

# Nottinghamshire Police

## Performance & Insight Report

PCC Themes One to Seven

Year-to-date 1<sup>st</sup> April 2016 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 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 1<sup>st</sup> April 2016 to 30<sup>th</sup> September 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	82.8%	●	<p>Performance remains stable over the last year and the most recent figure of 82.8%, covering satisfaction for incidents reported in the 12 months to July contrasts with 85.4% for the same period last year. Current performance is outside of expected bounds, with performance in the last six months notably different to the previous trend, which had remained stable for more than eighteen months.</p> <p>In terms of the aspects of satisfaction, Ease of Contact and Treatment remain high in the mid-nineties (96.8% and 94.0% respectively) for overall satisfaction, and these positions are unchanged from the figures reported last month. Follow up remains the aspect that shows the lowest level of satisfaction at 71.7%, a reduction of half a percentage point on last month's position. This is a significant reduction on last year when this aspect was 76.2%.</p> <p>Victim Satisfaction performance was discussed in detail at the October Force Performance Board meeting. Kept Informed is the key driver behind the declining trend in overall satisfaction, and it was noted that this effect is not limited only to Vehicle Crime, with victims of Burglary and Violence offences also less satisfied with this aspect than they were a year ago. Reassuringly however, the Force performs well compared to peers, with performance above the average for its Most Similar Group of forces for overall satisfaction and kept informed. In order to address the low ratings for kept informed, the Force will be reviewing its victim updates process to ensure that officers are providing timely updates to victims in line with the Victim's Code of Practice. The Force is also exploring opportunities to work with colleagues at Nottingham University to conduct more detailed analysis of victim satisfaction.</p>

Strategic Priority Theme One: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people					
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
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><b>Current performance covers the year to March 2015.</b> 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>
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><b>Current performance covers interviews in the year to March 2016<sup>1</sup>. Please note that this information is updated annually.</b> 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 5<sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>2</sup> of domestic violence compared to 2015-16	+17	●	<p><b>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.</b></p>

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

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


Strategic Priority Theme One: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people					
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
					<p>Of a total of 1,344 Domestic Abuse victims in the month of September, 298 had been a victim of one or more previous domestic abuse incidents or crimes in the 12 months prior (September 2015 – August 2016).</p> <p>This compares to a baseline monthly average for the 2015/16 year of 361 repeat victims per month, which represents an increase of seventeen repeat victims or +4.8% in September.</p> <p>As a proportion, 28.1% of DA victims in September were repeat victims. This is a reduction on the baseline monthly average for last year (34.5%).</p>
		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 <sup>3</sup> compared to 2015-16	-4	●	<p><b><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></b></p> <p>Of a total of 141 hate crime victims in the month of September, 9 had been a victim of one or more previous hate crimes in the 12 months prior (September 2015 – August 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 four repeat victims or -28.9%.</p> <p>As a proportion, 6.4% of hate crime victims in August were repeat victims. This figure is below the baseline monthly average for the previous year (10.9%).</p>


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

Strategic Priority Theme One: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people				
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
		e) To monitor repeat victims of ASB incidents.	892	<p><b>Information as per the previous report<sup>4</sup>.</b></p> <p>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).</p>
		f) To monitor the number of domestic abuse incidents and crimes and the proportion of which are repeats	7,130 crimes and incidents	<p>The Force recorded 1,500 domestic abuse crimes and incidents in September 2016.</p> <p>Year-to-date the Force has recorded a total of 7,130 Domestic Abuse 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	1,018 offences	<p>The Force has recorded 1,018 sexual offences in the current year-to-date period. This represents a 7.5% reduction on the previous year (82 fewer offences). Rape offences have seen a reduction of 13.9% (59 offences) over the same period, while other sexual offences reduced by 3.4%.</p> <p>The Force has recently conducted an audit of closed incidents to ensure compliance with the National Crime Recording Standards (NCRS), and as a result of this audit, a number of incidents have been identified as requiring a crime to be created. This activity is apparent in the recorded figures with a number of the crimes being created on the crime recording system in September. Month-to-date figures for September show a 60.4% increase in sexual offences compared to September 2015, this equates to 113</p>

<sup>4</sup> ASB repeat victim performance monitoring is in the process of being reviewed to ensure that the approach taken to generating the figures is in line with the approach for repeat Domestic Abuse and repeat Hate Crime.

