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Nottinghamshire Police

Performance & Insight Report

Strategic Themes One to Seven


Performance to January 2016

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Full Report

STRATEGIC PRIORITY THEME 1: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people					
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
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	85.8%	●	Performance is stable over the last year and the most recent figure, covering satisfaction for incidents reported in the 12 months to November contrasts with 85.4 percent for the same period last year. There is a significant difference between the divisions in terms of the headline figure (City 84.0 percent, County 87.2 percent). Nottinghamshire is above the national average and above the MSG average
2	Percentage of victims and witnesses satisfied with the services provided in Court	An increase in the %age of victims and witnesses satisfied compared to 2014-15	96.8%	●	Current performance covers the year to March 2015. Around 98% of victims and witnesses responding were satisfied or very satisfied with the services provided in Court in March. Figures for the 12 months to March show that more than nine in every ten respondents were satisfied in comparison with the 2013/14 level of 95.7% (April 2013 - March 2014).
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 2015-16	59.5%	●	Current performance covers interviews in the year to June 2015. The Force is 0.5 percentage-points below the 60% target. Performance is stable over the last year with negligible movement since the previous quarter.
4	Percentage reduction of people that been repeat victims within the previous 12 months	a) A reduction in the number of repeat victims of domestic violence compared to 2014-15	-4.0%	●	Numbers of repeat victims of domestic violence decreased by 68 victims' year-to-date, an improvement on what was reported previously. This has been driven by a -4.9% decrease in the County (49 less victims), with the City recording a -2.7% reduction (19 less victims).
		b) A reduction in the number of repeat victims of hate crime compared to 2014-15	+10.8%	●	There were 7 additional repeat hate crimes recorded year-to-date, with the City recording 9 additional victims and the County 2 less. Overall this is a 2.5 percentage point improvement on last month.
		c) To monitor repeat victims of ASB	-5.9%		There were 7 additional repeat hate crimes recorded year-to-date, with the City recording 9 additional victims and the County 2 less. Overall this is a 2.5 percentage point improvement on last month.
		d) To monitor the number of domestic abuse incidents and crimes and the proportion of which are repeats	-26.0%		Taken together, the numbers of domestic abuse incidents and crimes appear to have decreased by -26.0% or 3,915 offences; however, due to a tagging issue with incidents this should be viewed with caution, as crimes are showing a 10.0% increase.
			36.4%		The proportion of domestic abuse incidents and crimes has reduced when compared to the previous year (40.6%). The proportion falls to

STRATEGIC PRIORITY THEME 1: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people				
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
				22.1% when incidents are removed, suggesting that the Force is dealing proactively prior to an incident becoming a crime.
5	Public confidence in reporting offences to the police	a) To monitor the number of Sexual Offences as a whole	+16.0%	There were 222 additional Sexual Offences recorded year-to-date and this has been attributed to better recording practices, increased numbers of historic sexual offences being reported, and direct recording of other agency referrals. Broken down the volume and percentage increase recorded in other sexual offences (+110 offences or +13.0%) are less than that of rapes (+112 offences or +23.0%)
		b) To monitor satisfaction levels of victims of Domestic Abuse through the force victim surveys	90.2%	Around nine in every ten victims of domestic abuse are satisfied with the whole experience (90.2%, 505 out of 560 respondents). Performance is stable over the last year and the most recent figure, covering satisfaction for incidents reported in the 12 months to October contrasts with 88.7% for the same period last year.
		c) To monitor the number of Hate Crimes and the proportion of which are repeats	+11.0%	There were 78 additional hate crimes recorded year-to-date, with a relatively even split between Public Order offences (392 offences YTD) and Victim-Based offences (385 offences YTD). Across the two divisions the proportions are; City 409 offences YTD and County 368 offences YTD
			12.0%	The proportion of Hate Crimes which are repeats increased slightly from 11.4% last year to 11.5% this year. 12.2% of Hate Crimes in the City were repeats, whilst 10.7% were repeats in the County.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY THEME 1: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people				
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
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)	-39.8%	 <p>Figures for January to September 2015 show 2.8% reduction compared to the same period in the previous year, this equates to 9 less casualties contributing to the overall reduction of 39.8% against the 2005-09 average. Regionally three of the other five East Midlands forces are reporting significant increases in KSIs, which suggests activity within the force is having some positive impact. Operation Drosometer 5 ran between May and August targeting the fatal 4 offences resulting 5,000 drivers being prosecuted. The Christmas drink drive campaign ran from 01/12/2015 to 01/01/2016 inclusive and targeted 167 subjects across the</p>
		b) Monitor KSIs for 0-15 year olds	-45.4%	

STRATEGIC PRIORITY THEME 1: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people				
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
				32 period. Of those; 109 have been charged to court, with an additional 4 reported for summons. 22 have been subsequently no further actioned where they were under the limit, not the driver etc with a further 32 currently on bail awaiting further enquiries.
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	-79.0%	● There were 94 less people with mental health related illnesses presented to custody as a first place of safety year-to-date to November 2015. Overall, there was a 26.8% reduction in the number of mental health patient detainees in custody and s136 suites. This is a direct result of the introduction of the Street Triage Team.
8	Percentage of incidents responded to within the target time	To monitor the percentage of Grade 1 and 2 incidents attended within the prescribed timescale	Grade 1 82.0%	●
			Grade 2 65.5%	●

New target for 2015-16
Historically the targets for attendance to incidents have been as follows:

- 85% attendance to Grade 1 incidents in Urban areas within 15 minutes and Rural areas within 20 minutes; and,
- 80% attendance to Grade 2 incidents within 60 minutes.

In terms of Grade 1 incidents, the Force attended 82.5% of Urban areas and 78.7% of Rural areas within the specified times. Whilst 65.5% of Grade 2 incidents were attended within 60 minutes.

Reviewing grade 2 incidents this year-to-date, overall the volume of grade 2 incidents has reduced by -16.2% with response times fairly similar to those recorded last-year.

In terms of performance per response hub, the Riverside hub responds to nearly a fifth of all grade 2 incidents recorded by the Force and is attending just over 70% of calls within the 60 minute target time, the highest of the 9 hubs.

