



# **NOTTINGHAMSHIRE POLICE AND CRIME PLAN**

## **PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK 2021 TO 2025**

### **QUARTER 3: PERFORMANCE TO 31<sup>st</sup> DECEMBER 2021**

## 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 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

### 1A. Making our streets, villages, towns and city safer

KPI		Aim	12 months to Dec 2020	12 months to Mar 2021	12 months to Jun 2021	12 months to Sep 2021	12 months to Dec 2021	Change over last year %	Actual
	Experience of Neighbourhood Crime <sup>1</sup> (PCS)	< 7.0%	6.7%	6.3%	5.8%	5.1%	 4.9%	1.8% pts	Base 4,260
	Total Neighbourhood Crime (Police recorded)	Monitor	11,827	9,928	9,978	9,655	 9,922	-16.1%	-1,905
	Residential Burglary (Police recorded)	Monitor	4,222	3,670	3,603	3,405	 3,287	-22.2%	-935
	Vehicle Crime <sup>2</sup> (Police recorded)	Monitor	5,710	4,839	4,873	4,801	5,058	-11.4%	-652
	Personal Robbery (Police recorded)	Monitor	803	694	718	696	724	-9.8%	-79
	Theft from Person (Police recorded)	Monitor	1,092	725	784	753	 853	-21.9%	-239
	Feelings of safety in the area after dark (PCS)	Increase	63.1%	62.5%	61.0%	59.1%	 56.8%	-6.3% pts	Base 4,260

Levels of neighbourhood crime continue to fall across Nottinghamshire, with the Police and Crime Survey showing a 1.8% point reduction in crime prevalence. Nottingham (-3.4%) and Mansfield and Ashfield (-3.3%) have seen the most significant reductions over the last year.

Police recorded neighbourhood crimes have similarly fallen by 16% over the last year, with burglary (-22%) and theft from person (-22%) offences having fallen by more than a fifth.

Reductions in crime are believed to have been impacted by:

- Work of the dedicated burglary and robbery teams
- Ongoing rollout of crime prevention and security devices as of the £2m Safer Streets programme in 2021/22
- Shift in focus towards prolific acquisitive offending as part of the Integrated Offender Management programme
- Changes in behaviour and lifestyles as a consequence of the Coronavirus pandemic

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 (-6.3% pts), and most notably in Bassetlaw (-11%), Gedling (-11%) and Nottingham (-8%). At force level, reductions in feelings of safety were reflected across both the male (-6.3% pts) and female (-6.1% pts) population.



Feelings of safety in the area after dark remain highest among males (66%) and residents from Rushcliffe (76%) and Broxtowe (66%). By contrast, feelings of safety after dark remain lowest among females (48%), people aged 16 to 34 (50%) and in Nottingham (50%) and Bassetlaw (50%).

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

<sup>2</sup> Theft of and Theft from Motor Vehicle

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

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

		Aim	12 months to Dec 2020	12 months to Mar 2021	12 months to Jun 2021	12 months to Sep 2021	12 months to Dec 2021	Change over last year	
KPI								%	Actual
	First Time Entrants into the YJS: Force (YJS)	< 256	217	221	241	224	 240	+10.6%	+23
	Youth Justice First Time Entrants: City	Monitor	114	113	135	126	124	+8.8%	+10
	Youth Justice First Time Entrants: County	Monitor	103	108	106	98	116	+12.6%	+13
	Violence with Injury <sup>3</sup> (Police recorded)	Monitor	10,127	9,061	9,275	9,367	10,302	1.7%	+175
	Homicide (rolling 3 year average)	Monitor	11.7	10.3	9.3	8.0	8.7	-25.6%	-3.0
KPI	Violent Knife Crime (Police recorded)	< 741	720	706	718	694	 745	+3.5%	+25
	Hospital Admissions: Knife crime (Under 25) <sup>4</sup>	Reduce	Pending	31.3	Pending	Pending	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Hospital Admissions: Knife crime (Over 25)	Monitor	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Possession of Weapons offences	Monitor	1,008	996	1,052	1,072	1,100	+9.1%	+92

The area remains on track to achieve a 10% reduction in First Time Entrants (FTE) into the youth justice system by March 2024 based on the pre-pandemic March 2020 baseline of 263. Levels remain below the annual milestone ambition of <256, despite minor increases in the FTEs in both the City (+10) and County (+13) over 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.

