



Inspecting policing
in the public interest

**Policing in austerity:
One year on**

**Cleveland Police
July 2012**

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About this review

In October 2010, the Government announced that the central funding provided to the police service would reduce by 20% in the four years between March 2011 and March 2015.

Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) carried out an inspection of all 43 police forces in England and Wales in Spring 2011, to see how they were planning to meet this financial challenge. When the results were published in July 2011 (search for 'Valuing the Police' on www.hmic.gov.uk), we committed to returning one year later to report on progress, and to assess whether there had been any impact on the service provided to the public.

A thematic report, *Policing in Austerity: One year on*, brings together the findings from all 43 forces and looks at the picture in England and Wales. We found that, across England and Wales:

1. Forces have risen to the financial challenge, balanced the books and largely maintained the service they provided to the public in year one;
2. Their plans show that over the whole spending review period (i.e. until March 2015), they are working to protect, although not preserve, frontline services;
3. As there are significant variations between force plans and performance, HMIC has some concerns about whether all forces can sustain this position;
4. Forces should ensure the changes they are making now transform efficiency and will provide a strong enough foundation to face future spending reviews.

This report summarises the findings for Cleveland Police, and is based on data provided by the force in February 2012.¹

HMIC will continue to monitor the progress made by the force, and to publish the results on our website (www.hmic.gov.uk).

¹ Figures are rounded (financial figures to the nearest million and workforce figures to the nearest 10) and financial figures are in cash prices.

Summary

The challenge for police forces and police authorities isn't just to balance the books, but to transform the way they deliver policing and make it more efficient, so that the public can continue to receive improving services.

Cleveland Police is a small force and has a small budget compared to the rest of England and Wales. Cleveland was one of seven forces given extra scrutiny by HMIC so that we could better understand their savings plans. The force was found to have plans to meet the majority of their savings target from the 2010 comprehensive spending review, and has delivered a comprehensive change programme.

The force has reviewed many of its key functions and departments, and this has brought about a reduction in the number of police officers and police staff. The force is currently undertaking a business transformation programme to ensure the delivery of effective policing with the reduced numbers of staff. It has prioritised frontline policing services to ensure all changes made will provide a maintained or improved service to its communities.

Cleveland Police has actively pursued collaborative opportunities at a local, regional and national level, and these have resulted in a number of policing services being delivered in collaboration with other forces or organisations. The force was one of the first in the country to outsource a number of policing functions to the private sector. These functions include call-handling and a range of back office functions (such as resource and financial management). The force has a plan in place to ensure similar opportunities are explored over the next few years.

Because of the changes it is making Cleveland Police will be able not only to balance the books but to increase the proportion of its workforce in frontline, crime-fighting roles. By 2015 85% of its remaining workforce will be on the front line; many of its non-frontline functions (such as finance and human resources) are already being provided by the private sector. The proportion of police officers on the front line will increase over the same period from 79% to 93%, which is higher than other forces and is the biggest increase in England and Wales.

Unlike in most other forces, crime is increasing. 84% of victims were satisfied with the service from Cleveland Police, which is in line with England and Wales as a whole.

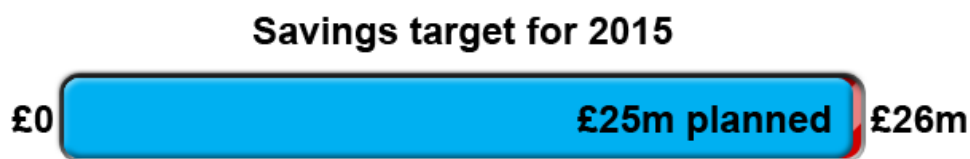
The following sections of this report explore: money (how much Cleveland Police needs to save and its progress in achieving this); people (its planned changes to the number and type of its workforce and the effect of this on the front line); and the impact on services to the public. We have looked at these areas because they are important in helping you to understand how your forces is making savings, and how it continues to improve the services you receive.

Money – meeting the savings

What is the financial challenge in Cleveland Police?

£26 million – the amount Cleveland will need to save between 2011 and 2015 (based on the force's calculations). There are 13 forces in England and Wales with larger savings to make (as a proportion of their budget).

