Nottinghamshire Police

Performance & Insight Report

PCC Themes One to Seven

Year-to-date 1st April 2017 – 31st July 2017

Guidance notes:

1. The following performance indicators are taken from the Police and Crime Commissioner's (PCC) plan 2016-18. The information is organised in line with the seven strategic priority themes in the plan.

2. Summary performance information is for the period 1st April 2017 to 31st July 2017 compared to the equivalent period of last year, in line with the Police and Crime Plan requirements. Where information provided is for an alternative period this will be stated. Longer term trend information is provided wherever possible.

3. Where a measure has a designated target, a target position will also be provided and this will be assigned a RAGB status as follows;

- Where a measure is exceeding target (performance more than five per cent better than target) a measure will be rated blue
- For performance achieving target within five per cent it is rated green
- Measures not achieving target but within five per cent are rated amber
- Measures more than five per cent away from target are rated red

4. Additional insight is included in the report in order to provide context, particularly in relation to performance exceptions.

5. Some of the performance information in the report is refreshed quarterly. Where updated information is not available this is stated and the information from the previous report is provided.

6. Where data has been supplied by a source outside of the Nottinghamshire Police Management Information team, this will be stated.

	Strategic Priority Theme One: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people			
	Measure	**Objective / Target**	**Performance**		**Insight**
1.1	Percentage of victims of crime that are completely, very or fairly satisfied with the service they have received from the police	90% of victims completely, very or fairly satisfied	89.9%	🟡	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 May 2017, the force surveyed a total of 522 Domestic Abuse survivors. 93.5% of those surveyed were fairly, very or completely satisfied with the service they received from the police. This figure represents a slight uplift compared to previous months. Over the same period, from a total of 360 Hate Crime victims surveyed, 84.6% were satisfied with the service they received from the police. Satisfaction among victims of hate crime appears stable.
1.3	Percentage of people who agree that the police and local councils are dealing with Anti-Social Behaviour and other crime issues	60% agreement by 2016-17	58.7%	🟡	**Current performance covers interviews in the year to December 2016[1]. Please note that this information is updated quarterly.** The Force is 1.3 percentage points below the 60% target. There is little change on the previous year's position (56.5%). The average for the Force's Most Similar Force group is 60.1% and Nottinghamshire is ranked in 4th place in this group of 8. In terms of a similar Crime Survey for England and Wales measure, there is a marked improvement in performance for the statement "The police do a good or excellent job", with the percentage of people agreeing with statement at 60.6% compared to 54.8% in the previous year.
1.4	Percentage reduction of people that been repeat	a) A reduction in the number of repeat victims[2] of domestic	+90	🔴	*The Force definition of a repeat victim is based on the national*

Strategic Priority Theme One: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people			
Measure	**Objective / Target**	**Performance**	**Insight**
victims within the previous 12 months	violence compared to 2016-17		*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 1,206 Domestic Abuse victims in the month of July, 441 had been a victim of one or more previous domestic abuse incidents or crimes in the 12 months prior (August 2016 – July 2017). This compares to a baseline monthly average for the 2016/17 year of 351 repeat victims per month, which equates to an increase of 25.6% in the month of July. As a proportion, 36.6% of DA victims in July 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	-1 ●	*The Force definition of a repeat victim is based on the national definition. A hate crime repeat victim is a victim of a hate crime or incident in the current month who has also been a victim of one or more hate crimes or incidents at any point in the previous twelve months.* Of a total of 156 hate crime victims in the month of July, 14 had been a victim of one or more previous hate crimes in the 12 months prior (August 2016 – July 2017). This compares to a baseline monthly average for the 2016/17 year of 15 repeat victims per month, which represents 1 less repeat hate crime victim in July compared to the baseline figure. As a proportion, 9% of hate crime victims in July were repeat victims. This figure is lower than the baseline monthly average for

---

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

	Strategic Priority Theme One: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people			
	Measure	**Objective / Target**	**Performance**	**Insight**
				2016/17 (11.5%).
		e) To monitor repeat victims of ASB incidents.	1,076	There were 1,076 victims of ASB in July 2017 who had reported a previous incident or incidents in the 12 months prior. This is a slight increase on the figures reported in both June (1042) and May (1008). It is important to note that overall ASB incidents reported to the police increased in July with 3,321 incidents. (3,104 in June and 2,967 in May) This increase is expected due to seasonality with trends in ASB incidents increasing in Summer. As a proportion, repeat ASB accounts for 32.4% of all incidents in July, which is slightly less than the June figure (33.6%) and also the equivalent figure for May (34%).
		f) To monitor the number of domestic abuse non-crimes and crimes and the proportion of which are repeats	1,561 crimes and non-crimes	The Force recorded 1,561 domestic abuse crimes and non-crimes in July 2017. 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	1,210 offences	The Force has recorded 1,210 sexual offences this year. This is a 99.3% increase against the same period last year (603 more offences). Rape offences have seen an increase of 126.1% (+256 offences) this year, while other sexual offences increased by 85.9% (+347 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