Police recorded violence with injury offences increased during the Summer of 2021 alongside the relaxation of Coronavirus Restrictions and the reopening of the Night Time Economy. Despite this, overall levels of violence with injury remain comparable to those recorded in 2020.

Average rates of homicide have fallen by 25% over the last year, with the 2021 showing the lowest level ever recorded in Nottinghamshire and one of the lowest rates of homicide per 100,000 head of population in England and Wales.

Levels of violent knife crime have increased by 3.5% over the last year, driven by increases in the latest quarter. This is largely attributable to the easing of Covid restrictions, the restart of the night-time economy and evidence of increases in gang tensions which is being closely monitored. Further reductions may be seen moving forward as Op Windblown offences (Notts City centre 'spikings') are identified and removed from the Knife Crime data.

<sup>3</sup> Section 18, 20 and 47 (GBH & ABH)

<sup>4</sup> Rolling annual average based on previous 3 years

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

### 1C: Preventing Violence Against Women and Girls

	Aim	12 months to Dec 2020	12 months to Mar 2021	12 months to Jun 2021	12 months to Sep 2021	12 months to Dec 2021	Change over last year	
							%	Actual
Domestic Homicide <sup>5</sup>	Monitor	2.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	-43.5%	-1.0
Domestic abuse repeat victimisation rate	Monitor	33.6%	34.1%	33.6%	33.4%	32.6%	-1.0% pts	n/a
Domestic Violence Protection Notices (DVPN)	Monitor	89	126	141	176	189	+112.4%	+100
Domestic Violence Protection Orders (DVPO)	Monitor	84	118	132	166	175	+108.3%	+91
DV Disclosure Scheme: Disclosures <sup>6</sup>	Monitor	285	376	418	417	384	+34.7%	+99
Stalking Protection Orders	Monitor	13	9	8	4	7	-46.2%	-6
Sexual Offence Orders <sup>7</sup>	Monitor	878	899	934	946	960	+9.3%	+82
Reported experience of domestic abuse (PCS)	Monitor	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%	+0.2% pts	Base 4,260
Reported Domestic Abuse Crime (Police)	Monitor	14,191	13,876	13,867	14,151	14,861	+4.7%	+671
Reported Stalking and Harassment (Police)	Monitor	10,396	10,518	10,994	11,004	11,314	+8.8%	+918
Reported RASSO <sup>8</sup> (Police)	Monitor	2,355	2,213	2,447	2,606	2,886	+22.6%	+531

The average rate of Domestic Homicides has reduced over the previous two years, from 2.3 in December 2020 to 1.3 in the 12 months to December 2021.

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, with the number of DVPNs and DVPOs issued having more than doubled over the last year.

The use of Stalking Protection Orders remains low and has fallen over the last year despite an 8% increase in police recorded stalking and harassment offences.

Reported domestic abuse crimes and serious sexual offences have increased since Coronavirus restrictions were relaxed during summer 2021 but remain broadly in line with levels recorded pre-pandemic (14,975 and circa 3,000 respectively in the 2019/20 financial year).