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

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
					additional crimes. The year-to-date position is affected with the current 4.9% reduction comparing to a reduction of 18.6% reported last month.
		b) To monitor satisfaction levels of victims of Domestic Abuse through the force victim surveys	89.1%		Results of the Domestic Abuse Victim Satisfaction Survey for incidents reported in the 12-months to the end of July 2016 demonstrate that around nine in every ten victims of domestic abuse are satisfied with the whole experience (89.1%, 442 out of 496 respondents). Performance is stable over the last year (for incidents reported in the 12-months to July 2015 the rate was 90.7 %).
		c) To monitor the number of Hate Crimes and the proportion of which are repeats	526 hate crimes 398 hate incidents		There have been a total of 526 hate crimes this year. Over the same time period the Force has recorded 398 Hate Incidents, meaning that the overall total for the current year stands at 924 hate crimes.  This total represents an increase on the same period of last year (+3.2% or 29 more hate crimes/incidents)
			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%		<b>Data is provisional. Information is released quarterly and is as per the previous report.</b>  Data for the period 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2016 – 30 <sup>th</sup> 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).
		b) Monitor KSIs for 0-15 year olds	-69.4%		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

Strategic Priority Theme One: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people					
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
					quarter one). KSIs in the 0-15 age group continue to reduce with a 69.4% reduction against the baseline.
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%		<b>Data is year-to-date to the end of August 2016.</b> One person has been presented to custody as a first place of safety this year (this was 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 204 people were taken to the section 136 mental health suite, meaning that detainees at custody account for less than 1% 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 <sup>5</sup> compared to 2015-16	26 detainees		There were 840 juvenile arrivals at Nottinghamshire custody suites in quarters one and two of 2016 (April 2016 – September 2016). Of these, 38 were remanded into custody, with the majority of these (27 total) aged 16 or 17 years. Ten juveniles remanded in quarter one were aged 14 or 15 years, and one was aged 10-13 years.  Source: East Midlands Criminal Justice Service (EMCJS). Data is released on a quarterly basis – next update due January 2017.
1.9	Percentage of incidents responded to within the target time <sup>6</sup>	To monitor the percentage of Grade 1 and 2 incidents attended within the recommended timescale* for  a) Rural b) Urban	Grade 1 81.4%	Grade 2 67.8%	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.  The long term trend for both grade 1 and grade 2 incidents remains stable. Grade 1 performance at 81.4% is similar to the level of 82.0% recorded in the same month of last year.

<sup>5</sup> It is not possible to define overnight detention for this measure and therefore figures given are for all juvenile detainees. Data for the 2016/17 performance year this data will be used to produce a baseline for future monitoring, so this indicator will be a monitoring indicator and not a reduction target.

<sup>6</sup> Outliers have been excluded from the overall figures



Strategic Priority Theme One: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people			
Measure	Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
	<p><i>*The recommended timescales for grade 1 (immediate) and grade 2 (urgent) response incidents are as follows:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>Grade 1 incidents in Urban areas within 15 minutes and Rural areas within 20 minutes; and,</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Grade 2 incidents within 60 minutes.</i></li> </ul>		<p>Grade 2 performance remains 1 percentage point below last year, which is not a significant difference and performance remains within expected bounds.</p> <p>Last month's report described a slight deterioration in response times in August, however September has seen performance return to more expected levels.</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	Percentage of Crown Court files to be submitted by the police to the Crown Prosecution Service on time and without errors		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	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>CC +1.5pp</td> <td>●</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MC -1.1pp</td> <td>●</td> </tr> </table>	CC +1.5pp	●	MC -1.1pp	●	<p><b><i>Data for this measure is released quarterly. Information is as per the previous report.</i></b></p> <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>
CC +1.5pp	●						
MC -1.1pp	●						

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

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
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><b>Data for this measure is released quarterly. Information is as per the previous report.</b></p> <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> <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>There are a number of factors that would influence the early guilty plea rate in the magistrates' court. The east midlands region are now working with the Efficiency and Effectiveness board to look at these issues in the round. They may relate to file quality, to Non electronic IDPC, defence practitioner's understanding around TSJ, lawyer reviews being timely, or robust court management. All of these issues feature in the Court Observations Action plan (managed via the EMCJB) borne out of a series of observations we led earlier in the year which have proved very useful in understanding key system wide issues. In Nottinghamshire we are about to launch a performance model that will see files checked against an agreed set of questions, staff allocated to 'fix' issues before submission and immediate feedback to officers upon review. Alongside that a whole series of OIC/Sgt based data will become available to operational supervisor to manage not just staff but the particular issues that reflect file quality. This goes live mid-October in Nottinghamshire. We are also now feeding back to</p>
			MC -6.6pp	●	
		To be better than the national average	CC -4.9pp	●	
			MC -9.9pp	●	

Strategic Priority Theme Two: Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice process					
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
					<p>operational teams weekly reviews by the CPS as part of the National Case Quality Assessment. As previously stated file quality is but one issue and the action plan contains actions for each agency so that the whole system improves going forward.</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>
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 the UK statistics authority and at the current time the Force is not permitted to publish this data.</i></p>
		Achieve a year on year improvement in effective trial rates.			

