

Nottinghamshire Police

Performance & Insight Report

PCC Themes One to Seven

Year-to-date 1st April 2016 – 30th November 2016

Guidance notes:

1. The following performance indicators are taken from the Police and Crime Commissioner's (PCC) plan 2016-18 which was refreshed and launched without input from the Nottinghamshire Police Management Information Team.
2. Summary performance information is 30th November 2016 compared to the equivalent period of last year. Where information provided is for an alternative period this will be stated
3. Where a measure has a designated target, a target position will also be provided and this will be assigned a RAGB status as follows;
 - Where a measure is exceeding target (performance more than five per cent better than target) a measure will be rated blue
 - For performance achieving target within five per cent it is rated green
 - Measures not achieving target but within five per cent are rated amber
 - Measures more than five per cent away from target are rated red
4. Additional insight is included in the report in order to provide context, particularly in relation to performance exceptions.
5. Nottinghamshire Police recently moved to the Niche records management system for the management of Crime and Custody information. As a result the way that we report crime data from the system has changed. The Management Information team have rebuilt the majority of reports; however some reports are currently unavailable in the short term and this is detailed where applicable.
6. Due to a refresh of the PCC's plan, the definitions and monitoring criteria for a number of new measures remain in progress and as a result there is no information for these measures. Where this is the case this will be stated.
7. Some of the performance information in the report is refreshed quarterly. Where updated information is not available this is stated and the information from the previous report is provided.

Strategic Priority Theme One: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people					
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
1.1	Percentage of victims of crime that are completely, very or fairly satisfied with the service they have received from the police	90% of victims completely, very or fairly satisfied	81.9%	●	<p>Satisfaction for incidents reported in the 12 months to September 2016 is at 81.9%, which contrasts with 85.7% for the same period last year. Current performance is outside of expected bounds, and the overall satisfaction figure continues to reduce each month (last month the reported figure was 82.6%).</p> <p>In terms of the aspects of satisfaction, ease of contact and treatment remain high in the mid-nineties (96.4% and 94.1% respectively) for all user groups, and these positions remain unchanged from the figures reported last month. Follow up remains the aspect that shows the lowest level of satisfaction at 70.1%, a position that continues to deteriorate month on month. This is a significant reduction on last year when this aspect was 75.8%.</p> <p>The Force has commissioned colleagues at Nottingham Trent University to carry out a bespoke piece of analysis on victim satisfaction service delivery, exploring what we are doing well and where we can improve – with a focus on keeping victims updated.</p>
1.3	Percentage of people who agree that the police and local councils are dealing with Anti-Social Behaviour and other crime issues	60% agreement by 2016-17	58.4%	●	<p>Current performance covers interviews in the year to March 2016¹. Please note that this information is updated annually. The Force is 1.6pp below the 60% target. This is a slight deterioration on the previous year's position (59.6%). The average for the Force's Most Similar Force group is 60.5% and Nottinghamshire is ranked in 5th place in this group of 8.</p> <p>In terms of similar Crime Survey for England and Wales measure, there is a marked improvement in performance for the statement "The police do a good or excellent job", with the percentage of people agreeing with statement at 58.8% compared to 54.4% in the previous year.</p>

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

Strategic Priority Theme One: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people					
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
1.4	Percentage reduction of people that been repeat victims within the previous 12 months	a) A reduction in the number of repeat victims ² of domestic violence compared to 2015-16	+19	●	<p>The Force definition of a repeat victim is based on the national definition. A Domestic Abuse (DA) repeat victim is a victim of a DA crime or incident in the current month who has also been a victim of one or more DA crimes or incidents at any point in the previous twelve months.</p> <p>Of a total of 1,174 Domestic Abuse victims in the month of November, 380 had been a victim of one or more previous domestic abuse incidents or crimes in the 12 months prior (December 2015 – November 2016).</p> <p>This compares to a baseline monthly average for the 2015/16 year of 361 repeat victims per month, which is an increase of 19 repeat victims or 5.4% in November compared to baseline.</p> <p>As a proportion, 32.4% of DA victims in November were repeat victims. This is below the baseline monthly average for last year (34.5%).</p>
		b) Monitor High Risk repeats			Performance information for this measure is currently unavailable.
		c) Monitor Medium/Standard risk			Performance information for this measure is currently unavailable.
		d) A reduction in the number of repeat victims of hate crime ³ compared to 2015-16	+4	●	<p>The Force definition of a repeat victim is based on the national definition. A hate crime repeat victim is a victim of a hate crime or incident in the current month who has also been a victim of one or more hate crimes or incidents at any point in the previous twelve months.</p> <p>Of a total of 148 hate crime victims in the month of November, 17 had been a victim of one or more previous hate crimes in the 12</p>

