



# Nottinghamshire Police

## Performance & Insight Report

PCC Themes One to Seven

Year-to-date 1st April 2017 – 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018

**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 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018 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	DA 92.4%	●	<p>In response to a change in the Home Office mandated survey requirements, the force is currently reviewing the local approach to surveying victims of crime and the wider community.</p> <p>While this review is on-going, the force continues to survey victims of Domestic Abuse (mandatory) and victims of Hate Crime (non-mandatory).</p> <p>In the 12 months to January 2018, the force surveyed a total of 826 Domestic Abuse survivors. 92.4% of those surveyed were fairly, very or completely satisfied with the service they received from the police. This figure represents a similar figure compared to previous months (92.6% of 760 survivors in December, 93.3% of 698 survivors in November and 92.7% of 598 survivors in October). Whilst 92.4% of those surveyed were fairly, very or completely satisfied with the service they received, 4.4% of survivors (36 respondents) were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with the service they received.</p> <p>Performance in respect of the aspects of satisfaction remains stable for 'ease of contact', 'actions taken' and 'treatment', with overall satisfaction ratings of above 90%. Satisfaction with 'kept informed' remains lower with 79.5% of respondents for January 2018 either fairly, very or completely satisfied with the service they received and a further 8.3% of respondents neither satisfied or dissatisfied.</p> <p>Over the same period, from a total of 388 Hate Crime victims surveyed, 80.7% were satisfied with the service they received from the police. This figure represents a continued decrease in satisfaction compared to the previous four months (81.6% of 376 surveyed in December, 82.0% of 373 surveyed in November, 83.4% of 297 surveyed in October 2017 and 83.8% of 352 surveyed in September 2017) and is the lowest rate recorded for over a year. Whilst 80.7% of those surveyed were fairly, very or completely satisfied with the service they received, 6.4% of survivors (25</p>
			Hate 80.7%		

Strategic Priority Theme One: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people					
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
					<p>respondents) were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with the service they received.</p> <p>In terms of the aspects of satisfaction, 'actions taken' (81.1% satisfaction) and 'kept informed' (71.2%) are the lower rated aspects by Hate Crime victims, whereas both 'ease of contact' and 'treatment' maintain satisfaction levels of above 90%. The two aspects with the lower levels of satisfaction, 'actions taken' and 'kept informed', have larger levels of respondents neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with the service received than the other aspects. From the total number surveyed, the 'actions taken' aspect has 26 respondents (6.7%) that were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with the service received. Of those respondents that answered the kept informed question, there was 26 respondents (6.8%) that were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with the service received.</p> <p>The continuing decline in victim satisfaction for Hate Crime was discussed at the January Force Performance Board meeting and further research is being conducted by the Force hate crime manager in an effort to understand the decline in performance.</p>
1.3	Percentage of people who agree that the police and local councils are dealing with Anti-Social Behaviour and other crime issues	60% agreement by 2017/18	56.7%	●	<p><b><i>Current performance covers interviews in the year to September 2017<sup>1</sup>. Please note that this information is updated quarterly.</i></b></p> <p>The Force is 3.3 percentage points below the 60% target. Considering the trend in the long term, there appears to be a slight downward trend, however the change on the previous year's position (58.3%) is non-significant. The average for the Force's Most Similar Force group is 56.0% and Nottinghamshire is ranked in 4<sup>th</sup> place in this group of 8.</p>
1.4	Percentage reduction of people that been repeat victims within the previous	a) A reduction in the number of repeat victims <sup>2</sup> of domestic violence compared to 2016-17	+15	●	<p><b><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</i></b></p>

