NOTTINGHAMSHIRE POLICE AND CRIME PLAN

PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK 2021 TO 2025

QUARTER 2: PERFORMANCE TO 30th SEPTEMBER 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 2011 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 Sep 2021	12 months to Dec 2021	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Jun 2022	12 months to Sep 2022	Change over last year %	Change over last year Actual
< 7.0%	**Experience of Neighbourhood Crime[1] (PCS)**	**< 7.5%**	**5.1%**	4.9%	4.8%	5.1%	**5.8%**	**+0.7% pts**	Base 4,324
	Total Neighbourhood Crime (Police recorded)	**< 12,600**	**9,638**	9,907	10,562	11,122	**11,113**	**+15.3%**	**+1,475**
	Residential Burglary (Police recorded)	**< 5,430**	**3,394**	3,284	3,440	3,534	**3,565**	**+5%**	**171**
	Vehicle Crime[2] (Police recorded)	**< 7,760**	**4,795**	5,051	5,348	5,726	**5,640**	**+17.6%**	**845**
	Personal Robbery (Police recorded)	**< 1,100**	**697**	725	830	860	**878**	**+26%**	**181**
	Theft from Person (Police recorded)	**< 1,809**	**752**	847	944	1,002	**1,030**	**+37%**	**278**
▲	**Feelings of safety in the area after dark (PCS)**	**60.4%**	**59.1%**	56.8%	56.9%	56.3%	**56.3%**	**-2.8% pts**	Base 4,324

Levels of police recorded Neighbourhood Crime has increased by 15% over the last year as Coronavirus Restrictions have eased. Theft from person saw greater increases in those offences taking place in public spaces and hospitality locations, particularly in the City Centre. Personal robbery also shows a significant increase, particularly in the City Central NPA (Neighbourhood Policing Area). Despite this, overall levels of neighbourhood crime remain 30.7% below the pre-pandemic baseline (16,035 in 2019/20) and continue to exceed the Police and Crime Plan reduction ambition (<12,600) by 11.8%.

The Police and Crime Survey also showed a further marginal increase in neighbourhood crime in the latest quarter, largely driven by increases in vehicle crime in the city. Despite this, however, the proportion of residents stating that they have experienced a form of neighbourhood crime in the last year (5.8%) remains well below the threshold set out in the Police and Crime Plan (<7%) and the March 2020 baseline (7.5%).

The proportion of respondents to the Police and Crime Survey reporting that they feel very or fairly safe outside in their local area after dark has deteriorated over the last year (-2.8% pts). The reduction has been more pronounced among females than males, with only 46.1% of females stating that they feel very or fairly safe when walking outside in their area after dark.

[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 Sep 2021	12 months to Dec 2021	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Jun 2022	12 months to Sep 2022	Change over last year %	Change over last year Actual
< 253	First Time Entrants into the YJS: Force (YJS)	263	224	240	235	259	281	+25.5%	+57
▼	Youth Justice First Time Entrants: City	140	126	124	123	131	150	+19.1%	+24
▼	Youth Justice First Time Entrants: County	123	98	116	114	128	131	+33.7%	+33
	Violence with Injury[3] (Police recorded)	12,099	9,356	10,296	11,347	11,696	11,786	+26%	2,430
	Homicide (rolling 3 year average)	11.7	8.7	9.0	10.3	10.0	11.0	+26.4%	+2.3
< 741	Violent Knife Crime (Police recorded)	768	694	743	807	836	843	+21.5%	+149
	Possession of Weapons offences	1,198	1,056	1,085	1,150	1,231	1,374	+30.1%	318

First Time Entrants (FTE) into the Youth Justice System are now exceeding the 2019/20 baseline (263) with 281 recorded in the 12 months to September 2022. Levels are now exceeding baselines and milestone targets in both the city and county.

Violence with Injury offences have increased by 26% over the last year continuing the return to the pre-COVID norm seen since Summer 2021. Levels of violence with injury in the year to September 2022 remains 2.6% lower than the March 2020 pre-COVID baseline (12,099).

