

Nottinghamshire Police

Performance & Insight Report

PCC Themes One to Seven

Year-to-date 1st April 2016 – 31st July 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 July 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	83.4%	●	<p>Performance remains stable over the last year and the most recent figure of 83.4 percent, covering satisfaction for incidents reported in the 12 months to May contrasts with 85.5 percent for the same period last year.</p> <p>In terms of the aspects of satisfaction, Ease of Contact and Treatment remain high in the mid-nineties (96.8% and 94.2% respectively) for overall satisfaction; with follow up the aspect that shows the lowest level of satisfaction at 72.6%. This is a significant reduction on last year when this aspect was 77.0%.</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 revised questions took effect last month however it will take at least three months before we will be in a position to appropriately assess whether there has been any impact on satisfaction levels.</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 2016. 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> <p>¹</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	+2	●	<p><i>The Force definition of a repeat victim is based on the national definition. A Domestic Abuse (DA) repeat victim is a victim of a DA crime or incident in the current month who has also been a victim of one or more DA crimes or incidents at any point in the previous twelve months.</i></p> <p>Of a total of 1,313 Domestic Abuse victims in the month of July, 373 had been a victim of one or more previous domestic abuse incidents or crimes in the 12 months prior (July 2015 – June 2016).</p> <p>This compares to a baseline monthly average for the 2015/16 year of 371 repeat victims per month, which represents an increase in July of two repeat victims or +0.5%.</p> <p>As a proportion, 28.4% of DA victims in July were repeat victims. This is a reduction on the baseline monthly average for last year</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
					(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	+13	●	<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 197 hate crime victims in the month of July, 26 had been a victim of one or more previous hate crimes in the 12 months prior (July 2015 – June 2016).</p> <p>This compares to a baseline monthly average for the 2015/16 year of 13 repeat victims per month, which represents an increase in July of thirteen repeat victims or +105%.</p> <p>As a proportion, 13.2% of hate crime victims in July were repeat victims. This figure is slightly higher than the baseline monthly average for the previous year (10.7%)</p>
		e) To monitor repeat victims of ASB incidents.	959		There were 959 victims of ASB in July 2016 who had reported a previous incident or incidents in the 12 months prior to July. This is a slight uplift on the figure for June, which was 903.
		f) To monitor the number of domestic abuse incidents and crimes and the proportion of which are repeats	4,100 crimes and incidents		The Force recorded 1,343 domestic abuse crimes and incidents in July 2016. Monthly totals have been increasing month on month since May, with an increase of 19% into June and a further increase of 25% into July. Earlier in the year it was reported that monthly totals were lower than expected based on previous performance, however the recent upward trend allows confidence that

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

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

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
				<p>performance has returned to expected bounds.</p> <p>The review of the Domestic Abuse recording process is now complete and a number of changes have been implemented as a result. The effect of these changes is immediately apparent in the July recorded total.</p> <p>Year-to-date the Force has recorded a total of 4,100 crimes and incidents.</p>
			Proportion that are repeats	Please see measure 1.4a (above)
1.5	Public confidence in reporting offences to the police	a) To monitor the number of Sexual Offences as a whole	598 offences	<p>The Force has recorded 598 sexual offences in the current year-to-date period. This represents a 21.2% reduction on the previous year (161 fewer offences). Rape offences have seen a reduction of 31.8% (92 offences) over the same period, while other sexual offences reduced by 14.7%.</p> <p>As reported last month, current performance in Nottinghamshire is in line with a change in trend nationally, with the majority of England and Wales forces experiencing a slowdown in trend for recorded sexual offences. In addition, the reduction in offences noted in the year-to-date picture is a reflection of the high baseline period that current performance is being compared to. When looking at a longer-term 12 month rolling picture a smaller reduction is seen and the trend appears more stable.</p>
		b) To monitor satisfaction levels of victims of Domestic Abuse through the force victim surveys	89.2%	<p>Results of the Domestic Abuse Victim Satisfaction Survey for incidents reported in the 12-months to the end of May 2016 demonstrate that around nine in every ten victims of domestic abuse are satisfied with the whole experience (89.2 percent, 454 out of 509 respondents). Performance is stable over the last year (for incidents reported in the 12-months to April 2015 the rate was</p>

