



Nottinghamshire

POLICE & CRIME COMMISSIONER

Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Needs Assessment

Annual assessment of crime and community safety in Nottingham and Nottinghamshire 2014-15

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Executive Summary

This Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Needs Assessment for 2014 has been produced in collaboration with the Force, our local crime and Community Safety Partnerships and key stakeholders from aggregating their Strategic Assessments, together with consultation and engagement findings and published key reference materials. The assessment outlines the significant threats, harm and risks that are likely to impact on victims and communities across Nottingham and Nottinghamshire.

The key risks and influencing factors set out in the assessment provides the information for setting the Police and Crime Commissioner's strategic planning and decision making for 2015-18.

Key Points

- ! **Nationally Overall, recorded crime is increasing slightly, with an increase of 5.4% in Nottinghamshire**, however, there is still a risk of crime and anti-social behaviour, with a risk that there are areas of underreporting, such a Domestic Abuse, Violence, Sexual Abuse, crime against vulnerable people and nationally an increasing risk of online **cyber and cyber-enabled offending**.
- ! **On-line activity presents some of the fastest growing areas of risk** for victimisation and safeguarding. The **capacity and capability** of the relevant organisations to tackle and prevent on-line facilitated crime remains limited. There have been increases in identified cases of harmful sexual behaviour amongst young people (sexting and possession of illicit sexual images), stalking, harassment, grooming and other forms of sexual exploitation, much of which can be facilitated on-line - particularly via the use of social media and anonymous dating sites.
- ! There is a **greater need to understand, profile and engage with existing, new and emerging communities** to identify vulnerability and offending. There are growing opportunities for greater understanding of **demand** and **prevention** of crime within 'hard to reach' communities.
- ! Nationally, intelligence suggests that aspects of **organised crime are becoming more diverse and sophisticated**, particularly with regard to the local drugs supply, importation and criminal activity facilitated on-line such as fraud and counterfeiting. This is increasingly presenting new challenges for enforcement agencies which require new skills and ability to advance investigation techniques.
- ! **Drugs and alcohol** remain significant drivers of victimisation and offending behaviour, however, the emergence of New Psychoactive Substances (NPSs) and their relatively unknown level of prevalence and impact on crimes remains an area of threat. There is a proliferation of **illicit tobacco** across the City which impacts on health and community safety (especially accidental fires) and its link to organised criminality.

- ! **The Crime Survey for England and Wales** has identified that cash and wallets were no longer the number one target, Smart phones are stolen in more than half of all theft from a person. Figures show Sat Navs have replaced radios and CDs as the top target in car crime with Laptops and jewellery the most commonly-stolen items in burglaries. The current difficult economic climate has the potential to stimulate demand in the market for **stolen and counterfeit goods**.
- ! **Young people, people from Black and Minority Ethnic Communities and people with complex needs** remain the groups at most disproportionate risk of both victimisation and offending. These groups are also least likely to report their victimisation to the police.
- ! **Victim based Crimes** such as domestic and sexual abuse, exploitation, human trafficking and hate crime are suspected to be under-reported and as such, the true extent of victimisation remains unknown. It is these areas of **'hidden harm'** that present the greatest safeguarding risks to vulnerable victims. Improvements in risk assessment, recording practices, intelligence, information sharing and confidence to report will, however, result in more **'hidden harm'** and safeguarding cases being identified.
- ! **Age profiling** and further understanding of the risks of victimisation and offending should provide opportunities to support reductions in prolific acquisitive offending, youth offending, age vulnerability and changes in the environment that can reduce the opportunity for offending to take place.
- ! Establishing a better understanding of **mental health** and its impact on crime and victimisation, particularly around vulnerable groups needs to be developed particularly around young people and mental health, disability and increased victimisation and abuse (through domestic abuse, sexual abuse, violence and hate crime). Increasing demands are placing considerable strain on **safeguarding** agencies with demand pressures expected to increase further.
- ! **Rural crime nationally** is becoming more targeted, with increases in the theft of high value farming machinery, equipment such as Land Rovers, trailers, tools, quad bikes, heating oil and red diesel, alongside problems of anti-social behaviour, criminal damage, livestock theft and burglary. Nationally and locally produced surveys identify that there is a need for more preventative action for members of the rural community through an alerts system, a local neighbourhood policing presence for reporting crime and recovering stolen goods. There is a feeling within these communities that the police are less likely to deal with the issues that matter in their area and generally have low confidence in reporting crime.
- ! Incidents of low-level acquisitive crime such as **shoplifting and making off without payment** are increasing; the former may reflect a rise in confidence in reporting following work with the business community over the previous year. Shoplifting is +2%, or 119 offences for Nottinghamshire, with making off without payment being +35% or 114 offences.
- ! The promotion of the **community trigger** could potentially increase reporting of anti-social behaviour and calls for services.
- ! The public's priorities and expectations are clear and have generally remained static, with visible policing, anti-social behaviour and road safety being the most prevalent community concerns. Public confidence in local policing has

increased over the last year with higher than the national average for satisfaction.

- ! The Calendar year data to June shows that the Force is currently recording 16.8% less KSIs than in the previous period, the national average figure for the same period is +4%. This equates to 38 less KSIs in number terms, although there were three more fatalities – 15 versus 12 and the current total now stands at 30 (in 2013 there were 31 in total). There has been a considerable increase in the numbers of slight injury collisions, up 8.6% or 126 more than reported in the same period last year, with particular spikes involving pedal cyclists (up 48%) and motorcyclists (up 38%).
- ! The crime, community safety and criminal justice landscape continues to undergo rapid and extensive change as a result of political and economically driven reform. In some cases, this has led to the fragmentation of services, loss or dilution of specialist roles and knowledge and more complex delivery arrangements.
- ! **On-going austerity** measures and political uncertainty mean that changes are likely to continue over the next three years with potential to impact significantly upon performance and delivery.
- ! **Reductions in agency resources** are placing particular strain on capacity to undertake preventative activity which could be critical to reducing longer term future demand on all agencies. Prevention strategies could be better co-ordinated across agencies, particularly in reducing vulnerability to low level acquisitive crime and cyber-crime.
- ! Nottinghamshire's **population continues to grow and diversify**. This presents challenges to service providers in providing visible neighbourhood services, maintaining an awareness of local needs and cultures, and ensuring equality of access to local services.

Cross cutting Themes

The following cross-cutting themes have been consistently highlighted throughout the Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Needs Assessment, and remain important components in delivering sustained improvements in crime and anti-social behaviour reduction as well as community safety across Nottinghamshire:

- **Austerity:** Continuing reductions to budgets across the public sector presents capability and capacity issues for the Force and partner agencies presenting challenges for sustainable services, which requires new ways of working and flexibility to adapt.
- **Collaboration:** With our regional forces and local partners presents opportunities to address capability and capacity to deliver services to meet the needs of local areas. There are new working arrangements within the collaboration landscape which will provide new ways of working but are untested.
- **Communities:** There is a need to further understand existing, new and emerging communities to identify '**hidden harm**' and to promote trust and confidence in hard to reach communities through effective consultation and engagement. There is a lack of understanding of the changing demographics

for profiling risks and threats from potential foreign national Organised Crime Groups. There are also threats from serious or wanted offenders in other countries who reside in this country.

- **Partnerships:** With a focus on the most problematic cases and localities, targeted multi-agency partnership approaches have been recognised as one of the main drivers of improving community safety. A clearer focus on shared priorities and agendas will help to further improve outcomes for local people.
- **Information Sharing:** There is a need to overcome data sharing barriers, especially with regards to multi-agency tackling of the most problematic people and families.
- **Prevention:** With the Prevention Programme established across Nottingham and Nottinghamshire it has presented opportunities to improve the co-ordination of local preventative approaches across all aspects of service delivery in partnership. There is also the potential for further use of predictive analytics to improve the understanding of demand, resource allocation, prevention, early intervention and risk management. These opportunities could be maximised through improvements in the availability and quality of information, wider partnership interoperability and integrated working.
- **Priorities:** The priorities of statutory partner organisations are many and varied, there is a need to ensure a common language to identify that most partners share common strategic themes which include; supporting vulnerable victims (particularly victims of domestic and sexual abuse), reducing re-offending (with a predominant focus on acquisitive crime), and reducing the harm caused by drug and alcohol misuse.
- **Technology:** Recent years have seen a rapid growth in internet access, social media and the use of mobile internet-enabled devices across all socio-demographic groups. It is estimated nationally that around 4 in every 5 homes now have internet access, with an average of 3 internet enabled devices in every home. While technological advances continue to enhance the way our organisations operate, communicate and engage with local people, they also create new opportunities for criminality and expose individuals, communities and organisations to new areas of vulnerability. Advances in encryption technology – particularly in the development of new private on-line networks or ‘darknets’ – are continuing to provide new environments for criminal activity. There needs to be a focus on enabling our services to keep up with and maximise the use of technology and social media, this will ensure that responding to the changing victim, offender and organisational environment as well as improving the efficiency and effectiveness of services and identifying and managing risk are all effectively maintained.
- **Quality:** Improving crime recording and investigations remain high priorities, with the HMIC’s PEEL Assessment identifying concerns nationally that crime recording was not as accurate as it should be, this was identified as having a negative impact through not providing victims with a service they deserve.
- **Value:** The continuing need to find efficiency and effectiveness through value for money policing and community safety.
- **Victims:** HMIC identified that whilst much has been achieved to improve victim’s contact and support, more needs to be done to put the victim’s experience at the centre of policing. The efficiency of the Force requires improvement. The current Force configuration is increasingly unaffordable in

the face of further cost reductions, but there are plans in place to address this issue.

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose and Scope

The purpose of this Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Needs Assessment (NPCNA) is to provide the Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Commissioner (the Commissioner) with a strategic assessment of current, emerging and long-term threats, harm and risk affecting crime and community safety for Nottingham and Nottinghamshire. The production of the NPCNA has followed a refreshed approach this year to aggregate the key information from Nottinghamshire Police's and Partner's Strategic Local profiles, consultation and engagement findings together with supplementary information into one summary assessment, it is not designed to duplicate or repeat local profiles. The assessment informs the refreshing of the Police and Crime Plan for 2015-18.

1.2 Methodology

Knowledge and information has been aggregated from the local profiles of the Force, Crime and Drugs Partnership (CDP) and the Safer Nottinghamshire Board (SNB) consisting of: district profiles from Ashfield, Bassetlaw, Broxtowe, Gedling, Mansfield, Newark and Sherwood and Rushcliffe together with supporting documents.¹ It is not the intention of this summary to duplicate or repeat information, but to summarise the key issues for refreshing the Police and Crime Plan. Throughout the NPCNA there are references to key source information that support this summary.

The NPCNA aims to share learning, understanding, good practice and innovation between agencies. The main objectives are to:

- Identify significant issues that are likely to have an impact on the delivery of the Police and Crime Plan and wider crime and community safety over the next three years.
- Identify the changing patterns of vulnerability, victimisation and offending to inform strategic planning and decision making.
- Identify shared partnership priorities, opportunities and areas for improvement by reviewing the local crime, community safety and criminal justice landscape.
- Review the global to the local impacts of crime and community safety and their influence in shaping activities to be delivered by the Police and Crime Plan priorities.
- Review public consultation and engagement to gain opinions and perceptions which will shape the Commissioner's priorities and approach to local accountability to improve policing and community safety in his area.

¹ Local Profiles are produced in line with the National Intelligence Model which is the blueprint for intelligence-led policing in the UK. It outlines the component parts of the intelligence and tasking processes

The Nottinghamshire Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (NOPCC) conducts a futures analysis, using a set of tools, techniques and concepts to examine the impact that uncertainty may have, inform long term decision-making and enable better preparedness, resilience and performance.

2. Changing Patterns of Need

2.1 Local Profile

There is a long history of successful partnership working between the Force and Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) to identify and tackle crime and community safety in Nottingham and Nottinghamshire. Although this is still the Commissioner's first term, there has been a significant difference made to improving the policing landscape through driving improvements and value for money, making decisions faster and being more transparent about the reasons for those decisions, supported by improved engagement with the public.²

2.2 The Challenge

The world we live in is constantly evolving. Long-term trends such as changing demography, increasing urbanisation and shifts in global economic power are impacting on people's lives in a myriad of ways. These trends are in turn driving the creation of new threats, harm, risks and opportunities for crime and our responses to protecting victims and vulnerable people.

Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabularies (HMIC) has outlined that policing continues to face challenges and changes on an unprecedented scale. The rapidly-changing nature of crime requires the need to further understand the communities who are difficult to engage with and whose views are often under represented,³ new accountability arrangements, financial austerity, structural reform and the need for capabilities to operate ahead of and not lag behind crime threat. All these changes increase the pressure on Nottinghamshire Police and police forces nationally to perform to the highest level. Whilst the scale of this challenge can be daunting, it is not unique to the police; the rest of the public and private sectors face equally strong demands for change, improvements to deliver more for less, accountability and better leadership.⁴

2.3 Victims First

Supporting victims is one of the Commissioner's highest priorities. When the Commissioner was elected two years ago, he pledged to ensure that victims of crime are treated as people, not cases. He is determined to place victims' interests and needs first, working closely with his Deputy Commissioner to ensure that future services are the best they can be. Their work has involved research and in-depth

² <http://www.nao.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/Police-accountability-Landscape-review.pdf>

³ Communities often termed under-represented, or 'seldom heard', 'hard to reach' or more recently 'under-served' from Public Health England, Dr. Eamonn O'Moore

⁴ HMIC State of Policing: The Annual Assessment of Policing in England and Wales 2013/2014

consultation in readiness for the new rules which switch commissioning funding and powers from the Ministry of Justice to the Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs).⁵

The Commissioner was an early adopter for victims' services from October 2014, having the responsibility for commissioning the majority of emotional and practical support services for victims of crime in Nottinghamshire, including restorative justice.⁶ A key area of improvement will be advanced through the opportunities to enhance the sharing of information and working across agencies to improve reporting, referrals and support pathways for victims.⁷

There is a revised Code of Practice for Victims of Crime that lists the key entitlements that victims of criminal conduct are entitled to.⁸ There is further work being conducted, led by the Deputy Commissioner, to embed this Code across Nottingham and Nottinghamshire. HMIC found that whilst there is a strong focus on the victim, the Force needs to ensure that it is consistently carrying out its responsibilities under the Code, and there are concerns that there are some weaknesses in the management of investigations, requiring room for improvement in the quality of evidence gathering, supervision of investigations, capacity and capability to improve the effectiveness of investigations.⁹

The Force's level of recorded victim-based crime is 39.8 crimes per 1000 population which is higher than the average of its peers, Most Similar Group (MSF) at 37.4 crimes per 1000 population and 34.3 crimes per 1000 population (England and Wales). This equates to 2.4 crimes per 1000 population more victim-based crimes compared to if the force had the average recorded crime rate of the MSF.¹⁰ This is a significant area of reduction focus for the Commissioner.

2.4 Demand Profile

Crime threats will continue to evolve and develop, and forces need to be keeping pace, through constant refreshing and improvement of their capabilities. In too many respects, forces are failing in this. Cyber crime and cyber-enabled crime is not an emerging threat; it is the reality of crime now, and forces need to adapt quickly to meet that threat. The sexual exploitation of children is far from new, but its prevalence in our society, and the ways in which it can (and is) carried out using modern technology, are only now being discovered. HMIC identified that it is far from clear that the police and other agencies have a sound understanding of the size of the issue.¹¹

The scale and diversity of calls for service in Nottingham and Nottinghamshire presents a highly complex picture of demand for local service provision and in

⁵ MOJ: Victims' Services Commissioning Framework may 2013

⁶ Ministry of Justice: Our Commitments to Victims September 2014 recommendation

⁷ Nottinghamshire's Police and Crime Commissioner's [Victims' Strategy 2014-17](#)

⁸ MOJ: [Code of Practice for Victims of Crime](#) October 2013

⁹ HMIC: [PEEL Assessment 2014](#)

¹⁰ HMIC: [Value for Money Profile 2014 for Nottinghamshire](#)

¹¹ HMIC: State of Policing. [The Annual Assessment of Policing in England and Wales 2013/14](#)

understanding, identifying, responding, preventing and early intervention to meet local needs.

- The number of 999 calls received as well as emergency and priority incidents recorded by the Force per head of population compares with its peer group of forces.
- Numbers of Public calls are showing significant increases, whilst 999 calls continue to reduce.
- Overall calls for service have dropped by 1.7%.
- Six in ten calls for service result in an incident, 6.4% of which are repeat contacts.
- Whilst calls for service have fallen, numbers of unique incidents have increased by 2.6%.
- Seasonality is clearly shown for crime related and anti-social behaviour incidents, with peaks during the summer months and troughs during the winter months.
- Suspicious Circumstances makes up the largest proportion of incident types, whilst three-quarters of anti-social behaviour relates to Nuisance.
- Numbers of anti-social behaviour incidents continue to rise at a statistically significant rate, but are forecast to reduce in the coming months.
- Just over half of incidents graded Immediate derive from 999 calls, and a quarter are Urgent grades.
- The majority of Immediate and Urgent graded incidents are attended by Response.
- The Contact Resolution and Incident Management (CRIM) and Telephone Investigation Bureau (TIB) should significantly reduce the demand on the Force in terms of resolving more incidents over the telephone.

2.5 Demographic Profile

Nottinghamshire has a culturally and ethnically diverse population with a significant proportion of university students. While the county's economy features major companies, unemployment is above the national average and there are areas of severe social deprivation.

Financial austerity

The UK state is a complex mosaic of interwoven public bodies, democratically accountable to 47,961,800 electors serving a population of 64,105,700 people. The UK public sector employs 5.394 million people. That is 282,000 less than a year ago and 898,000 less than in 2010.

The UK is half-way through a radical fiscal consolidation that has had a profound impact on public services, reform required to achieve the second half of the consolidation looks set to alter the way that many public bodies operate. The challenge is unlikely to change following the general election in 2015. There will be further cuts to public spending of £11.5billion in 2015/16 and a further £100billion

before the end of the decade, with 80% of the coalition's deficit reduction plan involving public spending cuts.¹²

Policing in England and Wales has continued to undergo significant institutional, structural and operational reform, with an intensification of financial pressures and the maintenance of high public expectations on the services required. HMIC identified that police forces in England and Wales have risen to the challenge of austerity, finding almost £2.53bn worth of savings, but the Home Office is predicting that the budget in 2020 will be 50% less than it was in 2010.¹³ Currently £13 billion is spent on policing.

To date, the Force is on track to achieve its required savings of £47 million over this spending review period. After the first three years the Force had identified £34.3 million of the savings required through restricting and collaborating with other forces. The plans are to meet £12.7 million for 2014-15, and a further £8.2 million savings for 2015-16.¹⁴ The Nottingham City Council has an expected gap of £69 million in its budget up to 2015-16 and Nottinghamshire County Council must reduce its budget by £154 million over the next 3 years.

Reforms

The national welfare reforms continue at a pace and there is likely to be an impact on the Police and Partner agencies as people affected may be more vulnerable to becoming victims or perpetrators of crime as a result of some of these reforms. These reforms are aimed at addressing educational and social failures that can drive problems like gang and youth violence. The welfare reforms aim to give young people better opportunities to access work and overcome barriers to employment. Education reforms aim to drive up pupil performance and increase participation in further study and employment.

The demands placed on Police and partner agencies in areas other than crime may also increase as a result of some of the national reforms, the impacts of which are yet to be assessed.

People

The overall population of England has increased by around 5 million since 2001, to approximately 64.1 million. By 2030, the UK population is set to increase by 9% to 70 million. The population of the UK aged 65 and over has increased to 11.1 million (17.4%) which is predicted to increase by 71%, meaning a cost rise in real terms of more than 50%, which will swell the demand for public services particularly the demand for older people's services.¹⁵

Nottinghamshire is estimated to have a resident population of 1,091,482 people in total. Most of the population live in the County, 785,802, with 334,303 people in the City. The population has increased by 7% over the last ten years and is projected to

¹² Deloitte: The State of the State 2014-15

¹³ HMIC: Policing in Austerity

¹⁴ HMIC: Responding to austerity

¹⁵ ONS: 2013

continue to grow over the next 5-7 years, with the highest growth projected to be seen in the City, Rushcliffe and Newark and Sherwood Districts.

Age

Overall the County has a slightly older population profile than the national average, with fewer under-16s. Over one quarter (28%) of the population of the City is aged 18 to 29. Fulltime university students make up about 1 in 8 of the population.¹⁶ Almost 15% of the City's population is aged 20-24 years, more than double the national average. In the short to medium term, the City is unlikely to follow the national trend of increasing numbers of people over retirement age, although the number aged 85+ is projected to increase. The age profiling provides a projected forecast of demand on key public sector services, together with providing a profile of vulnerability.

New and emerging communities

The East Midlands region is projected to experience the fastest population growth of any English region with an estimated increase of 10.5% between 2006 and 2016 this will continue to increase the ethnic diversity within the region. This increase will inevitably impact on the ability of the partnerships to continue to improve performance in relation to crime and disorder.¹⁷

In Nottinghamshire the population is predominately 'White British' at 92.64% (nationally 80%), the City has 65.4% population of 'White British' (compared to 81.1% in 2001 being an increase of 19%), with every ethnic group increasing by 142.1% (the largest increase was that of nearly 21,000 in the Asian ethnic groups and the largest percentage increase was in the number of people from mixed ethnic groups, which increased by nearly 12,000 people). Gedling, Rushcliffe and Broxtowe are 93% 'White British'. However, Nottinghamshire as a whole is seeing an increase in minority communities, within the last 10 years showing each ethnic group, other than 'White British', seeing a notable increase. In the County, 'Mixed Race Black' shows the highest percentage increase in the last 10 years, with a 108.7% increase in this category. For the whole of Nottinghamshire (City and County), 'Chinese' shows the highest percentage increase in the last 10 years, showing a 139.5% rise.

The University of Nottingham has the fourth highest number of international students nationally; from 2011–12 China was the top non-EU country for the numbers of students entering the UK.¹⁸ The University of Nottingham states that 28% of its total student population for 2013-14 are international students (EU and other countries), and Nottingham Trent University has 22.43% of its overseas student enrolments from China.¹⁹

The projection is that the ethnic profile will grow and change dramatically over the next 10 years.

¹⁶ Nottingham City Economic Review: An Evidence Base for the Nottingham City Growth Plan, Economic Strategy Research

Bureau, Nottingham Trent University, February 2012

¹⁷ <http://www.nottinghaminsight.org.uk/insight/key-datasets/census-2011.aspx>

¹⁸ www.ukcisa.org.uk

¹⁹ : www.nottingham.ac.uk/about/facts/studentpopulation20132014.aspx

Definition: A new and emerging community can be defined as ‘people with social, political, cultural or economic reasons for coming into the UK and who may potentially change the dynamics of a neighbourhood’.²⁰

Deprivation

Large areas of the City and County remain as some of the most deprived areas in the country.²¹ The former coalfield areas of Nottinghamshire score high on the deprivation list alongside other former industrial towns hit by layoffs and economic stagnation. Nottinghamshire contains some areas of the most fuel poverty in rural England.²²

The City is the 20th most deprived district in England out of 326. There are also particularly deprived areas within the City, with the lowest ranking in Aspley. In the County, there are areas of high deprivation and child poverty in places such as Ashfield, Bassetlaw and Mansfield.

An analysis of earnings, skills and employment by occupation suggests that residents of the City face challenges competing with more highly skilled commuters in accessing higher quality, better paid jobs within the City.

Nationally young adult employment fell from 67% in 2003 to 58% in 2013, but rose from 54% to 58% for those aged 55-64, with the largest decreases seen for those aged 18-24 and 35-49. The unemployment rate in the City is 4.5%, reducing by 23.5%, which equates to 9,684 people in the City claiming Job Seekers Allowance. The number of claimants has reduced over the last year in Ashfield and Bassetlaw by 27%, Mansfield by 24%, Newark and Sherwood by 29%, Broxtowe by 35%, Gedling by 32% and Rushcliffe by 30%, due in part to the age threshold increase, but also due to zero hour contracts.²³

Educational attainment gives young people greater opportunities for employment or further or higher education. It enables them to participate in society, achieving their full potential and contributing to their community and to the economy.²⁴

Educational attainment in the City generally remains below national levels and the gap between Nottingham and national performance widens as pupils progress through their education. Primary school absence has fluctuated in line with rises and falls nationally but the gap between Nottingham and other areas has widened and Nottingham continues to have the highest rate of primary school absence in the country.²⁵ These issues are vitally important to prevent divides in society and prevention of social recovery alongside economic recovery.²⁶

Child Poverty

²⁰ NPJA: Working with new and emerging communities

²¹ Indices of Multiple Deprivation

²² (The Future of Rural Energy England) Fuel poverty in the UK is defined as when a household spends more than 10% of its income of total fuel use.

