Nottinghamshire Police

Performance & Insight Report

PCC Themes One to Seven

Year-to-date 1st April 2017 – 31st January 2018

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 January 2018 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	DA 93.3% Hate 82.0%	🟡	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. While this review is on-going, the force continues to survey victims of Domestic Abuse (mandatory) and victims of Hate Crime (non-mandatory). In the 12 months to November 2017, the force surveyed a total of 697 Domestic Abuse survivors. 93.3% 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 (92.7% of 598 survivors in October 2017, 93.1% of 596 survivors in September 2017, 93.0% of 574 survivors in August 2017 and). 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 80.9%. Over the same period, from a total of 306 Hate Crime victims surveyed, 82% were satisfied with the service they received from the police. This figure represents a continued decrease in satisfaction compared to the previous three months (83.4% of 297 surveyed in October 2017, 83.8% of 352 surveyed in September 2017, 85.3% of 346 surveyed in August) and is the lowest rate recorded for over a year. In terms of the aspects of satisfaction, 'actions taken' (81.2% satisfaction) and 'kept informed' (71.9%) are the lower rated aspects by Hate Crime victims, whereas both 'ease of contact' and 'treatment' maintain satisfaction levels of above 90%. This trend was discussed at the January Force Performance Board meeting and further research is being conducted by the Force hate crime manager in an effort to understand the decline in performance.
1.3	Percentage of people who agree that the police and	60% agreement by 2017/18	56.7%	🔴	*Current performance covers interviews in the year to September*

	Strategic Priority Theme One: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people			
	Measure	**Objective / Target**	**Performance**	**Insight**
	local councils are dealing with Anti-Social Behaviour and other crime issues			*2017[1]. Please note that this information is updated quarterly.* The Force is 3.3 percentage points below the 60% target. Considering the trend in the long term, there appears to be a slight downward trend, however the change on the previous year's position (58.3%) is non-significant. The average for the Force's Most Similar Force group is 56.0% and Nottinghamshire is ranked in 4th place in this group of 8.
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	-10 ●	*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.* Of a total of 1,057 Domestic Abuse victims in the month of January, 341 had been a victim of one or more previous domestic abuse incidents or crimes in the 12 months prior (February 2017 – January 2018). This compares to a baseline monthly average for the 2016/17 year of 351 repeat victims per month, which equates to a reduction of 2.8% in the month of January. As a proportion, 32.1% of DA victims in January were repeat victims, which is above the baseline average of 30.8%.
		d) A reduction in the number of repeat victims of hate crime[3] compared to 2016-17	+5 ●	*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*

	Measure	Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
	Strategic Priority Theme One: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people			

	Measure	Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
				one or more hate crimes or incidents at any point in the previous twelve months.
				Of a total of 119 hate crime victims in the month of January, 20 had been a victim of one or more hate crimes in the 12 months prior (February 2017 – January 2018).
				This compares to a baseline monthly average for the 2016/17 year of 15 repeat victims per month, which represents 5 more repeat hate crime victims in January compared to the baseline figure.
				As a proportion, 19.3% of hate crime victims in January were repeat victims. This figure is greater than the baseline monthly average for 2016/17 (11.5%).
		e) To monitor repeat victims of ASB incidents.	289	There were 289 victims of ASB in January 2018 who had reported a previous incident or incidents in the 12 months prior.
				Overall ASB incidents reported to the Police have declined further in January in line with expected (seasonal) levels. January (2,130), December (2,409), November (2,597) and October (3,218).
				As a proportion, repeat ASB accounts for 13.6% of all incidents in January.
		f) To monitor the number of domestic abuse non-crimes and crimes and the proportion of which are repeats	1,376 crimes and non-crimes	The Force recorded 1,376 domestic abuse crimes and non-crimes in January 2018. Last year, the Force recorded an average of 1,375 Domestic Abuse crimes and non-crimes per month.
			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	2,932 offences	The Force has recorded 2,932 sexual offences this financial year to date. This equates to a 39.5% increase against the same period last year (830 more offences). Rape offences have seen an

