For Consideration	
Public/Non Public*	**Public**
Report to:	**Police and Crime Panel**
Date of Meeting:	**27th November 2017**
Report of:	**Paddy Tipping Police and Crime Commissioner**
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Agenda Item:	**5**

POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER'S UPDATE REPORT – to September 2017

1.	PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

1.1 This report presents the Police and Crime Panel (Panel) with the Police and Crime Commissioner's (Commissioner) update report.

1.2 In accordance with section 13 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility (PR&SR) Act 2011 and subject to certain restrictions, the Commissioner must provide the Panel with any information which the Panel may reasonably require in order to carry out its functions. The Commissioner may also provide the Panel with any other information which he thinks appropriate.

1.3 This report provides the Panel with an overview of performance in respect of 1st April to 30th September 2017-18 where data is available. This is the second report for this financial year 2017-18.

2.	RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1 The Panel to note the contents of this update report, consider and discuss the issues and seek assurances from the Commissioner on any issues Members have concerns with.

3.	REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 To provide the Panel with information so that they can review the steps the Commissioner is taking to fulfil his pledges and provide sufficient information to enable the Panel to fulfil its statutory role.

4.	**Summary of Key Points**

POLICING AND CRIME PLAN – (2016-18)

Performance Summary

4.1 Performance against refreshed targets and measures across all seven themes is contained in the Performance section of the Commissioner's web site to September 2017.[a] This report details performance from 1st April 2017 to 30th September 2017 where data is available and is the second report submitted to the Panel for this financial year 2017-18.

Reporting by Exception

4.2 The Commissioner's report focuses on reporting by exception. In this respect, this section of the report relates exclusively to some performance currently rated red i.e. significantly worse than the target (>5% difference) or blue, significantly better than the target (>5% difference).

4.3 The table below shows a breakdown of the RAGB status the Force has assigned to the 22 targets reported in its Performance and Insight report to September 2017.[bc]

4.4 It can be seen that 12 (55%) of these measures are Amber, Green or Blue indicating that the majority of measures are close, or better than the target. Currently 41% (9) of targets reported are Red and significantly worse than target. It can be seen that 3 more targets have moved to Green, Amber rated measures have reduced by 5 and Reds targets have increased by 2. There are no measures rated Blue.

KEY to Performance Comparators			Jul-17	%Total	Sep-17	%Total
Performance Against Target						
☑	Significantly better than Target >5% difference		0	0%	0	0%
◆	Better than Target		5	23%	8	36%
±	Close to achieving Target (within 5%)		9	41%	4	18%
☒	Significantly worse than Target >5% difference		7	32%	9	41%
☐	No Longer Measured		1	5%	1	5%
	Total		22	100%	22	100%

4.5 One measure i.e. the 'Percentage of victims and witnesses satisfied with the services provided in Court', taken from the Witness and Victim Experience

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[a] http://www.nottinghamshire.pcc.police.uk/Document-Library/Public-Information/Performance/2017/Performance-and-Insight-Report-to-September-2017.pdf

[b] A number of performance measures are monitor only and it has been agreed that it is not appropriate to assign a RAGB to such measures unless the measure is + or − 10%.

[c] New RAGB symbols have been used for this report in case readers are limited to black and white print.

Survey (WAVES) is no longer active and therefore it is not possible to report on this measure.

4.6 The table below provides an overview of the 9 targets (41%) graded Red, which is three more than the previous Panel report.

☒ Objective / Target RAGB Status Red ●	Jul-17	Sep-17
1. A reduction in All Crime compared to 2015-16	35.9%	29.6%
2. A reduction in Victim-Based Crime compared to 2015-16	33.6%	27.8%
3. To reduce the levels of rural crime compared to 2015-16 and report on: 1.1. Rural and 1.2. Urban	28.9%	25.3%
4. A reduction in the number of non-crime related mental health patients detained in custody suites	100%	100%
5. A 10% increase in the number of POCA orders compared to 2016-17	-46%	-48.7%
6. Increase BME representation within the Force to reflect the BME community	4.3%	4.7%
7. NEW: Percentage of people who agree that the police and local councils are dealing with Anti-Social Behaviour and other crime issues	56.7%	55.7%
8. NEW: A reduction in the number of repeat victims of hate crime compared to 2016-17	-1	7
9. NEW: The number of people Killed or Seriously Injured (KSIs)on Nottinghamshire's roads	-40.1%	-33.6%

4.7 Panel Members require the Commissioner's update report to:

1. Explain the reasons for improved performance and lessons learned for Blue graded measures and

2. Reasons/drivers for poor performance and an explanation as to what action is being taken to address underperformance in respect of Red graded measures.

