

# Nottinghamshire Police

## Performance & Insight Report

PCC Themes One to Seven

Year-end performance to March 2017

**Guidance notes:**

1. The following performance indicators are taken from the Police and Crime Commissioner's (PCC) plan 2016-18 which was refreshed and launched without input from the Nottinghamshire Police Management Information Team.
2. Summary performance information is for the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2016 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017 compared to the equivalent period of last year. Where information provided is for an alternative period this will be stated
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. Nottinghamshire Police recently moved to the Niche records management system for the management of Crime and Custody information. As a result the way that we report crime data from the system has changed. The Management Information team have rebuilt the majority of reports; however some reports are currently unavailable in the short term and this is detailed where applicable.
6. Due to a refresh of the PCC's plan, the definitions and monitoring criteria for a number of new measures remain in progress and as a result there is no information for these measures. Where this is the case this will be stated.
7. 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.

Strategic Priority Theme One: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people					
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
1.1	Percentage of victims of crime that are completely, very or fairly satisfied with the service they have received from the police	90% of victims completely, very or fairly satisfied	82.3%	●	<p>Satisfaction for incidents reported in the 12 months to January has remained the same as December at 82.3%. Performance remains below the 84.6% achieved for the same period of last year however.</p> <p>In terms of the aspects of satisfaction, ease of contact and treatment remain high in the mid-nineties (96.6% and 94.9% respectively) for all user groups, and these positions remain unchanged from the figures reported for the last three months. There has been a month on month deterioration in satisfaction levels for keeping people informed and January reduced slightly to 68.2% after December had maintained the same performance as November at 68.6%.</p> <p>The Force has commissioned colleagues at Nottingham Trent University to carry out a bespoke piece of analysis on victim satisfaction service delivery, exploring what we are doing well and where we can improve – with a focus on keeping victims updated. The university plan to run focus groups this month, with a view to the findings being reported in June 2017. Additional local analysis has also been commissioned, with the findings due to be reported at the May 2017 Force Performance Board meeting.</p>
1.3	Percentage of people who agree that the police and local councils are dealing with Anti-Social Behaviour and other crime issues	60% agreement by 2016-17	58.4%	●	<p><b>Current performance covers interviews in the year to March 2016<sup>1</sup>. Please note that this information is updated annually.</b></p> <p>The Force is 1.6pp below the 60% target. This is a slight deterioration on the previous year's position (59.6%). The average for the Force's Most Similar Force group is 60.5% and Nottinghamshire is ranked in 5<sup>th</sup> place in this group of 8.</p> <p>In terms of similar Crime Survey for England and Wales measure, there is a marked improvement in performance for the statement "The police do a good or excellent job", with the percentage of</p>

<sup>1</sup> The sample size for the Crime Survey for England and Wales for Nottinghamshire in the current year is approximately 700 persons. The population of Nottinghamshire is 1,107,000 persons (Office for National Statistics mid-year estimate).

Strategic Priority Theme One: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people						
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight	
					people agreeing with statement at 58.8% compared to 54.4% in the previous year.	
1.4	Percentage reduction of people that been repeat victims within the previous 12 months	a) A reduction in the number of repeat victims <sup>2</sup> of domestic violence compared to 2015-16	+30	●	<p><b>The Force definition of a repeat victim is based on the national definition. A Domestic Abuse (DA) repeat victim is a victim of a DA crime or incident in the current month who has also been a victim of one or more DA crimes or incidents at any point in the previous twelve months.</b></p> <p>Of a total of 1,222 Domestic Abuse victims in the month of March, 391 had been a victim of one or more previous domestic abuse incidents or crimes in the 12 months prior (April 2016 – March 2017).</p> <p>This compares to a baseline monthly average for the 2015/16 year of 361 repeat victims per month, which is an increase of 30 repeat victims or +8.4% in the month of March.</p> <p>As a proportion, 32.0% of DA victims in March were repeat victims. This is less than the baseline monthly average for last year (34.5%). The increase in repeats but reduction in proportion is due to an overall increase in domestic abuse in March.</p>	
		b) Monitor High Risk repeats			Performance information for this measure is currently unavailable.	
		c) Monitor Medium/Standard risk				Performance information for this measure is currently unavailable.
		d) A reduction in the number of repeat victims of hate crime <sup>3</sup> compared to 2015-16	+4	●	<p><b>The Force definition of a repeat victim is based on the national definition. A hate crime repeat victim is a victim of a hate crime or incident in the current month who has also been a victim of one or more hate crimes or incidents at any point in the previous</b></p>	