<sup>5</sup> Rolling annual average based on previous 3 years

<sup>6</sup> Based on 'date received' and including Right to Ask and Right to Know

<sup>7</sup> Includes Sexual Risk and Sexual Harm Prevention Orders

<sup>8</sup> Rape & Serious Sexual Offences (ALL including outliers)

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

### 1D: Improving our approach to Reducing Reoffending

KPI		Aim	12 months to Dec 2020	12 months to Mar 2021	12 months to Jun 2021	12 months to Sep 2021	12 months to Dec 2021	Change over last year	
								%	Actual
	Reoffending rate (binary)	Reduce	30.2%	29.4%	TBC	TBC	TBC	n/a	n/a
	Reoffending rate (frequency)	Reduce	4.37	4.18	TBC	TBC	TBC	n/a	n/a
	Adult reoffending rate (binary)	Reduce	30.1%	29.4%	TBC	TBC	TBC	n/a	n/a
	Juvenile reoffending rate (binary)	Reduce	31.5%	30.1%	TBC	TBC	TBC	n/a	n/a
	IOM: Offenders subject to monitoring	Monitor	258	285	304	282	270	+4.7%	+12
	IOM: Offenders successfully removed	Monitor	70	80	96	70	79	+12.9%	+9
	IOM: Reduction in average re-offending risk	Monitor	-71.0%	-71.0%	-75.9%	-69.5%	-72.0%	+1.0% pts	n/a
	% offenders housed 3 months from release	Monitor	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	66.9%*	n/a	n/a
	% offenders in employment 3 months from release	Monitor	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	9.5%*	n/a	n/a
	% mental health needs diverted to hospital	Monitor	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	n/a	n/a
	ATR / DRR successful completion rate	Monitor	59.8%	TBC	TBC	TBC	56.2%	-3.6% pts	-172

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

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

## 2A: Visible, accessible and responsive crime and policing services

		Aim	12 months to Dec 2020	12 months to Mar 2021	12 months to Jun 2021	12 months to Sep 2021	12 months to Dec 2021	Change over last year	
KPI								%	Actual
KPI	Public confidence in the police (PCS)	> 57.4%	<b>59.8%</b>	60.7%	60.3%	59.9%	 <b>58.5%</b>	<b>-1.3% pts</b>	Base 4,260
KPI	Public perception: police visibility (PCS)	> 34.6%	<b>34.6%</b>	35.8%	35.9%	36.1%	 <b>35.0%</b>	<b>+1.3% pts</b>	Base 4,260
	999 Abandoned Call rate	< 2.0%	<b>1.10%</b>	0.90%	0.60%	0.33%	 <b>0.17%</b>	<b>-0.9% pts</b>	n/a
	101 Abandoned Call rate	< 5.0%	<b>6.7%</b>	5.9%	4.6%	2.8%	 <b>1.2%</b>	<b>-5.5% pts</b>	n/a
	Response times: Grade 1 Urban	Monitor	<b>75.8%</b>	77.3%	77.5%	77.8%	<b>78.3%</b>	<b>+2.5% pts</b>	n/a
	Response times: Grade 1 Rural	Monitor	<b>70.6%</b>	72.0%	73.3%	74.2%	<b>73.9%</b>	<b>+3.3% pts</b>	n/a
	Response times: Grade 2	Monitor	<b>55.4%</b>	57.7%	57.3%	57.3%	<b>55.2%</b>	<b>-0.2% pts</b>	n/a
	Calls for Service: 999	Monitor	<b>182,019</b>	179,744	190,329	195,408	<b>201,867</b>	<b>+10.9%</b>	<b>+19,848</b>
	Calls for Service: 101	Monitor	<b>642,679</b>	507,748	601,377	604,338	<b>612,967</b>	<b>-4.6%</b>	<b>-29,712</b>
	Deployable Officers (Headcount)	Increase	<b>2,079</b>	2,155	2,169	2,166	<b>2,205</b>	<b>+6.1%</b>	<b>+126</b>
	Officer Service Strength (FTE)	2,297	<b>2,120.9</b>	2,192.6	2,201.7	2,233.0	<b>2,242.0</b>	<b>+5.7%</b>	<b>+121.1</b>
	Staff Service Strength (FTE)	1,206	<b>1,266.2</b>	1,271.0	1,266.0	1,296.0	<b>1,272.01</b>	<b>+0.5%</b>	<b>+5.8</b>
	PCSO Service Strength (FTE)	150	<b>156.6</b>	153.3	150.0	146.0	<b>150.7</b>	<b>-3.8%</b>	<b>-5.9</b>

