Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Needs Assessment

December 2015

What is the PCNA?

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

- It aims to inform:-
  - Development of the 2016 to 2019 Police and Crime Plan
  - Organisational planning for 2016 and beyond
  - Grants and commissioning process for 2016/17

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

- It is updated on an annual basis

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The Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Needs Assessment (PCNA) 2015 has been developed in collaboration with local partner agencies. The assessment aims to highlight the main issues, risks and threats that are likely to impact upon the crime and community safety environment between 2016 and 2019.

Key risks and interdependencies set out in the assessment will be used to inform planning and policy decisions between 2016 and 2019, including briefings for prospective Police and Crime Commissioner candidates and the subsequent Police and Crime Plan and commissioning process.

What information have we used?

Partnership Assessments	Police Strategic Threat Assessment 2015, Community Safety Strategic Assessments, Public Health Joint Strategic Needs Assessments
Consultation	Police Neighbourhood priority surveys, Local Authority Resident Perception Surveys, OPCC Public Consultation, Focus Groups, National perception surveys e.g. IPSOS MORI
Organisational Reviews	Independent Reviews – Grant Thornton, RSM Tenon, Strategic Risk Registers, Performance Reports
National Data Sources	Crime Survey England & Wales, Commercial Victimisation Survey, LAPE / Alcohol-related harm, Crime Outcomes Profile, Strategic Policing Requirement
Environmental Scanning	PESTELO (Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Environmental, Legal, Organisational) Analyses, changing demographic trends

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The PCNA brings together knowledge and information from a wide range of partner agencies, primarily via the environmental and organisational assessments that those agencies routinely produce.

The Changing Environment

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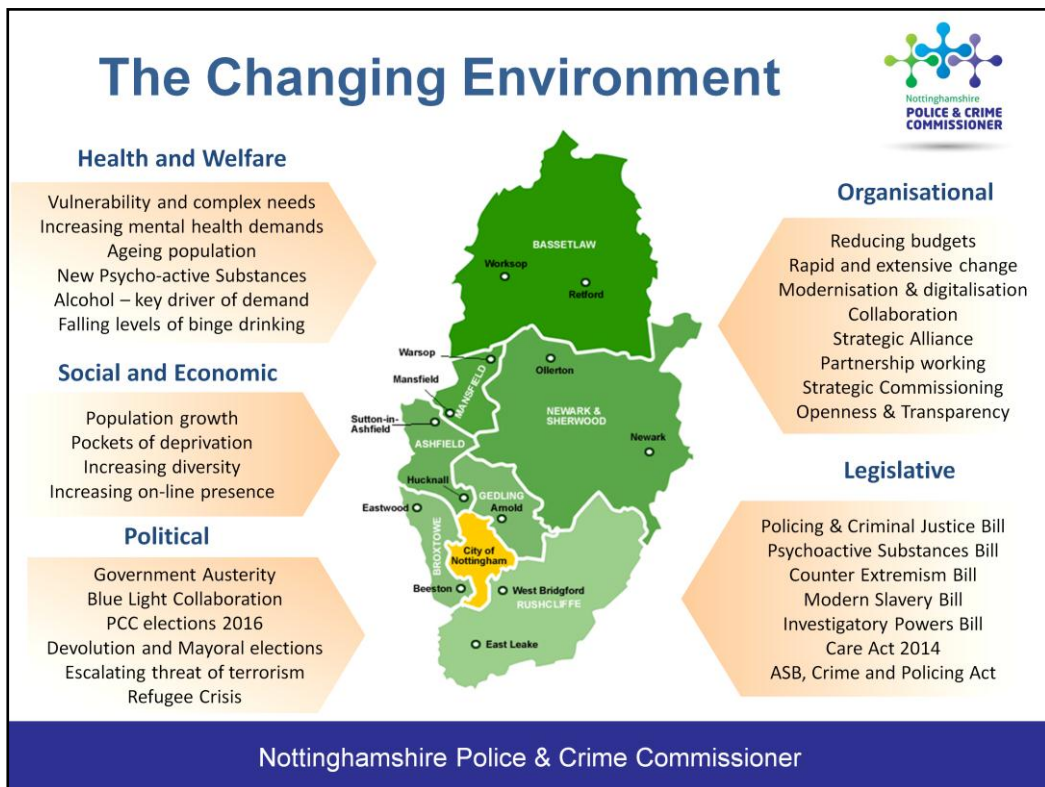
Nottinghamshire has growing and diversifying population of around 1.12 million which is expected to rise by a further 5.4% over the next 10 years – representing an additional 60,400 people.

