



# Nottinghamshire Police

## Performance & Insight Report

PCC Themes One to Seven

Year-to-date 1st April 2017 – 31<sup>st</sup> August 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 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017 to 31<sup>st</sup> August 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	90.1%	●	<p>In response to a change in the Home Office mandated survey requirements, the force is currently reviewing the local approach to surveying victims of crime and the wider community.</p> <p>While this review is on-going, the force continues to survey victims of Domestic Abuse (mandatory) and victims of Hate Crime (non-mandatory).</p> <p>In the 12 months to June 2017, the force surveyed a total of 539 Domestic Abuse survivors. 93.1% of those surveyed were fairly, very or completely satisfied with the service they received from the police. This figure represents a similar figure compared to previous months (93.5% of 522 survivors in May 2017).</p> <p>Over the same period, from a total of 358 Hate Crime victims surveyed, 85.5% were satisfied with the service they received from the police. This figure represents a slight uplift in satisfaction compared to the previous month (84.6% in the 12 months to May 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	58.7%	●	<p><b>Current performance covers interviews in the year to December 2016<sup>1</sup>. Please note that this information is updated quarterly with the next update due in October 2017.</b></p> <p>The Force is 1.3 percentage points below the 60% target. There is little change on the previous year's position (56.5%). The average for the Force's Most Similar Force group is 60.1% and Nottinghamshire is ranked in 4<sup>th</sup> place in this group of 8.</p> <p>In terms of a 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 60.6% compared to 54.8% in the previous year.</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).

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 <sup>2</sup> of domestic violence compared to 2016-17	+51	●	<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> <p>Of a total of 1,092 Domestic Abuse victims in the month of August, 402 had been a victim of one or more previous domestic abuse incidents or crimes in the 12 months prior (September 2016 – August 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 14.5% in the month of August.</p> <p>As a proportion, 36.8% of DA victims in August were repeat victims, which is above the baseline average of 30.8%. This is the second month in a row that the proportion of DA repeats has remained at a higher level, and this will be subject to further discussion at the Force Performance Board meeting this month.</p>
		d) A reduction in the number of repeat victims of hate crime <sup>3</sup> compared to 2016-17	+7	●	<p><b>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.</b></p> <p>Of a total of 156 hate crime victims in the month of August, 22 had been a victim of one or more previous hate crimes in the 12 months prior (September 2016 –August 2017).</p> <p>This compares to a baseline monthly average for the 2016/17 year</p>

<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.

<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
				<p>of 15 repeat victims per month, which represents 7 more repeat hate crime victim in August compared to the baseline figure.</p> <p>As a proportion, 14.1% of hate crime victims in August were repeat victims. This figure is greater than the baseline monthly average for 2016/17 (11.5%).</p>
		e) To monitor repeat victims of ASB incidents.	1,068	<p>There were 1,068 victims of ASB in August 2017 who had reported a previous incident or incidents in the 12 months prior. This is a slight decrease on the figures reported in July (1076).</p> <p>It is important to note that overall ASB incidents reported to the police decreased in August with 3,211 incidents. (3,321 in July, 3,104 in June and 2,967 in May). This decrease is in line with the expected seasonal trend.</p> <p>As a proportion, repeat ASB accounts for 33.3% of all incidents in August, which shows little change on the proportion recorded in previous months.</p>
		f) To monitor the number of domestic abuse non-crimes and crimes and the proportion of which are repeats	1,388 crimes and non-crimes	<p>The Force recorded 1,388 domestic abuse crimes and non-crimes in August 2017.</p> <p>Last year, the Force recorded an average of 1,375 Domestic Abuse crimes and non-crimes 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	1,465 offences	<p>The Force has recorded 1,465 sexual offences this year. This is a 93.0% increase against the same period last year (706 more offences). Rape offences have seen an increase of 106.6% (+291 offences) this year, while other sexual offences increased by 85.4% (+415 offences).</p>