By Spring 2012, Cleveland had developed plans which outlined how it will achieve £25m (99%) of its savings requirement. The force is using its reserves to balance its budget.



Cleveland Police's four-year plan is based on the force saving £12m by March 2012 (i.e. in the first year of the budget reductions). The force reported that they had already saved £12m by December 2011.

As well as funding from the Government, forces also receive money from local council tax. The police authority has decided to increase by 3.5% the amount of money you pay for policing from your council tax in 2012/13. This is one of 22 forces in England and Wales where it will increase.

Within the force's plans are a number of assumptions on future costs, including pay increases, rate of inflation and the level of funding it will receive from council tax in 2012/13. If these change this may impact on the amount of savings the force has to find.

Forces will continue to develop the detail of their plans between now and 2015. The amount of savings they need to find may therefore go up or down as they revise their assumptions and update their plans.

People – reconfiguring the workforce

What is the impact on the workforce?

750 – the number of posts the force plans to cut by 2015. 270 of these will be police officer posts. This is a 15% reduction in police officer posts, compared with a 10% reduction across England and Wales.

Because 81% of police budgets (on average) are spent on staff costs, it is not surprising that forces across England and Wales are planning to achieve most of their savings by reducing the number of police officers, police community support officers (PCSOs) and police staff they employ.

According to data provided by the force in February 2012, Cleveland Police is planning to make the following changes to its workforce between March 2010 and March 2015. By March 2012 the force planned to have achieved 89% of the required reduction of its workforce. (We use March 2010 as our starting point here because many forces started to reduce their workforce in the year before the funding cut was implemented, anticipating that they would have to make savings later on.)

	31 March 2010 (actual)	Planned Change 31 March 2010 – 31 March 2015	% change in Cleveland	% change across England and Wales
Officers	1,720	-270	-15%	-10%
PCSOs	190	-30	-14%	-10%
Police staff	710	-460	-64%	-19%

Notes:

2010 is a snapshot of the number of people in post, whereas the 2015 data is projected number of posts. All workforce figures are rounded to the nearest 10; columns may therefore not add up. In the workforce baseline data (March 2010), an 'Other' function is included within the non front line. This is made up of staff absent from duty due to maternity / paternity leave, career break, full time education or suspension, and those on long-term leave (sickness, compassionate, special and unpaid leave). In March 2010 the 'Other' function made up 1 percent of the total workforce across England and Wales. The projected data for March 2015 was provided by forces, and forces have budgeted for this in different ways. As a result there will be some variability when used for comparisons. Police staff actual figures for 2010 include Designated Officers. Designated Officers are not included in 2015 estimated figures.

What is the effect on the front line?

HMIC defines the people who work on the police front line as: “those who are in everyday contact with the public and who directly intervene to keep people safe and enforce the law.”

85% – the proportion of the total workforce (i.e. officers, PCSOs and staff) Cleveland Police estimates will be working on the front line by 2015.

