Nottinghamshire
POLICE & CRIME COMMISSIONER

Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Needs Assessment 2017

Annual assessment of issues impacting upon or likely to impact upon the crime and community safety environment across Nottinghamshire 2018 to 2021

December 2017

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How to use this document

The Police and Crime Needs Assessments is intended for use as a reference tool to inform plaining and priority setting, resource allocation, commissioning processes and bids for funding. The document scans the crime, community safety and criminal justice environment in order to highlight key trends, issues, risks and threats.

Key issues of concern are flagged within the document via the following symbol - *

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Needs Assessment (PCNA) for 2017 has been produced in collaboration with the police, local crime and Community Safety Partnerships and other relevant stakeholders and informed by a range of local and national sets and consultation and engagement findings.

The assessment highlights the main issues, risks and threats that are likely to impact upon the crime and community safety environment between 2018 and 2021. These risks and recommendations will be used to inform planning and policy decisions, including development of the Police and Crime Plan 2018 to 2021 and supporting delivery plans.

KEY FINDINGS

Significant progress has been made in reducing crime, identifying and supporting vulnerable victims and improving the transparency and accountability of public services since 2006. Evidence suggests, however, that aspects of performance have plateaued both locally and nationally since 2014 in view of constraints on public sector capacity and changing demand.

Government austerity, organisational reform and changes in policy and practice have impacted most notably upon prevention and early intervention activity, the development of intelligence and some aspects of pro-active enforcement. Service pressures are particularly evident across areas of increasing demand, such as public protection, mental health, and domestic and sexual abuse services.

Victimisation surveys indicate that the long term reductions in crime and ASB in Nottinghamshire have now levelled off. Some genuine increases in serious and acquisitive crimes, cyber-related crime and some aspects of low volume but high harm violent crimes also began to emerge in 2016/17. Hospital admission, Accident and Emergency and CSEW data, however, indicate that overall levels of violence with injury continued to fall in 2016/17.

Application of the ONS Crime Severity Index to the recorded crime profile indicates that violence with injury and rape offences account for the highest proportion of overall ‘crime harm’ to victims. Partner agencies have maintained a focus on improving understanding and response to high harm crime and victimisation, including activity to tackle domestic and sexual abuse, night time economy–related violence, hate crime and exploitation.

Crime, victimisation, harm, and complex need remain concentrated in a small number of priority areas and neighbourhoods across Nottinghamshire which are generally compounded by social and economic deprivation and the prevalence of drug and alcohol use. There remain clear opportunities to improve the co-ordination and impact of partnership activity already taking place in these areas of high need and service demand.

Notable cross-cutting themes identified as part of the assessment include:-

- **Safeguarding and supporting vulnerable people**: Identifying and responding to the underlying factors linked to vulnerability and complex need
- **Integrated partnership working**: Exploring further integration across shared organisational priorities, particularly via integrated teams and information sharing
- **Digital Crime and Policing**: Driving improvements in digital capacity and capability to enhance engagement, investigation, criminal justice and organisational efficiency

KEY ISSUES IDENTIFIED

The 2017 Police and Crime Needs Assessment has identified a number of key issues and risks that are likely to impact on crime and community safety across Nottinghamshire in 2018. These include:-

1. Rising levels of vulnerability and complex need seen across local authority, police, offender management and victim services

2016/17 saw relative improvements in social and economic outcomes across a number of domains, including reductions in gaps in education and employment outcomes in comparison to the national average.

Service providers have, however, seen increases in the number of service users presenting with multiple complex needs, which have include mental health-related need, financial hardship, alcohol-related harm and problematic substance use.

In 2018/19, the service impact of this profile is likely to be reflected in:-

Rising 'concern for safety' demand, particularly in relation to vulnerable victims, missing persons, self-harm and risk of exploitation

Negative impact on public confidence and perception, particularly in urban areas most affected by signal incidents such as street homelessness, begging and overt drug use

Rise in chaotic acquisitive crime such as shoplifting, theft from vehicle and potential increases in robbery and burglary offences

Opportunities to tackle and reduce risk in these areas include:-

- Strategic commitment to longer-term problem solving approaches to tackling complex need, supported by longer term funding arrangements and robust evaluation
- Improvements in multi-agency information sharing which enable earlier identification of escalating risk and more targeted pre-crisis support
- Greater coordination of work with Voluntary and Community Sector organisations and other partners in identifying and supporting people with the most complex needs
- Ongoing work to maximise substance misuse referral and treatment outcomes across all tiers and deliver effective and dynamic criminal justice substance misuse services
- Re-invigorate traditional target hardening approaches in areas of greatest identified risk, including pro-active education and awareness raising activity
- Developing further intelligence in relation to the factors driving increases in serious acquisitive crime to inform tailored preventative and problem solving approaches
- Maintain a commitment to delivering the ambitions of Mental Health Crisis Care Concordat, Troubled/Priority Families programme, IOM, Integrated Locality Working

2. Gaps in youth support, engagement and early intervention, including responses to online safety, child sexual exploitation and weapon enabled violence

2016/17 saw further improvements across a range of protective factors associated with crime and vulnerability among young people. These included improvements in the assessment, identification and response to child safeguarding risk, further long-term reductions in drug use and 'binge drinking' among young people and sustained reductions in the number of first time entrants into the youth justice system.

Despite these positive trends, risk of serious harm increased over the last year alongside the national emergence of a culture of knife possession and involvement in local emerging crime networks among a minority of most vulnerable and marginalised young people. Use of social media in the perpetration and organisation of youth offending also remains a significant concern in addition to the risks linked to technologically-assisted harmful sexual behaviour.

In 2018/19, the service impact of this profile is likely to be reflected in:-

Sporadic and unpredictable incidents of serious violence and abuse resulting in disproportionately high levels of harm, investigatory demand and community concern

Increased levels of on-line hidden harm, abuse and exploitation including the longer term impact of exposure to harm and abuse on future service demand

Increasingly networked youth offending patterns and strengthening of associations with higher risk serious organised criminality among younger people

Opportunities to tackle and reduce risk in these areas include:-

- Maximise the availability therapeutic support services for victims dealing with the impact of trauma, particularly young people and victims of abuse and exploitation
- Improve take up, quality and commitment to restorative justice approaches which aim to identify and address the drivers of early offending behaviour
- Improve the consistency of thresholds and recording of vulnerability, particularly in relation to child protection and strengthen relevant information sharing arrangements
- Support work in schools to develop engagement and early intervention activity with young people at risk of harm or offending
- Work with partners to further develop softer engagement methods which aim to improve trust and confidence in local services among marginalised young people
- Strengthen investment in digital investigation skills and capabilities, including pro-active focus on open source intelligence and social media
- Continue to support engagement and diversionary activity in response to risks presented by emerging crime groups within the area

3. Growing reach and sophistication of organised crime, particularly in exploiting technology and opportunities within the cyber sphere to progress their offending

Significant progress has been made at a local, regional and national level to disrupt and, dismantle organised crime group (OCG) activity impacting upon the force area over the last year. This has included extensive work to secure prosecutions labour exploitation, financial and sexual exploitation and cyber-enabled grooming, and charges, asset recovery and tenancy revocations in response to organised involvement in drug supply.

The use of violence, firearms and knives among OCGs which can be used to threaten, intimidate, coerce and exert control over vulnerable people remains a significant concern, as do the emergence of more sophisticated, remote and technologically resilient threats linked to organised cybercrime. Foreign National Offender involvement in organised crime activity has increased over recent years, with FNOs now accounting for around 20% of OCGs subject to monitoring arrangements.

In 2018/19, the service impact of this profile is likely to be reflected in:-

Increase in the organised exploitation of vulnerable people including modern slavery and human trafficking, proactive expansion of urban drug markets and risk of radicalisation

Increase in online fraud, hacking, 'Ransomware' technologically-assisted offending as remote, low risk and high reward forms of criminality

Further increases in the cost / complexity of serious and organised crime investigation, including demands on digital investigation and national / international partner agencies

Opportunities to tackle and reduce risk in these areas include:-

- Improving understanding and use of the tools and powers available to partner agencies to disrupt serious and organised criminality
- Further development of the Nottinghamshire Cybercrime Strategy and clarity as to the specialist skills and specialist capabilities required at local, regional and national levels
- Work with partner agencies to improve online safety via targeted cybercrime prevention, education and awareness raising activity in respect of Fraud and CSEA
- Development of local intelligence in response to Serious and Organised Crime through work with communities and community facing partner organisations
- Continue to raise public and partner awareness of the signs of modern slavery and knowledge of the action to take in response to suspected exploitation
- Maintaining an ongoing commitment to the work of the Serious and Organised Crime Partnership and multi-agency Prevent Programme

4. Increasing levels of victim disclosure and identification of high risk hidden harm placing increasing pressure on local investigation and victim support services

Estimates from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) indicate that the number of people experiencing crime in Nottinghamshire fell by around 40,000 between 2010 and 2017. Furthermore, levels of domestic and sexual abuse involving adults are estimated to have fallen steady over recent years.

By contrast, however, the level of domestic and sexual abuse reported to the police has continued to increase year on year, impacted, in part, by high profile national events and investigations and improvements in the way agencies identify, assess and respond to threat risk and harm. The most pronounced increases have been seen in relation to non-recent abuse which occurred over a year in advance of being reported.

In 2018/19, the service impact of this profile is likely to be reflected in:-

Increasing pressure on specialist victim support services, particularly domestic and sexual abuse, mental health, therapeutic support and housing services

Increasing pressure on investigative resources presenting significant challenges in terms of prioritisation of workloads and and decision making

Reductions in the service response to low risk / 'non-enhanced' victims and potential reduction in overall victim satisfaction as a result of competing demand

Opportunities to tackle and reduce risk in these areas include:-

- Continued investment in domestic and sexual violence advocacy and support, and co-ordination with Voluntary and Community Sector providers of support
- Developing further clarity around specialist pathways of support for vulnerable victims, particularly those with needs relating to mental health and housing
- Maximise the availability therapeutic support services for victims dealing with the impact of trauma, particularly young people and victims of abuse and exploitation
- Drive improvements in Victims' Code compliance and communication with non-enhanced victims of crime and ASB to ensure expectations are effectively managed
- Improve monitoring and understanding of the victim journey, including experience, satisfaction and criminal justice and 'cope and recover' service outcomes
- Strengthen enforcement and rehabilitative responses to perpetrators of domestic abuse based on emerging evidence of 'what works'
- Maintaining an ongoing commitment to the principles of integrated victim care and ensure victim services are effectively tailored to victim need

5. Increasing capacity constraints in the provision of mainstream services to the public in view of the breadth of public priorities and policing mission

Reductions in public sector budgets of around 40% have impacted significantly on workface size and capacity since 2010. This, alongside challenges brought about by changing demand, has impacted negatively upon arrests, positive crime outcome rates, workforce morale and neighbourhood and proactive policing capability.

Public demand on policing services remains higher than average in Nottinghamshire and communities continue to highlight reckless and dangerous driving, burglary, drug use and dealing and neighbourhood nuisance as issues that they like to see police and other agencies do more to tackle in their area.

In 2018/19, the service impact of this profile is likely to be reflected in:-

Reduced public confidence in local services, particularly where action is not taken in response to significant community concern or expectation effectively managed

Ongoing high impact community level ASB within some communities resulting in community tensions, reduced quality of life and repeat presentation of service demand

Reductions in officer and staff morale / welfare particularly in areas of high and increasing service pressure

Opportunities to tackle and reduce risk in these areas include:-

- Education and proactive communications to reduce inappropriate calls for service and ensure public expectations are effectively managed
- Further research to improve understanding of presenting demand, including drivers of higher rates of 999/101 calls, to inform longer-term local problem solving approaches
- Maximising the contribution of communities in tackling the issues that matter most to them via the development of social capital and active citizenship
- Develop and embed local neighbourhood plans and profiles as a robust mechanism for identifying priorities and holding service providers to account for local delivery
- Develop and evaluate more tailored approaches to community engagement, particularly in respect of digital technology and communities
- Continue to promote officer and staff welfare and work to ensure that the public sector workforce is supported and protected

KEY OPPORTUNITIES

The Assessment also highlights a range of opportunities to enhance the quality, efficiency and effectiveness of local services. These include:-

Further work to tailor service provision to meet the bespoke needs of users and reduce disparity in service outcomes among diverse groups - particularly BAME individuals, young people and women within the criminal justice system.

This may include work to:-

- Develop our understanding of the composition and needs of local communities, particularly new and emerging communities
- Analyse and assess equality of outcomes across commissioned services to baseline current position and inform local improvement plans
- Work to improve trust and confidence in the police and the police complaints process, particularly among young people and BAME groups
- Ensure service providers are trained and equipped to recognise and address discrimination and unconscious bias
- Work to develop a workforce which is representative of the communities it serves and continue to promote engagement with young people and BAME groups

Continue to modernise and drive efficiency in policing and criminal justice services, particularly via investment in technology and innovation, horizon scanning and learning from 'what works'

This may include work to:-

- Plan for local opportunities brought about by Innovation and Transformation funding across the sector and implement learning from best practice
- Continue to support the roll out of body work video to improve efficiency, intelligence, evidence, trust and confidence in policing practice
- Continue to support the delivery of the Criminal Justice Efficiency Programme and support the development of a common IT platform across policing services
- Support the Police Priority Plan process in driving improvements in service efficiency and effectiveness as part of the annual strategic planning process
- Review the local policing model to ensure the right people, skills, structures and resources are in place to secure an efficient and effective service
- Explore opportunities for broader public sector reform, including greater devolution of criminal justice services and increased collaboration across Blue Light services

The issues, opportunities and recommendations set out in this assessment will be used to inform planning and policy decisions between 2018 and 2021, including development of the Police and Crime Plan and supporting delivery plans during this period.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Needs Assessment (PCNA) presents a consolidated picture of the most significant issues, risks and threats shared by local crime, community safety and criminal justice agencies across Nottinghamshire in order to inform strategic planning and decision making[3].

1.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

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

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

1.2 METHODOLOGY

The PCNA is refreshed on an annual basis in line with partnership planning and business cycles. The PCNA is not intended to duplicate existing processes, but assimilate and build upon the key issues partner agencies have identified and is developed in consultation with partner agencies and in line with recognised good practice for commissioning[2].

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

Issues identified have been assessed via the 'THRIVE' model, which gives structure and consistency to the assessment of **T**hreat, **H**arm, **R**isk, **I**nvestigation opportunities, victim **V**ulnerability and the **E**ngagement level required to resolve the issue. The assessment also adopts a PESTELO[3] approach to analyse the impact of issues relating to the changing environment.

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

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

[2] Including CIPFA/SOLACE, NOMS, APACE and Audit Commission guidance

[3] Review of **P**olitical, **E**conomic, **S**ocial, **T**echnological, **E**nvironmental, **L**egal and **O**rganisational factors likely to have an impact upon crime, community safety and criminal justice

2. THE CHANGING ENVIRONMENT

Mental health related needs and the demands they present on local agencies continue to increase. Despite relative improvement across many social and economic factors, some aspects of complex need appear to be increasing, including levels of rough sleeping and other associated vulnerability factors. Problematic drug use and alcohol remain significant drivers of crime and vulnerability, particularly in urban areas and the night time economy.

2.1 NOTTINGHAMSHIRE POLICE FORCE AREA

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

www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planningsearch/

2.1.1 POPULATION

- 1.14 million residents[4] and forecast[5] to grow by a further 64,900 (5.7%) by 2027 as a result of net migration and increases in life expectancy[6]
- Population density[7] is heavily concentrated in the city where 29% of the area's population reside. Here the population is forecast to rise by 17,700 (5.5%) by 2027
- The city has more than double the proportion of people aged 20 to 24 compared to the national average – largely on account of the two universities in the area[8]

[4] Mid-2016 Population Estimates, published June 2017, ONS
[5] 2016 to 2026 subnational population projections based on 2014 mid-year estimates, ONS
[6] Population aged 75 and over is projected to increase by 39% equating to 35,700 additional people
[7] 2016 Population per square km = Nottingham (4,337), Notts. (389), Bassetlaw (180), Broxtowe (1,408)
[8] 15.5% of residents are aged 20 to 24 in the city, compared to 5.5% in the county and 6.5% in Engl & Wales. The area has a university population of around 60,400 full and part time students (University & NTU)

- The University of Nottingham has one of the highest numbers of international students nationally, accounting for around 27% of their total student population[9]
- Populations of Rushcliffe (+7.6%), Ashfield (+6.8%) and Gedling (+6.7%) are expected to rise by over 7,900 people respectively by 2027
- High levels of cultural and ethnic diversity in the city where the non-white British population increased rapidly from 19% to 35% between the 2001 and 2011[10]
- Home to a number of long standing Pakistani and Caribbean communities and more recent Eastern European migrant communities, particularly Polish, Romanian and Lithuanian
- Ethnic diversity is increasing across Nottinghamshire, however still less than 10% of the overall population, and 4% in Ashfield, are non-white British[10]

2.2 DETERMINANTS OF NEED

This section considers changes in the social, economic and environmental factors most closely associated with vulnerability, victimisation, criminogenic and complex need. These comprise of housing, finance, employment, education, and health – including substance misuse and mental health.

Housing and Finance

Around 83% of homes[11] across Nottingham and Nottinghamshire are privately owner occupied, however this figure is much lower in the city where 73% are privately owned and 19% are local authority owned. While there has been continued investment in new affordable homes across most local authority areas over recent years, demand continues to outstrip supply and a lack of suitable and secure accommodation remains a critical challenge. Priority need remains greatest among younger people, isolated migrant communities and those with complex needs such as substance misuse or mental health.

The number of people accepted as **homeless and in priority need**[12] is below the England average and has remained relatively stable since 2014/15, bucking a rising national trend (+9%). Despite this, concentrations are evident in Nottingham and Mansfield, while Ashfield and Gedling have seen the most significant increases over the previous two years. The ending of Assured Short-term Tenancies among people renting in the private sector has come to account for an increasing proportion of homelessness applications.

* Although low in volume, levels of recorded **rough sleeping** within the force area have increased markedly since 2010 in line with national trends. Levels per 1,000 households in Nottingham (0.27) and Mansfield (0.58) in particular increased to

[9] China represents the highest proportion of non-EU student enrolments - University of Nottingham (5,600+)
[10] UK Census 2011, Non-White British population: Force area =15%, Nottingham City = 35%, Notts. County = 7%
[11] Housing supply for local authorities, DCLG, August 2017
[12] Local authority action under homelessness provisions, DCLG, 2015/16

levels significantly higher than the England average (0.16) in 2016 based on the annual snapshot undertaken in Autumn each year[13].

Over 46,000 children[14] across the area are estimated to be living in poverty, with clear concentrations in Nottingham city[15]. Nottingham also has a significantly higher proportion of people aged 60 and over that are affected by 'income deprivation' (26%) than the national average (21%) and significant concentrations of fuel poverty, which is estimated to affect 16% of households in the city[16]. Children looked after[17].

Employment

Unemployment[18] in the force area (2.1%) remains higher than the averages for England (1.9%) and the East Midlands (1.6%) although this gap has been falling steadily over the last year, despite a 7% rise in the number of claimants. The disparity is most notable in the city (3.7%) and to a lesser extent, Mansfield (2.1%) and Ashfield (2.0%). All areas have been affected by reductions in real (adjusted for inflation) average earnings[19] since March 2008 (-3.4%), which have continued over the last year with a further 0.6% reduction. Analysis of earnings, skills and employment by occupation suggests that City residents face challenges competing with more highly skilled commuters in accessing higher quality, better paid jobs.

Education

Educational attainment within the force area (Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 4) remains below the England average, however the gap has narrowed substantially since 2009/10. The gap remains most notable in the city where pupils reaching the expected standard at Key Stage 2 is around 6% below average and pupils achieving 5 or more A*-C GCSEs (including English and mathematics) is around 17% below average[20]. Rates of persistent pupil absence[21] have fallen steadily over recent years and at 10.4% are now in line with the England average (10.5%).

[13] Rough sleeping in England, DCLG, Autumn 2016, published January 2017
[14] Child poverty basket of local indicators, Department for Education, 2014
[15] End Child Poverty coalition, Child Poverty Map, November 2016. Nottingham City has the 9th highest percentage of children living in poverty nationally at 37%
[16] Fuel Poverty sub-regional statistics, Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, June 2017. Nottingham city has the 5th highest proportion of people living in fuel poverty in England
[17] Children Looked After, ONS, September 2017
[18] Labour Market Claimant count experimental statistics, ONS, July 2017. Proportion of working age people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance or work-seeker-related Universal Credit benefits
[19] Analysis of average weekly earnings, ONS, September 2017 – March 2016 to March 2017 comparison
[20] Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 4 attainment 2015/16, Department for Education Statistics, June 2017
[21] Pupil absence in schools in England: 2015 to 2016, ONS, March 2017 – Persistent absentees comprise pupil enrolments missing 10% or more of their own possible sessions through authorised or unauthorised absence

Health

Health-related needs in Nottinghamshire's remain, on average higher than the national profile, with 55% of GP patient survey respondents[22] reporting a long standing health condition, 14% feeling that they have problems doing 'usual activities' and 7% reporting a long-term mental health problem.

* GP Patient Survey statistics[23] indicate that **mental health needs continue to increase** both locally and nationally. The proportion of respondents reporting a long-term mental health condition in the area has increased to 6.6% - equivalent to around 61,000 people aged 16 and over. Those with self-reported mental health needs in the area continue to exceed the England average (5.7%) and are most acute in the City where around 9% of adults report having a long-term mental health problem. Prevalence of mental health need is also notably higher among younger people and those with substance misuse issues.

* **Mental Health**-related demands on Nottinghamshire Police remain high and increasing. Following a marked rise in 2014/15, the number of mental health flagged calls to the police rose by a further 6% in 2016/17 to over 16,450 a year[24]. Despite these pressures, significant progress continues to be made in reducing the number of people with mental health needs that are detained in police custody as a place of safety. Police custody was used as a section 136 mental health place of safety on only 11 (2.5%) of occasions in 2016/17, having reduced from 22 in 2015/16. In the vast majority of cases individuals were admitted to a dedicated section 136 suite. Nobody under the age of 18 has been detained in police custody in Nottinghamshire since April 2015.

Around 20,595 people are estimated[25] to be in contact with mental health services across Nottinghamshire. Despite representing a 3% increase on the previous year at both a local and national level, there remains a significant gap between capacity and demand for mental health services which is widely recognised. In 2017, the Health Secretary pledged[26] to expand the national mental health workforce by 21,000 posts by 2021 in order to treat an extra 1 million patients.

In Nottinghamshire, partner agencies continue to develop innovative approaches to tackling mental health demand in line with their responsibilities via the Mental Health Crisis Care Concordat. This has included a successful Street Triage model, grant funding to support a Crisis Café, the refurbishment of places of safety and a dedicated bespoke mental health vehicle for the region. With demand expected to increase further over the next 10 years, and new legislation that will place greater time pressures on police securing places of safety (Policing and Crime Bill) it is imperative that the good work undertaken in this area is sustained.

Further work will be undertaken in 2017/18 to enhance collaboration, explore opportunities for co-commissioning across the areas of mental health, drugs, alcohol and appropriate adults and ensure that local authorities, the NHS and police are meeting their safeguarding responsibilities under the Care Act 2014 and Mental Health Crisis Care Concordat.