4.8 The Force has provided the following responses to these questions in sections 5 and below. There are no Blue measures identified during this reporting period.

5.   Red Rated Measures (● significantly worse than Target >5% difference)

R1.   A reduction in All Crime compared to 2015-16
R2.   A reduction in Victim-Based Crime compared to 2015-16
R3.   To reduce the levels of rural crime compared to 2015-16

☒ Objective / Target RAGB Status Red ●	Jul-17	Sep-17
1. A reduction in All Crime compared to 2015-16	35.9%	29.6%
2. A reduction in Victim-Based Crime compared to 2015-16	33.6%	27.8%
3. To reduce the levels of rural crime compared to 2015-16 and report on: 1.1. Rural and 1.2. Urban	28.9%	25.3%

5.1 The first six months of this year have seen the Force record a 29.6% (10,930 offences) increase in All Crime compared to the same period last year. This is an improved position since the last report when recorded crime was +35.9%.

5.2 Victim-Based crime has increased by 27.8% (9,180 offences) year-to-date. Other Crimes Against Society have increased by 44.3% (1,750 offences). The increase in Other Crimes Against Society is driven by a 108.2% increase in Public Order offences. Public Order offence volumes remain high following the NCRS audit, as a result of the daily incident checks now in place.

5.3 Following the NCRS audit last year, the Force has put in place new daily processes to maintain compliance with the national standards (NCRS). This means that recorded crime volume remains at a higher level and this is expected to continue as the accepted new 'normal' level. The Force is now recording around 2,000 offences more each month than this time last year.

5.4 When considering the longer term trend, the Force has recorded a 30.4% (21,736 offences) increase in All Crime in the 12 months to September 2017 compared to the previous 12 months.

5.5 Forecast figures suggest that at the end of the year this position will have stabilised and the Force will end the year with an increase of approximately 12-17% which would be in line with the current national average increase

5.6 Recently published national data (covering performance in the 12 months to June 2017) reveals that almost all forces in England and Wales are recording increases in crime. Nottinghamshire is recording an increase above both the national and regional average.

5.7 However, in contrast to recorded crime, the most recent Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) reveals that the risk of crime felt by household residents in Nottinghamshire fell from 6.8% in March 2016 to 3% (a fall of 3.8%) in June 2017 placing the Force third best in its MSG (Most Similar Group of forces) indicating that people's experience of crime is in stark contrast to recording crime. The Iquanta chart below illustrates the trend.
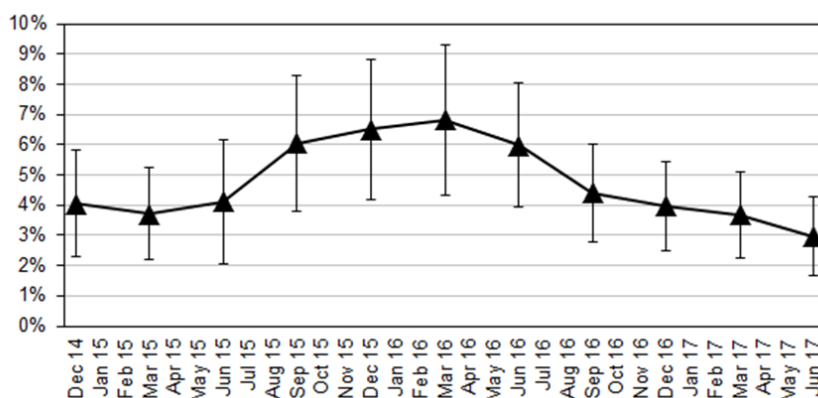
R4. A reduction in the number of non-crime related mental health patients detained in custody suites

☒ Objective / Target RAGB Status Red ●	Jul-17	Sep-17
4. A reduction in the number of non-crime related mental health patients detained in custody suites	100%	100%

5.8 Data for this measure relates to quarter one (April-June 2017[d]). In this respect, two people have been presented to custody as a first place of safety. On average last year, less than 3% of mental health patients were taken to custody, with the vast majority taken to the mental health suite.

