



NOTTINGHAMSHIRE  
**POLICE**  
PROUD TO SERVE

# **Corporate Services**

## **Performance & Insight Report**

**Theme 1 - 6**

**Performance to April 2013**

## Strategic Priority Theme 1

Strategic Priority Theme 1: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people												
Page	Performance Indicator	Target Profile	2013-14 Performance Comparators									
			Trend	Target	Most Similar Group (MSG) Average	National Average	Long Term Health Check	Trend	Target (This Month)	Most Similar Group (MSG) Average	National Average	Short Term Health Check
			Long Term - 12 Months to Feb 2013*					Short Term - 3 Months to Feb 2013*				
<b>Strategic Priority Theme 1 - Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people</b>												
5	Percentage of victims of crime satisfied with the service they have received from the Police	90% completely, very or fairly satisfied by 2013-2014	◀▶	●	average	above	Concern	◀▶	●			
9	Percentage of people who agree that the Police and Council are dealing with local anti-social behaviour and other crime issues	60% agree by 2015-2016	◀▶	●	below	below	Risk					
N/A	% of victims and witnesses satisfied with the services provided in Court.	90% satisfied with service received. • 85% feel confident to give evidence in court. • Improved satisfaction levels compared to 2012-13.	Awaiting data from Partners									
N/A	% reduction of people that have been repeat victims within the previous 12 months. • Domestic Violence • Hate Crime • Antisocial Behaviour	Reduce the number of repeat victims of: by 5% year on year compared to 2012-13.	Data unavailable this month									

Policing Plan Objective - Expect everyone who works for Nottinghamshire Police consistently to demonstrate our PROUD values												
14	Average time to locally resolve allegations about the conduct of employees arising from public complaints will reduce to 35 days by 2015	Average of 53 days to locally resolve allegations by 2012-2013			below	below	Risk					Good
19	Average time to locally investigate allegations about the conduct of employees arising from public complaints will reduce to 120 days by 2015	Average of 150 days to locally investigate allegations by 2013-2014			below	below	Risk					Risk

Indicators highlighted in tan in the above table are the 2013-2018 Police and Crime Plan and Policing Plan targets and those highlighted in blue are from the 2013-2018 Policing Plan

**Risks:**

- Percentage of people who agree that the Police and Council are dealing with local anti-social behaviour and other crime issues
- Average time to locally resolve allegations about the conduct of employees arising from public complaints will reduce to 35 days by 2015
- Average time to locally investigate allegations about the conduct of employees arising from public complaints will reduce to 120 days by 2015

**Concerns:**

Percentage of victims of crime satisfied with the service they have received from the Police

*\* Data periods for performance indicators vary – see Appendix A for more details*

**Note:**

The actions identified in relation to each indicator throughout this report are tracked and monitored through either the Citizen Focus Board or Standards and Conduct meeting action plans and tasked through the appropriate leads.

Summary Performance Reporting in line with the Police Priorities set for 2013-14

Nottinghamshire Police Performance has been assessed according to the criteria shown in the key below:

KEY to Performance Comparators		
Trend Assessment	Performance Against Target	Compared to Most Similar Group <sup>1</sup> (MSG) / National Average
▲ Improving	● Significantly above Target >5% difference	Above Significantly Better
△ Possibly Improving	● Above Target	Average Similar to MSG
◀▶ Stable	● Below Target	Below Significantly Worse
▽ Possibly Deteriorating	● Significantly below Target >5% difference	
▼ Deteriorating		

The Health Check Measure

The assessment for each of the Performance Comparators is combined to create an overall judgment of performance (the Health Check Measure) for each indicator. This will be calculated for both long and short-term performance, giving a long-term health check and a short-term health check. There are 4 bands to the Health Check Measure, these are as follows:

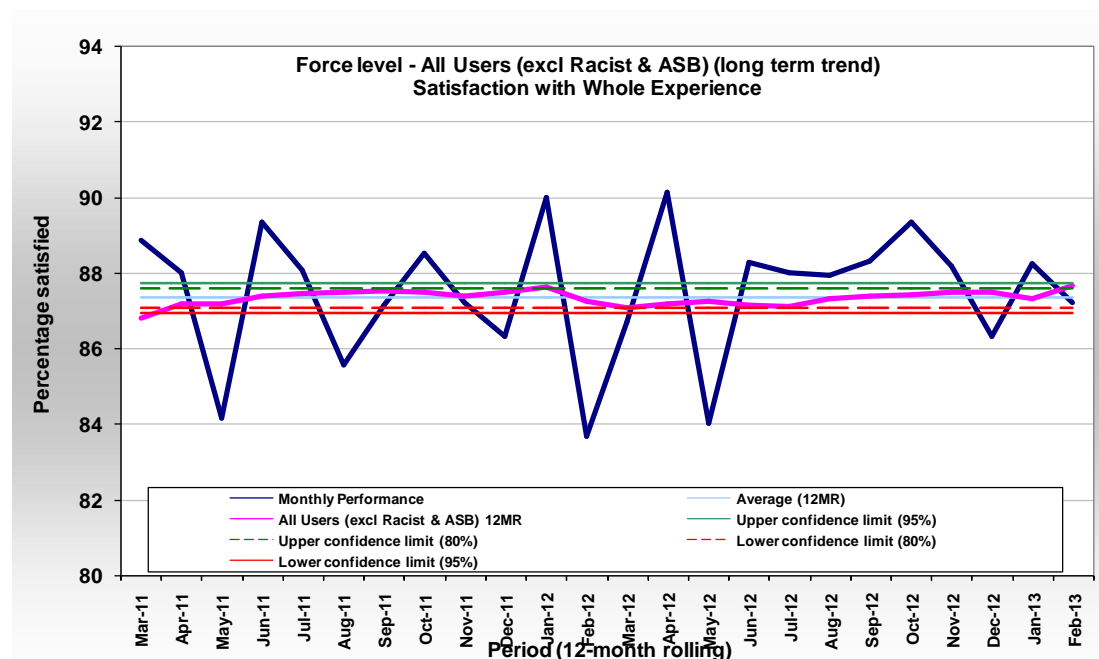
- Band 1 (Excellent)** Performance is extremely good, with trend improving, performance both significantly above target and significantly better than peers.
- Band 2 (Good)** Performance is good, with trend improving or stable, performance above target and similar to peers.
- Band 3 (Concern)** Performance is of concern, with trend stable or deteriorating, performance below target and similar or worse than peers.
- Band 4 (Risk)** Performance is exceptionally poor, with trend stable or deteriorating, performance significantly below target and significantly below peers.

The long-term health check measure will be used to determine the Force's performance against the Police and Crime Plan targets. Those indicators that are assessed as being in the 'Risk' or 'Concern' bands *on the long-term health check* will be highlighted at the beginning of the report. All Indicators will be subject to further scrutiny and analysis in the main body of the report.

<sup>1</sup> The Most Similar Group consists of Nottinghamshire, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Northumbria, Northamptonshire, Staffordshire, South Wales and South Yorkshire.

## Priority 3 Performance – To Earn Your Trust and Confidence

<b>Strategic Priority</b>	<i>Theme 1 - Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people</i>
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Percentage of victims of crime satisfied with the service they have received from the Police</b>
<b>Target</b>	<i>90% completely, very or fairly satisfied with the service they have received (to be in the top five forces nationally)</i>



Long Term Performance (12 months)			
Trend (12m to Feb)	Target (12m to Feb)	MSG Average	National Average
◀▶	●	average	above

Health Check
Concern

Source: Users completely, very or fairly satisfied with whole experience for incidents reported in the 12 months to February 2013 versus 12 months to February 2012.

**12-months-to-date performance:** 87.7% for incidents reported in the 12 months to the end of January 2013  
**Target performance:** Currently 2.3 percentage points below target  
**National ranking:** 10<sup>th</sup> (out of 43) and above the national average of 84.4%<sup>2</sup>, a year ago the force was placed 7<sup>th</sup>  
**MSG ranking:** 2<sup>nd</sup> (out of 8) and in line with the MSG average of 86.6%

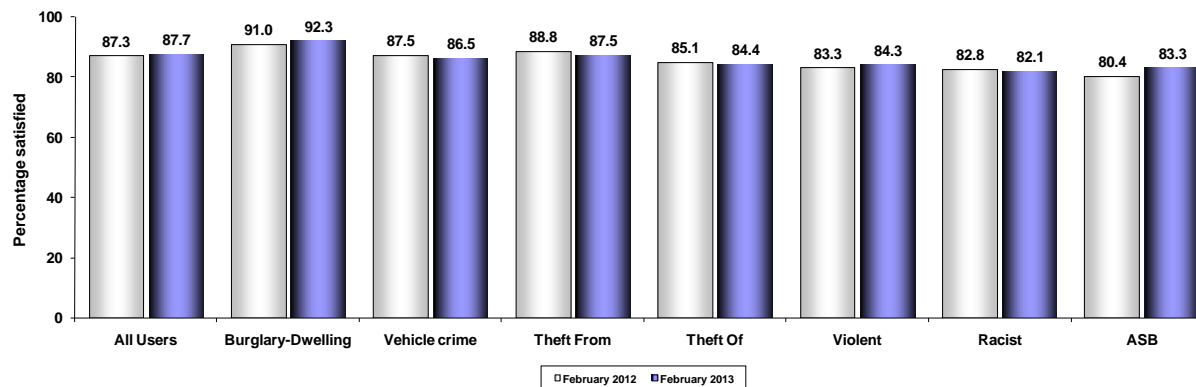
<sup>2</sup> Source: HMIC Crime and Policing Comparator for Quality of Service, interviews conducted in the 12 months to December 2012.

## Insight

Progress remains steady over the last year with relatively strong performance in each of the previous nine months, as can be observed in the chart on the preceding page<sup>3</sup>. The Force is within three percentage points of achieving the target profile for the 'All Users' group and has exceeded the target if one considers dwelling burglary. Theft from vehicle crime satisfaction continues to be the main dampening influence.

Nottinghamshire Police remains within the top ten forces when looking at the national position for overall satisfaction. The Force has also maintained second place within the MSG and now requires a 4.5-percentage point improvement to match the highest ranked force (Northumbria) in the MSG<sup>4</sup>.

A gap has appeared between the two divisions with the County evidencing possible improvement (City 86.2%, County 88.9%). With the exception of City Central (85.9%), City South (85.3%) and South Nottinghamshire (90.3%), command areas are in line with the overall Force satisfaction rate. Vehicle crime satisfaction, particularly theft from vehicle crime, is a key differentiating factor with City South suffering a real fall year-on-year. South Nottinghamshire has enjoyed a five percentage-point improvement for dwelling burglary satisfaction.



At force level, satisfaction levels for the 'All Users' group and other constituent surveyed crime types are stable compared with the previous year. There is an indication that the decline in theft from vehicle crime satisfaction may have been stemmed although this remains a performance risk<sup>5</sup> at this time.

The City has seen negative movement for theft from vehicle crime satisfaction over the last year (84.4%) and the rate remains significantly lower than that in the County (89.7%). As highlighted above City South has

experienced a drop in satisfaction for theft from vehicle crime, as well as evidence of possible deterioration in theft of vehicle crime satisfaction. Earlier analysis<sup>6</sup> however identified there are few apparent statistical differences between the two divisions in terms of perceived service for theft from vehicle crime. Offering advice (including crime prevention) and referring people to victim support stand out whilst variations relating to attendance/response could be due to the phased transition to the new attendance policy<sup>7</sup>.

<sup>3</sup> The percentage of victims who are satisfied with the service they receive is measured through ongoing User Satisfaction Surveys conducted by Nottinghamshire Police, and is calculated as the weighted average of the percentage of users completely, very or fairly satisfied with whole experience (overall service) for each of dwelling burglary, vehicle crime (theft from vehicle and theft of vehicle), and violent crime. It should also be noted that, following Home Office guidance, the Force will now return only fully completed surveys. This takes effect for survey interviews conducted from April 2012 onwards (incidents reported in February 2012). Data previously reported for incidents reported in the 12 months to February 2012 and March 2012 has been revised accordingly.

<sup>4</sup> The next quarter covers interviews in the 12-months to March 2013.

<sup>5</sup> This has been highlighted in the Priority 3 Performance & Insight Reports, covering Performance to May 2012 through to Performance to March 2013.

<sup>6</sup> Analysis of user satisfaction surveys for victims of theft from vehicle crime reported to the end of November 2012.

<sup>7</sup> The latest 12-month rolling satisfaction data will reflect that the County has been operating the new attendance policy for more than 12 months whereas satisfaction data for the City will account for almost 12 months of operation.

Satisfaction with keeping victims informed of progress for the 'All Users' group now stands at 80.9%, an improvement of two percentage points on the same period last year, reflecting strong performance around violent crime. There remains a gap between the City (78.3%) and County (83.0%), with this being particularly notable for dwelling burglary and vehicle crime.

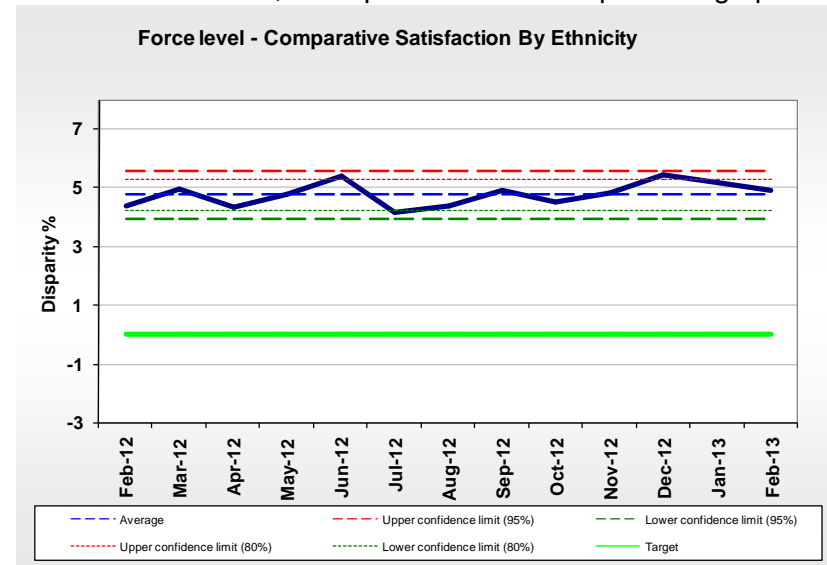
The disparity in comparative satisfaction between minority ethnic (BME) and white users<sup>8</sup> is broadly stable at 4.9 percentage points when compared with the same time last year when the gap was 4.4 percentage points (chart opposite). The gap has fluctuated between 5.4 and 4.1 percentage points over the last year. Satisfaction for both BME and white users has been relatively stable over this period with the main differences being seen in dwelling burglary and vehicle crime.

Positively there is no significant gap in the comparative satisfaction measure for all other service aspects, namely: ease of contact; police actions; keeping victims informed of progress and treatment.

Whereas there is no real difference between users in the County, the City BCU poses an organisational risk due to the large proportion of BME communities who reside within the conurbation and the lower levels of reported satisfaction. Examination of data indicates that theft of vehicle crime in the City is currently the major influence behind the force wide satisfaction gap while there are also differences in dwelling burglary and violent crime.

Satisfaction for anti-social behaviour (ASB) incidents, which is excluded from the 'All Users' group, is now 83.3%<sup>9</sup> for the 12 months to the end of February 2013, supported by good progress on both divisions. All service aspects have enjoyed uplift over the last year, which is possibly a reflection of the sustained focus on ASB through Citizen Focus and the Neighbourhood Policing Boards.

Satisfaction for victims of racist incidents, which similarly does not contribute towards the 'All Users' measure, remains broadly stable over the year at 82.1%. The gap in satisfaction with whole experience between the City (81.7%) and the County (82.5%) is not statistically significant.



## Actions

<sup>8</sup> The measure is the disparity in satisfaction between white users and minority ethnic users (BME), where satisfaction for each group is calculated as the weighted average of the percentage of users completely, very or fairly satisfied with whole experience (overall service) for each of dwelling burglary, vehicle crime (theft from vehicle and theft of vehicle), violent crime and racist incidents. For the 2011-12 survey year the RTC survey is no longer a statutory requirement and is therefore not included in this measure.

<sup>9</sup> The percentage of victims of ASB incidents who are satisfied with the service they receive is measured through ongoing User Satisfaction Surveys conducted by Nottinghamshire Police, and is calculated as the percentage of users completely, very or fairly satisfied with whole experience (overall service) for victims of ASB incidents. As a result of resource availability between 50 and 100 ASB surveys per month are currently completed against a target of 100 surveys per month. It should be noted that ASB surveys are not a Home Office statutory requirement and therefore there is no comparative peer force data.

