



Nottinghamshire Police

Performance & Insight Report

PCC Themes One to Seven

Year-to-date 1st April 2017 – 30th April 2017

Guidance notes:

1. The following performance indicators are taken from the Police and Crime Commissioner's (PCC) plan 2016-18. The information is organised in line with the seven strategic priority themes in the plan.
2. Summary performance information is for the period 1st April 2017 to 30th April 2017 compared to the equivalent period of last year, in line with the Police and Crime Plan requirements. Where information provided is for an alternative period this will be stated. Longer term trend information is provided wherever possible.
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 per cent better than target) a measure will be rated blue
 - For performance achieving target within five per cent it is rated green
 - Measures not achieving target but within five per cent are rated amber
 - Measures more than five per cent 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. 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.
6. Where data has been supplied by a source outside of the Nottinghamshire Police Management Information team, this will be stated.

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	82.5%	●	<p>Satisfaction for incidents reported in the 12 months to February is 82.5%. Performance has remained stable over the last three months (December and January each achieved 82.3%). Performance remains below the 84.3% achieved for the same period of last year however.</p> <p>In terms of the aspects of satisfaction, ease of contact and treatment remain high in the mid-nineties (96.5% and 95.2% respectively) for all user groups, and these positions remain unchanged from the figures reported for the last four months. There has been a month on month deterioration in satisfaction levels for keeping people informed and February achieved 68.1%. This is similar to the previous 3 months, but there is evidence that this continues to deteriorate. Colleagues from Nottingham Trent University are holding a number of focus groups in June in an effort to gain further insight into the views of the public, with a particular focus on keeping people informed and what the public expect from the police. The findings of these focus groups are expected to be reported in July 2017.</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	58.3%	●	<p>Current performance covers interviews in the year to September 2016¹. Please note that this information is updated quarterly.</p> <p>The Force is 1.7pp below the 60% target. There is no change on the previous year's position (58.0%). The average for the Force's Most Similar Force group is 60.7% 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 55.3% in the previous 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).

Strategic Priority Theme One: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people					
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
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 2016-17	+7	●	<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 1,095 Domestic Abuse victims in the month of April, 358 had been a victim of one or more previous domestic abuse incidents or crimes in the 12 months prior (May 2016 – April 2017).</p> <p>This compares to a baseline monthly average for the 2016/17 year of 351 repeat victims per month, which equates to an increase of 1.9%.</p> <p>As a proportion, 32.7% of DA victims in April were repeat victims, which is slightly above the baseline average of 30.8%.</p>
		d) A reduction in the number of repeat victims of hate crime ³ compared to 2016-17	+7	●	<p>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.</p> <p>Of a total of 132 hate crime victims in the month of April, 22 had been a victim of one or more previous hate crimes in the 12 months prior (May 2016 – April 2017).</p> <p>This compares to a baseline monthly average for the 2016/17 year of 15 repeat victims per month, which represents 7 more repeat hate crime victims in April compared to the baseline figure.</p> <p>As a proportion, 16.7% of hate crime victims in April were repeat</p>


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.

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>victims. This figure is higher than the baseline monthly average for 2015/16 (11.5%).</p> <p>This is the highest percentage (16.7%) and numeric value (22) of repeats in the last 2 years. There were a higher number of overall Hate Crimes in April but with the increase in repeat victim numbers this has increased the percentage proportion of repeat victims.</p>
		e) To monitor repeat victims of ASB incidents.	951	<p>There were 951 victims of ASB in April 2017 who had reported a previous incident or incidents in the 12 months prior. This is similar to the figure reported in March (931). It is important to note however that overall ASB incidents reported to the police increased in April, with 2,864 incidents recorded compared to 2,678 in March, which was also an increase from 2,199 in February. This increase is expected due to seasonality with trends in ASB incidents increasing in Spring and Summer. As a proportion, repeat ASB accounts for 33.4% of all incidents in April which is less than March (34.8%) and similar to the equivalent figure for February (33.8%).</p>
		f) To monitor the number of domestic abuse incidents and crimes and the proportion of which are repeats	1,095 crimes and incidents	<p>The Force recorded 1,095 domestic abuse crimes and incidents in April 2017.</p> <p>Last year, the Force recorded a total of 13,767 Domestic Abuse crimes and incidents which was an average of 1,147 per month.</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	219 offences	<p>The Force has recorded 219 sexual offences this year. This is an 81% increase on the same month of last year (98 more offences). Rape offences have seen an increase of 117.5% (+47 offences) this year, while other sexual offences increased by 63% (+51 offences).</p>