5.9 So whilst the measure is graded Red, this is due to the significant improvements made year on year since it was introduced as a measure in 2014-15. The table (right) provides a summary of the trend.[e] It can be seen that in 2013-14 (prior to the target being set) there were on average 28 people detained under S136 each month; so far this year it is less than one person.

Year	No. Presented to Custody	Ave Per Month
2017-18 (Apr-Jun)	2	0.7
2016-17	11	0.9
2015-16 (Apr-Nov)	50	6.3
2014-15	167	13.9
2013-14	336	28.0

R5. A 10% increase in the number of POCA orders compared to 2016-17

☒ Objective / Target RAGB Status Red ●	Jul-17	Sep-17
5. A 10% increase in the number of POCA orders compared to 2016-17	-46%	-48.7%

5.10 The Force recorded 46 fewer Confiscation and Forfeiture Orders compared to last year-to-date; this equates to a reduction of 38.7%, placing the Force 48.7 percentage points below the 10% increase target.

5.11 It should be noted that any decision to apply for an order is made by the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS), based on information and advice provided by the Police. A decision to grant an order is one for the Court alone.

5.12 An order is not granted until sentencing and in many cases there can be a gap of many months between point of arrest and an order being granted.

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[d] *Next Update will be November 2017*

[e] *This table is a summary of analysis undertaken of previous Force Performance and Insight reports.*

R6. Increase BME representation within the Force to reflect the BME community (11.2%)

☒	Objective / Target RAGB Status Red ●	Jul-17	Sep-17
	6. Increase BME representation within the Force to reflect the BME community	4.3%	4.7%

5.13   This measure is rated Red because the 11.2% representation as defined by the 2011 Census has not been achieved.

5.14   Staff turnover and recruitment causes changes to BME representation and in September 2017, data shows that the BME headcount increased to 4.62% for Police Officers (previously 4.45%) and increased to 4.69% for Police Staff (previously 4.23%) resulting in an increase of 0.4% since July and an overall representation of 4.7% (previously 4.3%). Representation of Police Cadets is 26% and Special Constables 8%.

5.15   The Commissioner has been working closely with the BME Steering Group since 2013 and established a BME Working Group to advance BME recruitment and selection, BME advancement and retention as well as other issues which may adversely affect attraction of BME candidates, i.e. stop and search and diversity training of officers. Members were provided with a case study on this work listed at Appendix A of the 18th April 2016 Panel meeting.

5.16   When the Commissioner took office in 2012 BME representation was 3.7% so overall representation has increased by 1% overall. Austerity and the 2 year recruitment freeze did hamper progress. However, the Chief Constable opened up recruitment for both PCSOs and Police Officers since January 2017 and numerous recruitment processes have been undertaken.

5.17   To achieve an 11.2% BME representation an additional 144 BME police officers would need to be recruited. The Commissioner has worked closely with the Chief Constable during 2017 in relation to the recruitment of Police officers especially from BME communities. A range of positive activities have been undertaken to attract applicants from BME communities under Operation Voice which included talent spotting, buddying, awareness events, marketing publications.

5.18   Since January this year, there have been four Police officer recruitment campaigns attracting 2,131 applicants with 11.54% from our BME communities and 3.28% from our Eastern European communities and 11.07% from our LGBT+ communities. There were 246 applications from members of the BME community of which 103 (41.87%) passed the Competency Based Questionnaire (CBQ) which is slightly less than the overall figure (44%, 940).

5.19   Recruitment for PCSOs commenced in February this year and the Force received 131 applications with 17 (12.98%) from our BME communities. The total number of applicants passing CBQ was 60 (45.8%), of whom 8 were BME (47%). The latest PCSO recruitment attracted 210 applications with 21 (10%) from our BME communities.

