

Nottinghamshire Police

Performance & Insight Report

PCC Themes One to Seven

Year-to-date 1st April 2017 – 31st May 2017

Guidance notes:

1. The following performance indicators are taken from the Police and Crime Commissioner's (PCC) plan 2016-18. The information is organised in line with the seven strategic priority themes in the plan.
2. Summary performance information is for the period 1st April 2017 to 31st May 2017 compared to the equivalent period of last year, in line with the Police and Crime Plan requirements. Where information provided is for an alternative period this will be stated. Longer term trend information is provided wherever possible.
3. Where a measure has a designated target, a target position will also be provided and this will be assigned a RAGB status as follows;
 - Where a measure is exceeding target (performance more than five per cent better than target) a measure will be rated blue
 - For performance achieving target within five per cent it is rated green
 - Measures not achieving target but within five per cent are rated amber
 - Measures more than five per cent away from target are rated red
4. Additional insight is included in the report in order to provide context, particularly in relation to performance exceptions.
5. Some of the performance information in the report is refreshed quarterly. Where updated information is not available this is stated and the information from the previous report is provided.
6. Where data has been supplied by a source outside of the Nottinghamshire Police Management Information team, this will be stated.

Strategic Priority Theme One: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people					
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
1.1	Percentage of victims of crime that are completely, very or fairly satisfied with the service they have received from the police	90% of victims completely, very or fairly satisfied	81.8%	●	<p>Satisfaction for incidents reported in the 12 months to March is 81.8%. Performance had remained stable over the three month period of December to February (December and January each achieved 82.3% and February 82.5%) but has dipped slightly in March. Performance remains below the 84.5% achieved for the same period of last year however.</p> <p>In terms of the aspects of satisfaction, ease of contact and treatment remain high in the mid-nineties (96.5% and 95.3% respectively) for all user groups, and these positions remain unchanged from the figures reported for the last five months. Satisfaction levels for keeping people informed achieved 61.1% in March. This is similar to the previous 3 months, but there is evidence that this continues to deteriorate.</p> <p>Following analysis from MI it has been found that not attending vehicle crime and managing them through CRIM has influenced the sharp reduction in kept informed satisfaction levels of users. This has, in turn, reduced the overall levels of satisfaction for kept informed. Reductions in Vehicle Crime satisfaction with kept informed were noted after the CRIM was introduced in September 2014 and following the April 2016 reduction in survey numbers.</p> <p>Colleagues from Nottingham Trent University are holding a number of focus groups in June in an effort to gain further insight into the views of the public, with a particular focus on keeping people informed and what the public expect from the police. The findings of these focus groups are expected to be reported in July 2017.</p>
1.3	Percentage of people who agree that the police and local councils are dealing	60% agreement by 2016-17	58.3%	●	<p>Current performance covers interviews in the year to September 2016¹. Please note that this information is updated quarterly.</p> <p>The Force is 1.7pp below the 60% target. There is no change on the</p>

¹ The sample size for the Crime Survey for England and Wales for Nottinghamshire in the current year is approximately 700 persons. The population of Nottinghamshire is 1,107,000 persons (Office for National Statistics mid-year estimate).

Strategic Priority Theme One: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people					
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
	with Anti-Social Behaviour and other crime issues				<p>previous year's position (58.0%). The average for the Force's Most Similar Force group is 60.7% and Nottinghamshire is ranked in 5th place in this group of 8.</p> <p>In terms of similar Crime Survey for England and Wales measure, there is a marked improvement in performance for the statement "The police do a good or excellent job", with the percentage of people agreeing with statement at 58.8% compared to 55.3% in the previous year.</p>
1.4	Percentage reduction of people that been repeat victims within the previous 12 months	a) A reduction in the number of repeat victims ² of domestic violence compared to 2016-17	+28	●	<p><i>The Force definition of a repeat victim is based on the national definition. A Domestic Abuse (DA) repeat victim is a victim of a DA crime or incident in the current month who has also been a victim of one or more DA crimes or incidents at any point in the previous twelve months.</i></p> <p>Of a total of 1,207 Domestic Abuse victims in the month of May, 379 had been a victim of one or more previous domestic abuse incidents or crimes in the 12 months prior (June 2016 – May 2017).</p> <p>This compares to a baseline monthly average for the 2016/17 year of 351 repeat victims per month, which equates to an increase of 8.0%.</p> <p>As a proportion, 31.4% of DA victims in May were repeat victims, which is slightly above the baseline average of 30.8%.</p>
		d) A reduction in the number of repeat victims of hate crime ³ compared to 2016-17	+6	●	<p><i>The Force definition of a repeat victim is based on the national definition. A hate crime repeat victim is a victim of a hate crime or incident in the current month who has also been a victim of one or more hate crimes or incidents at any point in the previous</i></p>

