



NOTTINGHAMSHIRE POLICE AND CRIME PLAN

PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK 2021 TO 2025

QUARTER 3: PERFORMANCE TO 31st DECEMBER 2022

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 Dec 2021	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Jun 2022	12 months to Sep 2022	12 months to Dec 2022	Change over last year	
								%	Actual
< 7.0%	Experience of Neighbourhood Crime ¹ (PCS)	7.5%	4.9%	4.8%	5.1%	5.8%	5.8%	+0.9% pts	Base 4,324
	Total Neighbourhood Crime (Police recorded)	16,098	9,907	10,562	11,122	11,113	11,142	+12.5%	+1,235
	Residential Burglary (Police recorded)	5,429	3,284	3,440	3,534	3,565	3,595	+9.5%	+311
	Vehicle Crime ² (Police recorded)	7,760	5,051	5,348	5,726	5,640	5,613	+11.1%	+562
	Personal Robbery (Police recorded)	1,100	725	830	860	878	895	+23.4%	+170
	Theft from Person (Police recorded)	1,809	847	944	1,002	1,030	1,039	+22.7%	+192
▲	Feelings of safety in the area after dark (PCS)	60.4%	56.9%	56.9%	56.3%	56.3%	57.8%	+0.9% pts	Base 4,324

Self-reported experience of neighbourhood crime (5.8%) remains significantly lower than the pre-Covid baseline year (7.5%) and the reduction ambition (<7.0%). The police recorded crime picture continues to mirror this trend, with neighbourhood crime rates remaining 31% lower than the pre-pandemic level (year to March 2020). Nottinghamshire displayed the 12th lowest rate of vehicle crime and 17th lowest rate of residential burglary and per 1,000 population among all 43 police forces in England and Wales.

Positively, there are now indications that feelings of safety (57.8%) may be increasing across Nottinghamshire after falling to the lowest level on record during 2022 (56.3%). Work continues as part of the Safer Streets programme and in response to the Night Time Economy Needs Assessment to improve feelings on safety within various priority localities across Nottinghamshire.

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 Dec 2021	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Jun 2022	12 months to Sep 2022	12 months to Dec 2022	Change over last year	
								%	Actual
< 253	First Time Entrants into the YJS: Force (YJS)	263	240	235	259	281	252	+5.0%	+12
▼	Youth Justice First Time Entrants: City	140	124	123	131	150	135 ³	+8.9%	+11
▼	Youth Justice First Time Entrants: County	123	116	114	128	131	117	+0.9%	+1
	Violence with Injury ⁴ (Police recorded)	12,099	10,296	11,347	11,696	11,786	11,287	+9.6%	+991
	Homicide (rolling 3 year average)	11.7	9.0	10.3	10.0	11.0	11.3	+25.5%	+2.3
< 851	Violent Knife Crime (Police recorded) ⁵	891	774	850	870	854	852	+10.1%	+78
	Possession of Weapons offences	1,198	1,085	1,150	1,231	1,374	1,465	+35.0%	+380

The number of First Time Entrants (FTE) into the Youth Justice System across Nottinghamshire (252) have fallen to levels lower than the pre-pandemic baseline (263) in the year to December 2022 and are now on track to meet the target 10% reduction ambition of 237 by March 2024. This follows a rise in FTEs in the both the City and County during Summer 2022.

Rates of FTE in the City, however, remain higher than that of other comparable local authority areas. A Task and Finish Group has been established in the City to better understand the reasons for this.

Violence with Injury offences have increased by 9.6% over the last year but remain 6.7% lower than the levels recorded in the pre-COVID baseline of March 2020 (12,099).

The average rate of homicides has also increase over the previous year, partly impacted by a major fire in Clifton which resulted in the death of three family members. Despite this, overall homicide rates remain comparable to levels recorded prior to the pandemic.

Violent knife crimes have increased by 10.1% when compared to the previous year but remain 4.4% lower than levels recorded pre-pandemic (891). Continued monitoring of knife crime offences suggest an improving picture which will be reflected in the following quarterly report.

