



NOTTINGHAMSHIRE  
**POLICE**  
PROUD TO SERVE

# **Corporate Services**

## **Performance & Insight Report**

**Priority 1 – To Cut Crime & Keep You Safe**

**Performance to March 2013**

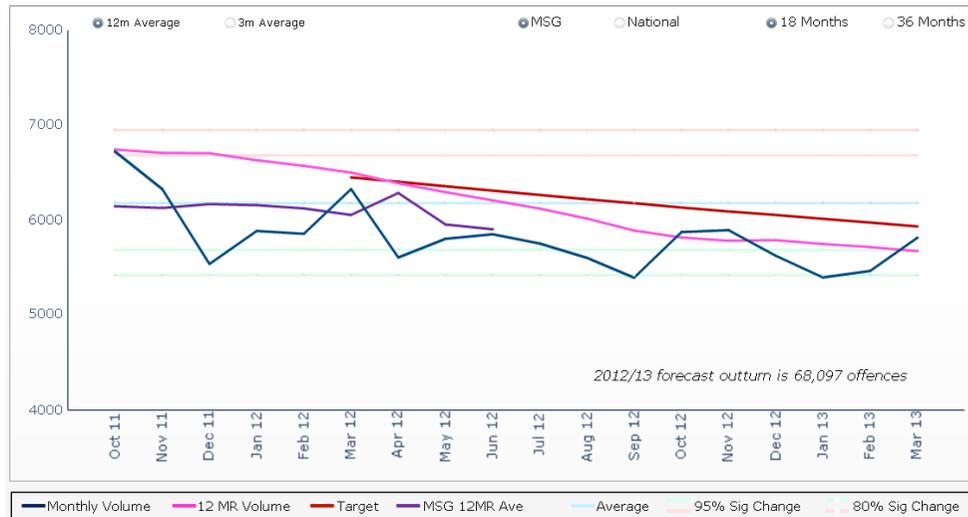
## Priority 1 Performance – To Cut Crime and Keep you Safe

Priority 1: To Cut Crime and Keep You Safe												
PAGE	Performance Indicator	Target Profile	Performance Comparators									
			Trend (12m to Mar)	Target (YTD to Mar)	MSG Average	National Average	Long Term Health Check	Trend (3m to Mar)	Target (Mar)	MSG Average	National Average	Short Term Health Check
			Long Term - 12 Months to Mar 2013					Short Term - 3 Months to Mar 2013				
<b>Crime &amp; Detections</b>												
4	No of Total Crimes	Reduce by 6,194 crimes in 2012/13	△	●	average	average	Good	◀▶	●	average	average	Good
9	No of Violent Crimes	Reduce by 1,369 crimes in 2012/13	◀▶	●	average	below	Risk	◀▶	●	below	below	Risk
14	Crime Detection rate for Total Crime*	Achieve a rate of 36% in 2012/13	△	●	average	average	Concern	◀▶	●	average	average	Concern
18	No of ASB incidents	Reduce by 5,796 incidents in 2012/13	△	●	average	average	Good	◀▶	●			Good
<b>Protection From Serious Harm</b>												
23	No of people killed or seriously injured on roads in Nottinghamshire	Reduce by 105 KSI's in 2012/13	◀▶	●			Concern	◀▶	●			Concern
27	Percentage of Suspects of Domestic Abuse arrested within 48 hours	Achieve a rate of 85% in 2012/13										
31	Number of First Time Entrants in the Youth Justice System	Reduce by 10% in 2012/13	▲	●			Excellent					
35	Assets recovered from the Proceeds of Crime Act	Increase by 10% in 2012/13	▲	●			Excellent					

## Priority 1 Performance – To Cut Crime and Keep you Safe (Non-Policing Plan Target Areas)

PAGE	Performance Indicator	Target Profile	Performance Comparators							
			Trend (12m to Mar)	MSG Average	National Average	Long Term Health Check	Trend (3m to Mar)	MSG Average	National Average	Short Term Health Check
			Long Term - 12 Months to Mar 2013				Short Term - 3 Months to Mar 2013			
<b>Crime and Detections</b>										
39	No of Household Burglaries	Reduce by 1,731 crimes by 2013	◀▶	average	average	Good	◀▶	average	average	Good
43	No of Robberies	Reduce by 777 crimes by 2013	◀▶	below	average	Concern	◀▶	below	average	Concern
47	No of Vehicle Crimes	Reduce by 2,391 crimes in 2011/12	△	average	average	Good	◀▶	average	average	Good
52	No of Criminal Damage Offences	Reduce by 5,785 crimes by 2013	△	above	average	Good	△	above	average	Good
56	No of Theft and Handling Offences	Reduce by 4,200 crimes by 2013	△	average	average	Good	◀▶	average	below	Concern
61	Sanction Detection rate for Serious Acquisitive Crime	Achieve a rate of 27% by 2013	▽	average	average	Concern	▽	average	average	Concern
<b>Protection from Serious Harm</b>										
65	No of Serious Violent Knife Crimes	Reduce by 68 crimes in 2011/12	◀▶	below	□	Concern	◀▶	□	□	□
69	No of Gun Crimes	Reduce by 27 crimes in 2011/12	◀▶	below	□	Concern	◀▶	□	□	□
73	No of Violence Against the Person with injury Offences	Reduce by 3,239 crimes by 2013	◀▶	average	average	Good	▽	average	below	Concern

<b>Priority</b>	<i>To Cut Crime and Keep you Safe</i>
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Total Number of Offences</b>
<b>Target</b>	<i>To reduce by 8% or 6,194 offences in 2012/13</i>
<b>Report</b>	<i>Performance and Policing Committee</i>



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

Health Check
<b>Good</b>

**Year-to-date performance:** Reduction of **12.0%** or **9,313** offences (April 2012 to March 2013)

**Month-to-date performance:** Decrease of **7.7%** or **491** offences in the month of March

**Target performance:** Year-to-date target has been achieved. Currently **4.6%** or **3,120** offences better than target

**National ranking:** **32<sup>nd</sup>** (out of 41) in terms of offences per 1,000 population, **7.6%** (**5,226** offences) above the national average

**MSG ranking:** **4<sup>th</sup>** (out of 8) in terms of offences per 1,000 population, **0.4%** (**254** offences) above the average

## Insight

The Force ended the year with a year-on-year reduction of 12.0% (9,313 less offences), exceeding the Policing Plan target by 4.6% (3,120 offences). Considering performance against target throughout the year, the Force recorded strong reductions during the first seven months through to October, most notably in April and August with reductions of 19.4% and 18.2% respectively. Although a reduction was recorded in November, it was almost half the reduction recorded in previous months leading to an increase in December (1.6% or 90 offences), the only month this year to record an increase. Post December, the Force continued to record month-on-month reductions compared to the previous year, however at a much lower rate on average than recorded at the start of the year.

Both the City and County recorded above target reductions compared to the previous year with the County performing stronger with a 14.0% reduction (or 6,128 offences) compared to a 9.5% reduction (or 3,185 offences) recorded on the City. Breaking the County down even further, all three Operational Areas recorded above target reductions mainly driven by a 16.3% (or 2,501 offences) reduction on South Nottinghamshire with Gedling reducing crime by nearly a fifth. Only one Neighbourhood area recorded an increase compared to last year on the County, with inconsistent performance throughout the year on Eastwood North leading to a year end increase of 5.3% (23 offences).

In terms of the City, both the North and South performed similarly, recording much stronger performance than recorded on Central, with reductions of 13.7% and 13.5% respectively. Almost half of all offences recorded on City Central occurred in the City Centre Neighbourhood (the only Neighbourhood to record an increase on the City), which ended the year with a 2.9% (229 offences) increase compared to last year, offsetting strong year end reductions on both the Canning Circus and Sherwood & Hyson Green neighbourhoods.

Looking at offence groups which have driven the overall All Crime reduction, Theft & Handling (including Vehicle Crime) has recorded a year-on-year reduction of 4,209 offences (-13.5%). Breaking down Theft & Handling further, the Force has recorded 2,422 (-25.9%) less Theft Other offences with just over a third of those involving theft of metal, a reduction of -62.5% (1,480 offences). This suggests that despite continuing increases in the price of scrap metal, positive police action driven by Operation Metallica has led to significant reductions in terms of a reduction in metal thefts.

All Other strands of Theft & Handling have also recorded year-on-year reductions, however the reductions are not as strong as Theft Other offences. Vehicle Crime has recorded a reduction of 7.8% (568 less offences) and Theft of a Pedal Cycles has also recorded a strong decrease in volume with the Force recording a reduction of nearly a fifth in the number of offences where a bike is stolen with similar performance across both the City and County. Shoplifting recorded a much smaller reduction of 1.8% (127 less offences). Performance across the year in terms of Shoplifting offences has been erratic with strong reductions recorded in both August (26.0% or 165 less offences) and November (18.2% or

120 less offences) offset by more recent increases in the last quarter of the year, in particular January (29.4% or 137 offences) mainly on the County and March (17.2% or 99 offences) mainly in the City.

Criminal Damage is also recording a large volume reduction contributing to the overall All Crime performance, with 2,927 (-21.5%) less offences compared to last year. Performance has mainly been driven by large volume reduction in Criminal Damage to a Vehicle and Criminal Damage to a Dwelling offences, with further strong reductions in all other areas of Criminal Damage.

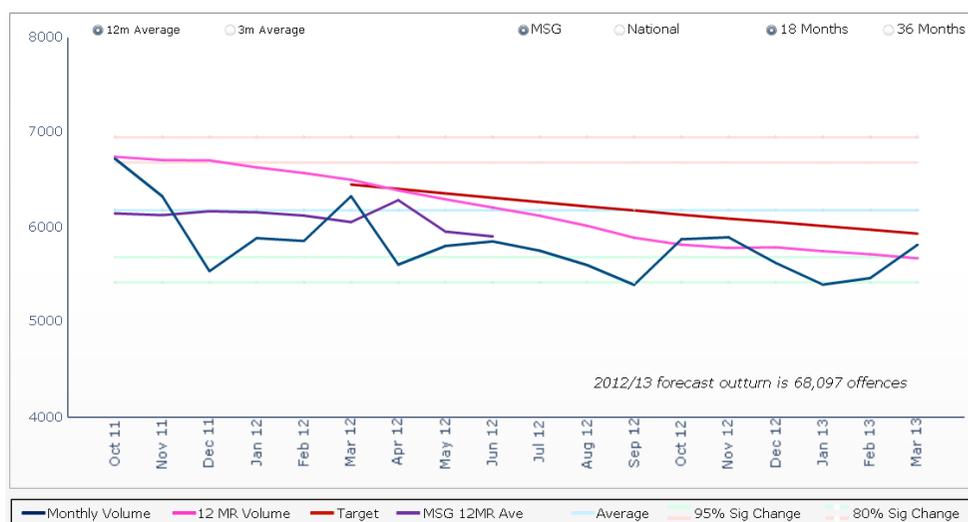
Not all offence types have recorded end of year reductions, with an 8% increase in the number of Sexual Offences driven by an increase in the number of allegations of historical sexual abuse. In 2012/13 there were 155 offences recorded that occurred more than ten years ago, more than double recorded in the previous year. The increase in the number of historic sexual offences recorded by the Force appear to be as a result of the allegations of sexual abuse against Jimmy Saville reported in the media late 2012, with a noticeable increase from December 2012 onwards. Moving in to the new year, and in light of the increases in volume recorded at the beginning of 2012/13, the Force may expect further increases in volume as more victims come forward in reporting past offences.

There has also been a slight increase (3.2%) in the number of recorded Drug offences driven by an increase in the number of recorded Possession of a Controlled Drug offences compared to last year. However, such an increase is to be expected with more pro active policing, especially during the hours of the Night Time Economy, and the use of Stop & Search powers.

In terms of Violence Against the Person (VAP) offences, the Force has recorded a year-on-year reduction of 2.6% (384 less offences). However after a strong start to the year, performance has fluctuated over the last nine months with increases recorded in both February and March. Breaking VAP down even further there is a noticeable change in performance in terms of offences recorded as involving an injury or not. Reductions in the number of offences involving an injury has declined month-on-month from the start of the year with the Force then recording increases from November onwards, at which time the number of offences not involving an injury started to record a steady reduction compared to last year.

Although the Force has exceeded the Policing Plan target for 2012/13, the reduction has mainly been driven by strong performance at the beginning of the year across most offences groups, with the average reduction over the last three months of the year being below that required to hit the Policing Plan target. Performance has mainly been driven by strong reductions in Theft & Handling and Criminal Damage offences, with both the City and County recording reductions above target, albeit slightly stronger on the County. Going in to the new financial year, in light of the recent slow down in reductions compared to those recorded at the start of the year, the Force may struggle to achieve a similar level of reduction as recorded for 2012/13, with potential increases in the number of Sexual and Drug offences and a likely of increases in VAP without Injury offences.

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On the back of more recent poorer performance going in to the new year, compared to strong performance recorded at the beginning of this year, the Force may struggle to achieve similar reductions recorded at the beginning of 2012/13, with potential increases in the number of Sexual and Drug offences and a likelihood of increases in terms of VAP without Injury offences.

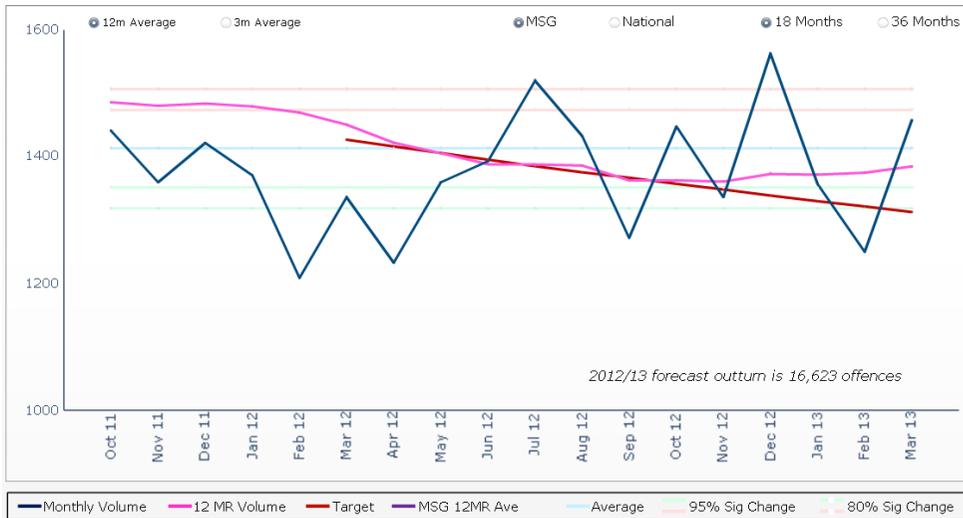
## Actions

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.
Violent Crime	Force-wide	Actions relating to Violent Crime can be viewed in the Violent Crime section of this report.
Theft and Handling	Force-wide	Actions relating to Theft & Handling can be viewed in the Theft & Handling section of this report.

**Priority**

*To Cut Crime and Keep you Safe*

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Total Number of Violent Crime Offences</b>
<b>Target</b>	To reduce by 8% or 1,369 offences in 2012/13
<b>Report</b>	Performance and Policing Committee



Long Term Performance (12 months)			
Trend (12m to Mar)	Target (YTD to Mar)	MSG Average	National Average
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Health Check
Risk

**Year-to-date performance:** Reduction of **2.9%** or **502** offences

**Month-to-date performance:** Increase of **9.1%** or **122** offences in the month of March

**Target performance:** Year-to-date target has not yet been achieved. Currently **5.2%** or **868** offences above target

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**MSG ranking:** **5<sup>th</sup>** in terms of offences per 1,000 population, **8.8%** (**1,450** offences) above the average

**Insight**

The Force ended the performance year recording a year-on-year reduction of 2.9% (502 less offences), 5.2%, or 868 offences, below the Policing Plan reduction target of 8% (15,755 offences total). Despite starting the performance year with a 21.6% reduction compared to the previous year, the Force recorded month-on-month increases in May through to July, albeit still a reduction on the previous year's performance, with the year-to-date reduction falling as a consequence. The volume of offences from August through to November remained similar to the previous year, with slight reductions in most months, before a significant spike in performance in December with the Force recording a 10% increase, with all three aspects of Violent Crime; Violence Against the Person (VAP), Sexual Offences and Robbery, recording increases leading to an upward trend in terms of long-term performance. Going in to January, performance reduced back down to similar volumes recorded the previous year, with the Force recording a reduction in February compared to January, though at a lower rate than the previous year, meaning the Force recorded increases in the last two months of the performance year with March alone recording the third highest volume of offences this year.

The profile of Violent Crime in terms of the proportion that each offence type makes has altered little compared to the previous year, with both VAP (88.2% of the total number of Violent Crime offences) and Sexual Offences (6.1% of the total volume) accounting for a slightly higher proportion than the previous year. Historically VAP offences account for the highest proportion of the total Violent Crime and has recorded a year end reduction of 2.5% (383 offences), whilst the Force has recorded an 8.0% (75 offences) increase in the number of Sexual offences. This increase, as previously discussed, is mainly attributable to an increase in the number of historical sexual abuse allegations received by the Force after reports of historic sexual abuse by Jimmy Saville were reported in the media in late 2012.

Increases in the proportion of offences for VAP and Sexual Offences in terms of the total volume of Violent Crime, combined with a 16.7% (190 less offences) reduction in the number of Robbery offences means that for the first time over the last nine years Robbery offences account for the lowest proportion of Violent Crime offences.

Both the City and County are recording year end reductions, 1.8% (149 offences) and 3.9% (353 offences) respectively, below the Policing Plan target. Following the overall Force reductions in terms of the three offence aspects of Violent Crime, both the City and County are recording slight reductions in the overall number of VAP offences compared to the previous financial year, with strong performance in the reduction of Robbery offences, in particular on the County which has reduced the number of Robbery offences by nearly a quarter. Both areas have also recorded increases in the number of Sexual offences, with a larger increase on the City partially been driven by a large number of historical offences which have taken place at a children's home.

