

<b>Meeting:</b>	CDP Board
<b>Date:</b>	18 <sup>th</sup> March 2019
<b>Agenda Item:</b>	5
<b>Report Title:</b>	Performance Report
<b>Report Author/s:</b>	Philip Broxholme
<b>Sponsor/s of Report:</b>	Andrew Errington & ACC Steve Cooper
<b>Relevant Statutory Aims</b> (please place an 'X' in the relevant box(es) below)	
Reduce Crime	X
Reduce Reoffending	X
Reduce Substance Misuse	X
Reduce Anti-Social Behaviour	X
<b>Relevant Strategic Priorities</b> (please place an 'X' in the relevant box(es) below)	
Acquisitive Crime	X
Hate Crime	X
Violence	X
Domestic & Sexual Violence	X
Weapon Enabled Offences	X
Serious & Organised Crime	X
Anti-Social Behaviour	X
Substance Misuse, including misuse of alcohol	X
Reoffending	X
Board Governance ( <i>e.g. Finance, TOR etc.</i> )	

## 1.0 PURPOSE OF THE REPORT:

- 1.1 To update CDP Board members in regards to the Partnership's headline targets and performance framework - covering crime, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and reoffending.
- 1.2 This report provides a summary of key information for Board Members with further detailed analysis in the appendices; all information relates to the Partnership's agreed performance framework as set out in the Partnership Plan 2015-20 (2018/19 refresh). Appendix B provides performance information in regards to the partnership's headline targets (Table 1) and its key performance and diagnostic indicators (Table 2).<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> All data relates to January 2019 Official Performance data unless otherwise specified.

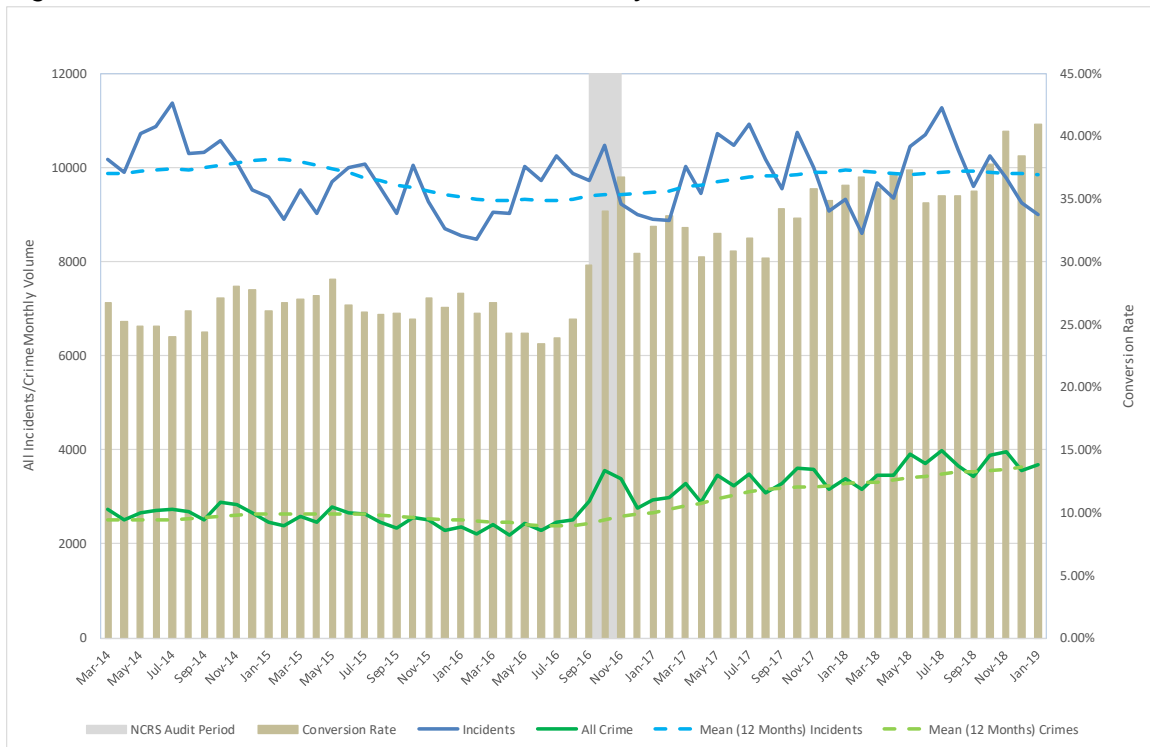
## 2.0 RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 2.1 It is recommended that CDP Board members note the content of this report and disseminate it as appropriate within their own organisations.

## 3.0 HEADLINE TARGETS AND PRIORITIES:

- 3.1 Demand, as measured by police recorded incidents, has remained broadly stable for the past five years. However, the volume of recorded crime has increased significantly in the past two years. As a consequence of these two factors the conversion rate (the proportion of incidents that go on to be recorded as crimes) has risen considerably in recent years from an average of 26.5% in the twelve months between November 2015 and October 2016, to 37% in the most recent twelve months. These trends are outlined in Figure 1, below.

Figure 1: Demand Trends March 2014 to January 2019



### To Reduce Victim-Based Crime by 20%

- 3.2 The level of victim-based crime has now risen by 32% (9,008 crimes) against the August 2014-July 2015 baseline. This continues the deterioration in performance seen over the last two years. As previously noted, this is as a result of the crime audit process undertaken by Nottinghamshire Police in 2016 and unrelated increases in volume crime levels, in particular acquisitive crime. As a consequence of this, Nottingham is no longer meeting the target trajectories for either the Partnership Plan 2015-20 or the Council Plan 2015-19. The performance of victim-based crime against the Partnership Plan and Council Plan target trajectories is shown in Figure 2. The volume of victim-based crime by month, together with statistical process control lines for the city, is shown in Figure 3, with orange bars indicating months where crime

volumes have exceeded the statistical norm for the period of the current partnership plan. In the first year of the plan, 2015/16, the average monthly victim-based crime volume was 2217, this has risen to 3086 in the most recent twelve months – an increase of 39%.

Figure 2: Victim-Based Crime Performance against Council Plan 2015-19 and Partnership Plan 2015-20 Target Trajectories

