NOTTINGHAMSHIRE POLICE AND CRIME PLAN

PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK 2021 TO 2025

QUARTER 4 2023/24

PERFORMANCE TO 31 MARCH 2024

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 Mar 2023	12 months to Jun 2023	12 months to Sep 2023	12 months to Dec 2023	12 months to Mar 2024	Change over last year % / Actual
< 7.0%	Experience of Neighbourhood Crime [1] (PCS)	7.5%	6.4%	6.4%	6.2%	6.4%	6.3%	-0.1% pt / n/a
	Total Neighbourhood Crime (Police recorded)	16,098	11,032	10,672	10,366	10,311	9,070	-17.8% / -1962
	Residential Burglary (Police recorded)	5,429	3,532	3,304[2]	3,063	3,227	2,996	-15.2% / -536
	Vehicle Crime[3] (Police recorded)	7,760	5,585	5,449	5,378	5205	4,838	-13.4% / -747
	Personal Robbery (Police recorded)	1,100	871	890	878	903	872	+0.1% / +1
	Theft from Person (Police recorded)	1,809	1,044	1,029	1,047	976	963	-7.8% / -81
▲	Feelings of safety in the area after dark (PCS)	60.4%	57.7%	61.0%	62.3%	62.1%	62.2%	+4.5% pts / n/a

Total recorded Neighbourhood Crime continues to trend downwards in comparison to this time last year (-17.8%). As explained in Footnote 2, some of this downwards trend is resultant from the removal of 'Burglary – Residential Unconnected Building' from this count. However, vehicle crime has also seen a -13.4% decrease, as well as theft from person (-7.8%), which will not have been impacted by changes in the Home Office counting rules.

In areas of the County, theft from motor vehicle offences was a local policing priority due to trends within areas. Officers carried out targeted activity around vehicle offences, which led to an increase in recording offences as members of the public were encouraged to check CCTV/Ring doorbells and discovered they were also targeted.

Within the city, the Force has focused on investigations around car crime resulting in several key prolific offenders in the City being arrested.

In addition, there has been a focus on Crime Prevention with appropriate communications messages to the Community. In the City Centre, efforts were focused on enforcement activity with those involved in targeting victims in the Nighttime economy.

Residential burglary has decreased by 15.2% on this time last year. Within the City, there has been focus on engagement and prevention within the Student community utilising the new University Policing team. Response Priority Tasking is also underway in the city to ensure that resources are targeted in the right locations when required.

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[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 Mar 2023	12 months to Jun 2023	12 months to Sep 2023	12 months to Dec 2023	12 months to Mar 2024	Change over last year %	Change over last year Actual
< 253	First Time Entrants into the YJS: Force (YJS)	263	265	241	234	228	210	-20.8%	-55
▼	Youth Justice First Time Entrants: City	140	147	144	136	125	105	-28.6%	-42
▼	Youth Justice First Time Entrants: County	123	107	97	98	103	105	-1.9%	-2
	Violence with Injury[4] (Police recorded)	12,099	10,985	10,580	10,583	10,950	11,352	+3.4%	-367
	Homicide (rolling 3-year average)	11.7	9.3	10.7	10.3	11	10.7	+15.1%	+1.4
< 851	Violent Knife Crime (Police recorded)[5]	891	829	829	845	856	818	-1.3%	-11
	Hospital ED Attendance: Knife (25+)	150	132	121	131	133	114	-13.6%	-18
	Hospital ED Attendance: Knife (under 25)	101	84	73	76	80	57	-32.1%	-27
	Possession of Weapons offences	1,198	1,517	1,579	1,557	1,564	1,545	+1.8%	+28

The Force has seen an overall decrease in violent knife crime offences, with a -1.3% decrease on this time last year, and a -4.4% decrease on last quarter. City Central has seen the largest decrease in knife enabled offences throughout the Force, both in domestic and non-domestic occurrences. City South has seen its lowest non-domestic knife enabled offences in five years.

The Force continues its youth outreach work both internally and externally through the Violence Reduction Partnership, as well as focussed deterrence. The deployment of the knife crime team and a focus on early response to series or trends is also a contributing factor in the reduction in violent knife crime offences.

The Force also works with Organised Crime Group (OCG) management to mitigate and reduce tensions or harm arising, as well as the use of data and analysis to inform local plans and patrols.