Mental health and housing demands have increased significantly over the previous five years and are forecast to continue to do so.

Over 16,000 people are estimated to be in contact with mental health services within the area.

Evidence suggests that overall levels of crime and ASB continue to fall

Police Recorded Crime and Self-reported Victimisation
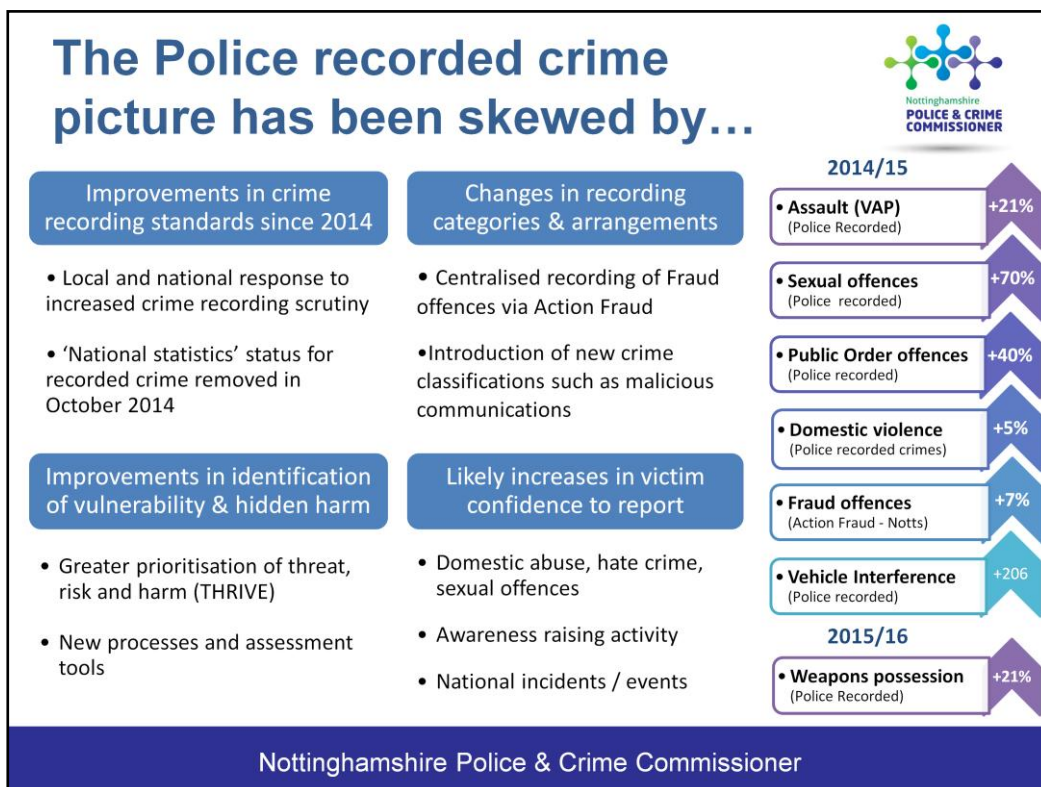Nottinghamshire - 2005-2019
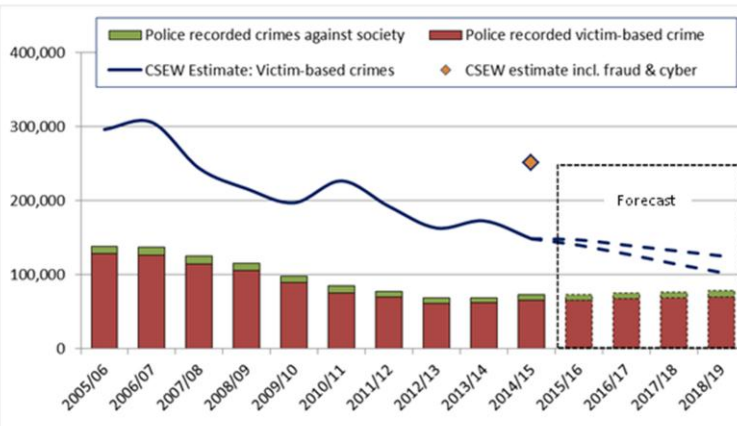
- -16% • Victim-based crimes (Notts. - CSEW)
- -18% • Crimes against businesses (CVS reg.)
- -18% • Rural crime (CVS reg., NFU nat.)
- -11% • Crimes against children (CSEW nat.)
- -11% • Domestic burglary (Police recorded)
- -2% • Vehicle offences (Police recorded)
- -13% • ASB (Police recorded)

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Victimisation surveys indicate that the overall prevalence of crime and ASB continues to fall across Nottinghamshire and is forecast to fall further over the next four years. These reductions have continued despite changes in economic conditions and reductions in the level of resources available to police, community safety and criminal justice services – and the gap between Nottinghamshire and the England and Wales average has reduced markedly.