Strategic Priority Theme One: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people			
Measure	**Objective / Target**	**Performance**	**Insight**
			increase of 56.5% (+413 offences) this year, while other sexual offences increased by 30.4% (+471 offences).
			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.
			Looking at the longer term trend, the force has recorded a 40.2% increase in sexual offences in the 12 months to January 2018, compared to the 12 months to January 2017, which equates to 978 additional offences recorded over the 12 month period.
	b) To monitor satisfaction levels of victims of Domestic Abuse through the force victim surveys	93.1%	See measure 1.1 for details.
	c) To monitor the number of Hate Crimes and the proportion of which are repeats	85 hate crimes 52 hate incidents	There have been a total of 85 hate crimes in January. Over the same time period the Force has recorded 52 hate incidents, meaning that the overall total for December stands at 137 hate crimes/incidents.
			Year-to-date figures (April 2017 to January 2018) show an increase of 6.9% (+122 hate crimes and incidents) when compared to the same period last year.
			There had been an increasing trend in hate crimes over the summer period which has now reduced to closer to the monthly averages seen last year.
			Last year the Force had an average of 112 hate crimes and 64 Hate Incidents per month. This year to date the Force is currently receiving an average of 132 hate crimes and 55 hate incidents per month.
		Proportion that are repeats	Please see measure 1.4d (above)

Strategic Priority Theme One: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people				
	Measure	**Objective / Target**	**Performance**		**Insight**

	Measure	Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
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)	-33.2%	🔴	*Data is for calendar quarters one, two and three; January 2017 to September 2017. Next update due in March.* Data for quarters one, two and three (1st January 2017 – 30th September 2017) shows a 33.2% reduction (172 fewer persons) in persons Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) on Nottinghamshire's roads compared to the 2005-2009 baseline period. However a slight increase is apparent when comparing the current year to the equivalent period of last year (+6.8% or 22 persons). All user groups are seeing a reduction in KSIs when compared to the baseline average. KSIs in the 0-15 age group have reduced by 56.0% (31 persons) compared to the 2005-2009 baseline.
		b) Monitor KSIs for 0-15 year olds	-56.0%		
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	-40%	🟢	*Data is for Quarters 1, 2 and 3 April-December 2017. Data for this measure is released quarterly. Next update due in April.* One person was presented to custody as a first place of safety in quarter three 2017. This compares to 3 people in the previous quarter and one person in the same period of last year. This year to date a total of six people has been presented to custody as a first place of safety, this compares to 10 people in the same period of last year. (-40% decrease). 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. Source: East Midlands Criminal Justice Service (EMCJS).

Strategic Priority Theme One: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people			
Measure	**Objective / Target**	**Performance**	**Insight**
1.8	The number of children detained in police custody overnight	A reduction in the number of children detained in police custody overnight[4] compared to 2015-16	75 detainees	*Data is for Quarters 1, 2 and 3 April-December 2017. Data for this measure is released quarterly. Next update due in April.* There were 75 juveniles remanded into custody in quarters one, two and three 2017 compared to 52 in the same three quarters in 2016. Source: East Midlands Criminal Justice Service (EMCJS).
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 recommended timescale* for a) Rural b) Urban *The recommended timescales for grade 1 (immediate) and grade 2 (urgent) response incidents are as follows:* ▪ *Grade 1 incidents in Urban areas within 15 minutes and Rural areas within 20 minutes; and,* ▪ *Grade 2 incidents within 60 minutes.*	Grade 1 78.1% Grade 2 59.9%	In terms of Grade 1 incidents, the Force attended 78.6% of Urban areas and 78.9% of Rural areas within the advised times this year, giving a total 78.1% for all Grade 1 incidents. Whilst 59.9% of Grade 2 incidents were attended within 60 minutes. 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 eight months. The average attendance time for Grade 2 incidents improved to 86 minutes in January. In the 3 months prior to January 2018, the average attendance time for Grade 2 was 87 minutes. The total number of incidents requiring either grade 1 or grade 2 attendance was approximately 700 incidents above the expected levels for the month of January.

