



Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Commissioner

Annual Report 2020-21

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Introduction

The PCC is required by law to produce an annual report and to share it with the Police and Crime Panel for review.

Paddy Tipping held office as the Police and Crime Commissioner for Nottinghamshire (PCC) during this period. On the 8th May 2021 the newly elected PCC, Caroline Henry took office. Commissioner Henry will issue a Police and Crime Plan for the period 2021-2022 following consultation with stakeholders and the public.

This report covers the financial year from April 2020 to March 2021 and details a range of performance outcomes and of activities undertaken by the previous PCC, Nottinghamshire Police and partners during the year to make Nottingham and Nottinghamshire safer.

The info graphic (right) produced by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS) provides some useful key facts related to policing in Nottinghamshire.

HMICFRS estimate the Force population to be 1.16m which is higher than last year (1.15m) and the year before representing an 8% increase over 10 years.

Due to the Covid-19 virus, in March last year (HMICFRS) suspended all inspection work; as

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| POPULATION  | 1.16m people |  8% local 10 yr change |
| WORKFORCE  | 96% frontline police officers | 92% national level |
| | 2.95 per 1000 population | 3.54 national level |
| |  21% 10yr change in local workforce |  14% 10yr national change |
| VICTIM-BASED CRIMES  | 0.08 per person | 0.07 national level |
| COST  |  40% Local 5 year trend |  42% National 5 year trend |
| | 48p per person per day local | 56p per person per day national |

such there are no published PEEL assessments of Nottinghamshire Police for 2020/21.

However, during 2018/19, HMICFRS carried out a number of inspections and published a number of reports assessing Nottinghamshire Police 'Good' in two of the three areas inspected i.e. Effectiveness and Legitimacy with Efficiency Requires Improvement.

This year we have seen a significant increase in the proportion of the workforce undertaking frontline duties. For example, last year it was 89%, the year before 73% and this year it has risen to 96% which is much higher than the national average of 92%.

The cost of policing to local tax payers is 48 pence per day which is slightly higher than year when it was 45 pence but still less than the national average of 56 pence.

The Four Strategic Themes

The PCC's current Police and Crime Plan (2018-21) has four strategic themes. This report details the end-of-year performance in respect of the Plan's targets and measures (2020-21) and a brief overview of key activities supporting each strategic theme.

| | |
|-----|---|
| T1. | Protecting People from Harm |
| T2. | Helping and Supporting Victims |
| T3. | Tackling Crime and Antisocial Behaviour |
| T4. | Transforming Services and Delivering Quality Policing |

The PCC works with, and also helps to fund, a broad range of partners to maintain the safety and wellbeing of people who live, work and visit Nottinghamshire communities.

As part of an on-going commitment to tackle the root causes of offending, funding is provided to a variety of community-based and public-facing organisations which deliver support to vulnerable people at risk of offending or those who are a victim of crime.

Performance Overview

During the year, crime overall reduced by 20.3% which is better than last year (-0.5%) and the year before (+11.2%). The City saw a 24% reduction and the County saw an increase of 17.5%. The table below details changes in main crime types compared to last year ranked by % change.

| Force | 2020/21 | 2019/20 | Volume Change | % Change |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Vehicle Offences | 5,586 | 8,751 | -3,165 | -36.2% |
| Robbery | 779 | 1,216 | -437 | -35.9% |
| Burglary | 5,022 | 7,657 | -2,635 | -34.4% |
| Theft | 16,401 | 23,822 | -7,421 | -31.2% |
| Sexual Offences | 2,589 | 3,377 | -788 | -23.3% |
| Victim-Based Crime | 70,222 | 90,689 | -20,467 | -22.6% |
| All Crime | 85,549 | 107,364 | -21,815 | -20.3% |
| Arson and Criminal Damage | 9,843 | 11,967 | -2,124 | -17.7% |
| Possession of Weapons | 1,003 | 1,199 | -196 | -16.3% |
| Violence against the Person | 30,002 | 33,899 | -3,897 | -11.5% |
| Domestic Non-Crime | 5,077 | 5,678 | -601 | -10.6% |
| Drug Offences | 4,382 | 4,821 | -439 | -9.1% |
| Other Crimes Against Society | 15,327 | 16,675 | -1,348 | -8.1% |
| Domestic Occurrences | 19,014 | 20,654 | -1,640 | -7.9% |
| Hate Non-Crime | 633 | 686 | -53 | -7.7% |
| Public Order Offences | 7,051 | 7,619 | -568 | -7.5% |
| Domestic Crime | 13,937 | 14,976 | -1,039 | -6.9% |
| Hate Occurrences | 2,251 | 2,368 | -117 | -4.9% |
| Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society | 2,891 | 3,036 | -145 | -4.8% |
| Hate Crime | 1,618 | 1,682 | -64 | -3.8% |
| ASB Incidents | 48,195 | 32,133 | 16,062 | 50.0% |

Victim Based crime reduced by 22.6%. There were 169,685 '999' calls received in the last 12 months, which represents a 13% reduction (-25,365, 69 calls per day). '101' calls also reduced by almost a fifth (-22.9%) from 752,136 to 579,874 (-172,262) over the same period (472 less calls per day).

