



NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
POLICE
PROUD TO SERVE

Corporate Services

Performance & Insight Report

Themes 1 - 6

Performance to June 2013

	Strategic Priority Theme 1: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people											
Page	Performance Indicator	Target Profile	2013-14 Performance Comparators									
			Trend	Target	Most Similar Group (MSG) Average	National Average	Long Term Health Check	Trend	Target (This Month)	Most Similar Group (MSG) Average	National Average	Short Term Health Check
			Long Term - 12 Months to Apr 2013*					Short Term - 3 Months to Apr 2013*				
Strategic Priority Theme 1 - Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people												
7	Percentage of victims of crime satisfied with the service they have received from the Police	90% completely, very or fairly satisfied by 2013-2014	↔	●	average	above	Concern	↔	●			
12	Percentage of people who agree that the Police and Council are dealing with local anti-social behaviour and other crime issues	60% agree by 2015-2016	↔	●	below	below	Risk					
17	Percentage of victims and witnesses satisfied with the services provided in Court	90% satisfied with service received and 85% feel confident to give evidence in court (Improved satisfaction levels compared to 2012-13)		●			Good	↔	●			Good
20	% reduction of people that have been repeat victims within the previous 12 months: • Domestic Violence • Hate Crime • Anti-social Behaviour	Reduce the number of repeat victims of: by 5% year on year compared to 2012-13		●			Excellent		●			Excellent
	Policing Plan Objective - Expect everyone who works for Nottinghamshire Police consistently to demonstrate our PROUD values											
22	Average time to locally resolve allegations about the conduct of employees arising from public complaints will reduce to 35 days by 2015	Average of 43 days to locally resolve allegations by 2013-2014	↔	●	below	below	Risk	↔	●			Risk
27	Average time to locally investigate allegations about the conduct of employees arising from public complaints will reduce to 120 days by 2015	Average of 150 days to locally investigate allegations by 2013-2014	↔	●	average	below	Risk	↔	●			Concern

Strategic Priority Theme 2: Improving the accessibility and effectiveness of the criminal justice process												
Page	Performance Indicator	Target Profile	Performance Comparators									
			Trend (12m to Jun)	Target (YTD to Jun)	MSG Average	National Average	Long Term Health Check	Trend (3m to Jun)	Target (Jun)	MSG Average	National Average	Short Term Health Check
			Long Term - 12 Months to Jun 2013					Short Term - 3 Months to Jun 2013				
30	% of Crown Court files to be submitted by the Police to the CPS on time and without deficiencies	To improve the current timeliness and quality of files. • To be better than the national average. • To be consistently in line with CPS national averages.	Current Performance: Magistrate Court Quality – 9.9% Error Rate, Timeliness – 22.4% Late Rate, Crown Court Quality – 52.4% Error Rate, Timeliness – 62.7% Late Rate (YTD April-June 13)									
32	Crown Court and Magistrates Conviction rates	To be consistently in line with CPS national averages	Current Performance: Crown Court - 83.5%, Magistrates Court - 82.8% May 2013) Performance Against Target: Magistrates Court rate is below national rate, Crown Court rate is above national rate									
33	% of effective trials in the Magistrates' and Crown Courts (HMCTS Measure).	Achieve Reduce % ineffective trials compared to 2012-13. • Achieve an effective trial rate of: • 50% for Magistrates' Court. • 50% for Crown Court.	YTD Average: Magistrate Court 41.5% Crown Court 42.6% Target: 50%									
Strategic Priority Theme 3: Focus on those local areas that are most affected by crime and antisocial behaviour												
Page	Performance Indicator	Target Profile	Performance Comparators									
			Trend (12m to Jun)	Target (YTD to Jun)	MSG Average	National Average	Long Term Health Check	Trend (3m to Jun)	Target (Jun)	MSG Average	National Average	Short Term Health Check
			Long Term - 12 Months to Jun 2013					Short Term - 3 Months to Jun 2013				
34	All Crime	10% reduction compared to 2012/13	◀▶	●	average	average	Concern	◀▶	●	average	average	-
39	Detection Rate incl. Positive Outcomes	Achieve a rate of 37%	◀▶	●	average	average	Concern	▼	●	average	average	-
43	Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents	8% reduction compared to 2012/13	△	●	average	average	Good	▼	●			-

Strategic Priority Theme 4: Reduce the impact of drugs and alcohol on levels of crime and antisocial behaviour												
Page	Performance Indicator	Target Profile	Performance Comparators									
			Trend (12m to Jun)	Target (YTD to Jun)	MSG Average	National Average	Long Term Health Check	Trend (3m to Jun)	Target (Jun)	MSG Average	National Average	Short Term Health Check
			Long Term - 12 Months to Jun 2013					Short Term - 3 Months to Jun 2013				
49	Number of alcohol-related admissions to hospital.	• A reduction in the number of alcohol-related admissions to hospital compared to 2012-13. • Monitor the number of crimes which appear alcohol related.	Alcohol-related hospital admissions: Nottingham City +6.8%, Nottingham County +1.9%, Bassetlaw -2.7% (2012/13 Q3 compared to 2011/12 Q3)									
51	The number of alcohol-related Crimes (proxy measure).		Alcohol Related Crime: Force 15.8% of All Crime is Alcohol Related, City - 17.5%, County - 14.5% (Apr-June 2013)									
N/A	% of Successful completions of OCU & Non OCU (Opiate and Cocaine Users).	1% Increase compared to 2012-13.	Awaiting clarity from Partners/PCC around target									
Strategic Priority Theme 5: Reduce the threat from organised crime												
	Performance Indicator	Target Profile	Performance Comparators									
			Trend (12m to Jun)	Target (YTD to Jun)	MSG Average	National Average	Long Term Health Check	Trend (3m to Jun)	Target (Jun)	MSG Average	National Average	Short Term Health Check
			Long Term - 12 Months to Jun 2013					Short Term - 3 Months to Jun 2013				
55	The number of Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) confiscation and forfeiture orders.	10% increase (year on year) in the numbers of confiscation and forfeiture orders compared to 2012-13.	Current Performance: £255,427.92 recorded via 48 orders (Apr-June 2013 compared to 2012) Performance Against Target: 48 orders against a target of 44									
59	Force threat, harm and risk (THR) assessment level.	To reduce THR to below the 2012-13 level.	Current Performance: THR Level year-to-date is at a similar level to that recorded at the end of last year									
60	The number of people Killed or Seriously Injured (KSIs) on Nottinghamshire's roads.	• 40% reduction in all Killed and Seriously Injured RTCs by 2020 (from 2005-09 average). • Monitor KSIs for 0-15 year olds.	Current Performance: Reduction of 28.9% or 37 less people Killed or Seriously Injured (Jan-Mar 2013 compared to 2012) Performance Against Target: Target of 9.0% has been surpassed									

Strategic Priority Theme 6: Prevention, early intervention and reduction in reoffending												
Page	Performance Indicator	Target Profile	Performance Comparators									
			Trend (12m to Jun)	Target (YTD to Jun)	MSG Average	National Average	Long Term Health Check	Trend (3m to Jun)	Target (Jun)	MSG Average	National Average	Short Term Health Check
			Long Term - 12 Months to Jun 2013					Short Term - 3 Months to Jun 2013				
64	First Time Entrants (FTEs) into the Youth Justice System.	10% reduction (year on year) compared to 2012-13.	Current Performance: 121 FTEs, a reduction of 23.4% (Apr-June 2013 compared to 2012) Performance Against Target: 10% reduction target has been surpassed									
68	National Reduce the offending of offenders managed and supervised by IOM (Integrated Offender Management) that cause significant harm. Local - Acquisitive Crime Cohort. - High Risk of Harm Offenders. - Young Adult offenders (18yrs to 21yrs).	Reduce (proven) reoffending to be below the national average, less than 32.4 per cent. • Monitor • Monitor • Monitor	Current Performance: Proven Re-offending Rate of 36.9% (12 months of data ending July 2011) Performance Against Target: Nottinghamshire is currently 3.3% above national average of 33.9%									

Indicators highlighted in tan in the above table are the 2013-2018 Police and Crime Plan and Policing Plan targets and those highlighted in blue are from the 2013-2018 Policing Plan

Summary Performance Reporting in line with the Police Priorities set for 2013-14

Nottinghamshire Police Performance has been assessed according to the criteria shown in the key below:

KEY to Performance Comparators		
Trend Assessment	Performance Against Target	Compared to Most Similar Group ¹ (MSG) / National Average
▲ Improving	● Significantly above Target >5% difference	Above Significantly Better
△ Possibly Improving	● Above Target	Average Similar to MSG
◀▶ Stable	● Below Target	Below Significantly Worse
▽ Possibly Deteriorating	● Significantly below Target >5% difference	
▼ Deteriorating		

The Health Check Measure

The assessment for each of the Performance Comparators is combined to create an overall judgment of performance (the Health Check Measure) for each indicator. This will be calculated for both long and short-term performance, giving a long-term health check and a short-term health check. There are 4 bands to the Health Check Measure, these are as follows:

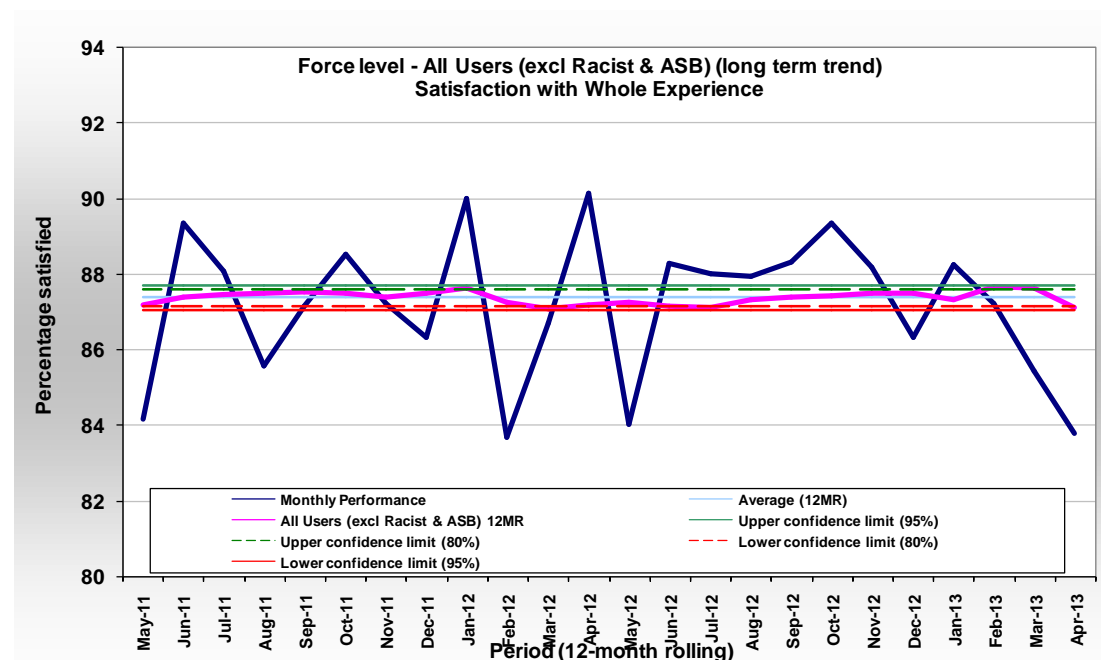
- Band 1 (Excellent)** Performance is extremely good, with trend improving, performance both significantly above target and significantly better than peers.
- Band 2 (Good)** Performance is good, with trend improving or stable, performance above target and similar to peers.
- Band 3 (Concern)** Performance is of concern, with trend stable or deteriorating, performance below target and similar or worse than peers.
- Band 4 (Risk)** Performance is exceptionally poor, with trend stable or deteriorating, performance significantly below target and significantly below peers.

The long-term health check measure will be used to determine the Force's performance against the Police and Crime Plan targets. Those indicators that are assessed as being in the 'Risk' or 'Concern' bands *on the long-term health check* will be highlighted at the beginning of the report. All Indicators will be subject to further scrutiny and analysis in the main body of the report.

¹ The Most Similar Group consists of Nottinghamshire, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Northumbria, Northamptonshire, Staffordshire, South Wales and South Yorkshire.

Priority 3 Performance – To Earn Your Trust and Confidence

Strategic Priority	<i>Theme 1 - Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people</i>
Indicator	Percentage of victims of crime satisfied with the service they have received from the Police
Target	90% completely, very or fairly satisfied with the service they have received (to be in the top five forces nationally)



Long Term Performance (12 months)			
Trend (12m to Apr)	Target (12m to Apr)	MSG Average	National Average
◀▶	●	average	above

Health Check
Concern

Source: Users completely, very or fairly satisfied with whole experience for incidents reported in the 12 months to April 2013 versus 12 months to April 2012.

12-months-to-date performance:

87.1% for incidents reported in the 12 months to the end of April 2013

Target performance:

Currently **2.9 percentage points** below target

National ranking:

10th (out of 43) and above the national average of 84.4%², a year ago the force was placed 7th

MSG ranking:

2nd (out of 8) and in line with the MSG average of 86.6%

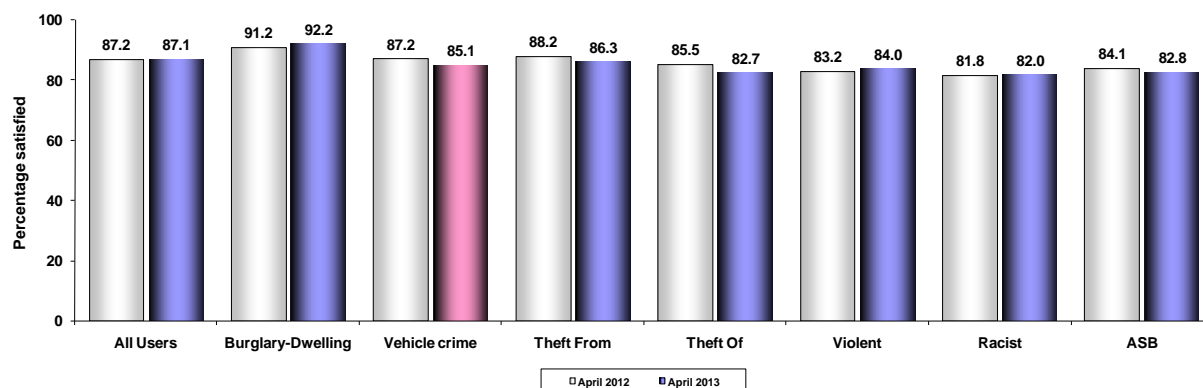
² Source: HMIC Crime and Policing Comparator for Quality of Service, interviews conducted in the 12 months to December 2012.

Insight

Progress remains steady over the last year with relatively strong performance in eight of the last twelve months, as can be observed in the chart on the preceding page³. The Force is within three percentage points of achieving the target profile for the 'All Users' group and has exceeded the target if one considers dwelling burglary.

Nottinghamshire Police remains within the top ten forces when looking at the national position for overall satisfaction. The Force has also maintained second place within the MSG and now requires a 4.5-percentage point improvement to match the highest ranked force (Northumbria) in the MSG⁴.

A gap remains between the two divisions (City 85.8%, County 88.1%) with the County evidencing possible improvement in dwelling burglary. With the exception of South Nottinghamshire (90.0%) and Mansfield & Ashfield (85.3%), command areas are in line with the overall Force satisfaction rate. Vehicle crime satisfaction, particularly theft from vehicle crime, is a key differentiating factor with City South suffering a real fall year-on-year. South Nottinghamshire has enjoyed a four percentage-point improvement for dwelling burglary satisfaction.



At force level, with the exception of vehicle crime, satisfaction levels for the 'All Users' group and other constituent surveyed crime types are stable compared with the previous year.

Vehicle crime satisfaction has suffered deterioration (pink shading in the chart opposite) and this remains a performance risk⁵.

The City has seen negative movement for theft from vehicle crime satisfaction over the last year (82.9%) and the rate remains significantly lower than that in the County (88.8%). As highlighted above, City South has experienced a real drop in satisfaction for theft from vehicle crime as well as downward pressure on theft of vehicle crime satisfaction. Analysis⁶ has identified a few apparent statistical differences between the two divisions in terms of perceived service for vehicle crime. Informing victims about what the police will do, offering advice (including crime prevention), investigating the scene of the crime and referring people to victim support stand out. Satisfaction with action taken

³ The percentage of victims who are satisfied with the service they receive is measured through ongoing User Satisfaction Surveys conducted by Nottinghamshire Police, and is calculated as the weighted average of the percentage of users completely, very or fairly satisfied with whole experience (overall service) for each of dwelling burglary, vehicle crime (theft from vehicle and theft of vehicle), and violent crime. It should also be noted that, following Home Office guidance, the Force will now return only fully completed surveys. This takes effect for survey interviews conducted from April 2012 onwards (incidents reported in February 2012). Data previously reported for incidents reported in the 12 months to February 2012 and March 2012 has been revised accordingly.

⁴ The next quarter covers interviews in the 12-months to March 2013.

⁵ This has been highlighted in the Priority 3 Performance & Insight Reports, covering Performance to May 2012 through to Performance to March 2013.

⁶ Analysis of user satisfaction surveys for victims of vehicle crime reported to the end of April 2013.

for vehicle crime has fallen year-on-year and anecdotal evidence from recent victim surveys suggests that members of the public feel that the police do not do enough to investigate their crime. Management of victim expectations in relation to crime scene investigator's (CSI) attendance, or the policy of a CSI only attending the scene where there is forensic evidence such as blood, could be contributory factors.

Satisfaction with keeping victims informed of progress for the 'All Users' group is 80.5% with evidence of possible improvement on the same period last year, reflecting continued good performance around dwelling burglary and violent crime. There remains a gap between the City (78.3%) and County (82.3%), with this being particularly notable for dwelling burglary and vehicle crime.

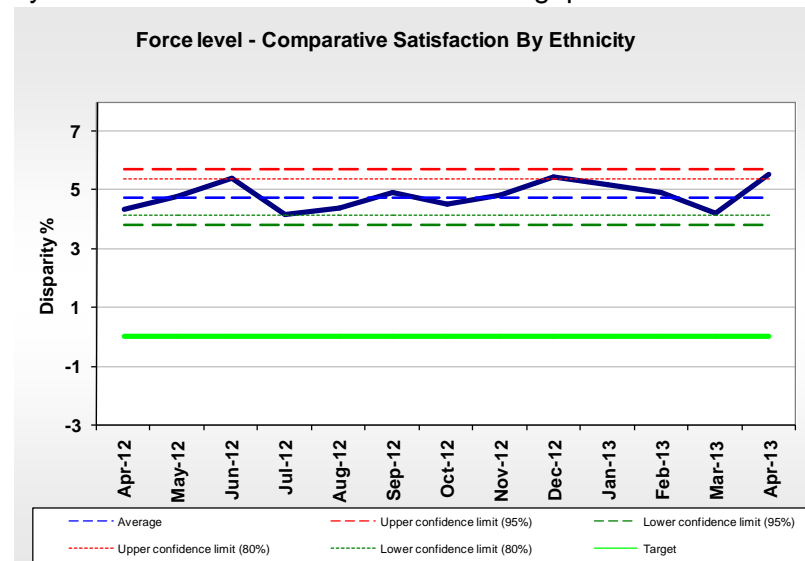
The disparity in comparative satisfaction between minority ethnic (BME) and white users⁷ is 5.5 percentage points and is stable when compared with the same time last year when the gap was 4.3 percentage points (chart opposite). The gap has fluctuated between 5.5 and 4.1 percentage points over the last year. Satisfaction for both BME and white users has been relatively stable over this period with theft from vehicle crime satisfaction and violent crime satisfaction being the two areas demonstrating a significant difference.

Positively there is no significant gap in the comparative satisfaction measure for ease of contact, keeping victims informed of progress or treatment. However the disparity has widened with respect to police actions, particularly in relation to dwelling burglary, theft from vehicle crime and violence.

Whereas there is no real difference between users in the County, the City BCU poses an organisational risk due to the large proportion of BME communities who reside within the conurbation and the lower levels of reported satisfaction. Examination of data indicates that violent crime and dwelling burglary in the City are currently the major influences behind the force wide satisfaction gap.

Progress with satisfaction for anti-social behaviour (ASB) incidents has slowed. The measure, which is excluded from the 'All Users' group, is now stable at 82.8%⁸ for the 12 months to the end of April 2013 and the two territorial divisions are broadly in line with each other. There remains a sustained focus on ASB satisfaction through Citizen Focus and the Neighbourhood Policing Boards.

Satisfaction for victims of racist incidents, which similarly does not contribute towards the 'All Users' measure, remains broadly stable over the year at 82.0%. The gap in satisfaction with whole experience between the City (82.4%) and the County (81.6%) is not statistically significant.



⁷ The measure is the disparity in satisfaction between white users and minority ethnic users (BME), where satisfaction for each group is calculated as the weighted average of the percentage of users completely, very or fairly satisfied with whole experience (overall service) for each of dwelling burglary, vehicle crime (theft from vehicle and theft of vehicle), violent crime and racist incidents. For the 2011-12 survey year the RTC survey is no longer a statutory requirement and is therefore not included in this measure.

