NOTTINGHAMSHIRE POLICE AND CRIME PLAN

PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK 2021 TO 2025

QUARTER 4: PERFORMANCE TO 31st MARCH 2023

INTRODUCTION

The Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Plan 2021-25 sets the strategic direction for the police and partner agencies in tackling and reducing crime and improving local police and victim services during the 2021 to March 2025 period. The plan sets three simple objectives:

Preventing crime and protecting people from harm
Responding efficiently and effectively to community needs
Supporting victims and communities to be safe and feel safe

This framework is designed to support the Commissioner, partner agencies and the Police and Crime Panel in tracking the delivery of performance outcomes linked to the plan. Indicators are reviewed and reported on a quarterly basis via the statutory Police and Crime Panel and Commissioner's Strategic Resources and Performance Board.

The Coronavirus pandemic and subsequent restrictions imposed from 23 March 2020 had a significant unprecedented impact on trends in crime and service demand during 2020 and 2021. Consequently, the 2020/21 year does not provide a reliable and meaningful baseline against which future performance outcomes can be assessed.

Performance ambitions for the planning period have therefore been set in the context of benchmarking with other police force areas and informed views on what can be reasonably achieved in the current environmental conditions with the resources available. In many cases, this is simply shown as an expected direction of travel.

Where no specific performance ambition has been set, figures are shown in comparison to the 2019/20 pre-COVID baseline year.

Work will be undertaken to migrate the Performance and Insight report to Power BI in 2022 with a view to enabling more interactive profiling of outcomes at community safety partnership level.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: PREVENTING CRIME AND PROTECTING PEOPLE FROM HARM

1A. Making our streets, villages, towns and city safer								

AIM	Indicator	2019/20 Baseline	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Jun 2022	12 months to Sep 2022	12 months to Dec 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	Change over last year %	Actual
< 7.0%	**Experience of Neighbourhood Crime [1] (PCS)**	7.5%	4.8%	5.1%	5.8%	5.8%	6.4%	+1.6% pts	n/a
	Total Neighbourhood Crime (Police recorded)	16,098	10,562	11,122	11,113	11,142	11,032	+4.4%	+470
	Residential Burglary (Police recorded)	5,429	3,440	3,534	3,565	3,595	3,532	+2.7%	+92
	Vehicle Crime[2] (Police recorded)	7,760	5,348	5,726	5,640	5,613	5,585	+4.4%	+237
	Personal Robbery (Police recorded)	1,100	830	860	878	895	871	+4.9%	+41
	Theft from Person (Police recorded)	1,809	944	1,002	1,030	1,039	1,044	+10.6%	+100
▲	**Feelings of safety in the area after dark (PCS)**	60.4%	56.9%	56.3%	56.3%	57.8%	57.7%	+0.8% pts	n/a

Self-reported experience of neighbourhood crime captured via the Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Survey has increased over the previous year, largely driven by a rise in levels of vehicle crime experienced.

Despite this, the proportion of respondents reporting experience of neighbourhood crime remains 1.1% points lower than the pre-pandemic baseline (2019/20).

While total police recorded neighbourhood crime has increased compared to last year's report (+4.4%), growth in most areas appears to have either stopped or reversed over the past four quarters. The only exception to this is incidences of Theft from Person, which remain on a slight upward trend.

Total neighbourhood crime remains lower (-31%) than pre-pandemic baseline across all four indicators.

The proportion of respondents to the Notts Police and Crime Survey reporting that they feel very or fairly safe when outside in their local area after dark has stabilised at a level significantly lower (-2.7% points) than the pre-pandemic baseline.

Theft from Person offences saw specific spikes in April to May 2022 and October 2022. This included increases in mobile phone thefts in Market Square and Victoria Centre wards.

[1] Residential Burglary, Personal Robbery, Theft from Person, TOMV & TFMV
[2] Theft of and Theft from Motor Vehicle

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: PREVENTING CRIME AND PROTECTING PEOPLE FROM HARM

	1B. Preventing serious violence and steering vulnerable young people away from crime								

Aim	Indicator	2019/20 Baseline	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Jun 2022	12 months to Sep 2022	12 months to Dec 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	Change over last year %	Change over last year Actual
< 253	**First Time Entrants into the YJS: Force (YJS)**	263	235	259	281	252	265	+12.8%	+30
▼	**Youth Justice First Time Entrants: City**	140	123	131	150	135[3]	147	+19.5%	+24
▼	**Youth Justice First Time Entrants: County**	123	114	128	131	117	107	-6.1%	-7
	Violence with Injury [4] (Police recorded)	12,099	11,347	11,696	11,786	11,287	10,985	-3.2%	-362
	Homicide (rolling 3 year average)	11.7	10.3	10.0	11.0	11.3	9.3	-9.7%	-1
< 851	**Violent Knife Crime (Police recorded) [5]**	891	850	870	854	852	829	-2.5%	-21
	Hospital ED Attendance: Knife crime (Over 25)	288	234	257	242	223	190	-34%	-98
	Hospital ED Attendance: Knife crime (< 25)	130	105	108	98	82	76	-41.5%	54
	Possession of Weapons offences	1,198	1,150	1,231	1,374	1,465	1,517	+31.9%	+367