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

Measure	Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
			<p>Following the National Crime Recording Standards (NCRS) audit, the Force continues to record Sexual Offences at a higher level than previously. Comparisons to the early part of last year will demonstrate large percentage increases when compared to the new 'normal' levels the force are now recording.</p> <p>Looking at the longer term trend, the force has recorded a 72.8% increase in sexual offences in the 12 months to August 2017, compared to the 12 months to August 2016, which equates to 1,393 additional offences recorded over the 12 month period.</p> <p>The last 3 months have seen significant increases in the recording of sexual offences in Nottinghamshire. Additional analysis has revealed increases in reports of both historic and recent sexual offences, with an increasing trend apparent across all offences types. The same trend is also apparent in national figures. The force is currently exploring options to better understand the increase in reports of sexual offences.</p>
	b) To monitor satisfaction levels of victims of Domestic Abuse through the force victim surveys	93.1%	See measure 1.1 for details.
	c) To monitor the number of Hate Crimes and the proportion of which are repeats	139 hate crimes 42 hate incidents	<p>There have been a total of 139 hate crimes in August. Over the same time period the Force has recorded 42 hate incidents, meaning that the overall total for August stands at 181 hate crimes/incidents.</p> <p>Year-to-date figures (April to August) show an increase of 6.3% (53 more hate crimes and incidents) when compared to the same period last year.</p> <p>Last year the Force had an average of 111 hate crimes and 62 Hate Incidents per month, a total of 174 hate crimes on average per month.</p> <p>Hate Crime will be discussed in more detail at this month's</p>

Strategic Priority Theme One: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people					
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
					Operational Performance Review meeting.
			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)	-40.1%	●	<p><b>Data as per the previous report, next update due in October.</b></p> <p>Data for quarter one (1<sup>st</sup> January 2017 – 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017) shows a 40.1% reduction (66 fewer persons) Killed or Seriously Injured (KSIs) on Nottinghamshire's roads compared to the 2005-2009 baseline period. A reduction is also seen when compared to the same quarter of 2016 (-18.2% or 22 fewer persons).</p> <p>All user groups are seeing a reduction in KSIs in quarter one when compared to the baseline average. There was a slight increase in pedestrian KSIs when compared to quarter one of 2016, however this is the result of a difference of one person over one quarter period and as such is not a reliable indication of a change in trend.</p> <p>KSIs in the 0-15 age group continue to reduce with a 51.4% reduction against the baseline.</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	100%	●	<p><b>Data is for quarter one April-June 2017. Data for this measure is released quarterly, with the next update due November 2017.</b></p> <p>2 people have been presented to custody as a first place of safety in quarter one 2017. This compares to a total of 1 for the same Q1 period last year. On average last 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> <p>Source: East Midlands Criminal Justice Service (EMCJS).</p>

Strategic Priority Theme One: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people				
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
1.8	The number of children detained in police custody overnight	A reduction in the number of children detained in police custody overnight <sup>4</sup> compared to 2015-16	24 detainees	<p><b>Data is for Quarter 1 April-June 2017. Data for this measure is released quarterly, with the next update due November 2017.</b></p> <p>There were 24 juveniles remanded into custody in quarter one 2017 compared to 26 in the same quarter in 2016.</p> <p>Source: East Midlands Criminal Justice Service (EMCJS).</p>
1.9	Percentage of incidents responded to within the target time <sup>5</sup>	<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"> <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 1 77.6%</p> <p>Grade 2 59.5%</p>	<p>In terms of Grade 1 incidents, the Force attended 77.9% of Urban areas and 75.9% of Rural areas within the advised times this year, giving a total 77.6% for all Grade 1 incidents. Whilst 59.5% of Grade 2 incidents were attended within 60 minutes.</p> <p>On average, the Force attends Grade 1 incidents within the recommended times. The average attendance time for Grade 1 incidents has remained at around 14 minutes each month over the most recent four months.</p> <p>For the last 3 months the average attendance time for Grade 2 has been 89 minutes.</p> <p>The number of incidents requiring attendance has increased over the last three months due to the expected seasonal increases. In addition, there appears to have been a further increase as a result of an unprecedented increase in calls to the control room in the last four months.</p>

<sup>4</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>5</sup> Outliers have been excluded from the overall figures

