



# **NOTTINGHAMSHIRE POLICE AND CRIME PLAN**

## **PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK 2021 TO 2025**

**QUARTER 1 2023/24**

**PERFORMANCE TO 30 JUNE 2023**

## INTRODUCTION

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

**Preventing crime and protecting people from harm**

**Responding efficiently and effectively to community needs**

**Supporting victims and communities to be safe and feel safe**

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

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

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

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

Work will be undertaken to migrate the Performance and Insight report to Power BI in 2023 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 Jun 2022	12 months to Sep 2022	12 months to Dec 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	12 months to Jun 2023	Change over last year	
								%	Actual
< 7.0%	Experience of Neighbourhood Crime <sup>1</sup> (PCS)	7.5%	5.1%	5.8%	5.8%	6.4%	6.4%	+1.3% pts	n/a
	<b>Total Neighbourhood Crime (Police recorded)</b>	<b>16,098</b>	<b>11,122</b>	11,113	11,142	11,032	<b>10,672</b>	<b>-4.0%</b>	<b>-450</b>
	Residential Burglary (Police recorded)	5,429	3,534	3,565	3,595	3,532	<b>3,304<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>-3.7%</b>	<b>-130</b>
	Vehicle Crime <sup>3</sup> (Police recorded)	7,760	5,726	5,640	5,613	5,585	<b>5,449</b>	<b>-4.8%</b>	<b>-277</b>
	Personal Robbery (Police recorded)	1,100	860	878	895	871	<b>890</b>	<b>+3.5%</b>	<b>+30</b>
	Theft from Person (Police recorded)	1,809	1,002	1,030	1,039	1,044	<b>1,029</b>	<b>+2.7%</b>	<b>+27</b>
▲	Feelings of safety in the area after dark (PCS)	60.4%	56.3%	56.3%	57.8%	57.7%	<b>61.0%</b>	<b>+4.7% pts</b>	<b>n/a</b>

Total recorded Neighbourhood Crime has fallen over the previous year, most notably in the latest quarter (-360/-3.4% since the previous quarter). This figure should be treated with some caution as some element of the reduction may be an artefact of the recent change in Home Office coding of burglary offences. However, both Theft of and Theft from Motor Vehicle have also seen reductions in number (-277, -4.8% total), which will not have been impacted by changes in the Home Office counting rules.

Self-reported experience of neighbourhood crime, as captured via the Police and Crime Survey increased by 1.3% points in the year to June 2023, with the most significant increases recorded in Mansfield and Ashfield (+3.6% pts). Despite this, levels of neighbourhood crime remain lower than the pre-pandemic average across all Community Safety Partnership areas.

The proportion of respondents to the Police and Crime Survey reporting that they feel very or fairly safe when outside in their local area after dark has increased significantly over the previous year, returning to levels recorded in 2019/20. It should be noted, however, that the latest tranche of fieldwork for the survey was undertaken 13 May to 6 June 2023 – predating the tragic high profile knife attack which occurred in Nottingham on 13 June.

<sup>1</sup> Residential Burglary, Personal Robbery, Theft from Person, TOMV & TFMV

<sup>2</sup> From April 2023 the Home Office categorisation of Residential Burglaries changed, splitting along the new categorisations of Burglary – Residential Home, and Burglary – Residential Unconnected Building. The latest figure (denoted by this footnote) marks the first instance of reporting using the category of Burglary – Residential Home in isolation (Unconnected Buildings are not included in this count)

<sup>3</sup> 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 Jun 2022	12 months to Sep 2022	12 months to Dec 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	12 months to Jun 2023	Change over last year %	Actual
< 253	First Time Entrants into the YJS: Force (YJS)	263	259	281	252	265	241	-6.9%	-18
▼	Youth Justice First Time Entrants: City	140	131	150	135 <sup>4</sup>	147	144	+9.9%	13
▼	Youth Justice First Time Entrants: County	123	128	131	117	107	97 <sup>5</sup>	-24.2%	-31
	Violence with Injury <sup>6</sup> (Police recorded)	12,099	11,696	11,786	11,287	10,985	10,580	-9.5%	-1,116
	Homicide (rolling 3 year average)	11.7	10.0	11.0	11.3	9.3	10.7	+7.0%	+0.7
< 851	Violent Knife Crime (Police recorded) <sup>7</sup>	891	870	854	852	829	829	-4.7%	-41
	*Hospital ED Attendance: Knife crime (25+)	251	224	207	208	211	189	-16.9%	-35
	*Hospital ED Attendance: Knife crime (under 25)	96	92	81	77	83	73	-23.0%	-19
	Possession of Weapons offences	1,198	1,231	1,374	1,465	1,517	1,579	+28.3%	+348

The number of First Time Entrants (FTE) into the Youth Justice System across Nottinghamshire have decreased in the past quarter, and comparative to this time last year. However, this is driven entirely by a decrease in the rate of FTE for the County, as rates for the City continue to remain high comparative to last year.

