

**NOTTINGHAMSHIRE POLICE AND CRIME PLAN**

**PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK 2021 TO 2025**

**QUARTER 4: PERFORMANCE TO 31st MARCH 2022**

**INTRODUCTION**

The Nottinghamshire [Police and Crime Plan 2021-25](https://www.nottinghamshire.pcc.police.uk/Public-Information/Police-and-Crime-Plan/Police-and-Crime-Plan.aspx) sets the strategic direction for the police and partner agencies in tackling and reducing crime and improving local police and victim services during the 2011 to March 2025 period. The plan sets three simple objectives:

**Preventing crime and protecting people from harm**

**Responding efficiently and effectively to community needs**

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

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

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

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

Work will be undertaken to migrate the Performance and Insight report to Power BI in 2022 with a view to enabling more interactive profiling of outcomes at community safety partnership level.

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: PREVENTING CRIME AND PROTECTING PEOPLE FROM HARM**

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|  | **1A. Making our streets, villages, towns and city safer** | | | | | | | | | | | |
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|  |  | **Aim** | | **12 months to Mar 2021** | **12 months to Jun 2021** | **12 months to Sep 2021** | **12 months to Dec 2021** | | **12 months to Mar 2022** |  | **Change over last year** | |
|  |  | **%** | **Actual** |
| **KPI** | **Experience of Neighbourhood Crime[[1]](#footnote-1) (PCS)** | < 7.0% | | **6.3%** | 5.8% | 5.1% | 4.9% | | **4.8%** |  | -**1.5% pts** | Base 4,313 |
|  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Total Neighbourhood Crime (Police recorded)** | < 12,600 | | **9,928** | 9,978 | 9,655 | 9,922 | | **10,570** |  | **+6.5%** | **+642** |
|  | **Residential Burglary (Police recorded)** | Monitor | | **3,670** | 3,603 | 3,405 | 3,287 | | **3,446** |  | **-6.1%** | **-224** |
|  | **Vehicle Crime[[2]](#footnote-2) (Police recorded)** | Monitor | | **4,839** | 4,873 | 4,801 | 5,058 | | **5,353** |  | **+10.6%** | **+514** |
|  | **Personal Robbery (Police recorded)** | Monitor | | **694** | 718 | 696 | 724 | | **824** |  | **+18.7%** | **+130** |
|  | **Theft from Person (Police recorded)** | Monitor | | **725** | 784 | 753 | 853 | | **947** |  | **+30.6%** | **+222** |
|  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Feelings of safety in the area after dark (PCS)** | Increase | | **62.5%** | 61.0% | 59.1% | 56.8% | | **56.9%** |  | -5.6% pts | Base 4,313 |
|  | Levels of police recorded Neighbourhood Crime in Nottinghamshire have risen in the latest quarter across all categories, rising to a level 6.5% higher than in March 2021. The Police and Crime Survey, however, continues to show a 1.5% point reduction in the prevalence of neighbourhood crime with Nottingham (-3.1%) and Mansfield and Ashfield (-2.4%) showing the most pronounced reductions. | | The rise in police recorded Neighbourhood Crimes has been largely driven by increases in vehicle crime (+10.6%), theft from person (+30.6%) and personal robbery (+18.7%) offences.  Police recorded residential burglary offences continue to show a 6.1% reduction. | | | | | The proportion of respondents to the Police and Crime Survey reporting that they feel very or fairly safe outside in their local area after dark has deteriorated significantly over the last year (-5.6% pts). Reductions in feelings of safety exceeding 5% points have been seen across all Community Safety Partnership areas, but are most pronounced among young people aged 16 to 24 (-9.6%), victims of crime (-8.2%) and female (-7.0%) respondents.  Feelings of safety in the area after dark remain highest among males (67%) and residents from South Nottinghamshire (68%). By contrast, feelings of safety after dark remain lowest among females (47%), people aged 16 to 24 (37%), those with a limiting long term disability (44%) and those that have experienced some form of harassment in the last year (38%). | | | | |
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**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: PREVENTING CRIME AND PROTECTING PEOPLE FROM HARM**

