

Nottingham Community Safety Partnership

Strategic Assessment 2023

Nottingham Community Safety Partnership

Working in partnership to build a safer and stronger city

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Section A – Executive Summary, Findings and Recommendations

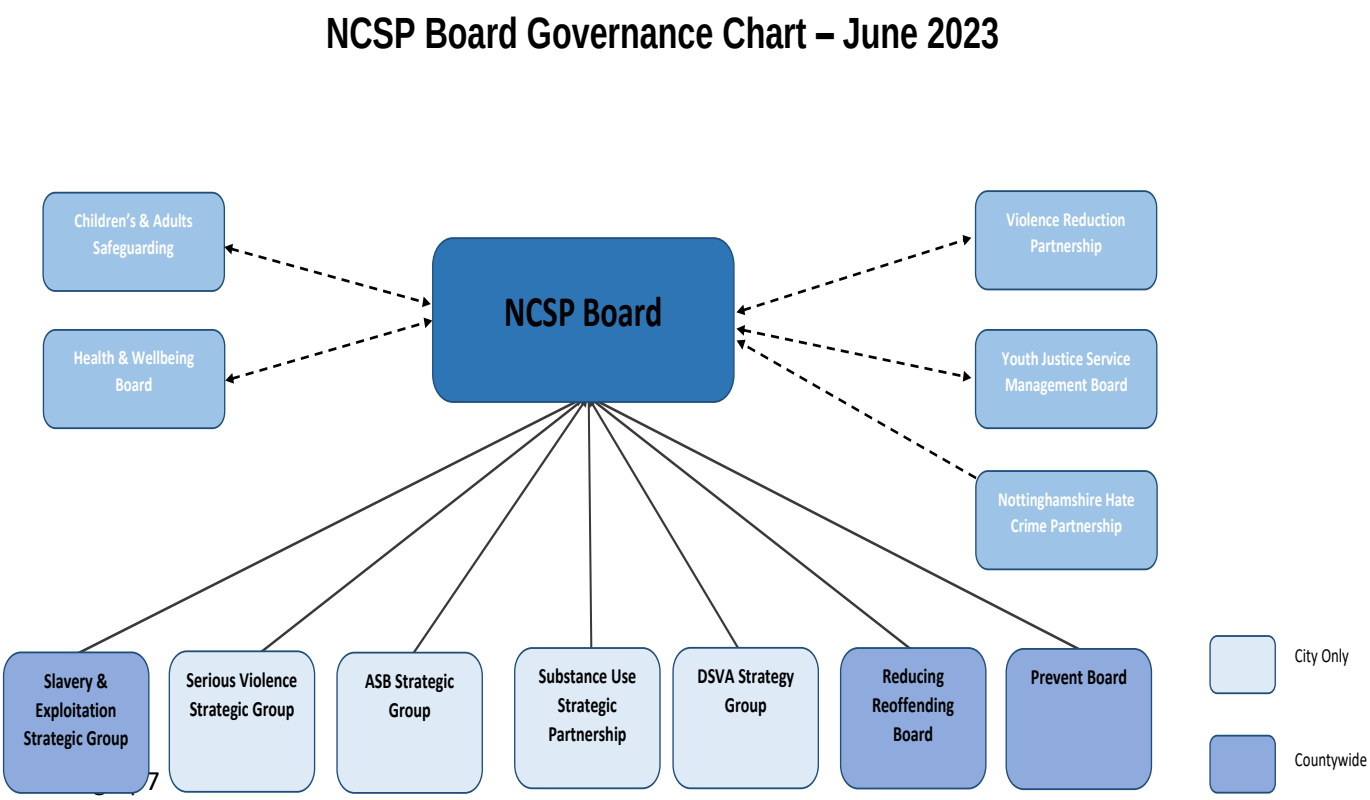
1. Introduction

Purpose & scope

The Nottingham Community Safety Partnership (hereon referred to as the CSP) is responsible for the statutory duty to reduce crime, anti-social behaviour, substance use and reoffending. The partnership facilitates joint working of key agencies to meet this duty, and any additional statutory duties which fall within its scope, including the statutory duties under the Domestic Abuse Act 2021.

This document will seek to provide the CSP, OPCC (Office of the Police & Crime Commissioner) and other internal and external partners with an assessment of current and long-term trends, and emerging or cross cutting themes that could impact the citizens of Nottingham and the services delivered to them and on their behalf in the next twelve months, with the inclusion of recommendations as to how best these issues may be addressed. The strategic assessment is refreshed annually to inform the CSP's priorities for the year ahead and will inform the OPCC refresh of the Police & Crime Plan and strategic plans of partner agencies and organisations.

Figure 1.1 Governance Structure of Nottingham Community Safety Partnership June 2023



Methodology & Limitations

This strategic assessment follows on from and is designed to complement the Nottingham Community Safety Partnership Plan 2023 - 2026[1] and all related partnership and partner strategic plans.

The assessment is based on a long-, medium- and short-term assessment of crime & performance data, combined with intelligence and practitioner consultation findings, to provide a well-rounded overview of relevant community safety issues. The following time periods are utilised:

- Long term comparator: 12-month period September 2020 - August 2021 (2020/21)
- Medium term comparator: 12-month period: September 2021 - August 2022 (2021/22)
- Short term comparator: 3-month period June 2023 - August 2023
- Current data: 12-month period September 2022 - August 2023 (2022/23)

It is important to remain aware that the long-term comparator year is the last year in which lockdown restrictions were in place. This provides important context to some of the trends that may be seen in this document. For example, as crime figures from 2022/23 (free from restrictions) are compared with 2020/21 (contains restriction periods), it can be reasonably foreseen that there will be rises in recorded crime, due to the large decreases seen over the lockdown period.

Any dataset will contain limitations, and it is important to note these in the context of this assessment. Intelligence data used does not include any grading around validity, therefore cannot be assessed entirely accurately for risk. Professional opinion will be influenced by personal experiences and will not necessarily provide an impartial view.

Specifically recorded data around the ethnicity of crime victims and offenders is highlighted as an issue which inhibits meaningful analysis, due to the large number of offences where this information is not provided (ethnicity recorded as 'Not stated'). Findings around victims' and offenders' ethnicity should therefore be interpreted with caution.

[1] https://www.nottinghaminsight.org.uk/d/acl0oz1y

Context

Demographics

Demographic information is taken from Nottingham City Council's policy and research team document, **"Demography and Social Environmental Context Chapter (2023)"**[2]

Summary findings direct from the document are below.

- *The 2021 Census showed Nottingham City had a population of 323,700, an increase of 5.9% (18,000) since the 2011 Census, with a projected increase to 356,100 by 2043. International migration (primarily from Eastern Europe) and natural change (the excess of births over deaths) are the main reasons for the population growth*
- *30% of the population are aged 18 to 29 – full-time university students comprise about 1 in 7 of the population.*
- *The 2021 Census shows 43% of the population as being from ethnic minority groups; an increase from 35% in 2011 and 19% in 2001.*
- *Despite its young age-structure, Nottingham has a higher-than-average rate of people with poor health or disability. White ethnic groups have higher rates of poor health overall, although this varies with age. Some ethnic minority groups have higher rates of poor health in the older age groups.*
- *The city gains young adults due to migration, both international and within Britain, whilst losing all other age groups - this includes losing families with children as they move to the surrounding districts.*
- *There is a high turnover of population – 20.4% of people changed address in the year before the 2021 Census, compared to 11% in England overall.*
- *Nottingham is ranked 11th most deprived district in England in the 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), a relative improvement on 8th in the 2015 IMD.*
- *30% of super output areas in the city are in the worst 10% nationally (IMD 2019).*
- *34% of children and 25% of people aged 60 and over live in areas affected by income deprivation.*

[2] Demography and Social Environmental Context Chapter (2023) - Nottingham Insight

- *Education, Skills & Training is the Indices of Deprivation domain on which Nottingham performs worst, followed by Employment. The Health domain has seen a relative improvement since 2015.*
- *The employment rate is comparatively low (63.7% in 2022) – the number of university students only partially explains this.*
- *In November 2022, 20.7% of the working age population, were claiming one or more DWP benefits. This is higher than the national figure of 16.6%.*
- *5.5% of working aged people were unemployed (claiming Job Seekers Allowance, Universal Credit claimants not in employment, and additional claimants) in April 2023, compared with 3.9% nationally. Both figures are higher than before the pandemic.*
- *More than half of jobs in the city are undertaken by people living elsewhere – people working in higher order occupations are more likely to live outside the city.*
- *The median gross annual earnings for full-time working city residents in 2022 was about £27,000.*
- *There are high levels of child poverty in the city. In 2020/21, 15,700 (25.1%) Nottingham City children lived in families with an income less than 60% of the median.*
- *A higher proportion of people aged 16 to 64 have no qualifications, compared to the national figure.*
- *There are seven separate 'domains' that make up the Index of Multiple Deprivation, including the Health and Disability domain in which Nottingham has 55 LSOAs ranking within the 10% most deprived in the country. This is a relative improvement on 2015, where 63 of Nottingham's LSOAs were ranked in this decile.*
- *The Education, Skills and Training domain has the highest number of LSOAs falling within the worst 10% nationally – at 57, compared to 62 in 2015.*
- *The domain showing the biggest change since 2015 is Crime, where 28 LSOAs rank in the most deprived decile, compared to 56 in 2015 and 87 in 2010.*

Whilst the numbers show the challenges Nottingham City faces – deprivation, population churn, low employment, high levels of poverty, and low health and

education outcomes, the city authorities and its citizens embrace these challenges with positivity and focus on improving the quality of life for all who live, travel and work here.

Nottingham is home to a vibrant and diverse community, two top class universities, several successful and well supported sporting teams, and a resident population with a great community spirit. There are plenty of cultural opportunities across the city, many well maintained green spaces and parks, an incredible public transport system and many well attended and liked community events, including the Caribbean Carnival and Goose Fair, as the immediate examples. The most recent residents' survey[3] evidenced the satisfaction of Nottingham residents with the city as a place to live and where communities get along well.

Whilst several of the demographic and social factors are linked to vulnerability to crime, the improvement of Nottingham City between rounds of the Indices of Multiple deprivation in relation to this indicator evidences the strength and will of Community Safety partners across the city to make sure communities are safe from crime and antisocial behaviour, despite the challenges faced.

The Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire Violence Reduction Partnership Serious Violence Strategic Needs Assessment[4] also highlighted a number of contextual issues across Nottingham City, which need to be taken into consideration in the round; levels of school exclusions and truancy levels, the number of families on supported families schemes, levels of special educational need, populations of looked after children and levels of people not in Education, Employment or Training (NEETs) are all above national averages. These factors all increase the vulnerability of the community to being involved in crime, either as victims or perpetrators.

Political

The prospect of a general election in 2024 is unlikely to significantly alter the national and local pressures faced by the public and third sector, with local government particularly affected by increasing demand for services and reducing budgets. An increase in s114 notices is predicted and no further funding available in the short term

[3] Citizens' survey - Nottingham Insight
[4] NNVRP Serious Violence Strategic Needs Assessment January 2024

is anticipated, whatever the outcome of any general election. There may be opportunity for the release of local funding and economies of scale in the continued progress of the devolution of the East Midlands region [5]

Israel / Gaza Conflict

The Israel / Gaza conflict is likely to have acted as an accelerant for radicalisation for many different ideologies and the ongoing impact of the situation and related tensions nationally and locally should be a focus for the partnership.

War in Ukraine

On 24th February 2022 Russia's invasion of Ukraine commenced, displacing people from their homes in Ukraine, who then became refugees. The government Homes for Ukraine scheme was unveiled in March 2022, allowing UK families to sponsor a Ukrainian national or family, in return for thankyou payments from the government. The conflict is ongoing with no signs of abating. Locally the Homes for Ukraine scheme continues and is under the NCC Community Safety Service.

Economic

Nottingham City Council has already issued a section 114 notice, and the government has appointed government commissioners locally. The impact of this action is unclear, and any recommendations made in this document will need to be considered within this context. Working on a worst-case scenario the leadership has indicated that all non-statutory service delivery is under review and likely to cease.

In addition, the cost of living crisis remains a national issue, as does the impact of an aging population on the demand for social and healthcare. The Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire Violence reduction Partnership (NNVRP) has assessed that the cost of living crisis has been demonstrated to have a negative impact in the following areas[6]:

• Severe Multiple Disadvantage (SMD), complex need and mental ill-health;

• Financial and criminal exploitation, including cuckooing and coercion of vulnerable people into violence, selling drugs or fraudulent behaviour to generate income;

[5] Devolution to the East Midlands | Institute for Government

[6] NNVRP Serious Violence Strategic Needs Assessment January 2024 – unpublished

• Begging, vagrancy and ASB, particularly in urban centres;

• low-level acquisitive offending including shoplifting involving threatening and abusive behaviour towards workers;

• Domestic abuse, significantly coercive behaviour, and financial control;

• Suicide risk on account of increasing hardship and emerging problems such as debt, redundancy, increased mortgages and inflated essential expenditure.

Sociological

Housing and Homelessness

The current housing situation in Nottingham City (and in Nottinghamshire) is of major concern. Information provided by partners in Housing Services show the long-term decline in social housing, coupled with increases in population and increases in the rental demands from private sector housing has resulted in a critical situation in Nottingham City. Within the city boundaries, there are 10,000 households on the Housing register, with available properties, and availability of social or affordable private sector housing not even a tenth of that number.

This has a number of consequences which have been realised; including a substantial and visible rise in homelessness and rough sleeping, 900 households in temporary accommodation, 179 households in hotel accommodation, over 250 children in hotels and a current average of 11 families per week falling into homelessness at the time of writing.

Partners from Housing Services have noted increased vulnerabilities for many demographics in the context of the current housing and cost of living crisis, and have cited cases where family members have moved in with older relatives in sheltered or warden supervised accommodation.

People may now become more vulnerable to accommodation-based exploitation, whether by family members or others. Partners have also raised concerns around complex needs of service users manifesting as a housing or homelessness issue due to the lack of accessibility to more suitable services.

This is evidenced by the increase in begging and rough sleeping, often driven by other issues such as substance use, mental health and exploitation.

Partners across the CSP and within Safeguarding services will need to note and assess the impact of the current housing situation across all areas of partnership work and service delivery.

Selective Licensing

With the introduction of the Building Safety Act 2022, the local authority shoulders some responsibility for inspecting sites to ensure adherence to the new standards, which were designed partly to re-introduce some checks & balances, the previous removal of which had contributed to the Grenfell Tower tragedy in London. This will create additional burden on the local authority Regulations team, however it also creates an opportunity to work with Nottinghamshire Fire & Rescue Service and strengthen our partnership working in this area, reducing risk and ensuring the safety of Nottingham residents.

The importance of the renewal of licensing schemes is also highlighted by Regulations colleagues, as the density of licensed premises for Houses of Multiple Occupancy (HMOs), as well as alcohol licensing, can have a significant impact on the levels of anti-social behaviour in an area, as well as ensuring that properties are kept in a good state of repair and thus contributing to the health and wellbeing of the residents of Nottingham.

Currently, Nottingham City Council requires mandatory licensing for HMOs, with additional licensing for those HMOs that are smaller in size, and for which the decision making falls to the council.

Selective licensing[7] is a scheme that covers the majority of other private rented properties, the type that might typically be inhabited by families. This scheme has been extended until 2028. If landlords do not apply for a licence, they risk fines of up to £30,000 or prosecution through the courts. Failure to comply also means that tenants can apply to a tribunal to claim their rent back for up to 12 months.

Technological

The explosion in technology continues at pace. Whilst presenting significant challenges for the area of Community Safety and Criminal Justice, including online safety, vulnerability to radicalisation and financial crime, there are also significant

[7] https://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/media/q2hdsshm/selective-licensing-2-press-release.docx

opportunities for improving all areas of service. The CSP should look to maximise the use of available technologies to improve service delivery across the partnership.

Environmental

Nottingham City Council is committed to becoming carbon neutral by 2028[8]. Other partnership agencies will also have their own environmental strategies and the partnership will work within these frameworks. The possibility of increased disruption to services due to extreme weather episodes also needs to be assessed and provisions made in service provision given possible extreme weather scenarios.

Legislative

Serious Violence Duty

As part of the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022[9], the government has imposed a new Serious Violence Duty[10] on local authorities, police, fire & rescue authorities, specified criminal justice agencies and health authorities, which came into force in January 2023. This duty requires them to work together to assess the local problems associated with serious violence, and to produce and implement a strategy to respond to the identified issues.

Locally, a response strategy created by the Nottingham City & Nottinghamshire Violence Reduction Partnership (NNVRP) which outlines how the NNVRP will work with these wider partners and the community to deliver on the above objectives was already in place, and with a particular focus on children & young people under the age of 25 years. Further to this, the CSP has developed a city-specific serious violence plan, which aims to discharge the duty locally.

[8] Carbon Neutral Action Plan (nottinghamcity.gov.uk)
[9] Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 (legislation.gov.uk)
[10] Serious Violence Duty - Statutory Guidance (publishing.service.gov.uk)

2. Executive summary

All crime.

Over the long-term levels are 6% lower when measured against pre COVID periods. Violence against the Person (VAP) and theft offences make up the majority of all crime. Nottingham's position within the most similar family group has dropped by one place to 6th. This represents a small medium term drop but remains an overall improvement when measured against pre COVID periods. Over the medium term the most noticeable shift in terms of crime type is the increase in theft offences when compared with the previous year, and a small decrease in violence against the person offences. Shoplifting offences are the main driver for the increases in theft seen. A small increase in residential burglary is also noted and should be monitored.

Recommendation 1: The CSP reviews its response to shoplifting and identifies improvements which can be made through the partnership.

Recommendation 2: The CSP monitors residential burglary rates over the medium term.

In terms of volume, the City Centre remains the main area in which crimes are recorded. All crime has decreased by 12% in this ward compared to the previous year, which has been driven by a decrease in VAP for the ward.

There are a number of wards of concern, due to either volume or percentage change over the medium term, and these are Bulwell, Hyson Green & Arboretum, Sherwood and Clifton East. Further analysis should be undertaken on crime levels in each of these areas, with any findings actioned through the relevant CSP groups

Is difficult to draw any firm conclusions from victim and offender analysis due to the high proportion of crimes in which ethnicity is not stated. The figures in the data tables in section 4 can, however, be used as a starting point for the partnership to investigate any disproportionality in the demographics of victims and offenders and use this information to assess if service delivery or provision may need changing in reference to specific issues experienced by any particular citizen demographic. The Police and Crime Commissioner and their office (PCC /OPCC) are leading on work around disproportionality within the CJS and for improvements to be made the partnership can commit to engaging with this work.

Recommendation 3: The CSP commits to engaging with work to improve data capture and subsequent analysis and improvement of service delivery in respect to disproportionality.

Recommendation 4: The CSP also works to improve the use of available technology in all areas of service management and delivery

Positive outcome data from Nottinghamshire Police shows a slight decrease, from 18.6% to 17.9%, when compared to the previous year. Further breakdown of positive outcomes has been analysed for each section of this assessment and will be looked at further through the document. It is important to note here that further information in relation to criminal justice outcomes is, whilst out of scope for this document, important to the work of the partnership, as the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice system nationally and locally has a significant impact on the work of the community safety partnership.

Recommendation 5: Partnership working and formal governance links between the Local Criminal Justice Board and the CSP are strengthened

Sexual Violence

The most recent figures from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) indicate that to March 2022[11], approximately 2% of all adults had experienced some form of sexual assault within the previous year. Of these, 75% were women and 25% were men. Relating this to the adult population of Nottingham City, an approximation of expected recorded offences would be in the region of 5,000 per year, whereas actual reported offences are approximately 1,000, giving a rough idea of the gap between self-reported incidences and recorded crime figures. Whilst this gap is nationally recognised, it can also be seen that self-reported incidences of sexual assault nationally are decreasing over the long term.

[11] Sexual offences prevalence and victim characteristics, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)

The CSP has implemented several projects over the medium term, designed to drive up reporting of sexual offences. Working with the Consent Coalition through the Safer Streets projects (3 and 4), the A-Z of consent, Night-time A-Z projects and the SWAN initiative[12] have been delivered locally (see Figure 5.1). Whilst these efforts have made positive impacts, sexual violence remains a significantly under reported crime. The hidden nature of this crime presents a barrier to gaining full understanding of the profile of the crime both locally and nationally.

Recommendation 6: The CSP works through the Domestic and Sexual Violence / Abuse (DSVA) Strategy Group to drive up the reporting of Sexual Violence

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Analysis[13] conducted by the OPCC and Violence Reduction Partnership (VRP) highlights that the overwhelming majority of rape survivors are female. This analysis also highlights that the majority of female survivors of rape are between the ages of 15 and 24, with a further notable proportion between the age of 35 and 39. The analysis also highlighted issues within the night-time economy and educational settings for sexual assaults. Despite difficulties with data quality, this analysis indicates reporting may be lower amongst survivors from BAME backgrounds.

Offender profiles show no distinct trends in relation to offender ethnicity, although highlight that approximately a third of offenders of sexual violence against survivors over 16 years old fall into the 20-24- and 30–34-year-old age categories.

The geographical analysis in this document highlights the City Centre, Hyson Green & Arboretum, and Lenton and Wollaton East as the areas with highest volumes of rape offences. Whilst no direct link with either the night time economy or student populations has been evidenced, further analysis should be undertaken to understand the potential vulnerabilities of citizens within the education sectors

[12] The SWAN (Safety of women at Night) was a partnership initiative funded through Safer Streets funding obtained by the OPCC, focussing on measures to improve women's safety in Nottingham City Centre between Oct21-Mar22

[13] Serious Violence Strategic Needs Assessment January 2024

(Schools, Further education and Higher Education) and / or linked to the night-time economy in relation to offences of sexual violence.

There are many secondary sources of information and data held by partners which may be able to better inform the CSP around the threat of sexual violence within our community. It is recommended that the CSP works to gather and analyse all available sources of information though the partnership to understand need and inform the partnership response. As part of this work, analysis could be undertaken to try and understand the reasons for the gradual decline in numbers of people using the Nottinghamshire Sexual Violence Support Services (NSVSS) helpline, including analysis of potential barriers to accessing support. This decline in numbers accessing the helpline is in direct contrast to the overall demand presenting to further support services resulting in referrals through the helpline.

Positive outcomes (Police data) remain at a low level, with only 3% of sexual violence offences receiving a charge or summons. 40% of cases were left without a positive outcome due to survivors withdrawing or not supporting proceedings even though a suspect was identified. Even though this is a decrease when compared to the previous year (43%) this highlights the ongoing importance of supporting survivors of sexual violence through partnership working, and reinforces the work undertaken to try and aid survivors through the Criminal Justice System if appropriate.

This support should be provided from the point of disclosure of an offence, independent of when, where and to which agency the disclosure is made. The partnership may wish to examine if referral processes are sufficiently robust to enable this to happen, both through traditional routes and external referrals also.

Recommendation 7: The CSP commissions a partnership wide analysis of sexual violence in Nottingham City, with particular focus on the City Centre, to include assessment of barriers to reporting

Recommendation 8: The CSP, through the DSVA Strategy Group, to support the RASSO Court Review Group which is reviewing the criminal justice process for survivors of SVA

Domestic Violence and Abuse

Domestic violence and abuse is widely acknowledged and accepted to be an under reported crime [14] . The CSEW for the year ending March 2023 estimated that 5.1% of people aged 16 to 59 years experienced domestic abuse in the 12 months to March 2023. For Nottingham City, a rough estimate in line with this figure would infer that there should have been approximately 10,500 reported crimes from survivors between these ages alone. Total reported crimes of Domestic Violence and Abuse over the 12 month period assessed is approximately 4600 across all age ranges, illustrating the size of the reporting gap faced.

The national aim from the most recent Violence against Women and Girls Strategy (July 2021) is to increase reporting of this crime (monitored through recorded crime figures and referral to services) whilst reducing prevalence (monitored through levels of repeat victimisation), and bringing more offenders to justice, monitored through Police, Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) and His Majesty's Courts and Tribunals Services (HMCTS). A further stated aim is to ensure provision of support for survivors and increase engagement with the criminal justice system and other responsible authorities.