5.20   The Chief Constable intends to recruit a total of 200 officers in 2017-18 (which started in September 2017) and has ambitions to recruit a further 158 in 2018-

19.[f] The Commissioner hopes to see the number of officers grow in Nottinghamshire to a figure approaching 2,000. However, that will depend upon November's budget and the outcome of discussions on the Police Funding Formula on Government funding.

7.   NEW: Percentage of people who agree that the police and local councils are dealing with Anti-Social Behaviour and other crime issues

☒	Objective / Target RAGB Status Red ●	Jul-17	Sep-17
	7. NEW: Percentage of people who agree that the police and local councils are dealing with Anti-Social Behaviour and other crime issues	56.7%	55.7%

5.21 Current performance covers interviews in the year to June 2017. The Force is now 4.3% below the 60% target. This measure has reduced for the third time since its peak in December 2016 when it was 58.7%. The average for the Force's Most Similar Force group (MSG) is 57.7% and Nottinghamshire is ranked in 5th place in this group of 8.

5.22 Of course this measure is as much about the Council as it is the Police. However, another measure specifically relating to the Police, *'The police do a good or excellent job'* has also fallen to 54.4% since December 2016 when it peaked at 60.6%. Although survey results do fluctuate, if this trend continues it may indicate that pressures of demand is placing greater pressure on available resources which in turn is having a detrimental effect on quality policing.

8.   NEW: A reduction in the number of repeat victims of hate crime compared to 2016-17

☒	Objective / Target RAGB Status Red ●	Jul-17	Sep-17
	8. NEW: A reduction in the number of repeat victims of hate crime compared to 2016-17	-1	7

5.23 The Force definition of a repeat victim is based on the national definition[g]. Of a total of 150 hate crime victims in the month of September, 22 were repeat victims.[h]

5.24 This compares to a baseline monthly average for the 2016/17 year of 15 repeat victims per month, which represents 7 more repeat hate crime victim in September compared to the baseline figure. However, the number is still relatively small.

5.25 As a proportion, 14.7% of hate crime victims in September were repeat victims. This figure is greater than the baseline monthly average for 2016/17 (11.5%).

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[f] *http://www.nottinghampost.com/news/nottingham-news/chief-constable-pledges-200-new-281085*

[g] *A hate crime repeat victim is a victim of a hate crime or incident in the current month who has also been a victim of one or more hate crimes or incidents at any point in the previous twelve months.*

[h] *22 victims who had one or more previous hate crimes in the 12 months prior (October 2016 –September 2017).*