⁸ The percentage of victims of ASB incidents who are satisfied with the service they receive is measured through ongoing User Satisfaction Surveys conducted by Nottinghamshire Police, and is calculated as the percentage of users completely, very or fairly satisfied with whole experience (overall service) for victims of ASB incidents. To accommodate the additional work required to survey 50 victims of domestic abuse each month, the Force now aims to complete 50 ASB surveys per month. It should be noted that ASB surveys are not a Home Office statutory requirement and therefore there is no comparative peer force data.

Encouragingly, City South (89.5%) has seen a real improvement in satisfaction with whole experience over the last year which may reflect implementation of the enhanced service for victims of hate crime that commenced in April 2012.

In March 2013 Nottinghamshire Police commenced a three-month pilot project to survey victims of domestic abuse. Findings from the pilot, that surveyed 150 people⁹, show that nine in every ten victims were satisfied with the whole experience (89.9%), and that keeping victims informed of progress appears to be the aspect of service that has the most room for improvement. Approval has been given for the domestic abuse survey to continue in line with other victim satisfaction surveys.

Actions

Location	Current Actions
Force-wide	The importance of keeping people informed of progress is discussed at Citizen Focus Board meetings with particular stress on performance at Neighbourhood Policing Area level. The key influencing factors for satisfaction with this aspect of service continue to be emphasised.
Force-wide	Victims of crime have shared their personal experiences with all Inspectors in the Force in a series of briefings to further improve customer satisfaction. The initial 'Valuing Victims' briefings were delivered between April and July. The briefings involved guest speakers from Victim Support and covered information about changes to working practices and the use of Management Information.
Force-wide	A system to monitor team and individual officer performance and provide feedback from victims of crime in relation to satisfaction with actions, follow-up and treatment has been developed. This is now in place across the Force.
Force-wide	A decision has been taken by the Chief Officer Team to implement TrackMyCrime in 2013. This is a secure crime tracking portal for members of the public that will enable officers to provide victims with real time updates at any time, and also allow victims to provide additional information about their crime. It should be noted that TrackMyCrime does not replace existing methods of communication but is an additional option.
Force-wide	Changes to CRMS are planned ¹⁰ to further embed good practice, allowing officers to record information such as: who needs to be updated; date and time of update; method of contact; email reminder facility; and details of update.
Force-wide	A Task and Finish group, established in City South, recommended an action plan to improve the satisfaction of victims of Hate Crime through delivery of an enhanced level of service. The implementation of the plan, which commenced from April 2012, provides individual support, a 'wrap around' service with 'after care' agreed with the victim. Good practice has been extended.

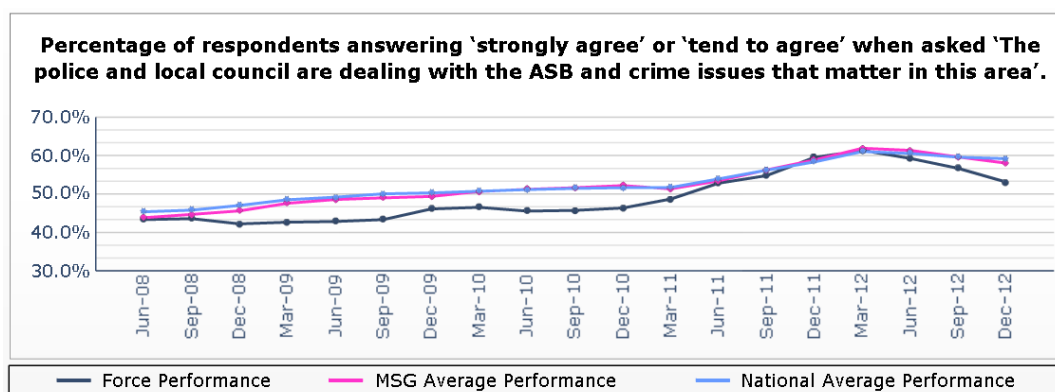
⁹ The participating victims relate to domestic abuse crimes that were reported between January 2013 and March 2013.

¹⁰ Nottinghamshire has prioritised this work behind other required changes and therefore there is no confirmed delivery schedule available from the supplier.

Location	Current Actions
County	<p>A Task and Finish group led by the County Superintendent for Crime, has been established to develop a plan to address the reduction in vehicle crime satisfaction.</p> <p>In addition to this, a scheme to improve the response to Grade 3 incidents of theft, criminal damage and anti-social behaviour¹¹ was piloted in the County. The new scheduled appointment service aims to increase levels of satisfaction as one of the objectives. Proposals include an appointment slot for all Grade 3 incidents that require an interaction with a member of the public. A phased implementation, which commenced in March, sees the introduction of the proposed service that utilises both station based appointments and managed incident car appointments.</p>

¹¹ Grade 3 incidents are classed as non-emergency or non-urgent calls that require attendance.

Strategic Priority	<i>Theme 1 - Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people</i>
Indicator	Percentage of people who agree that the Police and Council are dealing with local anti-social behaviour and other crime issues
Target	60% agree by 2015-16



Long Term Performance (12 months)			
Trend (12m to Dec)	Target (12m to Dec)	MSG Average	National Average
◀▶	●	below	below
Health Check			
Risk			

Source: Crime Survey for England and Wales, perceptions of local police, interviews in the 12 months ending December 2012, published by the Office for National Statistics.

12-months-to-date performance:	53.1% agreement (12 months of interviews to the end of December 2012)
Target performance:	Currently 6.9 percentage points below the 2015-16 target
National ranking:	36th (out of 42) and below the national average of 59.7%
MSG ranking:	7th (out of 8) and below the MSG average of 58.1%

Insight

There is no new data for this period in relation to this indicator. Nottinghamshire Police is below target following further deterioration in agreement levels since the previous quarterly results. Public confidence continues to be measured through the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW), which undertakes face to face interviews with members of the public in Nottinghamshire on an ongoing basis¹².

There has been no statistically significant change for Nottinghamshire when compared with the same time last year. Nottinghamshire was 59.6% for interviews in the 12 months to the end of December 2011.

While both national and MSG averages have seen no positive movement in the last quarter Nottinghamshire Police has lost further ground on peers with a statistically significant disparity to the England and Wales average. In the previous quarter the Nottinghamshire result was 56.7% for the 12 months to the end of September 2012 compared with a national average of 59.6%. Northumbria and Leicestershire are the top two forces in Nottinghamshire's MSG. A 3.8-percentage point improvement is required to match the next highest ranked force (South Wales) during the next quarter¹³.

The CSEW questions regarding high levels of perceived ASB are no longer available by police force area, but nationally 14% of respondents perceived there to be a high level of ASB in their local area in the year ending December 2012, no overall change compared with the previous year. The CSEW highlights that longer term trends indicate a decrease in the perceived level of ASB for several indicators including: teenagers hanging around on the streets; people being drunk or rowdy in public places; vandalism and graffiti; and abandoned or burned-out cars. The reduction in the latter indicator has been the main driver behind the overall reduction in the composite CSEW measure over time.

New questions about respondents' actual experiences of ASB in their local area were added to the 2011/12 CSEW questionnaire. The questions ask whether the respondent has personally experienced or witnessed ASB in their local area, and if so, what types. Nationally 29% of respondents indicated that they had personally experienced or witnessed one of the ASB problems asked about in their local area in the previous year (data is not available by police force area).

The CSEW notes that the figures suggest a disparity between perceptions of ASB and actual experience of such incidents, but that it is difficult to compare the two measures since the list of ASB categories used in the experience based questions on ASB is more expansive than those asked of respondents in relation to their perceptions. In addition, it is likely someone can experience an ASB incident without necessarily believing that it is part of a problem in their local area, if, for example, it was a one-off or isolated occurrence.

Other CSEW 'confidence' measures have experienced negative movement in the last quarter however no measures have seen any statistically significant changes over the last year.

It should be noted that the latest CSEW results may include some positive or negative influence as a result of the 'Coppers' television documentary broadcast during January and February 2012. It is expected that any influence from the local and national public disorder in

¹² Source: Crime Survey for England and Wales, perceptions of local police, interviews conducted in the 12 months to December 2012 compared with interviews conducted in the 12 months to December 2011. The CSEW notes that caution should be used in interpreting changes in these figures as a possible order effect may have affected these estimates in 2011/12.

¹³ The next quarter covers interviews in the 12-months to March 2013, for which publication is expected after 25 July 2013.

August 2011, and the high-profile coverage of the IPCC report into the circumstances surrounding the death of Casey Brittle that was published in September 2011, will be negligible given that the latest data covers the 12-month period from January to December 2012.

A key finding of the Respect for Nottingham 2012 Survey¹⁴, conducted on behalf of the Nottingham Crime and Drugs Partnership, is that only 9% of the population (of the City of Nottingham) have a high perception of Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB). This was the same proportion in 2011. There are again some significant differences between ward areas with this measure, reaching as high as 24% in Arboretum and as low as 2% in Leen Valley and Sherwood, although results at ward level need to be viewed with some caution as sample sizes are only approximately 100. Those in the more deprived quintiles in terms of IMD¹⁵, younger residents generally and residents from Asian groups have higher perceptions of ASB.

A new composite score for perceptions of ASB was calculated for the 2011 Respect survey using all sixteen categories of ASB included in questions on local neighbourhood ASB problems. This was designed to be a benchmark for future Respect surveys. Overall, the change in the composite score between 2011 and 2012 suggests a fall in general perceptions of ASB problems for Nottingham residents. The change is statistically significant in five City wards, and in most categories the perception of ASB has reduced between the two years. For example, the proportion of respondents thinking that 'Vandalism / Criminal Damage' was a fairly or very big problem has dropped from 23% to 18%.

Overall, 11.5% of respondents had been personally targeted by some form of anti-social behaviour in the last six months, and of those residents who did report the ASB, around nine in every ten reported the incident to the police. However less than half of these people were very or fairly satisfied with the response they received from the police – a reduction on the 2011 result. This appears to contrast with the Force's user satisfaction surveys which indicate a positive trajectory over the last year for victims of ASB incidents in both the City and the County. It does however concur with more recent short-term performance trends that indicate ASB satisfaction is stabilising.

In contrast to some of the positive changes seen over the last year the Respect for Nottingham 2012 Survey highlights some areas of concern. Of these, there has been a fall in the proportion of City respondents who agree that 'the Police and Local Council are dealing with the ASB and crime issues that matter in this area' - from 63% to 57%. Further analysis suggests that residents who do not agree with this statement are more likely to see 'gangs' and 'drugs' as issues locally.

Where ASB victims in Nottinghamshire are surveyed in relation to satisfaction with the service they have received from the police they are similarly asked '...it is the responsibility of the police and local council working in partnership to deal with anti-social behaviour and crime in your

¹⁴ Source: Respect for Nottingham Survey 2012, Final Report March 2013. The report contains a summary of the findings from the Respect for Nottingham survey commissioned by the Nottingham Crime and Drugs Partnership and conducted by Information by Design in 2012. The survey is conducted through face-to-face interviews with a random sample of 2,015 City residents designed to be representative of all wards and deprivation levels. It is a repeat of the 2011 survey and was again undertaken to explore the views and opinions of local residents about their local area and the city centre in relation to aspects of anti-social behaviour (ASB), crime and community safety and the strategic partnership between the Police and Council. The high perception of ASB is derived from a composite score based on responses to the questions about the seven anti-social behaviours similar to that previously measured under National Indicator 17: Noisy neighbours or loud parties; Intimidation as a result of groups/ gangs of young people hanging around on the street; Rubbish or litter lying around; Vandalism / criminal damage; People using or dealing drugs; People being drunk or rowdy in public places; and Abandoned or burnt out cars

¹⁵ IMD represents Indices of Multiple Deprivation. A quintile represents one-fifth or 20% of the population.

area. Please say how much you agree or disagree...'. The latest satisfaction data shows that 63%¹⁶ agree. This represents a statistically significant uplift from 56% a year ago with a stable long-term trend. While this measure of confidence for ASB victims is not directly comparable with either the CSEW or Respect figures it does provide encouraging local context - over the last year the City division experienced real improvement while the County division also saw positive movement.

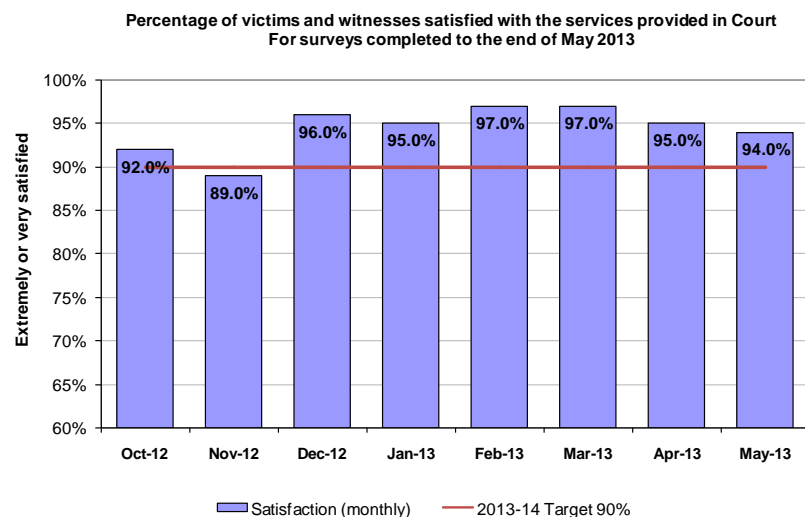
¹⁶ User Satisfaction Surveys conducted by Nottinghamshire Police for victims of ASB incidents. The question was introduced into survey interviews from June 2010 (April 2010 incidents) and replicates the question wording used in the Crime Survey for England and Wales. It should be noted that the survey results are not directly comparable as the CSEW. Respect for Nottingham and User Satisfaction Surveys cover differing time periods and use different survey methodologies, sampling frames, context of survey and question ordering etc. The latest satisfaction data covers incidents reported in the 12 months to the end of February 2013 with a response base of 901 victims, and is compared with incidents reported in the 12 months to the end of February 2012. It should be noted that ASB surveys are not a Home Office statutory requirement and therefore there is no comparative peer force data.

Actions

Location	Current Actions
Force-wide	<p>A Public Engagement Strategy 2013-2018 has been developed within the strategic framework set by both the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) and the Force to deliver increased and more meaningful public engagement activity throughout Nottingham and Nottinghamshire. The aims of the strategy are to contribute positively to the Force's and PCC's policing priorities, and enhance the public's perception of Nottinghamshire Police by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing opportunities for all sections of the public to engage with, influence and find out more about policing in Nottingham and Nottinghamshire; and • Encouraging the public and all key stakeholders, including partners, to work increasingly collaboratively with the force and contribute positively to its priorities. <p>In delivering the strategy, and the specific tactical plans that support it, a range of direct and indirect, one and two-way communications channels are available for use. These include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face to face, including events; • Telephony; • Email and letter; • Posters, leaflets, flyers; • Traditional media (print, broadcast and online); • Social and digital including websites, Twitter, Facebook, YouTube; • Marketing materials (including merchandising); and • Surveys (face to face, telephone and online)
Force-wide	<p>The Force has reviewed Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) strategies to establish good practice which may assist in further improving Neighbourhood Policing and ASB performance. New ASB and Neighbourhood Policing strategy documents have been agreed and are now available on the Intranet. Nottinghamshire Police has also commenced a project to evaluate Case Management systems that can be accessed by both police and partner agencies to allow a full partnership approach to the management of ASB vulnerable and repeat victims, thereby further reducing risk to vulnerable persons.</p>

Location	Current Actions
Force-wide	A new Stop and Search mobile data application has been introduced that allows stop and searches to be recorded by officers at the point of engagement. This replaces the previous paper-based process. Details of the encounter are captured together with GPS co-ordinates of the location to allow mapping of stop and search activity. Neighbourhood teams will then be able to present data at community engagement meetings to aid public understanding.
Force-wide	A Volunteer Police Cadets Scheme has been given approval by Chief Officer. The aim is to increase greater engagement between the force and young people aged between 16 and 18, especially those from minority, under represented and deprived sections of the community.

Strategic Priority	<i>Theme 1 - Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people</i>
Indicator	<i>Percentage of victims and witnesses satisfied with the services provided in Court</i>
Target	<i>90% satisfied with service received and 85% feel confident to give evidence in court</i>



Long Term Performance			
Trend (12m to May)	Target (6m to May)	MSG Average	National Average
n/a	●	n/a	n/a

Health Check
Good

Source: Victim Support Witness Service Quality of Service Forms collected from all Nottinghamshire Courts including Crown Court in the period to the end of May 2013.

6-months-to-date performance:

95.7% average of those extremely or very satisfied (October 2012 to May 2013)

Year-to-date performance:

94.5% average of those extremely or very satisfied (April 2013 to May 2013)

Target performance:

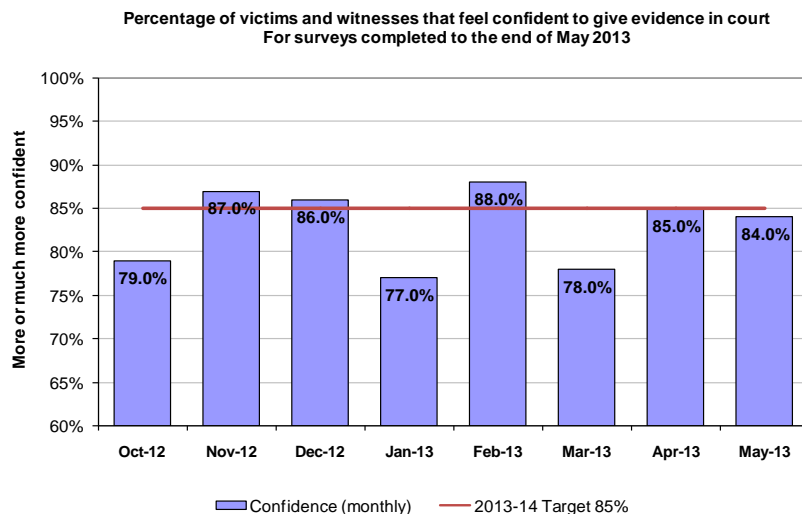
Currently **5.7 percentage points** above the target (based on 6-months-to-date performance)

Insight

All witnesses are invited to complete a Victim Support Witness Service Quality of Service form when arriving at Court¹⁷. The importance of providing feedback is explained to individuals and the information received from victims and witnesses is used to improve their experience of the Criminal Justice System (CJS) and increase willingness to participate. The aim is to capture data from 25% of the total witness number and the average response rate is in excess of this figure.

The Quality of Service form presents a number of questions relating to a person's experience with the CJS. In particular victims and witnesses are asked 'How satisfied were you with the service you received?' and 'Did our service make you feel more confident to give evidence?'.

Performance on the satisfaction measure is well positioned in comparison with target. In May, 94% of victims and witnesses were extremely or very satisfied with the services provided in Court and the target has been achieved in seven of the last eight months. Although there is insufficient historical data to assess the long-term trend, the short-term trend, which utilises the 3-month rolling average, shows a stable position.



In May, more than four in every five respondents (84%) said they felt much more confident or more confident to give evidence in Court compared with the target profile of 85%. The short-term trend is stable and the average performance for the 6-months between October 2012 and May 2013 is marginally below target at 83%.

A further question asks victims and witnesses 'Did our service make you feel safer?'. Performance on this aspect is not as strong as the two aforementioned measures. In May 72% of respondents said they felt either more safe or a little more safe, and the average performance for the 6-months between October 2012 and May 2013 is 74%.

The disparities between the three measures perhaps suggest that victims and witnesses feel supported through court process however they are not necessarily feeling any safer in the general sense of the word.

¹⁷ Data is collected from all Nottinghamshire Courts including the Crown Court and includes cases prosecuted by Nottinghamshire Police and other forces. Monthly figures are available back to October 2012 and relate to all survey forms completed in that particular month. Data is a snapshot at a given point in time and data is subject to change. Source: Victim Support Witness Service Quality of Service Forms completed in the period to the end of May 2013.

Strategic Priority	<i>Theme 1 - Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people</i>
Indicator	<i>Percentage reduction of people that have been repeat victims within the previous 12 months</i>
Target	<i>5% year-on-year reduction compared to 2012/13 (for Domestic Violence, Hate Crime, ASB)</i>

Year-to-date performance: **21% reduction**, or 681 fewer repeat victims for the period April – June 2013

Month-to-date performance: **19% reduction**, or 237 fewer repeat victims for the period of June 2013

Target performance: Year-to-date target has been achieved

Insight

In the first three months of 2013/14 there has been a 21% reduction in the number of people that have been repeat victims¹⁸ of domestic violence, hate crime or anti-social behaviour (ASB) within the previous 12 months¹⁹.

The strong performance is driven by a reduction of more than a quarter in the number of repeat ASB victims when compared with the same period last year. By contrast there has been a small rise in the number of repeat victims of domestic violence. This is coupled with a large percentage increase in the number of people that have been a repeat victim of hate crime, although the actual volume increase is seven people.