Assessing these priorities locally, the CSP can be satisfied that partners are working well to improve reporting of domestic violence and abuse across the partnership, whilst reducing prevalence of offending, as evidenced by increased reported crimes and reduced level of repeat victimisation (see section 5).

Compliance with the final aim of provision of support for survivors and improvement of survivor engagement is covered below under the statutory duties mentioned, and the work planned for the coming year.

A gap, however, is the understanding of how well offenders are being brought to justice locally, and the recommendation is made that Prosecution Team performance information is brought to the partnership through the DSVA Strategy group. This will also provide an opportunity for the CSP to focus on performance around positive outcomes and continue to work on key themes around service provision and

[14] Tackling violence against women and girls (publishing.service.gov.uk)

engagement, which have significant impact in this area in creating an environment in which survivors feel supported through the criminal justice system.

Recommendation 9: CSP partners strengthen oversight of criminal justice outcomes through the DSVA Strategy group by monitoring data from the Police, Crown Prosecution Service and HMCTS in respect of domestic violence and abuse

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In tandem with this, statutory duties are placed on the CSP under the Domestic Abuse Act 2021[15], Part 4, 57: Support provided by local authorities to survivors of domestic abuse.

" *Each relevant local authority in England must –*

a) Assess, or make arrangements for the assessment of, the need for accommodation-based support in its area,

b) Prepare and publish a strategy for the provision of such support in its area, and

c) Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the strategy"

The CSP has met the fundamental demands of this duty[16], with the next iteration of the strategic needs assessment due for completion in 2024. Further work needs to be undertaken to develop monitoring and evaluation frameworks to ensure effectiveness of the strategy locally, and to enable complete compliance with the 2021 act and other required information returns to HM Government.

Recommendation 10: CSP partners work towards development and maintenance of a suitable monitoring and evaluation framework for support services provided to survivors of domestic violence and abuse

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As part of the strategic needs assessment to be carried out in 2024, mapping of service provision in line with the geographical analysis seen in Section 5 can be

[15] Domestic Abuse Act 2021 (legislation.gov.uk)
[16] Domestic & Sexual Violence & Abuse Safe Accommodation Interim Needs Assessment Refresh 2022

undertaken, to assure partners that provision is set up to meet need where demand is most prevalent.

Poor data quality in respect of ethnicity hampers identification of any trends in offender or survivor profiles. The analysis in section 5 can provide a starting point to aid in understanding service demand and provision as part of the needs assessment to be completed.

Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC)

A review of MARAC processes in 2022 provided several proposals with the aim of reducing the pressure of demand. The implementation of those proposals has not had the required effect and subsequently a further review of MARAC is under way, looking at changes in the operating model, the management of referrals and quality assurance processes.

MARAC referrals have seen year on year increases – 27% from 2022 to 2023 and 52% when comparing 2021 to 2023. The average number of cases discussed at each MARAC has seen a corresponding increase. It is anticipated that the current review into MARAC will look at ensuring a robust referral process to help manage this demand.

Recommendation 11: The CSP responds to the findings of the current MARAC review and encourages partners to adopt a way of working which reduces the demands on the MARAC whilst improving the service

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Demographic analysis of MARAC cases heard shows that, after seeing increases in 2022/23 of survivors with children, survivors with disabilities, and survivors from BMER communities, the numbers of cases heard from survivors in these categories has fallen substantially, and this sudden rise and fall bears further investigation.

Recommendation 12: The CSP, through the DSVA Strategy group, to investigate the patterns identified in survivor demographics from cases heard at MARAC

Domestic Homicide Reviews

The Community Safety Partnership is under a duty to complete Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs) when it is deemed a person has died (including by suicide) as a result of domestic violence and abuse and other related incidences. The aim of the review process is to identify lessons to be learned within and between agencies and share good practice to prevent future deaths. For the current year, 4 DHRs are in progress, three have been submitted to the Home Office, and one has been published.

Following on from DHRs, the CSP DHR Assurance, Learning and Implementation Group (ALIG) ensures recommendations from DHRs are implemented, themes are identified, and learning delivered.

Honour Based Violence and Abuse, Female Genital Mutilation and Forced Marriage are monitored through the Domestic and Sexual Violence and Abuse Strategy Group. All of these crime types will be focussed upon under the Violence against Women and Girls strategy which will be delivered over the coming year.

The Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 proposes introducing Offensive Weapons Homicide Reviews, which will place a further duty on local authorities for homicides where weapons such as guns and knives are used. A pilot is currently underway in several local authority areas, which will be followed by full implementation of the duty once evaluation of the pilot schemes is complete.

Hate Crime

The analysis of Hate crime data shows a substantial decrease in recorded offences, of both crimes and non-crime incidences. A contribution to this decrease may be the lack of partnership activity in this area compared to previous years, where there has been a stronger focus on engaging with communities in the city around Hate Crime. It may be useful for the partnership to undertake a more detailed analysis to further understand the drivers for the long term drop in recorded crime and incidents overall.

The levels of repeat victimisation in relation to Hate Crime has remained consistent, despite the decrease in reported crimes and incidences, with approximately 15% of all Hate Crime being committed against repeat victims. This proportion of victims who are repeat victims has not changed over the long term, in contrast to repeat survivors of Domestic Violence and Abuse and repeat victims of Anti-social behaviour, both of which have seen decreases over the long and medium terms.

The lack of strategic oversight and governance through the CSP structure again is likely to have had a negative impact here, as Hate Crime does not currently have a strategic oversight group within the CSP framework.

Recommendation 13: CSP to assess if strategic oversight and action plan for Hate Crime is fit for purpose

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Through the geographical analysis, the wards which have seen the biggest relative change have been the City Centre, Radford, Leen Valley and Basford. Interestingly, in the analysis of change by crime type, an increase of 78% year on year has been seen in crimes of Violence against the person with a religiously motivated qualifier. This will be investigated further by the CSP Performance and Intelligence team.

Serious Violence

The Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire Violence Reduction Partnership's (NNVRP) definition of serious violence[17] recognises the complexity of violence but focuses on all incidents (offences and injuries) that cause serious harm. It is inclusive of any violence in under 25s; with particular focus on public spaces,

[17] NNVRP Serious Violence Strategic Needs Assessment January 2024 – unpublished

Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence; Violence Against the Person; Criminality where serious violence or its threat is inherent and exploitation where serious violence or its threat is inherent. Partners are working together to develop a suite of indicators which will accurately reflect this definition locally and enable partnership monitoring and evaluation of progress against the requirements of the duty.

Recommendation 14: The CSP accepts and incorporates the NNVRP framework for monitoring and evaluating progress in respect of serious violence once published

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The NNVRP has provided detailed analysis for Nottingham City Centre and Nottingham City excluding the city centre, alongside a serious violence strategic needs assessment. The Serious Violence Strategic group should take on the recommendations and key trends from these analyses and incorporate work to address key issues through their action plan.

Recommendation 15: The CSP, through the Serious Violence Group, identifies themes and incorporates actions from the various available analyses into their Serious Violence action plan

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Violence against the Person (VAP)

It is important to be aware of crime recording changes which have come into force from July 2023 in relation to Stalking and Harassment, which fall under the VAP category.

As described by the NNVRP in their strategic needs assessment "***To better address the reporting of conduct crimes, recording rules now state where there is a course of conduct amounting to either Stalking, Harassment or Controlling or Coercive behaviour reported by a victim (survivor), then in most cases ONLY the relevant course of conduct crime should be recorded as the principal crime. Generally, this will be in preference to other more serious notifiable crimes reported at the same time and committed by the same offender***."

The impact that this is likely to have locally is for an increase to be seen in overall VAP, and possibly a drop in the position of Nottingham City within its MSG group for

violence. Most recent comparative figures from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) show that Nottinghamshire has been recording a substantially lower rate of Stalking and Harassment crimes than other Forces and an increase in recording of this crime will have an impact on overall comparisons through the MSG group system.

The current analysis shows an overall positive picture in relation to VAP, with long term recorded crime levels remaining consistent and medium- and short-term decreases being seen. Key wards in terms of volume for VAP remain the city centre, Hyson Green & Arboretum and Aspley.

Recommendation 16: The CSP continues to monitor VAP offences through the Serious Violence Group, and is prepared for the impact that the recording changes may have; alongside preparing to ensure there is support for survivors of stalking / harassment / coercive control crimes as the identification of this type of offence increases

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Knife Crime

Performance across the City in relation to knife crime has been positive over the short and medium term. Nottinghamshire Police take a proactive approach to Knife Crime, and this is reflected in recorded offences of possession of weapons, which is generally driven by proactive policing and is the area within Knife Crime which shows either consistency or increasing volumes. Other offences which fall into the knife crime category have shown substantial decreases in the medium and short term.

Despite the positive progress, knife crime and Violent crime remain a top priority for the partnership and remain under constant focus for the CSP. A monthly knife crime profile is produced by the CSP and distributed to partners with actions and themes identified and managed through the Serious Violence strategic group.

ASB

The continued hard work and dedication of all partners involved in tackling anti-social behaviour (ASB) across Nottingham City is being reflected in significant decreases in the volumes of ASB being experienced by City residents.

Over the last 12 months, incidences of anti-social behaviour reported to the Police and City council have seen combined decreases of 12% when compared to the

previous year - a decrease of almost 2,500 reported incidences. The decreases are not new – the partnership has been successful in reducing levels of ASB for several years now.

Partnership working between several council teams – Community Protection, Waste and Street Cleansing, Resident and Development services, Housing services and many others, and key partners such as the Police and other external agencies who meet monthly to discuss key areas of need and direct partnership action. Using an evidence and intelligence led approach, resources are designated quickly and effectively to respond to and prevent ASB. Partners also work through a programme of dedicated "Days of Action" in each ward, where agencies work together to deliver a day of focussed work and engagement with the community to highlight the services and response available to ASB and other community issues in those areas.

This effective partnership working is really delivering strong and sustained improvements for those who live and work in the Nottingham City Council area.

Recommendation 17: The CSP assesses the impact of NCC service reductions against current working practices for ASB

Student Living Strategy (SLS)

The Student Living Strategy[18] been published with the following priorities:

Priority 1: Diversify and innovate to improve the quality, safety, affordability and location of available accommodation for all students across the city. Actively promote a growth in affordable alternative accommodation options to encourage a better balance of student housing choice across the city.

Priority 2: Encourage neighbourliness, where students contribute to creating a clean, attractive and sustainable environment which supports the wellbeing of the entire community. Proactively tackle the social and financial impact of waste and noise issues.

[18] Appendix A - Student Living Strategy.pdf (nottinghamcity.gov.uk)

Priority 3: Ensure students are valued members of the communities they reside in and proactively work to maximise graduate retention by developing and promoting opportunities to increase community cohesion and mutual benefit for all citizens.

The Community Safety Partnership will support the Student Living Strategy and work with relevant partners to help deliver the priorities listed. Partnership Tasking processes already provide a specific focus on areas with high student populations, and the CSP Performance and Intelligence Team are providing support to the SLS delivery group.

Partnership Tasking

As part of the formal response to Anti-Social Behaviour in Nottingham City, Partnership Tasking convenes several key partners including Nottingham City Council, Nottinghamshire Police, NCC Housing Services and Nottinghamshire Fire & Rescue to provide a robust response to ASB and other thematic issues as raised by partners. The Partnership Tasking Group brings together the Antisocial Behaviour Team, Housing, Community Protection, Resident Development Officers, Cleansing Services and Police, looking at a range of issues including Antisocial Behaviour, Community Tensions and Triggers, and the vital work of the partners across the partnership through this process is evidenced through the continued long term reductions seen in Antisocial behaviour across the city.

Prevent

Nottingham City was designated a Home Office Prevent Priority area in April 2022 and attracted funding as a result. This funding is utilised to provide resources to deliver Nottingham City's Prevent offer, namely a dedicated Prevent Coordinator and Prevent Education Officer. As part of this process, Nottingham City underwent a Prevent Benchmarking exercise which allowed for the identification of areas of good practice as well as those requiring focus, to ensure compliance with the Prevent statutory duty.

It was noted in 2022 that the Channel Panel monthly meeting (an early intervention meeting to support people at risk of radicalisation) was a particular area of good practice in the City, and the Prevent Problem Solving process was also commended. Areas where additional focus is required include staff training, implementing a multi-agency steering group and creating a partnership plan to track delivery of the work around Prevent. The multi-agency steering group is up and running at the time of writing and working through the 2023 / 24 Prevent Delivery Plan with partners.

As at 11th January 2024, the threat level to the UK on a national basis is substantial[19]. Areas of threat that have been identified as having possible local and national impact are threats from Extreme Right-Wing terrorism and Islamist terrorism, as well as the dangers of individuals being radicalised online - in particular, self-initiated terrorism (where the individual does not make these links via their local connections, but in isolation). The Israel / Gaza conflict is likely to have acted as an accelerant for radicalisation for many different ideologies and the ongoing impact of the situation and related tensions nationally and locally should be a focus for the partnership.

The understanding of Neurodiversity and its impact on susceptibility to extreme thoughts and behaviours is in its infancy, and no direct links have been evidenced.

Findings from the Centre for Research and Evidence on Security Threats ,CREST[20], state that "***neurodivergent features alone do not directly cause vulnerability or risk to extremism; rather, they can combine with or exacerbate other vulnerabilities, such as those associated with social isolation and rejection; comorbidities and complex needs; difficulties in transitional periods; a lack of support from support systems; and socio-environmental factors such as the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic and the time spent online***".

This is an area of work which the partnership should monitor and take steps to further understand in order to better design service provision to assist in these and other vulnerabilities in relation to community safety.

Recommendation 18: The CSP, through the Prevent Steering Group, monitors available research, conducts field research and responds by tailoring service provision to include learning around the impact of neurodiversity

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[19] Terrorism and national emergencies: Terrorism threat levels - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
[20] 23-049-01_neurodivergence_and_ve_systematic_review_overview.pdf (crestresearch.ac.uk)

Other areas for concern include emerging themes affecting young people, such as misogyny, the Incel[21] movement, and increasing levels of deprivation resulting in increases in demand for Prevent services from educational establishments.

The issues being faced within the Criminal Justice System for England and Wales also present risks locally and nationally, with higher numbers of prison releases than previously seen to ease pressure on prison populations[22], and backlogs in the courts[23] systems providing a large cohort of people vulnerable to radicalisation remaining within communities. The Ministry of Justice reports a 6% year on year increase in prison releases, driven by a 15% increase in releases of offenders sentenced to between 6 months and four years.

A number of factors impacting elsewhere in Nottingham City and nationally may impact on tensions in the population and contribute to radicalised narratives within various sections of society. Nottingham is well documented as welcoming a number of asylum seekers and refugees (including those from Ukraine) who are vulnerable and at increased risk of exploitation, and whose presence in the city may not be viewed favourably by local populations. Coupled with factors such as the cost of living crisis, energy crisis and housing shortages, there may be a heightened risk of any of the aforementioned narratives taking hold in communities - whether this is rooted in feelings of marginalisation, or patriotism.

The funding for Nottingham as a Prevent Priority area is reviewed on an annual basis, and there is a risk for Nottingham City that funding will cease in 2025 impacting on the ability of the Local Authority to manage the Prevent statutory duty and deliver a core offer. The s114 notice issued by Nottingham City Council is also likely to impact on the available resource if grant funding ceases.

The Shawcross Review[24] was published in February 2023 and listed a number of recommendations for national and local government, alongside an updated guidance protocol. The recommendations at a local government level have been included in

[21] Large rise in men referred to Prevent over women-hating incel ideology | UK security and counter-terrorism | The Guardian
[22] Offender management statistics quarterly: April to June 2023 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
[23] England and Wales judges told not to jail criminals as prisons full – report | UK criminal justice | The Guardian
[24] Independent Review of Prevent's report and government response - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Nottingham Community Safety Partnership Prevent Action Plan and implementation of actions and communication of refreshed guidance are managed through the NCSP Prevent Steering Group. The refreshed guidance has been communicated to partners through the Community Safety Partnership Board.

It is recommended all partners make themselves aware of any specific duties and or guidance which may affect their area of service and reflect upon the effectiveness of both organisation specific and partnership processes in meeting the demands of the Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015[25] , Contest Strategy 2023[26] and associated legislative commitments. Martyn's Law[27] was detailed in the King's Speech and draft legislation will be published by HM Government in Spring 2024, which will need to be incorporated into the partnership landscape as time progresses.

Recommendation 19: The CSP and partners, through the Prevent Steering Group, assess readiness to meet duties specified through the relevant legislation and evaluate policy and practical efficiency in these areas

Substance Use

Following the Black Review[28] HM Government published the national drug strategy From Harm to Hope[29], which identifies the breaking of drug supply chains, delivery of a world class treatment and recovery system, and creating a generational decline in the demand for recreational drugs as its priorities, to be achieved through partnership working and accountability. A white paper "'Swift, Certain, Tough: New consequences for drug possession'[30] was produced for consultation in July 2022, the consultation findings of which have not been forthcoming [31].

[25] Counter-Terrorism and Security Act - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
[26] Microsoft Word - English Standard_CONTEST 2023 (publishing.service.gov.uk)
[27] Martyn's Law to ensure stronger protections against terrorism in public places - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
[28] Department of Health and Social Care, Independent Report, Review of Drugs: phases two report, (2021) - Review of drugs part two: prevention, treatment, and recovery - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
[29] HM Government, From harm to hope, A 10 year drugs plan to cut crime and save lives, (2021) - https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1079147/From_harm_to_hope_PDF.pdf
[30] Home Office, Swift, Certain, Tough' new consequences for drug possession, (2022) - https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1091385/Swift__Certain__Tough_-_New_consequences_for_drug_possession__official_.pdf
[31] Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 (Amendment) Order 2023 - Hansard - UK Parliament

To support implementation of the “From Harm To Hope” strategy the government has required local partnerships to work collectively on a local delivery plan to achieve these priorities. Nottingham Substance Use Strategic partnership, under the oversight of the CSP Board, is leading on this work for Nottingham. The Partnership completed an initial needs assessment (December 2022) which built on the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Chapter on alcohol published in June 2022[32].

A local delivery plan has been drafted setting out the key actions for Nottingham City across the three themes of “From Harm to Hope”, with parity of focus on alcohol and a broader holistic approach to prevention, harm reduction and place-based change. The delivery of these priorities is being progressed through working groups, such as a continuity of care workstream group. Recommissioned treatment and recovery services have been in place for Nottingham since October 2023, with new specifications to meet needs in the city, for example a stronger 18-25 young adult offer.

A local performance framework has been developed in line with national guidance, with indicators across the breadth of “From Harm to Hope”. With additional grant funding for treatment and recovery services, ambitious national targets were set with the Office of Health Improvement and Disparities (OHID). The recent data for key indicators such as numbers in treatment is restricted data and has not been presented here. Whilst there is either positive progress or a maintenance of performance levels across the medium and long term, and OHID have been assured by local progress, there is still work to do to bring performance in line with local and national aspirations.

Safeguarding

The Safeguarding Adults Board have identified particular themes emerging over the medium-term. As people’s lives become more complex, so too does the nature of abuse and neglect, manifesting in some instances of chronic abuse and self-neglect - these also being issues that can be expected to become more severe as the cost of living crisis continues. Financial abuse and vulnerability are also likely to increase as the cost of living crisis worsens, with potential consequences across the sphere of community safety.

[32] Strategies, plans and surveys - Nottingham Insight - Strategic Assessment 2022

Transitional safeguarding is an area which the SAB are looking to explore, which advocates that the traditional model of safeguarding as 'adults' and 'children's' arenas is not suitable, and that a more fluid approach to safeguarding is required. Referring to Holmes & Smale (2018)[33] the following are reasons why a young person may need a more transitional approach to safeguarding:

- Adolescents may experience a range of risks & harms, requiring a distinctive safeguarding response
- Harm, and its effects, do not stop at the age of 18
- Many factors increasing a child's vulnerability persist into adulthood, resulting in unmet need and costly later interventions
- Safeguarding systems are governed by different statutory frameworks, which can make the transition to adulthood harder for young people facing risk
- Young people entering adulthood can experience a 'cliff edge' in terms of support

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Recommendation 20: The CSP works with the Safeguarding Boards to help drive the progress of Transitional Safeguarding work

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Slavery and Exploitation

Since its inception, the Slavery Exploitation Team (SET) has continually worked to strengthen the partnership approach to the identification, prevention and management of cases of vulnerability & exploitation. In 2022/23 SET received 273 referrals.

The majority of cases presenting involve financial exploitation, cuckooing and sexual exploitation. From the caseload, vulnerabilities leading to cases of exploitation are homelessness, mental health, substance use and unemployment, which match a number of the themes already discussed as increasing vulnerability of citizens to involvement in crime as victims or offenders.

[33] Holmes & Smale, (2018) Transitional safeguarding - adolescence to adulthood - available via www.rip.org.uk

Recommendation 21: The CSP through all strategic groups undertakes a review of the prevalence and impact of Mental Health Issues across their service area and evaluates provision in respect of Mental Health

The team continues to deliver workshops and awareness raising sessions to internal and external partners, and the redesign of the Safeguarding Gateway in December 2022 has enabled the team to offer assurance that adequate referrals are made in instances when frontline workers have a concern for safeguarding or welfare of citizens.

The work of the Slavery & Exploitation Team feeds into a wider partnership response around vulnerability and safeguarding and highlights the importance of this issue as a theme which features in the work of all partners, even for those where it is not immediately obvious.

Secondary impacts to an individual being exploited, the surrounding community and local services include anti-social behaviour, criminal activity, physical abuse and domestic abuse; SET work closely with domestic abuse services to agree which arena is best to manage the overall case and concerns.

Representation in the SERAC partnership addresses the secondary impacts and vulnerabilities via neighbourhood and specialist police, mental health services, community safety, drug/alcohol support workers, charities advocating for sex workers, adult social care, children's services, DWP, HMRC, Notts Fire and Rescue Service, Homes for Ukraine Scheme, asylum seeker and refugee services, Probation, healthcare professionals and domestic abuse services.

SET also works with community connectors to ensure individuals facing unsettled networks have access to support through the relevant community organisations and charities. All these organisations refer into the team, so all reap the benefit of having a multi-agency approach to resolving issues (they would otherwise have had to deal with as a sole agency) in a shorter space of time.

Without intervention, the secondary impacts continue, and any vulnerabilities remain unaddressed. Using the SERAC partnership, intervention results in a cessation of not just the slavery/exploitation but also the secondary impacts at the property and surrounding area. Support

can also be offered in any identified areas of vulnerability, reducing the risk of further exploitation and secondary impacts.

Over half of referrals had identified vulnerabilities of: homelessness, mental health issues, and substance use. Over a third of referrals had identified vulnerabilities of unemployment and unsettled family settings.

There were 943 vulnerabilities identified over 242 referrals, with over half (59%) of referrals having 4 or more identified vulnerabilities, and over a third (37%) having 5 or more. This demonstrates that people who are exploited are often vulnerable in multiple ways, and may be more susceptible because of these severe multiple disadvantages.

The team and Nottingham model is considered national best practice, featuring in the Local Government Association's Council's Guide to Tackling Modern Slavery.

The Global Cities Free of Slavery Project, of which SET is a member, completed a documentary about slavery and the different trends and ways of tackling the problem in the key involved countries (England, Mozambique, Thailand and Brazil). The team had extensive involvement with the content and the work of the team features in the documentary and in the accompanying book Cities Free of Slavery Social Determinants of Vulnerability to Work Exploitation, released in November 2022.

Recommendation 22: The CSP raises awareness of the work of the Slavery Exploitation Team and Slavery and Exploitation Risk Assessment Conference partnership and the opportunities afforded through this partnership of reducing vulnerability and exploitation

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Resettlement & refugees

Nottingham's diverse and vibrant community can be attributed in part to its welcoming of people from all backgrounds, cultures and experiences. These include those seeking refuge or asylum from other parts of the world, and for whom Nottingham is a place they can begin to rebuild their lives.