The number of First Time Entrants (FTE) into the Youth Justice System across Nottinghamshire (265) have risen to levels above pre-pandemic baseline (263) and are higher than the target reduction level <253 as at March 20223. This has been driven by an increase in the rate of FTE for the City. Rates for the County remain lower than both the previous year and pre-pandemic baseline. Local research has been commissioned to better understand the potential causes for the high rates seen in Nottingham.

Following a spike in cases last summer, violence with Injury offences have decreased since September 2022 and now sit at a rate of -3.2% compared to this time last year and -9.2% compared to pre-pandemic baseline.

Rates of homicide have also begun to trend downwards in the past quarter and are -9.7% and -20.5% lower compared to last year and pre-pandemic baseline, respectively. Note: these figures are based on a three year rolling average due to the low overall volume of offences.

Violent knife crime has trended consistently downwards over the past four quarters and remains at a level below that of the pre-pandemic baseline (-4.8%). Extensive police and partnership work has been undertaken to tackle knife crime (e.g., the knife crime team, JYS engagement), which is likely to have contributed to this decrease. There has been an increase in possession of weapons offences (+31.9% vs last year, and +26.6% vs pre-pandemic baseline) which is likely to have been driven by proactive operations that have been instrumental in helping to identify and report possession of weapons.

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[3] Figures detailed are to 08/12/2022 due to change in case management system
[4] Section 18, 20 and 47 (GBH & ABH)
[5] Attempted Murder, Threats to Kill, Wounding/Endangering Life, Assault with Injury, Sexual Offences and Robbery involving a knife or bladed article – figures are based on methodology currently used.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: PREVENTING CRIME AND PROTECTING PEOPLE FROM HARM

	1C: Preventing Violence Against Women and Girls								
Aim	**Indicator**	**2019/20 Baseline**	**12 months to Mar 2022**	**12 months to Jun 2022**	**12 months to Sep 2022**	**12 months to Dec 2022**	**12 months to Mar 2023**	**Change over last year %**	**Actual**
	Domestic Homicide [6]	4.0	1.3	1.3	2.3	2.0	1.0	-23.1%	-0.3
	Domestic abuse repeat victimisation rate	34.1%	32.3%	32.9%	33.3%	33.4%	33.9%	+1.6%	n/a
	Domestic Violence Protection Notices (DVPN)	49	210	213	174	175	177	-15.7%	-33
	Domestic Violence Protection Orders (DVPO)	45	195	197	161	166	169	-13.3%	-26
	DV Disclosure Scheme: Disclosures [7]	223	327	325	363	399	309	-5.5%	-18
	Stalking Protection Orders (granted)	6[8]	7	8	13	15	18	+157.1%	+11
	Sexual Offence Orders [9]	737	962	982	978	1,010	990	+2.9%	+28
	% experience domestic abuse in last year (PCS)	1.6%	1.2%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	+0.2% pts	n/a
▲	**Reported Domestic Abuse Crime (Police)**	14,975	15,396	15,904	15,812	16,134	16,236	+5.5%	+840
▲	**Reported Stalking and Harassment (Police)**	10,468	11,604	11,387	11,185	11,219	11,111	-4.2%	-493
▲	**Reported RASSO[10] (Police)**	2,908	3,066	3,200	3,202	3,229	3,253	+6.1%	+187

Use of DVPNs and DVPOs has decreased over this time last year by -15.7% and -13.3% respectively. The fall in the number of DVPN/DVPO issued has been most notable for February and March 2023. This drop has not been seen in other forces across the region. More detailed data has now been gathered and efforts are underway to analyse this to identify the reasons for this decrease. Once identified, a plan will be established for implementation to address the decrease.

The use of Stalking Protection Orders continues to increase steadily, with 157.1% more orders granted in the last 12 months when compared to the previous year. This is indicative of the continued efforts of the Stalking Unit in early identification of these offences and subsequent applications for orders. Sexual Offence Order rate also remains higher than this time last year (+2.9%) and pre-pandemic (+34.3%) highlighting their continued and increasing utilisation.