² In order to capture the full picture of risk, repeats are counted as any repeat instance, whether incident or recordable crime. Victims are identified using a created golden nominal ID which is made up of information recorded on first name, surname and date of birth of the victim. This method is reliant on complete and accurate information being recorded on Niche for each victim. Data for Domestic Abuse and Hate Crime is reliant on the appropriate markers or qualifiers being added to records on Niche. Breach offences (such as breach of restraining order) are recorded as offences against the state and not against the victim (i.e. the subject of the order). As such it is not possible to include these in this measure.

³ The term Hate Crime in relation to repeat victims includes incidents as well as recordable crimes.

Strategic Priority Theme One: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
				<p>twelve months.</p> <p>Of a total of 150 hate crime victims in the month of May, 21 had been a victim of one or more previous hate crimes in the 12 months prior (June 2016 – May 2017).</p> <p>This compares to a baseline monthly average for the 2016/17 year of 15 repeat victims per month, which represents 6 more repeat hate crime victims in May compared to the baseline figure.</p> <p>As a proportion, 14% of hate crime victims in May were repeat victims. This figure is higher than the baseline monthly average for 2016/17 (11.5%).</p> <p>There were a higher number of overall Hate Crimes in May but with the high number of repeat victim numbers this has increased the percentage proportion of repeat victims.</p>
		e) To monitor repeat victims of ASB incidents.	1008	<p>There were 1,008 victims of ASB in May 2017 who had reported a previous incident or incidents in the 12 months prior. This is an increase from the figure reported in April (954) and the March figure (931).</p> <p>It is important to note however that overall ASB incidents reported to the police increased in May, with 2,949 incidents recorded compared to 2,892 in April, which was also an increase from 2,680 in March. This increase is expected due to seasonality with trends in ASB incidents increasing in Spring and Summer.</p> <p>As a proportion, repeat ASB accounts for 34.2% of all incidents in May, which is similar to the April figure (33%) and similar to the equivalent figure for March (34.7%).</p>
		f) To monitor the number of domestic abuse non-crimes and crimes and the proportion of which are repeats	1,534 crimes and non-crimes	<p>The Force recorded 1,534 domestic abuse crimes and non-crimes in May 2017.</p> <p>Last year, the Force recorded an average of 1,375 Domestic Abuse crimes and non-crimes per month.</p>

Strategic Priority Theme One: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
			Proportion that are repeats	Please see measure 1.4a (above)
1.5	Public confidence in reporting offences to the police	a) To monitor the number of Sexual Offences as a whole	544 offences	<p>The Force has recorded 544 sexual offences this year. This is a 91.5% increase against the same period last year (260 more offences). Rape offences have seen an increase of 140.7% (+121 offences) this year, while other sexual offences increased by 70.2% (+139 offences).</p> <p>Following the National Crime Recording Standards (NCRS) audit, the Force continues to record Sexual Offences at a higher level than previously. Comparisons to the early part of last year will demonstrate large percentage increases when compared to the new 'normal' levels the force are now recording.</p> <p>In addition to this, an audit check took place in May, prior to an HMIC inspection and this has increased the number of offences recorded in May.</p>
		b) To monitor satisfaction levels of victims of Domestic Abuse through the force victim surveys	92.9%	<p>Results of the Domestic Abuse Victim Satisfaction Survey for incidents reported in the 12-months to the end of March 2017 demonstrate that around nine in every ten victims of domestic abuse are satisfied with the whole experience (92.9%, 458 people satisfied out of 493 who were surveyed).</p> <p>Performance has been stable over the last year and has been on an improving trend for the last four months, improving from the November figure of 91.6% satisfaction with the whole experience.</p>
		c) To monitor the number of Hate Crimes and the proportion of which are repeats	131 hate crimes 44 hate incidents	<p>There have been a total of 131 hate crimes in May. Over the same time period the Force has recorded 44 Hate Incidents, meaning that the overall total for May stands at 175 hate crimes.</p> <p>Last year the Force had an average of 111 hate crimes and 60 Hate</p>

