Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Needs Assessment 2019

Annual assessment of key issues likely to impact upon the crime and community safety environment across Nottinghamshire over the 2020 to 2023 period

February 2020

CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

How to use this document

The Police and Crime Needs Assessments is a reference tool to inform plaining and priority setting, resource allocation, commissioning processes and bids for funding.

The document scans the crime, community safety and criminal justice environment in order to highlight key trends, issues, risks and threats to service delivery over a three year planning period. .

Issues that are likely to present a significant risk to delivery are highlighted via the following symbol - *****

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Needs Assessment (PCNA) has been produced in collaboration with Nottinghamshire police and other relevant stakeholders. It is informed by a range of local and national information sources and highlights the main issues, risks and threats that are likely to impact upon crime and community safety services between 2020 and 2023. The assessment is used to inform key planning and policy decisions.

The 2019 assessment finds that overall demand presenting to police has increased markedly over the last three years, largely driven by improvements in the recording of lower severity violence and harassment offences and a growth in identified public protection demand relating to domestic abuse, stalking, sexual offences and exploitation. This combination of proactive and reactive activity continues to place significant pressures on local investigation, victim support, criminal justice and offender management services.

Service demand in Nottinghamshire is compounded by higher than average levels of deprivation, particularly in the city, former coalfield areas and former industrial towns. Nottingham City has, however, seen reduction in relative deprivation since 2015 while Ashfield, Mansfield and Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood have seen deterioration in relative deprivation in terms of health, housing and deprivation affecting children.

VULNERABILITY AND SAFEGUARDING

Like other areas across the country, Nottinghamshire continues to see changes in social and economic factors that are likely to impact upon crime, victimisation, vulnerability and risk of harm. These include an aging population and rises in prevalence of illicit drug use, financial hardship, severe multiple disadvantage and common mental health disorders. These factors are clearly evident within the changing profile of demand on local services, where vulnerable people can present as victims, perpetrators, people at risk, or a combination of all three.

Children and young people are among those at most risk of harm, including serious harm, and remain less likely than the wider population to report victimisation to the police and other agencies. Priority risks identified locally include child sexual exploitation and abuse, weapon-enabled violence, criminal and 'County Lines' exploitation and technologically assisted harmful sexual behaviour.

Marked improvements in proactive safeguarding activity and understanding of risk have led to increases in demand on safeguarding bodies and multi-agency case conferencing arrangements. There are indications, however, that greater proactivity in these areas is resulting in earlier intervention and the prevention of future risk of harm.

Vulnerability and safeguarding demand is expected to continue to increase over the next year as a result of: further increases in underlying (multiple and complex) need; capacity constraints affecting public services, most notably health and social services; ongoing improvements in the identification of risk and a greater focus on trauma, routine enquiry and contextual safeguarding. This is likely to place further pressure on local services.

Risks relating to the exploitation of vulnerable people are likely to increase over the next year compounded by: the growing sophistication of local, regional, national and international organised crime networks; the strong consumer market for low priced labour and commodities and the potential for more vulnerable individuals entering the UK via illegal means following Britain's withdrawal from the European Union.

Key recommendations include:-

➢ Explore opportunities to extend the coverage and co-ordination of the Slavery and Exploitation Risk Assessment Conference (SERAC) model across Nottinghamshire

➢ Review models of vulnerability-related case conferencing to identify best practice, minimise duplication, assessing risk and maximising opportunities for effective information sharing across statutory and voluntary organisations

➢ Further promote and embed trauma-informed practice and routine enquiry among practitioners and communities that come into contact with vulnerable populations

➢ Work with CCGs to maximise availability of therapeutic support services for victims and other vulnerable populations dealing with the impact of trauma

➢ Support further analysis of emerging trends in mental health-related domestic abuse and sexual offending, including harm caused by those suffering from dementia, to inform local health-based responses

➢ Support custody diversion and reforms to the police Out of Court Disposal framework to ensure that vulnerable perpetrators are effectively identified, triaged and supported

➢ Explore integrated approaches to meeting the needs of vulnerable and prolific low-harm acquisitive offenders, particularly among the female offending cohort

➢ Maintain a focus on delivering ambitions of the Mental Health Crisis Care Concordat and Policing, Health and Social Care Consensus, particularly in the commissioning of mental health, housing and substance misuse services to support criminal justice outcomes

TACKLING CRIME AND ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

The Police and Crime Needs Assessment combines' data from a range of sources, including self-reported victimisation surveys and local management statistics to provide indicative estimates of the genuine trends in the prevalence and frequency of crime in Nottinghamshire. This recognises that police recorded crime alone cannot always provide a reliable indication of underlying trends in victimisation.

Levels of traditional crime are estimated to have remained relatively stable over the last year, despite marginal reductions in the city and rises in the county. At individual offence level, shoplifting and online fraud increased during 2019 while levels of residential burglary and criminal damage fell. Despite this, the area continues to see sporadic increases in serious acquisitive crimes, often linked to known offenders and vulnerable localities.

There currently no reliable local estimates of underlying trends in ASB or hate crime in the area, however intelligence reports suggest that levels of far-right extremism and religiously motivated hate crime (primarily Islamophobia) increased during the first half of 2019.

Despite a steady decline during the latter half of the year, national policy and 'trigger events' have potential to drive sporadic increases in hate crime and extremism at a local level.

Levels of 'crime harm' are reducing, despite a relatively stable recorded crime picture. It is likely that greater proactivity is resulting in earlier intervention and prevention of serious harm. Rape, violence with injury and burglary offences continue to elicit the greatest 'crime harm' to local residents, with rape, in particular, remaining significantly under-reported. Serious weapon-enabled violence remains a significant local and national priority threat.

Overall levels of police recorded victim-based crime are expected to increase over the next year driven by: greater recording of violence without injury; ongoing improvements in crime recording processes and practices, increasing levels of targeted police pro-activity; likely increases in confidence to report crime; ongoing improvements in service access and; the impact of any new criminal offence categories or areas of national focus during 2020.

The proportion of crime that has a digital element is likely to continue to grow for the foreseeable future, requiring greater levels of specialist investigation and expertise. Growing demands in relation to the interrogation, storage and retrieval of digital data are placing increasing costs pressures on the police service locally, regionally and nationally.

Key recommendations include:-

➢ Maintain a priority focus on tackling and preventing serious violence (including weapon-enabled violence and domestic abuse), sexual violence and adult and child exploitation

➢ Continue to support the Nottinghamshire VRU in embedding a long term evidence-led approach to tackling the root causes of serious violence, empowering local communities and ensuring partner compliance with the new Serious Violence Reduction Duty

➢ Further strengthen evidence-led online fraud and cyber-related crime prevention activity among partner agencies and work with local, regional and national policing partners to strengthen general and specialist capabilities in this area

➢ Enhance target hardening activity in areas most adversely affected by serious acquisitive crimes and maximise learning from the Home Office Safer Streets Fund

➢ Work with local communities to identify, tackle and prevent religiously-motivated hate crime and far right extremism and better predict and diffuse community tensions

➢ Continue to develop and invest in successful targeted initiatives including the dedicated police robbery and burglary teams and Integrated Offender Management arrangements

➢ Further develop our local understanding of the nature, prevalence and service response to ASB and hate crime through better use and co-ordination of partnership information and tracking public experience via the Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Survey

SUPPORTING VICTIMS OF CRIME AND ASB

The identification and disclosure of hidden harm and abuse, including adult exploitation, modern slavery, so called 'honour' based violence and forced marriage have increased markedly over the last year, largely driven by improved proactivity. Consequently, however, there remains a need to further strengthen the capacity and sustainability of critical safeguarding and crisis management arrangements.

Reports of non-recent sexual offences are now in decline following a three-fold increase between 2012/13 and 2017/18. Victim support services for survivors of domestic and sexual abuse are well established and well embedded, however there remain opportunities to strengthen universal prevention services and response to adult exploitation in the county.

There are indications that the proportion of all crime victims receiving some form of information, advice and support is steadily increasing across Nottinghamshire, however further assurance is required to determine current levels of compliance with the Victims' Code of Practice following changes in crime recording processes since 2018.

While there have been positive increases in the number of victims identified over the last year, the volume and proportion of crimes resulting in a positive crime outcome has reduced – largely due to fewer victims supporting a criminal justice outcome. This notably pronounced among survivors of domestic abuse and sexual offences.

There remain significant opportunities to increase confidence among victims to report rape, domestic abuse and harassment, particularly among those that fear reprisal or feel that they would not be believed or taken seriously. This includes victims of online harassment and abuse which are less likely to be reported than offences occurring face to face.

Notable gaps in current victim service provision include the availability of counselling and therapeutic support, refuge and specialist safe house provision for survivors of domestic abuse and exploitation, and language and translation services, particularly outside of core working hours.

An independent review undertaken in 2019 also highlighted opportunities to improve the coordination, governance and commissioning of sexual violence support services across Nottinghamshire, including the introduction of a 'coordination hub' to assess need, triage and manage referrals for sexual abuse services.

While the number of people affected by fraud is increasing, the self-reported impact on victims remains low in the vast majority of cases. Less than 10% of fraud cases are currently reported directly to the police, however police caseloads and referrals from Action Fraud are increasing. The force maintains a focus on identifying and supporting vulnerable victims.

Key recommendations include:-

➢ Review governance arrangements for sexual abuse services to enable more effective and consistent monitoring and commissioning across the city and county and explore opportunities to implement a 'co-ordination hub' to assess, triage and manage referrals

- Review pathways of support, outcomes and criminal justice attrition in relation to domestic abuse and consider provision, demand and clinical effectiveness of therapeutic support provided to victims of domestic and sexual violence

- Undertake targeted outreach to improve reporting of harassment and abuse and awareness of / access to the support services available - particularly among new and emerging communities

- Continue to raise awareness among communities and front-line staff on how to spot the signs of abuse and exploitation, how to report any concerns identified and what services and support are available to victims and potential victims

- Continue to monitor capacity and resilience of IDVA, MARAC, ISVA and CHISVA services and the SERAC approach, once extended to include the wider force area

- Work with local and regional partners to help strengthen the availability of refuge and safe house and specialist accommodation for victims of exploitation and abuse

- Undertake further analysis to provide assurance in respect of current compliance with the Victims Code of Practice following changes to crime recording practices and the imminent introduction of a Victims' Law

- Review support pathways and service outcomes for ASB, including take up, quality and commitment to restorative justice approaches

TACKLING AND REDUCING OFFENDING

The number of arrests, identified suspects and positive crime outcomes are rising. This is largely being driven by increases in proactive policing activity relating to drug, public order and possession of weapon offences, where the rate of increase has exceeded that seen nationally.

The proportion of offences that result in a charge or summons remains stable and there are opportunities to increase the use of out of court disposals where appropriate. A new out of court disposals framework will be launched in 2020 that will help to ensure all cautions have conditions attached linked to reparation or reducing the risk of reoffending.

Use of 'Release Under Investigation' (RUI) has become common practice since the Policing and Crime Act 2017 imposed limitations on the use of pre-charge bail. This remains an issue of concern on account of the lack of conditions attached to RUI and the uncertainty for victims and suspects brought about by what can be lengthy periods of investigation. The government is currently reviewing this legislation, with reforms anticipated in 2020/21.

BAME residents and those from Black Caribbean backgrounds in particular remain significantly over-represented among police recorded suspects and managed offenders. The level of disproportionality increased marginally during 2019, potentially impacted by increases proactive policing activity in the city.

Positive crime outcomes for domestic and sexual offences remain higher than average in Nottinghamshire, however marked reductions were seen during 2019 at both a local and

national level. Rape outcomes in particular remain an area of concern. As a high proportion of survivors do not support further criminal justice action, there are opportunities to improve evidence led prosecutions and the effective retrieval and disclosure of digital evidence.

Integrated Offender Management approaches continue to prove successful in reducing risk of offending among a variety of cohorts. There are opportunities, however, to better address the 'revolving door' of high-vulnerability low-harm offenders impacting upon police and CJ capacity, and to explore Respect accredited programmes for low to medium risk domestic abuse perpetrators both within and outside of the formal criminal justice process.

Partners are developing an increasing understanding of the growing reach, resilience and technological capability of organised crime networks and those seeking to exploit vulnerable people. The systematic grooming and sexual abuse of children by groups of offenders is believed to be widespread, with the number of cases identified likely to increase further as a result of pro-active casework, early intervention and the work of online child abuse activist groups known to be operating in the area.

While rates of youth offending and first time entrants into the CJS continue to fall, there remain opportunities to develop a more co-ordinated approach to the commissioning and delivery of youth diversionary services across Nottinghamshire in the context of a diminished and uncertain funding landscape. While serious violence and knife crime are reducing, the Public Health approach to tackling these issues remains a core partnership priority.

Key recommendations include:-

➢ Work across partnerships to improve the co-ordination and effectiveness of youth diversionary activity across the force area and invest in voluntary sector capacity building (via PCC grants and VRU) to support young people in heightened risk situations

➢ Explore opportunities to strengthen the range of targeted interventions available to low level and first time offenders as part of the revised out of court disposal framework

➢ Improve oversight and scrutiny of the appropriate use of 'release under investigation' and pre-charge bail pending changes to national guidance and legislation

➢ Continue to monitor and analyse the disproportionate representation of BAME offenders within the CJS and explore best practice in addressing their criminogenic needs

➢ Explore opportunities to pilot a Respect accredited domestic violence perpetrator programme for low to medium risk offenders within and outside of the CJS

➢ Work with the police and CPS to improve opportunities for securing evidence-led prosecutions for domestic and sexual violence offences where in the public interest

➢ Ensure an ongoing multi-agency commitment to the principles of integrated offender management, particularly in the response to serious violence and high harm

➢ Work with partners and communities to further develop the multi-agency response to serious and organised crime and bring all powers to bear on those causing most harm

➢ Continue to strengthen 'through the gate' support for vulnerable prison leavers, particularly in the provision of suitable and secure accommodation

PUBLIC PERCEPTION AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Overall levels of public trust and confidence in the police have steadily increased over the last year, potentially impacted by an increase in targeted proactive policing activity. Despite this, levels of trust and confidence in Mansfield and Ashfield remain below average, having deteriorated since 2018.

Recently commissioned academic research has also highlighted lower levels of trust and confidence among New and Emerging Communities in the area - often as a result of negative experiences in their own country. Other groups in displaying lower than average levels of trust and confident in the police include residents from black backgrounds and those living in more isolated rural communities.

Public trust and confidence in the police is likely to increase over the coming year as a result of greater investment in neighbourhood policing and ongoing improvements in neighbourhood priority setting and problem solving processes. Providing feedback to communities on action taken in response to the issues that matter most to them remains a critical component to driving improvements in this area.

Drug use and dealing remain prevalent issues of local community concern, particularly in Mansfield an Ashfield. The Operation Reacher initiative has potential to drive significant improvements in public trust and confidence in some neighbourhoods, particularly where combined with positive and proactive community messaging. Other key issues of concern for local communities include reckless and dangerous driving and burglary.

Use of stop and search has increased significantly over the last year as a result of greater and more targeted proactive policing activity. Despite positive community engagement and evidence of strong resident support for the tactic, it will be important to ensure ongoing monitoring, transparency and scrutiny of its use and outcomes. Taser use and outcomes should also continue to be closely monitored over the coming year in view of increases in the number of officers equipped with these devices.

The force has delivered improvements in handling of 101 calls and grade 1 response times, and maintains strong performance in the handling of 999 calls. Nottinghamshire does, however, continue to receive a higher volume of 999 calls per head of population than other similar police force areas.

Key recommendations include:-

➢ Support further roll out of the successful Operation Reacher initiative in areas most affected by crime and overt drug use / dealing

➢ Further develop and embed local neighbourhood priority setting and problem solving approaches, working with local communities to tackle and prevent the crimes of greatest local concern

➢ Further develop targeted engagement with new and emerging communities, informed by comprehensive understanding of their cultures, needs, perceptions and experiences

➢ Continue to drive improvements in engagement with and feedback to other communities where trust and confidence remains lower than average, including Mansfield and Ashfield and more remote rural communities

➢ Continue to work in collaboration with other local emergency services to reduce service demand and improve efficiencies in service delivery

➢ Support ongoing work to ensure that vulnerable and new migrant communities are aware of how they can contact the police and other public services e.g. 101, 111

➢ Continue to drive improvements in the oversight and scrutiny of stop and search and any disproportionality in its use or outcomes – particularly among communities affected by the wider roll out of Operation Reacher

The issues, opportunities and recommendations set out in this assessment will be used to inform planning and policy decisions between 2020 and 2024, 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 facing crime, community safety and criminal justice agencies across Nottinghamshire. The PCNA aims to inform strategic planning and decision making[1].**

1.1   ABOUT THE POLICE AND CRIME NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The PCNA is an independent compilation of the latest research, analyses 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

The PCNA is refreshed on an annual basis in line with partnership planning and business cycles and recognised good practice for commissioning[2]. The PCNA is not intended to duplicate existing analytical processes, but assimilate and build upon the issues partner agencies have identified as part of their own scanning and assessment processes.

The PCNA is informed by information from a range of sources including the Police, Crime and Drugs Partnership (CDP) and Safer Nottinghamshire Board (SNB) and the PCCs rolling Police and Crime Survey. Where possible, findings have been triangulated across a range of local and national data sets.

The assessment is underpinned by a range of scanning and prioritisation methods, which include MORILE matrices[3], PESTELO[4] assessments and SWOT analyses.

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

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[1] This includes statutory requirements for Police and Crime Commissioners to set Police and Crime Plans, issue grants and commission local services in their area
[2] As reflected in relevant CIPFA/SOLACE, NOMS, APACE and Audit Commission guidance
[3] Management of Risk in Law Enforcement
[4] Review of **P**olitical, **E**conomic, **S**ocial, **T**echnological, **E**nvironmental, **L**egal and **O**rganisational factors likely to have an impact upon crime, community safety and criminal justice

1.2   THE NOTTINGHAMSHIRE POLICE FORCE AREA

1.2.1   THE GEOGRAPHY

- 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

www.nottinghamshire.
gov.uk/planningsearch/

1.2.1   OUR POPULATION

- 1.154 million residents[5] and projected[6] to grow by a further 64,500 (+5.6%) by 2029 as a result of net migration and increases in life expectancy[7]

- Population density[8] is heavily concentrated in the city, which accounts for 29% of residents. Here, the population is projected to rise by 18,800 (5.8%) by 2029

- Populations of Rushcliffe (+7.3%) and Ashfield (+6.4%) are projected to rise by over 8,100 people each by 2029

- The city has more than double the proportion of people aged 18 to 24 compared to the national average – largely on account of the two universities in the area[9]

- The University of Nottingham has one of the highest numbers of international students nationally, accounting for around 28% of their total student population[10]

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[5] Mid-2018 Population Estimates, published June 2019, ONS
[6] 2017 to 2027 subnational population projections based on 2014 mid-year estimates, ONS
[7] Population aged 75 and over is projected to increase by 36% equating to 35,300 additional people
[8] 2018 Population per square km = Nottingham (4,437), Notts. (395), Bassetlaw (183), Broxtowe (1,414)
[9] 19.8% of residents are aged 20 to 24 in the city, compared to 7.3% in the county and 8.6% in England & Wales
The area has a university population of over 64,600 full and part-time students (UoN & NTU 2018/19)
[10] 9,624 international enrolments in 2018/19 , of which 2,723 were from China

- The city has a high level of cultural and ethnic diversity and is home to a number of long standing Pakistani and Caribbean communities and more recent Eastern European migrant populations – particularly Polish, Romanian and Lithuanian. Around 35% of the city population[11] is non-white British.

- Levels of ethnic diversity in the county are increasing, however still less than 10% of the overall population, are non-white British[10]

- Nottinghamshire has an ageing population, with the number of residents aged 75 and over expected to increase by 36% (+35,300) over the next decade

1.3   THE CHANGING ENVIRONMENT

1.3.1   DEPRIVATION

Levels of deprivation[12] in Nottinghamshire are significantly higher than the England average, largely due to **pockets of deprivation** in the city, former coalfield areas and former industrial towns affected by economic stagnation. The 2019 indices of multiple deprivation, however, indicate reductions in relative deprivation in Nottingham, largely driven by reductions in crime (with the rank improving by 25 places out of 317 local authority districts), and barriers to housing/services (where the rank has improved by 34 places).

Although showing relative improvement, Nottingham has the 15th highest proportion of neighbourhoods (31%) that fall within the 10% most deprived areas in England. However, relative deprivation in Ashfield has increased since 2015 driven by worsening ranks in deprivation for crime (+14 places), barriers to housing / services (+45 places) and health (+13 places).

Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019 – Average Rank comparison by local authority[13]

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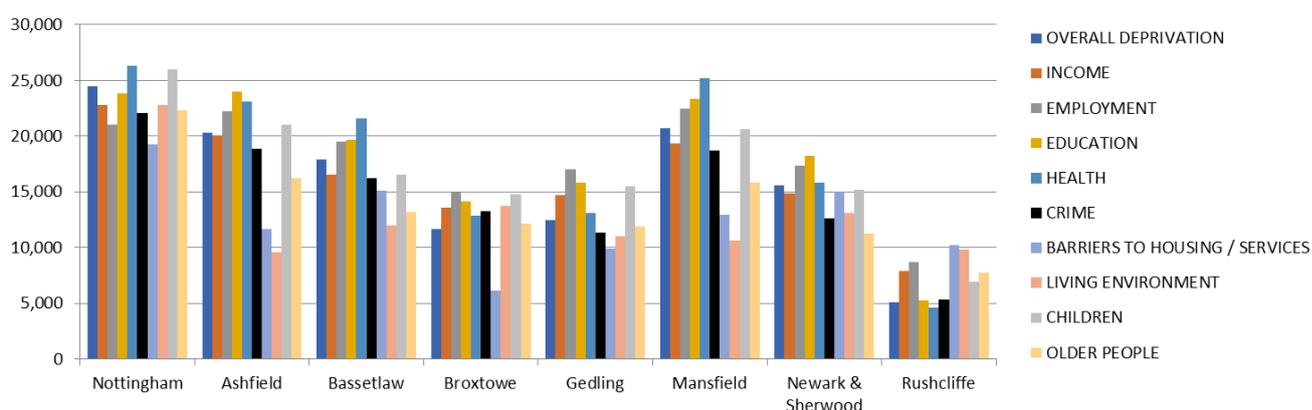
[11] UK Census 2011, Non-White British population: Force area =15%, Nottingham City = 35%, Notts. County = 7%

[12] English Indices of Deprivation 2019 at Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level. There are 679 LSOAs in Nottinghamshire with an average of around 1,500 residents in each. 87 (13%) of LSOAs in the area fall within the 10% most deprived nationally, rising to 31% (56) in the city and 16% (12) in Ashfield. Note that as a relative measure, changes in ranking over time do not necessarily represent a change in absolute deprivation

[13] Deprivation Ranks out of 317 local authority districts with 1 being the most deprived

Nottinghamshire Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019
Relative Deprivation by Lower Super Output Area

Most deprived 10% in England

Least Deprived 10% in England

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
POLICE
PROUD TO SERVE

GIS Ref = AD14 October 2019

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Ordnance Survey 100020074.

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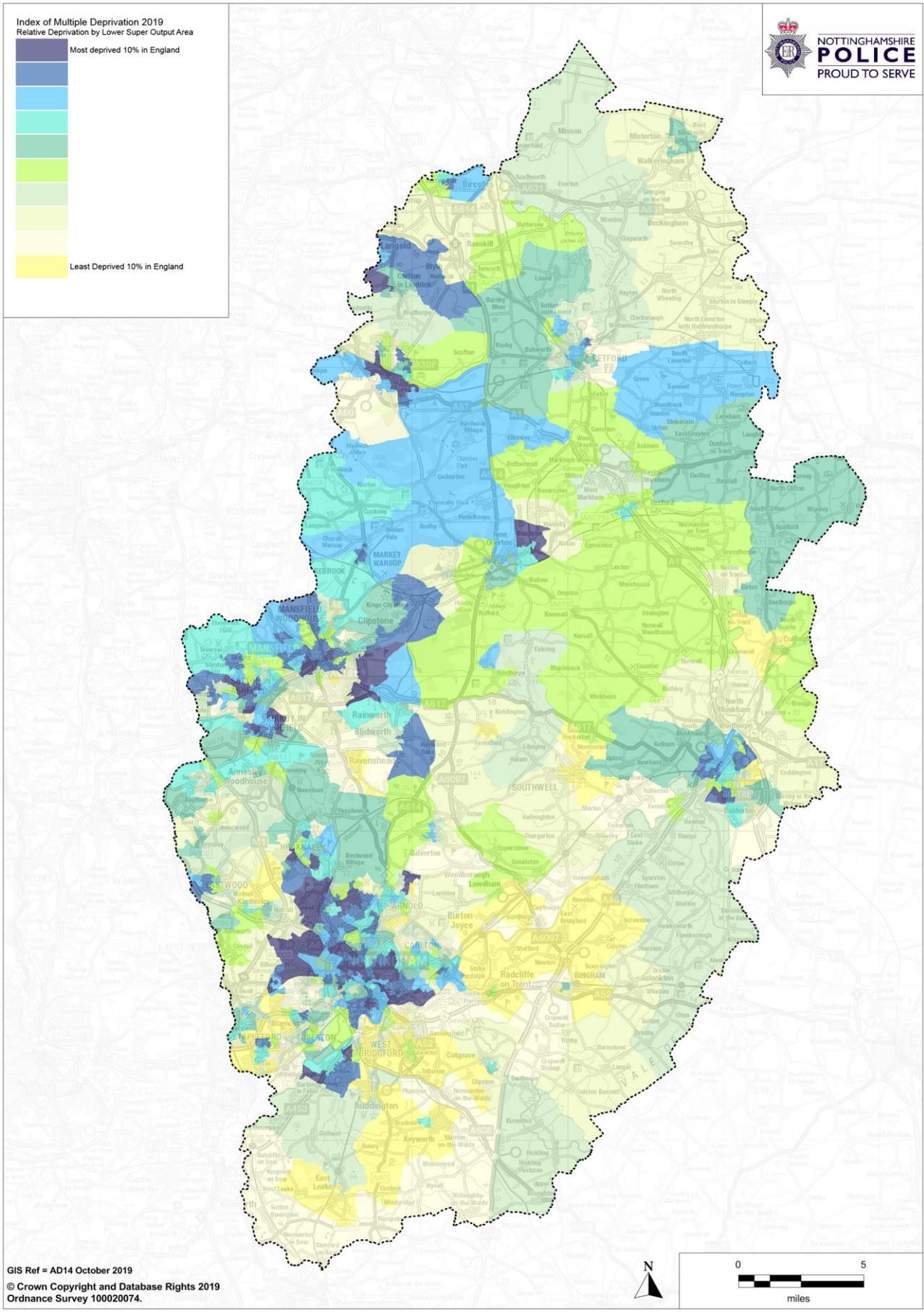
A number of **priority and high impact localities** have been identified across the city and county on account of the levels of complex need and cross-agency demand that they present. These areas are highlighted on the following page and comprise;

- Hyson Green / Arboretum, Bulwell and Aspley in Nottingham

- Carsic, Abbey Hill, Central, New Cross and Hucknall in Ashfield

- Newgate, Portland, Ravensdale and Oak Tree in Mansfield

- Worksop South East, Worksop North West and Langold in Bassetlaw

- Bridge, Ollerton and Devon in Newark and Sherwood

- Netherfield, Colwick and Eastwood South in South Nottinghamshire.

Deprivation affecting children is most heavily concentrated in the city (Arboretum, St Ann's, Aspley and Radford and Park), however Bassetlaw (+18 places), Newark and Sherwood (+29) have both seen worsening rankings in this domain since 2015. Over 46,000 children[14] across the force area are estimated to be living in poverty, with clear concentrations in Nottingham city[15].

Nottingham also has a significantly higher proportion of people aged 60 and over affected by 'income deprivation' than the national average alongside concentrations in fuel poverty, which is estimated to affect 16% of households in the city[16]. While deprivation affecting older people is most heavily concentrated in the city, it has declined in relative terms across most county local authority areas since 2015.

1.3.2 Income and Employment

Income and employment deprivation is most heavily concentrated in the City, Ashfield and Mansfield areas, although Bassetlaw (+13 places) has seen an increase in relative deprivation in this domain since 2015. The roll out of Universal Credit, which requires a broader span of claimants to look for work, has led to a marked increase in the number of people recorded on the claimant count at local (+7.5%), regional (+5.4%) and national (+2.5%) levels over the last year. This disparity has led to unemployment[17] rates for Nottinghamshire increasing from 3.0% in November 208 to 3.2% in November 2019, compared to a national rate of 3.1%. Nottingham City has seen the largest numerical increase in unemployment over the last year (+650 people), although all county districts with the exception of Bassetlaw saw larger

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[14] Child poverty basket of local indicators, Department for Education, 2014

[15] Nottingham City Council Policy and Research Team (2018) Child Poverty in Nottingham 2017: 'in four wards in Nottingham City (Arboretum, St Ann's, Aspley, and Radford and Park) more than three quarters of children live in either workless families or families in receipt of tax credits

[16] Fuel Poverty sub-regional statistics, Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, June 2017. Nottingham city has the 5th highest proportion of people living in fuel poverty in England

[17] Alternative Claimant Count, DWP from Stat Xplore, November 2019. Proportion of working age people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance or work-seeker-related Universal Credit

percentage increases. Unemployment rates remain highest in the city (4.6%), followed by Ashfield (3.3%) and Mansfield (3.1%)..

Data collected from the Trussell Trust's foodbank network indicates that demand for emergency food supplies for people in crisis has continued to increase over the last year both nationally (+19%) and at East Midlands level (+16%), continuing the upward trend seen over the last six years. It can be estimated that at least 18,180 three day emergency food supplies were distributed across the area in 2018/19.

1.3.3 Education

Education deprivation is most pronounced in Ashfield, Nottingham and Mansfield, although Gedling (+33 places) and Newark and Sherwood (+20 places) have seen increases in relative deprivation in this domain since 2015. Educational attainment at 'Key Stage 2'[18] (63%) in Nottinghamshire remains slightly better than the East Midlands average (62%), but below the England average (65%). This follows marked improvements in attainment in the city (62%) since 2015/16. Attainment at 'Key Stage 4'[19] (63.5%) has also been steadily converging with the East Midlands (63.3%) and England (64.4%) average on account of improvements in the city (54.4%).

School attendance and exclusion[20]: Rates of persistent pupil absence[21] across the force area (9.7%) continue to fall and remain below the England (10.3%) and East Midlands (10.0%) averages. Persistent absence rates remain higher in the city (11.5%) than county (9.1%), and have risen in absolute terms in the city (+5.5%) on account of a rising school age population. The number of permanent and fixed term exclusions[22] of school age children in the force area (9,466) saw a 2.9% reduction in 2017/18, largely due to reductions in the city (-8.3%). This is in contrast to a still rising national trend (+7.5%). Consequently, the gap between Nottinghamshire (5.71) and the England (5.17) and East Midlands (4.64) rate continues to narrow.

At a national level, exclusions for assaults (+4%), threats (+4%), drug and alcohol related issues (+8.2%) and persistent disruptive behaviour (+13%) continued to increase in 2017/18, sustaining the year on year trend seen since 2013/14. Locally, exclusions for assaults (+2.6%) and persistent disruptive behaviour (+8%) have followed the same increasing trend, while exclusions for threats (-13%), bullying (-27%), racist abuse (-15%) and sexual misconduct (-16%) have declined. It should be noted, however, that rates of exclusion for 'persistent disruptive behaviour' across Nottinghamshire (2.35) remains significantly higher than the England (1.55) and East Midlands average (1.36) – potentially indicating variances in recording.