The issue with YJS FTE in the City is a known, ongoing issue. The Violence Reduction Partnership has now released an advertisement for the hiring of a researcher who will undertake a body of work aimed at understanding the potential causes for the high rates seen in Nottingham City, and discussions are underway between the Force and YJS (City and County) around a review of the OOD process and knife crime policies.

\*Based on Hospital ED data for QMC and, from December 2022 onwards, Kingsmill. Data from December 2023 will also include Bassetlaw. Total number of attendances remain below the baseline, despite the addition of new locations. The decreases in hospital ED Attendance for knife injuries suggest that the proactive policing being undertaken to identify and seize weapons is having a positive impact on Violence with Injury.

Violent knife crime has continued to trend consistently downwards over the past four quarters (-4.7%) and remains at a level below that of the pre-pandemic baseline (-7.0%). The force, in partnership with others (e.g., the YJS, the Violence Reduction Partnership), maintains a strong focus on activity that targets knife crime from all angles (prevent, pursue, prepare, protect), which may explain this continued decrease. Concurrently, recorded possession of weapons offences continue to increase across quarters. A piece of work is currently being undertaken to understand the reasons behind this, but there are numerous established working relationships (e.g., with schools, licensed premises, CCTV operators) that have been instrumental in helping to identify and report possession of weapons that may help to explain these figures.

<sup>4</sup> Figures detailed are to 08/12/2022 due to change in case management system.

<sup>5</sup> Figure is correct at the time of writing; however, reporting is lagged for this measure and therefore it may be subject to change.

<sup>6</sup> Section 18, 20 and 47 (GBH & ABH).

<sup>7</sup> 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 Jun 2022	12 months to Sep 2022	12 months to Dec 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	12 months to Jun 2023	Change over last year	
								%	Actual
	Domestic Homicide <sup>8</sup>	4.0	1.3	2.3	2.0	1.0	1.6	+23.1%	+0.3
	Domestic abuse repeat victimisation rate	34.1%	32.9%	33.3%	33.4%	33.9%	33.6%	+0.7% pts	n/a
	Domestic Violence Protection Notices (DVPN)	49	213	174	175	177	170	-20.2%	-43
	Domestic Violence Protection Orders (DVPO)	45	197	161	166	169	163	-17.3%	-34
	DV Disclosure Scheme: Disclosures <sup>9</sup>	223	325	363	399	309	480	+47.7%	+155
	Stalking Protection Orders (granted)	6 <sup>10</sup>	8	13	15	18	30	+275.0%	+22
	Sexual Offence Orders <sup>11</sup>	737	982	978	1,010	990	1,035	+5.4%	+53
	% experience domestic abuse in last year (PCS)	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%	+/-0% pts	n/a
▲	Reported Domestic Abuse Crime (Police)	14,975	15,904	15,812	16,134	16,236	16,068	+1.0%	+164
▲	Reported Stalking and Harassment (Police)	10,468	11,387	11,185	11,219	11,111	11,147	-2.1%	-240
▲	Reported Rape and Serious Sexual Offences <sup>12</sup>	3,251	3,610	3,584	3,569	3,646	3,504	-2.9%	-106

Analysis of DVPN/O data reveals that any missed opportunities for pursuing applications are likely to be found in lower risk DA cases, outside of Public Protection. It is assessed that any reduction may be a consequence of a reduced officer awareness and understanding, to be resolved through training. Throughout June, training was delivered to officers, with a particular focus on Prisoner Handling Teams and Authorising Officers. The local application process is now also under review and further local comms are to be considered to increase awareness more widely. June-September will be a key period for monitoring the impact of interventions so far.

The increased number of completed DVDS over the past quarter has been due in part to assistance from an additional two PCs who have been supporting the ongoing work of the DVDS team. This increase in resource has been a great help to the team and has enabled timelier processing of DVDS applications.

The increase in granted Stalking Protection Orders is likely due to a continued commitment to raising awareness and offering training and guidance to police officers throughout the force, facilitated by our specialist Safeguarding Stalking Officer. This number continues to rise as more officers receive training and better understand how SPOs can be utilised.

<sup>8</sup> Rolling annual average based on previous 3 years.

