

Nottinghamshire Police

Performance & Insight Report

PCC Themes One to Seven

Year-to-date 1st April 2017 – 30th June 2017

Guidance notes:

1. The following performance indicators are taken from the Police and Crime Commissioner's (PCC) plan 2016-18. The information is organised in line with the seven strategic priority themes in the plan.
2. Summary performance information is for the period 1st April 2017 to 30th June 2017 compared to the equivalent period of last year, in line with the Police and Crime Plan requirements. Where information provided is for an alternative period this will be stated. Longer term trend information is provided wherever possible.
3. Where a measure has a designated target, a target position will also be provided and this will be assigned a RAGB status as follows;
 - Where a measure is exceeding target (performance more than five per cent better than target) a measure will be rated blue
 - For performance achieving target within five per cent it is rated green
 - Measures not achieving target but within five per cent are rated amber
 - Measures more than five per cent away from target are rated red
4. Additional insight is included in the report in order to provide context, particularly in relation to performance exceptions.
5. Some of the performance information in the report is refreshed quarterly. Where updated information is not available this is stated and the information from the previous report is provided.
6. Where data has been supplied by a source outside of the Nottinghamshire Police Management Information team, this will be stated.

Strategic Priority Theme One: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people					
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
1.1	Percentage of victims of crime that are completely, very or fairly satisfied with the service they have received from the police	90% of victims completely, very or fairly satisfied	89.3%	●	<p>In response to a change in the Home Office mandated survey requirements, the force is currently reviewing the local approach to surveying victims of crime and the wider community.</p> <p>While this review is on-going, the force continues to survey victims of Domestic Abuse (mandatory) and victims of Hate Crime (non-mandatory).</p> <p>In the 12 months to April 2017, the force surveyed a total of 502 Domestic Abuse survivors. 93.0% of those surveyed were fairly, very or completely satisfied with the service they received from the police. This figure represents a slight uplift compared to previous months.</p> <p>Over the same period, from a total of 299 Hate Crime victims surveyed, 84.0% were satisfied with the service they received from the police. Satisfaction among victims of hate crime appears stable.</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	58.7%	●	<p>Current performance covers interviews in the year to December 2016¹. Please note that this information is updated quarterly.</p> <p>The Force is 1.3 percentage points below the 60% target. There is little change on the previous year's position (56.5%). The average for the Force's Most Similar Force group is 60.1% and Nottinghamshire is ranked in 4th place in this group of 8.</p> <p>In terms of a similar Crime Survey for England and Wales measure, there is a marked improvement in performance for the statement "The police do a good or excellent job", with the percentage of people agreeing with statement at 60.6% compared to 54.8% in the previous year.</p>
1.4	Percentage reduction of people that been repeat	a) A reduction in the number of repeat victims ² of domestic	+62	●	<i>The Force definition of a repeat victim is based on the national</i>

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
	victims within the previous 12 months	violence compared to 2016-17			<p>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 1,233 Domestic Abuse victims in the month of June, 413 had been a victim of one or more previous domestic abuse incidents or crimes in the 12 months prior (July 2016 – June 2017).</p> <p>This compares to a baseline monthly average for the 2016/17 year of 351 repeat victims per month, which equates to an increase of 17.7%.</p> <p>As a proportion, 33.5% of DA victims in June were repeat victims, which is above the baseline average of 30.8%.</p>
		d) A reduction in the number of repeat victims of hate crime ³ compared to 2016-17	+9	●	<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 159 hate crime victims in the month of June, 24 had been a victim of one or more previous hate crimes in the 12 months prior (July 2016 – June 2017).</p> <p>This compares to a baseline monthly average for the 2016/17 year of 15 repeat victims per month, which represents 9 more repeat hate crime victims in June compared to the baseline figure.</p> <p>As a proportion, 15.1% of hate crime victims in June were repeat victims. This figure is higher than the baseline monthly average for</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
					2016/17 (11.5%). There were a higher number of overall Hate Crimes in June following the increases that were also seen in May. With the high number of repeat victim numbers this has increased the percentage proportion of repeat victims.
		e) To monitor repeat victims of ASB incidents.	1042		There were 1,042 victims of ASB in May 2017 who had reported a previous incident or incidents in the 12 months prior. This is a slight increase against the figures reported in both May (1008) and April (954). It is important to note that overall ASB incidents reported to the police increased in June with 3,076 incidents. (2,967 in May and 2,892 in April) This increase is expected due to seasonality with trends in ASB incidents increasing in Spring and Summer. As a proportion, repeat ASB accounts for 33.9% of all incidents in June, which is the same as the May figure (33.9%) and similar to the equivalent figure for April (33.0%).
		f) To monitor the number of domestic abuse non-crimes and crimes and the proportion of which are repeats	1,577 crimes and non-crimes		The Force recorded 1,577 domestic abuse crimes and non-crimes in June 2017. Last year, the Force recorded an average of 1,375 Domestic Abuse crimes and non-crimes per month.
			Proportion that are repeats		Please see measure 1.4a (above)
1.5	Public confidence in reporting offences to the police	a) To monitor the number of Sexual Offences as a whole	886 offences		The Force has recorded 886 sexual offences this year. This is a 105.6% increase against the same period last year (455 more offences). Rape offences have seen an increase of 128.6% (+189 offences) this year, while other sexual offences increased by 93.7%