5.26 Analysis of hate crime identifies a pattern of increase following national and international events as illustrated in the chart below. This will also include repeat offences. As can be seen spikes occur and then incidents fall back to lower levels.
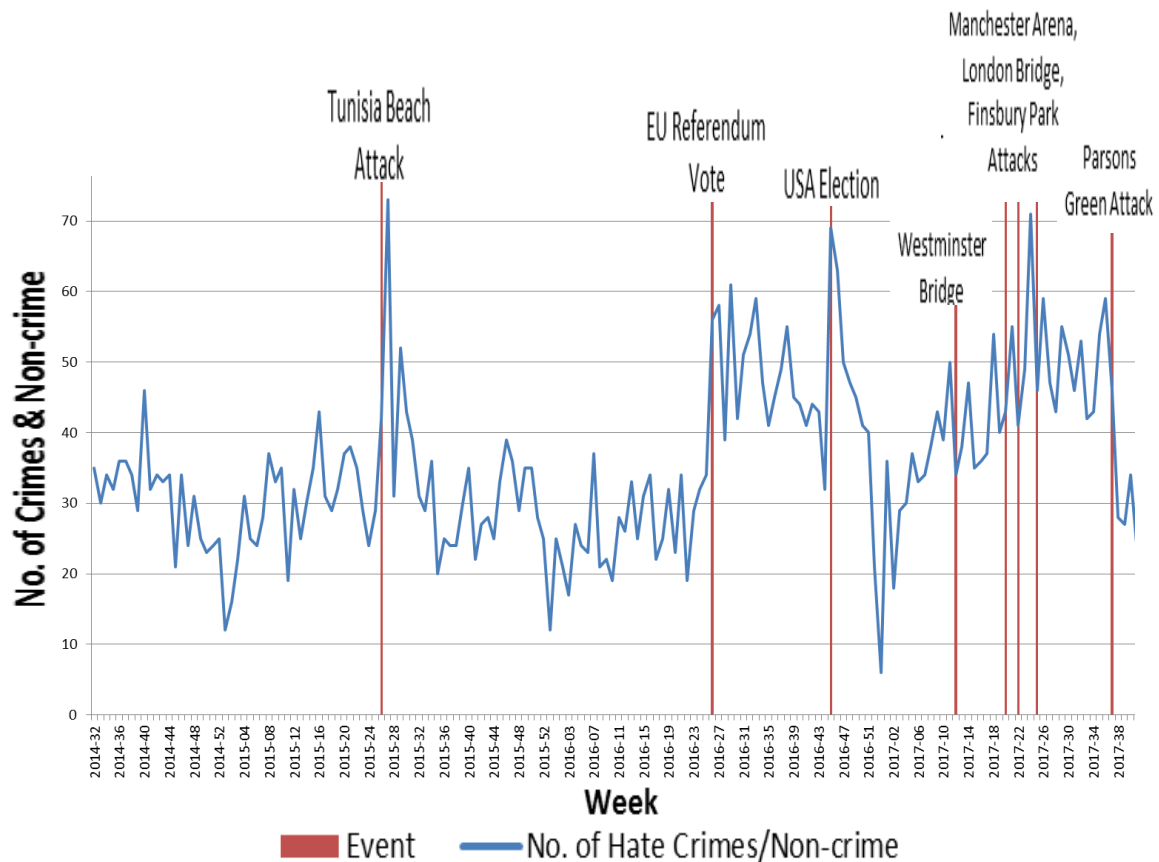
9. NEW: The number of people Killed or Seriously Injured (KSIs) on Nottinghamshire's roads (Target is 50% by 2020)

☒ Objective / Target RAGB Status Red ●	Jul-17	Sep-17
9. NEW: The number of people Killed or Seriously Injured (KSIs)on Nottinghamshire's roads	-40.1%	-33.6%

5.27 Data for quarters one and two (1st January 2017 – 30th June 2017) shows a 33.6% reduction (111 fewer persons) in persons Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) on Nottinghamshire's roads compared to the 2005-2009 baseline period. However a slight increase is apparent when comparing the current year to the equivalent period of last year (+23.1% or 3 persons). In June 2017, the target was better with a -40.1% reduction.

5.28 All user groups with the exception of pedal cyclists are seeing a reduction in KSIs when compared to the baseline average. Pedal cyclist KSIs have increased by 4.3% (1 person) against the baseline average this period.

5.29 KSIs in the 0-15 age group have reduced by 55.6% (20 persons) compared to the 2005-2009 baseline.

5.30   In response to the deterioration of this target a representative from the Nottinghamshire Road Safety Partnership has been requested to attend the next Force Performance Board in November 2017 to provide further insight so that appropriate remedial action can be considered and taken.

HMIC PEEL EFFECTIVENESS INSPECTION 2016 - UPDATE

5.31   At the Panel meeting of 29th June 2017 the Commissioner provided a further update on Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC), PEEL Effectiveness (2016) report published 2nd March 2017 following its inspection of the Force in September last year.

5.32   The Panel should note that the Commissioner and Chief Constable's Joint Audit and Scrutiny Panel consider and monitor all recommendations from HMIC and internal audit reports.

5.33   The Commissioner had previously explained that in order to ensure that every critical aspect of the HMIC report (including comments, areas for improvement, areas of concern and recommendations) were all considered and responded to, that the Chief Constable would provide a written response for each point so he can be fully assured that improvements are being made in every area.