<sup>2</sup> In order to capture the full picture of risk, repeats are counted as any repeat instance, whether incident or recordable crime. Victims are identified using a created golden nominal ID which is made up of information recorded on first name, surname and date of birth of the victim. This method is reliant on complete and accurate information being recorded on Niche for each victim. Data for Domestic Abuse and Hate Crime is reliant on the appropriate markers or qualifiers being added to records on Niche. Breach offences (such as breach of restraining order) are recorded as offences against the state and not against the victim (i.e. the subject of the order). As such it is not possible to include these in this measure.

<sup>3</sup> The term Hate Crime in relation to repeat victims includes incidents as well as recordable crimes.

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

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
				<p><b>twelve months.</b></p> <p>Of a total of 118 hate crime victims in the month of March, 17 had been a victim of one or more previous hate crimes in the 12 months prior (April 2016 – March 2017).</p> <p>This compares to a baseline monthly average for the 2015/16 year of 13 repeat victims per month, which represents 4 more repeat hate crime victim in March compared to the baseline figure.</p> <p>As a proportion, 14.4% of hate crime victims in March were repeat victims. This figure is higher than the baseline monthly average for the previous year (10.9%).</p>
		e) To monitor repeat victims of ASB incidents.	931	<p>There were 931 victims of ASB in March 2017 who had reported a previous incident or incidents in the 12 months prior. This is higher than the figure reported in February (743). It is important to note however that overall ASB incidents reported to the police increased in March, with 2,678 incidents recorded compared to 2,199 in February. As a proportion, repeat ASB accounts for 34.8% of all incidents in March which is only slightly above the equivalent figure for February (33.8%).</p>
		f) To monitor the number of domestic abuse incidents and crimes and the proportion of which are repeats	13,767 crimes and incidents	<p>The Force recorded 1,063 domestic abuse crimes and incidents in March 2017.</p> <p>This year the Force has recorded a total of 13,767 Domestic Abuse crimes and incidents which is an average of 1,147 per month.</p>
			Proportion that are repeats	Please see measure 1.4a (above)
1.5	Public confidence in reporting offences to the police	a) To monitor the number of Sexual Offences as a whole	2,617 offences	<p>The Force has recorded 2,617 sexual offences this year. This is a 25.5% increase on the previous year (531 more offences). Rape offences have seen an increase of 15.6% (+125 offences) this year,</p>

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



Measure	Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
			<p>while other sexual offences increased by 31.5% (+406 offences).</p> <p>Following the National Crime Recording Standards (NCRS) audit, the Force continues to record Sexual Offences at a higher level than previously. In the last three months the Force has recorded a total of 740 offences, an average of 247 sexual offences per month. This compares to a total of 509 offences in the equivalent three month period of last year (an average of 170 offences per month).</p>
	<p>b) To monitor satisfaction levels of victims of Domestic Abuse through the force victim surveys</p>	<p>92.6%</p>	<p>Results of the Domestic Abuse Victim Satisfaction Survey for incidents reported in the 12-months to the end of January 2017 demonstrate that around nine in every ten victims of domestic abuse are satisfied with the whole experience (92.6%, 440 people satisfied out of 475 who were surveyed). Performance is stable over the last year and has improved from the November figure of 91.6% satisfaction with the whole experience and maintained the same as the December figure of 92.6%.</p>
	<p>c) To monitor the number of Hate Crimes and the proportion of which are repeats</p>	<p>1,327 hate crimes 725 hate incidents</p>	<p>There have been a total of 1,327 hate crimes this year. Over the same time period the Force has recorded 725 Hate Incidents, meaning that the overall total for the financial year stands at 2,052 hate crimes.</p> <p>This total represents an increase from last year (+27.9% or 447 more hate crimes/incidents).</p> <p>There were 104 hate crimes and 42 hate incidents (total 146 crimes/incidents) in March which is similar to the levels seen in February. Higher levels of hate crimes and incidents occurred between July to December 2016 which averaged 208 Crimes/Incidents per month (which breaks down to 138 crimes and 70 incidents per month on average).</p>
		<p>Proportion that are repeats</p>	<p>Please see measure 1.4d (above)</p>