Levels of violent knife crime have increased by over 21% over the last year, partly impacted by a 6 year high recorded in March 2022. Encouragingly, identified possession of weapons offences have continued to rise reflecting ongoing increases in police proactivity in this area.

[3] Section 18, 20 and 47 (GBH & ABH)

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 Sep 2021	12 months to Dec 2021	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Jun 2022	12 months to Sep 2022	Change over last year %	Change over last year Actual
	Domestic Homicide [4]	4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.3	+76%	1
	Domestic abuse repeat victimisation rate	34.1%	33.4%	32.6%	32.3%	32.9%	33.3%	-0.1% pt	n/a
	Domestic Violence Protection Notices (DVPN)	TBC	176	189	210	213	174	-1.1%	-2
	Domestic Violence Protection Orders (DVPO)	TBC	166	175	195	197	161	-3.0%	-5
	DV Disclosure Scheme: Disclosures[5]	223	417	384	327	325	363	-13.0%	-54
	Stalking Protection Orders	6[6]	4	7	7	8	13	+225%	+9
	Reported experience of domestic abuse (PCS)	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%	1.2%	1.4%	1.3%	-0.1% pt	Base 4,313
▲	Reported Domestic Abuse Crime (Police)	> 14,975	14,153	14,774	15,396	15,904	15,812	+11.7%	+1,659
▲	Reported Stalking and Harassment (Police)	> 10,468	10,986	11,276	11,604	11,387	11,185	+1.8%	+199
▲	Reported RASSO[7] (Police)	2,908	2,612	2,867	3,066	3,200	3,202	+22.6%	+590

The average rolling rate of Domestic Homicides has increased during the latest year to date following two domestic homicides recorded in the latest quarter, both involving offenders killing a parent.

The number of DVPNs and DVPOs have decreased markedly during the latest quarter following a period of sustained increases. Levels remain comparable to those recorded during the previous year to date.

The use of Stalking Protection Orders has increased in the past 12 months due to the on-going efforts of the Stalking Unit to raise awareness and curtail this type of offence.

The rise in reported domestic abuse and stalking and harassment offences seen since the easing of lockdown restrictions (summer of 2021) now appears to be tailing off.

[4] Rolling annual average based on previous 3 years
[5] Based on 'date received' and including Right to Ask and Right to Know + Disclosure Completed (1)
[6] SPO's went live in Jan 2020
[7] 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 Sep 2021	12 months to Dec 2021	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Jun 2022	12 months to Sep 2022	Change over last year %	Change over last year Actual
▼	**Reoffending rate (binary)**	**28.7%**	**TBC**	27.5%	27.0%	27.3%	**27.6%**	**-1.1% pts**	**n/a**
▼	**Reoffending rate (frequency)**	**TBC**	**TBC**	1.71	1.71	1.76	**1.81**	**TBC**	**n/a**
	IOM: Managed Cases - overall	**236**	**282**	306	270	291	**TBC**	**TBC**	**n/a**
	IOM: Offenders successfully removed	**TBC**	**70**	99	170	80	**TBC**	**TBC**	**n/a**
	IOM: Reduction in average re-offending risk	**-73.0%**	**-69.5%**	-71.9%	-68.0%	-70.1%	**-70.1%**	**+0.6% pts**	**n/a**
	Offenders with substance misuse needs	**TBC**	**TBC**	4,242	4,094	4,112	**4,077**	**n/a**	**n/a**
	% successfully completing ATR / DRR	**TBC**	**TBC**	73.0%	77.0%	78.4%	**79.0%**	**n/a**	**n/a**
	% offenders housed 3 months from release	**66.9%**	**n/a**	66.9%	79.8%	79.5%	**80.2%**	**n/a**	**n/a**
	% offenders in employment 3 months from release	**TBC**	**n/a**	9.5%	12.2%	31.1%	**29.0%**	**n/a**	**n/a**
	% L&D referrals diverted into MH services	**TBC**	**TBC**	13%	8%	11%	**11%**	**n/a**	**n/a**

The PCC-led Reducing Reoffending Board is developing a suite of indicators to track a progress in this area. The full suite of indicators to September 2022 will be reported to the next Board meeting in December.