<sup>1</sup> 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
12 months					<p><b>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.</b></p> <p>Of a total of 1,066 Domestic Abuse victims in the month of March, 366 had been a victim of one or more previous domestic abuse incidents or crimes in the 12 months prior (April 2017 – March 2018).</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 4.3% in the month of March.</p> <p>As a proportion, 34.3% of DA victims in March were repeat victims, which is above the baseline average of 30.8%.</p>
		d) A reduction in the number of repeat victims of hate crime <sup>3</sup> compared to 2016-17	+4	●	<p><b>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 twelve months.</b></p> <p>Of a total of 185 hate crime victims in the month of March, 19 had been a victim of one or more hate crimes in the 12 months prior (April 2017 – March 2018).</p> <p>This compares to a baseline monthly average for the 2016/17 year of 15 repeat victims per month, which represents 4 more repeat hate crime victims in March compared to the baseline figure.</p> <p>As a proportion, 10.3% of hate crime victims in March were repeat victims. This figure is less than the baseline monthly average for</p>


<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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
				2016/17 (11.5%).
		e) To monitor repeat victims of ASB incidents.	256	<p>There were 256 victims of ASB in March 2018 who had reported a previous incident or incidents in the 12 months prior.</p> <p>Overall ASB incidents reported to the Police have increased in March following a period of decrease; this is in line with expected (seasonal) levels. March (2,422), February (2,110) January (2,130), December (2,409) and November (2,597).</p> <p>As a proportion, repeat ASB accounts for 10.6% of all incidents in March.</p>
		f) To monitor the number of domestic abuse non-crimes and crimes and the proportion of which are repeats	1,366 crimes and non-crimes	<p>The Force recorded 1,366 domestic abuse crimes and non-crimes in March 2018.</p> <p>This financial year (April 2017 – March 2018) the Force recorded an average of 1,366 Domestic Abuse crimes and non-crimes per month, this is 9 fewer than the average monthly number of Domestic Abuse crimes and non-crimes recorded in the previous financial year (April 2016 – March 2017), where the Force recorded an average of 1,375 crimes and non-crimes per month.</p>
			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	3,509 offences	<p>The Force has recorded 3,509 sexual offences this financial year. This equates to a 35.6% increase against the previous financial year (+921 more offences). Rape offences have seen an increase of 51.2% (+466 offences) this year, while other sexual offences increased by 27.1% (+455 offences).</p> <p>Following the National Crime Recording Standards (NCRS) audit,</p>

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

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
					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.
		b) To monitor satisfaction levels of victims of Domestic Abuse through the force victim surveys	92.4%		See measure 1.1 for details.
		c) To monitor the number of Hate Crimes and the proportion of which are repeats	157 hate crimes 54 hate incidents		<p>There have been a total of 157 hate crimes in March. Over the same time period the Force has recorded 54 hate incidents, meaning that the overall total for March stands at 211 hate crimes/incidents.</p> <p>This financial year (April 2017 to March 2018) shows an increase of +7.4% (+155 hate crimes and incidents) when compared to the last financial year.</p> <p>There had been an increasing trend in hate crimes over the summer period which has now reduced to closer to the monthly averages seen last year.</p> <p>Last year the Force had an average of 111 hate crimes and 62 Hate Incidents per month. This year the Force received an average of 132 hate crimes and 54 hate incidents per month.</p>
			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)	-33.5%		<b>Data is for calendar quarters one, two and three; January 2017 to December 2017. Next update due in May.</b>
		b) Monitor KSIs for 0-15 year olds	-55.5%		Data for quarters one, two, three and four (1 <sup>st</sup> January 2017 – 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2017) shows a 33.5% reduction (231 fewer persons) in persons Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) on Nottinghamshire's roads compared to the 2005-2009 baseline period.
					However a slight increase is apparent when comparing the current