Strategic Priority Theme One: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
					Incidents per month, a total of 171 hate crimes on average per month.
			Proportion that are repeats		Please see measure 1.4d (above)
1.6	The number of people Killed or Seriously Injured (KSIs) on Nottinghamshire's roads	a) 40% reduction in all KSI RTCs by 2020 (from 2005-09 average)	-33.9%	●	<p>Data as per last report. Data is provisional. Information is released quarterly.</p> <p>Data for the calendar year 1st January 2016 – 31st December 2016 shows a 33.9% reduction (-233 fewer persons) Killed or Seriously Injured (KSIs) on Nottinghamshire's roads compared to the 2005-2009 baseline period. This performance is slightly improved against the same period of the calendar year of 2015 (-0.9% or 4 fewer persons).</p> <p>All user groups except the pedal cyclist group are showing a reduction. There were 355 pedal cyclist KSIs in 2016 compared to 349 in 2015 which is 6 more persons (1.7% increase). Compared to the 2005-2009 baseline this is an increase of 3 more persons (0.9%).</p> <p>KSIs in the 0-15 age group continue to reduce with a 65% reduction against the baseline.</p>
		b) Monitor KSIs for 0-15 year olds	-65.0%		
1.7	The number of non-crime related mental health patients detained in custody suites	A reduction in the number of non-crime related mental health patients detained in custody suites	-78.0%	●	<p>In April, no individuals were presented to custody as a first place of safety.</p> <p>Data to year-end 31st March 2017.</p> <p>11 people have been presented to custody as a first place of safety last year. This compares to a total of 50 the previous year. On average last year, less than three percent of mental health patients have been taken to custody, with the vast majority taken to the mental health suite.</p>
1.8	The number of children detained in police custody overnight	A reduction in the number of children detained in police custody	53 detainees		Data as per last report. Data for this measure is released quarterly, with the next update due July 2017.

Strategic Priority Theme One: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people			
Measure	Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
	overnight ⁴ compared to 2015-16		There were 1,256 juvenile arrivals at Nottinghamshire custody suites in quarters one to three 2016 (April 2016 – December 2016). Of these, 53 were remanded into custody, with the majority of these (38 total) aged 16 or 17 years. 13 juveniles remanded in quarter one were aged 14 or 15 years, and two were aged 10-13 years. Source: East Midlands Criminal Justice Service (EMCJS).
1.9	Percentage of incidents responded to within the target time ⁵	Grade 1 77.8% Grade 2 61%	In terms of Grade 1 incidents, the Force attended 78.0% of Urban areas and 76.1% of Rural areas within the advised times this year, giving a total 77.8% for all Grade 1 incidents. Whilst 61% of Grade 2 incidents were attended within 60 minutes. The average attendance time for Grade 1's has been an average 13 minute attendance time over the last 3 month period. On average, the Force attends Grade 1 incidents within the recommended times. For the last 3 months the average attendance time for Grade 2 has been 84 minutes.

⁴ It is not possible to define overnight detention for this measure and therefore figures given are for all juvenile detainees. Data for the 2016/17 performance year this data will be used to produce a baseline for future monitoring, so this indicator will be a monitoring indicator and not a reduction target.