Positively, the number of possession offences identified by police has increased by 35% over the previous year as a result of ongoing proactive enforcement. This approach remains instrumental in reducing the risk of harm and serious injury.

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 Dec 2021	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Jun 2022	12 months to Sep 2022	12 months to Dec 2022	Change over last year %	Actual
	Domestic Homicide ⁶	4.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.3	2.0	+53.8%	+0.7
	Domestic abuse repeat victimisation rate	34.1%	32.6%	32.3%	32.9%	33.3%	33.4%	+0.8 pt	n/a
	Domestic Violence Protection Notices (DVPN)	49	189	210	213	174	175	-7.4%	-14
	Domestic Violence Protection Orders (DVPO)	45	175	195	197	161	166	-5.1%	-9
	DV Disclosure Scheme: Disclosures ⁷	223	384	327	325	363	399	+3.9%	+15
	Stalking Protection Orders ⁸	6 ⁹	7	7	8	13	15	+114.3%	+8
	Sexual Offence Orders ¹⁰	737	960	962	982	978	1,010	+5.2%	+50
	% experiencing domestic abuse in last yr (PCS)	1.6%	1.4%	1.2%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	-0.1 pt	Base 4,313
▲	Reported Domestic Abuse Crime (Police)	14,975	14,774	15,396	15,904	15,812	16,134	+9.2%	+1,360
▲	Reported Stalking and Harassment (Police)	10,468	11,276	11,604	11,387	11,185	11,219	-0.5%	-57
▲	Reported RASSO ¹¹ (Police)	2,908	2,867	3,066	3,200	3,202	3,229	+12.6%	+362

The number of DVPNs and DVPOs have decreased from the previous year to date having previously seen a peak in June 2022. Despite this overall decrease, a small increase is seen over the last quarter.

The use of Stalking Protection Orders continues to increase as evidenced with the 114.3% increase in orders granted in the last 12 months. This demonstrates the continued efforts of the Stalking Unit in early identification of these offences and subsequent applications for orders. The use of Sexual Offence Orders also continues to increase with 1010 live orders at the end of December 2022 showing a significant increase from the pre-COVID baseline of 737 live orders.

Reported RASSO has seen a steady but continual increase over the last 12 months whilst reported stalking and harassment has not seen significant changes over the previous 12 months.

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 Based on SPOs granted during this period

⁹ SPO's went live in Jan 2020

¹⁰ Includes live Sexual Risk and Sexual Harm Prevention Orders

¹¹ 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 Dec 2021	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Jun 2022	12 months to Sep 2022	12 months to Dec 2022	Change over last year	
								%	Actual
▼	Reoffending rate (binary)	28.1%	27.5%	27.0%	27.3%	27.6%	28.6%	+1.1% pts	n/a
▼	Reoffending rate (frequency)	1.64	1.71	1.71	1.76	1.81	1.81	+0.1	+5.8%
	IOM: Managed Cases - overall	236	306	270	291		279	-8.8%	-27
	IOM: Offenders successfully removed	TBC	99	170	80		49	-50.5%	-50
	IOM: Reduction in average re-offending risk	-73.0%	-71.9%	-68.0%	-70.1%	-70.1%	-70.2%	-1.7%pts	n/a
	Offenders with substance misuse needs	3,898	4,242	4,094	4,112	4,077	4,419	+4.2%	177
	% successfully completing ATR / DRR	71.2%	73.0%	77.0%	78.4%	79.0%	72.3%	-0.7% pts	n/a
	% offenders housed 3 months from release	66.9%	66.9%	79.8%	79.5%	80.2%	77.4%	+10.5% pts	n/a
	% offenders in employment 3 months from release	n/a	9.5%	12.2%	31.1%	29.0%	27.9%	+18.4% pts	n/a

The Integrated Offender Management (IOM) programme continues to show reductions in re-offending of around 70% among those leaving the scheme.

Following national reforms to the IOM approach in 2021, the statutory scheme now has a primary focus on the management of serious acquisitive offenders.

