

Nottingham Community Safety Partnership

Strategic Assessment 2025

Nottingham Community Safety Partnership

Working in partnership to build a safer and stronger city

Table of Contents

1. Introduction....5

Purpose & scope....5

Methodology & Limitations....6

Context....7

Nottingham Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment and Community Safety Strategy 2024-2027....7

Understanding Citizen Needs and Service Provision:....7

Partnership Working:....7

Impact Measurement:....7

Slavery and Exploitation:....8

Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence....8

Preventing Radicalisation and Violent Extremism....9

Serious Violence....9

Substance Use....10

Antisocial Behaviour....10

Fire and Rescue in Community Safety....10

Nottingham Community Safety Strategy On a Page....12

Assessment of progress against strategic objectives and action plans through 2024....14

Understand the needs of citizens through capture and analysis of information - good progress....14

Assess Capacity and Capability of Local Service Provision – good progress....14

Strengthening Partnership Working – satisfactory progress....15

Reducing Vulnerability – satisfactory progress....15

Measuring Impact -Reducing Victimisation....15

Measuring Impact - Reducing Risk and Harm – Substance Use....17

Measuring Impact – Reducing Risk and Harm – Reoffending....17

Gaps and Next Steps for Nottingham Community Safety Partnership 2025-27....18

Understanding Need and Provision....18

Working in Partnership to Improve Services....18

List of continued or new recommendations....19

Horizon Scanning....20

Demographics....28

2. Executive summary....31

All crime.....31

Performance Overview....31

Offence Types 2023/24....31

Crime Rates 2023/24 31
City Centre and Wards 2023/24 31
Shoplifting 2023/24 32
Sexual Violence 32
Performance Overview: 32
Crime Rates 33
City Centre and Wards 33
Domestic Violence and Abuse Performance Overview 33
Crime Rates: 33
Positive Outcomes: 34
Victim and Offender Analysis: 34
Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) 34
MARAC Performance overview 34
Domestic Homicide Reviews 35
Hate Crime 36
Performance Overview: 36
Crime Rates: 36
Positive Outcomes: 36
Short-term Performance: 36
Serious Violence 36
Performance Overview 37
Crime Rates: 37
Positive Outcomes: 37
Knife Crime 38
Performance Overview: 38
Crime Rates: 38
Positive Outcomes: 38
ASB 39
Performance Overview: 39
Crime Rates: 39
Noise ASB: 39
Student ASB: 40
A partnership response 40
Student Living Strategy (SLS) 40
Prevent 41
Substance Use 43

Drug use 43
Alcohol 44
Slavery and Exploitation 47
Overview 47
Case Typology 48
Successes 49
Case Examples 50
Resettlement & refugees 52
3 Crime and ASB Data and Analysis 54
All Crime 54
Serious Violence Crime 62
Knife Crime 66
Sexual Violence 71
Domestic Violence 77
Hate Crime 81

