



POLICE & CRIME COMMISSIONER

Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Needs Assessment 2016

**Annual assessment of issues impacting upon or likely to
impact upon the crime and community safety environment
across Nottinghamshire 2017 to 2020**

December 2016

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Needs Assessment (PCNA) for 2016 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 2017 and 2020. The issues and recommendations set out in the assessment will be used to inform planning and policy decisions between 2017 and 2020, including development of the Police and Crime Plan and supporting delivery plans during this period.

KEY FINDINGS

Delivering required financial savings remains a critical challenge for Nottinghamshire police over the next two years as work continues to drive improvements in organisational efficiency and effectiveness. Significant pressures remain on key partnership projects and initiatives in view of the financial challenges facing all public sector bodies.

Victimisation surveys indicate that the long term reductions in crime and ASB in Nottinghamshire have now levelled off with crime levels experienced by Nottinghamshire residents forecast to remain relatively stable over the next four years¹. Victimisation among young people (10-15 year olds), however has increased reflecting the national picture.

Although prevalence of domestic and sexual abuse is estimated to have remained relatively stable over the last year, there have been continued increases in the number presenting to the police to report recent and historic offences. Presentations for complex and resource intensive aspects of 'hidden harm', such as modern slavery and Child Sexual Exploitation are expected to continue to rise over the coming year and place increasing pressure on statutory safeguarding and voluntary sector service providers.

National studies indicate that the prevalence of digital and cyber-crimes, including fraud, computer misuse and on-line abuse are increasing rapidly alongside increases in public concern. These trends are not reflected in police recorded crime or Action Fraud statistics, with a large proportion of offences believed to go unreported.

Non-crime demand in areas such as response to missing persons and concerns for safety have continued to increase markedly over the last year, particularly mental health-related incidents. The last year has also seen an escalation in risk of drug-related harm among those using illicit substances.

Nottinghamshire Police remains a comparatively strong performing force across the outcome areas of victim satisfaction and crime disposals. Like many other forces in England and Wales, however, performance has deteriorated across these broad measures over the last year alongside an increasing organisational focus on areas of greatest threat, risk and harm.

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

The approach to supporting victims of crime and ASB in Nottinghamshire continues to mature. There are clear opportunities as part of the newly commissioned enhanced victim service to further improve efficiency, reduce service attrition and strengthen performance and outcome frameworks. There are also disparities in police and criminal justice outcomes for sexual offences when compared to the national and East Midlands profile which require further exploration.

Offender management services remain under considerable pressure following changes in supervision requirements and organisational arrangements as part of the Transforming Rehabilitation agenda. Issues of capacity, problematic drug use and organised criminality within the prison establishment also continue to impact upon crime and community safety.

Serious and organised criminality remains a significant threat to local communities and vulnerable people. Enforcement and disruption activity is progressively diversifying to include on-line offending and more complex areas of hidden harm, however, relative intelligence and technical capacity and capability remain limited. The response to emerging organised crime groups and levels of knife possession among young people requires further development.

The international terrorism threat remains 'severe' and the risk locally and nationally of vulnerable individuals becoming subject to radicalisation and extremist ideologies remains high. Systematic² assessments of impact, harm and organisational capability undertaken by Nottinghamshire Police and other agencies identify organised crime, substance misuse, violence and weapons-enabled offences, cyber-crime and sexual offences as key strategic threats.

While police visibility and work to tackle ASB and drug and alcohol-related crime remain priority neighbourhood concerns, there is strong support for the police service more generally to prioritise emergency response, persistent and organised offending and securing criminal justice outcomes.

Resident satisfaction and public confidence in the policing has plateaued over the last year following steady increases over the last decade. The perception that drug use and dealing and people being drunk and rowdy are problems in local neighbourhoods has increased to a level significantly higher than the average for comparable forces.

The impact of austerity and changes in organisational approaches to better prioritise threat, risk, vulnerability and complex need are requiring governing bodies to radically review the way they demonstrate impact and value for money. Further consideration is also required as to how expectations of the police, partner agencies and the public are managed and communicated in view of this changing environment.

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:

- **Safeguarding and Supporting Vulnerable People** - Identifying and responding to vulnerability and hidden harm
- **Drugs and alcohol** as drivers of crime, victimisation, harm and vulnerability – supporting targeted prevention, treatment and enforcement approaches
- **Tackling Complex Need** - Continued multi-agency commitment to tackling severe multiple disadvantage, including the most complex localities, families and individuals
- **Engaging Communities** - Continuing to increase public engagement, trust and confidence in local services – particularly amongst minority and under-represented groups
- **Modernisation and digitalisation**: Driving improvements in digital capacity and capability to enhance engagement, investigation, criminal justice and wider cross-agency efficiencies
- **Integrated partnership working**: Continuing to explore further agency integration across areas of shared priority, particularly via local multi-agency teams or hubs

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following six recommendations have been formulated in response to the interconnected strategic risks highlighted as part of the PCNA. A cross-agency focus on these issues is likely to drive further improvements in safety, public perception and victim and offender outcomes over the next four years:-

1. Police should work with partner agencies to develop a comprehensive demand management strategy in response to the changing profile of demand, ongoing impact of austerity and changes in policing approach. This should consider:

- **Prevention and early intervention:** Continue to exploit opportunities to anticipate and prevent demand. Explore opportunities to strengthen evidence-led prevention activity particularly with regard to alcohol, mental health and reducing criminal opportunity
- **Building community resilience and managing public expectation:** Work to empower communities to better protect themselves from crime and support partnership problem solving at a neighbourhood level. Continue to manage expectations in respect of police attendance, action taken and use of the 999 emergency number
- **Building organisational capacity:** Improve clarity and accountability in respect of agency roles, responsibilities, tools and powers in response to ASB, crime and safeguarding demand. Continue to explore opportunities for collaboration, and continue to support delivery of the Criminal Justice Efficiency Programme
- **Maximising the use of new technology and techniques:** Promote and develop capacity to innovate, horizon scan and 'keep ahead' of new technology and techniques in order to continue to deliver more efficient, effective, accessible and responsive services

2. Agencies should continue to develop and refine approaches to identifying vulnerability within high volume demand and supporting and responding to the needs of vulnerable victims

- **Strengthening processes for identifying vulnerability:** *Continue to improve awareness, identification and response to hidden harm and support improvements in reporting amongst third parties and those least likely to report*
- **Reducing attrition across key services:** *Continue to develop and embed integrated approaches to supporting and safeguarding vulnerable people, particularly in reducing mental health-related demand and reducing attrition within victim services*
- **Improving multi-agency information sharing:** *Improve multi-agency information sharing and use of information to predict and prevent victimisation and risk of harm. Work in partnership to capture and embed learning from local and national safeguarding reviews and early intervention reviews*

3. Partners should maintain a focus on tackling and preventing risk of violent crime, particularly domestic violence, alcohol-related violent crime within the night time economy and knife-related offending,

- **Continue to support targeted partnership activity to reduce alcohol-related harm,** *particularly via work in the night-time economy in partnership with licensees, statutory partners and the Community and Voluntary Sector*
- **Support partnership activity to prevent and reduce knife possession** *among young people, particularly in tackling culture, meaningful sanctions and improving available knowledge and intelligence to inform multi-agency responses*
- **Strengthen local approaches to tackling perpetrators of domestic abuse** *building upon evidence of what works in tackling the drivers of offending and continue to support education and early intervention activity across the area*

4. Agencies should collectively review service responses to sexual violence and abuse, plan for changes in demand presenting to criminal justice agencies and undertake further analysis to understand disparities in service outcomes

- **Review the 'end to end' process of supporting victims of abuse:** *Commission analytical review of organisational processes and the changing demand profile to ensure that service responses to sexual abuse are compliant with the Victim's Code of Practice*
- **Improve consistency of service provision:** *Continue to develop and embed consistent partnership approaches to preventing sexual violence and abuse and supporting victims*
- **Develop capacity and capability in response to Child Sexual Exploitation & Abuse:** *Map pathways of support for both recent and historic victims of child sexual exploitation and explore regional collaboration opportunities for complex online CSE/A investigations*

5. Further work should be undertaken in conjunction with the NPS and the CRC to develop Integrated Offender Management and maximise the focus on prolific offending, substance misuse, domestic violence and mental health

- ***Further develop integrated offender management assurance** as a matter of priority, including monitoring of outcomes in relation to re-offending, housing, mental health, problematic drug use and other pathways of support*
- ***Continue to support NPS and CRC in embedding new delivery arrangements** via the Criminal Justice Board, particularly in improving the quality of assessments and information sharing*
- ***Continue to support local prison establishments in tackling organised crime** and the supply of illicit substances, particularly through local and regional partnership approaches to tackling serious and organised crime*

6. Further strengthen partnership response to key strategic and cross border threats including serious and organised crime, drug supply, organised fraud and cyber-crime and risks relating to terrorism and extremism

- ***Continue to support and strengthen the Local Organised Crime Partnership Board** in improving intelligence sharing across agencies and bringing the full range of powers to bear on the organised crime groups that cause the greatest harm to local communities*
- ***Strengthen specialist capabilities within and across police forces** by exploring further opportunities for collaboration, particularly with regard to CSE investigation and modern slavery*
- ***Continue to invest in targeted early intervention and prevention activity** particularly with regard to the prevent agenda and in response to new and emerging criminality. Consolidate and re-focus the breadth of services supporting the prevention agenda*

The issues and recommendations set out in this assessment will be used to inform planning and policy decisions between 2017 and 2020, including development of the Police and Crime Plan and supporting delivery plans during this period.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Needs Assessment (PCNA) presents a consolidated picture of the most significant issues, risks and threats shared by local crime, community safety and criminal justice agencies across Nottinghamshire in order to inform strategic planning and decision making³.

1.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The PCNA is independently compiled from the latest research, analysis and intelligence from a wide range of partner agencies, primarily informed by the environmental and organisational assessments and profiles that they routinely produce. The assessment aims to:-

- Identify significant issues that are likely to impact upon the policing, crime and community safety environment over the next four years
- Review changing patterns of victimisation and offending across Nottinghamshire and implications for local service provision
- Highlight shared organisational priorities and opportunities for improvement by reviewing the local crime, community safety and criminal justice landscape
- Improve governance and accountability by enabling an evidence-led approach to priority setting, resource allocation and research priorities for the year ahead

1.2 METHODOLOGY

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 and is developed in consultation with partner agencies and in line with recognised good practice for commissioning⁴.

Information has been taken from a range of sources including the Police, Crime and Drugs Partnership (CDP) and Safer Nottinghamshire Board (SNB). Where possible, findings have been triangulated across local and national data sets in recognition of the limitations of individual data sources.

Issues identified have been assessed via the 'THRIVE' model, which gives structure and consistency to the assessment of **T**hreat, **H**arm, **R**isk, **I**ntervention opportunities, victim **V**ulnerability and the **E**ngagement level required to resolve the issue. The assessment also adopts a PESTELO⁵ approach to analyse the impact of issues relating to the changing environment.

For further details and to access previous versions of the Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Needs Assessment, please visit www.nottinghamshire.pcc.police.uk/

³ This includes statutory requirements for Police and Crime Commissioners to set Police and Crime Plans, issue grants and commission local services in their area

⁴ Including CIPFA/SOLACE, NOMS, APACE and Audit Commission guidance

⁵ 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

While overall risk of harm has reduced markedly over recent years, demand relating mental health, missing persons and safeguarding vulnerable people continues to rise. The purity of Class A drugs seized by police has increased over the last year and alcohol remains a significant driver of demand.

2.1 NOTTINGHAMSHIRE POLICE FORCE AREA

- Spans approximately 834 square miles taking in a diverse urban and rural landscape, former mining towns, rural villages and major retail, leisure and business economies
- Incorporates Nottingham (national core city), Nottinghamshire County Council and the district councils of Bassetlaw, Mansfield, Ashfield, Broxtowe, Gedling, Rushcliffe and Newark and Sherwood
- Well connected to London, Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds and Liverpool by rail, and to East Midlands towns and cities via local connections
- Served by the international East Midlands Airport in Leicestershire



2.1.1 POPULATION

- 1.13 million residents⁶ and forecast to grow by a further 65,000 (5.7%) by 2026 as a result of net migration (from UK and abroad) and increases in life expectancy⁷
- Population density⁸ is heavily concentrated in the city where 28% of the area's population reside. Here the population is forecast to rise by 17,300 (5.9%) by 2026
- The city has more than double the proportion of people aged 20 to 24 compared to the national average – largely on account of the two universities in the area⁹

⁶ [2016 to 2026 subnational population projections](#) based on 2014 mid-year estimates, ONS

⁷ Population aged 75 and over is projected to increase by 38% equating to 34,200 additional people

⁸ 2015 Population per square km = Nottingham (4,252), Notts. (386), Mansfield (1,384), Ashfield (1,123)

⁹ 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

- The University of Nottingham, has the fourth highest number of international students nationally who account for around 28% of their total student population¹⁰.
- Populations of Rushcliffe (+7.7%), Ashfield (+6.9%), Gedling (+6.7%) and Newark and Sherwood (+6.4%) are expected to rise by over 7,000 respectively by 2026
- High levels of cultural and ethnic diversity in the city where the non-white British population increased rapidly from 19% to 35% between the 2001 and 2011¹¹
- Home to a number of long standing Pakistani and Caribbean communities and more recent Eastern European migrant communities, particularly Polish
- Increasing levels of ethnic diversity across Nottinghamshire, however less than 10% of residents in Gedling, Rushcliffe, and Broxtowe are non-white British¹⁰

2.2 DETERMINANTS OF NEED

This section considers changes in the social, economic and environmental vulnerability factors most closely associated with victimisation, safeguarding risk and criminogenic need, which finance, employment, education, health and housing.

Housing and Finance

- * The number of people assessed as being in **priority need** has been increasing since 2011, compounded by government austerity measures, extensive welfare reform¹² and reductions in floating support services that are placing increasing pressure on community and voluntary sector providers¹³. Younger people, isolated migrant communities and those with complex needs such as substance misuse or mental health, are among those most severely affected.

The number of people accepted as homeless and in priority need¹⁴ remained relatively stable across the force area in 2015/16, bucking a rising national trend (+6%). The number accepted as homeless and in priority need in the city, however, rose by 12% to the highest level since 2011/12, while levels in Ashfield and Gedling have also risen markedly over this period. The lack of suitable and secure accommodation remains a critical challenge across a range of sectors locally.

Over 44,000 children¹⁵ across the area are estimated to be living in poverty, with clear concentrations in the city (50%), Mansfield, Ashfield and Bassetlaw. 26% of people aged 60 and over are also affected by Income deprivation in Nottingham (national average 21%), while Nottinghamshire contains some of the highest levels of fuel poverty in rural England¹⁶.

¹⁰ China represents the highest proportion of non-EU student enrolments - [University of Nottingham](#) and [NTU](#)

¹¹ UK Census [2001](#) and [2011](#)

¹² [Welfare Reform Act 2012](#)

¹³ Marked increases in the number of clients supported with priority debt (Advice Nottingham) and demand for food bank parcels (St Ann's Advice Centre)

¹⁴ [Local authority action under homelessness provisions](#), DCLG, 2015/16

¹⁵ Child poverty 2014 for children aged under 16

¹⁶ [UK Government](#) defines fuel poverty as households spending more than 10% of its income of total fuel use

Employment

While Nottinghamshire's economy features a number of major companies, local **unemployment** remains higher than average. This is most notable in the city where the proportion of working age people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance or Universal Credit benefits which require them to seek work¹⁷ stands at 3.2% (7,000 people) – which is higher than the county (1.5%), East Midlands (1.5%) and neighbouring cities of Derby (1.6%) and Leicester (1.9%). 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.

Education

Educational attainment within the force area (both Key Stage 2: Primary and Key Stage 4: GCSE) remains below the England average, however the gap has narrowed substantially since 2009/10. The gap remains most notable in the city where pupils reaching the expected standard at Key Stage 2 is around 6% below average and pupils achieving 5 or more A*-C GCSEs (including English and mathematics) ranges from between 9% and 21% below average¹⁸. While the gap has narrowed considerably, primary (4.3%) and secondary (5.6%) school absence rates in Nottingham remain higher than the England average of 4.0% and 5.3% respectively, while absence rates in the county are generally in line with the England average¹⁹.

Health

Health-related needs in Nottinghamshire's are on average higher than the national profile, with 55% of respondents to the GP patient survey²⁰ reporting a long standing health condition, 14% feeling that they have problems doing 'usual activities' and 6% 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 statistics²¹ indicate that **mental health needs continue to increase** both locally and nationally, with over 19,500 people estimated to be in contact with mental health services²² across Nottinghamshire. Rates of suicide²³ have also continued to increase at a force wide level continuing the national

¹⁷ Claimant count on 14th July 2016, [experimental statistics, ONS](#)

¹⁸ Key stage 2, 2016 (provisional) and Key Stage 4 to 2014/15, Department for Education Statistics

¹⁹ Pupil Absence in Schools 2014/15, [Department of Education](#), March 2016

²⁰ GP Patient Survey July 2015 to March 2016, [NHS England, July 2016](#)

²¹ <http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/general-practice/data>

²² Mental Health Trust, April 2015

²³ Around 100 suicides are registered across Nottingham and Nottinghamshire each year marking an increase of 6% on last year based on a rolling three year total, [ONS, February 2016](#)

and regional trend seen since 2011. Mental health needs are more acute in the City where around 7% of adults (around 51,000 people²⁴) report having a long-term mental health problem. The prevalence of mental health need is also notably higher amongst those with substance misuse issues and younger people.

Annual statistics²⁵ show that the number of children and young people supported via the Childline counselling service increased by a further 5% in 2015/16, with those reporting difficulties accessing local support services increasing by 87%. The main concerns identified were low self-esteem/unhappiness, family relationships and bullying/online bullying, while around a third of cases related to mental health and wellbeing. Counselling about suicidal thoughts and feelings reaching the highest levels recorded and there were marked increases in counselling sessions about sexuality, gender identity and transgenderism or gender dysphoria.

- * **Mental Health**-related demands on Nottinghamshire Police remain high and increasing. Following a marked increase in 2014/15, the number of mental health flagged calls for service to the police rose by a further 5.4% in 2015/16 to over 15,800 a year²⁶. Despite these pressures, significant progress has been made in the last year to reduce the number of people with mental health needs being detained in police custody as a place of safety. Police recorded 500 section 136 mental health detentions in 2015/16, of which only 22 (4%) were detained in custody, the remainder in the dedicated 136 suite. Although demand pressures continue, the proportion detained in police custody is expected to fall further in 2016/17. No under 18s have been detained in police custody since April 2015.

Partner agencies continue to develop innovative approaches to tackling mental health demand in line with their responsibilities via the Mental Health Crisis Care Concordat. This has included a successful Street Triage model, grant funding to support a Crisis Café, the refurbishment of places of safety and a dedicated bespoke mental health vehicle for the region. With demand expected to increase further over the next 10 years, and new legislation that will place greater time pressures on police securing places of safety (Policing and Crime Bill) it is imperative that the good work undertaken in this area is sustained. Further work will be undertaken in 2016/17 to enhance collaboration, explore opportunities for co-commissioning across the areas of mental health, drugs, alcohol and appropriate adults and ensure that local authorities, the NHS and police are meeting their safeguarding responsibilities under the Care Act 2014 and Mental Health Crisis Care Concordat.

Other safeguarding demand: Nottinghamshire Police receive high volumes of additional non-crime related 'calls for service' each year which include calls for assistance from other agencies and checks for safety and wellbeing. Demand in these areas, particularly relating to **safeguarding vulnerable adults**²⁷ is likely to increase over the coming years in view of the aging population, increasing mental health-related needs and responsibilities for local agencies under the Care Act 2014²⁸. As agency resources diminish and demand on our services continues to

²⁴ Nottingham City's Mental Health and Wellbeing Strategy

²⁵ [Childline Annual Review 2015-16](#), September 2016

²⁶ Nottinghamshire Police Vision (Command and Control) data

²⁷ 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

²⁸ The [Care Act 2014](#) places new duties and requirements on local authorities, the NHS and the police to safeguard vulnerable adults from harm.

change, the challenge of determining which agency is best placed to respond to these issues becomes increasingly acute.

- * **Missing and absent²⁹ person** incidents reported to the police increased by a further 35% in 2015/16 to almost 6,700. This, in part, reflects improvements in case and risk management processes, changes in policing policy, changes in recording practices³⁰ and investment in investigative capacity in the area 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, may suffer from mental illness or may be vulnerable to harm and exploitation³¹. Around 65% of missing person cases reported to police each year involve children, of which over 40% involve people in care establishments. Missing person investigations are often highly resource intensive, with the cost of a medium risk missing person investigation estimated to fall in the region of £2,400³²

Nottinghamshire Police continues to commit the necessary resources to locating missing persons in a way that is proportionate to the level of risk and vulnerability they present. This is done as part of daily work, with MISPERs being reviewed on a daily basis through the Force Demand Management Meeting. Partnership problem solving activity is adopted in response to frequent MISPERs as is the use of media and social media to locate MISPERs with the support of the public and other agencies.

Road Safety: The number of people **seriously injured** (KSI's) on Nottinghamshire's roads increased to levels exceeding that of other areas during 2015/16, however, data for early 2016 indicates that this was not sustained. On average, around 430 people are seriously injured and 3,150 slightly injured on Nottinghamshire's roads each year, of which around 9% are children. The number of people killed on Nottinghamshire's roads remains low (25) and has been falling steadily over the last year.

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 Nottinghamshire wide strategy and strategic lead for Roads Policing was established in 2014 to reduce anti-social and criminal use of the roads, whilst working with partner agencies to improve road safety across the area. Work continues to improve roll out, co-ordination, and support of Community Speedwatch initiatives, along with a programme of road safety engagement activity and problem solving approaches, jointly owned by Police and local partner organisations.