Crime Increases

Almost all crime types saw a decrease during the year, although there were a few exceptions as listed below where crimes were more than 10:

- ✓ ASB Incidents (+16,062, +50.0%)
- ✓ Trafficking in Controlled Drugs (+103, +11.6%)
- ✓ Rape (Domestic) (+26, +8.7%)
- ✓ Sexual (Domestic) (+17, +4.2%)
- ✓ Stalking and Harassment (+71, +0.7%)

All forces experienced significant reductions in crime. Government studies show that the underlying reason for this reduction relate to falls in theft offences, particularly domestic burglary and other theft of personal property; this reflects the increase in time people spent at home during the lockdown period, a reduction in opportunities for theft in public spaces and the closure of the night-time economy.

The exception was police recording of drug offences, which increased and reflects proactive police activity as overall crime levels reduced. This is evident in the drug offences listed above.

In contrast, because people spent more time at home, some domestic crimes increased also shown above. The large increases in ASB relate to breaches or reports of potential breaches of COVID-19 regulations.

Appendix A details the complete breakdown of different crime types across the Force, City and County. **Appendix B** does the same by Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs). **Appendix C** provides a comparative breakdown of the demands placed on the service during the year.

Delivery against the Four Strategic Themes

Each year, the Commissioner's office undertakes a Police and Crime Needs Assessment (PCNA) to identify any emerging or changing risks in relation to the four strategic themes of the Commissioner's Police and Crime Plan. Consultation on the findings is carried out and new priority actions are incorporated into a new Police and Crime Delivery Plan.

Most activity usually relates to new ways of working in terms of service provision or problem solving. The process helps to test out new ideas which improve efficiency and effectiveness in the way we work. Not all activity is as successful as envisaged but over the years some real successes have emerged such as Street Triage, Integrated Offender Management (IOM), Operation Reacher, Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) Cameras, Street Pastors, Target Hardening of people's homes and establishing dedicated Burglary, Robbery and Knife Crime teams; and a wide range of other partnership and voluntary sector activity to tackle domestic violence, hate crime, drug and alcohol offending.

Some activity is implemented as time bound projects and usually funded for one year in line with the Government's grant funding processes. Most projects are completed within the year but some may be carried forward if they remain priorities identified by the PCNA and consultation. Others form part of mainstream activities but some will not be carried forward.

The table below provides some examples of strategic objectives either amended or completed.

The following sections provide key Performance Successes and strategic activity in support of the PCC's four strategic themes. Not all activity undertaken this year is reported in this annual report it seeks to focus on the main successes and achievements.



Theme 1: Protecting People from Harm

During the year the PCC has sought to tackle serious violence and exploitation; improve the identification of and response to vulnerability and hidden harm and work with partners to improve the service response to multiple complex needs.

Key Performance

- Adult and Child Safeguarding Referrals (+16.1% +1,124)
- Missing persons (-21.0%, -607)
- Mental health-related incidents (-10.6%, -2,014)
- Fraud Offences (-0.3%, -8)
- Online Crime (+13.7%, +512)
- Drug Trafficking and Supply Offences (+11.6%, +103)
- Police recorded Child Sexual Exploitation (+0.6%, +3)
- Police recorded Modern Slavery offences (+34.5%, +40)

Key Strategic Activities

- ✓ The recommendations from the independent Youth Diversion review were considered and fully implemented.
- ✓ Initiatives to keep young people safe on-line, with a focus on preventing exploitation, bullying and technologically-assisted harmful sexual behaviour were funded.

- ✓ Civil orders, concentrating on DVPN, stalking orders, sexual harm prevention order and violent offender orders were revised.
- ✓ Guidance to staff and partners on harmful sexual behaviours was provided.
- ✓ Leadership and support for Nottinghamshire's 'Violence Reduction Unit' to prevent and stop violence at the earliest opportunity was provided.
- ✓ Leadership and commitment provided to deliver against the ambitions of the mental health crisis care concordat.
- ✓ Work was undertaken with partners and stakeholders to become more trauma informed and to combat adverse childhood experiences.
- ✓ A serious violence strategic needs assessment was produced to provide an evidence base to support future delivery and commissioning.
- ✓ The 'SERAC' model was rolled out to improve the response to exploitation and cuckooing.
- ✓ A response plan for high volume serious violence service users – police, hospital and ambulance was identify and developed.
- ✓ Work was undertaken with partners to provide an effective response to missing children and persons from hospital, home and care settings.
- ✓ A dedicated county lines police team to safeguard children from exploitation and victimisation was established.
- ✓ Community led early help services and problem solving approaches for people with complex needs who are perpetrators of crime and ASB was supported.
- ✓ Work was undertaken with partners to ensure agencies meet safeguarding responsibilities under the Care Act 2014 and new duties under the Homelessness Reduction Act 2017.
- ✓ Research to improve our understanding and response to suicide was completed.