[22] GP Patient Survey July 2016 to March 2017, NHS England, July 2017
[23] GP Patient Survey July 2016 to March 2017, NHS England, July 2017
[24] Calls for Service recorded via Nottinghamshire Police Vision (Command and Control)
[25] Mental Health Service Statistics (MH01 - Experimental), NHS Digital, April 2017
[26] Stepping Forward to 2020/21: Mental health workforce plan for England, HEE, July 2017

Rates of suicide[27] across the force area as a whole have remained relatively stable since 2013/14 at around 100 per year, however, trends in Bassetlaw have mirrored the rising national picture seen since 2009/10 and remain significantly higher than the England average. NSPCC's annual review[28] of the Childline service in 2016/17 reported a 17% increase in counselling sessions to children and young people during the year with around 33% relating to mental and emotional health and wellbeing matters. The number of sessions concerning suicidal thoughts and feelings increased by 15% to the highest level ever recorded.

Substance Misuse

Problematic use of drugs and alcohol are widely recognised as key drivers of crime[29], ASB and vulnerability. Nationally, levels of self-reported illicit drug use[30] have remained relatively stable over the last four years, despite significant reductions in prevalence compared to a decade ago. Around 8.5% of adults and 19% of young adults report using an illicit drug in the last 12 months. Frequent drug use (more than once a month) however, fell significantly in 2016/17 to 2.0% of adults and 4.2% of young adults. This is equivalent to 13,330 adults and 6,420 young adults locally. The proportion of adults having used class a drugs (3%), cannabis (6.6%), powder cocaine (2.3%) or ecstasy (1.3%) in the last year has remained relatively stable since 2013/14, while self-reported use of NPS[31] has halved over the last three years to an estimated 0.4% of adults (2,670) and 1.2% of young adults (1,830).

* **Problematic drug use** remains a significant factor linked to complex need, organised crime, violence, ASB and acquisitive crime in Nottinghamshire. Local data indicates that the number of Heroin users accessing drug treatment in the city has been increasing steadily since April 2017, with rises in the number of discarded needle finds also supporting this trend. Heroin purity[32] in the area has remained relatively stable since 2015 at around 35-39%, however higher purity levels (>40%) continue to be identified in areas including St Anns, Eastwood and Mansfield. Although low in volume, treatment presentations for freebase cocaine (crack) have increased steadily throughout 2017 in both the city and county. Cocaine purity within the force area remains high, with the majority of seizures showing purity levels of between 80% and 100%.

* Synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists (SCRA), such as '**Black Mamba**' are in prolific use in local towns and city centres, with police recorded crime and incident statistics[33] indicating a significant rise (+71% to +100%) in levels of overt use and

[27] Suicides in the UK: 2015 registrations, ONS, December 2016. Statistics based on a 3 year rolling average
[28] Not Alone Anymore: Childline Annual Review 2016/17, NSPCC, October 2017
[29] Modern Crime Prevention Strategy, Home Office, March 2016 – Drug and alcohol findings
[30] Drug misuse: Findings from Crime Survey for England and Wales 2016-17, Home Office, July 2017. Note: Prison populations and the homeless community are captured as part of the CSEW and problematic drug users with chaotic lifestyles are unlikely to be interviewed.
[31] The production, sale and supply of New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) became illegal when the Psychoactive Substances Act 2016 came into force in May 2016
[32] Drug seizure test data, Nottinghamshire Police, 2017
[33] Nottinghamshire Police recorded an average of 4 Mamba-related crimes and 21 incidents per month in 2016/17. This increased to an average of 8 crimes and 36 incidents per month during April to August 2017

community concern since April 2017. At least 22% of incidents recorded since April 2017 have related to concern for safety following the user collapsing. Mamba is in use among some of the most vulnerable people including street homeless, people in probation approved premises, the prison population and other individuals lacking safe and supporting networks around them. Compounds have been seized in a variety (25) of forms over the last year and are likely to remain readily available on account of their profitability and ease of production. Forensic services are not currently able to measure purity for these seizures. Other drugs readily available include MDMA which is most commonly available in crystal form with the purity levels of seizures generally around 80%, and Ketamine, which is normally linked to the night time economy with purity levels averaging 83%.

Partner agencies continue to proactively respond to the use of NPS and have established a Professional Information Network (P.I.N) to bring services together to provide information via a single point of contact held by Nottinghamshire Police and to support those who are using NPS

* **Alcohol** remains a factor commonly associated with complex vulnerability, violent crime, anti-social behaviour and sexual assault, with around 6,150 crimes being flagged by Nottinghamshire police as 'alcohol-related' in 2016/17. While this figure is likely to significantly underestimate true picture, almost half (46%) of all crimes flagged as 'alcohol-related' were recorded in the city. Combined estimates from the City and County Joint Strategic Needs Assessments[34] indicate that around 141,000 adults across the force area drink at levels that pose a risk to their health, while around 32,300 are estimated to be dependent on alcohol. Furthermore, alcohol-related hospital admissions[35] within the force area rose by 7% in 2015/16 reflecting national trends (+4%), and remain significantly higher than the national average in Nottingham (+38%), Mansfield (+22%) and Ashfield (+12%).

Despite these trends, national studies[36] indicate that the proportion of people frequently consuming alcohol (57%) and 'binge drinking'[37] (15%) have been in steady decline over the last decade - a trend which has been attributed to both changing attitudes and reductions in the affordability of alcohol between 2007 and 2013, particularly among people aged 18 to 30. The proportion of 11 to 15 year olds that have never had an alcoholic drink (62%) has been rising since 2004 (38%). Similarly attitudes towards drinking among young people have changed markedly over this period, with the proportion of secondary school pupils feeling it is 'OK to drink alcohol once a week' falling from 46% to 24%. Furthermore, prescriptions for alcohol dependency in the force area fell (-3.9%) for the first time in over a decade in 2016.

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

[34] Substance Misuse: Young people and Adults, Nottinghamshire JSNA, Substance Misuse Strategy Group, 2017
Joint Strategic Needs Assessment: Alcohol, Nottingham City, Nottingham City Council, 2015
[35] Local Alcohol Profiles for England (LAPE) Statistical tables, Public Health England, May 2017 (Broad Measure)
[36] Statistics on Alcohol: England, NHS Digital, May 2017
[37] Reported to have consumed in excess of 8 (males) or 6 (females) units of alcohol in the last week

Illicit tobacco remains widely available and in prevalent use, presenting risks in terms of public health and organised criminality from a local to an international level.

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

Concern for Safety

Nottinghamshire Police receive high volumes of additional non-crime related 'calls for service' each year which include calls for assistance from other agencies and checks for safety and wellbeing. Demand in these areas, particularly relating to **safeguarding vulnerable adults**[38] is likely to continue to increase over the coming years in view of the aging population, increasing mental health-related needs and responsibilities for local agencies under the Care Act 2014[39]. As agency resources diminish and demand on our services continues to change, the challenge of determining which agency is best placed to respond to these issues becomes increasingly acute.

Missing and absent[40] person incidents reported to the police (6,670) saw no overall change in 2016/17, the number of high risk missing person incidents (750) fell by around 14%. The number of incidents involving adults (2,552), however, increased by around 9%, compared to a 5% incidents involving people aged 17 and under (4,122). Although many people who go missing are found safe and well, missing persons are often amongst the most vulnerable of people who may be experiencing difficulties in their personal lives, suffering from mental illness or be vulnerable to harm and exploitation[41]. There are clear opportunities to continue to strengthen partnership responses to high risk missing persons and ensure that robust and effective information sharing processes are in place for when such incidents occur.

Missing person investigations are often highly resource intensive, with the cost of a medium risk missing person investigation estimated[42] to fall in the region of £2,400. *Nottinghamshire Police continues to commit the necessary resources to locating missing persons in a way that is proportionate to the level of risk and vulnerability they present. This is done as part of daily work, with MISPERS being reviewed on a daily basis through the Force Demand Management Meeting. Partnership problem solving activity is adopted in response to frequent MISPERs as is the use of media and social media to locate MISPERS with the support of the public and other agencies.*

Road Safety: The number of people **seriously injured** (KSI's) on Nottinghamshire's roads each year (460) remains broadly in line with that of other comparable police force areas. On average, around 430 people are seriously injured and a further

[38] Vulnerable adults include those with long term conditions, carers, the vulnerably housed, as well as those with physical and/or sensory impairments or learning disabilities

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

[40] 'Absent' is defined as a person not being at a place they are expected or required to be at a point in time when there is no apparent risk. Cases do not generally result in police officer deployment but are subject to review by an inspector on a 6 hourly basis. Cases are upgraded to 'missing' status where there is an escalated risk of harm - i.e. person is aged 13 and under, at risk of CSE or absent for over 72 hours

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

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

3,020 are slightly injured on Nottinghamshire's roads each year, of which around 10% are children. The number of people killed on Nottinghamshire's roads remains low (25).

Roads policing is now run under the East Midlands Operational Support Services (EMOpSS), which is a regional Force venture to provide combined approaches towards Roads Policing and is allowing a greater concentration of resources towards problems. Work continues to improve roll out, co-ordination, and support of Community Speedwatch initiatives, along with a programme of road safety engagement activity and problem solving approaches, jointly owned by Police and local partner organisations.

PRIORITY AREAS AND NEIGHBOURHOODS

Levels of deprivation[43] in Nottinghamshire are significantly higher than the England average, largely due to **pockets of deprivation** in the city, former coalfield areas of Nottinghamshire and former industrial towns affected by economic stagnation. The 2015 English Indices of Multiple Deprivation showed that proportion of areas within Nottinghamshire falling within the most deprived quartile in England[44] increased markedly between 2010 and 2015. Nottingham in particular has the 8th highest proportion of neighbourhoods (33%) that fall within the 10% most deprived nationally.

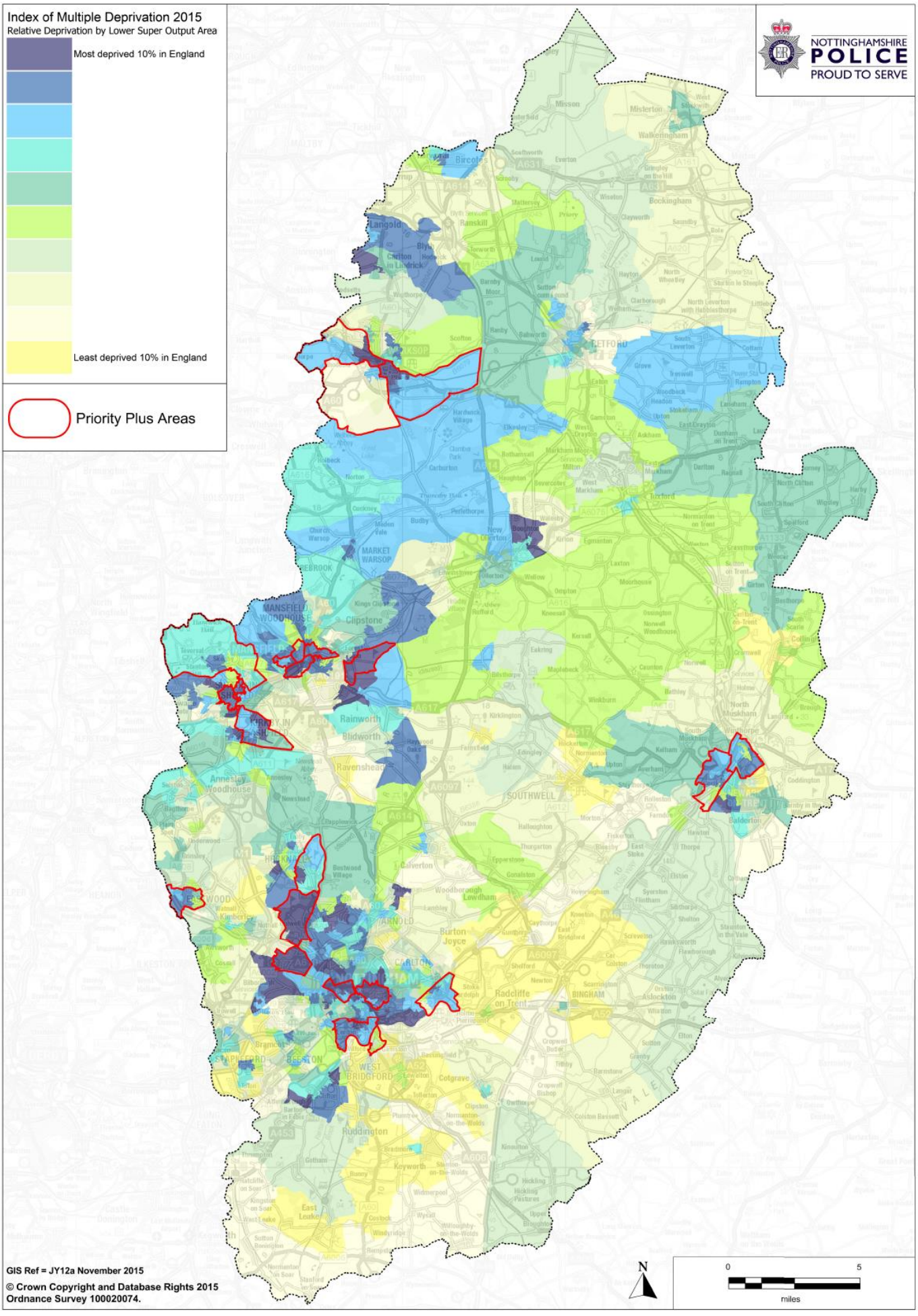
The **Troubled / Priority Families** programme has worked to 'turn around' 649 Nottingham-based families and 408 Nottinghamshire-based families in 2016/17. Operational progress continues to be affected by data sharing challenges and auditing requirements as part of the Payment by Results funding model. Constraints on partner agency capacity and changes in the Troubled Families eligibility criteria have led to an increasing shortfall against payment by results outcomes in the county which may further impact on future delivery.

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

- Arboretum, Berridge and Bulwell in Nottingham;
- Carsic, Abbey Hill, Central and New Cross in Ashfield
- Newgate, Portland and Oak Tree in Mansfield
- Worksop South East, Worksop North West and Langold in Bassetlaw
- Bridge, Ollerton and Devon in Newark and Sherwood
- Netherfield, Colwick and Eastwood South in South Nottinghamshire

[43] English Indices of Deprivation 2015 at Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level. There are 679 LSOAs in Nottinghamshire with an average population of around 1,500 people each. 220 (32%) of LSOAs in the area fall within the 25% most deprived nationally.

[44] Adjusted to take account of changes in the number of LSOAs in 2015


Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015
Relative Deprivation by Lower Super Output Area
Most deprived 10% in England
Least deprived 10% in England
Priority Plus Areas
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE POLICE
PROUD TO SERVE
GIS Ref = JY12a November 2015
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Nottinghamshire Police Force Area – Key Statistics

	Nottingham	South Notts (Broxt, Gedl, Rushcliffe)	Bassetlaw, Newark & Sherwood	Mansfield & Ashfield	TOTAL	SOURCE
Population – all people	325,282	344,376	234,417	231,917	**1,135,992**	*2016 Mid-year estimates, ONS*
Population – aged 10 to 17	26,242	29,646	20,535	20,072	**96,495**	*2016 Mid-year estimates, ONS*
Population – aged 18 to 24	66,077	26,019	17,625	18,240	**127,961**	*2016 Mid-year estimates, ONS*
Pop. in 25% most deprived nationally	183,000	15,000	51,000	81,000	**330,000**	*English Indices of Deprivation 2015, DCLG*
Troubled Families (target no. req. support)	3,840	1,758	1,803	2,513	**9,914**	*Nottingham City Council & SNB, June 2016*
Problematic drug users estimate (95% CI)	2,700	*n/a*	*n/a*	*n/a*	6,617	*OCU Glasgow estimates/treatment ratio 14/15*
No. in contact with Mental Health Services	7,185	6,195	3,875	3,340	**20,595**	*NHS Digital (MH01), April 2017*

Distribution	Nottingham	South Notts (Gedl, Broxt, Rushcliffe)	Bassetlaw, Newark & Sherwood	Mansfield & Ashfield
Population – all people	28.6%	30.3%	20.6%	20.4%
Population – aged 10 to 17	27.2%	30.7%	21.3%	20.8%
Population – aged 18 to 24	51.6%	20.3%	13.8%	14.3%
Pop. in 25% most deprived national.	55.5%	4.5%	15.5%	24.5%
Troubled / Priority Families (est, no.)	38.7%	17.7%	18.2%	25.4%
Problematic drug users (estimate)	40.8%	*n/a*	*n/a*	*n/a*
No. in contact with mental health services	34.9%	30.1%	18.8%	16.2%

2.5 KEY CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The level, cost and complexity of mental health-related demand presenting to local agencies continues to increase. Partner agencies should continue to prioritise prevention and early intervention activity in this area, particularly via:

- Developing more integrated approaches to preventing mental health-related demand and ensuring that the most appropriate agencies are equipped to recognise and respond to presenting demand at the earliest opportunity and in the most appropriate way
- Maintaining a focus on delivering the ambitions of the Mental Health Crisis Care Concordat and collectively planning to maximise the impact of additional government funding in this area

Despite relative improvements in many local social and economic indicators, levels of most complex need presenting to local authority, police, offender management and victim services have continued to increase in 2017

- Local plans and commissioning activity should reflect a strategic commitment to longer-term problem solving approaches to tackling complex need, particularly via improvements in information sharing, early identification and pre-crisis support
- Support the delivery of local multi-agency homelessness prevention strategies, particularly in the prevention, recovery and resettlement of homelessness among young people, survivors fleeing abuse and modern slavery, prison leavers, problematic drug using offenders and priority families

While the overall prevalence of drug use remains in long term decline, recent months have seen emerging increases in the use of synthetic cannabinoids, freebase cocaine and heroin among vulnerable groups in largely urban areas

- Partner agencies should continue to support and prioritise the delivery of targeted referral, treatment, education and enforcement outcomes in response to Class A substance misuse
- Partner agencies should continue to support targeted education, enforcement and harm reduction in response to the prevalence of New Psychoactive Substances and work to minimise the community impact of overt NPS use in town and city centres via local problem solving approaches

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

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

3. CHANGING PATTERNS OF CRIME AND ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

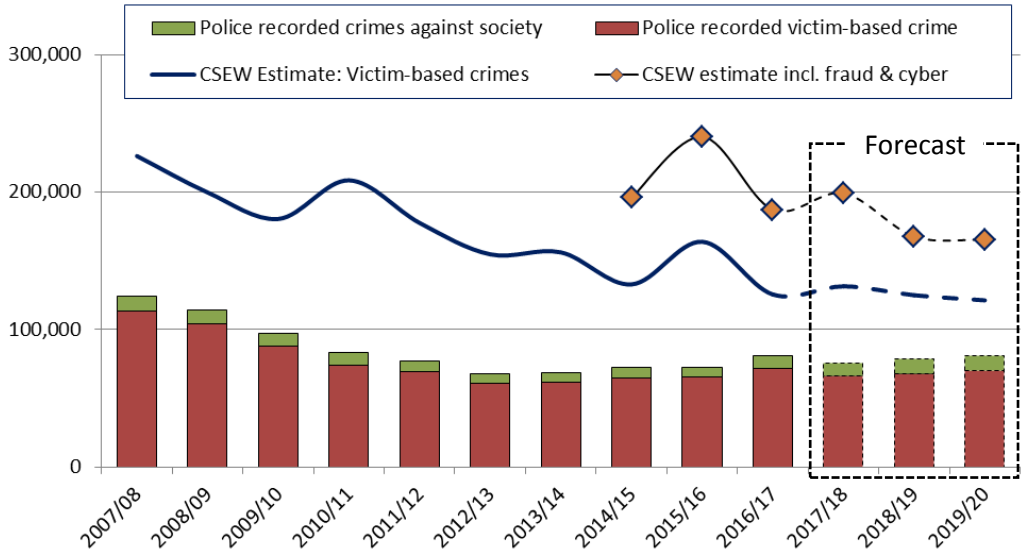
After a period of long-term decline, there are indications that some serious acquisitive crimes are now increasing. Police are recording increasing levels of cyber-related crime and continue to develop the digital policing capabilities required to counter this threat. While A&E and hospital admissions data indicate sustained long-term reductions in violent crime, there are indications that reductions in this area are now plateauing.

3.1 CHANGING PATTERNS OF CRIME

Combined estimates from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) and the Commercial Victimisation Survey (CVS) indicate that **overall crime levels have remained relatively stable (-1%) in Nottinghamshire since 2015/16**. This follows significant reductions in crime against adults, children and households seen between 2003/04 and 2014/15, when crime reached the lowest level ever recorded.

Recent estimates, however, suggest that crime levels in Nottinghamshire have levelled off at around 154,000 crimes per year[45], with no significant change (-2.6%) on the previous year. The crime rate nationally fell by a further 7% in 2016/17.

Self-reported and Police Recorded Victim Based Crime[46] in Nottinghamshire 2007-21



Police recorded crime in Nottinghamshire increased by 12.2% in 2016/17 compared to a national increase of 10%. This reflects a growing trend seen since March 2014. The trend has been significantly impacted by continuing improvements in recording processes and practices[47], particularly in relation to public order offences which

[45] Rolling 2 year average based on new CSEW data available at police force level in 2016/17

[46] Self-reported estimates for Nottinghamshire based on victim-based crime experienced in the 12 months prior to interview (CSEW). Nottinghamshire extrapolations for victims aged 10 to 15 are based on the national profile of self-reported victimisation. Includes fraud and cyber 2015 field trial and Oct 2015-Apr 2016 findings

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

increased by 93% during the year, and to a lesser extent by the introduction of new criminal offence categories. Some genuine increases in crime are also believed to have occurred over the last year at both a local and national level.

* **Digital crimes**[48] continue to account for a growing proportion of offences recorded by the police, with ONS estimating that at least half of all crime is either cyber-enabled or cyber-related. The police flagged 2,600 crimes as 'cyber-related'[49] in 2015/16 – marking a significant increase on the previous year (944). Extrapolations from the CSEW indicate that more than 32,920 pure cybercrimes, such as hacking, 'Ransomware' and other denial of service attacks, are likely to have occurred in Nottinghamshire over the previous year involving over 25,220 victims.

The changing nature of online offending and victimisation continues to present new challenges and opportunities for the way crimes are prevented, identified, reported and investigated. *A Cyber-Prevention Strategy is in place which focusses on raising awareness of Cybercrime and how to report it alongside steps individuals can take to minimise the risk. Nottinghamshire Police and the East Midlands Specialist Operations Unit have undertaken Cyber Crime Strategic Threat and Risk Assessments. The force has also trailed the use of volunteers and specials in this area.*

Nottinghamshire Crime Profile – CSEW/CVS (extrapolated estimates)

		2015/16	2016/17	% Change	2017/18
Estimates based on CSEW / CVS	Crimes against adults (16+)[50]	133,790	130,270	-2.6%	n/a
	Crimes against children (10-15)	15,760	13,100	-16.9%	13,370
	Fraud offences with loss (16+)	*46,660*	*49,155*	*n/a*	*n/a*
	Computer misuse crimes (adults 16+)	*36,120*	*32,920*	*n/a*	*n/a*
	Crimes against businesses[51]	127,290	129,650	+1.9%	130,955
Estimated victim-based crimes (incl. fraud & cyber)		**359,620**	**355,095**	**-1.3%**	n/a

Nottinghamshire Crime Profile – Police Recorded Crimes

		2015/16	2016/17	% Change	2017/18*
Police Recorded Crime	Victim-based crimes against adults (16+)	43,154	50,520	+17.1%	*59,068*
	Victim-based crimes against children	3,842	6,383	+75.1%	*9,305*
	Crimes against business / organisation	18,417	14,954	-18.8%	*11,724*
	Crimes against society[52]	7,129	9,343	+31.1%	*10,500*
	Crimes flagged as online-related	*944*	*2,599*	*+175.0%*	*4,250*
Total Police recorded crimes		**72,345**	**81,200**	**+12.2%**	**90,790**

* 2017/18 linear regression forecast based on April to September 2017 unvalidated statistics

[48] Offences which either leave a "digital footprint", are "internet-facilitated", "cyber-enabled" or "cyber-dependent" as defined by national policing leads and policy makers in June 2014 (HMIC)

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

[50] New comparable extrapolation method applied following publication of new CSEW local estimates

[51] Estimates based on East Midlands extrapolations for the business sectors of wholesale and retail and agriculture, forestry and fishing only

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

3.1.1 ACQUISITIVE CRIME

Theft offences accounted for around 46%[53] of all police recorded crimes in 2016/17, but only around 32% of all estimated 'Crime Harm' based on ONS Crime Severity Scores. Residential burglary and robbery by contrast, only accounted for 8% of all crime, but 22% of all estimated 'Crime Harm'. Police recorded theft offences in Nottinghamshire increased by 6% in 2016/17, largely impacted by increases in 'other theft' (+19%), shoplifting (+10%) and domestic burglary (+9%). Nationally, police recorded theft offences saw a similar rise of 7%, with notable increases in vehicle crimes (+11%) and shoplifting (+10%).