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[18] Key Stage 2 attainment 2017/18, DfE Statistics: 7 to 11 year olds - attainment reading, writing, mathematics
[19] Key Stage 4 attainment 2017/18, DfE Statistics: 12 to 15 year olds - 9-4 pass in English and maths GCSE
[20] Exclusion from mainstream school has been identified as a factor linked to serious risk of being groomed and exploited by criminal gangs: Youth Violence Commission Interim Report, July 2018 and research undertaken by Barnardo's on behalf of the All Party Parliamentary Group on Knife Crime in 2018
[21] Pupil absence in schools in England: 2017 to 2018, ONS, May 2019 – Persistent absentees comprise pupil enrolments missing 10% or more of their own possible sessions through authorised or unauthorised absence
[22] School exclusion statistics 2017/18, DfE: Permanent and fixed term exclusions

> **Schools and Early Intervention Officers** have been aligned with secondary schools and academies across the force area following a successful trial involving three officers undertaking 482 bespoke interventions. The project is also being extended to higher education establishments aligned to high profile demands such as knife crime.
>
> The Nottingham and Nottinghamshire **Troubled / Priority Families** programmes[23] have achieved significant and sustained progress in working with over 1,700 families since January 2015. A 2019 cost-benefit analysis of the programme indicated that economic and fiscal benefits have largely been realised through reductions in the number of Children in Care and youth offending. Despite ministerial support for the Programme it remains unclear whether funding will be further extended beyond March 2021.

1.3.4 Housing

Around 84% of homes[24] across the force area are privately rented or owner occupied, however, this falls to 74.5% in the city, where local authority ownership (19%) is higher. Around 3,090 new affordable homes have been built or acquired across the force area over the previous five years, accounting for 18% of all new homes, and 23% in the city. Despite this, demand continues to outstrip supply, particularly among younger people, isolated migrant communities and those with complex needs such as substance misuse or mental health conditions. Deprivation relating to 'housing and other services' is most heavily concentrated in the city, however Ashfield (+45 places) and Gedling (+30 places) have seen a notable worsening in relative deprivation in this domain since 2015.

> Work continues to ensure compliance with statutory duties under **Homelessness Reduction Act 2017**, which includes targeted work in the city to ensure prison leavers being resettled in the area have affixed abode prior to release and legitimate connections to the area.

1.3.5 Health

Health deprivation is most pronounced in Nottingham and Mansfield, however Mansfield (+615 places) and Ashfield (+13 places) saw the most notable worsening in relative deprivation between 2015 and 2019. The proportion of Nottinghamshire residents reporting a long standing health condition (53.1%) or long-term mental health problem (10.2%) as part of the GP patient survey[25] remains higher than the England average (52.4% and 9.9% respectively).

At least 85,000 residents are likely to be living with long-term mental health conditions across the force area with the proportion of residents reporting such conditions[26] having increased year on year since 2012/13 at both a local and national level. Rises have been largely attributable to common mental disorders, such as

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[23] Supporting disadvantaged families: Annual report of the Troubled Families Programme 2017-18, March 2018

[24] Housing supply for local authorities, DCLG, June 2019

[25] GP Patient Survey July 2018 to March 2019, NHS England, July 2019

[26] GP Patient Survey July 2018 to March 2019, NHS England, July 2019

anxiety and depression[27], while rates of psychosis have remained broadly stable over the past 25 years[28]. Acute mental health-related need is most prevalent in the Nottingham, Mansfield and Ashfield areas. Around 19,100 adults and 4,125 children are known to be in contact with mental health services[29] across Nottinghamshire.

1.3.6 Substance Abuse[30]

The Crime Survey for England and Wales[31] indicates that illicit drug use among adults (9.4%) and young adults aged 16 to 24 (20.3%) saw a further marginal increase in 2018/19, continuing the upward trend seen since 2015/16.

Use of Class A drugs has been increasing since 2012/13 among both adults (3.7%), and young adults aged 16 to 24 year (8.7%), largely driven by rises in powder cocaine (%) use and ecstasy (%) among the 16 to 24 year olds. Local data indicates that the number of Heroin users accessing drug treatment in the city has been increasing steadily since April 2017, a trend which is supported by the number of discarded needle finds in the area. The city saw 14 new presentations for heroin use in 2019.

Heroin purity[32] remains at around 42-45%, while crack cocaine purity in the area also remains high with the purity of seizures averaging 82%. Cocaine remains a two tier market with higher purity (+60%) and lower quality (32-40%) reflected in the pricing. Street deals for cocaine have also become smaller and most commonly seized in 0.3-0.4g quantities as part of ½ gram deals.

Ketamine use remains lower in prevalence, but has increased from a decade ago among both adults (from 0.5% to 0.8%) and young adults (from 1.9% to 2.9%). There is clear evidence of Ketamine use within Nottingham's night time economy, however, little is seized by police and tracking of the market is difficult without partner agency input. A problem identified with some ketamine in the area in 2018/19 was quickly resolved. Crystal MDMA is also mainly linked to NTE and tends to have a higher purity (80% range) than MDMA in tablet form. (40% range)

CBD products are widely available nationally and online, with local shops opening to sell these products. It is believed that very few products would meet the legal criteria. There has also been an increasing trend in Xanax use over 2018/19 and 2019/20. Seizures indicate that they are more commonly Etizolam rather than Alprozolam indicating that they are not of pharmaceutical grade and are being bought as counterfeit rather than diverted from healthcare. There have also been seizures of tablets marked Xanax that contains Flualprazolam. This raises harm reduction concerns as people cannot know what they are taking.

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[27] As reflected by the increasing number of people seen by secondary mental health services Mental Health Bulletin 2016/17
[28] Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey 2014
[29] Mental Health Service Statistics (MH01 - Experimental), NHS Digital, April 2019
[30] Modern Crime Prevention Strategy, Home Office, March 2018 identifies drugs and alcohol among six key drivers of crime
[31] Drug misuse: Findings from Crime Survey for England and Wales 2018-19, Home Office, July 2019. Findings based on respondents aged 16 to 59. People aged 60 to 74 were invited to participate for the first time in 2018/19
[32] Drug seizure test data, Nottinghamshire Police, 2019

Use of Novel Psychoactive Substances[33] has fallen significantly since 2014/15, with an estimated 0.5% of adults (3,360) and 1.4% of young adults (2,090) estimated to have taken these drugs locally in the last year.

Use of synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists (SCRA), such as '**Black Mamba**', remains prolific among vulnerable cohorts that are not typically captured via Crime Surveys[34], including the prison population, street homeless and other individuals lacking safe and supporting networks around them. The overt use of these substances in local town and city centres continues to give rise to significant community concern and notable health risks. These compounds are likely to remain readily available on account of their profitability and ease of production.

While fewer collapses are being reported, this is likely to reflect better management of use as opposed to any significant changes in prevalence among prolific users. There is also emerging evidence of SCRA vaping among young people, with three reported collapses during the first half of 2019. While one knew they were vaping SCRA, the other two believed they were vaping CBD oils that they had purchased.

The average number of drug-related deaths[35] associated with substance misuse across the force area (32) increased to the highest level on record in 2018 continuing a steady upward trend seen since 2011 (14) and reflecting increases seen across England more generally. Despite these rises, the rate of drug-related deaths across the force area (3.1) remains significantly lower than the England average (4.5), but markedly higher in Ashfield area (5.4) where deaths have been rising since 2011.

NHS survey data[36] also indicates that the proportion of 11 to 15 year olds having taken a Class A drug in the last year (3.0%) has remained relatively stable since 2016 despite an increase in the proportion that have ever been offered cocaine (9.5%), crack (6.5%) or opiates (5.5%), which increased from 8.1%, 4.7% and 4.8% respectively in 2018. While only 3% of 11 to 15 year olds are estimated to have taken a Class A drug over the last year, this rises to 7% of all 15 year olds and 10.1% of those with experience of truancy or school exclusion.

Findings from the survey also indicate that the proportion of 11 to 15 year olds have never had an alcoholic drink (56.5%) has been rising steadily since 2004. The proportion that have recently consumed alcohol (in last week) remains stable at around 10%, but increases to 17.6% among those who feel that their parents would not mind them drinking in moderation. The proportion of secondary school pupils feeling it is 'OK to drink alcohol once a week' has fallen from 36% to 27% over the last decade, but has been rising incrementally since 2014 (24%).

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[33] The production, sale and supply of New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) became illegal when the Psychoactive Substances Act 2016 came into force in May 2016

[34] The CSEW does not currently capture the views of prison populations and the homeless community, while problematic drug users with chaotic lifestyles are also unlikely to be interviewed.

[35] Drug-related deaths by local authority, ONS, August 2019 – Average based on 3 year rolling data

[36] Smoking, Drinking and Drug Use Survey 2018, NHS Digital, published August 2019. Reported drug use among 11 to 15 year olds rose from 10.4% in 2014 to 14.8% in 2016. Survey undertaken every two years

* **Alcohol** remains a factor commonly associated with vulnerability and complex need, violent crime[37], anti-social behaviour and sexual assault - with 10,650 crimes being flagged by Nottinghamshire police as 'alcohol-related' in 2018/19. While this figure is likely to significantly underestimate true extent of alcohol-related crime, almost half (47%) of those recorded as such occurred in the city. Combined estimates from the City and County Joint Strategic Needs Assessments[38] indicate that at least 128,500 adults across the force area drink at levels that pose a risk to their health[39], while around 32,300 are estimated[40] to have a mild to severe alcohol dependency.

Despite these trends, national studies[41] indicate that the proportion of people frequently consuming alcohol (58%) and 'binge drinking'[42] (15%) has 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 between 2007 and 2013, particularly among people aged 18 to 30.

Partner agencies across the force area continue to prioritise the response to **substance misuse** led by local Health and Wellbeing Boards, the Nottingham Crime and Drugs Partnership and Safer Nottinghamshire Board. The local strategic response is aligned to the National Drug Strategy (2017) with a view to providing services that reduce demand, restrict supply and reduce harm. The PCC also continues to invest in adult drug treatment services in the city and county, with a focus on the criminal justice cohort identified and referred to treatment for trigger offences. The PCC also invests in early intervention and harm reduction interventions for young people at risk.

In the City's **Night Time Economy**, 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 commissioned a study of the evening and night time economy in the city centre which has informed development of the City's after-dark strategy.

The police have continued to target the **SCRA (Black Mamba)** using street homeless population by directing users towards treatment and address community concerns. MHCLG funding is being used to targeted support assertive outreach work among the street homeless cohort in the county.

In October 2019, the Ministry of Justice announced plans to roll out the Alcohol Abstinence and Monitoring Requirement (AAMR) across England and Wales under s76 of the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012. This enables AAMR to be imposed as a sentencing option for alcohol related offending where a community order or suspended sentence order is imposed. Findings from a London-based pilot of over 1,200 AAMRs found compliance rates with the requirement to be around 94%, with 98% of the days monitored being sober days.

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[37] The Crime Survey for England and Wales estimates that the proportion of violent incidents where the victim believed the offender(s) to be under the influence of alcohol, for year ending March 2018, was 39%
[38] Substance Misuse: Young people and Adults, Nottinghamshire JSNA, Substance Misuse Strategy Group, 2017
  Joint Strategic Needs Assessment: Alcohol, Nottingham City, Nottingham City Council, 2015
[39] Men who regularly drink over 8 units per day or over 50 units per week and women who regularly drink over 6 units per day and over 35 units per week (higher risk) City = 96,000 +, county = 32,448)
[40] city= 10,687, county = 21,632
[41] Statistics on Alcohol: England, NHS Digital, February 2019
[42] Reported to have consumed in excess of 8 (males) or 6 (females) units of alcohol in the last week

2. SAFEGUARDING, VULNERABILITY AND COMPLEX NEED

> **Presentation of multiple and complex needs among victims, perpetrators and those at risk of harm is likely to continue to increase over the coming year compounded by rising levels of mental health need, illicit drug use and financial hardship. Despite the significant capacity constraints this presents, there are indications that earlier and more proactive intervention is leading to marked reductions in risk and harm.**

2.1 VULNERABILITY AND COMPLEX NEED

2.1.1 SEVERE MULTIPLE DISADVANTAGE

Service management statistics and practitioner feedback suggests that the level of vulnerability and complexity presenting to police, victim and criminal justice agencies has increased significantly over the last decade. This includes a rise in individuals experiencing Severe Multiple Disadvantage (SMD) who present with a combination of needs often in relation to substance abuse, mental health and housing. By virtue of their vulnerability and complexity, these individuals may present to service providers as victims or perpetrators of a range of crime or ASB types, or as presenting a risk of harm to themselves or others.

Evidence suggests[43] that SMD mainly originates in adverse childhood experiences, with approximately 85% of people facing SMD having experienced some form of childhood trauma. Populations at enhanced risk can include street homeless, refugees and asylum seekers, veterans, sex workers, prison leavers, care leavers and survivors of domestic and childhood abuse. Services working with people facing SMD often struggle to meet their needs on account of being focused on dealing with single issues such as their homelessness, substance misuse or offending.

National research[44] indicates that around 13% of all police recorded incidents involve non-crime related service demand concerning vulnerable people. These are often complex cases that require the full involvement of health and social services.

This demand is expected to continue to increase over the next five years in view of:
- Ongoing capacity constraints affecting health and social services
- Sustained improvements in identification and recording of vulnerability and risk
- Increases in underlying levels of mental health demand and an aging population

Public Health England, the NPCC, APCC, LGA and College of Policing launched the 'P*olicing, Health and Social Care consensus: working together to protect and prevent harm to vulnerable people' in 2019.* This provides a focus for the police service, health and social care services and voluntary and community sector in working together to improve people's health and wellbeing, prevent crime and protect the most vulnerable people in England. This aims to support agencies in moving beyond '*single service-based practice to whole place approaches to commissioning and delivering preventative services in response to assessments of threat, harm, risk and vulnerability'.*

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[43] Severe Multiple Disadvantage (Multiple Needs) JSNA, Nottingham City Council, September 2019
[44] Rethinking Police Demand, Crest Advisory, October 2018

2.1.2 STREET HOMELESSNESS

The Homelessness Reduction Act 2017 came into force in April 2018 introducing a new duty on public services to notify a local authority if they come into contact with someone they think may be homeless or at risk of becoming homeless. It also placed new duties on local authorities to prevent and relieve homelessness among all eligible applicants, regardless of priority need.

Consequently, the number of households identified as having support needs[45] under the duty (2,521) in 2018/19 was more than three times higher than the number accepted as unintentionally homeless and in priority need in 2017/18 (568). Nottingham accounted for around 53% of those owed support under the duty, with Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood accounting for a further 18%.

Of the support needs exhibited by those assessed as eligible under the duty, around 374 had experienced or were at risk of experiencing domestic abuse while 317 had an offending history. In each case, needs were most heavily concentrated in the city (49% and 76% respectively).

Recorded levels of **rough sleeping** within the force area, as captured by the annual Autumn count[46], increased from 22 in 2010 to 90 in 2017. Reflecting the England profile, levels of recorded rough sleeping have been falling since 2017, partly reflecting improvements in prevention and relief brought about by the new duties. 75 individuals were recorded as street homeless during the Autumn 2019 count, with concentrations in Nottingham (30), Mansfield (22) and Bassetlaw (13).

Use of synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists (SCRA), such as 'Black Mamba', remains prolific among street homeless populations, with overt use in local town and city centres giving rise to community concern and health-related risks. While fewer collapses were reported in 2019, it is believed that this reflects better management of use as opposed to a significant change in prevalence among prolific users.

2.2 CONCERN FOR SAFETY DEMAND

2.2.1 MENTAL HEALTH-RELATED CONCERN FOR SAFETY

Nottinghamshire Police recorded[47] 16,853 mental health flagged incidents 2018/19, marking a 4.1% increase on the previous year. This is largely a result of changes in legislation which have broadened the scope for intervention, while levels of acute illness managed in the community continue to rise.

Rates of suicide[48] have stabilised across Nottinghamshire at around 80 per year since 2016 and remain around 14% lower than the England average. The rate of suicide in Bassetlaw (12.9) has been increasing over the last three years and

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[45] Detailed local Authority level homelessness figures, Initial Assessments, DHCLG, 2018/19
[46] Rough sleeping in England, Department for Communities and LG, Autumn 2019, published February 2020
[47] Calls for Service recorded via Nottinghamshire Police Vision (Command and Control)
[48] Suicides in the UK: 2018 registrations, ONS, September 2019. Statistics based on a 3 year rolling average

remains significantly higher than the England (9.6), East Midlands (8.7) and Police Force (8.8) average.

Mental or emotional health related needs among children contacting or referred to the national Childline service[49] continued to increase (+4.5%) in 2018/19, however, the number of counselling sessions relating to suicidal thoughts or feelings (24,447) and self-harm (13,406) remained stable, and the number of sessions relating to sexual or physical abuse fell by 18.7% and 4.5% respectively.

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Service Response to Mental Health Demand

Partner agencies in Nottinghamshire have developed innovative approaches to tackling mental health demand in line with their responsibilities under the Care Act 2014[50] and the Mental Health Crisis Care Concordat. This has included development of the Street Triage model, a Crisis Café, the refurbishment of places of safety and introduction of a dedicated bespoke mental health vehicle for the region. The PCC has funded bespoke triage arrangements to prevent s136 MHA detention, a resource which has subsequently been mainstreamed following demand analysis.

The Street Triage Team works with NHS and local authority colleagues to provide an urgent response to people who are in need of attention for their mental health issues. Overall use of s136 as a place of safety under the Mental Health Act 1983 reduced from 1,037 in 2013/14 to 459 in 2018/19, due in part to the Street Triage scheme, enhanced partnership working and dedicated police training. More specifically, there were only 3 instances in 2018/19 where police custody was used as a place of safety, with the remainder (447) making use of dedicated s136 health-based provision. No one under 18 has been detained in police custody as a place of safety under s136 of the Act since April 2015.

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2.2.2 MISSING PERSONS

Although many people who go missing are found safe and well, missing persons are often amongst the most vulnerable of people who may be experiencing difficulties in their personal lives, suffering from mental illness or be vulnerable to harm and exploitation[51]. Missing person investigations are often highly resource intensive, with the cost of a medium risk missing person investigation estimated[52] to fall in the region of £2,400. The investigation of children missing from care, in particular, is often high-risk, complex and time consuming for the police service, where children are more likely to exhibit multiple complex needs, come from troubled backgrounds and be at greater risk of grooming, assault and drug and alcohol problems.

The overall number of missing person incidents dealt with by Nottinghamshire Police fell by 8% in 2018/19, largely due to refinements in reporting protocols and arrangements[53]. When missing person incidents involving no apparent risk are

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[49] Childline Annual Review 2018/19, NSPCC, December 2019 – needs relating to issues such as low self-esteem, lack of confidence, anxiety, feeling sad, low mood, lonely, mental health issues, loss and bereavement

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

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

[52] Establishing the Cost of Missing Person Investigations, August 2012, University of Portsmouth

[53] Individuals formerly reported as 'Absent' were reclassified as 'Missing: No apparent risk' in 2018/19. These cases do not generally result in police officer deployment but are subject to review by an inspector on a 6 hourly basis. Cases are

excluded, the number of **adult missing person** incidents reported to the police (1,109) saw a marginal (3.2%) increase, while CYP **missing and absent** children and young people reported to the police (2,286) fell by around 4%.

Service Response to Vulnerable Missing Persons

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. The force established 'locate' and 'safeguard and prevention' Missing from Home Teams which have helped to significantly reduce average time missing, missing person incidents and deaths.

2.3   VULNERABILITY AND EXPLOITATION

Victims of exploitation generally share a high degree of vulnerability on account of their financial, emotional or psychological dependency on those that exploit them – despite not always necessarily recognising their vulnerability[54]. Agencies across Nottinghamshire are developing a growing understanding of the extent and nature of exploitation of vulnerable populations across the area, which can include:-

- Forced labour - victims forced or coerced to work against their will, often working very long hours for little or no pay in dire conditions. This can include 'debt bondage' where victims are forced to work to pay off debts that realistically they never will be able to. Labour exportation is most prevalent among low paid, low skilled and unregulated employment industries – particularly those with marked seasonal demands and tendency to source workers through agencies.   This includes hospitality, agriculture, service sector (e.g. car washes, cleaning companies, nail bars), warehouses, construction and care homes

- Forced criminality - victims forced or coerced into crimes such as drug trafficking, cannabis cultivation or pick pocketing against their will - often being controlled and maltreated. County Lines[55] remain a significant local concern, with the vulnerable young people involved often being at risk of extreme violence, gang recriminations and trafficking. Although Nottinghamshire is predominantly an exporting force there is evidence of several importing lines operating within the force area.

- Cuckooing – smaller scale, but often organised criminals taking over the properties and finances of vulnerable residents in order to use their property for illegal drug dealing or sex work. Victims are often vulnerable on account of their social isolation, mental health, substance dependency or disability. Activity in the

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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

[54] Authorised Professional Practice for Modern Slavery, College of Policing, December 2019

[55] County Lines refers to the urban gangs supplying drugs to suburban areas as well as market and coastal towns by using dedicated mobile phone lines

city between May and October 2019 led to 14 such cases being identified by local partners, indicating the true scale of the issue to be significantly higher.

- Sexual exploitation - victims forced or coerced into performing non-consensual or abusive sexual acts against their will, such as prostitution, escort work and pornography. While there are currently no reliable indicators of trends in and prevalence of sexual exploitation, victimisation is known to be concentrated in areas of high deprivation, within cheap accommodation which can be easily sublet. Victims of sexual exploitation may be identified through a range of channels, including for example online recruitment agencies, adult internet sites, massage parlours, brothels, escort agencies, strip clubs, hotels and private residences

- Child trafficking - young people (under 18) moved either internationally or domestically so they can be exploited.

Risks relating to the exploitation of vulnerable people are likely to increase over the next year compounded by:

- increasing levels of vulnerability and complex need as outlined in section 2.1
- growing sophistication of local, regional, national and international organised crime networks;
- the strong consumer market for low priced labour and commodities;
- the potential for more vulnerable individuals entering the UK via illegal means following Britain's withdrawal from the European Union.

A team of specially trained investigators work closely with key partners in Nottinghamshire to investigate reported incidents of slavery and exploitation, undertake pro-active initiatives and professionalise the Police's response.

The Nottinghamshire Anti-Slavery Partnership, chaired by the Newark and Sherwood District Council Chief Executive, brings together a wide range of partners from local authorities, NGOs, faith groups, third sector providers, emergency services and academia to drive improvements in the strategic response to slavery and exploitation. The Partnership has a strong focus on information sharing, cascading good practise, awareness training and safeguarding victims

Child Criminal Exploitation Panel (City), a partnership group which provides oversight to interventions applied to particular young people at risk of being exploited. The panel considers young people who are involved in or identified as being at risk of becoming involved in knife crime, county lines, weapon possession or gang related offending. The panel, as an extension of the public health model by which knife crime is being approached in Nottingham, considers these young people to be exploited, even if they would not consider themselves to be exploited. A Slavery and Exploitation Risk Assessment Conference (SERAC) has been established in the city MARAC to provide case conferencing approach to safeguarding and protecting vulnerable victims.

Partner agencies recognise the ongoing need in this area to:-
- Further improve early engagement with victims
- Strengthen the availability of emergency bed space
- Be 'professionally curious' in order to increase the number of referrals from partner agencies
- Ensure critical support and safeguarding for those with no recourse to public funds

2.4   VULNERABILITY AND OFFENDING

The number of vulnerable adult perpetrators referred to Nottinghamshire Liaison and Diversion services increased by a further 5% in 2018/19 to 1,554, continuing the upward trend seen over recent years. The most commonly identified needs include mental health (75%) and substance misuse (31%), however experience of abuse (20%) and accommodation related needs (17%) also feature prominently. Around a quarter of those referred to the Liaison and Diversion Service have multiple needs relating to mental health and substance misuse (24%) or mental health and alcohol (23%), while around 7% have needs relating to all three.

Violence: Around 27% of referrals to the Liaison and Diversion Service are related to violence against the person offences, however the proportion involving sexual offences has risen from 8% to 15% over the last two years. Local domestic abuse service providers have also notes increases in cases of domestic abuse among elderly couples in which dementia has been a contributory factor.

Acquisitive crime: Substance dependent prolific offenders comprise a significant proportion of volume offences, particularly in relation to shoplifting. These perpetrators are more likely to have chaotic lifestyles, experience severe multiple disadvantage and exhibit experience of trauma. In such cases, the appropriate balance of wrap-around support and enforcement can provide an effective mechanism to ensure referral and take up of support services required in line with the principles of integrated offender management.

Female offenders – Women represent a diminishing minority within the criminal justice system, however those that do present often have more complex needs than their male counterparts and require distinct approaches to tackle the issues that drive their offending. Around 60% of the female offending population is estimated to be affected by a history of domestic abuse/childhood trauma. There are significant opportunities to improve identification of trauma locally, including use of routine enquiry

2.5   SUMMARY OF KEY CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Single-issue service responses can often result in failure identify multiple and complex need and the root causes of demand presenting. Partners should develop increasingly integrated 'whole-systems' approaches in this area.

➢ Continue embed public health and problem-solving approaches to tackling the root causes of Severe Multiple Disadvantage within local police and CJ plans and strategies
➢ Enhance cross-sector collaboration between mental health, housing, criminal justice and substance misuse services across strategy and commissioning practices.
➢ Further promote and embed trauma-informed practice and routine enquiry among practitioners and communities that come into contact with vulnerable populations

There remain gaps in the availability of some key support pathways, including therapeutic support and accommodation, and lack of sustainable and secure funding among partnerships working to tackle severe multiple disadvantage.

➢ Explore opportunities to extend the coverage / co-ordination (e.g. SERAC, MACE) and minimise duplication in the delivery of effective case management across the force area
➢ Work with CCGs to maximise availability of therapeutic support services for victims and other vulnerable populations dealing with the impact of trauma
➢ Support partners in exploring the development of a jointly commissioned specific Severe Multiple Disadvantage Service building upon legacy of Op Nottingham post-2022
➢ Maintain a focus on delivering against the ambitions of the Mental Health Crisis Care Concordat, Serious Violence Reduction Duty & Policing, Health & Social Care Consensus

A range of novel approaches are being developed to tackle and address complex and severe multiple disadvantage. It will be important to ensure that learning and evidence of what works is captured and made widely available.

➢ Review models of vulnerability-related case conferencing to identify best practice, minimise duplication and maximise opportunities for effective information sharing
➢ Review processes in place for assessing risk and sharing relevant information / analysis in relation to vulnerable populations at risk of harm across statutory and VCS sector
➢ Support further research and analysis of emerging trends in dementia-related abuse and mental health-related sexual offending to inform local health-based responses

The criminal justice system continues to see a significant 'revolving door' of vulnerable individuals whose multiple and complex needs are not being met

➢ Support custody diversion and reforms to the Out of Court Disposal framework to ensure that vulnerable people are most effectively identified, triaged and supported
➢ Continue to strengthen 'through the gate' support for vulnerable prison leavers, particularly in the provision of suitable and secure accommodation
➢ Explore integrated approaches to meeting the needs of vulnerable and prolific low-harm acquisitive offenders, particularly among the female offending cohort

3.   CHANGING PATTERNS OF CRIME AND ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

> **Overall crime victimisation remains relatively stable despite marginal reductions in the city and rises in the county. Police recorded victim-based crime, meanwhile is rising as a result of better recording and identification of low level violence, genuine increases in fraud, greater police proactivity and likely increases in public confidence / opportunities to report. While average 'crime harm' continues to fall, weapon-enabled violence remains a significant local and national concern.**

3.1   CHANGING PATTERNS OF CRIME

Combined estimates from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW), Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Survey (PCS) and Commercial Victimisation Survey (CVS) indicate that underlying levels of crime have remained relatively stable since 2017/18 following significant reductions between 2003/04 and 2014/15.

Self-reported and Police Recorded Victim Based Crime[56] in Nottinghamshire 2007-21
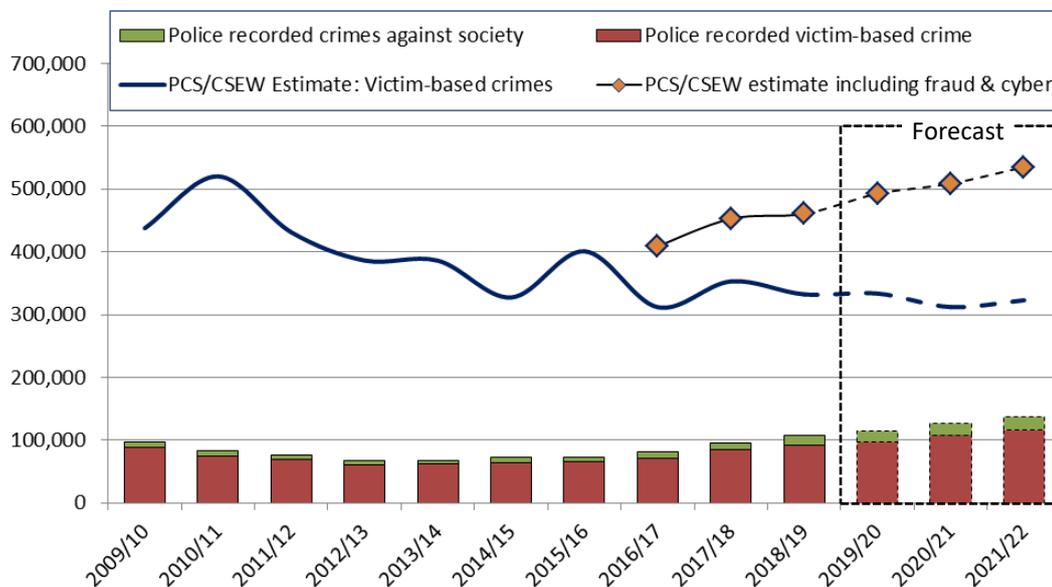
All Crime (excluding fraud and cyber-crime)

	2018	2019	% Change	Diff to average
Experience of crime (estimate)	332,470	333,870	▶ (+0.4%)	Average
Demand presenting to police	105,204	108,959	▲ (+3.6%)	Average
Average crime harm (victim-based)	175.1	168.3	▼ (-3.9%)	N/A
Positive outcomes (victim-based)	12.0%	11.8%	▶ (-0.2%)	Above Ave

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[56] Self-reported estimates for victim-based crime experienced in the 12 months prior to interview (Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Survey). Extrapolations for victims aged 10 to 15 are based on the national CSEW profile of self-reported victimisation.

Comparative data from the Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Survey and local police recorded crime statistics indicate that while overall crime levels have remained relatively stable in the year to September 2019, reductions were evident in residential burglary, sexual offences and, to a lesser extent, criminal damage. Furthermore, reductions are likely to have occurred in violence against the person, domestic abuse and stalking and harassment offences in 2019, which are not reflected in the police recorded crime profile on account of improvements in crime recording practices.