The Mansfield respond hub responds to a similar volume of grade 2 incidents; however performance year-to-date is only 59%. Performance on the remaining 7 hubs is in line with the overall Force performance.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY THEME 2: Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice process					
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
1.2	Percentage of Crown Court files to be submitted by the police to the Crown Prosecution Service on time and without errors	A continued improvement in the quality and timeliness of files submitted by the police to the Crown Prosecution Service			The force undertook a considerable amount of communication and awareness of National File Standards (NFS) as part of the roll out of TSJ led by Ch Insp Gowan and senior Criminal Justice managers. File quality is discussed at Regional Prosecution Team Performance Meetings (PTPM) between Police and CPS. There continues to be senior officer/staff commitment to provision of a quality assured police file. File quality audits are carried out looking at a dip sample of individual case files at least every 2 months (Crown and Magistrates) - this involves District Crown Prosecutors for CPS, Police Criminal Justice Staff and Divisional officers at Inspector level or above. This has identified issues and quality both on a general level but also with individual officers which is fed back for additional learning.
2	Crown and Magistrates' Courts conviction rates	To record a conviction rate in line with the national average	CC 1.3%	●	The Crown Court year-to-date (November 2015) recorded a conviction rate of 83.6%, higher than the national average of 82.7% and higher than the region (80.8%). The Magistrates' Courts conviction rates of 82.3% are lower than the national average (83.6%) and the region (82.7%).
			MC -1.3%	●	
3	Early Guilty Plea rate for the Crown and Magistrates' Courts	An increase in the Early Guilty Plea rate compared to 2014-15	CC +7.5%	●	The Early Guilty Plea rate recorded in the Crown Court year-to-date to November 2015 was 42.3%, which is an improvement on the same period last year. The rate was also considerably above the national average rate of 33.4%. The Magistrates' Courts Early Guilty Plea rate has considerably improved from 67.4% in the same period last year, to 70.8%. This places Magistrates' Courts Early Guilty Plea rate just below the national average of 71.9%. Feedback on the improvement in the early guilty pleas in both the Magistrates and Crown Court can be attributed to the early reported success of Transforming Summary Justice (TSJ). There is a noticeable increase in the number of cases where anticipated guilty plea is correctly identified at point of charge and the necessary file build (to national
			MC +3.4%	●	
		To be better than the national average	CC +8.9%	●	

STRATEGIC PRIORITY THEME 2: Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice process						
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight	
			MC -1.1%	●	standards) is supplied for the dedicated first hearing. Initial Details of the Prosecution Case (IDPC) is prepared and served on the court and defence 5 days before the hearing allowing them to be better prepared for the initial hearing and the defence to enter their plea.	
4	Percentage of effective trials in the Crown and Magistrates' Courts (HMCTS Measure)	Reduce percentage of ineffective trials due to prosecution team reasons compared to 2014-15	CC -7.7%	●	The Ineffective Trial Rate in the Crown Court fell from 16.7% last year to 9.0%. There has been a slight improvement in the Effective Trial Rate from 48.4% last year-to-date to 48.7% this year-to-date.	
			MC -1.7%	●	Magistrates Courts' have seen less change in performance, with the Ineffective Trial Rate falling to 21.2%, and the Effective Trial Rate increasing by 2.1% to 41.6%.	
		Achieve a year-on-year improvement in effective trial rates	CC +0.3%	●	All parties from CPS and HMCTS have been trained in TSJ. Generally feedback in relation to prosecutors, legal advisers and benches / DJs is positive which leads to a better managed court process.	
			MC +2.1%	●	A joint agency LIT, including defence representatives continues to meet regularly to consider how TSJ is operating and to look at performance and to ensure that we can address the issues that arise and impact.	

STRATEGIC PRIORITY THEME 3: Focus on those priority crime types and local areas that are most affected by crime and anti-social behaviour						
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Short / Long Term Trend	Insight
1	Reduction in All Crime across the force	a) A reduction in All Crime compared to 2014-15	+0.6%	●	▼ ▼	<p>The Force recorded a 2.7% increase in January 2016 compared to the same month last-year, which means year-to-date the Force is recording a 0.6% increase; a 0.3 percentage point increase compared to year-to-date performance to the end of December 2015.</p> <p>In terms of victim-based crimes, Violence Against the Person accounts for the bulk of the increase in January 2016 and year-to-date. The Force recorded increases in both Violence with Injury (21.1% or 151 additional offences) and Violence without Injury (16.2% or 85 additional offences) in January 2016, meaning that overall Violence Against the Person increased 19.1%, or</p>

STRATEGIC PRIORITY THEME 3: Focus on those priority crime types and local areas that are most affected by crime and anti-social behaviour

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Short / Long Term Trend		Insight
							<p>237 additional offences. Year-to-date, Violence Against the Person is recording an increase of 12.1%, an 0.7 percentage increase compared to performance to the end of December 2015.</p> <p>Vehicle offences performance was positive in January 2016, with year-to-date performance improving nearly 2 percentage points compared to performance to the end of December 2015; 2.7% or 150 additional offences. Overall performance is driven by a 16.4% increase in Theft of Motor Vehicle offences YTD; however the Force recorded an improvement in January across all types of vehicle offences.</p> <p>Following month-on-month reductions in quarter three (October to December 2015), the Force recorded an 11.7% increase in Criminal Damage & Arson Offences in January 2016. This means that year-to-date the Force is currently recording a 2.1% increase; a one percentage point increase compared to performance to the end of December 2015. In terms of volume, there were 90 additional Criminal Damage offences, and although the volume increase in Arson was just 8 offences, this is a 34.8% increase compared to January 2015.</p> <p>Overall, Burglary Dwelling continues to show strong performance, with January recording a -17.3% reduction, or 59 less offences.</p> <p>The City division recorded a -2% reduction in January 2016, following positive performance since July 2015. However, the reduction is much lower than monthly</p>

STRATEGIC PRIORITY THEME 3: Focus on those priority crime types and local areas that are most affected by crime and anti-social behaviour							
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Short / Long Term Trend		Insight
							performance recorded in quarter three, meaning that the overall year-to-date reduction has dropped 0.2 percentage points to -4.1%. Following on from month-on-month reductions on the County since September 2015, there was a 6.3% increase in January 2016. This in turn means the overall year-to-date performance has increased 0.2 percentage points to 4.2%. However, this is a much improved picture compared to performance to the end of August 2015 (+10.2%).
		b) A reduction in Victim-Based Crime compared to 2014-15	+0.6%	●	▼	▼	Victim-Based crimes accounts for 90.1% of All Crime recorded by the Force, which is the slightly higher than the proportion recorded last year (89.5%). County division continue to record an increase (5.0%, or 1,428 offences), though this is a 1 percentage point improvement on last-month. The City Division are recording a reduction of 4.2% or 904 offences, which is a 1.2 percentage point improvement compared to last-month. Against the 2011-12 baseline, year-to-date the Force is now recording -4% (or 2,053) less victim-based crimes than April to December 2011.
		c)	-3.7%				Against the 2011-12 baseline, year-to-date the Force is recording a -3.7% (or 2,100) less victim-based crimes than April to January 2012.
		d) To monitor the number of offences in those local areas which experience a high level of crime	City -5.0%				The City recorded a 5% reduction in January 2016 compared to the same month last year in those areas identified to experience high levels of crime. This in turn means the City continues to record a year-to-date reduction of 2% or 120 less offences. With the exception
County +2.0%							

STRATEGIC PRIORITY THEME 3: Focus on those priority crime types and local areas that are most affected by crime and anti-social behaviour

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance	Short / Long Term Trend	Insight
					<p>of the Bridge Ward, all wards on the City recorded a reduction in January, with both Aspley and St Ann's recording year-to-date reductions. The Bridge ward recorded a 9% (7 additional offences) in January, and year-to-date are recording a 1% increase; 9 additional offences.</p> <p>The County continues to record a year-to-date increase (4%), with ten areas recording an increase offsetting the five areas recording year-to-date reductions. The main areas of concern continue to be; Sutton East, Sutton-in-Ashfield North and Castle.</p>
		e) To monitor the proportion of rural crime compared to 2014-15	12.1%		<p>There were 7,394 offences defined as Rural Crimes recorded year-to-date to January which equates to 12.1% of All Crime, nearly 1% more than last year. Volume wise, there has been a 6.9% (or 475 additional offences) increase year-to-date.</p> <p>In line with the overall Force trend, Violence Against the Person accounts for the main bulk of the increase recorded in rural areas with 302 additional offences, an increase of 19.4%. The increase is just over 8 percentage points higher than performance in urban areas, meaning that nearly a quarter of all offences in rural areas are Violence Against the Person offences, in line with current performance in urban areas.</p> <p>Comparing offending in rural areas to urban, most crime types are following similar trends with the exception of Burglary Non Dwelling.</p> <p>Burglary Non Dwelling is currently recording a 9.7%</p>

