

Nottinghamshire Police

Performance & Insight Report

PCC Themes One to Seven

Year-to-date 1st April 2016 – 31st August 2016

Guidance notes:

1. The following performance indicators are taken from the Police and Crime Commissioner's (PCC) plan 2016-18 which was refreshed and launched without input from the Nottinghamshire Police Management Information Team.
2. Summary performance information is provided in terms of trend using year-to-date comparisons of current year to previous year. In the current report the year-to-date period is 1st April 2016 to 31st August 2016 compared to the equivalent period of last year. Where information provided is for an alternative period this will be stated
3. Where a measure has a designated target, a target position will also be provided and this will be assigned a RAGB status as follows;
 - Where a measure is exceeding target (performance more than five percent better than target) a measure will be rated blue
 - For performance achieving target within five percent it is rated green
 - Measures not achieving target but within five percent are rated amber
 - Measures more than five percent away from target are rated red
4. Additional insight is included in the report in order to provide context, particularly in relation to performance exceptions.
5. Nottinghamshire Police recently moved to the Niche records management system for the management of Crime and Custody information. As a result the way that we report crime data from the system has changed. The Management Information team have rebuilt the majority of reports; however some reports are currently unavailable in the short term and this is detailed where applicable.
6. Due to a refresh of the PCC's plan, the definitions and monitoring criteria for a number of new measures remain in progress and as a result there is no information for these measures. Where this is the case this will be stated.
7. Some of the performance information in the report is refreshed quarterly. Where updated information is not available this is stated and the information from the previous report is provided.

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

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
1.1	Percentage of victims of crime that are completely, very or fairly satisfied with the service they have received from the police	90% of victims completely, very or fairly satisfied	83.0%	●	<p>Performance remains stable over the last year and the most recent figure of 83.0 percent, covering satisfaction for incidents reported in the 12 months to June contrasts with 85.6 percent for the same period last year. While it is recognised that current performance is showing a downward trend, the trend is not significant at this time.</p> <p>In terms of the aspects of satisfaction, Ease of Contact and Treatment remain high in the mid-nineties (96.7% and 94.0% respectively) for overall satisfaction; with follow up the aspect that shows the lowest level of satisfaction at 72.2%. This is a significant reduction on last year when this aspect was 76.7%.</p> <p>When looking at performance by crime type, victims of Vehicle Crime show the lowest overall satisfaction levels. Performance for both Theft of and Theft from vehicle has dropped by approximately four percentage points compared to last year.</p> <p>The Force has recently reviewed the interview questions for the Victim Satisfaction surveys and some changes have been implemented as a result of this review. The Force is now in a position to review the impact of these changes and this will be discussed in more detail at the September Force Performance Board meeting, with a view to provide an update in the October Performance and Insight report.</p>
1.2	Percentage of victims and witnesses satisfied with the services provided in Court	An increase in the percentage of victims and witnesses satisfied compared to 2015-16.	96.8%		<p>Current performance covers the year to March 2015. Around 98% of victims and witnesses responding were satisfied or very satisfied with the services provided in Court in March. Figures for the 12 months to March show that more than nine in every ten respondents were satisfied in comparison with the 2013/14 level of 95.7% (April 2013 - March 2014).</p> <p><i>This information is taken from the Witness and Victim Experience Survey (WAVES). This survey is no longer active and therefore it is not possible to report on this measure.</i></p>