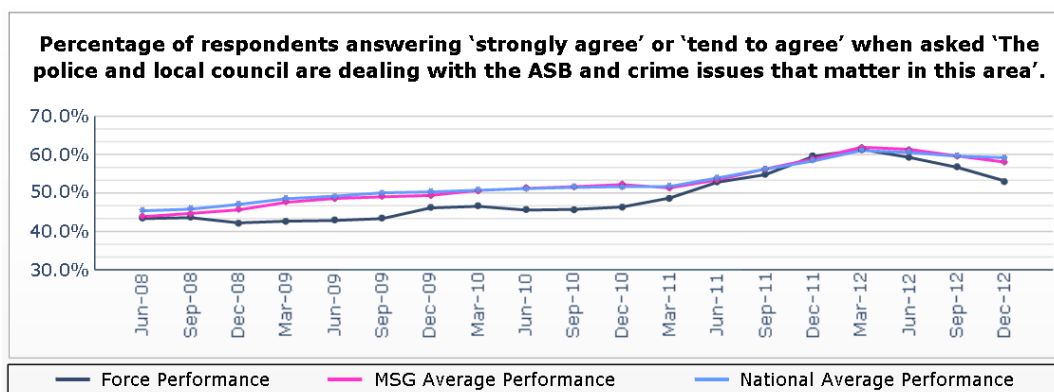
Location	Current Actions
Force-wide	The importance of keeping people informed of progress is discussed at Citizen Focus Board meetings with particular stress on performance at Neighbourhood Policing Area level. The key influencing factors for satisfaction with this aspect of service continue to be emphasised.
Force-wide	Victims of crime are sharing their personal experiences with all Inspectors in the Force in a series of briefings to further improve customer satisfaction. The initial 'Valuing Victims' briefings being delivered between April and July will be cascaded down to all officers in the force. The briefings involve guest speakers from Victim Support and information about changes to working practices and the use of Management Information.
Force-wide	A system to monitor team and individual officer performance and provide feedback from victims of crime in relation to satisfaction with actions, follow-up and treatment has been developed. This is now in place across the Force.
Force-wide	A decision has been taken by the Chief Officer Team to implement TrackMyCrime in early 2013. This is a secure crime tracking portal for members of the public that will enable officers to provide victims with real time updates at any time, and also allow victims to provide additional information about their crime. It should be noted that TrackMyCrime does not replace existing methods of communication but is an additional option.
Force-wide	Changes to CRMS are planned <sup>10</sup> to further embed good practice, allowing officers to record information such as: who needs to be updated; date and time of update; method of contact; email reminder facility; and details of update.
Force-wide	A Task and Finish group, established in City South, recommended an action plan to improve the satisfaction of victims of Hate Crime through delivery of an enhanced level of service. The implementation of the plan, which commenced from April 2012, provides individual support, a 'wrap around' service with 'after care' agreed with the victim. Good practice has been extended.
County	<p>A Task and Finish group led by the County Superintendent for Crime, has been established to develop a plan to address the reduction in vehicle crime satisfaction.</p> <p>In addition to this, a scheme to improve the response to Grade 3 incidents of theft, criminal damage and anti-social behaviour<sup>11</sup> is being piloted in the County. The new scheduled appointment service aims to increase levels of satisfaction as one of the objectives. Proposals include an appointment slot for all Grade 3 incidents that require an interaction with a member of the public. A phased implementation, which commenced in March, sees the introduction of the proposed service that utilises both station based appointments and managed incident car appointments.</p>

<sup>10</sup> Nottinghamshire has prioritised this work behind other required changes and therefore there is no confirmed delivery schedule available from the supplier.

<sup>11</sup> Grade 3 incidents are classed as non-emergency or non-urgent calls that require attendance.



<b>Strategic Priority</b>	<i>Theme 1 - Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people</i>
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Percentage of people who agree that the Police and Council are dealing with local anti-social behaviour and other crime issues</b>
<b>Target</b>	60% agree by 2015-16



Long Term Performance (12 months)			
Trend (12m to Dec)	Target (12m to Dec)	MSG Average	National Average
◀▶	●	below	below
Health Check			
<b>Risk</b>			

Source: Crime Survey for England and Wales, perceptions of local police, interviews in the 12 months ending December 2012, published by the Office for National Statistics.

**12-months-to-date performance:** 53.1% agreement (12 months of interviews to the end of December 2012)  
**Target performance:** Currently **6.9 percentage points** below the 2015-16 target  
**National ranking:** 36<sup>th</sup> (out of 42) and below the national average of 59.7%  
**MSG ranking:** 7<sup>th</sup> (out of 8) and below the MSG average of 58.1%

### Insight

Nottinghamshire Police is below target following further deterioration in agreement levels since the previous quarterly results. Public confidence continues to be measured through the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW), which undertakes face to face interviews with members of the public in Nottinghamshire on an ongoing basis<sup>12</sup>.

There has been no statistically significant change for Nottinghamshire when compared with the same time last year. Nottinghamshire was 59.6% for interviews in the 12 months to the end of December 2011.

<sup>12</sup> Source: Crime Survey for England and Wales, perceptions of local police, interviews conducted in the 12 months to December 2012 compared with interviews conducted in the 12 months to December 2011. The CSEW notes that caution should be used in interpreting changes in these figures as a possible order effect may have affected these estimates in 2011/12.

While both national and MSG averages have seen no positive movement in the last quarter Nottinghamshire Police has lost further ground on peers with a statistically significant disparity to the England and Wales average. In the previous quarter the Nottinghamshire result was 56.7% for the 12 months to the end of September 2012 compared with a national average of 59.6%. Northumbria and Leicestershire are the top two forces in Nottinghamshire's MSG. A 3.8-percentage point improvement is required to match the next highest ranked force (South Wales) during the next quarter<sup>13</sup>.

The CSEW questions regarding high levels of perceived ASB are no longer available by police force area, but nationally 14% of respondents perceived there to be a high level of ASB in their local area in the year ending December 2012, no overall change compared with the previous year. The CSEW highlights that longer term trends indicate a decrease in the perceived level of ASB for several indicators including: teenagers hanging around on the streets; people being drunk or rowdy in public places; vandalism and graffiti; and abandoned or burned-out cars. The reduction in the latter indicator has been the main driver behind the overall reduction in the composite CSEW measure over time.

New questions about respondents' actual experiences of ASB in their local area were added to the 2011/12 CSEW questionnaire. The questions ask whether the respondent has personally experienced or witnessed ASB in their local area, and if so, what types. Nationally 29% of respondents indicated that they had personally experienced or witnessed one of the ASB problems asked about in their local area in the previous year (data is not available by police force area).

The CSEW notes that the figures suggest a disparity between perceptions of ASB and actual experience of such incidents, but that it is difficult to compare the two measures since the list of ASB categories used in the experience based questions on ASB is more expansive than those asked of respondents in relation to their perceptions. In addition, it is likely someone can experience an ASB incident without necessarily believing that it is part of a problem in their local area, if, for example, it was a one-off or isolated occurrence.

Other CSEW 'confidence' measures have experienced negative movement in the last quarter however no measures have seen any statistically significant changes over the last year.

It should be noted that the latest CSEW results may include some positive or negative influence as a result of the 'Coppers' television documentary broadcast during January and February 2012. It is expected that any influence from the local and national public disorder in August 2011, and the high-profile coverage of the IPCC report into the circumstances surrounding the death of Casey Brittle that was published in September 2011, will be negligible given that the latest data covers the 12-month period from January to December 2012.

A key finding of the Respect for Nottingham 2012 Survey<sup>14</sup>, conducted on behalf of the Nottingham Crime and Drugs Partnership, is that only 9% of the population (of the City of Nottingham) have a high perception of Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB). This was the same proportion in 2011. There are again some significant differences between ward areas with this measure, reaching as high as 24% in Arboretum and as low as 2%

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<sup>13</sup> The next quarter covers interviews in the 12-months to March 2013, for which publication is expected after 25 July 2013.

<sup>14</sup> Source: Respect for Nottingham Survey 2012, Final Report March 2013. The report contains a summary of the findings from the Respect for Nottingham survey commissioned by the Nottingham Crime and Drugs Partnership and conducted by Information by Design in 2012. The survey is conducted through face-to-face interviews with a random sample of 2,015 City residents designed to be representative of all wards and deprivation levels. It is a repeat of the 2011 survey and was again undertaken to explore the views and opinions of local residents about their local area and the city centre in relation to aspects of anti-social behaviour (ASB), crime and community safety and the strategic partnership between the Police and Council. The high perception of ASB is derived from a composite score based on responses to the questions about the seven anti-social behaviours similar to that previously measured under National Indicator 17: Noisy neighbours or loud parties; Intimidation as a result of groups/ gangs of young people hanging around on the street; Rubbish or litter lying around; Vandalism / criminal damage; People using or dealing drugs; People being drunk or rowdy in public places; and Abandoned or burnt out cars

in Leen Valley and Sherwood, although results at ward level need to be viewed with some caution as sample sizes are only approximately 100. Those in the more deprived quintiles in terms of IMD<sup>15</sup>, younger residents generally and residents from Asian groups have higher perceptions of ASB.

A new composite score for perceptions of ASB was calculated for the 2011 Respect survey using all sixteen categories of ASB included in questions on local neighbourhood ASB problems. This was designed to be a benchmark for future Respect surveys. Overall, the change in the composite score between 2011 and 2012 suggests a fall in general perceptions of ASB problems for Nottingham residents. The change is statistically significant in five City wards, and in most categories the perception of ASB has reduced between the two years. For example, the proportion of respondents thinking that 'Vandalism / Criminal Damage' was a fairly or very big problem has dropped from 23% to 18%.

Overall, 11.5% of respondents had been personally targeted by some form of anti-social behaviour in the last six months, and of those residents who did report the ASB, around nine in every ten reported the incident to the police. However less than half of these people were very or fairly satisfied with the response they received from the police – a reduction on the 2011 result. This appears to contrast with the Force's user satisfaction surveys which indicate a positive trajectory over the last year for victims of ASB incidents in both the City and the County. It does however concur with more recent short-term performance trends that indicate ASB satisfaction is stabilising.

In contrast to some of the positive changes seen over the last year the Respect for Nottingham 2012 Survey highlights some areas of concern. Of these, there has been a fall in the proportion of City respondents who agree that 'the Police and Local Council are dealing with the ASB and crime issues that matter in this area' - from 63% to 57%. Further analysis suggests that residents who do not agree with this statement are more likely to see 'gangs' and 'drugs' as issues locally.

Where ASB victims in Nottinghamshire are surveyed in relation to satisfaction with the service they have received from the police they are similarly asked '...it is the responsibility of the police and local council working in partnership to deal with anti-social behaviour and crime in your area. Please say how much you agree or disagree...'. The latest satisfaction data shows that 63%<sup>16</sup> agree. This represents a statistically significant uplift from 56% a year ago with a stable long-term trend. While this measure of confidence for ASB victims is not directly comparable with either the CSEW or Respect figures it does provide encouraging local context - over the last year the City division experienced real improvement while the County division also saw positive movement.

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<sup>15</sup> IMD represents Indices of Multiple Deprivation. A quintile represents one-fifth or 20% of the population.

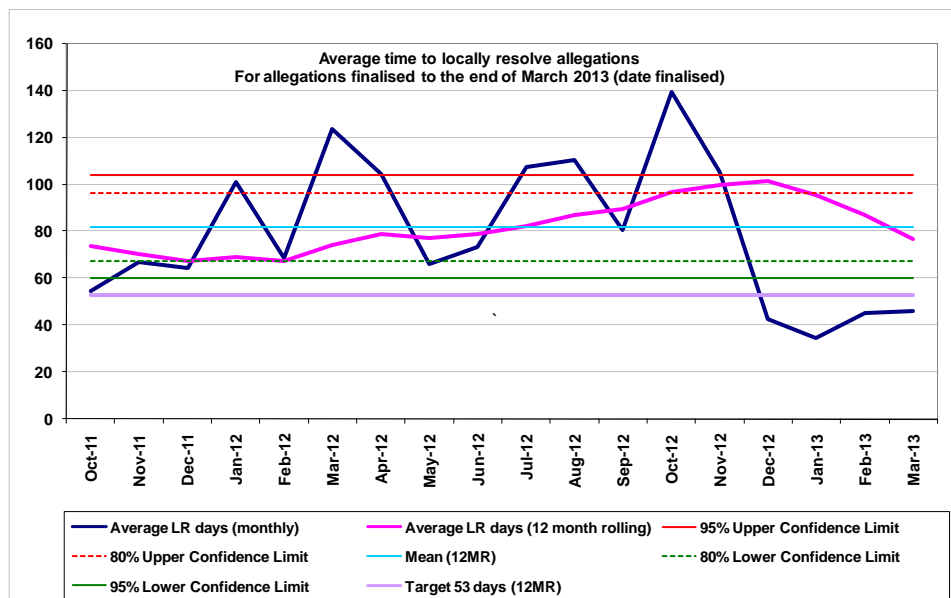
<sup>16</sup> User Satisfaction Surveys conducted by Nottinghamshire Police for victims of ASB incidents. The question was introduced into survey interviews from June 2010 (April 2010 incidents) and replicates the question wording used in the Crime Survey for England and Wales. It should be noted that the survey results are not directly comparable as the CSEW. Respect for Nottingham and User Satisfaction Surveys cover differing time periods and use different survey methodologies, sampling frames, context of survey and question ordering etc. The latest satisfaction data covers incidents reported in the 12 months to the end of February 2013 with a response base of 901 victims, and is compared with incidents reported in the 12 months to the end of February 2012. It should be noted that ASB surveys are not a Home Office statutory requirement and therefore there is no comparative peer force data.

## Actions

Location	Current Actions
Force-wide	<p>A Public Engagement Strategy 2013-2018 has been developed within the strategic framework set by both the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) and the Force to deliver increased and more meaningful public engagement activity throughout Nottingham and Nottinghamshire. The aims of the strategy are to contribute positively to the Force's and PCC's policing priorities, and enhance the public's perception of Nottinghamshire Police by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing opportunities for all sections of the public to engage with, influence and find out more about policing in Nottingham and Nottinghamshire; and</li> <li>• Encouraging the public and all key stakeholders, including partners, to work increasingly collaboratively with the force and contribute positively to its priorities.</li> </ul> <p>In delivering the strategy, and the specific tactical plans that support it, a range of direct and indirect, one and two-way communications channels are available for use. These include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Face to face, including events;</li> <li>• Telephony;</li> <li>• Email and letter;</li> <li>• Posters, leaflets, flyers;</li> <li>• Traditional media (print, broadcast and online);</li> <li>• Social and digital including websites, Twitter, Facebook, YouTube;</li> <li>• Marketing materials (including merchandising); and</li> <li>• Surveys (face to face, telephone and online)</li> </ul>
Force-wide	<p>The Force has reviewed Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) strategies to establish good practice which may assist in further improving Neighbourhood Policing and ASB performance. New ASB and Neighbourhood Policing strategy documents have been agreed and are now available on the Intranet. Nottinghamshire Police has also commenced a project to evaluate Case Management systems that can be accessed by both police and partner agencies to allow a full partnership approach to the management of ASB vulnerable and repeat victims, thereby further reducing risk to vulnerable persons.</p>

<b>Location</b>	<b>Current Actions</b>
Force-wide	A new Stop and Search mobile data application has been introduced that allows stop and searches to be recorded by officers at the point of engagement. This replaces the previous paper-based process. Details of the encounter are captured together with GPS co-ordinates of the location to allow mapping of stop and search activity. Neighbourhood teams will then be able to present data at community engagement meetings to aid public understanding.
Force-wide	A Volunteer Police Cadets Scheme has been given approval by Chief Officer. The aim is to increase greater engagement between the force and young people aged between 16 and 18, especially those from minority, under represented and deprived sections of the community.

<b>Objective</b>	<i>Expect everyone who works for Nottinghamshire Police consistently to demonstrate our PROUD values</i>
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Average time to locally resolve allegations about the conduct of employees arising from public complaints will reduce to 35 days by 2015</b>
<b>Target</b>	<i>Average of 53 days to locally resolve allegations by 2012-13</i>



Source: Professional Standards Directorate data for public complaints to the end of March 2013<sup>18</sup>.

**12-months-to-date performance:** **77 days** to locally resolve allegations for the 12 months to the end of March 2013

**Year-to-date performance:** **77 days** for the period April to March 2013

**Target performance:** **24 days** from target (12-month performance)

**National ranking:** **42<sup>nd</sup>** (of 44) with 95 days for April-September 2012 which is below the national average of 54 days

Long Term Performance (12 months)			
Trend (12m to Mar)	Target (12m to Mar)	MSG Average	National Average
◀▶	●	below	below
Health Check			
<b>Risk</b>			

The indicator is now based on performance to the previous month-end rather than the most recent month-end. This is to better mitigate the system time-delay in finalising an allegation due to the complainant's right of appeal<sup>17</sup>.

<sup>17</sup> A complainant has the right of appeal to the IPCC in terms of the local resolution process for complaints received prior to 22 November 2012. Under the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, which came into effect from 22 November 2012, it is no longer a requirement to obtain the consent of the complainant for local resolution. A complainant will however have the right of appeal to the force against the outcome of the local resolution rather than the way the complaint was handled. The appeal period is typically 28 days from when the complainant is informed of the outcome from the local resolution process. An allegation is not finalised on the Professional Standards Directorate (PSD) system until the appeal period has expired. Unless an appeal is made, the allegation finalised date will not take into account the appeal period time.

