NOTTINGHAMSHIRE POLICE AND CRIME PLAN

PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK 2021 TO 2025

QUARTER 3 2023/24

PERFORMANCE TO 31 DECEMBER 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 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 Dec 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	12 months to Jun 2023	12 months to Sep 2023	12 months to Dec 2023	Change over last year %	Change over last year Actual
< 7.0%	**Experience of Neighbourhood Crime [1] (PCS)**	**7.5%**	5.8%	6.4%	6.4%	6.2%	**6.4%**	**+0.6% pts**	**n/a**
	Total Neighbourhood Crime (Police recorded)	**16,098**	11,142	11,032	10,672	10,366	**10,311**	**-7.4%**	**-831**
	Residential Burglary (Police recorded)	**5,429**	3,595	3,532	3,304[2]	3,063	**3,227**	**-10.2%**	**-368**
	Vehicle Crime[3] (Police recorded)	**7,760**	5,613	5,585	5,449	5,378	**5,205**	**-7.3%**	**-408**
	Personal Robbery (Police recorded)	**1,100**	895	871	890	878	**903**	**+0.9%**	**+8**
	Theft from Person (Police recorded)	**1,809**	1,039	1,044	1,029	1,047	**976**	**-6.1%**	**-63**
▲	**Feelings of safety in the area after dark (PCS)**	**60.4%**	58.9%	57.7%	61.0%	62.3%	**62.1%**	**+3.2% pts**	**n/a**

Total recorded Neighbourhood Crime continues to trend downwards in comparison to this time last year, and still 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. However, both Vehicle Crime and Theft from Person have seen reductions on this time last year (-7.3% and -6.1% respectively) which will not have been impacted by changes in the Home Office counting rules.

The Force uses daily reports and analytical products to understand the crime picture within Neighbourhoods and across City and County commands. This enables a prompt response to emerging patterns and trends and ensures a problem-solving approach to support crime prevention. The Force also continues to invest in Neighbourhood Policing resources (Neighbourhood Officers and PCSOs).

As part of previous Safer Streets funding, officers completed an engagement project with regards to high levels of ASB and associated offending. This offered provision of immobilising equipment and target hardening (providing bike locks and better CCTV in key areas), as well as work with the Fire Service.

In relation to Vehicle crime, significant arrests of offenders has seen offences decreasing as much as over -50% in certain areas. Furthermore, when offences are identified, they are placed on the Force's social media to inform and warn residents in affected areas.

Successful introduction of the business crime forums/shop watch radio link across areas has seen shop thefts decrease in some areas, and the Force continues to educate members of the public using media campaigns to prevent further offences.

[1] Residential Burglary, Personal Robbery, Theft from Person, TOMV & TFMV

[2] 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)

[3] Theft of and Theft from Motor Vehicle

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: PREVENTING CRIME AND PROTECTING PEOPLE FROM HARM

1B. Preventing serious violence and steering vulnerable young people away from crime

Aim	Indicator	2019/20 Baseline	12 months to Dec 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	12 months to Jun 2023	12 months to Sep 2023	12 months to Dec 2023	Change over last year %	Change over last year Actual
< 253	First Time Entrants into the YJS: Force (YJS)	**263**	252	265	241	234	**228**	**-9.5%**	**-24**
▼	Youth Justice First Time Entrants: City	**140**	135[4]	147	144	136	**125**	**-7.4%**	**-10**
▼	Youth Justice First Time Entrants: County	**123**	117	107	97	98	**103**	**-12.0%**	**-14**
	Violence with Injury[5] (Police recorded)	**12,099**	11,287	10,985	10,580	10,583	**10,950**	**-2.9%**	**-337**
	Homicide (rolling 3-year average)	**11.7**	11.3	9.3	10.7	10.3	**11.0**	**-2.7%**	**-0.3**
< 851	Violent Knife Crime (Police recorded) [6]	**891**	852	829	829	845	**856**	**+0.5%**	**+4**
	Hospital ED Attendance: Knife (25+)	**150**	135	132	121	131	**133**	**-1.5%**	-2
	Hospital ED Attendance: Knife (under 25)	**101**	78	84	73	76	**80**	**+2.6%**	+2
	Possession of Weapons offences	**1,198**	1,465	1,517	1,579	1,557	**1,564**	**+6.8%**	**+99**

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 three quarters. The fall over the last quarter has been due to both City and County, however the largest overall decrease has been seen within the County, with levels now -12% lower than this time last year, and -16.3% lower than baseline.