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

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)	-33.9%	●	<p><b>Data is provisional. Information is released quarterly.</b></p> <p>Data for the calendar year 1<sup>st</sup> January 2016 – 31<sup>st</sup> December 2016 shows a 33.9% reduction (-233 fewer persons) Killed or Seriously Injured (KSIs) on Nottinghamshire's roads compared to the 2005-2009 baseline period. This performance is slightly improved against the same period of the calendar year of 2015 (-0.9% or 4 fewer persons).</p> <p>All user groups except the pedal cyclist group are showing a reduction. There were 355 pedal cyclist KSIs in 2016 compared to 349 in 2015 which is 6 more persons (1.7% increase). Compared to the 2005-2009 baseline this is an increase of 3 more persons (0.9%).</p> <p>KSIs in the 0-15 age group continue to reduce with a 65% reduction against the baseline.</p>
		b) Monitor KSIs for 0-15 year olds	-65.0%		
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	-78.0%	●	<p><b>Data is year-end to 31st March 2017.</b></p> <p>11 people have been presented to custody as a first place of safety this year. This compares to a total of 50 last year. On average this year, less than three percent of mental health patients have been taken to custody, with the vast majority taken to the mental health suite.</p>
1.8	The number of children detained in police custody overnight	A reduction in the number of children detained in police custody overnight <sup>4</sup> compared to 2015-16	53 detainees		<p><b>Data as per last report. Data for this measure is released quarterly, with the next update due May 2017.</b></p> <p>There were 1,256 juvenile arrivals at Nottinghamshire custody suites in quarters one to three 2016 (April 2016 – December 2016). Of these, 53 were remanded into custody, with the majority of these (38 total) aged 16 or 17 years. 13 juveniles remanded in quarter one were aged 14 or 15 years, and two were aged 10-13</p>

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

Strategic Priority Theme One: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people					
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
					years. Source: East Midlands Criminal Justice Service (EMCJS).
1.9	Percentage of incidents responded to within the target time <sup>5</sup>	<p>To monitor the percentage of Grade 1 and 2 incidents attended within the recommended timescale* for</p> <p>a) Rural b) Urban</p> <p><i>*The recommended timescales for grade 1 (immediate) and grade 2 (urgent) response incidents are as follows:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Grade 1 incidents in Urban areas within 15 minutes and Rural areas within 20 minutes; and,</li> <li>▪ Grade 2 incidents within 60 minutes.</li> </ul>	<p>Grade 1 79.7%</p> <p>Grade 2 64.5%</p>		<p>In terms of Grade 1 incidents, the Force attended 80% of Urban areas and 77.6% of Rural areas within the advised times this year, giving a total 79.7% for all Grade 1 incidents. Whilst 64.5% of Grade 2 incidents were attended within 60 minutes.</p> <p>The average attendance time for Grade 1's has been improving over the last 3 months with an average 12.9 minute attendance time over the 3 month period.</p> <p>On average, the Force attends Grade 1 incidents within the recommended times. For the last 3 months the average attendance time for Grade 2 has been 80 minutes.</p>

Strategic Priority Theme Two: Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice process					
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
2.2	Crown and Magistrates' Courts conviction rates	To record a conviction rate in line with the national average	CC +0.3pp		<b>Data for this measure is released quarterly. The most recent quarter 3 data covers October to December 2016. Quarter 4 data will be available July 2017.</b>
			MC -2.3pp		

