



Nottinghamshire Police

Performance & Insight Report

PCC Themes One to Seven

Year-to-date 1st April 2017 – 31st October 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 31st October 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 August 2017, the force surveyed a total of 574 Domestic Abuse survivors. 93.0% 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 550 survivors in July 2017 and 93.1% of 539 survivors in June 2017). Performance in respect of the aspects of satisfaction remains stable for 'ease of contact', 'actions taken' and 'treatment', with overall satisfaction ratings of above 90%. Satisfaction with 'kept informed' remains lower at 79.2%.</p> <p>Over the same period, from a total of 346 Hate Crime victims surveyed, 85.3% were satisfied with the service they received from the police. This figure represents a slight increase in satisfaction compared to the previous month (84.6% of 351 surveyed in July 2017), although this is not considered a significant change in performance. In terms of the aspects of satisfaction, 'actions taken' (81.2% overall satisfaction) and 'kept informed' (74.3%) are the lower rated aspects by Hate Crime victims, whereas 'ease of contact' and 'treatment' maintain satisfaction levels of above 90%.</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 2017/18	55.4%	●	<p>Current performance covers interviews in the year to June 2017¹. Please note that this information is updated quarterly with the next update due in January 2018.</p> <p>The Force is 4.6 percentage points below the 60% target. Considering the trend in the long term, there appears to be a slight</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
					<p>downward trend, however the change on the previous year's position (58.6%) is not significant. The average for the Force's Most Similar Force group is 57.7% and Nottinghamshire is ranked in 5th place in this group of 8.</p> <p>Nottinghamshire is ranked first lowest in its MSF group for the 'risk of crime (personal crime)', with a risk level of 3.0% against a group average of 4.0%. This is also a marked improvement on the previous position for Nottinghamshire (6.0% in the previous year).</p>
1.4	Percentage reduction of people that been repeat victims within the previous 12 months	a) A reduction in the number of repeat victims ² of domestic violence compared to 2016-17	+12	●	<p><i>The Force definition of a repeat victim is based on the national definition. A Domestic Abuse (DA) repeat victim is a victim of a DA crime or incident in the current month who has also been a victim of one or more DA crimes or incidents at any point in the previous twelve months.</i></p> <p>Of a total of 1,065 Domestic Abuse victims in the month of September, 363 had been a victim of one or more previous domestic abuse incidents or crimes in the 12 months prior (November 2016 –October 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 3.4% in the month of October.</p> <p>As a proportion, 34.1% of DA victims in October were repeat victims, which is above the baseline average of 30.8%. It appears that the proportion of DA repeats has returned to within expected bounds after two months of recording at a higher rate. Following discussion at the September Force Performance Board meeting, further analysis is being carried out to try to identify what was behind the increased rates noted in July and August.</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.

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

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
		d) A reduction in the number of repeat victims of hate crime ³ compared to 2016-17	+2	●	<p><i>The Force definition of a repeat victim is based on the national definition. A hate crime repeat victim is a victim of a hate crime or incident in the current month who has also been a victim of one or more hate crimes or incidents at any point in the previous twelve months.</i></p> <p>Of a total of 95 hate crime victims in the month of October, 17 had been a victim of one or more previous hate crimes in the 12 months prior (November 2016 –October 2017).</p> <p>This compares to a baseline monthly average for the 2016/17 year of 15 repeat victims per month, which represents 2 more repeat hate crime victim in October compared to the baseline figure.</p> <p>As a proportion, 17.9% of hate crime victims in October 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.	1,423		<p>There were 1,423 victims of ASB in October 2017 who had reported a previous incident or incidents in the 12 months prior. This is an increase on the figures reported in September (1,280).</p> <p>Overall ASB incidents reported to the Police also increased in October (3,218) compared with previous months. (September 2,831 incidents, 3,211 in August and 3,321 in July).</p> <p>As a proportion, repeat ASB accounts for 44.2% of all incidents in October, which shows a marginal decrease on the proportion recorded in the previous month (45.2%).</p>
		f) To monitor the number of domestic abuse non-crimes and crimes and the proportion of which are repeats	1,350 crimes and non-crimes		<p>The Force recorded 1,350 domestic abuse crimes and non-crimes in October 2017.</p> <p>Last year, the Force recorded an average of 1,375 Domestic Abuse crimes and non-crimes per month.</p>