Strategic Priority Theme One: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people					
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
1.3	Percentage of people who agree that the police and local councils are dealing with Anti-Social Behaviour and other crime issues	60% agreement by 2016-17	58.4%	●	<p>Current performance covers interviews in the year to March 2016¹. Please note that this information is updated annually. The Force is 1.6pp below the 60% target. This is a slight deterioration on the previous year's position (59.6%). The average for the Force's Most Similar Force group is 60.5% and Nottinghamshire is ranked in 5th place in this group of 8.</p> <p>In terms of similar Crime Survey for England and Wales measure, there is a marked improvement in performance for the statement "The police do a good or excellent job", with the percentage of people agreeing with statement at 58.8% compared to 54.4% in the previous year.</p>
1.4	Percentage reduction of people that been repeat victims within the previous 12 months	a) A reduction in the number of repeat victims ² of domestic violence compared to 2015-16	-35	●	<p>The Force definition of a repeat victim is based on the national definition. A Domestic Abuse (DA) repeat victim is a victim of a DA crime or incident in the current month who has also been a victim of one or more DA crimes or incidents at any point in the previous twelve months.</p> <p>Of a total of 1,443 Domestic Abuse victims in the month of August, 336 had been a victim of one or more previous domestic abuse incidents or crimes in the 12 months prior (August 2015 – July 2016).</p> <p>This compares to a baseline monthly average for the 2015/16 year of 371 repeat victims per month, which represents a reduction of 35 repeat victims or -11.4% in August.</p> <p>As a proportion, 23.3% of DA victims in August were repeat victims. This is a reduction on the baseline monthly average for</p>

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

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

Strategic Priority Theme One: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people					
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
					last year (34.7%).
		b) Monitor High Risk repeats			Performance information for this measure is currently unavailable.
		c) Monitor Medium/Standard risk			Performance information for this measure is currently unavailable.
		d) A reduction in the number of repeat victims of hate crime ³ compared to 2015-16	-5	●	<p><i>The Force definition of a repeat victim is based on the national definition. A hate crime repeat victim is a victim of a hate crime or incident in the current month who has also been a victim of one or more hate crimes or incidents at any point in the previous twelve months.</i></p> <p>Of a total of 162 hate crime victims in the month of August, 8 had been a victim of one or more previous hate crimes in the 12 months prior (August 2015 – July 2016).</p> <p>This compares to a baseline monthly average for the 2015/16 year of 13 repeat victims per month, which represents a reduction in August of five repeat victims or -36.8%.</p> <p>As a proportion, 4.9% of hate crime victims in August were repeat victims. This figure is below the baseline monthly average for the previous year (10.7%).</p>
		e) To monitor repeat victims of ASB incidents.	892		There were 892 victims of ASB in August 2016 who had reported a previous incident or incidents in the 12 months prior. This is a reduction on the figure for July, which was 959. Overall ASB incident volume reduced over the same period (12.9% or 504 fewer incidents between July 2016 and August 2016).
		f) To monitor the number of domestic abuse incidents and crimes and the proportion of which are repeats	5,523 crimes and incidents		The Force recorded 1,500 domestic abuse crimes and incidents in August 2016. Monthly totals have continued to increase following a recent process review, allowing confidence that the Force is capturing an accurate picture to enable for effective management

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

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

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
				of risk and harm. Year-to-date the Force has recorded a total of 5,523 Domestic Abuse crimes and incidents.
			Proportion that are repeats	Please see measure 1.4a (above)
1.5	Public confidence in reporting offences to the police	a) To monitor the number of Sexual Offences as a whole	746 offences	The Force has recorded 746 sexual offences in the current year-to-date period. This represents an 18.6% reduction on the previous year (171 fewer offences). Rape offences have seen a reduction of 25.9% (92 offences) over the same period, while other sexual offences reduced by 14.1%. An audit of NCRS compliance indicates that there may be some incidents that although investigated have not had a crime number appropriately applied and so the rate of reduction is likely to fall in the next report.
		b) To monitor satisfaction levels of victims of Domestic Abuse through the force victim surveys	88.7%	Results of the Domestic Abuse Victim Satisfaction Survey for incidents reported in the 12-months to the end of June 2016 demonstrate that around nine in every ten victims of domestic abuse are satisfied with the whole experience (88.7 percent, 447 out of 504 respondents). Performance is stable over the last year (for incidents reported in the 12-months to June 2015 the rate was 91.2 percent).
		c) To monitor the number of Hate Crimes and the proportion of which are repeats	426 hate crimes	There have been a total of 426 hate crimes this year. Over the same time period the Force has recorded 324 Hate Incidents, meaning that the overall total for the current year stands at 750 hate crimes. This total represents a slight reduction on the same period of last year (-4.0% or 31 fewer hate crimes)