In line with targets, both reported domestic abuse crime and reported RASSO have increased comparative to this time last year (by +5.5% and +6.1%, respectively).

Conversely, reported stalking and harassment has shown to trend in the opposite direction (-4.2%), though levels remain higher than pre-pandemic (+6.1%).

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[6] Rolling annual average based on previous 3 years
[7] Based on 'date received' and including Right to Ask and Right to Know + Disclosure Completed (1)
[8] SPO's went live in Jan 2020
[9] Includes live Sexual Risk and Sexual Harm Prevention Orders
[10] Rape & Serious Sexual Offences (RASSO ALL + RASSO outliers)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: PREVENTING CRIME AND PROTECTING PEOPLE FROM HARM

					1D: Improving our approach to Reducing Reoffending				
Aim	**Indicator**	**2019/20 Baseline**	**12 months to Mar 2022**	**12 months to Jun 2022**	**12 months to Sep 2022**	**12 months to Dec 2022**	**12 months to Mar 2023**	**Change over last year %**	**Actual**
▼	**Reoffending rate (binary)**	**28.1%**	27.0%	27.3%	27.6%	28.6%	**29.3%**	**+2.3%**	**n/a**
▼	**Reoffending rate (frequency)**	1.64	1.71	1.76	1.81	1.81	1.83	0.12	n/a
	IOM: Managed Cases – overall	236	270	291	285	279	**340**	**+25.9%**	**+70**
	IOM: Offenders successfully removed	TBC	170	80	64	49	**109**	**-35.9%**	**-61**
	IOM: Reduction in average re-offending risk	-73.0%	-68.0%	-70.1%	-70.1%	-70.2%	**-70.2%**	**-1.4% pts**	**n/a**
	Offenders with substance misuse needs	3,898	4,094	4,112	4,077	4,419	**4372**	**+6.8%**	**+278**
	% successfully completing ATR / DRR	71.2%	77.0%	78.4%	79.0%	72.3%	**78.4%**	**+1.41 pts**	**n/a**
	% offenders housed 3 months from release	66.9%	79.8%	79.5%	80.2%	77.4%	****84%**	**+4.2% pts**	**n/a**
	% offenders in employment 3 months from release	n/a	12.2%	31.1%	29.0%	27.9%	****44.8%**	**+32.6% pts**	**n/a**

The number of offenders served by the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) programme has increased since both this time last year (+25.9%) and pre-pandemic baseline (+44.1%). However, there has been a reduction in the number of offenders successfully removed from the programme (-35.9%) when compared to the previous year.

* Average re-offending risk is no longer a recorded metric so this statistic will be unavailable going forward. Desistance percentage is being explored as a potential alternative metric.

** Data currently only available County level.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: RESPONDING EFFICIENTLY AND EFFECTIVELY TO LOCAL NEED

2A: Visible, accessible and responsive crime and policing services									
Aim	Indicator	2019/20 Baseline	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Jun 2022	12 months to Sep 2022	12 months to Dec 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	Change over last year %	Actual
> 57.9%	Public confidence in the police (PCS)	55.4%	57.2%	55.3%	53.6%	53.0%	52.6%	-4.6% pts	n/a
> 35.2%	Public perception: police visibility (PCS)	32.7%	34.9%	33.8%	32.7%	32.7%	32.0%	-2.9% pts	n/a
< 2.0%	999 Abandoned Call rate	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	+0.2%	n/a
< 5.0%	101 Abandoned Call rate	5.1%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.6%	1.5%	+0.3%	n/a
	Response times: Grade 1 Urban	79.3%	77.7%	77.1%	76.8%	76.4%	76.2%	-1.5%	n/a
	Response times: Grade 1 Rural	74.2%	72.7%	70.5%	69.4%	69.3%	68.8%	-3.9%	n/a
	Response times: Grade 2	52.5%	53.0%	51.0%	49.4%	48.4%	47.4%	-5.6%	n/a
	Calls for Service: 999	193,329	212,813	219,203	225,817	230,032	213,196	+0.2%	+383
	Calls for Service: 101	717,163	652,568	695,219	728,532	751,415	688,607	+5.5%	+36,039
	Officer Service Strength [11] (FTE)	2,078.5	2,352.0	2,351.4	2,368.2	2393.6	2406.9	+2.3%	+54.9
	Staff Service Strength (FTE)	1,192.7	1,265.2	1,270.8	1,304.2	1330.7	1310.6	+3.6%	+45.4
	PCSO Service Strength (FTE)	169.2	142.9	134.6	138.3	137.9	138.8	-2.9%	-4.1

The percentage of incidents attended by police within target times have decreased for both grade 1s and grade 2s when compared to 12 months prior. In response to this decrease, an additional five Response Policing Inspectors have been added to improve leadership direction and further support response teams. A trial of an additional five response sergeants is also underway in areas covered by Talk Group 10, which is one of the lowest performing talk groups.

