



Dorset Police and Crime Panel

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

**Quarter 4 Report 2015-16
(Note: main data relates to April – March
2015/16)**

Date of Panel: 10 June 2016

**WORKING TOGETHER TO KEEP
DORSET SAFE**

CONTENTS	Page
My Vision and Priorities	3
Purpose of this Report	4
Introduction by Dorset's Police and Crime Commissioner	5
Section 1: Review of performance against Police and Crime Plan priorities	6
• Priority 1: Reduce the number of victims of crime and anti-social behaviour	6
• Priority 2: Reduce the number of people seriously harmed in Dorset	11
• Priority 3: Help protect the public from serious threats (local, regional, national) to their safety, including organised crime and terrorism	16
• Priority 4: Reduce Re-offending	18
• Priority 5: Increase people's satisfaction with policing in Dorset	20
• Priority 6: Support neighbourhood policing that is appropriate for both rural and urban communities in Dorset	24
Section 2: Key decisions taken by PCC during monitoring period	26
Section 3: Financial update against planned spending	28
Section 4: Update on Engagement Activity	34
Section 5: Update on Partnership and Commissioning Activity	36

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 last election campaign in 2012. 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. It has also been decided to carry out an annual review of the Plan to ensure that it remains current and fit for purpose. The 2014 review and updated version of the Plan was finalised and published on 3 October 2014. The draft 2015 review is being presented to this meeting of the Panel to give members the opportunity to provide feedback before it is completed.

This monitoring report has been compiled as a method of enabling the Police and 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 the 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 and commissioning activity undertaken by the PCC and his staff.

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

Introduction by Dorset's Police and Crime Commissioner

I am pleased to present the latest Quarterly Performance Report, highlighting progress against the Police and Crime Plan priorities for the final quarter of the 2015/16 financial year.

This was another busy period, particularly in the run up to purdah prior to the PCC Elections in May 2016. As usual, I do not intend to duplicate here the content contained within the specific sections of this report, but sections 4 (engagement and consultation activity) and 5 (commissioning and partnership work) in particular give a very real sense of the breadth and scale of my role and the work that I and my team undertake to progress these agendas.

I reported last quarter how ports security had become a key concern of mine following the tragic events in Paris and developments concerning Syria and Iraq. I continue to push this matter with the Home Secretary in order to receive the reassurance that we all need regarding the security of all maritime ports, in Dorset and nationwide.

I am pleased with the progress being made relating to victims services locally, particularly the Victim Hub facilities in Boscombe and Blandford. After months of planning and refurbishment, the Victims Hub, Gloucester House opened in Boscombe in April and will only enhance the support available to victims of crime and ASB further, and in a non-police setting and environment. Similarly, grant funding has been made available to establish a similar full-time hub in Blandford to serve the north and west of the County and I look forward to this becoming established very soon.

As always, the quarter saw me able to make contact with a number of members of the public and to hear first-hand the issues and concerns affecting them. In visiting our rural areas I was particularly struck by the scale and impact that poaching can have on local communities and I will be looking at how the police can strengthen their response to these types of issues, including lobbying MPs for greater penalties and more effective police powers. I was also able to meet with a number of frontline police officers during the period, and witnessed a specific road safety operation in Shaftesbury. Measures used to tackle road safety do divide opinion, but I was extremely impressed with the balance of enforcement and education tactics adopted by officers during the operation. Road safety will continue to feature high on my priorities during my next term of office.

Quarter 4 also saw opportunities for me to further promote and explore the use of technology in policing. I am excited by the potential that Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs), or drones, offer and am also pleased that a Body Worn Video (BWV) pilot project is progressing in Dorset, albeit not as quickly as I had originally hoped.

Finally, I am honoured to have been re-elected as PCC for Dorset for a second term and, whilst never under-estimating the challenges that I face, I am excited to have the opportunity to carry on my work in helping to deliver excellent local policing services and to enhance community safety even further. I look forward to working together with the Police and Crime Panel again over the next four years to achieve these aims.

Martyn Underhill
Police and Crime Commissioner

27 May 2016

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
People engaged in making their communities safer
Reduced volumes of crime and ASB
Reduced repeat victimisation
At least a third of crimes resolved
Indicated by:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total number of crimes • Number of repeat victims • Outcome data – positive outcome and resolution rates • Percentage of people who feel safe in Dorset <see priority 5>

Figure 1: key performance indicators and targets – 1 April 2015 – 31 March 2016

Priority	Key Performance Indicators	Apr-Mar		Change	
		2014/15	2015/16	Actual	Percentage
Reduce the number of victims of crime and anti-social behaviour	Total Crime	36,084	41,540	5,456	15.1%
	Positive Outcome Rate	28.3%	22.9%		-5.4%
	Number of Repeat Victims	2,395	3,203	808	33.7%
	ASB Incidents	25,816	22,708	-3,108	-13.7%
	Number of Repeat Callers	2,486	2,105	-381	-15.3%
	Personal ASB Incidents	4,981	4,115	-866	-17.4%
	Dwelling Burglary	1,434	1,585	151	10.5%
	Positive Outcome Rate	16.9%	13.2%		-3.7%
	Shed, Garage and Beach Hut Breaks	1,883	1,215	-668	-35.5%
	Positive Outcome Rate	2.5%	3.1%		0.6%
	Vehicle Crime	3,353	3,546	193	5.8%
	Positive Outcome Rate	6.0%	7.4%		1.4%

Longer term trends

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

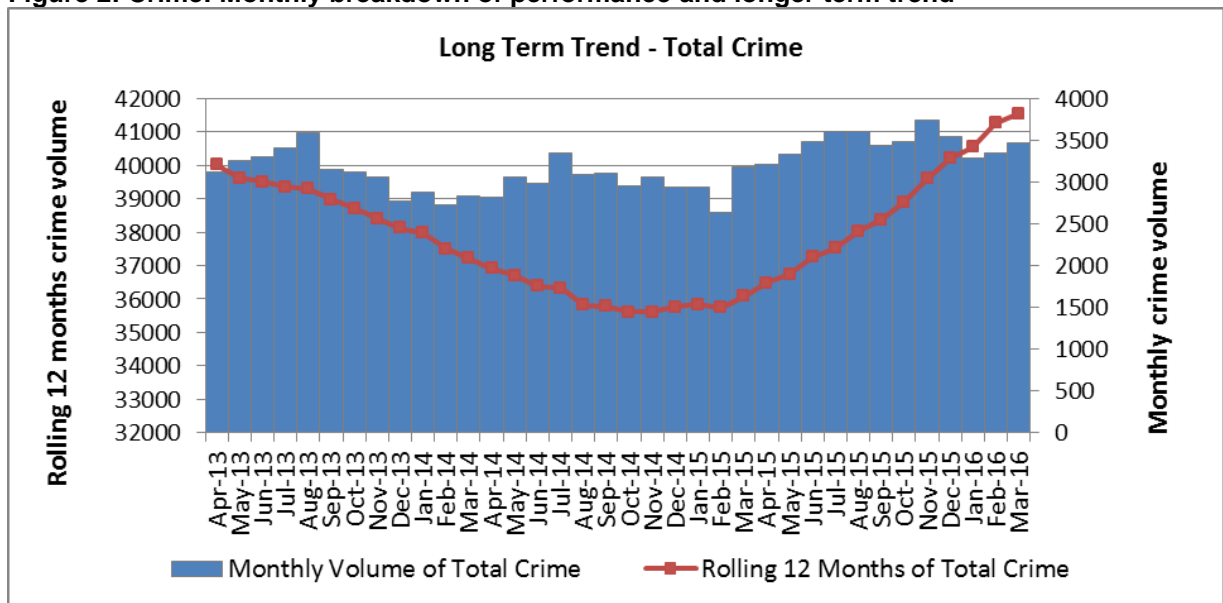
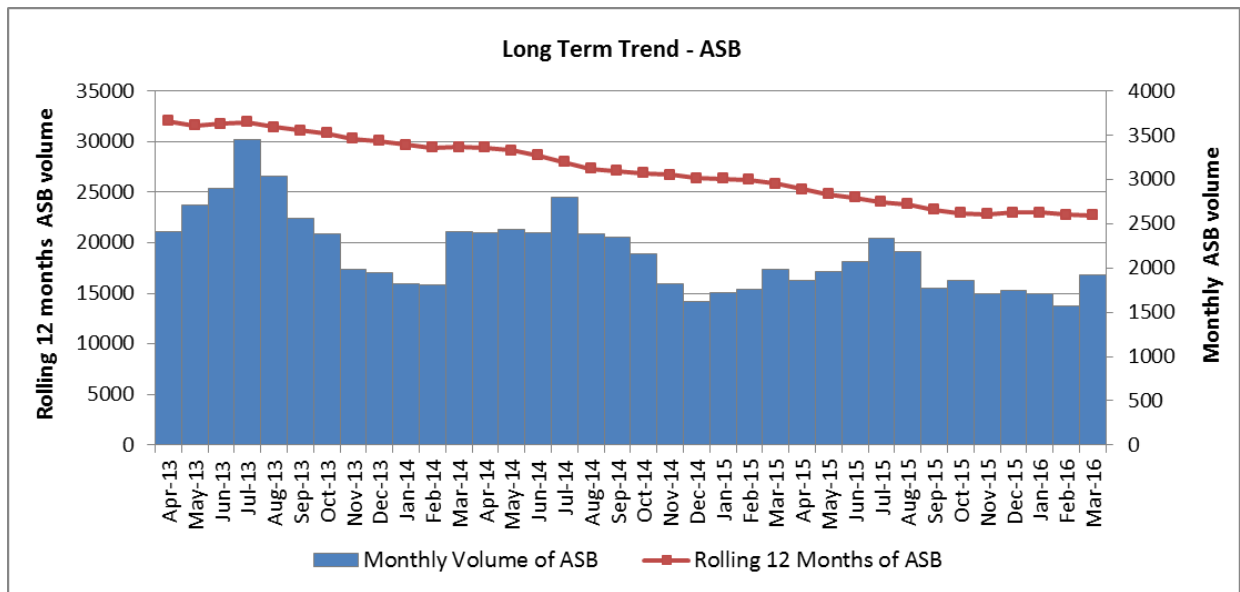


Figure 3: ASB: Monthly breakdown of performance and longer term trend



Commentary on Performance

- 1.1.1 Between 1 April 2015 and 31 March 2016 **total police recorded crime** increased by 15.1% or 5,456 additional crimes when compared to the same period in 2014/15. The increase in total crime continues to be caused primarily by a rise in recorded lower level violence, which is discussed in more depth under priority 2. In contrast to crime volumes, incidents of **anti-social behaviour** have reduced by 13.7%, with 3,108 fewer incidents during 2015/16 when compared to the previous year.
- 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 the period of the Plan, and they remain key areas of focus for Dorset Police. Vehicle crime was removed as a specific delivery plan area for 2015/16 as a result of a long-term decreasing trend but is still closely monitored.
- 1.1.3 Reflecting the downward trend in **total ASB**, the volume of **personal ASB** incidents recorded between April and March 2015/2016 equates to a 17.4% reduction on the same period the previous year, with 866 fewer incidents recorded. Force systems show that the number of repeat callers for ASB overall has also reduced by 15.3% as at 31 March 2016.
- 1.1.4 During 2015/16, the volume of **dwelling burglaries** recorded increased by 10.5% from the previous year, equating to 151 additional burglaries. It should be noted however, that this year on year comparison masks the fact that 2014/15 was an exceptional year, when an abnormally low volume of dwelling burglaries were recorded. The 2015/16 figure of 1,585 crimes although an increase on the previous year, is still lower than the 4 year average of 1,657 dwelling burglaries. The reduction in the positive outcome rate for dwelling burglary during 2015/16 is being explored to understand any blockers to achieving a higher positive outcome rate. In contrast, there have been notably fewer **shed breaks** in the year to date, with a 35.5% reduction in 2015/16, equating to 668 fewer crimes being recorded.