Strategic Priority Theme One: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people					
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
			Proportion that are repeats		Please see measure 1.4d (above)
1.6	The number of people Killed or Seriously Injured (KSIs) on Nottinghamshire's roads	a) 40% reduction in all KSI RTCs by 2020 (from 2005-09 average)	-37.8%	●	<p>Data is provisional.</p> <p>Data for the period 1st January 2016 – 30th June 2016 reveals a continued downward trend in the number of persons Killed or Seriously Injured (KSIs) on Nottinghamshire's roads, with a 37.8% reduction (125 fewer persons) compared to the 2005-2009 baseline period. This also represents a reduction on the same period of the previous year (-2.8% or 6 fewer persons).</p> <p>The pedal cyclist group remains the only user group to record an increase, although the current 4.3% increase against the baseline is an improved position (the increase was at 23.5% at the end of quarter one).</p> <p>KSIs in the 0-15 age group continue to reduce, with a 69.4% reduction against the baseline.</p>
		b) Monitor KSIs for 0-15 year olds	-69.4%		
1.7	The number of non-crime related mental health patients detained in custody suites	A reduction in the number of non-crime related mental health patients detained in custody suites	-94.1%	●	One person has been presented to custody as a first place of safety this year (in April 2016). This compares to a total of 17 in the same period of last year. In the current year-to-date period, a total of 154 people were taken to the section 136 mental health suite, meaning that detainees at custody account for less than one percent of all mental health patients dealt with.
1.8	The number of children detained in police custody overnight	A reduction in the number of children detained in police custody overnight ⁴ compared to 2015-16	26 detainees		<p>There were 447 juvenile arrivals at Nottinghamshire custody suites in quarter one of 2016 (April 2016 – June 2016). Of these, 26 were remanded into custody, with the majority of these (21 total) aged 16 or 17 years. Five juveniles remanded in quarter one were aged 14 or 15 years.</p> <p>Source: East Midlands Criminal Justice Service (EMCJS). Data is</p>

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

Strategic Priority Theme One: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people			
Measure	Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
			released on a quarterly basis – next update due October 2016.
1.9	<p>Percentage of incidents responded to within the target time⁵</p> <p>To monitor the percentage of Grade 1 and 2 incidents attended within the recommended timescale* for</p> <p>a) Rural b) Urban</p> <p><i>*The recommended timescales for grade 1 (immediate) and grade 2 (urgent) response incidents are as follows:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grade 1 incidents in Urban areas within 15 minutes and Rural areas within 20 minutes; and, ▪ Grade 2 incidents within 60 minutes. 	<p>Grade 1 80.2%</p> <p>Grade 2 67.0%</p>	<p>In terms of Grade 1 incidents, the Force attended 80.4% of Urban areas and 78.9% of Rural areas within the specified times year-to-date. Whilst 67.0% of Grade 2 incidents were attended within 60 minutes.</p> <p>The long term trend for both grade 1 and grade 2 incidents remains stable. Grade 1 performance at 80.2% is similar to the level of 81.9% recorded in the same month of last year.</p> <p>Grade 2 performance remains one percentage point below last year, which is not a significant difference and performance remains within expected bounds.</p> <p>Monthly performance for grade 1 incidents has shown some deterioration in August, with monthly rates at 76.0%. This is a reduction on both July 2016 and when compared to August last year.</p> <p>Response performance, including performance by hub is discussed in the monthly Force Thematic Operational Review Meeting.</p>

Strategic Priority Theme Two: Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice process			
Measure	Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
2.1	<p>Percentage of Crown Court files to be submitted by the police to the Crown Prosecution Service on time and without errors</p> <p>A continued improvement in the quality and timeliness of files submitted by the police to the Crown Prosecution Service</p>		<p>East Midlands Criminal Justice Service no longer carry out regular file quality audits, therefore it is not possible to report on this measure.</p>

