Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Needs Assessment 2015

Annual assessment of issues impacting upon or likely to impact upon the crime and community safety environment across Nottinghamshire 2016 to 2019

December 2015

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Needs Assessment (PCNA) for 2015 has been produced in collaboration with the Force, our local crime and Community Safety Partnerships and other key stakeholders. The assessment has also been informed by consultation and engagement findings and other key local and national reference materials.

The assessment aims to highlight the main issues, risks and threats that are likely to impact upon the crime and community safety environment between 2016 and 2019. The issues and recommendations set out in the assessment will be used to inform planning and policy decisions between 2016 and 2019, including the 2016 Police and Crime Plan refresh and briefings for the Police and Crime Commissioner elections in 2016.

KEY FINDINGS

Victimisation surveys indicate that the overall prevalence of crime and ASB continues to fall across Nottinghamshire and is forecast to fall further over the next four years[1]. Despite this trend, the level of violent crime, safeguarding and 'hidden harm' being captured by the police is increasing significantly. This increase in what can be highly resource intensive demand is largely due to improvements in risk management processes, compliance with crime recording standards, greater police and partnership pro-activity and increasing levels of identified complex need.

Fraud and pure cybercrime (such as hacking and computer viruses) could account for a further 69% of crime, which until 2015 had not been captured via national self-victimisation surveys. While overall levels of acquisitive crime are in decline, recorded shoplifting offences have been increasing steadily over the previous two years, while theft offences in rural areas of county are also increasing.

There are indications that the risks associated with the prevalence and purity of problematic drug use may be increasing and have the potential to impact upon acquisitive crime levels in the area. New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) remain readily accessible locally and online and while use is increasing and while little is known about the risks they present to local communities present, synthetic cannabinoids remain a problematic driver of violent and erratic behaviour within local prison establishments. Alcohol also remains a significant factor linked to anti-social behaviour, violent crime, vulnerability and long term health risks.

Personally targeted cyber-enabled crimes experienced or facilitated on-line represent one of the fastest growing areas of identified vulnerability. Although evidence suggests that the levels of hidden harm being identified are increasing, domestic, sexual and other personally targeted abuse, including Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) and Modern Slavery continue to present a significant risk to vulnerable victims. The longer term challenge of managing and reducing complex demand as public sector resources reduce remains a critical risk.

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[1] Self-reported victimisation survey data are not currently available to reliably determine historic or future trends in fraud, pure cybercrime, hate crime or sexual offences

While levels of offending appear in decline, developments in technology and social media continue to present new opportunities for organised and personally targeted offending. On-line offending in particular is presents an increasing challenge for enforcement agencies on account of the anonymity often afforded by to perpetrators and the technical capabilities often required in response.

Although the impact and threat linked to Urban Street Gangs in the area has diminished over recent years, there remains significant potential for new gangs to become established.

The international terrorism threat has escalated over the previous year and the risk locally and nationally of vulnerable individuals becoming subject to radicalisation and extremist ideologies remains high. The Home Office, however, have not identified Nottinghamshire as a priority area for additional counter terrorism activity.

Systematic[2] assessments of threat, risk and harm undertaken by Nottinghamshire Police and local partnerships has identified a number of key threats which present a significant risk to local communities based on their likelihood and impact. These include domestic and sexual abuse, violence, Urban Street Gangs, organised crime - including sexual exploitation and modern slavery - fraud, terrorism and extremism.

Research indicates that the issues of greatest concern to local communities are generally reflective of the national profile in Nottinghamshire, with residents wanting the police to; be visible and active in their communities, respond when needed, keep people informed, tackle the issues that matter most to local people and prevent crime and ASB. The issues impacting most visibly upon local communities are significantly more likely to be highlighted for local prioritisation than less visible issues of public protection and hidden harm.

Public confidence in the police locally has been rising steadily since 2010, coupled with increase in the proportion of residents feeling that the police understand their communities. The proportion of residents feeling that the police 'treat people fairly' and 'do a good or excellent job', however, has plateaued over the last year. Performance across these indicators also remains below average when compared to the national picture.

Although levels of complex and resource intensive demand presenting to crime and community safety agencies are increasing, the central government funding available to meet demand is expected to remain static over the next four years. Building upon the Aurora 2 Programme, agencies will be required to fundamentally review their delivery structures, priorities and levels service to ensure that they remain both effective and sustainable.

The challenge and implications of meeting future demand will need to form the basis of extensive public, partner and stakeholder engagement over the coming year while local, regional and national approaches to collaboration, strategic alliance and devolution continue to be explored.

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[2] Factors prioritised via a structured victim-centric approach which assesses the impact of issues on the basis of **T**hreat, **H**arm, **R**isk, **I**nvestigation opportunities, **V**ulnerability of victim and **E**ngagement level required to resolve the issue

CROSS CUTTING THEMES

The following cross-cutting themes have been consistently highlighted throughout the Police and Crime Needs Assessment as critical factors in delivering sustained improvements in crime and anti-social behaviour reduction across Nottinghamshire:

- **Improving collective knowledge and understanding:** Developing a richer understanding of the issues facing local communities and outcomes being delivered

- **Safeguarding Vulnerable People**: Identifying and responding to vulnerability and hidden harm, particularly through improvements multi-agency information sharing

- **Tackling Complex Need**: Continued multi-agency commitment to tackling the most complex and problematic localities, families and individuals

- **Prevention**: Continuing to exploit opportunities to anticipate, prevent and manage risk and demand

- **Efficiency and Effectiveness**: Continuing to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of local services, particularly through partnership working and better use of technology

- **Community Engagement**: Continuing to increase public engagement, trust and confidence in local services – particularly amongst minority and under-represented groups

RECOMMENDATIONS

A cross-agency focus on the following six issues is likely to drive further improvements in safety, public perception and victim and offender outcomes over the next four years:-

1. **Further develop our collective understanding of need, the impact of crime and ASB and outcomes being delivered**

   ➢ *Develop a richer understanding of the needs and composition of Nottinghamshire's changing communities in order to inform local service delivery and engagement*

   ➢ *Improve understanding of the prevalence and impact of key crime and community safety threats including Hate Crime, New Psychoactive Substances, Serious and Organised Crime, cyber-crime, rural crime and hidden harm such as Child Sexual Exploitation, Modern Slavery, Female Genital Mutilation, forced marriage and 'honour' based violence*

   ➢ *Develop robust outcomes framework for newly commissioned services and a proportionate approach to evaluating outcomes of existing crime and community safety projects and services*

   ➢ *Continue to support improvements in information sharing and data quality, including case file quality, crime and incident flagging (e.g. 'cyber', 'HBV') and approaches to improving the identification of risk*

   ➢ *Continue to develop more integrated analytical capacity and processes and strengthen links with academic institutions in identifying 'what works'.*

2. **Drive further improvements in the way agencies work together to protect and support vulnerable people**

   ➢ *Continue to develop and embed integrated approaches to supporting and safeguarding vulnerable people, particularly in reducing mental health-related demand*

   ➢ *Continue to develop and embed partnership approaches to preventing and managing domestic and sexual violence and abuse*

   ➢ *Continue to improve awareness, identification and response to hidden harm and support improvements in reporting amongst third parties and those least likely to report*

   ➢ *Support and enable communities and local agencies to develop their knowledge, awareness and response to cyber and cyber-enabled crime*

   ➢ *Strengthen activity to understand and safeguard against the risk of radicalisation amongst vulnerable individuals and communities*

3. **Reduce community harm and demand on local services through integrated approaches to tackling complex need, including locality based working**

   ➢ *Continue to develop evidence-led integrated partnership working and multi-agency problem solving in priority locations and high demand neighbourhoods*

   ➢ *Develop a more integrated model of victim care which supports victims to cope and recover from the harm they experience and reduces risk of future victimisation*

   ➢ *Continue to develop and support multi-agency programmes of activity which tackle the complex needs of those causing greatest harm to local communities, including:*

     o *Integrated Offender Management programme*
     o *Troubled Families programme*
     o *Urban Street Gangs activity (Vanguard Plus)*
     o *Reducing the impact of drugs and alcohol on crime, ASB and communities*

4. **Effectively prioritise and resource preventative and early intervention activity and work in partnership to deliver Nottinghamshire's Preventing Demand Strategy**

   ➢ *Improve multi-agency information sharing and use of information to predict and prevent victimisation and risk of harm*

   ➢ *Work in partnership to empower individuals, communities and agencies to better protect themselves from crime committed or facilitated on-line*

   ➢ *Develop capacity to 'keep ahead' of new offending patterns, opportunities and techniques, particularly via more integrated analytical and horizon scanning capability*

   ➢ *Continue to support prevention and early intervention activity, particularly with regard to youth diversion, the Vanguard Plus Urban Street Gangs initiative and work in schools*

   ➢ *Work in partnership to capture and embed learning from local and national safeguarding reviews and early intervention reviews*

5. **Continue to drive improvements in efficiency and effectiveness, particularly through partnership and collaborative working and the use of technology**

   ➢ *Seek and promote innovation and support further improvements in the use of technology to deliver more efficient, effective, accessible and responsive services*

   ➢ *Support and incentivise greater collaborative working within Nottinghamshire and beyond, including realising the benefit of Strategic Alliance*

   ➢ *Maximise the benefits of new multi-agency tools, powers and requirements in areas such as ASB, organised crime and cyber-crime*

   ➢ *Continue to explore and review the benefits of greater Blue Light Collaboration and Devolution*

   ➢ *Continue to support delivery of the Criminal Justice Efficiency Programme and drive improvements in the use of restorative justice and case file quality*

6. **Continue to support and enable Community Engagement and Active Citizenship, particularly amongst marginalised and under-represented communities**

   ➢ *Support targeted consultation and engagement with existing and new and emerging communities to improve our collective understanding, increase trust and confidence in local services and confidence to report victimisation and issues of local concern*

   ➢ *Ensure local people are kept informed and updated and have access to the relevant and timely information that they need to be safe and feel safe, particularly amongst more marginalised and isolated communities and where risk and fear of victimisation is high*

   ➢ *Implement and embed new approaches and technology that enable service providers to be more visible, available and accessible within local communities*

   ➢ *Engage communities and other stakeholders in work to shape future crime and community safety services, including the role, remit and priorities of those services*

   ➢ *Increase active citizenship and volunteering opportunities, particularly in priority locations and high demand neighbourhoods*

The issues and recommendations set out in the assessment will be used to inform planning and policy decisions between 2016 and 2019, including the 2016 Police and Crime Plan refresh and briefs for the Police and Crime Commissioner elections in 2016.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Needs Assessment (PCNA) **aims** to:-

> **Present a consolidated picture of the most significant issues, risks and threats facing local crime, community safety and criminal justice agencies across Nottinghamshire in order to inform strategic planning and decision making**.

This is achieved by bringing together knowledge and information from a wide range of partner agencies, particularly via the environmental and organisational assessments and profiles that those agencies routinely produce. The main **objectives** of the PCNA are to:-

- Inform the refresh of the Police and Crime Plan for 2016-18 and identify significant issues that are likely to have an impact upon it's delivery over the next four years
- Identify changing patterns of victimisation and offending across Nottinghamshire, particularly with regard to vulnerable people and unmet need
- Identify shared organisational priorities, opportunities and areas for improvement by reviewing the local crime, community safety and criminal justice landscape
- Review public perceptions and feelings of safety in relation to crime and community safety to improve governance, delivery and local accountability

The PCNA is refreshed on an annual basis in line with partnership planning and business cycles. The PCNA is not intended to duplicate existing processes, but assimilate and build upon the key issues partner agencies have identified.

1.2 METHODOLOGY

The PCNA has been developed in consultation with partner agencies and in line with recognised good practice for commissioning[3]. Information has been aggregated from a range of sources including the Force, the Crime and Drugs Partnership (CDP) and the Safer Nottinghamshire Board (SNB).

Key issues identified have been assessed via the 'THRIVE' model, which gives structure to and consistency to the assessment of **T**hreat, **H**arm, **R**isk, **I**nvestigation opportunities, victim **V**ulnerability and the **E**ngagement level required to resolve the issue. The assessment also encompasses a PESTELO[4] analysis which considers the wider impact of the changing environment. The Assessment has been subject to consultation and ratification via the Strategic Assessment Advisory Group and a partnership stakeholder event held in December 2015. Previous versions of the Assessment can be found at:- www.nottinghamshire.pcc.police.uk/

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[3] Including CIPFA/SOLACE, NOMS, APACE and Audit Commission guidance
[4] Review of **P**olitical, **E**conomic, **S**ocial, **T**echnological, **E**nvironmental, **L**egal and **O**rganisational factors likely to have an impact upon crime, community safety and criminal justice

2. THE CHANGING ENVIRONMENT
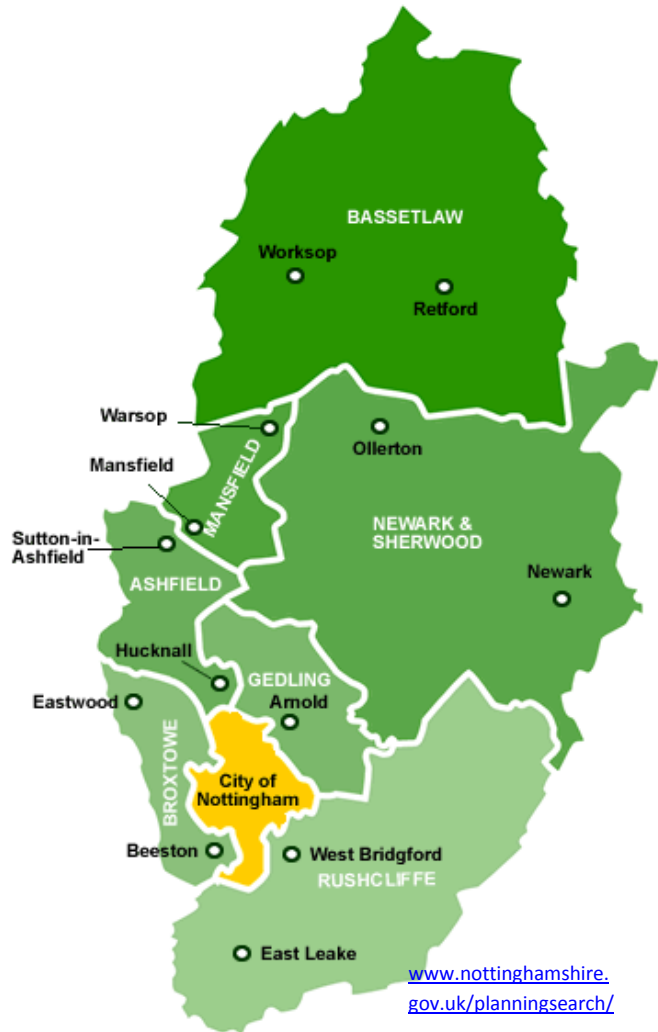
2.1 NOTTINGHAMSHIRE POLICE AREA

The Nottinghamshire police force area spans approximately 834 square miles and incorporates the city of Nottingham[5] and Nottinghamshire County Council authority area in which the district councils of Ashfield, Bassetlaw, Broxtowe, Gedling, Mansfield, Newark and Sherwood are based.

Spanning a diverse urban and rural landscape, the area incorporates major concentrations in retail, leisure and business economies through to former mining towns and more rural villages.

Nottingham is well connected by rail to London, Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds and Liverpool, and via local connections to Derby, Leicester, Lincoln and Newark.

The area is also served by the international East Midlands Airport across the Leicestershire border.

Nottinghamshire is host to a number of major events which impact upon local planning and policing services. These include Nottingham's annual Goose Fair and Riverside Festival, and major events held at the National Ice Centre.

www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planningsearch/

Nottinghamshire Police and other statutory agencies also have plans in place in response to risks[6] such as major incidents on the road networks and localised flooding through Nottinghamshire's Local Resilience Forum. This includes agency mobilisation plans across local authorities, Health Organisations and voluntary agencies with a view to safeguarding the welfare and health of those affected.

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[5] Nottingham is a national core city which encompasses around a third of the area's population
[6] Civil contingencies and the capacity and capability of forces to respond adequately to emergency situations remains a core requirement of policing as outlined within both the Civil Contingencies Act and the national Strategic Policing Requirement.

2.1.1 PEOPLE

Nottinghamshire has **growing population** of around 1.12 million[7] which is expected to rise by a further 5.4%[8] over the next 10 years. This growth is primarily driven by net migration from other areas of the UK and abroad and increases in life expectancy[9]. Around 28% of residents live in the city, where the population is forecast to increase by around 15,460 people over the next 10 years. Proportionally, however, the areas of Rushcliffe (+7%), Broxtowe (+6.6%) and Ashfield (+6.1%) are likely to see the largest proportional increases of over 7,000 people respectively.

Overall the County has a slightly older population profile than the national average, with fewer people aged 16 and under. The city meanwhile has almost double the proportion of people aged 20 to 24 compared to the national average – largely on account of the two universities located in the area..

Nottinghamshire is a **culturally and ethnically diverse** area. The population of Nottingham city, in particular, includes a high proportion of university students[10] and higher levels of ethnic diversity than the national average. The city's non-white British population increased rapidly between the 2001 and 2011 Census, rising from 19% to 35%. While ethnic diversity is also increasing across Nottinghamshire, Gedling, Rushcliffe, and Broxtowe have the least ethnically diverse populations, with over 90% of residents being White British.

> *Nottinghamshire Police have produced demographic profiles in order to build understanding of where particular communities may exist. It is hoped that this can then be used in conjunction with other Partnership knowledge and information to develop a more holistic picture.*

Nottinghamshire is home to a number of long standing Pakistani and Caribbean communities and more recent Eastern European migrant communities. While the majority of residents speak English as their first language, the 2011 Census identifies the most common non-English languages in the area to be Polish, Urdu, Punjabi and Arabic.

The University of Nottingham, has the fourth highest number of international students nationally who account for around 28% of their total student population[11]. China accounts for the highest proportion of non-EU student enrolments for both the University of Nottingham and Nottingham Trent University[12].

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[7] ONS: Mid 2014 estimates
[8] An additional 60,400 people by 2025
[9] Population aged 75 and over is projected to increase by 37% equating to 33,400 additional people
[10] Full time students are estimated to account for around 1 in 8 of the city's resident population: Nottingham City Economic Review: An Evidence Base for the Nottingham City Growth Plan, Economic Strategy Research Bureau, Nottingham Trent University, February 2012
[11] 2013-14
[12] www.nottingham.ac.uk/about/facts/studentpopulation20132014.aspx , www.ukcisa.org.uk

2.2 INDICES OF DEPRIVATION AND DETERMINANTS OF NEED

This section profiles changes in the environmental factors most closely linked to crime and victimisation risk and vulnerability, including key domains of multiple deprivation, such as income, employment, education, health and housing. Levels of deprivation[13] in Nottinghamshire are significantly higher than the England average, largely due to **pockets of deprivation** in the city, former coalfield areas of Nottinghamshire and former industrial towns affected by economic stagnation.

The 2015 English Indices of **Multiple Deprivation** showed that proportion of areas within Nottinghamshire falling within the most deprived quartile in England[14] saw a marked increase between 2010 and 2015. Nottingham in particular has the 8th highest proportion of neighbourhoods that fall within the 10% most deprived nationally, with the proportion of the population estimated to be living in the most deprived areas nationally having increased from 25% to 33% since 2010.

Around 22,000 (34%) of children and 26% of people aged 60 and over are affected by **income deprivation** Nottingham, which is higher than the national average of 21%. A further 22,300 children are estimated to be living in poverty in the County[15], with clear concentrations in the areas of Mansfield, Ashfield and Bassetlaw. Nottinghamshire also contains some of the highest levels of fuel poverty in rural England[16].

While the county's economy features a number of major companies, **unemployment** is above the national average within the area. An analysis of earnings, skills and employment by occupation suggests that residents of the City face challenges competing with more highly skilled commuters in accessing higher quality, better paid jobs within the City. The unemployment rate in the City is 4.5%, reducing by 23.5%, which equates to 9,684 people in the City claiming. The number of Job Seekers Allowance claimants in the city has reduced by between 23% and 35% over the last year across both the city and all district authority areas. This has been due, in part, to the increases in the age threshold for claimants and greater use of zero hour contracts[17].

Educational attainment in the City generally remains below national levels and the gap between Nottingham and national performance widens as pupils progress through their education. Primary school absence has fluctuated in line with rises and falls nationally but the gap between Nottingham and other areas has widened and Nottingham continues to have the highest rate of primary school absence in the country[18].

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[13] English Indices of Deprivation 2015 at Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level. There are 679 LSOAs in Nottinghamshire with an average population of around 1,500 people each. 220 (32%) of LSOAs in the area fall within the 25% most deprived nationally.