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 Sep 2021	12 months to Dec 2021	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Jun 2022	12 months to Sep 2022	Change over last year %	Change over last year Actual
> 57.9%	Public confidence in the police (PCS)	55.4%	59.9%	58.5%	57.2%	55.3%	53.6%	-6.3% pts	Base 4,324
> 35.2%	Public perception: police visibility (PCS)	32.7%	36.1%	35.0%	34.9%	33.8%	32.7%	-3.4% pts	Base 4,324
< 2.0%	999 Abandoned Call rate	0.51%	0.33%	0.17%	0.20%	0.24%	0.4%	+0.1% pt	n/a
< 5.0%	101 Abandoned Call rate	5.1%	2.8%	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	-1.4% pt	n/a
	Response times: Grade 1 Urban	79.3%	78.0%	78.3%	77.7%	77.1%	76.8%	-1.2% pt	n/a
	Response times: Grade 1 Rural	74.2%	73.8%	73.8%	72.7%	70.5%	69.4%	-4.4% pt	n/a
	Response times: Grade 2	52.5%	57.1%	55.1%	53.0%	51.0%	49.4%	-7.7% pt	n/a
	Calls for Service: 999	193,329	195,408	201,867	212,813	219,203	225,817	+15.6%	+30,409
	Calls for Service: 101	717,163	604,338	612,967	652,568	695,219	728,532	+20.6%	+123,194
▲	Deployable[8] Officers (Headcount)	2,051	2,209	2,205	2,310	2,309	2,328	+5.4%	+119
▲	Deployable Officers (FTE)	2,009.5	2,169.7	2,166.3	2,272.5	2,272.1	2,290.8	+5.6%	+121.11
	Officer Service Strength[9] (FTE)	2,078.5	2,232.96	2,242.0	2,352.0	2,351.4	2,268.2	+1.6%	+35.24
	Staff Service Strength (FTE)	1,192.7	1,296.02	1,272.0	1,265.2	1,270.8	1,304.2	+0.6%	+8.14
	PCSO Service Strength (FTE)	169.2	146.0	150.7	142.9	134.6	138.3	-5.3%	-7.67

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

Nottinghamshire Police maintains strong call handling performance, with abandonment rates for 999 and 101 calls remaining low, despite increased demand

The number of deployable officers continues to increase, having exceeded local recruitment targets and continuing the upward trend seen since 2019 as part of the national police 'Uplift' programme.

[8] Deployable persons exclude career break, maternity/adoption, long-term sick, seconded Out of Force. The following are included even though not fully deployable but could be called upon in an emergency; Officers in the classroom and those not yet on independent patrol, adjusted duties and recuperative duties.
[9] 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 Sep 2021	12 months to Dec 2021	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Jun 2022	12 months to Sep 2022	Change over last year %	Change over last year Actual
	Online Dependant Crimes[10]	**3,368**	**4,024**	4,116	4,146	4,178	**4,193**	**+4.2%**	**+169**
	Online Facilitated Crimes[11]	**361**	**338**	310	337	309	**275**	**-18.6%**	**-63**
	Experience of Online Fraud (PCS)	**13.0%**	**21.1%**	21.3%	20.0%	19.3%	**19.2%**	**-1.9% pts**	Base 4,313
	Experience of Online Fraud with loss (PCS)	**4.3%**	**4.9%**	5.0%	4.8%	5.1%	**5.3%**	**+0.4% pts**	Base 4,313
	Confidence in response to Cyber Crime (PCS)	**n/a**	**n/a**	21.4%	21.7%	19.7%	**19.0%**	**n/a**	Base 2,117
	Reported Fraud Offences (Police)	**2,833**	**3,607**	3,725	4,034	4,226	**4,264**	**+18.2%**	**+657**
	Reports to Action Fraud (NFIB Portal)	**TBC**	**6,629**	7,693	7,308	6,727	**6,324**	**-4.6%**	**-305**

Online dependant crime has continued to rise this period and having increased by 4.2% compared to the previous 12 months. Online facilitated crime has fallen by 18.6%.