STRATEGIC PRIORITY THEME 3: Focus on those priority crime types and local areas that are most affected by crime and anti-social behaviour							
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance	Short / Long Term Trend			Insight
							<p>increase (or 69 additional offences) in rural areas, compared to a -8.4% reduction (264 less offences) in urban areas. The most noticeable increase is in Newark & Sherwood (+46.5% or 80 additional offences) compared to Bassetlaw with a reduction (-5.0% or 16 less offences).</p> <p>Newark & Sherwood features as a rural area experiencing higher levels of offences year-to-date compared to the previous performance year with a 13.1% increase, or 277 additional offences. Gedling is also experiencing a notable percentage increase year-to-date, with 77 additional offences, an increase of 14.8%, and although the percentage increase is much smaller compared to Gedling, in terms of volume they have recorded 106 additional offences year-to-date.</p>
2	Reduction in Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents across the force	Long-term target of 50% reduction by end of 2015-2016 (compared to 2011-12 baseline)	-36.4%	●	▽	▽	Against the 2011-12 baseline, year-to-date the Force is now recording 36.4% (or 17,907) less ASB incidents than April to January 2012. Most recent performance shows a 4.7% reduction against the same period last year.
3	The detection rate (including Positive Outcomes) for Victim-Based Crimes	a) An increase in the detection rate for Victim-Based Crime	-2.7%	●	▼	▼	There were 1,328 fewer detections for Victim-Based Crime year-to-date than in the previous year; however as seen in previous months higher numbers of detections awaiting approval mean that when the figures are refreshed next month there should be an improvement.
		b) To monitor the proportion of Community Resolution disposals	14.6%				Whilst the proportion of Community Resolution disposals has fallen slightly when compared to the previous year (from 16.7%) the volume has fallen by 22.2% or 693 disposals which are at a greater rate than the fall in overall detections.
		c) To monitor the detection rate for All Crime	-3.5%	●	▼	▼	The detection rate for All Crime fell from 30.6% last year to 27.1%, similar to last-month. Previous analysis has suggested falling numbers of arrests may have impacted

STRATEGIC PRIORITY THEME 3: Focus on those priority crime types and local areas that are most affected by crime and anti-social behaviour

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Short / Long Term Trend	Insight
						directly on overall detections, but changes to the counting rules, 24 hour interventions and new offence classifications may also be contributory factors.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY THEME 4: Reduce the impact of drugs and alcohol on levels of crime and anti-social behaviour

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
1	The number of Alcohol-Related Crimes	a) To monitor the number of crimes and ASB incidents which appear to be Alcohol-Related	Crime -3.8%	ASB +2.0%	It is estimated that between 13 and 15% of All Crime and ASB is Alcohol-Related. The reported number of Alcohol-Related Crimes is reducing, whereas the Force is recording a slight increase in overall crime. Whilst the number of Alcohol-Related ASB incidents are showing an increase against the overall reduction.
		b) To monitor the proportion of Alcohol-Related Violence	22.1%		The proportion of Alcohol-Related Violence appears to be falling and is less than half that is estimated nationally.
		To monitor the number of violent crimes which appear to be Alcohol-Related in the NTE	Crime +2.9%		There were 46 additional night-time economy violence against the person offences recorded year-to-date compared to the previous year.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY THEME 5: Reduce the threat from organised crime

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
1	The number of Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) confiscation and forfeiture orders	A 10% increase in the number of orders compared to 2014-15	+5.6%	●	There were 10 additional Confiscation and Forfeiture Orders compared to last year, placing the Force 4.2% below target. The overall value of POCA orders has decreased by 7.4% or £67,813.66, with the average value now at £4,471.83 compared to £5,100.50 last year.
2	Force Threat, Harm and Risk (THR) assessment level	To reduce the Threat, Harm and Risk assessment below the 2014-15 level	+12.1%	●	Whilst the number of Active Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) is higher than the number reported last year ¹ , the number of OCGs assessed as 'High Risk' has halved; with numbers of Active OCG Nominals reducing by 3.1%, whilst there are 62% less Active Nominals in 'High Risk' OCGs.
3	Reported drug offences	To monitor the number of production and supply drug offences	-2.5%	●	There were 15 less supply and production drug offences recorded year-to-date. In comparison, there was a considerable reduction in possession offences (-21.0%), which could be attributable to the

¹ Not necessarily the same OCGs.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY THEME 5: Reduce the threat from organised crime

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
				increased use of 'legal highs'. The number of supply offences are +15.5%, or 47 additional offences.
4	The number of Cyber Crimes	To monitor the number of Cyber Crimes in 2015-16 to establish a baseline	987	Based on the search used for the Home Office Annual Data Return for Cyber Crime, nearly 2% of All Crime year-to-date was classed as Cyber Crime. Numbers and proportions will appear relatively low due to the removal of Fraud & Forgery offences which are referred to the National Fraud Agency.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY THEME 6: Prevention, early intervention and reduction in re-offending

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
2	Youth Offender re-offending rates	To monitor re-offending rates and offending levels of Youth Offenders in the YJS	31.9%	Data from both the Youth Offending Teams for City and County show that 31.9% of youth offenders (43) within the cohort have re-offended in the last 12 months, with a re-offending rate of 0.79. Nationally, the latest data to 2011/12 shows an average re-offending rate of 35.5%
3	Community Resolutions for Youth Offenders	To monitor re-offending in Youth Offenders who have received a Community Resolution disposal	267	Based on the date detected, year-to-date 267 outcomes have been issued to youth offenders who had previously received a community resolution in 2014-15. It should be noted that only those youth offenders who received a community resolution during 2014-15 and have subsequently received a positive disposal during the year-to-date to January 2016 have been counted, more offences may have occurred that have yet to be disposed of.
	First time entrance in to the youth justice system	To monitor the number of Youth Offenders entering the criminal justice system for the first time	180	<p>There have been 180 young persons identified as first time entries in to the youth justice system year-to-date, which is the same volume to that recorded last year-to-date.</p> <p>The average age of an offender is 15, though nearly a third of all offenders are aged 16. The majority of offenders identified are male, with just 20% recorded as female.</p> <p>Nearly a third of all offences recorded were for Violence Against the Person, with both Motoring Offences and Criminal Damage accounting for around 10% of the total volume each.</p>