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



Strategic Priority Theme Two: Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice process					
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
					conviction rate of 79.1% which is higher than the national average of 78.8%.  The Magistrates' Courts conviction rates of 82.5% for the same period are below the national average (84.8%). This continues to be an issue for Nottinghamshire and work is being carried out jointly with local partners using the EMCJS FIT model to deliver improvements in the quality of files submitted by the police to the CPS.
2.3	Early Guilty Plea rate for the Crown and Magistrates' Courts	An increase in the Early Guilty Plea rate compared to 2015-16.	CC -4.6pp	●	<p><b>Data for this measure is released quarterly. The most recent quarter 3 data covers October to December 2016. Quarter 4 data will be available July 2017.</b></p> <p>Crown Court performance in quarter 3 was 31.5%. Magistrates Court performance in quarter 3 was 65%. Crown courts are recording a reduction in early guilty plea rates in quarter three compared to the overall rate for last year and Magistrates are performing better than last year – the 2015/16 figures were 36.1% early guilty plea at Crown Court (31.5% achieved this year) and 58.8% for Magistrates (65% achieved this year). Rates for both courts remain below the national average. The national average for Crown Court for quarter 3 was 40.2%, and the Magistrates Court national average was 69.4%.</p>
			MC +6.2pp	●	
		To be better than the national average	CC -8.7pp	●	
			MC -4.4pp	●	
2.4	Percentage of effective trials in the Crown and Magistrates' Courts (HMCTS Measure)	Reduce % ineffective trials due to prosecution team reasons compared to 2015-16.			<i>East Midlands Criminal Justice Service (EMCJS) advise that this data is currently unavailable. Effective trial data is provided by the Ministry of Justice (MOJ). The release of this data is governed by</i>

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

<b>Measure</b>		<b>Objective / Target</b>	<b>Performance</b>		<b>Insight</b>
		Achieve a year on year improvement in effective trial rates.			<i>the UK statistics authority and at the current time the Force is not permitted to publish this data.</i>

**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 2015-16.	+13.7%	<p>●</p> <p>The Force ended the performance year with a 13.7% (9,931 offences) increase in All Crime compared to last year.</p> <p>Monthly volumes between September and November peaked to the highest levels recorded in the last five years as a result of the proactive National Crime Recording Standards (NCRS) audit programme, with Violence Against the Person, Sexual Offences, Public Order offences and Hate Crimes in particular seeing large increases.</p> <p>Whilst the NCRS audit is now complete, 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, driven primarily by the offences types listed above.</p> <p>All Crime volume in March 2017 was 31.7% higher than last March, which equates to 1,902 additional crimes being created in the month.</p> <p>Victim-Based crime has increased by 11.7% (7,614 offences) this year, while Other Crimes Against Society have increased by 32.4% (2,317 offences). The increase in Other Crimes Against Society is driven by a 92.7% increase in Public Order offences, the majority of which were recorded as a result of the NCRS audit. Public Order offence volumes remain high following the audit, as a result of the daily incident checks now in place in force.</p>
		b) A reduction in Victim-Based Crime compared to 2015-16	+11.7%	<p>●</p> <p>The overall volume of Victim-Based crime increased by 7,614 offences compared to last year.</p> <p>Violence Against the Person (VAP) and Sexual Offences have both been a major cause of the increase. This was due to the increase in offences as a result of, and the subsequent daily checks following,</p>


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

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
				<p>the NCRS compliance audit.</p> <p>VAP has seen a 25.2% increase (+4,483 offences). Performance is driven by an increase in Violence without Injury with a 49.4% increase (+3,782 offences).</p> <p>Sexual Offences have increased by 25.5% this year (+125 Rape and +406 Other sexual offences).</p> <p>The Force recorded an increase in Burglary Dwelling between October and December but monthly volumes have reduced since then. None-the-less the force ended the year with a 10.4% increase (+348 offences) in Burglary Dwelling.</p> <p>Theft ended the year with a 12% increase compared to last year which is 2,262 additional crimes. Within theft there was an 11.6% increase (+891 offences) in shoplifting and a 20.7% increase (+1,700 offences) in Other Theft.</p>
		c) To monitor the number of offences in those local areas which experience high levels of crime		<p>The five areas of Nottingham City that have been identified as experiencing high levels of crimes have recorded a total of 8,287 crimes this year. This represents a 15.5% (1,115 offences) increase in All Crime compared to last year. All five areas are recording an increase compared to last year, with these ranging from +13.6% on Bulwell to +17.1% on Arboretum. The percentage increase of 15.5% recorded over the five City areas compares to an increase of 12.8% over the same period for the City overall.</p> <p>This year, the County priority areas have recorded a total of 14,180 crimes, which equates to a 14.5% (1,793 offences) increase in All Crime compared to last year. This is more or less in line with the increase of 14.2% for the County area as a whole.</p> <p>Of the nineteen priority areas on the County, seventeen are recording an increase in crime compared to last year. Netherfield &amp; Colwick remains the area with the largest increase compared to last year with an increase of 31.4% (153 offences). Kirkby East</p>