<sup>18</sup> Source: Professional Standards Directorate data for public complaints recorded to the end of March 2013, extracted on 8 May 2013. PSD data is a snapshot at a given point in time and data is subject to change.

## MSG ranking:

8<sup>th</sup> (of 8) with 95 days for April-September 2012 which is below the MSG average of 58 days

### Insight

An Independent Police Complaints Commission (IPCC) key indicator in the handling of complaints is the average number of days to locally resolve allegations<sup>19</sup>.

A complaint allegation can be dealt with in a number of ways. It may be dealt with through local resolution, investigated, withdrawn, discontinued, or the force may disapply or apply to disapply the complaint<sup>20</sup>. The local resolution process is the preferred mode of resolution for complaints which the appropriate authority is satisfied that the conduct which is being complained about (even if proved) would not justify bringing criminal or disciplinary proceedings. It is recognised by the IPCC as an appropriate alternative to formal investigation and is a way of solving, explaining, clearing up or settling the matter directly with the complainant in a timely manner<sup>21</sup>.

For the current performance year-to-date (April – March 2013) 33% of all allegations finalised were locally resolved, 56% were investigated, 9% withdrawn, 2% dispensed and less than 1% discontinued. The average number of days for local resolution is 77 days<sup>22</sup> with around 54% of those allegations locally resolved being within the 53 day target.

Performance on this measure is impaired by older complaint allegations. Where allegations have been finalised in the 12 months to March 2013, those that were received prior to April 2012 have an average local resolution time of 169 days. **While older allegations impacted achievement of the 2012-13 target, the year-to-date performance for allegations received since April 2012 is 43 days which is well within the target and illustrates that the Force is on track to achieve to achieve the longer-term target by 2015.** The Force has demonstrated strong performance over the last four months as the number of older allegations diminishes, as observed in the chart above, and this is now contributing to an improved position.

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<sup>19</sup> An allegation describes the type of behaviour being complained about and there may be more than one allegation attached to a complaint case. For less serious complaints, such as rudeness or incivility, a local resolution may be appropriate. Usually, this involves a local police supervisor handling the complaint and agreeing with the complainant a way of dealing with it. This might be: an explanation or information to clear up a misunderstanding; an apology on behalf of the force; and/or an outline of what actions will be taken to prevent similar complaints in the future.

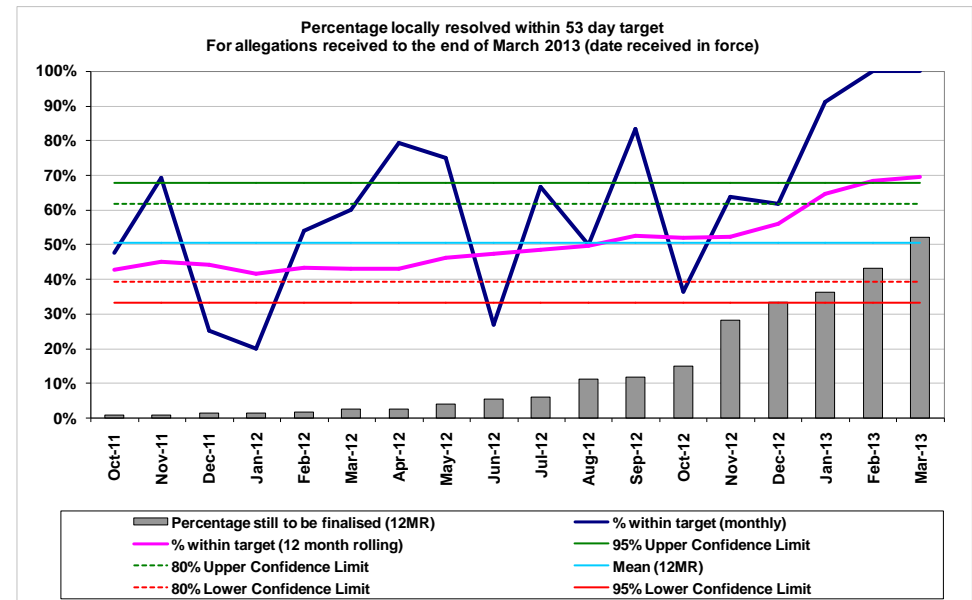
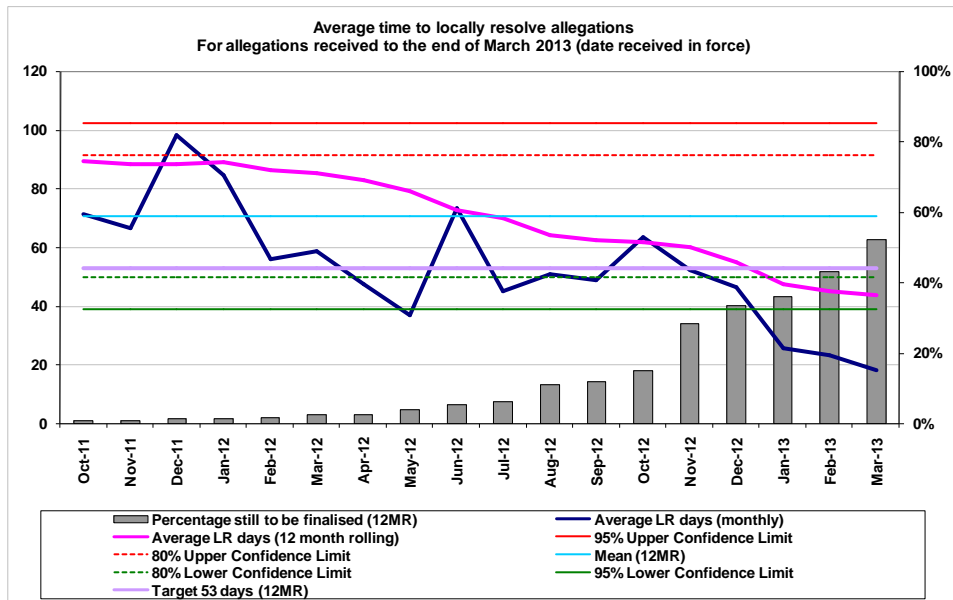
<sup>20</sup> **Disapplication (formerly Dispensation):** In some cases there may be reasons not to take a complaint forward. Examples may include complaints where there is insufficient information, or complaints which are repetitious, vexatious, oppressive, or an abuse of the complaint procedures. In such cases a police force can either disapply the complaint or apply to the IPCC to disapply the complaint. If this is granted, it means that no action needs to be taken with regard to the complaint. In other cases, where the matter of complaint was sub judice, the force does not need the IPCC's consent to disapply the complaint once the criminal proceedings have concluded, providing reasonable efforts have been made to pursue the complaint.

**Discontinuance:** In some instances police forces may find it impractical to conclude an investigation. This could occur if a complainant refuses to co-operate, if the complaint is repetitious or refers to an abuse of procedure, or if the complainant agrees to local resolution. In such cases the police force can apply to the IPCC to discontinue the investigation.

<sup>21</sup> Under the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, which came into effect from 22 November 2012, it is no longer a requirement to obtain the consent of the complainant for local resolution. A complainant will however have the right of appeal against the outcome of the local resolution.

<sup>22</sup> The time to locally resolve an allegation is the number of working days between the date the allegation is received and the date the allegation is finalised.

Examining the average time to locally resolve allegations by allegation received date (as per the chart below left), rather than allegation finalised date, also suggests that older cases are masking any improvement. There is evidence of a positive trend in the average time to locally resolve an allegation. For allegations received in the 12 month period to March 2012 the average time was 85 days. This compares with 44 days for allegations received in the 12 month period to March 2013.



There is also a positive direction of travel in the percentage of allegations finalised within the 53 day target (as per the chart above right). 69% of allegations received in the 12 months to March 2013 were finalised within the target time, compared with 43% for allegations received in the same period to March 2012.

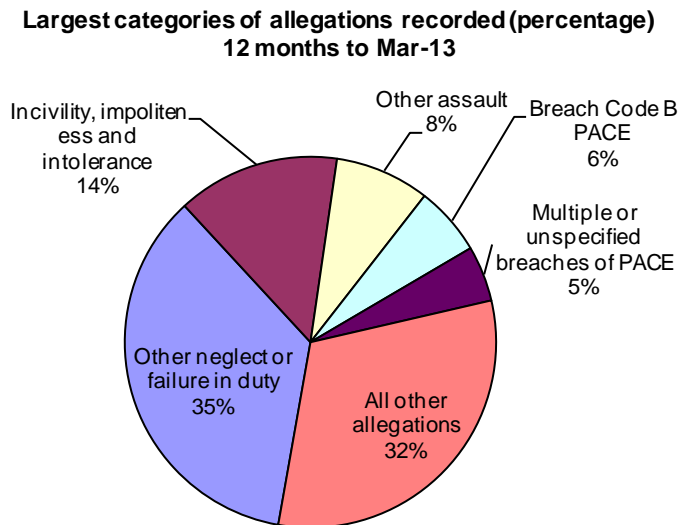
The evidence continues to be encouraging but should be treated with caution. Following introduction of the new regulations<sup>23</sup> a local proportionate investigation<sup>24</sup> has been replaced by a local resolution investigation, and allegations resolved under this mode will be classed as a local resolution rather than an investigation. The proportion of complaints processed under local resolution is therefore expected to rise.

<sup>23</sup> Under the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, that is effective from 22 November 2012, changes are introduced to the local resolution process. Local resolution investigation (LRI) is a Nottinghamshire Police definition and this may change once updated IPCC Statutory Guidance is released.

<sup>24</sup> Nottinghamshire Police carried out a local proportionate investigation where the conduct that was being complained about (even if proved) would not justify bringing criminal or disciplinary proceedings but where the complainant did not agree to the local resolution process.



The latest IPCC data<sup>25</sup> provides a figure of 95 days for Nottinghamshire Police, deterioration from 64 days when compared with the same period in the previous year, and below both the MSG and national averages of 58 and 54 days respectively. Data indicates that 33% of all allegations were dealt with through local resolution, lower than 36% for the same period in the previous year.



In the year to March 2013 the top five categories of complaint allegations make up around 69% of all allegations recorded as per the chart opposite. 'Other neglect or failure of duty' continues to represent the largest proportion over this time period. 'Breach Code B PACE' (on searching of premises and seizure of property) has stabilised while 'Breach Code C PACE' (on detention, treatment and questioning) has moved out of the top five. The percentage of allegations relating to 'Multiple or unspecified breaches of PACE' has increased while 'Other assault' has seen a reduction from 12% to 8% in the last 12 months. There is also evidence of an increase in the proportion of allegations categorised as 'Other irregularity in procedure' – from 1% to 4%, while 'Unlawful/unnecessary arrest or detention' allegations have reduced from 5% to 3%.

IPCC data indicates that Nottinghamshire Police has received an above average number of public complaint allegations per 1000 employees - 106 compared with an average of 88 for Nottinghamshire's MSG. That said the figure is broadly in line with the national average of 115 allegations per 1000 employees.

The number of public complaint cases recorded against Nottinghamshire Police officers and staff employees has seen an increase of around 28% over the last year illustrating evidence of a rising trend. In the 12 months to the end of March 2013, 576 complaint cases were recorded in comparison with 451 for the previous year. The number of complaint allegations has seen a rise of 29% with 1032 allegations recorded in the year to March 2013.

As highlighted in previous months, there has been a notable jump in complaints as a result of the introduction of the new legislation. All expressions of dissatisfaction by members of the public about the conduct of a person serving with Nottinghamshire Police are now recorded as complaints. In particular, this includes direction and control matters, which are conduct issues relating to policy and strategy of the force<sup>26</sup> rather than the personal conduct of officers or staff.

It should be noted that the number of complaints made by the public can vary depending on the standards demonstrated by officers, general public confidence in their police, and a confidence in the complaints procedures. It is therefore difficult to assess whether a decline and a below

<sup>25</sup> Source: Police Complaints Information Bulletin – Nottinghamshire Police, Reporting Period April 2012 to September 2012, published by the Independent Police Complaints Commission. The IPCC has advised that the next data collection has been postponed to allow for IT upgrades in response to legislative changes affecting the police complaints system. The next Bulletins to be published will be for 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013.

<sup>26</sup> This includes allegations in relation to operational policing policies, organisational decisions, general policing standards and operational management decisions.

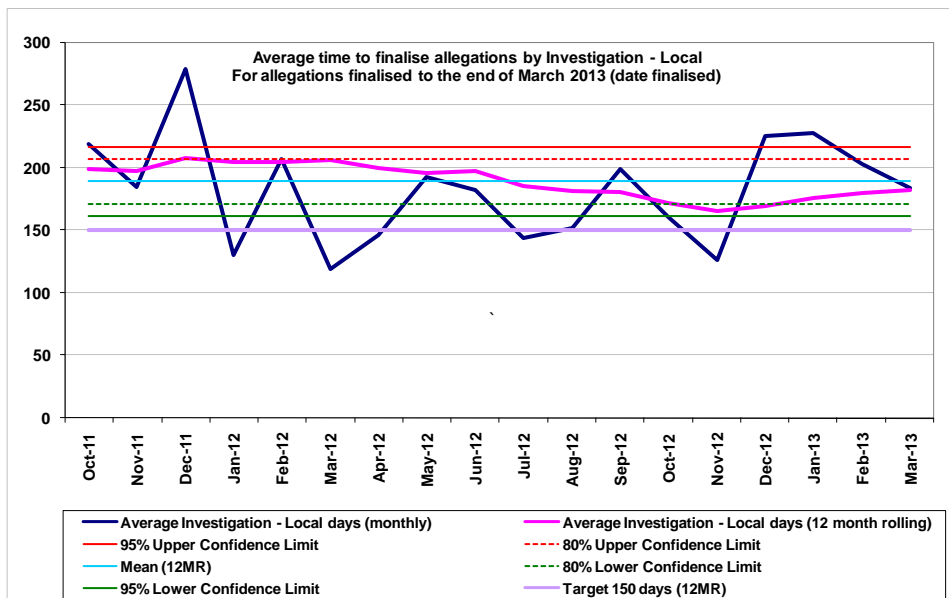
average number of complaints is a positive indication of professional standards, or a lack of confidence in the actions likely to be taken by a force when making a complaint.

Police forces are expected to record complaints within ten working days. The IPCC data confirms that the Force continues to improve this aspect to be better than both the MSG and national average. Latest Professional Standards Directorate (PSD) data reinforces that Nottinghamshire Police has sustained a similar level, recording 93% of complaint cases within ten working days for the 12 months to March 2013, up from 86% for the same period in the previous year.

## Actions

Location	Current Actions
Force-wide	The Force is working towards a target of locally resolving 60% of all complaint allegations dealt with outside of PSD, and is proactively working to improve the timeliness of the local resolution process by aiming to deal with as many such allegations within 28 working days. Action plans have been drawn up by Divisional Superintendents and these continue to be monitored by the Deputy Chief Constable through the monthly Standards and Conduct meeting.

<b>Objective</b>	<i>Expect everyone who works for Nottinghamshire Police consistently to demonstrate our PROUD values</i>
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Average time to locally investigate allegations about the conduct of employees arising from public complaints will reduce to 120 days by 2015</b>
<b>Target</b>	<i>Average of 150 days to locally investigate allegations by 2013-14</i>



Source: Professional Standards Directorate data for public complaints to the end of March 2013<sup>27</sup>.

**12-months-to-date performance:** **183 days** to locally resolve allegations for the 12 months to the end of March 2013

**Year-to-date performance:** **183 days** for the period April to March 2013

**Target performance:** **33 days** from target (12-month performance)

**National ranking:** **38<sup>th</sup>** (of 44) with 182 days for April-September 2012 which is below the national average of 120 days

**MSG ranking:** **7<sup>th</sup>** (of 8) with 182 days for April-September 2012 which is below the MSG average of 141 days

Long Term Performance (12 months)			
Trend (12m to Mar)	Target (12m to Mar)	MSG Average	National Average
◀▶	●	below	below
Health Check			
<b>Risk</b>			

As with local resolution of allegations, this indicator is based on performance to the previous month-end rather than the most recent month-end.

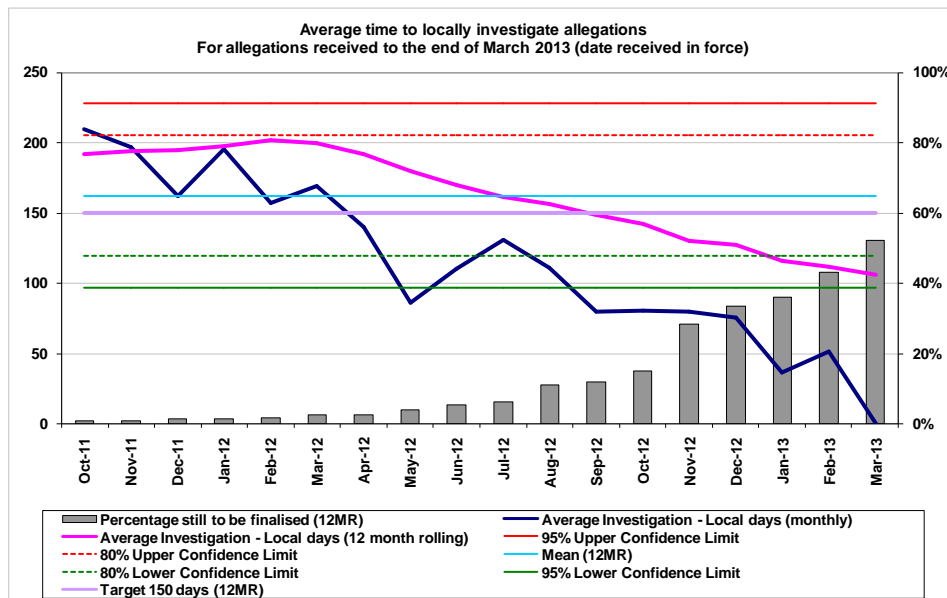
<sup>27</sup> Source: Professional Standards Directorate (PSD) data for public complaints recorded to the end of March 2013, extracted on 8 May 2013. PSD data is a snapshot at a given point in time and data is subject to change.