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

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
2.2	Crown and Magistrates' Courts conviction rates	To record a conviction rate in line with the national average	CC +0.0pp	●	<p><b>Data for this measure is released quarterly. The most recent quarter 1 data covers April to July 2017. Next update is due in the December report.</b></p> <p>Quarter four figures provided by the East Midlands Criminal Justice Service (EMCJS) reveal that the Crown Court recorded a conviction rate of 82.0% which is equal to the national average and the higher than the Q4 16/17 Crown conviction rate of 80.7% (+1.3pp).</p> <p>The Magistrates' Courts conviction rate is 86.7% for the same period and is again higher than both the national average (85.5%) and the Q4 16/17 figure of 84.8% (+1.9pp).</p> <p>Despite the apparent improvement on the previously reported position, file quality continues to be an issue for Nottinghamshire. 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 Crown Prosecution Service (CPS).</p>
			MC +1.2pp	●	
2.3	Early Guilty Plea rate for the Crown and Magistrates' Courts	An increase in the Early Guilty Plea rate compared to 2016-17.	CC +4.0pp	●	<p><b>Data for this measure is released quarterly. The most recent quarter 1 data covers April to July 2017. Next update is due in the December report.</b></p> <p>The Early Guilty Plea rate recorded in the Crown Court year-to-date to July 2017 was 38.0%, which is an improvement on the same period last year (+4pp), however a slight decline on the previous month (-0.6pp).</p>
			MC +4.9pp	●	
		To be better than the national average	CC -4.8pp	●	<p>The Early Guilty Plea rate recorded in the Magistrates' Court year-to-date to July 2017 was 66.5%, which is an improvement on the same period last year (+4.9pp) and equal to the previous month.</p>