<sup>9</sup> Based on 'date received' and including Right to Ask and Right to Know + Disclosure Completed (1)

<sup>10</sup> SPOs went live in Jan 2020

<sup>11</sup> Includes live Sexual Risk and Sexual Harm Prevention Orders

<sup>12</sup> All RASSO figures have been updated to reflect the new method of classification implemented: this is discussed in more depth on page 10.

## 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 Jun 2022	12 months to Sep 2022	12 months to Dec 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	12 months to Jun 2023	Change over last year	
								%	Actual
▼	Adult Reoffending rate (binary)	28.1%	27.3%	27.6%	28.6%	29.3%	30.2%	+10.3%	+2.9pp
▼	Adult Reoffending rate (frequency)	1.64	1.76	1.81	1.81	1.83	1.90	+7.9%	0.14
▼	Juvenile reoffending rate (binary) - City	43.0%	29.5%	29.6%	29.7%	30.6%	30.0%	+0.5% pts	n/a
	Juvenile reoffending rate (binary) - County	26.7%	8.2%	10.2%	10.2%	10.2%	6.5%	-1.7% pts	n/a
	Integrated Offender Management Cases	236	291	285	279	340	332	+14.1%	+41
IOM	- Offenders successfully removed	n/a	80	65	49	109	93	+16.3%	+13
	- Desistance <sup>13</sup>	n/a	n/a	84.0%	84.0%	84.0%	85.0%	+1.0% <sup>14</sup>	n/a
	Offenders with substance use needs	3,898	4,112	4,077	4,419	4,372	4,727	+14%	+615
	% successfully completing ATR / DRR	71.2%	78.4%	79.0%	72.3%	78.4%	78.81%	+0.52%	+0.41
	% offenders housed 3 months from release	66.9%	79.5%	80.2%	77.4%	77.71%	74.81%	-6.07%	-4.69
	% offenders in employment 3 months from release	n/a	31.1%	29.0%	27.9%	29.71%	29.38%	-5.69%	-1.72
	% L&D referrals diverted into MH services	21.0%	11.0%	11.0%	1.7%	23%	11%	+/-0% pts	n/a

Due to the two year time lag in reporting national reoffending figures, local re-offending data has been utilised in this report to provide a more timely overview of current and emerging trends. Both adult binary and frequency reoffending rates have been steadily increasing since June 2022 and have been exceeding the 2019/20 baseline since December 2022. The Reducing Reoffending Board will undertake a more detailed analysis of these trends alongside any contributory or contextual factors. Juvenile reoffending rates are lower on the county for both Binary and Frequency and are more volatile than Adult on account of the lower volume of repeat offending.

The number of offenders under the Integrated Offender Management system remains at a high level compared to both this time last year and pre-pandemic baseline. However, despite the increased demand on services, numbers of offenders successfully removed and numbers of offenders who did not reoffend have increased relative to the previous year. The recording system for L & D referrals changed in Dec 2022 and resulted in the data being skewed. This was corrected in the following quarter and reporting it now back to usual levels.

There has been a significant increase in offenders with substance use needs identified. This may be due to improved engagement but may also be attributable to increased lower level criminal activity by those with addictions being further impacted by the cost of living crisis. Additional insight could be offered if we had a greater understanding of the type of substance and offences committed.

<sup>13</sup> "Desistance" refers to the number of individuals within the fixed IOM cohort who did not go on to reoffend in the period. Desistance has now replaced the previous measure (reduction in average reoffending risk), as this is no longer part of the IOM suite of measures due to a change in recording framework.

<sup>14</sup> Change compared to 12 months to Sep 2022, as earlier data are not available.

## 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 Jun 2022	12 months to Sep 2022	12 months to Dec 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	12 months to Jun 2023	Change over last year	
								%	Actual
> 57.9%	Public confidence in the police (PCS)	55.4%	55.3%	53.6%	53.0%	52.6%	52.0%	-3.3% pts	n/a
> 35.2%	Public perception: police visibility (PCS)	32.7%	33.8%	32.7%	32.7%	32.0%	32.7%	-1.1% pts	n/a
< 2.0%	999 Abandoned Call rate	0.5%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	+0.3% pts	n/a
< 5.0%	101 Abandoned Call rate	5.1%	1.3%	1.4%	1.6%	1.5%	1.7%	+0.4% pts	n/a
	Response times: Grade 1 Urban	79.3%	77.1%	76.8%	76.4%	76.2%	76.0%	-1.1% pts	n/a
	Response times: Grade 1 Rural	74.2%	70.5%	69.4%	69.3%	68.8%	69.1%	-1.4% pts	n/a
	Response times: Grade 2	52.5%	51.0%	49.4%	48.4%	47.4%	47.0%	-4.0% pts	n/a
	Calls for Service: 999	193,329	219,203	225,817	230,032	213,196	239,730	+9.4%	+20,527
	Calls for Service: 101	717,163	695,219	728,532	751,415	688,607	713,486	+2.6%	+18,267
▲	Deployable <sup>15</sup> Officers (Headcount)	2,051	2,309	2,328	2351	2,365	2,344	+1.5%	+35
▲	Deployable Officers (FTE)	2,009.5	2,272.1	2,290.8	2315.4	2328.9	2,309.9	+1.7%	+37.8
	Officer Service Strength <sup>16</sup> (FTE)	2,078.5	2,351.4	2,368.2	2393.6	2406.9	2,396.2	+1.9%	+44.8
	Staff Service Strength (FTE)	1,192.7	1,270.8	1,304.2	1330.7	1310.6	1,332.5	+4.9%	+61.7
	PCSO Service Strength (FTE)	169.2	134.6	138.3	137.9	138.8	136.5	+1.4%	+1.9

