



Nottinghamshire Police

Performance & Insight Report

PCC Themes One to Seven

Year-to-date 1st April 2017 – 30th September 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 30th September 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 | | | | | |
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| Measure | | Objective / Target | Performance | | Insight |
| 1.1 | Percentage of victims of crime that are completely, very or fairly satisfied with the service they have received from the police | 90% of victims completely, very or fairly satisfied | 90.0% | ● | <p>In response to a change in the Home Office mandated survey requirements, the force is currently reviewing the local approach to surveying victims of crime and the wider community.</p> <p>While this review is on-going, the force continues to survey victims of Domestic Abuse (mandatory) and victims of Hate Crime (non-mandatory).</p> <p>In the 12 months to July 2017, the force surveyed a total of 550 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 similar figure compared to previous months (93.1% of 539 survivors in June 2017 and 93.5% of 522 survivors in May 2017). Performance in respect of the aspects of satisfaction remains stable for 'ease of contact', 'actions taken' and 'treatment', with overall satisfaction ratings of above 90%. Satisfaction with 'kept informed' is lower at 79.3%.</p> <p>Over the same period, from a total of 351 Hate Crime victims surveyed, 84.6% were satisfied with the service they received from the police. This figure represents a slight decrease in satisfaction compared to the previous month (85.5% of 358 surveyed in June 2017), although this is not considered a significant change in performance. In terms of the aspects of satisfaction, 'actions taken' (80.5% overall satisfaction) and 'kept informed' (73.5%) are the lower rated aspects by Hate Crime victims, whereas 'ease of contact' and 'treatment' maintain satisfaction levels of above 90%.</p> |
| 1.3 | Percentage of people who agree that the police and local councils are dealing with Anti-Social Behaviour and other crime issues | 60% agreement by 2017/18 | 55.4% | ● | <p>Current performance covers interviews in the year to June 2017¹. Please note that this information is updated quarterly with the next update due in January 2018.</p> <p>The Force is 4.6 percentage points below the 60% target. Considering the trend in the long term, there appears to be a slight</p> |

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

| Strategic Priority Theme One: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people | | | | | |
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| | | | | | <p>downward trend, however the change on the previous year's position (58.6%) is not significant. The average for the Force's Most Similar Force group is 57.7% and Nottinghamshire is ranked in 5th place in this group of 8.</p> <p>Nottinghamshire is ranked first lowest in its MSF group for the 'risk of crime (personal crime)', with a risk level of 3.0% against a group average of 4.0%. This is also a marked improvement on the previous position for Nottinghamshire (6.0% in the previous year).</p> |
| 1.4 | Percentage reduction of people that been repeat victims within the previous 12 months | a) A reduction in the number of repeat victims ² of domestic violence compared to 2016-17 | -13 | ● | <p><i>The Force definition of a repeat victim is based on the national definition. A Domestic Abuse (DA) repeat victim is a victim of a DA crime or incident in the current month who has also been a victim of one or more DA crimes or incidents at any point in the previous twelve months.</i></p> <p>Of a total of 1,063 Domestic Abuse victims in the month of September, 338 had been a victim of one or more previous domestic abuse incidents or crimes in the 12 months prior (October 2016 –September 2017).</p> <p>This compares to a baseline monthly average for the 2016/17 year of 351 repeat victims per month, which equates to a decrease of 3.7% in the month of September.</p> <p>As a proportion, 31.8% of DA victims in September were repeat victims, which is above the baseline average of 30.8%. It appears that the proportion of DA repeats has returned to within expected bounds after two months of recording at a higher rate. Following discussion at the September Force Performance Board meeting, further analysis is being carried out to try to identify what was behind the increased rates noted in July and August.</p> |