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



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

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

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
					<p>months prior (December 2015 – November 2016).</p> <p>This compares to a baseline monthly average for the 2015/16 year of 13 repeat victims per month, which represents 4 additional repeat hate crime victims in November compared to the baseline figure.</p> <p>As a proportion, 11.5% of hate crime victims in November were repeat victims. This figure is higher than the baseline monthly average for the previous year (10.9%).</p>
		e) To monitor repeat victims of ASB incidents.	602		<p>There were 602 victims of ASB in November 2016 who had reported a previous incident or incidents in the 12 months prior. This is lower than the figure reported in October, however it should be noted that the overall volume of recorded ASB incidents reduced over the same period.</p>
		f) To monitor the number of domestic abuse incidents and crimes and the proportion of which are repeats	9,689 crimes and incidents		<p>The Force recorded 1,224 domestic abuse crimes and incidents in November 2016.</p> <p>Year-to-date the Force has recorded a total of 9,689 Domestic Abuse crimes and incidents.</p> <p>The recent Rapid Improvement Event provided a valuable insight into the force Domestic Abuse process and a number of opportunities for improvements to service delivery have been identified. The force has already rolled out a series of bite size video clips to inform officers and staff about a number of key aspects of the DA process.</p>
			Proportion that are repeats		Please see measure 1.4a (above)
1.5	Public confidence in reporting offences to the	a) To monitor the number of Sexual Offences as a	1,596 offences		The Force has recorded 1,596 sexual offences in the current year-to-date period. This represents a 10.8% increase on the previous

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







Measure		Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
	police	whole		<p>year (156 more offences). Rape offences have seen a reduction of 1.1% (6 fewer offences) over the same period, while other sexual offences increased by 18.3% (+162 offences).</p> <p>The Force has recently conducted an audit of closed incidents to ensure compliance with the National Crime Recording Standards (NCRS), and as a result of this audit, a number of incidents have been identified as requiring a crime to be created. This activity is apparent in the recorded figures with a number of the crimes being created on the crime recording system in September, October and November. Month-to-date increases of 60.4% (September), 66.0% (October) and 67.1% (November) have been recorded in sexual offences. The impact of this is apparent in the year-to-date position, which has shifted from a reduction at the end of September to an increase YTD to the end of November. The retrospective audit is now complete, and in the medium term the force has implemented a daily audit process in order to maintain compliance with NCRS. As a result of this change in process it is anticipated that recorded crime volume in December will remain higher than last year.</p>
		b) To monitor satisfaction levels of victims of Domestic Abuse through the force victim surveys	90.9%	Results of the Domestic Abuse Victim Satisfaction Survey for incidents reported in the 12-months to the end of July 2016 demonstrate that around nine in every ten victims of domestic abuse are satisfied with the whole experience (90.9%, 441 out of 485 respondents). Performance is stable over the last year (for incidents reported in the 12-months to September 2015 the rate was 90.6 %).
		c) To monitor the number of Hate Crimes and the proportion of which are repeats	818 hate crimes 460 hate incidents	<p>There have been a total of 818 hate crimes this year. Over the same time period the Force has recorded 460 Hate Incidents, meaning that the overall total for the current year stands at 1,278 hate crimes.</p> <p>This total represents an increase on the same period of last year</p>