The greater trend is one of reduction, with Nottinghamshire following this trend. We are seeing the continued embedding of Outcome 22, despite national uncertainty around this disposal, which is having a positive overall impact in reducing the criminalisation of children. The County OOCD panel continues to work together to agree outcomes which take into account both the child's circumstances and also the impact of their behaviour on victims and communities.

The panel has recently benefitted from a 'child first' briefing which is reflective of the continued developmental push. This is an area of continued refocusing, both strategically and operationally, with a current drive to reduce out of court and diversionary timescales which should have a greater impact on the effectiveness of interventions.

The MyFuture programme continues to offer an effective diversionary route where partners are able to identify children's needs earlier enough and are aware of the MyFuture pathway.

Although recorded violent knife crime has not shown much change since this time last year (+0.5%), it has increased over the OPCC's target level but is below the pre-pandemic baseline. Concurrently, recorded possession of weapons offences continue to increase across all quarters, with a +6.8% increase on this time last year.

The Force continues to encourage proactive work in relation to knife crime, violence and drugs, with officers finding individuals in possession of knives or finding offensive weapons in private premises through stop and searches or warrants.

[4] Figures detailed are to 08/12/2022 due to change in case management system.
[5] Section 18, 20 and 47 (GBH & ABH).
[6] Attempted Murder, Threats to Kill, Wounding/Endangering Life, Assault with Injury, Sexual Offences and Robbery involving a knife or bladed article – figures are based on methodology currently used.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: PREVENTING CRIME AND PROTECTING PEOPLE FROM HARM

1C: Preventing Violence Against Women and Girls

Aim	Indicator	2019/20 Baseline	12 months to Dec 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	12 months to Jun 2023	12 months to Sep 2023	12 months to Dec 2023	Change over last year %	Change over last year Actual
	Domestic Homicide [7]	**4.0**	2.0	1.0	1.6	1.7	**2.3**	**+15.0%**	**+0.3**
	Domestic abuse repeat victimisation rate	**34.1%**	33.4%	33.9%	33.6%	33.0%	**32.6%**	**-0.8% pts**	**n/a**
	Domestic Violence Protection Notices (DVPN)	**49**	175	177	170	171	**196**	**+12.0%**	**+21**
	Domestic Violence Protection Orders (DVPO)	**45**	166	169	163	166	**189**	**+13.9%**	**+23**
	DV Disclosure Scheme: Disclosures [8]	**223**	399	309	480	497	**524**	**+31.3%**	**+125**
	Stalking Protection Orders (granted)	**6**[9]	15	18	30	30	**34**	**+126.7%**	**+19**
	Sexual Offence Orders [10]	**737**	1,010	990	1,035	1,016	**1,047**	**+3.7%**	**+37**
	% experience domestic abuse in last year (PCS)	**1.6%**	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	**1.4%**	**-0.1% pts**	**n/a**
▲	Reported Domestic Abuse Crime (Police)	**14,975**	16,134	16,236	16,068	16,418	**16,577**	**+2.7%**	**+443**
▲	Reported Stalking and Harassment (Police)	**10,468**	11,219	11,111	11,147	11,300	**11,068**	**-1.3%**	**-151**
▲	Reported Rape and Serious Sexual Offences[11]	**3,251**	3,569	3,646	3,504	3,534	**3,566**	**-0.1%**	**-3**

It was recognised that DVPNs/DVPOs had reduced in the earlier part of 2023, which has been addressed through increased training to frontline Sergeants and Prisoner Handling Staff was delivered throughout the year. Increased messaging on the Intranet to raise awareness has also been undertaken, to encourage the use of DVPNs and DVPOs overall which appears to have been successful, as it has shown a +12% and +13.9% increase in DVPNs and DVPOs respectively.

Regarding the +31.3% increase in DV Disclosure Scheme disclosures, it is noted that _____, as well as an increase in awareness within the media.

The number of granted Stalking Protection Orders has increased again since the previous quarter, and now sits at +126.7% higher than this time last year. During 2022 and 2023, all Divisional Officers received a 2.5-hour input on stalking, which incorporated the importance of Stalking Protection Orders. It is believed that this has contributed to the increase in the number of Stalking Protection Orders applied for by the force and subsequently granted.

Domestic Abuse (DA) crimes have increased over the last 12-month period and have risen by +2.7% since the same period last year. It is possible that this is a consequence of increased reporting by victims and improved identification of DA crimes by officers. This is supported by the 12-month reduction in non-crime domestic occurrences (-9.6%).