Strategic Priority Theme One: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people			
Measure	**Objective / Target**	**Performance**	**Insight**
			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 67.6% increase in sexual offences in the 12 months to July 2017, compared to the 12 months to July 2016, which equates to 1,293 additional offences recorded over the 12 month period.
			The last 3 months have seen significant increases in the recording of sexual offences in Nottinghamshire. Levels have been slightly higher than those recorded in the months following the NCRS audit in last year. This increase is in line with national increases and there has increases across many offence types. There have been some possible media influences with TV shows portraying rape and sexual offence story lines since April which could influence an increase in the reporting of offences. Further analysis to determine how much of the increase is the result of the reporting of historic offences is in progress.
	b) To monitor satisfaction levels of victims of Domestic Abuse through the force victim surveys	93.5%	See measure 1.1 for details.
	c) To monitor the number of Hate Crimes and the proportion of which are repeats	140 hate crimes 40 hate incidents	There have been a total of 140 hate crimes in July. Over the same time period the Force has recorded 40 hate incidents, meaning that the overall total for July stands at 180 hate crimes/incidents.

Year-to-date figures (April to July) show an increase of 12.6% (77 more hate crimes and incidents) when compared to the same period last year.

Last year the Force had an average of 111 hate crimes and 62 Hate Incidents per month, a total of 174 hate crimes on average per month. |
| | | 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**
1.6 — The number of people Killed or Seriously Injured (KSIs) on Nottinghamshire's roads	a) 40% reduction in all KSI RTCs by 2020 (from 2005-09 average)	-40.1% ●	*Data as per the previous report, next update due in October.* Data for quarter one (1st January 2017 – 31st March 2017) shows a 40.1% reduction (66 fewer persons) Killed or Seriously Injured (KSIs) on Nottinghamshire's roads compared to the 2005-2009 baseline period. A reduction is also seen when compared to the same quarter of 2016 (-18.2% or 22 fewer persons). All user groups are seeing a reduction in KSIs in quarter one when compared to the baseline average. There was a slight increase in pedestrian KSIs when compared to quarter one of 2016, however this is the result of a difference of one person over one quarter period and as such is not a reliable indication of a change in trend. KSIs in the 0-15 age group continue to reduce with a 51.4% reduction against the baseline.
	b) Monitor KSIs for 0-15 year olds	-51.4%	
1.7 — The number of non-crime related mental health patients detained in custody suites	A reduction in the number of non-crime related mental health patients detained in custody suites	100% ●	*Data is for quarter one April-June 2017. Data for this measure is released quarterly, with the next update due November 2017.* 2 people have been presented to custody as a first place of safety in quarter one 2017. This compares to a total of 1 for the same Q1 period last year. On average last year, less than three percent of mental health patients have been taken to custody, with the vast majority taken to the mental health suite. Source: East Midlands Criminal Justice Service (EMCJS).
1.8 — The number of children detained in police custody overnight	A reduction in the number of children detained in police custody overnight[4] compared to 2015-16	24 detainees	*Data is for Quarter 1 April-June 2017. Data for this measure is released quarterly, with the next update due November 2017.* There were 24 juveniles remanded into custody in quarter one 2017 compared to 26 in the same quarter in 2016. Source: East Midlands Criminal Justice Service (EMCJS).

[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.*

Strategic Priority Theme One: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people			
Measure	**Objective / Target**	**Performance**	**Insight**
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 77.6% Grade 2 59.7%	In terms of Grade 1 incidents, the Force attended 78.0% of Urban areas and 75.4% of Rural areas within the advised times this year, giving a total 77.6% for all Grade 1 incidents. Whilst 59.7% 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 three months. For the last 3 months the average attendance time for Grade 2 has been 89 minutes. The number of incidents requiring attendance has increased over the last three months due to the expected seasonal increases. In addition, there appears to have been a further increase as a result of an unprecedented increase in calls to the control room in the last three months.