				Around 60% of youth offenders were given a caution; caution, youth conditional caution or youth caution, with a further 27% receiving a referral order.
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STRATEGIC PRIORITY THEME 7: Spend Your Money Wisely					
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
1	Make efficiency savings	To make £11.0m saving by March 2016	-£2.5m	●	The Government’s grant has reduced significantly and in order to balance the budget, savings of £11.0m need to be made in 2015-16. To date £4.573m efficiencies have been achieved against a target of £7.063m. Work is currently underway to review the shortfall in the efficiency programme by project and what actions are required to recover the position. It is anticipated that the shortfall will be in the region of £3.500m by the year end.
2a	Ensure balanced budget	Overall spend v budget 2015/16 budget - £191.2m	-£6.1m -3.8%	●	Expenditure to date was £6.109m worse than budget. This was largely due to the shortfall in the efficiency programme which impacts numerous lines of expenditure (as above) where work in underway to address the shortfall although expected to be a £3.500m shortfall by the year end; police officer overtime due to various operations such as speed awareness, although some relates to mutual aid or externally and has been offset by income; staff pay although the trend has improved over recent months; comms & computing due to a charge for systems provided by the Central government; the charge for the MFSS which was omitted from the original budget; the timing of income recognition for externally funded projects which will reverse by the year end especially for the camera/speed awareness projects; and a redundant stock charge for uniforms. A review of the expected outturn is currently being collated.
2b	Total number of days lost to sickness	a) 3.7% for officers (8.2 days)	4.4%	●	The latest cumulative (April 2015 to January 2016) sickness data for the Force has shown that officer sickness is 4.41%. This equates to 9.8 days lost to sickness versus the target of 8.2 days. Staff sickness is 5.11%. This equates to 11.3 days lost to sickness versus the target of 8.2 days. HR continues to work closely with line managers to reduce the number of officers on long term sick.
		b) 3.7% for staff (8.2 days)	5.1%	●	

STRATEGIC PRIORITY THEME 7: Spend Your Money Wisely					
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
3	BME representation	To increase BME representation within the force to reflect the BME community	n/a		Following the move to the Multi Force Shared Services (MFSS) Oracle system, HR is still undertaking a data validation exercise which is nearing completion. Until this has been completed the data will be unavailable.
4	Improve data quality and compliance with the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS)	To have a compliance rate in line with the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) in respect of All Crime			Data quality to be monitored through the PCC Delivery Plan to evidence that quality is improving. Performance for Violent Crime, Sexual Offences and compliance rates prior to intervention to be monitored through the PCC Delivery Plan.

Appendix A**User guide to the Performance and Insight Report**

This report provides a summary of the performance of Nottinghamshire Police in relation to the key measure to deliver against the strategic priorities as set out in the Force Strategic Assessment 2014-18, and Police and Crime Plan 2014-18.

The three priorities are used to provide direction and focus to support the delivery of the Forces key priorities, as follows:

1. To cut crime and keep you safe
2. To spend your money wisely
3. To earn your trust and confidence

Within the three priorities are a number of key measures to allow monitoring of Force performance in order to highlight risks and implement the appropriate control measures required to improve performance.





The summary tables provide an overview of current performance for each of the key measures, and these tables are organised according to the three Force priorities. The information provided in the tables are as follows:

Measure and Target Profile columns

These provide a description of the measure and the target agreed between the Force and the Police and Crime Commissioner.






Performance / Difference

These show current performance against target. Where available, this will be shown as a numeric (mainly percentage) value along with a direction of travel. So for example; -3% on the All Crime measure would denote that the current value year-to-date is three percent lower than the previous year-to-date value. Where there is a target set, for example a reduction in ASB of 9.2% in 2014/15 for the Force to achieve the 2015/16 50 percent target, the numerical value will be accompanied by a coloured circle showing whether the measure is on target, close to achieving target or not achieving target, as shown in the table below:

KEY to Performance Comparators	
Performance Against Target	
	Significantly better than Target >5% difference
	Better than Target
	Close to achieving Target (within 5%)
	Significantly worse than Target >5% difference

Trend Columns

These provide an indication of the direction of travel based on the short and long-term trends. Where data are available, trends are calculated based on the slope of the linear regression line through the given data points. For the purposes of this report six data points are compared based on three month rolling data (short-term) and twelve month rolling data (long-term). If the gradient or slope is equal to zero, the trend is **statistically** flat; if less than zero the trend is downwards; else the trend is upwards. A statistical test is then applied to ascertain whether or not the trend is significantly upward or downward.

KEY to Performance Comparators	
Short / Long-term trends	
	Flat trend
	Significant upward / downward trend
	Upward / Downward trend, but not significant
	Significant upward / downward trend
	Upward / Downward trend, but not significant

Data parameters

The majority of measures in the report use performance year-to-date data (April to the end of the current month), and will compare this period to the equivalent year-to-date period of the previous year in order to provide an indication of performance over-time. The main exceptions to this are satisfaction and confidence data, which both use 12 months-to-date data, and relate to different time periods due to their methodologies and publication dates. It should also be noted that for a number of the measures for which the data is sourced externally, the date parameters may differ to those commonly used in Force. Where different parameters are used, this will be specified in the text summary for the measure affected, and unless otherwise stated, comparisons to previous performance will refer to the equivalent period of the previous year.

Diagnosing exceptional performance

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Measures which are demonstrating exceptional performance based on appropriate criteria will be subject to additional analysis in a separate report. Where this is the case it will be stated in the summary for that measure. A measure will be considered exceptional if it is significantly off target, has a deterioration in recent performance, for example a marked decrease in satisfaction levels in the last three reporting months, or there may have been a significant change in performance which are highlighted as a concern. For the purpose of this report, the statistical techniques applied to determine significant changes in performance are the standard deviation, the moving range and linear regression using Pearson's correlation coefficient and t-tests.

For more information on the statistical techniques employed in the report please contact the Performance and Insight team: mi@nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk

Restrictions on publication

Certain data and information contained within the report are considered RESTRICTED and are therefore not to be published in the public domain. These data tend to relate to national, MSG and regional comparisons and information around IOMs, OCGs etc. These data and information will be highlighted in italics, and must be removed before public dissemination.

Commonly used acronyms

ASB – Anti-Social Behaviour

BME – Black Minority Ethnic

CPS – Crown Prosecution service

CRMS - Crime Recording & Management System

CSEW – Crime Survey for England and Wales

e-fins – e-financials General Ledger

HMIC – Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary

HMCTS – Her Majesty's Courts & Tribunals Service

ID-IOM – National Home Office IT System for the administration of Integrated Offender Management (IOM) schemes

KSI – Killed or Seriously Injured

MSG – Most Similar Group of Forces; or Most Similar Group of BCU's

NSPIS Custody – Force Custody System

OPCC – Office of Police and Crime Commissioner

PSD – Professional Standards Directorate

RTC – Road Traffic Accident

Vision – Command & Control System

WAVES – Victim Support Witness Service Quality of Service forms

YOTs - Youth Offending Teams

Government Security Classifications Policy

In 2013, the Cabinet office issued the Government Security Classifications Policy, which takes effect in 2014. It replaces the old Government Protective Marking Scheme.

Top secret

Information marked as *Top secret* is that whose release is liable to cause considerable loss of life, international diplomatic incidents, or severely impact ongoing intelligence operations. Disclosure of such information is assumed to be above the threshold for Official Secrets Act prosecution.