[7] Rolling annual average based on previous 3 years.
[8] Based on 'date received' and including Right to Ask and Right to Know + Disclosure Completed (1)
[9] SPOs went live in Jan 2020
[10] Includes live Sexual Risk and Sexual Harm Prevention Orders
[11] 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 Dec 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	12 months to Jun 2023	12 months to Sep 2023	12 months to Dec 2023	Change over last year %	Change over last year Actual
▼	Adult Reoffending rate (binary)	**28.1%**	28.6%	29.3%	30.2%	30.9%	**31.6%**	**+3pp**	**n/a**
▼	Adult Reoffending rate (frequency)	**1.64**	1.81	1.83	1.90	1.92	**1.95**	**+7.7%**	**0.14**
▼									
	Juvenile reoffending rate (binary) - County	**26.7%**	10.2%	10.2%	6.5%	13.0%	**19.6%**	**+9.4 pp**	**n/a**
▼	Juvenile reoffending rate (frequency) - City	**4.36**	3.69	3.02	3.21	2.75	**3.31**	**-10.3%**	**-0.38**
	Juvenile reoffending rate (frequency) - County	**3.50**	2.60	3.00	1.33	3.0	**2.78**	**+6.9%**	**+0.18**
	Integrated Offender Management Cases	**236**	279	340	332	437	**432**	**+54.8%**	**+153**
IOM	- Offenders successfully removed	**n/a**	49	109	93	201	**117**	**+138.8%**	**+68**
	- Desistance[12]	**n/a**	84.0%	84.0%	85.0%	79.0%	**77.0%**	**-7.0% pts**	**n/a**
	Offenders with substance use needs	**3,898**	4,419	4,372	4,727	4,950	**5087**	**+15.1%**	**+668**
	% successfully completing ATR / DRR	**71.2%**	72.3%	78.4%	78.81%	75.3%	**73.6%**	**+1.3pp**	**n/a**
	% offenders housed 3 months from release	**66.9%**	71.8%	73.7%	67.9%	59.8%	**64.7%**	**-7.1pp**	**n/a**
	% offenders in employment 3 months from release	**n/a**	25.8%	30.86%	29.76%	24.84%	**29.6%**	**+3.8pp**	**n/a**

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 remain below the 12 months to December 2022 however have increased by +4.9pp against the last quarter and there has been a positive increase in offenders employed after 3 months against the same period last year and the previous quarter.

Although the past quarter has seen a slight decrease in IOM cases on the previous quarter, there has been a +54.8% increase since this time last year, and a +138.8% increase in number of successfully removed offenders. The government introduced the 'Acquisitive Crime scheme' whereby offenders who receive more than 3 months for a neighbourhood offence are required to wear a GPS tag on release. All of these cases are taken into IOM for monitoring and information sharing purposes as best practice, which does also impact cohort size.
Despite levels of desistance remaining high, they have experienced a drop this quarter and are now at 77%.

[12] "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 Dec 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	12 months to Jun 2023	12 months to Sep 2023	12 months to Dec 2023	Change over last year %	Change over last year Actual
> 57.9%	**Public confidence in the police (PCS)**	**55.4%**	53.0%	52.6%	52.0%	52.0%	**52.5%**	**-0.5% pts**	**n/a**
> 35.2%	**Public perception: police visibility (PCS)**	**32.7%**	32.7%	32.0%	32.7%	33.8%	**34.6%**	**+1.9% pts**	**n/a**
< 2.0%	**999 Abandoned Call rate**	**0.5%**	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	**0.3%**	**-0.1% pts**	**n/a**
< 5.0%	**101 Abandoned Call rate**	**5.1%**	1.6%	1.5%	1.7%	1.8%	**1.5%**	**-0.1% pts**	**n/a**
	Response times: Grade 1 Urban	**79.3%**	76.4%	76.2%	76.0%	76.2%	**76.2%**	**-0.2% pts**	**n/a**
	Response times: Grade 1 Rural	**74.2%**	69.3%	68.8%	69.1%	69.3%	**68.6%**	**-0.7% pts**	**n/a**
	Response times: Grade 2	**52.5%**	48.4%	47.4%	47.0%	46.8%	**46.5%**	**-1.9% pts**	**n/a**
	Calls for Service: 999	**193,329**	230,032	213,196	239,730	243,538	**244,029**	**+6.1%**	**+13,997**
	Calls for Service: 101	**717,163**	751,415	688,607	713,486	672,178	**638,672**	**-10.9%**	**-112,743**
	Officer Service Strength [13] (FTE)	**2,078.5**	2393.6	2406.9	2,396.2	2,391.0	**2,377.6**	**-0.7%**	**-16**
	Staff Service Strength (FTE)	**1,192.7**	1330.7	1310.6	1,332.5	1,357.6	**1,359.3**	**+2.1%**	**+28.6**
	PCSO Service Strength (FTE)	**169.2**	137.9	138.8	136.5	146.2	**146.2**	**+6.0%**	**+8.3**

When comparing to this time last year, 999 Calls for service has experienced a +6.1% increase. This reflects the national trend which has noted a +12% increase on 2022 figures.