Strategic Priority Theme One: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people					
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
					90.0 percent).
		c) To monitor the number of Hate Crimes and the proportion of which are repeats	293 hate crimes		There have been a total of 293 hate crimes this year. Over the same time period the Force has recorded 272 Hate Incidents, meaning that the overall total for the current year stands at 565 hate crimes. The Force continues to monitor hate crime reports related to the EU referendum result.
			Proportion that are repeats		Performance information for this measure is currently unavailable. Legacy data has now been transferred to the Niche system but the process for identifying and monitoring repeat victims in Niche is under development.
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)	-31.6%		<p>Information as per the previous report (data is published quarterly).</p> <p>Data for the period 1st January 2016 – 31st March 2016 reveals a continued downward trend in the number of persons Killed or Seriously Injured (KSIs) on Nottinghamshire's roads, with a 31.6% reduction (52 fewer persons) compared to the 2005-2009 baseline period.</p> <p>The only user group to see an increase in the current figures is the pedal cyclist group, with an increase of 23.5%.</p> <p>KSIs in the 0-15 age group continue to reduce.</p>
		b) Monitor KSIs for 0-15 year olds	-51.4%		
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	-80.0%		<p>Information as per the previous report. East Midlands Criminal Justice Service (EMCJS) are awaiting data on the number of section 136 suites from the National Health Service.</p> <p>One person has been presented to custody as a first place of safety this year. This compares to a total of five in the same period of last year. During the same period of this year, a total of 65 people</p>

Strategic Priority Theme One: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people					
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
					were taken to the section 136 mental health suite.
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 released on a quarterly basis.</p>
1.9	Percentage of incidents responded to within the target time ⁵	<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"> ▪ <i>Grade 1 incidents in Urban areas within 15 minutes and Rural areas within 20 minutes; and,</i> ▪ <i>Grade 2 incidents within 60 minutes.</i> 	<p>Grade 1 81.4%</p> <p>Grade 2 67.8%</p>	<p>In terms of Grade 1 incidents, the Force attended 81.6% of Urban areas and 79.7% of Rural areas within the specified times year-to-date. Whilst 67.8% 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 81.4% is unchanged from the 82.0% in the same period of last year.</p> <p>Grade 2 performance is one percentage point below last year, which is not a significant difference and performance remains within expected bounds.</p> <p>July was a high volume month for the Force for grade 1 incidents but despite this increase in demand, the average time to respond to grade 1 incidents was just over thirteen minutes.</p> <p>Performance by response hub is discussed in the Force Thematic Operational Review Meeting.</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.

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
2.1	Percentage of Crown Court files to be submitted by the police to the Crown Prosecution Service on time and without errors	A continued improvement in the quality and timeliness of files submitted by the police to the Crown Prosecution Service			East Midlands Criminal Justice Service no longer carry out regular file quality audits, therefore it is not possible to report on this measure.
2.2	Crown and Magistrates' Courts conviction rates	To record a conviction rate in line with the national average	CC 1.3%	●	<p>Information as per the previous report. The release of performance information for Crown Court and Magistrates Court is controlled and published in accordance with the UK statistics authority code of practice. Information therefore cannot be published outside of the national publication schedule.</p> <p>The Crown Court year-to-date (November 2015) recorded a conviction rate of 83.6%, higher than the national average of 82.7% and higher than the region (80.8%).</p> <p>The Magistrates' Courts conviction rates of 82.3% are lower than the national average (83.6%) and the region (82.7%).</p>
			MC -1.3%	●	
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 +7.5%	●	<p>Information as per the previous report. Caveat above applies.</p> <p>The Early Guilty Plea rate recorded in the Crown Court year-to-date to November 2015 was 42.3%, which is an improvement on the same period last year. The rate was also considerably above the national average rate of 33.4%. The Magistrates' Courts Early Guilty Plea rate has considerably improved from 67.4% in the same period last year, to 70.8%. This places Magistrates' Courts Early Guilty Plea rate just below the national average of 71.9%.</p> <p>Feedback on the improvement in the early guilty pleas in both the Magistrates and Crown Court can be attributed to the early reported success of Transforming Summary Justice (TSJ). There is a</p>
			MC +3.4%	●	
		To be better than the national average	CC +8.9%	●	

Strategic Priority Theme Two: Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice process					
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
			MC -1.1%	●	noticeable increase in the number of cases where anticipated guilty plea is correctly identified at point of charge and the necessary file build (to national standards) is supplied for the dedicated first hearing. Initial Details of the Prosecution Case (IDPC) is prepared and served on the court and defence 5 days before the hearing allowing them to be better prepared for the initial hearing and the defence to enter their plea.
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. Achieve a year on year improvement in effective trial rates.	CC -7.8%	●	<p>Information as per the previous report. Caveat above applies.</p> <p>The Ineffective Trial Rate in the Crown Court fell from 17.0% last year to 9.2%. The Effective Trial Rate meanwhile remains stable, at 48.5% year-to-date compared to 48.1% last year-to-date⁶.</p> <p>Magistrates Courts' have seen less change in performance, with the Ineffective Trial Rate falling to 21.1%, and the Effective Trial Rate increasing by 2.1 percentage points (pp) to 41.6%.</p> <p>All parties from CPS and HMCTS have been trained in TSJ. Generally feedback in relation to prosecutors, legal advisers and benches / DJs is positive which leads to a better managed court process.</p> <p>A joint agency LIT, including defence representatives continues to meet regularly to consider how TSJ is operating and to look at performance and to ensure that we can address the issues that arise and impact.</p>
			MC -1.7%	●	