Strategic Priority Theme One: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people					
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
					(+10.3% or 119 more hate crimes/incidents). It should be noted that the recent NCRS audit activity was extended to include hate incidents and, as a result of a review of 235 hate incidents, a total of 67 crimes were created.
			Proportion that are repeats		Please see measure 1.4d (above)
1.6	The number of people Killed or Seriously Injured (KSIs)on Nottinghamshire’s roads	a) 40% reduction in all KSI RTCs by 2020 (from 2005-09 average)	-38.6%		Data is provisional. Information is released quarterly. Data for the period 1 st January 2016 – 30 th September 2016 reveals that the downward trend for the number of persons Killed or Seriously Injured (KSIs) on Nottinghamshire’s roads has been maintained in the long term, with a 38.6% reduction (200 fewer persons) compared to the 2005-2009 baseline period. This performance is relatively similar to the same period of last year however (-0.6% or 2 fewer persons), which suggests that performance may have levelled off somewhat in the short term. Reassuringly all user groups are now showing a reduction. This includes the pedal cyclist group where previously an increase was reported. KSIs in the 0-15 age group continue to reduce with a 64.8% reduction against the baseline.
		b) Monitor KSIs for 0-15 year olds	-64.8%		
1.7	The number of non-crime related mental health patients detained in custody suites	A reduction in the number of non-crime related mental health patients detained in custody suites	-94.1%		Information as per the previous report. Data is year-to-date to the end of August 2016. Awaiting updated data from the NHS. One person has been presented to custody as a first place of safety this year (this was in April 2016). This compares to a total of 17 in the same period of last year. In the current year-to-date period, a total of 204 people were taken to the section 136 mental health suite, meaning that detainees at custody account for less than 1% of all mental health patients dealt with.

Strategic Priority Theme One: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people				
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
1.8	The number of children detained in police custody overnight	A reduction in the number of children detained in police custody overnight ⁴ compared to 2015-16	26 detainees	<p>There were 840 juvenile arrivals at Nottinghamshire custody suites in quarters one and two of 2016 (April 2016 – September 2016). Of these, 38 were remanded into custody, with the majority of these (27 total) aged 16 or 17 years. Ten juveniles remanded in quarter one were aged 14 or 15 years, and one was aged 10-13 years.</p> <p>Source: East Midlands Criminal Justice Service (EMCJS). Data is released on a quarterly basis – next update due January 2017.</p>
1.9	Percentage of incidents responded to within the target time ⁵	<p>To monitor the percentage of Grade 1 and 2 incidents attended within the recommended timescale* for</p> <p>a) Rural b) Urban</p> <p><i>*The recommended timescales for grade 1 (immediate) and grade 2 (urgent) response incidents are as follows:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grade 1 incidents in Urban areas within 15 minutes and Rural areas within 20 minutes; and, Grade 2 incidents within 60 minutes. 	<p>Grade 1 79.5%</p> <p>Grade 2 65.3%</p>	<p>In terms of Grade 1 incidents, the Force attended 79.7% of Urban areas and 77.8% of Rural areas within the specified times year-to-date. Whilst 65.3% of Grade 2 incidents were attended within 60 minutes.</p> <p>The long term trend for both grade 1 and grade 2 incidents remains relatively stable, with current year-to-date performance not dissimilar to the same period of last year.</p> <p>An average, the Force attends Grade 1 incidents within the recommended times, however it is recognised that the average time to attend for both Grade 1 and 2 incidents has increased, particularly over the last four to six months. This trend has been discussed at the monthly Thematic Operational Performance Review meeting and work continues to better understand the drivers behind this apparent change in performance.</p>

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

⁵ Outliers have been excluded from the overall figures

Strategic Priority Theme Two: Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice process					
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
2.2	Crown and Magistrates' Courts conviction rates	To record a conviction rate in line with the national average	CC +1.5pp		<p>Data for this measure is released quarterly. Information is as per the previous report.</p> <p>Quarter one figures provided by the East Midlands Criminal Justice Service (EMCJS) reveal that the Crown Court recorded a conviction rate of 80.7%, higher than the national average of 79.2% and higher than the region (80.8%).</p> <p>The Magistrates' Courts conviction rates of 83.9% for the same period are below the national average (85.0%).</p> <p><i>We are currently awaiting guidance on when quarter two figures can be published. This is likely to be one quarter in arrears, but an update will be provided as soon as it is available.</i></p>
			MC -1.1pp		
2.3	Early Guilty Plea rate for the Crown and Magistrates' Courts	An increase in the Early Guilty Plea rate compared to 2015-16.	CC -0.6pp		<p>Data for this measure is released quarterly. Information is as per the previous report.</p> <p>Both Crown and Magistrates courts are recording a reduction in early guilty plea rates in quarter one compared to last year, and rates remain below the national average.</p> <p>Crown Court performance appears relatively stable with a rate of 34.0%, which is less than one percentage point (pp) below the rate recorded in the same period of last year. The national average for Crown Court for quarter one is 38.9%, meaning that Nottinghamshire is performing below the national average.</p> <p>The Magistrates Court rate has deteriorated by the greater amount, with an early guilty plea rate of 61.1%, compared to 67.7% in the previous year. Nottinghamshire is recording a rate significantly lower than the national average for Magistrates Court (71.0%).</p> <p>There are a number of factors that would influence the early guilty plea rate in the magistrates' court. The East Midlands region are working with the Efficiency and Effectiveness board to look at these issues in the round. They may relate to file quality, to Non</p>
			MC -6.6pp		
		To be better than the national average	CC -4.9pp		
			MC -9.9pp		