¹⁸ A repeat victim is defined as an individual that has been a victim of that crime, or incident in terms of ASB, in both the current month and at least once in the preceding twelve months. So, for example, a repeat victim of domestic violence in June 2013 will have been a victim of domestic violence in June and at least once in the period between June 2012 and May 2013.

¹⁹ Comparing the two periods: April 2013 to June 2013; and April 2012 to June 2012.

	Qtr 1 2013/14		Qtr 1 2012/13		% Change	
	Repeat Victims	Crimes or Incidents	Repeat Victims	Crimes or Incidents	Repeat Victims	Crimes or Incidents
Domestic Violence	502	1,357	479	1,310	4.8%	3.6%
Hate Crime	18	189	11	135	63.6%	40.0%
Anti-social Behaviour	2,051	8,887	2,762	11,741	-25.7%	-24.3%
Total	2,571	10,433	3,252	13,186	-20.9%	-20.9%

June 2013. The increases in the City are seen in both high risk and medium risk victims²⁰, with the volume of those assessed as standard risk being similar across both periods. By contrast the County has seen two fewer repeat victims overall. While victims assessed as high risk are broadly unchanged, the reduction in medium risk victims is offset by those assessed as standard risk.

Hate crime is an offence committed against a person or property that is motivated by an offender's hatred of someone because of their race, religion, gender, sexual orientation or disability. There is an even split between the City and County in terms of repeat victims of hate crime identified during the period April to June 2013. For each of the 18 repeat victims the most recent offence relates to racial discrimination, and in the majority of cases it is an offence of violence against a person.

There were 2,666 unique ASB callers²¹ in June, with 820 of those having called the Force either more than once during the month (217 callers or 26%) or at least one other time in the preceding 12-months. Of the 820 repeat callers identified in June 2013, just less than four in every five people have called fewer than five times over the 13-month period (June 2012 – June 2013) with 45% calling just twice in that timeframe.

The ASB figures are broadly the same when comparing with repeat callers from June 2012 (13-month corresponding period of June 2011 – June 2012). While the proportion of repeat callers that have contacted the Force five or more times is unchanged over the two periods (20.1% from 20.3%), those calling ten or more times in a 13-month timeframe has reduced marginally from 9.5% to 8.8%, perhaps indicating that some of the more serious issues are being addressed.

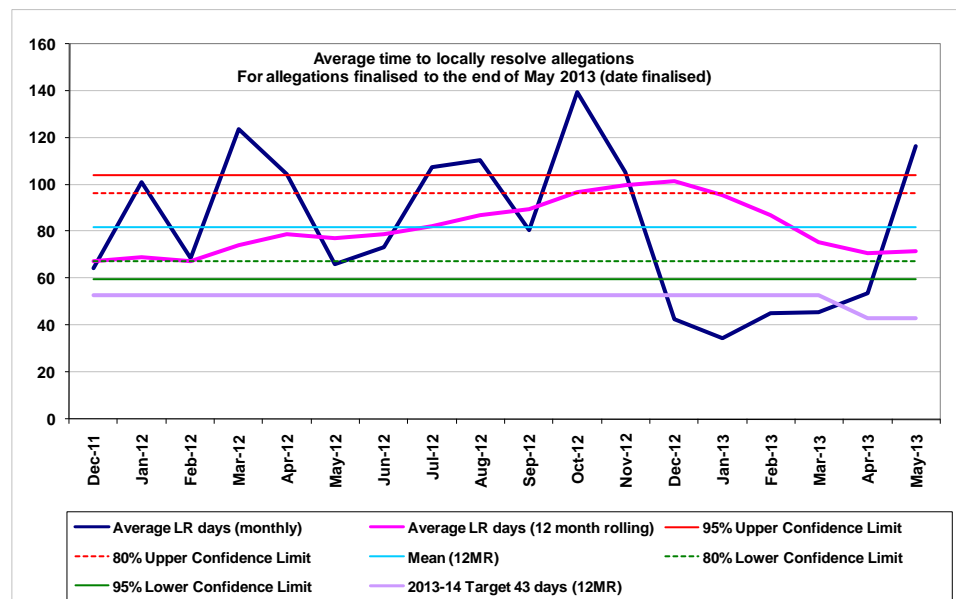
The Hate Crime and ASB Policies dictate that all hate incidents are subject to a risk assessment being completed, as are all Personal ASB cases where the person is assessed by the Control Room as being either a vulnerable or repeat victim. Following a period of consultation with partners, agreement has been reached on a suitable risk assessment tool that can be used by the police and key partners, thereby providing a consistent approach to assessing the risk of victims of ASB and hate incidents, and ensuring there is a focus on those cases that present the greatest risk of harm. It is proposed that the tool be implemented by Nottinghamshire Police from August 2013.

In summary the Force has seen a strong reduction in the combined number of repeat victims of domestic violence, hate crime and ASB for the performance year-to-date however there is some concern that this is masked by the large reduction in the volume of ASB repeat callers.

²⁰ The risk assessment is based on the most recent domestic violence crime or incident for the report period.

²¹ For ASB identification is based on the caller's telephone number.

Objective	<i>Expect everyone who works for Nottinghamshire Police consistently to demonstrate our PROUD values</i>
Indicator	Average time to locally resolve allegations about the conduct of employees arising from public complaints will reduce to 35 days by 2015
Target	<i>Average of 43 days to locally resolve allegations by 2013-14</i>



Source: Professional Standards Directorate data for public complaints to the end of May 2013²³.

12-months-to-date performance: **72 days** to locally resolve allegations for the 12 months to the end of May 2013
Year-to-date performance: **62 days** for the period from April to May 2013
Target performance: **29 days** from target (12-month performance)

Long Term Performance (12 months)			
Trend (12m to May)	Target (12m to May)	MSG Average	National Average
◀▶	●	below	below
Health Check			
Risk			

The indicator is now based on performance to the previous month-end rather than the most recent month-end. This is to better mitigate the system time-delay in finalising an allegation due to the complainant's right of appeal²².

²² A complainant has the right of appeal to the IPCC in terms of the local resolution process for complaints received prior to 22 November 2012. Under the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, which came into effect from 22 November 2012, it is no longer a requirement to obtain the consent of the complainant for local resolution. A complainant will however have the right of appeal to the force against the outcome of the local resolution rather than the way the complaint was handled. The appeal period is typically 28 days from when the complainant is informed of the outcome from the local resolution process. An allegation is not finalised on the Professional Standards Directorate (PSD) system until the appeal period has expired. Unless an appeal is made, the allegation finalised date will not take into account the appeal period time.

²³ Source: Professional Standards Directorate data for public complaints recorded to the end of May 2013, extracted on 4 July 2013. PSD data is a snapshot at a given point in time and data is subject to change.

National ranking: 42nd (of 44) with 82 days for April 2012 - March 2013 which is below the national average of 55 days
MSG ranking: 8th (of 8) with 82 days for April 2012 - March 2013 which is below the MSG average of 54 days

Insight

An Independent Police Complaints Commission (IPCC) key indicator in the handling of complaints is the average number of days to locally resolve allegations²⁴.

A complaint allegation can be dealt with in a number of ways. It may be dealt with through local resolution, investigated, withdrawn, discontinued, or the force may disapply or apply to disapply the complaint²⁵. The local resolution process is the preferred mode of resolution for complaints which the appropriate authority is satisfied that the conduct which is being complained about (even if proved) would not justify bringing criminal or disciplinary proceedings. It is recognised by the IPCC as an appropriate alternative to formal investigation and is a way of solving, explaining, clearing up or settling the matter directly with the complainant in a timely manner²⁶.

For the current performance year-to-date (April to May 2013) 31% of all allegations finalised were locally resolved, 52% were investigated, 13% withdrawn, 1% dispensed and 3% discontinued. The average number of days for local resolution is 62 days²⁷ with around 52% of those allegations locally resolved being within the 43 day target.

Performance on this measure is impaired by older complaint allegations. Where allegations have been finalised in the 12 months to May 2013, those that were received prior to April 2012 have an average local resolution time of 228 days. **While older allegations impact achievement of the 2013-14 target the 12-months-to-date performance for allegations received since April 2012 is 46 days which is close to target and illustrates that the Force is on track to achieve the longer-term target by 2015.** The Force has demonstrated strong performance in five of the last six months as the number of older allegations diminishes, however as observed in the chart above, May saw a blip primarily caused by finalisation of a single allegation received in April 2012.

²⁴ An allegation describes the type of behaviour being complained about and there may be more than one allegation attached to a complaint case. For less serious complaints, such as rudeness or incivility, a local resolution may be appropriate. Usually, this involves a local police supervisor handling the complaint and agreeing with the complainant a way of dealing with it. This might be: an explanation or information to clear up a misunderstanding; an apology on behalf of the force; and/or an outline of what actions will be taken to prevent similar complaints in the future.

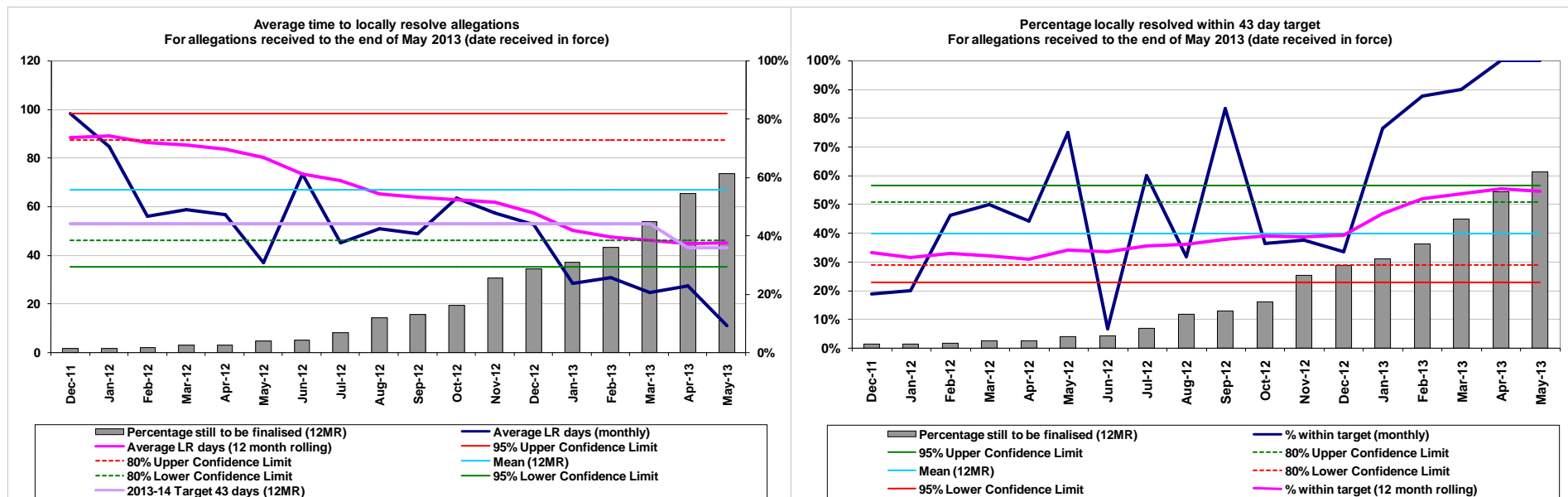
²⁵ **Disapplication (formerly Dispensation):** In some cases there may be reasons not to take a complaint forward. Examples may include complaints where there is insufficient information, or complaints which are repetitious, vexatious, oppressive, or an abuse of the complaint procedures. In such cases a police force can either disapply the complaint or apply to the IPCC to disapply the complaint. If this is granted, it means that no action needs to be taken with regard to the complaint. In other cases, where the matter of complaint was sub judice, the force does not need the IPCC's consent to disapply the complaint once the criminal proceedings have concluded, providing reasonable efforts have been made to pursue the complaint.

Discontinuance: In some instances police forces may find it impractical to conclude an investigation. This could occur if a complainant refuses to co-operate, if the complaint is repetitious or refers to an abuse of procedure, or if the complainant agrees to local resolution. In such cases the police force can apply to the IPCC to discontinue the investigation.

²⁶ Under the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, which came into effect from 22 November 2012, it is no longer a requirement to obtain the consent of the complainant for local resolution. A complainant will however have the right of appeal against the outcome of the local resolution.

²⁷ The time to locally resolve an allegation is the number of working days between the date the allegation is received and the date the allegation is finalised.

Examining the average time to locally resolve allegations by allegation received date (as per the chart below left), rather than allegation finalised date, continues to suggest that older cases are masking any improvement. There is evidence of a positive trend in the average time to locally resolve an allegation. For allegations received in the 12 month period to May 2012 the average time was 80 days. This compares with 45 days for allegations received in the 12 month period to May 2013.



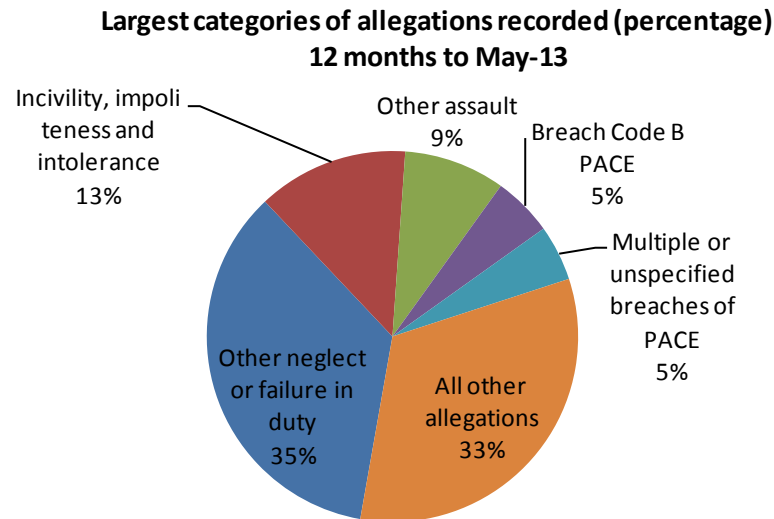
There is also a positive direction of travel in the percentage of allegations finalised within the 43 day target (as per the chart above right). 54% of allegations received in the 12 months to May 2013 were finalised within the target time, compared with 34% for allegations received in the same period to May 2012.

The evidence continues to be encouraging but should be treated with caution as more recent performance suggests the rate of improvement is slowing. Following introduction of the new regulations²⁸ a local proportionate investigation²⁹ has been replaced by a local resolution investigation, and allegations resolved under this mode are classed as a local resolution rather than an investigation. The proportion of complaints processed under local resolution is therefore expected to rise.

²⁸ Under the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, that is effective from 22 November 2012, changes are introduced to the local resolution process. Local resolution investigation (LRI) is a Nottinghamshire Police definition and this may change once updated IPCC Statutory Guidance is released.

²⁹ Nottinghamshire Police carried out a local proportionate investigation where the conduct that was being complained about (even if proved) would not justify bringing criminal or disciplinary proceedings but where the complainant did not agree to the local resolution process.

The latest IPCC data³⁰ provides a figure of 82 days for Nottinghamshire Police, deterioration from 68 days when compared with the same period in the previous year, and below both the MSG and national averages of 54 and 55 days respectively.



In the year to May 2013 the top five categories of complaint allegations make up around 67% of all allegations recorded as per the chart opposite. 'Other neglect or failure of duty' continues to represent the largest proportion over this time period. 'Breach Code B PACE' (on searching of premises and seizure of property) and 'Multiple or unspecified breaches of PACE' have stabilised. The percentage of allegations relating to 'Incivility, impoliteness and intolerance' has seen a reduction from 18% to 13% in the last 12 months. While the volume of allegations is lower there is evidence of an increase in the proportion of allegations categorised as 'Other' – from 1% to 3%, while 'Other sexual conduct' allegations have seen a rise to 1%.

IPCC data indicates that Nottinghamshire Police has received an above average number of public complaint allegations per 1000 employees - 254 compared with an average of 194 for Nottinghamshire's MSG. Nottinghamshire is also higher than the national average of 228 allegations per 1000 employees.

The number of public complaint cases recorded against Nottinghamshire Police officers and staff employees has seen an increase of around 42% over the last year illustrating evidence of a rising trend. In the 12 months to the end of May 2013, 645 complaint cases were recorded in comparison with 455 for the previous year. The number of complaint allegations has seen a rise of 40% with 1136 allegations recorded in the year to May13.

As highlighted in previous months, there has been a notable jump in complaints as a result of the introduction of the new legislation. All expressions of dissatisfaction by members of the public about the conduct of a person serving with Nottinghamshire Police are now recorded as complaints. In particular, this includes direction and control matters, which are conduct issues relating to policy and strategy of the force³¹ rather than the personal conduct of officers or staff.

It should be noted that the number of complaints made by the public can vary depending on the standards demonstrated by officers, general public confidence in their police, and a confidence in the complaints procedures. It is therefore difficult to assess whether a decline and a below average number of complaints is a positive indication of professional standards, or a lack of confidence in the actions likely to be taken by a force when making a complaint.

³⁰ Source: Police Complaints Information Bulletin (Interim Bulletin) – Nottinghamshire Police, Reporting Period April 2012 to March 2013, published by the Independent Police Complaints Commission. The IPCC has advised that some information is missing and that a full bulletin for April 2012 to March 2013 will be published in the summer of 2013. In particular the bulletin does not reflect the changes introduced to the complaints system by the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011.

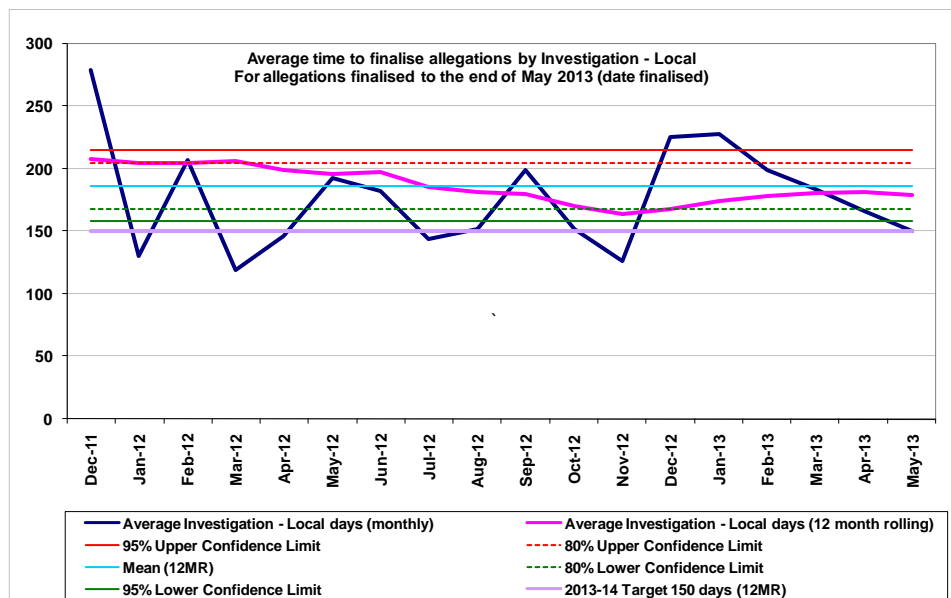
³¹ This includes allegations in relation to operational policing policies, organisational decisions, general policing standards and operational management decisions.

Police forces are expected to record complaints within ten working days. The IPCC data confirms that the Force continues to improve this aspect to be better than both the MSG and national average. Latest Professional Standards Directorate (PSD) data reinforces that Nottinghamshire Police has sustained a similar level, recording 93% of complaint cases within ten working days for the 12 months to May 2013, up from 88% for the same period in the previous year.

Actions

Location	Current Actions
Force-wide	The Force is working towards a target of locally resolving 60% of all complaint allegations dealt with outside of PSD, and is proactively working to improve the timeliness of the local resolution process by aiming to deal with as many such allegations within 28 working days. Action plans have been drawn up by Divisional Superintendents and these continue to be monitored by the Deputy Chief Constable through the monthly Standards and Conduct meeting.

Objective	<i>Expect everyone who works for Nottinghamshire Police consistently to demonstrate our PROUD values</i>
Indicator	Average time to locally investigate allegations about the conduct of employees arising from public complaints will reduce to 120 days by 2015
Target	Average of 150 days to locally investigate allegations by 2013-14



Long Term Performance (12 months)			
Trend (12m to May)	Target (12m to May)	MSG Average	National Average
◀▶	●	average	below
Health Check			
Risk			

As with local resolution of allegations, this indicator is based on performance to the previous month-end rather than the most recent month-end.

Source: Professional Standards Directorate data for public complaints to the end of May 2013³².