⁵ Outliers have been excluded from the overall figures

Strategic Priority Theme Two: Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice process

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
2.2	Crown and Magistrates' Courts conviction rates	To record a conviction rate in line with the national average	CC +1.7pp	●	<p>Data for this measure is released quarterly. The most recent quarter 4 data covers January to March 2017.</p> <p>Quarter four figures provided by the East Midlands Criminal Justice Service (EMCJS) reveal that the Crown Court recorded a conviction rate of 80.7% which is higher than the national average of 79%.</p> <p>The Magistrates' Courts conviction rate is 84.8% for the same period and is slightly below the national average (85.5%). This continues to be an issue for Nottinghamshire and work is being carried out jointly with local partners using the EMCJS FIT model to deliver improvements in the quality of files submitted by the police to the CPS.</p>
			MC -0.7pp	●	
2.3	Early Guilty Plea rate for the Crown and Magistrates' Courts	An increase in the Early Guilty Plea rate compared to 2015-16.	CC -4.6pp	●	<p>Data for this measure is released quarterly. The most recent quarter 4 data covers January to March 2017.</p> <p>Crown Court performance in quarter 4 was 38.6%.</p> <p>Magistrates Court performance in quarter 4 was 66.5%.</p> <p>Rates for both courts remain below the national average. The national average for Crown Court for quarter 4 was 41.3%, and the Magistrates Court national average was 69.6%.</p> <p>There are a number of issues that affect performance:</p> <p>Timely delivery of IDPC at court, timely review of cases by CPS and response to issues by the police, File quality – however this is improving and a Defence culture whereby in some areas of the force the defence are less likely to plead.</p> <p>Not all of these issues relate to the police so these, therefore the PTPM metrics are a cross system issue. An initiative called the FIT regime is being implemented to assist on file quality. A FIT 2 process is about to launch in June which will highlight non responses to senior officers in order to get an update before files are sent to CPS. The FIT 1 process has been implemented which</p>
			MC +6.2pp	●	
		To be better than the national average	CC -2.7pp	●	
			MC -3.1pp	●	

Strategic Priority Theme Two: Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice process

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
					<p>sends emails and data to managers to allow feedback to be given and officers on their work.</p> <p>Prosecutions remodelling will be introduced later this year and work on promoting reward and recognition around file quality is being introduced, as well as a new action plan with the CPS around file quality.</p> <p>The guilty plea at first hearing has also been made the number one priority for this performance year by the RCJB's EEB board chaired by DCC Knighton.</p>

Strategic Priority Theme Three: Focus on those priority crime types and local areas that are most affected by crime and antisocial behaviour

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
3.1	Reduction in All Crime across the force	a) A reduction in All Crime compared to 2016-17	+33.8%	●	<p>The first two months of this year have seen the Force have a 33.8% (3,953 offences) increase in All Crime compared to last April and May.</p> <p>Victim-Based crime has increased by 31.5% (3,320 offences) year-to-date, while Other Crimes Against Society have increased by 54.9% (633 offences). The increase in Other Crimes Against Society is driven by a 188.6% increase in Public Order offences. Public Order offence volumes remain high following the NCRS audit, as a result of the daily incident checks now in place in force.</p> <p>Following the NCRS audit last year, the force has put in place new daily processes to maintain compliance with the national standards. This means that recorded crime volume remains at a higher level and this is expected to continue as the accepted new 'normal' level. The force is now recording around 1,600 offences more each month than this time last year.</p> <p>When considering the longer term trend, the Force has recorded a 21.1% (15,026 offences) increase in All Crime in the 12 months to May compared to the previous 12 months. Nottinghamshire performance is in line with other forces in this respect, with the current increase similar to the national average increase.</p>
		b) A reduction in Victim-Based Crime compared to 2016-17	+31.5%	●	<p>The overall volume of Victim-Based crime year-to-date increased by 3,320 offences compared to last year (+31.5%).</p> <p>When considering the longer term trend, Victim-Based crime has increased by 18.4% (11,838 offences) in the 12 months to May 2017.</p> <p>Victim-Based crime volume peaked in May 2017, with increases noted across most of the sub-categories within the Victim-Based crime group. Additional analysis of these areas is being carried out</p>

Strategic Priority Theme Three: Focus on those priority crime types and local areas that are most affected by crime and antisocial behaviour