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

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
					Following the National Crime Recording Standards (NCRS) audit, the Force continues to record Sexual Offences at a higher level than previously. In the last three months the Force has recorded a total of 704 offences, an average of 235 sexual offences per month. This compares to a total of 453 offences in the equivalent three month period the previous year (an average of 151 additional offences per month).
		b) To monitor satisfaction levels of victims of Domestic Abuse through the force victim surveys	93.1%		Results of the Domestic Abuse Victim Satisfaction Survey for incidents reported in the 12-months to the end of February 2017 demonstrate that around nine in every ten victims of domestic abuse are satisfied with the whole experience (93.1%, 445 people satisfied out of 478 who were surveyed). Performance has been stable over the last year and has been on an improving trend for the last three months, improving from the November figure of 91.6% satisfaction with the whole experience.
		c) To monitor the number of Hate Crimes and the proportion of which are repeats	106 hate crimes 36 hate incidents		There have been a total of 106 hate crimes in April. Over the same time period the Force has recorded 36 Hate Incidents, meaning that the overall total for April stands at 142 hate crimes. Last year the Force had an average of 111 hate crimes and 60 Hate Incidents per month. As a comparison to April last year there was an increase in hate crimes and incidents in the one month period. Last April had 80 hate crimes and 47 hate incidents (total 127).
			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)	-33.9%		Data as per last report. Data is provisional. Information is released quarterly. Data for the calendar year 1 st January 2016 – 31 st December 2016

Strategic Priority Theme One: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people					
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
		b) Monitor KSIs for 0-15 year olds	-65.0%		<p>shows a 33.9% reduction (-233 fewer persons) Killed or Seriously Injured (KSIs) on Nottinghamshire's roads compared to the 2005-2009 baseline period. This performance is slightly improved against the same period of the calendar year of 2015 (-0.9% or 4 fewer persons).</p> <p>All user groups except the pedal cyclist group are showing a reduction. There were 355 pedal cyclist KSIs in 2016 compared to 349 in 2015 which is 6 more persons (1.7% increase). Compared to the 2005-2009 baseline this is an increase of 3 more persons (0.9%).</p> <p>KSIs in the 0-15 age group continue to reduce with a 65% reduction against the baseline.</p>
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	-78.0%	●	<p>Data is as per last report. Data is year-end to 31st March 2017.</p> <p>11 people have been presented to custody as a first place of safety this year. This compares to a total of 50 last year. On average this year, less than three percent of mental health patients have been taken to custody, with the vast majority taken to the mental health suite.</p>
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	53 detainees		<p>Data as per last report. Data for this measure is released quarterly, with the next update due June 2017.</p> <p>There were 1,256 juvenile arrivals at Nottinghamshire custody suites in quarters one to three 2016 (April 2016 – December 2016).</p> <p>Of these, 53 were remanded into custody, with the majority of these (38 total) aged 16 or 17 years. 13 juveniles remanded in quarter one were aged 14 or 15 years, and two were aged 10-13 years.</p> <p>Source: East Midlands Criminal Justice Service (EMCJS).</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
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"> ▪ Grade 1 incidents in Urban areas within 15 minutes and Rural areas within 20 minutes; and, ▪ Grade 2 incidents within 60 minutes. 	Grade 1 78.3%	Grade 2 62.7%	<p>In terms of Grade 1 incidents, the Force attended 78.8% of Urban areas and 75.3% of Rural areas within the advised times this year, giving a total 78.3% for all Grade 1 incidents. Whilst 62.7% of Grade 2 incidents were attended within 60 minutes.</p> <p>The average attendance time for Grade 1's has been improving over the last 3 months with an average 13 minute attendance time over the 3 month period.</p> <p>On average, the Force attends Grade 1 incidents within the recommended times. For the last 3 months the average attendance time for Grade 2 has been 80 minutes.</p>