---

[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 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 +0.4pp	●	*This measure is reported quarterly. Data shown is Quarter 3 October to December 2017. Next update due in the May report.* Quarter three figures provided by the East Midlands Criminal Justice Service (EMCJS) reveal that the Crown Court recorded a conviction rate of 80.4% which is greater than the national average of 80% (+0.4pp), and is the second highest rate in the East Midlands region. The Magistrates' Courts conviction rate is 86.6% for the same period and is again higher than the national average of 85.1% (+1.5pp). Nottinghamshire Magistrates Court has the highest conviction rate in the region.
			MC +1.5pp	●	The use of the EMCJS FIT model to deliver improvements in the quality of files submitted by the police to the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) continues. There has been an increase in the number of EMCJS FIT trained staff from 5 to 30 so that more files are able to be reviewed and quality checked on first submission by the officer. This has clear operational benefits as it reduces remedial work required by the officer and speeds up the criminal justice process. In addition, EMCJS have been facilitating 'drop in' sessions with operational officers to provide feedback on file quality.
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 +2.9pp	●	*This measure is reported quarterly. Data shown is Quarter 3 October to December 2017. Next update due in the May report.* The Early Guilty Plea rate recorded in the Crown Court in quarter three was 41.5%, which is an improvement on the previous quarter (+2.9pp), and is better than the national average of 39.4%.
			MC +5.7pp	●	The Early Guilty Plea rate recorded in the Magistrates' Court year-to-date to September 2017 was 67.6%, which is just below the

Strategic Priority Theme Two: Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice process			
Measure	Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
	To be better than the national average	CC +2.1pp 🟢 MC -1.4pp 🟡	national average of 69.0%. this is despite being the best in the region and a significant improvement on the previous quarter's figures (61.9%)

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	+20.8% ●	The first ten months of this year have seen the Force record a 20.8% (14,023 offences) increase in All Crime compared to the same period last year. Victim-Based crime has increased by 20.4% (12,178 offences) year-to-date. Other Crimes Against Society have increased by 23.8% (1,845 offences). The increase in Other Crimes Against Society is driven by a 40.9% 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. 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. When considering the longer term trend, the Force has recorded a 22.4% (17,611 offences) increase in All Crime in the 12 months to January 2018 compared to the previous 12 months. The most recently published national data (covering performance in the 12 months to September 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. 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. Following two months of above-forecast volumes, the forecast has been recalculated to year-end.

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**
				The revised forecast position suggests that the force will end the year with a 19% increase in recorded crime.
	b) A reduction in Victim-Based Crime compared to 2016-17	+20.4%	🔴	The overall volume of Victim-Based crime year-to-date has increased by 12,178 offences compared to last year (+20.4%).
				When considering the longer term trend, Victim-Based crime has increased by 21.7% (15,137 offences) in the 12 months to January 2018 when compared to the previous twelve months.
				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 ten months which is the highest level seen in the last five years.
				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.
				VAP has seen a 26.6% increase (5,480 offences) in the 12 months to January when compared to last year. Performance is driven by an increase in Stalking and Harassment which has increased by 64.8% (2,079 offences) and Violence without Injury, with a 29.5% increase (+2,062 offences).
				Sexual Offences have increased by 40.2% (+978 offences) over the same period.
				In the 12 months to December, the force has also recorded increases in Burglary (3.4% or 275 offences), Robbery (18.1% or 161 offences), Vehicle Offences (+32.6% or 2,266 offences), Theft (+22.6% or 4,548 offences) and Criminal Damage & Arson (+13.4% or 1,430 offences).