Operation Arrival has also been initiated to encourage officers to promptly and consistently log their arrival times to incidents.

There is an observed decrease in 999 and 101 call volume over the past quarter, reversing a trend towards increased volume seen across the past three quarters. Overall, 999 call volume remains consistent with this period in the previous year, but 101 calls have seen a 5.5% increase in number. Regardless, utilisation of 101 services is still below that of the pre-pandemic baseline.

The personnel strength of the force continues to increase steadily in all areas, both in terms of headcount and FTE, excepting PCSOs. However, although PCSO service strength remains lower than both pre-pandemic baseline and the 12 months to March 2022, it has likewise seen consistent growth across the previous four quarters.

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[11] Strength/FTE includes all Officers and Staff even those seconded Out of Force.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: RESPONDING EFFICIENTLY AND EFFECTIVELY TO LOCAL NEED

| | **2B: Improving our capacity, capability and effectiveness in policing the digital beat** | | | | | | | | |

Aim	Indicator	2019/20 Baseline	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Jun 2022	12 months to Sep 2022	12 months to Dec 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	Change over last year %	Actual
	Online Dependant Crimes [12]	**3,368**	**4,146**	4,178	4,193	4,213	**4,284**	**+3.3%**	**+138**
	Online Facilitated Crimes [13]	**361**	**337**	309	275	250	**195**	**-42.1%**	**-142**
	Experience of Online Fraud (PCS)	**13.0%**	**20.0%**	19.3%	19.2%	18.6%	**19.0%**	**-1.0% pts**	**n/a**
	Experience of Online Fraud with loss (PCS)	**4.3%**	**4.8%**	5.1%	5.3%	5.3%	**5.8%**	**+1.0% pts**	**n/a**
	Confidence in response to Cyber Crime (PCS)	**n/a**	**32.6%**	30.0%	29.5%	28.8%	**28.0%**	**-4.6%**	**n/a**
	Reported Fraud Offences (Police) [14]	**2,833**	**4,034**	4,226	4,264	4,384	**4,276**	**+6.0%**	**+242**
	Reports to Action Fraud (NFIB Portal)	**5,987**[15]	**7,308**	6,727	6,324	6,238	**6,501**	**-11.0%**	**-807**

Online dependant crime continues to rise across quarters, with a +3.3% increase compared to the previous 12 months. In comparison to the previous 12-month period, this growth appears to be driven primarily by an increase in crimes internally classified as "Blackmail" or "Downloading/Sharing". Conversely, crimes classified as "Facilitated Online" (crime occurs offline but key elements of the MO occur online) continue to fall at a rapid rate, with a -42.1% reduction since this time last year, and a -46.0% reduction since pre-pandemic baseline.

Fraud offences recorded by Notts Police have increased by 6.0% when compared to this time last year. However, it is unclear whether this represents an ongoing upward trend, as rates have fallen comparative to the previous quarter. Meanwhile, reports to Action Fraud remain lower when compared to the same time last year, with a -11.0% decrease seen over the 12 months to March 2023. However, this number appears to have begun to increase again over the past quarter (+4.2%) which may be indicative of a reverse in this trend.

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[12] Includes crimes with an online NICL qualifier – Notts Cyber Crime Compilation
[13] Includes crimes with an online NICL qualifier
[14] All fraud recorded by Nottinghamshire Police (including calls for service, victim assistance and NFIB referrals)
[15] Based on manual historic data count as portal data unavailable prior to August 2021.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: RESPONDING EFFICIENTLY AND EFFECTIVELY TO LOCAL NEED

2C: Improving police and partnership responses to the issues of greatest community concern

