

GREATER MANCHESTER POLICE, FIRE AND CRIME PANEL

DATE: Thursday, 26th January, 2023

TIME: 3.00pm – 5.00pm

VENUE: Manchester City Council Chamber, Level 2, Town Hall
Extension, Mount Street, M2 5DB

SUPPLEMENTARY AGENDA

5. **2023/24 PCC Budget and PCC Component of the Mayoral Precept** 1 - 16
A report of the Mayor of Greater Manchester Andy Burnham.

6. **Greater Manchester Fire and Rescue Service Revenue and Capital Budget 2023/24** 17 - 24
A report of the Mayor of Greater Manchester Andy Burnham.

7. **Greater Manchester Police HMICFRS Update and Force Performance Briefing** 25 - 34
A report of Deputy Chief Constable Terry Woods, to be presented by T/Chief Superintendent Richard McNamara.

For copies of papers and further information on this meeting please refer to the website www.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk. Alternatively, contact the following

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This supplementary agenda was issued on 20 January 2023 on behalf of Julie Connor,
Secretary to the
Greater Manchester Combined Authority, Broadhurst House, 56 Oxford Street,
Manchester M1 6EU

GREATER MANCHESTER POLICE, CRIME AND FIRE PANEL

Date: 26th January 2023
Subject: 2023/24 PCC Budget and PCC Component of the Mayoral Precept
Report of: Mayor of Greater Manchester Andy Burnham

PURPOSE OF REPORT

To notify Panel members of the proposed PCC budget for 2023/24 including the latest expected budget numbers for Greater Manchester Police and to seek a report on the Mayor's proposals for the PCC component of the Mayoral precept for 2023/24.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Note that the Mayor proposes to increase the police precept by £15 per year for a band D property (£10 for a Band A property) with effect from 1 April 2023.

The Panel are asked to consider the content of this report, and either

- a) propose that the precept level can be issued, or
 - b) make recommendations regarding the precept level, or
 - c) veto the proposal and require the Mayor to submit a revised proposed precept.
2. Note the budget assumptions relating to the budgets for 2023/24, including the proposals for the Community Safety Fund.

BACKGROUND PAPERS:

10th November 2022 – Police & Crime Precept Process 2023/24
7th June 2022 – GM Police Fund Revenue and Capital Budget 2022/23

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1. INTRODUCTION

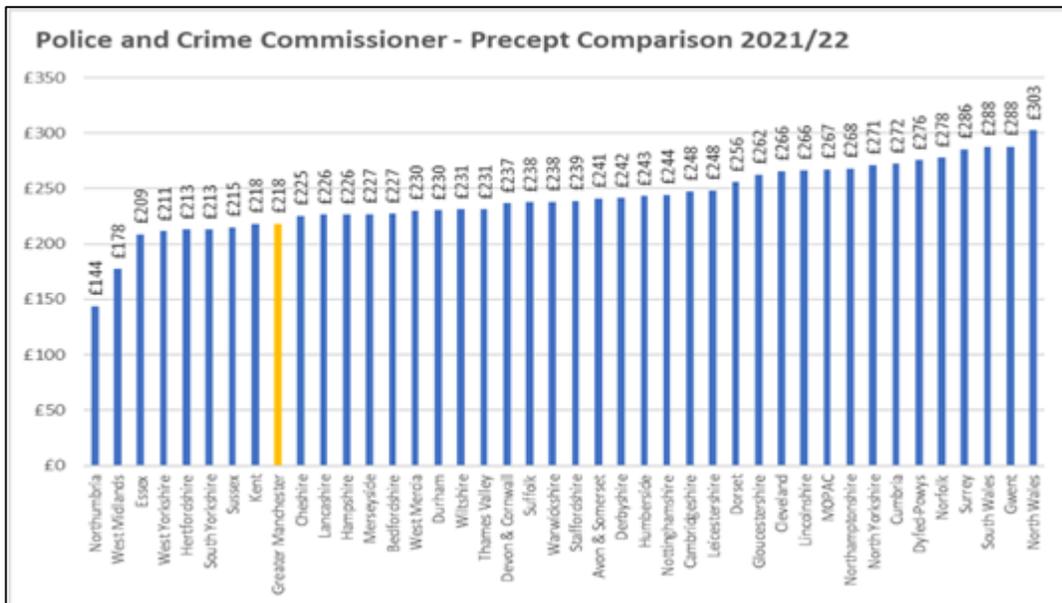
- 1.1 This report sets out the background to the 2023/24 budget setting process for both the PCC budget and the GMP budget and confirms the budget for the PCC as a whole including the impact of the 2023/24 police funding settlement from central Government.
- 1.2 Funding for the police comes both directly from a Central Government grant (74%) and from the police precept (26%).
- 1.3 The Government has given PCCs the ability to raise the precept by up to £1.25 a month (£15 a year) for an average Band D property and £0.83 pence per month (£10 a year) for an average Band A property. Band A is the most common property band in Greater Manchester accounting for circa 45% of households.
- 1.4 The proposal presented to the panel in this report, is to set the PCC element of the Mayoral precept for Greater Manchester at £243.30 for a Band D property and £162.20 for a Band A property. The current police precept for a Band D property is £228.30 and a Band A is £152.20. This report sets out the considerations which have been taken into account to reach this decision.
- 1.5 There is a statutory duty to notify the Police and Crime Panel of the Police and Crime Commissioners (PCC) precept proposal by 1st February each year. Details of the Police and Crime Panel's statutory duties in relation to the setting of the precept can be found at Appendix 1.

2. NATIONAL FUNDING SETTLEMENT

- 2.1 The Spending Review in October 2021 confirmed initial grant funding for police forces for the next three years, with increases of £550m in 2022/23, £650m in 2023/24 and £800m in 2024/25. Following the 2023/24 budget announcements by the Chancellor in November 2022 the Home Office issued an updated provisional settlement on 14th December 2022.
- 2.2 The national core grant funding for police and crime across England and Wales in 2023/24 has increased by £174m (1.8%) to meet cost of final recruitment for the Police Uplift Programme (PUP) target of 20,000 additional police officers and pressures facing policing such as pay awards and non-pay inflation including energy costs. The £174m includes £100m as announced last year towards the PUP programme and the impact of the 2022/23 police officer pay award of £140m (£74m net of £66m of benefit from the reduction in employer National Insurance contributions announced by the Chancellor in November). This is below the 3% minimum increase for local government and will require reprioritisation of budgets and efficiencies in addition to increased precept funding.

2.3 The Spending Review 2021 initially confirmed that for every year of the three-year Spending Review, PCCs would be given a £10 precept flexibility, however, it was decided that given the inflationary pressures facing forces, a £15 precept flexibility would be given for 2023/24 only. Assuming every force takes the £15 precept, the weighted average band D police precept in England and Wales is £265.08, the equivalent amount for GM in 2023/24 would be £243.30. Due to historic differences in council tax the proportion that £15 represents can vary significantly between force areas. In 2022/23 on average, 34% of Police budgets are made up from Council tax, for GM this is only 25%. Greater Manchester is in the lowest quartile in England for the overall increase in Police funding for 2023/24 and overall funding per capita.

2.4 The spread of precepts across police authorities in England and Wales in 2021/22 is shown in the graph below:



2.5 In 2023-24 the national top slices made against total police funding total £1,114m, a £259.7m reduction over last year (£1,373.7m). The biggest changes to funding are a £83.2m decrease in capital reallocations and a £80m reduction in Police Technology Programmes. A number of top slices have been also dropped, regrouped or come to an end, including: Police Uplift Programme, Police Now, National Operational Policing Units, Police and Criminal Justice System performance, Crime Reduction programmes, Rape Review and Counter Terrorism. A breakdown of the national priorities is shown in Appendix 2.