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

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
			MC -2.7pp	●	<p>Rates for both courts are below the national averages; the Early Guilty Plea rate recorded in the Crown court for quarter 1 was -4.8pp below the national average of 42.8%, and the early guilty plea rate for Magistrates' Court was -2.7pp below the national average of 69.2%.</p> <p>The Transforming Summary Justice (TSJ) Board will help here in isolating issues and managing them collectively rather than in agency silos, which has happened in the past. EMCJS have also started the proof in absence pilot and wait to see the results of the texting defendant pilot to inform improvements to performance at the Magistrates' Court.</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
3.1	Reduction in All Crime across the force	a) A reduction in All Crime compared to 2016-17	+33.5%	●	<p>The first five months of this year have seen the Force record a 33.5% (9,973 offences) increase in All Crime compared to the same period last year.</p> <p>Victim-Based crime has increased by 31.2% (8,345 offences) year-to-date. Other Crimes Against Society have increased by 53.4% (1,628 offences). The increase in Other Crimes Against Society is driven by a 151.5% 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 recording around 2,000 offences more each month than this time last year.</p> <p>When considering the longer term trend, the Force has recorded a 31.7% (22,222 offences) increase in All Crime in the 12 months to August compared to the previous 12 months. Nottinghamshire performance is in line with other forces in this respect, with the current increase just slightly higher than the national average increase.</p>
		b) A reduction in Victim-Based Crime compared to 2016-17	+31.2%	●	<p>The overall volume of Victim-Based crime year-to-date increased by 8,345 offences compared to last year (+31.2%).</p> <p>When considering the longer term trend, Victim-Based crime has increased by 28.7% (18,075 offences) in the 12 months to August 2017 when compared to the twelve months previous.</p> <p>Increases are apparent across most of the sub-categories within the Victim-Based crime group. Crime levels have remained</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>consistent at approximately 7,000 crimes per month in the last four months which is the highest level seen in the last five years.</p> <p>Violence Against the Person (VAP) offences are responsible for a large proportion of the increase in overall Victim-Based crime. 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 place the appropriate support, safeguarding and investigation.</p> <p>VAP has seen a 46.1% increase (+3,384 offences) year-to-date when compared to last year. Performance is driven by an increase in Violence without Injury, with a 71.0% increase (+2,395 offences).</p> <p>Sexual Offences have increased by 93.0% year-to-date (+291 Rape and +415 Other sexual 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 crime have recorded a total of 4,026 crimes year-to-date. This represents a 34.2% (1,027 offences) increase in All Crime compared to last April to August.</p> <p>All five areas are recording an increase compared to last year, with these ranging from +12.7% on St Ann's (+73 offences) to +55.4% on Bridge (+230 offences). The percentage increase of 34.2% recorded over the five City areas is in line with the increase of 35.7% over the same period for the City overall.</p> <p>The County priority areas have recorded a total of 6,706 crimes year-to-date, which equates to a 31.0% (1,588 offences) increase in All Crime compared to last year. This is similar to the increase of 30.5% for the County area as a whole.</p> <p>All of the nineteen priority areas on the County are recording an increase in crime compared to last year. Stanton Hill has had the largest percentage increase for the last four months and in August there was an increase of 62 offences year-to-date creating a</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
					193.8% increase due to the small numbers. Trent Bridge recorded the second highest increase with 126 more crimes year-to-date which is a 76.4% increase.
		d) To reduce the levels of rural crime compared to 2016-17 and report on: 1.1. Rural 1.2. Urban	+26.1%	●	<p>The Force has recorded 4,845 rural crimes year-to-date, which is an increase of 1,003 offences (26.1%) compared to last year-to-date. The average last year was 814 rural crimes per month and so far this year the monthly average is 969. Over the same period crime in urban areas has increased by 34.7% (8,939 offences).</p> <p>The rate of offences per 1,000 population in rural areas is 22.7 compared to 39.5 in urban areas. This is higher than the same period last year (18.0 in rural areas and 29.4 in urban areas).</p> <p>Crime in rural towns and fringes has increased by 33.4% (720 offences) year-to-date, crime in rural villages has increased by 7.3% (90 offences) and crime in rural hamlets and isolated dwellings has increased by 43.4% (193 more offences).</p> <p>Rural areas recorded increases in Arson and Criminal Damage offences year-to-date with a 36.0% increase (188 more offences). 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 with the crime types included in the NCRS audit showing increases.</p>
3.2	Reduction in Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents across the force	A reduction in ASB incidents compared to 2016-17 and report on: a) Personal b) Nuisance c) Environmental	-8.9%	●	<p>Over the first five months of this financial year, the Force has recorded 15,510 ASB incidents. This compares to 17,023 incidents in the same five months of 2016 (a reduction of 8.9%). ASB Incidents have decreased in August 2017, following a 3 month period of increase. This is expected due to seasonality with trends in ASB incidents increasing in Spring and Summer months.</p> <p>The City partnership area has recorded a reduction in ASB, with 828 fewer incidents this year, which represents a 10.4% reduction. The County partnership recorded a reduction of 7.6% (-685</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
					incidents). ASB Environmental (-1.3% or 15 fewer incidents), Personal (-13.3% or 345 fewer incidents) and Nuisance incidents (-8.7% or 1,153 fewer incidents) have all reduced in August 2017.
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>	-2.7pp	●	<p>The Force has recorded 519 more positive outcomes for Victim-Based Crime year-to-date when compared to last year-to-date. When looking at the positive outcome rate, (the number of positive outcomes divided by the overall number of crimes) the force is recording a positive outcome rate of 15.1% compared to 17.8% the previous year-to-date. This reduction in rate is influenced by the increase in recorded crimes over the last year.</p> <p>Looking at the longer term trend over the last 12 months (September 2016 to August 2017) and comparing that time range to the same one the previous year, it can be seen that the force are achieving 618 more positive outcomes (last 12 months 12,948 and previous year 12,330).</p> <p>It is important to note that although the current outcome rate is lower than it has been in the past, performance for the volume of positive outcomes achieved has stabilised over the last 12 months. In addition, the reduction in positive outcome rate noted in Nottinghamshire is in line with the national trend, and the force performs favourably in its Most Similar Forces group.</p>
		<p>b) To monitor the proportion of Community Resolution disposals</p>	13.5%		<p>The Force recorded a total of 705 community resolutions for Victim-Based Crime in the first five months of 2017, which equates to 13.5% of all Positive Outcomes over the same period.</p> <p>Looking at the longer term trend over the last 12 months (September 2016 to August 2017) and comparing that time range to the same one the previous year, it can be seen that the force is achieving fewer Community Resolutions (last 12 months 1,948 and</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
				previous year 2,181).
		c) To monitor the positive outcome rate for All Crime	17.7%	The positive outcome rate for All Crime is 17.7% year-to-date compared to 21.0% for 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	<p>Crime 2,323 (5.6%)</p> <p>ASB 1,941 (12.5%)</p>	<p>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 year-to-date (according to NICL qualifiers in Niche) was 2,232 which equates to 5.6% of all recorded crime, while alcohol-related incidents account for 12.5% of all ASB incidents (1,941 Incidents).</p> <p>The disparity between the crime survey figure and the local figure is attributed to the poor use of alcohol markers in the crime recording system, meaning that the incidence of alcohol-related crime in Nottinghamshire could be higher than the crime data suggests. Through the data quality working group, the force is exploring how the use of the markers could be improved.</p>
		b) To monitor the proportion of alcohol-related violent crime	1,328 (12.4%)	The proportion of Alcohol-Related Violence in Nottinghamshire year-to-date is 12.4%. 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	661 crimes	There have been 661 Night-Time Economy VAP offences flagged on Niche as being alcohol-related year-to-date, which accounts for 49.8% of all Night-Time Economy VAP. Last year the average monthly figure was 141 and so far this year the average monthly figure is 132.

