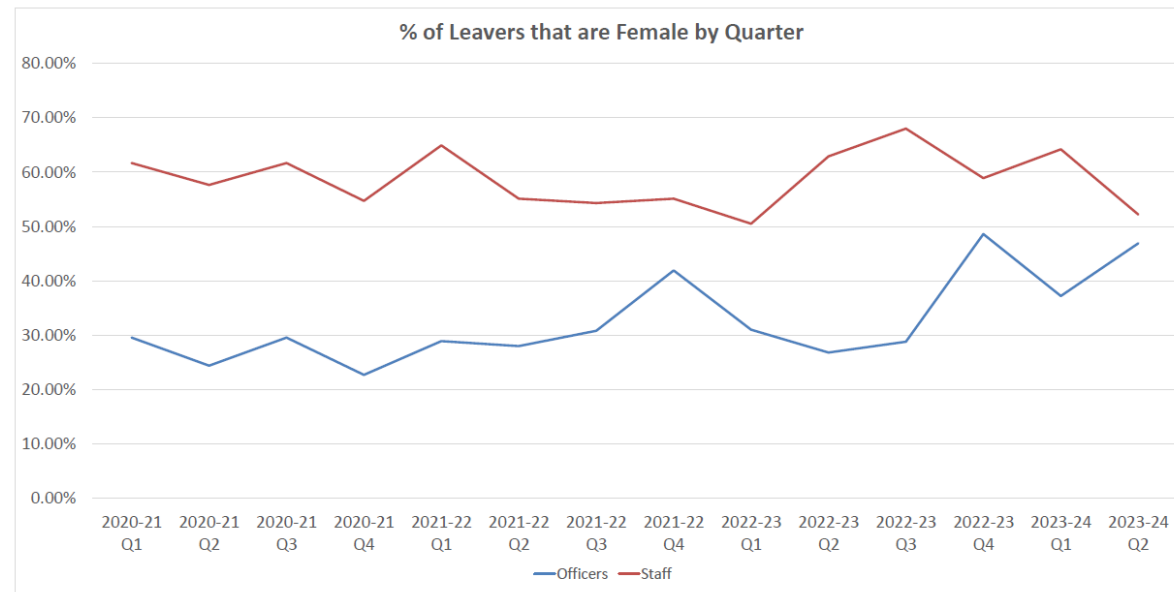
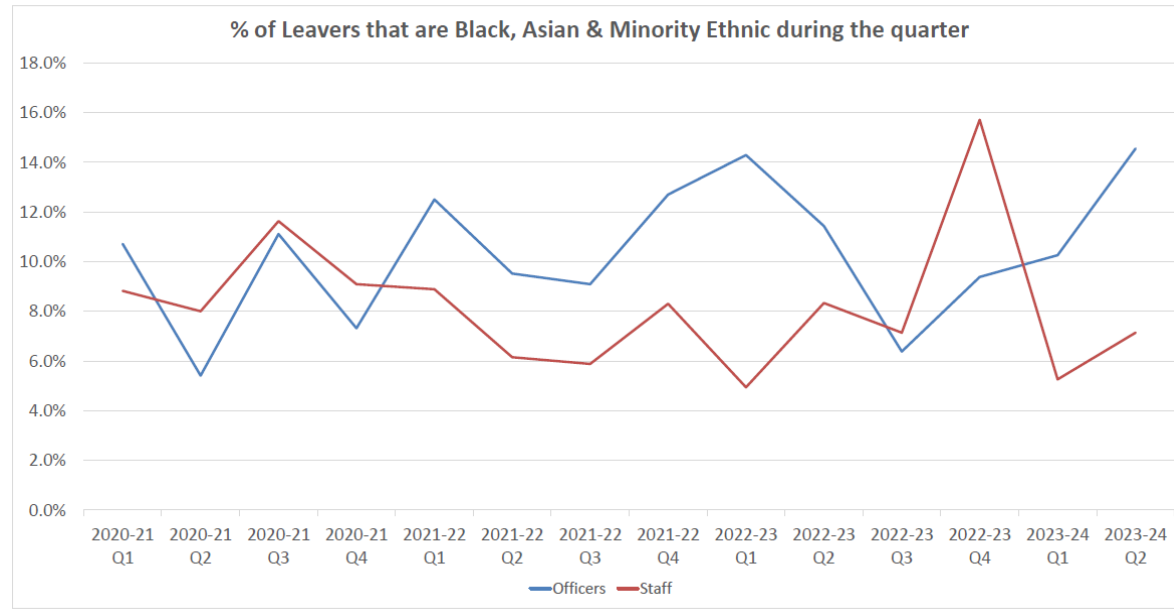


OPCC to respond in writing to Cllr Kennedy's question regarding attrition rates for women and ethnic minorities.[Q2, ITEM 5]