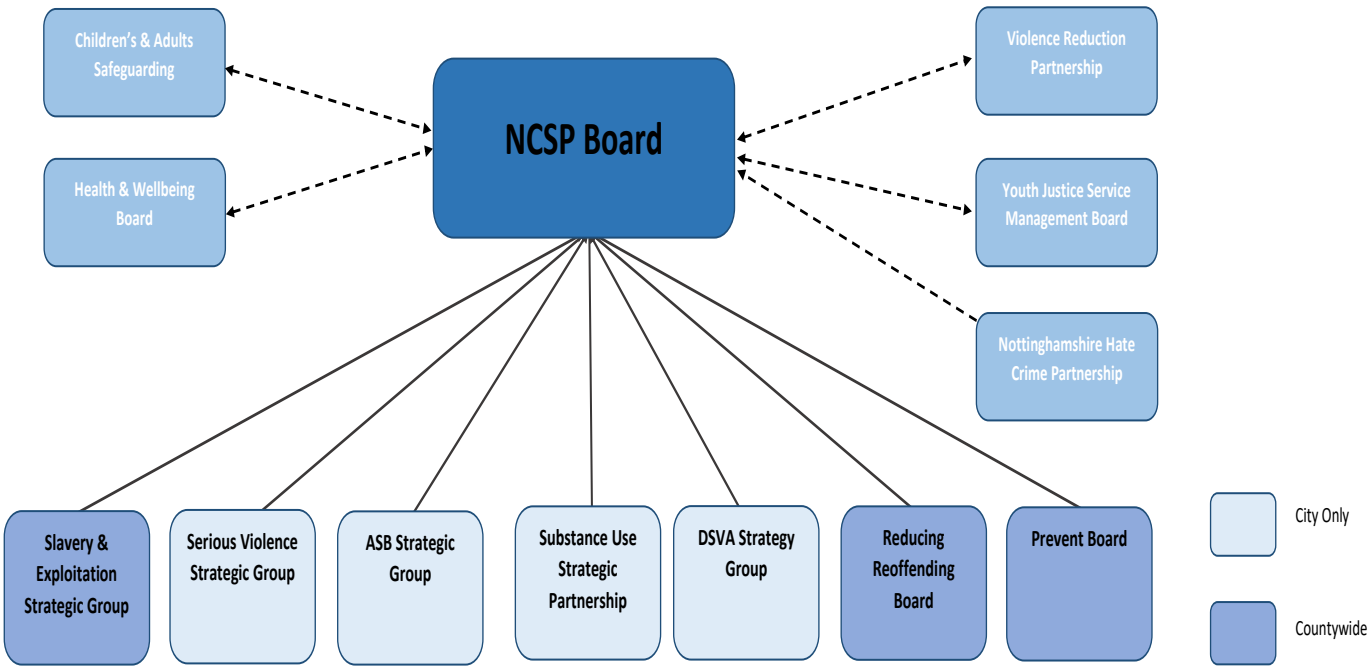
1. Introduction

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 progress against strategic objectives, and any exceptional trends or emerging issues that could impact the safety of citizens of Nottingham over the next twelve months, with the inclusion of recommendations as to how best these issues may be addressed. The strategic assessment is refreshed annually and will inform the CSP and other partner agencies priorities for the year ahead.

Figure 1 Governance Structure of Nottingham Community Safety Partnership 2023-26



Methodology & Limitations

This strategic assessment follows on from and is designed to complement the Nottingham Community Safety Partnership Strategy 2024 - 2027[1] and all related partnership and partner strategic plans. The assessment is based on a long-, medium- and short-term assessment of crime & other 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, where available, when looking at quantitative data for key performance indicators:

- Long term comparator: 12-month period December 2021 – November 2022 (2021/22)
- Medium term comparator: 12-month period: December 2022 - November 2023 (2022/23)
- Short term comparator: 3-month period August 2024 – November 2024
- Current data: 12-month period December 2023 – September 2024 (2023/24)

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. There are several areas where data recording, collation and analysis are still in development.

Recorded data around the ethnicity of citizens is highlighted as an issue which inhibits meaningful analysis, due to the large number of instances where this information is not provided. There are also some new data sets being recorded and collated, for example those from Public Health Partners or the Slavery and Exploitation Team, where data validity is still being established and understood, and whilst assessed and published within this document should also be treated with caution. The data, analysis and subsequent conclusions and recommendations for action within this document should be treated as advisory, based on our analysis and understanding of all available information, viewed considering the many associated limitations and uncertainties apparent in much of the data and information available.

[1] https://www.nottinghaminsight.org.uk/d/acEoEq2b

Context

Nottingham Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment and Community Safety Strategy 2024-2027[2,3]

The Nottingham CSP Strategic Assessment highlighted areas of work to build on the strong partnership foundations developed for Nottingham City through three key themes:

Understanding Citizen Needs and Service Provision:

- Capture and analyse high quality data and information.
- Share information across the partnership.

Partnership Working:

- Strengthen existing partnerships.
- Develop new structures where appropriate.
- Aim to reduce citizen vulnerability to crime and antisocial behaviour.

Impact Measurement:

- Provide efficient and effective services.
- Reduce risk of harm and victimisation.
- Increase confidence in partner authorities and subsequent engagement, measured through reporting and satisfaction indicators.