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

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


| Measure | | Objective / Target | Performance | | Insight |
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| | | d) A reduction in the number of repeat victims of hate crime ³ compared to 2016-17 | +7 | ● | <p><i>The Force definition of a repeat victim is based on the national definition. A hate crime repeat victim is a victim of a hate crime or incident in the current month who has also been a victim of one or more hate crimes or incidents at any point in the previous twelve months.</i></p> <p>Of a total of 150 hate crime victims in the month of September, 22 had been a victim of one or more previous hate crimes in the 12 months prior (October 2016 –September 2017).</p> <p>This compares to a baseline monthly average for the 2016/17 year of 15 repeat victims per month, which represents 7 more repeat hate crime victim in September compared to the baseline figure.</p> <p>As a proportion, 14.7% of hate crime victims in September were repeat victims. This figure is greater than the baseline monthly average for 2016/17 (11.5%).</p> |
| | | e) To monitor repeat victims of ASB incidents. | 1,280 | | <p>There were 1,280 victims of ASB in September 2017 who had reported a previous incident or incidents in the 12 months prior. This is a slight increase on the figures reported in August (1068).</p> <p>Despite an increase in repeat victims of ASB, it should be noted that overall ASB incidents reported to the police decreased in September with 2,831 incidents. (3,211 in August, 3,321 in July and 3,104 in June). This decrease is in line with the expected seasonal trend.</p> <p>As a proportion, repeat ASB accounts for 45.2% of all incidents in September, which shows an increase on the proportion recorded in previous months.</p> |
| | | f) To monitor the number of domestic abuse non-crimes and crimes and the proportion | 1,330 crimes and non-crimes | | The Force recorded 1,330 domestic abuse crimes and non-crimes in September 2017. |

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

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| | | of which are repeats | | 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 | 1,738 offences | <p>The Force has recorded 1,738 sexual offences this financial year to date. This equates to a 64.4% increase against the same period last year (681 more offences). Rape offences have seen an increase of 77.4% (+291 offences) this year, while other sexual offences increased by 57.3% (+390 offences).</p> <p>Following the National Crime Recording Standards (NCRS) audit, the Force continues to record Sexual Offences at a higher level than previously. Comparisons to the early part of last year will demonstrate large percentage increases when compared to the new 'normal' levels the force are now recording.</p> <p>Looking at the longer term trend, the force has recorded a 62.1% increase in sexual offences in the 12 months to September 2017, compared to the 12 months to September 2016, which equates to 1,257 additional offences recorded over the 12 month period.</p> <p>The last 3 months have seen significant increases in the recording of sexual offences in Nottinghamshire. Additional analysis has revealed increases in reports of both historic and recent sexual offences, with an increasing trend apparent across all offences types. The same trend is also apparent in national figures. The force will be carrying out further analysis, led by the market research team, to improve understanding of the drivers behind this increase.</p> |

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

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| | | 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 | 129 hate crimes 45 hate incidents | | <p>There have been a total of 129 hate crimes in September. Over the same time period the Force has recorded 45 hate incidents, meaning that the overall total for August stands at 174 hate crimes/incidents.</p> <p>Year-to-date figures (April to September) show an increase of 15.9% (+167 more hate crimes and incidents) when compared to the same period last year.</p> <p>It is apparent that there is an increasing trend in the recording of overall hate crime in Nottinghamshire. Last year the Force had an average of 111 hate crimes and 62 Hate Incidents per month. The average total number of hate crime/incidents has increased this year to date by +29 Hate crime/incidents per month.</p> <p>Within this increase, the average number of hate crimes per month has increased (on average +33 hate crimes per month), whereas the average number of hate incidents per month has decreased (-4 hate incidents per month).</p> |
| | | Proportion that are repeats | | | Please see measure 1.4d (above) |
| 1.6 | The number of people Killed or Seriously Injured (KSIs) on Nottinghamshire's roads | a) 40% reduction in all KSI RTCs by 2020 (from 2005-09 average) | -33.6% |  | <p>Data is for quarters one and two; January 2017 to June 2017. Next update due in November.</p> <p>Data for quarters one and two (1st January 2017 – 30th June 2017) shows a 33.6% reduction (111 fewer persons) in persons Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) on Nottinghamshire's roads compared to the 2005-2009 baseline period.</p> <p>However a slight increase is apparent when comparing the current year to the equivalent period of last year (+23.1% or 3 persons).</p> |
| | | b) Monitor KSIs for 0-15 year olds | -55.6% | | |

