Nottinghamshire Draft Police and Crime Needs Assessment

December 2018

What is the PCNA?

Shared overview of the main crime, community safety and criminal justice issues, risks and threats facing the area

- The PCNA aims to inform:-

  o Refresh of the 2019 to 2021 Police and Crime Plan
  o Organisational planning for 2019 and beyond
  o Grants and commissioning process for 2019 - 2021

- It brings together a wide range of partnership data and stakeholder perspectives

- It is updated on an annual basis

What information have we used?

Partnership Assessments ✓	Police Strategic Threat Assessment 2018, MORILE prioritisation Matrices Community Safety Strategic Assessments, Public Health Joint Strategic Needs Assessments
Consultation ✓	Police and Crime Survey, OPCC Public Consultation, Rural Crime Survey Local Authority Resident Perception Surveys, Focus Groups, National perception surveys
Organisational Reviews ✓	Independent Reviews, Internal Audits, HMICFRS Inspection reports Strategic Risk Registers, Value for Money Profiles Performance Reports, Force Management Statement
National Data Sources ✓	Crime Survey England & Wales, Commercial Victimisation Survey, LAPE / Alcohol-related harm, Crime Outcomes Profile, Strategic Policing Requirement
Environmental Scanning ✓	PESTELO assessments (Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Environmental, Legal, Organisational), Changing demographic trends, Wider determinants of crime, victimisation and vulnerability

PCNA 2018: Key Issues

The annual PCNA aims to provide a shared overview of the main crime, community safety and criminal justice issues, risks and threats that are likely to impact on Nottinghamshire over the coming years. In 2018 these include:-

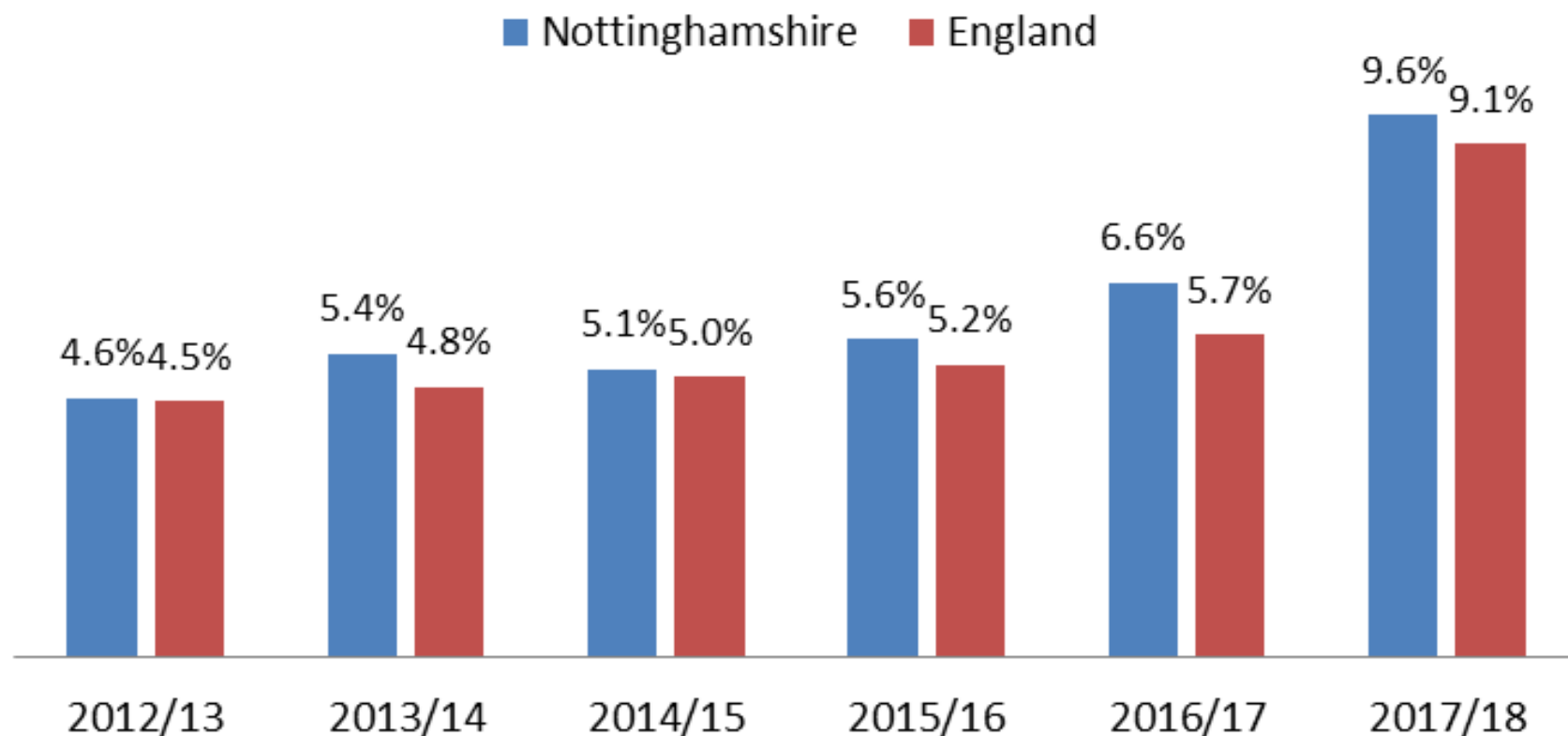| Issue	Impact Harm	Likelihood Prevalence	Trend	Knowledge Intelligence	Plans Strategies
Weapon-enabled offending	Very High	Moderate	▲	Moderate	Evolving
Domestic and sexual abuse	Very High	High	◄ ►	Moderate	Evolved
Child Sexual Exploitation	Very High	Moderate	◄ ►	Low	Evolving
Drug markets / supply	Very High	Moderate	▲	Low	Evolving
Modern Slavery / trafficking	Very High	Low	n/k	Low	Evolving
Serious acquisitive crime	High	High	▲	Moderate	Evolved
Cyber (enabled) crime	Moderate	Very High	▲	Low	Limited
Drug / Alc-related violence	High	High	◄ ►	High	Evolved