Reviewing the County at district level, all districts, with the exception of Bassetlaw, are recording year-on-year reductions with only Ashfield exceeding the year end target with a reduction of 8.9% (156 less offences), mainly driven by reductions in VAP offences in the north of

Ashfield, Broxtowe and Rushcliffe, both on South Nottinghamshire, recorded reductions just below the 8% target reduction with 7.7% (78 less offences) and 7.5% (47 less offences) respectively. The reduction recorded on Broxtowe, as with Bassetlaw, is mainly attributable to a reduction in the volume of VAP offences. However this isn't the same on Rushcliffe where the overall Violent Crime reduction has been led by a year end reduction of 66.7% (40 less offences) in Robbery offences.

Bassetlaw ended the performance year with a small increase (1.8% or 24 offences) in the number of recorded Violent Crime offences. Reviewing Bassetlaw by offence type, only Robbery is recording a reduction on the previous performance year with four less offences. Sexual Offences recorded a year end increase of 24.2% (16 more offences) and VAP offences recorded an increase of 1.0% (12 more offences). However breaking Bassetlaw down in to East and West reveals that whereas East Bassetlaw is recording reductions across all three offences types, West Bassetlaw is recording larger increases, with Sexual offences up 64.3% (18 offences) and VAP up 3.1% (22 more offences).

On the City, both Central and North are recording year-on-year reductions, with the 5.0% reduction in City Central driven mainly by volume reductions in terms of VAP and Robbery offences with the latter reducing by nearly a quarter compared to the previous performance year. The north of the City ended the year with a smaller reduction of 0.7% with reductions in VAP offences offset by increases in both Robbery and Sexual offences.

On the south of the City, increases in VAP (2.8% or 41 more offences) and Sexual Offences (24.6% or 31 offences) has resulted in a year end increase of 3.2% (57 more offences). Looking at these two offences groups, the majority of the increase recorded relate to historical sexual and physical abuse at a former Childrens/Community home. However even if these anomalous offences were removed from City South's year end total, neither City South or the City as a whole would be on target, though it would mean that the City would be recording a year end reduction similar to that recorded last year.

Proceeding in to the new performance year, the Force may struggle to continue to maintain performance in terms of the reduction in Robbery offences after recording significant reductions at the start of the year, with more recent performance slowing and an increase recorded in March. The Force may also experience a continued increase in the number of historic Sexual offences reported, in particular relating to the Childrens/Community home in City South with the Force continuing investigations of sexual and physical abuse as part of Operation Daybreak.

However, VAP offences account for the highest proportion of Violent Crimes and more recently the Force has experienced monthly increases compared to the previous year (three out of the last four months). Domestic Violent (DV) offences account for just over a third of all VAP offences, and although the Force recorded year-on-year reductions in DV, the reduction rate is lower than that recorded for VAP as a whole, therefore negatively affecting overall performance reduction, in particular on the County. Night Time Economy (NTE) offences only account for

12% of the total VAP offences with the remaining 54% of VAP offences involving domestic related offences, random attacks, local community disputes etc

With all these factors combined, and with the strong performance recorded at the beginning of this performance year fading as the year went on, the Force may start the new performance year recording increases across all three strands of Violent Crime.

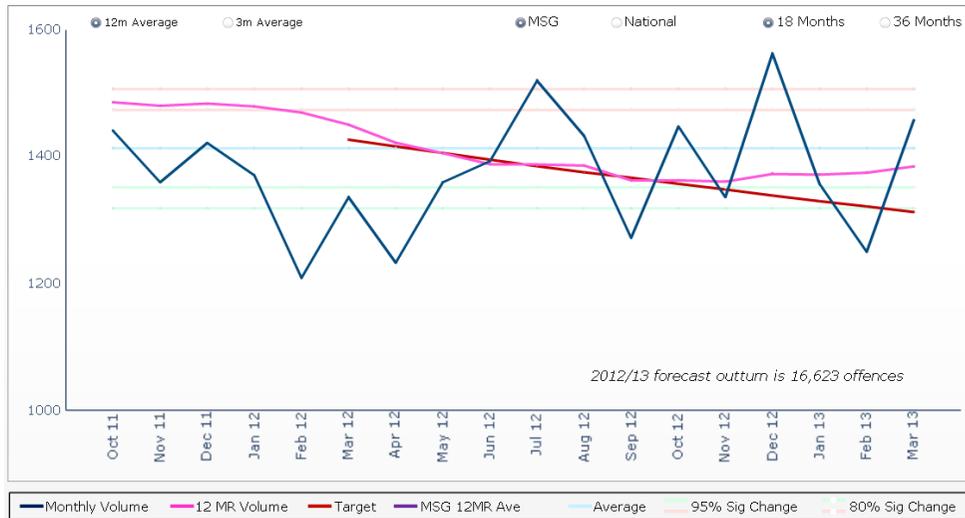
## Actions

Heading	Location	Current Actions
Violent Crime	City Division	Operation Daybreak has been set up to specifically investigate the historic Violent Offences that have been reported as taking place at Beechwood Childrens Home.
Domestic Abuse Offences	Force-wide	The Force continues to ensure that officers are aware of the current Domestic Violence policy in order to ensure that incidents of Domestic Violence are dealt with appropriately.
Robbery		For specific actions please see the Robbery section of the report.
Common Assault	Force-wide	Common Assault remains a key point on the agenda at the monthly Corporate Performance Review meeting. Performance for this offence type is analysed in detail on a regular basis in order to identify trends in offending.

**Priority**

*To Cut Crime and Keep you Safe*

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The profile of Violent Crime in terms of the proportion that each offence type makes has altered little compared to the previous year, with both VAP (88.2% of the total number of Violent Crime offences) and Sexual Offences (6.1% of the total volume) accounting for a slightly higher proportion than the previous year. Historically VAP offences account for the highest proportion of the total Violent Crime and has recorded a year end reduction of 2.5% (383 offences), whilst the Force has recorded an 8.0% (75 offences) increase in the number of Sexual offences. This increase, as previously discussed, is mainly attributable to an increase in the number of historical sexual abuse allegations received by the Force after reports of historic sexual abuse by Jimmy Saville were reported in the media in late 2012.

Increases in the proportion of offences for VAP and Sexual Offences in terms of the total volume of Violent Crime, combined with a 16.7% (190 less offences) reduction in the number of Robbery offences means that for the first time over the last nine years Robbery offences account for the lowest proportion of Violent Crime offences.

Both the City and County are recording year end reductions, 1.8% (149 offences) and 3.9% (353 offences) respectively, below the Policing Plan target. Following the overall Force reductions in terms of the three offence aspects of Violent Crime, both the City and County are recording slight reductions in the overall number of VAP offences compared to the previous financial year, with strong performance in the reduction of Robbery offences, in particular on the County which has reduced the number of Robbery offences by nearly a quarter. Both areas have also recorded increases in the number of Sexual offences, with a larger increase on the City partially been driven by a large number of historical offences which have taken place at a children's home.

Reviewing the County at district level, all districts, with the exception of Bassetlaw, are recording year-on-year reductions with only Ashfield exceeding the year end target with a reduction of 8.9% (156 less offences), mainly driven by reductions in VAP offences in the north of

Ashfield, Broxtowe and Rushcliffe, both on South Nottinghamshire, recorded reductions just below the 8% target reduction with 7.7% (78 less offences) and 7.5% (47 less offences) respectively. The reduction recorded on Broxtowe, as with Bassetlaw, is mainly attributable to a reduction in the volume of VAP offences. However this isn't the same on Rushcliffe where the overall Violent Crime reduction has been led by a year end reduction of 66.7% (40 less offences) in Robbery offences.

Bassetlaw ended the performance year with a small increase (1.8% or 24 offences) in the number of recorded Violent Crime offences. Reviewing Bassetlaw by offence type, only Robbery is recording a reduction on the previous performance year with four less offences. Sexual Offences recorded a year end increase of 24.2% (16 more offences) and VAP offences recorded an increase of 1.0% (12 more offences). However breaking Bassetlaw down in to East and West reveals that whereas East Bassetlaw is recording reductions across all three offences types, West Bassetlaw is recording larger increases, with Sexual offences up 64.3% (18 offences) and VAP up 3.1% (22 more offences).

On the City, both Central and North are recording year-on-year reductions, with the 5.0% reduction in City Central driven mainly by volume reductions in terms of VAP and Robbery offences with the latter reducing by nearly a quarter compared to the previous performance year. The north of the City ended the year with a smaller reduction of 0.7% with reductions in VAP offences offset by increases in both Robbery and Sexual offences.

On the south of the City, increases in VAP (2.8% or 41 more offences) and Sexual Offences (24.6% or 31 offences) has resulted in a year end increase of 3.2% (57 more offences). Looking at these two offences groups, the majority of the increase recorded relate to historical sexual and physical abuse at a former Childrens/Community home. However even if these anomalous offences were removed from City South's year end total, neither City South or the City as a whole would be on target, though it would mean that the City would be recording a year end reduction similar to that recorded last year.

Proceeding in to the new performance year, the Force may struggle to continue to maintain performance in terms of the reduction in Robbery offences after recording significant reductions at the start of the year, with more recent performance slowing and an increase recorded in March. The Force may also experience a continued increase in the number of historic Sexual offences reported, in particular relating to the Childrens/Community home in City South with the Force continuing investigations of sexual and physical abuse as part of Operation Daybreak.

However, VAP offences account for the highest proportion of Violent Crimes and more recently the Force has experienced monthly increases compared to the previous year (three out of the last four months). Domestic Violent (DV) offences account for just over a third of all VAP offences, and although the Force recorded year-on-year reductions in DV, the reduction rate is lower than that recorded for VAP as a whole, therefore negatively affecting overall performance reduction, in particular on the County. Night Time Economy (NTE) offences only account for

12% of the total VAP offences with the remaining 54% of VAP offences involving domestic related offences, random attacks, local community disputes etc

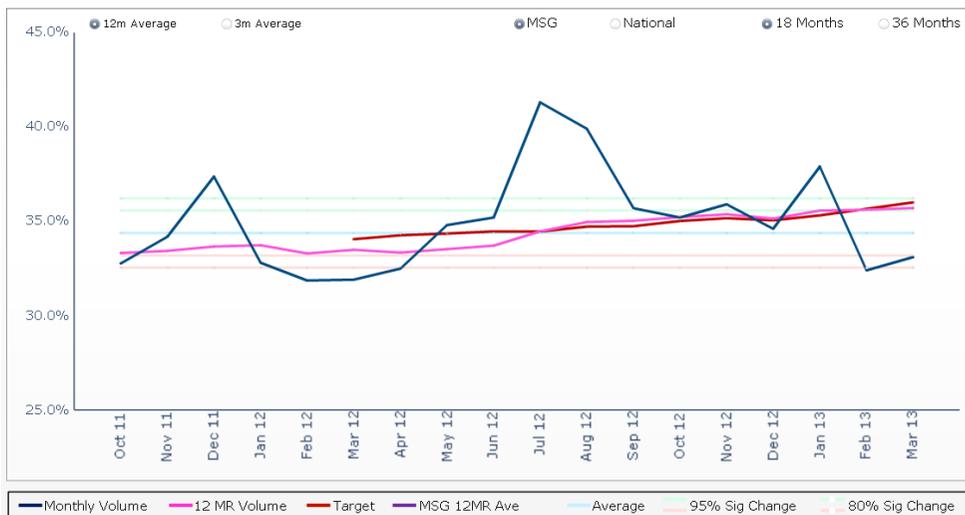
With all these factors combined, and with the strong performance recorded at the beginning of this performance year fading as the year went on, the Force may start the new performance year recording increases across all three strands of Violent Crime.

## Actions

Heading	Location	Current Actions
Violent Crime	City Division	Operation Daybreak has been set up to specifically investigate the historic Violent Offences that have been reported as taking place at Beechwood Childrens Home.
Domestic Abuse Offences	Force-wide	The Force continues to ensure that officers are aware of the current Domestic Violence policy in order to ensure that incidents of Domestic Violence are dealt with appropriately.
Robbery		For specific actions please see the Robbery section of the report.
Common Assault	Force-wide	Common Assault remains a key point on the agenda at the monthly Corporate Performance Review meeting. Performance for this offence type is analysed in detail on a regular basis in order to identify trends in offending.

<b>Priority</b>	<i>To Cut Crime and Keep you Safe</i>
<b>Indicator</b>	<b><i>Crime Detection Rate for Total Crime (includes Restorative Justice disposals)</i></b>
<b>Target</b>	<i>To achieve a rate of 36% in 2012/13</i>
<b>Report</b>	<i>Performance and Policing Committee</i>

**Long Term Performance (12 months)**



Trend (12m to Mar)	Target (YTD to Mar)	MSG Average	National Average
▲	●	average	average

<b>Health Check</b>
<b>Concern</b>

- Year-to-date performance:** Detection rate of **35.7%**, an increase on the **34.1%** recorded last year
- Month-to-date performance:** Detection rate of **33.1%** in the month of March, an increase on the **31.9%** recorded last year
- Target performance:** Off target, **0.3%** away from the **36%** target rate
- National ranking:** **13<sup>th</sup>** in terms of Sanction Detection rate, **1.3%** better than the national average
- MSG ranking:** **3<sup>rd</sup>** in terms of Sanction Detection rate, **0.2%** better than the average

### Insight

The Force's sanction detection rate for the year has ended on 35.7%, meaning the Force has missed its target by just 0.3%. The current rate represents a 1.7% increase on the rate of 34.1% recorded in 2011/12. Monthly volumes have consistently been above the 33% level this year, with only the months of April and February recording a rate below 33%. In addition to this strong monthly performance, the Force is performing well against peers, being better than both the current national average and MSG average for this measure.

In terms of divisional performance, both the City and County have recorded year-on-year improvements. The City has recorded a slight improvement on last year with a year-end detection rate just above the Policing Plan target at 36.2%. Breaking the City down further, more than half of the detections are recorded in City Central alone, however the volume of offences is also much higher than on the North or South areas meaning the Central area finished the year-end with a detection rate of 35.1%, a slight drop from the previous year. Likewise, the North of the City has recorded a slight drop in performance compare to last year, from 38.7% to 37.9%, however it has exceeded the target by nearly two per cent with only the South recording an improvement in detection rate on last year. Both the Central and North areas of the City have recorded year-on-year reductions in the volume of crimes and detections, with the latter falling at a higher rate leading to a slight drop on performance in terms of the detection rate. However the South has recorded a 13.5% reduction in the volume of crime with only a 1.5% drop in terms of the volume of detections, which overall means that City South is recording a year-end detection rate just above target (36.3%), which equates to an increase of 4.6% on last-year.

The County has recorded a 2.3% improvement on last year for a 2012/13 rate of 35.4%, narrowly missing the target by 0.6%. Both Bassetlaw, Newark & Sherwood and South Nottinghamshire operational areas recorded year-on-year improvements, albeit below the target with a year-end detection rate recorded at 34.8% and 35.0% respectively. Reviewing each area by District, both Bassetlaw and Newark & Sherwood have recorded year-on-year improvements with Newark & Sherwood recording a year end detection rate above the target. This has mainly been driven by a 14.8% reduction in terms of the volume of crime compared to a lower reduction in the volume of detections leading to a year end detection rate of 38.2%.

Similarly, both Broxtowe and Gedling have recorded lower reductions in the volume of detections compared to overall All Crime volume with Gedling recording a year end detection rate above the target at 37.2%. Across the County, only the Rushcliffe district has recorded an increase in the volume of detections compared to last year, whilst maintaining strong reductions in All Crime, therefore recording a year-on-year improvement in performance of 9.5%. However despite this much improved performance, Rushcliffe is still recording a year end detection rate below target at 33.9%, however if performance can be maintained going in to the new year a similar increase in detection rate should be expected bringing Rushcliffe to be closer to or better then target in 2013/14.

Ashfield & Mansfield has recorded a year-on-year reduction in the overall detection rate compare to last year, however the year end rate still remains above the target at 36.3%. Both the Ashfield and Mansfield Districts have recorded similar reductions in detection rate compared to last year, with Mansfield continuing to outperform Ashfield with a year end detection rate of 39.8% compared to Ashfield's rate of 33.1%.

The highest proportion of the Forces detections have come from Violence Against the Person (8,766 or 36.0% of the Forces overall total) and Theft & Handling offences (5,835 or 24.0% of the total), with these two offence groups accounting for nearly two thirds of all detections. Both offences groups are recording year-on-year improvements with a recorded year-end detection rate of 59.8% and 28.9% respectively.

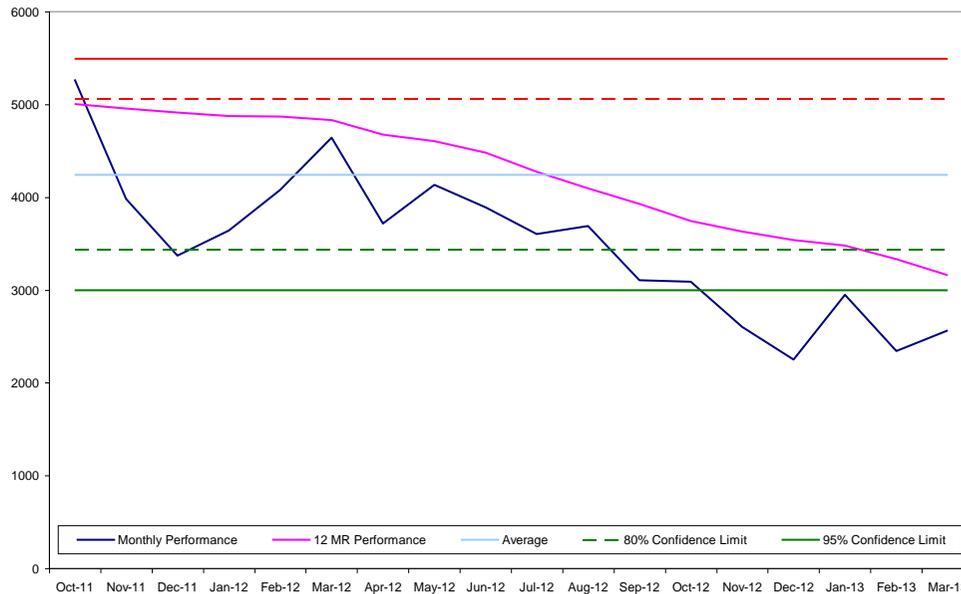
Reviewing detections in terms of the type of Disposal, 2012/13 has recorded a marked increase in the use of Community Resolutions with just over 16% of all detections disposed off by this method, an increase of 14% year-on-year. Community Resolutions are a less formal method of dealing with a low level offence where the victim and offender are brought together (directly or through a facilitator) in order to resolve the issue, which enables the Force to deal with less serious issues more appropriately in line with the views and wishes of the victims. As such, this increase in the use of Community Resolutions has in turn meant that other lower level methods of disposal such as Reprimands and Penalty Notice for Disorders recorded a proportional decrease in volume in line with the increase in Community Resolutions.