12-months-to-date performance:	179 days to locally resolve investigate for the 12 months to the end of May 2013
Year-to-date performance:	163 days for the period from April to May 2013
Target performance:	29 days from target (12-month performance)
National ranking:	38th (of 44) with 182 days for April 2012 - March 2013 which is below the national average of 124 days
MSG ranking:	5th (of 8) with 182 days for April 2012 - March 2013 which is broadly in line with the MSG average of 149 days

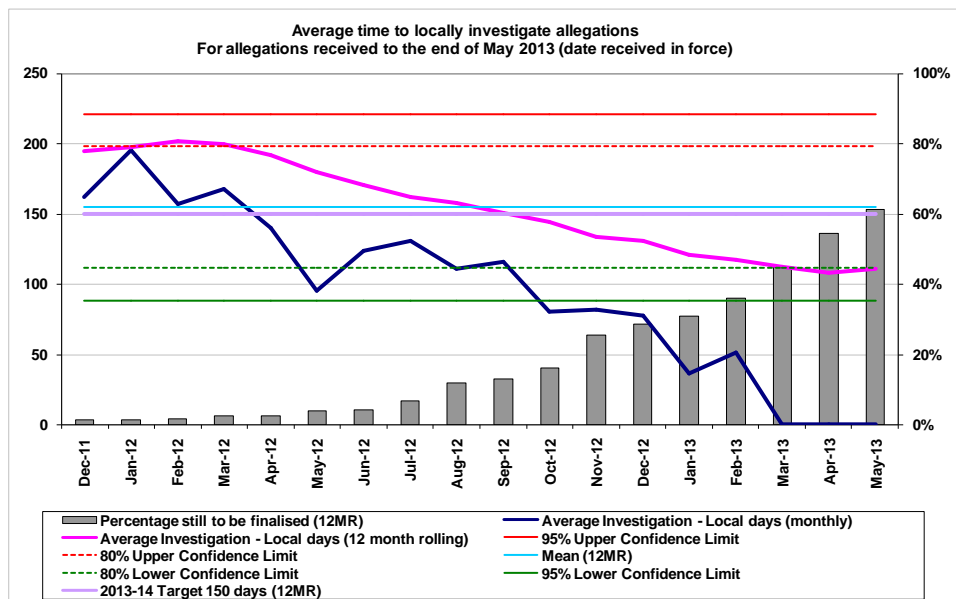
³² Source: Professional Standards Directorate (PSD) data for public complaints recorded to the end of May 2013, extracted on 4 July 2013. PSD data is a snapshot at a given point in time and data is subject to change.

Insight

An Independent Police Complaints Commission (IPCC) key indicator in the handling of complaints is the average number of days to locally investigate allegations³³.

A local investigation, which is distinct from other types of formal investigation³⁴, involves the appointment of an investigating officer, usually from Professional Standards, who will look into a complaint and produce a report that details the outcome of each allegation. Complainants have a right of appeal to the IPCC following a local investigation. For further contextual information around the handling of public complaints please refer to the performance indicator for the average time to locally resolve allegations.

For the current performance year-to-date (April 2013) 52% of all allegations finalised were investigated, with the majority being local investigations. The average number of days for local investigation is 163 days³⁵ with around 50% of those allegations locally investigated being within the 150 day target.



The type of matters investigated by local investigation can cover a wide range of issues, from relatively straightforward complaints to complex and serious criminal allegations. While many of these investigations should be completed within the target timescales it should be noted that the most serious cases can, of necessity, take much longer periods to finalise. Some delays, such as the time taken by the Crown Prosecution Service to review a file, may also on occasion be outside of the control of the force.

As with locally resolved allegations, performance on this measure is impaired by older complaint allegations. Where allegations have been finalised in the 12 months to May 2013, those that were received prior to May 2012 have an average finalisation time of 259 days. **While older allegations jeopardise achievement of the 2013-14 target, the 12-months-to-date performance for allegations received since April 2012 is 110 days which is well within the target and illustrates that the Force is on track to achieve to achieve the longer-term target by 2015.**

³³ An allegation describes the type of behaviour being complained about and there may be more than one allegation attached to a complaint case. Where a complaint allegation is not suitable for local resolution (or if the complainant declined local resolution for those received prior to 22 November 2012) it may be decided that a complaint requires a thorough examination of the incident.

³⁴ There are three other types of investigation. Supervised investigations: Are carried out by the police under their own direction and control. The IPCC sets out the terms of reference for the investigation and will receive the investigation report when it is complete. Complainants have a right of appeal to the IPCC following a supervised investigation. Managed investigations: Are carried out by police forces under the direction and control of the IPCC. Independent investigations: Are carried out by IPCC investigators and are overseen by IPCC commissioners. IPCC investigators have all the powers of the police themselves.

³⁵ The time to locally resolve an allegation is the number of working days between the date the allegation is received and the date the allegation is finalised.

Examining the average time to locally investigate allegations by allegation received date (as per chart above left), rather than allegation finalised date, also suggests that older cases are masking any improvement. There is evidence of a declining trend in the average time to locally investigate an allegation. For allegations received in the year to May 2012 the average time was 180 days compared with 111 days for the year to May 2013.

Again, the evidence is encouraging but should be treated with caution. Following introduction of the new regulations³⁶ a local proportionate investigation³⁷ has been replaced by a local resolution investigation, and allegations resolved under this mode will be classed as a local resolution rather than an investigation. Local proportionate investigations were typically used for less severe complaints, often where the complainant declined local resolution. Therefore, while the proportion of allegations that are investigated may be expected to reduce, those allegations that are investigated will be of a higher severity potentially leading to longer average investigation times.

As of 1 April 2010, police forces are expected to record whether a complaint is upheld or not upheld. A complaint will be upheld if the service or conduct complained about does not reach the standard a reasonable person could expect. This means that the outcome is not solely linked to proving misconduct. The Force upheld around 16% of allegations that were formally investigated in the 12 months to the end of May 2013. The latest IPCC data³⁸ provides a figure of 19% for Nottinghamshire Police which compares favourably with the national average of 12% and MSG average of 11%, and indicates that a greater proportion of concerns expressed by complainants are being resolved by the Force.

Actions

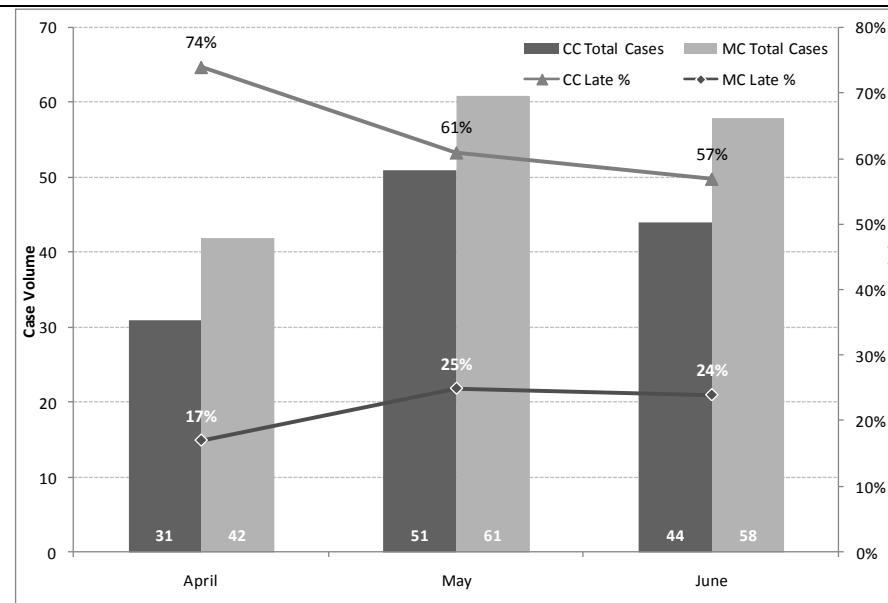
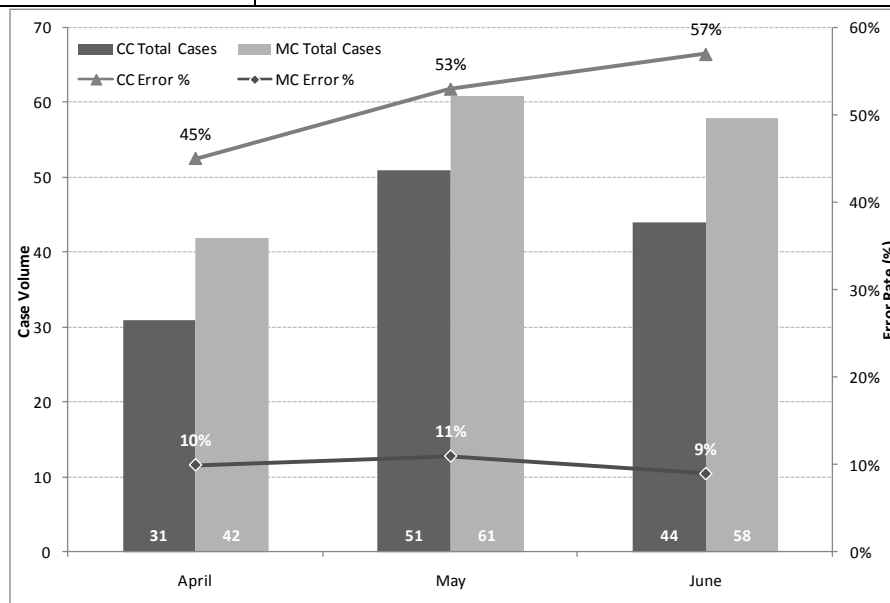
Location	Current Actions
Professional Standards	The Force is proactively working to improve the timeliness of the investigation process by aiming to deal with as many such allegations within 100 working days. Action plans have been drawn up by Professional Standards and these continue to be monitored by the Deputy Chief Constable through the monthly Standards and Conduct meeting.

³⁶ Under the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, that is effective from 22 November 2012, changes are introduced to the local resolution process. Local resolution investigation (LRI) is a Nottinghamshire Police definition and this may change once updated IPCC Statutory Guidance is released.

³⁷ Nottinghamshire Police carried out a local proportionate investigation where the conduct that was being complained about (even if proved) would not justify bringing criminal or disciplinary proceedings but where the complainant did not agree to the local resolution process.

³⁸ Source: Police Complaints Information Bulletin (Interim Bulletin) – Nottinghamshire Police, Reporting Period April 2012 to March 2013, published by the Independent Police Complaints Commission. The IPCC has advised that some information is missing and that a full bulletin for April 2012 to March 2013 will be published in the summer of 2013. In particular the bulletin does not reflect the changes introduced to the complaints system by the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011.

Strategic Priority	<i>Theme 2 – Improve the efficiency, accessibility and effectiveness of the criminal justice process</i>
Indicator	% of Crown Court files to be submitted by the Police to the CPS on time and without deficiencies
Target	<i>To improve the current timeliness and quality of files</i>



Year-to-date

Quality: Magistrates Court (MC) 9.9% Error Rate / Crown Court (CC) 52.4% Error Rate

Timeliness: MC 22.4% Late Rate / CC 62.7% Late Rate

Current performance:

Insight

Files that are updated to CPS are monitored for quality and timeliness on a monthly basis within CJ as this is a proven ongoing issue for Nottinghamshire Police.

The methodology for collating this data is as agreed with the CPS as part of the File Review Unit processes.

For upgrade files a form is attached to every file submitted to CPS. This form is structured so as to provide the Police with feedback in a more detailed manner than has been previously available with the inclusion of data on timeliness. These forms are returned at the end of each month to CJ where the information is analysed and related, via NSPIS Case Preparation, back to individual officers, supervisors, BCUs and Departments.

The data is generated by the CPS. The CPS is then alerted if the return rate is too low to provide meaningful information to the Police.

Comparison between the months of May and June show that performance has, overall, improved. However there is little continuity from the Forces performance over a five month period which doesn't allow for a conclusion to be drawn as to if the improvement is a true representation of the current situation in regards to file quality and timeliness.

Crown court files in particular continue to be a concern. Inconsistencies in performance indicate that the cause may be due to the individual officer's attention to detail or lack of knowledge which has lead to the Forces poor performance. Many officers, and in particular supervisors, have started to reappear numerous times within the officers list which backs up this conclusion. The reoccurrence of supervisors indicates that there may be a lack of support and guidance for the officers, or potentially the lack of supervision to ensure that the files are completed correctly and on time.

The current deficiencies are within our control; keen supervision, time to complete requests and early anticipation of evidential needs will help to reduce the number of errors being produced.

Strategic Priority	<i>Theme 2 – Improve the efficiency, accessibility and effectiveness of the criminal justice process</i>
Indicator	Crown Court and Magistrates Conviction rates
Target	<i>To be consistently in line with CPS national averages</i>

Measure	Apr-13	May-13
MC Conviction Rate		
East Midlands	84.3%	82.2%
National	85.3%	84.4%
Nottingham	85.7%	82.8%
CC Conviction Rate		
East Midlands	84.2%	86.6%
National	81.7%	81.5%
Nottingham	86.4%	83.5%

Current performance: Crown Court – 83.5%, Magistrates Court – 82.8% (May 2013)

Target Performance; Crown Court is above national the average while Magistrate Court is below the national average (May 2013)

Source: Crown Prosecution Service (Core Quality Standard 2)

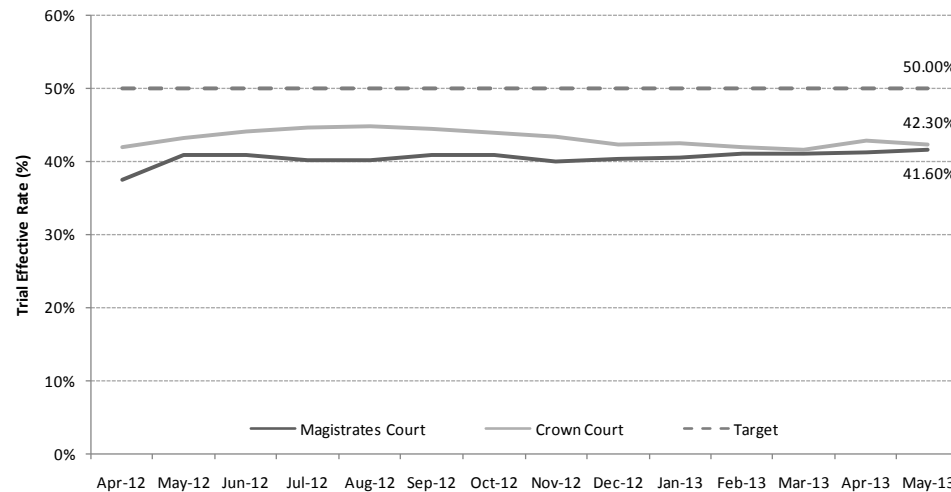
Insight

Nottinghamshire Criminal Justice Area is showing a conviction rate for the month of May 2013 of 82.8% for cases prosecuted through the Magistrates' Courts (MC) and 83.5% for cases prosecuted through the Crown Court (CC).

For Crown Court cases this performance is above National average but below the Regional average, whilst for Magistrates Court Cases this figure is above the Regional average but below the National average.

Performance for year-to-date and comparisons with previous years will be provided in future months when available.

Strategic Priority	<i>Theme 2 – Improve the efficiency, accessibility and effectiveness of the criminal justice process</i>
Indicator	% of effective trials in the Magistrates' and Crown Courts (HMCTS Measure)
Target	<i>Achieve an effective trial rate for both courts of 50%</i>



Source: Crown Prosecution Service

Current performance:

Magistrates Court (MC) 41.5% (+2.3%) Crown Court (CC) 42.6% (+0.1%)
(Year-to-date average, April – May)

Target Performance;

Both courts are below the 50% target, MC 8.6% away from target, CC 7.4% away from target (Target = 50.0%) (April - May 2013 Average)

Insight

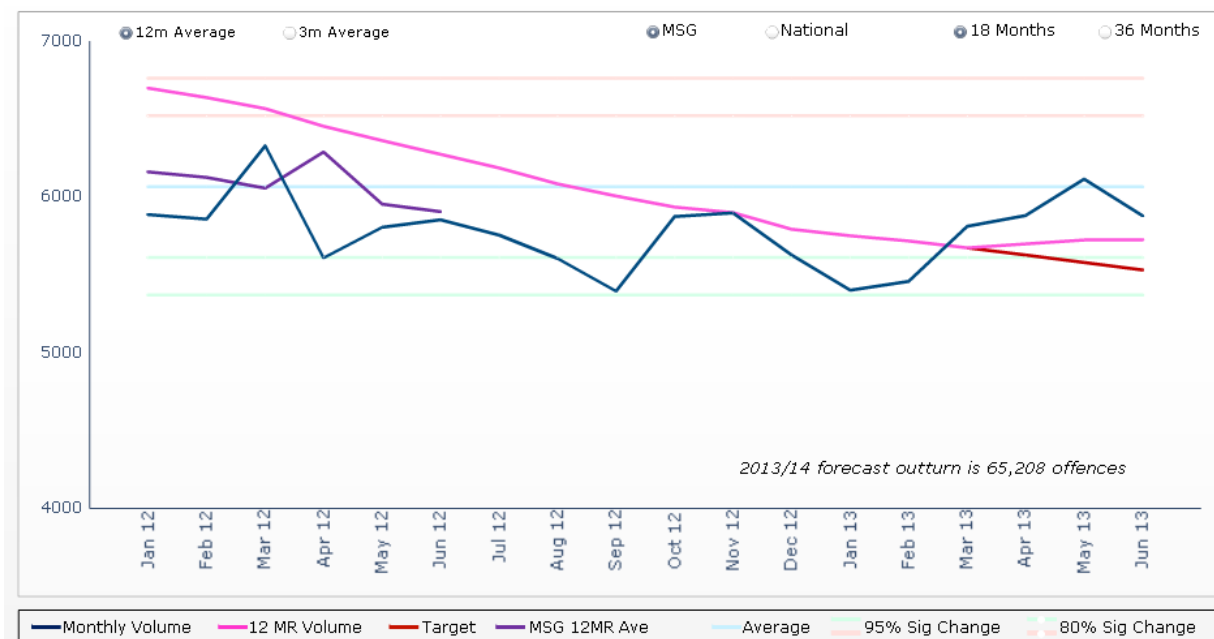
Performance across both courts has been fairly static over the last 14 months, despite the current year-to-date average recording a slight increase compared to the average for the same period last year.

Current trends would suggest that the 50.0% target will be a challenging one to achieve this year.

Nottinghamshire Criminal Justice Area is showing a conviction rate for the month of May 2013 of 82.8% for cases prosecuted through the Magistrates' Courts (MC) and 83.5% for cases prosecuted through the Crown Court (CC).

Further insight and performance data/comparisons will be provided in future months when available.

Strategic Priority	<i>Theme 3 – Focus on those local areas that are most affected by crime and anti-social behaviour</i>
Indicator	Total Number of Offences
Target	<i>To reduce by 10% in 2013/14</i>



Year-to-date performance: Increase of **3.5%** or **609** offences (April – June 2013 compared to April – June 2012)

Month-to-date performance: Decrease of **0.4%** or **26** offences in the month of June

Target performance: Currently **13.1%** or **2,336** offences worse than target

National ranking: **32nd** (out of 41) in terms of offences per 1,000 population, **7.6%** (**5,226** offences) above the national average

MSG ranking: **4th** (out of 8) in terms of offences per 1,000 population, **0.4%** (**254** offences) above the average

Insight

Although the Force was successful in achieving its All Crime reduction target in the previous performance year, monthly volumes for All Crime have in fact been increasing steadily since January 2013. As can be seen in the chart (above), this increase in All Crime offences continued into the start of the 2013/14 performance year, with increases of 1.1% (65 offences) between March and April, and 3.9% (232 offences) between April and May. Figures for the month of June indicate a reversal of this trend, with a reduction of 3.9% (237 offences) when compared to May, and this also represents the first month-to-date reduction recorded this year, with a reduction of 0.4% (26 offences) when compared to June 2012. The effect of this decrease is evident in the year-to-date picture, which is showing an improvement compared to last month, with the increase currently at 3.5% compared to the 5.2% reported previously.

Analysis of seasonal trends in All Crime volume over the last 5 years reveals that the increase observed between January and May is typical of the usual seasonal pattern observed in Force, and as such, the month-on-month increases noted this year should not in itself be cause for concern. Despite this the Force continues to record a year-to-date increase in offence volume, and at present is not achieving the 10% reduction target set in the Force's Policing Plan. This potential uplift in offence volume has also had a visible effect on the rolling average performance, as can be seen in the chart above. Further examination of recorded crime volume suggests that increases in specific crime types due to proactive work in these areas have had a large impact on performance to date, however it is also suggested that the exceptionally low crime figures recorded at the start of the previous performance year are providing a challenging baseline for the Force to work towards in 2013/14. This is particularly apparent when looking at April 2012, when All Crime volume was 19.5% lower than that recorded in April 2011, compared to reductions of 13.0%, 12.2% and 9.0% recorded in the same month of previous years (2011, 2010, 2009).

Considering performance in terms of offence type, the drivers behind the All Crime increase are the Theft and Handling group, Violent Crime group and Burglary Dwelling offences. As discussed in the previous report, the increase in Theft and Handling is primarily due to an increase in Shoplifting offences, with 28.1% more offences recorded this year when compared to last. This equates to 452 more offences, with the increase shared evenly between the City and County divisions. The recent uplift in shoplifting is believed to represent an increase in the recording of these offences, rather than an increase in actual incidences of shoplifting. This can be attributed to the Force's proactive approach to target shoplifters in known hotspot premises, as well as improved working relationships between the Force and retail partners. Positive disposal rates for Shoplifting offences are testament to this, with an encouraging rate of 58.0% for the period April to June 2013.

