



NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
POLICE
PROUD TO SERVE

Corporate Services

Performance & Insight Report June 2013

Themes 1 - 7

Performance to May 2013

Page	Strategic Priority Theme 1: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people											
	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 Mar 2013*					Short Term - 3 Months to Mar 2013*				
	Strategic Priority Theme 1 - Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people											
8	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	↔	●			
13	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					
19	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)	Data for January to March 2013 is now available. It is anticipated that historical data will be available in next month's report to allow long-term and short-term trend assessment						●			
21	% 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	Contextual data around ASB repeat victims available this month, other areas and further detail to be available next month									
	Policing Plan Objective - Expect everyone who works for Nottinghamshire Police consistently to demonstrate our PROUD values											
23	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
29	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	↔	●			Risk

Strategic Priority Theme 2: Improving the accessibility and effectiveness of the criminal justice process												
Page	Performance Indicator	Target Profile	Performance Comparators									
			Trend (12m to May)	Target (YTD to May)	MSG Average	National Average	Long Term Health Check	Trend (3m to May)	Target (May)	MSG Average	National Average	Short Term Health Check
			Long Term - 12 Months to May 2013					Short Term - 3 Months to May 2013				
32	% 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: Quality – 52.9% Error Rate, Timeliness – 60.8% Late Rate (for the Month of May-13)									
34	Crown Court and Magistrates Conviction rates	To be consistently in line with CPS national averages	Current Performance: Crown Court - 86.4%, Magistrates Court - 85.7% (April 2013) Performance Against Target: For both courts performance is above national and regional averages for the same period									
N/A	% 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.	Awaiting Data from Courts									
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 May)	Target (YTD to May)	MSG Average	National Average	Long Term Health Check	Trend (3m to May)	Target (May)	MSG Average	National Average	Short Term Health Check
			Long Term - 12 Months to May 2013					Short Term - 3 Months to May 2013				
35	All Crime	10% reduction compared to 2012/13	↔	●	average	average	Concern	▽	●	average	average	Risk
39	Detection Rate incl. Positive Outcomes	Achieve a rate of 37%	↔	●	average	average	Concern	▽	●	average	average	Risk
43	Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents	8% reduction compared to 2012/13	△	●	average	average	Good	▽	●			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 May)	Target (YTD to May)	MSG Average	National Average	Long Term Health Check	Trend (3m to May)	Target (May)	MSG Average	National Average	Short Term Health Check
			Long Term - 12 Months to May 2013					Short Term - 3 Months to May 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 16.6% of All Crime is Alcohol Related, City - 18.7%, County - 14.9% (Apr-May 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 May)	Target (YTD to May)	MSG Average	National Average	Long Term Health Check	Trend (3m to May)	Target (May)	MSG Average	National Average	Short Term Health Check
			Long Term - 12 Months to May 2013					Short Term - 3 Months to May 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: £155,220.79 recorded via 29 orders (Apr-May 2013 compared to 2012) Performance Against Target: 29 orders against a target of 30									
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 May)	Target (YTD to May)	MSG Average	National Average	Long Term Health Check	Trend (3m to May)	Target (May)	MSG Average	National Average	Short Term Health Check
			Long Term - 12 Months to May 2013					Short Term - 3 Months to May 2013				
64	First Time Entrants (FTEs) into the Youth Justice System.	10% reduction (year on year) compared to 2012-13.	Current Performance: 74 FTEs, a reduction of 33.3% (Apr-May 2013 compared to 2012) Performance Against Target: 10% reduction target has been surpassed									
67	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

Strategic Priority Theme 7: Spending Your Money Wisely

Page	Performance Indicator	Target Profile	Performance Comparators									
			Trend	Target (YTD)	MSG Average	National Average	Long Term Health Check	Trend	Target (This Month)	MSG Average	National Average	Short Term Health Check
	Long Term - 12 Months to May 2013					Short Term - 3 Months to May 2013						
Value For Money and Improving Productivity												
70	Comparison of projected spend against actual by force and departments	Budget of £196.998m	↔	●			Good	↔	●			Good
73	Overtime budget	Reduce spend on overtime to be below MSG average	↔	●	Average		Risk	↔	●			Risk
76	Total no of days lost through sickness (Officer)	3.7% or 8.2 days per Officer	▽	●	Below	Below	Risk	▽	●			Risk
79	Total no of days lost through sickness (Staff)	3.7% or 8.2 days per person	▽	●	Below	Below	Risk	▽	●			Risk
83	Fleet Costs	Budget of £4.697m	↔	●			Good	↔	●			Good
86	Vehicle Hire	Budget of £0.174m	↔	●			Risk	↔	●			Risk
89	Ratio of Constable to Sergeants and above	Be better than MSG average	↔	●	Above		Good	↔	●			Good
92	RDIL by Force (OFFICERS)	5 days	▽	●			Risk	▽	●			Risk
92	RDIL by Force (STAFF)	5 days	▽	●			Risk	▽	●			Risk
94	TOIL by Force (OFFICERS)	40 hours	△	●			Good	△	●			Good
94	TOIL by Force (STAFF)	40 hours	△	●			Good	△	●			Good
96	Officer Establishment	Available Resources	↔	●			Good	↔	●			Good
97	Staff Establishment	Available Resources	↔	●			Good	↔	●			Good
101	Finance Department	Performance of department	↔	●			Good	↔	●			Good
104	IS Department	Performance of department	↔	●			Good	↔	●			Good
107	HR Department	Performance of department	↔	●			Good	↔	●			Good
110	Health & Safety	Performance of Health & Safety	↔	●			Good	↔	●			Good

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:

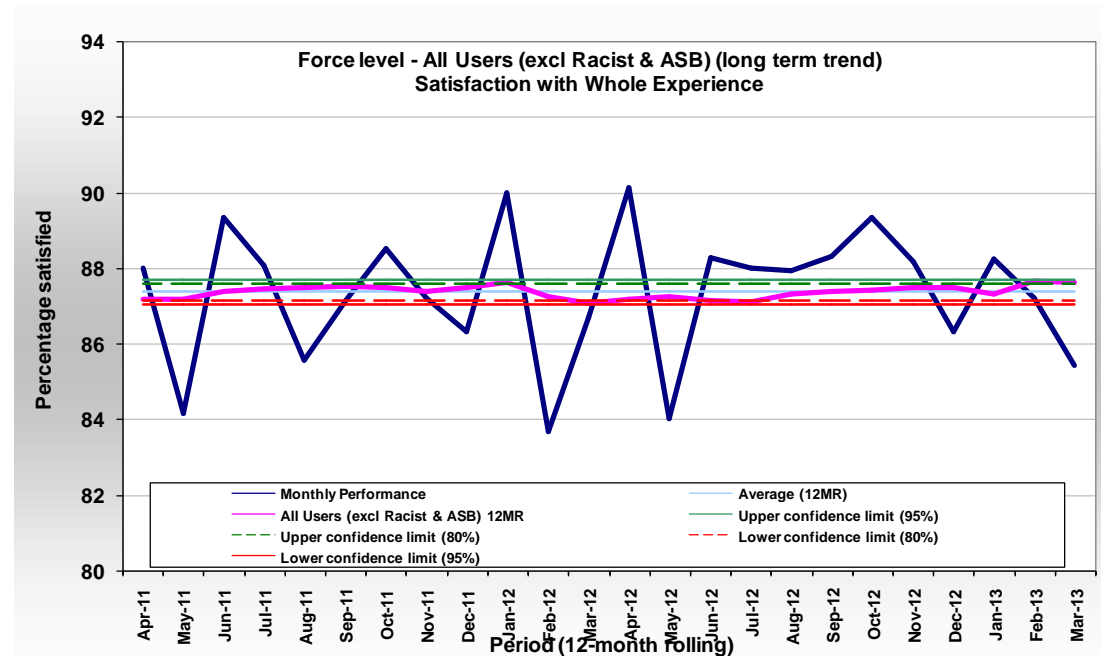
- Band 1 (Excellent)** Performance is extremely good, with trend improving, performance both significantly above target and significantly better than peers.
- Band 2 (Good)** Performance is good, with trend improving or stable, performance above target and similar to peers.
- Band 3 (Concern)** Performance 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	<i>90% completely, very or fairly satisfied with the service they have received (to be in the top five forces nationally)</i>



Long Term Performance (12 months)			
Trend (12m to Mar)	Target (12m to Mar)	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 March 2013 versus 12 months to March 2012.

12-months-to-date performance:	87.6% for incidents reported in the 12 months to the end of March 2013
Target performance:	Currently 2.4 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 7 th
MSG ranking:	2nd (out of 8) and in line with the MSG average of 86.6%

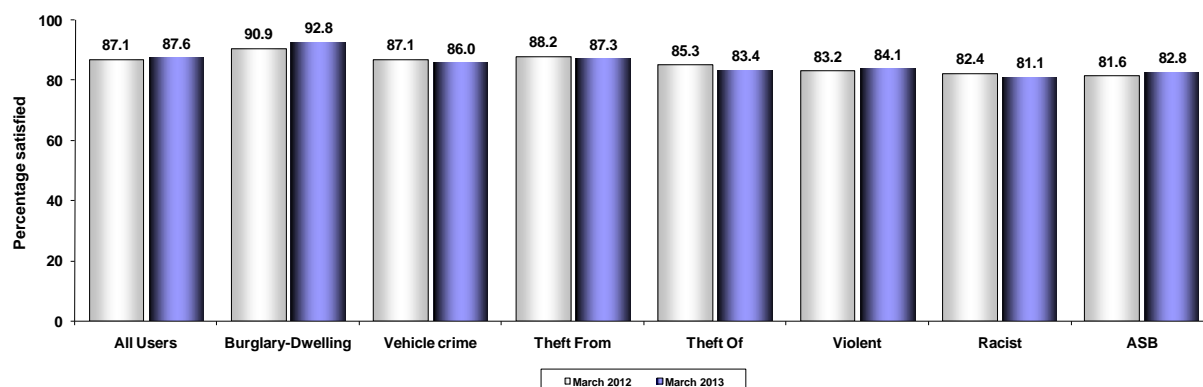
² Source: HMIC Crime and Policing Comparator for Quality of Service, interviews conducted in the 12 months to December 2012.

Insight

Progress remains steady over the last year with relatively strong performance in nine of the last ten 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 86.1%, County 88.9%) with the County evidencing improvement driven by good performance with dwelling burglary. With the exception of City Central (85.9%) and South Nottinghamshire (90.1%), 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 five percentage-point improvement for dwelling burglary satisfaction.



At force level, satisfaction levels for the 'All Users' group and other constituent surveyed crime types are stable compared with the previous year. There is an indication that the decline in theft from vehicle crime satisfaction may have been stemmed although this remains a performance risk⁵.

The City has seen negative movement for theft from vehicle crime satisfaction over the last year (84.2%) and the rate remains significantly lower than that in the County (89.5%). As highlighted above City South has

experienced a drop in satisfaction for theft from vehicle crime. Earlier analysis⁶ however identified there are few apparent statistical differences between the two divisions in terms of perceived service for theft from vehicle crime. Offering advice (including crime prevention) and referring

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 theft from vehicle crime reported to the end of November 2012.

people to victim support stand out whilst variations relating to attendance/response could be due to the phased transition to the new attendance policy⁷.

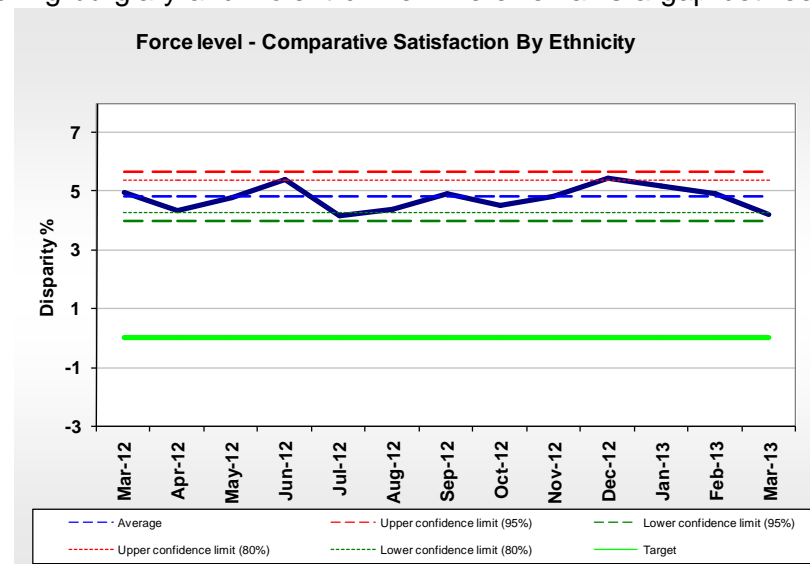
Satisfaction with keeping victims informed of progress for the 'All Users' group remains at 80.9%, an improvement of over two percentage points on the same period last year, reflecting strong performance around dwelling burglary and violent crime. There remains a gap between the City (78.6%) and County (82.9%), with this being particularly notable for dwelling burglary and vehicle crime.

The disparity in comparative satisfaction between minority ethnic (BME) and white users⁸ is 4.2 percentage points and shows possible improvement when compared with the same time last year when the gap was 4.9 percentage points (chart opposite). The gap has fluctuated between 5.4 and 4.1 percentage points over the last year. Satisfaction for both BME and white users has been relatively stable over this period with the main differences being seen in dwelling burglary and vehicle crime.

Positively there is no significant gap in the comparative satisfaction measure for all other service aspects, namely: ease of contact; police actions; keeping victims informed of progress and treatment.

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 theft of vehicle crime in the City is currently the major influence behind the force wide satisfaction gap while there are also differences in dwelling burglary and violent crime.

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%⁹ for the 12 months to the end of March 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.



⁷ The latest 12-month rolling satisfaction data will reflect that the County has been operating the new attendance policy for more than 12 months whereas satisfaction data for the City will account for almost 12 months of operation.

⁸ 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.

⁹ 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. As a result of resource availability between 25 and 100 ASB surveys per month are currently completed against a target of 100 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.

Satisfaction for victims of racist incidents, which similarly does not contribute towards the 'All Users' measure, remains broadly stable over the year at 81.1%. The gap in satisfaction with whole experience between the City (81.0%) and the County (81.3%) is not statistically significant.

Actions

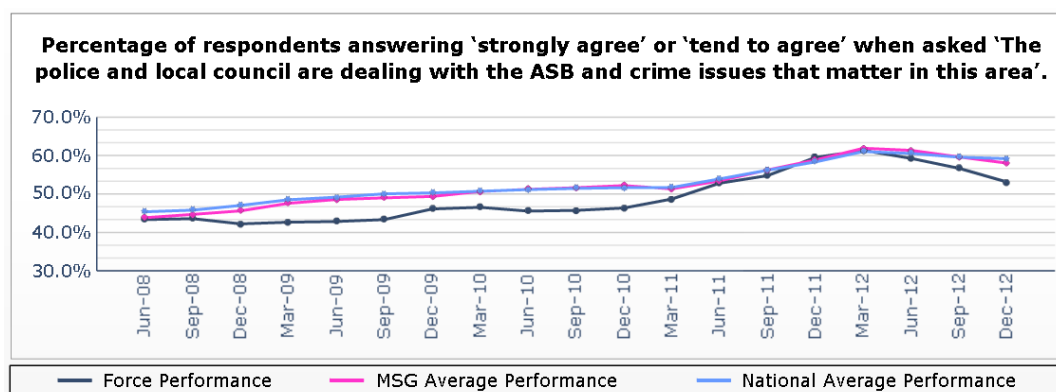
Location	Current Actions
Force-wide	The importance of keeping people informed of progress is discussed at Citizen Focus Board meetings with particular stress on performance at Neighbourhood Policing Area level. The key influencing factors for satisfaction with this aspect of service continue to be emphasised.
Force-wide	Victims of crime are sharing their personal experiences with all Inspectors in the Force in a series of briefings to further improve customer satisfaction. The initial 'Valuing Victims' briefings being delivered between April and July will be cascaded down to all officers in the force. The briefings involve guest speakers from Victim Support and 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.

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 is being 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	<i>60% agree by 2015-16</i>



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.

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.

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 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.

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.

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 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.

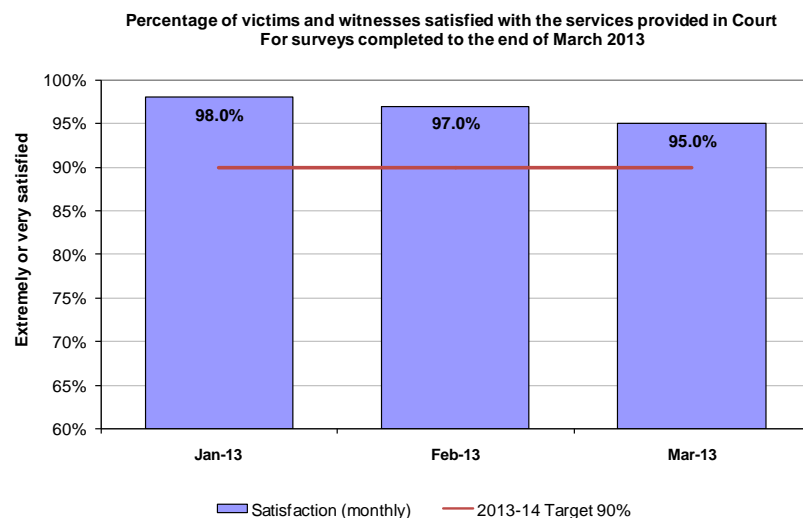
¹⁶ User Satisfaction Surveys conducted by Nottinghamshire Police for victims of ASB incidents. The question was introduced into survey interviews from June 2010 (April 2010 incidents) and replicates the question wording used in the Crime Survey for England and Wales. It should be noted that the survey 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>



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

3-months-to-date performance: **96.7%** average of those extremely or very satisfied (3 months of surveys to the end of March 2013)
Target performance: Currently **6.7 percentage points** above the target (based on 3-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 line with 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 March, 95% of victims and witnesses were extremely or very satisfied with the services provided in Court and the target has been achieved in each of the last three months.

In March, two-thirds of respondents (66%) said they felt much more confident or more confident to give evidence in Court compared with the target profile of 85%, while average performance for the 3-months between January and March is more encouraging at 74.3%.

It is anticipated that historical data will be available in next month's report to allow long-term and short-term trend assessment on both of these measures.

¹⁷ Data is collected from all Nottinghamshire Courts including the Crown Court and includes cases prosecuted by Nottinghamshire Police and other forces. Monthly figures relate to all survey forms completed in that particular month. Source: Victim Support Witness Service Quality of Service Forms completed in the period to the end of March 2013.

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

Insight

ASB Victims Only:

There were 2,382 unique callers¹⁸ in May this year, with 856 of those having called the Force either more than once in May (97 callers or 11.3%) or at least one other time in the preceding 12-months. Of the total number of repeat callers identified in May, just under three quarters have called less than five times over the 13-month period (May 2012 – May 2013) with nearly two thirds of those only calling twice. On average, there is close to a six month gap between calls made in May to the preceding call for those persons who have called in twice, with over half of those callers having reported an initial incident of ASB over six months ago.

Just under 17 percent of callers have reported between five and nine incidents of ASB over the 13-month period, two (out of 145) reporting incidents in May alone. Both callers have reported issues with neighbours, one caller has reported seven problems with regards to ongoing issues, and further analysis has revealed that a further nine incidents were reported by other residents with regards to the same address. In all calls the person committing ASB has been intoxicated with the last incident indicating that the landlord will be issuing an eviction notice, though this could take up to two months. The second caller has reported five incidents, four of which involve the neighbour playing loud music through to the early hours of the morning, with the last incident indicating the local council has served a notice to the neighbour to move out within 28 days.

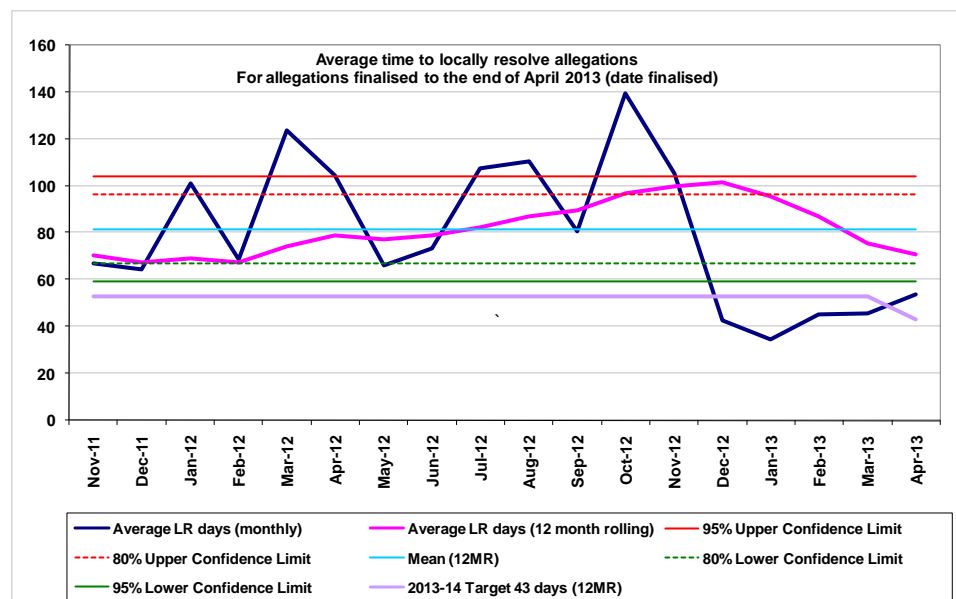
Nearly ten percent of the unique callers identified have reported ten or more incidents, three of which have reported at least one incident in each of the last 13-months and a further two in 12 of the 13-months. All three callers who have reported ASB in all 13-months were highlighted in last month's report, one of which is Nottingham City Transport. The other two callers are continuing to experience problems with ASB, however neighbours involved in one series of incidents are due in court in July for breach of a previous injunction.

Of the two who have reported incidents in 12 of the last 13-months, ASDA in Sutton-in-Ashfield continue to report issues, mainly relating to people drinking outside the store, with the Sneinton House Hostel (Salvation Army Night Shelter) highlighted this month as a repeat caller with three Nuisance incidents in May. These three incidents all appear to involve occupants of the hostel being rowdy and threatening, with previous incidents throughout the year involving people sleeping rough outside or drinking alcohol.

¹⁸ Based on the callers telephone number

Two long term repeat victims of ASB identified last month have also experienced problems during May, with a likelihood of incidents continuing to be reported despite the perpetrators in one series of events having to attend court in July for breach of a previous injunction. Next months report will provide year-on-year comparisons in terms of repeat victim volumes and a breakdown of repeat victimisation for Domestic Violence and Hate Crime.

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 April 2013²⁰.

12-months-to-date performance: **71 days** to locally resolve allegations for the 12 months to the end of April 2013

Year-to-date performance: **54 days** for the period of April 2013

Long Term Performance (12 months)			
Trend (12m to Apr)	Target (12m to Apr)	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 appeal¹⁹.

¹⁹ 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.

²⁰ Source: Professional Standards Directorate data for public complaints recorded to the end of April 2013, extracted on 10 June 2013. PSD data is a snapshot at a given point in time and data is subject to change.

Target performance:	28 days from target (12-month performance)
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 allegations²¹.

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 complaint²². 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 manner²³.

For the current performance year-to-date (April 2013) 34% of all allegations finalised were locally resolved, 52% were investigated, 10% withdrawn, 1% dispensed and less than 3% discontinued. The average number of days for local resolution is 54 days²⁴ with around 56% 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 April 2013, those that were received prior to April 2012 have an average local resolution time of 202 days. **While older allegations impact achievement of the 2013-14 target the 12-months-to-date performance for allegations received since April 2012 is 45 days which is close to target and illustrates that the Force is on track to achieve to achieve the longer-term target by 2015.** The Force has demonstrated strong

²¹ 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.

²² **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.