²⁹ '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. Cases do not generally result in police officer deployment but are subject to review by an inspector on a 6 hourly basis. Cases are upgraded to 'missing' status where there is an escalated risk of harm - i.e. person is aged 13 and under, at risk of CSE or absent for over 72 hours

³⁰ Absences were recorded by police from November 2014 onwards

³¹ Out of Mind, Out of Sight, CEOP 2011

³² Establishing the Cost of Missing Person Investigations, August 2012, University of Portsmouth

Substance Misuse

Despite a general long term decline in drug use over the last decade, the proportion of adults having used Class A drugs (3%), cannabis (6.5%) and powder cocaine (2.2%) is estimated to have remained relatively stable over the last three years³³. Findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) indicate that the number of adults having used heroin, crack cocaine and cocaine powder over the last year is likely to have exceeded 530, 620 and 14,600 respectively.

- * **Problematic drug use** remains a significant factor linked to complex need and offending in Nottinghamshire while the connections between drugs supply organised crime, violence, ASB and serious acquisitive crime are widely recognised. Purity levels for heroin seized by police stabilised in 2015/16 at around 35-45%, however the force continues to identify purities exceeding 60%, more commonly in the city. Cocaine and crack cocaine purity increased during 2016, with a number of seizures across both the city and county falling within the 80 to 100% range. There remains a two tier pricing structure for cocaine based on quantities and purity, which is particularly evident within the night time economy.
- * The production, sale and supply of **New Psychoactive Substances (NPS)** became illegal in May 2016 as the Psychoactive Substances Act 2016 came into force. Despite this legislation, there is strong evidence to suggest that use of NPS remains widespread within Nottinghamshire, particularly among males aged 16 to 24. Extrapolations based on the CSEW 2014/15 indicate that over 4,900 adults across Nottinghamshire are likely to have used an NPS in the last year. Local practitioners and service providers continue to highlight concerns with regard to a displacement in supply from overt 'head shops' to the black market in synthetic cannabinoids and 'euphoric/stimulant' type drugs, in addition to the community and longer term health impact of NPS which are still not fully understood.
- * **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 average³⁴. It is estimated that at least 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 studies³⁵ 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. Alcohol-related deaths (+4%) and prescriptions for alcohol dependency (+1%) continue to increase steadily across Nottinghamshire in line with national trends, however the

³³ [Drug misuse: Findings from Crime Survey for England and Wales 2015-16](#)

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

proportion of 11 to 15 year olds that have ever had an alcoholic drink (38%) has been falling since 2004 (62%). Similarly attitudes towards drinking among young people have changed markedly over this period, with the proportion of secondary school pupils feeling it is OK to drink alcohol once a week falling from 46% to 24%.

Illicit tobacco remains widely available and in prevalent use, presenting risks in terms of public health and organised criminality from a local to an international level. Local and regional organised crime partnerships within the area continue to help co-ordinate the policing response to this issue by developing the known intelligence picture and working with other agencies to disrupt offenders

PRIORITY AREAS AND NEIGHBOURHOODS

Levels of deprivation³⁷ 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 England³⁸ saw a marked increase between 2010 and 2015. Nottingham in particular has the 8th highest proportion of neighbourhoods (33%) that fall within the 10% most deprived nationally.

The **Troubled / Priority Families** programme has worked to turn around 26 Nottingham-based families and 62 Nottinghamshire-based families in 2015/16. In both the City³⁹ and County, operational progress continues to be affected by data sharing challenges and auditing requirements as part of the Payment by Results funding model. To overcome data sharing issues, local authority areas are supporting more worker-led collection and audit of outcomes, however this process is labour-intensive and time-consuming for practitioners.

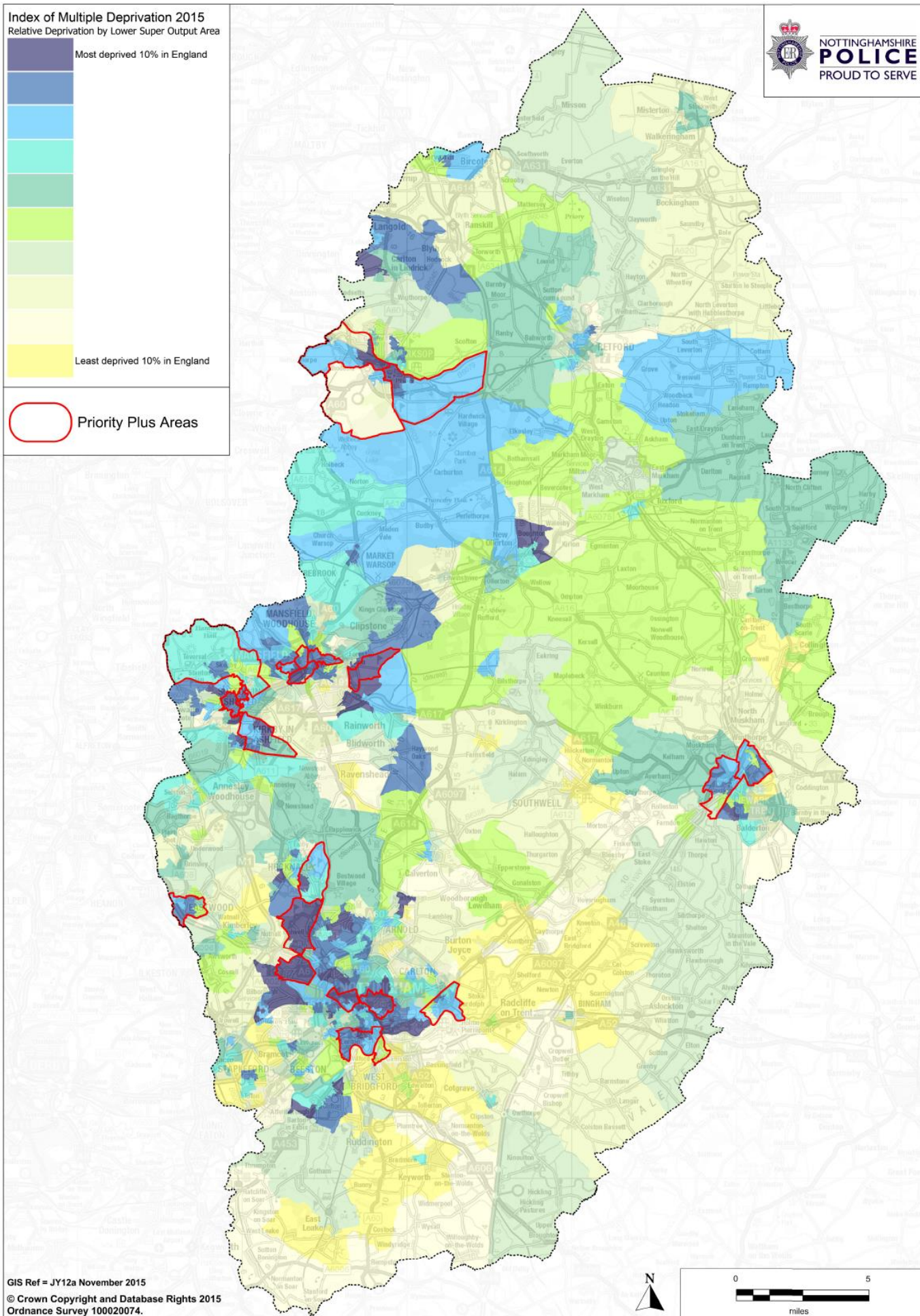
A number of **priority and high impact localities** have been identified across the city and county on account of the levels of complex need and cross-agency demand that they present. These areas are highlighted on the following page and comprise;

- Arboretum, Berridge and Bulwell 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.

³⁷ [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.

³⁸ Adjusted to take account of changes in the number of LSOAs in 2015

³⁹ Evaluation of Priority Families Programme: First Interim Report, Ecorys for Nottingham City Council Aug 2016



Nottinghamshire Police Force Area – Key Statistics

	Nottingham	South Notts (Broxt, Gedl, Rushcliffe)	Bassetlaw, Newark & Sherwood	Mansfield & Ashfield	TOTAL	SOURCE
Population – all people	318,901	342,616	233,102	230,130	1,124,749	2015 Mid-year estimates, ONS
Population – aged 10 to 17	25,766	29,529	20,624	19,953	95,872	2015 Mid-year estimates, ONS
Population – aged 18 to 24	64,583	26,651	17,924	18,537	127,695	2015 Mid-year estimates, ONS
Pop. in 25% most deprived nationally	183,000	15,000	51,000	81,000	330,000	English Indices of Deprivation 2015, DCLG
Troubled Families (target no. req. support)	3,840	1,758	1,803	2,513	9,914	Nottingham City Council & SNB, June 2016
Problematic drug users estimate (95% CI)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	OCU Glasgow estimates/treatment ratio 14/15
No. in contact with Mental Health Services	6,420	6,110	3,955	3,420	19,905	Health & Social Care Info Centre April 2016

Distribution	Nottingham	South Notts (Gedl, Broxt, Rushcliffe)	Bassetlaw, Newark & Sherwood	Mansfield & Ashfield
Population – all people	28.4%	30.5%	20.7%	20.5%
Population – aged 10 to 17	26.9%	30.8%	21.7%	20.8%
Population – aged 18 to 24	50.6%	20.9%	14.0%	14.5%
Pop. in 25% most deprived national.	55.5%	4.5%	15.5%	24.5%
Troubled / Priority Families (est, no.)	38.7%	17.7%	18.2%	25.4%
Problematic drug users (estimate)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
No. in contact with mental health services	32.3%	30.7%	19.9%	17.2%

2.5 KEY CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The level, cost and complexity of safeguarding demand presenting to local agencies continues to increase, particularly with regard to mental health. This is placing increasing pressure on voluntary sector providers in particular

- Agencies should continue to develop more integrated approaches to safeguarding vulnerable people which recognises the roles and responsibilities of different agencies in responding to complex need - particularly in relation to rising mental health 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

While the prevalence of drug use has seen a long term decline, the risk of harm among users is believed to have escalated over the last year following increases in purity for Class A drugs and changes in the markets for NPS

- Targeted education, enforcement and crime prevention activity should be considered in response to the ongoing increase in cocaine and crack cocaine purity
- Further research is required to understand changes in supply routes for NPS following changes in legislation in 2016 and the implications for enforcement and harm reduction

Alcohol remains a significant driver of demand across many organisations and a factor closely associated with risk of abuse, serious violence, anti-social behaviour and vulnerability within Nottinghamshire

- Partner agencies should continue to support targeted activity to reduce alcohol-related harm, particularly via work in the night-time economy in partnership with licensees, statutory partners and the Community and Voluntary Sector

The number of people assessed as being in priority need of financial support and housing continues to increase, and drive aspects of vulnerability, offending and complex need within Nottingham and Nottinghamshire

- The Police should work with partners to identify the programmes and approaches that are most effective in reducing complex demand and preventing harm
- Partners should ensure that robust information sharing agreements and processes are in place to enable the area's most vulnerable people to be identified and supported

3. CHANGING PATTERNS OF CRIME AND ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

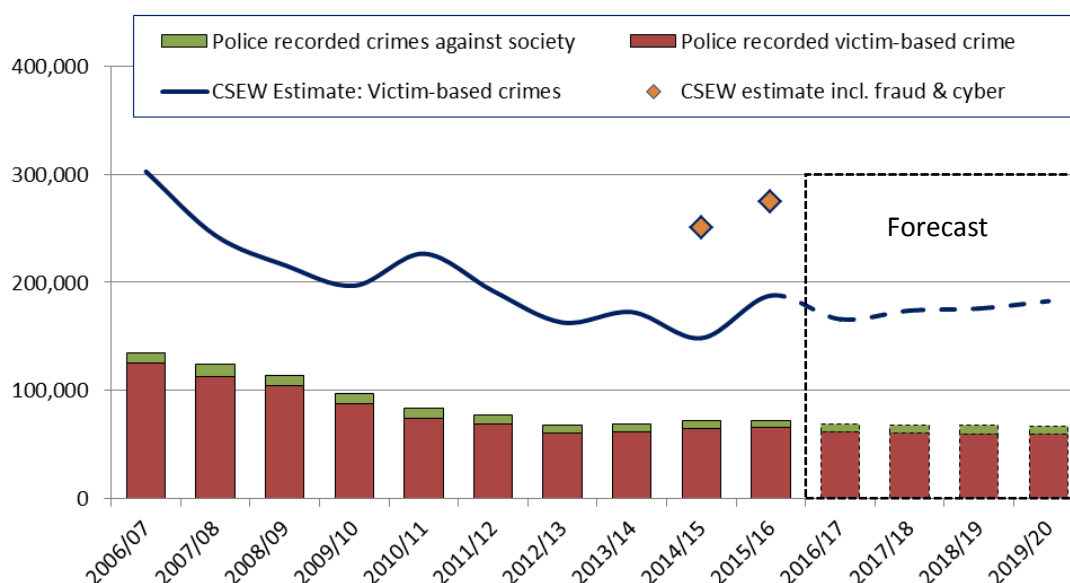
There are indications that long term trends in crime and ASB reduction are now levelling off, while the proportion that is digital or cyber-related is increasing rapidly. International terrorism and knife possession among young people remain significant areas of concern. Levels of reported sexual offences and hate crime are increasing.

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 incidence of crime increased by around 13% in Nottinghamshire in 2015/16 suggesting that the **rate of crime reduction seen over the last ten years has now levelled off**.

The Crime Survey for England and Wales indicates that victim-based crime against adults, children and households have fallen significantly since 2003/04, reaching the lowest rate ever recorded in Nottinghamshire in 2014/15. Recent data, however, suggests that these reductions may now be levelling off at around 177,000 crimes per year⁴⁰ against continued reductions (-6%) at a national level. Crimes against businesses in the area⁴¹, however, continued to fall by a further 3% in 2015/16.

Self-reported and Police Recorded Victim Based Crime⁴² in Nottinghamshire 2006-20



Police recorded crime in Nottinghamshire remained relatively stable in 2015/16 (+/- 0%) against an 8% increase nationally. Variances in **crime recording compliance**⁴³

⁴⁰ Average based on 2016/17 to 2019/20 forecast

⁴¹ CVS extrapolations based on East Midlands profile - Crimes against wholesale and retail and agriculture, forestry and fishing businesses only – excluding on-line crime

⁴² 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 2015 field trial and Oct 2015-Apr 2016 findings

and the introduction of a **new crime recording and case management system** are believed to have artificially impacted upon local recorded crime rates in 2015/16. 'Crimes against society'⁴⁴ fell by 5% in 2015/16, largely driven by reductions in the number of drug offences (-14%) and public order offences (-7%) recorded.

- * **Digital crimes**⁴⁵ continue to account for a growing proportion of offences recorded by the police with research⁴⁶ indicating that the prevalence cyber-crime is increasing rapidly. The changing nature of offending and victimisation continues to present new challenges and opportunities for the way crime is prevented, identified, reported and investigated. Public concern in relation to on-line crime is increasing as are expectations of the police in tackling and responding to the issue.
- * **Pure cybercrimes**⁴⁷ only account for around 1.3% of all crime recorded by the police⁴⁸, however extrapolations based on the CSEW indicate that at least 40,300 offences such as hacking, computer viruses and denial of service attacks are estimated to have occurred in Nottinghamshire over the previous year involving over 33,500 victims. This figure is likely to underestimate the true extent of cyber-crime, with some victims being unaware that they have been targeted.

The Force continues to contribute to work with local and national partner agencies and researchers at a local and regional level in response to cyber-crime. A Cyber-Prevention Strategy is in place which focusses on raising awareness of Cybercrime and the 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. The force has also trailed the use of volunteers and specials in this area.

Nottinghamshire Crime Profile – CSEW/CVS (extrapolated estimates)

		2014/15	2015/16	% Change	2016/17
Estimates based on CSEW / CVS	Crimes against adults (16+)	135,077	172,170	+27.5%	153,281
	Crimes against children (10-15)	13,408	15,761	+17.6%	12,701
	Fraud offences with loss (16+)	52,977	46,660	n/a	n/a
	Cybercrimes against adults (16+)	49,324	40,291	n/a	n/a
	Crimes against businesses ⁴⁹	129,103	125,332	-2.9%	118,727
Estimated victim-based crimes (excl. fraud & cyber)		228,635	281,032	+22.3%	249,082

⁴³ Forces are responding to increased scrutiny of crime recording policy and practices brought about by [HMIC inspections](#), the [Public Administration Select Committee](#) (PASC) inquiry into crime statistics and the UK Statistics Authority's decision to remove the National Statistics designation from police recorded crime

⁴⁴ 'Crimes against society' includes drug offences, possession of weapons and public order offences and do not generally have a specific victim. Trends in these crimes can be heavily skewed by pro-active policing activity

⁴⁵ [HMIC define 'digital crimes'](#) as offences that either leave a "digital footprint", are "internet-facilitated", "cyber-enabled" or "cyber-dependent" as defined by national policing leads and policy makers in June 2014

⁴⁶ [Cybercrime Tipping Point](#), PA Consulting, November 2015 - 53% of adults and young people affected

⁴⁷ Offences flagged as having an online element – i.e. officer believes that on the balance of probability, the offence was committed, in full or in part, through a computer, computer network or computer-enabled device

⁴⁸ Based on cyber-crime flag introduced April 2015 (944 crimes flagged during 2015/16)

⁴⁹ Estimates based on East Midlands extrapolations for the business sectors of wholesale and retail, accommodation and food premises and agriculture, forestry and fishing only

Nottinghamshire Crime Profile – Police Recorded Crimes

		2014/15	2015/16	% Change	2016/17*
Police Recorded Crime	Victim-based crimes against adults (16+)	47,351	43,154	-8.9%	n/a
	Victim-based crimes against children	3,679	3,842	+4.4%	n/a
	Crimes against businesses	21,459	18,417	-14.2%	n/a
	Crimes against society	7,478	7,129	-4.7%	7,360
	Total Police recorded crimes	72,447	72,345	-0.1%	71,046

* 2016/17 linear regression forecast based on April to August 2016 unvalidated statistics

3.1.1 ACQUISITIVE CRIME

Police recorded theft offences in Nottinghamshire saw a further 4.7% reduction in 2015/16 reflecting trends in self-reported victimisation via the CSEW (-8%). Acquisitive crimes continue to represent just under half of all locally recorded crime however this proportion is forecast to fall to 43% over the next four years.

- * **Fraud offences** recorded by Action Fraud fell by 3% both locally and nationally⁵⁰ in 2015/16 while the British Retail Consortium (+55%), Cifas and FFA industry bodies (+16%) reported a continuing upward trend. Around 3,500 fraud offences were recorded in Nottinghamshire in 2015/16 however extrapolations from the CSEW⁵¹ indicate that over 46,600 incidents involving loss⁵² are likely to have occurred.

Computer misuse-related crime is estimated to affect over 33,500 adults across Nottinghamshire each year, including more than 27,250 computer virus incidents and 13,000 cases involving unauthorised access to personal information. The BIS Information Security Breaches Survey highlighted increasing levels of victimisation among the business community, with around 90% of large organisations and 74% of small businesses having experienced a cyber secure breach over the last year. The true extent of financially motivated cyber-crime is masked by under-reporting and victims not always being aware that they have been targeted.

Shoplifting offences recorded by police in Nottinghamshire have been falling steadily since October 2015, marking a 2% overall reduction in 2015/16. Levels of shoplifting recorded by the British Retail Consortium Survey nationally decreased by almost 6% over the same period while increases were recorded in police recorded shoplifting offences nationally (+3%) and offences captured by the Commercial Victimisation Survey (+35%)⁵³. This high volume category of offences continues to account for between 72% (CVS) and 83% (BRC Survey) of crime against retailers, with an average cost to victims per incident of around £300 (CVS and BRC Survey).

⁵⁰ By contrast, fraud offences referred to the National Fraud Intelligence Bureau by Cifas increased by 16%

⁵¹ Extrapolations from Overview of fraud statistics: year ending Mar 2016, [ONS 2016](#). Self-reported victimisation rates will be reported annually via the CSEW from January 2017 onwards

⁵² Fraud incidents involving loss includes cases where the victim was reimbursed

⁵³ Increases in shoplifting (theft by customer) captured by the CVS coincide with a significant decrease in rates of theft by 'unknown persons', indicating that the rise may be skewed by an increase in detected offences

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 some larger retailers finding certain crime reduction tactics are not financially viable compared to the losses made. The County runs multi-agency Partnership Retail Tactical Groups to improve prevention tactics. The city has also developed a Knowledge Transfer Partnership with Nottingham Trent University. The Co-operative's agreement with Nottinghamshire police adopts the 'primary authority' model for how crime affecting the business can be dealt with nationally by all forces

'Theft from person' offences⁵⁴ recorded by the police fell by a further 11% in Nottinghamshire and by 19% via the CSEW in 2015/16. This continues the general downward trend since a peak in offending in 2012/13 and is thought to be associated with improvements in smart phone security features and prevention⁵⁵. Levels of theft from person recorded by police nationally saw an increase of 6% in 2015/16.

Vehicle crimes (thefts of and from vehicles) recorded by police increased by a marginal 2% locally and 4% nationally in 2015/16. This trend has been relatively unstable since 2013/14⁵⁶. The CSEW reported a 5% reduction in vehicle crime during the year. Levels of police recorded vehicle interference⁵⁷ saw no significant change (+0.8%) in Nottinghamshire compared to a 19% increase nationally and 16% increase among similar police force areas.

Burglary offences recorded by Nottinghamshire police fell by 9% in 2015/16 continuing the downward trend seen since the mid-1990s. The rate of reduction has, however, plateaued since February 2016 in line with the national trend and that of similar police force areas. Non-domestic burglaries⁵⁸ in Nottinghamshire saw a marginal reduction of 2% in 2015/16, while domestic burglaries fell by a further 17% locally, 3% nationally and 11% via the CSEW.