- ✓ Maximise the efficient and effective use of force resources in tackling and investigating online paedophilia.



Theme 2: Helping and Supporting Victims

During the year a range of activity has been undertaken to improve:

- Access to outcomes from and quality of local victim support services
- Support and service outcomes for survivors of domestic and sexual abuse
- Improving victim and witness experience of the criminal justice system

Key Performance

- Police recorded domestic abuse crimes (-7.0%, -1,053)
- Domestic abuse repeat victimisation rate (34% no change)
- Domestic abuse: Positive Outcome Rate (12.9%, -0.8%)
- % Domestic abuse victims satisfied (overall) (88.3%, -0.6%)
- Serious sexual offences: Adult (-16.8%, -239)
- Serious sexual offences: Child (-28.1%, -393)
- Sexual Offences: Positive Outcome Rate (7.9%, +0.1%)
- Victims Code of Practice Compliance (93.9%, +3.5%)
- Victim Services: New Referrals (+17.6%, +1,785)
- Victim Services: Closed Cases (3,534, no change)
- % Improved ability to cope and recover (67.8%, -11.2%)
- % crimes resolved via community resolution (9.8%, -0.2%)

Key Strategic Activities

- ✓ Action to improve the take up of restorative justice and better engagement with victims in community resolution interventions was taken but further work will be required during 2021-22.
- ✓ Work with local agencies to improve reporting of hate crime and access to support services among victims of hate crime was improved.
- ✓ Investment in outcome-focussed domestic abuse services for victims and survivors was continued.
- ✓ Further provision and investment was made to safeguard victims of Honour Based Abuse and the use of forced marriage protection orders where appropriate was maximised.
- ✓ Planning permission was sought and detailed design with survivors of sexual abuse for a new purpose built 'SARC' undertaken.
- ✓ The recommendations of the IICSA enquiry and key findings were responded to ensure lessons are learnt.
- ✓ Work was undertaken with CCGs and other partners to develop a specialist therapeutic pathway for non-recent sexual abuse victims and survivors and the Lime Culture's independent needs assessment recommendations responded to.
- ✓ Further improvements, monitoring and understanding of the victim journey, were made including experience of and satisfaction with the police and criminal justice system. The Victim and Witness Assurance Group is working to improve systems and processes to ensure that victims are kept informed.
- ✓ Work was undertaken with national partners to embed the new national fraud strategy and ensure appropriate prevent, protect, and pursue responses to victims of fraud.

- ✓ Links with partners continued to be strengthened to increase our protection of those most vulnerable especially the elderly of fraud and cyber dependent crime.
- ✓ The Nottinghamshire Cybercrime Strategy continued to be developed including specialist skills and capabilities required to counter this threat.
- ✓ Links were strengthened with the regional Criminal Justice Board in order to improve the performance and efficiency of criminal justice system for victims and witnesses.
- ✓ Action was taken to ensure the Police and other Criminal Justice partners are fully compliant with the 'Victims Code'.
- ✓ A major review into Police, Local Authorities and Criminal Justice partners' was completed in relation to preventing and responding to domestic violence.



THEME THREE Tackling Crime & ASB

Theme 3: Tackling Crime and ASB

A range of activities have been undertaken to ensure communities and people are safer and feel safer by developing the strategic response to serious, organised and high impact crime; improving offender management outcomes and work to address the drivers of offending behaviour; and improve service responses to the crime and ASB issues of greatest community concern.