The Homes for Ukraine scheme has seen close to 350 individuals and families from Ukraine successfully received, looked after through host families initially, with many now living and working independently. The scheme continues and continues to be managed through the Nottingham City Council Community Safety service.

The ARAP (Afghan Relocations & Assistance Policy) initiated in 2020 offered relocation or assistance to those who worked for or with the UK Government during the occupation of Afghanistan. This was followed by the ACRS (Afghan Citizens Resettlement Scheme) in 2022. A number of individuals under this scheme are currently residing in the Nottingham City area awaiting resettlement.

A number of asylum seekers are currently housed in hotels and apartment blocks within Nottingham City, these locations being identified by the government and imposed on a no choice basis. The hotels are run & managed by government appointed contractors, and local authority teams work with the asylum seekers and management company to offer additional support, guidance and advice regarding language tuition, medical care etc. Although managed through government contractors, it is recognised that local authority and wider partnership support now is an investment to prevent higher future costs in relation to mental health, education etc. Partners from Public Health in particular have highlighted a high possible risk if the demand arising from this area is not given sufficient resource and management oversight.

As these cohorts move through the official channels to settled status, housing and vulnerability are emerging as key themes in the wider resettlement context. Due to the demand on housing in Nottingham City, the local authority is exempt from being included in the permanent resettlement offer to those on the ARAP or ACRS scheme, however several other issues are noted.

Conflict & tensions have been reported in the asylum communities over the sharing of hotel rooms. This could contribute to single healthy males becoming at risk of street homelessness and destitution, and particularly if they receive a negative decision around their status, they may go ‘underground’, becoming more vulnerable to exploitation and modern slavery as a way to find accommodation and earn enough to survive.

Further tensions between cohorts could arise from the competition for the limited available accommodation. This is further exacerbated by private contractors (with the asylum accommodation contracts) being able to afford local rental properties at a higher rate than that which is affordable for the local authority, thus pitting the local authority seeking to house refugees against a private company housing asylum seekers. This could be perceived as differential treatment of those from different cohorts. Further, the high demand for housing creates a situation where desperation could lead to the acceptance of rogue landlords marketing sub-standard properties. Ultimately, this creates further vulnerability, and issues which will also fall to the local authority to manage, impacting services.

Housing for unaccompanied asylum seeking children is a further area that is under considerable pressure due to volume, which is creating considerable pressure on looked after children placements and fostering services, also impacting on other cohorts and giving rise to tensions.

Finally, in relation to accommodation, there is a risk to all schemes that in the event the local authority is no longer able to cope with demand, that it could consider withdrawing from the resettlement schemes. The impact of this would be a reduction of income as a result of these schemes, which is currently used to offset shortfall in terms of the cost of private rented accommodation.

Aside from the issues outlined in relation to housing and accommodation, there remain other issues impacting on local partners. As discussed above, some of the funding which comes with asylum seekers is being used to alleviate pressures in other areas of the system, for example, on foster care, pregnancy & maternity services and children's services, in recognition of the additional demand placed on them. Some money has been used to create new posts and support under-funded areas.

There are further risks around the plans of HM Government to batch process a large number of applications for leave to remain from Asylum Seekers. If large numbers of claims are processed as planned, it may lead to further pressures on services locally, and leave members of this community at risk of homelessness and exploitation.

Recommendation 23: The CSP recognises the partnership work undertaken in resettlement of refugees and asylum seekers and works to understand

and meet the demands and vulnerabilities placed on partners from this area of work

3. List of Recommendations

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Section B – Information Gathering, Analysis and Data Tables

4. All Crime

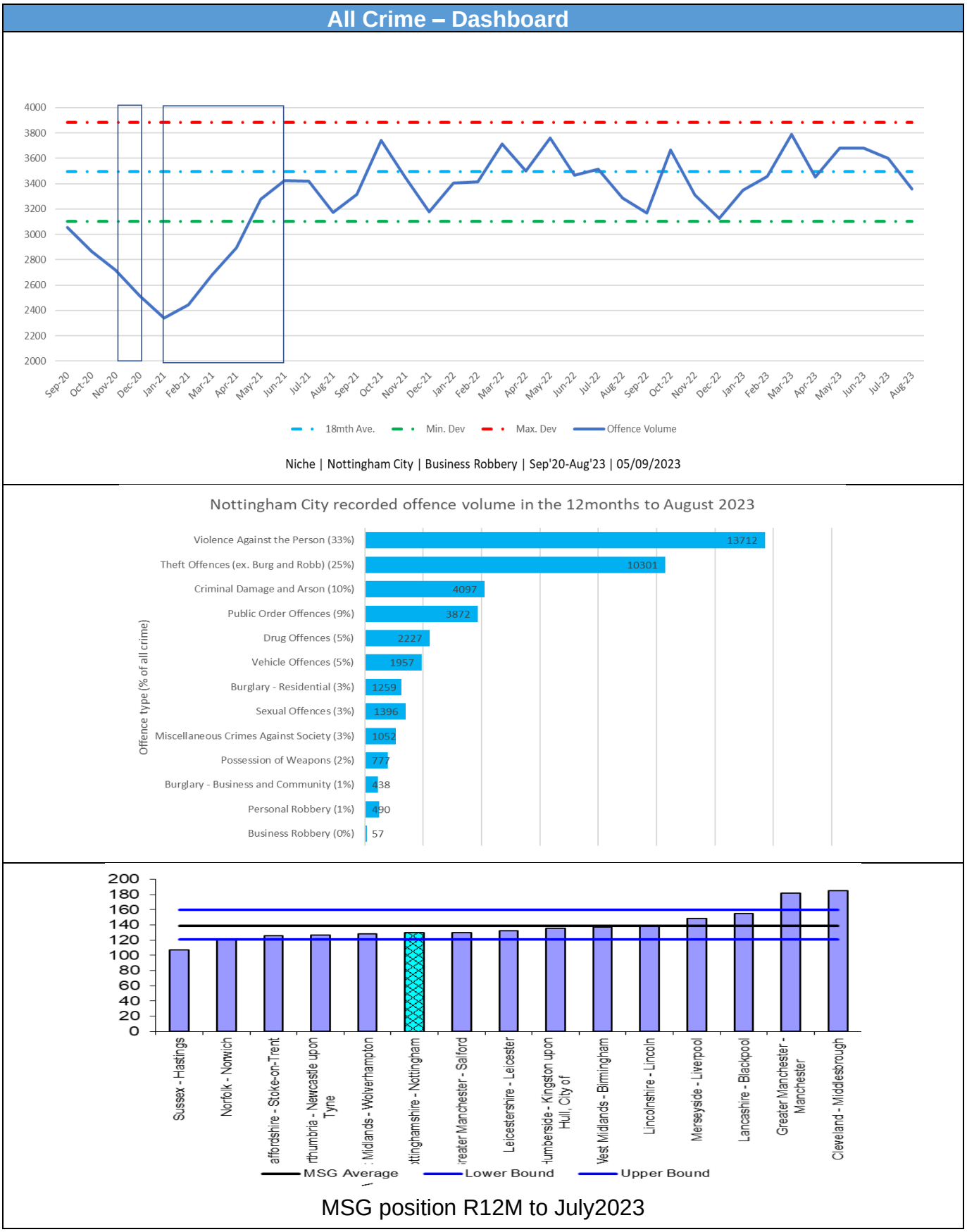
Headlines:

- Levels of offences have seen long-term increases, countered by medium-term minimal decreases, resulting in levels which are 6% lower than the pre-covid period of 2018/19.
- VAP and Theft Offences (ex. Burglary and Robbery) represent most offences, 33% & 25% respectively.
- Nottingham's position for offence levels across the Most Similar Group (MSG) has dropped by one place.
- Medium-term positive outcomes reduced by two percentage points.

Performance Overview

- Long term performance in 2022/23 saw a 19.6% increase (6,824 more offences), when compared to the 2020/21 assessment period. The medium term saw a decrease of 0.3% (108 fewer offences), when compared to 2021/22. In the short term there was an increase of 4% (371 more offences) between June and August 2023, when compared to the same period in 2022.
- Despite both the long-term increase and slight medium-term decreases in levels of crime in the latest period, this is still 5.9% less (2,610 fewer offences), than the pre-lockdown September 2018-August 2019 period.
- In the 2016/17 period Nottingham City saw a change in the highest volume offence type with Violence Against the Person (VAP) replacing Theft Offences as the primary crime category. This came about with changes in the recording rules whereby stalking & harassment crimes became VAP crimes. Both categories remain the most recorded offence categories in 2022/23 with VAP offences accounting for 33% of offences and Theft Offences accounting for 25% of records.

Figure 4.1 All crime Dashboard, including long term month on month volumes, 2022/23 crime type breakdown and all Crime Most Similar Group (MSG) Position



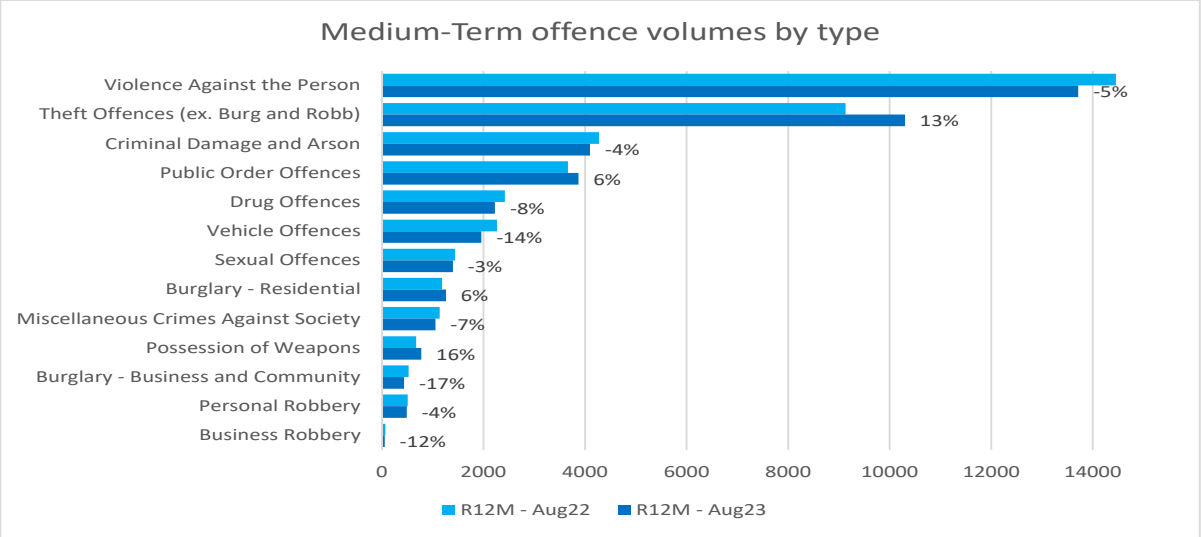
Long Term Performance

Between September 2020 and August 2023, a total of 118,189 offences were recorded by Nottinghamshire Police in Nottingham City. The long-term comparison between Sep 20-Aug 21 and Sep 22-Aug 23 shows a 19.6% increase in offences. This increase indicates a return to levels seen before the government lockdown policy in response to the Covid-19 pandemic.

Medium Term Performance

During the lockdown period, Nottingham City's rate of offending per 1000 of population saw impressive positive moves within the Most Similar Group (MSG) of cities. Nottingham's position for offences within the MSG had improved from ninth (with 117.6 crimes per 1000 pop.) in 2019/20, to fifth (with 121.2 crimes per 1000 pop.) in 2021-22. Since then, the city's position has dropped a place to sixth (with 129.6 crimes per 1000 pop.), in the R12M to July 2023. This remains an overall improvement in the long term.

September 2022 to August 2023 figures **(Figure 4.2)** show a slight decrease of 0.3% (108 fewer offences) compared to the same period in 2021/22. VAP offences show a 5% decrease in volume despite being the largest volume offence in the past 12 months. Theft Other (ex. Burg and Robb), saw 13% more crimes. Since the bulk of this offence group is attributed to Shoplifting (47%, 5,182 offences), it is not surprising that, as previously identified, once retail outlets re-opened without restrictions there has been a 47% increase in recorded Shoplifting offences.



Niche | Nottingham City | All Crime | September 2021-August 2023 | 05/09/2023

Figure 4.2: Medium Term Crime by type September 2021 – August 2023

Violence Against the Person (VAP)

VAP offences represent 39% of recorded offences in the twelve months to August 2023. Increasing volumes are registered in the offence type of Violence without Injury (5%, 255 more offences), countered by decreasing volumes of Violence with Injury (-20%, 986 fewer offences).

Over the three years covered by this assessment, the volume of offences recorded as occurring in a dwelling has consistently accounted for more than half of offences, with 61% in 2020-21, 53% in 2021-22 and 55% in 2022-23. This compares with the next largest recorded VAP offence location of Public/Open Space which accounted for 22% in 2020-21, 25% in 2021-22 and 24% in 2022-23.

The volume of VAP offences recorded within a dwelling decreased in both the long and medium-terms with 75 fewer and 125 fewer offences recorded respectively. Where victim gender is recorded for VAP offences in a dwelling, 64% are female (36% are male), while 38% of female victims are aged between 25 to 38. Offender data shows that 74% of VAP in a dwelling offenders identify as male with 44% of those being aged 25 to 38.

Most Serious Violence categories saw a long-term offence decrease of 12% (445 fewer offences) and a decrease of 19.5% (980 fewer offences) in the medium-term. These reductions were primarily attributed to a decrease in Assault With Injury offences of 11% in the long-term and 19% in the medium-term.

The city centre continues to see the largest volume of crime in the twelve months to August 2023, with the Hyson Green & Arboretum ward second in terms of volume. **Figure 4.3** shows a medium-term comparison of crime by group in the city centre. The largest volume increase over the previous period was seen in the Bulwell ward with a 17% increase (392 more offences) when compared with 2021/22. These trends are shown in **Figure 4.4**. Highlighted are the wards with the largest volume totals and increases outside of the City Centre. The three maps in **Figure 4.5** show the spread of offences throughout the city as the inactivity of the lockdown periods ends.

Figure 4.3: City Centre Year on Year Crime Breakdown by Category rolling 12 months to August 2023

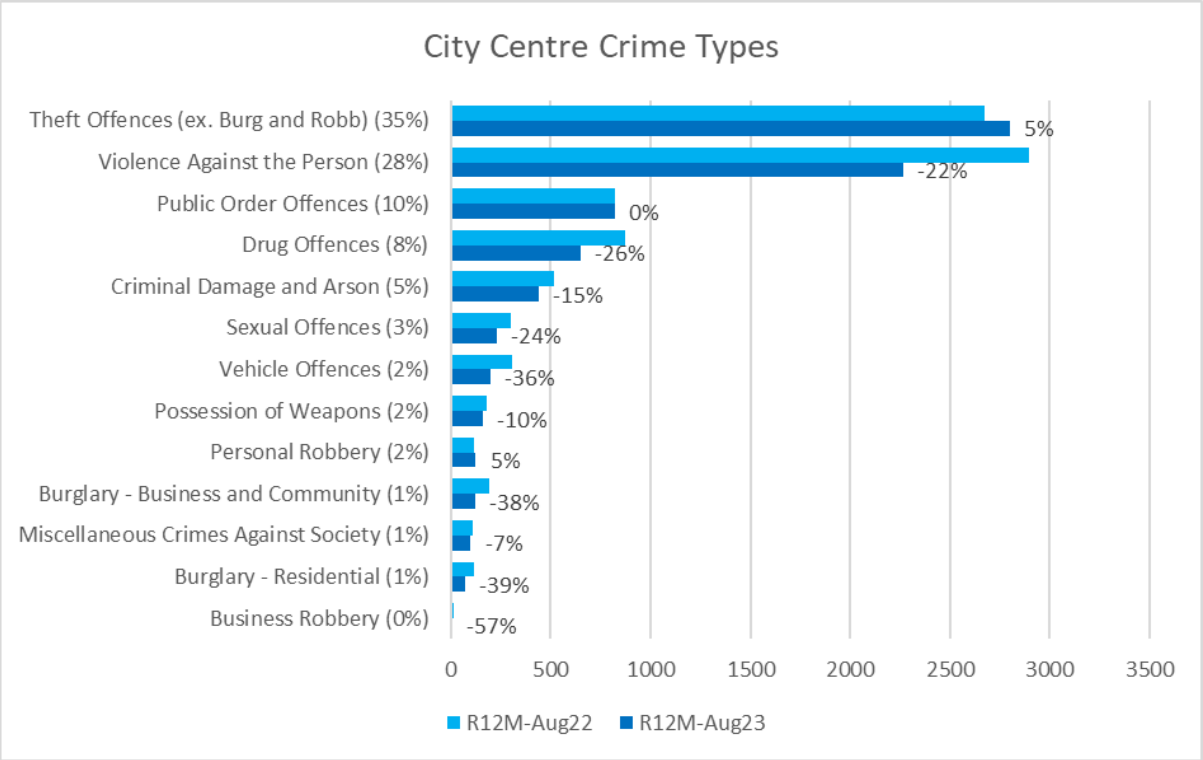
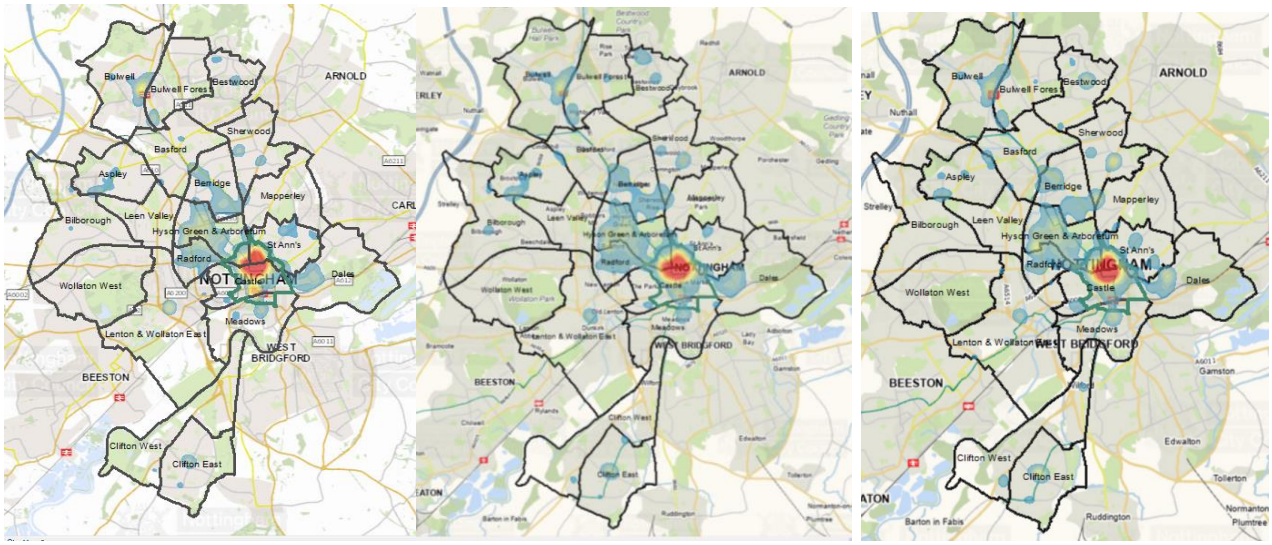


Figure 4.4 Medium Term Ward Comparison Table

WARD	R12M - Aug22	R12M - Aug23	Volume +/-	% change
ASPLEY	1982	1951	-31	-2%
BASFORD	1738	1737	-1	0%
BESTWOOD	1793	2094	137	8%
BILBOROUGH	1896	1820	81	4%
BULWELL	2637	2524	392	17%
BULWELL FOREST	1318	1286	146	12%
LEEN VALLEY	671	682	11	2%
NORTH LOCALITY TOTALS	**12035**	**12094**	**59**	**0%**
BERRIDGE	2107	2181	74	4%
CASTLE	364	426	62	17%
HYSON GREEN and ARBORETUM	3498	3485	-13	0%
LENTON and WOLLATON EAST	1828	1859	31	2%
RADFORD	1580	1471	-109	-7%
SHERWOOD	1703	1991	288	17%
WOLLATON WEST	631	737	106	17%
CENTRAL LOCALITY TOTALS	**11711**	**12150**	**439**	**4%**
CLIFTON EAST	1987	2229	242	12%
CLIFTON WEST	641	782	141	22%
DALES	2041	1927	-114	-6%
MAPPERLEY	1278	1398	120	9%
MEADOWS	1353	1350	-3	0%
ST ANNS	1589	1731	142	9%
SOUTH LOCALITY TOTALS	**8889**	**9417**	**528**	**6%**
CITY CENTRE	9108	7974	-1134	-12%
GRAND TOTALS	**41743**	**41635**	**-108**	**-0.3%**

Figure 4.5 Hotspot Mapping of All Crime 2020 to 2023

2020-21 *2021-22* *2022-2023*



Victim gender and ethnicity analysis

Figure 4.6 indicates that the rate of repeat victimisation for females is highest among people from the mixed ethnic victims, while male black victims see the highest rate of repeat victimisation. However, 42% of female and 43% of male victims have no stated ethnicity, making it difficult to strategically identify any particular ethnic group as being targeted to any greater rate than their base rate of representation within the city.

Figure 4.6 Victim Gender and Ethnicity Breakdown

		Victim vol.	Offence vol.	Repeat Victim vol.	Repeat Victim offence vol.	% of Repeat Victims	Victim ethnicty %	Census 2021 pop%
Female Victims	Asian	529	713	110	294	21%	5%	15.0%
	Black	571	762	116	307	20%	5%	10.0%
	Mixed	295	429	74	208	25%	3%	6.0%
	Other	495	633	93	231	19%	5%	11.0%
	White	4256	6238	956	2938	22%	40%	58.0%
	Not Stated	4447	5526	669	1748	15%	42%	

		Victim vol.	Offence vol.	Repeat Victim vol.	Repeat Victim offence vol.	% of Repeat Victims	Victim ethnicty %	Census 2021 pop%
Male Victims	Asian	855	1054	125	324	15%	8%	15.0%
	Black	634	802	112	280	18%	6%	10.0%
	Mixed	252	315	41	104	16%	2%	6.0%
	Other	572	690	78	196	14%	5%	11.0%
	White	3985	5086	625	1726	16%	36%	58.0%
	Not Stated	4680	5454	491	1265	10%	43%	

Offender Gender and Ethnicity Analysis

Offender gender and ethnicity analysis **(Figure 4.7)** indicates that the rate of repeat offending for Asian females is greater than any other ethnic group, as is the rate for white ethnicity males, while black male offenders are overrepresented when compared with the latest census rate. There is a lack of ethnicity details for both male and female victims, with 29% of both being recorded as "Not Stated", making it difficult to strategically identify any particular ethnic group's offending rate in comparison to their base rate of representation in the city.