⁵ Outliers have been excluded from the overall figures

Strategic Priority Theme Two: Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice process					
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
2.2	Crown and Magistrates' Courts conviction rates	To record a conviction rate in line with the national average	CC +1.5pp		<p>Quarter one figures provided by the East Midlands Criminal Justice Service (EMCJS) reveal that the Crown Court recorded a conviction rate of 80.7%, higher than the national average of 79.2% and higher than the region (80.8%).</p> <p>The Magistrates' Courts conviction rates of 83.9% for the same period are below the national average (85.0%).</p> <p><i>We are currently awaiting guidance on when quarter two figures can be published. This is likely to be one quarter in arrears, but an update will be provided in next month's report.</i></p>
			MC -1.1pp		
2.3	Early Guilty Plea rate for the Crown and Magistrates' Courts	An increase in the Early Guilty Plea rate compared to 2015-16.	CC -0.6pp		<p>Both Crown and Magistrates courts are recording a reduction in early guilty plea rates in quarter one compared to last year, and rates remain below the national average.</p> <p>Crown Court performance appears relatively stable with a rate of 34.0%, which is less than one percentage point (pp) below the rate recorded in the same period of last year. The national average for Crown Court for quarter one is 38.9%, meaning that Nottinghamshire is performing below the national average.</p>
			MC -6.6pp		
		To be better than the national average	CC -4.9pp		<p>The Magistrates Court rate has deteriorated by the greater amount, with an early guilty plea rate of 61.1%, compared to 67.7% in the previous year. Nottinghamshire is recording a rate significantly lower than the national average for Magistrates Court (71.0%).</p> <p><i>We are currently awaiting guidance on when quarter two figures can be published. This is likely to be one quarter in arrears, but an update will be provided in next month's report.</i></p>
			MC -9.9pp		
2.4	Percentage of effective trials in the Crown and Magistrates' Courts (HMCTS Measure)	Reduce % ineffective trials due to prosecution team reasons compared to 2015-16.			<p><i>East Midlands Criminal Justice Service (EMCJS) advise that this data is currently unavailable. Effective trial data is provided by the Ministry of Justice (MOJ). The release of this data is governed by</i></p>

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

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
		Achieve a year on year improvement in effective trial rates.			<i>the UK statistics authority and at the current time the Force is not permitted to publish this data.</i>

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

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
3.1	Reduction in All Crime across the force	a) A reduction in All Crime compared to 2015-16.	-6.6%	<p>●</p> <p>The Force is currently recording a 6.6% (2,116 offences) reduction in All Crime year-to-date, compared to the same period of last year.</p> <p>Although monthly volumes for All Crime have increased month-on-month over the last two months the long term trend remains stable with performance within expected bounds.</p> <p>Victim-Based crime has reduced by 6.7% (1,937 fewer offences), while Other Crimes Against Society have reduced by 5.5% (179 fewer crimes)</p> <p>Both City and County partnership areas are maintaining reductions in All Crime (City; -9.4% or 1,231 offences, County; -4.3% or 798 offences)</p> <p>The national average for the 42 England and Wales police forces is a seven percent increase in recorded crime (data for the 12 months to June 2016). Nottinghamshire is one of only 4 forces to be showing a crime reduction over the same period.</p> <p>An audit of incidents closed without a crime being created has indicated that a number of incidents should have been allocated a crime number to comply with National Crime Recording Standards. This is being treated as a priority (see 7.4 for more detail); with a recovery plan in place to ensure that crimes are created where identified by the audit. As a result of this work the Force expects to see an uplift in recorded crime volume. This will impact on performance figures for both crime and positive outcome rates and this will be apparent in the October performance and insight report.</p>
		b) A reduction in Victim-Based Crime compared to 2015-16	-6.7%	<p>●</p> <p>Victim-Based crimes account for 89.7% of All Crime recorded by the Force this year, which is unchanged from the proportion</p>