**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.	-1.8%	<p>The Force is currently recording a 1.8% (682 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 2.5% (849 fewer offences), while Other Crimes Against Society have increased by 4.4% (167 fewer crimes) over the same period.</p> <p>The national average for the 42 England and Wales police forces is a 7% 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>As noted in last month's report, 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. As a result of the audit, a number of crimes have been created on the crime recording system in September. These are primarily violence without injury offences, sexual offences and public order offences. Month-to-date comparing September to September of last year, the Force has recorded a 26.1% increase in All Crime, which equates to 1,493 additional crimes. The impact is immediately apparent in the year-to-date performance with the 1.8% reduction comparing to a 6.6% reduction reported in last month's report.</p> <p>Nationally, the majority of forces are recording an increase in crime, with a national average increase of 7% in the 12 months to June 2016. It is anticipated that the Force will begin to fall in to line with this national level as a result of a commitment to ensuring</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
				compliance with NCRS.
		b) A reduction in Victim-Based Crime compared to 2015-16	-2.5% ●	<p>Victim-Based crimes account for 89.3% of All Crime recorded by the Force this year, which is unchanged from the proportion recorded last year (90.0%). The overall volume of victim-based crimes has reduced by 849 offences compared to last year.</p> <p>Violence Against the Person (VAP) is the category which sees the most significant change this month, with an increase in offences as a result of the NCRS compliance audit (as discussed at 3.1a above). Last month the Force was recording an 11.8% year-to-date reduction in VAP, this month the reduction is at 2.8% (-269 offences) year-to-date. Month-to-date figures reveal that VAP increased by 53.3% in September compared to September 2015, with all of the increases accounted for by violence without injury offences (+123.7% or 709 offences).</p> <p>Sexual Offences is the other Victim-Based crime type to have recorded a large increase in offences (as discussed at 1.5a above).</p> <p>The acquisitive crime types are not impacted by the audit, and performance for these offence types remains similar to last month. Burglary performance is stable with monthly performance remaining within expected bounds. The Force is recording a 4.6% (168 offences) increase, with the majority of this increase accounted for by Burglary Non-Dwelling (+140 offences).</p>
		c) To monitor the number of offences in those local areas which experience high levels of crime		<p>The five areas of Nottingham City that have been identified as experiencing high levels of crimes have recorded a total of 3,764 crimes this year so far. This represents a 2.6% (101 offences) reduction in All Crime compared to last year. Arboretum, Aspley, Bridge and Bulwell areas recording a reduction over this period, while St Ann's recorded the same number of offences as last year. The percentage reduction recorded over the five City areas compares to a reduction of 4.7% over the same period for the City</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>overall.</p> <p>Year-to-date the County priority areas have recorded a total of 6,509 crimes, which equates to a 0.4% reduction in All Crime compared to last year. This compares to an increase of 0.4% for the County area as a whole.</p> <p>Of the nineteen priority areas on the County, eight are recording a reduction, with the remaining eleven areas recording increases. The area with the largest increase compared to last year is Netherfield &amp; Colwick, where an increase of 31.2% (68 offences) is recorded, the majority of this accounted for by Shoplifting offences (up from 18 last year to 41 this year).</p> <p><b>Please see entry in bold in section 3.1a.</b></p>
		d) To reduce the levels of rural crime compared to 2015-16 and report on: 1.1. Rural 1.2. Urban	+2.2%	●	<p>Year-to-date the Force has recorded 4,650 rural crimes, which represents an increase of 99 offences (+2.2%) on last year. Over the same period crime in urban areas has reduced by 3.1% (1,021 offences). The rate of offences per 1,000 population in rural areas (year-to-date) is 21.339 compared to 37.643 in urban areas.</p> <p>Crime in rural towns and fringes has increased by 2.2% (57 offences) year-to-date, while crime in rural villages has increased by 4.9% (67 more offences).</p> <p>Rural areas continue to record an increase in Burglary offences (+149 or +23.8%) and Vehicle offences (+94 or +17.0%), while these same offence types are reducing in Urban areas.</p> <p><b>Please see entry in bold in section 3.1a</b></p>
3.2	Reduction in Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents across the force	A reduction in ASB incidents compared to 2015-16 and report on: a) Personal b) Nuisance	-0.0%	●	<p>Performance remains stable with monthly volumes within expected bounds, with the Force having recorded a reduction of 2 fewer incidents year-to-date. Monthly incident volumes have reduced month-on-month in the last two months, with September</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) Environmental			<p>12.7% (434 incidents) lower than August.</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 (+6.0%) and the City a reduction (-6.1%). It is important to note however that performance for both partnership areas remains within expected bounds. Recent examination of local performance suggests that the increase on the County is the result of comparison to a low baseline in the previous year, when Ashfield and Newark &amp; Sherwood areas in particular recorded low volumes over the summer months in 2015/16.</p> <p>Environmental ASB continues to increase by the greatest amount (+349 incidents or 34.4%). ASB Personal and Nuisance are stable compared to last year (-2.7% or 90 fewer incidents and -1.6% or 261 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 information provided is for all Victim-Based Crime.</i></p>	-5.1pp	●	<p>The Force has recorded 1,925 fewer positive outcomes for Victim-Based Crime this year compared to last. The current year-to-date positive outcome rate is at 21.4% compared to 26.5% in the same period of last year.</p> <p><b>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 will require cancellation as a result of investigation to show that a crime was not committed.</b></p> <p><b>It is estimated that it will take around two months to be able to provide stable positive outcome figures.</b></p>
		<p>b) To monitor the proportion of Community Resolution</p>			14.7%