Throughout the last performance year, the Force has recorded improvements in the detection rate in most months, resulting in an overall increase in the rate by 1.7%, from 34.1% last year to 35.7% this year. However despite this year-on-year improvement the Force has narrowly missed the Policing Plan target (36%) by 0.3%.

## Insight

<b>Heading</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Current Actions</b>
Sanction Detections	Force-wide	The Force will continue to use Converter Teams to maximise detection opportunities, with a review process undertaken to ensure that the resources put into the programme are equal to the benefits received.
Sanction Detections	Force-wide	A Review of Converter Teams has now been completed and recommendations put forward to senior management for consideration.
Restorative Justice Disposals	Force-Wide	The Force continues to promote the use of Restorative Justice disposals where appropriate and all officers are currently offered the opportunity to attend a workshop which provides information and guidance on the use of Restorative Justice as a method of detection.

<b>Priority</b>	<i>To Cut Crime and Keep you Safe</i>
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Total Number of Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents</b>
<b>Target</b>	<i>To reduce by 10% or 5,796 incidents in 2012/13</i>
<b>Report</b>	<i>Performance and Policing Committee</i>



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

<b>Health Check</b>
<b>Good</b>

**Year-to-date performance:** Reduction of **34.6%** or **20,029** incidents

**Month-to-date performance:** Reduction of **44.8%** or **2,077** offences in the month of March

**Target performance:** Year-to-date target has been achieved. Currently **27.3%** or **14,233** incidents better than target

**National ranking:** **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

## Insight

The Force ended the performance year in a healthy position, recording almost half the number of Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents in March compared to the same month last year. As a consequence the year-end reduction nudged upward to 34.6% and means the Force has exceeded the 2012/13 Policing Plan target of a 10% reduction in ASB incidents.

When examining the volume of ASB incidents over the last two years, the Force has typically seen month-on-month increases from December through to the end of March. However that pattern was not seen this performance year with a reduction recorded between January and February. While volume increased between February and March the change was proportionally much lower than that seen in the previous two years. Despite further snowfall in March leading to an increase in snow related incidents when compared to February, the Force experienced a reduction of more than one-third in incident volume when contrasting the first quarter of 2013 with the same period in 2012. The un-seasonally lower temperatures experienced throughout March 2013 are likely to be a contributory factor to the strong performance at the end of the performance year.

Throughout 2012/13 Nottinghamshire has seen buoyant monthly reductions in the level of ASB incidents for the same period in 2011/12. Only May 2012 and January 2013 recorded year-on-year reductions of less than twenty percent. May typically sees an increase in volume on April however this was not the case in May 2011 and is a contributory factor in the more modest year-on-year reduction achieved in May 2012. Previous analysis also illustrated that January 2013 performance was impacted by a large number of incidents relating to snowfall across the County.

Seasonal influences usually result in ASB incident volume increasing into the summer months and peaking in July/August, however the Force did not experience such a pattern in 2012/13, with an unprecedented reduction in recorded incidents between June and July 2012. Analysis undertaken in the August 2012 Performance & Insight Report showed that examination of daily temperature and rainfall data for the Nottinghamshire area revealed a correlation between the Force's ASB incident volume and weather conditions. It suggested that incident volume in the month of July in particular was influenced by changeable weather, with low volume recorded on the days of cooler, wetter weather, and an increase in volume on the hotter, drier days. This may be valid although all other forces recorded a monthly increase resulting in a spike in the national average volume<sup>1</sup> between June and July of that year. This difference has contributed towards Nottinghamshire's progress in the national standings with the Force subsequently maintaining the gap to peers in terms of incidents per 1,000 population (see below).

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<sup>1</sup> Data for national forces has been taken from the police.uk website and is for the 12 month period ending March 2013. Incidents which have not been mapped to a location may be excluded from this data.

Both the City and County division recorded similarly strong performance over the performance year, with reductions in ASB incidents of 33.8% and 35.1% respectively. Looking at the City command areas, City South recorded a reduction above thirty-five percent with both the North and Central areas also performing well. In terms of the County, South Nottinghamshire and Bassetlaw, Newark & Sherwood both ended the performance year with similar reductions marginally above thirty-six percent while Mansfield & Ashfield achieved more than thirty percent.

On City Central, Market Square, Lace Market and Victoria Centre beats ended the year with the highest volume but all achieved reductions in excess of thirty percent. Bulwell, Aspley, and Bulwell Forest areas in City North follow a similar pattern however two other high volume areas are of concern: Hempshill Vale which suffered an increase in excess of ten percent compared with 2011/12; and Bells Lane which achieved a volume reduction of less than two percent. Analysis suggests that repeat ASB incidents are a particular challenge in these beats - the most frequent ASB caller resides in the Hempshill Vale area, contributing to 46 incidents in the 12-month period. In City South the three highest volume beats in 2012/13 were again Meadows, St. Anns Well Road and Wells Road although positively each saw reductions above twenty-two percent.

Sutton Central (Ashfield), Worksop North East (Bassetlaw), and Sutton East (Ashfield) are again the three beats on the County division with the highest volume of ASB incidents in the performance year. That said each enjoyed a substantial year-on-year reduction. In fact, of those areas recording more than 100 incidents in 2012/13, only Lindhurst (Mansfield) did not achieve a year-on-year reduction, suggesting that issues in the high-volume areas are being tackled effectively. While Linby and Papplewick (Gedling) did see a small volume increase the uplift was due to two additional incidents.

While it is feasible to examine ASB incident data by category, a change to incident recording since November 2011 means that it is not possible to compare the current performance year against the previous one<sup>2</sup>. Over time comparison by ASB category has therefore been limited to comparing quarterly data (January to March 2013 versus January to March 2012). While there have been a higher number of snow related incidents recorded in the first quarter of 2013 than were in 2012, the overall number of Nuisance incidents recorded in the three-month period almost halved. There have also been strong reductions in both Environmental and Personal incidents. All districts recorded reductions in terms of Nuisance incidents, with Bassetlaw experiencing a drop of more than half and others achieving reductions above thirty percent.

However not all districts recorded reductions in terms of Personal and Environmental incidents. Broxtowe saw a slight increase in the number of Personal incidents when comparing quarter one this year with last year. Bassetlaw did achieve a small reduction in Personal incidents but this was below the 10% reduction target for all ASB. As a result, while Newark & Sherwood exceeded the target, reductions for Personal

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<sup>2</sup> From November 2011 the Force 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 category of ASB is limited and can only compare over the previous sixteen months of data.

incidents in the Bassetlaw, Newark & Sherwood command area fell just short of the target level. The only point of note in terms of Environmental incidents is a minor uplift recorded in Ashfield although this was offset by a healthy reduction in Mansfield. All other districts and all command areas achieved reductions in excess of ten percent over the performance year for Environmental incidents.

Nottinghamshire continues to perform well when compared nationally to peers. For the most recent year-to-date national data (April 2012 – February 2013) the Force is ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> in terms of the percentage reduction in ASB incident volume. This strong performance has enabled the Force to progress from 31<sup>st</sup> position last year-to-date up to 12<sup>th</sup> this year in terms of incidents per 1,000 population. Performance has continued in this vein over recent months with the Force ranked 1<sup>st</sup> in terms of reductions in the month of February 2013 compared to the same month last year. As well as long-term improvement, there is further evidence that Nottinghamshire is continuing to better its position within the national and MSG rankings on a month-by-month basis.

The outlook for ASB performance remains extremely positive, with the Force continuing to record unprecedented reductions in volume, and reassuringly these are seen consistently across all districts. Projections based on historical data<sup>3</sup> illustrate that the Force is on track to exceed the target reduction of eight percent for the 2013/14 performance year although confidence intervals are broad. Data for all forces in England and Wales suggest that Nottinghamshire has continued to reduce volume at a faster rate than other forces, and this is evident in an improvement in the Force's current rank within both the national and MSG standings, giving confidence that Nottinghamshire Police is successful in maintaining the current downward trajectory in recorded incident volume.

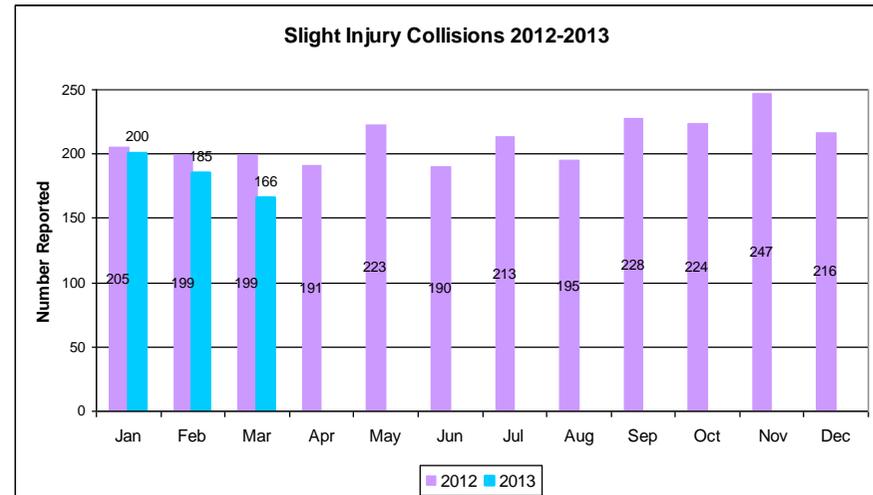
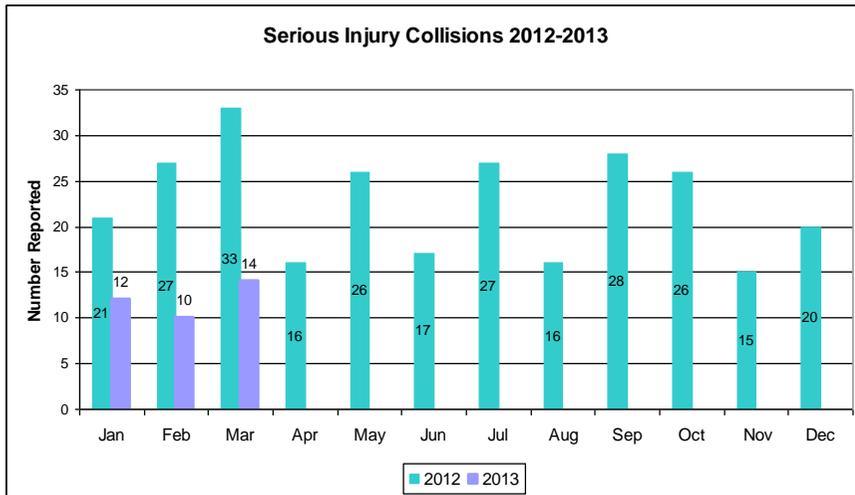
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<sup>3</sup> Forecasts have been generated using SPSS based on incidents recorded between April 2009 and December 2012.

## 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>Priority</b>	<i>To Cut Crime and Keep you Safe</i>
<b>Indicator</b>	<b><i>Number of People Killed or Seriously Injured on Roads in Nottinghamshire</i></b>
<b>Target</b>	<i>To reduce by 17.4% in 2012/13</i>
<b>Report</b>	<i>Performance and Policing Committee</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>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Source: iQuanta. Based on the period July 2012 to September 2012

## Insight

The validated figures for the whole of 2012 are now available<sup>5</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. 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>6</sup> – cyclists/pedestrians/motorcyclists. Given that they represent a small proportion of the travelling public it highlights their enhanced exposure to road risk.

A temporal analysis of the 2012 data illustrates that it was an unusual year in terms of the pattern of collisions. The annual spring uplift came early in the year and peaked in March. There was uplift in May and July but this did not mirror 2011. The weather and the Olympics were clearly impact factors in the spread of KSI's. The autumn uplift was evident but was short-lived finishing in October. Geographic factors continue to show the spread of the most serious collisions to be the County A class roads. For example there was only one recorded fatality in the City.

The casualty figures for 2012 continue to show that for many people a move away from car ownership (due to the recession) moves them into other vulnerable road user groups. This is driving the KSI figure which in turn diminishes our overall reduction level; i.e. the rate of reduction is too slow.

For example, a detailed analysis of the motorcycle KSI figure reveals the vast majority took place in the west of the County (Mansfield/Ashfield) on riders using 125cc bikes and they were typically commuting between home and work. The reason is that these are the most powerful bikes a provisional licence holder can ride without taking any lessons. They are inexperienced and unwilling riders and are hence seriously at risk.

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<sup>6</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).*

Although a full analysis of 2012 data needs to be undertaken it confirms 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 we will offer four diversion/education courses as an alternative to punishment for low level offending.

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 in 2013. The test will come in May 2013 when activity increases and the repressed desire for vehicle movement of all types becomes apparent.

For Q1 in 2013 there were a total of 2,466 breath tests carried out, of which 261 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 quarter the Force attended 1,518 RTCs (Road Traffic Collisions), of which 1,216 had breath tests carried out (80% of all RTCs attended). Of these tests carried out at RTCs 77 resulted in Positive/Refused/Arrested results or 6%, a lower rate than the average for 2012 year.

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>7</sup>. However it will become challenging this year and especially next year if double digit reductions in KSI's are not forthcoming.

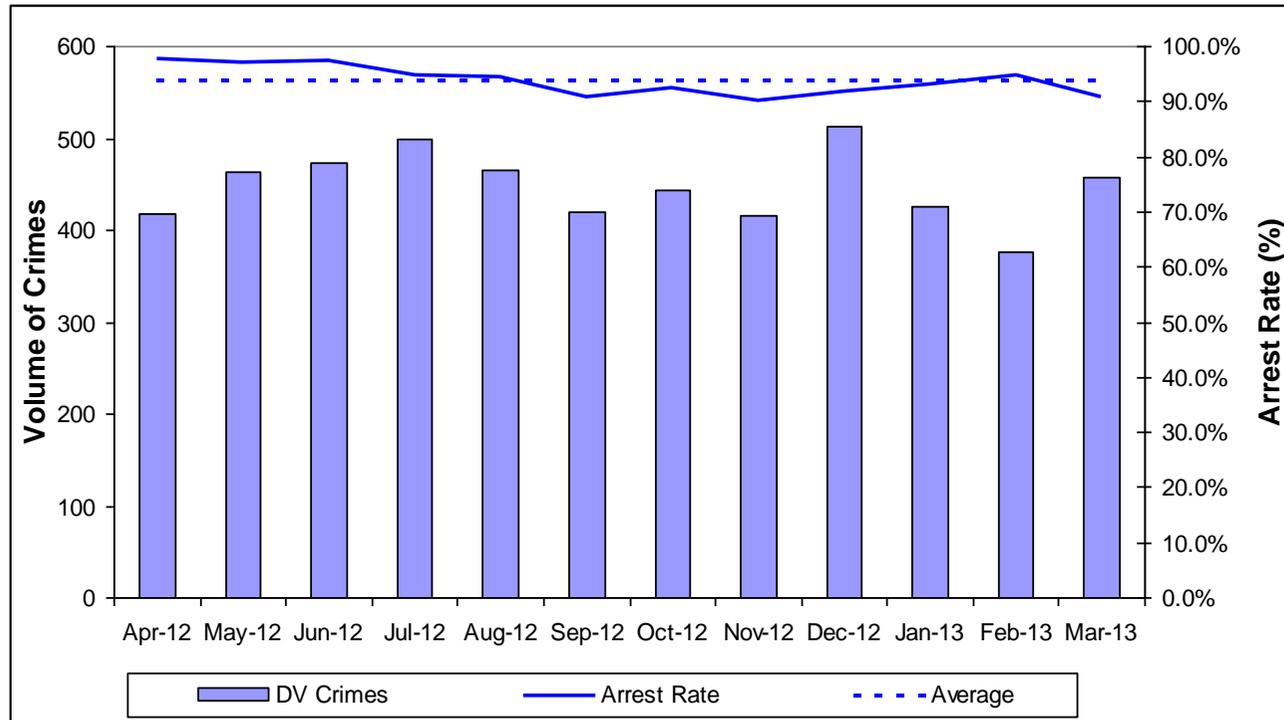
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<sup>7</sup> To reduce by 50% in 2010-2020 compared to 2005-2009 average of 688 KSI casualties. This equates to a 17.4% or 105 KSI reduction in the 2012 calendar year when compared to the 2011 calendar year.

## 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.

<b>Priority</b>	<i>To Cut Crime and Keep you Safe</i>
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>% of Domestic Violence Suspects Arrested</b>
<b>Report</b>	<i>Performance and Policing Committee</i>



**Year-to-date performance<sup>8</sup>:** Arrest rate of **93.8%** of **5,369** offences

<sup>8</sup>

*Year to date performance is calculated using each month's performance at the time of the relevant monthly report being written. Therefore subsequent arrests may have been made for those offences that were previously recorded as having no arrest.*

**Month-to-date performance:** Arrest rate of **90.8%** of **457** offences in the month of March

## Insight

**N.B.** For the purpose of the end-of-year report, past monthly data has been updated to take in to consideration additional arrests the Force has made post the initial monthly data extracts.

The Force ended the performance year with an overall arrest rate for Domestic Violent (DV) offences of 93.8% (5,035 arrests out of 5,369 offences). The first quarter of year recorded the highest arrest rates throughout the year with an average of around 97% before recording a three per cent drop in July and August. Performance then continued to reduce through to December, with November recording the lowest monthly rate (90.1%) of the year, before an upturn in both January and February, the latter recording the fourth highest rate this year (94.7%).