As in the previous quarter, the percentage of incidents attended by police within target times have decreased for both grade 1s and grade 2s when compared to 12 months prior. In response to this decrease, an additional five Response Policing Inspectors have been added to improve leadership direction and further support response teams. In addition, a trial of an additional five response sergeants is underway in Bassetlaw, Newark, and Sherwood, which is one of the lowest performing areas. Operation Arrival has also been initiated to encourage officers to log their arrival time to incidents promptly and consistently.

There have been close to an additional 40,000 calls (999+101) received across the past 12 months when compared to the previous year, increasing the demand upon police services. Despite this notable increase in demand, broadly stable attendance times have been retained with only a slight reduction in performance over the same period. Analytical work is ongoing to determine how resources can be best used to meet demand and serve the public.

Overall levels of public confidence in the police fell by a further 0.6% pts in the latest quarter to a level 3.4% below the pre-pandemic baseline and 8.4% pts below the March 2024 ambition set out in the Police and Crime Plan. A number of recent high profile cases of police misconduct at a national level are believed to have impacted upon this trend.

<sup>15</sup> 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.

<sup>16</sup> 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 Jun 2022	12 months to Sep 2022	12 months to Dec 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	12 months to Jun 2023	Change over last year	
								%	Actual
	Online Dependant Crimes <sup>17</sup>	3,368	4,178	4,193	4,213	4,284	4,225	+1.1%	+47
	Online Facilitated Crimes <sup>18</sup>	361	309	275	250	195	180	-41.7%	-129
	Experience of Online Fraud (PCS)	13.0%	19.3%	19.2%	18.6%	19.0%	17.5%	-1.8% pts	n/a
	Experience of Online Fraud with loss (PCS)	4.3%	5.1%	5.3%	5.3%	5.8%	5.4%	+0.3% pts	n/a
	Confidence in response to Cyber Crime (PCS)	n/a	30.0%	29.5%	28.8%	28.0%	30.0%	+/-0% pts	n/a
	Reported Fraud Offences (Police) <sup>19</sup>	2,833	4,226	4,264	4,384	4,276	4,207	-0.4%	-19
	Reports to Action Fraud (NFIB Portal)	5,987 <sup>20</sup>	6,727	6,324	6,238	6,501	6,445	-4.2%	-282

Online dependant crime has remained relatively stable over the past four quarters, with only a +1.1% increase since this time last year. However, the proportion of online crimes classified as “online facilitated” (i.e., the crime occurs offline but includes online elements as part of the MO, such as theft of an item after a meeting arranged through Facebook Marketplace), has fallen by over 41.7%. This trend is primarily driven by the number of crimes facilitated through social media, which have fallen by more than half. Meanwhile, the number of crimes facilitated through dating websites has doubled (from 9 to 18) since this time last year.

<sup>17</sup> Includes crimes with an online NICL qualifier – Notts Cyber Crime Compilation.

<sup>18</sup> Includes crimes with an online NICL qualifier.

<sup>19</sup> All fraud recorded by Nottinghamshire Police (including calls for service, victim assistance and NFIB referrals).