²³ Employment Bulletin September 2014, Nottinghamshire County Council

²⁴ Nottinghamshire County Council

²⁵ Pupil Absence in Schools, Department of Education, 2013

²⁶ Home Office: Social Mobility and Child Poverty Commission 2014

Child poverty has fallen between 2007 and 2013 nationally and across all regions, with the largest falls in Scotland and the North East, with 17% of children currently living in poverty, which has been reflected through rising housing costs over the past decade, pushing more people into poverty.²⁷

Levels of child poverty are high in Nottingham City with a third of children living in workless families. The latest child poverty data show that both the number and the percentage of children living in workless families in Nottingham went up slightly in 2012-13 to 22,000 or 34.3% of all children compared to 21.1% nationally. It is estimated that in the County the number is 22,275, consisting of Ashfield 5,680, Bassetlaw 3,940, Mansfield 4,900, Newark and Sherwood 3,800 South Nottinghamshire 7,955 (Broxtowe 1615, Gedling 3,355 and Rushcliffe 1615).²⁸

Vulnerable Adults

There are significant numbers of vulnerable adults in the City and County which impacts on the need for health and social care services. This group includes those with long term conditions, carers, the vulnerably housed, as well as those with physical and/or sensory impairments or learning disabilities. Morbidity from mental health conditions is high and the number of vulnerable adults is increasing. The number of carers has increased significantly between the 2001 and 2011.²⁹

Mental Health

Nottingham City's Mental Health and Wellbeing Strategy, using national survey data, estimated that over 51,000 adults (16+) experience mental health problems in the City (2014), of whom 41,000 will have common mental health issues such as depression or anxiety, about 7,000 will have post-traumatic stress disorder and 3,000 people will have severe mental health issues such as psychosis or personality disorder. Depression and anxiety problems are often underreported because people do not seek help or they are not always recorded.

There are key issues of concern for people who are in or have left prison who are part of the prison social network, with data on all cause mortality among current and / or ex-prisoners being difficult to identify and collect. However, in jurisdictions where such collections are possible, dramatic differences are evident between current or former prisoners and the general population in relation to all cause mortality as well as accidental death and suicide. This will affect areas in Nottinghamshire, and the number of people supervised in the community by the probation service remains a key factor to monitor the full extent of contact with the criminal justice system in the community and access to services for vulnerability and potential to create harm.³⁰

Research by Victim Support, Mind and three Universities in London³¹ shows that, compared to those without mental health problems, people with severe mental illness were:

²⁷ Joseph Rowntree foundation

²⁸ Child poverty 2014 for children aged under 16

²⁹ 2011 Census

³⁰ Public Health England

³¹ At risk, yet dismissed: The criminal victimisation of people with mental health problems, 2013, Victim Support, Mind, St Georges, London and Kingston University, Kings College London and University College London.

- Three times more likely to be a victim of any type of crime.
- Five times more likely to be a victim of assault, with the risks to women with serious mental illness being tenfold
- More vulnerable to repeat victimisation.
- More likely to be victimised by someone they know.

Based on the City's crime rate³² it is estimated that the 3,000 people with severe mental health problems living in Nottingham experienced a total of 874 crimes in a 12 month period, of those, 306 crimes were violence against the person either with or without injury.

Value

As citizens expectations shift towards demanding greater transparency and greater value for taxpayers money, government reform is increasingly likely to focus on productivity gains to support the public sector in delivering as much value as possible through cost effective processes. Every 1% of public sector staff time saved through a productivity measure is worth £1.64bn a year to the public purse.³³

As a proportion of its overall budget, the Force savings requirement of 21% is higher than the national average of 20%. Although the Force faces a more difficult savings challenge, there are some opportunities to reduce costs and achieve efficiencies through:

- The Force costs per head of population are higher than most other forces.
- It has more police officers per head of population than most other forces.
- The cost of police officers per head of population is higher than most other forces.³⁴

Risks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ! Continuing austerity and the impact of reforms on local public sector services. ! Continued austerity impacts on policing and crime, requiring improving services with significant budget reductions. ! Impact of individual agencies transformational programmes on each of the public sector services. ! Complex needs and impacts of crime on vulnerable people. ! Lack of understanding around the current and former prison populations social inequality and service demands. ! Socio-economic profiling, such as 'age profiling' for threat, harm and risk for vulnerability and offending to assist predictive analytics. ! Identifying communities we not aware of through existing information sources and correlations to victimisation and confidence for reporting. ! New and emerging communities, migration and threats, harm and risk, together with identifying needs and impacts on local services. ! Views of communities on reporting crime confidence to reporting 'hidden

³² 97.13 crimes per 1000 population (based on the 12 month period August 2013 – July 2014)

³³ Deloitte: The State of the State 2014-15

³⁴ HMIC: [Responding to austerity Nottinghamshire Police](#)

harm’.

- ! Profiling students and vulnerabilities, together with understanding patterns of migration and transient nature of vulnerability and offending.
- ! Liaising with universities to understand vulnerabilities of students and improve reporting of crimes by students.
- ! Working with key local and national communities and organisations to provide information regarding community views to crime reporting and police relations.
- ! Wider understanding of cross border migration and information on new and emerging communities.

Recommendations

- Alignment of efficiency programmes with our partners to ensure that gaps in service delivery, skills, capability and capacity are identified and explore opportunities to reduce demand.
- Develop a greater focus on problem families, people, prevention and early intervention.
- Develop socio-demographic analysis to further understanding of the impacts for vulnerability, target resources for prevention and early intervention and understand of current and future demands.
- Develop clear intelligence profiles of existing, new and emerging communities locally, and with cross border agencies to identify threats, harm and risks to vulnerabilities and offending and provide opportunity to understand demands on services.
- Targeted consultation and engagement with local existing and new and emerging communities and supporting agencies to identify needs and new and emerging demands, developing relations and confidence in reporting crime.
- Widen the City’s Operation Graduate over holiday periods and across the County areas.
- Targeted training for agencies on profiling existing demands and opportunities to share data and improve crime recording.

3. Partnership Environment

3.1 Partnership Composition

There are strong and developed partnership relationships across the City and the County. In particular, between the Force, the CDP and the SNB. The Force also has a shared service with Community Protection through Project Aurora. There are also strong links with the Local Criminal Justice Board (LCJB) and Locality groups for the CDP and SNB Performance groups for the county CSPs.

3.2 Partnership Challenges

The Force has good links with its communities and works well with them to understand local priorities. It takes joint action to identify and prevent the escalation of anti-social behaviour.

However, the **nature of crime is changing rapidly**, and the police need to understand those changes and **adapt** to meet them. To do so requires improvements in both **capability and capacity**. One particular challenge is handling crimes with a technological aspect where the victim and his or her vulnerability is not easily apparent, whether that is in child sexual exploitation, slavery or domestic abuse.

One of the most significant problems faced by society, police and partners is **unreported crime**. The level of underreporting is impossible to measure accurately, therefore, the size of the problem poses a **very high risk**. Two of the most important are **crimes against vulnerable people**, and **crimes committed online and using modern communications technology**.

Not understanding or communicating with our hard to reach communities can lead to **'Hidden harm'**, those crimes that are concealed behind barriers of fear, threat or reality of violence which imprison vulnerable people. These barriers must be broken down, they can include: domestic abuse, slavery and forced labour, human trafficking, female genital mutilation, force marriage, rape, child sexual exploitation and other violence. There is increasing evidence that the Internet and social media can influence suicide-related behaviour. Important questions are whether this influence poses a significant risk to the public and how public health approaches might be used to address the issue.³⁵

Summary:

- Changing patterns of crime, profiling new and existing communities, cyber-crime.

³⁵ <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3477910/>

- The need to overcome data sharing barriers, especially in regard to tackling the most problematic people and families in partnership.
- The setting of coterminous long-term community safety targets amongst partners that will not lead to perverse outcomes.
- The emergence of New Psychoactive Substances (NPSs) and their relatively unknown level of prevalence and impact on crime.
- The proliferation of illicit tobacco and its impact on health and community safety (especially accidental fires) and its link to organised criminality.³⁶
- The promotion of the community trigger which could potentially increase reporting of anti-social behaviour and calls to service.
- Establishing a better understanding of mental health and its impact on victims of crime and criminal behaviour.
- The gap in knowledge and understanding of Rural Crime.
- The implementation of the Offender Rehabilitation Act 2014.
- Public health and social care needs of people to live healthier lives.

3.3 Partnership Priorities

Collaboration

The Force is part of the successful East Midlands collaboration, which provides a range of policing and support services including major crime, special branch, forensics and serious and organised crime. The collaboration aims to promote a more cost-effective provision of these important policing services through forces working together, with the priorities being:

- Foreign National Offenders
- Drug Supply and Importation
- Child Sexual Exploitation
- Human Trafficking
- Cyber
- Specialist Money Laundering
- ATM Theft
- Cigarette Burglaries
- Illicit Images of Children
- Fraud
- Prisons
- Self Service Checkout Thefts

Force priorities

In terms of area specific analysis, the Force co-ordinates with its community safety partners (CSPs) in terms of its strategic assessment and aligns its own priorities with those of its partners. The following are the priorities:

- Reducing violent crime that has the highest physical and psychological harm on individuals.
- Combating crime in an increasingly digitalised world.

³⁶ CDP Local Profile

CDP Priorities

Locally the Force is innovative in how it works with the City Council, through joint management of council employees, officers and police staff to tackle anti-social behaviour and prevent crime. The priorities being:

- Other Violence
- Burglary
- Drug and Alcohol Misuse
- Domestic Violence

High Impact Neighbourhoods: These are the priority neighbourhoods for partnership focus through locality working and problem solving.

SNB priorities

The SNB sets the strategic direction for the County Community Safety Partnerships, with the following priorities:

- Serious acquisitive crime
- Violent crime
- Domestic violence
- Anti-social behaviour
- Drugs and alcohol
- Youth issues
- Hate crime

Partnership Plus Areas: These priorities are being directed towards fifteen PPAs, together with three more discretionary areas nominated by each of the CSPs, having the highest levels of priority crimes.

3.4 The Criminal Justice Landscape

The Criminal Justice System and the organisations that it comprises of continue to undergo rapid and extensive change as a result of legal and political reform, increased austerity and a major programme to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the services it delivers. This has included the disbanding of the Nottinghamshire Probation Trust, which has been replaced by Community Rehabilitation Companies with responsibility for low and medium risk of harm offenders and the National Probation Service to work with high risk of harm offenders, changes in the way victims are supported through the criminal justice system and a programme of work to improve the availability and take up of restorative justice approaches.

The reform of the Criminal Justice System is aimed at improving efficiency and effectiveness. In the last year, for example, the proportion of cracked cases³⁷ in the Magistrates Courts remains consistent month on month at approximately 38%. There

³⁷ Cracked cases are trials that do not proceed on the day scheduled and do not require any further court time

have been improvements in case file quality, the digitalisation of the case file process and the streamlining of processes between agencies. Despite these improvements, the proportion of ineffective cases³⁸ has also remained consistent for the financial year to date.

The use of Restorative Justice (RJ) is in development in Nottinghamshire, supported by criminal justice and offender management services. There is a need to address an imbalance of RJ maturity across organisations and areas, improve agency communication, information sharing and knowledge of RJ and increase public knowledge and awareness of RJ as an option which is available to them.

It is likely that demand on the Criminal Justice System will increase over the next 12 months and be impacted by: the Offender Rehabilitation Act 2014, further increases in reported sexual offences - particularly historical cases with longer trial lengths and increases in the reporting and identification of other vulnerable victims as a result of improvements in Nottinghamshire's approach to Integrated Victim Care.

Risks
<ul style="list-style-type: none">! Continuing austerity and public sector service financial pressures to meet continuing challenging efficiency programmes.! Changes to the Criminal Justice Landscape.! Scale of unreported crimes and 'hidden harm'.

Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Develop more integrated ways of working with public sector services and the third sector to manage demand.• Development of Restorative Justice.