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 +0.3pp		<p>Data as per last report. Data for this measure is released quarterly. The most recent quarter 3 data covers October to December 2016. Quarter 4 data will be available July 2017.</p> <p>Quarter three figures provided by the East Midlands Criminal Justice Service (EMCJS) reveal that the Crown Court recorded a conviction rate of 79.1% which is higher than the national average of 78.8%.</p> <p>The Magistrates' Courts conviction rates of 82.5% for the same</p>
			MC -2.3pp		

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
					period are below the national average (84.8%). This continues to be an issue for Nottinghamshire and work is being carried out jointly with local partners using the EMCJS FIT model to deliver improvements in the quality of files submitted by the police to the CPS.
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 -4.6pp	●	<p>Data for this measure is released quarterly. The most recent quarter 3 data covers October to December 2016. Quarter 4 data will be available July 2017.</p> <p>Crown Court performance in quarter 3 was 31.5%.</p> <p>Magistrates Court performance in quarter 3 was 65%.</p> <p>Crown courts are recording a reduction in early guilty plea rates in quarter three compared to the overall rate for last year and Magistrates are performing better than last year – the 2015/16 figures were 36.1% early guilty plea at Crown Court (31.5% achieved this year) and 58.8% for Magistrates (65% achieved this year).</p> <p>Rates for both courts remain below the national average. The national average for Crown Court for quarter 3 was 40.2%, and the Magistrates Court national average was 69.4%.</p>
			MC +6.2pp	●	
		To be better than the national average	CC -8.7pp	●	
			MC -4.4pp	●	