In terms of City and County performance, monthly performance on both areas broadly follows the Force trend throughout the year however comparing the two, the County has consistently performed stronger than the City over the 12 months. The City started the performance year recording an average arrest rate of around 95% in the first three months before recording a drop below 90% from July through to December. The arrest rate improved in January through to February, with recorded rates above 90%, before an eight per cent fall in March with the City ending the year with an overall arrest rate just below 90% at 89.2% (1,951 arrests out of 2,188 offences).

The arrest rate on the County remained strong over the performance year with no one month dropping below 95%. Of the 247 offences recorded on the County in April, all but one resulted in an arrest with strong performance maintained through to August. There was a slight drop in September to 96.3%, followed by an improvement in October, before dropping again in November and remaining at around 95% or higher through to March.

Breaking down the County in to the three Operational Areas, as expected strong performance throughout the year has been recorded on all areas, in particular on South Nottinghamshire where an arrest was recorded for all DV offences in April through to June, September and October, with a consistently high arrest rate in all other months. Bassetlaw, Newark & Sherwood record similar volumes of DV offences throughout the year as South Nottinghamshire, and although monthly performance isn't as strong, the monthly arrest rate remains above 90% throughout the year, most notably April through to October (where the average rate was over 98%), as well as ending the year with just over 98% of offences in March resulting in an arrest. The highest proportion of DV offences in the County occur in Ashfield and Mansfield, and as with the other two areas, strong performance has been maintained throughout the year with only September and March dropping below the 95% rate, the average for the remaining months was over 96%.

Considering performance by DV risk, encouragingly the rate remains consistently high for High Risk offences throughout the performance year (97.2% or 995 arrests out of 1,023 offences), with the Force continuing efforts to locate and arrest outstanding offenders going in to the new year. The rate drops slightly for Medium Risk offences, most notably in March where the rate drops below 90% for the first time this year, ending the year with a 94.2% (2,405 arrests out of 2,552 offences) arrest rate. However, as already discussed, the Force continues to locate and arrest outstanding offenders and it would therefore be expected that the arrest rate, in particular for March, will increase.

The end-of-year arrest rate for Standard Risk offences is currently recorded at 90.8% (1,648 arrests out of 1,814 offences). Most Standard Risk DV is recorded as low level assaults, with almost two thirds recorded as Violence Against the Person without injury and offences recorded as involving an injury amounting to no more than bruises, scratches and reddening of the skin. The arrest rate has remained constant throughout the year with the only notable change being a dip in September through to November where the rate dropped to an average of 84%.

In terms of the detection rate for DV offences, the Force ended the performance year detecting more than half of all recorded offences with a year end detection rate of 52.9% (2,851 detected out of 5,389 offences), higher than the Forces All Crime detection rate, however slightly lower than the total Violence Against the Person detection rate. A reason for this may be because of the nature of the relationship between the victims and offenders involved in DV offences and hesitancy to support a positive outcome. Just over 80% of all DV offences involve a current or ex partner, and previous analysis has shown that where a partner is recorded as 'ex' the victim is more likely to pursue a positive disposal, whereas offences involving current partners or family members will remain as undetected with the victim not wanting to pursue matters any further.

Overall performance over the year has been positive, with a high percentage of DV offences resulting in an arrest, and the Force continuing to locate and arresting outstanding offenders. The County accounts for more DV offences than the City and has managed to record and maintain strong performance throughout the year in terms of the overall arrest rate. Positively, the arrest rate for offences risk assessed as High is over 97% for the year and has remained stable month-on-month, while the arrest rates for both Medium and Standard risk offences were above 90% for the year.

## Actions

Crime Type	Location	Current Actions
Arrests for Domestic Violence	Force-wide	Offences are monitored on a daily basis through the Forces Daily Management Process and emphasis is placed on targeting high risk offenders and ensuring that attempts for arrests requests are made until an offender is apprehended
Arrests for Domestic Violence	Force-wide	The Force continues to ensure that its officers are aware of the current Domestic Violence policy <sup>9</sup> , particularly in relation to arrests for Domestic Violence.

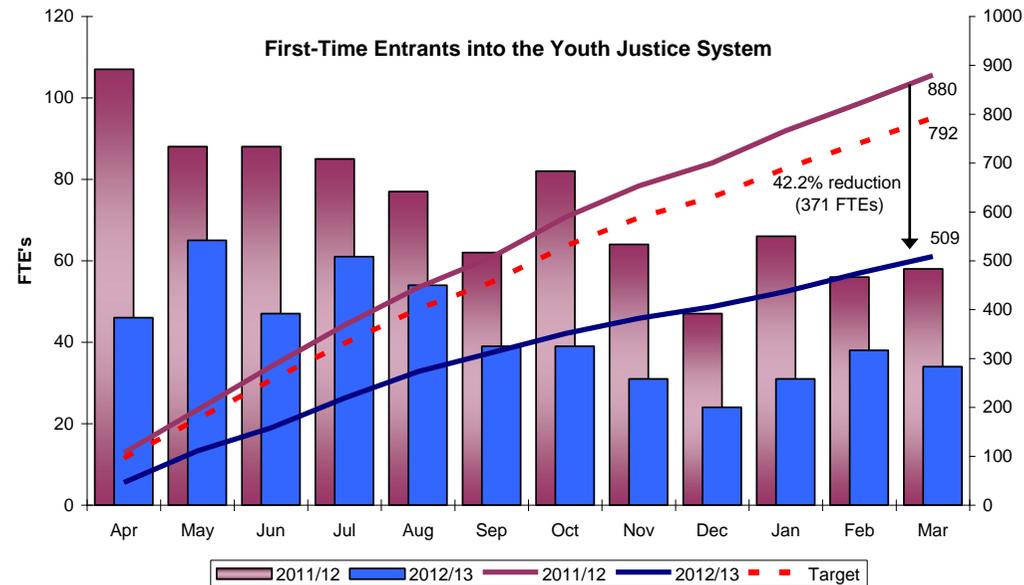
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<sup>9</sup> The Force's current Domestic Violence policy is available on request from the report authors

<b>Priority</b>	<i>To Cut Crime and Keep you Safe</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 2012/13</i>
<b>Report</b>	<i>Performance and Policing Committee</i>

**Year-to-date performance:** There have been **509** First-Time Entrants (FTEs) this year. This is a reduction of **42.2%** (**371 FTEs**) compared to last year.

**Target performance:** Year-to-date target has been achieved. Currently **55.6%** or **283 FTEs** better than target



## Insight

Overall for this performance year the Force has nearly halved the number of FTEs entered on to the Youth Justice Database, with 509 FTEs compared to 880 in the financial performance year. As observed in the chart on the previous page, each month the Force recorded a lower number of FTEs than for the comparative month of the previous year and consequently maintained healthy reductions well within the target throughout the performance year. This level of performance is replicated consistently on both the City and the County Divisions, with the City Youth Offending Team (YOT) recording a 39.0% (157 FTEs) reduction and the County YOT recording a 44.9% (214 FTEs) reduction during the same time period.

As has been reported in previous reports the majority of entrants are male, (78.8%) with the number of female entrants falling at a much faster rate than their male counterparts (female entrants have fallen 59.7% year-on-year whilst male entrants have fallen 34.5%). The majority of the entrants are aged between 15-17 years of age, as is to be expected and as was recorded last year however this is a slightly different profile than the one recorded in 2011/12 when a larger proportion of entrants were aged 14. The number of entrants who describe their ethnicity as BME is also disproportionate to the ethnic make-up of the Force area<sup>10</sup>. Around 20% of FTEs in 2012/13 were BME compared with around 17% in the previous year; however the majority of entrants are of a white ethnicity.

The main types of offences the entrants commit centre around Theft & Handling (mainly shoplifting), Violence Against the Person (mainly Common Assault), Drug Offences, and Criminal Damage. Drug Offences are the only major offence group that has recorded an increase over the year, primarily due to an increase in the number of offences relating to Possession of a Class B Drug. With this in mind it should come as no surprise that in terms of the seriousness of the offences committed (on a scale of 1-8, 1 being least serious) that more than three-quarters of entrants commit an offence graded between one and three (76.2% for the performance year). What may come as a surprise however is that there have been some entrants committing offences graded seven and eight (i.e. the most serious), with all of these offences committed on the County. Having said this however, there has not been an offence graded above a six since August 2012.

In terms of performance in 2013/14, the Force needs to be aware that the performance recorded above is not likely to be repeated as the decrease recorded in 2012/13 is most likely as a result of a change in process (i.e. the Force wide introduction of Community Resolutions, formerly Restorative Justice), meaning that the expected reduction in entrants can be expected to be much lower next year. The focus should now turn to the numerous programmes run by the Force and partners in order to reduce youth offending, with this likely to yield a strong reduction (albeit lower than this year) by March 2014, hopefully in line with the new target of a further 10% reduction in entrants.

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<sup>10</sup> Source: 2011 Census Population Estimates (ONS published 11 December 2012).

Overall performance on this measure has continued the positive trend that has been seen since the start of the year with the Force easily achieving the 10% reduction target set out in the 2012/13 Policing Plan. An increase in the use of Community Resolution disposals for low-level offenders, particularly youth offenders, may be one of the drivers behind the dramatic reduction in First-Time Entrants seen in the current performance year. More details on Community Resolution disposals can be viewed in the Crime Detection Rate section of this report.

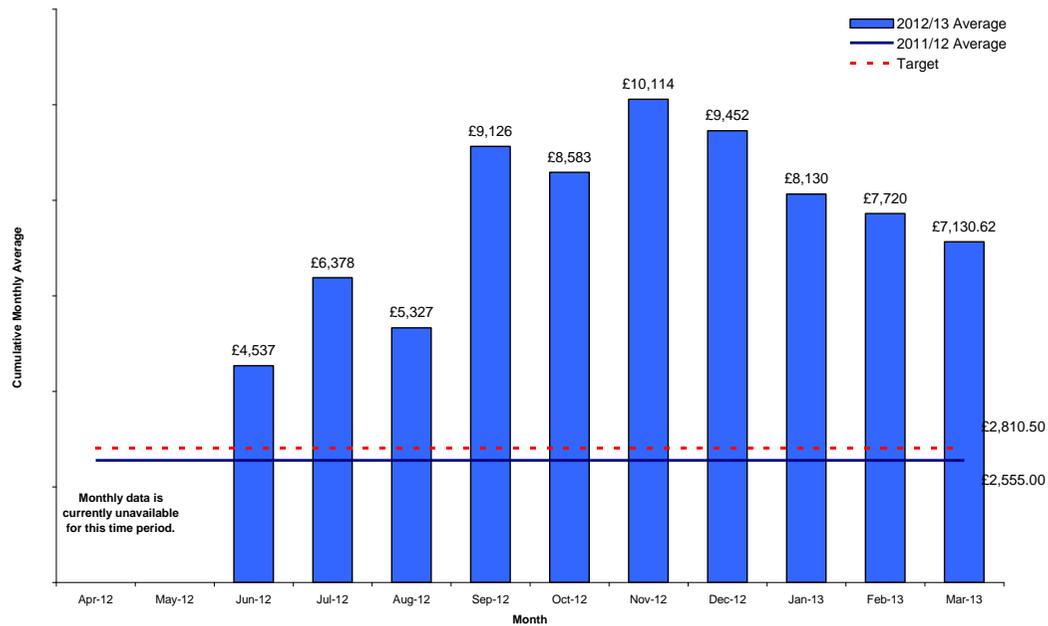
## Actions

Heading	Location	Current Actions
Restorative Justice	Force-wide	The Force has increased its use of Restorative Justice (RJ) disposals over the last 12 months (see Crime Detections section of this report for more detail on RJ's). This means that fewer young people are entering the youth justice system as they are being dealt with through these more informal resolutions.
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>Priority</b>	<i>To Cut Crime and Keep you Safe</i>
<b>Indicator</b>	<b><i>Assets Recovered from the Proceeds of Crime Act</i></b>
<b>Target</b>	<i>To Increase the Value of Assets Recovered by 10%</i>
<b>Report</b>	<i>Performance and Policing Committee</i>

**Year-to-date performance:** A total of **£1,354,817.81** has been recovered from **190** recovery orders. Average value per order is **£7,130.62**. This represents an increase of **18.3%** (**£1,102.23**) on the average value recorded last year

**Target performance:** Achieved target with an increase of **18.3%**, which is better than the target of a **10%** increase



Long Term Performance (12 months)			
Trend (12m to Mar)	Target (YTD to Mar)	MSG Average	National Average
▲	●		

<b>Health Check</b>
<b>Excellent</b>

## Insight

Performance this financial year has improved upon last year in terms of both forfeiture orders and confiscation orders, with the average of each significantly higher than the respective averages recorded last year. 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 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.

March performance has seen a further month-on-month drop in the average value per order; however this is mainly due to the subjective nature of POCA, in that it is not always a guarantee that the value of orders will always be high and only the assets that are available to be recovered can be seized. Within the month of March a number of orders have been undertaken however the value of these orders has been lower than in previous months. This could be due to the limited assets that were available for seizure or the value of the orders just being lower than in previous months. Despite the drop in average value over recent months the Force has achieved the 2012/13 Policing Plan target.

As reported in last months Performance & Insight Report the Financial Investigation Unit has carried out a number of successful investigations in recent years. Many of these investigations (particularly the larger ones) take some time to carry out and process through the courts, and therefore the proceeds from some of these are still to be included in the figures for the current year. Among the more notable investigations are;

- A recent confiscation order for £110,000 against a man convicted for conspiracy to supply drugs, assets seized included a replica WWII armoured car, a light aircraft and an Aston Martin sports car, all of which have since been auctioned off
- The seizure of an Aston Martin sports car belonging to a convicted car thief which is due to be auctioned off with a valuation in excess of £50,000
- A confiscation order to recover more than £300,000 from two men who were convicted of drugs and money laundering offences earlier in the year. The men must repay the money, which has been judged as being profits from criminal activity, or will face having their prison sentences extended
- A confiscation order to recover equity from two properties and numerous small bank accounts equating to £187,000.

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

predicative offence. 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.

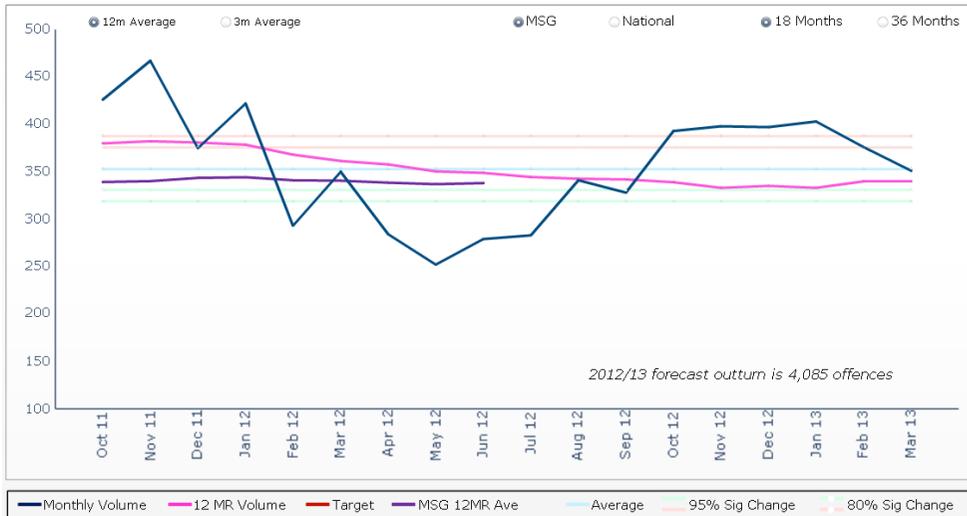
In addition to this in the new financial year the Force will be looking to report on a more detailed series of measures around POCA performance; overall value of Cash Forfeiture and Confiscation Orders, performance against national, regional and MSG averages, monitoring of volumes of POCA related offences and disposals, reducing the ratio of POCA disposals to Confiscation Orders, increasing the proportion of POCA offence arrests which have a subsequent section 18 search carried out and increasing the number of orders which are revisited for assessment of further gains. These measures will hopefully allow the Force to provide more focus and support around the POCA procedures.

The Force has achieved the target set out in the Policing Plan, with large increases recorded in the average value of both cash forfeitures (+27.6%) and confiscation orders (+17.0%). Confiscation orders have also surpassed the £1.2 million mark, as well as the total recorded in 2011/12. As mentioned above this performance is down to the lengthy, in-depth investigations that are carried out by the Forces Financial Investigation Unit and it is through this team that offenders can be targeted and their assets seized to great effect. Further to this, new processes and training are being rolled across the Force which will hopefully further imbed the POCA processes in to investigations.

## Actions

Heading	Location	Current Actions
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>Priority</b>	<i>To Cut Crime and Keep you Safe</i>
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Total Number of Burglary Dwelling Offences</b>
<b>Target</b>	<i>No Target set in 2012/13</i>
<b>Report</b>	<i>Performance and Policing Committee</i>



Long Term Performance (12 months)		
Trend (12m to Mar)	MSG Average	National Average
◀▶	average	average

Health Check
Good

**Year-to-date performance:** Reduction of **7.1%** or **313** offences  
**Month-to-date performance:** Increase of **0.2%** or **1** offence in the month of March  
**National ranking:** **30<sup>th</sup>** in terms of offences per 1,000 households, **9.5%** (**914** offences) above the national average  
**MSG ranking:** **5<sup>th</sup>** in terms of offences per 1,000 households, **0.8%** (**79** offences) below the average

## Insight

The Force ended the performance year recording a reduction in the number of Burglary Dwelling offences. Considering performance throughout the year, the Force started the year strongly, most notably in May with the number of Domestic Burglaries reduced by just over a quarter. Performance over the next six months fluctuates in terms of the recorded percentage reductions leading to a 5.9% (22 offences) increase in December. Although the Force recorded a 4.3% reduction the following month, a 28.3% (83 offences) increase in February and a slight increase in March meant the Force ended the year with a lower than expected reduction in offences of 7.1% (313 offences). Reviewing accumulative year-on-year performance the Force's percentage reduction was notably stronger at the start of the year with performance slowing down, particularly from December onwards.