Figure 4.7 Offender Gender and Ethnicity Breakdown

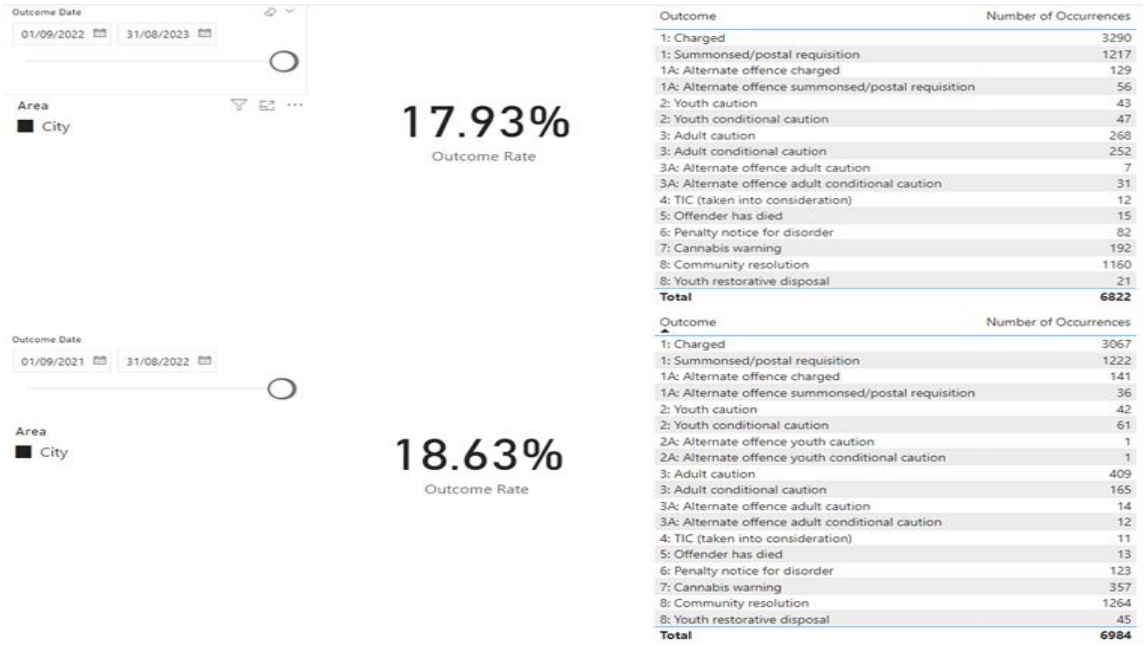
		Offender vol.	Offence vol.	Repeat offender vol.	Repeat offender offence vol.	% of Repeat Offenders	Offender ethnicty %	Census 2021 pop%
Female Offenders	Asian	42	49	7	14	17%	4%	15.0%
	Black	75	92	11	28	15%	7%	10.0%
	Mixed	46	52	6	12	13%	4%	6.0%
	Other	54	58	4	8	7%	5%	11.0%
	White	553	691	80	218	14%	51%	58.0%
	Not Stated	308	343	26	61	8%	29%	

		Offender vol.	Offence vol.	Repeat offender vol.	Repeat offender offence vol.	% of Repeat Offenders	Offender ethnicty %	Census 2021 pop%
Male Offenders	Asian	246	296	37	87	15%	7%	15.0%
	Black	383	486	72	175	19%	11%	10.0%
	Mixed	168	209	30	71	18%	5%	6.0%
	Other	234	295	39	100	17%	6%	11.0%
	White	1553	2115	349	911	22%	43%	58.0%
	Not Stated	1052	1255	143	346	14%	29%	

Positive Outcomes

Offences with a positive outcome between September 2021 to August 2022 accounted for 14% of outcomes. This is a two-percentage point drop from the 16% recorded in the same period in September 2021 to August 2022. This difference could be attributed to the increased time for previous offences to be processed when compared to latest offences.

Figure 4.8 Positive Outcomes



Outcome	Number of Occurrences
1: Charged	3290
1: Summonsed/postal requisition	1217
1A: Alternate offence charged	129
1A: Alternate offence summonsed/postal requisition	56
2: Youth caution	43
2: Youth conditional caution	47
3: Adult caution	268
3: Adult conditional caution	252
3A: Alternate offence adult caution	7
3A: Alternate offence adult conditional caution	31
4: TIC (taken into consideration)	12
5: Offender has died	15
6: Penalty notice for disorder	82
7: Cannabis warning	192
8: Community resolution	1160
8: Youth restorative disposal	21
Total	**6822**

Outcome	Number of Occurrences
1: Charged	3067
1: Summonsed/postal requisition	1222
1A: Alternate offence charged	141
1A: Alternate offence summonsed/postal requisition	36
2: Youth caution	42
2: Youth conditional caution	61
2A: Alternate offence youth caution	1
2A: Alternate offence youth conditional caution	1
3: Adult caution	409
3: Adult conditional caution	165
3A: Alternate offence adult caution	14
3A: Alternate offence adult conditional caution	12
4: TIC (taken into consideration)	11
5: Offender has died	13
6: Penalty notice for disorder	123
7: Cannabis warning	357
8: Community resolution	1264
8: Youth restorative disposal	45
Total	**6984**

Short Term Performance

Comparing the three months of June to August 2023 with the same period in 2022 saw an offence volume increase of 4% or 371 more offences. These increasing volumes are 6% (621 more offences) above the levels recorded in the same period in 2021.

The highest volume offence type in this period was VAP with 3,509 offences, which was a 3% decrease or 106 fewer offences when compared to the same period in 2022. After government lockdown policies ended, the theft offences volume has increased and in the short-term is the largest volume increase offence, with 426 more offences than the last period, which is a 19% increase. Of these theft offences, shoplifting offences experienced a 37% increase or 392 more offences.

Although the City Centre experienced the largest offence volume with 1753 offences in the short-term (the largest percentage being Shoplifting contributing 16% of the total), this was 168 fewer offences than last year. The largest offence volume increase was seen in Bestwood,136 more offences when compared to the same three months in 2022, where individually Shoplifting and Criminal Damage accounted for 17% of offences in the ward.

5. Sexual Violence

Headlines:

- There has been a long-term increase but medium-term decrease in Sexual Violence (SV) offences.
- Both Rape and Sexual Assault offences have seen reductions following year on year increases in the previous three years.
- Nottingham's position for rape offence levels across the Most Similar Group (MSG) dropped by three places
- Medium-term positive outcomes are not significantly different when compared to the previous period.

Performance Overview

Long term performance in 2022/23 saw a 37% increase (297 more offences), when compared to the 2020/21 assessment period. The medium term saw a decrease of 3% (31 fewer offences), when compared to 2021/22. In the short term, there was a decrease of 10% (29 fewer offences) between June and August 2023, when compared to the same period in 2022. It would appear the increases seen in the last two periods over the Covid year lows are starting to level out, matching national trends as reported through the Crime Survey for England and Wales.

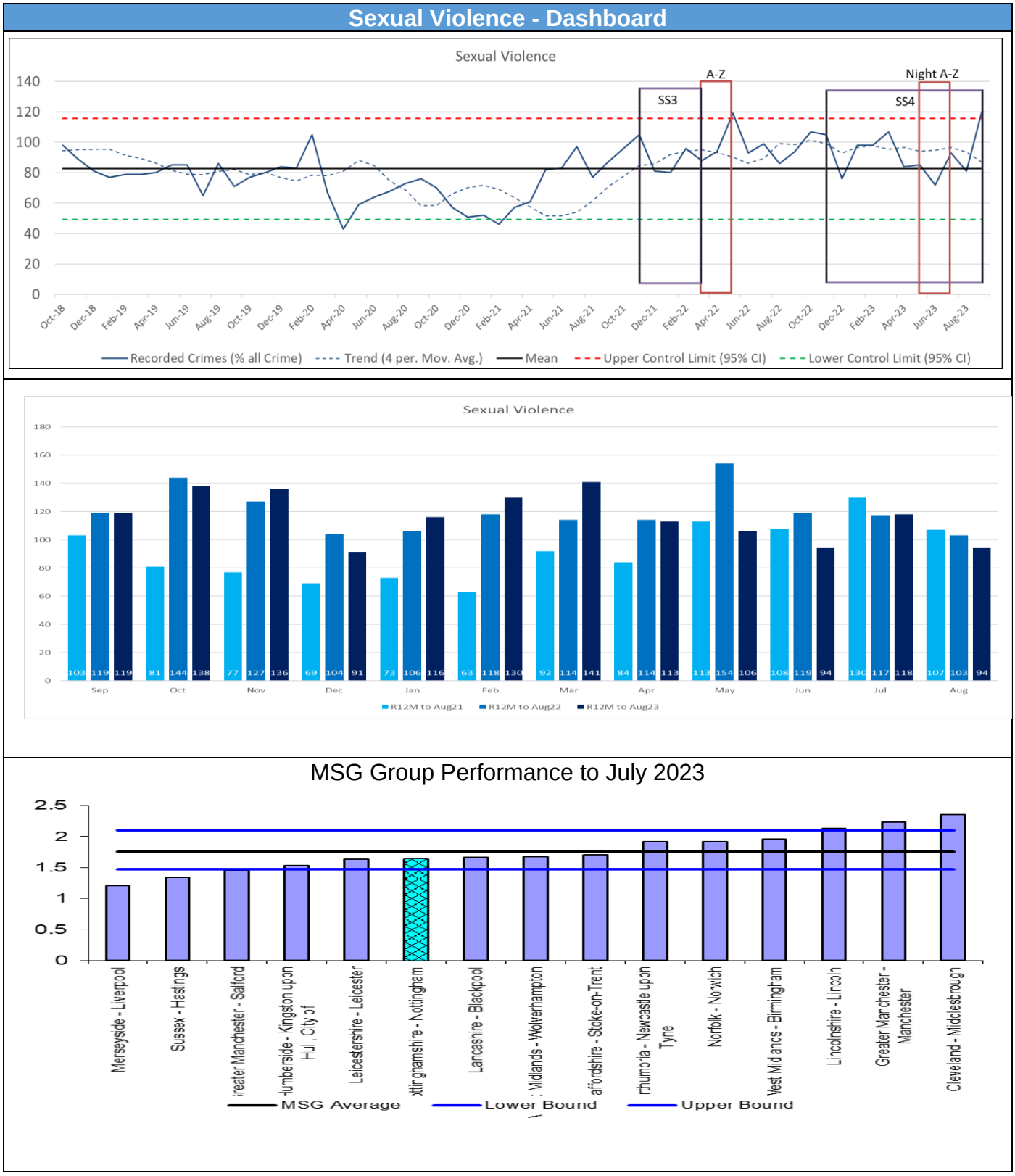
Long Term Performance

Between September 2020 and August 2023, a total of 3,043 SV offences were recorded by Nottinghamshire Police in Nottingham City. The long-term comparison between Sep20-Aug21 and Sep22-Aug23 shows a 37% increase in recorded offences. This increase indicates a trend to levels above those seen before the government lockdown policy from March 26th-July 4th, 2020, November 5th-December 2nd 2020 and January 6th-June 21st 2021, in response to the Covid-19 pandemic.

In March 2022 and May 2023, the Consent Coalition's 'A-Z of Consent' campaigns were released as part of the Home Office's Safer Streets funded projects, allocated through the Office of the Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Commissioner. Following the launch of both campaigns, communications were rolled out for two months. The first chart in 5.1 shows the number of recorded sexual offences, and highlights peaks (140 crimes in October and November 2022) in reporting following the release of both campaigns and marks the highest level over the last 5 years. Evidencing the

effectiveness of preventative initiatives and interventions is challenging, not only due to the often-delayed impact, but in realising the outcomes are not always directly attributed to the input. However, the increased engagement with Nottinghamshire Police, increased referrals to specialist support services, and redirections from the Consent Coalition website to support web pages are almost directly aligned with investment.

Figure 5.1 Sexual Violence Dashboard including long-term month on month performance, 3-year monthly comparison and MSG Group Position. SS3 and SS4 – Safer Streets Campaigns and A-Z / Night Time A-Z of consent highlighted.



Medium Term Performance

September 2022 to August 2023 figures show a decrease of 3% (31 fewer offences) compared to the same period in 2021/22. This decrease is being led by falls in Sexual Assault offences of 8.3% or 52 fewer offences.

Despite a medium-term decrease in the rate of SV offending, Nottingham City's position for rape offences within the MSG has dropped by three places from third (with 1.47 crimes per 1000 pop.) in 2021/22, to sixth (with 1.64 crimes per 1000 pop.) in 2022-23.

Current SV offences are classified has having been recorded within one year of having occurred. The City Centre experienced the largest volume of sexual assault in the twelve months to August 2023, whilst outside of the City Centre the Bulwell ward has the second largest volume and the largest volume increase. The City Centre also experienced the largest volume rape offences in the twelve months to August 2023, even though there were 14 fewer offences than seen in the previous period, whilst Bulwell saw the largest volume increase in this period with 9 more offences. These trends in current offences are shown in **Figure 5.2**

Figure 5.2 Ward Breakdowns for Sexual Violence with Medium Term Comparators

	Rape (Current offences)				Sexual Assault (Current offences)			
	R12M - Aug23	Change over 2021/22	%change	Rate per 1,000 of the Ward population	R12M - Aug23	Change over 2021/22	%change	Rate per 1,000 of the Ward population
ASPLEY	19	-5	-21%	1.0	23	-9	-28%	1.2
BASFORD	21	0	0%	1.3	30	7	30%	1.8
BERRIDGE	25	-1	-4%	1.4	29	5	21%	1.6
BESTWOOD	24	7	41%	1.4	17	-1	-6%	1.0
BILBOROUGH	14	-7	-33%	0.8	19	-9	-32%	1.1
BULWELL	25	9	56%	1.5	41	15	58%	2.5
BULWELL FOREST	13	-8	-38%	0.9	13	-8	-38%	0.9
CASTLE	3	0	0%	1.0	2	2	#DIV/0!	0.7
CITY CENTRE	55	-14	-20%	2.9	123	-59	-32%	6.5
CLIFTON EAST	15	-7	-32%	0.9	21	2	11%	1.2
CLIFTON WEST	8	0	0%	0.7	1	-12	-92%	0.1
DALES	18	-3	-14%	1.1	13	-10	-43%	0.8
HYSON GREEN AND ARBORETUM	50	6	14%	2.6	39	8	26%	2.0
LEEN VALLEY	5	0	0%	0.5	13	-1	-7%	1.3
LENTON AND WOLLATON EAST	30	6	25%	1.4	30	-6	-17%	1.4
MAPPERLEY	26	7	37%	1.6	25	13	108%	1.5
MEADOWS	9	-5	-36%	1.0	17	7	70%	1.8
RADFORD	29	4	16%	1.7	11	-1	-8%	0.7
SHERWOOD	18	1	6%	1.1	28	4	17%	1.8
ST ANNS	15	-5	-25%	1.0	11	-15	-58%	0.7
WOLLATON WEST	5	-1	-17%	0.3	3	-1	-25%	0.2
GRAND TOTAL	**427**	**-16**	**-4%**	1.3	**509**	**-69**	**-12%**	1.6

Positive Outcomes

The positive outcome rate **(Figure 5.3)** for SV offences in 2021/22 was 3%, increasing to 5% by August 2022. The 2022/23 positive rate is currently 3%. There were 38 SV offences with the outcome of charged, 3% of all outcomes for this offence type. The number of outcomes recorded as survivor declines/withdraws support - named suspect identified was 40%, increasing from the 37% recorded in August 2022.

Figure 5.3 Positive Outcomes for Offences of Sexual Violence 12 months to August 2023

		Postive Outcomes	Unresolved: Suspect	Unresolved: Suspect N/K	Latest	Previous	Volume +/-	% change	Latest %	Previous %
Positive Outcomes 121	Charge or Summons	38			38	59	-21	-36%	3%	5%
	Out of courst disposal	4			4	9	-5	-56%	0%	1%
Unresolved: Suspect Indentified 478	Not in public interest (Police of CPS)		25		25	19	6	32%	2%	2%
	Evidential Difficulties (suspect identified)		130		130	242	-112	-46%	12%	21%
	Survivor declines/unable to/withdraws support		438		438	492	-54	-11%	40%	43%
	Action not possible		12		12	18	-6	-33%	1%	2%
Unresolved: Suspect N/K 248	Investigation complete no suspect identified			152	152	211	-59	-28%	14%	19%
Transferred Crime	Other body/agency has investigation primacy			36	36	30	6	20%	3%	3%
Live Investigation	Unresolved as investigation ongoing			268	268	54	214	396%	24%	5%
	Totals	**42**	**605**	**456**	**1103**	**1134**	**-31**	**-2.7%**	**100%**	**100%**

Survivor and Offender Ethnicity and Gender Analysis

SV offences have female survivors in 84% of offences with recorded binary gender data. Survivor gender and ethnicity analysis indicates that the rate of repeat victimisation for black women is greater than any other group.

Of concern is the lack of ethnicity details for both male and female survivors with 43% and 38% respectively being recorded as “Not Stated”.

The data tables are shown in **Figure 5.4 .**

Figure 5.4 Survivor Ethnicity and Gender Breakdown Tables for Sexual Violence Offences

		Victim vol.	Offence vol.	Repeat Victim vol.	Repeat Victim offence vol.	% of Repeat Victims	Victim ethnicty %	Census 2021 pop%
Female Victims	Asian	29	29	0	0	0.0%	4%	15.0%
	Black	45	53	6	14	13.3%	6%	10.0%
	Mixed	18	19	1	2	5.6%	2%	6.0%
	Other	26	26	0	0	0.0%	3%	11.0%
	White	381	417	23	59	6.0%	48%	58.0%
	Not Stated	302	320	15	33	5.0%	38%	

		Victim vol.	Offence vol.	Repeat Victim vol.	Repeat Victim offence vol.	% of Repeat Victims	Victim ethnicty %	Census 2021 pop%
Male Victims	Asian	5	8	2	5	40.0%	4%	15.0%
	Black	3	3	0	0	0.0%	2%	10.0%
	Mixed	9	9	0	0	0.0%	6%	6.0%
	Other	9	10	1	2	11.1%	6%	11.0%
	White	53	56	3	6	5.7%	38%	58.0%
	Not Stated	62	69	2	9	3.2%	44%	

Figure 5.5 Offender Ethnicity and Gender Breakdown Tables for Sexual Violence Offences

		Offender vol.	Offence vol.	Repeat offender vol.	Repeat offender offence vol.	% of Repeat Offenders	Offender ethnicty %	Census 2021 pop%
Female Offenders	Asian	0	0	0	0		0%	15.0%
	Black	0	0	0	0		0%	10.0%
	Mixed	2	2	0	0	0%	15%	6.0%
	Other	0	0	0	0		0%	11.0%
	White	6	6	0	0	0%	46%	58.0%
	Not Stated	5	5	0	0	0%	38%	

		Offender vol.	Offence vol.	Repeat offender vol.	Repeat offender offence vol.	% of Repeat Offenders	Offender ethnicty %	Census 2021 pop%
Male Offenders	Asian	21	22	1	2	5%	9%	15.0%
	Black	15	17	2	4	13%	7%	10.0%
	Mixed	3	3	0	0	0%	1%	6.0%
	Other	11	11	0	0	0%	5%	11.0%
	White	78	83	5	10	6%	35%	58.0%
	Not Stated	98	100	2	4	2%	43%	

Short Term Performance

Comparing the three months of June to August 2023 with the same period in 2022 saw a recorded offence volume decrease of 10.4% or 29 fewer offences. These decreasing volumes are 3% (8 fewer offences), below the levels recorded in the same period in 2021.

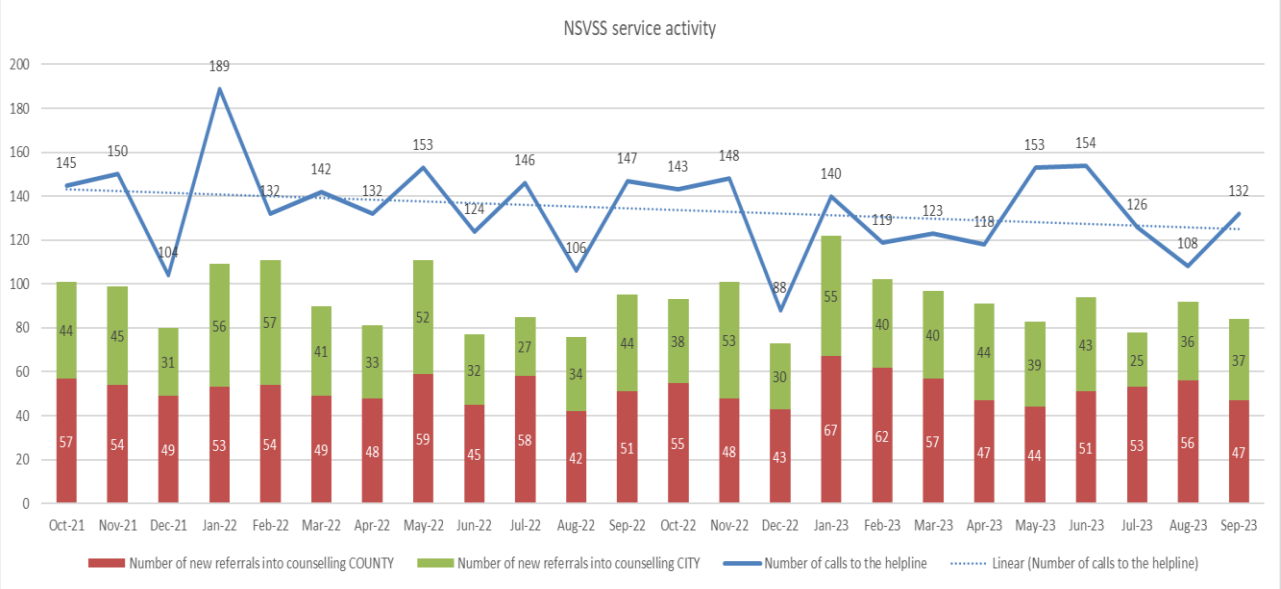
The highest volume offence type in this period was Sexual Assault offences (53%), with 133 offences, which was an 10.7% decrease or 16 fewer offences when compared to the same period in 2022. This was also 4 offences fewer than in the same period in 2021.

The City Centre experienced the largest offence volume, with 51 offences in the short-term, which was 5 fewer offences than last year, while the largest offence increase, when compared to the same three months in 2022, occurred in Berridge and Sherwood with 8 more offences each.

Calls to the NSVSS helpline have declined post lockdown. In Q2 2021/22 there were an average of 133 calls per month to the helpline. The average monthly volume has reduced to 122 calls per month in Q2 2023/24.

The current number on the waiting list (September 2023) is 626 clients which is a 5% decrease or 30 fewer clients when compared with the volume in September 2022.

Figure 5.6 Calls to the NSVSS helpline month on month from October 2021 to September 2023



6. Domestic Violence and Abuse (DVA)

Headlines:

- There are both long and medium-term increases of DVA offences.
- Aspley ward saw the largest volume of DVA offences.
- Medium-term positive outcomes improved by one percentage point.
- Over a third of DVA survivors described the ~~offence~~ offender as an ex-partner.
- The CSP is meeting the aim of increasing reporting whilst reducing repeat victimisation

Performance Overview

Long term Domestic Violence and Abuse performance in 2022/23 saw a 10% increase (412 more offences), when compared to the 2020/21 assessment period. The medium term saw an increase of 3.7% (165 more offences), when compared to 2021/22. In the short term, there was an increase of 7.6% (85 more offences) between June and August 2023, when compared to the same period in 2022.

Long Term Performance

Between September 2020 and August 2023, a total of 13,127 DV offences were recorded by Nottinghamshire Police in Nottingham City. The long-term comparison between Sep20-Aug21 and Sep22-Aug23 shows a 10% increase in offences. This increase indicates a return to levels seen before the government lockdown policy from March 26th-July 4th 2020, November 5th-December 2nd 2020 and January 6th-June 21st 2021 in response to the Covid-19 pandemic.

Medium Term Performance

September 2022 to August 2023 figures show an increase of 4% (165 more offences) compared to the same period in 2021/22. This increase consists of rises in stalking and harassment offences of 10% or 144 more offences and violence without injury offences of 5% or 74 more. The Aspley ward experienced the largest volume of DV in the twelve months to August 2023 with a 3% increase in offences. This ward increase continued the 6% increase seen in R12M-Aug22 over the R12M-Aug21. The largest volume increase was seen in the Clifton East ward which experienced 88 more offences when compared to the previous period.