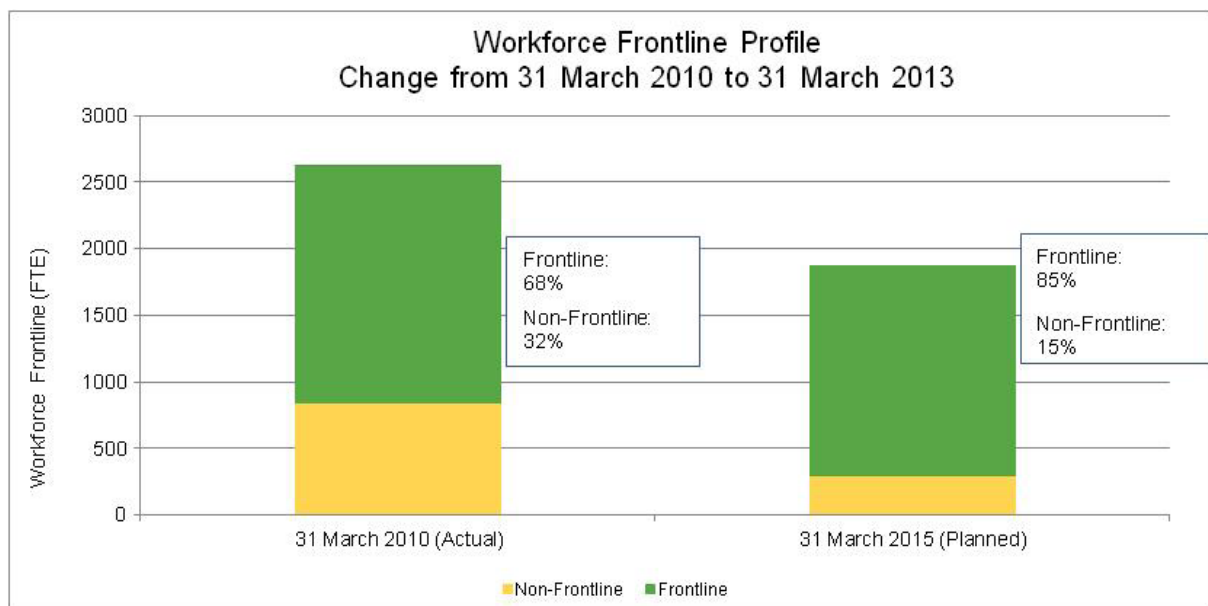
93% – the proportion of police officers specifically the force estimates will be working on the front line by 2015, up by 14 percentage points from 2010.

Number and proportion of officers, PCSOs and staff in frontline roles

The **number** of officers, PCSOs and staff (i.e. the force’s total workforce) working on the front line will drop from 1,800 in March 2010 to an estimated 1,590 by March 2015 although some of the police staff performing frontline roles (e.g. enquiry office staff, previously employed by the police authority) are now employed by the force’s outsourcing partner but still performing these roles.

Based on these figures, the **proportion** of Cleveland Police’s total workforce allocated to frontline roles will increase from 68% to 85%. This compares with an overall increase across England and Wales from 67% to 74%.

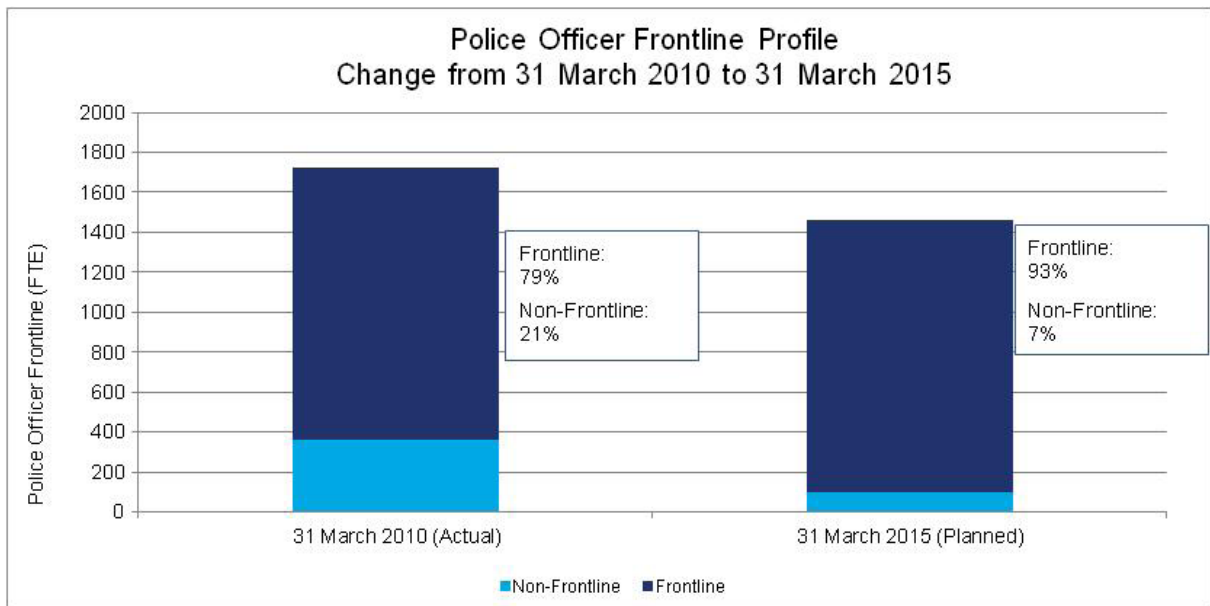
The following chart shows the change in the workforce frontline profile for Cleveland.