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
				<p>and will be discussed at the June Operational Performance Review meeting.</p> <p>Violence Against the Person (VAP) and Sexual Offences have both been a major cause of the increase. This is as a result of processes put in place to maintain compliance with the national standard; ensuring that the Force is responding to victims and putting in place the appropriate support, safeguarding and investigation.</p> <p>VAP has seen a 46.6% increase (+1,297 offences) year-to-date when compared last year. Performance is driven by an increase in Violence without Injury, with an 85.5% increase (+1,028 offences).</p> <p>Sexual Offences have increased by 91.5% year-to-date (+121 Rape and 1391 Other sexual offences). The volume of sexual offences has increased in May due to an audit check that has been carried on in preparation for an HMIC audit taking place this month. This has resulted in an increase in the number of sexual offences recorded in May.</p> <p>Vehicle offences have been on an increasing trend over the last 4 months and are at the highest point in the last 5 years (+353 offences / 30.7% increase). There are increases in both TFMV (+27.2%) and TOMV (+52.4%).</p> <p>The Force continues to have an increase in Theft year-to-date (+879 crimes / +27.3%) and examination of the longer term picture reveals a clear upward trend in offences in this group for more than 12 months. Within theft there was a 52.6% increase (+750 offences) in Other Theft.</p>
		c) To monitor the number of offences in those local areas which experience high levels of crime		<p>The five areas of Nottingham City that have been identified as experiencing high levels of crimes have recorded a total of 1574 crimes year-to-date. This represents a 43.0% (473 offences) increase in All Crime compared to last April and May. All five areas are recording an increase compared to last year, with these</p>

Strategic Priority Theme Three: Focus on those priority crime types and local areas that are most affected by crime and antisocial behaviour

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
				<p>ranging from +22.4% on Bulwell (+68 offences) to +68.7% on Bridge (+101 offences). The percentage increase of 43.0% recorded over the five City areas compares to an increase of 37.0% over the same period for the City overall.</p> <p>The County priority areas have recorded a total of 2,571 crimes year-to-date, which equates to a 22.2% (467 offences) increase in All Crime compared to last year. This is less than the increase of 29.6% for the County area as a whole.</p> <p>Of the nineteen priority areas on the County, seventeen are recording an increase in crime compared to last year. Netherfield & Colwick had been the area with the largest increase for the last few months but in April this changed to Stanton Hill having the largest increase and this continues into May with an increase of 24 offences creating a 160% increase due to the small numbers. Netherfield & Colwick have had 34 more crimes year-to-date which is a 45.3% increase.</p> <p>Hucknall East had the second largest increase with 81 more offences year-to-date. This equates to a 102.5% increase from 79 crimes last year to 160 crimes this year.</p>
		<p>d) To reduce the levels of rural crime compared to 2016-17 and report on:</p> <p>1.1. Rural 1.2. Urban</p>	+22.4%	<p>●</p> <p>The Force has recorded 1,859 rural crimes year-to-date, which is an increase of 340 offences (22.4%) compared to last year-to-date. The average last year was 814 rural crimes per month and so far this year the monthly average is 930. Over the same period crime in urban areas has increased by 35% (3,553 offences). This is an average of 6,849 urban crimes per month this year compared to a monthly average of 5,287 seen last year.</p> <p>The rate of offences per 1,000 population in rural areas is 8.7 compared to 15.6 in urban areas. This is higher than the same period last year which had 7.1 rural and 11.6 urban.</p> <p>Crime in rural towns and fringes has increased by 27.0% (233</p>

Strategic Priority Theme Three: Focus on those priority crime types and local areas that are most affected by crime and antisocial behaviour

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
					<p>offences) year-to-date, while crime in rural villages has increased by 10.2% (47 more offences).</p> <p>Rural areas recorded increases in Robbery offences year-to-date (+3, +75.0%) and +74 or +36.0% in Arson and Criminal Damage. Other crime types are showing increases in line with the offences that were part of the NCRS audit (VAP/Sexual/Public Order offences). The position is similar on the Urban areas due to the NCRS increases, but Possession of Weapons increased year-to-date (+42 offences, 40.0% increase) and Vehicle Offences (+355 offences, 38.4% increase).</p>
3.2	Reduction in Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents across the force	<p>A reduction in ASB incidents compared to 2016-17 and report on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Personal b) Nuisance c) Environmental 	-8.4%	●	<p>The Force has started the year with 5,841 ASB incidents recorded in April and May 2017. This compares to 6,379 incidents in the same two months in 2016 (-8.4%). Whilst this number is less than April last year, there has been an increase in ASB incidents over the last 3 months which is expected due to seasonality with trends in ASB incidents increasing in Spring and Summer.</p> <p>The City partnership area recorded a reduction in ASB, with 362 fewer incidents. This is a 12.1% reduction. The County partnership recorded a reduction by -5.2% (-176 incidents).</p> <p>Environmental ASB has a decrease of 6 incidents or -1.5%. ASB Personal and Nuisance have reductions also (-9.9% or 434 fewer incidents and -8.7% or 98 fewer incidents, respectively).</p>