Self-reported experience of acquisitive crime captured via the CSEW showed a further 10% reduction during 2016/17 continuing the trend seen since 1995. It should be noted, however, that while the CSEW remains a reliable indicator of long term trends, it cannot provide an early indication of new and emerging trends on account of the time lag arising from a 12 month recall period for those surveyed. On balance, the recorded crime picture provides a strong indication that acquisitive crime may now be increasing after a long period of decline, and it is expected that this emerging trend will be reflected in future survey results.

* **Burglary offences**[54] recorded by Nottinghamshire police in 2016/17 saw no overall change on the previous year, however, offences have been rising locally, nationally and among similar police force areas since November 2016, indicating a reversal of the long term downward trend[55] seen since the mid-1990s. Mansfield (+29%) and Ashfield (+17%) saw the most significant increases in burglary during 2016/17, however, more recent increases have been evident in the city. Forecasts indicate that levels of burglary in the area are likely to increase by around 10% in 2017/18.

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

* **Shoplifting** offences recorded by police in Nottinghamshire increased by 10.5% in 2016/17, continuing the long term upward trend seen since 2013/14. Levels of shoplifting per 1,000 population remained considerably higher than both the England and Wales and most similar force average in 2017 and remain heavily concentrated

[53] Theft including robbery as a percentage of all recorded crimes except 'miscellaneous crimes against society'

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

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

in Nottingham City (45%). Despite this, Newark and Sherwood (+41%) and South Nottinghamshire (+17%) both recorded significant increases during 2016/17

A range of tactics have been used across the area to tackle shoplifting and other retail crimes. Mitigating theft from shops continues to present a challenge, with some larger retailers finding certain crime reduction tactics are not financially viable compared to the losses made. The County runs multi-agency Partnership Retail Tactical Groups to improve prevention tactics. The city has also developed a Knowledge Transfer Partnership with Nottingham Trent University. The Co-operative's agreement with Nottinghamshire police adopts the 'primary authority' model for how crime affecting the business can be dealt with nationally by all forces

* **Vehicle crimes** (thefts of and from vehicles) recorded by police saw no significant change locally during 2016/17 (+/-0%) compared to an 11% increase nationally. Emerging trends from April 2017, however show marked increases in both theft of (+21%) and theft from (+5%) vehicles in Nottinghamshire which reflect national trends and appear set to continue during the year. Despite this emerging picture, Police recorded vehicle crimes in the area remain below both the England and Wales and most similar force average. The CSEW has shown a long term downward trend in vehicle related crime since the mid-1990s[56] which has been slowly tailing off since 2013/14. A further 10% reduction in self-reported victimisation was recorded in 2017.

'Theft from person' offences[57] recorded by the police fell by a further 15% in 2016/17 continuing the general downward trend[58] since 2012/13. Nationally, theft from person offences have been increasing steadily since February 2017, while the CSEW has shown a long term downward trend in self-reported theft from person over the last decade, with no significant change over the last year. Changes in the robbery profile are considered in section 3.1.

* **Fraud offences** centrally recorded by the National Fraud Intelligence Bureau (NFIB) increased by 5% nationally in 2016/17 as a result of a 20% increase in offences reported by Action Fraud and a 2% increase in Cifas referrals. These trends were reflected locally, with Nottinghamshire based referrals to NFIB made by Action Fraud also increasing by 20% to 4,221 – and impacted in part by changes in the operation of the Action Fraud call centre.

Plastic card fraud peaked between 2008 and 2010 before falling[59] between 2010 and 2016. While offences captured via the CSEW increased by 1% in 2016/17, levels remain lower than in 2010. Findings from the CSEW suggest that only 17% of victims of fraud report to the police or Action Fraud and that the large majority of victims were only victims once (86%). Impersonation and deception scams, as well as digital attacks, continue to be the primary factor behind fraud losses[60].

[56] Long-term reductions in vehicle crime from the mid-1990's were largely attributed to improvements in vehicle security and manufacturing, including the widespread use of central locking and immobilisers and began to tail off in 2013/14.
[57] Unlike robbery, these offences do not involve violence or threat of violence
[58] Reductions in theft from person since 2012/13 are thought to be associated with improvements in smart phone security features and prevention (Crime in England and Wales, Year Ending March 2015, ONS)
[59] Reductions in plastic card fraud between 2010 and 2016 are thought to be related to the introduction of chip and pin technology (FFA UK)
[60] Fraud the Facts 2017, Financial Fraud Action UK,

KEY STATISTICS – ACQUISITIVE CRIME

Police Recorded Acquisitive Crime in Nottinghamshire

	2015/16	2016/17	% Change	*2017/18**	*% Ch**
Residential burglary (estimate)	5,395	5,504	+2%	*5,639*	*+2%*
Commercial burglary (estimate)	2,497	2,394	-4%	*2,463*	*+3%*
Vehicle offences	6,930	6,952	+/-0%	*8,515*	*+22%*
Theft from the person	1,090	925	-15%	*633*	*-32%*
Robbery	908	877	-3%	*897*	*+2%*
Bicycle theft	1,927	1,727	-10%	*1,332*	*-23%*
Shoplifting	7,692	8,502	+10%	*9,158*	*+8%*
All other theft	8,221	9,775	+19%	*10,786*	*+10%*
Police recorded acquisitive crime	**34,660**	**36,656**	**+6%**	*39,423*	*+7%*

* 2017/18 linear regression forecast based on April to September 2017 unvalidated statistics

2016/17 Distribution of offences	**Nottm.**	**South Notts** (Gedl, Broxt, Rushcliffe)	**Bassetlaw, Newark & Sherwood**	**Mansfield & Ashfield**
Residential burglary**	38%	21%	21%	20%
Commercial burglary**	37%	18%	26%	19%
Vehicle offences	35%	20%	22%	23%
Theft from the person	68%	9%	8%	15%
Robbery	65%	15%	8%	12%
Bicycle theft	54%	18%	16%	12%
Shoplifting	46%	18%	18%	18%
All other theft	43%	18%	20%	19%

2016/17 Distribution of Crime Harm **(ONS Crime Severity Score)**	**Nottm.**	**South Notts** (Gedl, Broxt, Rushcliffe)	**Bassetlaw, Newark & Sherwood**	**Mansfield & Ashfield**
Residential burglary**	38%	21%	20%	21%
Commercial burglary**	38%	17%	26%	19%
Vehicle offences	38%	19%	21%	22%
Theft from the person	68%	9%	8%	15%
Robbery	65%	15%	8%	12%
Bicycle theft	54%	18%	16%	12%
Shoplifting	46%	18%	18%	18%
All other theft	44%	17%	18%	21%

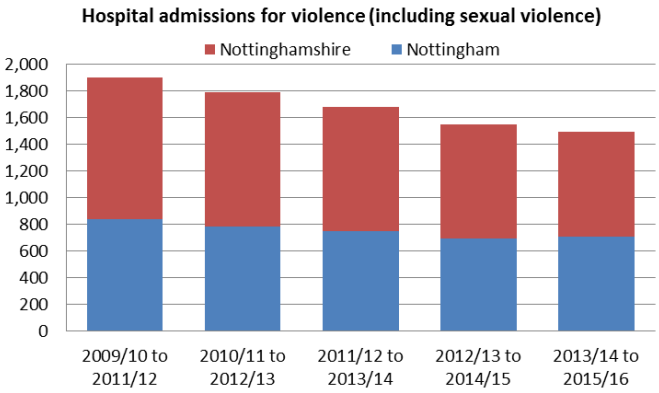
** Profile based on April to September 2017 unvalidated statistics

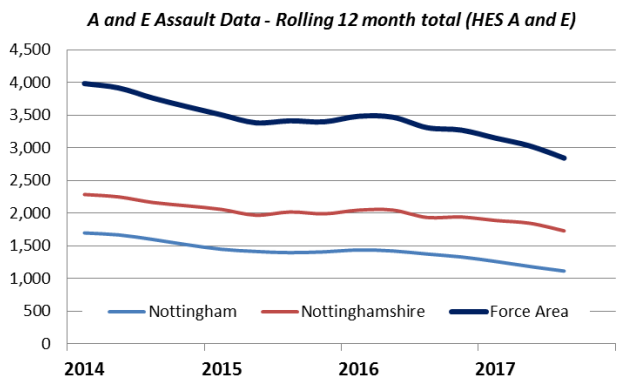
3.1.4 VIOLENT CRIME

* Violent crimes represented around a third (33%)[61] of all police recorded crimes in 2016/17, yet accounted for more than two thirds (68%) of all estimated 'Crime Harm' based on ONS Crime Severity Scores. Together, sexual offences and violence with injury accounted for only 16% of all crime, but 56% of all 'Crime Harm'. Violent crime, particularly robbery and violence with and without injury, remains heavily concentrated in **Nottingham City**, the **night time economy** and surrounding areas. **Alcohol** remains a common factor driving vulnerability and offending is these cases.

  Police recorded violent crime increased by 21% locally and 18% nationally in 2016/17, largely driven by ongoing improvements in compliance with crime recording standards including new harassment-related offences[62] introduced in April 2015. This administrative skew, and the recognition that only around 43% of violence is reported to the police (CSEW), means that police recorded violence crime cannot provide a reliable indication of underlying tends over time.

  National estimates from both the both the CSEW and Accident and Emergency hospital data indicate that actual levels of violent crime have fallen[63] significantly since March 2015, however reductions have stabilised over the previous three years. Local hospital admissions and Accident and Emergency data for assault with injury, however, indicate that further reductions in violence with injury of between 4% and 14% are likely to have occurred in across Nottinghamshire over the last year.





* While violence-related Emergency Department attendances fell among all cohorts aged 18 and over in 2016, attendances among children aged 10 or under increased by 10% while attendances among adolescents aged 11 to 17 saw no significant change. This could reflect improvements in the reporting and recording of child

[61] Theft including robbery as a percentage of all recorded crimes except 'miscellaneous crimes against society'
[62] Additional harassment offences relating to "disclosure of private sexual photographs and films with intent to cause distress or anxiety" and "sending letters [incl. electronic communications] with intent to cause distress"
[63] Crime Survey for England and Wales to March 2017 (ONS) reports a 26% reduction in violent crime since 2013 and Violence in England and Wales in 2016: An Accident and Emergency Perspective (Cardiff University) reports a 40% reduction in violence related attendances between 2010 and 2016. Factors thought to have impacted on these trends include better detection and reporting, better targeted policing, improved data sharing by emergency departments, reductions in the availability and affordability of alcohol and local inter-agency collaboration to tackle violence in domestic settings, on the streets and in licenced premises

abuse[64], however, estimates can also fluctuate over time due to the limited number of children sampled.

Work continues to improve the standards of investigation for all types of violence. A restructure of CID is aiming to provide a greater focus on violent crime, while changes to resourcing within Public Protection aim to give greater resilience. The Force is dedicated to ensuring the protection of victims and strives to ensure the most robust and effective preventative and investigative approaches possible to continue to safeguard individuals and bring offenders to justice.

Homicides recorded by the police in Nottinghamshire currently average[65] around 10 per year, which remains average compared to the national picture and reflects a steady long-term decline over the last decade. One to two domestic homicides are recorded in Nottinghamshire each year[66].

'Violence against the person' recorded by the police increased markedly in 2016/17 at both a local (+23%) and national (+18%) level following further improvements in crime recording standards. Offences involving 'violence without injury' were most notably impacted, having risen by a further 47% locally and 25% nationally. 'Violence with injury', meanwhile, rose by 5% locally and 8% nationally.

Robbery recorded in Nottinghamshire fell by a further 3% in 2016/17 to around 880 per year, bucking a rising national (+16%) and MSG (+22%) trend seen since early 2016. Despite this, robbery rates have begun to increase in Nottinghamshire since April 2017, with 17% rise currently forecast for 2017/18. Levels of robbery estimated via the CSEW saw a general decline between 1999 and 2015 have since seen some year on year fluctuation.

Sexual offences recorded by police increased by a further 20% locally and 14% nationally, continuing the year on year increases[67] seen since 2011/12 and reaching the highest level recorded since 2002 when the National Crime Recording Standard was introduced. Greater awareness of and confidence to report both recent and non-recent offences are widely thought to have impacted upon this trend, alongside high profile investigations, improvements in compliance with crime recording standards and direct recording of other agency referrals[68]. Rape and sexual offence reporting saw a particularly sharp increase during 2017, which if sustained, could result in a 30% to 40% increase in reported crimes during 2017/18.

The CSEW indicates that there has been no significant change in levels of self-reported experience of sexual assault nationally over the last decade, however the underlying trend since 2012 has been downwards.

Further information relating to domestic and sexual abuse (Section 4) and weapon enabled offending (section 5) can be found in later chapters of this document.

[64] How Safe Are Our Children? (2017), National Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Children
[65] Based on a 3 year rolling average on account of the low volumes concerned
[66] Domestic Abuse in England and Wales – Data Tool, December 2016
[67] The 'Yewtree Effect' in the wake of investigations connected to Jimmy Saville (HMIC's 2013 report 'Mistakes were made')
[68] Performance and Insight Report , Nottinghamshire Police

KEY STATISTICS – VIOLENT CRIME

Police Recorded Violent Crime in Nottinghamshire

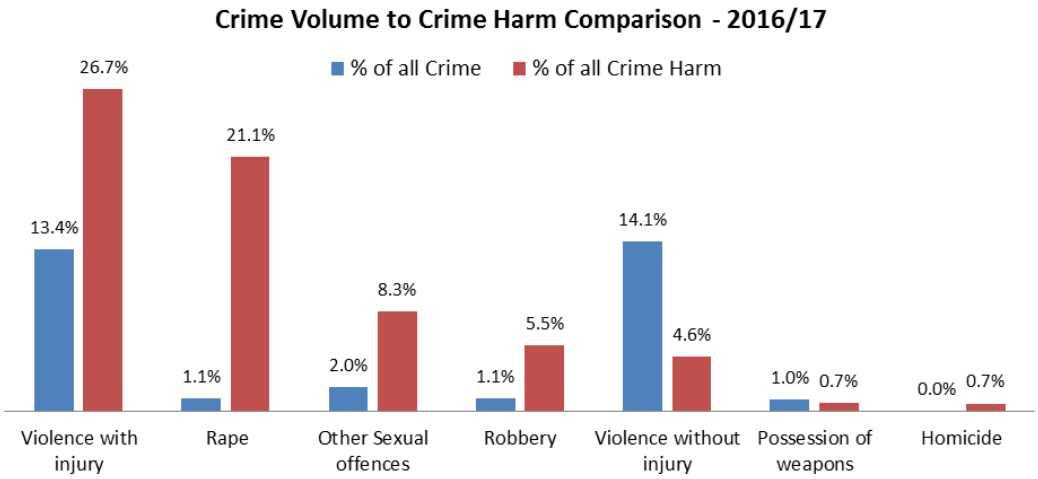
	2015/16	2016/17	% Change	*2017/18**	*% Ch**
Homicide (3 yr average)	11	10	-13%	*10-11*	*n/a*
Firearms-related offences	138	144	+4%	*161*	*+12%*
Knife-related offences	583	762	+31%	*836*	*+10%*
Robbery	908	877	-3%	*897*	*+2%*
Sexual offences	2,075	2,497**	+20%	*3,293*	*+32%*
- Rape	788	867	+%	1,241	+43%
Violence with injury	10,171	10,714	+5%	*11,549*	*+10%*
Violence without injury	7,641	11,244**	+47%	*13,354*	*+19%*
Police recorded violent crime	**20,806**	**25,342****	**+22%**	*31,210***	*+23%*
Domestic Abuse crime & incidents[69]	15,847	16,650	+5.1%	*17,453*	*+5%*
Possession of weapons	735	778	+6%	*869*	*+12%*

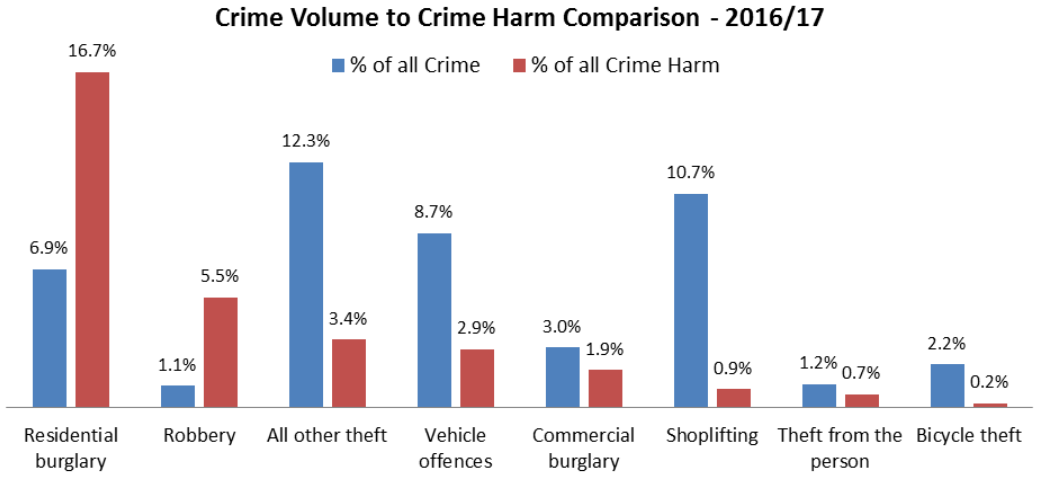
* 2017/18 linear regression forecast based on April to September 2017 unvalidated statistics
** Figures substantially impacted by improvements in compliance with crime recording standards

2016/17 Distribution of offences	**Nottm.**	**South Notts** (Gedl, Broxt, Rushcliffe)	**Bassetlaw, Newark & Sherwood**	**Mansfield & Ashfield**
Homicide (3 yr average)	55%	7%	28%	10%
Robbery	65%	15%	8%	12%
All sexual offences	40%	18%	18%	24%
- Rape	44%	16%	17%	23%
Violence with injury	42%	16%	19%	23%
Violence without injury	40%	18%	18%	24%
Domestic Abuse crime & incidents	39%	18%	18%	25%
Possession of weapons	53%	17%	12%	18%

2016/17 Distribution of Crime Harm **(ONS Crime Severity Score)**	**Nottm.**	**South Notts** (Gedl, Broxt, Rushcliffe)	**Bassetlaw, Newark & Sherwood**	**Mansfield & Ashfield**
Homicide (3 yr average)	55%	7%	28%	10%
Robbery	65%	15%	8%	12%
All sexual offences	41%	18%	17%	24%
- Rape	43%	17%	17%	23%
Violence with injury	44%	16%	18%	22%
Violence without injury	43%	16%	17%	24%
Domestic Abuse Crimes	*n/a*	*n/a*	*n/a*	*n/a*
Possession of weapons	48%	21%	15%	16%

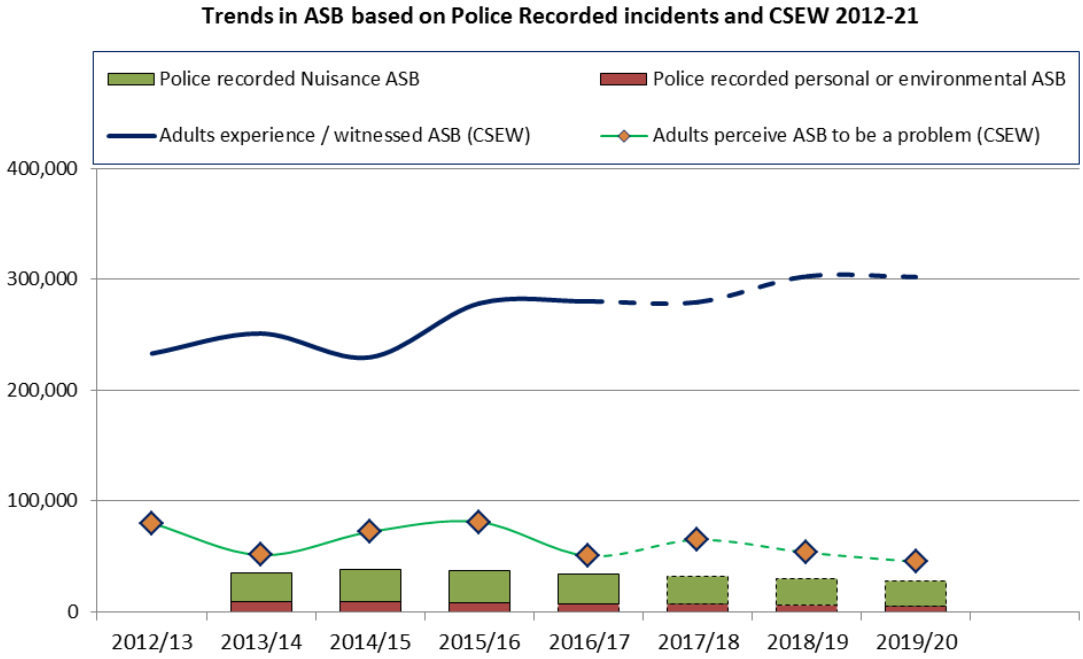
[69] PCNAs prior to this publication reported on domestic abuse flagged violence against the person only


Crime Volume to Crime Harm Comparison - 2016/17
% of all Crime
% of all Crime Harm
26.7%
13.4%
21.1%
1.1%
8.3%
2.0%
5.5%
1.1%
14.1%
4.6%
1.0%
0.7%
0.0%
0.7%
Violence with injury
Rape
Other Sexual offences
Robbery
Violence without injury
Possession of weapons
Homicide


Crime Volume to Crime Harm Comparison - 2016/17
% of all Crime
% of all Crime Harm
16.7%
6.9%
5.5%
1.1%
12.3%
3.4%
8.7%
2.9%
3.0%
1.9%
10.7%
0.9%
1.2%
0.7%
2.2%
0.2%
Residential burglary
Robbery
All other theft
Vehicle offences
Commercial burglary
Shoplifting
Theft from the person
Bicycle theft

3.2 CHANGING PATTERNS OF ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

ASB[70] remains the most common community safety issue affecting local residents. Incidents are heavily concentrated in city and town centres, correlating with concentrations violent crime and criminal damage in night time economy.



* The CSEW indicates that the likelihood of adults witnessing or experiencing ASB in Nottinghamshire remained relatively stable during 2016/17 at around 33% of all adults. This has remained consistently higher than the England and Wales average (30%), however the gap has narrowed slightly over the last year.

Incidents of ASB recorded by police fell by a further 6.5% during 2016/17, driven in part by ongoing improvements in compliance with crime recording standards. Levels of police recorded ASB remain broadly in line with the average for England and Wales[71] per 1,000 pop and are expected to reduce by a further 5% over the next year. Nationally, levels of police recorded ASB saw no significant change (+0.1%) in 2016/17.