Secret

This marking is used for information which needs protection against serious threats, *and* which could cause serious harm if compromised - such as threats to life, compromising major crime investigations, or harming international relations.

Official

All routine public sector business, operations and services is treated as OFFICIAL. Many departments and agencies operate exclusively at this level. (As of April 2014 the OFFICIAL classification replaces Confidential, Restricted and Protect.)

A limited subset of OFFICIAL information that would have more damaging consequences (for individuals, an organisation or government generally) if it were lost, stolen or published in the media is classified 'OFFICIAL-SENSITIVE'.

Government Protective Marking Scheme

The older system used five levels of classification, supplemented with caveat keywords. The keyword must be placed in all capital letters in the centre of the top and bottom of each page of a classified document. In descending order of secrecy these are:

Top secret

Information marked as *Top secret* is that which whose release is liable to cause considerable loss of life, international diplomatic incidents, or severely impact ongoing intelligence operations. Prior to the Second World War, the highest level was "Most Secret"; it was renamed so that the UK and US operated to a consistent system.

Secret

This marking is used for information whose side-effects may be life-threatening, disruptive to public order or detrimental to diplomatic relations with friendly nations.

Confidential

The effects of releasing information marked as *Confidential* include considerable infringement on personal liberties, material damage to diplomatic relations, or to seriously disrupt day-to-day life in the country.

Restricted

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Information marked as *Restricted* is at a level where the release of the material will have effects such as significant distress to individuals, adversely affecting the effectiveness of military operations, or to compromise law enforcement.

Protect

Such information will cause distress to individuals, cause financial loss or improper gain, prejudice the investigation or facilitate the commission of a crime or disadvantage government in commercial or policy negotiations with others.

Unclassified

The term "UNCLASSIFIED" or "NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED" may be used in UK Government documents to indicate positively that a protective marking is not needed.

Data Sources

Force Priority One: To cut crime and keep you safe		
Measure		Source
1.1	Reduction in KSIs	Road Safety Team
1.2	Timeliness and Quality of Court files	Crime & Justice Dept.
1.3	Conviction rates	CPS
1.4	Early Guilty Plea rates	CPS
1.5	Effective trials	HMCTS
1.6	Reduction in All Crime	CRMS
1.7	Reduction in ASB	Vision
1.8	Improvement in Detection Rate	CRMS
1.9	Reduction in Alcohol-related crime	CRMS & Vision
1.10	Monitor drug fuelled IOM offenders	IDIOM
1.11	10% increase in numbers of POCA orders	JARD
1.12	Reduction in Threat, Harm and Risk level	FID
1.13	Monitor production and supply drug offences	CRMS
1.14	Monitor cyber crime	CRMS
1.15	Monitor reoffending of IOM offenders	ID-IOM
1.16	Monitor Youth Offender reoffending rate	YOTs
1.17	Community Resolutions for Youth Offenders	N/A
1.18	Monitor non-crime Mental Health detainees	NSPIS Custody
1.19	Monitor timeliness of attendance to incidents	Vision

Force Priority Two: To spend your money wisely		
Measure		Source
2.1	Make efficiency savings	e-fins
2.2	Officer and Staff sickness	HRMS
2.3	BME Representation	HRMS
2.4	Improve data quality	CMB

Force Priority Three: To earn you trust and confidence		
Measure		Source
3.1	Victim satisfaction	Market Research
3.2	Victim and Witness Courts satisfaction	WAVEs
3.3	Confidence in the Local Council and Police	CSEW
3.4	Reduction in repeat victimisation	CRMS & Vision
3.5	Confidence in reporting offences to the Police	CRMS, Vision, Surveys

Police & Crime Plan Targets 2015-16			
Force Objective 1: To cut crime and keep you safe			
Measure		Objective	Target
1.1	The number of people Killed or Seriously Injured (KSIs) on Nottinghamshire's roads	i) 40% reduction in all KSI RTCs by 2020 (from 2005-09 average)	To maintain a reduction in the number of persons Killed or Seriously Injured on Nottinghamshire's roads, in-line with the Nottinghamshire Road Safety Partnership target of a 40% reduction by 2020 (from the 2005-2009 baseline)
		ii) Monitor KSIs for 0-15 year olds	Monitor KSIs for 0-15 year olds
1.2	Percentage of Crown Court files to be submitted by the police to the Crown Prosecution Service on time and without errors	A continued improvement in the quality and timeliness of files submitted by the Police to the Crown Prosecution Service	An improvement in the quality of files as monitored through the 6 weekly audit of files by the Operation Business Support Unit, with good performance and areas the development reported through the Crime and Justice Operational Performance review and PCC delivery plan
1.3	Crown Court and Magistrates conviction rates	A continued improvement in the conviction rates for the Crown Court and Magistrates Court	To record a conviction rate in line with the national average
1.4	Early Guilty Plea Rate for the Crown Court and Magistrates Court	The Police and CPS to effect continued improvement in the Early Guilty Plea rate for the Crown Court and Magistrates Court	An increase in the Early Guilty Plea rate compared to 2013/14
			To be better than the national average
1.5	Percentage of effective trials in the Magistrates' and Crown Courts (HMCTS Measure)	The Police and CPS to effect continued improvement in the Effective Trial Rate for the Crown Court and Magistrates Court	Reduce % ineffective trials compared to 2012/13
			Achieve an effective trial rate of 50%
1.6	Reduction in 'All Crime' across the Force	i) Reduce Crime in Nottinghamshire worth a focus on reducing offences which have a high victim impact and reducing offences in those local areas which experience a high level of crime	A reduction in All Crime compared to 2014-15 A reduction in the number of Victim-Based crimes compared to 2014-15 To monitor the number of offences in those local areas which experience a high level of crime
		ii) To ensure that rural crime does not increase	To monitor the proportion of rural crime compared to 2014-15
1.7	Reduction in Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents across the Force	Reduce ASB incidents in Nottinghamshire with a focus on those local areas which experience a high level of ASB	A reduction in ASB incidents in line with the long-term target of a 50% reduction by 2015/16 (compared to the 2011/12 baseline)