Strategic Priority Theme Three: Focus on those priority crime types and local areas that are most affected by crime and antisocial behaviour

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
3.3	The detection rate (including Positive Outcomes) for Victim-Based Crimes	<p>a) An increase in the positive outcome rate for Victim-Based Crime where Threat, Harm or Risk is high e.g. serious sexual crime*.</p> <p><i>*In the absence of a recognised measure for High Threat, Harm or Risk, Nottinghamshire Police are not in a position to report on this specific target. The information provided is for all Victim-Based Crime.</i></p>	+1.7pp	●	<p>The Force has recorded 704 more positive outcomes for Victim-Based Crime year-to-date when compared to last. When looking at the positive outcome rate, (the number of positive outcomes divided by the overall number of crimes) the force is recording a positive outcome rate of 15.9% compared to 14.2% the previous year-to-date.</p> <p>It must be noted, however, that the NICHE system was introduced in February 2016 and the number of positive outcomes fell substantially due to issues with recording them on the new system. Therefore it is difficult to compare year-to-date.</p> <p>Looking at the longer term trend over the last 12 months (June 2016 to May 2017) and comparing that time range to the same one the previous year, it can be seen that the force are achieving nearly the same number of positive outcomes (last 12 months 17,472 and previous year 17,139). Due to the increase in recorded crime over the same period, the positive outcome rate, however, is lower at 17.3% compared to 20.5% the previous 12 months.</p>
		b) To monitor the proportion of Community Resolution disposals	15.5%		The Force recorded a total of 341 community resolutions in April and May, which equates to 15.5% of all Positive Outcomes over the same period.
		c) To monitor the positive outcome rate for All Crime	18.8%		The positive outcome rate for All Crime is 18.8% year-to-date compared to 16.3% for last year.

Strategic Priority Theme Four: Reduce the impact of drugs and alcohol on levels of crime and anti-social behaviour				
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
4.1	The number of Alcohol-Related Crimes	a) To monitor the number of crimes and ASB incidents which appear to be Alcohol-Related	Crime 947 (6%) ASB 746 (12.7%)	The Crime Survey for England and Wales estimates that between 13% - 15% of All Crime and ASB is Alcohol-Related. The reported number of Alcohol-Related Crimes year-to-date (according to NICL qualifiers in Niche) was 947, which equates to 6% of all recorded crime, while alcohol-related incidents account for 12.7% of all ASB incidents.
		b) To monitor the proportion of alcohol-related violent crime	562 (13.8%)	The proportion of Alcohol-Related Violence in Nottinghamshire year-to-date is 13.8%. The current level is less than half that is estimated nationally, based on findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales.
		c) To monitor the number of violent crimes which appear to be Alcohol-Related in the NTE	291 crimes	There have been 291 Night-Time Economy VAP offences flagged on Niche as being alcohol-related year-to-date, which accounts for 55.3% of all Night-Time Economy VAP. Last year the average monthly figure was 141 and so far this year the monthly figure is 146.