Strategic Priority Theme Two: Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice process					
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
					<p>electronic IDPC, defence practitioner's understanding around TSJ, lawyer reviews being timely, or robust court management. All of these issues feature in the Court Observations Action plan (managed via the EMCJB) borne out of a series of observations we led earlier in the year which have proved very useful in understanding key system wide issues. In Nottinghamshire we are about to launch a performance model that will see files checked against an agreed set of questions, staff allocated to 'fix' issues before submission and immediate feedback to officers upon review. Alongside that a whole series of OIC/Sgt based data will become available to operational supervisor to manage not just staff but the particular issues that reflect file quality. This went live mid-October in Nottinghamshire. We are also now feeding back to operational teams weekly reviews by the CPS as part of the National Case Quality Assessment. As previously stated file quality is but one issue and the action plan contains actions for each agency so that the whole system improves going forward.</p> <p><i>We are currently awaiting guidance on when quarter two figures can be published. This is likely to be one quarter in arrears, but an update will be provided as soon as it is available.</i></p>
2.4	Percentage of effective trials in the Crown and Magistrates' Courts (HMCTS Measure)	Reduce % ineffective trials due to prosecution team reasons compared to 2015-16.			<p><i>East Midlands Criminal Justice Service (EMCJS) advise that this data is currently unavailable. Effective trial data is provided by the Ministry of Justice (MOJ). The release of this data is governed by the UK statistics authority and at the current time the Force is not permitted to publish this data.</i></p>
		Achieve a year on year improvement in effective trial rates.			

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

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
3.1	Reduction in All Crime across the force	a) A reduction in All Crime compared to 2015-16.	+7.2%	●	<p>The Force is currently recording a 7.2% (3,551 offences) increase in All Crime year-to-date, compared to the same period of last year.</p> <p>Monthly volumes in the last three months have peaked to the highest levels recorded in the last five years as a result of the proactive audit programme currently in progress (see note below). All Crime volume in November 2016 was 37.6% higher than last November, which equates to more than 2,000 additional crimes being created in the month. The effect of the audit is apparent in the changed year-to-date position for All Crime, with the Force recording its largest percentage increase this year so far.</p> <p>Victim-Based crime has increased by 5.1% (2,291 offences) this year, while Other Crimes Against Society have increased by 25.8% (1,260 offences) over the same period. The increase in Other Crimes Against Society is driven by a 63.5% increase in Public Order offences, the majority of which were recorded as a result of the NCRS audit.</p> <p>As noted in previous reports, an audit of incidents closed without a crime being created has indicated that a number of incidents should have been allocated a crime number to comply with National Crime Recording Standards (NCRS). As a result of the audit, a number of crimes have been created on the crime recording system in September, October and November. These are primarily violence without injury offences, sexual offences and public order offences.</p> <p>Nationally, the majority of forces are recording an increase in crime, with a national average increase of 7% in the 12 months to June 2016. It is anticipated that the Force will begin to fall in to line with this national level as a result of a commitment to</p>