Figure 6.1 Long term month on month Domestic Violence and Abuse recorded crimes

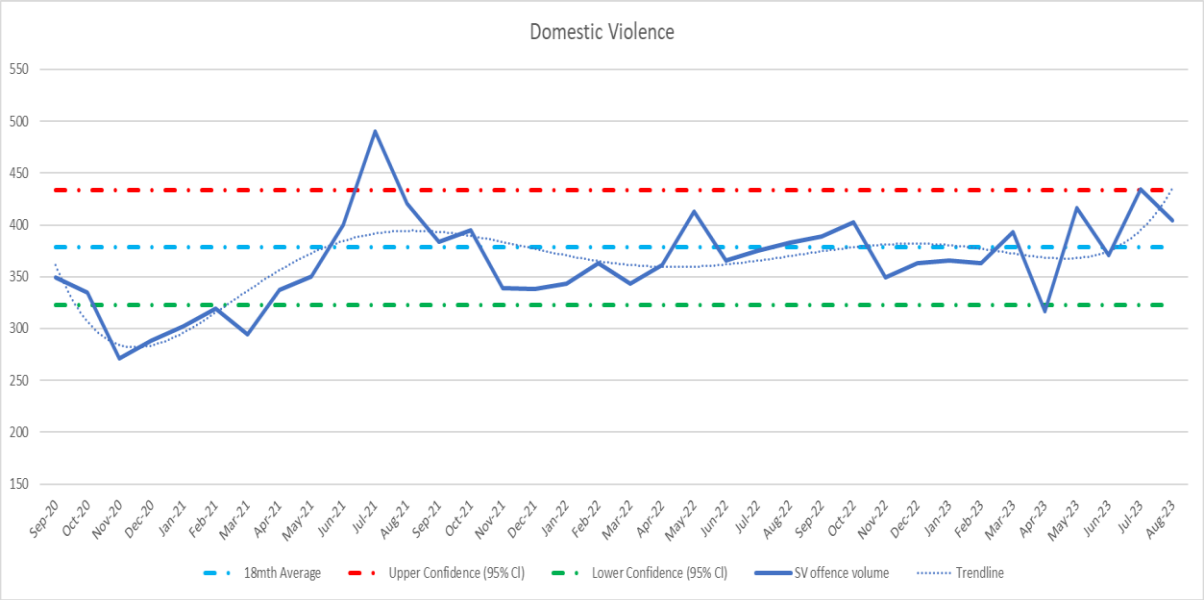


Figure 6.2 12-month comparisons to August 2022/2023

	R12M - Aug22	R12M - Aug23	Volume +/-	%change
ASPLEY	355	365	10	3%
BASFORD	287	260	-27	-9%
BERRIDGE	233	240	7	3%
BESTWOOD	294	289	-5	-2%
BILBOROUGH	330	335	5	2%
BULWELL	313	273	-40	-13%
BULWELL FOREST	142	172	30	21%
CASTLE	12	13	1	8%
CITY CENTRE	248	300	52	21%
CLIFTON EAST	250	338	88	35%
CLIFTON WEST	64	90	26	41%
DALES	301	250	-51	-17%
HYSON GREEN AND ARBORETUM	293	282	-11	-4%
LEEN VALLEY	75	119	44	59%
LENTON AND WOLLATON EAST	132	152	20	15%
MAPPERLEY	211	196	-15	-7%
MEADOWS	172	153	-19	-11%
RADFORD	180	174	-6	-3%
SHERWOOD	192	217	25	13%
ST ANNS	259	271	12	5%
WOLLATON WEST	60	79	19	32%
GRAND TOTAL	**4403**	**4568**	**165**	**3.7%**

Positive Outcomes

The positive outcome rate for DV offences in 2021/22 was 8%, increasing to 11% by August 2023. There were 367 DV offences with the outcome of charged, 8% of all outcomes for this offence type. The number of outcomes recorded as survivor declines/withdraws support - named suspect identified was 56%, decreasing from 66% in the previous period.

Figure 6.3 Positive Outcomes for Domestic Violence and Abuse recorded crimes

		Postive Outcomes	Unresolved: Suspect	Unresolved: Suspect N/K	Latest	Previous	Volume +/-	% change	Latest %	Previous %
Positive Outcomes 121	Charge or Summons	367			367	431	-64	-15%	8%	10%
	Out of court disposal	41			41	46	-5	-11%	1%	1%
Unresolved: Suspect Indentified 478	Not in public interest (Police of CPS)		290		290	212	78	37%	6%	5%
	Evidential Difficulties (suspect identified)		576		576	604	-28	-5%	13%	14%
	Survivor declines/unable to/withdraws support		2540		2540	2893	-353	-12%	56%	66%
	Action not possible		41		41	52	-11	-21%	1%	1%
Unresolved: Suspect N/K 248	Investigation complete no suspect identified			98	98	119	-21	-18%	2%	3%
Transferred Crime	Other body/agency has investigation primacy			33	33	24	9	38%	1%	1%
Live Investigation	Unresolved as investigation ongoing			582	582	22	560	2545%	13%	0%
	Totals	**408**	**3447**	**713**	**4568**	**4403**	**165**	**3.7%**	**100%**	**100%**

Survivor / Offender Gender and Ethnicity Analysis

DV offences have female survivors in 77% of offences with recorded binary gender data. Survivor gender and ethnicity analysis indicates that the rate of repeat victimisation for women is slightly greater among white women, while among men, the rate of mixed ethnicity men is more than double the cohort census rate of 6%. There is a lack of ethnicity details for both male and female survivors, with 28% and 32% respectively being recorded as “Not Stated”. In the last twelve months among survivors of domestic violence and abuse there was one survivor of FGM (2 fewer than 2021/22), three survivors of forced marriage (2 fewer than 2021/23), and 26 survivors of HBA (23 fewer than 2021/22).

Offender gender and ethnicity analysis indicates that the rate of repeat offending for Asian females is greater than any other ethnic group, as is the rate for other ethnicity males, while black male offenders are overrepresented when compared with the

latest census rate. There is a lack of ethnicity details for both male and female survivors with 28% and 28% respectively being recorded as “Not Stated”. DV survivors identified the offender as a partner in 31% of records, while 39% identified the offender as an ex-partner.

Figure 6.4 Survivor and Offender Breakdown Tables

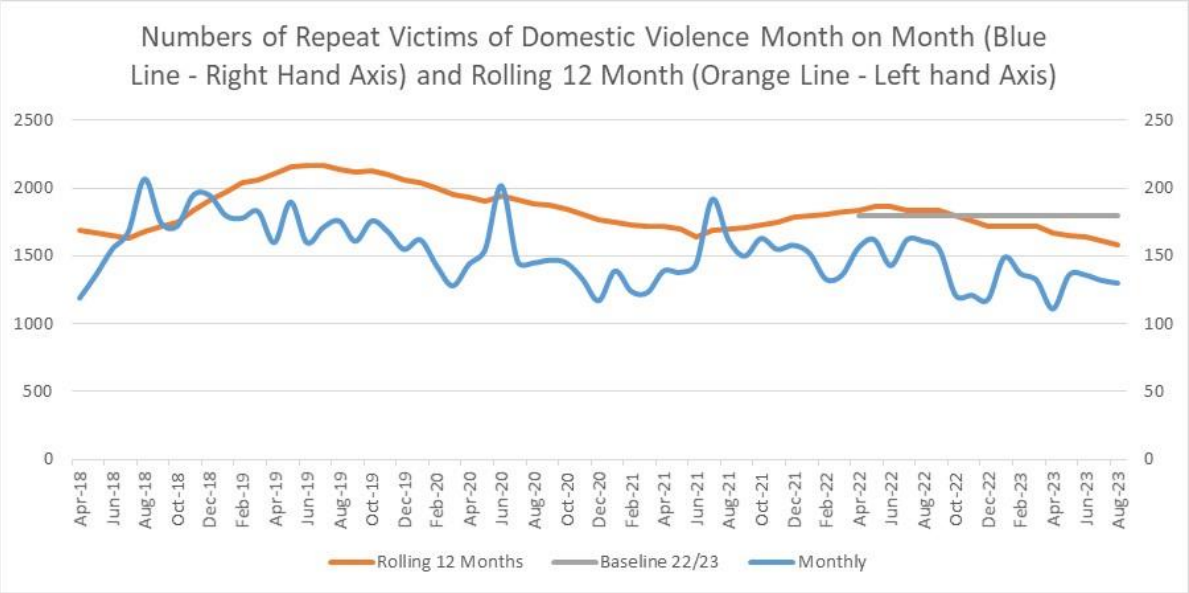
		Victim vol.	Offence vol.	Repeat Victim vol.	Repeat Victim offence vol.	% of Repeat Victims	Victim ethnicty %	Census 2021 pop%
Female Victims	Asian	162	218	39	95	24.1%	7%	15.0%
	Black	133	170	22	59	16.5%	6%	10.0%
	Mixed	80	101	16	37	20.0%	3%	6.0%
	Other	132	161	21	50	15.9%	5%	11.0%
	White	1136	1674	289	827	25.4%	47%	58.0%
	Not Stated	775	1015	155	395	20.0%	32%	

		Victim vol.	Offence vol.	Repeat Victim vol.	Repeat Victim offence vol.	% of Repeat Victims	Victim ethnicty %	Census 2021 pop%
Male Victims	Asian	60	68	6	14	10.0%	7%	15.0%
	Black	62	65	3	6	4.8%	7%	10.0%
	Mixed	20	26	4	10	20.0%	2%	6.0%
	Other	58	67	8	17	13.8%	7%	11.0%
	White	410	500	58	148	14.1%	48%	58.0%
	Not Stated	241	272	24	55	10.0%	28%	

		Offender vol.	Offence vol.	Repeat offender vol.	Repeat offender offence vol.	% of Repeat Offenders	Offender ethnicty %	Census 2021 pop%
Female Offenders	Asian	23	26	3	6	13%	4%	15.0%
	Black	33	35	2	4	6%	6%	10.0%
	Mixed	19	20	1	2	5%	4%	6.0%
	Other	29	32	3	6	10%	5%	11.0%
	White	286	335	31	80	11%	53%	58.0%
	Not Stated	149	165	12	28	8%	28%	

		Offender vol.	Offence vol.	Repeat offender vol.	Repeat offender offence vol.	% of Repeat Offenders	Offender ethnicty %	Census 2021 pop%
Male Offenders	Asian	133	158	21	46	16%	8%	15.0%
	Black	175	215	26	66	15%	11%	10.0%
	Mixed	82	101	15	34	18%	5%	6.0%
	Other	93	120	19	46	20%	6%	11.0%
	White	677	859	120	302	18%	42%	58.0%
	Not Stated	451	532	59	140	13%	28%	

Figure 6.5 Repeat Victimisation for Domestic Violence and Abuse



Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC)

The MARAC (Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference) is a core element of the partnership's vulnerable people case conferencing offer. Agencies are able to make referrals regarding those who may be at risk of domestic abuse, and shared partnership information allows a joined up response to facilitate safeguarding.

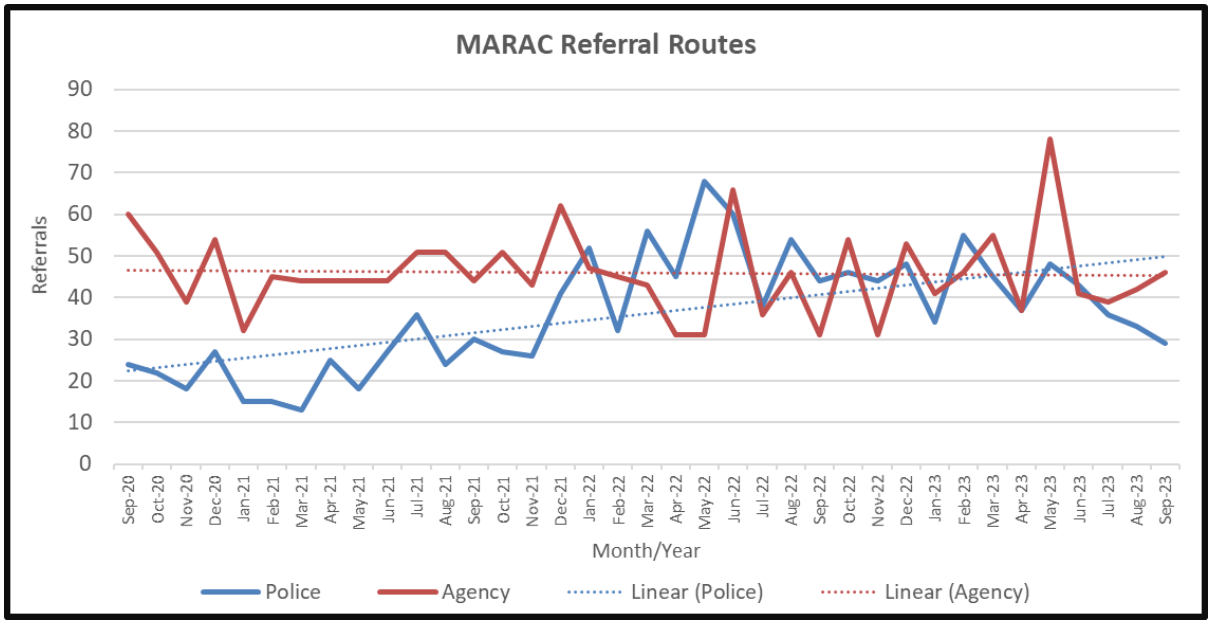
In 2022/23, referrals to the MARAC increased by 27% when compared to the previous year and by 52% on 2020/21. The average number of cases discussed at each meeting in 2022/23 increased by 15% compared to the previous year.

Referral sources

Referrals from the police into the MARAC has increased both in the long and medium term. Referrals from other partner agencies have not seen the same increase and it would be a benefit from further analysis to see why this has occurred and any way it could be rectified.

However, it is worth noting that the overall demand on the MARAC has increased and that the proportion of agency referrals is still well above the 25% target.

Figure 6.6 Long-term monitoring of MARAC Referral Routes



MARAC Review

In December 2022 there was a review into Nottingham and Nottinghamshire's MARAC process and several proposals were agreed, these included:

- Formatting the MARAC meeting differently by creating a new agenda split into full case discussions and AOB case discussions, with a maximum of 25 cases per MARAC.
- Inclusion of rotating agency representatives.
- All representatives to have their camera on during meetings to allow a better flow.
- Trying to alleviate pressure on IDVAs by changing the repeat survivor timescale from 12 to 6 months.
- Development of a reference grid for MARAC chairs to cross reference risks and the actions allocated to those risks.
- A revised MARAC action template to show what risk each action is addressing and who it is for.

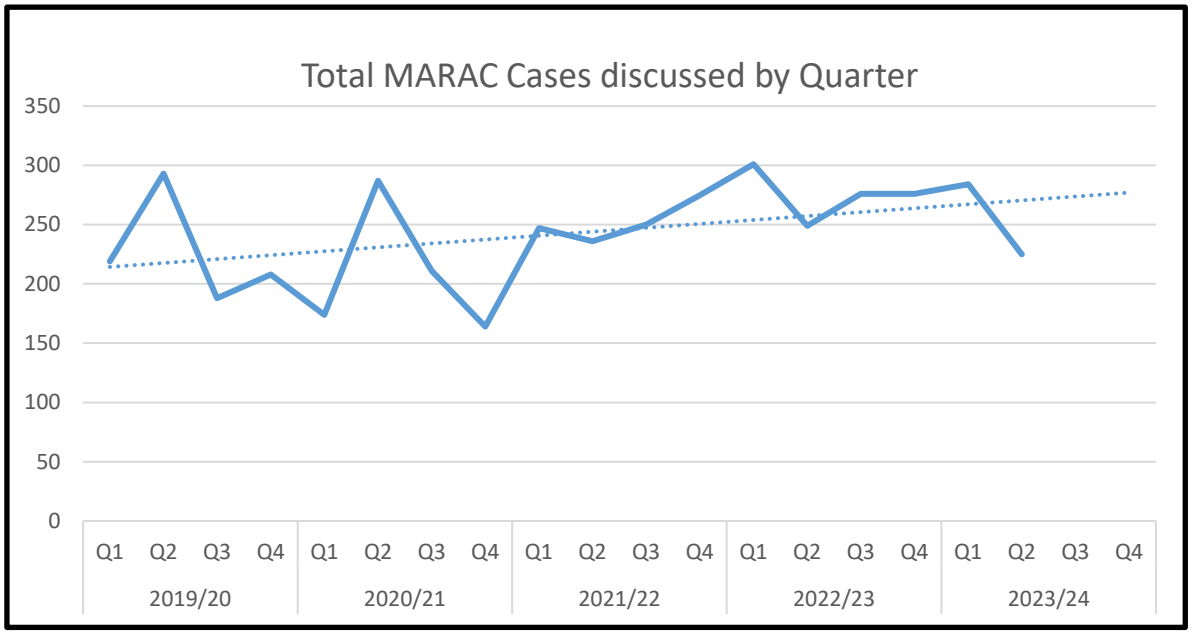
These actions were implemented at the MARAC and during its process, but the overall impact has not been so successful. There has been no significant impact on the length of time spent discussing a full, repeat or AOB case, despite adapting the MARAC format. It has been noted that some repeat cases have required a longer discussion due to the complexities and risks of the case.

A wider discussion is required with MARAC chairs to ascertain if they are using the reference grid during the meeting, and whether it is effective or not. Also, changing the MARAC repeat timescale has not reduced the number of overall referrals.

Improvements have also come from the review and include: the use of new templates by Juno have reportedly provided clarity on research information required and increased the focus of sharing more relevant information. Some agency representatives are sharing attendance at the meetings; either covering a morning or afternoon session, which works well and ensures equal attention is given to all cases.

MARAC data analysis

Figure 6.7 Monitoring of Volume of Cases discussed at MARAC



There were 1102 cases in total discussed at the MARAC during 2022/23. Q1 & Q2 total for 2023/24 is 509, a decrease on the same period in 2022/23 (550). For Quarter 2 2023/24 there were 269 referrals to the MARAC, with 322 children living in those households referred. 5 referrals in Quarter 2 2023/24 were for survivors aged 17 and below and 2 referrals involved a young person who harmed under the age of 17.

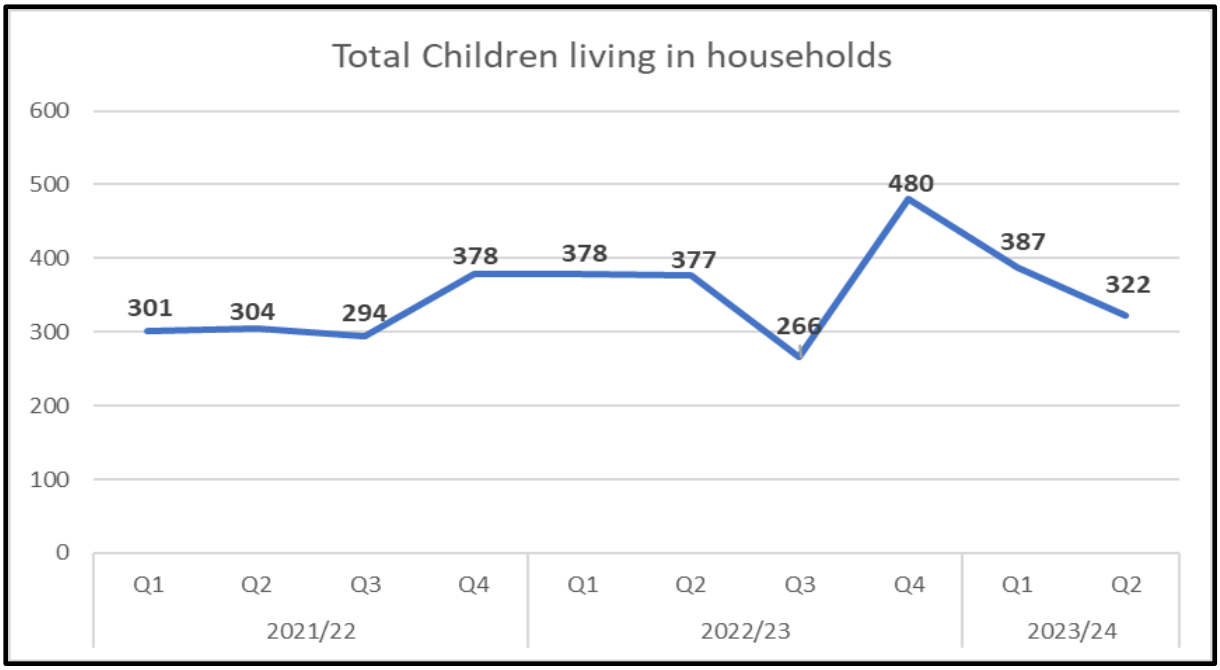


Figure 6.8 Total number of Children Living in households within MARAC caseload

On average there were 2.5 children per household referred to the MARAC in Q2 2023/24. The average number of cases per month involving women with children decreased by 7.4% in the year to Sep 2023 (51) compared to the previous 12 month period (58).

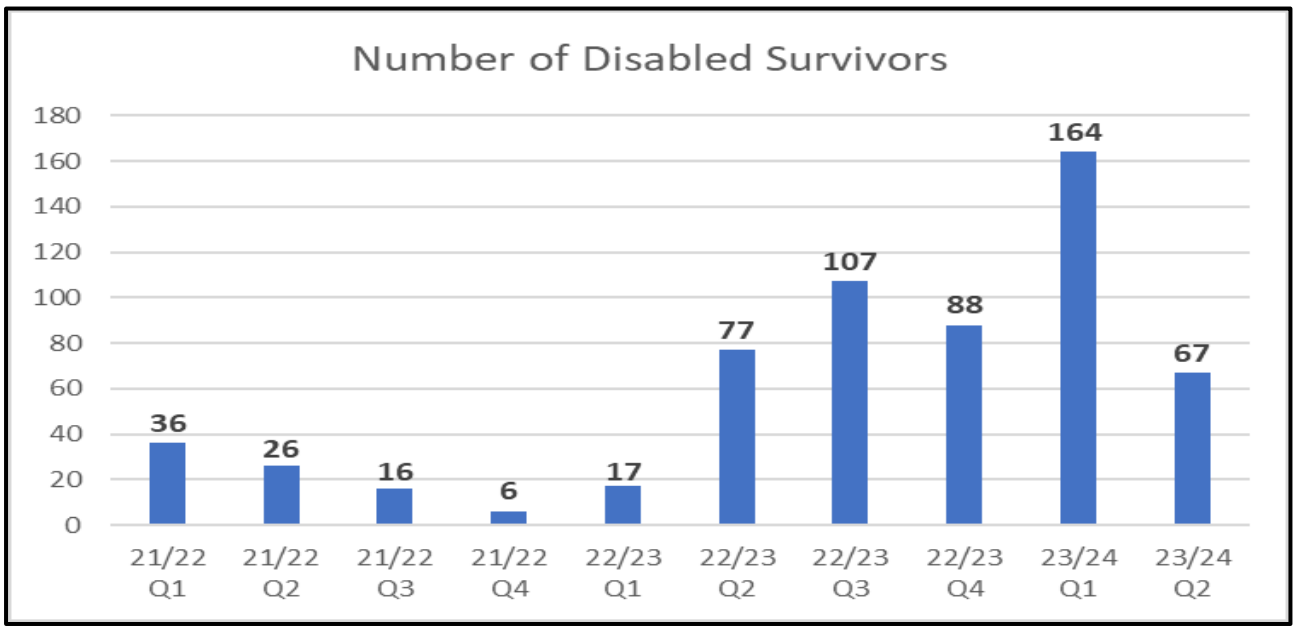
There were 373 women with no children heard at the MARAC in 2022/23 (34% of all cases) which is a slight decrease by 2% compared with 2021/22. For Quarters 1 & 2 in 2023/24 there were 197 women with no children discussed, which is a slight increase, compared to the same period the previous year (178).

Data for women 61 years of age and over has been recorded since Quarter 3 2019/20 and shows an increase in referral numbers since then, with 2022/23 almost double the previous year..