## Insight

An Independent Police Complaints Commission (IPCC) key indicator in the handling of complaints is the average number of days to locally investigate allegations<sup>28</sup>.

A local investigation, which is distinct from other types of formal investigation<sup>29</sup>, involves the appointment of an investigating officer, usually from Professional Standards, who will look into a complaint and produce a report that details the outcome of each allegation. Complainants have a right of appeal to the IPCC following a local investigation. For further contextual information around the handling of public complaints please refer to the performance indicator for the average time to locally resolve allegations.

For the current performance year-to-date (April – March 2013) 56% of all allegations finalised were investigated, with the majority being local investigations. The average number of days for local investigation is 183 days<sup>30</sup> with around 47% of those allegations locally investigated being within the 150 day target.



The type of matters investigated by local investigation can cover a wide range of issues, from relatively straightforward complaints to complex and serious criminal allegations. While many of these investigations should be completed within the target timescales it should be noted that the most serious cases can, of necessity, take much longer periods to finalise. Some delays, such as the time taken by the Crown Prosecution Service to review a file, may also on occasion be outside of the control of the force.

As with locally resolved allegations, performance on this measure is impaired by older complaint allegations. Where allegations have been finalised in the 12 months to March 2013, those that were received prior to April 2012 have an average finalisation time of 247 days. **While older allegations jeopardise achievement of the 2013-14 target, the year-to-date performance for allegations received since April 2012 is 115 days which is well within the target and illustrates that the Force is on track to achieve to achieve the longer-term target by 2015.**

Examining the average time to locally investigate allegations by allegation received date (as per chart left), rather than allegation finalised date, also suggests that older cases are masking any improvement. There is evidence of a declining trend in the average time to locally investigate

<sup>28</sup> An allegation describes the type of behaviour being complained about and there may be more than one allegation attached to a complaint case. Where a complaint allegation is not suitable for local resolution (or if the complainant declined local resolution for those received prior to 22 November 2012) it may be decided that a complaint requires a thorough examination of the incident.

<sup>29</sup> There are three other types of investigation. Supervised investigations: Are carried out by the police under their own direction and control. The IPCC sets out the terms of reference for the investigation and will receive the investigation report when it is complete. Complainants have a right of appeal to the IPCC following a supervised investigation. Managed investigations: Are carried out by police forces under the direction and control of the IPCC. Independent investigations: Are carried out by IPCC investigators and are overseen by IPCC commissioners. IPCC investigators have all the powers of the police themselves.

<sup>30</sup> The time to locally resolve an allegation is the number of working days between the date the allegation is received and the date the allegation is finalised.

an allegation. For allegations received in the year to March 2012 the average time was 200 days compared with 106 days for the year to March 2013.

Again, the evidence is encouraging but should be treated with caution. Following introduction of the new regulations<sup>31</sup> a local proportionate investigation<sup>32</sup> has been replaced by a local resolution investigation, and allegations resolved under this mode will be classed as a local resolution rather than an investigation. Local proportionate investigations were typically used for less severe complaints, often where the complainant declined local resolution. Therefore, while the proportion of allegations that are investigated may be expected to reduce, those allegations that are investigated will be of a higher severity potentially leading to longer average investigation times.

As of 1 April 2010, police forces are expected to record whether a complaint is upheld or not upheld. A complaint will be upheld if the service or conduct complained about does not reach the standard a reasonable person could expect. This means that the outcome is not solely linked to proving misconduct. The Force upheld around 19% of allegations that were formally investigated in the 2012-2013 performance year. The latest IPCC data<sup>33</sup> provides a figure of 21% for Nottinghamshire Police which compares favourably with the national average of 12% and MSG average of 11%, and indicates that a greater proportion of concerns expressed by complainants are being resolved by the Force.

## Actions

Location	Current Actions
Professional Standards	The Force is proactively working to improve the timeliness of the investigation process by aiming to deal with as many such allegations within 100 working days. Action plans have been drawn up by Professional Standards and these continue to be monitored by the Deputy Chief Constable through the monthly Standards and Conduct meeting.

<sup>31</sup> Under the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, that is effective from 22 November 2012, changes are introduced to the local resolution process. Local resolution investigation (LRI) is a Nottinghamshire Police definition and this may change once updated IPCC Statutory Guidance is released.

<sup>32</sup> Nottinghamshire Police carried out a local proportionate investigation where the conduct that was being complained about (even if proved) would not justify bringing criminal or disciplinary proceedings but where the complainant did not agree to the local resolution process.

<sup>33</sup> Source: Police Complaints Information Bulletin – Nottinghamshire Police, Reporting Period April 2012 to September 2012, published by the Independent Police Complaints Commission. The IPCC has advised that the next data collection has been postponed to allow for IT upgrades in response to legislative changes affecting the police complaints system. The next Bulletins to be published will be for 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013.

## **Appendix A**

### **User Guide to the Performance & Insight Report**

The rationale for a Performance & Insight Report:

This document sets out a summary of the performance of Nottinghamshire Police in relation to key measures to deliver against the priorities in the Police and Crime Plan 2013-18. The Force has agreed a new Integrated Business Planning process which will support performance reporting based on the development of balanced scorecards, which will be built into each of the service delivery area business plans, with key measures being identified for monitoring through this Performance Scorecard Report. This Report will be presented to the Police and Crime Commissioner for approval, and will form part of the Police and Crime Commissioner's scrutiny as set out in the principles below.

Principles:

- To provide Performance Scorecard reports for the Police and Crime Commissioner
- To ensure performance reporting aligns to Force and Police and Crime Commissioner Governance
- To ensure robust quality and timeliness of performance reporting to the Force and the Police and Crime Commissioner
- To build in best practice for performance reporting for information, decision making and informing the Integrated Business Planning Framework
- To build the Performance Report to demonstrate performance monitoring to deliver the Police and Crime Plan strategic objectives and Policing Plan priorities:
  - To cut crime and keeping you safe
  - To spend your money wisely
  - To earn your trust and confidence
- To implement a Home Office (HO) Assessment method to the system to assess performance against target
- Trends to be assessed using statistical methods used by the Home Office police performance system iQuanta
- To demonstrate how the Force is performing against its Most Similar Forces (MSG)
- To design in the what is happening (patterns and trends) and why from the information
- To highlight performance risks in relation to each of the three strategic priorities
- To outline control measures that will be introduced to improve performance

## Key features

The report contains tables showing how the Force is performing in relation to the following Performance Comparators:

- Performance compared to self (Trend)
- Performance compared to target
- Performance compared to MSG and national Forces (where available).

Both long and short-term performance is assessed using the above comparators. Long-term performance is based on a 12 month picture. Short-term performance is based on a 3 month picture, with the target being based on the current month's performance. This allows the reader to assess the Forces progress against the Police and Crime Plan targets using the long-term performance picture, while also allowing them to view any emerging trends in the short-term picture.

Indicators are given a Health Check Measure Rating, which is based on the combined score of the Performance Comparators.

## Commonly used acronyms

ASB – Anti-social Behaviour  
ACPO – Association of Chief Police Officers  
BCU – Basic Command Unit  
BME – Black or Minority Ethnic  
CSEW – Crime Survey for England and Wales  
MSG – Most Similar Group of Forces; or Most Similar Group of BCU's  
PCC – Police and Crime Commissioner  
PSD – Professional Standards Directorate  
RTC – Road Traffic Accident

## Data Sources:

Satisfaction data has been taken from the Force's internal user satisfaction surveys  
Confidence data has been taken from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (formerly the British Crime Survey)  
MSG and National comparisons are based on data taken from the external iQuanta systems  
Contact Management data has been taken from the internal Vision, SICCS and Symposium systems

PSD data has been extracted from the internal Centurion system  
MSG and National comparisons for complaints are based on data provided by the IPCC Police Complaints Information bulletins.



### Data Time Period:

Satisfaction data, excluding MSG and National comparisons, covers incidents reported up to February 2013 (interviews up to April 2013). Data for MSG and National forces is for 12 months of interviews up to December 2012 for Satisfaction data (incidents reported up to October 2012).

Data for MSG and National forces is for 12 months of interviews up to December 2012 for Confidence data.

Data for Public Complaints indicators covers public complaints and allegations up to March 2013.

Data for MSG and National forces is for 6 months to September 2012 for Public Complaints data.

Data for Contact Management indicators covers incidents up to April 2013.

A number of indicators in priority 3 use different date periods due to the availability of data. For more detailed information on these date periods please contact the report author (details shown below).

### Statistical Methodology

Analysis of trend is based on the most recent 12 months performance (long-term trend) or 3 months performance (short-term trend), with tests of statistical significance employed to assess for statistically significant variations in the exponentially weighted moving average at the 80% and 95% confidence levels.

Performance against target (long-term) is assessed using either the 12 month rolling average or year-to-date performance compared to target.

Performance against target (short-term) is assessed using current month performance compared to target.

A 5% level has been used to assess for performance significantly different to target.

**For more information on the statistical techniques employed in the report please contact the performance and insight team:**

**[mi@nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk](mailto:mi@nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk)**

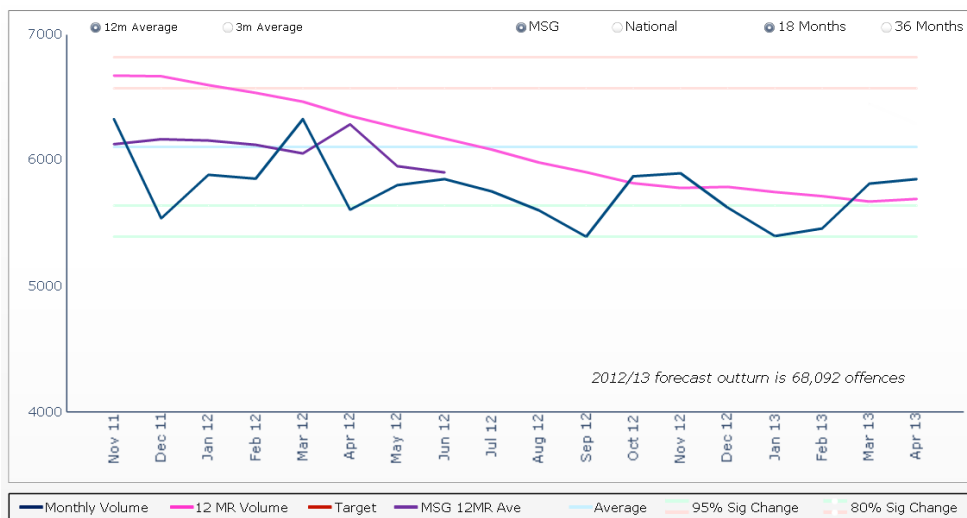
## Strategic Priority Themes 2 - 6

Strategic Priority Theme 2: Improving the accessibility and effectiveness of the criminal justice process												
Page	Performance Indicator	Target Profile	Performance Comparators									
			Trend (12m to Apr)	Target (YTD to Apr)	MSG Average	National Average	Long Term Health Check	Trend (3m to Apr)	Target (Apr)	MSG Average	National Average	Short Term Health Check
			Long Term - 12 Months to Apr 2013					Short Term - 3 Months to Apr 2013				
N/A	% of Crown Court files to be asubmitted by the Police to the CPS on time and without deficiencies	To improve the current timeliness and quality of files. • To be better than the national average. • To be consistently in line with CPS national averages.	Awaiting Data from Partners/CJ									
N/A	% of effective trials in the Magistrates' and Crown Courts (HMCTS Measure).	Achieve Reduce % ineffective trials compared to 2012-13. • Achieve an effective trial rate of: • 50% for Magistrates' Court. • 50% for Crown Court.a rate of 37%	Awaiting Data from Partners/CJ									
Strategic Priority Theme 3: Focus on those local areas that are most affected by crime and antisocial behaviour												
Page	Performance Indicator	Target Profile	Performance Comparators									
			Trend (12m to Apr)	Target (YTD to Apr)	MSG Average	National Average	Long Term Health Check	Trend (3m to Apr)	Target (Apr)	MSG Average	National Average	Short Term Health Check
			Long Term - 12 Months to Apr 2013					Short Term - 3 Months to Apr 2013				
29	All Crime	10% reduction compared to 2012/13	◀▶	●	average	average	Concern	◀▶	●	average	average	Concern
33	Detection Rate incl. Positive Outcomes	Achieve a rate of 37%	◀▶	●	average	average	Concern	▼	●	average	average	Risk
36	Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents	8% reduction compared to 2012/13	△	●	average	average	Good	◀▶	●			Good

Strategic Priority Theme 4: Reduce the impact of drugs and alcohol on levels of crime and antisocial behaviour												
Page	Performance Indicator	Target Profile	Performance Comparators									
			Trend (12m to Apr)	Target (YTD to Apr)	MSG Average	National Average	Long Term Health Check	Trend (3m to Apr)	Target (Apr)	MSG Average	National Average	Short Term Health Check
			Long Term - 12 Months to Apr 2013					Short Term - 3 Months to Apr 2013				
40	Number of alcohol-related admissions to hospital. The number of alcohol-related Crimes (proxy measure).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A reduction in the number of alcohol-related admissions to hospital compared to 2012-13.</li> <li>Monitor the number of crimes which appear alcoholrelated.</li> </ul>	Awaiting Data from Partners/Alcohol related crime measure not suited for scorecard									
N/A	% of Successful completions of OCU & Non OCU (Opiate and Cocaine Users).	1% Increase compared to 2012-13.	Awaiting Data from Partners									
Strategic Priority Theme 5: Reduce the threat from organised crime												
	Performance Indicator	Target Profile	Performance Comparators									
			Trend (12m to Apr)	Target (YTD to Apr)	MSG Average	National Average	Long Term Health Check	Trend (3m to Apr)	Target (Apr)	MSG Average	National Average	Short Term Health Check
			Long Term - 12 Months to Apr 2013					Short Term - 3 Months to Apr 2013				
44	The number of Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) confiscation and forfeiture orders.	10% increase (year on year) in the numbers of confiscation and forfeiture orders compared to 2012-13.	To have scorecard methodology applied for next report									
48	Force threat, harm and risk (THR) assessment level.	To reduce THR to below the 2012-13 level.	To have scorecard methodology applied for next report									
49	The number of people Killed or Seriously Injured (KSIs) on Nottinghamshire's roads.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>40% reduction in all Killed and Seriously Injured RTCs by 2020 (from 2005-09 average).</li> <li>Monitor KSIs for 0-15 year olds.</li> </ul>	To have scorecard methodology applied for next report									

Strategic Priority Theme 6: Prevention, early intervention and reduction in reoffending												
Page	Performance Indicator	Target Profile	Performance Comparators									
			Trend (12m to Apr)	Target (YTD to Apr)	MSG Average	National Average	Long Term Health Check	Trend (3m to Apr)	Target (Apr)	MSG Average	National Average	Short Term Health Check
			Long Term - 12 Months to Apr 2013					Short Term - 3 Months to Apr 2013				
53	First Time Entrants (FTEs) into the Youth Justice System.	10% reduction (year on year) compared to 2012-13.	To have scorecard methodology applied for next report									
56	<b>National</b> Reduce the offending of offenders managed and supervised by IOM (Integrated Offender Management) that cause significant harm. <b>Local</b> - Acquisitive Crime Cohort. - High Risk of Harm Offenders. - Young Adult offenders (18yrs to 21yrs).	Reduce (proven) reoffending to be below the national average, less than 32.4 per cent. • Monitor • Monitor • Monitor	To have scorecard methodology applied for next report									

<b>Strategic Priority</b>	<i>Theme 3 – Focus on those local areas that are most affected by crime and anti-social behaviour</i>
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Total Number of Offences</b>
<b>Target</b>	<i>To reduce by 10% in 2013/14</i>



Long Term Performance (12 months)			
Trend (12m to Apr)	Target (YTD to Apr)	MSG Average	National Average
↔	●	average	average

Health Check
<b>Concern</b>

**Year-to-date performance:** Increase of **4.4%** or **244** offences (April 2013 to April 2013)

**Month-to-date performance:** Increase of **4.4%** or **244** offences in the month of April

**Target performance:** Currently **13.7%** or **804** offences worse than target

**National ranking<sup>34</sup>:** **30<sup>th</sup>** (out of 41) in terms of offences per 1,000 population, **6.4%** (**4,466** offences) above the national average

**MSG ranking:** **4<sup>th</sup>** (out of 8) in terms of offences per 1,000 population, **0.9%** (**654** offences) above the average

<sup>34</sup> National and MSG Crime / Detection data is 12 months ending December 2012, the latest data published publicly by the Home Office.