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

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
					continues to have the second largest increase with 193 more offences this year compared to last. This equates to a 30.8% increase.
		d) To reduce the levels of rural crime compared to 2015-16 and report on: 1.1. Rural 1.2. Urban	+12.1%	●	<p>This year the Force has recorded 9,766 rural crimes, an increase of 1,054 offences (12.1%) on last year. Over the same period crime in urban areas has increased by 13.3% (8,436 offences). The rate of offences per 1,000 population in rural areas is 45.790 compared to 81.854 in urban areas.</p> <p>Crime in rural towns and fringes has increased by 12.8% (648 offences) this year, while crime in rural villages has increased by 14.6% (371 more offences).</p> <p>Rural areas continue to record an increase in Burglary offences (+120 or +8.8%). Other crime types are showing increases in line with the offences that were part of the NCRS audit (VAP/Sexual/Public Order offences). The position is similar on the Urban areas due to the NCRS increases, but burglary actually reduced on urban areas this year (-12 offences).</p>
3.2	Reduction in Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents across the force	A reduction in ASB incidents compared to 2015-16 and report on: a) Personal b) Nuisance c) Environmental	-6.5%	●	<p>The Force ended the year having recorded a reduction of 2,385 incidents (-6.5%). January and February saw the Force record the lowest monthly levels of ASB incidents in the last 4 years. Levels have since increased in March in line with the anticipated seasonal trend.</p> <p>The City partnership area recorded a reduction in ASB, with 1,842 fewer incidents. This is a 10.2% reduction. The County partnership recorded a smaller reduction of -3% (-564 incidents).</p> <p>Environmental ASB ended the year with an increase (+444 incidents or 23.5%). ASB Personal and Nuisance ended the year with reductions (-13.8% or 852 fewer incidents and -6.9% or 1,998 fewer incidents, respectively).</p>

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

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
3.3	The detection rate (including Positive Outcomes) for Victim-Based Crimes	<p>a) An increase in the positive outcome rate for Victim-Based Crime where Threat, Harm or Risk is high e.g. serious sexual crime*.</p> <p><i>*In the absence of a recognised measure for High Threat, Harm or Risk, Nottinghamshire Police are not in a position to report on this specific target. The information provided is for all Victim-Based Crime.</i></p>	-4.8pp		<p>The Force has recorded 1,863 fewer positive outcomes for Victim-Based Crime this year compared to last. The force ended the year with a positive outcome rate of 17.2% compared to 22.0% the previous year.</p> <p>Despite this year end position, there are recent signs that performance for positive outcomes is returning to previous levels, with recorded volumes in January, February and March similar to the levels recorded in early 2015. The outcome rate in quarter 4 this year is at 21.9%, compared to 20.1% in the same quarter of last year.</p> <p>Positive Outcomes performance will be discussed in more detail at the April Force Performance Board meeting.</p>
		<p>b) To monitor the proportion of Community Resolution disposals</p>	14.5%		<p>The Force has recorded a total of 2,394 community resolutions this year, which equates to 14.5% of all Positive Outcomes over the same period.</p>
		<p>c) To monitor the positive outcome rate for All Crime</p>	20.1%		<p>The positive outcome rate for All Crime was 20.1% for this financial year compared to 25.9% for last year.</p>

Strategic Priority Theme Four: Reduce the impact of drugs and alcohol on levels of crime and anti-social behaviour				
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
4.1	The number of Alcohol-Related Crimes	a) To monitor the number of crimes and ASB incidents which appear to be Alcohol-Related	Crime 5,979 (7.3%)  ASB 4,665 (13.5%)	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 this year (according to NICL qualifiers in Niche) is 5,979, which equates to 7.3% of all recorded crime in the same period, while alcohol-related incidents account for 13.5% of all ASB incidents.
		b) To monitor the proportion of alcohol-related violent crime	3,636 (16.3%)	The proportion of Alcohol-Related Violence in Nottinghamshire year-to-date is 16.3%. 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	1,689 crimes	There have been 1,689 Night-Time Economy VAP offences flagged on Niche as being alcohol-related this year, which accounts for 55.7% of all Night-Time Economy VAP.
4.2	Reoffending of drug-fuelled offenders in the IOM cohort	To monitor the number and seriousness of offences committed by drug-fuelled offenders in the IOM cohort		It is not possible to report on this measure under the current Integrated Offender Management data collection process.