Change in Crime: Nottinghamshire Police Recorded Versus P&C Survey – Sept 2019

* Based on national Commercial Victimisation Survey
** Based on cases reported to NFIB
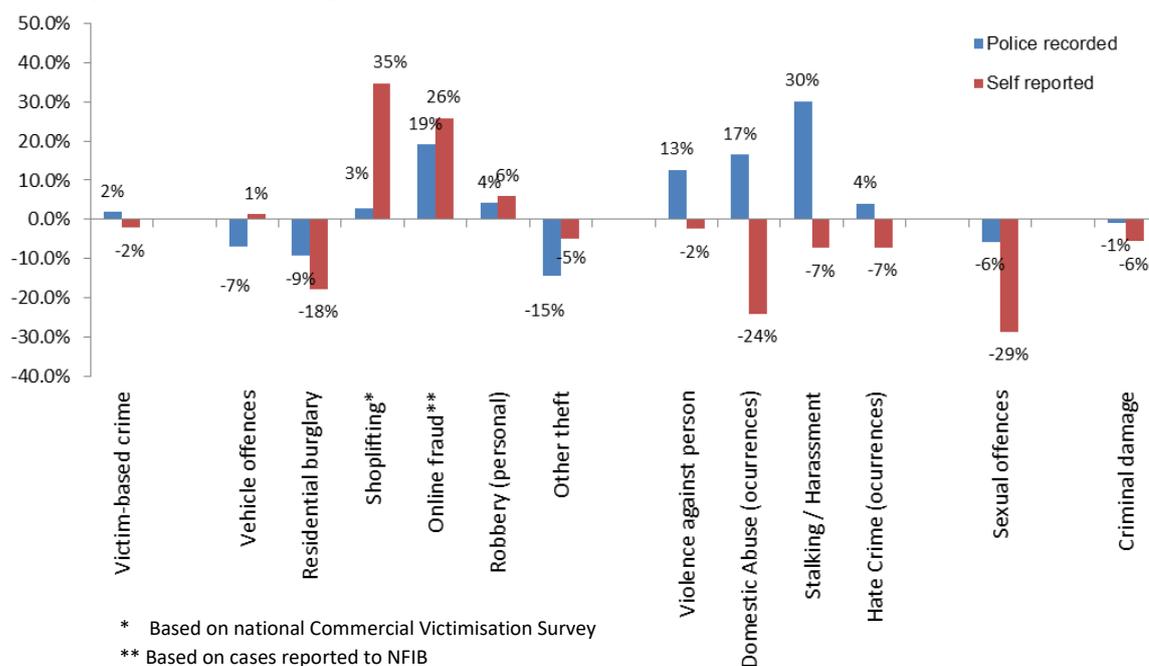
Shoplifting* and online fraud** however, are likely to have seen genuine increases during the year reflected in both police recorded crime, the Nottinghamshire PCS, the national Commercial Victimisation Survey and reports to the National Fraud Intelligence Bureau (NFIB).

Severity of crime[57] recorded by Nottinghamshire Police increased steadily between 2012/13 and 2017/18 reflecting the shift in police focus towards harm and vulnerability as part of the THRIVE approach. 2018/19, however, saw marginal reductions (-3.9%) in crime harm, largely driven by reductions in the severity of recorded violent crimes (-33%). Acquisitive crimes, however, have increased in severity (+16.5%), particularly robberies (+7.2%) and 'other' thefts (+28.1%).

Around 47% of all victim-based police recorded crimes are acquisitive offences, however, when weighting individual offences according to the ONS Crime Harm Index, acquisitive crimes account for around 31% of crime harm. This falls to a quarter when estimated levels of unreported crime are taken into account.

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[57] ONS Crime Severity Score is calculated based on the sum of harm weighted offences recorded by police, which is then standardised based on the area's resident population

Police Recorded Crime (Volume) – Nottinghamshire 2017/18 to 2018/19
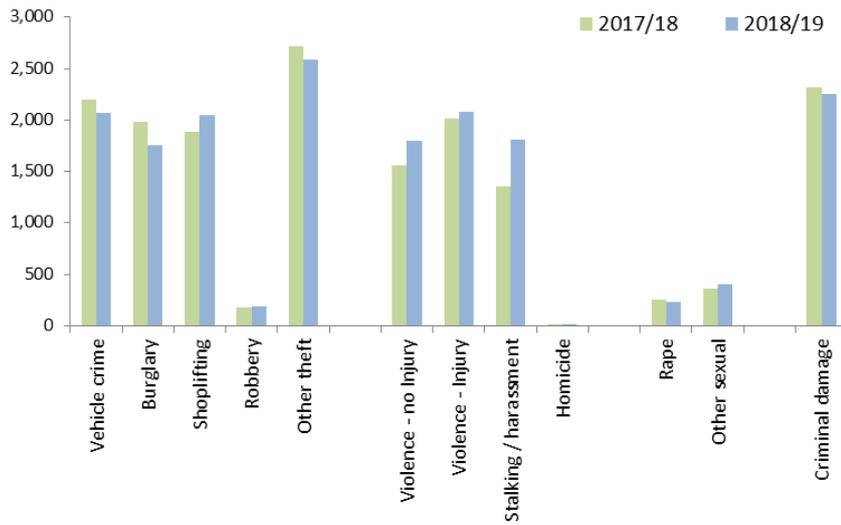
Police Recorded Crime Harm (ONS) – Nottinghamshire 2017/18 to 2018/19
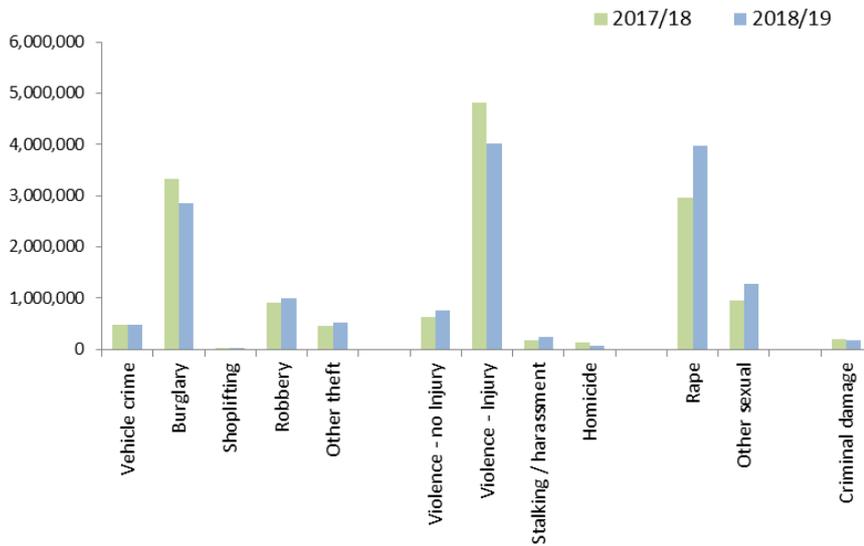
Estimated Crime Harm (ONS) including unreported – Nottinghamshire 2018/19
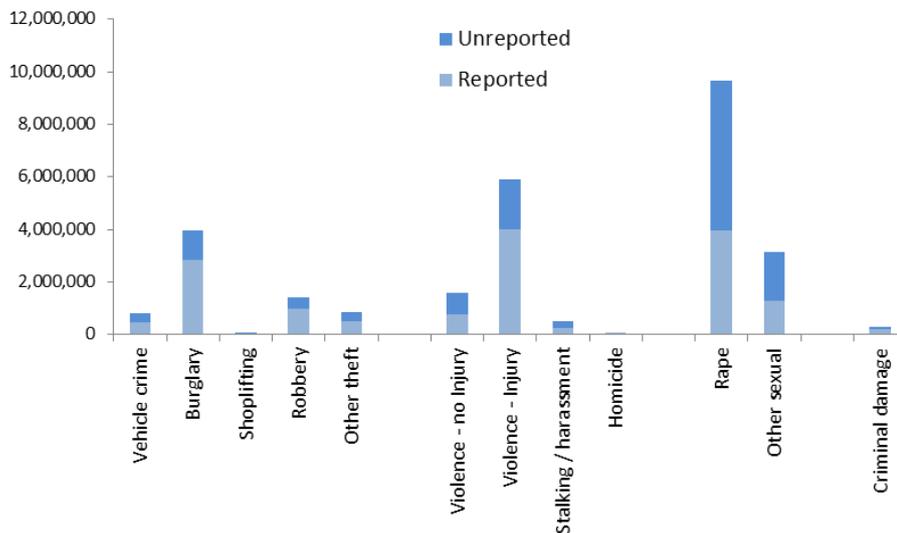
Police Recorded Crime Versus Estimated Crime Harm – 2018/19

	Police Recorded Crimes	Police Recorded Crime Harm	Est. Crime Harm (incl. unreported)
Acquisitive Crimes (incl. robbery)	47.4%	31.4%	25.0%
Violence Against the Person	35.5%	33.1%	28.6%
Sexual Offences	3.7%	34.3%	45.4%
Criminal Damage and Arson	13.3%	1.2%	1.1%

While sexual offences account for only 4% of all reported crime, these offences account for around 34% of all recorded crime harm and 45% of all crime harm when estimated levels of unreported crime are taken into account.

Overall victim based crime rates across Nottinghamshire remain broadly in line with that of comparable police force areas, with the exception of shoplifting and theft from person offences, which exceed the most similar force average by +40% and +50% respectively. The force also records higher than average levels of drug offences and possession of weapon offences, primarily driven by proactive policing activity.

Nottinghamshire: Police Recorded Crime Outliers (MSG Comparison) 2019
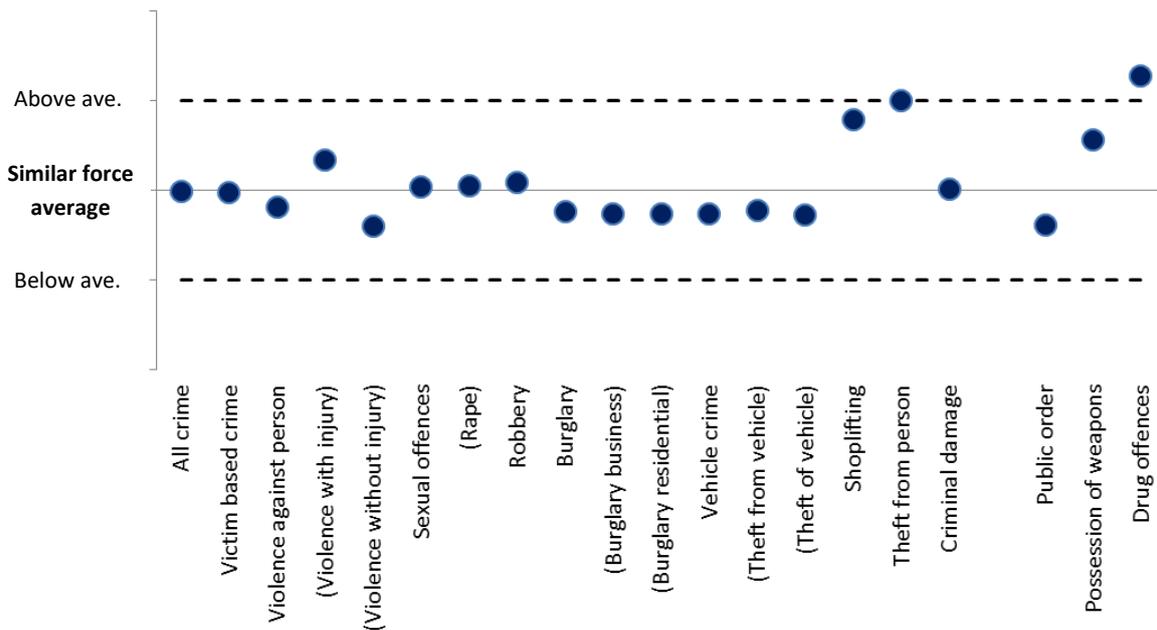
Digital crimes[58] account for a growing proportion of offences recorded by the police with the ONS estimating that at least half of all crime is either cyber-enabled or cyber-related. The changing nature in which crime and victimisation occurs continues to present new challenges and opportunities for the way in which crime can be prevented, identified, reported and investigated.

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[58] Offences which 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 (HMIC)

Nottinghamshire police flagged 3,248 crimes as 'cyber-related'[59] in 2018/19 – marking a 3.3% decrease on the previous year. Findings from the Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Survey, however, indicate that only around 9.4% of online fraud and 4.9% of computer virus / misuse offences go on to be reported to the police.

Nottinghamshire Police have a **Cyber-Prevention Strategy** in place which focusses on raising awareness of the issue and how to report it and educating on the steps individuals can take to minimise risk. The force has trailed the use of volunteers and specials in this area and has recruited dedicated graduate investigators and dedicated police staff to implement the strategy to safeguard vulnerable people.

Levels of victim based crime and crimes against society recorded by the police are forecast to increase by 5.2% and 17.7% respectively over the coming year, continuing a long term trend seen locally and nationally since March 2014. Increases are most likely to be driven by:-

- Greater recording of violence without injury and public order offences
- Ongoing improvements in crime recording processes and practices[60]
- Increasing levels of targeted police pro-activity
- Likely increases in confidence to report crime and service accessibility
- Any new criminal offence categories introduced or areas of national focus

The proportion of crime that has a digital element is likely to continue to grow for the foreseeable future, requiring greater levels of specialist investigation and expertise at local, regional and national levels and increasing costs on forces in the interrogation, storing and retrieval of digital data.

A more detailed profile of crime categories and outcomes is provided in the following section.

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[59] 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
[60] 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

3.1.1 ACQUISITIVE CRIME

Estimates drawn from the Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Survey suggest that the level of serious acquisitive crime experienced by residents fell by around 4.8% in 2018/19, largely driven by reductions in burglary and other theft. Police recorded burglaries (-4.3%) and vehicle crimes (-3.2%) also fell during the year, however reductions plateaued (-2.7%, +0.5%) during 2019.

Acquisitive Crime

	2018/19 actual	2019/20 forecast	% Change	Diff to average
Experience of crime (estimate)	63,640	60,590	▼ (-4.8%)	Average
Demand presenting to police	43,135	42,960	▶ (-0.4%)	Average
Average crime harm	100.8	92.8	▼ (-7.9%)	N/A
Positive outcomes	11.1%	12.1%	▲ (+1%)	Above ave

Rates of police recoded serious acquisitive crime are generally lower than that of other comparable police forces in Nottinghamshire, however the force continues to record higher than average rates of shoplifting (+40%) and theft from person (50%) offences.

Overall levels of acquisitive crime are expected to remain relatively stable over the coming year supported by:-
- Enhanced target hardening activity subject to Home Office Safer Streets funding
- Targeted work of the Nottingham Burglary and Robbery Reduction Teams
- Ongoing work to tackle the root causes of offending via:-
  - Multi-agency commitment to Integrated Offender Management
  - Revised out of court disposals framework – including conditional cautions

Burglary offences[61] recorded by Nottinghamshire police fell by 4.3% in 2018/19 to a rate that is 11.4% lower than other comparable force areas[62], while crime harm (ONS) fell by around 4%. Reductions were most pronounced in the City North (-26%) and Ashfield (-17%) areas, with further reductions being achieved in in 2019/20 in Broxtowe (-32%) and City West (-21%).

Burglary can be a highly sporadic offence, however, and as such notable increases have been evidenced in Mansfield (+30%) and Rushcliffe (+36%) during 2019/20 which remain the subject of targeted intervention. Burglary offences per 1,000 households are most heavily concentrated in the City (19.1) and Bassetlaw (19.6).

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[61] Following changes to the crime classifications in April 2017, burglaries involving buildings that fall within a dwelling boundary, such as sheds and garages are recorded are classed as 'residential burglaries', while burglaries involving buildings which are used solely for business purposes or fall outside of the 'residential' ' classification are recorded as 'business and community burglaries'

[62] Burglary rates fell significantly between the mid-1990s and 2014/15 with improvements to home security being widely accepted as an important factor. Research (Morgan, 2014) also indicates that the growth and decline in heroin and crack cocaine use during the 1980s and 1990s may have been a contributory factor (ONS)

Burglary is recognised a serious high-volume crime that elicits a high degree of crime harm and remains a significant priority concern among local residents. The Force continues to tackle burglary through offender management tactics and monthly Strategic Burglary meetings and the work of the dedicated burglary team which was established in 2018. This has helped to deliver improvements in criminal justice outcomes and marked reductions in offending. Nottinghamshire police also work with South Yorkshire Police to target cross border organised burglars that operate between both forces.

Vehicle crimes (thefts of and from vehicles) recorded by police fell by 3.2% during 2018/19, with a further 1% reduction forecast in 2019/20. Reductions have been most pronounced in the Ashfield (-28%) and City West (-32%) areas, while more recent increases have been observed in the areas of Bassetlaw (+21%) and Rushcliffe (+23%). Overall levels of vehicle crime in Nottinghamshire remain around 11% lower than that of other comparable force areas.

Shoplifting offences recorded by police in Nottinghamshire increased by a further
* 13.1% in 2018/19, continuing the upward trend seen since 2013/14. Although increases in 2019/20 are forecast to be less pronounced (+2.3%), Nottinghamshire still maintains a significantly higher rate of recorded shoplifting than other comparable forces (+40%). Extrapolated findings from the Commercial Victimisation Survey also indicate that shoplifting is a relatively under-reported crime with only 42% of offences being reported to the police.

While recorded shoplifting offences remain largely concentrated in Nottingham City, the city's share of offences has fallen from 42% to 38% over the previous year, while rises in Broxtowe have increased the area's share from 8.5% to 10.4% of all recorded shoplifting 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** offences[63] recorded by the police increased markedly (+163%) during 2018/19, largely due to marked sporadic increases recorded during the summer of 2018. Offence rates are forecast to fall by around 10% in 2018/19, continuing the general downward trend[64] seen since 2014/15. Police recorded theft from person offences remain in Nottinghamshire remain significantly higher (+54%) than the most similar force average.

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[63] Unlike robbery, these offences do not involve violence or threat of violence
[64] Reductions in theft from person since 2012/13 are thought to be associated with improvements in smart phone security features and prevention (Crime in England and Wales, Year Ending March 2015, ONS)

* **Fraud:** Estimates from the CSEW and Nottinghamshire Police and Crime survey indicate that fraud is now the most commonly-experienced crime, with between 76,000 and 85,000 Nottinghamshire residents likely to be affected each year. Nottinghamshire's Police and Crime Survey reported increases in the prevalence (+2.6%) and frequency (+26%) of online fraud over the last year, with the proportion of adult residents affected rising to 12.7%.

Fraud offences officially recorded nationally by Action Fraud (+13%), Cifas (+20%), and UK Finance (+12%) also increased markedly during 2018/19, while Nottinghamshire-based crimes recorded by the National Fraud Intelligence Bureau (NFIB) increased by 19% to around 6,000 per year. This continues the upward trend seen since 2014/15.

'Bank and credit account fraud' is estimated[65] to have accounted for the majority of the volume increase in total fraud recorded over the last year with UK Finance reporting a 31% increase in plastic card fraud and 36% increase in 'remote purchase fraud' – linked to both a number of high-profile data breaches and lower-profile attacks involving criminals using the stolen data to make unauthorised purchases.

'Card ID theft' also more than doubled in 2018/19, largely related to data being obtained through phishing emails, scam texts and theft of mail from external mail boxes and multi-occupancy buildings.

Only between 340 and 430 Nottinghamshire-based offences recorded by NFIB are referred back to Nottinghamshire Police for local investigation each year. The victimisation profile for online fraud is distinct to that of most traditional crime types, with prevalence appearing higher than average in South Nottinghamshire (13.8%) and Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood (13.1%).

Nottinghamshire's Fraud and Cyber Protect Team focuses primarily on the investigation and prevention of fraud involving vulnerable victims, including cases involving investment fraud.

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[65] Crime Survey for England and Wales to June 2019, Published October 2019

3.1.2 VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON

Violence against the Person

	2018/19	2019/20 forecast	% Change	Diff to average
Experience of crime (estimate)	60,850	56,880	▼ (-6.5%)	Average
Demand presenting to police	32,497	35,204	▲ (+8.3%)	Average
Average crime harm	220.3	156.4	▶ (-29.0%)	N/A
Positive outcomes	13.9%	13.5%	▶ (-3%)	Above ave

Violence against the person represented just over a third (35%)[66] of all police recorded crime in 2018/19 and accounted for a similar proportion of all crime harm (33%). Police recorded violence against the person increased by 24% locally and 15% nationally in 2018/19, primarily driven by changes in the method for recording 'stalking and harassment' offences[67] in April 2018 and sustained improvements in the recording of violence without injury offences (+31%). Consequently, police recorded violent crime does not provide a reliable indication of underlying tends over time[68]. The increasing trend for both violence without injury (+17%) and overall violence against the person (+8.3%) is forecast to continue throughout 2019/20.

Despite this increase, the underlying prevalence of physical violence, as tracked by the Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Survey (-2%), Crime Survey for England and Wales (-7%) and local Accident and Emergency (-20%) statistics and hospital admissions[69] (+3%) data for Nottinghamshire, is estimated to have remained relatively stable over the last year, following significant reductions[70] since 2013.

Police recorded violence with injury offences increased by 17% in 2018/19, however this increasing trend began to stabilise during 2019. Rates of violence with injury in Nottinghamshire remain around 22% higher than that of other similar police force areas, while violence without injury remains 19% lower. This indicates potential inconsistencies in crime recording approaches across the police force areas[71].

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[66] Theft including robbery as a percentage of all recorded crimes except 'miscellaneous crimes against society'
[67] This requires all cases of harassment and stalking to be recorded in addition to the most serious additional notifiable crime reported at the same time (per victim - offender / group of offenders relationship)
[68] Furthermore, only around 43% of violence is estimated to be reported to the police (CSEW)
[69] Data for 2016/17 onwards has been supplemented with extrapolations based on local HES data due to data quality issues affecting Nottingham Hospitals Trust's recording of place of residence in 2016/17
[70] Factors thought to have impacted on these reductions include better detection and reporting, better targeted policing, improved data sharing by emergency departments, reductions in the availability and affordability of alcohol and local inter-agency collaboration to tackle violence in domestic settings, on the streets and in licenced premises
[71] The disparity between violence with injury and violence without injury is reflected in all local authority areas across Nottinghamshire when compared to the most similar CSP groups

There remain significant concentrations in violence with and without injury remain in Nottinghamshire's night time economy locations, including Nottingham City Centre and the town centres of Mansfield, Ashfield and Worksop. Domestic abuse-related offences account for 34% of all police recorded violence against the person – reflecting the national (35%) and East Midlands (36%) profile.

Males, and particularly males aged 20 to 29 are significantly over-represented as both perpetrators and victims of serious violence. Evidence[72] also highlights other complex and varied factors that correlate with an increased risk of serious violence. These include mental health-related needs, deprivation, alcohol, substance misuse and the night time economy.

Homicide: An average[73] of 11 homicides are recorded in Nottinghamshire each year, which remains broadly in line with the three year average for that of most similar forces. As a rare major crime, homicide cases are heavily resourced, with the vast majority leading to a positive criminal justice outcome. On average, between 1.7 and 3.0 domestic homicides are recorded in Nottinghamshire each year, although this peaked at 6 during the 2018 calendar year following an exceptional random spate. On average, around 5 homicides per year are knife-related with knife-related attempted murder accounting for a further 4.5.

* **Robbery** offences recorded by Nottinghamshire Police increased by a further 14% locally and 11% nationally in 2018/19 continuing the upward trend seen since early 2016. While this increase was also reflected in the Police and Crime survey, forecasts for 2019/20 indicate a more stable trend emerging. The rate of robbery per 1,000 population remains in line with that of other similar force areas. Robbery offences per 1,000 population remain primarily concentrated in the city (1.95) and to a lesser extent Ashfield (1.18), with incident rates having increased slightly in Ashfield (+15%), the City Centre (+11%) and Broxtowe (+23%) over the last year.

* **Violent knife crimes[74]** recorded by police increased by 10% in 2018/19 reflecting national trends and reaching the highest level since comparable records began (2011). Despite this, steady reductions have been observed during 2019 (-7.3%), largely driven by reductions in the city (-18%) and for knife-related robberies (-14%).

While this represents a positive emerging trend, it should be noted that instances of violent knife crimes are often sporadic and unpredictable in nature, triggered by disputes and rivalries played out over social media[75]. Knife enabled violence predominantly involves young males aged between 16 and 25 (48%) committing offences in public spaces (43%), some of which can be attributable to evolving crime networks and disputes over drug dealing territories[76].

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[72] Consolidated findings from the Nottinghamshire Strategic Needs Assessment of Serious Violence (2020)
[73] Based on a 3 year rolling average on account of the low volumes concerned
[74] 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)
[75] Nottinghamshire Force Strategic Intelligence Assessment 2017, Nottinghamshire Police (2017)
[76] Nottinghamshire Knife Crime Strategy 2018

Nottinghamshire: Violent knife crimes – 2017 to 2019
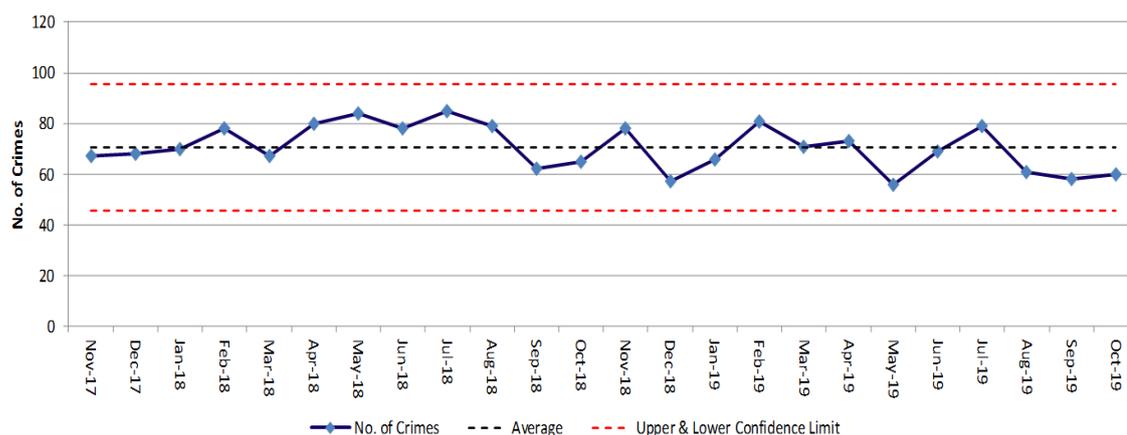
Police recorded **possession of weapon offences**, meanwhile, have increased by around 29.5% over the last year to around 1,180 annually, which is around 24% higher than that of other comparable force areas. This largely reflects improvements in targeted intelligence-led policing activity (e.g. Operation Reacher), stop and search (+98%) and the management of offenders known to be at risk of carrying knives. These activities have helped to identify and remove more weapons from the streets. While evidence[77] suggests that the number of young people carrying knives has increased over the last decade, there is no reliable evidence to indicate whether the underlying prevalence of knife possession has changed over the last year.

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 explores best practice and has 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 Crimestoppers' 'Fearless' campaign. ASB and knife enabled violence has been shown to reduce in areas where the Knife Crime Team is deployed

Nottinghamshire's Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) was launched in August 2019 following receipt of £880,000 Home Office in year grant funding. The VRU offers leadership and strategic coordination of a local public health approach to serious violence and is led by a strategic board, chaired by PCC Paddy Tipping and involving senior colleagues from Public Health, Policing, Children's Services, Education, CCGs and Nottingham University Hospital. A Citizen's Advisory Panel and VRU Stakeholder Reference Group has also been established to facilitate meaningful engagement with Community Ambassadors and Senior Practitioners and Managers from partner organisations. Work is underway to develop a countywide JSNA and a violence reduction strategy working closely with public health analytical teams. In 2019, the VRU received confirmation of a further £880,000 to continue its work in 2020/21.

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

Firearms offences remain low in volume (175 per annum) and significantly lower than levels recorded prior to 2009/10, however increases in firearm discharges were seen in 2019 at both a local and national level. Increases have been driven, This was driven, in part, by a series of incidents linked to two feuding groups in May/June 2019 and brings the level of gun crime per 1,000 population (0.12) in line with the national (0.11) and regional (0.11) average. The majority of significant discharges were linked to known nominals involved in drugs and / or organised crime

3.1.3 INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE AND ABUSE

SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND ABUSE

Extrapolating from the Crime Survey for England and Wales[78] it can be estimated that around 2.9% of adults in Nottinghamshire, or 19,180 people, are likely to have experienced sexual assault over the last year, while around 15.2% (101,220 people) are likely to have experienced sexual assault in their adult lifetime.

A further 48,000 adults are likely to be living with the effects of experiencing sexual abuse as a child[79], 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 a steady decline in prevalence over the last 50 years.

Experience of Sexual Assault in Nottinghamshire in 2018/19 (experimental estimates)

	Since the age of 16			In the last year		
	Men	Women	**All**	Men	Women	**All**
Rape / penetration incl. attempts	2,380	29,745	**32,292**	849	3,646	**4,512**
Rape / penetration excl. attempts	1,474	23,775	**25,389**	551	1,486	**2,043**
Sexual activity without consent	606	1,401	**2,011**	166	0	**166**
Indecent exposure	4,386	38,376	**42,950**	523	3,128	**3,665**
Unwanted touching	12,541	63,591	**76,370**	3,232	10,914	**14,179**
Sexual assault by a partner	1,894	25,589	**27,641**	77	2,389	**2,479**
Sexual assault by a family member	668	6,634	**7,344**	0	3314	**317**
Any sexual assault	**16,261**	**84,504**	**101,216**	**4,192**	**14,935**	**19,179**

Women remain at significantly higher risk of experiencing sexual assault (4.5%) than men (1.2%), particularly women aged 16 to 19 (8.8%) and 20 to 24 (7.2%), single women (6.4%), women with a long term illness or disability (5.3%). Furthermore, students (6.4%) and those that regularly visit the night time economy (16.6%) were also identified as being at greater risk.

The CSEW has also consistently shown higher rates of victimisation for both recent and non-recent sexual violence among those from mixed/multiple ethnic backgrounds, which was similarly evidenced in reporting of sexual assault in childhood (18.7% victimisation rate compared to 6.9% among White respondents).

The CSEW found that of those experiencing serious sexual assault since the age of 16, only around 17% had reported this to the police. Around 58%, however, had told someone they knew personally and 30% had told someone in an official position. 31% had not told anyone about the offence. Despite these findings, there are indications that confidence to report both recent and non-recent victimisation has increased markedly since 2014/15.

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[78] Crime in England and Wales to March 2019, ONS, Published June 2019
[79] Abuse during childhood: Findings from Crime Survey for England and Wales

The CSEW, for example, indicates that there has been no significant change in levels of self-reported experience of sexual assault over the last decade, however, the underlying trend since 2012 has been downwards. Police recorded sexual offences recorded by the police, however, increased significantly between 2011/12[80] and 2017/18 due in part, to a growing understanding of what constitutes sexual abuse, greater confidence to report both recent and non-recent offences, improvements in compliance with crime recording standards and direct recording of other agency referrals[81].

Sexual Offences reported to Nottinghamshire Police 2013 to 2018
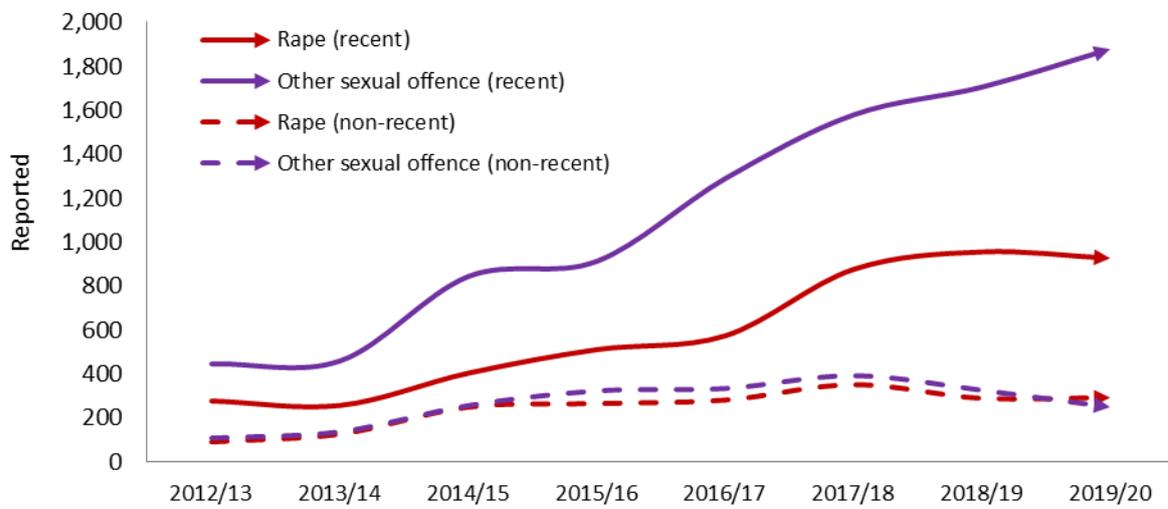
Reports of non-recent sexual offences (offences that they occurred more than 12 months prior to the offence being reported) also increased by almost three fold between 2012/13 and 2017/18, largely impacted by the profile brought about by major local and national investigations.