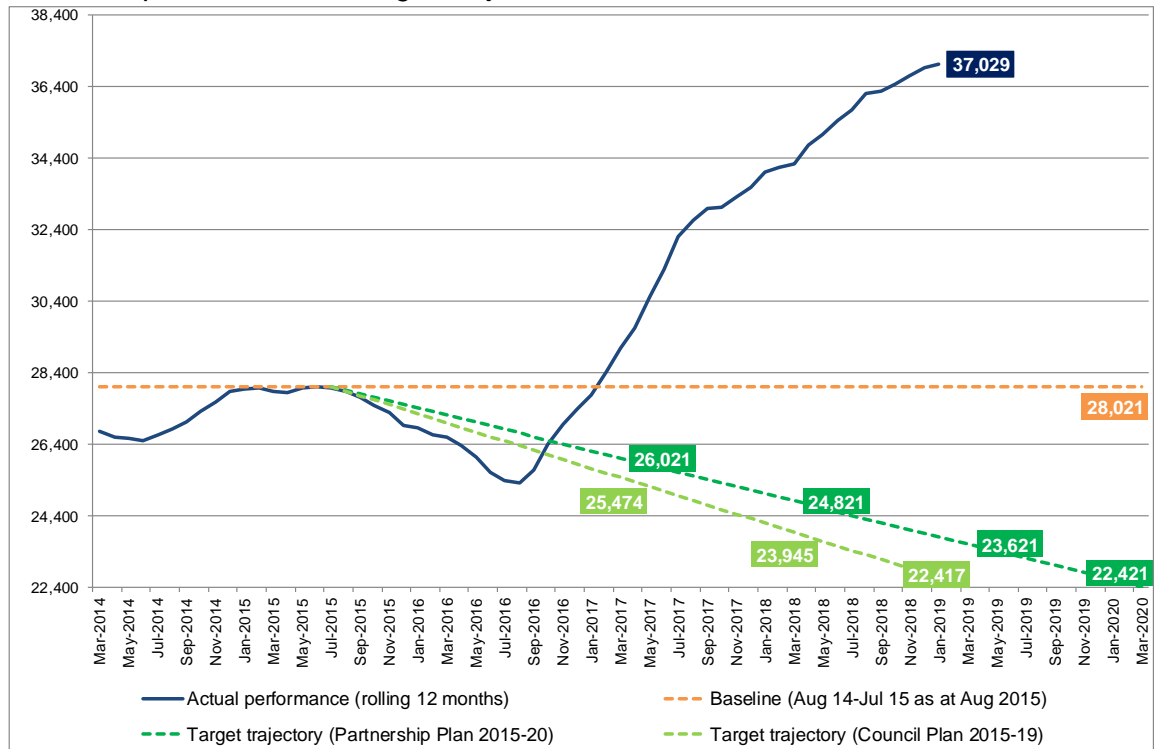
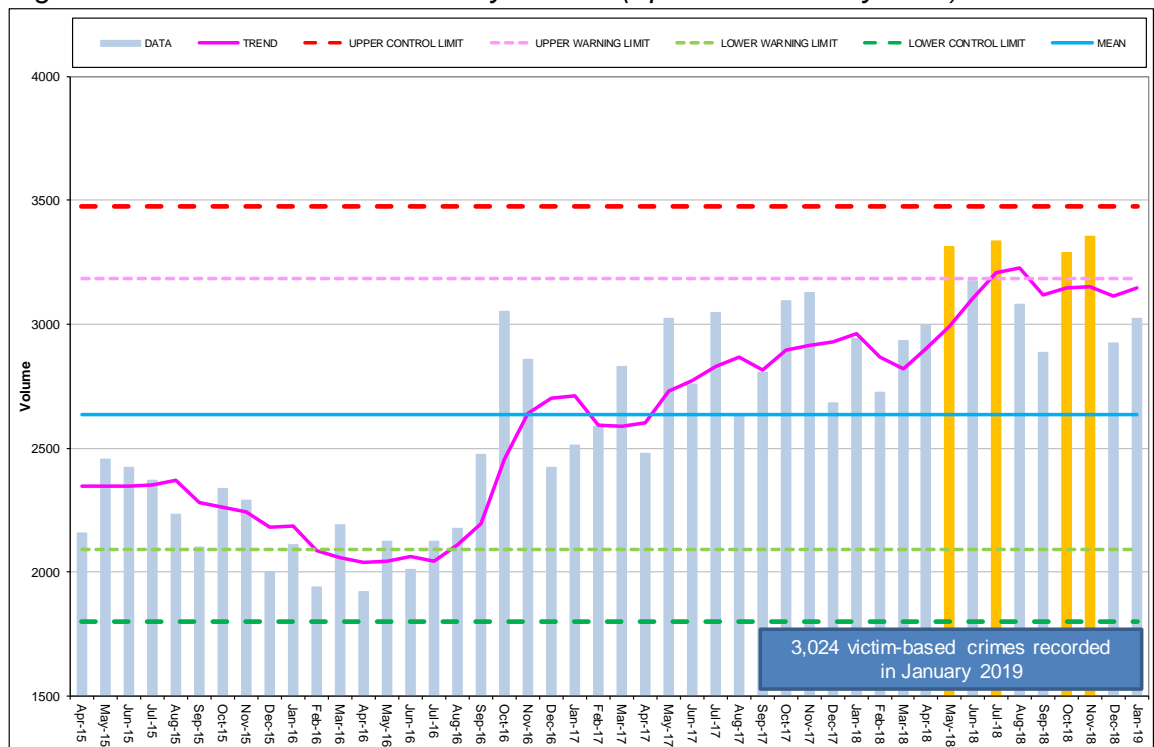


Figure 3: Victim-Based Crime Monthly Volume (April 2015-January 2019)



- 3.3 A substantial proportion of the increase in victim-based crime relates to categories such as domestic violence, stalking and harassment, sexual offences and hate crime. A number of partnership measures and targets aim to increase reporting of these types of crime and therefore, seen from this perspective, the higher volumes of victim-based crime in the past two years should not be seen as wholly negative but, partially at least, as the result of positive partnership activity.
- 3.4 Figure 4 breaks down victim-based crime into more discrete crime types and illustrates which categories have seen increases or decreases in 2018/19, when compared to the equivalent period in 2017/18. As can be seen the largest volume increases continue to be observed in relation to violence and acquisitive crime. The largest increase is in the Stalking and Harassment category, which is a subset of Violence without Injury. The way in which these offences are counted has been amended for 2018/19 so that stalking and harassment in all cases should be recorded in addition to the most serious additional victim based offence involving the same victim-offender relationship. This in effect means that in some instances two crimes will be recorded in relation to the same incident. This is likely to add upwards of 1200 crimes over the course of the year. This will have obvious implications for the partnership target to reduce victim-based crime.

*Figure 4: Victim-Based Crime by Type*

Victim-Based Crime	Apr 17 - Jan 18	Apr 18 - Jan 19	Change	% Change
Stalking and Harassment	1530	2597	1067	69.7%
Theft from the Person	361	1016	655	181.4%
Violence with Injury	4247	4851	604	14.2%
Shoplifting	3514	3838	324	9.2%
Violence without Injury	3295	3619	324	9.8%
Bicycle Theft	697	876	179	25.7%
Theft from Motor Vehicle	1609	1770	161	10.0%
Arson	142	206	64	45.1%
Vehicle Interference	279	337	58	20.8%
Burglary - Business and Community	654	677	23	3.5%
Robbery of Personal Property	517	536	19	3.7%
Robbery of Business Property	41	46	5	0.0%
Death or Serious Injury - Unlawful Driving	2	2	0	0.0%
Homicide	4	3	-1	-25.0%
Other Sexual Offences	730	710	-20	-2.7%
Rape	509	481	-28	-5.5%
Theft of Motor Vehicle	821	793	-28	-3.4%
Criminal Damage	3591	3467	-124	-3.5%
Burglary - Residential	1841	1613	-228	-12.4%
Other Theft	4323	3896	-427	-9.9%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>28707</b>	<b>31334</b>	<b>2627</b>	<b>9.2%</b>

- 3.5 As can be seen above, victim-based crime has seen a year to date increase of 2627 crimes. Acquisitive crime accounts for 28% of this increase, with violent offending responsible for a further 76%. The bulk of the increase in violence relates to Stalking and Harassment (1067 crimes out of a total of 1994). A full breakdown by category is given in Figure 5.

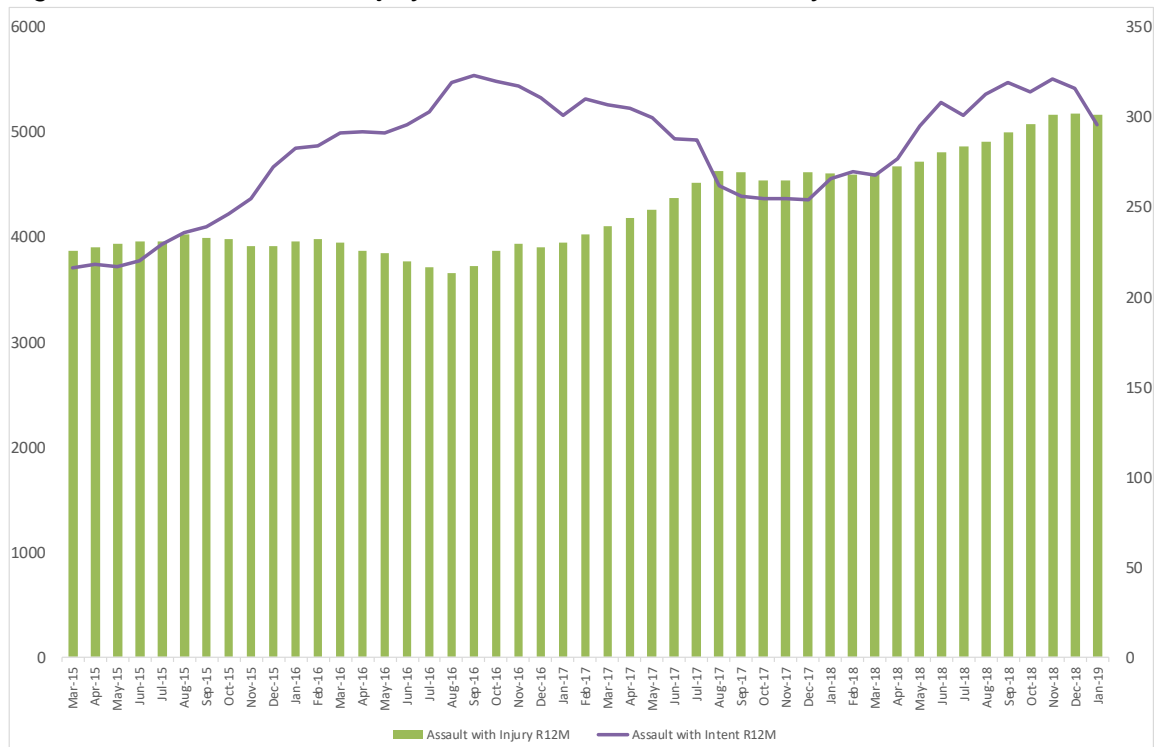
Figure 5: Year to Date Increase in VBC by Category

Type	YTD Increase	% of Increase
Violence	1994	75.90%
Acquisitive Crime	741	28.21%
Sexual Offences	-48	-2%
Arson & Criminal Damage	-60	-2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2627</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Violence with Injury

3.6 In common with many crime types the volume of Violence with Injury began increasing in the third quarter of 2016. In part this was related to the crime audit described above, however a significant proportion could be considered part of a ‘genuine’ increase in violent offending. This trend has continued to the present day, with an average of 431 offences recorded per month in the period February 2018 to January 2019. This compares to an average of 336 offences per month in the twelve months prior to the audit (September 2015 to August 2016). As can be seen in Figure 6, below, the trend is most readily apparent in relation to Assault with Injury. However, since January 2018 there has been a notable increase in the category Assault with Intent to Cause Serious Harm (broadly GBH). This offence type has seen a 12.4% increase (28 offences) in the period April 2018 to January 2019, when compared to the same period in 2017/18.