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

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
					<p>ensuring compliance with NCRS.</p> <p>Although the retrospective audit has now concluded, the Force has implemented a daily audit process to ensure compliance with NCRS is maintained. It is anticipated that recorded crime volume in December will be higher than last year, as a result of this change in process.</p> <p>A detailed analysis of performance post the NCRS retrospective audit is planned for the January Force performance meetings.</p>
		b) A reduction in Victim-Based Crime compared to 2015-16	+5.1%	●	<p>The overall volume of victim-based crime has increased by 2,291 offences compared to last year.</p> <p>Violence Against the Person (VAP) is the category which sees the most significant change this month, with an increase in offences as a result of the NCRS compliance audit (as discussed at 3.1a above). In November the Force recorded a 68.3% increase in VAP offences compared to last November and the Force is now recording a year-to-date increase in VAP of 13.4% (+1,675 offences). Considering the longer-term picture, violence with injury continues to reduce (-239 offences YTD) whereas violence without injury offences have seen a significant increase (+1,911 offences YTD).</p> <p>Sexual Offences is the other Victim-Based crime type to have recorded a large increase in offences (as discussed at 1.5a above).</p> <p>The Force is currently recording an increase in Burglary Dwelling offences (+5.1% or 114 more offences compared to last year). Monthly volumes have increased each month since July and although a seasonal increase is expected, performance in November is significantly higher than in previous months, with a volume higher than any month recorded since November 2013. The increase is driven by the County, where Mansfield, Newark & Sherwood and Rushcliffe areas have all seen a recent spike in offences. Burglary Dwelling performance will be discussed at the</p>

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

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
					monthly Thematic Operational Performance Review meeting.
		c) To monitor the number of offences in those local areas which experience high levels of crime			<p>The five areas of Nottingham City that have been identified as experiencing high levels of crimes have recorded a total of 5,428 crimes this year so far. This represents a 6.8% (344 offences) increase in All Crime compared to last year. All five areas are now recording an increase compared to last year, with these ranging from +2.9% on Bridge to 9.4% on St Ann's. The percentage increase of 6.8% recorded over the five City areas compares to an increase of 5.4% over the same period for the City overall.</p> <p>Year-to-date the County priority areas have recorded a total of 9,238 crimes, which equates to a 9.0% (765 offences) increase in All Crime compared to last year. This is similar to the increase of 8.8% for the County area as a whole.</p> <p>Of the nineteen priority areas on the County, sixteen are recording an increase in crime compared to last year. Netherfield & Colwick remains the area with the largest increase compared to last year with an increase of 40.5% (121 offences). Kirkby East has the second largest increase with 121 more offences this year compared to last. This equates to a 27.8% increase.</p> <p>Please see entry in bold in section 3.1a.</p>
		d) To reduce the levels of rural crime compared to 2015-16 and report on: 1.1. Rural 1.2. Urban	+8.4%	●	<p>Year-to-date the Force has recorded 6,529 rural crimes, an increase of 506 offences (8.4%) on last year. Over the same period crime in urban areas has also increase by 8.0% (3,500 offences). The rate of offences per 1,000 population in rural areas (year-to-date) is 28.240 compared to 49.573 in urban areas.</p> <p>Crime in rural towns and fringes has increased by 8.3% (290 more offences) year-to-date, while crime in rural villages has increased by 13.3% (236 more offences).</p> <p>Rural areas continue to record an increase in Burglary offences</p>

Strategic Priority Theme Three: Focus on those priority crime types and local areas that are most affected by crime and antisocial behaviour					
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
					(+149 or +17.0%) and Vehicle offences (+34 or +4.3%), while these same offence types in Urban areas are seeing a smaller increase (+3.5% Burglary) or are reducing (Vehicle crime). Please see entry in bold in section 3.1a
3.2	Reduction in Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents across the force	A reduction in ASB incidents compared to 2015-16 and report on: a) Personal b) Nuisance c) Environmental	-4.4%	●	<p>Performance remains stable with monthly volumes within expected bounds, with the Force having recorded a reduction of 1,148 incidents year-to-date. Monthly incident volumes have continued to reduce month-on-month, in line with the anticipated seasonal pattern.</p> <p>The City partnership area continues to record a reduction in ASB, with 1,242 fewer incidents recorded this year compared to last year. This equates to a 9.5% reduction. The County partnership are recording a similar volume of incidents to last year (+0.7% or +94 offences)</p> <p>Environmental ASB continues to increase by the greatest amount (+423 incidents or 32.2%), although this is an improved picture on last month. ASB Personal and Nuisance are stable compared to last year (-10.1% or 436 fewer incidents and -5.5% or 1,135 fewer incidents, respectively).</p>
3.3	The detection rate (including Positive Outcomes) for Victim-Based Crimes	<p>a) An increase in the positive outcome rate for Victim-Based Crime where Threat, Harm or Risk is high e.g. serious sexual crime*.</p> <p><i>*In the absence of a recognised measure for High Threat, Harm or Risk, Nottinghamshire Police are not in a position to report on this specific target. The</i></p>	-5.7pp	●	<p>The Force has recorded 2,101 fewer positive outcomes for Victim-Based Crime this year compared to last. The current year-to-date positive outcome rate is at 17.8% compared to 23.5% in the same period of last year.</p> <p>The audit referred to in bold in section 3.1 has impacted on the rate of positive outcomes. The audit process will result in an increase in the number of crimes created that are closed without a positive outcome. It will also be that case that some of the crime numbers created following will require cancellation as a result of investigation to show that a crime was not committed.</p>