- 2019/20 Oct 2019-March 2020 = 8 (1% of all cases)
- 2020/21 = 33 (4% of all cases)
- 2021/22 = 25 (2% of all cases)
- 2022/23 = 49 (4% of all cases)

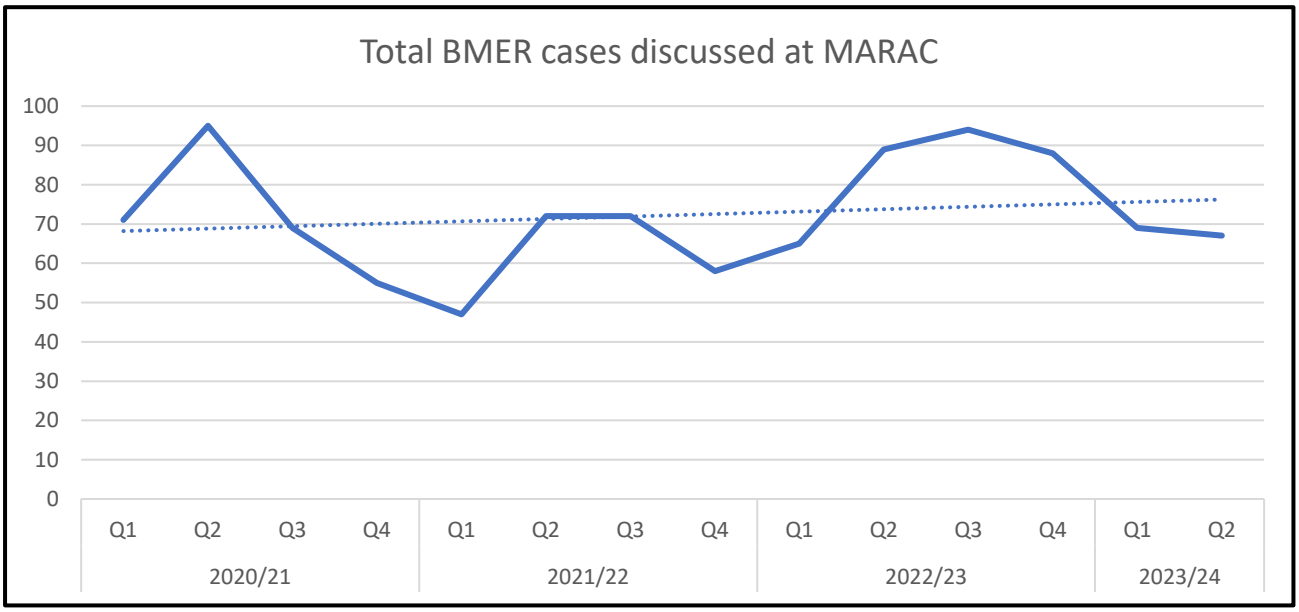
There were 67 disabled survivors heard at the MARAC for Q2 in 2023/24 (30% of all cases). In Q1 there was 164 which was 58% of all cases heard for that Quarter.

Figure 6.9 Total number of disabled survivors in MARAC caseload



In Q1 & Q2 there were a total of 136 Black, Minority Ethnic, and Refugee (BMER) cases discussed at the MARAC (Q1 67, Q2 69). This is slightly below the total for the same period for 2022/23 with a total of 154 (Q1 65, Q2 89). However, the proportion of total BMER cases relating to the total cases discussed sat at 30% for 2022/23, which is an increase on the previous year (25%).

Figure 6.10 BMER cases heard at MARAC



7. Hate Crime

Headlines:

- There are long and medium-term decreases of offences, and levels are 13% lower than pre-lockdown 2018/19.
- Public Order Offences and VAP Offences represent most hate offences, 63% & 33% respectively.
- 24% of hate occurrences are non-crime.
- Medium-term positive outcomes reduced by one percentage point.

Performance Overview

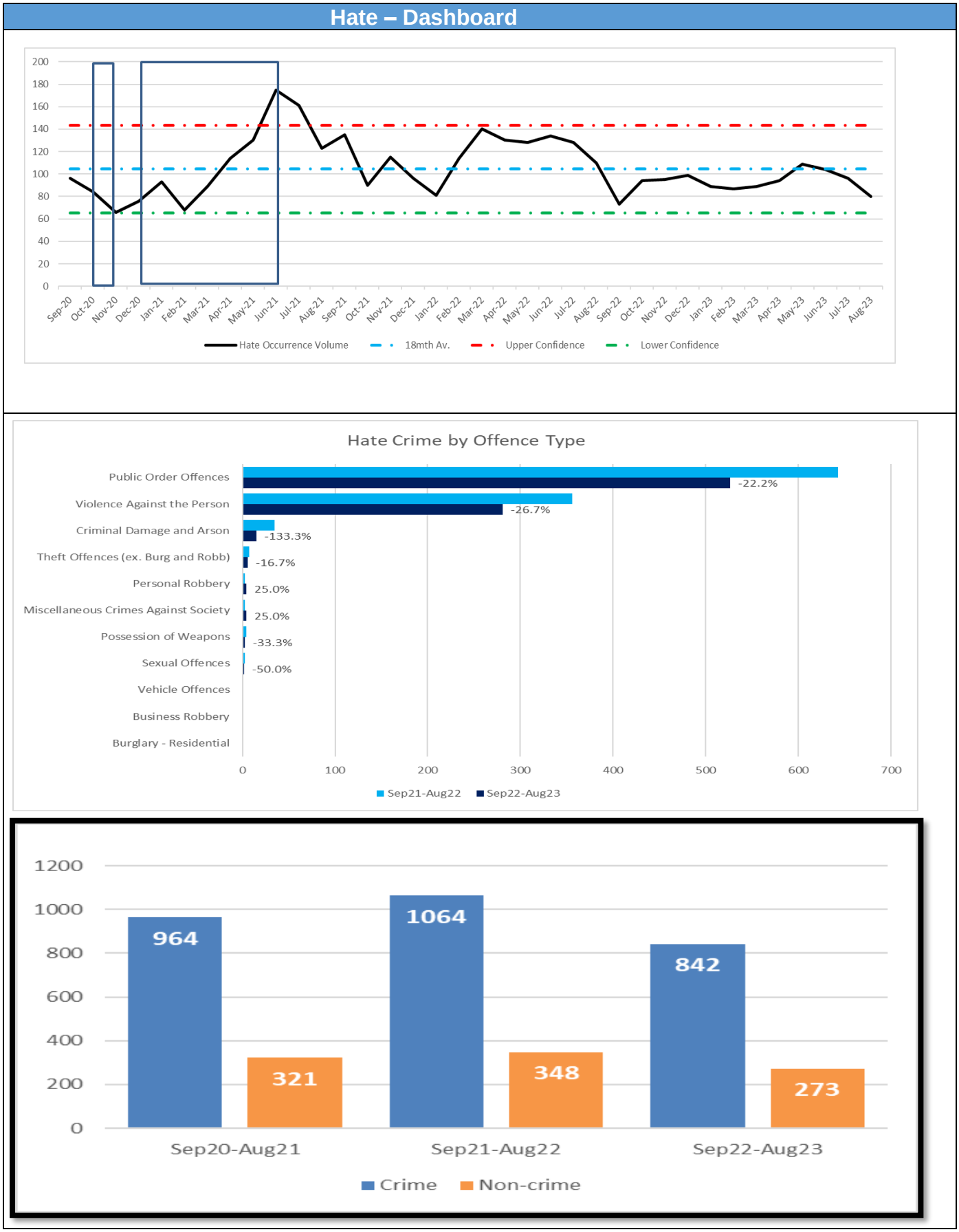
Long term performance in 2022/23 saw a 13.2% decrease (170 fewer occurrences), when compared to the 2020/21 assessment period. The medium term saw a decrease of 21% (297 fewer occurrences), when compared to 2021/22. In the short term, there was a decrease of 26% (98 fewer occurrences) between June and August 2023, when compared to the same period in 2022.

With both the long-term and medium-term decreases in levels of hate occurrences in the latest period, a longer view reveals that this is also a 13% decrease (166 fewer occurrences), when compared to the pre-lockdown September 2018-August 2019 period.

Long Term Performance

Between September 2020 and August 2023, a total of 3,789 occurrences were recorded by Nottinghamshire Police in Nottingham City. The long-term comparison between Sep20-Aug21 and Sep22-Aug23 shows an 12.7% decrease in occurrences.

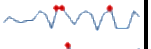
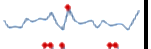
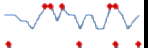
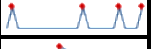
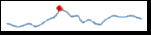
Figure 7.1 Hate Crime dashboard



Medium Term Performance

September 2022 to August 2023 figures show a decrease of 21% (297 fewer occurrences) compared to the same period in 2021/22. With the easing of lockdowns in the long-term time periods affecting the local economy and the populations' ability to travel or socialise, the volumes of occurrences have seen decreases. The split between crime and non-crime hate occurrences in the last two years was 76/24 in favour of crimes. The city centre has seen the largest but decreasing volume of hate occurrences in the twelve months to August 2022, whilst outside of the City Centre the Berridge ward has the largest volume, with 34.5% occurring at the custody suite on Dowson Close. These trends are shown in the following table. Also highlighted are the wards with a rate per 1000 population higher than the city rate of 3.4 hate crimes per 1000 population.

mmmFigure 7.2 Hate Crime comparison by ward (Medium-term)

WARD	2021/22	2022/23	Change		Hate Occurance Sep21-Aug23	2021/22 per 1000 pop	2022/23 per 1000 pop
			Volume	%			
ASPLEY	64	33	-31	-48%		3.4	1.8
BASFORD	57	34	-23	-40%		3.5	2.1
BERRIDGE	88	110	22	25%		**4.9**	**6.1**
BESTWOOD	51	51	0	0%		3.0	3.0
BILBOROUGH	57	41	-16	-28%		3.4	2.4
BULWELL	61	45	-16	-26%		3.8	2.8
BULWELL FOREST	42	32	-10	-24%		3.0	2.3
CASTLE	5	2	-3	-60%		1.6	0.7
CITY CENTRE	323	233	-90	-28%		**17.2**	**12.4**
CLIFTON EAST	61	46	-15	-25%		3.6	2.7
CLIFTON WEST	7	8	1	14%		0.7	0.7
DALES	71	66	-5	-7%		4.3	**4.0**
HYSON GREEN and ARBORETUM	93	83	-10	-11%		**4.8**	**4.3**
LEEN VALLEY	40	22	-18	-45%		4.0	2.2
LENTON and WOLLATON EAST	102	76	-26	-25%		**4.7**	**3.5**
MAPPERLEY	64	54	-10	-16%		3.9	3.3
MEADOWS	38	35	-3	-8%		4.1	**3.7**
RADFORD	50	30	-20	-40%		3.0	1.8
SHERWOOD	50	53	3	6%		3.2	3.4
ST ANNS	71	45	-26	-37%		**4.6**	2.9
WOLLATON WEST	17	16	-1	-6%		1.1	1.1
GRAND TOTALS	**1412**	**1115**	**-297**	**-21.0%**		**4.4**	**3.4**

Hate Crime by Offence strand

There has been an increase of 78% in the volume of VAP offences with a religious hate component in the R12M to August 2023 when compared to the same period in 2021/22.

Figure 7.3 Hate Crime by Offence strand

Recorded Hate Crime by Offence Category and Hate Crime Strand (2022/23 Figures)	Racist	Religious	Homophobic	Transphobic	Disability	Misogynistic	Alt Sub Culture	Other
Arson and Criminal Damage	11	2	2	0	1	1	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Possession of Weapons	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Order Offences	392	18	69	5	12	26	2	2
Robbery	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Offences	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Theft	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Vehicle Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Violence Against the Person	179	16	56	16	16	12	3	5
Incident (not a crime)	193	11	35	14	17	19	2	0

Recorded Hate Crime by Offence Category and Hate Crime Strand (% change compared to 2021/22)	Racist	Religious	Homophobic	Transphobic	Disability	Misogynistic	Alt Sub Culture	Other
Arson and Criminal Damage	-59%	-60%	-67%					
Burglary			-100%					
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	50%	-100%			-100%			
Possession of Weapons	-100%	0%						-100%
Public Order Offences	-20%	-25%	-23%	-67%	-8%	-41%		-91%
Robbery	-33%		0%			-100%		
Sexual Offences			-100%			-50%		0%
Theft	-20%		0%	0%				
Vehicle Offences	-100%							
Violence Against the Person	-27%	78%	2%	-36%	-24%	-25%	50%	-55%
Incident (not a crime)	-16%	-21%	-20%	-7%	-29%	-30%	0%	-100%

Victim / Offender Gender and Ethnicity Analysis

Victim gender and ethnicity analysis indicates that the rate of repeat victimisation for females is highest among mixed race victims, while for males it is highest among Asian victims. However, almost a quarter of both male and female victims have no stated ethnicity, making it difficult to strategically identify any specific ethnic group as being targeted to any greater rate than their base rate of representation within the city.

Offender gender and ethnicity analysis shows very low rates of repeat offending for both male and females, only being recorded in one instance. However, much like victim data, 33% of female offenders have no stated ethnicity, while the same is true of 20% of male records, making it difficult to strategically identify any particular ethnic groups offending rate in comparison to their base rate of representation in the city.

Figure 7.4 Victim and Offender Gender and Ethnicity Data Tables

		Victim vol.	Offence vol.	Repeat Victim vol.	Repeat Victim offence vol.	% of Repeat Victims	Victim ethnicty %	Census 2021 pop%
Female Victims	Asian	52	56	4	8	8%	20%	15.0%
	Black	59	67	6	14	10%	22%	10.0%
	Mixed	19	22	3	6	16%	7%	6.0%
	Other	23	24	1	2	4%	9%	11.0%
	White	49	53	4	8	8%	19%	58.0%
	Not Stated	61	66	4	9	7%	23%	

		Victim vol.	Offence vol.	Repeat Victim vol.	Repeat Victim offence vol.	% of Repeat Victims	Victim ethnicty %	Census 2021 pop%
Male Victims	Asian	77	90	9	22	12%	24%	15.0%
	Black	58	63	5	10	9%	18%	10.0%
	Mixed	24	25	1	2	4%	7%	6.0%
	Other	28	31	3	6	11%	9%	11.0%
	White	64	69	4	9	6%	20%	58.0%
	Not Stated	74	81	4	11	5%	23%	

		Offender vol.	Offence vol.	Repeat offender vol.	Repeat offender offence vol.	% of Repeat Offenders	Offender ethnicty %	Census 2021 pop%
Female Offenders	Asian						0%	15.0%
	Black						0%	10.0%
	Mixed	1	1			0%	5%	6.0%
	Other						0%	11.0%
	White	13	13			0%	62%	58.0%
	Not Stated	7	7			0%	33%	

		Offender vol.	Offence vol.	Repeat offender vol.	Repeat offender offence vol.	% of Repeat Offenders	Offender ethnicty %	Census 2021 pop%
Male Offenders	Asian	3	3			0%	7%	15.0%
	Black	9	9			0%	22%	10.0%
	Mixed	1	1			0%	2%	6.0%
	Other	1	1			0%	2%	11.0%
	White	19	19			0%	46%	58.0%
	Not Stated	8	9	1	2	13%	20%	

Positive Outcomes

Offences with a positive outcome between September 2022 to August 2023 accounted for 12% of outcomes, which is a one percentage point drop from the 13% recorded in the same period in September 2021 to August 2022.

Figure 7.5 Positive Outcomes

		Positive Outcomes	Unresolved: Suspect Identified	Unresolved: Suspect Not Identified	Latest	Previous	Volume +/-	% Change	Latest %	Previous %
Positive Outcomes 134	Charge or Summons	104			104	144	-40	-28%	9%	10%
	Out of court disposal	30			30	46	-16	-35%	3%	3%
Unresolved: Suspect Identified 639	Not in public interest (Police or CPS)		12		12	19	-7	-37%	1%	1%
	Evidential Difficulties (suspect identified)		89		89	153	-64	-42%	8%	11%
	Survivor unable/withdraws/declines support		272		272	395	-123	-31%	24%	28%
	Action not possible		266		266	337	-71	-21%	24%	24%
Unresolved:	Investigation complete no suspect identified			186	186	287	-101	-35%	17%	20%
Transferred Crime	Other body has investigation primacy			9	9	15	-6	-40%	1%	1%
Live Investigation	Unresolved as investigation ongoing			145	145	5	140	2800%	13%	0%
	Total	134	639	186	1113	1401	-288	-21%	100%	100%

Short Term Performance

Comparing the three months of June to August 2023 with the same period in 2022 saw an occurrence volume decrease of 11% or 24 fewer occurrences. These decreasing volumes are 59% (131 fewer occurrences) below the levels recorded in the same period in 2021.

Although the City Centre experienced the largest occurrence volume with 42 occurrences in the short-term, which was 17 fewer offences than last year, the Berridge ward saw the largest short-term volume increase in offences with 10 more offences or +38%.

8. Violence Against the Person

Headlines:

- Despite a long-term increase, there are medium and short-term decreases of VAP offences in the periods analysed.
- Violence without Injury is the largest VAP strand, accounting for 42% of VAP offences.
- Nottingham's position for offence levels across the Most Similar Group (MSG) continues to be the best group member.
- Medium-term positive outcomes reduced by two percentage points.

There are five key crime types that make up VAP – Death or Serious Injury - Unlawful Driving, Homicide, Stalking & Harassment, Violence with injury and Violence without injury. The way in which stalking & harassment offences are counted was amended in 2018/19, so that stalking and harassment in all cases should be recorded in addition to the most serious additional victim-based offence involving the same victim-offender relationship. This in effect means that in some instances two crimes will be recorded in relation to the same incident. This is partly responsible for the increase in VAP offences seen from April-18 onwards. This data recording process has now changed again, which is likely to lead to an increase in crimes of stalking and harassment and therefore violence overall.

Performance Overview

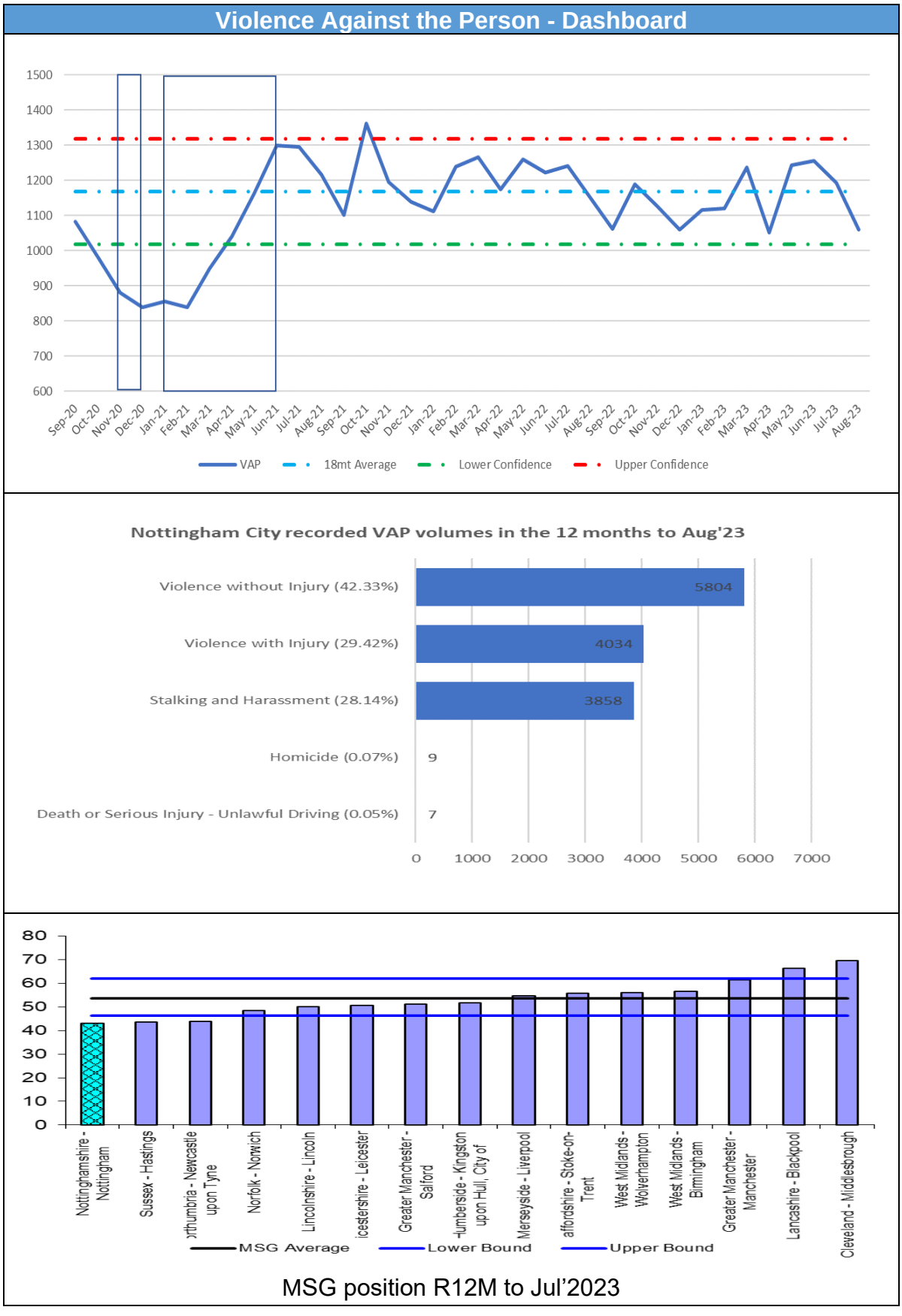
Although in the medium-term there was a decrease of 5% (747 fewer offences), there was a long-term performance increase in 2022/23 of 10% (1,268 more offences), when compared to the 2020/21 assessment period. In the short term there was a decrease of 3% (106 fewer offences) between June and August 2023, when compared to the same period in 2022.

Long Term Performance

Between September 2020 and August 2023, a total of 40,615 VAP offences were recorded by Nottinghamshire Police in Nottingham City. The long-term comparison between Sep20-Aug21 and Sep22-Aug23 shows a 10% increase in offences. This

increase indicates a return to levels higher than those seen before the government lockdown policy in response to the Covid-19 pandemic.

Figure 8.1 VAP Dashboard including long-term month on month recorded crime, breakdown by crime category and MSG group position



Medium Term Performance

At the time of writing Most Similar Group (MSG) of cities comparison data is available to July 2023. Despite a slight increase in the rate of offending per 1000 population, Nottingham City's rate of offending position within the MSG has remained the **best** (with 42.9 crimes per 1000 pop.) in 2022/23, compared to the **best** (with 42.2 crimes per 1000 pop.) in 2021-22.

September 2022 to August 2023 figures show a decrease of 5% (747 fewer offences) compared to the same period in 2021/22.

There were nine homicides in 2022/23 which is the highest level in the past three years with six homicides in 2021/22 and two in 2020/21. Five of the homicides recorded have knife crime qualifiers, whilst there were four recorded on 2021/22. Violence without injury accounted for 42% of violence offences and saw the largest increase for the comparative periods, increasing by 5% or 255 more crimes. Violence With Injury decreased by 20% or 986 fewer offences, while Stalking and Harassment decreased by 1%, or 22 fewer crimes.

Figure 8.2 Year on Year Comparisons by Ward – Violence against the person

	R12M - Aug'22	R12M - Aug'23	Volume +/-	%change
ASPLEY	892	788	-104	-12%
BASFORD	682	656	-26	-4%
BERRIDGE	731	737	6	1%
BESTWOOD	694	749	55	8%
BILBOROUGH	811	756	-55	-7%
BULWELL	836	783	-53	-6%
BULWELL FOREST	535	535	0	0%
CASTLE	41	50	9	22%
CITY CENTRE	2898	2265	-633	-22%
CLIFTON EAST	680	763	83	12%
CLIFTON WEST	216	226	10	5%
DALES	779	710	-69	-9%
HYSON GREEN AND ARBORETUM	991	1029	38	4%
LEEN VALLEY	234	272	38	16%
LENTON AND WOLLATON EAST	543	524	-19	-3%
MAPPERLEY	521	530	9	2%
MEADOWS	414	390	-24	-6%
RADFORD	503	446	-57	-11%
SHERWOOD	616	611	-5	-1%
ST ANNS	651	690	39	6%
WOLLATON WEST	191	202	11	6%
Grand Total	**14459**	**13712**	**-747**	**-5%**

Positive Outcomes

The positive outcome rate for VAP offences in 2022/23 was 11%, decreasing from 13% in 2021/22. There were 1,055 VAP offences with the outcome of charged, 8% of all outcomes for this offence type. The number of outcomes recorded as, Victim declines/withdraws support - named suspect identified was 41%, decreasing from 47% in the previous period.

