



# **NOTTINGHAMSHIRE POLICE AND CRIME PLAN**

## **PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK 2021 TO 2025**

**QUARTER 2 2023/24**

**PERFORMANCE TO 30 SEPTEMBER 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 2023/2024 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 2022	12 months to Dec 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	12 months to Jun 2023	12 months to Sep 2023	Change over last year	
								%	Actual
< 7.0%	Experience of Neighbourhood Crime <sup>1</sup> (PCS)	7.5%	5.8%	5.8%	6.4%	6.4%	6.2%	+0.4% pts	n/a
	Total Neighbourhood Crime (Police recorded)	16,098	11,113	11,142	11,032	10,672	10,366	-6.7%	-747
	Residential Burglary (Police recorded)	5,429	3,565	3,595	3,532	3,304 <sup>2</sup>	3,063	-14.0%	-502
	Vehicle Crime <sup>3</sup> (Police recorded)	7,760	5,640	5,613	5,585	5,449	5,378	-4.6%	-262
	Personal Robbery (Police recorded)	1,100	878	895	871	890	878	+/-0.0%	+/-0
	Theft from Person (Police recorded)	1,809	1,030	1,039	1,044	1,029	1,047	+1.7%	+17
▲	Feelings of safety in the area after dark (PCS)	60.4%	57.5%	57.8%	57.7%	61.0%	62.3%	+4.8% pts	n/a

Total recorded Neighbourhood Crime continues to trend downwards in comparison to this time last year, and now sits over a third lower than the pre-Covid baseline level. As explained in Footnote 2, some of this downwards trend is resultant from the removal of 'Burglary – Residential Unconnected Building' from this count: over the past year there have been in the region of 400 crimes classified in this manner. However, both Theft of and Theft from Motor Vehicle have also seen reductions in number (-262, -4.6% total), which will not have been impacted by changes in the Home Office counting rules.

<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 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 Sep 2022	12 months to Dec 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	12 months to Jun 2023	12 months to Sep 2023	Change over last year %	Actual
< 253	First Time Entrants into the YJS: Force (YJS)	263	281	252	265	241	234	-16.7%	-47
▼	Youth Justice First Time Entrants: City	140	150	135 <sup>4</sup>	147	144	136	-9.3%	-14
▼	Youth Justice First Time Entrants: County	123	131	117	107	97	98	-25.2%	-33
	Violence with Injury <sup>5</sup> (Police recorded)	12,099	11,786	11,287	10,985	10,580	10,583	-10.2%	-1,203
	Homicide (rolling 3-year average)	11.7	11.0	11.3	9.3	10.7	10.3	-6.4%	-0.7
< 851	Violent Knife Crime (Police recorded) <sup>6</sup>	891	854	852	829	829	845	-1.1%	-9
	Hospital ED Attendance: Knife (25+)	150	125	135	132	121	131	+4.8%	+6
	Hospital ED Attendance: Knife (under 25)	101	76	78	84	73	76	+/-0.0%	-
	Possession of Weapons offences	1,198	1,374	1,465	1,517	1,579	1,557	+13.3%	+183

The number of First Time Entrants (FTE) into the Youth Justice System across Nottinghamshire continues to decrease quarter-on-quarter, having now sat below pre-pandemic baseline level, and the target level, for the past two quarters. The fall over the past quarter has been due to FTE for the City, which are now almost 10% lower than this time last year. However, the largest overall decrease has been seen within the County, with levels now 25% lower than this time last year, and 20% lower than baseline. This decrease is largely driven by an increasing use of Outcome 22 (NFA due to diversionary activity) at the County Out of Court Disposal panel, which may have been impacted upon by more proactivity around early referrals to the YJS My Future programme. Early referral to this programme means that engagement can be evidenced at the OOC panel, potentially increasing the chance of a diversionary outcome being granted.

