



Home Office

A Revised Framework For Recorded Crime Outcomes

Summary of consultation responses and conclusions

March 2013

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Introduction

Background

1. The 43 territorial police forces in England and Wales and the British Transport Police provide the Home Office with aggregate returns on the number of notifiable crimes and number of detections they have recorded each year. Detected crimes are those crimes that have been ‘cleared up’ by the police.

2. The current ‘detection’ framework for recording crime outcomes is divided into two categories: sanction and non-sanction detections. The former occurs where the offender receives some formal sanction and the latter occurs in certain circumstances where the offence was ‘cleared up’ but either no further action is taken against an offender, or for example, where the alleged offender has died.

Table 1. Current detection framework

1	Charge/Summons			Sanction detections
2	Caution/Reprimand/Warning			
3	Taken into consideration			
4	Penalty Notice for Disorder			
5	Cannabis Warning			
6	CPS decision not to take further action	6a	Offender dead	Non sanction detections

Note: Full details on detection categories are set out in the consultation document

3. In recent years, there has been growing criticism of the current detection framework, with calls from the police and wider criminal justice partners that it hinders police officer discretion and fails to provide a transparent picture of 100% of crimes.

4. Since April 2011, to address the fact that the current framework does not recognise informal disposals, the Home Office has been receiving data (on a voluntary basis by 22 police forces) on crimes ‘cleared up’ by the application of local community resolution or restorative justice disposals.

5. To build on this work, the Home Secretary and Minister of State for Policing and Criminal Justice set up a taskforce of policing and criminal justice partners specifically to develop proposals to replace the current sanction detection categories with a broader framework that recognises all crime disposals.

6. On 19th October 2012, the Government launched a targeted consultation seeking views of key partners and directly affected parties to the revised framework, including the police, criminal justice practitioners, victims groups, the voluntary and community sector, other government departments, and organisations with a direct interest in crime data. Members of the public were also invited to comment. The consultation was published on the Home Office website¹.

7. The aim of the consultation was to seek views on the proposed new disposal categories, to ensure the final framework is based on a full consideration of the impact of these changes, and that it is clear, accessible and meaningful to the widest possible audience.

Overview of responses

8. We received 65 responses to the consultation, of which 50 were from the online questionnaire posted on the Home Office website, and the rest were received by post or via email. The profile of respondents was as follows:

Table 2: Profile of respondents

Police force (inc BTP, PSNI)	48*
Member of the public	6
Voluntary sector/community organisation	3
Police and Crime Commissioner	2
Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary	1
Association of Chief Police Officers	1
Crown Prosecution Service	1
Individual police officer	1
Academic institution or think tank	1
Prefer not to say	1
Total	65
*31 forces were named, 4 of these submitted two responses each, and 13 additional responses identified themselves as a police force, but did not identify the name of the force (they may have been individual police officers, or police force unit responses).	

9. Officials also held workshops with force crime statistics representatives, consulted with the ACPO Reducing Bureaucracy Practitioners Group, and established discussions on online Police forums (on POLKA - the Policing OnLine Knowledge Area).

10. All comments, opinions and suggestions have been considered in the development of this response. The responses represented both independent views and those submitted as a collective view of organisations, agencies and charities. We would like to take this opportunity to thank all respondents who have contributed to this consultation. We will continue to engage with partners as we move forward.

1 <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/about-us/consultations/crime-outcomes-cons/>

Proposals for a revised framework

11. The broad aims of a revised outcomes framework are:

- To **strengthen police discretion** by recognising the full range of possible disposals, including community resolutions, rather than incentivising police officers to pursue a particular outcome because it is perceived as ‘better’ than others. This will empower officers to exercise their professional judgement to ensure that offenders are dealt with by the most appropriate disposal available, in the knowledge that no one outcome is favoured over others – the emphasis should shift from hitting targets to appropriateness.
- By strengthening police discretion, the framework should in turn help to **promote a more victim-oriented approach**, focused on providing a better service to victims of crime by removing perverse incentives for forces to record and pro-actively pursue certain crimes on the basis of locally-set detection targets, and encouraging police officers to consider the needs of victims, and the potential for engaging them in the process.
- To **further increase transparency** in policing, and trust in national statistics, by providing the public with a richer picture of crime, and how it is dealt with in their area. This broader set of information can be used as a tool by which the public can hold the police to account, and as a basis for constructive engagement between communities, the police, and police and crime commissioners. By giving every crime an outcome, we will help the public understand – and therefore support or challenge – police activity.