The increase in the Violent Crime group is not as large, in percentage terms, as that seen in the Theft and Handling group, with a 9.0% (360 offences) increase recorded year-to-date. This has been driven by increases across all three of its constituent offence types, with an increase of 7.4% (262 offences) in Violence Against the Person offences, 17.3% (39 offences) in Sexual Offences and 28.1% (59 offences) in Robbery offences. Violence Against the Person performance is currently driven by offences 'with injury', with the increase in these offences outweighing a decrease in 'without injury' offences. As discussed in the previous report, offences of this type show strong seasonality and are currently beginning to increase into the summer months, although reassuringly the present year-to-date increase shows little change when compared to last months position. Sexual Offences and Robbery offences make up a relatively small proportion of Violent Crime (6.6% and 6.2% year-to-date, respectively), and therefore performance in these offence types does not have a significant impact on the overall Violent Crime picture,

however both cover offences with a high-victim impact and increases here should be of concern. The increase in Sexual Offences has been driven by performance on both the County and the City. On the County, all three operational areas are recording increases of more than 20%, although these percentages represent fairly small numbers of offences. In terms of the City Division, both City North and South are recording a decrease in Sexual Offences this year, with the increase on the City driven solely by performance on City Central, where a 72.7% increase (24 more offences) has been seen year-to-date. While this is a large percentage increase, it is worth noting that an increase in Sexual Offences is not always viewed as a concern, and in this case examination of the offences recorded this year on City Central reveals a large number of historic offences (those which took place more than 12 months ago). This suggests that the increase in offences on City Central is due in part to increased reporting in offences, which could be attributed to increased confidence on the part of the victims in approaching the police to report offences. Robbery offences are increasing on both the County and City Divisions, although the City is recording the larger increase of the two, at 31.3% (45 more offences) compared to the County's 21.2% (14 more offences). City Central is responsibly for the majority of the increase, with 45 more offences this year compared to last, which equates to a 83.3% reduction. City South have also recorded an increase, with 11 more offences, although the effect of this is cancelled out by a reduction of 11 offences on City North. On the County Division only Bassetlaw/Newark & Sherwood are maintaining a reduction in Robbery offences, with 58.8% fewer offences (10 offences) this year compared to last. Ashfield/Mansfield are currently recording a 87.5% (14 offences) increase, and South Nottinghamshire a 30.3% (10 offences) increase.

Burglary Dwelling has recorded a large increase in volume compared to the same period of last year, with monthly volumes remaining high since October 2012. As discussed in the previous report, it is believed that the main driver of the current increase in Burglary Dwelling is the record low volumes recorded at the start of last year, which creates a low baseline on which to make year-on-year comparisons. The month of June shows signs of an improvement in performance, with the lowest monthly volume seen so far this year, and although Both the City and County continue to record a year-to-date increase in volume (City +33.7% or 135 offences, County +31.9% or 132 offences), the current year-to-date increase is noticeably lower than that noted in last months report.

Considering performance in terms of the local areas most affected by Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour sees a mixed picture on both the County and the City. Of the County's priority areas³⁹, eight are recording increases in All Crime year-to-date. Ashfield/Mansfield has the most priority areas of the County Operational Areas, and is recording increases in Sutton Central & East (+20.7% or 53 offences), Hucknall East (+15.2% or 20 offences), Portland (+5.1% or 10 offences) and Woodlands (+18.0% or 32 offences). On the remainder of the County increases are seen in Castle/Magnus (+14.2% or 43 offences) and Worksop (+28.9% or 148 offences) on Bassetlaw/Newark & Sherwood, and Eastwood South (+48.0% or 58 offences) and Trent Bridge (+0.8% or 1 offence) on South Nottinghamshire. Reductions in All Crime have been recorded on Netherfield & Colwick (-10.3% or 15 offences), Kirkby East (-14.9% or 26 offences), Hucknall Central (-21.0% or 22 offences) and Carr Bank (-2.6% or 2 offences), however none of these areas are currently achieving the All Crime target reduction of 18%⁴⁰.

On the City, three of the five priority wards are recording increases in All Crime year-to-date. St Ann's (9.8% or 87 offences) is currently recording the highest percentage increase, followed by a seven percent increase, or 36 offences, on the Arboretum ward and a small increase

³⁹ County Partnership Plus areas have been set by the Safer Nottinghamshire Board. Data for this report has been taken from the Community Safety Partnerships reports for the period April 2013 – June 2013. Please contact report author for more details

⁴⁰ The Safer Neighbourhood Board has set a stretch target of 18% for the County Partnership Plus areas. This has been amended to 16% for Bassetlaw/Newark & Sherwood in the last month.

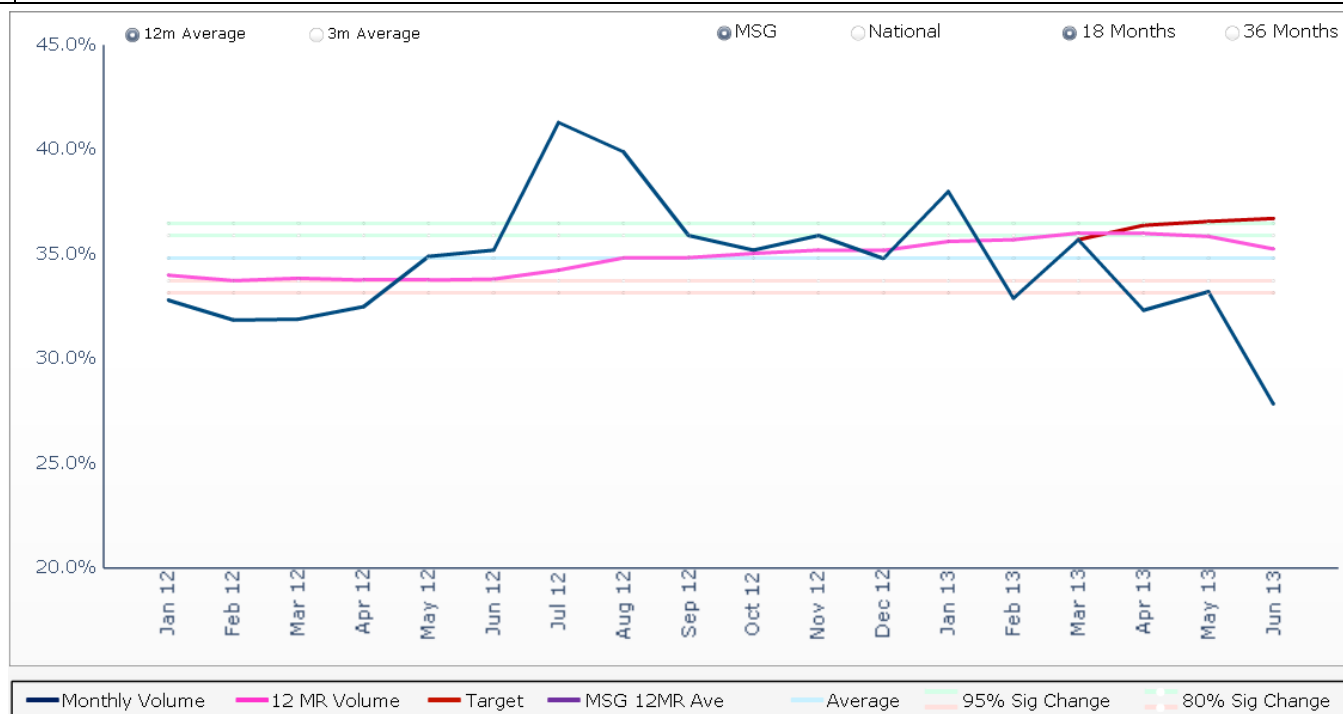
in Aspley (1.2% or 5 offences). However, strong reductions have been recorded on both the Bulwell (-15.2% or 77 offences) and Bridge (-4.9% or 75 offences) wards, with Bridge accounting for nearly 40 percent of the volume of offences recorded on these five wards alone.

The Force continues to record a year-to-date increase in All Crime offences however there are signs of a potential improvement in performance with the increase smaller this month than last month. The offence groups of Theft & Handling, Violent Crime and Burglary Dwelling continue to drive this increase, although Burglary Dwelling offences are showing signs of a decrease this month. The Forces Partnership Plus areas on the County show mixed performance, with the majority following the Force level trend in recording an increase year-to-date, and of the areas that have recorded a reduction, none are achieving their reduction target at this time. While an increase in All Crime in the first quarter of the performance year is of concern, examination of historical trends suggests that seasonality plays a large part in the Forces All Crime picture, and based on this it is expected that overall offence volume will begin to decrease in the coming months.

Actions

Crime Type	Location	Current Actions
All Crime	County Partnership Plus Areas	The County's Partnership Plus Areas are subject to costed delivery plans which are funded through the Safer Nottinghamshire Board. These plans are monitored and delivered through the Community Safety Partnerships for each of the County Operational Areas. The Partnership Plus areas are subject to an inflated All Crime reduction target of 18% due to the increased funding provided to these areas to tackle Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour.

Strategic Priority	<i>Theme 3 – Focus on those local areas that are most affected by crime and anti-social behaviour</i>
Indicator	Detection Rate incl. Positive Outcomes
Target	<i>Achieve a rate of 37%</i>



Year-to-date performance: 32.6%, a reduction of 1.5% compared to Apr-June in 2012

Month-to-date performance: 30.9%, a reduction of 4.2% compared to June 2012

Target performance: Year-to-date the Force is 4.3% away from its target of 37.0%

Insight

The Force is now recording a detection rate of 32.6 percent in the year-to-date, a drop compared to same period last year and just over four percentage-points under the Police & Crime Plan target. Despite the low rate the Force has around 146 offences which are still 'Awaiting Detection Approval'⁴¹. Once these are finalised the Force detection rate for the year so far will rise to just over 33 percent.

The Force is recording similar or small reductions in most offences types year-to-date compared with last year. Domestic Burglary, with a detection rate of just over 12 percent, represents a seven percentage-point drop, with June alone experiencing a reduction to 7.5 percent from 19.7 percent in June 2012. There continues to be a drop in the year-to-date detection rate for Sexual Offences, from 29.7 percent to 24.4 percent, mainly due to an increase in the number of historic offences recently reported that involve lengthy investigations. However in June more than a third of Sexual Offences have been detected, almost an 11 percentage-point increase compared to June last year.

In terms of the method of positive disposals used to detect crimes, there continues to be a noticeable uplift in the number of offences where Community Resolution has been used. Year-to-date, Community Resolution is running at 18.3 percent of all detected crime, whereas during the comparative period last year it equated to fewer than one in every ten crimes detected. Consequently, there has been a reduction in the proportion of Cautions issued compared to last year (see Force level Disposal Breakdown below). The proportion of detections recorded as a Charge / Summons is approximately the same with almost half of detections detected using this method, and slight reductions in all other methods of disposal not directly linked to the increased use of Community Resolution. There is a small year-on-year increase in the number of detections recorded as Other, which is mainly attributable to the Force piloting the use of Business Crimes Assessment Unit (BCAU) disposals. These are Restitutorial disposals issued by the Force to offenders via a number of participating retail stores where an offender has been apprehended by store detectives, however police attendance is not deemed as being required and a BCAU disposal is issued.

Force level Disposal Breakdown⁴²:

YTD Apr-June For All Crime	2012/13	% Prop of total	2013/14	% Prop of total
Cautions	1687	28.52%	1214	20.77%
Charge / summons	2948	49.84%	2818	48.20%
Community Resolution	495	8.37%	1073	18.35%
Other	338	5.71%	422	7.22%
Penalty Notice for Disorder	161	2.72%	110	1.88%
TICs not previously recorded	9	0.15%	1	0.02%
TICs previously recorded	277	4.68%	208	3.56%

⁴¹ Offences awaiting paperwork to be completed and scanned on to the Forces Crime Recording System

⁴² TIC is a disposal method used where offenders admit to committing other offences that are suitable to be Taken into Consideration (TIC) along side the offence(s) for which they are being investigated.

Divisional level Disposal Breakdown:

YTD Apr-June For All Crime	City				County			
	2012/13	%Prop of total	2013/14	%Prop of total	2012/13	%Prop of total	2013/14	%Prop of total
Cautions	714	26.60%	519	19.06%	973	30.11%	695	22.25%
Charge / summons	1369	51.01%	1344	49.36%	1579	48.87%	1474	47.20%
Community Resolution	275	10.25%	514	18.88%	220	6.81%	559	17.90%
Other	182	6.78%	239	8.78%	156	4.83%	183	5.86%
Penalty Notice for Disorder	63	2.35%	58	2.13%	98	3.03%	52	1.67%
TICs not previously recorded	2	0.07%	0	0.00%	7	0.22%	1	0.03%
TICs previously recorded	79	2.94%	49	1.80%	198	6.13%	159	5.09%

Reviewing performance for both the City and County divisions, year-to-date the City (33.9%) has recorded a slightly stronger detection rate compared to the County (31.6%), with both divisions recording a slightly lower detection rate compared to the same period last year. However in June this year alone, the County (31.0%) and the City (30.9%) are recording similar detections rates, which represents a six percentage-point drop on the City compared to last year, whereas the drop on the County is smaller at just three percent.

The proportion of detections dealt with by means of Community Resolution has increased on both the City and County compared with last year, with the proportion on the City (18.8%) slightly higher than on the County (17.9%). However the County is recording an 11 percentage-point increase in the use of Community Resolution year-to-date compared to an 8.6 percentage-point increase on the City.

Examining the use of Community Resolution by offence type reveals that just over 30 percent of Criminal Damage detections are disposed using this method year-to-date, an increase of nearly 13 percentage-points compared to last year. The City and County are recording similar proportions of Community Resolution for Criminal Damage, and while both have broadened their use of the method over the last year in comparison with other disposals, there has been no positive impact on the detection rate for this type of offence.

Proportionally, the next highest usage of Community Resolution is for Theft & Handling offences. Year-to-date, 28.8 percent of such offences were detected using this method, an increase of 18 percentage-points. As with Criminal Damage, both divisions are achieving similar proportions of Community Resolution disposals. Breaking down Theft & Handling further, the majority of Community Resolutions were issued for Theft Other and Theft in a Dwelling other than from an Automatic Machine or Meter offences. Again, the increased use of Community Resolution has had no impact on the detection rate for Theft & Handling offences.

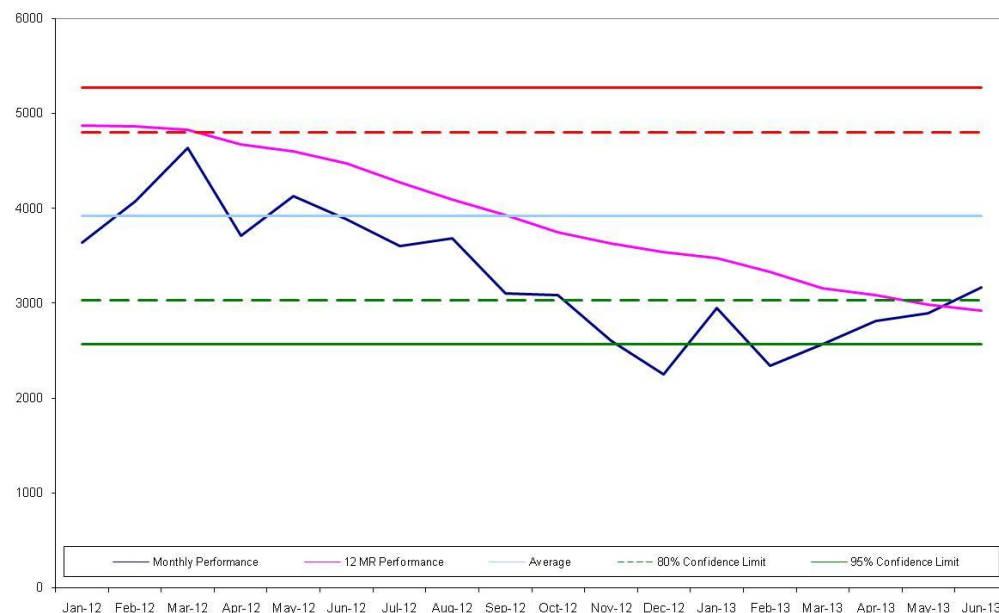
The overall detection rate in the first quarter of the year is steadily improving; however it remains below the Police & Crime plan target despite an increased use in the proportion of offences dealt with by Community Resolution. The main volume of crime recorded by the Force in the first quarter of the year are Theft & Handling offences, equating to just over a fifth of all recorded crime this year and a very small reduction compared to last year. However, the Force has maintained a similar detection rate compared to last year at 11.6 percent. In contrast, both Shoplifting and VAP with Injury offences equate to a higher proportion of crime this year-to-date compared to last year, at around 11.5 percent.

However the detection rate for both offence types has fallen by five percentage-points. Consequently this is having an impact on the overall detection rate recorded by the Force, and a focus on both these offence types should see the overall detection rate increasing closer to the Police & Crime plan target.

Actions

Heading	Location	Current Actions
Sanction Detections	Force-wide	The Force will continue to use Converter Teams to maximise detection opportunities, with a review process undertaken to ensure that the resources put into the programme are equal to the benefits received.
Sanction Detections	Force-wide	A Review of Converter Teams has now been completed and recommendations put forward to senior management for consideration.
Community Resolution Disposals	Force-Wide	The Force continues to promote the use of Community Resolution disposals where appropriate and all officers are currently offered the opportunity to attend a workshop which provides information and guidance on the use of Community Resolution as a method of detection.

Strategic Priority	<i>Theme 3 - Focus on those local areas that are most affected by crime and anti-social behaviour</i>
Indicator	<i>Reduction in anti-social behaviour incidents across the Force</i>
Target	<i>8% reduction year on year from 2013-14 to 2015-16</i>



Year-to-date performance:

Reduction of **24.3%** or **2,854** incidents

Month-to-date performance:

Reduction of **18.5%** or **720** incidents offences in the month of June

Target performance:

Year-to-date target has been achieved. Currently **17.7%** or **1,915** incidents better than target

National ranking:

11th in terms of incidents per 1,000 population, **21.1% (6,913 incidents)** better than the national average

MSG ranking:

4th in terms of incidents per 1,000 population, **31.1% (10,223 incidents)** better than the average

Insight

The Force has recorded a reduction in the volume of Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents in June, compared to the same month last year, with 720 less offences, a reduction of 18.5 percent. Performance in June is lower than previously recorded in the last two months and consequently year-to-date improvements have narrowed. The Force continues to exceed the eight percent Police & Crime plan target with a reduction of almost a quarter fewer incidents between April and June 2013 than in the same period last year.

Reviewing month-on-month performance, the Force is recording 260 more incidents in June compared to May, an increase of just under nine percent, and a fourth consecutive month-on-month increase. Further analysis of performance throughout June reveals that the volume of ASB peaks during the weekend with the highest level of ASB recorded in the last weekend of the month when temperatures across the Force started rising and the days become longer. Across most weeks the volume of ASB decreases to a weekly low around Wednesday before increasing again up to the weekend peaks. However, during the third week of the month, week commencing Monday 17th June, there is a peak in volume on Tuesday/Wednesday with the recorded volume higher than the preceding weekend. Examining those two days alone reveals no particular pattern in the types of incidents or a specific problem hot-spot with the only correlation appearing to relate to the warmer weather experienced across the region.

Examining BCU performance, both the City and County have again recorded similar percentage decreases in June, compared to the same month last year, with 307 and 410 less incidents respectively. Across the County, six of the Districts have recorded reductions in June, with both Ashfield (-38.8%) and Gedling (-24.2%) continuing to perform strongly compared to the rest of the County. Despite strong performance in Gedling, South Nottinghamshire fairs less favourably than either: Ashfield & Mansfield; or Bassetlaw, Newark & Sherwood; with Broxtowe recording a -1.2 percent reduction and Rushcliffe recording an eight percent increase, or eight more recorded incidents. Year-to-date, all seven districts are recording reductions in the first quarter of the year in excess of the eight percent target.

In terms of high priority wards on the County, all 15 have recorded reductions in June compared to the same month last year with an overall reduction of nearly a third, or 203 fewer ASB incidents. Overall the reduction is much higher on the high priority wards areas, and therefore the proportion of the total volume of ASB incidents on the County recorded on these wards has dropped from the previous two months to just under a quarter in June. Both Sutton in Ashfield high priority wards have reduced the volume of incidents by over 50 percent, with strong reductions in Kirkby in Ashfield East and Hucknall Central contributing to the continuing strong performance in Ashfield. Year-to-date, only Carr Bank and Magnus are recording increases compared to last year, however the volume increases are relatively small with seven and five more incidents respectively. Eastwood South has recorded a much smaller decrease compared to the previous two months, and although year-to-date the ward has reduced the volume of incidents by a quarter, continued performance at a similar level recorded in June will result in the overall reduction narrowing. Overall the reduction on the 15 high priority wards on the County in the first quarter is just under 30 percent, several percent higher than the overall reduction recorded across the remainder of the County.