Recorded numbers of Violence with Injury remain stable since the last quarter's report, although they have trended consistently downwards across previous quarters, sitting roughly 10% lower than this time last year and 12.5% lower than baseline. It should be noted that a recent change in the way behavioural crimes are recorded may have had an impact upon these figures: in cases where both a behavioural crime (e.g., stalking) and other crime (e.g., violence with injury) are recorded together, the behavioural crime will now be recorded as the principal crime, with the additional crime added as a secondary crime under this. This may mean that crimes that would previously have been recorded as violence with injury will now fall under another classification. However, this change came into force in June, which postdates the downward trend in violent crime figures seen above. Please note that this change only impacts upon the recording of the crime: crimes secondary to a behavioural type will still be investigated with the attention that they deserve, as they were before this change.

The number of recorded violent knife crime sits lower than this time last year (-1.1%) as well as the OPCCs target level (-0.7%) and pre-pandemic baseline (-5.2%). 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 decrease.

Concurrently, recorded possession of weapons offences continue to increase across quarters. It is believed that most of this continued increase results from the proactive work being carried out across the Force to respond to reports of knife crime, as well as the use of Stop and Search powers where grounds support. In addition, the Force continues to work closely with CCTV operators, educational establishments, licensed premises, and other partners who also play a key role in the identification of those in possession of weapons.

Young person hospital ED attendance for knife injuries has remained stable over the last 12 months while there has been a minor increase in those over 25 yrs. Filters for the ED data have been refined and the numbers amended as required.

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

<sup>5</sup> Section 18, 20 and 47 (GBH & ABH).

<sup>6</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 Sep 2022	12 months to Dec 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	12 months to Jun 2023	12 months to Sep 2023	Change over last year %	Actual
	Domestic Homicide <sup>7</sup>	4.0	2.3	2.0	1.0	1.6	1.7	-26.1%	-0.6
	Domestic abuse repeat victimisation rate	34.1%	33.3%	33.4%	33.9%	33.6%	33.0%	-0.3% pts	n/a
	Domestic Violence Protection Notices (DVPN)	49	174	175	177	170	171	-1.7%	-3
	Domestic Violence Protection Orders (DVPO)	45	161	166	169	163	166	+3.1%	+5
	DV Disclosure Scheme: Disclosures <sup>8</sup>	223	363	399	309	480	497	+40.0%	+134
	Stalking Protection Orders (granted)	6 <sup>9</sup>	13	15	18	30	30	+130.8%	+17
	Sexual Offence Orders <sup>10</sup>	737	978	1,010	990	1,035	1,016	+3.9%	+38
	% experience domestic abuse in last year (PCS)	1.6%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	+/-0% pts	n/a
▲	Reported Domestic Abuse Crime (Police)	14,975	15,812	16,134	16,236	16,068	16,418	+3.8%	+606
▲	Reported Stalking and Harassment (Police)	10,468	11,185	11,219	11,111	11,147	11,300	+1.0%	+115
▲	Reported Rape and Serious Sexual Offences <sup>11</sup>	3,251	3,584	3,569	3,646	3,504	3,534	-1.4%	-50

The number of disclosures made through the Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme continues to increase, thanks in part to additional PCs tasked to support this work. In addition, Probation no longer conducts in-house disclosures, as such, the DVDS team have been fulfilling those disclosure applications formerly made through the probation service. Recent external promotion of the DVDS may have also contributed to a rise in total applications made.

The Force's specialist Safeguarding Stalking Officer continues to provide regular training to officers regarding the identification of stalking behaviours and potential avenues of response. This commitment to education is reflected in the number of Stalking Protection Orders applied for by the Force and subsequently granted, which have more than doubled comparative to this time last year.

<sup>7</sup> Rolling annual average based on previous 3 years.