[14] Adjusted to take account of changes in the number of LSOAs in 2015

[15] Child poverty 2014 for children aged under 16

[16] Fuel poverty in the UK is defined as when a household spends more than 10% of its income of total fuel use - The Future of Rural Energy England

[17] Employment Bulletin September 2014, Nottinghamshire County Council

[18] Pupil Absence in Schools, Department of Education, 2013

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015
Relative Deprivation by Lower Super Output Area

Most deprived 10% in England

Least deprived 10% in England

Priority Plus Areas

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
POLICE
PROUD TO SERVE

GIS Ref = JY12a November 2015
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Ordnance Survey 100020074.
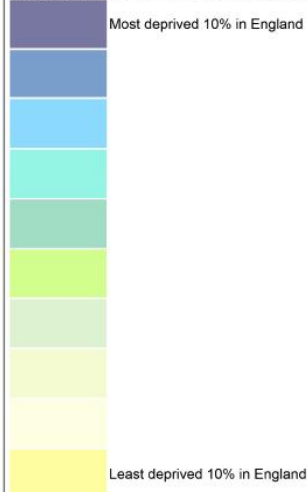
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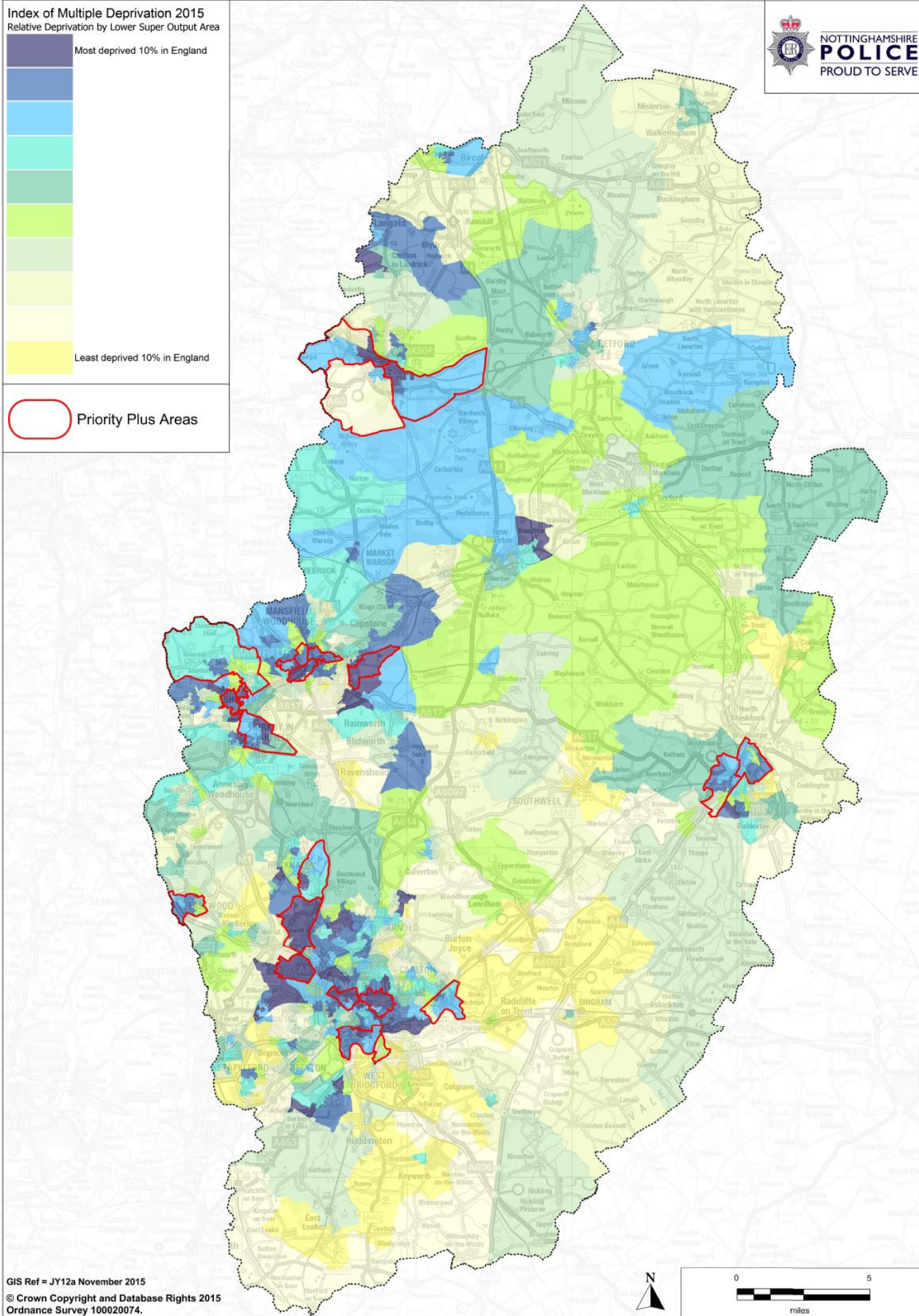
Health-related needs in Nottinghamshire's are on average higher than the national average, with 55% of respondents to the GP patient survey reporting a long standing health condition, 14% feeling that they have problems doing 'usual activities' and 5% reporting a long-term mental health problem.

Disability affects a large proportion of the County's population. Approximately one in ten adults in Nottinghamshire aged 18-64 live with moderate to severe physical disabilities, equating to around 150,600 people. While this figure is predicted to remain relatively static over the next 10 years, the number of people aged 65+ that are unable to manage at least one daily activity (28,900) is expected to increase by around 49% over the next 15 years.

The GP Patient Survey and Patient statistics[19] indicate that **mental health needs continue to increase** both locally and nationally, with over 16,000 people estimated to be in contact with mental health services[20] across Nottinghamshire. Rates of suicide[21] have also been increased steadily over recent years at both a national and regional level. Mental health needs are more acute in the City where around 7% of adults (around 51,000 people[22]) report having a long-term mental health problem. The prevalence of mental health issues is also notably higher amongst those with substance misuse issues.

* **Mental Health**-related demands on Nottinghamshire Police remain high and increasing. The number of mental health flagged calls for service to the police increased by around 20% in 2014/15 to over 15,000 during the year[23]. Research undertaken by the Metropolitan Police Service[24] indicated that around 15-20% of incidents received by the police are linked to mental health, with half of all mental calls being in relation to concern for safety issues.

> *Nottinghamshire has achieved an 80% reduction in the use of custody-based places of safety placements under the Mental Health Act (s136) in the last year and has committed to no longer use custody as a place of safety for children. With mental health demand expected to increase further over the next 10 years, a government commitment to cross-government action via the Mental Health Concordat on crisis care is working to improve service standards and support in order to reduce the collective impact of this rising demand on services. The force is piloting the use of a mental health nurse in their control room as an extension to the street triage team. Nottinghamshire Police is also one of a minority of forces nationally that identifies armed forces veterans in the custody suite in recognition of their unmet mental and physical health and social care needs.*

Demand relating to **safeguarding vulnerable adults**[25] is likely to increase over the coming years in view of the aging population, the introduction of new responsibilities

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[19] http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/general-practice/data
[20] Mental Health Trust, April 2015
[21] www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/subnational-health4/suicides-in-the-united-kingdom/2013-registrations/table-icd-codes-for-suicides.xls
[22] Nottingham City's Mental Health and Wellbeing Strategy
[23] Nottinghamshire Police Vision ('Command and Control) data
[24] Review for the Independent Commission for Mental Health and Policing, MET Police
[25] Vulnerable adults include those with long term conditions, carers, the vulnerably housed, as well as those with physical and/or sensory impairments or learning disabilities

for local agencies as part of the Care Act 2014[26] and increasing mental health-related needs across the wider population.

* **Missing and absent[27] person** incidents reported to the police increased by around 3**%** in 2014/15 to almost 5,000 during the year. These increases, in part, reflect improvements in case and risk management processes, changes in policing policy and investigative investment with a focus on risk of Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE). Although many people who go missing are found safe and well, missing persons are often amongst the most vulnerable of people who are experiencing difficulties in their personal lives or who suffer from mental illness. Research[28] has also highlighted links between children who go missing and child sexual exploitation. Around 65% of reported missing person cases in Nottinghamshire each year involve children, and of these over 40% of cases involved young people in care establishments.

Nottinghamshire Police continue to take all missing persons reports very seriously and commit the necessary resources to locating the individuals concerned on account of the level of risk and vulnerability thy present. The Force continues to deal with Missing Persons as part of daily work with processes in place designed to allocate resources and minimise risk accordingly. MISPERS are reviewed on a daily basis through the Force Demand Management Meeting to make sure that the cases are resources appropriately and proportionately. Partnership problem solving activity is employed in relation to frequent MISPERs as is the use of media and social media to locate MISPERS with the support of the public and other agencies.

* **Problematic drug use** remains a significant factor linked to complex need and offending in Nottinghamshire. Heroin and crack use was in general decline[29] during the 2000's, however there are indications that prevalence may now be increasing[30] alongside marked increases in heroin and crack cocaine purity levels over the last year[31]. Overall drug use amongst young people however appears in decline[32].

Nationally, self-reported use of powdered cocaine, ecstasy and hallucinogens has been increasing steadily over recent years, particularly amongst the 20 to 24 age group. Findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) indicate that while self-reported use of Class A substances has been falling within the East Midlands since 2010, still around 20,000 adults across Nottinghamshire (2.2% of the adult population) are likely to have used a Class A substance in the last year.

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[26] The Care Act 2014 places new duties and requirements on local authorities, the NHS and the police to safeguard vulnerable adults from harm.

[27] 'Absent' is defined as a person not being at a place they are expected or required to be at a point in time when there is no apparent risk. These cases will generally not result in a police officer deployment. Young people aged 13 and under, at risk of CSE or absent for over 72 hours will be upgraded to 'missing' status in recognition of the escalated risk of harm. Absent incidents are also subject to review by an inspector on a 6 hourly basis

[28] Out of Mind, Out of Sight, CEOP 2011

[29] Crime Survey for England and Wales – trends in self-reported Class A drug use

[30] Treatment presentations for opiate use in the city have been increasing since September 2015

[31] 2015/16 has seen seizures of heroin at over 60% and seizures of crack cocaine at over 70%

[32] Nottingham Needs Assessment 2015

There are connections between drugs supply and other types of crime, including organised crime, violence, robbery, burglary and theft. Drug related offences recorded by the police are often a result of Police proactively targeting offenders.

* **New psychoactive substances (NPS)** or 'legal' highs are readily accessible locally and online and their use continues to prove popular to both a new generation of users and also long established users. Extrapolations based on the CSEW 2014/15 indicate that over 8,200 people across Nottinghamshire are likely to have used an NPS in the last year, with males aged 16 to 24 accounting for over 35% of users. New legislation[33] will render the sale of NPS illegal from April 2016, however there are clear risks that this could lead to an increase in some synthetic cannabinoids and 'euphoric/stimulant' type drugs being sold on the black market.

* **Alcohol** abuse remains a significant driver of demand across many organisations, particularly in Nottingham, Ashfield, Bassetlaw and Mansfield, where alcohol-specific hospital admissions are significantly higher than the national average[34] and rising. It is estimated that around 14% of all crime and ASB is alcohol-related, with the number of alcohol-related crimes and ASB incidents having increased over the last year. National studies[35] indicate that the proportions of people frequently consuming alcohol (58%) and 'binge drinking'[36] (15%) have been in steady decline over the last decade - a trend which has been attributed to both changing attitudes and reductions in the affordability of alcohol, particularly amongst the 18 to 30 age group. These trends have been reflected locally via the Nottingham Citizens' Survey.

Counterfeit tobacco is also widely available and in prevalent use and continues to present risks in terms of public health and organised criminality from a local to international level.

A number of **priority and high impact localities** have been identified across Nottingham and Nottinghamshire on account of the levels of complex need and cross-agency demand that they present. These areas are shown on page 12 and comprise;

- Aspley, Bulwell, St. Ann's, Arboretum and Bridge in Nottingham;

- The Dales, Carsic, Central and New Cross, St Mary's, Skegby, Summit, Abbey Hill, Hucknall Central and Hucknall South in Ashfield

- Carr Bank, Portland, Woodlands, and Oak Tree in Mansfield

- Worksop South East, Worksop North West in Bassetlaw

- Bridge and Castle in Newark and Sherwood

- Netherfield, Colwick and Eastwood South in South Nottinghamshire.

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[33] Psychoactive Substances Bill
[34] Local Alcohol Profiles 2015, Public Health England, http://www.lape.org.uk/
[35] Shepherd (2014), National Violence Surveillance network, Cardiff University, Opinions and Lifestyle Survey 2013
[36] Reported to have consumed in excess of 8 (males) or 6 (females) units of alcohol in the last week

Nottinghamshire Police Force Area – Key Statistics

	Nottingham	South Notts (Gedl, Broxt, Rushcliffe)	Bassetlaw, Newark & Sherwood	Mansfield & Ashfield	TOTAL	SOURCE
Population – all people	314,268	341,088	231,901	228,401	1,115,658	*ONS 2014 Mid-year estimates*
Population – aged 10 to 17	25,549	29,836	20,947	20,070	96,402	*ONS 2014 Mid-year estimates*
Population – aged 18 to 24	63,079	26,894	18,027	18,710	126,710	*ONS 2014 Mid-year estimates*
Pop. in 25% most deprived nationally	183,000	15,000	51,000	81,000	330,000	*DCLG - English Indices of Deprivation 2015*
Troubled Families (target no. req. support)	3,870	*n/a*	*n/a*	*n/a*	9,370	*DCLG – Family Number Jan 2015- Dec 2019*
Problematic drug users estimate (95% CI)	6,260	*n/a*	*n/a*	*n/a*	n/a	*OCU Glasgow estimates/treatment ratio 14/15*
No. in contact with Mental Health Services	5,460	4,945	3,280	2,815	16,500	*Health & Social Care Info Centre April 2015*

Distribution	Nottingham	South Notts (Gedl, Broxt, Rushcliffe)	Bassetlaw, Newark & Sherwood	Mansfield & Ashfield
Population – all people	28.2%	30.6%	20.8%	20.5%
Population – aged 10 to 17	26.5%	30.9%	21.7%	20.8%
Population – aged 18 to 24	49.8%	21.1%	14.2%	14.8%
Pop. in 25% most deprived national.	55.5%	4.5%	15.5%	24.5%
Troubled / Priority Families (est, no.)	41.3%	*n/a*	*n/a*	*n/a*
Problematic drug users (estimate)	46.3%	*n/a*	*n/a*	*n/a*
No. in contact with mental health services	33.1%	30.0%	19.9%	17.1%

2.3   KEY CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Nottinghamshire's population is growing and diversifying presenting challenges to service providers in understanding and meeting community needs and delivering accessible services and a workforce representivity.

➢ Building upon the work initiated by Nottinghamshire Police, agencies should work collaboratively to develop a richer understanding of the communities of Nottinghamshire and the issues they face in order to inform local service delivery, engagement and resourcing requirements. It will be important to ensure demographic modelling is sufficiently responsive to change over time.

The level, cost and complexity of safeguarding demand presenting to local agencies is increasing. This is placing increasing pressure on services following considerable reductions in government spending.

➢ Agencies should continue to develop more integrated approaches to supporting and safeguarding vulnerable people, particularly in tackling the increase in mental health – related demand. Partner agencies should maintain a dedicated focus on delivering the ambitions of the Preventing Demand Strategy and the Mental Health Crisis Care Concordat and seek new and innovative ways of safeguarding those most vulnerable to harm.

Disproportionate levels of deprivation, social, economic and educational disadvantage continue to drive aspects of vulnerability, offending and complex need within Nottingham and Nottinghamshire.

➢ The Police should continue to support integrated partnership working in priority localities and through established initiatives such as the 'Troubled Families' programme in order to best manage demand and prevent harm. The profile of complex need should be reviewed on a routine basis to ensure that resources are appropriately and proportionately matched to demand.

Alcohol remains a significant driver of demand across many organisations, particularly in Nottingham, Ashfield, Bassetlaw and Mansfield, where alcohol-specific hospital admissions are higher than the national average.

➢ Partner agencies should continue to support targeted activity to reduce alcohol related harm and its affects in areas of greatest need. This includes ongoing work in the night-time economy in partnership with licensees, statutory partners and the Community and Voluntary Sector.

3. CHANGING PATTERNS OF CRIME AND ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

3.1 CHANGING PATTERNS OF CRIME

Combined estimates from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) and the Commercial Victimisation Survey (CVS) indicate that crimes against individuals, households and businesses fell by a further 16% in Nottinghamshire during 2014/15. These **long-term reductions in crime** reflect international trends and have continued despite changes in economic conditions and austerity measures that have impacted upon significantly on available crime and policing resources.

Victim-based crimes in Nottinghamshire are estimated to have fallen by 14% in 2014/15, reaching their lowest level since the Crime Survey began in 1981. National trends indicate that crimes against children (aged 10 to 15) also fell by 11%, while self-reported crimes against businesses[37] in the region fell by around 21%.

Self-reported and Police Recorded Victim Based Crime[38] in Nottinghamshire 2005-19
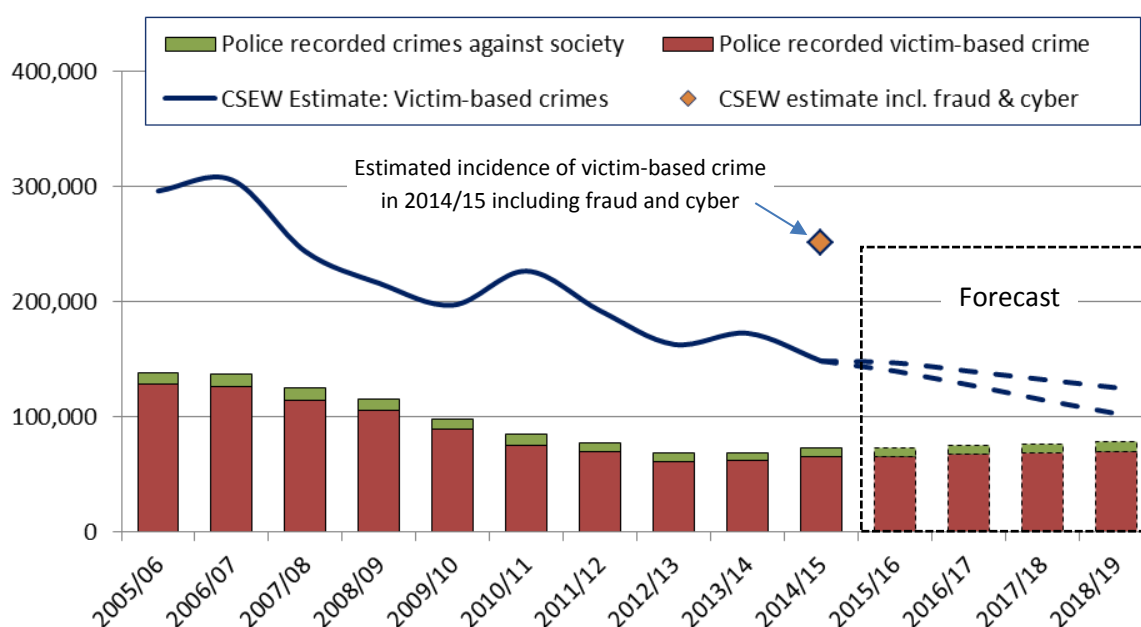
By contrast, the number of crimes recorded by Nottinghamshire police increased by 6% in 2014/15 following long term reductions between 2003/04 and 2012/13. This marked the first annual increase since 2006/07 and has been impacted, in part, by **improvements in crime recording compliance** over the previous year which have been reflected nationally and acknowledged by the Office of National Statistics[39].

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[37] Extrapolations based on East Midlands profile
[38] Self-reported estimates for Nottinghamshire based on victim-based crime experienced in the 12 months prior to interview (CSEW). Nottinghamshire extrapolations for victims aged 10 to 15 are based on the national profile of self-reported victimisation. Includes fraud and cyber field trial
[39] Office for National Statistics (ONS) referring to the HMIC Crime recording report *'Making the victim count'* noted that *'An estimated 33% of violent offences that should have been recorded as crimes were not. Action taken by police forces to improve compliance… is likely to have resulted in the increase in offences recorded. There has generally been little change in the volume of "calls for service" related to violent crime in the last year. This, along with the evidence from the CSEW, suggests the rise in recorded violence against the person is largely due to process improvements rather than a genuine rise in violent crime'.* July 2015

Violence against the person and sexual offences are amongst the crimes types most significantly impacted by improvements in recording compliance, while 'crimes against society'[40] increased by around 11% in 2014/15 against a static national trend. This increase was largely due to a significant (40%) increase in the number of public order offences recorded.

Cybercrimes[41] currently account for around 2% of all crime recorded by the police[42], however this does not include the cyber-enabled offending such as harassment, 'malicious communications'[43] and sexual offences[44] committed or facilitated on-line and becoming increasingly prevalent factor in reported crime. Extrapolations based on the CSEW field trials which were reported for the first time in October 2015 indicate that at least 49,300 pure cybercrimes (such as hacking, computer viruses and denial of service attacks) are likely to have occurred in Nottinghamshire over the previous year involving over 43,000 victims. The majority of these cases are likely to have involved computer viruses (83%). it should be recognised that these estimates are still likely to underestimate the true extent of victimisation on account of some victims not being aware that they have been targeted.

Nottinghamshire Crime Profile – CSEW/CVS (extrapolated estimates) & Police Recorded Crimes

		2013/14	2014/15	% Change	2015/16*
Estimates based on CSEW / CVS	Crimes against adults (16+)	157,616	135,077	-14.3%	n/a
	Crimes against children (10-15)	15,010	13,408	-10.7%	n/a
	Fraud offences with loss (16+)	n/a	52,977	n/a	n/a
	Cybercrimes against adults (16+)	n/a	49,324	n/a	n/a
	Crimes against businesses[45]	101,666	80,150	-21.2%	n/a
Estimated victim-based crimes (excl. fraud & cyber)		**274,292**	**228,635**	**-16.6%**	n/a
A&S Police Recorded Crime	Victim-based crimes against adults (16+)	*TBC*	*TBC*	*TBC*	*n/a*
	Victim-based crimes against children	*TBC*	*TBC*	*TBC*	*n/a*
	Crimes against businesses	12,966	13,624	+5.1%	*n/a*
	Crimes against society	6,755	7,478	+10.7%	*n/a*
Total Police recorded crimes		**68,514**	**72,447**	**+5.7%**	*72,420*

* 2015/16 linear regression forecast based on April to September 2015 unvalidated statistics

Risk of victimisation is highest in **urban centres** where it is compounded by concentrated populations, social and economic deprivation, the greater prevalence of drugs and alcohol and retail and night time economy hubs. As the largest urban area

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[40] 'Crimes against society' comprise offences that do not generally have a specific victim, such as drug offences, possession of weapons and public order offences

[41] ACPO Cybercrime Strategy 2009 defines cybercrime as "the use of networked computers or internet technology to commit or facilitate the commission of crime

[42] Based on the search used for the Home Office Annual Data Return for Cyber Crime,

[43] Malicious communications are threats and verbal abuse usually made on social media, most notably Facebook, Twitter and Instagram

[44] Including possession and distribution of indecent images and 'sexting'

[45] Estimates based on south west extrapolations for the business sectors of wholesale and retail, accommodation and food premises and agriculture, forestry and fishing only.

within the force and a national 'core city', Nottingham accounted for 42% of all recorded crime in the area in 2014/15, while accounting for only 28% of the area's resident population.   Lifestyle factors can also significantly increase the risk of victimisation, particularly with regard to **alcohol** consumption and the night time economy.