On the City all three command areas have recorded reductions in June, with Central continuing to perform strongly with 30 percent, or 229, fewer incidents. On the North of the City the volume of ASB incidents has reduced by just under 15 percent, with the South recording a

reduction, albeit much lower than the other two areas, of just over two percent. All five high priority ward areas are recording reductions in June above the eight percent target, with only Aspley recording a reduction below 28 percent, with 9.6 percent, or 8 fewer offences. There is a slight reduction in the overall proportion of incidents on the five high priority wards across the total number of incidents recorded on the City at just over 42 percent, an eight percent reduction from April and seven percent lower than the same month last year. Year-to-date, the percentage reduction across the five wards in June is just over 30 percent, over ten percent higher than the overall recorded reduction across the remainder of the City.

Looking at the types of ASB incidents, the main volume of incidents relate to Nuisance related calls and this is driving the overall ASB reduction with 697 fewer incidents, a reduction of just over 23 percent in June. After two consecutive increases there has been a 5.2 percent decrease in the number of Environmental incidents meaning that year-to-date the Force is recording a small reduction of 0.4 percent. Conversely, the number of Personal related incidents has seen a small decrease in June with 2 fewer incidents, a reduction of just 0.3 percent for the month, and a drop of -10 percent year-to-date.

In summary, the Force is continuing to record strong reductions in the number of ASB incidents compared to last year with both the City and County divisions recording similar reductions. All 20 high priority wards across the Force are recording reductions in June, however both Carr Bank and Magnus are recording year-to-date increase due to performance in April and May, and despite Eastwood South recording a year-to-date reduction in the number of incidents by a quarter, the number of incidents in June only fell by 2.8 percent and therefore performance will need monitoring to make sure that strong performance recorded in the first two months is not undone. At district level most areas continue to record reductions, however Rushcliffe has recorded an increase in the volume of incidents in June compared to last year, having reduced the number of incidents in May by almost a third following a recorded increase at the start of the year. Similarly the South of the City is recording a small reduction of just over 2 percent in June after strong performance in the first two months of the year and, as with Eastwood South, performance should be monitored going forward to make sure that strong performance at the start of the year is not undone.

Actions

Heading	Location	Current Actions
Operation Animism	Force-wide	Local Operation Animism plans are ongoing in an attempt to reduce ASB, particularly in public areas such as town/city centres where large concentrations of ASB incidents are often seen.
Locally-managed ASB	Local	ASB continues to be managed at a local level in Force, allowing neighbourhood teams to target activity towards the type of ASB incidents which feature in their area. This method has proved successful in a number of areas and it is believed that by sharing examples of good practice the Force will see further reductions in incidents.
ASB Case Management	Force-wide	The Force is looking into the possibility of a new Case Management System to record details on ASB incidents, including victim and offender information. A similar system is currently being used successfully by Derbyshire Police.
ASB and the Night-time Economy	City Centre	An operation to target Crime and ASB volume as a result of the Night Time Economy (NTE) in the City Centre has recently been launched by the Force. It is intended that ASB in the City Centre, particularly that relating to the NTE, will be reduced through the targeted activity which includes high visibility patrols engaging with the public, early intervention and a low tolerance approach to incidents.

Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents: Year to Date Comparison

Data is for the period 01/04/2013-30/06/2013 compared to 01/04/2012-30/06/2012

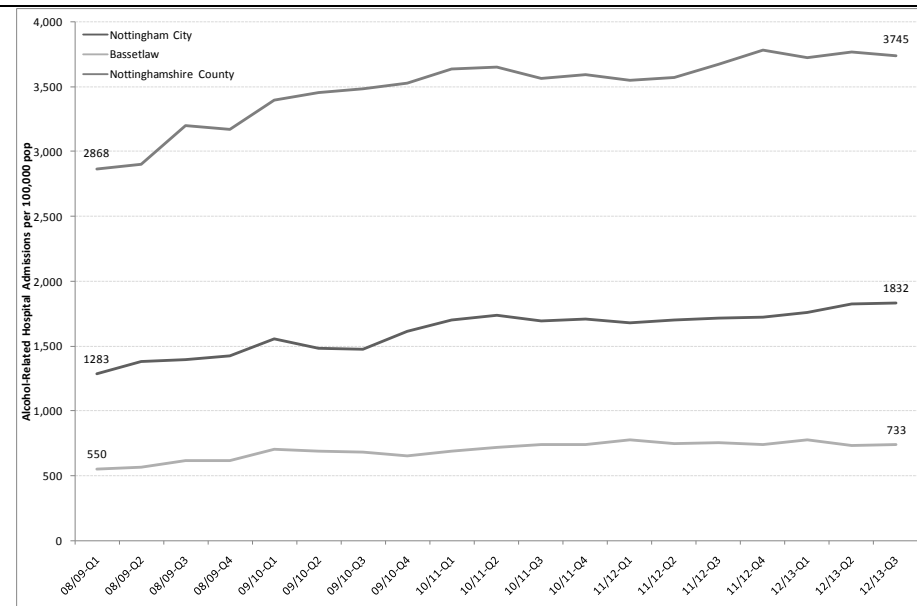
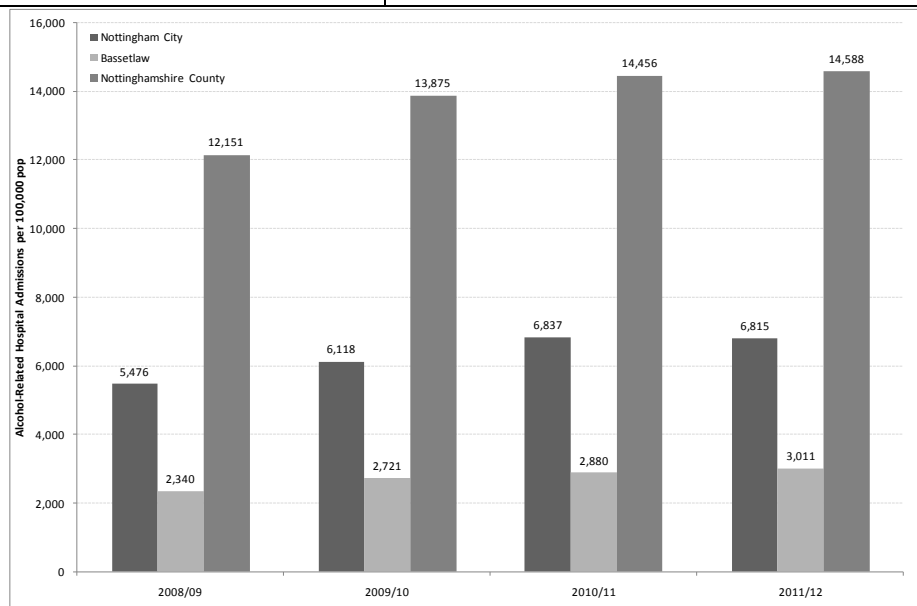
	Incident Volume				Target Position		
	Apr 13 - Jun 13	Apr 12 - Jun 12	Diff	% Diff	Apr 12 - Jun 13	Diff	% Diff
Force	8,887	11,741	-2,854	-24.3%	10,802	-1,915	-17.7%
City	3,731	4,977	-1,246	-25.0%	4,579	-848	-18.5%
County	5,156	6,764	-1,608	-23.8%	6,223	-1,067	-17.1%
City North	1,215	1,580	-365	-23.1%	1,454	-239	-16.4%
City Central	1,550	2,191	-641	-29.3%	2,016	-466	-23.1%
City South	966	1,206	-240	-19.9%	1,110	-144	-13.0%
Ashfield/Mansfield	1,902	2,701	-799	-29.6%	2,485	-583	-23.5%
- Ashfield	906	1,399	-493	-35.2%	1,288	-382	-29.7%
- Mansfield	996	1,302	-306	-23.5%	1,198	-202	-16.9%
Bassetlaw/N & S	1,655	2,063	-408	-19.8%	1,898	-243	-12.8%
- Bassetlaw	906	1,099	-193	-17.6%	1,012	-106	-10.5%
- Newark & Sherwood	749	964	-215	-22.3%	887	-138	-15.6%
South Notts	1,599	2,000	-401	-20.1%	1,840	-241	-13.1%
- Broxtowe	635	715	-80	-11.2%	658	-23	-3.5%
- Gedling	553	828	-275	-33.2%	762	-209	-27.4%
- Rushcliffe	411	457	-46	-10.1%	421	-10	-2.4%

Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents: Last Month Comparison

Data is for the period 01/06/2013-30/06/2013 compared to 01/06/2012-30/06/2012

	Incident Volume				Target Position		
	Jun 13	Jun 12	Diff	% Diff	Jun 13	Diff	% Diff
Force	3,170	3,890	-720	-18.5%	3,501	-331	-9.5%
City	1,330	1,640	-310	-18.9%	1,476	-146	-9.9%
County	1,840	2,250	-410	-18.2%	2,025	-185	-9.1%
City North	418	491	-73	-14.9%	442	-24	-5.4%
City Central	534	763	-229	-30.0%	687	-153	-22.3%
City South	378	386	-8	-2.1%	348	30	8.6%
Ashfield/Mansfield	630	887	-257	-29.0%	799	-169	-21.2%
- Ashfield	278	454	-176	-38.8%	409	-131	-32.0%
- Mansfield	352	433	-81	-18.7%	390	-38	-9.7%
Bassetlaw/N & S	598	693	-95	-13.7%	624	-26	-4.2%
- Bassetlaw	315	366	-51	-13.9%	330	-15	-4.5%
- Newark & Sherwood	283	327	-44	-13.5%	295	-12	-4.1%
South Notts	612	670	-58	-8.7%	603	9	1.5%
- Broxtowe	241	244	-3	-1.2%	220	21	9.5%
- Gedling	197	260	-63	-24.2%	234	-37	-15.8%
- Rushcliffe	174	166	8	4.8%	150	24	16.0%

Strategic Priority	<i>Theme 4 - Reduce the impact of drugs and alcohol on levels of crime and antisocial behaviour</i>
Indicator	<i>Number of alcohol-related admissions to hospital</i>
Target	<i>A reduction in alcohol related hospital admissions compared to 2012/13</i>



Current performance:

Nottingham City (+6.8% or 116 admissions), Nottinghamshire County (+1.9% or 71 admissions), Bassetlaw recording a reduction (-2.7% or 21 admissions) (comparing Q3 in 2012/13 to 2011/12)

Timeliness:

Provisional data to Q3 of 2012/13

Insight

The information in this report is based upon on the methodology developed by the North West Knowledge and Intelligence Team (NWKIT). Following international best practice, the NWKIT methodology includes a wide range of diseases and injuries in which alcohol plays a part and estimates the proportion of cases that are attributable to the consumption of alcohol.

This report provides provisional data on the rate of hospital admissions for alcohol-related harm for every 100,000 members of the population. The rates have been standardised using the European age profile. They are derived from the Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) and cover the first three quarters of 2012/13. Quarterly data for 2011/12, 2010/11, 2009/10 and 2008/09 are also included to assist interpretation.

The target in the Police and Crime Plan is for a reduction in total alcohol-related hospital admissions in 2013/14 compared to 2012/13. Unfortunately the most current data available (via www.lape.org.uk) is only provisional data to quarter three of 2012/13 (which was released in May 2013). Because of this, performance data will be discussed in terms current available data to December 2012, until such a time when 2013/14 data is available.

Nottinghamshire data is broken down by three Primary Care Trusts; Nottingham City, Nottinghamshire County and Bassetlaw.

The volume of admissions in Q3 of 2012/13 was; 1,832 for Nottingham City, 3,745 for Nottinghamshire County and 733 per for Bassetlaw.

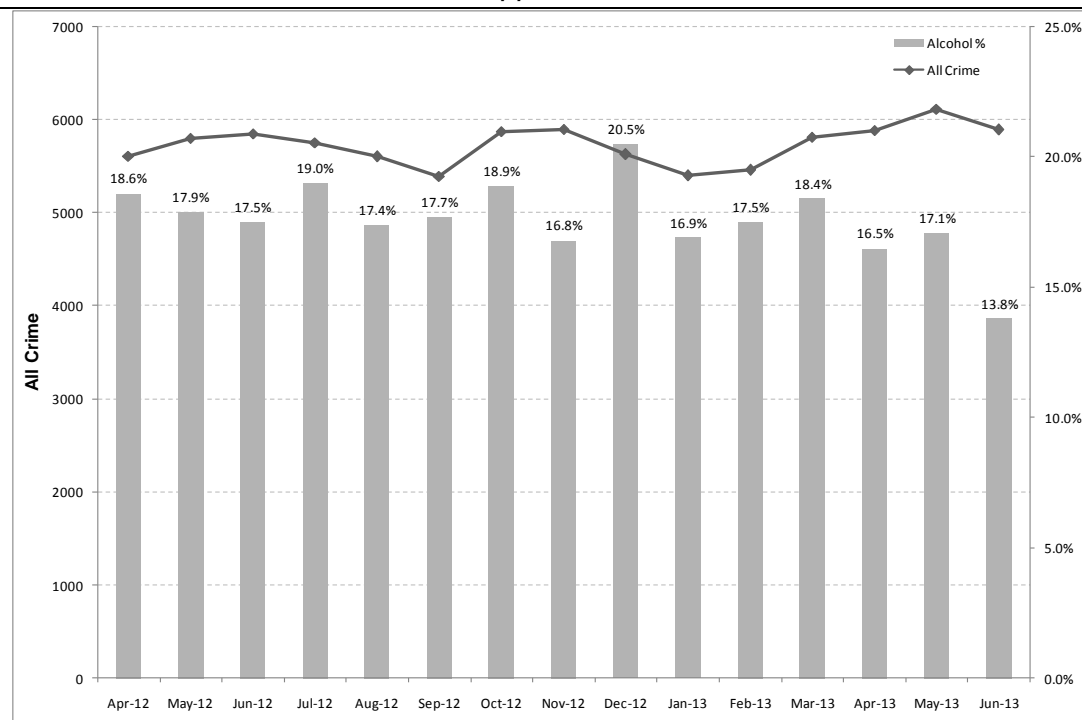
These totals represent increases for both Nottingham City (+6.8% or 116 admissions) and Nottinghamshire County (+1.9% or 71 admissions), with only Bassetlaw recording a reduction (-2.7% or 21 admissions) compared to the same quarter the previous year.

Comparing the Q1-3 total in 2012/13 to the same three quarters the previous year, a similar pattern of performance can be seen, both Nottingham City (+6.3%) and Nottinghamshire County (+4.1%) recorded increases whilst again only Bassetlaw recorded a year-on-year decrease in admissions (-1.6%).

These current increases and decreases appear to be slightly at odds with annual performance recorded in 2011/12 where compared to the previous financial year Nottingham City recorded a decrease (-0.3% or 22 admissions), Nottinghamshire County recorded a slight increase (+0.9% or 132 admissions) and Bassetlaw recorded a large increase (+4.5% or 131 admissions).

Nationally, the rate of admission in the Q3 of 2012/13 (in England) was 492 per 100,000 population, a 1% increase from the corresponding quarter in 2011/12. The number of admissions for the same period was 311,095, up 1% on 2010/11. As in all four quarters of 2011/12, the rate of growth in the first two quarters of 2012/13 is lower than the annual rates of growth observed in preceding years.

Strategic Priority	<i>Theme 4 – Reduce the impact of drugs and alcohol on levels of crime and antisocial behaviour</i>
Indicator	<i>The number of Alcohol Related Crimes (proxy measure)</i>
Target	<i>To monitor the number of crimes which appear alcohol related</i>



Year-to-date performance: An overall proportion of alcohol related crime of 15.8% (2,831 offences) for April-June 2013, compared to 18.0% in for the same period in 2012

Insight

Due to the aforementioned concerns around data quality⁴³, a numerical target has not been set around this area; rather the Force will be expected to monitor alcohol related crime levels with a view to obtaining a better understanding of this area as a whole.

Over the 2012/13 performance year the Force recorded an overall proportion of alcohol related crime of 18.0%, with the highest month of the year being December (20.3%) and the lowest month of the year was November (16.7%).

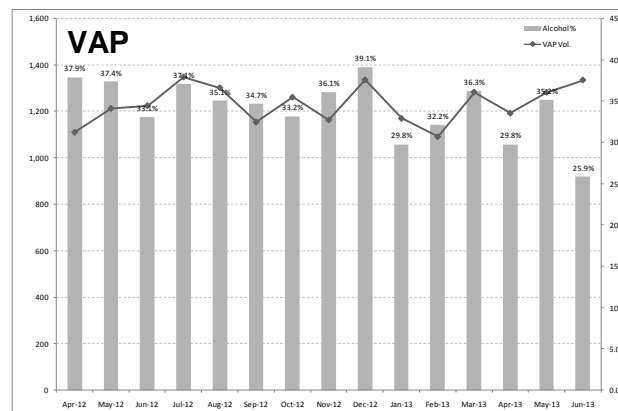
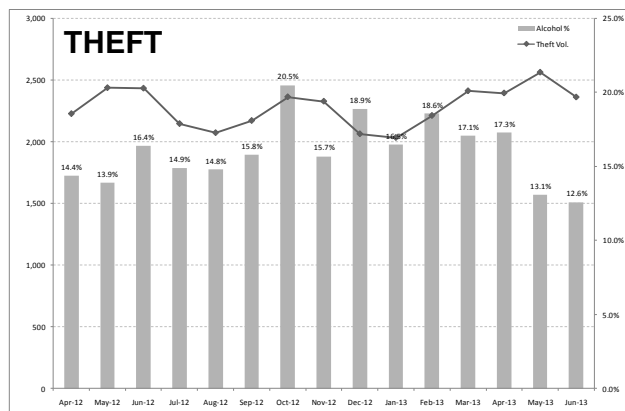
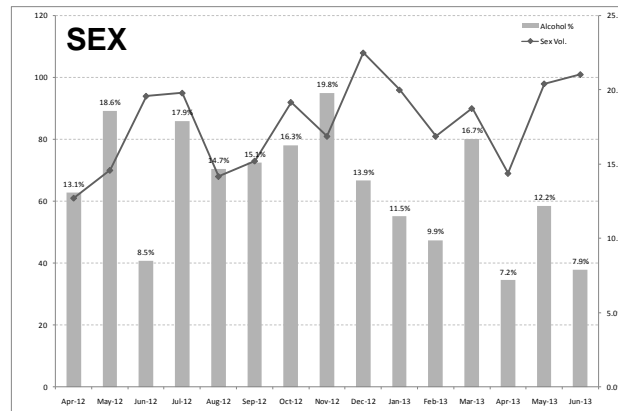
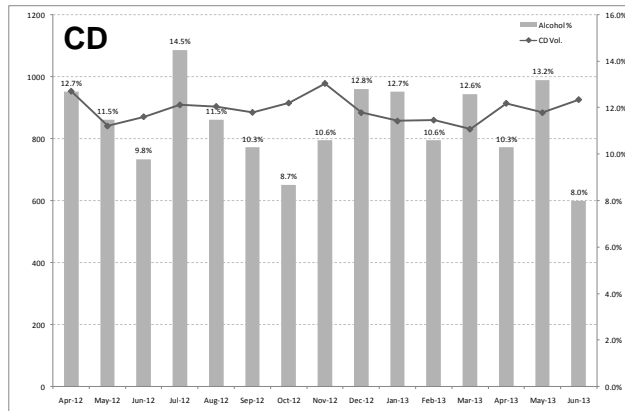
In terms of divisional proportions in 2012/13 the City's was 20.9%, with the highest month being October (24.3%) and the lowest month being January with a joint proportion of 17.2%. The County recorded an overall proportion of 15.6% and its highest month was December with a proportion of 18.5% and its lowest month was October with a proportion of 14.1%.

Comparing proportions year-on-year (comparing April-June 2013 to April-June 2012), the Force, despite recording an increase in overall crime volume has recorded a proportional drop in the number of offences which were alcohol related – dropping from 18.0% in 2012 to 15.8% in 2013. This pattern is repeated across both the City and County, with both divisions recording year-on-year drops, the City from 21.4% to 17.5% and the County from 15.3% to 14.5%.

No one offence group (offending has been broken down in to the four offence groups most likely to include an element of alcohol involvement; Violence Against the Person (VAP) offences, Theft offences, Criminal Damage (CD) offences and Sexual offences) appears to show any pattern of note when reviewing month-on-month performance at Force level. Proportions appear to be reasonably consistent throughout the review period with only single month exceptions being visible and no obvious trends throughout the year.

When reviewing 2012/13 performance by division there are some potentially interesting differences; The City has a higher proportion of alcohol related Sexual offences than the County (15.3% compared to 13.3%) and a considerably higher proportion of Theft offences which are alcohol related (23.9% compared to 10.1%). This would appear to be in line with conventional thinking; the City has a much larger and more concentrated Night Time Economy than the County which would potentially explain the difference in Sexual offence proportions whilst the City also has a large collection of independent corner shops and mini supermarkets, providing a concentrated collection of targets for the various shoplifters based around the City.