Hospital Emergency Department attendances for violent injuries involving bladed weapons have decreased across both groups but most significantly for those under 25 years.
Volume has always been higher for the City than the County, however the decreases have been seen across both hospitals in scope (QMC & Kingsmill)

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[4] Section 18, 20 and 47 (GBH & ABH).
[5] 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 Mar 2023	12 months to Jun 2023	12 months to Sep 2023	12 months to Dec 2023	12 months to Mar 2024	Change over last year %	Actual
	Domestic Homicide [6]	**4.0**	1.0	1.6	1.7	2.3	**2.0**	**+100.0%**	**+1.0**
	Domestic abuse repeat victimisation rate	**34.1%**	33.9%	33.6%	33.0%	32.6%	**32.2%**	**-1.7% pts**	**n/a**
	Domestic Violence Protection Notices (DVPN)	**49**	177	170	171	196	**193**	**+9.0%**	**+16**
	Domestic Violence Protection Orders (DVPO)	**45**	169	163	166	189	**184**	**+8.9%**	**+15**
	DV Disclosure Scheme: Disclosures [7]	**223**	309	480	497	524	**469**	**+51.8%**	**+169**
	Stalking Protection Orders (granted)	**6** [8]	18	30	30	34	**42**	**+133.3%**	**+24**
	Sexual Offence Orders [9]	**737**	990	1,035	1,016	1,047	**1,063**	**+7.4%**	**+73**
	% experience domestic abuse in last year (PCS)	**1.6%**	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	1.4%	**1.5%**	**+0.1% pts**	**n/a**
▲	**Reported Domestic Abuse Crime (Police)**	**14,975**	16,236	16,068	16,418	16,577	**16,608**	**+2.3%**	**+372**
▲	**Reported Stalking and Harassment (Police)**	**10,468**	11,111	11,147	11,300	11,068	**10.596**	**-4.6%**	**-515**
▲	**Reported Rape and Serious Sexual Offences** [10]	**3,251**	3,646	3,504	3,534	3,566	**3,532**	**-3.1%**	**-114**

DVPN and DVPOs have increased by +9.0% and +8.9% respectively on the same period last year. An increase in awareness of these orders across departments as well as a supervisory push, and increased training for officers and staff, has aided in this increase.

DV Disclosure Scheme Disclosures have increased by +51.8% on this time last year, and there has been a notable increase in applications generally. More external agencies, along with the Force, have been raising awareness around this and the team have been processing applications quicker. The scheme was also publicised recently on local radio and also local social media groups within the community.

The number of granted Stalking Protection Orders (SPOs) has increased again since the previous quarter, and now sits at +133.3% higher than this time last year. The impact of stalking training in 2023 will have helped increase awareness in the importance of SPOs, and the Prevention Hub within Nottinghamshire Police can triage and assist OICs with their applications.

Reported stalking and harassment has decreased compared to this time last year, principle crime number introduced in July 2023 could account for some of this decrease.

Reported domestic abuse crime has increased by +2.3% on this time last year. The Force's position on encouragement of reporting domestic abuse, as well as taking positive action with alleged offenders can be attributed to this increase, alongside a drive to increase Evidence Led Prosecutions.

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[6] Rolling annual average based on previous 3 years.
[7] Based on 'date received' and including Right to Ask and Right to Know + Disclosure Completed (1)
[8] SPOs went live in Jan 2020
[9] Includes live Sexual Risk and Sexual Harm Prevention Orders
[10] 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 Mar 2023	12 months to Jun 2023	12 months to Sep 2023	12 months to Dec 2023	12 months to Mar 2024	Change over last year %	Actual
▼	Juvenile reoffending rate (binary) - City	TBC	30.6%	30.0%	30.7%	30.5%	29.3%	-1.3 pp	n/a
	Juvenile reoffending rate (binary) - County	26.7%	10.2%	6.5%	13.0%	19.6%	19.6%	+9.4 pp	n/a
▼	Juvenile reoffending rate (frequency) - City	4.36	3.02	3.21	2.75	3.31	3.7	+22.5%	+0.68
	Juvenile reoffending rate (frequency) - County	3.50	3.00	1.33	3.00	2.78	2.78	-7.3%	-0.22

Aim	Indicator	2019/20 Baseline	12 months to Mar 2023	12 months to Jun 2023	12 months to Sep 2023	12 months to Dec 2023	12 months to Mar 2024	Change over last year %	Actual
	Integrated Offender Management Cases	236	340	332	437	432	426	+25.3%	+86
IOM	- Offenders successfully removed	n/a	109	93	201	117	120	+10.1%	+11
	- Desistance[11]	n/a	84.0%	85.0%	79.0%	77.0%	82.0%	-2.0% pts	n/a

IOM cases have seen a +25.3% increase compared to the same time last year, with a +10.1% increase in the number of successfully removed offenders.

