



Dorset Police & Crime Panel

Police and Crime Plan 2013-17 Progress against Plan and Priorities

Quarter 4 Report 2013-14

Date of Panel: 05 June 2014

WORKING TOGETHER TO KEEP DORSET SAFE

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My Vision

“WORKING TOGETHER TO KEEP DORSET SAFE”

My Priorities

At the core of the priorities is my manifesto which was drawn up in response to the issues the people of Dorset described during my election campaign. The priorities have also been informed by a number of other sources - consultation with over 3,500 local residents, surveying over 2,700 victims, identifying which threats cause the greatest harm in Dorset and reviewing current performance. In addition, the priorities of Dorset's Community Safety Partnerships have been taken into account to allow for consistency in focus across the whole of Dorset.

Beyond the local picture, the priorities are also influenced by the national context. The Strategic Policing Requirement, new legislation, Ministerial speeches, as well as formal national publications, all provide an indication of the direction national policy is likely to follow in the future.

My Key Priorities are to work in partnership with our communities and relevant agencies to:

- **Reduce the number of victims of crime and anti-social behaviour.**
This priority reflects my commitment to putting victims first. The focus of the priority is the types of crimes and incidents about which people have expressed significant concern directly to me or through the Community Safety Survey.
- **Reduce the number of people seriously harmed in Dorset.**
This priority recognises the crimes and incidents that have a significant physical and/or emotional impact on victims and their families whether due to the serious or persistent nature of the offending or the victim's vulnerability.
- **Help protect the public from serious threats (local, regional and national) to their safety including organised crime and terrorism.**
This priority reinforces the importance of tackling organised criminality and reducing the risk of terrorism in Dorset, as required through the Strategic Policing Requirement.
- **Reduce re-offending.**
The numbers of offenders who reoffend within a year of having been sentenced by our courts is at an unacceptably high level. This priority focuses on those offenders who pose the highest risk to our communities.
- **Increase people's satisfaction with policing in Dorset.**
In comparison to many areas Dorset enjoys high levels of confidence as illustrated through both national and local surveys, but there is room for improvement. We must improve how we keep people updated, especially victims of crime and disorder.
- **Support neighbourhood policing that is appropriate for both rural and urban communities in Dorset.**
This priority builds on the achievements of Dorset's Safer Neighbourhood Teams who have done so much to solve local problems, to support the more vulnerable and to provide a trusted reassuring presence. It acknowledges the diverse make-up of Dorset ensuring that the unique needs of rural communities are recognised.

Purpose of this report

Under the terms of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) is required to develop and publish a Police and Crime Plan for their term of office. The Police and Crime Plan 2013 - 2017 was officially launched and published on 28 March 2013.

This monitoring report has been compiled as a method of enabling the Police & Crime Panel to exercise its duty in scrutinising progress against the aims set out by the Police and Crime Commissioner in his Police and Crime Plan.

Six key priorities have been identified by the PCC. At the core of the priorities is the PCC's manifesto which was drawn up in response to the issues the people of Dorset described during his election campaign. The priorities have also been informed by a number of other sources which reflect the local and national context of policing.

Section 1 of the report is structured around these six priorities as listed on the previous page and the outcomes and indicators described in the Plan, which are identified under each priority area.

Section 2 lists some key decisions made by the PCC during the reporting period.

Section 3 provides the Panel with an update on finance against the spending plans detailed in the Plan.

Section 4 provides the Panel with an update on engagement activity undertaken by the PCC and his staff.

Section 5 provides the Panel with an update on partnership activity undertaken by the PCC and his staff.

Section 6 provides an overview of any complaints made against the PCC during the reporting period along with any action taken as a result.

The full Police & Crime Plan for April 2013-March 2017 can be accessed by [clicking here](#).

Introduction by Dorset's Police and Crime Commissioner

This report provides a detailed update on fourth quarter performance against the Police and Crime Plan priorities, along with the specific work that I and my office have undertaken in relation to this. I will therefore just highlight a few key areas of activity for members here rather than replicate the detail of the report.

Mental health and policing remained a priority area for focus and I am delighted that the work of the PCC Mental Health working group, which I established and Chair, has helped to contribute to the national Mental Health Crisis Care Concordat which was launched in February. Now that these national standards are in place, the key is to translate these into action locally and I continue to work closely with all key partners to contribute to this work.

I was delighted that Clare's Law was launched in March following a successful pilot locally, as one additional means for tackling and reducing domestic violence. The information disclosure scheme is one that I have campaigned for for a long time and it is pleasing to see this come to fruition locally. On a similar note, I also lent my support to the Eve's Law campaign as well, which seeks to close an existing loophole where domestic abuse victims are compelled to reveal their safe house address when appearing in court which has obvious implications for their future safety.

Active contact and engagement with the public continues and remains focused around my dedicated Forums and Surgeries – more of which is detailed in Section 4 of the report. My volunteer PCC Advocates have also been very active during the quarter and are proving to be a valuable resource in helping me liaise with communities and understand the issues and concerns that matter to them.

The Force and I are now actively working on the introduction of Clare's Law in Dorset following the successful national pilots. I have long been a supporter of Clare's Law which enables people to check the police record of their partners, which will help to reduce the number of potential future victims of domestic abuse.

Finally, following the announcement last quarter that we are exploring the potential for a Strategic Alliance with Devon and Cornwall, myself and my senior management team remain very closely involved in the strategic level oversight of the ongoing project work to look at the potential for closer working in the future. Whilst it is imperative that both I and the Chief Constable seek to explore all avenues for securing future policing services in the light of the financial pressures being faced, it is also essential that this avenue is explored fully and robustly before any further decisions are made.

Section 1: Review of performance against Police and Crime Plan priorities

1.1 Priority 1: Reduce the number of victims of crime and anti-social behaviour

Priority Outcomes
Effective multi-agency problem solving Increased victim satisfaction People engaged in making their communities safer Establishment of a Victim Bureau
Indicated by:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime and anti-social behaviour data • Outcome data – sanctioned detections and resolution rates • Repeat victimisation data • Public confidence and satisfaction <see priority 5> • Feelings of safety <see priority 5>

Figure 1: key performance indicators and targets – 1 April – 31 March 2014

Priority	Key Performance Indicators	2013/14 Target	Apr - Mar		Change	
			2012/13	2013/14	Actual	Percentage
Reduce the number of victims of crime and anti-social behaviour	Total Crime	≥ 1%	40,163	37,212	-2,951	-7.3%
	Positive Outcome Rate	> 25.5% ¹	22.8%	26.8%		4.0%
	Number of Repeat Victims		5,341	4,980	-361	-6.8%
	ASB Incidents		32,314	29,447	-2,867	-8.9%
	Number of Repeat Callers ^o		3,230	2,947	-283	-8.8%
	Personal ASB Incidents		5,460	4,966	-494	-9.0%
	Dwelling Burglary		1,899	1,715	-184	-9.7%
	Sanction Detection Rate		13.5%	19.3%		5.8%
	Shed, Garage and Beach Hut Breaks		2,101	2,096	-5	-0.2%
	Sanction Detection Rate		1.1%	2.7%		1.6%
	Vehicle Crime		4,735	3,973	-762	-16.1%
	Sanction Detection Rate		4.4%	5.9%		1.5%