Both the City and County have recorded year-end reductions compared to the previous year with the County performing stronger with a 10.7% reduction (or 242 offences), compared to a 3.3% (or 71 offences) reduction on the City. Breaking the County down to Operational Areas, both Ashfield & Mansfield and South Nottinghamshire recorded healthy year-end reductions with 13.8% and 16.0% respectively. However, Bassetlaw, Newark & Sherwood ended the performance year with a 3.7% (20 offences) increase, mainly driven by month-on-month increases in November through to February, but ended the year positively by reducing the number of Domestic Burglaries in March by over a quarter compared to the same month last year.

Breaking Bassetlaw, Newark & Sherwood down to district level reveals that both Bassetlaw and Newark & Sherwood recorded month-on-month increases in the second half of the performance year with the reduction recorded in March due to Newark & Sherwood recording a 59.3% (16 offences) reduction compared to the previous year. Drilling down even further, there is no specific pattern of Modus Operandi (MO), though just over half of the recorded offences between November to March occurred during normal working hours of 9am – 6pm, with no named suspect/offender, prolific or otherwise, and the majority of the offences have been filed as undetected. Similarly, both Ashfield and Broxtowe recorded month-on-month increases in the fourth quarter of the year, though ended the performance year with a 2.3% (8 offences) and 8.8% (35 offences) reduction respectively. Again, both Gedling (-25.5% or 100 less offences) and Rushcliffe (-13.3% or 42 less offences) ended the year with healthy reductions, but both areas recorded increases in the last two months of the year leading in to the new year.

Performance across the City is varied across all three Operational Areas with little change in City Central, (+0.3% or 3 offences), compared to a strong reduction of 27.6% (140 less offences) in the South and a 9.3% (66 offences) increase on the North. City Central started the year with month-on-month increases in April and May, before reducing the number of offences by more than half in June and recording continuing steady reductions over the next four months. However, Central recorded month-on-month increases in November through to February before ending the year with a 2.2% (2 offences) reduction in March.

City North began and ended the performance year positively with month-on-month reductions, most notably in April when the numbers of offences were nearly halved. Nevertheless, City North recorded significant increases from June through to October after which positive and robust policing lead to the remand of two prolific offenders committing offences across the area. The same two offenders where also attributed to increases recorded in neighbouring areas on the County, in particular Rushcliffe. Positively City South recorded reductions across all months, except June where there was a 6.1% (2 offences) increase. Overall, changeable performance throughout the City has resulted in a year-end reduction with the City recording a 10% (20 offences) reduction in March leading in to the new performance year.

Overall the Force started the year optimistically with month-on-month reductions in the first eight months of the performance year and strong year-on-year performance for the same period. However the Force goes in to the new financial year on the back of increases recorded in three of the last four months and a notably higher level of monthly volumes from October through to March. Therefore it is reasonable to expect a slow start to the 2013/14 year with the possibility of increases across both the City and County.

## Actions

Heading	Location	Current Actions
Burglary Dwelling	City North	A number of Burglary Dwelling hotspots have been identified. Key nominals in these areas have been identified through work between the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) team and the intelligence team, and these persons are currently being targeted by the Force. Patrol plans are in place and a capture house is being sought.
Burglary Dwelling	County	The County Burglary Dwelling Problem Profile has been updated in anticipation of the seasonal increase in offending.
Student Burglaries	City	Operation COUNTRY has been re-launched in the City at the start of the new academic term. This operation targets crime against students living in the City, with particular emphasis on acquisitive offences such as Burglary and Vehicle crime.

<b>Priority</b>	<i>To Cut Crime and Keep you Safe</i>
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Total Number of Robbery Offences</b>
<b>Target</b>	<i>No Target set in 2012/13</i>
<b>Report</b>	<i>Performance and Policing Committee</i>



Long Term Performance (12 months)		
Trend (12m to Mar)	MSG Average	National Average
◀▶	below	average

Health Check
Concern

**Year-to-date performance:** Reduction of **16.7%** or **190** offences  
**Month-to-date performance:** Increase of **9.4%** or **7** offences in the month of March  
**National ranking:** **36<sup>th</sup>** in terms of offences per 1,000 population, **29.8%** (**281** offences) above the national average  
**MSG ranking:** **7<sup>th</sup>** in terms of offences per 1,000 population, **31.2%** (**294** offences) above the average

## Insight

Over the 2012/13 performance year the Force recorded a significant reduction within Robbery volume with a reduction of 16.7%, a recorded reduction of over 13.3% on City Division and 24.0% on the County Division. Further analysis of volume performance shows that at a district level, performance has been varied throughout the year. The areas of Rushcliffe (-66.7%, 40 offences), Newark & Sherwood (-44.1%, 15 offences), and Ashfield (-35.3%, 24 offences) have all recorded the largest percentage reductions in volume in 2012/13, with Gedling (+13.2%, 10 offences) and City North (+4.8%, 10 offences) both recording large increases in volume. In terms of volume of offences City Central recorded the highest volume of offences (301) and the largest volume reduction of 24.4% or 97 less offences. Assessing the year as a whole, recorded volume was on a continued downward trend until October 2012 when offending increased (in line with seasonal increases recorded in previous years) until February 2013.

The issue on Gedling has been discussed in the previous report<sup>11</sup>, with 4 of the top 5 beats of the County YTD sitting within Gedling (Carlton, Kingswell, Carlton Hill and Bonington), with Carlton and Kingswell beats recorded an increase of 75% and 85.7% compared to 2011/12. City North have not maintained the reductions delivered in 2011/12, and have the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest volume of offence of any district during 2012/13. Assessing the year as a whole Gedling has shown a notable jump in offending between October 2012 and February 2013.

There are areas within the Force that have recorded large decreases in Robbery volume, with City Central being a prime example of this. Central has managed to reduce robbery offences by 97 - nearly a quarter of the offences within that district, despite this Central still remains the Force main area of concern. On Central, Victoria Centre remains the most vulnerable beat on the Force for Robbery offences, with no change when comparing volume against last year and a large volume of offending occurring in the latter half of the year. Forest Recreation Ground/Arboretum beat although the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest volume beat on the Force, has had a reduction of over 48% (-29 offences) when compared with 2011/12, this reduction is particularly impressive due to the beats consistently high volumes in previous years.

94% of Robbery offences on Central are Robbery of personal property, this is a similar split to that seen across the Force generally for robbery offences where as a Force 91% of Robbery offences are Robberies of Personal property as opposed to Business Robberies. With the exception of June 2012 when City North had the most offences, City Central have had the greatest volume overall month on month when comparing against all other districts.

Rushcliffe has managed to more than halve the number of Robbery offences that took place in 2012/13 when compared to 2011/12. The greatest reductions can be seen on Trent Bridge and Compton Acres beats, who account for a third of the reduction for the district.

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<sup>11</sup> Priority 1 Insight 2012-13 Feb 13

Of those offenders that are known there has been a slight shift in the offender profile, there have been reductions in age groups 11 – 17 years and 18 – 24 years but an increase in age group 25 – 29 years. The most vulnerable age group in terms of victims continues to be 18 – 24 years 31.5% of victims falling into this category.

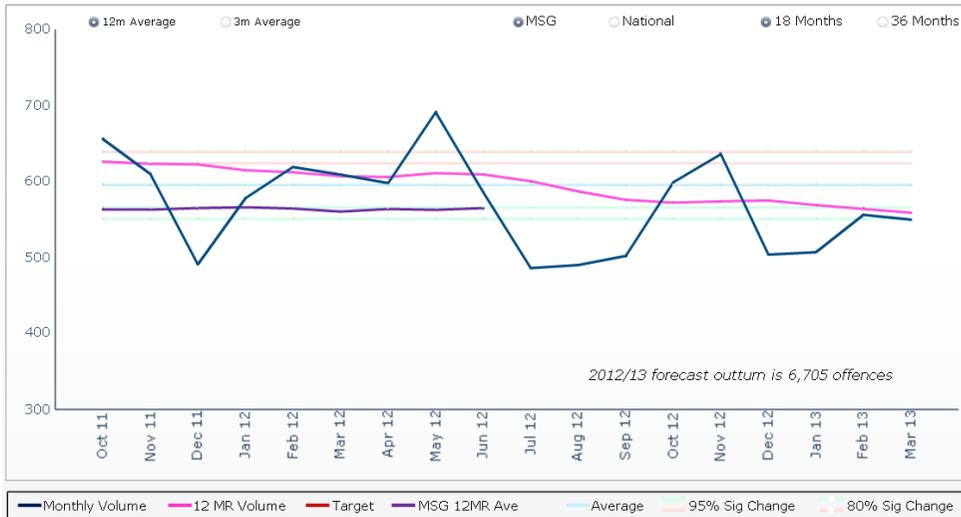
Moving away from geographical analysis and looking forward into 2013/14 the Force will need to concentrate on two key areas; firstly the number of firearm enabled Robberies has increased, despite a substantial decrease in overall Robbery offences. Secondly, the injuries sustained during robbery of personal property offences have increased this year rising from 58% of victims injured during 2011/12 to 87% injured 2012/13. This is an increase in all injury types and of great concern is the increase in serious injuries from 14 in 2011/12 to 27 in 2012/13.

In addition to this, several other areas have been highlighted during 2012/13 which will need targeting in the new year; a worrying rise in the proportion of robberies which have involved knives, an increase in number of home invasions (often relating to the production of drugs) and an increase in the number of offences which have involved multiple victims being targeted simultaneously.

## Actions

Heading	Location	Current Actions
Business Robberies	City	The Force have identified an Organised Crime Group who are actively targeting cash deliveries at Post Offices and banks, primarily in the City. Investigations are currently taking place into 11 offences of this type which have taken place over the last two years and are believed to be linked.

<b>Priority</b>	<i>To Cut Crime and Keep you Safe</i>
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Total Number of Vehicle Crime Offences</b>
<b>Target</b>	<i>No Target set in 2012/13</i>
<b>Report</b>	<i>Performance and Policing Committee</i>



Long Term Performance (12 months)		
Trend (12m to Mar)	MSG Average	National Average
△	average	average

Health Check
Good

**Year-to-date performance:** Reduction of **7.9%** or **573** offences  
**Month-to-date performance:** Reduction of **9.6%** or **59** offences in the month of March  
**National ranking:** **30<sup>th</sup>** in terms of offences per 1,000 population, **9.9% (665 offences)** above the national average  
**MSG ranking:** **4<sup>th</sup>** in terms of offences per 1,000 population, **2.0 (133 offences)** below the average

## Insight

At year end the Force recorded 7.9% less offences which equates to a reduction of 573 offences in total. This indicates a slowing down on reductions as the financial year 2012/12 saw offences reduce by 931. The month of March recorded a month-on-month decrease of 1 offence, compared to March last year the reduction was greater with 54 offences or 9% less. Reported offences have shown 2 distinct peaks in May 2012 and Oct/November 2012. These can both be attributed to theft of Catalytic (Cat) Convertors which in the main were on the County Division. The pink 12 month rolling volume line as fallen slightly from June 2012 but has since levelled off.

Divisionally, the County continues to generate the majority of the Force's offence volume, 63.9% year-to-date and 67.9% for the month of March. The City recorded 25 less offences in March compared with February and also recorded a reduction of 26.7% (-65 offences) compared to March 2012. The County, however, recorded a month-on-month increase of 6.8% (+24 offences) and the highest recorded monthly total for the financial year (372 offences) and also recorded an increase of 3% (11 offences) compared to March 2012. At the Financial Year end the City continues to out perform the County division, recording a reduction of 13.2% (362 less offences) compared to the County's reduction of 4.6% (205 less offences). All 3 City areas made reductions in volume of over 100 crimes, City North making the largest contribution to this by reducing by 21.6% or 158 crimes. Bassetlaw Newark & Sherwood CSP was the only area to show an overall increase in vehicle crime (4.7% or 64 more offences). South Notts reduced by 12.3% or 216 crimes and Ashfield Mansfield by 3.9% or 53 crimes.

Vehicle crime falls into 2 distinct categories: Theft from motor vehicle and Theft of motor vehicle. In terms of offence volume for 2012/13 80% of recorded offences were for Theft from motor vehicle and 20% for Theft of motor vehicle (7.6% of which were for aggravated vehicle taking).

For Theft from Motor Vehicle, there were 5,351 crimes recorded by the Force in 2012/13. 3,359 or 62.7% were on the County and 37.2% or 1,992 were on the City. For the County this represents a decrease on last year of only 1.6% or 54 offences. In the 3 month period from April to June 2012 there was an increase in recording on Bassetlaw Newark & Sherwood of 127 offences on the previous year. In the same period, theft from vehicles involving the theft of a Cat Convertors numbered 128, Sherwood being the worst affected area. There was also an increase in recording of the same crime MO on Rushcliffe South in South Notts where there were 28 crimes of Cat Convertor theft recorded. The same can be said for the crime spike in October 2012 when there was an increase in recording of theft from motor vehicle of 25 crimes and theft of Cat Convertors numbered 28. The spike in November 2012 attributable to County occurred on South Notts, Broxtowe area, where a large number of wheel trim crimes were recorded.

For the City, crime in this category reduced by 10.6% or 236 crimes on last year. All 3 areas showed reductions led by City North with a reduction of 20% or 101 offences. City did contribute to the increases seen in November 2012 however. City Central, on the Lace Market beat recorded offences that appeared to be clustered around a number of car parks near the Capital FM Arena and a number of private car parks.

Grouped over a number of days they seemed to coincide with a number of events hosted at the Arena. The Park beat saw a number of vehicles broken into that were parked outside residential addresses, several vehicles were also targeted for number plates and six vehicles had satellite navigation systems stolen. The Market Square beat recorded 11 offences, all at the National Car Parks multi storey car park. The offending on Sherwood Rise followed little obvious pattern. Looking at City South, Wells Road saw a spate of vehicles targeted for wheel trims (which fits in with similar offences on South Notts area).

Reviewing the thefts of catalytic converters in more detail, official figures suggest the number of vehicles targeted nationally has more than quadrupled in the last 2 years and the articles are sold for their scrap metal worth. Offenders were looked at across the region which included a number of organised crime groups who targeted areas up and down the country.

In 2012/13 the Force recorded a total of 361 theft of catalytic converters offences. Throughout the year there have been three clear spikes in offending, the spikes in April-June and October have been covered in previous reports, there also appears to have been another spike in February and March, with these two months recording 52 offences in total (double that of the previous 2 months of December and January). Offending for this spike has taken place almost exclusively on the County, predominately; Newark & Sherwood (15 offences), Bassetlaw (8 offences), Ashfield (6 offences) and Rushcliffe South (11 offences). Offenders continue to target vans, particularly Mercedes Sprinter vans and high ground clearance vehicles such as pick up trucks due to the easily accessible catalytic converters on them (on Sprinter vans they are housed under the bonnet, rather than under the vehicle, whilst pick up trucks allow easy access to the exhaust system due to the high ground clearance).

For Theft of Motor Vehicle, there were 1,354 crimes recorded by the Force in 2012/13, of this total 103 or 7.6% were for aggravated vehicle taking. 926 or 68% were on the County and 32% or 432 were on the City. For the County this represents a decrease on last year of only 14.1% or 151 offences and for City this represents a decrease of 23.4% or 132 offences. All CSP areas have seen reductions with the exception of Mansfield whose crime increased by 23.6% or 26 crimes. In terms of the last 18 months of performance the 12 month rolling average has displayed a downward trend since January 2012, only starting to plateau in the last 3 months from January to March 2013. A spike in offending has been recorded since Feb 2013 attributable to both City (City North) and County (Ashfield/Mansfield): and a spike in March attributable to the County (Ashfield/Mansfield).

Top beats on the County are identified as Worksop North East (50), Worksop South East (32) and Carlton Langold Blyth (27). Top beats on the City are identified as Broxtowe (City North (17), Park Lane (City North (16)), Aspley (City North (15 which was actually a reduction of 6 crimes)) and Hyson Green (City North (15)).

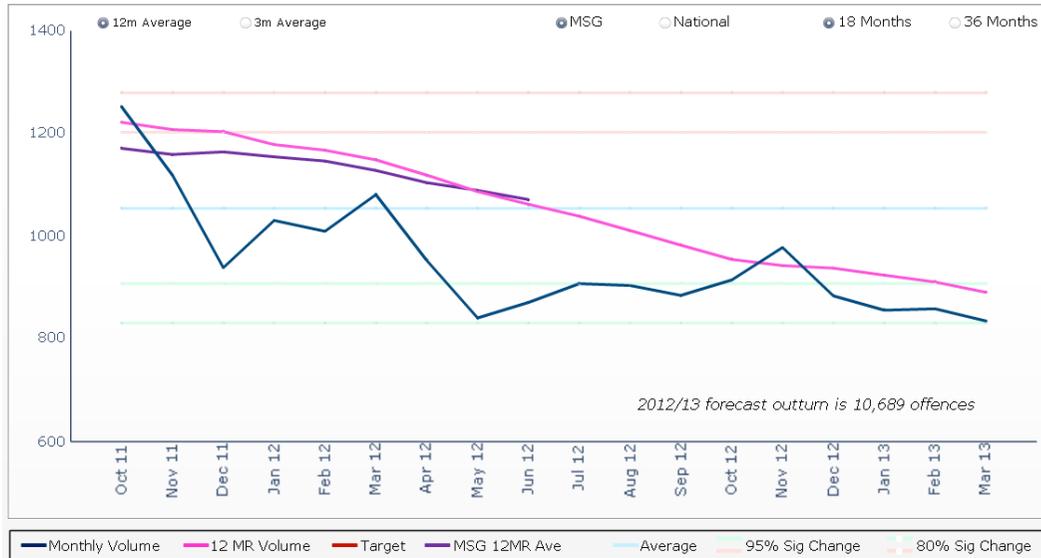
Looking forward into the new financial year the challenge remains to reduce theft from motor vehicle and in particular to combat the theft of catalytic converters. Catalytic converters have become a hot commodity for criminals because of their value, relative ease to steal and their lack of identifying markings. Typically slightly older model vehicles are targeted as newer aftermarket Cat converters don't have as much precious metals content, so criminals are less inclined to take them. Intelligence analysts have been tasked with researching the processing of these vehicle parts as they require dismantling in order to procure the precious metals that they contain. It is thought that there are organised crime groups who processing the converters on a large scale.