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

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
				<p>(+266 offences).</p> <p>Following the National Crime Recording Standards (NCRS) audit, the Force continues to record Sexual Offences at a higher level than previously. Comparisons to the early part of last year will demonstrate large percentage increases when compared to the new 'normal' levels the force are now recording.</p> <p>Looking at the longer term trend, the force has recorded a 56.3% increase in sexual offences in the 12 months to June 2017, compared to the 12 months to June 2016, which equates to 1,103 additional offences recorded over the 12 month period.</p> <p>May and June have seen significant increases in the recording of sexual offences in Nottinghamshire and additional analysis is being carried out to be discussed at the July Operational Performance Review meeting.</p>
		b) To monitor satisfaction levels of victims of Domestic Abuse through the force victim surveys	93.0%	See measure 1.1 for details.
		c) To monitor the number of Hate Crimes and the proportion of which are repeats	137 hate crimes 46 hate incidents	<p>There have been a total of 137 hate crimes in June. Over the same time period the Force has recorded 46 Hate Incidents, meaning that the overall total for May stands at 183 hate crimes.</p> <p>Year-to-date figures (April to June) show a reduction of 18.5% (72 fewer hate crimes and incidents) when compared to the same period of last year.</p> <p>Last year the Force had an average of 111 hate crimes and 60 Hate Incidents per month, a total of 171 hate crimes on average per month.</p>
			Proportion that are repeats	Please see measure 1.4d (above)

Strategic Priority Theme One: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people					
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
1.6	The number of people Killed or Seriously Injured (KSIs) on Nottinghamshire's roads	a) 40% reduction in all KSI RTCs by 2020 (from 2005-09 average)	-40.1%	●	<p>Data for quarter one (1st January 2017 – 31st March 2017) shows a 40.1% reduction (66 fewer persons) Killed or Seriously Injured (KSIs) on Nottinghamshire's roads compared to the 2005-2009 baseline period. A reduction is also seen when compared to the same quarter of 2016 (-18.2% or 22 fewer persons).</p> <p>All user groups are seeing a reduction in KSIs in quarter one when compared to the baseline average. There was a slight increase in pedestrian KSIs when compared to quarter one of 2016, however this is the result of a difference of one person over one quarter period and as such is not a reliable indication of a change in trend.</p> <p>KSIs in the 0-15 age group continue to reduce with a 51.4% reduction against the baseline.</p>
		b) Monitor KSIs for 0-15 year olds	-51.4%		
1.7	The number of non-crime related mental health patients detained in custody suites	A reduction in the number of non-crime related mental health patients detained in custody suites	0.0%	●	<p>Data to year-end 31st March 2017. Data as per last report. Data for this measure is released quarterly, with the next update due August 2017.</p> <p>11 people have been presented to custody as a first place of safety last year. This compares to a total of 50 the previous year. On average last year, less than three percent of mental health patients have been taken to custody, with the vast majority taken to the mental health suite.</p> <p>Source: East Midlands Criminal Justice Service (EMCJS).</p>
1.8	The number of children detained in police custody overnight	A reduction in the number of children detained in police custody overnight ⁴ compared to 2015-16	53 detainees		<p>Data as per last report. Data for this measure is released quarterly, with the next update due August 2017.</p> <p>There were 1,256 juvenile arrivals at Nottinghamshire custody suites in quarters one to three 2016 (April 2016 – December 2016).</p> <p>Of these, 53 were remanded into custody, with the majority of these (38 total) aged 16 or 17 years. 13 juveniles remanded in</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.