<sup>20</sup> 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 Jun 2022	12 months to Sep 2022	12 months to Dec 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	12 months to Jun 2023	Change over last year	
								%	Actual
> 43.4%	Police dealing with issues of local concern (PCS)	41.7%	41.0%	38.9%	37.6%	37.1%	38.4%	-2.6% pts	n/a
> 59.9%	% Residents satisfied with police service (PCS)	58.2%	60.4%	58.3%	58.0%	54.0%	51.8%	-8.6% pts	n/a
	Perception that police 'do a good job' (PCS)	50.0%	50.8%	49.1%	47.8%	45.6%	45.4%	-5.4% pts	n/a
	Speeding as local issue of concern (PCS)	33.4%	33.0%	33.2%	33.2%	33.7%	33.2%	+0.2% pts	n/a
	Drug use and dealing as a local issue (PCS)	42.8%	30.2%	30.6%	29.4%	30.2%	29.8%	-0.4% pts	n/a
	People Killed or Seriously Injured on roads <sup>21</sup>	489	385 (Dec '21)	393 (Mar '22)	370 (Jun '22)	398 (Sept '22)	398 (Dec '22)	+3.4%	+13
	All Drug Offences (Police recorded <sup>22</sup> )	4,822	3,934	4,052	3,956	4,042	4,100	+4.2%	+166
	% experiencing ASB in the last year (PCS)	64.0%	63.7%	64.4%	63.4%	63.9%	63.0%	-0.7% pts	n/a
	Police recorded Anti-Social Behaviour	32,133	33,798	32,940	31,929	31,377	30,986	-8.4%	-2,830
	Anti-social Behaviour Incidents: % Repeats	28.4%	31.8%	30.9%	30.8%	30.5%	30.2%	-1.6% pts	n/a

Levels of ASB recorded by the police continue to fall quarter-on-quarter, with a further -8.4% reduction seen over the 12-month period. A number of initiatives have been actioned that may be responsible for this continued fall in ASB, such as increased numbers of police and PCSO patrols (in town centres and other researched areas), use of s.35 powers to disperse those likely to cause disorder, regular visits to known offenders, and specific proactive policing operations.

<sup>21</sup> Figures reported are from 6 months prior to the column header date (actual end date given in parentheses) as collection of this data frequently lags occurrence dates.

<sup>22</sup> 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 Jun 2022	12 months to Sep 2022	12 months to Dec 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	12 months to Jun 2023	Change over last year	
								%	Actual
	Crimes with an identified suspect (N.)	33.9%	35.0% (35,684)	35.8% (36,848)	36.0% (37,132)	35.9% (37,286)	35.7% (37,358)	+0.7% pts	+1,674
	Victim-based crime Positive outcome rate (N.)	11.7%	10.4% (8,883)	11.0% (9,412)	11.0% (9,442)	11.2% (9,653)	11.7% (10,146)	+1.3% pts	+1,263
	Domestic abuse: Positive outcome rate (N.)	13.7%	12.0% (1,685)	11.4% (1,801)	11.5% (1,847)	11.7% (1,900)	12.0% (1,918)	+0.0% pts	+233
	Sexual Offences: Positive outcome rate (N.)	7.8%	10.8% (347)	10.5% (335)	8.9% (286)	8.8% (285)	9.1% (280)	-1.7% pts	-67
	Violent knife crime: Pos. outcome rate (N.)	26.4%	23.4% (196)	23.6% (169)	23.9% (204)	23.6% (208)	21.1% (177)	-2.3% pts	-19

  

Aim	Tackling Serious and organised crime	2019/20 Baseline	12 months to Jun 2022	12 months to Sep 2022	12 months to Dec 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	12 months to Jun 2023	Change over last year	
								%	Actual
	Firearm Discharges (rolling 3-year average) <sup>23</sup>	18.0	15.3	15.0	14.0	13.0	10.3	-32.7%	-5.0
	Criminal Asset Applications (POCA 2002) <sup>24</sup>	92	73	80	66	75	73	+0.0%	+0
	Criminal Asset Recovery (£) <sup>25</sup>	£657,496	£640,011	£686,150	£609,649	£933,877	£803,955	+25.6%	+£163,944

The number of recorded firearm discharges has seen a steady decrease across the past year. There has been limited gang-related activity in relation to firearms for some time, which is normally where the bulk of viable firearms are attributed to. Moreover, on a national level, offences involving imitation firearms have begun to exceed those of viable firearms, suggesting that there may potentially be reduced access to suppliers of viable forms.

Although the number of criminal asset applications remains steady since this time last year, the total value of criminal assets recovered has increased (+25.6%, +£163,944). This is largely resultant from one major recovery, from which forfeiture orders were secured with a total value of around £500k (a mixture of cash, gold bullion, and various watches and jewellery). However, it should be noted that this figure does not represent funds available to be spent by the force. The portion of seized assets available for reallocation, known as the ARIS fund, is a smaller slice of this (for the previous financial year, this figure was £294,535).

<sup>23</sup> Non-imitation weapons only (Real Firearm) that have been discharged (data provided for the Home Office ADR)

<sup>24</sup> Total based on confiscation cases and cash forfeitures.