12. Table 3 sets out the proposed framework, including current and additional outcome categories. The subsequent text explains the proposals in more detail.

Table 3: Proposed recorded crime outcomes framework

1	Charge/Summons			Existing detection categories
2	Caution/Reprimand/Warning			
3	Taken into consideration			
4	Penalty Notice for Disorder			
5	Cannabis Warning			
6	Community Resolution			To capture disposals not currently recognised.
7	Prosecution not possible or advisable	7a	Evidential difficulties in proceeding	To explain in more detail why some cases are not possible to resolve
		7b	Unable to prosecute offender (e.g. age/health/deceased)	
		7c	Prosecution unlikely to succeed or not in the public interest – CPS	
		7d	Prosecution unlikely to succeed or not in the public interest – Police	
		7e	Time limit expired	
8	Crime investigated as far as possible, case closed			To ensure the statistics capture 100% of crimes
9	Crime remains under active investigation			

Outcomes 1 – 5: existing categories

13. These outcomes reflect the current ‘sanction detection’ categories of the existing framework, for use where an offence has been resolved through a formal sanction to the offender. The consultation document did not contain proposals to amend outcomes 1-5, which will remain², but noted that ‘detections’ would begin to be referred to as ‘outcomes’, to reflect the fact that the framework should not encourage a hierarchy of disposals.

Outcome 6: new ‘community resolution’ category

14. A community resolution is the nationally recognised term for the resolution of a less serious offence or anti-social behaviour incident where an offender has been identified, through informal agreement between the parties involved as opposed to progression through the traditional criminal justice system. A community resolution provides the police with a swift, effective and transparent means for dealing with these incidents by providing a tool that enables police officers to use their professional judgement to assess an offence, the wishes of the victim, and the offender’s history, and decide on an outcome which best meets the interests of the victim and the wider community.

15. These disposals are included on Police.uk and since April 2011, all police forces that engage in restorative justice or community resolutions have been encouraged to submit these outcomes to the Home Office. To reflect the fact that the majority of forces already submit this data voluntarily, we proposed formalising this arrangement to ensure these outcomes are reflected in the national statistics.

² The Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 contains amendments to provisions on conditional cautions, but these changes are not considered as part of this consultation.

Outcome 7, including 7a to 7e: new ‘prosecution is not possible or advisable’ category

16. The term ‘no further action’ provides insufficient explanation as to why no further action has been taken by the police for these crimes. In many instances, cases remain unresolved where there would in normal circumstances be an adequate evidential basis for the case to proceed, but for legitimate reasons cannot. We believe these reasons should be reflected in the revised crime outcome statistics, to provide richer detail about why some cases remain unresolved even though, in some cases, a suspect may have been identified.

17. The Government was interested in feedback on the content and terminology of sub categories to ensure the final framework finds an appropriate balance between providing sufficient detail and information to satisfy the interests of public transparency, and providing such a large number of sub categories that they would serve to complicate rather than clarify the picture, and become an unreasonable bureaucratic burden on police forces.

Outcome 8: new ‘investigated as far as possible, case closed’ category

18. This proposed category would include those cases where, despite a proportionate investigation, the police are unsuccessful in identifying an offender or where at an early stage it becomes apparent that there are no realistic investigative lines to follow.