Police recorded personal and nuisance ASB fell by 14% and 7% respectively in 2016/17, while the low volume category of environmental ASB increased by 24%. Despite some year to year fluctuation, Police recorded criminal damage and arson offences have remained relatively stable since 2012/13 at around 10,700 per year.

The Crime Survey for England and Wales indicates that the proportion of adults experiencing drink-related ASB (6%) and issues relating to 'groups hanging around on the streets' (7%) across Nottinghamshire remains consistently lower than the national averages of 8% respectively.

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

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

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

Alcohol-related ASB - primarily concentrated in Nottingham city centre and other night time economy hubs. Incidents show clear weekly and seasonal patterns which increase during peak periods within the night time economy, the summer months, bank holidays and major sporting events. The profile of night time economy-related ASB is well understood, allowing for more targeted preventative intervention. Work continues to tackle alcohol-related nuisance in the residential areas affected by people traveling in and out of the night time economy.

Aggressive begging – Levels of reported aggressive begging have increased over the last year, particularly in and around Nottingham City Centre

Motorcycle-related ASB – Increases in motorcycle-related nuisance have been recorded at both a local and national level over the last year. This has included the reckless use of quad bikes and scrambler bikes in both on road and off-road environments.

Dealing with ASB and Criminal Damage has become part of mainstream policing with any exceptional issues dealt with through the Tactical Tasking and Coordination process. It will be important to maintain and build upon partnership work in this area in order to implement the long term problem solving approaches often required.

The Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 led to the introduction of the Community Trigger in October 2014. New ASB powers are also providing a more effective way of dealing with ASB issues, including simplifying 19 powers down to 6 and allowing greater working between police and partners. All officers have received mandatory training in this area. Civil injunctions will also allow a greater scope of tactics to be deployed by the police and partners.

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

Police Recorded Anti-social Behaviour in Nottinghamshire

	2015/16	2016/17	% Change	*2017/18**	*% Ch**
Personal	6,147	5,293	-13.9%	4,750	*-10%*
Nuisance	28,723	26,742	-6.9%	25,833	*+3%*
Environmental	1,882	2,329	+23.8%	1,924	*-17%*
Police recorded ASB	**36,752**	**34,364**	**-6.5%**	32,509	*+5%*

* 2017/18 forecast based on annual validated statistics to March 2017

Police Recorded Crime in Nottinghamshire – Other Offences

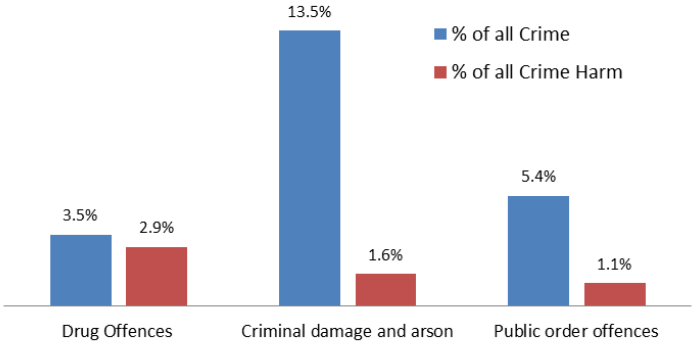
	2015/16	2016/17	% Change	*2017/18**	*% Ch**
Criminal damage and arson	10,659	10,736	+0.7%	*11,617*	*+8%*
Drug Offences	3,021	2,797	-7.4%	2,565	*-8%*
Public order offences	2,234	4,305**	+92.7%	*5,525***	*+28%*

2016/17 Distribution of crime	**Nottm.**	**South Notts** (Gedl, Broxt, Rushcliffe)	**Bassetlaw, Newark & Sherwood**	**Mansfield & Ashfield**
Criminal damage and arson	38%	19%	19%	24%
Drug Offences	54%	13%	12%	21%
Public order offences	45%	15%	19%	21%

* 2017/18 linear regression forecast based on April to August 2017 unvalidated statistics
** Figures significantly impacted by extensive improvements in compliance with crime recording standards

2016/17 Distribution of Crime Harm (ONS Crime Severity Score)	**Nottm.**	**South Notts** (Gedl, Broxt, Rushcliffe)	**Bassetlaw, Newark & Sherwood**	**Mansfield & Ashfield**
Criminal damage and arson	38%	17%	22%	23%
Drug Offences	55%	14%	9%	22%
Public order offences	45%	13%	21%	21%

Crime Volume to Crime Harm Comparison - 2016/17



3.3 COUNTER TERRORISM AND DOMESTIC EXTREMISM

The local and national threat level in relation to terrorism, radicalisation and domestic extremism remain significant with an increase in attacks in the UK over the past year. There has been a continued increase in both the number and level of sophistication of investigations involving a cyber/online element[72], many terrorist groups using of the internet and social media to promote their extremist ideology.

* The threat level for **international terrorism** in the UK remains at 'severe' – meaning that a terrorist attack is highly likely. The level was temporarily raised to critical on two occasions in 2017 following the Manchester Arena attack (22nd May) and the Parsons Green bombing (15th September) while on-going investigations determined the threat and risk that was posed. The threat from Northern Ireland-related terrorism was also raised from 'moderate' to 'substantial' in May 2016, meaning an attack is a strong possibility. The majority of those indicating extremist ideologies are aligning themselves to groups predominantly based in Syria and Iraq, such as Daesh (aka Islamic State of Iraq and Levant and IS) and opposition groups such as YPG (Kurdish Peoples Protection Unit). An individual from Nottinghamshire was arrested in July 2016 with intention to travel to the Philippines and was subsequently sentenced to 8 years for acts of preparation (Section 5 TACT) in March 2017 alongside three sentences of 18 months for collecting or possessing information likely to be useful to a person committing or preparing an act of terrorism (Section 58 TACT). Other areas of extremist concern include Mali, Egypt, Somalia, Bangladesh, Indonesia and the Philippines. The known Al Muhajiroun (ALM) footprint in the Nottinghamshire area remains at similar levels identified in 2015/16.

* **Radicalisation**: The risk of vulnerable individuals becoming subject to social and cultural pressures that result in their radicalisation remains a significant risk, particularly among marginalised groups, such as those in prison and disengaged young people. Early identification of these individuals is vital to ensure safeguarding and investigative opportunities are realised, with many having safeguarding and/or underlying mental health issues. One individual from Nottinghamshire is also known to have travelled to Syria to fight against ISIL with Kurdish forces, such as the YPG. While such travel does not pose a direct threat to UK national security, agencies have concerns regarding offences that may have been committed while fighting against ISIL and the risk they may present to themselves or others in the UK – including the impact of any desensitisation to violence.

* **Domestic Extremism**: Right and Left Wing groups continue to engage in small low-level lawful protests across the county in reaction to events within local communities and in response to national and international news stories. Although the protests are lawful, they can be intimidating for members of the public and require a level of resource by police and council to offer reassurance to members of the public to minimise any alarm and distress among local citizens. National Action was proscribed in December 2016 and Nottinghamshire continues to sporadically see instances of National Action stickers.

[72] Use of Apps and on-line forums used to communicate and transmit extremist material

* **Potential Lone Actors**: There continues to be a need for community based staff in all agencies to be aware of the indicators of potential lone actors such as changes in behaviour and sudden fascination with extreme ideologies and use of weapons, or the inappropriate collection and storage of chemicals[73]. Any or all of these factors could indicate a risk to self and/or the public, which can be mitigated through effective police and partnership activity. An individual from Nottingham was found guilty of explosive and terrorism offences in November 2016 and sentenced to 4 years imprisonment. While it was subsequently assessed that the individual did not have an extremist ideology, it remains important that such risks are identified at the earliest opportunity.

Work continues as part of the 'Prevent' agenda to identify and engage with individuals at risk of radicalisation across Nottinghamshire. Terrorism also forms part of the national Strategic Policing Requirement, requiring the Force to demonstrate the capacity, contribution, capability, consistency and connectivity in tackling this threat via joined-up networks of Special Branches and regional / national agencies. The Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 placed a duty on certain bodies to have 'regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism'. This, alongside other changes has added to existing powers to disrupt people travelling abroad to fight; enhancing our ability to monitor and control the actions of those in the UK that pose a threat; and combating the underlying ideology that feeds, supports and sanctions terrorism. These changes have led to greater awareness and understanding of the risk of radicalisation and in turn greater engagement in the Prevent strategy therefore increasing safeguarding of vulnerable individuals and preventing individuals becoming involved in terrorism or domestic extremism.

[73] Giving due regard to requirements under the new Explosives and Pre-Cursor Chemicals legislation

3.4 KEY CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Serious acquisitive crime is increasing at both a locally and nationally level. Targeted multi-agency work is required to minimise the impact of this emerging trend and tackle the drivers of acquisitive offending behaviour

- Partners should support a renewed focus on traditional crime prevention and target hardening measures, including of vulnerable properties and local road networks
- Further work is required to raise the risk and perceived risk to acquisitive offenders, including those outside of Integrated Offender Management arrangements – and tackle factors closely associated with acquisitive offending such as problematic drug use

Levels of recorded cyber-related crime are increasing rapidly, however crime prevention approaches remain fragmented, public and partner understanding remains limited and digital policing capabilities remain under-developed

- Efforts should continue to develop our understanding the nature and impact of cyber-crime among partner agencies, including the judiciary and develop a more coherent picture of what works in preventing offending and victimisation of vulnerable people
- Clarity is required as to the general and specialist capabilities required to tackle and prevent cybercrime locally and at what geographic level these should be positioned. Work should also continue to increase Nottinghamshire's online policing presence

Reductions in agency resources available to tackle lower risk locality-specific issues of ASB remain a commonly shared partnership concern, with potential to impact negatively on public confidence in local services in areas affected

- Further work is required to develop a shared understanding of the issues impacting most significantly on local communities alongside clear mechanisms for driving and monitoring the impact of multi-agency problem-solving activity
- This should be supported by work to develop greater clarify regarding the agency roles and responsibilities in response to community-based non-emergency low risk demand

As the threat from international terrorism remains severe, partnership work should continue to reduce the risk of vulnerable individuals within the force area becoming subject to radicalisation and extremist ideologies

- Work to understand and safeguard against the radicalisation of vulnerable people in the area should be strengthened alongside ongoing community engagement activity and support to existing programmes such as of support as part of the Prevent agenda

4. CHANGING PATTERNS OF VICTIMISATION

Greater identification and disclosure of 'hidden harm' is placing increasing pressure on specialist service providers, most notably in the areas of domestic and sexual abuse, therapeutic support and housing. Further work is required to develop our understanding of the victim journey and further improve compliance with the Victims Code, particularly in providing feedback to non-enhanced victims and ensuring delivery of meaningful restorative outcomes.

4.1 PROFILE OF VICTIMISATION

Latest estimates from the CSEW indicate that the number of people experiencing crime[74] in Nottinghamshire (excluding fraud and computer misuse) fell by around 22% between 2010/11 and 2016/17 from around 195,000 victims each year to around 155,000. This reflects the trend seen nationally (-34%) over the same period.

Around 14%-16% of all adults are estimated to experience crime in Nottinghamshire each year however, the likelihood of victimisation can vary significantly by social, economic and demographic characteristics. Young people aged 16 to 24 (20%), full time students (18%), single parent households (20%), unemployed people (18%) and those living in the more densely populated urban areas remain disproportionately affected by crime.

REPORTED AND UNREPORTED CRIME

Only around 40% of crime captured by the CSEW went on to be reported to the police – a figure which falls to less than a third among the crimes of attempted snatch theft from the person (7%), theft from outside a dwelling (19%), and criminal damage to vehicles (30%). By contrast, the vast majority of successful dwelling burglaries (80%) and vehicle thefts (97%) are reported to the police, making police recorded crime for these offences types a more reliable indicator of their actual prevalence.

The likelihood of victims going on to report crimes they have experienced to the police has increased markedly among some crime types over the last decade. This includes reporting of domestic and sexual abuse, violence without injury (up from 35% to 43%), reporting of dwelling burglaries that result in no loss (up from 66% to 78%) and bicycle theft (up from 36% to 46%).

Reasons for victims not reporting crimes include feeling that the offence was minor, trivial or that little could be done or perceiving the offence to be a private or personal matter (15%). Other victims feel that reporting would have been too inconvenient (5%), lack trust in the police or criminal justice system (2%) or fear reprisal (2%). Other victims may be simply unaware that what they have experienced is a crime.

[74] Extrapolations from the Crime Survey for England and Wales – Nottinghamshire estimates for adults (16 to 59) and children (10-15) – based on an 2 year rolling average

VICTIMS PRESENTING TO THE POLICE

Around 45,284 victims of crime[75] were recorded by the police in 2016/17, marking a 15% increase on the previous year (39,437). This increase was skewed in part by a 45% rise in recorded victims of violence without injury (2,629), largely driven by improvements in crime recording standards. As a low severity offence, this is unlikely to have impacted significantly upon criminal justice or victim service demand. The number of victims of most serious crimes[76] (9,140) remained relatively stable.

Other notable increases were seen with regard to victims reporting 'other sexual offences', excluding rape (+28%), dwelling burglary (+12%), vehicle theft (+21%), hate crimes (+33%), cyber-enabled crimes and victims aged 15 and under (+26%). Factors driving these changes are considered in the following chapter and include improvements in crime recording, increased likelihood of victim disclosure and improvements in organisational responses to safeguarding and risk of harm.

Certain subsets of Nottinghamshire's population are disproportionately represented as victims of crime. These include: young people aged 18 to 24 who account for 11% of the population and 17% of all victims, and people aged 17 and under who account for over a third (34%) of all 'enhanced victims' on account of their automatically classification as vulnerable victims.

Police Recorded Victim Profile 2016/17

	General Population Profile	**Reported victim Profile**		**Accessing Victim Services**	
		All Police recorded Victims	**Enhanced / Priority Victims**	**Victim Care Support Service**	**Domestic & Sexual Ab. Services**
Gender – Male : female	49.6 : 50.4	52.4 : 47.6	35.7 : 64.3	53.3 : 46.7	
Black, Asian & Minority Ethnic[77]	15.0%	17.4%	17.2%	19.1%	
Young people 17 and under	20.3%	11.4%	34.3%	8.8%	
Young adults 18 to 24	11.3%	16.9%	15.5%	15.2%	
Nottingham City	28.6%	40.6%	39.7%	41.9%	
South Nottinghamshire	30.3%	18.7%	18.2%	17.5%	
Bassetlaw, Newark & Sherwood	20.6%	18.6%	17.1%	18.4%	
Mansfield and Ashfield	20.4%	22.1%	25.0%	22.2%	

Females account for 64% of all 'enhanced' victims, and are overrepresented as victims of domestic and sexual violence and abuse. BAME victims are also overrepresented as victims of crime, particularly those from black backgrounds, who account for 2.5% of the population, 3.7% of all victims and 4.0% of all enhanced victims. People from Pakistani backgrounds also account for 1.9% of the population but 2.3% of all police recorded victims.

[75] Figure excludes commercial / business victims

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

[77] All ethnic categories excluding White British

4.2 PRIORITY AND ENHANCED VICTIMS OF CRIME

A total of 13,560 victims of recorded crime were eligible for enhanced services under the Victims Code of Practice[78] in 2016/17 on account of either being victims of a serious crime (9,140 or 67%), being intimidated or persistently targeted (1,092 or 8%), being under the age of 18 (3,846 or 28%) or having some form of complex need or vulnerability (516 or 4%). This section considers trends and service outcomes among this category of victims.

4.2.1 VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC ABUSE

Domestic violence and abuse is a high volume issue which can have a significant impact on victims and families. Multi-agency responses are well established and while levels of under reporting remain high, there are indications that the scale of under-reporting may be reducing.

Experience of Domestic Abuse in Nottinghamshire in 2016/17
Experimental estimates based on findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales

		Since the age of 16			In the last year		
		Men	Women	**All**	Men	Women	**All**
Domestic abuse	Partner abuse (non-sexual)	32,222	66,126	**98,248**	9,157	17,255	**26,387**
	Family abuse (non-sexual)	17,782	22,341	**40,120**	4,880	5,808	**10,688**
	Sexual assault by partner/family	2,882	23,994	**26,782**	374	1,547	**1,915**
	Stalking by partner/family	13,149	35,779	**48,860**	2,458	5,883	**8,331**
	Any domestic abuse	**49,365**	**86,801**	**136,094**	**14,528**	**24,704**	**39,204**
Stalking	Stalking by a partner	9,653	27,330	**36,919**	1,786	4,385	**6,161**
	Stalking by a family member	3,496	8,449	**11,941**	672	1,498	**2,169**
	Any Stalking	**32,431**	**66,294**	**98,681**	**7,916**	**16,270**	**24,175**

The CSEW indicates that actual prevalence of domestic abuse has remained relatively stable over the last two years (6% of adults experiencing abuse), but has fallen incrementally since the crime survey first began to capture this information in 2005 (8.9%). This represents a statistically significant long term reduction. Over 40,000 adults in Nottinghamshire are likely[79] to have experienced some form of domestic violence or abuse in the last year while over 134,000 are likely to have experienced domestic abuse in their adult lifetime.

The number of victims of domestic abuse (5,917) identified by the police increased by 3.4% in 2016/17, reflecting a further 5% increase in domestic abuse-related crimes and incidents recorded (16,650). This reflects a rising trend seen nationally over the last year (+10%), largely driven by improvements in crime recording

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

[79] Extrapolations based on the Crime Survey for England and Wales to March 2017

standards, the introduction of new 'coercive control'[80] offences and a likely increase in the proportion of victims coming forward to report these crimes. On average, around a third (33%) of victims presenting to the police are repeat victims.

It is widely recognised that domestic abuse victimisation can occur irrespective of gender, social or economic characteristics, however, experience of abuse remains highest among females aged 25 to 30 and in areas of greatest social and economic deprivation, which include Nottingham City, Mansfield and Sutton in Ashfield. Alcohol was identified[81] as factor present in 41% of domestic abuse crimes recorded by the police in 2016 and has been commonly recognised as both a catalyst for offending and a coping mechanism among victims of abuse.

* **Stalking** was introduced alongside coercive control as a specific offence under the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012, with Nottinghamshire recording 48 such offences in 2016/17, including 11 which were non-recent cases. Of the current cases, around half (51%) resulted in either a charge, caution or community resolution. The majority of recorded victims were female (89%). A joint inspection[82] undertaken by HMIC and HMCPSI in 2017, found that stalking too often goes unrecorded and unrecognised by the police and prosecutors who often categorise offences as harassment and miss opportunities to take effective action. Work continues locally to improve understanding and identification of these crimes.

Partnership working remains a key focus of the response to domestic abuse. Nottinghamshire Police prioritises positive action in response to domestic abuse, with the arrest rate for these crimes standing at 74% in 2016, and 93% in high risk cases. Police officers and staff underwent substantial training in 2016 with the introduction of bite-sized videos and bespoke training events. DASH form compliance is high although some process issues were identified. There is room for improvement in terms of recording process.

* While a positive development, the increase in levels of reporting and identification of domestic abuse is placing greater pressure on local investigation, criminal justice and victim support services. Demand for Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA) services and local Multi-agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARACs), has increased markedly over recent years, particularly in the City, with levels of demand expected to continue to rise over the next three years.

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

The proportion of victims surveyed that were satisfied with the service they received from the police has remained consistently above 90% over the last year while the positive outcome rate for domestic abuse crimes (29%) remained consistently higher than that of all crime (20%) in 2016. Prosecution team performance management

[80] Coercive or controlling behaviour in an intimate or family relationship became a new criminal offence in December 2015 under the Serious Crime Act 2015. 78 offences were recorded locally in 2016
[81] Domestic Abuse Problem Profile, Nottinghamshire Police, March 2017
[82] Living in fear - the police and CPS response to harassment and stalking, HMIC and HMCPSI, July 2017

VAWG data shows While Nottinghamshire has a higher volume of domestic violence cases brought to court than other regional forces, the proportion that result in a conviction remains 1.4% below the regional and national average.

The police launched its Domestic Abuse Strategy in 2016. Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVAs) are available to support victims of Domestic Abuse throughout the investigative process and Specialist Domestic Violence Courts run at Mansfield and Nottingham Magistrates Court. In addition to this Force sits on the CPS-run Violence Against Women and Girls Scrutiny Panel. Work continues to improve awareness and understanding of coercive and controlling behaviour within intimate or familial relationships, which became a criminal offence under s76 of The Serious Crime Act 2015.

A centralised independent command of Public Protection oversees safeguarding processes in Force. The Force is able to ensure safeguarding of vulnerable persons through its work with the Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC), Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH), Domestic Abuse Referral Team (DART) and Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARACs). The Force is also represented on the Adult and Children Safeguarding Board. Trained Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVAs) are employed to work with victims of Domestic Abuse.

Work continues to improve the quality and accuracy of the DASH domestic abuse risk assessments, with Nottinghamshire Police, with DAIT and training staff having received enhanced training.

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) prevalence has been in decline internationally over the last three decades more than 15,000 communities in 20 countries having publicly declared that they are abandoning the practice. UNICEF[83] warns, however, that current progress is insufficient to keep pace with population growth, which could lead to an increase in the number of women and girls affected in the next 15 years.

The number of cases identified by GP practices, healthcare, hospital and mental health providers in Nottinghamshire[84] increased from 80 in 2016 to 90 in 2016/17. All recorded cases were in the city and the majority were identified via examinations of pregnant women (75) who had undergone the procedure in their home country, either before the age of 1 (45), or between the ages of 1 and 9 (30). Victims were predominantly from Eastern Africa (35) Northern Africa (20) or Western Africa (15), with a smaller number being identified from Western Asia (5). Internationally, the countries of Indonesia, Egypt and Ethiopia are known to be responsible for over half of the world's population of FGM affected females.

Police in Nottinghamshire recorded 25 FGM cases in 2016/17, of which 3 were confirmed as Home office recordable FGM offences during 2016/17. The remaining 22 cases were recorded as 'safeguarding child' occurrences where there was intimation that FGM could be an issue. The safeguarding occurrences ensure that all suspected cases of FGM are being captured by police and partner agencies to enable the best possible support and service to victims and their families.

* Local intelligence[85] suggests that there remain gaps in the availability of mental health services to support FGM survivors and in agency knowledge of survivor needs

[83] Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting: A Global Concern, UNICEF, 2016
[84] The Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) Enhanced Dataset – NHS Digital, July 2017
[85] Nottingham Joint Strategic Needs Assessment – FGM, Nottingham City Council, 2017

and pathways of support. Additional local research[86] in 2017 highlighted the importance of 'softer' skilled outreach and support in gaining the trust and confidence of affected communities in Nottinghamshire, with the engagement of NGOs and Faith Based organisations in particular being critical for developing strong and sustained community dialogue. A sustained co-ordinated message of zero tolerance to FGM in Nottingham is also required and will assist the wider education for Police and Staff, as well as all partners in the Multi Agency Safeguarding and Health concordat, about the 'purpose' of FGM mandatory reporting and protection orders.

In 2008, Nottingham became the first city in the UK to declare a zero-tolerance stance on FGM. Nottingham currently has an FGM clinic which has an FGM specialist midwife and designated Paediatrician. As child examinations are outside of their commissioned roles, it is anticipated that this will be within the scope of the East Midlands Paediatric Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC).
A Nottinghamshire Community FGM Steering Group is in place, supported by the registered charity Mojatu who work with survivors to help them cope with the impact of FGM, share their stories, raise awareness and safeguard other girls and women from harm. Work continues to engage communities, particularly Kenyan and Nigerian constituencies in the Nottingham area.