Police recorded Fraud offences have increased by 18.2% over the past 12 months, supporting the PCC survey findings. Reports to Action Fraud have seen a steady reduction over recent periods and a 4.6% decrease compared to the previous 12 months. Levels have fallen markedly since a spike in Corporate Fraud in February 22.

A new question was introduced to the Police and Crime Survey in October 2021 which provides a measure of confidence in the police response to Cyber Crime. The question mirrors that asked via the national Cyber Security Centre's 'Cyber Aware Tracker' which is being used as part of the Home Office's Police Outcomes Framework. 19.0% of respondents felt that the police and other law enforcement agencies were effective at dealing with cybercrime. This indicator will be tracked over time in comparison to any data made available nationally.

[10] Includes crimes with an online NICL qualifier – Notts Cyber Crime Compilation
[11] Includes crimes with an online NICL qualifier

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 Sep 2021	12 months to Dec 2021	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Jun 2022	12 months to Sep 2022	Change over last year %	Change over last year Actual
> 43.4%	Police dealing with issues of local concern (PCS)	**41.7%**	**45.3%**	44.4%	43.5%	41.0%	**38.9%**	**-6.4% pts**	Base 4,324
> 59.9%	% Residents satisfied with police service (PCS)	**58.2%**	**63.0%**	62.7%	62.2%	60.4%	**58.3%**	**-4.7% pts**	Base 1,022
	Perception that police 'do a good job' (PCS)	**50.0%**	**54.5%**	53.0%	53.2%	50.8%	**49.1%**	**-5.4% pts**	Base 4,324
	Speeding as local issue of concern (PCS)	**33.4%**	**34.0%**	33.9%	33.2%	33.0%	**33.2%**	**-0.8% pts**	Base 4,324
	Drug use and dealing as a local issue (PCS)	**42.8%**	**29.4%**	29.6%	30.2%	30.2%	**30.6%**	**+1.2%pts**	Base 4,324
	People Killed or Seriously Injured on roads	**489**	**385**	385	392	365[12]	**329[13]**	**n/a**	**n/a**
	All Drug Offences (Police recorded[14])	**4,822**	**4,234**	4,231	4,043	3,934	**4,052**	**-4.3%**	**-182**
	% experiencing ASB in the last year (PCS)	**64.0%**	**64.2%**	65.4%	64.2%	63.7%	**64.4%**	**+0.2% pts**	Base 4,260
	Police recorded Anti-Social Behaviour	**32,133**	**41,906**	39,408	35,991	33,798	**32,940**	**-21.4%**	**-8,966**
	Anti-social Behaviour Incidents: % Repeats	**28.4%**	**32.9%**	32.9%	32.5%	31.8%	**30.9%**	**-2.0% pts**	**n/a**

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

Serious and Fatal injury casualties have seen an increase since Covid restrictions relaxed, however, levels are still below those pre-Covid (Apr 19 to Mar 20 = 489). The 12 months to Jun 2022 saw a 6.9% decrease compared to the 12 months to Mar 2022.The 12m figure to Sep 2022 is not finalised and is expected to increase. A new CRASH system is also being used now and reports are being added from as far back as Jan 2022.

Levels of ASB recorded by the police continue to fall with a further 21.4% reduction seen over the 12 month period. The decreases in drug offences is largely a result of above average levels of police proactivity in this area during the previous covid-affected year where increased police capacity allowed for greater targeting of those involved in trafficking offences.