Strategic Priority Theme One: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people					
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
					<p>year to the equivalent period of last year (+0.7% or 3 persons).</p> <p>All user groups are seeing a reduction in KSIs when compared to the baseline average.</p> <p>KSIs in the 0-15 age group have reduced by 55.5% (42 persons) compared to the 2005-2009 baseline. However a significant increase is apparent when comparing the current year to the equivalent period of last year (+26.9% or 7 persons).</p>
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	-40%	●	<p><b>Position Summary at the end of Quarter 4 2017/18.</b></p> <p>No people were presented to custody as a first place of safety in quarter four 2017. This compares to 1 person in the previous quarter and one person in the same quarter last year.</p> <p>This financial year a total of six people have been presented to custody as a first place of safety, this compares to 11 people in the last financial year. (-45.5% decrease)</p> <p>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> <p>Source: East Midlands Criminal Justice Service (EMCJS).</p>
1.8	The number of children detained in police custody overnight	A reduction in the number of children detained in police custody overnight <sup>4</sup> compared to 2015-16	105 detainees		<p><b>Position Summary at the end of Quarter 4 2017/18.</b></p> <p>This financial year a total of 105 juveniles were remanded in custody. This is a 22.1% increase when compared to the previous financial year (86 juveniles remanded in custody in the previous financial year.)</p> <p>This increase has been noted and further research is being conducted by the East Midlands Criminal Justice Service (EMCJS) in an effort to understand the increase. There is currently no</p>

<sup>4</sup> 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.





Strategic Priority Theme One: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people			
Measure	Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
			<p>documented knowledge to explain why there has been such an increase in the last financial year; the EMCJS are now reviewing dip tested individual cases to provide feedback.</p> <p>Source: East Midlands Criminal Justice Service (EMCJS).</p>
1.9	<p>Percentage of incidents responded to within the target time<sup>5</sup></p>	<p>To monitor the percentage of Grade 1 and 2 incidents attended within the recommended timescale* for</p> <p>a) Rural b) Urban</p> <p><i>*The recommended timescales for grade 1 (immediate) and grade 2 (urgent) response incidents are as follows:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Grade 1 incidents in Urban areas within 15 minutes and Rural areas within 20 minutes; and,</li> <li>▪ Grade 2 incidents within 60 minutes.</li> </ul>	<p>Grade 1 77.9%</p> <p>Grade 2 59.9%</p> <p>In terms of Grade 1 incidents, the Force attended 78.4% of Urban areas and 74.9% of Rural areas within the advised times this year, giving a total 77.9% for all Grade 1 incidents. Whilst 59.9% of Grade 2 incidents were attended within 60 minutes.</p> <p>On average, the Force attends Grade 1 incidents within the recommended times. The average attendance time for Grade 1 incidents has remained at around 14 minutes each month over the most recent 12 months.</p> <p>The average attendance time for Grade 2 incidents appears to have stabilised at 86 minutes. In the 4 months prior to January 2018, the average attendance time for Grade 2 was 89 minutes.</p> <p>The total number of incidents requiring either grade 1 or grade 2 attendance was slightly lower than the expected levels for the month of March.</p> <p>The total number of grade 1 and 2 incidents requiring attendance for the 17/18 financial year increased by approximately 4.8% (5,552 incidents) to the previous financial year. The percentage of incidents that were attended within target decreased by 2.9pp when compared to the previous financial year.</p>

Strategic Priority Theme Two: Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice process			
Measure	Objective / Target	Performance	Insight

