



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](#) 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

		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	
KPI	Experience of Neighbourhood Crime ¹ (PCS)	< 7.0%	6.3%	5.8%	5.1%	4.9%	<div><div></div></div> 4.8%	-1.5% pts	Base 4,313
Total Neighbourhood Crime (Police recorded)		< 12,600	9,928	9,978	9,655	9,922	<div><div></div></div> 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 (Police recorded)		Monitor	4,839	4,873	4,801	5,058	<div><div></div></div> 5,353	+10.6%	+514
Personal Robbery (Police recorded)		Monitor	694	718	696	724	<div><div></div></div> 824	+18.7%	+130
Theft from Person (Police recorded)		Monitor	725	784	753	853	<div><div></div></div> 947	+30.6%	+222
Feelings of safety in the area after dark (PCS)		Increase	62.5%	61.0%	59.1%	56.8%	<div><div></div></div> 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%).

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

² 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 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 (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.

³ Section 18, 20 and 47 (GBH & ABH)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: PREVENTING CRIME AND PROTECTING PEOPLE FROM HARM

1C: Preventing Violence Against Women and Girls

	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	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	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	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 (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 a 10.6% 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.

⁴ Rolling annual average based on previous 3 years

⁵ Based on 'date received' and including Right to Ask and Right to Know + Disclosure Completed (1)

⁶ Includes Sexual Risk and Sexual Harm Prevention Orders

⁷ Rape & Serious Sexual Offences (ALL including outliers)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: PREVENTING CRIME AND PROTECTING PEOPLE FROM HARM

1D: Improving our approach to Reducing Reoffending

		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	
KPI								%	Actual
	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

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	
KPI								%	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.

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 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	Monitor	3,919	4,026	4,024	4,116	4,146	+5.8%	+227
Online Facilitated Crimes 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'.

⁸ Includes crimes with an online NICL qualifier – Notts Cyber Crime Compilation

⁹ 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 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	
KPI								%	Actual
	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*	341¹⁰	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.

¹⁰ Unvalidated figure ran on 28/04/22

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	Monitor	20.7	20.3	19.7	18.3	17.0	-17.9%	-3.7
Criminal Asset Applications 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.

¹¹ Non-imitation weapons only (Real Firearm) that have been discharged (Home Office ADR return)

¹² POCA 2002

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: SUPPORTING VICTIMS, SURVIVORS AND COMMUNITIES

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	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%).

¹³ 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 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	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.

¹⁴ 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 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		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.

¹⁵ Data available from July 2020

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: SUPPORTING VICTIMS, SURVIVORS AND COMMUNITIES

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	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.

¹⁶ Data is valid as at the month end date

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	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.

¹⁷ Figure shown is weighted by ONS 2011 Census data