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 2015-16	-12.2pp	●	<p>The Force recorded 5 fewer Confiscation and Forfeiture Orders this year compared to last year; this equates to a reduction of 2.2%, placing the Force more than twelve percentage points below the 10% increase target.</p> <p><b>It should be noted that any decision to apply for an order is made by the Crown Prosecution Service and not the Police.</b></p> <p><b>A decision to grant an order is one for the court alone.</b></p> <p><b>An order is not granted until sentencing and in many cases there can be a gap of many months between point of arrest and an order being granted.</b></p> <p>The Force ended the year recording 23 offences of profiting from or concealing knowledge of the proceeds of crime. POCA orders will be generated from a number of other offences types however, not just from these.</p> <p>Performance information for the value of orders is currently unavailable.</p>
		b) A 10% increase in the total value of all orders compared to 2015-16			
5.2	Force Threat, Harm and Risk (THR) assessment level	To reduce the Threat, Harm and Risk assessment below the 2015-16 level			<p><b>Information as per the previous report. Organised Crime in Nottinghamshire: Strategic Position Statement</b></p> <p>Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) continue to present one of the priority external threats to policing in Nottinghamshire. OCGs have a direct and indirect involvement in a wide range of serious criminality including Drug Supply, Fraud, Violence, the Criminal Use of Firearms, Modern Slavery, Sexual Exploitation and Organised Acquisitive Crime. Foreign National OCGs are also becoming more evident as is Cyber enabled criminality. The criminal activities of OCGs impact upon confidence and satisfaction, community cohesion and police and partner endeavours to reduce crime and keep people safe from the risk of harm.</p> <p>In terms of the managing the threat posed by OCGs, each active</p>



Strategic Priority Theme Five: Reduce the threat from organised crime				
Measure	Objective / Target	Performance	Insight	
			group is assigned a Lead Responsible Police Officer and has a specific management plan aimed at mitigating or removing the threat. In accordance with National Intelligence Model guidelines, scrutiny and resourcing considerations are addressed via the Force's Tasking and Coordination process, to ensure a proportionate police and partner response.	
5.3	Reported drug offences	To monitor the number of production and supply drug offences	692 offences	There have been a total of 692 production and supply drug offences this year, which is 22 fewer offences when compared to last year. The number of supply offences increased by 23 offences, while production offences reduced by 45.
5.4	The number of Cyber Crimes	To monitor the number of Cyber Crimes in 2016-17		<p><b>Information as per the previous report. Next update due May 2017.</b></p> <p>In the first three quarters of 2016/17 (April 2016 – December 2016) the Force recorded 1,032 online crimes<sup>6</sup>. This equates to 1.4% of all recorded crime<sup>7</sup>.</p> <p>The majority of offences are harassment offences. There are also a number of offences in the Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society category which relate to the obscene publications act.</p>

<sup>6</sup> Online crime is as per the Home Office definition

<sup>7</sup> It is important to note that this does not include fraud offences as these are dealt with by Action Fraud.

Strategic Priority Theme Six: Prevention, early intervention and reduction in re-offending			
Measure	Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
6.1	Reoffending of offenders in the Force IOM cohort	Monitor the number and seriousness of offences committed by offenders in the IOM cohort	<p><b>Information is provided quarterly. Current update is to the end of March. Next update will be in the July report.</b></p> <p>Data from the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Team Tracking Tool reveals that 152 nominals have entered the system since January 2016. Of these, 24 (15.8%) have since exited the programme.</p> <p>The average entry score for all nominals who have entered the programme since January 2016 is 513, while the average exit score is 81. This reveals a reduction in risk score of -431 (-84% lower than the entry score).</p> <p>17 nominals have exited with a risk score of less than fifty and 4 of these have exited with a risk score of zero.</p> <p>Mid-point scores for the January to March 2016 (Quarter 4 2015/16) cohorts have now been calculated. The combined risk score for the three cohorts when they entered the IOM programme was 10,161. The mid-point scores (assessed in March 2017) for the same group of offenders is 3,635. This represents a significant 64% reduction in the risk score for these three groups over the 12 months that the groups have been on the IOM programme.</p> <p>Since 2014 IOM has adjusted its focus towards threat, risk and harm, and this can clearly be observed in the rise in average entry scores from 299 previously to 513 since January 2016. The reductions in the severity score between entry and exit, and the mid-point scores for the Quarter 4 2015/16 cohort strongly suggest that the IOM programme is successfully reducing threat, risk and harm in a cohort which is already 72% more risky than cohorts managed previously.</p> <p>IOM performance will be discussed in detail at the May Force</p>