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|  | **1B. Preventing serious violence and steering vulnerable young people away from crime** | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |
|  |  | **Aim** | | **12 months to Mar 2021** | **12 months to Jun 2021** | **12 months to Sep 2021** | **12 months to Dec 2021** | | **12 months to Mar 2022** |  | **Change over last year** | |
|  |  |  | **%** | **Actual** |
| **KPI** | **First Time Entrants into the YJS: Force (YJS)** | < 256 | | **221** | 241 | 224 | 240 | | **235** |  | **+6.3%** | **+14** |
|  | **Youth Justice First Time Entrants: City** | Monitor | | **113** | 135 | 126 | 124 | | **121** |  | **+7.1%** | **+8** |
|  | **Youth Justice First Time Entrants: County** | Monitor | | **108** | 106 | 98 | 116 | | **114** |  | **+5.6%** | **+6** |
|  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Violence with Injury[[3]](#footnote-3) (Police recorded)** | Monitor | | **9,061** | 9,275 | 9,367 | 10,302 | | **11,353** |  | **+25.3%** | **+2,292** |
|  | **Homicide (rolling 3 year average)** | Monitor | | **10.3** | 9.3 | 8.0 | 8.7 | | **10.3** |  | **0%** | **+/-0** |
|  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |
| **KPI** | **Violent Knife Crime (Police recorded)** | < 741 | | **703** | 718 | 694 | 745 | | **809** |  | **+15.1%** | **+106** |
|  | **Possession of Weapons offences** | Monitor | | **994** | 1,052 | 1,072 | 1,100 | | **1,169** |  | **+17.6%** | **+175** |
|  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |
|  | The latest City figure is only to Feb 2022, however, the area remains on track to achieve a 10% reduction in First Time Entrants (FTE) by March 2024 based on the pre-pandemic March 2020 baseline of 263. County has seen a minor increase of +6 in the last year.  The Police and Nottinghamshire Violence Reduction Unit are in the process of securing hospital admissions data which will help to provide a more composite profile of trends over time. | | Violence with Injury offences have increased again this quarter; this follows the trend from Summer 2021 alongside the relaxation of Covid restrictions and the reopening of the Night-Time Economy. However, current levels remain 6.2% lower than the last financial year pre-Covid (12,098 Apr 19-Mar 20).  Average rates of homicide have remained the same over the last year. | | | | | Levels of violent knife crime increased by over 15% over the last year, driven by increases in the latest quarter resulting in a 6 year high in March 2022. City Central and City Centre accounted for the majority of Knife crime in early March with occurrences inflated by multiple victims. Several occurrences also appear to be the same group of offenders. Over a quarter of offences were also domestic related. | | | | |

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: PREVENTING CRIME AND PROTECTING PEOPLE FROM HARM**

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|  | **1C: Preventing Violence Against Women and Girls** | | | | | | | | | | | |
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|  |  | **Aim** | **12 months to Mar 2021** | | **12 months to Jun 2021** | **12 months to Sep 2021** | **12 months to Dec 2021** | | **12 months to Mar 2022** |  | **Change over last year** | |
|  |  |  | **%** | **Actual** |
|  | **Domestic Homicide [[4]](#footnote-4)** | Monitor | **1.3** | | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | | **1.3** |  | **0** | **0** |
|  | **Domestic abuse repeat victimisation rate** | Monitor | **34.1%** | | 33.6% | 33.4% | 32.6% | | **32.3%** |  | **-1.8% pts** | **n/a** |
|  | **Domestic Violence Protection Notices (DVPN)** | Monitor | **126** | | 141 | 176 | 189 | | **210** |  | **+66.7%** | **+84** |
|  | **Domestic Violence Protection Orders (DVPO)** | Monitor | **118** | | 132 | 166 | 175 | | **195** |  | **+65.3%** | **+77** |
|  | **DV Disclosure Scheme: Disclosures[[5]](#footnote-5)** | Monitor | **376** | | 418 | 417 | 384 | | **329** |  | **-12.5%** | **-47** |
|  | **Stalking Protection Orders** | Monitor | **9** | | 8 | 4 | 7 | | **7** |  | **-22.2%** | **-2** |
|  | **Sexual Offence Orders[[6]](#footnote-6)** | Monitor | **899** | | 934 | 946 | 960 | | **962** |  | **+7.0%** | **+63** |
|  | **Reported experience of domestic abuse (PCS)** | Monitor | **1.3%** | | 1.3% | 1.4% | 1.4% | | **1.2%** |  | **-0.1% pts** | Base 4,313 |
|  |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Reported Domestic Abuse Crime (Police)** | Monitor | **13,929** | | 13,867 | 14,151 | 14,861 | | **15,535** |  | **+11.5%** | **+1,606** |
|  | **Reported Stalking and Harassment (Police)** | Monitor | **10,518** | | 10,994 | 11,004 | 11,314 | | **11,632** |  | **+10.6%** | **+1,114** |
|  | **Reported RASSO[[7]](#footnote-7) (Police)** | Monitor | **2,232** | | 2,458 | 2,610 | 2,864 | | **3,068** |  | **+37.5%** | **+836** |
|  |  | | |  | | | |  | | | | |
|  | The average rolling rate of Domestic Homicides has remained static over the previous two years at 1.3  A continued police and partnership focus on prevention and effective early intervention is likely to have contributed to sustained reductions in domestic abuse-related harm over this period. Issued DVPNs and DVPOs have continued to increase this quarter and over the past 12 months indicating a sustained proactive approach to domestic crime. | | | The use of Stalking Protection Orders remains low and has fallen over the last year despite a10.6% increase in police recorded stalking and harassment offences.  Sexual Offence Orders have seen an increase every quarter indicating a proactive approach to prevention.  Reported Domestic Abuse, Stalking and Harassment and RASSO crimes have increased since Coronavirus restrictions were relaxed during summer 2021; they have continued to rise again this quarter by 4.5%, 2.8% and 7.1% respectively. | | | |  | | | | |