Burglary is recognised a serious high-volume crime that can have a significant impact upon victims. The Force continues to tackle burglary through offender management tactics and maintain a clear understanding of the specific burglary problems faced by different areas in order to develop localised responses. While this approach has proved effective, it can also be resource intensive. The Force continues to run a monthly Strategic Burglary Meeting in order to review patterns and resources requirements in this area. Nottinghamshire police also work in collaboration with South Yorkshire to target cross border organised burglars that operate between both forces.

- * Despite these largely positive trends in acquisitive crime reduction, **Newark and Sherwood** saw marked increases in burglary (+15%), vehicle crime (+20%) and shoplifting (+24%) in 2015/16, while police recorded vehicle crimes in **Mansfield** increased by 53%. Concentrations / hotspots in vehicle crime and new and emerging trends are addressed via the Force Tasking & Co-ordination process.

⁵⁴ Unlike robbery, these offences do not involve violence or threat of violence

⁵⁵ Crime in England and Wales, Year Ending March 2015, [ONS](#)

⁵⁶ 2013/14 saw a tailing off of the long-term reductions in vehicle crime seen since the 1990's (which were largely attributed to improvements in vehicle security and manufacturing, including the widespread use of central locking and immobilisers)

⁵⁷ Offences are now being investigated by the Telephone Investigation Bureau (TIB)

⁵⁸ Changes to the classifications for burglary will take effect from April 2017 whereby buildings that fall within a dwelling boundary, such as sheds and garages will be recorded as residential burglaries as opposed to non-domestic burglaries

KEY STATISTICS – ACQUISITIVE CRIME

Police Recorded Acquisitive Crime in Nottinghamshire

	2014/15	2015/16	% Change	2016/17*	% Ch*
Domestic burglary	4,072	3,372	-17%	3,347	-1%
Non-domestic burglary	4,605	4,520	-2%	4,340	-4%
Vehicle offences	6,823	6,930	+2%	6,837	-1%
Theft from the person	1,225	1,090	-11%	886	-19%
Robbery	1,010	908	-10%	859	-5%
Bicycle theft	2,123	1,927	-9%	1,636	-15%
Shoplifting	7,857	7,692	-2%	7,943	+3%
All other theft	8,637	8,221	-5%	8,155	-1%
Police recorded acquisitive crime	36,352	34,660	-5%	34,003	-2%

* 2016/17 linear regression forecast based on April to August 2016 unvalidated statistics

2015/16 Distribution of offences

	Nottm.	South Notts (Gedl, Broxt, Rushcliffe)	Bassetlaw, Newark & Sherwood	Mansfield & Ashfield
Domestic burglary	46%	22%	17%	15%
Non-domestic burglary	26%	22%	30%	22%
Vehicle offences	31%	21%	25%	23%
Theft from the person	70%	9%	8%	13%
Robbery	66%	13%	8%	13%
Bicycle theft	54%	19%	17%	11%
Shoplifting	46%	17%	18%	19%
All other theft	43%	18%	19%	20%

2015/16 Distribution of Crime Harm (Cambridge Harm Index)

	Nottm.	South Notts (Gedl, Broxt, Rushcliffe)	Bassetlaw, Newark & Sherwood	Mansfield & Ashfield
Domestic burglary	46%	21%	17%	16%
Non-domestic burglary	28%	22%	29%	21%
Vehicle offences	34%	19%	26%	21%
Theft from the person	70%	9%	8%	13%
Robbery	66%	13%	8%	13%
Bicycle theft	54%	19%	17%	11%
Shoplifting	46%	17%	18%	19%
All other theft	45%	17%	16%	22%

3.1.4 VIOLENT CRIME

Levels of violent crime are estimated (CSEW 2016) to have remained relatively static over the previous two years⁵⁹ after marked reductions since 2005. Police recorded violent crime increased by 8% locally and 27% nationally in 2015/16, largely driven by ongoing improvements in compliance with crime recording standards and expansion of the “violence without injury” category to include additional offences⁶⁰.

Work continues to improve the standards of investigation for all types of violence. A restructure of CID is aiming to provide a greater focus on violent crime, while changes to resourcing within Public Protection aim to give greater resilience. 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.

Homicides recorded by the police in Nottinghamshire have levelled off at around 10 to 12 per year⁶¹ in line with national trends. This remains average compared to the national picture. On average around five domestic homicides are recorded in Nottinghamshire each year⁶².

‘Violence against the person’ recorded by the police increased by a further 9% locally and 27% nationally in 2015/16 following further improvements in crime recording standards. This has impacted most notably on the ‘violence without injury’ offences which increased by a further 12% locally and 39% nationally, while recorded ‘violence with injury’ rose by 6% and 15% respectively.

- * **Violent knife crime**⁶³ recorded by Nottinghamshire police increased by 6% in 2015/16 to 580, reflecting national trends (+9%) and concerns from the National Police Chief’s Council⁶⁴ that risk in this area may be increasing. Possession of knife/sharp instrument offences recorded by the Nottinghamshire police increased by 30% in 2015/16 to 425. While improvements in recording practices⁶⁵ and pro-active policing activity⁶⁶ are likely to have contributed to this increase, findings from focus groups in the City suggest that there has been an increase in young people carrying knives in order to make them feel safer⁶⁷. Despite these findings, comparative levels of serious knife crime have fallen over the previous 2 years from 17% higher than the England and Wales average to 5% higher per 1,000 pop.

⁵⁹ Based on findings from the CSEW 2016 and [research from Cardiff University](#) which involved surveys within hospital emergency departments and walk-in centres in England and Wales - levels of serious violence-related attendances are broadly similar to those recorded in 2014

⁶⁰ Additional harassment offences relating to “disclosure of private sexual photographs and films with intent to cause distress or anxiety” and “sending letters [incl. electronic communications] with intent to cause distress”

⁶¹ Based on a 3 year rolling average on account of the low volumes concerned

⁶² [Domestic Abuse in England and Wales – Data Tool](#), December 2016

⁶³ 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 (Home Office ADR 160)

⁶⁴ [NPCC Lead for Crime Recording, Chief Constable Jeff Farar, January 2016](#)

⁶⁵ Increases were reflected across all local authority areas indicating potential policy / practice changes

⁶⁶ Targeted intelligence-led stop search activity has enabled the Police Knife Crime Team to ensure a 50% to 70% positive search success rate and intervene early where individuals are suspected of carrying knives

⁶⁷ Knife Crime Voluntary Sector Network Survey, Nottingham City Council Community Cohesion Team (2016)

Alcohol was identified as a factor in 18% of recorded knife-related offences in Nottinghamshire during 2015/16⁶⁸. Victims and perpetrators of knife crime are predominantly males aged between 15 and 26. Analysis undertaken by the City Council identified a limited cross over between knife possession and victimisation.

Nottinghamshire Police established a dedicated knife crime team in January 2016 which is working in partnership to tackle violent crime and the culture among young people routinely carrying knives. The team is exploring best practice and adopted tactics aligned to 'Operation Sceptre' and the Home Office's Modern Crime Prevention Strategy. These include targeted stop and search, test purchase operations, knife amnesties, weapon sweeps, targeting habitual knife carriers for all of their criminality and working with the Fearless Crimestoppers campaign for young people. ASB and knife enable violence has been shown to reduce in areas where the Knife Crime Team is deployed.

- * **Firearms offences** recorded by police also saw a marked increase in 2015/16 both locally and nationally. This reflected improvements in identification and recording processes alongside a 22% increase in offences involving imitation firearms and weapons such as BB guns. Firearms offences remain rare⁶⁹ and significantly lower than levels recorded prior to 2009/10.

Robbery recorded in Nottinghamshire fell by a further 10% in 2015/16 to around 900 per year. Further marginal reductions are forecast over the next four years following the significant fall in offences seen between 2008/09 and 2012/13. Nationally, police recorded robbery offences saw no significant change, while levels captured via the CSEW have fluctuated significantly year on year.

- * **Domestic abuse** crimes and incidents remain substantially under reported across and beyond Nottinghamshire, however, there are strong indications that the scale of under-reporting is reducing. Domestic abuse crimes and incidents recorded by the police increased by a further 6% in 2015/16, while the CSEW indicates that actual prevalence of domestic abuse has remained relatively static over the last year (around 6% of adults experiencing abuse). Despite year on year fluctuations, domestic abuse victimisation recorded via the CSEW has shown a general downward trend in since 2012. Recorded domestic abuse remains highest in the areas of greatest social and economic deprivation, however it is widely recognised that victimisation can occur irrespective of social or economic characteristics.
- * **Sexual offences** recorded by police increased by a further 10% locally and 21% nationally, continuing the year on year increases⁷⁰ seen since 2011/12. Greater awareness of and confidence to report these crimes are widely thought to have impacted upon this trend, alongside high profile investigations, improvements in compliance with crime recording standards and direct recording of other agency referrals⁷¹. There are indications that the rate of increase may now be slowing, following reductions in reported rape offences since November 2015. The proportion of sexual offences that are historic (i.e. took place more than 12 months prior to being

⁶⁸ [Nottinghamshire Force Performance Board](#) – July 2016

⁶⁹ The highest firearms threat continues to relate to the use of handguns by organised crime groups involved in drug supply

⁷⁰ The 'Yewtree Effect' in the wake of investigations connected to Jimmy Saville (HMIC's 2013 report '[Mistakes were made](#)')

⁷¹ Nottinghamshire Police [Performance and Insight Report](#)

reported) have also diminished over the last year. The CSEW indicates that there has been no significant change in levels of self-reported experience of sexual assault nationally over the last ten years. See section 4.2 for further details.

The restructure and growth of Public Protection is ensuring that 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 has also refreshed its Domestic Violence profile.

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.

- * **Personally-directed cyber-enabled crimes** such as cyber-bullying, on-line stalking, harassment, hate crime, 'sexting' and sexual exploitation recorded by police continue to increase. Research⁷² indicates that Generation Z are among those at highest risk of cyber-crime, characterised by their lifelong exposure to the internet and digital media. Around 50% of young people aged 16 to 17 are estimated to have been affected by trolling but few report these incidents to the police or express significant concern. The introduction of 'malicious communications', 'engaging in sexual communication with a child' and 'revenge porn' as notifiable offences in 2015 has also resulted in a greater proportion of personally directed 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 in place within Nottinghamshire and continual monitoring around this issue will be done by Intelligence Functions. Nottinghamshire police has also trailed the use of volunteers and specials to provide extra support to victims of Cybercrime where vulnerability has been identified.

- * Violent crime, particularly robbery and violence with and without injury, remain heavily concentrated within **Nottingham City**, the **night time economy** and surrounding areas, including more serious offences (see Crime Harm Index below). Alcohol remains a common factor driving vulnerability and offending in these cases.

In the City's Night Time Economy areas, specialist patrol tactics have been developed to provide a more bespoke and effective method of patrolling. The Nottingham Business Improvement District (BID) in partnership with Nottinghamshire PCC has commissioned a study of the evening and night time economy in the city centre which will inform development of the City's after-dark strategy.

⁷² [Cybercrime Tipping Point](#), PA Consulting Group, November 2015

KEY STATISTICS – VIOLENT CRIME

Police Recorded Violent Crime in Nottinghamshire

	2014/15	2015/16	% Change	2016/17*	% Ch*
Homicide (3 yr average)	12	11	-13.5%	10-12	n/a
<i>Firearms-related offences</i>	78	138	+77%	n/a	n/a
<i>Knife-related offences</i>	550	583	+6%	n/a	n/a
Robbery	1,010	908	-10%	859	-5%
Sexual offences	1,893	2,075	+10%	2,081**	+/-0%
- Rape	687	788	+14%	747	-5%
Violence with injury	9,566	10,171	+6%	10,071**	-1%
Violence without injury	6,811	7,641	+12%	7,646**	+/-0%
Police recorded violent crime	19,292	20,806	+7.8%	20,668**	-1%
<i>Domestic Abuse crime & incidents</i>	6,222	6,585	+5.8%	n/a	n/a
Possession of weapons	579	735	+27%	774	+5%

* 2016/17 linear regression forecast based on April to August 2016 unvalidated statistics

** End of year figures will be further impacted by extensive work to improve compliance with crime recording standards between September and December 2016

2015/16 Distribution of offences

	Nottm.	South Notts (Gedl, Broxt, Rushcliffe)	Bassetlaw, Newark & Sherwood	Mansfield & Ashfield
Homicide (3 yr average)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Robbery	66%	13%	8%	13%
Sexual offences	42%	18%	18%	22%
- Rape	48%	17%	16%	19%
Violence with injury	42%	16%	18%	23%
Violence without injury	39%	18%	17%	25%
<i>Domestic Abuse crime & incidents</i>	41%	18%	17%	24%
Possession of weapons	52%	14%	14%	20%

2015/16 Distribution of Crime Harm (Cambridge Harm Index)

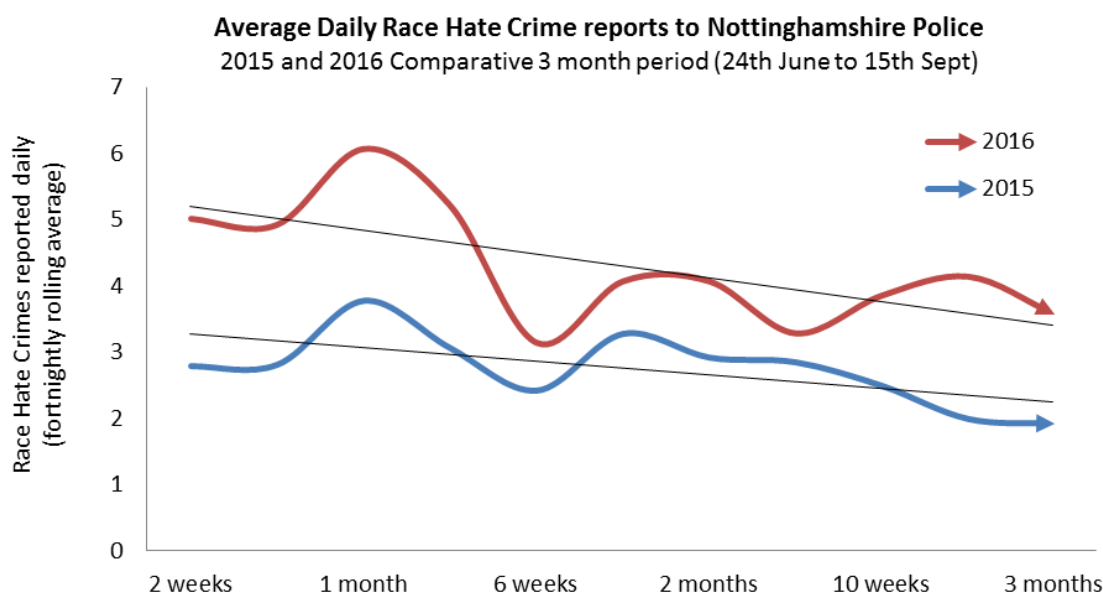
	Nottm.	South Notts (Gedl, Broxt, Rushcliffe)	Bassetlaw, Newark & Sherwood	Mansfield & Ashfield
Homicide (3 yr average)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Robbery	66%	13%	8%	13%
Sexual offences	46%	17%	16%	21%
Violence with injury	49%	12%	19%	20%
Violence without injury	47%	13%	15%	25%
<i>Domestic Abuse Crimes</i>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Possession of weapons	52%	17%	13%	18%

3.1.5 HATE CRIME

Police recorded hate crimes in Nottinghamshire increased by a further 14% in 2015/16 reflecting national trends (+18%)⁷³ and improvements in compliance with the National Crime Recording Standards (NCRS) and public awareness of hate crime⁷⁴. The combined number of crimes and incidents reported to Nottinghamshire Police saw no significant change (-1%) in 2015/16 as did levels of self-reported experience of hate crime captured via the CSEW.

Longer-term CSEW trends⁷⁵ however indicate that experience of hate crime fell by around 28% nationally between 2007-08 and 2014-15. There are also indications that the proportion of hate crimes being reported to the police has fallen marginally since 2007-09, potentially as a result of reductions in the severity of hate crime experienced – particularly crimes involving violence⁷⁶. A combination of local⁷⁷ and national research indicates that only between 34% and 48% of hate crimes are reported to the police, with victims feeling that the police could do little about it (43%) being the most common reason for not reporting incidents to the police.

Reports of xenophobic hate crime at both a local and national level increased in June 2016 following the referendum on leaving the European Union. This is believed to have acted as a ‘trigger’ event⁷⁸ for incidents and reporting. While there is no evidence to suggest that the increase was sustained beyond six weeks of the referendum, local agencies continue to monitor the situation closely and engage with minority communities on their experience, perceptions and feelings of safety.



⁷³ Based on the five centrally recorded hate crime categories of race, sexual orientation, religion, disability and transgender for 2014/15

⁷⁴ [Hate Crime in England and Wales 2014/15](#), October 2015, Home Office Statistical Bulletin

⁷⁵ While this marks a statistically significant long-term reduction, it is not possible to draw year on year comparisons in the short term on account of the relatively small number of victims experiencing hate crime

⁷⁶ Overview of Hate Crime in England and Wales, December 2013, ONS and MOJ

⁷⁷ ‘No Place For Hate’

⁷⁸ Higher levels of hate crime have historically been seen to coincide with specific highly publicised trigger events, such as the murder of Lee Rigby (July 2013), Israel and Gaza conflict (July 2014)

Racially aggravated hate crimes recorded by Nottinghamshire police increased by a further 4% in 2015/16, continuing the trend seen since 2013. This category accounts for around three quarters of all hate crime and incidents recorded. The 2016 Nottinghamshire Resident Survey found that 48% of respondents feel that people from different ethnic backgrounds get along well together. While this marked no change on levels recorded in 2015, the proportion of people that disagreed that people from different backgrounds get on well increased from 10% to 20%.

Religion / faith related hate crimes and incidents recorded by police increased markedly in 2015/16 to 105. Risks of Islamophobia and anti-Semitic hate crime remain high against a backdrop of heightened concerns nationally in relation to terrorism and radicalisation, particularly in light of the 2015 Paris attacks.

National victimisation surveys⁷⁹ 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 increased by around 21% in 2015/16 despite an 18% decrease in the number of incidents reported.

Disability hate crimes recorded by the police in Nottinghamshire rose by 29% in 2015/16 despite a 25% reduction in the number of incidents reported. These offences are known to be substantially under-reported⁸⁰, however awareness and recording of the issue is improving.

In May 2016 Nottinghamshire Police became the first police force in the UK to specifically identify and record **misogyny** as a form of Hate Crime, with over 60 incidents being recorded during the year. The approach received positive feedback from victims, local interest groups, campaigners and other police forces nationally.

Police Recorded Hate Crimes and Incidents in Nottinghamshire

	2014/15	2015/16	% Change	2016/17*	% Ch*
Race	1,206	1,140	-5.5%	1,126	-1%
Sexual Orientation	168	163	-3.0%	230	+41%
Disability	139	134	-3.6%	110	-18%
Religion / Faith	47	105	+123.4%	94	-10%
Transgender	10	11	+10%	27	+144%
Total hate crimes and incidents	1,570	1,525	-1.4%	1,587	+4%

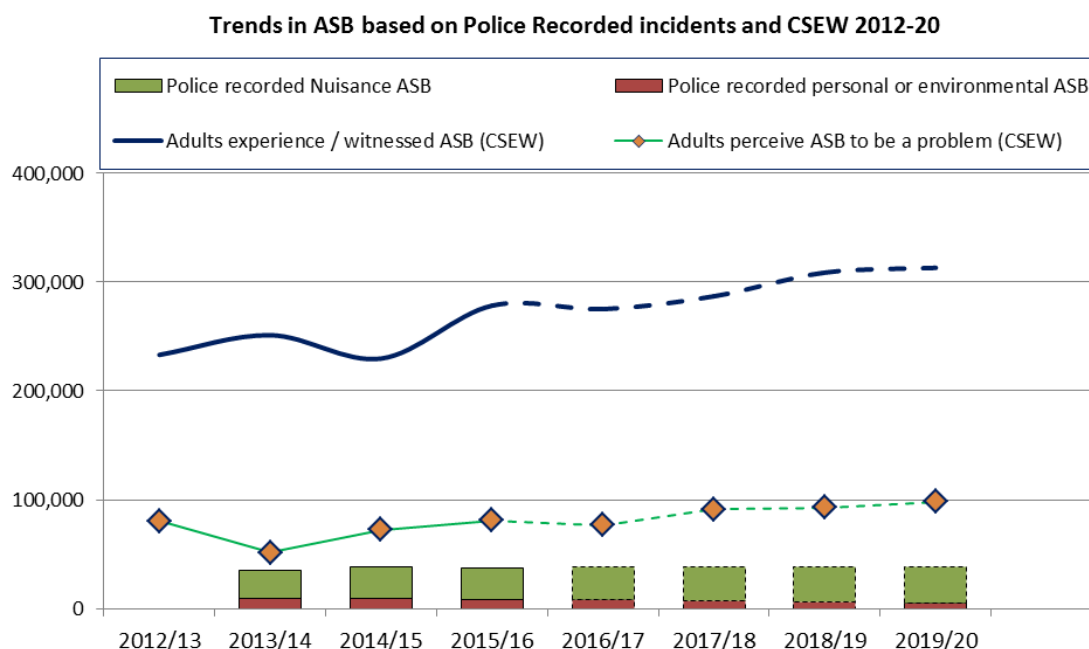
Additional resources including a Hate Crime Manager (funded by the Police and Crime Commissioner) and Hate Crime Project Officer (funded by Nottingham City Council) continue to work to tackle hate crime, improve reporting and reduce repeat victimisation. A scrutiny panel is also in place.

⁷⁹ Homophobic Hate Crime: The Gay British Crime Survey, Stonewall. The Teacher's Report 2014, Stonewall

⁸⁰ The [Crime Survey of England and Wales](#) indicates that only around 3% of all disability hate incidents are reported and recorded by the police

3.2 CHANGING PATTERNS OF ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

ASB⁸¹ remains the most common community safety issue affecting residents of Nottinghamshire. Incidents are 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 rose steadily during 2015/16 to around 33%, a level significantly higher than the England and Wales average (28%). These increases were similarly reflected in the Nottingham City Respect Survey⁸².