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**
			Performance exceptions are monitored at the monthly Operational Performance Review meetings, with action to manage identified exceptions tasked from this meeting where appropriate.
	c) To monitor the number of offences in those local areas which experience high levels of crime		The five areas of Nottingham City that have been identified as experiencing high levels of crime have recorded a total of 8,245 crimes year-to-date. This represents a 20.9% (1,423 offences) increase in All Crime compared to last April to January.
			All five areas are recording an increase compared to last year, with these ranging from +7.5% on Bulwell (+137 offences) to +31.2% on Bridge (+299 offences). The percentage increase of 20.9% recorded over the five City areas is in line with the increase of 20.9% over the same period for the City overall.
			The increase on the areas reflects the force level picture, with increases in Violence and Public Order driven by the NCRS audit activity.
			The County priority areas have recorded a total of 13,788 crimes year-to-date, which equates to an 18.0% (2,100 offences) increase in All Crime compared to last year. This is similar to the increase of 20.1% for the County area as a whole.
			All of the 19 county priority areas on except one, (Oak Tree, no change) are recording an increase in crime compared to last year. Hucknall East has had the largest percentage increase with 318 more crimes year-to-date which is a 59.1% increase. Stanton Hill recorded the second highest increase on the County this month with 44 more crimes, which is a 38.9% increase. These two areas have consistently been the top two priority areas with the largest percentage increase on the county for the past seven months.
	d) To reduce the levels of rural crime compared to 2016-17 and report on:	+20.3% ●	The Force has recorded 9,754 rural crimes year-to-date, which is an increase of 1,644 offences (20.3%) compared to last year-to-date. This is in line with the overall All Crime performance for the

		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**
		1.1. Rural 1.2. Urban			force. Over the same period crime in urban areas has increased by 20.8% (12,246 additional offences).
					The average monthly volume last year was 811 rural crimes per month and so far this year the monthly average is 975.
					The rate of offences per 1,000 population in rural areas is 45.7 compared to 81.1 in urban areas. This is higher than the same period last year, 38.0 in rural areas and 67.1 in urban areas.
					Crime in rural towns and fringes has increased by 24.7% (+1,160 offences) year-to-date, crime in rural villages has increased by 5.2% (+128 offences) and crime in rural hamlets and isolated dwellings has increased by 36.9% (+356 more offences).
					Rural areas recorded increases in Arson and Criminal Damage offences year-to-date with a 30.6% increase (+328 more offences). Other crime types are showing increases in line with the offences that were part of the NCRS audit (VAP/Sexual Offences/Public Order offences). The position is similar on the Urban areas with the crime types included in the NCRS audit showing increases.
3.2	Reduction in Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents across the force	A reduction in ASB incidents compared to 2016-17 and report on: a) Personal b) Nuisance c) Environmental	-2.8%	●	Over the first ten months of this financial year, the Force has recorded 28,766 ASB incidents. This compares to 29,586 incidents in the same ten months of 2016 (a reduction of 2.8%). The City partnership area has recorded a reduction in ASB, with 516 fewer incidents this year, which represents a 3.7% reduction. The County partnership recorded a reduction of 1.9% (-304 incidents). All categories of ASB have reduced this year when compared to last year. ASB Environmental has 15 fewer incidents (-0.8%), Personal has 474 fewer incidents (-10.3%) and Nuisance has 331 fewer incidents (-1.4%). Up to date national data for recorded ASB is not available,

		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**
					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.
3.3	The detection rate (including Positive Outcomes) for Victim-Based Crimes	a) An increase in the positive outcome rate for Victim-Based Crime where Threat, Harm or Risk is high e.g. serious sexual crime*. *In the absence of a recognised measure for High Threat, Harm or Risk, Nottinghamshire Police are not in a position to report on this specific target. The information provided is for all Victim-Based Crime.*	-3.1pp	🟡	The Force has recorded 115 fewer 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 13.9% compared to 17.0% the previous year-to-date. This reduction in rate is largely influenced by the increase in recorded crimes over the last year. Looking at the longer term trend over the last 12 months (February 2017 to January 2018) and comparing that time range to the same one the previous year, it can be seen that the force is achieving 731 more positive outcomes (last 12 months 12,299 and previous year 11,568). 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.
		b) To monitor the proportion of Community Resolution disposals	13.0%		The Force recorded a total of 1,270 community resolutions for Victim-Based Crime in the first ten months of 2017, which equates to 13.0% of all Positive Outcomes over the same period.