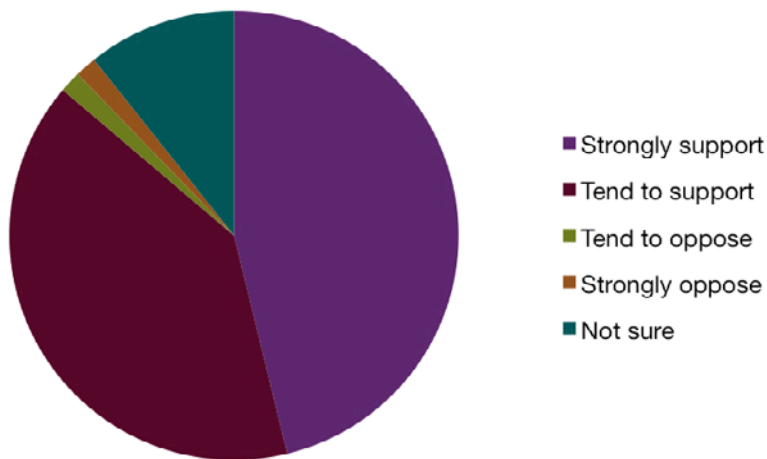
Outcome 9: new ‘crime remains under active investigation’ category

19. In order to ensure that the crime statistics are able to provide information on what happens in 100 per cent of crimes, and so reconcile crimes with their outcomes, we proposed adding this category to the framework. The consultation document recognised that there would be a high degree of movement within this category as crimes progress into other disposals categories within the framework.

Analysis and summary of responses

20. This section provides an overview of consultation responses to specific questions, and goes on to group responses around specific proposals.

Q4: To what extent do you support or oppose the proposals to change the framework for recording crime outcomes?



Of the 65 responses:

- 30 respondents **strongly supported the proposals to change the framework** for recording crime outcomes
- 26 tended to support
- 1 tended to oppose
- 1 strongly opposed
- 7 were not sure

21. The majority of respondents expressed support for the proposal to widen the scope of outcomes captured within the recorded crimes framework on the basis that it will provide the public with a greater understanding of how crimes are being resolved by police, and support discretion in police decision making. A few respondents suggested that the proposals should go even further, by including positive outcomes achieved as a result of preventative and early intervention activity.

‘It is important for work undertaken by the police to be recognised in its entirety.’

Police Force

‘What gets measured gets done. Whilst there is no national drive for detections per se they are still reported on nationally. The proposal will hopefully reduce the drive to achieve a particular sanction and allow us to achieve outcomes that are seen in a better light by the public.’

Police Force

‘I think the system is in need of updating to accommodate modern society, recent changes such as the incoming Police Commissioners, local accountability and transparency’

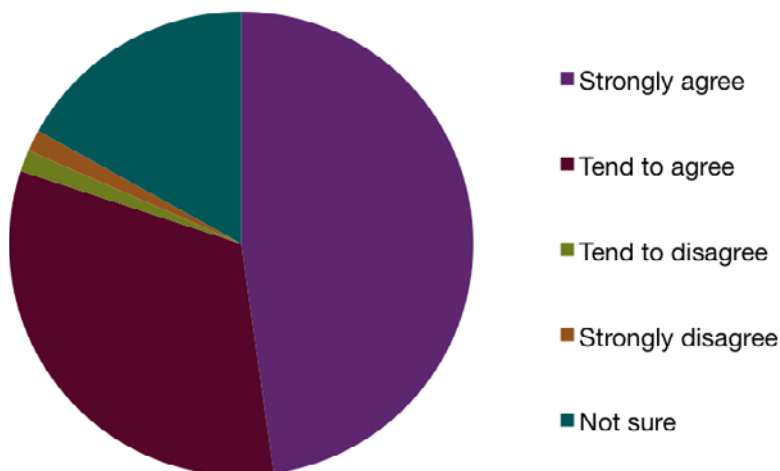
Police Officer

‘It is really important that we make this information available to the communities that hold us to account’

Police Force

Q5: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements on the proposed new framework for recording crime outcomes?

It will increase transparency on crime outcomes



Of the 65 respondents:

- 31 respondents **strongly agreed that the proposed changes to the framework would increase transparency** on crime outcomes
- 21 tended to agree
- 1 tended to disagree
- 1 tended to strongly disagree
- 11 were not sure

22. Most respondents (52) strongly agreed or tended to agree that the proposals would increase transparency by giving the public a more accurate picture of how crimes are solved and resolved. Two respondents disagreed, and the remaining respondents were not sure.

23. A few respondents raised questions around how changes to the national disposal statistics would be explained, as current detection numbers may be displaced into a new category, or detection numbers in certain categories may go up.