It can be estimated that around 278,500 adults are likely to have experienced ASB in some form over the last year, having risen by around 11% since 2013/14. Incidents of ASB recorded by police fell by 4% locally and 7% nationally in 2015/16 and remain broadly in line with the average for England and Wales⁸³ per 1,000 pop.

Levels of police recorded personal and environmental ASB reduced by 6% and 31% respectively in 2015/16 while 'nuisance' ASB⁸⁴, which accounts for 78% of all reports, saw no significant change. Police recorded criminal damage and arson offences increased by a further 3% locally and 7% nationally in 2015/16.

⁸¹ ASB can include incidents which may still be crimes in law, such as littering or dog fouling, but are not of a level of severity that would result in the recording of a notifiable offence

⁸² Nottingham CDP Strategic Assessment 2015/16 – findings from 2015 Respect survey of 2,749 citizens

⁸³ Comparisons should be treated with caution given wide variation in the quality of decision making associated with the recording of ASB across police forces ([HMIC, 2012](#))

⁸⁴ ASB incidents in Nottinghamshire are more likely to be recorded as 'nuisance' (78%) than the national average (69%), with a lower proportion recorded as personally directed (17% compared to 25% nationally)

The Crime Survey for England and Wales indicates that experience of drink-related ASB and issues concerning 'groups of young people hanging around' are consistently less widespread in Nottinghamshire than the national average.

- * **Alcohol-related ASB** is primarily concentrated in Nottingham city centre and other night time economy hubs. Incidents show clear weekly and seasonal patterns which increase during peak periods within the night time economy, the summer months, bank holidays and major sporting events. The profile of night time economy-related ASB is well understood, allowing for more targeted preventative intervention.

In the City's Night Time Economy areas, specialist patrol tactics have been developed to provide a more bespoke and effective method of patrolling. The Nottingham Business Improvement District (BID) in partnership with Nottinghamshire PCC has commissioned a study of the evening and night time economy in the city centre which will inform development of the City's after-dark strategy.

- * Nottinghamshire police receives a high volume of calls for low severity / low impact ASB. As agency resources diminish and demand on our services continues to change, the challenge of determining the most appropriate response and lead agency in **response to non-emergency low risk demand** has become increasingly acute. There is evidence⁸⁵ of some victims of environmental ASB being referred between agencies with neither effectively taking responsibility for tackling the issue.

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.

⁸⁵ Noise complaints made out of hours to local authorities and the police 101 non-emergency number

Police Recorded Anti-social Behaviour in Nottinghamshire

	2014/15	2015/16	% Change	2016/17*	% Ch*
Personal	6,536	6,147	-6.0%	6,070	-1%
Nuisance	29,100	28,723	-1.3%	30,662	+7%
Environmental	2,712	1,882	-30.6%	1,535	-18%
Police recorded ASB	38,348	36,752	-4.2%	38,267	+4%

* 2016/17 forecast based on annual validated statistics to March 2016

Police Recorded Crime in Nottinghamshire – Other Offences

	2014/15	2015/16	% Change	2016/17*	% Ch*
Criminal damage and arson	10,338	10,659	+3%	10,144	-5%
Drug Offences	3,515	3,021	-14%	2,766	-8%
Public order offences	2,391	2,234	-7%	2,260**	+1%

2014/15 Distribution of crime

	Nottm.	South Notts (Gedl, Broxt, Rushcliffe)	Bassetlaw, Newark & Sherwood	Mansfield & Ashfield
Criminal damage and arson	39%	18%	20%	23%
Drug Offences	52%	14%	12%	22%
Public order offences	47%	14%	18%	21%

* 2016/17 linear regression forecast based on April to August 2016 unvalidated statistics

** End of year figures will be further impacted by extensive work to improve compliance with crime recording standards between September and December 2016

2015/16 Distribution of Crime Harm (Cambridge Harm Index)

	Nottm.	South Notts (Gedl, Broxt, Rushcliffe)	Bassetlaw, Newark & Sherwood	Mansfield & Ashfield
Criminal damage and arson	39%	16%	22%	23%
Drug Offences	55%	16%	10%	19%
Public order offences	48%	16%	15%	21%

3.3 COUNTER TERRORISM AND DOMESTIC EXTREMISM

The local and national threat level in relation to terrorism, radicalisation and domestic extremism remain significant with a growing trend in investigations involving a cyber/online element⁸⁶

- * The threat level for **international terrorism** in the UK remains at 'severe' – meaning that a terrorist attack is highly likely, while the threat from Northern Ireland-related terrorism was raised from 'moderate' to 'substantial' in May 2016, meaning an attack is a strong possibility. International tensions, particularly in Syria and Iraq, continue to present the most significant risk to the area including individuals travelling to these countries or supporting those already there. The majority of those indicating extremist ideologies are aligning themselves to groups in Syria and Iraq, such as Daesh (aka Islamic State of Iraq and Levant (ISIL) and IS) and opposition groups such as YPG (Kurdish Peoples Protection Unit). One Nottinghamshire resident has recently been convicted of preparing for (Sec 5 of TACT) and funding terrorism (Sec 17 of TACT), however the overall community opinion is one of opposition for Daesh. The last year has also seen an increase in the known Al Muhajiroun (ALM) footprint in the area.
- * **Radicalisation:** The risk of vulnerable individuals becoming subject to social and cultural pressures that result in their radicalisation remains a significant risk, particularly among marginalised groups, such as those in prison and disengaged young people. 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.
- * **Domestic Extremism:** Right and Left Wing groups continue to engage in small low-level lawful protests across the county in reaction to events within local communities and on occasions in response to national and international news stories. Although the protests are lawful, they can be intimidating for members of the public and require a level of resource by police and council to offer reassurance to members of the public to minimise any alarm and distress among local citizens.

Work continues as part of the 'Prevent' agenda to identify and engage with individuals at risk of radicalisation across Nottinghamshire. 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. The Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 placed a duty on certain bodies to have 'regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism'. This, alongside other changes has added to existing powers to disrupt people travelling abroad to fight; enhancing our ability to monitor and control the actions of those in the UK that pose a threat; and combating the underlying ideology that feeds, supports and sanctions terrorism. These changes have led to greater awareness and understanding of the risk of radicalisation and in turn greater engagement in the Prevent strategy therefore increasing safeguarding of vulnerable individuals and preventing individuals becoming involved in terrorism or domestic extremism.

⁸⁶ Use of Apps and on-line forums used to communicate and transmit extremist material

3.4 KEY CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The prevalence and impact of cyber-crime continue to increase alongside increases in public concern and expectations of the police in this area.

Capacity and capability to respond remains limited, both locally and nationally

- Efforts should continue to develop our understanding of the risk and impact of cyber-crime at a local level and what works in preventing offending and victimisation
- Partnership capacity and capability to respond to cyber-crime should be strengthened, including on-line policing presence and initiatives such as 'WePROTECT' that stimulate a cross-industry response to tackling online exploitation

Knife possession and serious knife-related offences continue to increase in line with national trends presenting significant risks to safety and feelings of safety among young people and local communities

- Further analysis and targeted and proportionate preventative activity should continue to be undertaken in order to minimise the risk and impact that these offences present
- Creating a culture of intolerance to carrying weapons and increasing the likelihood of those carrying knives being caught and receiving a meaningful sanction

The threat from international terrorism remains severe, with the 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

The current social and political climate presents potential for further sporadic increases in xenophobic and race-related hate crime which could impact upon community cohesion and feelings of safety among vulnerable communities

- Partner agencies should further efforts to develop a shared understanding of the issues, risks and concerns faced by new and emerging communities in the area
- Agencies should continue to support targeted initiatives that promote cohesion and challenge racist and xenophobic attitudes and beliefs alongside broader education and awareness raising programmes and activity

Findings with regard to trends in and prevalence of ASB are inconsistent and should be explored further alongside ongoing Partnership measures to improve the identification of risk and approach to resourcing demand

- Further work should be undertaken at a local level to explore the ASB issues most affecting local communities. This should be supported by work at a strategic level to clarify agency roles, responsibilities and strategic response to the issues identified

4. CHANGING PATTERNS OF VICTIMISATION

Increases in domestic and sexual abuse presentations continue to place additional pressure on local services. On-line victimisation accounts for an increasingly significant proportion of reported cases. There are clear opportunities to improve efficiency and effectiveness of victim service referrals

4.1 RISK OF VICTIMISATION

Over 140,000 people, and 20 out of every 100 adults⁸⁷ are likely to have been victims of some form of crime in Nottinghamshire in 2015/16 - a level which has fallen significantly over the last ten years (from 28 in every 100 adults). Despite this positive long-term trend, the CSEW indicates that the risk of being the victim of crime in Nottinghamshire (19.8%) increased marginally during 2015/16 compared to continued reductions in the England and Wales average (14.6%).

With around 39,700 individual victims being recorded by the police in 2015/16, the majority (approximately 74%), of crimes go unreported to the police, often because the victim deems them to be minor, trivial or that little could be done in response. In these cases, the impact of crime on the victim is likely to be minimal.

- * In other cases, crimes go unreported to the police as the victim deems them to be a private or personal matter (15%), too inconvenient to report (5%), lacks trust in police and the criminal justice system (2%) or is afraid of reprisal (2%). Other victims may even be unaware that what they have experienced is a crime. It is in these cases that the police, victim services and other agencies are working to increase trust and confidence and identify and respond to **vulnerability** and **hidden harm**.
- * **Digital and Cyber-enabled crime** represents one of the fastest growing areas of victimisation. Those undertaking a greater range of activities on-line are generally at highest risk⁸⁸, with young females (aged 10 and 30), being more likely to report offences to the police – particularly sexual related offences. The increase in children using and having access to social media via mobile devices continues to present challenges in terms of safeguarding and law enforcement.

While the number of people that become victims of cyber-crime has increased markedly over recent years, our understanding of the impact on victims is still maturing. National studies indicate that a high proportion of personally targeted victims do not go on to report to the police as they feel the service is not well equipped to deal with the issue. An HMIC study⁸⁹ also found inconsistencies in the provision of good quality advice to victims of digital crime and identified areas, such as chat rooms, where victims would like to see a greater police presence.

⁸⁷ Crime Survey for England and Wales – Nottinghamshire estimates for adults (16 to 59)

⁸⁸ Serious and Organised Crime Protection – Public Interventions Model, Home Office, April 2015

⁸⁹ [Real lives, real crimes: A study of digital crime and policing](#), HMIC, December 2015

4.2 DOMESTIC AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND ABUSE

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND ABUSE

Extrapolations from the Crime Survey for England and Wales indicate that over 39,500 adults in Nottinghamshire are likely to have experienced some form of domestic violence or abuse in the last year while over 132,500 are likely to have experienced domestic abuse in their adult lifetime.

Experience of Domestic Abuse in Nottinghamshire in 2015/16

Experimental estimates based on findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales

		Since the age of 16			In the last year		
		Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All
Domestic abuse	Partner abuse (non-sexual)	28,370	67,690	96,210	8,410	19,050	27,500
	Family abuse (non-sexual)	15,000	24,430	39,460	4,700	7,080	11,790
	Sexual assault by partner/family	2,760	22,940	25,750	220	1,720	1,940
	Stalking by partner/family	13,640	38,750	52,490	2,090	6,870	8,970
	Any domestic abuse	43,730	88,630	132,520	13,080	26,680	39,790
Stalking	Stalking by a partner	9,280	29,350	3,8700	1,360	5,090	6,465
	Stalking by a family member	4,370	9,400	13,790	725	1,775	2,505
	Any Stalking	32,380	65,920	98,440	8,020	16,005	24,060

6,585 crimes and incidents were reported to the police during 2015/16, which while low in comparison to the estimated prevalence, marks a 6% increase compared to 2014/15. This has been driven by a combination of improvements in recording practices, the introduction of new criminal offences⁹⁰ and likely increases in confidence among victims to report. Nationally, average levels of reporting for domestic abuse increased from 41% to 50% between 2008-12 and 2012-16 reaching the highest levels ever recorded.

- * While a positive development, the increase in levels of reporting and identification of domestic abuse is placing greater pressure on local investigation, criminal justice and victim support services. Demand for Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA) services and local Multi-agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARACs), has increased markedly over recent years, particularly in the City, with levels of demand expected to continue to rise over the next three years.
- * **Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)** cases identified by healthcare providers, hospital providers, mental health providers and GP practices in the area have been reported centrally since January 2016 as part of the FGM Enhanced Dataset⁹¹. This shows that between January and March 2016, 27 FGM cases were identified by healthcare providers in the area, all of which were pregnant women residing in the city. Victims were predominantly from Northern Africa (48%) and Western Africa (30%), the majority of which underwent the procedure in their home country.

⁹⁰ Stalking, Coercive Control

⁹¹ [The Female Genital Mutilation \(FGM\) Enhanced Dataset](#) – July 2016: Repository for data collected in England

The number of **forced marriage and so called 'honour' based violence** offences recorded by Nottinghamshire Police increased significantly in 2015/16 from 2 to 41. This was largely affected by changes in referral and recording practices and increases in confidence among victims reporting these crimes. Nationally cases referred to the [Forced Marriage Unit \(FMU\)](#) via its public helpline and email inbox fell by 3% in 2015, continuing the downward trend seen since 2009.

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 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.

The police launched its Domestic Abuse Strategy in 2016. 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. Work continues to improve awareness and understanding of coercive and controlling behaviour within intimate or familial relationships, which became a criminal offence under s76 of The Serious Crime Act 2015.

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.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND ABUSE

Extrapolations from the Crime Survey for England and Wales indicate that around 11,200 adults in Nottinghamshire are likely to have experienced a sexual assault over the last year, while over 75,000 are likely to have experienced sexual assault in their adult lifetime. Furthermore, at least 48,000 adults in the area are likely to be living with the effects of experiencing sexual abuse as a child.

Women are at significantly higher risk of experiencing sexual assault (2.7% compared to 0.7% of men), particularly those aged 16 to 24 (7.4%), students (8.5%) and those that regularly visit the night time economy (16.6%).

The CSEW estimates that only 15% of sexual violence cases were reported to police in 2015. While this remains low, confidence to report victimisation is recognised to have increased markedly since 2014/15, impacted in part by high profile investigations and inquiries such as Operation Yewtree and sustained improvements in the way police identify, prioritise and respond to threat, risk and harm.

Experience of Sexual Assault in Nottinghamshire in 2015/16

Experimental estimates based on findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales

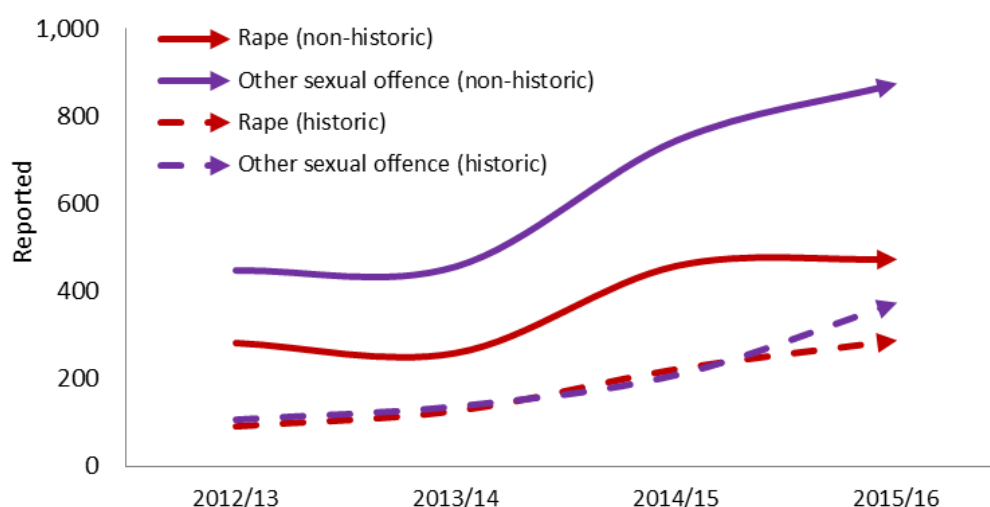
		Since the age of 16			In the last year		
		Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All
Sexual assault including attempts	Serious sexual assault	1,370	17,970	19,370	300	2,220	2,530
	Rape	905	15,840	16,780	130	1,695	1,825
	Less serious sexual assault	12,100	59,170	71,430	2,080	7,770	9,870
	Sexual assault by a partner	2,030	17,330	19,390	180	1,540	1,725
	Sexual assault by a family member	730	5,610	6,360	30	180	210
	Any sexual assault	12,620	62,180	74,950	2,310	8,880	11,205
Sexual assault excluding attempts	Serious sexual assault	950	15,420	16,560	270	1,220	1,500
	Rape	710	13,370	14,230	100	1,040	1,150
	Assault by penetration	490	9,000	9,580	170	550	730

Around 1,700 victims reported sexual assault to the police in 2015/16, of which 1,240 had experienced a recent sexual assault and 486 reported experience of historic sexual abuse. 665 had been victims of rape, with around 460 reporting a recent offence and 215 reporting historic rape offences.

- * Comparative data set out in HMIC's Rape Monitoring Group report for 2015/16⁹², however, shows that the proportion of adult rape offences subsequently 'no-crimed'⁹³ in Nottinghamshire (9%) remains significantly higher than the national average (6%), indicating opportunities to improve local recording processes.

While increases in reported non-historic rape levelled off in 2015/16, reports of 'other' sexual offences, such as sexual assault and indecent exposure, and reports historic sexual offences continue to show a steady upward trajectory.

Sexual Offences reported to Nottinghamshire Police 2012-2016



⁹² [HMIC Rape Digest 2015/16](#) – Local area data: Nottinghamshire

⁹³ Transferred or cancelled records

Police Recorded Sexual Offences in Nottinghamshire

NON-HISTORIC CASES	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	% Ch
Rape	282	260	459	474	+3%
Other sexual offence	447	458	746	876	+17%
All non-historic reports	729	718	1,205	1,350	+12%

HISTORIC CASES (>6 months)	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	% Ch
Rape	93	128	223	289	+30%
Other sexual offence	108	138	210	375	+79%
All historic reports	201	266	433	664	+53%

While a positive development, greater reporting and identification of sexual abuse has placed additional pressure on local investigation, criminal justice and victim support services. The number of people being referred to the Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC), for example increased by 22% in 2015/16 to over 900.

The on-line element to sexual abuse investigations continues to present significant challenges, with on-line grooming and exploitation representing one of the fastest growing areas of public protection risk. The local and national intelligence picture has also improved as a result of 'engaging in sexual communication with a child' and 'revenge porn' becoming notifiable offences in 2015.

Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (CSEA)

Experimental estimates based on national data sources indicate that there could be in the region of **370 children at high risk of sexual exploitation**⁹⁴ within the force area each year. The number of Child Sexual Exploitation crimes recorded by Nottinghamshire Police rose to 77 in 2015/16⁹⁵ partly driven by improvements in recording, greater vigilance and more survivors feeling encouraged to speak out.

Of the 77 offences recorded in Nottinghamshire in 2015/16, 29% involved possession of indecent images and 18% were grooming offences. Recorded offences have generally been more concentrated in densely populated urban areas of the force, with the majority of victims being females aged 13 to 16. Children looked after are known to be at disproportionately high risk as are those with vulnerabilities relating to mental health, drug or alcohol misuse and wider issues of social exclusion. Furthermore, many victims may not recognise themselves as such.

⁹⁴ Experimental estimates extrapolated from research commissioned by Children's Commissioner in November 2013 (Inquiry into Child Sexual Exploitation In Gangs and Groups)

⁹⁵ Nationally, levels of recorded child sexual offences reached the highest on record in 2015/16 [NSPCC Freedom of Information request reported March 2016](#)

The National Crime Agency⁹⁶ has highlighted live streaming of child abuse for payment and the increased use of the 'hidden web' to disseminate indecent images of children as key issues, while cloud storage and the international component to these offences continue to present challenges for all law enforcement agencies⁹⁷.

On-line CSEA investigations 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. From a regional perspective⁹⁸, partner agencies have experienced difficulties in engaging and sharing information with the education sector, however there are some clear examples of good practice (e.g. Derbyshire).

- * The limited availability and capacity of CAMHS services for child victims of abuse has been recognised locally and nationally as a significant gap. A national [survey](#) of 1,308 professionals in 2015 found that 96% felt there are not enough CAMHS services for children who have experienced abuse, while three quarters felt that it is now harder to access therapeutic services than it was five years ago.

Historic victims of child sexual abuse: Extrapolations based on the CSEW⁹⁹ 2015/16 indicate that over 48,000 adults residing in Nottinghamshire are likely to have experienced sexual abuse as a child - including around 14,500 victims of historic child rape. People aged 45 to 54 (9.2%) and 55 to 59 (9.4%) are among those most likely to report experience of child rape, indicating either that prevalence has been in steady decline over the last 50 years, or the likelihood of child sexual abuse being disclosed increases as more time passes. Around 75% of historic sexual abuse victims did not report the offence to anyone at the time, often as a result of feeling embarrassed, humiliated or that they would not be believed.

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.

Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (CSEA) forms part of the national Strategic Policing Requirement which sets expectations of activity required by the Force. Changes to resourcing within Public Protection are providing greater resilience and expertise in dealing with CSEA and guidelines and training have been developed to support investigations that have a cyber-element.

Nottinghamshire Police are also supporting the national child sexual abuse inquiry in investigating historical abuse within care homes and working to bring offenders to justice and ensure that any further safeguarding needs are met.

A regional CSE Coordinator and Analyst enabled the region's forces to compare and evaluate policies and practices, identify areas for improvement and share good practice around tackling CSEA

⁹⁶ National Strategic Assessment of Serious and Organised Crime, 2014

⁹⁷ Researching child sexual exploitation, violence and trafficking, International Centre, University of Bedford.