---

[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 +1.7pp	🟢	**Data for this measure is released quarterly. The most recent quarter 4 data covers January to March 2017. Next update is due in the September report.**
			MC -0.7pp	🟡	Quarter four figures provided by the East Midlands Criminal Justice Service (EMCJS) reveal that the Crown Court recorded a conviction rate of 80.7% which is higher than the national average of 79%. The Magistrates' Courts conviction rate is 84.8% for the same period and is slightly below the national average (85.5%). 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	🟡	*Data for this measure is released quarterly. The most recent quarter 4 data covers January to March 2017. Next update is due in the September report.* Crown Court performance in quarter 4 was 38.6%. Magistrates Court performance in quarter 4 was 66.5%. Rates for both courts remain below the national average. The national average for Crown Court for quarter 4 was 41.3%, and the Magistrates Court national average was 69.6%. There are a number of issues that affect performance: Timely delivery of IDPC at court, timely review of cases by CPS and response to issues by the police, File quality – however this is improving and a Defence culture whereby in some areas of the force the defence are less likely to plead. Not all of these issues relate to the police so these, therefore the PTPM metrics are a cross system issue. An initiative called the FIT regime is being implemented to assist on file quality. A FIT 2
			MC +6.2pp	🟢	
		To be better than the national average	CC -2.7pp	🟡	
			MC -3.1pp	🟡	

Strategic Priority Theme Two: Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice process				
Measure	**Objective / Target**	**Performance**		**Insight**
				process is about to launch in June which will highlight non responses to senior officers in order to get an update before files are sent to CPS. The FIT 1 process has been implemented which sends emails and data to managers to allow feedback to be given and officers on their work.
				Prosecutions remodelling will be introduced later this year and work on promoting reward and recognition around file quality is being introduced, as well as a new action plan with the CPS around file quality.
				The guilty plea at first hearing has also been made the number one priority for this performance year by the RCJB's EEB board chaired by DCC Knighton.

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	+35.9% ●	The first four months of this year have seen the Force record a 35.9% (8,445 offences) increase in All Crime compared to the same period last year. Victim-Based crime has increased by 33.6% (7,095 offences) year-to-date. Other Crimes Against Society have increased by 56.6% (1,350 offences). The increase in Other Crimes Against Society is driven by a 187.1% 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 29.6% (20,708 offences) increase in All Crime in the 12 months to July compared to the previous 12 months. Nottinghamshire performance is in line with other forces in this respect, with the current increase just slightly higher than the national average increase.
		b) A reduction in Victim-Based Crime compared to 2016-17	+33.6% ●	The overall volume of Victim-Based crime year-to-date increased by 7,095 offences compared to last year (+33.6%). When considering the longer term trend, Victim-Based crime has increased by 26.5% (16,751 offences) in the 12 months to July 2017 when compared to the twelve months previous. Increases are apparent across most of the sub-categories within the Victim-Based crime group. Crime levels have remained

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**
			consistent at over 7,000 crimes per month in the last three 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 51.4% increase (+2,946 offences) year-to-date when compared to last year. Performance is driven by an increase in Violence without Injury, with a 77.4% increase (+2,021 offences).
			Sexual Offences have increased by 99.3% year-to-date (+256 Rape and 347 Other sexual offences).
	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 3,244 crimes year-to-date. This represents a 40.1% (928 offences) increase in All Crime compared to last April to July.
			All five areas are recording an increase compared to last year, with these ranging from +18.3% on St Ann's (+79 offences) to +62.3% on Bridge (+197 offences). The percentage increase of 40.1% recorded over the five City areas compares to an increase of 39.5% over the same period for the City overall.
			The County priority areas have recorded a total of 5,363 crimes year-to-date, which equates to a 30.6% (1258 offences) increase in All Crime compared to last year. This is only slightly below the increase of 32.0% for the County area as a whole.
			Of the nineteen priority areas on the County, eighteen are recording an increase in crime compared to last year. Stanton Hill has had the largest percentage increase for the last three months and in July there was an increase of 50 offences year-to-date

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**
				creating a 208.3% increase due to the small numbers. Trent Bridge recorded the second highest increase with 102 more crimes year-to-date which is a 77.9% increase.
		d) To reduce the levels of rural crime compared to 2016-17 and report on: 1.1. Rural 1.2. Urban	+28.9% ●	The Force has recorded 3,913 rural crimes year-to-date, which is an increase of 878 offences (28.9%) compared to last year-to-date. The average last year was 814 rural crimes per month and so far this year the monthly average is 978. Over the same period crime in urban areas has increased by 37.0% (7,549 offences). The rate of offences per 1,000 population in rural areas is 18.3 compared to 31.8 in urban areas. This is higher than the same period last year (14.2 in rural areas and 23.2 in urban areas). Crime in rural towns and fringes has increased by 38.4% (654 offences) year-to-date, crime in rural villages has increased by 8.6% (83 offences) and crime in rural hamlets and isolated dwellings has increased by 38.6% (141 more offences). Rural areas recorded increases in Arson and Criminal Damage offences year-to-date with a 44.9% increase (174 more offences). Other crime types are showing increases in line with the offences that were part of the NCRS audit (VAP/Sexual/Public Order offences). The position is similar on the Urban areas with the crime types included in the NCRS audit showing increases.
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	-9.9% ●	Over the first four months of this financial year, the Force has recorded 12,284 ASB incidents. This compares to 13,634 incidents in the same four months of 2016 (a reduction of 9.9%). Whilst this number is lower than last year, there has been an increase in ASB incidents over the last 3 months which is expected due to seasonality with trends in ASB incidents increasing in Spring and Summer months. The City partnership area has recorded a reduction in ASB, with 693 fewer incidents this year, which represents a 10.9% reduction.