When looking at the different areas within the Force and comparing those that have recorded large decreases or increases, a clear operational pattern can be identified where sustained improved performance has been shown. Within the areas where a large decrease has been recorded prolific offenders have been identified, arrested, and charged with offences; with these offenders unable to commit further offences, the level of offending has dropped significantly. This is not to say that every area within the Force will have a prolific offender committing offences, but there will still be some offenders who will be committing this type of crime on a regular basis. Within the areas where a prolific offender cannot be identified, targeting the stolen goods market, and therefore removing the arena were the stolen goods from vehicle thefts can be sold, would be a very useful exercise (and could potentially help to reduce Vehicle Crime more so than a patrol around key hotspot areas).

## Actions

Heading	Location	Current Actions
Theft from Motor Vehicle	Force-wide	The Force continues to use proactive policing techniques such as the 'capture car' in known Vehicle Crime hotspots in order to apprehend offenders.
Vehicle Crime	City Central	A problem profile has been prepared in response to Vehicle Crime offences in the City Centre and is now being used to target specific areas of offending.
Fuel Thefts	A1 Corridor	Operation Cargo has been launched in response to the high volume of fuel thefts on the A1 corridor. The operation involves high-visibility patrols at key times and warnings to drivers who are parking in the area. In the month of October the Force did not record a theft on the A1 corridor.
Catalytic Converter Thefts	County	The Force is running a current operation following the re-emergence of this offence type. Hotspot locations and the type of vehicles that are commonly targeted have been identified and the Force is running media campaigns to raise awareness and targeting patrols in areas of concern. Previous victims of these offences from earlier in the year are also being contacted.
Student Victims	City	Operation COUNTRY has been re-launched in the City at the start of the new academic term. This operation targets crime against students living in the City, with particular emphasis on acquisitive offences such as Burglary and Vehicle crime.

<b>Priority</b>	<i>To Cut Crime and Keep you Safe</i>
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Number of Criminal Damage Offences</b>
<b>Target</b>	<i>No target set in 2012/13</i>
<b>Report</b>	<i>Performance and Policing Committee</i>



Long Term Performance (12 months)		
Trend (12m to Mar)	MSG Average	National Average
△	above	average

Health Check
Good

**Year-to-date performance:** Reduction of **21.5%** or **2,927** offences  
**Month-to-date performance:** Reduction of **22.7%** or **246** offences in the month of March  
**National ranking:** **26<sup>th</sup>** in terms of offences per 1,000 population **1.7%** (**185** offences) above the national average  
**MSG ranking:** **3<sup>rd</sup>** in terms of offences per 1,000 population, **9.9%** (**1,084** offences) better than the average

## Insight

Strong Criminal Damage reductions have been recorded across the Force in 2012/13, with reductions recorded at both City and County level, as well as within all districts and Neighbourhood Policing Areas (NPAs). The highest reductions have been recorded on Gedling (-32.8%, 417 offences), Ashfield (-27.3%, 490 offences), and Rushcliffe (-24.3%, 151 offences), with all districts recording a reduction of at least 15.0%. Compared with all districts reducing by at least 6% in 2011/12 this is a considerable improvement in performance between the years.

The long term trend in Criminal Damage is a clear downward trend over the last 36 months and in recent months only a spike in November 2012 caused any change in the Forces overall trajectory. Both the City and the County reflect Force level performance, however the County did finish the year with a larger year-on-year reduction.

In terms of volume City North have more offences than the other districts in the force accounting for 16% (1,724 offences) of all Criminal Damage. Rushcliffe have the fewest with 4.4% (470 offences). Examining City North further, Bulwell beat has had the most offences and this beat along with Aspley, Bulwell Forest and Park Lane sit as the most prolific beats on City North for Criminal Damage offences. Of these beats only Bulwell is mirroring the reductions of the districts at around 15%, Aspley reduced by only 2.4%, Park Lane by only 7.6% and Bulwell Forest has actually had an increase compared with last year.

When looking further into offence at beat level it is Worksop North East beat that has the greatest volume of offences both 2011/12 and 2012/13 and although this remains a vulnerable beat offending, has reduced this year by over a quarter. The beat on the County seeing the greatest reductions is Ruddington, which has seen a reduction in Criminal Damage offences of almost 75%, and although this is not a high volume in the County, it is still a notable achievement.

Examination the Criminal Damage types shows that during 2012/13 all types have recorded healthy reductions. At Force level the type with the highest proportion of offences was Criminal Damage to vehicles. Criminal Damage throughout the categories are reducing at similar rates across both divisions with an exception of offences against buildings which are reducing greater on the County than the City. On this point it is worthy of note that the County have only a quarter of the volume of offences against buildings that the City has.

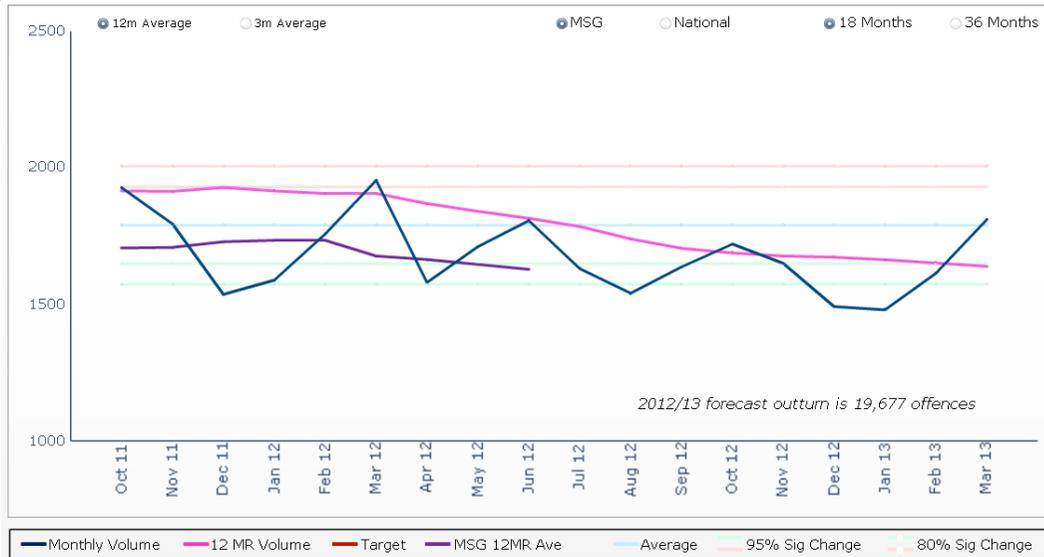
Analysis of the victim / offender relationship field highlights an increase in the offences against both neighbours and 'Other'. It is believed that following the introduction of Community Resolutions the recording has improved with accurate relationships within this field and there has not been an increase in the offences of this type but an improvement in the data quality.

In 2012/13 the Force recorded strong reductions across both City and County divisions, with most areas within the force following this pattern. Criminal Damage remains a key area going forwards in that due to it being a volume crime, continued positive performance will assist the Force in achieving its All Crime reduction target in the new year. A recommendation for 2013/14 is for Performance on the City to be monitored during the first quarter of the year as there was a vastly different performance profile on City and County Divisions during the last quarter of 2012/13 and if this continues into the new performance year there may be issues in meeting the new performance targets (as Criminal Damage still makes up a large proportion of overall crime) and recent performance suggests the City is currently seeing an upturn in offending.

### **Actions**

Due to the substantial reduction in Criminal Damage performance at this time, there are no direct operations or actions relating to this offence type. The Force continues to take a locally-managed approach to dealing with Criminal Damage and incidents of ASB, with Neighbourhood Policing Teams responsible for dealing with specific local issues and hotspot areas of activity.

<b>Priority</b>	<i>To Cut Crime and Keep you Safe</i>
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Total Number of Theft &amp; Handling Offences</b>
<b>Target</b>	<i>No Target set in 2012/13</i>
<b>Report</b>	<i>Performance and Policing Committee</i>



Long Term Performance (12 months)		
Trend (12m to Mar)	MSG Average	National Average
△	average	average

Health Check
Good

**Year-to-date performance:** Reduction of **13.3%** or **3,020** offences  
**Month-to-date performance:** Reduction of **7.4%** or **144** offences in the month of March  
**National ranking:** **33<sup>rd</sup>** in terms of offences per 1,000 population, **11.1% (2,152 offences)** above the national average  
**MSG ranking:** **4<sup>th</sup>** in terms of offences per 1,000 population, **5.0% (973 offences)** above the average

## Insight

For the financial year 2012/2013 the Force saw a year-on-year reduction in Theft & Handling offences of 13.3%. The total number of offences recorded was 19,677 which was 3,020 less than the previous financial year (compared to an increase of 1.3% (283 more offences) recorded over the same period last year.) There were three peaks in recording over the period: March 2012, June 2012 and October 2012 with offences rising again from January 2013. The peak seen in March 2012 has been repeated in March 2013, albeit 144 offences less, and is still the highest monthly figure for the financial year and represents a month-on-month increase of 12.4% (196 more offences) than February. The 12-month-rolling performance (pink line) reflects the overall decrease in recording and remains within the expected norms. The Force reduction has remained below the average (blue line) for the majority of the year going beyond the 95% significance in December and January. One thing worth noting is how close the confidence lines are on the chart. This indicates that performance in this offence group has not really changed for a number of years but the reduction seen in 2012/13 may change this going forward.

Both City and County have recorded decreases and the gap has closed in terms of volume of offences between the two areas with County only recording 185 more offences than City. For the most part the reductions were attributable to a decrease in recording of Theft Other offences with much smaller reductions in shop theft. Overall City's reduction was 6.2% (649 offences) against that of County which was 19.3% (2,371 offences.) The larger reduction experienced by County was greatly influenced by the large reduction in Metal Theft. Property type recording shows an increase in telephone and electrical item theft but decreases in all other categories such as bicycles, bags, food and clothing.

At an Operational Area level, Bassetlaw Newark and Sherwood made a sizeable volume reduction of 914 offences as did Ashfield/Mansfield which reduced offences by 802 offences and South Notts by 655 offences. City North and South also made reductions but City Central increased recording by 0.8% or 56 offences.

Theft other makes up 35% of Theft & Handling, the largest proportion in this crime category. Metal Theft is included in this category and is discussed below in more detail. During the financial year there was a reduction in these offences by 26% or 2,431 offences with larger volume reductions seen on County (-30.8%) than City (-17.9%). Again the larger County reduction is mainly due to the decrease in metal thefts. The problem of mobile phone theft continues, particularly in the City at premises such as Rock City (whose offences only reduced by one on the previous year) and other night spots. Operational Area performance highlights the larger volume decreases on the County with Bassetlaw Newark and Sherwood alone recording 698 fewer offences of this type.

Metal Thefts recorded as Theft & Handling offences recorded a year-to-date decrease, with a reduction of 63.4% or 1,592 less offences compared to last year. Offences were predominantly experienced on the County Division. Metal Theft offences now make up less than 5% of all Theft & Handling offences, a considerable reduction compared to the previous two years where Metal Thefts made up over 10% of all Theft & Handling offences. It is also worth mentioning that the Force is continuing to record this reduction in Metal Thefts despite scrap metal prices continuing to rise, suggesting that positive Police action and robust performance management have been the main drivers of this reduction in volume. New government legislation in February 2013<sup>12</sup> amending the law relating to scrap metal dealers, which requires them to be licensed and forbids 'cash for scrap', will continue to impact on criminals stealing metal for quick monetary gains. The law also entitles the police to enter and inspect a licensed site on notice to the site manager. Operation Metallica continues within the Force and the specialist team remains to enforce policy and procedure across the Nottinghamshire area.

Shop theft makes up the second largest proportion of Theft & Handling at 34% and has recorded a year-to-date decrease of 2.0% or 135 offences. Despite this decrease, the proportion that shop theft offences now make up of Theft & Handling has increased year-on-year from 2010/11 to almost equal that of theft other. March 2013 recorded 673 offences which is the highest monthly volume recorded for the year and is a continuing increase in recording seen since December 2012.

Both the City and County divisions have recorded small year-on-year reductions; City 37 less offences (-1.1%) and County down by 98 offences (-2.8%). Performance at Operational Area level has been more mixed with South Notts recording an increase of 12.0% or 131 more offences. On the South Notts area two districts have recorded a year-to-date increase; Gedling 6.4% or 26 more offences and Rushcliffe 43.8% or 112 more offences. City North was the only Operational Area on the City to decrease offences and did so by 17.6% or 132 offences. Both City Central and City South recorded increases. Across the Force the top companies/locations for offence volumes and year-to-date increases are the supermarkets of The Co-operative and ASDA, the Victoria Centre, Primark and Boots the Chemist.

Moving away from geographical analysis and looking forward into 2013/14 the Force should continue to engage with staff at prime locations and work with them to provide crime prevention advice and support in order to decrease the volume crime of shop theft (as legislation and proactive police work have both contributed to a large decrease in metal theft.) Locally, beat teams have already engaged with local stores, provided crime prevention advice and sought to patrol areas at known peak times of offending.

Target hardening to reduce shop theft and deter offenders is already being implemented and careful use of community resolutions, where appropriate, will reduce juvenile and first time offenders as figures show that 6% of offenders were aged between 18 and 24 years old in the reporting period.

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<sup>12</sup> Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013 <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2013/10/enacted>

The highest volume of offenders for shop theft was those aged between 30 and 39 years. There is evidence to suggest that the current economic climate may have led to an increase in the more mature thief, not regular offenders, who have been influenced by the opportunity to steal. There is also the emergence of professional thieves who travel locally, regionally or even nationally to steal from shops several times a day. They will steal large quantities of goods, mainly high in value, frequently working in groups.

Statistics show that the biggest problem for retailers is that of drug abusers who steal to support their addiction. The Force's Integrated Offender Management team are also involved with persistent shop thieves and will continue to work with them as part of Operation Dormice. Retailers can be given advice by the Business Crime team and local beat officers in terms of the location of items within their stores, use of dummy display boards, security cabinets, carefully placed mirrors and stores banning known offenders on sight.

Raising public awareness of personal property theft such as that of mobile phones, bags and pedal cycles is something the Force can work with partner agencies to reduce. The City has a particular problem with mobile phone theft at local night spots and the 'I love my phone' project is currently in place to help combat this particular crime type.

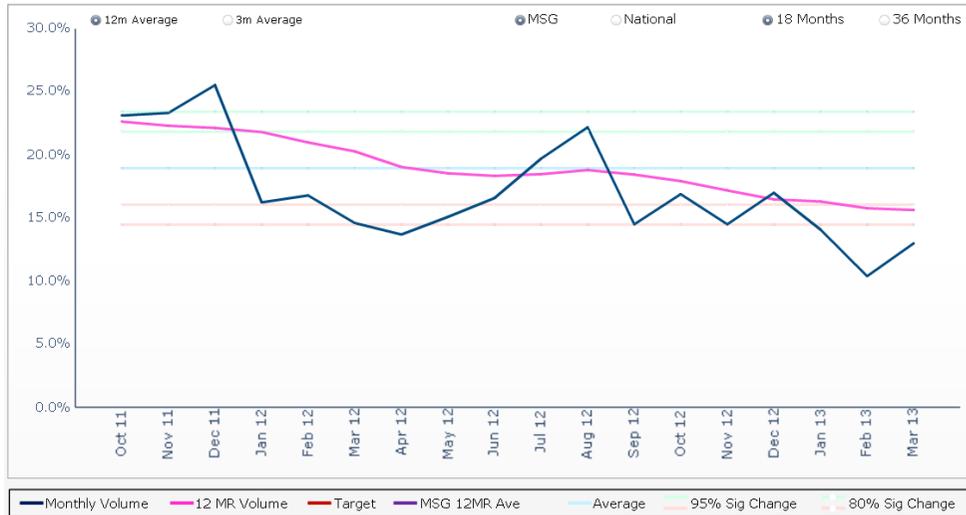
The Force saw a year-on-year reduction in Theft & Handling offences of 13.3% (3,020 less offences) for the financial year 2012/2013. The City and County both saw a decrease in Theft & Handling offences with the County seeing 19.3% reduction. This reduction is mainly attributed to a large decrease in Metal Theft offences (63.4% or 1,592 fewer offences.) Mobile phone theft continues to be a problem, particularly in the City at premises such as Rock City and other night spots. The Force recorded a small decrease in shop theft offences of 2.0% or 135 offences, although this offence types remains a high volume offence and will need concerted effort to ensure that a more substantial reduction is recorded in 2013/14.

## Actions

Heading	Location	Current Actions
Shoplifting	City Centre	Operation CHASIBLE is in place on City Central to tackle Shoplifting. The operation involves the use of plain clothes and uniform officers patrolling the key stores and key store departments for offence volume, identifying offenders, and encouraging the use of prevent and deter tactics rather than observe and detain. The officers will also be working closely with store security in order to pass on intelligence and share good practice.
Shoplifting	City Centre	Operation DORMICE is also being used to manage the Forces prolific and priority Shoplifting offenders to prevent an escalation in their offending or to arrest and detain those offenders that are currently actively committing offences.
Theft from Person	City Centre	Features in current action plan for the City. 'I Love My Phone' project has been re-launched at some of the City's main licensed venues in an attempt to tackle theft from person offences. One such venue is Rock City which has experienced a high volume of offences of this type in recent months. The Force has also had a number of successes in this area, arresting several individuals, and is currently building intelligence packages around these.
Metal Thefts	Force Wide	Operation Metallica continues to prove successful in reducing the volume of metal thefts in Force and the Force now has a comprehensive tagging process for metal theft offences to ensure accurate and ongoing performance monitoring is in place.