Although 101 Calls for service have seen an increase nationally from this time last year, the Force has seen a -10.9% decrease. This can be partially explained by a technical issue in 2022 which saw a number of 'ghost' 101 calls, meaning realistic comparisons cannot truly be made.

There has been a channel shift from 101 calls to digital contact, with single online home form submissions increasing from 8,526 in 2022 to 20,780 in 2023 (+143%). There has also been an increase in use of the Live chat function, which launched in August 2022. In 2023, 10,205 Live chats were recorded, on an upward trend which peaked in October.

[13] Strength/FTE includes all Officers and Staff even those seconded Out of Force.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: RESPONDING EFFICIENTLY AND EFFECTIVELY TO LOCAL NEED

2B: Improving our capacity, capability and effectiveness in policing the digital beat

Aim	Indicator	2019/20 Baseline	12 months to Dec 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	12 months to Jun 2023	12 months to Sep 2023	12 months to Dec 2023	Change over last year %	Change over last year Actual
	Online Dependant Crimes [14]	**3,368**	4,213	4,284	4,225	4,274	**4,310**	**+2.3%**	**+97**
	Online Facilitated Crimes [15]	**361**	250	195	180	170	**172**	**-31.2%**	**-78**
	Experience of Online Fraud (PCS)	**13.0%**	18.6%	19.0%	17.5%	16.6%	**16.4%**	**-2.2% pts**	**n/a**
	Experience of Online Fraud with loss (PCS)	**4.3%**	5.3%	5.8%	5.4%	5.0%	**4.9%**	**-0.4% pts**	**n/a**
	Confidence in response to Cyber Crime (PCS)	**n/a**	28.8%	28.0%	30.0%	31.7%	**32.7%**	**+3.9% pts**	**n/a**
	Reported Fraud Offences (Police) [16]	**2,833**	4,384	4,276	4,207	4,339	**4,251**	**-3.0%**	**-133**
	Reports to Action Fraud (NFIB Portal)	**5,987**[17]	6,238	6,501	6,445	6,764	**6,112**	**-2.0%**	**-126**

Overall levels of online crime have increased slightly by +2.3% 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 -31.2%.

The -2.0% decrease in reports to Action Fraud when comparing this period to the same period last year was not due to any attributable variable, and appears due to natural reporting fluctuation.

[14] Includes crimes with an online NICL qualifier – Notts Cyber Crime Compilation.
[15] Includes crimes with an online NICL qualifier – Notts Cyber Crime Compilation.
[16] All fraud recorded by Nottinghamshire Police (including calls for service, victim assistance and NFIB referrals).
[17] Based on manual historic data count as portal data unavailable prior to August 2021.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: RESPONDING EFFICIENTLY AND EFFECTIVELY TO LOCAL NEED

2C: Improving police and partnership responses to the issues of greatest community concern

Aim	Indicator	2019/20 Baseline	12 months to Dec 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	12 months to Jun 2023	12 months to Sep 2023	12 months to Dec 2023	Change over last year %	Change over last year Actual
> 43.4%	Police dealing with issues of local concern (PCS)	**41.7%**	37.6%	37.1%	38.4%	40.0%	**41.2%**	**+3.6% pts**	**n/a**
> 59.9%	% Residents satisfied with police service (PCS)	**58.2%**	58.0%	54.0%	51.8%	51.4%	**51.9%**	**-6.1% pts**	**n/a**
	Perception that police 'do a good job' (PCS)	**50.0%**	47.8%	45.6%	45.4%	45.9%	**46.7%**	**-1.1% pts**	**n/a**
	Speeding as local issue of concern (PCS)	**33.4%**	33.2%	33.7%	33.2%	34.5%	**34.1%**	**+0.9% pts**	**n/a**
	Drug use and dealing as a local issue (PCS)	**42.8%**	29.4%	30.2%	29.8%	29.9%	**30.5%**	**+1.1% pts**	**n/a**
	People Killed or Seriously Injured on roads [18]	**489**	370 (Jun '22)	385 (Sept '22)	405 (Dec '22)	440 (Mar '23)	**502 (Jun '23)**	**+35.7%**	**+129**
	All Drug Offences (Police recorded[19])	**4,822**	3,956	4,042	4,100	4,085	**4,056**	**+2.5%**	**+100**
	% experiencing ASB in the last year (PCS)	**64.0%**	63.4%	63.9%	63.0%	61.0%	**60.9%**	**-2.5% pts**	**n/a**
	Police recorded Anti-Social Behaviour	**32,133**	31,929	31,377	30,986	29,945	**29,402**	**-7.9%**	**-2,527**
	Anti-social Behaviour Incidents: % Repeats	**28.4%**	30.8%	30.5%	30.2%	30.4%	**30.1%**	**-0.7% pts**	**n/a**