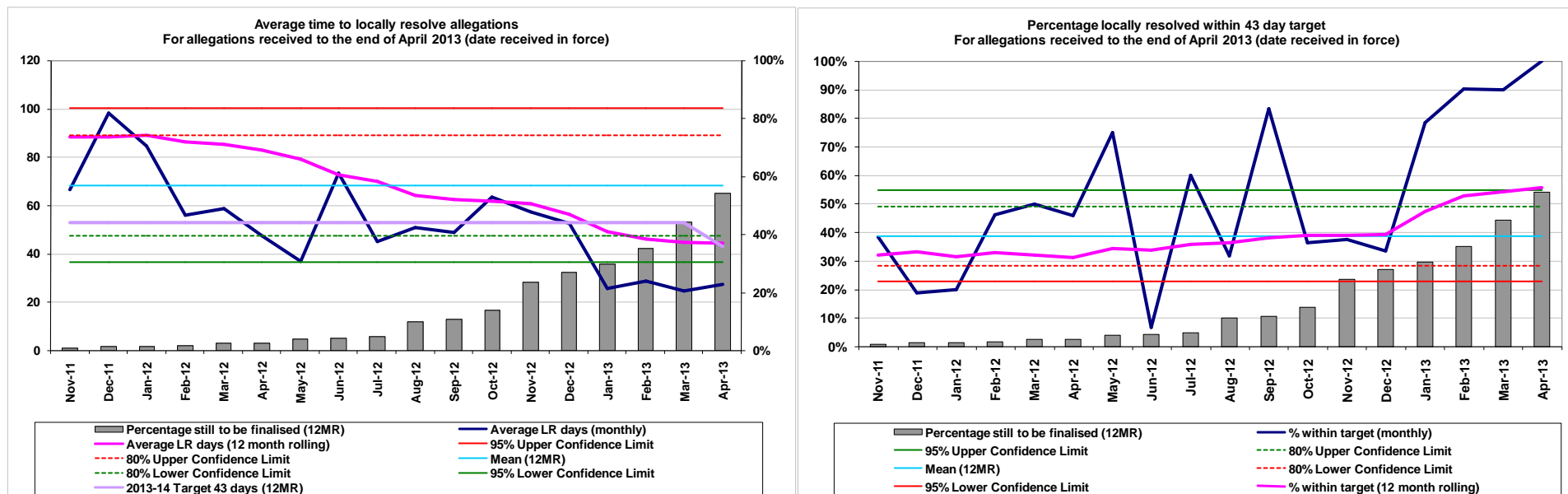
Discontinuance: In some instances police forces may find it impractical to conclude an investigation. This could occur if a complainant refuses to co-operate, if the complaint is repetitious or refers to an abuse of procedure, or if the complainant agrees to local resolution. In such cases the police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

²³ 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.

²⁴ 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.

performance over the last five months as the number of older allegations diminishes, as observed in the chart above, and this is contributing to an improved position.

Examining the average time to locally resolve allegations by allegation received date (as per the chart below left), rather than allegation finalised date, also suggests 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 April 2012 the average time was 83 days. This compares with 44 days for allegations received in the 12 month period to April 2013.



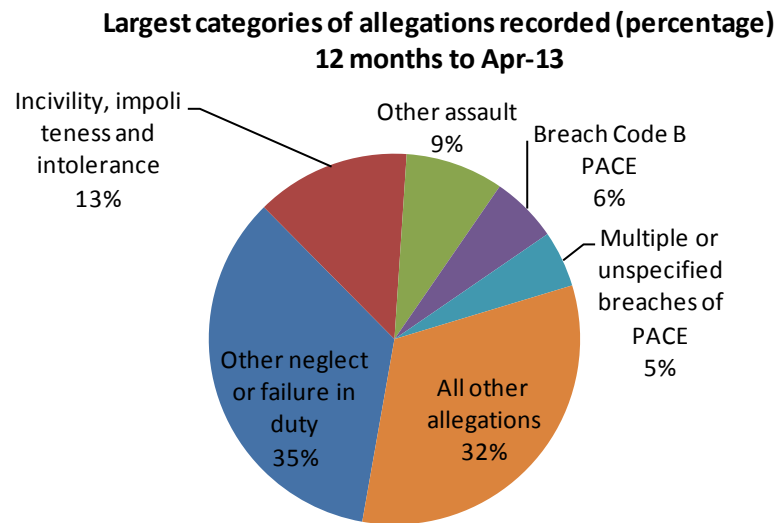
There is also a positive direction of travel in the percentage of allegations finalised within the 43 day target (as per the chart above right). 56% of allegations received in the 12 months to April 2013 were finalised within the target time, compared with 31% for allegations received in the same period to April 2012.

The evidence continues to be encouraging but should be treated with caution. Following introduction of the new regulations²⁵ a local proportionate investigation²⁶ 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. The proportion of complaints processed under local resolution is therefore expected to rise.

The latest IPCC data²⁷ 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.

²⁵ 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.

²⁶ 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.



In the year to April 2013 the top five categories of complaint allegations make up around 68% 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. There is also evidence of an increase in the proportion of allegations categorised as 'Other irregularity in procedure' – from 1% to 4%, while 'Unlawful/unnecessary arrest or detention' allegations have reduced from 5% to 3%.

IPCC data indicates that Nottinghamshire Police has received an above average number of public complaint allegations per 1,000 employees - 254 compared with an average of 194 for Nottinghamshire's MSG. Nottinghamshire is also higher than the national average of 228 allegations per 1,000 employees.

The number of public complaint cases recorded against Nottinghamshire Police officers and staff employees has seen an increase of around 35% over the last year illustrating evidence of a rising trend. In the 12 months to the end of April 2013, 620 complaint cases were recorded in comparison with 459 for the previous year. The number of complaint allegations has seen a rise of 36% with 1,100 allegations recorded in the year to April 2013.

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 force²⁸ 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.

²⁷ 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.

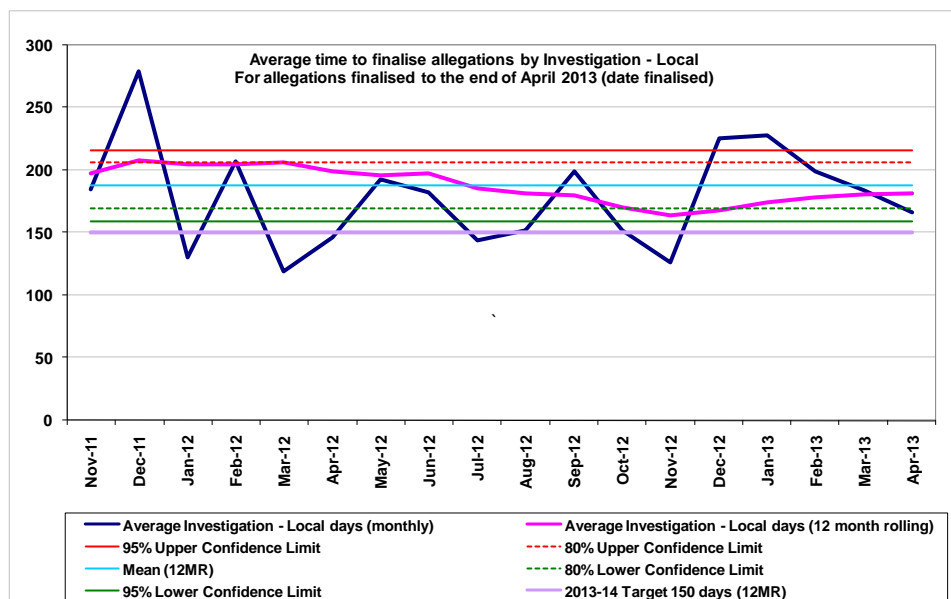
²⁸ This includes allegations in relation to operational policing policies, organisational decisions, general policing standards and operational management decisions.

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 94% of complaint cases within ten working days for the 12 months to April 2013, up from 87% 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	<i>Average of 150 days to locally investigate allegations by 2013-14</i>



Source: Professional Standards Directorate data for public complaints to the end of April 2013²⁹.

12-months-to-date performance:	181 days to locally resolve investigate for the 12 months to the end of April 2013
Year-to-date performance:	167 days for the period of April 2013
Target performance:	31 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

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

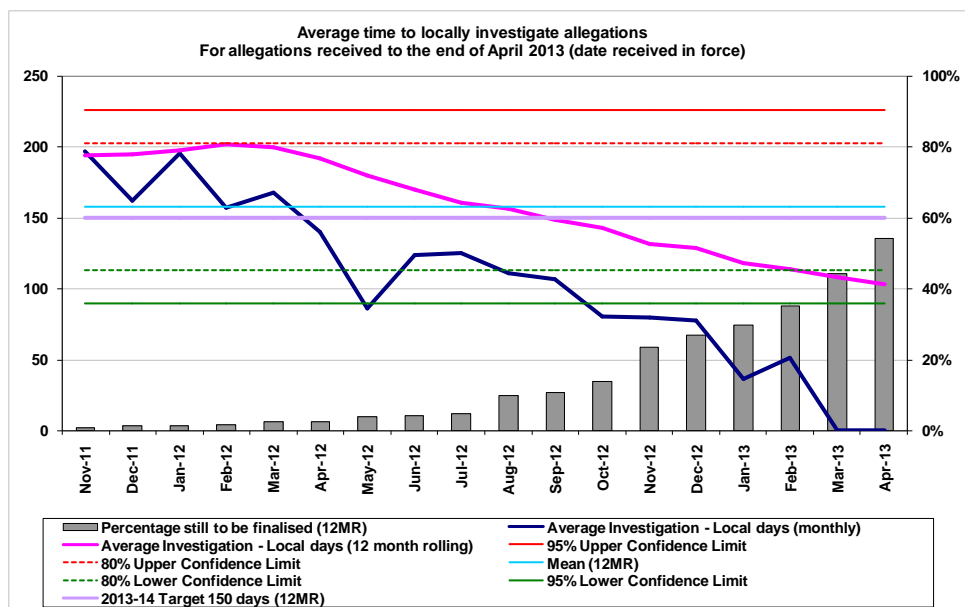
As with local resolution of allegations, this indicator is based on performance to the previous month-end rather than the most recent month-end.

²⁹ Source: Professional Standards Directorate (PSD) data for public complaints recorded to the end of April 2013, extracted on 10 June 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 allegations³⁰.

A local investigation, which is distinct from other types of formal investigation³¹, 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 167 days³² with around 58% 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 April 2013, those that were

³⁰ 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.

³¹ 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.

³² 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.

received prior to April 2012 have an average finalisation time of 254 days. **While older allegations jeopardise achievement of the 2013-14 target, the 12-months-to-date performance for allegations received since April 2012 is 105 days which is well within the target and illustrates that the Force is on track to achieve the longer-term target by 2015.**

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 April 2012 the average time was 192 days compared with 103 days for the year to April 2013.

Again, the evidence is encouraging but should be treated with caution. Following introduction of the new regulations³³ a local proportionate investigation³⁴ 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 18% of allegations that were formally investigated in the 12 months to the end of April 2013. The latest IPCC data³⁵ 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

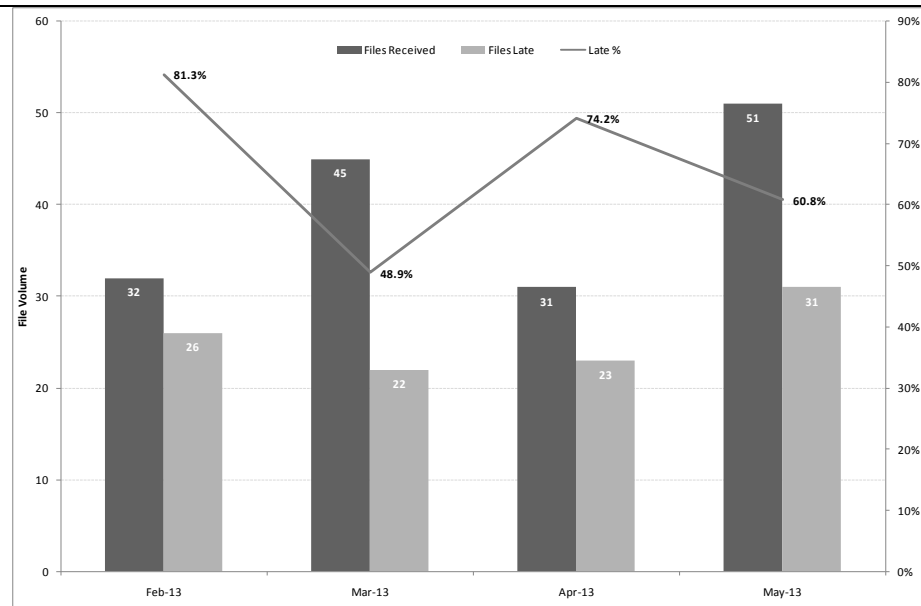
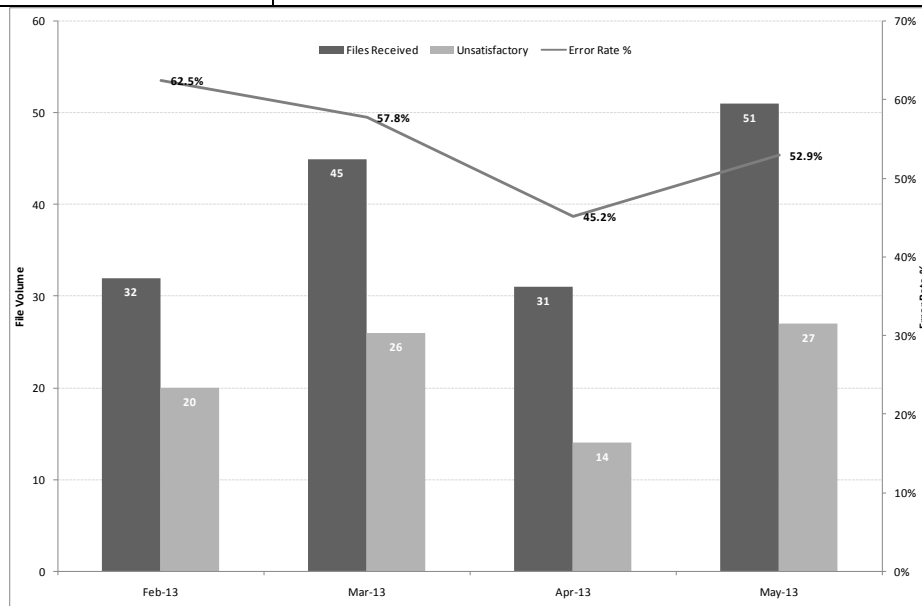
Location	Current Actions
Professional Standards	The Force is proactively working to improve the timeliness of the investigation process by aiming to deal with as many such allegations within 100 working days. Action plans have been drawn up by Professional Standards and these continue to be monitored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

³³ 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.

³⁴ 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.

³⁵ 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>



Current performance:

Quality – 52.9% Error Rate, Timeliness – 60.8% Late Rate (May 2013)

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 are then alerted if the return rate is too low to provide meaningful information to the Police.

Although there are fluctuations within the error rate of file quality, the overall trend is a gradual reduction. It is forecasted; by continuing the trend line over the upcoming months, that the error rate would have dropped to a new low of 40% by July.

The percentage of files being submitted late varies in degree with a large proportion of files being submitted only one day late. Fewer files were submitted as late as a few days before trial in May than were seen in April.

The top three deficiencies across the month of May were; missing or unsatisfactory MG11s, missing photographs and missing medical statements/information. The errors of missing MG11s and photographs vary in severity, ranging from an unsigned statement to missing statements from witnesses. However, these can be considered fundamentals of file upgrades and therefore are errors that should not be occurring so frequently. Missing medicals were repeatedly due to the time delay of Doctors replies and were therefore out of the Officers control.

A lower percentage of files were submitted late in the month of May. It was noted on some forms that extensions had been asked for by Officers allowing them to then submit the files on time. This demonstrates that Officers have an awareness of file timeliness and are becoming more conscientious around this matter.

A larger number of files were submitted for the Month of May which meant that represented is a more accurate depiction of the forces current situation. Although initially it appears that the force's performance has decreased, forecasts demonstrate that there is a decreasing trend. Further monitoring will show if this trend continues.

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

Measure	Apr-13
MC Conviction Rate	
East Midlands	84.3%
National	85.3%
Nottingham	85.7%
CC Conviction Rate	
East Midlands	84.2%
National	81.7%
Nottingham	86.4%

Current performance: Crown Court - 86.4%, Magistrates Court - 85.7% (April 2013)

Target Performance; Both rates are above national averages

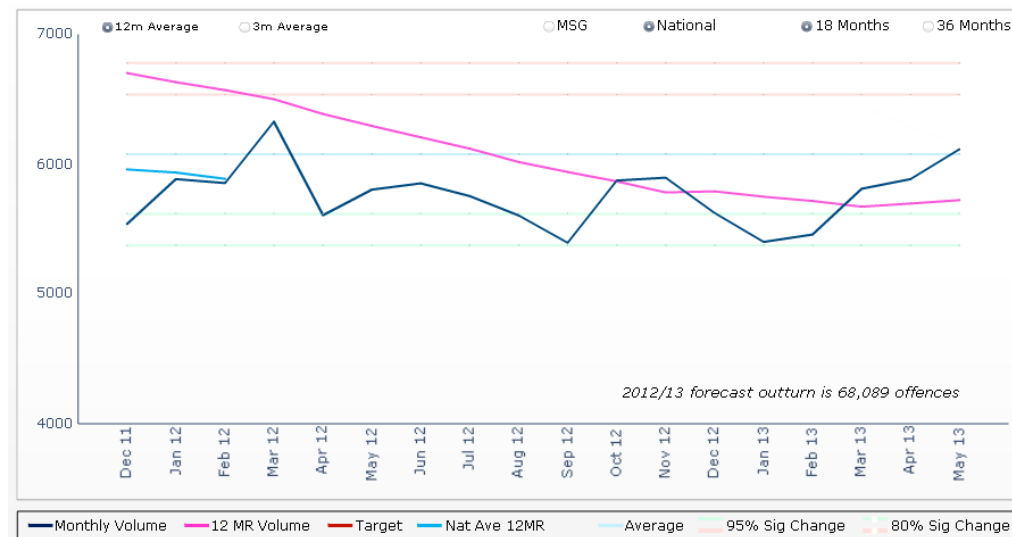
Insight

Nottinghamshire Criminal Justice Area is showing a conviction rate for the month of April 2013 of 85.7% for cases prosecuted through the Magistrates' Courts (MC) and 86.4% for cases prosecuted through the Crown Court (CC).

For both the Crown Court cases and Magistrates Court Cases this performance is above both Regional and National averages.

Performance for Year to Date and Comparisons with previous years 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 **5.2%** or **588** offences (April – May 2013 to April – May 2012)

Month-to-date performance: Increase of **5.3%** or **311** offences in the month of May

Target performance: Currently **16.8%** or **1,729** 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

Despite the Force recording a year end reduction in 2012/13 of 12.0% (9,313 less offences) month-on-month increases were recorded in the months of February and March, with April recording a similar volume to that recorded in March (5,852 offences in April and 5,608 in March) and May recording a further month-on-month increase on April (+3.9% or 229 more offences).

The month of May 2013 has recorded a further increase of 5.3% compared to the same month last year, an increase of 311 offences, further affecting the Forces year-to-date position putting the Force further adrift of its 10% reduction target.

Both the City and County have continued to recorded year-to-date increases compared to the same period last year, with both divisions recording similar year-on-year increases (City +5.7% or 287 offences, County +4.7% or 301 offences).

In terms of performance by offence, the main drivers of the Force level increase continue to be Theft & Handling (+14.6% or 482 offences), Burglary Dwelling (+45.0% or 241 offences) and Violent Crime (+8.7% or 225 offences).

Theft & Handling offences year-to-date increase has been primarily driven by an increase in Shoplifting offences (+33.2% or 346 offences), the remaining increase which has been recorded relates to bilking offences (offences where the offender has made off without paying for a service, i.e. from a restaurant, taxi or petrol station). These offences were recorded under the Fraud & Forgery group last year, hence the year-on-year effect on the Theft & Handling group. As a consequence Fraud and Forgery offences have recorded a decrease in line with the additional increase in Theft & Handling – making the change in recording neutral in terms of overall offence volume. Reviewing Shoplifting performance, both the City and County have recorded large increases year-to-date (City +29.5% or 160 offences, County +37.2% or 186 offences) and monthly Force level volumes have been increasing month-on-month since December 2012, leading the Force to be recording a statistically significant increase in its 12 month rolling average. In terms of particular areas, on the City division City Central (as would be expected with its high concentration of retail outlets) has recorded an increase of 34.9% or 130 more offences. On the County division all three areas (Ashfield & Mansfield, Bassetlaw Newark & Sherwood and South Notts) have all recorded increases around the 40.0% and 60 offence mark.

Burglary Dwelling has recorded a large increase in volume compared to the same period last and has recorded high monthly volumes since October 2012 (bar the month of March 13 where a dip was recorded). One potential driver for the current increase is the unusually low volumes recorded at the start of last year, making any year-on-year comparisons appear more concerning. Both the City and County have recorded increases in volume (City +48.8% or 127 offences, County +41.3% or 114 offences), both divisions have recorded monthly volumes in a similar pattern to that seen at Force level. In terms of areas of particular concern, on the City division, City Central has recorded an increase of 55.7% or 68 more offences with a high proportion of student dwellings being targeted. On the County division, although all three areas have recorded large percentage increases (37.1% to 45.0%) South Notts (Gedling, Broxtowe and Rushcliffe) have recorded a large year-to-date volume increase as well (+45.0% or 63 offences).

Violent Crime has recorded increases in all three of the offence groups which it covers; Violence Against the Person (VAP) +6.2% or 144 offences, Robbery +35.0% or 48 offences and Sexual Offences +25.2% or 33 offences. At Force level this year VAP has followed a similar pattern to that recorded last year, albeit at higher volume, with volumes expected to increase/remain high throughout the summer months based upon previous years patterns of offending. Reviewing divisional performance, both divisions have recorded increases however the City has recorded a considerably larger year-to-date increases (City +9.3% or 97 offences, County +3.7% or 47 offences). On the City all three areas have recorded year-to-date increases however City South and City North have recorded the larger increases (City Central +4.0% or 20 offences, City North + 10.3% or 36 offences and City South +20.3% or 41 offences). On City South 42.5% of its VAP total relates to Domestic Violence and 55.9% of its VAP relates to offences which involved an injury. On the County only Bassetlaw Newark & Sherwood have recorded a clear increase year-on-year (+21.6% or 73 offences) whilst South Notts has recorded a decrease compared to last year (-12.4% or 51 offences).

Robbery offending volume has started the year in a similar pattern to that recorded at the start of last year, offending can be expected to drop in coming summer months, as seen in previous years. Both the City and County have recorded year-to-date increases, however the City has recorded the larger increase of the two (City +38.7% or 36 offences, County +27.3% or 12 offences). On the City, performance has been mixed across the three areas, City Central has recorded the largest increase (+79.5% or 31 offences), City South has recorded a smaller increase (+58.8% or 10 offences) and City North has recorded a year-to-date decrease (-13.5% or five offences). On the County year-to-date performance has been mixed across the three areas, Ashfield Mansfield has recorded an increase (+72.7% or eight offences), as has South Notts (+37.5% or nine offences) whilst Bassetlaw Newark & Sherwood has recorded a decrease (-55.6% or five offences).