Longer term trends

Figure 2: Crime: Monthly breakdown of performance and longer term trend

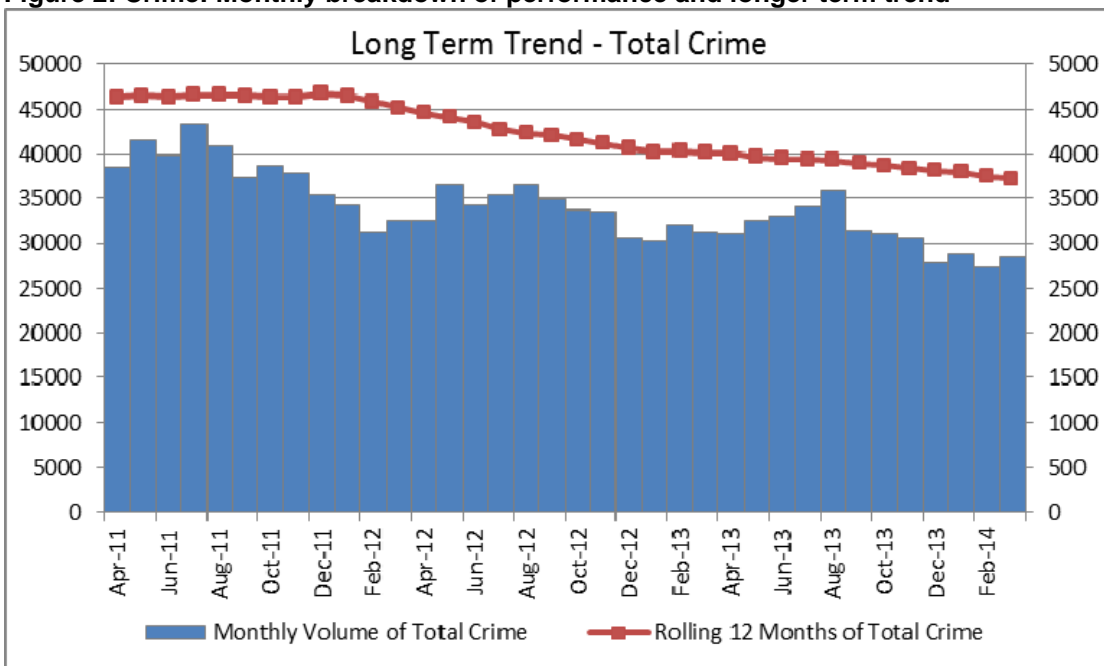
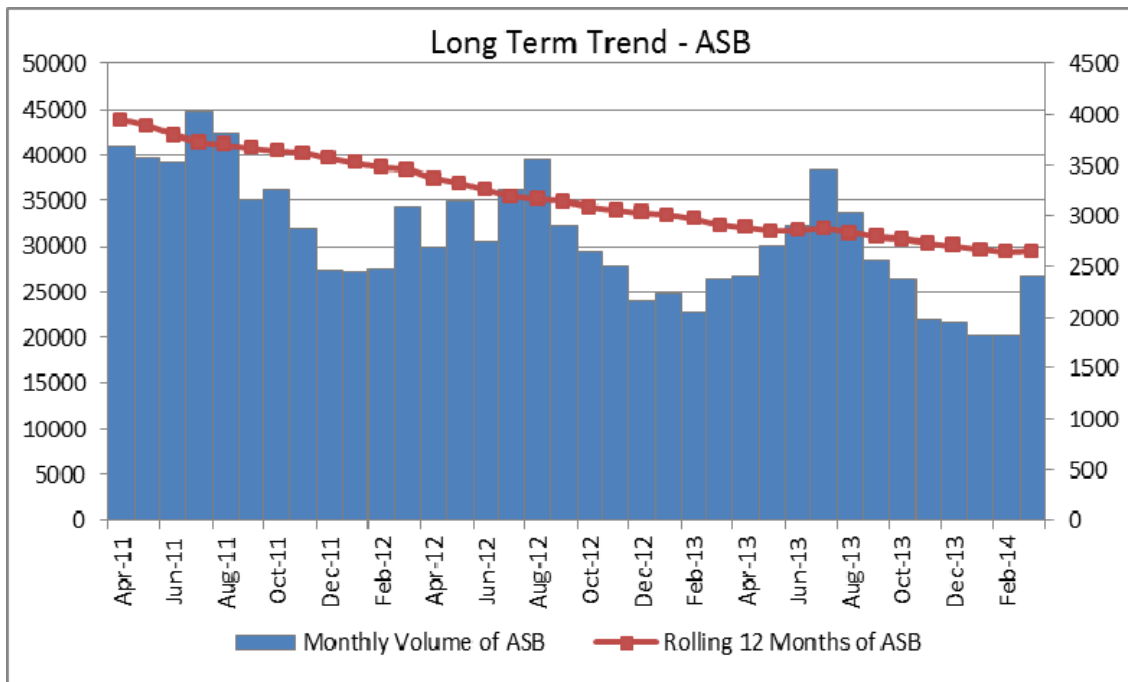


Figure 3: ASB: Monthly breakdown of performance and longer term trend



Commentary on Performance

- 1.1.1 At the end of 2013/14 **total recorded crime** has reduced by 7.3% or 2,951 fewer crimes than 2012/13. Incidents of **anti-social behaviour** have also reduced by 8.9% or 2,867 fewer incidents.
- 1.1.2 The Police and Crime Plan identified personal anti-social behaviour, dwelling burglary, including shed burglary, vehicle crime and the positive outcome rate as priorities for this year and beyond.
- 1.1.3 **Personal anti-social behaviour incidents** have reduced by 494 incidents or 9.0% in line with overall reductions in anti-social behaviour. However, reductions in incidents appear to be slowing as can be seen in figure 3 which shows the long term trend as well as the monthly volume of ASB.
- 1.1.4 On 13 March 2014 the ASB Crime and Policing Bill received Royal Assent. The Act replaces 19 powers to deal with ASB with 6 powers.
- 1.1.5 **Dwelling burglary** ended the year with a 9.7% reduction or 184 fewer recorded crimes. **Shed burglaries** showed an increase early in 2013/14 but have since reduced resulting in a stable position compared to last year with 2,096 crimes recorded in 2013/14 compared to 2,101 in 2012/13. Operation Castle was launched in December to tackle anticipated seasonal rises in dwelling burglary and ran again over the Easter period.
- 1.1.6 Total recorded **Vehicle crime** has reduced by 762 crimes or just over 16%. The rolling 12 monthly total has been reducing since June 2013 and in December the monthly total dipped just below the lower threshold of significance. The reduction is in both theft from and of motor vehicles and coincides with co-ordinated operational activity under the Operation Wave banner which took place between June and September and has led to some of the tactics being embedded into daily business.