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 2016-17	+26.2%	<p>●</p> <p>The Force has started the year with a 26.2% (1,479 offences) increase in All Crime compared to last April.</p> <p>Victim-Based crime has increased by 23.8% (1,214 offences) in April, while Other Crimes Against Society have increased by 48.2% (265 offences). The increase in Other Crimes Against Society is driven by a 200% increase in Public Order offences. Public Order offence volumes remain high following the NCRS audit, as a result of the daily incident checks now in place in force.</p> <p>Following the NCRS audit last year, the force has put in place new daily processes to maintain compliance with the national standards. This means that recorded crime volume remains at a higher level and this is expected to continue as the accepted new 'normal' level. The force is now recorded around 1,600 offences more each month than it was last year.</p> <p>When considering the longer term trend, the Force has recorded a 16.7% (11,997 offences) increase in All Crime in the 12 months to April compared to the previous 12 months. Nottinghamshire performance is in line with other forces in this respect, with the current increase similar to the national average increase.</p>
		b) A reduction in Victim-Based Crime compared to 2016-17	+23.8%	<p>●</p> <p>The overall volume of Victim-Based crime in the month of April increased by 1,214 offences compared to last April (+23.8%).</p> <p>When considering the longer term trend, Victim-Based crime has increased by 14.3% (9,251 offences) in the 12 months to April 2017.</p> <p>Violence Against the Person (VAP) and Sexual Offences have both been a major cause of the increase. This is as a result of processes put in place to maintain compliance with the national standard; ensuring that the Force is responding to victims and putting in</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>place the appropriate support, safeguarding and investigation.</p> <p>VAP has seen a 43.6% increase (+555 offences) in April when compared to April last year. Performance is driven by an increase in Violence without Injury, with an 87.0% increase (+280 offences).</p> <p>Sexual Offences have increased by 81.0% in April (+47 Rape and +51 Other sexual offences).</p> <p>The volume of recorded Robbery offences was high in April compared to April 2016 (+37 offences). Commercial robberies in particular are showing an increase and this will be discussed further in the Operational Performance Review (OPR) meeting this month.</p> <p>Burglary performance is stable, with a total of 654 offences in April which is in line with the average for the previous 12 months.</p> <p>The Force recorded an increase in Theft in April when compared to last April (+293 crimes / +18.7%) , and examination of the longer term picture reveals a clear upward trend in offences in this group for more than 12 months. Within theft there was a 46.7% increase (+314 offences) in Other Theft, and this is the result of making off without payment offences. This will be discussed at the OPR meeting this month.</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 722 crimes in April. This represents a 44.4% (222 offences) increase in All Crime compared to last April. All five areas are recording an increase compared to last year, with these ranging from +10.6% on Bulwell (+17 offences) to +85.5% on Bridge (+53 offences). The percentage increase of 44.4% recorded over the five City areas compares to an increase of 31.6% over the same period for the City overall.</p> <p>In April, the County priority areas have recorded a total of 1,162</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>crimes, which equates to a 12.2% (126 offences) increase in All Crime compared to last year. This is less than the increase of 20.4% for the County area as a whole.</p> <p>Of the nineteen priority areas on the County, thirteen are recording an increase in crime compared to last year. Netherfield & Colwick had been the area with the largest increase for the last few months but in April this changed to Stanton Hill having the largest increase with an increase of 15 offences creating a 167% increase due to the small numbers. Netherfield & Colwick had 3 more crimes in April which was a 7.3% increase.</p> <p>Hucknall East had the second largest increase with 44 more offences in April compared to last. This equates to a 115.8% increase from 38 crimes last April to 82 crimes this April.</p>
		d) To reduce the levels of rural crime compared to 2016-17 and report on: 1.1. Rural 1.2. Urban	+15.8%	●	<p>In April the Force has recorded 892 rural crimes, an increase of 122 offences (15.8%) compared to last April. The average last year was 814 rural crimes per month. Over the same period crime in urban areas has increased by 27.3% (1,329 offences). There were 6,196 urban crimes in April compared to a monthly average of 5,287 seen last year. The rate of offences per 1,000 population in rural areas is 4.18 compared to 7.05 in urban areas.</p> <p>Crime in rural towns and fringes has increased by 19.0% (83 offences) in April, while crime in rural villages has increased by 7.0% (16 more offences).</p> <p>Rural areas recorded increases in Arson and Criminal Damage in April (+50 or +47.0%). Other crime types are showing increases in line with the offences that were part of the NCRS audit (VAP/Sexual/Public Order offences). The position is similar on the Urban areas due to the NCRS increases, but Robbery increased in April with +35 offences (62.5% increase).</p>
3.2	Reduction in Anti-Social	A reduction in ASB incidents	-2.3%	●	The Force has started the year with 2,864 ASB incidents recorded

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
	Behaviour (ASB) incidents across the force	compared to 2016-17 and report on: a) Personal b) Nuisance c) Environmental			in April 2017. This compares to 2,931 incidents in April 2016 (-2.3%). Whilst this number is less than April last year, there has been an increase in ASB incidents during March and April which is expected due to seasonality with trends in ASB incidents increasing in Spring and Summer. The City partnership area recorded a reduction in ASB, with 79 fewer incidents. This is a 5.7% reduction. The County partnership recorded a small increase +0.8% (+12 incidents). Environmental ASB has an increase of 32 incidents or 28.3%. ASB Personal and Nuisance have reductions (-2.7% or 12 fewer incidents and -3.8% or 87 fewer incidents, respectively).
3.3	The detection rate (including Positive Outcomes) for Victim-Based Crimes	a) An increase in the positive outcome rate for Victim-Based Crime where Threat, Harm or Risk is high e.g. serious sexual crime*. <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>	+1.7pp		The Force has recorded 303 fewer positive outcomes for Victim-Based Crime in April this year when compared to last. However, when looking at the detection rate, (the number of detections divided by the overall number of victim based crime) this is performing well with a positive outcome rate of 16.9% compared to 15.2% the previous April.
		b) To monitor the proportion of Community Resolution disposals	12.4%		The Force recorded a total of 176 community resolutions in April, which equates to 12.4% of all Positive Outcomes over the same period.
		c) To monitor the positive outcome rate for All Crime	17.7%		The positive outcome rate for All Crime was 19.9% for April

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 17.7% for last April.