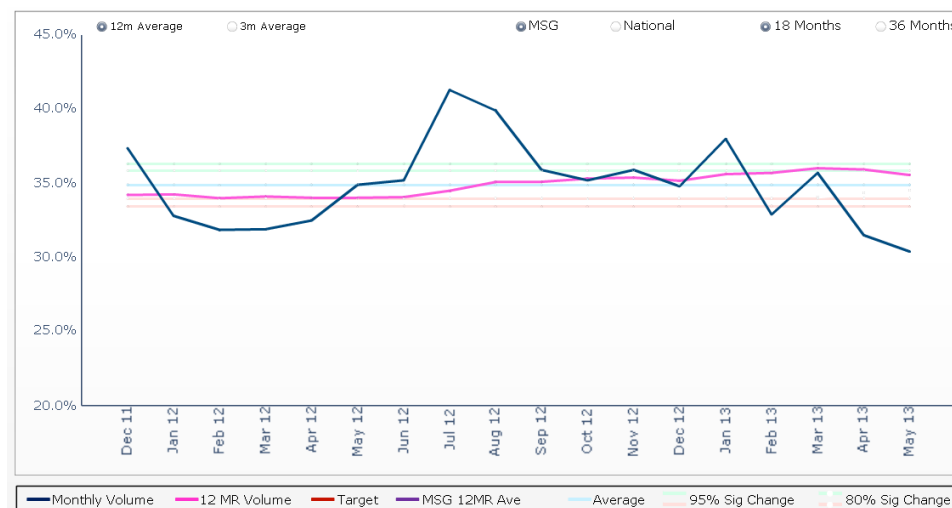
Sexual offence volume has increased across both divisions with the City recording an increase of 21.0% or 13 offences and the County recording an increase of 29.0% or 20 offences. On the City division the driver has been City Central (+75.0% or 15 offences), whilst City North has only recorded an increase of one offence and City South has recorded a decrease (-14.3% or three offences). On the County division the main driver has been Bassetlaw Newark & Sherwood which has recorded an increase of 87.5% or 14 offences.

The Force has continued its challenging performance on from last month with increases continuing to be recorded in Theft & Handling, Violent Crime and Burglary Dwelling. Although this early performance is of concern, seasonality displayed in previous years would suggest that general offending volume can be expected to drop in coming months.

Actions

Crime Type	Location	Current Actions
All Crime	Force-wide	Operation Accelerate has now commenced which aims to tackle areas of high volume across the City and the County. The first phase will end in January 2013, with the second phase due to end in March 2013. A review of the operation will take place at the end of each phase to examine the outcomes of the operation, high good practice and areas of improvement.

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



Year-to-date performance:

31.0%, a reduction of **2.7%** compared to Apr-May in 2012

Month-to-date performance:

30.4%, a reduction of **4.5%** compared to May 2012

Target performance:

Year-to-date the Force is **6.0%** away from its target of **37.0%**

National ranking:

13th in terms of Sanction Detection rate, **1.4%** better than the national average

MSG ranking:

4th in terms of Sanction Detection rate, same as the average

Insight

Year-to-date the Force is now recording a detection rate of 31.0%, a drop in rate compared to same period last year and a considerable distance away from the Police & Crime Plan target of 37.0%. Despite this low rate the Force still around 150 offences which are still 'Awaiting Detection Approval'³⁶ and once these are finalised the Force detection rate for the year so far would rise to just under 33%, however this would still be around 4% lower than target.

Examining offence types, the Force is recording similar rates or slight reductions in most offence types compared to last year. Of particular note is a drop in detection rate for Sexual offences of 16.3% to 16.5%.

In terms of the method of disposal used to detect crimes, there has been a noticeable uplift in the number of offences where Community Resolution has been used. Year-to-date, Community Resolutions equate to 18.6% of all detections across the Force whereas for the same period last year they only represented 6.5% of all detections. As a result of this increase, there has been a reduction in the number of Cautions issued with 19.5% of all detections recorded as a Caution compared to 29.2% last year. All other disposals have seen a slight reductions not directly linked to increasing use of Community Resolutions.

Force level Disposal Breakdown:

YTD Apr-May For All Crime	2012	% Prop. of Total	2013	% Prop. of Total
Cautions	1,125	29.2%	740	19.5%
Charge / summons	1,950	50.6%	1,857	49.0%
Community Resolution	252	6.5%	706	18.6%
Other	223	5.8%	233	6.2%
Penalty Notice for Disorder	106	2.8%	76	2.0%
TIC ³⁷ s not previously recorded	4	0.1%	1	0.0%
TICs previously recorded	192	5.0%	176	4.7%

Divisional level Disposal Breakdown:

³⁶ Offences awaiting paperwork to be completed and scanned on to the Forces Crime Recording System
³⁷ TIC Taken Into Consideration

YTD Apr-May For All Crime	City				County			
	2012	% Prop. of Total	2013	% Prop. of Total	2012	% Prop. of Total	2013	% Prop. of Total
Cautions	476	27.3%	335	19.0%	649	30.8%	405	20.0%
Charge / summons	918	52.6%	889	50.4%	1,032	49.0%	968	47.8%
Community Resolution	126	7.2%	348	19.7%	126	6.0%	358	17.7%
Other	124	7.1%	119	6.7%	99	4.7%	114	5.6%
Penalty Notice for Disorder	47	2.7%	35	2.0%	59	2.8%	41	2.0%
TICs not previously recorded	2	0.1%	0	0.0%	2	0.1%	1	0.0%
TICs previously recorded	52	3.0%	39	2.2%	140	6.6%	137	6.8%

Looking at divisional performance, the City (32.9%) has recorded a stronger detection rate compared to the County (29.5%). As already seen at Force level, both the City and County are recording an increase in the use of Community Resolutions year-to-date this year compared to the same period last year, however the proportion of the total number of detections detected by this method is greater on the City than it is on the County.

Community Resolutions accounted for around six percent of detections on both areas last year, however this year 19.7% of all detections on the City were disposed of by way of Community Resolution compared to 17.7% on the County. Examining the use of Community Resolutions on both areas by offence types shows that proportionally the City has dealt with nearly 34.2% of Shoplifting offences by this method, notably higher than the 20.7% usage on the County with both areas recording a similar overall detection rate for Shoplifting offences with over 50 percent of offences detected.

The next highest usage of Community Resolutions was for VAP offences where no injury has been suffered, 21.0% of all detections for this offence were Community Resolutions, with the City recording 24.6% of its detections as Community Resolutions and the County recording 19.0% of its detections as Community Resolutions. For this offence type the City has recorded an overall detection rate of 61.0% and the County a rate of 56.1%.

The Force has started the new performance year recording an overall detection rate of 31.0%, though potentially this could increase to 33% once all the detections awaiting approval have been verified. However, this would still be four percent below the Police & Crime target. As already evidenced during the last performance year, there has been an increase in the use of Community Resolutions during April-May compared to the same period last year, with a noticeable increase on the City, particularly for Shoplifting and Theft offences.

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.
Restorative Justice Disposals	Force-Wide	The Force continues to promote the use of Restorative Justice disposals where appropriate and all officers are currently offered the opportunity to attend a workshop which provides information and guidance on the use of Restorative Justice 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 **27.3%** or **2,143** incidents

Month-to-date performance:

Reduction of **29.9%** or **1,236** incidents offences in the month of May

Target performance:

Year-to-date target has been achieved. Currently **21.0%** or **1,515** incidents better than target

National ranking:

13th in terms of incidents per 1,000 population, **12.7%** (**5,079** incidents) better than the national average

MSG ranking:

4th in terms of incidents per 1,000 population, **23.6%** (**9,435** incidents) better than the average

Insight

Continuing the strong performance recorded last month, the Force has reduced the total number of Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents in May compared to the same month last year by nearly a third, or 1,236 less incidents. This in turn means the Force is recording an improvement in the year-to-date performance with a reduction of just over a fifth in terms of the number of incidents recorded in the first two months of the year, compared to the same period last year, exceeding the eight percent Police & Crime plan target.

Examining month-on-month performance, the Force is recording 88 more incidents compared to April, an increase of just over three percent, and a third consecutive month-on-month increase. Further analysis reveals two peaks during the first and last weekend in May, both preceding public holidays. The last weekend led in to summer half-term holidays at both City and County schools after which the average volume dropped to a weekly low. During the 2011/12 term time, the summer half-term holidays began in the first week of June when a comparable weekly low was recorded. The low volume of incidents recorded during both these weeks is probably due to families vacating on mass, however during the six week break between the end of the current school year and the start of the 2013/14 year vacations will be staggered, and therefore the Force can expect to record month-on-month increases through to the end of August.

Further analysis reveals that the number of calls received, that were initially recorded as ASB, has also increased with the monthly trend following a similar pattern to incidents resulted as ASB. Comparing May to April, there were 45 (1.7%) more ASB calls recorded which continues to give further credence to the suggestion that the exceptional monthly performance recorded over the last several months by the Force is legitimate.

Looking at BCU performance, both the City and County have recorded similar percentage decreases in May, compared to the same month last year, with 528 and 708 less incidents respectively. Across the County, all seven district areas have recorded reductions in May, with both Ashfield (-37.1%) and Gedling (-43.9%) continuing to perform strongly compared to the rest of the County, and a significant improvement recorded on Rushcliffe compared to last month. Consequently, all seven districts are now exceeding the target reduction year-to-date compared to last month, with overall improvements on the aforementioned Rushcliffe district, as well as Bassetlaw and Broxtowe.

Despite decreases in the number of recorded ASB incidents in May (compared to the same month last year) in all but two of the 15 high priority wards on the County (154 wards in total), stronger reductions across the rest of the County means that the proportion of ASB on these wards has increased slightly from last month. Of the three wards highlighted last month as having recorded an increase compared to last year, only Worksop South has recorded a decrease in May (-34.4% or 11 incidents) meaning the ward is now recording a year-to-date reduction slightly under the Police & Crime plan target. Both Carr Bank (Mansfield) and Magnus (Newark) have recorded consecutive month-on-month increases with the volume on Magnus more than double the volume recorded last year, albeit an increase of only 14 offences from 13 in May last year.

Looking at these two wards in more detail, just over half the incidents on Carr Bank ward were recorded as Nuisance and just under half recorded as Personal, with a hotspot highlighted on an housing estate close to the local school. On the Magnus ward, almost three quarters of incidents were recorded as Nuisance with a particular hotspot highlighted around the shopping area of London Road and Carter Gate.

On the City all three command areas have recorded strong reductions in May with Central reducing the number of recorded incidents by over a third, and both North and South by a quarter. All five high priority Wards on the City (19 wards in total) have recorded a strong reduction in May, in particular Bulwell and St Ann's, meaning that the proportion of ASB incidents recorded on the City for these five wards alone has reduced from just over half to 43.4 percent.

Examining the types of ASB incidents, the number of Nuisance incidents has reduced by over a third, with 1,086 less incidents in May compared to the same month last year, and the number of Personal incidents has reduced by a fifth with 143 less incidents recorded. For the second consecutive month the Force has recorded a small increase in the number of Environment incidents with three more incidents (+1.0%).

In summary, the Force has continued the new performance year positively. The volume of incidents in May is a month-on-month increase from April and is expected to continue to increase through to a peak in July/August before reducing through to December. One note of concern is that both the Carr Bank and Magnus wards have recorded month-on-month increases and indications are that this has continued in to June. Encouragingly all other high priority wards have recorded reductions, in particular the Ashfield wards which have resulted in Ashfield performing strongly for the second consecutive month.

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 01/04/2013-31/05/2013 compared to 01/04/2012-31/05/2012

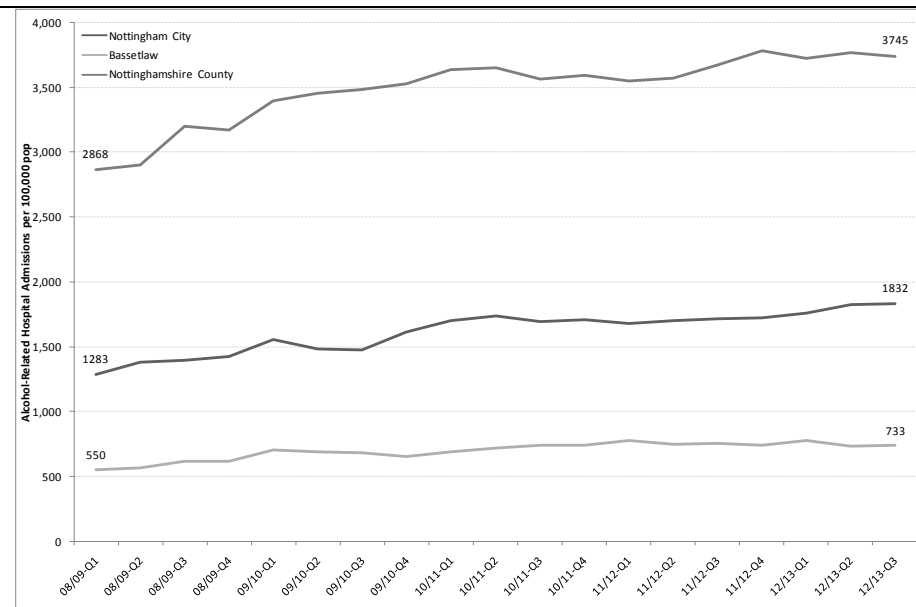
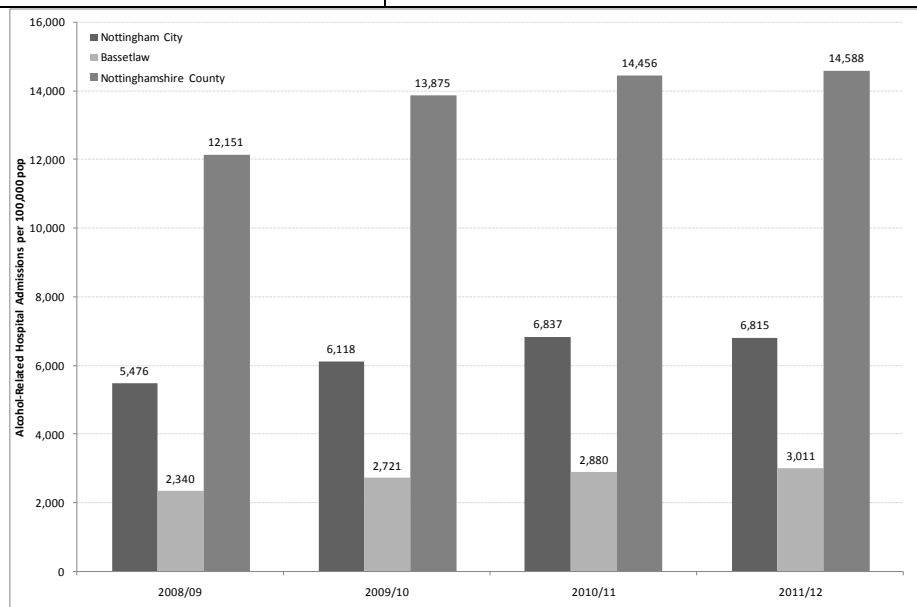
	Incident Volume				Target Position		
	Apr 13 - May 13	Apr 12 - May 12	Diff	% Diff	Apr 12 - May 13	Diff	% Diff
Force	5,708	7,851	-2,143	-27.3%	7,223	-1,515	-21.0%
City	2,397	3,337	-940	-28.2%	3,071	-674	-21.9%
County	3,311	4,514	-1,203	-26.7%	4,153	-842	-20.3%
City North	795	1,089	-294	-27.0%	1,002	-207	-20.7%
City Central	1,017	1,428	-411	-28.8%	1,314	-297	-22.6%
City South	585	820	-235	-28.7%	755	-170	-22.5%
Ashfield/Mansfield	1,265	1,814	-549	-30.3%	1,669	-404	-24.2%
- Ashfield	625	945	-320	-33.9%	870	-245	-28.2%
- Mansfield	640	869	-229	-26.4%	800	-160	-20.0%
Bassetlaw/N & S	1,056	1,370	-314	-22.9%	1,261	-205	-16.3%
- Bassetlaw	590	733	-143	-19.5%	675	-85	-12.6%
- Newark & Sherwood	466	637	-171	-26.8%	587	-121	-20.6%
South Notts	990	1,330	-340	-25.6%	1,224	-234	-19.1%
- Broxtowe	395	471	-76	-16.1%	434	-39	-9.0%
- Gedling	357	568	-211	-37.1%	523	-166	-31.7%
- Rushcliffe	238	291	-53	-18.2%	268	-30	-11.2%

Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents: Last Month Comparison

Data is for the period 01/05/2013-31/05/2013 compared to 01/05/2012-31/05/2012

	Incident Volume				Target Position		
	May 13	May 12	Diff	% Diff	May 13	Diff	% Diff
Force	2,898	4,134	-1,236	-29.9%	3,721	-823	-22.1%
City	1,199	1,727	-528	-30.6%	1,555	-356	-22.9%
County	1,699	2,407	-708	-29.4%	2,167	-468	-21.6%
City North	412	556	-144	-25.9%	501	-89	-17.8%
City Central	483	764	-281	-36.8%	688	-205	-29.8%
City South	304	407	-103	-25.3%	367	-63	-17.2%
Ashfield/Mansfield	668	984	-316	-32.1%	886	-218	-24.6%
- Ashfield	329	523	-194	-37.1%	471	-142	-30.1%
- Mansfield	339	461	-122	-26.5%	415	-76	-18.3%
Bassetlaw/N & S	552	707	-155	-21.9%	637	-85	-13.3%
- Bassetlaw	308	407	-99	-24.3%	367	-59	-16.1%
- Newark & Sherwood	244	300	-56	-18.7%	270	-26	-9.6%
South Notts	479	716	-237	-33.1%	645	-166	-25.7%
- Broxtowe	191	239	-48	-20.1%	216	-25	-11.6%
- Gedling	176	314	-138	-43.9%	283	-107	-37.8%
- Rushcliffe	112	163	-51	-31.3%	147	-35	-23.8%

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)

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.

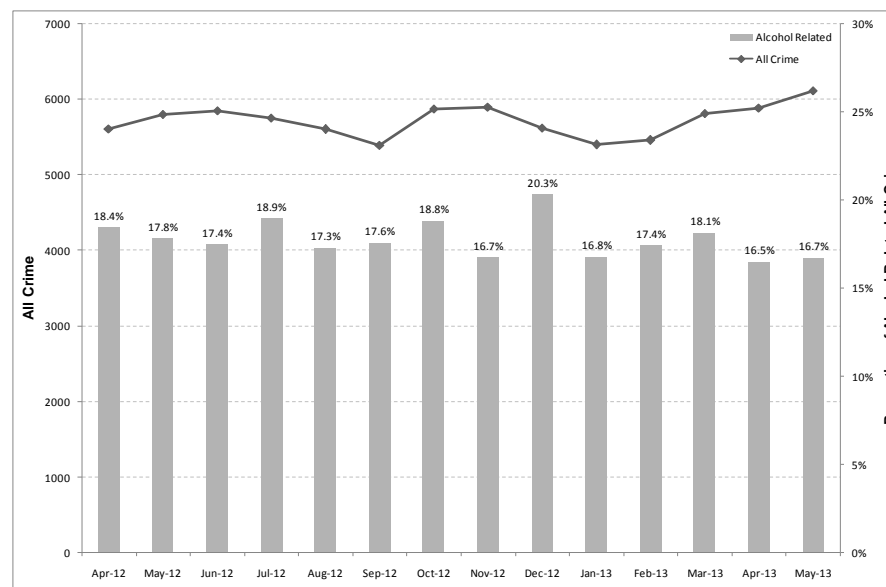
These totals represent increases for both Nottingham City (+6.8% or 116 admissions) and Nottinghamshire County (+1.9% or 71 admissions), with only Bassetlaw recording a reduction (-2.7% or 21 admissions) compared to the same quarter the previous year.

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 16.6% (1,992 offences) for April-May 2013

Insight

Due to the aforementioned concerns around data quality³⁸, 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%.

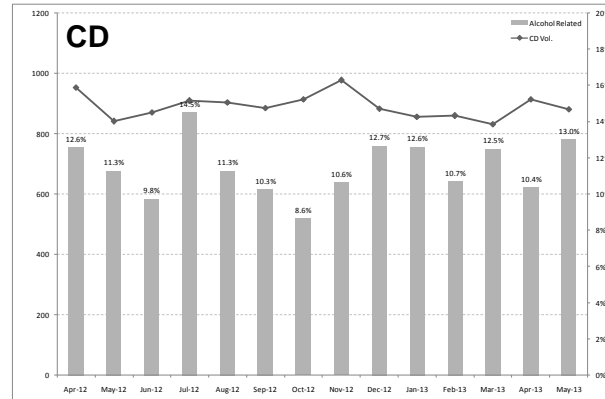
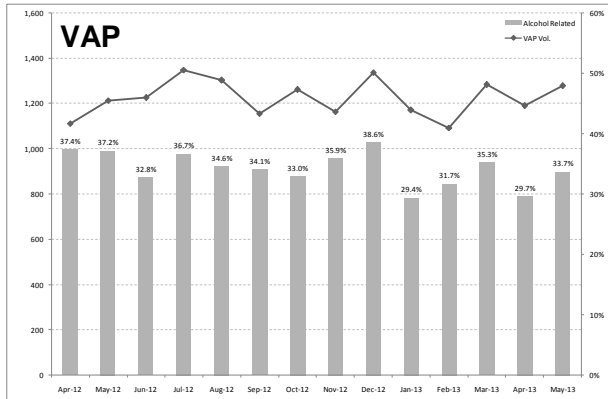
Comparing proportions year-on-year (comparing April-May 2013 to April-May 2012), the Force, despite recording an increase in overall crime volume has recorded a proportional drop in the number of offences which were alcohol related – dropping from 18.1% in 2012 to 16.6% in 2013. This pattern is repeated across both the City and County, with both divisions recording year-on-year drops, the City from 21.4% to 18.7% and the County from 15.5% to 14.9%.

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.

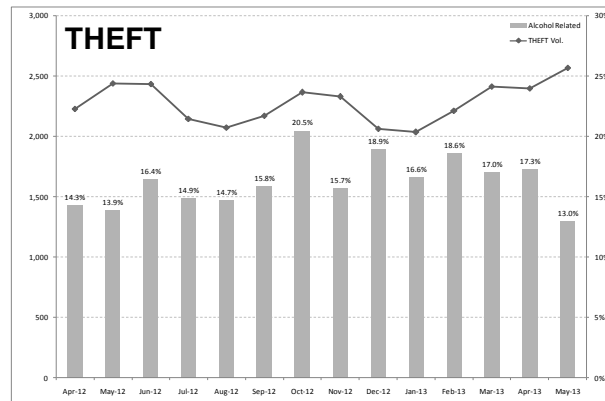
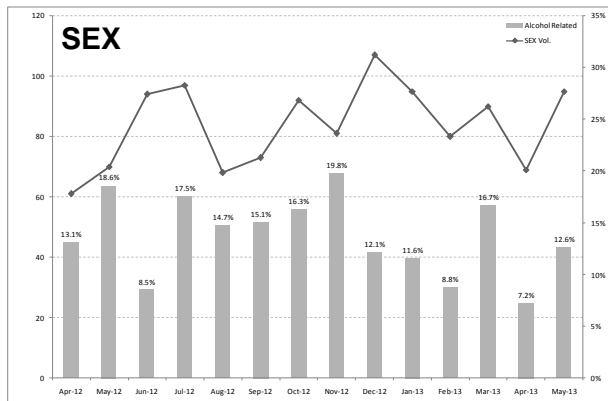
When reviewing 2012/13 performance by division there are some potentially interesting differences; The City has a higher proportion of alcohol related Sexual offences than the County (15.3% compared to 13.3%) and a considerably higher proportion of Theft offences which are alcohol related (23.9% compared 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

³⁸ 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.

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.



Again, reviewing proportions year-on-year across the two divisions for the four offence groups there have been some changes; on the City only the Sexual offences and VAP proportions has changed by any noticeable amount, Sexual offences dropping from 16.1% to 9.3% and VAP dropping from 35.1% to 30.1%. A similar change has occurred on the County, with Sex offences having dropped from 15.9% to 11.2% and VAP offences dropping from 39.1% to 33.2%.