The proportion of respondents to the Police and Crime Survey (PCS) citing that they have confidence in the police remains higher than the March 2020 baseline (55.4%) and annual milestone ambition (57.4%), despite reductions seen in the latest quarter. Reductions have been largely driven by areas which formerly showed high levels of public confidence (e.g. Nottingham, 62.3%, South Nottinghamshire, 62.8% and female respondents 61.2%) steadily converging with the force average (all now between 58.3 and 59.4%).

Nottinghamshire Police maintains strong call handling performance, with abandonment rates for the 999 service remaining low, despite increasing demand (+19,848 calls). Grade 1 urban and rural response times have also improved steadily over the last year.

The force continues to show a 6% increase in the number of deployable officers. Officer numbers have been rising year on year since 2019, supported by the national police 'uplift' programme. Proactivity in this area has seen the force achieve its target of recruiting 357 additional officers a year ahead of schedule.

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

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

	Aim	12 months to Dec 2020	12 months to Mar 2021	12 months to Jun 2021	12 months to Sep 2021	12 months to Dec 2021	Change over last year	
							%	Actual
Online Dependent Crimes <sup>9</sup>	Monitor	3,793	3,912	3,988	3,940	3,978	+4.9%	+185
Online Facilitated Crimes <sup>10</sup>	Monitor	360	365	367	338	310	-13.9%	-50
Experience of Online Fraud (PCS)	Monitor	15.8%	18.0%	20.1%	21.1%	21.3%	+5.6% pts	Base 4,260
Experience of Online Fraud with loss (PCS)	Monitor	4.5%	4.8%	5.0%	4.9%	5.0%	+0.5% pts	Base 4,260
Confidence in response to Cyber Crime (PCS)	Increase	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	21.4%	n/a	Base 1,050
Reported Fraud Offences (Police)	Monitor	2,928	3,033	3,376	3,604	3,710	+26.7%	+782
Reports to Action Fraud (NFIB Portal)	Monitor	n/a	n/a	7,412	6,629	7,693	n/a	n/a

Local and national evidence highlights a marked increase in the prevalence of online fraud during the pandemic. More than 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 27.4% (from around 50,400 to 64,000) since December 2020.

This is reflected in the police recorded crime profile with reported fraud offences having risen by 26.7% over the last year. Around 7,693 reports were made to Action Fraud in 2021. Comparable figures for 2020 are currently unavailable due to ongoing reporting issues affecting the NFIB Portal.

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. 21.4% of respondents felt that the police and other law enforcement agencies were effective at dealing with cyber crime, compared to 17.9% that did not and 32.2% that did not know. This indicator will be tracked over time alongside national trends from the Cyber Security Centre's 'Cyber Aware Tracker'.




<sup>9</sup> Includes crimes with an online NICL qualifier – Notts Cyber Crime Compilation