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 474 (6.6%) ASB 406 (13.8%)	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 in April (according to NICL qualifiers in Niche) was 474, which equates to 6.6% of all recorded crime in April, while alcohol-related incidents account for 13.8% of all ASB incidents.
		b) To monitor the proportion of alcohol-related violent crime	283 (15.4%)	The proportion of Alcohol-Related Violence in Nottinghamshire year-to-date for April is 15.4%. 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	149 crimes	There have been 149 Night-Time Economy VAP offences flagged on Niche as being alcohol-related in April, which accounts for 59.6% of all Night-Time Economy VAP. Last year the average monthly figure was 141.

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 2016-17	-75pp	●	<p>The Force recorded 20 fewer Confiscation and Forfeiture Orders this April compared to last April; this equates to a reduction of 65%, placing the Force 75 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>
5.2	Force Threat, Harm and Risk (THR) assessment level	To reduce the Threat, Harm and Risk assessment below the 2015-16 level			<p>Organised Crime in Nottinghamshire: Strategic Position Statement – refreshed February 2017</p> <p>Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) continue to present a noticeable external threat to policing in Nottinghamshire through their direct and indirect involvement in a wide range of serious criminality including Drug Supply, Fraud, Serious Violence including Knife Crime and the Criminal Use of Firearms, Modern Slavery, Sexual Exploitation and Organised Acquisitive Crime. Foreign National OCGs are also becoming more evident as is Cyber enabled criminality. 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>

Strategic Priority Theme Five: Reduce the threat from organised crime				
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
5.3	Reported drug offences	To monitor the number of production and supply drug offences	35 offences	There have been a total of 35 production and supply drug offences this year in April, which is 26 fewer offences when compared to last April. The number of supply offences reduced by 16 offences, while production offences reduced by 10.
5.4	The number of Cyber Crimes	To monitor the number of Cyber Crimes in 2016-17		<p>Information as per the previous report. Next update due June 2017.</p> <p>In the first three quarters of 2016/17 (April 2016 – December 2016) the Force recorded 1,032 online crimes⁶. This equates to 1.4% of all recorded crime⁷.</p> <p>The majority of offences are harassment offences. 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	<p>Information is provided quarterly. Current update is to the end of March. Next update will be in the July report.</p> <p>Data from the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Team Tracking Tool reveals that 152 nominals have entered the system since January 2016. Of these, 24 (15.8%) have since exited the programme.</p> <p>The average entry score for all nominals who have entered the programme since January 2016 is 513, while the average exit score is 81. This reveals a reduction in risk score of -431 (-84% lower than the entry score).</p> <p>17 nominals have exited with a risk score of less than fifty and 4 of these have exited with a risk score of zero.</p> <p>Mid-point scores for the January to March 2016 (Quarter 4 2015/16) cohorts have now been calculated. The combined risk score for the three cohorts when they entered the IOM programme was 10,161. The mid-point scores (assessed in March 2017) for the same group of offenders is 3,635. This represents a significant 64% reduction in the risk score for these three groups over the 12 months that the groups have been on the IOM programme.</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 299 previously to 513 since January 2016. The reductions in the severity score between entry and exit, and the mid-point scores for the Quarter 4 2015/16 cohort strongly suggest that the IOM programme is successfully reducing threat, risk and harm in a cohort which is already 72% more risky than cohorts managed previously.</p>