- 1.1.5 When comparing April to March 2015/16 with the same period in 2014/15, **vehicle crime** has shown a 5.8% increase, with 193 additional vehicle crimes recorded (theft of or from a vehicle) – primarily in relation to theft of motor vehicle. This follows a long term decreasing trend in vehicle crime, and results in a year-end figure that is slightly above the 4 year average. The increase in volume has been accompanied by a slight increase in the **positive outcome rate** for vehicle crime from 6.0% to 7.4%.
- 1.1.6 During the period 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016, the recorded **positive outcome rate** for the Force was 22.9%. The recording of positive outcomes has been affected by the introduction of a new records management system and these issues have been explored and continue to be resolved. It is worth noting that the last four months of 2015/16 recorded an increasing trend in the positive outcome rate as some of these issues were resolved.
- 1.1.7 In terms of **repeat victimisation**, reports have now been developed to capture this information on a comparable basis. In 2014/15, there were a total of 2,395 victims who experienced more than one crime during that 12-month period. This compares to a total of 3,203 repeat victims during 2015/16. Whilst this equates to an additional 808 repeat victims, given that total crime increased by 15.1% in 2015/16, it is not unexpected that the volume of repeat victims would also increase. To put this increase in context, the average number of crimes which these repeat victims have experienced remains stable across the two periods at 2.4 crimes for each repeat victim.
- 1.1.8 Figures 2 and 3 show the monthly breakdown (use right hand axis) and the longer term trends in crime and anti-social behaviour (use left hand axis) volumes. Figure 2, in particular, shows that the rolling annual figure for total crime is on an upward trajectory, reflecting a national picture, affected primarily by a rise in recorded low level violent crime. Conversely, ASB volumes have been on a long term downward trend.

National Position

- 1.1.9 Figure 4 shows Dorset's national position for the rolling annual year to 31 December 2015 alongside the Force's position at 31 March 2013. This is purposely shown as a separate table as it covers a different period from the locally produced crime figures shown elsewhere in this report. This difference is due to the time delay in publication of national figures by the Office of National Statistics (ONS). These latest figures were published on 21 April 2016.
- 1.1.10 Comparing the latest position with the Force's position for the 12 months ending at the 31 March 2013, Dorset has moved up a quartile nationally in 9 categories (highlighted in yellow). In general, **Dorset Police is in the first or second quartile of all forces for most crime rates, with an improved national position across nearly all main crime types, in particular total crime, dwelling burglary, vehicle crime and criminal damage**. Its lowest positions are recorded for non-dwelling burglary and theft of pedal cycle where it is in the third quartile, although the Force's national position for pedal cycle theft has improved notably since March 2013.
- 1.1.11 Acquisitive crime has seen the greatest improvements in the latest period, and whilst violent crime rates have increased, the national position is generally better than previous performance, indicating that the rise in violence is a national trend. When compared nationally, Dorset has seen a higher increase in recorded drug offences which will have been affected by a number of targeted

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policing operations in the current year inflating the number of drug offences recorded. As a result, the Force's national position in relation to this crime type has worsened, from 2nd place to 26th nationally.

Figure 4: National positions –December 2015 compared to March 2013

Crime		12 Months Ending Dec 2015		12 Months Ending March 2013	
		Result	National	Result	National
Crime Rate Per 1,000 Population	Total Crime	53.80	11	53.89	15
	Violence Against the Person	12.97	12	8.31	13
	<i>Homicide</i>	0.01	15	0.01	10
	<i>With Injury</i>	5.50	7	4.91	18
	<i>Without Injury</i>	7.44	15	3.39	10
	Sexual Offences	1.47	7	0.76	10
	Robbery	0.25	9	0.27	11
	Theft Offences	26.37	20	29.98	25
	Burglary	6.19	18	7.02	19
	<i>Burglary in a Dwelling</i>	1.98	9	2.55	15
	<i>Non-Dwelling Burglary</i>	4.20	32	4.47	32
	Offences Against Vehicles	5.13	19	6.70	32
	<i>Theft from the Person</i>	0.67	24	0.85	23
	<i>Theft of a Pedal Cycle</i>	1.62	31	2.60	41
	<i>Shoplifting</i>	5.56	21	4.73	14
	All Other Theft Offences	7.20	20	8.08	31
	Criminal Damage and Arson	8.10	13	9.65	23
	Drug Offences	2.31	26	2.07	2
	Possession of Weapon Offences	0.30	10	0.23	5
	Public Order Offences	1.54	4	1.32	4
Miscellaneous Crimes against Society	0.50	1	0.44	4	
Dwelling Burglary (per 1,000 households)		4.53	8	5.8	13

The yellow shading indicates where the Force has moved up a quartile since March 2013.

PCC's action in respect of this priority

Community Remedy

1.1.12 The introduction of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 placed a statutory duty on all PCCs across the country to consult on appropriate sanctions for Community Remedy. Following the consultation the Chief Constable and the PCC was required to publish a Community Remedy document showing the options available.

1.1.13 The sanctions are designed to tackle both anti-social behaviour and low-level crimes. Victims are consulted using the Community Remedy document to express a preference on the type of sanction they would like to be taken by the police or other agency.

- 1.1.14 Work remains ongoing within Dorset Police and in partnership with a range of organisations to deliver a range of community remedy options, this is due to be in place during 2016. For more detail please see the update under Priority 4 - Reducing reoffending.

Victim Services

- 1.1.15 Refurbishment of the former Boscombe Police Station commenced in January 2016 to create the new Victims Hub. This work was completed in April, allowing both the Victims Bureau and Victim Support to move into the premises, newly renamed as The Victims Hub, Gloucester House. Particular attention has been taken to ensure that the building no longer looks like a part of the police estate to ensure that individuals wishing to access services there do not feel that it is particularly related or led by Dorset Police.
- 1.1.16 OPCC Grant funding has been agreed to enable Victim Support to operate a satellite hub in the north of the county, to ensure a rounded and robust service to victims in rural North and West Dorset. Victim Support do already have a presence in the hub facility in Blandford but plans are in place to make this a full time arrangement very shortly. The hub provides an extended partnership arrangement between Victim Support, TREADS information and advice centre for young people, Citizens Advice Bureau, Shelter, Rethink Mental Health Dorset and the Dorset Mental Health Forum.

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 Establishment of a Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) across Dorset Fewer people detained in Police Stations whilst in mental health crisis
Indicated by:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of most serious violent crimes • Number of alcohol related violent crimes • Number of public place violent crimes • Number of serious sexual offences • Number of domestic abuse crimes • Number of domestic abuse incidents • Number of hate crimes • Number of people killed or seriously injured on our roads • Number of people detained in police custody as a 'place of safety' as a result of mental health crisis

Figure 5: latest performance – 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

Priority	Key Performance Indicators	Apr-Mar		Change	
		2014/15	2015/16	Actual	Percentage
Reduce the number of people seriously harmed in Dorset	Most Serious Violent Crime	150	136	-14	-9.3%
	Positive Outcome Rate	56.0%	58.8%		2.8%
	Serious Sexual Offences	763	1,003	240	31.5%
	Positive Outcome Rate	19.4%	15.5%		-3.9%
	Public Place Violent Crime (exc harassment)	3,840	6,018	2,178	56.7%
	PPVC Baseline (with Public Place flag)		4,577		
	Domestic Abuse Incidents	6,556	5,975	-581	-8.9%
	Domestic Abuse Crime	4,687	4,799	112	2.4%
	Racially and Religiously Aggravated Crime	181	233	52	28.7%
	Hate Flagged Crime	105	222	117	111.4%
	Hate Incidents	318	191	-127	-39.9%
	Number of people killed or seriously injured	400	409	9	2.3%
	Number of CSE Investigations	173	240	67	38.7%
	Detainees under the mental health act	75	19	-56	-74.7%

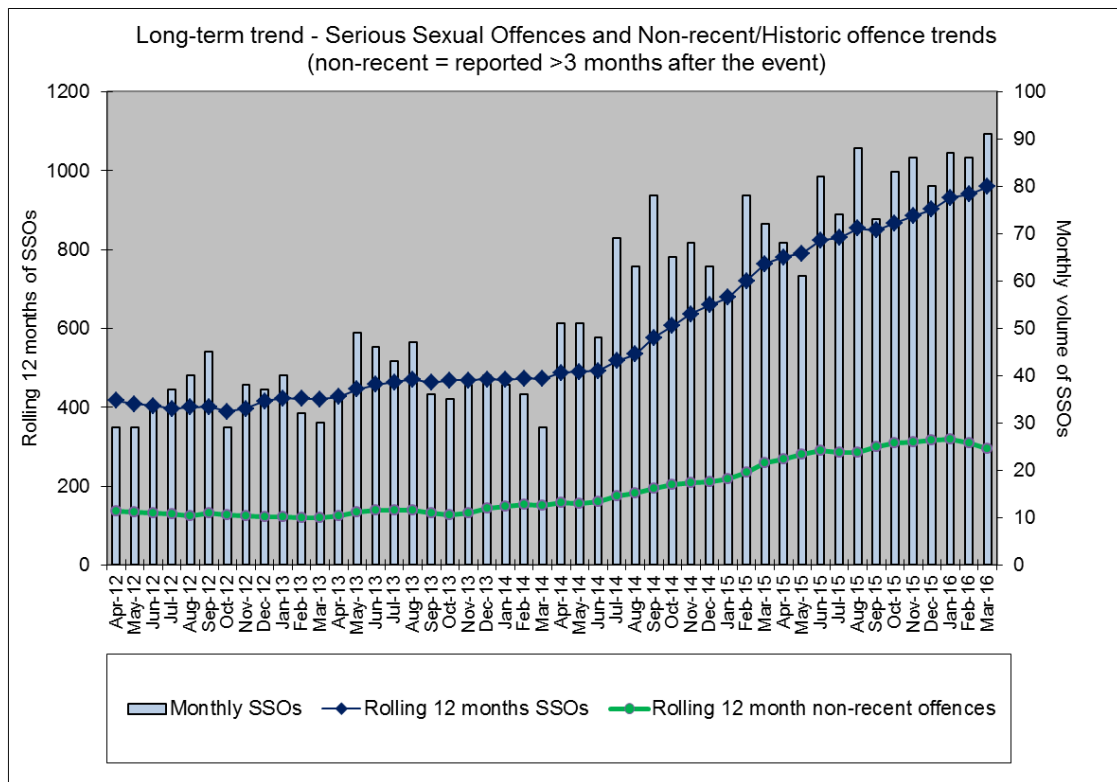
1.2.1 Sitting beneath this priority are 6 key areas of focus, each of which have a senior lead within Dorset Police who develops the strategy for delivery. The six areas are:

- Domestic abuse
- Child abuse/sexual exploitation
- Serious sexual offences
- Public place violent crime
- Hate crime and incidents
- Killed and seriously injured road casualties

Commentary on Performance

- 1.2.2 Whilst the volume of **domestic abuse crime** being recorded between 1 April 2015 and 31 March 2016 represents a 2.4% increase on the previous year (+112 actual), **domestic abuse incident** volumes have decreased in the year to date. There have been 581 fewer domestic abuse incidents recorded in the year to date; an 8.9% reduction on the same period in 2014/15.
- 1.2.3 The Force’s increased focus on **Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)** is reflected in the increased volume of CSE investigations recorded during 2015/16; a 38.7% increase on the previous year.
- 1.2.4 **Serious Sexual Offences** – The volume of serious sexual offences recorded during 2015/16 exceeded that of the previous year, representing the fourth consecutive year of increase with 240 additional crimes (+31.5%) at year-end. This reflects a national increasing trend which has been attributed in part to the identification of sexual offences through improved domestic abuse risk assessment processes, as well as the reporting of other non-recent sexual offences.