3.1.1   ACQUISITIVE CRIME

The CSEW estimates that theft offences fell by a further 5% nationally in 2014/15, with police recorded theft offences in Nottinghamshire showing a marginal reduction of 2%. Acquisitive crimes continue to represent around 50% of all police recorded crime in the area.

* **Financially motivated cyber-crimes** recorded by the police and Action Fraud have increased locally and nationally over the last year with viruses, malware and spyware used to disrupt internet services and access personal information being the most common forms of pure cyber-crime in Nottinghamshire.

The true extent of financially motivated cyber-crime is masked by significant under-reporting - including larger companies that may not report incidents in order to minimise the negative reputational impact. Furthermore, victims are not always aware that they have been victimised.

The Force continues to contribute to local and national initiatives and work with partner agencies and researchers at a local and regional level in response to the issue. A Cyber-Prevention Strategy is in place which focusses on raising awareness of Cybercrime and steps individuals can take to minimise the risk along with advice on how to report these crimes. In 2015, both Nottinghamshire Police and the East Midlands Specialist Operations Unit undertook their first Cyber Crime Strategic Threat and Risk Assessments.

* **Fraud offences** recorded by Action Fraud for Nottinghamshire have increased by 7% over the last year to around 3,500 annually. This increase was corroborated nationally via cases recorded by Action Fraud (+9%), the British Retail Consortium and reports made by the Cifas and FFA industry bodies (+17%) to the National Fraud Intelligence Bureau. It is not currently possible to determine the extent to which this is a reflection of increases in incident, reporting or recording levels. The estimated prevalence of fraud was reported for the first time in 2015 as part of the Crime Survey for England and Wales fraud and cybercrime field trials.

Extrapolations for Nottinghamshire indicate that the number of fraud incidents involving loss[46] is likely to have exceeded 53,000 over the last year and impacted upon more than 42,000 individual victims. Organised Crime Groups are becoming increasingly linked with Fraud with these groups utilising fraudulent means to launders their monies.   While the problem of Fraud is well understood, it is recognised that more needs to be done to understand this area of growing risk and implement appropriate and proportionate victim-led responses.

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[46] Fraud incidents involving loss includes cases where the victim was reimbursed

✱ **Shoplifting** offences recorded by police in Nottinghamshire increased by a further 4% in 2014/15, continuing the trend seen since 2010/11. This may in part be due to improvements in reporting levels as indicated by the national Commercial Victimisation Survey (CVS)[47]. While the British Retail Consortium (BRC) reported a 4% reduction in levels of shoplifting experienced by the retailers surveyed nationally, it also found average values of in-store theft to have increased from around £177 to £241 in 2014.

> *A range of tactics have been used across the area to tackle shoplifting and other retail crimes. Mitigating theft from shops continues to present a challenge, with larger retailers in particular, finding that many crime reduction tactics are not financially viable compared to the losses they experience. The County are running multi-agency Partnership Retail Tactical Groups to improve prevention tactics within commercial areas in order to shop thefts. The city has developed a Knowledge Transfer Partnership with Nottingham Trent University.*

'Theft from person' offences[48] recorded by the police fell by 20% both locally and nationally and by 21% via the CSEW in 2014/15. This continues a general downward trend following a peak in offending in 2012/13 and is thought to be associated with improvements in smart phone security features and prevention[49].

Vehicle crimes (thefts of and from vehicles) recorded by police in Nottinghamshire fell by a further 2% locally and 6% nationally in 2014/15, continuing the long-term downward trend[50] seen since the 1990's.

Vehicle Interference recorded by Nottinghamshire police, however, increased by around 600 crimes to a rate nearly three times higher than in 2013/14. This is likely to reflect improvements in crime recording compliance[51].

Although relatively low in volume, there is a continued trend in offenders breaking into houses in order to steal car keys in order to steal vehicles in this area. This offending is often linked to more organised criminality.

> *Theft of vehicles continues to be a problem in terms of crime reduction on account of the large investment of resources that investigations can require. Concentrations / hotspots in vehicle crime and new and emerging trends are addressed via the Force Tasking & Co-ordination process. This can include tactics such as patrols and capture cars. Vehicle crime is most commonly investigated by the Telephone Investigation Bureau (TIB) in order to ensure that resources are allocated in a manner that is proportionate to the level of threat, risk and harm.*

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[47] Commercial Victimisation Survey indicates that the proportion of thefts by customers that go on to be reported to the police increased at a national level from 41% in 2012 to 44% in 2014

[48] Unlike robbery, these offences do not involve violence or threat of violence

[49] Crime in England and Wales, Year Ending March 2015, ONS

[50] Long term reductions in vehicle crime are largely attributed to improvements in vehicle security and manufacturing, including the widespread use of central locking and immobilisers

[51] Offences are now being investigated by the Telephone Investigation Bureau (TIB)

Burglary offences recorded by Nottinghamshire police fell by around 3% in 2014/15, with domestic burglary falling by a further 9% locally and 7% nationally. This continues a long-term downward trend seen since the mid-1990s, however rates of reduction have plateaued in Nottinghamshire over recent years, following marked reductions between 2008/09 and 2011/12.

Non-domestic burglary levels in Nottinghamshire increased by a marginal 2.5% in 2014/15, however there are clear indications of a reducing trend during 2015/16.

> *Burglary is recognised a serious high-volume crime that can have a significant impact upon victims. The Force will continue to tackle Burglary through the use of offender management tactics and maintain a clear understanding of the specific Burglary problems being faced by specific areas in order to generate bespoke approaches to tackling specific problems. While this approach has proved effective, it can also be resource intensive. The Force currently runs a monthly Strategic Burglary Meeting in order to review patterns, resources and requirements in this area. Nottinghamshire police also work in collaboration with South Yorkshire to target cross border organised burglars that operate between both force areas.*

Police Recorded Acquisitive Crime in Nottinghamshire

	2013/14	2014/15	% Change	2015/16*	% Ch*
Domestic burglary	4,482	4,072	-9%	3,620	-11%
Non-domestic burglary	4,494	4,605	+2%	4,180	-9%
Vehicle offences	6,950	6,823	-2%	6,710	-2%
Theft from the person	1,525	1,225	-20%	1,080	-12%
Robbery	1,075	1,010	-6%	910	-10%
Bicycle theft	2,237	2,123	-5%	2,070	-2%
Shoplifting	7,548	7,857	+4%	8,210	+4%
All other theft	8,685	8,637	-1%	7,870	-9%
Police recorded acquisitive crime	**36,996**	**36,352**	**+1.7%**	34,650	-5%

2014/15 Distribution	Nottm.	South Notts (Gedl, Broxt, Rushcliffe)	Bassetlaw, Newark & Sherwood	Mansfield & Ashfield
Domestic burglary	47%	24%	14%	15%
Non-domestic burglary	27%	23%	26%	23%
Vehicle offences	36%	22%	21%	21%
Theft from the person	80%	6%	6%	8%
Robbery	67%	17%	5%	12%
Bicycle theft	47%	17%	22%	14%
Shoplifting	49%	17%	17%	17%
All other theft	41%	19%	20%	20%

* 2015/16 linear regression forecast based on April to September 2015 unvalidated statistics

3.1.4 VIOLENT CRIME

Estimates from the Crime Survey for England and Wales indicate that violent crime rates remained relatively static in 2014/15 following a long-term downward trend over the previous ten years. Police recorded violent crime increased locally (+22%) and nationally (+21%), largely due to improvements in compliance with crime recording standards. Violent crimes also remain a critical priority for the police and partner agencies on account of the level of threat, risk and harm they present[52].

Homicides recorded by the police in Nottinghamshire fell steadily between 2004 and 2011 in line with national trends and now average around 12 per year[53]. Domestic homicides are relatively rare, with the 12 month average for Nottinghamshire having fallen from 3 to 1 over the previous two years.

'Violence against the person' offences recorded by the police increased by 32% locally and 23% nationally in 2014/15, again, reflecting marked improvements in compliance with crime recording standards. This has impacted most notably on the 'violence without injury' category in which volumes have increased by 32% locally and 30% nationally. Self-reported victimisation captured via the CSEW indicates that there has been no significant change in rates of violence with or without injury over the last year nationally.

Violence against the person offences remain heavily concentrated within the night time economy – particularly Nottingham city centre.

> *The Alliance Against Violence Campaign has been well supported in the area. In the City's Night Time Economy areas, specialist patrol tactics have been developed to provide a more bespoke and effective method of patrolling.*
>
> *Work continues to improve the standards of investigation of all types of violence. CID is in the process of being restructured in order to provide teams that will have a focus on violent crime.*

* **Knife-related offences[54]** have seen a 42% reduction in Nottinghamshire over the previous six years, but remain marginally (8%) higher than England and Wales average at around 550 per year. Despite this trend, possession of weapons offences recorded by the police have increased markedly since March 2015, largely due to the number of **knife and sharp instruments** identified rising by around 100 offences per year to 418 (+28%). Increases have been reflected across all local authority areas indicating potential changes in recording policies or practices.

> *Work is underway to develop the intelligence picture in response to the identified increase in knife-related violence in order to inform options for multi-agency response.*

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[52] Nottinghamshire Police Risk Analysis Matrix – Strategic Intelligence Assessment 2015
[53] Based on a 3 year rolling average on account of the low volumes concerned
[54] Serious offences (attempted murder, threats to kill assault with injury, assault with intent to cause serious harm, robbery, rape and sexual assaults) involving a knife or sharp instrument

Firearms offences[55] recorded by Nottinghamshire police have reduced significantly over the previous six years, having fallen from a rate 41% higher than the England and Wales average in 2007/08 (270 offences) to a rate 20% below the England and Wales average in 2014/15 (76 offences). While criminal use of firearms in Nottinghamshire remains rare, the highest firearms threat continues to relate to the use of handguns by organised crime groups involved in drug supply.

Robbery levels in Nottinghamshire have levelled off at around 1,000 per year following notable reductions between 2008/09 and 2012/13. While police recorded robbery fell by around 13% nationally in 2014/15, this was largely due to substantial reductions in the Metropolitan Police area.

Offences are predominantly focussed in Nottingham City and the surrounding areas. Opportunistic street based attacks are the most common form of robbery in Nottinghamshire, although the area also experiences commercial attacks. While the absolute volume of offences remains, recent years have seen an increasing trend in 'home invasion' robberies, usually linked to organised crime.

> *Robbery continues to receive a strong focus in the area on account of the harm and impact that these offences can have on victims. Preventative measures are put in place through the Tasking & Co-ordination process for any hotspots that emerge and reactive investigations are used to minimise further offending.*
>
> *A Commercial Robbery profile has been developed in addition to specific series-related work to target offenders. There have been improvements in the flow of intelligence relating to 'Home Invasion' robbery, however, there are clear opportunities to improve this further. The Force feels that plans and tactics for street robberies and commercial robberies are focussed and effectively mitigating risk as far as is practicable.*

* **Domestic abuse**, which incorporates both recorded crimes and recorded incidents remains substantially under reported across and beyond Nottinghamshire, however, there are strong indications that the scale of under-reporting is reducing rapidly. Domestic abuse crimes recorded by the police increased by a further 5% in 2014/15, however the number of incidents recorded reduced by around 10%. The CSEW, indicates that actual prevalence of domestic abuse fell by 6.6% during the year with reductions in both non-physical abuse (emotional, financial) and use of force.

Domestic abuse remains a critical priority for the police and partner agencies on account of the level of threat, risk and harm presented. While levels of recorded domestic abuse remain highest in the areas of greatest social and economic deprivation, it is widely recognised that victimisation can occur irrespective of socio-economic characteristics and have a lasting impact on those that experience it.

The scale and extent of **forced marriage and so called 'honour' based violence** in Nottinghamshire remains largely unknown and changes in the way referrals to the police are recorded has limited the ability to profile this form of victimisation at this

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[55] Serious offences (attempted murder, threats to kill assault with injury, assault with intent to cause serious harm, robbery, rape and sexual assaults) involving the use of firearms other than air weapons

time. These types of abuse tend to be linked to communities that do not always have confidence in reporting crimes to the police. The flow of intelligence to the Force in these areas remains low despite additional resources having been put in place to improve the picture.

> *The restructure and growth of Public Protection will ensure the Force is in a strong position to continue to deal with Domestic Abuse despite the financial climate.*
>
> *While partnership working remains a key focus, the Force is also working to improve internal communication methods to improve the identification of high risk Domestic Abuse in a joined up way.*
>
> *The Force is also refreshing its Domestic Violence profile.*

* **Sexual offences** recorded by Nottinghamshire police increased by a further 72% in 2014/15 to around 1,900 annually and reflecting trends across all police forces nationally. This continues the pattern seen since 2012 in the wake of the Operation Yewtree investigations[56]. Trends have also been affected by improvements in compliance with crime recording standards, direct recording of other agency referrals[57] and likely increases in confidence to report victimisation in light of the increased national profile. The Crime Survey for England and Wales indicates that there has been no significant change in self-reported levels of sexual assault nationally over the last ten years.

Offences of this nature often involve violence where the victim can be left traumatised, physically and psychologically violated and, in some cases, seriously injured. Sexual offences remain a critical priority for the police and partner agencies on account of the level of threat, risk and harm they present.

> *Rape and Serious Sexual Offending forms a fundamental element of Public Protection and receives notable resources from this area. While the Force has a good understanding of individual crimes and investigation methods, current methods of crime recording need to be reviewed in order to identify overarching trends and improve the intelligence picture.*
>
> *Changes to resourcing within Public Protection should give a greater resilience coupled with increasing experience of how to deal with the demand of large scale investigations. The Force is dedicated to ensuring the protection of victims and strives to ensure the most robust and effective preventative and investigative approaches possible to continue to safeguard individuals and bring offenders to justice.*

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[56] The 'Yewtree Effect' in the wake of investigations connected to Jimmy Saville (HMIC's 2013 report 'Mistakes were made')
[57] Nottinghamshire Police Performance and Insight Report

* **Personally-directed cyber-enabled crimes** such as cyber-bullying, on-line stalking and harassment, hate crime, 'sexting' and sexual exploitation recorded by police continue to increase. Increases in on-line activity, including anonymous dating and webcam-based social media, continue to present new opportunities for offending.

These offences can have a deeply traumatic impact on victims, particularly repeat victims and those with mental health needs or other vulnerabilities. While there is strong evidence to suggest that awareness and reporting of these issues is increasing, the introduction of 'malicious communications', 'engaging in sexual communication with a child' and 'revenge porn' as notifiable offences in 2015 is also likely to result in a greater number of offences being captured by police and improvements in the local and national intelligence picture.

> *The Force has developed guidelines and new training to deal with investigations that have a cyber-element.*
>
> *Digital Media Investigator roles are now in place within Nottinghamshire and continual monitoring around this issue will be done by Intelligence Functions.*

Police Recorded Violent Crime in Nottinghamshire

	2013/14	2014/15	% Change	2015/16*	% Ch*
Homicide (3 yr average)	15	12	-16%	n/a	n/a
Firearms-related offences	107	76	-29%	n/a	n/a
Knife-related offences	588	549	-7%	n/a	n/a
Robbery	1,075	1,010	-6%	910	-10%
Sexual offences	1,110	1,893	+72%	2,120	+12%
Violence with injury	8,158	9,566	+17%	10,240	+7%
Violence without injury	5,352	6,811	+27%	7,890	+16%
Police recorded violent crime	**16,259**	**19,868**	**+22.2%**	22,590	+14%
Domestic Abuse Crimes	**5,911**	**6,222**	**+5.3%**	n/a	n/a

2014/15 Distribution	Nottm.	South Notts (Gedl, Broxt, Rushcliffe)	Bassetlaw, Newark & Sherwood	Mansfield & Ashfield
Homicide (3 yr average)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Robbery	67%	17%	5%	12%
Sexual offences	42%	21%	16%	20%
Violence with injury	46%	16%	18%	21%
Violence without injury	45%	18%	15%	21%
Domestic Abuse Crimes	40%	19%	18%	23%

* 2015/16 linear regression forecast based on April to October 2015 unvalidated statistics

3.1.5 HATE CRIME

While trends in hate crime are difficult to determine, the Crime Survey for England and Wales[58] indicates that levels of severity of hate crime have declined markedly since 2007-09, particularly with regard to violent hate crime. While the proportion of victims reporting serious violence has reduced, minor assault or vandalism now account for around two thirds of self-reported hate crimes nationally. The risk of hate-related abuse being suffered on-line through media such as Twitter and Facebook remains high on account of the increasing levels of communication facilitated on-line.

Levels of hate crime recorded by the police in Nottinghamshire have increased by around 6% over the last year, with hate crimes having risen by 19% and hate incidents having reduced by around 7% - impacted in part by improvements in crime recording compliance. The proportion reported hate crimes which were repeats has increased from 8% to 10% in the last year, and to 14% in the City[59]. Local studies[60] indicate that only between 13% and 34% of incidents are ever reported to the police.

Racially aggravated hate crimes and incidents recorded by the police in Nottinghamshire has been rising steadily since 2013 and increased by 3% in 2014/15. Race remains the most commonly reported motivating factor in cases of hate crime, with factors such as the profile of extreme right wing ideologies in response to debates on immigration policy and financial austerity having potential to impact on the prevalence of this type of hate crime.

The 2015 Nottinghamshire Resident Survey found that while 48% of those surveyed felt that people from different ethnic backgrounds get along well together in the area, marking a 3% reduction on 2014. Perceptions also varied significantly by area, from 31% in Mansfield to around 60% in Broxtowe and Gedling. Residents in Mansfield, were also more likely to feel that there was too little ethnic diversity in the area to be able to respond to the question.

Religion / faith related crimes and incidents recorded by police reduced by 19% in 2014/15, with reductions seen across both crimes and incidents. There are indications that the risk of Islamophobia and anti-Semitic hate crime is increasing nationally against a backdrop of heightened concerns regarding terrorism and radicalisation, particularly in light of the Paris attacks in November 2015.

National victimisation surveys[61] indicate that **homophobic and transphobic hate crime** has declined significantly over recent years. This has been coupled with improvements in the way this form of hate crime is tackled in the workplace, schools and other institutions, and wider societal change such as the introduction of civil marriage for same sex couples in 2014. Police recorded homophobic and transphobic hate crime and incidents, however, increased by around 11% in 2014/15 due, in part, to improvements in recording and reporting practices.

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[58] Overview of Hate Crime in England and Wales, December 2013, ONS and MOJ
[59] Nottinghamshire Police Performance and Insight Report
[60] 'No Place For Hate'
[61] Homophobic Hate Crime: The Gay British Crime Survey 2013, Stonewall. The Teacher's Report 2014, Stonewall

Disability hate crime maintains a high profile nationally in recognition of the extent to which this form of crime is under-reported. The Crime Survey of England and Wales indicates that only around 3% of all incidents are reported and recorded by the police. The number of crimes and incidents recorded in Nottinghamshire increased from115 to 139 (21%) in 2014/15 as awareness, reporting and recording of the issue have improved.

Police Recorded Hate Crimes and Incidents in Nottinghamshire

	2013/14	2014/15	% Change	*2015/16**	*% Ch**
Race	1,162	1,206	+3.8%	*n/a*	*n/a*
Sexual Orientation	156	168	+7.7%	*n/a*	*n/a*
Disability	115	139	+20.9%	*n/a*	*n/a*
Religion	58	47	-19.0%	*n/a*	*n/a*
Transgender	4	10	+150%	*n/a*	*n/a*
Total hate crimes and incidents	**1,464**	**1,546**	**+5.6%**	*n/a*	*n/a*

3.2 CHANGING PATTERNS OF ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

ASB remains the most common community safety issue affecting residents of Nottinghamshire and remains heavily concentrated in city and town centres, correlating with concentrations in violent crime and criminal damage in the night time economy.

The CSEW indicates that the likelihood of adults witnessing or experiencing ASB in Nottinghamshire was comparable to the national average in 2014/15 at around 28% of all adults. Based on these findings, it can be estimated that around 251,000 residents are likely to have experienced ASB in some form over the last year, with levels having fallen steadily over recent years in line with national trends.

ASB incidents recorded by Nottinghamshire police increased by 9% in 2014/15 bringing the rate of incidents in line with the average for England and Wales[62]. Increases were largely been driven by a rise in reported 'nuisance' ASB (+12%) – affected, in part, by changes in arrangements for recording local authority ASB cases out of hours via the 101 non-emergency number. The number of recorded criminal damage and arson offences increased by 2% in 2014/15, however, there are clear indications that the rise has not been sustained in 2015/16.

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[62] Comparisons should be treated with caution given wide variation in the quality of decision making associated with the recording of ASB across police forces – ASB Review conducted by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC). It should also be noted that ASB is a broad and often situation-specific category of incident types

The Crime Survey for England and Wales indicates that experience of drink-related ASB is significantly and consistently less widespread in Nottinghamshire than the national average, with only 5.3% reporting this to be a local issue compared to 9.8% across England and Wales. Key challenges in relation to ASB include:-

* **Recognising and responding to vulnerability:** The scale and prevalence of ASB presents significant challenges to local organisations in identifying vulnerability and escalating risk in apparent low urgency situations. The personal and community impact of cases which can escalate quickly and severely has been demonstrated through high profile incidents both locally and nationally.

* **Alcohol-related ASB** is primarily concentrated in the night time economy areas, particularly Nottingham city centre. These incidents display clear weekly and seasonal patterns, which peak on Friday and Saturday nights, summer periods, bank holidays and during major sporting events. The profile of night time economy-related ASB is well understood, allowing for more targeted preventative intervention. Despite these significant concentrations, self-reported experience of drink-related ASB has shown year on year reductions since 2012/13, having fallen from 7.8% to 5.3% of adults stating that they have witnessed or experienced this form of ASB in the last year.

Dealing with ASB and Criminal Damage has become part of mainstream policing with any exceptional issues dealt with through the Tactical Tasking and Coordination process. It will be important to maintain and build upon partnership work in this area in order to implement the long term problem solving approaches often required.

The Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 led to the introduction of the Community Trigger in October 2014. New ASB powers are also providing a more effective way of dealing with ASB issues, including simplifying 19 powers down to 6 and allowing greater working between police and partners. All officers have received mandatory training in this area. Civil injunctions will also allow a greater scope of tactics to be deployed by the police and partners.

Police Recorded Anti-social Behaviour in Nottinghamshire

	2013/14	2014/15	% Change	2015/16*	% Ch*
Personal	6,457	6,536	+1.2%	6,640	+2%
Nuisance	25,999	29,100	+11.9%	31,770	+9%
Environmental	2,817	2,712	-3.7%	2,010	-26%
Police recorded ASB	**35,273**	**38,348**	**+8.7%**	40,430	+5%

* 2015/16 forecast based on April to October 2015 unvalidated statistics

3.3 OTHER CHANGING PATTERNS OF DEMAND

3.3.1. Road Safety

The number of people **killed or seriously injured** (KSI's) on the roads in Nottinghamshire continues to fall, having reduced by a further 15.5% in January to March 2015 compared to the same period the previous year. The total number of collisions reported is also fell by 14.8%, equating to over 100 fewer accidents.

Risk of harm is also falling across almost all vulnerable road user categories with the exception of pedal cyclists killed or seriously injured. Despite these reductions, fatalities and injuries on the roads of Nottinghamshire continue to be a concern for the police, the public and other agencies.

> *Roads policing is now run under the East Midlands Operational Support Services (EMOpSS), which is a regional Force venture to provide combined approaches towards Roads Policing and is allowing a greater concentration of resources towards problems. Roads Policing tactics such as F4TAL 4 operations are used to reduce injuries and deaths on the road. A new Nottinghamshire wide strategy and strategic lead for Roads Policing was established in 2014 which aims to reduce anti-social and criminal use of the roads, whilst working with partner agencies to improve road safety across the Nottinghamshire area. The police are also working to ensure that victims of road traffic collisions are provided with high quality support throughout the investigation.*
>
> *Work is underway to improve the roll out, co-ordination, and support of Community Speedwatch initiatives across the area, along with a programme of road safety engagement activity and problem solving approaches, jointly owned by Police and local partner organisations.*

3.3.3 Public Order, Extremism and Counter Terrorism

* **Public Order and extremist activity**: Protest activity within the area is predominantly low key and lawful, however a range of factors continue to present potential triggers for violence, disorder and extremist activity. These primarily comprise of political and economic triggers linked to extreme Right Wing activity and activism in response to Government austerity measures, spending and employment matters. Nottinghamshire has not identified any local groups directly linked to domestic extremism, however, there are highly organised and sophisticated groups nationally and internationally who could have a potential impact locally. Public order offences recorded by the police saw a marked (40%) increase in 2014/15 – largely due to the impact of improved recording practices on low level offences such as affray and threats of violence.

* The current **International Terrorism Threat** is assessed as severe – meaning that a terrorist attack is highly likely. There is also clear evidence that the national and international threat level continues to increase, particularly in the wake of the Paris 2015 attacks and increased intelligence relating to attempted attacks within the UK

and Europe[63]. International tensions, particularly in Syria and Iraq, are increasing the risk of attacks against the West, alongside ongoing threats relating to Al-Qaeda aligned ideology. The majority of individuals reportedly indicating an extremist mind-set are doing so in relation to ISIL and ongoing conflicts. Nottinghamshire has not identified any local groups directly linked to terrorism, however, there are highly organised and sophisticated groups nationally and internationally who could have a potential impact locally.

The threat of spontaneous volatile extremism from 'lone actors' remains high as does the risk of radicalisation amongst vulnerable individuals and marginalised groups, such as those in prison and disengaged young people. There is also a growing trend in there being a cyber/online element to the investigations, primarily involving individuals using apps and forums as a method of communication.

> *The Counter-Extremism Bill proposes new legislation to make it much harder for people to promote dangerous extremist views in our communities Policing order issues are predominantly about capacity and capability and ensuring adequate resourcing and mobilisation plans are formulated between the Force and its partners. Interoperability and collaborative working between forces is also pivotal.*

* **Radicalisation:** The risk of social and cultural pressures amongst individuals to live lifestyles that could leave them under increased threat of radicalization remains a significant concern locally.

Individuals from the East Midlands region, some of whom are socially isolated and vulnerable, are known to have travelled or expressed a desire to travel to support ISIL (Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant) in Syria.

Early identification of these individuals is vital to ensure safeguarding and investigative opportunities are realised, with many having safeguarding and/or underlying mental health issues.

> *Vulnerable communities and individuals have been identified in the Nottinghamshire area as work continues as part of the 'Prevent' agenda to identify and engage with individuals at risk of radicalisation. The Police are also working according to the four principles of the national Counter Terrorism Strategy of: Prevent, Prepare, Protect and Pursue - disrupting the radicalisation of individuals and the start of extremist activities and disrupting those already connected to and active in terrorism. Terrorism also forms part of the national Strategic Policing Requirement, requiring the Force to demonstrate the capacity, contribution, capability, consistency and connectivity in tackling this threat via joined-up networks of Special Branches and regional / national agencies.*

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[63] MI5 Director General Andrew Parker 17th September 2015 - http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p032qcgm - Seven known attempted incidents identified and tackled nationally over the previous 12 months.

3.3.4 Volume Demand Incidents

Nottinghamshire Police receive high volumes of additional non-crime related 'calls for service' each year which can range from calls for assistance from other agencies, checks for safety and wellbeing, environmental issues and civil matters. As agency resources diminish and demand on our services continues to change, the challenge of determining which agency is best placed to respond to these issues becomes increasingly acute.

Police Recorded Crime in Nottinghamshire – Other Offences

	2013/14	2014/15	% Change	2015/16*	% Ch*
Criminal damage and arson	10,139	10,338	+2%	10,040	-3%
Drug Offences	3,689	3,515	-5%	3,160	-10
Possession of weapons	560	579	+3%	750	+30%
Public order offences	1,713	2,391	+40%	2,206	-8%

2014/15 Distribution	Nottm.	South Notts (Gedl, Broxt, Rushcliffe)	Bassetlaw, Newark & Sherwood	Mansfield & Ashfield
Criminal damage and arson	40%	19%	19%	22%
Drug Offences	50%	18%	11%	21%
Possession of weapons	51%	13%	17%	19%
Public order offences	55%	13%	15%	17%

* 2015/16 linear regression forecast based on April to October 2015 unvalidated statistics

3.4   KEY CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Domestic and sexual offending and violent crime continue to present the highest assessed level of crime-related risk to local people and communities and remain critical priorities for the police ad partner agencies

➢ Opportunities should be sought to further align local plans, strategies and resources in response to domestic and sexual violence and violent crime in the night time economy in order to make best use of resources.

The proportion of recorded crime known to be committed or facilitated on-line is increasing. This includes both financially motivated cyber-crime and personally targeted offences such as harassment, abuse and exploitation.

➢ Further work should be undertaken in partnership with local agencies and communities to develop the knowledge and capability required to recognise, prevent and respond to the risk of cyber and cyber-enabled crime.

The international terrorism threat has escalated over the previous year, with the local and national risk of vulnerable individuals becoming subject to radicalisation and extremist ideologies remaining high.

➢ Work to understand and safeguard against the radicalisation of vulnerable people in the area should be strengthened alongside ongoing community engagement activity and support to existing programmes such as of support as part of the Prevent agenda.

Although low in volume, serious crimes such as robbery, home invasion robberies and car key thefts can have a high impact upon victims and remain a concern for local agencies

➢ Targeted and proportionate preventative activity should continue to be undertaken in order to minimise the risk and impact that these offences present.

While reported hate crime, shoplifting, vehicle interference and possession of weapon offences have increased over the previous year, the nature, impact and factors driving these increases are not fully understood.

➢ Further work is required in order to understand the factors driving increases in recorded crime in these areas in order to inform appropriate and proportionate police and partnership activity and communications.

4.   CHANGING PATTERNS OF VICTIMISATION

4.1   RISK OF VICTIMISATION

Findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales indicate that the risk of being the victim of crime[64] in Nottinghamshire (16.3%) is falling and has since 2011 been steadily converging with the average for England and Wales (15.3%). Reductions in risk, severity and impact of crime, however, are not evenly distributed across the population and can vary significantly by location, personal characteristics, lifestyle and living circumstances.

✱ Research studies have consistently demonstrated[65] that people with severe **mental health** conditions are significantly more likely to be a victim crime, including violent crime, be more vulnerable to repeat victimisation and be more likely to be victimised by someone they know. A Street Triage pilot conducted by Nottinghamshire Police in 2014 revealed that around 7 mental health related incidents were being resourced per day.

> *Nottinghamshire Police recognises the need to have a better understanding of how to best deliver our service to help and support people with mental health problems and divert cases away from the Criminal Justice System.*
>
> *The 2014 Street Triage Team (STT) pilot is helping to improve joint working in response to mental health issues and reduce the number of individuals being detained under Section 136 of the Mental Health Act 1983.*

✱ **Young people**[66] are also at disproportionately high risk of experiencing most crime types, including serious crime. The CSEW has reported nationally that around 12% of children aged 10 to 15 are victims of crime each year – a proportion which has remained relatively stable over the last three years. While young people remain disproportionately affected by violent crime, both the CSEW and Violence and Society Research Group at Cardiff University estimate that levels of violent crime experienced by 10 to 17 year olds has fallen by between 16% and 18% in the last year.

✱ **Student populations** are at a disproportionately higher risk of victimisation, including violent crime and burglary. This can be affected by a range of factors, including lifestyle, population density and living circumstances.

> *Nottinghamshire police are especially aware of the risks student populations in the city face and dedicated approaches around policing student areas over high risk months have been mainstreamed into policing activity.*

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[64] Crime Survey for England and Wales – Nottinghamshire estimates for adults (16 to 59)
[65] Victim Support, Mind and three Universities in London: At risk, yet dismissed: The criminal victimisation of people with mental health problems, 2013, Victim Support, Mind, St Georges, London and Kingston University, Kings College London and University College London.
[66] Peak age of victimisation amongst reported victims of crime is 16 to 24

Rural crime by its nature impacts predominantly on the rural communities of Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood, but also rural villages in Mansfield, Rushcliffe and Gedling. Offences predominantly comprise theft and vandalism, but can also include wildlife crime, heritage crime and anything else that affects the non-urban residents of Nottinghamshire. Offences of this nature can have a significant impact upon the local environment and livelihoods of their victims in these areas.

Although only comprising around 1% of all crime recorded within the Nottinghamshire, the number of crimes recorded in rural areas has increased by around 8% in the last year – largely driven by increases in criminal damage (+17%), vehicle theft (+45%), burglary (+9%) and other theft offences (+9%).

By contrast, the Home Office Commercial Victimisation survey indicates that the proportion of local agriculture, forestry and fishing premises experiencing crime in the region fell by around 15% between 2013 and 2014, while the 2015 Rural Crime Survey (NFU) also reported the overall cost of rural crime to have fallen by around 15% nationally since its peak in 2013. While the survey found tractor theft to be in continued decline as a result of improvements in inbuilt security and insurance discounts, the survey did identify a significant rise in the theft of quad bikes nationally.

The NFU survey also indicates that rural crime continues to become more sophisticated, while offences such as theft of livestock are being increasingly targeted at the most vulnerable communities. Offenders in Nottinghamshire are thought to operate across borders into neighbouring Forces, which means collaborative working is required to properly address the risk.

Nottinghamshire Police has established thematic leads with specialist knowledge of rural crime and have recruited additional Special Sergeants and Special Constables to increase resilience around rural areas

The Force has also been actively taking part in the National Rural Crime Network, an inter-agency approach to sharing knowledge and good practice on Rural Crime around the country. The profile and focus of the PCC and local MPs on rural crime has provided significant impetus for reducing the impact and concern that these offences have in Nottinghamshire's rural areas.

Nottinghamshire is a member of the East Midlands wildlife crime working group whose priorities include theft of tools, all-terrain vehicles and fuel. World Animal Protection is also working with forces across the country to develop local wildlife crime strategies and improve awareness, recording and sharing of information with regard to wildlife crime.

Business Crime: The Commercial Victimisation Survey (CVS) indicates that crimes against businesses continue to fall in the area, having reduced by a further 21% between 2013 and 2014. Reductions were most notable in the categories of fraud (-42%), theft by customers (-33%) and burglary (-32%). Self-reported incidents of on-line crime against businesses also fell by around 19% in 2014, largely due to a reduction in successful computer virus attacks (-24%). Crimes against businesses and shoplifting offences recorded by Nottinghamshire Police, meanwhile, increased by around 5% and 4% respectively in 2014/15, continuing the upward trend seen since 2010/11. Shoplifting now accounts for around 11% of all recorded crimes.

✱ **Cybercrime** represents one of the fastest growing areas of victimisation risk, particularly with regard to stalking, harassment, bullying, grooming and other forms of sexual exploitation. Individuals spending most time on-line and undertaking a greater range of activities on-line being are amongst those most vulnerable to victimisation[67]. Victims of these offences are most likely to be young females between the ages of 10 and 30, with the majority of victims of recorded sexual related cybercrime offences being under the age of 16 and female. It should be noted, however, that this may only represent those most likely to report victimisation. The increase in children using and having access to social media via mobile devices also continues to present challenges in terms of safeguarding and law enforcement.

4.2   VICTIM NEEDS AND OUTCOMES

While the prevalence of overall victimisation is estimated to be falling, our understanding and impact of crime and the needs of victims is still maturing. The number of victims classified as vulnerable or 'enhanced' by Nottinghamshire Police increased in 2014/15, largely due to ongoing improvements in risk assessment and greater compliance with the revised Victims Code of Practice (VCOP), and is expected to increase by a further 4% in 2016.

Analysis[68] commissioned by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner in 2015 indicates that there are likely to be in the region of 74,300 victims of crime (including incidents) presenting to the police in 2016, of which around:-

➢ 50% will have no support needs identified or will not consent to receiving further support
➢ 32% will have non-complex needs and require basic support
➢ 18% will present complex needs and require specialist support

As part of a newly Commissioned victim service model, the proportion of victims[69] requiring support that go on to receive support is expected to expected to increase from around 19% to 49%.

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[67] Serious and Organised Crime Protection – Public Interventions Model, Home Office, April 2015
[68] The Power of Being Understood: Independent Review of Victim Services, RSM, November 2015
[69] Excluding victims of domestic and sexual abuse

Nottinghamshire – 'Enhanced' and Vulnerable Victims of Crime

		2013/14	2014/15	2016 Forecast	% Change on 2014/15
Total victims	Domestic crimes / incidents	*13,448*	12,688	13,289	+4.7%
	Serious sexual violence	*1,035*	1,761	1,844	+4.7%
	Hate crimes / incidents	*1,238*	1,307	1,369	+4.7%
	Other serious offences*	*n/a*	4,343	n/a	n/a
	Aged 17 or under	*2,993*	4,039	n/a	n/a
	Vulnerable Adult**	*n/a*	4,671	n/a	n/a
	Persistently Targeted	*n/a*	7,757	n/a	n/a
Total number of enhanced / vulnerable victims		***n/a***	**35,724**	**37,145**	**+4.0%**
Total number of non-enhanced victims		***n/a***	**35,203**	**37,145**	**+5.5%**

* In addition to being a victim of domestic violence, hate crime or serious sexual offence, '**Other serious offences**' include being a relative of bereaved, being a victim of terrorism, human trafficking, attempted murder, kidnap, false imprisonment, arson with intent to endanger life and wounding or causing grievous bodily harm with intent.

** Adult victims that are vulnerable on account of suffering from a mental disorder, significant impairment of intelligence or social functioning or physical disability that is likely to affect the quality of evidence in a case. *Victims Code of Practice.*

Sexual abuse: The number of sexual abuse victims recorded by Nottinghamshire police increased by around 70% in 2014/15, resulting in higher numbers of adults and young people being referred to the Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC) and Nottinghamshire Independent Sexual Violence Advisor (ISVA) service.

* Capacity to meet demand for the ISVA and SARC services remains stretched, with levels of demand presenting and requiring support expected to increase further over the next three years

> *The Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC) is long established and well embedded into Force processes. Specially Trained Officers (STOs) are allocated to each response shift to improve the victim journey for victims of serious sexual assaults.*

Domestic abuse: The number of victims of domestic abuse crimes within the area increased by 5% in 2014/15, due in part to improvements in recording practices which led to a 10% reduction in the number of incidents recorded. The number of referrals to dedicated Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA) services and local Multi-agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARACs) increased during the year. Harassment and stalking offences frequently have links to Domestic Abuse.

Females account for the vast majority of recorded victims of stalking, domestic abuse flagged offences and MARAC case conferences. The long term nature of this type of controlling and coercive behaviour - which stops short of physical violence - can have a deeply traumatic impact on victims. Severe risks relate to repeat victims with mental health problems.

* Capacity to meet demand for IDVA and MARAC services remains stretched, particularly in the City, with levels of demand presenting to these services expected to increase further over the next three years

> *Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVAs) are available to support victims of Domestic Abuse throughout the investigative process and Specialist Domestic Violence Courts run at Mansfield and Nottingham Magistrates Court. In addition to this Force sits on the CPS-run Violence Against Women and Girls Scrutiny Panel.*

Hate crime: The number of hate crime victims recorded in Nottinghamshire increased by 19% in 2014/15. Social media in particular, continues to provide opportunities for bullying and harassment whereby victims can be subjected to abuse over long periods of time. The Crime Survey for England and Wales indicates that around 40% of hate crimes come to the attention of the police – a similar level to overall crime – however, this level of reporting has fallen from around 51% over the previous four years. Reductions in the overall severity of hate crime and the lower reporting rate for less serious offences are considered to be factors impacting upon this trend. The most common reason for not reporting incidents of hate crime to the police was because the victim felt that the police could do little about it (43% of incidents not reported).

Other 'Enhanced' Victims: People with complex needs[70] such as drug, alcohol or mental health issues continue to be at higher than average risk of victimisation. Research conducted by Mind indicates that around 71% of people with **mental health** problems have been victimised in circumstances that they perceive to be related to their mental condition – a figure which rises to 90% amongst those in local authority housing.

> *The Force employs a number of processes to ensure that vulnerable victims are identified and managed from the point of initial contact with throughout their victim journey. Call takers in the Force Control Room assess the vulnerability of callers and conduct risk assessments for ASB and domestic violence victims.*

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[70] Those with the most complex needs including the homeless, and those that are involved in sex work or prostitution are at disproportionately high risk of violence, threats of violence and other significant harms http://www.drugscope.org.uk/POLICY+TOPICS/Prostitution+and+substance+use

OUTCOMES FOR VICTIMS

There are a wide range of statutory and independent victim services across Nottinghamshire providing tailored support to meet the needs of victims outside of and at different stages within the criminal justice process. Our understanding of victim experience and outcomes across the area, however, remains inconsistent and incomplete, particularly with regard to children and vulnerable victims.

Nottinghamshire was an early adopter for victims' services in October 2014, when the responsibility for commissioning certain services for victims transferred to the PCC. In November 2014 the Force re-launched the 'victim journey' and Victim Care Strategy and is working with the OPCC to embed the Victims Code of Practice (VCOP) throughout their organizational policies and processes.

Satisfaction amongst victims of crime surveyed as part of the Home Office mandated victims survey[71] has remained significantly higher than that of other comparable police forces over recent years, with around 85% feeling satisfied with whole experience and action taken, 97% feeling satisfied with ease of contact and 95% feeling satisfied with the way they were treated. Reflecting national trends, satisfaction with follow-up has shown a steady deteriorating trend over the last year, having fallen from 80% in June 2014 to 77%. Deterioration in satisfaction amongst victims of vehicle crime has in part impacted upon this trend[72], with a clear disparity between levels in the City (83.8%) and County (86.6%).

A number of initiatives have been put in place in order to positively influence victim satisfaction in Nottinghamshire. These include monitoring feedback from the mandated Home Office victim satisfaction survey on a daily basis to aid service recovery and further action and undertaking additional victim satisfaction surveys in areas such as ASB and domestic violence.

The Force has strong links with Victim Support and reports on the findings of the Victim Support Satisfaction Surveys via the Police Performance and Insight report. Victim updates are managed through local police processes. The Force has also implemented Track my Crime – a tool recommended by the Ministry of Justice which enables victims to track progress against the crime they have reported.

Force service all user satisfaction rates to May 2015

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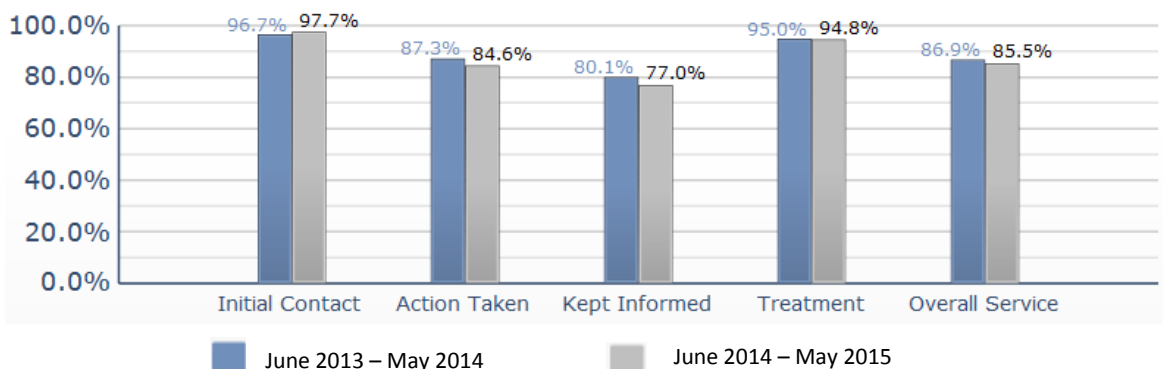
[71] Includes largely non-vulnerable / enhanced victims of burglary, vehicle crime and violent crime
[72] Nottinghamshire Police, Performance and Insight Report, Performance to July 2015, http://www.nottinghamshire.pcc.police.uk/

Satisfaction amongst victims of hate crime also remains strong compared to other comparable police forces, with initial data for April to June 2015 indicating that around 88% of victims are satisfied with the whole experience.