PCNA 2018: Key Issues

The annual PCNA aims to provide a shared overview of the main crime, community safety and criminal justice issues, risks and threats that are likely to impact on Nottinghamshire over the coming years. In 2018 these include:-

- **Increase in the complexity of demand presenting to local services**

- **Significant public sector capacity constraints impacting upon:-**

  - ➢ Proactive and preventative capability
  - ➢ Response to public protection and safeguarding demand
  - ➢ Mainstream service offer to communities

- **Specific areas of escalating risk include:-**

  - Risk of harm to / exploitation of vulnerable people – esp. YP
  - Increasing reach / sophistication of serious organised criminality
  - Substance misuse as a driver of crime and vulnerability
  - Technology as an enabler of crime (and an opportunity to prevent it)
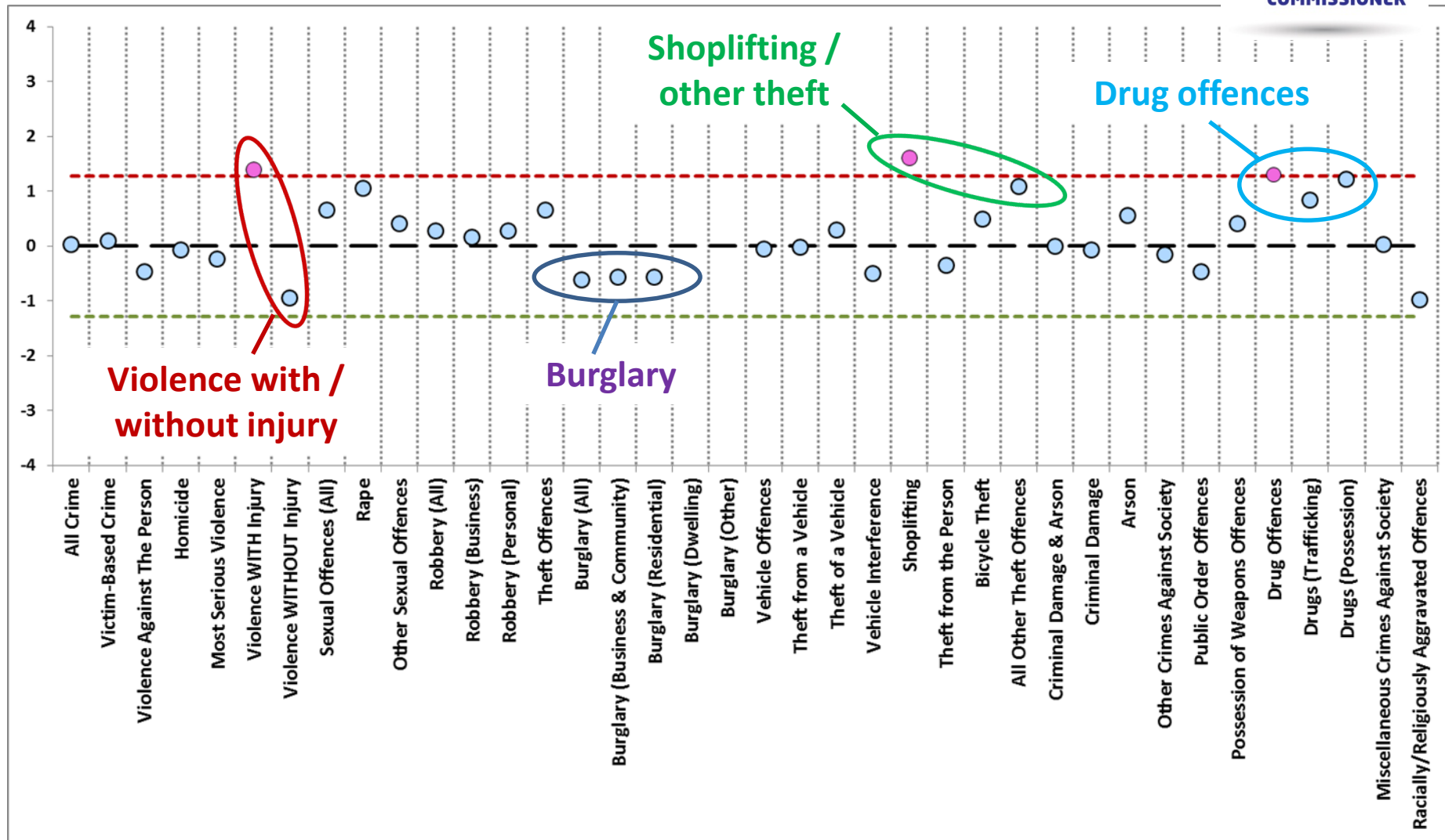
Drivers of vulnerability and complex need