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1.8	The detection rate (including Positive Outcomes) for Victim-Based Crime	i) An improvement in the detection rate (including positive outcomes) for victim-based offences	a) An increase in the detection rate for victim-based crime
		ii) To ensure the appropriate and effective use of Community Resolution disposals	b) To monitor the proportion of Community Resolution disposals
			c) To monitor Detection rate for Total Crime
			a) To monitor the proportion of Community Resolution disposals
			b) To monitor the Detection rate for Total Crime
1.9	The number of Alcohol-related crimes	Reducing alcohol related crime and ASB	a) To monitor the number of crimes and ASB which appear to be alcohol-related
		Reduce alcohol related crime and ASB in the Night Time Economy (NTE)	b) To monitor the proportion of alcohol-related violence crime
			To monitor the number of violent crimes and ASB which appear to be alcohol-related in the NTE
1.10	Reoffending of drug fuelled offenders in the force IOM cohort	An evidenced improvement in reoffending levels and seriousness of offences committed by drug fuelled offenders in the IOM cohort	To monitor the number and seriousness of offences committed by drug fuelled offenders in the IOM cohort (2 cohorts throughout the year will be monitored quarterly)
1.11	The number of Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) confiscation and forfeiture orders	To improve the POCA process and maximise opportunities to publicise successful POCA operations in order to improve public confidence	A 10% increase in the number of orders compared to 2014-15
1.12	Force threat, harm and risk (THR) assessment level	To meet the Strategic Policing requirements of capability and capacity	To reduce the Threat, Harm and risk below the 2014-15 level
1.13	Reported drug offences	To encourage the increased reporting of offences of the production and supply of drugs	To monitor the number of production and supply drug offences
1.14	The number of Cyber crimes	To better understand and tackle cyber crime through identification and monitoring cyber crime levels	Monitor the number of cyber crimes in 2015-16 to establish a baseline
1.15	Re-offending of offenders in the Force IOM cohort	An evidenced improvement in reoffending levels and seriousness of offending from offenders in the IOM cohort	Monitor the number and seriousness of offences committed by offenders in the IOM cohort (2 cohorts throughout the year will be monitored quarterly)
1.16	Youth Offender reoffending rates	To better understand youth reoffending and to create a baseline for future performance monitoring	To monitor reoffending rates and offending levels of youth offenders in the Youth Justice System
1.17	Community Resolutions for Youth Offenders	To better understand recidivism in Youth Offenders following a Community Resolution disposal, and to create a baseline for future performance monitoring	To monitor re-offending in Youth Offenders who have received a community resolution

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1.18	The number of non-crime related mental health patients detained in custody suites	Reduce 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 (from the 2005-2009 baseline)
1.19	Percentage of incidents responded to within the target time	Ensure that demand for service is responded to appropriately by reducing demand and attending Grade 1 and 2 calls quickly	To monitor the percentage of Grade 1 and Grade 2 incidents attended within the prescribed timescales

Force Objective 2: To spend your money wisely

Measure		Objective	Target
2.1	Make efficiency savings	Make savings in line with MTFP by the end of each financial year	£11m
		Ensure that detailed plans are in place to ensure the savings target is met	
2.2	Total number of days lost to sickness	Reduce the number of days lost to sickness to ensure that the Force remains in line with national trends	a) 3.7% for officers (8.2 days)
			b) 3.7% for staff (8.2 days)
2.3	BME representation	To reduce the gap in current BME representation within the Force and local BME community representation in respect of: Recruitment for officers and staff to reflect the local community	Increase BME representation within the Force to reflect the BME community
2.4	Improve data quality and compliance with national recording standards	To improve the quality and integrity of data recording to ensure that crime is better understood, ethically recorded and responded to	Compliance rate with national recording standard in respect of Total Crime

Force Objective 3: To earn your trust and confidence			
Measure		Objective	Target
3.1	Percentage of victims of crime that are completely, very or fairly satisfied with the service they have received from the police	A year-on-year improvement in satisfaction levels	90% of victims completely, very or fairly satisfied
3.2	Percentage of victims and witnesses satisfied with the services provided in Court	A year-on-year improvement in satisfaction levels	An increase in the percentage of victims and witnesses satisfied compared to 2014-15
3.3	Percentage of people who agree that the Police and Council are dealing with local Anti-Social Behaviour and other crime issues	A year-on-year improvement in satisfaction levels	60% agreement by 2015-16
3.4	Percentage reduction of people that have been repeat victims within the previous 12 months	Reduce the number of repeat victims of domestic violence, hate crime and ASB	a) A reduction in the number of repeat victims of domestic violence compared to 2014-15
			b) A reduction in the number of repeat victims of hate crime compared to 2014-15
			c) To monitor repeat victims of anti-social behaviour incidents
			d) To monitor the number of domestic abuse incidents and crimes and proportion which are repeats
3.5	Public confidence in reporting offences to the police	i) Encourage the increased reporting of serious sexual offences and sexual offences as a whole	To monitor the number of Serious Sexual offences and sexual offences as a whole
		ii) Encourage the increased reporting of domestic abuse (incidents and offences)	To monitor satisfaction levels of victims of Domestic Abuse through the Force victim surveys
		iii) Encourage the increased reporting and identification of Hate Crime	To monitor the number of Hate Crimes and proportion which are repeats

Appendix B

Accompanying Tables and Charts

1.6 Reduction in 'All Crime' across the Force

	Year-to-date performance				Target Position			Month-to-date performance			
	2015/16	2014/15	Volume Change	Percentage Change	Current Target	Difference from Target	Percentage Difference from Target	January 2016	January 2015	Volume Change	Percentage Change
Force	61118	60,775	343	0.56%	60,774	344	0.57%	5789	5636	153	2.71%
City Division	25507	26,605	-1098	-4.13%	26,604	-1097	-4.12%	2400	2448	-48	-1.96%
County Division	35611	34,170	1441	4.22%	34,169	1442	4.22%	3389	3188	201	6.30%
County West	13147	11,924	1223	10.26%	11,923	1224	10.27%	1261	1135	126	11.10%
Ashfield	6354	5,650	704	12.46%	5,649	705	12.48%	635	547	88	16.09%
Mansfield	6793	6,274	519	8.27%	6,273	520	8.29%	626	588	38	6.46%
County East	11674	11,201	473	4.22%	11,200	474	4.23%	1136	1049	87	8.29%
Bassetlaw	6374	6,334	40	0.63%	6,333	41	0.65%	613	595	18	3.03%
Newark & Sherwood	5300	4,867	433	8.90%	4,866	434	8.92%	523	454	69	15.20%
County South	10790	11,045	-255	-2.31%	11,044	-254	-2.30%	992	1004	-12	-1.20%
Broxtowe	4005	3,997	8	0.20%	3,996	9	0.23%	347	360	-13	-3.61%
Gedling	3809	4,246	-437	-10.29%	4,245	-436	-10.27%	390	383	7	1.83%
Rushcliffe	2976	2,802	174	6.21%	2,801	175	6.25%	255	261	-6	-2.30%
City Division	25507	26,605	-1098	-4.13%	26,604	-1097	-4.12%	2400	2448	-48	-1.96%
City Central	7247	7,424	-177	-2.38%	7,423	-176	-2.37%	684	692	-8	-1.16%
City Centre	5732	6,000	-268	-4.47%	5,999	-267	-4.45%	572	548	24	4.38%
City North	7094	7,488	-394	-5.26%	7,487	-393	-5.25%	645	680	-35	-5.15%
City South	5434	5,693	-259	-4.55%	5,692	-258	-4.53%	499	528	-29	-5.49%