3. GREATER MANCHESTER FUNDING 2023/24

3.1 The 2023/24 Police grant funding for Greater Manchester is £547.2m, an increase of £9.8m (1.8%). This includes £8.1m increase in the ring-fenced Police Uplift grant for the full year impact of the final recruitment to the GM target of 1,155 additional officers, part

of the national three year 20,000 target by March 2023. The government funding also includes continuation of a pension grant of £6.6m from HM Treasury to partially mitigate against rising employer pension costs for police officers.

- 3.2 As noted above, as part of the overall funding for policing in 2023/24, the Government has given PCCs the ability to raise the police element of council tax (the precept) by up to £15 a year (£1.25 a month) for an average Band D property and £10 a year (83 pence a month) for an average Band A property. If approved, this precept increase will provide an additional £15.3m based on the latest estimate of the Greater Manchester tax base. However, this needs to be adjusted for the surplus on the council tax collection fund held by Greater Manchester local authorities which is estimated to reduce by £0.2m compared to 2022/23. Furthermore in 2023/24 the Tax Income Guarantee Grant of £0.2m comes to an end.
- 3.3 This would be an overall funding package for Police and Crime in Greater Manchester of £743.6m which would be an increase of £25.2m (3.5%) compared to 2022/23 as shown in the table below:

Police Fund Revenue Budget	2022/23	2023/24	Change	
	£m	£m	£m	%
Core Grant	522.9	524.7	1.8	
Ring Fenced uplift grant	7.8	15.9	8.1	
Pension grant	6.6	6.6	-	
Sub-total police grant funding	537.3	547.2	9.9	1.8%
Precept	177.5	193.2	15.7	
Collection Fund Surplus / -Deficit	3.4	3.2	-	0.2
Tax Income Guarantee Grant	0.2	-	-	0.2
Sub-total Precept related	181.1	196.4	15.3	8.4%
Total Revenue Funding	718.4	743.6	25.2	3.5%

- 3.4 The 2023/24 Police Fund will be supported by the £20m infrastructure funding for the new officers, front loaded into the 2020/21 settlement. Of this funding £5m per year is being drawn from reserve to support the costs of delivery in 2021/22 to 2024/25.

4. 2023/24 POLICE PRECEPT PROPOSALS

- 4.1 The 2022/23 financial year precept has helped fund significant improvements to GMP that under the leadership of the Chief Constable saw it come out of HMICFRS special measures. Improvements include:
- 999 call answering times are now the fastest they have been for over 2 years. In November 2022, the average speed of answer was 8 seconds, down from a peak of 1 minute and 22 seconds in July 2021. This puts GMP as the best performing large metropolitan force in the country and in the top ten of all forces nationally.

- Non-emergency average speed of answer has also improved and is now 1 minute and 31 seconds from a peak of 6 minutes and 44 seconds in June 2021.
- Attendance times for the most serious of incidents (grade 1 where there is a target to attend within 15 minutes) has improved from 13 minutes and 35 seconds in September 2021 to an average of 10 minutes, and we are also seeing a significant improvement in non-emergency responses.
- Officers attended 94 percent of all burglaries (73 percent the previous year).
- Arrests have more than doubled.
- More ethical and accurate recording of crime.
- Charges laid against suspects are up 42 percent on last year and positive criminal justice outcomes have increased by 26 percent.
- Good reductions in crime affecting neighbourhoods are being seen, such as robbery and vehicle crime.

4.2 Greater Manchester priorities for policing for the next financial year will be met from the funding received for 2023/24. The proposed increase in the precept, along with the central government grant, will allow the Mayor and Deputy Mayor to sustain the improvements already achieved over the past year and deliver further additional benefits:

- The establishment of dedicated Neighbourhood Crime Teams in each district to more effectively and proactively tackle the issues that the public told us are important to them in a GMP consultation last year, including burglary, robbery, and vehicle crime.
- The workforce level required to ensure that the significant improvements in 999 and 101 waiting times are maintained and further improved, particularly in respect of 101.
- Increased capacity and capability of crime scene investigators and digital investigators strengthening opportunities to detect neighbourhood crime and sex offending, including such offences against children in particular.
- Increased numbers of investigators who conduct initial investigations when a crime is first reported, to ensure more timely and effective investigations into offences that have a big impact on our communities like criminal damage and hate crime.

4.3 It is critically important that GMP have the level of funding required to sustain the significant improvements made to date and to continue to strengthen public safety. A £15 precept increase would provide GMP with a further £15.3 million and, including the government grant, it will increase overall funding by £25.2 million (3.5%). However, it should be noted that even with a maximum £15 per year precept increase the 2023/24 police budget will still require significant efficiencies within GMP to manage inflationary pressures, whilst continuing to deliver improvements. If the precept is set below that level, those efficiencies risk becoming service cuts and threaten the progress that GMP is making in areas such as the Force Contact Centre (call handling) and Neighbourhood Policing.

4.4 Most, if not all police and crime commissioners across England and Wales are seeking to increase the precept by the full £15 allowed by the government. Following the proposed increase the Greater Manchester police and crime precept will remain one of the lowest out of the 42 police and crime areas of England. It is important to note that Greater Manchester is more dependent than other areas on changes to the Government grant funding due to the lower council tax base in the region. The nationally proposed £15 maximum increase will therefore raise significantly less funds for GM per head of population than in many other areas of the country.

5. POLICE FUND BUDGET 2023/24

5.1 The following key budget assumptions have been made in developing the 2023/24 budget:

(i) **FYE of Police Officer Uplift (PUP) (£8m)** – Whilst 2022/23 was the final year of the PUP programme 2023/24 is the first year the new establishment will be in place for the full 12 months so there is a full year effect increase in the costs in 2023/24.

(ii) **Impact of 2022/23 Pay Awards (£12m)** – The police officer and police staff pay awards in 2022/23 were higher than expected when the budget was set. Whilst there was one-off funding for the police officer increase in 2022/23 this has been consolidated in the 1.8% funding increase in 2023/24. There was no additional funding provided for police staff pay in 2022/23.

(iii) **2023/24 Pay awards (£15m)** – These are currently forecast to be 2.5%. This is in line with previous forecasts and national guidance although the settlement still refers to a 2% increase

(iv) **Reduction in NI Costs (Savings of £4.1m)** – GMP will save money through the reversal of the 1% NI increase.