% Respondents to GP Patient Survey reporting long term mental health problem

■ Nottinghamshire   ■ England

	Nottinghamshire	England
2012/13	4.6%	4.5%
2013/14	5.4%	4.8%
2014/15	5.1%	5.0%
2015/16	5.6%	5.2%
2016/17	6.6%	5.7%
2017/18	9.6%	9.1%

Nottinghamshire Police Recorded Crime
Difference to most similar force area: Oct 2017 to Sep 2018

Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Commissioner

Drivers of vulnerability and complex need

! **Ongoing increases in some drivers of vulnerability and complex need**
Mental health-related needs, rough sleeping, financial hardship, Class A drug use

✓ **Some clear improvements in multi-agency service response**
Improved response to mental health and use of s136 places of safety
Missing persons, suicide reduction, child safeguarding referrals

✓ **Planned activity and enablers:-**
National investment in mental health crisis care, social care and homeless prevention
Reviews of drug use and treatment, ongoing drug market enforcement
Out of Court Disposal reforms   Diversion and Liaison   Trauma-informed response

! **Anticipated risks:-**
Increases in targeted exploitation, concern for safety demand and acquisitive crime
Resilience of drug markets, further reductions in partnership budgets,
Roll out of Universal Credit
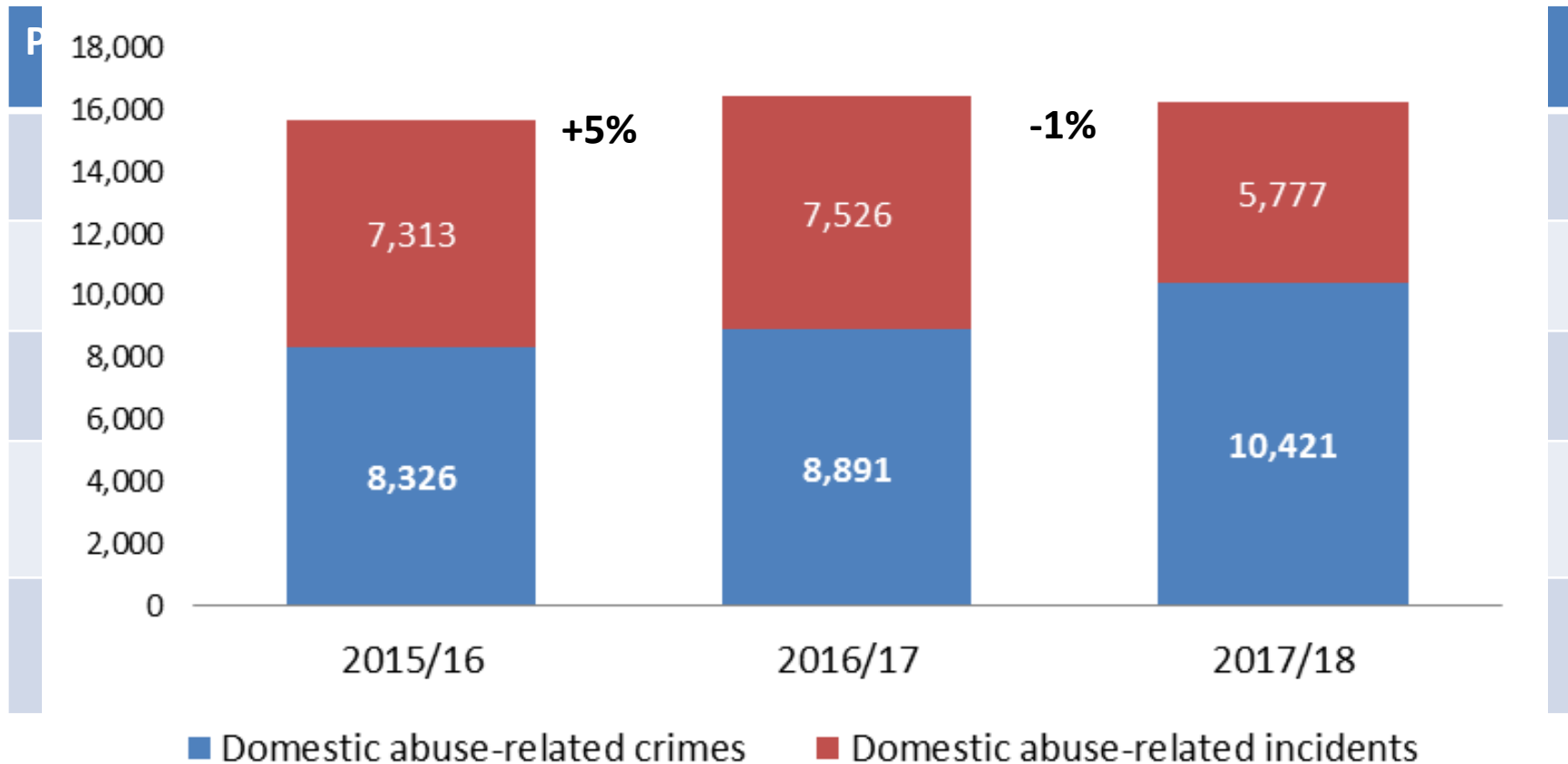
Identification of and response to hidden harm