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: PREVENTING CRIME AND PROTECTING PEOPLE FROM HARM**

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|  | **1D: Improving our approach to Reducing Reoffending** | | | | | | | | | | | |
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|  |  | **Aim** | | **12 months to Mar 2021** | **12 months to Jun 2021** | **12 months to Sep 2021** | **12 months to Dec 2021** | | **12 months to Mar 2022** |  | **Change over last year** | |
|  |  |  | **%** | **Actual** |
| **KPI** | **Reoffending rate (binary)** | Reduce | | **28.7%\*\*** | TBC | TBC | TBC | | **28.8%\*\*\*** |  | **+0.1% pts** | **n/a** |
|  | **Reoffending rate (frequency)** | Reduce | | **4.1** | TBC | TBC | TBC | | **4.1** |  | **+/-0%** | **+/-0** |
|  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Adult reoffending rate (binary)** | Reduce | | **28.6%** | TBC | TBC | TBC | | **28.7%\*\*\*** |  | **+0.1% pts** | **n/a** |
|  | **Juvenile reoffending rate (binary)** | Reduce | | **30.3%** | TBC | TBC | TBC | | **29.8%\*\*\*** |  | **-0.5% pts** | **n/a** |
|  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |
|  | **IOM: Managed Cases - overall** | Monitor | | **285** | 304 | 282 | 306 | | **270** |  | **-5.3%** | **-15** |
|  | **IOM: Offenders successfully removed** | Monitor | | **80** | 96 | 70 | 99 | | **170** |  | **+112%** | **+90** |
|  | **IOM: Reduction in average re-offending risk** | Monitor | | **-71.0%** | -75.9% | -69.5% | -71.9% | | **-68.0%** |  | **-3.0% pts** | **n/a** |
|  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Drug treatment referrals – Criminal Justice** | Monitor | | **503\*\*** | TBC | TBC | 484 | | **433** |  | **-13.9%** | **-70** |
|  | **% successfully completing ATR / DRR** | Monitor | | **71.2%\*\*** | TBC | TBC | 73.0% | | **77.0%** |  | **+5.8% pts** | **-98** |
|  | **% offenders housed 3 months from release** | Monitor | | **n/a** | n/a | n/a | 66.9%\* | | **79.8%** |  | **n/a** | **n/a** |
|  | **% offenders in employment 3 months from release** | Monitor | | **n/a** | n/a | n/a | 9.5%\* | | **12.2%** |  | **n/a** | **n/a** |
|  | **% L&D referrals diverted into MH services** | Monitor | | **21.0%\*\*** | TBC | TBC | 9.0% | | **9.0%** |  | **n/a** | **n/a** |
|  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |
|  | The PCC-led Reducing Reoffending Board is in the process of developing a suite of indicators to track a progress in this area.  This will include the tracking of outcomes relating to resettlement, substance misuse, mental health and reoffending among specific cohorts such as juveniles, women and girls, care leavers and ex-armed forces personnel. | | The Integrated Offender Management (IOM) programme continues to show reductions in re-offending of around 70% among those leaving the scheme.  Following national reforms to the IOM approach in 2021, the statutory scheme now has a primary focus on the management of serious acquisitive offenders. | | | | |  | | | | |
|  | \* New Indicators. No previous data available  \*\* Data relates to 2019/20 baseline year  \*\*\* Latest available official data: June 2020 cohort |  | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: RESPONDING EFFICIENTLY AND EFFECTIVELY TO LOCAL NEED**

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|  | **2A: Visible, accessible and responsive crime and policing services** | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |
|  |  | **Aim** | | **12 months to Mar 2021** | **12 months to Jun 2021** | **12 months to Sep 2021** | **12 months to Dec 2021** | | **12 months to Mar 2022** |  | **Change over last year** | |
|  |  |  | **%** | **Actual** |
| **KPI** | **Public confidence in the police (PCS)** | > 57.1% | | **60.7%** | 60.3% | 59.9% | 58.5% | | **57.2%** |  | **-3.5% pts** | Base 4,313 |
| **KPI** | **Public perception: police visibility (PCS)** | > 34.4% | | **35.8%** | 35.9% | 36.1% | 35.0% | | **34.9%** |  | **-0.9% pts** | Base 4,313 |
|  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |
|  | **999 Abandoned Call rate** | < 2.0% | | **0.85%** | 0.60% | 0.33% | 0.17% | | **0.20%** |  | **-0.6% pts** | **n/a** |
|  | **101 Abandoned Call rate** | < 5.0% | | **5.9%** | 4.6% | 2.8% | 1.2% | | **1.3%** |  | **-4.6% pts** | **n/a** |
|  | **Response times: Grade 1 Urban** | Monitor | | **77.7%** | 77.5% | 77.8% | 78.3% | | **77.7%** |  | **0% pts** | **n/a** |
|  | **Response times: Grade 1 Rural** | Monitor | | **72.6%** | 73.3% | 74.2% | 73.9% | | **72.8%** |  | **+0.2% pts** | **n/a** |
|  | **Response times: Grade 2** | Monitor | | **58.1%** | 57.3% | 57.3% | 55.2% | | **53.0%** |  | **-5.1% pts** | **n/a** |
|  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Calls for Service: 999** | Monitor | | **179,744** | 190,329 | 195,408 | 201,867 | | **212,813** |  | **+18.4%** | **+33,069** |
|  | **Calls for Service: 101** | Monitor | | **597,748** | 601,377 | 604,338 | 612,967 | | **652,568** |  | **+9.2%** | **+54,820** |
|  | **Deployable Officers (Headcount)** | Increase | | **2,155** | 2,169 | 2,166 | 2,205 | | **2,385** |  | **+10.7%** | **+230** |
|  | **Officer Service Strength (FTE)** | 2,297 | | **2,192.6** | 2,201.7 | 2,233.0 | 2,242.0 | | **2,346.9** |  | **+6.9%** | **+150.31** |
|  | **Staff Service Strength (FTE)** | 1,206 | | **1,271.0** | 1,266.0 | 1,296.0 | 1,272.0 | | **1,262.3** |  | **-0.7%** | **-8.73** |
|  | **PCSO Service Strength (FTE)** | 150 | | **153.3** | 150.0 | 146.0 | 150.7 | | **143.67** |  | **-6.3%** | **-9.63** |
|  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |
|  | The proportion of respondents to the PCS citing they have confidence in the police remains higher than the Mar 20 baseline (55.4%). While there have been marginal reductions in some aspects of public confidence in the police compared to the 202-21 pandemic year, the longer-term trajectory remains positive. | | Nottinghamshire Police maintains strong call handling performance, with abandonment rates for 999 and 101 calls remaining low, despite increased demand (+33,069/+54,820 calls respectively). | | | | | The force continues to show an increase in the number of deployable officers, hitting target a year ahead of schedule. Officer numbers have been rising year on year since 2019, supported by the national police ‘Uplift’ programme.  Officer strength has increased over the past 12 months while Staff and PCSO strength have seen a decrease. | | | | |
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**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: RESPONDING EFFICIENTLY AND EFFECTIVELY TO LOCAL NEED**