Aim	Indicator	2019/20 Baseline	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Jun 2022	12 months to Sep 2022	12 months to Dec 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	Change over last year %	Actual
> 43.4%	Police dealing with issues of local concern (PCS)	41.7%	43.5%	41.0%	38.9%	37.6%	37.1%	-6.4% pts	n/a
> 59.9%	% Residents satisfied with police service (PCS)	58.2%	62.2%	60.4%	58.3%	58.0%	54.0%	-8.2% pts	n/a
	Perception that police 'do a good job' (PCS)	50.0%	53.2%	50.8%	49.1%	47.8%	45.6%	-7.6% pts	n/a
	Speeding as local issue of concern (PCS)	33.4%	33.2%	33.0%	33.2%	33.2%	33.7%	+0.5% pts	n/a
	Drug use and dealing as a local issue (PCS)	42.8%	30.2%	30.2%	30.6%	29.4%	30.2%	+/-0% pts	n/a
	People Killed or Seriously Injured on roads [16]	489	385 (Sept '21)	385 (Dec '21)	393 (Mar '22)	370 (Jun '22)	398 (Sept '22)	+3.4%	+13
	All Drug Offences (Police recorded[17])	4,822	4,043	3,934	4,052	3,956	4,042	-0.0%	-1
	% experiencing ASB in the last year (PCS)	64.0%	64.2%	63.7%	64.4%	63.4%	63.9%	-0.3% pts	n/a
	Police recorded Anti-Social Behaviour	32,133	35,991	33,798	32,940	31,929	31,377	-12.8%	-4,614
	Anti-social Behaviour Incidents: % Repeats	28.4%	32.5%	31.8%	30.9%	30.8%	30.5%	-2%	n/a
	ASB Case Review applications / (initiations)	19 (17)	31 (26)	n/a	n/a	36 (19)	31 (18)	+/-0%	n/a

The number of people killed or seriously injured on roads has risen slightly since this time last year, with an increase of +13 people or +3.4%. However, despite this, figures remain well below pre-Covid levels (a reduction of -18.6% since baseline).

Similarly, police-recorded drug offences also continue to remain below pre-pandemic levels (-16.2% versus baseline). Comparative to recent figures, however, drug offences remain stable, with no change since this time 12 months ago.

Levels of ASB recorded by the police continue to fall quarter-on-quarter, with a further -12.8% reduction seen over the 12-month period. ASB figures have now also fallen below pre-pandemic levels for the past two quarters in a row and sit -2.4% below baseline.

This observed reduction in total ASB may have been impacted by a reduction in numbers of repeat ASB offenders (i.e., reduced levels of recidivism), which have fallen by -2% over the past 12 months.

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[16] Figures reported are from 6 months prior to the column header date (actual end date given in parentheses) as collection of this data frequently lags occurrence dates.
[17] Includes Possession + Trafficking

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: RESPONDING EFFICIENTLY AND EFFECTIVELY TO LOCAL NEED

2D: Investigating Crime, Bringing Offenders to Justice and Tackling Serious and Organised Crime								

Aim	Bringing offenders to justice	2019/20 Baseline	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Jun 2022	12 months to Sep 2022	12 months to Dec 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	Change over last year %	Actual
	Crimes with an identified suspect (N.)	33.9%	34.9% (34,807)	35.0% (35,684)	35.8% (36,848)	36.0% (37,132)	35.9% (37,286)	+1.0% pts	+2,479
	Victim-based crime Positive outcome rate (N.)	11.7%	10.1% (8,321)	10.4% (8,883)	11.0% (9,412)	11.0% (9,442)	11.2% (9,653)	+1.1% pts	+1,332
	Domestic abuse: Positive outcome rate (N.)	13.7%	11.6% (1,578)	12.0% (1,685)	11.4% (1,801)	11.5% (1,847)	11.7% (1,900)	+0.1% pts	+322
	Sexual Offences: Positive outcome rate (N.)	7.8%	10.3% (315)	10.8% (347)	10.5% (335)	8.9% (286)	8.8% (285)	-1.5% pts	-30
	Violent knife crime: Pos. outcome rate (N.)	26.4%	23.6% (178)	23.4% (196)	23.6% (169)	23.9% (204)	23.6% (208)	0% pts	+30

Aim	Tackling Serious and organised crime	2019/20 Baseline	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Jun 2022	12 months to Sep 2022	12 months to Dec 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	Change over last year %	Actual
	Firearm Discharges (rolling 3-year average) [18]	18.0	17.0	15.3	15.0	14.0	13.0	-23.5%	-4.0
	Criminal Asset Applications (POCA 2002) [19]	92	81	73	80	66	75	-7.4%	-6
	Criminal Asset Recovery (£) [20]	£657,496	£481,382	£640,011	£686,150	£609,649	£933,877	+94.0%	+452,495

The force continues to improve its rate of identification of suspects, increasing both when compared to 12-months prior (+1% point, +7.1% total volume) and pre-pandemic baseline (+2% points).

Total positive outcome rate for victim-based crimes (both total volume and percentage) also continues to increase quarter-on-quarter, trending back towards pre-pandemic levels. However, positive outcomes for sexual offences have fallen in the past 12 months (-1.5% points, -30 total volume), but remain high compared to baseline.