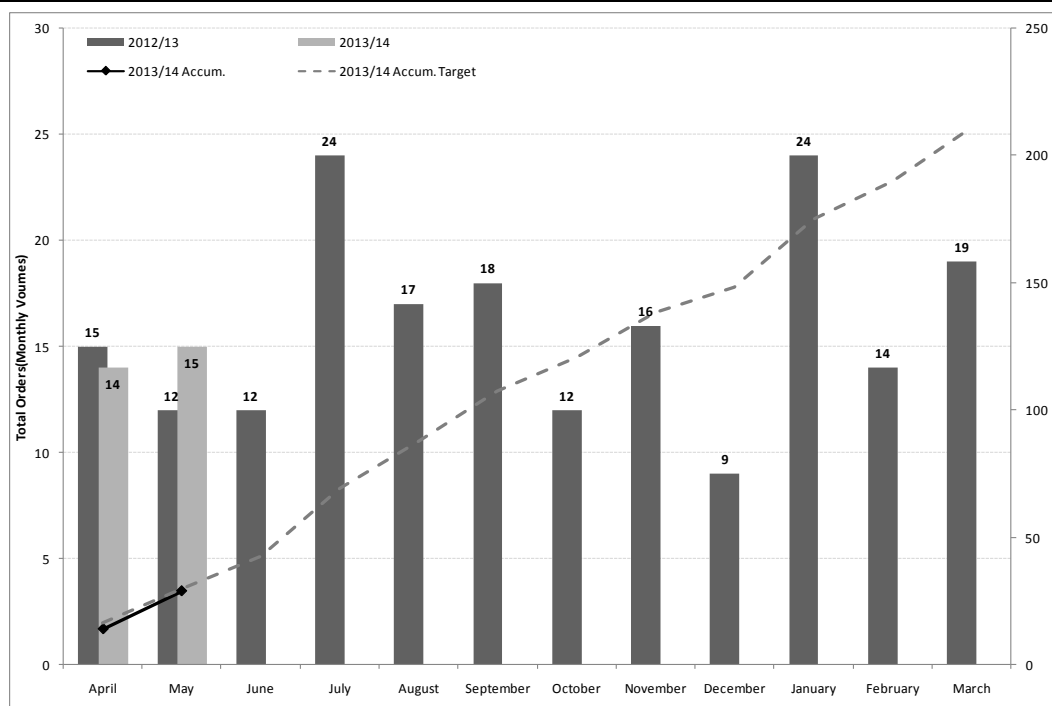
Force level alcohol related offending appears to be broadly stable over the last year, with an average monthly rate of 18.0% in 2012/13, however moving into 2013/14 this average does drop to 16.6% (April – May).

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, although in 2013/14 the County is currently recording a slightly higher rate then the City (11.2% against 9.3%).

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 **£155,220.79** has been recovered from **29** recovery orders. Average value per order is **£5,352.44**. This represents an increase in average value of **£1,238.91** (+30.1%) compared to last year.

Target performance:

Force is off target by **1** orders (against a target of a **10%** increase or a YTD total of 30 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 190 orders (Confiscation and Forfeiture orders) recorded in 2012/13 the Force is expected to record a total of 209 orders in 2013/14. For the current year-to-date period the Force has recorded 29 orders (three Forfeiture orders and 26 Confiscation orders) compared to the 27 orders recorded for the same period last year (two Forfeiture order and 25 Confiscation orders). This represents an increase of 7.0% 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 £155,220.79 which equates to an average order value of £5,352.44, an increase of 30.1% compared to the average order value recorded in the same period last year (£4,113.53).

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 and May in 2013 the Force has narrowly failed to achieve its target, only recording a total of 29 orders compared to the 27 recorded in the same month last year and a target of 30. Despite this the Force has recorded an increase in total order value to that recorded last year and an increase in average order value. Although current performance is off target, the Force did record an increase in overall order value last year and this positive performance is expected to continue in to 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

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.

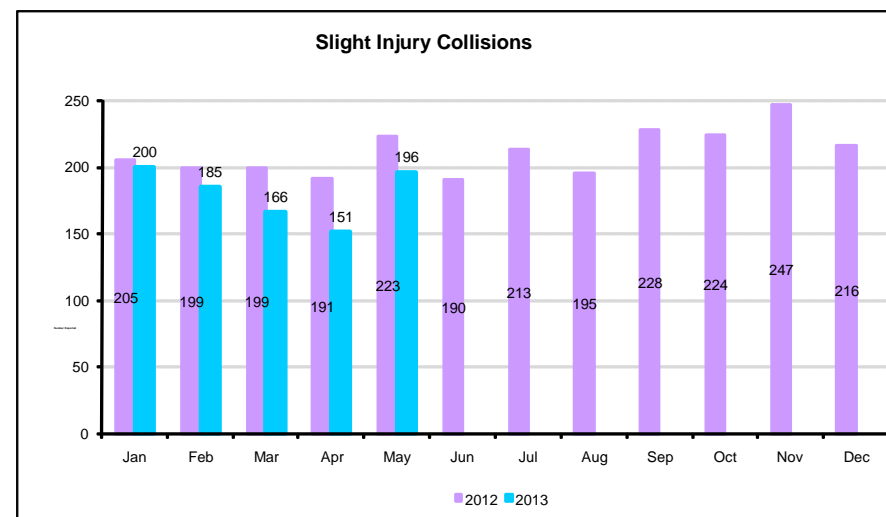
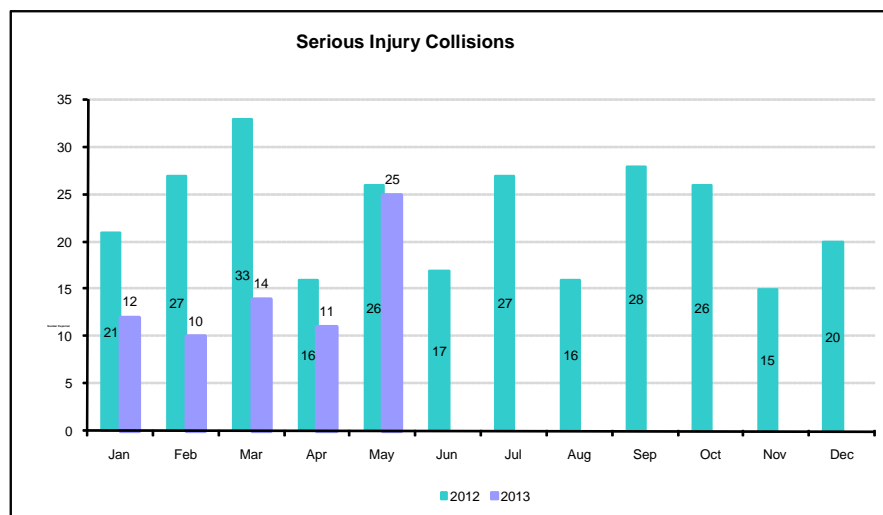
Organised Crime Groups have a direct and indirect correlation to Violent Crime, the Criminal Use of Firearms, Drugs Supply and Acquisitive Crime and impact upon confidence and satisfaction, community cohesion and endeavours to reduce crime and keep people safe from the risk of harm.

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, **36.3%** above the average³⁹

³⁹ Source: iQuanta. Based on the period July 2012 to September 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 2020⁴⁰.

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 data⁴¹ 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

⁴⁰ 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.

⁴¹ Source: Nottinghamshire Police POETS system

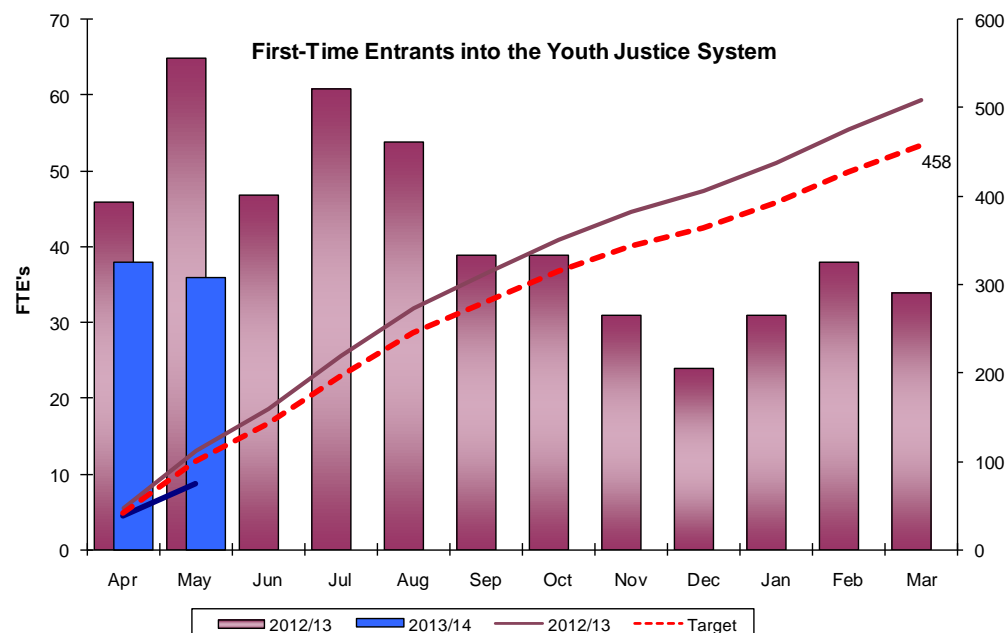
motorists caught and prosecuted for using their mobile phone or not wearing a seat belt during the course of this operation. This is an exceptional volume of offenders being processed, and it is believed that the visible presence of Nottinghamshire officers during the operation, combined with the national media attention it attracted, will serve to minimise any increase between Q1 and two this year.

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 Drosomter	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 **74** First-Time Entrants (FTEs) this year (April - May 2013). This is a reduction of **33.3%** (**37** FTEs) compared to last year.

Target performance:

Year-to-date target has been achieved. Currently **26.0%** or **26** FTEs better than target

Insight

As noted in the previous report, the Force was successful in achieving the target set for this measure in the 2012/13 year, with an overall reduction of 42.2% when compared to the previous year. This equated to 371 fewer First-time Entrants into the Youth Justice System in 2012/13. This positive performance can be seen to continue into the current year, with a reduction of 33.3% recorded year-to-date when compared to the same period of last year, meaning that the Force has recorded 37 fewer First-time Entrants this year and is easily achieving the 10% reduction target. The current year-to-date reduction is stronger than the reduction recorded last month, and this is due to performance in the month of May. The chart above shows that the Force saw an increase in FTEs between April and May last year, with May having the highest total of the year, however in contrast to this, a reduction was recorded between April and May this year, with May having recorded 36 FTEs in comparison to 65 in May 2012.

While both divisions continue to record a healthy reduction in the number of FTEs, the County has the stronger performance this month, with a reduction of 44.4% (24 FTE's), compared to 22.8% (13 FTE's) on the City. Similarly to the Force level picture, this reduction is the result of a notable reduction in FTEs in the month of May, with the County having recorded just 12 FTEs in May 2013 compared to 34 in the same month of 2012.

The gender profile of FTEs remains relatively unchanged, with the majority of FTEs being male (77.0%), and this proportion remains similar to that seen in the previous year, therefore while the overall number of FTEs is decreasing, the gender profile of FTEs is relatively unchanged. This 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 (68.9%), and this proportion remains similar to that recorded in the same period of last year. All ages have seen a reduction in FTEs (with the exception of 12 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 19 FTEs last year compared to only 4 this year. This represents a drop of 78.9% 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 area⁴², with 29.7% of FTEs recorded this year stating their ethnicity as BME, and this is also a notable increase on the 18.9% recorded in the previous year. 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.

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 65.6% (21 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. One area which is showing a slight increase in

⁴² Source: 2011 Census Population Estimates (ONS published 11 December 2012).

FTEs is motoring offences, with 5 FTEs arrested for motoring offences this year, compared to 1 in the same period of last year. As this increase is relatively small, and is based on only two months worth of data it is not possible to draw any definite conclusions at this time, however this should be monitored in order to identify any change in trend in the longer term.

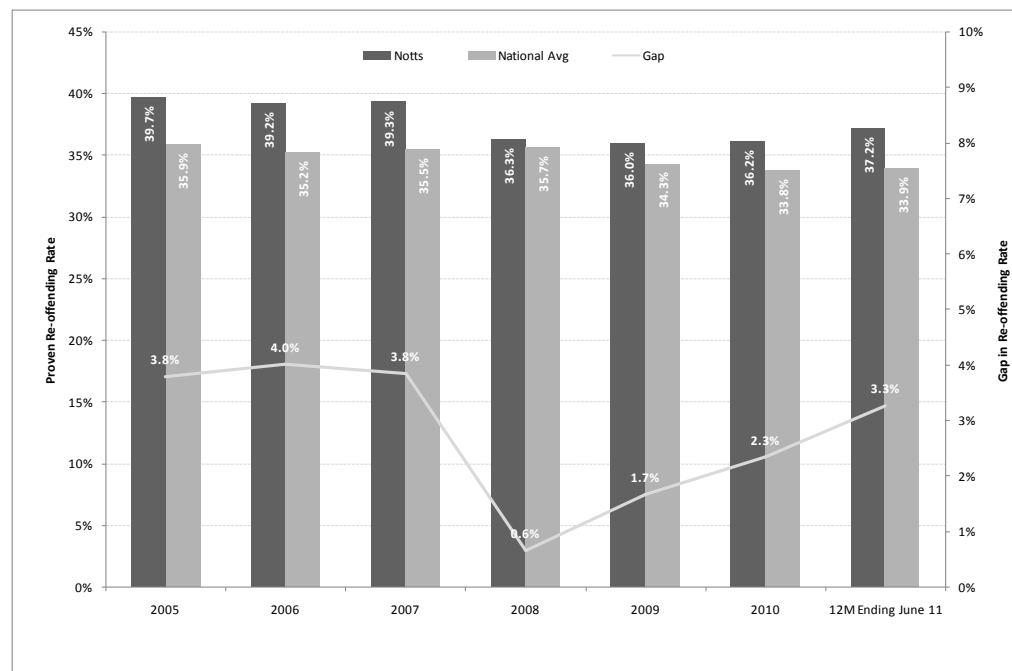
In terms of the severity of the offences committed this year (offences are graded on a scale of 1-8, 1 being least serious), the majority of offences are graded low on this scale (between 1-3), and reductions are seen across all offence grades (with the exception of grade 5 which recorded an increase of 1 FTE). Grade 3 offences saw the largest actual reduction, with 23 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. Of particular note are the more serious grade 6 offences, which have seen a reduction of 75.0% (6 fewer FTEs) this year compared to last.

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. One area which may be of concern however 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.
Diversionary 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%

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 312 IOM nominal's managed by the Force with just over half on the County. Comparing the cohort in May to April, 20 nominals are no longer managed as part of the IOM scheme with an additional 18 added in May. The majority of nominals are adult⁴³ with just over seven percent currently classed as a juvenile. IOM Cohorts 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.

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

⁴³ Aged 18 and over

Cross referencing the 312 nominal's against named offenders and/or suspects for offences⁴⁴ recorded in 2013/14⁴⁵ reveals that 68 (21.7%) IOM nominal's have been recorded as the offender in 82 offences and a named suspect in a further 79 offences and, excluding Domestic Incidents, account for just over one percent of recorded crime in 2013/14.

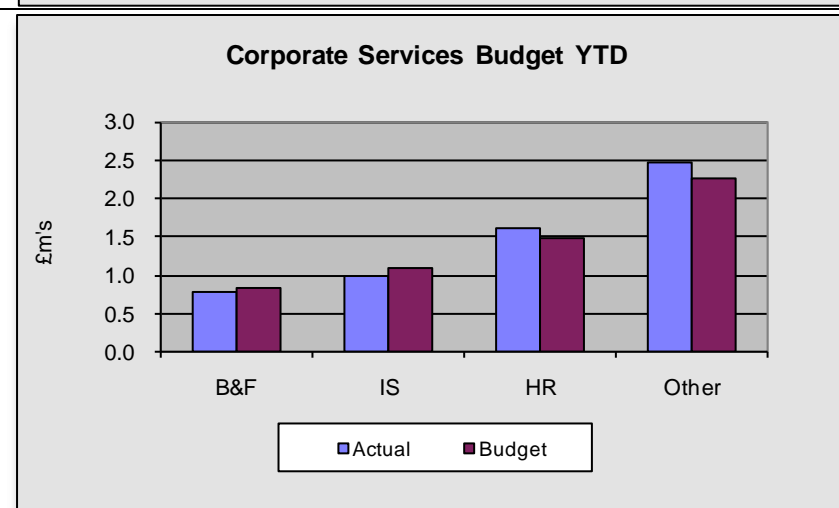
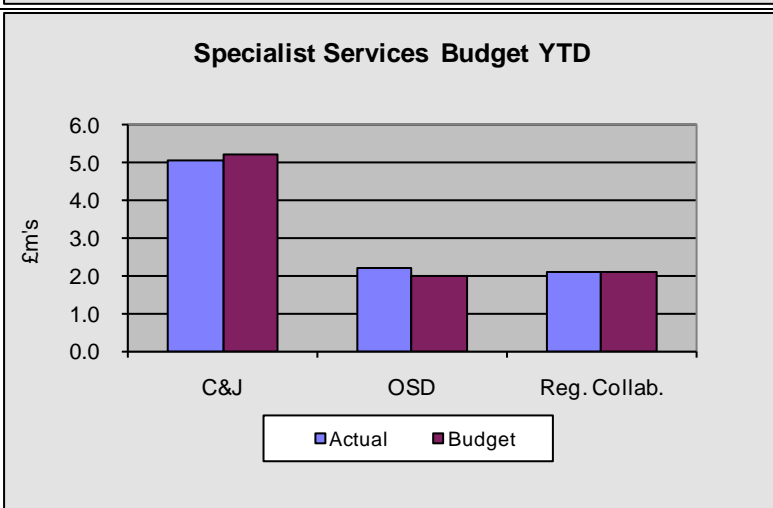
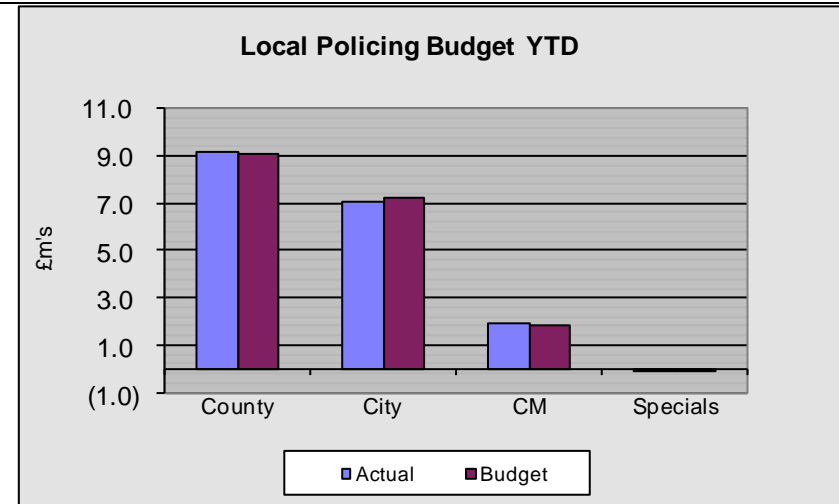
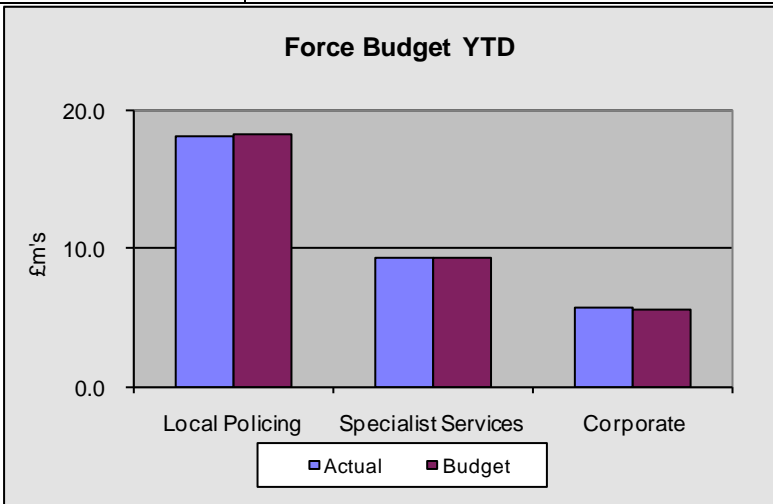
Examining the types of offences where IOM nominal's have been identified as an offender, just over 36 percent were recorded as a Serious Acquisitive Crime (SAC) offence, the majority of which are Domestic Burglaries and Vehicle Crimes. An additional 30 percent of offences are recorded as acquisitive offences such as Burglary Other and Theft and just under 15 percent are recorded as Violence Against a Person (VAP) offences.

Just over half 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 15 percent are recorded as acquisitive offences, mainly Burglary Other, with 11 percent recorded as VAP.

⁴⁴ Offences include both Home Office Recordable offences and Domestic Violence Incidents

⁴⁵ 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 May 2013

Priority	<i>To Spend Your Money Wisely</i>
Indicator	<i>Comparison of projected spend against actual spend by Force and Portfolio areas</i>
Budget	£196.998m
Report	<i>Finance and Business</i>



Year-to-date performance:	Actual spend of £33.217m against a budget of £33.174m .
Month-to-date performance:	Actual spend of £16.923m against a budget of £16.660m .
Target performance:	Full year budget of £196.998m .

Insight:

The full year net revenue budget for 2013-14 is £196.998m.

Actual net expenditure for the two months to May 2013 was £33.217m against a budget of £33.174m. The resulting position against budget was an over spend of £0.043m.

Police pay and allowances expenditure was £17.207m year to date. This represented a £0.094m over spend against budget. The actual average number of FTE's at 2,008 was 6 lower than the budget of 2,014, but the actual mix of ranks compared unfavourably to the budget rank mix resulting in this overspend. The budget was based on the workforce plan by applying an average cost per rank. The workforce plan and costing basis is being reviewed as part of the first quarter forecast.

Police officer overtime expenditure was £0.896m year to date. This represented a £0.130m over spend against budget. This variance was mainly in City £0.020m (relating to Operation Embolite), County £0.048m (for Operation Accelerate), Crime & Justice £0.038m (due to staffing issues in Custody and EMSOU related costs) and OSD £0.019m.

Police staff pay and allowances expenditure was £8.211m year to date. This represented a £0.429m under spend against budget. The actual average number of FTE's at 1,454 is 149 lower than the budget of 1,603, with Local Policing being 78, Specialist Services 34 and Corporate Services 37 FTEs under budget. Agency staff have been recruited to partly fill this gap but £0.180m of agency costs for Operation Daybreak budgeted to take place in April & May has been delayed and is now planned to occur later this year offsetting this variance. The Operation Daybreak saving is therefore not bankable. A further saving in Local Policing of £0.201m due to the budget containing 40 civilianised posts is bankable because the staff will now not be in post until August. The budget is based on the workforce plan by applying an average cost per grade. Workforce plans are being reworked as part of the first quarter forecast.

Police staff overtime expenditure was £0.149m year to date. This represented a £0.063m overspend against budget. This overspend is largely attributable to the vacancy gap outlined in the previous paragraph.

Other employee expenses expenditure was £0.213m year to date. This represented a £0.057m overspend against budget. This is largely explained by overspends against restructuring costs of £0.038m and recruitment costs of £0.023m for the new Command team positions. Small net savings were made against other costs in this area, the most significant being a timing saving of £0.015m against training which is non-bankable.

Premises running costs were £1.056m year to date. This represented a £0.058m over spend against budget. £0.026m relates to a one off backdated charge from 2012/13 for Carlton police station, to catch up electricity usage which had been billed on estimated readings for 18 months. The budget included efficiency savings of £0.097m in the first two months of the year. The efficiency savings have not been allocated down to individual account code however currently savings to budget of £0.070m are being recorded against repair costs. The nature of this spend is uneven so it's too early to conclude whether this is a genuine annualised saving or a phasing saving which will reverse later in the year.