Strategic Priority Theme One: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people				
	Measure	Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
				<p>quarter one were aged 14 or 15 years, and two were aged 10-13 years.</p> <p>Source: East Midlands Criminal Justice Service (EMCJS).</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 78.1%</p> <p>Grade 2 60.4%</p>	<p>In terms of Grade 1 incidents, the Force attended 78.5% of Urban areas and 75.2% of Rural areas within the advised times this year, giving a total 78.1% for all Grade 1 incidents. Whilst 60.4% of Grade 2 incidents were attended within 60 minutes.</p> <p>The average attendance time for Grade 1's has been an average 13 minute attendance time over the last 3 month period.</p> <p>On average, the Force attends Grade 1 incidents within the recommended times. For the last 3 months the average attendance time for Grade 2 has been 86 minutes.</p> <p>The number of incidents requiring attendance has increased over May and June due to the expected seasonal increases. In addition, there appears to have been a further increase as a result of an unprecedented increase in calls to the control room in the last three months.</p>

⁵ Outliers have been excluded from the overall figures

Strategic Priority Theme Two: Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice process					
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
2.2	Crown and Magistrates' Courts conviction rates	To record a conviction rate in line with the national average	CC +1.7pp	●	<p>Data for this measure is released quarterly. The most recent quarter 4 data covers January to March 2017.</p> <p>Quarter four figures provided by the East Midlands Criminal Justice Service (EMCJS) reveal that the Crown Court recorded a conviction rate of 80.7% which is higher than the national average of 79%.</p> <p>The Magistrates' Courts conviction rate is 84.8% for the same period and is slightly below the national average (85.5%). This continues to be an issue for Nottinghamshire and work is being carried out jointly with local partners using the EMCJS FIT model to deliver improvements in the quality of files submitted by the police to the CPS.</p>
			MC -0.7pp	●	
2.3	Early Guilty Plea rate for the Crown and Magistrates' Courts	An increase in the Early Guilty Plea rate compared to 2015-16.	CC -4.6pp	●	<p>Data for this measure is released quarterly. The most recent quarter 4 data covers January to March 2017.</p> <p>Crown Court performance in quarter 4 was 38.6%.</p> <p>Magistrates Court performance in quarter 4 was 66.5%.</p> <p>Rates for both courts remain below the national average. The national average for Crown Court for quarter 4 was 41.3%, and the Magistrates Court national average was 69.6%.</p> <p>There are a number of issues that affect performance:</p> <p>Timely delivery of IDPC at court, timely review of cases by CPS and response to issues by the police, File quality – however this is improving and a Defence culture whereby in some areas of the force the defence are less likely to plead.</p> <p>Not all of these issues relate to the police so these, therefore the PTPM metrics are a cross system issue. An initiative called the FIT regime is being implemented to assist on file quality. A FIT 2 process is about to launch in June which will highlight non responses to senior officers in order to get an update before files</p>
			MC +6.2pp	●	
		To be better than the national average	CC -2.7pp	●	
			MC -3.1pp	●	