Key Performance

- Victim-based crime: Total (-22.3%, -20,015)
- Victim-based crime: Rural areas (-16.8%, -1,917)
- Victim-based crime: Urban areas (-22.0%, -17,219)
- Average Crime Severity: Force-wide (-2.8%, -4.4)
- Average Crime Severity: Priority areas (+0.5%, +0.77)
- Residents reporting experience of crime (-2.8% pts)
- % residents feeling safe in area by day (+1.0% pts)
- % residents feeling safe in area after dark (+2.1% pts)
- % reporting drug use / dealing as an issue (-11.3% pts)
- Violent knife crime (-7.9%, -61)
- Violent knife crime: Positive outcomes (29.1%, +2.6%)
- Gun crime (-1.2%, -2)
- Possession of weapons offences (-16.2%, -194)
- Stop and Searches (-6.9%, -378)
- Stop and Search: Positive outcomes (39.0%, -2.0%)
- Alcohol-related violence (13.9%, -2.1%)
- Alcohol-related ASB (5.8%, -3.1%)
- IOM: Offenders subject to monitoring (-10.1%, -32)
- IOM: Offenders successfully removed (+2.6%, +2)
- IOM: Reduction in average re-offending risk (-71.0%, +25.7%)
- Youth Justice First Time Entrants: City (-19%, -27)
- Youth Justice First Time Entrants: County (-12%, -15)
- Crimes with an identified suspect (average) (-8.2%, -248)
- Positive outcomes: All crime (15.6%, +0.3%)
- Positive outcomes: Victim-based crime (11.8%, +0.1%)
- Police recorded hate occurrences (-5.4%, -128)
- Hate crime repeat victimisation rate (17.8%, +3.5%)
- % Hate crime victims satisfied (overall) (82.1%, -1.9%)
- % feeling there is a sense of community (+9.4% pts)
- % feeling different backgrounds get on well (+10.6% pts)
- Anti-social Behaviour Incidents (+49.8%, +16,013)
- Anti-social Behaviour Incidents: % Repeats (29.5%, +1.1%)
- Alcohol-related ASB (5.8%, -3.1%)

Key Strategic Activities

- ✓ Work continued to embed 'Schools and Early Intervention Officers' to improve youth engagement and minimise the risk of school exclusion.
- ✓ Our roads policing capability to disrupt the criminal use of our road network was increased.
- ✓ The Nottinghamshire Road Safety Partnership Provide was supported to help reduce road traffic casualties and address issues of community concern.
- ✓ Partnership problem solving activities in 'high severity' harm locations were supported through detailed intelligence profiles and funding.
- ✓ Operation Reacher across the Force area was expanded to strengthen the tackling of serious and organised crime, including drug fuelled crime in many new policing areas.
- ✓ Serious acquisitive crime was prioritised and dedicated burglary reduction and robbery teams maintained in the City and County and target hardening employed.
- ✓ New substance misuse services were co-commissioned and a substance misuse pathway developed for people attending voluntary attendance appointments.
- ✓ A new out of court disposals framework was implemented and embedded to drive improvements in rehabilitative outcomes and engagement with treatment services.
- ✓ The response to female offenders was improved within the criminal justice system, particularly the increased use of out of court disposals and community support services strengthened.
- ✓ A greater focus was placed on custody diversion to improve the quality of out of court disposals for both young people and adults.
- ✓ The pilot of the alcohol monitoring system ('alcohol' monitoring tags) to combat domestic violence continue with good success.
- ✓ Action was taken to recover criminal assets from those who profit from the commission of crime and proceeds re-invested into policing the community.
- ✓ Financial support continued to be provided to Nottingham Crime and Drugs Partnership and the Safer Nottinghamshire Board to support local response to crime, substance misuse, anti-social behaviour and supporting victims.
- ✓ Targeted programmes of partnership activity to tackle serious and organised crime and to maximise the use of disruption tools and powers available continued to be supported.
- ✓ A review into the effectiveness the ASB 'Community Trigger' was undertaken.
- ✓ The College of Policing's neighbourhood policing guidelines and the new policing model was embedded across the Force area to ensure continued quality of service for communities.



Theme 4: Transforming Services and Delivering Quality Policing

During the year the PCC has sought to secure sustainable and efficient policing services and value for money; improve community engagement and public trust and confidence in policing; and strengthen integrated partnership working and collaboration.

Key Performance

- Police are dealing with the issues that matter (+3.0% pts)
- Residents feeling the Police do a good job (+4.7% pts)
- Residents reporting confidence in the police (+4.4% pts)
- % residents satisfied with the police (-1.2% pts)

Key Strategic Activities

- ✓ 'Operation Uplift' continued to be implemented supported by a positive action recruitment strategy to increase visibility and confidence.
- ✓ Policing Teams and individuals received training to provide them with the necessary specialist skills and experience to manage investigations.
- ✓ The Ministry of Justice (MOJ) was supported to help implement the new 'Probation Service' model and work with the 'Preferred Delivery Partners'

to ensure 'community payback' is responsive to victims and neighbourhood priorities and concerns.