Strategic Priority Theme Three: Focus on those priority crime types and local areas that are most affected by crime and antisocial behaviour					
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
		<i>information provided is for all Victim-Based Crime.</i>			It is estimated that it will take a minimum of two months to be able to provide stable positive outcome figures. In the interim it is not appropriate to attempt to draw conclusions from the data.
		b) To monitor the proportion of Community Resolution disposals	14.9%		The Force has recorded a total of 1,662 community resolutions this year, which equates to 14.6% of all Positive Outcomes over the same period. Please see bold text in section 3.3.a
		c) To monitor the positive outcome rate for All Crime	20.9%		The positive outcome rate for All Crime is currently at 20.9% compared to 27.7% last year. Please see bold text in section 3.3.a

Strategic Priority Theme Four: Reduce the impact of drugs and alcohol on levels of crime and anti-social behaviour				
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
4.1	The number of Alcohol-Related Crimes	a) To monitor the number of crimes and ASB incidents which appear to be Alcohol-Related	Crime 4,037 (7.6%) ASB 3,382 (13.5%)	The Crime Survey for England and Wales estimates that between 13% - 15% of All Crime and ASB is Alcohol-Related. The reported number of Alcohol-Related Crimes this year-to-date (according to NICL qualifiers in Niche) is 4,037, which equates to 7.6% of all recorded crime in the same period, while alcohol-related incidents account for 13.5% of all ASB incidents.
		b) To monitor the proportion of alcohol-related violent crime	2,416 (17.1%)	The proportion of Alcohol-Related Violence in Nottinghamshire year-to-date is 17.1%. This appears closer to expected levels than the previous two months, where the proportion was lower; an effect that was suggested may be due to the increase in crimes recorded from the NCRS audit. The current level is less than half that is estimated nationally, based on findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales.
		c) To monitor the number of violent crimes which appear to be Alcohol-Related in the NTE	1,021 crimes	There have been 1,021 Night-Time Economy VAP offences flagged on Niche as being alcohol-related this year, which accounts for 60.0% of all Night-Time Economy VAP.
4.2	Reoffending of drug-fuelled offenders in the IOM cohort	To monitor the number and seriousness of offences committed by drug-fuelled offenders in the IOM cohort		It is not possible to report on this measure under the current Integrated Offender Management data collection process.

Strategic Priority Theme Five: Reduce the threat from organised crime					
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
5.1	The number of Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) confiscation and forfeiture orders	a) A 10% increase in the number of orders compared to 2015-16	-16.3pp	●	<p>Information as per the previous report.</p> <p>The Force recorded 13 fewer Confiscation and Forfeiture Orders year-to-date compared to last year, this equates to a reduction of 6.3%, placing the Force sixteen percentage points below the 10% increase target.</p> <p>It should be noted that any decision to apply for an order is made by the Crown Prosecution Service and not the Police.</p> <p>A decision to grant an order is one for the court alone.</p> <p>An order is not granted until sentencing and in many cases there can be a gap of many months between point of arrest and an order being granted.</p> <p>In the current year-to-date period the Force has recorded 13 offences of profiting from or concealing knowledge of the proceeds of crime. POCA orders will be generated from a number of other offences types however, not just from these.</p> <p>Performance information for the value of orders is currently unavailable.</p>
		b) A 10% increase in the total value of all orders compared to 2015-16			
5.2	Force Threat, Harm and Risk (THR) assessment level	To reduce the Threat, Harm and Risk assessment below the 2015-16 level			<p><u>Organised Crime in Nottinghamshire: Strategic Position Statement – refreshed August 2016</u></p> <p>Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) continue to present one of the priority external threats to policing in Nottinghamshire. OCGs have a direct and indirect involvement in a wide range of serious criminality including Drug Supply, Fraud, Violence, the Criminal Use of Firearms, Modern Slavery, Sexual Exploitation and Organised Acquisitive Crime. Foreign National OCGs are becoming more evident. The criminal activities of OCGs impact upon confidence and satisfaction, community cohesion and police and partner endeavours to reduce crime and keep people safe from the risk of harm.</p>