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 Dec 2021	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Jun 2022	12 months to Sep 2022	12 months to Dec 2022	Change over last year	
								%	Actual
> 57.9%	Public confidence in the police (PCS)	55.4%	58.5%	57.2%	55.3%	53.6%	53.0%	-5.5% pts	Base 4,324
> 35.2%	Public perception: police visibility (PCS)	32.7%	35.0%	34.9%	33.8%	32.7%	32.7%	-2.3% pts	Base 4,324
< 2.0%	999 Abandoned Call rate	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	+0.2% pt	n/a
< 5.0%	101 Abandoned Call rate	5.1%	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.6%	+0.4% pt	n/a
	Response times: Grade 1 Urban	79.3%	78.3%	77.7%	77.1%	76.8%	76.4%	-1.9% pt	n/a
	Response times: Grade 1 Rural	74.2%	73.8%	72.7%	70.5%	69.4%	69.3%	-4.5% pt	n/a
	Response times: Grade 2	52.5%	55.1%	53.0%	51.0%	49.4%	48.4%	-6.7% pt	n/a
	Calls for Service: 999	193,329	201,867	212,813	219,203	225,817	230,032	+14.0%	+28,165
	Calls for Service: 101	717,163	612,967	652,568	695,219	728,532	751,415	+22.6%	+138,448
	Officer Service Strength ¹² (FTE)	2,078.5	2,242.0	2,352.0	2,351.4	2,368.2	2393.6	+6.8%	+151.65
	Staff Service Strength (FTE)	1,192.7	1,272.0	1,265.2	1,270.8	1,304.2	1330.7	+4.6%	+58.72
	PCSO Service Strength (FTE)	169.2	150.7	142.9	134.6	138.3	137.9	-8.5%	-12.83

The proportion of respondents to the PCS citing they have confidence in the police has further fallen in the latest period and remains below the March 2020 baseline (55.4%).

Even with a significant growth in demand, Nottinghamshire Police maintains strong call handling performance, with abandonment rates for 999 and 101 calls remaining low, despite the addition of online reporting methods. The additional 999 demand has been impacted by greater 'hidden harm' reporting and calls made directly to the police as the principal contact rather than other areas.

These levels of performance are anticipated to improve public confidence when making reports to the police.

The number of deployable officers continues to increase consistently, continuing the upward trend with an increase of 15.2% on the 2020 pre-pandemic baseline.

¹² 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 Dec 2021	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Jun 2022	12 months to Sep 2022	12 months to Dec 2022	Change over last year	
								%	Actual
	Online Dependant Crimes ¹³	3,368	4,116	4,146	4,178	4,193	4,213	+2.4%	+97
	Online Facilitated Crimes ¹⁴	361	310	337	309	275	250	-19.4%	-60
	Experience of Online Fraud (PCS)	13.0%	21.3%	20.0%	19.3%	19.2%	18.6%	-2.7% pts	Base 4,313
	Experience of Online Fraud with loss (PCS)	4.3%	5.0%	4.8%	5.1%	5.3%	5.3%	+0.3% pts	Base 4,313
	Confidence in response to Cyber Crime (PCS)	n/a	31.5%	32.6%	30.0%	29.5%	28.8%	-2.7% pts	Base 2,117
	Reported Fraud Offences (Police) ¹⁵	2,833	3,725	4,034	4,226	4,264	4,384	+17.7%	+659
	Reports to Action Fraud (NFIB Portal)	5,987 ¹⁶	7,693	7,308	6,727	6,324	6,238	-18.9%	-1,455

Online dependant crime has continued to rise this period and having increased by 2.4% compared to the previous 12 months. Online facilitated crime has fallen by 19.4%.

Police recorded Fraud offences have increased by 17.7% over the past 12 months. Reports to Action Fraud have seen a steady reduction over recent periods and a 18.9% decrease compared to the previous 12 months.