Despite a decrease in the number of criminal asset applications since last year (-7.4%), the total value of criminal assets recovered has almost doubled (+94.0%, +£452,495). This is largely resultant from one major recovery, from which forfeiture orders were secured with a total value of around £500k (a mixture of cash, gold bullion, and various watches and jewellery).

The rolling three-year average for firearm discharges continues to reduce quarter-on-quarter, reflecting a notably lower incidence rate over the past year when compared to both the previous year (-23.5%) and pre-pandemic baseline (-27.8%).

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[18] Non-imitation weapons only (Real Firearm) that have been discharged (Home Office ADR return)
[19] Total based on confiscation cases and cash forfeitures
[20] Total based on confiscations and cash forfeitures

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: SUPPORTING VICTIMS, SURVIVORS AND COMMUNITIES

	3A: Improving services and service outcomes for victims of crime								
Aim	**Indicator**	**2019/20 Baseline**	**12 months to Mar 2022**	**12 months to Jun 2022**	**12 months to Sep 2022**	**12 months to Dec 2022**	**12 months to Mar 2023**	**Change over last year %**	**Actual**
	All Victim Based crime	90,684	82,868	85,624	86,757	86,815	87,702	+5.8%	+4,834
>95%	**Victims' Code of Practice Compliance**	90.4%	95.8%	96.2%	96.4%	96.6%	96.8%	+1.0% pts	n/a
	% Crimes resolved via community resolution	10.0%	17.6%	18.7%	19.2%	19.2%	19.1%	+1.5% pts	n/a
	% Domestic abuse victims satisfied (overall) [21]	88.4%	88.3%	88.4%	88.2%	86.7%	88.0%	-0.3% pts	n/a
	% Hate crime victims satisfied (overall)	84.0%	80.9%	81.7%	82.6%	82.4%	83.5%	+2.6% pts	n/a
> 53.9%	**% Victims satisfied with police service (PCS)**	52.2%	55.4%	54.0%	52.7%	52.0%	49.9%	-5.5% pts	n/a

Victim Based crime continues to increase quarter-on-quarter and is 5.8% higher than the previous 12-month period. This increase appears to be driven primarily by higher levels of theft and domestic-related crime.

Nottinghamshire continues to maintain good performance in relation to compliance with the Victims' Code of Practice, with compliance rates steadily increasing over each successive quarter. Compliance level is now almost two full percentage points above target level, and +6.4pts above pre-pandemic rates.

The percentage of crimes resolved via community resolution has remained at a consistent level of 19.1% to 19.2% across the past 3 quarters. This is +1.5% points higher when compared to this time last year, and +9.1% points higher when compared to pre-pandemic.

Rates of satisfaction for victims of both domestic abuse and hate crime now sit at relatively similar levels to pre-pandemic baseline (only slightly below: 0.4% and -0.5% points, respectively).

In particular, satisfaction rates for domestic abuse victims have recovered from a fall in the previous quarter (+1.3% points), while satisfaction rates for hate crime victims have trended steadily upwards over the past 12 months (+2.6% points).

OPCC Victim support outcome data are currently being reviewed following changes to the Ministry of Justice reporting template. This will be reported in the following Performance and Insight Report.

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[21] Victim Satisfaction Domestic & Hate survey results reflect data from 3 months previously.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: SUPPORTING VICTIMS, SURVIVORS AND COMMUNITIES

	3B: Encouraging reporting and identifying hidden harm								
Aim	**Identification of hidden harm**	**2019/20 Baseline**	**12 months to Mar 2022**	**12 months to Jun 2022**	**12 months to Sep 2022**	**12 months to Dec 2022**	**12 months to Mar 2023**	**Change over last year %**	**Actual**
	Domestic Abuse Crime (Police)	15,119	15,396	15,904	15,812	16,061	16,199	+5.0%	+803
	All Serious Sexual Offences (incl. Rape)	3,375	3,492	3,630	3,611	3,602	3,672	+5.2%	+180
	RASSO: Adult	1,423	1,521	1,667	1,654	1,697	1,735	+14.1%	+214
	RASSO: Child	1,400	1,447	1,430	1,440	1,439	1,422	-1.7%	-25
▲	**TOTAL 'HIDDEN HARM' CATEGORY**	756	616	588	574	595	625	+1.5%	+9
	Child Sexual Exploitation (Police recorded)	525	388	353	321	337	365	-5.9%	-23
	Child Criminal Exploitation (NRM Referrals)	47	56	55	70	71	78	+39.3%	+22
	Modern Slavery offences (Police recorded)[22]	116	100	96	103	115	119	+19.0%	+19
	Forced Marriage (Police recorded)	4	1	1	2	2	2	+100%	+1
	'Honour'-Based Violence (Police recorded)[23]	63	71	83	78	70	61	-14.1%	-10
	FGM (Police recorded)	1	0	0	0	0	0	+/-0%	0

Both domestic abuse and all serious sexual offences (including rape) continue to trend upwards when compared to this time last year (+5.0% and +5.2% higher, respectively).