5.34   Since then, the fully completed template has been sent to Panel members and the Commissioner has provided his written response to HMIC and the Home Office as required.[i]

5.35   In his letter to HMIC the Commissioner states:

> *In addition, to obtaining written assurance on all points of criticism, it is my intention to go further by asking my internal auditors to test some of the new procedures implemented by the Force to ensure that vulnerable victims will never be exposed to the risk identified by HMIC. In this respect, my auditors will:*

> 1) *Review every point of criticism relating the management of domestic incidents as identified in the Assurance Framework Template to provide me with assurance that that victims are not exposed to any further risk.*

> 2) *Review every point of criticism relating to the need to better understand local communities identified in the Assurance Framework Template to provide me with assurance that officers do understand the risks they face, together with their vulnerabilities and their priorities.*

5.36   At the last Panel meeting in September members requested an update on progress. In this respect, as directed by the Commissioner, during the summer of 2017, Mazar's the internal auditor undertook an internal audit in respect of issues outlined in sections 1 and 2 above and provided a report in August 2017 (see **Appendix A**).

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[i]   http://www.nottinghamshire.pcc.police.uk/Document-Library/Public-Information/HMIC-Reports/Responses-to-HMIC/PCC-Response-PEEL-Police-Effectiveness-2016.pdf

5.37 Mazar's concluded that the Force has clearly made progress against implementing actions to directly address HMIC concerns and to prevent a repeat of previous issues. However, in a number of the actions taken they remain on-going and the Force should consider reiterating the need to complete the agreed actions in a timely manner.

The following is a Force update on recommendations identified in Mazar's Effectiveness Audit:

1. Implementation of E-Cins for sharing information, including processes for managing the information stored on the system and keeping it up to date;

ECINS has been implemented and is now being used by the police and a number of partners. It has a dedicated Project manager to ensure the effective roll out across Nottinghamshire. All statutory partners are signed up to an information sharing agreement that deals with the sharing, storing and management of information stored within the database and an audit is planned to ensure that information is being managed and stored in accordance with this agreement.

2. The completion, and approval, of an Engagement Strategy for local communities;

An Engagement Strategy for local communities has been produced and approved and guides our community engagement activity. This document outlines specific responsibilities for Neighbourhood Policing Inspector's in maintaining and updating local community profiles and engagement plans.

A copy of the Engagement Strategy is enclosed as Appendix to this report.

3. Management Information for breakdown of Force response time to visit domestic abuse victims.

Management information detailing a breakdown of Force response times in relation to visiting domestic abuse victims is now provided to Contact Management to enable them to consider the effectiveness of our response. The most recent data for attendance to Grade 1 incidents shows that our performance for domestic abuse attendance is slightly better than our wider Grade 1 times at an average of 13.42 minutes for both Urban and Rural incidents. This data provides assurance that we are responding promptly to those people who are most vulnerable and at risk of significant harm.

The long term police response trends show that overall Grade 1 and 2 times have increased and so a wider review of response times has now been completed by Process Evolution on behalf of the force, and this has indicated that improved response times will be achieved by a re-deployment of response officers to additional response bases. A business case is currently being prepared for consideration by the Chief Officer Team, with the aim of implementing by the end of this financial year.

4. Reconciliation of NICHE records to MARAC records to ensure all high risk cases recorded have been submitted for review.

This is an amalgamation between two areas of business that were being looked at by the HMIC. For clarity see the response below.

MARAC:
All High Risk cases of domestic abuse now go to the Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference MARAC. Where incidents are brought to the MARAC by partners that were hitherto unknown to policing services, they now have a NICHE crime occurrence created to provide a corporate memory. All victims that are now heard at the MARAC are also flagged on NICHE. Police MARAC chairs now raise this as an action as a matter of course. As such the MARAC flag and associated vulnerability follows the victim and not the occurrence. In this way NICHE now correctly and adequately reflects all the HR cases that brought to both City and County MARAC's.

Repeat victims and IOM repeat offenders – High Risk:

Repeat victims (2 or more incidents in a 12 month process) of domestic abuse are identified during a Management Information search and discussed at the Public Protection Operational Performance Review. Incidents are then reviewed cumulatively to establish if there has been an increase in risk. If there is, resulting in an increase in risk level to high, then a referral will be made to commissioned services and safeguarding interventions put in place. Again this process is recorded on NICHE.