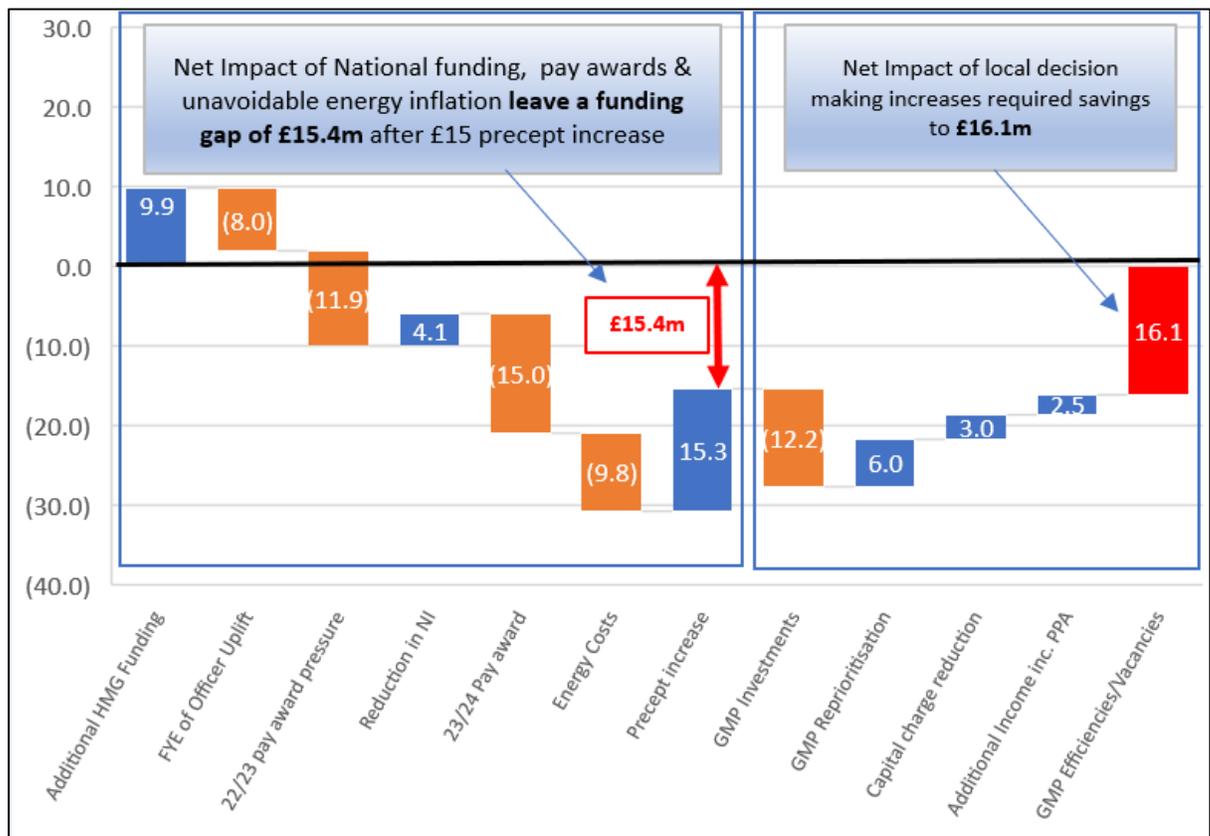
(v) **Energy Costs** – Current forecasts suggest an increase of **£9.8m** in gas, electric and fuel costs for GMP

5.2 These costs, all of which are the result of national decision making or global market prices, present GMP with cost increases in 2023/24 totaling £40.6m.

5.3 As the table above shows, with the full £15 permitted increase in the council tax precept for Greater Manchester, the total increase in available funding is £25.2m.

5.4 Even without the essential investments required to continue the improved performance of GMP, this leaves a gap for the 2023/24 financial year of **£15.4m**

- 5.5 In addition to the £15.4m gap created by national decision making, the local investments required to continue to improve the service offered to the people of Greater Manchester by GMP, a force currently described by His Majesty’s Inspectorate as the most improved in the country, are likely to cost a further £12.2m.
- 5.6 Work undertaken by GMP and the GM Mayor’s office has, however, identified a number of savings and additional income which can, without impacting on frontline policing, manage the majority of these local pressures. This includes a review of cost of funding historic capital investments by the force and the use of increased levels of income through the Police Property Act secured through seizures of local proceeds of crime and stolen or illegally acquired property.
- 5.7 Once these are taken into account the remaining pressure is the amount largely driven by the national factors and totals **£16.1m**
- 5.8 The movement in funding and expenditure between 2022/23 and 2023/24 is shown in the waterfall chart below:



5.9 Work is underway between the Mayor's office and GMP to ensure further savings are identified to deliver a balanced budget in 2023/24.

6. MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL PLAN

6.1 The 2023/24 financial year is the second year of the Government's 2021 three-year Comprehensive Spending Review which provided national funding allocations for Policing for 2022/23 – 2024/25. The provisional settlement in December 2022 only provided PCC allocations for 2023/24 so planning for beyond this is based on the estimated share for Greater Manchester from the national funding announcements.

6.2 Working with the Deputy Mayors Office, GMP is developing its medium-term financial strategy to meet financial challenges through the delivery of efficiency and productivity savings, and to demonstrate value for money in the delivery of Policing Services to the public of Manchester. A more detailed 2023/24 revenue and capital budget report and three-year Strategic Financial Outlook will be brought back to the panel following confirmation of the decision in relation to the 2023/24 precept.

7. COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIPS

7.1 Since 2019/20 over £4m has been delegated to Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) to support delivery of the Police and Crime Plan, collectively making communities safer and more resilient.

Local Authority	Community Safety Grant	Children's Safeguarding Board	Adult's Safeguarding Board	Delegation of grants to Voluntary sector	Hate Crime	TOTAL
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bolton	304,523	17,296	17,296	100,000	5,000	444,155
Bury	157,973	11,850	11,850	100,000	5,000	286,673
Manchester	694,584	31,866	31,866	200,000	5,000	963,316
Oldham	262,287	12,900	12,900	100,000	5,000	393,087
Rochdale	234,000	12,150	12,150	100,000	5,000	363,300
Salford	239,306	13,500	13,500	100,000	5,000	371,306
Stockport	218,973	13,800	13,800	100,000	5,000	351,573
Tameside	243,703	13,200	13,200	100,000	5,000	375,103
Trafford	200,800	12,900	12,900	100,000	5,000	331,600
Wigan	247,614	14,400	14,400	100,000	5,000	381,414
TOTAL	2,803,763	153,862	153,862	1,100,000	50,000	4,261,487

7.2 Building on the work of previous years, CSPs have continued to work closely on both GM and local priorities and are using Community Safety funds to support targeted work in neighbourhoods. Oversight and governance is managed through local partnership arrangements and the Deputy Mayor is informed of spending profiles through an initial proposal followed by a mid-year update on progress. The Community Safety Grant provides CSPs with local autonomy to direct funds at key police and crime priorities.

- 7.3 The Deputy Mayor has continued to delegate Voluntary and Community sector grants following consultation and feedback from CSPs who provide a mid-year progress update detailing the allocation of funds to local groups and voluntary sector organisations. The grants are being used to support communities to tackle grass roots issues of concern whilst developing resilience and cohesion as local people are contributing to achieving Standing Together priorities.
- 7.4 A summary of the types of schemes and initiatives that the Voluntary and Community Sector grants have funded are set out below:
- Tackling anti-social behaviour and improving behaviour through early intervention and diversionary work with young people
 - Support for victims of domestic and sexual abuse, including victims from minority communities and provide prevention interventions in schools
 - Advice and awareness regarding healthy relationships for young people
 - Reducing the risk of exploitation of vulnerable young people
 - Reducing the risk of offending and re-offending
 - Community cohesion and hate crime
 - Keeping children and young people safe
 - Interventions and awareness to prevent serious violence and promote awareness of the consequences
 - Supporting vulnerable adults and reducing isolation

8. PRECEPT CONSULTATION

- 8.1 The Greater Manchester police precept public consultation closes at 2pm on Wednesday 25th January 2023. The outcome of the consultation will be reported to the Panel at the meeting the following day.
- 8.2 The [consultation \(link opens in new window\)](#) proposes an increase to the police precept of £15 for a Band D property for 2023/24 to help keep communities safe by setting up dedicated Neighbourhood Crime Teams in each district to proactively tackle and investigate burglary, robbery and vehicle crime, respond to 101 and 999 calls faster and investigate crimes quicker.
- 8.3 The table below shows the impact for each Council Tax band of a £15 increase for a Band D property. Across Greater Manchester residential properties there are 45% in Band A and 20% in Band B Council Tax bands. The Police precept increase will be £10 per year (83 pence per month) for a Band A property and £11.66 per year (97 pence per month) for a Band B property.

Policing Precept Proposal	Council Tax Bands							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2022/23 Precept	152.20	177.56	202.93	228.30	279.03	329.76	380.50	456.60
2023/24 Proposed Precept	162.20	189.23	216.26	243.30	297.36	351.43	405.50	486.60

Change (£ per year)	10.00	11.66	13.33	15.00	18.33	21.66	25.00	30.00
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9. RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 The Panel is asked to consider the content of this report and either:

- a) propose that the PCC precept level can be issued, or
- b) make recommendations regarding the precept level, or
- c) veto the proposal and require the PCC to submit a revised proposed precept.