<sup>8</sup> Based on 'date received' and including Right to Ask and Right to Know + Disclosure Completed (1)

<sup>9</sup> SPOs went live in Jan 2020

<sup>10</sup> Includes live Sexual Risk and Sexual Harm Prevention Orders

<sup>11</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 Sep 2022	12 months to Dec 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	12 months to Jun 2023	12 months to Sep 2023	Change over last year %	Actual
▼	Adult Reoffending rate (binary)	28.1%	27.6%	28.6%	29.3%	30.2%	30.9%	+3.3pts	
▼	Adult Reoffending rate (frequency)	1.64	1.81	1.81	1.83	1.9	1.92	+6.1%	+0.11
▼	Juvenile reoffending rate (binary) - City	66.67%	50%	50%	57%	62.5%	42.9%	-14.2 pts	n/a
	Juvenile reoffending rate (binary) - County	26.7%	10.2%	10.2%	10.2%	6.5%	TBC	TBC	n/a
▼	Juvenile reoffending rate (frequency) - City	4.36	4.17	3.69	3.02	3.21	2.75	-34%	n/a
	Juvenile reoffending rate (frequency) - County	3.50	2.60	2.60	3.00	1.33	TBC	TBC	n/a
	Integrated Offender Management Cases	236	285	279	340	332	437	+53.3%	+152
IOM	- Offenders successfully removed	n/a	65	49	109	93	201	+209%	+136
	- Desistance <sup>12</sup>	n/a	84.0%	84.0%	84.0%	85.0%	79.0%	-5.0%	n/a
	Offenders with substance use needs	3,898	4,077	4,419	4,372	4,727	4,950	+21.4%	n/a
	% successfully completing ATR / DRR	71.2%	79.0%	72.3%	78.4%	78.81%	75.3%	+3.7 pts	n/a
	% offenders housed 3 months from release	66.9%	82%	71.8%	73.7%	67.9%	59.8%	-22.6 pts	n/a
	% offenders in employment 3 months from release	n/a	25.6%	25.8%	30.86%	29.76%	24.8%	-0.76 pts	n/a
	% L&D referrals diverted into MH services	21.0%	11.0%	1.7%	23.0%	11.0%	10.0%	-1.0 pts	n/a

A local data set has replaced the previous data for Reoffending rates to provide up to date information. These figures are subject to change over the 12-month monitoring period.

There continue to be increases in those with substance use needs, however this may partially because of increased recording and monitoring following the release of the 'From Harm to Hope Strategy.'

Housing numbers continue to drop, it has been noted that there has been difficulty purchasing suitable properties due to the housing market over the last 12 months. % of prisoners housed immediately following release remains stable at 72%

The past quarter has seen a large 'throughput' of offenders under the IOM system, with a 32% increase in the total number of cases managed and 116% increase in number of successfully removed offenders relative to the previous quarter. This appears to be resultant from new national directions around management of statutory offenders in the fixed cohort, alongside an increase in size of the electronically monitored acquisitive crime cohort. However, this increase in size of the acquisitive crime cohort has led to a higher rate of recidivism, as individuals committing these types of crime tend to be more prone to reoffending. Nevertheless, despite a drop in overall desistance, levels of this remain high: in the region of 80%.

Although L & D referrals to mental health services look low, it must be noted that a further 24% already had their needs being met through prior services or refused any further onward referrals.

Numbers remain steady for those who needed to be diverted to hospital following a mental health assessment at 72%.

<sup>12</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.

## 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 2022	12 months to Dec 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	12 months to Jun 2023	12 months to Sep 2023	Change over last year	
								%	Actual
> 57.9%	Public confidence in the police (PCS)	55.4%	53.6%	53.0%	52.6%	52.0%	52.0%	-1.6% pts	n/a
> 35.2%	Public perception: police visibility (PCS)	32.7%	32.7%	32.7%	32.0%	32.7%	33.8%	+1.1% pts	n/a
< 2.0%	999 Abandoned Call rate	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0% pts	n/a
< 5.0%	101 Abandoned Call rate	5.1%	1.4%	1.6%	1.5%	1.7%	1.8%	+0.4% pts	n/a
	Response times: Grade 1 Urban	79.3%	76.8%	76.4%	76.2%	76.0%	76.2%	-0.6% pts	n/a
	Response times: Grade 1 Rural	74.2%	69.4%	69.3%	68.8%	69.1%	69.3%	-0.1% pts	n/a
	Response times: Grade 2	52.5%	49.4%	48.4%	47.4%	47.0%	46.8%	-2.6% pts	n/a
	Calls for Service: 999	193,329	225,817	230,032	213,196	239,730	243,538	+7.8%	+17,721
	Calls for Service: 101	717,163	728,532	751,415	688,607	713,486	672,178	-7.7%	-56,354
	Officer Service Strength <sup>13</sup> (FTE)	2,078.5	2,368.2	2393.6	2406.9	2,396.2	2,391.0	+1.0%	+22.8
	Staff Service Strength (FTE)	1,192.7	1,304.2	1330.7	1310.6	1,332.5	1,357.6	+4.1%	+53.4
	PCSO Service Strength (FTE)	169.2	138.3	137.9	138.8	136.5	146.2	+5.7%	+7.9