Strategic Priority Theme Five: Reduce the threat from organised crime					
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
5.1	The number of Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) confiscation and forfeiture orders	a) A 10% increase in the number of orders compared to 2016-17	-59pp	●	<p>The Force recorded 26 fewer Confiscation and Forfeiture Orders compared to last year-to-date; this equates to a reduction of 49%, placing the Force 59 percentage points below the 10% increase target.</p> <p>It should be noted that any decision to apply for an order is made by the Crown Prosecution Service and not the Police.</p> <p>A decision to grant an order is one for the court alone.</p> <p>An order is not granted until sentencing and in many cases there can be a gap of many months between point of arrest and an order being granted.</p>
5.2	Force Threat, Harm and Risk (THR) assessment level	To reduce the Threat, Harm and Risk assessment below the 2015-16 level			<p>Information as per the previous report. Organised Crime in Nottinghamshire: Strategic Position Statement – refreshed April 2017</p> <p>Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) continue to present a noticeable external threat to policing in Nottinghamshire through their direct and indirect involvement in a wide range of serious criminality including Drug Supply, Fraud, Serious Violence including Knife Crime and the Criminal Use of Firearms, Modern Slavery, Sexual Exploitation and Organised Acquisitive Crime. Foreign National OCGs are also becoming more evident as is Cyber enabled criminality. The criminal activities of OCGs impact upon confidence and satisfaction, community cohesion and police and partner endeavours to reduce crime and keep people safe from the risk of harm.</p> <p>In terms of the managing the threat posed by OCGs, each active group is assigned a Lead Responsible Police Officer and has a specific management plan aimed at mitigating or removing the threat. In accordance with National Intelligence Model guidelines, scrutiny and resourcing considerations are addressed via the Force’s Tasking and Coordination process, to ensure a</p>

Strategic Priority Theme Five: Reduce the threat from organised crime			
Measure	Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
			proportionate police and partner response.
5.3	Reported drug offences	To monitor the number of production and supply drug offences 101 offences	There have been a total of 101 production and supply drug offences so far this year-to-date, which is 21 fewer offences when compared to last year. The number of supply offences reduced by 9 offences, while production offences reduced by 12.
5.4	The number of Cyber Crimes	To monitor the number of Cyber Crimes in 2016-17	<p>Information as per the previous report. Next update due July 2017.</p> <p>In the first three quarters of 2016/17 (April 2016 – December 2016) the Force recorded 1,032 online crimes⁶. This equates to 1.4% of all recorded crime⁷.</p> <p>The majority of offences are harassment offences. There are also a number of offences in the Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society category which relate to the obscene publications act.</p>

⁶ Online crime is as per the Home Office definition

⁷ It is important to note that this does not include fraud offences as these are dealt with by Action Fraud.

Strategic Priority Theme Six: Prevention, early intervention and reduction in re-offending			
Measure	Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
6.1	Reoffending of offenders in the Force IOM cohort	Monitor the number and seriousness of offences committed by offenders in the IOM cohort	<p>Information is provided quarterly. Current update is to the end of March. Next update will be in the July report.</p> <p>Data from the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Team Tracking Tool reveals that 152 nominals have entered the system since January 2016. Of these, 24 (15.8%) have since exited the programme.</p> <p>The average entry score for all nominals who have entered the programme since January 2016 is 513, while the average exit score is 81. This reveals a reduction in risk score of -431 (-84% lower than the entry score).</p> <p>17 nominals have exited with a risk score of less than fifty and 4 of these have exited with a risk score of zero.</p> <p>Mid-point scores for the January to March 2016 (Quarter 4 2015/16) cohorts have now been calculated. The combined risk score for the three cohorts when they entered the IOM programme was 10,161. The mid-point scores (assessed in March 2017) for the same group of offenders is 3,635. This represents a significant 64% reduction in the risk score for these three groups over the 12 months that the groups have been on the IOM programme.</p> <p>Since 2014 IOM has adjusted its focus towards threat, risk and harm, and this can clearly be observed in the rise in average entry scores from 299 previously to 513 since January 2016. The reductions in the severity score between entry and exit, and the mid-point scores for the Quarter 4 2015/16 cohort strongly suggest that the IOM programme is successfully reducing threat, risk and harm in a cohort which is already 72% more risky than cohorts managed previously.</p>