Figure 8.3 Positive outcomes for recorded crimes - VAP

		Postive Outcomes	Unresolved: Suspect	Unresolved: Suspect N/K	Latest	Previous	Volume +/-	% change	Latest %	Previous %
Positive Outcomes 121	Charge or Summons	1055			1055	1353	-298	-22%	8%	9%
	Out of courst disposal	402			402	512	-110	-21%	3%	4%
Unresolved: Suspect Indentified 478	Not in public interest (Police of CPS)		574		574	440	134	30%	4%	3%
	Evidential Difficulties (suspect identified)		1494		1494	1663	-169	-10%	11%	12%
	Survivor declines/unable to/withdraws support		5690		5690	6756	-1066	-16%	41%	47%
	Action not possible		131		131	161	-30	-19%	1%	1%
Unresolved: Suspect N/K 248	Investigation complete no suspect identified			2643	2643	3216	-573	-18%	19%	22%
Transferred Crime	Other body/agency has investigation primacy			260	260	283	-23	-8%	2%	2%
Live Investigation	Unresolved as investigation ongoing			1463	1463	75	1388	1851%	11%	1%
	Totals	**1457**	**7889**	**4366**	**13712**	**14459**	**-747**	**-5.2%**	**100%**	**100%**

Victim / Offender Gender and Ethnicity Analysis

VAP victims identied the offender as a partner in 10% of records, while 13% identified the offender as an ex-partner and 26% identified the offender as a stranger.

Victim gender and ethnicity analysis indicates that the rate of repeat victimisation for White females is greater than any other ethnic group, as is the rate for White males. There is a lack of ethnicity details for both male and female victims with 39% and 37% respectively being recorded as “Not Stated”.

Offender gender and ethnicity analysis indicates that the rate of repeat offending for Asian ethnicity females is greater than any other ethnic group, as is the rate for Other ethnicity males, while black male offenders are overrepresented when compared with the latest census rate. There is a lack of ethnicity details for both male and female victims with 29% and 28% respectively being recorded as “Not Stated”.

Figure 8.4 Victim and Offender Gender and Ethnicity data tables

		Victim vol.	Offence vol.	Repeat Victim vol.	Repeat Victim offence vol.	% of Repeat Victims	Victim ethnicty %	Census 2021 pop%
Female Victims	Asian	291	391	60	160	20.6%	6%	15.0%
	Black	292	370	48	126	16.4%	6%	10.0%
	Mixed	164	218	37	91	22.6%	3%	6.0%
	Other	243	298	39	94	16.0%	5%	11.0%
	White	2246	3211	517	1482	23.0%	44%	58.0%
	Not Stated	1906	2376	313	783	16.4%	37%	

		Victim vol.	Offence vol.	Repeat Victim vol.	Repeat Victim offence vol.	% of Repeat Victims	Victim ethnicty %	Census 2021 pop%
Male Victims	Asian	339	397	38	96	11.2%	8%	15.0%
	Black	303	352	38	87	12.5%	7%	10.0%
	Mixed	117	130	10	23	8.5%	3%	6.0%
	Other	226	264	28	66	12.4%	5%	11.0%
	White	1756	2110	228	582	13.0%	39%	58.0%
	Not Stated	1750	2000	171	421	9.8%	39%	

		Offender vol.	Offence vol.	Repeat offender vol.	Repeat offender offence vol.	% of Repeat Offenders	Offender ethnicty %	Census 2021 pop%
Female Offenders	Asian	31	36	5	10	16%	4%	15.0%
	Black	52	57	5	10	10%	7%	10.0%
	Mixed	30	31	1	2	3%	4%	6.0%
	Other	34	39	4	8	12%	5%	11.0%
	White	370	435	42	107	11%	51%	58.0%
	Not Stated	205	225	16	36	8%	28%	

		Offender vol.	Offence vol.	Repeat offender vol.	Repeat offender offence vol.	% of Repeat Offenders	Offender ethnicty %	Census 2021 pop%
Male Offenders	Asian	153	181	23	51	15%	7%	15.0%
	Black	232	279	31	78	13%	11%	10.0%
	Mixed	97	118	16	37	16%	5%	6.0%
	Other	125	158	22	55	18%	6%	11.0%
	White	883	1106	143	366	16%	42%	58.0%
	Not Stated	600	692	68	160	11%	29%	

Short Term Performance

Comparing the three months of June to August 2023 with the same period in 2022 saw an offence volume decrease of 3% or 106 fewer offences. This is also a decrease of 8% (302 fewer offences), below the levels recorded in the same period in 2021.

The highest volume offence type in this period was violence without injury with 1,504 offences, which was a 0.4% decrease or 6 fewer offences when compared to the same period in 2022. The short-term reduction recorded was the result of a 17% decrease (190 fewer offences) in Stalking and Harassment offences.

Although the City Centre experienced the largest offence volume with 511 offences in the short-term, which was 85 fewer offences than last year, the largest offence volume increase of 26 more offences when compared to the same three months in 2021 was seen in the Bestwood ward.

9. Knife Crime

Headlines:

- There are long-term increases and medium-term decreases of offences, and levels are still 1.4% lower than 2018/19.
- Violence with injury and Personal Robbery represent most offences, 64% & 34% respectively.
- Nottinghamshire's position for offence levels across the Most Similar Group (MSG) is the fourth best.
- Medium-term positive outcomes reduced by three percentage points.

Performance Overview

The long-term performance in 2022/23 saw a 17% increase (60 more offences), when compared to the 2020/21 assessment period. The medium-term saw a decrease of 8% (34 fewer offences), when compared to 2021/22. In the short-term there was a decrease of 13% (14 fewer offences) between June and August 2023, when compared to the same period in 2022.

Long Term Performance

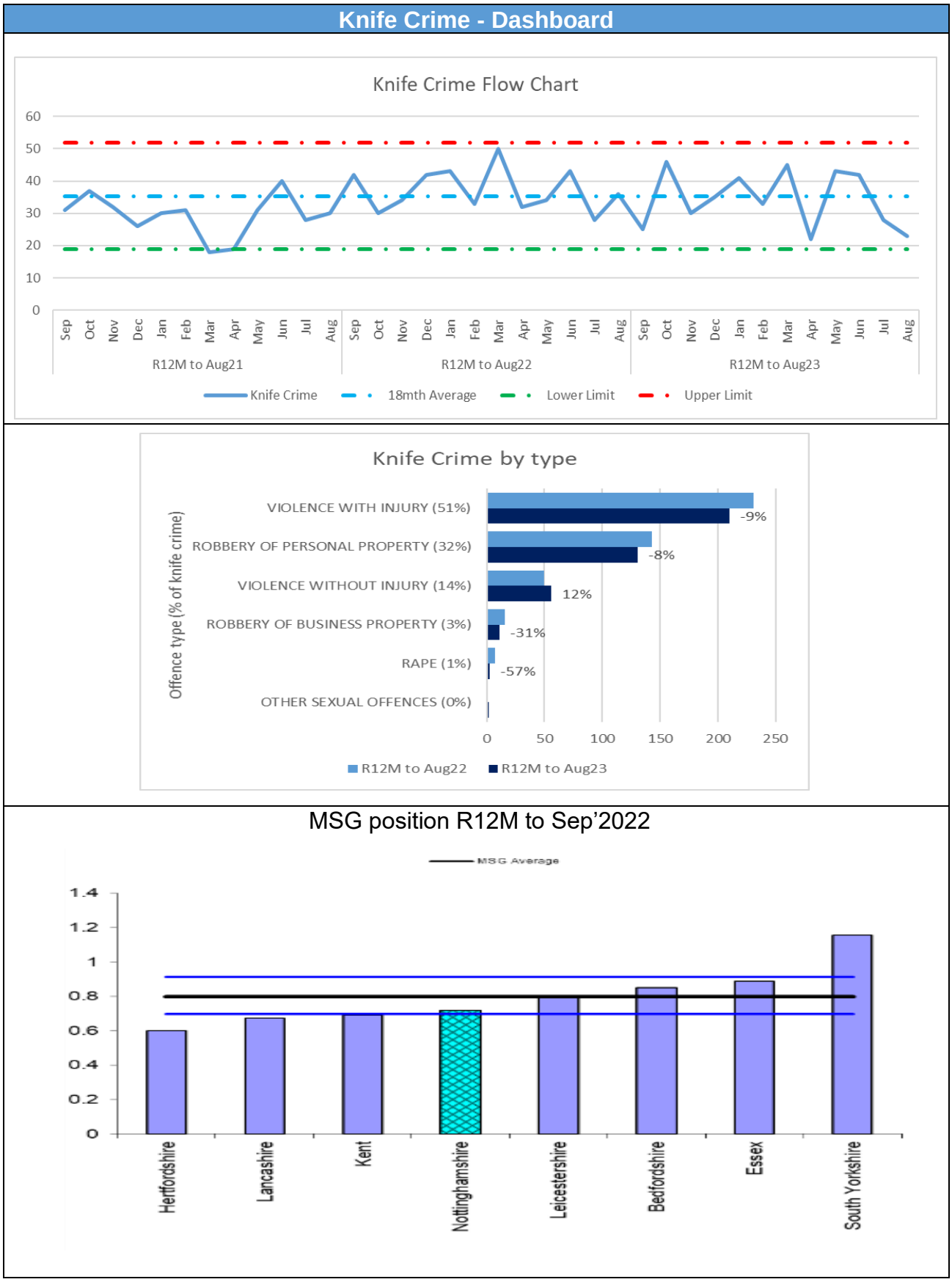
Between September 2020 and August 2023, a total of 1213 offences were recorded by Nottinghamshire Police in Nottingham City. The long-term comparison between Sep20-Aug21 and Sep22-Aug23 shows a 17% increase in offences.

Short Term Performance

Comparing the three months of June to August 2023 with the same period in 2022 saw an offence volume decrease of 13% or 14 fewer offences. There was also a decrease of 5% (5 fewer offences), compared with in the same period in 2021.

The highest volume offence type in this period was violence with injury with 50 offences, which was an 18% decrease or 11 fewer offences when compared to the same period in 2022. The City Centre experienced the largest offence volume, with 10 offences in the short-term, which was 1 more offence than last year, while the largest offence volume increase of 4 more offences when compared to the same three months in 2022 was seen in Clifton East.

Figure 9.1 Knife Crime Dashboard including long-term month on month recorded crime, year on year breakdown by crime type and MSG position



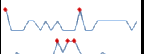
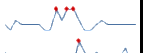
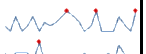
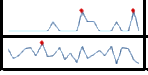
Medium Term Performance

There are five key crime types that make up knife crime offences – rape, robbery personal property, robbery of business property, violence with injury and violence without injury.

The knife crime flow chart on the dashboard shows the monthly volume and trend of knife offences. Overall, the volume of knife crimes has increased, such that the average monthly volume of offences increased to 35.3 per month over the previous 18 months to August 2023 from 34.1 offences in the 18 months to August 2022. This increasing trend looks set to reverse, since the average over the last 12 months is 34.4 offences per month.

The City Centre experienced the largest volume of knife crime in the twelve months to August 2023, despite a 12% decrease or 9 fewer offences than in the previous period. Mapperley saw the largest medium-term increase when compared to the previous period with 9 more offences (+75%).

Figure 9.2 Year on Year comparisons by Ward for Knife Crime offences

Ward	R12M to Aug22	R12M to Aug23	Change		Knife Crime Sep21-Aug23	2021/22 rate per 1000 pop	2022/23 rate per 1000 pop
			Volume +/-	% change			
Aspley	26	17	-9	-35%		1.4	0.9
Basford	22	19	-3	-14%		1.3	1.2
Berridge	30	21	-9	-30%		1.7	1.2
Bestwood	19	14	-5	-26%		1.1	0.8
Bilborough	20	12	-8	-40%		1.2	0.7
Bulwell	22	27	5	23%		1.4	1.7
Bulwell Forest	15	10	-5	-33%		1.1	0.7
Castle	0	0	0			0.0	0.0
CITY CENTRE	73	64	-9	-12%		3.9	3.4
Clifton East	13	21	8	62%		0.8	1.2
Clifton West	7	10	3	43%		0.7	0.9
Dales	23	18	-5	-22%		1.4	1.1
Hyson Green and Arboretum	64	53	-11	-17%		3.3	2.7
Leen Valley	6	9	3	50%		0.6	0.9
Lenton and Wollaton East	17	15	-2	-12%		0.8	0.7
Mapperley	12	21	9	75%		0.7	1.3
Meadows	16	16	0	0%		1.7	1.7
Radford	21	20	-1	-5%		1.3	1.2
Sherwood	20	18	-2	-10%		1.3	1.1
St Ann's	20	21	1	5%		1.3	1.4
Wollaton West	1	7	6	600%		0.1	0.5
Grand Totals	**447**	**413**	**-34**	**-8%**		**1.4**	**1.3**

Positive Outcomes

The positive outcome rate for Knife offences in 2022/23 was 14%, decreasing from 17% in 2021/22. There were 59 knife offences with the outcome of charged, 14% of all outcomes for this offence type. The number of outcomes recorded as Victim declines/withdraws support - named suspect identified was 26%, decreasing from 35% in the previous period.

Figure 9.3 Positive Outcomes for Knife Crime offences

		Postive Outcomes	Unresolved: Suspect	Unresolved: Suspect N/K	Latest	Previous	Volume +/-	% change	Latest %	Previous %
Positive Outcomes 121	Charge or Summons	59			59	77	-18	-23%	14%	17%
	Out of court disposal	2			2	1	1	100%	0%	0%
Unresolved: Suspect Indentified 478	Not in public interest (Police of CPS)		9		9	7	2	29%	2%	2%
	Evidential Difficulties (suspect identified)		40		40	50	-10	-20%	10%	11%
	Survivor declines/unable to/withdraws support		106		106	155	-49	-32%	26%	35%
	Action not possible		1		1	1	0	0%	0%	0%
Unresolved: Suspect N/K	Investigation complete no suspect identified			125	125	142	-17	-12%	30%	32%
Transferred Crime	Other body/agency has investigation primacy			1	1	3	-2	-67%	0%	1%
Live Investigation	Unresolved as investigation ongoing			68	68	10	58	580%	17%	2%
	Totals	**61**	**156**	**194**	**411**	**446**	**-35**	**-7.8%**	**100%**	**100%**

Victim / Offender Gender and Ethnicity Analysis

Knife crime victims identified the offender as a stranger in 38% of records, while 14% identified the offender as an acquaintance and 8% identified the offender as a spouse or partner.

Victim gender and ethnicity analysis indicates that the rate of repeat victimisation for Black females is greater than any other ethnic group, while the rate among men is led by Mixed. There is a lack of ethnicity details for male and female victims with 31% and 42% respectively being recorded as “Not Stated”.

Offender gender and ethnicity analysis indicates that black ethnicity male and female offenders are overrepresented when compared with the latest census rate. There is a lack of ethnicity details for both male and female victims with 26% and 26% respectively being recorded as “Not Stated”.

Figure 9.3 Victim and Offender Gender and Ethnicity Breakdowns

		Victim vol.	Offence vol.	Repeat Victim vol.	Repeat Victim offence vol.	% of Repeat Victims	Victim ethnicty %	Census 2021 pop%
Female Victims	Asian	1	1	0	0	0%	1%	15.0%
	Black	8	9	1	2	13%	7%	10.0%
	Mixed	2	2	0	0	0%	2%	6.0%
	Other	9	9	0	0	0%	8%	11.0%
	White	50	51	1	2	2%	42%	58.0%
	Not Stated	50	50	0	0	0%	42%	

		Victim vol.	Offence vol.	Repeat Victim vol.	Repeat Victim offence vol.	% of Repeat Victims	Victim ethnicty %	Census 2021 pop%
Male Victims	Asian	20	21	1	2	5%	8%	15.0%
	Black	20	20	0	0	0%	8%	10.0%
	Mixed	11	12	1	2	9%	4%	6.0%
	Other	14	14	0	0	0%	5%	11.0%
	White	114	117	3	6	3%	44%	58.0%
	Not Stated	79	81	2	4	3%	31%	

		Offender vol.	Offence vol.	Repeat offender vol.	Repeat offender offence vol.	% of Repeat Offenders	Offender ethnicty %	Census 2021 pop%
Female Offenders	Asian	1	1	0	0	0%	5%	15.0%
	Black	3	3	0	0	0%	16%	10.0%
	Mixed	3	3	0	0	0%	16%	6.0%
	Other	0	0	0	0		0%	11.0%
	White	7	7	0	0	0%	37%	58.0%
	Not Stated	5	5	0	0	0%	26%	

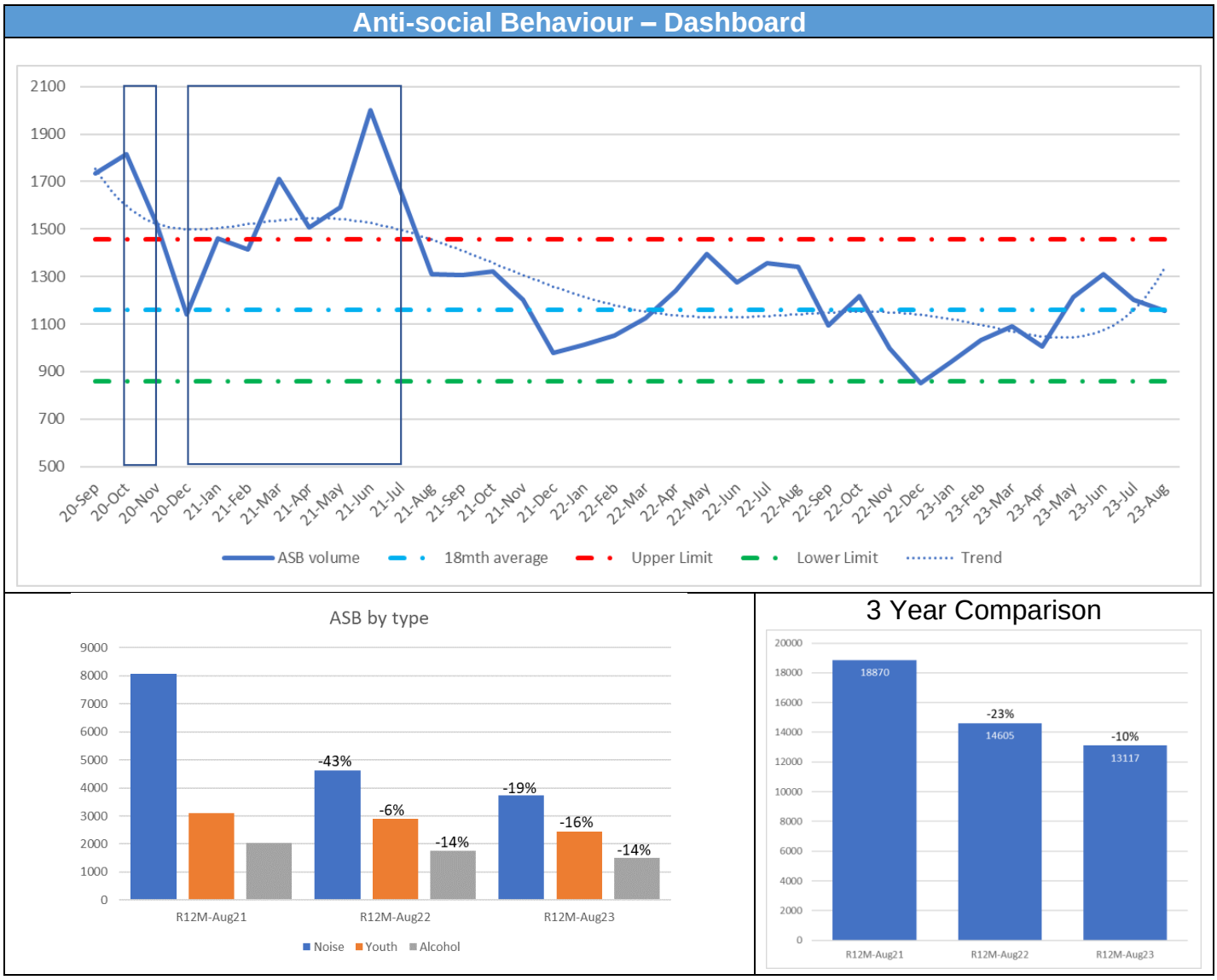
		Offender vol.	Offence vol.	Repeat offender vol.	Repeat offender offence vol.	% of Repeat Offenders	Offender ethnicty %	Census 2021 pop%
Male Offenders	Asian	2	2	0	0	0%	3%	15.0%
	Black	12	13	1	2	8%	16%	10.0%
	Mixed	4	4	0	0	0%	5%	6.0%
	Other	7	7	0	0	0%	9%	11.0%
	White	32	32	0	0	0%	42%	58.0%
	Not Stated	20	20	0	0	0%	26%	

10. Anti-Social Behaviour

Headlines:

- Levels of ASB incidents saw both long-term and medium-term decreases, following high levels seen in 2020/21.
- Noise is the most recorded ASB type, but reduced by 43% last year on 2020/21, and a further 19% reduction this year on 2021/22.
- Student ASB reduced by 36% in the medium-term. Student ASB occurs mainly in the NTE.
- Flare recorded ASB by 7% in the medium-term. Noisy music is the dominant complaint on Flare in 2022/23.

Figure 10.1 Antisocial behaviour dashboard



Performance Overview

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) calls reported to Nottinghamshire police have changed significantly over the last four-year period from September-19 to August-23. The impact the Coronavirus pandemic had on people and society is immeasurable, with a huge shift in the way people behaved and interreacted with one and other. The effect of this change is, however, being seen to revert to pre-Covid levels of incident reporting, in as much as long term performance in 2022/23 saw a 30% decrease (5,753 fewer incidents), when compared to the 2020/21 assessment period. The medium term saw a decrease of 10% (1,488 fewer incidents), when compared to 2021/22. In the short term there was a decrease of 8% (301 fewer incidents) between June and August 2023, when compared to the same period in 2022.

Long Term Performance

Between September 2020 and August 2023, a total of 12,615 incidents were recorded by Nottinghamshire Police in Nottingham City. The long-term comparison between Sep20-Aug21 and Sep22-Aug23 shows a 30% decrease in offences. This decrease is seen across all ASB types with a 54% reduction in Noise calls, a 21% reduction in Youth calls and a 26% reduction in Alcohol calls.

Medium Term Performance

September 2022 to August 2023 figures show a slight decrease of 10% (1,427 fewer offences) compared to the same period in 2021/22. With the easing of lockdowns in the long-term time periods affecting the local economy and the population's ability to travel or socialise, the volumes of all incidents have seen decreases in the last two years.

The City Centre continues to see the largest volume of incidents in the twelve months to August 2023, whilst outside of the City Centre the Hyson Green & Arboretum ward has the largest volume. The largest volume increase over the previous period was seen in the Sherwood ward with an 8% increase (45 more incidents) when compared with 2021/22. These trends are shown in the following table. Highlighted are the wards with the largest volume totals and increases outside of the City Centre.

Noise is the largest recorded ASB type in the medium-term but also leads the incident reduction, with a 19% reduction or 899 fewer records when compared to 2021/22.