‘Current method of presenting data is confusing and does not cover all of the methods by which crimes or problems have been solved. Proposals provide an opportunity to reflect the true extent of police work and remove some of the perverse incentives to record and detect crimes thus promoting the transparency agenda.’

Police Force

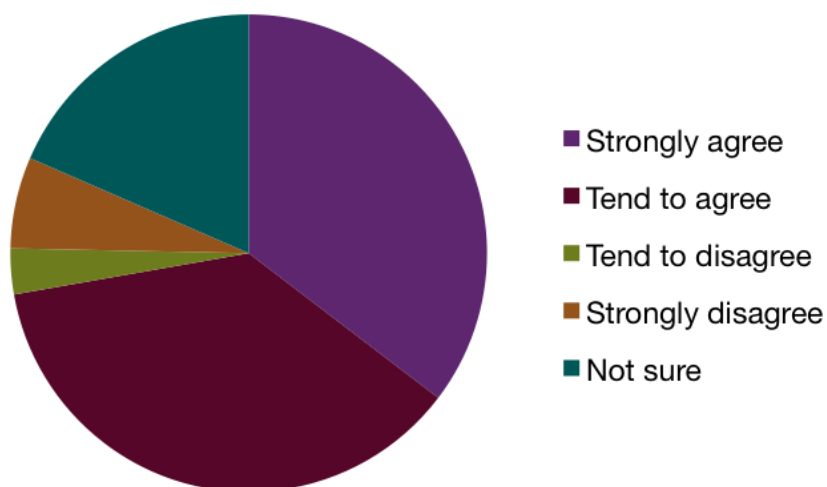
‘Ultimately it will result in a more transparent way of recording outcomes for the public.’

Police Force

‘Sub-sections 7a – 7e in the proposed framework would not add to the transparency of police disposals to the public. The breakdown themselves are more relevant to professionals in the field and we do not see an argument for such a breakdown.’

Her Majesty’s Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC)

It will support police officer discretion and professional judgement when deciding on the most appropriate response to a crime



Of the 65 respondents:

- 23 respondents **strongly agreed that the proposed changes to the framework would support police officer discretion and professional judgement** when deciding on the most appropriate response to a crime
- 24 tended to agree
- 2 tended to disagree
- 4 tended to strongly disagree
- 12 were not sure

24. The majority of respondents (47) strongly agreed, or tended to agree that broadening the framework would support police officer discretion when responding to crime. However, four respondents strongly disagreed with this, a few on the basis that they believed a raft of necessary rules and guidance will be created alongside the new categories to ensure compliance, and for audit purposes.

‘It does allow officers to use their professional discretion and deal with an incident in a proportionate manner e.g. Community Resolution.’

Police Force

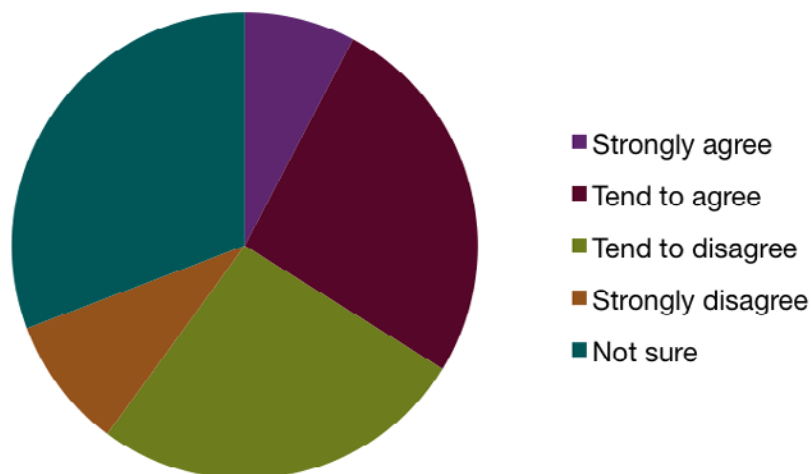
‘With a shift of emphasis away from sanctioned and non sanctioned detections, officers should feel more confident in using their discretion to ensure the most appropriate outcome for both victims and offenders.’