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
			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	2,043 offences	<p>The Force has recorded 2,043 sexual offences this financial year to date. This equates to a 52.8% increase against the same period last year (706 more offences). Rape offences have seen an increase of 68.9% (+325 offences) this year, while other sexual offences increased by 44.0% (+381 offences).</p> <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 53.6% increase in sexual offences in the 12 months to October 2017, compared to the 12 months to October 2016, which equates to 1,154 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 will be carrying out further analysis, led by the market research team, to improve understanding of the drivers behind this increase.</p>
		b) To monitor satisfaction levels of victims of Domestic Abuse through the force victim surveys	93.0%	See measure 1.1 for details.

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

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
		c) To monitor the number of Hate Crimes and the proportion of which are repeats	91 hate crimes 29 hate incidents		<p>There have been a total of 91 hate crimes in October. Over the same time period the Force has recorded 29 hate incidents, meaning that the overall total for August stands at 149 hate crimes/incidents.</p> <p>Year-to-date figures (April to October) show an increase of 8.7% (+108 more hate crimes and incidents) when compared to the same period last year.</p> <p>It is apparent that there is an increasing trend in the recording of overall hate crime in Nottinghamshire. Last year the Force had an average of 110 hate crimes and 70 Hate Incidents per month. The average total monthly number of hate crime has increased this year to date by +29 Hate crimes. Hate incidents however have decreased by -16 incidents per month.</p> <p>Within this increase, the average number of hate crimes per month has increased (on average +33 hate crimes per month), whereas the average number of hate incidents per month has decreased (-4 hate incidents per month).</p>
			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)	-33.6%		<p>Data is for quarters one and two; January 2017 to June 2017. Next update due in December.</p> <p>Data for quarters one and two (1st January 2017 – 30th June 2017) shows a 33.6% reduction (111 fewer persons) in persons Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) on Nottinghamshire's roads compared to the 2005-2009 baseline period.</p> <p>However a slight increase is apparent when comparing the current year to the equivalent period of last year (+23.1% or 3 persons).</p> <p>All user groups with the exception of pedal cyclists are seeing a reduction in KSIs when compared to the baseline average. Pedal cyclist KSIs have increased by 4.3% (1 person) against the baseline</p>
		b) Monitor KSIs for 0-15 year olds	-55.6%		

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Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
					average this period. KSIs in the 0-15 age group have reduced by 55.6% (20 persons) compared to the 2005-2009 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	+400%	●	<p>This measure is reported quarterly. Data shown is Quarter 2 April to September 2017. Next update due in the January report.</p> <p>Three people have been presented to custody as a first place of safety in quarter two 2017. This compares to two people in the first quarter of 2017 and one person in the same period of last year.</p> <p>This year to date a total of five people has been presented to custody as a first place of safety, this compares to one person in quarter one and two of the previous year. (+400% increase).</p> <p>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>
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	24 detainees		<p>Data is for Quarter 1 April-June 2017. Data for this measure is released quarterly. Position shown is same as last month.</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 ⁵	To monitor the percentage of Grade 1 and 2 incidents attended within the	Grade 1 77.7%		In terms of Grade 1 incidents, the Force attended 78.1% of Urban areas and 75.1% of Rural areas within the advised times this year, giving a total 77.7% for all Grade 1 incidents. Whilst 59.5% of

