Nottinghamshire
POLICE & CRIME
COMMISSIONER

Police and Crime Needs Assessment

Karen Sleigh

Chief Inspector Andy Burton

Summary of Nottinghamshire's Police and Crime Needs Assessment

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

Produced by the Nottinghamshire Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner

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Introduction

Purpose and Scope?

The aim of this presentation is to give practitioners and decision makers a summary of the analysis of the Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Needs Assessment for 2015, which identifies the current, emerging and long-term threats, harm and risks affecting crime and community safety in Nottingham and Nottinghamshire.

Methodology

The Assessment has introduced a refreshed approach this year to aggregate the key information from the Force and Partner 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 purpose of this assessment is to inform the refreshing of the Police and Crime Plan for 2015-17.

Limitations

The full assessment (which is available on request) is extensive and while every care has been taken to validate the data and professional views on which it is based, the variety and quality of these elements means that some operational areas have been analysed more conclusively than others. These limitations are identified within the document and where appropriate a series of ‘knowledge gaps’ presented in the recommendations.

What is the PESTELO Analysis?

Political, economic, social, technological, environmental, legal, and organisational factors outside the control of agencies which may impact on their running or the occurrence of policing and crime in the short and medium term

PESTELO ANALYSIS

Social

Local Profiles
Changing Demographics
Rising population, ageing population, deprivation, poverty, worklessness mental health, impact on vulnerability and demand for services

Migration
People moving into Nottinghamshire from other parts of the country and abroad means new offenders and new victims

Troubled Families
Focus on 'troubled families /supporting families and local service delivery to meet demand - opportunity for sustainable solutions to cross-generation groups of offenders

Austerity
reducing budgets and increasing demands, impacts on public services and demand for services from victims and vulnerable people together with influencing criminal behaviour

Economic

Welfare Reform
Impact of Universal Credit

College of Policing
In the medium term may increase the professionalism of police officer and staff roles. May increase learning and development and offer more opportunities for evidence based solutions to police and crime problems

Political

General Election
Will influence the direction of policing and crime policy and funding

PCCs Manifestos
Will influence the direction of local policing and crime policy and funding

Impact on Policing and Crime

Technological

ICT Change
Significant changes to ICT locally and regionally

Changing shape of crime
Growth of the Internet, 'Dark Nets' and social media, creating vulnerability through CSE, Sexting, Harassment, Stalking, revenge porn, fraud and identity theft

Environmental

Changing Environment
Impacts and demands for new housing, regeneration and climate change

Challenge
New and changing demands from changing demography, increasing urbanisation and shifts in global economic power are impacting on people's lives

Organisational

Strategic Policing Requirement
Sets out what national threats and capabilities the Home Secretary requires PCCs to account for in their Police and Crime Plan

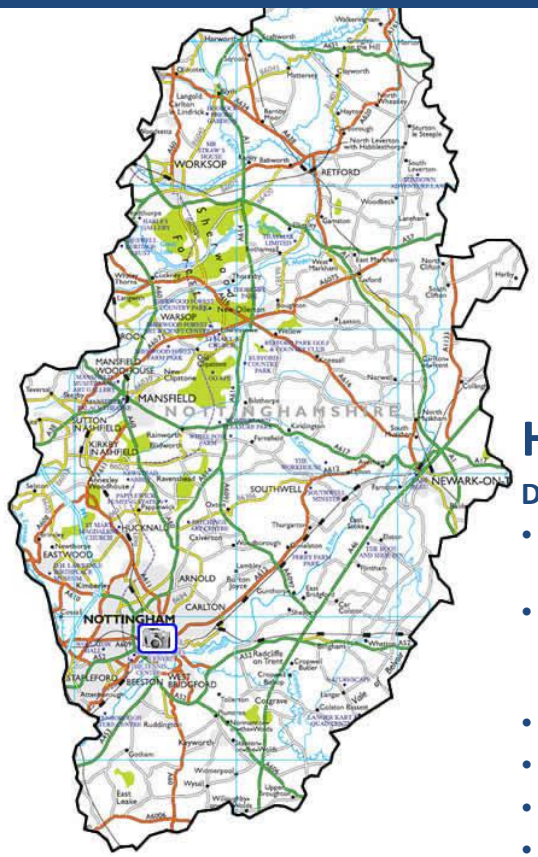
Comprehensive Spending Review
Fiscal consolidation and continued impact of CSR / efficiency agendas / changing priorities / improvements to effectiveness and delivery of value for money

Legal

Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014
Impact of Community Triggers, Restorative Justice

The Offender Rehabilitation Act 2014
Provision for the new National Probation Service – Transforming Rehabilitation