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|  | **2B: Improving our capacity, capability and effectiveness in policing the digital beat** | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |
|  |  | **Aim** | | **12 months to Mar 2021** | **12 months to Jun 2021** | **12 months to Sep 2021** | **12 months to Dec 2021** | | **12 months to Mar 2022** |  | **Change over last year** | |
|  |  |  | **%** | **Actual** |
|  | **Online Dependant Crimes[[8]](#footnote-8)** | Monitor | | **3,919** | 4,026 | 4,024 | 4,116 | | **4,146** |  | **+5.8%** | **+227** |
|  | **Online Facilitated Crimes[[9]](#footnote-9)** | Monitor | | **365** | 367 | 338 | 310 | | **337** |  | **-7.7%** | **-28** |
|  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Experience of Online Fraud (PCS)** | Monitor | | **18.0%** | 20.1% | 21.1% | 21.3% | | **20.0%** |  | **+2.0% pts** | Base 4,313 |
|  | **Experience of Online Fraud with loss (PCS)** | Monitor | | **4.8%** | 5.0% | 4.9% | 5.0% | | **4.8%** |  | **+/- 0% pts** | Base 4,313 |
|  | **Confidence in response to Cyber Crime (PCS)** | Increase | | **n/a** | n/a | n/a | 21.4% | | **21.7%** |  | **n/a** | Base 2,117 |
|  | **Reported Fraud Offences (Police)** | Monitor | | **3,033** | 3,376 | 3,604 | 3,710 | | **4,035** |  | **+33.0%** | **+1,002** |
|  | **Reports to Action Fraud (NFIB Portal)** | Monitor | | **n/a** | 7,412 | 6,629 | 7,693 | | **7,308** |  | **n/a** | **n/a** |
|  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |
|  | Local and national evidence highlights a marked increase in the prevalence of online fraud during the pandemic. Around a fifth of all respondents to the Nottinghamshire PCS state having experienced online fraud (including attempts) over the last year, with the number of crimes involving loss estimated to have increased by around 5.8% in the last year to around 57,750 per year.  Police recorded Fraud offences have increased by 33% over the past 12 months, supporting the PCC survey findings. The NFIB portal is still experiencing problems with data gaps. Available data and manual counting of victim data, indicate a 5% reduction in reports compared to the previous quarter. | | A new question was introduced to the Police and Crime Survey in October to December which will enable the PCC and partners to track progress against one of the new Key Performance Indicators set out in the Home Office Police Outcomes Framework. 21.7% of respondents felt that the police and other law enforcement agencies were effective at dealing with cybercrime, compared to 16.5% that did not and 33.2% that did not know. This indicator will be tracked over time alongside national trends from the Cyber Security Centre’s ‘Cyber Aware Tracker’. | | | | |  | | | | |
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**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: RESPONDING EFFICIENTLY AND EFFECTIVELY TO LOCAL NEED**