* New **Forced marriage cases** reported to the national public helpline and email inbox[87] increased by 17% in 2016 following a long term period of decline since 2009. The increase may in part reflect improvements in outreach, training and awareness raising events to a wide range of professionals. Where known, victims identified were predominantly aged between 16 and 25 (57%) and from Pakistan (43%). The number of **forced marriage** (13) and **so called 'honour' based violence** (82) offences recorded by Nottinghamshire Police increased significantly in 2016/17 from 41 to 95. This was largely affected by changes in referral and recording practices and increases in confidence among victims reporting these crimes.

* While a positive development, greater reporting and identification of domestic abuse continues to present **challenges to service capacity** across Nottinghamshire in terms of local investigation, criminal justice and victim support. Demand on local IDVA services and MARACs within the area is forecast to continue to increase over the coming year.

[86] Report on FGM in Nottinghamshire Police Force Area, Dr Carrie Pemberton Ford, 2017
[87] Forced Marriage Unit Statistics 2016, Home Office, March 2017

4.2.2 VICTIMS OF MODERN SLAVERY AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking has become a more prominent local and national priority over the last year, which, coupled with improvements in multi-agency activity has led to recognition that the issue is more prevalent than first estimated. The number of Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking crimes[88] recorded by Police in Nottinghamshire increased from 7 to 13 in 2016/17, while referrals in to the National Referral Mechanism increased from 13 to 33.

Reflecting the national picture, referrals to the NRM predominantly involved sexual exploitation (42%) and labour exploitation (36%), however, cases involving domestic servitude and criminal exploitation were also identified[89]. The most common originating countries in 2016/17 were Albania, Poland and Vietnam, however at a national level, Romania also featured as a common originating country.

Victims of sexual exploitation are most commonly women and children, with many being forced to working the sex trade before coming to the UK. Victims of labour exploitation, by contrast, are predominantly mature males who have been lured to the UK for employment but forced to work long hours for minimal rewards. Several victims have been identified as vulnerable through their drinking habits. Cases are generally identified among low skilled and unregulated service sectors such as construction, hospitality, agriculture, food packaging and car washes.

Evidence continues to indicate that the majority of victims are unwilling to cooperate or engage with the police and partners and securing charges and convictions has therefore proved complex and resource intensive, often requiring response from a range of local, national and international law enforcement and partner agencies. There also remains a need to further clarify referral pathways for potential victims, particularly among health partners, improve information sharing between agencies and the capturing of details relating to the victim's journey, and ensure that reception centres and support services are available equipped to meet the complex needs of victims identified.

The number of cases identified and referred into the NRM is expected to continue to increase over the coming year alongside ongoing improvements in police and partner agency knowledge and awareness of the issue and further proactive local activity. This is likely to present significant capacity challenges.

The Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Anti-Slavery Partnership continues to develop and implement a multi-agency partnership plan with involvement from City, County and District Councils, DWP, HMRC, EM Chamber of Commerce, Police, OPCC, Fire Authority, GLLA, Community Protection, Community Cohesion, Partnership Diocese for Southwell & Nottingham, the Red Cross, Salvation Army and Nottingham University. The partnership commissioned a programme of multi-agency training and awareness raising in 2017 and is working to further clarify local reporting and referral pathways. Nottinghamshire police also undertook significant operations in 2017 ('Perceptional' and 'Krems') and supported the delivery of partnership table top exercise to explore Nottinghamshire's preparedness for the rescue and management of a high number of potential victims. Partners also continue to support the

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

[89] A Police overview of Modern Slavery in Nottinghamshire (2017), Nottinghamshire Police: Official - Sensitive

development of a major academic programme of activity involving both University of Nottingham and Nottingham Trent University which focuses on the themes of Civic Leadership, Raising Community Awareness, Front-Line Training, Slavery-Free Supply Chains and Support for Survivors

4.2.3 VICTIMS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND ABUSE

Extrapolations from the Crime Survey for England and Wales indicate that around 13,000 adults in Nottinghamshire are likely to have experienced a sexual assault over the last year, while over 80,000 are likely to have experienced sexual assault in their adult lifetime. A further 48,000 adults in the area are likely to be living with the effects of experiencing sexual abuse as a child.

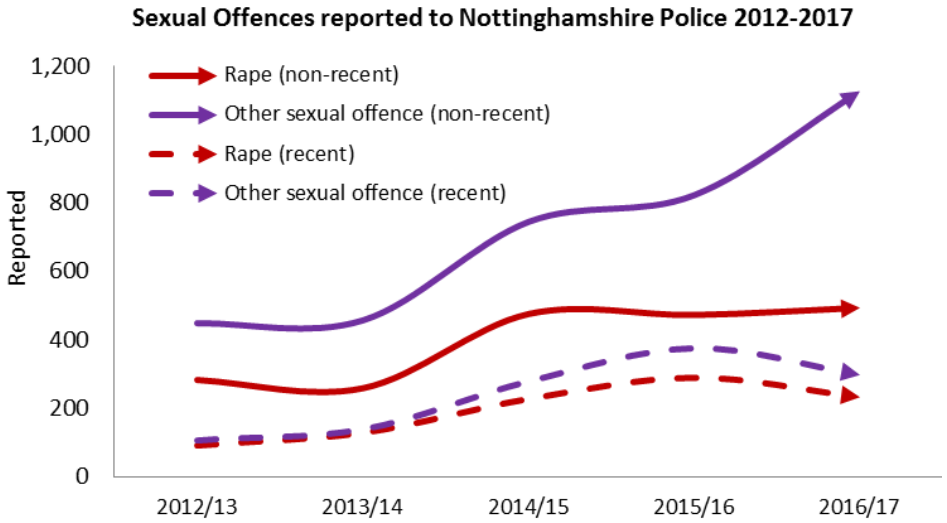
Experience of Sexual Assault in Nottinghamshire in 2016/17
Experimental estimates based on findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales

		Since the age of 16			In the last year		
		Men	Women	**All**	Men	Women	**All**
Sexual assault including attempts	Serious sexual assault	1,109	21,376	**22,431**	155	2,879	**3,027**
	Rape	922	18,380	**19,250**	99	2,159	**2,251**
	Less serious sexual assault	12,342	63,811	**76,071**	2,688	8,662	**11,540**
	Sexual assault by a partner	2,277	18,520	**20,715**	253	1,403	**1,650**
	Sexual assault by a family member	605	5,475	**6,067**	121	144	**266**
	Any sexual assault	**12,844**	**67,449**	**80,171**	**2,802**	**10,208**	**12,988**
Sexual assault excluding attempts	Serious sexual assault	849	17,733	**18,668**	156	1,847	**2,011**
	Rape	625	14,920	**15,600**	63	1,271	**1,338**
	Assault by penetration	596	11,222	**11,865**	156	1,042	**1,202**

The CSEW also indicates that the number of adults having experienced sexual assault in the last year has seen no significant change over the last decade – although the underlying trend is down. Women remain at significantly higher risk of experiencing sexual assault (2.7%) than men (0.7%), particularly those aged 16 to 24 (7.4%), students (8.5%) and those regularly visiting the night time economy (16.6%).

The CSEW estimates that only 15% of sexual violence cases are reported to police, however there are indications that confidence to report both recent and non-recent victimisation has increased markedly since 2014/15. The number of individual sexual offence victims identified by police increased by around 19% in 2016/17 to 2,056, reflecting increases in the volume of reported crimes seen both locally (+20%) and nationally (+14%) over the last year.

This has been largely driven by increases in non-recent 'other sexual offences' (+37%) which comprise sexual offences other than rape which took place more than 12 months prior to being reported. The number of individuals reporting recent (230) and non-recent (500) rape, meanwhile has levelled off at around 730. It should be noted, however, that May and June 2017 saw some notable increases in recorded sexual crimes in Nottinghamshire, and rates have remained consistently higher than the national average since May 2014.



* Increased reporting and identification of sexual abuse continues to place **capacity pressures** on local investigation, criminal justice and victim support services across Nottinghamshire. As part of a recent assessment[90], Nottinghamshire's SARC Manager noted that *"the increasing demand has become challenging to manage within the current commissioned budget and The Topaz Centre has not promoted the service widely as a result of this".* The assessment also found Nottinghamshire to have one of the highest number of referrals per ISVA in the East Midlands.

* The proportion of reported **sexual offence outcomes** which result in a positive crime outcome has reduced from around 18% to 13% over the last year, continuing a steady downward trend seen since 2013. A marked increase in the reporting of non-recent offences over the last year has also resulted in a rise in the proportion of crimes which are closed on account of no suspect being identified (up from 2% in 2015/16 to 5.6% in 2016/17 and 9.1% 2017/18 (year to date). Prosecutions (49) and convictions (32) for rape also fell by 35-38% in 2015/16, compared to increases (+2-4%) seen across England and Wales[91].

Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (CSEA)

The number of Child Sexual Exploitation crimes and safeguarding referrals recorded by Nottinghamshire police fell from around 313 to 289 in 2016/17, however improvements in recording practices and clarification of the Home Office definition of Child Sexual Exploitation saw a significantly higher proportion of these incidents classified as Home Office recordable crimes (increase from 2 to 186). While there are no reliable estimates of trends in CSEA, the widespread use of social media among young people continues to provide new opportunities for perpetrators to facilitate and commit offences.

Police intelligence[92] suggests that CSE is occurring across all areas of Nottinghamshire with more notable concentrations of higher risk contact cases in the

[90] Sexual Assault Referral Centres – Health Needs Assessment for the East Midlands, NHS England, March 2017
[91] Rape Monitoring Group – Local Area Data for 2015/16, HMIC, October 2016
[92] Child Sexual Exploitation Problem Profile, Nottinghamshire Police, September 2017

city, and online CSE in the Mansfield and Ashfield areas. Police data indicates that victims are most commonly female (90%), White British and aged around 15 to 17. By contrast around 35% of victims identified by the City Council were male and research conducted by Barnardo's in 2014 indicates that boys and young men are often overlooked as actual or potential victims.

Risk and vulnerability factors strongly related to CSE prevalence include repeat missing person episodes, being persistently absent from school, having a history of abuse, experiencing a recent bereavement or loss, homelessness, being in or leaving care and having low self-esteem or self-confidence. Links have also been identified with gang activity, often through relatives, peers or intimate relationships, and in areas high social deprivation.

On-line CSEA investigations are typically highly complex and resource intensive, often with multiple interconnected victims and perpetrators. The scale and impact of this threat has led to CSE being identified as a national policing priority. The number of cases referred to the police is likely to increase further during 2017/18. A number of 'paedophile hunter' groups are known to be active in Nottinghamshire

* Specific issues currently impacting upon support for victims and the timely and effective investigation of sexual offences include: limited availability of CAMHS services for child victims of abuse[93], clear opportunities to improve information sharing between agencies, particularly in identifying male victims and providing early intervention and ensuring officers are equipped to fully investigate social media and open source intelligence when dealing with potential online CSE.

Reports of **non-recent child sexual abuse** have increased markedly over the last year where high profile investigations and inquiries, such as 'Operation Equinox' and the Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse (IICSA) are likely to have acted as a trigger for increased disclosure. Extrapolations based on the CSEW[94] 2015/16 indicate that over 48,000 adults residing in Nottinghamshire are likely to have experienced sexual abuse as a child - including around 14,500 victims of historic child rape. People aged 45 to 54 (9.2%) and 55 to 59 (9.4%) are among those most likely to report experience of child rape, indicating either that prevalence has been in steady decline over the last 50 years, or the likelihood of child sexual abuse being disclosed increases as more time passes. Around 75% of historic sexual abuse victims did not report the offence to anyone at the time, often as a result of feeling embarrassed, humiliated or that they would not be believed.

The Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC) is long established and well embedded into Force processes. Specially Trained Officers (STOs) are allocated to each response shift to improve the victim journey for victims of serious sexual assaults.

Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (CSEA) forms part of the national Strategic Policing Requirement which sets expectations of activity required by the Force. Changes to resourcing within

[93] 96% of professionals surveyed nationally in 2015 felt there are not enough CAMHS services for children who have experienced abuse and three quarters felt harder to access therapeutic services now than five years ago

[94] Abuse during childhood: Findings from Crime Survey for England and Wales

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

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

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

Rape and Serious Sexual Offending forms a fundamental element of Public Protection and receives notable resources from this area. While the Force has a good understanding of individual crimes and investigation methods, current methods of crime recording need to be reviewed in order to identify overarching trends and improve the intelligence picture.

4.2.4 HATE CRIME PREVALENCE AND VICTIMISATION

* Police recorded hate crimes and incidents in Nottinghamshire increased by 30% in 2016/17 in line with national trends (+29%)[95] and marking the highest annual increase since comparable records began (2011/12). The increase in 2016/17 is thought to reflect both a genuine rise around the time of the EU referendum and ongoing improvements in crime recording particularly in relation to violence without injury and public order offences. A further temporary rise[96] in hate crime was also seen following the Westminster Bridge terrorist attack in March 2017.

By comparison, national trends[97] in self-reported experience of hate crime captured via the CSEW indicate that experience of hate crime fell by around 28% between 2007-08 and 2014-15. The survey has also highlighted reductions in the proportion of hate crimes being reported to the police since 2007-09, potentially as a result of the severity of hate crime reducing[98]. Local[99] and national research indicates that only between 34% and 48% of hate crimes are reported to the police, with victims often not reporting incidents because they feel police could do little about it (43%).

Race hate crimes and incidents recorded by Nottinghamshire police increased by a further 23% in 2016/17, continuing the trend seen since 2013. This category accounts for the largest proportion (65%) of all hate crime and incidents recorded, however, its share has reduced over the last year as a result of rises in other recorded hate crime categories. The 2016 Nottinghamshire Resident Survey found that 48% of respondents agreed with the statement that 'people from different ethnic backgrounds get along well together'. While this marked no change on levels

[95] Hate crime, England and Wales, 2016 to 2017, ONS, October 2017 - Based on the five centrally recorded hate crime categories of race, sexual orientation, religion, disability and transgender

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

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

[98] Fewer hate crime offences involving physical violence (Overview of Hate Crime in England and Wales, December 2013, ONS and MOJ)

[99] 'No Place For Hate'

recorded in 2015, the proportion of people that disagreed with the statement increased from 10% to 20%.

Religion / faith related hate crimes and incidents recorded by police increased by a further 10% in 2016/17 to 114. Risks of Islamophobia and anti-Semitic hate crime remain high against a backdrop of heightened concerns nationally in relation to terrorism and radicalisation, particularly in light of increases in terrorist attacks.

Homophobic and transphobic hate crime recorded by the police increased by 63% in 2016/17 to the highest level on record, thought to be largely driven by a greater awareness and reporting of these crimes. National research[100] indicates that the proportion of LGB people experiencing **Homophobic hate crime** (16%) has increased since 2013 (9%), despite improvements in the way these crimes are tackled in the workplace, schools and other institutions. Research also indicates that **transgender** people are disproportionately affected by hate crime (41%) when compared to lesbians (21%) and gay men (19%). National surveys also indicate that 81% of LGBT people that experienced hate crime did not report it to the police, a figure which rises to 88% among LGBT young people. Many do not report to the police for fear of not being taken seriously.

Disability hate crimes and incidents recorded by the police in Nottinghamshire rose by 15% in 2016/17 to 154. While these offences are known to be substantially under-reported[101], levels of awareness and reporting continue to rise.

Misogyny hate crimes and incidents have been recorded in by Nottinghamshire Police since May 2016, with a total of 64 incidents and 33 crimes being recorded during 2016/17. Recorded crimes and incidents are expected to increase further over the coming year as awareness and reporting of the issue increases.

Service satisfaction among hate crime victims dealt with by the police remained relatively stable during 2016/17 at around 84% and remained strong when compared to the Most Similar Force average (75%).

Victims' Code: Dip testing the experiences of a small number (10) hate crime victims during 2017 indicates that compliance with the code is generally strong. The majority of respondents felt that they received continuity of contact (80%), were told about victims' services (75%), were offered a witness statement and told what to expect by the witness service (100%) and where no further action was taken, were given an explanation and told how to seek a review (100%). The sample did highlight, however, that only a third of respondents were specifically told about the Victims' Code and only 29% of respondents wanted to be referred to victim services.

On an annual basis, around 290 victims of hate crime are referred for support to Nottinghamshire's Victim Care service. Of these, around 190 (64%) go on to be

[100] LGBT in Britain: Hate Crime and Discrimination, Stonewall (2017)

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

successfully contacted by the service and around 110 (37%) go on to receive enhanced support.

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

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

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

4.2.5 YOUNG VICTIMS OF CRIME

Extrapolated estimates from the CSEW indicate that at least 13,100 (or 13% of) children aged 10 to 15 are likely to be victims of crime in Nottinghamshire each year. While the Crime Survey indicates that the number of child victims of crime saw no significant change in 2016/17, the number of individual victims aged 15 and under recorded by police increased by 26% in 2016/17 to around 3,850. The number of individual crimes recorded against children aged 15 and under similarly increased by around 18%, affected in part by improvements in assessment and identification of risk across local agencies.

The number of recorded child protection-related crimes, in particular, has increased significantly at both a local and national level over recent years, with around two thirds relating to domestic violence[102]. Young people also remain at a disproportionately high risk of experiencing many serious crimes, and are less likely to report their victimisation to the police. For example, Queen's Medical Centre Emergency Department statistics highlight that only 6 out of 23 (26%) attendances for stabbings in August 2017 resulted in reports being made to the police.

Local practitioners continue to highlight emerging risks to young people in respect of technologically-assisted harmful sexual behaviour (TA-HSB) and risks relating to malicious online communications, harassment via social media and the sharing of indecent images. NSPCC's annual review[103] of the Childline service in 2016/17 found that 'sexting' was the most commonly viewed information and advice topic on the website, having risen by 20% during the year to 221,840 views.

On an annual basis, just over 910 victims aged 17 and under are referred for support to Victim Care. Of these, around 430 (47%) go on to be successfully contacted by the service and around 150 (16%) go on to receive enhanced support – which is

[102] NSPCC highlights research indicating that over 50% of known adult domestic violence cases involve children who are also directly abused - 55% Farmer and Owen (1995), 52% NSPCC (1997)

[103] Not Alone Anymore: Childline Annual Review 2016/17, NSPCC, October 2017

lower than the profile for adult enhanced victims. The most common needs identified by the service among young victims of crime are in relation to personal safety (80%), employment / education (26%), social interactions (26%) and mental and physical health (24%).

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

* Improving consistency in the recording and definition of child abuse, cruelty and exploitation of across police and children's social services and improve the consistency of definitions used by respective agencies. With local and national research highlighting clear discrepancies across the two data sets

* Ensuring that the 'Voice of the Child' is sufficiently captured at the point of reporting to the police and ensuring that the impact of crime on children is made available as part of the criminal justice process.

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

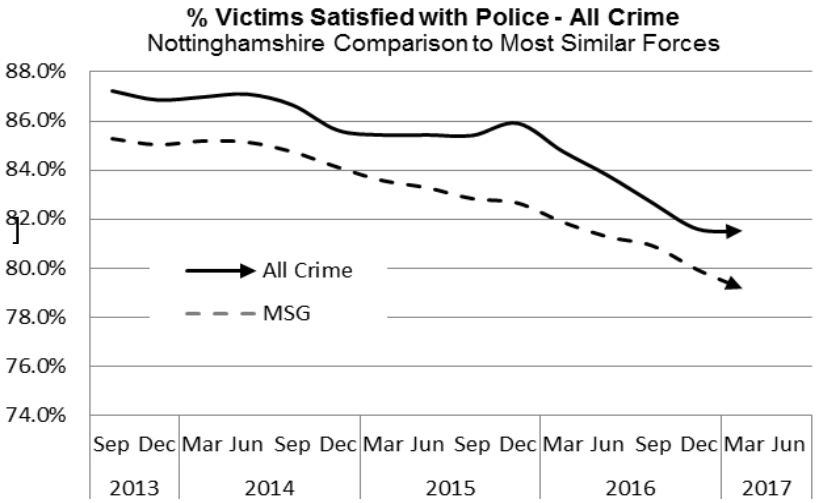
There are a wide range of statutory and independent victim services across Nottinghamshire providing tailored support to meet the needs of victims at different stages of the victim journey. Nottinghamshire was an early adopter for victims' services in October 2014, when the responsibility for commissioning certain services for victims transferred to the PCC. In November 2014 the Force re-launched the 'victim journey' and Victim Care Strategy and is working to embed the Victims Code of Practice (VCOP) within organisational policies and processes.

4.3 VICTIM SERVICE OUTCOMES

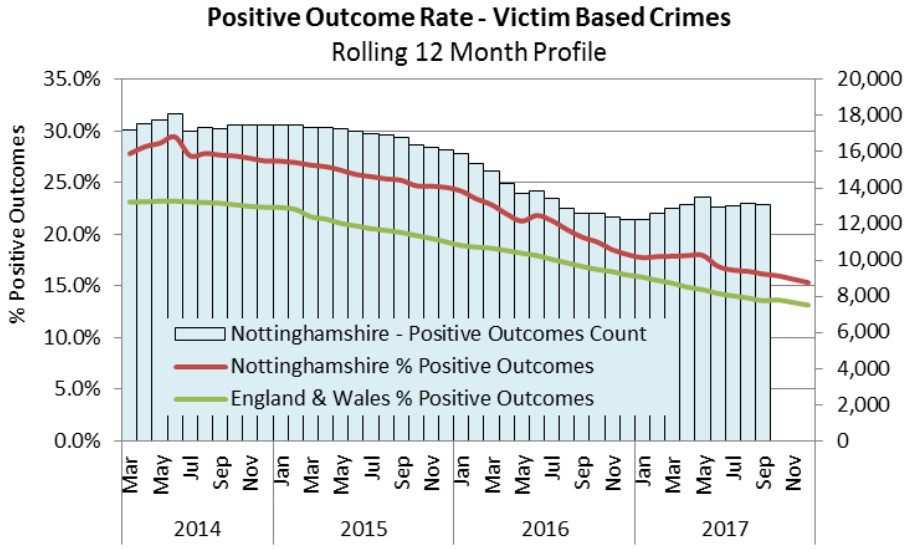
* **Overall victim satisfaction**[104] with the policing services remained stronger than the most similar force[105] average during 2016/17, but has deteriorated steadily between December 2015 (86%) and March 2017 (81%), in line with national trends. Changes in policing resources and practice over this period are likely to have contributed to this trend, including increases in desktop investigation where attendance is unlikely to derive any further investigative benefit.

The OPCC undertook a survey of over 70 victims of crime in 2017 to explore levels of police compliance with the **Code of Practice for Victims**. Positively, the survey found that more than two thirds (67%) of those consulted felt the police had taken their needs into account and the majority of those with experience of victim services (89%) or the Witness Service (100%) rated their experience as good or excellent.

[104] Formerly Home Office mandated victim's survey of predominantly non-vulnerable victims of burglary, vehicle crime and violent crime. The collection of local victim satisfaction data ceased in March 2017 after the Home Office removed the mandatory requirement for forces to report this information.
[105] Bedfordshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Kent, Lancashire, Leicestershire and South Yorkshire



* Only 56% of those surveyed, however, were offered the opportunity to make a Victim Personal Statement and in cases where no further action was taken, only half (50%) stated that the reason for this had been explained to them. Furthermore, only 38% of victims surveyed had been explicitly informed of the Victims' Code.



Although strong compared to the England and Wales average, the proportion of victim-based crimes resulting in positive outcomes[106] fell by around 5% points in 2016/17, mirroring the deterioration across most police force areas nationally. This has been affected, in part, by the changing profile of offending and a greater focus of resources on crimes that present greater threat, risk and harm - particularly as policing and other public sector funding has reduced.