	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**
				Looking at the longer term trend over the last 12 months (February 2017 to January 2018) 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 1,602 and previous year 2,078).
		c) To monitor the positive outcome rate for All Crime	16.6%	The positive outcome rate for All Crime is 16.6% year-to-date compared to 19.8% for last year.

Strategic Priority Theme Four: Reduce the impact of drugs and alcohol on levels of crime and anti-social behaviour			
Measure	**Objective / Target**	**Performance**	**Insight**
4.1 The number of Alcohol-Related Crimes	a) To monitor the number of crimes and ASB incidents which appear to be Alcohol-Related	Crime 5,340 (6.6%) ASB 3,382 (11.7%)	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 5,340 which equates to 6.6% of all recorded crime, while alcohol-related incidents account for 11.7% of all ASB incidents (3,382 Incidents). The Niche webform update went live on the 5th December, it is now compulsory for recording officers to record whether alcohol is involved or not when recording a crime. Crime volumes and ASB incidents have remained stable, however the new webform appears to be driving an increase in the proportion marked as alcohol related. Previously 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, however due to the new webform it is now likely that this disparity will start to reduce. For example data for January suggests that the proportion of Alcohol-related crime accounts for 10.8% of all recorded crime which is much closer to the 13%-15% figure.
	b) To monitor the proportion of alcohol-related violent crime	3,109 (14.2%)	The proportion of Alcohol-Related Violence in Nottinghamshire year-to-date is 14.2%. 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	1,430 crimes	There have been 1,430 Night-Time Economy VAP offences flagged on Niche as being alcohol-related year-to-date, which accounts for 53.1% of all Night-Time Economy VAP. Last year the average monthly figure was 141 and so far this year the average monthly figure is 143.

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	-47.2pp ●	The Force recorded 67 fewer Confiscation and Forfeiture Orders compared to last year-to-date; this equates to a reduction of 37.2%, placing the Force 47.2 percentage points below the 10% increase target. **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.** **A decision to grant an order is one for the court alone.** **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.**
5.2 — Force Threat, Harm and Risk (THR) assessment level	To reduce the Threat, Harm and Risk assessment below the 2015-16 level		*Intelligence Threat Assessment of Organised Crime: this measure is reported quarterly. Data shown is Quarter 3, April to December 2017. Next update due in the April report.* 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. The known threat from Organised Crime in Nottinghamshire has increased by 1.4% in the last quarter*. 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. * When compared with the 12 month period up to the end of the

Strategic Priority Theme Five: Reduce the threat from organised crime			
	Measure	Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
				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.
5.3	Reported drug offences	To monitor the number of production and supply drug offences	564 offences	There have been a total of 564 production and supply drug offences so far this year-to-date, which represents a decrease of 12 offences when compared to last year. The number of supply offences has decreased by 7 offences, while production offences reduced by 5.
5.4	The number of Cyber Crimes	To monitor the number of Cyber Crimes in 2016-17		***This measure is reported quarterly. Data shown is Quarter 3 October to December 2017. Next update due in the April report.*** In the third quarter of 2017/18 the Force recorded 602 online crimes[6]. This equates to 2.4% of all recorded crime[7]. The majority of offences (59.5% or 358 offences) are harassment/malicious communication offences, with 312 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. In total, of the 602 online crimes recorded in the second quarter, 78.9% (475 offences) involved social media.