<sup>13</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 Sep 2022	12 months to Dec 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	12 months to Jun 2023	12 months to Sep 2023	Change over last year	
								%	Actual
	Online Dependant Crimes <sup>14</sup>	3,368	4,193	4,213	4,284	4,225	4,274	+1.9%	+81
	Online Facilitated Crimes <sup>15</sup>	361	275	250	195	180	170	-38.2%	-105
	Experience of Online Fraud (PCS)	13.0%	19.2%	18.6%	19.0%	17.5%	16.6%	-2.6% pts	n/a
	Experience of Online Fraud with loss (PCS)	4.3%	5.3%	5.3%	5.8%	5.4%	5.0%	-0.3% pts	n/a
	Confidence in response to Cyber Crime (PCS)	n/a	29.5%	28.8%	28.0%	30.0%	31.7%	+2.2% pts	n/a
	Reported Fraud Offences (Police) <sup>16</sup>	2,833	4,264	4,384	4,276	4,207	4,339	+1.8%	+75
	Reports to Action Fraud (NFIB Portal)	5,987 <sup>17</sup>	6,324	6,238	6,501	6,445	6,764	+7.0%	+440

Overall levels of online crime remain relatively stable 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 38.2%. This trend is primarily driven by the number of crimes facilitated through social media, which have fallen by almost two-thirds. Meanwhile, the number of crimes facilitated through dating websites has doubled, and now represents around 10% of crimes facilitated online (up from 3% this time last year).

<sup>14</sup> Includes crimes with an online NICL qualifier – Notts Cyber Crime Compilation.

<sup>15</sup> Includes crimes with an online NICL qualifier – Notts Cyber Crime Compilation.

<sup>16</sup> All fraud recorded by Nottinghamshire Police (including calls for service, victim assistance and NFIB referrals).

<sup>17</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 Sep 2022	12 months to Dec 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	12 months to Jun 2023	12 months to Sep 2023	Change over last year % Actual	
> 43.4%	Police dealing with issues of local concern (PCS)	41.7%	38.9%	37.6%	37.1%	38.4%	40.0%	+1.1% pts	n/a
> 59.9%	% Residents satisfied with police service (PCS)	58.2%	58.3%	58.0%	54.0%	51.8%	51.4%	-6.9% pts	n/a
	Perception that police 'do a good job' (PCS)	50.0%	49.1%	47.8%	45.6%	45.4%	45.9%	-3.2% pts	n/a
	Speeding as local issue of concern (PCS)	33.4%	33.2%	33.2%	33.7%	33.2%	34.5%	+1.3% pts	n/a
	Drug use and dealing as a local issue (PCS)	42.8%	30.6%	29.4%	30.2%	29.8%	29.9%	-0.7% pts	n/a
	People Killed or Seriously Injured on roads <sup>18</sup>	489	393 (Mar '22)	370 (Jun '22)	385 (Sept '22)	405 (Dec '22)	440 (Mar '23)	+12.0%	+47
	All Drug Offences (Police recorded <sup>19</sup> )	4,822	4,052	3,956	4,042	4,100	4,085	+0.8%	+33
	% experiencing ASB in the last year (PCS)	64.0%	64.4%	63.4%	63.9%	63.0%	61.0%	-3.4% pts	n/a
	Police recorded Anti-Social Behaviour	32,133	32,940	31,929	31,377	30,986	29,945	-9.1%	-2,995
	Anti-social Behaviour Incidents: % Repeats	28.4%	30.9%	30.8%	30.5%	30.2%	30.4%	-0.5% pts	n/a