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

	Measure	Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
				<p>recorded last year (89.9%). The overall volume of victim-based crimes has reduced by 1,937 offences compared to last year.</p> <p>Violence Against the Person (VAP) offences continue to drive the volume reduction in Victim-Based crime, with 965 fewer offences recorded compared to last year. Violence with injury offences are now reducing at the greater rate (-13.4% compared to 9.5% for without injury offences), which equates to 965 fewer with injury crimes.</p> <p>In addition to the reduction in Violence Against the Person offences, reductions are recorded in a number of other offence types within victim based crime this year, including; Sexual Offences (-17.2% or 159 fewer offences), Robbery (-7.4% or 27 offences), Shoplifting (-5.3% or 184 offences) and Criminal Damage & Arson (-7.2% or 330 offences).</p> <p>Burglary performance remains stable and shows little change on the position reported last month. The Force is recording a 2.7% (83 offences) increase, with the majority of this increase accounted for by Burglary Dwelling (+76 offences).</p> <p>Vehicle Crime performance is also stable with a similar volume of offences this year compared to last, however a reduction in Theft From Motor Vehicle is masking an increase in Theft Of Motor Vehicle offences, which are up 27.3% (134 offences) on last year. Volumes in July and August in particular have increased, with August total of 147 outside of the upper confidence limit.</p> <p>Please see entry in bold text in 3.1a – The impact in recorded crime will be seen in violent crime and sexual offences. There is not expected to be an impact as a result of the audit on acquisitive crime.</p>

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

	Measure	Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
		c) To monitor the number of offences in those local areas which experience a high levels of crime			<p>The five areas of Nottingham City that have been identified as experiencing high levels of crimes recorded a 9.2% (305 offences) reduction in All Crime year-to-date. All five areas recorded reductions during this period, with Bulwell having the largest volume reduction (-86 offences or 9.7%) and Arboretum the largest percentage reduction (-10.7% or 78 offences). The percentage reduction recorded over the five City areas compares to a reduction of 9.4% over the same period for the City overall.</p> <p>Year-to-date the County priority areas have recorded a 6.8% reduction in All Crime, which equates to 376 fewer offences. This compares to a reduction of 4.3% for the County area as a whole.</p> <p>Of the nineteen priority areas on the County, the majority are recording a reduction with five having experienced an increase year-to-date (the same number as reported last month). Netherfield and Colwick area is now showing the largest increase (+24.6% or 43 offences). The increase in this area appears to be driven by increases in criminal damage and shoplifting in terms of volume, while burglary dwelling has increased from 3 last year to 10 this year.</p> <p>Please see entry in bold in section 3.1a.</p>
		d) To reduce the levels of rural crime compared to 2015-16 and report on: 1.1. Rural 1.2. Urban	-1.0%	●	<p>Year-to-date the Force has recorded 3,806 rural crimes, a reduction of 39 offences (1.0%) on last year. Over the same period crime in urban areas has reduced by 8.0% (2,256 offences). The rate of offences per 1,000 population in rural areas (year-to-date) is 17.846 compared to 29.368 in urban areas.</p> <p>Crime in rural towns and fringes has reduced by 1.2% (26 fewer offences) year-to-date, while crime in rural villages has increased by 1.4% (17 more offences).</p> <p>Rural areas continue to record an increase in Burglary offences (+113 or +21.1%) and Vehicle offences (+90 or +14.2%), while</p>