9.2 Note the budget assumptions relating to the budget for 2023/24, including the continuation of the Community Safety grant.

Police and Crime Panels – Scrutiny of Precepts

This appendix explains the process for the police and crime panel's (PCP) scrutiny of the police and crime commissioner's (PCC) proposed precept and should be read alongside:

- Schedule 5 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 ("the Act")
- Part 2 of the Police and Crime Panels (Precepts and Chief Constable Appointments) Regulations 2012 ("the Regulations")

Background

Schedule 5 of the Act sets out the process for issuing a precept, including the panel's role in reviewing the proposed precept, their power to veto the precept and the steps to be taken if they do veto the proposed precept.

The Regulations provide greater detail to the Act, including time limits applicable to the stages of the process and the process for reviewing and issuing a revised precept.

Schedule 5 requires:

- the PCC to notify the panel of his/her proposed precept;
- the panel to review the proposed precept;
- the panel to make a report to the PCC on the proposed precept (this may include recommendations);
- the panel's report (if they veto the proposed precept) to include a statement that they have vetoed it;
- a decision of veto to be agreed by two-thirds of the panel members;
- the PCC to have regard to the report made by the panel (including any recommendations in the report);
- the PCC to give the panel a response to their report (and any such recommendations);
- the PCC to publish the response.

It is for the panel to determine how a response to a report or recommendations is to be published.

If there is no veto and the PCC has published his/her response to the panel's report, the PCC may then issue the proposed precept - or a different precept (but only if in accordance with a recommendation in the panel's report to do so).

The Regulations require:

- the PCC to notify the panel of his/her proposed precept **by 1 February**;
- the panel to review and make a report to the PCC on the proposed precept (whether it vetoes the precept or not) **by 8 February**;
- where the panel vetoes the precept, the PCC to have regard to and respond to the Panel's report, and publish his/her response, including the revised precept, **by 15 February**;
- the panel, on receipt of a response from the PCC notifying them of his/her revised precept, to review the revised precept and make a second report to the PCC **by 22 February**;
- the PCC to have regard to and respond to the Panel's second report and publish his/her response, **by 1 March**.

Panel's report on the proposed precept

If the panel fails to report to the PCC by 8 February the scrutiny process comes to an end, even if the panel have voted to veto the proposed precept, and the PCC may issue the proposed precept.

PCC's response to a veto

Where the panel vetoes the proposed precept, the PCC must have regard to the report made by the panel, give the panel a response to the report and publish the response, by 15 February. In his/her response, the PCC must notify the panel of the revised precept that he intends to issue.

Where the panel's report indicates that they vetoed the precept because it was:

- too **high**, the revised precept must be lower than the previously proposed precept.
- too **low**, the revised precept must be higher than the previously proposed precept.

The PCP may only veto the first proposed precept. Such a veto must be agreed by two-thirds of PCP members (the full membership rather than those present at a meeting). Where a veto occurs, the report to the PCC must include a statement to that effect.

Panel's review of the revised precept

On receipt of a response from the PCC notifying them of the revised precept proposal, the panel must review the revised precept proposal and make a second report to the PCC on the revised precept by 22 February. This report may:

- indicate whether the panel accepts or rejects the revised precept (although rejection does not prevent the PCC from issuing the revised precept); and
- make recommendations, including recommendations on the precept that should be issued.

If the panel fails to make a second report to the PCC by 22 February, the PCC may issue the revised precept.

Issuing the precept

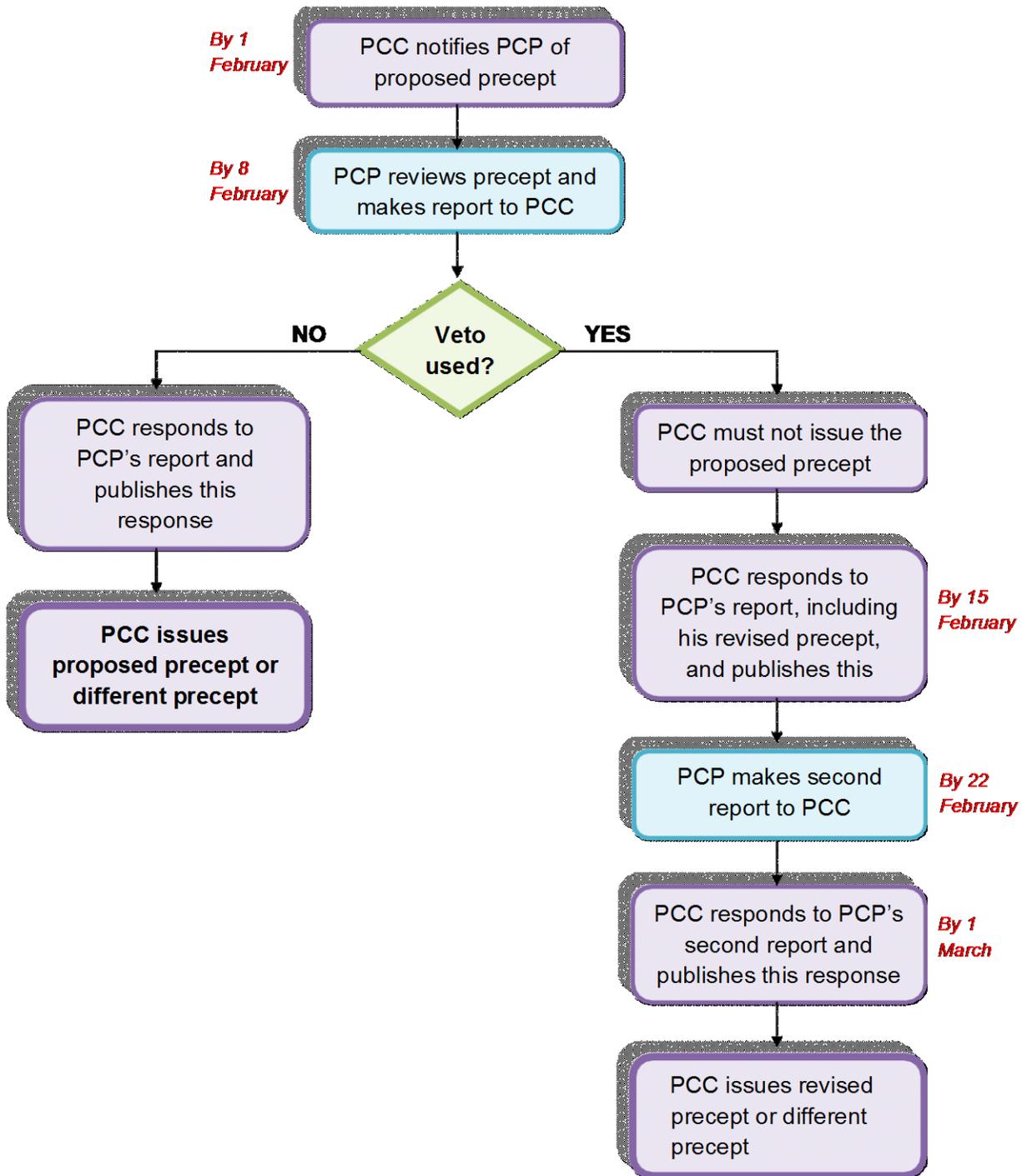
Excluding where the panel fails to report on the proposed precept by 8 February or make a second report on the revised precept by 22 February, the scrutiny process ends when the PCC gives the panel his/her response to their second report.

The PCC may then:

- issue the revised precept; or
- issue a different precept, although:
 - they must not issue a precept that is higher than the revised precept if the revised precept was lowered following the panel's initial report on the first proposed precept indicating it was vetoed because it was too high;

- they must not issue a precept which is lower than the revised precept if the revised precept was raised following the panel's initial report on the first proposed precept indicating it was vetoed because it was too low.