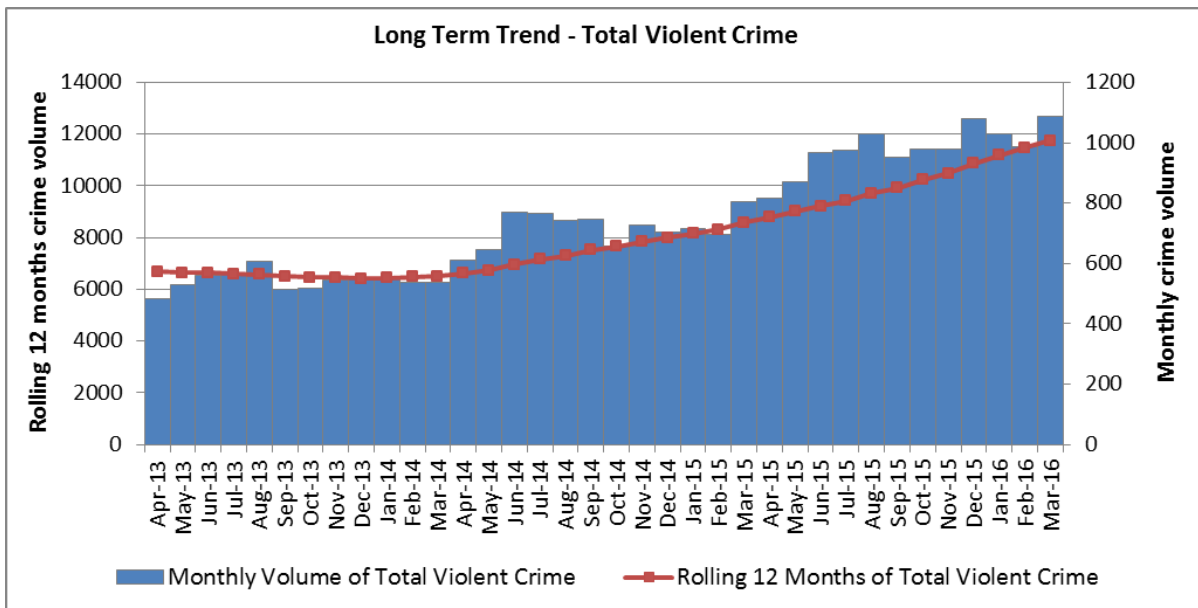
Figure 6: long term trend in serious sexual offences – including non-recent offences



- 1.2.5 The graph at **figure 6** considers the period April 2012 to March 2016 and shows the number of serious sexual offences by discrete month (right hand axis) and the rolling annual volume for both all serious sexual offences (top line) and ‘non-recent’ sexual offences (i.e. those reported more than 3 months after the offence took place (lower line)) with the volume shown on the left hand axis. As the graph shows, there has been an increasing trend in the volume of serious sexual offences recorded since around June 2014.

- 1.2.6 Over this same period, the green/lower line, which represents 'non-recent' serious sexual offences, had also been showing a gradual increase although this has moderated in recent months, with a reduction in non-recent sexual crimes since the 12 months to January 2016. Overall during 2015/16, just under 31% of serious sexual offences were non-recent crimes, compared to a higher rate of 34% in previous years.
- 1.2.7 Data released by the Office of National Statistics (ONS) on Police Recorded Crime on 21 April 2016 covers the 12 months to 31 December 2015 and shows that all forces are recording an increase in sexual offences compared to the 12-month position as at 31st December 2014¹. The national increase between these two periods was 29%. Figure 4 shows the Force is currently in 7th place nationally for its rate of recorded sexual offences; an improvement on its 10th place in March 2013.
- 1.2.8 **Violent crime** – The rising trend in violent crime since 2013/14 has been well documented in previous reports, referencing work carried out by the National Police Chiefs Council (NPCC) which demonstrated that the country had not become more violent, but that the increasing national trend could be attributed to a change in reporting and recording practices for these crimes.
- 1.2.9 National figures published by ONS in April 2016 and covering a year of police recorded data up to and including December 2015 place the Force 12th nationally with 12.97 offences of violence against the person per 1,000 population (where 1st is the lowest rate). Whilst this is an increase on the 8.31 offences of violence against the person per 1,000 resident population recorded as at March 2013, the slight improvement in the Force's national position from 13th to 12th shows that other Forces are also seeing the rise in violent crime. In fact, all 43 Forces experienced an increase when compared to the 12 months to December 2014, with a national rise of 27%.
- 1.2.10 During 2015/16 the Force recorded a 37.0% increase in total violent crime offences, which includes sexual crimes, domestic-related violence and what the Force defines as 'public place violence', which is effectively non-domestic, non-sexual violence. Between April 2015 and March 2016, the Force recorded a 56.7% increase in what has been termed public place violence, with 2,718 additional crimes. The majority of this increase however does relate to the lower level non-injury violence, with injury violence overall actually reducing in the year to date. This reflects a national trend. The Force has a specific delivery plan to address public place violence.
- 1.2.11 For 2016/17, a newly refined measure of public place violence is being introduced in Force which will help to focus more specifically on the trends in relation to non-domestic assaults taking place in Dorset rather than blurring the picture through the inclusion of crimes of harassment and dog bites which have traditionally been included within the public place violence category.

¹ Note: ONS provides figures for all sexual offences as opposed to "serious sexual offences"



1.2.12 **Hate Crime** - care needs to be taken with all percentage changes for this area of crime due to overall small numbers. During 2015/16, the Force recorded a total of 455 hate crimes; a 59.1% increase (+169 crimes) on the previous year. In contrast there has been a reduction in hate incidents of 39.9%; 127 fewer incidents.

1.2.13 Previous reports to this Panel have detailed some of the work undertaken by the Force to improve both the reporting and recording of Hate crime and incidents, such as Equality Champions and the Hate Crime App and this work has likely contributed to the year-end increase in crime.

1.2.14 Victims of hate crimes and incidents provide feedback to the force on how satisfied they were with their whole experience. Previously, results were on the basis of racist incidents only, but since April 2015, all hate crime and incidents are covered by the survey. According to the latest data which covers the full 2015/16 year, 73.9% of hate crime and incident victims were satisfied with the overall service they received. This compares to 80.9% of victims overall being satisfied with their whole experience over that same period, although it should be noted that the numbers of hate crimes/incident victims surveyed is relatively small and so fluctuations are highly likely.

1.2.15 **KSI** data for 2015/16 (which is not yet fully validated) shows an increase of 5.4% when compared to the previous year, with 382 people killed or seriously injured on Dorset's roads in the year to 31 March 2016 (+21 actual). The number of fatalities also rose during 2015/16 from 17 people to 27 people who lost their lives.

1.2.16 The dedicated and enhanced 'No Excuse' team (as reported at a previous Panel) meeting continues to focus on the 'fatal five' – speeding, careless driving, using mobile phones, not wearing seatbelts and driving whilst under the influence of drink or drugs. The focus for the team is on changing driver behaviour through advice, education, prevention and enforcement.

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1.2.17 Along with partners, the Force maintains road safety as a high priority and continues to focus resources through a dedicated delivery plan. Since June 2015, Roads Policing has been part of the Alliance Operations Department, with Dorset Police working together with Devon & Cornwall Police as one team to support each other and learn from each other's experiences to create a more effective and stronger operations policing team.

PCC's action in respect of this priority

Alcohol Related Crime

1.2.18 As a member of the PCC Alcohol Working Group, the PCC was able to support a House of Commons alcohol awareness event held in March to lobby MPs and peers on the importance of tackling alcohol related harm. Specific topics discussed included ways to reduce alcohol related violent crime; how to keep the night-time economy vibrant, popular and safe; the legislative framework required to promote effective licensing and tools to tackle localised problems; and reducing the impact on the police, health and other partners through excessive and irresponsible drinking.

1.2.19 The PCC led a specific session looking at how to strengthen the partnership approach to tackling alcohol related harm, including the role played by the drinks industry themselves. He also explored other challenges being faced by partners at the local level, including the sustainability of services; complexities around street drinking; the relationship between alcohol and domestic abuse; and the influencing factors relating to mental health.

Road Safety

1.2.20 The 'surround a town' road safety operation carried out by the Dorset Police No Excuse Team in Shaftesbury in March was attended by the PCC. There he was able to see first-hand the work being done locally to both enforce road safety laws and educate motorists on the risks associated with various behaviours when driving and tips to assist with decision making and staying safe on Dorset's roads.

1.2.21 The operation also provided an excellent opportunity to discuss road safety with partners, appreciate the full range of enforcement and educational activity that is undertaken, and engage directly with members of the public and local businesses over road related matters, particularly the risks in driving in predominantly rural areas.

Missing Children

1.2.22 The PCC welcomed the publication of an inspection report by HMIC in March recognising the positive work being undertaken by Dorset Police's protecting vulnerable people team in safeguarding young people, particularly children reported as either missing or absent.

1.2.23 In Dorset the decision has been taken not to use the category 'absent' rather than 'missing' to ensure that all such cases are treated as a priority to find and safeguard the child concerned. Reports graded as 'absent' potentially reduce the level and urgency of police response and the PCC has written to the Policing Minister requesting that this category be removed to ensure that all missing children are treated as the highest priority.