³⁸ Ineffective cases are trials that are not able to proceed on the day scheduled and require more court time – often as a consequence of administrative issues or prosecution witnesses or defendants being absent or unfit to proceed

4. Threat, Harm and Risk

4.1 Overall Crime

The Crime Survey for England and Wales, outlines that the latest figures show that nationally, **crime is at its lowest level**, showing a 16% fall from last year, estimated at 7.1 million incidents of crime against households and resident adults (aged 16 and over) compared to 8.4 million the previous year.³⁹ Over the same period, police-recorded crime stayed at a similar level to the year before, showing that the chance of being a victim of crime is at its lowest level since the mid 1990s. Additionally, it is estimated that there has been 769,000 crimes experienced by children aged 10-15, with 56% categorised as violent crimes, with the majority of the other crimes being thefts of personal property (38%).⁴⁰

Nottinghamshire's **overall crime has slightly increased by 5.4%** over the last 12 months with the national average being 1.1%, **Victim Based crime up by 4.4%** (national average at 0.6%), **Serious Sexual Offences up 55.1%** (national average 32.5%), **Other Sexual Offences up 64.0%** (national average 21.5%), **Violent Crime up 23.4%** (national average 18.6%) and **Vehicle Interference up 181.4%** (national average 70.1%) (Reclassification of crimes has resulted in disproportionate volume changes).⁴¹

The City's comparative position within its most similar family (MSF) of CSPs has improved. Less serious forms of acquisitive crime and violence, have accounted for the highest volume offences, having shown **improvements especially in regards to mobile phone theft**, with a shift in offending back to more serious acquisitive crimes such as **burglary dwelling** (41%, the 4th highest volume offence in the City, 2nd highest in the MSF, with 20% of repeat burglaries within 7 days and 200 metres of an initial burglary) and **theft from vehicles**. At the same time violent crime continues to increase, which can partially be attributed to more vigorous crime recording.⁴²

In the City, victimisation of those aged **18-24 are the most affected group accounting for 22%** of victims (as opposed to 24% for all crime) but this is roughly proportionate to their presence in the general population (19%). In terms of **detected offenders, however, the same age group account for 42%** of offences which is significantly higher than all detected crime (27%) and their presence in the general population. As highlighted above, near repeat victimisation is a significant factor, and repeat victimisation to a lesser extent.⁴³

In the County crime has reduced by 4% in Ashfield (2nd in the MSF) increased by 2% in Bassetlaw (13th in the MSF), 6% in Mansfield (13th in the MSF), 11% in Newark

³⁹ Office for National Statistics

⁴⁰ Crime Survey for England and Wales, crime is lowest level since 1981, with the most recent annual figures showing for the 12 months to June 2014 a 16% fall on the previous years' survey

⁴¹ IQanta Data from April to October

⁴² HMIC's inspection in crime data integrity 2014

⁴³ City CDP Local Profile

and Sherwood (10th in the MSF) and 1% in South Nottinghamshire (comprising of Broxtowe, Gedling and Rushcliffe) (2nd in the MSF).⁴⁴

There is strong evidence to suggest that **on-line crime is increasing** considerably and often goes unreported. Nationally, one in three adults are estimated to have suffered crime on-line in the last year, compared to only one in five suffering crime 'off-line'.⁴⁵ The **sexual exploitation of children** and its prevalence in society, and the ways in which it can be carried out using modern technology are a concerning threat. There is more that the police and other agencies need to do to understand the magnitude and address the capacity to respond and protect victims.⁴⁶

Most of the proportion of overall crime has remained relatively static over the last year. Threat, harm and risk assessments have highlighted that Higher Tier **Organised Crime** and **Urban Street Gangs** are posing the highest level of harm to our communities. There is effective planning in place to tackle **Criminal Use of Firearms, Drugs Supply and Possession, burglary dwelling, Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation, Terrorism and Domestic Extremism, Roads Policing, Burglary Other, Theft from Motor Vehicles, Street Robbery, Public Order and Commercial Robbery**. However, planning around **Fraud, Rural Crime and Other Theft** remains under developed.⁴⁷

The crime threat will continue to evolve and develop, and we need to be at least keeping pace with it, through constant refreshing and improvement of capabilities and capacities. Both the City and the County have identified that a thematic approach to crime reduction is no longer as effective, and this is leading to more integrated working across agencies for problem solving, focusing more on individuals and families within communities.

Nottinghamshire Police have conducted a Strategic Intelligence Assessment into threat, harm and risk; the key areas are identified in the following section. The assessment highlighted that Organised Crime, Fraud, Violence, and Child sexual abuse and exploitation (CSE) are the highest risks to the Force for the short and medium term.

A possible factor behind the changing trend in recorded crime is the recent renewed focus on the quality of recording by the police in light of the on-going inspections of forces by HMIC, the Public Administration Select Committee (PASC) inquiry into crime statistics, and the UK Statistics Authority's changes.⁴⁸

Risks
<ul style="list-style-type: none">! Continuing increase of recorded crime coupled with reducing budgets and meeting future needs.! Organised Crime, Fraud, Violence, and Child sexual abuse and exploitation (CSE) are the highest risks.

⁴⁴ County CSPs Local Profiles

⁴⁵ Home Office: Cyber crime: a review of the evidence summary

⁴⁶ HMIC: The Strategic Policing Requirement

⁴⁷ Nottinghamshire Police's Local Profile, Intelligence Matrix

⁴⁸ [Statistical Bulletin](#): Crime in England and Wales, Year Ending June 2014

- ! Public confidence in recording crime.
- ! Crime recording and standards.
- ! Data sharing across agencies.

4.2 Strategic Policing Requirement (SPR)

There are some aspects of policing that require a national response, balancing between localism and national requirements. The Strategic Policing Requirement (SPR), sets out the national threats and the appropriate national policing capabilities that are required to counter those threats.⁴⁹ The Commissioner and the Chief Constable are required to have due regard to the SPR.⁵⁰

The Home Secretary has recently brought in legislation which will give the UK powers to tackle the increasing threat from international terrorism and domestic extremism.⁵¹ This will bolster existing powers to disrupt the ability of people to travel abroad to fight, reduce the risks they pose on their return and combat the underlying ideology that feeds, support and sanctions terrorism.

- ! **Terrorism and Domestic Extremism** to the UK (England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland) is '**Severe**'. The National Threat level for Irish Related Terrorism is '**Moderate**'. Nottinghamshire has no recorded Organised Crime Groups directly linked to Terrorism or Domestic Extremism, however, there are highly organised and sophisticated groups nationally and internationally who could have a potential impact upon Nottinghamshire. The approach to this issue is based around the four principles of **Prevent, Prepare, Protect and Pursue**.

Public disorder can occur spontaneously; it can affect more than a single police force,⁵² but primarily revolves around the safe policing and disruption, where necessary, of protests and demonstrations. These can be linked to the environment, political, economic climate, extremism, etc. Nottinghamshire Police have a strong process in place where additional resources can be drawn from the East Midlands Operational Support Services (EMOpSS) if necessary. Most demonstrations seen in Nottinghamshire are peaceful and can be prepared for in advance. However, **Public order offences account for the largest volume rise of Other Crimes**, trends reflecting changes in police workload and activity and improved compliance.⁵³

Civil Contingencies and the capacity and capability of forces to respond adequately to emergency situations remains a core requirement of policing as a first responder⁵⁴ and the national SPR. Whereas other key threats identified within the SPR relate to criminal acts, Civil Emergencies are primarily associated with spontaneous, large-

⁴⁹ Section 77 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 requires the Home Secretary to issue a strategic policing requirement.

⁵⁰ [Home Office](#): Strategic Policing Requirement 2012

⁵¹ [Home Office](#): Counter-Terrorism and Security Bill 2014

⁵² [Home Office](#): Police powers to promote and maintain public order

⁵³ [Statistical Bulletin](#): Crime in England and Wales, Year Ending June 2014

⁵⁴ [Civil Contingencies Act 2004](#)

scale events that pose a notable potential risk to public safety and service provision within the local infrastructure. Nottinghamshire is well placed for planning with partner agencies through the Local Resilience Forum and the region forum.

Risks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ! Understanding the vulnerabilities for individuals and groups to get involved in Terrorism and Domestic Extremism. ! Unplanned public disorder. ! Business continuity – climate risks such as flooding, loss of power, cyber incident etc.

4.3 Serious and Organised Crime

The Government regards serious and organised crime as one of the greatest threats to the UK's national security and costs the UK more than £24 billion a year. The National Serious and Organised Crime Strategy is built on the framework used for counter terrorism and sets out how opportunities will be taken to **prevent** people getting involved in serious and organised crime, strengthen **protection** against and responses to it, and most importantly to **pursue** the criminals behind it, **prosecuting** and disrupting their activities.⁵⁵

Definition: There is no legal definition of organised crime in England and Wales, but the national strategy outlines that “organised crime is serious crime planned, coordinated and conducted by people working together on a continuing basis. Their motivation is often, but not always, financial gain.”

The National Crime Agency (NCA), is targeting national and international serious and organised crime, this is supported by the National Strategic Assessment (NSA) which identifies the following serious and organised issues overseas:⁵⁶

- Victims of serious and organised crime
- Assessment of the scale
- Cross-cutting issues
- Cyber-enabled crime
- Borders
- Money laundering and criminal finance
- Proving identify
- Corruption

The key national threats being:

- Child sexual exploitation and abuse
- Criminal use of firearms
- Cyber crime
- Drugs

⁵⁵ [HM Government](#): Serious and Organised Crime Strategy 2013

⁵⁶ [National Strategic Assessment](#) of Serious and Organised Crime 2014

- Economic crime
- Organised acquisitive crime
- Organised immigration crime and human trafficking (including modern slavery)
- Prison and lifetime management

Organised crime includes: drug trafficking, human trafficking, and organised illegal immigration, high value fraud and other financial crimes, counterfeit currency, drugs supply, child sexual exploitation, human trafficking, female genital mutilation, honour based violence, environmental crime, firearms, intellectual property crime, wildlife crime, acquisitive crime and cyber-crime. It is estimated that the costs of Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) across various crime types are: drugs supply (£10.7 billion), organised fraud (£8.9 billion) and organised immigration crime types (£1.0 billion).⁵⁷

Serious and Organised Crime is thought to have both a direct and indirect influence upon acquisitive crime, anti-social behaviour, criminal damage, youth violence and drugs use. **Organised criminals across Nottinghamshire** primarily deal in the drugs market for their own financial gain. They often have a territorial area in which they supply drugs to users; these users often resort to serious acquisitive crime in order to fund their drug dependencies and pay off their debts.

The majority of groups identified are primarily involved in the supply of drugs into and around Nottinghamshire, having links to **Serious Violence** and the criminal use of weapons including **Firearms, drugs, prostitution, human trafficking and counterfeiting**. Other groups are associated with **money laundering and fraud, commercial robbery, sexual exploitation, mobile phone theft, vehicle theft and car key burglary**.

Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) can sometimes be invisible at a local level but the commodities they deal in impact upon several communities, particularly those in socially deprived areas. As part of this organised criminality, Urban Street Gangs (USGs) have a more visibly noticeable presence.

High-Tier Organised Crime Groups are mapped by the East Midlands Special Operations Unit (EMSOU). There are opportunities to work with partners through the Local Serious and Organised Crime Profiles and through local Serious and Organised Crime Boards. The groups are relatively evenly distributed between the City and County although the more structured, larger groups are based in the City. All recorded OCGs are threat assessed on the National Organised Crime Group Mapping schema. Whilst being managed by Nottinghamshire Police, it is important to note that OCGs do not necessarily only operate in the City or the County, they impact on other counties in the region and nationally.

Lower-Tier Organised Crime Groups score lower in terms of “Criminality” and “Criminal Intent and Capability” as scored in the National Organised Crime Group Matrix Assessment Criteria.⁵⁸ Many of these groups only offend periodically in terms

⁵⁷ [Home Office](#): Understanding organised crime: estimating the scale and the social and economic costs October 2013

⁵⁸ National OCGM Assessment Criteria

of organised crime and are not as active as the Higher-Tier OCGs. OCGs in this category tend to be drugs suppliers or involved in serious acquisitive crime.⁵⁹

! **Organised Crime Groups** remain a very high risk being closely connected to tensions, threats of violence and retribution between rival OCG members, with the result being serious violence taking place; sometimes in public areas. The violence perpetrated by OCGs and USGs can be extreme and sometimes involves the use of firearms. Historically in Nottinghamshire, gang related shootings have displayed evidence of being organised to serve the purpose of the gang. More recently, shootings involving individuals linked to OCG and USG activity have been more random and disorganised and it would appear that in many instances gang affiliations are secondary to a personal / family feud or a perceived “respect” issue between two individuals, rather than gang versus gang tensions. A key area of concern is the sexual exploitation of young girls in gangs, or vulnerability for grooming and internal trafficking.

There is a distinction between OCGs and USGs, the differences are primarily about the level of criminality, organisation, planning and control.⁶⁰ But there are connections between gangs and organised crime: urban gang members may engage in street drug dealing on behalf of organised criminals and some gangs aspire to and may become organised crime groups in their own right.

! **Urban Street Gangs** continue to be a very high risk issue for Nottinghamshire Police. Currently there are 80 nominals identified as gang members across both USGs. These represent the focus of collaborative work with Partnership agencies. Direct gang versus gang violence is less problematic now, but the USG lifestyle seems to lead to many feuds developing between individuals and this is where the most harm lies. In Nottingham the Ending Gang and Youth Violence (EGYV) Board is expanding its remit to become the Serious and Organised Crime Executive Group.