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| | | | | | <p>All user groups with the exception of pedal cyclists are seeing a reduction in KSIs when compared to the baseline average. Pedal cyclist KSIs have increased by 4.3% (1 person) against the baseline average this period.</p> <p>KSIs in the 0-15 age group have reduced by 55.6% (20 persons) compared to the 2005-2009 baseline.</p> |
| 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% | ● | <p>Data is for quarter one April-June 2017. Data for this measure is released quarterly, with the next update due November 2017.</p> <p>Two people have been presented to custody as a first place of safety in quarter one 2017. This compares to one person in the same Q1 period of 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.</p> <p>Source: East Midlands Criminal Justice Service (EMCJS).</p> |
| 1.8 | The number of children detained in police custody overnight | A reduction in the number of children detained in police custody overnight ⁴ compared to 2015-16 | 24 detainees | | <p>Data is for Quarter 1 April-June 2017. Data for this measure is released quarterly, with the next update due November 2017.</p> <p>There were 24 juveniles remanded into custody in quarter one 2017 compared to 26 in the same quarter in 2016.</p> <p>Source: East Midlands Criminal Justice Service (EMCJS).</p> |
| 1.9 | Percentage of incidents responded to within the target time ⁵ | To monitor the percentage of Grade 1 and 2 incidents attended within the recommended timescale* for a) Rural | Grade 1 77.3% | Grade 2 58.8% | <p>In terms of Grade 1 incidents, the Force attended 77.9% of Urban areas and 75.3% of Rural areas within the advised times this year, giving a total 77.6% for all Grade 1 incidents. Whilst 59.6% of Grade 2 incidents were attended within 60 minutes.</p> <p>On average, the Force attends Grade 1 incidents within the recommended times. The average attendance time for Grade 1</p> |

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

⁵ Outliers have been excluded from the overall figures

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

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| | <p>b) Urban</p> <p><i>*The recommended timescales for grade 1 (immediate) and grade 2 (urgent) response incidents are as follows:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Grade 1 incidents in Urban areas within 15 minutes and Rural areas within 20 minutes; and,</i> ▪ <i>Grade 2 incidents within 60 minutes.</i> | | <p>incidents has remained at around 14 minutes each month over the most recent five months.</p> <p>For the last 3 months the average attendance time for Grade 2 has been 90 minutes.</p> <p>The number of incidents requiring attendance has decreased this month, following a period of increase over the last three months due to an anticipated seasonal trend.</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 +0.0pp | ● | <p>Data for this measure is released quarterly. The most recent quarter 1 data covers April to June 2017. Next update is due in the November report.</p> <p>Quarter four figures provided by the East Midlands Criminal Justice Service (EMCJS) reveal that the Crown Court recorded a conviction rate of 82.0% which is equal to the national average and the higher than the Q4 16/17 Crown conviction rate of 80.7% (+1.3pp).</p> <p>The Magistrates' Courts conviction rate is 86.7% for the same period and is again higher than both the national average (85.5%) and the Q4 16/17 figure of 84.8% (+1.9pp).</p> <p>Despite the apparent improvement on the previously reported position, file quality continues to be an issue for Nottinghamshire. Work is being carried out jointly with local partners using the EMCJS FIT model to deliver improvements in the quality of files submitted by the police to the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS).</p> |
| | | | MC +1.2pp | ● | |
| 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 +4.0pp | ● | <p>Data for this measure is released quarterly. The most recent quarter 1 data covers April to June 2017. Next update is due in the November report.</p> <p>The Early Guilty Plea rate recorded in the Crown Court year-to-date to July 2017 was 38.0%, which is an improvement on the same period last year (+4pp), however a slight decline on the previous month (-0.6pp).</p> |
| | | | MC +4.9pp | ● | |
| | | To be better than the national average | CC -4.8pp | ● | <p>The Early Guilty Plea rate recorded in the Magistrates' Court year-to-date to July 2017 was 66.5%, which is an improvement on the same period last year (+4.9pp) and equal to the previous month.</p> |