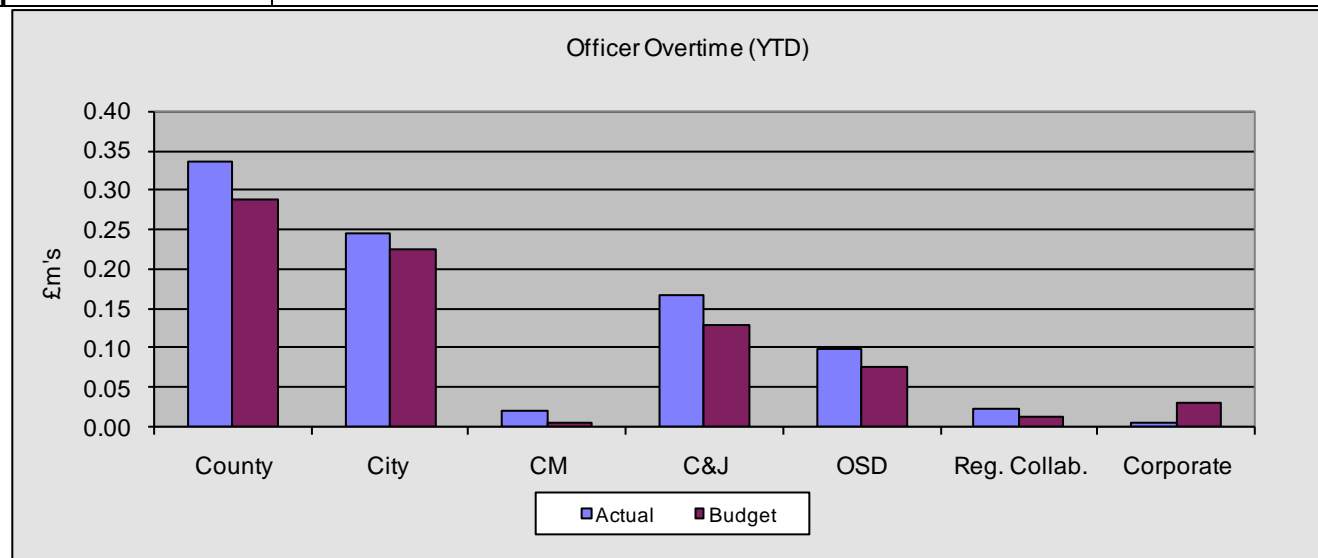
Transport costs were £0.975m year to date. This represented a £0.034m over spend against budget. The budget included an efficiency target saving of £0.033m, and although the force benefitted a little from lower fuel prices, this has been offset by unbudgeted one off costs for accident damage and vehicle purchase.

Collaboration contributions were £0.986m year to date. This represented a £0.045m under spend against budget. This is the cash contribution made to other forces who are leading the collaboration activity. This variance is largely due to the one off release of an over accrual for Legal services from 2012-13 of £0.090m offset by efficiency savings and a £0.005m contribution for a 12 month regional post to develop common practices across the East Midlands firearms units. No information has been received as yet from the region as to any collaboration savings so accruals are currently being raised at the level advised by the East Midlands Collaboration team during the budget process. The efficiency target is an overlay over and above this budget number. The achievability of this saving is not within our control and it is unlikely we will get a clear picture of emerging costs until late 2013.

More detailed analysis is contained in the Revenue Budget Management Report 2013-14: Year to May 2013 report.

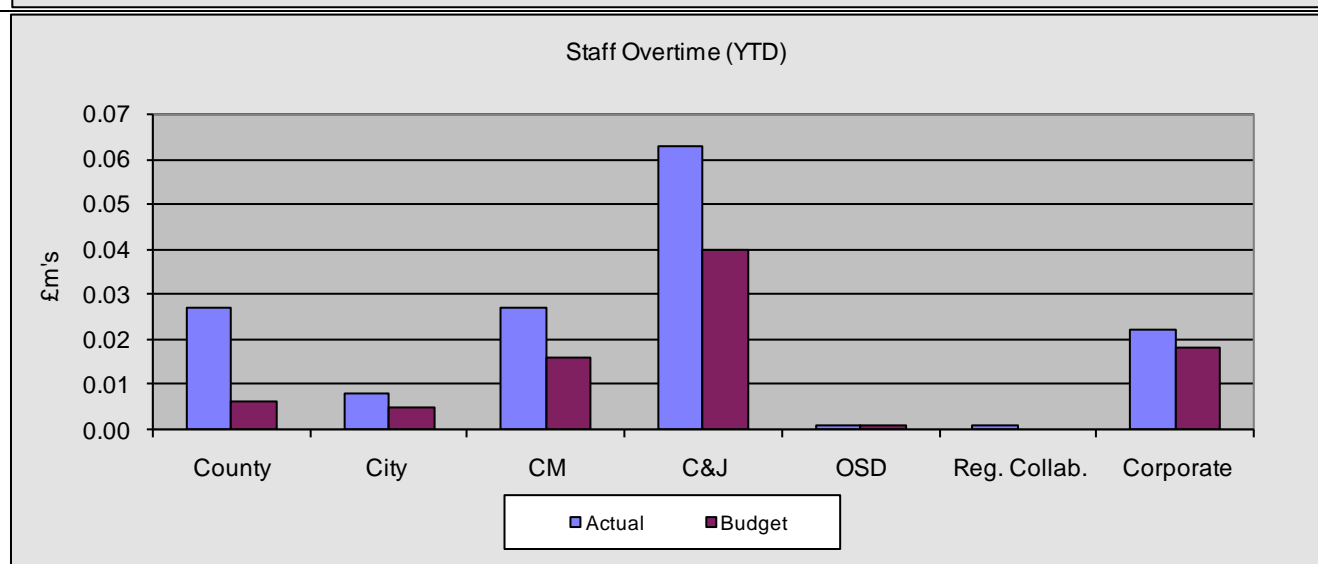
Action

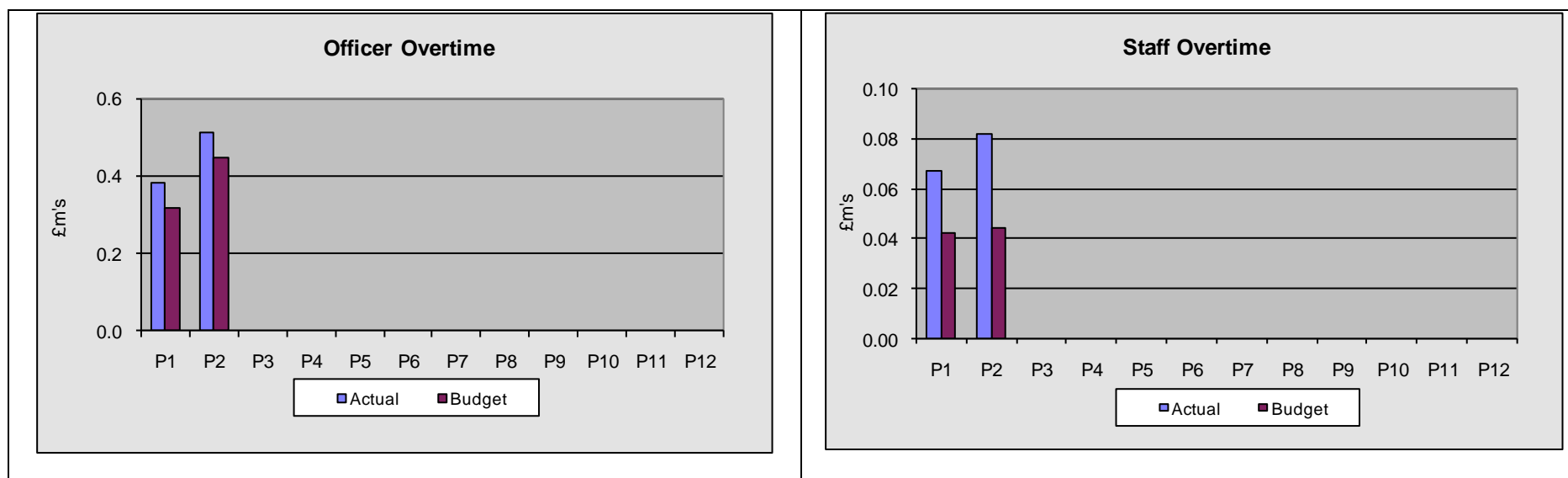
Priority	<i>To Spend Your Money Wisely</i>
Indicator	<i>Overtime Budget</i>
Budget	£3.819m
Report	<i>Business & Finance</i>



Officer Actual (YTD)	£0.896m
Officer budget (YTD)	£0.766m

Staff Actual (YTD)	£0.149m
Staff budget (YTD)	£0.086m





Year-to-date performance:

Actual spend of **£1.045m** against a budget of **£0.852m**.

Month-to-date performance:

Actual spend of **£0.596m** against a budget of **£0.492m**.

Target performance:

Full year budget **£3.819m**.

Insight

The Force's Officer overtime expenditure during May 2013 was £0.514m, which is an over spend of £0.066m against a budget of £0.448m.

Staff overtime expenditure was £0.082m during May 2013, which is an over spend of £0.038m against a budget of £0.044m.

The main drivers for Officer Overtime have been:

- Increase in regional activities around major crimes by the Major Crime Unit and the Serious & Organised Crime Unit.
- Covering staff shortages in the custody suites
- Op Accelerate – short term projects to speed some key crime fighting initiatives
- Op Embolite – policing of Easter event
- Op Fabella – planned patrols around burglary hotspots
- Op Hobblebush – manslaughter
- Op Habitat – homicide
- Op Breadbun – kidnapping

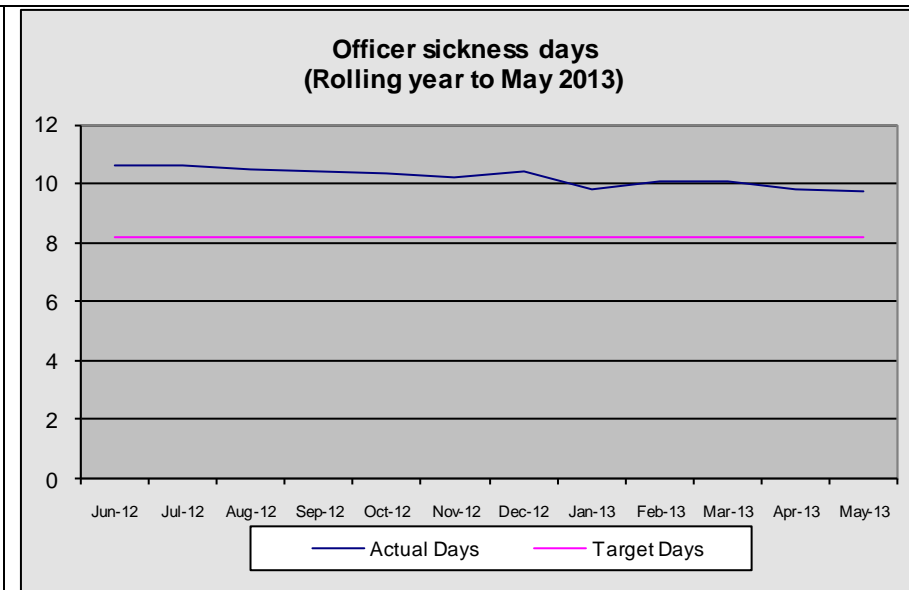
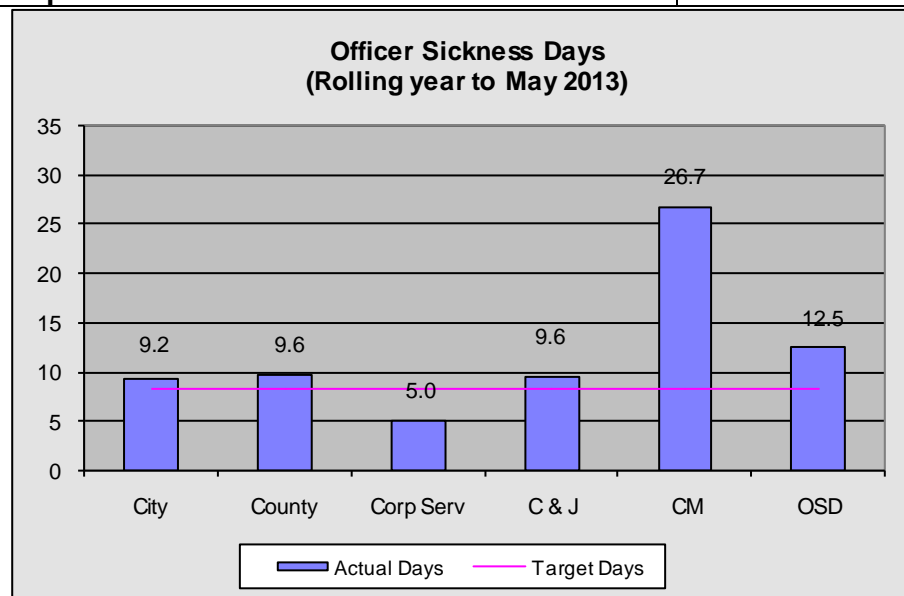
The main driver for staff overtime has been covering the vacancy gap.

Action

Further work is ongoing to improve the resilience of overtime recording processes and data capture systems to improve the quality of Management Information. Once this improvement is implemented further analysis of the drivers behind monthly overtime will be investigated and reported.

An overtime project has been commissioned onto the Local Policing Programmes Board and the scope was approved at the May meeting. A business case is now being drafted

Priority	<i>To Spend Your Money Wisely</i>
Indicator	Total number of days lost to sickness (Police Officers)
Target	3.7% (8.2 days per Officer per annum)
Report	<i>Business & Finance and HR & Professional Standards</i>



Rolling Year Sickness Information			
Current Sickness	4.38% (9.7 days)	MSG Sickness	3.56% (7.9 days)
2012/13 Sickness	4.74% (10.5 days)	Cost of Sickness	£4.448m
2011/12 Sickness	4.23% (9.4 days)		

YTD Sickness Information	
2013/14	3.83% (8.5 days)

Rolling year performance: 4.38% (9.7 days per Officer) against a target of 3.70% (8.2 days)
Year-to-date performance: 3.83% (8.5 days per Officer) against a target of 3.70% (8.2 days)

Insight

The latest 12 month rolling sickness data for the Force has shown that officer sickness reduced to 4.38% in May 2013 from 4.53% in March 2013. This compares to 4.74% in May 2012. This trend is encouraging.

The table below provides a summary of sickness rates comparing end of May 2013 to end of May 2012.

Table - 12 month rolling sickness rate

	Officers	
	May 2012	May 2013
City	4.09%	4.15%
County	5.18%	4.35%
Corporate Services	3.39%	2.26%
CJ	4.97%	4.33%
Contact Management	13.99%	12.05%
OSD	4.62%	5.63%
Total	4.74%	4.38%

Over a longer time frame the trend is shown in the table below.

	Officers
Sept. 2011	4.83%
March 2012	4.86%
Sept. 2012	4.68%
March 2013	4.53%
May 2013	4.38%

Regular reports are being provided to line managers detailing individuals who have 3 or more absences / 10 days in a rolling 12 month period. HR is providing support / coaching as required.

Officer sickness absence in the 12 months to May 2013 amounted to a cost to the Force of £4.448m.

Sickness is a regular item discussed at Corporate Performance Review and the Standards and Conduct Board.

Returns to Work for 2013 /14 show a completion percentage of 84%.

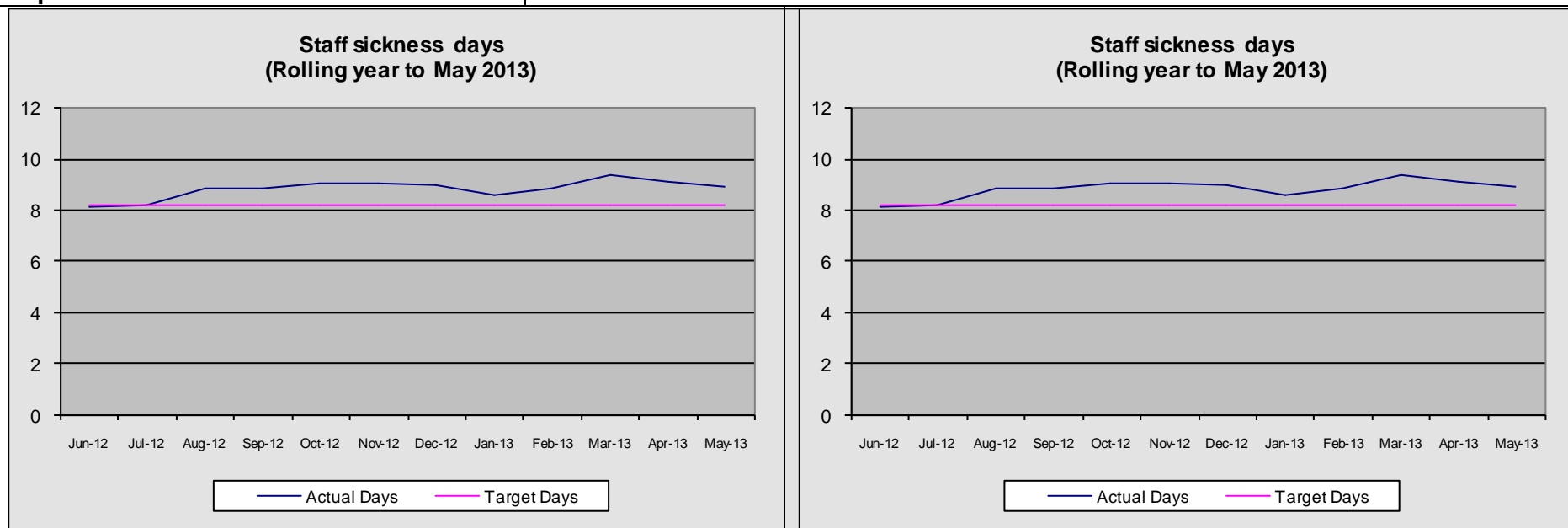
Formal management meetings following breach of triggers are also monitored and reported. Completion has consistently increased since the end of 2012.

The number of officers on long term sickness absence has reduced.

Action

HR support for line managers for those individuals who have breached trigger points.
Monitoring the number of officers / staff who have breached the triggers for new attendance management policy (UAP) and have had a formal sickness management meeting. Data reported to the Standards and Conduct Board.
Training has been provided to line managers on attendance management in City, CM and Corporate Services and County. CJ, OSD and those line managers who have missed original training will be planned in line with the 'Shaping Conversations' programme of line management training which has commenced and will be rolled out during 2013
Regular reporting of sickness absences across the force to Chief Inspectors and equivalent graded staff managers.
Discussions at CPR and Standards and Conduct Board
Sickness cases are discussed at monthly 'People Meetings' with Divisional command teams and HR.
The number of sickness reasons on Origin HRMS system is to be reduced when regional collaboration occurs which will make it easier for line managers to classify absences.

Priority	<i>To Spend Your Money Wisely</i>
Indicator	Total number of days lost to sickness (Police Staff)
Target	3.7% (8.2 days per person per annum)
Report	Business & Finance and HR & Professional Standards



Rolling Year Sickness Information			
Current sickness	4.04% (9.0 days)	MSG Sickness	3.47% (7.7 days)
2012/13 sickness	3.72% (8.2 days)	Cost of Sickness	£1.667m
2011/12 sickness	4.13% (9.2 days)		

YTD Sickness Information	
2013/14	3.30% (7.3 days)

Rolling year performance: 4.04% (9.0 days per person) against a target of 3.70% (8.2 days).
Year-to-date performance: 3.30% (7.3 days per person) against a target of 3.70% (8.2 days).

Insight

As at the end of May 2013, the rolling year staff sickness rate was 4.04% (9.0 working days). This has reduced since the implementation of the updated Attendance Management policy, although it has increased on the same time last year.

Table - 12 month rolling sickness rate

	Police Staff	
	May 2012	May 2013
City	2.68%	2.58%
County	3.86%	4.59%
Corporate Services	2.86%	2.48%
CJ	3.51%	4.23%
Contact Management	8.26%	5.98%
OSD	0.89%	3.10%
Total	3.72%	4.04%

The monthly data for Police staff in May 2013 identifies that at 3.22%, the sickness trend is below the target. See table below.

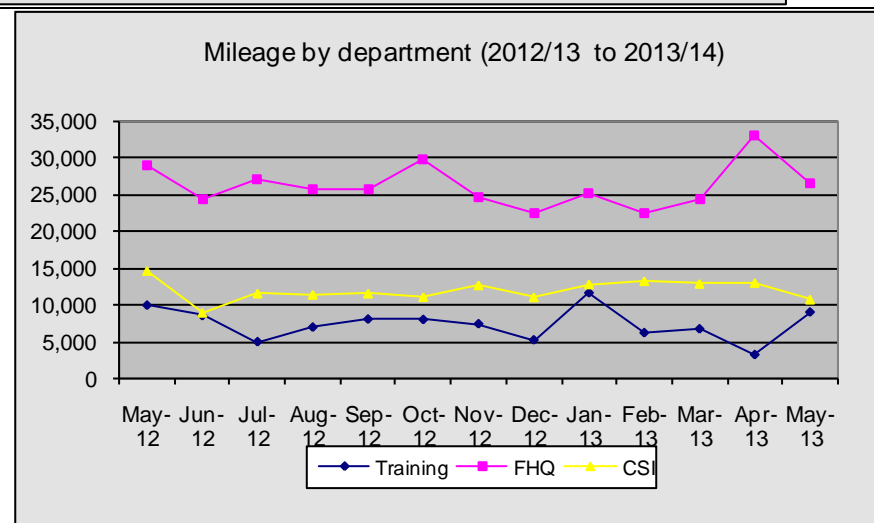
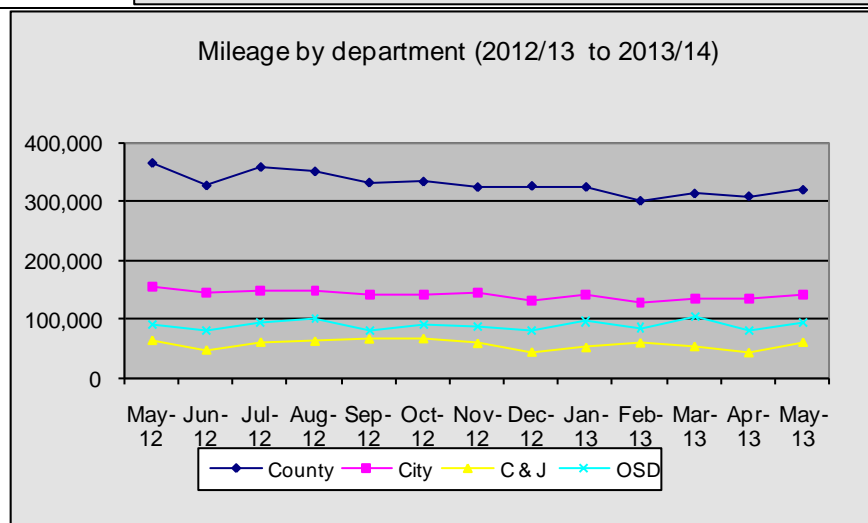
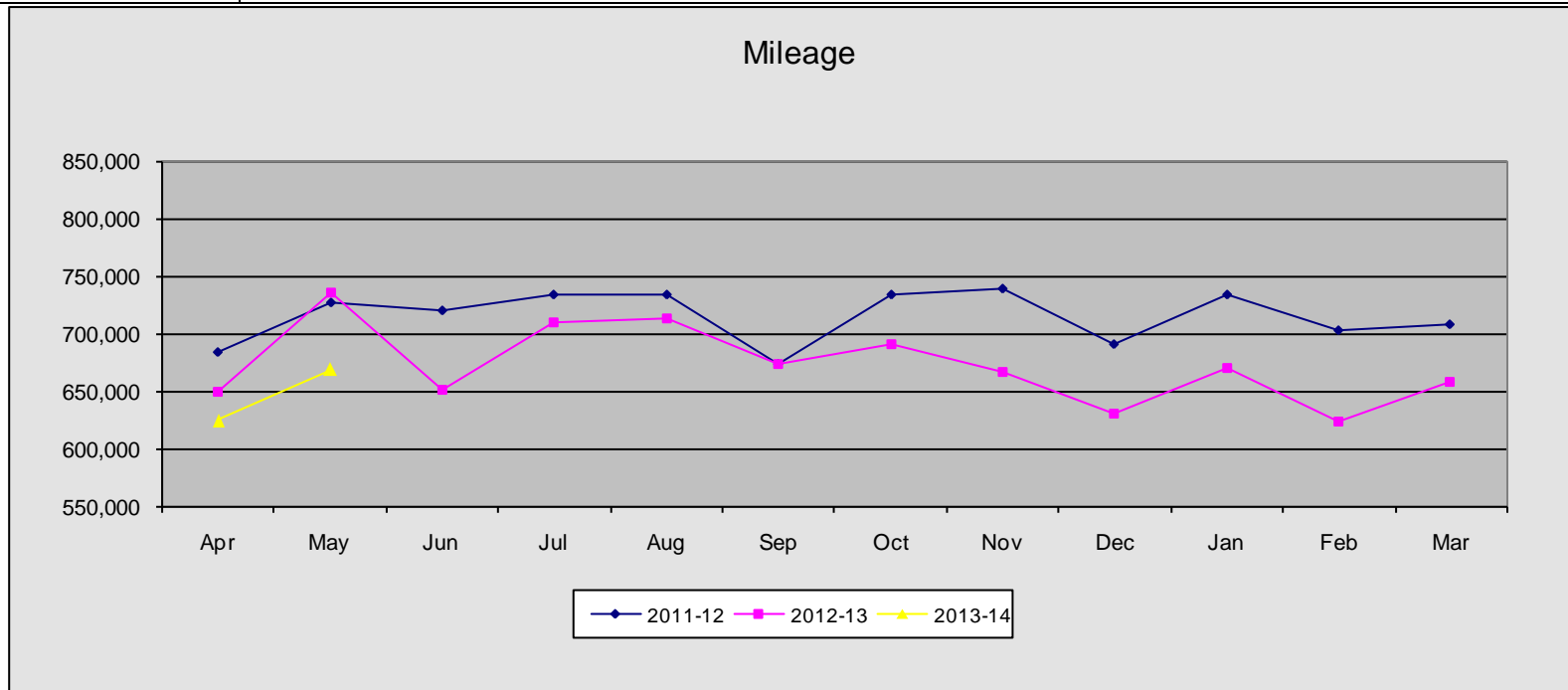
	May 2013
City	3.54%
County	4.00%
Corporate Services	1.92%
CJ	3.55%
Contact Management	4.46%
OSD	0.52%
Regional	4.28%
Total	3.22%

Staff sickness in the year to May 2013 amounted to a yearly cost to the Force of £1.667m.