- ✓ A new race and diversity listening scrutiny panel to improve relationships and confidence in policing was established.
- ✓ Investment was made with a community-led initiative to facilitate positive relationships between BME and new and emerging communities.
- ✓ Further activity was undertaken to ensure that the police workforce is more representative of the communities it serves and the HR Strategy to fulfil requirements of the Equality Act 2010 implemented.
- ✓ A new model and accountability arrangements for dealing with complaints against the police was introduced.
- ✓ Work was undertaken with partners to identify further collaboration opportunities for pooled budgets, efficiencies and improved services.
- ✓ A programme of collaboration with the Fire and Rescue Service, including sharing estates, vehicles and training was developed.
- ✓ The co-location of public services and where beneficial, the sharing of information, buildings and people was increased.
- ✓ Action was taken to further develop our understanding and response to higher than average 999 and 101 call rates and to address inappropriate or misplaced calls for service.
- ✓ The welfare of officers, staff and volunteers continued to be promoted.
- ✓ The Force achieved a balanced budget and reduced non-pay costs to grow officer numbers and increase service capacity.
- ✓ The National Enabling Programmes and Digital Policing Strategy 2025 to modernise the management and delivery of IT services was embedded.
- ✓ Innovative customer-led approaches were implemented to better inform engagement with local communities.

APPENDIX B – CSP CRIME REDUCTION PERFORMANCE (2020-21) - Community Safety Partnership Areas

| Mansfield & Ashfield | 2020/21 | 2019/20 | Volume Change | % Change |
|---|---------|---------|---------------|----------|
| All Crime | 18,349 | 23,234 | -4,885 | -21.0% |
| Victim-Based Crime | 14,974 | 19,833 | -4,859 | -24.5% |
| Violence against the Person | 7,042 | 8,116 | -1,074 | -13.2% |
| Homicide | 3 | 4 | -1 | -25.0% |
| Death or Serious Injury - Unlawful Driving | 4 | 2 | 2 | 100.0% |
| Violence with injury | 2,074 | 3,025 | -951 | -31.4% |
| Violence without injury | 2,433 | 2,493 | -60 | -2.4% |
| Stalking and Harassment | 2,528 | 2,592 | -64 | -2.5% |
| Sexual Offences | 550 | 729 | -179 | -24.6% |
| Rape | 196 | 248 | -52 | -21.0% |
| Other Sexual Offences | 354 | 481 | -127 | -26.4% |
| Robbery | 151 | 246 | -95 | -38.6% |
| Robbery of Business Property | 15 | 25 | -10 | -40.0% |
| Robbery of Personal Property | 136 | 221 | -85 | -38.5% |
| Burglary | 1,024 | 1,619 | -595 | -36.8% |
| Burglary - Residential | 808 | 1,108 | -300 | -27.1% |
| Burglary - Business and Community | 216 | 511 | -295 | -57.7% |
| Theft | 2,915 | 4,654 | -1,739 | -37.4% |
| Theft from the Person | 130 | 214 | -84 | -39.3% |
| Bicycle Theft | 136 | 216 | -80 | -37.0% |
| Shoplifting | 1,397 | 2,398 | -1,001 | -41.7% |
| Other Theft | 1,252 | 1,826 | -574 | -31.4% |
| Vehicle Offences | 935 | 1,496 | -561 | -37.5% |
| Theft from a Motor Vehicle | 470 | 849 | -379 | -44.6% |
| Theft of a Motor Vehicle | 332 | 470 | -138 | -29.4% |
| Interfering with Motor Vehicle | 133 | 177 | -44 | -24.9% |
| Arson and Criminal Damage | 2,357 | 2,973 | -616 | -20.7% |
| Arson | 121 | 128 | -7 | -5.5% |
| Criminal Damage | 2,236 | 2,845 | -609 | -21.4% |
| Other Crimes Against Society | 3,375 | 3,401 | -26 | -0.8% |
| Drug Offences | 988 | 882 | 106 | 12.0% |
| Trafficking in Controlled Drugs | 268 | 203 | 65 | 32.0% |
| Possession of Drugs | 720 | 679 | 41 | 6.0% |
| Possession of Weapons | 282 | 275 | 7 | 2.5% |
| Public Order Offences | 1,495 | 1,595 | -100 | -6.3% |
| Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society | 610 | 649 | -39 | -6.0% |
| Domestic Occurrences | 4,717 | 5,348 | -631 | -11.8% |
| Domestic Crime | 3,368 | 3,784 | -416 | -11.0% |
| Violence (Domestic) | 2,645 | 2,890 | -245 | -8.5% |
| Sexual (Domestic) | 101 | 110 | -9 | -8.2% |
| Rape (Domestic) | 72 | 82 | -10 | -12.2% |
| Other Sexual Offences (Domestic) | 29 | 28 | 1 | 3.6% |
| Other Crime (Domestic) | 622 | 784 | -162 | -20.7% |
| Domestic Non-Crime | 1,349 | 1,564 | -215 | -13.7% |
| Hate Occurrences | 355 | 409 | -54 | -13.2% |
| Hate Crime | 242 | 293 | -51 | -17.4% |
| Disability (Crime) | 22 | 29 | -7 | -24.1% |
| Race (Crime) | 157 | 194 | -37 | -19.1% |
| Religion/Faith (Crime) | 1 | 13 | -12 | -92.3% |
| Sexual Orientation (Crime) | 50 | 51 | -1 | -2.0% |
| Transgender (Crime) | 7 | 5 | 2 | 40.0% |
| Alternative Subculture (Crime) | 3 | 2 | 1 | 50.0% |
| Misogyny (Crime) | 6 | 8 | -2 | -25.0% |
| Other (Crime) | 14 | 21 | -7 | -33.3% |
| Hate Non-Crime | 113 | 116 | -3 | -2.6% |
| Disability (Non-Crime) | 23 | 33 | -10 | -30.3% |
| Race (Non-Crime) | 59 | 47 | 12 | 25.5% |
| Religion/Faith (Non-Crime) | 1 | 2 | -1 | -50.0% |
| Sexual Orientation (Non-Crime) | 16 | 20 | -4 | -20.0% |
| Transgender (Non-Crime) | 5 | 2 | 3 | 150.0% |
| Alternative Subculture (Non-Crime) | 1 | 0 | 1 | |
| Misogyny (Non-Crime) | 5 | 4 | 1 | 25.0% |
| Other (Non-Crime) | 10 | 14 | -4 | -28.6% |
| ASB Incidents | 10,286 | 6,810 | 3,476 | 51.0% |