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|  | **2C: Improving police and partnership responses to the issues of greatest community concern** | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |
|  |  | **Aim** | | **12 months to Mar 2021** | **12 months to Jun 2021** | **12 months to Sep 2021** | **12 months to Dec 2021** | | **12 months to Mar 2022** |  | **Change over last year** | |
|  |  |  | **%** | **Actual** |
| **KPI** | **Police dealing with issues of local concern (PCS)** | > 43.4% | | **45.5%** | 46.0% | 45.3% | 44.4% | | **43.5%** |  | **-2.0% pts** | Base 4,313 |
| **KPI** | **% Residents satisfied with police service (PCS)** | > 59.9% | | **60.8%** | 62.8% | 63.0% | 62.7% | | **62.2%** |  | **+1.4% pts** | Base 1,022 |
|  | **Perception that police ‘do a good job’ (PCS)** | Monitor | | **54.9%** | 55.2% | 54.5% | 53.0% | | **53.2%** |  | **-1.7% pts** | Base 4,260 |
|  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Speeding as local issue of concern (PCS)** | Reduce | | **36.4%** | 35.7% | 34.0% | 33.9% | | **33.2%** |  | **-3.2% pts** | Base 4,260 |
|  | **Drug use and dealing as a local issue (PCS)** | Reduce | | **30.5%** | 30.6% | 29.4% | 29.6% | | **30.2%** |  | **-0.3% pts** | Base 4,260 |
|  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |
|  | **People Killed or Seriously Injured on roads** | Monitor | | **340** | 380 | 385 | 384\* | | **341[[10]](#footnote-10)** |  | **n/a** | **+1** |
|  | **Drug Offences (Police recorded)** | Monitor | | **976** | 959 | 933 | 899 | | **827** |  | **-15.3%** | **-149** |
|  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |
|  | **% experiencing ASB in the last year (PCS)** | Monitor | | **64.4%** | 65.3% | 64.2% | 65.4% | | **64.2%** |  | **-0.2% pts** | Base 4,260 |
|  | **Police recorded Anti-Social Behaviour** | Monitor | | **48,209** | 43,987 | 41,888 | 39,407 | | **35,985** |  | **-25.4%** | **-12,224** |
|  | **Anti-social Behaviour Incidents: % Repeats** | Monitor | | **29.5%** | 32.2% | 32.8% | 32.9% | | **32.4%** |  | **+2.9% pts** | **n/a** |
|  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |
|  | The proportion of residents reporting that the police are effective in dealing with the issues that matter most to communities remains above the target aim.  Similarly, the proportion of all service users reporting satisfaction with the police remains strong (62.2%) and higher than the previous 12 months. | | The force saw reductions in the proportion of residents citing drug use and dealing as an issue that they would like to see the police do more to tackle in their area over the last year, however, this has stabilised in the latest quarter.  \*Validated data is only available to the end of December 2021. Serious and Fatal injury collisions have seen an increase since Covid restrictions relaxed. The 12 months to Dec 2021 saw a 12.9% increase compared to the 12 months to March 2021. | | | | | The proportion of respondents to the PCS stating that they have experienced some form of ASB has seen no significant change over the last year. Levels of ASB recorded by the police continue to fall with a further 25.4% reduction over the 12 month period. | | | | |