In response, the Nottingham CSP strategy set out the strategic partnership focus for 2024, consisting of required outcomes across six priority areas – Slavery and Exploitation, Preventing Radicalisation and Extremism, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence, Serious Violence, Substance Use, and Antisocial behaviour. These areas of focus and the groups responsible for addressing them are detailed in the table below:

[2] https://www.nottinghaminsight.org.uk/d/acEoEq2b
[3] https://www.nottinghaminsight.org.uk/d/acEucoYw

Figure 2 Priority Areas and Strategic Focus for NCSP 2024-27

Priority Area	Strategic Focus	Who
Slavery & Exploitation	> Improve partnership working across Nottingham & Nottinghamshire. > Expand the SERAC model into Nottinghamshire.	Slavery & Exploitation Strategic Group
Domestic Abuse & Sexual Violence	>Ensure access to safer accommodation and support services. >Deliver a revised and improved MARAC model >Build on the success of the Consent Coalition.	*DVSA Strategy Group *MARAC Steering Group *DVSA Strategy Group.
Preventing Radicalisation & Violent Extremism	>Develop and implement a more proactive approach to communications and engagement. >Ensure that all partners have a proportionate and monitored staff training programme for Prevent. >Develop and promote an improved approach to tackling 'Permissive Environments'	Prevent Steering Group
Serious Violence	>Implement new governance arrangements for Nottingham >Begin delivery of the local response plan	Serious Violence Strategic Group
Substance Use	>Break drug supply chains. >Deliver a world-class treatment and recovery system. >Achieve a generational shift in the demand for drugs. >Closer working with citizens and communities.	Substance Use Strategic Partnership
Anti-Social Behaviour	>Improved strategic governance >Deliver Immediate Justice pilot >Revise neighbourhood problem solving structures	ASB Strategic Group

A brief overview of progress around each priority area is as follows:

Slavery and Exploitation:

The Slavery and Exploitation Risk Assessment Conference (SERAC) model has been expanded into Nottinghamshire County. The Slavery and Exploitation team (SET) has successfully recruited to all relevant posts to provide coverage for the Nottinghamshire County council districts.

Through the work led by the SET team, partnership working and relationship building between the relevant public, private and third sector agencies continues to improve at pace in relation to tackling Slavery and Exploitation across Nottinghamshire.

Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence

Ensuring access to safe accommodation and support services has been assessed through the Nottingham Domestic Violence and Abuse Needs Assessment 2024. In response to the assessment four new recommendations were incorporated into the Nottingham Domestic Violence and Abuse Strategy. There are also a number of

recommendations for Criminal Justice partners, including assessing where the CSP may be able to assist in improving criminal justice outcomes for survivors.

The new Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) model has been designed and implemented for Nottingham City MARACs. The new model associated performance framework and early evaluation of progress will be detailed in the MARAC section of this assessment.

Work to build on the success of the Consent Coalition is ongoing. Funding has been secured to continue the Consent Coalition Partnership for 2026. A detailed needs assessment for Sexual Violence is planned for 2025.

Preventing Radicalisation and Violent Extremism

Communications and Engagement delivery plan has been developed and is progressing through the Prevent Board and Steering Group. The education and training programme continues, and improvements have been made to the monitoring and recording of training delivered with further measurable outcomes to be developed for the programme. A Permissive Environments action plan has also been developed and is being progressed through the Prevent Board and Steering Group.

Serious Violence

Local Strategic and Operational Serious Violence groups have been established, and a local serious violence response plan is underway.

A number of different stands of work are being addressed in partnership, mainly driven by the Violence Reduction Unit under the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner, one of which is the development of the Common Data Platform – a database and reporting system hosted by Nottinghamshire Police which aims to bring in data from all relevant Community Safety, Health, Education, Social Care and commissioned or voluntary sector partners into one data sharing hub which can be used for strategic analysis across all partners in Nottingham CSP area.

This will hopefully be an opportunity to address many data quality and information sharing issues across the partnership. Unfortunately, data surrounding hospital admissions has been affected by a change in IT systems and work is underway to try and resolve this.

Substance Use

Work continues through the Substance Use group. The local performance framework for Nottingham City has been developed in line with national guidance, considering the breadth of the "From Harm to Hope" strategy and including a focus on meaningful measures that highlight the impact on local people. Progress is reported regularly to the CSP, and whilst the data is confidential and exact figures cannot be presented here, the latest 2024 updates indicate continued positive or maintained progress against most indicators. Current restricted data indicates that currently there are more people in treatment in Nottingham than there have been for over a decade.

Antisocial Behaviour

The three areas of strategic focus have been delivered through the Community Safety Partnership ; a new strategic governance framework has been established, with a new Antisocial Behaviour (ASB) strategic and operational group feeding in directly to the CSP board, under which sits a further devolved operational neighbourhood problem solving structure covering all of the city localities, and incorporating the workforce changes seen over the year in light of financial pressures.