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

| Measure | | Objective / Target | Performance | | Insight |
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| | | | MC -2.7pp | ● | <p>Rates for both courts are below the national averages; the Early Guilty Plea rate recorded in the Crown court for quarter 1 was -4.8pp below the national average of 42.8%, and the early guilty plea rate for Magistrates' Court was -2.7pp below the national average of 69.2%.</p> <p>The Transforming Summary Justice (TSJ) Board will help here in isolating issues and managing them collectively rather than in agency silos, which has happened in the past. EMCJS have also started the proof in absence pilot and wait to see the results of the texting defendant pilot to inform improvements to performance at the Magistrates' Court.</p> |

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

| Measure | | Objective / Target | Performance | Insight |
|---------|---|---|-------------|--|
| 3.1 | Reduction in All Crime across the force | a) A reduction in All Crime compared to 2016-17 | +29.6% | <p>The first six months of this year have seen the Force record a 29.6% (10,930 offences) increase in All Crime compared to the same period last year.</p> <p>Victim-Based crime has increased by 27.8% (9,180 offences) year-to-date. Other Crimes Against Society have increased by 44.3% (1,750 offences). The increase in Other Crimes Against Society is driven by a 108.2% increase in Public Order offences. Public Order offence volumes remain high following the NCRS audit, as a result of the daily incident checks now in place in force.</p> <p>Following the NCRS audit last year, the force has put in place new daily processes to maintain compliance with the national standards. This means that recorded crime volume remains at a higher level and this is expected to continue as the accepted new 'normal' level. The force is now recording around 2,000 offences more each month than this time last year.</p> <p>When considering the longer term trend, the Force has recorded a 30.4% (21,736 offences) increase in All Crime in the 12 months to September compared to the previous 12 months.</p> <p>Recently published national data (covering performance in the 12 months to June 2017) reveals that almost all forces in England and Wales are recording increases in crime. Nottinghamshire is recording an increase above both the national and regional average.</p> <p>At present, the local performance position is comparing a period of higher recording (following the change in process described above) to a lower period prior to this change, and as a result a large percentage increase is seen. Forecast figures suggest that at the end of the year this position will have stabilised and the force will</p> |

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

| Measure | | Objective / Target | Performance | Insight |
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| | | | | end the year with an increase of approximately 12-17% which would be in line with the current national average increase. |
| | | b) A reduction in Victim-Based Crime compared to 2016-17 | +27.8% | <p>●</p> <p>The overall volume of Victim-Based crime year-to-date increased by 9,180 offences compared to last year (+27.8%).</p> <p>When considering the longer term trend, Victim-Based crime has increased by 27.8% (17,826 offences) in the 12 months to September 2017 when compared to the twelve months previous.</p> <p>Increases are apparent across most of the sub-categories within the Victim-Based crime group. Crime levels have remained consistent at approximately 7,000 crimes per month in the last four months which is the highest level seen in the last five years.</p> <p>Violence Against the Person (VAP) offences are responsible for a large proportion of the increase in overall Victim-Based crime. This is as a result of processes put in place to maintain compliance with the national standard; ensuring that the Force is responding to victims and putting in place the appropriate support, safeguarding and investigation.</p> <p>VAP has seen a 46.9% increase (+8,235 offences) in the 12 months to September when compared to last year. Performance is driven by an increase in Violence without Injury, with an 81.6% increase (+6,319 offences).</p> <p>Sexual Offences have increased by 62.1% (+1,257 offences) over the same period.</p> <p>In the 12 months to September, the force has also recorded increases in Robbery (+8.5% or 75 offences), Burglary (+6.4% or 505 offences), Theft (+27.5% or 5,079 offences) and Criminal Damage & Arson (+13.2% or 1,369 offences).</p> <p>Performance exceptions are monitored at the monthly Operational Performance Review meetings, with action to manage identified</p> |