"Don't want to"   "I didn't want to talk about it"
"Awkward"   "I'm sick of being blamed"
"The emotional distress isn't worth it –
so few reported rapes lead to a conviction"
"By the time I had come to terms with the abuse,
it'd likely be too late"

"Not a big enough issue"   "I didn't think it was worth it"
"It was online - I reported it to the website"
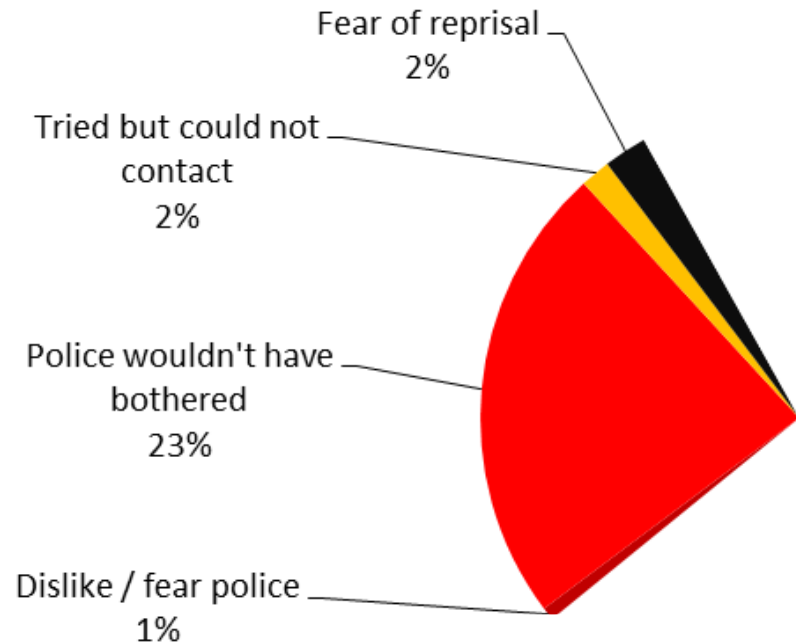*"I don't trust the response"*

Identification of and response to hidden harm

Police recorded domestic abuse-related crimes and incidents

+5%   **-1%**

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Domestic abuse-related incidents	7,313	7,526	5,777
Domestic abuse-related crimes	8,326	8,891	10,421