Serious Sexual Offending recorded by the police, whilst low in volume have increased by 20% nationally and 44% in across Nottinghamshire over the last 12 months. Within this category, reported rape offences increased by 27% nationally and 38% locally. Nottingham City has the 4th worst annual rate per 1,000 of population for sexual offences compared to its MSF. It is estimated that only between 16% and 26% of all rapes are reported to the police, highlighting significant levels of underreporting.⁶¹ Recent trends have been strongly affected by more victims coming forward to report offences following the Operation Yewtree investigations and improved compliance with recoding standards.⁶²

! **Sexual Offences** have shown an increase year-on-year in volume in Nottinghamshire for the last two years. Both the City and the County are recording similar increases. Just over one third of Sexual Offences were

⁵⁹ City CDP Local Profile

⁶⁰ Home Office (2011) Ending Gang and youth Violence

⁶¹ An Overview of Sexual Offending in England and Wales. Statistics bulletin (2013). Ministry of Justice, Home Office & the Office for National Statistics

⁶² HMIC: Mistakes were made - The “Yewtree Effect” in the wake of investigations connected to Jimmy Saville

recorded as a rape offence between October 2013 and September 2014. The proportion has remained constant over the last three years. There has been a noticeable increase in the volume of historic sexual offences over the last year, with the volume of 2 years or older reducing slightly. Subsequently, the increase in reported offences, 'within one week', or 'within one year' of the offence occurring has increased in the last year. Just over one third of all victims of a Sexual Offence are aged 'under 18 years', this has remained fairly static over time, with around one fifth being aged 'between 18-24 years old'. The last year has seen a rise of 50% in historic serious sexual offences dating back up to 20 years and further increases in reporting amongst male victims and those aged 45 to 54.⁶³

- ! **Rape** accounts for around 28% of all Sexual Crime against females. A further 38% are indecent assaults on females. Rape can cause a high degree of fear in communities. A nationally under-recorded area is male rape. Nottingham has the 4th highest rate of offences amongst the MSF. Reporting of "historic" sexual offences overall is reducing but still makes up (older than 6 months) 24% of offences. Over one third of rapes are historic incidents..

The NCA, through the **Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Unit** (CEOP) work with child protection partners across the UK and overseas to identify the main threats to children from Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation, and coordinates activity against these threats to bring offenders to account. For 2013-14 the four key threat areas are:

- The proliferation of indecent images of children
 - Online Child Sexual Exploitation
 - The sexual exploitation of children overseas by UK nationals
 - Contact child sexual abuse
-
- ! **Child Sexual Exploitation** is largely a hidden form of child abuse in which the sexual exploitation of children and young people under the age of 18 involves exploitative relationships, violence, coercion and intimidation and is characterised in the aim by the child or young person's limited availability of choice resulting from socio-economic and /or emotional vulnerability.⁶⁴ Locally tackling Child Sexual Exploitation remains an important challenge for the Police, Safeguarding Children Boards and partners across a range of agencies. Nottinghamshire Police received 81 referrals in 2014 (January to September). There are vulnerable groups of young people, including 'missing from home', those in social care and those who are 'hidden' from the reporting mechanisms of agencies, together with changes in exploitation over the internet and social media.
-
- ! **Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation** is a very high risk in Nottinghamshire, with recent developments in technology and communications and historic

⁶³ Nottinghamshire Police: Performance and Insight Report on Sexual Offences

⁶⁴ Offences include engaging in sexual activity in the presence of a child, causing a child to watch a sexual act, arranging or facilitating the commission of a child sex offence and the meeting of a child following sexual grooming.

cases being presented. National media reporting has raised awareness of the issue. Victims in Nottinghamshire tend to be white females (around 90%). In 2013 there were 39 offences that were classed as cyber-enabled Child Sexual Abuse or Exploitation, with many being through the use of social media.

Criminal Use of Firearms remains relatively rare in the UK. Home Office crime figures show that firearms were reported to have been used in 11,227 recorded crimes in 2010/11 in England and Wales, the seventh consecutive annual fall and a 13 per cent decrease on 2009/10. The majority of shooting incidents in the UK are perpetrated by members of urban street gangs.⁶⁵

! **Criminal Use of Firearms** in Nottinghamshire remains a very high risk, with 11 confirmed discharges over the last strategic period, 3 of which have been fatal. With 429 other incidents concerning firearms that have required police attention.

Cyber criminals operate across international borders and the UK is threatened from many locations in many countries, which makes it extremely complicated to tackle. We know that cyber crime undermines confidence in our communications technology and online economy. Cyber criminals are organised, highly skilled and increasingly numerous and there is a need to promote greater understanding of the Cyber threat. We know that law enforcement needs to have the right skills to respond to the changing ways in which crime is being committed.

Websites involved in illegal activity and utilising the hidden “Dark Web” sites are continuously highlighted and efforts continue to address the criminality that occurs through such sites.

Nottinghamshire Police are aware of the dangers surrounding Cyber-enabled crime and are developing guidelines and new training to best equip the Force with the ability to advise and deal with investigations that have a cyber-element. Digital Media Investigator roles will soon be in place to provide expertise to all officers and continual monitoring of developments around this issue will be done by the Force’s intelligence functions.

! **Cyber-dependent crime** is predominantly focussed around the use of technology to instigate “hacking” attacks that utilise flaws in cyber security in order to commit crimes. These crimes can amount to causing inconvenience to victims at one end of the scale up to having adverse effects on the lifestyle of those involved at the other end of the scale.

! **Cyber-enabled crime** covers a wide range of crime types where conventional offences have an element of cyber-crime, for example on line stalking or sale of stolen goods over the internet.⁶⁶ As such it runs through nearly all crime types that are faced by Nottinghamshire Police and partners; therefore it is a concern in terms of how best to develop tactics to deal with connected criminality.

⁶⁵ Office National Statistics

⁶⁶ Harassment by way of electronic devices which can include text messages, mobile phones, e-mail or internet

- ! **Financially motivated cyber-crime** offences continue to increase nationally. Viruses, malware and spyware used to disrupt internet services and access personal information remain the most common forms of cyber-crime and there is anecdotal evidence that the targeting of mobile devices is increasing.

Drugs Offences, impact on the social and economic well being of the country, including its reputation overseas. The Government's organised crime strategy sets out that drug trafficking to the UK costs an estimated £10.7 billion per year. Drug smuggling by organised criminals is a major threat. Class A drugs, specifically heroin, cocaine, crack cocaine and ecstasy, are widely available throughout the UK. The UK illegal drugs market remains extremely attractive to organised criminals. The prices charged at street level are some of the highest in Europe, and are sufficient to repay the costs of smuggling the drugs into the UK.⁶⁷

The profiles of drug use is changing, alongside established drug usage of cannabis, cocaine and heroin is the emerging threat of so called "legal highs" and Novel Psychoactive Substances. These man made drugs are proving popular to both a new generation of users and also long established users. The Regional Intelligence Group (RIG) will continue to identify emerging risk and threat around new drug types and methods of importation.

- ! **The use and sale of illegal drugs** remain a high risk for Nottinghamshire, with most communities seeing some effect of drugs related offending, whether it is street dealing, violence resulting from drugs activities or acquisitive crime occurring to fund drug habits. There has been a strong partnership approach for targeting drugs offences resulting in a relatively consistent level of recorded drug crime across Nottinghamshire. The Police receive over 1,300 calls annually relating to drugs, almost 1 in 5 people in the City's Respect Survey highlighted drug dealing as a problem in their neighbourhood, being particularly prevalent in the Arboretum. There is still a clear link between drug use and offending, with 19% of offenders arrested for 'trigger offences' testing positive for either opiates or cocaine. Around a quarter of the proportion of offenders in the 18-24 age group involved drugs offences.

Economic Crime is monitored by the NCA, through the Economic Crime Command, working with multiple agencies to fight economic crime by undermining criminals and educating those most at risk of attack. There is an NCA intelligence Hub, which collates a picture of economic crime threat and uses this to identify the highest priority targets with partners to disrupt criminal activity and seizing assets.

- Fraud
- Intellectual property crime
- Identity crime
- Counterfeit currency

⁶⁷ Home Office- Serious and Organised Crime Strategy

The increasing globalisation of fraud continues with much of it driven by enhanced communications infrastructure, in particular the increased availability of high speed internet access and low levels of regulation and law enforcement capabilities in some countries. The Annual cost of fraud in the UK is estimated to be between £52 - £85 billion.

Intellectual property crime is committed when someone manufactures, sells or distributes counterfeit or pirated goods for commercial gain.

Organised criminals involved in currency counterfeiting in the UK produce a variety of banknote types, during 2012, the number of counterfeit Bank of England banknotes taken out of circulation was around 719,000 with a face value of £13.1 million. Organised criminals involved in currency counterfeiting are increasingly coming together to operate as linked networks. While groups may produce their own unique fake banknotes, some will "finish" (add the foil security features to) or distribute counterfeits from other groups. Circulating fake money is high risk, so large batches are broken down for distribution, usually by street-level criminals.

- ! **Reported Fraud offences** increased by 17% nationally on the previous year, although it is unclear to what extent this reflects improved recording practices following the move to centralised recording by Action Fraud⁶⁸. Fraud is a high threat to Nottinghamshire. OCGs are increasingly linked with Fraud. Action Fraud⁶⁹ report nationally the recorded fraud and send the referrals for Nottinghamshire through to the Force. Nottinghamshire receives between 300 and 450 referrals through Action Fraud every month. With Action Fraud receiving 1,069 reports relating to online fraud from victims in Nottinghamshire in 2013. Self-reported victimisation indicates that 5.1% of plastic card owners were victims of card fraud in 2013/14, marking a statistically significant rise from 4.6% in the previous year (CSEW).
- ! **Telephone Fraud** nationally is increasing, with banks and building societies joining forces to help tackle this type of fraud, which is primarily targeted at the elderly and more vulnerable. It is estimated that at least £23.9 million has been raided by fraudsters over the telephone, up from £7 million in 2013.⁷⁰
- ! **Identity Crime** is where some organised criminals will make use of many identities to support their criminal activities. False identity can be established by means of various documents, or electronically, exploiting the increasing use of online services. Criminals are increasingly stealing identity data online, for example persuading individuals to disclose personal details and passwords through 'phishing' emails, and then trading the data.
- ! **The number of operations run by Nottinghamshire Police to address Human Trafficking** have increased over the last year, with more intelligence coming through nationally, regionally and locally. There is a risk of this being an area of 'hidden harm' in new and emerging communities. There is more to

⁶⁸ <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/crime-stats/crime-statistics/period-ending-march-2014/rft-table-4.xls>

⁶⁹ [Action Fraud](#)

⁷⁰ Crime Survey for England and Wales

be done to gather intelligence on immigrants being brought into the UK and being forced to work with their earnings being taken by organised criminals. With engagement and improved confidence in reporting this may be a growing area which will require more capacity.

Risks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ! Impact of organised criminals in Nottingham and Nottinghamshire. ! A key area of concern is the sexual exploitation of young girls in gangs, or vulnerability for grooming and internal trafficking. ! Under reporting of rape and serious sexual offences, together with large proportion of undetected sexual offences, therefore preventing the generation of offender profiles and identifying repeat offenders. ! Vulnerable age groups remain constant at under 18 and the 18-24 age groups. ! Increase in reporting of historic rape. Child Sexual Exploitation media has raised the profile of this type of crime, but there could be more multi-agency co-ordinated local media targeted to improve confidence of reporting and avenues of support. ! Cyber-enabled Child Sexual Abuse over the internet and social media are national and international concerns, with capability and capacity issues to deal with crimes of this nature and bringing perpetrators to justice. ! Use of firearms by criminals. ! Cyber enabled crime across a range of criminal activities is placing considerable capability and capacity on responsiveness of traditional policing such as child sexual exploitation, fraud and identify theft. ! Data on cyber crime and the true nature of under reporting. ! Use of drugs, and drug related offences together with the unknown impact of Legal Highs remain a concern.

4.4 Violent Crime

Estimates from the Crime Survey for England and Wales indicate that violent crime fell by 20% in 2013/14. Recorded crimes of Violence overall continues to increase. . While some categories of police recorded crime increased during the year, this is largely considered to be a result of increased reporting and improved recording practices.

Homicides have fallen from 16 offences (Dec 2012 to Nov 2013) to 9 offences (Dec 13 to Nov 2014), which mirrors the trend across the most similar family group.

Firearms-related offences

In 2013/14 gun crime reduced by -6% nationally, -17% regionally and -7% in Nottinghamshire. In 2013/14 Nottinghamshire were ranked 34th in terms of the rate per thousand population.

In 2014/15 (Apr – Sept available via iQuanta), gun crime reduced by -5% nationally, -11% regionally and -32% in Nottinghamshire. This reduction (7th best reduction this

year to date) means the Force is currently ranked 30th Nationally per thousand population.