The Immediate Justice Project pilot has been successfully delivered and is planned to continue once funding arrangements have been finalised, and the continued partnership focus continues to result in substantial reductions in reported ASB to Nottinghamshire Police and City Council.

The below table details all of the specific recommendations reflected as actions in the Nottingham CSP Community Safety Strategy 2024-27, and provides brief updates on the progress of each action through 2024.

Fire and Rescue in Community Safety

Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Service (NFRS) service delivery report [4] shows an increase in incidents attended by NFRS in line with growing operational demand. Some of the increase is attributed to a hot and dry summer in 2025, and it is noted that serious life-risk incidents decreased slightly. NFRS perform strongly in prevention and protection activities, and strong multi -agency partnership work with community safety partners is evidenced across safeguarding, youth justice, road

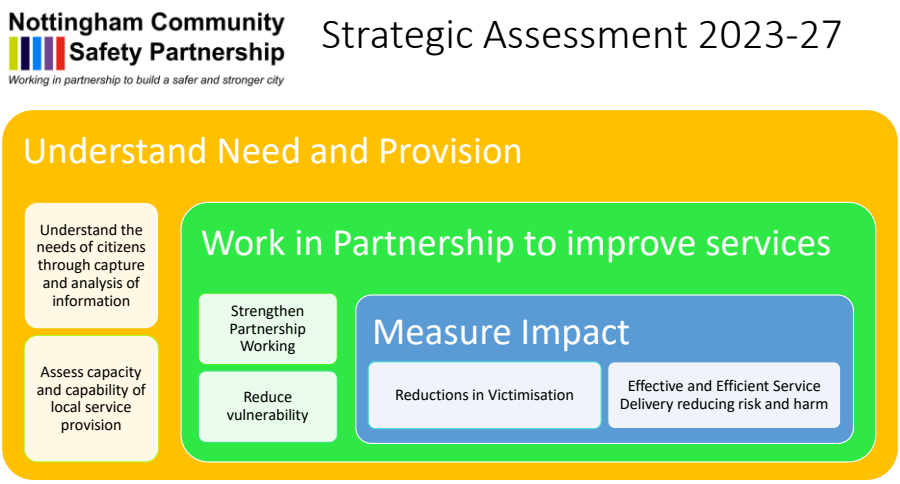
[4] 2026_CSC_9+January+Q2+Service+Delivery+25-26+Performance+Update.pdf

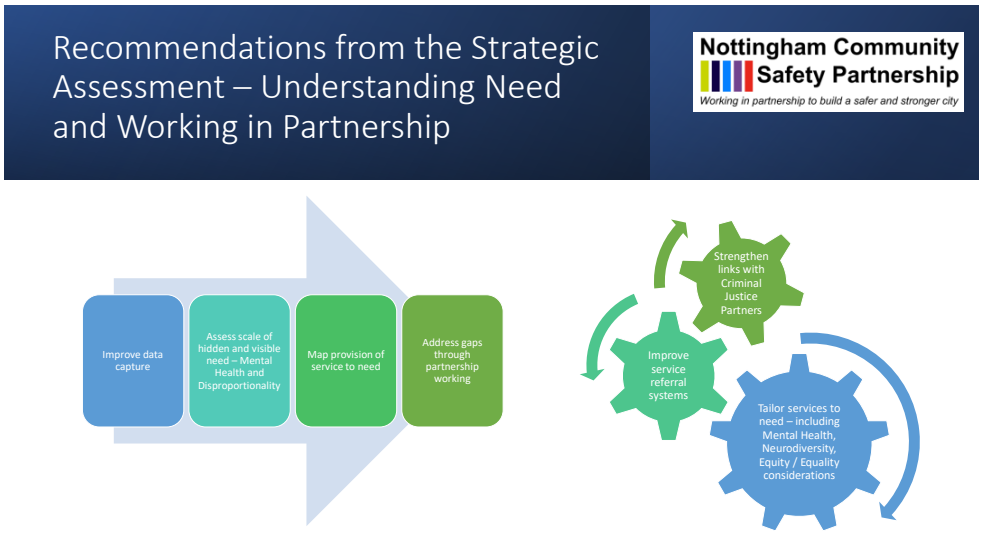
safety and antisocial behaviour, as well as collaboration with Nottingham City Council through the Joint Audit and Inspection team. NFRS also progressed its role within building safety regulation in line with national building safety priorities. NFRS continues to maintain strong partnership working along with its statutory duties to support community safety.