The number of people killed or seriously injured on roads has increased in the past quarter and has risen above 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.).

New system implementations tend to increase figures in comparison to previous reports due to new ways of categorising and analysing data. The KSI stats have also altered as a result, namely when categorising injuries. With more choice concerning injuries, CRASH will automatically assign the injury classification according to the injury detail given. This is therefore a possible factor in the difference, as previously officers would classify the severity of the injuries themselves.

As noted in previous quarters, levels of recorded ASB continue to fall quarter-on-quarter and are now -7.9% lower than this time last year, and -8.5% lower than the pre-pandemic baseline.

The Force has invested heavily in Safer Streets which has impacted ASB in hotspot areas, with some areas seeing as much as a -51% reduction against a 3-year rolling average. The Force has worked together with Designing Out Crime Officers (DOCO) to design out ASB in hotspot areas, as well as working extensively to improve knowledge and recording of civil ASB powers. Placing more PCSOs in areas with high ASB is also showing a positive effect on police recorded ASB.

Making improvements in the Control Room to ensure best use of resources to combat ASB, focusing on early intervention and response to incidents also further assisted.

Some areas have noted a large portion of ASB calls relating to vehicle ASB. As such, this was made a local policing priority over the last six months. Following this, there has been a marked decrease in reports.

[18] 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.
[19] Includes Possession + Trafficking.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: RESPONDING EFFICIENTLY AND EFFECTIVELY TO LOCAL NEED

2D: Investigating Crime, Bringing Offenders to Justice and Tackling Serious and Organised Crime

Aim	Bringing offenders to justice	2019/20 Baseline	12 months to Dec 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	12 months to Jun 2023	12 months to Sep 2023	12 months to Dec 2023	Change over last year %	Change over last year Actual
	Crimes with an identified suspect (N.)	**33.9%**	36.0% (37,132)	35.9% (37,286)	35.7% (37,358)	35.4% (36,833)	35.2% (35,728)	**-0.8% pts**	**-1404**
	Victim-based crime Positive outcome rate (N.)	**11.7%**	11.0% (9,442)	11.2% (9,653)	11.7% (10,146)	12.1% (10,458)	12.7% (9,440)	**+1.7% pts**	**-2**
	Domestic abuse: Positive outcome rate (N.)	**13.7%**	11.5% (1,847)	11.7% (1,900)	12.0% (1,918)	11.9% (1,941)	11.9% (1,958)	**+0.4% pts**	**+111**
	Sexual Offences: Positive outcome rate (N.)	**7.8%**	8.9% (286)	8.8% (285)	9.1% (280)	9.1% (285)	10.5% (373)	**+1.6% pts**	**+87**
	Violent knife crime: Pos. outcome rate (N.)	**26.4%**	23.9% (204)	23.6% (208)	21.1% (177)	22.2% (189)	22.4% (192)	**+0.5% pts**	**-12**

Aim	Tackling Serious and organised crime	2019/20 Baseline	12 months to Dec 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	12 months to Jun 2023	12 months to Sep 2023	12 months to Dec 2023	Change over last year %	Change over last year Actual
	Firearm Discharges (rolling 3-year average) [20]	**18.0**	14.0	13.0	10.3	11.0	**9.0**	**-35.7%**	**-5**
	Criminal Asset Applications (POCA 2002) [21]	**92**	66	75	73	63	**75**	**+13.6%**	**+9**

There has been a -35.7% decrease in viable firearm discharges when comparing this period to the previous (based on a 3-year rolling). An increase in imitation firearms could play a part in this decrease, as there is a higher level of ease with accessing imitation firearms compared to viables, and individuals could look to use these as an intimidation tactic.