## Insight

Despite the Force recording a year end reduction in 2012/13 of 12.0% (9,313 less offences) the Force did record month-on-month increases in the months of February and March, with April recording a similar volume to that recorded in March (5,852 offences in April and 5,608 in March). The month of April 2013 has recorded an increase of 4.4% compared to the same month last year an increase of 244 offences putting the Force considerably adrift of its 10% reduction target.

Both the City and County recorded increases in April 2013 compared to the same month last year, with the City recording the larger of the two divisions (City +6.5% or 162 offences, County +2.6% or 82 offences).

In terms of performance by offence, the main drivers of the Force level increase have been Theft & Handling (+13.9% or 219 offences, mainly Shoplifting offences which were +209 offences), Violent Crime (+9.9% or 122 offences) and Burglary Dwelling (+41.9% or 119 offences).

Divisionally, both the City and County have recorded similar increases in Theft & Handling offences, with both divisions recording large increases in Shoplifting. The County in particular has recorded month-on-month increases in Shoplifting offending in six of the past seven months, driving a similar pattern seen at Force level. All three areas on the County have recorded increases in Shoplifting, particularly Ashfield and Mansfield which recorded an increase of 71.4% or 50 more offences compared to the same month last year with offending being spread evenly across both Ashfield and Mansfield.

For Violent Crime, again both divisions have recorded similar levels of increases (around 10% and 60 offences) despite this the City and Force have both recorded month-on-month reductions in this offence type with the County recording a month-on-month increase of 26 offences.

In terms of Domestic Burglary both divisions have recorded increases, however the City has recorded much the larger increase compared to April 2012 (City +65.6% or 82 offences, County +23.3% or 37 offences). Despite the clear driver of the City in terms of April 2013 performance, both divisions and the Force have been displaying an upward trend in Burglary Dwelling volume since May 2012. In April on the City all three areas have recorded large percentage increases in Burglary Dwelling with City Central Recording the largest increase in volume (+42 offences). This area of the Force contains several areas densely populated by university students (a group known to be vulnerable to this offence), the Force is currently running two major operations around this issue.

Another area of concern, albeit one with a small impact in terms of outright offence volume, is the increase in Robbery the Force has recorded in April 2013 (+62.3% or 38 offences) which has been driven entirely by Personal Robbery offences. Again, both divisions have recorded

increases compared to last year, however the City has recorded the larger volume increase (City +60.0% or 24 offences, County +66.7% or 14 offences). Both divisions have recorded month-on-month increases in volume, with the County recording a notably high increase of 14 offences compared to March, predominately spread over Ashfield and Mansfield and South Notts. On the City the bulk of the offending took place on City Central which recorded a month-on-month increase of 10 offences and an increase compared to last year of 94.4% or 17 additional offences.

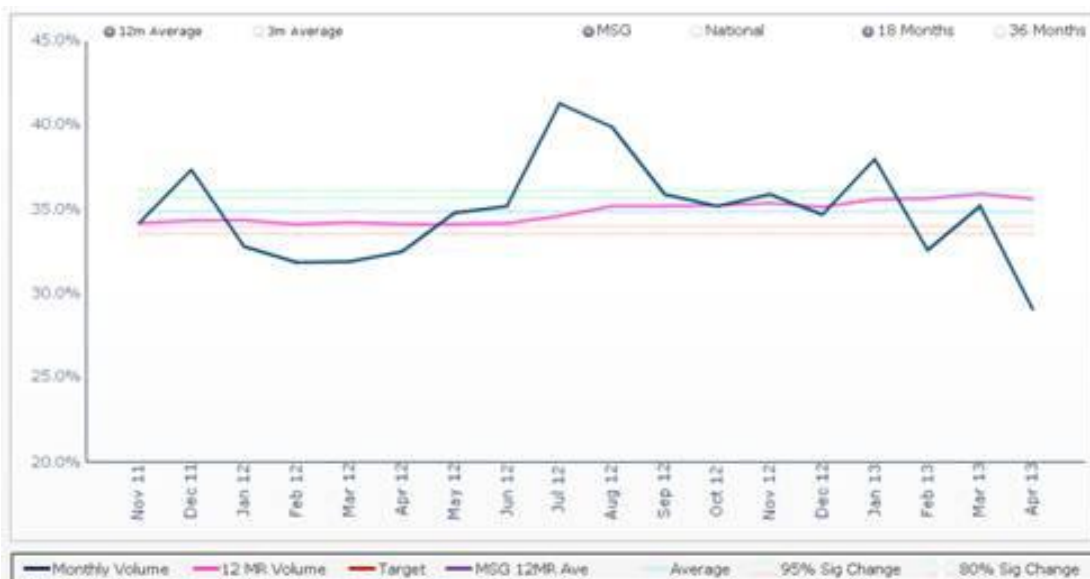
The Force has started the new performance year in a challenging manner, with large volume increases recorded in Theft & Handling, Violent Crime and Burglary Dwelling. The Force has also recorded a large percentage increase in Robbery offences. Although this is a poor indication of performance it should be noted that it would be unwise to make major decisions around one month of data – a fuller understanding of Force performance and short term trends will be better obtained after analysing the following month's crime data.

## Actions

Crime Type	Location	Current Actions
All Crime	Force-wide	Operation Accelerate has now commenced which aims to tackle areas of high volume across the City and the County. The first phase will end in January 2013, with the second phase due to end in March 2013. A review of the operation will take place at the end of each phase to examine the outcomes of the operation, high good practice and areas of improvement.



<b>Strategic Priority</b>	<i>Theme 3 - Focus on those local areas that are most affected by crime and anti-social behaviour</i>
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>The detection rate (including positive outcomes) for recorded offences</b>
<b>Target</b>	37% (including positive outcomes) rate for all crime



Long Term Performance (12 months)			
Trend (12m to Apr)	Target (YTD to Apr)	MSG Average	National Average
◀▶	●	average	average

Health Check
<b>Concern</b>

**Year-to-date performance:** Detection rate of **29.1%**, a reduction compared to the **32.5%** recorded last year

**Month-to-date performance:** Detection rate of **29.1%**, a reduction compared to the **32.5%** recorded last year

**Target performance:** Off target, **7.9%** away from the **37%** target rate

**National ranking<sup>35</sup>:** 13<sup>th</sup> (out of 41) in terms of detection rate, 1.4% above the national average

**MSG ranking:** 4<sup>th</sup> (out of 8) in terms of detection rate, equal to the MSG average

<sup>35</sup> National and MSG Crime / Detection data is 12 months ending December 2012, the latest data published publicly by the Home Office.

## Insight

The Force began the new performance year recording a 29.1 percent detection rate (inc. positive outcomes) for recorded offences with 1,701 detections recorded. The current detection rate is 7.9 percent below the Police & Crime plan target of 37 percent. However there are a number of offences that are currently 'Awaiting Detection Approval'<sup>36</sup> and once finalised the overall detection rate for April would be just over 32 percent, still just under five percent below the target.

Examining offence types, the Force is recording an increase in the overall rate for Violence Against a Person (VAP) without Injury compared to April last year with a detection rate just below 60 percent, an improvement of over three percent. There are also increases in the rate for Fraud & Forgery offences and Robberies with slight reductions in most other offence types.

In terms of the method of disposal used to detect crimes, there has been a noticeable uplift in the number of offences where Community Resolution has been used. In April last year, just over five percent of detections were disposed of by means of a Community Resolution compared to just over a fifth of detections in April this year. As a result of this increase, there has been a reduction in the number of Cautions issued with just under a fifth of all detections recorded as a Caution compared to 31.2 percent in April last year. All other disposals have seen a slight reductions not directly linked to increasing use of Community Resolutions.

Looking at performance by Basic Command Unit (BCU), the City (30.3%) has recorded a slightly stronger detection rate compared to the County (28.0%). As already seen at Force level, both the City and County are recording an increase in the use of Community Resolutions in April this year compared to the same month last year, however the proportion of the total number of detections detected by this method is greater on the City than it is on the County.

Community Resolutions accounted for around five percent of detections on both areas in April last year, however this year nearly a quarter of all detections on the City were disposed of by way of Community Resolution compared to 17.5 percent on the County. Examining the use of Community Resolutions on both areas by offence types shows that proportionally the City has dealt with nearly 40 percent of Shoplifting offences by this method, almost double the use on the County with both areas recording a similar overall detection rate for Shoplifting offences with over 50 percent of offences detected.

In terms of VAP offences, the County have dealt with just over 25 percent of low level assaults resulting in an injury using Community Resolutions compared to just under 18 percent on the City, with both recording a similar overall detection rate. However when looking at VAP

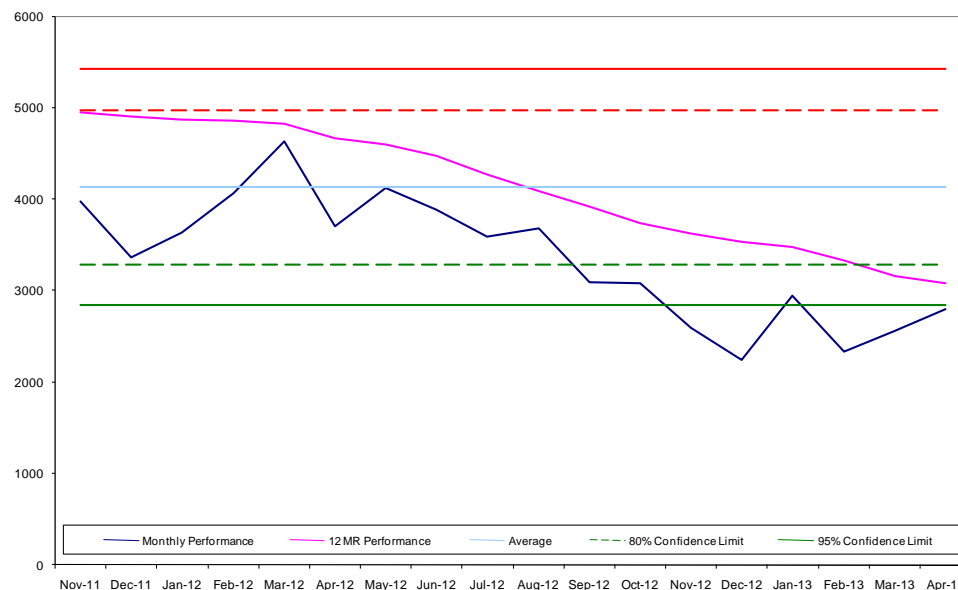
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<sup>36</sup> Offences awaiting paperwork to be completed and scanned on to the Forces Crime Recording System

offences where no injury has been suffered, the City have dealt with just under 30 percent using Community Resolution compared to just over 18 percent on the County with the overall detection rate on the City five percent higher than the County at 62.1 percent. On both the City and County Community Resolutions are used in around a third of all Criminal Damage offences with a slightly higher proportion on the City resulting in a slightly higher overall detection rate.

The Force has started the new performance year recording an overall detection rate below 30 percent, though potentially this could increase to 32 percent once all the detections awaiting approval have been verified. However, this would still be five percent below the Police & Crime target. As already evidenced during the last performance year, there has been an increase in the use of Community Resolutions during April compared to the same month last year, with a noticeable increase on the City, particularly for Shoplifting and Theft offences. Continued use of this method of disposal should help the Force maintain a detection rate above 30 percent, with increases on the County potentially moving the overall detection rate for the Force closer to the Police & Crime target.

<b>Strategic Priority</b>	<i>Theme 3 - Focus on those local areas that are most affected by crime and anti-social behaviour</i>
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Reduction in anti-social behaviour incidents across the Force</b>
<b>Target</b>	8% reduction year on year from 2013-14 to 2015-16



Long Term Performance (12 months)			
Trend (12m to Apr)	Target (YTD to Apr)	MSG Average	National Average
△	●	average	average

Health Check
Good

**Year-to-date performance:** Reduction of **24.4%** or **907** incidents

**Month-to-date performance:** Reduction of **24.4%** or **907** incidents offences in the month of April

**Target performance:** Year-to-date target has been achieved. Currently **17.8%** or **610** incidents better than target

**National ranking<sup>37</sup>:** **13<sup>th</sup>** in terms of incidents per 1,000 population, **12.7%** (**5,079** incidents) better than the national average

**MSG ranking:** **4<sup>th</sup>** in terms of incidents per 1,000 population, **23.6%** (**9,435** incidents) better than the average

<sup>37</sup> National and MSG data is for 12 months ending February 2013, as sourced from [www.police.uk](http://www.police.uk)

## Insight

Continuing the positive performance recorded during the 2012/13 performance year, the Force has reduced the total number of Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents in April compared to the same month last year by nearly a quarter, or 907 less incidents. This reduction exceeds the eight percent Police & Crime Plan target and marks a strong start to the year.

Looking at month-on-month performance, the Force is recording 239 more incidents compared to March, an increase of nearly ten percent, and represents consecutive month-on-month increases. However, this is to be expected as the Force usually records month-on-month increases through to a peak in July/August due to the warmer weather combined with school holidays around the middle of July through to the end of August.

Further analysis reveals that the number of calls received, that were initially recorded as ASB, has also increased with the monthly trend following a similar pattern to incidents resulted as ASB. Comparing March to April, there were 181 (8.1%) more ASB calls recorded which suggests that the exceptional monthly performance recorded over the last several months by the Force is legitimate.

BCU performance reveals that both City and County are recording similar percentage decreases in April, compared to the same month last year, with 412 and 495 less ASB incidents respectively. Across the County, all seven districts are recording reductions, with particularly strong performance in both Ashfield and Mansfield, as well as Newark & Sherwood and Gedling. Rushcliffe has recorded the lowest reduction with only three less incidents compared to last-year.

There are 15 high priority Wards (out of 154) on the County accounting for just over a quarter of all ASB incidents recorded on the County in April. Only three of the 15 Wards are recording increases in April compared to the same month last year, with Worksop South (Bassetlaw district) recording an increase of 7 incidents (+25.9%). However two other priority Wards in Bassetlaw, Worksop North West and Worksop South East, are both recording reductions with 12 and 8 less incidents respectively. Five of the high priority Wards are located in Ashfield, with all of them recording strong reductions in April, in particular on Hucknall Central and Kirkby in Ashfield East, contributing to the overall reduction of nearly 30 percent in Ashfield alone.

On the City all three command areas have recorded large reductions in April with the South reducing the number of incidents by nearly a third. There are five (out of 19) high priority Wards on the City accounting for almost half of all recorded City ASB incidents. Only the Arboretum Ward is recording a small increase in April, from 109 to 113 incidents, with strong reductions on both the Bridge (-43.6% or 130 incidents) and St Ann's (-39.8% or 74 incidents) Wards.

There were 2,324 unique callers<sup>38</sup> in April this year, with 808 of those having called the Force either more than once in April (86 callers or 10.6%) or at least one other time in the preceding 12-months. Of the 808 repeat victims identified, 70 percent have called less than five times over the 13-month period of April 2012 – April 2013, with nearly a fifth calling between five and nine times and just over ten percent more than ten times. Examining those callers who have reported 10 or more incidents in more detail, three have called at least once in each of the 13 months reported, and only one in 12 of the 13 months.

Of those four, two of the callers have been identified as Nottingham City Transport, reporting incidents of ASB on buses across the City, with ASDA supermarket in Sutton-in-Ashfield reporting a number of offences, mainly Nuisance, relating to persons drinking outside the store.

Of the remaining two victims, the first is based in Bulwell, a high priority Ward, and has reported 60 incidents of ASB in the last 13-months, with half recorded as Nuisance and a third as Personal. Looking through these incidents in more detail they mainly relate to problems with the neighbours being too noisy and usually involve large groups of people shouting, running around or dog barking. The neighbours have already been subject to a court injunction and are due in court again in July in relation to breach of said injunction.

The second victim is in Forest Fields close to the Forest Recreational Ground, and has reported 45 ASB incidents in the last 13-months. The majority are reported as Nuisance calls mainly relating to groups of six to ten children playing on the street, knocking over bins or just generally loitering and being rowdy. Having reviewed the incidents over the last few months it is apparent that the person reporting these incidents does not feel directly victimised, however they are concerned about the effect this behaviour is having on the general neighbourhood.

Examining the types of ASB incidents, the number of Nuisance incidents has reduced by almost a third with 867 less incidents recorded. There has also been a smaller reduction of nearly eight percent in terms of Personal incidents, and the number of Environmental incidents increasing from 222 to 231 (+4.1%) recorded incidents in April compared to the same month last year.

In summary, the Force has started the new performance year positively continuing excellent performance recorded in the previous year. The volume of incidents in April is a month-on-month increase from March and is expected to continue to increase through to a peak in July/August before reducing through to December. Most of the priority wards have all recorded reductions in April compared to the same month last-year, with the only concern identified is on Rushcliffe which has not recorded a strong reduction compared to all other districts.