Looking at our own data from the Gun crime compilation, we are recording a -20.8% reduction Apr – Nov 2014 compared to Apr – Nov 2013.

Robbery fell by 2.5% nationally and by 14% in Nottinghamshire in 2013/14. Most recent trends indicate that the size of these reductions will not be sustained in 2014/15, although current figures (to 23rd December 2014) show a financial year to date decrease of 1%. Performance in regards to Robbery is better than the national average for direction of travel.

Violence against the person offences increased by 23% across England and Wales and 22% across Nottinghamshire for the period April to November 2014, largely as a result of ongoing improvements in compliance with crime recording standards. Violent crime is a complex area to assess and can be broken down into Domestic Violence, Night-Time Economy and other Violence.

Domestic' violence accounts for around 40% of all violent crime with recorded offences from incidents having increased sharply since March 2014. Improved recording practices have been a significant factor in driving this increase while the Force maintains a long term aspiration to increase confidence to report victimisation. The Force has recorded approximately 280 more offences with 4645 domestic violence crimes over the financial year to date (to 23rd December 2014). Generally it is extremely positive to see high levels of reporting as research shows that only 39% of domestic violence is reported and partners have strategically promoted reporting.⁷¹ There is also research identifying that there is a link with deprivation.⁷²

! **Domestic Abuse**, which incorporates both recorded crimes and recorded incidents remains substantially under reported across and beyond Nottinghamshire. Extrapolations based on the most recent Home Office estimates indicate that at least 46,370 women are likely to experience some form of domestic abuse over the next year and around 40% of women will have some history of domestic abuse. While the total level of victimisation is not known in Nottinghamshire, 40% of violent crimes were domestic abuse-related crimes in 2013/14. Of those, levels of repeat victimisation were approximately 40%. **'Honour' Based Violence, Female Genital Mutilation and Forced marriage** are areas requiring more knowledge. There is a need to ensure intelligence and the promotion of reporting is communicated with new and emerging communities. HM Government identifies that Female Genital Mutilation is usually carried out on girls between infancy and 15 years of age.⁷³ Due to the hidden nature of this crime, estimating prevalence in the

⁷¹ The BCS 2010/11 stated that only 39% of domestic violence is reported to the police, thus attempts to increase reporting. Chaplin, R., Flatley, J., & Smith, K. (2011) Crime in England and Wales 2010/11: Findings from the British Crime Survey and Police recorded crime (2nd Edition). Home Office Statistical Bulletin. Page 54.

⁷² Khalifeh, H., Hargreaves, J., Howard, L., & Bridthistle, I. (2013) *Intimate Partner Violence and Socioeconomic Deprivation in England: Findings from a national cross-sectional survey*. American Journal of Public Health, 103, 3. and Walby, s., & Allen, J. (2004) *Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking: Findings from the British Crime Survey*. Cited in: Humphreys, C. (2007) *A health inequalities perspective on violence against women*. Health and Social Care in the Community, 15, 2.

⁷³ In England, Wales and Northern Ireland is illegal under the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003. It is defined by the World Health Organisation as 'procedures that involve partial or total removal of the external female genitalia, or other injury to the

UK and locally is problematic.⁷⁴ From June 2014, Forced Marriage became a specific offence under the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014. In the UK the Force Marriage Unit provided support related to potential forced marriage in 1,302 cases⁷⁵ with 4.2% relating to the East Midlands.

- ! **Night Time Economy Violence** Levels have been reducing until recently, with a proportion (around 15.5%) of overall violent crime types. The resources for policing the Night Time Economy in the City are intensive. There is a causal link to the use of alcohol.
- ! **Other Violence** continues to be a high risk and forms the largest proportion of all violence around 47% and as such makes up a key concern. This category can be broken down into the following: stranger attack (17%), Domestic Related (14%), neighbour Disputes (6%), youth on Youth (6%), Hospital/Care Home Offences (5%). There is further work to develop around mitigation continuing on from the Alliance Against Violence Campaign.
- ! **Personally-directed cyber-enabled crimes** such as cyber bullying,⁷⁶ stalking and harassment, sexting and sexual exploitation continue to increase, reflecting the growth in on-line opportunities to offend and the increasing popularity of anonymous dating and webcam-based social media sites. This is a national concern being addressed through the Serious and Organised Crime Strategy and requires a locally based approach for prevention and early intervention.

Risks

- ! Violence against a person has increased within the City with the vulnerable group is between 18-24 years of age.
- ! Concern for reporting domestic abuse, and identifying repeatedly abused victims and identifying perpetrators.
- ! Violence is an area of potential 'hidden harm' in local hard to reach communities.
- ! Need to further understand the 'Other Violence' category of crime recording.
- ! Unknowns around honour based violence, female genital mutilation and forced marriage.
- ! Night time economy violence is rising with causal links to alcohol.
- ! The category of other violence needs to be broken down and further understood.
- ! Particular attention needs to be focused on understanding personally-directed

female genital organs for non-medical reasons' (WHO, 2013 cited on http://www.nspcc.org.uk/Inform/resourcesforprofessionals/minorityethnic/female-genital-mutilation_wda96841.html accessed 08/10/2014).

⁷⁴ HM Government, 2011: 23,000 girls under the age of 15 are at risk of FGM with a further 66,000 women living with the consequences of this procedure

⁷⁵ Cases include people of groups of people thought to be at potential risk of future forced marriage, those currently going through a forced marriage and those who have already been forced to marry. Figure relates to initial calls or emails to the helpline.

⁷⁶ Harassment by way of electronic devices which can include text messages, mobile phones, e-mails or internet scandal (www.actagainstbullying.org)

cyber-enabled crimes such as bullying, stalking and harassment.

4.5 Hate Crime

Levels of hate crime recorded by the police in Nottinghamshire are increasing, with recorded crimes having risen by 20% in the financial year to 23rd Dec 2014 (627 offences in total). These rises are reflected across all hate crime categories, including:

- ! **Racially and or religiously aggravated offences** (17%) with 534 reported FYTD (23rd Dec) compared to 457 for the same period last year. This remains the most commonly reported motivating factor in cases of hate crime, both locally and nationally.
- ! **Homophobic related incidents** (7%), with an increase from 43 offences to 46 offences for the FYTD (23rd Dec 14).
- ! **Disability related incidents** (71%), with an increase from 28 offences to 48 offences for the FYTD (23rd Dec 14).

Findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales between 2011/12 and 2012/13 indicates that the majority of hate crime involved minor assault or vandalism – which together account for around two thirds of self-reported hate crime.

The Crime Survey for England and Wales indicates that around 40% of hate crimes come to the attention of the police – a similar level to overall crime – however, the level of reporting has fallen from around 51% over the previous four years. This is thought to be a result of reduction in the overall severity of hate crime and the lower reporting rate for less serious offences. The most common reason for not reporting incidents of hate crime to the police was because the victim felt that the police could do little about it (43% of incidents not reported).

- ! **Hate Crime** in Nottinghamshire is a high risk, with the Force addressing the way that data is recorded in order that a more complete problem solving picture can be provided. There is work to increase the confidence in reporting.

Risks
! Lack of data to profile and tackle hate crime.
! Trust and confidence in reporting hate crime.
! Communication of hate crime, reporting options such as third party reporting.

4.6 Acquisitive Crime

Dwelling Burglary is a very serious high-volume crime that is experienced in almost all communities. Burglary can range from the opportunistic burglary of insecure and unattended properties by often local offenders, to more planned and skilful Burglary

associated with organised criminality. It is often prevalent in the winter months, which also coincides with increased student populations in the City. Dedicated approaches around policing student areas over high risk months have been mainstreamed into policing activity (currently covered under Operation Graduate, with the overall aim of reducing student victimisation across all crime types but especially Dwelling Burglary. There are also car key burglaries, Distraction Burglaries and burglaries targeting specific communities (e.g. Asian gold burglaries), but these make up a small proportion of the overall amount.

! **Domestic burglary** fell nationally by between 12% (CSEW) and 7% (police recorded crime) continuing the long-term reduction seen since the mid-1990s. Nottinghamshire Police have classed this crime as a high risk, although there have been some good reductions in Burglary over the last period, there are still concerns around the level of crimes. There are improved plans and processes in place across the Force area as well as resources deployed and crime scene investigation (CSI) attendance and investigative standards.

! **Vehicle crimes** (thefts of and from vehicles) continued to fall by around 8% nationally in 2013/14, and by 5% locally based on police recorded crime statistics⁷⁷. The Force recorded Theft Of Motor Vehicle as 20% of Autocrime. Theft From Motor Vehicles make up around 80% of all Autocrime, this includes Vehicle Interference. This continues the long-term downward trend seen since the 1990's, largely attributed to improvements in vehicle security and manufacturing (e.g. central locking, immobilisers).

Nationally, in 2012, rural crime cost an estimated £42 million, in 2013, being estimated at £44.5 million in the UK, increasing by 5.2% from the previous year. Driven up by **thefts of high-value tractors** worth up to **£80,000**, **thieves are also targeting lower value tractors not fitted with high-tech systems**. **There has been a substantial rise in opportunist thefts of garden tools and ornaments**. The East Midlands, Northern Ireland, East Anglia and the North East experienced the **largest year-on-year increases** (38%, 15%, 12% and 12% respectively). Crime trends include **chemicals** such as fertilisers and pesticides, with the **most commonly targeted items** in the last twelve months having **been fuel, tools and quad bikes** estimated to have gone up by 14%.⁷⁸

Rural Crime covers a variety of crime types that occur within non-urban areas of Nottinghamshire. Policing rural areas poses significant challenges due to the large geographical area that needs to be covered. In November 2012, the NFU commissioned a survey of 153 members running farm businesses in the rural area of Nottinghamshire (represents 26% of the County NFU membership). This survey was designed to give an understanding of the perceptions of rural crime and policing in the County. Overall 54% had experienced crime over the previous year, with theft being the most common type of crime experienced – 28% have experienced 'metal theft'; 18% have been victims of 'vehicle or machinery theft'; 16% have experienced

⁷⁷ The CSEW estimates that while the vast majority of vehicle thefts are reported to the police (97%), only around 37% of thefts from vehicles and attempted thefts of and from vehicles are ever reported

⁷⁸ National Farmers Union (NFU) Mutual Rural Crime Survey

'fuel theft'. A further 10% have experienced 'tool theft' and 4% have had 'animals' stolen. Overall 66% felt that the police do not devote sufficient resources to tackling rural crime, and 54% believed that there was not sufficient action taken after reporting, with 78% not feeling secure.

- ! **Rural Crime** is spread throughout the County, with crimes being especially targeted in Bassetlaw. Rural Crime is estimated to make up only about 1% of All Crime, with the top priority for the Rural Crime Working Group being: theft of tools, all-terrain vehicles (ATV's quad bikes etc) and fuel thefts. Offenders are thought to operate across borders into neighbouring forces which requires collaborative working to share intelligence and address hotspots. This type of crime presents risks through lack of response from neighbourhood policing.

Risks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ! Clear understanding of rural crime. ! Need more profiling and cross border working with intelligence for Rural Crime.

4.7 Anti-Social Behaviour and Criminal Damage

The Community Trigger from the new Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014, came into force on 20th October 2014 and places a requirement on 'relevant bodies' to produce a Review Procedure which describes the arrangements for carrying out anti-social behaviour Case Reviews by those bodies and ensure that the Review Procedure is published. The Act goes on to stipulate a number of specific requirements that the anti-social behaviour Review Procedure must contain.

Nationally around 2.1 million incidents of **anti-social behaviour** were recorded by the police for the year ending June 2014. The number of anti-social behaviour incidents in the year ending June 2014 decreased by 6% compared with the previous year. However, it should be noted that a review by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) found that there was a wide variation in the quality of decision making associated with the recording of ASB. As a result, ASB incident data should be interpreted with caution.

Most communities are affected by anti-social behaviour in Nottinghamshire to some degree with criminal damage often closely connected, the two combine to create social problems affecting people from various backgrounds. Criminal damage makes up around 15% of crime, being the third highest overall crime type.

There has been an increase in Criminal Damage, especially in damage to dwellings and buildings. Anti-social behaviour and Criminal Damage impact widely across Nottinghamshire. The Community Trigger / Remedy will allow anti-social behaviour victims report concerns.

Risks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ! Unknown impact of the new Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.

! Impact of community triggers unknown on partners.
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4.8 Roads Policing

Fatalities and injuries on the roads of Nottinghamshire continue to be a concern. Roads Policing tactics such as Operation Drosometer 4, which is focusing on the F4TAL 4 operations (concentrating on drivers who: drive under the influence of drugs or alcohol, speed, driving whilst using a mobile phone or not wearing seat belts) are used to reduce these injuries and deaths. Also tactics such as Operation Trivium are used to target offenders who are using road networks to commit crime.