¹³ Includes crimes with an online NICL qualifier – Notts Cyber Crime Compilation

¹⁴ Includes crimes with an online NICL qualifier

¹⁵ All fraud recorded by Nottinghamshire Police (including calls for service, victim assistance and NFIB referrals)

¹⁶ 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 Dec 2021	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Jun 2022	12 months to Sep 2022	12 months to Dec 2022	Change over last year	
								%	Actual
> 43.4%	Police dealing with issues of local concern (PCS)	41.7%	44.4%	43.5%	41.0%	38.9%	37.6%	-6.8% pts	Base 4,324
> 59.9%	% Residents satisfied with police service (PCS)	58.2%	62.7%	62.2%	60.4%	58.3%	58.0%	-4.7% pts	Base 1,022
	Perception that police 'do a good job' (PCS)	50.0%	53.0%	53.2%	50.8%	49.1%	47.8%	-5.2% pts	Base 4,324
	Speeding as local issue of concern (PCS)	33.4%	33.9%	33.2%	33.0%	33.2%	33.2%	-0.7% pts	Base 4,324
	Drug use and dealing as a local issue (PCS)	42.8%	29.6%	30.2%	30.2%	30.6%	29.4%	-0.02% pts	Base 4,324
	People Killed or Seriously Injured on roads ¹⁷	489	385	385	392	365	371	-3.6%	-14
	All Drug Offences (Police recorded ¹⁸)	4,822	4,231	4,043	3,934	4,052	3,956	-6.5%	-275
	% experiencing ASB in the last year (PCS)	64.0%	65.4%	64.2%	63.7%	64.4%	63.4%	-2.0% pts	Base 4,260
	Police recorded Anti-Social Behaviour	32,133	39,408	35,991	33,798	32,940	31,929	-19.0%	-7,479
	Anti-social Behaviour Incidents: % Repeats	28.4%	32.9%	32.5%	31.8%	30.9%	30.8%	-2.1% pt	n/a

The proportion of residents reporting that the police are effective in dealing with the issues that matter most to communities have fallen over the last year to levels below the pre-Covid baseline.

Serious and Fatal injury casualties have seen an increase of 1.6% since the last quarter. Despite this, there has been a decrease over the previous 12 months with figures remaining below the pre-Covid levels (Apr 19 to Mar 20 = 489).

Levels of ASB recorded by the police continue to fall with a further 19% reduction seen over the 12-month period which supports the Police and Crime Survey report of a 2% decrease in experienced ASB in the last 12 months.

Police recorded drugs offences have also seen a decrease since December 2021 of 6.5%.

¹⁷ 3-month delay in reporting to ensure accuracy of figures due to delayed reporting.

¹⁸ 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 Dec 2021	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Jun 2022	12 months to Sep 2022	12 months to Dec 2022	Change over last year	
								%	Actual
	Crimes with an identified suspect (N.)	33.9%	35.4% (33,396)	34.9% (34,807)	35.0% (35,684)	35.8% (36,848)	36.0% (37,132)	+0.6% pts	+3,736
	Victim-based crime Positive outcome rate (N.)	11.7%	10.1% (7,854)	10.1% (8,321)	10.4% (8,883)	11.0% (9,412)	11.0% (9,442)	-0.9% pts	+1,588
	Domestic abuse: Positive outcome rate (N.)	13.7%	12.0% (1,574)	11.6% (1,578)	12.0% (1,685)	11.4% (1,801)	11.5% (1,847)	-0.5%pts	+273
	Sexual Offences: Positive outcome rate (N.)	7.8%	9.7% (279)	10.3% (315)	10.8% (347)	10.5% (335)	8.9% (286)	-0.8% pts	+7
	Violent knife crime: Pos. outcome rate (N.)	26.4%	23.7% (179)	23.6% (178)	23.4% (196)	23.6% (169)	23.9% (204)	+0.2% pt	+25

Aim	Tackling Serious and organised crime	2019/20 Baseline	12 months to Dec 2021	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Jun 2022	12 months to Sep 2022	12 months to Dec 2022	Change over last year	
								%	Actual
	Firearm Discharges (rolling 3 year average) ¹⁹	18.0	18.3	17.0	15.3	15.0	14.0	-23.5%	-4.3
	Criminal Asset Applications (POCA 2002) ²⁰	92	97	81	73	80	66	-32.0%	-31
	Criminal Asset Recovery (£) ²¹	£657,496	£618,662	£481,382	£640,011	£686,150	£609,649	-1.5%	-£9,013

The force has seen a percentage reduction in some positive outcome rates despite an increase in the overall volume of positive outcomes. Positive outcomes for violent knife crime have increased over the previous 12 months however the percentage stands marginally below the pre-COVID baseline. Crimes with identified outcomes have seen an increase to 36% over the previous 12-month period.