Strategic Priority Theme Six: Prevention, early intervention and reduction in re-offending			
Measure	Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
6.2	Youth Offender re-offending rates	To monitor re-offending rates and offending levels of Youth Offenders in the Youth Justice System (YJS)	<p>Data from the Youth Offending Team (YOT) for the City show that 26.2% of youth offenders (98) within the cohort have re-offended in the last 12 months, with a re-offending rate of 0.64. Nationally, the latest data to 2011/12 shows an average re-offending rate of 35.5%.</p> <p>The 12 month picture is for the May 2015 – April 2016 cohort of 374 youth offenders (City YOT only).</p>
6.3	Community Resolutions for Youth Offenders	To monitor re-offending in Youth Offenders who have received a Community Resolution disposal	<p>Based on the date detected, in May 2017 a total of 26 positive outcomes have been issued to youth offenders who had previously received a community resolution in the 2 year period from May 2015- April 2017.</p> <p>2,051 youth offenders were dealt with by way of community resolution in the 2 year period 2015-17. This equates to a monthly reoffending rate of 1.3% for May 2017 against 2 cohorts of a total 2,051 youth offenders.</p> <p>This information is based on the offenders who were classed as 'youth offenders' (i.e. aged 17 or under) at the time that the original community resolution was given.</p>

Strategic Priority Theme Seven: Spending your money wisely					
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
7.1	Make efficiency savings	To make £12.0m saving by March 2017			<p>Latest position statement – May 2017.</p> <p>Financial savings are being monitored closely after two months of the 2017/18 financial year to ensure that they are aligning to the Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) with no immediate indications that provide cause for concern. The interactive risk profile for the MTFP is currently undergoing the testing phase and once complete will enable us to be able to monitor potential movements to funding, inflation, precept, amongst others to enhance decision making and forward planning</p>
7.2	Total number of days lost to sickness	a) 3.7% for officers (8.2 days)	5.5% (Officers)	●	<p>Information as per the previous report. Next update due July 2017.</p> <p>The latest rolling 12 month (May 2016 to April 2017) sickness data for the Force has shown that officer sickness is 5.47% against the target of 3.7%. This equates to 12.1 days lost to sickness versus the target of 8.2 days. There is an increasing trend for police officer sickness; the equivalent 12 month rolling figure from March 2016 is 4.73%.</p> <p>For the same period, staff sickness was 4.8% against the target of 3.7%. This equates to 10.6 days lost to sickness versus the target of 8.2 days. Staff sickness rates have been reducing month on month since September 2016.</p>
		b) 3.7% for staff (8.2 days)	4.8% (Staff)	●	
7.3	BME representation	Increase BME representation within the Force to reflect the BME community	4.5%	●	BME headcount percentage is at 4.39% for Police Officers and 4.62% for Police Staff. This is below the 11.2% for Nottinghamshire resident population (2011 Census).
7.4	Improve data quality and Compliance with national recording standards.	Compliance rate with national recording standard in respect of All Crime.			<p>Latest position statement for May 2017.</p> <p>The Force has advertised internally and externally for the 8 auditor posts based on a 12 month fixed term contract. The second round of advertisements closed on 2nd June – there were 9 applicants, 7 of whom will be interviewed on 22nd and 23rd June.</p> <p>The NCRS Compliance Team will be introduced in 2017, albeit with</p>

Strategic Priority Theme Seven: Spending your money wisely				
Measure	Objective / Target	Performance	Insight	
			<p>a leaner structure than first proposed. The team will be responsible for reviewing all crime related incidents, immediately after opening, to record crimes where the basic principles for doing so are met. Where there is insufficient information initially recorded to make a determination, incidents will be reviewed again for compliance if closed without a crime number. Processes will evolve and be regularly reviewed to ensure that excellent levels of NCRS compliance are consistently achieved.</p> <p>The Force are still due to be subject to a Crime Data Integrity Inspection by the HMIC at some point in the future. The HMIC visits are unannounced with forces being given three weeks' notice of their intention to arrive in force. The work already undertaken and proposed for the future puts Nottinghamshire Police in a strong position ahead of the HMIC inspection.</p>	
7.5	Manage Demand for Service with partners	Monitor the number of: a) Total Calls received at Control Room	56,990	The Force received 56,990 calls to the control room in May 2017, which is at higher than expected levels. In May, non-emergency calls reached 40,923 and this is the highest number of calls seen in any one month over the last 5 years. Non-emergency call volumes usually increase from April to May by around 7.5% but this year the increase between the two months is 16.0%.
		c) 999 calls per 100k Population	1,472	Of the calls to the control room, a total of 16,067 were 999 calls which is slightly higher than anticipated levels (average 15,700 calls anticipated in May). This equates to 1,472 999 calls per 100k population.