Police Force

‘Will not only provide clarity around the basket of undetected crimes, but will also enable forces to move away from the performance culture of numbers of detections claimed. ...the proposals should...enable professional judgement to be used in determining the outcome.’

Police Force

It will reduce the bureaucracy associated with crime recording



Of the 65 respondents:

- 20 respondents were **not sure that the proposed changes to the framework would reduce the bureaucracy** associated with crime recording
- 5 strongly agreed
- 17 tended to agree
- 17 tended to disagree
- 6 tended to strongly disagree

25. Less than half of the respondents (22) strongly agreed or tended to agree that the proposed changes would reduce bureaucracy, and 20 respondents were not sure. Twenty-three respondents either strongly or tended to disagree with the statement.

26. This mixed response reflects some uncertainty around the potential impact of the proposals on reducing bureaucracy; some respondents expressed concern that introducing community resolution would result in additional paperwork for officers, as they would need to provide a rationale for justifying their decision to use this disposal, while others felt that increased discretion to resolve things locally would reduce the administrative burden.

27. A number of respondents discussed the impact of the proposals on crime management units, in terms of the need for them to establish detailed audit processes to maintain the accuracy, quality and integrity of decision making with regard to disposal decisions and to ensure compliance with any guidance. One respondent was also concerned that adding additional categories to the framework would result in increased demand for force information on these outcomes, and the potential for using the data to make comparisons with other forces.

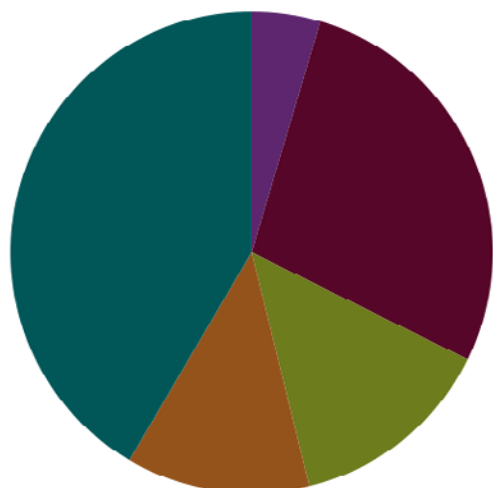
'In the current financial climate it is essential that such rules of engagement should be as simple and clear as possible thus minimising any bureaucratic overhead.'

Police Force

'There will be an increased requirement to police and audit outcomes, particularly outcomes 6 and 7 to ensure we are being ethical. There will have to be a necessary level of robust bureaucracy if the powers that be want to use the outcomes for performance measures. If they do there will need to be some strong rules, compliance and auditing regimes in place to ensure accurate recording.'

Police Force

It will reduce the financial burden for forces associated with crime recording



Of the 65 respondents:

- 27 respondents were **not sure that the proposed changes to the framework would reduce the financial burden** for forces associated with crime recording
- 3 strongly agreed
- 18 tended to agree
- 9 tended to disagree
- 8 tended to strongly disagree

28. Views on the financial implication of the proposals were also mixed. The majority of respondents (27) were not clear on the potential burden, although 21 respondents believed that the proposals would reduce the financial burden associated with crime recording. 17 respondents disagreed that the financial burden would be reduced, and a few cited costs associated with changing IT systems, and training and awareness raising activity.

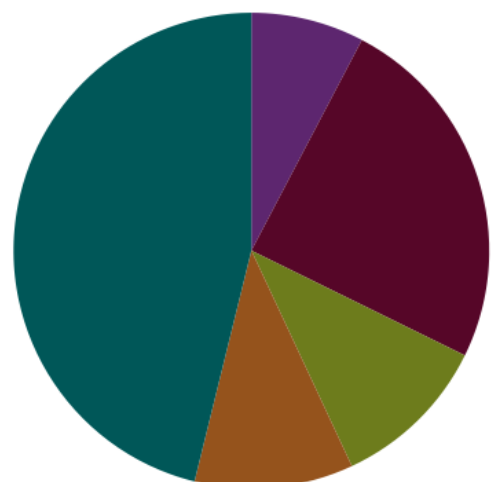
‘Only agree it will reduce financial burden if shift away from activities that lead to perverse behaviour relating to achieving easy detections. Reduction in financial burden will be reflected in reduction in officer time.’