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 and partners better informed and engaged in reducing the risk of terrorism and organised criminality Reduced risk from organised crime groups in Dorset
Indicated by ² :
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Value of assets seized from criminals• Number of Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) disrupted

Organised Criminality

- 1.3.1 Project Spotlight is the partnership approach to tackling organised crime within Dorset. Regular multi-agency meetings are held and consist of representatives from Trading Standards, Community Safety Partners, Environment Agency, FACT, HMRC, Home Office, UKBA, NHS Counter Fraud, GAIN and others. In addition, the Force has a dedicated Single Point of Contact for information and intelligence sharing with partners and the Force cross checks all organised crime with the troubled families' analysts to establish if there are any early intervention opportunities.
- 1.3.2 Project Spotlight has had a number of successes over the last year, an example of which is that in December 2015, three men and a woman were jailed for operating a cocaine and heroin drugs ring in Dorset, following a lengthy investigation by Dorset's Major Crime Investigation Team.
- 1.3.3 As reported previously, the National Crime Agency published a report into the growing body of intelligence emerging in particular from London and the South East in relation to vulnerable young people being exploited in order to facilitate the running of street level drug dealing within county lines. Dorset Police has set up a dedicated operation and a dedicated command structure to target the identified dangerous drug networks which are impacting across the whole of Dorset. Dangerous Drug Networks are currently one of the highest risks to the force. Each week the Force reviews the top three DDNs; where they operate, their threat score and actions in respect to issues going forward.
- 1.3.4 A recent Home Office report has been published relating to ending gang violence and exploitation. The report explains the need for Forces to understand the changes happening in the way gangs are operating and how they need to be tackled through multi-agency cooperation in order to protect vulnerable people. The report sets out a number of priorities including tackling county lines, protecting vulnerable locations and reducing violence and knife crime, all of which align with current Force priorities.

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

Counter Terrorism

- 1.3.5 Whilst it is anticipated that there will be a realignment of Ports policing resources with officers moving away from Dorset ports, the South West Counter Terrorism Intelligence Unit (Dorset) will still have a ports team capability and also a fixed intelligence unit. In addition, the collaborative working of the SWCTIU will see the ability to manage resources across the South West and the wider CT network at times of need.
- 1.3.6 In a recent 'Your Dorset Your Police Your View' survey of the public, 65% of respondents said they were 'Not really worried' or 'Not worried at all' about extremism in Dorset.

Fraud and Cyber-crime

- 1.3.7 Tackling cyber-crime remains a key priority for Dorset Police. The Dorset Police Cyber-Crime Unit is focused on ensuring that the Force provides an appropriate response to all forms of cyber-crime impacting on our communities.
- 1.3.8 Fraud in Dorset is a fast growing area of concern. Recent reports provided by the National Fraud Intelligence Bureau indicate that Dorset had the 2nd highest number of Action Fraud reports per 1000 population (2.4 reports per 1,000 residents) during April to September 2015. Nationally, 53% of over 65 year olds have been approached by fraudsters and the mean age of fraud victims is 48 years old; suggesting older people are actively targeted by suspects. With the average age of a Dorset resident being 45 years old, the Dorset population fits the national profile of those likely to be victimised.
- 1.3.9 In addition, the population of Dorset is set to increase by 7.2% (2012 – 2024 ONS) to 804,200. Currently, 26.9% of Dorset's population is over 65 years (17.4% in England and Wales) and this is set to increase by 1.7% each year over the next 10 years reaching 39% by 2031. The number of over 85 year olds is set to increase by more than a third.
- 1.3.10 It is imperative that all victims of fraud are assessed based on threat, harm, risk and vulnerability. Whilst a broader review takes place in relation to Dorset Police's response to fraud and the vulnerable the Force has put in place an interim measure to ensure all victims who contact Dorset Police and those that are referred to Action fraud are assessed to ensure we continue to safeguard the communities of Dorset.

PCC's action in respect of this priority

Ports Security

- 1.3.11 During the quarter the PCC continued to highlight concerns over port security following the Paris attacks and Government decision to intervene in Syria. In a letter to the Home Secretary dated 14 January 2016 (following on from a previous letter dated 11 December 2015), the PCC called for a full review of Port Security in the UK and highlighting genuine concerns over current security arrangements at both large and small maritime ports across the country.

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">• Total reoffending rate• Reoffending rate of high-risk offender group• Number of high-risk offenders being managed through Integrated Offender Management (IOM)• Number of high-risk offenders brought to justice

1.4.1 This priority is cross-cutting and acknowledges at a strategic level the role played by the Police and others in reducing reoffending. It focuses on the management of those offenders responsible for the highest risk crimes and incidents through all of the priorities.

1.4.2 Data relating to the Force's Prolific & Priority Offender (PPO) cohort – covering arrests of these nominals and crimes where a PPO is recorded as a suspect is being collected from April 2016. This data will help to track any reoffending behaviour amongst this group of offenders.

1.4.3 Across Dorset, innovative uses of voluntary tags continue to be used and explored. The use of tagging data is enabling officers to see behavioural changes occurring in offenders which may prompt a return to offending. A number of Forces have visited Dorset to learn from the success of the initiative.

PCC's action in respect of this priority

Restorative Justice

1.4.4 Work within the OPCC on reducing reoffending is primarily focused on the co-ordination and implementation of best practice Restorative Justice (RJ) in Dorset and the use of Out of Court Disposals (OOCDD). The Restorative Justice Project Manager (RJPM) presented a detailed business case for the Restorative Justice Programme to Dorset Police's Strategic Change Board in October 2015. This included the establishment of a multi-agency board to deliver the programme in Dorset. In March 2016 the RJPM presented a report to the Dorset Criminal Justice Board and it was agreed that a partnership RJ strategy be produced for June 2016. A summary of some of the key work streams is set out below.

1.4.5 Collaborative work is taking place with the Neighbourhood Justice Panel (NJP) Steering Groups. The Poole NJP Co-ordinator has been in post since September and 10 volunteers have been recruited and trained and the panels have been up and running since February 2016 and phase two is in progress, extending the referrals out to police officers. This is in addition to referrals through the 'Volume Crime Team', which was phase one. The existing NJPs in West Dorset and Weymouth and Portland are dealing regularly with cases.

- 1.4.6 On the evaluation of the existing West Dorset Neighbourhood Justice Panel, the first phase and the overarching report have been written by Bournemouth University. The completed report, following the revised draft by the end of May 2016, includes the results of the interviews with victims, perpetrators/offenders and the volunteer NJP facilitators. The draft report has compared the findings to other RJ research and made recommendations on NJP practices. This work has also informed the production of revised evaluation processes being used by the NJPs since March 2016.
- 1.4.7 Regarding the use of RJ for serious crimes, following recommendations by the Ministry of Justice we are continuing to develop this. The OPCC is working with Dorset Police and other partner agencies on the feasibility of this as part of the emerging RJ Programme. With the successful completion of phase 1 of the NJPs in Poole, referrals of more serious crimes in phase 2 and above are anticipated during 2016. The victim's request of RJ and safeguarding processes would be paramount in these situations and all cases are looked at on a 'case by case' basis. Recent national and international guidance has been recently published and work with partners is in progress to propose referral and support processes as a pilot project. The RJPM has also been working with the prisons in the South West to agree referral processes for post-conviction RJ.
- 1.4.8 On publishing the Community Remedy document and developing the processes for its delivery we are currently in liaison with key partners including the Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC) and local authorities across the County. Work is ongoing to review and improve the processes for Adult Out of Court Disposals (OoCDs), in Dorset and a business case for Out of Court Disposals is in progress by Dorset Police. This work incorporates the use of the Community Remedy document and provision of sanctions made up of at least one of the following types:
- punitive (punishment) eg financial penalties;
 - reparation (restorative approaches and/or paying back the victim or society) eg restorative justice conference, maintaining churchyards; and
 - rehabilitative (reducing the risk of reoffending by modifying their behaviour) eg alcohol/drugs awareness/treatment, victims awareness workshop – the awareness workshops are being developed and the options for delivery are anticipated by the autumn of 2016.
- 1.4.9 As previously advised, the PCC commissioned an independent audit into the use of Out of Court Disposals (OoCDs) by Dorset Police to provide external scrutiny of the processes used, and to ensure that decisions are victim focused and compliant with national guidelines. The findings from this review were published in October last year and these have been reviewed and progressed with Dorset Police accordingly. In particular, the Force has revised their scrutiny of OoCDs through the OoCD Scrutiny Panel. This has included amending the processes of recording, selection of cases, use of an independent chair (who has been appointed by the PCC and she has been shadowing the OoCD Scrutiny Panel in Hampshire) and publication of the actions from the Panel meetings is anticipated by the autumn. To meet the Government's changes to adult OoCDs a need for diversionary courses has been identified to provide conditions for the disposal of crimes and work is in progress.

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

Priority Outcomes
Increased victim satisfaction Increased public satisfaction 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"> • Percentage of victims who are satisfied with being kept informed <Source: USS> • Percentage of crime and ASB victims satisfied with the overall service received <Source: USS> • Percentage of 999 calls answered within 10 seconds • Percentage of non-emergency calls answered within 30 seconds

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

Figure 8: Latest performance – note periods differ

Key Performance Indicators	2015/16 Target	Previous Performance	Current Performance	Change	
				Actual	Percentage
Percentage of people who think the police are dealing with community priorities		65.9%	67.9%		2.0
Percentage of people who feel safe in Dorset		96%	97%		1.0
Victim satisfaction with progress updates made by police officers and staff		75.9%	76.5%		0.6
Percentage of victims that are satisfied with the overall service provided by police officers and staff		84.9%	80.9%		-4.0
Percentage of 999 calls answered in 10 seconds	≥ 95%	91.9%	91.9%		0.0
Percentage of 999 calls abandoned		1.0%	0.9%		-0.1
Percentage of non-emergency calls answered in 30 seconds	≥ 75%		71.0%		
Percentage of non-emergency calls abandoned			8.9%		

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 the year ending December 2015.

- **Community Safety Survey (CSS)**
This survey is a quarterly postal survey to 3,000 Dorset homes each quarter. Latest results relate to Q1-4 2015/16 compared to Q1-4 2014/15.
- **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 burglary, violent crime, vehicle crime and hate crime. Latest results relate to Quarters 1-4 of 2015/16 compared with the same period in 2014/15.
- **Call handling data** – this covers the period 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016. Due to a change in process, non-emergency data is considered to be a baseline measure for 2015/16.

Confidence and satisfaction

- 1.5.3 Satisfaction of victims in relation to policing services is identified as a priority by the Police and Crime Commissioner.
- 1.5.4 From 1 April 2015, Devon & Cornwall Police took over responsibility for the Force's victim satisfaction survey from our former commercial provider. This has meant that details about dissatisfied victims and referrals for follow-up are able to be passed to Dorset immediately, allowing for Dorset Police to make more timely contact with the victim to remedy the situation.
- 1.5.5 In recent years, significant improvements have been made in relation to keeping victims informed and the latest 2015/16 results show that 76.5% of victims are satisfied with **progress updates (keeping informed)**.
- 1.5.6 For **whole experience**, the results for 2015/16 are that 80.9% of victims were satisfied with the whole experience. This is a slight reduction on the previous year; attributed to a dip in performance during Quarter 2. Review of the free-text comments from victims identified the themes of management of expectations, the need to keep people updated and to a lesser extent, some difficulties with ease of contacting the police which were affecting victim satisfaction.
- 1.5.7 The question from the **CSEW** that measures the percentage of people who "think the police are **dealing with community issues**" shows 67.9% of respondents agreeing in the year ending December 2015.
- 1.5.8 The **Dorset CSS** asks a random sample of residents about their **feelings of safety**. Latest results for Quarters 1- 4 of 2015/16 shows that **97%** of those responding said that they feel very or fairly safe living in their local area.