Strategic Priority Theme Five: Reduce the threat from organised crime				
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
				<p>In terms of the managing the threat posed by OCGs, each active group is assigned a Lead Responsible Police Officer and has a specific management plan aimed at mitigating or removing the threat. In accordance with National Intelligence Model guidelines, scrutiny and resourcing considerations are addressed via the Force's Tasking and Coordination process, to ensure a proportionate police and partner response.</p> <p>In terms of criminal intent and capability, the current known threat from Organised Crime in Nottinghamshire remains high. Identifying and assessing the unknown threat from Organised Crime remains a significant challenge.</p> <p>Nottinghamshire Police was inspected by the HMIC during the week of 19th-23rd September as part of the PEEL inspection programme.</p> <p>This inspection included scrutiny of our work in respect of Serious and Organised Crime, a report will be available in due course.</p>
5.3	Reported drug offences	To monitor the number of production and supply drug offences	467 offences	<p>There have been a total of 467 production and supply drug offences this year, which is a reduction of 6 offences when compared to last year (a reduction of 1.3%). The number of supply offences increased by 6 offences, while production offences reduced by 12.</p>
5.4	The number of Cyber Crimes	To monitor the number of Cyber Crimes in 2016-17		<p>Information as per the previous report.</p> <p>In the first two quarters of 2016/17 the Force recorded 525 online crimes⁶. This equates to just over 1% of all recorded crime⁷.</p> <p>The majority of offences are violence without injury, with a large number of harassment offences being online crimes. There are also a number of offences in the Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society category which relate to the obscene publications act.</p>

⁶ Online crime is as per the Home Office definition

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

Strategic Priority Theme Six: Prevention, early intervention and reduction in re-offending				
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
6.1	Reoffending of offenders in the Force IOM cohort	Monitor the number and seriousness of offences committed by offenders in the IOM cohort		<p>Information as per the previous report.</p> <p>Data from the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Team reveals that 89 nominals have entered the system since January 2016. Of these, 4 (3.44%) have since exited the programme (1 each from January, February, April and May Cohorts).</p> <p>The average entry score for nominals over the last three quarters is 460.74, while the average exit score is 90.5. This reveals a reduction in risk score of 370 (80% lower than the entry score), however the small sample size for the number of nominals exiting the programme should be noted.</p> <p>Since 2014 IOM has adjusted its focus towards threat, risk and harm, and this can clearly be observed in the rise in average entry scores from 298.9 previously to 480.4 since January 2016. The reduction in the severity score between entry and exit suggests that the IOM programme is successfully reducing threat, risk and harm in a cohort which is already 60% more risky than cohorts managed previously.</p> <p>The process for collating IOM performance data was reviewed at the end of last year and a revised process commenced from January 2016. For this reason performance information is only available back to this date. Information will be updated quarterly after the end of each performance quarter, with the next update due in January 2017. This update will provide us with a more meaningful view of reoffending for the IOM cohort.</p>
6.2	Youth Offender re-offending rates	To monitor re-offending rates and offending levels of Youth Offenders in the Youth Justice System (YJS)		<p>Data from the Youth Offending Team (YOT) for the City show that 25.9% of youth offenders (105) within the cohort have re-offended in the last 12 months, with a re-offending rate of 0.72. Nationally, the latest data to 2011/12 shows an average re-offending rate of</p>