⁶ Year-to-date performance from April to December in line with the UK Statistics Authority Release Practices as being certified for release by the Ministry of Justice (MOJ)

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.	-8.5%	●	<p>The Force is currently recording an 8.5% (2,181 offences) reduction in All Crime year-to-date, compared to the same period of last year. The long term trend for All Crime is stable with monthly values around the mean and within expected bounds.</p> <p>Victim-Based crime has reduced by 8.2% (1,900 offences) while Other Crimes Against Society have reduced at a greater rate (-10.5% or 281 fewer offences)</p> <p>Both City and County partnership areas are maintaining reductions in All Crime (City; -11.9% or 1,264 offences, County; -5.3% or 779 offences)</p>
		b) A reduction in Victim-Based Crime compared to 2015-16	-8.2%	●	<p>Victim-Based crimes account for 89.9% of All Crime recorded by the Force this year, which is in line with the proportion recorded last year (89.7%). The overall volume of victim-based crimes has reduced by 1,900 offences compared to last year.</p> <p>A significant reduction in Violence Against the Person (VAP) offences continues to drive the overall reduction in Victim-Based Crime. The force has recorded 979 fewer VAP offences this year compared to last year. The percentage reduction for both violence with injury and violence without injury is the same (-14.6%), with this translating into a reduction of 533 offences for with injury offences and 445 offences for without injury.</p> <p>Year-to-date the Force continues to record an increase in Burglary offences (+3.1% or 94 offences); however the trend for Burglary remains stable with monthly averages in line with performance in the previous year.</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</p>

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

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
					<p>Offences (-20.2% or 155 fewer offences), Robbery (-11.8% or 34 offences), Shoplifting (-3.0% or 83 offences) and Criminal Damage & Arson (-9.7% or 361 offences).</p> <p>An increase in Vehicle Crime noted earlier in the year appears to have been resolved and performance has returned to within expected bounds.</p>
		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 14.8% (401 offences) reduction in All Crime year-to-date. All five areas recorded reductions during this period, with Bulwell having the largest volume reduction (-110 offences or 15.3%) and St Ann's the largest percentage reduction (-17.2% or 90 offences). The percentage reduction recorded over the five City areas compares to a reduction of 11.9% over the same period for the City overall.</p> <p>The equivalent areas on the County also continue to record a reduction, albeit not as strong as the reduction on the City. Year-to-date the County priority areas have recorded a 6.2% reduction in All Crime, which equates to 269 fewer offences.</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 (six reported last month). Kirkby East remains the area with the largest increase (+25.8% or 51 offences), which is a slight deterioration on the position reported last month. The increase in this area appears to be driven by increases in burglary non-dwelling, vehicle offences and shoplifting.</p>
		d) To reduce the levels of rural crime compared to 2015-16 and report on: 1.1. Rural 1.2. Urban	-3.3%	●	<p>Year-to-date the Force has recorded 3,008 rural crimes, a reduction of 103 offences (3.3%) on last year. Over the same period crime in urban areas has reduced by 9.8% (2,208 offences). The rate of offences per 1,000 population in rural areas (year-to-date) is 14.104 compared to 23.211 in urban areas.</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>Crime in rural towns and fringes has reduced by 3.4% (60 fewer offences) year-to-date, while crime in rural villages has reduced by 2.0% (19 fewer offences).</p> <p>Rural areas continue to record an increase in Burglary offences (+87 or +20.8%) and Vehicle offences (+92 or +27.0%), while these same offence types are reducing in Urban areas. Bassetlaw and Rushcliffe areas see the largest increases in Burglary offences (+38 and +15 respectively). The largest increase in Vehicle offences is on Newark & Sherwood (+22).</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 	+1.9%	●	<p>The Force has recorded an increase of 255 incidents (+1.9%) year-to-date, however this is not considered a significant change and the long term trend is stable and within expected bounds. Month-on-month volumes are increasing as expected over the summer months.</p> <p>There is some disparity between performance on the City and the County in terms of year-to-date figures, with the County recording an increase (+9.1%) in incidents and the City a reduction (-5.2%). Examination of the trend in the long term reveals that the County increase has been impacted by lower than expected performance in the previous year, and daily figures for August show volumes reducing on the County compared to both the previous month and the equivalent period of last year.</p> <p>Environmental ASB continues to increase by the greatest amount (+201 incidents or 29.0%). ASB Personal and Nuisance are stable compared to last year (+0.6% or 12 less incidents and +0.6% or 66 more incidents, respectively).</p> <p>The Force control room has recently commenced a pilot scheme, changing the way that noise incidents are dealt with. Where there is no evidence of vulnerability, targeted or repeat victimisation, the incident will be dealt with by the local Neighbourhood Policing Team and partner colleagues, rather than by Response officers.</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
					The pilot scheme will be reviewed after three months.
3.3	The detection rate (including Positive Outcomes) for Victim-Based Crimes	<p>a) An increase in the positive outcome rate for Victim-Based Crime where Threat, Harm or Risk is high e.g. serious sexual crime*.</p> <p><i>*In the absence of a recognised measure for High Threat, Harm or Risk, Nottinghamshire Police are not in a position to report on this specific target. The information provided is for all Victim-Based Crime.</i></p>	-3.5pp	●	<p>The Force has recorded 1,241 fewer positive outcomes for Victim-Based Crime this year compared to last. The current year-to-date positive outcome rate is at 22.7% compared to 26.2% in the same period of last year.</p> <p>Current performance for positive outcomes has been impacted by the move to the new crime recording system (as discussed in previous reports), with a process issue causing an increase in the number of offences filed incorrectly without an outcome. A programme of activity has addressed this and performance has returned to within expected bounds.</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 factor in the reduction in overall positive outcome rate. This was discussed at the August Force Operational Performance Review meeting.</p> <p>Reassuringly 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>
		b) To monitor the proportion of Community Resolution disposals	15.1%		The Force has recorded a total of 839 community resolutions this year, which equates to 15.1% of all Positive Outcomes over the same period.
		c) To monitor the positive outcome rate for All Crime	23.6%		The positive outcome rate for All Crime is currently at 23.6%