! **Roads policing** is now run under the East Midlands Operational Support Services (EMOpSS), which is a regional Force venture to provide combined approaches towards Roads Policing. Official statistics⁷⁹ published by the Department for Transport indicate that the number of road casualties have been falling nationally by 2%, with a 6% decrease in seriously injured casualties. The Calendar year data to June shows that the Force is currently recording 16.8% less KSIs than in the previous period, the national average figure for the same period is +4%. This equates to 38 less KSIs in number terms, although there were three more fatalities – 15 versus 12 and the current total now stands at 30 (in 2013 there were 31 in total). There has been a considerable increase in the numbers of slight injury collisions, up 8.6% or 126 more than reported in the same period last year, with particular spikes involving pedal cyclists (up 48%) and motorcyclists (up 38%).

A new Nottinghamshire wide strategy and strategic lead for Roads Policing was established in 2014 which aims to reduce anti-social and criminal use of the roads, whilst working with partner agencies to improve road safety across the Nottinghamshire area and ensuring victims of road traffic collisions are provided with high quality support throughout investigations.

Work is also underway to improve the roll out, co-ordination, and support of Community Speedwatch initiatives across the area, along with a programme of road safety engagement activity and problem solving approaches, jointly owned by Police and local partner organisations.

Risks

! Continued need to improve road safety.

4.9 Theft

Estimates from the Crime Survey for England and Wales indicate that theft offences fell by a further 10% in 2013/14 while police recorded theft offences in Nottinghamshire have decreased for the financial year to date (January 2015). Theft is a key Volume Crime that represents an on-going, consistent threat, accounting for

⁷⁹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/reported-road-casualties-in-great-britain-main-results-2013>, June 2014

around 29% for All Crime in Nottinghamshire, making it the largest overall crime type. It can be targeted at individuals (e.g. theft from person) or groups / organisations (theft other).

Theft of Mobile Phones - Effective mitigation seen over the last year has resulted in a decrease of these offences. The majority of victims are thought to be from the student population.

! **Shop theft** recorded by the police increased by 7% nationally during the year and it is the second highest volume crime of 12% in the City (representing over 3,500 offences annually). Recorded shop theft continues to show an increase but the rate of the increase is improving year-on-year.⁸¹ Nottinghamshire maintains an overall shoplifting rate of 4.7 crimes per 1000 population.

! **Other Theft** is a 'catch all' category, representing 11% of all crime, which includes metal theft and theft of garden furniture for example.

Risks
! Theft is a key Volume Crime that represents an on-going, consistent threat.

Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Improved communication, consultation and engagement with communities to improve crime reporting.

⁸¹ ONS 2014

5. Victimisation and Safeguarding

5.1 Changing Profile of Victimisation

Victim based crime accounted for 84% of all police recorded crime in England and Wales, and fell by 1% in the year ending June 2014 compared with the previous year, with 3.1 million offences recorded, notable exceptions to this were violence against the person (up 11%), shoplifting (up 5%) and sexual offences (up 21%).⁸²

Other crimes against society accounted for 11% of police recorded crime and showed a decrease of 1% with the previous year, with 398,866 offences recorded. Within this crime type, offences involving possession of weapons rose by 5% from the previous year, public order offences rose by 6% and miscellaneous crimes against society rose by 9%. Public order offences account for the largest volume rise; trends in such offences tend to reflect changes in police activity, and improved compliance rather than levels of criminality. Total drug offences decreased by 7% to 192,925 offences.

The remaining 6% of recorded crimes were **fraud** offences. There were 209,631 fraud offences recorded by the police and **Action Fraud** in the year ending June 2014 (an increase of 8% on the previous year). However, trends in fraud should be interpreted with caution. It is unclear to what extent there has been a genuine increase in such crimes or whether the move to the centralised recording of such offences has led to improved counting of fraud offences; see the 'Total fraud offences recorded by Action Fraud' section for further details.

In addition, fraud data are also collected from industry bodies by the **National Fraud Intelligence Bureau (NFIB)**. In the year ending June 2014, there were 363,092 reports of fraud to the NFIB from industry bodies, the vast majority of which were related to banking and credit industry fraud. For more information on these data sources, see the 'Fraud' section of this bulletin.

The Deputy Commissioner has led a group to implement the Victims Code of Practice (VCOP), making sure the policies and processes are embedded and all staff and officers have been briefed on its relevance to their roles. The Commissioning of victims services is one of the Commissioner's responsibilities from April 2015, but Nottinghamshire has been an early adopter and has been commissioning the service from October 2014. The Force has implemented Track my Crime, which enables victims of crime to track progress against the crime they have reported to the police.⁸³

In addition to meeting its statutory obligations in respect of Victim Satisfaction Surveys, the Force runs two additional surveys with victims of anti-social behaviour incidents and Domestic Violence victims.

⁸² [Statistical Bulletin](#): Crime in England and Wales, Year Ending June 2014

⁸³ Ministry of Justice: Our Commitments to Victims September 2014 recommendation

Victims satisfaction has remained stable, with 85.7% in the City and 87.1 % in the County which is higher than the national average.

- ! A centralised Public Protection department 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) and Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARACs). The Force also sits on the Adult and Children Safeguarding Board. Trained Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVAs) are employed to work with victims of Domestic Abuse.
- ! People with **complex needs**⁸⁴ such as drug, alcohol or mental health issues. Research conducted by the mental health charity Mind indicates that around 71% of people with **mental health** problems have been 'victimised' in circumstances that they perceive to be related to their mental condition – a figure which rises to 90% amongst those in local authority housing. People with mental health conditions are also at disproportionately higher risk of being victims of physical (22%) and sexual assault (27%).
- ! **Young people** are at disproportionately high risk of experiencing most crime types, including serious crime.⁸⁵
- ! **Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) communities** are over represented in almost all crime categories. This can, however be skewed by a higher proportion of BME communities residing in urban areas. BME individuals are at a proportionally higher risk of experiencing robbery, serious violence against the person, night time economy-related crime and hate crime in particular.
- ! **Stop and Search** encounters will be conducted in line with treating people searched with fairness and dignity. Stop and Search has a significant impact upon the confidence and dissatisfaction of people in Nottinghamshire, particularly from those from BME backgrounds. Historic problems around Stop and Search and its disproportionate use in Nottinghamshire has instigated an new way of working with more robust recording and analysing.
- ! **Alcohol** – drinks promotions and competition of prices, availability of high strength beers, door staff training, young people's propensity to 'pre load' before a night out, changes in the law of 'legal highs' , increasing number of smaller cannabis grows within house.
- ! **Changing markets** – selling online, lack of licencing around second hand retail sector.

⁸⁴ Those with the most complex needs including homeless, those involved in sex work or prostitution are at disproportionate high risk of violence, threats of violence and other significant harm

⁸⁵ Peak age of victimisation amongst report victims of crime is 16 to 24

- ! **Missing persons** – need an increased awareness amongst professionals regarding the links between Child Sexual Exploitation, and internal trafficking of children and young people across force boundaries and instances of young people going missing.
- ! **Lifestyle factors** can significantly increase vulnerability to crime through exposure to facilitators such as **alcohol and drug** consumption, particularly in the night time economy.
- ! **Web-based social media** and the use of anonymous dating sites are increasingly common factors in cases of stalking, harassment, bullying, grooming and other forms of sexual exploitation. The increase in children using and having access to social media via mobile devices also continues to present challenges in terms of safeguarding and law enforcement.

5.2 Changing Profile of Offending

The Force has worked well with its partners in identifying and working with repeat offenders to prevent them from continuing to commit crime.

Offender profiling is used at an intelligence level when dealing with problem profiles relating to specific crime, anti-social behaviour issues as themed issues or against specific geographical locations. For an example of this, the Violence analyses focussing on “other violence” used offender profiling as part of the method to identify underlying trends or issues.

- ! **Prolific offenders:** continue to be managed through Integrated Offender Management (IOM) across Nottinghamshire. The IOM Team is also working to reduce reoffending, working closely with the Multi Agency Intelligence Team (MAIT), who produce daily briefings and score nominations to IOM, and has an officer based in HMP Nottingham, and a dedicated NHS Mental Health Nurse working as part of the team. Nottinghamshire is also one of the first forces in the country to utilise IOM for shop theft offenders. Chief Inspectors represent the Force at a county-wide, service-wide Reducing Re-offending Board (RRB) servicing the CDP, SNB, Local Crime and Justice Board (LCJB) and police.
- ! **Dangerous offenders:** continue to be managed through Multi Agency Public Protection Agreements (MAPPA).
- ! **Young offenders:** continue to be managed through the Youth Offending services in Nottinghamshire County and Nottingham City.
- ! **Women offenders:** there is no specific provision for the management of female offenders through the Force.
- ! **Foreign National Criminality:** Foreign Nationals classified as 'High Harm' are a risk. To mitigate this risk, plans are underway to engage with Project

NEXUS (Home Office immigration intelligence), to incorporate the High Harm model. This will enable intelligence-based information to be used in current cases over rights to remain/gain entry to the UK. The East Midlands model is currently being developed and will form a key aspect of Project ADVENUS.⁸⁶ This will enable intelligence-based information to be used in current cases over rights to remain/gain entry to the UK. The College of Policing have now produced a Foreign National Offender toolkit.

- ! **Co-location working** examples include the front counter services at the former Broxtowe Police Station with the local authority, and the joint central operational base of Byron House (City).
- ! **Multi-agency teams** include Vanguard Plus, Prostitution Task Force, NTE – Early Intervention, Mental Health Triage Cars and Neighbourhood Teams. There is also a Police chaired Child Sexual Exploitation Cross Authority group, a multi-agency forum ensuring lessons learned from recent cases seen across the UK are implemented in Nottinghamshire. Alongside this, there is a partnership project between Nottinghamshire Police and the Nottingham Crime and Drugs Partnership aimed at addressing the Sexual Exploitation of Women and Girls by Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) within the city.

⁸⁶ The College of Policing have now produced a Foreign National Offender toolkit. this has been disseminated to all forces in the region and beyond and will outline the processes and practical decisions that should be followed when dealing with a Foreign national through the Crime and Justice system.

6. Public Perception and Community Engagement

What the Public Are Telling Us?

There are various consultation and engagement activities undertaken by the Commissioner, Nottinghamshire Police and partners:

- Budget and Precept Consultations
- Partnership Plus Consultation
- Police User Satisfaction Survey
- Crime Survey for England and Wales
- Neighbourhood Satisfaction Surveys
- Annual Residents Survey (Nottinghamshire County Council)
- Respect Survey (Nottingham City Council / Nottingham Crime and Drugs Partnership)
- Neighbourhood Priority Surveys (Nottinghamshire Police)
- Social Media (run through Corporate Communications)
- Face to Face and Public Engagements – (through Corporate Communications and also Neighbourhood Policing)

Key feedback from the Police user satisfaction surveys show the following (for 12 months to September 2014):

- Performance has seen possible deterioration over the last year, and the most recent figure, covering satisfaction for incidents reported in the 12 months to September, contrasts with 87.1% for the same period last year.
- Vehicle crime, particularly theft from vehicle, appears to be the driving influence. There is also a significant difference between the divisions in terms of the headline figure (City 84.4%, County 87.0%), and theft from vehicle crime satisfaction remains a differentiating factor.
- The Force is above peers, both nationally and when compared to the Most Similar Group (MSG) average (based on 12 months of interviews ending September 2014).

7. Global to Local

Global Challenges

- Worldwide Economic Situation – Fragile worldwide economic recovery
- Domestic Extremism and Terrorism – Unrest in the Middle East
- Cybercrime and propagation of organised crime via technology
- Climate Change / Extreme weather conditions
- Spread of disease / pandemics – Ebola, Swine Flu, Bird Flu

National Challenges

- Recast the UK's governance in the wake of the Scottish referendum.
- Fiscal consolidation and support public services through profound budget reductions.
- Driving continued economic growth
- National security.
- Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014
- **Comprehensive Spending Review** – reduced budgets across all partner agencies and the public sector in general; impact on services and resources, and impact on individual citizens.
- **The Welfare Reform.**
- Public confidence in Policing / Public apathy towards Policing, and the overall image of the Policing Service in the eyes of the public nationally as a result of various issues, scandals, crime recording, Police misconduct.
- Crime recording practices as a whole; the loss of national statistics status, reputation and confidence in Police statistics.
- Cyber crime and increase use of social media, particularly for issues of Child Sexual Exploitation.
- Serious and Organised Crime, including human trafficking and exploitation of labour, migration, serious sexual exploitation, female genital mutilation and fraud and identity theft.
- Data Protection / Privacy Laws / Information sharing / civil liberties in line with technology.
- **Transforming Rehabilitation:** The Offender Rehabilitation Act 2014 made provision for the new National Probation Service.
- The Police Code of Ethics developed by the College of Policing.