The inception of the Electronic Monitoring for Acquisitive Crime (EMAC) tagging project has been in part responsible for these increases, with more cases taken on over a sustained period of time.

Although a -2.0% decrease in overall desistance compared to this time last year, levels have increased by +5.0% on last quarter.

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[11] "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 Mar 2023	12 months to Jun 2023	12 months to Sep 2023	12 months to Dec 2023	12 months to Mar 2024	Change over last year %	Actual
> 57.9%	Public confidence in the police (PCS)	55.4%	52.6%	52.0%	52.0%	52.5%	52.0%	-0.6% pts	n/a
> 35.2%	Public perception: police visibility (PCS)	32.7%	32.0%	32.7%	33.8%	34.6%	34.6%	+2.6% pts	n/a
< 2.0%	999 Abandoned Call rate	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	+/-0.0%	n/a
< 5.0%	101 Abandoned Call rate	5.1%	1.5%	1.7%	1.8%	1.5%	1.8%	+0.3% pts	n/a
	Response times: Grade 1 Urban	79.3%	76.2%	76.0%	76.2%	76.2%	76.2%	+/-0.0% pts	n/a
	Response times: Grade 1 Rural	74.2%	68.8%	69.1%	69.3%	68.6%	68.2%	-0.6% pts	n/a
	Response times: Grade 2	52.5%	47.4%	47.0%	46.8%	46.5%	46.2%	-1.2% pts	n/a
	Calls for Service: 999	193,329	213,196	239,730	243,538	244,029	242,127	+13.6%	+28,931
	Calls for Service: 101	717,163	688,607	713,486	672,178	638,672	641,699	-6.8%	-46,908
	Officer Service Strength [12] (FTE)	2,078.5	2406.9	2,396.2	2,391.0	2,377.6	2,421.7	+0.6%	+14.8
	Staff Service Strength (FTE)	1,192.7	1310.6	1,332.5	1,357.6	1,359.3	1355.6	+3.4%	+45.0
	PCSO Service Strength (FTE)	169.2	138.8	136.5	146.2	146.2	157.6	+13.5%	+18.8

999 Calls for service have increased by +13.6% when compared to this time last year, whilst 101 Calls for service have decreased by -6.8%. In contrast, 999 calls have decreased from last quarter, whilst 101 calls have increased.

There has been some channel shift from 101 to digital contact, with single online home form submissions and live chat use increasing, which can partly explain the reduction in 101 calls.

Live chat contacts decreased by 1.95% on the rolling 12 months when compared to the previous quarter.

A technical issue towards the end of 2022 saw a number of 'ghost' 101 calls, meaning this will still be included within this quarter's data and realistic comparisons cannot truly be made.

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[12] 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 Mar 2023	12 months to Jun 2023	12 months to Sep 2023	12 months to Dec 2023	12 months to Mar 2024	Change over last year %	Actual
	Online Dependant Crimes [13]	**3,368**	4,284	4,225	4,274	4,310	**4,113**	**-4.0%**	**-171**
	Online Facilitated Crimes [14]	**361**	195	180	170	172	**144**	**-26.2%**	**-51**
	Experience of Online Fraud (PCS)	**13.0%**	19.0%	17.5%	16.6%	16.4%	**16.5%**	**-2.5% pts**	**n/a**
	Experience of Online Fraud with loss (PCS)	**4.3%**	5.8%	5.4%	5.0%	4.9%	**4.1%**	**-1.7 pp**	**n/a**
	Confidence in response to Cyber Crime (PCS)	**n/a**	28.0%	30.0%	31.7%	32.7%	**32.2%**	**+4.2% pts**	**n/a**
	Reported Fraud Offences (Police) [15]	**2,833**	4,276	4,207	4,339	4,251	**4,157**	**-2.8%**	**-119**
	Reports to Action Fraud (NFIB Portal)	**5,987**[16]	6,501	6,445	6,764	6,112	**7,068**	**+8.7%**	**+567**

Reports to Action Fraud have increased by +8.7% on this time last year, whilst there are no clear reasons for this increase, this could be down to natural increases in reporting.