| Bassetlaw, Newark & Sherwood | 2020/21 | 2019/20 | Volume Change | % Change |
|---|---------|---------|---------------|----------|
| All Crime | 16,608 | 19,928 | -3,320 | -16.7% |
| Victim-Based Crime | 14,130 | 17,458 | -3,328 | -19.1% |
| Violence against the Person | 5,367 | 6,148 | -781 | -12.7% |
| Homicide | 1 | 2 | -1 | -50.0% |
| Death or Serious Injury - Unlawful Driving | 3 | 5 | -2 | -40.0% |
| Violence with injury | 1,766 | 2,358 | -592 | -25.1% |
| Violence without injury | 1,679 | 1,874 | -195 | -10.4% |
| Stalking and Harassment | 1,918 | 1,909 | 9 | 0.5% |
| Sexual Offences | 477 | 534 | -57 | -10.7% |
| Rape | 164 | 169 | -5 | -3.0% |
| Other Sexual Offences | 313 | 365 | -52 | -14.2% |
| Robbery | 60 | 111 | -51 | -45.9% |
| Robbery of Business Property | 14 | 18 | -4 | -22.2% |
| Robbery of Personal Property | 46 | 93 | -47 | -50.5% |
| Burglary | 1,140 | 1,700 | -560 | -32.9% |
| Burglary - Residential | 755 | 1,158 | -403 | -34.8% |
| Burglary - Business and Community | 385 | 542 | -157 | -29.0% |
| Theft | 3,471 | 4,225 | -754 | -17.8% |
| Theft from the Person | 81 | 134 | -53 | -39.6% |
| Bicycle Theft | 191 | 248 | -57 | -23.0% |
| Shoplifting | 1,799 | 2,115 | -316 | -14.9% |
| Other Theft | 1,400 | 1,728 | -328 | -19.0% |
| Vehicle Offences | 1,529 | 2,216 | -687 | -31.0% |
| Theft from a Motor Vehicle | 931 | 1,414 | -483 | -34.2% |
| Theft of a Motor Vehicle | 414 | 555 | -141 | -25.4% |
| Interfering with Motor Vehicle | 184 | 247 | -63 | -25.5% |
| Arson and Criminal Damage | 2,086 | 2,524 | -438 | -17.4% |
| Arson | 131 | 147 | -16 | -10.9% |
| Criminal Damage | 1,955 | 2,377 | -422 | -17.8% |
| Other Crimes Against Society | 2,478 | 2,470 | 8 | 0.3% |
| Drug Offences | 450 | 387 | 63 | 16.3% |
| Trafficking in Controlled Drugs | 98 | 98 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Possession of Drugs | 352 | 289 | 63 | 21.8% |
| Possession of Weapons | 128 | 168 | -40 | -23.8% |
| Public Order Offences | 1,305 | 1,296 | 9 | 0.7% |
| Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society | 595 | 619 | -24 | -3.9% |
| Domestic Occurrences | 3,356 | 3,585 | -229 | -6.4% |
| Domestic Crime | 2,453 | 2,627 | -174 | -6.6% |
| Violence (Domestic) | 1,900 | 2,002 | -102 | -5.1% |
| Sexual (Domestic) | 73 | 58 | 15 | 25.9% |
| Rape (Domestic) | 57 | 41 | 16 | 39.0% |
| Other Sexual Offences (Domestic) | 16 | 17 | -1 | -5.9% |
| Other Crime (Domestic) | 480 | 567 | -87 | -15.3% |
| Domestic Non-Crime | 903 | 958 | -55 | -5.7% |
| Hate Occurrences | 305 | 293 | 12 | 4.1% |
| Hate Crime | 237 | 241 | -4 | -1.7% |
| Disability (Crime) | 6 | 23 | -17 | -73.9% |
| Race (Crime) | 176 | 162 | 14 | 8.6% |
| Religion/Faith (Crime) | 3 | 8 | -5 | -62.5% |
| Sexual Orientation (Crime) | 38 | 39 | -1 | -2.6% |
| Transgender (Crime) | 8 | 6 | 2 | 33.3% |
| Alternative Subculture (Crime) | 1 | 4 | -3 | -75.0% |
| Misogyny (Crime) | 6 | 3 | 3 | 100.0% |
| Other (Crime) | 17 | 19 | -2 | -10.5% |
| Hate Non-Crime | 68 | 52 | 16 | 30.8% |
| Disability (Non-Crime) | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Race (Non-Crime) | 45 | 31 | 14 | 45.2% |
| Religion/Faith (Non-Crime) | 1 | 6 | -5 | -83.3% |
| Sexual Orientation (Non-Crime) | 10 | 9 | 1 | 11.1% |
| Transgender (Non-Crime) | 3 | 0 | 3 | |
| Alternative Subculture (Non-Crime) | 2 | 0 | 2 | |
| Misogyny (Non-Crime) | 3 | 1 | 2 | 200.0% |
| Other (Non-Crime) | 4 | 3 | 1 | 33.3% |
| ASB Incidents | 8,158 | 4,943 | 3,215 | 65.0% |