	Measure	Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
					The County partnership recorded a reduction of 9.1% (-657 incidents).
					Environmental ASB recorded an increase of 28 incidents or 3.1%. ASB Personal and Nuisance incidents have reduced (-11.3% or 230 fewer incidents and -10.7% or 1,148 fewer incidents, respectively).
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.*	-3.9pp	🟡	The Force has recorded 247 more positive outcomes for Victim-Based Crime year-to-date when compared to last year-to-date. When looking at the positive outcome rate, (the number of positive outcomes divided by the overall number of crimes) the force is recording a positive outcome rate of 15.0% compared to 18.9% the previous year-to-date. This reduction in rate is influenced by the increase in recorded crimes over the last year. Looking at the longer term trend over the last 12 months (August 2016 to July 2017) and comparing that time range to the same one the previous year, it can be seen that the force are achieving 267 fewer positive outcomes (last 12 months 12,677 and previous year 12,944). 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.
		b) To monitor the proportion of Community Resolution disposals	14.3%		The Force recorded a total of 601 community resolutions for Victim-Based Crime in the first four months of 2017, which equates to 14.3% of all Positive Outcomes over the same period. Looking at the longer term trend over the last 12 months (August 2016 to July 2017) and comparing that time range to the same one the previous year, it can be seen that the force are achieving fewer Community Resolutions (last 12 months 1,999 and previous year 2,251). The positive outcome rates show a smaller reduction than

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**
			that seen for all outcomes however, with 15.8% in the current 12 month period compared to 17.4% the previous 12 months.
	c) To monitor the positive outcome rate for All Crime	17.7%	The positive outcome rate for All Crime is 17.7% year-to-date compared to 22.2% 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 1,787 (5.6%) ASB 1,578 (12.8%)	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 1,787, which equates to 5.6% of all recorded crime, while alcohol-related incidents account for 12.8% of all ASB incidents. The disparity between the crime survey figure and the local figure is attributed to the poor use of alcohol markers in the crime recording system, meaning that the incidence of alcohol-related crime in Nottinghamshire higher than the crime data suggests.
	b) To monitor the proportion of alcohol-related violent crime	1,063 (12.3%)	The proportion of Alcohol-Related Violence in Nottinghamshire year-to-date is 12.3%. 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	534 crimes	There have been 534 Night-Time Economy VAP offences flagged on Niche as being alcohol-related year-to-date, which accounts for 51.1% of all Night-Time Economy VAP. Last year the average monthly figure was 141 and so far this year the average monthly figure is 134.

Strategic Priority Theme Five: Reduce the threat from organised crime				
	Measure	Objective / Target	Performance		Insight

	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	-46pp	🔴	The Force recorded 36 fewer Confiscation and Forfeiture Orders compared to last year-to-date; this equates to a reduction of 46%, placing the Force 46 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			**Information as per the previous report. Organised Crime in Nottinghamshire: Strategic Position Statement – refreshed April 2017** Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) continue to present a noticeable external threat to policing in Nottinghamshire through their direct and indirect involvement in a wide range of serious criminality including Drug Supply, Fraud, Serious Violence including Knife Crime and 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. In terms of the managing the threat posed by OCGs, each active 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