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[13] Includes crimes with an online NICL qualifier – Notts Cyber Crime Compilation.
[14] Includes crimes with an online NICL qualifier – Notts Cyber Crime Compilation.
[15] All fraud recorded by Nottinghamshire Police (including calls for service, victim assistance and NFIB referrals).
[16] 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 Mar 2023	12 months to Jun 2023	12 months to Sep 2023	12 months to Dec 2023	12 months to Dec 2023	Change over last year %	Actual
> 43.4%	Police dealing with issues of local concern (PCS)	41.7%	37.1%	38.4%	40.0%	41.2%	40.7%	+3.6% pts	n/a
> 59.9%	% Residents satisfied with police service (PCS)	58.2%	54.0%	51.8%	51.4%	51.9%	56.1%	+2.1 pp	n/a
	Perception that police 'do a good job' (PCS)	50.0%	45.6%	45.4%	45.9%	46.7%	47.6%	+2.0% pts	n/a
	Speeding as local issue of concern (PCS)	33.4%	33.7%	33.2%	34.5%	34.1%	33.7%	+/-0% pts	n/a
	Drug use and dealing as a local issue (PCS)	42.8%	30.2%	29.8%	29.9%	30.5%	29.2%	-1.0% pts	n/a
	People Killed or Seriously Injured on roads [17]	489	385 (Sept '22)	405 (Dec '22)	440 (Mar '23)	502 (Jun '23)	539 (Sept '23)	+40.0%	+154
	All Drug Offences (Police recorded[18])	4,822	4,042	4,100	4,085	4,056	4,014	-0.7%	-28
	% experiencing ASB in the last year (PCS)	64.0%	63.9%	63.0%	61.0%	60.9%	60.0%	-3.9% pts	n/a
	Police recorded Anti-Social Behaviour	32,133	31,377	30,986	29,945	29,402	28,943	-7.8%	-2,434
	Anti-social Behaviour Incidents: % Repeats	28.4%	30.5%	30.2%	30.4%	30.1%	29.9%	-0.6%	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 RTC recording system, CRASH, automatically assigns severity of injury rather than officers assigning – there are three 'serious' categories so some that would have previously been assigned 'slight' by officers will now be recorded as 'serious' based on injury type/severity, affecting figures.
2) The highest increase in KSI casualties was within the City, this could be due to the return of the nighttime economy in full post-pandemic, and food couriers increasing
3) E-scooter rider KSIs have increased as they gain popularity

As noted in previous quarters, levels of recorded ASB continue to fall quarter-on-quarter and are now -7.8% lower than this time last year. This is likely reflective of continued work through Safer Streets and targeted work in hotspot areas. The Force has been focused on ASB caused by begging and rough sleeping, and it has been successful with a number of Criminal Behaviour Order (CBO) applications and its work being evaluated by the Home Office as best practice. The Force is utilising Youth Outreach workers across hotspots and working closely with 3rd Sector to signpost young people away from ASB. New workstreams include Immediate Justice which will enhance this work across the wider organisation.

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[17] 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.
[18] 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 Mar 2023	12 months to Jun 2023	12 months to Sep 2023	12 months to Dec 2023	12 months to Mar 2024	Change over last year %	Actual
	Crimes with an identified suspect (N.)	33.9%	35.9% (37,286)	35.7% (37,358)	35.4% (36,833)	35.2% (35,728)	36.4% (35,752)	+0.5% pts	-1,534
	Victim-based crime Positive outcome rate (N.)	11.7%	11.2% (9,653)	11.7% (10,146)	12.1% (10,458)	12.7% (9,440)	13.2% (10,775)	+2.0% pts	+1,122
	Domestic abuse: Positive outcome rate (N.)	13.7%	11.7% (1,900)	12.0% (1,918)	11.9% (1,941)	11.9% (1,958)	11.8% (1,944)	+0.1% pts	+44
	Sexual Offences: Positive outcome rate (N.)	7.8%	8.8% (285)	9.1% (280)	9.1% (285)	10.5% (373)	10.6 (374)	+31.2	+89
	Violent knife crime: Pos. outcome rate (N.)	26.4%	23.6% (208)	21.1% (177)	22.2% (189)	22.4% (192)	20.9% (177)	-2.7% pts	-31