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

| | Measure | Objective / Target | Performance | Insight |
|--|---------|--|-------------|---|
| | | <p>c) To monitor the number of offences in those local areas which experience high levels of crime</p> | | <p>exceptions tasked from this meeting where appropriate.</p> <p>The five areas of Nottingham City that have been identified as experiencing high levels of crime have recorded a total of 4,787 crimes year-to-date. This represents a 26.1% (992 offences) increase in All Crime compared to last April to September.</p> <p>All five areas are recording an increase compared to last year, with these ranging from +7.1% on Bulwell (+74 offences) to +46.3% on Bridge (+240 offences). The percentage increase of 26.1% recorded over the five City areas is in line with the increase of 31.1% over the same period for the City overall.</p> <p>The increase on the Bridge area reflects the force level picture, with increases in Violence and Public Order driven by the NCRS audit activity. In addition Bridge has recorded increases in Other Theft (+42 offences), Shoplifting (+25 offences) and Burglary (+23 offences).</p> <p>The County priority areas have recorded a total of 8,208 crimes year-to-date, which equates to a 26.0% (1,693 offences) increase in All Crime compared to last year. This is similar to the increase of 27.4% for the County area as a whole.</p> <p>All of the nineteen priority areas on the County are recording an increase in crime compared to last year. Stanton Hill has had the largest percentage increase for the last five months. In September this increase stands at 57 offences year-to-date creating a 129.5% increase due to the small numbers. Trent Bridge recorded the second highest increase on the County, with 125 more crimes year-to-date which is a 59.5% increase.</p> <p>Similarly to Trent Bridge (above), both of these areas have experienced increases in violence without injury and public order offences. In addition to this Stanton Hill has recorded small increases across most crime types, with Other Theft and Burglary</p> |