Strategic Priority Theme Six: Prevention, early intervention and reduction in re-offending				
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
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>Data from the Youth Offending Team (YOT) for the City show that 26.4% of youth offenders (97) within the cohort have re-offended in the last 12 months, with a re-offending rate of 0.7. Nationally, the latest data to 2011/12 shows an average re-offending rate of 35.5%.</p> <p>The 12 month picture is for the April 2015 – March 2016 cohort of 367 youth offenders (City YOT only).</p>
6.3	Community Resolutions for Youth Offenders	To monitor re-offending in Youth Offenders who have received a Community Resolution disposal	32	<p>Based on the date detected, in April 2017 a total of 32 positive outcomes have been issued to youth offenders who had previously received a community resolution in the 2 year period from April 2015- March 2017.</p> <p>2,047 youth offenders were dealt with by way of community resolution in the 2 year period 2015-17. This equates to a monthly reoffending rate of 1.6% for April 2017 against 2 cohorts of a total 2,047 youth offenders.</p> <p>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>Latest position statement – April 2017.</p> <p>The 2016/17 efficiency target in order to achieve a balanced budget was £12.0m. The Force has delivered the £12.0m saving along with an underspend of £1.01m which will go to the MTFP reserve. The Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) is developed with varying scenarios and also we are building in an interactive risk profile so we can monitor potential movements to funding, inflation, precept, etc to enhance decision making and forward planning</p>
7.2	Total number of days lost to sickness	a) 3.7% for officers (8.2 days)	5.5% (Officers)	●	<p>The latest rolling 12 month (May 2016 to April 2017) sickness data for the Force has shown that officer sickness is 5.47% against the target of 3.7%. This equates to 12.1 days lost to sickness versus the target of 8.2 days. There is an increasing trend for police officer sickness; the equivalent 12 month rolling figure from March 2016 is 4.73%.</p> <p>For the same period, staff sickness was 4.8% against the target of 3.7%. This equates to 10.6 days lost to sickness versus the target of 8.2 days. Staff sickness rates have been reducing month on month since September 2016.</p>
		b) 3.7% for staff (8.2 days)	4.8% (Staff)	●	
7.3	BME representation	Increase BME representation within the Force to reflect the BME community	4.5%	●	BME headcount percentage is at 4.46% for Police Officers and 4.55% for Police Staff. This is below the 11.2% for Nottinghamshire resident population (2011 Census).
7.4	Improve data quality and Compliance with national recording standards.	Compliance rate with national recording standard in respect of All Crime.			<p>Latest position statement for April 2017.</p> <p>The Force has advertised internally and externally for the 8 auditor posts based on a 12 month fixed term contract. Unfortunately there were only had two applicants neither of which were shortlisted to interview. The posts are to be re-advertised following consultation with HR to make the posts more attractive, with consideration being given to making them full time posts.</p>

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				<p>The NCRS Compliance Team will be introduced asap in 2017, albeit with a leaner structure than first proposed. The team will be responsible for reviewing all crime related incidents, immediately after opening, to record crimes where the basic principles for doing so are met. Where there is insufficient information initially recorded to make a determination, incidents will be reviewed again for compliance if closed without a crime number. Processes will evolve and be regularly reviewed to ensure that excellent levels of NCRS compliance are consistently achieved. Consultation with existing staff members has begun with the process for recruiting new staff due to commence very soon.</p> <p>The Force are still due to be subject to a Crime Data Integrity Inspection by the HMIC at some point in the future. The HMIC visits are unannounced with forces being given three weeks' notice of their intention to arrive in force. The work already undertaken and proposed for the future puts Nottinghamshire Police in a strong position ahead of the HMIC inspection.</p>
7.5	Manage Demand for Service with partners	Monitor the number of: a) Total Calls received at Control Room	50,203	The Force received 50,203 calls to the control room in April 2017, which is at higher than expected levels. Non-emergency calls have reduced following the high levels in March but are still the highest April volume seen in the last 5 years. This is believed to be a combination of a higher than anticipated demand month, along with a change in process of answering calls in the control room and additional training requirements for the newly employed call takers.
		c) 999 calls per 100k Population	1,366	Of the calls to the control room, a total of 14,911 were 999 calls which is slightly higher than anticipated levels (average 14,700 calls anticipated in April). This equates to 1,366 999 calls per 100k population.