⁴³ Unfortunately the Force currently has data quality concerns around the effective use of "Alcohol" tags when recording offence details – a situation the Force is looking to rectify during the course of the current year. To allow the monitoring of this measure in the meantime the Performance & Insight team has produced a bespoke query which utilises a number of wild card searches on MO note details to ascertain whether or not the offence in question is alcohol related. This process is by no means fool proof but does allow some degree of monitoring at present and also provides a baseline to compare tagging activity against. Please note that since Mays report (data to April) further amendments have been made to the query used to identify alcohol related offences resulting in higher rates. Year-to-date and details for last year have been updated accordingly.



Reviewing proportions year-on-year across the two divisions for the four offence groups there have been some changes; on the City Sexual offences, VAP offences and Theft offences have recorded notable drops in proportions compared to last year, Sexual offences dropping from 13.0% to 8.9%, VAP offences from 33.9% to 27.9% and Theft offences from 22.4% to 18.8%. Criminal Damage offences appear to have remained stable year-on-year.

On the County a similar pattern has been recorded, with Sexual offences dropping from 12.7% to 9.8%, VAP offences dropping from 37.8% to 34.5%. Criminal Damage offences also appear stable year-on-year. Theft offences however have recorded an increase from 8.8% to 11.0%. All year-on-year comparisons are for April - June 2012 compared to April - June 2013.

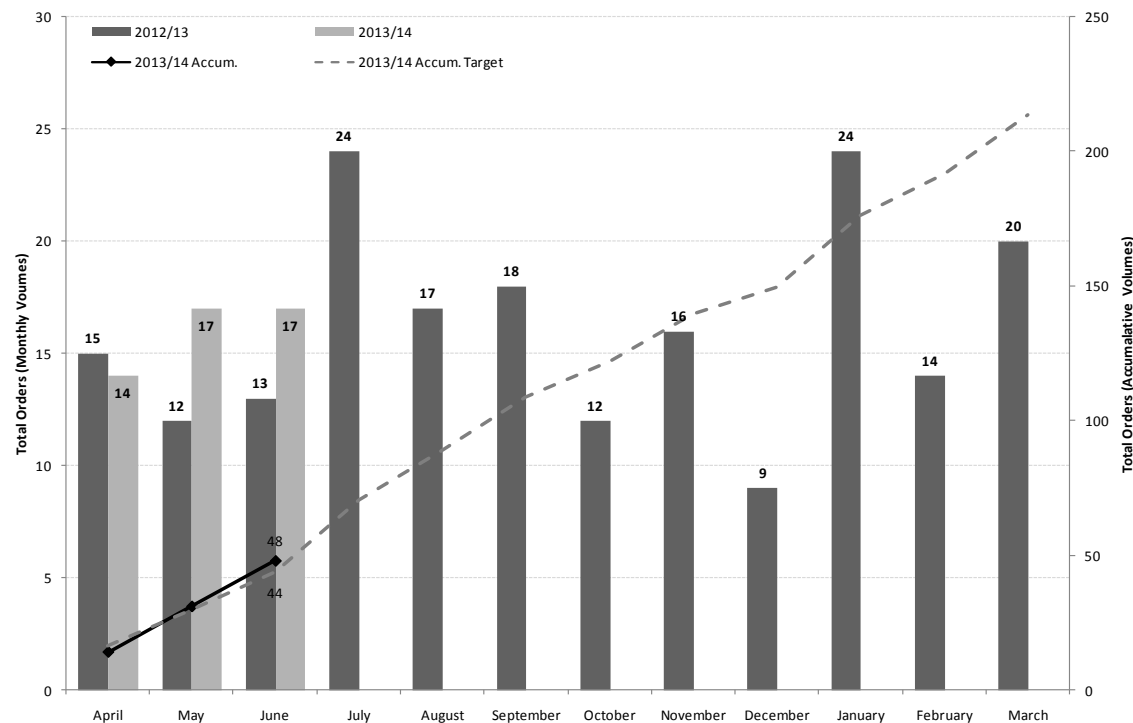
Force level alcohol related offending appears to be broadly stable over the last year, with an average monthly rate of 18.1% in 2012/13, however moving into 2013/14 this average does drop to 15.8% (April – June).

The two divisions do appear to display some differences in performance, with the City generally recording a higher proportion of Theft and Sexual offences which are alcohol related in 2012/13, although in 2013/14 the County is currently recording a slightly higher rate than the City (9.8% against 8.9%). The City continues to record a much higher proportion of Theft offences which are alcohol related compared to the County (18.8% compared to 11.0%)

Actions

Heading	Location	Current Actions
	Force-wide	Substance Misuse Performance Framework in consultation with Force leads for sign off.
	Force-wide	System for improving Alcohol / Drug Tagging being developed between Performance and Insight and Crime Management Bureau
	Force-wide	Initial discussion with Contact Management understanding processes for Alcohol tagging of Incidents
	Nottingham City	“Super strength” project in partnership with Nottingham City Council with the ambition of removing supers strength alcohol from sale in the City
	Force-wide	Violence Seminar on the 09 th April 2013 investigating Public Space, Night Time Economy and Alcohol related Violence issues

Strategic Priority	<i>Theme 5 – Reduce the threat from organised crime</i>
Indicator	<i>The number of Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) confiscation and forfeiture orders</i>
Target	<i>To Increase the Volume of POCA Orders by 10%</i>



Year-to-date performance:

A total of **£255,427.92** has been recovered from **48** recovery orders. Average value per order is **£5,321.42**. This represents a decrease in average order value of **£505.09** (-8.7%) compared to last year.

Target performance:

Force is better than target by **4** orders (against a target of a **10%** increase or a YTD target total of 44 orders).

Insight

Moving in to the new performance year the Force has a target of increasing its overall volume of POCA orders (Confiscation and Forfeiture orders) by 10% compared to that achieved in 2012/13. Reviewing past performance against this measure, in 2012/13 the Force recorded a reduction in total orders of 9.5% (dropping from 210 to 190) and in 2011/12 the Force recorded a reduction of 1% (dropping from 212 to 210). Despite this challenging performance in past years an increased emphasis on POCA throughout the Force, particularly in raising officer awareness of use of POCA orders should help to drive an increase in overall order volume.

Based upon the 194 orders (Confiscation and Forfeiture orders) recorded in 2012/13 the Force is expected to record a total of 213 orders in 2013/14. For the current year-to-date period the Force has recorded 48 orders (six Forfeiture orders and 42 Confiscation orders) compared to the 40 orders recorded for the same period last year (three Forfeiture order and 37 Confiscation orders). This represents an increase in order volume of 20.0% comparing this year to last.

In terms of order value the Force recorded a total value of £1,354,817.81 in 2012/13 which equates to an average order value of £7,130.62 for the year. Reviewing current year-to-date values the Force has recorded a total order value of £255,427.92 which equates to an average order value of £5,321.42, a decrease of 8.7% compared to the average order value recorded in the same period last year (£5,826.51).

Performance last financial year had improved upon 2011/12 in terms of both forfeiture orders and confiscation orders, with the average values of each significantly higher than the respective averages recorded in 2011/12. The actual number of orders obtained in 2012/13 however was lower than that recorded in 2011/12.

The lower volume but higher value of orders recorded last year points towards longer investigations by the Force, yielding significantly more assets recovered, but taking more time and resources in order to be completed. In the 2012/13 financial year Nottinghamshire Police has recovered seven percent more in total value than was achieved in 2011/12 with over £1.35m in forfeiture and confiscation orders, removing various assets from the possession of offenders.

A new POCA process was launched in Force from 1st April 2013. When a crime number is allocated to an offence the investigating officer will receive a POCA support pack in which they will be asked to consider whether use of POCA legislation would support investigation of the offence in question. The aim is to integrate money laundering opportunities as part of the investigative strategy from the outset, thus facilitating a stronger likelihood of prosecution and the identification and seizure of assets at an early stage rather than post conviction.

In addition to this in the new financial year the Force will be looking to report on a more detailed series of measures around POCA performance; overall value of Cash Forfeiture and Confiscation Orders, performance against national, regional and MSG averages, monitoring of volumes of POCA related offences and disposals, reducing the ratio of POCA disposals to Confiscation Orders, increasing the proportion of POCA offence arrests which have a subsequent property searches carried out and increasing the number of orders which are revisited for assessment of further gains. These measures will allow the Force to provide more focus and support around the POCA procedures.

For the months of April to June in 2013 the Force has achieved its target, recording a total of 48 orders compared to the 40 recorded in the same month last year and a target of 44. The Force has recorded an increase in total order value to that recorded last year but an increase in average order value. This positive performance is expected to continue through 2013/14, particularly in light of the new processes and training being rolled across the Force which will further embed the POCA processes with the investigative cycle.

Actions

Heading	Location	Current Actions
Financial Investigation Unit	Force-wide	The Financial Investigation Unit is currently reviewing its processes to ensure maximum benefit is being accrued by the Force in respect of POCA legislation.
Financial Investigation Unit	Force-wide	The unit has been re-launched with far more communication and support for those officers working on the front line.
Financial Investigation Unit	Force-wide	Work is underway to consider whether money taken from those involved in crime can be put back into areas of policing and the community from where it was taken.
Financial Investigation Unit	Force-wide	POCA Performance data is now compiled and circulated monthly throughout COT

Strategic Priority	<i>Theme 5 – Reduce the threat from organised crime</i>
Indicator	<i>To Reduce the Force Threat, Harm Risk (THR) Assessment</i>
Target	<i>To reduce THR to below the 2012-13 level</i>

Year-to-date performance: TBA

Target performance: TBA

Timeliness: Report is to be updated quarterly, next update due in August 2013 report

Insight

The 2013 Nottinghamshire Police Strategic Intelligence Assessment identifies the criminal activities of Organised Crime Groups as the priority external threat to policing in Nottinghamshire.

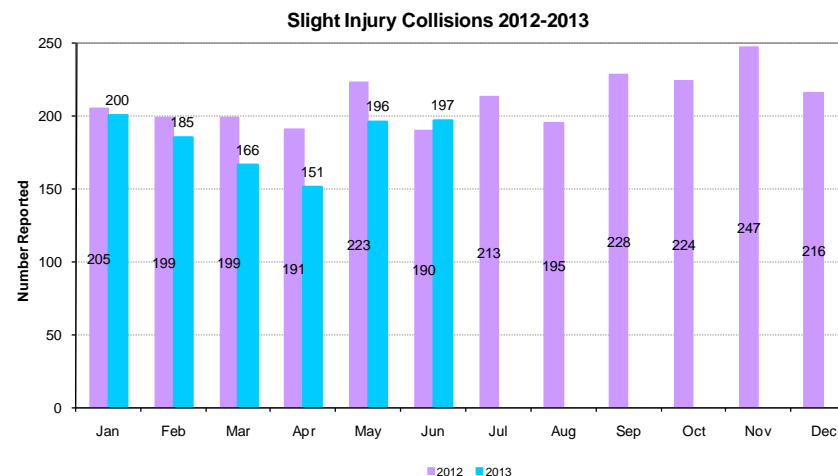
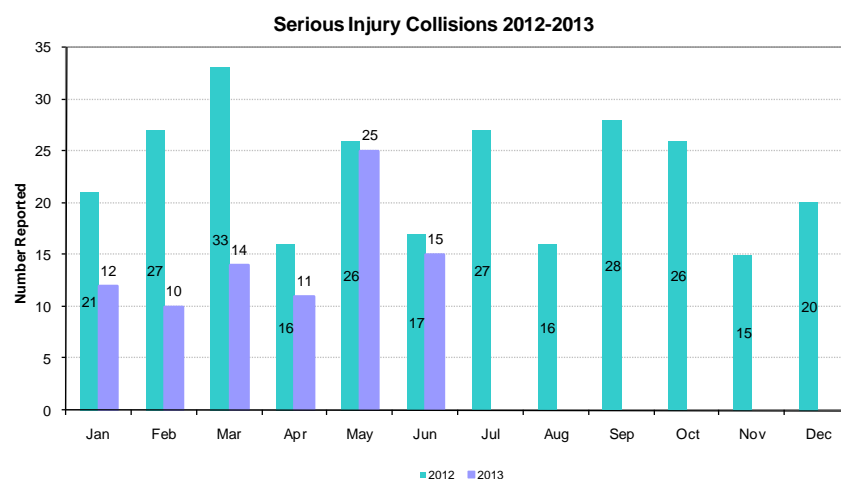
Organised Crime Groups have a direct and indirect correlation to Violent Crime, the Criminal Use of Firearms, Drugs Supply and Acquisitive Crime and impact upon confidence and satisfaction, community cohesion and endeavours to reduce crime and keep people safe from the risk of harm.

The current threat from Serious, Organised Crime can be described as **significant** and **consistent**. In terms of criminal intent and capability, the number of Organised Crime Groups in Nottinghamshire that are classified as being *a competent structured group of individuals involved in violence and serious criminality* can also be considered **significant** and **consistent** at present.

Each active Organised Crime Group has a specific management plan and Lead Responsible Officer, with progress monitored through the Force Tasking and Coordination process in line with NIM guidelines.

THR Level year-to-date is at a similar level to that recorded at the end of last year.

Strategic Priority	<i>Theme 5 – Reduce the threat from organised crime</i>
Indicator	<i>Number of People Killed or Seriously Injured on Roads in Nottinghamshire</i>
Target	<i>To reduce by 9.0% in 2013</i>



Sourced via POETS

Year-to-date performance:

Reduction of **28.9%** or **37** people Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) (January to March 2013)

Target performance:

The reduction target of **9.0%** (105 KSI casualties) has been achieved in the first quarter of 2013. Currently **28.6%** better than the reduction target.

MSG ranking:

8th in terms of casualties per 100M vehicle kms, **34.3%** above the average⁴⁴

⁴⁴ Source: iQuanta. Based on the period October 2012 to December 2012

Insight

Validated figures for the 2012 calendar year revealed that the Force recorded a reduction in the number of persons Killed or Seriously Injured on Nottinghamshire's roads when compared to the previous year. Whilst this direction of travel is positive, the reduction recorded was not sufficient to enable the Force to meet the 17.4% reduction for the year, and this in turn impacts on the long term target of a 50% reduction in KSIs by 2020⁴⁵.

Although a full analysis of 2012 data is yet to be undertaken, the headline figures confirm that the tactical plan for 2013 is correct:

- The 2013 plan will focus activity at the peak seasonal uplifts;
- It will focus action on the vulnerable road user groups;
- It will target the disobedient driver who fails to adhere to the 'fatal four'; and
- For the first time the Force will offer four diversion/education courses as an alternative to punishment for low level offending.

The target for the 2013 calendar year is a 9.0% reduction, and at present the Force is on track to achieve this, with the quarter 1 figures (January – March 2013) revealing that KSIs have reduced by 28.9% (37 people) when compared to the same period of last year. The largest percentage reduction is seen in the Fatalities group, with a reduction of 57.1% (4 fewer fatalities), while Serious injuries have reduced by 27.3% (33 KSIs) and Slight injuries are down 14.8% (115 KSIs). The vulnerable road user groups show the biggest reductions during the first quarter, with motorcyclist KSIs down 48.0%, pedal cyclists KSI's down 30.0% and pedestrian KSI's down 36.1%. The one group that showed no reduction in the first quarter was the car drivers/passengers group, where there were 36 KSIs recorded between January and March, no change on the same quarter of the previous year. It is highly likely that the cold spring is a determining factor in these figures, as many of the vulnerable road user groups will have avoided travel and people will have been more likely to use their cars to get about in the cold weather.

Provisional data⁴⁶ for April and May 2013 shows a similar downward trend to that seen in the previous April/May, with the Force having recorded 11 serious injury collisions in April compared to 16 in 2012 – May is also showing a significant reduction. Fatalities currently are at 6 compared to 13 at this same period in 2012. There were no fatal collisions in April.

Previous trends suggest that Q2 of 2013 will experience an increase in KSI's when compared to quarter one, however it is expected that this year any increase will not be in the magnitude of that seen in 2012. Operation Drosometer has just concluded in Force with more than 6,000 motorists caught and prosecuted for using their mobile phone or not wearing a seat belt during the course of this operation. This is an exceptional volume of offenders being processed, and it is believed that the visible presence of Nottinghamshire officers during the operation, combined with the national media attention it attracted, will serve to minimise any increase between Q1 and two this year.

⁴⁵ To reduce by 50% in 2010-2020 compared to 2005-2009 average of 688 KSI casualties. This equates to a 9.0% or 53 KSI reduction in the 2013 calendar year when compared to the 2012 calendar year.

⁴⁶ Source: Nottinghamshire Police POETS system

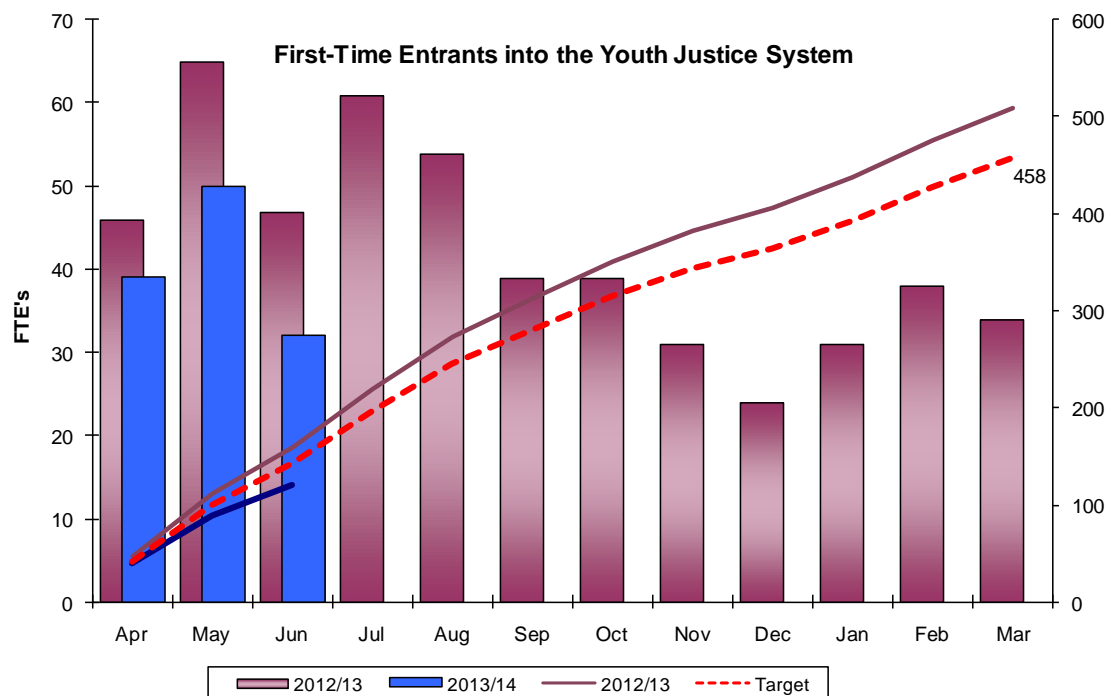
In terms of drink drive performance, year-to-date (April – June) the Force has recorded a total of 5,453 tests, a drop of 15.1% or 967 tests. Despite this the Force has recorded a slight increase in the level of positive tests compared to last year; 11.0% of all tests carried out, compared to 8.1% in 2012. Tests carried out at RTCs (Road Traffic Collisions) have dropped by 13.1% or 370 tests, this appears to be slightly at odds with the increase in RTCs the Force has attended compared to last year (+114 or 3.9% to 2,912). Positive tests at RTCs, as with overall tests, remain at a similar proportion to last year 7.0% in 2013 compared to 6.5% in 2012. The Force has arrested 665 individuals in 2013 (April – June) for Drink/Drug Drive offences (640 of these arrests were for Drink Drive offences) and the Force has recorded a steady month-on-month increase in arrest volume throughout the year, with the exception of June which recorded a slight decrease (five arrests) on May.

While the level of reduction achieved in 2012 fell lower than the 17.4% target, overall the Force remains broadly on track to achieve the Nottinghamshire Strategic Safety Partnership target of a 50% reduction in KSI's by 2020. The start of the 2013 year has been a promising one, with significant reductions in KSIs recorded, however it is suspected that extreme weather conditions at the start of this year may have influenced this, and therefore the Force will need to maintain this downward trajectory through planned operations in the summer months in order to remain on target.