<b>Priority</b>	<i>To Cut Crime and Keep you Safe</i>
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<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Sanction Detection Rate for Serious Acquisitive Crime</b>
<b>Target</b>	<i>No Target set in 2012/13</i>
<b>Report</b>	<i>Performance and Policing Committee</i>



Long Term Performance (12 months)		
Trend (12m to Mar)	MSG Average	National Average
▽	average	average

Health Check
Concern

**Year-to-date performance:**

Current Sanction Detection Rate of **15.6%** which is a reduction in rate of **6.4%**

**Month-to-date performance:**

Current Sanction Detection Rate of **13.0%** in the month of March, which is a reduction of **1.6%**

**National ranking:**

**16<sup>th</sup>** in terms of Sanction Detection Rate, **1.4%** better than the national average

**MSG ranking:**

**5<sup>th</sup>** in terms of Sanction Detection Rate, **0.1%** better than average

## Insight

The Force has ended the performance year recording a Serious Acquisitive Crime (SAC) Sanction Detection (SD) rate of 15.6%, 6.4% lower than the 22.0% recorded at the end of the 2011/12 performance year. Looking at performance throughout the year, the Force started the year continuing the decline recorded in last quarter of 2011/12 before improvements in July and August, albeit lower than the corresponding months the previous-year. The SD rate dropped off once more in September and continued through to March, with the SD rates in February and March the lowest monthly rates recorded in the last three performance years.

Both the City and County recorded a drop in the year-end performance SD rate compared to the previous performance year; however the reduction is more noticeable on the City which ended the year with an 11.1% SD rate, more than half the rate achieved in 2011/12. Breaking the City down even further, there are significant reductions in the total SD rate for all three offence types that make up SAC offences; Domestic Burglary, Robbery and Vehicle Crime. Even more telling though is the reduction in SD rate when looking at the individual types of SDs. In 2011/12, more than half the SDs were recorded as Taking Into Consideration (TIC<sup>13</sup>), yet in this performance year just over a fifth were disposed of by way of TIC with the overall detection rate reducing from 11.3% to 2.2%.

Although the County also recorded reductions in the SD rate for all three offence types, the reductions are not as abrupt as those recorded on the City, with the SD rate for Robbery alone only reducing 0.4% to 36.1%, the consequence of which is that the County ended the performance year with a 19.3% SAC SD rate. Similar to the City, the County recorded slight reductions in the number of SD's by way of Charge/Summons and Cautions, whilst also managing to maintain a healthy volume in terms of TICs.

Looking at the offences which make up SAC at Force level, detection volumes for all three offences have reduced in excess of the overall reductions in terms of volume of offences. Domestic Burglary detections have reduced by 36.7% whilst Domestic Burglary offences have reduced by 7.2%. Vehicle Crime detections have reduced by 36.8% while offences have reduced 9.4%. A similar reduction rate is was seen for Domestic Burglary and Robbery detections have reduced by a slightly smaller rate at 32.2% compared to a 16.8% reduction in overall offence volume.

When considering the method of disposal for SAC offences, there are small reductions in the detection rate for Charge/Summons and Cautions while a more significant reduction in the number of TIC detections, especially on the City, which is driving the overall reduction in SAC SDs. TICs are normally expected to be recorded against Domestic Burglary and Vehicle Crime offences, with both offences recording reductions compared to last-year.

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<sup>13</sup> offences Taken Into Consideration – which are additional offences that the offender admits to when arrested for an offence

Although the increased use of Community Resolutions (Restorative Justice) should have no real bearing on the overall SD rate for SAC offences, there are 24 offences detected by way of Community Resolution. In these instances the Community Resolution disposal has been authorised for use in matters involving family members where, for example, a child has taken their parents car without permission, or the offender is very young and the victim has no wish for the offender to be dealt with by more serious methods.

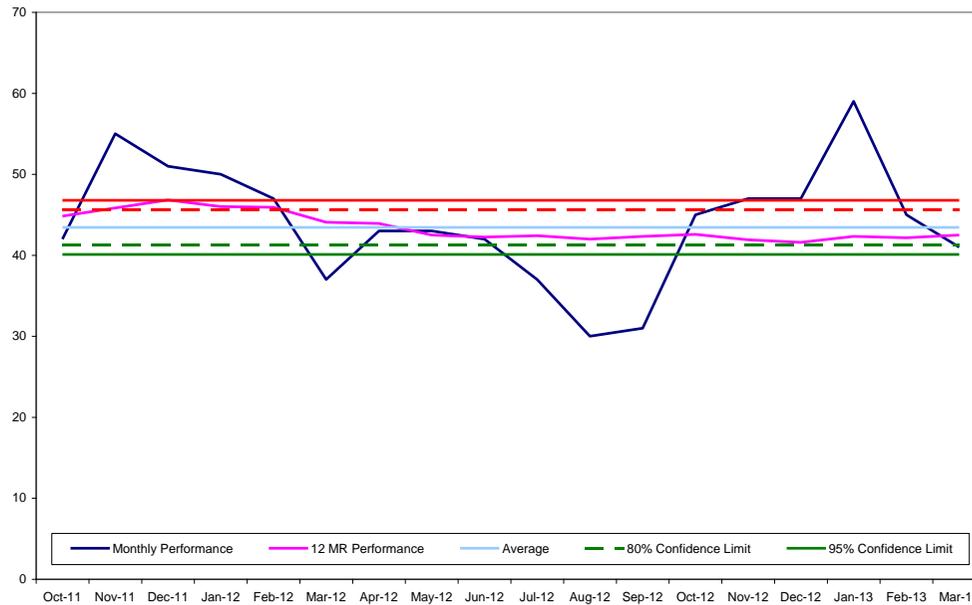
Overall, the Force has recorded reductions in the overall SD rate for SAC offences, with reductions across all offence types and method of disposals. Such reductions have therefore contributed to the Force just narrowly missing the All Crime Detection rate. There is a concerning reduction in the number of offences detected by way of TIC, either because prolific offenders remanded for similar offences have not admitted to committing other offences, or offenders have simply not been arrested and dealt with yet.

Going forward in to the new performance year, the Force is expected to detect 37% of all offences whilst recording a 10% reduction in all offences. SD for SAC offences is a contributing factor to both these targets. An increase in TICs would lead to an improved detection rate for SAC and all offences and the arrest of such prolific offenders resulting in reduced offending and a reduction in the overall offence volume.

## Actions

<b>Heading</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Current Actions</b>
Sanction Detections	Force-wide	The Force will continue to use Converter Teams to maximise detection opportunities, and a review of the teams has been completed and recommendations given.
Sanction Detections	Force-wide	A Review of Converter Teams has now been completed and recommendations put forward to senior management for consideration.
Sanction Detections	Force-wide	Forensic performance is to be monitored and reported on at the Force's Corporate Performance Review meeting to ensure that opportunities for detections through forensic examinations are maximised.

<b>Priority</b>	<i>To Cut Crime and Keep you Safe</i>
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Number of Serious Violent Knife Offences</b>
<b>Target</b>	<i>No target set in 2012/13</i>
<b>Report</b>	<i>Performance and Policing Committee</i>



Long Term Performance (12 months)		
Trend (12m to Mar)	MSG Average	National Average
◀▶	below	

Health Check
Concern

**Year-to-date performance:** Reduction of **3.6%** or **19** offences (April to March 2013)  
**Month-to-date performance:** Increase of **10.8%** or **4** offences in the month of March  
**MSG ranking:** **6<sup>th</sup>** in terms of offences per 1,000 population, **16.0%** (**83** offences) above the average<sup>14</sup>

<sup>14</sup> MSG comparisons for Knife Crime are based on the 12 months to September 2012 for the combined measure of the ADR160 return and the Homicide Index

## Insight

The March total of 41 offences represents an increase on the same month last year but is the lowest volume recorded in the last six months of the 2012/13 performance year. At 32 offences, almost four in every five crimes were committed in the City, while the County recorded the remaining nine. Nearly two-thirds of offences were in connection with a robbery (24 Personal Robberies and three Business Robberies), a similar volume to that seen in February, while the remaining third were violence against the person (eight Assault With Intent To Cause Serious Harm and six Assault With Injury).

As a result Nottinghamshire Police has ended the performance year with 510 serious violent knife crime offences, a reduction of 3.6% or 19 fewer offences, when compared with the 2011/12 performance year. The first few months of the performance year were encouraging, particularly May 2012 which saw a substantial reduction on May 2011. However despite further strong reductions in August and November, the level of year-to-date reductions diminished over the performance year.

In 2012/13 offences in the City division represent a higher proportion of the total volume (62.9%) than the County although the distribution between the two divisions is broadly similar to that observed in 2011/12. The City appears to be the main driver behind the force-level reduction, recording a total of 321 offences, 5.6% or 19 fewer offences compared to the previous performance year, while the County with 189 crimes saw no overall change. That said, the County has recorded a month-on-month reduction in each of the last two months while the City has been fairly static (29 offences in January and February, 32 in March).

Performance has also varied widely across command areas over the year. City North, having experienced a 53.6% increase, is now the highest volume area in the City while City Central has achieved a reduction of almost forty percent and City South has remained broadly static. Reductions in Bassetlaw, Newark & Sherwood have been offset by an increase in Mansfield & Ashfield with South Nottinghamshire, the highest volume area in the County, remaining stable.

Over the performance year more than half of all serious violent knife crime were robbery-related (245 Personal Robberies and 18 Business Robberies) whilst one-quarter was Assault With Intent To Cause Serious Harm (128 offences) and one-fifth was Assault With Injury (99 offences). Although more recent data indicates a potential rising trend, robbery-related offences have fallen by nearly fourteen-percent this performance year, and the overall proportion of offences relating to robbery has reduced to just over half of all serious knife crime.

On the City the main drivers of offence volume were Personal Robbery with 178 offences, a reduction of 12.7% on the previous performance year, and Assault With Intent To Cause Serious Harm with 71 offences. On the County, the drivers are similar but the volume of offending is

spread more evenly. There were 67 Personal Robberies, down by 13.0% on 2011/12, and 57 Assault With Intent To Cause Serious Harm offences.

In the previous performance year Forest Recreation Ground (City) and New Lenton (City) were the highest volume beats and encouragingly both have achieved substantial reductions of more than 60%. The three highest-volume beats in 2012/13 are again in the City, consisting of Bulwell, River Green and Aspley, each having suffered a year-on-year increase, notably the latter two. Examination of the data for River Green shows that six offences were committed in March alone, and of these crimes five related to two separate incidents. Carlton (Gedling) is the only County beat to feature in the ten highest volume beats.

The overall picture in terms of Domestic Abuse offences involving a knife is stable, with the Force having recorded 91 offences of this type compared to 93 in the previous performance year, a two-percent reduction. City South and Mansfield are the two highest volume districts in terms of domestic-related offences.

Four in every ten knife crimes (208) in the performance year resulted in the victim being slashed or stabbed<sup>15</sup>. The proportion is the highest the Force has recorded in each of the last five performance years and it is therefore unsurprising that the number of victims sustaining injury has grown substantially, particularly those with a serious injury. Conversely, the proportion of offences where knives were only used as a threat is 58.6% (299 offences) the lowest proportion the Force has recorded for the same period over the last five years. The 14 offences recorded in March which resulted in victims being slashed or stabbed suggests that, rather than a change in offending pattern, January was an unusually high volume month in January (27 offences).

It is positive that there has been a drop in the serious knife crime figure compared with the previous performance year however the scale of reductions achieved in Robbery have not been fully mirrored in knife crime. While there is no Force target for serious knife crime, it is worth noting that the reduction achieved is similar to that achieved for Violent Crime, albeit it is adrift of the 8% Policing Plan reduction target for Violent Crime. The main proportion of offending continues to be robbery-related offences and this is particularly true in the City. The long-term trend is broadly stable and the Force will have to record consistently lower volumes in coming months to improve the long-term picture.

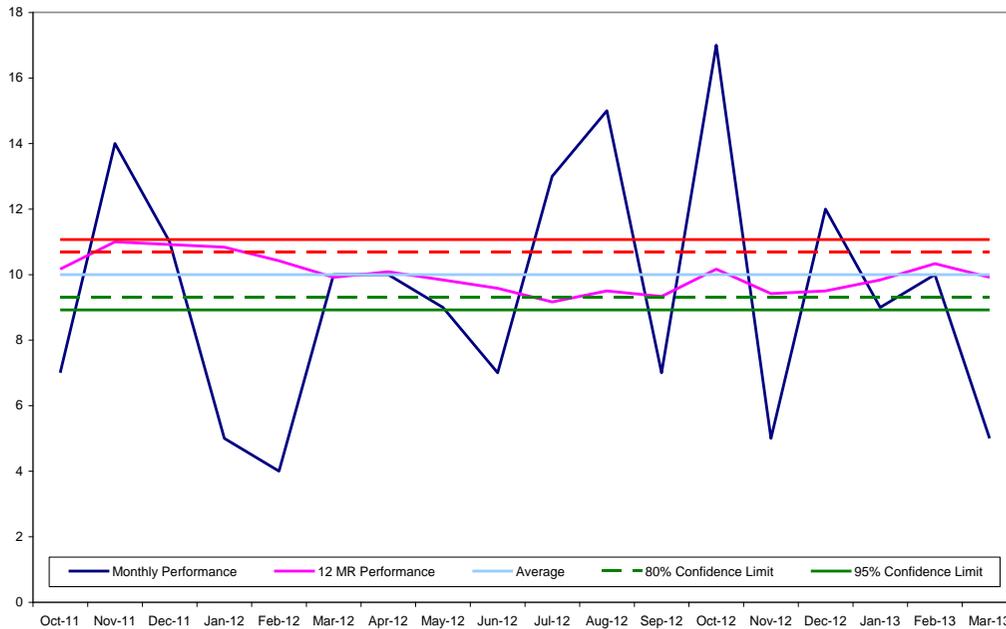
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<sup>15</sup> This is based upon interpretation of MO Notes and crime details in terms of knife usage and injuries.

## Actions

Description	Location	Current Actions
Recording of Offences	Force-wide	The recording of knife offences continues to be reviewed in Force on a monthly basis to ensure that correct reporting standards are adhered to, with the resulting analysis now more comprehensive and accurate than ever before
Performance Monitoring	Force-wide	Knife Crime is regularly analysed as part of the 2GK meeting which deals with Guns, Gangs and Knives
Performance Monitoring	Force-wide	The Gun and Knives Board has been re-commissioned in order to provide internal focus on Gun and Knife crime issues in Force
Performance Monitoring	Force-wide	Performance Dashboards allowing up-to-date and in depth monitoring of Gun and Knife crime offences in Force are currently under development. These tools will allow the user to access Home Office reported Gun and Knife crime performance information in order to analyse and assess trends in the data. The dashboards are due to be launched by the end of the calendar year.

<b>Priority</b>	<i>To Cut Crime and Keep you Safe</i>
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Number of Gun Crimes</b>
<b>Target</b>	<i>No target set in 2012/13</i>
<b>Report</b>	<i>Performance and Policing Committee</i>



Long Term Performance (12 months)		
Trend (12m to Mar)	MSG Average	National Average
◀▶	below	

Health Check
Concern

**Year-to-date performance:** No change on the previous year with a total of 119 offences (April to March 2013)

**Month-to-date performance:** Reduction of **50.0%** or **5** offences in the month of March

**MSG ranking:** **8<sup>th</sup>** in terms of offences per 1,000 population, **34.7%** (**38** offences) above the average<sup>16</sup>

<sup>16</sup> MSG comparisons for Gun Crime are based on the 12 months to December 2012

## Insight

The March total of five offences represents a significant reduction of five fewer offences on both the same month last year and February 2013. The City recorded two of the Force's five offences, with the County recording the remainder. There were three Personal Robberies, two of which related to a home invasion incident and the other was connected with the theft of a mobile phone in an open space. The other two incidents were a domestic-related Assault With Injury and an offence involving the possession of an air weapon with intent to cause harm to the public.

As a result Nottinghamshire Police has ended the performance year with 119 firearms offences, the same number as were recorded in 2011/12. The first six months of the performance year showed promising performance however spikes in August and October 2012, particularly in robbery-related offences, diminished the level of year-on-year reduction.

In 2012/13 offences in the City division represent a higher proportion of the total volume (56.3%) compared with 2011/12 when both divisions contributed a similar amount. The City recorded a total of 67 offences, 8.1% or five more compared to the previous performance year, while the County with 52 incidents saw a reduction by 8.8% or five offences.

Over the performance year the bulk of gun crime offences have been related to either Robbery (31 Personal Robberies and 21 Business Robberies) or Assault With Injury (21 offences), with more than four in every ten crimes being connected with robbery. The pattern is broadly similar to that seen in the last performance year however the main change in offending has been a reduction in the volume of possession offences, falling from 29 last year to 18 this year. There has been a recent increase in possession of a weapon with eight offences being recorded in the last four months.

On the City division, the main drivers of offence volume have been Personal and Business Robbery, with 21 and 15 offences respectively, and with Personal Robberies recording an increase compared to the previous performance year. On the County, offending is distributed differently, however the main types have been Assault With Injury (14 offences) and Personal Robbery (10 offences).

Several beats have seen three or more gun crimes in the last 12 months with Forest Fields (City) recording five offences, four more than last year. Forest Recreation Ground (City) is again one of the higher volume beats with four offences and is joined by Hyson Green (City) and Kirkby East (Ashfield), both of which had a three offence increase over the performance year.