<p><b>Commissioner to write to the Panel to give more details on Project Pegasus and the new industry group that has been established. [Following Ellen Nicholson question about whether this group ‘has teeth’ or is just collecting intelligence – COMMISSIONER’S QUESTION TIME]</b></p>	<p>A detailed explanation of Project Pegasus can be found on the Government’s website: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/news/action-plan-to-tackle-shoplifting-launched">https://www.gov.uk/government/news/action-plan-to-tackle-shoplifting-launched</a></p>
<p><b>Kelvin Menon to revert regarding Alex Coley’s question on digital forensics: how much of the Digital Forensics spend is attributable to outsourcing? Are we spending more because we are having to spend on suppliers not staff? [Follow up to Q 3 ITEM 7 Cllr Coley: The report highlights overspend in Digital Forensics and Professional Standards D legal costs. Can you explain the rising demands in these areas?]</b></p>	<p>Demand for DFT services has changed in recent years creating similar challenges but for different reasons.</p> <p>In general, the volume of items has decreased slightly but the complexity and amount of data being extracted and analysed has significantly increased. This means that cases take longer to deliver, new software needs to be purchased with additional licenses and the amount of data storage required puts enormous strain on the existing infrastructure and server capacity. DCS Carwyn Hughes is leading a programme of transformation to introduce cloud storage and infrastructure upgrades.</p> <p>The introduction of the Forensic Science Regulator’s statutory Code adds additional administrative burden and costs to delivering DFT. DFT do not hold the required accreditation and from the 2nd October will be adding statements of non-compliance to their reports. This is in line with most police forces and whilst increases the chances of a defence challenge, doesn’t make DFT evidence inadmissible. Significant resource and activity will need to be put in place within DFT for them to achieve accreditation over the next 24 months and so meet the expectation of the Forensic Science Regulator.</p> <p>Recruitment and retention into DFT has been a risk for some time. This is reflected nationally and there is a shortage of skilled DFT staff along with an active employment market in both the public and private sector. We have recently introduced market rate supplements, career paths and additional training to improve retention but staff generally leave where pay is better or for a new environment. Vetting backlogs are impacting on recruitment and training generally can take up to 18 months.</p> <p>Outsourcing is used to increase capacity. Historically, Surrey’s outsourcing compared to Sussex’s has been very low. Less than £200k per year generally. External suppliers are increasing their costs with inflation and to meet their own accreditation costs. However, a tender for a new supplier is underway as the existing contract is due to expire. We don’t yet know the impact of this new tender on future costs but can update in due course.</p> <p>A review of DFT and physical forensics is due to start in November by the Transformation team to look at the delivery model, demand and costs as part of both forces efficiency and savings work, so there should be a clearer view of the future position after the New Year.</p>

<p><b>Damian Markland to provide Panel with a more detailed update regarding Cllr Cheyne’s question on the Anti VAWG Public Campaign [ Where and how will the campaign be delivered? Will it be targeted or Surrey-wide? How will you get a result?]</b></p>	<p>The campaign will be Surrey wide. The strategic concept is still in development and we’ve have just run a focus group with young people so they can be involved in its design process and what success in terms of outcomes would mean for them. It is a preventative campaign, so it is likely it will seek to encourage young people to ‘think twice’ before asking for or sharing a sexual image - but we are still very much in the design process.</p>													
<p><b>Steps to Change: a) OPCC to circulate detail on contractual KPIs for measuring success/impact of the scheme. b) OPCC to report back to the Panel on progress/success of the scheme at the end of the funding period 2025.</b></p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="710 464 1093 497">KPI</th> <th data-bbox="1093 464 2033 497">How we will measure</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="710 497 1093 715">Increased safety for survivors and their children via improved and expanded space for action</td> <td data-bbox="1093 497 2033 715">This will be measured through the completed exit survey. The outreach service will measure the survivors feeling of safety and space for action pre and post perpetrator intervention. They will be able to segregate responses from survivors where their perpetrators have been through either COBI or Health Relationships programmes. 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**Alison Bolton to share summary of the criteria under which the 6 complaints were disapplied (and to confirm whether all were 'repetitive') - to Cllr Kennedy [ITEM 13 Complaints]**

The Complaints Protocol between the PCC and the Panel (based on the Elected Local Policing Bodies (Complaints and Misconduct) Regulations 2012) sets out the criteria under which a complaint can be disapplied – in other words, not dealt with through the formal panel process. This step has, in certain circumstances, been delegated to the Chief Executive, with the Panel maintaining oversight and the ability to object to a decision.

The criteria where a complaint can be disapplied are as follows. Full detail is in the protocol.

- a. It refers to a member of the PCC's staff
- b. 12 months has passed since the incident giving rise to the complaint
- c. The matter is already subject of a complaint
- d. The complaint is anonymous
- e. The complaint is vexatious (i.e. being made without basis and intends to cause worry, upset, annoyance or embarrassment)
- f. The complaint is oppressive (i.e. without foundation and likely to result in burdensome, harsh or wrongful treatment of the person complained about)
- g. Abuse of procedure (i.e. the complaints system is being misused or manipulated)
- h. The complaint is repetitious. It can only be repetitious where:
  - It is substantially the same as a previous complaint (even if made by a different complainant)
  - It contains no fresh allegations
  - No fresh evidence is tendered in support of it
  - With regards the previous complaint, it was dealt with by the IOPC, was informally resolved, was withdrawn, or otherwise handled by the CEX

Of the last six complaints received and handled under delegated authority, five were repetitious and one was oppressive.