<sup>10</sup> Includes crimes with an online NICL qualifier



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

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

		Aim	12 months to Dec 2020	12 months to Mar 2021	12 months to Jun 2021	12 months to Sep 2021	12 months to Dec 2021	Change over last year	
KPI								%	Actual
	Police dealing with issues of local concern (PCS)	> 43.7%	<b>44.6%</b>	45.5%	46.0%	45.3%	 <b>44.4%</b>	<b>-0.2% pts</b>	Base 4,260
KPI	% Residents satisfied with police service (PCS)	> 59.9%	<b>60.1%</b>	60.8%	62.8%	63.0%	 <b>62.7%</b>	<b>+2.6% pts</b>	Base 1,022
	Perception that police 'do a good job' (PCS)	Monitor	<b>54.0%</b>	54.9%	55.2%	54.5%	<b>53.0%</b>	<b>-1.0% pts</b>	Base 4,260
	Speeding as local issue of concern (PCS)	Reduce	<b>36.1%</b>	36.4%	35.7%	34.0%	<b>33.9%</b>	<b>-2.2% pts</b>	Base 4,260
	Drug use and dealing as a local issue (PCS)	Reduce	<b>32.0%</b>	30.5%	30.6%	29.4%	<b>29.6%</b>	<b>-2.4% pts</b>	Base 4,260
	People Killed or Seriously Injured on roads	Monitor	<b>372</b>	340	380	383	 <b>316<sup>11</sup></b>	<b>-15.1%</b>	<b>-56</b>
	Drug Offences (Police recorded)	Monitor	<b>927</b>	981	964	937	<b>905</b>	<b>-2.4%</b>	<b>-22</b>
	% experiencing ASB in the last year (PCS)	Monitor	<b>64.0%</b>	64.4%	65.3%	64.2%	<b>65.4%</b>	<b>+1.4% pts</b>	Base 4,260
	Police recorded Anti-Social Behaviour	Monitor	<b>45,068</b>	48,209	43,987	41,888	<b>39,407</b>	<b>-12.6%</b>	<b>-5,661</b>
	Anti-social Behaviour Incidents: % Repeats	Monitor	<b>28.3%</b>	29.5%	32.2%	32.8%	<b>32.9%</b>	<b>+4.6% pts</b>	<b>n/a</b>

The proportion of residents reporting that the police are effective in dealing with the issues that matter most to communities remains comparable to the level recorded in December 2020 and markedly higher than the March 2020 baseline of 41.7%.

Similarly, the proportion of all service users reporting satisfaction with the police remains strong (62.7%) and markedly higher than the March 2020 baseline (59.1%).

The force has seen 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.

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, however, has been falling steadily since April 2021.

The PCS also indicates that the proportion victims going on to report their experience of ASB to the police has fallen from 16% to 14% since March 2020, whilst the proportion going on to report their experience of ASB to their local authority has fallen from 17% to 15%.

<sup>11</sup> Figure ran on 24/01/22 by Safer Highways – validated to the end of September 21

## 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 Dec 2020	12 months to Mar 2021	12 months to Jun 2021	12 months to Sep 2021	12 months to Dec 2021	Change over last year	
							%	Actual
Crimes with an identified suspect (N.)	Monitor	<b>39.9% (3,012)</b>	39.3% (2,786)	36.6% (2,717)	36.1% (2,697)	<b>35.7% (2,792)</b>	<b>-4.2% pts</b>	<b>-315</b>
Victim-based crime Pos outcome rate (N.)	Monitor	<b>12.1% (9,076)</b>	11.8%	10.8%	10.4% (7,724)	<b>10.1% (7,895)</b>	<b>-2.0% pts</b>	<b>-1,181</b>
Domestic abuse: Positive outcome rate (N.)	Monitor	<b>13.4% (1,908)</b>	12.8% (1,789)	12.1% (1,701)	11.2% (1,593)	<b>10.7% (1,592)</b>	<b>-2.7% pts</b>	<b>-316</b>
Sexual Offences: Positive outcome rate (N.)	Monitor	<b>8.4% (197)</b>	8.0%	7.4%	8.2% (211)	<b>9.8% (280)</b>	<b>+1.4% pts</b>	<b>+83</b>
Violent knife crime: Pos outcome rate (N.)	Monitor	<b>27.7% (199)</b>	28.1%	27.6%	25.4% (176)	<b>23.0% (182)</b>	<b>-4.7% pts</b>	<b>-17</b>