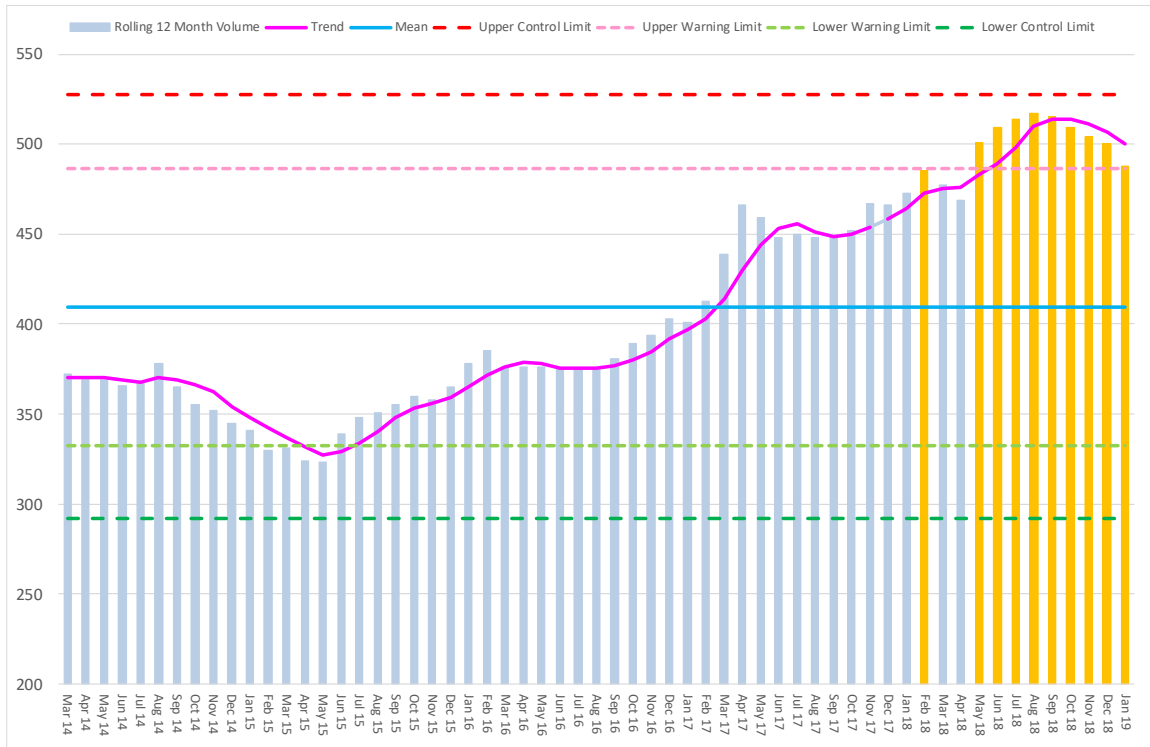
Figure 6: Violence without Injury Trends March 2015 – January 2019



### Knife Crime

3.7 As can be seen from Figure 7, the rolling 12 month volume of Knife Crime rose steadily between March 2015 and September 2018. Volumes have decreased over the winter months; it is currently unclear if this is a seasonal pattern. Orange bars indicate months where crime volumes have exceeded the statistical norm.

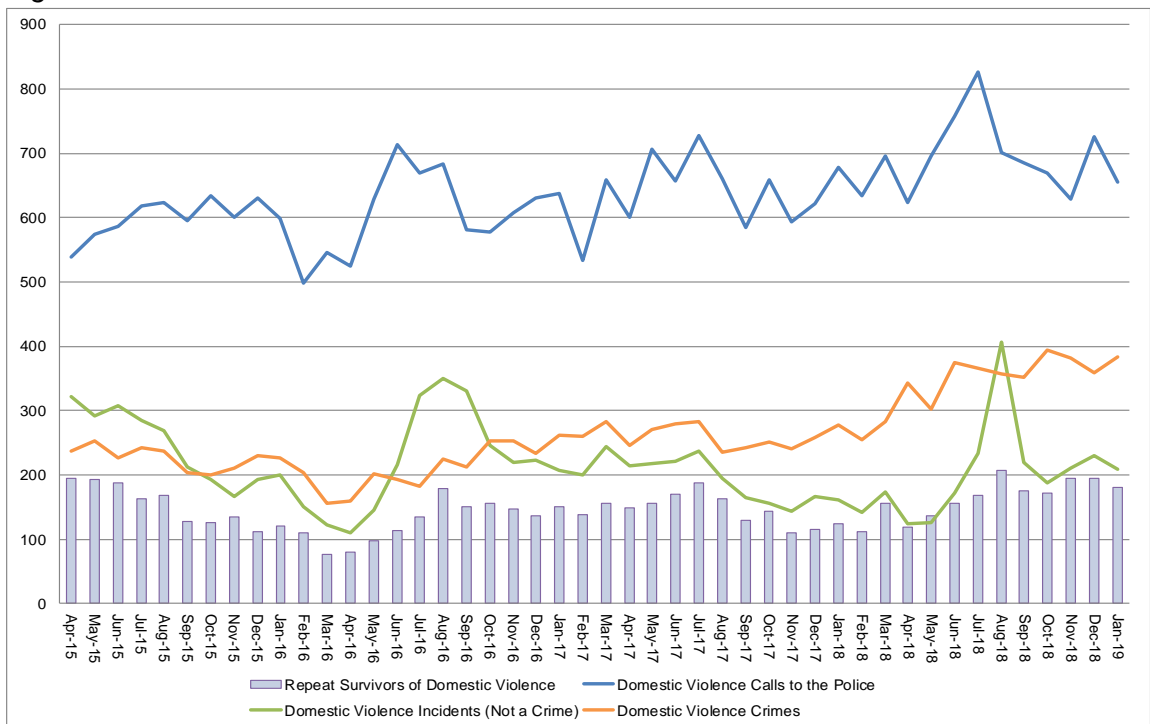
Figure 7: Rolling 12 Month Knife Crime Volume March 2014 – January 2019



### Domestic & Sexual Violence

3.8 The volume of domestic violence calls to the police, domestic violence crime, domestic violence incidents (not a crime) and repeat survivors of domestic violence is shown in Figure 8.<sup>2</sup>