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: RESPONDING EFFICIENTLY AND EFFECTIVELY TO LOCAL NEED**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **2D: Investigating Crime, Bringing Offenders to Justice and Tackling Serious and Organised Crime** | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |
|  | **Bringing Offenders to Justice** | **Aim** | | **12 months to Mar 2021** | **12 months to Jun 2021** | **12 months to Sep 2021** | **12 months to Dec 2021** | | **12 months to Mar 2022** |  | **Change over last year** | |
|  |  | **%** | **Actual** |
|  | **Crimes with an identified suspect (N.)** | Monitor | | **39.3% (2,786)** | 36.6% (2,717) | 36.1% (2,697) | 35.7% (2,792) | | **35.1% (2,784)** |  | **-4.2% pts** | **-2** |
|  | **Victim-based crime Positive outcome rate (N.)** | Monitor | | **11.8% (8,222)** | 10.8% (7,927) | 10.4% (7,695) | 10.1% (7,857) | | **10.1% (8,341)** |  | **-1.7% pts** | **+119** |
|  | **Domestic abuse: Positive outcome rate (N.)** | Monitor | | **12.8% (1,772)** | 12.1% (1,678) | 11.2% (1,583) | 10.7% (1,575) | | **10.2% (1,584)** |  | **-2.6% pts** | **-188** |
|  | **Sexual Offences: Positive outcome rate (N.)** | Monitor | | **8.0% (178)** | 7.3% (180) | 8.1% (211) | 9.7% (279) | | **10.3% (315)** |  | **+2.3% pts** | **+137** |
|  | **Violent knife crime: Pos outcome rate (N.)** | Monitor | | **29.2% (205)** | 27.6% (202) | 25.1% (176) | 23.7% (178) | | **23.0% (174)** |  | **-6.2% pts** | **-31** |
|  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Tackling Serious and Organised Crime** | **Aim** | | **12 months to Mar 2021** | **12 months to Jun 2021** | **12 months to Sep 2021** | **12 months to Dec 2021** | | **12 months to Mar 2022** |  | **Change over last year** | |
|  |  |  | **%** | **Actual** |
|  | **Firearm Discharges (rolling 3 year average)[[11]](#footnote-11)** | Monitor | | **20.7** | 20.3 | 19.7 | 18.3 | | **17.0** |  | **-17.9%** | **-3.7** |
|  | **Criminal Asset Applications[[12]](#footnote-12)** | Monitor | | **17** | 23 | 28 | 34 | | **34** |  | **+100%** | **+17** |
|  | **Criminal Asset Recovery (£)** | Monitor | | **£168,202** | £188,702 | £259,892 | £295,567 | | **£285,495.81** |  | **+69.7%** | **+117,293** |
|  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |
|  | The force has seen a reduction in some positive outcome rates and crimes with identified suspects over the last year, this is likely to have been affected by changes in demand during this period due to Coronavirus restrictions.  A reduction in visible presence and natural surveillance in some locations may have also affected the availability of witnesses and opportunities for the identification of a viable suspect. Trends will be further reviewed as the demand profile stabilises. | | Firearm discharges have seen further reductions this quarter and overall reductions over the two-year period of 17.9%.  Criminal Asset Applications and Recoveries increased markedly again during past 12 month period, although saw a financial reduction of around £10k this quarter compared to the previous quarter. | | | | |  | | | | |
|  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: SUPPORTING VICTIMS, SURVIVORS AND COMMUNITIES**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **3A: Improving services and service outcomes for victims of crime** | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |
|  |  | **Aim** | | **12 months to Mar 2021** | **12 months to Jun 2021** | **12 months to Sep 2021** | **12 months to Dec 2021** | | **12 months to Mar 2022** |  | **Change over last year** | |
|  |  |  | **%** | **Actual** |
|  | **All Victim Based crime** | Monitor | | **70,090** | 73,695 | 74,198 | 78,300 | | **82,982** |  | **+18.4%** | **+12,892** |
|  | **Victims’ Code of Practice Compliance** | Monitor | | **93.9%** | 94.2% | 95.1% | 95.6% | | **95.8%** |  | **+1.9% pts** | Base TBC |
|  | **Victim Services: Victim support / interventions** | Monitor | | **13,810** | 14,663 | 15,119 | 14,939 | | **14,759** |  | **+6.9%** | **+949** |
| **KPI** | **% better able to cope and recover from harm** | >71.9% | | **67.8%** | 69.6% | 71.4% | 76.6% | | **81.8%** |  | **+14.0% pts** | Base 3,341 |
|  | **% better able to cope & recover: Dom Abuse** | Monitor | | **68.5%** | 74.3% | 80.1% | 86.6% | | **93.2%** |  | **+24.7% pts** | Base 1,228 |
|  | **% better able to cope & recover: Victim Care** | Monitor | | **69.7%** | 67.4% | 65.2% | 69.1% | | **73.0%** |  | **+3.3% pts** | Base 1,319 |
|  | **% Crimes resolved via community resolution** | Monitor | | **9.8%** | 11.0% | 13.0% | 15.2% | | **17.6%** |  | **+7.8% pts** | **+1,091** |
|  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |
|  | **% Domestic abuse victims satisfied (overall)[[13]](#footnote-13)** | Monitor | | **87.9%** | 88.8% | 88.0% | 89.4% | | **88.8%** |  | **+0.9% pts** | Base 708 |
|  | **% Hate crime victims satisfied (overall)\*** | Monitor | | **81.6%** | 80.2% | 80.7% | 80.0% | | **80.6%** |  | **-1.0% pts** | Base 572 |
|  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |
| **KPI** | **% Victims satisfied with police service (PCS)** | > 53.9% | | **56.7%** | 57.7% | 56.8% | 56.2% | | **55.4%** |  | **-1.3% pts** | Base 517 |
|  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |
| Recorded victim-based crime has increased steadily during 2021 alongside the easing of Coronavirus restrictions and has continued to rise again this quarter.  Despite this, levels of victim-based crime remain 8.5% lower than in the pre-pandemic 12 months of Apr 19-Mar 20. | | | Nottinghamshire maintains strong and improving performance in terms of compliance with the Victims’ Code of Practice.  Outcomes from PCC-commissioned victim services are currently collated and reported to the Ministry of Justice on a bi-annual basis and will be reported by the end of May 2022.  Update pending  Community Resolution resolved crimes have increased steadily quarter on quarter over the past 12 months. | | | | | Satisfaction rates among victims of hate crime has slowed to a 1.0% reduction over the last year, largely due to work to drive improvement in Kept Informed and Ease of Contact.  The proportion of respondents to the PCS that had reported a crime to the police and were satisfied with the service they received remains stable at 55.4%, but higher than levels recorded in the 2019/20 pre-pandemic year (52.2%) and the 2021/22 milestone ambition (53.9%). | | | | |
|  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: SUPPORTING VICTIMS, SURVIVORS AND COMMUNITIES**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **3B: Encouraging reporting and identifying hidden harm** | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |
|  | **Identification of hidden harm** | **Aim** | **12 months to Mar 2021** | | **12 months to Jun 2021** | **12 months to Sep 2021** | **12 months to Dec 2021** | | **12 months to Mar 2022** |  | **Change over last year** | |
|  |  |  | **%** | **Actual** |
|  | **Domestic Abuse Crime (Police)** | Monitor | **13,877** | | 13,867 | 14,151 | 14,903 | | **15,477** |  | **+11.5%** | **+1,600** |
|  | **All Sexual Offences (incl. Rape)** | Monitor | **2,580** | | 2,842 | 3,015 | 3,323 | | **3,503** |  | **+35.8%** | **+923** |
|  | **RASSO: Adult** | Monitor | **1,174** | | 1,204 | 1,270 | 1,421 | | **1,529** |  | **+30.2%** | **+355** |
|  | **RASSO: Child** | Monitor | **1,000** | | 1,193 | 1,266 | 1,370 | | **1,444** |  | **+44.4%** | **+444** |
|  |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |
| **KPI** | **TOTAL ‘HIDDEN HARM’ CATEGORY** | Increase | **758** | | 783 | 753 | 699 | | **606** |  | **-20.1%** | **-152** |
|  | **Child Sexual Exploitation (Police recorded)** | Monitor | **471** | | 493 | 492 | 453 | | **389** |  | **-17.4%** | **-82** |
|  | **Child Criminal Exploitation (NRM Referrals)** | Monitor | **79** | | 81 | 66 | 62 | | **55** |  | **-30.4%** | **-24** |
|  | **Modern Slavery offences (Police recorded)** | Monitor | **149** | | 146 | 129 | 117 | | **90** |  | **-39.6%** | **-59** |
|  | **Forced Marriage (Police recorded)** | Monitor | **1** | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | **1** |  | **0** | **0** |
|  | **‘Honour’-Based Violence (Police recorded)[[14]](#footnote-14)** | Monitor | **58** | | 62 | 64 | 64 | | **71** |  | **+22.4%** | **+13** |
|  | **FGM (Police recorded)** | Monitor | **0** | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | **0** |  | **0** | **0** |
|  |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |
|  | Domestic Abuse crimes have increased by over 11% in the past 12 months and notably since Covid restrictions relaxed. Current levels are now higher than the 12 months pre-pandemic period of Apr 19 to Mar 20.  All Sexual Offences (inc Rape) has risen by over 35% in the past 12 months. The current 12-month level is higher than the 12-month pre-pandemic period of Apr 19 to Mar 20. | | | Total ‘hidden harm’ categories have seen a positive overall reduction of over 20% in the last year, despite increases in Honour Based Violence offences. | | | |  | | | | |