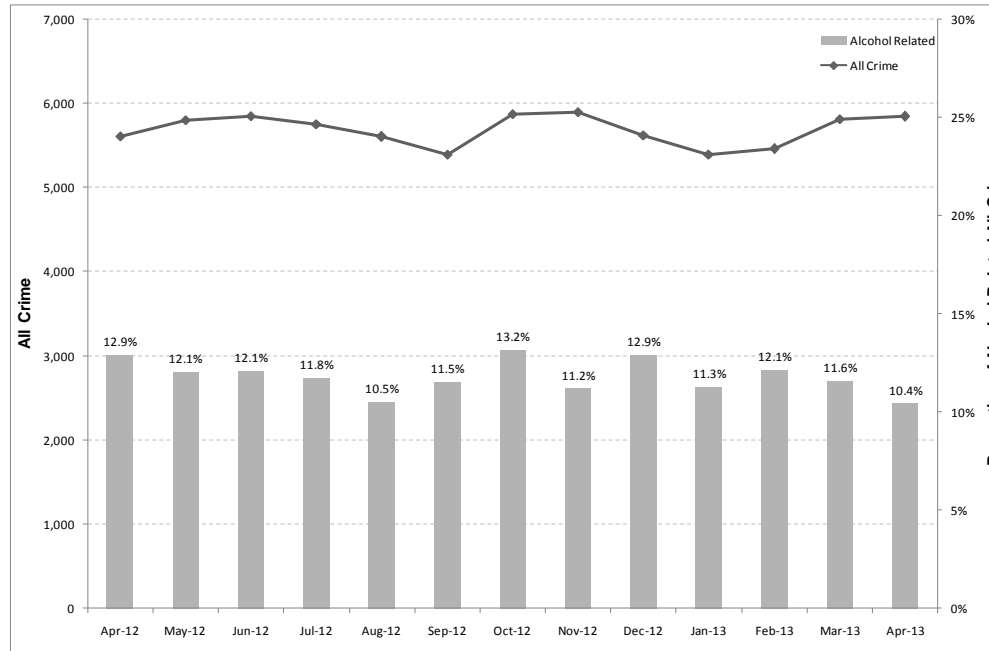
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<sup>38</sup> Based on the callers telephone number

## Actions

Heading	Location	Current Actions
Operation Animism	Force-wide	Local Operation Animism plans are ongoing in an attempt to reduce ASB, particularly in public areas such as town/city centres where large concentrations of ASB incidents are often seen.
Locally-managed ASB	Local	ASB continues to be managed at a local level in Force, allowing neighbourhood teams to target activity towards the type of ASB incidents which feature in their area. This method has proved successful in a number of areas and it is believed that by sharing examples of good practice the Force will see further reductions in incidents.
ASB Case Management	Force-wide	The Force is looking into the possibility of a new Case Management System to record details on ASB incidents, including victim and offender information. A similar system is currently being used successfully by Derbyshire Police.
ASB and the Night-time Economy	City Centre	An operation to target Crime and ASB volume as a result of the Night Time Economy (NTE) in the City Centre has recently been launched by the Force. It is intended that ASB in the City Centre, particularly that relating to the NTE, will be reduced through the targeted activity which includes high visibility patrols engaging with the public, early intervention and a low tolerance approach to incidents.

<b>Strategic Priority</b>	<i>Theme 4 – Reduce the impact of drugs and alcohol on levels of crime and antisocial behaviour</i>
<b>Indicator</b>	<b><i>The number of Alcohol Related Crimes (proxy measure)</i></b>
<b>Target</b>	<i>To monitor the number of crimes which appear alcohol related</i>



**Year-to-date performance:**

An overall proportion of alcohol related crime of 10.4% for 2013/14

**Month-to-date performance:**

An overall proportion of alcohol related crime of 10.4% for April 2013



## Insight

Due to the aforementioned concerns around data quality<sup>39</sup>, a numerical target has not been set around this area; rather the Force will be expected to monitor alcohol related crime levels with a view to obtaining a better understanding of this area as a whole.

Over the 2012/13 performance year the Force recorded an overall proportion of alcohol related crime of 11.9%, with the highest month of the year being October (13.2%) and the lowest month of the year was August (10.5%).

In terms of divisional proportions in 2012/13 the City's was 14.7%, with the highest month being October (17.6%) and the lowest months being August and January with a joint proportion of 12.8%. The County recorded an overall proportion of 9.7% and its highest month was July with a proportion of 10.9% and its lowest month was March with a proportion of 8.3%.

Comparing proportions year-on-year (comparing April 2013 to April 2012), the Force, despite recording an increase overall crime volume has recorded a proportional drop in the number of offences which were alcohol related – dropping from 12.9% in April 2012 to 10.4% in April 2013. This pattern is repeated across both the City and County, with both divisions recording year-on-year drops, the City from 16.0% to 12.8% and the County from 10.5% to 8.5%.

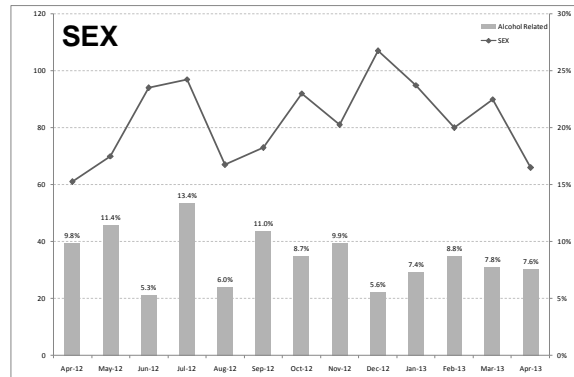
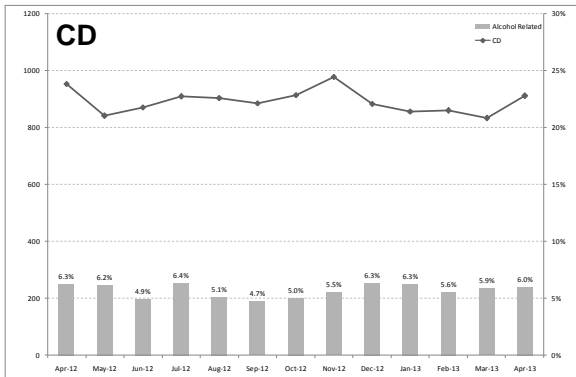
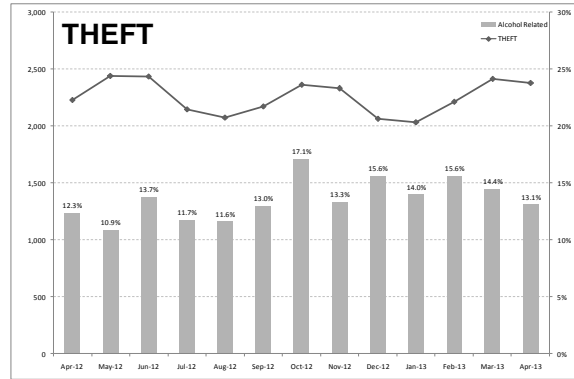
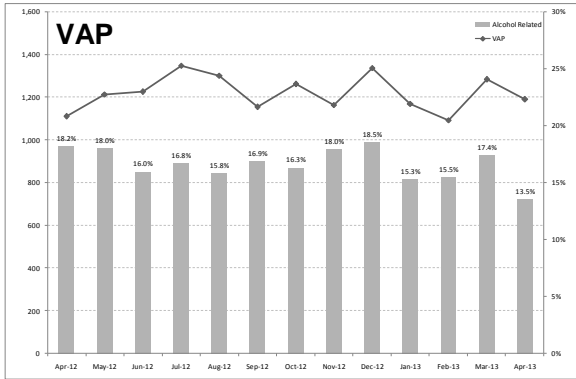
No one offence group (offending has been broken down in to the four offence groups most likely to include an element of alcohol involvement; Violence Against the Person (VAP) offences, Theft offences, Criminal Damage (CD) offences and Sexual offences) appears to show any pattern of concern when reviewing month-on-month performance at Force level. Proportions appear to be reasonably consistent throughout the review period with only single month exceptions being visible and no obvious trends throughout the year.

When reviewing 2012/13 performance by division there are some potentially interesting differences; The City has a higher proportion of alcohol related Sexual offences than the County (10.6% compared to 6.8%) and a considerably higher proportion of Theft offences which are alcohol related (20.5% compared to 7.7%). This would appear to be in line with conventional thinking; the City has a much larger and more

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<sup>39</sup> Unfortunately the Force currently has data quality concerns around the effective use of "Alcohol" tags when recording offence details – a situation the Force is looking to rectify during the course of the current year. To allow the monitoring of this measure in the meantime the Performance & Insight team has produced a bespoke query which utilises a number of wild card searches on MO note details to ascertain whether or not the offence in question is alcohol related. This process is by no means fool proof but does allow some degree of monitoring at present and also provides a baseline to compare tagging activity against.

concentrated Night Time Economy than the County which would potentially explain the difference in Sexual offence proportions whilst the City also has a large collection of independent corner shops and mini supermarkets, providing a concentrated collection of targets for the various shoplifters based around the City.



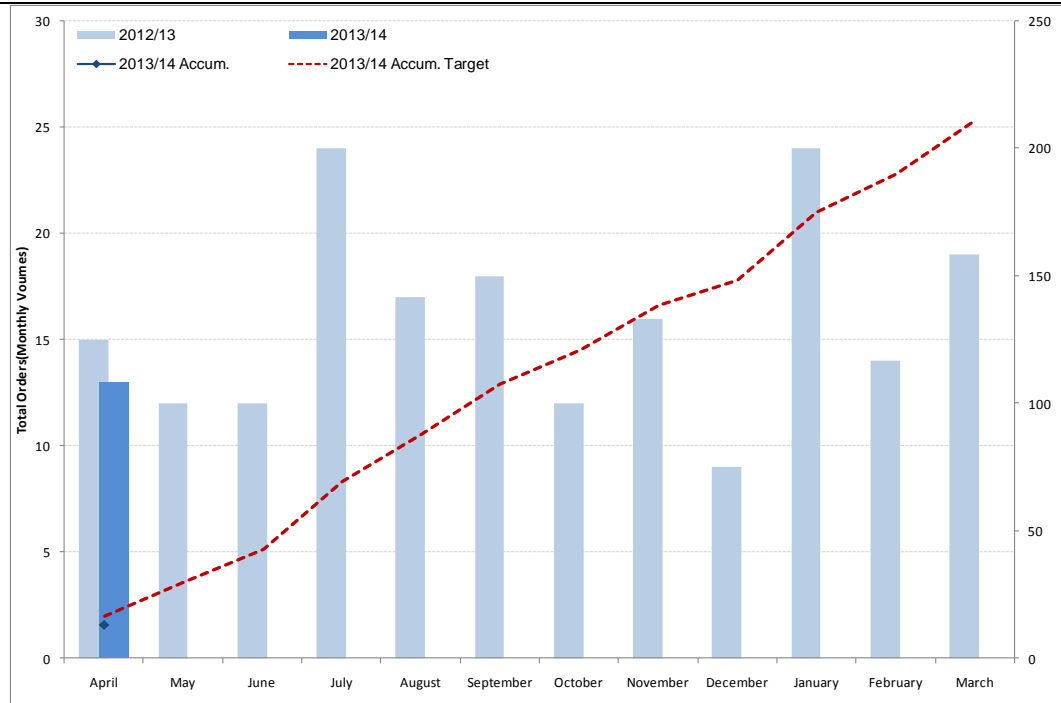
Again, reviewing proportions year-on-year across the two divisions for the four offence groups there have been some changes; On the City only the VAP proportion has changed by any noticeable amount, dropping from 19.1% to 13.4%, whilst on the County Sex offences have dropped considerably from 7.1% to 2.7% and VAP offences have dropped from 17.4% to 13.6%.

Force level alcohol related offending appears to be broadly stable over the last year and continuing in to 2013/14, with an average monthly rate of around 11.9% in 2012/13 and a rate of 10.4% for the month of April 2013. The two divisions do appear to display some differences in performance, with the City generally recording a higher proportion of Theft and Sexual offences which are alcohol related.

## Actions

Heading	Location	Current Actions
	Force-wide	Substance Misuse Performance Framework in consultation with Force leads for sign off.
	Force-wide	System for improving Alcohol / Drug Tagging being developed between Performance and Insight and Crime Management Bureau
	Force-wide	Initial discussion with Contact Management understanding processes for Alcohol tagging of Incidents
	Nottingham City	“Super strength” project in partnership with Nottingham City Council with the ambition of removing supers strength alcohol from sale in the City
	Force-wide	Violence Seminar on the 09 <sup>th</sup> April 2013 investigating Public Space, Night Time Economy and Alcohol related Violence issues

<b>Strategic Priority</b>	<i>Theme 5 – Reduce the threat from organised crime</i>
<b>Indicator</b>	<b><i>The number of Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) confiscation and forfeiture orders</i></b>
<b>Target</b>	<i>To Increase the Volume of POCA Orders by 10%</i>



**Year-to-date performance:**

A total of **£19,801.80** has been recovered from **13** recovery orders. Average value per order is **£1,523.22** This represents a drop in value of **£53.37** compared to last year

**Target performance:**

Force is off target by **4** orders (against a target of a **10%** increase or an April total of 17 orders)

## Insight

Moving in to the new performance year the Force has a target of increasing its overall volume of POCA orders (Confiscation and Forfeiture orders) by 10% compared to that achieved in 2012/13. Reviewing past performance against this measure, in 2012/13 the Force recorded a reduction in total orders of 9.5% (dropping from 210 to 190) and in 2011/12 the Force recorded a reduction of 1% (dropping from 212 to 210). Despite this challenging performance in past years an increased emphasis on POCA throughout the Force, particularly in raising officer awareness of use of POCA orders should help to drive an increase in overall order volume.

Based upon the 190 orders (Confiscation and Forfeiture orders) recorded in 2012/13 the Force is expected to record a total of 209 orders in 2013/14. Currently for the month of April the Force has recorded 13 orders (two Forfeiture orders and 11 Confiscation orders) compared to the 15 orders recorded for the same month last year (one Forfeiture order and 14 Confiscation orders). This represents a drop of 13% comparing this year to last.

In terms of order value the Force recorded a total value of £1,354,817.81 in 2012/13 which equates to an average order value of £7,130.62 for the year. Reviewing April 2013 values the Force has recorded a total order value of £19,801.80 which equates to an average order value of £1,523.22, a drop of 3.4% compared to the average order value recorded in the same month last year (£1,576.58).

Performance last financial year had improved upon 2011/12 in terms of both forfeiture orders and confiscation orders, with the average values of each significantly higher than the respective averages recorded in 2011/12. The actual number of orders obtained in 2012/13 however is lower than that recorded in 2011/12.

The lower volume but higher value of orders recorded last year points towards longer investigations by the Force, yielding significantly more assets recovered, but taking more time and resources in order to be completed. In the 2012/13 financial year Nottinghamshire Police has recovered seven percent more in total value than was achieved in 2011/12 with over £1.35m in forfeiture and confiscation orders, removing various assets from the possession of offenders.

A new POCA process was launched in Force from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2013. When a crime number is allocated to an offence the investigating officer will receive a POCA support pack in which they will be asked to consider whether use of POCA legislation would support investigation of the offence in question. The aim is to integrate money laundering opportunities as part of the investigative strategy from the outset, thus facilitating a stronger likelihood of prosecution and the identification and seizure of assets at an early stage rather than post conviction.

In addition to this in the new financial year the Force will be looking to report on a more detailed series of measures around POCA performance; overall value of Cash Forfeiture and Confiscation Orders, performance against national, regional and MSG averages, monitoring of volumes of POCA related offences and disposals, reducing the ratio of POCA disposals to Confiscation Orders, increasing the proportion of POCA offence arrests which have a subsequent property searches carried out and increasing the number of orders which are revisited for assessment of further gains. These measures will allow the Force to provide more focus and support around the POCA procedures.

For the month of April 2013 the Force has failed to achieve its target, only recording a total of 13 orders compared to the 15 recorded in the same month last year. Despite this the Force has recorded a similar total order value to that recorded last year and a similar average order value. Although current performance is off target, the Force did record in an increase in overall order value last year and this positive performance is expected to continue in to 2013/14, particularly in light of the new processes and training being rolled across the Force which will further embed the POCA processes with the investigative cycle.

## Actions

<b>Heading</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Current Actions</b>
Financial Investigation Unit	Force-wide	The Financial Investigation Unit is currently reviewing its processes to ensure maximum benefit is being accrued by the Force in respect of POCA legislation.
Financial Investigation Unit	Force-wide	The unit has been re-launched with far more communication and support for those officers working on the front line.
Financial Investigation Unit	Force-wide	Work is underway to consider whether money taken from those involved in crime can be put back into areas of policing and the community from where it was taken.

<b>Strategic Priority</b>	<i>Theme 5 – Reduce the threat from organised crime</i>
<b>Indicator</b>	<b><i>To Reduce the Force Threat, Harm Risk (THR) Assessment</i></b>
<b>Target</b>	<i>To reduce THR to below the 2012-13 level</i>

### Insight

The 2013 Nottinghamshire Police Strategic Intelligence Assessment identifies the criminal activities of Organised Crime Groups as the priority external threat to policing in Nottinghamshire.