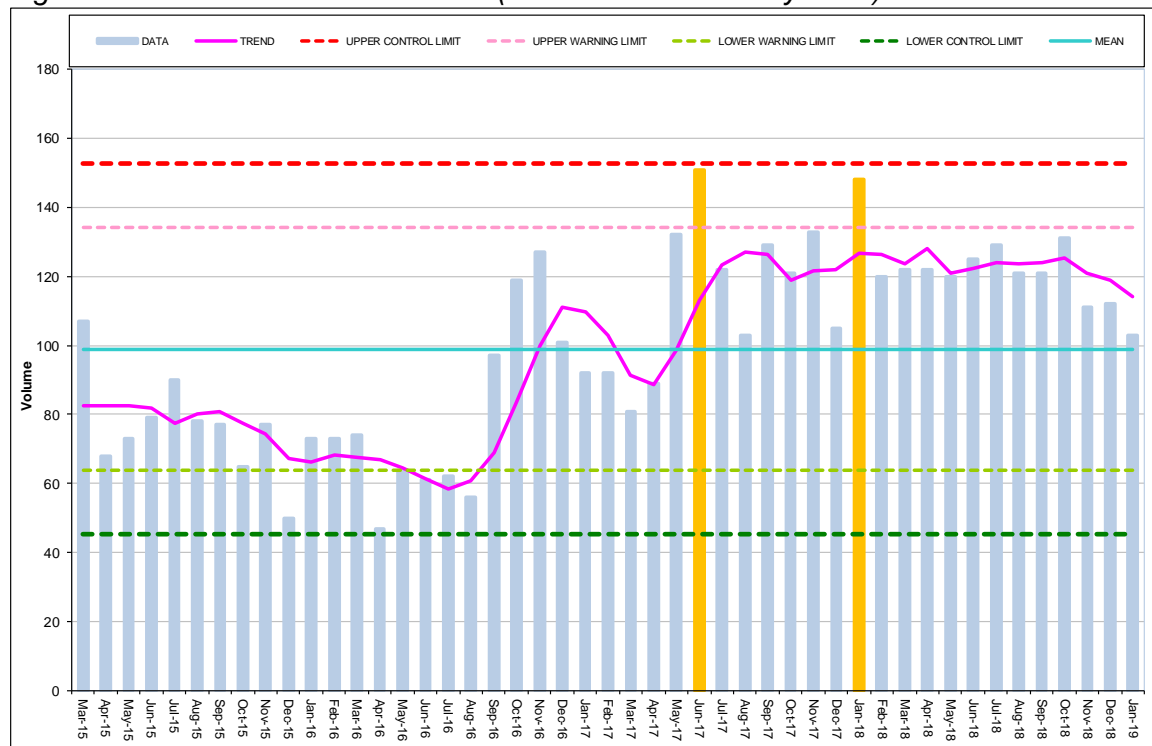
Figure 8: Domestic Violence Performance



<sup>2</sup> A repeat survivor is defined as any survivor to have reported at least one DV incident (not a crime) or DV crime in the last month and an additional one or more DV incidents (not a crime) or DV crimes in the previous 12 months.

- 3.9 Demand in relation to DV remains broadly stable with no statistically significant changes for some time. However, there has been a noticeable uplift in the volume of calls since April 2018. The reasons for this are currently unclear and the trend will be monitored in the coming months. The volume of DV crime has shown a steady increase since mid-2016, in line with rising volumes of violent crime during that period. In parallel the volume of repeat survivors has increased by 18% over the course of 2018/19. The volume of DV incidents has declined since mid-2016, this is most probably due to a greater proportion of incidents being converted into crimes in line with revised recording practices following the aforementioned audit. However, from 27<sup>th</sup> July 2018 all domestic abuse cases attended by the police will result in a DASH RIC form being completed. In January this resulted in 209 incidents being recorded, an increase of 29.8% (48 more incidents) than the same month in 2018. The volume of repeat survivors also increased by 45.2% (56 more cases) in January. The long term impact of these changes is not yet known, both in terms of volumes and the implications for survivor services such as the MARAC.
- 3.10 The volume of Sexual Offences remains considerably above that seen in recent years. A proportion of that increase can be linked to the audit process described above and ongoing efforts to achieve the highest possible rate of compliance with the national standard. Nevertheless, monthly volumes remain higher than those recorded prior to the audit, the potential reasons for this have been discussed in detail at previous meetings. The volume of Sexual Offences is shown in Figure 9 with orange bars indicating months where crime volumes have exceeded the statistical norm during the plan period. The rate of increase has slowed in recent months and the trend appears to be stabilising.

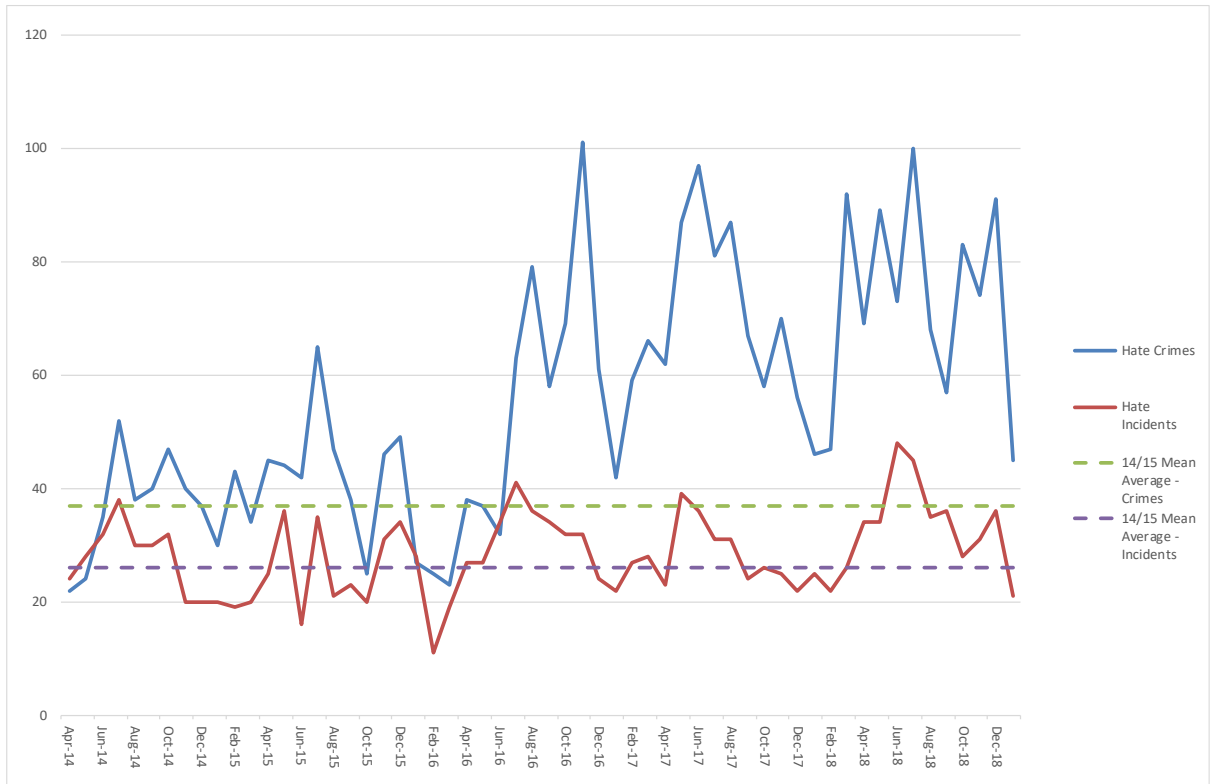
Figure 9: Volume of Sexual Offences (March 2015 – January 2019)



## Hate Crime

- 3.11 As can be seen from Figure 10, significant increases in recorded Hate Crime were observed in July and August following the vote to leave the European Union on 23<sup>rd</sup> June 2016. Hate Crime was also subject to an internal police audit process and this was largely responsible for the increased crime volumes between October and December 2016. Nottinghamshire Police have recently recruited two hate crime officers and this has led to retrospective increases in volumes as further auditing of crimes and incidents has taken place.

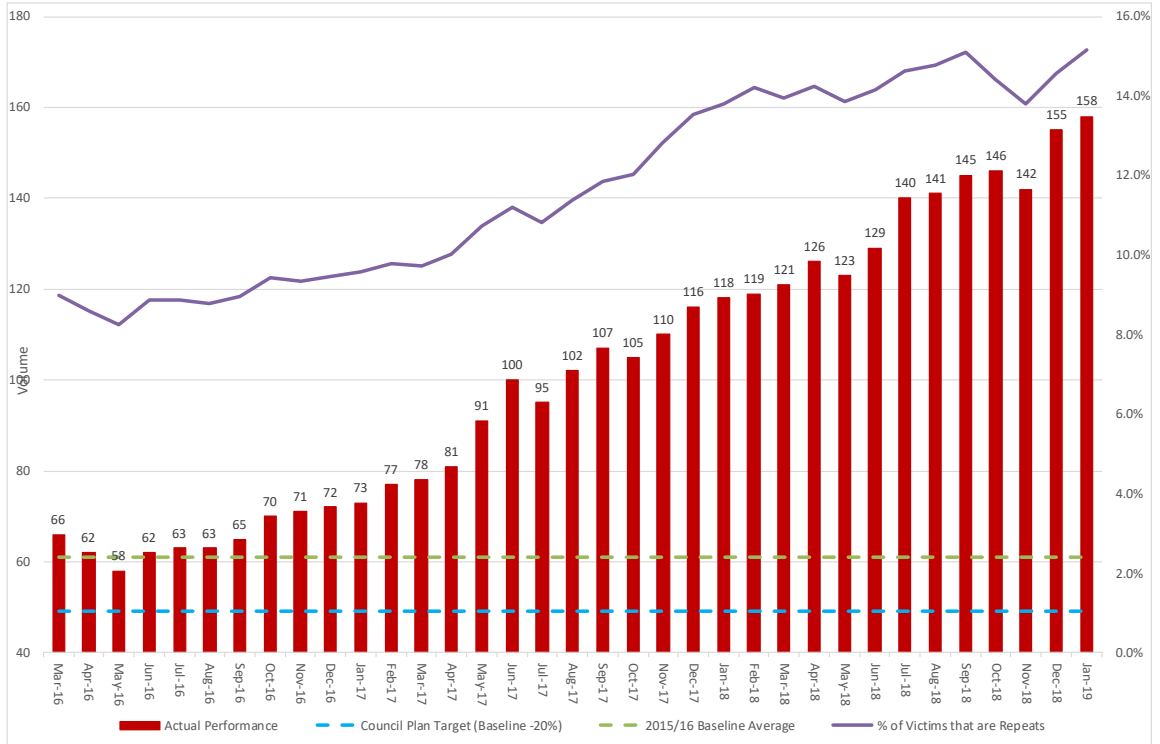
Figure 10: Volume of Hate Crimes and Incidents April 2014 – January 2019



- 3.12 The number of repeat victims of Hate Crime rose continuously between June 2016 and July 2018, with three exceptions. The rolling 12 month performance is shown in Figure 11. During the same period the proportion of Hate Crime victims that were repeats rose steadily, from a rolling 12 month average of 8.9% in June 2016 to 15.2% in January 2019.