Firearm discharges have reduced by 23.5% over the previous 12 months.

¹⁹ Non-imitation weapons only (Real Firearm) that have been discharged (Home Office ADR return)

²⁰ Total based on confiscation cases and cash forfeitures

²¹ 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 Dec 2021	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Jun 2022	12 months to Sep 2022	12 months to Dec 2022	Change over last year	
								%	Actual
	All Victim Based crime	90,684	78,117	82,868	85,624	86,757	86,815	+11.1%	+8,698
>95%	Victims' Code of Practice Compliance	90.4%	95.6%	95.8%	96.2%	96.4%	96.6%	+1.0% pts	Base TBC
	Victim Services: Victim support / interventions	11,071	14,939	14,759	15,120	15,472	TBC	TBC	
>71.9%	% better able to cope and recover from harm	79.0%	76.6%	81.8%	82.4%	83.1%	TBC	TBC	Base 3,636
	% better able to cope & recover: Dom Abuse	83.0%	86.6%	93.2%	94.4%	95.6%	TBC	TBC	Base 1,194
	% better able to cope & recover: Victim Care	76.4%	69.1%	73.0%	73.8%	74.7%	TBC	TBC	Base 1,856
	% Crimes resolved via community resolution	10.0%	15.2%	17.6%	18.7%	19.2%	19.2%	+4.0% pts	n/a
	% Domestic abuse victims satisfied (overall) ²²	88.4%	89.3%	88.3%	88.4%	88.2%	86.7%	-2.6% pts	Base 708
	% Hate crime victims satisfied (overall)	84.0%	80.7%	80.9%	81.7%	82.6%	82.4%	+1.7% pts	Base 572
> 53.9%	% Victims satisfied with police service (PCS)	52.2%	56.2%	55.4%	54.0%	52.7%	52.9%	-3.3% pts	Base 517

Victim Based crime has increased each period and is 11.2% higher than the previous 12-month period; increases driven by Theft and Robbery Offences.

Nottinghamshire maintains strong and improving performance in terms of compliance with the Victims' Code of Practice.

Community Resolution resolved crimes have increased steadily quarter on quarter over previous periods before remaining consistent this period at 19.2%.

Satisfaction rates among victims of Domestic Abuse have seen a decrease of 2.6% since December 2021. Between July and October, 243 victims were spoken with, of which 19 were dissatisfied and a further 19 neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.

The principal reasons for dissatisfaction related to lacking updates and communication, a feeling that reports were not taken seriously, due to a lack of action and response following initial report and response, and the feeling that the perpetrator had 'got away with it' often due to a lack of further action being taken.

The proportion of respondents to the PCS that had reported a crime to the police and were satisfied with the service they received has fallen by 3.3% points over the last year. Despite this, satisfaction levels remain higher than the 2019/20 pre-pandemic year (52.2%).

Ministry of Justice Return for commissioned victim services is compiled on an 6 monthly basis. Due early April 2023.