- 1.1.7 The **Sanction Detection Rate (SDR)** for 2013/14 is 23.5% with a **Positive Outcome Rate**¹ of 26.8%, both have shown an increase on 2012/13 which recorded 21.5% and 22.8% respectively. Resolution of crime is a priority for the Commissioner.
- 1.1.8 For 2014/15 the Home Office have changed the reporting of outcomes. It provides an opportunity to replace the current sanction detection categories (Charge, Caution etc.) with a broader framework that recognises all crime disposals. The previous methods of recording detections will all be retained but a broader set of outcomes will also be recorded. The aim is to improve transparency and provide the public with more detailed information on the majority of recorded crimes that were previously counted as 'undetected' but may have involved considerable investigation.
- 1.1.9 Figures 2 and 3 (above) show the monthly break down (use right hand axis) and the longer term trends in crime and anti-social behaviour (use left hand axis).

Priority 1 - Geographical exceptions

- 1.1.10 Four sections have shown an increase in recorded crime as follows:

Bournemouth Central +3.0% - an increase of 148 crimes

- 1.1.11 Bournemouth Central saw increases in crime on 2012/13 in all months from July to December although the largest increase was in August. In February and March 2014 the volume of crime was considerably below that recorded in 2012/13 for those months. The main cause of Bournemouth's increase is an increase in theft offences of 242 crimes or 10.4%.

Note: this is a reduction on the +250 crimes/ 6.8% reported at the end of Q3

East Dorset +1.9% - an increase of 47 crimes

- 1.1.12 East Dorset showed increases in recorded crime compared to 2012/13 in July with smaller increases in October and December. The main area of increase was theft with an extra 44 actual, or 6.2%, increase in recorded crimes. The volume of crime recorded in March 2014 fell on that recorded in the same month in 2013.

Note: this is a reduction on the +57/ +3.0% reported at the end of Q3

Purbeck +8.9% – an increase of 132 crimes

- 1.1.13 The main increases in recorded crime in this section occurred in April, May and October with September and December falling below last year's monthly totals. The main areas of increase were in non-dwelling burglary (+79) and criminal damage (+47).

Note: this is a reduction on the +149/ +13.4% reported at the end of Q3

Dorchester & Sherborne - +3.5%, an increase of 69 crimes

- 1.1.14 Dorchester's increases occurred during the summer months with October - December all reduced on the previous year's monthly figures and December

¹ Sanction Detections plus Community Resolutions

falling below the lower level of significance. Unfortunately, the volume of crime recorded in March 2014 for this section, exceeded that recorded in March 2013 causing the small increase reported in year to December to rise. Violence against the person was the biggest cause of the increase in Dorchester & Sherborne section.

Note: this is an increase on the +12/ +0.8% reported in Q3

PCC's action in respect of this priority

- 1.1.15 Dedicated Victims Forums have been launched, enabling the PCC to learn first hand of victims' experiences and to help drive forward improvements in service and support. One Victims Focus Group and a Victims Forum in Dorchester were held in January 2014.
- 1.1.16 As an early adopter area, the process for commissioning victim support services for Dorset commenced during the quarter. The new service will start on 1 October 2014.

1.2 Priority 2: Reduce the number of people seriously harmed in Dorset

Priority Outcomes
Fewer victims of serious crime Fewer people killed or seriously injured on Dorset roads Reduced offending rates Establishment of a Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) across Dorset
Indicated by:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime and outcome data - violence • Crime and outcome data – sexual offences • Crime and incident data – domestic abuse • Crime and incident data - hate • RTC data –people killed or seriously injured on Dorset's roads

Figure 4: latest performance – 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014

Priority	Key Performance Indicators	2013/14 Target	Apr - Mar		Change	
			2012/13	2013/14	Actual	Percentage
Reduce the number of people seriously harmed in Dorset	Most Serious Violent Crime		82	81	-12	-12.8%
	Sexual Offence Rate		75.7%	67.4%		-8.8%
	Serious Sexual Offences		429	472	82	12.4%
	Sexual Offence Rate		28.8%	22.8%		-4.9%
	Alcohol Related Violent Crime		1,932	2,372	373	19.6%
	Domestic Abuse Incidents		8,192	8,497	304	3.7%
	Racially and Religiously Aggravated Crime		132	132	-30	-24.5%
	Hate Flagged Crime		55	80	31	62.6%
	Hate Incidents		292	350	38	13.7%
	Number of people killed or seriously injured		360	278	-18	-6.3%

1.2.1 Sitting beneath this priority are 5 key areas of delivery, each of which have a senior lead who develops the strategy for delivery. The five areas are:

- Domestic Abuse
- Serious Sexual offences
- Alcohol related violent crime
- Hate crime
- Killed and Seriously injured road casualties

Commentary on Performance

1.2.2 This priority was reviewed in detail at the panel meeting in November. End of year performance shows more mixed trends in recorded crime and incidents than priority 1.

1.2.3 **Domestic abuse** – the number of incidents have increased by 304 or +3.7%. Although the trend had stabilised with monthly figures between August to November falling below those recorded in the same months in 2012, incidents recorded in January to March 2014 have exceeded those recorded in the same period in 2013 . Repeat rates have reduced in 2013/14 to 35.9%, an 11.7 percentage point reduction on 2012/13.

- 1.2.4 The Force activated Operation Maple over Christmas and the New Year. This is a pro-active operation tackling domestic abuse during periods of anticipated higher demand. The Force plans to run the operation again during June and July to coincide with the FIFA World Cup.
- 1.2.5 In April 2014 HMIC published national and individual reports on their inspections of Forces' abilities to deal with domestic abuse. Dorset was one of 8 forces to be assessed as responding well. Recommendations from the report will be taken forward through the Force's Public Protection Board.
- 1.2.6 Clare's law, the Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme, was rolled out to all forces on 8 March 2014.
- 1.2.7 **Serious Sexual Offences** – as identified in the performance report in November, the Savile enquiry and a number of similar cases has led to an increase in reporting of historic cases relating to sexual abuse. These have led to an increase in reported serious sexual offences and a reduction in the SDR. The number of recorded crimes finished the year as 52 or 12.4% more than in 2012/13 with the increase being primarily in cases of sexual assault, as opposed to rape, and taking place in May to September.
- 1.2.8 **Alcohol Related Violent Crime (ARVC)** – increased by 373 recorded crimes or 19.6%.

Recorded alcohol related crime exceeded the upper control limit in July and has stayed above it ever since. Total violent crime however has reduced by 3.5% or 234 crimes. Recording of alcohol flagged crime relies on the application of a local flag and is not a Home Office crime classification. It was hypothesised that application of the flag improved in early summer and this had caused the increases and this was confirmed by extensive sampling. Consequently, the paper on the Plan that came to the February Panel meeting proposed a new indicator of 'public place violence' to try and better capture what was happening with crime in the night time economy.

There are signs that reductions in violence have been levelling off since around October 2013 and 2014/15 may see stability or a slight increase in recorded offences.

Hate Crime

- 1.2.9 Previous reports have presented the figures for racially and religiously aggravated crime only, however that only presents one aspect of hate crime, and consequently figure 4 has been expanded to include hate flagged crime and hate incidents. Figure 4 shows that although racially and religiously aggravated crimes have reduced, hate flagged crime and hate incidents have increased.
- 1.2.10 The increase in hate incidents has been in disability incidents with an increase of 13 incidents and racial incidents which increased by 30 incidents more and remains the largest category of hate incidents. The increase occurred mainly during August 2013 which recorded nearly double the number of incidents recorded in August 2012.
- 1.2.11 The new hate crime app was launched on 22 April in Poole; it was supported by partners from the statutory and voluntary sectors and covered by local media. The app is another way for victims of prejudice and hate to report incidents. The

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Force has also been carrying out hate crime awareness training with first line responders in the call centres and operational policing.