<sup>5</sup> 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 -1.0pp	●	<p><b><i>This measure is reported quarterly. Data shown is Quarter 4 January to March 2018. Next update due in the July report.</i></b></p> <p>Quarter 4 figures provided by the East Midlands Criminal Justice Service (EMCJS) reveal that the Crown Court recorded a conviction rate of 79.4% across the region which is less than the national average of 79.8% and Nottinghamshire has the second highest rate in the East Midlands region with a rate of 78.8%.</p> <p>The Magistrates' Courts conviction rate for the region is 84% for the same period and is slightly less than the national average of 84.9%. Nottinghamshire has the highest conviction rate in the region with a rate of 85.7%.</p> <p>The use of the EMCJS FIT model to deliver improvements in the quality of files submitted by the police to the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) continues.</p> <p>There has been an increase in the number of EMCJS FIT trained staff from 5 to 30 so that more files are able to be reviewed and quality checked on first submission by the officer. This has had clear operational benefits as it has reduced remedial work required by the officer, thus speeding up the criminal justice process.</p> <p>In addition to this, EMCJS have been facilitating 'drop in' sessions with operational officers to provide feedback on file quality.</p>
			MC +0.8pp	●	
2.3	Early Guilty Plea rate for the Crown and Magistrates' Courts	An increase in the Early Guilty Plea rate compared to 2016-17.	CC -2.6pp	●	<p><b><i>This measure is reported quarterly. Data shown is Quarter 4 January to March 2018. Next update due in the July report.</i></b></p> <p>The Guilty Plea at first hearing rate recorded in the Crown Court in Quarter 4 was 36% across the region, which is below the national average of 40.5%. Nottinghamshire currently has the lowest performance within the region; the yearend stocktake undertaken by the CPS has adversely affected the figures. The position for</p>
			MC +11.2pp	●	

Strategic Priority Theme Two: Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice process					
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
		To be better than the national average	CC -9.5pp		<p>Nottinghamshire in March 2018 was 40% which was better than the national average at that point which was 39.3%.</p> <p>The Guilty Plea at first hearing rate recorded in the Magistrates' Court in Quarter 4 was 77.7% across the region, which is above the national average of 76.6%. Nottinghamshire's performance is currently the best in the region with a rate of 79%.</p>
			MC +2.4pp		

**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	+18.4%	●	<p>The last financial year has seen the Force record an +18.4% (+15,181 offences) increase in All Crime compared to the same period last year.</p> <p>Victim-Based crime has increased by 17.9% (13,061 offences) year-to-date. Other Crimes Against Society have increased by 22.3% (2,120 offences). The increase in Other Crimes Against Society is driven by a 34.9% 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 2,000 offences more each month than this time last year.</p> <p>The most recently published national data (covering performance in the 12 months to September 2017) reveals that almost all forces in England and Wales are recording increases in crime. Nottinghamshire is recording an increase above both the national and regional average.</p> <p>At present, the local performance position is comparing a period of higher recording (following the change in process described above) to a lower period prior to this change, and as a result a large percentage increase is seen. Following two months of above-forecast volumes, the forecast has been recalculated to year-end. The revised forecast position suggests that the force will end the year with a 19% increase in recorded crime.</p>
		b) A reduction in Victim-Based	+17.9%	●	The overall volume of Victim-Based crime year-to-date has

**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
		Crime compared to 2016-17		<p>increased by 13,061 offences compared to last year (+17.9%).</p> <p>Increases are apparent across most of the sub-categories within the Victim-Based crime group. Crime levels have remained consistent at approximately 7,000 crimes per month in the last 12 months which is the highest level seen in the last five years.</p> <p>Violence Against the Person (VAP) offences are responsible for a large proportion of the increase in overall Victim-Based crime. 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 an 18.0% increase (4,019 offences) in the 12 months to March 2018 when compared to last year. Performance is driven by an increase in Stalking and Harassment which has increased by 42.8% (1,636 offences) and Violence without Injury, with a 19.1% increase (+1,454 offences).</p> <p>Sexual Offences have increased by 35.6% (+921 offences) over the same period.</p> <p>In the last financial year, the force has also recorded increases in Burglary (4.3% or 342 offences), Robbery (21.9% or 195 offences), Vehicle Offences (+34.5% or 2,433 offences), Theft (+17.9% or 3,782 offences) and Criminal Damage &amp; Arson (+12.6% or 1,369 offences).</p> <p>Performance exceptions are monitored at the monthly Operational Performance Review meetings, with action to manage identified exceptions tasked from this meeting where appropriate.</p>
		c) To monitor the number of offences in those local areas which experience high		The five areas of Nottingham City that have been identified as experiencing high levels of crime have recorded a total of 9,426