²² 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 Dec 2021	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Jun 2022	12 months to Sep 2022	12 months to Dec 2022	Change over last year	
								%	Actual
	Domestic Abuse Crime (Police)	15,119	14,774	15,396	15,904	15,812	16,061	+8.7%	+1,287
	All Serious Sexual Offences (incl. Rape)	3,375	3,307	3,492	3,630	3,611	3,602	+8.9%	+295
	RASSO: Adult	1,423	1,418	1,521	1,667	1,654	1,697	+19.7%	+279
	RASSO: Child	1,400	1,369	1,447	1,430	1,440	1,439	+5.1%	+70
▲	TOTAL 'HIDDEN HARM' CATEGORY	756	696	616	588	574	595	-14.5%	-101
	Child Sexual Exploitation (Police recorded)	525	455	388	353	321	337	-25.9%	-118
	Child Criminal Exploitation (NRM Referrals)	47	62	56	55	70	71	+14.5%	+9
	Modern Slavery offences (Police recorded) ²³	116	114	100	96	103	115	+0.9%	+1
	Forced Marriage (Police recorded)	4	1	1	1	2	2	+100%	+1
	'Honour'-Based Violence (Police recorded) ²⁴	63	64	71	83	78	70	+9.4%	+6
	FGM (Police recorded)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0

Domestic Abuse crimes reported to police have increased by 8.7% in the past 12 months, with a notable increase following the relaxation of Covid restrictions.

All Sexual Offences (inc Rape) has risen by over 8.9% in the past 12 months, although the latest quarter shows a decrease of -0.5%. The current 12-month level remains higher than the pre-pandemic period of Apr 19 to Mar 20 (3,375 offences).

Levels of overall 'hidden harm' recorded by police based on an suite of available proxy measures, has reduced by around 14% over the previous year, despite increases in recorded child criminal exploitation and Honour Based Violence offences.

Following previously reported figures, Modern Slavery offences have seen an increase which has been applied retrospectively to the affected quarters. These figures reflect the impact of the pandemic on the identification of Modern Slavery events, National Referral Mechanism (NRM) submissions and subsequent crime recording.

A high number of NRM submissions relate to historic events, of which there is a natural delay between the event and the reporting. This has been further impacted as many prescribed responders were not working at their usual rate during COVID19. Furthermore, migration to the UK slowed during this time, reducing the rate of submissions into NRM for overseas Modern Slavery events which caused further delayed reporting post pandemic. A reduction was also seen in both NRM submission and police activity in these areas during that time as reflected.

²³ 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.

²⁴ 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 Dec 2021	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Jun 2022	12 months to Sep 2022	12 months to Dec 2022	Change over last year %	Actual	
	Criminal Justice Cases received	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	n/a	n/a	
	% Cases passing first triage stage	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	n/a	n/a	
>95%	Victims Code of Practice Compliance	90.4%	95.6%	95.8%	96.2%	96.4%	96.6%	+1.0% pt	Base TBC	
▲	% Police Charge / summons	All RASSO ²⁵	12.0%	6.7% 221/3,309	6.0% 210/3,493	4.6% 165/3,629	2.9% 105/3,603	9.8% 333/3591	+3.1% pt	+112
		Domestic crimes	12.6%	8.9% 1,320/14,772	8.5% 1,301/15,392	8.7% 1,384/15,933	9.5% 1,495/15,773	11.5% 1,847/16,061	+2.6% pt	+527
	% 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	28.0% 1,007/3,603	33.5% 1,205/3591	+3.5% pt	+215
		Domestic crimes	43.5%	64.4% 9,510/14,772	64.6% 9,936/15,392	63.1% 10,048/15,933	63.2% 9,961/15,773	60.6% 9,736/16,061	-3.8% pt	+226
▲	Evidence-led prosecutions: Domestic Abuse ²⁶	n/a	262	331	367	366	368	+40.5%	+106	

The PCC-led Criminal Justice Assurance Board is in the process of developing a suite of indicators to track a progress in this area. This will include the tracking of outcomes relating to criminal justice efficiency and effectiveness and outcomes in relation to rape and serious sexual offences and domestic crimes.

Both the number and proportion of rape offences and domestic crimes resulting in a police charge or summons have increased over the last year, with both areas also seeing a proportional increase on the last quarter. Still, around 33.5% of rape offences and 60.6% of domestic crimes do not progress on account of the victim not supporting or withdrawing support for further police action.

DA Evidence-led prosecutions have seen increases over the last year to date.