⁹⁸ East Midlands Regional Child Sexual Exploitation Problem Profile, May 2016 [RESTRICTED]

⁹⁹ [Abuse during childhood: Findings from Crime Survey for England and Wales](#)

4.3 OTHER VULNERABLE AND ENHANCED VICTIMS

- * **Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking** is likely to be present in some form across all local authority areas within Nottinghamshire¹⁰⁰, with extrapolations from national estimates indicating that there could be in the region of 150 potential victims within the area. By contrast, only 7 crimes¹⁰¹, 21 police recorded incidents and 13 National Referral Mechanism (NRM) Referrals were captured in 2015. The number of cases identified and referred into the NRM is, however, increasing alongside improvements in police and partner agency knowledge and awareness of the issue.

Sexual Exploitation accounts for around 17% of cases identified in Nottinghamshire, which is significantly lower than the national profile (40%). These offences most commonly involve women and children as victims. Forced labour accounts for the majority of Modern Slavery cases identified in Nottinghamshire, predominantly involving male victims from countries including Vietnam, Poland, Albania and Romania, who are lured to the UK by promises of profitable employment but forced to work long hours for minimal rewards¹⁰². Cases are generally identified among more transient, low paid, low skilled and unregulated service sectors such as construction, hospitality, agriculture, food packaging and car washes.

The number of modern slavery cases identified is expected to increase over the coming year as a result of proactive local activity, improvements in awareness and the increasing national profile of the issue. There is therefore a recognised need to further clarify referral pathways for potential victims, particularly among health partners, and ensure that services are in place and equipped to meet the complex needs of victims identified. It will also be important to ensure that ongoing improvements are made in the sharing of information and intelligence between agencies and the public – and that local people are aware of the signs and impact of modern slavery in their area.

Crimes against young people reported nationally via CSEW increased marginally in 2014/15, with around 13% of respondents aged 10 to 15 reporting that they had been victims of crime over the last year. Young people remain at a disproportionately high risk of experiencing most crime types, including serious crime, and accounted for around 16% of enhanced vulnerability cases flagged to victim services in 2015/16.

Child protection-related crimes have increased significantly at both a local and national level over recent years, due in part to improvements in reporting, risk management and the way in which agencies identify and respond to these issues¹⁰³. Around two thirds of child protection related crimes relate to domestic violence, with the NSPCC¹⁰⁴ estimating that over 50% of known adult domestic violence cases involve children who are also directly abused.

¹⁰⁰ Modern Slavery in Nottingham and Nottinghamshire, Nottinghamshire Anti-Slavery Partnership, 2016 – Evidence based on the geographic spread of police intelligence in 2015/16

¹⁰¹ Modern slavery was introduced as a notifiable offence in April 2015

¹⁰² Strategic Assessment 2015/16 – Nottingham Crime and Drugs Partnership

¹⁰³ Chief Constable Simon Bailey, the National Police Chiefs Council (NPCC) lead for child protection

¹⁰⁴ NSPCC (1997) - 55%; Farmer and Owen (1995) - 52%

Other 'Enhanced' victims of crime are identified and supported locally on account of the vulnerability factors presented (Victims' Code of Practice). Of the 37,000 victims that reported one or more 'volume' crime to Nottinghamshire police in 2015/16, around 3,000 went on to receive enhanced support. Most received either emotional support to enable them to cope and recover from anger, distress or trauma following the crime, or practical support to enable them to move on with their lives.

A profile of services provided in 2015/16 identified clear opportunities for agencies to reduce attrition rates within the victim referral process and build confidence among victims to engage with the services they require. This includes:-

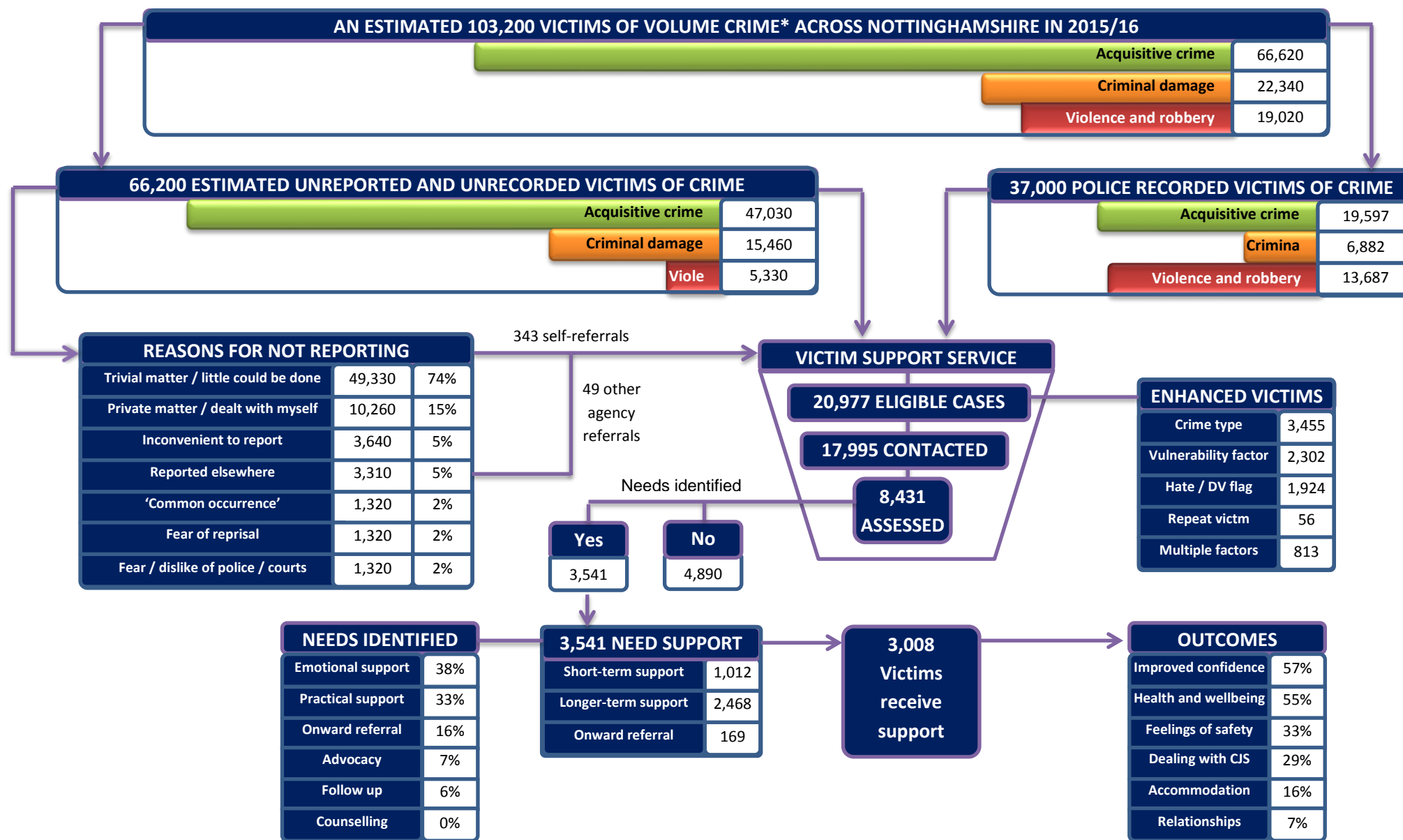
- Improving quality of referrals to victim services: 16% of the 33,453 referrals to the baseline support service in 2015/16 did not progress due to data quality issues
- Improving awareness of opportunities to report victimisation: Over **3,600** victims of crime are unlikely to report to the police as they feel it would be too inconvenient
- Improving successful victim contact: Of the 20,977 victims eligible for enhanced services, **2,982** could not be successfully contacted by telephone, letter or e-mail
- Improving outreach and support to victims that fear reprisal from an offender or lack of confidence in the police or criminal justice system. (est. circa **2,650**)
- Improving the referral processes: Of the 8,431 victims assessed in 2015/16, 4,890 had no support needs identified, many of which could have been screened out of the process at an earlier stage. Similarly, only referring those which have given pre-established consent to victim support would improve the referral process¹⁰⁵
- Improving service take up among particular victim groups, including victims of hate crime (83%, n=628), those with mental health needs (72%, n=207), older people (78%, n=369) and young people (89%, 1,195). Service demand and take up is expected to increase in 2016/17 as the relationship between the hub and the community points strengthens and victims' awareness of the support that is available rises.

The Force employs processes to ensure that vulnerable victims are identified and managed from the point of initial contact and throughout their victim journey. Call takers in the Force Control Room assess the vulnerability of callers and conduct risk assessments in cases of ASB and domestic violence. Bespoke reports allow for repeat victims to be identified and managed at a local level by neighbourhood teams. Cases are reviewed at weekly Local Operations Meetings and further scrutinised at divisional performance meetings. The Repeat Victims Working Group is responsible for overseeing the Force approach.

There are a wide range of statutory and independent victim services across Nottinghamshire providing tailored support to meet the needs of victims at different stages of the victim journey. 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 to embed the Victims Code of Practice (VCOP) within organisational policies and processes.

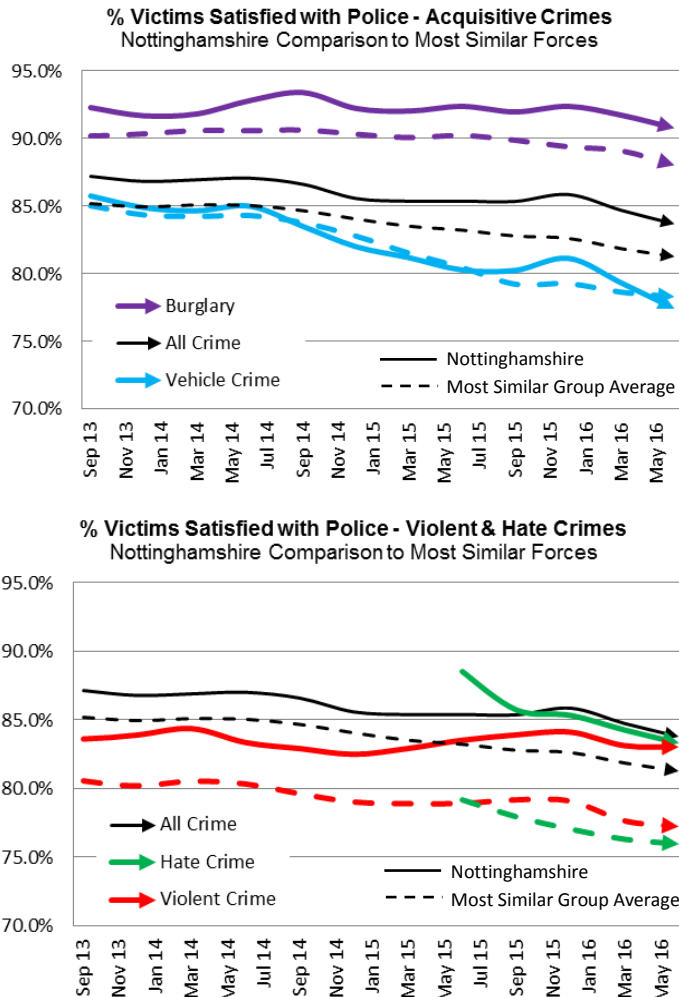
¹⁰⁵ Work is underway to pilot a consent-based referral model, with lessons learnt being fed into the transition to newly commissioned victim support services in 2016/17. This is expected to result in a higher number of victims being offered support services, including those that do not report to the police

Nottinghamshire Victims of Volume Crime Profile – Experimental Estimates 2015/16 and Victim Support Service Profile 2015/16



VICTIM SATISFACTION

Levels of satisfaction with the police among victims¹⁰⁶ of crime remain strong in Nottinghamshire compared to the average of most similar police forces¹⁰⁷. Around 84% feel satisfied with the 'whole experience' and 'action taken', 97% feel satisfied with ease of contact and 94% feel satisfied with the way they are treated.



Reflecting the national and Most Similar Force (MSG) average, however, victim satisfaction rates have been in steady decline over the last year (-2% pts), largely driven by a 4% pt reduction in satisfaction with follow-up (73%).

Satisfaction among victims of vehicle crime saw the most notable reduction (-3% pts), with levels falling marginally below the MSG average since March 2016.

Satisfaction levels among victims of hate crime (83%) remains strong compared to other similar force areas.

While reported satisfaction in this area has fell by around 5% pts in 2015/16, this did not represent a statistically significant change on account of the smaller number of victims surveyed.

Satisfaction amongst victims of domestic abuse also remains strong, with results from the force Domestic Abuse Victim Satisfaction Survey showing that just over 90% of respondents¹⁰⁸ are satisfied with the service they received from the police.

The force continues to monitor victim feedback on a daily basis via a mandated Home Office victim satisfaction survey and uses the information to aid service recovery and further action. The force also undertakes additional victim satisfaction surveys in areas such as ASB and domestic violence. Victim updates are managed through local police processes.

¹⁰⁶ Home Office mandated victims survey – predominantly non-vulnerable victims of burglary, vehicle crime and violent crime

¹⁰⁷ Bedfordshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Kent, Lancashire, Leicestershire and South Yorkshire

¹⁰⁸ 572 respondents

4.4 KEY CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

There are clear opportunities to reduce attrition rates throughout the process of supporting vulnerable victims, particularly at the referral and contact stages

- New commissioning arrangements in 2016/17 should seek to drive further efficiencies in contact, assessment, referral and take up of victim services, particularly among victims of hate crime

Greater identification and reporting of complex hidden harm, such as domestic and sexual abuse, child sexual exploitation and modern slavery continue to place significant and increasing pressures on local service providers

- The changing profile of domestic and sexual abuse demand should be further analysed to inform service planning for victim support, safeguarding and criminal justice service planning over the coming year with a view to developing a more coherent multi-agency strategic approach to managing demand. Consideration should be given to setting thresholds for support and intervention across the police force area
- Pathways of support for victims of complex hidden harm, such as child sexual exploitation and modern slavery should be mapped in order to ensure statutory and community / voluntary sector provision is sufficiently and appropriately configured

Cyber-based crime, both financial and personally targeted are among the fastest growing areas of victimisation risk, however police and partner responses to these threats are less well developed

- Further work should be undertaken to 'mainstream' the police response to victims of digital crime and explore new approaches to policing, prevention and ensuring victims receive the support and advice they require
- Explore regional collaboration opportunities for complex online CSE/A investigations

New methods for identifying and assessing vulnerability, risk and harm are presenting opportunities to improve the way partnership resources and prevention activities are targeted

- Explore opportunities to develop a more joined up approach to PSHE across critical areas of prevention and early intervention, including domestic and sexual harm, FGM, hate crime
- Ensure a continued partnership focus on crime and ASB exhibiting the most harm on individuals and communities, particularly domestic and sexual abuse, hate crime and serious violence
- Encourage and promote reporting among third parties and victims that may not report serious crime on account of fear of reprisal, perceived inconvenience, or a lack of trust and confidence in the police and criminal justice system

5. CHANGING PATTERNS OF OFFENDING

Organised criminality, drug supply, weapon enabled violence, cyber-crime and sexual crimes remain among the most significant crime related threats¹¹⁰ in Nottinghamshire on account of their impact and the need to further develop local intelligence, capacity, capability to respond

5.1 OFFENDER LANDSCAPE

Nottinghamshire Police arrested almost 24,000 people for notifiable offences in 2015/16. The profile of known offenders is not generally representative of Nottinghamshire's demographic composition¹¹⁰, with **males** (86%) and people **aged 16-24 and 25-44** accounting for the majority of known offenders. While the majority of offenders are **White British**, people from **Black Caribbean** backgrounds are significantly overrepresented within the offender population. Members of all Asian subgroups, including Bangladeshi, Indian and Pakistani, are underrepresented.

The number of **Foreign National Offenders** recorded in the East Midlands increased by 7% in 2015 which included increases in Polish, Lithuanian and Latvian offenders. Although this reflected more general trends and patterns of migration, some foreign national offenders have been identified as linked to organised crime and high risk criminality within Nottingham and the surrounding area.

Foreign National Offenders (FNO): Partnership working with other law enforcement agencies and community groups remains key to understanding and mitigating risk posed by crime committed by emerging and existing communities. The regional response has been driven through the Project ADVENUS Strategic Governance Group which is now being embedded as a regional resource

Young offenders aged 10-17 (2,120) accounted for around 9% of all arrests for notifiable offences during 2015/16. While the number of first time entrants (FTE) to the youth justice system fell substantially between 2007/08 and 2014/15, this reduction plateaued during 2015/16 at just under 400 FTEs¹¹¹. The rate of FTEs per 100,000 10-17 year olds remains lower than the national average in the county and higher than the national average in the city, however the city has achieved reductions that exceed those seen at a national level over recent years.

Although population forecasts indicate that the local 10 to 17 year old population will increase disproportionately over the next four years (+14% - an additional 13,800 people) there is little evidence to suggest that this will impact adversely upon youth offending rates. National findings indicate that the average age of individuals entering the Youth Justice System has increased from 14.6 to 15.2 over the last ten years.

¹⁰⁹ Nottinghamshire Police Morile Threat assessment matrix 2016

¹¹⁰ 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.

¹¹¹ Nationally, First Time Entrants into the youth justice system fell by a further 9% in 2014/15, continuing the downward trend (-82%) seen since 2007

Re-offending rates across the city (37.2%) and county (31.4%) also remain lower than the national average (37.8%). While the number of repeat offenders remains in decline, the national re-offending rate increased by 5.6% pts between 2008 and 2014, indicating the more complex needs of those being supported by the service.

Inspections undertaken by HMI of Probation have found Nottinghamshire¹¹² and Nottingham City¹¹³ to be credible and high performing YOTs, however the most recent inspection of Nottingham City in 2016 found that victims and potential victims are not always given suitable priority and a greater emphasis could be placed on restorative justice. The City Youth Justice Plan 2016-17 is working to address this by further embedding a victim-centered approach. Work is also underway to improve understanding of the needs and risks of young offenders as victims.

Young offenders continue to be managed through Youth Offending Services in the City and County which aim to prevent youth offending and re-offending through targeted interventions, partnership working and identifying and supporting children and young people at risk. 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.

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 by both the CRC and NPS has risen markedly over the previous year, particularly following the impact of reforms under the Offender Rehabilitation Act which require those with custodial sentences of less than 12 months to be given Probation supervision in the community. Key performance indicators relating to the CRC will begin reporting against a baseline in February 2017. Reoffending information is currently unavailable as insufficient time has passed for the first cohort under new arrangements.

Prolific offenders: While prolific offending was in steady decline during 2014¹¹⁴, reductions in analytical capacity and extensive organisational change as part of the Transforming Rehabilitation agenda have since led to challenges in reporting and monitoring arrangements for his cohort. Arrangements are now in place for an IOM Governance Group and IOM Design and Delivery Group which will provide strategic governance and oversight of the scheme. Local performance tools have also been developed which will begin reporting in January 2017. Early indications suggest that offenders being successfully de-selected from Nottinghamshire's Integrated Offender Management Programme are achieving an average reduction in offending scores of around 81%. The average risk score for offenders being admitted onto the IOM programme has increased significantly over the last year as the profile of offenders is broadened to include higher risk offenders, including serial perpetrators of domestic violence.

¹¹² [Short Quality Screening of youth offending work in Nottinghamshire](#), HMI Probation, June 2015

¹¹³ [Short Quality Screening of Youth Offending Work in Nottingham City](#), HMI Probation, July 2016

¹¹⁴ Cohort engaging with Nottinghamshire's Integrated Offender Programme was achieving average reductions in re-offending of 50% (incl. retail crime cohort) to 70% - driven by improvements in management of prolific offenders, reductions in problematic drug use and multi-agency focus on tackling key criminogenic factors

Prolific offenders are managed through an Integrated Offender Management (IOM) approach across Nottinghamshire which aims to prevent and deter, catch and convict and resettle and rehabilitate the serious serial offenders that cause the most harm to communities. Agencies work in partnership to provide intensive supervision, enforcement and rapid access to support services. Analysis by Nottinghamshire Trent University suggests that IOM has been successful in reducing levels of reoffending when supported by the offender's motivation and change

MAPPA Eligible offenders: There were 1,508 MAPPA-eligible offenders¹¹⁵ in Nottinghamshire at the end of March 2016, which remains average when compared to the area's population and marks no significant change on March 2015. Similarly, the number of Registered Sex Offenders (1,036) and violent offenders (471) being managed locally via the MAPPA process remained relatively static.

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.

Dangerous offenders continue to be managed through Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) which work to minimise the risks posed by known violent and sexual offenders and prevent further harm to victims. Information about MAPPA-eligible offenders is shared by partner agencies in order to inform risk assessments and risk management plans among those managing/supervising them.

- * **Emerging Crime Groups** continue to impact upon safety and feelings of safety within local communities, particularly through threats of violence, including knife crime, and involvement in the supply and distribution of illicit drugs. A 2016 Home Office Research Study¹¹⁶ found that practitioners perceived gang activity to be less visible today than two years ago, with crime groups spending less time on the street and conducting more of their criminal activities covertly.

None of the organised crime groups in Nottinghamshire meet the definition of 'Urban Street Gang', however vulnerability to involvement in low-level organised criminality, particularly among young males (16 to 24) in Nottingham remains a significant risk. While identified risk remains higher than average among young males of black Afro-Caribbean and dual heritage descent, recent years have seen an increase in new emerging migrant groups and young British Pakistani males involved in organised criminality, predominantly linked to the supply and distribution of illicit drugs¹¹⁷.