- 1.2.12 The Force has recruited a number of new equality champions supplementing the 12 officers and staff already providing staff and victims with support relating to hate crime and incidents in particular. As well as champions covering the protected characteristics described by the Equality Act 2010 the Force has recruited an older people's champion and an Eastern European equality champion.
- 1.2.13 It is likely and even desirable that reported hate incidents and hate flagged crime will increase in the wake of some of these initiatives.

Killed and Seriously Injured Casualties (KSIs)

- 1.2.14 Latest figures show an increase of 19 killed or seriously injured people in road traffic collisions in 2013/14 when compared with 2012/13; this is an increase of 5.3%. There were no child fatalities in 2013/14. Dorset Road Safe has a reduction target for KSIs of 40% over 10 years to 2020.
- 1.2.15 Dorset has been involved in a national operation during March to check the safety of school vehicles resulting in a number of vehicles being stopped and found to be committing an offence. The 'no excuse' initiative is also due to run again in 2014.

PCC's action in respect of this priority

- 1.2.16 The national Mental Health Crisis Care Concordat was launched in February 2014, setting out shared national principles to bring together multi-agency responses to individuals in mental health crisis. The PCC chaired the national PCC Mental Health Working Group which played a key role in driving the development of the Concordat. The focus now switches to ensuring that the principles are delivered at a local level, work that remains ongoing during 2014/15.
- 1.2.17 The PCC gave his support to the Eve's Law campaign, launched in February, seeking to close a loophole in the law that currently requires victims of domestic violence to disclose their address in court, placing them at risk when forced to reveal details of a safe address. The Commissioner also signed a national petition to raise awareness of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) amongst teachers and parents.
- 1.2.18 The PCC welcomed the launch of Clare's Law in Dorset in March. He has long been a supporter and campaigner for Clare's Law – the Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme – which allows individuals to request information held about a new partners potential history of domestic abuse.
- 1.2.19 In March the PCC also wrote to the Policing Minister to campaign for the retention of the Homicide Bereavement Fund, provided to agencies supporting those families that have suffered bereavement by homicide prior to 2010. The Government have since agreed to maintain this funding.

1.3 Priority 3: Help protect the public from serious threats (local, regional and national) to their safety including organised crime and terrorism.

Priority Outcomes
Criminals deprived of their assets Communities better informed and engaged in reducing the risk of terrorism and organised criminality Reduced risk from organised crime groups in Dorset
Indicated by²:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Serious crimes flagged 'organised criminality'• Arrests of identified 'organised criminals'

1.3.1 Project Spotlight, the multi-agency integrated operating model approach to Organised Crime Group management continues to be progressed within Dorset, with a Project Spotlight meeting with partners being held in January.

1.3.2 Nationally, HMIC have been inspecting Forces as part of a two year rolling programme to assess their arrangements for meeting national threats. Dorset was not one of the first 18 forces inspected but a national report published in April 2014 contains a number of recommendations for Forces, ACPO, College of Policing and the Home Office.

1.3.3 The Force is working with other local forces and Bournemouth University to develop a long term cyber-crime strategy and from April 2014 the Force is required to return data relating to the number of cyber enabled recorded crimes to the Home Office.

PCC's action in respect of this priority

1.3.4 The PCC's approval of the budget and precept for 2014/15 in February will provide funding for a local cyber-crime awareness campaign to be launched, targeting all residents and businesses across Dorset.

1.3.5 The PCC offered his support to the Governments' national 'Cyber Streetwise' campaign which was launched in January.

² These measures around 'organised criminality' have superseded those flagged 'drug-related' as thought to be a better and more reliable indicator of activity related to organised criminality

1.4 Priority 4: Reduce Re-offending

Priority Outcomes
Reduced reoffending rates of highest risk offenders Increased number of offenders diverted from offending Increased number of offenders in accommodation and employment
Indicated by:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reoffending rates <probation data> • Reoffending rate of high-risk offender group <probation data> • Mentoring including re-offending and mentoring of high risk offenders being mentored <in development>

1.4.1 This priority is cross-cutting – it acknowledges at a strategic level the Police role in reducing reoffending. It focuses on the management of those offenders responsible for the crimes and incidents prioritised through the other Police and Crime Plan priorities. Once again, partnership working is crucial in respect of reducing reoffending, with Dorset Probation Trust being a key partner in this respect.

		Actual rate of re-offending	
		Oct-11 to Sep-12	Oct-12 to Sep-13
Local Authority	Bournemouth	8.32%	9.64%
	Dorset	7.78%	7.28%
	Poole	8.46%	10.98%
Probation Trust	Dorset	8.10%	9.00%

Figure 5: Rates of re-offending (data from Ministry of Justice)

1.4.2 Dorset’s Integrated Offender Management (IOM) process is being reviewed in light of other schemes being used by Forces such as Devon and Cornwall’s “TurnAround” scheme.

1.4.3 On 13 March the Offender Rehabilitation Bill received Royal Assent and is designed to ensure that all adult offenders serving custodial sentences can be supervised on release for at least 12 months.

PCC’s action in respect of this priority

1.4.4 Ongoing PCC and OPCC engagement and involvement with the Dorset Criminal Justice Board (DCJB), the Reducing Re-offending Strategy Group and the Crime and Criminal Justice Group.

1.4.5 Work both locally and nationally to meet the aims of the Government’s reforms through the Transforming Rehabilitation programme.

1.4.6 Completion of the commissioned review looking at existing Restorative Justice (RJ) approaches and initiatives locally. The recommendations for developing and enhancing RJ further are currently being considered, along with the recruitment of a dedicated RJ co-ordinator to progress this work during 2014/15.

1.5 Priority 5: Increase people's satisfaction with policing in Dorset

Priority Outcomes
Increased victim satisfaction Increased public confidence At least 95% of emergency calls answered within 10 seconds At least 75% of non-emergency calls answered within 30 seconds
Indicated by:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfaction with being kept informed <source: USS> • Satisfaction with overall service received <source: USS> • Dorset Police – contact management data for emergency & non-emergency calls • Feelings of safety <source: CSS> • Public confidence <source: Crime Survey in England and Wales >

1.5.1 This priority is cross-cutting and recognises the importance of increasing the public's satisfaction in the delivery of policing in Dorset. The Police & Crime Plan recognises that if people are pleased with the service provided then they are more likely to report issues to the Force which in turn will help to keep Dorset safe.