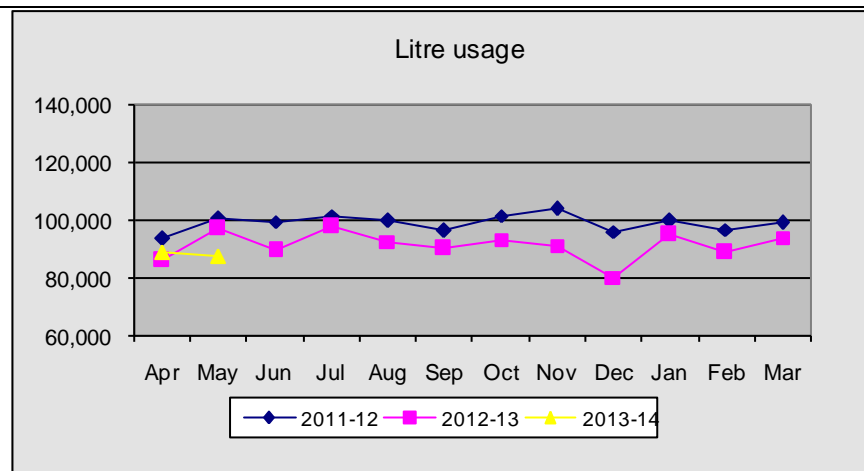
Action

See the **Action** section for Total number of days lost to sickness (Police Officers).

Priority	<i>To Spend Your Money Wisely</i>
Indicator	<i>Fleet Mileage</i>
Report	<i>Business & Finance</i>



Divisional mileage			
	May-13	May-12	Variance
County	320,498	366,029	45,531
City	143,723	156,724	13,001
C & J	63,300	66,539	3,239
OSD	94,703	93,147	(1,556)
Training	9,148	10,080	932
FHQ	26,582	29,012	2,430
CSI	10,804	14,668	3,864



Year-to-date performance: 1,293,421 miles

Month-to-date performance: 668,757 miles

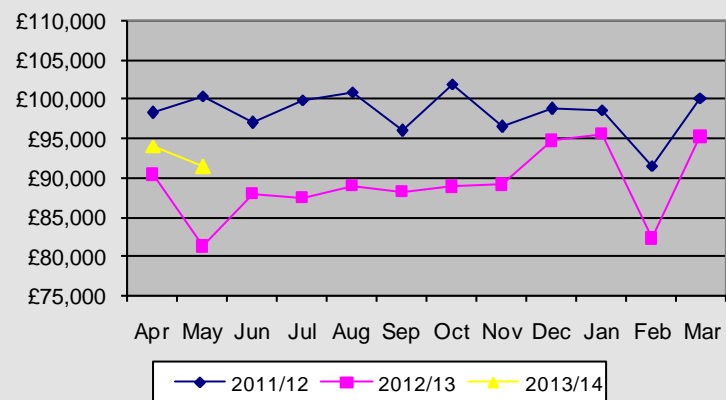
Action

A review is taking place to discuss what further reductions can be made to the number of vehicles in the Fleet. Once completed, a new target will be devised.

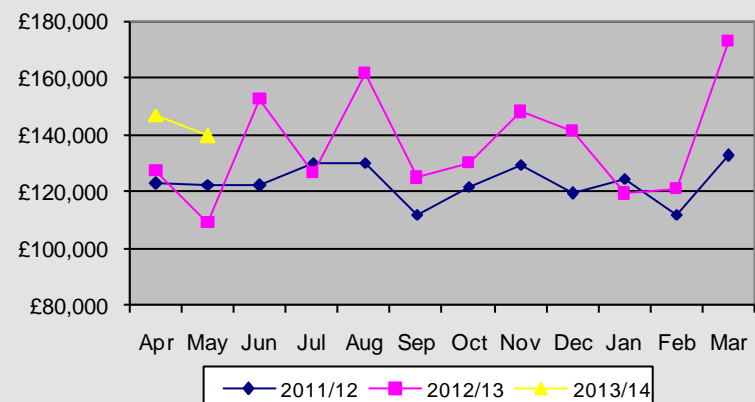
The Strategic Transport Group, which meets every two months, will continue to monitor all aspects of the Fleet & Vehicle Hire targets to ensure that all savings/reductions are made.

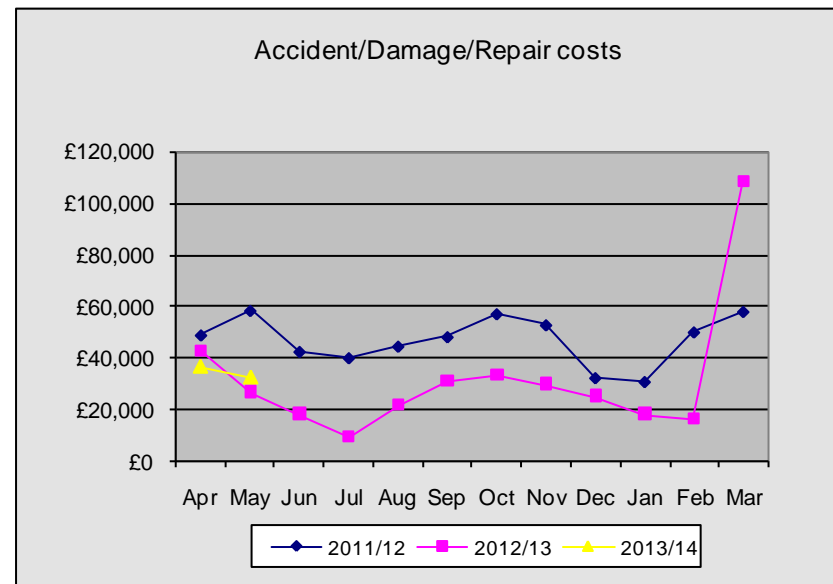
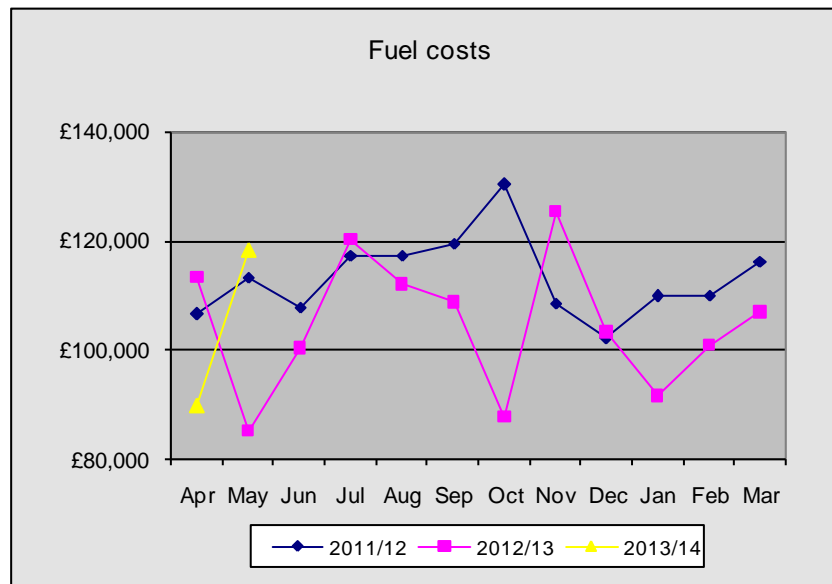
Priority	<i>To Spend Your Money Wisely</i>
Indicator	<i>Fleet Costs</i>
Budget	<i>£4.697m</i>
Report	<i>Business & Finance</i>

DSAF costs



PPM costs





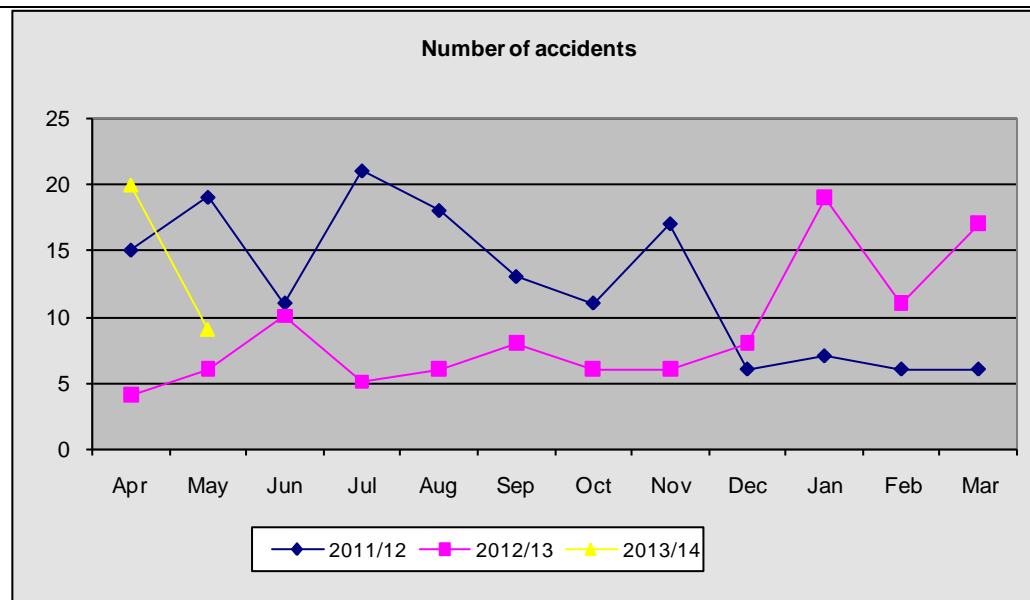
May 13			
	Actual	Budget	Variance
DSAF	£91,414	£98,047	£6,633
PPM	£139,896	£147,352	£7,456
Fuel	£118,268	£119,930	£1,662
A/D/R	£32,357	£28,402	£3,955
Total cost	£381,935	£393,730	£11,795

2013/14 (YTD)			
	Actual	Budget	Variance
DSAF	£185,577	£193,004	£7,427
PPM	£287,102	£289,943	£2,841
Fuel	£207,959	£235,953	£27,995
A/D/R	£68,896	£56,803	£12,093
Total cost	£749,535	£775,704	£26,169

Accidents - May 2013 (Total 13, Police at fault 9)				
	Reversing	Misjudgement	Speed	Other
County	1	2		
City	2	1		
C&J			1	
OSD		1		1
Training				
FHQ				
CSI				
Total	3	4	1	1

Accidents - 2013/14 YTD (Total 42, Police at fault 29)				
	Reversing	Misjudgement	Speed	Other
County	3	5		
City	6	5		
C&J			1	
OSD	1	3	2	1
Training				
FHQ	2			
CSI				
Total	12	13	3	1

Write offs			
2011/12	18	Cost	£120,404
2012/13	17	Cost	£74,290
2013/14	5	Cost	£18,725



Year-to-date performance:

Actual spend of **£0.750m** against a budget of **£0.776m**.

Month-to-date performance:

Actual spend of **£0.382m** against a budget of **£0.394m**.

Target performance:

Full year budget of **£4.697m**.

Insight

DSAF (Daily Charge) is 3.8 % below the year to date budget and Pence per Mile (PPM) is 1.0% below the budget. Fuel is 11.9% below the year to date budget and A/D/R (Accident/Damage/Repair) is 21.3% above the budget.

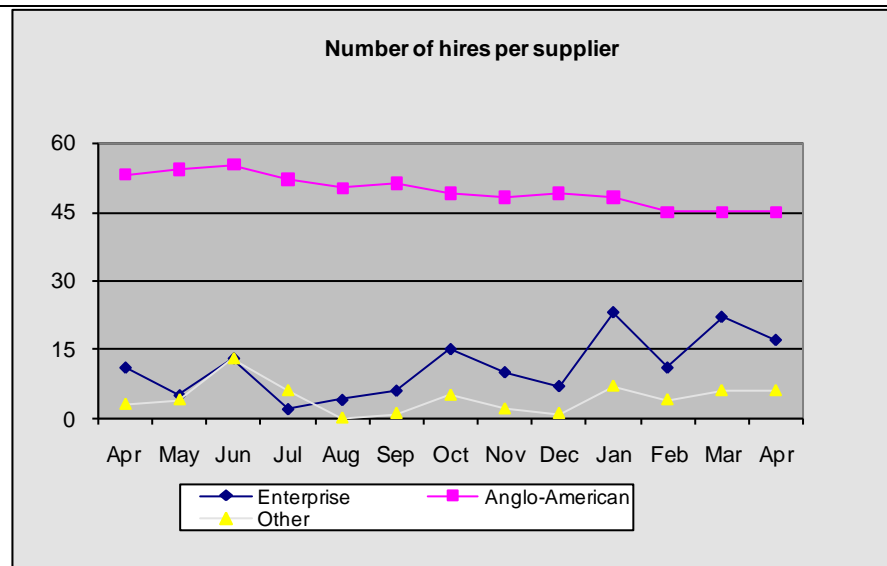
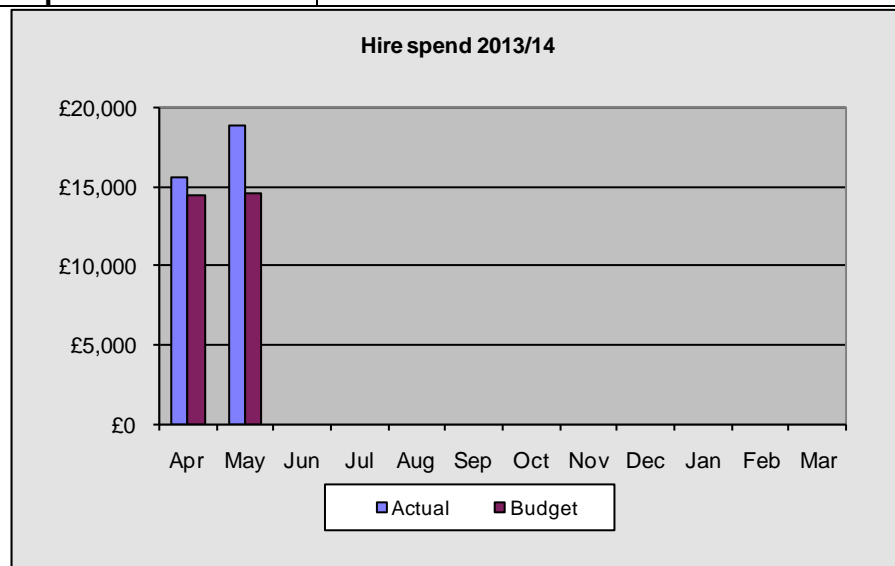
Fuel is on budget due to lower than expected prices but increased mileage in the month.

Three vehicles were written off in May 2013.

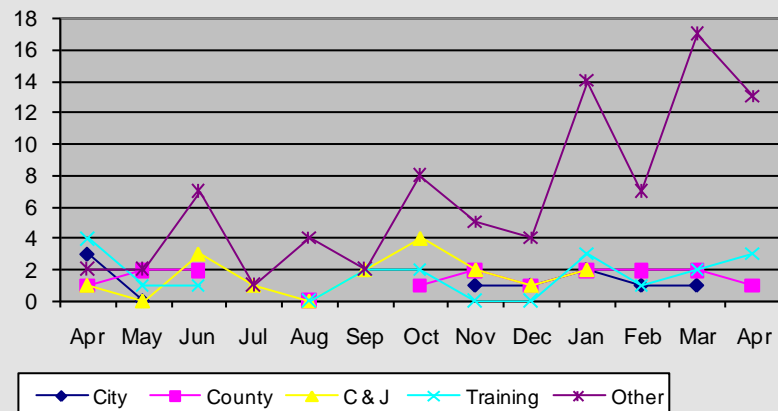
Action

The Strategic Transport Group, who meet every two months, will continue to monitor all aspects of the Fleet & Vehicle Hire targets to ensure that all savings/reductions are made.

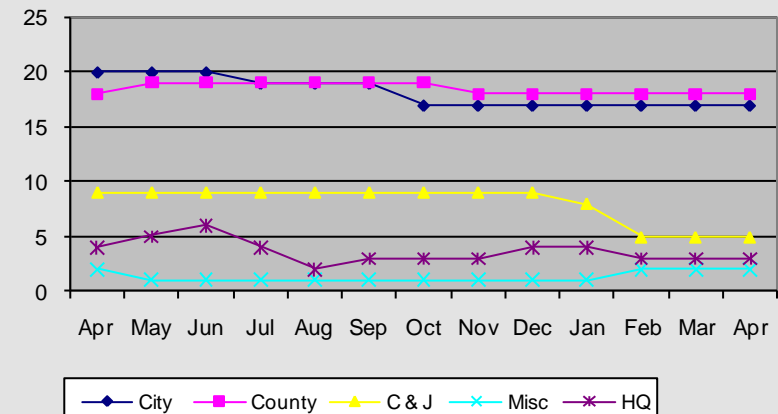
Priority	<i>To Spend Your Money Wisely</i>
Indicator	Vehicle Hire
Budget	£0.174m
Report	<i>Business & Finance</i>



Enterprise hires by Div / Dept



Anglo American hires by div / dept



Budget 2013/14	£0.174m
Actual 2012/13	£0.222m
Actual v budget (May 2013)	
Actual	£0.019m
Budget	£0.015m
Variance +/-	-£0.004m
Actual v budget (YTD)	
Actual	£0.035m
Budget	£0.029m
Variance +/-	-£0.005m

No. of hires	Enterprise	Anglo Am	Other	Total
May-13	16	45	5	66
Apr-13	17	45	6	68
Mar-13	22	45	6	73
Feb-13	11	45	4	60
Jan-13	23	48	7	78
Dec-12	7	49	1	57
Nov-12	10	48	2	60
Oct-12	15	49	5	69
Sep-12	6	51	1	58
Aug-12	4	50	0	54
Jul-12	2	55	6	63
Jun-12	13	55	13	81
May-12	5	54	4	63

Year-to-date performance:

Month-to-date performance:

Target performance:

Actual spend of **£0.035m** against a budget of **£0.029m**.

Actual spend of **£0.019m** against a budget of **£0.015m**.

Full year budget of **£0.174m**.

Insight

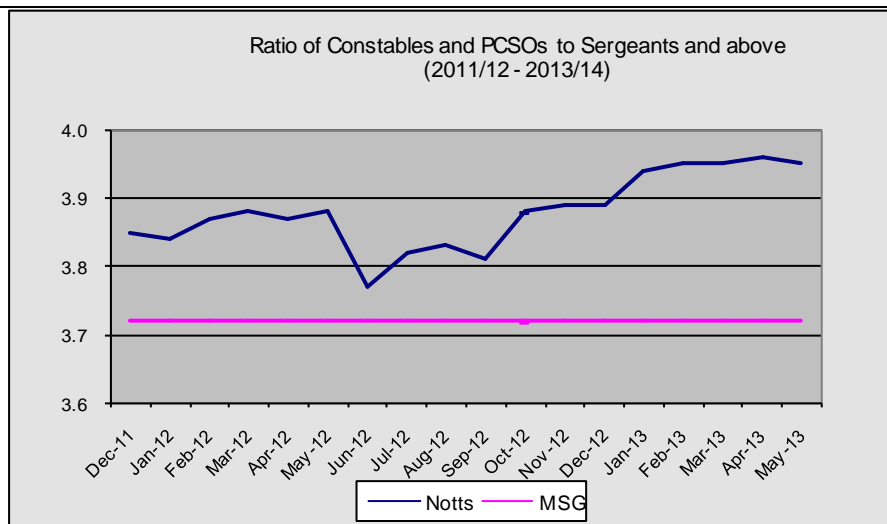
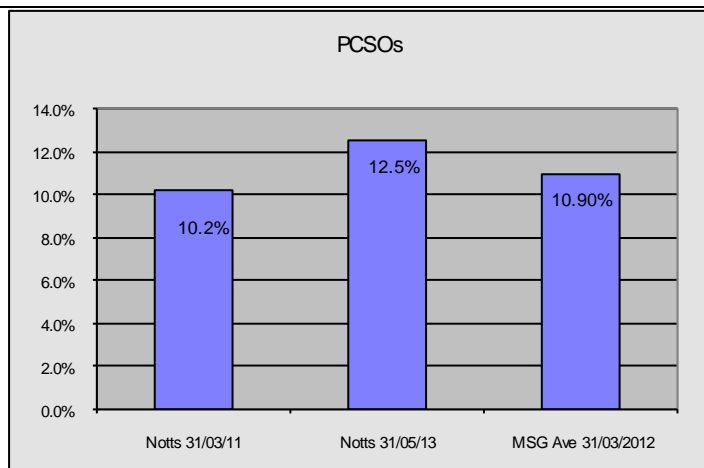
Discussions have taken place between the Transport Manager and Learning & Development to ensure that duplication of travel to courses is minimised.

The Transport Manager has held discussions with the relevant Senior Officers to look at ways of reducing the number of covert hires. These discussions will be fed into the wider review of vehicle usage that is ongoing.

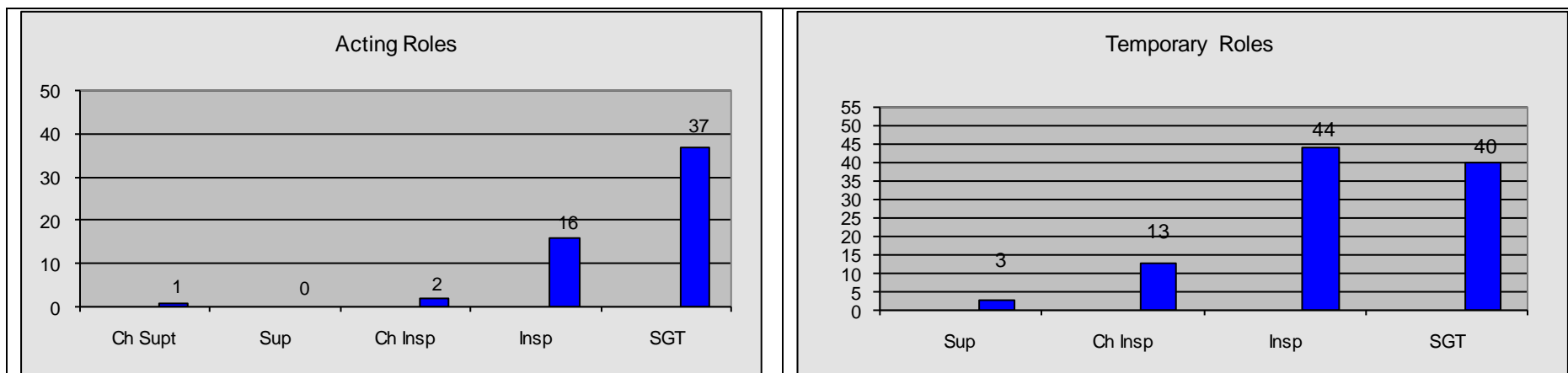
Action

The Strategic Transport Group, who meet every two months, will continue to monitor all aspects of the Fleet & Vehicle Hire targets to ensure that all savings/reductions are made.