Call handling

- 1.5.9 For 2015/16, **call handling** targets concerning call answering speeds have been retained within the Police and Crime Plan refresh. In the year April 2015 to March 2016, the targets for both emergency and non-emergency calls have not been met, although improvements have been made, particularly in relation to non-emergency calls. During 2015/16, 91.9% of emergency calls were answered within the target time of 10 seconds, falling below the local target of 95% although meeting the national target of 90%.

- 1.5.10 In relation to non-emergency calls, the target of answering 75% of calls within 30 seconds was recognised as being extremely challenging from the outset and staff shortages, increases in volume of calls and changes to structure, location and process initially hampered performance. During 2015/16, 71.0% of non-emergency calls were answered within 30 seconds; an improvement on the position at the end of Quarter 4.
- 1.5.11 Whilst the 2015/16 performance still falls short of the 75% target, it is worth noting that in two of the last 6 months, the 75% target was actually met.

PCC's action in respect of this priority

Consultation and Engagement

- 1.5.12 Specific consultation and engagement activity by the PCC and OPCC staff across Dorset is set out in Section 4 of this report.
- 1.5.13 The annual precept consultation on the proposed level of police Council Tax funding was launched at the beginning of January 2016. Over 4,000 residents took part in the consultation, with four out five supporting the PCC's proposal to raise the police precept by 1.97%. Following unanimous support by the Police and Crime Panel in February, the PCC confirmed this decision which would help fund the local police response to new, emerging and complex threats such as CSE and cyber-crime, whilst also looking to enhance accessibility and improve ways that the public can contact the police.
- 1.5.14 In January the PCC also backed a national Home Office campaign to raise awareness of the 101 non-emergency telephone number for policing. In particular, the campaign sought to highlight inappropriate use of the service and the associated impact on policing that this demand caused.

Resources and Technology

- 1.5.15 The PCC has long championed the use of body worn video (BWV) by police officers in Dorset and was delighted to support the announcement in March by Dorset Police and Devon & Cornwall Police of a pilot project set to launch in the summer. Over 100 cameras will initially be used by officers in Bridport, Weymouth and Bournemouth, with the aim to issue them to all operational frontline officers should the pilot prove to be successful.
- 1.5.16 The motivation for the implementation of these cameras has always been evidential. They will provide an unbiased record of what an officer has experienced and will be used to record the majority of incidents and encounters, making the police more transparent and officers' actions more accountable. Whilst the introduction of BWV has taken time to bring to fruition, it has been particularly important to ensure that the supporting systems for the cameras are robust to ensure that footage can be downloaded by each officer every shift, and files appropriately filed, tagged and easily retrievable for evidence as required.
- 1.5.17 In February the PCC welcomed the Surveillance Camera Commissioner, Tony Porter, to Dorset for a demonstration of the Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs), or drones, currently being used by Dorset Police and Devon and Cornwall Police to assist in investigations and crime or incident scene management. Fully licensed by the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA), Dorset is one of only a handful of

forces nationally using this technology and the PCC is keen to further explore how drones can be further utilised in the future, particularly as the technology available continues to evolve and improve.

- 1.5.18 Also in February the announcement was made that Dorset Police would be one of over 30 emergency services organisations taking part in a joint vehicle procurement project. By amalgamating vehicle buying power in this way the Force, along with other police and fire services across the Country, will benefit in significant cost savings whilst also providing the safest vehicles to the required specifications. The contract covers the full range of police vehicles, from 'beat' cars to high performance vehicles used for traffic and motorway policing.

Police Recruitment

- 1.5.19 During the reporting period Dorset Police were also able to launch the latest round of both police officer and PCSO recruitment. Whilst final numbers may vary according to demand, an initial intake of 16 police officers is scheduled for October 2016, with 16 more following in January 2017. Similarly, an intake of 16 PCSOs is scheduled for June 2016, and another 16 to follow in 2017.

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

Priority Outcomes

Increased Special Constables' hours and volunteer numbers
 Increased agreement that local community priorities are being dealt with
 Effective multi-agency problem solving

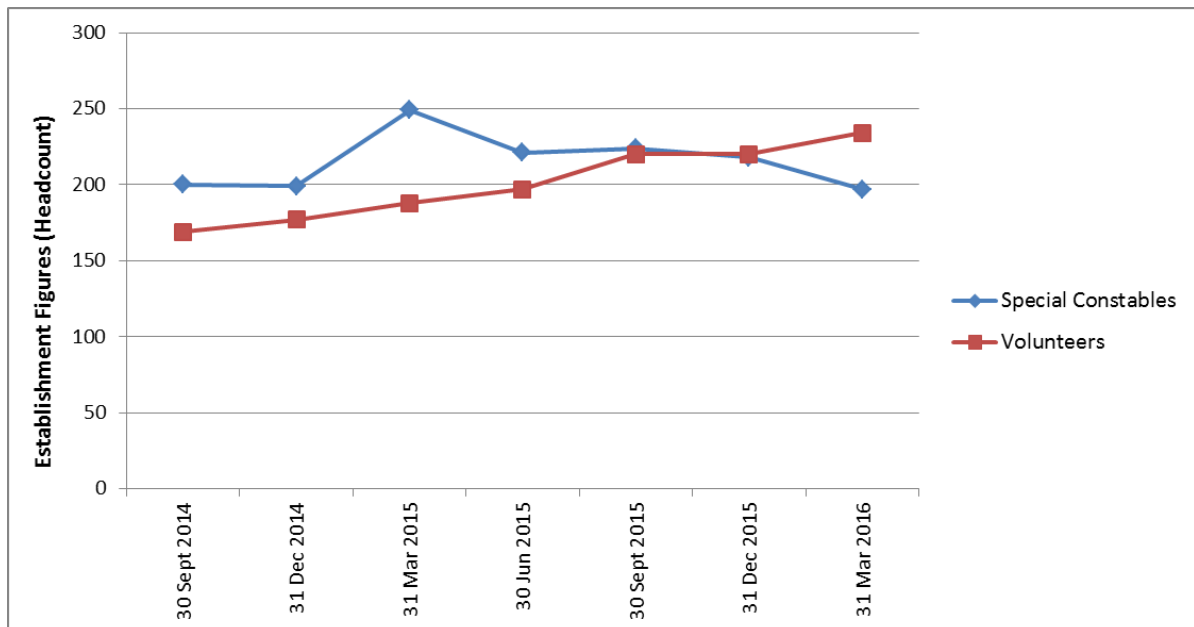
Indicated by:

- Number of Special Constables recruited
- Number of volunteers
- Percentage of people who agree that the Police are dealing with community priorities <see priority 5>

1.6.1 This priority recognises the importance of neighbourhood policing in achieving all of the priorities in the Police and 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.

1.6.2 Two Project Genesis Academies were held in May 2016 for Neighbourhood Policing Teams, officially launching the new way of working for NPTs, and providing training inputs aimed at providing them with the necessary tools and knowledge to undertake the roles expected of them by the Force. A third Academy will be held later in the year for the remaining NPT staff.

Figure 9: Establishment of volunteers as at 31 March 2016



1.6.3 The PCC's pledge to increase the number of volunteers and Special Constables within Dorset Police has shown mixed progress over the last 12 months, as illustrated by the graph above. As at 31 March 2016, there were 234 volunteers working within the Force, compared to 188 as at March 2015; a

24.5% increase. In terms of the Special Constabulary however, the numbers have reduced over the last year from a peak of 249 Specials in March 2015 to 197 as at 31 March 2016. Almost half of the leavers cited 'Domestic Reasons/Work-life Balance' as their reason for leaving, with 25% leaving in order to join the regular police force.

- 1.6.4 The Dorset Community Safety Partnership has established a Rural Crime Group to tackle rural crime issues. A scoping meeting highlighted that poaching is a significant issue that affects communities due to the associated ASB, theft and damage and illegally poached meat entering the food chain. Poachers are often criminals responsible for other acquisitive crime in rural areas but intelligence about their activity is lacking and there is a perception of under-reporting.
- 1.6.5 During 2015/16, the total volume of crime recorded within Dorset's five rural sections increased by 15.8% equating to 1,398 additional crimes. This is largely in line with the Force level crime increase of 15.1% over this same period. Rural thefts and rural non-dwelling burglaries are identified within the Rural Crime Problem Profile as being the main threats within the rural sections.

PCC's action in respect of this priority

Rural Crime

- 1.6.6 The PCC met with members of the rural community in January where the subject of poaching was one of the main issues discussed, particularly the costs and impact of such crimes on local businesses. As a result the PCC has been lobbying local MPs around the potential for introducing changes to the Poaching Act, particularly with regard to increasing penalties and making it easier for the police to seize dogs from repeat offenders.
- 1.6.7 A regional rural and wildlife crime conference also took place in February, attended by representatives from Dorset, Devon & Cornwall and Avon & Somerset police forces. The event included a number of training sessions relating to wildlife crime and the legislation relating to hunting, poaching and other criminal acts specifically impacting on rural communities. The conference provided an ideal opportunity to share knowledge and best practice whilst also further promoting cross-border policing activity in tackling these issues and reassuring those living in rural areas.

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. The full Decision Log is published on the 'How we make decisions' section page of our website.
- 2.2 Most decisions of this nature are taken at the monthly decision making meeting of the Joint Executive Board (JEB), attended by the PCC, Chief Constable, and senior officers and staff from the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) and Dorset Police. Key strategic level decisions are also taken at meetings such as the Alliance Executive Board (AEB – Strategic Alliance) and the South West Police Collaboration Commissioning Board (Regional Collaboration programme).
- 2.3 The majority of decisions taken during the quarter 4 period related to IT or other police technology issues, including:
- a 2 year extension to the mobile data contract with O2 in support of the Smarter Systems Programme (January 2016);
 - the joint procurement of a Corporate Gazeteer with Devon & Cornwall Police (February 2016);
 - settlement of the Software AG contract supporting the national eCommerce in Policing programme to assist with the handover to the Police ICT Company for the future development of the Firearms Licensing Transformation Programme and Digital Public Contact Programme (March 2016);
 - Agreement to the novation of the IBM i2 software agreement from the Home Office to the Police ICT Company (March 2016);
 - Approval for the Police ICT Company proposal for the provision of a single police licence deal with Adobe (March 2016);
- 2.4 A number of decisions were also supported by PCCs and Chief Constables at the South West Regional Collaboration Commissioning Board in March 2016. These included:
- Deferring a regional approach to Command & Control and Public Contact for 12 months;
 - Agreement not to progress the recruitment of a permanent Chief Information Officer (CIO) for the region;
 - Agreement to recruit a regional Assistant Chief Constable (ACC) to oversee the regional collaboration programme;
 - Approval of a revised governance structure for the programme;
 - Approval of options and recommendations with regard to regional forensics laboratory provision and the Tri-Force Specialist Operations Action Plan respectively.