Figure 6: latest performance – note periods differ

Priority	Key Performance Indicators	2013/14 Target	Previous Performance	Current Performance	Change	
					Actual	Percentage
Increase people's satisfaction with policing in Dorset	Percentage of people who think the police are dealing with community priorities		69.4%	68.3%		-1.1%
	Percentage of people who feel safe in Dorset		96%	96%		0%
	Victim satisfaction with progress updates made by police officers and staff	+ 1 Quartile	67.9%	69.6%		1.7%
	Percentage of victims that are satisfied with the overall service provided by police officers and staff	+ 1 Quartile	81.1%	82.7%		1.6%
	Percentage of 999 calls answered in 10 seconds	≥ 95%	94.9%	94.5%		-0.4%
	Percentage of 999 calls abandoned*	≤ 2%	0.1%	0.4%		0.2%
	Percentage of non-emergency calls answered in 30 seconds	≥ 75%	71.8%	67.3%		-4.6%
	Percentage of non-emergency calls abandoned	≤ 5%	4.9%	7.0%		2.1%

Context/Commentary on performance

1.5.2 The data informing this priority comes from a number of sources as follows:

- **Crime Survey in England and Wales (CSEW)**
This survey is carried out on behalf of ONS and takes place quarterly in all force areas. Results are reported nationally. Latest results cover Q4-Q3 (to December 2013).
- **Community Safety Survey (CSS)**
This survey is a quarterly postal survey to 3,000 Dorset homes per quarter. Latest results relate to Q1 – Q4 cumulative 2013/14
- **User Satisfaction Survey (USS)**
This is a Home Office mandated survey carried out for every Police Force area. The survey is carried out quarterly by telephoning victims of dwelling

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burglary, violent crime and vehicle crime. Latest results relate to Q1 – Q4 cumulative 2013/14.

- **Call handling data** – this covers the period April 2013 – March 2014.

Confidence and satisfaction

- 1.5.3 Satisfaction of victims in relation to policing services fell in 2012/13 compared to 11/12 and has been identified as a priority by the Police and Crime Commissioner.
- 1.5.4 Analysis has shown that ‘Keeping Informed’ records the lowest levels of satisfaction in the User Satisfaction Survey which also measures contact, treatment, actions taken and whole experience. The setting up of a Victim Bureau in November 2013 is a key part of the delivery plan to improve victims’ satisfaction with how they were kept informed of progress.
- 1.5.5 Latest results for Q1-4 2013/14 (compared to 2012/13), show that both the keeping informed measure and overall satisfaction have risen on 2012/13, due in part to an improved last quarter of the year.
- 1.5.6 The question from the CSEW that measures the percentage of people who “think the police are dealing with community issues” has dropped slightly to 68.3% and places Dorset fourth nationally in the year to December 2013 and 2nd in its most similar³ group of forces.
- 1.5.7 The Dorset CSS asks a random sample of residents about their feelings of safety. Latest results (Q1-4 cumulative – 2,872 respondents) show 96% of those replying said they feel very or fairly safe living in their local area.

Call handling

- 1.5.8 Emergency call handling data is exceeding target for abandoned calls and just below target for call answering in 2013/14.
- 1.5.9 Non-emergency call handling has not reached target in 2013/14 for abandonment rate and for call answering times. This is due to reduced performance in May, June and July. Performance improved following a number of interventions through late summer and into the autumn with calls answered in 30 seconds exceeding 70% in the discrete months of October, November and December 2013 and January 2014. Unfortunately the flooding and poor weather in February, in particular, resulted in an increased volume of calls and subsequent increase in call answering time and abandonment rates bringing down the Force’s performance for the year.

PCC’s action in respect of this priority

- 1.5.10 Much of the PCC’s activity relevant to this priority is summarised in Section 4 of this report, below. The main focus for engaging with members of the public continues to be through the scheduling of dedicated PCC Forums and Surgeries across the County throughout the year to enable the PCC to communicate directly with local people and to understand their issues and concerns.

³ Cambridgeshire, Dorset, Gloucestershire, Surrey, Sussex, Thames Valley, Warwickshire, West Mercia

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- 1.5.11 The PCC visited St Nicholas and St Laurence Primary School in Weymouth in February, to support the premiere of their community safety video. The film was produced by pupils from a number of local schools as part of a wider 'Safe for US' project to raise awareness of community concerns.
- 1.5.12 Work with the relevant local authorities remains ongoing to find a solution to the annual issue of unlawful Gypsy and Traveller encampments across the County. The PCC is keen to see local temporary transit sites located and implemented to enable the police to implement some of the powers available to them in order to move travellers on from public parks and spaces. To that effect, the PCC continues to meet and discuss the issue regularly with the authorities and local communities to try and make progress on this emotive issue.

1.6 Priority 6: Support neighbourhood policing that is appropriate for both rural and urban communities in Dorset

Priority Outcomes
Fewer victims of crime and ASB Fewer repeat victims Effective multi-agency problem solving Improved progress updates to the public
Indicated by:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workforce - Special Constables <to be developed to include priority lead deployment> • Workforce - Volunteers • Crime data - Total crimes - <see priority 1> • Incident data - ASB incidents - <see priority 1> • Repeat victimisation - <see priority 1> • Public confidence/ satisfaction in policing <see priority 5>

1.6.1 This priority recognises the importance of neighbourhood policing in achieving all of the priorities in the Police & Crime Plan, working to provide a visible presence which offers reassurance to local communities as well as working with communities to prevent crime and ASB and problem solve when the need arises.

	Establishment at 31 Mar 14
PCSO	152
Special Constables	209
Volunteers	172

Figure 7: Establishment of volunteers at 31 March 2014

1.6.2 **Shoplifting and Business Crime** – during 2013/14, a total of 3,982 shoplifting crimes were recorded in Dorset. This figure adds an additional 459 crimes to the total recorded over the comparative period in 2012/13; a 13% increase. Over the same period however, the detection rate has increased from 40.6% to 43.1%. The Force holds retail theft workshops across the county with shops that are particularly affected by shoplifting.

1.6.3 **Rural Crime** – the Force has developed a rural crime profile and strategy in consultation with the OPCC. The Force has joined the national Rural Crime Network; set up to tackle rural crime and provide an online resource for police and partners to interact and share best practice.

There has been an increase in the number of **watch groups** in Dorset in the past year with over 17,000 contacts now registered across Dorset. Numbers are expected to further increase following the launch of “Dorset Alert”, a new community messaging system in May 2014.

PCC's action in respect of this priority

- 1.6.4 The PCC continues to actively promote and support an increase in Special Constable and Volunteer numbers. Whilst the establishment of Tier 1 volunteers (fully vetted) stood at 172 at the end of March, there are nearer 2,000 volunteers in total when including those engaged in activities not requiring higher levels of vetting and background checks.
- 1.6.5 Support for the Force's ongoing review of the police estate, including consultation on future enquiry office provision.
- 1.6.6 The PCC supported the establishment of the National Rural Crime Network in February. The Network, coordinated by the Rural services Network, will help provide a coordinated and sustainable response to rural crime issues. Both the PCC and Dorset Police have joined the Network.

Section 2: Key decisions taken by PCC during monitoring period

2.1 The following provides a summary of the key entries in the PCC Decision Log during the reporting period.

Budget and Precept for 2014/15

2.2 The Dorset Police budget and council tax precept element of funding for 2014/15 was decided by the Commissioner in February 2014.