In 2018/19, however, non-recent sexual offence reporting fell by 17% - reducing as a proportion of all sexual offences from 29% to 19%. While reporting of recent sexual offences increased by 8.4%. While levels of reported rape have stabilised (-1%), it should be recognised that a significant proportion continue to go unreported to the police and other agencies.

* Sexual offences also account for only 3.7% of all police recorded crime but 34.3% of all police recorded crime harm and 45.4% of all crime harm when estimated levels of unreported crime are taken into account. Police recorded sexual offences remain generally in line with that of other similar police force areas.

The Increased level of reporting and identification of sexual abuse between 2012 and 2018 continues to place significant pressure on local investigation, criminal justice and victim support services across Nottinghamshire.

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

[81] [Performance and Insight Report](#) , Nottinghamshire Police

Rape and Serious Sexual Offending forms a fundamental element of Public Protection and receives notable resources from this area. The Force has a good understanding of individual crimes and investigation methods, however there remain opportunities to improve crime recording and intelligence.

Specially Trained Officers (STOs) are allocated to each response shift to improve the victim journey for survivors of serious sexual assaults. Nottinghamshire Police also supported 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 new adult Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC) contract was initiated in 2018 alongside a greatly enhanced paediatric SARC, Independent Sexual Violence Advisor (ISVA) services and a new Children's Independent Sexual Violence Advisor (CHISVA) service. The Survivor Support Service provides additional help for survivors of non-recent child sexual abuse with complex needs, providing a more holistic support than was previously available.

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.

The number **of Child Sexual Exploitation crimes** and safeguarding referrals recorded by Nottinghamshire police increased by 82% in 2018/19 to 463, with the number of Home Office recordable Child Sexual Exploitation crimes rising from 126 to 376.

Police intelligence[82] suggests that CSE crimes are occurring across all areas of Nottinghamshire, although some concentrations have been highlighted in the city (36%), Mansfield and Ashfield (26%) and South Nottinghamshire (21%). The vast majority of offences involve the use of social media and other online applications / websites[83], with around 40% of crime occurrences resulting in contact and 39% occurring only online. 'Contact' offending is generally more common in the City.

Local data on Children at risk or vulnerable to sexual exploitation (CARoSE) in 2018 indicated higher risk among Looked after Children (34% of caseload) and children subject to a care order (37% of caseload). Other risk and vulnerability factors include repeat missing person episodes, being persistently absent from school, having a history of abuse, experiencing a recent bereavement or loss and homelessness.

Although it is not possible to accurately predict the prevalence of Child Sexual Abuse[84], the systematic grooming and sexual abuse of children by groups of offenders is believed to be widespread[85] across English towns and cities and remain a largely hidden issue within communities. The number of cases referred to the police is likely to increase further over the coming year as a result of ongoing improvements in pro-active casework and early intervention and the work of online child abuse activist groups known to be operating in the area

[82] Child Sexual Exploitation Problem Profile, Nottinghamshire Police, 2018
[83] Facebook remains the most predominant application used, however, Snapchat, Instagram and to a lesser extent Bigo, Whatsapp, Musically, Omegle, Google Hangouts, Video Call, One Night, KIK, Chat Avenue, Skype and Playstation / X-box have also been identified as means by which children can be exposed to grooming
[84] Centre of Expertise on Child Sexual Abuse, March 2018
[85] Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse (IICSA), 2018

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 have provided greater resilience and expertise in dealing with CSEA and guidelines and training have been developed to support investigations that have a cyber-element.

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. Partner agencies maintain a CARoSE (Children At Risk of Sexual Exploitation) dataset on a monthly basis which is used to populate individual agency case management systems and escalate cases for consideration to the Multi-Agency Sexual Exploitation (MASE) panel. The dedicated Sexual Exploitation Investigation Unit (SEIU) and Paedophile Online Investigation Team (POLIT) have responsibility for investigating Child Sexual Exploitation offences and achieve a positive outcome (charge, summons or caution) in around 46% of cases[86].

The Independent Inquiry into Childhood Sexual Abuse (IICSA) involving children in the care of Nottinghamshire councils published its findings in July 2019. The Government is expected to publish a Child Sexual Abuse Strategy during 2020 which will focus on prevention, protection and support for both child victims/survivors of sexual violence and adult victims/survivors of childhood sexual abuse. The OPCC employs a Sexual Violence Engagement Manager whose role is to ensure that the voices of survivors of child sexual abuse are heard at a strategic level and used to develop and inform local service delivery.

A City/County/Health/Police Senior Management Group (SMG) was also established in 2014, responsible for approving the Historical Child Abuse Victim and Survivor Support Strategy. The CSA Survivor Group and CSA/SVA Task and Finish Group was also formed in 2016 which reports to the Senior Management Group as well as indirectly to the community safety partnerships and health and wellbeing boards.

Harmful sexual behaviour – Cases of youth generated sexual imagery (sexting) where there is no evidence of exploitation, grooming, profit motive, malicious intent or persistent behaviour are increasingly coming to the attention of police. In these cases the police risk-assess the issue and where appropriate apply a resolution outside of the criminal justice system[87]. This is in line with Home Office Crime Recording Rules and the National Strategy for Policing of Children and Young People (NPCC).

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[86] Excludes unresolved cases which are still under investigation. Many CSE investigations can be prolonged due to the complex issues being addressed and difficulties with victim engagement

[87] 'Outcome 21' - criminal justice action not considered to be in the public interest

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND ABUSE

Extrapolations from the CSEW suggest that around 6.3% of Nottinghamshire adults (42,242 people) are likely to have experience domestic abuse in the last year. The Crime Survey also indicates that the prevalence of domestic abuse has remained relatively stable over the last three years, despite showing significant reductions on levels reported in 2005 (8.9%).

Experience of Domestic Abuse in Nottinghamshire in 2018/19 – experimental estimates

	Since the age of 16			In the last year		
	Men	Women	**All**	Men	Women	**All**
Partner abuse (non-sexual)	34,527	77,867	**112,723**	9,488	17,979	**27,532**
Family abuse (non-sexual)	17707	26,986	**44,774**	4,771	8,251	**13,052**
Sexual assault by partner/family	2,562	32,223	**34,985**	77	2,703	**2,795**
Stalking by partner/family	15,460	48,666	**64,401**	2,448	6,920	**9,405**
Any partner abuse	**38,616**	**89,095**	**128,072**	**10,483**	**21,279**	**31,828**
Any family abuse	**21,189**	**36,068**	**57,257**	**5,209**	**4,767**	**13,096**
Any domestic abuse	**50,366**	**101,755**	**152,548**	**14,169**	**27,982**	**42,242**

Alcohol was identified[88] as factor present in around 41% of domestic abuse crimes recorded by the police and is commonly recognised as both a catalyst for offending and a coping mechanism among victims and survivors of abuse.

Domestic abuse

	2018	**2019**	**% Change**	**Diff to average**
Underlying level of crime (estimate)	40,555	42,242	► Stable	Average
Domestic homicides	6	2	► Stable	Average
Demand presenting to police	16,262	20,984	▲ (+29.0%)	Average
Average crime harm (victim-based)	175.1	168.3	▼ (-3.9%)	N/A
Positive outcomes (victim-based)	20.0%	14.5%	▼ (-5.5%pts)	Above Ave

Nottinghamshire Police recorded 20,775 domestic abuse crimes (14,244) and domestic abuse-related non-crimes (6,531) in 2018/19, which marked an overall increase of 29% on the previous year – and continues the long term rise[89] seen over the last decade.   The number of domestic crimes recorded increased by 37% during the year, largely driven by ongoing improvements in crime recording practices.

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[88] Domestic Abuse Problem Profile, Nottinghamshire Police, March 2017
[89] Long term increases locally and nationally were largely driven by improvements in crime recording standards, the introduction of new 'coercive control' offences and a likely increase in the proportion of victims coming forward to report these crimes.

Despite these increases, the rate of recorded domestic abuse per 1,000 population (18.1) remains lower than both the East Midlands (19.3) and England and Wales (22.3) average and the proportion involving repeat victims[90] (34.4%) has remains relatively stable over recent years. Further analysis is required to assess the extent of changes in crime harm among repeat victims reporting to the police.

Domestic homicides account for around 20% of all homicides where the victim is over the age of 16 - which is consistent with the national profile. On average, around 2 domestic homicides are recorded in Nottinghamshire each year, however this increased to 6 in 2018 as a result of an exceptional cluster of unrelated offences. The long term trend has remains stable.

Police recorded domestic crimes and incidents remain most heavily concentrated in the city (39%), however Mansfield saw the most notable increase (+31%) in overall crimes and incidents in 2019.

* While a positive development, the increase in levels of reporting and identification of domestic abuse continues to place increasing 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.

Anecdotal evidence from domestic abuse service providers indicates that the likelihood of survivors presenting with physical injuries has declined over recent years, while presentations for emotional, financial and psychological abuse have increased. This is similarly reflected within the police recorded crime profile where average 'crime harm' has fallen by 3.9% over the last year from 175.1 to 168.3.

While further academic research may help to develop the local understanding of changing trends in the nature of domestic abuse, it is likely that increased awareness of what constitutes abuse and a more proactive police response may have led to reductions in physical and overt offending over recent years. One local domestic abuse service provider commented "perpetrators know what they can get away with".

Other factors contributing to the changing profile of domestic abuse include:-

- Technology as an emerging means perpetrating abuse: A national study[91] involving surveys with 152 domestic violence advocates and 46 victims show that technology - including phones, tablets, computers, and social networking websites - is commonly used in intimate partner stalking. Technology was used to create a sense of the perpetrator's omnipresence, and to isolate, punish, and humiliate domestic violence victims. Technology can also act as an enabler to offences such as revenge porn.

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[90] A repeat victim is any person that is named as a victim of one or more crime or incidents of the same type in both the most recent period and the 12 months previous. It should be noted that domestic violence and abuse often forms part of a pattern of offences over a period of time.
[91] The Abuse of Technology in Domestic Violence and Stalking, Delanie Woodlock, Sage Journal publication, May 2016

- Rising mental health-related need: Although low in volume, Juno Women's Aid has reported anecdotal increases in the number of older women supported where the alleged perpetrator suffers from dementia. This is likely to become an increasingly prevalent as the number of people affected by dementia continues to rise. A lack of consistent arrangements for recording cases involving dementia and other mental health related factors currently inhibits our ability to robustly monitor prevalence and presenting demand in this area.

- Knife crime: While evidence relating specifically to knife crime and domestic abuse is limited, data form Domestic Homicide Reviews have identified the use of knives and sharp instruments to be a common factor in domestic homicides among both male and female victims aged 16 and over, both nationally[92] (46%) and locally (66%). [Public Health Approaches to Reducing Violence](92)[93] offer some of the most promising methods of identifying what works to combat knife crime and are being further investigated locally via the Home Office funded Violence Reduction Unit.

Multi-agency responses to domestic abuse are well established. Nottinghamshire Police's arrest rate for domestic abuse stands at around 45% for non-high risk cases and 80% for high risk cases, with the rate having fallen marginally for both over the previous 12 months.

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. 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).

Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Scheme works closely with the Multi Agency Intelligence Team (MAIT) and partner agencies to target offenders who pose the highest risk of harm. This includes a specific cohort of the 40 highest risk perpetrators of domestic abuse (40).

High risk domestic abuse victims have a high level of engagement with the support services available, while medium risk victims are either revisited by an independent Domestic Violence Advocate or local Beat Manager. Standard risk victims are signposted to commissioned victim services.

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) prevalence has been in international decline over the last three decades with more than 15,000 communities in 20 countries having publicly declared that they are abandoning the practice. UNICEF[94] warns, however, that current progress is insufficient to keep pace with population growth, which could lead to an increase in the number of women and girls affected in the next 15 years.

[92] Home Office Study (2016) based on Domestic Homicides recorded between 2007/8 and 2014/15
[93] Public Health Approaches to Reducing Violence, LGA, July 2018
[94] Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting: A Global Concern, UNICEF, 2016

The number of newly identified FGM cases recorded by GP practices, hospitals and healthcare providers in Nottinghamshire[95] each year averages around 80 each year, with the majority (81%) recorded in the city. A total of 95 victims of FGM were in contact with these services during 2018/19, the majority (85) of which were identified via midwifery services during their pregnancy. In most cases, the procedures were undertaken to victims in their home country when they were under the age of 10. Victims were predominantly from Northern Africa (35), Eastern Africa (25) and Western Africa (25). Internationally, the countries of Indonesia, Egypt and Ethiopia are estimated to be responsible for over half of the world's population of FGM affected females.

Police in Nottinghamshire recorded 20 FGM cases in 2018/19, which remains broadly consistent with the average seen over the previous three years (19). All but 1 were recorded as safeguarding occurrences as opposed to Home Office notifiable FGM offences. The safeguarding occurrences ensure that all suspected cases of FGM are captured by relevant agencies to enable the best possible support and service to victims and their families.

Nottingham has an FGM clinic which has an FGM specialist midwife and designated Paediatrician. As child examinations are outside of their commissioned roles, it is anticipated that this will be within the scope of the East Midlands Paediatric Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC). A Nottinghamshire Community FGM Steering Group is in place, supported by the registered charity Mojatu who Foundation provide support for adult survivors and work with African and Caribbean communities focusing on the empowerment of girls, women and young people through community engagement, media, education and health.

Nottingham and Nottinghamshire FGM Steering Group is a cross-authority, multi-agency partnership board with the overall aim of preventing babies, infants, children and all females from undergoing this illegal procedure and identifying and supporting women affected by FGM.

Nottinghamshire Police recorded 121 **so called 'honour' based violence** crimes (68) and non-crime referrals (53) in 2018/19 marking an overall increase of 68% on the previous year. The increased levels of disclosure are likely to have been affected by the appointment of two dedicated Honour-Based Abuse Officers since June 2018 who have been working got engage communities and improve reporting and safeguarding opportunities through the use of tools such as HBA Orders.

The number of **forced marriage** (16) cases recorded locally also increased by around 60% during this period, while new cases reported to national public helpline and email inbox[96] increased by around 47% following a steady decline between 2012 and 2017. Where known, the victims identified were predominantly from Pakistan (44%) and aged between 22 and 25 (25%).

[95] The Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) Enhanced Dataset – NHS Digital, July 2019
[96] Forced Marriage Unit Statistics 2018, Home Office, May 2019

Sextortion / cyber enabled blackmail remains a largely hidden crime, although some cases have been identified in Nottinghamshire. Victims often lack confidence in the police and other services to investigate, prosecute and prevent the spreading of such imagery. The force has introduced a policy and supported local and national campaigns in order to raise awareness.

STALKING AND HARASSMENT

Estimates from the Crime Survey for England and Wales indicate that around 26,689 Nottinghamshire residents are likely to have experienced stalking within the last year.

Experience of Stalking in Nottinghamshire in 2018/19 – experimental estimates

	Since the age of 16			In the last year		
	Men	Women	**All**	Men	Women	**All**
Stalking by a partner	11,343	37,469	**49,017**	1,972	5,297	**7,294**
Stalking by a family member	4,117	11,197	**15,383**	477	1,623	**2,111**
Any Stalking	**34,651**	**76,336**	**111,359**	**9,107**	**17,506**	**26,689**

Stalking and harassment offences have been reported as an independent sub-category of 'violence against the person' since December 2017, having previously been captured within the sub-category of 'violence without injury'. The number of offences recorded rose from 7,949 in 2018 to 9,943 in 2019, and are forecast to continue to increase over the coming year. Around 35% of all police recorded stalking and harassment offences were domestic abuse-related in 2018/19, reflecting the regional (37%) and England and Wales (37%) profile. Around 6.7% of cases result in either a charge, caution or community resolution. Work continues locally to improve understanding and identification of these crimes.

In 2019 Police Public Protection launched a multi-agency 3 hour stalking clinic which hears a maximum of 5 domestic abuse and non-domestic abuse cases monthly. Police select cases for the clinic based on the perpetrator being high risk and having had a police interview. Cases which are not clinic ready will be reviewed and heard when it is appropriate to do so. The objective of the clinic is to share information about the survivor and anyone else at risk and to set safeguarding actions. The aim of the clinic and the stalking advocates and IDVA's engagement is to enable survivors to be safer and to recover from harm and to manage the perpetrator.

Police use the Domestic Abuse Stalking and Harassment RIC form and the 12 stalking questions where DVA is not present with the survivor. The perpetrator is assessed by clinical psychologists using the stalking risk profile tool and the perpetrator is assessed for type, level of risk of violence, recurrence and persistence. The risk of psychosocial harm to the perpetrator is also assessed.

Members of the clinic include Police, MAPPA, Stalking Advocates from Juno Women's Aid and Nottinghamshire Women's Aid (NWA), Equation Men's Service, National Probation Service, Community Rehabilitation Company and Consultant Psychiatrists.

HATE CRIME

There are currently no reliable estimates of the underlying prevalence and frequency of hate crime in Nottinghamshire. Hate crime is, however, recognised as a priority offence which can have a disproportionately high impact on individuals and communities affected.

The 2017/18 CSEW found that victims are more likely to say they were emotionally affected by the incident (89%) than the average for all victims (77%). More than twice as many hate crime victims also said they had suffered a loss of confidence or had felt vulnerable after the incident (40%), compared with all crime victims (18%).

National research indicates that only around 53% of hate crime incidents come to the attention of police, with reporting levels having risen from 48% during the 2012 to 2015 period. Reporting levels vary significantly by hate crime type, with victims often not reporting because incidents as they feel the police could do little about it (43%).

Police recorded **hate crimes and incidents** in Nottinghamshire increased by 7.7% locally and 10% nationally[97] during 2018/19, continuing the upward trend seen since 2011/12. The rise is thought to reflect ongoing improvements in crime recording and genuine increases linked to major national and international events[98]. In contrast, the Crime Survey for England and Wales, which is unaffected by changes in recording practices, showed a 40% fall in hate crime incidents over the last decade[99], including a non-significant reduction during the most recent time period (2015 to 2018).

Race hate crimes and incidents recorded by Nottinghamshire police saw a marginal (+4%) increase during 2018/19, with the upward trend seen since 2013 now slowing. This category still accounts for the largest proportion (61%) of all hate crime and incidents recorded, however, its share continues reduce slightly year on year as a result of rises in other recorded hate crime categories.

Religion / faith related hate crimes and incidents recorded by Nottinghamshire police saw a significant (+41%) increase in 2018/19 to 199 and reflecting national trends. At a national level, for example, just under half (47%) of all religious hate crime offences were targeted against Muslim people, marking no significant change on the previous year, while hate crimes against Jewish people doubled during the year, and came to account for 18% of all religious hate crime offences. Hate crime professionals in Nottinghamshire report anecdotal evidence of a rise on incidents targeted at Muslim women in traditional Muslim dress during 2019.

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[97] Hate crime, England and Wales, 2018 to 2019, ONS, October 2019 - Based on the five centrally recorded hate crime categories of race, sexual orientation, religion, disability and transgender
[98] 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)
[99] Reduction between 2008/09 to 2017/18 based on rolling three year survey findings. 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

Homophobic hate crime recorded by Nottinghamshire police (255) fell by 10% in 2018/19 marking the first reduction since comparable records began to. National surveys indicate that around 80% of LGBT people that experienced hate crime do not report to the police, a figure which rises to 88% among LGBT young people.

Transphobic hate crime recorded by the police increased by a further 19% in 2018/19 to the highest level on record (62), thought to be largely driven by a greater awareness and reporting of these crimes. Research also indicates that transgender people are disproportionately affected by hate crime (41%) when compared to lesbians (21%) and gay men (19%).

Disability hate crimes and incidents recorded by the police in Nottinghamshire increased markedly (+43%) in 2018/19 to 210 – reaching the highest level ever recorded locally. The CSEW estimates that only around 3% of all disability-related hate crime is reported to the police.

Misogyny hate crimes and incidents[100] recorded in by Nottinghamshire Police also increased markedly (+48%) in 2017/18 to 121, of which 67 were recorded as crimes and 54 were recorded as incidents.

New and Emerging communities: Research undertaken into the lived experiences of new and emerging communities in Nottinghamshire in 2019 found that hate crimes were experienced by all of the communities interviewed. Perpetrators were found to be predominantly school children but also included neighbours, the general public and hostility from other migrant groups including their own. Comments included:-

"Her daughter was beaten up, it was before Brexit happened and the brother of the person who beat her up said he would rape her and kill her. So, she was not attending school for 2 months"
(Polish Worksop)

"What made it worse is she (respondents landlady) is from an ethnic minority as well, she's not even British, she told me 'Go back to your home. Go back to your country" (Egypt)

"One Sunday afternoon...I stopped off by the city centre, I was listening to the Salvation Army playing music. And this man came out, 'It's all of you coming into this country. You ought to go back where you came from.' Then I realised that he was talking to me" (BAE)

"I have been a victim of verbal abuse while I was coming from work, the man was standing next to me he was moaning, I just ignored him, he continued. You know when someone is moaning and looking at you, obviously he must have had a drink. So I got on the bus, as soon as I got on the bus and looked back, that was when all hell broke loose, 'Go back to your country!' He was screaming" (Moj)

The research found that Muslim women, in particular, are highly fearful of abuse on the streets due to suffering regular hostile incidents in their daily lives whilst taking children to school, shopping, travelling on public transport and attending sites of religious worship. It was notable that many of these hate crimes and incidents went unreported largely because people had a legacy of distrusting the police in their own countries.

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[100] Misogyny hate crimes and incidents have been recorded in by Nottinghamshire Police since May 2016

Nottinghamshire Police has enhanced its capacity to tackle hate crime through a network of "shift experts". To ensure that as many hate crimes as possible achieve successful outcomes the force is looking at the attrition of cases prior to CPS charging to maximise cases presented for prosecution, whilst at the same time reviewing the arrangements for multi-agency escalation for hate crimes to support resolutions.

The Safer Nottinghamshire Board's Hate Crime Steering Group and the Crime and Drugs Partnership's Community Cohesion Board continue to coordinate partnership activity on hate crime across Nottingham and Nottinghamshire. The police's Hate Crime Manager supports this activity. In the work programmes and supported by PCC funding, the partnerships continue to deliver "No to Hate" training days at the National Holocaust Centre and has established the "Breaking the Cycle" programme to challenge perpetrator's thinking and behaviour.

To support partnership responses to hate crime, the force has commissioned intelligence analysis to examine hate crimes in Community Safety Partnerships and to understand hate crime repeat victimisation and offending in both the City and County

3.2 CHANGING PATTERNS OF ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

ASB[101] remains the most common community safety issue affecting local residents. Incidents are heavily concentrated in city and town centres, correlating with concentrations violent crime and criminal damage in the night time economy.

**Trends in ASB based on Police Recorded incidents and CSEW 2012-21**
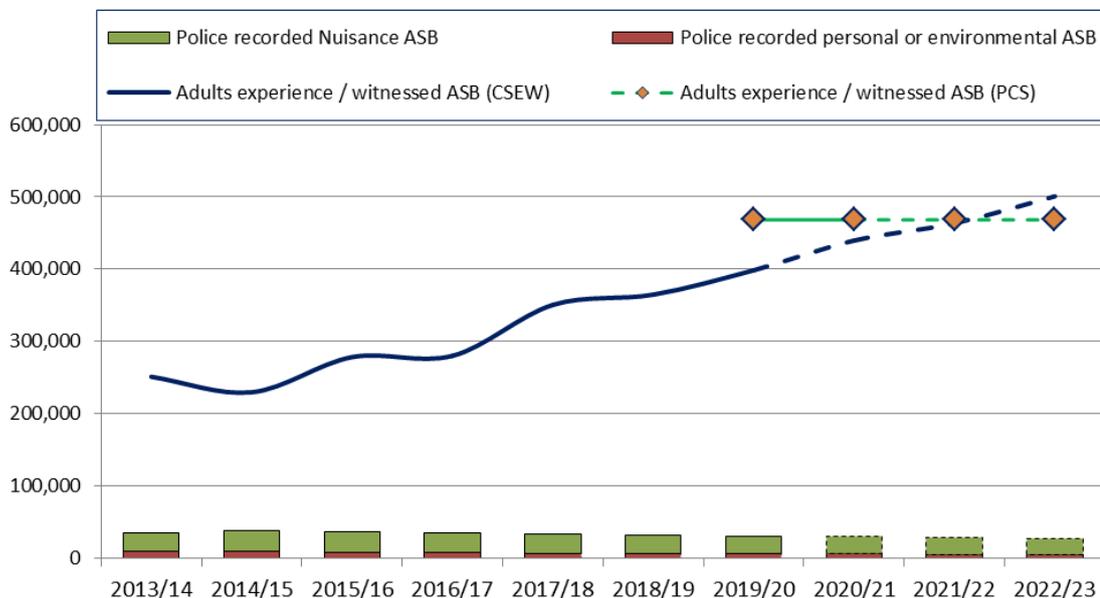
The CSEW indicates that the percentage of adults having witnessed or experienced ASB in the last year increased by a non-significant 4.0% in 2018/19, with the proportion of adults affected estimated to stand at around 42.7%. Questions introduced within the Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Survey (PCS) in December 2019 found that around 54.8% of respondents reported having experienced one or more forms of ASB over the previous year. This indicator will be tracked over the coming year.

The Police and Crime Survey also found that of those experiencing ASB, 72% did not report the experience to any agency, while 18% reported to their local council, 16% reported to the police, 3% reported to their housing provider and 2% reported to Crimestoppers. Furthermore, around 73% of those experiencing ASB stated that the issue had little (29%) or no (44%) effect on their quality of life, while 7% reported a significant impact.

The most common forms of ASB experienced by residents were noisy neighbours and loud parties (29%), vehicle-related nuisance (28%) and people using or dealing drugs (26%). Of these, people using or dealing drugs and vehicle related nuisance were the most frequent, with between 66% and 70% of those experiencing these ASB types stating that the issue occurred most weeks.

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[101] 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

Which of the following types of anti-social behaviour (ASB), if any, have you personally experienced **in your local neighbourhood** over the last 12 months?

Type	%
Noisy neighbours or loud parties	29%
Vehicle-related nuisance	28%
People using or dealing drugs	26%
People being drunk or rowdy in public	20%
Fly-tipping	19%
Intimidating / anti-social gatherings	17%
Street drinking	16%
Other neighbour nuisance	14%
People being intimidated or threatened	11%
Graffiti, arson or other deliberate damage	11%
Aggressive begging	6%
Other	3%

Incidents of ASB recorded by police continued to fall locally (-3.5%) and nationally during 2018/20 and remain broadly in line with the average for England and Wales[102]. The falling levels of recorded ASB have been affected by a rise in the number of incidents captured as crimes following improvements in crime recording compliance and the introduction of new crime categories.

Police recorded criminal damage and arson offences increased during 2018/19, but have stabilised during 2019 (-0.3%). The level remains in line with the average for similar police force areas (12,200 per year).

A number of locality-specific ASB issues continue to be subject to targeted multi-agency problem solving activity, however reductions in the level of agency resources available to tackle these issues remains a commonly shared partnership concern.

Notable ASB issues impacting upon the area include:-

Alcohol-related ASB - 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. Work continues to tackle alcohol-related nuisance in the residential areas affected by people traveling in and out of the night time economy.

Aggressive begging and overt Mamba use – Levels of reported aggressive begging and overt mamba use stabilised during 2018/19. A range of partnership activity has been put in place to provide early intervention and robust enforcement in response to the issue linked to the work of the Mansfield BID.

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[102] 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)

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 and longer-term problem solving approaches.

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.

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 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

3.3   COUNTER TERRORISM AND DOMESTIC EXTREMISM

The National Threat[103] to the UK from terrorism was reduced from 'severe' (meaning that a terrorist attack is highly likely) to 'substantial' (meaning that an attack is likely) on 4 November 2019.

The risk of vulnerable individuals becoming subject to social and cultural pressures that result in their **radicalisation** remains a significant risk, however, particularly among marginalised groups, such as those in prison and disengaged young people. 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. This is an area of increased focus for Special Branch and its partners.

There also remains a growing trend in investigations involving a cyber/online element[104], with many terrorist groups becoming ever more sophisticated in their use of the internet to promote their extremist ideology.

* While the largest threat continues to be from **Islamic extremism,** Daesh (ISIS, IS, ISIL) have lost some of their appeal in no longer holding physical territory Their propaganda machine is, however, still operating - inspiring attacks rather than directing them. Al Qaeda are seeking to appeal to those put off by Daesh's violent messaging and have been building their presence across the globe, targeting locals in disaffected areas of the world by identifying local concerns about corruption and marginalisation and embedding them into their agenda of jihad.

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[103] The UK National Threat Level incorporates the threat from Islamist terrorism, Right Wing Terrorism, Left-Wing, Anarchist and Single Issue Terrorism in the UK, and Northern Ireland-Related Terrorism in Great Britain
[104] Use of Apps and on-line forums used to communicate and transmit extremist material

* In Nottinghamshire, international tensions continue to present the most significant risk, including individuals travelling to countries which are less stable, supporting those already there and returning from conflict zones having experienced war. These individuals are likely to have a radical mind-set, have become desensitised to violence or may become a risk to themselves or others upon return to the UK. The known Al Muhajiroun (ALM) footprint in the East Midlands also remains of concern, with some sympathisers linked to Nottinghamshire. The release of Anjem Choudary in October 2018 has led to some re-emergence of the group nationally.

* **Extreme Right Wing:** The threat from Extreme Right Wing (XRW) Groups has increased markedly over the past year. There is a footprint of the Proscribed XRW group National Action within Nottinghamshire and the area has seen a steady increase in Right Wing extremism referrals to Prevent with numbers now approximately equal to those referred for Islamist extremism. The numbers of police intelligence reports are also reflecting this increase in the Right Wing thematic. The past year has also seen reports of Swastikas in public places in Nottinghamshire and individuals linked to less well known internet platforms which hold both Far Right and Extreme Right content.

* **Potential Lone Actors**: There continues to be a need for community based staff in all agencies to be aware of the indicators of potential lone actors, changes in behaviour (sudden fascination with an extreme topic/ideology/ use of weapons), or inappropriate collection/storage of chemicals giving due regard to requirements under the Explosives and Pre-Cursor Chemicals legislation. Any or all of these could indicate a risk to themselves and/or the public, which needs to be mitigated through police and partnership activity.

Extremist Environmental Action: The threat from extremist environmental action remains low. While Extinction Rebellion protests have been seen in Nottinghamshire, these have been lawful peaceful protests. Fracking has also been halted, due to a moratorium imposed by the government. The camp is now gone from the Misson site in Nottinghamshire, following the council enforcing legislation on the site.

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.

3.4   KEY CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Serious violence and exploitation continue to present significant threats among vulnerable communities and remain critical local and national priorities

➢ Maintain a priority focus on tackling and preventing serious violence (including weapon-enabled violence and domestic abuse), sexual violence and exploitation

➢ Continue to support and enable the Nottinghamshire Violence Reduction Unit to embed a longer term evidence-led approach to tackling the root causes of serious violence

➢ Promote community and cross agency engagement in preventing serious violence via local commissioning arrangements and the new statutory duty on partner agencies

➢ Maintain a targeted focus on the neighbourhoods and localities where flashpoints for serious violence exist via evidence-led prevention, intervention & enforcement activity

Despite positive overall reductions, the force continues to sporadic increases in serious acquisitive crimes such as burglary and robbery, often linked to known offenders, in vulnerable localities.