Strategic Priority Theme Six: Prevention, early intervention and reduction in re-offending				
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
				<p>35.5%.</p> <p>The 12 month picture is for the December 2014 – November 2015 cohort of 405 youth offenders (City YOT only).</p>
6.3	Community Resolutions for Youth Offenders	To monitor re-offending in Youth Offenders who have received a Community Resolution disposal	100	<p><i>Please note: the method use to report on this measure has been changed, therefore comparison to previously reported figures is not recommended.</i></p> <p>Based on the date detected, in the current year-to-date period 100 positive outcomes have been issued to youth offenders who had previously received a community resolution in 2015-16. This information is based on the offenders who were classed as 'youth offenders' (i.e. aged 17 or under) at the time that the original community resolution was given.</p>

Strategic Priority Theme Seven: Spending your money wisely					
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
7.1	Make efficiency savings	To make £12.0m saving by March 2017			<p>Latest position statement – October 2016.</p> <p>The 2016/17 efficiency target in order to achieve a balanced budget is £12.0m. At present the Force is on track to deliver the £12.0m saving with indications from the recent Q2 forecast that we could have an underspend as well which is being reviewed to see how this can be best utilised. There continues to be the on-going work between Finance and the Delivering the Future (DtF) team to constantly critically review all efficiency projects within the organisation to identify any possible risks or opportunities to delivering the year-end target.</p>
7.2	Total number of days lost to sickness	a) 3.7% for officers (8.2 days)	5.3% (Officers)	●	The latest rolling 12 month rolling (December 2015 to November 2016) sickness data for the Force has shown that officer sickness is 5.3% against the target of 3.7%. This equates to 11.7 days lost to sickness versus the target of 8.2 days.
		b) 3.7% for staff (8.2 days)	5.2% (Staff)	●	For the same period, staff sickness was 5.2% against the target of 3.7%. This equates to 11.5 days lost to sickness versus the target of 8.2 days.
7.3	BME representation	Increase BME representation within the Force to reflect the BME community	4.4%	●	<p>Information as per the previous report.</p> <p>BME headcount percentage is at 4.5% for Police Officers and 4.3% for Police Staff. This is below the 11.2% for Nottinghamshire resident population (2011 Census).</p> <p>The Force has recently launched Operation Voice, which is a positive action initiative designed to increase the diversity of our force, allowing us to better reflect and understand the communities that we serve. Operation Voice will play a key role in informing the upcoming Police Officer recruitment process.</p> <p><i>In order to allow for an assessment of trend in the longer term, this measure will be updated quarterly after the end of each performance year quarter. The next update will be given in the</i></p>

Strategic Priority Theme Seven: Spending your money wisely					
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
					January 2017 report.
7.4	Improve data quality and Compliance with national recording standards.	Compliance rate with national recording standard in respect of All Crime.			<p>Position statement – November 2016 (In addition to the update provided in Section 3.1a).</p> <p>As discussed in the previous report, an audit of all Violent, sexual offences and rape incidents has been conducted to review all incidents of this type which were closed without a crime being created. An action plan has been initiated to address this problem as a Force Priority.</p> <p>The position as of 16/11/16 is that the NCRS audit is now complete with over 6,000 incidents reviewed. This has resulted in the need to create 2,295 crimes, with all but 235 of these having been created to date.</p> <p>The Force now has daily checks in place for specific incident types to ensure that compliance with NCRS is maintained going forwards. In addition, longer term activity is planned to ensure that all open and closed incidents are reviewed within 24 hours and crime numbers allocated where there is evidence that a crime has been committed.</p> <p>On a positive note, an audit of acquisitive crime during the last month has revealed compliance rates in excess of 95%, allowing reassurance that for these crime types NCRS is being applied appropriately.</p> <p>In the new year the Force will be subject to a Crime and Data Integrity Inspection by the HMIC which will provide scrutiny of this work.</p>
7.5	Manage Demand for Service with partners	Monitor the number of: a) Total Calls received at Control Room	47,727		The Force received 47,727 calls to the control room in November 2016. This is notably lower than recent months (approximately 10,000 fewer calls than last month) and suggests that performance

Strategic Priority Theme Seven: Spending your money wisely				
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
				is returning to expected levels after a run of high volume months.
		c) 999 calls per 100k Population	1,251	Of the calls to the control room, a total of 13,659 were 999 calls. This is a considerable reduction on the 17,391 calls received last month. This equates to 1,251 calls per 100,000 population in October 2016. 17,391