The Crime Survey for England and Wales indicates that fraud and cyber-dependent crime (pure cyber crime) could account for an further 69% of offences not previously captured via the self reported victimisation survey. It is not currently possible to determine trends in victimisation across these crime types.

Police recorded crime – and demand presenting to the police has not seen equivalent reductions over this period.

The Police recorded crime picture has been skewed by…

Improvements in crime recording standards since 2014	Changes in recording categories & arrangements
• Local and national response to increased crime recording scrutiny • 'National statistics' status for recorded crime removed in October 2014	• Centralised recording of Fraud offences via Action Fraud • Introduction of new crime classifications such as malicious communications
Improvements in identification of vulnerability & hidden harm	Likely increases in victim confidence to report
• Greater prioritisation of threat, risk and harm (THRIVE) • New processes and assessment tools	• Domestic abuse, hate crime, sexual offences • Awareness raising activity • National incidents / events

2014/15

- Assault (VAP) (Police Recorded) +21%
- Sexual offences (Police recorded) +70%
- Public Order offences (Police recorded) +40%
- Domestic violence (Police recorded crimes) +5%
- Fraud offences (Action Fraud - Notts) +7%
- Vehicle Interference (Police recorded) +206

2015/16

- Weapons possession (Police Recorded) +21%

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The police recorded crime picture has been skewed by new crime classifications such as malicious communications and stalking offences, changes in reporting levels, changes in arrangements for recording crime and improvements in crime recording compliance over the last year. This has rendered some recorded crime categories incomparable to levels recorded prior to 2014, most notably in the areas of violent crime and sexual violence.

Office for National Statistics (ONS) reported in July 2015:-

The Crime-recording: making the victim count report (HMIC) found that violence against the person offences had the highest under-recording rates across police forces in England and Wales. Nationally, an estimated 1 in 3 (33%) violent offences that should have been recorded as crimes were not. Action taken by police forces to improve their compliance with the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) is likely to have resulted in the increase in the number of offences recorded. ONS has also been informed there has generally been little change in the volume of "calls for service" related to violent crime in the year ending March 2015 compared with the previous year. This, along with the evidence from the CSEW, suggests the rise in recorded violence against the person is largely due to process improvements rather than a genuine rise in violent crime.

Presentation of complex demand is increasing

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% change on previous year

- +20% • Mental health-related calls (15,000)
- +5% • Domestic abuse crimes (6,800 annually)
- +3% • Missing persons (4,900 annually)
- +70% • Sexual Offences (1,900 annually)
- + • Child Sexual Exploitation (600 annually)
- + • FGM Cases (15 identified in 2014/15)
- + • Cyber and Cyber-enabled crimes

Organisational Influences
- Improved recording practices , training and awareness raising resulting in more cases being identified

National Influences
- High profile investigations and inquiries increasing confidence to report (e.g. Operation Yewtree, Goddard Inquiry)

Changing Patterns of Need
- Increasing mental health demand and reductions in available statutory provision

Legislative change
- New duties, responsibilities and government agendas (e.g. Care Act 2014, Revised Victims Code of Practice)

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The level safeguarding issues and 'hidden harm' being presented to the police and other agencies is increasing as a result improvements in risk management processes, crime recording standards and long term increases in identified complex need. This demand is often highly resource intensive and requires the involvement of many different agencies.

Emerging trends and key risks

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Evidence suggests that risk and prevalence is INCREASING with regard to...

- + • Cyber / cyber-enabled crime
- +6% • Rural crime (damage & theft)
- +4% • Shoplifting (high volume)
- + • New Psychoactive Substances (NPS)
- + • Problematic drug prevalence/purity
- + • Risks associated with radicalisation
- + • International Terrorism Threat

Individual and community IMPACT remains high with regard to...