A review of undertaken by Nottingham CDP¹¹⁸ in 2016 highlighted gaps in services in response to emerging crime groups and highlighted opportunities to improve the service response to the exploitation of young women as part of existing community projects provision. The review also highlighted opportunities to improve monitoring

¹¹⁵ [Ministry of Justice MAPPA Annual Report 2015/16](#) – published October 2016

¹¹⁶ [Local perspectives in Ending Gang and Youth Violence Areas, Emma Disley and Mark Liddle, January 2016](#)

¹¹⁷ Serious and Organised Crime in Nottinghamshire: A Thematic Threat Assessment of Organised Criminality in Urban Nottingham, July 2016, Nottinghamshire Police

¹¹⁸ Serious and Organised Crime: Review of Ending Gang and Youth Violence, October 2016, Nottingham CDP

and oversight of existing mediation services and the delivery of outcomes in relation to vulnerabilities such as mental health and learning disabilities.

Nottingham City's multi-agency **ending gang and youth violence** team, Vanguard Plus, is responsible for identifying and managing those at risk of involvement in Urban Street Gangs (USG). The project links into the four community projects, mediation, Children's social care, Job centre plus and various sports and personal development projects. The City will be reviewing its provision towards the ending gang and youth violence programme, firearms and OCG activity to ensure resources are appropriately prioritised and most efficiently used.

Serious and organised criminality: The activities of Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) continue to present a significant threat to communities and individuals across Nottinghamshire. Around 30 known organised crime groups are being actively targeted by enforcement agencies within Nottinghamshire, many with active links to offenders serving time in prison¹¹⁹. While the number of individuals and OCGs being actively targeted in the area has increased since 2014/15, the level of threat exhibited has generally reduced. Threats relating to the criminal supply and use of firearms are not believed to be as pronounced in the East Midlands as in other similar areas nationally.

Serious and Organised Criminality: Local responses to SOC are aligned to the 4 core themes that underpin the Government's Serious and Organised Crime Strategy: Pursue, Prevent, Protect and Prepare and led by Nottinghamshire Police and the East Midlands Special Operations Unit (EMSOU). Each OCG has a specific management plan and is actively monitored and targeted across Nottinghamshire proportionate to the risk they present to local communities. The SOC Partnership Board is helping improve awareness and information sharing with regard to Organised Crime and bring a wider array of powers to bear on OCGs through combined partnership disruption strategies.

The Regional Prison Intelligence Unit is in the process of expanding and working closer with National Offender Management Service (NOMS) partners to improve capability and capacity in response to higher risk organised offending in prison. This is overseen and coordinated by the NOMS-led regional Strategic Governance Group, with a focus on lifetime management.

- * The **supply, production and importation of drugs** remains the most predominant (68%) known threat within the area, with the impact of substance misuse having a significant community impact and offending often being linked to other criminality such as violence, use of firearms and money laundering.
- * **Organised Cyber Crime**, has been identified as a key national and regional priority, with highly skilled cyber criminals becoming increasingly organised and numerous. The international nature of this criminality limits prospects for local forces in pursuing offenders, however there is a recognised need to further improve intelligence, promote greater understanding of the threat and equip law enforcement agencies with the skills and capability to respond effectively.

Cyber-crime: The force continues and region are building capacity and capability in response to cyber-crime, however digital investigation requires further embedding across policing at both a local and national level. The regional strategic approach is currently driven through the Cyber Delivery Group. Further partnership engagement is required in respect of the 'Protect' and 'Prevent' agendas.

¹¹⁹ Local and regional work continues to tackle organised offending within prison establishments, including tackling drug supply, illicit access to mobile phones and corruption.

- * **Organised Child Sexual Exploitation**, particularly on-line exploitation also remains a high national and local priority threat in light of high-profile investigations and inquiries, the hidden nature of offending and the resource intensive nature of responding to identified risk.

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE): The Regional CSE Analyst, Coordinator and the Strategic Governance Group are actively involved in improving understanding and consistency of response to CSE aligned to the pursue, prevent, protect and prepare framework. Partnership working remains essential to this response.

- * **Organised Immigration Crime, Human Trafficking and Exploitation (OICHTE)** has been identified as a national and regional threat as work continues to improve the local intelligence picture. Examples of trafficking and Modern Slavery have been identified within Nottinghamshire and are expected to increase over the next year alongside improvement in partnership working, referral processes and intelligence. It is widely recognised, however, that the majority of cases continue to go unreported to local enforcement agencies and the National Referral Mechanism. While a clear focus on vulnerable victims of CSE and modern slavery is emerging across the area, there are clear opportunities to strengthen both the perpetrator and location-based interventions.

Organised Immigration Crime, Human Trafficking and Exploitation (OICHTE) is recognised as a significant local and national threat as work continues with government, law enforcement agencies and the 3rd sector to develop our understanding and response to these issues. Governance is provided by a Strategic Governance Group and a more operationally focused Tactical Group.

5.2 CRIMINOGENIC NEED

The pathways of support required by different offender cohorts can vary significantly, however key challenges include:-

- * **Substance misuse**, which remains a significant factor linked to offending. Around 28% of new receptions to HMP Nottingham are identified as having a substance misuse need, which is considerably greater than the general population (5.5%). Increased prevalence of Synthetic Cannabinoids (Spice) in prison continues to present risks associated with violence, addiction and potential community impact on release. Furthermore, increases in the purity of and presentations for heroin and crack cocaine have potential to impact upon the nature and prevalence of acquisitive offending¹²⁰
- * **Women offenders:** While women offenders are less prevalent than male and their offending is generally less serious, women more commonly present a more bespoke profile of criminogenic need than males, often linked to underlying mental health needs, drug and alcohol problems, coercive relationships and financial difficulties¹²¹

¹²⁰ Morgan 2014 mapped growth and decline in domestic burglary and vehicle crime in 1980s and 1990s with heroin, crack and cocaine prevalence

¹²¹ Leading Change: the role of local authorities in supporting women with multiple needs, Prison Reform Trust

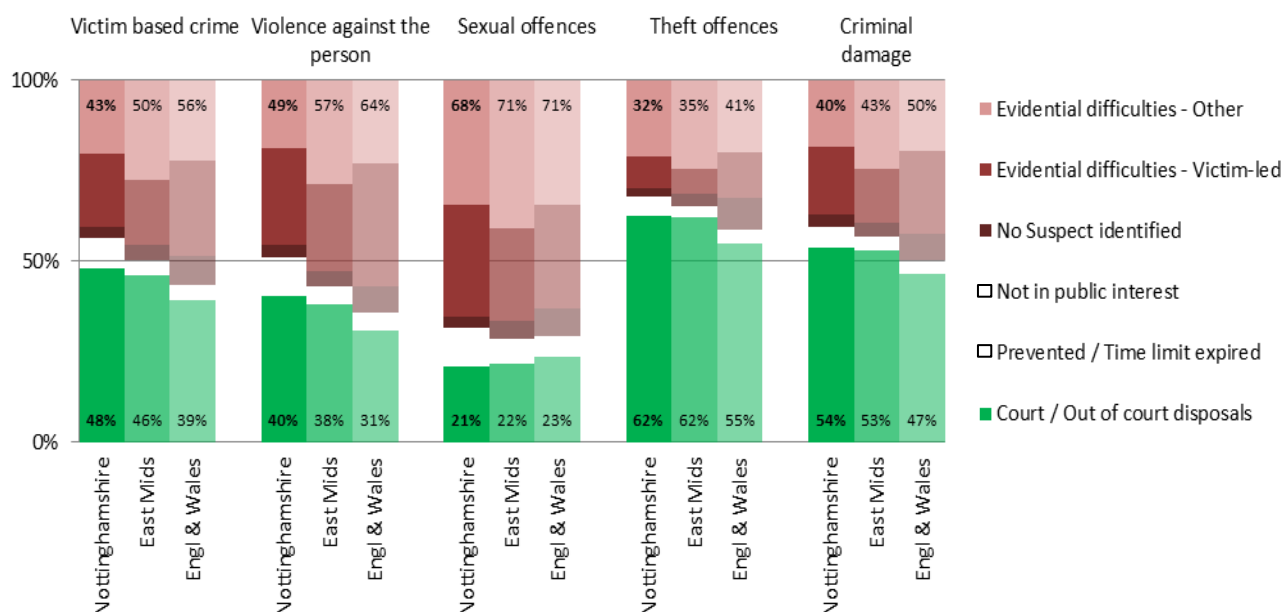
* **Young people:** While youth offending has been in decline over the last decade, the proportion young offenders with complex needs and vulnerabilities linked to mental health, substance misuse and family and relationships has increased. There is a recognised need at both a local and national level to improve understanding of the factors impacting upon offending and criminogenic need amongst this most vulnerable cohort of young offenders, particularly where gateways into group and organised offending exist

In all such cases, it is important to ensure that the risk factors and drivers of offending are recognised early and responded to appropriately by partner agencies in order to maximize opportunities for primary, secondary and tertiary prevention.

5.3 CRIME OUTCOMES

The proportion of recorded crimes that go on to receive a court or out of court disposal is strong in Nottinghamshire across almost all recorded crime categories.

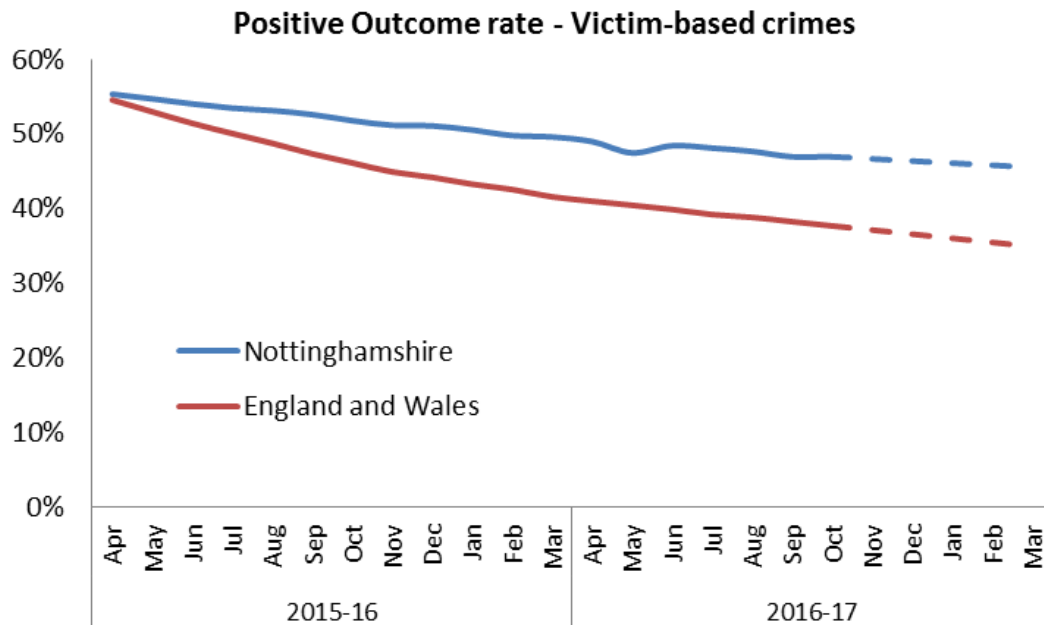
Nottinghamshire Crime Outcomes by Victim Based Crime - 2015/16



* **Sexual offence outcomes** are an exception to this largely positive outcome profile in Nottinghamshire, with a marginally lower rate of offences going on to receive a positive outcome (21%) than the East Midlands (22%) and England and Wales (23%) average. Similarly, reported sexual offences are significantly more likely to be assessed as either not in the public interest or not be progressed on account of the time limit for prosecution expiring (11%) than the East Midlands (7%) and England and Wales (6%) average. Disparities are also evident within the criminal justice

¹²² The proportion of criminal justice investigations deemed not in the public interest in Nottinghamshire (7%), however, has remained consistently above the East Midlands and England and Wales average (3%)

system, with prosecutions (49) and convictions (32) for rape falling by 35-38% in 2015/16, compared to ongoing increases (+2-4%) across England and Wales¹²³.



Although strong compared to the England and Wales average, the proportion of victim-based crimes resulting in positive outcomes¹²⁴ fell by around 6% in 2015/16, mirroring the deterioration across most police force areas nationally. This has been affected, in part, by the changing profile of offending and a greater focus of resources on crimes that present greater threat, risk and harm - particularly as policing and other public sector funding has reduced. The proportion of victim-based crimes that result in Community Resolution has also fallen from around 11% (3,300 per annum) to around 8% (2,200 per annum) since 2013/14.

¹²³ Rape Monitoring Group – Local Area Data for 2015/16, HMIC, October 2016

¹²⁴ Offences resulting in charge, summons, caution, TIC or out of court disposal as a proportion of all recorded crime – excluding unassigned outcomes

5.3 KEY CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Growth in opportunity for and evidence of high impact organised criminality and hidden harm such as trafficking, modern slavery, child sexual abuse presents a significant local risk. Intelligence in these areas remains limited.

- Work should be undertaken to develop localised multi-agency plans and intelligence sharing across identified areas of high risk hidden harm, and improve the identification of emerging Organised Crime Groups and patterns of offending

The changing risk profile in relation to emerging crime groups and knife possession in the city continues to impact upon feelings of safety, risk of harm and levels of involvement in more serious and organised criminality

- Targeted multi-agency prevention and early intervention activity within and beyond Nottingham should be strengthened, particularly in response to emerging patterns of involvement in organised crime, violence and knife possession among young people
- Work should be undertaken to consolidate and re-focus the breadth of services supporting this agenda

Offender management services at both a local and national level continue to be significantly affected by changes in workloads and organisational restructure.

Critical gaps in assurance remain, including outcomes in respect of IOM

- Work should continue to embed new offender management performance frameworks and systems, particularly in assessing outcomes among priority offender cohorts
- Partners should maintain a priority commitment to the IOM agenda in view of changing offender management approaches¹²⁵, increased workloads and evolving structures

The on-line environment continues to present new opportunities for offending which have a high impact but present a low risk to offenders. Further work is required to develop intelligence and technical capability in these areas

- Agencies should continue to develop more joined up approaches to identifying, tackling and preventing on-line offending, particularly via specialist knowledge and capabilities, early intervention and community based approaches to reducing and managing risk

Sexual offences resulting in a positive policing outcome are below average in Nottinghamshire, while reducing levels of rape prosecution are at odds with trends in reporting and the national picture

- Partner agencies should undertake a holistic review of processes, procedures and action taken in response to sexual offending to inform improvements in police and criminal justice response
- Undertake further work to explore disparities between sexual offence outcomes in Nottinghamshire including offences not 'public interest' or 'time limit expired'

¹²⁵ E.g. reductions in offender sanctions for repeated positive drug tests where use is disclosed by the offender

6. PUBLIC PERCEPTION AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Public trust and confidence in police remains high but has recently plateaued. Police visibility and work to tackle ASB, drug and alcohol related crime are important public priorities and drivers of public confidence. Achieving a workforce that is representative of our communities remains a key challenge.

6.1 PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS, PRIORITIES AND EXPECTATIONS

Neighbourhood Perceptions: Nottinghamshire's Annual Satisfaction Survey 2015 found that around 79% of residents in the County feel very or fairly satisfied with their area as a place to live. Overall satisfaction has remained relatively static over the last year despite increases since 2013. The proportion of Bassetlaw (65%) and Mansfield (68%) residents satisfied with their area saw a marked reduction in 2016.

- * The CSEW indicates that the percentage of residents perceiving ASB to be a very or fairly big problem in Nottinghamshire rose during 2015/16 to around 10%, following increases¹²⁶ in perception that drug use and dealing¹²⁷ (28%), people being drunk and rowdy (23%) and teenagers hanging around (16%) are problems. Perceptions of drug use and dealing, people being drunk/rowdy and noisy neighbours were also significantly higher than the average for comparable force areas in 2015/16.

Community Cohesion: 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 problems¹²⁸. In Nottinghamshire, just under half (48%) of residents consulted via the Resident Survey feel that their area is a place where people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together. This remains unchanged in comparison to results in 2015, however, the proportion that disagreed with the statement increased from 10% to 20%.

Feelings of Safety: Around 60% of county residents consulted felt safe in the area that they live after dark in 2016, marking a 14% point reduction on the previous year (74%). Feelings of safety remain lower than average in Ashfield (44%) and Bassetlaw (41%) and amongst disabled respondents and people aged 75 and over (52%). The disparity between females (31%) and males (19%) has also increased over recent years. By contrast, feelings of safety after dark are generally highest in Rushcliffe (81%) and Gedling (75%) and the majority of county respondents still feel safe in their local area by day (93%) and when home alone at night (93%).

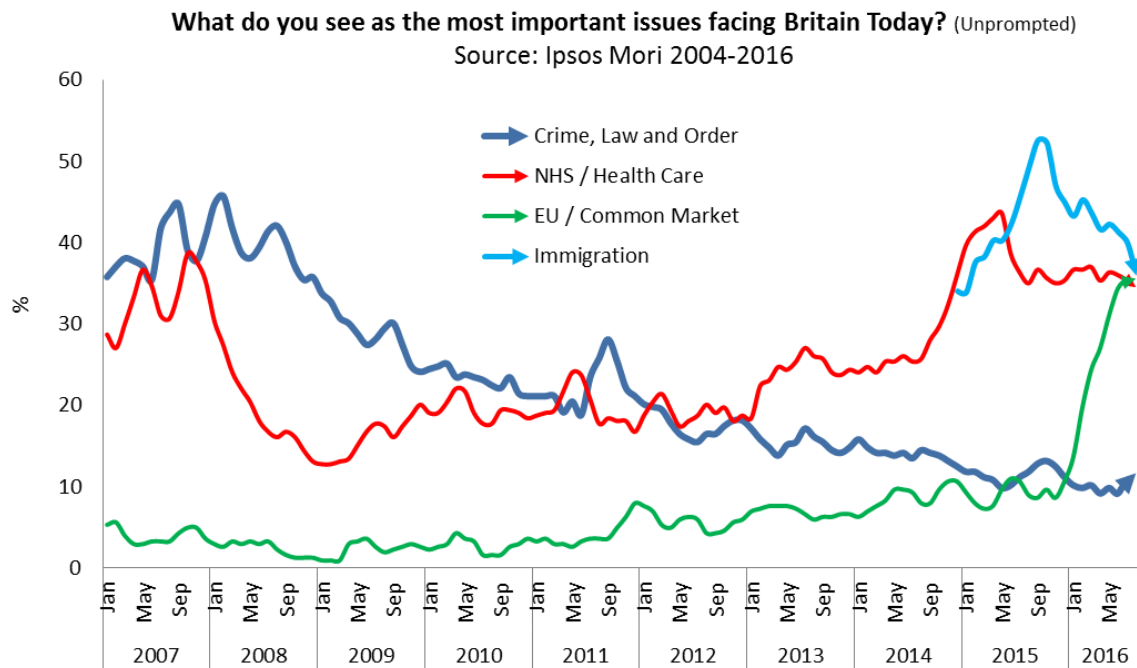
Public Priorities: National longitudinal surveys of public opinion indicate that the extent to which the general public feel crime, law and order are important issues facing Britain has deteriorated significantly between 2008 and 2015, despite a temporary rise in concern coinciding with the November 2015 Paris attacks.

¹²⁶ Non-statistically significant

¹²⁷ Trend also reflected via the Nottinghamshire Annual Satisfaction Survey

¹²⁸ Nottingham's Strategic Assessment 2015/16, Nottingham Crime and Drugs Partnership

While remaining high, levels of public concern regarding immigration have deteriorated since September 2015 against a sharp rise in concerns over the EU.



Local¹²⁹ and national¹³⁰ studies have found that the public's expectation of the police service has not changed significantly over time, with communities wanting police to:-

- **Work visibly within communities** – this is often seen as a deterrent to crime¹³¹. Visible / front-line officers and staff comprise 73% of Nottinghamshire Police's workforce, which remains marginally lower than the national average of 78%
- **Provide a timely response** – be accessible and there when needed. Residents generally support (36%-41%) the PCC's priority of protecting, supporting and responding to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people
- **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 (2015) identified 'focusing on the areas most affected by crime and anti-social behaviour' as the most important PCC priority
- **Prevent offending and reduce re-offending** – highlighted as the most important PCC priority amongst 14%-19% of residents consulted via local authority surveys and a priority for young people consulted via Nottinghamshire Youth Commission
- **Act and treat people fairly** and be approachable and respectful. Relationships with the police were similarly highlighted as a priority for young people consulted via the Nottinghamshire Youth Commission in 2015/16
- **Have the powers, skills and capability** required to tackle crime and ASB

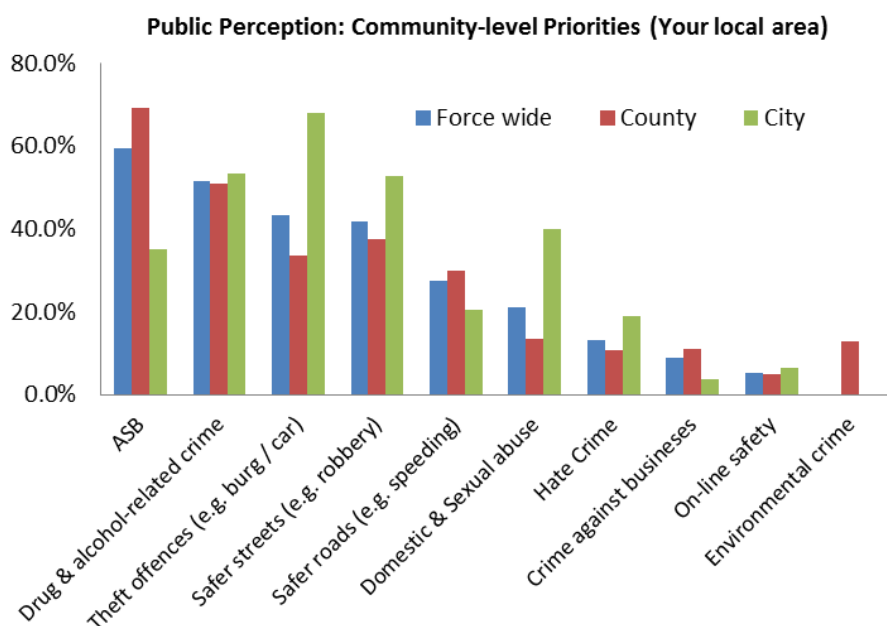
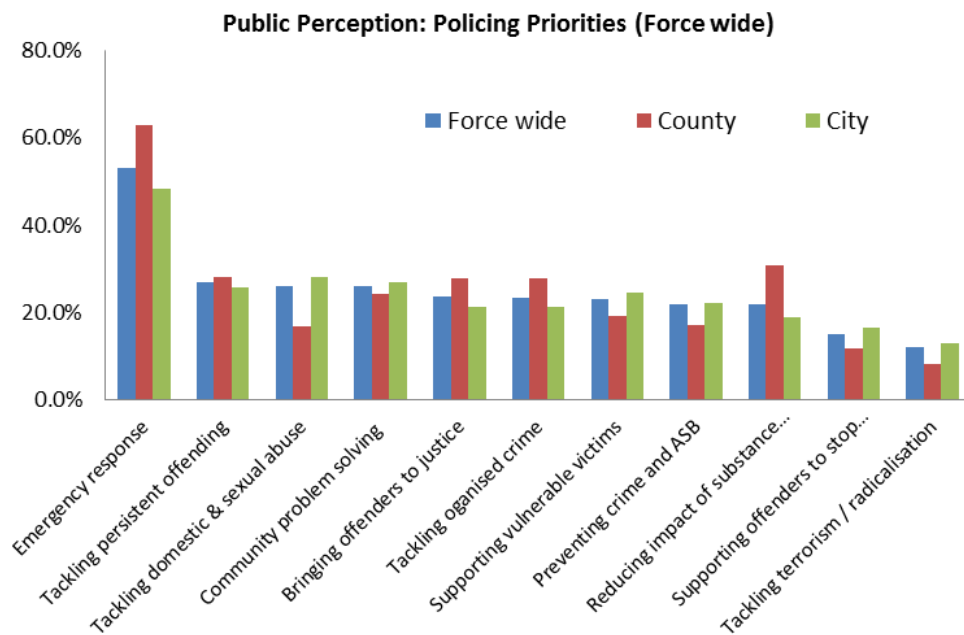
¹²⁹ Police and Crime Plan Priorities and Precept – Consultation Report, December 2015, Nottinghamshire OPCC

¹³⁰ 'Engaging Communities in Fighting Crime' report, Louise Casey, 2008

¹³¹ Nottinghamshire OPCC Focus Groups 2015. Note, in circumstances where visible policing was not sustainable, participants supported increased use of CCTV

The Nottinghamshire Police Public Engagement Strategy 2014-18 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. 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.