Strategic Priority Theme Five: Reduce the threat from organised crime			
	Measure	Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
				proportionate police and partner response.
5.3	Reported drug offences	To monitor the number of production and supply drug offences	221 offences	There have been a total of 221 production and supply drug offences so far this year-to-date, which is 16 fewer offences when compared to last year. The number of supply offences has increased by 1 offence, while production offences reduced by 17.
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 1 April to June 2017. Next update due in the October report.** In the first quarter of 2017/18 the Force recorded 634 online crimes[6]. This equates to 2.0% of all recorded crime[7]. The majority of offences (46% or 294 offences) are harassment offences, with 754 of these offences occurring via social media. There are also a number of offences in the Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society category which relate to the obscene publications act. In total, of the 634 online crimes recorded in the first quarter, 67% (423 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		***The current update is to the end of June with data being presented quarterly. Next update will be in the October report.*** Data from the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Team Tracking Tool reveals that 167 nominals have entered the system since January 2016. Of these, 43 (25.4%) have since exited the programme. The average entry score for all nominals who have entered the programme since January 2016 is 456, while the average exit score is 98. This reveals a reduction in risk score of -358 (-78% lower than the entry score). 27 nominals have exited with a risk score of less than fifty and 5 of these have exited with a risk score of zero. Mid-point scores for the April to June 2016 (Quarter 1 2016/17) cohorts have now been calculated. The combined risk score for the three cohorts when they entered the IOM programme was 9,851. The mid-point scores (assessed in April 2017) for the same group of offenders is 854. This represents a significant 91% reduction in the risk score for these three groups over the 12 months that the groups have been on the IOM programme.
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 26.8% of youth offenders (98) within the cohort have re-offended in the last 12 months, with a re-offending rate of 0.61. Nationally, the latest data to 2011/12 shows an average re-offending rate of 35.5%. The 12 month picture is for the July 2015 – June 2016 cohort of 366 youth offenders (City YOT only).
6.3 Community Resolutions for	To monitor re-offending in	58	Based on the date detected, in July 2017 a total of 58 positive outcomes have been issued to youth offenders who had previously

Strategic Priority Theme Six: Prevention, early intervention and reduction in re-offending			
Measure	**Objective / Target**	**Performance**	**Insight**
Youth Offenders	Youth Offenders who have received a Community Resolution disposal		received a community resolution in the 2 year period from August 2015- July 2017. 2,059 youth offenders were dealt with by way of community resolution in the 2 year period 2015-17. This equates to a monthly reoffending rate of 2.8% for July 2017 against 2 cohorts of a total 2,059 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 £12.0m saving by March 2018		**Latest position statement – July 2017.** Financial savings are continually being monitored closely after four months of the 2017/18 financial year to ensure that they are aligning to the Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) and the recent ADA business planning process. We are still on course to meet our financial objectives for this year whilst maintaining the levels of planned recruitment throughout the organisation as per the Chief Constables recent announcement.
7.2	Total number of days lost to sickness	a) 3.7% for officers (8.2 days)	5.38% (Officers) 🟡	**Data is to the end of July 2017.** The latest rolling 12 month (August 2016 to July 2017) sickness data for the Force has shown that officer sickness is 5.38% against the target of 3.7%. This equates to 11.9 days lost to sickness versus the target of 8.2 days. July has improved slightly following recent months of an increasing trend for police officer sickness.
		b) 3.7% for staff (8.2 days)	4.63% (Staff) 🟡	For the same period, staff sickness was 4.63% against the target of 3.7%. This equates to 10.3 days lost to sickness versus the target of 8.2 days. Staff sickness rates continue to reduce month on month.
7.3	BME representation	Increase BME representation within the Force to reflect the BME community	4.3% 🔴	July data shows that BME headcount is at 4.45% for Police Officers and 4.23% 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.		**Latest position statement for July 2017.** The Force has advertised internally and externally for the 8 auditor posts based on a 12 month fixed term contract. To date four posts have been filled. The latest round of advertisements for the remaining four posts were unsuccessful. HR will re-advertise and also look to target graduates via the same method used in the recent PIO recruitment drive. Given the aforementioned challenges with recruitment the NCRS

Strategic Priority Theme Seven: Spending your money wisely			
Measure	Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
			Compliance Team will be phased in throughout 2017, albeit with a leaner structure than first proposed. The team will be responsible for reviewing all crime related incidents, immediately after opening, to record crimes where the basic principles for doing so are met. Where there is insufficient information initially recorded to make a determination, incidents will be reviewed again for compliance if closed without a crime number. Processes will evolve and be regularly reviewed to ensure that excellent levels of NCRS compliance are consistently achieved.
			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.'
7.5	Manage Demand for Service with partners	Monitor the number of: a) Total Calls received at Control Room	60,035	The Force received 60,035 calls to the control room in July 2017, which is at higher than expected levels and is the highest number of calls seen in any one month over the last 5 years. Call volumes usually increase from April to July by around 17.5% but this year the increase between the three months is 19.7%.
		c) 999 calls per 100k Population	1,575	Of the calls to the control room, a total of 17,196 were 999 calls which is slightly higher than anticipated levels (average 16,800 calls anticipated in July). This equates to 1,575 999 calls per 100k population.