➢ Continue to support, develop and invest in the dedicated police robbery and burglary teams and local Integrated Offender Management approaches

➢ Enhance target hardening activity in areas most adversely affected by serious acquisitive crimes and implement learning from the Home Office Safer Streets Fund

➢ As an area of heightened public concern, continue to engage and empower local residents in preventing these crimes, including student populations at greatest risk

Online fraud and cyber-related crime continue to increase, with clear opportunities to further strengthen crime prevention activity in this area

➢ Continue to develop our understanding the nature and impact of cyber-crime among partner agencies, including the judiciary

➢ Develop a more coherent picture of what works in preventing fraud and cyber-crime affecting vulnerable people

➢ Continue to strengthen general and specialist capabilities in response to cybercrime and develop learning from effective practice at a national level

Further work is required to develop our understanding of the nature, prevalence, service response and support pathways for ASB and hate crime

➢ Work with communities to develop understanding and response to apparent increases in far right extremism and religiously-motivated hate crime

➢ Develop understanding of the nature, extent and impact of ASB and promote multi-agency problem solving and improvements in the monitoring of agency intervention

➢ Further promote and embed available pathways of support for victims of ASB and hate crime

4. VICTIMISATION AND VICTIM SUPPORT

> **Ongoing improvements in the recording, identification and understanding of hidden harm are leading to more individuals being identified as requiring emotional support, therapeutic support and safe temporary accommodation. The proportion of victims not supporting a criminal justice outcome is rising and positive outcomes for rape remain low. While fraud is becoming increasingly prevalent, the proportion significantly affected by the crime remains low.**

4.1 PROFILE OF VICTIMISATION

Findings from the Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Survey indicate that, when fraud and cyber-crime are excluded, the proportion of residents experiencing one or more traditional crimes over a 12 month period (18.1%) has remained relatively stable over the last year. At sub-force level however, there have been reductions in victimisation in the city (-3.8%) and a small increase in the county (+1%) which has been similarly reflected in police recorded crime statistics.

Victim of crime over previous 12 months (Police and Crime Survey 2019)
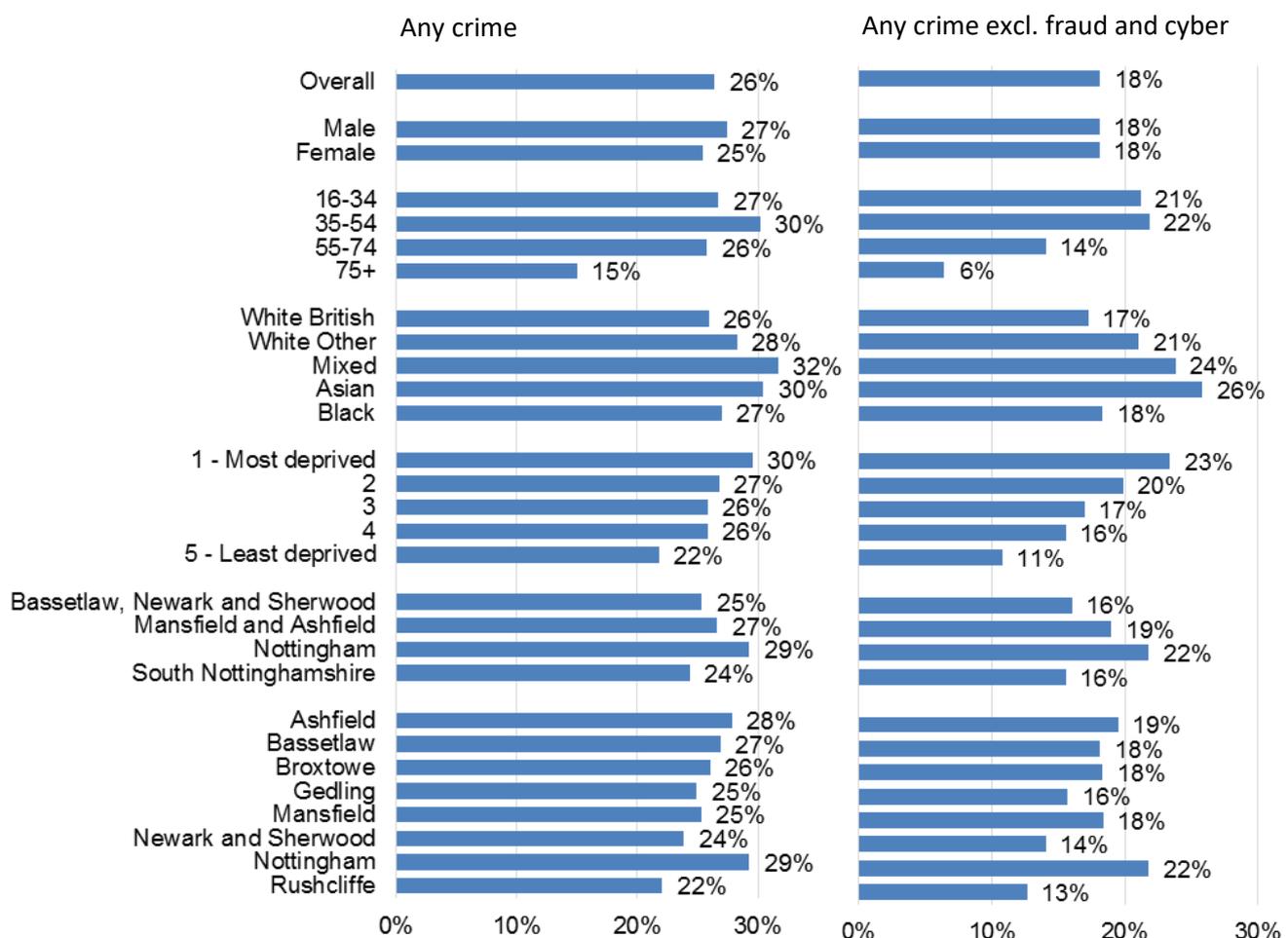
When fraud and cyber crime are included, around 26% of residents are estimated to have been experienced a crime over the previous year – having risen by around 2% since 2018. Extrapolated estimates indicate that around 153,950 adults are victims of crime in Nottinghamshire each year, rising to around 222,250 when fraud and computer misuse-related crimes are included.

The likelihood of being a victim of crime can vary significantly by social, economic and demographic characteristics, with some subsets of the population remaining disproportionately affected. The Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Survey highlights significant differences in crime victimisation by gender, age, deprivation and local authority. Higher rates of victimisation remain evident in Nottingham (22%), among more densely populated urban areas and areas of higher deprivation (23%) and among people from Asian (26%) and mixed (24%) backgrounds.

Conversely, women, older people (75+) and residents from South Nottinghamshire and Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood are less likely to experience victimisation, however this can vary by crime type with, for example females accounting for 66% domestic abuse and 78% of sexual violence offences respectively.

4.1.1 REPORTING OF CRIME

Findings from the Police and Crime Survey indicate that around 58% of all traditional crime against resident adults went on to be reported to the police in 2018/19, a proportion that has risen from around 51% over the last year. The likelihood of reporting crime and the reasons for not doing so, however, can vary significantly by offence type, with at least 72% of all burglaries (including attempts) being reported to police compared to 41% of sexual offences.

The most common reasons for not reporting crime include a feeling that the incident was too trivial or too inconvenient to report (25.4%), a feeling that the police would not have been bothered (24.6%) and a general acceptance of the crime as 'something that just happens' (18.6%). In rarer circumstances, victims choose not to report crime to the police on account of distrust in the police or a previous bad experience (2.8%), or feared reprisals or making matters worse (4.6%)

* Harassment is likely to account for the highest volume of unreported crime of concern[105], with an estimated 5.1% (circa. 2,186) not being reported due to the victim reprisal or lacking confidence to report. 5.7% were not reported due to a lack of trust in the police or failure to make contact. Around 5,850 feel that the police would not be bothered. Other commonly identified reasons for not reporting included a feeling that the police lacked the capacity and resources to respond effectively:-

"I think that they are too busy on other issues" "I think they're busy enough"
"I didn't feel that the police have enough resource to deal with this type of situation"
"Police have too much to do – I would only consider help if my children were victims"
"The police are under-resourced, so didn't report it" "I wanted to save police time"

Police and Crime Survey 2019

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[105] I.e. Crimes that were not reported due to factors such as fear, distrust or a lack of confidence in the police

% Reported / Unreported Crime by offence type (Police and Crime Survey 2019)

Legend:
- Reported to police
- Reported elsewhere or intend to report
- Dealt with matter myself/ourselves
- Private / personal / family matter
- Attempt was unsuccessful
- Too trivial / not worth reporting
- Inconvenient / too much trouble
- Common problem / Just something that happens
- Other
- Police could have done nothing
- Unable to contact police / Police were not interested
- Police would not have bothered
- Distrust police / Previous bad experience
- Fear of reprisal / making matters worse
- Lacked confidence / Didn't feel comfortable

Estimated number of victims not reporting by reason - Nottinghamshire (Police and Crime Survey 2019)

Legend:
- Police could have done nothing
- Unable to contact police / Police were not interested
- Police would not have bothered
- Distrust police / Previous bad experience
- Fear of reprisal / making matters worse
- Lacked confidence / Didn't feel comfortable
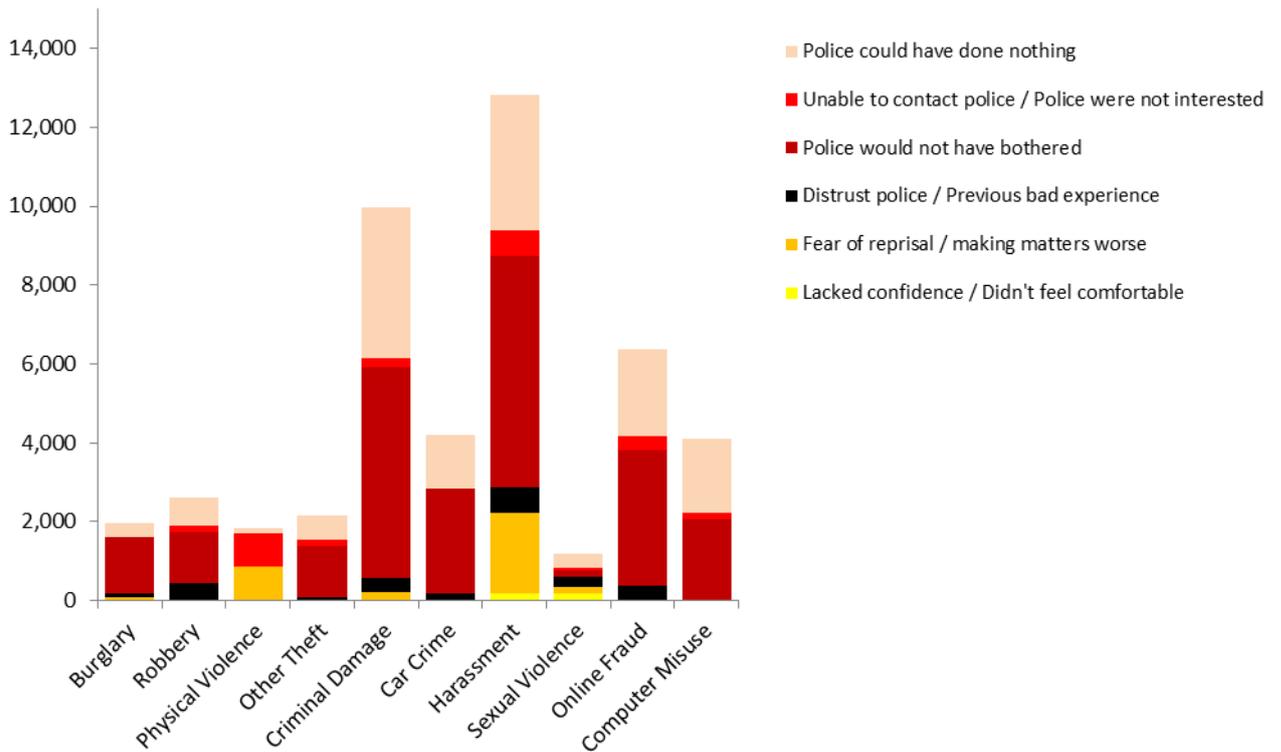
Around 58,600 individual victims of crime[106] were recorded by the police in 2019, which marked a 13.5% increase on levels recorded in 2018. Within this profile, the proportion of victims aged 10 to 15 (6.4%) increased by 18% and did the proportion of victims that were female (50%). The proportion of victims from Black backgrounds (3.8%) also increased by 15%, and by 18% among Black Caribbean residents. Although low in volume (93), the number of Bangladeshi victims recorded by police also increased by 35% during the year.

Around 15,000 victims of recorded crime were flagged as are eligible for enhanced services under the Victims Code of Practice[107] in 2019 on account of being either victims of a serious crime[108] (9,950), being intimidated (770) or persistently targeted (389), or an inherent vulnerability such as age (3,485) disability (213) or mental health (228). Further work is required to determine current levels of compliance with the Victims' Code of Practice in Nottinghamshire which has been impacted by the increased recording of crime-related occurrences for harassment and coercive control and the recording of referrals from MARACs.

Around 10,760 victims of crime are estimated to have been supported by PCC commissioned victim services in 2019, of which around 5,930 involved enhanced support. Around 1,840 victim service cases were closed during the April to September 2019 Ministry of Justice reporting period, of which, 80.7% reported improvements in their ability to 'cope and recover' from the harm that they had experienced. This marks an increase on the proportion of positive outcomes recorded during the 2018/19 baseline year (73%).

The number of individuals being supported by PCC commissioned victim services continues to increase. Furthermore, independent feedback from the Police and Crime Survey has found that the proportion of victims of crime receiving some form of information, advice or support has rose from 40% to 44% between 2018 and 2019. The most significant rises were among those receiving emotional support (up from 19% to 27%) or medical treatment for injuries sustained (up from 10% to 19%).

> 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.

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[106] Victim based crime excluding commercial / business victims

[107] Under the Code of Practice for Victims, a person is eligible for enhanced entitlements if they are a victim of the most serious crime (arson with intent to endanger life, terrorism, sexual offences, human trafficking, attempted murder, kidnap, false imprisonment, serious violence including domestic violence and hate crime) or a close relative of someone bereaved by a criminal offence

[108] Code of Practice for Victims (2015) categorises the most serious crimes as terrorism, sexual offences, human trafficking, attempted murder, kidnap, false imprisonment, arson with intent to endanger life and wounding or causing grievous bodily harm with intent. Category also includes all victims of domestic violence & hate crime

4.2   PRIORITY AND ENHANCED VICTIMS OF CRIME

4.2.1   DOMESTIC ABUSE SUPPORT SERVICES

Nottinghamshire Police recorded 20,775 domestic abuse-related crimes and incidents in 2018/19 with levels having increased markedly over the last year (see section 3). These increases continue to place additional pressure on local victim support and safeguarding services.

Research[109] undertaken by the National Rural Crime Network in 2019 also highlighted distinct characteristics of domestic abuse in rural localities and the disparity in police response and access to survivor support services that exist between rural and urban districts. The report made recommendations for Chief Constables to assess and improve their service provision in rural areas and for policing and service providers more widely to commit to redressing the 'urban bias'.

Like other forces nationally, Nottinghamshire continues to see reductions in positive outcome rates driven, in part, by an increase in the number of victims not supporting further criminal justice action. While prioritising the safeguarding opportunities and victim support, HMICFRS and HMCPSI[110] highlight significant opportunities to build viable evidence led prosecutions where in the public interest. It should be noted, however, that while positive outcome rates for domestic-related crime have been falling over recent years, Nottinghamshire Police maintains a stronger position than the East Midlands and England and Wales average.

Domestic Crimes - Nottinghamshire
% Victims Withdrawing Support Versus Positive Crime Outcomes

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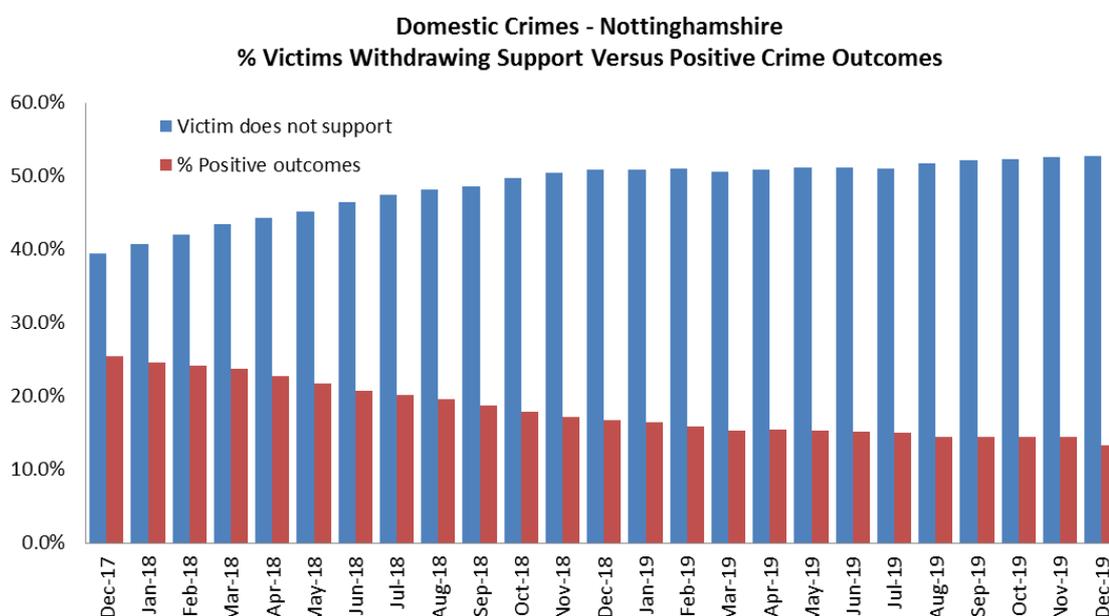
[109] Captive & Controlled: Domestic Abuse in Rural Areas, National Rural Crime Network, July 2019
[110] Evidence led domestic abuse prosecutions, HMCPSI and HMICFRS, January 2020

Prevention and victims support services for survivors of domestic abuse across are well established and well embedded across Nottinghamshire and include:-

- A 24/7 DSVA Helpline providing an access point to crisis services such as refuge as well as all other support service, whilst also delivering advice, support and information to survivors and to professionals

- Independent Domestic Violence Advisor provision – specialist caseworkers supporting high risk survivors of domestic abuse throughout the investigative process and in Specialist Domestic Violence Courts in Mansfield and Nottingham

- Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences, which work to improve survivor safety and reduce repeat victimisation through multi-agency information sharing and case review

- The Domestic Violence Integrated Offender Management (DVIOM) scheme which aims to aims to meet the needs of DV survivors alongside tactics to manage high risk and serial perpetrators. Early results from the IOM scheme have been highly positive, with those leaving the scheme displaying a 42% reduction in risk[111]. IDVA's working with survivors reported cessation/significant reductions in Emotional Abuse (-67%) and physical abuse (-57%) among those exiting the scheme.

- Other PCC co-commissioned services also work to identify and reach survivors from groups which are under-represented within core services, such as disabled, BAME and LGBT survivors.

- A good range of specialist primary prevention initiatives are currently in place across Nottinghamshire. Universal provision in schools in the city has been consistently funded over many years. Specialist prevention activity has been more ad hoc across the county, but has been growing year on year. Further work is required to secure a more stable and consistent strategic approach across the force area.

Notable areas for further development include:-

- Managing capacity constraints in terms of crisis intervention, including MARAC caseloads and availability of refuge places. New statutory responsibilities have been introduced for local authorities in this regard under the Homelessness Reduction Act 2018 likely which are likely to result in an increase in presenting demand
- Availability of a Respect accredited programme for those that are perpetrating domestic abuse as recommended within national expectations and NICE PH50 recommendations for local commissioners

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[111] Priority Perpetrator Identification Tool (PPIT)

4.2.2 SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND ABUSE SERVICES

Levels of sexual violence and abuse reported to Nottinghamshire Police have increased markedly since 2012, placing significant pressures on police investigation, victim support and criminal justice services. While there are indications that reporting levels may have peaked in 2019/20, the backlog of cases progressing through the criminal justice system remains substantial.

Research[112] undertaken on behalf of the Nottinghamshire OPCC in 2019 highlighted that the needs of sexual abuse survivors vary depending on individual characteristics and circumstances and are often complex, multiple and ongoing. Victim service needs may include health services (physical, mental and sexual health services), social care, drug and alcohol, welfare and benefits, domestic abuse, housing support and BAMER-specific and community support (such as religious or cultural groups).

Nottinghamshire PCC and partner agencies commission a range of support services for survivors of sexual violence and abuse, which include an Adult and Paediatric SARC, ISVA and CHISVA services, counselling and therapeutic services for adults and children and a Survivor Support Service offering support and advocacy for victims/survivors of child sexual abuse in an institutional setting. Individual needs assessments are undertaken to determine what support is needed in each case.

As part of work to strengthen sexual violence support services in Nottinghamshire, the assessment makes recommendations for:-

- A review of governance arrangements to enable commissioning authorities to jointly monitor implementation of the NHS Sexual Abuse and Assault Strategy and end to end pathways of support across Nottinghamshire

- Joint commissioning of specialist sexual violence support services to ensure consistency of approach and quality of service across the city and county for adults and children

- Explore opportunities to implement a 'coordination hub' to assess need, triage and manage referrals for victims of sexual violence & develop pathway to DWP benefits advice

- Review the provision, demand and clinical effectiveness of therapeutic support provided to victims of sexual violence and the potential gap in a commissioned CSE service

The Home Office is currently conducting an end-to-end review of rape cases, which will look into what happens at each stage of the criminal justice process, including actions taken by individual agencies, in relation to adult rape cases. The findings from this review are expected in 2020.

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[112] Needs Assessment for Survivors of Sexual Violence in Nottinghamshire, Lime Culture, October 2019

4.2.3 SLAVERY AND EXPLOITATION

Extrapolations based on national estimates indicate that there are likely to be over 265 people affected by slavery across the Nottinghamshire Police Force area. The number of referrals to primary responders has increased significantly since 2014 with the number of police recorded modern slavery offences[113] rising from 58 in 2018 to 102 in 2019.

Police intelligence suggests that modern slavery is likely to be present across all local authority areas in Nottinghamshire and identified offences are expected to increase over the coming year as a result of proactive local activity, increases in local awareness and national profile. This is likely to have resourcing implications for agencies with responsibilities for enforcement and supporting vulnerable victims.

In the majority of cases, victims are unwilling to cooperate or engage with the police and partners and securing charges and convictions has therefore proved complex and resource intensive, often requiring response from a range of local, national and international law enforcement and partner agencies.

The response in Nottingham has been to develop Slavery and Exploitation Risk Assessment Conferencing (SERAC) based on the successful MARAC approach. Supported by residual funding from the Home Office Resettlement Pilot, the model provides a structured process by which professionals can refer known or suspected victims of exploitation to a multi-agency setting where professionals can exchange information and discuss appropriate next steps. Action plans will be developed to increase the safety, health and wellbeing of the victims.

Referrals to the team have increased markedly since the process was first launched in May 2019, most notably with regard to 'cuckooing' cases in which vulnerable victims have lost control of their home to exploiters – often involved in serious / organised criminality and drug dealing. There remain opportunities to explore and embed this approach across the wider force area.

Other recognised gaps in victim support service provision include:-

Accommodation for victims of trafficking: There remains a lack of specialist and sustainable safe house provision to accommodate victims once they have been rescued, both at a local and regional level. A safe and comfortable environment for victims would help care providers and officers to build rapport, take statements, explain the situation to the victims and ensure the basic needs of the victims are met.

Language and translation services remain a commonly shared challenge across regional forces, which also present difficulties in building rapport and explaining the NRM process to victims who do not speak English. Forces report difficulties in sourcing interpreters, particularly outside of core working hours.

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[113] Modern slavery was introduced as a notifiable offence in April 2015

4.2.4 YOUNG VICTIMS OF CRIME

Extrapolated estimates from the CSEW indicate that at least 12,250 (or 10% of) children aged 10 to 15 are likely to be victims of crime in Nottinghamshire each year. Despite this, the Crime Survey for England and Wales[114] indicates that the number of crimes experienced by young people aged 10 to 15 are likely to have fallen by around 33% over the last decade, largely driven by reductions in violence with injury (-35%). Average experience of crime among this cohort is estimated to have fallen by around 6.5% over the last year.
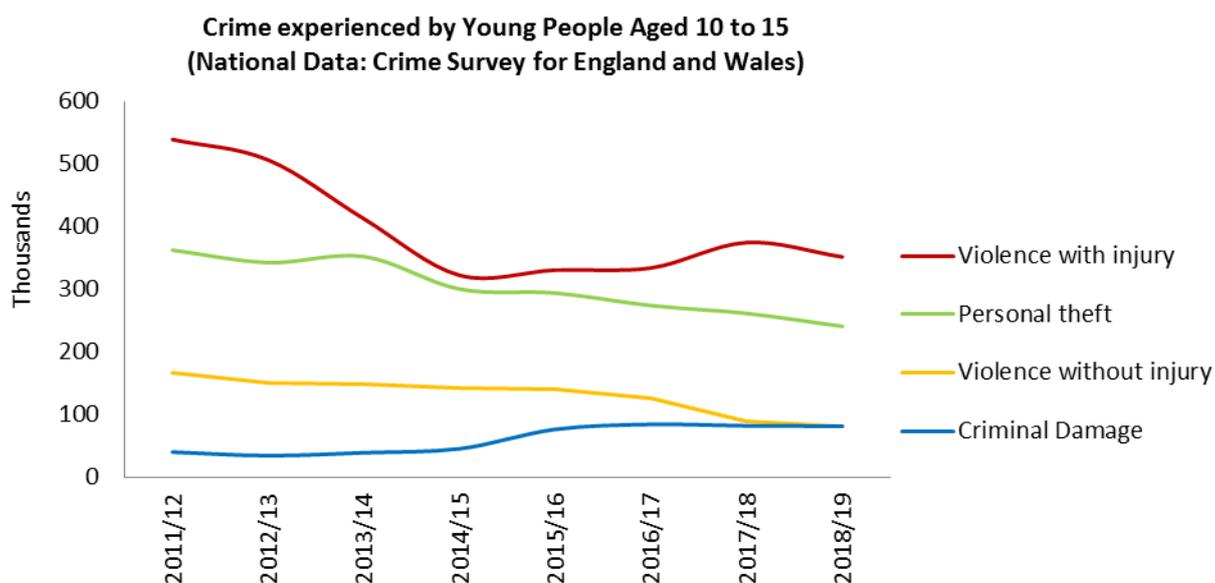
Young people remain at a disproportionately high risk of experiencing serious crimes, and are less likely to report victimisation to the police.

Local practitioners continue to highlight emerging risks to young people in respect of technologically-assisted harmful sexual behaviour (TA-HSB) and malicious online communications, harassment via social media and the sharing of indecent images.

There remain a number of areas for improvement in the service response to child victims of crime, which include:-

- Ensuring that the 'voice of the child' is effectively captured at the point of reporting to the police and ensuring that criminal justice partners are made fully aware of the impact of crime on children as part of the criminal justice process.

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[114] Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) crime experienced by children aged 10 to 15 years – Trend based on 3 year rolling average on account of fluctuation caused by the low sample size (Circa 2,900 p.a)

4.3 KEY CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

There are opportunities across domestic and sexual abuse partnerships to further strengthen governance and longer-term support services

➢ Review governance arrangements for sexual abuse services to enable more effective joint monitoring and commissioning across the city and county and greater consistency

➢ Implement a 'coordination hub' to assess need and triage and manage referrals for victims of sexual violence, including development of a DWP benefits advice pathway

➢ Review provision, demand and clinical effectiveness of therapeutic support provided to victims of domestic and sexual violence and potential gaps in commissioned CSE service

There remain significant opportunities to increase confidence among vulnerable and at risk victims to report rape, harassment, hate crime and domestic abuse, including offences taking place online.

➢ Undertake targeted communications to improve awareness of reporting options and support services available to victims of harassment and abuse both on and off line

➢ Work with trusted communicators to further develop targeted outreach among communities at risk of hidden harm, including new and emerging communities

➢ Continue to raise awareness among communities and front-line staff on how to spot the signs of abuse and exploitation and where and how concerns can be reported

Increasing identification and disclosure of high risk victimisation is placing growing pressure on safeguarding and crisis management arrangements

➢ Continue to monitor capacity and resilience of IDVA, MARAC, ISVA and CHISVA services

➢ Explore opportunities to extend / replicate the successful SERAC approach to identifying and safeguarding potential adult victims of exploitation and abuse

➢ Work with local and regional partners to help strengthen the availability of refuge and safe house and specialist accommodation for victims of exploitation and abuse

➢ Bolster police domestic abuse safeguarding outcomes via recruitment of dedicated Domestic Violence Protection Order (DVPO) officer

Continue to drive improvements in local service response to victims of crime

➢ Further develop assurance in relation to compliance with the Victims Code of Practice following changes to crime recording practices

➢ Undertake a holistic review of pathways of support, outcomes and attrition across local domestic abuse services

➢ Review support pathways and service outcomes for ASB, including take up, quality and commitment to restorative justice approaches

5.   OFFENDING AND OFFENDER MANAGEMENT

> **Increases in proactive policing activity are leading to rises in arrests. The wider CJ impact can be minimised via improvements in out of court disposal arrangements and work to further reduce re-offending. Crime outcomes are stronger than average in Nottinghamshire although low outcomes for rape remain a local and national concern. The increasing reach and resilience of organised crime networks and those seeking to exploit vulnerable people remains a critical partnership challenge.**

5.1   OFFENDER LANDSCAPE

Certain groups remain significantly over-represented among the known offending population. These include:-

- Males (86.4%) who also account for the vast majority of priority offenders subject to Integrated Offender Management arrangements (99%) and MAPPA

- People aged 18 to 24 who account for around 23% of police recorded suspects compared to 11.3% of the resident population

- People from Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic backgrounds who accounted for 18.7% of those arrested[115] and 21.8% of police recorded suspects. BAME residents are estimated to account of 15% of the resident population. Black individuals in particular account for 8.4% of arrestees and almost 10% of priority offenders while comprising around 2.5% of Nottinghamshire's resident population.

The number of crimes in which a suspect is identified increased by 13.8% in 2019, while the proportion of offences resulting in a positive outcome[116] (15.2%) also began to increase during the year following a period of reduction since 2008. This was largely driven by increases in targeted proactive policing activity which led to around 1,300 additional positive outcomes for 'crimes against society', such as drug offences, possession of weapons and public order.

The number (10,700) and rate (11.7%) of positive outcomes for victim-based crime in Nottinghamshire saw a further marginal reductions (-220, -0.3% pts) during 2019, but remain strong when compared to the England and Wales average. Charges and summons (78.6%) continue to account for the majority of positive outcomes for victim-based crimes, with Community Resolutions accounting for a further 13.8%.

The proportion of offences resulting in adult caution (6.1%) or youth caution (0.9%) fell slightly during 2019, and of those that were issued, only around 1.5% of adult cations and 55% of youth cautions were 'conditional cautions' with conditions attached to support reparation or reduce the risk of reoffending. A new 'out of court

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[115] The proportion of arrestees that were form BAME backgrounds increased in all but 7 police forces across England and Wales in 2018/19

[116] Offences resulting in charge, summons, caution, TIC or out of court disposal as a proportion of all crime

disposals framework' is due to be introduced in 2020 that will ensure that all cautions have appropriate conditions attached.