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

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
					<p>these same offence types are reducing in Urban areas. Bassetlaw has recorded the largest increase in burglary offences, with an increase of 44.7% (71 offences) this year (+38 and +15 respectively). Bassetlaw also has the largest increase in Vehicle offences over the same period (+68 offences).</p> <p>Please see entry in bold in section 3.1a</p>
3.2	Reduction in Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents across the force	<p>A reduction in ASB incidents compared to 2015-16 and report on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Personal b) Nuisance c) Environmental 	+0.2%	●	<p>Performance remains stable with monthly volumes within expected bounds, with the Force having recorded an increase of 43 incidents (+0.2%) year-to-date. Volume reduced month-on-month between July and August, with August recording 504 fewer incidents.</p> <p>There remains disparity between performance on the City and the County partnership areas in terms of year-to-date figures, with the County recording an increase in incidents (+6.4%) and the City a reduction (-5.9%).</p> <p>Environmental ASB continues to increase by the greatest amount (+266 incidents or 30.3%). ASB Personal and Nuisance are stable compared to last year (-1.2% or 168 fewer incidents and -2.0% or 55 fewer incidents, respectively).</p>
3.3	The detection rate (including Positive Outcomes) for Victim-Based Crimes	<p>a) An increase in the positive outcome rate for Victim-Based Crime where Threat, Harm or Risk is high e.g. serious sexual crime*.</p> <p><i>*In the absence of a recognised measure for High Threat, Harm or Risk, Nottinghamshire Police are not in a position to report on this specific target. The</i></p>	-4.5pp	●	<p>The Force has recorded 1,724 fewer positive outcomes for Victim-Based Crime this year compared to last. The current year-to-date positive outcome rate is at 21.9% compared to 26.4% in the same period of last year.</p> <p>Although it is recognised that the current rate is lower than last year, examination of all recorded outcomes reveals an increase in the proportion of offences that are filed as outcome 18 – “investigation complete, no suspect identified”, which indicates that the Force is recording an increased number of offences where there are no solvability factors from the outset. It is suggested that the increase in these types of offences may be a contributory</p>

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

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
		<i>information provided is for all Victim-Based Crime.</i>		<p>factor in the reduction in overall positive outcome rate.</p> <p>As reported last month, the Force remains in line with regional peers for positive outcomes performance, with rates for charge/summons and community resolutions in line or better than the average for the group.</p> <p>As a result of the audit referred to in bold in section 3.1 there is likely to be an impact on the rate of positive outcomes. This process will result in an increase in the number of crimes created that are closed without a positive outcome. It will also be that case that some of the crime numbers created following investigation will require cancellation as a result of it be shown that a crime was not committed.</p> <p>It is estimated that it will take around two months to be able to provide stable positive outcome figures.</p>
		b) To monitor the proportion of Community Resolution disposals	14.8%	<p>The Force has recorded a total of 1,011 community resolutions this year, which equates to 14.8% of all Positive Outcomes over the same period.</p> <p>Please see bold text in section 3.3.a</p>
		c) To monitor the positive outcome rate for All Crime	22.9%	<p>The positive outcome rate for All Crime is currently at 22.9% compared to 27.8% last year.</p> <p>Please see bold text in section 3.3.a</p>

Strategic Priority Theme Four: Reduce the impact of drugs and alcohol on levels of crime and anti-social behaviour				
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
4.1	The number of Alcohol-Related Crimes	a) To monitor the number of crimes and ASB incidents which appear to be Alcohol-Related	Crime 2,462 (8.2%) ASB 2,384 (13.8%)	The Crime Survey for England and Wales estimates that between 13 and 15% of All Crime and ASB is Alcohol-Related. The reported number of Alcohol-Related Crimes this year-to-date (according to NICL qualifiers in Niche) is 2,462, which equates to 8.2% of all recorded crime in the same period, while alcohol-related incidents account for 13.8% of all ASB incidents.
		b) To monitor the proportion of alcohol-related violent crime	1,187 (20.7%)	The proportion of Alcohol-Related Violence in Nottinghamshire year-to-date is 20.1%, which remains a similar proportion to that reported last month. This level is less than half that is estimated nationally, based on findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales.
		c) To monitor the number of violent crimes which appear to be Alcohol-Related in the NTE	590 crimes	There have been 590 Night-Time Economy VAP offences flagged on Niche as being alcohol-related this year, which accounts for 65.3% of all Night-Time Economy VAP.
4.2	Reoffending of drug-fuelled offenders in the IOM cohort	To monitor the number and seriousness of offences committed by drug-fuelled offenders in the IOM cohort		It is not possible to report on this measure under the current Integrated Offender Management data collection process.