Moving forwards, more focus on Fire and Rescue within community safety will be evidenced through the Community Safety Partnership. This will include

- analysis of both deliberate and secondary fires at a ward level for multi-agency problem solving
- understanding the use of fire as a component of serious violence and criminality
- strong partnership working including NFRS including joint safe and well visits, integration with MARAC / MAPPA / ASB / SET pathways, joint home safety interventions, and fire risk linked to exploitation
- Electrical safety, lithium-Ion battery risks and wider housing standards, including risk profiles for Houses of Multiple Occupancy, student accommodation or other large building risk, e-bike associated risks, and fire risks in asylum or refuge provision
- Road safety and Killed and Seriously injured oversight.

Nottingham Community Safety Strategy On a Page





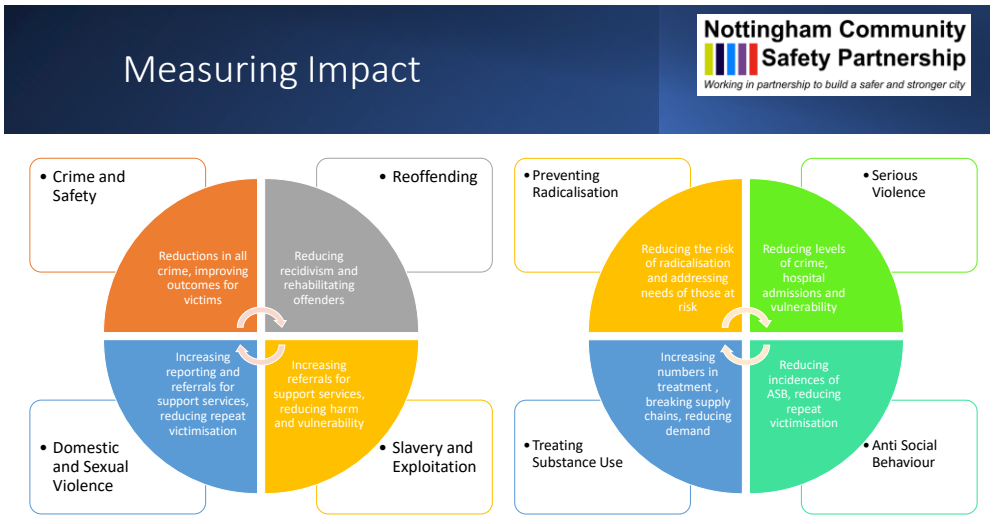


Figure 3 Actions from Strategic Assessment 2023-27 incorporated in NCSP Strategy Action Plan 2023-27

Theme	Recommendation	Update
Acquisitive Crime	Review response to shoplifting and identify partnership working improvements	Retail crime remains a partnership priority – much partnership work is underway to address the issue. Continued focus required across the partnership.
Anti-Social Behaviour	Assess impact of Nottingham City Council Service Reductions	The new Neighbourhood Safety model is geared towards prevention and intervening at the earliest possible stage. Early intervention and prevention principles will provide better outcomes for citizens and save costly interventions from other Council services in the future
Criminal Justice	Strengthen partnership working and governance	Work underway to strengthen links , including NCSP chair sitting at LCJB.
Data Quality and Service Improvement	Improve data capture for disproportionality	Work underway, led by PCC / OPCC
	Monitor Violence against the person offences	Monitoring and response through CSP /VRP and Serious Violence Strategic group, delivery through local response plan
	Review of prevalence and impact of mental health issues across service areas	Not undertaken and recommended that this is completed as a priority.
Domestic and Sexual Violence and Abuse	Drive up the reporting of sexual violence	Work underway through Consent Coalition and DSVAG partnership Planned for 2025 Support to Criminal Justice agencies being provided through the partnership in responding to national reviews Work underway as above. No significant improvements able to be identified at time of writing Work undertaken through DVA Needs assessment, MARAC review, new MARAC performance framework and
	Undertake a Sexual Violence Needs Assessment	
	Support ongoing national work in improving Criminal Justice system for survivors of sexual violence and abuse	
	Strengthen oversight of Criminal Justice outcomes for survivors	
	Identify patterns in survivor demographics through the Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARAC)	