**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
		levels of crime			<p>crimes this financial year. This represents a 13.3% (1,107 offences) increase in All Crime compared to last financial year.</p> <p>All five areas are recording an increase compared to last year, with these ranging from +1.7% on St Ann's (+25 offences) to +23.1% on Bridge (+282 offences). The percentage increase of 13.3% recorded over the five City areas is less than the increase of 18.1% over the same period for the City overall.</p> <p>The increase on the areas reflects the force level picture, with increases in Violence and Public Order driven by the NCRS audit activity.</p> <p>The County priority areas have recorded a total of 16,860 crimes this financial year, which equates to an 18.6% (2,642 offences) increase in All Crime compared to the last financial year. This is similar to the increase of 18.3% for the County area as a whole.</p> <p>All of the 19 county priority areas are recording an increase in crime compared to the last financial year. Hucknall East has had the largest percentage increase with 476 more crimes year-to-date which is a 77.0% increase. Stanton Hill recorded the second highest increase on the County this month with 80 more crimes, which is a 69.0% increase. These two areas have consistently been the top two priority areas with the largest percentage increase on the county for the past nine months.</p>
		d) To reduce the levels of rural crime compared to 2016-17 and report on: 1.1. Rural 1.2. Urban	+18.9%	●	<p>The Force has recorded 11,750 rural crimes this financial year, which is an increase of 1,870 offences (18.9%), compared to last financial year-to-date. This is similar to the overall All Crime performance for the force. Over the same period crime in urban areas has increased by 18.3% (13,186 additional offences).</p> <p>The average monthly volume last year was 823 rural crimes per month and so far this year the monthly average is 979.</p> <p>The rate of offences per 1,000 population in rural areas is 55.1</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>compared to 97.0 in urban areas. This is higher than the same period last year, 46.3 in rural areas and 82.0 in urban areas.</p> <p>Crime in rural towns and fringes has increased by 25.3% (+1,442 offences) this financial year, crime in rural villages has increased by 1.1% (+34 offences) and crime in rural hamlets and isolated dwellings has increased by 33.9% (+394 more offences).</p> <p>Rural areas recorded increases in Arson and Criminal Damage offences year-to-date with a 30.6% increase (+402 more offences). Other crime types are showing increases in line with the offences that were part of the NCRS audit (VAP/Sexual Offences/Public Order offences). The position is similar on the Urban areas with the crime types included in the NCRS audit showing increases.</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"> <li>a) Personal</li> <li>b) Nuisance</li> <li>c) Environmental</li> </ul>	-3.3%	●	<p>Over the last financial year, the Force has recorded 33,313 ASB incidents. This compares to 34,465 incidents in the previous financial year (a reduction of 3.3% or -1,152 incidents).</p> <p>Both the City and County partnerships recorded a reduction in ASB incidents when compared to the previous financial year. The City partnership area recorded a reduction of 4.5%, with 721 fewer incidents. The County partnership recorded a reduction of 2.4% (-431 incidents).</p> <p>All categories of ASB have reduced this financial year when compared to the previous financial year. ASB Environmental has 107 fewer incidents (-4.6%), Personal has 581 fewer incidents (-10.9%) and Nuisance has 464 fewer incidents (-1.7%).</p> <p>Up to date national data for recorded ASB is not available, however the measure of 'ASB perception' in the Crime Survey for England &amp; Wales provides an indication of local and national trends in respect of public perception of ASB. This data reveals a decreasing trend in public perception of ASB issues in their local area, both in Nottinghamshire and across England &amp; Wales forces.</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
					This suggests that the reduction in recorded ASB in Nottinghamshire is reflective of a change in the incidence of ASB across the country.
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>	-3.3pp	●	<p>The Force has recorded 589 fewer positive outcomes for Victim-Based Crime financial year-to-date when compared to last financial year-to-date (last 12 months 11,845 and previous year 12,434). 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 13.8% compared to 17.1% the previous year-to-date. This reduction in rate is largely influenced by the increase in recorded crimes over the last year.</p> <p>It is important to note that although the current outcome rate is lower than it has been in the past, performance for the volume of positive outcomes achieved has stabilised over the last 12 months. In addition, the reduction in positive outcome rate noted in Nottinghamshire is in line with the national trend, and the force continues to perform favourably in its Most Similar Forces group.</p>
		b) To monitor the proportion of Community Resolution disposals	12.6%		The Force recorded a total of 1,491 community resolutions for Victim-Based Crime in the 17/18 financial year, compared to 2,188 for the previous financial year. This equates to 12.6% of all Positive Outcomes over the same period.
		c) To monitor the positive outcome rate for All Crime	16.5%		The positive outcome rate for All Crime is 16.5% year-to-date compared to 20.0% 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	<p>Crime 6,887 (7.1%)</p> <p>ASB 3,843 (11.5%)</p>	<p>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 6,887 which equates to 7.1% of all recorded crime, while alcohol-related incidents account for 11.5% of all ASB incidents (3,843 Incidents).</p> <p>The Niche webform update went live on the 5th December, it is now compulsory for recording officers to record whether alcohol is involved or not when recording a crime. Crime volumes and ASB incidents have remained stable, however the new webform appears to be driving an increase in the proportion marked as alcohol related.</p> <p>Previously the disparity between the crime survey figure and the local figure is attributed to the poor use of alcohol markers in the crime recording system, however due to the new webform it is now likely that this disparity will start to reduce. For example data for March 2018 suggests that the proportion of Alcohol-related crime accounts for 9.3% of all recorded crime which is much closer to the 13%-15% figure.</p>
	b) To monitor the proportion of alcohol-related violent crime	3,961 (15.0%)	The proportion of Alcohol-Related Violence in Nottinghamshire year-to-date is 15.0%. 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	1,756 crimes	There have been 1,756 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 this year the average 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	-42.0pp	●	<p>The Force recorded 72 fewer Confiscation and Forfeiture Orders compared to last year-to-date; this equates to a reduction of 32.0%, placing the Force 42.0 percentage points below the 10% increase target.</p> <p><b>It should be noted that any decision to apply for an order is made by the Crown Prosecution Service, based on information and advice provided by the police.</b></p> <p><b>A decision to grant an order is one for the court alone.</b></p> <p><b>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.</b></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><b><i>Intelligence Threat Assessment of Organised Crime: Position Summary at the end of Quarter 4 2017/18.</i></b></p> <p>All mapped active Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) are recorded on the national OCGM database. The threat posed by an OCG is assessed in terms of its <b>criminal intent</b> and <b>capability</b>.</p> <p>The known threat from Organised Crime in Nottinghamshire has increased by 2.6% in the last quarter*.</p> <p><b>The increased threat in this quarter can be attributed to the identification and mapping of two new OCGs. One of these groups is a high risk foreign national OCG involved in trafficking, modern slavery and the sexual exploitation of females for the purposes of prostitution.</b></p> <p>Identifying and mitigating known and unknown organised criminality remains a considerable threat to the police. In a challenging financial climate that continues to see investigative, proactive intelligence development and analytical resources reduced, this threat is exacerbated by the emergence of increasingly complex and/or international OCGs involved in human</p>