Organised Crime Groups have a direct and indirect correlation to Violent Crime, the Criminal Use of Firearms, Drugs Supply and Acquisitive Crime and impact upon confidence and satisfaction, community cohesion and endeavours to reduce crime and keep people safe from the risk of harm.

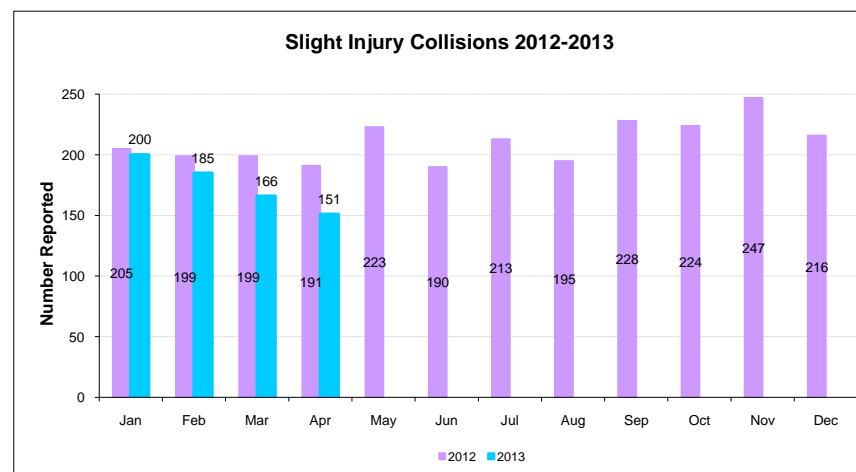
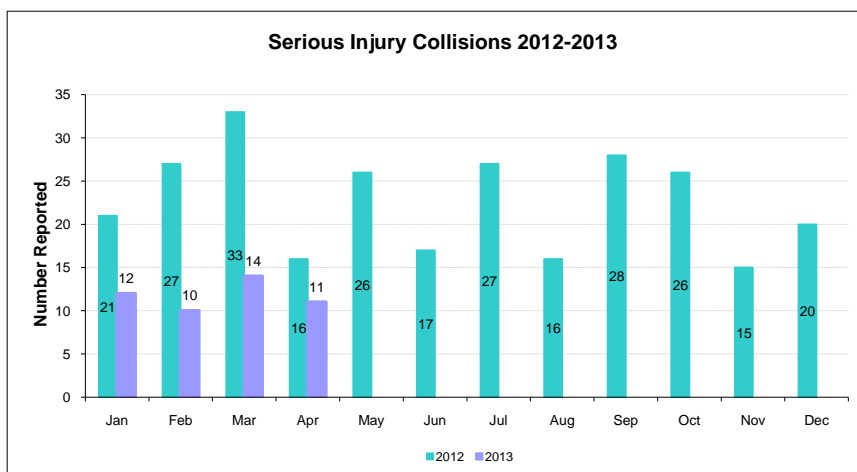
The current threat from Serious, Organised Crime can be described as **significant** and **consistent**. In terms of criminal intent and capability, the number of Organised Crime Groups in Nottinghamshire that are classified as being *a competent structured group of individuals involved in violence and serious criminality* can also be considered **significant** and **consistent** at present.

Each active Organised Crime Group has a specific management plan and Lead Responsible Officer, with progress monitored through the Force Tasking and Coordination process in line with NIM guidelines.

The year-to-date THR Level is at a similar level to that recorded at the end of last year.



<b>Strategic Priority</b>	<i>Theme 5 – Reduce the threat from organised crime</i>
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Number of People Killed or Seriously Injured on Roads in Nottinghamshire</b>
<b>Target</b>	<i>To reduce by 9% or to record only 525 KSIs in 2013</i>



**Year-to-date performance:**

Reduction of **4.5%** or **27** people Killed or Seriously Injured (KSIs) (January to December 2012)

**Target performance:**

The reduction target of **17.4%** (105 KSI casualties) for the 2012 calendar year has not been achieved. Currently **12.9%** away from the reduction target.

**MSG ranking:**

**8<sup>th</sup>** in terms of casualties per 100M vehicle kms, **36.3%** above the average<sup>40</sup>

<sup>40</sup> Source: iQuanta. Based on the period July 2012 to September 2012

## Insight

Validated figures for the 2012 calendar year are now available<sup>41</sup>. Whilst there are reductions in the overall number of people killed or injured, which is to be welcomed, the scale of the reduction when compared to the 2011 figure is disappointing, with the current reduction below the target level set for the year. The headline figures are:

- Fatalities down to 33 from 37 in 2011 (10.8% reduction);
- Seriously injured down to 545 from 568 (4% reduction);
- KSI casualties down to 578 from 605 (4.5% reduction);
- Slightly injured down to 3,217 from 3,413 (5.7% reduction); and
- Total number of injury collisions recorded down from 2984 to 2853 (4.4% reduction).

Whilst the Force awaits national and regional data to add context to the Nottinghamshire picture the modest 4.5% reduction in the headline KSI number is disappointing. Analysis of the figures shows that 320 of the 578 KSI's came from the vulnerable road user groups<sup>42</sup> – cyclists/pedestrians/motorcyclists. Given that these groups represent a small proportion of the travelling public this further highlights their enhanced exposure to road risk.

Temporal analysis of the 2012 data illustrates that it was an unusual year in terms of the pattern of collisions, with the annual spring uplift arriving earlier in the year than expected and peaking in March. This was then followed by a further uplift in May and then July, a pattern which did not mirror performance in 2011. The temporal analysis suggests that both the weather and the Olympics were impact factors in the profile of KSI's during 2012. Geographic factors continue to show the majority of the most serious collisions to take place on the County A-class roads, with only one recorded fatality in the City BCU in 2012.

The casualty figures for 2012 continue to suggest that for many people a move away from car ownership (due to the current economic climate) is placing them into other vulnerable road user groups. This increase in vulnerable road users appears to be driving the KSI figures and impacting on the overall reduction level, with the reduction rate in 2012 below the target rate for the year (17.4% reduction compared to a target of 12.9%). An example of this is motorcycle users, with a detailed analysis of the motorcycle KSI's revealing the vast majority of collisions involving motorcycles took place in the west of the County (Mansfield/Ashfield) with riders using 125cc bikes, typically to commute between

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<sup>41</sup> Source: Nottinghamshire Police Road Safety Team.

<sup>42</sup> Casualties by road user group: Pedestrians KSI down to 119 from 126 (5.6% reduction); Pedal Cyclists KSI down to 86 from 90 (4.4% reduction); and Motor cyclists KSI down to 115 from 134 (14.2% reduction).

home and work. These 125cc motorcycles are the most powerful bikes a provisional licence holder can ride without taking any lessons, suggesting that the riders are an inexperienced and at-risk group of road users.

Although a full analysis of 2012 data needs to be undertaken, the headline figures confirm that the tactical plan for 2013 is correct:

- The 2013 plan will focus activity at the peak seasonal uplifts;
- It will focus action on the vulnerable road user groups;
- It will target the disobedient driver who fails to adhere to the 'fatal four'; and
- For the first time the Force will offer four diversion/education courses as an alternative to punishment for low level offending.

Provisional figures for Q1 in 2013 (January to March) are showing a significant reduction when compared to the same period in 2012. This is to be expected given the poor driving weather during the start of this year, as traffic on the roads will be generally lighter due to the road conditions. April 2013 is showing a similar pattern when compared to April 2012, with the Force having recorded 11 serious injury collisions compared to 16 in 2012. There were no fatal collisions in the month, and minor injury collisions showed a reduction of 40 down to 151 from 191. Analysis would suggest the suppressing effect of the weather (and optimistically the effect of Operation Drosometer which started in April) is maintaining the downward pressure on Road traffic Collisions. Figures for the month of May will be very telling, as historical performance suggests that the Force can expect a notable increase in collisions in line with increased road traffic as the weather and conditions improve.

For January – April in 2013 there were a total of 3,515 breath tests carried out, of which 386 resulted in Positive/Refused/Arrested results which equates to 11% of all tests, a comparable rate to the average rate for 2012. For the same period the Force attended 1,952 RTCs (Road Traffic Collisions), of which 1,665 had breath tests carried out (85% of all RTCs attended), proportionally this is a noticeable drop compared to the same period last year where 98% of all RTCs had tests carried out. Of these tests carried out at RTCs in 2013, 116 resulted in Positive/Refused/Arrested results or 7%, a slightly higher rate than that recorded for the same period in 2012 (6.8%).

While the level of reduction achieved in 2012 is lower than the **17.4% target**, overall the Force remains broadly on track to achieve the Nottinghamshire Strategic Safety Partnership target of a 50% reduction in KSI's by 2020<sup>43</sup>. The start of the 2013 year has been a promising one, with significant reductions in KSI's recorded, however the Force will need to maintain this downward trajectory through the summer months in order to remain on target.

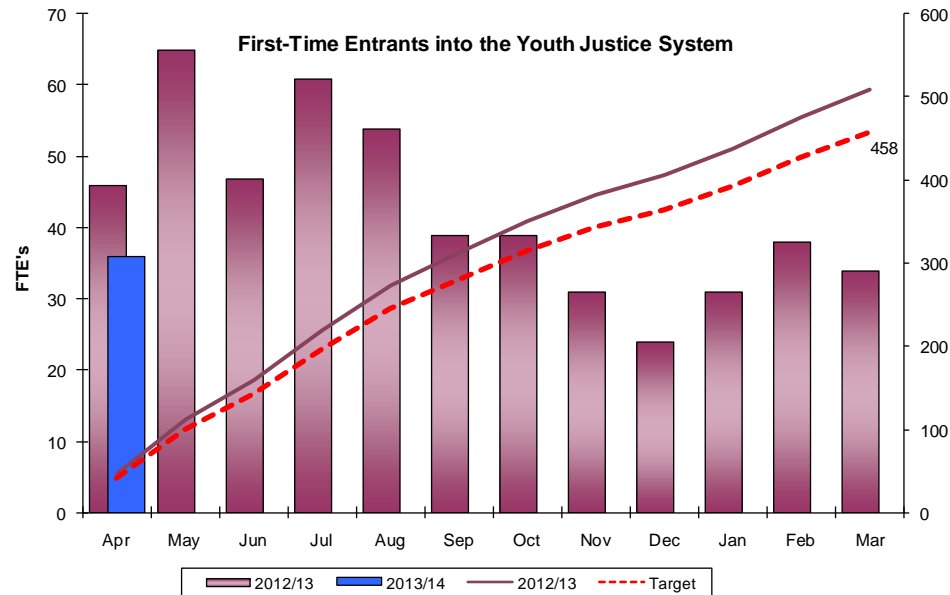
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<sup>43</sup> To reduce by 50% in 2010-2020 compared to 2005-2009 average of 688 KSI casualties. This equates to a 17.4% or 105 KSI reduction in the 2012 calendar year when compared to the 2011 calendar year.

## Actions

Heading	Location	Current Actions
Operation Drosomter	Force-wide	Running from the 2nd April through to the beginning of June, this will include the May summer drink drive campaign. It will focus on a robust enforcement of the 'fatal four'.
High Visibility Patrols  Christmas drink drive campaign.	Force-wide	High visibility patrols will be used on key routes in order to deter driving offences which contribute to KSI's (such as speeding). This activity aims to reassure the law abiding majority of motorists while targeting 'risky drivers'  Campaign On going.
Road Safety Month 1 Road safety Month 2 Op Nisus	Force-wide	All Completed
Use of the Media	Force-wide	Radio and TV campaign – 'the 500 for 2012' will be used to publicise Nottinghamshire's target of reducing KSI's to 500 in the 2012 calendar year. All enforcement and road safety campaigns have attracted media attention. Three BBC filmed reports have been completed along with dozens of radio and newspaper reports. Adverts for the motorcycle and pedal cycle campaigns have been placed in all the local newspapers giving further coverage to our activity.
Vulnerable Road Users	Force-wide	Operations are currently in progress to target motorcyclists and pedal cyclists during the peak summer months. The second pedal cycle operation ran from September 25 <sup>th</sup> Until October 17 <sup>th</sup> . Over 2500 high visibility cycle packs were distributed across Nottinghamshire. November 17 <sup>th</sup> will see a one day operation to highlight the risks to motorcyclist over the winter period. ( Completed)

<b>Strategic Priority</b>	<i>Theme 6 – Prevention, early intervention and reduction in reoffending</i>
<b>Indicator</b>	<b><i>The number of First-Time Entrants into the Youth Justice System</i></b>
<b>Target</b>	<i>To reduce the number of First-Time Entrants by 10% in 2013/14</i>



**Year-to-date performance:** There have been **36** First-Time Entrants (FTEs) this year (April 2013). This is a reduction of **20.0% (9 FTEs)** compared to last year.

**Target performance:** Year-to-date target has been achieved. Currently **12.5%** or **5 FTEs** better than target

## Insight

During the 2012/13 performance year the Force almost halved the number of FTEs entered on to the Youth Justice Database, with 509 FTEs compared to 880 in the previous year. This positive performance has continued into 2013/14, with a reduction of 20% recorded in April when compared to the previous April. This means that the Force starts the year on target for this measure, having exceeded the 10% reduction target set. This level of performance is replicated fairly consistently across the divisions, with a reduction of 24.0% (6 FTEs) recorded on the City, and a reduction of 15.0% (3 FTEs) on the County during the same period.

The gender profile of FTEs remains relatively unchanged, with the majority of FTEs being male (80.4%), however the number of female entrants has increased at a greater rate in April, with 41.7% more female entrants recorded in April 2013 compared to April 2012. This is in comparison to an increase of 12.1% in the number of male entrants over the same period. While this is of interest it is important to note that with only one month of data for the current year the number of FTEs is relatively low, and therefore further months data will be required in order to draw a reliable statistical conclusion.

In terms of the age profile of FTEs this year, the majority of FTEs were aged between 15 and 17 (69.4%). This represents a shift from the previous year, which saw a higher number of 14 year old FTEs, however as already stated, it is not appropriate to draw any definite conclusions from this finding due to the small number of cases. As noted in previous reports, the number of entrants who describe their ethnicity as BME remains disproportionate to the ethnic make-up of the Force area<sup>44</sup>, with 19.4% of FTEs recorded in April stating their ethnicity as BME and this is relatively unchanged when compared to the 22.2% recorded in April 2012.

The main types of offences committed by FTEs are Theft & Handling (mainly shoplifting), Violence Against the Person (mainly Common Assault), Drug Offences, and Criminal Damage. Two areas can be seen to have recorded a notable increase in April's figures, with Robbery recording an 8.3% (3 FTEs) increase and Violence Against the Person recording a 20.0% (5 FTEs) increase. Despite this, the majority of the offences committed in April were graded fairly low on the severity scale (offences are graded on a scale of 1-8, 1 being least serious), with almost three quarters of the offences being between 1 and 3. There has been a slight decrease in the number of offences graded as most serious this month when compared to the previous April, however with only one month of data it is not possible to draw any definite conclusion from this.

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<sup>44</sup> Source: 2011 Census Population Estimates (ONS published 11 December 2012).

Performance at the start of 2013/14 is positive, with the number of FTEs continuing to decrease, and the current reduction target achieved in the first month of the year. It is important to note that the Force is unlikely to experience reductions on the same scale as those recorded during the 2012/13 performance year, as the exceptional decrease recorded was likely as a result of a change in process (i.e. the Force wide introduction of Community Resolutions, formerly Restorative Justice). The focus should now turn to the numerous programmes run by the Force and partners in order to reduce youth offending, in order to maintain a reduction in line with the new target of a further 10% reduction in entrants.

## Actions

Heading	Location	Current Actions
Community Resolution	Force-wide	The Force has increased its use of Community Resolution disposals over the last 12 months (see Crime Detections section of this report for more detail). This means that fewer young people are entering the youth justice system as they are being dealt with through these more informal outcomes.
Prevention Team	Force-wide	There is a Targeted Support & Youth Justice Services Prevention Team that works with young people.
Diversionary Schemes	County	Several districts within the County area are using diversionary schemes, such as weekly football matches and stay safe schemes, to give young people something to do with their spare time, in the hope that this will steer them away from crime and anti social behaviour.

<b>Strategic Priority</b>	<i>Theme 6 - Prevention, early intervention and reduction in reoffending</i>
<b>Indicator</b>	<b><i>Reduce the offending of offenders managed and supervised by IOM (Integrated Offender Management)</i></b>
<b>Target</b>	<i>Reduce (proven) reoffending to be below the national average, less than 32.4 percent</i>

## Insight

Integrated Offender Management (IOM) is multi-agency partnership working with the aim of reducing crime through the intensive supervision and monitoring of the top 0.5% of Serious Acquisitive Crime Prolific and Priority Offenders, who pose the greatest threat and risk of harm and are responsible for committing 10% of all crime.