Respondents¹³² from OPCC, County Council and City Council surveys and focus groups in 2016 were asked to identify their priorities for policing based on a range of core police functions and responsibilities. The exercise was widely recognised to be a challenging one which highlighted the complexity of local resourcing decisions. As such, with the exception of **'emergency response'** (53%), there was no clear consensus as to which policing activities or functions should receive higher priority than others.



¹³² Over 4,500 residents consulted

When considering their local area, the crime and community safety issues considered to be most important to local residents included ASB, including youth-related nuisance and intimidating gatherings (60%), drug and alcohol-related crime (52%), theft offences, such as burglary and car crime (43%) and tackling street-based violence such as robbery, violence and harassment (42%).

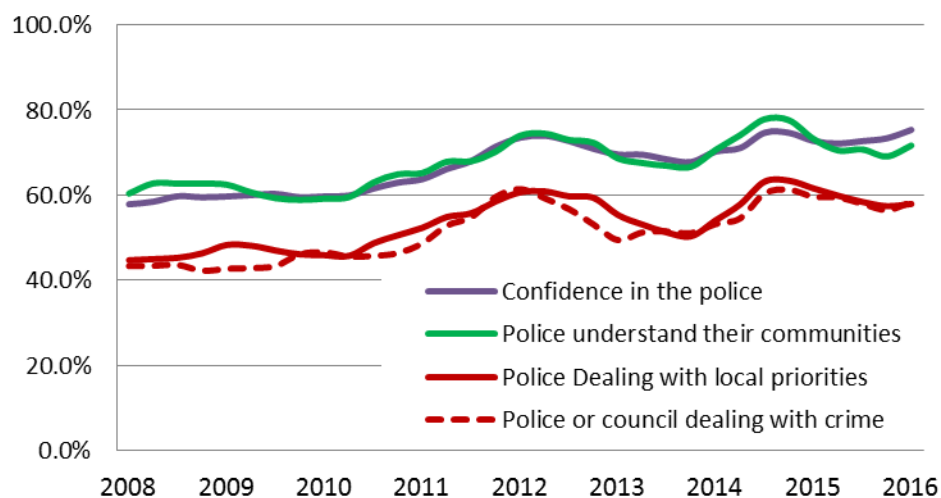
Conversely, on-line safety (5%) was considered a lesser priority among those consulted, however national research undertaken by Ipsos Mori¹³³ in 2016 indicates that around 29% of residents perceive cyber-crime to have become a greater threat over recent years, although few knew of any local activity to tackle it. Other research¹³⁴ has highlighted disparities between older generations, who are at less risk (36%) of cyber-crime than young people (66%), but more likely to be concerned about the issue. The research found that 43% of younger people want to see more police focus on cyber-crime and less on 'real-world' crime. Across generations, public concern relating to child abuse images and online theft / fraud remains high.

The Nottinghamshire Youth Commission identified a range of issues and priorities for people aged 14-25 across the area in 2016 as part of their targeted engagement. These included **drugs and alcohol** – with young people wanting to 'see more happening to tackle drugs on the streets, and a more visible crackdown on dealers and production in their areas'. **Sexual harassment** was also highlighted as a key concern, including sexual harassment affecting young males that often goes unreported. Respondents identified a lack of support available for men in such cases.

6.2 TRUST AND CONFIDENCE

The CSEW indicates that public confidence in the police in Nottinghamshire rose to the highest level recorded (75.3%) in March 2016, however, increases in public confidence at a national level (78%) led to a widening of the gap between Nottinghamshire and the England and Wales average.

Nottinghamshire – Indicators of Public Perception: CSEW 2008-2015



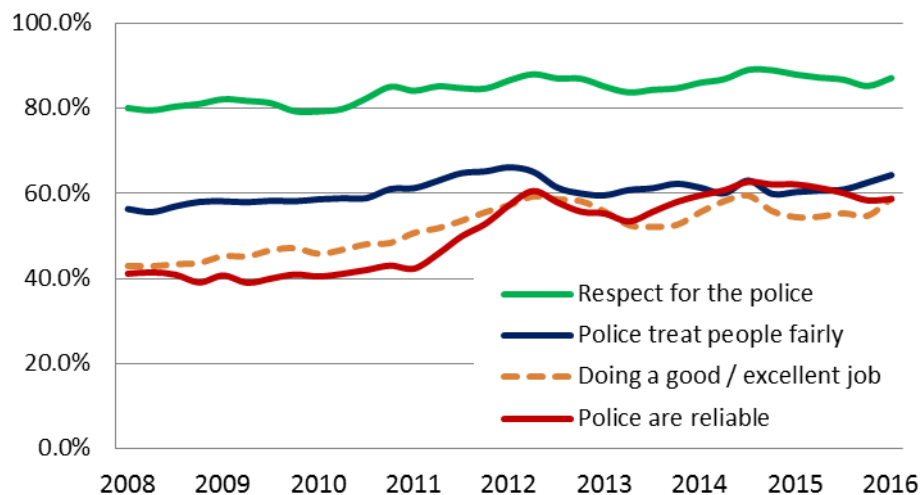
¹³³ [Public views of policing in England and Wales – Ipsos MORI, August 2016](#) - On-line survey of over 26,000 people aged 16+ in 2016 commissioned by HMIC

¹³⁴ [Cybercrime Tipping Point](#), PA Consulting Group, November 2015

- * The proportion of residents feeling that the police are dealing with local priorities (58%) or doing a good or excellent job (59%) have plateaued over the previous two years and remain lower than the national averages of 62% and 63% respectively.

72% of residents feel that the police understand their communities, which while average, represents a marginal reduction on 2015/16. The proportion of residents feeling that the police treat people fairly, however, increased from 60% to 64% in 2015/16 and is steadily converging with the England and Wales average (68%).

Nottinghamshire – Indicators of Public Perception: CSEW 2008-2015



Police stop and search activity can have a significant impact – positive, where it is effective and negative where it is not – on public confidence in policing¹³⁵. Nottinghamshire Police made 2,669 stop and searches¹³⁶ in 2015/16 maintaining one of the lowest levels nationally. 14% of stops resulted in an arrest being made¹³⁷, which is in line with regional (13%) and national (16%) averages. Youth Commission consultation in 2011/6, however, showed that young people can still feel ‘targeted unfairly on the basis of factors such as age, dress, appearance, family history and reputation. The Commission also highlighted perceived stereotypes associated with particular neighbourhoods, including St Ann’s and Radford, and examples of tensions between young people and police: *“In my area, youths are disrespectful towards police, (verbal abuse, throwing stones). Police are also treating youths unfairly which may cause young people to react in an abusive way”*

The number of public complaints made against the police in Nottinghamshire¹³⁸ fell by 5% in 2015/16 to 967, reflecting the national trend (-8%) and marking the first reduction since the definition of a complaint was broadened in 2012/13. Allegations fell by 15% to 1,494, but remain higher than the national average per 1,000 employees (276) at 370. Timeliness in recording complaints remains strong (95% within ten days) compared to a national average (88%).

¹³⁵ Independent Police Complaints Commission Policy Position

¹³⁶ Stops under sections 1 PACE Act 1984 (2,667) and 60 Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 (2)

¹³⁷ [Police Powers and Procedures, year ending 31 March 2016](#) – Home Office, October 2016

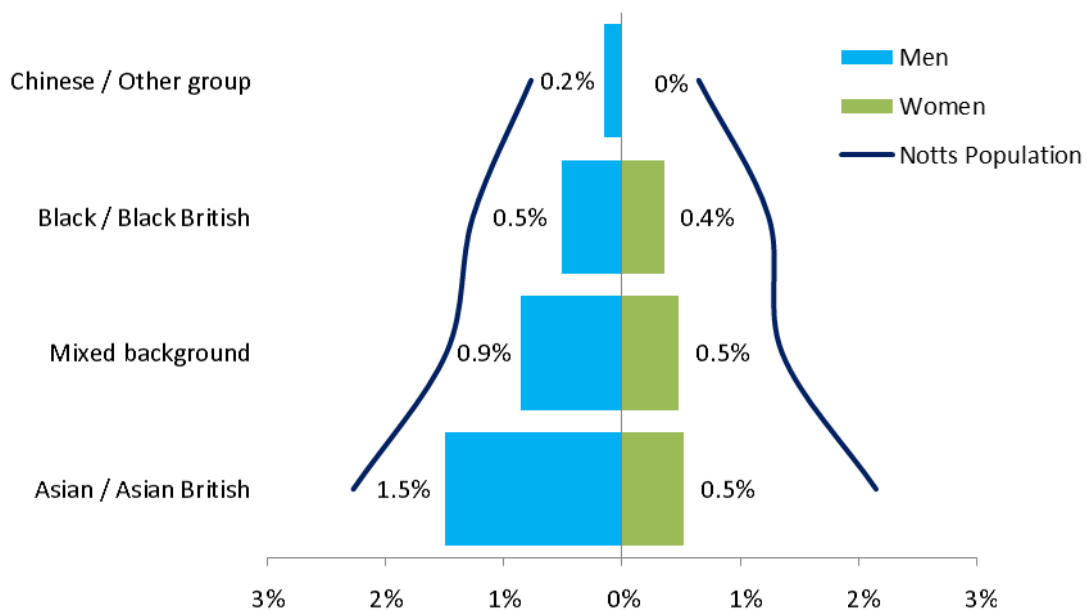
¹³⁸ [IPCC Annual Police Complaints Statistics 2015/16](#) - Published November 2016

Representative Workforce

Nottinghamshire Police continues to work towards establishing a workforce that reflects the composition of the demographic composition of the local area, despite limitations in turnover and recruitment and ongoing reductions in the police workforce.

BME individuals, however, remain also significantly under-represented within the service in comparison to their demographic composition across Nottinghamshire (13%), accounting for around 5% of Special Constables, 4.5% of police staff, 4.4% of police officers and 3% of PCSOs

Nottinghamshire Police Officer BME Profile – 31st March 2016



Black / Black British and Chinese / other ethnic groups, in particular remain amongst the most under-represented groups within the police service at both a local and national level.

While women accounted for around 61% of police staff and 48% of PCSOs and 37% of Special Constables in Nottinghamshire in 2015/16, they remain under-represented as warranted officers (27%) and at senior ranks of Superintendent and above (23%).

6.3 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP

Engaging with communities plays a central part in preventing crime, increasing confidence and reducing demand. Research undertaken by Ipsos-Mori in 2016 further demonstrated¹³⁹ the strong relationship between feeling informed, having confidence in local service providers and having positive perceptions of organisational performance.

Around 52% of respondents to the Nottinghamshire resident survey felt that the County Council kept them informed in 2016, marking a 2% point reduction on 2015 and an end to the increasing trend seen since 2013. Bassetlaw (33%), Broxtowe (42%), Mansfield (45%) and Ashfield (46%) are among the areas where residents are less likely to feel informed, while residents of Rushcliffe (78%) and Gedling (70%) are more likely to feel informed.

The proportion of County residents feeling that they can influence decisions stood at around 30% in 2016 having dipped since 2014 (36%). The proportion of county residents feeling able to influence decisions was notably lower in Bassetlaw (17%), Newark and Sherwood (25%) and Mansfield (26%), and highest in the areas of Rushcliffe (50%) and Gedling (36%).

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.

¹³⁹ Ipsos Mori 2016 survey found that those who feel better informed about local policing are far more likely to feel confident in the police. This supports findings reported as part of the [NPIA Public Confidence Route map](#)

6.4 KEY CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Visible and accessible policing remains an important factor underpinning public confidence and feelings of safety, however reductions in organisational resources continue to impact upon the capacity to meet public expectations

- 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 – including expectations of younger people in the way online environments are policed
- Police and other stakeholders should continue to engage in meaningful public debate over current financial the challenges, the policing response and shape of future services

Perception surveys indicate some significant disparities in resident perception of the local area and the agencies that serve them, while perceptions that the police are doing a good or excellent job remains below the national average

- The Police and PCC should continue to promote and support innovative ways of informing, updating and providing feedback to local communities on matters of police performance and activity
- Targeted work should be undertaken in areas such as Bassetlaw, Mansfield and Ashfield where clear disparities have been identified in satisfaction, feelings of safety, feeling informed and feeling able to influence local decision making

Perceptions of ASB have increased in some areas and remain higher than the national average – particularly with regard to perceptions of drug use and dealing and drunk and rowdy behaviour

- Agencies should maintain a commitment to Neighbourhood partnership problem solving in order to tackle actual and perceived ASB and minimise the impact these signal crimes and incidents can have on feelings of safety, satisfaction and area perceptions

Reductions in the police workforce and limited turnover and recruitment of officers and staff continues to present challenges in developing a diverse workforce that is representative of our communities at all levels of service

- The force should continue to support schemes such as Cadets, the Special Constabulary and emerging Apprenticeship frameworks to promote opportunities for women and residents from diverse backgrounds to join and progress within the Police service
- Partners should develop a more 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

7. THE CHANGING ORGANISATIONAL LANDSCAPE

Reducing public sector budgets and changes in demand and statutory duties are placing significant pressure on local services, particularly in areas of public protection, rehabilitation and offender management. Enhanced partnership working and collaboration remain key to managing areas of greatest shared risk

7.1 Government Policy the Changing Organisational Landscape

Despite a high degree of economic uncertainty following the British referendum on leaving the EU, and extensive ministerial change during 2016, government planning and policy for policing, community safety and criminal justice has remained focussed on a number of key agendas. These include:-

- **Ongoing organisational reform** – further developing the PCC role in areas such as police complaints, victim services and Fire and Rescue Service governance; extensive reform across Prisons, Courts, Youth Justice and Blue Light services; and continuing to embed 'Transforming Rehabilitation' reform
- **Devolution of powers and decision making** – Supporting local devolution via Cities and Local Government Act 2016 and introducing new freedoms and flexibilities via the Policing and Crime Bill and Prison Reform White Paper. This has been coupled with a strengthening of accountability and inspection regimes
- **Modernisation, innovation and collaboration** supported by successive rounds of government 'Innovation' and 'transformation' funding. This, alongside a new duty for Blue light services to collaborate (Policing and Crime Bill) is enabling services to explore new ways of working and adapt to 21st Century challenges.
- **Austerity** – Government austerity measures continue to impact upon all public sector organisations, with increasing pressure being placed on Voluntary and Community Sector agencies as a result. Between 2010/11 and 2015/16, central government funding for the police service fell by 19% in cash terms¹⁴⁰
- **Outcomes-led strategic commissioning** within the public sector has created an environment for greater participation amongst Voluntary and Community Sector bodies and private sector providers. This continues to impact upon the way services are delivered and increase competition to be the provider of choice

These rapid and extensive changes in the Crime, Community Safety and Criminal Justice landscape are likely to impact upon local services for the foreseeable future.

¹⁴⁰ In November 2015, the Government announced, as part of its spending review, that "overall police spending [would be] protected in real terms over the Spending Review period to enable the police to continue to adapt to emerging crime threats, and to train more firearms officers, while taking further steps to improve efficiency". While this is a more favourable funding settlement for policing than was expected, reductions in spending by other public services will still create additional pressure for police forces

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE POLICE

Overall demand on Nottinghamshire police has fallen marginally over the last year with 999 and 101 calls for service falling by 2% and 1.3% respectively. The force, however, continues to receive one of the highest rates of 999 call rates in the country¹⁴¹. While overall recorded crime rates have remained relatively stable, notable reductions have occurred in recorded incidents (-6.8%) and ASB (-4.3%).

In 2016, Nottinghamshire Police was assessed (HMIC) as 'good' at keeping people safe and reducing crime, including managing offenders and disrupting organised crime groups. While the force's approach to investigating crime had improved since 2015, the approach supporting and protected vulnerable victims, including children and victims of domestic abuse, required improvement.

Nottinghamshire Police is a relatively cost-effective force¹⁴², which has seen a 15% reduction in its workforce since 2010 as police grant funding has reduced. The force's £190m budget (2016/17) is expected to see further year on year reductions over the next five years, alongside further reductions in the police workforce.

Key challenges for Nottinghamshire Police service over the coming year include:-

- * **Delivering financial savings** - The force's 'Delivering the Future' efficiency programme¹⁴³ has been working to deliver £12m savings in 2016/17 and plan for how the service will operate in 2020 with fewer officers and staff. This remains a significant challenge and, following an HMIC inspection which the force's financial management arrangements as 'requiring improvement' in 2016, a number of steps have been taken to revise efficiency plans and strengthen governance and accountability arrangements.
- * **Modernisation** - Work continues to ensure that Nottinghamshire is a [digitally-enabled police force](#) which uses new technology and techniques to help manage demand, improve productivity and prevent crime. Recent developments have included wider use of body worn video, Electronic Witness Statements and risk assessments, and electronic 'pocket notebooks' that enable officers to undertake day to day processes in an integrated digitised way.
- * **Strategic relationships** - Partner agencies continue to work well together to protect local communities, deliver the financial savings required and support the partnership agendas that have the greatest impact upon our shared priorities. While partnership relations are generally strong, efforts to strike this balance have led to some tensions between Nottingham City Council and the police over the force's future operating model which includes disbanding the city divisional structure. Nottinghamshire Police have made a single point of contact available to work alongside Police leaders in resolving this operational policing concern.

¹⁴¹ 999 calls per 1,000 pop in 2015/16 stood at 157 compared to an England and Wales average of 124 – this was the 3rd highest nationally in 2014/15 and 5th highest nationally in 2015/16 out of 43 police forces

¹⁴² [HMIC](#) report an average cost per person per day of 48p, compared to 55p nationally

¹⁴³ Programme aiming to release savings in terms of restructuring (£2.5m), Voluntary Redundancy (£3.5m), improved contract management (£1.7m) and a more streamlined senior ranking structure (£5m)

- * **Compliance with Crime and Incident recording standards** - Nottinghamshire Police undertook extensive work to improve compliance with crime recording standards in 2016 after identifying anomalies via their internal audit process. A review of over 6,200 recorded incidents led to over 2,280 potential crimes being identified and correctly recorded during the year. Nottinghamshire Police also transferred to a new crime recording and case management system (NICHE) in 2016 which is enabling regional forces to better record and share intelligence.
- * **Managing increasing pressures** on public protection and high-tech crime units where the level of identified demand continues to increase. Despite additional resources being allocated, significant capacity challenges continue to impact on other departments competing for limited resources to assist investigations.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE¹⁴⁴ AND OFFENDER MANAGEMENT

The number of people being dealt with formally by the Criminal Justice System in England and Wales¹⁴⁵ has been in decline since 2007 while the number of juvenile first time entrants into the criminal justice system has halved since 2013. Against this backdrop and reductions in government funding, the East Midlands Criminal Justice Service, Transforming Summary Justice plan and Better Case Management Initiative continue to drive efficiencies within the Magistrates and Crown Courts.

The Transforming Summary Justice programme has led to notable increases in the number of cases where anticipated guilty plea is correctly identified at point of charge, thus improving the efficiency of the Crown and Magistrates' Court process. Considerable effort has been undertaken by the force to improve communication and awareness of National File Standards (NFS) which is leading to ongoing improvements in case file quality.

- * **Offender management:** Probation caseloads and the number of offenders recalled to custody have increased significantly over the last two years both locally and nationally as result of changes in supervision requirements (Offender Rehabilitation Act 2014). Similarly the Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire and Rutland Rehabilitation Company (CRC)¹⁴⁶ maintains exceptionally high caseloads and has taken longer than expected to embed. An HMI Probation¹⁴⁷ inspection of the CRC in 2016 highlighted 'promising features' within its ambitious and innovative operating model, however the work of the CRC's was not yet felt to be of sufficient quality, particularly in delivering meaningful rehabilitative work to many domestic abuse perpetrators and undertaking risk assessments.