Strategic Priority Theme Five: Reduce the threat from organised crime				
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
				<p>trafficking &amp; modern slavery (HTMS), cyber enabled fraud, child sexual exploitation &amp; abuse (CSEA), etc. The majority of Nottinghamshire OCGs continue to be involved in drug supply and serious violence.</p> <p>* This measure is based upon the last 12 months data compared with the preceding 12 month period up to the end of the previous quarter. (The Organised Crime threat measure is derived from the combined monthly Intent and Capability scores for all mapped active OCGs in Nottinghamshire). Note: Due to a national embargo on the archiving of OCGs that remained in place until January 2016, data prior to April 2016 has been deemed unsuitable for use with this threat measure.</p>
5.3	Reported drug offences	To monitor the number of production and supply drug offences	679 offences	There have been a total of 679 production and supply drug offences so far this year-to-date, which represents a decrease of 9 offences when compared to last year. The number of supply offences has decreased by 4 offence, while production offences reduced by 13.
5.4	The number of Cyber Crimes	To monitor the number of Cyber Crimes in 2016-17		<p><b><i>This measure is reported quarterly. Data shown is Quarter 4 January to March 2018. Next update due in the July report.</i></b></p> <p>In the final quarter of 2017/18 the Force recorded 862 online crimes<sup>6</sup>. This equates to 3.6%% of all recorded crime<sup>7</sup>.</p> <p>The majority of offences (52.4% or 452 offences) are harassment/malicious communication offences, with 380 of these offences occurring via social media. There are also a number of offences in the Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society category which relate to the obscene publications act.</p> <p>In total, of the 862 online crimes recorded in the second quarter,</p>