Process for PCP scrutiny of PCC's proposed precept



Police Funding Settlement National Top-Slice	2023/24
	£m
Arm's Length Bodies	74.7
Crime Reduction Capabilities	18.4
Cyber Crime	14.1
Drugs / County Lines	30.0
Forensics	20.6
Fraud	18.1
National Policing Capabilities	69.3
NPCC Programmes	9.5
PFI	71.6
Police Technology Programmes	526.4
Regional and Organised Crime Units	39.5
Serious Violence	45.6
Special Grant	50.0
Tackling Exploitation and Abuse	21.3
Capital Reallocations	104.9
Total	1,114.0

GREATER MANCHESTER POLICE, CRIME AND FIRE PANEL

Date: 26th February 2022

Subject: Greater Manchester Fire and Rescue Service Revenue and Capital Budget 2023/24

Report of: Mayor of Greater Manchester, Andy Burnham

PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of this report is to inform panel members of the proposed budget for Greater Manchester Fire and Rescue Service (GMFRS) for 2023/24 and the update medium term financial plan.

The precept proposals for GMFRS for 2023/24 will form part of the Mayoral general budget and precept proposals report to the GMCA on 10th February

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. To note and comment on:

- The overall budget proposed for GMFRS
- The use of reserves to support the revenue and capital budgets
- The Proposed fire service capital programme and proposals for funding
- The medium-term financial position for GMFRS covered by the Mayoral precept

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PROPOSED GREATER MANCHESTER FIRE AND RESCUE REVENUE AND CAPITAL BUDGET 2023/24

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to inform panel members of the proposed budget for Greater Manchester Fire and Rescue Service (GMFRS) for 2023/24 and the update medium term financial plan.
- 1.2 The following information provides details supporting the Greater Manchester Fire and Rescue Service Revenue and Capital Budgets. The report sets out the medium-term financial plan (MTFP) to 2025/26, updating for pay and price inflation, known cost pressures and agreed savings.
- 1.3 The Medium-Term Financial Plan (MTFP) to 2025/26 has been updated, based on the 2022/23 baseline updated for pay and price inflation, known cost pressures and agreed savings.
- 1.4 The Chancellor announced the Spending Review in December 2022 which presented a one-year settlement as part of the three-year government Spending Review. In relation to Fire and Rescue Services, the announcements covered the following:
 - Fire & Rescue services receiving a 7.4% increase in core spending power
 - Flexibility on council tax precept for stand-alone Fire Services of £5 for a one-year period.
- 1.5 The Provisional Local Government Settlement was published in December 2022 and the MTFP has been updated based on this. Final confirmation of the funding position will be confirmed in the Local Government Final Settlement due for late January / early February.

- 1.6 The table below presents the budget requirements incorporating pressures and savings from 2022/23 onwards:

<u>Medium Term Financial Plan</u>	Original 2022/23	Revised 2022/23	Proposed Budget 2023/24	Indicative Budget 2024/25	Indicative Budget 2025/26
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Fire Service	107,956	107,956	115,365	124,275	128,220
Pay and price inflation	2,625	5,385	5,955	4,080	2,031
Savings	-788	-788	-712	0	0
Cost pressures and variations	2,812	2,812	3,667	-135	-426
Cost of service	112,605	115,365	124,275	128,220	129,825
Capital Financing Charges	1,692	1,692	2,082	3,096	3,755
Trf to Earmarked Reserves	5,245	5,245	1,752	0	0
Net Service Budget	119,542	122,302	128,109	131,316	133,580
Funded by:					
Localised Business Rates	9,368	9,521	9,521	9,521	9,521
Baseline funding	40,922	40,922	43,275	43,275	43,275
SFA - Services Grant	2,209	2,209	1,244	1,244	0
Section 31 - Business rates	5,452	5,300	6,847	6,847	6,847
Section 31 - Pension related	5,605	5,605	5,605	5,605	5,605
Precept (at £76.20 Band D)	55,429	55,429	60,463	60,463	60,463
Collection Fund sur/def	-2,637	-2,637	332	0	0
	116,348	116,349	127,287	126,955	125,711
Shortfall	3,194	5,953	822	4,362	7,869
Shortfall Funded by:					
Earmarked Reserves	3,194	3,194	822	426	0
Reserves/Precept Increase	0	2,759	0	3,936	7,869
Total	3,194	5,953	822	4,362	7,869

2. REVENUE BUDGET ASSUMPTIONS

Funding

- 2.1 Funding is based on the details from the Provisional Settlement, released in December. The baseline funding from Revenue Support grant and Top-up grant has increased by £2.353m from the 2022/23 position with a reduction in Services Grant of £0.965m. Localised business rates are assumed at the same level of income as last year, with

information from Districts not yet available to determine next year's position at this stage. This represents an increase in total Government funding for the service of just over 3%. Whilst this is higher than in previous years, it falls some way short of the pay and non-pay inflation pressures faced by the service.

- 2.2 From 2019/20 the Home Office confirmed a Section 31 pension grant of £5.605m million towards estimated costs for GMFRS of £6.1m. Payment of this grant in up to 2022/23 was made on a flat cash basis, and in 2023/24 indications suggest that the grant will again be paid on a flat cash basis.
- 2.3 Precept income has been included at the increased rate of £50.80 per Band A property, equivalent to 98 pence per week (£76.20 per household at Band D equivalent, or £1.47 per week) which ensures frontline fire cover is maintained. The estimated taxbase for 2023/24, i.e. the number of households paying council tax, has seen an increase when compared to levels assumed in 2022/23, however, final taxbase numbers are to be confirmed.
- 2.4 Collection Fund surplus/deficits are to be confirmed by Districts as soon as the information is available. Early indications show that Business Rates are expected with a small surplus following recovery from the pandemic. The values currently provided in the Medium-Term Financial Plan include deficits from 2020/21 which have been spread over three financial years from 2021/22 and the recoverable amounts from the Tax Income Guarantee funding from Government.

Pay and Pensions

- 2.5 The original pay inflation in respect of 2022/23 included 2% for both uniformed and non-uniformed staff. An employers offer of 5% was put forward in respect of uniformed staff which was rejected, therefore, additional provision has been made in the budget for an increase, however, at this stage it is not clear what the final outcome of ongoing negotiations will be. In relation to non-uniformed staff, pay award was agreed at £1,925.
- 2.6 Changes by the Treasury in 2019/20 concerning the discount rate for unfunded public sector pension schemes, have had the effect of increasing employers' contributions from 17.6% to 30.2%, equating to £115 million for English Fire and Rescue Authorities (FRAs). For 2019/20 the Home Office confirmed a Section 31 grant of £5.605m, towards estimated costs for GMFRS of £6.1m. Payment of this grant up to 2022/23 was made on a flat cash basis, which is expected again in 2023/24.

Savings

- 2.7 The GMFRS Programme for Change has undertaken a whole service review and developed and implemented a new operating model which affected the revenue budget from 2019/20 to 2021/22. The programme has been completed, however, the Service

continually ensure that it is delivered efficiently and effectively. As such, a savings target of £1.5m has been put forward across two financial years. £0.788m of the target has been identified as deliverable in 2022/23 following a line-by-line review and Business Rates payable review, with a further £0.712m to be delivered in 2023/24.