Aim	Tackling Serious and organised crime	2019/20 Baseline	12 months to Mar 2023	12 months to Jun 2023	12 months to Sep 2023	12 months to Dec 2023	12 months to Mar 2024	Change over last year %	Actual
	Firearm Discharges (rolling 3-year average) [19]	18.0	13.0	10.3	11.0	9.0	8.0	-38.5%	-5
	Criminal Asset Applications (POCA 2002) [20]	92	75	73	63	75	78	+4.0%	+3

Firearms discharges (rolling 3-year average) has decreased by -38.5% compared to the same period last year. In the 2022/23 rolling year, there were a number of suicides by way of viable firearms (36% of all incidents that year). Since this, we have experienced a reduction to 0 in 2023/24 for suicide using firearms which was likely impacted by a review of all firearms licences held in Nottinghamshire.

Criminal Asset Applications (POCA 2002) have increased by +4.0% compared to this time last year. An increase in workload relating to Confiscations within the department, coupled with more cases being heard at Court rather than being delayed, as they had been, causing more finalisations, are potential reasons for this increase.

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

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: SUPPORTING VICTIMS, SURVIVORS AND COMMUNITIES

									Change over last year	
Aim	**Indicator**	**2019/20 Baseline**	**12 months to Mar 2023**	**12 months to Jun 2023**	**12 months to Sep 2023**	**12 months to Dec 2023**	**12 months to Mar 2024**		**%**	**Actual**
	All Victim Based crime	90,684	87,702	88,167	88,699	87,439	85,399		-2.6%	-2,303
>95%	**Victims' Code of Practice Compliance**	90.4%	96.8%	97.0%	97.1%	94.7%	97.4%		+0.6 pts	n/a
	Victim Services: Victim support / interventions	11,071	19,729	20,362	20,411	20,500	21,418		+8.6%	+1,689
>71.9%	**% better able to cope and recover from harm**	79.0%	89.9%	88.9%	89.8%	89.6%	98.5%[21]		N/A	n/a
	% better able to cope & recover: Dom Abuse	83.0%	94.0%	95.0%	97.0%	96.0%	96.2%		+2.2 pts	n/a
	% better able to cope & recover: Victim Care	76.4%	86.0%	87.0%	N/A[22]	N/A	N/A		N/A	n/a
	% Crimes resolved via community resolution	10.0%	19.1%	18.8%	17.9%	17.4%	17.0%		-2.1 pts	n/a
	% Domestic abuse victims satisfied (overall) [23]	88.4%	88.0%	89.0%	88.6%	87.7%	88.0%		+/-0.0% pts	n/a
	% Hate crime victims satisfied (overall)	84.0%	83.5%	85.3%	86.0%	87.2%	87.7%		+4.2% pts	n/a
> 53.9%	**% Victims satisfied with police service (PCS)**	52.2%	49.9%	47.9%	47.1%	48.1%	49.1%		-0.8 pp	n/a

Satisfaction rates amongst domestic abuse victims remains stable and sits at the same percentage as this time last year. Meanwhile, satisfaction rates amongst hate crime victims has risen again, now sitting at +4.2% pts higher than this time last year. The hate crime team continue to reinforce their determined approach in improving the service delivered for hate crime victims, and remain equally committed to driving standards internally via training and awareness. Continued auditing of hate crime ensures policy compliance is met, and welfare calls are routinely made with victims to ensure necessary support.