| Broxtowe, Rushcliffe and Gedling | 2020/21 | 2019/20 | Volume Change | % Change |
|---|---------|---------|---------------|----------|
| All Crime | 9,351 | 11,550 | -2,199 | -19.0% |
| Victim-Based Crime | 7,734 | 9,940 | -2,206 | -22.2% |
| Violence against the Person | 3,575 | 3,996 | -421 | -10.5% |
| Homicide | 3 | 1 | 2 | 200.0% |
| Death or Serious Injury - Unlawful Driving | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Violence with injury | 1,082 | 1,435 | -353 | -24.6% |
| Violence without injury | 1,188 | 1,232 | -44 | -3.6% |
| Stalking and Harassment | 1,300 | 1,326 | -26 | -2.0% |
| Sexual Offences | 256 | 344 | -88 | -25.6% |
| Rape | 88 | 117 | -29 | -24.8% |
| Other Sexual Offences | 168 | 227 | -59 | -26.0% |
| Robbery | 90 | 136 | -46 | -33.8% |
| Robbery of Business Property | 10 | 16 | -6 | -37.5% |
| Robbery of Personal Property | 80 | 120 | -40 | -33.3% |
| Burglary | 571 | 878 | -307 | -35.0% |
| Burglary - Residential | 452 | 588 | -136 | -23.1% |
| Burglary - Business and Community | 119 | 290 | -171 | -59.0% |
| Theft | 1,550 | 2,300 | -750 | -32.6% |
| Theft from the Person | 56 | 66 | -10 | -15.2% |
| Bicycle Theft | 61 | 105 | -44 | -41.9% |
| Shoplifting | 811 | 1,262 | -451 | -35.7% |
| Other Theft | 622 | 867 | -245 | -28.3% |
| Vehicle Offences | 453 | 734 | -281 | -38.3% |
| Theft from a Motor Vehicle | 239 | 421 | -182 | -43.2% |
| Theft of a Motor Vehicle | 153 | 225 | -72 | -32.0% |
| Interfering with Motor Vehicle | 61 | 88 | -27 | -30.7% |
| Arson and Criminal Damage | 1,239 | 1,552 | -313 | -20.2% |
| Arson | 58 | 61 | -3 | -4.9% |
| Criminal Damage | 1,181 | 1,491 | -310 | -20.8% |
| Other Crimes Against Society | 1,617 | 1,610 | 7 | 0.4% |
| Drug Offences | 420 | 353 | 67 | 19.0% |
| Trafficking in Controlled Drugs | 129 | 90 | 39 | 43.3% |
| Possession of Drugs | 291 | 263 | 28 | 10.6% |
| Possession of Weapons | 116 | 128 | -12 | -9.4% |
| Public Order Offences | 782 | 796 | -14 | -1.8% |
| Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society | 299 | 333 | -34 | -10.2% |
| Domestic Occurrences | 2,486 | 2,803 | -317 | -11.3% |
| Domestic Crime | 1,736 | 1,986 | -250 | -12.6% |
| Violence (Domestic) | 1,359 | 1,516 | -157 | -10.4% |
| Sexual (Domestic) | 48 | 53 | -5 | -9.4% |
| Rape (Domestic) | 35 | 42 | -7 | -16.7% |
| Other Sexual Offences (Domestic) | 13 | 11 | 2 | 18.2% |
| Other Crime (Domestic) | 329 | 417 | -88 | -21.1% |
| Domestic Non-Crime | 750 | 817 | -67 | -8.2% |
| Hate Occurrences | 147 | 160 | -13 | -8.1% |
| Hate Crime | 102 | 110 | -8 | -7.3% |
| Disability (Crime) | 3 | 7 | -4 | -57.1% |
| Race (Crime) | 74 | 67 | 7 | 10.4% |
| Religion/Faith (Crime) | 0 | 1 | -1 | -100.0% |
| Sexual Orientation (Crime) | 20 | 28 | -8 | -28.6% |
| Transgender (Crime) | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Alternative Subculture (Crime) | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Misogyny (Crime) | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Other (Crime) | 6 | 9 | -3 | -33.3% |
| Hate Non-Crime | 45 | 50 | -5 | -10.0% |
| Disability (Non-Crime) | 3 | 9 | -6 | -66.7% |
| Race (Non-Crime) | 22 | 22 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Religion/Faith (Non-Crime) | 1 | 0 | 1 | |
| Sexual Orientation (Non-Crime) | 12 | 13 | -1 | -7.7% |
| Transgender (Non-Crime) | 5 | 1 | 4 | 400.0% |
| Alternative Subculture (Non-Crime) | 1 | 0 | 1 | |
| Misogyny (Non-Crime) | 2 | 3 | -1 | -33.3% |
| Other (Non-Crime) | 3 | 5 | -2 | -40.0% |
| ASB Incidents | 5,164 | 3,256 | 1,908 | 58.6% |