OFFICIAL - SENSITIVE

	Year-to-date performance				Target Position			Month-to-date performance			
	2015/16	2014/15	Volume Change	Percentage Change	Current Target	Difference from Target	Percentage Difference from Target	January 2016	January 2015	Volume Change	Percentage Change
All Crime	61118	60,775	343	0.56%	60,774	344	0.57%	5789	5636	153	2.71%
All other theft offences	6971	7,239	-268	-3.70%	7,238	-267	-3.69%	604	653	-49	-7.50%
Arson	375	353	22	6.23%	352	23	6.53%	31	24	7	29.17%
Bicycle theft	1698	1,896	-198	-10.44%	1,895	-197	-10.40%	107	122	-15	-12.30%
Burglary dwelling	2810	3,507	-697	-19.87%	3,506	-696	-19.85%	283	342	-59	-17.25%
Burglary other	3668	3,863	-195	-5.05%	3,862	-194	-5.02%	349	355	-6	-1.69%
Criminal damage	8527	8,364	163	1.95%	8,363	164	1.96%	883	794	89	11.21%
Homicide	9	6	3	50.00%	5	4	80.00%	1		1	
Other sexual offences	1086	952	134	14.08%	951	135	14.20%	115	85	30	35.29%
Rape	656	541	115	21.26%	540	116	21.48%	66	61	5	8.20%
Robbery of business pro	73	85	-12	-14.12%	84	-11	-13.10%	7	11	-4	-36.36%
Robbery of personal pro	681	789	-108	-13.69%	788	-107	-13.58%	89	72	17	23.61%
Shoplifting	6460	6,496	-36	-0.55%	6,495	-35	-0.54%	579	630	-51	-8.10%
Theft from motor vehicle	3927	3,984	-57	-1.43%	3,983	-56	-1.41%	342	403	-61	-15.14%
Theft from person	905	1,013	-108	-10.66%	1,012	-107	-10.57%	101	107	-6	-5.61%
Theft of motor vehicle	1108	952	156	16.39%	951	157	16.51%	122	125	-3	-2.40%
Vehicle interference	752	701	51	7.28%	700	52	7.43%	69	80	-11	-13.75%
Violence with injury	8754	8,002	752	9.40%	8,001	753	9.41%	867	716	151	21.09%
Violence without injury	6601	5,698	903	15.85%	5,697	904	15.87%	609	524	85	16.22%
Victim-Based Crime	55061	54,441	620	1.14%	54,440	621	1.14%	5224	5104	120	2.35%
Miscellaneous crimes aga	942	824	118	14.32%	823	119	14.46%	108	72	36	50.00%
Possession of drugs	1939	2,384	-445	-18.67%	2,383	-444	-18.63%	189	211	-22	-10.43%
Possession of weapons c	620	469	151	32.20%	468	152	32.48%	47	41	6	14.63%
Public order offences	1974	2,060	-86	-4.17%	2,059	-85	-4.13%	164	152	12	7.89%
Trafficking in drugs	582	597	-15	-2.51%	596	-14	-2.35%	57	56	1	1.79%
Other crimes against s	6057	6,334	-277	-4.37%	6,333	-276	-4.36%	565	532	33	6.20%

Year-to-Date Performance					Month-to-Date Performance			
Priority Area	2015/16	2014/15	Volume Difference	Percentage Difference	Jan-16	Jan-15	Volume Difference	Percentage Difference
Nottingham City								
Arboretum	1,328	1,321	7	1%	106	96	10	10%
Aspley	1,146	1,258	-112	-9%	105	124	-19	-15%
Bridge	903	894	9	1%	83	76	7	9%
Bulwell	1,640	1,643	-3	0%	136	142	-6	-4%
St Ann's	1,103	1,124	-21	-2%	94	112	-18	-16%
Total	6,120	6,240	-120	-2%	524	550	-26	-5%
Nottinghamshire County								
Carr Bank	252	247	5	2%	18	19	-1	-5%
Oak Tree	318	276	42	15%	24	33	-9	-27%
Portland	1,003	919	84	9%	94	83	11	13%
Woodlands	948	911	37	4%	101	107	-6	-6%
Hucknall East	473	493	-20	-4%	42	41	1	2%
Kirkby East	524	555	-31	-6%	43	60	-17	-28%
Sutton Central	618	676	-58	-9%	60	65	-5	-8%
Sutton East	335	287	48	17%	33	22	11	50%
Sutton In Ashfield North	622	511	111	22%	78	48	30	63%
Bridge	428	412	16	4%	37	53	-16	-30%
Castle	978	881	97	11%	114	82	32	39%
Worksop North West	699	710	-11	-2%	57	74	-17	-23%
Worksop South	593	519	74	14%	58	48	10	21%
Eastwood South	724	686	38	6%	49	68	-19	-28%
Netherfield And Colwick	398	471	-73	-15%	53	40	13	33%
Total	8,913	8,554	359	4%	861	843	18	2%
Discretionary Areas								
Ladybrook	245	211	34	16%	19	21	-2	-10%
Worksop South East	866	1,028	-162	-16%	92	98	-6	-6%
Trent Bridge	407	359	48	13%	15	39	-24	-62%
Total	1,518	1,598	-80	-5%	126	158	-32	-20%

Rural Crime

	2015/16			2014/15			Performance			
	Volume	Rate	Proportion	Volume	Rate	Proportion	Volume	Percentage	Proportion	Rate
Rural hamlets and isolated	914	52.282	12.4%	788	45.075	11.4%	126	16.0%	1.0%	7.207
Rural town and fringe	4,318	31.261	58.4%	4,071	29.473	58.8%	247	6.1%	-0.4%	1.788
Rural village	2,162	37.492	29.2%	2,060	35.724	29.8%	102	5.0%	-0.5%	1.769
Rural Classification Total	7,394	34.669	12.1%	6,919	32.442	11.4%	475	6.9%	0.7%	2.227
Urban city and town	18,038	61.954	33.6%	16,726	57.448	31.1%	1,312	7.8%	2.5%	4.506
Urban minor conurbation	35,668	60.758	66.4%	37,130	63.248	68.9%	-1,462	-3.9%	-2.5%	-2.490
Urban Classification Total	53,706	61.154	87.9%	53,856	61.325	88.6%	-150	-0.3%	-0.7%	-0.171

1.7 Reduction in Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents across the Force

	Year-to-date performance				Target Position			Month-to-date performance			
	2015/16	2014/15	Volume Change	Percentage Change	Current Target	Difference from Target	Percentage Difference from Target	January 2016	January 2015	Volume Change	Percentage Change
Force	31,339	32,896	-1,557	-4.73%	30,264	1074.68	3.43%	2584	2620	-36	-1.37%
City Division	15,462	15,708	-246	-1.57%	14,451	1010.64	6.54%	1225	1283	-58	-4.52%
County Division	15,877	17,188	-1,311	-7.63%	15,813	64.04	0.40%	1359	1337	22	1.65%
County West	6,011	6,538	-527	-8.06%	6,015	-3.96	-0.07%	544	541	3	0.55%
Ashfield	2,995	3,326	-331	-9.95%	3,060	-64.92	-2.17%	262	285	-23	-8.07%
Mansfield	3,016	3,212	-196	-6.10%	2,955	60.96	2.02%	282	256	26	10.16%
County East	5,012	5,302	-290	-5.47%	4,878	134.16	2.68%	419	426	-7	-1.64%
Bassetlaw	2,678	2,800	-122	-4.36%	2,576	102	3.81%	220	234	-14	-5.98%
Newark & Sherwood	2,334	2,502	-168	-6.71%	2,302	32.16	1.38%	199	192	7	3.65%
County South	4,854	5,348	-494	-9.24%	4,920	-66.16	-1.36%	396	370	26	7.03%
Broxtowe	1,718	1,994	-276	-13.84%	1,834	-116.48	-6.78%	142	137	5	3.65%
Gedling	1,914	2,071	-157	-7.58%	1,905	8.68	0.45%	151	159	-8	-5.03%
Rushcliffe	1,222	1,283	-61	-4.75%	1,180	41.64	3.41%	103	74	29	39.19%
City Division	15,462	15,708	-246	-1.57%	14,451	1010.64	6.54%	1225	1283	-58	-4.52%
City Central	4,346	4,419	-73	-1.65%	4,065	280.52	6.45%	348	389	-41	-10.54%
City Centre	2,565	2,356	209	8.87%	2,168	397.48	15.50%	236	249	-13	-5.22%
City North	4,855	4,886	-31	-0.63%	4,495	359.88	7.41%	361	336	25	7.44%
City South	3,696	4,047	-351	-8.67%	3,723	-27.24	-0.74%	280	309	-29	-9.39%