The proportion of victim-based crimes that result in Community Resolution has fell from around 3.9% (2,539 per annum) in 2015/16 3.0% (2,186) in 2016/17. The level in 2017/18 is forecast to fall further to around 1.9% (1,580).

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

4.4 KEY CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Rising levels of victim disclosure and improvements in the identification of risk are leading to rising pressure on specialist victim support services, particularly domestic and sexual abuse, mental health and therapeutic support

- Partners should continue to invest in domestic and sexual violence advocacy and support, work to further integrate and coordinate multi-agency service provision
- Ensure all high risk cases are offered an effective police and partnership response and develop a local policy and guidance on MARAC/pre-MARAC selection and intervention
- Strengthen enforcement and rehabilitative responses to perpetrators of domestic abuse based on emerging evidence of 'what works'

Competing demand and reductions in capacity have led to changes in the level and nature of service provision to non-enhanced / low risk victims and reductions in overall victim satisfaction

- Drive improvements in Victims' Code compliance and communication with non-enhanced victims of crime and ASB to ensure expectations are effectively managed
- Improve take up, quality and commitment to restorative justice approaches
- Maintain an ongoing commitment to the principles of integrated victim care and ensure victim services are effectively tailored to victim need

Continue to work with partner agencies and communities to increase awareness, prevention and response to hidden harm, including modern slavery and knife-related violence involving young people

- Develop further clarity around specialist pathways of support for vulnerable victims, particularly those with mental health and housing needs or no recourse to public funds
- Maximise the availability therapeutic support services for victims dealing with the impact of trauma, particularly young people and victims of abuse and exploitation

Joined up services, information sharing and composite picture of victim need

- Improve the consistency of thresholds and recording of vulnerability, particularly in relation to child protection and strengthen relevant information sharing arrangements
- Improve monitoring and understanding of the victim journey, including experience, satisfaction and criminal justice and 'cope and recover' service outcomes
- Drive further efficiencies in contact, assessment, referral and take up of victim services, particularly among young victims of crime

5. CHANGING PATTERNS OF OFFENDING

Organised Crime Group activity remains one of the most significant threats to the force area, particularly in respect of threats of violence, use of weapons and exploitation of some of Nottinghamshire's most vulnerable people. Risks relating to youth offending and emerging crime groups with involved in knife-related violence and distribution of illicit drugs remain a key concern. Evidence suggests that serious acquisitive and cyber-related offending is rising. People from BAME backgrounds remain significantly over-represented within the CJS.

5.1 OFFENDER LANDSCAPE

The number of individuals arrested by Police for notifiable offences has been in decline both locally and nationally since 2008/09, with the downward trend having accelerated since 2010/11. This has been impacted by reductions in police resources, policies aiming to reduce criminalisation of young people and changes in PACE guidelines which require greater justification for arrest.

Arrest rates in Nottinghamshire[107] fell by a further 19% on the previous year in 2016/17 to 14,550 which compares to a similar 12% reduction seen nationally. Around 11,200 individual suspects were arrested within the force area in 2016/17 for almost 20,000 notifiable offences.

The profile of known offenders is not generally representative of Nottinghamshire's demographic composition, with **males** (79%), people **aged 18 to 24** (25%) and Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic individuals (22%) being over-represented. Males, in particular, account for almost all (99%) of priority offenders subject to Persistent Offender or Integrated Offender Management arrangements.

Nottinghamshire Police - Suspect Profile 2016/17

	General Population Profile	Recorded Suspect Profile		% Positive Crime Outcomes	
		All Police recorded Offenders	Priority Offenders (IOM / PPO)	Offenders Charged or summonsed	Offenders Cautioned or com res.
Gender – Male : Female	50 : 50	79 : 21	99 : 1		
Black, Asian & Minority Ethnic[108]	15.0%	22.4%	20.8%		
Black / Black British background	2.5%	6.7%	9.7%		
Young people aged 10 to 17	20.3%	15.2%	12.7%		
Young adults aged 18 to 24	11.3%	24.7%	25.4%		

* People from **black backgrounds** are most notably overrepresented, accounting for 2.5% of the population, but 6.7% of known offenders and 9.7% of priority offenders.

[107] Police powers and procedures, Office for National Statistics, Published October 2017
[108] All ethnic categories excluding White British

5.2 YOUTH OFFENDING

Young people aged 10-17 accounted for around 15% (1,695) of all individuals that were identified by police as having committed notifiable offences during 2016/17. Of these, the majority (60%) received a community resolution while 35% went on to be charged or summonsed. The remainder received a youth cautions or warnings.

* The rate of first time entrants (FTE) to the youth justice system in 2016/17 continued to show a year on year reduction in the city (-11.9%), reflecting the national picture and continuing the downward trend seen since 2007. There are, however, indications that this reduction has plateaued since April 2017. The rate of FTEs per 100,000 population in County, however increased by 6.9% during the year. Rates in both the city (633) and county (343) were higher than the England average (321) during 2016/17.

Re-offending rates (binary rate October 2014 to September 2015 cohort) across the city (34%) and county (33%) remain below the England average (37%) and have reduced by around 6% in the city over the previous year. The rate of repeat offences per offender in both the city (3.2) and county (3.2) remain below the England average (3.35), despite increases in repeat offence rates being recorded locally during the year. The proportion young offenders with complex needs and vulnerabilities linked to mental health, substance misuse and family and relationships has increased.

* Despite the overall number of young offenders falling to record lows, the 2017 Lammy Review[109] highlighted that proportion of young people offending for the first time who are from BAME backgrounds rose from 11% in 2006 to 19% in 2016. Similarly, the proportion of BAME young offenders in custody rose from 25% to 41%. These **disparities are reflected across the criminal justice system**, often compounded by a lack of trust in the CJS among BAME defendants.

Key youth offending-related risks identified in 2016/17 included:-

* **Growing threat from Emerging Crime networks**[110] involved in the supply and distribution of illicit drugs, violence and threats of violence including knife crime. These groups continue to impact upon safety and feelings of safety within local communities.

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

* **Increases in identified possession of knife / blade offences**, with recorded offences having risen by 31% locally and 23% nationally during 2016/17. This continues a trend seen over the last three years, with recorded offences reaching the

[109] Lammy Review 2017, Final Report, September 2017
[110] Nottinghamshire Force Strategic Intelligence Assessment 2017, Nottinghamshire Police (September 2017)

highest level since comparable records began (March 2009). The increase is likely to be influenced by improvements in intelligence-led targeted police activity, however, evidence also suggests that the number of young people carrying knives has increased over recent years, many doing so in order to feel safer[111].

* **Increases in violent knife crime[112]** recorded by Nottinghamshire police, with offences having risen by a further 31% in 2016/17 to 757. This mirrors the increasing trend seen nationally (+20%) with offences reaching the highest level since comparable records began (2011). While some forces believe that improvements in recording practices may contributing towards this trend[113], NHS hospital admissions data[114] suggest a genuine increase in serious offences involving injury. Knife enabled violence in the area predominantly involves young males aged between 16 and 25 committing offences in public spaces (43%), some of which can be attributable to evolving crime networks and disputes over drug dealing territories. Offences are often unpredictable in nature, triggered by petty squabbles and rivalries played out over social media[115]. Data provided by Queen's Medical Centre Emergency Department for August 2017 highlighted that 9 (39%) out of 23 attendances for stabbings during the month resulted in the victim being admitted to a hospital bed.

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

* A national inspection[116] published by HMI Probation in 2017 highlighted clear opportunities for Youth Offending Teams and their Management Boards to ensure that the impact of trauma experienced by young people who offend is fully recognised in the interventions they provide. This can include separation and estrangement from parents; the death of a parent or main carer; sexual abuse; severe physical chastisement; and serial domestic abuse and parental substance misuse. The inspection also recommended that the service develops a greater understanding of social media communications and their powers to monitor its se to prevent crimes.

Young offenders continue to be managed through Youth Offending Services in the City and County which aim to prevent youth offending and re-offending through targeted interventions, partnership working and identifying and supporting children and young people at risk. Youth Offending Services consist of staff from the City and County Councils, Police, Probation, Health and Nottingham Futures, and are overseen by a Partnership Board.

[111] Knife Crime Voluntary Sector Network Survey, Nottingham City Council Community Cohesion Team (2016)
[112] Serious offences (attempted murder, threats to kill, assault with injury, assault with intent to cause serious harm, robbery, rape and sexual assaults) involving a knife or sharp instrument (Home Office ADR 160)
[113] Crime in England and Wales to March 2017, ONS
[114] Hospital Admitted Patient Care Activity, 2015-16, NHS Digital, November 2016: National data shows a 13% increase in admissions for assault by a sharp object in the year ending March 2016.
[115] Nottinghamshire Force Strategic Intelligence Assessment 2017, Nottinghamshire Police (2017)
[116] Work of Youth Offending Teams to Protect the Public, HMI Probation, October 2017

5.3 **Adult offending**: Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire and Rutland Rehabilitation Company Community Rehabilitation Company (DLNR CRC) currently supervises around 3,360 low and medium risk offenders across Nottinghamshire, including both offenders in the community (2,830) and custody (530). This accounts for around 60% of all offenders supervised within the area, with a further 40% of higher risk cases being managed by the National Probation Service (NPS).

Of all offenders being supervised by DLNR CRC, around 88% are male and 38% are aged between 25 and 34 inclusive, however this can vary significantly by crime type. Male offenders, for example account for 96.5% of all serious acquisitive crime offenders under supervision. While the proportion of BAME offenders being supervised locally is reflective of the resident population (15%), Black offenders are over-represented, accounting for 6.3% of those under supervision, but only 2.5% of the resident population.

Re-offending rates among offenders under supervision in Nottinghamshire (43.4%) are broadly similar to the regional average (43.8%), and remain lower among females (40.2%). In Nottingham, the proportion of all offenders who reoffend has remained consistently higher than the regional and national average, but has broadly decreased over time. Nottingham also performs worse when comparing the average number of re-offences committed by each repeat offender. Whilst these changes are relatively small, this figure has been rising consistently since 2009, in line with the regional and national profile[117].

The profile of criminogenic need for adult offenders more generally, highlights a number of more specific capacity constraints, particularly in relation to:-

* **Substance misuse**, which remains a significant factor linked to both acquisitive and violent offending. Around 28% of new receptions to HMP Nottingham are identified as having a substance misuse need, which is considerably greater than the general population (5.5%). Increased prevalence of Synthetic Cannabinoids (Spice) in prison continues to present risks associated with violence, addiction and potential community impact on release. Furthermore, increases in the purity of and presentations for heroin and crack cocaine have potential to impact upon the nature and prevalence of acquisitive offending[118]

* **Mental health and therapeutic support services:** Evidence[119] suggests that the prevalence of serious mental health conditions among the prison and probation managed offender population has increased significantly and there remains a recognised need to enhance mental health service provision both locally and nationally throughout the criminal justice pathway.

Women offenders: Women only accounted for 21% of recorded offenders and 15% of those charged or summonsed by the police in Nottinghamshire in 2016/17.

[117] Nottingham COMPACT Strategic Assessment 2017, Nottingham Crime and Drugs Partnership
[118] Morgan 2014 mapped growth and decline in domestic burglary and vehicle crime in 1980s and 1990s with heroin, crack and cocaine prevalence
[119] Rebalancing Act: Resource for Directors of Public Health and PCCs, Revolving Doors Agency, January 2017

Nationally[120], the number of women offenders cautioned or sentenced for indictable and summary offences has halved over the last decade (-52%) reflecting similar reductions among the male offending population (-43%).

Around a third of all female offenders are arrested for shoplifting offences (33%), which compares to around 16% of all offences by men. Differences in the offending profile and level of severity for women offenders mean that a lower proportion result in a charge or summons (60%) than for men (79%). Conversely around 24% of offences committed by female offenders result in a community resolution in Nottinghamshire compared to 10% of all offences committed by men. National data shows that women also account for a lower proportion of those prosecuted (1:19), remanded in custody (1:11) and sentenced to prison (1:7) when compared to men[121]. Furthermore, women are more likely to receive sentences of 6 months or less (71%:59%) and have lower rates of re-offending (19%:26%) than men[122].

As reflected by this distinct offending profile, the needs and vulnerabilities of women offenders within the criminal justice system are often distinct and gender-specific, commonly linked to underlying mental health needs, drug and alcohol problems, coercive relationships, financial difficulties and historic victimisation[123]. Local research[124] has also highlighted risks of young women being coerced into supporting serious organised crime and storing weapons and drugs.

* Further work is required locally to ensure that use of community and restorative disposals for women offenders is maximised and ensure that the bespoke needs of female offenders are recognised and supported within the criminal justice system. This includes that appropriate provision of suitable accommodation and approved premises, substance abuse treatment and therapeutic community programmes which apply cognitive behavioural interventions. A Government strategy for female offenders is anticipated later in the year.

Foreign National Offending[125] identified by police in Nottinghamshire has continued to increase over the last year, both community-based and transient non-organised offenders and via Organised Crime Groups (OCGs). Foreign national offenders now account for around 20% of OCGs in the area, with established and sophisticated networks in cocaine supply and evidence of Eastern European OCGs involvement in trafficking adults for sexual and labour exploitation. Albanian, Polish, Lithuanian and Latvian offenders are among the most prevalent nationalities.

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

[120] Offending History Data Tool, Ministry of Justice, August 2017
[121] Prison receptions: April to March 2017, Ministry of Justice, July 2017
[122] Proven reoffending tables, October 2014 to September 2015, Ministry of Justice, July 2017
[123] Women Offenders: after the Corston Report (2007), Justice Committee, 2013
[124] Nottingham Community Protection, 2014
[125] Nottinghamshire Force Strategic Intelligence Assessment 2017, Nottinghamshire Police (September 2017)

- **Serious and organised criminality**: Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) continue to present a significant threat to communities and individuals across Nottinghamshire. Around 30 known organised crime groups are being actively targeted by enforcement agencies within Nottinghamshire, many being directly involved in drug supply and having active links to offenders serving time in prison. The vast majority of OCGs in Nottinghamshire are by the nature of their criminality, intrinsically linked to the use of violence, firearms and knives, while many also use the threat of violence to intimidate, coerce and exert control over other, often vulnerable, individuals. The limited capacity available for proactive activity in identifying new OCGs remains a recognised partnership risk. Areas of serious and organised offending include:

  The **supply, production and importation of drugs** remains a predominant threat within the area with clear links evident to other forms of criminality such as violence, use of firearms and money laundering. The emergence of County Lines[126] within and beyond Nottinghamshire's borders also continues to present new challenges to enforcement agencies.

  Organised Cyber Crime, has been identified as a key national and regional priority, with highly skilled cyber criminals becoming increasingly organised and numerous. Russian language speaking organised crime groups present some of the most sophisticated and technologically resilient threats. The remote and international nature of this criminality limits prospects for local forces in pursuing offenders, however there is a recognised need to further improve intelligence, promote greater understanding of the threat and equip law enforcement agencies with the skills and capability to respond effectively.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* **Firearms offences** recorded by Nottinghamshire police also increased in 2016/17 at a national level (+23%) and to a lesser extent locally (+4%). Some of the increase seen nationally is believed to be a result of a genuine rise, however, improvements in identification and recording processes are also likely to have been a factor. Firearms offences remain rare[127] and significantly lower than levels recorded prior to 2009/10.

Prolific offenders: The proportion of all offenders who reoffend, and the number of re-offences committed per repeat offender is consistently higher than both the regional or national average in Nottingham, however this gap has been broadly decreasing over time. The absolute number of re-offences per repeat offender has been rising incrementally since 2009 in line with the regional and national picture. The size of Nottingham's offending cohort has, however, been in decline for some time, indicating a smaller, cohort of more persistent repeat offenders who commit a higher number of offences.

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

Integrated Offender Management: During 2017 the Nottinghamshire Integrated Offender Management (IOM) scheme was redeveloped in order to target those offenders who pose the highest risk of harm and the highest risk of reoffending. Under the revised governance arrangements the CDP Board and Safer Nottinghamshire Board are responsible for endorsing the strategic priorities of the IOM programme.

MAPPA Eligible offenders: MAPPA is the process by which the small number of dangerous sexual and violent offenders are managed within the community. While MAPPA cannot eradicate the risks posed by these individuals, joint working and a strong unified purpose helps to ensure that agencies take all possible steps to minimise the risks that offenders pose whilst in the community. The number of MAPPA-eligible offenders[128] has been increasing both locally and nationally since 2010. The increase in Nottinghamshire (+14%) exceeded that seen nationally (+7%) in 2016/17, taking the number of eligible offenders per 100,000 population (111) to a level slightly higher than the national average (108). Returns to custody for breaches of license conditions fell by 22% in Nottinghamshire and 9% nationally. While the number of offenders charged Serious Further Offences (SFO) increased by 12% nationally, Nottinghamshire saw no significant change (6 SFOs).

During 2017 the Nottinghamshire Integrated Offender Management (IOM) scheme was redeveloped in order to target those offenders who pose the highest risk of harm and the highest risk of reoffending. Consultation with key partners indicated that a balance between these two factors was a prerequisite for an effective programme

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

[128] Ministry of Justice MAPPA Annual Report 2015/16 – published October 2016

5.4 KEY CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The impact of international, remote and cyber related offending is increasing as perpetrators continue to maximise opportunities to better communicate, conspire, organise, purchase and sell in order to progress their criminality

- Agencies should continue to develop more joined up approaches to identifying, tackling and preventing on-line offending in order to increase the risk and perceived risk to perpetrators and maximise opportunities for early intervention
- Partners should continue to maximise the use of open source intelligence and consider the general and specialist technical skills and capabilities required at a local, regional and national level
- Strengthen investment in specialist and mainstream digital investigation skills and capabilities, including pro-active focus on open source intelligence and social media

Capacity for proactive prevention and early intervention activity in response to new and emerging crime groups remains limited and more work is required to co-ordinate and develop evidence-led responses to knife-related crime

- Partners should develop an improved understanding of what works in preventing knife crime and explore opportunities better align education and intervention activity across the force area involving priority families, media and communications and restorative justice to resolve local tensions and disputes
- Work should be undertaken to consolidate, maximise and re-focus the breadth of services supporting this agenda and work with local community and upstream partners to better understand and manage the threat posed foreign national offending

The emergence of increased levels of serious acquisitive offending has highlighted a need to refocus on primary drivers and vulnerability factors associated with this cohort, particularly substance misuse

- Work should continue to embed new offender management performance frameworks and systems, particularly in assessing outcomes among priority offender cohorts
- Partners should maintain a priority commitment to the IOM agenda in view of changing offender management approaches[129], increased workloads and evolving structures

Growth in opportunity for and evidence of high impact organised criminality and hidden harm such as trafficking, modern slavery, child sexual abuse continues to present a significant risk to vulnerable people

- Work should continue to develop local multi-agency plans, intelligence and sharing in response to high risk serious and organised offending building upon the principles of Serious and Organised Crime Partnerships which bring all powers to bear on offenders

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

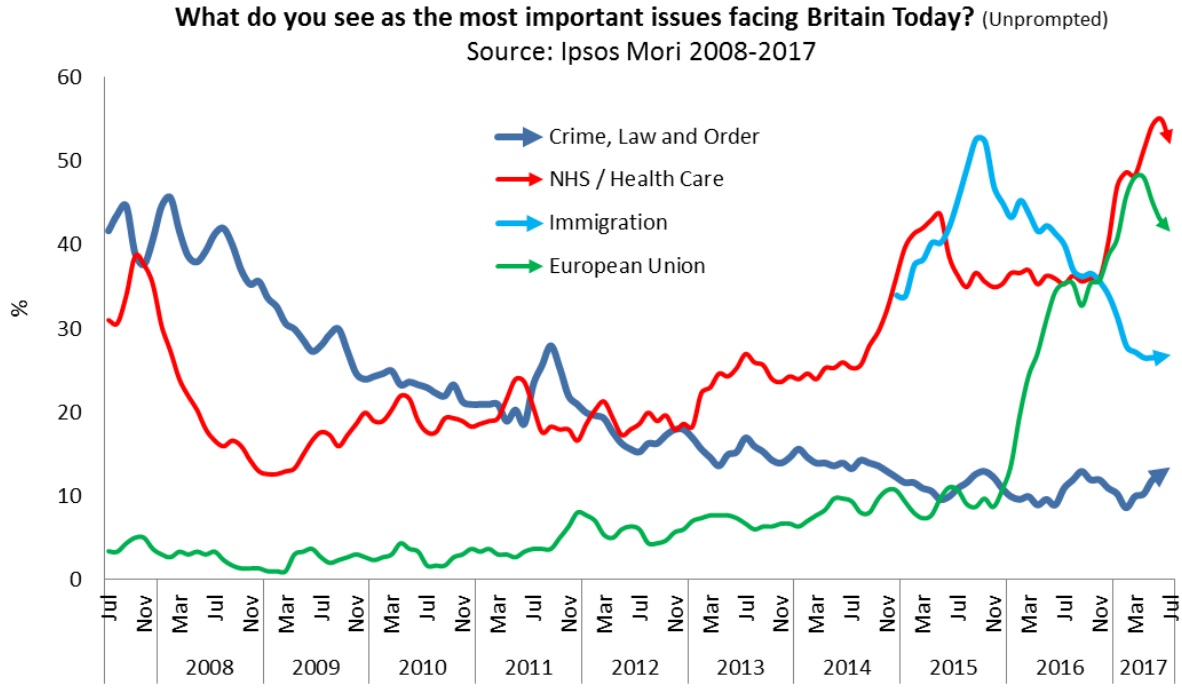
6. PUBLIC PERCEPTION AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Public demands on and expectations of the policing and other public services remains higher than average across Nottinghamshire. While residents generally support a police focus on 'protecting vulnerable people' many still want to see more done locally to tackle neighbourhood issues, including road safety. Public confidence in policing has plateaued since 2014, while the proportion of residents feeling that the police understand their communities has declined.

6.1 PUBLIC PRIORITIES AND EXPECTATIONS

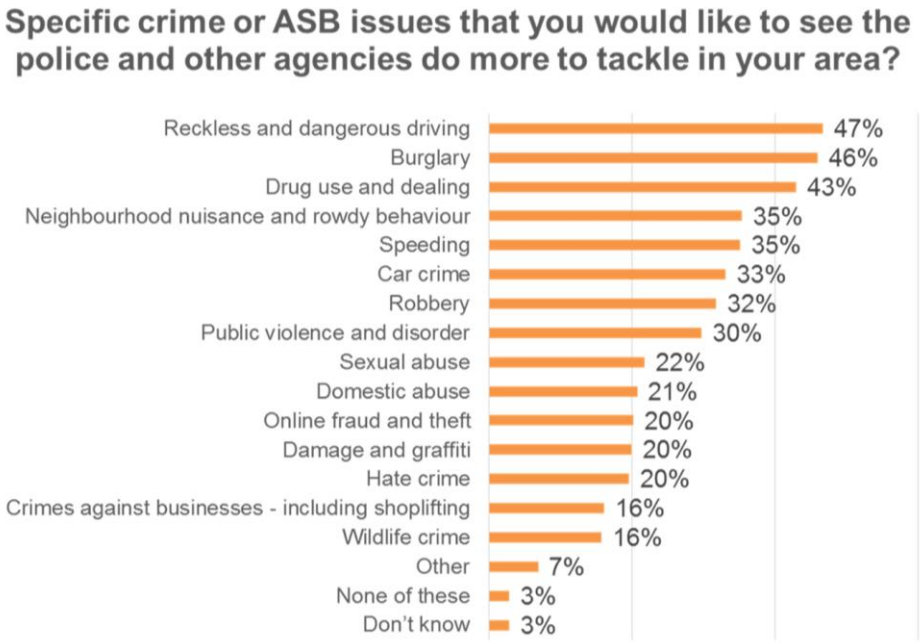
6.1.1 Public Priorities

National longitudinal surveys of public opinion indicate that the extent to which the general public feel crime, law and order are important issues facing Britain has deteriorated significantly between 2008 and 2015. While levels of concern have fluctuated slightly over the previous three years in response to major national and international incidents, only around 10% of respondents on average identify crime, law and order among important issues facing Britain today. Concerns in relation to immigration have fallen significantly over the previous two years, while concerns in relation to the NHS / healthcare and the European Union have increased markedly.