Satisfaction amongst victims of domestic abuse also remains strong, with results from the force Domestic Abuse Victim Satisfaction Survey showing that 91% of respondents[73] were satisfied with the whole experience in the 12 months to the end of July 2015.

Criminal Justice satisfaction: 98% of victim and witness respondents to the courts / criminal justice survey were satisfied with the services provided in Court in 2014/15, which marks a further increase on 2013/14 satisfaction levels (95.7%).

REPEAT VICTIMS

Bespoke reports allow for repeat victims of crimes, including domestic violence, ASB and hate crime to be identified. Repeat victims are managed at a local level by neighbourhood teams, being reviewed at weekly Local Operations Meetings (LOMs), activity is further scrutinised at divisional performance meetings. The Repeat Victims Working Group is responsible for overseeing the Force approach to managing repeat victims.

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[73] 572 respondents

4.3 UNDER-REPORTED CRIME AND HIDDEN HARM

A significant proportion of crime and ASB goes unreported to the police and other agencies. The reasons range from incidents being perceived as too trivial, not recognising the fact that they have been victimised, feelings that nothing could or would be done, feeling afraid of the consequences of reporting or feeling embarrassed, ashamed or that they will not be believed or taken seriously.

Evidence suggests that personally targeted offences such as domestic and sexual abuse, exploitation and hate crime remain substantially under-reported and, as such, the true extent of victimisation remains unknown. It is these and other areas of 'hidden harm' that present the greatest safeguarding risk to vulnerable victims. Those least likely to report their victimisation include:-

- BME communities, particularly where there are language or cultural barriers[74]
- Male victims of personally targeted abuse, including sexual violence
- Young people who are more likely to feel that they will not be believed, fear of retaliation or a lack of awareness of the services available[75]
- People with mental health conditions[76]
- Larger businesses who may be more inclined to absorb losses from low level offending or wish to minimise the reputational impact of cyber crime

National research and intelligence has identified the prevalence of 'hidden harm' across the following offence types in particular:-

* **Modern Slavery / Human Trafficking**: Local and national evidence is emerging of new patterns of offending in the UK by domestic and foreign nationals – particularly East Europeans who are lured to the UK by promises of profitable employment only to find their identity papers stolen and being compelled to work long hours for minimal rewards[77]. Modern slavery was introduced as a notifiable offence in April 2015 with a small number[78] of cases being identified and recorded during the year. Levels of identified modern slavery offences are expected to increase further over the coming year as a result of proactive local activity, improvements in awareness and the increasing national profile[79] of the issue. Offences are rarely carried out in isolation and are often linked with individuals who are involved in a range of other serious and organised crimes. The hidden nature of this offending and impact on victims who rarely recognise themselves as such has resulted in an increased impetus to improve understanding, awareness and response to this issue at both a local and national level.

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[74] Research commissioned by the OPCC in 2015 identified that only 23% of Chinese university students in Nottinghamshire that had experienced crime or victimisation chose to report the incident to the police

[75] Findings from the CSEW 2012 indicate that while only 15% of 10 to 17 year olds report crime to the police, around 60% report incidents to teachers

[76] Research conducted by the mental health charity Mind indicates that around 30% of self-reported victims told no one about what had happened

[77] Strategic Assessment 2015/16 – Nottingham Crime and Drugs Partnership

[78] 2 recorded crimes between April and September 2015

[79] An Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner was appointed in in 2015 and the Modern Slavery Act received Royal Assent in April 2015

✱ Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE): Children and young adult Child Sexual Exploitation offences recorded by Nottinghamshire police increased from 262 in 2013/14 to 605 in 2014/15 (+131%), driven in part by improvements in recording[80], identification, investigation and confidence to report victimisation[81].

Risk of CSE is often compounded by vulnerabilities such as mental health needs, drug or alcohol misuse and wider issues of social exclusion, with those experiencing abuse often not recognising themselves as victims. The use of technology is often a factor in these cases[82] with social media often providing opportunities for offenders to make contact and groom children.

Furthermore, the National Crime Agency[83] have highlighted an emerging trend of live streaming of child abuse for payment and the increased use of the 'hidden web' to disseminate indecent images of children. Investigations of this nature are typically highly complex and resource intensive, often with multiple interconnected victims and perpetrators. The scale and impact of this threat has led to CSE being identified as a national policing priority.

> *Child Sexual Abuse forms part of the national Strategic Policing Requirement which sets expectations of activity required by the Force. Nottinghamshire Police are working proactively to ensure that the risk is managed appropriately and proportionately.*
>
> *Changes to resourcing within Public Protection should provide greater resilience and expertise in dealing with the demand of large scale investigations, while guidelines and training have been developed to support investigations that have a cyber-element.*
>
> *Digital Media Investigator roles will be in place by **XXX** to provide expertise to all officers. Nottinghamshire Police are also currently investigating historical abuse within care homes and working to bring offenders to justice and ensure that any further safeguarding needs are met.*

✱ Child protection-related crimes continue to increase at both a local and national level due, in part to improvements in reporting, risk management and the way in which agencies identify and respond to these issues[84]. Around two thirds of child protection related crimes relate to domestic violence, with the NSPCC[85] estimating that over 50% of known adult domestic violence cases involve children who are also directly abused. For children, the impact of witnessing domestic abuse can also have long term damaging effects, including a greater risk of those individuals perpetrating domestic abuse in later life.

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[80] Improvements in recording were made mid-2014 in response to House of Commons Public Administration Select Committee's investigation into crime recording practices
[81] Impacted in part by the national focus brought about by offences committed in Rotherham
[82] Researching child sexual exploitation, violence and trafficking, The International Centre, University of Bedfordshire
[83] National Strategic Assessment of Serious and Organised Crime, 2014
[84] Chief Constable Simon Bailey, the National Police Chiefs Council (NPCC) lead for child protection
[85] NSPCC (1997) - 55%; Farmer and Owen (1995) - 52%

Annual statistics published by Childline[86] in 2015 show that the number of contacts made in relation to sexual and online sexual abuse has increased by 8% in the last year, while the number of reports relating to domestic / partner abuse has risen by 4%. The number of children subject of a Child Protection Plan (CPP) in the area increased from 374 to 685 from March 2013 to July 2014. This is resulting in increasing demand on the police in relation to protective statutory requirements, such as Multi-Agency Public Protection Panels.

* **Female Genital Mutilation (FGM):** There have been no FGM-related prosecutions within Nottinghamshire to date, however the number of cases coming to the attention of the police has increased from 1 in 2013/14 to 15 in 2014/15. The majority of reported cases are identified as a result of medical complications, indicating that the true extent of victimisation is likely to be significantly higher. Communities predominantly affected by this practice include those of Somali, Sudanese and Sierra Leonean / West African descent.

HMIC's inspection of the police service's response to crimes of 'honour'-based violence, forced marriage and female genital mutilation in 2015 found that Nottinghamshire, like most police forces nationally was adequately prepared to tackle these crimes in terms of in terms of leadership, governance, awareness and understanding and protection available to victims, but lacked the capacity to effectively investigate these crimes, work in partnership to identify and manage those at risk and close cases in a victim centred and timely way.

A centralised independent command of Public Protection oversees safeguarding processes in Force. The Force is able to ensure safeguarding of vulnerable persons through its work with the Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC), Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH), Domestic Abuse Referral Team (DART) and Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARACs). The Force is also represented on the Adult and Children Safeguarding Board. Trained Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVAs) are employed to work with victims of Domestic Abuse.

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[86] https://www.nspcc.org.uk/globalassets/documents/annual-reports/childline-annual-review-always-there-2014-2015.pdf

4.3   KEY CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

There clear are indications that organisational responses to 'hidden harm' are improving, however, there are also opportunities to further improve agency and community knowledge, awareness and multi-agency activity in this area.

➢ Partner organisations should continue to improve identification, flagging, analysis, awareness and response to 'hidden harms' such as Child Sexual Exploitation, Modern Slavery, including aspects of domestic and sexual abuse and personally targeted on-line victimisation. Targeted multi-agency strategies should be developed which support improvements in victim and third party reporting, community engagement and information sharing in these areas.

Levels of complex and personally targeted victimisation presenting to public protection and victim services continues to increase. Capacity pressures in these areas are likely to become more acute over the coming years.

➢ Agencies should collectively review capacity and anticipated demand for public protection and victim services over the next four years, particularly with regard to domestic and sexual abuse, in order to inform the development and configuration of local services. Consideration should be given to setting thresholds for support and intervention across the police force area and ensuring resources are proportionately aligned to demand.

New commissioning arrangements are presenting opportunities for more integrated approaches to victim care and the monitoring and delivery of broader 'cope and recover' outcomes for victims.

➢ Opportunities should be explored to develop more integrated approaches to supporting vulnerable victims to 'cope and recover' from the harm they experience, particularly in working with public health, local authority and the community and voluntary sector to maximise capacity and impact. There are clear opportunities to build upon learning from existing multi-agency safeguarding and public protection arrangements and develop a more qualitative understanding of the victim experience to shape future service development.

While the overall risk of victimisation is falling in Nottinghamshire, specific communities and individuals remain at disproportionately high risk, both in terms of likelihood and impact of victimisation.

➢ Targeted activity should continue to support and minimise the risk and impact of victimisation on those disproportionately affected, including young people, BME communities, students and people with mental health needs in the area

5.   CHANGING PATTERNS OF OFFENDING

5.1   OFFENDER LANDSCAPE

As with other major cities and urban conurbations within England, the demographic profile of known offenders is not generally representative of the areas demographic composition[87]. In general terms, known offenders are disproportionately:-

- **Male**: In Nottingham, males account for around 84% of known offenders compared to 50% of the resident population. Females of all ages are also significantly under represented amongst the offender population relative to their make-up of the overall population.

- **Aged 16-24 and 25-44**: Levels of offending fall dramatically once the 'middle aged' threshold has been crossed.

- **'White British'**, **'Black Caribbean'** (including 'Mixed White and Black Caribbean'): These communities are significantly overrepresented within the known offender population relative to their make-up of the overall population, while members of the all Asian population subgroups, including Bangladeshi, Indian and Pakistani, are significantly underrepresented.

Young offenders: The number of first time entrants to the youth justice system has seen marked reductions over the previous five years which continued in Nottingham and Nottinghamshire (-3%) during 2014/15. Although population forecasts indicate that the 10 to 14 year old population will increase disproportionately over the next four years (+17% - an additional 10,100 people) there is currently little evidence to suggest that this will impact adversely upon youth offending rates.

While the impact and implications of the Justice Secretary's review of the Youth Justice System in summer 2016 are not yet known, it is recognised that this may result in extensive organisational reform of the youth justice system.

> *Young offenders continue to be managed through Youth Offending Services in the City and County whose aim is to prevent offending and reduce re-offending by children and young people through targeted interventions, partnership working and identifying and supporting children and young people at risk of becoming involved in offending.*
>
> *Youth Offending Services consist of staff from the City and County Councils, Police, Probation, Health and Nottingham Futures, and are overseen by a Partnership Board.*

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[87] Examining Crime, Ethnicity and Gender in Nottingham: Analyses based upon official recorded crime data provided by Nottinghamshire Police via the Nottingham Crime and Drugs Partnership. The data included offences for which there was a sanctioned detection between April 1st 2003 and October 31st 2013.

Adult offending: Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire and Rutland Rehabilitation Company Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC), manages low and medium risk offenders within Nottinghamshire, both in the community and custody. The total number of cases being managed is rising steadily as the Offender Rehabilitation Act reforms take affect and offenders with custodial sentences of less than 12 months are given Probation supervision in the community for the first time.

* **Organised criminality**: The activities of Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) continue to present a significant threat to communities and individuals in Nottinghamshire. OCGs have direct and indirect involvement in a wide range of serious criminality, with their activities often being well known and feared within the communities that they operate. The supply, production and importation of drugs, violence and intimidation, and the criminal use of firearms collectively pose the highest organised crime threats in Nottinghamshire, however, serious acquisitive crime and fraud are also prevalent. Additionally, patterns of Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE), Modern Slavery, Cyber Crime and the manipulation and coercion of females by organised criminals are becoming increasingly evident. Investigations into Organised Criminality are often highly complex and resource intensive, requiring new investigative skills and techniques.

Nottinghamshire's known OCGs are relatively evenly distributed between the City and County areas, however the larger groups are more commonly based in the City. Advancements in communications technology is increasingly removing geographical borders, empowering OCGs with global connectivity and allowing them to extend their criminal business interests across local, national and international borders. Conversely, this has also enabled Foreign National Organised Crime Groups to build and extend their criminal footprint within the UK, including Nottinghamshire.

Fraud and cyber criminals also operate across international borders and the UK is threatened from many international locations. Increases have in part been driven by the enhancements in communications infrastructure and low levels of regulation and law enforcement capabilities within some countries. Cyber criminals are organised, highly skilled and increasingly numerous and there is a recognised need to promote greater understanding of the threat and equip law enforcement agencies with the skills and capability to respond effectively.

Nottinghamshire Police, supported by the East Midlands Special Operations Unit (EMSOU) and partner agencies, continue to strive to disrupt OCG activity in line with the 4 core themes that underpin the Government's Serious and Organised Crime Strategy: Pursue, Prevent, Protect and Prepare. To this end, the total number of active OCGs in Nottinghamshire reduced by 20% between 2013/14 to 2014/15. Even greater successes were achieved against the OCGs that pose the highest threat to Nottinghamshire, with the number of active high risk groups reducing by 50%.

> *In terms of the management of each active OCG by the police, each group has a specific management plan and is actively monitored and targeted across Nottinghamshire proportionate to the risk they present to local communities. Partnership working is helping to increase local knowledge of Organised Crime and associated activities. Joint Working Boards are being established to ensure intelligence is shared and combined strategies to disrupt OCGs are being put in place.*

* **Urban Street Gangs (USGs)[88]** are generally more visible at a local level than higher tier organised crime groups but there are often connections between in that urban gang members may engage in street drug dealing on behalf of organised criminals and aspire to become organised crime groups in their own right.

  USGs have a noticeable presence within the communities they affect and therefore have the potential to cause community harm. The threat from USGs is closely connected to tensions, threats of violence and retribution between rival groups and individuals which can manifest in serious violence, sometimes involving the use of firearms.

> *USGs are dealt with via tactics from the Vanguard team as well as partnership work coordinated through the Vanguard Plus team within Community Protection. USGs (as part of Ending Gang and Youth Violence) are a key focus for Partnership Agencies on the City.*
>
> *Engagement tactics continue to attempt to turn people away from USG lifestyles, various tactics have also been employed by the Force to disrupt organised crime aspects of the USGs especially in terms of their involvement with drug distribution.*
>
> *The City will be reviewing its provision toward USG, firearms and OCG activity to make sure correct prioritisation and most efficient use of resources.*

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[88] There is a distinction between OCGs and USGs, the differences are primarily about the level of criminality, organisation, planning and control - Home Office (2011) Ending Gang and youth Violence

5.2 OFFENDER / CRIMINOGENIC NEED

Offender characteristics and the pathways of support that they require can vary significantly on the basis of the needs that they exhibit.

* **Substance misuse** remains a significant criminogenic factor linked to offending. The proportion of new receptions to HMP Nottingham that are identified as having a substance misuse problem (28%) is considerably greater than the general population (5.5%). The prevalence of Synthetic Cannabinoids (Spice) is also increasing and remains high within prison establishments where its use is becoming increasingly difficult to manage and linked to a rise in violence amongst inmates. The ongoing risks associated with addiction and release into the community is likely to result in an increased demand for these substances.

* **Housing**: It has been recognised that housing services are also increasingly unable to meet the growing demand and complex needs of offenders as a result of limited resources and the impact of changes in housing legislation and benefits.

Prolific offenders: Prolific offending has been in steady decline at a local and national level over recent years, due in part to improvements in the management of prolific offenders, reductions in problematic drug use and a multi-agency focus on tackling the criminogenic factors most commonly liked to their offending. The number of prolific offenders being managed statutorily through the Integrated Offender Management Programme is relatively evenly split across the City and County. Prolific offenders are more likely to exhibit needs relating to relationships, thinking and behaviour, alcohol and drug misuse.

* Holistic **monitoring of outcomes** for IOM offenders has been affected by organisational changes and limitations in data sharing over the previous year which the CRC, Probation Service, CDP and SAU are working to overcome.

* There are risks[89], however, that the recent increase in the purity of and treatment presentations for **heroin and crack cocaine** will impact upon the nature and prevalence of acquisitive crime over the coming year.

> *Prolific offenders continue to be managed through Integrated Offender Management (IOM) across Nottinghamshire. The aim of the IOM is to focus on serious serial offenders, applying a process to identify those who cause the most harm and working in partnership to reduce crime through intensive supervision, enforcement and rapid access to support services.*
>
> *A matrix is used to identify top offenders who are discussed at the monthly IOM Selection Meeting. The IOM approach has three complementary strands; to prevent and deter, catch and convict and resettle and rehabilitate. Analysis by Nottinghamshire Trent University suggests that IOM can affect levels of reoffending, if supported by the offender's motivation and change. A task and finish group is working to refresh the IOM strategy and governance.*

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[89] Morgan 2014 mapped growth and decline in domestic burglary and vehicle crime in 1980s and 1990s with heroin, crack and cocaine prevalence

MAPPA Eligible offenders: The number of MAPPA eligible individuals identified with complex needs has been increasing over recent years. There were 1,511 MAPPA-eligible offenders in Nottinghamshire at the end of March 2015, marking a 12% increase on the previous year. While the number of Registered Sex Offenders remained relatively static at around 1,024, the number of violent offenders being managed locally via the MAPPA process increased by almost 50% to 487.

Trends have been impacted by changes in policy and legislation[90]. National evidence[91] indicates that the average age of perpetrators of sexual offending is getting younger.

> *Dangerous offenders continue to be managed through Multi Agency Public Protection Agency (MAPPA). The overarching aim of MAPPA is to work in partnership with other agencies, to minimise the risks posed by known violent and sexual offenders, thereby reducing serious re-offending behaviour and preventing further harm to victims. MAPPA-eligible offenders are identified and information about them is shared by the agencies in order to inform the risk assessments and risk management plans of those managing or supervising them.*

Although the number of people managed under MAPPA is low, the effects of their offending on the victims and communities can be both devastating and long lasting. While MAPPA cannot eradicate the risks posed by sexual and violent offenders, joint working and a strong unified purpose help to ensure that agencies take all possible steps to minimise the risks that offenders pose whilst in the community.

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[90] The last year saw amendments to the Sexual Offence Act 2003 which enable lifelong registered sexual offenders to apply to be removed from the register
[91] Child Exploitation and Online Protection Agency (CEOP)

5.3 UNIDENTIFIED OFFENDING

Some offences by their nature are less likely to result in an offender being identified due to the circumstances in which they are committed, the likelihood of it being directly witnessed or the likelihood of forensic opportunities becoming available.

Offences where the victim comes face to face with the perpetrator, such as violent crime, therefore naturally carry a higher probability of suspects being identified than property crimes. The pro-active nature of policing drug and possession of weapons offences similarly results in suspects being identified for the vast majority of these crimes.

% Investigations closed without suspect being identified:
November 2014 to October 2015
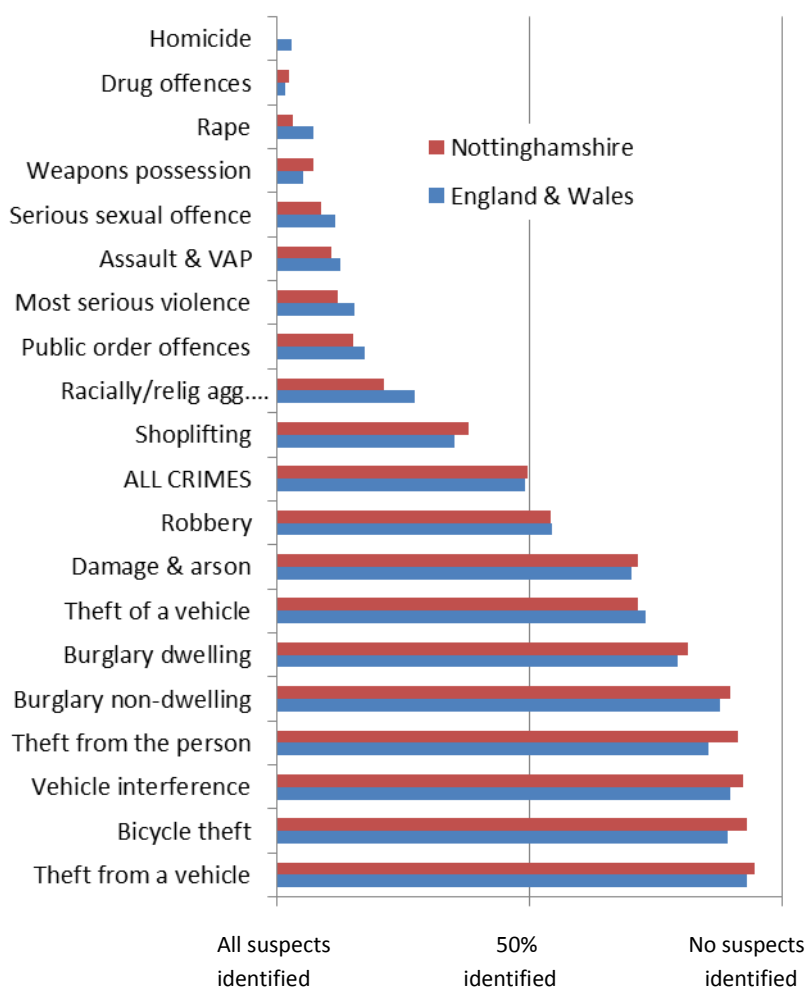
The proportion of offences which result in no suspect being identified[92] is in line with the average for England and Wales in Nottinghamshire at around 50%. The likelihood of offences resulting in no suspect being identified is marginally higher than the national average in Nottinghamshire in the case of thefts from person (91%:85%), vehicle interference (92%:90%) and bicycle thefts (93%:89%).