Pressures

2.8 Budget pressures have been identified as set out below:

- Pay award – As noted at paragraph 2.5, budget pressures have arisen due to pay awards for 2022/23 and 2023/24. Uniformed staff 2022/23 pay award is under negotiation, an employers offer of 5% has been rejected, therefore, additional provision has been made in the budget for a further increase for both 2022/23 and 2023/24. Non-Uniformed pay award for 2022/23 of £1,925 per full-time equivalent (FTE) has been agreed equating to a budget pressure of £0.442m with a further increase in 2023/24 based on up to 4%.
- National Insurance – Government announced an increase of National Insurance contributions which increased employers' contribution rate from 13.8% to 15.05%. This decision has been reversed and the benefit of this has formed part of the employee budget requirement calculations. Conversely, the Services Grant that was used to fund the NI increase in 2022/23 has been reduced to reflect the benefit. The allocation of Services Grant for GMFRS as per the provisional settlement is £1.244m, a reduction from the previous year of £964k. The net value is a pressure of £320k.
- Price inflation - energy costs inflation has been identified with an estimated budget increase requirement of £1.542m. Fuel costs have increased by 40% equating to an estimated £0.266m pressure. General inflation has been factored in at 2% which equates to an estimated £0.426m pressure.
- Corporate Services support from the wider GMCA will see a cost increase, mainly in relation to pay award. This has been estimated at £0.806m.

Transfer to Earmarked Reserves

2.9 The transfer to earmarked reserves represents the planned use of revenue funding to be transferred to the Capital Fund reserve. This is to support the cost of future capital investment and reduce reliance on borrowing.

3. CAPITAL PROGRAMME

- 3.1 GMFRS have reviewed capital investment requirements for the Fire estates, Fire ICT schemes and operational vehicles and equipment, and the proposed capital programme requirements are set out below.

Revised Capital Programme	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Future Years to 2027/28	Total
	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>	<u>£000</u>
Estates	5,661	12,186	24,644	15,576	58,066
Transport	1,662	7,720	1,585	7,273	18,240
ICT	2,617	400	150	450	3,617
Equipment	2,140	274	305	2,078	4,798
Sustainability	484	75	75	225	859
Health & Safety	83	522	0	0	605
Waking Watch Relief Fund	728	2,000	0	0	2,728
Total	13,375	23,177	26,759	25,602	88,913

- 3.2 A long-term estates strategy is being formulated, the approved phase 1 of the scheme with plans for new builds, extensions, refurbishments and carbon reduction schemes is underway with expected completion by 2027/28. Alongside this is the Bury Training and Safety Centre which is also underway and due to complete within 2022/23.
- 3.3 Alongside the estates strategy is a programme of work to replace and update fitness equipment on fire stations. A review of requirements has been completed under the Health, Safety & Fitness team which has been incorporated into the capital programme.
- 3.4 Transport and Equipment replacement programme budgets are profiled in accordance with expected need and delivery profiles allowing for lead times where supply chains require orders to be placed up to 18 months prior to goods being delivered.
- 3.5 Following the successful roll out of the Waking Watch Relief Fund, Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) has requested further support from GMFRS to assist with the delivery of the Waking Watch Replacement Fund. The project will start in quarter 4 of 2022/23 and will continue into 2023/24. The funding for the replacement fund equates to £2.429m.

4. BUDGET RISKS

4.1 Future budget risks are set out below:

- Future government funding within the current Spending Review period beyond 2023/24 has not been confirmed.
- Pay claims for firefighters and local government employees in excess of the assumptions set out in the report.
- McCloud/Sargeant Remedy – the judgement refers to the Court of Appeal's ruling that Government's 2015 public sector pension reforms unlawfully treated existing public sectors differently based upon members' age. The implications of the remedy are being determined but are likely to be significant in future years.
- Delivery of sufficient savings to meet the requirements of the Medium Term Financial Strategy, and dependent on availability resources to deliver a change programme.
- Emergency Services Mobile Communications Project (ESMCP) – a national project to procure and replace the emergency services network.
- Any changes required following the recommendations from the Manchester Arena Public Inquiry, Grenfell Inquiry and Fire Safety Act 2021, and the Building Safety bill not already factored into the budget.
- Any business continuity arrangements that require funding which are not part of the base budget.
- As no capital grants are available to FRSs, future schemes in the capital programme will be funded by a combination of revenue underspends and borrowing. The costs associated with additional borrowing will have to be met from the revenue budget.

5. RECOMENDATIONS

5.1 To note and comment on:

- The overall budget proposed for GMFRS
- The use of reserves to support the revenue and capital budgets
- The proposed fire service capital programme and proposals for funding
- The medium-term financial position for GMFRS covered by the Mayoral precept

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Greater Manchester Police, Fire and Crime Panel

Date: 18th January 2023

Subject: Greater Manchester Police HMICFRS update and Force Performance briefing

Report of: Deputy Chief Constable Terry Woods

Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report is to inform the Greater Manchester Police, Fire and Crime Panel on the progress made by Greater Manchester Police (GMP) against HMICFRS inspection scrutiny following successfully securing exit from special measures and Home Office engagement in November 2022.

The report also provides a Force performance update and summarises the considerable progress across key measures of policing performance. Demonstrating, the Forces continued upwards trajectory of performance improvement. (*Please note the data in this report is drawn from 30/11/22, HMICFRS engagement position is updated as of the 17/1/23).

Recommendations:

The Panel is requested to note the report.

Contact Officers

T/Chief Superintendent Richard McNamara Email : Richard.Mcnamara@GMP.Police.UK

BOLTON
BURY

MANCHESTER
OLDHAM

ROCHDALE
SALFORD

STOCKPORT
TAMESIDE

TRAFFORD
WIGAN

1. Introduction

Following thorough re-inspection and review by HMICFRS Greater Manchester Police exited special measures in November 2022. The Force was recognised by the Home Office and HMICFRS as the fastest any Force had successfully responded to engagement and secured significant performance improvement, thus that it was released from special measures (engagement).

2. Overview of HMICFRS Current Force Position

In terms of the current Force position, the Force is preparing for its PEEL inspection in the summer of 2023. It also has further National thematic inspections on the horizon, with both a Serious and Organised Crime (SOC) inspection in early February and a subsequent separate Homicide inspection. There is also a likelihood of a Child Protection inspection in early Spring, but details have yet to be confirmed. Whilst, the report into the HMICFRS GMP Custody inspection that took place in the autumn of 2022 will be being released within the next few weeks.

Specifically with response to the HMICFRS PEEL and thematic inspection activity, the Force can report that despite receiving **21** new HMICFRS reports since December 2020, resulting in **28 AFIs, 8 CoCs and 108 recommendations**, it has closed **156 recommendations and areas for improvement** requiring action. This comprises of **53 GMP** specific recommendations and AFIs, and **103 national recommendations** and AFIs.

In addition to the above, 19 recommendations and AFIs require no further action due to HMICFRS withdrawing the specific need to progress, or because they are covered in the wider PEEL questions. In total 25 Recommendations and AFIs (combined) have also been superseded. **Therefore, in total 200 areas for improvement and recommendations have been progressed and closed, superseded or 'no further actioned' since December 2020.**

The Force has reduced its open recommendations from the start of HMICFRS engagement in December 2020 **to now just 47 recommendations.** **There are also 16 AFIs and one CoCs open.** *The GMP HMICFRS Custody Inspection Report released on the 25/1/23 will provide a further 6 CoC and 13 Recommendations.

Specifically with regard to PEEL - the remaining CoC for GMP relates to Investigation Standards improvement and is a continued focus for the Force and an improvement area shared by many other Police Forces and is also linked to National Detective resilience.

CoC 17345 – An inspection of the service provided to victims of crime by Greater Manchester Police - The Force is failing to make sure investigation plans are always completed to an acceptable standard and not adequately supervising investigations. This leads to poor standards of some investigations, a lack of timely progression of investigations and a failure to adequately document and mitigate the risk to victims, including vulnerable victims.