IOM repeat offenders

The most dangerous Domestic Abuse (DA) offenders (top 40) have been identified using the PPIT tool (Priority Perpetrator Identification Tool) which uses a scoring model (Cardiff Model) to tackle DA perpetrators using IOM techniques. The top 40 have been established, supporting IDVA's recruited and the first IOM panel meeting to manage these offenders took place on 18th October 2017.

In both above ways, all High Risk DA cases of victims (and offenders now) are submitted for review so that relevant risk be identified and addressed.

Additional Information

Since this audit was carried out, the force has been re-inspected as part of the 2017 Peel Effectiveness Inspection Programme. Whilst the force is yet to receive its report, the feedback from the 'hot debrief' provides further re-assurance that the force has made good progress with the areas for improvement from 2016.

Holding the Chief Constable to Account

5.38 The Commissioner is represented at the key Thematic, Partnership and Force Local Performance board meetings in order to obtain assurance that the Force and Partners are aware of the current performance threats, and are taking appropriate action to address the emerging challenges. Should there be any

issues of concern these are relayed to the Commissioner who holds the Chief Constable to account on a weekly basis.

5.39 In addition, the Commissioner meets quarterly with the Head of Investigations and Intelligence and Head of Operations to gain a deeper understanding of threats, harm and risk to performance. The last meeting was held on 20th September 2017 and the next meeting will take place on 4th December 2017.

5.40 Panel Members have asked if a case study could be prepared for each meeting. Previous case studies were:

1. Shoplifting
2. The Victims Code
3. Improving BME Policing Experiences
4. Hate Crime
5. Knife Crime
6. Stop and Search
7. Rural Crime
8. The new victim services CARE
9. Evaluation of Community Remedy
10. ECINS database

5.41 For this meeting, a case study has been prepared in respect of (11) Data Integrity and Compliance with NCRS (see **Appendix B**).

Updates Requested By the Panel (IDVA and Modern Slavery)

5.42 The County IDVA service is provided as part of two co-commissioned domestic abuse support contracts that are funded by the PCC and County Council, with the County Council acting as the lead body. The contracts were awarded for 3 years with the possibility of two one year extensions. We are currently in Year 3, which will finish in September 2018. The Commissioner and County Council are currently considering the options to extend the contracts.

5.43 The University of Nottingham is undertaking research alongside international modern slavery experts Professor Kevin Bales and Professor Zoe Trodd, as part of a multi-million pound investment to assist communities and Governments in achieving the United Nations goal of ending slavery and forced labour by 2030. The 'slavery-free communities' component of this research is being taken forward in collaboration with the Nottinghamshire Modern Slavery Partnership, and aims to:-

- **Strengthen local civic leadership** by encouraging local political, faith and business leaders to take a pro-active role in raising awareness of modern slavery and promoting local action.

- **Raise public awareness** so that everyone understands how to recognise signs of slavery, and what action to take if they have concerns.

- **Train staff working in frontline services**, across the public and private and voluntary sector, who may come into contact with individuals caught in slavery.

- **Work with local businesses** to eradicate slavery from contracts and supply chains.

- **Create a 'slavery-free economy'** finding ways to predict the distribution and prevalence of slavery, disrupt potential sites and practices and understand and promote conditions for sustainable economic growth.

- **Identify and co-ordinate support services** for survivors of slavery, such as temporary housing, legal and welfare advice, counselling and mental health support.

5.44   Similar models have been successfully developed with communities in the US, but this is the first time that an integrated place-based response has been developed and applied in a UK context. In addition, the University is undertaking **national comparative research** in partnership with the Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner to map existing local, sub-regional and regional multi-agency modern slavery partnerships across the UK, identify emerging examples of 'good practice' among them and the conditions promoting success. Further information about the project and its aims can be found at the link below.[j]

Activities of the Commissioner

5.45   The Commissioner continues to take steps to obtain assurances that the Chief Constable has not only identified the key threats to performance but more importantly that swift remedial and appropriate action is being taken to tackle the problems especially in the Priority Plus Areas in the County and High Impact Wards in the City. Key activities are reported on the Commissioner's web site.[k]

DECISIONS

5.46   The Commissioner has the sole legal authority to make a decision as the result of a discussion or based on information provided to him by the public, partner organisations, Members of staff from the Nottinghamshire Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (NOPCC) or Chief Constable. The Commissioner's web site provides details of all significant public interest decisions.[l]

5.47   Panel Members have previously requested that the Commissioner provide a list of all forthcoming decisions (Forward Plan) rather than those already made. This Forward Plan of Key Decisions for the OPCC and the Force has been updated and is contained in **Appendix C**.