■ Domestic abuse-related crimes   ■ Domestic abuse-related incidents

Identification of and response to hidden harm

Reasons for not reporting crime - Police and Crime Survey 2018

Fear of reprisal
2%

Tried but could not contact
2%

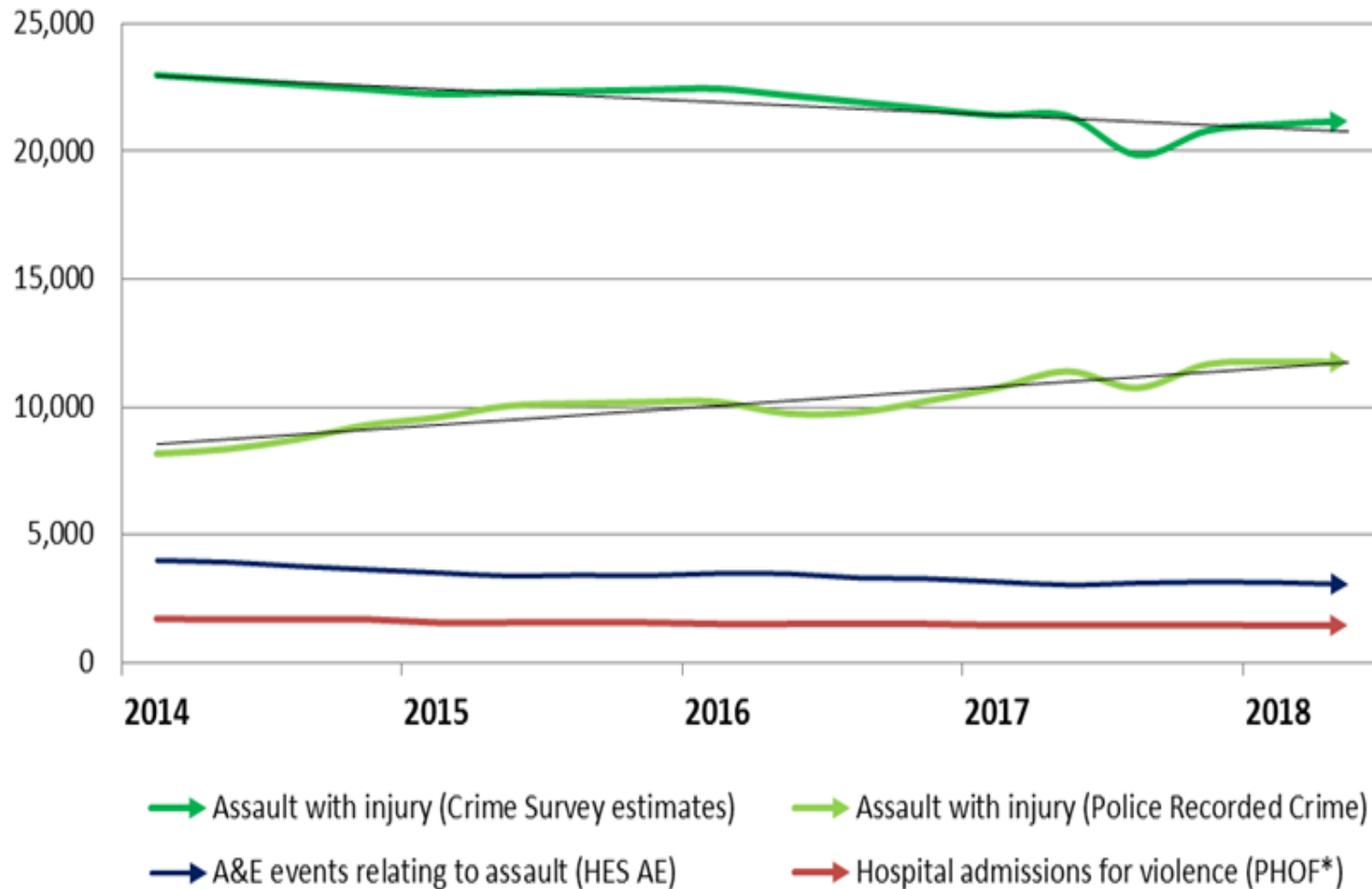Police wouldn't have bothered
23%

Dislike / fear police
1%

Identification of and response to hidden harm

✓ **Improvements in identification of hidden harm post-2012**
Improvements in disclosure, crime and incident recording, proactive identification
Awareness / understanding, introduction of new crime categories

! **Barriers to investigation, criminal justice and victim support**
Capacity constraints: Investigation, Offender Management (MOSOVO, MAPPA)
Gaps in support (counselling, therapeutic), Victim awareness and co-operation

! **Indications that new presentations are reducing**
FGM, honour based violence, CSE crimes, domestic abuse

✓ **Planned activity and enablers**
Opportunities for more pro-active identification of hidden harm
New local safeguarding arrangements, Victims of Crime Bill, Domestic Abuse Bill

