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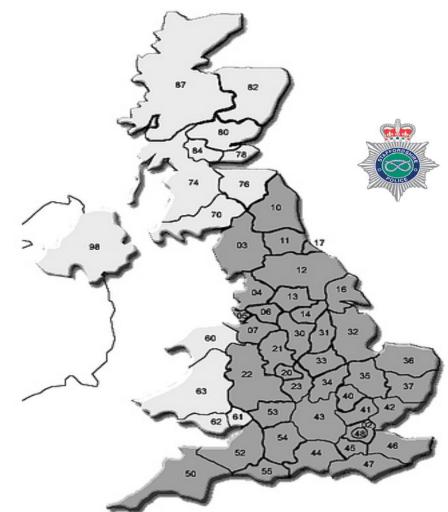


Efficiencies in Staffordshire Police (United Kingdom)

Mike Cunningham Chief Constable



Staffordshire Police





Organisational Baseline April 2010

Budget	£184.177 m
Police officers	2111
Police staff	1395
PCSOs	212
Special Constabulary	305





- Dramatically cut cost
- Public/stakeholder expectation to maintain or improve service and performance
- Operate safely and perform strongly with reduced numbers
- Move quickly timescales not of our making

- Comprehensive Spending Review to 2014/15
- £38m budget reduction for Staffordshire Police
- Further potential reductions beyond 2014/15
- 86% of spend is on pay = 20% reduction in staff
- Recruitment freeze, natural wastage, voluntary redundancy, regulation A19





The National Picture

- Savings achieved mainly by workforce reductions
- 54% of workforce reductions by March 2012
- 75% by March 2013

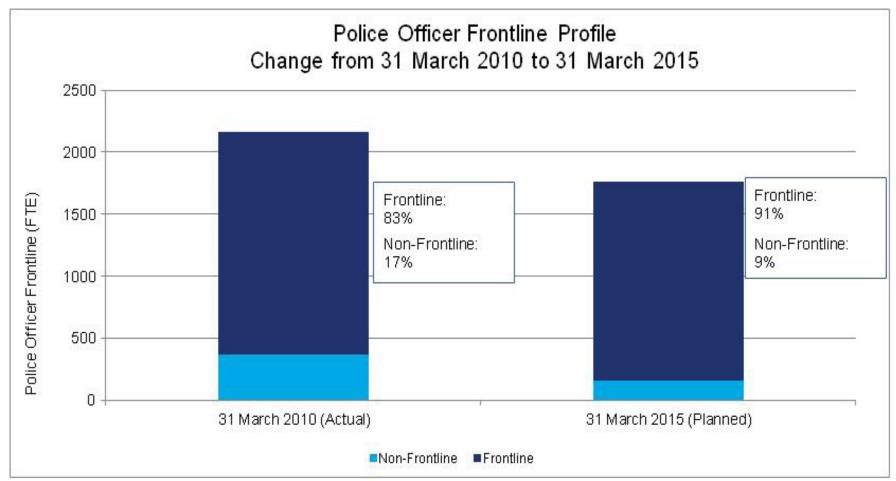
For 43 forces over the CSR	March 2010 (Actual)	March 2015 (Planned)	Planned Change by 2015	Change in percentage terms	Range in forces*	Difference from 2011 plans
Police Officers	143,800	128,800	-15,000	-10%	-21% to +3%	+1,200
Staff	83,200	67,600	-15,600	-19%	-47% to +12%	+450
PCSOs	16,900	15,200	-1,700	-10%	-69% to +79%	+100
Total Workforce	243,900	211,500	-32,400	-13%	-29% to -2%	+1,700