Figure 11: Repeat Victims of Hate Crime



### Anti-Social Behaviour

3.13 January 2019 saw an increase in ASB calls to the police of 0.9% (9 more calls) compared with the same month the previous year. Nottingham has maintained its positive position compared to the 2014/15 baseline by achieving a reduction of 20.05% (3,690 fewer calls). ASB performance is illustrated in Figures 12 and 13. Orange bars indicate months where incident volumes have not reached the statistical norm over the period of the current plan.

Figure 12: Volume of Anti-Social Behaviour Calls to the Police (Apr 2015 – Jan 2019)

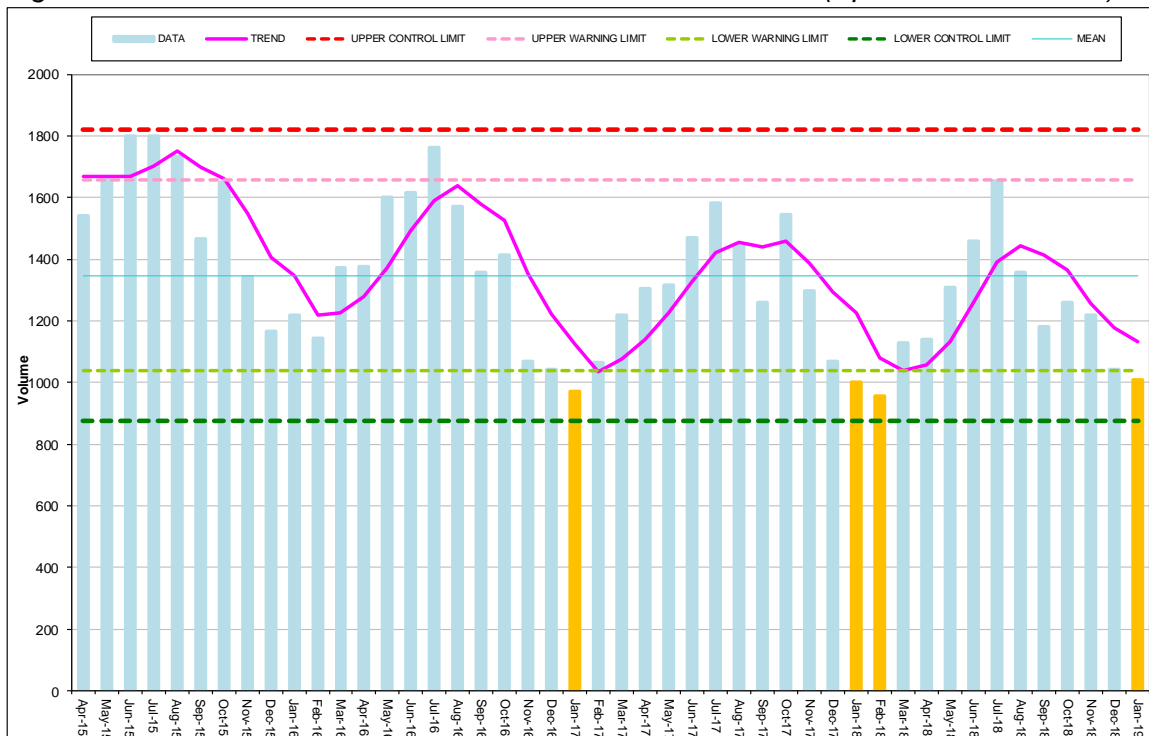
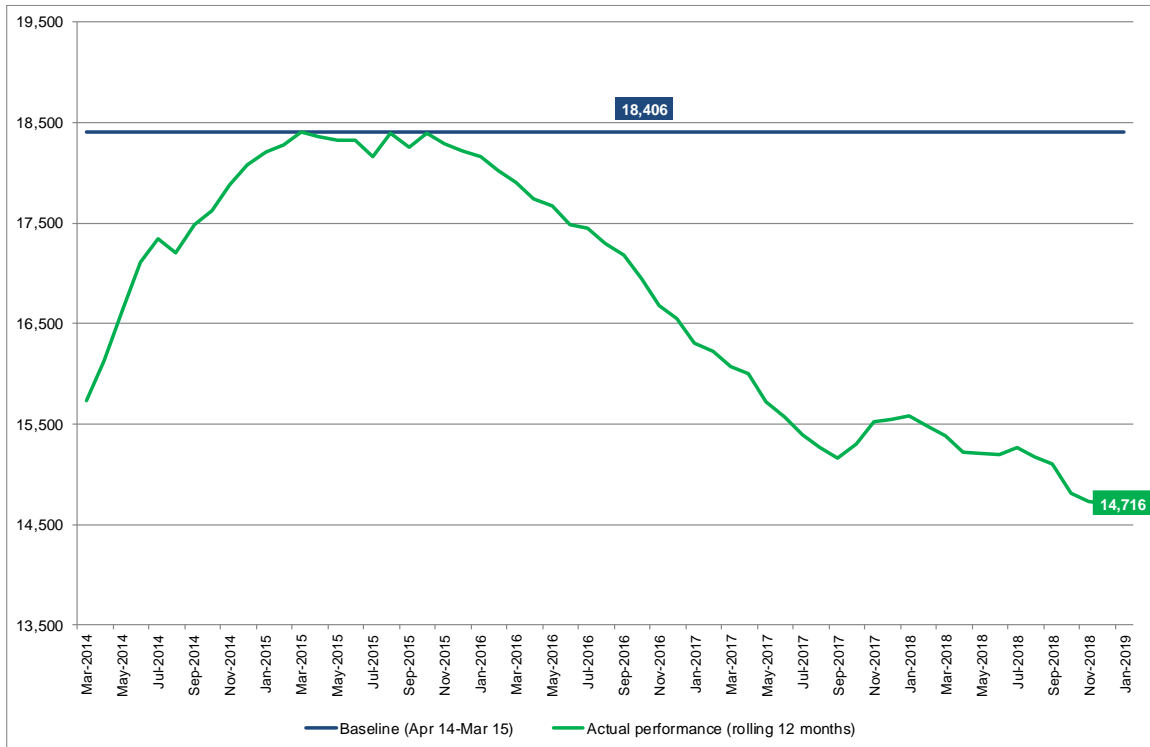


Figure 13: Anti-Social Behaviour against Baseline (Rolling 12 Months)



3.14 As noted previously, other data sources and anecdotal evidence suggest that ASB is not declining to the extent suggested by the 101 data. This leads to the conclusion that the current measure is too narrow and no longer fit for purpose. Work on a broader performance framework is ongoing and the results will be presented back to a future meeting.