Regional Challenges

- Reduction in Police Force (and partner) budgets is leading to a changing landscape of policing, and Police forces are having to organise themselves to ensure they can meet the budget reductions whilst maintaining frontline services and remaining victim focussed.
- Regional collaboration; realising the benefits of collaboration, and making sure lines of accountability are clear within collaborations.

Local Challenges

- Emerging Communities – changing local demographics.
- Diverse and growing population.
- Consultation and engagement with communities.
- Information Sharing.
- Large student population.
- Areas of high need / demand (as assessed through partnerships).

8. Recommendations

9.1 Overview

- **Cyber Crime:** If there is a single cross-cutting issue that has changed the landscape for serious and organised crime and the response to it, it is the growth in scale and speed of internet communication technologies. The online streaming of real-time child sexual exploitation and abuse is a growing threat. Cyber techniques have proliferated and are used ever more extensively by wider serious and organised crime groups to commit 'traditional' crimes
- **Reducing crime and anti-social behaviour:** A range of social, environmental and organisational factors are expected to impact positively on the reduction of crime and anti-social behaviour over the following year and should be recognised as critical interdependencies for strategic planning and decision making.
- **Integrated Locality Working:** Multi-agency Integrated Locality Working to tackle the most problematic and complex needs of individuals can learn from the success of Integrated Offender Management arrangements and improvements in partnership working have been identified by partners as critical factors in reducing crime and anti-social behaviour by tackling the underlying factors that drive offending. While Adults and Children Vulnerable Panels, MAPPA, MARAC and MASH approaches have become increasingly embedded, there are clear opportunities to extend these principles through approaches through to targeted locality-based activity being developed in the County.
- **Prevent, early intervention and reducing demand:** In addition to known daily and seasonal variations in crime, predictive analytic techniques are providing new opportunities to better target resources in predicting and preventing crime and risk of harm. There are clear opportunities to maximise the benefits of these approaches through improvements in information sharing and the co-ordination of pro-active and preventative activity across agencies. The promotion and embedding of the Prevention Programme and Strategy will support this. Improvements in communicating how individuals can keep themselves safe and improve security have been amongst the most significant factors to drive overall crime reduction over recent years.⁸⁷ There are clear community and multi-agency opportunities to build upon these principles in reducing vulnerability to both physical and on-line crime through targeted prevention advice, target hardening and basic security. Research has demonstrated the impact that environmental improvements can have on

⁸⁷ Direct correlation between improvements in vehicle security and reductions in vehicle crime since the 1990s (Farrell et al, 2009). Homes with at least basic security (window/door locks) have nearly 10 times lower risk of being burgled than those without (Flatley et al, 2010)

reducing risk of property crime⁸⁸, violent crime and anti-social behaviour – and in improving road safety. On-going environmental improvements through approaches such as *Secure By Design*, street lighting and CCTV, Neighbourhood Watch and CrimeStoppers serve to further increase offenders being identified and brought to justice.

- **Reductions in problematic drug and alcohol use:** Drug and alcohol misuse remain a significant factor linked to the offending of in both acquisitive crime, violent crime and anti-social behaviour. Discarded drug paraphernalia and overt drug dealing can also have a wider impact on neighbourhood perceptions and feelings of safety. Continued reductions in problematic drug and alcohol use should be supported by a sustained commitment to education and early intervention, improvements in treatment access and outcomes, drug arrest referral, appropriate use of enforcement and confiscation powers and market disruption.
- **New technology and social media increasing vulnerability to harm**
Offending environments are changing rapidly, with technology and on-line capability presenting new opportunities for cyber-crime, grooming, exploitation, stalking, harassment, the disposal of stolen and illicit goods and more sophisticated and organised offending such as fraud. Further risks are from social media of exchange of sexuality explicit images, revenge porn, bullying, stalking and harassment. It is essential that relevant agencies have the enforcement and crime prevention tools and capability to tackle these emerging risks. Opportunities should also be exploited with regard to information widely available on-line (open source intelligence), high tech crime capability and market disruption approaches to theft and handling.
- **Increasing financial hardship and deprivation**
Indications are that the impact of financial constraints has increasingly affected spending decisions, economic hardship, particularly where compounded by unemployment can be a significant stress factor on family relationships, a trigger for violence and abuse and a common factor impacting upon a victim's perceived ability to leave an abusive relationship. Financial hardship can also drive demand for stolen and counterfeit goods and the markets that supply them. Recorded shoplifting and making off without payment offences have been rising steadily within Nottinghamshire alongside indicators of other increasing acquisitive crime pressures over recent months. There are clear opportunities to improve the support, advice, information and signposting available to those suffering financial hardship, particularly through integrated agency approaches in priority neighbourhoods.
- **Reductions in resources and capacity across organisations**

⁸⁸ Impact of effective street lighting on burglary and car crime (Welsh and Farrington, 2008). CCTV was associated with small reductions in acquisitive crime in particular scenarios – e.g. car parks (Welsh and Farrington, 2008). A small but not significant reduction in crime was found in a number of studies evaluating the use of CCTV on public housing estates

Fiscal constraints continue to severely impact upon the collective capacity of statutory agencies. These constraints are likely to become more acute over the next three years. Reductions in agency resources have impacted most notably on pro-active and preventative activity, including test purchasing, stop and search and youth diversionary activity and a reduction of resources linked to neighbourhood policing teams. Opportunities should continue to be exploited to make best use of technology, volunteers and community and voluntary sector skills and capacity in building and maintaining resilience across these important areas of service.

9.2 Recommendations

Whilst **recorded crime has fallen** in recent years, the crime threat will continue to evolve and develop, and the Force will need to be at least keeping pace with it, through constant refreshing and improvement of capabilities, together with more prevention and early intervention.⁸⁹

Recommendations

- Alignment of efficiency programmes with our partners to ensure that gaps in service delivery, skills, capability and capacity are identified and explore opportunities to reduce demand.
- Develop a greater focus on problem families, people, prevention and early intervention.
- Develop socio-demographic analysis to further understanding of the impacts for vulnerability, target resources for prevention and early intervention and understand of current and future demands.
- Develop clear intelligence profiles of existing, new and emerging communities locally, and with cross border agencies to identify threats, harm and risks to vulnerabilities and offending and provide opportunity to understand demands on services.
- Targeted consultation and engagement with local existing and new and emerging communities and supporting agencies to identify needs and new and emerging demands, developing relations and confidence in reporting crime.
- Widen the City's Operation Graduate over holiday periods and across the County areas.
- Targeted training for agencies on profiling existing demands and opportunities to share data and improve crime recording.
- Develop more integrated ways of working with public sector services and the third sector to manage demand.
- Development of Restorative Justice.
- Improved communication, consultation and engagement with communities to improve crime reporting.

⁸⁹ Crime Survey for England and Wales, crime is lowest level since 1981, with the most recent annual figures showing for the 12 months to June 2014 a 16% fall on the previous years' survey

The aggregation of the key factors that need to drive further improvements in policing and community safety for Nottingham and Nottinghamshire are identified as:

1. Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people

Improve the identification and response to 'hidden harm', particularly with regard to vulnerable people and new and emerging communities.

- Work collaboratively to review and address current and future gaps in public protection and safeguarding capacity, advocacy and voluntary agencies.
- Work with communities, local agencies and academia to develop a greater understanding of 'hidden harm', particularly by improving third party reporting, improving confidence amongst those least likely to report victimisation and supporting targeted training and awareness raising activity across agencies and communities.

Ensure targeted provision is available, effective and focused on those most vulnerable to victimisation and offending.

- Work to profile age, communities and vulnerability, particularly focused on exploitation, disabilities, mental health and vulnerability.
- Support targeted engagement activity with young people, particularly in improving trust and confidence in the police and other agencies and increasing opportunities for young people to report victimisation.
- Assess the impact and coverage of youth diversionary activities across Nottinghamshire, capture and disseminate good practice and respond to key gaps in service provision.
- Improve communication and consultation with those at risk and vulnerability.

2. Improve the efficiency, accessibility and effectiveness of the criminal justice process

Support and empower local communities in tackling the issues that most affect them and promote targeted multi-agency problem solving approaches.

- Raise awareness and maximise use of tools and powers available to communities and partners in preventing, tackling and responding to crime and anti-social behaviour in their area, including problem solving methodologies, community trigger and the use of out of court disposals and restorative justice.
- Work collaboratively to understand and support the needs of new and emerging communities and ensure crime and community safety agencies are open, accessible and representative of their local communities and working together to empower community action.

3. Focus on priority crime types and those local areas that are most affected by crime and anti-social behaviour

Support Multi-agency Integrated Locality Working to tackle the most problematic and complex needs of our communities

- Integrated and coordinated working across services will tackle the most problematic and complex needs of victims and perpetrators.
- Building on the review of the Partnership Plus Areas of the County's Safer Nottinghamshire Board, for integrated services including, local authorities, Housing, Troubled Families, Social Care, Health and Education to improve targeted service delivery within an environment of diminishing resources focusing on areas and individual needs.
- Promote innovation and maximise opportunities to work smarter through integrated service delivery where there are clear benefits.

Explore further opportunities for collaboration and partnership working to improve the resilience and effectiveness of local services as agencies resources continue to reduce.

- Strengthen strategic partnerships within and beyond Nottinghamshire and develop further clarity of the shared purpose and outcomes for crime and community safety.
- Maximise partnership opportunities to disrupt and dismantle organised criminality via local.
- Organised Crime Partnerships, particularly in tackling the organised drug markets that impact upon the area.
- Promote positive action for anti-social behaviour.

4. Reduce the impact of drugs and alcohol on levels of crime and anti-social behaviour

Support the development of a clear purpose across agencies to deliver improved services.

- Develop clarity and understanding across agencies with regard to roles, responsibilities and outcomes in response to priority individuals and locations, particularly with regards to the factors that drive vulnerability such as age, mental health, disability, hard to reach community, new and emerging communities, financial hardship, and problematic alcohol and substance misuse.
- Develop approaches to tackling areas of risk through links to organised crime.

5. Reduce the threat from organised crime

Work to continue as part of the 'Prevent' agenda to improve training and channel referrals to identify and engage with individuals at risk linking work with Health, Education and Higher Education activity to safeguard vulnerable people from harm.

- Develop work to understand the threat of extremism and domestic radicalisation.

- Develop work for tackling and dismantling organised crime for child sexual exploitation, human trafficking, forced marriage and female genital mutilation through local, regional and national working..
- Develop work on projected risks posed by Foreign National Offenders.

Develop understanding and responses to the threats of on-line criminality, particularly in reducing risk to those most vulnerable to harm and exploitation.

- Develop the understanding of the scale and impact of cyber-crime and cyber-enabled crime and explore the potential for local organisations to counter these threats, particularly through education and awareness raising approaches.
- Review gaps in the technology, capacity and capability available to respond to new criminal techniques and practices and seize opportunities to use technology and social media to make communities safer, including targeted engagement and greater use of open source intelligence.

6. Prevention, early intervention and reduction in reoffending

Support for strengthening prevention and improvements to environmental design, safety and security to reduce the risk of both traditional and on-line victimisation.

- Continue to support the development of the coordinated cross-agency prevention strategy and targeted education and early intervention approaches – particularly in response to emerging risks such as harmful sexual behaviour, low level acquisitive crime, cyber-crime, fraud, areas of high demand crime and anti-social behaviour, including night time economy.
- Conduct clear inter-agency communication and educational campaigns targeted at vulnerable groups.

Maximise technology and techniques identifying, anticipating and preventing crime, victimisation and harm.

- Test and exploit opportunities for predictive analytic approaches across agencies.
- Improve intelligence and data sharing.

7. Spending your money wisely

Develop and enable volunteering and 'active citizenship' by promoting opportunities for engagement, ensuring initiatives have the support and information they need to be effective.

- Develop areas of volunteering, particularly for special constables for rural crime.
- Improve communication and education for those at risk.
- Develop age, risk and community targeted communication and engagement.

Support continued improvements in training, standards and quality of service across crime and community safety agencies in delivering open and accessible services.

- Drive improvements in the quality, recording, management and sharing of information within and between agencies, particularly in identifying and responding to vulnerability and informing our understanding of current and future risk.
- Collectively review gaps in services, specialist knowledge and expertise in view of significant changes to the crime, community safety and criminal justice environment, particularly where key roles have been lost or diluted.

The findings and recommendations included within this assessment will be used to inform the development of the 2015-17 Police and Crime Plan and the Commissioners grants and commissioning process for 2015/16.