2.3 The precept increase of 1.96% facilitates some key objectives for the Commissioner during 2014/15, including:

- The maintenance of overall police officer numbers for 2014/15 through the recruitment of 16 new officers
- The funding of 300 Body Worn Videos (BWV) for officers across the County
- The launch of a Dorset-wide Cyber Crime awareness campaign for local residents and businesses
- An increase in police vehicle provision for rural communities

Stage 2 Transfer of Staff

2.4 In March 2014 the Police and Crime Commissioner approved (endorsed by the Home Secretary) the transfer of all police staff - with the exception of those staff directly supporting the PCC - from the employment of the Commissioner to the employment of the Chief Constable. This took effect from 1 April 2014.

2.5 This process has been commonly referred to as the Stage 2 Transfer (S2T) of staff – Stage 1 occurred when police staff employment transferred from the Dorset Police Authority to the PCC in November 2012, following the changes to the policing governance arrangements.

Section 3: Financial update against planned spending

- 3.1 The work on the 2013/14 year end financial figures is ongoing, and due to be completed by the end of May. However, sufficient work has been carried out to be able to report the anticipated outturn position.
- 3.2 The table below indicates the anticipated year end variances for all areas of Dorset Police indicating cost pressures and areas where continued application of strong financial control has resulted in savings being achieved ahead of schedule. Also shown is the original budget for the year.

	Original Budget £000s	Current Budget £000's	Actual £000's	Over / (Under) £000's
Operational Commands				
Territorial Policing	774	787	717	(70)
Crime & Criminal Justice	2,082	1,659	1,618	(41)
Operational Support	3,327	3,235	3,050	(185)
Operational Commands Total	6,183	5,680	5,385	(295)
Support Services				
Estates (including PFI)	6,860	6,794	6,594	(200)
Transport	1,614	1,596	1,412	(184)
Information Systems	3,798	3,780	3,480	(300)
Organisational Development Unit	503	524	600	75
General Services	379	379	317	(62)
Governance	1,234	1,254	1,321	67
Personnel	372	381	471	90
Procurement	3,663	3,514	3,181	(333)
Support Services Total	18,423	18,222	17,374	(847)
Central Budgets				
Employees	97,921	97,057	98,525	1,468
Travel and Subsistence	255	255	218	(36)
Supplies and Services	209	191	192	1
Major Operations	818	850	422	(428)
Partnerships and Collaboration	0	(208)	(208)	0
Carry Forward from 12/13	806	965	947	(18)
Transfers to Reserves	0	1,000	1,159	159
Capital Financing	2,089	3,557	4,008	451
Grant and Other Income	(13,326)	(14,221)	(14,737)	(516)
Central Budgets Total	88,770	89,446	90,526	1,080
Office of the Police & Crime Commissioner	916	944	801	(143)
Total Variance	114,291	114,291	114,086	(205)
14/15 Revenue Projects funded from 13/14 Savings	0	0	293	293
Carry Forward Commissioning Fund Balance	0	0	134	134
Residual Variance	114,291	114,291	114,513	222

- 3.3 The most significant variances between the current budget and the anticipated outturn are explained overleaf. Variances between the original budget and the current budget are explained in more detail at paragraph 3.30.

Territorial Policing

- 3.4 The current projection is that Territorial Policing will underspend by £70k at the year end, with the majority of savings arising from very low spend on travel and subsistence.

Crime and Criminal Justice

- 3.5 The Crime and Criminal Justice Command has predicted savings against budget of £41k. Significant savings on forensic services have arisen from continual improvements in the submission process and use of the existing contract. The number of submissions has slightly increased, while the cost of this work has been brought down significantly. These savings have now been utilised to fund other projects.

Operational Support

- 3.6 The Operational Support devolved budgets include the Safety, Education and Enforcement Services (SEES) and Dorset Road Safe Partnership costs. The Operational Support budgets are predicted to underspend by £185k at the year-end. The majority of these savings arise from SEES where spend on pay and equipment has been lower than budgeted.
- 3.7 The longer term position for employee budgets over the course of the MTFs remains that further reductions in numbers are required to deliver affordable budgets in 15/16 and beyond. However, the use of savings achieved ahead of schedule during 2013/14 has provided some mitigation to the extent of the reductions required.

Support Services

- 3.8 The support service departments are responsible for the majority of the non-pay budgets.

Estates

- 3.9 The estates budgets are predicted to achieve savings in 2013/14 of £200k. However, this is after having funded additional costs on reactive maintenance, CCTV and for reinstatement work at Oxford House, and reduced rental income. The main savings are one off savings from lower than expected utility costs, carbon certificates (which will now not be required in 2013/14), reimbursements from Dorset Fire and Rescue Service for the DESPI PFI Scheme, and rates rebates.

Transport

- 3.10 Savings of £184k are anticipated for the Transport budgets. Substantial savings in fuel costs contribute to this saving, due partly to the unit price falling this year rather than rising as originally anticipated, but also due to a significant fall in annual mileage. While the fall in mileage continues to be monitored closely, it primarily relates to more focussed deployment of operational vehicles.

Information Systems

- 3.11 Information Systems budgets cover software and hardware maintenance and minor acquisitions. The capital purchase of significant software, such as the new case and custody system, and associated hardware, including servers, has resulted in significantly lower demand on the revenue budgets during 2013/14. The resulting saving has been transferred to capital to offset some of the additional costs of these new systems.

Personnel

- 3.12 Overall personnel budget are expected to end the year with an overspend of £90k. The occupational health budgets continue to overspend, with an expected overspend of £60k (29%). This is slightly offset by one off savings in external advertising costs but continues to be a significant financial pressure.

Procurement

- 3.13 The purchasing budgets are centralised within the Purchasing Section, who are responsible for purchasing the majority of equipment and other non-staff items for the Force. The result of this centralisation, and challenge to requests for purchase has resulted in an expected underspend of £333k. The 2014/15 budget setting process carefully considered all areas of purchasing expenditure to release permanent non staff savings where possible.

Employees

- 3.14 Significant savings have been accrued throughout the year on police officer pay, as a number of officers have left the organisation earlier than originally anticipated. Several officers have also commenced secondments, such as those to the National Police Air Service during the year. The savings achieved have been used throughout the year to fund current operational cost pressures and to contribute towards longer term financial sustainability, for example through the capital programme, and significantly, reducing the police staff pension deficit by a one off contribution.
- 3.15 The use of one off funds to reduce the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) deficit creates sustainable reductions in future expenditure, by directly reducing the planned deficit repayments which are currently budgeted over the next ten years. The latest actuarial valuation of the LGPS at 31 March 2013 indicated a deficit on the scheme of £5.8m, and the budget currently provides for repayment over approximately ten years. An additional one off payment towards this deficit will therefore free up revenue budget over this period to partially mitigate the extent of workforce and other reductions required.
- 3.16 In addition, a review of liabilities has highlighted the significant amount of time held by police officers in lieu of payment for overtime. The Force has historically allowed officers to carry forward time accrued in lieu of overtime payment indefinitely. This is increasingly becoming problematic as it significantly reduces the availability of officers, particularly as officers often save time held until retirement and become unavailable for duty weeks ahead of their retirement date. Therefore due to the need for tighter control on resources as workforce numbers reduce, the policy in this respect will, over the course of 2014, be amended to allow time to be held for a maximum of three months. A provision will be created to allow for payment of all time held.