The number of people killed or seriously injured on roads has increased in the past quarter and is beginning to approach levels seen before the pandemic. There are several possible explanations for this:

- 1) The implementation of the new CRASH reporting system, as new systems have historically had an impact on these figures.
- 2) Continued recovery of traffic volume post-Covid, which currently is only at 95% of pre-pandemic figures.
- 3) Changes in types of transport leading to more vulnerable road users (e.g., e-scooters, cyclists, etc.).

As noted in previous quarters, levels of recorded ASB continue to fall quarter-on-quarter and are now 6.8% lower than the pre-pandemic baseline. This is likely reflective of continued efforts by the force to target ASB directly, 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>18</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>19</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 Sep 2022	12 months to Dec 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	12 months to Jun 2023	12 months to Sep 2023	Change over last year	
								%	Actual
	Crimes with an identified suspect (N.)	33.9%	35.8% (36,848)	36.0% (37,132)	35.9% (37,286)	35.7% (37,358)	35.4% (36,833)	-0.4% pts	-15
	Victim-based crime Positive outcome rate (N.)	11.7%	11.0% (9,412)	11.0% (9,442)	11.2% (9,653)	11.7% (10,146)	12.1% (10,458)	+1.1% pts	+1,046
	Domestic abuse: Positive outcome rate (N.)	13.7%	11.4% (1,801)	11.5% (1,847)	11.7% (1,900)	12.0% (1,918)	11.9% (1,941)	+0.5% pts	+140
	Sexual Offences: Positive outcome rate (N.)	7.8%	10.5% (335)	8.9% (286)	8.8% (285)	9.1% (280)	9.1% (285)	-1.4% pts	-50
	Violent knife crime: Pos. outcome rate (N.)	26.4%	23.6% (169)	23.9% (204)	23.6% (208)	21.1% (177)	22.2% (189)	-1.4% pts	+20

  

Aim	Tackling Serious and organised crime	2019/20 Baseline	12 months to Sep 2022	12 months to Dec 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	12 months to Jun 2023	12 months to Sep 2023	Change over last year	
								%	Actual
	Firearm Discharges (rolling 3-year average) <sup>20</sup>	18.0	15.0	14.0	13.0	10.3	11.0	-26.7%	-4.0
	Criminal Asset Applications (POCA 2002) <sup>21</sup>	92	80	66	75	73	63	-21.3%	-17
	Criminal Asset Recovery (£) <sup>22</sup>	£657,496	n/a (Jun '22)	£678,708 (Dec '21-Sept '22) <sup>23</sup>	£967,774 (Dec '22)	£933,877 (Mar '23)	£1,164,380 (Jun '23)	n/a	n/a
	Asset Recovery Incentivisation Scheme (£) <sup>24</sup>	n/a	n/a (Jun '22)	n/a (Sept '22)	£294,535 (Dec '22)	£265,468 (Mar '23)	£381,966 (Jun '23)	n/a	n/a

Due to a change in reporting and method of calculation, figures for criminal asset recovery have been updated. According to these new calculations, previous figures had been underreporting the total amount seized. However, an unavoidable consequence of this new method of reporting is that figures will be subject to a lag of minimum one month (e.g., figures for the quarter to Sept '23 will not be made available until Nov '23). For this reason, figures provided will refer to the previous quarter.

In addition, going forward it is now possible to provide a figure for the Asset Recovery Incentivisation Scheme (ARIS) slice, which is the total value of seized assets that are made available to the Force for spending.

<sup>20</sup> Non-imitation weapons only (Real Firearm) that have been discharged (data provided for the Home Office ADR)

<sup>21</sup> Total based on confiscation cases and cash forfeitures. Figures are lagged by one quarter.