£0.5bn savings from non pay: significant variation 8% to over 50%¹

Source: HMIC 2012

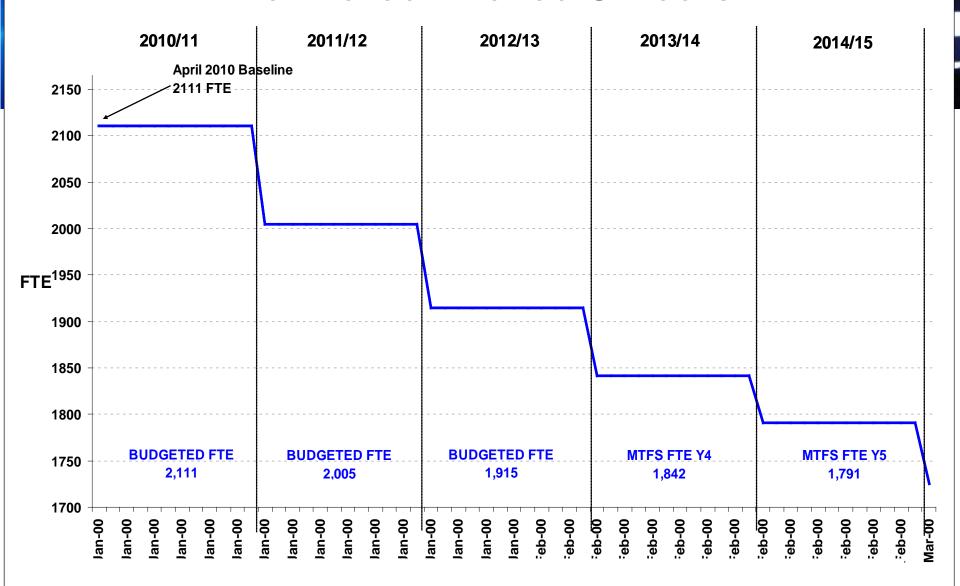




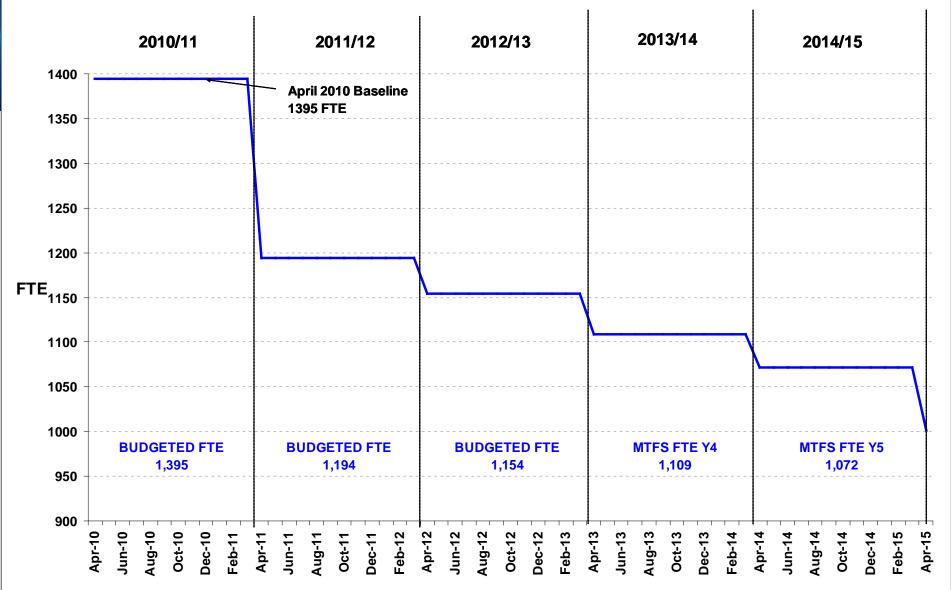


Source: HMIC Policing in Austerity: One Year On (Staffordshire Police July 2012)

Workforce - Police Officers



Workforce - Police Staff





Where to cut?

- Takes you back to first principles
- Avoid salami slicing
- Public statements e.g. Neighbourhood officers
- Restructuring and Business Process Reengineering (BPR)
- Collaborating other forces and public sector agencies





Performance Summary 2010 - 2012

	April to November			
Performance Indicator	2010	2011	2012	Change over Three years
Victims of Crime Satisfaction	89%	89%	88%	Down 1 percentage point
Victims of ASB Satisfaction	88%	87%	90%	Up 2 percentage points
Serious Acquisitive Crime	6078	5615	5397	11% Reduction; 681 fewer offences
Domestic Burglary	2065	2111	1903	8% Reduction; 162 fewer offences
Theft of Motor Vehicles	1011	826	825	18% Reduction; 186 fewer offences
Theft from Motor Vehicles	2628	2382	2374	10% Reduction; 254 fewer offences
Personal Robbery	326	257	244	25% Reduction; 82 fewer offences
Business Robbery	48	39	51	6% Increase; 3 more offences
Violence with Injury	5991	4693	4675	22% Reduction; 1316 fewer offences
Less Serious Violence	5319	4136	4186	21% Reduction; 1133 fewer offences
Most Serious Violence	672	557	489	27% Reduction; 183 fewer offences
All Recorded Crime	48870	44598	41096	16% Reduction; 7774 fewer offences
Anti-Social Behaviour	30663	22986	22063	28% Reduction; 8600 fewer incidents

Resources reducing by 20% during the Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR) period 2011 to 2015





How the Service is changing

Shaping change to meet public expectations

Visibility

Accessibility

Responding to need

Protecting the public from harm

Shifting response to neighbourhoods

Wider remit

Aligning resource to demand

Review of traditional access points

Public tolerance of change limited Call grading and response policies changing Satisfaction?