**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
		disposals		same period. <b>Please see bold text in section 3.3.a</b>
		c) To monitor the positive outcome rate for All Crime	22.4%	The positive outcome rate for All Crime is currently at 22.4% compared to 27.9% last year. <b>Please see bold text in section 3.3.a</b>



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 2,951 (8.0%)  ASB 2,744 (13.6%)	The Crime Survey for England and Wales estimates that between 13% - 15% of All Crime and ASB is Alcohol-Related. The reported number of Alcohol-Related Crimes this year-to-date (according to NICL qualifiers in Niche) is 2,951, which equates to 8.0% of all recorded crime in the same period, while alcohol-related incidents account for 13.6% of all ASB incidents.
		b) To monitor the proportion of alcohol-related violent crime	1,779 (19.0%)	The proportion of Alcohol-Related Violence in Nottinghamshire year-to-date is 19%. September saw a reduction in the proportion of alcohol tagged VAP offences (14.8% down from 18.1% in August). This may be as a result of the NCRS audit activity described at section 3.1. The current level is less than half that is estimated nationally, based on findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales.
		c) To monitor the number of violent crimes which appear to be Alcohol-Related in the NTE	730 crimes	There have been 730 Night-Time Economy VAP offences flagged on Niche as being alcohol-related this year, which accounts for 63.9% 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	-21.0pp	●	<p>The Force recorded 13 fewer Confiscation and Forfeiture Orders year-to-date compared to last year, this equates to a reduction of 11%, placing the Force 21 percentage points below the 10% increase target.</p> <p><b>It should be noted that any decision to apply for an order is made by the Crown Prosecution Service and not the Police.</b></p> <p><b>A decision to grant an order is one for the court alone.</b></p> <p><b>An order is not granted until sentencing and in many cases there can be a gap of many months between point of arrest and an order being granted.</b></p> <p>In the current year-to-date period the Force has recorded 10 offences of profiting from or concealing knowledge of the proceeds of crime. POCA orders will be generated from a number of other offences types however, not just from these.</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><b><u>Organised Crime in Nottinghamshire: Strategic Position Statement – refreshed August 2016</u></b></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</p>