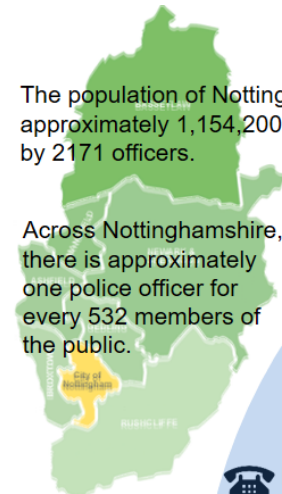
APPENDIX C – DEMAND FOR SERVICE (2020-21)

STATEMENTS ABOUT DEMAND ON POLICING 2021



The population of Nottinghamshire is approximately 1,154,200 people policed by 2171 officers.

Across Nottinghamshire, there is approximately one police officer for every 532 members of the public.



Non-crime demand

On a typical day in Nottinghamshire:

2020/21 demand



There is approximately 1 police officer on duty for every 1769 people living in the Force area

Future demand –2021/22



Current recruitment plans would result in approximately 1 police officer on duty for every 1746 people living in the Force area

Crime demand



Receive 2,051 calls per day of which

- 321 are 999 calls
- 1730 are 101 calls

249 crimes recorded

- 16 Burglaries
- 85 Violent Crimes
- 7 Serious sexual offences
- 8 cases of fraud
- 43 arrests
- 38 positive outcomes (excludes pending outcome)
- 4 Community Resolutions
- 28 Charges

222 crimes recorded

- 13 Burglaries
- 50 Violent Crimes
- 7 Serious sexual offences
- 10 Cases of Fraud
- 50 Arrests



Receive 1,336 calls per day of which

- 475 are 999 calls
- 861 are 101 calls

Ongoing Safeguarding Demand



Submitting approx. 82 PPNs per day, including 19 for Child Concerns and 14 for Adults at Risk



Supporting approximately 1,650 domestic abuse victims being seen at **Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Centres**



7145 Child Protection Plans during 2020/2021, with 415 new children and young people supported in 2020/2021



Create 870 incidents per day which includes

- 125 ASB
- 13 missing persons
- 47 MH related



Attend 475 incidents graded I,U&T per day which includes

- 16 RTC's
- 53 Domestic Incidents
- 22 MH related



Attend 503 incidents graded I,U&T per day which includes

- 15 RTC's
- 51 Domestic Incidents
- 23 MH related



Create 788 incidents per day which includes

- 120 ASB
- 5 missing persons
- 97 MH related



Ongoing Safeguarding Demand



Detained and supported 409 vulnerable people under s136 powers.



Carrying out 14 Stop & Searches per day, with a 39.8% positive outcome rate



Supporting approx. 5933 Priority/Troubled Families in partnership with other local bodies, 68% of which include Domestic Abuse.



Managing approximately 1,804 sexual and violent offenders under **Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements** in partnership with other local bodies