Priority	<i>To Spend Your Money Wisely</i>																
Indicator	<i>Ratio of Constables to Sergeants and above (Substantive posts)</i>																
Target	<i>3.72:1</i>																
Report	<i>Business & Finance and HR & Professional Standards</i>																
<div> <div> <p>Constables</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Period</th> <th>Ratio (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Notts 31/03/11</td> <td>67.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Notts 31/05/13</td> <td>67.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MSG Ave 31/03/2012</td> <td>67.9%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <div> <p>Sergeants</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Period</th> <th>Ratio (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Notts 31/03/11</td> <td>15.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Notts 31/05/13</td> <td>13.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MSG Ave 31/03/2012</td> <td>14.9%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> </div>		Period	Ratio (%)	Notts 31/03/11	67.8%	Notts 31/05/13	67.3%	MSG Ave 31/03/2012	67.9%	Period	Ratio (%)	Notts 31/03/11	15.2%	Notts 31/05/13	13.4%	MSG Ave 31/03/2012	14.9%
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Rank	31/03/2011	31/05/2013	Comparable MSG
Cons	1,752	1,599	1,614
Sgts	394	318	354
In & CI	146	140	124
Sup & Ch Sup	25	18	21
ACPO	5	4	5
PCSO	263	298	259
Total	2,585	2,377	2,377

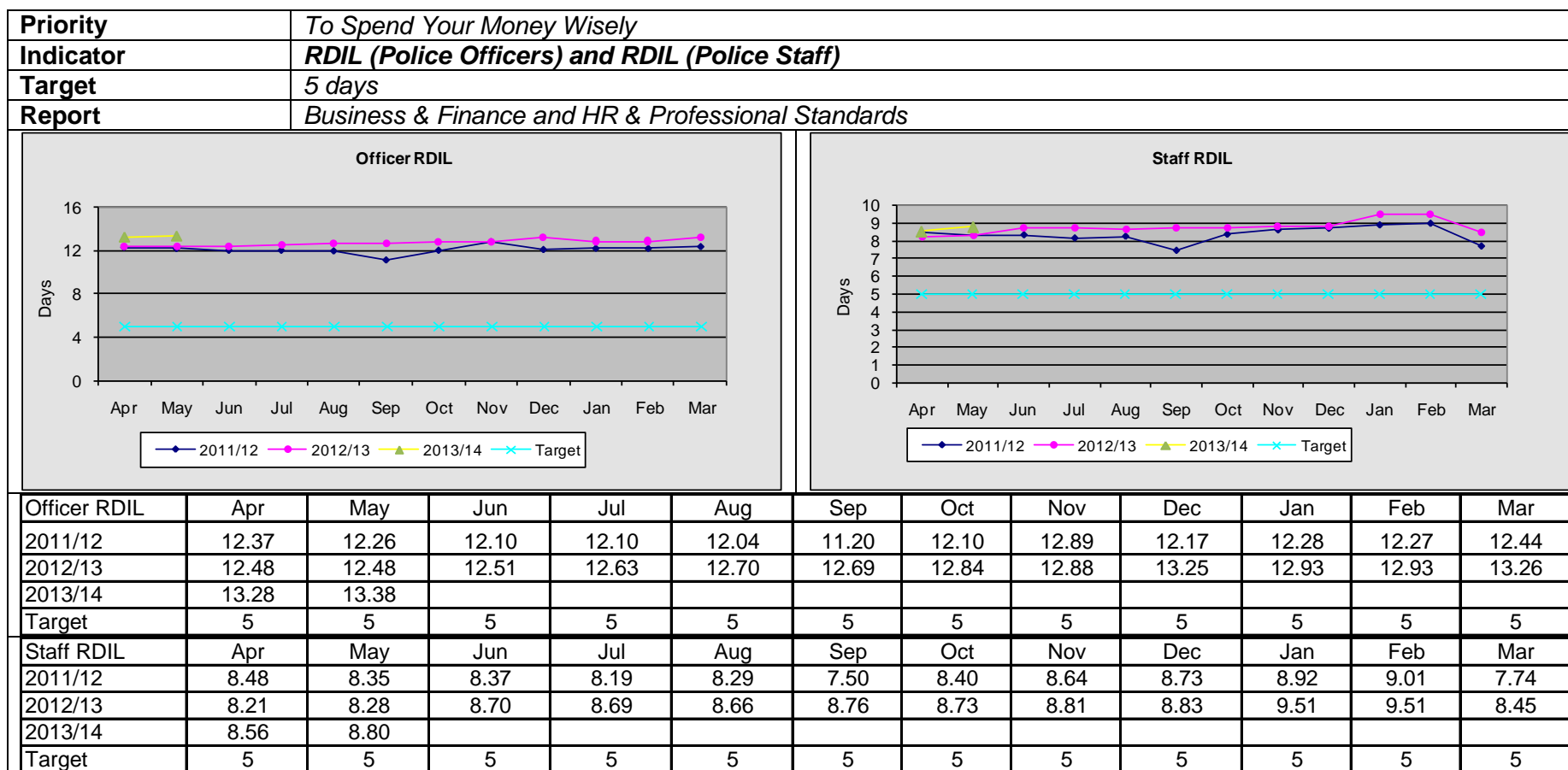


Year-to-date performance: 3.95:1 against an MSG average of 3.72:1.
Month-to-date performance: 3.95:1 against an MSG average of 3.72:1.
Target performance: To achieve the MSG average (currently 3.72:1).

Insight

The HMIC Value for Money Profile 2010/11 showed that Nottinghamshire had the second lowest ratio of Constables to Sergeants and above. Since then the Force has carefully reviewed its structures and also closely monitored promotions. The ratio has consistently improved from 3.54:1 as at 31st March 2011 to 3.95 as at 31st May 2013.

Action



Year-to-date performance:
Month-to-date performance:

Officers **13.38 days** and staff **8.80 days** both against a target of **5 days**.
 Officers **13.38 days** and staff **8.80 days** both against a target of **5 days**.

Insight

Over the last twelve months, the average number of Rest Days in Lieu (RDIL) per Officer has increased from 12.48 to 13.38, against a target of 5 days.

The average number of RDIL per staff, over the previous twelve months, has increased from 8.28 to 8.80, against a target of 5 days.

In total 1,068 Police Officers and 259 Staff have more than 5 RDIL.

The reason for the increase in both is the continued vacancy gap.

Action

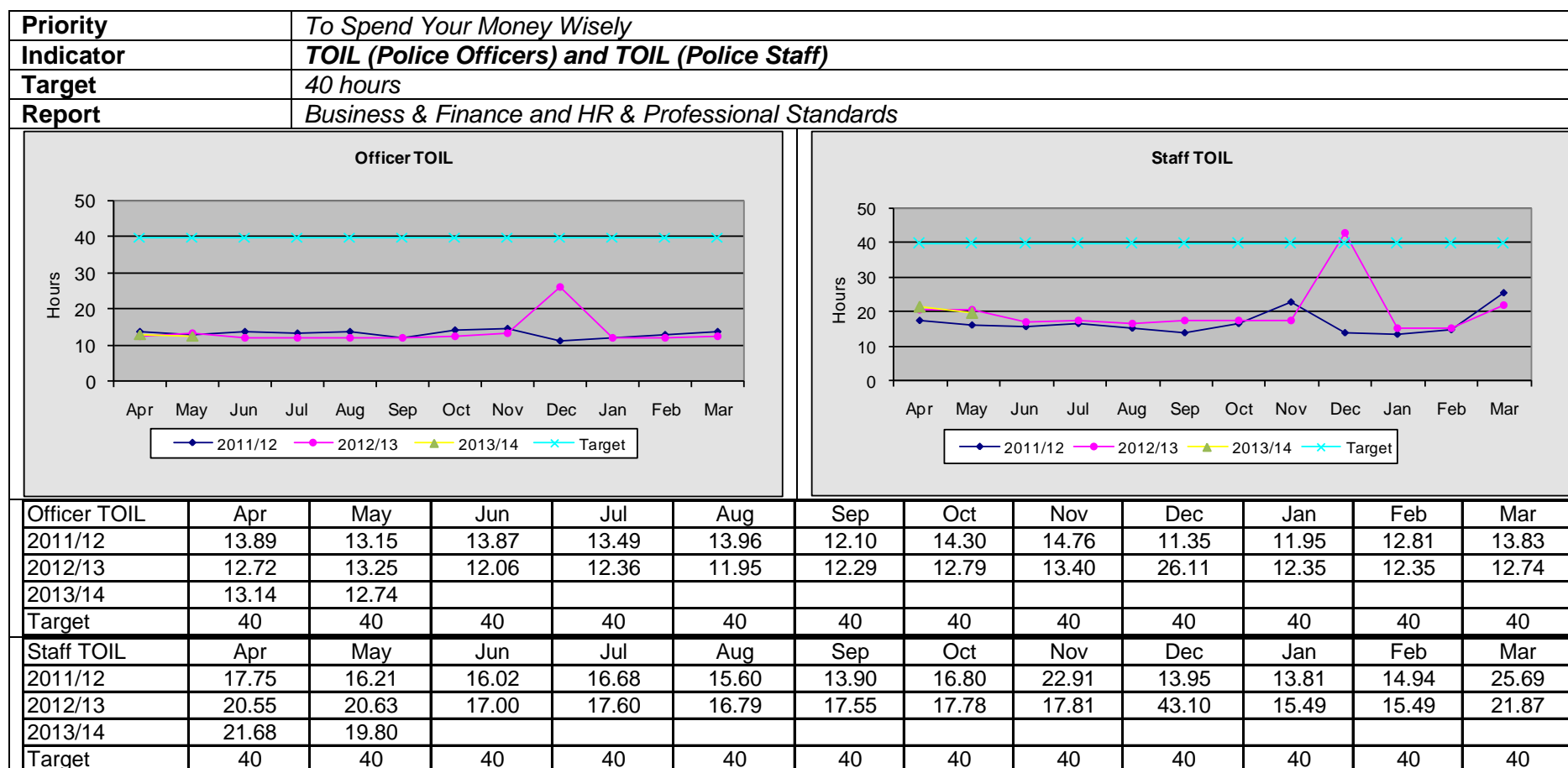
A target reduction of 25% for every 6 month time period per officer/member of staff will be the aim. Divisional Commanders/Heads of Departments can reduce the percentage reduction to achieve a pragmatic reduction if an individual holds very high numbers of outstanding days or hours.

All staff, regardless of rank or role will be managed to the same set of principles and in accordance with this action plan and the relevant regulations and or conditions of service or employment.

Monthly data will be provided to all Heads of Department/Divisional Commanders of outstanding balances.

HRBPs will be briefing and supporting Management teams with advice and guidance.

The re rostering of RDIL will be undertaken in accordance with Police Regulations and Working Time Regulations and Terms and Conditions of Service .



Year-to-date performance:
Month-to-date performance:

Officers **12.74 hours** and staff **19.80 hours** both against a target of **40 hours**.
 Officers **12.74 hours** and staff **19.80 hours** both against a target of **40 hours**.

Insight

Action

Priority	<i>To Spend Your Money Wisely</i>
Indicator	<i>Efficiency Savings</i>
Target	<i>£8.600m</i>
Report	<i>Business & Finance</i>

Insight

The Government's grant has reduced significantly and in order to balance the budget, savings of £8.6m need to be made in 2013-14.

Detailed plans are in place to ensure the savings target is met. However, it is too early in the year to make sensible measure of progress against the target.

Priority	To Spend Your Money Wisely																																																										
Indicator	Officer Establishment																																																										
Report	HR & Professional Standards																																																										
<table><tr><th>Officers</th><td colspan="4"></td></tr><tr><th>Division</th><th>Substantive Actual FTE</th><th>Original budgeted establishment</th><th>Variance to budgeted establishment</th><th>Externally Funded Actual FTE</th></tr><tr><td>City</td><td>653</td><td>697</td><td>-44</td><td>27</td></tr><tr><td>County</td><td>808</td><td>864</td><td>-56</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Crime & Justice</td><td>233</td><td>235</td><td>-2</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>Corporate Services</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>-1</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Regional</td><td>97</td><td>99</td><td>-2</td><td>31</td></tr><tr><td>Command</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Operational Support</td><td>161</td><td>161</td><td>0</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Contact Management</td><td>26</td><td>22</td><td>4</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Totals:</td><td>2,010</td><td>2,110</td><td>-100</td><td>70</td></tr></table>					Officers					Division	Substantive Actual FTE	Original budgeted establishment	Variance to budgeted establishment	Externally Funded Actual FTE	City	653	697	-44	27	County	808	864	-56		Crime & Justice	233	235	-2	10	Corporate Services	28	29	-1		Regional	97	99	-2	31	Command	4	4	0		Operational Support	161	161	0	2	Contact Management	26	22	4		Totals:	2,010	2,110	-100	70
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Priority	To Spend Your Money Wisely																																																										
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Insight

The Actual FTE figures are as at the 31 May 2013. The Original Budgeted Establishment data are the figures that the Force aspired to achieve at the end of the 2013/14 financial year in the Medium Term Financial Plan published by the Police and Crime Commissioner.

Detailed recruitment plans are in place to achieve the targeted establishment of 2110 police officers by 31 March 2014. The appointment of police officer transferees and new recruits is being phased over the 12 months period 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014.

The restructuring of Intelligence and Public Protection will result in the transfer of police officers and police staff from City and County Division to Crime & Justice under a centrally managed and locally delivered provision. The intelligence restructure changes will be reflected in next month's performance data. The Public Protection changes are anticipated to occur at the end of August 2013.

The Actual FTE and Original Budgeted Establishment for police staff include PCSO's.

The Medium Term Financial Plan provides for an additional 47 civilian investigators/police staff. It has been agreed that the distribution of these posts will be as follows: EMSOU Region 3, Crime & Justice 4, City 23 and County 17. These posts have been added to the respective target establishments and recruitment plans are in place to fill the positions.

The MTFP also identified a reduction of 37 police staff posts within Corporate Services. The impact of any restructures within Corporate Services is not yet known. As these plans evolve, the impact on the police staff establishment will be tracked.

Note: The 'Actual FTE' does not include externally funded positions. These are shown separately.

Action

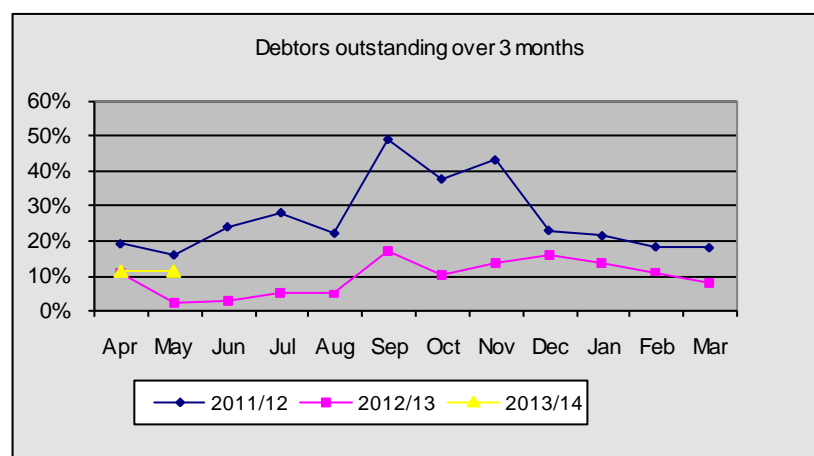
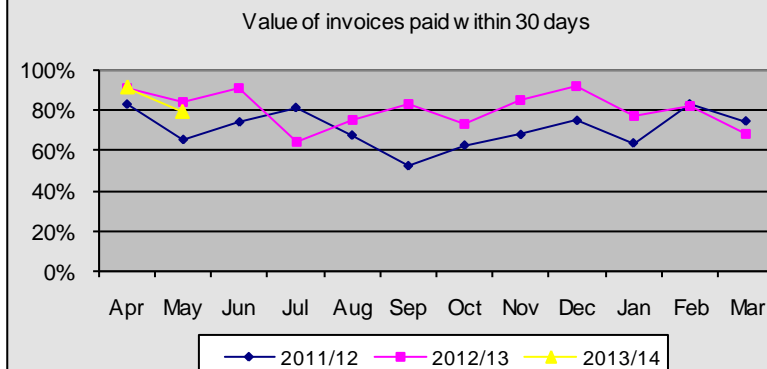
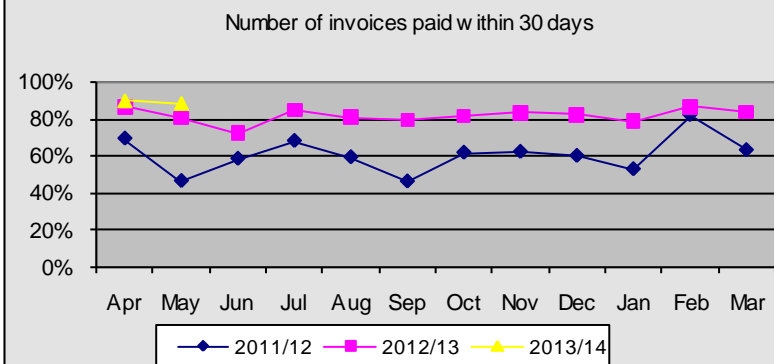
	CITY	COUNTY	CORPORATE SERVICES	CJ	CM	OS	REGION	Total Police
Original Budgeted Establishment	696.50	863.50	33.00	235.00	22.00	161.00	99.00	2110.00
Adjustments +/-	-1.50	-1.50	0.00	4.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00
Revised Budgeted Establishment	695.00	862.00	33.00	239.00	22.00	160.00	99.00	2110.00
Actual Strength (FTE) SUBSTANTIVE POST excluding External Funding AND Career Breaks @ month end	652.51	807.62	32.10	233.24	26.14	161.00	96.93	2009.54
Actual Strength (FTE) CURRENT POST including temporary posts excluding External Funding AND Career Breaks @ month end	649.73	808.39	37.10	236.24	23.30	156.00	100.93	2011.69
Variance from Force Funded SUBSTANTIVE POST	-42.49	-54.38	-0.90	-5.76	4.14	1.00	-2.07	-100.46
MANAGEMENT INFORMATION								
Abstractions out of Force	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maternity	9.34	17.40	0.00	1.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.64
Probationers up to Phase 3B	9.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.00
Restricted Duties-Sickness	5.00	20.89	1.75	7.43	1.00	1.00	1.00	38.07
Restricted Duties-Maternity	2.00	2.84	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.44
Restricted Duties-PSU	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	5.00
Recuperative Duties	19.37	17.85	0.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	1.00	44.22
Suspended Officer	3.00	5.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.00
Long Term Sickness Over 28 days	5.00	10.65	0.00	6.00	0.00	3.00	1.00	25.65
Total Abstractions	54.71	83.63	1.75	19.93	1.00	7.00	4.00	172.02
Total Available Resources	597.80	723.99	30.35	213.31	25.14	154.00	92.93	1837.52
Fit for Post	6.00	6.88	0.00	7.84	2.00	2.00	0.00	24.72
Available Resources for Deployment	591.80	717.11	30.35	205.47	23.14	152.00	92.93	1812.80
Deployable Resources as % of Budgeted Est.	85%	83%	92%	86%	105%	95%	94%	86%
External Funding								
Established Funding (FTE)								
Actual Strength (FTE)	27.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	2.00	30.68	69.68
Officers temp from Core Funding	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maternity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Restricted Duties	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Recuperative Duties	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
Suspended Officer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Long Term Sickness Over 28 days	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Available Resources for Deployment	25.00	0.00	0.00	8.00	0.00	2.00	30.68	65.68
Career Breaks	1.00	2.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.00	4.01

Please note the proposed establishment quoted above is after the current recruitment drive is complete, and is therefore anticipated to show variances in the short term

	CITY	COUNTY	CORPORATE SERVICES	CJ	CM	OS	REGION	Total Police
Police Staff - Excluding PCSOs								
Original Budgeted Establishment at March 14	49.50	63.00	380.71	387.50	312.00	20.33	33.00	1,246.04
Adjustments +/-	23.00	17.00	0.00	16.35	0.00	0.00	3.00	59.35
Revised Budgeted Establishment at March 14	72.50	80.00	380.71	403.85	312.00	20.33	36.00	1305.39
Actual Strength (FTE) SUBSTANTIVE POST excluding External Funding AND Career Breaks @ month end	45.24	60.97	323.57	348.77	296.05	17.26	28.18	1120.04
Actual Strength (FTE) CURRENT POST including temporary posts excluding External Funding AND Career Breaks @ month end	44.24	60.97	345.89	364.49	296.43	17.26	28.18	1157.46
Variance from Force Funded CURRENT POST	-28.26	-19.03	-34.82	-39.36	-15.57	-3.07	-7.82	-147.93
PCSOs								
Revised Budgeted Establishment at March 14	139.00	201.00	-	-	-	-	-	340.00
Actual Strength (FTE) SUBSTANTIVE POST excluding External Funding AND Career Breaks @ month end	127.33	170.92	-	-	-	-	-	298.25
Variance from Force Funded SUBSTANTIVE POST	-11.67	-30.08	-	-	-	-	-	-41.75
MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (all staff)								
Abstractions (Homicide)								0.00
Abstractions (Other) within Force								0.00
Abstractions out of Force								0.00
Maternity	2.47	2.86	6.60	3.80	5.50	0.00	0.00	21.23
Restricted Duties-Sickness	1.00	1.00	0.00	4.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	8.00
Restricted Duties-Maternity	1.00	2.09	0.81	3.92	4.50	0.00	0.00	12.32
Restricted Duties-PSU	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Recuperative Duties	1.79	4.00	2.00	10.92	5.85	0.00	0.00	24.56
Suspended Officer	0.00	3.00	0.00	3.02	3.00	0.00	0.00	9.02
Long Term Sickness Over 28 days	0.00	2.90	1.00	5.34	6.69	0.00	1.00	16.93
Total Abstractions	6.26	15.85	10.41	31.00	27.54	0.00	1.00	92.06
Total Available Resources	165.31	216.04	335.48	333.49	268.89	17.26	27.18	1363.65
Temporary Agency Staff	0.68	10.00	42.19	28.31	0.50	2.00	6.00	89.68
Available Resources for Deployment	165.99	226.04	377.67	361.80	269.39	19.26	33.18	1453.33
Deployable Resources as % of Budgeted Est.	78%	80%	99%	90%	86%	95%	92%	88%
External Funding								
Established Funding (FTE)								
Actual Strength (FTE)	0.00	5.43	2.00	17.29	1.00	37.53	2.00	65.25
Maternity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Restricted Duties	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
Recuperative Duties	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Suspended Officer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Long Term Sickness Over 28 days	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Available Resources for Deployment	0.00	5.43	2.00	16.29	1.00	36.53	2.00	63.25
Career Breaks	0.00	0.00	3.00	4.22	1.70	0.00	0.00	8.92

Please note the proposed establishment quoted above is after the current recruitment drive is complete, and is therefore anticipated to show variances in the short term

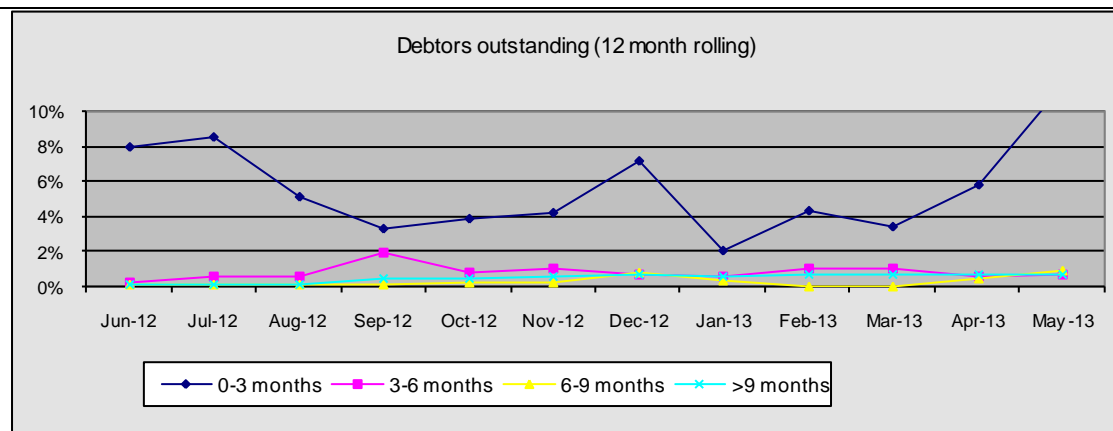
Priority	<i>To Spend Your Money Wisely</i>
Indicator	<i>Finance Department Dashboard</i>
Report	<i>Business & Finance</i>



Actual (YTD)	£0.785m
Restated budget (YTD)	£0.833m

Staff sickness May 2013 (Target 3.7%)	3.47% (7.69 days)
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	13/14 YTD	12/13 YTD
No of invoices paid within 30 days	87.9%	80.0%
Value of invoices paid within 30 days	79.3%	84.2%
Debtors outstanding over 3 months	11.2%	1.8%
Returns completed (within timescale)	77.8%	94.0%



Insight

Creditor Days – The percentage of invoices paid by volume within 30 days for April and May was higher than the target of 80% at 89.4% & 87.5% respectively. Volume of invoices processed in May was lower than normal. This was because we experienced a number of problems with our E-financials & FPM purchase to pay systems. Problems are being resolved by ABS, who support these systems, but these processing delays could adversely impact on June's creditor day statistics.