Increases for these categories seem to be driven by an uptick in RASSO with adult victims, of which there have been +214 more cases (+14.1%) compared to the previous year. Child victim RASSO has fallen slightly (-22 cases, -1.7%) but remains above pre-pandemic levels (+22 cases, +1.6%).

Levels of overall 'hidden harm' recorded by police saw an increase in the previous quarter (+4.8%), bringing numbers back up above the previous year's figures (1.5%), despite an observed decline earlier in the year.

Rises in child criminal exploitation (CCE; +39.3%) and modern slavery offences (+19.0%) are primarily responsible for this overall increase in detected hidden harm, as both child sexual exploitation (CSE; -5.9%) and 'honour'-based violence (HBV; -14.1%) have decreased since the previous year.

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[22] Modern Slavery figures have been updated for all quarters due to a change in reported figures due to data being extracted from a live crime system.
[23] Violence Against the Person offences with an 'honour-based incident' NICL qualifier

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: SUPPORTING VICTIMS, SURVIVORS AND COMMUNITIES

			3C: Improving victim experience of the criminal justice system							

Aim	Indicator		2019/20 Baseline	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Jun 2022	12 months to Sep 2022	12 months to Dec 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	Change over last year %	Actual
>95%	Victims Code of Practice Compliance		90.4%	95.8%	96.2%	96.4%	96.6%	96.8%	+1.0% pts	n/a
▲	% Police Charge / summons	All RASSO [24]	12.0%	6.0% 210/3,493	4.6% 165/3,629	2.9% 105/3,603	9.8% 333/3,591	8.1% 262/3247	+2.1% pts	+52
		Domestic crimes	12.6%	8.5% 1,301/15,392	8.7% 1,384/15,933	9.5% 1,495/15,773	11.5% 1,847/16,061	10.2% 1,623/15,965	+1.7% pts	+546
	% closed via outcome 16	All RASSO	55.8%	30.0% 990/3,309	29.9% 1,042/3,493	29.6% 1,074/3,629	33.5% 1,205/3,591	35.0% 1,151/3,247	+5.0% pts	+161
		Domestic crimes	43.5%	64.6% 9,936/14,772	63.1% 10,048/15,933	63.2% 9,961/15,773	60.6% 9,736/16,061	59.2% 9,446/15,965	-5.4% pts	-490
▲	Evidence-led prosecutions: Domestic Abuse [25]		n/a	331	367	366	368	366	10.6%	+35

The Local Criminal Justice Partnership is undertaking work to determine a comprehensive set of key performance indicators which will, where appropriate, be reflected in future iterations of the Performance and Insight report.

Despite decreases over the previous quarter, both the total number and proportion of RASSO and domestic crimes resulting in a police charge or summons have increased comparative to the previous 12-month period (+2.1% and +1.7% points, respectively), meeting pre-established aims.

The proportion of domestic crimes where the victim withdraws or does not support further police action has decreased by -5.4% points over the previous year. However, RASSO crimes have shown the opposite trend, with a 5.0% increase in closures via outcome 16.

Evidence-led prosecutions for domestic abuse have remained at a stable rate for the past four quarters, though this currently sits higher (+10.6%) than the rate for this time last year.

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[24] Percentage shown is Outcome total divided by number of offences – All RASSO includes outliers
[25] Data available from July 2020

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: SUPPORTING VICTIMS, SURVIVORS AND COMMUNITIES

Aim	Indicator	2019/20 Baseline	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Jun 2022	12 months to Sep 2022	12 months to Dec 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	Change over last year %	Actual
	3D: Supporting and enabling communities to help Make Notts Safe								
	Special Constabulary [26]	**156**	**143**	149	128	118	**109**	**-23.8%**	**-34**
	Police Cadets	**263**	**138**	94	93	97	**100**	**-27.5%**	**-38**
	Volunteers	**101**	**69**	58	61	78	**80**	**+16.0%**	**+11**
	Crimestoppers: Actionable reports received	**2,883**	**2,590**	2,622	2,691	2,972	**3,090**	**+19.3%**	**+500**
	Crimestoppers: Positive conversion rate	**5.8%**	**5.4%**	4.3%	2.8%	2.3%	**2.3%**	**-3.1% pts**	**n/a**

The reduction in total number of Special Constables (-23.8% versus this time last year, -30.1% versus baseline) is reflective of a nationwide trend, in large part driven by increased Police recruitment via Uplift. At force-based level, this also has been influenced by a shift towards a higher quality, rather than quantity, of service and means that the total number of Special Constables deemed safe and competent is at a level higher than or on par with previous years. Official sign-off for a third cohort of Specials has also been passed recently which should serve to maintain or increase current numbers.