<sup>22</sup> Total based on confiscations and cash forfeitures. Figures are lagged by one quarter.

<sup>23</sup> Figures prior to Q4 21/22 are not currently available, so this figure represents the latter three quarters in the year to September '22 only.

<sup>24</sup> Proportion of seized assets that are made available to the Force for spending.

## 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 2022	12 months to Dec 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	12 months to Jun 2023	12 months to Sep 2023	Change over last year	
								%	Actual
	All Victim Based crime	90,684	86,757	86,815	87,702	88,167	88,699	+2.2%	+1,942
>95%	Victims' Code of Practice Compliance	90.4%	96.4%	96.6%	96.8%	97.0%	97.1%	+0.7% pts	n/a
	Victim Services: Victim support / interventions	11,071	15,472	18,766	19,729	20,362	TBC	TBC	n/a
>71.9%	% better able to cope and recover from harm	79.0%	83.1%	85.7%	89.9%	88.9%	TBC	TBC	n/a
	% better able to cope & recover: Dom Abuse	83.0%	95.6%	94%	94.0%	95.0% <sup>25</sup>	TBC	TBC	n/a
	% better able to cope & recover: Victim Care	76.4%	74.7%	84.9%	86.0%	87.0% <sup>26</sup>	TBC	TBC	n/a
	% Crimes resolved via community resolution	10.0%	19.2%	19.2%	19.1%	18.8%	17.9%	-1.3% pts	n/a
	% Domestic abuse victims satisfied (overall) <sup>27</sup>	88.4%	88.2%	86.7%	88.0%	89.0%	88.6%	+0.4% pts	n/a
	% Hate crime victims satisfied (overall)	84.0%	82.6%	82.4%	83.5%	85.3%	86.0%	+3.4% pts	n/a
> 53.9%	% Victims satisfied with police service (PCS)	52.2%	52.7%	52.0%	49.9%	47.9%	47.1%	-5.6% pts	pts

Satisfaction rates amongst victims of domestic abuse are broadly stable and have sat at between 88-89% across most quarters. Meanwhile, satisfaction rates amongst victims of hate crime continue to rise. 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."

Due to recent changes in Victim Service providers the data for qtr. 2 is not yet available.

<sup>25</sup> This figure is liable to increase as not all the quarterly returns are available.

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

<sup>27</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 Sep 2022	12 months to Dec 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	12 months to Jun 2023	12 months to Sep 2023	Change over last year	
								%	Actual
	Domestic Abuse Crime (Police)	15,119	15,812	16,061	16,199	15,992	16,338	+3.3%	+526
	RASSO: All <sup>28</sup>	3,251	3,584	3,569	3,646	3,504	3,553	-0.9%	-31
	RASSO: Adult	1,578	1,825	1,830	1,896	1,800	1,824	-0.1%	-1
	RASSO: Child	1,522	1,580	1,571	1,586	1,548	1,548	-2.0%	-32
	RASSO: Age not known	151	179	168	164	156	181	+1.1%	+2
▲	TOTAL 'HIDDEN HARM' CATEGORY	756	574	595	625	580	550	-4.2%	-24
	Child Sexual Exploitation (Police recorded)	525	321	337	365	345	331	+3.1%	+10
	Child Criminal Exploitation (NRM Referrals)	47	70	71	78	71	66	-5.7%	-4
	Modern Slavery offences (Police recorded)	116	103	115	119	114	108	+4.9%	+5
	Forced Marriage (Police recorded)	4	2	2	2	3	3	+50.0%	+1
	'Honour'-Based Violence (Police recorded) <sup>29</sup>	63	78	70	61	47	42	-46.2%	-36
	FGM (Police recorded)	1	0	0	0	0	0	+/-0%	+/-0

The total number of identified crimes under the 'hidden harm' category has fallen since this time last year, primarily driven by a decrease in identified 'honour-based' violence. The Honour-Based Abuse team continue to work hard to identify crimes under this umbrella but are limited by the quality of data input onto Force systems by officers: There could be opportunities for improvement to the consistency in identification of 'Honor'-based offending. Observation of training in a recent cohort of officers revealed that training around HBV/'Honour'-Based Abuse/FGM/Forced Marriage would benefit from updates and an increased level of 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. It should also be noted that there has been some recent media

attention around the issue of HBA, alongside the increase in the minimum legal age of marriage to 18, which may have had a potential impact (i.e., reduction) on the number of crimes committed.