The Force can update that **significant and sustainable progress** in GMP has been made and will continue against this remaining CoC and associated Recommendations, as detailed below :-

CoC 17345 – Victim Services Assessment Cause of Concern Update

The following key areas **have been implemented** and secured to date to deliver against this Cause of Concern by the Force;

- ✓ Re-launched Performance Management Framework (PMF) embedded across the Force.
- ✓ Launch of key improvement plans & priority actions led by a dedicated Det Supt & team.
- ✓ Change of portfolio to ACC Crime, with designated head of Crime and a superintendent for investigation standards.
- ✓ Investment in Detective resourcing, building capacity & capability, welfare & wellbeing.
- ✓ Monthly PPD thematic audits from cradle to grave.
- ✓ Comms Plan / staff engagement / Sgt & Insp Pledges by CC / POAP Roadshow plus 1 year on – “We are Giants”
- ✓ Crime & Vulnerability Board chaired by ACC Jackson Head of Crime implemented to provide effective scrutiny and governance and crime performance improvement. Supported by GSB structure to deliver improvement and refreshed Force Investigation and Crime Standards Improvement plan and Crime Data Integrity (CDI) Improvement Plan.

The following are **key achievements** to date for the Force against this CoC;

- ✓ Improvements across most PiP1 KPI's, including supervisory updates & investigation plans.
- ✓ Detectives leading professionalisation of crime investigation at local level.
- ✓ Staff morale improvement and positive cultural shift.
- ✓ Tangible Force/District delivery on key performance measures supported by QPR/VCPF process.

These developments **are sustainable** and the following can be identified as milestones;

- ✓ The PMF is bringing Force wide accountability, scrutiny & governance, evidenced via FCIR audits, QPR reviews driven by ACC Green and VCPF tasking chaired by the DCC. Dedicated performance products have been created and embedded to deliver.
- ✓ Daily, weekly and monthly performance products and processes have been implemented enabling scrutiny and accountability and in turn service and performance improvement for victims and our Communities across Greater Manchester.
- ✓ Key focus across GMP on training and development of all staff and cultural shift.
- ✓ Extensive staff engagement events, Interaction with GMP Federation/support staff associations.
- ✓ Development of sophisticated data tools to aid improvement in performance, such as Cognos Dashboard, IOPS Dashboard.
- ✓ We have appointed a dedicated D/Supt Lead and a team to address investigation improvement standards.
- ✓ The Force has a dedicated investigation improvement plan that has been refreshed and is being driven by ACC Jackson with supporting GSB structure to ensure delivery.
- ✓ The Force has appointed an external Policing Consultancy – Emerald Consultancy to undertake independent, impartial analysis and review of investigation standards, in preparation for the forthcoming PEEL Inspection.

3. GMP Performance Summary

Performance theme	Interest/ Concern ¹
<p>Access to services</p> <p>999 calls</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand: long-term trend ²↑; short-term forecast ⇔ • 12 months to November 625,849 calls (no significant change on previous year) • 49,707 calls (November 2022). Less than previous month (October 53,643) • Calls lost to other forces: In November 2022 GMP took the same amount of calls from other forces (20) as it lost to them (20) • Of the 20 emergency calls lost to other Forces, 14 of them were lost due to a telephony system outage on 18th November 2022 • Average speed of answer 0:00:08 (November 2022) – maintain a top 10 E&W league table of forces position • 999 call speed of answer was slightly slower in November compared with the previous month (October 0:00:07) <p>Non-emergency calls</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand: long-term trend ↓; short-term forecast ⇔ • 12 months to November 887,564 calls (-9.9% significant ↓ on previous year) • 69,401 calls (November 2022). Less than previous month (October 73,915) • Average speed of answer 0:01:31 (November 2022) • Non-emergency speed of answer was slower in November compared with the previous month (October 0:01:21) 	Interest
<p>Immediate attendance</p> <p>Grade 1 incidents (immediate attendance)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand: long-term trend ↑; short-term forecast ↑ • 12 months to November 115,243 (10.8% significant ↑ on previous year) • 9,422 Grade 1 incidents (November 2022). Less than previous month (9,681) • Average attendance time 0:10:30 (November 2022) was slower than previous month (October 0:10:04) • 83.1% Grade 1 incidents attended in service-level 15 mins (November 2022). This was lower than the previous month (October 85.3%) 	Interest
<p>Priority attendance</p> <p>Grade 2 incidents (priority attendance)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand: long-term trend ↓; short-term forecast ↓ • 12 months to November 145,977 (-40.7% significant ↓ on previous year) • 9,618 Grade 2 incidents (November 2022). More than previous month (8,924) • Average attendance time 2:18:57 (November 2022) was faster than previous month (October 2:26:02) • As a positive, almost half (49.8%) Grade 2 incidents were attended in service-level 1 hour (November 2022). This was less than the previous month (October 53.8%) 	Concern

¹ This column serves to highlight to the Police and Crime Panel items of notable interest or concern

² Long-term trend is considered over the last two years and is based on linear regression. Short-term forecast refers to the anticipated trend over the next four months. This takes into account the previous 24-month period, and automatically adjusts for repeating patterns/seasonality. ↑ Refers to increase. ↓ Refers to reduction. ⇔ Refers to stability/ no change.

<p>Public survey - confidence in getting help from GMP</p> <p>Confidence in getting help in an emergency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months to September 61% of people confident in getting help in an emergency Confidence in getting help in an emergency, 63% (July-September 2022). A significant ↑ on previous period, 60% (April-June 2022) <p>Confidence in getting help in a non-emergency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months to September 41% of people confident in getting help in a non-emergency Confidence in getting help in a non-emergency, 42% (July-September 2022). No significant change on previous period, 41% (April-June 2022) 	Concern
<p>Public survey - feelings of safety</p> <p>Feelings of safety in local area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months to September 88% felt safe in their local area Feeling safe in local area, 89% (July-September 2022). No change on previous period, 89% (April-June 2022) <p>Feelings of safety outside local area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months to September 81% felt safe outside their local area Feeling safe outside local area, 82% (July-September 2022). No significant change on previous period, 81% (April-June 2022) 	Interest
<p>Public satisfaction</p> <p>GM Policing and Community Safety Survey</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months to September 57% of people were satisfied with overall service received Satisfaction with service, 59% (July-September 2022). A significant ↑ on previous period, 53% (April-June 2022) 	Concern
<p>Recorded incidents, crimes and outcomes</p> <p>Total recorded incidents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long-term trend ↑; short-term forecast ↑ 12 months to November 844,170 incidents (6.4% significant ↑ on previous year) November 2022 (72,110) less than October 2022 (75,648) <p>Antisocial behaviour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long-term trend ↓; short-term forecast ↓ 12 months to November 70,820 ASB incidents (-10.4% significant ↓ on previous year) November 2022 (5,516) less than October 2022 (6,424) <p>Total crime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long-term trend ↑; short-term forecast ↑ 12 months to November 367,101 crimes (9.2% significant ↑ on previous year) November 2022 (30,399) less than October 2022 (32,446) 12 months to November 33,705 solved outcomes, 26,282 in previous year. The proportion of outcomes 'solved'³ 8.4% (no significant change on previous year)⁴ <p>Crime incident to crime conversion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long-term trend ⇔; short-term forecast ⇔ 	Interest

³ This refers to all crime outcomes within the period that were one of the following: charge/summons; caution (adult and youth); offence taken into consideration; penalty notice for disorder; cannabis/khat warning; community resolution

⁴ The count/proportion of outcomes is based on the number of outcomes secured in the 12-month period irrespective of when the crime was recorded.