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- 2.5 In March the Chief Executive, on behalf of the PCC, signed the formal agreement with Alcohol Concern for the development of guidance and training on best practice for tackling street drinking. The PCC was one of 8 Commissioner's nationally to contribute to this research project.

Section 3: Financial update against planned spending

3.1 The draft year-end financial outturn for 2015/16 is shown in the summary table below. The figures present a small overspend at the year end with increased devolved overtime expenditure largely offset by underspends in staffing budgets.

<u>Reporting Division</u>	<u>Department</u>	<u>Original Budget 000's</u>	<u>Current Budget 000's</u>	<u>Outturn 000's</u>	<u>Variance 000's</u>
Operational Commands*	Territorial Policing	958	958	1,139	181
	Crime & Criminal Justice	709	707	912	205
	Operational Support	(2,338)	(2,353)	(1,942)	410
Operational Commands Total		(671)	(688)	109	797
Support Services	Estates (including PFI)	6,759	6,739	6,321	(418)
	Transport	1,538	1,538	1,247	(291)
	Information Systems	3,963	3,994	4,248	254
	Organisational Development Unit	549	561	588	27
	Governance	1,429	1,429	1,316	(113)
	Personnel	374	379	404	25
	Procurement	3,019	3,588	3,992	405
	Major and Recoverable Ops	560	578	591	13
	Central Costs				
	Employees	97,929	98,110	98,132	22
	Travel and subsistence	267	269	306	37
	Supplies and Services	895	818	964	146
	Partnerships and Collaboration	1,799	1,942	1,893	(49)
	Transfers to Reserves	500	500	500	0
	Capital Financing Grant, Trading & Reimbursement Income	1,328	99	96	(2)
			(11,416)	(11,116)	(11,918)
Support Services Total		109,491	109,427	108,679	(748)
OPCC	OPCC - General	870	902	902	0
	OPCC - Victims Funding	0	0	0	0
	OPCC - Local Innovation Fund	300	349	349	0
	OPCC - Commissioning Fund	309	309	309	(0)
	OPCC - Community Safety Fund	555	555	555	0
OPCC Total		2,034	2,115	2,115	0
Grand Total		110,855	110,855	110,903	49

*Operational Command budgets are those budgets that are devolved to Commanders. These are primarily overtime, travel and subsistence, although Operational Support also includes some income including that relating to football policing and provision of Driver Awareness Scheme courses.

3.2 The actual number of officers as at the 31st March 2016 is currently 1,207 FTE, and staff numbers (including PCSOs) are 1,050 FTE.

3.3 The Strategic Alliance has saved Dorset Police £27k this financial year, with most business areas being implemented in 2016, and therefore savings will commence in that year.

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- 3.4 The three operational commands are projecting overspends which relate primarily to use of overtime to cover vacant roles and there is a corresponding underspend in employee costs.
- 3.5 Significant financial pressures remain in some of the support service areas especially in non-pay budgets, particularly Information Systems.
- 3.6 The key issues and the reasons for changes in the projected outturn over the last few months arise from the following areas.

Operational Commands / Employee Costs

- 3.7 The three operational commands are all showing significant overspends (above 10%). However, this relates primarily to increases in overtime costs arising from the need to fill vacancies within both police officer and police staff roles.
- 3.8 There is a corresponding underspend included within total employee costs figure relating to police officer pay. Police officer numbers are reducing at a faster rate than originally anticipated in the budget, resulting in an underspend in pay and the need for additional overtime to ensure appropriate resourcing levels.

£000's		Budget	Projection	Variance
Operational Commands		(688)	109	797
Officer Pay	} <i>Operational</i>	60,105	58,418	(1,687)
Staff and PCSO pay	} <i>Commands</i>	21,883	21,993	110
Temporary and Agency	} <i>Only</i>	102	279	176
Total		81,402	80,799	(603)

Transport

- 3.9 A number of factors have contributed to the underspends in the transport budgets of £291k (19%). Fuel budgets had an inflationary increase included this year but prices have actually fallen considerably, resulting in savings of £149k.
- 3.10 Other savings are being realised in vehicle parts and repairs, due to the lower average age of the fleet as vehicles are replaced and from longer warranties on these newer vehicles reducing maintenance costs. Both factors have been taken account of in the 2016/17 budget.

Information Systems

- 3.11 Budgets for networks have overspent by £254k as a result of new requirements arising since the budgets were set. The costs of telephony are also above budget as the mobile programme rolls out new devices. This will soon be partly offset by a reduction in use of existing mobile phones.

Procurement

- 3.12 Clothing and Uniforms has overspent by £191k due to a significant roll out of new stock during 2015/16. There have been various other pressures on these budgets due to variable demand (such as pathologist costs). The 2016-17

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budgets take account of current known requirements, although budgets in this area can continue to be affected by unpredictable changes in demand.

Employee costs

- 3.13 The Force budgeted for 1,221 FTE officers for 2015/16. In line with the trend seen nationally, officers are leaving at a far faster rate than originally projected, with a number of officers leaving before completing their full pensionable service. As such, an additional intake was built into the planned recruitment programme. However, even with this additional intake, officer numbers at the year-end were 1,207, with a total of 100 officers projected to leave during the year. The trend for officers to leave before their 30 year service date has been taken account of in future year budgets, with an assumption that 100 officers will leave in each future year.
- 3.14 Expenditure on the workforce remains a risk in the medium term, with further budget cuts expected to continue for at least a further four years. This issue is addressed in the 2016/17 budget, and the Medium Term Financial Strategy. Projected future workforce numbers, as anticipated in the MTFs, are shown below for context.

NB: 31/03/10		31/03/16 (FTE)	31/03/17 (FTE)	31/03/18 (FTE)
1,486	Officers	1,207	1,200	1,200
164	PCSOs	134	155	155
1,077	Staff	916	928	912
2,727	Total Workforce	2,257	2,283	2,267

Capital Projects

- 3.15 The capital programme for 2015/16 had a total budget of £9,775k. This includes unspent budget from prior years carried forward on programmes that are continuing in to 2015/16. The following table summarises the year end position for these programmes, including reconciliation to the 2015/16 original capital programme.

Capital Programme	Budget £000's	Year End Projection £000's	Projected Variance £000's
Vehicle Replacement Programme	2,104	1,436	(668)
Minor Building Works	2,019	1,041	(978)
ICT			
<i>Smarter Systems Programme</i>	2,257	301	(1,956)
<i>Duty Management System</i>	750	0	(750)
<i>Other ICT</i>	1,890	754	(1,136)
Total ICT	4,897	1,054	(3,843)
Equipment	755	199	(555)
Total	9,775	3,730	(6,044)

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Funded By	Budget £000's	Year End Projection £000's	Projected Variance £000's
Home Office Grant	884	804	(80)
Revenue Contribution to Capital	0	0	0
Capital Receipts & asset Disposal	2,882	1,927	(955)
Transfers to / (From) Reserve	6,009	1,000	(5,009)
Total	9,775	3,731	(6,044)

- 3.16 The long term nature of capital projects, with expenditure often incurred over two or more years, means that underspends resulting from slippage are to be expected. As an example, the duties management system is being progressed, but has numerous interdependencies with other systems that need to be carefully assessed before a new system is purchased. This budget is expected to be spent in 2016/17. The full underspend on the capital programme will therefore be carried forward into 2016/17.
- 3.17 The vehicle replacement programme is ongoing work to ensure the vehicle fleet remains fit for purpose. Long lead times on delivery, and work to ensure the fleet reflects the requirements of a changing operational environment, particularly with the Strategic Alliance, has meant that some purchases will slip to 2016/17.
- 3.18 The underspend on minor building works relates primarily due to expected spend on relocation of functions from Ferndown. Work is ongoing on this scheme, with significant spend anticipated in 2016/17.
- 3.19 The Smarter Systems budgets include allocations for a replacement Command and Control System, and the provision of mobile policing solutions. Both projects have progressed significantly during 2015/16, although the majority of expenditure is expected in 2016/17.
- 3.20 The wider IT capital schemes, which include projects such as digitisation of speed cameras and replacement back office systems, are progressing. A comprehensive convergence plan for ICT systems has been developed between Dorset Police and Devon & Cornwall Police under the Strategic Alliance, and work is ongoing to ensure that the timing of replacement systems and necessary upgrades is in line with this plan, which has inevitably meant that some spending has been delayed slightly to ensure as much consistency, and efficiency, as possible is achieved.

Changes in Budget from Quarter 3 to Quarter 4

- 3.21 Changes in the budget since it was approved since Q3 are shown in the following table of virements.

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	Budget as at end of Q3 £000's	Transfer to / from Reserves £000's	Other Virements £000's	Current Budget £000's
Operational Commands				
Territorial Policing	958			958
Crime and Criminal Justice	707			707
Operational Support	-2,338		-15	-2,353
Operational Commands Total	-673	0	-15	-688
Support Services				
Estates (including PFI)	6,741		-2	6,739
Transport	1,538			1,538
Information Systems	3,994			3,994
Organisational Development Unit	555		6	561
Governance	1,429			1,429
Personnel	379			379
Procurement	3,938	-356	6	3,588
Risk Line	0			0
Major and Recoverable Ops	578			578
Central Costs	0			
Employees	98,068		42	98,110
Travel and subsistence	269			269
Supplies and Services	798		20	818
Third Party Payments	1,942			1,942
Transfers to Reserves	144	356		500
Capital Financing	103	-4		99
Grant, Trading and Reimbursement Income	-11,027		-89	-11,116
Support Services Total	109,449	-4	-17	109,428
Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner				
OPCC	870		32	902
Victims Fund - Expenditure	720			720
Victims Fund - Income	-720			-720
Commissioning Fund	309			309
Local Innovation Fund	345	4		349
Community Safety Fund	555			555
OPCC Total	2,079	4	32	2,115
Grand Total	110,855	0	0	110,855

***NB:** Transfer to reserves include a transfer back to the body armour reserve of funds that were expected to be brought out of reserve earlier in the year. It has not been necessary to bring these funds into 2015/16, although it is anticipated that they may now be required in 2016/17*

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Reserves

3.22 Work is ongoing to finalise the position on reserves at the year end. The projected level of reserves and balances over the next five years to 31st March 2020

	31/03/16	31/03/17	31/03/18	31/03/19	31/03/20
	£m's	£m's	£m's	£m's	£m's
Insurance Provision	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Workforce Change Reserve	3.6	2.2	0.8	0.0	0.0
Total Earmarked Reserves	4.2	2.7	1.3	0.5	0.5
Capital Cash Flow	6.8	1.0	2.4	0.3	(2.8)
General Balances	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.6
Total Reserves and Balances	17.8	10.5	10.4	7.5	4.3

Section 4: Update on Engagement Activity

4.1 The PCC has a statutory duty to engage with the residents of Dorset to inform his work and to assist in holding the Chief Constable to account on behalf of local people. Public engagement activity during the period is summarised in the following paragraphs.