Figure 10.2: Medium Term Ward Comparison Table

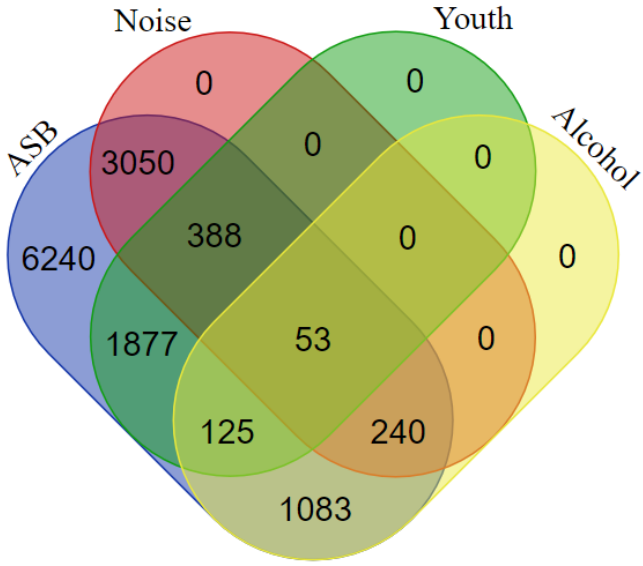
Ward	R12M- Aug'22	R12M- Aug'23	Volume +/-	%change
Aspley	682	528	-154	-23%
Basford	579	479	-100	-17%
Bestwood	711	705	-6	-1%
Bilborough	759	633	-126	-17%
Bulwell	914	777	-137	-15%
Bulwell Forest	395	384	-11	-3%
Leen Valley	214	165	-49	-23%
NORTH LOCALITY TOTALS	**4254**	**3671**	**-583**	**-14%**
Berridge	656	676	20	3%
Castle	106	109	3	3%
Hyson Green and Arboretum	1457	1465	8	1%
Lenton and Wollaton East	715	587	-128	-18%
Radford	809	574	-235	-29%
Sherwood	552	597	45	8%
Wollaton West	202	153	-49	-24%
CENTRAL LOCALITY TOTALS	**7162**	**6544**	**-618**	**-9%**
Clifton East	689	647	-42	-6%
Clifton West	193	205	12	6%
Dales	696	604	-92	-13%
Mapperley	408	358	-50	-12%
Meadows	375	374	-1	0%
St Ann's	767	653	-114	-15%
SOUTH LOCALITY TOTALS	**3128**	**2841**	**-287**	**-9%**
CITY CENTRE	2665	2383	-282	-11%
Grand Total	**14544**	**13117**	**-1427**	**-10%**

Figure 10.3: Year on Year ASB Comparison Table

	R12M-Aug22	R12M-Aug23	Volume +/-	%change
Noise	4630	3731	-899	-19%
Youth	2905	2443	-462	-16%
Alcohol	1747	1501	-246	-14%
Grand Total	**14544**	**13117**	**-1427**	**-10%**

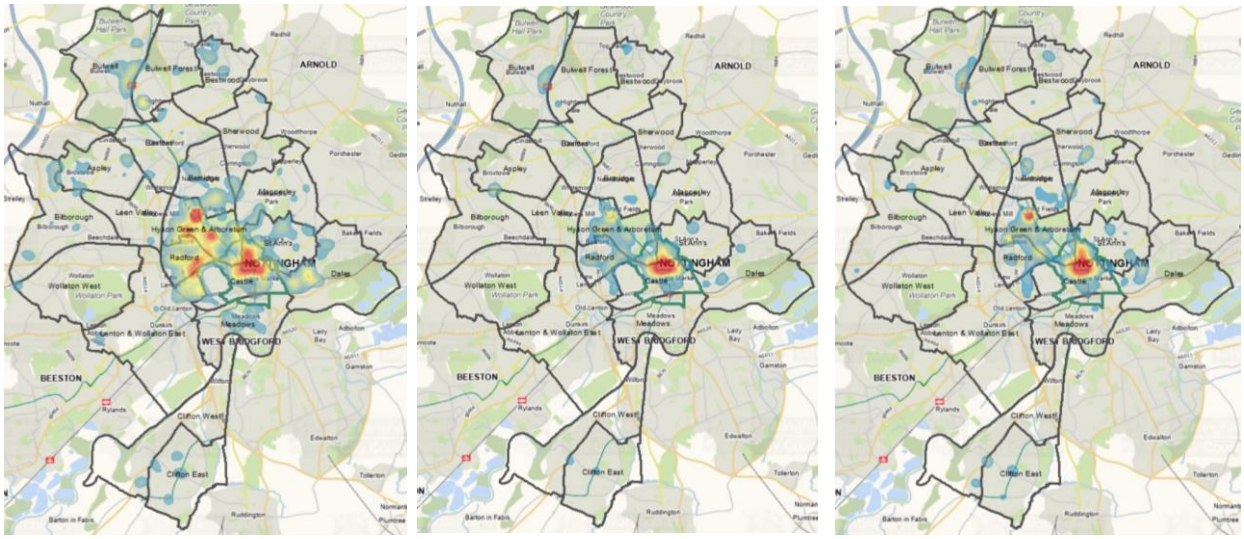
Figure 10.4 Police recorded ASB Crossover 12 months to August 2023

List names	number of elements
ASB	13056
Alcohol	1501
Noise	3731
Youth	2443



The three maps below show the spread of offences throughout the city as the inactivity of the lockdown periods ends.

2020-21 *2021-22* *2022-2023*



Short Term Performance

Comparing the three months of June to August 2023 with the same period in 2022 saw an incident volume decrease of 17% or 671 fewer incidents. These decreasing volumes are 34% (1677 fewer incidents) below the levels recorded in the same period in 2021.

Although the City Centre experienced the largest incident volume with 573 incidents in the short-term, this was 183 fewer incidents than last year. The largest incident volume increase of 8 more incidents when compared to the same three months in 2022 was seen in Berridge.

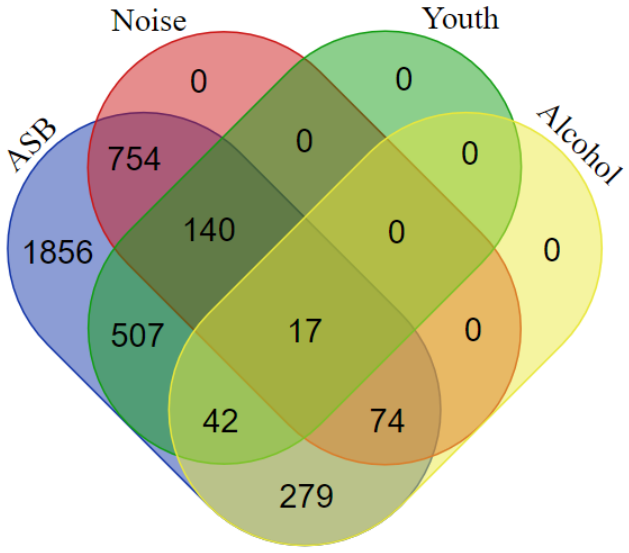
Short Term Performance

Noise is the largest recorded ASB type in the short-term but also leads the incident reduction, with a 23% reduction or 288 fewer records when compared to 2021/22.

Figure 10.5 Short Term ASB Data Year on Year and Crossover to August 2023 (3 month comparison)

	R12M-Aug22	R12M-Aug23	Volume +/-	%change
Noise	1273	985	-288	-23%
Youth	859	706	-153	-18%
Alcohol	468	412	-56	-12%
Grand Total	**3970**	**3669**	**-301**	**-8%**

List names	number of elements
ASB	3669
Alcohol	412
Noise	985
Youth	706

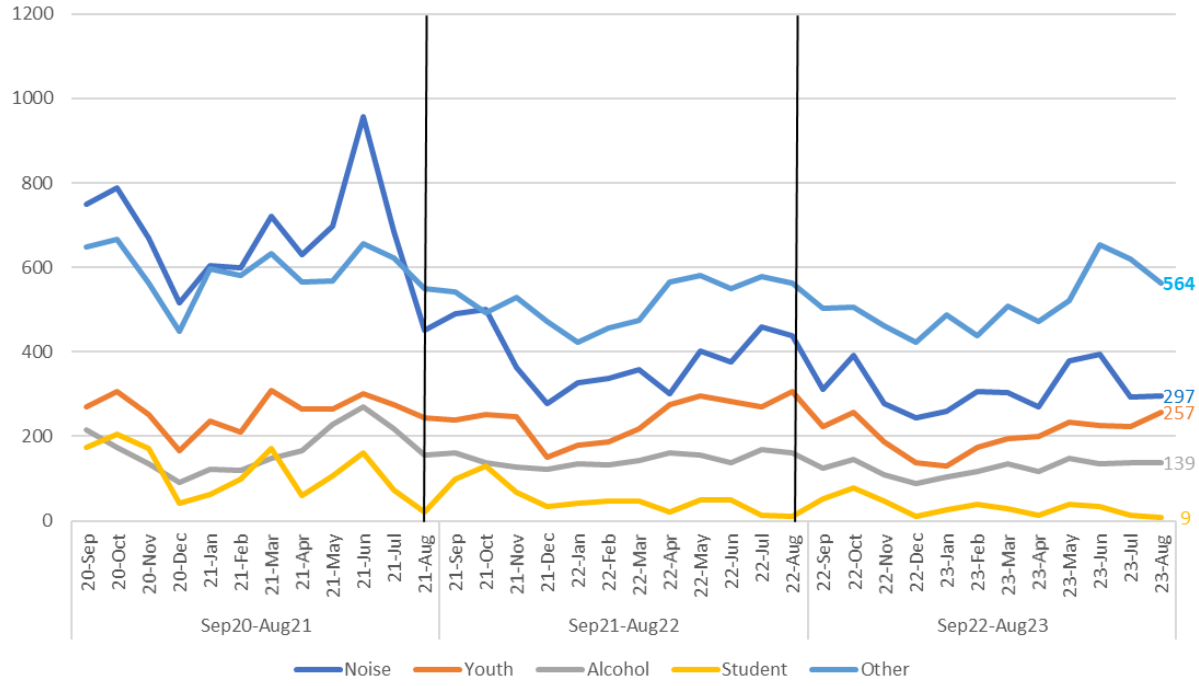


Student Related ASB:

There are roughly 60,000 students at Nottingham's two universities and whilst students are a great asset to the city, a minority are involved in ASB, principally related to noise and alcohol. Student ASB is not an official category of ASB and therefore to identify these incidents a word search formula was used on the incident's details looking for variations of the word student. This methodology therefore has its limitations and is likely an underestimate.

Student related ASB spiked in 2019/20 with three spikes in incidents from freshers, as well as during the post-Christmas lockdown, followed by an increase as restrictions lifted. These high levels continued through 2020/21. For the long-term assessment period Student ASB has reduced by 71% or 956 fewer calls; and a 36% reduction or 221 fewer calls when compared to the 2021/22 period. The majority (64% at least) of student related ASB is related to noise, usually relating to house parties or pre-drinking before nights out.

Figure 10.6 Student Related ASB compared to all other ASB over the last three years



Student ASB is primarily an issue that occurs during the night-time economy (18:00 – 05:59), with 77% of these incidents occurring between this time: furthermore 43% of student ASB occurs in the weekend NTE, although issues linked to student nights out

(socials) in the week are also an issue. A large proportion of these incidents therefore occur in the City Centre (specifically 16% of student ASB), the main area in Nottingham for drinking and socialising, particularly for students. Perhaps the most problematic areas in which these incidents are high are the residential areas within which students themselves reside. This creates issues within these neighbourhoods, as whilst these areas are high in student housing in the form of student accommodation, flats and houses of multiple occupation, they are also shared with other local residents. Lenton and Wollaton East accounts for 24% of student related ASB, followed by Radford (18%) and Hyson Green & Arboretum (17%).

Flare:

Nottingham City Council record incidents of noise related ASB onto the Flare database system, these are predominantly domestic related noise issues. Using the same comparative periods, there was a 15% increase (653 more ASB calls) for the long-term comparison from 4,332 to 4,985. For the medium-term comparison there were 4,660 incidents, a slight increase of 7%, 325 additional incidents.

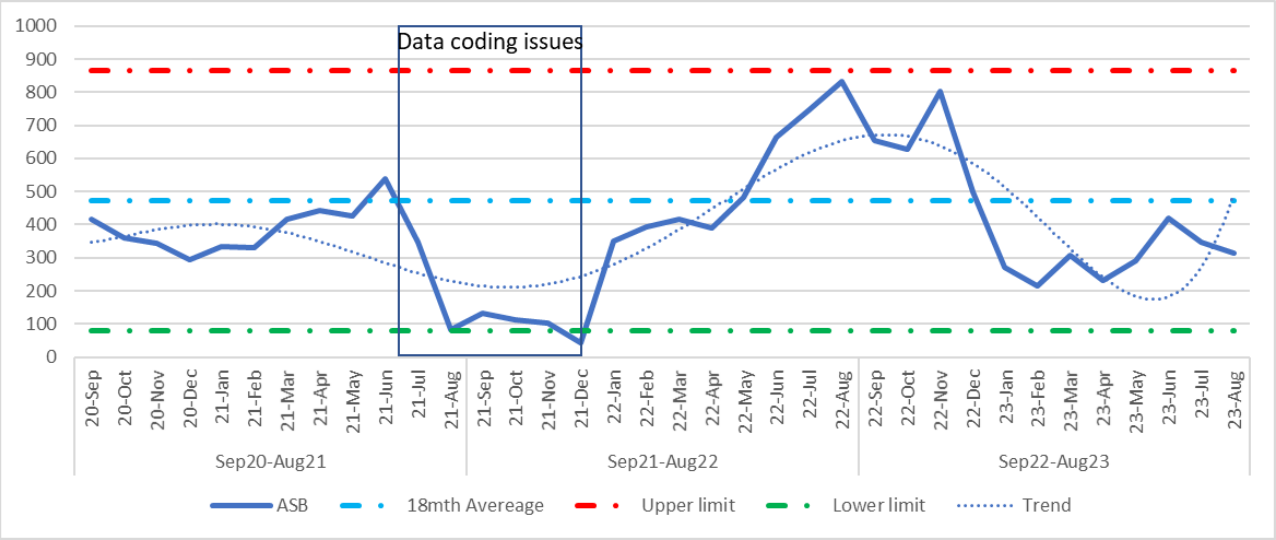
Figure 10.7 Comparison table of Flare ASB

	Sep20-Aug21	Sep21-Aug22	Sep22-Aug23	Long-Term		Medium-Term	
				Volume +/-	%change	Volume +/-	%change
ASB	4332	4660	4985	653	15%	325	7%

Incidents began to reduce towards the end of July-21 due to a data coding issue within the Flare database, resulting in a reduction in the number of recorded incidents. This lasted until the end of December-21 with incidents being correctly coded from January-22 onwards. Incidents returned towards the three-year average but have since increased month on month, with August-23 recording the highest volume of incidents for the three-year period analysed. There are also some seasonal patterns to the Flare data, with calls tending to increase during the warmer summer months, reducing towards the colder winter months.

All Flare incidents are noise related, a break-down of the type of noise reveals 'music' accounted for 37% of these calls, followed by noisy people (19%) and noisy dogs barking (14.5%).

Figure 10.8 Three-year trend of Flare ASB incidents

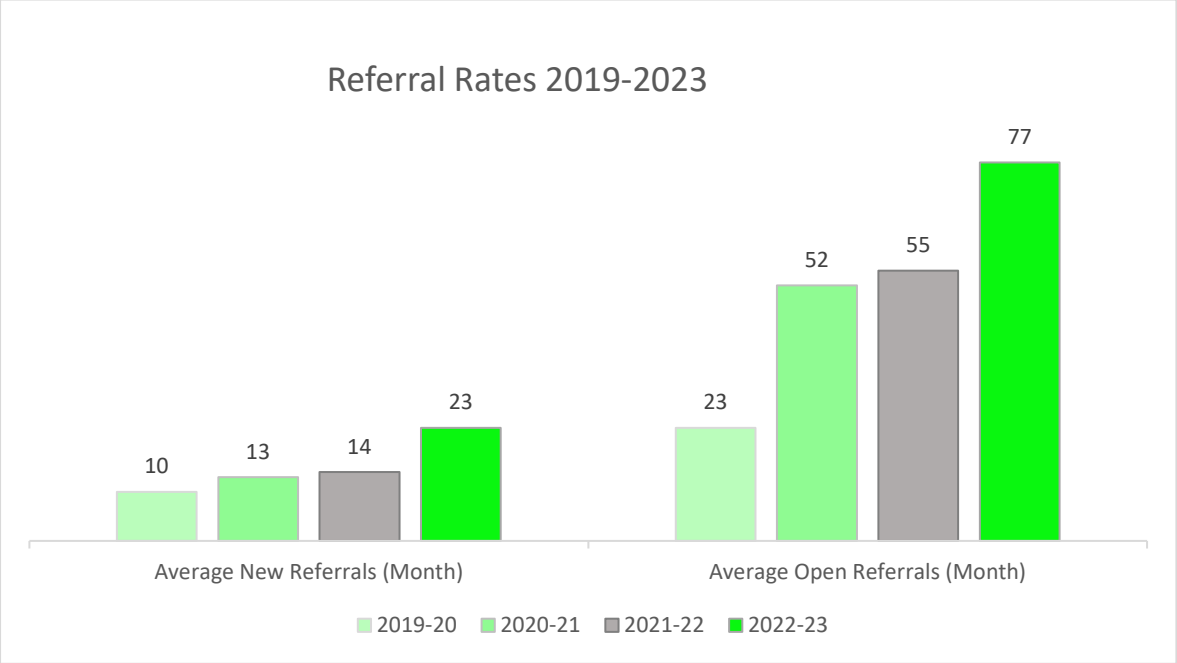


11. Vulnerability, exploitation and safeguarding

Slavery Exploitation Team 2022-2023 - Current Trends

The team has seen a significant increase in referrals since the model was launched in 2019.

Figure 11.1 Referrals to the SET



This increase is likely to be a combination of an increase in awareness of how to identify slavery and exploitation, and the increase in vulnerability to exploitation caused by the pandemic and current cost of living crisis.

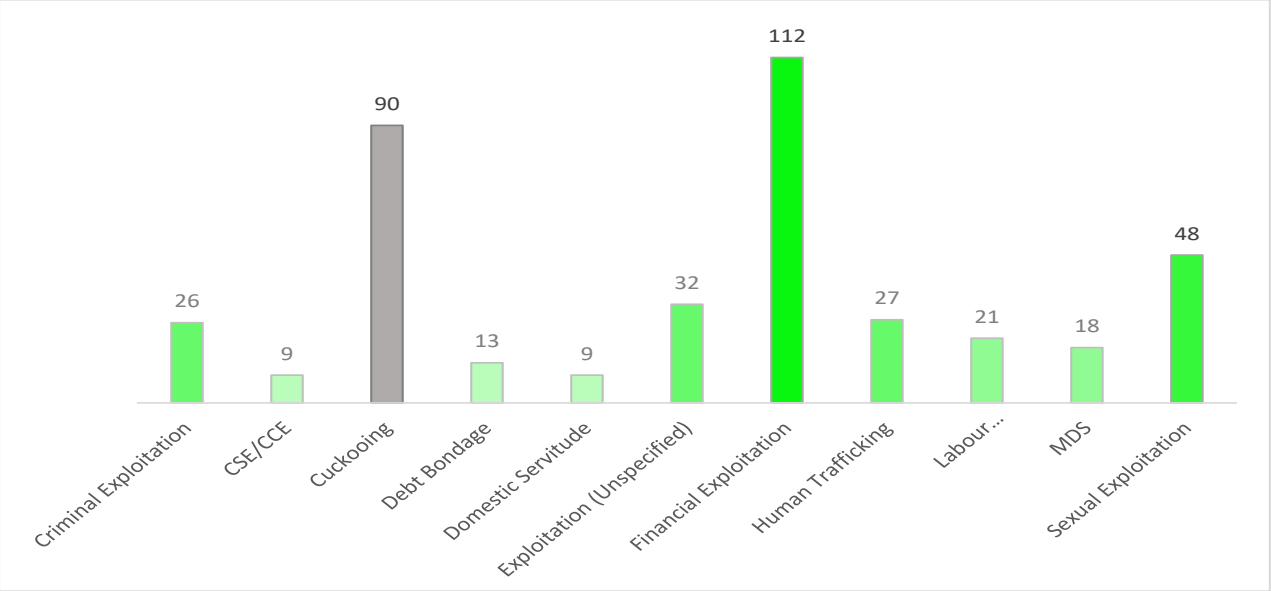
In response to this identified issue, a RAG Rating tool has been developed to allow the team to establish the level of risk (low/medium/high) and support prioritisation and frequency of case review. Consultation took place with MASE (Multi Agency Sexual Exploitation) children's panel around their risk assessment processes and toolkits, an Academic Research Fellow at the Rights Lab specialising in Modern Slavery and NCCs LADO to inform the RAG Rating design. There is no equivalent process to this in other local authority areas. It is hoped the robust scrutiny will aid the potential for this to be a transferable model to support tackling slavery and exploitation on a more national scale.

Case Typology

A total of 480 types of exploitation were identified; almost half (49%) only had 1 exploitation type identified, but 17% had 3 or more identified, and 6 cases had 5-7 types identified.

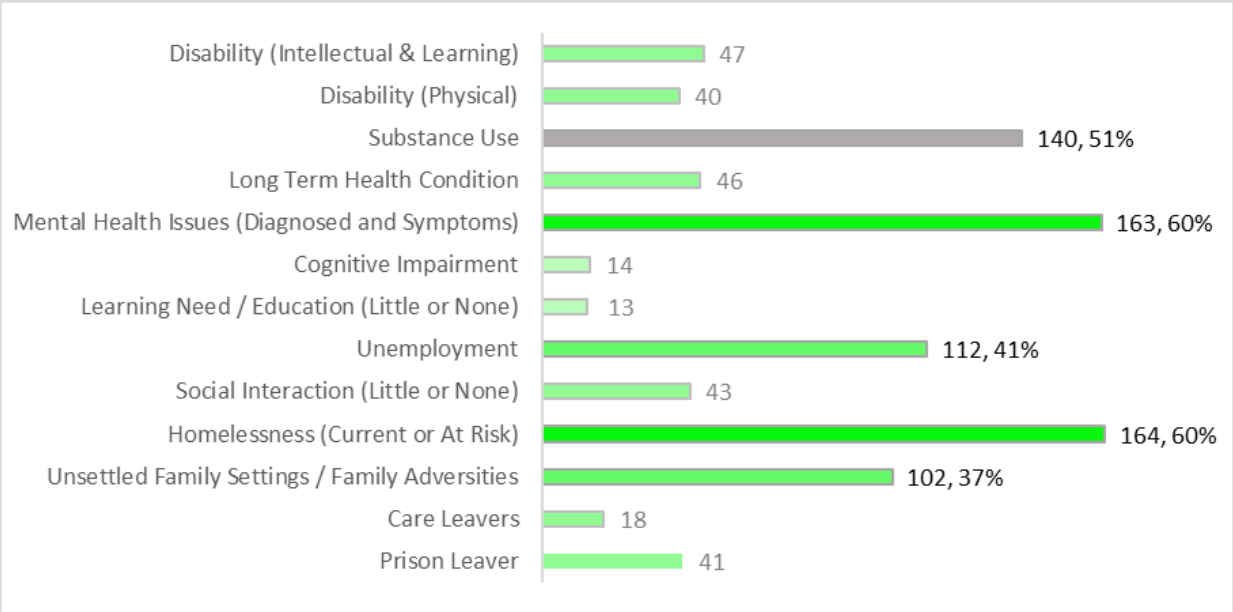
The most common type of exploitation was financial exploitation, identified in just over 40% of cases, followed by cuckooing, identified in just over a third of all cases, and then sexual exploitation in 18% of cases.

Figure 11.2 Case Typology of referrals to the SET



Impact on Wider Issues

Figure 11.3 Vulnerabilities identified in SET caseload



Case Study

The Slavery Exploitation Team received a referral from a support service for a vulnerable adult who had a learning disability and challenges with substance misuse. Concerns were that he was being financially exploited by way of being forced to pay other people's drug debts. There had been a number of physical assaults against him by both drug dealers and users.

Observations had been made by professionals that he was struggling with mental health and personal hygiene, however substance use was preventing him from accessing support with specialist services to address this. A social care referral had been made previously but he had not been picked up.

Following immediate welfare checks by police (at the request of the SET team), effective referrals were made to adult social care, substance use services and counselling.

Multi-disciplinary meetings were instigated to explore interventions and pathways to support. Although adult safeguarding deemed him to have capacity, further assessments resulted in the diagnosis of a cognitive impairment disability and the team successfully advocated for him to access mental health specialist supported accommodation. He moved 3 months after the initial referral and is continuing to engage with services around substance use, mental health and personal daily routines.

Acknowledgements:

Many thanks to all partners within the Community Safety Partnership and externally who have assisted greatly in providing the information within this document.