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

| Measure | | Objective / Target | Performance | | Insight |
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| | | | | | <p>offences having the slightly larger volume increases (+7 and +5, respectively). The largest volume increases on Trent Bridge are in Other Theft, Shoplifting, Bicycle Theft and Criminal Damage & Arson, with these offences accounting for more than three quarters of the overall increase.</p> |
| | | <p>d) To reduce the levels of rural crime compared to 2016-17 and report on: 1.1. Rural 1.2. Urban</p> | +25.3% | ● | <p>The Force has recorded 5,875 rural crimes year-to-date, which is an increase of 1,185 offences (25.3%) compared to last year-to-date. This is in line with the overall All Crime performance for the force. Over the same period crime in urban areas has increased by 30.0% (9,625 offences).</p> <p>The average monthly volume last year was 814 rural crimes per month and so far this year the monthly average is 979.</p> <p>The rate of offences per 1,000 population in rural areas is 27.5 compared to 47.5 in urban areas. This is higher than the same period last year (22.0 in rural areas and 36.6 in urban areas).</p> <p>Crime in rural towns and fringes has increased by 31.8% (844 offences) year-to-date, crime in rural villages has increased by 7.5% (111 offences) and crime in rural hamlets and isolated dwellings has increased by 42.1% (230 more offences).</p> <p>Rural areas recorded increases in Arson and Criminal Damage offences year-to-date with a 34.3% increase (214 more offences). Other crime types are showing increases in line with the offences that were part of the NCRS audit (VAP/Sexual/Public Order offences). The position is similar on the Urban areas with the crime types included in the NCRS audit showing increases.</p> |
| 3.2 | Reduction in Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents across the force | <p>A reduction in ASB incidents compared to 2016-17 and report on: a) Personal b) Nuisance</p> | -8.0% | ● | <p>Over the first six months of this financial year, the Force has recorded 18,361 ASB incidents. This compares to 19,959 incidents in the same six months of 2016 (a reduction of 8.0%). ASB Incidents have decreased again in September 2017 this is expected due to seasonality with trends in ASB incidents increasing in spring</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 |
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| | | c) Environmental | | | <p>and summer months, and reducing into the autumn winter period.</p> <p>The City partnership area has recorded a reduction in ASB, with 927 fewer incidents this year, which represents a 9.9% reduction. The County partnership recorded a reduction of 6.3% (-671 incidents).</p> <p>ASB Environmental (-4.6% or 62 fewer incidents), Personal (-13.7% or 421 fewer incidents) and Nuisance incidents (-7.2% or 1,115 fewer incidents) have all reduced in the first six months of this performance year when compared to the same period of the previous year.</p> <p>Up to date national data for recorded ASB is not available, however the measure of 'ASB perception' in the Crime Survey for England & Wales provides an indication of local and national trends in respect of public perception of ASB. This data reveals a decreasing trend in public perception of ASB issues in their local area, both in Nottinghamshire and across England & Wales forces. This suggests that the reduction in recorded ASB in Nottinghamshire is reflective of a change in the incidence of ASB across the country.</p> |
| 3.3 | The detection rate (including Positive Outcomes) for Victim-Based Crimes | <p>a) An increase in the positive outcome rate for Victim-Based Crime where Threat, Harm or Risk is high e.g. serious sexual crime*.</p> <p><i>*In the absence of a recognised measure for High Threat, Harm or Risk, Nottinghamshire Police are not in a position to report on this specific target. The</i></p> | -2.6pp | ● | <p>The Force has recorded 480 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 14.6% compared to 17.2% the previous year-to-date. This reduction in rate is influenced by the increase in recorded crimes over the last year.</p> <p>Looking at the longer term trend over the last 12 months (October 2016 to September 2017) and comparing that time range to the same one the previous year, it can be seen that the force are achieving 920 more positive outcomes (last 12 months 12,908 and</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 |
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| | | <i>information provided is for all Victim-Based Crime.</i> | | <p>previous year 11,988).</p> <p>It is important to note that although the current outcome rate is lower than it has been in the past, performance for the volume of positive outcomes achieved has stabilised over the last 12 months. In addition, the reduction in positive outcome rate noted in Nottinghamshire is in line with the national trend, and the force continues to perform favourably in its Most Similar Forces group.</p> |
| | | b) To monitor the proportion of Community Resolution disposals | 12.9% | <p>The Force recorded a total of 792 community resolutions for Victim-Based Crime in the first six months of 2017, which equates to 12.9% of all Positive Outcomes over the same period.</p> <p>Looking at the longer term trend over the last 12 months (October 2016 to September 2017) and comparing that time range to the same one the previous year, it can be seen that the force is achieving fewer Community Resolutions (last 12 months 1,853 and previous year 3,983).</p> |
| | | c) To monitor the positive outcome rate for All Crime | 17.1% | <p>The positive outcome rate for All Crime is 17.1% year-to-date compared to 20.2% 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 | <p>Crime 2,648 (5.5%)</p> <p>ASB 2,277 (12.4%)</p> | <p>The Crime Survey for England and Wales estimates that between 13% - 15% of All Crime and ASB is Alcohol-Related. The reported number of Alcohol-Related Crimes year-to-date (according to NICL qualifiers in Niche) was 2,648 which equates to 5.5% of all recorded crime, while alcohol-related incidents account for 12.4% of all ASB incidents (2,277 Incidents).</p> <p>The disparity between the crime survey figure and the local figure is attributed to the poor use of alcohol markers in the crime recording system, meaning that the incidence of alcohol-related crime in Nottinghamshire is likely to be higher than the crime data suggests. Through the data quality working group, the force is exploring how the application of the markers could be improved.</p> |
| | | b) To monitor the proportion of alcohol-related violent crime | 1,555 (12.1%) | The proportion of Alcohol-Related Violence in Nottinghamshire year-to-date is 12.1%. 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 | 767 crimes | There have been 767 Night-Time Economy VAP offences flagged on Niche as being alcohol-related year-to-date, which accounts for 48.8% of all Night-Time Economy VAP. Last year the average monthly figure was 141 and so far this year the average monthly figure is 127. |