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[21] A new service provider has been in place for quarters 3 & 4. This question is only asked when pertinent to the individual's needs for enhanced cases and as such is not comparable with the previous 12 months data. New measures are being developed to effectively monitor responses.
[22] Due to the change in service figures are only available for enhanced cases which are shown above.
[23] 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 Mar 2023**	**12 months to Jun 2023**	**12 months to Sep 2023**	**12 months to Dec 2023**	**12 months to Mar 2024**	**Change over last year %**	**Actual**
	Domestic Abuse Crime (Police)	15,119	16,199	15,992	16,338	16,503	16,539	+2.1%	+340
	RASSO: All[24]	3,251	3,646	3,504	3,553	3,563	3,552	-2.6%	-94
	RASSO: Adult	1,578	1,896	1,800	1,824	1830	1,850	-2.4%	-46
	RASSO: Child	1,522	1,586	1,548	1,548	1548	1,506	-5.0%	-80
	RASSO: Age not known	151	164	156	181	247	236	+44.0%	+72
▲	**TOTAL 'HIDDEN HARM' CATEGORY**	756	625	580	550	552	523	-16.3%	-102
	Child Sexual Exploitation (Police recorded)	525	365	345	331	324	305	-16.4%	-60
	Child Criminal Exploitation (NRM Referrals)	47	78	71	66	57	47	-39.7%	-31
	Modern Slavery offences (Police recorded)	116	119	114	108	129	128	+7.6%	+9
	Forced Marriage (Police recorded)	4	2	3	3	2	2	+/-0.0%	+/-0
	'Honour'-Based Violence (Police recorded)[25]	63	61	47	42	40	41	-32.8%	-20
	FGM (Police recorded)	1	0	0	0	0	0	+/-0.0%	+/-0

The total number of identified crimes under the 'hidden harm' category has fallen by -16.3% since this time last year, predominantly driven by a decrease in identified 'honour-based' violence, child criminal exploitation (National Referral Mechanism referrals), and child sexual exploitation.

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.

Child Criminal Exploitation (NRM referrals) have fallen by -16.4% compared to this time last year. Fewer referrals from Notts County Council are being received, and if children from within Nottinghamshire are offending out of Force, this falls under the offence Force. There is the possibility that early and timely interventions are aiding in stopping offending before it begins.

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[24] 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.

[25] 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 Mar 2023	12 months to Jun 2023	12 months to Sep 2023	12 months to Dec 2023	12 months to Mar 2024	Change over last year %	Actual
>95%	Victims Code of Practice Compliance		90.4%	96.8%	97.0%	97.1%	94.7%	97.4%	+0.6% pts	n/a
▲	% Police Charge / summons	All RASSO[26]	7.1% 249/3,504	8.2% 256/3,122	7.1% 249/3,504	8.6% 271/3,145	7.1% 249/3,504	7.2% 227/3,154	-1.0% pts	-29
		Domestic crimes	10.3% 1,643/15,958	10.4% 1,665/15,960	10.3% 1,643/15,958	10.4% 1,683/16,201	10.3% 1,643/15,958	10.1% 1,660/16,448	-0.3% pts	-5
	% closed via outcome 16	All RASSO	31.5% 1,103/3,504	35.2% 1,099/3,122	31.5% 1,103/3,504	32.7% 1,027/3,145	31.5% 1,103/3,504	31.4% 991/3,154	-3.8% pts	-108
		Domestic crimes	58.4% 9,316/15,958	56.9% 9,079/15,960	58.4% 9,316/15,958	56.1% 9,085/16,201	58.4% 9,316/15,958	57.5% 9,453/16,448	+0.6 pts	+374
▲	Evidence-led prosecutions: Domestic Abuse [27]		n/a	366	372	378	374	354	-3.3%	-12

The percentage of RASSO cases closed via outcome 16 has decreased by -3.8% pts compared to this time last year. An adoption of Operation Soteria principles could play a part in this. Operation Soteria is a key commitment in the Government's end-to-end rape review, which seeks to deliver cross-system changes, improving support for victims and ensuring more perpetrators are brought to justice. Operation Soteria is a collaborative programme bringing together police forces with academics and policy leads to use evidence and new insight to enable forces to transform their response to rape and serious sexual offences.

In July 2023, the National Operating Model for RASSO was rolled out to all 43 forces. The NOM is a platform designed to help officers through the investigators journey. It is designed to align with the six pillars of Soteria's design model (suspect-focused investigations, repeat suspects, procedural justice approach to victim engagement, learning development and officer and staff wellbeing, data and performance, and digital forensics).