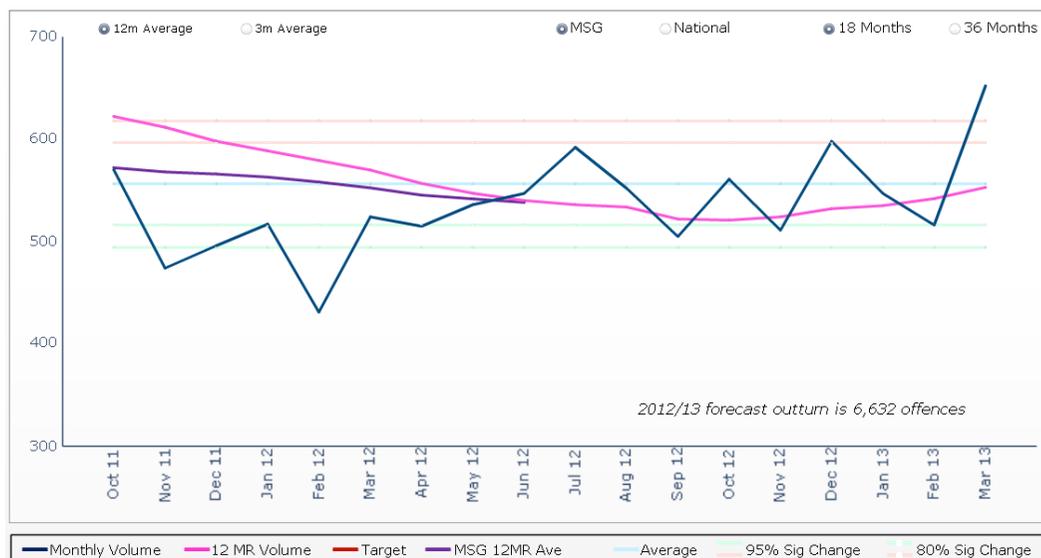
Overall the number of weapons discharged has fallen by four offences whereas those where a firearm has been used as a threat increased by the same figure. For the 2012/13 performance year 32.8% of Gun Crime offences involved a weapon being discharged, down from the 36.1% proportion recorded in the previous performance year.

While it is encouraging that there has been no change in the gun crime figure compared with the previous performance year it is disappointing that the reductions achieved in robbery and serious violent knife crime have not been mirrored in gun crime. The gravity of offences remains a concern with three murders, two attempted murders and one manslaughter incident in the last 12 months, some of which were believed to be linked to Organised Crime Groups in the City. The main proportion of offending continues to be robbery-related offences and this is particularly true in the City. With no change in firearms offence volume over the last two performance years, the long-term trend is broadly stable and the Force will have to record consistently lower volumes in coming months to improve the long-term picture.

## Actions

Description	Location	Current Actions
Recording of Offences	Force-wide	The recording of Gun Offences continues to be reviewed in Force on a monthly basis to ensure that correct reporting standards are adhered to, with the resulting analysis now more comprehensive and accurate than ever before
Performance Monitoring	Force-wide	Gun Crime is regularly analysed as part of the 2GK meeting which deals with Guns, Gangs and Knives
Performance Monitoring	Force-wide	The Gun and Knives Board has been re-commissioned in order to provide internal focus on Gun and Knife crime issues in Force
Performance Monitoring	Force-wide	Offence profiles for both the City and the County are produced on a monthly basis in order to provide ongoing performance monitoring for the Force
Intelligence	Force-wide	All recovered firearms and ammunition are forwarded to NABIS for national comparison and cross border intelligence. This not only allows for a more comprehensive national picture to be created, but means that the Force may benefit from intelligence from other parts of the Country
Business Robberies	City	Actions relating to Business Robberies involving guns can be viewed in the Robbery section of the report.

<b>Priority</b>	<i>To Cut Crime and Keep you Safe</i>
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Total Number of Violence Against the Person with injury Offences</b>
<b>Target</b>	<i>No Target set in 2012/13</i>
<b>Report</b>	<i>Performance and Policing Committee</i>



Long Term Performance (12 months)		
Trend (12m to Mar)	MSG Average	National Average
◀▶	average	average

Health Check
Good

**Year-to-date performance:** Reduction of **1.0%** or **65** offences  
**Month-to-date performance:** Increase of **24.4%** or **128** offences in the month of March  
**National ranking:** **32<sup>nd</sup>** in terms of offences per 1,000 population, **11.6% (752 offences)** above the national average  
**MSG ranking:** **4<sup>th</sup>** in terms of offences per 1,000 population, **2.0% (130 offences)** above the average

### Insight

The Force ended the performance year with a one per cent reduction, or 65 less offences, when compared to the previous-year. Looking at performance throughout the year, the Force started off strongly, reducing the number of Violence Against the Person with Injury (VAP with injury or VAP wi) offences by nearly a quarter in April. However the monthly reduction rate, compared to the previous year, fell month-on-month through to October with the Force recording a year-to-date reduction rate of -10.6% (450 less offences). From November onwards performance started to deteriorate further with the Force now recording month-on-month increases compared to the previous-year, ending with the volume of offences in March up nearly a quarter compared to the same month last-year.

Conversely, performance in terms of Violence Against the Person without Injury offences is generally the opposite of that recorded for VAP with injury offences, in that for months where VAP with injury is recording month-on-month increases, reductions are recorded for the VAP without injury, and vice versa where reductions are recorded in the months for VAP with injury offences.

The relationship between the increases in one offence group compared to decreases in the other has been discussed numerous times within previous reports, and there has been a notable change in performance between both offences in November. The overall conclusion for this change can be linked to clarity around the recording of Common Assault and Actual Bodily Harm (ABH) offences, with both the Home Office Counting Rules and Crown Prosecution Services guidelines contradicting each other in terms of the definition of injuries for either offence type, this having led to these changes in recorded performance.

Both the City and County have recorded year-end reductions compared to the previous year with reductions of 1.6% (48 less offences) and 0.5% (17 less offences) respectively. The City accounted for 45% of all VAP wi offences recorded by the Force in 2012/13, yet only around a third of the population of the Force lives in the City, which has a high student populous. The City, in particular the central areas, is also a popular Night Time Economy (NTE) location for people in the surrounding areas on the County, and is a popular destination with tourists and visitors outside of the Force.

Reviewing performance on the City by Operational Area, both Central (3.6% or 52 less offences) and North (-2.6% or 25 less offences) are recording year-end reductions compared to a 4.3% (or 29 more offences) increase on City South. Performance on the South throughout the year is changeable, with monthly reductions recorded during the first quarter, followed by monthly increases in the second quarter before month-on-month increases from November in line with the clarity regarding the recording practices. There is also a slight increase in the number of historical offences recorded compared to the previous year, from three to 13, with ten of those relating to physical and sexual abuse at a former Childrens/Community home as previously discussed.

On the North of the City, month-on-month reductions were recorded compared to the previous year from April through to November, with increases in the last four months, most notably in December when a 45.2% (28 offences) increase was recorded. The change in performance

throughout the year relates to the changes around recording practices, however the year-end reduction in comparison with performance in terms of Domestic Violence Against the Person with injury offences (+5.6% or 23 offences) means that there is a higher proportion of VAP wi offences relating to Domestic Violence (45.9% of the total VAP wi volume compared to 42.2% in 2011/12), with similar proportions recorded in the South.

Almost half of all VAP wi offences on the City during the performance year were recorded in City Central, with only around a fifth of those relating to Domestic Violence, a small reduction compared to the previous year, compared to a small increase in the number of offences relating to the NTE. NTE offences account for just over two fifths of VAP wi offences in City Central, with three of the four beats predominantly linked to NTE violence recording overall year-end reductions. However, whereas both the Market Square and Broadmarsh beats have recorded similar or better reductions in the number of NTE offences compared to overall VAP wi performance, Victoria Centre is recording no change in terms of NTE volume meaning increases in the total number of VAP wi offences relate in the main to an increase in Domestic Violence and random attacks. Of the four main NTE beats, only the Lace Market beat is recording an increase in the year-end volume of NTE offences compared to last year, yet the Lace Market has recorded a small year-end reduction of 1.7% (three offences) in overall VAP wi, with increases in NTE offences offset by reductions in other areas.

Performance across the County at District level is very different with both Ashfield & Mansfield and Gedling recording end of year reductions, compared to increases in Bassetlaw and Newark & Sherwood, Broxtowe and most notably Rushcliffe where an 18.8% (40 offences) increase was recorded.

As would be expected, the proportion and volume of NTE offences on the County is much less than recorded on the City, however there has been some small increases in the volume of NTE offences in town centres across the County such as Mansfield, Ashfield, Worksop and Arnold. Nearly two fifths of VAP wi offences on the County are Domestic Violence, and unsurprisingly the three districts that have recorded year-end reductions in VAP wi have also recorded reductions in the volume of Domestic Violence Against the Person with injury offences. This is contrast to those four districts which have recorded increases in Domestic Violence Against the Person with injury volume and are also recording year-end increases in VAP wi, most notably on Broxtowe and Rushcliffe where the number of VAP wi offences has increased by around a third.

Comparing the offences at the lowest offence level that make up VAP wi offences in this performance-year to the last is difficult due to changes in the Home Office Counting Rules with offences such as ABH and Grievous Bodily Harm (GBH) Without Intent merged in to one offence of Assault with Injury. However, applying the same logic to the old codes and comparing the volume of Assault with Injury offences the Force has recorded a year-end reduction of -2.0% (126 less offences), with the number of Assault with Intent offences increasing 21.5% (64 offences) from September onwards, with small or no change in other offences that make up VAP wi offences.

Overall across the Force, performance has been inconsistent with a key change in the recording practices in November contributing to a small end-of-year reduction on both the City and County. Going forward in to the new performance year on the back of month-on-month increases, focus should be on the City Central and town centres across the County, with specific emphasis on the Night Time Economy, as well as Domestic Violence offences, in particular reducing repeat victimisation, across the County and North/South areas of the City.

## Actions

Heading	Location	Current Actions
Night-Time Economy Violence		The City Centre continues to experience violence associated with the Night Time Economy (NTE). The NTE Violence Plan is currently under review and will be updated to reflect progress made in this area.
Domestic Abuse Offences		The Force continues to ensure that officers are aware of the current Domestic Violence policy in order to ensure that incidents of Domestic Violence are dealt with appropriately.

## **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 Policing Plan 2011-15. 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 Authority for approval, and will form part of the Police Authority Committees scrutiny as set out in the principles below.

Principles:

- To provide bi-monthly Performance Scorecard reports for the Police Authority
- To ensure performance reporting aligns to Force and Police Authority Governance
- To ensure robust quality and timeliness of performance reporting to the Force and the Police Authority
- 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 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 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 Policing 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 – 31<sup>st</sup> January 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 January 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 Policing 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 Policing 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 Policing Plan for more information on this target. Although the overall Force Sanction Detection rate and Policing 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>68,097</b>	<b>77,421</b>	<b>-9,324</b>	<b>-12.0%</b>	<b>71,227</b>	<b>-3,130</b>	<b>-4.6%</b>	<b>5,816</b>	<b>6,316</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-7.9%</b>
City	30,403	33,578	-3,175	-9.5%	30,892	-489	-1.6%	2,735	2,816	-81	-2.9%
County	37,694	43,843	-6,149	-14.0%	40,336	-2,642	-7.0%	3,081	3,500	-419	-12.0%

<b>Ashfield/Mansfield</b>	<b>13,046</b>	<b>15,103</b>	<b>-2,057</b>	<b>-13.6%</b>	<b>13,895</b>	<b>-849</b>	<b>-6.5%</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,185</b>	<b>-85</b>	<b>-7.2%</b>
Ashfield	6,641	7,872	-1,231	-15.6%	7,242	-601	-9.1%	541	653	-112	-17.2%
Mansfield	6,405	7,231	-826	-11.4%	6,653	-248	-3.9%	559	532	27	5.1%
<b>Bassetlaw/N &amp; S</b>	<b>11,804</b>	<b>13,387</b>	<b>-1,583</b>	<b>-11.8%</b>	<b>12,316</b>	<b>-512</b>	<b>-4.3%</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>1,088</b>	<b>-120</b>	<b>-11.0%</b>
Bassetlaw	6,753	7,459	-706	-9.5%	6,862	-109	-1.6%	577	645	-68	-10.5%
Newark & Sherwood	5,051	5,928	-877	-14.8%	5,454	-403	-8.0%	391	443	-52	-11.7%
<b>South Nottinghamshire</b>	<b>12,844</b>	<b>15,353</b>	<b>-2,509</b>	<b>-16.3%</b>	<b>14,125</b>	<b>-1,281</b>	<b>-10.0%</b>	<b>1,013</b>	<b>1,227</b>	<b>-214</b>	<b>-17.4%</b>
Broxtowe	4,576	5,295	-719	-13.6%	4,871	-295	-6.5%	356	424	-68	-16.0%
Gedling	4,820	6,018	-1,198	-19.9%	5,537	-717	-14.9%	375	463	-88	-19.0%
Rushcliffe	3,448	4,040	-592	-14.7%	3,717	-269	-7.8%	282	340	-58	-17.1%
<b>City</b>	<b>30,403</b>	<b>33,578</b>	<b>-3,175</b>	<b>-9.5%</b>	<b>30,892</b>	<b>-489</b>	<b>-1.6%</b>	<b>2,735</b>	<b>2,816</b>	<b>-81</b>	<b>-2.9%</b>
City Central	15,778	16,672	-894	-5.4%	15,338	440	2.8%	1,454	1,468	-14	-1.0%
City North	8,605	9,964	-1,359	-13.6%	9,167	-562	-6.5%	749	820	-71	-8.7%
City South	6,020	6,942	-922	-13.3%	6,387	-367	-6.1%	532	528	4	0.8%

**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>68,097</b>	<b>77,421</b>	<b>-9,324</b>	<b>-12.0%</b>	<b>5,816</b>	<b>6,316</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-7.9%</b>
Violent Crime	16,623	17,113	-490	-2.9%	1,458	1,342	116	8.6%
VAP	14,670	15,047	-377	-2.5%	1,288	1,199	89	7.4%
VAP with injury	6,634	6,694	-60	-0.9%	652	532	120	22.6%
VAP without injury	8,036	8,353	-317	-3.8%	636	667	-31	-4.6%
Sexual Offences	1,008	930	78	8.4%	89	63	26	41.3%
Burglary Dwelling	4,085	4,401	-316	-7.2%	351	350	1	0.3%
Robbery	945	1,136	-191	-16.8%	81	80	1	1.3%
Vehicle Crime	7,097	7,837	-740	-9.4%	591	642	-51	-7.9%
Theft of Motor Vehicle	1,354	1,638	-284	-17.3%	122	113	9	8.0%
Theft from Motor Vehicle	5,351	5,642	-291	-5.2%	428	490	-62	-12.7%
Burglary Other	4,447	5,470	-1,023	-18.7%	365	401	-36	-9.0%
Theft and Handling	19,677	22,699	-3,022	-13.3%	1,810	1,949	-139	-7.1%
Fraud and Forgery	1,230	1,993	-763	-38.3%	65	158	-93	-58.9%
Criminal Damage	10,689	13,613	-2,924	-21.5%	835	1,078	-243	-22.5%
Drug Offences	3,772	3,659	113	3.1%	311	337	-26	-7.7%

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

Data is for the period 01/04/2012-31/03/2013 compared to 01/04/2011-31/03/2012

	Incident Volume				Target Position		
	Apr 12 - Mar 13	Apr 11 - Mar 12	Diff	% Diff	Apr 12 - Mar 13	Diff	% Diff
<b>Force</b>	37,936	57,965	-20,029	-34.6%	52,169	-14,233	-27.3%
<b>City</b>	15,628	23,617	-7,989	-33.8%	21,256	-5,628	-26.5%
<b>County</b>	22,308	34,348	-12,040	-35.1%	30,914	-8,606	-27.8%
<b>City North</b>	4,989	7,628	-2,639	-34.6%	6,866	-1,877	-27.3%
<b>City Central</b>	6,820	10,056	-3,236	-32.2%	9,051	-2,231	-24.6%
<b>City South</b>	3,819	5,933	-2,114	-35.6%	5,340	-1,521	-28.5%
<b>Ashfield/Mansfield</b>	8,765	12,964	-4,199	-32.4%	11,668	-2,903	-24.9%
- Ashfield	4,357	6,322	-1,965	-31.1%	5,690	-1,333	-23.4%
- Mansfield	4,408	6,642	-2,234	-33.6%	5,978	-1,570	-26.3%
<b>Bassetlaw/N &amp; S</b>	7,014	11,069	-4,055	-36.6%	9,963	-2,949	-29.6%
- Bassetlaw	3,765	6,088	-2,323	-38.2%	5,480	-1,715	-31.3%
- Newark & Sherwood	3,249	4,981	-1,732	-34.8%	4,483	-1,234	-27.5%
<b>South Notts</b>	6,529	10,315	-3,786	-36.7%	9,284	-2,755	-29.7%
- Broxtowe	2,426	3,750	-1,324	-35.3%	3,375	-949	-28.1%
- Gedling	2,529	3,964	-1,435	-36.2%	3,568	-1,039	-29.1%
- Rushcliffe	1,574	2,601	-1,027	-39.5%	2,341	-767	-32.8%

## Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents: Last Month Comparison

Data is for the period 01/03/2013-31/03/2013 compared to 01/03/2012-31/03/2012

	Incident Volume				Target Position		
	Mar 13	Mar 12	Diff	% Diff	Mar 13	Diff	% Diff
<b>Force</b>	2,564	4,641	-2,077	-44.8%	4,177	-1,613	-38.6%
<b>City</b>	1,147	1,994	-847	-42.5%	1,795	-648	-36.1%
<b>County</b>	1,417	2,647	-1,230	-46.5%	2,383	-966	-40.5%
<b>City North</b>	334	625	-291	-46.6%	563	-229	-40.7%
<b>City Central</b>	542	880	-338	-38.4%	792	-250	-31.6%
<b>City South</b>	271	489	-218	-44.6%	441	-170	-38.5%
<b>Ashfield/Mansfield</b>	582	1,038	-456	-43.9%	935	-353	-37.8%
- Ashfield	296	536	-240	-44.8%	483	-187	-38.7%
- Mansfield	286	502	-216	-43.0%	452	-166	-36.7%
<b>Bassetlaw/N &amp; S</b>	414	892	-478	-53.6%	803	-389	-48.4%
- Bassetlaw	201	515	-314	-61.0%	464	-263	-56.7%
- Newark & Sherwood	213	377	-164	-43.5%	340	-127	-37.4%
<b>South Notts</b>	421	717	-296	-41.3%	646	-225	-34.8%
- Broxtowe	136	263	-127	-48.3%	237	-101	-42.6%
- Gedling	176	280	-104	-37.1%	252	-76	-30.2%
- Rushcliffe	109	174	-65	-37.4%	157	-48	-30.6%