Strategic Priority Theme Five: Reduce the threat from organised crime				
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
				<p>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><b>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.</b></p> <p><b>Nottinghamshire Police was inspected by the HMIC during the week of 19<sup>th</sup>-23<sup>rd</sup> September as part of the PEEL inspection programme.</b></p> <p><b>This inspection included scrutiny of our work in respect of Serious and Organised Crime, a report will be available in due course.</b></p>
5.6	Reported drug offences	To monitor the number of production and supply drug offences	301 offences	There have been a total of 363 production and supply drug offences this year, which is a reduction of 23 offences when compared to last year (a reduction of 6%). The number of supply offences reduced by 4 offences, while production offences reduced by 19.
5.7	The number of Cyber Crimes	To monitor the number of Cyber Crimes in 2016-17		<p>In the first quarter of 2016/17 the Force recorded 229 online crimes<sup>7</sup>. This equates to just over 1% of all recorded crime<sup>8</sup>.</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>

<sup>7</sup> Online crime is as per the Home Office definition

<sup>8</sup> 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		<p>Data from the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Team reveals that 89 nominals have entered the system since January 2016. Of these, 4 (3.44%) have since exited the programme (1 each from January, February, April and May Cohorts).</p> <p>The average entry score for nominals over the last three quarters is 460.74, while the average exit score is 90.5. This reveals a reduction in risk score of 370 (80% lower than the entry score), however the small sample size for the number of nominals exiting the programme should be noted.</p> <p>Since 2014 IOM has adjusted its focus towards threat, risk and harm, and this can clearly be observed in the rise in average entry scores from 298.9 previously to 480.4 since January 2016. The reduction in the severity score between entry and exit suggests that the IOM programme is successfully reducing threat, risk and harm in a cohort which is already 60% more risky than cohorts managed previously.</p> <p>The process for collating IOM performance data was reviewed at the end of last year and a revised process commenced from January 2016. For this reason performance information is only available back to this date. Information will be updated quarterly after the end of each performance quarter, with the next update due in January 2017. This update will provide us with a more meaningful view of reoffending for the IOM cohort.</p>
6.2	Youth Offender re-offending rates	To monitor re-offending rates and offending levels of Youth Offenders in the Youth Justice System (YJS)		<p><b>Information as per the previous report.</b></p> <p>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%</p>
6.3	Community Resolutions for Youth Offenders	To monitor re-offending in Youth Offenders who have	84	<b>Please note: the method use to report on this measure has been</b>

Strategic Priority Theme Six: Prevention, early intervention and reduction in re-offending			
Measure	Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
	received a Community Resolution disposal		<p><b><i>changed, therefore comparison to previously reported figures is not recommended.</i></b></p> <p>Based on the date detected, in the current year-to-date period 84 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.</p>

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><b>Latest position statement – August 2016.</b></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)	5.1% (Officers)	●	<p>The latest rolling 12 month rolling (October 2015 to September 2016) sickness data for the Force has shown that officer sickness is 5.09% against the target of 3.7%, which shows a slight change on last month of 0.09pp. This equates to 11.3 days lost to sickness versus the target of 8.2 days.</p>
		b) 3.7% for staff (8.2 days)	5.4% (Staff)	●	<p>For the same period, staff sickness was 5.37% against the target of 3.7%, which is a change on last month of 0.05 percentage points. This equates to 11.9 days lost to sickness versus the target of 8.2 days.</p>
7.3	BME representation	Increase BME representation within the Force to reflect the BME community	4.4%	●	<p>BME headcount percentage is at 4.5% for Police Officers and 4.3% for Police Staff. This is below the 11.2% for Nottinghamshire resident population (2011 Census).</p> <p>The Force has recently launched Operation Voice, which is a positive action initiative designed to increase the diversity of our force, allowing us to better reflect and understand the communities that we serve. Operation Voice will play a key role in informing the upcoming Police Officer recruitment process.</p> <p><i>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 January 2017 report.</i></p>

**Strategic Priority Theme Seven: Spending your money wisely**

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
7.4	Improve data quality and Compliance with national recording standards.	Compliance rate with national recording standard in respect of All Crime.		<p><b>Position statement – September 2016</b> (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 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	57,802	<p>The Force received 57,802 calls to the control room in September 2016. This is above the average number of calls in the previous 12 months, and represents a three year high for the force. The number of incidents recorded remains stable, and there is a corresponding increase in abandoned calls over the same time period. One possible explanation for the increased calls may be that the calls are repeat calls from the same callers. It is not possible to confirm whether this is the case using available data, however the data on total calls, abandoned calls and incidents generated does support this hypothesis.</p>

**Strategic Priority Theme Seven: Spending your money wisely**

Measure	Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
	b)999 calls per 100k Population	1,668	Of the calls to the control room, a total of 18,210 were 999 calls, which is also higher than the 12 month average. This equates to 1,6668 calls per 100,000 population.