Positive Outcomes - Victim Based Crime

Positive Outcomes - Crimes Against Society
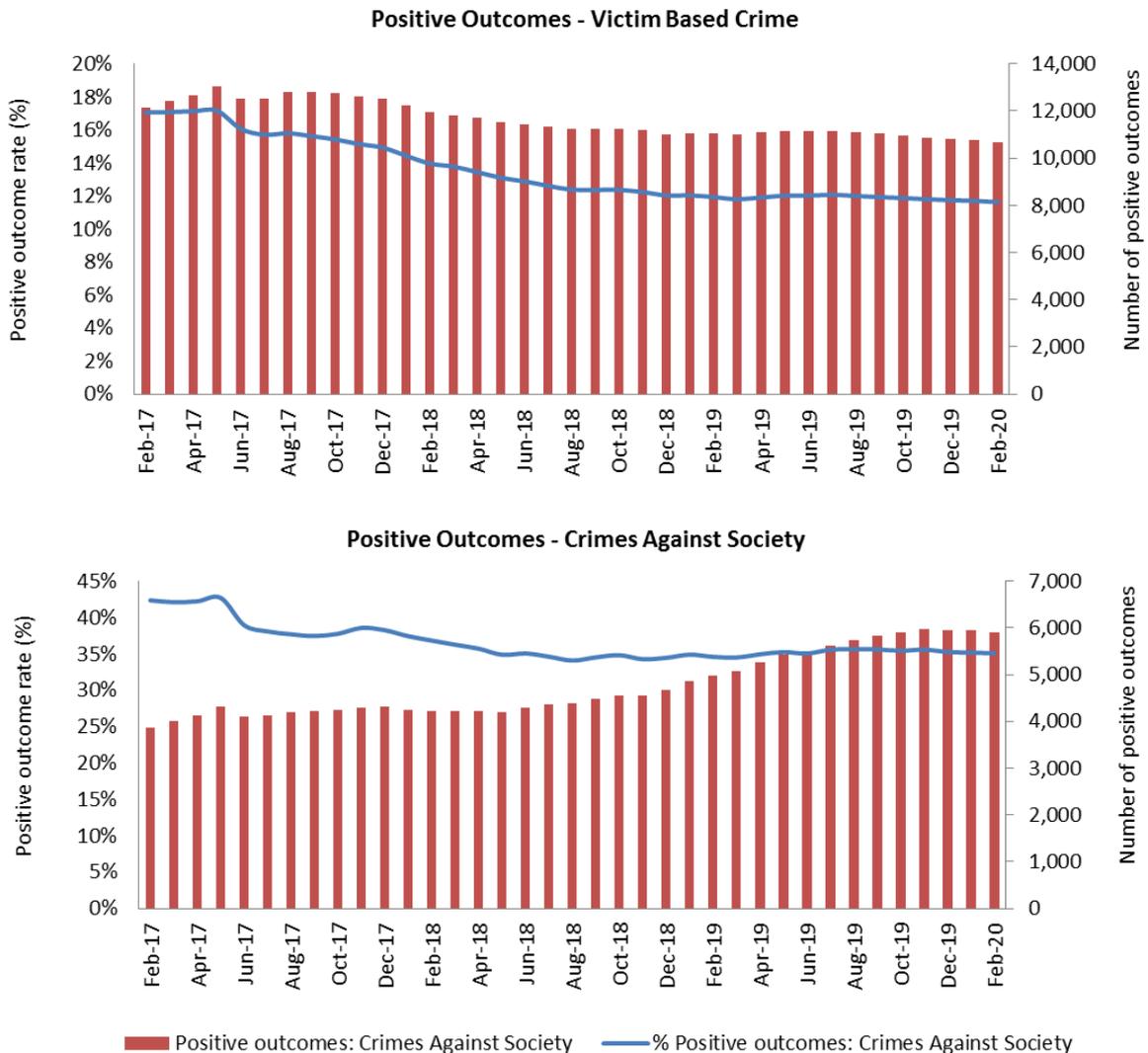
The number of arrests[117] made by Nottinghamshire Police (13,740) increased by around 2% in 2018/19 compared to a national reduction of 1%. Again, this was largely driven by increases in arrests relating to drug offences (+24.2%) and possession of weapon offences (+46.6%), which significantly exceeded increases seen nationally (+3.6%, +15.5%). Despite this, arrest rates per 1,000 residents in Nottinghamshire (11.9) remain broadly in line with the national average (11.6).

Police use of 'release under investigation' (RUI), both locally and nationally has increased significantly since the Policing and Crime Act 2017 set an initial limit of 28 days for police bail. Use of pre-charge bail meanwhile, has fallen by around 80%. A review by the Law Society highlighted how the lack of conditions associated with RUI and the longer length of investigation (averaging 139 days compared to 90 for bail) can cause considerable anxiety for some victims and, on occasion, result in increased risk of harm to vulnerable people.

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[117] Police powers and procedures, Office for National Statistics, Published October 2019

The report recommends that local forces ensure decisions on placing someone under bail or RUI are necessary and proportionate and that better methods for contacting the accused (e.g. text) are explored in the event of individuals being away from home. The government is currently undertaking a review of use of pre-charge bail to ensure that the safety of victims is prioritised.

Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire and Rutland Rehabilitation Company Community Rehabilitation Company (DLNR CRC) currently supervises around 3,460 low and medium risk offenders across Nottinghamshire, including both offenders in the community and custody. This accounts for around 60% of all offenders supervised within the area, with the remaining higher risk cases being managed by the National Probation Service (NPS).

Of all offenders being supervised by DLNR CRC, around 85% are male and 37% are aged between 25 and 34, however this can vary significantly by crime type. Male offenders, for example account for around 96% of all serious acquisitive crime offenders under supervision. The proportion of offenders being supervised that are from BAME backgrounds increased from 15.4% in 2018 to 17.8% in 2019, with the number of Black Caribbean (145) and mixed White and Black Caribbean (146) offenders supervised increasing by 14% and 31% respectively.

* Reoffending frequency among those subject to CRC supervision fell from 2.48 in 2018 to 2.15 in 2019, while the proportion of offenders reoffending fell from 44.9% to 42.8%. Re-offending rates among those aged 45 and over (+2.5% pts) and domestic violence perpetrators (+14.5% pts), those with substance misuse needs (+2.5% pts) or multiple complex needs (+13.5% pts increased in 2019, however, reductions in frequency of reoffending were observed in all cases.

Factors most significantly linked to risk of (binary) reoffending include:-

- **Substance misuse** (64.8%), with reoffending rising to 75.1% among those subject to Drug Rehabilitation Requirements. Substance dependency remains a significant driver of both acquisitive and violent offending among around 27% of offenders under CRC supervision. Increased prevalence of Synthetic Cannabinoids (Spice) in prison also continues to present risks associated with violence, addiction and potential community impact on release. The Nottinghamshire review[118] of criminal justice substance misuse services in 2018 identified opportunities to increase the number of individuals engaged and retained in treatment following contact via custody suites, during the period prior to treatment commencing and prior to release from custody. The review made recommendations for substance misuse staff to be present in custody suites at peak times to undertake assessments for drug and alcohol misuse on site, where practical.

- **Homelessness:** While only affecting around 8.8% of those subject to CRC supervision, those displaying needs in relation to homelessness had a binary

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[118] A review of criminal justice substance misuse services, Nottinghamshire OPCC, October 2018

reoffending rate of 92.1% in 2019. New duties under the Homelessness Reduction Act are likely to result in significant improvements in this area,

- **Severe Multiple Disadvantage** was flagged as a factor linked to offending among around 100 individuals subject to CRC supervision in 2019. Binary re-offending rates among this cohort however have increased over the last year from around 74.1% to 87.6%.

5.1.1 DOMESTIC ABUSE

The proportion of reported domestic violence crimes which result in a positive outcome remains higher than the East Midlands and England and Wales average, but fell from 15.2% to 13.1% during 2019. The volume of positive outcomes during this period remained broadly stable (2,040).

Positive Outcomes - Domestic Violence Crimes

Legend: Positive outcomes: Violence (Domestic) — % Positive outcomes: Violence (Domestic)
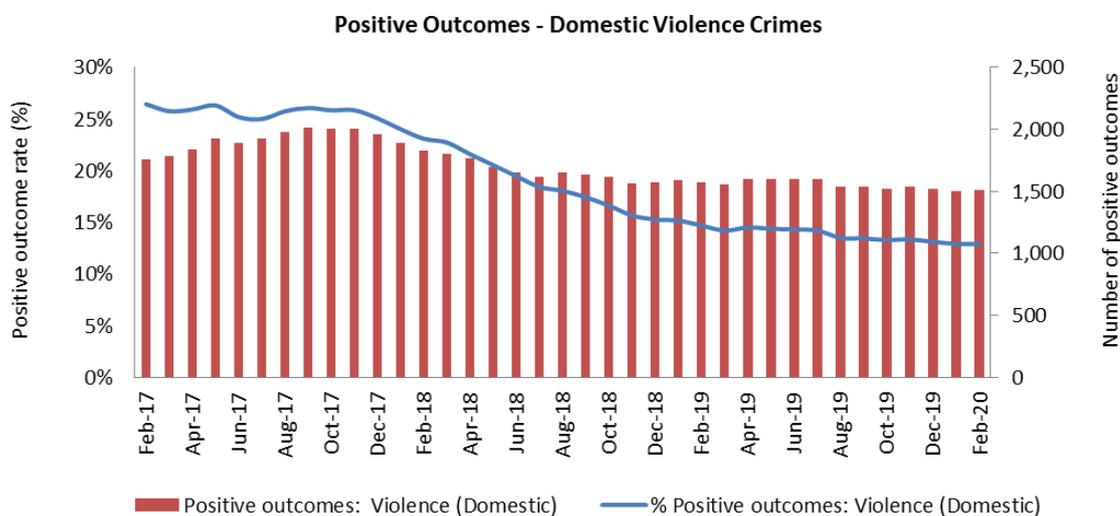
CPS charging rates and convictions for domestic abuse related crimes have been increasing since 2014/15 and are in line with the England and Wales and East Midlands picture, however, the volume of legal decisions, charges and prosecutions has been falling. This has been affected, in part, by demand pressures on the police and CPS, higher thresholds required for charging and standards expected of digital and medical evidence and disclosure. Increases have also been seen in the proportion of victims that do not support further criminal justice action.

Only around 8.4% of domestic abuse-related crimes reported to the police currently result in conviction. As such HMICFRS and HMCPSI[119] have highlighted significant opportunities to build viable evidence-led prosecutions and have made national recommends for forces to take reasonable steps to ensure sufficient evidence is captured (e.g. body-worn video, witness statements, forensic and photographic evidence and CCTV) to support prosecutions where in the public interest.

Nottinghamshire Police made around 29.7 arrests per 100 domestic abuse-related crimes recorded in 2018/19, which was marginally lower than the East Midlands

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[119] Evidence led domestic abuse prosecutions, HMCPSI and HMICFRS, January 2020

(32.5) and England and Wales (31.6) average. The force also recorded a higher number of voluntary attendances per 100 domestic abuse crimes (8.9) than both the England and Wales (4.8) and regional (8.3) average.

* While the Domestic Violence Integrated Offender Management (DVIOM) scheme continues to work with high risk and serial perpetrators of domestic abuse, broader work with domestic abuse perpetrators both locally and nationally remains considerably under-developed. Nottinghamshire does not currently host a Respect accredited programme for domestic abuse perpetrators as recommended via national expectations and NICE PH50 recommendations for local commissioners.

5.1.2 SEXUAL OFFENCES

The proportion of reported **rape offences** which result in a positive outcome fell from 6.0% to 3.4% in 2019, continuing the downward trend seen locally and nationally since 2013. While around 31% of rape survivors did not support further criminal justice action in 2019, deterioration in outcomes for rape across the wider criminal justice system has been highlighted at both a local and national level.

Positive Outcomes - Rape
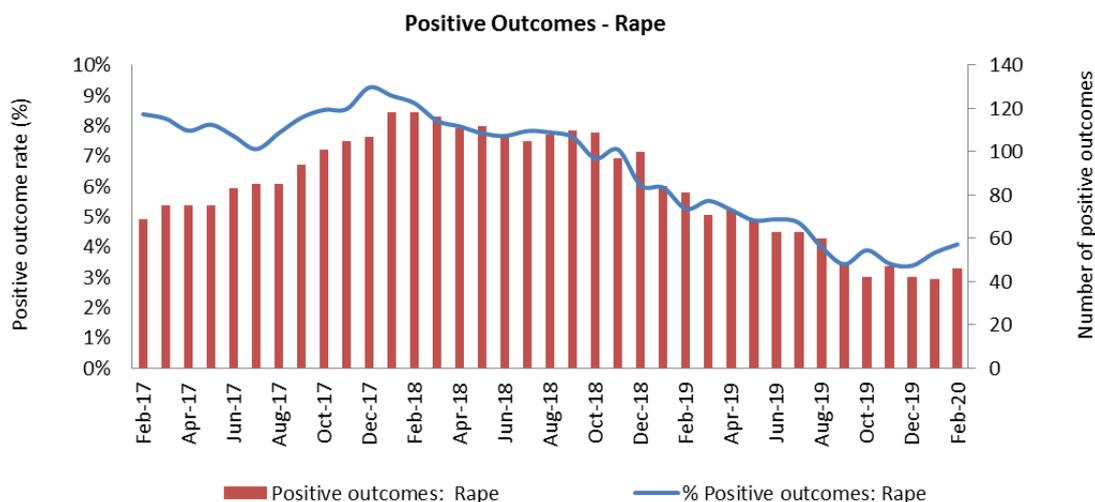
* The latest Rape Monitoring Group[120] data set highlights that while 1,309 rape offences were recorded by police in Nottinghamshire in 2017/18, only 136 referrals were made to CPS, of which 86 resulted in a CPS decision to charge. In total, 115 individuals were proceeded against in the courts, of which 26 led to convictions.

Nationally, the number of rape cases referred by the police to CPS for charging decisions fell by 32% in 2019, while prosecutions by the CPS fell by 26% and convictions fell by 21% to the lowest level in over a decade. Work is underway nationally to develop a joint police and CPS action plan in response to these issues.

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[120] Rape Monitoring Group Dashboard, August 2019

5.2 OFFENDER COHORTS

5.2.1 YOUTH OFFENDING

Young people aged 10-17 account for around 13% of all individuals identified by police as having committed notifiable offences. Around 48% will be subject to a community resolution or youth restorative justice disposal, while around 15% receive a youth caution and 44% go on to be charged or summonsed.

Rates of first time entrants (FTE) to the youth justice system across Nottinghamshire continued to fall (-7.8%) in 2019, largely driven by reductions in the county (-37.8%). The number of first time entrants into the youth justice system in the city (154) has remained relatively stable over the previous year.

While the overall number of young offenders has fallen to the lowest level on record, the 2017 Lammy Review[121] highlighted increases in the proportion of young people offending for the first time who are from BAME backgrounds over recent years, alongside increases in the proportion of BAME young offenders in custody (41%). These disparities are reflected across the criminal justice system, often compounded by a lack of trust in the CJS among BAME defendants.

* **The growing threat from Emerging Crime networks**[122] involved in the supply and distribution of illicit drugs, violence and threats of violence including knife crime and 'County Lines' also remains a significant local concern.

> 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.
>
> **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. Work continues to ensure partner agencies fully recognize the impact of trauma experienced by young people who offend in the interventions they provide[123] and develop a greater understanding of social media communications and their powers to monitor its se to prevent crimes.
>
> A range of primary, secondary and tertiary interventions for young people at risk of involvement in serious violence are also being developed and rolled out via Nottinghamshire's **Violence Reduction Unit**. These include Mentors in Violence Prevention, the 'My Voice' Programme in primary schools and the 'Choices' project in schools and alternative provider settings

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[121] Lammy Review 2017, Final Report, September 2017

[122] Nottinghamshire Force Strategic Intelligence Assessment 2017, Nottinghamshire Police (September 2017)

[123] Work of Youth Offending Teams to Protect the Public, HMI Probation, October 2017 (Recommendation)

In 2019, Nottinghamshire PCC commissioned an Independent Review of Youth Diversion services across Nottinghamshire[124]. The review highlighted the need for:-

- The development of a force-wide youth strategy and multi-agency assessment of need and risk
- Improvements in the monitoring and evaluation of youth interventions and greater consistency of standards and systematic data collection across organisations
- A stronger focus on targeted outreach and building trusting relationships with high-risk individuals through intensive engagement
- Increased investment in voluntary sector capacity building and grants to enable community-based or grassroots organisations to develop targeted awareness raising activities among young people in heightened risk situations.

5.2.2   FEMALE OFFENDING

Nottinghamshire Police identified around 1,600 individual female offenders in 2019 having committed around 3,300 crimes - predominantly involving shoplifting offences (42%) and violence and public order (30%). Reflecting increases in targeted proactive policing activity, the proportion of female offences involving drug use or trafficking also increased during 2019 from 8% to 11%.

**Profile of police recorded crime involving female suspects 2018 - 2019**
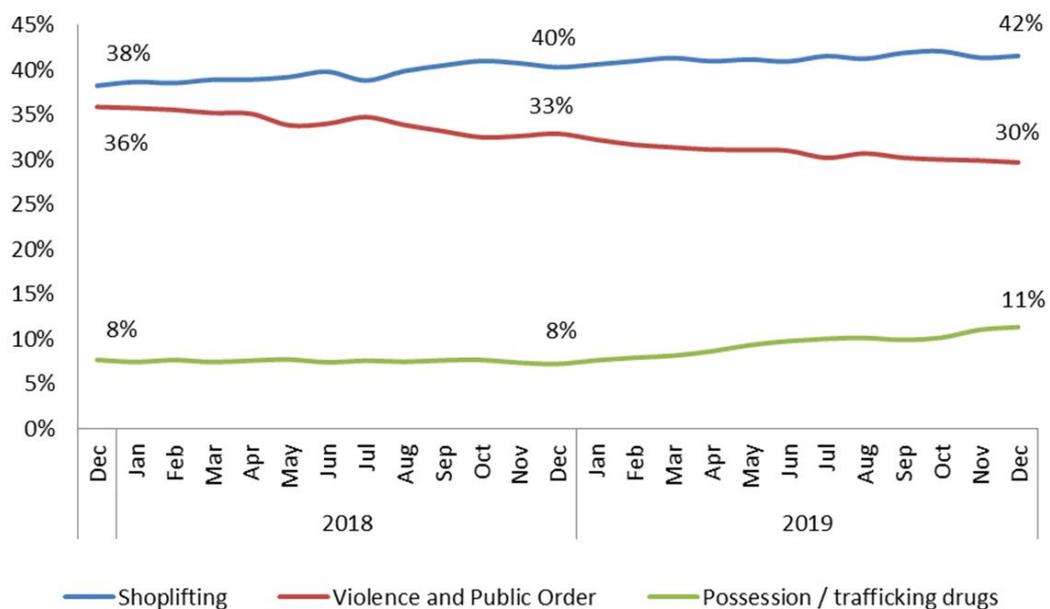
Around 24% of female offenders are aged 16 to 24, compared to around 15% of the resident female population. Females from 'Other White' and Black Caribbean backgrounds are also disproportionately represented within the CJS, although total number remains low.

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[124] An Independent Review of Youth Diversion in Nottinghamshire, NTU, February 2020

Criminogenic needs typically exhibited by female offenders within the criminal justice system include substance misuse (32%-77%), mental health (40%-70%), domestic abuse and trauma (27%-60%) and relationships (30%-62%). Further work is required locally to improve identification and response to these needs across the criminal justice system via routine enquiry and trauma informed practice.

Custody has been shown to have a disproportionate impact on female offenders and their families, with those sentenced to custody in Nottinghamshire typically displaying higher levels of re-offending than their male counterparts. Females remain significantly more likely than males to receive out of court disposals, however, only around 22% of those sentenced for indictable offences[125] currently receive community orders. This has reduced from around 30% over the last decade. Of those sentenced to custody, around 88% receive sentences of 12 months or less.

Female Offender Sentencing Outcomes by Year
Nottinghamshire Indictable Offences
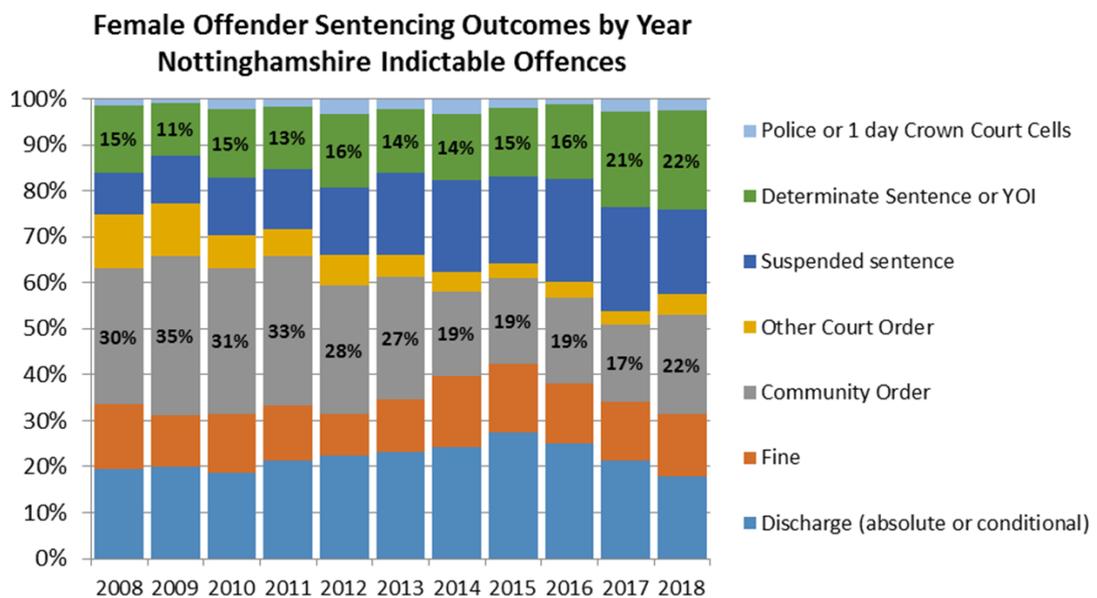
Work to better co-ordinate the local response to female offending is being led by the Nottinghamshire Female Offending Working Group as part of the city and county Reducing Re-offending Board. The group, which involves representation from a wide range of partner agencies, has developed an action plan based on the Ministry of Justice's Female Offender Strategy. This aims to embed the principle that community disposals are the norm for women who offend and work to develop a comprehensive suite of options for early intervention and diversion.

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[125] Sentencing Data Tool, Ministry of Justice, May 2019

5.2.3 FOREIGN NATIONAL OFFENDING

Foreign National Offending Approximately 2,383 recorded offences were linked to foreign national offenders who passed through custody in Nottinghamshire in 2018/19. The most common crime types were violence against the person, followed by drink driving offences and theft from shop. Alcohol was a factor linked to a significant proportion of violence against the person offences, while drugs remain a common factor linked to shop theft. There is evidence of sophisticated and well-established networks in cocaine supply and involvement in Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking among Eastern European organised crime groups in the 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

5.2.4 PROLIFIC OFFENDING

Around 300 unique offenders are subject to active monitoring by the Nottinghamshire Police and Probation Integrated Offender Management Scheme. The Integrated Offender Management Scheme has an active managed cohort (in community or on short term sentence) of 253 with a further 281 IOM nominals on 4 years or more sentence. Those that have been removed from the scheme since January 2016 have seen an average reduction in reoffending risk of 73.5%. Across the whole cohort, there was an average reduction in reoffending risk of over 52% after 12 months on the scheme.

The scheme successfully planned, risk triaged and managed 280 IOM prison releases in Notts in 2019. In addition to daily management of the cohort, the IOM scheme scores every offender who receives 2 years+ consideration on the scheme and every member of the Knife Crime Risk cohort every three months.

The scheme continues to respond to the changing profile of risk, including work with Operation Reacher to identify offenders for IOM and inclusion and to utilise IOM tactics within current covert and overt activities. This DV cohort shows a 41% drop in Risk of Reoffending Score across the scheme. Those DV perpetrators who have been removed from the DVIOM scheme show a 47% drop in PPIT risk.

> **Integrated Offender Management:** The Nottinghamshire Integrated Offender Management (IOM) scheme target offenders who pose the highest risk of harm and the highest risk of reoffending. Under the revised governance arrangements the CDP Board and Safer Nottinghamshire Board are responsible for endorsing the strategic priorities of the IOM programme.

5.2.5 MAPPA

MAPPA Eligible offenders: MAPPA is the process for managing a small number of dangerous sexual and violent offenders within the community. While MAPPA cannot eradicate the risks posed by these individuals, joint working and a strong unified purpose helps to ensure that agencies take all possible steps to minimise the risks that offenders pose whilst in the community. The number of MAPPA-eligible offenders[126] fell by in Nottinghamshire in 2.3% in 2018/19, compared to an England and Wales increase of 2.4%. This indicates a slowing of the upward trend seen since 2010. The total number of MAPPA-eligible offenders in Nottinghamshire (1,827) remains around 12.8% higher than the England and Wales average per head of population. The number of offenders charged with Serious Further Offences (SFO) in Nottinghamshire has fallen from 7 in 2015/16 to 1 in 2018/19, reflecting similar reductions seen across England and Wales over the last year.

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

5.3 SERIOUS AND ORGANISED CRIME

A number of known organised crime groups (OCGs) and 'Evolving Crime Networks' (ECNs) continue to be actively monitored and targeted by enforcement agencies across Nottinghamshire, with a significant proportion being directly involved in drug supply and having active links to offenders serving time in prison. The vast majority of OCGs in Nottinghamshire are, by the nature of their criminality, involved in or linked to the use of violence, firearms and knives, and use the threat of violence to intimidate, coerce and exert control over other, often vulnerable, individuals.

Nottinghamshire Police and partner agencies recorded 168 SOC disruptions in 2017, covering areas of Crime, Fraud & Economic Crime, Prisons & Lifetime Management, Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking. Confiscation Orders of around £981,382 were obtained during 2017/18, which had a benefit valuation of £4,516,305. A further 11 cash forfeitures were also obtained to the value of £138, 592.

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[126] Ministry of Justice MAPPA Annual Report 2018/19 - Nottinghamshire – published October 2019

The **supply, production and importation of drugs** remains a predominant threat within the area with clear links evident to other forms of criminality such as violence, use of firearms and money laundering. The emergence of County Lines[127] within and beyond Nottinghamshire's borders also continues to present new challenges to enforcement agencies. **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.

Organised Cyber Crime, has been identified as a key national and regional priority, with highly skilled cyber criminals becoming increasingly organised and numerous. Russian language speaking organised crime groups present some of the most sophisticated and technologically resilient threats. The remote and 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.

Organised Child Sexual Exploitation, particularly on-line exploitation remains a major 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. The number of cases referred to the police is likely to increase further over the coming year as a result of ongoing improvements in pro-active casework and early intervention and the work of online child abuse activist groups known to be operating in the area.

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. All of the organised crime groups identified in Nottinghamshire as being involved in Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery are Foreign National Offenders involved in labour exploitation or sexual exploitation through prostitution.

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[127] County Lines are where organised crime groups from urban areas actively seek to expand their markets to smaller rural towns

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

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.

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.

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) is recognised as a significant local and national threat as work continues with government, law enforcement agencies and voluntary and community sector agencies to develop our understanding and response to these issues. Governance is provided by a Strategic Governance Group.

Local and regional organised crime partnerships within the area continue to help co-ordinate the policing response to illicit tobacco sales by developing the known intelligence picture and working with other agencies to disrupt and dismantle organised crime groups

5.4   KEY CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

While the volume of suspects and positive outcomes being dealt with by police is increasing, there remain opportunities to enhance out of court disposal arrangements and oversight and scrutiny of RUI and BAME disproportionality

➢ Work within the revised out of court disposal framework to strengthen the range of bespoke programmes and interventions available to low level and first time offenders on order to address their criminogenic needs and reduce risk of reoffending

➢ Improve oversight and scrutiny of 'release under investigation' to ensure that decisions on placing someone under bail or RUI are necessary and proportionate

➢ Further work should be undertaken to profile the disproportionate representation of BAME individuals within the CJS in Nottinghamshire and explore emerging best practice in addressing the service response to and criminogenic needs of these offenders

Positive police and criminal justice outcomes for domestic violence and rape have seen a long term decline despite improvements in proactive identification

➢ Maintain a dedicated focus on the management of high risk DA perpetrators and explore opportunities for the development of Respect-accredited perpetrator programmes for low to medium risk perpetrators within and outside of the CJS

➢ Work with the police and CPS to improve opportunities for securing evidence-led prosecutions for domestic and sexual violence offences where in the public interest

➢ Continue to scrutinise and drive improvements in criminal justice outcomes for rape

Diminished resources and an uncertain funding landscape continue to present significant challenges to the effectiveness of local youth diversionary activity

➢ Support development of a more coordinated approach to youth diversionary activity across Nottinghamshire, including development of a force-wide youth strategy

➢ Continue to investment in voluntary sector capacity building in supporting young people in heightened risk situations, particularly via the PCC and VRU small grants process

➢ Continue to support and enable the Nottinghamshire Violence Reduction Unit to embed a longer term evidence-led approach to tackling the root causes of serious violence

Integrated Offender Management approaches continue to prove successful in reducing offending risk among a variety of cohorts, while evidence of the threats lined to serious and organised criminality also continues to increase

➢ Ensure an ongoing multi-agency commitment to the principles of integrated offender management, particularly in the response to serious violence and high harm

➢ Work with partners and communities to further develop intelligence and multi-agency plans to tackle serious and organised offending and bring all powers to bear on those causing most harm to local communities and vulnerable individuals

➢ Explore opportunities to improve support for complex low risk offenders, including prolific female offenders that continue to generate significant demand on police and CJ

## 6. PUBLIC PERCEPTION AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

> **Evidence suggests that public confidence in the police and their ability to deal with the issues that matter most to communities has deteriorated at county level, however enhanced proactive neighbourhood enforcement / engagement activity has potential to reverse this trend. There remain opportunities to further improve the co-ordination and impact of partnership activity and provide more timely and effective feedback to communities on the issues that matter to them.**

6.1 PUBLIC PRIORITIES AND EXPECTATIONS

6.1.1 PUBLIC PRIORITIES

The Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Survey has consistently shown **'protecting vulnerable people'** to be the most prominent public priority for policing in Nottinghamshire, with around 57% highlighting this as one of their top 3 priorities and 29% highlighting this as their main priority.