Respondents to the 2017 Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Survey were asked what they felt should be the main priority for Nottinghamshire Police beyond 'responding to emergencies'. The most prevalent public priorities for the service were **protecting vulnerable people** (26%).

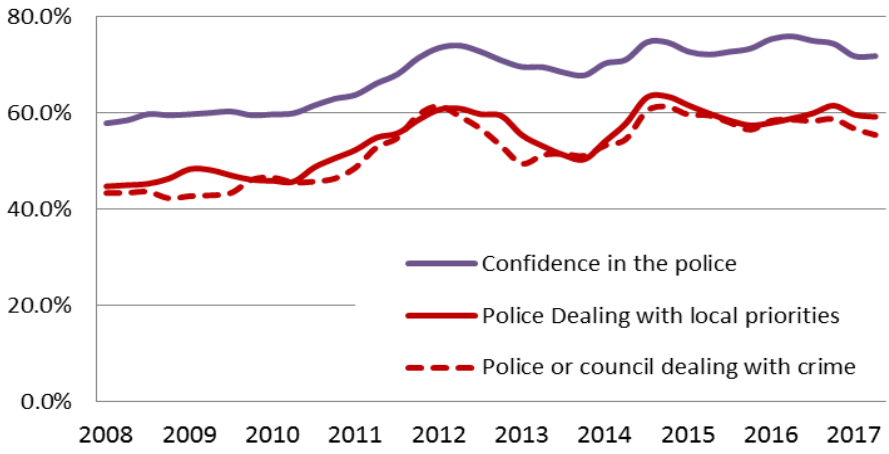
Conversely, when considering their local neighbourhood, residents felt that they would like to see the police and other agencies do more to tackle **reckless and dangerous driving** (47%), **burglary** (46%) and **drug use and dealing** (43%) in their area.



6.1.2 Trust and Confidence

The CSEW indicates that public confidence in the police in Nottinghamshire has increased steadily over the last decade from 58% in March 2008 to a high of 76% in June 2016. Public confidence has since fallen marginally to around 72%, and remains below the England and Wales average of 78%.

Nottinghamshire – Indicators of Public Perception: CSEW 2008-2017

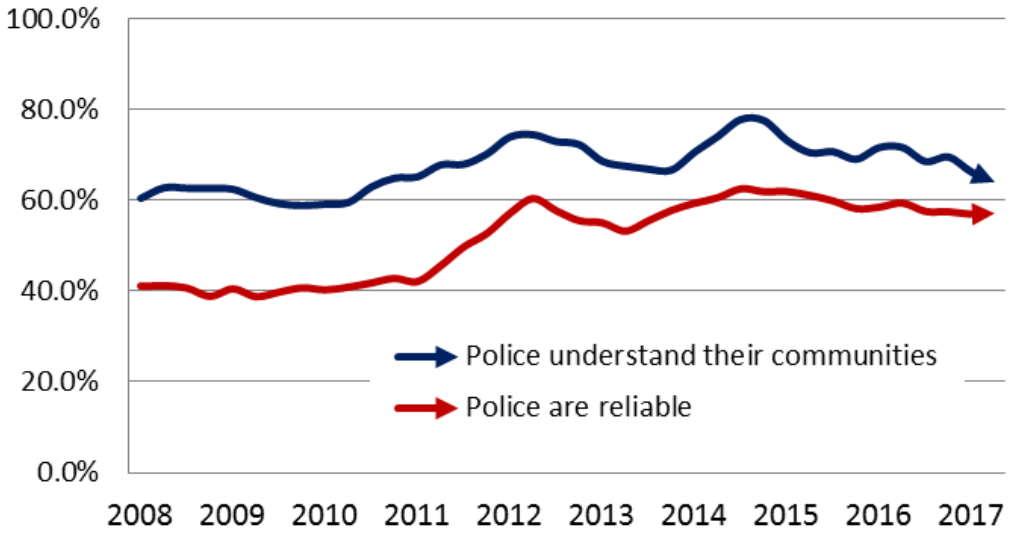


The proportion feeling that the police are dealing with local priorities (59%) has remained relatively stable over the last year, while the proportion feeling that the police and council are dealing with crime in the area has seen a non-significant reduction from 59% to 55%. The proportion of residents stating that they respect the police (87%), feel the police treat people fairly (62%) and that the police are doing

'good or excellent job' (54%) has also remained relatively stable in comparison to previous years, despite reductions over recent months.

* The proportion of residents feeling that Nottinghamshire Police understand local communities (64%) and are reliable (57%), however, has been in steady long-term decline since September 2014 (78% and 63% respectively), reflecting national trends.

Nottinghamshire – Indicators of Public Perception: CSEW 2008-2017



Police stop and search activity can have a significant impact – positive, where it is effective and negative where it is not – on public confidence in policing[130]. Nottinghamshire Police maintained a focus on fair and intelligence-led use of stop and search powers in 2016/17, reducing the number of stops by a further 32% and increasing the proportion that result in arrest/positive outcome by 5.1% points to 35.2%.

* 1,812 stop and searches[131] were undertaken in 2016/17. Reflecting the national profile, the number of stops involving people from Black backgrounds per 1,000 population (8.5) remains significantly higher than that of White (1.1), although this disparity has fallen significantly since 2013/14 (17.8 : 4.3) and marginally on the previous year (8.9: 1.9).

The number of public complaints made against the police in Nottinghamshire[132] fell by 31% in 2016/17 to 670, in comparison to a broadly stable (-0.4%) national trend. Allegations fell by 29% to 1,062 – also bucking a stable national trend (-1%), but remain higher than the national average per 1,000 employees (279) at 286. Timeliness in terms of recording complaints remains strong (97% within ten days) compared to a national average (80%).

[130] Independent Police Complaints Commission Policy Position
[131] Stops under sections 1 PACE Act 1984 (2,667) and 60 Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 (2)
[132] IPCC Annual Police Complaints Statistics 2016/17 - Published November 2017

6.1.3 Public Expectation

Local[133] and national[134] studies have found that the public's expectation of the police service has not changed significantly over time, with communities wanting police to:-

- **Work visibly within communities** – this is often seen as a deterrent to crime[135]. While the proportion of Nottinghamshire officers that are employed in frontline roles (95%)[136] is higher than the England and Wales average (93%), Nottinghamshire spends proportionately more on non-visible front line roles (+8.1m) than Visible front line roles (-£9.3m) when compared to other similar police force areas[137]
- **Provide a timely response**, be accessible and there when needed. Average police attendance times increased marginally (+8%) during 2016/17, reflecting capacity constraints on the service. The number of incidents attended by officers also fell by 6%, with more crimes handled by the Telephone Investigation Bureau. Around 83% of respondents to the Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Survey in 2017 felt that the police respond appropriately to calls for assistance, compared to 17% that did not (excluding neither agree nor disagree and don't know).
- **Tackle local issues** that have the greatest impact on quality of life, particularly **anti-social behavior**. Around 72% of respondents to the Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Survey in 2017 felt that the police are dealing with the crime and ASB issues that matter most to them, compared to 28% that did not (excluding neither agree nor disagree and don't know).
- **Prevent offending and reduce re-offending** – Around 72% of respondents to the Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Survey in 2017 felt that the police were effective in working to prevent offending, compared to 28% that did not (excluding neither agree nor disagree and don't know).
- **Act and treat people fairly** and be approachable and respectful. Around 93% of respondents to the Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Survey in 2017 felt that the police treat people fairly and with respect, compared to 7% that did not (excluding neither agree nor disagree and don't know).
- **Have the powers, skills and capability** required to tackle crime and ASB.

* Public demand on Nottinghamshire Police remains higher than the average across all forces nationally. Nottinghamshire receives around 163 more 999 calls per day than a typical force and creates around 966 incidents each day, compared to 709 in an average force. Furthermore, the number of 999 emergency and 101 non-emergency calls made to Nottinghamshire police increased by 4% in 2016/17, despite the number of incidents created remaining stable. Further work is required to develop our understanding of this higher than average and increasing demand profile.

[133] Police and Crime Plan Priorities and Precept – Consultation Report, December 2015, Nottinghamshire OPCC
[134] 'Engaging Communities in Fighting Crime' report, Louise Casey, 2008
[135] Nottinghamshire OPCC Focus Groups 2015. Note, in circumstances where visible policing was not sustainable, participants supported increased use of CCTV
[136] Police Workforce, England and Wales: 31 March 2017, Home Office, July 2017
[137] Nottinghamshire – 2017 Value for money profile, HMICFRS, November 2017

6.2 PUBLIC PERCEPTION

The CSEW indicates that the percentage of residents **perceiving ASB to be a problem** in Nottinghamshire has been in steady decline over the last year, falling from 10% in March 2016 to 6% in March 2017 - a level significantly below the England and Wales Average (9%). Reductions were most notable with regard to perceptions of people using or dealing drugs in the area (-13% points), perceptions of litter and rubbish (-10% points) and people being drunk or rowdy (-9% points).

While Nottingham is generally a city where people get on, specific challenges remain in respect of **new communities** - predominantly via Eastern European migration where there has been little community infrastructure to support integration or assist in addressing individual or community problems[138]. In Nottinghamshire, just under half (48%) of residents consulted via the Resident Survey feel that their area is a place where people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together. This remains unchanged in comparison to results in 2015, however, the proportion that disagreed with the statement increased from 10% to 20%.

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

The Nottinghamshire Police Public Engagement Strategy 2014-18 sets out the Force's overarching principles of engagement taking account of the priorities of the force and PCC. There are different levels at which the Force interacts with communities. Where a community is not consistently or regularly engaged, a targeted approach is generally adopted at a neighbourhood policing team (NPT) level, supported by corporate functions such as the Corporate Communication department.

[138] Nottingham's Strategic Assessment 2015/16, Nottingham Crime and Drugs Partnership

6.3 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP

Engaging with communities plays a central part in preventing crime, increasing confidence and reducing demand. Research undertaken by Ipsos-Mori in 2016 further demonstrated[139] the strong relationship between feeling informed, having confidence in local service providers and having positive perceptions of organisational performance.

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

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

Active Citizenship: A number of initiatives continue to be supported across Nottingham and Nottinghamshire to increase levels of community involvement in tackling crime and community safety issues within the force area. These include Neighbourhood Watch, Neighbourhood Alert, Community Speed Watch and other volunteering roles. The County Residents Survey identified that around 16% of residents have been involved in some form of volunteering activity over the last year.

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

6.4 KEY CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Calls for service to the police remain higher than average and increasing in Nottinghamshire against the backdrop of reduced officer and staff capacity. The service also records more incidents than an average force.

- Further research should be undertaken to improve understanding of presenting demand, including drivers of higher rates of 999/101 calls, to inform longer-term local problem solving approaches.
- Consider education and proactive communications to reduce inappropriate calls for service and ensure public expectations are effectively managed
- Continue to invest in mobile technology and new ways of working, engaging and providing feedback to communities in order to help best manage demand
- Police and other agencies should work to maximise the contribution of communities in tackling the issues that matter most to them via the development of social capital and active citizenship

Public confidence in police and proportion of residents feeling the police are 'doing a good job' has plateaued since 2014, while the proportion of residents feeling that the police understand their communities has deteriorated.

- Further work should be undertaken to develop and embed local neighbourhood plans and profiles as a robust mechanism for identifying priorities, holding service providers to account for working with communities to take action and provide feedback
- The Police and PCC should continue to promote and support innovative ways of informing, updating and providing feedback to local communities on matters of police performance and activity, including developing and evaluating more tailored approaches to community engagement, particularly in respect of digital technology
- Partners should develop a more detailed profile of socio-demographic composition, needs expectations and preferences of local people within the communities identified in order to improve trust, confidence and perceptions of local service providers

Significant disproportionality remains in the use of stop and search, particularly in respect the proportion of people form Black and Mixed Black backgrounds in the City

- Work should continue with local residents to maintain scrutiny and oversight of the use of stop and search powers to provide assurance to communities that powers are used fairly and proportionately
- Indicators of trust and confidence in policing obtained via the Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Survey should be used to assess progress and targeted activity in building trust and confidence in the service among communities where confidence is low

7. THE CHANGING ORGANISATIONAL LANDSCAPE

Reducing public sector budgets and changes in demand are placing significant pressure on local services, particularly in areas of public protection, mental health and adult social care. Further enhancements in partnership working and collaboration remain key to effectively managing areas of highest shared risk.

7.1 GOVERNMENT POLICY

Negotiations for Britain's withdrawal from the European Union have dominated central government policy and parliamentary legislative activity during 2017. As such developments in respect of courts, criminal justice and youth justice reform, and the role and remit of Police and Crime Commissioners have not progressed at the pace initially envisaged. Despite this, the direction of travel for government policy in relation to policing and criminal justice services remains focused on:-

- **Police Service**: Extending direct entry into the police, including at chief officer level and developing more graduate entry schemes. Enabling new workforce structures and provisions to extend police powers and use of volunteers following via Policing and Crime Act 2017. Further improving co-ordination between mental health services and the police. Assessing the extent to which local police forces have the capacity and capability to manage changing demand[140]. The Treasury announced a pay award equivalent to 2% for Police officers for 2017/18 which will comprise a 1% increase to base pay for all ranks and an additional one-off non-consolidated payment to officers at federated and superintending ranks. A national police welfare body has also been established.

- **Police and Crime Commissioners**: Developing a broader role for PCCs to enable better co-ordination of crime prevention with local drug and alcohol and mental health services. This would include PCC representation on local Health and Wellbeing Boards. Potential for greater devolution of criminal justice responsibility and budgets to PCCs. Opportunities to take on governance of local Fire and Rescue Services[141] as part of provisions under the Policing and Crime Act 2017. PCCs will also be able to take on direct responsibilities for aspects of the police complaints system under provisions set out in the Act.

- **Victims of Crime**: Ensuring victims' entitlements are enshrined in law, making it clear what level of service they should expect from the police, courts and criminal justice system. Ensuring child victims and victims of sexual violence can be cross-examined before trial to remove the requirement to appear in court. A Domestic Violence and Abuse Bill is also under consideration to consolidate all civil and criminal prevention and protection orders, create a domestic violence and abuse commissioner to hold the police and the criminal justice system to account.

[140] Home Affairs Committee Inquiry underway - Policing for the future

[141] Essex PCC Roger Hirst became the first PCC to receive Home Secretary approval to take on responsibility for Essex Fire and Rescue Service in July 2017 after receiving Transformation Funding to progress a local bid

- **Criminal Justice**: Development of national community sentencing framework that punishes offenders and focuses on the measures that have a better chance of turning people around. Satellite tracking for all foreign national offenders subject to deportation proceedings. A Courts Bill remains in development which aims to modernise and improve the efficiency and accessibility of the courts system, enable more victims to participate in trials through virtual hearings and enable those charged with some less serious criminal offences to plead guilty, accept a conviction and pay a statutory fixed penalty online in order to free up court time. An inquiry is also underway into the impact of changes in Transforming Rehabilitation arrangements on offender management outcomes.

- **Modernisation, innovation and collaboration** supported by successive rounds of government 'Innovation' and 'transformation' funding. This, alongside the duty for Blue light services to collaborate (Policing and Crime Act 2017) is enabling services to explore new ways of working. Plans to progress a formal merger of the Devon and Cornwall and Dorset police force areas in 2017 has also reignited debate over the structure and composition of police forces across England and Wales.

- **Outcomes-led strategic commissioning** within the public sector has created an environment for greater participation amongst Voluntary and Community Sector bodies and private sector providers. This continues to impact upon the way services are delivered and increase competition to be the provider of choice

Other more specific developments likely to impact upon crime and community safety agencies over the coming year include:-

- **Implementation of the General Data Protection Regulation** in 2018 following the Data Protection Bill will empower individuals to have more control over personal data held on them and introduce a right to 'be forgotten' where no legitimate grounds for data retention exist. The Act will create new criminal offences to deter organisations from intentionally or recklessly creating situations where someone could be identified from anonymised data. The maximum penalty for serious data breaches will increase from £500,000 to £17 million.

- **Abolition of Local Child Safeguarding Boards** as part of provisions set out in the Children and Social Work Act 2017 which will see new local arrangements for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children. Three statutory safeguarding partners (local authority, CCGs and police) will be responsible for undertaking local child safeguarding practice reviews in respect of serious and important cases and have the freedom to choose to invite other relevant agencies.

- **Emergency Services Network** during 2018/19 which will replace the Airwave network and provide integrated critical voice and broadband data services for the 3 emergency services - police, fire and rescue, and ambulance.

Nottinghamshire Police

Overall demand on Nottinghamshire police increased during 2016/17 with the number of 999 and 101 calls for service rising by around 4%. The force continues to have one of the highest 999 call rates in the country[142], however the number of emergency incidents and priority incidents dealt with by the force remains below the average for most similar police force areas[143]. Overall recorded crime rates increased by 12%, reflecting a rising national trend seen since March 2014. This has been affected, in part, by improvements in compliance with crime recording standards.

Significant reductions in core police grant funding since 2010 has contributed to a fall in the Nottinghamshire police workforce of around 24% since 2010, and by 11% in the last year, to around 1,830 officers. Particular challenges and workforce constraints have been seen in relation to:-

- Contact Management, where increasing demand pressures and issues in respect of staff retention and workforce morale have been reflected across police control rooms nationally and locally
- CID investigation, where capacity constraints have impacted upon investigations and enforcement opportunities. The Independent Investigation into Child Sexual Abuse continues to consume substantial investigative resource in Nottinghamshire
- Intelligence, where capacity constraints have impacted on support to proactive and reactive operations and limited the ability to develop and respond to proactive Public Protection-related intelligence

* A Police Federation survey[144] of 410 Nottinghamshire officers in 2017 found that, comparable to the national picture (60%), around 64% of respondents felt that their morale was low. Around 95% of respondents locally (and 90% nationally) felt that morale within the force more generally was low. Factors most likely to have a negative impact on morale included 'how the police are treated as a whole' (86%), pay and benefits (69%) and workload and responsibilities (68%). 71% locally and 70% nationally stated that they would not recommend joining the police to others.

For 2016, HMICFRS assessed[145] Nottinghamshire Police as 'good' at keeping people safe and reducing crime, including the way the force manages offenders and disrupts organised crime groups. While the force's approach to investigating crime had improved since 2015, HMICFRS reported that improvement was required in the way the force supports and protects vulnerable victims. In 2017, Nottinghamshire Police was assessed[146] as 'good' at understanding the demands for its services, but requiring improvement in the way it uses its resources and plans for the future.

[142] 999 calls per 1,000 pop in 2015/16 stood at 157 compared to an England and Wales average of 124 – this was the 3rd highest nationally in 2014/15 and 5th highest nationally in 2015/16 out of 43 police forces
[143] Nottinghamshire – 2017 Value for money profile, HMICFRS, November 2017
[144] Pay and Morale Survey 2017: Nottinghamshire Police [410 responses], Police Federation, August 2017
[145] PEEL: Police Effectiveness 2016 – Nottinghamshire, HMICFRS, March 2017
[146] PEEL: Police Efficiency 2017 – Nottinghamshire, HMICFRS, November 2017

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

- **Delivering a balanced budget while managing service pressures,** particularly in areas such as public protection, investigation, contact management and response. The force continues to embed an annual 'Priority Plan' process as part of its strategic planning cycle. As part of this work, individual departments are supported in identifying and delivering improvements in the efficiency and effectiveness of the service.

- **Modernisation** - Work continues to ensure that Nottinghamshire is a digitally-enabled police force which uses new technology to help manage demand, improve productivity and prevent crime. Recent developments have included wider use of body worn video, Electronic Witness Statements and risk assessments, and electronic 'pocket notebooks' that enable officers to undertake day to day processes in an integrated digitised way. Other opportunities include developments in 'Digital and virtual Policing', with the use of 'cyber PCSOs', drone technology[147] and predictive analytics[148] which have been demonstrated by a small number of police forces across the county to positive effect.

- **Compliance with Crime and Incident recording standards** - Nottinghamshire Police undertook extensive work to improve compliance with crime recording standards in 2016/17 after identifying anomalies via their internal audit process. A review of over 6,200 recorded incidents led to over 2,280 potential crimes being identified and correctly recorded during the year.

[147] Drone technology offers a reliable and efficient alternative to helicopter deployment in cases involving missing persons, vulnerable people, aerial crime scene photography and road traffic collisions. More than 25 police forces in the UK are using drones for non-covert operations with some working in partnership with other forces and Bluelight services

[148] Predictive analytics enable forces to better anticipate demand and target resources accordingly through the use of 'big data'

7.2 PARTNERSHIP WORKING AND COLLABORATION

Targeted multi-agency **partnership working** has been recognised as an important driver of crime reduction over the last decade and a vital component in delivering better and more cost effective services. Strong partnership relationships have been developed across the area, particularly between the force, the Crime and Drugs Partnership (CDP) in Nottingham, the Safer Nottinghamshire Board (SNB).

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

- One Nottingham Board - Public sector leaders and key stakeholders promoting and supporting delivery of Nottingham's 2020 Vision and Sustainable Community Strategy. 'Safer Nottingham' is led by the Crime and Drugs Partnership and accountable to the One Nottingham Executive Group
- Project Aurora, a shared integrated police and City Council enforcement service which sees police officers working alongside Community Protection Officers in Nottingham to tackle crime, anti-social behaviour and complex social problems. The project was highlighted as best practice by HMIC
- The Integrated Offender Management (IOM) approach to tackling prolific offending, working closely with the Multi Agency Intelligence Team (MAIT) and comprising an officer based in HMP Nottingham and a dedicated NHS Mental Health Nurse
- Child Sexual Exploitation Cross Authority group working to capture lessons are learned as part of a multi-agency forum. A partnership project has also been established between the police and CDP to address the Sexual Exploitation of Women and Girls by Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) in the city
- Integrated partnership locality-based working, such as the High Impact Neighbourhoods approach in the city and Priority Plus areas in the county
- Programmes such as 'Troubled / Priority Families' which bring agencies together to support high demand families with complex needs
- Multi-agency safeguarding arrangements, including multi-agency safeguarding hubs
- Multi-agency teams working to tackle key issues such as Urban Street Gangs (Vanguard Plus), Prostitution (Prostitution Task Force), Mental Health Triage Cars and Neighbourhood Teams
- Agency co-location improve efficiency and effectiveness. This includes IDVA's and health and social care co-located within the Oxclose Lane Domestic Abuse Support Unit / Referral Team, multi-agency co-location of front counter services and Neighbourhood Teams in areas such as Mansfield and Ashfield, and development of a joint central operational base at Byron House in Nottingham

* Ongoing reductions in public sector budgets continue to present both an impetus for[149] and challenges to effective partnership working. In some cases this has led to pressures on the resources being committed to partnership activity[150] and reductions in long-term preventative activity in favour of short-term reactive interventions and a retreat to delivering only statutory services.

* Partner agencies have also experienced increases in statutory duties and requirements over recent years, including those relating to Prevent, Domestic Homicide Reviews, Serious and Organsied Crime and Child Sexual Exploitation and collaboration which have compounded resourcing pressures.