Strategic Priority Theme Five: Reduce the threat from organised crime					
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
5.1	The number of Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) confiscation and forfeiture orders	a) A 10% increase in the number of orders compared to 2015-16	-16.8pp	●	<p>The Force recorded 7 fewer Confiscation and Forfeiture Orders year-to-date compared to last year, this equates to a reduction of 6.8%, placing the Force 16.8 percentage points below the 10% increase target.</p> <p>It should be noted that any decision to apply for an order is made by the Crown Prosecution Service and not the Police.</p> <p>A decision to grant an order is one for the court alone.</p> <p>An order is not granted until sentencing and in many cases there can be a gap of many months between point of arrest and an order being granted.</p> <p>In the next month information will be provided on the number of crimes recorded by Nottinghamshire Police relating to confiscation to provide some insight into activity.</p> <p>Performance information for the value of orders is currently unavailable.</p>
		b) A 10% increase in the total value of all orders compared to 2015-16			
5.2	Force Threat, Harm and Risk (THR) assessment level	To reduce the Threat, Harm and Risk assessment below the 2015-16 level			<p><u>Organised Crime in Nottinghamshire: Strategic Position Statement – refreshed August 2016</u></p> <p>Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) continue to present one of the priority external threats to policing in Nottinghamshire. OCGs have a direct and indirect involvement in a wide range of serious criminality including Drug Supply, Fraud, Violence, the Criminal Use of Firearms, Modern Slavery, Sexual Exploitation and Organised Acquisitive Crime. Foreign National OCGs are becoming more evident. The criminal activities of OCGs impact upon confidence and satisfaction, community cohesion and police and partner endeavours to reduce crime and keep people safe from the risk of harm.</p> <p>In terms of the managing the threat posed by OCGs, each active group is assigned a Lead Responsible Police Officer and has a</p>

Strategic Priority Theme Five: Reduce the threat from organised crime			
Measure	Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
			<p>specific management plan aimed at mitigating or removing the threat. In accordance with National Intelligence Model guidelines, scrutiny and resourcing considerations are addressed via the Force's Tasking and Coordination process, to ensure a proportionate police and partner response.</p> <p>In terms of criminal intent and capability, the current known threat from Organised Crime in Nottinghamshire remains high. Identifying and assessing the unknown threat from Organised Crime remains a significant challenge. Nottinghamshire Police was inspected by the HMIC during the week of 19th-23rd September as part of the PEEL inspection programme. This inspection included scrutiny of our work in respect of Serious and Organised Crime, a report will be available in due course.</p>
5.6	Reported drug offences	To monitor the number of production and supply drug offences	<p>301 offences</p> <p>There have been a total of 301 production and supply drug offences this year, which is a reduction of 47 offences when compared to last year (a reduction of 13.5%). The number of supply offences reduced by 41 offences, while production offences were similar to the previous year with six fewer.</p> <p>New psychoactive drug offences have been recordable from May 26th 2016. It is still not known at this stage if this will cause a significant increase in recording. The forensic work required to establish an offence is very time-consuming and therefore there will be a delay in any offences of this type showing in the crime figures.</p> <p>The Force has recorded one arrest for offences under the above act in July 2016 (for supply of new psychoactive substances). This offence has subsequently been refused charge by the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS).</p>
5.7	The number of Cyber Crimes	To monitor the number of Cyber Crimes in 2016-17	<p>Performance information for Q1 of 2016/17 will be available in the October report. Information shown is for the 2015/16 year.</p>

Strategic Priority Theme Five: Reduce the threat from organised crime				
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
				<p>In 2015/16 the Force recorded 944 online crimes⁶. This equates to just over one percent of all recorded crime⁷.</p> <p>The majority of offences are violence without injury, with a large number of harassment offences being online crimes. There are also a number of offences in the Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society category which relate to the obscene publications act.</p>