| Strategic Priority Theme Five: Reduce the threat from organised crime | | | | | |
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| 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 | -48.7pp | ● | <p>The Force recorded 46 fewer Confiscation and Forfeiture Orders compared to last year-to-date; this equates to a reduction of 38.7%, placing the Force 48.7 percentage points below the 10% increase target.</p> <p>It should be noted that any decision to apply for an order is made by the Crown Prosecution Service, based on information and advice provided by the police.</p> <p>A decision to grant an order is one for the court alone.</p> <p>An order is not granted until sentencing and in many cases there can be a gap of many months between point of arrest and an order being granted.</p> |
| 5.2 | Force Threat, Harm and Risk (THR) assessment level | To reduce the Threat, Harm and Risk assessment below the 2015-16 level | | | <p>Intelligence Threat Assessment of Organised Crime: Position Summary at the end of Quarter two 2017/18</p> <p>All mapped active Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) are recorded on the national OCGM database. The threat posed by an OCG is assessed in terms of its criminal intent and capability.</p> <p>The known threat from Organised Crime in Nottinghamshire is unchanged in the last quarter*.</p> <p>Identifying and mitigating known and unknown organised criminality remains a considerable threat to the police. In a challenging financial climate that continues to see investigative, proactive intelligence development and analytical resources reduced, this threat is exacerbated by the emergence of increasingly complex and/or international OCGs involved in human trafficking & modern slavery (HTMS), cyber enabled fraud, child sexual exploitation & abuse (CSEA), etc. The majority of Nottinghamshire OCGs continue to be involved in drug supply and serious violence.</p> <p><i>* When compared with the 12 month period up to the end of the previous quarter. (The Organised Crime threat measure is derived</i></p> |

| Strategic Priority Theme Five: Reduce the threat from organised crime | | | | |
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| Measure | | Objective / Target | Performance | Insight |
| | | | | <i>from the combined monthly Intent and Capability scores for all mapped active OCGs in Nottinghamshire). Note: Due to a national embargo on the archiving of OCGs that remained in place until January 2016, data prior to April 2016 has been deemed unsuitable for use with this threat measure.</i> |
| 5.3 | Reported drug offences | To monitor the number of production and supply drug offences | 340 offences | There have been a total of 340 production and supply drug offences so far this year-to-date, which represents 9 fewer offences when compared to last year. The number of supply offences has increased by 2 offences, while production offences reduced by 11. |
| 5.4 | The number of Cyber Crimes | To monitor the number of Cyber Crimes in 2016-17 | | <p>This measure is reported quarterly. Data shown is Quarter 2 July to September 2017. Next update due in the January report.</p> <p>In the second quarter of 2017/18 the Force recorded 566 online crimes⁶. This equates to 2.3% of all recorded crime⁷.</p> <p>The majority of offences (54.2% or 307 offences) are harassment/malicious communication offences, with 255 of these offences occurring via social media. There are also a number of offences in the Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society category which relate to the obscene publications act.</p> <p>In total, of the 566 online crimes recorded in the second quarter, 70.0% (396 offences) involved social media.</p> |

⁶ Online crime is as per the Home Office definition

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

| Strategic Priority Theme Six: Prevention, early intervention and reduction in re-offending | | | | |
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| 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><i>The current update is to the end of June with data being presented quarterly. Next update will be in the November report.</i></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>27 nominals have exited with a risk score of less than fifty and 5 of these have exited with a risk score of zero.</p> <p>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.</p> |
| 6.2 | Youth Offender re-offending rates | To monitor re-offending rates and offending levels of Youth Offenders in the Youth Justice System (YJS) | | <p>Data from the Youth Offending Team (YOT) for the City shows that 29.0% of youth offenders (105) within the cohort have re-offended in the last 12 months, with a re-offending rate of 0.73. Nationally, the latest data to 2011/12 shows an average re-offending rate of 35.5%.</p> <p>The 12 month picture is for the September 2015 – August 2016 cohort of 362 youth offenders (City YOT only).</p> |