<sup>6</sup> Online crime is as per the Home Office definition

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

Strategic Priority Theme Five: Reduce the threat from organised crime			
Measure	Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
			75.5% (651 offences) involved social media.

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><b><i>This measure is reported quarterly. Data shown is Quarter 4 January to March 2018. Next update due in the July report.</i></b></p> <p>Data from the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Team Tracking Tool reveals that 315 nominals have entered the system since January 2016. Of these, 83 (25.2%) have since exited the programme.</p> <p>The average entry score for all nominals who have entered the programme since January 2016 is 363.4, while the average exit score is 82.5. This reveals a reduction in risk score of -281.0 (-77.3% lower than the entry score).</p> <p>59 nominals have exited with a risk score of less than fifty and 11 of these have exited with a risk score of zero.</p> <p>In October 2017, the force commenced with a domestic abuse cohort. To date 71 nominals have been entered in to this cohort with an average entry score of 239, and an average PPIT score of 10.6<sup>8</sup>. Since October, 22 of these nominals have exited the domestic abuse cohort. The average PPIT entry score for these nominals was 9 and the average PPIT score on exiting the domestic abuse cohort was 5.2, which equates to a reduction of 42%.</p>

<sup>8</sup> PPIT (Priority Perpetrator Identification Tool) is a nationally recognised approach to identify serial perpetrators of domestic abuse based on a number of criteria. Scores range between 0 and 22. A serial perpetrator will have multiple victims, rather than a repeat perpetrator where offences are committed against the same victim.

**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><b>Data shown is March 2016 – February 2016. Next update due in the May report.</b></p> <p>Data from the Youth Offending Team (YOT) for the City shows that 27.2% of youth offenders (88) within the cohort have re-offended in the last 12 months.</p> <p>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 March 2016 – Feb 2011 cohort of 324 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	145	<p>Based on the date detected, in March 2018 a total of 145 positive outcomes have been issued to youth offenders who had previously received a community resolution in the 2 year period from April 2016- March 2018.</p> <p>2,066 youth offenders were dealt with by way of community resolution in the 2 year period 2016-18. This equates to a monthly reoffending rate of 7.0% for March 2018 against 2 cohorts of a total 2,066 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 £5.5m saving by March 2018			<p><b>Latest position statement – March 2018.</b></p> <p>Currently we are in the midst of the year end close down and do not anticipate any deviation from the expected contribution back to the OPCC MTFP reserve. This is in line with what has been forecasted and agreed meaning we are on course to meet our financial objectives for 2017/18 whilst maintaining the levels of planned recruitment throughout the organisation, putting us in a solid position to continue this forward for future years. The Medium Term Financial Plan incorporates the information received about the funding settlement and from the latest Police and Crime Panel whilst closely liaising with the OPCC to ensure we have a robust and strategic view that enables Nottinghamshire Police to deliver the most effective service it can.</p>
7.2	Total number of days lost to sickness	a) 3.7% for officers (8.2 days)	4.9% (Officers)	●	<p><b>Data is to the end of March 2018.</b></p> <p>The latest rolling 12 month (April 2017 to March 2018) sickness data for the Force reveals that officer sickness is 4.9% against the target of 3.7%. This equates to 10.9 days lost to sickness versus the target of 8.2 days.</p> <p>For the same period, staff sickness was 4.6% against the target of 3.7%. This equates to 10.1 days lost to sickness versus the target of 8.2 days. Staff sickness rates have started to increase following a period of decrease over the last few months with January being very high compared to previous months.</p>
		b) 3.7% for staff (8.2 days)	4.6% (Staff)	●	
7.3	BME representation	Increase BME representation within the Force to reflect the BME community	5.2%	●	<p>March data shows that BME headcount (excluding those officers and staff seconded out of force) is at 4.6% for Police Officers, 5.2% for Police Staff and 10.9% for Police Specials. This is below the 11.2% for Nottinghamshire resident population (2011 Census).</p>
7.4	Improve data quality and Compliance with national recording standards.	Compliance rate with national recording standard in respect of All Crime.			<p><b>This measure is reported quarterly. Data shown is Quarter 4 April to March 2018.</b></p>