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	-48.8pp	●	<p>The Force recorded 38 fewer Confiscation and Forfeiture Orders compared to last year-to-date; this equates to a reduction of 38.8%, placing the Force 48.8 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, based on information and advice provided by 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>
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>Intelligence Threat Assessment of Organised Crime: Position Summary at the end of Quarter 1 2017/18</b></p> <p>All mapped active Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) are recorded on the national OCGM database. The threat posed by an OCG is assessed in terms of its <b>criminal intent</b> and <b>capability</b>.</p> <p>The known threat from Organised Crime in Nottinghamshire has increased by <b>2.2%</b> in the last quarter<sup>6</sup>.</p> <p>Identifying and mitigating known and unknown organised criminality remains a considerable threat to the police. In a challenging financial climate that continues to see investigative, proactive intelligence development and analytical resources reduced, this threat is exacerbated by the emergence of increasingly complex and/or international OCGs involved in human trafficking &amp; modern slavery (HTMS), cyber enabled fraud and/or child sexual exploitation &amp; abuse (CSEA).</p>

<sup>6</sup> When compared with the 12 month period up to the end of the previous quarter. (The Organised Crime threat measure is derived from the combined monthly Intent and Capability scores for all mapped active OCGs in Nottinghamshire). Note: Due to a national embargo on the archiving of OCGs that remained in place until January 2016, data prior to April 2016 has been deemed unsuitable for use with this threat measure.

Strategic Priority Theme Five: Reduce the threat from organised crime			
Measure	Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
			4 new OCGs have been mapped during quarter one. Two groups are involved drug supply and two are involved in HTMS (1 relating to the sexual exploitation of adult females for prostitution; and the other relating to labour exploitation). The majority of Nottinghamshire OCGs continue to be involved in drug supply and serious violence.
5.3	Reported drug offences	To monitor the number of production and supply drug offences  280 offences	There have been a total of 280 production and supply drug offences so far this year-to-date, which represents 10 fewer offences when compared to last year. The number of supply offences has increased by 6 offences, while production offences reduced by 16.
5.4	The number of Cyber Crimes	To monitor the number of Cyber Crimes in 2016-17	<p><b>This measure is reported quarterly. Data shown is Quarter 1 April to June 2017. Next update due in the October report.</b></p> <p>In the first quarter of 2017/18 the Force recorded 634 online crimes<sup>7</sup>. This equates to 2.0% of all recorded crime<sup>8</sup>.</p> <p>The majority of offences (46% or 294 offences) are harassment offences, with 754 of these offences occurring via social media. There are also a number of offences in the Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society category which relate to the obscene publications act.</p> <p>In total, of the 634 online crimes recorded in the first quarter, 67% (423 offences) involved social media.</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><b><i>The current update is to the end of June with data being presented quarterly. Next update will be in the October report.</i></b></p> <p>Data from the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Team Tracking Tool reveals that 167 nominals have entered the system since January 2016. Of these, 43 (25.4%) have since exited the programme.</p> <p>The average entry score for all nominals who have entered the programme since January 2016 is 456, while the average exit score is 98. This reveals a reduction in risk score of -358 (-78% lower than the entry score).</p> <p>27 nominals have exited with a risk score of less than fifty and 5 of these have exited with a risk score of zero.</p> <p>Mid-point scores for the April to June 2016 (Quarter 1 2016/17) cohorts have now been calculated. The combined risk score for the three cohorts when they entered the IOM programme was 9,851. The mid-point scores (assessed in April 2017) for the same group of offenders is 854. This represents a significant 91% reduction in the risk score for these three groups over the 12 months that the groups have been on the IOM programme.</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>Data from the Youth Offending Team (YOT) for the City shows that 28.6% of youth offenders (104) within the cohort have re-offended in the last 12 months, with a re-offending rate of 0.65. 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 August 2015 – July 2016 cohort of 364 youth offenders (City YOT only).</p>