<sup>28</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>29</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 Sep 2022	12 months to Dec 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	12 months to Jun 2023	12 months to Sep 2023	Change over last year	
									%	Actual
>95%	Victims Code of Practice Compliance		90.4%	96.4%	96.6%	96.8%	97.0%	97.1%	+0.7% pts	n/a
▲	% Police Charge / summons	All RASSO <sup>30</sup>	5.9%	8.3% 298/3,584	7.1% 252/3,569	7.0% 254/3,646	7.1% 249/3,504	8.2% 256/3,122	-0.1% pts	-42
		Domestic crimes	12.6%	9.5% 1,495/15,773	11.5% 1,847/16,061	10.2% 1,623/15,965	10.3% 1,643/15,958	10.4% 1,665/15,960	+0.9% pts	+148
	% closed via outcome 16	All RASSO	24.9%	29.5% 1,059/3,584	32.0% 1,142/3,569	31.5% 1,148/3,646	31.5% 1,103/3,504	35.2% 1,099/3,122	+5.7% pts	+40
		Domestic crimes	43.5%	63.2% 9,961/15,773	60.6% 9,736/16,061	59.2% 9,446/15,965	58.4% 9,316/15,958	56.9% 9,079/15,960	-6.3% pts	-882
▲	Evidence-led prosecutions: Domestic Abuse <sup>31</sup>		n/a	366	368	366	372	378	+3.3%	+12

The number and percentage of domestic crimes closed via Outcome 16 has continued to trend downwards over the past year, moving back towards pre-pandemic levels. However, the opposite trend can be seen for all RaSSO, which has been moving away from baseline levels. An increase in the proportion of RaSSO closed via Outcome-16 can be observed across the past quarter: however, the absolute number has changed little across the year (1,059 closed this time last year versus 1,099 closed in the past year). However, RaSSO as an area has seen several changes in supervisory staffing over the past months, alongside a change in the process (e.g., responsible persons) of how rape outcomes are finalised, which may have had an impact on this figure. Nevertheless, the team will monitor this figure going forwards to assess the significance of these trends.

<sup>30</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>31</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 Sep 2022	12 months to Dec 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	12 months to Jun 2023	12 months to Sep 2023	Change over last year %	Actual
	Special Constabulary <sup>32</sup>	156	128	118	109	95	93	-27.3%	-35
	Police Cadets	263	93	97	100	96	127	+36.6%	+34
	Volunteers	101	61	78	80	80	72	+18.0%	+11
	Crimestoppers: Actionable reports received	2,883	2,691	2,972	3,090	3,099	3,098	+15.1%	+407
	Crimestoppers: Positive conversion rate	5.8%	2.8%	2.3%	2.3%	2.7%	2.6%	-0.2% pts	n/a

Recruitment of Special Constables into the Force remains a challenge, which may have been exacerbated by the current cost-of-living crisis. During Q2 23/24, 60 SC applications were processed, leading to 30 interviews. However, following pre-employment checks and confirmation of training dates, a number of applicants remained that was too small to deliver training for this intake. The next intake is now scheduled for April 2024. However, the SC senior leadership team have now implemented a recruitment plan to promote the role, particularly amongst underrepresented communities. In 2024, the plan is to deliver three training intakes (2 'regular' cohorts, 1 university cohort), comprising up to 60 trainees. Nevertheless, current Special Constables continue to provide support in a range of policing areas, such as neighbourhood policing, response, events, community engagement, and night-time economy. In Q2 23/24, a total of 668 individual duties were performed by Special Constables, totalling 4,036 volunteering hours.