Nottinghamshire



Economy

- Fiscal consolidation
- HMIC identified £2.53bn worth of savings
- £13bn spent on policing
- Force savings requirement 21%, national average 20%
- Public sector reform continues

Health & Wellbeing

Deprivation

- City is the 20th most deprived district in England out of 326
- Nottinghamshire contains some areas of the most fuel poverty in rural England
- **Child poverty**
- **Low attainment**
- **Unemployment**
- **Vulnerable adults**
- **Mental health**

Crime

- 39.8 victim based crimes per 1,000 population
- (higher than peer average 37.4 MSF, and 34.3 in England and Wales)
- 5.4% increase (1.1% national average)
- Victim based crime up 4.4% (national average 0.6%)
- Serious Sexual Offences up 64% (national average 21.5%)
- Other Sexual Offences up 64% (national average 21.5%)
- Violent Crime up 23.4% (national average 18.6%)
- Vehicle Interference up 181.4% (national average 70.1%)

Population

East Midlands fastest population growth

(10.5% between 2006-16)

1091,485 People

(7% growth over the last ten years)

People by 2020?

(from inward migration)

Over 60 years old

(28% of City aged 18-29, 15% aged 20-24, with 1 in 8 university students More than 20-19 year olds)

92.64% "White British"

(Nationally being 80%, in the City 65.4%, compared to 81.1% in 2001, being an increase of 19%)

Students

(University of Nottingham has the 4th highest number of international students 28% of their total student population, with Nottingham Trent University 22.43%)

Changing Pattern of Need

Cross Cutting Themes

Cross Cutting Themes

- Austerity
- Collaboration
- Communities
- Partnerships
- Information Sharing
- Prevention
- Priorities
- Technology
- Quality
- Value
- Victims First

Changing Pattern of Need

Challenges

- Changing patterns of crime, profiling new and existing communities, cyber-crime
- 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
- 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
- CDP Local Profile

Partnership Environment

Overview Crime

The Crime Survey for England and Wales,

"Crime is at its lowest level."

- 16% fall from last year.
- estimated at 7.1 million incidents of crime against households and resident adults (aged 16 and over).
- 8.4 million the previous year.

Crime Survey
for England and Wales

Home Office

Office for National Statistics

Threat, Harm and Risk

Overview Crime

Nottinghamshire

Over the last 12 months:-

- **'All Crime' has increased by 5.4%,**
- **Victim Based crime up by 4.4%**
- **Serious Sexual Offences up 55.1%**
- **Other Sexual Offences up 64.%**
- **Violent Crime up 23.4%**

Threat, Harm and Risk

STRATEGIC POLICING REQUIREMENT

What is the Strategic Policing Requirement (SPR)?

The SPR is set out by the Home Office to identify issues of national importance for Police and Crime Commissioners and chief constables to consider. It sets out national threats and specific requirements of the police service.

National Threats

Part A of the SPR sets out threats to national security, public safety, public order and public confidence. These are:

- **Terrorism**
- **Civil emergencies categorised as a Tier One risk in the National Security Assessment**
- **Organised crime**
- **Threats to public order and safety**
- **A large –scale cyber incident such as an attack on a financial institution**

National Policing Requirement

Capacity and Contribution

The appropriate capacity to contribute to the CONTEST strategy including:

- Identifying, disrupting and investigating terrorist activity and prosecuting suspects.
- Identifying and diverting those vulnerable to radicalism.
- Protecting the UK border and critical infrastructure.
- Leading the response after a terrorist attack.

The appropriate capacity to contribute to the organised crime strategy including:

- Preventing people being drawn into organised crime.
- Strengthening enforcement.
- Raising awareness within the private and civil sectors.

The appropriate capacity to respond to a spontaneous or planned event that requires a mobilised response to keep the peace, protect people and property.

The appropriate capacity to respond to civil emergencies as set out in the National Resilience Planning Assumptions and defined by the Civil Contingencies Act 2004.

The capacity to respond to a major cyber-crime incident.

Capability

- Ability to identify and understand threats, risks and harms and ensure appropriate responses
- Ability to gather, assess and report intelligence
- Ability to conduct complex investigations
- Ability to respond to critical incidents, emergencies and other high impact threats
- Ability to provide trained and competent command and control of major operations
- Ability to protect covert tactics, witnesses and resources
- Ability to provide armed support
- Ability to provide support to major events such as the Olympic Games

Connectivity

- Operate with due regard to the role of the Security Service
- Co-operate with the national tasking and coordinating function of the National Crime Agency
- Enable cross-boundary mobilisation in response to incidents of large-scale public disorder
- Be able to inter-operate with other Category 1 responders
- Collect and maintain policing information securely, accurately, and in a timely fashion

Consistency

- Public Order
- Police use of firearms
- Surveillance
- Technical surveillance
- Response to Chemical, Biological, Radioactive and Nuclear incidents

Serious and Organised Crime

One of the greatest threats to the UK's national security. Costs the UK more than £24 billion a year.