Tackling Serious and Organised Crime	Aim	12 months to Dec 2020	12 months to Mar 2021	12 months to Jun 2021	12 months to Sep 2021	12 months to Dec 2021	Change over last year	
							%	Actual
Firearm Discharges (rolling 3 year average) <sup>12</sup>	Monitor	<b>21.0</b>	20.7	20.3	19.7	<b>18.3</b>	<b>-12.9%</b>	<b>-2.7</b>
Criminal Asset Applications <sup>13</sup>	Monitor	<b>18</b>	17	23	28	<b>34</b>	<b>+88.9%</b>	<b>+16</b>
Criminal Asset Recovery (£)	Monitor	<b>£138,636</b>	£168,202	£188,702	£259,892	<b>£295,567</b>	<b>+113.2%</b>	<b>+156,931</b>

The force has seen a reduction in 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 as a consequence of 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 12.9%.


Criminal Asset Applications and Recoveries increased markedly during the year, with the volume of criminal assets recovered having more than doubled since 2020.

<sup>12</sup> Non-imitation weapons only (Real Firearm) that have been discharged (Home Office ADR return)

<sup>13</sup> POCA 2002

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

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

		Aim	12 months to Dec 2020	12 months to Mar 2021	12 months to Jun 2021	12 months to Sep 2021	12 months to Dec 2021	Change over last year %	Actual
	All Victim Based crime	Monitor	75,357	70,094	73,695	74,198	78,300	+3.9%	+2,943
	Victims' Code of Practice Compliance	Monitor	92.9%	93.9%	94.2%	95.1%	95.6%	+2.7% pts	Base TBC
	Victim Services: Victim support / interventions	Monitor	13,589	13,810	14,663	15,516	Apr 22	n/a	n/a
KPI	% Improved ability to cope and recover	>71.9%	70.3%	67.8%	69.6%	71.4%	Apr 22	n/a	Base 3,572
	% Improved cope & recover: Domestic Abuse	Monitor	70.9%	68.5%	74.3%	80.1%	Apr 22	n/a	Base 1,546
	% Improved cope & recover: Victim Care	Monitor	73.0%	69.7%	67.4%	65.2%	Apr 22	n/a	Base 1,022
	% Crimes resolved via community resolution	Monitor	9.3%	9.8%	11.0%	13.0%	15.2%	+5.9% pts	+685
	% Domestic abuse victims satisfied (overall) <sup>14</sup>	Monitor	88.9%	87.9%	88.8%	88.0%	89.4%	+0.5% pts	Base 665
	% Hate crime victims satisfied (overall)*	Monitor	83.7%	81.6%	80.2%	80.7%	80.0%	-3.7% pts	Base 491
KPI	% Victims satisfied with police service (PCS)	> 53.9%	56.2%	56.7%	57.7%	56.8%	 56.2%	0.0% pts	Base 517

Total police recorded victim-based crime has increased steadily during 2021 alongside the easing of Coronavirus restrictions. Despite this, levels of victim based crime remain 12% lower than in the 2019/20 pre-pandemic year, largely due to significant reductions burglary (-40.6%), vehicle crime (-34.0%), shoplifting (-11.3%) and other theft offences (-21.4%) over this 15 month period.

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 next be reported as part of the March 2022 Performance and Insight report.


Satisfaction rates among victims of hate crime have reduced by 3.7% over the last year, largely due to reduced satisfaction with 'actions taken' (down from 78.3% to 74.9%) and being 'kept informed' (down from 72.1% to 67.7%). Work is now underway to drive improvement in these important areas.

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 56.2%, but higher than levels recorded in the 2019/20 pre-pandemic year (52.2%) and the 2021/22 milestone ambition (53.9%).

<sup>14</sup> Victim Satisfaction Domestic & Hate survey results reflect data from 3 months previously.