²⁵ Percentage shown is Outcome total divided by number of offences – All RASSO includes outliers

²⁶ Data available from July 2020

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: SUPPORTING VICTIMS, SURVIVORS AND COMMUNITIES

3D: Supporting and enabling communities to help Make Notts Safe

Aim	Indicator	2019/20 Baseline	12 months to Dec 2021	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Jun 2022	12 months to Sep 2022	12 months to Dec 2022	Change over last year	
								%	Actual
	Special Constabulary ²⁷	156	163	143	149	128	118	-27.6%	-45
	Police Cadets	263	131	138	94	93	97	-26.0%	-34
	Volunteers	101	68	69	58	61	78	+14.7%	+10
	Crimestoppers: Actionable reports received	2,883	2,631	2,590	2,622	2,691	2,972	+13.0%	+341
	Crimestoppers: Positive conversion rate	5.8%	6.4%	5.4%	4.3%	2.8%	2.3%	-4.1% pts	n/a

Police Cadet numbers have seen a small increase on the last quarter but have decreased over both from the year to date and the pre-pandemic baseline.

Volunteer numbers have seen a significant increase for the last 3 quarters and a 14.7% increase on the year to date.

The number of actionable reports received from the Crimestoppers service has increased by around 13% over the last year, however the positive conversion rate from these reports (actionable reports converted into a positive outcome) has fallen by 4% points to 2.3%.

²⁷ 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 Dec 2021	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Jun 2022	12 months to Sep 2022	12 months to Dec 2022	Change over last year %	Actual
	Police recorded hate occurrences ²⁸	2,369	2,616	2,729	2,654	2,534	2,513	-3.9%	-103
	Hate crime repeat victimisation rate	14.4%	15.2%	14.9%	16.2%	16.8%	17.4%	+2.2% pts	n/a
	% feeling there is a sense of community	51.1%	60.8%	60.9%	58.7%	58.6%	58.7%	-2.1% pts	Base 4,313
	% feeling different backgrounds get on well	53.1%	61.3%	61.1%	60.2%	61.0%	61.5%	+0.2% pts	Base 4,313
	Stop and Searches	5,487	4,701	4,470	4,576	4,605	4,429	-5.8%	-272
	Stop and Search: Positive outcomes	40.4%	39.3%	40.3%	41.4%	43.4%	41.5%	+2.2% pts	n/a
▼	Stop and Search: BAME Disproportionality ²⁹	3.1	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.2 ³⁰	0% pt	0
▲	Workforce representation: Non-White British	5.7%	6.9%	6.6%	6.6%	6.55%	6.6%	-0.3%pt	n/a
▲	Workforce representation: Female	TBC	45.5%	45.1%	45.1%	45.7%	45.7%	+0.2% pt	n/a
	% Public confidence in the police (Overall)	55.4%	58.5%	57.2%	55.3%	53.6%	53.0%	-5.5% pts	Base 4,313
	White British / Minority Ethnic	TBC	59.0% / 60.2%	57.1% / 61.7%	54.5% / 61.6%	52.7% / 60.2%	53.1% / 60.9%	TBC	Base 3,512 / 587
	Male / Female	TBC	58.6% / 58.3%	57.3% / 57.2%	54.6% / 56.0%	53.1% / 54.0%	53.9% / 54.0%	TBC	Base 2,117 / 2,180
	Non-Disabled / Disabled	TBC	58.6% / 54.7%	57.3% / 54.2%	55.4% / 54.8%	53.4% / 50.8%	54.0% / 51.5%	TBC	Base 3,276 / 813

Hate occurrences have decreased by 3.9% compared to the level recorded in the previous year. Within the sub-categories of hate crime, increases in reporting have only been seen in Sexual Orientation (1.6%) and Transgender (1.7%) whilst all other areas have seen a decrease.

The hate crime repeat victimisation rate has seen an increase to 17.4% to the level recorded in the previous year.

Use of stop and search has reduced over the 12 months, however, the positive outcome rate has remained strong, seeing 12-month increase.

²⁸ From Crime & Detections (Hate Occurrences inc. Crime & Non-Crime)

²⁹ Figure shown is weighted by ONS 2011 Census data

³⁰ Figures from December 2022 are based on ONS 2021 Census data