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

⁵ Outliers have been excluded from the overall figures

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

Measure	Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
	<p>recommended timescale* for</p> <p>a) Rural b) Urban</p> <p><i>*The recommended timescales for grade 1 (immediate) and grade 2 (urgent) response incidents are as follows:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Grade 1 incidents in Urban areas within 15 minutes and Rural areas within 20 minutes; and,</i> ▪ <i>Grade 2 incidents within 60 minutes.</i> 	<p>Grade 2 59.5%</p>	<p>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 seven months.</p> <p>For the last 3 months the average attendance time for Grade 2 has been 90 minutes.</p> <p>The number of incidents requiring attendance for both Grade 1 and Grade2 has increased this month, following a lower volume of incidents last month (September 2017).</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 +0.8pp	●	<p>This measure is reported quarterly. Data shown is Quarter 2 April to September 2017. Next update due in the January report.</p> <p>Quarter two figures provided by the East Midlands Criminal Justice Service (EMCJS) reveal that the Crown Court recorded a conviction rate of 81.2% which is greater than the national average of 80% (+1.2pp), however lower than the Q1 17/18 Crown conviction rate of 82.0% (-0.8pp).</p> <p>The Magistrates' Courts conviction rate is 85.9% for the same period and is again higher than the national average of 84.5% (+1.4) and lower than the Q1 17/18 figure of 86.7% (-0.8pp).</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 +1.4pp	●	
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 +0.6pp	●	<p>This measure is reported quarterly. Data shown is Quarter 2 April to September 2017. Next update due in the January report.</p> <p>The Early Guilty Plea rate recorded in the Crown Court year-to-date to September 2017 was 38.6%, which is an improvement on the same period last year (+0.6pp), and the previous quarter (+0.8pp).</p> <p>The Early Guilty Plea rate recorded in the Magistrates' Court year-to-date to September 2017 was 63.8%, which is lower than the same period last year (-4.6pp) and also lower than the previous quarter (-2.7pp).</p>
			MC -4.6pp	●	
		To be better than the national average	CC -2.9pp	●	

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

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
			MC -4.2pp	●	<p>Rates for both courts are below the national averages; the Early Guilty Plea rate recorded in the Crown court for quarter 2 was -2.9pp below the national average of 41.5%, and the early guilty plea rate for Magistrates' Court was -4.2pp below the national average of 68.0%.</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	+25.7%	<p>The first seven months of this year have seen the Force record a 25.7% (11,659 offences) increase in All Crime compared to the same period last year.</p> <p>Victim-Based crime has increased by 24.7% (9,941 offences) year-to-date. Other Crimes Against Society have increased by 34.0% (1,718 offences). The increase in Other Crimes Against Society is driven by a 71.9% 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 27.6% (20,296 offences) increase in All Crime in the 12 months to October compared to the previous 12 months.</p> <p>Recently published national data (covering performance in the 12 months to June 2017) reveals that almost all forces in England and Wales are recording increases in crime. Nottinghamshire is recording an increase above both the national and regional average.</p> <p>At present, the local performance position is comparing a period of higher recording (following the change in process described above) to a lower period prior to this change, and as a result a large percentage increase is seen. Forecast figures suggest that at the end of the year this position will have stabilised and the force will</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
		b) A reduction in Victim-Based Crime compared to 2016-17	+24.7%	<p>end the year with an increase of approximately 12-17% which would be in line with the current national average increase.</p> <p>The overall volume of Victim-Based crime financial year-to-date increased by 9,941 offences compared to last year (+24.7%).</p> <p>When considering the longer term trend, Victim-Based crime has increased by 25.8% (16,965 offences) in the 12 months to October 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 consistent at approximately 7,000 crimes per month in the last six 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 38.2% increase (+7,128 offences) in the 12 months to October when compared to last year. Performance is driven by an increase in Violence without Injury, with an 65.1% increase (+5,534 offences).</p> <p>Sexual Offences have increased by 53.6% (+1,154 offences) over the same period.</p> <p>In the 12 months to October, the force has also recorded increases in Robbery (+84.8% or 43 offences), Burglary (+6.4% or 504 offences), Theft (+26.9% or 5,076 offences) and Criminal Damage & Arson (+12.6% or 1,328 offences).</p> <p>Performance exceptions are monitored at the monthly Operational Performance Review meetings, with action to manage identified</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>c) To monitor the number of offences in those local areas which experience high levels of crime</p>		<p>exceptions tasked from this meeting where appropriate.</p> <p>The five areas of Nottingham City that have been identified as experiencing high levels of crime have recorded a total of 5,712 crimes year-to-date. This represents a 22.2% (1,037 offences) increase in All Crime compared to last April to October.</p> <p>All five areas are recording an increase compared to last year, with these ranging from +6.5% on Bulwell (+82 offences) to +36.8% on Bridge (+241 offences). The percentage increase of 22.2% recorded over the five City areas is in line with the increase of 25.6% over the same period for the City overall.</p> <p>The increase on the Bridge area reflects the force level picture, with increases in Violence and Public Order driven by the NCRS audit activity. In addition Bridge has recorded increases in Other Theft (+57 offences), Shoplifting (+58 offences) and Burglary (+35 offences).</p> <p>The County priority areas have recorded a total of 9,702 crimes year-to-date, which equates to a 22.3% (1,767 offences) increase in All Crime compared to last year. This is similar to the increase of 24.9% 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 six months. In October this increase stands at 57 offences year-to-date creating a 100.0% increase due to the small numbers. Hucknall East recorded the second highest increase on the County, with 209 more crimes year-to-date which is a 56.0% increase.</p> <p>Similarly to Bridge (above), both of these county priority areas have experienced increases in violence without injury and public order offences. In addition to this Stanton Hill has recorded small increases across most crime types, with Other Theft and Burglary</p>