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[j]   https://www.nottingham.ac.uk/world/beacons/rights-lab/
[k]   http://www.nottinghamshire.pcc.police.uk/News-and-Events/Latest-News.aspx
[l]   http://www.nottinghamshire.pcc.police.uk/Public-Information/Decisions/Decisions.aspx

6.   Financial Implications and Budget Provision

6.1   The Commissioner holds the Chief Constable to account formally at his Strategic Resources and Performance meetings. At this meeting the Chief Constable submits a number of financial reports for scrutiny.

6.2   At the most recent meeting on 9th November 2017[m] the Force's Finance Performance & Insight Report for 2017/18 as at September 2017 forecasted that revenue expenditure may result in an underspend (in the Force budget) of £1,846k with a projected revenue spend of £183,501k; and an on budget position within the OPCC of £4,758k. Appendix A of that report provides a more detailed position for each item.

Nottinghamshire Police Group Position Total: Budget Variance Analysis				
	Variance to Budget			
	£'000	£'000	£'000	Note
Pay & allowances				4.2
Police officer	1,618			
Staff	(1,080)			
PCSO	(568)			
		(31)		
Overtime				
Police officer	-			
Staff	-			
PCSO	-			
		-		
Other employee expenses		287		4.3
Medical retirements		295		4.4
		551		
Premises costs		(38)		4.5
Transport costs		(408)		4.6
Comms & computing		(513)		4.7
Clothing, uniform & laundry		128		4.8
Other supplies & services		38		4.9
Collaboration contributions		(374)		4.10
Capital financing		(400)		4.11
Other		13		4.12
		(1,554)		
Income		(844)		4.13
Force underspend		(1,846)		
OPCC		-		
Group underspend		(1,846)		

6.3   The full year net revenue budget for 2017/18 is £190,105k. This is split the Force Budget £185,347k and the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) £4,758k. The above table summarises the variance to budget. Further reports can be downloaded by following the link below.

7.   Human Resources Implications

7.1   None - this is an information report.

8.   Equality Implications

8.1   None

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[m]   http://www.nottinghamshire.pcc.police.uk/Public-Information/Meetings/Strategic-Resources-and-Performance-Meetings/Strategic-Resources-and-Performance-Meetings.aspx

| 9. | Risk Management |

9.1 Risks to performance are identified in the main body of the report together with information on how risks are being mitigated.

| 10. | Policy Implications and links to the Police and Crime Plan Priorities |

10.1 This report provides Members with an update on performance in respect of the Police and Crime Plan.

| 11. | Changes in Legislation or other Legal Considerations |

11.1 The Commissioner publishes a horizon scanning document[n] every two weeks and can be downloaded from his website. The horizon scanning undertaken involves reviewing information from a range of sources, including emerging legislation, government publications, audits and inspections, consultation opportunities and key statistics and research findings, in order to inform strategic planning and decision making locally.

| 12. | Details of outcome of consultation |

12.1 The Chief Constable has been sent a copy of this report.

| 13. | Appendices |

   A. Mazars Internal Auditor Report - PEEL Review Action Plan(August 2017)
   B. Case Study – Data Integrity NCRS Compliance
   C. Forward Plan of Key Decisions for the OPCC and the Force

| 14. | Background Papers (relevant for Police and Crime Panel Only) |

- Police and Crime Plan 2016-2018 (published)

For any enquiries about this report please contact:

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[n] http://www.nottinghamshire.pcc.police.uk/Public-Information/Horizon-Scanning/Horizon-Scanning.aspx

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