Police Force

‘Changes to IT will incur training and other associated costs but these will be outweighed by benefit.’

Police Force

It will be possible to deliver the required changes to police IT systems within the proposed timescales



Of the 65 respondents:

- 30 respondents were **not sure that it will be possible to deliver the required changes to police IT systems** within the proposed timescales
- 5 strongly agreed
- 16 tended to agree
- 7 tended to disagree
- 7 tended to strongly disagree

29. Most (30) respondents were not clear whether or not it would be possible to deliver the required changes to force IT systems within the proposed timescales, and a significant minority (14) disagreed that it would be possible.

‘Proper consideration must be given to how proposed changes will impact on new crime recording software and IT applications currently in development to ensure that forces have sufficient opportunities to prepare for the first round of data collection in April 2013.’

Police Force

Outcome 6: new ‘community resolution’ category

30. The majority of respondents recognised the importance of community resolutions as an effective and swift response to low level offences that may fall short of requiring the intervention of a court. Many respondents agreed that recognising community resolutions would give discretion back to police officers, empowering them to resolve crimes with victims at the centre of any resolution. A few respondents did highlight a belief, however, that certain categories of crime (e.g. domestic violence) should not be suitable for community resolution.

‘The CPS recognises that informal disposals such as CR and the use of Restorative Justice can be the most suitable and proportionate outcome for victims, the community and the offender (particularly young offenders) when dealing with low level, low risk and anti-social behaviour. Through recognising these disposals as a distinct outcome it allows these to become a recognisable and positive disposal.’

Crown Prosecution Service (CPS)

‘The proposed community resolutions disposal field would allow this data to be incorporated into the national outcomes framework, thereby affording it visibility and legitimacy alongside more traditional forms of disposal.’

Police Force

‘I particularly welcome the inclusion of Community Resolutions into a recorded crime outcome framework. This outcome clearly supports the aim of the reducing bureaucracy programme in returning discretion and professional judgement to the front line.’

ACPO lead for Reducing Bureaucracy, and chair of the multi-agency Reducing Bureaucracy Programme Board (RBPB)

Outcome 7, including 7a to 7e: new ‘prosecution is not possible or advisable’ category

31. The rationale for introducing this new outcome and subcategories was supported by the majority of respondents, who agreed that it would provide the public with a greater understanding of why certain cases remain unresolved, and help address the perception that ‘no further action’ equates to poor performance by the police.

32. A high number of respondents took the opportunity to provide suggestions for refining these proposals to ensure they strike the right balance between transparency for the public, the needs

of victims, and making additional bureaucratic burdens on the police.

‘...there is a need to find a balance between the need for detail to support the public transparency agenda and creating a large number of categories that may complicate the picture and have the potential to add to the bureaucratic burden.’

Police Force

‘Introducing these suggestions allows each force to show that whilst their current detection rates are low, their actual investigation processes are working well but for reasons, quite often out of their hands, they are unable to proceed to an actual sanction.’

Police Force

‘... use of ‘unwilling victim’ as an explanation of sub-section 7a, could be detrimental to the complainant...such an approach may cause more victims NOT to make disclosures to police in fear that they will be labelled as the ‘problem’ and shifts power to the offender.’

Her Majesty’s Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC)

Outcome 8: new ‘investigated as far as possible, case closed’ category

33. This section sought views on the introduction of the category ‘investigated as far as possible, case closed’. This additional category aimed to capture cases where, despite a proportionate investigation, detection has not been possible.

34. Respondents noted that further clarity was needed to give a clear distinction between outcomes 7 and 8. Users would need to understand when it is appropriate to use category 8 as opposed to 7, and be clear that disposals recorded under ‘outcome 8’ may move into another outcome category if more information came to light in future.

‘This is not supported in its current form as a case would never be considered ‘closed’ and may present the wrong impression to the public. Investigations would always recommence if new information came to light or there were advancements in forensic investigation.’

Police Force

‘As a member of the public I wonder if there may be a perception of overlap between category 7d and outcome 8.’