Responding to emergencies will always be a top priority for Nottinghamshire Police. In what other area would you most like to see the police focus their resources over the coming year? (Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Survey 2018-2019)
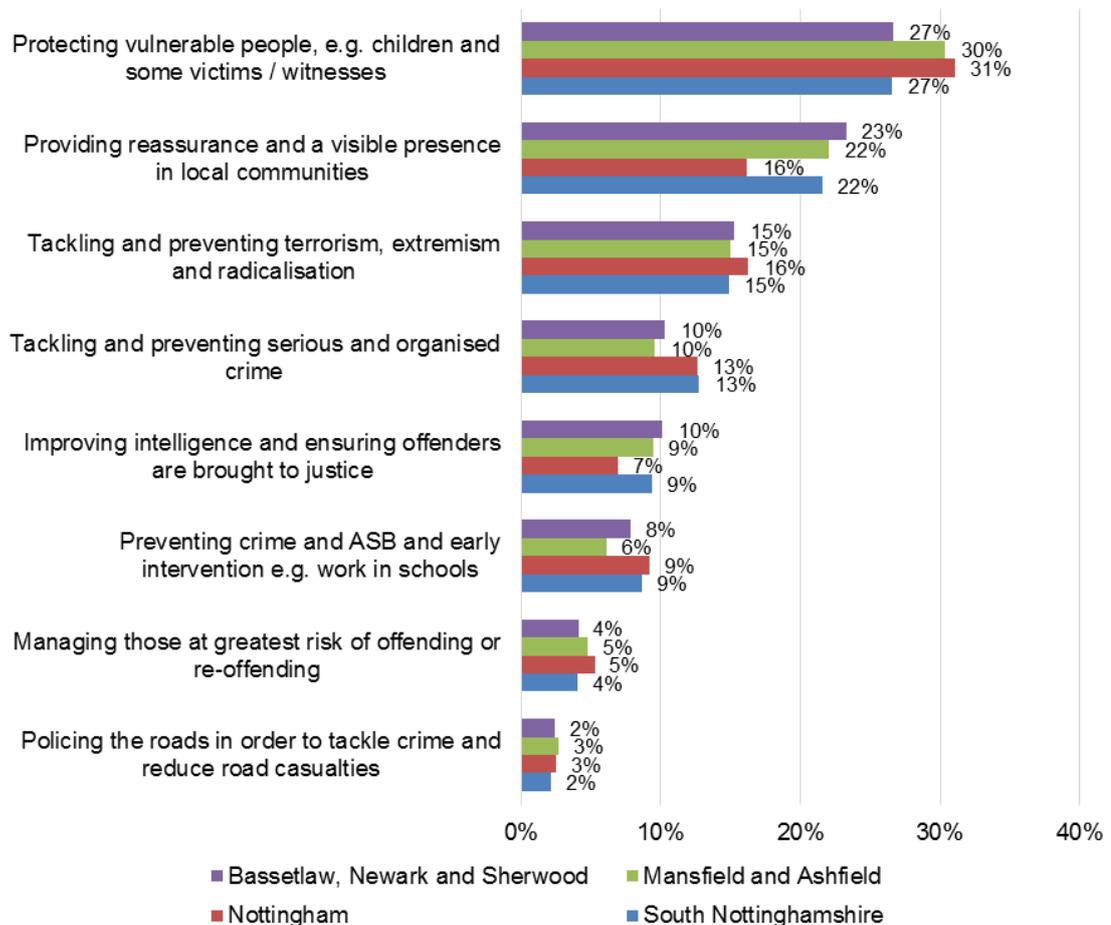
By contrast, local neighbourhood concerns have consistently centred on drug use and dealing, reckless and dangerous driving and burglary.

Are there any specific crime or anti-social behaviour issues that you would like to see the police and other agencies do more to tackle in your area? (Notts PCS 2019)
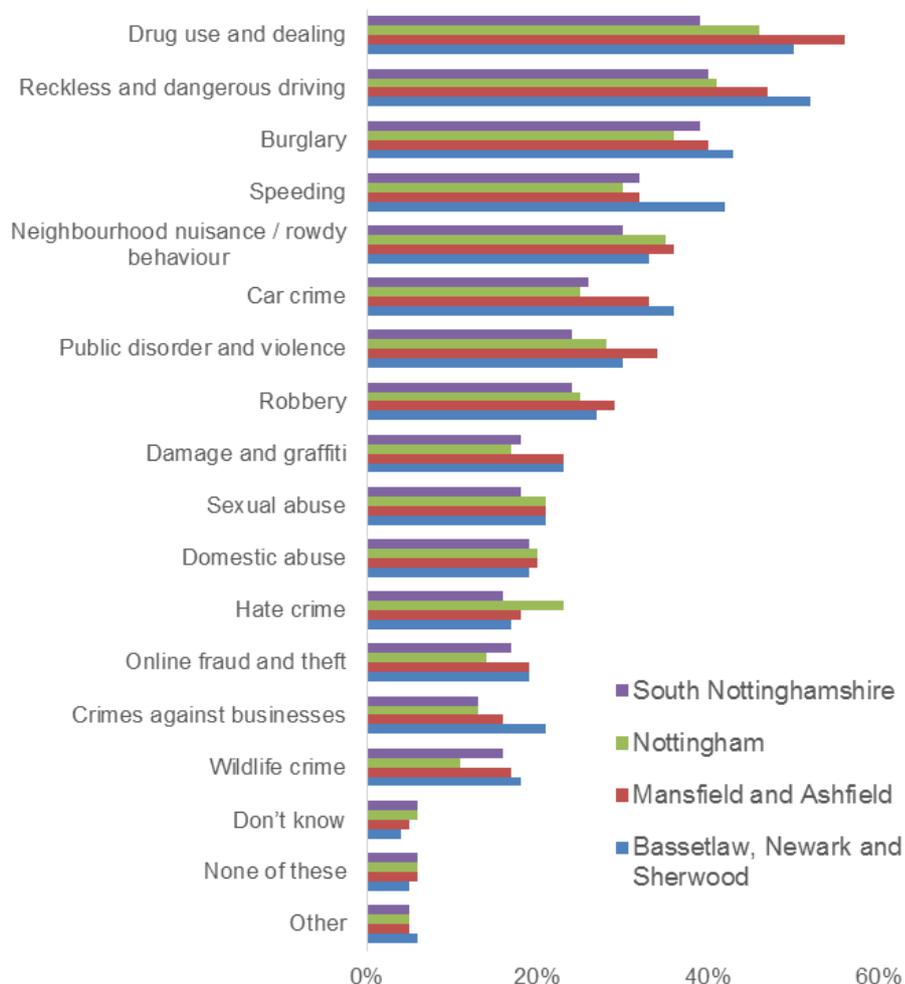
Drug use and dealing is consistently highlighted as the most significant community concern (47%), particularly among residents in Mansfield (56.5%), Ashfield (55.7% and Bassetlaw (55.6%). The most recent findings, however, indicate that resident concern about the issue may now be declining at force level (-3.1% pts) – potentially impacted by an increase in proactive policing during the year.

Reckless and dangerous driving remains the second most prevalent community concern affecting around 44% of residents force wide. While overall levels of concern have remained relatively stable over the last year, higher than average levels of concern are evident in Bassetlaw (53.3%), Newark and Sherwood (49.9%), Ashfield (47.9%) and Mansfield (46.2%).

Burglary remains a relatively consistent community concern across all local authority areas, although the overall proportion of residents reporting concern about the issue fell from 46.1% in 2018 to 39.3% in 2019 and from around 54.1% to 44.5% in Bassetlaw, where levels of concern remain slightly higher.

6.1.2 PUBLIC EXPECTATIONS OF THE POLICE

Local[128] and national[129] 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 – often seen as a deterrent to crime[130]
- Provide a timely response, be accessible and there when needed
- Tackle local issues that have the greatest impact on quality of life, particularly ASB
- Prevent offending and reduce re-offending
- Act and treat people fairly and be approachable and respectful.

Needs and Expectations of New and Emerging Communities

Research[131] undertaken by Nottingham Trent University in 2019 highlighted the range of barriers to engagement between the police, other service users and new and emerging communities, which include language, culture, previous experiences in their home country and age. The report highlights that new and emerging communities can often:-

- View the police as one of the most corrupt groups in society having suffered corruption, brutality and negative past experiences in their home country.
- Be unaware of the 101 non-emergency number and be more likely to use 999 in non-emergency situations. This can be compounded by a lack of proficiency in English when calling for help.
- Be reluctant to report victimisation, despite evidence that many new migrants encounter incidences of racism, discrimination and hate crime which impacts upon their feelings of safety and willingness to integrate/socialise outside of their immediate migrant social circles.
- Require non-uniform community officer outreach and engagement as opposed to a uniformed presence which serves to identify officers as authority figures. One respondent commented:-

"…they come to these events, police, and if they talk nicely to them, in a different way, they are not wearing the badge or the uniform, then they feel close and they kind of accept the fact that all these organisations are not there to prosecute them or to fine them, but to help them first you know. And in time if they don't abide by the rules, then, of course, the law comes in place, but I think they are getting better now. Because in the beginning, they felt very isolated and not part of the community" (Roma Interpreter)

The research also notes that migrants have built up trust in their own community groups or with other migrant community groups over time through regular contact and shared experiences. The police and other public organisations should replicate this in their outreach work.

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[128] Police and Crime Plan Priorities and Precept – Consultation Report, December 2015, Nottinghamshire OPCC
[129] 'Engaging Communities in Fighting Crime' report, Louise Casey, 2008
[130] Nottinghamshire OPCC Focus Groups 2015. Note, in circumstances where visible policing was not sustainable, participants supported increased use of CCTV
[131] New and Emerging Communities, Nottingham Trent University, August 2019

"In general, where I come from police is something else. I have had issues, they bully you, they manipulate the situation, they are corrupt, it makes me hate the police" (Africa)
"...the police…they gas us and shoot us" (Egypt)

Some respondents also reported a lack of aware of what a hate crime was or of how to report it. One Muslim woman reported that:-

"One day I took my [4 year old] son to school a man on a scooter pointed at my son and said 'Nigger'. Then he drove his scooter really close to him and knocked him…almost knocked him over…I really cried that day…but I didn't know what to do, I didn't know how to deal with it…I didn't want to report him to cause him any more trouble, I think he had a mental issue" (Syria)

Respondents also felt that more could be done by the police to build trust with young people from migrant communities and certain migrant groups who due to negative treatment and historical stigmatisation are highly distrusting of the police.

6.2 PUBLIC TRUST AND CONFIDENCE IN THE POLICE

All indicators of public confidence[132] in Nottinghamshire police saw overall improvements during 2019, largely driven increases in public confidence in South Nottinghamshire and the City. Most notable improvements in South Nottinghamshire related to perceptions that the police have a good reputation, take people's concerns seriously and are effective at investigating and solving crime.

Increases in public confidence in the city were largely driven improvements in perception that the police are dealing with the issues that matter, take people's concerns seriously, are effective at protecting vulnerable people and are providing a visible presence in the areas most needed.

Despite these improvements, there remains a significant disparity in public trust and confidence between the north and south of the county, while public confidence in Mansfield and Ashfield has seen some notable deterioration during the year.

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[132] Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Survey: July 2017 to December 2019

Proportion of Nottinghamshire respondents agreeing that the police… (Notts PCS)

	2019	2018
Treat people fairly and with respect	72%	71%
Take people's concerns seriously	61%	58%
Respond appropriately to calls for help and assistance	59%	57%
Taking everything into account, I have confidence in the police in this area	55%	53%
Understand the crime and anti-social behaviour issues in the area where you live	55%	53%
Have a good reputation amongst local people	53%	50%
Are dealing with the crime and anti-social behaviour issues that matter to you	42%	40%
Are effective in providing advice or guidance to the public	51%	51%
Taking everything into account, the police in this area are doing a good a job	49%	47%
Are effective in working to prevent crime	42%	41%
Are effective in protecting vulnerable people who are at greatest risk of harm	41%	39%
Provide good value for money	40%	38%
Are effective at investigating crime and catching criminals	40%	37%
Are effective in providing a visible presence in the areas of greatest need	32%	31%

The force undertook high profile proactive enforcement and community engagement activity in areas worst affected by serious crime and overt drug dealing in 2019 as part of '**Operation Reacher**'. The approach, piloted in the Bestwood Estate, combined innovative use of social media and high visibility enforcement to build trust and confidence with diverse community groups living in the area. The model has been well received by local communities leading to extensive positive community feedback. This work is also likely to have supported improvements in public confidence indicators outlined above.

6.3 PUBLIC CONTACT WITH AND EXPERIENCE OF THE POLICE

Nottinghamshire's Police and Crime Survey indicates that around 27% of the resident population have contact with Nottinghamshire Police each year, of which around 55% will only have contact on one occasion during the year. The majority of those contacting the police will be doing so to report a crime or incident (66%).

Of those that have had contact with the police over the previous year, the proportion that were satisfied with the service they received remained relatively stable during 2019 at 59.2%, with 25.7% reporting dissatisfaction. These new indictors will continue to be monitored over the coming year.

The number of calls to the 999 emergency number (190,970) increased by 4% during 2019. Nottinghamshire continues to receive a higher proportion of calls per head of population than the average police force[133], however the gap has been narrowing since 2014/15. Nottinghamshire maintains one of the lowest 999 abandonment rates in the country (0.1%), answering calls in an average of 2 seconds.

The overall number of calls received by the 101 non-emergency number (400,050), meanwhile, fell by 6.9% during 2019 largely driven improvements in the management of demand and appropriate signposting to other services at first point of contact. Abandonment rates for the 101 service also fell from 6.5% to 2.1% in 2019, with calls being answered in an average 27 seconds.

The proportion of grade 1 rural (74%) and grade 2 (52%) incidents attended by police within advised timescales[134] remained relatively stable in 2019, however improvements were observed in grade 1 response times in urban areas (up from 77.2% to 79.3%.

6.3.1 STOP AND SEARCH

Use of stop and search increased significantly in 2019, rising from 2,508 to 5,405, largely as a result of increasing police proactivity. During the same period, the proportion of searches resulting in a positive outcome increased by 4.8% points to 42.5%. With the positive engagement and support of local communities, this greater use of stop and search has helped to deliver a 29% increase in recorded drug trafficking and supply offences and a 32% increase in recorded possession of weapon offences.

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[133] HMICFRS 'Big Data' project
[134] Attendance aim: Grade 1 urban within 15 minutes and rural within 20 minutes, Grade 2 within 60 minutes

6.4   KEY CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Drug use and dealing remains one of the most significant issues of community concern, alongside issues of reckless and dangerous driving and burglary.

➢ Support further roll out of the successful Operation Reacher initiative in areas most affected by crime and evidence of overt drug use and dealing

➢ Further develop and embed local neighbourhood priority setting and problem solving approaches, working with local communities in tackling the issues of greatest concern

➢ Continue to invest in the dedicated police burglary teams, enhance target hardening activity and engage and empower local communities to help protect themselves

There are opportunities to improve public trust and confidence in the police / public services among particular sections of the community, particularly Mansfield and Ashfield, isolated rural areas & new and emerging communities

➢ Undertake targeted engagement activity in Mansfield and Ashfield to better understand the deterioration in public trust and confidence seen over the previous year

➢ Further develop targeted engagement with new and emerging communities, informed by comprehensive understanding of their cultures, needs, perceptions and experiences

➢ Continue to explore opportunities to improve engagement with and feedback to rural communities in tackling the issues of greatest local concern

Nottinghamshire continues to receive higher than average demand for its 999 emergency service. Local research has also identified a lack of awareness of the 101 non-emergency number among some new and emerging communities

➢ Continue to work in collaboration with other local emergency services to reduce service demand and improve efficiencies in service delivery

➢ Support ongoing work to ensure that vulnerable and new migrant communities are aware of how they can contact the police and other public services e.g. 101, 111

Use of stop and search has increased significantly over the last year. More officers are also set to be equipped with Tasers following recent Home Office investment in the devices

➢ Continue to ensure ongoing monitoring, transparency and scrutiny of the use of force and of stop and search by police, including outcomes and outcome disparity

➢ Continue to engage with local communities on the use of stop and search as part of the wider roll out of Operation Reacher

7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Needs Assessment (PCNA) has been produced in collaboration with Nottinghamshire police and other relevant stakeholders. It is informed by a range of local and national information sources and highlights the main issues, risks and threats that are likely to impact upon crime and community safety services between 2020 and 2023. The assessment is used to inform key planning and policy decisions.

The 2019 assessment finds that overall demand presenting to police has increased markedly over the last three years, largely driven by improvements in the recording of lower severity violence and harassment offences and a growth in identified public protection demand relating to domestic abuse, stalking, sexual offences and exploitation. This combination of proactive and reactive activity continues to place significant pressures on local investigation, victim support, criminal justice and offender management services.

Service demand in Nottinghamshire is compounded by higher than average levels of deprivation, particularly in the city, former coalfield areas and former industrial towns. Nottingham City has, however, seen reduction in relative deprivation since 2015 while Ashfield, Mansfield and Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood have seen deterioration in relative deprivation in terms of health, housing and deprivation affecting children.

VULNERABILITY AND SAFEGUARDING

Like other areas across the country, Nottinghamshire continues to see changes in social and economic factors that are likely to impact upon crime, victimisation, vulnerability and risk of harm. These include an aging population and rises in prevalence of illicit drug use, financial hardship, severe multiple disadvantage and common mental health disorders. These factors are clearly evident within the changing profile of demand on local services, where vulnerable people can present as victims, perpetrators, people at risk, or a combination of all three.

Children and young people are among those at most risk of harm, including serious harm, and remain less likely than the wider population to report victimisation to the police and other agencies. Priority risks identified locally include child sexual exploitation and abuse, weapon-enabled violence, criminal and 'County Lines' exploitation and technologically assisted harmful sexual behaviour.

Marked improvements in proactive safeguarding activity and understanding of risk have led to increases in demand on safeguarding bodies and multi-agency case conferencing arrangements. There are indications, however, that greater proactivity in these areas is resulting in earlier intervention and the prevention of future risk of harm.

Vulnerability and safeguarding demand is expected to continue to increase over the next year as a result of: further increases in underlying (multiple and complex) need; capacity constraints affecting public services, most notably health and social services; ongoing improvements in the identification of risk and a greater focus on trauma, routine enquiry and contextual safeguarding. This is likely to place further pressure on local services.

Risks relating to the exploitation of vulnerable people are likely to increase over the next year compounded by: the growing sophistication of local, regional, national and international organised crime networks; the strong consumer market for low priced labour and commodities and the potential for more vulnerable individuals entering the UK via illegal means following Britain's withdrawal from the European Union.

Key recommendations include:-

➢ Explore opportunities to extend the coverage and co-ordination of the Slavery and Exploitation Risk Assessment Conference (SERAC) model across Nottinghamshire

➢ Review models of vulnerability-related case conferencing to identify best practice, minimise duplication, assessing risk and maximising opportunities for effective information sharing across statutory and voluntary organisations

➢ Further promote and embed trauma-informed practice and routine enquiry among practitioners and communities that come into contact with vulnerable populations

➢ Work with CCGs to maximise availability of therapeutic support services for victims and other vulnerable populations dealing with the impact of trauma

➢ Support further analysis of emerging trends in mental health-related domestic abuse and sexual offending, including harm caused by those suffering from dementia, to inform local health-based responses

➢ Support custody diversion and reforms to the police Out of Court Disposal framework to ensure that vulnerable perpetrators are effectively identified, triaged and supported

➢ Explore integrated approaches to meeting the needs of vulnerable and prolific low-harm acquisitive offenders, particularly among the female offending cohort

➢ Maintain a focus on delivering ambitions of the Mental Health Crisis Care Concordat and Policing, Health and Social Care Consensus, particularly in the commissioning of mental health, housing and substance misuse services to support criminal justice outcomes

TACKLING CRIME AND ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

The Police and Crime Needs Assessment combines' data from a range of sources, including self-reported victimisation surveys and local management statistics to provide indicative estimates of the genuine trends in the prevalence and frequency of crime in Nottinghamshire. This recognises that police recorded crime alone cannot always provide a reliable indication of underlying trends in victimisation.

Levels of traditional crime are estimated to have remained relatively stable over the last year, despite marginal reductions in the city and rises in the county. At individual offence level, shoplifting and online fraud increased during 2019 while levels of residential burglary and criminal damage fell. Despite this, the area continues to see sporadic increases in serious acquisitive crimes, often linked to known offenders and vulnerable localities.

There currently no reliable local estimates of underlying trends in ASB or hate crime in the area, however intelligence reports suggest that levels of far-right extremism and religiously motivated hate crime (primarily Islamophobia) increased during the first half of 2019.

Despite a steady decline during the latter half of the year, national policy and 'trigger events' have potential to drive sporadic increases in hate crime and extremism at a local level.

Levels of 'crime harm' are reducing, despite a relatively stable recorded crime picture. It is likely that greater proactivity is resulting in earlier intervention and prevention of serious harm. Rape, violence with injury and burglary offences continue to elicit the greatest 'crime harm' to local residents, with rape, in particular, remaining significantly under-reported. Serious weapon-enabled violence remains a significant local and national priority threat.

Overall levels of police recorded victim-based crime are expected to increase over the next year driven by: greater recording of violence without injury; ongoing improvements in crime recording processes and practices, increasing levels of targeted police pro-activity; likely increases in confidence to report crime; ongoing improvements in service access and; the impact of any new criminal offence categories or areas of national focus during 2020.

The proportion of crime that has a digital element is likely to continue to grow for the foreseeable future, requiring greater levels of specialist investigation and expertise. Growing demands in relation to the interrogation, storage and retrieval of digital data are placing increasing costs pressures on the police service locally, regionally and nationally.

Key recommendations include:-

➢ Maintain a priority focus on tackling and preventing serious violence (including weapon-enabled violence and domestic abuse), sexual violence and adult and child exploitation

➢ Continue to support the Nottinghamshire VRU in embedding a long term evidence-led approach to tackling the root causes of serious violence, empowering local communities and ensuring partner compliance with the new Serious Violence Reduction Duty

➢ Further strengthen evidence-led online fraud and cyber-related crime prevention activity among partner agencies and work with local, regional and national policing partners to strengthen general and specialist capabilities in this area

➢ Enhance target hardening activity in areas most adversely affected by serious acquisitive crimes and maximise learning from the Home Office Safer Streets Fund

➢ Work with local communities to identify, tackle and prevent religiously-motivated hate crime and far right extremism and better predict and diffuse community tensions

➢ Continue to develop and invest in successful targeted initiatives including the dedicated police robbery and burglary teams and Integrated Offender Management arrangements

➢ Further develop our local understanding of the nature, prevalence and service response to ASB and hate crime through better use and co-ordination of partnership information and tracking public experience via the Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Survey

SUPPORTING VICTIMS OF CRIME AND ASB

The identification and disclosure of hidden harm and abuse, including adult exploitation, modern slavery, so called 'honour' based violence and forced marriage have increased markedly over the last year, largely driven by improved proactivity. Consequently, however, there remains a need to further strengthen the capacity and sustainability of critical safeguarding and crisis management arrangements.

Reports of non-recent sexual offences are now in decline following a three-fold increase between 2012/13 and 2017/18. Victim support services for survivors of domestic and sexual abuse are well established and well embedded, however there remain opportunities to strengthen universal prevention services and response to adult exploitation in the county.

There are indications that the proportion of all crime victims receiving some form of information, advice and support is steadily increasing across Nottinghamshire, however further assurance is required to determine current levels of compliance with the Victims' Code of Practice following changes in crime recording processes since 2018.

While there have been positive increases in the number of victims identified over the last year, the volume and proportion of crimes resulting in a positive crime outcome has reduced – largely due to fewer victims supporting a criminal justice outcome. This notably pronounced among survivors of domestic abuse and sexual offences.

There remain significant opportunities to increase confidence among victims to report rape, domestic abuse and harassment, particularly among those that fear reprisal or feel that they would not be believed or taken seriously. This includes victims of online harassment and abuse which are less likely to be reported than offences occurring face to face.

Notable gaps in current victim service provision include the availability of counselling and therapeutic support, refuge and specialist safe house provision for survivors of domestic abuse and exploitation, and language and translation services, particularly outside of core working hours.

An independent review undertaken in 2019 also highlighted opportunities to improve the coordination, governance and commissioning of sexual violence support services across Nottinghamshire, including the introduction of a 'coordination hub' to assess need, triage and manage referrals for sexual abuse services.

While the number of people affected by fraud is increasing, the self-reported impact on victims remains low in the vast majority of cases. Less than 10% of fraud cases are currently reported directly to the police, however police caseloads and referrals from Action Fraud are increasing. The force maintains a focus on identifying and supporting vulnerable victims.

Key recommendations include:-

➢ Review governance arrangements for sexual abuse services to enable more effective and consistent monitoring and commissioning across the city and county and explore opportunities to implement a 'co-ordination hub' to assess, triage and manage referrals

- Review pathways of support, outcomes and criminal justice attrition in relation to domestic abuse and consider provision, demand and clinical effectiveness of therapeutic support provided to victims of domestic and sexual violence

- Undertake targeted outreach to improve reporting of harassment and abuse and awareness of / access to the support services available - particularly among new and emerging communities

- Continue to raise awareness among communities and front-line staff on how to spot the signs of abuse and exploitation, how to report any concerns identified and what services and support are available to victims and potential victims

- Continue to monitor capacity and resilience of IDVA, MARAC, ISVA and CHISVA services and the SERAC approach, once extended to include the wider force area

- Work with local and regional partners to help strengthen the availability of refuge and safe house and specialist accommodation for victims of exploitation and abuse

- Undertake further analysis to provide assurance in respect of current compliance with the Victims Code of Practice following changes to crime recording practices and the imminent introduction of a Victims' Law

- Review support pathways and service outcomes for ASB, including take up, quality and commitment to restorative justice approaches

TACKLING AND REDUCING OFFENDING

The number of arrests, identified suspects and positive crime outcomes are rising. This is largely being driven by increases in proactive policing activity relating to drug, public order and possession of weapon offences, where the rate of increase has exceeded that seen nationally.

The proportion of offences that result in a charge or summons remains stable and there are opportunities to increase the use of out of court disposals where appropriate. A new out of court disposals framework will be launched in 2020 that will help to ensure all cautions have conditions attached linked to reparation or reducing the risk of reoffending.

Use of 'Release Under Investigation' (RUI) has become common practice since the Policing and Crime Act 2017 imposed limitations on the use of pre-charge bail. This remains an issue of concern on account of the lack of conditions attached to RUI and the uncertainty for victims and suspects brought about by what can be lengthy periods of investigation. The government is currently reviewing this legislation, with reforms anticipated in 2020/21.

BAME residents and those from Black Caribbean backgrounds in particular remain significantly over-represented among police recorded suspects and managed offenders. The level of disproportionality increased marginally during 2019, potentially impacted by increases proactive policing activity in the city.

Positive crime outcomes for domestic and sexual offences remain higher than average in Nottinghamshire, however marked reductions were seen during 2019 at both a local and

national level. Rape outcomes in particular remain an area of concern. As a high proportion of survivors do not support further criminal justice action, there are opportunities to improve evidence led prosecutions and the effective retrieval and disclosure of digital evidence.

Integrated Offender Management approaches continue to prove successful in reducing risk of offending among a variety of cohorts. There are opportunities, however, to better address the 'revolving door' of high-vulnerability low-harm offenders impacting upon police and CJ capacity, and to explore Respect accredited programmes for low to medium risk domestic abuse perpetrators both within and outside of the formal criminal justice process.

Partners are developing an increasing understanding of the growing reach, resilience and technological capability of organised crime networks and those seeking to exploit vulnerable people. The systematic grooming and sexual abuse of children by groups of offenders is believed to be widespread, with the number of cases identified likely to increase further as a result of pro-active casework, early intervention and the work of online child abuse activist groups known to be operating in the area.

While rates of youth offending and first time entrants into the CJS continue to fall, there remain opportunities to develop a more co-ordinated approach to the commissioning and delivery of youth diversionary services across Nottinghamshire in the context of a diminished and uncertain funding landscape. While serious violence and knife crime are reducing, the Public Health approach to tackling these issues remains a core partnership priority.

Key recommendations include:-

➢ Work across partnerships to improve the co-ordination and effectiveness of youth diversionary activity across the force area and invest in voluntary sector capacity building (via PCC grants and VRU) to support young people in heightened risk situations

➢ Explore opportunities to strengthen the range of targeted interventions available to low level and first time offenders as part of the revised out of court disposal framework

➢ Improve oversight and scrutiny of the appropriate use of 'release under investigation' and pre-charge bail pending changes to national guidance and legislation

➢ Continue to monitor and analyse the disproportionate representation of BAME offenders within the CJS and explore best practice in addressing their criminogenic needs

➢ Explore opportunities to pilot a Respect accredited domestic violence perpetrator programme for low to medium risk offenders within and outside of the CJS

➢ Work with the police and CPS to improve opportunities for securing evidence-led prosecutions for domestic and sexual violence offences where in the public interest

➢ Ensure an ongoing multi-agency commitment to the principles of integrated offender management, particularly in the response to serious violence and high harm

➢ Work with partners and communities to further develop the multi-agency response to serious and organised crime and bring all powers to bear on those causing most harm

➢ Continue to strengthen 'through the gate' support for vulnerable prison leavers, particularly in the provision of suitable and secure accommodation

PUBLIC PERCEPTION AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Overall levels of public trust and confidence in the police have steadily increased over the last year, potentially impacted by an increase in targeted proactive policing activity. Despite this, levels of trust and confidence in Mansfield and Ashfield remain below average, having deteriorated since 2018.

Recently commissioned academic research has also highlighted lower levels of trust and confidence among New and Emerging Communities in the area - often as a result of negative experiences in their own country. Other groups in displaying lower than average levels of trust and confident in the police include residents from black backgrounds and those living in more isolated rural communities.

Public trust and confidence in the police is likely to increase over the coming year as a result of greater investment in neighbourhood policing and ongoing improvements in neighbourhood priority setting and problem solving processes. Providing feedback to communities on action taken in response to the issues that matter most to them remains a critical component to driving improvements in this area.

Drug use and dealing remain prevalent issues of local community concern, particularly in Mansfield an Ashfield. The Operation Reacher initiative has potential to drive significant improvements in public trust and confidence in some neighbourhoods, particularly where combined with positive and proactive community messaging. Other key issues of concern for local communities include reckless and dangerous driving and burglary.

Use of stop and search has increased significantly over the last year as a result of greater and more targeted proactive policing activity. Despite positive community engagement and evidence of strong resident support for the tactic, it will be important to ensure ongoing monitoring, transparency and scrutiny of its use and outcomes. Taser use and outcomes should also continue to be closely monitored over the coming year in view of increases in the number of officers equipped with these devices.

The force has delivered improvements in handling of 101 calls and grade 1 response times, and maintains strong performance in the handling of 999 calls. Nottinghamshire does, however, continue to receive a higher volume of 999 calls per head of population than other similar police force areas.

Key recommendations include:-

➢ Support further roll out of the successful Operation Reacher initiative in areas most affected by crime and overt drug use / dealing

➢ Further develop and embed local neighbourhood priority setting and problem solving approaches, working with local communities to tackle and prevent the crimes of greatest local concern

➢ Further develop targeted engagement with new and emerging communities, informed by comprehensive understanding of their cultures, needs, perceptions and experiences

- Continue to drive improvements in engagement with and feedback to other communities where trust and confidence remains lower than average, including Mansfield and Ashfield and more remote rural communities

- Continue to work in collaboration with other local emergency services to reduce service demand and improve efficiencies in service delivery

- Support ongoing work to ensure that vulnerable and new migrant communities are aware of how they can contact the police and other public services e.g. 101, 111

- Continue to drive improvements in the oversight and scrutiny of stop and search and any disproportionality in its use or outcomes – particularly among communities affected by the wider roll out of Operation Reacher

The issues, opportunities and recommendations set out in this assessment will be used to inform planning and policy decisions between 2020 and 2024, including development of the Police and Crime Plan and supporting delivery plans during this period.

APPENDIX 1: POLICE AND CRIME NEEDS ASSESSMENT MORILE MATRIX 2019

Issue	Individual Harm	Community Harm	Likelihood Prevalence	Trend	Knowledge Plans	Resources Capacity
Serious / weapon enabled violence	Very High	Very High	Moderate	◄ ►	Evolving	High
Domestic violence and abuse	Very High	Low	High	◄ ►	Evolved	Limited
Rape / serious sexual offences	Very High	Moderate	Moderate	◄ ►	Evolved	Limited
Child Sexual Exploitation	Very High	Low	Moderate	◄ ►	Evolving	Limited
Drug supply / Criminal Exploitation	Very High	High	Moderate	▲	Evolving	Moderate
Other Slavery / Exploitation	Very High	Low	Low	n/k	Evolving	Moderate
Hate crime and extremism	High	Moderate	Low	n/k	Evolving	Moderate
Burglary (residential)	High	Moderate	Moderate	◄ ►	Evolved	High
Other violence with injury	High	Moderate	High	◄ ►	Evolved	Moderate
Robbery (personal)	High	Moderate	Low	◄ ►	Evolved	High

APPENDIX 2: COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP LEVEL PROFILES

NOTTINGHAM

Area Profile

Nottingham is a densely populated national core city which incorporates major concentrations in retail, leisure and business economies.   Around 29% of Nottinghamshire residents reside in city, with the population projected to rise by a further 18,800 people (+5.8%) by 2029.