! **Anticipated risks**
Further reductions in partnership budgets, increasing levels of vulnerability / complex need,
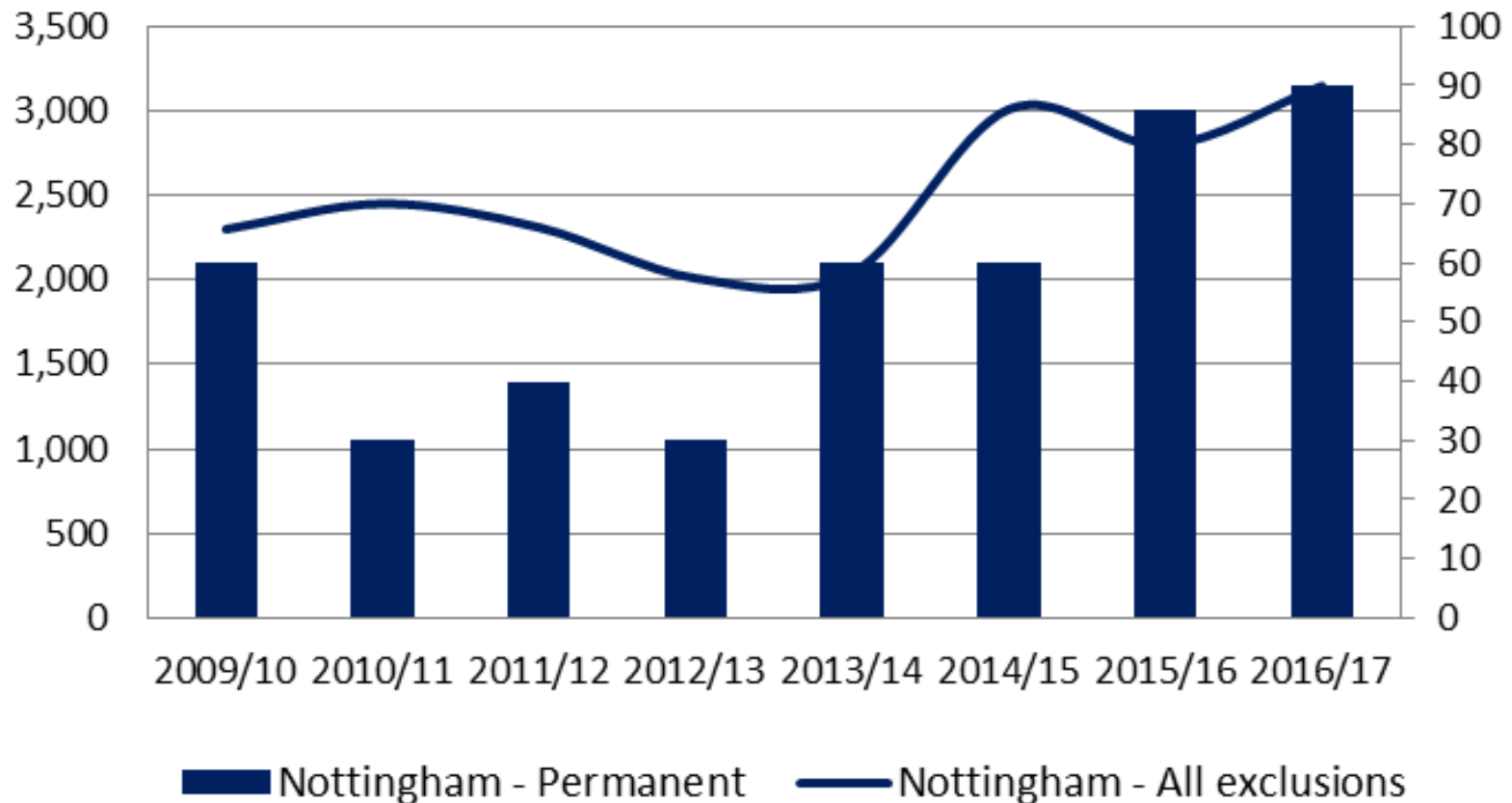Growth in digital and cyber-enabled harm, Brexit?

Youth-related violence and exploitation

Trends in Violence with Injury in Nottinghamshire - Rolling 12 month profile

Legend:
- → Assault with injury (Crime Survey estimates)
- → Assault with injury (Police Recorded Crime)
- → A&E events relating to assault (HES AE)
- → Hospital admissions for violence (PHOF*)