<sup>25</sup> 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 Jun 2022	12 months to Sep 2022	12 months to Dec 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	12 months to Jun 2023	Change over last year %	Actual
	All Victim Based crime	90,684	85,624	86,757	86,815	87,702	88,167	+3.0%	+2,543
>95%	Victims' Code of Practice Compliance	90.4%	96.2%	96.4%	96.6%	96.8%	97.0%	+0.8% pts	n/a
	Victim Services: Victim support / interventions	11,071	15,116	15,472	18,766	19,729	20,362	+36.9%	+6,838
>71.9%	% better able to cope and recover from harm	79.0%	82.4%	83.1%	85.7%	89.9%	88.9%	+7.9%	+6.5pp
	% better able to cope & recover: Dom Abuse	83.0%	94.4%	95.6%	94%	94.0%	95.0% <sup>26</sup>	+0.6%	+0.6pp
	% better able to cope & recover: Victim Care	76.4%	73.8%	74.7%	84.9%	86.0%	87.0% <sup>27</sup>	+17.9%	+13.2pp
	% Crimes resolved via community resolution	10.0%	18.7%	19.2%	19.2%	19.1%	18.8%	+0.1% pts	n/a
	% Domestic abuse victims satisfied (overall) <sup>28</sup>	88.4%	88.4%	88.2%	86.7%	88.0%	89.0%	+0.6% pts	n/a
	% Hate crime victims satisfied (overall)	84.0%	81.7%	82.6%	82.4%	83.5%	85.3%	+3.6% pts	n/a
> 53.9%	% Victims satisfied with police service (PCS)	52.2%	54.0%	52.7%	52.0%	49.9%	47.9%	-11.9%	-6.1% pts

Victim Based crime continues to increase quarter-on-quarter and is 3.0% higher than the previous 12-month period. This increase appears to be driven primarily by higher levels of Violence Without Injury (+1,092) and Malicious Communications (+501). Conversely, the broader categories to which these crimes belong have seen overall reductions in crime volume: Violence Against the Person (-289), Stalking and Harassment (-239).

Nottinghamshire continues to maintain good performance in relation to compliance with the Victims' Code of Practice, with compliance rates steadily increasing over each successive quarter. Compliance level is now two full percentage points above target level, and +6.6pts above pre-pandemic rates.

Satisfaction rates amongst victims of both domestic abuse and hate crime continue to rise, most notably for hate crime victims. This rise in satisfaction is likely due to the efforts of the hate crime team, under a new Ch Insp (appointed last year) who have been proactive in trying to drive change, educate, and improve services. Some of the positive themes in feedback offered by victims of hate crime include: "Feelings of reassurance"; "reports being taken seriously"; "reports dealt with efficiently"; "the overall process being handled well"; and "the overall professionalism displayed by officers and staff that dealt with the report."

Satisfaction rates among victims of crime captured via the Police and Crime Survey have fallen to a level 4.3% points lower than the pre-pandemic period. Despite this, there has been no significant change in the proportion of victims dis-satisfied with the service they received over the last quarter (32.2%).

The number of individual victim support interventions has risen markedly over the previous year, largely due to an increase in single instances of support as opposed to those receiving enhanced support. The percentage of victims better able to cope and recover from harm has increased significantly for victim care (+17.9%), which is encouraging given the increased demand. It is noted that one of the effects of the increased demand being seen by the services is an increase in waiting times for access to some services such as CHISVA and ISVA.

<sup>26</sup> This figure is liable to increase as not all the quarterly returns are available.

<sup>27</sup> This figure is liable to increase as not all the quarterly returns are available.

<sup>28</sup> 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 Jun 2022	12 months to Sep 2022	12 months to Dec 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	12 months to Jun 2023	Change over last year	
								%	Actual
	Domestic Abuse Crime (Police)	15,119	15,904	15,812	16,061	16,199	15,992	+0.6%	+88
	RASSO: All <sup>29</sup>	3,251	3,610	3,584	3,569	3,646	3,504	-2.9%	-106
	RASSO: Adult	1,578	1,571	1,580	1,571	1,586	1,548	-1.5%	-23
	RASSO: Child	1,522	1,840	1,825	1,830	1,896	1,800	-2.2%	-40
	RASSO: Age not known	151	199	179	168	164	156	-21.6%	-43
▲	<b>TOTAL 'HIDDEN HARM' CATEGORY</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>588</b>	574	595	625	<b>580</b>	<b>-1.4%</b>	<b>-8</b>
	Child Sexual Exploitation (Police recorded)	525	353	321	337	365	345	-2.3%	-8
	Child Criminal Exploitation (NRM Referrals)	47	55	70	71	78	71	+29.1%	+16
	Modern Slavery offences (Police recorded)	116	96	103	115	119	114	+18.8%	+18
	Forced Marriage (Police recorded)	4	1	2	2	2	3	+200.0%	+2
	'Honour'-Based Violence (Police recorded) <sup>30</sup>	63	83	78	70	61	47	-43.4%	-36
	FGM (Police recorded)	1	0	0	0	0	0	+0.0%	+0