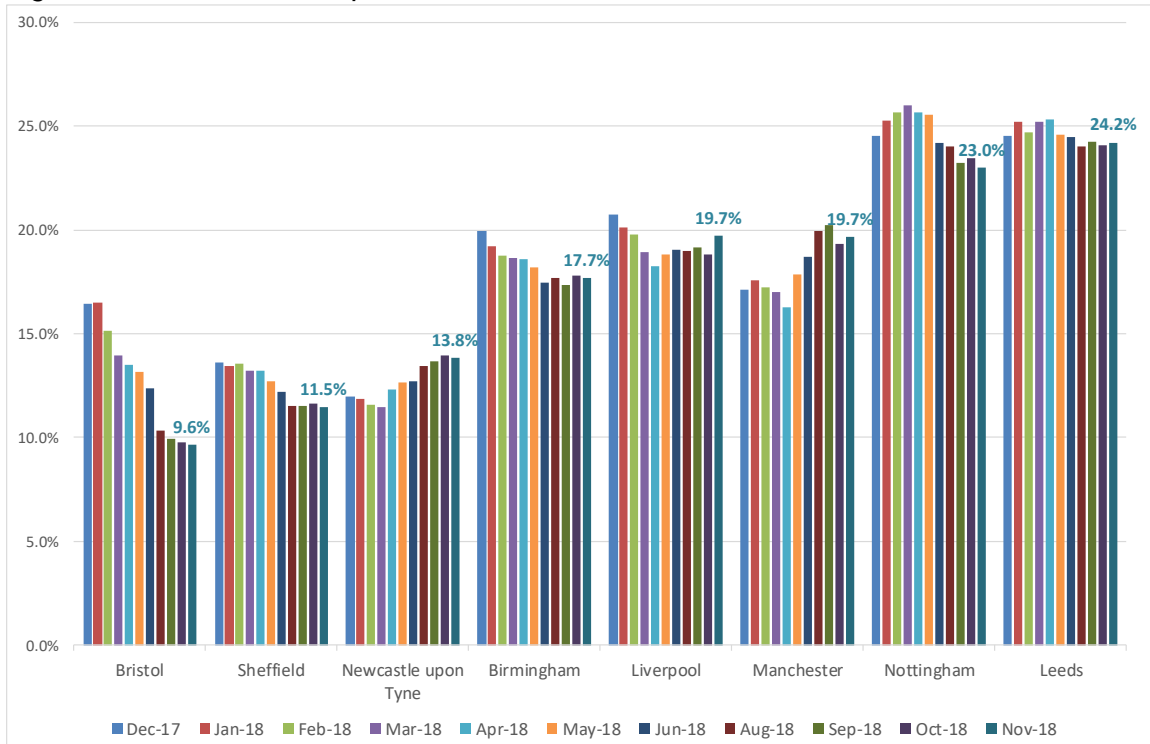
### Substance Misuse Treatment Performance

3.15 The Partnership Plan 2015-20 outlines a target rate for successful completions from drug and alcohol treatment that is 5% better than the average for the core cities.<sup>3</sup> For clarity, the 5% increase on the core cities average refers to the core cities average plus 5% of that average as opposed to the core cities average plus five percentage points. This target is a rolling 12 month measure which mitigates the risk posed by any future changes to reporting methodology.

3.16 From December 2017 to November 2018 606 of 2637 clients successfully completed treatment, which equates to a successful completion rate of 23%. Performance has now stabilised and is performing well following a 12-month period of poor performance; although recent months have shown decreases. The target rate for November was 19%, Nottingham exceeded this by 105 successful completions. Performance is shown in Figure 14.

<sup>3</sup> A successful completion is defined as a client who exits drug or alcohol treatment as either substance free (no opiate or crack use) or as an occasional user. Exit status is determined by the treatment practitioner.

Figure 14: Successful completions in the Core Cities



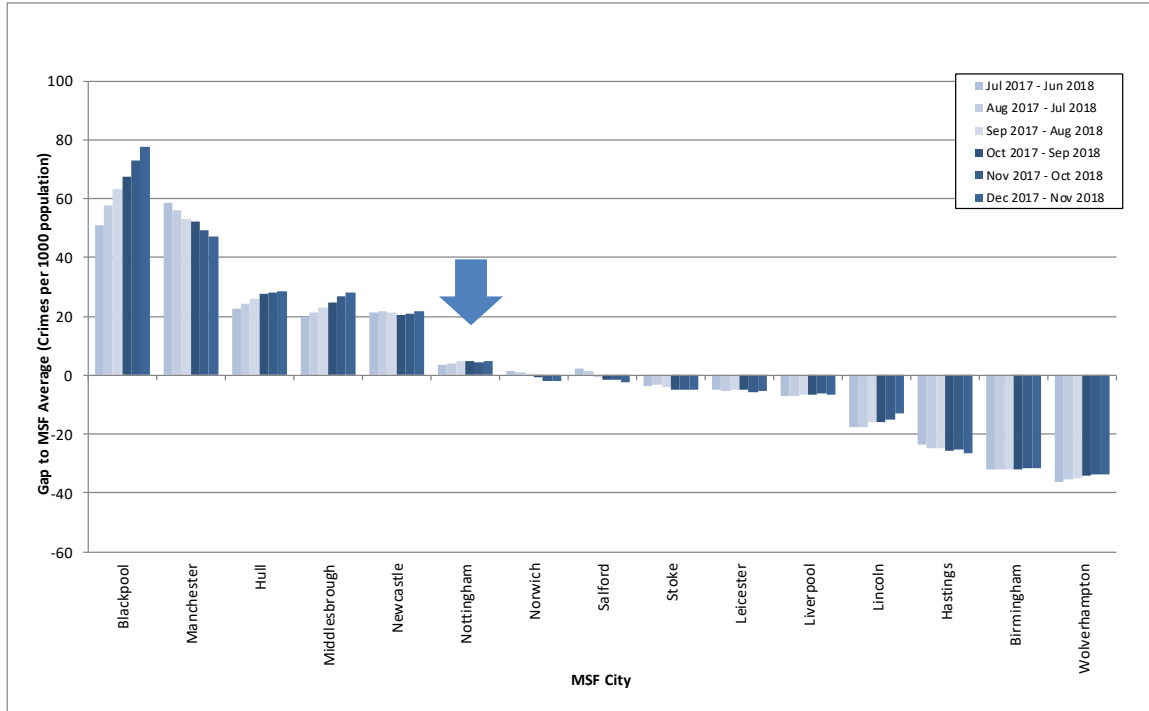
## Re-Offending

- 3.17 Reoffending performance remains under review. Work is ongoing to produce a regular snapshot of the IOM cohort and the results of this will be brought back to future meetings as work progresses. A snapshot of the cohort in January 2019 is shown at Appendix A. A more effective way of demonstrating performance is still under development.
- 3.18 The latest figures from the Ministry of Justice (April 2016 to March 2017) show an adult and juvenile reoffending rate of 34%, a one percentage point increase on the previous twelve months.

## 4.0 COMPARATORS:

- 4.1 iQuanta updated the most similar groups for community safety partnerships (CSPs) in May 2016. This was undertaken to take into account the boundary change of CSPs in Hampshire and iQuanta took this opportunity to update the underlying data (including unemployment, benefit claimants, bar density, leisure and retail outlets and sparsity) where possible. The same methodology was used and no changes have been made to force level most similar groups. As a result of this update, Cardiff and Sheffield have been removed from Nottingham's Most Similar Group and these CSPs have been replaced with Lincoln and Stoke-on-Trent.
- 4.2 Nottingham's position has worsened over the last year; see Figure 15. The city now has the sixth highest rate of all crime out of the 15 CSPs, which is a reduction of two places since June 2017.

Figure 15: Gap to Most Similar Family Average over Time (All Crime)

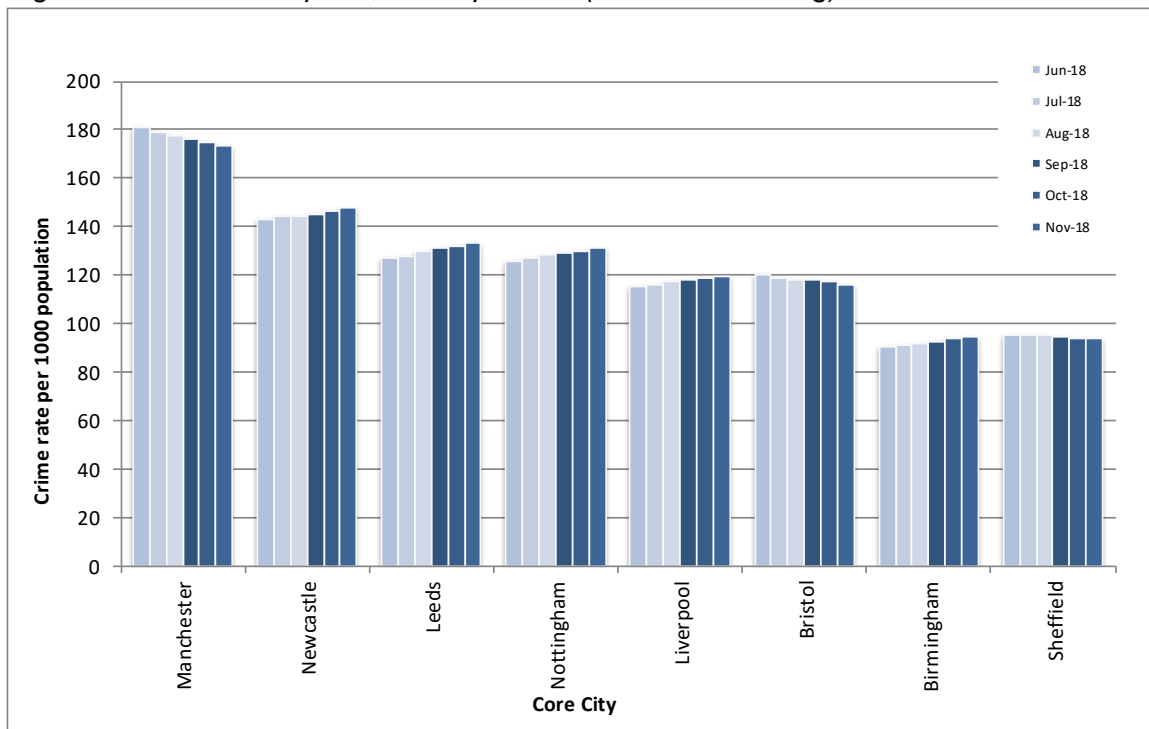


Note: MSG average crime rate calculated in-house by dividing total population by total crime

### Core City Position

- 4.3 Nottingham has the fourth highest crime rate of the eight core cities in England. As is shown in Figure 16, Nottingham's crime rate has increased in the past six months in line with all the other core cities, bar Manchester, Bristol and Sheffield.