Comparing the current 3-year rolling average with last year's shows that, in 2020 there were 15 viable firearm discharges, and within that, shotgun discharges were higher than average (eight in total for 2020).

Figures for criminal asset recovery now represents total funds within Archives & Exhibits within each individual quarter, rather than a 12-month rolling period. It is now possible to also show ARIS funds (Asset Recovery Incentivisation Scheme) available for the Force to spend which has been received within each quarter, though these figures are lagged by one quarter. Q2 figures for 2023-24 is £72,644.59.

Due to the sporadic nature of this area, the year-on-year comparisons are not truly representative of any trends/themes within this area of the Force.

[20] Non-imitation weapons only (Real Firearm) that have been discharged (data provided for the Home Office ADR)
[21] Total based on confiscation cases and cash forfeitures. Figures are lagged by one quarter.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: SUPPORTING VICTIMS, SURVIVORS AND COMMUNITIES

3A: Improving services and service outcomes for victims of crime

Aim	Indicator	2019/20 Baseline	12 months to Dec 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	12 months to Jun 2023	12 months to Sep 2023	12 months to Dec 2023	Change over last year %	Change over last year Actual
	All Victim Based crime	**90,684**	86,815	87,702	88,167	88,699	**87,439**	**+0.7%**	**+624**
>95%	**Victims' Code of Practice Compliance**	**90.4%**	96.6%	96.8%	97.0%	97.1%	**94.7%**	**-1.9% pts**	**n/a**
	Victim Services: Victim support / interventions	**11,071**	18,766	19,729	20,362	20,411	20,500	**+9.2%**	**+1,734**
>71.9%	**% better able to cope and recover from harm**	**79.0%**	85.7%	89.9%	88.9%	89.8%	89.6%	**+3.9% pts**	**n/a**
	% better able to cope & recover: Dom Abuse	**83.0%**	94%	94.0%	95.0%[22]	97.0%	96.0%	**+2.0% pts**	**n/a**
	% better able to cope & recover: Victim Care	**76.4%**	84.9%	86.0%	87.0%[23]	n/a	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**
	% Crimes resolved via community resolution	**10.0%**	19.2%	19.1%	18.8%	17.9%	**17.4%**	**-1.8% pts**	**n/a**
	% Domestic abuse victims satisfied (overall) [24]	**88.4%**	86.7%	88.0%	89.0%	88.6%	**87.7%**	**+1.0% pts**	**n/a**
	% Hate crime victims satisfied (overall)	**84.0%**	82.4%	83.5%	85.3%	86.0%	**87.2%**	**+4.8% pts**	**n/a**
> 53.9%	**% Victims satisfied with police service (PCS)**	**52.2%**	52.0%	49.9%	47.9%	47.1%	**48.1%**	**-3.9% pts**	**n/a**

Satisfaction rates amongst victims of domestic abuse are relatively stable and this quarter sits at +1.0% pts higher than this time last year.

Meanwhile, satisfaction rates amongst hate crime victims continue to rise each quarter and now sit at +3.2% pts higher than pre-pandemic baseline. The hate crime team have taken a determined approach to improving officer understanding around hate crime, but also, driving improvements for victims. The team undertake a high level of auditing and scrutiny, ensuring compliance with policy/procedure, and chase outstanding actions where possible. In addition to this, routine welfare calls are made to victims to ensure they are safe, well, and up to date with their report. Hate crime also has Inspector oversight to ensure compliance. This overall determined approach has gone a long way to drive improvements in the service delivered for victims.

[22] This figure is liable to increase as not all the quarterly returns are available.

[23] This figure is liable to increase as not all the quarterly returns are available.

[24] Victim Satisfaction Domestic & Hate survey results reflect occurrences reported to September 2023 and surveys completed to December 2023.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: SUPPORTING VICTIMS, SURVIVORS AND COMMUNITIES