The number of police recorded modern slavery offences has risen and stayed consistently higher than this time last year, sitting roughly in line with the pre-pandemic baseline. This rise may be resultant from an increase in irregular migration and elements such as trafficking that are related to this. The modern slavery team is confident that their use of the NRM referral mechanism continues to improve, and that identification and response to modern slavery offences will likewise continue to improve going forward.

NRM Referrals for Child Criminal Exploitation have increased by almost 30% since this time last year. Concurrently, the proportion of referrals made by Notts Police has almost doubled (13% -> 25%) since last year, while those from the City and County Councils have decreased. This suggests improvements in the Force's capacity to identify those children vulnerable to CCE comparative to previous years.

Rates of police-recorded 'Honour'-Based Violence have dropped by over 40% since this time last year. Observation of training in a recent cohort of officers revealed that training around HBV/'Honour'-Based Abuse/FGM/Forced Marriage was outdated and lacking detail. In response, the HBA team have provided updated materials and statistics to the training school, which should serve to improve detection of these crimes amongst frontline officers going forward.

<sup>29</sup> Following review, the method of classifying RASSO has been updated, adding 'Sexual Grooming', 'Exposure or Voyeurism', and 'Abuse of Child Through Sexual Exploitation' to existing crime types under this category. This change is to better align with other forces with regards to the crimes they consider as RASSO, and thus bring greater parity between our reported figures and theirs. It should be noted that only the way these crimes are classified has been modified: offences that did not previously fall under the RASSO category were still recorded and investigated with the seriousness that they warrant.

<sup>30</sup> 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 Jun 2022	12 months to Sep 2022	12 months to Dec 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	12 months to Jun 2023	Change over last year		
								%	Actual	
>95%	Victims Code of Practice Compliance	90.4%	96.2%	96.4%	96.6%	96.8%	97.0%	+0.8% pts	n/a	
▲	% Police Charge / summons	All RASSO <sup>31</sup>	5.9%	8.7% 314/3,610	8.3% 298/3,584	7.1% 252/3,569	7.0% 254/3,646	7.1% 249/3,504	-1.6% pts	-65
		Domestic crimes	12.6%	8.7% 1,384/15,933	9.5% 1,495/15,773	11.5% 1,847/16,061	10.2% 1,623/15,965	10.3% 1,643/15,958	+1.6% pts	+259
	% closed via outcome 16	All RASSO	24.9%	29.4% 1,060/3,610	29.5% 1,059/3,584	32.0% 1,142/3,569	31.5% 1,148/3,646	31.5% 1,103/3,504	+2.1% pts	+43
		Domestic crimes	43.5%	63.1% 10,048/15,933	63.2% 9,961/15,773	60.6% 9,736/16,061	59.2% 9,446/15,965	58.4% 9,316/15,958	-4.7% pts	-732
▲	Evidence-led prosecutions: Domestic Abuse <sup>32</sup>		n/a	367	366	368	366	372	+1.4%	+5

Rates of police charges/summons in response to RASSO cases have decreased since this time last year but remain higher than pre-pandemic levels. Similarly, RASSO cases in which the victim withdraws their support for the investigation have increased over the same period and sit higher than the pre-pandemic baseline. On July 10<sup>th</sup> this year, a new national operating model for the prosecution of rape was launched, led by the findings from Op Soteria and Op Bluestone over the past two years. It is hoped that these changes will have a positive impact on these metrics in the coming months, which may start to become apparent in the following quarter(s).

<sup>31</sup> Percentage shown is outcome total divided by number of offences. All RASSO-related data have been refreshed to align with the new method of classification (outlined on page 10).