Increased resource in public protection Collaboration









- Demand analysis informing a shift of resources from response to neighbourhoods
- Wider remit for neighbourhood teams
- Shift pattern changes/single crewing to enhance efficiency
- Traditional access points under review with move to shared service sites
- Forces developing 'multi channel access'; internet, phone, schedules appointments and surgeries
- Increasing use of social media example of innovation
- Public 'tolerance' for changes to be tested





Responding in need

- Differing approaches to response and deployment
- Satisfaction with police actions varies across forces
- Emergent issues in reduction in satisfaction

Protecting the public from harm

 Forces are increasingly collaborating with other public authorities to provide protective services



Changing Business Processes

- Private sector involvement
- BPR Expertise and pace
- Key processes 1st
 - Call handling
 - Custody
 - Crime management



Lessons from Private Sector Engagement

- Be crystal clear about what is required
- Build capacity not reliance
- Innovative ways of paying
- New models beyond consultancy and outsourcing



Keeping our communities safe and reassured Incident Management



Challenges addressed

- Mandated Grading Policy for the majority of incident types which took little account of needs of caller or circumstances of incident
- Limited use of professional discretion
- Low attendance within target time for priority incidents
- Inappropriate and inefficient deployment of resources

Changes implemented

- Management of incidents via the application of professional discretion
- Introduction of the National Decision Making Model and the THRIVE assessment tool to support professional discretion decision making
- An appointment system to effectively manage the deployment of resources for non-urgent incidents
- Increased the investigative capacity of the Control Room by the introduction of First Contact Officer role

Performance benefits

- Increased confidence and empowerment of control room staff
- Problem solving commences at first contact through deployments based on the needs of the caller and circumstances of the incident
- Managed deployment through the appointments system provides police attendance at a time and location to met the wishes of the caller
- Increase in attendance within target for priority incidents

Financial benefit = 106 FTE £5,175,980



Public Sector Collaboration: Case Study Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH)

- Police, Local Authority and Health Professionals colocated and jointly managed
- Combined referral, risk assessment and case management approach for vulnerable adults and children and victims of domestic abuse
- Real-time information sharing and risk assessing
- Earlier and more effective intervention
- Doing more with the same or less



Beyond Force Boundaries

National Crime Agency

- To spearhead the UK's fight against serious and organised crime
- To strengthen policing at the border
- To ensure local policing effectively links to the work of national agencies and action overseas
- Vertical Integration Local to Global



Leading Through Austerity

- Confidence and optimism
- Helping staff to deal with uncertainty and insecurity
- Engagement and involvement
 - -Formal
 - -Informal
- A different level of communication





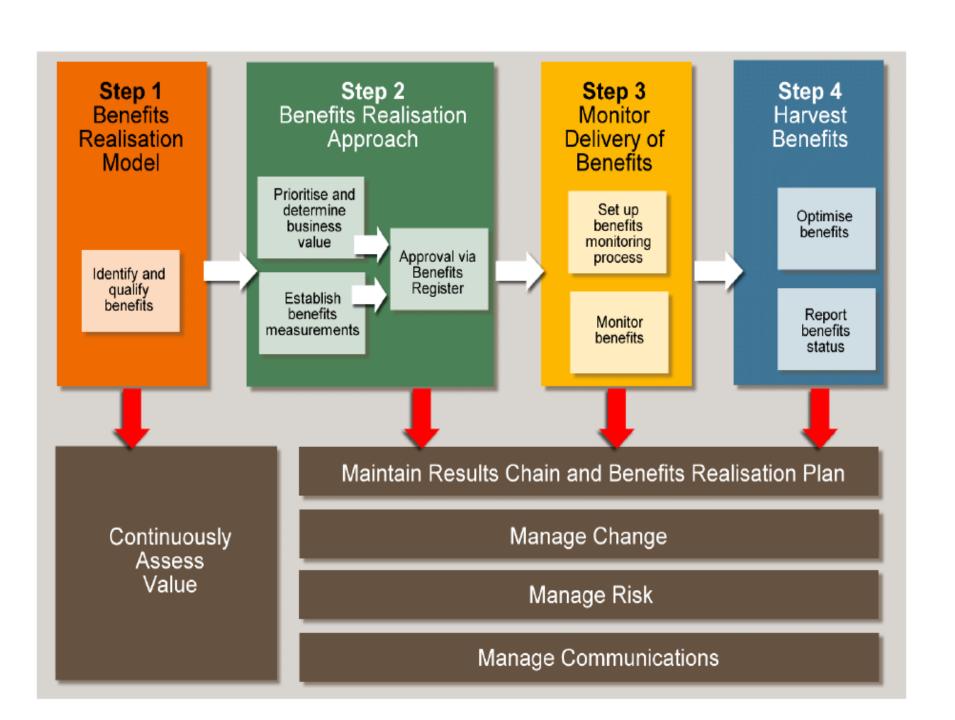
Continuous Improvement Guiding Principles

- Customer focus
- Leadership
- Governance and interoperability
- Resourcing and sustainability
- Outcomes and benefits (benefits realisation)
- Methodology and rigour



The Response

- Leaner management structures
- Transforming services through Communities First Programme
- Partnering with private sector consultancy to drive change
- Collaboration





Lessons Learnt

- Innovation rather than cost cutting
 - -How radically can you alter your thinking?
- Don't waste a good crisis
- Thinking the unthinkable in terms of partnership delivery