- Hidden Harm — • Including domestic and sexual abuse, CSE
- Serious Organised Crime — • Drug markets, modern slavery, economic crime
- Urban Street Gangs — • Violence, knife crime, feelings of safety
- High Impact Crimes — • Violence, burglary, home invasion robbery / theft
- Complex need — • Vulnerable people, places, victims, offenders

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Prevalence appears to be increasing across a number of areas. These include cyber and cyber-enabled crime, damage and theft occurring in rural communities, shoplifting, prevalence of New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) and the risks involved with international terrorism and radicalisation.

Other key issues remain critical considerations on account of the threat, risk and harm that they naturally present. This includes hidden harm, particularly in areas of domestic and sexual offending and exploitation, serious and organised crime, Urban Street Gangs, high impact crimes people and localities exhibiting the most complex needs.

Deprivation and Priority Areas

Worksop
Boughton
Mansfield
Sutton-in-Ashfield, Kirkby-in-Ashfield
Newark-on-Trent
Bulwell – Bestwood
Aspley - Broxstowe
St Ann's – Arboretum

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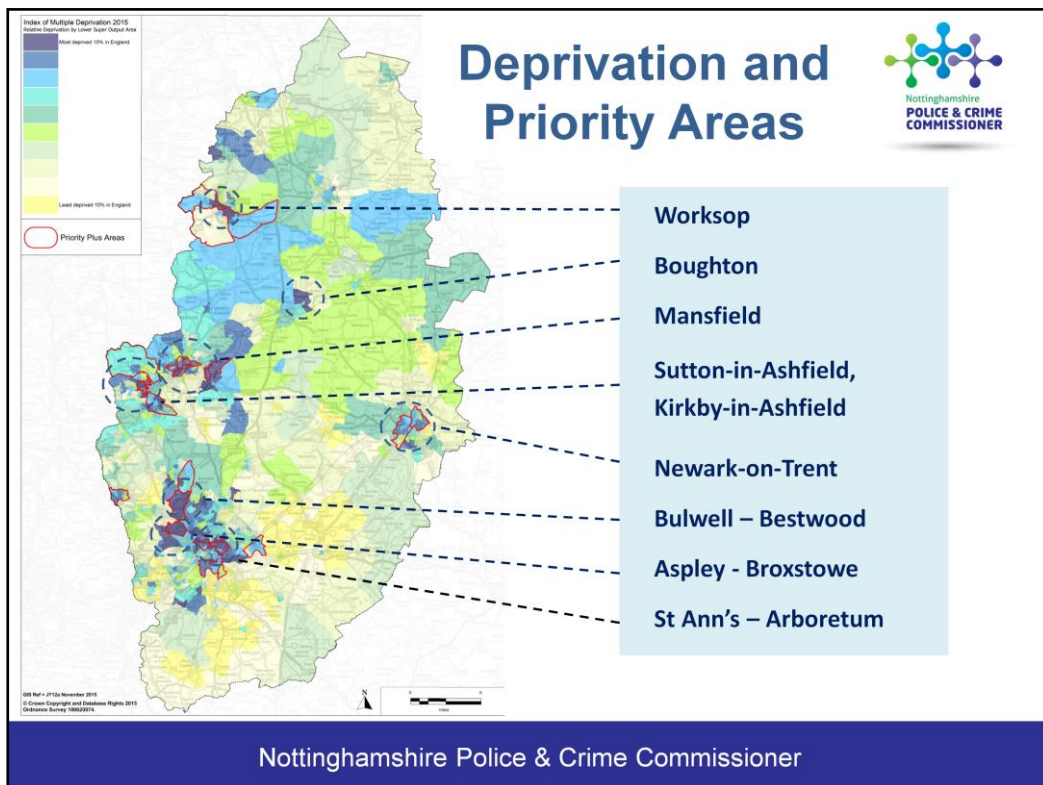
Risk of victimisation is highest in urban centres where it is compounded by concentrated populations, social and economic deprivation and the prevalence of drugs and alcohol. As the largest urban area within Nottinghamshire and a national 'core city', Nottingham accounts for around 42% of all recorded crime compared to 28% of the area's resident population. Relative crime rates are however falling in Nottingham as crime levels outside the city are steadily increasing. Night-time economy hubs in the city centre and main town centres also have clearly defined profiles of demand.

Nottinghamshire features higher than average levels of income deprivation, unemployment, educational attainment, primary school absence and health related needs. Relative deprivation has also increased over the last five years with the proportion of the population living within the 10% most deprived areas nationally increasing from around 25% to 33% since in 2010.

Nottinghamshire Police's Strategic Threat Assessment for 2015 identified a number of key threats as causing the greatest level of threat, risk and harm to local communities.