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

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

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
3.1	Reduction in All Crime across the force	a) A reduction in All Crime compared to 2016-17	+35.3%	●	<p>The first quarter of this year has seen the Force record a 35.3% (6,168 offences) increase in All Crime compared to last year's quarter 1.</p> <p>Victim-Based crime has increased by 32.4% (5,113 offences) year-to-date. Other Crimes Against Society have increased by 51.9% (1,055 offences). The increase in Other Crimes Against Society is driven by a 201.7% increase in Public Order offences. Public Order offence volumes remain high following the NCRS audit, as a result of the daily incident checks now in place in force.</p> <p>Following the NCRS audit last year, the force has put in place new daily processes to maintain compliance with the national standards. This means that recorded crime volume remains at a higher level and this is expected to continue as the accepted new 'normal' level. The force is now recording around 2,000 offences more each month than this time last year.</p> <p>When considering the longer term trend, the Force has recorded a 25.6% (18,027 offences) increase in All Crime in the 12 months to June compared to the previous 12 months. Nottinghamshire performance is in line with other forces in this respect, with the current increase similar to the national average increase.</p>
		b) A reduction in Victim-Based Crime compared to 2016-17	+32.4%	●	<p>The overall volume of Victim-Based crime year-to-date increased by 5,113 offences compared to last year (+32.4%).</p> <p>When considering the longer term trend, Victim-Based crime has increased by 22.6% (14,354 offences) in the 12 months to June 2017.</p> <p>Victim-Based crime volume peaked in May 2017 (7,541 offences) and has then reduced slightly into June (7,037 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
					<p>Increases are apparent across most of the sub-categories within the Victim-Based crime group. Victim-Based crime is unsettled but at a new enhanced level, and it is anticipated that the coming months will show if it is stabilising.</p> <p>Violence Against the Person (VAP) offences are responsible for a large proportion of the increase in overall Victim-Based crime. This is as a result of processes put in place to maintain compliance with the national standard; ensuring that the Force is responding to victims and putting in place the appropriate support, safeguarding and investigation.</p> <p>VAP has seen a 49.1% increase (+2,065 offences) year-to-date when compared last year. Performance is driven by an increase in Violence without Injury, with a 77.0% increase (+1,465 offences).</p> <p>Sexual Offences have increased by 105.6% year-to-date (+189 Rape and 266 Other sexual offences).</p> <p>The upward trend in vehicle crime continues, with the force recording a year-to-date increase of 33.8% (+572 offences).</p> <p>Monthly burglary volume remains within expected bounds, although in the 12 months to June 2017 the force has recorded a 5.0% (390 offences) increase in burglary.</p>
		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 crime have recorded a total of 2,344 crimes year-to-date. This represents a 41.2% (684 offences) increase in All Crime compared to last April to June.</p> <p>All five areas are recording an increase compared to last year, with these ranging from +24.2% on Bulwell (+109 offences) to +57.9% on Bridge (+135 offences). The percentage increase of 41.2% recorded over the five City areas compares to an increase of 38.4% over the same period for the City overall.</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>The County priority areas have recorded a total of 3,937 crimes year-to-date, which equates to a 27.5% (848 offences) increase in All Crime compared to last year. This is slightly lower than the increase of 31.5% for the County area as a whole.</p> <p>Of the nineteen priority areas on the County, seventeen are recording an increase in crime compared to last year. Netherfield & Colwick had been the area with the largest increase for the last few months but in May this changed to Stanton Hill having the largest increase and this continues into June with an increase of 37 offences creating a 194.7% increase due to the small numbers. Netherfield & Colwick have had 58 more crimes year-to-date which is a 47.2% increase (4th highest increase)</p> <p>Hucknall East had the second largest increase with 81 more offences year-to-date. This equates to a 61.4% increase from 140 crimes last year to 226 crimes this year.</p>
		d) To reduce the levels of rural crime compared to 2016-17 and report on: 1.1. Rural 1.2. Urban	+29.5%	●	<p>The Force has recorded 2,870 rural crimes year-to-date, which is an increase of 653 offences (29.5%) compared to last year-to-date. The average last year was 814 rural crimes per month and so far this year the monthly average is 957. Over the same period crime in urban areas has increased by 35.8% (5,435 offences).</p> <p>The rate of offences per 1,000 population in rural areas is 13.5 compared to 23.5 in urban areas. This is higher than the same period last year (10.4 in rural areas and 17.3 in urban areas).</p> <p>Crime in rural towns and fringes has increased by 36.0% (455 offences) year-to-date, crime in rural villages has increased by 16.5% (110 offences) and crime in rural hamlets and isolated dwellings has increased by 30.6% (88 more offences).</p> <p>Rural areas recorded increases in Arson and Criminal Damage offences year-to-date with a 51.2% increase (147 more offences). Other crime types are showing increases in line with the 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
					that were part of the NCRS audit (VAP/Sexual/Public Order offences). The position is similar on the Urban areas with the crime types included in the NCRS audit showing increases, but all crime types except Drug Offences are showing increases. The largest increases are in Vehicle Offences (+532 offences, 39.4% increase year-to-date) and Possession of Weapons (+50 offences, 31.3% increase).
3.2	Reduction in Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents across the force	<p>A reduction in ASB incidents compared to 2016-17 and report on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Personal b) Nuisance c) Environmental 	-8.8%	●	<p>Over the first quarter of this financial year, the Force has recorded 8,935 ASB incidents. This compares to 9,793 incidents in the same three months of 2016 (a reduction of 8.8%). Whilst this number is lower than last year, there has been an increase in ASB incidents over the last 3 months which is expected due to seasonality with trends in ASB incidents increasing in Spring and Summer months.</p> <p>The City partnership area has recorded a reduction in ASB, with 512 fewer incidents this year, which represents an 11.1% reduction. The County partnership recorded a reduction of 6.7% (-346 incidents).</p> <p>Environmental ASB recorded an increase of 30 incidents or 4.9%. ASB Personal and Nuisance incidents have reduced (-11.5% or 717 fewer incidents and -9.3% or 171 fewer incidents, respectively).</p>