- 3.17 A further cost of employment has been the higher than average number of ill health retirements during the year. The original budget anticipated five police officers retiring on grounds of ill health during the year, with an assumption that a number of police officers who are no longer fit for active duty will be accommodated in 'back office' posts. However, it is increasingly difficult to identify such posts as the overall workforce level reduces, resulting in a one off increase in the number of officers retiring on grounds of ill health. The final number of officers that actually retired on ill health grounds during 2013/14 was twelve.
- 3.18 Consequently these budgets are now showing a projected outturn in line with the original budget, although with a single significant contribution of £1.4m towards the LGPS deficit.
- 3.19 The number (full time equivalents) of police officers, PCSOs and staff at the 31 March 2014 are shown below, compared with the full time equivalents at 31 March 2013:

	Workforce FTE		
	Actual as at 31/03/13	Actual as at 31/03/14	Variance
Officer	1,286	1,203	(83)
PCSO	138	146	8
Staff	892	904	12
Total	2,316	2,254	(63)

Major Operations

- 3.20 This budget is provided as an annual contingency against events that require significant financial support, usually through short notice overtime payments and targeted forensic analysis. The majority of this allocation will be for exceptional incidents and events, such as public order, homicide, and serious and organised criminal activity, although an element will be for anticipated events such as policing the Bournemouth Air Festival or the Great Dorset Steam Fair. Demand against this budget this year has been exceptionally low when compared with the previous ten years, and as a result savings have been realised at year end. It is proposed that these savings be transferred to the newly created Major Operations Reserve.

Transfers to Reserves

- 3.21 The most significant additional transfer to reserve relates to the proposed transfer of £429k relating to the major operations saving achieved in 13/14, as reflected above. This transfer is expected to allow a reduction in revenue major operations contingency in future years.
- 3.22 In addition to the above transfer, £1m was agreed to be transferred to the capital reserve in quarter 3 to provide funding for current schemes for which alternative capital funding has not yet been realised, and for future schemes where no source of funding currently exists.

Capital Financing

- 3.23 Additional funds have been made available during the year towards the current funding gap in the capital programme. This gap is anticipated to be a temporary issue resulting from the sale of premises that are expected within the MTFS but have not yet been

realised. The year-end variance primarily reflects the transfer of IS savings towards the capital costs of IS infrastructure development as outlined in paragraph 2.10.

Grant, Trading & Reimbursement Income

- 3.24 The amount of income received during the year has exceeded the budget, most notably in respect of income from Driver Awareness Schemes, and income from the provision of mutual aid to other forces.
- 3.25 In line with all other areas of the budget, the 2014/15 budget allocations have been amended where appropriate to take account of forecast expenditure and income in 2013/14. As such, the anticipated number of Driver Awareness Scheme courses provided has been increased in 2014/15, as have other income budgets where sustainable additional income is forecast. However, no anticipation of income from mutual aid to other forces has been assumed in 2014/15, as this requirement varies so significantly from year to year.

Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner

- 3.26 The budget for the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner projects an underspend at the year end. This is due to the commissioning funding available not yet having been incurred. This funding is planned to be used over the Commissioner's four year term to deliver his Police and Crime Plan priorities and pledges. The complexity of this work, involving numerous partner agencies, is such that the timescales will inevitably cover more than one year. As such it is proposed that these funds, totalling £134k, are carried forward to 2014/15 and are shown as a separate item on the forecast outturn summary.

14/15 Revenue Projects Funded from 13/14 Savings

- 3.27 In October 2013, the Force Executive Board agreed a schedule of short term operational projects designed to make a clear difference to performance, directly or indirectly, over 2013/14 and 2014/15. These initiatives were funded by savings achieved in advance of budget, such as from the early retirement of police officers and income achieved in excess of expectations.
- 3.28 A number of these initiatives commenced in 2013/14, but a few were expected to either continue into 2014/15, or be commenced in that year. An amount of £293k will be carried forward to 2014/15 in this respect.
- 3.29 Initiatives included an early intervention pilot in respect of 'troubled families', a mental health street triage pilot, one off support to the No Excuse operation, and one off funding to target absence management issues.

Changes in Budget Quarter 2 - Quarter 3

- 3.30 The table overleaf reflects the significant virements (budget movements) that have taken place between the Quarter 3 monitoring and Quarter 4. This builds on the budget movements presented to the last Police and Crime Panel that demonstrated key budget movements from Quarter 2 to Quarter 3.

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

£000's	Original Budget £000's	Quarter 2 Budget £000's	Quarter 3 Budget £000's	Contribution towards capital shortfall £000's	Funding ANPR capital £000's	Road Safe budget moved to SEES £000's	Innovation funding transferred to capital £000's	Other virements £000's	Quarter 4 Budget £000's
Operational Commands									
Territorial Policing	774	784	787					(1)	787
Crime & Criminal Justice	2,082	2,061	1,707					(48)	1,659
Operational Support	3,273	3,560	3,585			(350)		(0)	3,235
Operational Commands Total	6,129	6,405	6,079	0	0	(350)	0	(49)	5,680
Support Services									
Estates (including PFI)	6,860	6,861	6,794					0	6,794
Transport	1,614	1,612	1,587					9	1,596
Information Systems	3,798	3,803	3,827					(47)	3,780
Organisational Development Unit	503	501	503					21	524
General Services	379	363	379					(0)	379
Governance	1,234	1,232	1,234					20	1,254
Personnel	372	367	381					(0)	381
Procurement	3,663	3,762	3,517					(2)	3,514
Operational Commands Total	18,423	18,501	18,222	0	0	0	0	1	18,222
Central Budgets									
Employees	97,921	97,963	97,387		(370)			39	97,057
Travel and Subsistence	255	253	255					(1)	255
Supplies and Services	209	229	191					(0)	191
Major Operations	818	815	850					(0)	850
Partnerships and Collaboration	806	886	965					(0)	965
Carry Forward from 12/13	0	(208)	(208)					0	(208)
Transfers to Reserves	0	0	0	1,000				0	1,000
Capital Financing	2,089	2,130	3,691	(1,000)	370		557	(59)	3,557
Grant and Other Income	(13,272)	(13,552)	(14,184)			350	(476)	90	(14,221)
Support Services Total	88,824	88,516	88,947	0	0	350	80	68	89,446
Office of the Police & Crime Commissioner	916	870	1,045				(80)	(21)	944
Total	114,291	114,291	114,291	0	0	0	0	0	114,291

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

V1.5

Contribution Towards Capital Shortfall

- 3.31 The contribution of £1m from revenue to capital financing was made during the third quarter 2013/14. It was funded primarily from early achievement of one off workforce savings, such as from officers leaving earlier than originally expected, and relates to the significant financing shortfall on the capital programme over the medium term. The adjustment in the fourth quarter reflects the year end adjustment to treat this as a contribution to the capital cash flow reserve rather than direct funding of the capital programme during the year.

Funding ANPR Capital

- 3.32 A further contribution towards a current capital scheme during the year was towards the costs of equipping a number of static and mobile ANPR sites. This is partly to ensure IPCC compliance, but also to provide significant road safety benefits, and increased public satisfaction. As funding continues to reduce over the coming years, the Force will rely increasingly on such technology to deliver efficient and effective solutions to key policing issues. Investment such as this is vital in delivering a leaner, high performing organisation.