The total number of Police Cadets has seen an increase of roughly one-third across the past quarter, due to the recruitment of a new September intake to coincide with the start of the academic year. A 5<sup>th</sup> cadet base has also been opened recently, taking the total number of spaces available to offer up to 152. However, the number of cadets is still limited by the availability of volunteer cadet leaders to run the sessions, particularly in the north of the county. The team is continually working on promotion of the scheme and has a rolling advert for new cadet leaders, in the hope that more volunteers may sign up and the size of the cohort can therefore be increased.

<sup>32</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 Sep 2022	12 months to Dec 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	12 months to Jun 2023	12 months to Sep 2023	Change over last year %	Actual
	Police recorded hate occurrences <sup>33</sup>	2,369	2,534	2,513	2,450	2,404	2,342	-7.6%	-192
	Hate crime repeat victimisation rate	14.4%	16.8%	17.4%	16.2%	14.9%	14.2%	-2.6%	n/a
	% feeling there is a sense of community	51.1%	58.6%	58.7%	56.8%	57.4%	58.4%	-0.2% pts	n/a
	% feeling different backgrounds get on well	53.1%	61.0%	61.5%	61.7%	62.8%	63.4%	+2.4% pts	n/a
▼	Stop and Searches	5,487	4,605	4,429	4,847	4,909	4,818	+4.6%	+213
	Stop and Search: Positive outcomes	40.4%	43.4%	41.5%	38.9%	37.3%	35.8%	-7.6% pts	n/a
	Stop and Search: BAME Disproportionality <sup>34</sup>	3.1	2.7	2.2 <sup>35</sup>	2.2	2.1	2.0	-0.7 pts	n/a
▲	Workforce representation: Non-White British	5.7%	6.6%	6.6%	6.6%	6.5%	6.6%	+/-0% pts	n/a
▲	Workforce representation: Female	44.1%	45.7%	45.7%	45.6%	45.7%	45.7%	+/-0% pts	n/a
	% Public confidence in the police (Overall)	55.4%	53.6%	53.0%	52.6%	52.0%	52%	Confidence Gap	
	Minority Ethnic (compared to White British)	+ 4.9% pts	+ 7.5% pts	+ 7.4% pts	+ 6.4% pts	+ 7.3% pts	+8.6 pts	+1.1 pts	Higher
	Female (compared to Male)	+ 5.2% pts	+ 0.9% pts	+ 0.9% pts	- 0.1% pts	- 0.1% pts	+1.9 pts	+1.0 pts	Higher
	Disabled (compared to Non-Disabled)	+ 1.2% pts	- 3.6% pts	- 4.3% pts	- 5.0% pts	- 5.8% pts	-4.0 pts	-2.0 pts	Lower

The continued reduction in police recorded hate occurrences seen is reflective of a broader, nationwide downward trend in overall hate crime. This follows a large increase and subsequent peak in the 2021/22 financial year (nationwide statistics can be found on the Home Office website), likely due in part to the major events happening during/prior to that time (e.g., 2020 Black Lives Matter protests, 2021 murder of Sarah Everard, 20/21 Covid lockdowns).

While there has been an increase in the number of recorded stop and searches since this time last year, this figure has decreased relative to the previous quarter and still sits lower than the pre-Covid baseline. There is a downward trend in stop and searches resulting in a positive outcome, however, this may be explained by the concerted effort from the Force to improve recording of all stop searches, through training, implementation of the NAPPS recording function, and overall increased scrutiny. Despite this decrease, positive outcome figures for the force are still high in comparison to forces from our MSG (data from police.uk). Moreover, BAME disproportionality relating to stop and searches continues to decrease and has been brought to a level one-third less than pre-Covid, which is reflective of the significant work which has

occurred not only in training officers through cultural and bias awareness sessions, but in becoming more effective in using the tactic proportionately and appropriately.

<sup>33</sup> From Crime & Detections (Hate Occurrences inc. Crime & Non-Crime)

<sup>34</sup> Figure shown is weighted by ONS 2011 Census data.

<sup>35</sup> Figures from December 2022 are based on ONS 2021 Census data.