Local engagement activity has demonstrated that the priorities and expectations of local people have remained relatively unchanged over recent years, and generally reflect national research and engagement findings.

Key Organisational Challenges

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- Meeting policing and public protection demand and public expectation with fewer resources
- Maintaining preventative capability and specialist expertise
- Change management and organisational morale
- Tackling practical and cultural barriers to data sharing and integrated cross border working
- Developing understanding and capability in response to the increasing cyber-crime threat
- Maintaining and strengthening analytical capability and evidence-led decision making

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Although levels of complex and resource intensive demand presenting to crime and community safety agencies is increasing, the central government funding available to meet demand is not. Agencies will be required to fundamentally review their delivery structures, priorities and levels service over the coming years to ensure that they remain both effective and sustainable.

Personally targeted cyber-enabled crimes such as harassment, abuse and on-line exploitation represent one of the fastest growing areas of identified vulnerability.

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

Key Recommendations

1) **FURTHER DEVELOP KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING OF:**

   NEED, IMPACT OF CRIME AND ASB AND OUTCOMES DELIVERED

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

- Improve understanding of the prevalence an impact of key issues including:-
  - Hate Crime, New Psychoactive Substances, unreported crime, hidden harm such as CSE, Modern Slavery, FGM, HBV, Serious and Organised Crime and cyber and rural crime

- Develop robust outcomes framework for newly commissioned services and a proportionate approach to evaluating outcomes of existing key services

- Continue to support improvements in information sharing and data quality, including case file quality, crime and incident flagging and profile of risk

- Continue to develop more integrated analytical capability and processes and links with academic institutions to help identify 'what works'

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Key Recommendations

2) STRENGTHEN CROSS-AGENCY FOCUS ON
PROTECTING AND SUPPORTING VULNERABLE PEOPLE

- Continue to develop more integrated approaches to supporting and safeguarding vulnerable people, particularly in reducing mental health demand

- Continue to develop partnership approaches to managing risk of domestic and sexual offending

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

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

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

Key Recommendations

3) REDUCING DEMAND:
SUPPORT INTEGRATED APPROACHES TO TACKLING COMPLEX NEED

- Continue to support integrated partnership working in priority areas and neighbourhoods

- Support targeted multi-agency problem solving and initiatives such as the 'Troubled Families' programme

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

- Continue to develop and support multi-agency programmes of activity which tackle the complex needs of those causing greatest harm to local communities, including:
    - Integrated Offender Management programme
    - Reducing the harm caused by Urban Street Gangs (Vanguard)
    - Reducing the impact of drugs and alcohol on crime, ASB and communities

Key Recommendations

4) REDUCING DEMAND:

SUPPORT PREVENTION AND EARLY INTERVENTION ACTIVITY

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

- Work in partnership to enable local communities to better protect themselves from crime – particularly offences committed or facilitated on-line

- Support and enable businesses, licensees and other volume crime victims to take greater responsibility in tackling the crime and ASB that they are affected by

- Develop horizon scanning capability and capacity to 'keep ahead' of new offending patterns, techniques and technologies

- Continue to support prevention and early intervention activity, particularly with regard to youth diversion and the Vanguard Urban Street Gangs initiative

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Key Recommendations

5) CONTINUE TO IMPROVE EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS

- Seek and promote innovation in partnership working and organisational processes to improve outcomes for local people in line with the aspirations of the Aurora II programme

- Support and incentivise collaborative working within Nottinghamshire and beyond, including realising the benefit of Strategic Alliance and exploring the benefits of greater Blue light Collaboration

- Support developments in the use of technology, mobile data, body worn video and social media to improve access, engagement and outcomes for local communities

- Continue to support delivery of the Criminal Justice Efficiency Programme

- Ensure new multi-agency tools and powers to tackle ASB, organised crime, cyber-crime and the drug trade are being used consistently and proportionately to maximum effect

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Key Recommendations

**6) SUPPORT AND ENABLE COMMUNITY
ENGAGEMENT AND ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP**

- Ensure local people are kept informed and updated and have access to the relevant and timely information that they need to be safe and feel safe.

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

- Engage communities and other stakeholders in work to shape future crime and community safety services, including the role, remit and priorities of those services in the context of reduced resources

- Increase active citizenship and volunteering opportunities, particularly in priority locations

- Continue to improve the quality and effectiveness of feedback to communities, particularly in the more rural areas of the county

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

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