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

Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
3.3	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 information provided is for all Victim-Based Crime.</i></p>	-3.6pp		<p>The Force has recorded 213 more positive outcomes for Victim-Based Crime year-to-date when compared to last. When looking at the positive outcome rate, (the number of positive outcomes divided by the overall number of crimes) the force is recording a positive outcome rate of 15.5% compared to 19.1% the previous year-to-date. This reduction in rate is the result of the increase in recorded crimes over the last year.</p> <p>Looking at the longer term trend over the last 12 months (July 2016 to June 2017) and comparing that time range to the same one the previous year, it can be seen that the force are achieving fewer positive outcomes (last 12 months 12,644 and previous year 13,342). Due to the increase in recorded crime over the same period, the positive outcome rates are quite different with a 16.2% detection rate in the current 12 month period compared to 21.0% the previous 12 months.</p> <p>It is important to note that although the current outcome rate is lower than it has been in the past, performance for the volume of positive outcomes achieved has stabilised over the last 12 months. In addition, the reduction in positive outcome rate noted in Nottinghamshire is in line with the national trend.</p>
		b) To monitor the proportion of Community Resolution disposals	15.1%		<p>The Force recorded a total of 483 community resolutions in the first quarter of 2017, which equates to 15.1% of all Positive Outcomes over the same period.</p> <p>Looking at the longer term trend over the last 12 months (July 2016 to June 2017) and comparing that time range to the same one the previous year, it can be seen that the force are achieving fewer Community Resolutions (last 12 months 2,029 and previous year 2,356). The positive outcome rates are closer than for all outcomes with 16.2% in the current 12 month period compared to 18.0% the previous 12 months.</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
		c) To monitor the positive outcome rate for All Crime	18.8%	The positive outcome rate for All Crime is 15.5% year-to-date compared to 19.1% for last year.

Strategic Priority Theme Four: Reduce the impact of drugs and alcohol on levels of crime and anti-social behaviour				
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
4.1	The number of Alcohol-Related Crimes	a) To monitor the number of crimes and ASB incidents which appear to be Alcohol-Related	Crime 1339 (5.7%) ASB 1161 (12.9%)	The Crime Survey for England and Wales estimates that between 13% - 15% of All Crime and ASB is Alcohol-Related. The reported number of Alcohol-Related Crimes year-to-date (according to NICL qualifiers in Niche) was 1,339, which equates to 5.7% of all recorded crime, while alcohol-related incidents account for 12.9% of all ASB incidents.
		b) To monitor the proportion of alcohol-related violent crime	796 (12.7%)	The proportion of Alcohol-Related Violence in Nottinghamshire year-to-date is 12.7%. 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	408 crimes	There have been 408 Night-Time Economy VAP offences flagged on Niche as being alcohol-related year-to-date, which accounts for 52.5% of all Night-Time Economy VAP. Last year the average monthly figure was 141 and so far this year the average monthly figure is 136.