3B: Encouraging reporting and identifying hidden harm

Aim	Identification of hidden harm	2019/20 Baseline	12 months to Dec 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	12 months to Jun 2023	12 months to Sep 2023	12 months to Dec 2023	Change over last year %	Change over last year Actual
	Domestic Abuse Crime (Police)	**15,119**	16,061	16,199	15,992	16,338	**16,503**	**+2.8%**	**+442**
	RASSO: All[25]	**3,251**	3,569	3,646	3,504	3,553	**3,563**	**-0.2%**	**-6**
	RASSO: Adult	**1,578**	1,830	1,896	1,800	1,824	**1830**	**+/-0.0%**	**+/-0**
	RASSO: Child	**1,522**	1,571	1,586	1,548	1,548	**1548**	**-1.5%**	**-23**
	RASSO: Age not known	**151**	168	164	156	181	**247**	**+47.0%**	**+79**
▲	TOTAL 'HIDDEN HARM' CATEGORY	**756**	595	625	580	550	**552**	**-7.2%**	**-43**
	Child Sexual Exploitation (Police recorded)	**525**	337	365	345	331	**324**	**-3.9%**	**-13**
	Child Criminal Exploitation (NRM Referrals)	**47**	71	78	71	66	**57**	**-19.7%**	**-14**
	Modern Slavery offences (Police recorded)	**116**	115	119	114	108	**129**	**+12.2%**	**+14**
	Forced Marriage (Police recorded)	**4**	2	2	3	3	**2**	**+/-0.0%**	**+/-0**
	'Honour'-Based Violence (Police recorded)[26]	**63**	70	61	47	42	**40**	**-57.1%**	**-30**
	FGM (Police recorded)	**1**	0	0	0	0	**0**	**+/-0**	**+/-0**

The total number of identified crimes under the 'hidden harm' category has fallen by -7.2% since this time last year, predominantly driven by a decrease in identified 'honour-based' violence and child criminal exploitation (NRM referrals).

A possible reason for the impact in figures could be due to the law around the age of marriage changing to 18 in February 2023. Furthermore, the Honour-Based Abuse team are limited by the data submitted by officers and there could be further opportunity for further training, as identified in a previous quarter, on identification and recognising HBA/forced marriage/FGM cases.

The fall in child criminal exploitation (NRM referrals) could be in part due to children offending outside of Nottinghamshire, and in such instances any NRM would be submitted to the Force on which the offence was committed. Referrals received from Nottinghamshire County Council have also fallen in 2023 compared to 2022, whereas Nottingham City Council has remained stable.

[25] 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.

[26] Violence Against the Person offences with an 'honour-based incident' NICL qualifier

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: SUPPORTING VICTIMS, SURVIVORS AND COMMUNITIES

3C: Improving victim experience of the criminal justice system

Aim	Indicator		2019/20 Baseline	12 months to Dec 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	12 months to Jun 2023	12 months to Sep 2023	12 months to Dec 2023	Change over last year %	Change over last year Actual
>95%	**Victims Code of Practice Compliance**		**90.4%**	96.6%	96.8%	97.0%	**97.1%**	**94.7%**	**-1.9% pts**	**n/a**
▲	**% Police Charge / summons**	**All RASSO[27]**	**7.1%** **252/3,569**	7.0% 254/3,646	7.1% 249/3,504	8.2% 256/3,122	7.1% 249/3,504	**8.6%** **271/3,145**	**+1.6% pts**	**+17**
		Domestic crimes	**11.5%** **1,847/16,061**	10.2% 1,623/15,965	10.3% 1,643/15,958	10.4% 1,665/15,960	10.3% 1,643/15,958	**10.4%** **1,683/16,201**	**+0.2% pts**	**+60**
	% closed via outcome 16	**All RASSO**	**32.0%** **1,142/3,569**	31.5% 1,148/3,646	31.5% 1,103/3,504	35.2% 1,099/3,122	31.5% 1,103/3,504	**32.7%** **1,027/3,145**	**+1.2% pts**	**-121**
		Domestic crimes	**60.6%** **9,736/16,061**	59.2% 9,446/15,965	58.4% 9,316/15,958	56.9% 9,079/15,960	58.4% 9,316/15,958	**56.1%** **9,085/16,201**	**-3.1% pts**	**-361**
▲	**Evidence-led prosecutions: Domestic Abuse [28]**		**n/a**	368	366	372	378	**374**	**+1.6%**	**+6**

The number and percentage of domestic crimes closed via Outcome 16 has decreased since the previous quarter (-1.5% pts) and since this time last year (-3.1% pts). This decrease correlates with the increase seen in the number of Domestic Abuse (DA) positive outcomes; this is buttressed by the improved DA arrest rate.
The Monthly Force DA Standards Group also ensures scrutiny across all areas of DA and help to manage and drive-up performance.