[12] Latest unvalidated figure for all casualties, ran on 08/11/22
[13] Part figure run 09/11/22
[14] 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 Sep 2021	12 months to Dec 2021	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Jun 2022	12 months to Sep 2022	Change over last year %	Change over last year Actual
	Crimes with an identified suspect (N.)	**33.9%**	**35.8% (32,255)**	35.4% (33,396)	34.9% (34,807)	35.0% (35,684)	**35.8% (36,848)**	**0.0% pt**	**+4,593**
	Victim-based crime Positive outcome rate (N.)	**11.7%**	**10.4% (7,694)**	10.1% (7,854)	10.1% (8,321)	10.4% (8,883)	**11.0% (9,412)**	**+0.6% pt**	**+1,718**
	Domestic abuse: Positive outcome rate (N.)	**13.7%**	**12.3% (1,582)**	12.0% (1,574)	11.6% (1,578)	12.0% (1,685)	**11.4% (1,801)**	**-0.9% pt**	**+219**
	Sexual Offences: Positive outcome rate (N.)	**7.8%**	**8.1% (211)**	9.7% (279)	10.3% (315)	10.8% (347)	**10.5% (335)**	**+2.4% pt**	**+124**
	Violent knife crime: Pos. outcome rate (N.)	**26.4%**	**25.3% (177)**	23.7% (179)	23.6% (178)	23.4% (196)	**23.6% (169)**	**-1.7% pt**	**-8**

Aim	Tackling Serious and organised crime	2019/20 Baseline	12 months to Sep 2021	12 months to Dec 2021	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Jun 2022	12 months to Sep 2022	Change over last year %	Change over last year Actual
	Firearm Discharges (rolling 3 year average)[15]	**18.0**	**19.7**	18.3	17.0	15.3	**15.0**	**-23.9%**	**-4.7**
	Criminal Asset Applications[16]	**TBC**	**28**	34	34	44	**TBC**	**n/a**	**n/a**
	Criminal Asset Recovery (£)	**TBC**	**£259,892**	£295,567	£285,495	£355,825	**TBC**	**n/a**	**n/a**

The force has seen a reduction in some positive outcome rates and crimes with identified suspects over the last year, largely affected by changes in demand during this period due to Coronavirus restrictions.
A review of outcomes for knife crime is being undertaken to better understand the data and identify issues that may impact upon investigations and positive outcomes.

Firearm discharges have reduced by around 24% over the previous two-years.

[15] Non-imitation weapons only (Real Firearm) that have been discharged (Home Office ADR return)
[16] POCA 2002

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 Sep 2021	12 months to Dec 2021	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Jun 2022	12 months to Sep 2022	Change over last year %	Change over last year Actual
	All Victim Based crime	**< 90,684**	**74,189**	78,117	82,868	85,624	**86,757**	**+16.9%**	**+12,568**
>95%	**Victims' Code of Practice Compliance**	**90.4%**	**95.1%**	95.6%	95.8%	96.2%	**96.4%**	**+1.3% pt**	Base TBC
	% Crimes resolved via community resolution	**10.0%**	**13.0%**	15.2%	17.6%	18.7%	**19.2%**	**+6.2% pt**	**n/a**
	% Domestic abuse victims satisfied (overall)[17]	**88.4%**	**89.1%**	89.3%	88.3%	88.4%	**TBC**	**n/a**	Base 708
	% Hate crime victims satisfied (overall)*	**84.0%**	**79.5%**	80.7%	80.9%	81.7%	**82.6%**	**+3.1% pt**	Base 572
> 53.9%	**% Victims satisfied with police service (PCS)**	**52.2%**	**56.8%**	56.2%	55.4%	54.0%	**52.7%**	**-4.1% pt**	Base 517

Victim Based crime has increased each period over the past 2 years and is 16.9% 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 the past 12 months.

Satisfaction rates among victims of Domestic Abuse have remained stable. Hate Crime satisfaction has seen a sustained improvement over the last two years.

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 4.1% points over the last year, following a continued quarter on quarter decline. Despite this, satisfaction levels remain higher than the 2019/20 pre-pandemic year (52.2%).