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

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

Collaboration remains critical[151] to maintaining effective and resilient services and delivering shared outcomes and cost savings within the public sector.

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

- **Tri-force Collaboration** between Nottinghamshire, Northants and Leicestershire Police forces which aims to derive savings from joint contact management arrangements. Plans to progress a single policing model[152] across the three forces were withdrawn following the PCC elections in May 2016, however all forces continue to explore opportunities for integrated collaborative working
- **Regional Occupational Health** to improve collective knowledge and capability of regional forces across areas including the ill health retirement process, managing those on restricted duties and appointing a shared Employee Assistance Provider
- **Learning and Development** to standardise learning and development courses across the region
- **East Midlands Operational Support Service** (EMOpSS) providing a single integrated operational support unit across Leices, Lincs, Northants and Notts since May 2015. This includes Roads and Armed Policing, Tactical Support Teams, Serious Collision Investigation and Specialist Dogs teams
- **The East Midlands Special Operations Unit** (EMSOU) providing a range of policing and support services including major crime investigation (e.g. homicides), Special Branch, forensics and serious and organised crime via Regional Intelligence Unit, the Regional Asset Recovery Team, Fraud and Financial Investigation, and Cyber Crime Unit
- **Regional ICT** – a portfolio of technology-based collaboration initiatives that are designed to improve the efficiency and flexibility of operational policing across the region. This includes; 'Mobilising the Workforce' to enable Officers and Staff to work across police borders and be more flexible in how they perform their duties; developing a single Intelligence database across the region to improve in efficiency, reduce operating costs and improve intelligence sharing capability across the region.

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

[151] Data from National Policing Coordination Centre highlights increases in requests from forces for mutual aid
[152] Unified leadership, systems, training, policy, procedures and ways of working across the three forces

7.3 POLICE AND CRIME PRIORITY ISSUES

The organisational priorities held by policing, crime, community safety and criminal justice agencies across Nottinghamshire are varied, as are the processes used to determine them. Agency priorities do, however, share a number of common themes:

- **Safeguarding, supporting and protecting vulnerable people**
  Particularly young people, people with mental health-related needs and vulnerable and enhanced victims of crime
- **Reducing substance misuse and availability of harmful substances**
  Including activity to reduce drug and alcohol-related harm, crime and disorder and disrupt the supply of illicit substances
- **Tackling and preventing violent crime**
  Including domestic violence, alcohol-related violence, street-based and violence and weapon-enabled crime
- **Tackling and preventing sexual violence and abuse, including CSE**
  Including preventing victimisation, encouraging reporting and supporting victims to cope and recover from harm
- **Preventing and reducing offending and re-offending**
  Focusing, in particular, on serious acquisitive crime, drug-related offending and youth offending

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

7.4 KEY CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Continue to drive improvements in organisational efficiency and effectiveness through innovation and technology, and explore opportunities to ensure loner-term financial stability

- Maximise opportunities for investment (e.g. Innovation, Transformation Funding) and service improvement through pro-active planning and horizon scanning and further strengthening links with partner organisations / academia in identifying 'what works'
- Explore opportunities for more creative and collaborative approaches to income generation. Lobby for greater flexibility in determining local precept levels and greater re-investment of assets recovered under the Proceeds of Crime Act into local policing

Work to safeguard critical partnership projects and initiatives from the impact of funding cuts, particularly in the areas of prevention and early intervention which have greatest potential to stem future demand

- Partners should continue to support the Preventing Demand Strategy and ensure that cross-partnership early intervention activity is sufficiently resourced and prioritised
- Secure a premium commitment to shared partnership priorities and work to improve the sharing of specialist resources and analytical capability where mutually beneficial

Explore further opportunities for collaboration and more flexible workforce arrangements across areas where there are clear benefits to efficiency, operational effectiveness and public safety

- Continue to support local, regional and national work to improve integration and interoperability where there are clear benefits and continue to explore opportunities for greater Blue light collaboration across Nottinghamshire
- Work to develop a clear 'road map' for the shape of local policing, criminal justice and community safety services over the next 10 years working with other public sector leaders across Nottingham and Nottinghamshire

Develop new mechanisms of assurance across partnership organisations in view of the complex and changing nature of demand, and increased focus on threat, risk and harm

- Improve transparency and understanding of outcome delivery by further developing methods of assurance which take account of the limitations to binary police recorded crime data and the changing nature of service delivery.
- Explore more integrated and co-terminous approaches to performance management which minimise the risk of perverse outcomes

8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 KEY FINDINGS

Significant progress has been made in reducing crime, identifying and supporting vulnerable victims and improving the transparency and accountability of public services since 2006. Evidence suggests, however, that aspects of performance have plateaued both locally and nationally since 2014 in view of constraints on public sector capacity and changing demand.

Government austerity, organisational reform and changes in policy and practice have impacted most notably upon prevention and early intervention activity, the development of intelligence and some aspects of pro-active enforcement. Service pressures are particularly evident across areas of increasing demand, such as public protection, mental health, and domestic and sexual abuse services.

Victimisation surveys indicate that the long term reductions in crime and ASB in Nottinghamshire have now levelled off. Some genuine increases in serious and acquisitive crimes, cyber-related crime and some aspects of low volume but high harm violent crimes also began to emerge in 2016/17. Hospital admission, Accident and Emergency and CSEW data, however, indicate that overall levels of violence with injury continued to fall in 2016/17.

Application of the ONS Crime Severity Index to the recorded crime profile indicates that violence with injury and rape offences account for the highest proportion of overall 'crime harm' to victims. Partner agencies have maintained a focus on improving understanding and response to high harm crime and victimisation, including activity to tackle domestic and sexual abuse, night time economy–related violence, hate crime and exploitation.

Crime, victimisation, harm, and complex need remain concentrated in a small number of priority areas and neighbourhoods across Nottinghamshire which are generally compounded by social and economic deprivation and the prevalence of drug and alcohol use. There remain clear opportunities to improve the co-ordination and impact of partnership activity already taking place in these areas of high need and service demand.

Notable cross-cutting themes identified as part of the assessment include:-

- **Safeguarding and supporting vulnerable people**: Identifying and responding to the underlying factors linked to vulnerability and complex need
- **Integrated partnership working**: Exploring further integration across shared organisational priorities, particularly via integrated teams and information sharing
- **Digital Crime and Policing**: Driving improvements in digital capacity and capability to enhance engagement, investigation, criminal justice and organisational efficiency

KEY RISKS

The 2017 Police and Crime Needs Assessment has identified a number of cross-cutting issues and risks that are likely to impact on crime and community safety across Nottinghamshire in 2018. These include:-

1. Rising levels of vulnerability and complex need seen across local authority, police, offender management and victim services

2016/17 saw relative improvements in social and economic outcomes across a number of domains, including reductions in gaps in education and employment outcomes in comparison to the national average.

Service providers have, however, seen increases in the number of service users presenting with multiple complex needs, which have include mental health-related need, financial hardship, alcohol-related harm and problematic substance use.

In 2018/19, the service impact of this profile is likely to be reflected in:-

Rising 'concern for safety' demand, particularly in relation to vulnerable victims, missing persons, self-harm and risk of exploitation

Negative impact on public confidence and perception, particularly in urban areas most affected by signal incidents such as street homelessness, begging and overt drug use

Rise in chaotic acquisitive crime such as shoplifting, theft from vehicle and potential increases in robbery and burglary offences

Opportunities to tackle and reduce risk in these areas include:-

- Strategic commitment to longer-term problem solving approaches to tackling complex need, supported by longer term funding arrangements and robust evaluation
- Improvements in multi-agency information sharing which enable earlier identification of escalating risk and more targeted pre-crisis support
- Greater coordination of work with Voluntary and Community Sector organisations and other partners in identifying and supporting people with the most complex needs
- Ongoing work to maximise substance misuse referral and treatment outcomes across all tiers and deliver effective and dynamic criminal justice substance misuse services
- Re-invigorate traditional target hardening approaches in areas of greatest identified risk, including pro-active education and awareness raising activity
- Developing further intelligence in relation to the factors driving increases in serious acquisitive crime to inform tailored preventative and problem solving approaches
- Maintain a commitment to delivering the ambitions of Mental Health Crisis Care Concordat, Troubled/Priority Families programme, IOM, Integrated Locality Working

2. Gaps in youth support, engagement and early intervention, including responses to online safety, child sexual exploitation and weapon enabled violence

2016/17 saw further improvements across a range of protective factors associated with crime and vulnerability among young people. These included improvements in the assessment, identification and response to child safeguarding risk, further long-term reductions in drug use and 'binge drinking' among young people and sustained reductions in the number of first time entrants into the youth justice system.

Despite these positive trends, risk of serious harm increased over the last year alongside the national emergence of a culture of knife possession and involvement in local emerging crime networks among a minority of most vulnerable and marginalised young people. Use of social media in the perpetration and organisation of youth offending also remains a significant concern in addition to the risks linked to technologically-assisted harmful sexual behaviour.

In 2018/19, the service impact of this profile is likely to be reflected in:-

Sporadic and unpredictable incidents of serious violence and abuse resulting in disproportionately high levels of harm, investigatory demand and community concern

Increased levels of on-line hidden harm, abuse and exploitation including the longer term impact of exposure to harm and abuse on future service demand

Increasingly networked youth offending patterns and strengthening of associations with higher risk serious organised criminality among younger people

Opportunities to tackle and reduce risk in these areas include:-

- Maximise the availability therapeutic support services for victims dealing with the impact of trauma, particularly young people and victims of abuse and exploitation
- Improve take up, quality and commitment to restorative justice approaches which aim to identify and address the drivers of early offending behaviour
- Improve the consistency of thresholds and recording of vulnerability, particularly in relation to child protection and strengthen relevant information sharing arrangements
- Support work in schools to develop engagement and early intervention activity with young people at risk of harm or offending
- Work with partners to further develop softer engagement methods which aim to improve trust and confidence in local services among marginalised young people
- Strengthen investment in digital investigation skills and capabilities, including pro-active focus on open source intelligence and social media
- Continue to support engagement and diversionary activity in response to risks presented by emerging crime groups within the area

3. Growing reach and sophistication of organised crime, particularly in exploiting technology and opportunities within the cyber sphere to progress their offending

Significant progress has been made at a local, regional and national level to disrupt and, dismantle organised crime group (OCG) activity impacting upon the force area over the last year. This has included extensive work to secure prosecutions labour exploitation, financial and sexual exploitation and cyber-enabled grooming, and charges, asset recovery and tenancy revocations in response to organised involvement in drug supply.

The use of violence, firearms and knives among OCGs which can be used to threaten, intimidate, coerce and exert control over vulnerable people remains a significant concern, as do the emergence of more sophisticated, remote and technologically resilient threats linked to organised cybercrime. Foreign National Offender involvement in organised crime activity has increased over recent years, with FNOs now accounting for around 20% of OCGs subject to monitoring arrangements.

In 2018/19, the service impact of this profile is likely to be reflected in:-

Increase in the organised exploitation of vulnerable people including modern slavery and human trafficking, proactive expansion of urban drug markets and risk of radicalisation

Increase in online fraud, hacking, 'Ransomware' technologically-assisted offending as remote, low risk and high reward forms of criminality

Further increases in the cost / complexity of serious and organised crime investigation, including demands on digital investigation and national / international partner agencies

Opportunities to tackle and reduce risk in these areas include:-

- Improving understanding and use of the tools and powers available to partner agencies to disrupt serious and organised criminality
- Further development of the Nottinghamshire Cybercrime Strategy and clarity as to the specialist skills and specialist capabilities required at local, regional and national levels
- Work with partner agencies to improve online safety via targeted cybercrime prevention, education and awareness raising activity in respect of Fraud and CSEA
- Development of local intelligence in response to Serious and Organised Crime through work with communities and community facing partner organisations
- Continue to raise public and partner awareness of the signs of modern slavery and knowledge of the action to take in response to suspected exploitation
- Maintaining an ongoing commitment to the work of the Serious and Organised Crime Partnership and multi-agency Prevent Programme

4. Increasing levels of victim disclosure and identification of high risk hidden harm placing increasing pressure on local investigation and victim support services

Estimates from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) indicate that the number of people experiencing crime in Nottinghamshire fell by around 40,000 between 2010 and 2017. Furthermore, levels of domestic and sexual abuse involving adults are estimated to have fallen steady over recent years.

By contrast, however, the level of domestic and sexual abuse reported to the police has continued to increase year on year, impacted, in part, by high profile national events and investigations and improvements in the way agencies identify, assess and respond to threat risk and harm. The most pronounced increases have been seen in relation to non-recent abuse which occurred over a year in advance of being reported.

In 2018/19, the service impact of this profile is likely to be reflected in:-

Increasing pressure on specialist victim support services, particularly domestic and sexual abuse, mental health, therapeutic support and housing services

Increasing pressure on investigative resources presenting significant challenges in terms of prioritisation of workloads and and decision making

Reductions in the service response to low risk / 'non-enhanced' victims and potential reductions in overall victim satisfaction as a result of competing demand

Opportunities to tackle and reduce risk in these areas include:-

- Continued investment in domestic and sexual violence advocacy and support, and co-ordination with Voluntary and Community Sector providers of support
- Developing further clarity around specialist pathways of support for vulnerable victims, particularly those with needs relating to mental health and housing
- Maximise the availability therapeutic support services for victims dealing with the impact of trauma, particularly young people and victims of abuse and exploitation
- Drive improvements in Victims' Code compliance and communication with non-enhanced victims of crime and ASB to ensure expectations are effectively managed
- Improve monitoring and understanding of the victim journey, including experience, satisfaction and criminal justice and 'cope and recover' service outcomes
- Strengthen enforcement and rehabilitative responses to perpetrators of domestic abuse based on emerging evidence of 'what works'
- Maintaining an ongoing commitment to the principles of integrated victim care and ensure victim services are effectively tailored to victim need

5. Increasing capacity constraints in the provision of mainstream services to the public in view of the breadth of public priorities and policing mission

Reductions in public sector budgets of around 40% have impacted significantly on workface size and capacity since 2010. This, alongside challenges brought about by changing demand, has impacted negatively upon arrests, positive crime outcome rates, workforce morale and neighbourhood and proactive policing capability.

Public demand on policing services remains higher than average in Nottinghamshire and communities continue to highlight reckless and dangerous driving, burglary, drug use and dealing and neighbourhood nuisance as issues that they like to see police and other agencies do more to tackle in their area.

In 2018/19, the service impact of this profile is likely to be reflected in:-

Reduced public confidence in local services, particularly where action is not taken in response to significant community concern or expectation effectively managed

Ongoing high impact community level ASB within some communities resulting in community tensions, reduced quality of life and repeat presentation of service demand

Reductions in officer and staff morale / welfare particularly in areas of high and increasing service pressure

Opportunities to tackle and reduce risk in these areas include:-

- Education and proactive communications to reduce inappropriate calls for service and ensure public expectations are effectively managed
- Further research to improve understanding of presenting demand, including drivers of higher rates of 999/101 calls, to inform longer-term local problem solving approaches
- Maximising the contribution of communities in tackling the issues that matter most to them via the development of social capital and active citizenship
- Develop and embed local neighbourhood plans and profiles as a robust mechanism for identifying priorities and holding service providers to account for local delivery
- Develop and evaluate more tailored approaches to community engagement, particularly in respect of digital technology and communities
- Continue to promote officer and staff welfare and work to ensure that the public sector workforce is supported and protected

8.2 KEY OPPORTUNITIES

The Assessment also highlights a range of opportunities to enhance the quality, efficiency and effectiveness of local services. These include:-

Further work to tailor service provision to meet the bespoke needs of users and reduce disparity in service outcomes among diverse groups - particularly BAME individuals, young people and women within the criminal justice system.

This may include work to:-

- Develop our understanding of the composition and needs of local communities, particularly new and emerging communities
- Analyse and assess equality of outcomes across commissioned services to baseline current position and inform local improvement plans
- Work to improve trust and confidence in the police and the police complaints process, particularly among young people and BAME groups
- Ensure service providers are trained and equipped to recognise and address discrimination and unconscious bias
- Work to develop a workforce which is representative of the communities it serves and continue to promote engagement with young people and BAME groups

Continue to modernise and drive efficiency in policing and criminal justice services, particularly via investment in technology and innovation, horizon scanning and learning from 'what works'

This may include work to:-

- Plan for local opportunities brought about by Innovation and Transformation funding across the sector and implement learning from best practice
- Continue to support the roll out of body work video to improve efficiency, intelligence, evidence, trust and confidence in policing practice
- Continue to support the delivery of the Criminal Justice Efficiency Programme and support the development of a common IT platform across policing services
- Support the Police Priority Plan process in driving improvements in service efficiency and effectiveness as part of the annual strategic planning process
- Review the local policing model to ensure the right people, skills, structures and resources are in place to secure an efficient and effective service
- Explore opportunities for wider public sector reform, including greater devolution of criminal justice services and greater Blue Light collaboration

The issues, opportunities and recommendations set out in this assessment will be used to inform planning and policy decisions between 2018 and 2021, including development of the Police and Crime Plan and supporting delivery plans during this period.

APPENDIX 1: AREAS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

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

Managing and reducing the drivers of demand

- Research to improve understanding of presenting demand, including drivers of higher rates of 999 / 101 calls, to inform longer-term local problem solving approaches
- Explore public experience of accessing and receiving information from Nottinghamshire police via social and digital media, particularly young people
- Explore of the prevalence, impact and partnership response to 'Black Mamba' use and opportunities to reduce its impact on users and local communities
- Improving understanding of the value of and opportunities for targeted overt public CCTV deployment as a method for reducing crime and reassuring the public

Protecting vulnerable people / Protecting people from harm

- Further explore drivers and improve effectiveness of partnership response to knife possession among young people and involvement in emerging organised criminality
- Explore what works in tackling technologically–assisted harmful sexual behaviour among young people, including accessing producing harmful / indecent images and sexting
- Understanding the composition and service needs of new and emerging communities
- Improve understanding what works in preventing road users being killed and seriously injured – including early intervention and factors impacting long-term and sustainable reductions

Outcomes for victims of crime and ASB

- Developing understanding of victim satisfaction and experience across the CJS, including compliance with the Code of Practice for Victims
- Further explore service expectations, experience and satisfaction among victims of sexual offences, particularly among those that report a crime but do not support a police investigation
- Understanding the prevalence, victim impact, under-reporting and service support needs of those affected by hidden harms such as Modern Slavery and Child Sexual Exploitation
- Explore drivers and responses to rising levels of reported hate crime and factors which prevent positive criminal justice outcomes

Tackling and reducing crime and ASB / Reducing offending and re-offending

- Further insight into performance outcomes in respect of offender management, rehabilitation and re-offending, including perpetrators of domestic abuse
- Development of robust and reliable indicators of trends in violent crime and ASB to inform local performance picture and strategic response
- Developing further intelligence in relation to the factors driving increases in serious acquisitive crime to inform tailored preventative and problem solving approaches
- Exploring what works in improving victim resilience to cybercrime, with a focus on vulnerable communities and Small / Medium sized Enterprises

Organisational arrangements and workforce health and welfare

- Improve understanding of workforce stress to inform action plans and interventions to increase morale and job satisfaction – with a particular focus on contact management
- Explore the psychological impact of work in the field of sexual deviancy on staff and consider how the health and welfare of professionals working in this area can be best safeguarded

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GLOSSARY

Anti-social Behaviour (ASB): 'Acting in a manner that causes or is likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household' (Crime and Disorder Act 1998). This can include personally directed and community directed incidents, incidents that have a wider environmental impact, some indictable offences such as criminal damage, some civil offences and broader behaviours such as low level nuisance, noise, graffiti and litter pollution. Definitions of ASB can vary across agencies[153].

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

Criminal Justice System or Criminal Justice Services (CJS) - incorporates the Police, the Crown Prosecution Service, courts, prisons, National Probation Service, Community Rehabilitation Company, youth offending teams and Victim Support and other organisations and multi-agency partnerships.

Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) - The Crime Survey for England and Wales (formerly British Crime Survey) provides the most robust indicator of long term trends in overall crime victimisation rates at a local and national level. It should be noted, however, that the survey does not provide estimates for sexual offences, homicide, crimes against businesses and crimes that have no victim.

Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs): A local authority level statutory partnership established by the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to co-ordinate action on crime and disorder. Community safety is not just about tackling crime but about improving quality of life and reducing the fear of crime in communities.

Cybercrimes: ACPO Cybercrime Strategy 2009 defines cybercrime as '.the use of networked computers or internet technology to commit or facilitate the commission of crime' **Cyber-dependent crimes or 'pure' cyber-crimes** are dependent upon and committed within the on-line sphere, often to instigate 'hacking' attacks that utilise flaws in cyber security in order to commit crime. **Cyber-enabled crimes** are crimes committed or enabled via on-line activity that could have been committed on or off line – e.g. harassment, fraud or selling stolen goods.

Domestic abuse: Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. This can encompass, but is not limited to, the following types of abuse: psychological; physical; sexual; financial; emotional

Hate Incident: 'Any incident, which may or may not constitute a criminal offence, which is perceived by the victim or any other person, as being motivated by prejudice or hate'. (ACPO Hate Crime Manual 2005)

Hate Crime: Any criminal offence which is perceived, by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice towards someone based on a personal characteristic. This can include a persons' social group, race, ethnicity, gender, religious belief, sexual orientation, gender or disability

Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Services (HMICFRS): Statutory body responsible to the Home Office for inspecting police and fire and rescue services in England and Wales

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

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

[153] Common definitions include: 'engaging in or threatening to engage in conduct causing or likely to cause a nuisance or annoyance to persons engaged in lawful activities' (Housing Act 1996) and 'behaviour that unreasonably interferes with other people's rights to use and enjoyment of their home and community' (Chartered Institute for Housing 1995).

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

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

Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARAC): are part of a co-ordinated community response team that deal with severe domestic violence and child abuse cases

Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hubs (MASH): Provides a single point of contact for all professionals to report safeguarding concerns

Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) - arrangements in England and Wales for 'responsible authorities' tasked with the management of registered sex offenders, violent and other dangerous offenders who pose a serious risk of harm to the public. "Responsible authorities" include the Probation Trust, National Offender Management Service, HM Prison Service and England and Wales Police Forces

New and emerging community: People with social, political, cultural or economic reasons for coming into the UK and who may potentially change the dynamics of a neighbourhood[154]

Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC, Commissioner): Elected individual with responsibility for identifying local policing needs, setting priorities that meet those needs, agreeing a local strategic plan, holding the Chief Constable to account, setting the force budget and precept and hiring / dismissing the Chief Constable

Serious Acquisitive Crime (SAC): Home Office category of offences comprising domestic burglary, robbery, thefts from vehicles and thefts of vehicles

Strategic Policing Requirement (SPR): Issued 'from time to time' by the secretary of State setting out current national threats and appropriate national policing capabilities to counter those threats.

'Sexting': Sexting can be defined as 'the exchange of sexual messages or images, and the creating, sharing and forwarding of sexually suggestive nude or nearly nude images' (Livingstone, S. (2009) Children and the Internet: Great Expectations, Challenging Realities

Sexual violence is defined[155] as "Any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic, or otherwise directed, against a person's sexuality using coercion by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting, including but not limited to home and work". This can include offences such as rape, grooming and sexual exploitation, indecent exposure and sexual harassment.

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

Violent crime is a Home Office defined category of offences which comprises violence against the person, sexual assaults and robbery

Wildlife crime includes offences like poaching, killing or disturbing protected species or damaging their breeding and resting places, and illegally trading in endangered species

Youth Offending Team (YOT): Multi-agency statutory bodies under the 1998 Crime and Disorder Act.

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

Contact Us

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