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

| Measure | | Objective / Target | Performance | Insight |
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| 6.3 | Community Resolutions for Youth Offenders | To monitor re-offending in Youth Offenders who have received a Community Resolution disposal | 78 | <p>Based on the date detected, in September 2017 a total of 78 positive outcomes have been issued to youth offenders who had previously received a community resolution in the 2 year period from October 2015- September 2017.</p> <p>2,060 youth offenders were dealt with by way of community resolution in the 2 year period 2015-17. This equates to a monthly reoffending rate of 3.8% for September 2017 against 2 cohorts of a total 2,060 youth offenders.</p> <p>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.</p> |

| Strategic Priority Theme Seven: Spending your money wisely | | | | | |
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| Measure | | Objective / Target | Performance | | Insight |
| 7.1 | Make efficiency savings | To make £5.5m saving by March 2018 | | | <p>Latest position statement – September 2017.</p> <p>Financial savings continue to be closely monitored as we end the first half of the year ensuring that they are aligning to the Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) and the recent ADA business planning process. Indications still show that we are on course to meet our financial objectives for this year whilst maintaining the levels of planned recruitment throughout the organisation. Departmental budget meetings will commence in October to begin the process for assessing any further risks or opportunities for 2018/19.</p> |
| 7.2 | Total number of days lost to sickness | a) 3.7% for officers (8.2 days) | 5.3% (Officers) | ● | <p>Data is to the end of September 2017.</p> <p>The latest rolling 12 month (October 2016 to September 2017) sickness data for the Force reveals that officer sickness is 5.3% against the target of 3.7%. This equates to 11.6 days lost to sickness versus the target of 8.2 days. September, August and July have remained stable following recent months of an increasing trend for police officer sickness.</p> <p>For the same period, staff sickness was 3.5% against the target of 3.7%. This equates to 7.7 days lost to sickness versus the target of 8.2 days. Staff sickness rates continue to reduce month on month.</p> |
| | | b) 3.7% for staff (8.2 days) | 3.5% (Staff) | ● | |
| 7.3 | BME representation | Increase BME representation within the Force to reflect the BME community | 4.7% | ● | September data shows that BME headcount is at 4.62% for Police Officers and 4.69% for Police Staff. This is below the 11.2% for Nottinghamshire resident population (2011 Census). |
| 7.4 | Improve data quality and Compliance with national recording standards. | Compliance rate with national recording standard in respect of All Crime. | | | <p>This measure is reported quarterly. Latest position statement for August 2017. The next update will be in the November Report.</p> <p>The NCRS Compliance Team will be phased in throughout 2017, albeit with a leaner structure than first proposed. The team will be responsible for reviewing all crime related incidents, immediately after opening, to record crimes where the basic principles for doing so are met. Where there is insufficient information initially</p> |

| Strategic Priority Theme Seven: Spending your money wisely | | | | |
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| Measure | Objective / Target | Performance | Insight | |
| | | | <p>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.</p> <p>The Force are still due to be subject to a Crime Data Integrity Inspection by the HMIC at some point in the future. The HMIC visits are unannounced with forces being given three weeks' notice of their intention to arrive in force. The work already undertaken and proposed for the future puts Nottinghamshire Police in a strong position ahead of the HMIC inspection.</p> <p>The latest weekly audit conducted by the Force Crime Registrar (FCR) revealed a compliance level of 91.9%, in respect of the appropriate creation of crimes from incidents. Compliance for violence and sexual offences was found to be extremely good at 100%. Compliance for burglary and robbery offences was lower however and requires action to improve. The FCR has communicated a reminder to all sergeants and performance will be monitored through the on-going audit process.</p> | |
| 7.5 | Manage Demand for Service with partners | Monitor the number of: a) Total Calls received at Control Room | 52,641 | The Force received 52,641 calls to the control room in September 2017. Performance year to date (April to September 2017) suggests an approximate 8% increase in the number of calls to the control room against predicted values for the same period. |
| | | b) 999 calls per 100k Population | 1,366 | Of the calls to the control room, a total of 14,915 were 999 calls which is below the anticipated level (average 16,200 calls anticipated in September). This equates to 1,366 calls per 100k population. |