Member of the public

Outcome 9: new ‘crime remains under active investigation’ category

35. Many respondents noted that this category was not an ‘outcome’, but a ‘status’. Some respondents also feared that this category could become a ‘dumping ground’ for crimes not progressed in a timely manner.

‘Category 9 appears to be a catch all for crimes that at some point in the future will sit under one of the other categories...if it is under investigation surely it is not an outcome’

Police Force

Government response to the consultation

36. We would like to take this opportunity to thank all respondents who have contributed to this consultation or participated in workshops and forums. The consultation was extremely valuable not only in terms of gauging support for proposals but also for identifying potential implementation issues and making suggestions on the content and terminology of additional categories. We have carefully considered all of the comments made in response to the consultation, and they have informed the Government response outlined below.

Moving from ‘detections’ to ‘outcomes’

37. In light of the overwhelming support for the proposals, and the Government’s commitment to build on work already done to free officers from national targets and red tape, and move towards a culture that encourages police officers to use their professional discretion to decide on just and timely punishments in response to local crime and anti-social behaviour, the Government will replace the term ‘sanction detection’ with ‘crime outcomes’ with effect from April 2013. We will work with statisticians to ensure that these changes, and the reasons for them, are described accurately in relevant statistical publications.

38. To improve consistency and data integrity, officials will work to ensure that the outcomes categories used to present local crime information on Police.uk and ‘compare your area’ also reflects, as far as possible, the categories set out in the revised framework.

39. The Government recognises concerns raised by a minority of respondents, that there may be financial and bureaucratic implications to the proposals relating to changing IT systems, training and awareness activity, and increased requests for information on disposals. We consider that these implications would be minimal, and would not outweigh the benefits of a revised framework. Indeed, increased requests for information on disposals would reflect the fact that increasing transparency of outcomes was leading to greater local accountability, and increased local flexibility for dealing with incidents proportionately and effectively should reduce bureaucratic burdens associated with other disposals.

Recognising use of ‘community resolution’

40. In light of the comments received during the consultation we are satisfied that the formal recognition of community resolution as a disposal will be an important step in supporting police officers to use their discretion to achieve the best outcome for victims and the wider community.

41. Recognition of community resolutions is one aspect of the Government’s work with the police, the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS), the Ministry of Justice and other criminal justice agencies to develop a package of ‘neighbourhood justice’ measures that will give police officers and local communities the skills and tools they need to deliver swift, sure and restorative responses to low level crime and anti-social behaviour in neighbourhoods across England and Wales. For example, Neighbourhood Justice Panels, and the recently announced ‘Community Remedy’ will provide mechanisms for giving victims and the wider community a say in the fair and meaningful punishment of offenders, and involve them in agreeing the details of a restorative outcome.

42. The Government will formalise existing voluntary returns on restorative justice and informal resolutions with effect from April 2013 by adding a 'community resolution' category to the existing detections framework. This has already been reflected in the Annual Data Requirement to forces, and forces will be required to submit statistical data on community resolution from April 2013. Some respondents proposed retaining sub categories for those community resolutions undertaken with or without restorative justice. We will consider this proposal as part of further considerations on other outcome categories, but in the interests of limiting additional complexity and bureaucratic burden, we will not introduce additional sub categories at this stage.

43. We acknowledge calls by some respondents for detailed guidance on how to apply, record and report on community resolution based on concerns around the integrity of the data, of officer decision making, the inability to compare like for like outcomes across different forces, strict audit and compliance frameworks, and the view that certain crime types are not suitable for community resolution.

44. The Government is clear that the aim of introducing community resolution into the framework is to recognise local approaches to dealing swiftly and surely with low level offending in a bespoke way, to the satisfaction of the victim and the wider community, and in such a way that it deters re offending. To ensure that officers are free to apply the most proportionate and effective response to low level crime and anti-social behaviour on a case by case basis, without additional bureaucracy, the Government does not intend to develop additional rules, guidance and caveats on community resolution within the Home Office Counting Rules (HOCR).

45. The Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) has already developed national guidance on using community resolutions and restorative justice, and the Government is also working with ACPO to develop a clearer national framework for the use of out-of-court disposals more generally, which will support the appropriate and proportionate use community resolution. ACPO's Police National Decision-Making Model (NDM), which aims to instil an ethos of reasoning and decision-making for police officers across all areas of work in which they are involved, also forms a logical and consistent framework around which to base decisions.