[17] 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 Sep 2021	12 months to Dec 2021	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Jun 2022	12 months to Sep 2022	Change over last year %	Change over last year Actual
	Domestic Abuse Crime (Police)	**15,119**	**14,153**	14,774	15,396	15,904	**15,812**	**+11.7%**	**1,659**
	All Sexual Offences (incl. Rape)	**3,375**	**3,018**	3,307	3,492	3,630	**3,611**	**+19.6%**	**593**
	RASSO: Adult	**1,423**	**1,280**	1,418	1,521	1,667	**1,654**	**+29.2%**	**+374**
	RASSO: Child	**1,400**	**1,264**	1,369	1,447	1,430	**1,440**	**+13.9%**	**+176**
▲	TOTAL 'HIDDEN HARM' CATEGORY	**756**	**751**	697	605	560	**530**	**-29.4%**	**-221**
	Child Sexual Exploitation (Police recorded)	**525**	**493**	455	388	353	**321**	**-34.9%**	**-172**
	Child Criminal Exploitation (NRM Referrals)	**47**	**66**	62	56	55	**70**	**+6.0%**	**4**
	Modern Slavery offences (Police recorded)	**116**	**127**	115	89	68	**59**	**-13.2%**	**-9**
	Forced Marriage (Police recorded)	**4**	**1**	1	1	1	**2**	**100%**	**+1**
	'Honour'-Based Violence (Police recorded)[18]	**63**	**64**	64	71	83	**78**	**+21.9%**	**+14**
	FGM (Police recorded)	**1**	**0**	0	0	0	**0**	**0**	**0**

Domestic Abuse crimes have increased by 11.7% in the past 12 months and notably since Covid restrictions relaxed.

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

RASSO Child has seen increases over the 12-month period of 13.9% and RASSO Adult has seen an increase of 29.2% over the last 12 months.

Total 'hidden harm' categories continue to see a positive overall reduction of 29.4% in the last year, despite increases in Honour Based Violence offences.

Modern Slavery offences have seen a further reduction; in the latest quarter, however, work to investigate around 200 incidents may result in an increase in this figure. Since March 2022 there has been a 5.7% increase in sexual exploitation crimes.

[18] 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 Sep 2021	12 months to Dec 2021	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Jun 2022	12 months to Sep 2022	Change over last year %	Change over last year Actual
>95%	**Victims Code of Practice Compliance**		**90.4%**	**95.1%**	95.6%	95.8%	96.2%	**96.4%**	**+1.3% pt**	Base TBC
▲	**% Police Charge / summons**	**All RASSO [19]**	**TBC**	**7.5%** **226/3,019**	6.7% 221/3,309	6.0% 210/3,493	4.6% 165/3,629	**2.9%** **105/3,603**	**-4.6% pt**	**-121**
		Domestic crimes	**TBC**	**9.5%** **1,340/14,151**	8.9% 1,320/14,772	8.5% 1,301/15,392	8.7% 1384/15,933	**9.5%** **1,495/15,773**	**+/- 0% pt**	**+155**
	% closed via outcome 16	**All RASSO**	**TBC**	**29.2%** **882/3,019**	30.0% 990/3,309	29.9% 1,042/3,493	29.6% 1,074/3,629	**28.0%** **1,007/3,603**	**-1.2% pt**	**+125**
		Domestic crimes	**TBC**	**62.6%** **8,858/14,151**	64.4% 9,510/14,772	64.6% 9,936/15,392	63.1% 10,048/15,933	**63.2%** **9,961/15,773**	**+0.6% pt**	**+1,103**
▲	**Evidence-led prosecutions: Domestic Abuse[20]**		**TBC**	**232**	262	331	367	**TBC**	**n/a**	**n/a**

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 resulting in a police charge or summons have fallen over the last year, whilst the proportion of domestic crimes resulting in a charge or summons remains comparable to the previous year. Still, around 28% of rape offences and 63% 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 3 quarter periods.