There are currently 314 IOM nominal's managed by the Force with just over half on the County. The majority of nominals are adult<sup>45</sup> with just under six percent currently classed as a juvenile. IOM Cohorts fall into one of the following three levels:

- **Level 1** – on licence – breaches or further offences can lead to them being recalled – applied for by Probation but Home Office make the decision.
- **Level 2** – community order with a supervision condition or young offenders on licence – breaches have to go before a Magistrates' Court.
- **Level 3** – most are non-statutory supervision and so are expected to engage on a voluntary basis.

Just over half the nominals have been assessed as Level 1, all adults, and a further third as Level 3. Examining the Level 3 Cohorts further, over half are classed as 'non-statutory' and over a quarter as 'statutory', with the remainder recorded as Prolific Priority Offenders (PPO).

Cross referencing the 314 nominal's against named offenders and/or suspects for offences<sup>46</sup> recorded in April<sup>47</sup> reveals that IOM nominal's have been recorded as the offender in 25 offences and a named suspect in a further 50 offences and, excluding Domestic Incidents, account for just over one percent of recorded crime in April. Just under 70 percent of offences where an IOM nominal has been identified are acquisitive offences such as Domestic Burglary, Vehicle Crime and Shoplifting.

<sup>45</sup> Aged 18 and over

<sup>46</sup> Offences include both Home Office Recordable offences and Domestic Violence Incidents

<sup>47</sup> The cross referring checks for exact matches in Surname, Forename and Date of Birth for named offenders or suspects recorded against offences in April 2013



Looking at these offences individually, there are 17 Domestic Burglary offences recorded, two of which have subsequently been detected with two IOM nominal's identified Charged. The remaining 15 offences have a named IOM nominal as a suspect with three named more than once. Of these three nominal's, one has previously been detected as the offender in several Theft from Vehicle offences in 2007, and more recently has been recorded as a named suspect in several Domestic Burglary offences, however so far no charges have been made and they are currently on police bail.

The second IOM nominal identified as a suspect in two Domestic Burglaries in April has prior charges for Domestic Burglary dating back to 2006 and 2008. As well as the two offences in April, they have also been named as a suspect in a further seven offences, mainly at the end of 2012 and the beginning of 2013. As with the first nominal, they are currently on police bail for Domestic Burglary however they have been Charged with Shoplifting at the end of April.

The third nominal has been previously identified as the offender in 33 Domestic Burglary offences, including attempts, from 2006 through to 2009, with two further charges in September 2012 for Domestic Burglary. There has been no evidence of further offending until April; however they have since been released without charge for both these offences.

In terms of Vehicle Crime offences, three IOM nominal's have been charged for Theft from Vehicle offences recorded in April, with all three the detected offender in two separate offences each. One nominal has been charged for both offences where they are the named offender, whereas the other two have been charged for one offence and asked for another offence to be Taken in to Consideration<sup>48</sup>. All three offenders have previous charges for Theft from Vehicles offences as well as Theft and other acquisitive crime offences.

Three further IOM nominals have been named as a suspect in four other Theft from Vehicle offences, with one named twice. Two of them have since been arrested and released without charge, whilst the other is currently on police bail.

Examining those offences (25) where an IOM nominal has been recorded as the offender, 20 offences (80 percent) have been detected by way of Charge, a further three have been detected where the offender has asked for other offences to be Taken in to Consideration, two of which are detailed above. In the remaining two offences the offenders have been interviewed under caution and reported for summons.

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<sup>48</sup> *These are detections which are obtained when an offender admits to more than one offence, usually in exchange for leniency upon sentencing*

## **Appendix A: User Guide**

The rationale for a Performance Scorecard Report:

This document sets out a summary of the performance of Nottinghamshire Police in relation to key measures to deliver against the priorities in the Police and Crime Plan 2013-18. The Force has agreed a new Integrated Business Planning process which will support performance reporting based on the development of balanced scorecards, which will be built into each of the service delivery area business plans, with key measures being identified for monitoring through this Performance Scorecard Report. This Report will be presented to the Police and Crime Commissioner for approval, and will form part of the Police and Crime Commissioner's scrutiny as set out in the principles below.

Principles:

- To provide bi-monthly Performance Scorecard reports for the Police and Crime Commissioner
- To ensure performance reporting aligns to Force and Police and Crime Commissioner Governance
- To ensure robust quality and timeliness of performance reporting to the Force and the Police and Crime Commissioner
- To build in best practice for performance reporting for information, decision making and informing the Integrated Business Planning Framework
- To build the Performance Report to demonstrate performance monitoring to deliver the Police and Crime Plan priorities:
  - To cut crime and keeping you safe
  - To spend your money wisely
  - To earn your trust and confidence
- To implement a Home Office (HO) Assessment method to the system to assess performance against target
- Trends to be assessed using statistical methods used by the HO police performance system i-Quanta
- To demonstrate how the Force is performing against its Most Similar Forces (MSG)
- To design in the what is happening (patterns and trends) and why from the information
- To highlight performance risks in relation to each of the three strategic priorities
- To outline control measures that will be introduced to improve performance

### **Key features**

The Performance and Insight Packs contains tables showing how the Force is performing in relation to the following Performance Comparators:

- Performance compared to self (Trend)
- Performance compared to target

- Performance compared to MSG and national Forces (where available).

Both long and short-term performance is assessed using the above comparators. Long-term performance is based on a 12 month picture, with the exception of target performance which is year-to-date. Short-term performance is based on a 3 month picture, with the target being based on the current month's performance. This allows the reader to assess the Forces progress against the Police and Crime Plan targets using the long-term performance picture, while also allowing them to view any emerging trends in the short-term picture.

Indicators are given a Health Check Measure Rating, which is based on the combined score of the Performance Comparators.

### **Commonly used acronyms**

ASB – Anti Social Behaviour  
BCU – Basic Command Unit  
BME – Black or Minority Ethnic  
MSG – Most Similar Group of Forces  
RTC – Road Traffic Accident

### **Data Sources**

Crime and Detections data has been taken from the internal CRMS system. Please note that detailed analysis of crime and detections data is based on data from CRMS for the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2012 – 30<sup>th</sup> April 2013. As CRMS is a live system this data may be subject to change. MSG and National comparisons are based on data taken from the external iQuanta system – the most similar group for the force consists of Nottinghamshire, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Northumbria, Northamptonshire, Staffordshire, South Wales and South Yorkshire. Further data definitions for the Protection from Serious Harm indicators can be viewed in Appendix B.

### **Data Time Period**

Unless otherwise stated, data for Crime and Detections Trend and Target position is up to April 2013  
MSG and National Comparisons for Crime and Detections is based on the 12 months to December 2012 unless otherwise stated

## **Statistical Methodology**

Analysis of trend is based on the most recent 12 months performance (long-term trend) or 3 months performance (short-term trend), with tests of statistical significance employed to assess for statistically significant variations in the exponentially weighted moving average at the 80% and 95% confidence levels.

Performance against target (long-term) is assessed using 12 month rolling average performance compared to target.

Performance against target (short-term) is assessed using current month performance compared to target.

A 5% level has been used to assess for performance significantly different to target.

**For more information on the statistical techniques employed in the report please contact the Performance and Insight team:**  
[mi@nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk](mailto:mi@nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk)

## **Summary Performance Reporting in line with the Police Priorities set for 2011-12**

Nottinghamshire Police Performance has been assessed according to the criteria shown in the key below.

<b>KEY to Performance Comparators</b>		
<b>Trend Assessment</b>	<b>Performance Against Target</b>	<b>Compared to MSG/National</b>
▲ Improving	● Significantly above Target >5% difference	Above Significantly Better
△ Possibly Improving	● Above Target	Average Similar to MSG
◀▶ Stable	● Below Target	Below Significantly Worse
▽ Possibly Deteriorating	● Significantly below Target >5% difference	
▼ Deteriorating		

## **The Health Check Measure**

The assessment for each of the Performance Comparators is combined to create an overall judgment of performance (the Health Check Measure) for each indicator. This will be calculated for both long and short-term performance, giving a long-term health check and a short-term health check. There are four bands to the Health Check Measure these are as follows:

**Band 1 (Excellent)** – Performance is extremely good, with trend improving, performance both significantly above target and significantly better than peers.

**Band 2 (Good)** – Performance is good, with trend improving or stable, performance above target and similar to peers.

**Band 3 (Concern)** – Performance is of concern, with trend stable or deteriorating, performance below target and similar or worse than peers.

**Band 4 (Risk)** – Performance is exceptionally poor, with trend stable or deteriorating, performance significantly below target and significantly below peers.

The long-term health check measure will be used to determine the Force's performance against the Police and Crime Plan targets. Those indicators that are assessed as being in the 'Risk' or 'Concern' bands *on the long-term health check* will be highlighted at the beginning of the report.

All Indicators will be subject to further scrutiny and analysis in the main body of the report.

## **Appendix B: Additional Data Definitions**

### **Crime Detection Rate**

The 2012/13 Police and Crime Plan target for All Crime has been set at 36.0% with this rate to include the non-Sanction Detection outcomes of Restorative Justice (RJ) and Informal Resolution. These disposal methods are a less formal method of dealing with a low level offence (such as Criminal Damage) where the victim and offender are brought together (directly or through a facilitator) in order to resolve the issue. An example of this could be a criminal damage offender apologising to the victim and cleaning up the graffiti they have caused. Please see the 2012/13 Police and Crime Plan for more information on this target. Although the overall Force Sanction Detection rate and Police and Crime Plan target quoted in this report includes these RJ disposals, the detailed analysis included in the insight section of the report will consider Sanction Detection data only (so not including RJ disposals) unless otherwise stated.

### **Anti-Social Behaviour**

The Force has recently changed the way in which it records its Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents in line with National Standards of Incident Recording (NSIR) guidance set out by the Home Office, and this has had an impact on the performance data available for this indicator. This means that at this time any analysis which breaks down the data by the type of ASB is extremely limited and can only compare monthly data back to December 2011, which is not as comprehensive a method as comparing to the same time period of previous years. The majority of the analysis for this indicator will therefore be restricted to geographical comparisons.

### **Persons Killed or Seriously Injured on the Roads**

This data is supplied by Nottinghamshire Police's Traffic Management Team. For more information please contact the report author or Chief Inspector Andy Charlton ([Andrew.charlton@nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk](mailto:Andrew.charlton@nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk))

### **Domestic Abuse Arrests Data**

This measure is the percentage of suspects of Domestic Violence (DV) crimes reported to the Force that are arrested within 48 hours, and the data for this indicator relies on two Force systems, the CRMS (crime recording) system and the NSPIS custody system. Because of the way that the data are recorded on these two systems there are limitations to the data for this indicator, for example, there is no direct link between the Forces Crime Recording and Custody systems and therefore collation of the data requires a fairly comprehensive process. Despite this process it may not be possible to link all incidents to arrests and therefore some data may be missing.

**First-Time Entrants Data**

The data for this measure are supplied by the Operational & Tactical Support Team from Target Support & Youth Justice Services. Data provided is year-to-date (YTD) as it is difficult to break the data down into individual months. An offender is described as a first time entrant into the youth justice database if they are between the ages of 10-18 yrs old and there is no record on the Police National Computer (PNC) or local Force systems that they have committed a previous offence.

**Assets Recovered from the Proceeds of Crime Act**

The data for this measure are received from the Financial Investigation Unit and are taken from the Joint Asset Recovery Database (JARD). Due to the fluid manner of this area of performance, data are always shown year-to-date (YTD) and it is not possible to break the data down into individual monthly performance. There are two methods of recovering assets under the Proceeds of Crime Act, these are Cash Forfeiture and Confiscation Orders. Cash forfeiture relates to cash seized from a defendant that is above £1,000 and has been shown (by the Financial Investigation Unit) to have been either from criminality or intended for use in criminality. Confiscation orders take place in the crown court following a conviction for acquisitive crime. In this process the Financial Investigation Unit will conduct an investigation into the defendant's criminality and then put a value on it, and this value is then subsequently recovered from the defendant's assets at the time of arrest, be this money, equity in property, cars, expensive goods etc.

## Appendix C: Data Tables and Charts

	Year-to-date performance				Target Position			Month-to-date performance			
	Current Period	Previous Period	Diff	% Diff	Current Target	Diff	% Diff	Current Period	Previous Period	Diff	% Diff
<b>Force</b>	<b>5,852</b>	<b>5,608</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>5,159</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>11.8%</b>	<b>5,852</b>	<b>5,608</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>4.4%</b>
City	2,647	2,485	162	6.5%	2,286	361	13.6%	2,647	2,485	162	6.5%
County	3,205	3,123	82	2.6%	2,873	332	10.4%	3,205	3,123	82	2.6%
<b>Ashfield/Mansfield</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>1,001</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>15.1%</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>20.1%</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>1,001</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>15.1%</b>
Ashfield	539	529	10	1.9%	487	52	9.7%	539	529	10	1.9%
Mansfield	613	472	141	29.9%	434	179	29.2%	613	472	141	29.9%
<b>Bassetlaw/N &amp; S</b>	<b>1,002</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>10.8%</b>	<b>1,002</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>3.2%</b>
Bassetlaw	579	531	48	9.0%	489	90	15.6%	579	531	48	9.0%
Newark & Sherwood	423	440	-17	-3.9%	405	18	4.3%	423	440	-17	-3.9%
<b>South Nottinghamshire</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>1,151</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-8.7%</b>	<b>1,059</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>-0.8%</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>1,151</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-8.7%</b>
Broxtowe	401	402	-1	-0.2%	370	31	7.8%	401	402	-1	-0.2%
Gedling	404	410	-6	-1.5%	377	27	6.6%	404	410	-6	-1.5%
Rushcliffe	246	339	-93	-27.4%	312	-66	-26.8%	246	339	-93	-27.4%
<b>City</b>	<b>2,647</b>	<b>2,485</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>2,286</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>13.6%</b>	<b>2,647</b>	<b>2,485</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>6.5%</b>
City Central	1,417	1,318	99	7.5%	1,213	204	14.4%	1,417	1,318	99	7.5%
City North	702	681	21	3.1%	627	75	10.8%	702	681	21	3.1%
City South	528	486	42	8.6%	447	81	15.3%	528	486	42	8.6%



**Breakdown by Offence Type**

	Year-to-date performance				Month-to-date performance			
	Current Period	Previous Period	Diff	% Diff	Current Period	Previous Period	Diff	% Diff
<b>All Crime</b>	<b>5,852</b>	<b>5,608</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>5,852</b>	<b>5,608</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>4.4%</b>
Violent Crime	1,355	1,233	122	9.9%	1,355	1,233	122	9.9%
VAP	1,191	1,111	80	7.2%	1,191	1,111	80	7.2%
VAP with injury	602	515	87	16.9%	602	515	87	16.9%
VAP without injury	589	596	-7	-1.2%	589	596	-7	-1.2%
Sexual Offences	65	61	4	6.6%	65	61	4	6.6%
Burglary Dwelling	403	284	119	41.9%	403	284	119	41.9%
Robbery	99	61	38	62.3%	99	61	38	62.3%
Vehicle Crime	600	628	-28	-4.5%	600	628	-28	-4.5%
Theft of Motor Vehicle	107	122	-15	-12.3%	107	122	-15	-12.3%
Theft from Motor Vehicle	473	476	-3	-0.6%	473	476	-3	-0.6%
Burglary Other	390	446	-56	-12.6%	390	446	-56	-12.6%
Theft and Handling	1,800	1,581	219	13.9%	1,800	1,581	219	13.9%
Fraud and Forgery	10	130	-120	-92.3%	10	130	-120	-92.3%
Criminal Damage	912	953	-41	-4.3%	912	953	-41	-4.3%
Drug Offences	323	318	5	1.6%	323	318	5	1.6%

## Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents: Year to Date Comparison

Data is for the period 01/04/2013-30/04/2013 compared to 01/04/2012-30/04/2012

	Incident Volume				Target Position		
	Apr 13 - Apr 13	Apr 12 - Apr 12	Diff	% Diff	Apr 12 - Apr 13	Diff	% Diff
Force	2,810	3,717	-907	-24.4%	3,420	-610	-17.8%
City	1,198	1,610	-412	-25.6%	1,482	-284	-19.2%
County	1,612	2,107	-495	-23.5%	1,939	-327	-16.9%
City North	383	533	-150	-28.1%	491	-108	-22.0%
City Central	534	664	-130	-19.6%	611	-77	-12.6%
City South	281	413	-132	-32.0%	380	-99	-26.1%
Ashfield/Mansfield	598	830	-232	-28.0%	764	-166	-21.7%
- Ashfield	296	422	-126	-29.9%	389	-93	-23.9%
- Mansfield	302	408	-106	-26.0%	376	-74	-19.7%
Bassetlaw/N & S	504	663	-159	-24.0%	610	-106	-17.4%
- Bassetlaw	282	326	-44	-13.5%	300	-18	-6.0%
- Newark & Sherwood	222	337	-115	-34.1%	311	-89	-28.6%
South Notts	510	614	-104	-16.9%	565	-55	-9.7%
- Broxtowe	204	232	-28	-12.1%	214	-10	-4.7%
- Gedling	181	254	-73	-28.7%	234	-53	-22.6%
- Rushcliffe	125	128	-3	-2.3%	118	7	5.9%