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
				compared to 27.5% last year.

Strategic Priority Theme Four: Reduce the impact of drugs and alcohol on levels of crime and anti-social behaviour				
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
4.1	The number of Alcohol-Related Crimes	a) To monitor the number of crimes and ASB incidents which appear to be Alcohol-Related	Crime 1,980 (8.4%) ASB 1,967 (14.1%)	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 1,980, which equates to 8.4% of all recorded crime in the same period, while alcohol-related incidents account for 14.1% of all ASB.
		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 20.7%, which is 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	476 crimes	There have been 476 Night-Time Economy VAP offences flagged on Niche as being alcohol-related this year, which accounts for 66.1% 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	-3.7pp	●	<p>Information as per the previous report.</p> <p>The Force recorded 4 additional Confiscation and Forfeiture Orders year-to-date compared to last year, this equates to an increase of 6.3%, placing the Force 3.7 percentage points below target.</p> <p>Performance information for the value of orders is currently unavailable. Additional information will be provided in the September report.</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 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.</p>

Strategic Priority Theme Five: Reduce the threat from organised crime				
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
5.6	Reported drug offences	To monitor the number of production and supply drug offences	252 offences	<p>There have been a total of 252 production and supply drug offences this year, which is a reduction of 53 offences when compared to last year (a reduction of 17.4%). The number of supply offences reduced by 48 offences, while production offences were similar to the previous year with five 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		Performance information for this measure is currently unavailable.

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 40 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)	4.9% (Officers)	●	<p>The latest rolling 12 month rolling (August 2015 to July 2016) sickness data for the Force has shown that officer sickness is 4.9% against the target of 3.7%. This equates to 11.1 days lost to sickness versus the target of 8.2 days.</p> <p>For the same period, staff sickness was 5.5% against the target of 3.7%. This equates to 10.1 days lost to sickness versus the target of 8.2 days.</p> <p>These positions are similar to the figures reported last month and performance appears stable at the current time.</p>
		b) 3.7% for staff (8.2 days)	5.5% (Staff)	●	
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>Performance in respect of compliance with the National Crime Recording Standards is monitored internally by the Force Crime Registrar, who carries out regular audits on a representative sample of closed incidents. The results of these audits are</p>

Strategic Priority Theme Seven: Spending your money wisely

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
				discussed at the Force Crime and Incident Data Quality board, which meets on a quarterly basis and is chaired by the Deputy Chief Constable. A position statement for this indicator will be provided following the next meeting on the 31 st of August.
7.5	Manage Demand for Service with partners	Monitor the number of: a) Total Calls received at Control Room	55,038	The Force received 55,038 calls to the control room in July 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	1,563	Of the calls to the control room, a total of 17,055 were 999 calls, which is in line with the 12 month average. This equates to 1,563 calls per 100,000 population.