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

### 3B: Encouraging reporting and identifying hidden harm

Identification of hidden harm		Aim	12 months to Dec 2020	12 months to Mar 2021	12 months to Jun 2021	12 months to Sep 2021	12 months to Dec 2021	Change over last year	
								%	Actual
Domestic Abuse Occurrences (Police)		Monitor	14,236	13,876	13,867	14,151	14,903	+4.5%	+667
All Sexual Offences (incl. Rape)		Monitor	2,726	2,577	2,842	3,015	3,323	+22.0%	+597
RASSO: Adult		Monitor	1,229	1,174	1,204	1,270	1,421	+15.6%	+192
RASSO: Child		Monitor	1,080	1,000	1,193	1,266	1,370	+26.9%	+290
KPI	TOTAL 'HIDDEN HARM' CATEGORY	Increase	688	758	783	753	 699	+1.6%	+11
Child Sexual Exploitation (Police recorded)		Monitor	431	469	491	490	453	+5.1%	+22
Child Criminal Exploitation (NRM Referrals)		Monitor	72	78	80	65	61	-15.3%	-11
Modern Slavery offences (Police recorded)		Monitor	129	152	149	133	120	-7.0%	-9
Forced Marriage (Police recorded)		Monitor	0	1	1	1	1	+1	+1
'Honour'-Based Violence (Police recorded) <sup>15</sup>		Monitor	56	58	62	64	64	+14.3%	+8
FGM (Police recorded)		Monitor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Reported domestic abuse crimes and serious sexual offences have increased since Coronavirus restrictions were relaxed during summer 2021, but remain broadly in line with levels recorded pre-pandemic (14,975 and circa 3,000 respectively in the 2019/20 financial year).

Total 'hidden harm' categories have seen an overall increase of 1.6% over the last year, despite reductions in referrals into the National Referral Mechanism during 2021.

The Commissioner launched a thematic 'hidden harm' round of the Make Notts Safe grants in January 2022 which aims to support and empower voluntary and community sector partners in identifying and developing relationships of trust with individuals and communities at risk of hidden harm, with a view to increasing referrals, support and safeguarding opportunities.

<sup>15</sup> Violence Against the Person offences with an 'honour based incident' NICL qualifier

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

### 3C: Improving victim experience of the criminal justice system

			Aim	12 months to Dec 2020	12 months to Mar 2021	12 months to Jun 2021	12 months to Sep 2021	12 months to Dec 2021	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	92.9%	93.9%	94.2%	95.1%	95.6%	+2.7% pts	Base TBC
KPI	% Police Charge / summons	Rape and serious sexual	4.9%	4.9%	4.7%	4.8%	6.3%	<div><div></div></div> 8.3%	+3.4% pts	+46
		Domestic crimes	Monitor	11.7%	11.0%	10.5%	9.5%	8.9%	-2.8% pts	-329
	% closed via outcome 16	Rape and serious sexual	Monitor	42.4%	39.9%	32.4%	34.5%	37.5%	-4.9% pts	+6
		Domestic crimes	Monitor	56.8%	61.6%	62.3%	70.2%	60.6%	+3.8% pts	+550
	Evidence-led prosecutions: Domestic Abuse <sup>16</sup>		Increase	n/a	n/a	143	232	<div><div></div></div> 262	n/a	n/a
CPS: Rape and Serious sexual		% Charge / prosecution	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	n/a	n/a
		% No further action	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	n/a	n/a

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.

<sup>16</sup> Data available from July 2021

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

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

	Aim	12 months to Dec 2020	12 months to Mar 2021	12 months to Jun 2021	12 months to Sep 2021	12 months to Dec 2021	Change over last year	
							%	Actual
Special Constabulary <sup>17</sup>	Monitor	149	152	161	170	163	+9.4%	+14
Police Cadets	Monitor	n/a	n/a	n/a	131	131	n/a	n/a
Volunteers	Monitor	n/a	n/a	109	114	68	n/a	n/a
Crimestoppers: Actionable reports received	Monitor	2,923	2,970	2,838	2,840	2,631	-10.0%	291
Crimestoppers: Positive conversion rate	Monitor	5.4%	6.2%	6.2%	7.3%	6.4%	+1% pt	n/a

The Force's Special Constabulary has increased by 9.4% over the last year. Data relating to the Police Cadet scheme is still pending. Police Cadets returned to face-to-face contact in Nottinghamshire in September 2021 following the Coronavirus pandemic.