Strategic Priority Theme Seven: Spending your money wisely			
Measure	Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
			<p>The HMICFRS will be conducting an inspection of the force's crime data integrity commencing on 30th April 2018. Nine HMIC auditors together with an independent Force Crime Registrar peer reviewer will conduct an initial audit of approximately 2100 incidents which will include listening to all respective call recordings. The sample is made up of 765 VAP related incidents, including Domestic Incidents, 50 Rape incidents, 444 Sexual Offences incidents and 837 Other crime related incident types (Burglary, Robbery, Damage, Theft and so on.) Dip testing of directly reported (i.e. other than via the contact centre) Adult and Child protection reports, Modern Slavery, N100 reported incident of rape / Attempt rape will also take place in addition to cancellation/transfers of Rape, Sexual Offences, VAP and Robberies. The audit part of the inspection should be completed by Friday 11th May 2018, depending on what the auditors find. Audits have gone into a third week in a number of other force areas. A two week reconciliation of audit results will then follow with field testing commencing on 28th May 2018. The field work is anticipated to last 4 – 5 days.</p> <p>The latest NCRS Compliance audit conducted by the Force Crime Registrar (FCR) revealed an overall compliance level of 93.8%. Overall compliance for the year to date is at 95.3%. It must be noted, however, that due to capacity issues the sample sizes are not statistically significant and therefore confidence levels in the results cannot be measured. Nevertheless the audits being conducted are sufficient to identify general areas of non-compliance and risk. Furthermore the audit does not include listening to calls – incidents are assessed based on the information recorded by call handlers. This is therefore a potential area of attrition i.e. not all relevant details from an NCRS perspective are transposed into the incident log, which is something the HMIC have discovered in a number of their force inspections conducted to date.</p> <p>Recruitment into the NCRS Compliance Team has now been</p>

Strategic Priority Theme Seven: Spending your money wisely			
Measure	Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
			completed. As part of the force restructure the team are now part of Contact Management. The team will be working alongside the CRIM, going fully live with real time incident reviewing and criming very soon.
7.5	Manage Demand for Service with partners	Monitor the number of: a) Total Calls received at Control Room	49,277  The Force received 49,227 calls to the control room in March 2018. Performance year for the 17/18 financial year suggests an increase in the total number of calls to the control room of approximately 1.7% (+10,577 calls).
		b) 999 calls per 100k Population	1,292  Of the calls to the control room, a total of 14,098 were 999 calls which is approximately 500 calls below the anticipated level (average 14,562 calls anticipated in March). This equates to 1,292 calls per 100k population.  The total number of 999 calls for this financial year has decreased by approximately 1.6% (-2,904 fewer calls) when compared to the previous financial year.