Conversely, rape (3%:7%), most serious violence (12%:15%) and racially and religiously aggravated offences (21%:27%) are more likely to result in offenders being identified than the national average.

New technology and ongoing improvements in intelligence, forensic capability and surveillance have potential to increase the likelihood of offenders being identified, however increases in the proportion of crime known to be committed or facilitated on-line continues to present significant challenges to local, national and international enforcement agencies.

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[92] Crime investigated as far as reasonably possible – Case closed pending further investigative opportunities becoming available

5.4   KEY CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The individual and community impact of crime committed by Serious Organised Crime Groups remains high and there are significant gaps in our knowledge and understanding of offenders and the extent of their offending.

➢ There are clear opportunities to further develop knowledge, understanding and disruption of serious organised criminality through the Serious and Organised Crime Partnership and Profiles, particularly in areas of hidden harm such as organised child sexual exploitation and modern slavery. Agencies should enhance efforts to manage the impact of this offending via the established Prevent, Pursue, Protect and Prepare framework.

Urban Street Gangs continue to present risks in terms of serious violent and acquisitive crime and impact upon feelings of safety in local areas. New and emerging gangs also have potential to become more serious and organised.

➢ Partners should continue to support prevention and early intervention activity within and beyond Nottingham and work to develop knowledge and understanding of new and emerging gang-related activity within the city.

There are currently a number of critical gaps in the understanding of performance outcomes amongst the IOM cohort which is limiting opportunities to drive improvements in offender management processes.

➢ Issues impacting on performance and outcomes monitoring for the Integrated Offender Management programme should be resolved as matter of priority in order to ensure the services supporting these individuals remain effective and most appropriately targeted.   Housing and mental health pathways continue to present some key challenges and emerging trends in relation to problematic drug use and the profile of known users should also be closely monitored over the coming year.

The proportion of identified on-line domestic, sexual and other personally targeted offending is increasing. This includes harmful on-line behaviour and harassment and abuse via social media.

➢ Agencies should continue to develop more joined up approaches to identifying, tackling and preventing on-line offending, and domestic and sexual offending in particular. This may include further developing specialist knowledge and capabilities, strengthening the focus of public health, education and community based approaches to reducing and managing risk and improving the intelligence picture via better tagging and recording of cyber-enabled crime.

6. PUBLIC PERCEPTION AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

This section considers changes in public priorities, perceptions, expectations and engagement based on a range of consultation activity. This includes the PCC's community engagement activity, local authority level surveys and resident's panels and other targeted engagement across Nottinghamshire.

6.1 PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS, PRIORITIES AND EXPECTATIONS

Neighbourhood Perceptions: Nottinghamshire's Annual Satisfaction Survey 2015 found that around 82% of residents in the County feeling very or fairly satisfied with their area as a place to live – a figure that has been increasing steadily over the previous two years. Average satisfaction can vary, however, from around 74% in Ashfield to 93% in Newark and Sherwood.

The CSEW indicates that the percentage of residents perceiving ASB to be a very or fairly big problem in Nottinghamshire has remained relatively static over the previous three years at around 8% and marginally below the England and Wales average of 10%. Within this category, however, the perception that drug use and dealing is a problem[93] (20%) and teenagers hanging around are a problem (13%) have been falling steadily over the previous two years, reflecting national trends.

* Perceptions that rubbish and litter (34%), people being drunk or rowdy in public (16%) and noisy neighbours[94] (12%) are a problem in the area, however, have shown a steady upward trend over the previous year. Furthermore, the perception that rubbish and litter is a problem in the area remains notably higher than the England and Wales average of 27%.

Community Cohesion: Nottingham's[95] Strategic Assessment 2015 highlights that while Nottingham is generally a city where people get on, 'specific challenges exist in regard to East European migration that has seen the emergence of new communities with little or no community infrastructure to support integration or to assist with individual or community problems'. In Nottinghamshire, just under half of residents consulted (48%) via the Resident Survey feel that their area is a place where people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together. Given the lower levels of ethnic diversity, around 32% feel that either they do not know whether people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well or there is not enough ethnic diversity in their local area to be able to comment.

Feelings of Safety: Around 74% of residents in the County report feeling safe in the area that they live after dark, however this appears marginally lower in Ashfield (68%) and Bassetlaw (68%) and amongst disabled respondents and people aged 75 and over (62%). By contrast, feelings of safety after dark are generally highest in the Newark and Sherwood area (84%). The majority of respondents to the County

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[93] Trend also reflected via the Nottinghamshire Annual Satisfaction Survey
[94] Trend also reflected via the Nottinghamshire Annual Satisfaction Survey
[95] Nottingham Crime and Drugs Partnership

satisfaction survey feel safe in their local area by day (95%) and when home alone at night (89%), marking no significant change on previous years.

Public Priorities: National longitudinal surveys of public opinion indicate that the extent to which the general public feel crime, law and order are important issues facing Britain has deteriorated significantly since 2008, while concerns regarding NHS / Health care and Immigration have been rising markedly since 2013. It should be noted, however, that increased national debate regarding the UKs policing capacity and capability - particularly in light of the November 2015 Paris attacks – is likely to have a marked impact upon this trend.

What do you see as the most important issues facing Britain Today? (Unprompted)
Source: Ipsos Mori 2004-2015
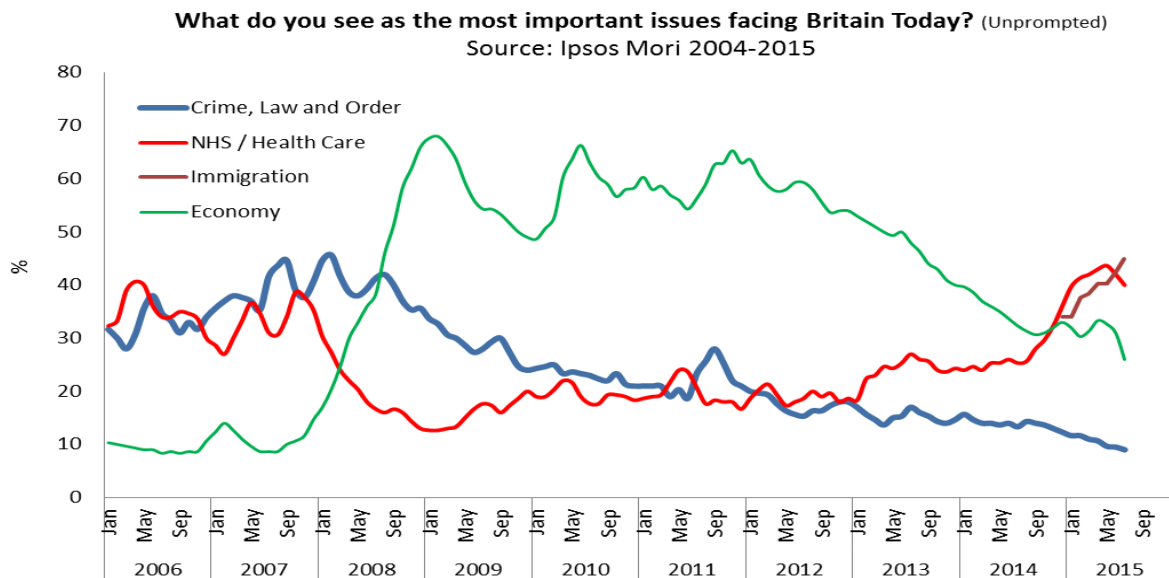
Local[96] and national[97] analyses have found that the public's expectation of the police service has not changed significantly over time. The following factors have been identified through a range of consultation and engagement activity as important to local communities within Nottinghamshire:-

- **Work visibly within communities** – Focus group activity undertaken by Nottinghamshire Police in 2015 found visibility is often seen as being a deterrent to crime. In circumstances where visible policing was not sustainable, participants supported the increased use of CCTV

- **Provide a timely response** to requests for service – be accessible and there when needed. Protecting, supporting and responding to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people was identified as the most important PCC priority for around 36% of county residents and 41% of city residents responding to the annual public perception surveys.

- **Tackle local issues** that have the greatest impact on quality of life, particularly **anti-social behavior**. Around 20% and 14% of respondents to the county and city public perception surveys identified 'focusing on the areas

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[96] Police and Crime Plan Priorities and Precept – Consultation Report, December 2015, Notts Police
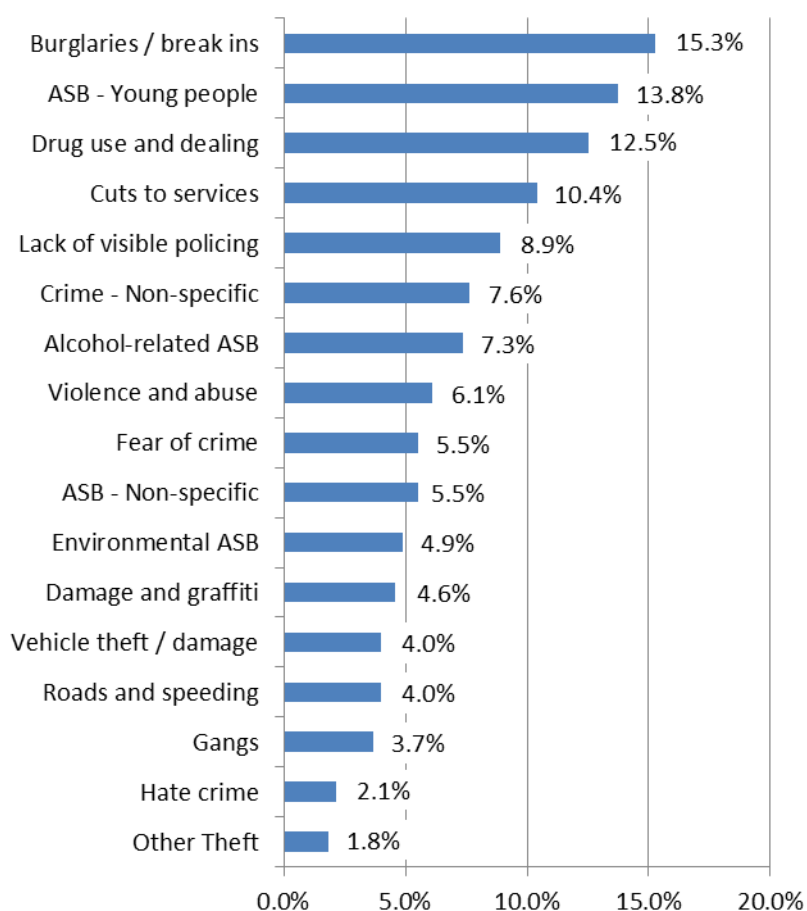[97] 'Engaging Communities in Fighting Crime' report, Louise Casey, 2008

most affected by crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour' as the most important PCC priority

- **Prevent offending and reduce re-offending** – this was highlighted as the most important PCC priority amongst 14% and 19% of respondents to the County and City public perception surveys respectively.

- **Have the powers, skills and equipment needed** to tackle crime and ASB

- **Act and treat people fairly** and be approachable and respectful

- **Keep people (and victims) informed** and do what they say they are going to do

An OPCC poll of over 730 local residents in 2015 found the issues of concern to respondents to be many and varied. The most common issue of concern, however, was burglary / break-ins (15%), reflecting findings from Nottingham City's annual Respect survey[98].

Young people hanging around or causing ASB (14%) and drug use or dealing (12%) were identified as the second and third most prevalent concerns amongst respondents to the poll.

Crime and/or antisocial behaviour related concerns (OPCC Poll 2015 - unprompted)

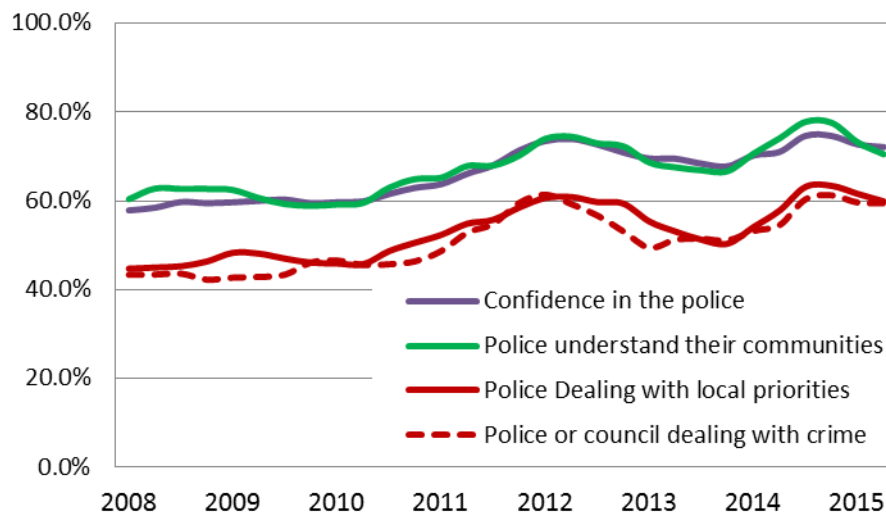| Concern	Percentage
Burglaries / break ins	15.3%
ASB - Young people	13.8%
Drug use and dealing	12.5%
Cuts to services	10.4%
Lack of visible policing	8.9%
Crime - Non-specific	7.6%
Alcohol-related ASB	7.3%
Violence and abuse	6.1%
Fear of crime	5.5%
ASB - Non-specific	5.5%
Environmental ASB	4.9%
Damage and graffiti	4.6%
Vehicle theft / damage	4.0%
Roads and speeding	4.0%
Gangs	3.7%
Hate crime	2.1%
Other Theft	1.8%

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[98] Over 2,500 responses via a random sampling methodology – this has consistently identified burglary as the most highly ranked crime-related concern (35% of respondents)

6.2 TRUST AND CONFIDENCE

The Crime Survey for England and Wales indicates that public confidence in the police in Nottinghamshire has been rising steadily since 2010, reaching the highest level ever recorded during 2014 (75%) and narrowing the gap between Nottinghamshire and the average for England and Wales (75%). The proportion of residents feeling that the police understand their communities has followed a similar upward trend and is now in line with the England and Wales average at around 70%.

Nottinghamshire – Indicators of Public Perception: CSEW 2008-2015

Legend:
- Confidence in the police
- Police understand their communities
- Police Dealing with local priorities
- Police or council dealing with crime

* The proportion of residents feeling police treat people fairly (61%) or are doing a good or excellent job (55%) has, however, plateaued since 2012 and remain lower than the national averages of 66% and 62% respectively.

Nottinghamshire – Indicators of Public Perception: CSEW 2008-2015

Legend:
- Respect for the police
- Police treat people fairly
- Doing a good / excellent job
- Police are reliable
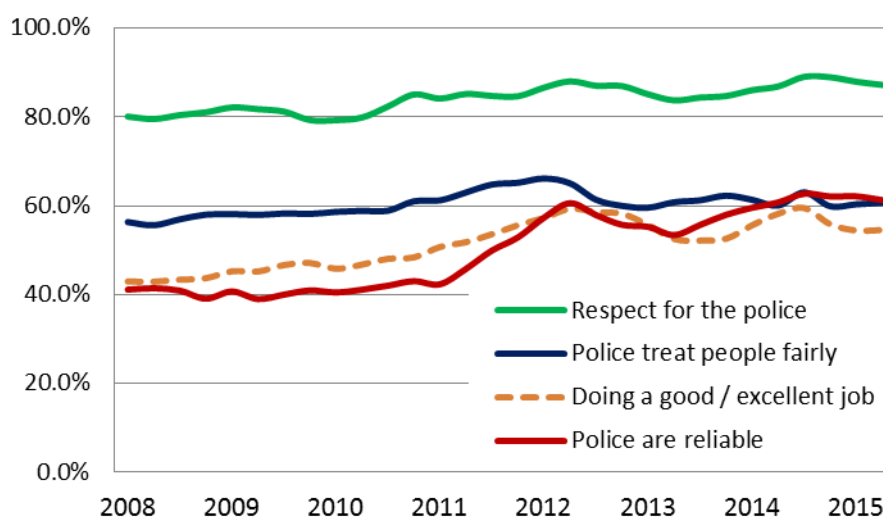
The number of complaints made against the police in Nottinghamshire has increased over the previous year and remain higher than the England and Wales average per 1,000 population. This is considered to, in part, reflect improvements in recording practices and processes over the previous year.

6.3 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP

Engaging with communities plays a central part in preventing crime, increasing confidence and reducing demand. Nottinghamshire's rapidly changing demographic composition presents continuing need for local service providers to develop their understanding and engagement with their communities – including those whose views are often underrepresented[99].

Research[100] has demonstrated a strong relationship between feeling informed, having confidence in local service providers and having positive perceptions of organisational performance. Nottinghamshire's annual resident survey indicates that the proportion of residents feeling that the County Council keeps them very or fairly well informed has increased steadily over the previous three years, from 50% to 54%. This continues to vary by district, however, with Ashfield (47%) and Newark and Sherwood (49%) residents consistently feeling less informed than the county average and Rushcliffe (67%) residents consistently feeling more informed.

* The proportion of County residents feeling that they can influence decisions affecting their area however has fallen by 9% since 2014 to 27%, particularly following reductions in Ashfield (19%), Mansfield (21%) and Rushcliffe (23%). It should be noted, however, that trends in this area can be subject to major annual fluctuation.

> *Nottinghamshire residents are able to feedback to the Force on local concerns through Neighbourhood Priority Surveys, which enable local policing teams to shape priorities for their area.*

Active Citizenship: A number of initiatives continue to be supported across Nottingham and Nottinghamshire to increase levels of community involvement in tackling crime and community safety issues within the force area. These include Neighbourhood Watch, Neighbourhood Alert, Community Speed Watch and other volunteering roles. The County Residents Survey identified that around 16% of residents have been involved in some form of volunteering activity over the last year.

> *The 2014-18 Public Engagement Strategy sets out the Force's overarching principles of engagement taking account of the priorities of the force and PCC. There are different levels at which the Force interacts with communities. Communities requiring specialist engagement may be identified through processes such as the Counter Terrorism Local Profile (CTLP) or the Emerging and Residual Threats analysis (ERT) and supported accordingly. Where a community is not consistently or regularly engaged, a targeted approach is generally adopted at a neighbourhood policing team (NPT) level, supported by corporate functions such as the Corporate Communication department.*

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[99] Communities often termed under-represented, or 'seldom heard', 'hard to reach' or more recently 'under-served' – Public Health England, Dr. Eamonn O'Moore
[100] Nottinghamshire Annual Satisfaction Survey 2015, NPIA Public Confidence Route map:- http://minutes.tewkesbury.gov.uk/documents/s11809/Crime%20and%20Disorder%20Appendix%20-%20confidence_route_map.pdf

6.4   KEY CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

While many aspects public perception are showing year on year improvement across Nottinghamshire, there remains a clear gap with regard to neighbourhood satisfaction, feelings of safety, feeling informed and feeing able to influence local decisions in some areas

➢ Targeted work should be sustained to improve engagement, feedback and active citizenship in identified neighbourhoods within the force area. This should include a detailed profile of socio-demographic composition, needs expectations and preferences of local people within the communities identified in order to improve trust, confidence and perceptions of local service providers.

Perceptions of environmental signals of neighbourhood decline such as rubbish and litter have increased over the previous year and remain notably higher than the England and Wales average in Nottinghamshire

➢ Agencies should continue to work in partnership with local agencies and communities to improve actual and perceived environmental ASB in order to minimise the impact that these signal crimes and incidents can have on feelings of safety and neighbourhood perception.

While there remains a clear public demand for the police to be visible and active within local communities, reductions in organisational resources continue to impact upon the capacity to meet public expectations.

➢ Police and other stakeholders should ensure that the challenges facing local crime and community safety agencies are well communicated to the public and form the basis of open and transparent debate on the shape of future services. The force should continue to invest in mobile technology and new ways of working, engaging and providing feedback to communities in order to help minimise this risk.

Perception surveys indicate that the proportion of residents that feel the police treat people fairly or are doing a good or excellent job has deteriorated over recent months and remains below the national average in Nottinghamshire.

➢ The Police and Crime Commissioner should continue to promote openness, transparency and support new and innovative ways of informing and providing feedback to local communities on matters of police performance and activity.

7. THE CHANGING ORGANISATIONAL LANDSCAPE

7.1 Organisational Landscape

Nottinghamshire's Crime, Community Safety and Criminal Justice landscape continues to undergo **rapid and extensive change** as a result of changing demand and politically and economically-driven reform. This is set to continue for the foreseeable future with varied effects upon performance, organisational morale and delivery arrangements.

Government austerity measures have led to a further 5% reduction in the number of people working in the public sector over the last year, marking a 14% reduction overall since 2010. The funding made available to Police and Crime Commissioners reduced by 25% in real terms between 2010/11 and 2015/16, while total funding available to individual police forces has reduced by between 12% and 23%[101].

The last four years have also seen a renewed focus on outcomes-led strategic commissioning within the public sector, creating an environment for greater participation amongst Voluntary, Community and Social Enterprise (VCSE) and private sector providers. This is leading to changes in the way services are delivered and increased competition to be the provider of choice.

More recent debate in relation to governance arrangements for policing, such as proposals for local devolution and proposals to better integrate the governance and delivery of Blue Light services under the powers and remit of Police and Crime Commissioners[102] remain under Government consideration. Potential reforms present both opportunities and risks to the longer term strategies upon which current financial and delivery plans may be based.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE POLICE

Nottinghamshire Police was assessed by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) as 'good' at reducing crime and preventing offending and 'good' at tackling anti-social behaviour in 2014. The inspection highlighted room for improvement, however, in the way of the force investigates offending and capacity constraints within the public protection team which deals with child protection and domestic abuse.

HMIC has assessed Nottinghamshire Police as adequately prepared to face its future financial challenges, concluding that the force has a good understanding of demand and is implementing a new way of working to deliver a more efficient and effective policing service.

The force achieved over £45m of savings between 2011/12 and 2014/15 and has been working to deliver a further £12.6m in 2015/16.