Road Safe Budget Moved to SEES

- 3.33 This budget adjustment is purely an accountancy adjustment, moving the budget for the existing Force budgeted contribution to Dorset Road Safe Partnership from 'other income' to Safety, Education and Enforcement Services (SEES), which falls within the Operational Support Command.

Innovation Funding Transferred to Capital

- 3.34 In the fourth quarter of 2013/14, Dorset Police was successful in having three Innovation Fund bids approved by the Home Office. The funding was made available towards a) the cost of setting up a regional forensic services facility, b) delivery of a multi-agency platform for closer working between blue light and local authority partners, and c) expansion of the 'ecommerce for policing' work which will deliver electronic services, including payment options and licencing arrangements, to the public. Each scheme comprises primarily capital expenditure, most significantly on software purchase and implementation, and also on external project management costs. As such, the funding has been transferred to capital.

Section 4: Update on Engagement Activity

- 4.1 During the period January 2014 and March 2104 the OPCC had contact with 467 individuals through our community engagement events.
- 4.2 Seven community engagement forums were held, in Wimborne, Weymouth, Bridport, Christchurch, Dorchester Winton and Poole. Each forum was followed by a PCC surgery where the PCC met with individuals who wished to raise specific issues or concerns.
- 4.3 The PCC held his second Victim Focus Group in Dorchester on January 23rd, which was attended by eight victims of crime, and provided very useful insight on how crime affects an individual, and how even becoming a witness to a crime or police incident, can leave vulnerable people traumatised. The victim surgeries held in the afternoon were also fully booked.
- 4.4 The Community Engagement Officer had an information stand at Dorset Women's Day in early March, and made contact with a number of women's organisations, and individuals.
- 4.5 During this period the team continued its work with young people, holding a planning day for the upcoming youth summit, and finishing work on the children and young people's Police and Crime Plan.
- 4.6 The Commissioner and the OPCC's Community Engagement Officer have continued to support the work of the Dementia Action Alliance, with the OPCC now being recognised as a Dementia Friendly Organisation.
- 4.7 Other engagement opportunities undertaken by the PCC and/or OPCC support staff during the quarter included:
 - Gypsy Roma Traveller Community meeting – 8 January
 - Boscombe Angels patrol – 10 January
 - Wallisdown, Winton West & Ensbury Park Area Forum – 25 January
 - St Nicholas & St Laurence School visit – 10 February
 - Chickerell Community Lunch – 13 February
 - Alliance of Christchurch Residents' Associations (ACRA) – 19 February
 - Creekmoor & Waterloo Neighbourhood Watch Group launch – 22 February
 - East Dorset Community Lunch – 25 February
 - Creekmoor Residents Association meeting – 1 March
 - Dorset Forum for Equality and Diversity – 17 March
 - North Dorset Community Lunch – 18 March
 - Dorset Youth Association Forum – 24 March
 - Heathlands Primary School meeting – 25 March

Section 5: Update on Partnership Activity

5.1 The PCC and OPCC continue to be routinely engaged, and actively working with, a number of partnerships which all assist in contributing to the achievement of the Police and Crime Plan priorities. These partnerships include:

- Leaders and Chief Executives meetings
- Community Safety Partnerships
- Dorset Local Criminal Justice Board (DCJB)
- Children's Trust Boards
- Reducing Reoffending Strategy Group
- DAAT Board
- CVS Forums
- Crime and Criminal Justice Group
- Local Area Partnerships
- Local Safeguarding Boards
- Health & Wellbeing Boards
- Bournemouth University
- Boscombe Regeneration Partnership
- West Howe Regeneration Partnership

Transforming Rehabilitation

5.2 The PCC continues to work with key partners at both a national and local level in relation to the Government's Transforming Rehabilitation reforms. The PCC is a member of the national PCC Reference Group and is fully engaged with the newly Community Rehabilitation Companies (CRCs) and restructured National Probation Service (NPS).

Victims Services

5.3 Work continues in relation to the future provision of victims services in Dorset for when funding passes across to the PCC in October 2014. As an early adopter, the commissioning process for the new victims service contract commenced in March 2014. Bids have now been received and the evaluation process is underway, with a decision by the Commissioner expected in June/July 2014.

Regional Collaboration

5.4 All of the South West regional PCCs remain committed to working closely together with each other and their respective Chief Constables to ensure the most efficient and effective use of resources across the region wherever possible. Two regional meetings were held during the quarter – on 22 January and 17 March – to provide oversight and scrutiny to the ongoing programme of regional collaboration programme. Regular weekly telephone conferences between the 5 PCCs are also held to discuss key emerging issues.

Strategic Alliance

5.5 Following the decision made in December 2013 to explore further collaboration between Dorset Police and Devon & Cornwall Police, the work of the joint project team continues to explore potential opportunities for further joint working in the face of ongoing budget restrictions. The PCC sits on the Alliance Executive Board which provides strategic oversight to the delivery of the project work.

National Commitments

5.6 The PCC continues to work closely with PCC colleagues across the country and with the Association of Police and Crime Commissioners (APCC). With this comes a number of national responsibilities, representing the views and interests of PCCs, and includes the following activity during the previous quarter:

- Police Negotiating Board (PNB) – *PCC representative*
- Independent Custody Visiting Association (ICVA) - *Chair*
- Police Staff Council (PSC) – *PCC Representative*
- PCC Mental Health Working Group - *Chair*
- Transforming Rehabilitation Group – *PCC Representative*
- National VCSE Forum – *PCC Representative*

5.7 At the Management Board meeting held on 20 February, the PCC was elected as the Chairman of ICVA having previously attended as the South West regional PCC representative.

5.8 The PCC is also one of three PCC's responsible for the review and restructure of the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) nationally. This work led to the commission of an independent review by General Sir Nick Parker which reported in November 2013. As a result a new ACPO Transition Board, chaired by Sir Bill Jeffrey, now sits to implement the Parker Review recommendations. Both the Commissioner and Chief Constable Debbie Simpson sit on the Transition Board.

Partnership Engagement

5.9 Other partnership activities undertaken by the Commissioner and/or his support staff during the quarter include:

- Academy for Justice Commissioning – 14 January
- Troubled Families/Early Intervention Conference – 16 January
- IPCC seminar – 20 January
- Local Resilience Forum (LRF) showcase – 5 February
- Missing People meeting – 3 February
- Bournemouth Town Watch – 11 February
- Bournemouth University Cyber Crime Conference – 12 February
- Bluelight Integration meeting – 18 February
- Dorset Action on Abuse AGM – 13 March
- Dorset Youth Association Forum – 24 March
- Dorset Probation Trust Awards – 28 March

Section 6: Complaints against the Police and Crime Commissioner

- 6.1 This new section has been included within the report to provide members with an overview of any complaints about the PCC that may have been received, along with any associated action taken. Whilst some complaints will be referred to the Police and Crime Panel for their consideration, in line with the agreed protocol, the Chief Executive and Monitoring Authority has delegated authority in relation to the initial handling and recording of complaints.
- 6.2 During quarter 4 of 2013/14 there were no complaints made against the Police and Crime Commissioner.