Key Events

4.2 Key events supported, attended or contributed to by the PCC and OPCC during the reporting period were:

- 13 January - Prejudice Free Conference at Bournemouth University hosted by the Prejudice Free Group. The event was opened by the Deputy PCC and attracted 120 participants;
- 29 January - Holocaust Memorial Event, Dorchester;
- 1 March - 0–19's VCS conference, opened by the PCC;
- 1 March - Global Rock Challenge youth event where the OPCC engagement team completed 520 surveys focused on cyber-crime;
- 16 March – Dorset POPPS Over 50's Information Day, Wimborne;
- 18 March – Shaftesbury Road Safe/No Excuse Joint Police Operation PCC in attendance

Community Days

4.3 Between 1st January and the 30th March six community days were held across the county:

- Weymouth – 14 January;
- Dorchester – 21 January;
- Verwood – 26 January;
- Swanage – 9 February;
- Boscombe – 23 February;
- Poole – 3 March; and
- Bridport – 8 March

4.4 Where possible, these days included the opportunity for the PCC to visit locally supported schemes and projects (through the Safer Dorset Fund), visits to local police officers/stations, and 1:1 public surgery appointments in addition to the opportunities for direct public engagement in prominent locations. On two of the Community Days the PCC was also able to join the local Neighbourhood Policing Team (NPT) on a beat of their area to learn more about the specific issues that they face daily.

PCC Surgeries

4.5 The PCC held eight surgery sessions with eleven separate appointments booked. These continue to provide the PCC with an ideal forum in which to meet with local victims of crime face-to-face, understand their issues and concerns, and seek to implement improvements to services as a result where appropriate.

Other Events

- 4.6 The PCC attended, or was represented, at a number of other public facing events during the quarter, including:
- 25 January – Hambledon Division Parishes (PCC guest speaker);
 - 31 January – Holocaust Memorial Day (Deputy PCC attended);
 - 2 February – Bourne Valley Action Group (BVAG) meeting;
 - 4 February – Poole Older People’s Partnership;
 - 11 February – Wimborne Rotary Club (PCC guest speaker);
 - 12 February – Poundbury road safety meeting;
 - 13 February – Branksome Park, Canford Cliffs and Sandbanks Neighbourhood Watch (NHW) AGM (PCC guest speaker);
 - 18 February – Broadstone Stepping Stones steering group meeting;
 - 25 February – Fernheath Play visit;
 - 4 March – Friars Cliff Resident’s Association AGM (PCC guest speaker);
 - 9 March – Poole Liberal Democrats meeting (PCC guest speaker);
 - 12 March – Open Eyes to Mental Health charity lunch;
 - 19 March – Townsend Youth Centre visit.

Digital Engagement

- 4.7 In this quarter the OPCC saw 26,650 (+68%) website page views by over 9,621 (+129%) unique users with 33% of those navigating the site via a tablet or mobile. The most popular areas were; a photo gallery from the volunteers awards ceremony, how to “get in touch” with the office, news and blogs, information for prospective PCC candidates and the PCC’s public diary. During this period 84 people signed up to the PCC newsletter through the website and 56 electronic contacts from the public were received.
- 4.8 The number of residents subscribing to the PCC newsletter has continued to grow with 26,000 unique recipients signed up to receive news from the OPCC across Dorset Alert and our direct mailing list.
- 4.9 The PCC’s following on social media has been steady over this panel period. We received 248 (-0.4%) new followers, were directly contacted 395 (-34%) times and created 160,500 (+0.56%) opportunities to see our messages during the period on Twitter. On Facebook we had 120 (+64%) new ‘likes’ and our messages reached 80,372 (+91%) residents in Dorset with 3,191 (+90%) interactions (likes, comments, shares).

Section 5: Update on Partnership and Commissioning Activity

5.1 The PCC, supported by staff within the OPCC, continues 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:

- Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs)
- Dorset Local Criminal Justice Board (DCJB)
- Community Safety & Criminal Justice Board (CSCJB)
- Strategic Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Groups
- Strategic Mental Health Groups
- Reducing Reoffending Strategy Group
- Dorset Combined YOS Partnership Board
- Strategic Drug & Alcohol Groups
- CVS Forums
- Local Safeguarding Boards
- Health & Wellbeing Boards
- Bournemouth University
- Regeneration Partnerships (Boscombe; West Howe; Melcombe Regis)
- Dorset Chief Executives' meetings

Commissioning 2015/16

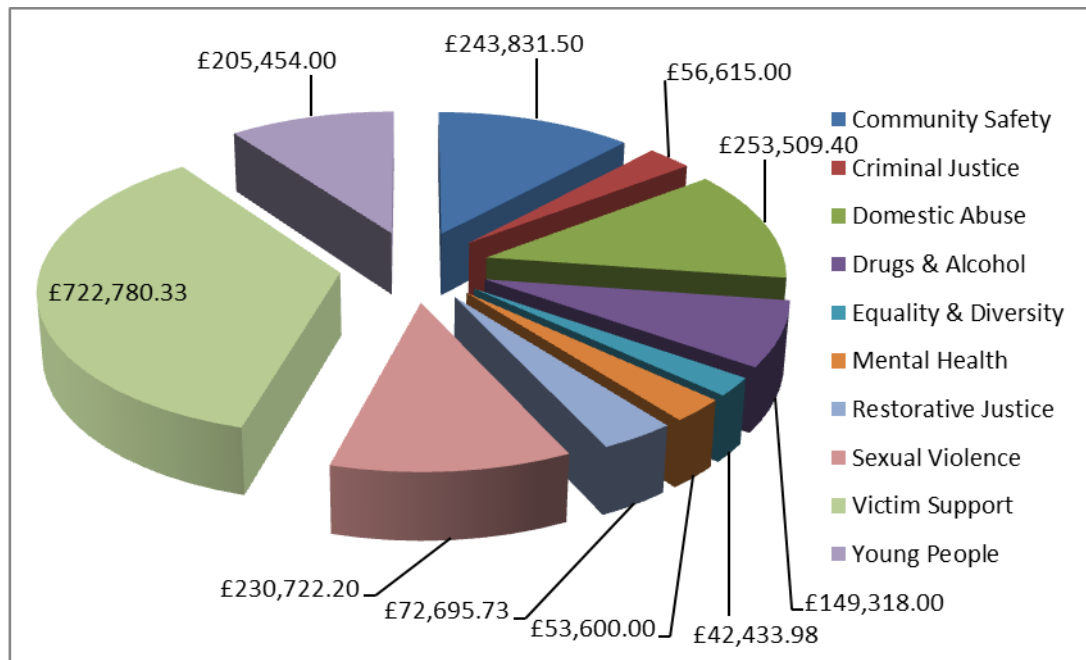
5.2 A newly refreshed Commissioning Strategy 2016/2017 has been prepared by the Commissioning and Partnerships Manager and will shortly be published on the PCC website. The revised Strategy will further ensure that all commissioning is outcome-focused and robustly monitored accordingly, and that programmes of work are considered within the delivery mechanisms of wider local partnerships.

5.3 All funding managed and distributed by the PCC is provided under the Safer Dorset Fund (SDF) brand as either 'Major Grants and Commissioning' or 'Community Grant'. Stakeholders providing commissioned services, or organisations submitting unsolicited or ad hoc requests to the SDF, are required to complete a relevant application form. All SDF Terms of Reference and associated documents, including guidance on the application process, are available on the PCC website.

5.4 All successful applicants to either strand of the SDF are required to sign a Grant Agreement that incorporates a commitment to provide robust evidence of outputs and outcomes at appropriate times, in order for the PCC to be able to gauge Value for Money (VFM) for every supported project.

5.5 Four new members were appointed to the Community Grant Panel in January 2016. Each panellist has been provided with suitable training by the Grants and Partnerships Officer and all are now ready to help to assess applications to the Community Grant.

5.6 OPCC commissioning and grant provision for 2015/16 totalled £2,030,960.14. The following chart depicts the year's commitments across ten broad themes where the PCC has supported projects and initiatives that address the Police and Crime Plan priorities.



Community Safety (£243,831.50)

5.7 A number of initiatives have been supported this year, including the Safe Schools and Communities Team (SSCT); community-led projects (through the Community Grant); the Safe and Independent Living (SAIL) initiative; vulnerable people in the Night Time Economy (NTE) through the Weymouth Safeplace Project; Crimestoppers; Watch Schemes; shop fronts criminal damage prevention initiative; Boscombe CSAS Initiative; capacity building and project support.

5.8 Part of the Community Safety element includes £56,441.55 awarded through the **Community Grant**. The Community Grant scheme provides up to £3000 per project to support local groups and organisations to deliver initiatives that provide community benefit in line with the Police and Crime Plan priorities. Three rounds of the grant were held in 2015/16, providing funding to 28 different projects. Full details of funded projects are available on the Dorset PCC website.

Criminal Justice (£56,615.00)

5.9 The PCC has commissioned a Criminal Justice Analysis tool to enable better interrogation of data and statistics that need to be shared across partners.

Domestic Abuse (£253,509.40)

5.10 Projects supported this year include Domestic Abuse Advisors - DAAs (formerly known as Independent Domestic Violence Advisors - IDVAs) and new programmes delivering interventions to domestic abuse perpetrators.

Drugs & Alcohol (£149,318.00)

5.11 Services supported include Drug Intervention Programmes (DIPs); and a research into Street Drinking co-funded with other PCCs in the UK.

Equality Issues (£42,433.98)

- 5.12 Initiatives include police consultation groups for Disability, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) and Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) communities; and an LGBT outreach service (shared with Wilts and D&C OPCCs).

Mental Health (£53,600.00)

- 5.13 Capacity building and project support for enhanced mental health services locally, including Street Triage.

Restorative Justice (£72,695.73)

- 5.14 Capacity building and project support in developing a pan-Dorset Restorative Justice (RJ) Strategy; support for Neighbourhood Justice Panels (NJPs).

Sexual Violence (£230,722.20)

- 5.15 Includes support for Independent Sexual Violence Advisors (ISVAs) - including a children and young persons' ISVA; Street Sex Worker safety initiatives including a conference; The Shores - Dorset's Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC); a perpetrator reform programme; Rape Crisis support.

Victim Services (£722,780.33)

- 5.16 Support through the commissioning of the victim services contract with Victim Support; establishment of Gloucester House (a victims' hub) in Boscombe incorporating the Victims' Bureau; victims' consultation work; and capacity building and project support.

Young People (£205,454.00)

- 5.17 Supported projects include diversionary activities; return home interviews for formerly missing young people; support to the Dorset Combined Youth Offending Service (YOS);

Community Grant

- 5.18 Round Six of the Community Grant received 21 applications totalling £47681.78. Of these, 19 were passed to the independent panel for assessment on the 29th January, where it was agreed that 10 projects would be funded, totalling £22,248.78.