Figure 16: Crime Rate per 1,000 Population (12 Months Rolling)



APPENDIX A:

IOM Performance Report January 2019

Status					Demographics																
Area	Measure	IOM	DA IOM	Watchlist	Area	Measure	IOM	DA IOM	Watchlist												
Gender	Male	222	55	187	Ethnicity	White - N. Europe	155	44	121												
	Female	0	0	1		White S.Europe	3	0	2												
	Total	222	55	188		Black	59	10	55												
Management Arrangements	CRC & Police	85	16	n/a		Asian	4	1	7												
	NPS & Police	106	30	n/a		Middle Eastern	1	0	3												
	Police Only	11	9	n/a	Age	Under 18	19	0	1												
	Youth Justice Service & Police	20	0	n/a		18-29	107	31	92												
	Totals	222	55	n/a		30-39	63	19	72												
				40+		33	5	23													
Supervision	Licence	175	31	n/a	<p><b>Proportion by Cohort</b></p> <p>A pie chart titled 'Proportion by Cohort' showing the distribution of IOM across five categories. The largest slice is IOM Community at 40%, followed by IOM Prison at 26%, Watchlist at 22%, DA IOM Community at 7%, and DA IOM Prison at 5%.</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Proportion by Cohort Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Cohort</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>IOM Community</td> <td>40%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IOM Prison</td> <td>26%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DA IOM Community</td> <td>7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DA IOM Prison</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Watchlist</td> <td>22%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Cohort	Percentage	IOM Community	40%	IOM Prison	26%	DA IOM Community	7%	DA IOM Prison	5%	Watchlist	22%
	Cohort	Percentage																			
	IOM Community	40%																			
	IOM Prison	26%																			
DA IOM Community	7%																				
DA IOM Prison	5%																				
Watchlist	22%																				
Order	34	15	n/a																		
Non-Stat Adult	9	9	n/a																		
Non-Stat Young Person	2	0	n/a																		
Community	Total IOM in community	103	34	n/a																	
Prison	Over 90 days to release	89	13	n/a																	
	Under 90 days to release	30	8	n/a																	
	Total IOM in Prison	119	21	n/a																	
Throughput	Taken on last month	11	1	3																	
	Exited last month	11	3	8																	
CSP Area	City	122	28	n/a																	
	Ashfield	31	9	n/a																	
	Mansfield	19	4	n/a																	
	Gedling	10	7	n/a																	
	Broxtowe	5	2	n/a																	
	Bassetlaw	20	3	n/a																	
	Newark & Sherwood	9	1	n/a																	
	Rushcliffe	4	1	n/a																	
	Out of Area	2	0	n/a																	

**APPENDIX B:**

**Table 1: Partnership Headlines**

Target	Baseline	Target	Actual	Grade and Direction of Travel
Reduce victim-based crime by 20% (over a 2014/15 baseline ending July 2015)	28,021	24,421	37,029	↓
Continue to reduce ASB calls to the Police (over a 2014/15 baseline)	18,406	DOT	14,716	↑
Achieve a rate of clients successfully completing treatment which is 5% above the core cities average	N/A	19.0%	23.0%	↑
Reduce reoffending	Under Review	Under Review	Under Review	Under Review

**Table 2: Partnership KPIs and Diagnostic Indicators\***

Area	Performance Indicator	January 2017/18	January 2018/19	+/-	% Change	YTD 2017/18	YTD 2018/19	+/-	% Change	Rolling 12m to January 2017	Rolling 12m to January 2018	+/-	% Change	DOT (On Previous Month)	YTD Trendline	
Crime	All Crime	3376	3690	314	9.3%	33155	37239	4084	12.3%	39427	43871	4444	11.3%	↑		
	Victim-Based Crime	2941	3024	83	2.8%	28595	31372	2777	9.7%	34032	37029	2997	8.8%	↑		
	Other Crimes Against Society	435	666	231	53.1%	4560	5867	1307	28.7%	5395	6842	1447	26.8%	↑		
VAP	Violence Against the Person	873	1059	186	21.3%	9047	11094	2047	22.6%	10787	12892	2105	19.5%	↑		
	Homicide	1	0	-1	-100.0%	2	3	1	50.0%	3	5	2	66.7%	↑		
	Death or Serious Injury - Unlawful Driving	0	0	0	-	3	2	-1	-33.3%	4	2	-2	-50.0%	↓		
	Violence with Injury	409	380	-29	-7.1%	4228	4858	630	14.9%	5047	5682	635	12.6%	↓		
	Violence without Injury	311	396	85	27.3%	3292	3622	330	10.0%	3890	4225	335	8.6%	↑		
	Stalking and Harassment	152	283	131	86.2%	1523	2609	1086	71.3%	1844	2978	1134	61.5%	↑		
	Most Serious Violence	41	22	-19	-46.3%	309	350	41	13.3%	362	405	43	11.9%	↓		
	Most Serious Violence as % of all VAP	4.7%	2.1%	-2.6%	-	3.4%	3.2%	-0.3%	-	3.4%	3.1%	-0.2%	-	-	-	
Night Time Economy Violence	114	126	12	10.5%	1291	1301	10	0.8%	1576	1532	-44	-2.8%	↓			
Domestic Abuse	General Violence	482	550	68	14.1%	5173	6183	1010	19.5%	6068	7213	1145	18.9%	↑		
	Domestic Abuse	357	494	137	38.4%	3403	4684	1281	37.6%	4091	5371	1280	31.3%	↑		
	Domestic Violence	277	383	106	38.3%	2583	3610	1027	39.8%	3125	4147	1022	32.7%	↑		
	Domestic Violence as % of all VAP	31.7%	36.2%	4.4%	-	28.6%	32.5%	4.0%	-	29.0%	32.2%	3.2%	-	-	-	
	Domestic Incidents	678	655	-23	-3.4%	6487	6966	479	7.4%	7678	8295	617	8.0%	↓		
	Domestic Non-Crime	161	209	48	29.8%	1876	2114	238	12.7%	2320	2429	109	4.7%	↓		
Sexual Offences	Domestic Repeats	124	180	56	45.2%	1444	1702	258	17.9%	1737	1969	232	13.4%	↓		
	Sexual Offences	148	103	-45	-30.4%	1233	1195	-38	-3.1%	1417	1437	20	1.4%	↓		
	Rape	67	42	-25	-37.3%	504	485	-19	-3.8%	115	145	30	26.1%	↓		
Theft Offences	Other Sexual Offences	81	61	-20	-24.7%	729	710	-19	-2.6%	839	859	20	2.4%	↓		
	Robbery	61	57	-4	-6.6%	557	582	25	4.5%	665	705	40	6.0%	↑		
	Personal Robbery	56	54	-2	-3.6%	516	536	20	3.9%	616	652	36	5.8%	↑		
	Business Robbery	5	3	-2	-40.0%	41	46	5	12.2%	49	53	4	8.2%	↓		
	Burglary	236	226	-10	-4.2%	2475	2291	-184	-7.4%	2894	2704	-190	-6.6%	↓		
	Burglary - Residential	165	142	-23	-13.9%	1827	1614	-213	-11.7%	-	1892	-	-	-	↓	
	Burglary - Business and Community	71	84	13	18.3%	648	677	29	4.5%	-	812	-	-	-	↑	
	Vehicle Offences	288	253	-35	-12.2%	2695	2904	209	7.8%	3175	3453	278	8.8%	↓		
	Theft from the Person	31	176	145	467.7%	361	1020	659	182.5%	461	1134	673	146.0%	↑		
	Bicycle Theft	65	61	-4	-6.2%	691	876	185	26.8%	851	968	117	13.7%	↑		
	Shoplifting	369	343	-26	-7.0%	3505	3838	333	9.5%	4216	4563	347	8.2%	↓		
Criminal Damage and Arson	All Other Theft Offences	450	371	-79	-17.6%	4314	3898	-416	-9.6%	5143	4837	-306	-5.9%	↓		
	Criminal Damage and Arson	420	375	-45	-10.7%	3717	3674	-43	-1.2%	4423	4336	-87	-2.0%	↑		
	Criminal Damage	415	348	-67	-16.1%	3578	3468	-110	-3.1%	4260	4101	-159	-3.7%	↑		
Drug Offences	Arson	5	27	22	440.0%	139	206	67	48.2%	163	235	72	44.2%	↑		
	Drug Offences	135	257	122	90.4%	1352	1843	491	36.3%	1609	2156	549	34.1%	↑		
	Trafficking of Drugs	33	33	0	0.0%	311	378	67	21.5%	362	450	88	24.3%	↑		
ASB	Possession of Drugs	102	224	122	119.6%	1041	1465	424	40.7%	1247	1708	461	37.0%	↑		
	ASB	1000	1009	9	0.9%	13295	12632	-663	-5.0%	15579	14716	-863	-5.5%	↓		
	Alcohol	135	115	-20	-14.8%	2094	1636	-458	-21.9%	2473	1898	-575	-23.3%	↓		
	Noise	298	296	-2	-0.7%	3757	3975	218	5.8%	4389	4597	208	4.7%	↓		
	Youth	180	154	-26	-14.4%	2910	2247	-663	-22.8%	3408	2672	-736	-21.6%	↑		
Gun and Knife Crime	ASB Repeats	277	256	-21	-7.6%	3339	3219	-120	-3.6%	3941	3797	-144	-3.7%	↓		
	Gun Crime	2	7	5	250.0%	30	52	22	73.3%	38	60	22	57.9%	↑		
Hate Crime	Knife Crime	45	33	-12	-26.7%	389	400	11	2.8%	473	488	15	3.2%	↓		
	Hate Occurrences	71	66	-5	-7.0%	990	1097	107	10.8%	1084	1215	131	12.1%	↓		
	Hate Crimes	46	45	-1	-2.2%	711	749	38	5.3%	836	888	52	6.2%	↓		
	Hate Non-Crimes	25	21	-4	-16.0%	282	348	66	23.4%	337	396	59	17.5%	↓		
	Disability	3	1	-2	-66.7%	41	59	18	43.9%	50	68	18	36.0%	↓		
	Race	43	49	6	14.0%	744	814	70	9.4%	871	945	74	8.5%	↓		
	Religion/Faith	5	8	3	60.0%	67	108	41	61.2%	87	129	42	48.3%	↓		
	Sexual Orientation	15	4	-11	-73.3%	106	99	-7	-6.6%	120	124	4	3.3%	↓		
	Transgender	4	3	-1	-25.0%	24	25	1	4.2%	25	30	5	20.0%	↓		
	Alternative Sub-culture	0	1	1	-	4	14	10	250.0%	4	15	11	275.0%	↓		
	Misogyny	0	0	0	-	45	54	9	20.0%	58	59	1	1.7%	↓		
Other	4	4	0	0.0%	25	37	12	48.0%	29	37	8	27.6%	↑			
Incidents	Hate Repeats	8	11	3	37.5%	103	139	36	35.0%	111	149	38	34.2%	↑		
	Demand	9336	9002	-334	-3.6%	100518	100111	-407	-0.4%	119431	118384	-1047	-0.9%	↓		
Incidents	Opening and Closing Domestic Incidents	1020	1036	16	1.6%	10194	10909	715	7.0%	12061	12875	814	6.7%	↓		