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[101] Financial sustainability of police forces in England and Wales, National Audit Office
[102] Government response to the report 'Doing it justice: Integrating criminal justice and emergency services through Police and Crime Commissioners, Reform

> *The force carried out demand modeling in order to develop an optimum operating model for Contact Management and the Force Response function as part of the 'Delivering the Future' programme. The Force implemented the Contact Resolution and Incident Management model in October 2014 which incorporated a Telephone Investigation Bureau and Contact Resolution Team to reduce attendance at scene while improving quality of service and investigative opportunities.*

* The force faces the critical challenge of delivering a balanced budget by 2016/17 while embedding changes in the way the organisation operates and progressing the strategic alliance with Northamptonshire and Leicestershire Police forces. The force also faces the critical challenge of meeting growing public protection demands as relative resources diminish.

CRIMNAL JUSTICE

The Criminal Justice landscape across Nottinghamshire includes three Magistratres courts (Nottingham, Mansfield and Worksop**),** one Crown Court (Nottingham) and four prison establishments (HMP Nottingham, HMP Ranby, HMP Lowdham Grange and HMP Whatton). The area also includes a youth court in Nottingham and Rampton high security hospital for people with complex mental health needs.

The Nottinghamshire Probation Trust was disbanded in 2014 and replaced by the Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire and Rutland Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC) with responsibility for managing low and medium risk offenders, and the National Probation Service (NPS) who work with high risk offenders.

The Criminal Justice System (CJS) and the agencies it comprises are subject to a major programme to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the services it delivers alongside significant reductions in resources[103]. Key challenges impacting upon criminal justice include effectively managing demand as criminal justice funding continues to reduce and increasing the use and awareness of restorative justice to drive further efficiencies in the criminal justice process.

* While the rate of ineffective trials[104] in Nottingham's Crown Court has fallen from around 16% to 9% over the last year, the rate in the Magistrates Courts' remains significantly higher at 21%.

The Early Guilty Plea rate recorded in the Crown Court has seen an improvident on the previous year, having risen to 41% - a level notably higher than the national average of 33.2%. The Magistrates' Courts Early Guilty Plea rate has similarly seen a marked improvement having risen from 68% to 71% and bringing levels in line with the national average. These improvements have been attributed to the Transforming Summary Justice programme which has led to a notable increase in the number of cases where anticipated guilty plea is correctly identified at point of charge.

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[103] The National Audit Office, Criminal Justice System Landscape Review, March 2014 http://www.nao.org.uk/
[104] Trials that did not go ahead on the date that they were scheduled to do so

The force also undertook a considerable amount of communication and awareness of National File Standards (NFS) as part of the roll out of the Transforming Summary Justice programme which is leading to ongoing improvements in case file quality.

The East Midlands Criminal Justice Service[105] is working to deliver efficiencies across the region and embed consistent working practices across the area following the implementation of a common IT platform. The Transforming Summary Justice plan and Better Case Management Initiative continue to drive efficiencies within the Magistrates and Crown Courts respectively in order to deliver better value for money for local people. Work also continues to improve digitalisation within the criminal justice system, including the piloting of video links between courts and custody suites to enable virtual attendance at remand courts.

6.2 Partnership Working, Collaboration and Strategic Alliance

Targeted multi-agency **partnership working** has been recognised as an important driver of crime reduction over the last decade and remains a vital component in delivering better and more cost effective services.

Strong partnership relationships have been developed across the area, particularly between the force, the Crime and Drugs Partnership (CDP) in Nottingham, the Safer Nottinghamshire Board (SNB) and their respective subgroups.

The priorities of statutory partner organisations are many and varied, however, most partnership priorities share common strategic themes which include:-

- **tackling and reducing violent crime** – including domestic and sexual violence and abuse

- **reducing re-offending** – with a predominant focus on acquisitive crime, reducing the harm caused by drugs and alcohol

- **supporting vulnerable people**

- **tackling local community issues**, particularly anti-social behaviour and

- **Integrated locality-based working** in priority and high impact neighbourhoods.

While a range of statutory partnerships continue to support the Community Safety, Criminal Justice, Health and Wellbeing and Safeguarding Adults and Children agendas, specific partnership agendas and initiatives have included:-

- One Nottingham Board, which brings together public sector leaders and key stakeholders across Nottingham to promote and support delivery of the 2020 Vision and Sustainable Community Strategy. The thematic area of 'Safer Nottingham' is led by the Crime and Drugs Partnership and accountable to the One Nottingham Executive Group.

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[105] East Midlands Criminal Justice Service

- Project Aurora, a shared integrated police and City Council enforcement service which sees police officers working alongside Community Protection Officers in Nottingham to tackle crime, antisocial behaviour and complex social problems. The project was highlighted as best practice by HMIC.

- The Integrated Offender Management (IOM) approach to tackling prolific offending. This includes close working with the Multi Agency Intelligence Team (MAIT), which provides daily intelligence in relation to prolific offenders in the area. The team also comprises an officer based in HMP Nottingham and a dedicated NHS Mental Health Nurse. Nottinghamshire is also one of the first forces in the country to utilise IOM for shop theft offenders, through Operation Dormice

- Child Sexual Exploitation Cross Authority group which works to ensure that lessons are learned from recent local and national cases as part of a multi-agency forum. A partnership project has also been established between the police and CDP to address the Sexual Exploitation of Women and Girls by Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) within the city.

- Integrated partnership locality-based working, such as the High Impact Neighbourhoods approach in the city and Priority Plus areas in the county.

- Programmes such as 'Troubled / Priority Families' which bring agencies together to support high demand families with complex needs.

- Multi-agency safeguarding arrangements, including safeguarding hubs

- A range of multi-agency teams in place across the force which are working to tackle key issues such as Urban Street Gangs (Vanguard Plus), Prostitution (Prostitution Task Force), Mental Health Triage Cars and Neighbourhood Teams.

- Co-location of services between the police and other agencies in order to deliver improvements in efficiency and effectiveness. Examples include the co-location of IDVA's and health and social care within the Oxclose Lane Domestic Abuse Support Unit / Domestic Abuse Referral Team. Options for co-location continue to be explored and developed, such as the co-location of front counter services at the former Broxtowe Police Station with the local authority and a joint central operational base at Byron House in Nottingham.

* A number of critical challenges to effective partnership working have been identified by local agencies[106]. These include **reductions in long-term preventative activity** in favour of short-term reactive interventions and a retreat to delivery of statutory services as the financial challenges have become more acute, and gaps in **data sharing** which agencies are working to overcome.

* Local partnerships are also facing the challenges of managing **increasing requirements** in relation to the Prevent duty, Domestic Homicide Reviews, Serious and Organsied Crime and Child Sexual Exploitation as the relative resources available continue to reduce.

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[106] Independent Review of Community Safety Funding and Impact, November 2015, Grant Thornton

★ A 2015 review of Community Safety funding and impact concluded that there are opportunities within the County to simplify and rationalise community safety structures and funding arrangements in order to reduce duplication and inconsistency. The City's response to the funding challenge was considered 'well-developed'.

Collaboration remains a critical[107] aspect to maintaining effective and resilient services and delivering shared outcomes and cost savings within the public sector. Key collaboration plans and programmes across Nottingham, Nottinghamshire and the East Midlands region include:-

- Strategic Alliance with Northamptonshire and Leicestershire Police forces which aims to secure significant savings over the next four years.

- Regional Occupational Health – work across regional police forces with OHU to improve the collective knowledge and capability of forces across a number of important parts of occupational health. Areas of work have included a review of the ill health retirement process, developing a consistent approach to managing those on restricted duties following the Winsor review and work to appoint a shared Employee Assistance Provider.

- Learning and Development – work to standardise learning and development courses across the region

- East Midlands Operational Support Service (EMOpSS) which has been working to provide a single integrated operational support unit across Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire and Nottinghamshire since May 2015. This includes the areas of Roads and Armed Policing, Tactical Armed Policing, Tactical Roads Policing, Tactical Support Teams, Serious Collision Investigation, Specialist Dogs and General Purpose Dogs teams. The collaboration is already leading to improvements in resilience, capacity, teamwork, interoperability and response.

- The East Midlands Special Operations Unit (EMSOU) is a successful East Midlands collaboration which provides a range of policing and support services including the investigation of major crime (such as homicides), Special Branch, forensics and serious and organised crime (via the Regional Intelligence Unit, the Regional Asset Recovery Team, Fraud and Financial Investigation, and Cyber Crime Unit). The collaboration aims to promote a more cost-effective provision of these important policing services through forces working together.

- Regional ICT – the Regional IT Transformation Programme is a portfolio of technology based, collaborative initiatives that are designed to support and improve the efficiency and flexibility of operational policing across the East Midlands Region. The projects include a number of Forces across the Region, working together to consolidate systems, centralise functions, share the costs involved and realise the joint benefits through economy of scale, increased flexibility offered by improved mobility and accessibility. The current portfolio includes:-

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[107] Data from the National Policing Coordination Centre indicates that requests from forces for mutual aid have increased substantially over the previous year

- Body Worn Video (five Force collaboration) in which 3,500 digital camera recording devices are being provided to Officers across the region to enhance the quality of the evidence collected, improve the efficiency of case processing and criminal justice outcomes.

- Digital Interview Repository (Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Northamptonshire) to implement a digitalised, networked, interview recording solution that will improve security, reliability and accessibility of evidential interviews and reduce operational costs.

- Mobilising the Workforce (Agile Working) which will enable Officers and Police Staff to work across borders in regional forces, be far more flexible in how they perform their duties and be less reliant on physical desk or office space. This scalable solution has the potential for much broader application across Forces in the future and represents a significant improvement in the way service can be accessed and delivered.

- Intelligence system which has consolidated information, held locally by each of the five Forces within the region into one single accessible database. This has delivered improvements in efficiency, reduced technology operating costs and led to improvements in intelligence sharing capability across the region. An additional regional intelligence system has also been migrated to a national "cloud" based 'Software as a Solution' (SaaS) service as part of work being led by Durham Constabulary.

The scope for future collaboration and partnership working is extensive and continues to increase alongside the strategic imperative to drive further efficiencies in the way public services are delivered. Key challenges to realising the benefits of collaboration over the coming years include:-

* Effectively resourcing change management and embedding new structures while minimising the impact on organisational morale

* Safeguarding the benefits of existing collaboration and maintaining clear lines of accountability as new opportunities are explored

* Overcoming organisational, political, cultural and geographic barriers to collaboration presented by factors such as changing governance structures and non-co-terminus boundaries

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7.4   KEY CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Data sharing remains a key barrier to effective partnership working across the area which is limiting the ability to develop a holistic understanding of need and deliver targeted outcomes

➢ Partner agencies should work to develop effective data sharing protocols and arrangements in order to ensure that information can be exchanged fairly and legally where necessary.

Changes in resourcing and delivery arrangements have led to reductions in long-term preventative activity which expose the risk of missed opportunities to reduce harm and future demand on local services

➢ Partners should continue to support the Preventing Demand Strategy and ensure that cross-partnership early intervention activity is sufficiently resourced and prioritised in reducing future demand.

Reductions in agency resources over recent years have impacted upon partnership analytical capacity as the need evidence-led commissioning and decision making has become more pronounced

➢ Partner agencies may benefit from consolidating existing analytical capacity across the area[108] and further strengthening links with academic institutions in identifying 'what works'. There are also opportunities to improve strategic planning processes across agencies and collaborate in safeguarding other key specialist resources.

Our local police and Criminal Justice services continue to make significant progress in modernising and adapting to new ways of working in response to changing patterns of demand, reducing resources and new technology.

➢ Agencies should continue to support the Criminal Justice Efficiency Programme in embedding new ways of working, digitalisation and developments in technology. Work should be sustained to drive improvements in case file quality, embed restorative justice approaches and reduce ineffective trials, particularly in the Magistrates Courts.

Planned and proposed changes in governance and delivery models over the coming years have potential to deliver both benefits and risks to local delivery and future savings plans

➢ It will be important to ensure that leadership within and across crime, community safety and criminal justice agencies remains strong during this period of change and maintain the support of senior leaders. Partners may benefit from agreeing a clear 'road map' for the shape of policing, criminal justice and community safety services over the next 20 years and in working to align and develop clear multi-agency priorities.

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[108] Grant Thornton 2015

8.   CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1   KEY FINDINGS

Victimisation surveys indicate that the overall prevalence of crime and ASB continues to fall across Nottinghamshire and is forecast to fall further over the next four years[109]. Despite this trend, the level of violent crime, safeguarding and 'hidden harm' being captured by the police is increasing significantly. This increase in what can be highly resource intensive demand is largely due to improvements in risk management processes, compliance with crime recording standards, greater police and partnership pro-activity and increasing levels of identified complex need.

Fraud and pure cybercrime (such as hacking and computer viruses) could account for a further 69% of crime, which until 2015 had not been captured via national self-victimisation surveys. While overall levels of acquisitive crime are in decline, recorded shoplifting offences have been increasing steadily over the previous two years, while theft offences in rural areas of county are also increasing.

There are indications that the risks associated with problematic drug use (prevalence and purity) may be increasing and have the potential to impact upon acquisitive crime levels in the area. New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) remain readily accessible locally and online and while use is increasing and while little is known about the risks they present to local communities present, synthetic cannabinoids remain a problematic driver of violent and erratic behaviour within local prison establishments. Alcohol also remains a significant factor linked to anti-social behaviour, violent crime, vulnerability and long term health risks.

Personally targeted cyber-enabled crimes experienced or facilitated on-line represent one of the fastest growing areas of identified vulnerability. Although evidence suggests that the levels of hidden harm being identified are increasing, domestic, sexual and other personally targeted abuse, including Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) and Modern Slavery continue to present a significant risk to vulnerable victims. The longer term challenge of managing and reducing complex demand as public sector resources reduce remains a critical risk.

While levels of offending appear in decline, developments in technology and social media continue to present new opportunities for organised and personally targeted offending. On-line offending in particular is presents an increasing challenge for enforcement agencies on account of the anonymity often afforded by to perpetrators and the technical capabilities often required in response.

Although the impact and threat linked to Urban Street Gangs in the area has diminished over recent years, there remains significant potential for new gangs to become established.

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[109] Self-reported victimisation survey data are not currently available to reliably determine historic or future trends in fraud, pure cybercrime, hate crime or sexual offences

The international terrorism threat has escalated over the previous year and the risk locally and nationally of vulnerable individuals becoming subject to radicalisation and extremist ideologies remains high. The Home Office, however, have not identified Nottinghamshire as a priority area for additional counter terrorism activity.

Systematic[110] assessments of threat, risk and harm undertaken by Nottinghamshire Police and local partnerships has identified a number of key threats which present a significant risk to local communities based on their likelihood and impact. These include domestic and sexual abuse, violence, Urban Street Gangs, organised crime - including sexual exploitation and modern slavery - fraud, terrorism and extremism.

Research indicates that the issues of greatest concern to local communities are generally reflective of the national profile in Nottinghamshire, with residents wanting the police to; be visible and active in their communities, respond when needed, keep people informed, tackle the issues that matter most to local people and prevent crime and ASB. The issues impacting most visibly upon local communities are significantly more likely to be highlighted for local prioritisation than less visible issues of public protection and hidden harm.

Public confidence in the police locally has been rising steadily since 2010, coupled with increase in the proportion of residents feeling that the police understand their communities. The proportion of residents feeling that the police 'treat people fairly' and 'do a good or excellent job', however, has plateaued over the last year. Performance across these indicators also remains below average when compared to the national picture.

Although levels of complex and resource intensive demand presenting to crime and community safety agencies are increasing, the central government funding available to meet demand is expected to remain static over the next four years. Building upon the Aurora 2 Programme, agencies will therefore be required to fundamentally review their delivery structures, priorities and levels service to ensure that they remain both effective and sustainable.

The challenge and implications of meeting future demand will need to form the basis of extensive public, partner and stakeholder engagement over the coming year while local, regional and national approaches to collaboration, strategic alliance and devolution continue to be explored.

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[110] Factors prioritised via a structured victim-centric approach which assesses the impact of issues on the basis of **T**hreat, **H**arm, **R**isk, **I**nvestigation opportunities, **V**ulnerability of victim and **E**ngagement level required to resolve the issue

8.2   CROSS CUTTING THEMES

The following cross-cutting themes have been consistently highlighted throughout the Police and Crime Needs Assessment as critical factors in delivering sustained improvements in crime and anti-social behaviour reduction across Nottinghamshire:

- **Improving collective knowledge and understanding:** Developing a richer understanding of the issues facing local communities and outcomes being delivered

- **Safeguarding Vulnerable People**: Identifying and responding to vulnerability and hidden harm, particularly through improvements multi-agency information sharing

- **Tackling Complex Need**: Continued multi-agency commitment to tackling the most complex and problematic localities, families and individuals

- **Prevention**: Continuing to exploit opportunities to anticipate, prevent and manage risk and demand

- **Efficiency and Effectiveness**: Continuing to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of local services, particularly through partnership working and better use of technology

- **Community Engagement**: Continuing to increase public engagement, trust and confidence in local services – particularly amongst minority and under-represented groups

Process and organisational issues also highlighted as part of the assessment include:-

- Information sharing continues to inhibit the potential of key partnership projects and initiatives

- There are clear opportunities to better align strategic planning activity and analytical resource across and beyond Nottingham and Nottinghamshire for the mutual benefit of all partner agencies and local communities.

8.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

A cross-agency focus on the following six issues is likely to drive further improvements in safety, public perception and victim and offender outcomes over the next four years:-

1. Further develop our collective understanding of need, the impact of crime and ASB and outcomes being delivered

> *Develop a richer understanding of the needs and composition of Nottinghamshire's changing communities in order to inform local service delivery and engagement*

> *Improve understanding of the prevalence and impact of key crime and community safety threats including Hate Crime, New Psychoactive Substances, Serious and Organised Crime, cyber-crime, rural crime and hidden harm such as Child Sexual Exploitation, Modern Slavery, Female Genital Mutilation, forced marriage and 'honour' based violence*

> *Develop robust outcomes framework for newly commissioned services and a proportionate approach to evaluating outcomes of existing crime and community safety projects and services*

> *Continue to support improvements in information sharing and data quality, including case file quality, crime and incident flagging (e.g. 'cyber', 'HBV') and approaches to improving the identification of risk*

> *Continue to develop more integrated analytical capacity and processes and strengthen links with academic institutions in identifying 'what works'.*

2. Drive further improvements in the way agencies work together to protect and support vulnerable people

> *Continue to develop and embed integrated approaches to supporting and safeguarding vulnerable people, particularly in reducing mental health-related demand*

> *Continue to develop and embed partnership approaches to preventing and managing domestic and sexual violence and abuse*

> *Continue to improve awareness, identification and response to hidden harm and support improvements in reporting amongst third parties and those least likely to report*

> *Support and enable communities and local agencies to develop their knowledge, awareness and response to cyber and cyber-enabled crime*

> *Strengthen activity to understand and safeguard against the risk of radicalisation amongst vulnerable individuals and communities*

3. **Reduce community harm and demand on local services through integrated approaches to tackling complex need, including locality based working**

   ➤ *Continue to develop evidence-led integrated partnership working and multi-agency problem solving in priority locations and high demand neighbourhoods*

   ➤ *Develop a more integrated model of victim care which supports victims to cope and recover from the harm they experience and reduces risk of future victimisation*

   ➤ *Continue to develop and support multi-agency programmes of activity which tackle the complex needs of those causing greatest harm to local communities, including:*

      o *Integrated Offender Management programme*

      o *Troubled Families programme*

      o *Urban Street Gangs activity (Vanguard Plus)*

      o *Reducing the impact of drugs and alcohol on crime, ASB and communities*

4. **Effectively prioritise and resource preventative and early intervention activity and work in partnership to deliver Nottinghamshire's Preventing Demand Strategy**

   ➤ *Improve multi-agency information sharing and use of information to predict and prevent victimisation and risk of harm*

   ➤ *Work in partnership to empower individuals, communities and agencies to better protect themselves from crime committed or facilitated on-line*

   ➤ *Develop capacity to 'keep ahead' of new offending patterns, opportunities and techniques, particularly via more integrated analytical and horizon scanning capability*

   ➤ *Continue to support prevention and early intervention activity, particularly with regard to youth diversion, the Vanguard Plus Urban Street Gangs initiative and work in schools*

   ➤ *Work in partnership to capture and embed learning from local and national safeguarding reviews and early intervention reviews*

5. **Continue to drive improvements in efficiency and effectiveness, particularly through partnership and collaborative working and the use of technology**

   ➤ *Seek and promote innovation and support further improvements in the use of technology to deliver more efficient, effective, accessible and responsive services*

   ➤ *Support and incentivise greater collaborative working within Nottinghamshire and beyond, including realising the benefit of Strategic Alliance*

   ➤ *Maximise the benefits of new multi-agency tools, powers and requirements in areas such as ASB, organised crime and cyber-crime*

   ➤ *Continue to explore and review the benefits of greater Blue Light Collaboration and Devolution*

➢ *Continue to support delivery of the Criminal Justice Efficiency Programme and drive improvements in the use of restorative justice and case file quality*

6. Continue to support and enable Community Engagement and Active Citizenship, particularly amongst marginalised and under-represented communities

➢ *Support targeted consultation and engagement with existing and new and emerging communities to improve our collective understanding, increase trust and confidence in local services and confidence to report victimisation and issues of local concern*

➢ *Ensure local people are kept informed and updated and have access to the relevant and timely information that they need to be safe and feel safe, particularly amongst more marginalised and isolated communities and where risk and fear of victimisation is high*

➢ *Implement and embed new approaches and technology that enable service providers to be more visible, available and accessible within local communities*

➢ *Engage communities and other stakeholders in work to shape future crime and community safety services, including the role, remit and priorities of those services*

➢ *Increase active citizenship and volunteering opportunities, particularly in priority locations and high demand neighbourhoods*

The issues and recommendations set out in the assessment will be used to inform planning and policy decisions between 2016 and 2019, including the 2016 Police and Crime Plan refresh and briefs for the Police and Crime Commissioner elections in 2016.

9. LOCAL AUTHORITY LEVEL COMMUNITY SAFETY PROFILES

9.1 ASHFIELD

Area Profile

Ashfield is situated on the north-west fringes of Nottinghamshire, and includes the towns of Sutton in Ashfield and Hucknall.