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

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
					<p>offences having the slightly larger volume increases (+12 and +7, respectively). The largest volume increases on Hucknall East are in Criminal Damage, Shoplifting and Other Theft (+79, + 70 and +33) with these offences accounting for more than half of the overall increase.</p>
		<p>d) To reduce the levels of rural crime compared to 2016-17 and report on: 1.1. Rural 1.2. Urban</p>	+23.2%	●	<p>The Force has recorded 6,860 rural crimes year-to-date, which is an increase of 1,292 offences (23.2%) compared to last year-to-date. This is in line with the overall All Crime performance for the force. Over the same period crime in urban areas has increased by 25.8% (10,195 offences).</p> <p>The average monthly volume last year was 814 rural crimes per month and so far this year the monthly average is 980.</p> <p>The rate of offences per 1,000 population in rural areas is 32.2 compared to 56.6 in urban areas. This is higher than the same period last year (26.1 in rural areas and 45.0 in urban areas).</p> <p>Crime in rural towns and fringes has increased by 28.0% (891 offences) year-to-date, crime in rural villages has increased by 6.8% (118 offences) and crime in rural hamlets and isolated dwellings has increased by 43.9% (283 more offences).</p> <p>Rural areas recorded increases in Arson and Criminal Damage offences year-to-date with a 34.37% increase (254 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	<p>A reduction in ASB incidents compared to 2016-17 and report on: a) Personal b) Nuisance</p>	-5.5%	●	<p>Over the first seven months of this financial year, the Force has recorded 21,607 ASB incidents. This compares to 22,868 incidents in the same seven months of 2016 (a reduction of 5.5%). ASB incidents have increased in October 2017 following a period of decrease, this is expected due to seasonality with trends in ASB</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>incidents increasing in spring and summer months, and reducing into the autumn winter period.</p> <p>The City partnership area has recorded a reduction in ASB, with 785 fewer incidents this year, which represents a 7.3% reduction. The County partnership recorded a reduction of 3.9% (-476 incidents).</p> <p>ASB Environmental (0.4% or 7 fewer incidents), Personal (-11.2% or 391 fewer incidents) and Nuisance incidents (-4.8% or 863 fewer incidents) have all reduced in the first seven months of this performance year when compared to the same period of the previous year.</p> <p>Up to date national data for recorded ASB is not available, however the measure of 'ASB perception' in the Crime Survey for England & Wales provides an indication of local and national trends in respect of public perception of ASB. This data reveals a decreasing trend in public perception of ASB issues in their local area, both in Nottinghamshire and across England & Wales forces. This suggests that the reduction in recorded ASB in Nottinghamshire is reflective of a change in the incidence of ASB across the country.</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</i></p>	-2.8pp	●	<p>The Force has recorded 684 more positive outcomes for Victim-Based Crime financial year-to-date when compared to last financial 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 16.8% compared to 19.6% 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 (November 2016 to October 2017) and comparing that time range to the same one the previous year, it can be seen that the force is</p>