[19] Percentage shown is Outcome total divided by number of offences – All RASSO includes outliers
[20] 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 Sep 2021	12 months to Dec 2021	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Jun 2022	12 months to Sep 2022	Change over last year %	Change over last year Actual
	Special Constabulary	**156**	**170**	163	143	149	**128**	**-24.7%**	**-42**
	Police Cadets	**263**	**131**	131	138	94	**93**	**-29.0%**	**-38**
	Volunteers	**101**	**114**	68	69	58	**61**	**-46.5%**	**-53**
	Crimestoppers: Actionable reports received	**2,883**	**2,840**	2,631	2,590	2,612	**TBC**	**n/a**	**n/a**
	Crimestoppers: Positive conversion rate	**5.8%**	**7.3%**	6.4%	5.4%	4.3%	**TBC**	**n/a**	**n/a**

Police Cadet numbers continue to see a decrease, largely due to the closure of 2 senior bases caused by low attendance and shortage of cadet leader coverage.

Volunteer numbers continue to be lower than a year ago, however, yearly comparison is not accurate as numbers were adversely affected by the Covid pandemic.

The number of actionable reports received from the Crimestoppers service has fallen by 8% over the last year alongside a reduction in the positive conversion rate (actionable reports converted into a positive outcome).

EQUALITY OBJECTIVES

Promoting equal opportunities and community cohesion between diverse communities

Aim	Indicator	2019/20 Baseline	12 months to Sep 2021	12 months to Dec 2021	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Jun 2022	12 months to Sep 2022	Change over last year %	Change over last year Actual
	Police recorded hate occurrences[21]	2,369	2,508	2,616	2,729	2,654	2,534	+1%	26
	Hate crime repeat victimisation rate	14.4%	16.7%	15.2%	14.9%	16.2%	16.8%	+0.1% pts	n/a
	% feeling there is a sense of community	51.1%	63.0%	60.8%	60.9%	58.7%	58.6%	-4.4% pts	Base 4,313
	% feeling different backgrounds get on well	53.1%	63.0%	61.3%	61.1%	60.2%	61.0%	-2.0% pts	Base 4,313
	Stop and Searches	5,487	4,902	4,701	4,470	4,576	4,605	-16.6%	-297
	Stop and Search: Positive outcomes	40.4%	37.8%	39.3%	40.3%	41.4%	43.4%	+5.6% pts	n/a
▼	Stop and Search: BAME Disproportionality[22]	3.1	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.7	+12.5%	+0.3
▲	Workforce representation: Non-White British	5.7%	6.9%	6.9%	6.6%	6.6%	TBC	-0.1% pts	n/a
▲	Workforce representation: Female	TBC	45.5%	45.5%	45.1%	45.10%	TBC	n/a	n/a
	% Public confidence in the police (Overall)	55.4%	59.9%	58.5%	57.2%	55.3%	53.6%	-6.3% pts	Base 4,313
	White British / Minority Ethnic	TBC	60.6% / 59.8%	59.0% / 60.2%	57.1% / 61.7%	54.5% / 61.6%	52.7% / 60.2%	-7.9% / +1.8%	Base 3,512 / 587
	Male / Female	TBC	59.4% / 60.3%	58.6% / 58.3%	57.3% / 57.2%	54.6% / 56.0%	53.1% / 54.0%	-6.3% / -6.3%	Base 2,117 / 2,180
	Non-Disabled / Disabled	TBC	59.7% / 57.1%	58.6% / 54.7%	57.3% / 54.2%	55.4% / 54.8%	53.4% / 50.8%	-6.3% / -6.3%	Base 3,276 / 813

Hate occurrences remain comparable to the level recorded in the previous year. Within the sub-categories of hate crime, there have been increases in reported crimes relating to Sexual Orientation, Transgender and Alternative Subculture of +10.5%, +10.9% and +37.5% respectively.

Use of stop and search has reduced over the 12 months, however, the positive outcome rate has remained strong and improving (43.4%). The repeat victimisation rate is comparable to the level recorded in the previous year.

[21] From Crime & Detections (Hate Occurrences inc. Crime & Non-Crime)
[22] Figure shown is weighted by ONS 2011 Census data