⁶ Online crime is as per the Home Office definition

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

Strategic Priority Theme Six: Prevention, early intervention and reduction in re-offending			
Measure	Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
6.1	Reoffending of offenders in the Force IOM cohort	Monitor the number and seriousness of offences committed by offenders in the IOM cohort	Performance information for this measure is currently unavailable. Information for nominals accepted on to the cohort in the period 1 st January 2016 – 30 th September 2016 will be provided in the October report.
6.2	Youth Offender re-offending rates	To monitor re-offending rates and offending levels of Youth Offenders in the Youth Justice System (YJS)	Information as per the previous report. Data from both the Youth Offending Teams for City and County show that 26.9% of youth offenders (112) within the cohort have re-offended in the last 12 months, with a re-offending rate of 0.76. Nationally, the latest data to 2011/12 shows an average re-offending rate of 35.5%
6.3	Community Resolutions for Youth Offenders	To monitor re-offending in Youth Offenders who have received a Community Resolution disposal	Please note: the method use to report on this measure has been changed, therefore comparison to previously reported figures is not recommended. Based on the date detected, in the current year-to-date period 58 positive outcomes have been issued to youth offenders who had previously received a community resolution in 2015-16. This information is based on the offenders who were classed as 'youth offenders' (i.e. aged 17 or under) at the time that the original community resolution was given.

Strategic Priority Theme Seven: Spending your money wisely					
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
7.1	Make efficiency savings	To make £12.0m saving by March 2017			<p>Latest position statement – August 2016.</p> <p>The 2016/17 efficiency target in order to achieve a balanced budget is £12.0m. Finance and the Delivering the Future (DtF) team are constantly critically reviewing all efficiency projects with the organisation to identify any possible risks or opportunities to delivering the year-end target. At present the Force is on track to deliver the £12.0m saving.</p>
7.2	Total number of days lost to sickness	a) 3.7% for officers (8.2 days)	5.0% (Officers)	●	The latest rolling 12 month rolling (September 2015 to August 2016) sickness data for the Force has shown that officer sickness is 5.00% against the target of 3.7%, which is relatively unchanged on the position reported last month (0.07pp different). This equates to 11.7 days lost to sickness versus the target of 8.2 days.
		b) 3.7% for staff (8.2 days)	5.3% (Staff)	●	For the same period, staff sickness was 5.32% against the target of 3.7%, which is an improvement from last month of 0.18pp. This equates to 9.5 days lost to sickness versus the target of 8.2 days.
7.3	BME representation	Increase BME representation within the Force to reflect the BME community	4.5%	●	<p>BME headcount % is at 4.5% for Police Officers and 4.4% for Police Staff. This is below the 11.2% for Nottinghamshire resident population (2011 Census).</p> <p>The Force is not actively recruiting at the current time and this performance measure shows little change month on month. In order to allow for an assessment of trend in the longer term, this measure will be updated quarterly after the end of each performance year quarter. The next update will be given in the October 2016 report.</p>
7.4	Improve data quality and compliance with national recording standards.	Compliance rate with national recording standard in respect of All Crime.			<p>Position statement – September 2016 (In addition to the update provided in Section 3.1a).</p> <p>An audit of all Violent, sexual offences and rape incidents is being conducted to review all incidents of this type which closed without a crime being created. An action plan has been initiated to address</p>

Strategic Priority Theme Seven: Spending your money wisely

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
				<p>this problem as a Force Priority.</p> <p>There are approximately 4000 such incidents and the indications are that in around 1000 of them the closure mark off provided on the incident does not satisfy National Crime Recording Standards. What this means is that the Force has closed an incident without creating a crime, when indications are that a crime should have been created.</p> <p>This will mean that all those that have failed the test will have a crime number applied within the next month. At this time it is not possible to say how many will subsequently be cancelled as a result of additional information from the investigating officers.</p> <p>At some stage in the next few months the Force will be subject to a Crime and Data Integrity Inspection by the HMIC which will provide scrutiny of this work.</p>
7.5	Manage Demand for Service with partners	Monitor the number of: a) Total Calls received at Control Room	55,552	The Force received 55,552 calls to the control room in August 2016. This is above the average number of calls in the previous 12 months, although this is an anticipated seasonal increase.
		b)999 calls per 100k Population	1,611	Of the calls to the control room, a total of 17,581 were 999 calls, which is also higher than the 12 month average. This equates to 1,611 calls per 100,000 population.