<sup>32</sup> 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 Jun 2022	12 months to Sep 2022	12 months to Dec 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	12 months to Jun 2023	Change over last year	
								%	Actual
	Special Constabulary <sup>33</sup>	156	149	128	118	109	95	-36.2%	-54
	Police Cadets	263	94	93	97	100	96	+2.1%	+2
	Volunteers	101	58	61	78	80	80	+37.9%	+22
	Crimestoppers: Actionable reports received	2,883	2,622	2,691	2,972	3,090	3,099	+18.2%	+477
	Crimestoppers: Positive conversion rate	5.8%	4.3%	2.8%	2.3%	2.3%	2.5%	-41%	-2pp

As reported in the previous quarter, the reduction in total number of Special Constables (-36.2% versus this time last year, -39.1% versus baseline) is reflective of a nationwide trend, in large part driven by increased Police recruitment via Uplift. At a force-based level, this also has been influenced by a shift towards providing a greater level of resource and support to each individual, meaning that the total number of Special Constables deemed safe and competent is at a level higher than or on par with previous years. Official sign-off for a third cohort of Specials has also been passed within the past two quarters, which should serve to maintain or increase current numbers in the coming months.

Police Cadet numbers remain stable since this time last year but still sit below pre-pandemic baseline (-63.5%). The number of police cadets is limited by the number of available bases, of which there are currently 4 within Nottinghamshire. Plans are underway for a fifth base to open using funding secured recently, however this is further limited by the number of available volunteer leaders. A solution could be the introduction of non-volunteer leaders to provide a reliable and consistent presence to supervise more casual/infrequent volunteer leaders.

<sup>33</sup> 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 Jun 2022	12 months to Sep 2022	12 months to Dec 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	12 months to Jun 2023	Change over last year	
								%	Actual
	Police recorded hate occurrences <sup>34</sup>	2,369	2,654	2,534	2,513	2,450	2,404	-9.4%	-250
	Hate crime repeat victimisation rate	14.4%	16.2%	16.8%	17.4%	16.2%	14.9%	-1.3%	n/a
	% feeling there is a sense of community	51.1%	58.7%	58.6%	58.7%	56.8%	57.4%	-1.3% pts	n/a
	% feeling different backgrounds get on well	53.1%	60.2%	61.0%	61.5%	61.7%	62.8%	+2.6% pts	n/a
▼	Stop and Searches	5,487	4,576	4,605	4,429	4,847	4,909	+7.3%	+333
	Stop and Search: Positive outcomes	40.4%	41.4%	43.4%	41.5%	38.9%	37.3%	-4.1% pts	n/a
	Stop and Search: BAME Disproportionality <sup>35</sup>	3.1	2.6	2.7	2.2 <sup>36</sup>	2.2	2.1	-0.5% pts	n/a
▲	Workforce representation: Non-White British	5.7%	6.6%	6.6%	6.6%	6.6%	6.5%	-0.1%	n/a
▲	Workforce representation: Female	44.1%	45.1%	45.7%	45.7%	45.6%	45.7%	+0.6%	n/a
	% Public confidence in the police (Overall)	55.4%	55.3%	53.6%	53.0%	52.6%	52.0%	Confidence Gap	
	Minority Ethnic (compared to White British)	+ 4.9% pts	+ 7.1% pts	+ 7.5% pts	+ 7.4% pts	+ 6.4% pts	+ 7.3% pts	+ 0.2% pts	Higher
	Female (compared to Male)	+ 5.2% pts	+ 1.4% pts	+ 0.9% pts	+ 0.9% pts	- 0.1% pts	- 0.1% pts	- 1.5% pts	Parity
	Disabled (compared to Non-Disabled)	+ 1.2% pts	- 0.6% pts	- 3.6% pts	- 4.3% pts	- 5.0% pts	- 5.8% pts	+ 5.2% pts	Lower

The number of recorded hate incidents has seen a steady decline over the past year. This is a complex area and there are a number of factors that may have influenced this, however two of the key areas are:

1. Hate crime tends to track social/political events and news. Higher levels of hate crime in the year(s) prior to Jun 2022 are likely to have been influenced by notable events such as the George Floyd protests/BLM movement, leading to increased reporting or greater awareness.
2. New College of Policing guidance for the recording of non-crime hate incidents has been introduced, which may have resulted in fewer hate occurrences being recorded.

The total number of recorded stop searches has increased +7.3% comparative to this time last year, though the ratio of positive outcomes has decreased (-4.1% pts). However, this is likely not an overall decrease in positive outcomes, but due to improved recording of stop-searches (particularly those with a negative outcome) due to implementation of the NAPPs recording function, education around mandatory use of body-worn-video, and overall improved scrutiny of stop-search procedures. Positively, overall BAME disproportionality of stop searches continues to decline steadily alongside this.

<sup>34</sup> From Crime & Detections (Hate Occurrences inc. Crime & Non-Crime)

<sup>35</sup> Figure shown is weighted by ONS 2011 Census data.

<sup>36</sup> Figures from December 2022 are based on ONS 2021 Census data.