\* Community safety tactics for tackling Child Sexual Exploitation (see below) to be included once data is available.

CSE - Community Safety Tactics	
Revoking of taxi license	Civil injunctions
Suspension of taxi license	Closure Orders
Child Abduction Warning Notice	Section 222 Local Government Act 1972
Sexual Risk Order	Injunction under the High Court's inherent Jurisdiction.
Sexual Harm Prevention Order	Closure notice
Child sexual exploitation at a hotel – requirement to disclose information or comply with notice served by police	

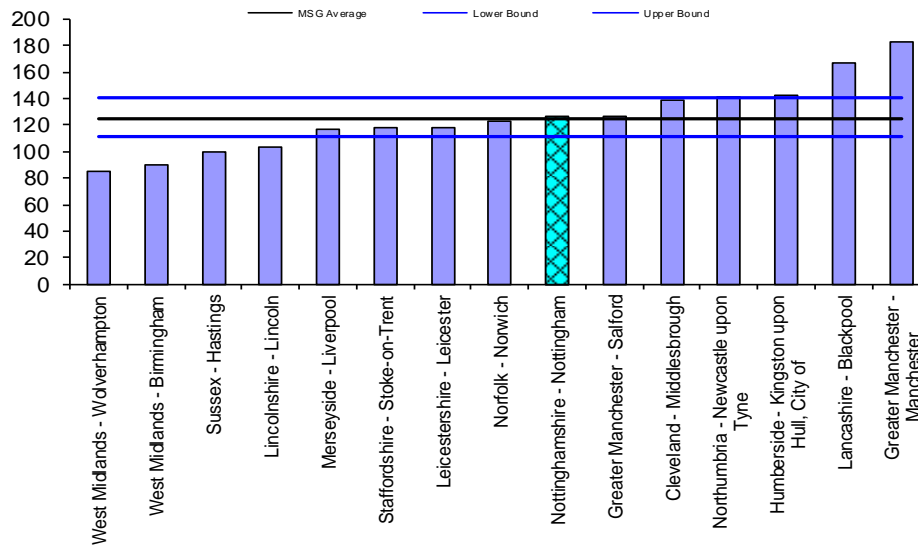
## APPENDIX C:

**Table 3: Changes to iQuanta Most Similar Groupings**

Prior to October 2014	October 2015-March 2016	From April 2016
Lancashire - Preston	Cleveland - Middlesbrough	Humberside - Kingston upon Hull
Greater Manchester - Manchester	Greater Manchester - Manchester	Lancashire - Blackpool
Greater Manchester - Salford	Greater Manchester - Salford	Greater Manchester - Manchester
Humberside - Kingston upon Hull	Humberside - Kingston upon Hull	Cleveland - Middlesbrough
Northumbria - Gateshead	Lancashire - Blackpool	Northumbria - Newcastle upon Tyne
Leicestershire - Leicester	Leicestershire - Leicester	Norfolk - Norwich
Merseyside - Liverpool	Merseyside - Liverpool	Staffordshire - Stoke-on-Trent
Norfolk - Norwich	Norfolk - Norwich	Merseyside - Liverpool
Northumbria - Newcastle upon Tyne	Northumbria - Newcastle upon Tyne	Nottinghamshire - Nottingham
Nottinghamshire - Nottingham	Nottinghamshire - Nottingham	Lincolnshire - Lincoln
South Wales - Cardiff	South Wales - Cardiff	Sussex - Hastings
South Yorkshire - Sheffield	South Yorkshire - Sheffield	Greater Manchester - Salford
South Wales - Swansea	Sussex - Hastings	Leicestershire - Leicester
West Midlands - Birmingham	West Midlands - Birmingham	West Midlands - Birmingham
West Yorkshire - Leeds	West Midlands - Wolverhampton	West Midlands - Wolverhampton

Table 4: Nottingham MSF Closing the Gap Comparisons

**iQuanta Bar Chart MSG (12 months) - Crimes per 1000 Residents  
Nottinghamshire - Nottingham  
Crimes  
01 Jun 2017 - 31 May 2018**



**OFFICIAL SENSITIVE - Provisional data before it is finalised and published by the Office for National Statistics**

CSP	Crimes / 1000 Pop
West Midlands - Wolverhampton	85.589
West Midlands - Birmingham	90.411
Sussex - Hastings	99.842
Lincolnshire - Lincoln	103.339
Merseyside - Liverpool	116.697
Staffordshire - Stoke-on-Trent	118.045
Leicestershire - Leicester	118.065
Norfolk - Norwich	123.546
<b>Nottinghamshire - Nottingham</b>	<b>125.599</b>
Greater Manchester - Salford	126.219
Cleveland - Middlesbrough	139.105
Northumbria - Newcastle upon Tyne	141.076
Humberside - Kingston upon Hull, City of	142.027
Lancashire - Blackpool	167.405
Greater Manchester - Manchester	183.207
<b>MSG Average</b>	<b>125.345</b>