Community Speedwatch, Farmwatch, Horsecwatch and Neighbourhood watch scheme data are currently being collated and will be reported as part of future iterations of the Performance and Insight report.

Volunteer numbers were adversely affected by the Covid pandemic and measures for working from home. It has therefore not been possible to draw a reliable comparison with the profile as at December 2020.

<sup>17</sup> Data is valid as at the month end date

## EQUALITY OBJECTIVES

### Promoting equal opportunities and community cohesion between diverse communities

	Aim	12 months to Dec 2020	12 months to Mar 2021	12 months to Jun 2021	12 months to Sep 2021	12 months to Dec 2021	Change over last year	
							%	Actual
Police recorded hate occurrences	Monitor	2,344	2,248	2,381	2,411	2,583	+10.2%	+239
Hate crime repeat victimisation rate	Monitor	17.3%	17.8%	17.3%	16.7%	15.2%	-2.1 pts	n/a
% feeling there is a sense of community	Monitor	61.3%	62.4%	63.2%	63.0%	60.8%	-0.5 pts	Base 4,260
% feeling different backgrounds get on well	Monitor	63.3%	64.8%	64.4%	63.0%	61.3%	-2.0 pts	Base 4,260
Stop and Searches	Monitor	4,952	5,109	4,942	4,902	4,701	-5.1%	-251
Stop and Search: Positive outcomes	Monitor	39.3%	39.0%	38.9%	37.8%	39.3%	0% pts	n/a
Stop and Search: BAME Disproportionality <sup>18</sup>	Reduce	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.4	 2.2	-24.1%	-0.7
Workforce representation: Non-White British	Increase	6.7%	6.6%	6.9%	6.9%	 6.9%	+0.2 pts	n/a
Workforce representation: Female	Increase	45.2%	45.4%	45.5%	45.5%	 45.5%	+0.3 pts	n/a
% Public confidence in the police (Overall)	Monitor	59.8%	60.7%	60.3%	59.9%	58.5%	-1.3%	Base 4,260
White British / Minority Ethnic	Monitor	59.7% / 64.2%	60.3% / 62.7%	60.8% / 61.3%	60.6% / 59.8%	59.0% / 60.2%	-0.7% / -4.0%	Base 3,428 / 576
Male / Female	Monitor	58.3% / 61.2%	58.8% / 61.2%	59.4% / 61.2%	59.4% / 60.3%	58.6% / 58.3%	+0.3% / -2.9%	Base 2,061 / 2,119
Non-Disabled / Disabled	Monitor	59.4% / 56.6%	61.4% / 56.6%	60.7% / 55.4%	58.1% / 57.1%	59.1% / 54.7%	-0.2% / -1.9%	Base 3,257 / 844

Nottinghamshire police recorded a steady increase in hate occurrences during 2021 coinciding with the relaxation of Coronavirus restrictions. The most significant increases were seen with regard to hate crimes relating to sexual orientation (+47%) and disability hate crime (+41%), with race related hate crime rising by 5.2% (+67 offences).

Use of stop and search has reduced slightly over the previous year (-251), however the positive outcome rate for stops has remained strong (39.3%).

Confidence in police among non-White British respondents to the Police and Crime Survey has deteriorated over the last year, but remains marginally higher than that of White British.

Confidence among female respondents has also fallen marginally over the last year reflecting similar findings reported nationally (YouGov Poll, Nov 2021).

<sup>18</sup> Figure shown is weighted by ONS 2011 Census data