**Strategic Priority Theme Six: Prevention, early intervention and reduction in re-offending**

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
6.3	Community Resolutions for Youth Offenders	To monitor re-offending in Youth Offenders who have received a Community Resolution disposal	67	<p>Based on the date detected, in August 2017 a total of 67 positive outcomes have been issued to youth offenders who had previously received a community resolution in the 2 year period from September 2015- August 2017.</p> <p>2,060 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 3.3% for August 2017 against 2 cohorts of a total 2,060 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 £5.5m saving by March 2018			<p><b>Latest position statement – August 2017.</b></p> <p>Financial savings continue being monitored closely after five months of the 2017/18 financial year to ensure that they are aligning to the Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) and the recent ADA business planning process. Indications still show that we are on course to meet our financial objectives for this year whilst maintaining the levels of planned recruitment throughout the organisation.</p>
7.2	Total number of days lost to sickness	a) 3.7% for officers (8.2 days)	5.4% (Officers)	●	<p><b>Data is to the end of August 2017.</b></p> <p>The latest rolling 12 month (September 2016 to August 2017) sickness data for the Force reveals that officer sickness is 5.4% against the target of 3.7%. This equates to 11.9 days lost to sickness versus the target of 8.2 days. Both July and August have remained stable following recent months of an increasing trend for police officer sickness.</p> <p>For the same period, staff sickness was 4.6% against the target of 3.7%. This equates to 10.1 days lost to sickness versus the target of 8.2 days. Staff sickness rates continue to reduce month on month.</p>
		b) 3.7% for staff (8.2 days)	4.6% (Staff)	●	
7.3	BME representation	Increase BME representation within the Force to reflect the BME community	4.5%	●	August data shows that BME headcount is at 4.5% for Police Officers and 4.5% 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><b>Latest position statement for August 2017.</b></p> <p>The NCRS Compliance Team will be phased in throughout 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</p>

Strategic Priority Theme Seven: Spending your money wisely				
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
				<p>will evolve and be regularly reviewed to ensure that excellent levels of NCRS compliance are consistently achieved.</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> <p>The latest weekly audit conducted by the Force Crime Registrar (FCR) revealed a compliance level of 91.9%, in respect of the appropriate creation of crimes from incidents. Compliance for violence and sexual offences was found to be extremely good at 100%. Compliance for burglary and robbery offences was lower however and requires action to improve. The FCR has communicated a reminder to all sergeants and performance will be monitored through the on-going audit process.</p>
7.5	Manage Demand for Service with partners	Monitor the number of: a) Total Calls received at Control Room	57,378	The Force received 57,378 calls to the control room in August 2017. Although slightly higher than expected levels, monthly demand does appear to be returning to expected levels after a number of high volume months. Performance year to date (April to August 2017) suggests an approximate 10% increase in the number of calls to the control room.
		c) 999 calls per 100k Population	1,513	Of the calls to the control room, a total of 16,515 were 999 calls which is similar to the anticipated levels (average 16,600 calls anticipated in August). This equates to 1,513 999 calls per 100k population.