	Year-to-date performance				Target Position			Month-to-date performance			
	2015/16	2014/15	Volume Change	Percentage Change	Current Target	Difference from Target	Percentage Difference from Target	January 2016	January 2015	Volume Change	Percentage Change
ASB Environmental	1,588	2,456	-868	-35.34%	2,260	-671.52	-42.29%	155	169	-14	-8.28%
ASB Nuisance	24,550	24,856	-306	-1.23%	22,868	1682.48	6.85%	1993	1978	15	0.76%
ASB Personal	5,201	5,584	-383	-6.86%	5,137	63.72	1.23%	436	473	-37	-7.82%

1.8 An increase in the detection rate for Victim-Based Crime

	Year-to-date performance			Target Position		Month-to-date performance		
	2015/16	2014/15	Change	Current Target	Percentage Difference from Target	January 2016	January 2015	Change
Force	22.97%	25.68%	-2.70%	25.69%	-2.71%	18.91%	27.86%	-8.95%
City Division	23.09%	23.95%	-0.86%	23.96%	-0.87%	19.74%	25.41%	-5.67%
County Division	22.89%	26.99%	-4.10%	27.00%	-4.11%	18.35%	29.70%	-11.35%
County West	24.97%	29.11%	-4.13%	29.12%	-4.14%	22.69%	30.48%	-7.79%
Ashfield	22.18%	24.12%	-1.93%	24.13%	-1.94%	20.14%	26.20%	-6.06%
Mansfield	27.65%	33.79%	-6.14%	33.80%	-6.15%	25.36%	34.62%	-9.26%
County East	22.40%	26.92%	-4.52%	26.93%	-4.53%	15.46%	29.80%	-14.33%
Bassetlaw	21.88%	26.44%	-4.56%	26.45%	-4.57%	14.06%	29.09%	-15.03%
Newark & Sherwood	23.04%	27.57%	-4.53%	27.58%	-4.54%	17.15%	30.70%	-13.54%
County South	20.93%	24.81%	-3.89%	24.82%	-3.90%	16.28%	28.74%	-12.46%
Broxtowe	23.12%	25.27%	-2.14%	25.28%	-2.15%	18.81%	35.20%	-16.39%
Gedling	22.23%	26.57%	-4.33%	26.58%	-4.34%	17.17%	28.41%	-11.23%
Rushcliffe	16.30%	21.55%	-5.25%	21.56%	-5.26%	11.49%	20.66%	-9.17%
City Division	23.09%	23.95%	-0.86%	23.96%	-0.87%	19.74%	25.41%	-5.67%
City Central	17.92%	19.15%	-1.23%	19.16%	-1.24%	14.26%	16.69%	-2.43%
City Centre	32.61%	33.16%	-0.55%	33.17%	-0.56%	29.18%	36.46%	-7.27%
City North	22.69%	23.28%	-0.59%	23.29%	-0.60%	19.51%	24.05%	-4.54%
City South	20.68%	21.63%	-0.94%	21.64%	-0.95%	16.40%	27.18%	-10.78%

1.8 Use of Community Resolutions

	2015/16	% Prop of total	2014/15	% Prop of total
Cautions	1795	10.84%	2283	12.29%
Charge / Summons	11654	70.37%	12036	64.77%
Community Resolution	2415	14.58%	3108	16.73%
Other	373	2.25%	723	3.89%
Penalty Notice for Crime	147	0.89%	178	0.96%
TIC not previously recorded	8	0.05%	15	0.08%
TIC previously recorded	168	1.01%	239	1.29%
Total	16560	-	18582	-

1.8 Breakdown of Outcome Codes

	Year-to-date performance
	2015/16
01. Charged/Summons	11654
02. Caution - Youths	331
03. Caution - Adults	1464
04. Taken Into Consideration	176
05. Offender Has Died	9
06. Penalty Notices For Disorder	147
07. Cannabis Warning	364
08. Community Resolution	2415
09. Prosecution Not In The Public Interest (CPS)	612
10. Action Not In The Public Interest (Police)	1678
11. Named Suspect below the age of criminal responsibility	61
12. Named suspect too ill (physical or mental health) to prosecute	185
13. Named suspect but victim/key witness is dead or too ill	46
14. Victim declines/unable to ID suspect	598
15. Victim supports but evidential difficulties prevent further action	5286
16. Victim does not support/withdraws support	5654
17. Prosecution time limit expired	93
18. Investigation Complete: No suspect identified	29904
Total	60677

1.9 The number of alcohol-related crimes

	2015/16	2014/15	Volume Change	Percentage Change	January 2016	January 2015	Volume Change	Percentage Change
All Crime	61,216	60,775	441	0.73%	5,795	5,636	159	0.73%
Alcohol-related	8,180	8,507	-327	-3.84%	795	821	-26	-3.84%
% Alcohol-related	13.36%	14.00%	-	-0.64%	13.72%	14.57%	-	-0.64%
Victim-Based Crime	55,061	54,441	620	1.14%	5,224	5,104	120	2.35%
Alcohol-related	7,314	7,553	-239	-3.16%	722	739	-17	-2.30%
% Alcohol-related	13.3%	13.9%	-	-	13.8%	14.5%	-	-
Violence Against the Person	15,364	13,706	1,658	12.10%	1,477	1,240	237	19.11%
Alcohol-related	3,392	3,441	-49	-1.42%	335	338	-3	-0.89%
% Alcohol-related	22.1%	25.1%	-	-	22.7%	27.3%	-	-
ASB Incidents	31,395	32,911	-1,516	-4.61%	2,589	2,624	-35	-1.33%
Alcohol-related	4,659	4,559	100	2.19%	376	366	10	2.73%
% Alcohol-related	14.8%	13.9%	-	-	14.5%	13.9%	-	-

1.13 To monitor the number of production and supply of drugs

	Year-to-date performance				Taret Position			Month-to-date performance			
	2015/16	2014/15	Volume Change	Percentage Change	Current Target	Difference from Target	Percentage Difference from Target	January 2016	January 2015	Volume Change	Percentage Change
Possession	1939	2,384	-445	-18.67%	2,383	-444	-18.63%	189	211	-22	-10.43%
Production	232	294	-62	-21.09%	293	-61	-20.82%	25	33	-8	-24.24%
Supply	350	303	47	15.51%	302	48	15.89%	32	23	9	39.13%
Total	2521	2,981	-460	-15.43%	2,978	-457	-15.40%	246	267	-21	-7.87%