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

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
		<i>this specific target. The information provided is for all Victim-Based Crime.</i>			<p>achieving 1,665 more positive outcomes (last 12 months 17,099 and previous year 15,434).</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 continues to perform favourably in its Most Similar Forces group.</p>
		b) To monitor the proportion of Community Resolution disposals	12.8%		<p>The Force recorded a total of 903 community resolutions for Victim-Based Crime in the first seven months of 2017, which equates to 12.8% of all Positive Outcomes over the same period.</p> <p>Looking at the longer term trend over the last 12 months (November 2016 to October 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 1,789 and previous year 2,060).</p>
		c) To monitor the positive outcome rate for All Crime	16.8%		<p>The positive outcome rate for All Crime is 16.8% year-to-date compared to 19.6% for last year.</p>

Strategic Priority Theme Four: Reduce the impact of drugs and alcohol on levels of crime and anti-social behaviour

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
4.1	The number of Alcohol-Related Crimes	a) To monitor the number of crimes and ASB incidents which appear to be Alcohol-Related	Crime 3,088 (5.4%) ASB 2,597 (12.0%)	<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 3,088 which equates to 5.4% of all recorded crime, while alcohol-related incidents account for 12.0% of all ASB incidents (2,597 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 is likely to be higher than the crime data suggests. Through the data quality working group, the force is exploring how the application of the markers could be improved.</p>
		b) To monitor the proportion of alcohol-related violent crime	1,814 (11.8%)	The proportion of Alcohol-Related Violence in Nottinghamshire year-to-date is 11.8%. 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	883 crimes	There have been 883 Night-Time Economy VAP offences flagged on Niche as being alcohol-related year-to-date, which accounts for 47.5% of all Night-Time Economy VAP. Last year the average monthly figure was 141 and so far this year the average monthly figure is 126.

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	-50.6pp	●	<p>The Force recorded 52 fewer Confiscation and Forfeiture Orders compared to last year-to-date; this equates to a reduction of 40.6%, placing the Force 50.6 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, based on information and advice provided by 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>Intelligence Threat Assessment of Organised Crime: this measure is reported quarterly. Data shown is Quarter 2, April to September 2017. Next update due in the January report.</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 criminal intent and capability.</p> <p>The known threat from Organised Crime in Nottinghamshire is unchanged in the last quarter*.</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 & modern slavery (HTMS), cyber enabled fraud, child sexual exploitation & abuse (CSEA), etc. The majority of Nottinghamshire OCGs continue to be involved in drug supply and serious violence.</p> <p><i>* When compared with the 12 month period up to the end of the</i></p>

Strategic Priority Theme Five: Reduce the threat from organised crime			
Measure	Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
			<i>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.</i>
5.3	Reported drug offences	To monitor the number of production and supply drug offences 406 offences	There have been a total of 406 production and supply drug offences so far this year-to-date, which represents an increase of 4 offences when compared to last year. The number of supply offences has increased by 13 offences, while production offences reduced by 9.
5.4	The number of Cyber Crimes	To monitor the number of Cyber Crimes in 2016-17	<p>This measure is reported quarterly. Data shown is Quarter 2 July to September 2017. Next update due in the January report.</p> <p>In the second quarter of 2017/18 the Force recorded 566 online crimes⁶. This equates to 2.3% of all recorded crime⁷.</p> <p>The majority of offences (54.2% or 307 offences) are harassment/malicious communication offences, with 255 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 566 online crimes recorded in the second quarter, 70.0% (396 offences) involved social media.</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>This measure is reported quarterly. Data shown is Quarter 2 July to September 2017. Next update due in the January report.</p> <p>Data from the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Team Tracking Tool reveals that 199 nominals have entered the system since January 2016. Of these, 61 (30.7%) have since exited the programme.</p> <p>The average entry score for all nominals who have entered the programme since January 2016 is 436, while the average exit score is 87.8. This reveals a reduction in risk score of -348 (-79.8% lower than the entry score).</p> <p>43 nominals have exited with a risk score of less than fifty and 7 of these have exited with a risk score of zero.</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 28.1% of youth offenders (101) within the cohort have re-offended in the last 12 months, with a re-offending rate of 0.73. 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 October 2015 – September 2016 cohort of 359 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	90	<p>Based on the date detected, in October 2017 a total of 90 positive outcomes have been issued to youth offenders who had previously received a community resolution in the 2 year period from November 2015- October 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 4.4% for October 2017 against 2 cohorts of a total 2,060 youth offenders.</p>