		responded to through MARAC steering group
Hate Crime	Assess if current strategic oversight and governance fit for purpose	Strategic Oversight and Governance assessed as not fit for purpose. Community Cohesion role recruited to and will drive work forward.
Preventing Radicalisation and Violent Extremism	Understand and respond to the impact of neurodiversity in relation to PREVENT	Not completed
	Assess readiness to meet legislative duties	Completed through Benchmarking – next benchmarking due Spring 2025. Changing National context will need to be planned for.
Serious Violence	Incorporate the new Serious Violence duty including monitoring and evaluation	Establishment phase complete – monitoring and evaluation ongoing
	Incorporate into the countywide and local Serious Violence Plans themes from partnership wide analysis into Serious Violence	This is complete – will be updated through the year as VRP serious violence needs assessments and local profiles produced

Assessment of progress against strategic objectives and action plans through 2024

Understand the needs of citizens through capture and analysis of information - good progress

- Domestic Violence and Abuse Needs Assessment 2024-27
- Strategic Assessment Refresh 2024
- Community Safety Partnership Performance Framework - being delivered

Assess Capacity and Capability of Local Service Provision – good progress

- Domestic and Sexual Violence and Abuse Strategy and Commissioning – roles filled, MARAC review and process change completed
- Public Health Strategy and commissioning – working to complete From Harm to Hope strategy
- Prevent Strategy and Commissioning – training programme, benchmarking and forward plan complete
- Slavery and Exploitation Strategy / Commissioning and Expansion - complete

Strengthening Partnership Working – satisfactory progress

- Improving Data Capture – more work is necessary to improve data capture and analysis.
- Assessing scale of hidden and visible need – DVNA completed, further work needed across the partnership to understand hidden need
- Improving links with partners: Criminal Justice / Housing / Health / 3rd Sector / Private – firm links have been established with partners over the year – more strengthening of criminal justice links still required
- Addressing gaps through partnership working – NCSP has worked well over the year to respond to various issues seen across the partnership and mitigate potential risks to community safety

Reducing Vulnerability – satisfactory progress

- Mapping provision of service to need – Recommendations from DVANA incorporated into DVA Strategy
- Improving service referral systems and addressing demand – MARAC review successful
- Tailoring services to need – Mental Health / Equality / Neurodiversity – more work required to ensure progress

Measuring Impact -Reducing Victimisation

Crime – All Crime, Victim based crime and Hate Crime

- Reduction in crime for 12 months to November 2024 – 6% or 2352 crimes. Reductions also in proportion of crimes resulting in a positive outcomes across all key categories has also been observed.
- There has been a 12% increase in Hate Crime in the 12 months to November 2024. This is matched by a decrease in Hate Incidents recorded, illustrating a conscious effort to improve both reporting and crime recording practices. Detailed analysis highlights the increases are seen specifically in Racist / Religious or Homophobic / Transphobic Public Order and Violence against the person offences.

- Despite the increase in recorded hate crime, the proportion of repeat victims of hate crime has risen slightly from 15% to 16% on average when comparing 2024 to 2023.

Crime – Serious Violence, Hospital Admissions and Knife Crime

- Increase in serious violence in the 12 months to November 2024 – approximately 11% using the new Serious Violence definition – as detailed in the OPCC Serious Violence Strategic Needs assessment 2025 . This has however returned to a stable level at time of writing (January 2025)
- Hospital admissions have provided a positive picture through 2024 in respect of decreasing admissions for serious violence – however this data is now compromised through a change in IT systems within the Health service. Conversation around reinstating the data collection process will be needed.
- Knife Crime – 10% decrease (45) offences, seen in the 12 months to Nov 24, with decreases or stable levels across most wards.

Crime – Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence

- Increases in recorded crime rates for both DA and SV – in line with strategic focus for increasing reporting. Further work needed to identify vulnerabilities and increases in offending behaviour.
- Consistent reduction in the number of repeat survivors of DV.
- MARAC review completed, new framework implemented, and early evaluations through performance indicators suggest no decrease in demand but improved efficiency of assessment and response to caseload, and reduced burden on partners. Improved timeliness results in improved outcomes for survivors.
- Domestic Violence and Abuse Needs assessment completed, incorporating Safer Accommodation Needs Assessment. A number of areas for development have been addressed and will be taken forward through the DSVA strategy group.