Debtors – Overall debtors have reduced by £0.258m to £1.959m since the end of March. Debts over 3 months old has increased by £0.041m during the same period to £0.219m which represents just over 11% of total debt although it should be noted that £0.092m of this debt is considered to be irrecoverable & has been provided against. We have contacted Notts County football club and Nottingham City Council regarding unpaid debts for the 2012/13 football season and Goose Fair. Payment has been promised in June for these outstanding invoices. A total of £0.177m had been paid so far in June against the outstanding debt.

Invoices raised in May include £0.585m to Vensons for vehicles purchased on their behalf, £0.157m to Leicestershire Police for EMSOU offcharges for seconded officers, £0.113m to Nottingham City Council for partnership contributions & £0.088m to haulage firms for 2 years of abnormal load charges.

Reporting Deadlines – No issues to report

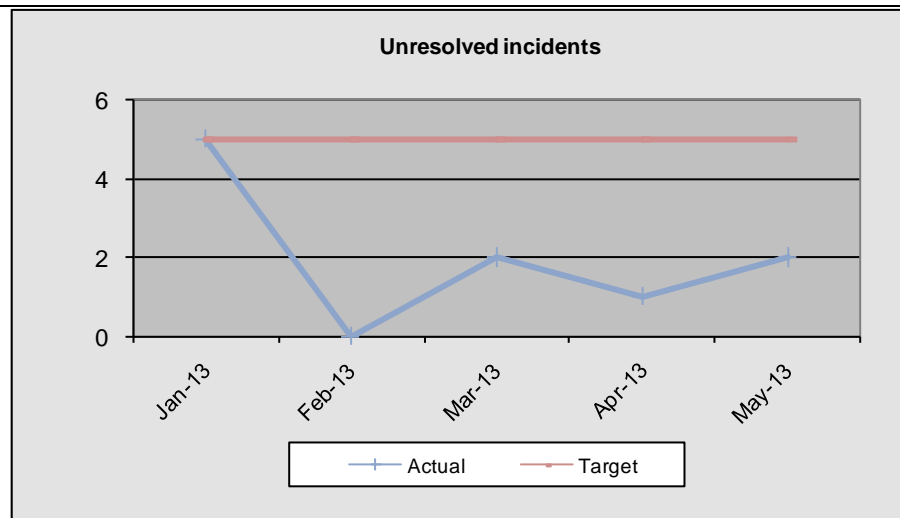
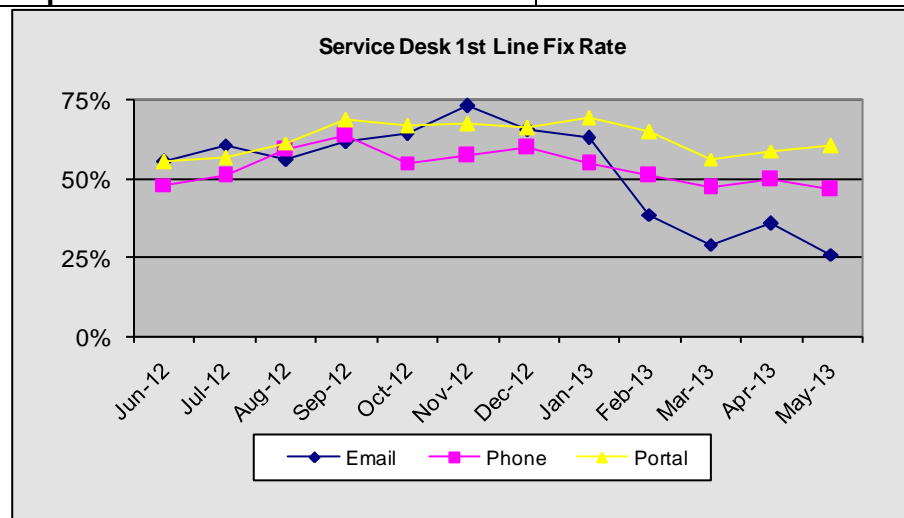
Action

Creditors - Finance and Procurement will target a few specific suppliers where Purchase Orders are not being raised to move them onto a

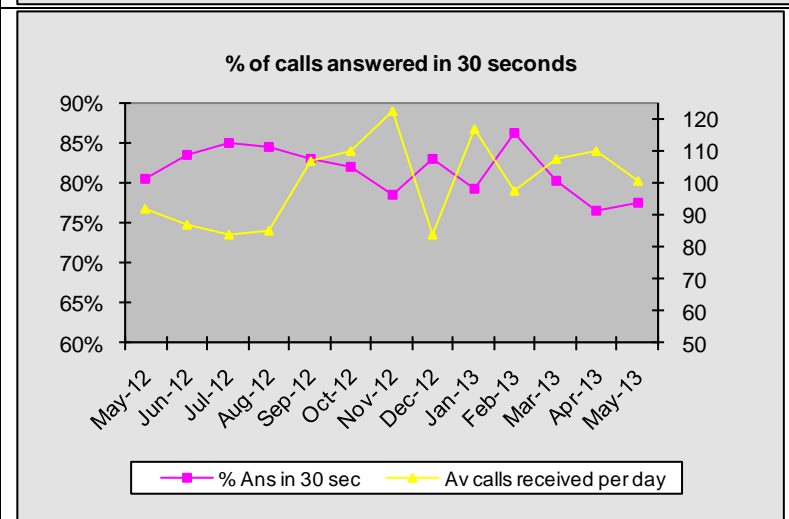
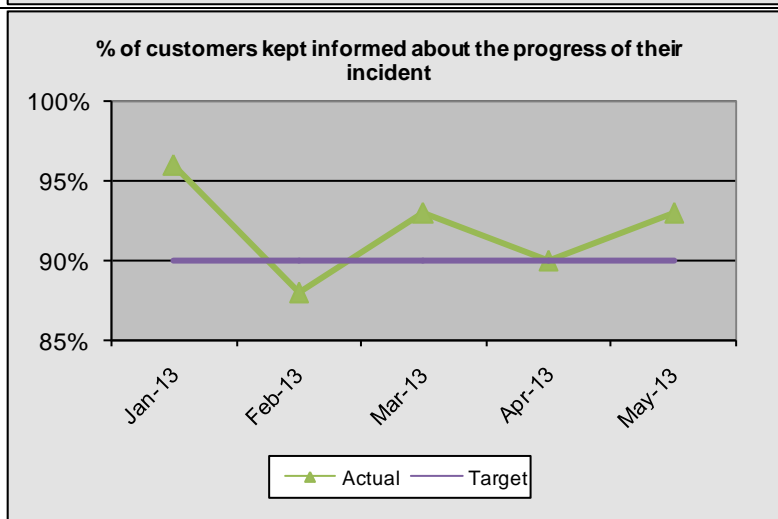
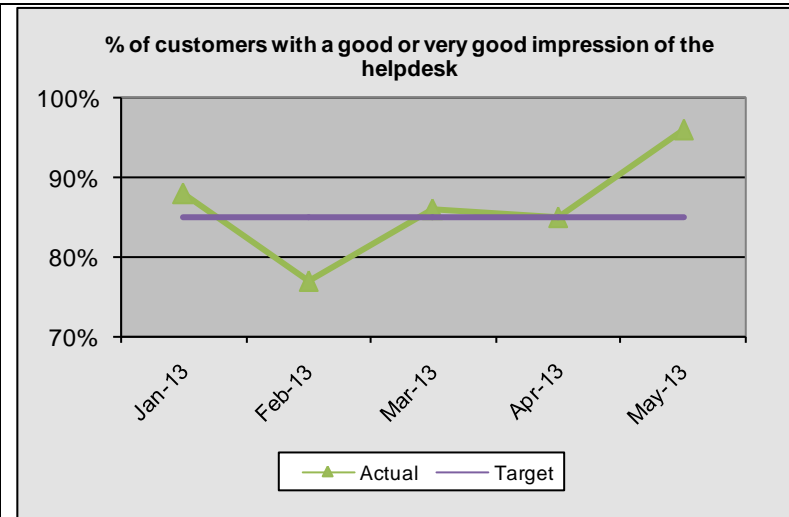
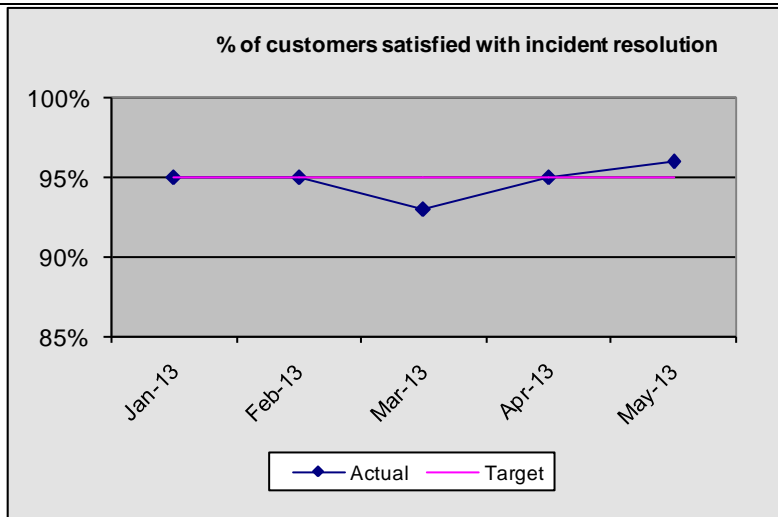
consolidated monthly billing cycle or accept a call off order.
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Creditors - Finance and Procurement are to liaise to see how a policy of “No Purchase Order, no pay” can be introduced by the Force.
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Priority	<i>To Spend Your Money Wisely</i>
Indicator	IS Department Dashboard
Report	<i>Business & Finance</i>



Self Service Portal Usage			Server availability			Actual (Revenue - YTD)	£1.001m
Month	Portal	%age of total calls		Windows	Unix	Total	
May-13	744	24.1%	May-13	99.84%	99.95%	99.86%	Restated budget (Revenue - YTD)
Apr-13	863	24.4%	Apr-13	99.64%	97.71%	99.26%	£1.099m
Mar-13	898	27.3%	Mar-13	99.79%	98.88%	99.61%	Actual Capital Spend (YTD)
Feb-13	773	26.2%	Feb-13	99.91%	98.14%	99.55%	
Jan-13	845	23.2%	Jan-13	100.00%	99.95%	99.99%	Original Capital Budget
Dec-12	572	23.9%	Dec-12	99.74%	99.60%	99.71%	
Nov-12	865	24.5%	Nov-12	99.99%	99.78%	99.95%	Staff sickness May 2013 (Target 3.7%)
Oct-12	803	22.6%	Oct-12	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	
Sep-12	786	25.1%	Sep-12	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.30% (0.67 days)
Aug-12	710	24.1%	Aug-12	99.96%	99.40%	99.85%	
Jul-12	723	22.6%	Jul-12	99.19%	98.83%	99.12%	
Jun-12	654	22.6%	Jun-12	98.99%	98.83%	98.96%	



Insight

We are happy to report that we have successfully recruited to the last vacancy in the Service Desk Team, which means that during June, we can look forward to the team being fully resourced for the first time since October 2012. The Service Desk continue to strive to resolve issues at First Fix.

	Email	Phone	Portal
May-2013	25.97%	46.72%	60.51%

Customer feedback continues to be positive with:

96% of customers were satisfied with the incident resolution

96% of customers reported their overall impression of the Service Desk was either Very Good or Good

93% of customers reported they were kept informed about the progress of their Incident

Comments received from our customers:

- “Amazing”
- “Service was very prompt”
- “I have always found the ICT service desk personnel to be very polite, capable and efficient, in particular Ralf Larsan who set up my home LAN connection. Excellent service. Many thanks.”
- “I think the ServiceDesk do a fantastic job, considering their inadequate staffing levels”
- “As usual the ServiceDesk did a splendid outstanding job in resolving my issue, with the minimum of inconvenience.”

IS sickness absence continues to be well under target and we would like to commend the IS team members for their commitment and for contributing to a positive working atmosphere.

Action

An article about the Service Desk function is scheduled to be published during June. The article will outline the service, opening hours, promote the self service portal and the Service Availability dashboard.

Priority	To Spend Your Money Wisely																																																					
Indicator	Human Resources Dashboard																																																					
Report	HR & Professional Standards																																																					
	Actual (YTD)		£1.613m		<div><div>Diversity</div><div>Mvt since Mar 2012</div></div> <table><tr><td>BME Officer Representation</td><td>3.9%</td><td>+ 0.1%</td></tr><tr><td>BME Staff Representation</td><td>4.3%</td><td>- 0.2%</td></tr><tr><td>Female Officer Representation</td><td>26.8%</td><td>+ 0.5%</td></tr><tr><td>Female Staff Representation</td><td>57.7%</td><td>- 1.5%</td></tr></table>	BME Officer Representation	3.9%	+ 0.1%	BME Staff Representation	4.3%	- 0.2%	Female Officer Representation	26.8%	+ 0.5%	Female Staff Representation	57.7%	- 1.5%																																					
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Budget		£1.482m																																																				
HR Staff sickness (target 3.7%)		2.02% (4.48 days)																																																				
Officers in Operational posts		96.4%																																																				
<div><div>Disciplinary Investigations - Staff only</div><table><tr><td></td><td>Investigation stage</td><td>Hearing stage</td><td>Suspensions</td></tr><tr><td>City</td><td>4</td><td></td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>County</td><td>6</td><td>1</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Operational Support</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>CM</td><td>8</td><td></td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>C & J</td><td>12</td><td></td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>Corporate Services</td><td>1</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Ex-employees</td><td>1</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>32</td><td>1</td><td>13</td></tr></table></div> <div><div>Disciplinary investigations - Reasons</div><table><tr><td>Misuse of Force systems</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>Unprofessional Conduct</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>Performance of Duties</td><td>11</td></tr><tr><td>Honesty & Integrity</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Use of Force</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>33</td></tr></table></div>						Investigation stage	Hearing stage	Suspensions	City	4		1	County	6	1	3	Operational Support				CM	8		4	C & J	12		5	Corporate Services	1			Ex-employees	1			Total	32	1	13	Misuse of Force systems	5	Unprofessional Conduct	10	Performance of Duties	11	Honesty & Integrity	2	Use of Force	5	Other		Total	33
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Fairness at Work				Employment Tribunals			
	Staff	Officers	Total		Staff	Officers	Total
City			0	City	1	1	2
County		1	1	County		3	3
Operational Support			0	Operational Support		2	2
CM			0	CM	1	1	2
C & J		1	1	C & J		1	1
Corporate Services			0	Corporate Services	1		1
Other			0	A19 related		6	6
Total	0	2	2	Total	3	14	17

Insight

Diversity - BME officer representation is 3.9%. Female officer representation is 26.8%. Nottinghamshire Police is in the process of recruiting new officers, which may affect the representation statistics over the coming months

Officers in Operational Posts - The number of Officers in Operational Posts is above the target of 96.0% at 96.4%.

Recruitment – In the year to May 2013 178 staff vacancies were advertised and filled. The average time it took to fill these was 46 days. This is the time between the vacancy closing and the provisional offer being made.

Action

Diversity – PCSO and Officer recruitment are ongoing. The representation figures of applicants will be monitored through this indicator.

Sickness - See Officer and staff indicators for more details on Force sickness levels.

Disciplinary/Employment Tribunals/Fairness at Work/Suspensions - HR to liaise with PSD and Legal Services to review outcomes of these areas where appropriate.

Priority	<i>To Spend Your Money Wisely</i>
Indicator	<i>Procurement Department Dashboard</i>
Report	<i>Business & Finance</i>

Insight

The procurement function is now part of the regional East Midlands Strategic Commercial Unit (EMSCU), which has been set up to support all commercial and procurement activity in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Northamptonshire as well as regional work on a proportionate basis.

EMSCU has three financial targets to achieve:

Target 1: To achieve overall £8.600m revenue savings across the 3 forces by March 2016.

Performance: Detailed plans are in place to ensure the savings target is met. However, it is too early in the year to make sensible measure of progress against the target.

Target 2: To achieve an additional 10% saving against each procurement project.

Performance: Additional savings of £0.160m are projected to be achieved specifically on the current procurement projects

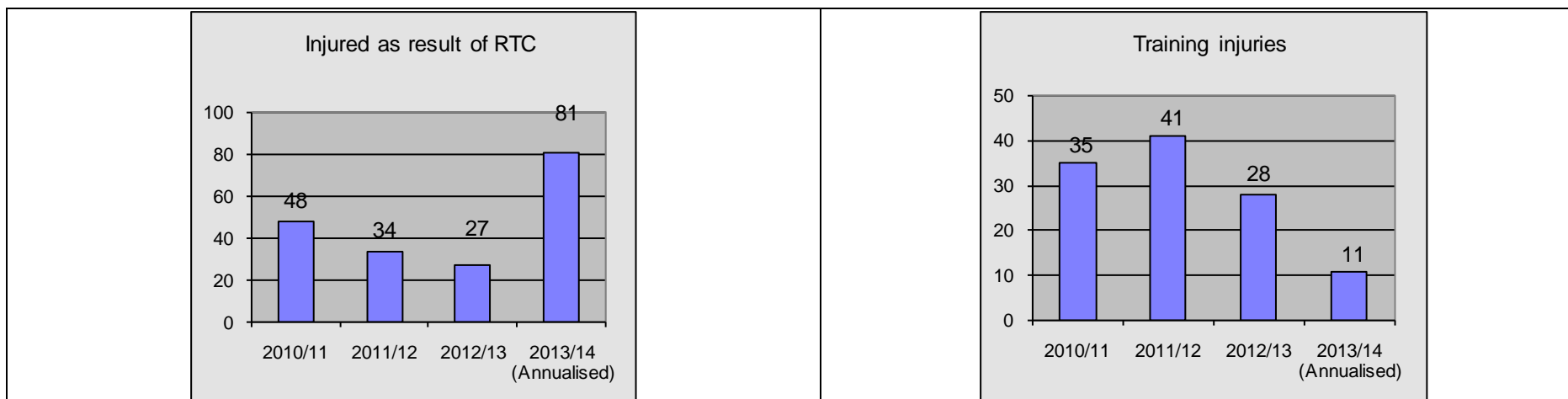
Target 3: To remain within budget and reduce expenses by 50%

Performance:

Total Notts costs Budget (full year)	Total Notts costs Budget (YTD May 13)	Total Notts costs Actual (YTD May 13)
£0.301m	£0.050m	£0.046m

Expenses Notts Budget (full year)	Expenses Notts Budget (YTD May 13)	Expenses Notts Actual (YTD May 13)
£0.017m	£0.002m	£0.004m





Insight

The 2013/14 annualised figures have been compiled by taking the 2013/14 Year To Date accidents and assuming that they will be the same proportion of the full year amount as the same period in 2012/13 was of the final total for 2012/13

Total H & S Injuries/Accidents – The H & S Team continue to provide advice and information to Divisional Commanders/ Heads of Depts who chair H&S committees identifying trends, themes and areas of concern in order to drive down injuries to officers and staff. H&S committees are working proactively with the H&S team to mitigate these areas of concern for e.g. NTE risks in the city centre, forcing entry injuries, RTC injuries.

Assaults - These are down by 38% on the same period in 2012/13. All assaults are being discussed on division and extra resources are allocated on a risk basis. The level of injuries received by PCSO's is reducing and settling compared to previous months. This has been assessed on divisions and will continue to be monitored and actions identified by the H&S team and respective divisions.

Restraining/Resisting Arrest - These figures only include reported incidents in that category that are "non assault" injuries, so whilst the Officer may have been injured through restraint, there was no deliberate intent to injure. This is in line with other police forces' reporting treatments, and will allow us to benchmark against them on a consistent basis.

RTC - There has been a significant drop in injury reports recorded. It is expected that this will continue now that the new Driver policy is taking effect. Chief Inspectors throughout the Force are acting as "driving officers" to monitor this. Exceptions are raised at the Drive & Vehicle Governance meeting which is attended by H & S team.

Training Injuries - This has been discussed regularly at strategic level and is accepted that the figures are tolerable in relation to the level and intensity of training we carry out as a Force. The trend for training injuries is reducing steadily. Exceptions are raised at the EMCHRS L & D health & safety committee.

The Health & Safety team have sent data to the NPIA, along with other forces. The NPIA are about to release a second round of data for benchmarking purposes and it is hoped that this will contain meaningful data in which to analyse.

Action

Assaults - The Force Health & Safety team will continue to benchmark and work with other forces to identify any good practice to reduce the number of assaults and injuries to Officers and staff. Initial data has been received and will be made available to the force group.

Assaults - The Health & Safety team will continue to work to drive down the numbers of assaults/injuries to front line Officers/staff through monitoring, identification of themes/trends, sharing of information with Divisional Commanders, Officer safety training, MSG's etc. Officer Safety Trainers have carried out some work around assaults and restraining prisoner injuries. A sample of these was looked at in depth and the findings are that approx 78% of assaults on Officer's result in the offender being charged with police assault. The findings also indicate strongly that almost all Officers were in ticket with their officer safety training and were acting in accordance with their training and the National Decision Making Model when dealing with offenders when subsequently assaulted and that primary control measures were being used.

Accidents – The Health & Safety team continue to monitor minor and major accidents, on an ongoing basis, to ensure appropriate management action.

Injured as a result of RTC – A new Driver Policy has been implemented, which has greater emphasis on the driver behaviour and safety. RTC's are monitored regularly by the H&S team, divisional driving officers and Head of Roads Policing.

Training Injuries – Training injuries are monitored by the Force Strategic Health & Safety Group and EMCHRS L & D health and safety group on an ongoing basis.

Operational Support- There has been a significant reduction in the number of injuries reported in this department. The H&S will look at this further to identify why and look for learning points.

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)
MSG and National comparisons are based on data taken from the external iQuanta systems
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 – 31st May 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 March 2013 (interviews up to May 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.

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