Strategic Priority Theme Six: Prevention, early intervention and reduction in re-offending			
Measure	Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
			Performance Board meeting.
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 show that 26.2% of youth offenders (99) within the cohort have re-offended in the last 12 months, with a re-offending rate of 0.66. Nationally, the latest data to 2011/12 shows an average re-offending rate of 35.5%.  The 12 month picture is for the March 2015 – February 2016 cohort of 378 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	<b>Please note: the method used to report on this measure has been changed, therefore comparison to previously reported figures is not recommended.</b>  Based on the date detected, 2016/17 a total of 153 positive outcomes have been issued to youth offenders who had previously received a community resolution in 2015-16. 1,108 youth offenders were dealt with by way of community resolution in 2015-16. This equates to a reoffending rate of 13.8%. 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 £12.0m saving by March 2017			<p>Latest position statement – March 2017.</p> <p>The 2016/17 efficiency target in order to achieve a balanced budget was £12.0m. The Force has delivered the £12.0m saving with the current outturn position showing that we will be underspent by £1.0m. The Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) continues to be developed and looking at various resourcing scenarios with on-going work between Finance and the rest of the organisation to identify any possible risks or opportunities in delivering a balanced longer term view</p>
7.2	Total number of days lost to sickness	a) 3.7% for officers (8.2 days)	5.4% (Officers)	●	<p>The latest rolling 12 month (April 2016 to March 2017) sickness data for the Force has shown that officer sickness is 5.42% against the target of 3.7%. This equates to 12.0 days lost to sickness versus the target of 8.2 days. There appears to be an increasing trend for police officer sickness; the equivalent 12 month rolling figure from March 2016 is 4.73%.</p> <p>For the same period, staff sickness was 4.89% against the target of 3.7%. This equates to 10.8 days lost to sickness versus the target of 8.2 days. Staff sickness rates have been reducing month on month since September 2016.</p>
		b) 3.7% for staff (8.2 days)	4.9% (Staff)	●	
7.3	BME representation	Increase BME representation within the Force to reflect the BME community	4.5%	●	BME headcount percentage is at 4.53% for Police Officers and 4.43% for Police Staff. This is below the 11.2% for Nottinghamshire resident population (2011 Census).
7.4	Improve data quality and Compliance with national recording standards.	Compliance rate with national recording standard in respect of All Crime.			<p><b>Latest position statement for March 2017.</b></p> <p>The NCRS Compliance Team will be introduced asap in 2017, albeit with a leaner structure than first proposed. The team will be responsible for reviewing all crime related incidents, immediately after opening, to record crimes where the basic principles for doing so are met. Where there is insufficient information initially recorded to make a determination, incidents will be reviewed again for compliance if closed without a crime number. Processes</p>

Strategic Priority Theme Seven: Spending your money wisely				
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
				<p>will evolve and be regularly reviewed to ensure that excellent levels of NCRS compliance are consistently achieved. Consultation with existing staff members has begun with the process for recruiting new staff due to commence very soon.</p> <p>The Force are still due to be subject to a Crime Data Integrity Inspection by the HMIC at some point in the future. The HMIC visits are unannounced with forces being given three weeks' notice of their intention to arrive in force. The work already undertaken and proposed for the future puts Nottinghamshire Police in a strong position ahead of the HMIC inspection.</p>
7.5	Manage Demand for Service with partners	Monitor the number of: a) Total Calls received at Control Room	53,078	<p>The Force received 53,078 calls to the control room in March 2017, which is at higher than expected levels. Non-emergency calls were around 4,000 calls higher than expected and were at the highest March volume seen in the last 10 years. This is believed to be a combination of a higher than anticipated demand month, along with a change in process of answering calls in the control room and additional training requirements for the newly employed call takers.</p> <p>This will be discussed in more detail in the Operational Performance Review meeting.</p>
		c) 999 calls per 100k Population	1,353	<p>Of the calls to the control room, a total of 14,769 were 999 calls which is slightly higher than anticipated levels (average 14,500 calls anticipated in March). This equates to 1,353 999 calls per 100k population.</p>