Number and proportion of police officers in frontline roles

Looking specifically at police officers: the **number** of officers working on the front line is estimated to remain static at 1,360 between March 2010 and March 2015. The number working in non-frontline roles will drop from 360 to 100.

Based on these figures, the **proportion** of Cleveland police officers allocated to frontline roles will increase by 14 percentage points to 93%, as the following chart shows. This is higher than the figure for England and Wales, which is 89%.



Public – reviewing the services you receive

What proportion of police officers and police community support officers are visible and available to the public?

62% – the proportion of police officers and PCSOs which Cleveland allocates to visible roles (such as officers who respond to 999 calls, deal with serious road traffic accidents or patrol in neighbourhoods) This is greater than the England and Wales figure.

HMIC defines ‘visible’ as police employees who wear uniform and mainly work in public and ‘available’ means police officers and PCSOs who are actually ready for duty (i.e. as opposed to being on a training course, attending court, off shift, on leave or sick, etc).

It is important to note that the work done by those in visible roles represents only a part of the policing picture. Chief Constables need to allocate resources to many other functions in order to protect the public, such as counter terrorism, serious and organised crime and child protection (to name just three).

Research has shown that people who see the police at work in uniform at least once a week are more likely to have confidence in their local force (see our 2011 report *Demanding Times*, available from www.hmic.gov.uk).

HMIC recently looked at whether Cleveland has police officers available when they are most likely to be needed, a repeat of a survey which we last carried out in 2010. This showed an increase in the proportion of police officers and PCSOs available in visible roles at key times.

How is the way you can access policing services changing?

Forces are exploring different ways in which the public can access policing services. They are making more use of the internet and social media to communicate with people and reviewing the number of face-to-face access points they need.

By 2015 Cleveland plans to increase the number of front counters by one. The number of other locations where you will be able to physically access policing services (e.g. libraries or local authority buildings) will remain the same as in 2010. While this reflects current planning this will be considered as part of the force’s review of local policing.

Has there been any change in crime levels over the last year?

3% – the increase in recorded crime levels overall in Cleveland between years ending December 2010 and December 2011 (compared with a 3% fall across England and Wales).

The first job of the police is to reduce crime and keep the peace; and in 2010 the Home Secretary Theresa May stated that she expects forces and authorities to make financial cuts while still reducing crime, and without impacting on the front line.

Based on the number of crimes per 1,000 people recorded in the 12 months to December 2011, the force came 38th out of 42² forces (where first equals lowest crime rate).

The table below shows how rates of crime changed in twelve months to December 2011. (ASB is not included because data is not available for the same time period; however, HMIC has examined how this problem is tackled in Cleveland in a separate report, which is available on our website.)

Type of crime	Difference between years ending Dec 2010 and Dec 2011 in Cleveland	Difference between years ending Dec 2010 and Dec 2011 across England and Wales
All crime	3%	-3%
Victim-based crime*	6%	-2%
Robbery	8%	3%
Burglary	11%	-1%
Criminal damage & Arson	3%	-9%

*This category includes all crime where there is a direct victim – either an individual, a group, or an organisation.

We have chosen these types of crime to give an indication of the nature of offending in Cleveland. For information on the frequency of other kinds of crimes in your area, go to www.hmic.gov.uk/crime-and-policing-comparator where you will find more detailed information. You will also find links to the force's own website, where it publishes the latest crime figures.

2 City of London is not included.

Does the force's own survey work show any change in public satisfaction with the service they provide?

As forces reconfigure their resources to meet the budget challenge it is important that they understand the impact on service delivery. One way of measuring whether this is changing is by tracking how satisfied the public are with the overall service they receive when they seek police assistance.

The overall victim satisfaction for Cleveland is 84%, which is in line with the rate for England and Wales as a whole.