Likewise, Police Cadet numbers have reduced significantly since the previous year (-27.5%) and sit below pre-pandemic levels (-62.0%). However, there has been an upward trend across the past three quarters (+6.4%). The number of police cadets is limited by the number of available bases, of which there are currently 4 within Nottinghamshire. Plans are underway for a fifth base to open using funding secured recently, however this is further limited by the number of available volunteer leaders. A solution could be the introduction of non-volunteer leaders to provide a reliable and consistent presence to supervise more casual/infrequent volunteer leaders, however, this would require additional funding to implement.

Numbers of police volunteers have also trended upwards over the past three quarters (+37.9%) and now sit higher than this time last year (+16.0%).

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[26] Data is valid as at the month end date – Actual Strength (Core Posts)

EQUALITY OBJECTIVES

	Promoting equal opportunities and community cohesion between diverse communities								

Aim	Indicator	2019/20 Baseline	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Jun 2022	12 months to Sep 2022	12 months to Dec 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	Change over last year %	Actual
	Police recorded hate occurrences [27]	**2,369**	2,729	2,654	2,534	2,513	**2,450**	**-10.2%**	**-279**
	Hate crime repeat victimisation rate	**14.4%**	14.9%	16.2%	16.8%	17.4%	**16.2%**	**+1.3%**	**n/a**
	% feeling there is a sense of community	**51.1%**	60.9%	58.7%	58.6%	58.7%	**56.8%**	**-4.1% pts**	**n/a**
	% feeling different backgrounds get on well	**53.1%**	61.1%	60.2%	61.0%	61.5%	**61.7%**	**+0.6% pts**	**n/a**
	Stop and Searches	**5,487**	4,470	4,576	4,605	4,429	**4,847**	**+8.4%**	**377**
	Stop and Search: Positive outcomes	**40.4%**	40.3%	41.4%	43.4%	41.5%	**38.9%**	**-1.4% pts**	**n/a**
▼	**Stop and Search: BAME Disproportionality** [28]	**3.1**	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.2[29]	**2.2**	**-0.1**	**n/a**
▲	**Workforce representation: Non-White British**	**5.7%**	6.6%	6.6%	6.55%	6.6%	**6.6%**	**+/-0% pts**	**n/a**
▲	**Workforce representation: Female**	**44.1%**	45.1%	45.1%	45.7%	45.7%	**45.6%**	**+0.5% pts**	**n/a**
	% Public confidence in the police (Overall)	**55.4%**	57.2%	55.3%	53.6%	53.0%	**52.6%**	**-4.6% pts**	**n/a**
	White British / Minority Ethnic	**57.4% / 62.3%**	57.1% / 61.7%	54.5% / 61.6%	52.7% / 60.2%	51.9% / 59.3%	**51.8% / 58.2%**	**-5.3 / -3.6**	**n/a**
	Male / Female	**52.8% / 58.0%**	57.3% / 57.2%	54.6% / 56.0%	53.1% / 54.0%	52.6% / 53.5%	**52.6% / 52.5%**	**-4.7 / -4.7**	**n/a**
	Non-Disabled / Disabled	**55.4% / 56.6%**	57.5% / 54.8%	55.4% / 54.8%	54.4% / 50.8%	53.9% / 49.6%	**53.8% / 48.8%**	**-3.7 / -2.4**	**n/a**

Recorded hate occurrences continue to fall quarter-on-quarter, sitting at a level -10.2% (-279 total) below that of the equivalent period last year. However, within this category, there has been an observed increase in hate crime related to sexual orientation (+30 total, +65.2%) for the period.

Overall, the proportion of hate crimes that are repeat victimisations has increased slightly over the past 12 months (+1.3%), though this has begun to trend downwards for the past quarter (-1.2%). However, the observed increase in proportionality is due to a decrease in overall hate crimes, as total number of repeats remains stable.

The past quarter has seen an increase in the number of stop-and-searches, and numbers now sit +8.4% than in the previous year. Meanwhile, positive outcomes have decreased by -1.4% pts, suggesting that the additional stop and searches performed have returned positive outcomes at a lower rate.

[27] From Crime & Detections (Hate Occurrences inc. Crime & Non-Crime)
[28] Figure shown is weighted by ONS 2011 Census data
[29] Figures from December 2022 are based on ONS 2021 Census data