Actions

Heading	Location	Current Actions
Operation Drosometer	Force-wide	Running from the 2nd April through to the beginning of June, this will include the May summer drink drive campaign. It will focus on a robust enforcement of the 'fatal four'.
High Visibility Patrols Christmas drink drive campaign.	Force-wide	High visibility patrols will be used on key routes in order to deter driving offences which contribute to KSI's (such as speeding). This activity aims to reassure the law abiding majority of motorists while targeting 'risky drivers' Campaign On going.
Road Safety Month 1 Road safety Month 2 Op Nisus	Force-wide	All Completed
Use of the Media	Force-wide	Radio and TV campaign – 'the 500 for 2012' will be used to publicise Nottinghamshire's target of reducing KSI's to 500 in the 2012 calendar year. All enforcement and road safety campaigns have attracted media attention. Three BBC filmed reports have been completed along with dozens of radio and newspaper reports. Adverts for the motorcycle and pedal cycle campaigns have been placed in all the local newspapers giving further coverage to our activity.
Vulnerable Road Users	Force-wide	Operations are currently in progress to target motorcyclists and pedal cyclists during the peak summer months. The second pedal cycle operation ran from September 25 th Until October 17 th . Over 2500 high visibility cycle packs were distributed across Nottinghamshire. November 17 th will see a one day operation to highlight the risks to motorcyclist over the winter period. (Completed)

Strategic Priority	<i>Theme 6 – Prevention, early intervention and reduction in reoffending</i>
Indicator	<i>The number of First-Time Entrants into the Youth Justice System</i>
Target	<i>To reduce the number of First-Time Entrants by 10% in 2013/14</i>



Year-to-date performance:

There have been **121** First-Time Entrants (FTEs) this year (April - June 2013). This is a reduction of **23.4%** (**37** FTEs) compared to last year.

Target performance:

Year-to-date target has been achieved. Currently **17.5%** or **21** FTEs better than target

Insight

The Force continues to maintain a strong position against target for this measure, with a reduction of 23.4% (37 FTEs) when compared to last year, meaning that the 10% reduction target has been achieved. Whilst this is positive it should be noted that the year-to-date position shows signs of deterioration compared to last month, when the Force was recording a larger reduction of 33.3%. In isolation this finding is not cause for concern, however this should be monitored in the coming months in order to identify any potential long term change in trend which could impact on the Force's target position on this measure.

In the previous report a drop in FTEs was noted between April and May of this year, however as the chart above shows, the number of FTEs has actually increased between April and May. This change has occurred because the data has now been updated, and additional cases for May have been added. What this means in terms of the current report is that there is the potential for further cases to be added to June's data, and therefore the smaller reduction noted in this month's report could be affected further.

A difference can be seen between the divisions this month, with County maintaining a strong reduction in FTEs (-50.0% or 39 FTEs), while City are recording an increase for the first time this year (+2.5% or 2 FTEs). This increase has been driven by performance in May, when the City experienced an increase in FTEs with 6 more FTEs when compared to May 2012. Although decreases were recorded in April and June, these were slight and not sufficient to negate the effect of May's increase on the overall performance picture for the City. In terms of the offences committed by FTEs on the City, the most notable increase is seen in Violence Against the Person offences (up from 23 FTEs last year to 31 FTEs this year) and Criminal Damage offences (up from 4 FTEs last year to 12 FTEs this year).

The gender profile of FTEs differs slightly compared to figures reported last month with the proportion of males having decreased, although the change is by no means significant. The majority of FTEs are male (73.6%), and this proportion remains similar to that seen in the previous year, again suggesting that while the overall number of FTEs in Force is decreasing, the gender profile of the FTEs is relatively unchanged. This finding suggests that efforts to reduce youth offending are proving successful for both males and females.

In terms of the age profile of FTEs this year, the majority of FTEs were aged between 15 and 17 at the time of arrest (71.9%), and this proportion shows only a slight increase on that recorded in the same period of last year. All ages have seen a reduction in FTEs (with the exception of 12 year olds and 16 year olds, with an increase of just 1 FTE). The most notable change in terms of the age profile of FTEs is a reduction in the number that were aged 14 at the time of arrest, with 26 FTEs last year compared to only 6 this year. This represents a drop of 76.9% and is by far the largest change this year in terms of age. As noted in previous reports, the number of entrants who describe their ethnicity as BME remains disproportionate to the ethnic make-up of the Force area⁴⁷, with 23.1% of FTEs recorded this year stating their ethnicity as BME, and this is also an increase on the 18.4% recorded in the previous year, although the increase is not as large as that noted in last months report. The reason for this is that the recorded number of BME First-time Entrants remains relatively unchanged across all ethnic groups this year, whereas the number of White entrants has dropped dramatically, resulting in an increased proportion of BME FTEs this year.

⁴⁷ Source: 2011 Census Population Estimates (ONS published 11 December 2012).

The main types of offences committed by FTEs are Theft & Handling (mainly shoplifting), Violence Against the Person (mainly Common Assault), Drug Offences, and Criminal Damage. The majority of offence types have recorded a reduction in FTEs this year, although the area that is driving the Force level reduction is Theft and Handling Stolen Goods, which has seen a reduction of 68.6% (35 fewer FTEs) this year. This strong reduction is likely to be the result of an increase in the use of Community Resolutions (which are predominately used for youth offenders and low-level offences such as shoplifting) as an alternative method of disposal. Areas which are showing an increase in FTEs are motoring offences (5 FTEs compared to 1 in the same period of last year) and Criminal Damage offences (20 FTEs compared to 13 in the same period of last year).

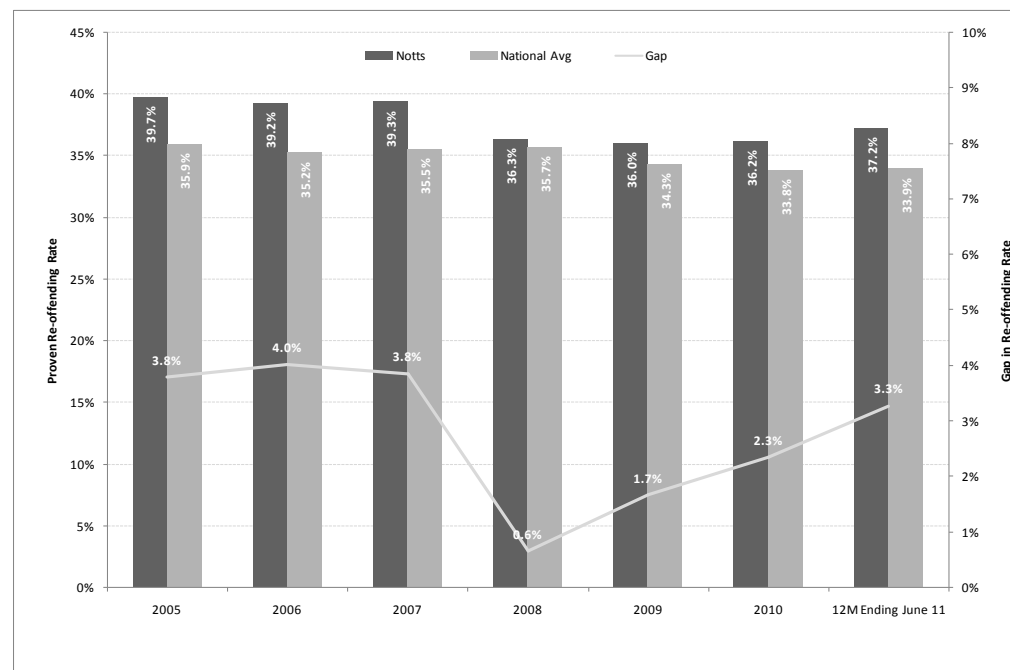
In terms of the severity of the offences committed this year (offences are graded on a scale of 1-8, 1 being least serious), the majority of offences are graded low on this scale (between 1-3), and reductions are seen across most offence grades, with the largest volume reduction recorded in Grade 3 offences, with 36 fewer FTEs committing offences of this grade this year compared to last, and it is likely that this is related to the decrease in Theft and Handling offences over the same time period. The more serious grade 6 offences remain of note, with a reduction of 75.0% (9 fewer FTEs) this year compared to last, and reductions are also seen in the most serious Grade 7 and Grade 8 offences (there have been no Grade 7 offences this year and only one Grade 8 offence). Increases have been recorded in the Grade 4 offences (+20.0% or 3 offences) and the Grade 2 offences (+22.9% or 8 FTEs).

Performance at the start of 2013/14 is positive, with the number of FTEs continuing to decrease, and the current reduction target easily achieved based on year-to-date figures, however it is important to note that performance is showing a slight deterioration when compared to last months position. Another area which may be of concern is the high proportion of BME First-time Entrants, particularly when compared to the previous year. Despite an overall reduction in FTEs, the number of BME FTEs remains unchanged, and this may be of concern when considering that numbers of White FTEs have decreased over the same period. The Force should endeavour to maintain the current level of performance through an ongoing programme of activity, but should also work to ensure that this programme is successful in reducing First-time Entrants across all groups.

Actions

Heading	Location	Current Actions
Community Resolution	Force-wide	The Force has increased its use of Community Resolution disposals over the last 12 months (see Crime Detections section of this report for more detail). This means that fewer young people are entering the youth justice system as they are being dealt with through these more informal outcomes.
Prevention Team	Force-wide	There is a Targeted Support & Youth Justice Services Prevention Team that works with young people.
Diversions Schemes	County	Several districts within the County area are using diversionary schemes, such as weekly football matches and stay safe schemes, to give young people something to do with their spare time, in the hope that this will steer them away from crime and anti social behaviour.

Strategic Priority	<i>Theme 6 - Prevention, early intervention and reduction in reoffending</i>
Indicator	<i>Prevention, early intervention and reduction in reoffending</i>
Target	<i>Reduce (proven) reoffending to be below the national average, less than 32.4 percent</i>



Current Position:

Proven re-offending rate of 36.9%, for data 12 months ending July 2011

Target Position:

Nottinghamshire is 3.3% above current national average of 33.9%

Timeliness:

Current data is for 12 months ending July 2011, the publication of the next update is unclear on the www.gov.uk website

Insight

Proven re-offending is defined by the Ministry of Justice as any offence committed in a one year follow-up period and receiving a court conviction, caution, reprimand or warning in the one year follow-up or a further six month waiting period.

The baseline given in the Police & Crime Plan is for Adult Re-offending for the period of April 2010 to March 2011, a proven re-offending rate of 36.9%, 3.0% above the national average for the same period (national average of 33.9%). This rate ranks Nottinghamshire 31st out of 36 trusts. The target is to achieve a rate below that of the national average.

The most recent data available is for offenders for the period 12 months ending July 2011. For this period, Nottinghamshire's rate of 37.2% is 3.3% above the national average of 33.9%. This rate ranks Nottinghamshire 32nd of 36 trusts.

Reviewing re-offending rates over time we can see that Nottinghamshire's rate has remained fairly stable over the last four periods whilst the national average has dropped from 35.7% to 33.9% for the same. The gap between Nottinghamshire and the National Average has, as a consequence of this performance, increased from a low of 0.6% in 2008 to the current gap of 3.3%, a similar level of gap to that recorded in 2007.

Integrated Offender Management Update:

Integrated Offender Management (IOM) is multi-agency partnership working with the aim of reducing crime through the intensive supervision and monitoring of the top 0.5% of Serious Acquisitive Crime Prolific and Priority Offenders, who pose the greatest threat and risk of harm and are responsible for committing 10% of all crime.

There are currently 320 IOM nominal's managed by the Force with over half on the County. Comparing the cohort in June to May, 26 nominals are no longer managed as part of the IOM scheme with an additional 34 added in June. The majority of nominals are adult⁴⁸ with just under seven percent currently classed as a juvenile. IOM nominals fall into one of the following three levels:

- **Level 1** – on licence – breaches or further offences can lead to them being recalled – applied for by Probation but Home Office make the decision.
- **Level 2** – community order with a supervision condition or young offenders on licence – breaches have to go before a Magistrates' Court.
- **Level 3** – most are non-statutory supervision and so are expected to engage on a voluntary basis.

⁴⁸ Aged 18 and over

Just over half the nominals have been assessed as Level 1, all adults, and just over a third as Level 3. Examining the Level 3 Cohorts further, over half are classed as 'non-statutory' and just over 28 percent as 'statutory'. A further 2.7 percent are juveniles with the remainder recorded as Prolific Priority Offenders (PPO).

Cross referencing the 320 nominal's against named offenders and/or suspects for offences⁴⁹ recorded in 2013/14⁵⁰ reveals that 73 (22.8%) IOM nominals have been recorded as the offender in 156 offences and a named suspect in a further 94 offences and, excluding Domestic Incidents, account for just over one percent of recorded crime in 2013/14.

Examining the types of offences where IOM nominal's have been identified as an offender, just under 43 percent were recorded as a Serious Acquisitive Crime (SAC) offence, the majority of which are Domestic Burglaries and Vehicle Crimes. An additional 30 percent of offences are recorded as acquisitive offences such as Burglary Other and Theft and just over 10 percent are recorded as Violence Against a Person (VAP) offences.

Just over 53 percent of offences where the nominal is recorded as a suspect are recorded as a SAC offence, the majority of which are Domestic Burglaries. An additional 22 percent are recorded as acquisitive offences, with just over half recorded as Burglary Other, with 12 percent recorded as VAP.

⁴⁹ Offences include both Home Office Recordable offences and Domestic Violence Incidents

⁵⁰ The cross referring checks for exact matches in Surname, Forename and Date of Birth for named offenders or suspects recorded against offences from April to June 2013

Appendix A

User Guide to the Performance & Insight Report

The rationale for a Performance & Insight Report:

This document sets out a summary of the performance of Nottinghamshire Police in relation to key measures to deliver against the priorities in the Police and Crime Plan 2013-18. The Force has agreed a new Integrated Business Planning process which will support performance reporting based on the development of balanced scorecards, which will be built into each of the service delivery area business plans, with key measures being identified for monitoring through this Performance Scorecard Report. This Report will be presented to the Police and Crime Commissioner for approval, and will form part of the Police and Crime Commissioner's scrutiny as set out in the principles below.

Principles:

- To provide Performance Scorecard reports for the Police and Crime Commissioner
- To ensure performance reporting aligns to Force and Police and Crime Commissioner Governance
- To ensure robust quality and timeliness of performance reporting to the Force and the Police and Crime Commissioner
- To build in best practice for performance reporting for information, decision making and informing the Integrated Business Planning Framework
- To build the Performance Report to demonstrate performance monitoring to deliver the Police and Crime Plan strategic objectives and Policing Plan priorities:
 - To cut crime and keeping you safe
 - To spend your money wisely
 - To earn your trust and confidence
- To implement a Home Office (HO) Assessment method to the system to assess performance against target
- Trends to be assessed using statistical methods used by the Home Office police performance system iQuanta
- To demonstrate how the Force is performing against its Most Similar Forces (MSG)
- To design in the what is happening (patterns and trends) and why from the information
- To highlight performance risks in relation to each of the three strategic priorities
- To outline control measures that will be introduced to improve performance

Key features

The report contains tables showing how the Force is performing in relation to the following Performance Comparators:

- Performance compared to self (Trend)
- Performance compared to target
- Performance compared to MSG and national Forces (where available).

Both long and short-term performance is assessed using the above comparators. Long-term performance is based on a 12 month picture. Short-term performance is based on a 3 month picture, with the target being based on the current month's performance. This allows the reader to assess the Forces progress against the Police and Crime Plan targets using the long-term performance picture, while also allowing them to view any emerging trends in the short-term picture.

Indicators are given a Health Check Measure Rating, which is based on the combined score of the Performance Comparators.

Commonly used acronyms

ASB – Anti-social Behaviour

ACPO – Association of Chief Police Officers

BCU – Basic Command Unit

BME – Black or Minority Ethnic

CSEW – Crime Survey for England and Wales

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

PCC – Police and Crime Commissioner

PSD – Professional Standards Directorate

RTC – Road Traffic Accident

Data Sources:

Satisfaction data has been taken from the Force's internal user satisfaction surveys

Confidence data has been taken from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (formerly the British Crime Survey)

Repeat victim data has been collated from CRMS Crime Recording & Management system, and Vision Command & Control system.

MSG and National comparisons are based on data taken from the external iQuanta systems

Victim Support Witness Service Quality of Service Forms collected from all Nottinghamshire Courts including Crown Court.

Contact Management data has been taken from the internal Vision, SICCS and Symposium systems

PSD data has been extracted from the internal Centurion system

MSG and National comparisons for complaints are based on data provided by the IPCC Police Complaints Information bulletins.

Crime and Detections data has been taken from the internal CRMS system. Please note that detailed analysis of crime and detections data is based on data from CRMS for the period 1st April 2012 – 30th June 2013. As CRMS is a live system this data may be subject to change.

MSG and National comparisons are based on data taken from the external iQuanta system – the most similar group for the force consists of Nottinghamshire, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Northumbria, Northamptonshire, Staffordshire, South Wales and South Yorkshire. Further data definitions for the Protection from Serious Harm indicators can be viewed in Appendix B.

Data Time Period:

Satisfaction data, excluding MSG and National comparisons, covers incidents reported up to April 2013 (interviews up to June 2013).

Data for MSG and National forces is for 12 months of interviews up to December 2012 for Satisfaction data (incidents reported up to October 2012).

Data for MSG and National forces is for 12 months of interviews up to December 2012 for Confidence data.

Satisfaction data for victims and witnesses with the services provided by Court is for October 2012 to May 2013.

Data for repeat victims of domestic violence, hate crime and anti-social behaviour is for 3 months between April 2013 and June 2013.

Data for Public Complaints indicators covers public complaints and allegations up to May 2013.

Data for MSG and National forces is for 12 months to March 2013 for public complaints data.

Unless otherwise stated, data for Crime and Detections Trend and Target position is up to June 2013

MSG and National Comparisons for Crime and Detections is based on the 12 months to December 2012 unless otherwise stated

Statistical Methodology

Analysis of trend is based on the most recent 12 months performance (long-term trend) or 3 months performance (short-term trend), with tests of statistical significance employed to assess for statistically significant variations in the exponentially weighted moving average at the 80% and 95% confidence levels.

Performance against target (long-term) is assessed using either the 12 month rolling average or year-to-date performance compared to target.

Performance against target (short-term) is assessed using current month performance compared to target.

A 5% level has been used to assess for performance significantly different to target.

For more information on the statistical techniques employed in the report please contact the performance and insight team:

mi@nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk

Appendix B: Additional Data Definitions

Crime Detection Rate

The 2012/13 Police and Crime Plan target for All Crime has been set at 36.0% with this rate to include the non-Sanction Detection outcomes of Restorative Justice (RJ) and Informal Resolution. These disposal methods are a less formal method of dealing with a low level offence (such as Criminal Damage) where the victim and offender are brought together (directly or through a facilitator) in order to resolve the issue. An example of this could be a criminal damage offender apologising to the victim and cleaning up the graffiti they have caused. Please see the 2012/13 Police and Crime Plan for more information on this target. Although the overall Force Sanction Detection rate and Police and Crime Plan target quoted in this report includes these RJ disposals, the detailed analysis included in the insight section of the report will consider Sanction Detection data only (so not including RJ disposals) unless otherwise stated.

Anti-Social Behaviour

The Force has recently changed the way in which it records its Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents in line with National Standards of Incident Recording (NSIR) guidance set out by the Home Office, and this has had an impact on the performance data available for this indicator. This means that at this time any analysis which breaks down the data by the type of ASB is extremely limited and can only compare monthly data back to December 2011, which is not as comprehensive a method as comparing to the same time period of previous years. The majority of the analysis for this indicator will therefore be restricted to geographical comparisons.

Persons Killed or Seriously Injured on the Roads

This data is supplied by Nottinghamshire Police's Traffic Management Team. For more information please contact the report author or Chief Inspector Andy Charlton (Andrew.charlton@nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk)

Domestic Abuse Arrests Data

This measure is the percentage of suspects of Domestic Violence (DV) crimes reported to the Force that are arrested within 48 hours, and the data for this indicator relies on two Force systems, the CRMS (crime recording) system and the NSPIS custody system. Because of the way that the data are recorded on these two systems there are limitations to the data for this indicator, for example, there is no direct link between the Forces Crime Recording and Custody systems and therefore collation of the data requires a fairly comprehensive process. Despite this process it may not be possible to link all incidents to arrests and therefore some data may be missing.

First-Time Entrants Data

The data for this measure are supplied by the Operational & Tactical Support Team from Target Support & Youth Justice Services. Data provided is year-to-date (YTD) as it is difficult to break the data down into individual months. An offender is described as a first time entrant into the youth justice database if they are between the ages of 10-18 yrs old and there is no record on the Police National Computer (PNC) or local Force systems that they have committed a previous offence.

Assets Recovered from the Proceeds of Crime Act

The data for this measure are received from the Financial Investigation Unit and are taken from the Joint Asset Recovery Database (JARD). Due to the fluid manner of this area of performance, data are always shown year-to-date (YTD) and it is not possible to break the data down into individual monthly performance. There are two methods of recovering assets under the Proceeds of Crime Act; these are Cash Forfeiture and Confiscation Orders. Cash forfeiture relates to cash seized from a defendant that is above £1,000 and has been shown (by the Financial Investigation Unit) to have been either from criminality or intended for use in criminality. Confiscation orders take place in the crown court following a conviction for acquisitive crime. In this process the Financial Investigation Unit will conduct an investigation into the defendant's criminality and then put a value on it, and this value is then subsequently recovered from the defendant's assets at the time of arrest, be this money, equity in property, cars, expensive goods etc.