---

[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		*This measure is reported quarterly. Data shown is Quarter 3 October to December 2017. Next update due in the April report.* Data from the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Team Tracking Tool reveals that 263 nominals have entered the system since January 2016. Of these, 69 (25.7%) have since exited the programme. The average entry score for all nominals who have entered the programme since January 2016 is 375.2, while the average exit score is 78.6. This reveals a reduction in risk score of -296.6 (-79.1% lower than the entry score). 50 nominals have exited with a risk score of less than fifty and 10 of these have exited with a risk score of zero. The force has recently commenced with a specific domestic abuse cohort and it is anticipated that initial performance figures for this cohort will be available in the April report.
6.2	Youth Offender re-offending rates	To monitor re-offending rates and offending levels of Youth Offenders in the Youth Justice System (YJS)		Data from the Youth Offending Team (YOT) for the City shows that 27% of youth offenders (91) within the cohort have re-offended in the last 12 months. Nationally, the latest data to 2011/12 shows an average re-offending rate of 35.5%. The 12 month picture is for the January 2016 – December 2016 cohort of 342 youth offenders (City YOT only).
6.3	Community Resolutions for Youth Offenders	To monitor re-offending in Youth Offenders who have received a Community Resolution disposal	128	Based on the date detected, in January 2018 a total of 128 positive outcomes have been issued to youth offenders who had previously received a community resolution in the 2 year period from February 2016- January 2018. 2,067 youth offenders were dealt with by way of community

Strategic Priority Theme Six: Prevention, early intervention and reduction in re-offending			
Measure	**Objective / Target**	**Performance**	**Insight**
			resolution in the 2 year period 2016-18. This equates to a monthly reoffending rate of 6.2% for January 2018 against 2 cohorts of a total 2,067 youth offenders. 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		**Latest position statement – January 2018.** Financial savings continue to be closely monitored 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 and COT budget meetings have now concluded and the MTFP has been refreshed to reflect this. The MTFP now incorporates the information recently received about the funding settlement whilst closely liaising with the OPCC to ensure we have a robust and strategic view that enables Nottinghamshire Police to deliver the most effective service it can.
7.2 Total number of days lost to sickness	a) 3.7% for officers (8.2 days)	5.8% (Officers) 🟡	**Data is to the end of January 2018.** The latest rolling 12 month (February 2017 to January 2018) sickness data for the Force reveals that officer sickness is 5.8% against the target of 3.7%. This equates to 12.9 days lost to sickness versus the target of 8.2 days. Sickness rates have shown a recent increase following a period of stability; however this is likely to be a seasonal trend.
	b) 3.7% for staff (8.2 days)	6.7% (Staff) 🟡	For the same period, staff sickness was 6.7% against the target of 3.7%. This equates to 14.9 days lost to sickness versus the target of 8.2 days. Staff sickness rates have started to increase following a period of decrease over the last few months with January being very high compared to previous months.
7.3 BME representation	Increase BME representation within the Force to reflect the BME community	5.0% 🔴	December data shows that BME headcount is at 4.65% for Police Officers and 5.36% 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.		**This measure is reported quarterly. Data shown is Quarter 3 April to December 2017. Next update due in the April report.**

Strategic Priority Theme Seven: Spending your money wisely			
Measure	**Objective / Target**	**Performance**	**Insight**
			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.
			The latest NCRS Compliance audit conducted by the Force Crime Registrar (FCR) for the period of 18th to 24th December 2017 revealed an overall compliance level of 95.5%, in respect of the appropriate creation of crimes from incidents. Overall compliance for the year to date (1st April to 24th December 2017) is at 95.6% - with all areas audited showing compliance at 95% or higher. Issues identified through audit will be addressed as part of the force Data Quality Strategy that was formally launched by DCC Barber at the Strategic Leadership Conference on 30th November 2017.
7.5	Manage Demand for Service with partners		
		Monitor the number of: a) Total Calls received at Control Room 46,066	The Force received 46,066 calls to the control room in January 2018. Performance year to date (April to January 2018) suggests an approximate 2.1% increase in the number of calls to the control room against predicted values for the same period.
		b) 999 calls per 100k Population 1,206	Of the calls to the control room, a total of 13,165 were 999 calls which is slightly below the anticipated level (average 13,285 calls anticipated in January). This equates to 1,206 calls per 100k population.