Youth-related violence and exploitation
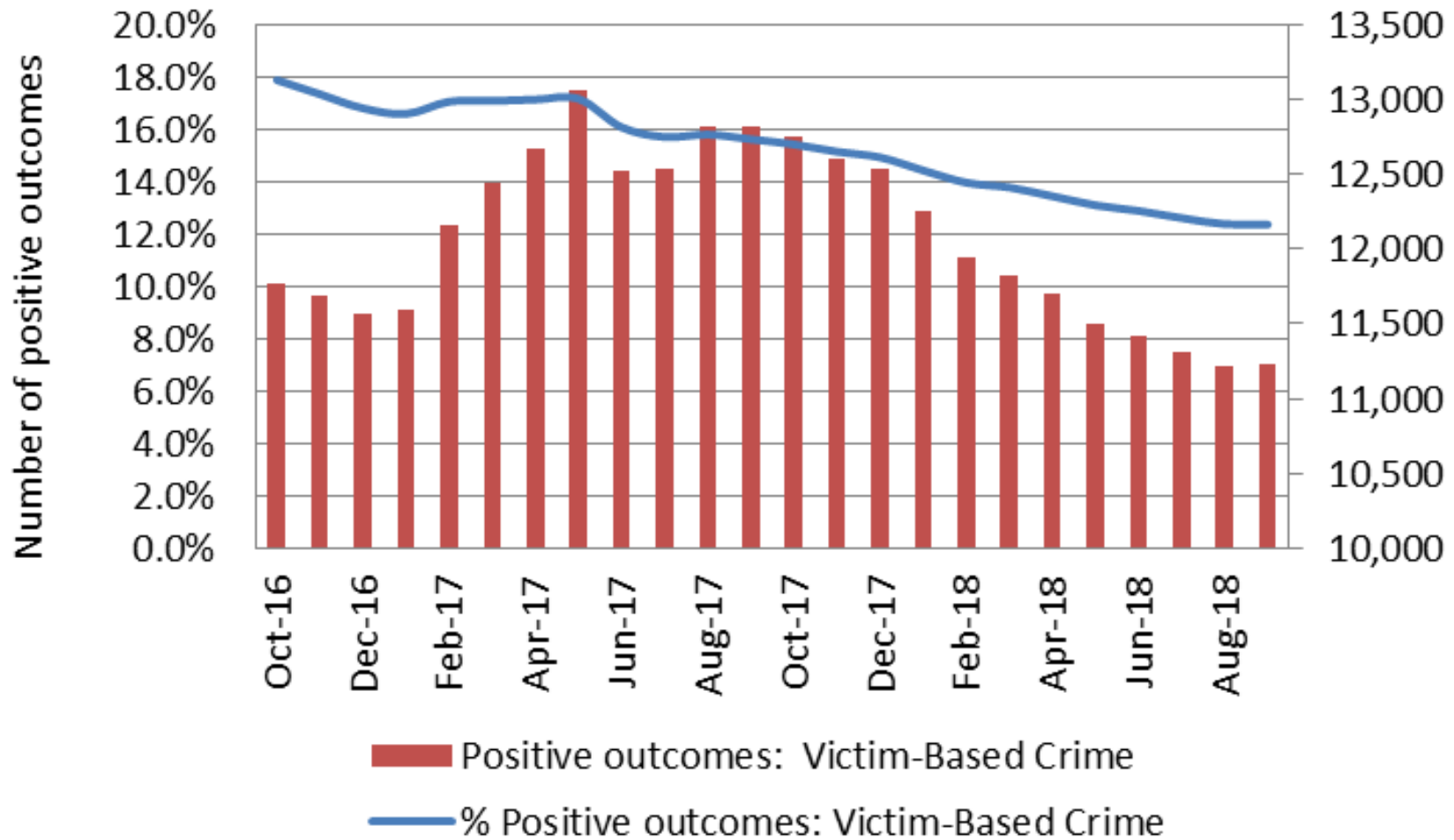

Exclusions from State Funded Schools - Nottingham

Youth-related violence and exploitation

! Rise in levels of weapon-enabled crime and most serious violence

Violent knife crimes (+11%) , Knife-enabled robbery (+ 34%), Threats to kill (+45%)

Knife crime offences per 1,000 population 23% above most similar force average

! Increasing risk of criminal and sexual exploitation

Criminal exploitation - growing reach of serious and organised criminality – County Lines

Sexual exploitation – prevalence of cyber-enabled contact and non-contact offending

✓ Ongoing improvements in partnership planning and co-ordination

Knife Crime Strategy, Public Health response to serious violence, drug market enforcement

Increasing child safeguarding referrals, Schools & Early Intervention Officers

✓ Planned activity and enablers

Serious Violence Strategy, Serious and Organised Crime Strategy

! Potential risks

Ongoing reductions in partnership budgets, Troubled Families arrangements post 2020?

