

Analysis for PCCs and Panels

Chris Williams

Senior Advisor, Community Safety

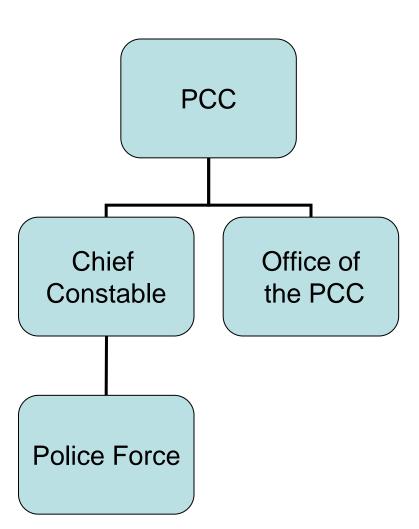
Role of the PCC

- To hold the Chief Constable to account
- To secure an effective police service
- To set an annual budget and precept
- To create a five-year Police and Crime Plan
- To commission services against crime and disorder needs

1960-2012

Police Authority PA Team Police Force

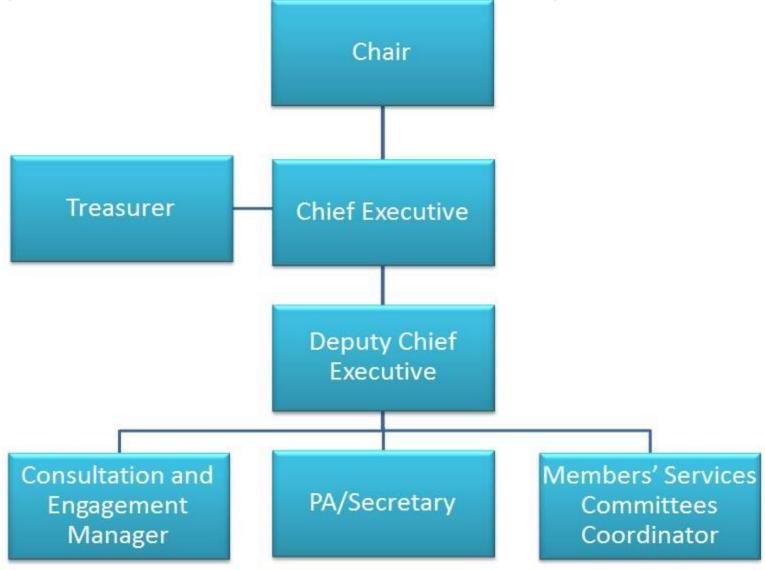
2012 +



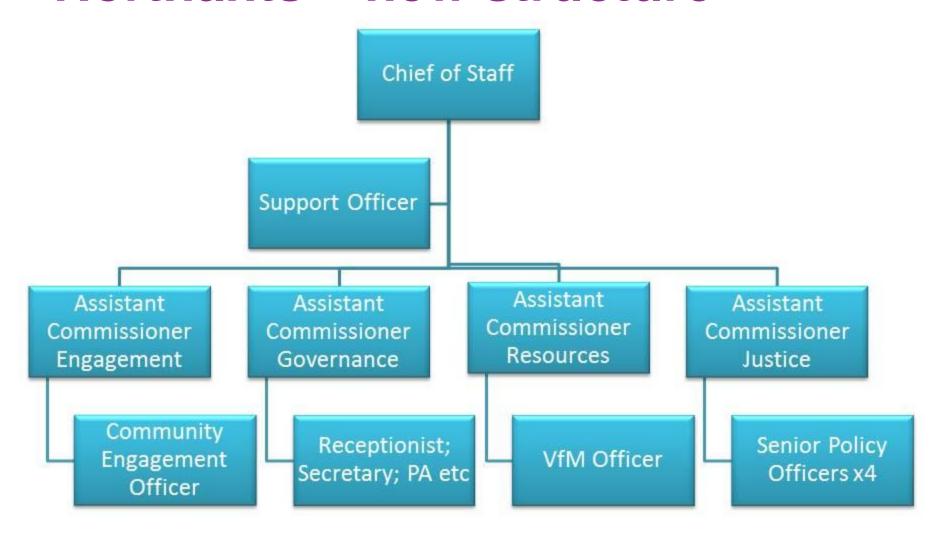
OPCC – not a new Police Authority

- OPCC has a range of tasks well in excess of the previous regime, including:
 - Commissioning services to reduce crime and disorder
 - Working with DPH to tackle substance misuse
 - Commissioning victims' services
 - Working with partners to connect work to tackle crime and ASB, and manage offenders

Typical Police Authority team



Northants – new structure



Northants – new roles

Chief of Staff

Engagement:

Publishing
Social Media
Press relations
National press
Community
engagement
Victim
engagement

Governance:

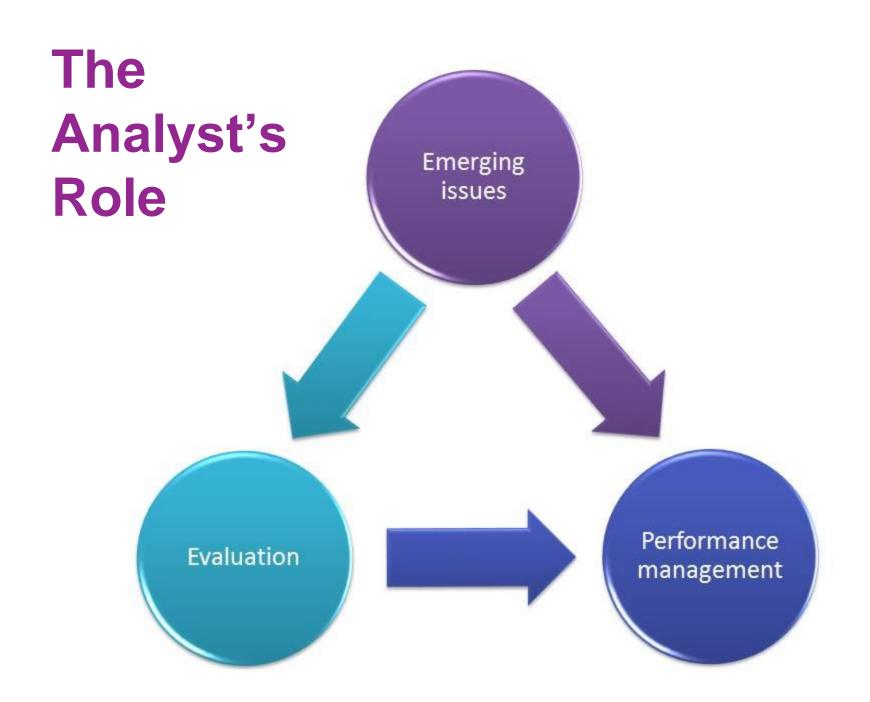
Narrative
PCC diary
Events
Office
management
Political liaison
Case work
Government links

Resources:

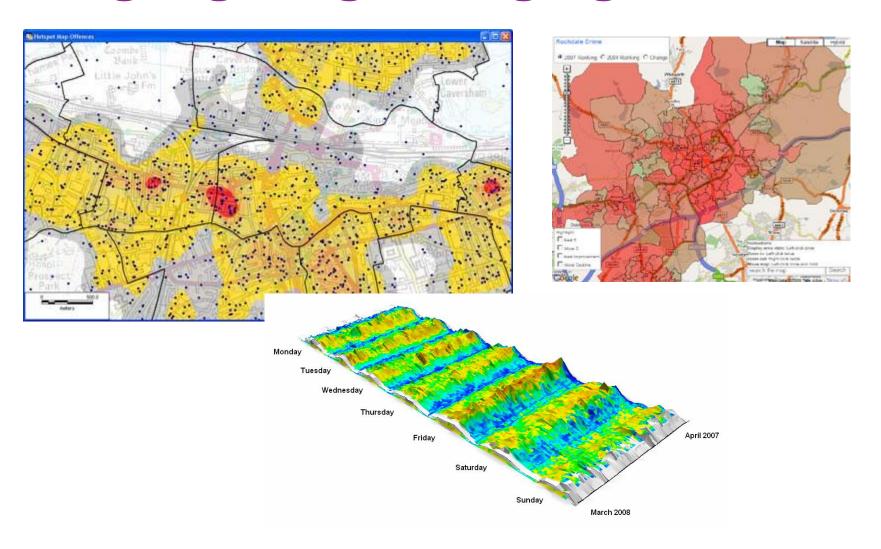
Financial plans
Estates
VfM
Procurement
HR
IT

Justice:

Evidence based innovation Change Research and analysis Evaluation Scrutiny Commissioning Performance



Highlighting emerging issues



Key roles:

- Helping the PCC hold CC to account
- Giving PCC evidence base for commissioning
- Informing Police and Crime Plan
- Keeping PCC up to speed with emerging events
- Don't get bogged down in operations!
- PCC has NO operational control

Tell the story....

- What is the nature of the problem?
 - Organising framework
 - Systematic description of evidence who, what, where, why, when, how
 - Implications for analysis what don't we know, who shares our problem

What causes the problem?

- Systematic description of problem answering the following questions:
 - Is this an enduring problem or a new problem?
 - What brings the offenders and targets together at the same places?
 - What behaviours are each engaged in?
 - Why don't others step in to prevent these encounters?
- Implications for general form of responses that fit the information:
 - Offender access or control.
 - Victim/target behaviours or protection

What should be done about the problem?

- Organising framework for response based on analysis conclusions:
 - Offenders.
 - Targets/victims.
 - Places.
- Systematic description of response strategy:
 - Increasing risk or effort.
 - Reducing rewards, provocations or excuses.
 - Who will carry out actions, when and where?
 - Additional resources required.
- Implications and anticipated outcomes

Did it work?