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 2016-17	-42pp	<div></div>	<p>The Force recorded 29 fewer Confiscation and Forfeiture Orders compared to last year-to-date; this equates to a reduction of 42%, placing the Force 42 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>
5.2	Force Threat, Harm and Risk (THR) assessment level	To reduce the Threat, Harm and Risk assessment below the 2015-16 level			<p>Information as per the previous report. Organised Crime in Nottinghamshire: Strategic Position Statement – refreshed April 2017</p> <p>Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) continue to present a noticeable external threat to policing in Nottinghamshire through their direct and indirect involvement in a wide range of serious criminality including Drug Supply, Fraud, Serious Violence including Knife Crime and the Criminal Use of Firearms, Modern Slavery, Sexual Exploitation and Organised Acquisitive Crime. Foreign National OCGs are also becoming more evident as is Cyber enabled criminality. The criminal activities of OCGs impact upon confidence and satisfaction, community cohesion and police and partner endeavours to reduce crime and keep people safe from the risk of harm.</p> <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</p>

Strategic Priority Theme Five: Reduce the threat from organised crime				
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
				proportionate police and partner response.
5.3	Reported drug offences	To monitor the number of production and supply drug offences	173 offences	There have been a total of 173 production and supply drug offences so far this year-to-date, which is 1 fewer offence when compared to last year. The number of supply offences have increased by 14 offences, while production offences reduced by 15.
5.4	The number of Cyber Crimes	To monitor the number of Cyber Crimes in 2016-17		<p>This measure is reported quarterly. Next update due in the August report.</p> <p>In the 2016/17 year the Force recorded 1,662 online crimes⁶. This equates to 2.0% of all recorded crime⁷.</p> <p>The majority of offences (47% or 896 offences) are harassment offences, with 754 of these offences occurring via social media. There are also a number of offences in the Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society category which relate to the obscene publications act.</p> <p>In total, of the 1,662 online crimes recorded last year, 66% (1,267 offences) involved social media.</p>

⁶ Online crime is as per the Home Office definition

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

Strategic Priority Theme Six: Prevention, early intervention and reduction in re-offending				
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
6.1	Reoffending of offenders in the Force IOM cohort	Monitor the number and seriousness of offences committed by offenders in the IOM cohort		<p><i>The current update is to the end of March. Next update will be in the August report.</i></p> <p>Data from the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Team Tracking Tool reveals that 152 nominals have entered the system since January 2016. Of these, 24 (15.8%) have since exited the programme.</p> <p>The average entry score for all nominals who have entered the programme since January 2016 is 513, while the average exit score is 81. This reveals a reduction in risk score of -431 (-84% lower than the entry score).</p> <p>17 nominals have exited with a risk score of less than fifty and 4 of these have exited with a risk score of zero.</p> <p>Mid-point scores for the January to March 2016 (Quarter 4 2015/16) cohorts have now been calculated. The combined risk score for the three cohorts when they entered the IOM programme was 10,161. The mid-point scores (assessed in March 2017) for the same group of offenders is 3,635. This represents a significant 64% reduction in the risk score for these three groups over the 12 months that the groups have been on the IOM programme.</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 299 previously to 513 since January 2016. The reductions in the severity score between entry and exit, and the mid-point scores for the Quarter 4 2015/16 cohort strongly suggest that the IOM programme is successfully reducing threat, risk and harm in a cohort which is already 72% more risky than cohorts managed previously.</p>