Lack of co-ordinated assertive outreach and engagement for vulnerable young people
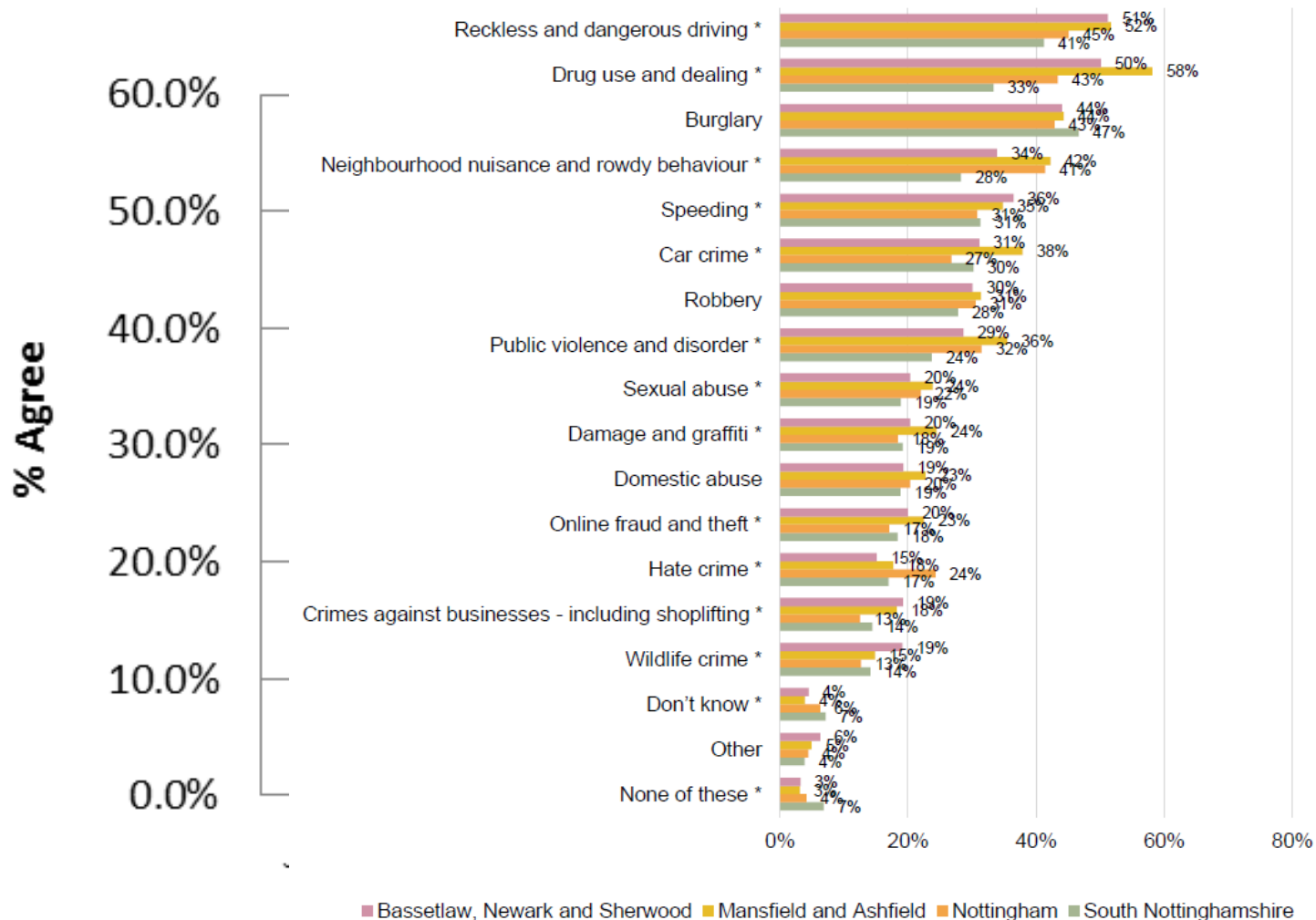
Protecting the mainstream service offer

Positive Outcomes - Victim Based Crime

Protecting the mainstream service offer

Are there any specific crime or anti-social behaviour issues that you would like to see the police and other agencies do more to tackle in your area?

Protecting the mainstream service offer

! Reduction in the mainstream service offer

Erosion of neighbourhood policing / abstractions to response

Deterioration in outcomes for non-enhanced victims of crime

! Reductions in public confidence in policing outside the city

Increasing confidence deficit among more rural communities and businesses

✓ Positive outcomes in areas where policing activity is concentrated

Trust and confidence highest in city, areas of highest deprivation

Strong and improving perceptions among BAME communities

✓ Planned activity and enablers

Engagement: Single Online Home, Digital, Neighbourhood Policing Principles

! Potential risks

Reducing partnership budgets

PCNA 2018: Key Issues

➢ **Weapon-enabled violence and exploitation, child sexual exploitation**
➢ **Domestic and sexual abuse, modern slavery and trafficking**
➢ **Serious acquisitive crime and cyber-enabled crime**

- **Increase in the complexity of demand presenting to local services**

- **Significant public sector capacity constraints impacting upon:-**

  ➢ Proactive and preventative capability
  ➢ Response to public protection and safeguarding demand
  ➢ Mainstream service offer to communities

- **Specific areas of escalating risk include:-**

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Service Transformation

✓ **Longer-term 'whole-systems' preventative approaches**

Awareness / training in trauma-informed response, Out of Court Disposal reform

Longer term approaches to grants and commissioning, earlier intervention (schools)

✓ **Digital capability and use of technology**

Engagement, analytics, response to safeguarding and cyber (enabled) offending

Developing the right people, skills, and resources, integrated IT platforms

✓ **Integrated partnership responses to complexity**

Multi-agency Crisis care, information sharing, proactive identification of hidden harm

Collaboration and public service reform, VCS engagement, Neighbourhood problem solving

✓ **Developing trust and confidence among victims and communities**

VCS engagement, strengthening engagement and feedback – esp. rural communities

Clarity on the role and purpose of policing, improvements in third party reporting

✓ **Analytical capability and understanding what works**

Bolstering multi-agency analytical capacity, use of predictive analytics / big data

Evaluating impact of interventions – esp. in reducing harm to vulnerable people

For further information about the Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Needs Assessment please contact

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