The area has higher levels of deprivation, child poverty, 'troubled families' and alcohol-related issues than the national average. Similarly the health profile for the area is worse than the England average.

Crime and Anti-social Behaviour

Levels of recorded anti-social behaviour and domestic abuse are higher than the force and national average in Ashfield, with the key challenges remaining within the most deprived neighbourhoods.

Ashfield has one of the highest rates of domestic violence related crime within the force area.

The proportion of residents that feel unsafe in the area after dark is significantly higher than the county average (19%) at 35%. Furthermore, around 26% of residents feel that 'people being drunk or rowdy in a public place' is a problem in the area compared to a county average of 17%.

Local Recommendations

- Narrowing the health and poverty gap between Ashfield and the England average, particularly through targeted multi-agency activity in the most deprived localities
- Minimising the harm that substance misuse causes communities, families and individuals, including reductions in male alcohol admissions
- Reducing the prevalence and harm caused by domestic abuse in the area
- Improving feelings of safety in the area and reducing perceptions of drunk and rowdy behaviour
- Improving understanding of the prevalence and impact of Child Sexual Exploitation
- Improving understanding of the prevalence and impact of rural and wildlife crime

9.2 BASSETLAW

Bassetlaw is predominantly a rural area situated in the north of the County, and includes the towns Worksop and Retford.

The area has higher levels of deprivation than the national average, particularly levels of child poverty and number of 'troubled families'. Substance misuse needs in the area are also higher than average.

Crime and Anti-social Behaviour

Levels of recorded anti-social behaviour, domestic abuse and serious acquisitive crime are higher than the force and national average in Bassetlaw, with the key challenges remaining within the most deprived localities. Levels of business crime are similarly high compared to other areas within the county.

Bassetlaw has one of the highest rates of domestic violence related crime within the force area. Hospital admissions for violence are also significantly higher than the regional average.

Local Recommendations

- Narrowing the health and poverty gap between Ashfield and the England average, particularly through targeted multi-agency activity in the most deprived localities
- Minimising the harm that substance misuse causes communities, families and individuals
- Reducing the prevalence and harm caused by domestic abuse in the area
- Improving understanding of the prevalence and impact of Child Sexual Exploitation
- Improving understanding of the prevalence and impact of rural and wildlife crime

9.3 BROXTOWE

Area Profile

Broxtowe is situated on the western edge of the city and includes the neighbourhoods of Eastwood and Beeston.

The area has lower levels of deprivation, child poverty and unemployment than the national average, and while no neighbourhoods (LSOAs) fall within the 10% most deprived nationally, there are a number of localities within Eastwood St. Mary's, Eastwood Hilltop and Chilwell West tha fall within the 20% most deprived. Despite this profile, levels of youth crime are higher than average, due in part to the high volume of young people residing in the area.

The resident population continues to become increasingly diverse. National insurance data shows that Broxtowe had 561 adult registrations from overseas in 2014/15, including 164 from A8 Eastern European countries. Perceptions that people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together are strong at 60% compared to a county average of 48%.

Crime and Anti-social Behaviour

Youth related issues are more prevalent in Broxtowe than the police force average and the last year has seen an increase in violent crimes recorded in the area. Eastwood neighbourhood continues to present a concentration of alcohol-related anti-social behaviour, while Eastwood South displays higher than average levels of reported youth-related ASB.

The Nottinghamshire Residents Survey indicates that the proportion of residents that feeling that people being drunk or rowdy in a public place is a problem in the area (23%) is higher than the county average (17%). Feelings of safety, however, are generally in line with the county average.

Local Recommendations

- Reducing violent crime and the harm caused by alcohol amongst young people
- Reducing perceptions of drunk and rowdy behaviour
- Minimising the harm that substance misuse causes communities, families and individuals
- Reducing the prevalence and harm caused by domestic abuse in the area
- Improving understanding of the prevalence and impact of Child Sexual Exploitation

9.4 GEDLING

Area Profile

Gedling is situated on the north east edge of the city and includes the Arnold neighbourhood.

The area has lower levels of deprivation than the national average however a neighbourhood within the Coppice ward features amongst the 10% of most deprived areas nationally. Other localities within the Bestwood St. Albans ward and Netherfield / Colwick wards also fall within the 20% most deprived nationally.

Levels of youth crime and ASB involving young people are higher than average, due in part to the high volume of young people residing in the area.

The resident population continues to become increasingly diverse. National insurance data shows that Gedling had 248 adult registrations from overseas in 2014/15, including 90 from A8 Eastern European countries. Perceptions that people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together are strong at 60% compared to a county average of 48%.

Crime and Anti-social Behaviour

Youth related issues are more prevalent in Gedling than the police force average and the last year has seen an increase in ASB incidents recorded in the area. Arnold town centre continues to present a notable concentration of alcohol-related anti-social behaviour.

There are also concentrations of serious acquisitive crime and business crime in the area, with the ASDA supermarket in Arnold, Sainsbury's supermanrket in Daybrook and Tesco supermarket in Carlton featuring amongst the top four repeat locations in Gedling.

Local Recommendations

- Reducing anti-social behaviour
- Minimising the harm that alcohol and substance misuse causes communities, families and individuals, particularly young people
- Reducing serious acquisitive crime and crimes against businesses
- Reducing the prevalence and harm caused by domestic abuse in the area
- Improving understanding of the prevalence and impact of Child Sexual Exploitation

9.5 MANSFIELD

Mansfield is situated on the north-west fringes of Nottinghamshire, and includes the towns of Mansfield and Warsop.

The area has higher levels of deprivation, child poverty, teenage pregnancy, troubled families, alcohol-related issues (hospital admissions) and problematic drug use than the national average.

The proportion of residents feeling that they can influence decisions affecting their area (21%) is below the county average (27%).

Crime and Anti-social Behaviour

Levels of recorded anti-social behaviour, violent crime, hate crime, domestic abuse and night time economy issues are higher than the force average in Mansfield, with the key challenges remaining within the most deprived neighbourhoods.

Mansfield has one of the highest rates of domestic violence related crime within the force area.

Mansfield utilises online reporting for anti-social behaviour issues and has an interactive mapping service for 'Find my nearest search' facility.

Authorities also regularly keep the public informed of community safety news through the Twitter feed @yourMPAC.

Local Recommendations

- Narrowing the poverty gap between Mansfield and the England average, particularly through targeted multi-agency activity in the most deprived localities
- Minimising the harm that substance misuse causes communities, families and individuals, particularly alcohol-related hospital admissions
- Reducing night time economy related violence
- Reducing the prevalence and harm caused by domestic abuse in the area
- Improving community engagement and influence over local services
- Improving understanding of the prevalence and impact of Child Sexual Exploitation

9.6   NEWARK AND SHERWOOD

Area Profile

The Newark and Sherwood district authority is situated in the east of Nottinghamshire and includes Newark-on-Trent, Southwell and Ollerton.

Although overall levels of deprivation are below the national average in Newark and Sherwood, the area has lower than average levels of GCSE educational attainment and higher than average levels of child poverty and rates of people killed and seriously injured on roads.

The resident population continues to become increasingly diverse. National insurance data shows that Newark and Sherwood had 641 adult registrations from overseas in 2014/15, including 343 from A8 Eastern European countries. Perceptions that people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together (51%) are generally in line with average (48%).

The Nottinghamshire resident survey 2015 indicates that resident satisfaction is strong, with around 93% feeling satisfied with the area as a place to live. The 2015 survey, however, identified that the proportion feeling that the County Council keeps them informed (49%) is marginally below the County average (54%).

Crime and Anti-social Behaviour

Levels of recorded crime in the Newark and Sherwood have been increasing steadily over the previous two years (+18%) and levels of violence against the person, domestic burglary and other theft offences have seen notable increases. There are also concentrations of business crime in the area.

The Nottinghamshire Residents Survey indicates that the proportion of residents that feeling that people being drunk or rowdy in a public place is a problem in the area (35%) is higher than the county average (17%). Feelings of safety, however, are notably strong, with 84% feeling safe in the area after dark.

Local Recommendations

- Reducing perceptions of drunk and rowdy behaviour and
- Reducing violent crime, particularly in the night time economy
- Minimising the harm that substance misuse causes communities, families and individuals, particularly alcohol-related hospital admissions
- Reducing the prevalence and harm caused by domestic abuse in the area
- Improving understanding of the prevalence and impact of Child Sexual Exploitation
- Continuing to tackle serious acquisitive crime and crimes against businesses
- Continue to drive improvements in community feedback and engagement

9.7 NOTTINGHAM

Area Profile

Nottingham is a densely populated national core city which incorporates major concentrations in retail, leisure and business economies.

The areas demographic profile is changing rapidly, particularly with the emergence of new communities. Mental health demands are also increasing in the area.

Crime and Anti-social Behaviour

Recorded crime levels in the area have fallen to record lows over the previous two years, having narrowed the gap between Nottingham and the England and Wales average over the previous ten years.

In addition to major concentrations in violent crime, acquisitive crime and anti-social behaviour linked to the night time and retail economies in the city centre, some priority neighbourhoods continue to be affected by high levels of crime and anti-social behaviour.

Nottingham maintains one of the highest rates of dwelling burglary when compared to other similar cities. While the prevalence of problematic (class A) drug use has been falling over recent years, opiate and crack use remain a significant factor linked to prolific and priority offending. Alcohol also remains a significant driver of crime, vulnerability and harm.

Domestic violence reporting has increased markedly over the previous two years, with around 25% of crimes relating to a repeat victim. While there is evidence to suggest that levels of reporting have increased, underreporting is believed to remain higher than average in the areas of Bilborough, Bridge, Clifton North, Berridge and Mapperley.

Local Recommendations

Partnership priorities for the city include 'other violence', burglary, drug and alcohol misuse and domestic violence
- Partnership activity to reduce opportunities for and 'pay off' from dwelling burglary in the area, including repeat victimisation and vulnerable communities
- Minimising the harm that substance misuse causes communities, families and individuals, including alcohol misuse
- Reducing the prevalence and harm caused by domestic abuse in the area
- Targeted multi-agency activity in the area's High Impact Neighbourhoods and most problematic individuals and families
- Improving understanding of the prevalence and impact of hidden harms including Child Sexual Exploitation and Female Genital Mutilation
- Improving understanding of the prevalence and impact of New Psychoactive Substances and illicit tobacco
- Improve understanding of changing demographic profile

9.8 RUSHCLIFFE

Area Profile

Rushcliffe is situated in South Nottinghamshire incorporating the neighbourhoods of West Bridgford and East Leake.

The area has lower levels of deprivation than the national average, with no neighbourhoods (LSOAs) within the 25% most deprived nationally. Levels of drug and alcohol-related need identified through sources such as hospital admissions data are also lower than the County average.

The area has a significantly younger population profile than the county and national average.

Crime and Anti-social Behaviour

While levels of recorded violent crime are generally lower than the county average, night time economy related issues in the West Bridgford area are of increasing concern and focus to local agencies. Perceptions of drunk and rowdy behaviour in Rushcliffe as a whole, however, remain significantly lower than the county average.

West Bridgford's ASDA supermarket also features amongst the top three repeat locations for recorded crime in South Nottinghamshire.

Local Recommendations

- Tackling and preventing night time economy related issues in the West Bridgford area
- Minimising the harm that substance misuse causes communities, families and individuals
- Reducing the prevalence and harm caused by domestic abuse in the area
- Improving understanding of the prevalence and impact of Child Sexual Exploitation

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1. KEY GAPS IN KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING

- Prevalence and impact of emerging New Psychoactive Substances (NPSs) and illicit tobacco on crime, community safety and public health[111]

- Composition of new and emerging communities and the needs, risks and vulnerabilities they present

- Drivers of increased levels of recorded fraud offences - While the problem of Fraud is well understood, it is recognised that more needs to be done to understand this areas of growing risk and implement appropriate and proportionate victim-led responses.

- Understanding the drivers of increasing levels of hate crime and repeat hate crime offences being captured by the police. It is not clear to what extent these trends have been affected by increases in confidence to report, improvements in recording practices or actual increases in victimisation

- Understanding the drivers of increasing public order and criminal damage offences

- Impact of crime and ASB in rural communties and extent to which those communites are supported and feel supported. Clear understanding of rural crime. Need more profiling and cross border working with intelligence for Rural Crime. Current systems do not allow/support the accurate, reliable, robust measurement of rural-specific crimes. Niche offers opportunities (qualifiers/tags) which are to be explored with the program team.

- Understanding of the risk and prevalence of hidden harm, including so called 'Honour' based violence, Forced Marriage and Female Genital Mutilation

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[111] CDP Local Profile

APPENDIX 2. GLOBAL TO LOCAL RISKS AND CHALLENGES

Global Risks[112]
- Failure of national governance (e.g. corruption, illicit trade, organised crime, impunity, political deadlock, etc.) / interstate conflict / state collapse or crisis / terrorist attacks / weapons of mass destruction.
- Cyber-attacks / critical information infrastructure and networks breakdown / data fraud or theft / misuse of technologies (e.g. 3D printing, artificial intelligence, geo-engineering, synthetic biology, etc.).
- Profound social instability / large scale involuntary migration / water crisis / food crisis / spread of infectious diseases / failure of urban planning.
- Unemployment or underemployment / fiscal crisis / asset bubble / failure of financial mechanism or institution / deflation / failure of critical infrastructure / energy price stock / unmanageable inflation.
- Failure of climate-change adaptation / extreme weather events / natural catastrophes / biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse / man-made environmental catastrophes.

National Risk Register of Civil Emergencies[113]
- Natural hazards.
- Major accidents.
- Terrorist and other malicious attacks (e.g. attacks on crowded places, infrastructure, transport systems, unconventional terrorist attacks, cyber security etc.).

National Challenges:
- Ageing population
- Environmental degradation
- Increasing polarization of societies
- Rise of chronic diseases
- Rising geographic mobility
- Rising income disparity
- Urbanisation
- National Strategic Assessment of Serious and Organised Crime 2015[114]

New Queens Speech:
- Finance Bill
- Full Employment and Welfare Benefits Bill
- Enterprise Bill
- National Insurance Contributions Bill
- Childcare Bill
- Housing Bill
- Energy Bill
- Immigration Bill
- Trade Unions Bill
- Education and Adoption Bill
- Cities and Local Government Devolution Bill
- Scotland Bill
- Wales Bill
- High Speed Rail (London - West Midlands) Bill
- Northern Ireland Bill

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[112] World Economic Forum: Insight Report Global Risks 2015: 10th Edition
[113] National Risk Register of Civil Emergencies: 2015 Edition
[114] 2015 National Strategic Assessment (NSA) by the National Crime Agency

- European Union Referendum Bill
- Extremism Bill
- Investigatory Powers Bill
- Policing and Criminal Justice Bill
- [Psychoactive Substances Bill](#)
- Armed Forces Bill
- Bank of England Bill
- Charities (Protection and Social Investment) Bill
- Votes for Life Bill
- European Union (Finance) Bill
- Buses Bill
- Public Service Ombudsman Bill (Draft)

Existing legislation in this area:
- Serious Crime Act 2015
- Serious Crime Bill: Organised, serious and gang-related crime
- Care Act 2014
- The Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984
- The Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015
- Police and Crime Act 2009
- Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011
- Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014
- The Children Act 2004; 1989.
- The Children and Young Person's Act 1933
- Mental Capacity Act 2005
- Mental Health Act 1983

Regional Challenges
- Reduction in Police Force (and partner) budgets is leading to a changing landscape of policing, and Police forces are having to organise themselves to ensure they can meet the budget reductions whilst maintaining frontline services and remaining victim focussed.
- Regional collaboration; realising the benefits of collaboration, and making sure lines of accountability are clear within collaborations.
- Introduction of new ways of working such as the Multi-Force Shared Services with Northamptonshire and Cheshire and the Police Business Services with Northamptonshire require changing culture and working policies and practices and time will highlight the success of continuous service delivery.

Local Challenges
- Local reaction to devolution and combined authorities
- Understanding our current and new and emerging communities
- Understanding demand
- Capabilities and capacity to deliver innovation in reducing budgets
- Reducing local public sector resources
- Aging population
- New and emerging communities – changing local demographics.
- Diverse and growing population.
- Consultation and engagement with communities.
- Information Sharing.

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GLOSSARY

Anti-social Behaviour (ASB): Anti-social behaviour is defined by the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 as 'acting in a manner that causes or is likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household'. This can include personally directed and community directed incidents and incidents that have a wider environmental impact. ASB can include indictable criminal offences such as criminal damage as well as civil offences and broader 'anti-social' behaviours such as low level nuisance, noise, graffiti and litter pollution. There are many variations in the definition of ASB across agencies[115].

Criminal Justice System or Criminal Justice Services (CJS) - incorporates the Police, the Crown Prosecution Service, courts, prisons, National Probation Service, Community Rehabilitation Company, youth offending teams and Victim Support and other organisations and multi-agency partnerships.

Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) - The Crime Survey for England and Wales (formerly British Crime Survey) provides the most robust indicator of long term trends in overall crime victimisation rates at a local and national level. It should be noted, however, that the survey does not provide estimates for sexual offences, homicide, crimes against businesses and crimes that have no victim. The survey also excludes victims aged 9 and under and those that are not resident in households.

Commercial Victimisation Survey (CVS)

Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs): A local authority level statutory partnership established by the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to co-ordinate action on crime and disorder. Community safety is not just about tackling crime but about improving quality of life and reducing the fear of crime in communities

Cybercrimes: ACPO Cybercrime Strategy 2009 defines cybercrime as '.the use of networked computers or internet technology to commit or facilitate the commission of crime'

Cyber-dependent crimes or 'pure' cyber-crimes: Crimes dependent upon and committed within the on-line sphere, often to instigate 'hacking' attacks that utilise flaws in cyber security in order to commit crime

Cyber-enabled crimes: Offences that can be committed on or off line - such as such as harassment, fraud or selling stolen goods – but are in this case committed or enabled via on-line activity

Domestic abuse is the misuse of physical, emotional, psychological, sexual or financial control by one person over another who is or has been in a relationship. Domestic violence usually forms part of a pattern of offending and can transfer from generation to generation as part of a repeated cycle of behaviour[116]. *The Government expanded the statutory definition of domestic violence and abuse in*

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[115] Common definitions include: 'engaging in or threatening to engage in conduct causing or likely to cause a nuisance or annoyance to persons engaged in lawful activities' (Housing Act 1996) and 'behaviour that unreasonably interferes with other people's rights to use and enjoyment of their home and community' (Chartered Institute for Housing 1995).

[116] BCS: Repeat victimisation accounted for three quarters (73%) of all incidents of domestic violence. Just under one-half (44%) were victimised more than once and nearly one-quarter (24%) were victimised three or more times.

March 2013 to include; "Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. This can encompass, but is not limited to, the following types of abuse: psychological; physical; sexual; financial; emotional."

Hate Incident: 'Any incident, which may or may not constitute a criminal offence, which is perceived by the victim or any other person, as being motivated by prejudice or hate'. (ACPO Hate Crime Manual 2005)

Hate Crime: Any criminal offence that is seen to have been motivated by hostility or prejudice towards a persons' social group, including their race, ethnicity, gender, religious belief, sexual orientation, or disability.

Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC): Statutory body responsible to the Home Office for inspecting police forces in England and Wales

Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA): Specialist support to high risk victims/survivors of domestic violence to provide advice and develop and put in place safety plans

Independent Sexual Violence Advisor (ISVA): Specialist support to victims of sexual violence helping to pursue justice and find closure through the courts

Integrated Offender Management (IOM): Multi-agency management of the most serious offenders aiming to support and rebuild lives and provide swift intervention and enforcement should they continue to offend. Key partners include Police, Prison, National Probation Service, Community Rehabilitation Company, Drugs workers, Youth Offending Teams, Local Authority and Private Sector. See IMPACT and IRIS

Malicious Communications: Threats and verbal abuse usually made on social media, most notably Facebook, Twitter and Instagram

Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARAC): are part of a co-ordinated community response team that deal with severe domestic violence and child abuse cases

Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hubs (MASH): Provides a single point of contact for all professionals to report safeguarding concerns

Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) are the arrangements in England and Wales for 'responsible authorities' tasked with the management of registered sex offenders, violent and other dangerous offenders who pose a serious risk of harm to the public. The "responsible authorities" of the MAPPA include the Probation Trust, National Offender Management Service, HM Prison Service and England and Wales Police Forces.

New and emerging community: People with social, political, cultural or economic reasons for coming into the UK and who may potentially change the dynamics of a neighbourhood[117]

Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC, Commissioner): Elected individual with responsibility for identifying local policing needs, setting priorities that meet those needs, agreeing a local strategic plan, holding the Chief Constable to account, setting the force budget and precept and hiring and if necessary dismissing the Chief Constable

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[117] NPIA: Working with new and emerging communities

Serious Acquisitive Crime (SAC): Home Office category of offences comprising domestic burglary, robbery, thefts from vehicles and thefts of vehicles

Strategic Policing Requirement (SPR): Issued 'from time to time' by the secretary of State setting out current national threats and appropriate national policing capabilities to counter those threats.

'Sexting': Sexting can be defined as 'the exchange of sexual messages or images, and the creating, sharing and forwarding of sexually suggestive nude or nearly nude images' (Livingstone, S. (2009) Children and the Internet: Great Expectations, Challenging Realities

Sexual violence is defined[118] as "Any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic, or otherwise directed, against a person's sexuality using coercion by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting, including but not limited to home and work". This can include offences such as rape, grooming and sexual exploitation, indecent exposure and sexual harassment.

Troubled Families Initiative: Intensive multi-agency support to the families who have a consistent negative impact on their local communities and service providers

Violent crime is a Home Office defined category of offences which comprises violence against the person, sexual assaults and robbery

Wildlife crime includes offences like poaching, killing or disturbing protected species or damaging their breeding and resting places, and illegally trading in endangered species

Youth Offending Team (YOT): Multi-agency statutory bodies under the 1998 Crime and Disorder Act.

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[118] World Health Organisation, World report on violence and health (Geneva: World Health Organization, 2002)

Contact Us

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