- Opportunities will be taken to:-
  - **Prevent** people getting involved in serious and organised crime,
  - Strengthen **protection** against and responses to it,
  - **Pursue** the criminals behind it,
  - **prosecuting** and disrupting criminal activities

- Estimated costs of Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) across various crime types are:
  - **Drugs** supply (£10.7 billion),
  - **Fraud** (£8.9 billion)
  - **Immigration** crime types (£1.0 billion)

Organised crime includes: drug trafficking, human trafficking, and organised illegal immigration, Fraud and other financial crimes, drugs supply, child sexual exploitation, human trafficking, firearms, wildlife crime, acquisitive crime and cyber-crime…

Threat, Harm and Risk

Violent Crime

Estimates from the Crime Survey for England and Wales indicate that violent crime fell by 20% in 2013/14

- **Homicides**
  - From 16 offences (Dec 2012 to Nov 2013) to 9 offences (Dec 13 to Nov 2014),
  - In 2013/14 gun crime reduced by -6% nationally, -17% regionally and -7% in Nottinghamshire.
  - **Robbery** fell by 2.5% nationally and by 14% in Nottinghamshire in 2013/14
- **Violence against the person**
  - Offences increased by 23% across England and Wales
  - 22% increase across Nottinghamshire for the period April to November 2014
- **Domestic' violence**
  - accounts for around 40% of all violent crime
- **Night Time Economy Violence**
  - Reducing until recently, with a proportion (around 15.5%) of overall violent crime types.
- **Other Violence**
  - continues to be a high risk and forms the largest proportion of all violence (47%)
- **Personally-directed cyber-enabled crimes**
  - E.G. cyber bullying, stalking and harassment, sexting and sexual exploitation continue to increase

Hate Crime

Levels of hate crime recorded by the police in Nottinghamshire are increasing

- In 2013/14
  - Recorded **Hate Crimes** have risen by 20% to 23rd Dec 2014 (627 offences in total)
  - **Racially and or religiously aggravated offences** (+17%) with 534 reported FYTD (23rd Dec)
  - **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)

Acquisitive Crime

- Burglary Dwelling
- Vehicle crime
- Theft of Motor Vehicles
- Theft from Motor Vehicles
- Shop theft

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

Threat, Harm and Risk

Roads Policing

- **Now run under the East Midlands Operational Support Services (EMOpSS)**

- **The Calendar year to date to June:**
  - The Force is currently recording 16.8% less KSIs than in the previous period.
  - Increase in the numbers of slight injury.
  - Collisions, up 8.6% or 126 more than reported in the same period last year.

- 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)

Public Perception and Community Engagement

Drivers and knowledge gaps

Drivers

Increasing recorded crime

- Nationally Overall, recorded crime is increasing slightly, with an increase of 5.4% in Nottinghamshire

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 – hidden harm, anti-social behaviour

Internet

- On-line activity presents some of the fastest growing areas of risk including violence, anti-social behaviour, fraud, trafficking, drugs and child protection

The economy

- Continued austerity, increasing pressure and increasing criminal behaviour through increasing hardship requiring more integrated working, prevention, early intervention and reducing demand

Organised Crime groups

- Nationally, intelligence suggests that aspects of organised crime are becoming more diverse and sophisticated

Drugs and alcohol / Mental Health

- Remain significant drivers of victimisation and offending behaviour

Roads Policing

- Increase in slight injury collisions, particularly involving pedal cyclists and motorcyclists

Population growth and diversification

- Challenges for vulnerability, needs and access to services

Gaps

Technology

- Offending environments are changing rapidly, with technology and on-line capability presenting new opportunities. Greater need to understand the level of exploitation and need to exploit significant advances in information and communications technology

Unreported Crime

- Need to understand demand, improving efficiency and effectiveness being victims focused

Economic Crime

- This is an area of unreported crime – covering

New and Emerging Communities

- There is a greater need to understand, profile and engage with existing, new and emerging communities

Vulnerability

- Profiling vulnerability and demand to meet changing demographics, this includes better understanding of mental health

Organised Crime

- This is a national and international issue

Rural Crime

- Rural crime nationally is becoming more targeted

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.