46. Whilst the Government recognises that community resolution will not normally be a suitable disposal in certain instances (e.g. the relationship between victim and perpetrator in cases of domestic violence can be complex so a restorative conference may not be appropriate), the Government does not intend to dictate that certain crime types are unsuitable for this disposal type. This approach would undermine the central principle that police officers should be free to use their professional discretion to determine the most suitable outcome based on the specific circumstances of the case. Using this professional discretion effectively will involve officers referring to relevant ACPO guidance and decision making tools, and consulting with more senior officers before making disposal decisions in response to these types of incidents.

47. The Government acknowledges the request, expressed from a few respondents, for the framework to reflect early intervention and preventative partnership action to tackle crime before it happens (e.g. 'designing out crime' initiatives). Whilst the Government recognises the value of these problem-solving approaches to tackling low level crime and anti-social behaviour, they do not reflect disposals attached to specific offenders and are, as such, out of scope for this piece of work. On the issue of triage schemes, it would be for forces to decide whether these cases would be suitable for community resolution, in line with ACPO guidance.

Moving from ‘no further action’ to providing a clearer picture of why certain crimes have not been resolved

48. The Government intends to introduce additional categories to reflect those outcomes that are currently described in the statistics as ‘No Further Action’. On the basis of consultation responses, we remain satisfied that expanding the information captured within these proposed outcomes will paint a clearer picture of the work undertaken by police, and provide members of the public with greater clarity and understanding about why 70 per cent of cases remain unresolved.

49. However, whilst the principles behind these outcomes were generally supported by respondents, there was disagreement on the suitability of the proposed content and terminology of specific outcome categories. In response to these concerns and alternative suggestions, the Government will adopt a phased approach to implementing these outcomes (7 and 8). A phased approach will enable us to work closely with the police and other stakeholders to ensure the content and terminology used for the final categories is based on a full understanding of their potential impact, and will also give police forces sufficient lead in time to update their IT systems. We will announce the additional outcomes in autumn 2013, and forces will be required to submit data on the additional categories from April 2014.

50. Having considered the concerns around proposals for an additional category for those cases still under investigation (‘outcome 9’), we agree that this category could serve to complicate the picture of crime outcomes. In response to these concerns, and the fact that this information is already provided on Police.uk, the Government will not include this category in final crime outcomes framework.

The new recorded crime outcomes framework

51. Table 4 sets out the revised framework for recorded crime outcomes, including details of when data collection will begin.

Table 4. Revised framework for recorded crime outcomes

Category		Timescales
1	Charge / summons	Already collected under existing arrangements
2	Caution / reprimand / Warning	
3	Taken into consideration	
4	Penalty notice for disorder	
5	Cannabis warning	
6	Community Resolution	Data collection from April 2013
7	TBC	Data collection from April 2014
8	TBC	

Annex A: Breakdown of respondents

The consultation received responses from stakeholders and interested parties including:

Policing agencies: The Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO), Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) and police forces, including:

Avon and Somerset Police
Bedfordshire Police
British Transport Police
Cambridgeshire Police
City of London Police
Cumbria Constabulary
Derbyshire Constabulary
Dorset Police
Durham Constabulary
Dyfed-Powys Police
Essex Police
Greater Manchester Police
Gwent Police
Humberside Police
Kent Police
Leicestershire Police
Lincolnshire Police Force

Merseyside Police
Metropolitan Police Service
North Wales Police
North Yorkshire Police
Northumbria Police
Police Service of Northern Ireland
Warwickshire and West Mercia Police (joint submission)
South Wales Police
South Yorkshire Police
Staffordshire Police
Suffolk Police
Surrey Police
Thames Valley Police
West Midlands Police
West Yorkshire
Wiltshire Police

Voluntary sector / community organisations: Falconwood/Welling neighbourhood panel, Blackfen/Lamorbey neighbourhood panel, and the Barley Mow Lane safety forum.

Government department or agency: Crown Prosecution Service (CPS)

Others: Facewatch Ltd, individual members of the public and police officers.