Strategic Priority Theme Six: Prevention, early intervention and reduction in re-offending				
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
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 27.1% of youth offenders (101) within the cohort have re-offended in the last 12 months, with a re-offending rate of 0.66. Nationally, the latest data to 2011/12 shows an average re-offending rate of 35.5%.</p> <p>The 12 month picture is for the June 2015 –May 2016 cohort of 373 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	34	<p>Based on the date detected, in June 2017 a total of 34 positive outcomes have been issued to youth offenders who had previously received a community resolution in the 2 year period from July 2015- June 2017.</p> <p>2,057 youth offenders were dealt with by way of community resolution in the 2 year period 2015-17. This equates to a monthly reoffending rate of 1.7% for June 2017 against 2 cohorts of a total 2,057 youth offenders.</p> <p>This information is based on the offenders who were classed as 'youth offenders' (i.e. aged 17 or under) at the time that the original community resolution was given.</p>

Strategic Priority Theme Seven: Spending your money wisely					
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance		Insight
7.1	Make efficiency savings	To make £12.0m saving by March 2017			Latest position statement – June 2017. Financial savings are continually being monitored closely after three months of the 2017/18 financial year to ensure that they are aligning to the Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP). It conveys that we are still on course to meet our financial objectives for this year whilst still maintaining the levels of planned recruitment throughout the organisation. The interactive risk profile for the MTFP has completed the testing phase and will now be reviewed by senior members of staff within the force and OPCC. Once complete this will enable us to be able to monitor potential movements to funding, pay awards, inflation and precept amongst others to enhance decision making and forward planning.
7.2	Total number of days lost to sickness	a) 3.7% for officers (8.2 days)	5.48% (Officers)	●	Data is to the end of June 2017. The latest rolling 12 month (July 2016 to June 2017) sickness data for the Force has shown that officer sickness is 5.48% against the target of 3.7%. This equates to 12.1 days lost to sickness versus the target of 8.2 days. There is an increasing trend for police officer sickness; the equivalent 12 month rolling figure from May 2016 is 4.86%.
		b) 3.7% for staff (8.2 days)	4.68% (Staff)	●	For the same period, staff sickness was 4.68% against the target of 3.7%. This equates to 10.4 days lost to sickness versus the target of 8.2 days. Staff sickness rates continue to reduce month on month.
7.3	BME representation	Increase BME representation within the Force to reflect the BME community	4.5%	●	BME headcount percentage is at 4.35% for Police Officers and 4.59% for Police Staff. This is below the 11.2% for Nottinghamshire resident population (2011 Census).
7.4	Improve data quality and Compliance with national recording standards.	Compliance rate with national recording standard in respect of All Crime.			Latest position statement for June 2017. The Force has advertised internally and externally for the 8 auditor posts based on a 12 month fixed term contract. The second round

Strategic Priority Theme Seven: Spending your money wisely				
Measure		Objective / Target	Performance	Insight
				<p>of advertisements closed on 2nd June – there were 9 applicants, 7 of whom were shortlisted and interviewed. Four successfully passed the interview. A third round of advertisements went out on Friday 30th June for the four remaining posts with a closing date of Friday 14th July 2017.</p> <p>The NCRS Compliance Team will be introduced in 2017, albeit with a leaner structure than first proposed. The team will be responsible for reviewing all crime related incidents, immediately after opening, to record crimes where the basic principles for doing so are met. Where there is insufficient information initially recorded to make a determination, incidents will be reviewed again for compliance if closed without a crime number. Processes will evolve and be regularly reviewed to ensure that excellent levels of NCRS compliance are consistently achieved.</p> <p>The Force are still due to be subject to a Crime Data Integrity Inspection by the HMIC at some point in the future. The HMIC visits are unannounced with forces being given three weeks' notice of their intention to arrive in force. The work already undertaken and proposed for the future puts Nottinghamshire Police in a strong position ahead of the HMIC inspection.</p>
7.5	Manage Demand for Service with partners	Monitor the number of: a) Total Calls received at Control Room	57,951	The Force received 57,951 calls to the control room in June 2017, which is at higher than expected levels. In June, non-emergency calls reached 41,601 and this is the highest number of calls seen in any one month over the last 5 years. Non-emergency call volumes usually increase from April to June by around 11.0% but this year the increase between the three months is 17.9%.
		c) 999 calls per 100k Population	1,498	Of the calls to the control room, a total of 16,350 were 999 calls which is slightly higher than anticipated levels (average 15,500 calls anticipated in June). This equates to 1,498 999 calls per 100k population.