- 5.19 Round Seven of the Community Grant received ten applications totalling £17,301.33. Nine were passed to panel for assessment on 22nd March, of which 6 were funded totalling £8,383.21. Full details of all of the projects funded can be found on the Dorset PCC website.

- 5.20 Due to the reduction in deployment of Speed Indicator Devices (SIDs) by Dorset County Council we have seen a notable increase in applications from Parish Councils to purchase these and for funding for Community Speed Watch (CSW) kits. As these applications would exhaust available funds for other initiatives, a decision has been taken to exclude these applications from

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funding through the Community Grant and applicants will be given advice on alternative funding sources.

- 5.21 The recruitment of new panel volunteers resulted in four applications. All four applicants were appointed and three have passed vetting whilst the fourth is still undergoing the vetting process. The two remaining original panel members have now also commenced the process of becoming a police volunteer.
- 5.22 A training day was held for the existing and newly recruited panel members on the 16th March. The training session consisted of the assessment of grants, using past anonymised unsuccessful bids, covering the key points to look for in applications, and how to score them according to the terms and conditions of grant.

Partnership Activity

- 5.23 The PCC and staff within the OPCC participate in a significant number of strategic partnerships such as those listed above (at 5.1), in addition to engaging with a large number of other partners across the private, public and voluntary sectors, in order to maximise opportunities for joint needs assessment, joint commissioning, and joint monitoring and evaluation of delivery, thereby sharing good practice and minimising duplication.
- 5.24 The PCC works with other commissioning bodies to co-commission some services such as The Shores (the Dorset Sexual Assault Referral Centre - SARC) co-commissioned with NHS England, and the Missing Children/Child Sexual Exploitation contract with Barnardo's, co-commissioned with the three top-tier Local Authorities in Dorset.

Regional Collaboration

- 5.25 A meeting of the South West Police Collaboration Commissioning Board Regional took place during the quarter, held on 23 March 2016 in Bridgwater, Somerset. A number of topics were discussed, including:
- HR Plan;
 - Potential recruitment of a regional Chief Information Officer;
 - Regional ICT;
 - Regional Assistant Chief Constable (ACC) posts
 - Programme Governance arrangements; and
 - Regional approach to Command & Control and Public Contact.

Strategic Alliance

- 5.26 Since the last meeting of the Panel, the following Detailed Business Cases (DBC's) have been approved by the Alliance Executive Board (AEB) and will progress to implementation:
- Business Change; and
 - Corporate Development
- 5.27 A total of 22 DBC's have therefore been completed to date, of which 7 single Alliance Departments have now gone live. Four areas are still in the

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consultation phase, four in the implementation phase, and seven in the planning phase. A further 10 business areas are currently in the design phase.

- 5.28 With the impact of the recent PCC elections in May 2016, and the associated purdah period beforehand, it has been accepted that the timescales for the approval of some DBCs in the design phase will need to be delayed until June 2016 at the earliest. However, overall implementation and the financial savings target of 2018 remain unaffected by these adjustments to the programme.

National Commitments

- 5.29 The PCC continues to work closely with PCC colleagues across the country and with the Association of Police and Crime Commissioners (APCC). With this come a number of national responsibilities, representing the views and interests of PCCs, which are summarised below:

- Police Consultative Forum
- Police Advisory Board (PAB) for England and Wales – *PCC representative*
- Police Staff Council (PSC) – *PCC Representative*
- APCC Member
- APCC Reference Group – *Independent Member*
- APCC Standards, Performance and Accountability Standing Group – *Vice Chair*
- APCC Working in Partnership to Reduce Crime Standing Group – *Chair*
- APCC Workforce and EDHR Standing Group
- PCC Mental Health Working Group – *Chair*
- PCC Alcohol Working Group
- Transforming Rehabilitation Reference Group
- Voluntary, Community and Social Enterprise (VCSE) Forum
- Independent Custody Visiting Association (ICVA) Executive Committee – *Chair*
- College of Policing Professional Committee
- HMIC Expert Reference Group
- Home Office Vulnerable Adults Working Group
- NPCC Audit & Assurance Board
- NPCC Use of Force Programme Board

- 5.30 Other key meetings or events at a national level during quarter 4 included:

- APCC Working in Partnership Standing Group – 7 January;
- National Driver Offender Retraining Scheme (NDORS) meeting – 8 January;
- APCC General Meeting (deputy PCC attended) – 20 January;
- Use of Force Programme Board – 28 January;
- 101 Review Steering Board – 28 January;
- Independent Custody Visiting Association (ICVA) National Conference – 30 January;
- ICVA Management Board – 24 February
- National Crime Agency (NCA) annual PCC engagement day (Deputy PCC attended) – 24 February;
- HMIC Welfare of Vulnerable People in Police Custody meeting – 24 February;
- College of Policing Professional Committee – 2 March;
- APCC Performance, Standards and Accountability Standing Group – 2 March;

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- APCC Working in Partnership Standing Group – 10 March;
- APCC General Meeting – 16 March;
- House of Commons Alcohol Awareness event – 16 March;

Other Partnership Meetings or Events

5.31 The PCC and OPCC are fully engaged in partnership working opportunities. Other partnership activity attended by the PCC and/or OPCC during the period, at both a local and national level, included:

- Drug & Alcohol Governance Board – 13 January;
- Bournemouth CSP – 14 January;
- Boscombe Forum – 14 January;
- DCJB Victims & Witnesses Group – 15 January;
- CSE / Missing Children Contract Monitoring – 15 January;
- Dorset Information Sharing Charter (DISC) launch – 15 January;
- South West Regional CSE seminar – 19 January;
- Meeting with LA, Public Health & CCG Directors – 21 January;
- Dorset Criminal Justice Board - 22 January; 15 March;
- Community Safety & Criminal Justice Board planning - 25 January; 22 February; 18 March;
- Dorset Road Safety Partnership – 22 January;
- The Young Review: Transforming Rehabilitation meeting (Deputy PCC attended) – 25 January;
- Victim Services Contract meeting – 26 January; 18 March
- John Jay Shield Awards – 26 January;
- Pan-Dorset Domestic Abuse Strategy Group – 27 January;
- Dorset Healthcare (+SARC) Partnership Board – 28 January;
- Domestic Abuse Perpetrator project meeting – 29 January;
- Dorset Combined YOS Board – 1 February;
- Dorset Police / Dorset Fire and Rescue Service (DFRS) Chief Officers meeting (Deputy PCC attended) – 1 February;
- Dorset Police and Crime Panel meeting – 4 February;
- Boscombe CSAS meeting – 5 February;
- Federation of Small Businesses (FSB) meeting – 8 February;
- Dorset CSP – 10 February;
- Crimestoppers meeting – 10 February;
- Dorset Police Awards Ceremony – 11 February;
- Surveillance Camera Commissioner visit – 16 February;
- Joint Commissioning Officer Group (JCOG) – 17 February;
- Out of Court Disposals Scrutiny Panel – 17 February;
- Safer Poole Partnership Board (CSP) – 25 February;
- Specials and Volunteers recognition event – 27 February;
- Quarterly regional HMI meeting – 29 February;
- Pan-Dorset Sexual Violence Strategy Group – 4 March
- Youth Offending Team (YOT) visit – 7 March;
- HMP Portland visit – 8 March;
- Drug & Alcohol Lead Commissioners' Group – 9 March;
- Business Improvement District (BID) Managers meeting – 10 March;
- Special Constables Attestation – 13 March;
- Safewise Board Meeting – 17 March;
- Dorset Chamber of Commerce and Industry (DCCI) Business Partners dinner – 17 March;

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- High Sheriff's Law Lecture (Deputy PCC attended) – 17 March;
- Pan-Dorset CSE and Missing Children's service launch (Deputy PCC attended) – 18 March;
- Road Wise Royal Opening – 21 March;
- Dorset CJ, Mental Health & LD sub-group of DCJB – 22 March;
- Community Grant panel – 23 March;
- Shrievally student presentation – 23 March;
- Working Links stakeholder event (Deputy PCC attended) – 23 March;
- High Sheriff's Declaration Ceremony – 29 March.

Development Manager Update

5.32 The following paragraphs provide a summary of the work and recent areas of focus for the OPCC/Dorset Police Development Manager.

Income Generation

5.33 A review has been carried out into income generation and areas for improvement (valued up to £100,000 per annum) have been identified in areas such as charging for police services (Special Police Services (SPS) rates), and through fees and charges eg increasing fees in line with other police forces. The Development Manager has developed new agreement templates and coordination processes to address the six recommendations offered by our internal auditors, the South West Audit Partnership (SWAP), to address two risks relating to policy compliance and cost recovery. She has also agreed to deliver training to operational teams to implement changes accordingly. Furthermore a new monitoring arrangement will be implemented to measure improvements in income generation practice.

EU Horizon 2020

5.34 The Development Manager is working with Devon and Cornwall Police, the British Red Cross and regional Local Resilience Forum (LRF) partners to deliver a proposal to the EU Horizon 2020 for August 2016. The proposal, led by a team from Finland, will focus on delivering:

- a regional exercise to test civil contingency planning and resource capability for responding to major floods;
- an international project that will test communication tools for warning and informing the public in emergencies.

Police Knowledge Fund

5.35 The Development Manager also met with Dorset Police officers and staff who have benefitted from the Police Knowledge Fund. As a result of this grant award learning and development opportunities are being delivered to:

- six police officers who have commenced their Master courses at the University of Cambridge;
- Dorset Police's Force Incident Manager who has commenced his PHD at the Open University;
- Four police officers and one member of police staff (Business Change) who have commenced their Post Graduate Certificate in evidence-based policing with the Open University;

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- A Chief Inspector from Dorset Police who is due to commence his scholarship and three-month secondment with the Open University to increase organisational knowledge in leadership to create public value;
- Evidence-based practice training has been designed by the Better Policing Collaborative and is being delivered to frontline police officers.

Safer Dorset Foundation

5.36 The Safer Dorset Foundation was successfully registered with the Charities Commission and a fundraising strategy has been drafted. Delivery is anticipated to commence during the first quarter of 2016/17.

Sponsorship

5.37 The sponsorship brochure for the Regional Police Volunteers and Specials Award is ready to be launched on the OPCC website following the PCC elections. One potential sponsor has already expressed an interest in supporting the event.

Police Innovation Fund (PIF)

5.38 The Home Office provided announcements about the Police Innovation Fund (PIF) and three out of four of the proposals that Dorset Police were engaged with were unsuccessful. Two of these were proposals which were reactive to short notice opportunities so the outcome was not unexpected.

5.39 The major regional ICT proposal not awarded on the basis that the proposal could not demonstrate sufficient efficiency savings and this was a risk highlighted by the Development Manager before submission. Regional Chief Constables have written to the Home Office to request further information. The Development Manager is also following up with the Police ICT Company who were one of the lead partners in the proposal to seek further clarity over the involvement of the Police ICT Company in selecting proposals as they were involved in a number of proposals (successful and unsuccessful) and were also providing the bid assessment service to the Home Office, which presents potential conflict of interest.