- 12 months to November conversion rate was 95.3% (no significant change on previous year)
 - November 2022 (92.9%) lower than October 2022 (93.2%)
- Note: GMP has investigated this reduction and weekly measures are now showing improvement.*

Homicide

- Long-term trend ↓; short-term forecast ↓
- 12 months to November 40 crimes (-32.2% significant ↓ on previous year)
- November 2022 (5) more than October 2022 (3)
- 12 months to November, 39 'solved' outcomes recorded, 49 in previous year. The proportion of outcomes 'solved' 54.9% (no significant change on previous year)

Drug-related homicide⁵

- Long-term trend ↓; short-term forecast ⇔
- 12 months to November 19 crimes (no significant change on previous year)
- November 2022 (1) same as October 2022 (1)
- 12 months to November, 19 solved outcomes recorded, 12 in previous year. The proportion of outcomes 'solved' 65.5% (no significant change on previous year)

Neighbourhood crime⁶

- Long-term trend ↑; short-term forecast ⇔
- 12 months to November 53,267 crimes (no significant change on previous year)
- November 2022 (4,555) less than October 2022 (4,822)
- 12 months to November, 2,375 solved outcomes, 1,464 in previous year. The proportion of outcomes 'solved' 4.2% (1.2% point significant ↑ on previous year)

Residential burglary

- Long-term trend ↑; short-term forecast ⇔
- 12 months to November 17,329 crimes (no significant change on previous year)
- November 2022 (1,428) less than October 2022 (1,483)
- 12 months to November, 1,028 solved outcomes, 530 in previous year. The proportion of outcomes 'solved' 5.5% (2.2% point significant ↑ on previous year)

Robbery of personal property

- Long-term trend ↑; short-term forecast ↑
- 12 months to November 4,602 crimes (no significant change on previous year)
- November 2022 (388) less than October 2022 (411)
- 12 months to November, 370 solved outcomes, 287 in previous year. The proportion of outcomes 'solved' 7.2% (no significant change on previous year)

Vehicle crime⁷

- Long-term trend ↑; short-term forecast ⇔
- 12 months to November 24,889 crimes (no significant change on previous year)

⁵ The Home Office defines 'drug-related homicide' as being a homicide where either of the following is a factor: The victim is an illegal drug user; the victim is an illegal drug dealer; the suspect is an illegal drug user; the suspect is an illegal drug dealer; the victim has taken a drug; the suspect has taken a drug; the suspect had a motive to obtain drugs; the suspect had a motive to steal drug proceeds.

⁶ 'Neighbourhood crime' is an amalgamation of the following crimes – residential burglary, vehicle crime, robbery of personal property, theft from a person.

⁷ 'Vehicle crime' is an amalgamation of the following crimes – aggravated vehicle taking, theft of a motor vehicle, unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle, interfering with a motor vehicle.

- November 2022 (2,100) less than October 2022 (2,235)
- 12 months to November, 829 solved outcomes, 554 in previous year. The proportion of outcomes 'solved' 3.1% (0.8% point significant ↑ on previous year)

Theft from the person

- Long-term trend ↑; short-term forecast ⇔
- 12 months to November 6,447 crimes (29.5% significant ↑ on previous year)
- November 2022 (639) less than October 2022 (693)
- 12 months to November, 148 solved outcomes, 93 in previous year. The proportion of outcomes 'solved' 2.2% (no significant change on previous year)

Serious violence (all robbery crime & crime of violence with injury)

- Long-term trend ↑; short-term forecast ↑
- 12 months to November 36,556 crimes (no significant change on previous year)
- November 2022 (2,885) less than October 2022 (3,104)
- 12 months to November 3,929 solved outcomes, 3,514 in previous year. The proportion of outcomes 'solved' 9.5% (no significant change on previous year)

Firearm discharges

- Long-term trend ↓; short-term forecast ⇔
- 12 months to November 32 discharges (-44.8% significant ↓ on previous year)
- November 2022 (5) more than October 2022 (0)

Knife and sharp instrument crime (all victims)

- Long-term trend ↑; short-term forecast ⇔
- 12 months to November 4,404 crimes (no significant change on previous year)
- November 2022 (355) fewer than October 2022 (374)
- 12 months to November 619 solved outcomes, 530 in previous year. The proportion of outcomes 'solved' 12.5% (no significant change on previous year)

Knife and sharp instrument crime (victim under 25 years old)

- Long-term trend ↑; short-term forecast ⇔
- 12 months to November 1,690 crimes (no significant change on previous year)
- November 2022 (128) less than October 2022 (148)
- 12 months to November 190 solved outcomes, 157 in previous year. The proportion of outcomes 'solved' 9.9% (no significant change on previous year)

Domestic abuse crimes

- Long-term trend ↑; short-term forecast ⇔
- 12 months to November 67,327 crimes (6.3% significant ↑ on previous year)
- November 2022 (5,568) less than October 2022 (5,729)
- 12 months to November 6,963 solved outcomes, 5,414 in previous year. The proportion of outcomes 'solved' 9.3% (no significant change on previous year)

Rape offences

- Long-term trend ↑; short-term forecast ↑
- 12 months to November 4,270 crimes (no significant change on previous year)
- November 2022 (374) less than October 2022 (428)
- 12 months to November 282 solved outcomes, 203 in previous year. The proportion of outcomes 'solved' 5.0% (no significant change on previous year)

Other sexual offences

- Long-term trend ↑; short-term forecast ↑
- 12 months to November 7,496 crimes (no significant change on previous year)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • November 2022 (702) more than October 2022 (651) • 12 months to November 769 solved outcomes, 594 in previous year. The proportion of outcomes 'solved' 8.3% (no significant change on previous year) <p>Transport incidents involving injury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term trend ↑; short-term forecast ⇔ • 12 months to November 3,791 incidents (no significant change on previous year) • November 2022 (331) less than October 2022 (335) <p>Fatal Collisions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term trend ↑; short-term forecast ⇔ • 12 months to November 68 fatal collisions (no significant change on previous year) • November 2022 (1) less than October 2022 (7) 	
<p>Stop and search and arrests</p> <p>Stop and search</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term trend ↑; short-term forecast ⇔ • 12 months to November 22,338 stop and search encounters (136.3% significant ↑ on previous year) • November 2022 (3,001) less than October 2022 (3,158) • Stop and search numbers continue to increase with over 10,000 more in the current year than in the previous, and around 3,000 conducted in November – the second highest number undertaken in a single month during the last two years. <p>Arrests</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term trend ↑; short-term forecast ↑ • 12 months to November 52,899 arrests (50.4% significant ↑ on previous year) • November 2022 (4,934) less than October 2022 (4,872) 	Interest

4. Conclusion & Summary - Force Improvement Headlines

- The Force has firmly embedded the Force Strategy (POAP), which is delivering incremental sustainable improvements in Policing performance and service delivery for victims and communities across GMP. 30th January will see a HMICFRS Masterclass event at GMP led by Chief HMI Mr Cooke, whereby the Force will showcase its work to exit 'Engagement', with the GM Deputy Mayor and key speakers supporting the event. In attendance will be the Policing Minister and National Chief Constables and PCC's from those Forces in Engagement.
- Effective business planning and organisational transformation linked to comprehensive and effective financial planning is in place. Key Processes under review – Crime Futures, Neighborhoods, Response, FCC, IT provision, HR & Prevention to drive continuous service improvement.
- The Force Performance Management Framework (PMF) is delivering sustainable tangible improvements in outcomes for victims and communities in performance across our Districts and Greater Manchester. This is being reviewed and re focused for the year ahead to deliver sustainable continued improvements in performance.
- The Force investment in leadership, workforce and governance structures is now well established and working collegiately to drive and deliver positive improvement and sustainable change. Key posts have been created; ACC Crime, ACC CJ & Custody, ACO Finance, ACO IT, New People Director, Local Leadership, Strategic Demand reduction and Corporate Development.
- A focused positive cultural shift is ongoing through comprehensive staff engagement, empowerment and involvement in change. Through delivery of widespread & diverse staff engagement measures across GMP, led by the Chief Constable, DCC and wider Chief officer Team. There is committed genuine investment in officer/staff wellbeing and welfare across GMP from the top down.
- A focus on getting the basics right and well. Significantly improved call handling and response/attendance times have been secured to maximise public service standards, safeguarding opportunities and crime investigation and recording standards.
- Increased crime recording, improving standards of investigations and focus on solved outcome improvement is being delivered for victims and across our communities of Greater Manchester. In the year ahead we are looking to introduce our Crime futures model and further improve our recording and investigation of crime and deliver continued sustained outcome improvement for victims and our communities.

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