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: SUPPORTING VICTIMS, SURVIVORS AND COMMUNITIES**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **3C: Improving victim experience of the criminal justice system** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  | |  | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  | | |
|  |  | | **Aim** | | **12 months to Mar 2021** | **12 months to Jun 2021** | **12 months to Sep 2021** | **12 months to Dec 2021** | | **12 months to Mar 2022** |  | **Change over last year** | | |
|  |  | |  | **%** | **Actual** | |
|  | **Criminal Justice Cases received** | | TBC | | **TBC** | TBC | TBC | TBC | | **TBC** |  | **n/a** | | **n/a** |
|  | **% Cases passing first triage stage** | | TBC | | **TBC** | TBC | TBC | TBC | | **TBC** |  | **n/a** | | **n/a** |
|  | **Victims Code of Practice Compliance** | | Monitor | | **93.9%** | 94.2% | 95.1% | 95.6% | | **95.8%** |  | **+1.9% pts** | | Base TBC |
|  |  | |  | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |  |
| **KPI** | **% Police Charge / summons** | **Rape and serious sexual** | 4.7% | | **7.1%  158/2232** | 6.3% | 8.3% | 6.3% | | **9.4% 287/3068** |  | **+2.3% pts** | | **+129** |
|  | **Domestic crimes** | 11.0% | | **12.2% 1531/12552** | 9.5% | 8.9% | 9.5% | | **7.8%  1302/16770** |  | **-4.4% pts** | | **-229** |
|  | **% closed via outcome 16** | **Rape and serious sexual** | 39.9% | | **33.3% 743/2232** | 34.5% | 37.5% | 34.5% | | **32.1% 984/3068** |  | **-1.2% pts** | | **+241** |
|  | **Domestic crimes** | 61.6% | | **68.3% 8575/12552** | 70.2% | 60.6% | 70.2% | | **59.3% 9951/16770** |  | **-9.0% pts** | | **+1,376** |
|  | **Evidence-led prosecutions: Domestic Abuse[[15]](#footnote-15)** | | Increase | | **115 (Jul 20-Mar 21)** | 143 | 232 | 262 | | **331** |  | **+188%** | | **+216** |
|  |  | |  | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |  |
|  | The PCC-led Criminal Justice Assurance Board is in the process of developing a suite of indicators to track a progress in this area. This will include the tracking of outcomes relating to criminal justice efficiency and effectiveness and outcomes in relation to rape and serious sexual offences and domestic crimes. | | | Both the number and proportion of rape offences resulting in a police charge or summons has increased markedly over the last year. Still, around 37% of rape offences do not progress on account of the victim not supporting or withdrawing support for further police action. | | | | | DA Evidence-led prosecutions have seen increases over the last 3 quarter periods. This is a lengthy manual process being undertaken by CJ staff. | | | | | |

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: SUPPORTING VICTIMS, SURVIVORS AND COMMUNITIES**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **3D: Supporting and enabling communities to help Make Notts Safe** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  | | |
|  |  | **Aim** | | **12 months to Mar 2021** | **12 months to Jun 2021** | **12 months to Sep 2021** | **12 months to Dec 2021** | | **12 months to Mar 2022** |  | **Change over last year** | | |
|  |  |  | **%** | **Actual** | |
|  | **Special Constabulary**[[16]](#footnote-16) | Monitor | | **152** | 161 | 170 | 163 | | **143** |  | **-5.9%** | | **-9** |
|  | **Police Cadets** | Monitor | | **n/a** | n/a | 131 | 131 | | **138** |  | **n/a** | | **n/a** |
|  | **Volunteers** | Monitor | | **n/a** | 109 | 114 | 68 | | **69** |  | **n/a** | | **n/a** |
|  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |  |
|  | **Crimestoppers: Actionable reports received** | Monitor | | **2,970** | 2,838 | 2,840 | 2,631 | | **2,590** |  | **-12.8%** | | **-380** |
|  | **Crimestoppers: Positive conversion rate** | Monitor | | **6.2%** | 6.2% | 7.3% | 6.4% | | **5.4%** |  | **-0.8% pts** | | **n/a** |
|  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |  |
|  | The Force’s Special Constabulary has decreased by almost 6% over the last year. Police Cadet numbers has seen a marginal increase when compared to the previous quarter.  Volunteer numbers have remained static this quarter end. Yearly comparison is not possible as numbers were adversely affected by the Covid pandemic. | |  | | | | |  | | | | | |