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[26] 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).
[27] 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 Mar 2023**	**12 months to Jun 2023**	**12 months to Sep 2023**	**12 months to Dec 2023**	**12 months to Mar 2024**	**Change over last year %**	**Actual**
	Special Constabulary [28]	156	109	95	93	88	85	-22.0%	-24
	Police Cadets	263	100	96	127	95	104	+4.0%	+4
	Volunteers	101	80	80	72	73	82	+2.5%	+2
	Crimestoppers: Actionable reports received	2,883	3,090	3,099	3,098	3,085	3,079	-0.36%	-11
	Crimestoppers: Positive conversion rate	5.8%	2.3%	2.7%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	+0.3 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. This quarter had a -22.0% decrease compared to the same period last year. Reasons for this include some Special Constables moving away for University or joining the Force as Police Constables. This year's University cohort did not go ahead due to not gaining enough successful candidates. One intake has taken place in April 2024 with another planned cohort in October 2024.

The total number of Police Cadets has seen an increase of +4.0% compared to this time last year, and an increase of +9.5% on the previous quarter. One reason for this is that there were young people who had been on a waiting list who had since been offered spaces on the programme in January.

Total number of Police Cadets will have a limit as there is a maximum cadet space capacity due to safeguarding ratios for leaders to cadets. The Force is always looking to recruit leaders to assist with the programme to allow for more cadets on the programme.

Crime Stoppers reports remain similar to both the baseline and the previous quarter. The top 3 categories for the last 12 months for received reports, has remained Drug Trafficking & Supply, Drink & Drug Driving and Drug Manufacture & Cultivation.

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[28] 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 Mar 2023	12 months to Jun 2023	12 months to Sep 2023	12 months to Dec 2023	12 months to Mar 2024	Change over last year %	Actual
	Police recorded hate occurrences [29]	2,369	2,450	2,404	2,342	2,329	2,296	-6.3%	-154
	Hate crime repeat victimisation rate	14.4%	16.2%	14.9%	14.2%	14.5%	16.1%	-0.1% pts	n/a
	% feeling there is a sense of community	51.1%	56.8%	57.4%	58.4%	56.6%	57.3%	+0.5% pts	n/a
	% feeling different backgrounds get on well	53.1%	61.7%	62.8%	63.4%	62.0%	62.2%	+0.5% pts	n/a
	Stop and Searches	5,487	4,847	4,909	4,818	4,773	4,336	-10.5%	-511
	Stop and Search: Positive outcomes	40.4%	38.9%	37.3%	35.8%	32.0%	36.0%	-2.9% pts	n/a
▼	Stop and Search: BAME Disproportionality [30]	3.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	-4.5%	-0.1
▲	Workforce representation: Non-White British	5.7%	6.6%	6.5%	6.6%	6.4%	6.5%	-0.1% pts	n/a
▲	Workforce representation: Female	44.1%	45.6%	45.7%	45.7%	45.7%	45.7%	+0.1% pts	n/a
	% Public confidence in the police (Overall)	55.4%	52.6%	52.0%	52.0%	52.5%	52.0%	Confidence Gap	
	Minority Ethnic (compared to White British)	+ 4.9% pts	+ 6.4% pts	+ 7.3% pts	+8.6% pts	+7.1% pts	+7.6% pts		
	Female (compared to Male)	+ 5.2% pts	- 0.1% pts	- 0.1% pts	+1.9 pts	+4.3% pts	+3.3% pts		
	Disabled (compared to Non-Disabled)	+ 1.2% pts	- 5.0% pts	- 5.8% pts	-4.0% pts	-4.8% pts	-4.4% pts		

The continued reduction in police recorded hate occurrences seen is reflective of a broader, nationwide downward trend in overall hate crime, with Nottinghamshire's recorded occurrences now sitting at -6.3% less than this time last year. Nationally, this is thought to be due to racially motivated hate crimes decreasing by over -6% over the last year.

There has been a decrease in the number of recorded stop and searches compared to the same period last year (-10.5%) and a -4.5% decrease in BAME disproportionality. As an example, when comparing to other local Forces, Leicestershire is a smaller city and Force, yet Nottinghamshire's stop and searches over the last five months is considerably less (1598 to 2749), with a better positive outcome rate (35.7% to 27.0%) and lower Black disproportionality (4.0 compared to 10.8).

The decrease in disproportionality correlates to increased work around the race action plan. Although positive outcomes have decreased when compared to the same time last year, there has been a +4.0% increase compared to last quarter, indicating that the Force is still using intelligence to support searches reporting in a better outcome rate with regional forces.

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