The city has more than double the proportion of people aged 18 to 24 compared to the national average – largely on account of the two universities in the area. The University of Nottingham has one of the highest numbers of international students nationally, accounting for around 28% of their total student population

2018 Mid-year estimate (ONS)	Nottm
Resident population - All	331,069
Resident population – 10 to 17	27,639
Resident population – 18 to 24	65,582
BAME population (Non-White British)	35.6%

Around 35% of the city population are non-white British however the area's demographic profile is believed to have changed significantly since the Census 2011 was undertaken.

The city has a high level of cultural and ethnic diversity and is home to a number of long standing Pakistani and Caribbean communities and more recent Eastern European migrant communities including Polish, Romanian and Lithuanian.

Social and economic drivers of crime, victimisation and vulnerability

Nottingham has the 15th highest proportion of neighbourhoods (31%) that fall within the 10% most deprived areas in England, however, the 2019 indices indicate that relative deprivation has reduced since 2015, particularly in terms of crime (improving in rank by 25 places out of 317 Local Authority districts) and barriers to housing/services (-34 places).

Nottingham features concentrations of deprivation affecting children with more than three quarters of children living in Arboretum, St Ann's, Aspley, and Radford and Park being in either workless families or families in receipt of tax credits. The area also has a significantly higher than average proportion of people aged 60 and over affected by 'income deprivation'

At least 29,650 residents are likely to be living with long-term mental health conditions in the area and around 6,700 adults and 1,510 children are known to be in contact with mental health services.

Priority neighbourhood localities within Nottingham include Hyson Green / Arboretum, Bulwell and Aspley

Police recorded victim based crime fell by 4.1% in Nottingham in 2019, continuing the narrowing of the gap between Nottingham and the England and Wales average over the previous ten years.

Police Recorded Crime	2018	2019	% Change
All Crime	43,324	43,585	+0.6%
All victim-based crime	36,746	35,240	-4.1%
Violence Against the Person	12,657	13,242	+4.6%
Sexual Offences	1,479	1,294	-12.5%
Robbery	709	628	-11.4%
Burglary	2,703	2,509	-7.2%
Vehicle Crime	3,467	2,730	-21.3%
Domestic crimes & Incidents	7,573	7,812	+3.2%
Hate crimes & incidents	1,288	1,230	-4.5%
Anti-social behaviour	14,753	14,905	+1.0%

Crime reductions have been similarly reflected in the Police and Crime Survey, and are bucking a rising county wide trend.

Police recorded possession of weapons offences (+30%) and drug offences in Nottingham are higher than the average of other most similar local authority areas. This reflects greater levels of positive proactive policing activity in the area. Levels of theft from person are, however, also higher than average in Nottingham.

Nottingham: Police Recorded Crime Outliers (MSG Comparison) 2019
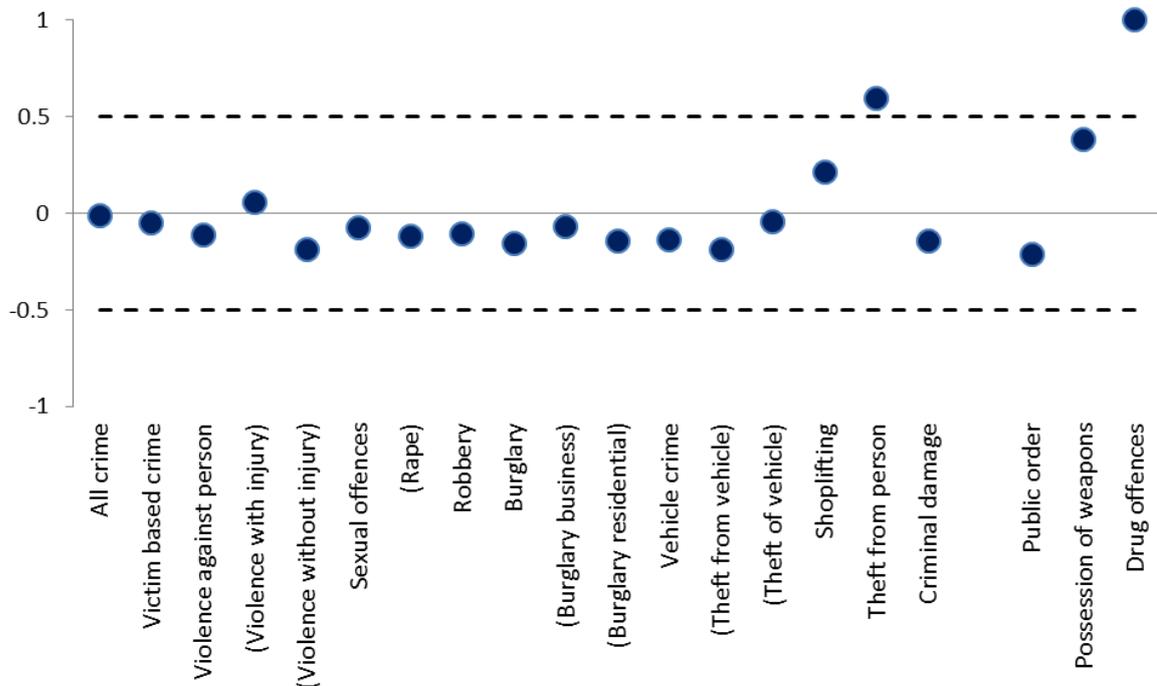
As a core city, Nottingham continues to see major concentrations in violent crime, acquisitive crime and anti-social behaviour linked to the night time and retail economies in the city centre and priority neighbourhoods.

Other aspects of risk and complexity are also most heavily concentrated within the city, including weapon-enabled violence, Child Sexual Exploitation, (including cases involving contact), adult exploitation, FGM, so called 'honour'-based violence and abuse, hate crimes.

The Nottingham CDP Strategic Assessment for 2019 identified the following priorities for the area for 2020/21:-

- Weapon Enabled Offending
- Modern Slavery and Exploitation
- Domestic and Sexual Violence
- Drugs & Alcohol (including supply and possession)
- Hate Crime
- Burglary

MANSFIELD AND ASHFIELD

Mansfield and Ashfield are situated on the north-west fringes of Nottinghamshire and include the towns of Mansfield, Warsop, Sutton in Ashfield and Hucknall.

2018 Mid-year estimate (ONS)	Mansf.	Ashf.	Total
Resident population - All	108,841	127,151	235,992
Resident population – 10 to 17	9,181	11,373	20,554
Resident population – 18 to 24	7,918	9,552	17,470
BAME population (Non-White British)	6.8%	4.0%	5.3%

Around 35% of the city population are non-white British however the area's demographic profile is believed to have changed significantly since the Census 2011 was undertaken.

The resident population of Mansfield and Ashfield is projected to increase by around 5% by 2029 (+11,700 people), with Ashfield seeing one of the largest proportional increases in the force area (+6.4%, equivalent to 8,100 additional people).

While the area features lower than average levels of ethnic diversity, particularly in Ashfield, the demographic profile is likely to have changed markedly since the Census 2011 was undertaken.

Social and economic drivers of crime, victimisation and vulnerability

Mansfield and Ashfield features notable concentrations in income, employment, education and health deprivation, child poverty, troubled families and problematic drug use.

Relative deprivation in Ashfield has also increased since 2015 driven by rises in crime (with the local authority rank worsening by 14 places), barriers to housing / services (+45 places), and health (+13 places) deprivation.

At least 16,949 Mansfield and Ashfield residents are likely to be living with long-term mental health conditions in the area and around 2,980 adults and 565 children are known to be in contact with mental health services.

Priority neighbourhood localities within the Mansfield area include Newgate, Portland, Ravensdale and Oak Tree. Priority neighbourhood localities within the Ashfield area include Carsic, Abbey Hill, Central, New Cross and Hucknall.

Police recorded crime and ASB profile

Overall levels of police recorded victim based crime saw no significant change in Mansfield and Ashfield in 2019, despite marked increases in violence without injury (+20%) and stalking and harassment (+26%) offences, which were largely driven by changes in recording practices.

Police Recorded Crime	2018	2019	% Change
All Crime	22,787	23,586	+3.5%
All victim-based crime	19,936	20,113	+0.9%
Violence Against the Person	7,354	8,145	+10.8%
Sexual Offences	802	752	-6.2%
Robbery	232	264	+13.8%
Burglary	1,520	1,593	+4.8%
Vehicle Crime	1,923	1,539	-20.0%
Domestic crimes & Incidents	4,857	5,499	+13.2%
Hate crimes & incidents	417	406	-2.6%
Anti-social behaviour	6,984	6,772	-3.0%

The number of domestic crimes and incidents reported to the police also increased significantly during 2019, particularly in Ashfield (+18.3%), with levels remaining significantly higher than the force average.

There remain significant concentrations in night time economy-related violence with and without injury remain in Mansfield and Ashfield town centres.

When compared to other most similar local authority areas, Mansfield continues to report higher than average levels of drug offences, shoplifting, thefts from person and possession of weapon offences (+50%). In Ashfield, levels of police recorded robbery significantly exceeded that of other most similar local authority areas in 2019.

Mansfield has the second highest level of recorded street homeless in the force area, with use of synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists (SCRA), such as 'Black Mamba', remaining prolific among this vulnerable cohort. Tackling drug use and dealing also remains a prominent local priority for residents in Mansfield and Ashfield.

Nottinghamshire Police have also identified concentrations in Child Sexual Exploitation offences occurring in the Mansfield and Ashfield area.

The Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Survey identified steady reductions in public trust and confidence in the police in Mansfield and Ashfield during 2019 which bucked a rising force wide trend.

Mansfield: Police Recorded Crime Outliers (MSG Comparison) 2019
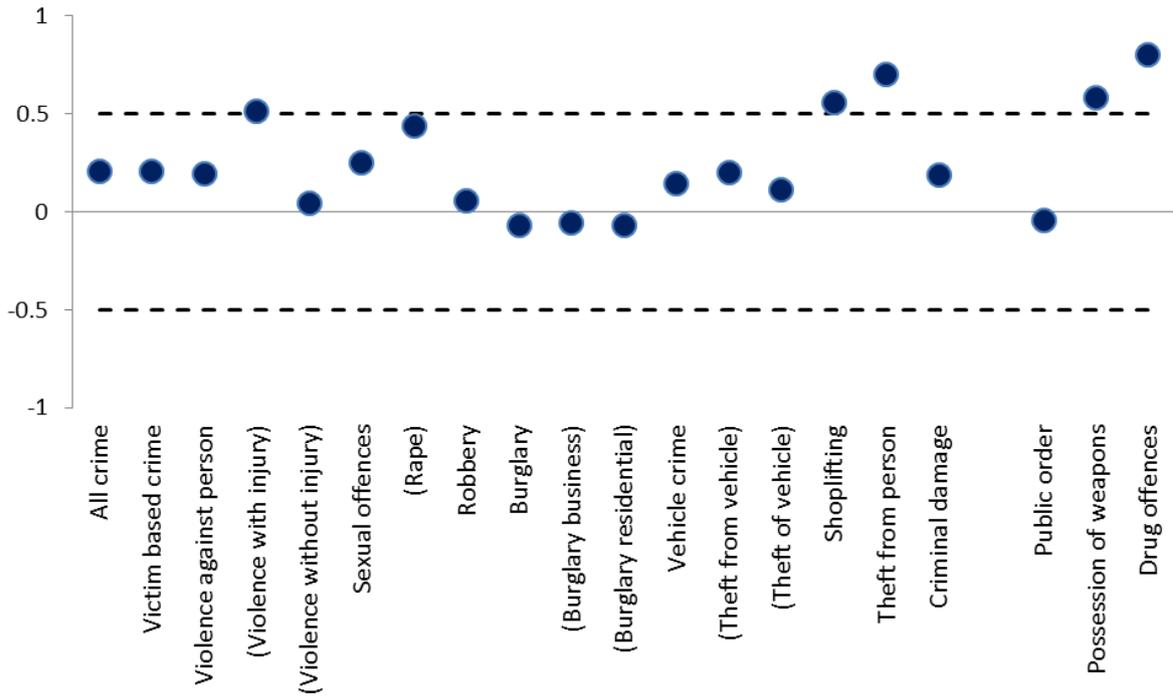
Ashfield: Police Recorded Crime Outliers (MSG Comparison) 2019
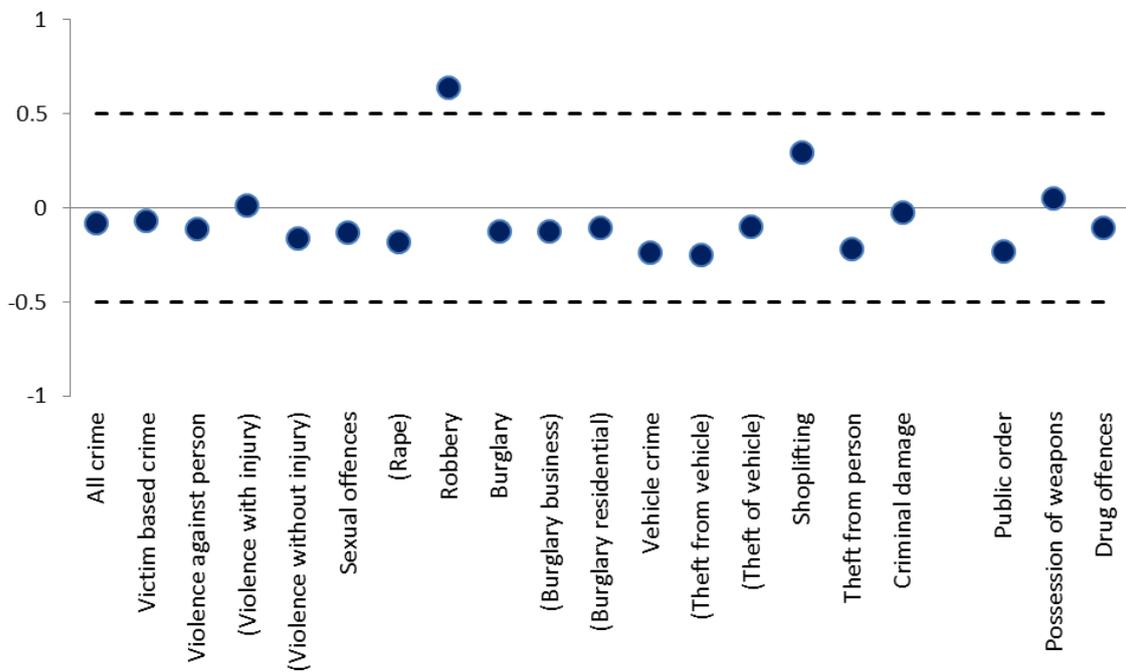
BASSETLAW, NEWARK AND SHERWOOD

Area Profile

Bassetlaw is a predominantly rural area situated in the north of the County. It includes the towns of Worksop and Retford. The Newark and Sherwood district authority is situated in the east of Nottinghamshire and includes Newark-on-Trent, Southwell and Ollerton.

2018 Mid-year estimate (ONS)	Bas'law	N&S	Total
Resident population - All	116,839	121,566	238,405
Resident population – 10 to 17	10,050	10,702	20,752
Resident population – 18 to 24	8,462	8,690	17,152
BAME population (Non-White British)	5.5%	5.8%	5.6%

While only around 5.6% of the area's resident population was recorded as being non-White British in the 2011 Census, the population has become increasingly diverse over recent years. 2014/15 National Insurance data for Newark and Sherwood, for example saw 641 new adult registrations from overseas countries, including 343 from A8 Eastern European countries.

Social and econimc drivers of crime, victimisation and vulnerability

Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood has higher levels of deprivation than the national average, particularly levels of child poverty and number of 'troubled families'. The area saw an increase in relative income deprivation and deprivation affecting children in 2019 , with the local authority rank worsening by 18 and 29 places respectively when compared to 2015.

At least 14,350 residents are likely to be living with long-term mental health conditions in the area and around 3,610 adults and 860 children are known to be in contact with mental health services.

Rates of suicide remain significantly higher than the England and East Midlands average in Bassetlaw and have been increasing over the previous three years.

Priority neighbourhood localities within Bassetlaw include Worksop South East, Worksop North West and Langold. Priority neighbourhood localities within Newark and Sherwood include Bridge, Ollerton and Devon.

Police recorded crime and ASB profile

Police recorded victim based crime increased by a marginal 2.3% in Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood in 2019, impacted in part by a significant increase in vehicle crimes during the year – particularly in Newark and Sherwood (+25%).

Police Recorded Crime	2018	2019	% Change
All Crime	19,158	19,993	+4.4%
All victim-based crime	17,118	17,511	+2.3%
Violence Against the Person	5,702	6,140	+7.7%
Sexual Offences	583	554	-5.0%
Robbery	122	127	+4.1%
Burglary	1,935	1,755	-9.3%
Vehicle Crime	1,717	2,050	+19.4%
Domestic crimes & Incidents	3,360	3,611	+7.5%
Hate crimes & incidents	248	269	+8.5%
Anti-social behaviour	5,160	4,741	-8.1%

When compared to other most similar local authority areas, Bassetlaw records a significantly higher volume of burglary, vehicle crime and shoplifting offences than average, and comparatively low levels of violence and sexual offences.

Newark and Sherwood similarly records comparatively high levels of shoplifting and vehicle crime and low levels of violence and public order, while Worksop town centre in Bassetlaw features notable concentrations in night time economy-related violence with and without injury.

The Police and Crime Survey highlights drug use and dealing, reckless and dangerous driving and burglary remain the most prevalent local crime and community safety-related priorities for residents in Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood.

Bassetlaw: Police Recorded Crime Outliers (MSG Comparison) 2019
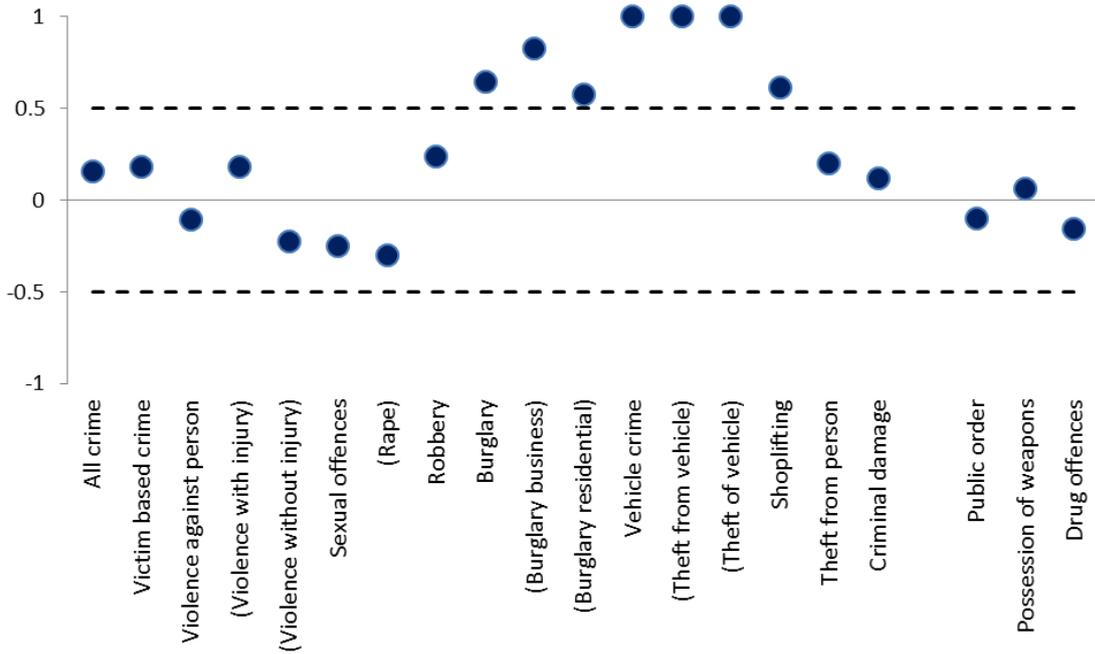
Newark & Sherwood: Police Recorded Crime Outliers (MSG Comparison) 2019
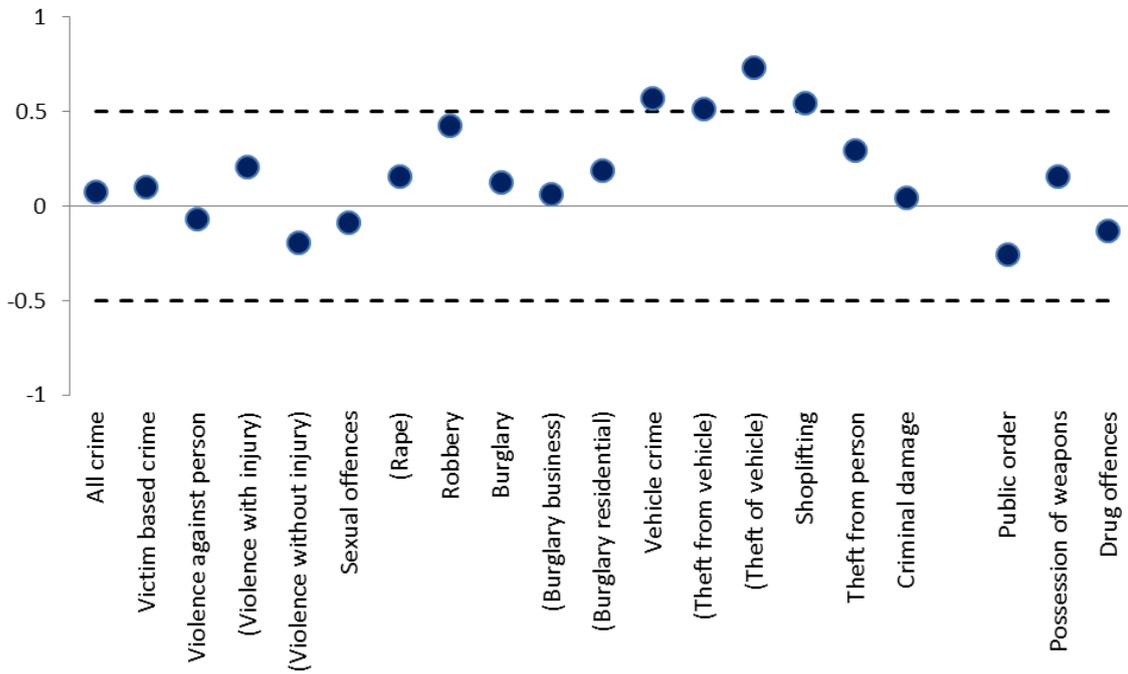
SOUTH NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

South Nottinghamshire encircles the city boundary, with the local authorities of Broxtowe on the western edge of the city, Gedling on the north east edge of the city and Rushcliffe. The area includes the neighbourhoods of Eastwood and Beeston (Broxtowe), Arnold (Gedling) and West Bridgford and East Leake (Rushcliffe).

2018 Mid-year estimate (ONS)	Ged	Broxt	Rush	Total
Resident population - All	117,786	113,272	117,671	348,729
Resident population – 10 to 17	10,702	9,278	11,020	30,731
Resident population – 18 to 24	8,068	9,087	8,371	25,526
BAME population (Non-White British)	9.7%	10.5%	9.7%	9.9%

The area's resident population is projected to grow by 23,100 people by 2029 (+6.5%), with Rushcliffe in particular projected to increase by around 7.3% (+8,600 people). The area's resident population is estimated to have become increasingly diverse since the 2011 Census was undertaken, with National Insurance data showing over 809 adult registrations from overseas in 2014/15, including 254 from A8 Eastern European countries.

Social and econimc drivers of crime, victimisation and vulnerability

Levels of deprivation in South Nottinghamshire remain below the national average, with Broxtowe and Rushcliffe in particular having no neighbourhoods (LSOAs) that fall within the 10% most deprived nationally. Gedling, however, has seen notable increases in relative deprivation related to 'housing and other services' (a worsening in local authority rank deprivation of 30 places) since 2015.

At least 23,210 South Nottinghamshire residents are likely to be living with long-term mental health conditions in the area and around 5,800 adults and 1,190 children are known to be in contact with mental health services.

Priority neighbourhood localities within South Nottinghamshire include Netherfield, Colwick and Eastwood South.

Police recorded crime and ASB profile

Police recorded victim based crime increased by 5.9% in South Nottinghamshire in 2019, largely driven by increases in Rushcliffe (+18.2%), which included 38.6% increase in police recorded burglaries. Although low in volume, robbery (+22.5%) and sexual offences (+10.2%) also increased during 2019.

Police Recorded Crime	2018	2019	% Change
All Crime	18,479	19,904	+7.7%
All victim-based crime	16,576	17,557	+5.9%
Violence Against the Person	5,142	5,911	+15.0%
Sexual Offences	625	689	+10.2%
Robbery	169	207	+22.5%
Burglary	1,822	1,770	-2.9%
Vehicle Crime	2,020	2,090	+3.5%
Domestic crimes & Incidents	3,422	3,869	+13.1%
Hate crimes & incidents	329	375	+14.0%
Anti-social behaviour	5,070	5,062	-0.2%

Overall crime levels in South Nottinghamshire remain lower than that of other most similar community safety partnership areas, particularly levels of public order, violent crime, drug offences and possession of weapon offences.

South Notts: Police Recorded Crime Outliers (MSG Comparison) 2019
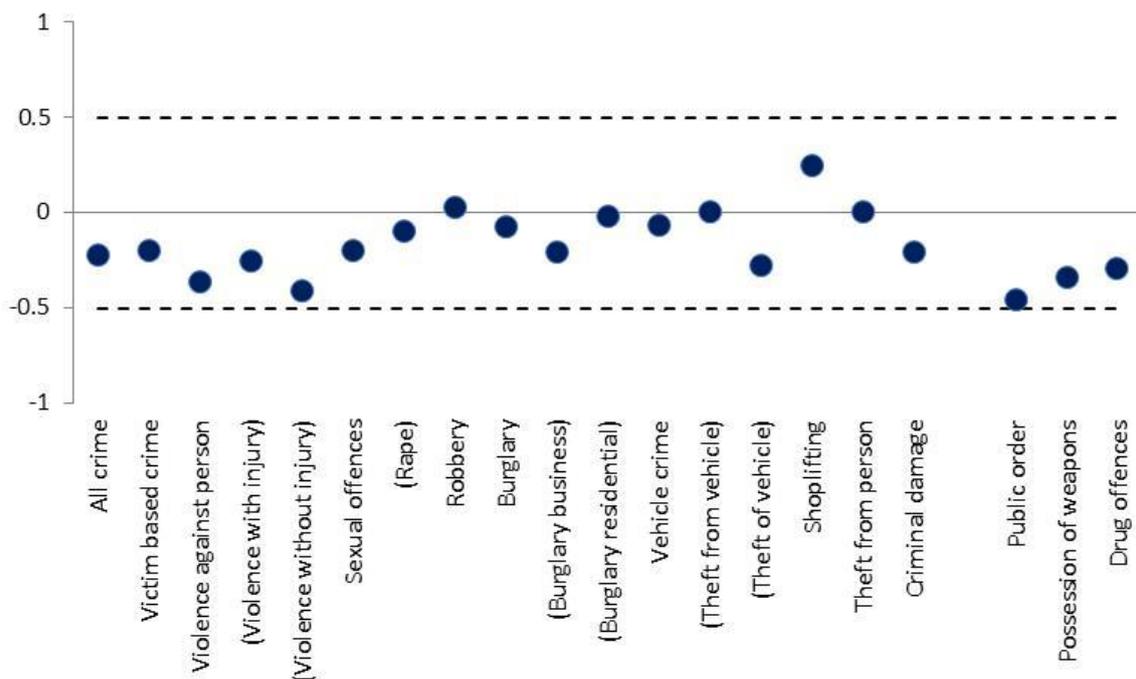
The Police and Crime Survey identifies a higher prevalence of on-line fraud in South Nottinghamshire (13.8%) than the police force average (12.7%).

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

There are also concentrations of serious acquisitive crime and business crime in the area, with Broxtowe, in particular seeing a marked increase in police recorded shoplifting offences over the last year. ASDA supermarkets in in Arnold and West Bridgford, Sainsbury's supermarket in Daybrook and Tesco supermarket in Carlton feature amongst the top repeat locations for crime in South Nottinghamshire.

West Bridgford also features concentrations in night time economy related crime and ASB.

Nottinghamshire Police have also identified concentrations in Child Sexual Exploitation offences occurring in the South Nottinghamshire area.

APPENDIX 3: AREAS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

The assessment identified a range of gaps in knowledge and understanding which partners should work to address over the coming year, either as part of local or regional research and analytical arrangements. These include:-

Managing and reducing the drivers of demand
➢ Work with partners to improve efficiency, effectiveness and demand management across CPS, courts and offender management services and deliver simplified and swifter criminal justice processes
➢ Research to improve understanding of presenting demand, including drivers of higher rates of 999 / 101 calls, to inform longer-term local problem solving approaches

Protecting vulnerable people / protecting people from harm
➢ Undertake further analysis of emerging trends in dementia related abuse and inter-generational abuse to inform the development of pathways of support and intervention
➢ Develop a more coherent picture of what works in preventing fraud and cyber-crime affecting vulnerable people

Outcomes for victims of crime and ASB
➢ Developing understanding of victim satisfaction and experience across the CJS, including compliance with the Code of Practice for Victims
➢ Further explore service expectations and experience of victims of domestic and sexual offences that do not support a police investigation / criminal justice outcome
➢ Further develop understanding of hate crime, right wing extremism and anti-social behaviour across Nottinghamshire, including current service response

Tackling and reducing offending and re-offending
➢ Support the Nottinghamshire Violence Reduction Unit in developing a comprehensive profile of the drivers of serious violence and what works in preventing harm as part of a long-term public health approach
➢ Exploring what works in improving victim resilience to cybercrime

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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 agencies[135].

Black, Asian and Other Minority Ethnic (BAME): Non-white British communities

Child sexual exploitation (CSE) is a form of child sexual abuse where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into sexual activity in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator. Victims may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. CSE does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through use of technology.

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.

Coercive Control: Coercive or controlling behaviour in an intimate or family relationship became a new criminal offence in December 2015 under the Serious Crime Act 2015.

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: 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 and Fire and Rescue Services (HMICFRS): Statutory body responsible to the Home Office for inspecting police and fire and rescue services in England and Wales

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[135] 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).

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

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

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

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

MISPER: Missing Persons

Most Similar Police Force Areas: Home Office comparator group of most similar police force areas comprising Bedfordshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Kent, Lancashire, Leicestershire and South Yorkshire

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

National Ballistics Intelligence Service (NABIS) - Service delivering fast-time forensic intelligence as well as tactical and strategic intelligence to tackle all aspects of firearms related criminality within the UK

New and emerging community: People with social, political, cultural or economic reasons for coming into the UK and who may potentially change the dynamics of a neighbourhood[136]

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 defined[137] 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.

THRIVE: Police prioritisation model for response which considers Threat, Harm, Risk, Intelligence, Vulnerability (of the victim) and Engagement (level required to resolve the issue

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[136] NPIA: Working with new and emerging communities
[137] World Health Organisation, World report on violence and health (Geneva: World Health Organization, 2002)

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 Justice Service (YJS): Multi-agency statutory bodies under the 1998 Crime and Disorder Act

Contact Us

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