**EQUALITY OBJECTIVES**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Promoting equal opportunities and community cohesion between diverse communities** | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |
|  |  | **Aim** | | **12 months to Mar 2021** | **12 months to Jun 2021** | **12 months to Sep 2021** | **12 months to Dec 2021** | | **12 months to Mar 2022** |  | **Change over last year** | |
|  |  |  | **%** | **Actual** |
|  | **Police recorded hate occurrences** | Monitor | | **2,250** | 2,381 | 2,411 | 2,583 | | **2,643** |  | **+17.5%** | **+393** |
|  | **Hate crime repeat victimisation rate** | Monitor | | **17.8%** | 17.3% | 16.7% | 15.2% | | **14.9%** |  | **-2.9% pts** | **n/a** |
|  | **% feeling there is a sense of community** | Monitor | | **62.4%** | 63.2% | 63.0% | 60.8% | | **60.9%** |  | **-1.5% pts** | Base 4,313 |
|  | **% feeling different backgrounds get on well** | Monitor | | **64.8%** | 64.4% | 63.0% | 61.3% | | **61.1%** |  | **-3.7% pts** | Base 4,313 |
|  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Stop and Searches** | Monitor | | **5,109** | 4,942 | 4,902 | 4,701 | | **4,470** |  | **-12.5%** | **-639** |
|  | **Stop and Search: Positive outcomes** | Monitor | | **39.0%** | 38.9% | 37.8% | 39.3% | | **40.3%** |  | **+1.3% pts** | **n/a** |
|  | **Stop and Search: BAME Disproportionality[[17]](#footnote-17)** | Reduce | | **2.7** | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.2 | | **2.3** |  | **-14.8%** | **-0.4** |
|  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Workforce representation: Non-White British** | Increase | | **6.6%** | 6.9% | 6.9% | 6.9% | | **6.6%** |  | **0% pts** | **n/a** |
|  | **Workforce representation: Female** | Increase | | **45.4%** | 45.5% | 45.5% | 45.5% | | **45.09%** |  | **-0.31% pts** | **n/a** |
|  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |
|  | **% Public confidence in the police (Overall)** | Monitor | | **60.7%** | 60.3% | 59.9% | 58.5% | | **57.2%** |  | **-3.5%** | Base 4,313 |
|  | White British / Minority Ethnic | Monitor | | **60.3% / 62.7%** | 60.8% / 61.3% | 60.6% / 59.8% | 59.0% / 60.2% | | **57.1% / 61.7%** |  | **-3.2% / -1.0%** | Base  3,512 / 587 |
|  | Male / Female | Monitor | | **58.8% / 61.2%** | 59.4% / 61.2% | 59.4% / 60.3% | 58.6% / 58.3% | | **57.3% / 57.2%** |  | **-1.5% / -4.0%** | Base  2,117 / 2,180 |
|  | Non-Disabled / Disabled | Monitor | | **61.4% / 56.6%** | 60.7% / 55.4% | 58.1% / 57.1% | 59.1% / 54.7% | | **57.6% / 54.2%** |  | **-3.8% / -2.4%** | Base  3,204 / 844 |
|  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |
|  | Hate occurrences have continued to rise again this quarter with an overall increase of 17.5% compared to the previous 12 months.  The number of Hate Crime repeat victim’s however, has seen a continued downward trend over the past 12 months. | | Use of stop and search has reduced over the 12 months, however, the positive outcome rate has remained strong (40.3%).  BAME disproportionality has dropped marginally to 2.3 | | | | | Confidence in police among non-White British respondents to the Police and Crime Survey has deteriorated over the last year; but remains higher than that of White British.  Confidence among female respondents has also fallen over the last year. | | | | | |

1. Residential Burglary, Personal Robbery, Theft from Person, TOMV & TFMV [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Theft of and Theft from Motor Vehicle [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Section 18, 20 and 47 (GBH & ABH) [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Rolling annual average based on previous 3 years [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Based on ‘date received’ and including Right to Ask and Right to Know + Disclosure Completed (1) [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Includes Sexual Risk and Sexual Harm Prevention Orders [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Rape & Serious Sexual Offences (ALL including outliers) [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Includes crimes with an online NICL qualifier – Notts Cyber Crime Compilation [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Includes crimes with an online NICL qualifier [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Unvalidated figure ran on 28/04/22 [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Non-imitation weapons only (Real Firearm) that have been discharged (Home Office ADR return) [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. POCA 2002 [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Victim Satisfaction Domestic & Hate survey results reflect data from 3 months previously. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Violence Against the Person offences with an ‘honour-based incident’ NICL qualifier [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Data available from July 2020 [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Data is valid as at the month end date [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. Figure shown is weighted by ONS 2011 Census data [↑](#footnote-ref-17)