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

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
				This information is based on the offenders who were classed as 'youth offenders' (i.e. aged 17 or under) at the time that the original community resolution was given.

Strategic Priority Theme Seven: Spending your money wisely					
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
7.1	Make efficiency savings	To make £5.5m saving by March 2018			<p>Latest position statement – October 2017.</p> <p>Financial savings continue to be closely monitored as we enter the second half of the year ensuring 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. Departmental budget meetings were carried out in October looking at 2018/19 and beyond, assessing future risks or opportunities and are currently being collated and reviewed for the next stage of meetings with members from the COT in November.</p>
7.2	Total number of days lost to sickness	a) 3.7% for officers (8.2 days)	5.2% (Officers)	●	<p>Data is to the end of October 2017.</p> <p>The latest rolling 12 month (November 2016 to October 2017) sickness data for the Force reveals that officer sickness is 5.2% against the target of 3.7%. This equates to 11.5 days lost to sickness versus the target of 8.2 days. October, September, August and July have remained stable following recent months of an increasing trend for police officer sickness.</p> <p>For the same period, staff sickness was 4.3% against the target of 3.7%. This equates to 9.5 days lost to sickness versus the target of 8.2 days. Staff sickness rates have increase following a period of decrease over the last few months.</p>
		b) 3.7% for staff (8.2 days)	4.3% (Staff)	●	
7.3	BME representation	Increase BME representation within the Force to reflect the BME community	4.8%	●	October data shows that BME headcount is at 4.64% for Police Officers and 4.96% 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>This measure is reported quarterly. Data shown is Quarter 2 April to October 2017. Next update due in the January report.</p> <p>This measure is reported quarterly. Latest position statement for</p>

Strategic Priority Theme Seven: Spending your money wisely

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
				<p>August 2017. The next update will be in the November Report.</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 will evolve and be regularly reviewed to ensure that excellent levels of NCRS compliance are consistently achieved. In addition to closed incident checks and validation of the 'risky' non-crime occurrences (DV, Safeguarding, Hate) the team are now reviewing open incidents with a 'Domestic' 'Vulnerable' or 'Sexploitation' qualifier and recording crimes where appropriate.</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 NCRS Compliance audit conducted by the Force Crime Registrar (FCR) for the period of 30th Oct to 5th Nov 2017 revealed an overall compliance level of 93.8%, in respect of the appropriate creation of crimes from incidents. Overall compliance for the year to date (1st Apr to 5th Nov 2017) is at 95.6% - all areas audited show compliance at 95% or higher. Issues identified through audit will be addressed as part of the force Data Quality Strategy that will be formally launched by DCC Barber at the Senior Leadership Conference on 30th November 2017.</p>
7.5	Manage Demand for Service with partners	Monitor the number of: a) Total Calls received at Control Room	54,395	The Force received 54,395 calls to the control room in October 2017. Performance year to date (April to October 2017) suggests an approximate 3.94% increase in the number of calls to the

Strategic Priority Theme Seven: Spending your money wisely

Strategic Priority Theme Seven: Spending your money wisely			
Measure	Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
			control room against predicted values for the same period.
	b) 999 calls per 100k Population	1,468	Of the calls to the control room, a total of 16,020 were 999 calls which is slightly below the anticipated level (average 16,020 calls anticipated in October). This equates to 1,468 calls per 100k population.