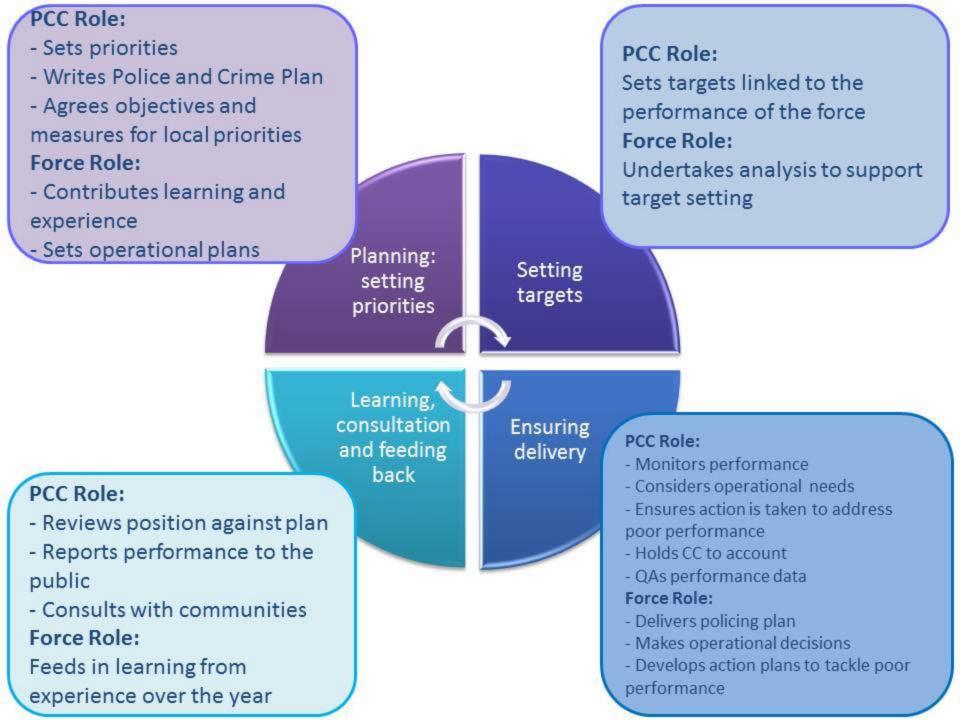
- Organising framework Why the response was expected to be effective.
- Systematic description of evaluation:
 - Was the response implemented as planned?
 - Did the problem change?
 - Why it is likely response was a direct cause of change.
 - The magnitude of displacement, diffusion and other side effects.
- Implications for further action:
 - Is this problem-solving effort complete?
 - What further actions are necessary?
 - Should further analysis be conducted and the response changed?

Performance Management



| Priority | An area of focus for a force, sometimes referred to as a theme, e.g. domestic violence |
|--------------------------|---|
| Objective | A specific aim that addresses a priority and states what is to be achieved, generally with a SMART target |
| Performance Indicator | A measurement of a desired outcome that gives evidence of how well an objective is being achieved (might be an incomplete picture!) |
| Target | Specifies the desired level of performance using the measure |
| Output | Something the force "produces" in order to achieve the outcome, e.g. more patrols in areas where robberies are common |
| Outcome | An outcome is what will happen if objectives have been achieved. |

| Priority | Acquisitive Crime |
|--------------------------|---|
| Objective | To reduce incidents of street robbery in the force area by 10% by December 2013 |
| Performance Indicator | Number of robberies recorded by the police |
| Target | Reduce the number of robberies in Manchester City Centre by 15% |
| Output | Increase street patrols between 1500-1900 in the city centre area |
| Outcome | Reduced number of street robberies |



Partnership Analysts

- Stopping the nonsense!
 - Ensuring PCCs have a rich picture of the issues
 - Highlighting the needs of your area
- Painting a compelling picture for investment
 - Risk-based assessment spectrum of harm
 - Cost of crime
- Evaluating for evidence and continued funding
 - "We did this, it saved £££"
 - "We can help you deliver your targets"

Police and Crime Panels

- Role is to scrutinise PCC
- Made up of at least 1 Councillor per LA in the force area, + 2 independents
- Can veto precept and choice of CC
- Hold confirmation hearings for CC, OPCC Chief Exec & CFO, and Deputy PCC

What information might they require?

Role of the Panel:

- Scrutinises Plan
- Shares CSP priorities

Role of the Panel:

- Scrutinises targets set in Plan
- Links to CSP targets

Planning: setting priorities

Setting targets

Learning, consultation and feeding back

Ensuring delivery

Role of the Panel:

- Feeds back local experience
- Scrutinises engagement

Role of the Panel:

- Monitors performance
- Scrutinises PCC's oversight
- Links local performance

Key Points

- Build a relationship
- Tell a story
- Make it clear
- Link to performance and cost
- Think politically...

REMEMBER!

- YOU are the most important tool in a PCC's box
- Make them evidence-based
- If they don't trust the evidence, madness will occur!!



Chris Williams

<u> Chris.williams@local.gov.uk</u>

07876 857514

@LGACommSafety