[27] Percentage shown is outcome total divided by number of offences created or an outcome applied during the 12-month period. All RASSO-related data have been refreshed to align with the new method of classification (outlined on page 10).
[28] Data available from July 2020.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: SUPPORTING VICTIMS, SURVIVORS AND COMMUNITIES

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

Aim	Indicator	2019/20 Baseline	12 months to Dec 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	12 months to Jun 2023	12 months to Sep 2023	12 months to Dec 2023	Change over last year %	Change over last year Actual
	Special Constabulary [29]	**156**	118	109	95	93	**88**	**-25.4%**	**-30**
	Police Cadets	**263**	97	100	96	127	**95**	**-2.1%**	**-2**
	Volunteers	**101**	78	80	80	72	**73**	**-6.4%**	**-5**
	Crimestoppers: Actionable reports received	**2,883**	2,972	3,090	3,099	3,098	**3,085**	**+3.8%**	**+113**
	Crimestoppers: Positive conversion rate	**5.8%**	2.3%	2.3%	2.7%	2.6%	**2.6%**	**+0.3% pts**	**n/a**

There has been a -25% decrease in Special Constabulary actual strength when comparing to this time last year. Reasons for a loss in Specials numbers include Officers joining regular employment as Officers/Staff and University Specials finishing and moving area/deciding to leave. 6 officers joined in July 2023 and recently concluded their training, and there was no intake in October 2023 which could account for lower figures.

There are three planned recruitment intakes for 2024.

The total number of Police Cadets has seen a decrease of approximately -25% since the last quarter, due to some cadets leaving the programme, but spaces have been offered from the waiting list to join in January 2024. Main reasons for leaving were cited as – non-attendance, disengaged, relocation, other commitments, and personal reasons.

[29] Data is valid as at the month end date – Actual Strength (Core Posts)

EQUALITY OBJECTIVES

Promoting equal opportunities and community cohesion between diverse communities

Aim	Indicator	2019/20 Baseline	12 months to Dec 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	12 months to Jun 2023	12 months to Sep 2023	12 months to Dec 2023	Change over last year %	Change over last year Actual
	Police recorded hate occurrences [30]	**2,369**	2,513	2,450	2,404	2,342	**2,329**	**-7.3%**	**-184**
	Hate crime repeat victimisation rate	**14.4%**	17.4%	16.2%	14.9%	14.2%	**14.5%**	**-2.9% pts**	**n/a**
	% feeling there is a sense of community	**51.1%**	58.7%	56.8%	57.4%	58.4%	**56.6%**	**-2.1% pts**	**n/a**
	% feeling different backgrounds get on well	**53.1%**	61.5%	61.7%	62.8%	63.4%	**62.0%**	**+0.5% pts**	**n/a**
	Stop and Searches	**5,487**	4,429	4,847	4,909	4,818	**4,773**	**+7.8%**	**+344**
	Stop and Search: Positive outcomes	**40.4%**	41.5%	38.9%	37.3%	35.8%	**32.0%**	**-9.5% pts**	**n/a**
▼	**Stop and Search: BAME Disproportionality** [31]	**3.1**	2.2[32]	2.2	2.1	2.0	**2.0**	**-9.1%**	**-0.2**
▲	**Workforce representation: Non-White British**	**5.7%**	6.6%	6.6%	6.5%	6.6%	**6.4%**	**-0.2% pts**	**n/a**
▲	**Workforce representation: Female**	**44.1%**	45.7%	45.6%	45.7%	45.7%	**45.7%**	**+/-0.0%**	**n/a**
	% Public confidence in the police (Overall)	**55.4%**	53.0%	52.6%	52.0%	52.0%	**52.5%**	**Confidence Gap**	
	Minority Ethnic *(compared to White British)*	**+ 4.9% pts**	+ 7.4% pts	+ 6.4% pts	+ 7.3% pts	+8.6 pts	+7.1% pts		
	Female *(compared to Male)*	**+ 5.2% pts**	+ 0.9% pts	- 0.1% pts	- 0.1% pts	+1.9 pts	+4.3% pts		
	Disabled *(compared to Non-Disabled)*	**+ 1.2% pts**	- 4.3% pts	- 5.0% pts	- 5.8% pts	-4 pts	-4.8% pts		

The -7.3% decrease in police recorded hate occurrences from this time last year is in line with National trends, and with a decrease in reports, it would be expected that there would also be a corresponding decrease in repeat reports (-2.9% pts).

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. The number of stop and searches resulting in a positive outcome continues to decrease, however this can still be possibly explained by the Force's efforts to improve recording.
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 work which has occurred in training officers,
and a greater focus through the Powers board as well as the Independent scrutiny panel.

[30] From Crime & Detections (Hate Occurrences inc. Crime & Non-Crime)
[31] Figure shown is weighted by ONS 2011 Census data.
[32] Figures from December 2022 are based on ONS 2021 Census data.