¹⁴⁴ Nottinghamshire CJ landscape includes three Magistrates courts (Nottingham, Mansfield and Worksop), one Crown Court (Nottingham), four prisons (HMP Nottingham, HMP Ranby, HMP Lowdham Grange and HMP Whatton), a youth court (Nottingham) and a high security hospital for complex mental health needs (Rampton)

¹⁴⁵ [Criminal Justice Statistics quarterly – March 2016](#), Ministry of Justice, August 2016

¹⁴⁶ Nottinghamshire Probation Trust was disbanded in 2014 and replaced by: Derbys, Notts, Leices 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

¹⁴⁷ [HMI Probation Quality and Impact Inspection programme – Derbyshire](#), September 2016

- * **Prison safety and rehabilitation** has become an increasingly critical concern at both a local and national level following reductions in staffing and increases in violence against staff and other prisoners, erratic behaviour and self-harm. The prevalence and impact of New Psychoactive Substances and organised criminality within prison the establishment also remain significant concerns. An inspection of HMP Ranby¹⁴⁸ in 2016 reported significant concerns with regard to overall safety in the closed prison blocks and a 'surge in the availability of new psycho-active substances'. 58% of prisoners stated that it was easy to obtain drugs in prison. Government funding has been made available nationally to increase prison officer numbers and work continues to manage and address these issues locally.

7.2 PARTNERSHIP WORKING AND COLLABORATION

Targeted multi-agency **partnership working** has been recognised as an important driver of crime reduction over the last decade and 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).

Notable partnership activity supporting Community Safety, Criminal Justice, Health and Wellbeing and Safeguarding agendas have included:-

- One Nottingham Board - Public sector leaders and key stakeholders promoting and supporting delivery of Nottingham's 2020 Vision and Sustainable Community Strategy. 'Safer Nottingham' is led by the Crime and Drugs Partnership and accountable to the One Nottingham Executive Group
- 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, anti-social behaviour and complex social problems. The project was highlighted as best practice by HMIC
- The Integrated Offender Management (IOM) approach to tackling prolific offending, working closely with the Multi Agency Intelligence Team (MAIT) and comprising an officer based in HMP Nottingham and a dedicated NHS Mental Health Nurse
- Child Sexual Exploitation Cross Authority group working to capture lessons are learned 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) in 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 multi-agency safeguarding hubs
- Multi-agency teams working to tackle key issues such as Urban Street Gangs (Vanguard Plus), Prostitution (Prostitution Task Force), Mental Health Triage Cars and Neighbourhood Teams
- Agency co-location improve efficiency and effectiveness. This includes IDVA's and health and social care co-located within the Oxclose Lane Domestic Abuse Support Unit / Referral Team, multi-agency co-location of front counter services and Neighbourhood Teams in areas such as Mansfield and Ashfield, and development of a joint central operational base at Byron House in Nottingham

¹⁴⁸ [Report on an announced inspection of HMP Ranby, HMI Prisons, February 2016](#)

- * Ongoing reductions in public sector budgets continue to present both an impetus for¹⁴⁹ and challenges to effective partnership working. In some cases this has led to pressures on the resources being committed to partnership activity¹⁵⁰ and reductions in long-term preventative activity in favour of short-term reactive interventions and a retreat to delivering only statutory services.
- * Partner agencies have also experienced increases in statutory duties and requirements over recent years, including those relating to Prevent, Domestic Homicide Reviews, Serious and Organised Crime and Child Sexual Exploitation and collaboration which have compounded resourcing pressures.

Collaboration remains a critical¹⁵¹ aspect to maintaining effective and resilient services and delivering shared outcomes and cost savings within the public sector.

Key collaboration programmes across Nottingham, Nottinghamshire and the region include:-

- **Tri-force Collaboration** between Notts, Northants and Leicestershire Police forces which aims to derive savings from joint contact management arrangements. Plans to progress a single policing model¹⁵² across the three forces were withdrawn following the PCC elections in May 2016, however all forces continue to explore opportunities for integrated collaborative working
- **Regional Occupational Health** to improve collective knowledge and capability of regional forces across areas including the ill health retirement process, managing those on restricted duties and appointing a shared Employee Assistance Provider
- **Learning and Development** to standardise learning and development courses across the region
- **East Midlands Operational Support Service (EMOpSS)** providing a single integrated operational support unit across Leices, Lincs, Northants and Notts since May 2015. This includes Roads and Armed Policing, Tactical Support Teams, Serious Collision Investigation and Specialist Dogs teams
- **The East Midlands Special Operations Unit (EMSOU)** providing a range of policing and support services including major crime investigation (e.g. homicides), Special Branch, forensics and serious and organised crime via Regional Intelligence Unit, the Regional Asset Recovery Team, Fraud and Financial Investigation, and Cyber Crime Unit
- **Regional ICT** – a portfolio of technology-based collaboration initiatives that are designed to improve the efficiency and flexibility of operational policing across the region. This includes; ‘Mobilising the Workforce’ to enable Officers and Staff to work across police borders and be more flexible in how they perform their duties; developing a single Intelligence database across the region to improve in efficiency, reduce operating costs and improve intelligence sharing capability across the region.

- * Key challenges to realising the benefits of collaboration over the coming years include; effectively embedding new structures and resourcing change management, performance monitoring and assurance; minimising the impact of ongoing organisational change on workforce morale and welfare and overcoming organisational, political, cultural and geographic barriers to collaboration presented by factors such as changing governance structures and non-co-terminus boundaries.

¹⁴⁹ 2015 review of Community Safety identified opportunities to simplify and rationalise community safety structures and funding arrangements in the county in order to reduce duplication and inconsistency

¹⁵⁰ E.g. Withdrawal of dedicated NPS’s IOM offender managers from the multi-agency premises (Castle Gate House) and the impact of pressures on Public Health budgets on treatment services within the city (CDP)

¹⁵¹ Data from National Policing Coordination Centre highlights increases in requests from forces for mutual aid

¹⁵² Unified leadership, systems, training, policy, procedures and ways of working across the three forces

7.3 POLICE AND CRIME PRIORITY ISSUES

The organisational priorities of policing, crime, community safety and criminal justice agencies across Nottinghamshire are many and varied, as are the processes used to determine them. A number of common themes are, however, shared across communities, the police and other crime and community safety organisations alike:-

- **Safeguarding and supporting vulnerable people** particularly victims of crime, ASB, modern slavery, young people and mental health-related vulnerability
- **Reducing substance misuse and availability** including activity to reduce drug and alcohol-related crime and disorder and disrupt the supply of illicit substances
- **Preventing and reducing violent crime** including street-based violence, alcohol-related violence, weapons-enabled offences and domestic violence
- **Sexual violence and abuse** including child sexual abuse / exploitation
- **Preventing and reducing offending / re-offending** with a predominant focus on serious acquisitive crime, drug-related offending and youth offending

Common Partnership Issues and Priorities



Other commonly identified threats and priorities include:-

- **Serious and organised criminality** including modern slavery and drug supply
- **Anti-social behaviour** which remains a significant community concern

Cyber-crime, fraud, terrorism and extremism are recognised as significant strategic threats, however are rarely identified as priorities for the public. National studies¹⁵³ also indicate a lack of public awareness of police efforts to tackle these issues.

Bespoke programmes of activity are underway in response all of the issues highlighted above, which include models of **integrated partnership working** to address complex need among high impact communities, localities and individuals.

¹⁵³ [Public Views on Policing](#), Ipsos Mori, September 2016

7.4 KEY CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Delivering required efficiency savings remains a critical challenge for the police over the next two years

- Reflecting HMIC recommendations, the force should ensure that there are credible and achievable plans in place for the new police operating model and provide clarity on the effect the new model will have on the service provided to the public

Continuing to drive improvements in organisational effectiveness through modernisation, innovation and collaboration, while also driving further efficiency savings

- Partners may benefit from agreeing a clear 'road map' for the shape of local policing, criminal justice and community safety services over the next 20 years
- Maximise opportunities for investment (e.g. Innovation, Transformation) and service improvement through pro-active planning and horizon scanning and further strengthening links with academia and other partners in identifying 'what works'
- Work should be sustained to drive improvements in case file quality, embed restorative justice approaches and reduce ineffective trials, particularly in the Magistrates Courts.

Safeguarding key partnership projects and initiatives as agency resources become more acute, particularly in the areas of prevention and early intervention which have potential to significantly stem future demand

- 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
- Work should continue to secure a premium commitment to agreed partnership priorities and agendas and maintain a focus what makes partnerships effective¹⁵⁴
- There are remain opportunities to improve strategic planning processes across agencies and further collaborate to protect key specialist resources and analytical capability

Providing assurance to governing bodies and the public as the nature of demand becomes increasingly complex and an increasing focus on threat, risk and harm evolves across partnerships

- Alternative methods of assurance should be explored to reflect the changing nature of service delivery in order to assess the extent to which key outcomes and value for money are being delivered
- Further work should also be undertaken to ensure an integrated and co-terminous approach to target setting that minimises the risk of perverse outcomes

¹⁵⁴ APACCE/PACCTS Effective Partnerships Working Group 2016 - **clarity** around the reasons for pursuing the project, a **vision** which is understood by everyone involved or affected, **involvement** of all the relevant and influential partners, an **environment** which encourages things to happen and a plan which recognises the importance of allowing for flexibility

8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 KEY FINDINGS

Delivering required financial savings remains a critical challenge for Nottinghamshire police over the next two years as work continues to drive improvements in organisational efficiency and effectiveness. Significant pressures remain on key partnership projects and initiatives in view of the financial challenges facing all public sector bodies.

Victimisation surveys indicate that the long term reductions in crime and ASB in Nottinghamshire have now levelled off with crime levels experienced by Nottinghamshire residents forecast to remain relatively stable over the next four years¹⁵⁵. Victimisation among young people (10-15 year olds), however has increased reflecting the national picture.

Although prevalence of domestic and sexual abuse is estimated to have remained relatively stable over the last year, there have been continued increases in the number presenting to the police to report recent and historic offences. Presentations for complex and resource intensive aspects of 'hidden harm', such as modern slavery and Child Sexual Exploitation are expected to continue to rise over the coming year and place increasing pressure on statutory safeguarding and voluntary sector service providers.

National studies indicate that the prevalence of digital and cyber-crimes, including fraud, computer misuse and on-line abuse are increasing rapidly alongside increases in public concern. These trends are not reflected in police recorded crime or Action Fraud statistics, with a large proportion of offences believed to go unreported.

Non-crime demand in areas such as response to missing persons and concerns for safety have continued to increase markedly over the last year, particularly mental health-related incidents. The last year has also seen an escalation in risk of drug-related harm among those using illicit substances.

Nottinghamshire Police remains a comparatively strong performing force across the outcome areas of victim satisfaction and crime disposals. Like many other forces in England and Wales, however, performance has deteriorated across these broad measures over the last year alongside an increasing organisational focus on areas of greatest threat, risk and harm.

The approach to supporting victims of crime and ASB in Nottinghamshire continues to mature. There are clear opportunities as part of the newly commissioned enhanced victim service to further improve efficiency, reduce service attrition and strengthen performance and outcome frameworks. There are also disparities in police and criminal justice outcomes for sexual offences when compared to the national and East Midlands profile which require further exploration.

¹⁵⁵ 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

Offender management services remain under considerable pressure following changes in supervision requirements and organisational arrangements as part of the Transforming Rehabilitation agenda. Issues of capacity, problematic drug use and organised criminality within the prison establishment also continue to impact upon crime and community safety.

Serious and organised criminality remains a significant threat to local communities and vulnerable people. Enforcement and disruption activity is progressively diversifying to include on-line offending and more complex areas of hidden harm, however, relative intelligence and technical capacity and capability remain limited. The response to emerging organised crime groups and levels of knife possession among young people requires further development.

The international terrorism threat remains 'severe' and the risk locally and nationally of vulnerable individuals becoming subject to radicalisation and extremist ideologies remains high. Systematic¹⁵⁶ assessments of impact, harm and organisational capability undertaken by Nottinghamshire Police and other agencies identify organised crime, substance misuse, violence and weapons-enabled offences, cyber-crime and sexual offences as key strategic threats.

While police visibility and work to tackle ASB and drug and alcohol-related crime remain priority neighbourhood concerns, there is strong support for the police service more generally to prioritise emergency response, persistent and organised offending and securing criminal justice outcomes.

Resident satisfaction and public confidence in the policing has plateaued over the last year following steady increases over the last decade. The perception that drug use and dealing and people being drunk and rowdy are problems in local neighbourhoods has increased to a level significantly higher than the average for comparable forces.

The impact of austerity and changes in organisational approaches to better prioritise threat, risk, vulnerability and complex need are requiring governing bodies to radically review the way they demonstrate impact and value for money. Further consideration is also required as to how expectations of the police, partner agencies and the public are managed and communicated in view of this changing environment.

¹⁵⁶ Factors prioritised via a structured victim-centric approach which assesses the impact of issues on the basis of Threat, Harm, Risk, Investigation opportunities, Vulnerability of victim and Engagement 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:

- **Safeguarding and Supporting Vulnerable People:** Identifying and responding to vulnerability and hidden harm, and enhancing multi-agency information sharing
- **Drugs and alcohol** as drivers of crime, victimisation, harm and vulnerability – supporting targeted prevention, treatment and enforcement approaches
- **Tackling Complex Need:** Continued multi-agency commitment to tackling severe multiple disadvantage, including the most complex & problematic localities, families and individuals
- **Engaging Communities:** Continuing to increase public engagement, trust and confidence in local services – particularly amongst minority and under-represented groups
- **Modernisation and digitalisation:** Driving improvements in digital capacity and capability to enhance engagement, investigation, criminal justice and wider cross-agency efficiencies
- **Integrated partnership working:** Continuing to explore further agency integration across areas of shared priority, particularly via local multi-agency teams or hubs

8.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following six recommendations have been formulated in response to the interconnected strategic risks highlighted as part of the PCNA. A cross-agency focus on these issues is likely to drive further improvements in safety, public perception and victim and offender outcomes over the next four years:-

1. Police should work with partner agencies to develop a comprehensive demand management strategy in response to the changing profile of demand, ongoing impact of austerity and changes in policing approach. This should consider:

- **Prevention and early intervention:** Continue to exploit opportunities to anticipate and prevent demand. Explore opportunities to strengthen evidence-led prevention activity particularly with regard to alcohol, mental health and reducing criminal opportunity
- **Building community resilience and managing public expectation:** Work to empower communities to better protect themselves from crime and support partnership problem solving at a neighbourhood level. Continue to manage expectations in respect of police attendance, action taken and use of the 999 emergency number
- **Building organisational capacity:** Improve clarity and accountability in respect of agency roles, responsibilities, tools and powers in response to ASB, crime and safeguarding demand. Continue to explore opportunities for collaboration, and continue to support delivery of the Criminal Justice Efficiency Programme
- **Maximising the use of new technology and techniques:** Promote and develop capacity to innovate, horizon scan and 'keep ahead' of new technology and techniques in order to continue to deliver more efficient, effective, accessible and responsive services

2. Agencies should continue to develop and refine approaches to identifying vulnerability within high volume demand and supporting and responding to the needs of vulnerable victims

- **Strengthening processes for identifying vulnerability:** *Continue to improve awareness, identification and response to hidden harm and support improvements in reporting amongst third parties and those least likely to report*
- **Reducing attrition across key services:** *Continue to develop and embed integrated approaches to supporting and safeguarding vulnerable people, particularly in reducing mental health-related demand and reducing attrition within victim services*
- **Improving multi-agency information sharing:** *Improve multi-agency information sharing and use of information to predict and prevent victimisation and risk of harm. Work in partnership to capture and embed learning from local and national safeguarding reviews and early intervention reviews*

3. Partners should maintain a focus on tackling and preventing risk of violent crime, particularly domestic violence, alcohol-related violent crime within the night time economy and knife-related offending

- **Continue to support targeted partnership activity to reduce alcohol-related harm,** *particularly via work in the night-time economy in partnership with licensees, statutory partners and the Community and Voluntary Sector*
- **Support partnership activity to prevent and reduce knife possession** *among young people, particularly in tackling culture, meaningful sanctions and improving available knowledge and intelligence to inform multi-agency responses*
- **Strengthen local approaches to tackling perpetrators of domestic abuse** *building upon evidence of what works in tackling the drivers of offending and continue to support education and early intervention activity across the area*

4. Agencies should collectively review service responses to sexual violence and abuse, plan for changes in demand presenting to criminal justice agencies and undertake further analysis to understand disparities in service outcomes

- **Review the 'end to end' process of supporting victims of abuse:** *Commission analytical review of organisational processes and the changing demand profile to ensure that service responses to sexual abuse are compliant with the Victim's Code of Practice*
- **Improve consistency of service provision:** *Continue to develop and embed consistent partnership approaches to preventing sexual violence and abuse and supporting victims*
- **Develop capacity and capability in response to Child Sexual Exploitation & Abuse:** *Map pathways of support for both recent and historic victims of child sexual exploitation and explore regional collaboration opportunities for complex online CSE/A investigations*

5. Further work should be undertaken in conjunction with the NPS and the CRC to develop Integrated Offender Management and maximise the focus on prolific offending, substance misuse, domestic violence and mental health

- ***Further develop integrated offender management assurance*** as a matter of priority, including monitoring of outcomes in relation to re-offending, housing, mental health, problematic drug use and other pathways of support
- ***Continue to support NPS and CRC in embedding new delivery arrangements*** via the Criminal Justice Board, particularly in improving the quality of assessments and information sharing
- ***Continue to support local prison establishments in tackling organised crime*** and the supply of illicit substances, particularly through local and regional partnership approaches to serious and organised crime

6. Further strengthen partnership response to key strategic and cross border threats including serious and organised crime, drug supply, organised fraud and cyber-crime and risks relating to terrorism and extremism

- ***Continue to support and strengthen the Local Organised Crime Partnership Board*** in improving intelligence sharing across agencies and bringing the full range of powers to bear on the organised crime groups that cause the greatest harm to local communities
- ***Strengthen specialist capabilities within and across police forces*** by exploring further opportunities for collaboration, particularly with regard to CSE investigation and modern slavery
- ***Continue to invest in targeted early intervention and prevention activity*** particularly with regard to the prevent agenda and in response to new and emerging criminality. Consolidate and re-focus the breadth of services supporting the prevention agenda

The issues and recommendations set out in this assessment will be used to inform planning and policy decisions between 2017 and 2020, including development of the Police and Crime Plan and supporting delivery plans during this period.

APPENDIX 1: AREAS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

The OPCC is committed to securing value for money among the services it commissions and that strategic decision making is evidence-led. The Police and Crime Needs Assessment has identified a number of priority areas for further research and insight which include:-

1. Protecting vulnerable people and identifying and responding to hidden harm

- Exploring and evaluating partnership approaches to minimising risk among those with severe and complex needs / multiple disadvantage, particularly young people
- Understanding the prevalence, victim impact and service support needs of those affected by hidden harms such as Modern Slavery and Female Genital Mutilation
- Examining the most effective measures for dealing with serial/repeat perpetrators of domestic abuse and understanding attrition in domestic abuse investigation
- Exploring the factors driving increases in reported crime victimisation among young people

2. Preventing and reducing crime and anti-social Behaviour

- Further explore drivers and partnership responses to knife possession among young people and involvement in emerging organised criminality
- Reviewing service responses, attrition rates and criminal justice outcomes for sexual offences in Nottinghamshire, including approaches and service responses to Child Sexual Exploitation
- Exploring the prevalence, nature and impact of fraud and cyber-crime in order to inform approaches to prevention and victim support
- Reviewing the impact of the Psychoactive Substances Act on the illicit drug market and patterns of use, availability, health and community safety
- Explore community perceptions that drug use and dealing and people being drunk and rowdy have increased within local communities (CSEW)

3. Improving community cohesion, engagement and public trust and confidence

- Understanding the composition and service needs of new and emerging communities
- Understanding the nature, extent and perceptions of hate crime, particularly xenophobic hate in the context of the current social and political climate
- Explore the public's experience of accessing, receiving, and providing information from and to Nottinghamshire police via social and digital media, particularly young people

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GLOSSARY

Anti-social Behaviour (ASB): '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' (Crime and Disorder Act 1998). This can include personally directed and community directed incidents, incidents that have a wider environmental impact, some indictable offences such as criminal damage, some civil offences and broader behaviours such as low level nuisance, noise, graffiti and litter pollution. Definitions of ASB can vary across agencies¹⁵⁷.

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.

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** are 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** are crimes committed or enabled via on-line activity that could have been committed on or off line – e.g. harassment, fraud or selling stolen goods

Domestic abuse: 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 behaviour¹⁵⁸. *The Government expanded its definition of domestic violence and abuse in 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 which is perceived, by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice towards someone based on a personal characteristic. This can include a persons' social group, race, ethnicity, gender, religious belief, sexual orientation, gender 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

¹⁵⁷ 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).

¹⁵⁸ BCS: Repeat victimisation accounted for 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.

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

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) - 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. "Responsible authorities" 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 neighbourhood¹⁵⁹

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 / dismissing the Chief Constable

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 defined¹⁶⁰ 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 exhibiting the most complex and problematic needs. A family may be defined as 'troubled' if it meets two or more of the following criteria: parents and children involved in crime or antisocial behaviour; children who have not been attending school regularly; children who need help; adults out of work or at risk of financial exclusion and young people at risk of worklessness; families affected by domestic violence and abuse; parents and children with health problems

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.

¹⁵⁹ NPJA: Working with new and emerging communities

¹⁶⁰ World Health Organisation, World report on violence and health (Geneva: World Health Organization, 2002)

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