Antisocial Behaviour

- Reduction in Antisocial behaviour for 12 months to November 2024 – 15% or 1943 incidents reported to the Police.

- Reduction in City Council ASB recorded data of 39% or 25,000 cases on Nottingham City Council's Firmstep system, and an increase of 66% or 2,500 recorded cases on Nottingham City Council's Flare system (Noise ASB).
- Some of the reductions for council ASB recorded are due to a reduction in numbers of Neighbourhood Safety Officers and associated proactive reporting, although decreases have been seen across all categories.
- Consistent reduction in secondary fires across 2024
- Work to develop a cross agency understanding of repeat victims of ASB and also to prepare for increased statutory duties under proposed Government changes to be prepared

Measuring Impact - Reducing Risk and Harm – Substance Use

- Adult numbers in treatment in Nottingham have increased for the rolling 12-month period up to Nov-24 (Q3 - current) compared to the baseline period (Q1 2020/21).
- The numbers of Young people (24 & under) in treatment have increased for the current period compared to the baseline.
- Substantial progress on recovery (Adults). This new measure aims to provide insight into the progress clients make whilst in treatment. There has been a decrease for the current period compared to the baseline.

Measuring Impact – Reducing Risk and Harm – Reoffending

- It is not possible to provide an up-to-date assessment on progress in relation to reducing risk and harm through addressing reoffending, due to the unavailability of local probation service data.
- In relation to national changes to prison and probation services, the local partnership and Probation service have been focused on mitigating risk from national police changes, such as the Probation Reset, SDS40 (Standard Determinate Sentence 40%) and ECSL (End of Custody Supervised Licence) schemes.
- Recommendation: Work to revive data flow from Probation to CSP
- Recommendation: Recognise National policy direction to reduce prison numbers, ease demand on probation services and focus on rehabilitation and

prepare to work in partnership to manage any impact from national changes locally.

Gaps and Next Steps for Nottingham Community Safety Partnership 2025-27

Understanding Need and Provision

Understand the needs of citizens through capture and analysis of information

- Sexual Violence needs assessment to be delivered 2025
- Safer Accommodation needs assessment Refresh 2025
- Review of Community Safety Partnership Performance Frameworks to complement changing structures and changing partner priorities where necessary
- Improved focus needed around understanding the impact of Mental Health needs of citizens on services

Assess Capacity and Capability of Local Service Provision

- New Community Safety Partnership roles to be recruited – Community Cohesion Officer, Community Safety Officer and Prevent Delivery Officer to improve offer for Prevent, Hate Crime, ASB and Serious Violence
- Recommendations from Domestic Violence and Abuse Needs assessment incorporated into DVNA strategy
- Serious Violence Duty Implementation – Strategic Framework established locally although the groups are in their infancy and progress needs to be evaluated. Review of progress recommended.

Working in Partnership to Improve Services

Strengthen Partnership Working

- Improving Data Capture – work to obtain data from partners and / or improve data quality is needed; Recommend the establishment of a cross-agency analytical partnership. Serious Violence Common Data Platform / Alcohol Licensing Matrix new opportunities
- Assessing scale of hidden and visible need – Sexual Violence needs assessment / DVA Safer Accommodation Refresh / refreshed commissioned services monitoring.
- Improving links with partners: The Chair of NCSP now sits on the Local Criminal Justice Board to strengthen links.

- Addressing gaps through partnership working – NCSP restructure in response to Antisocial Behaviour has been completed and evaluation will be necessary. Hate Crime focus to be refreshed through Community Cohesion role.

Reducing Vulnerability

- Mapping provision of service to need and tailoring services to need– more work required to better understand and respond to need across the partnership. Recommendation that a cross-partnership Task and Finish Group is established to progress this work.
- Improving service referral systems and addressing demand – repeat MARAC review for other areas of partnership working.

List of continued or new recommendations

- Continue partnership focus on Retail Crime, providing support to businesses in the form of crime prevention advice and enforcement where necessary. A major project focussing on the city centre is planned in partnership.
- Continue to support Public Health in delivering from Harm to Hope through the Substance Use board and other delivery groups, ensuring the partnership works to address the harms caused through substance use across all of the partnership workstreams.
- Review CSP Performance Framework to complement changing structures and changing partner priorities where necessary; ensure all strategic and operational groups have a performance framework which allows strategic and operational decision making based on evidence and successfully evaluates the outcomes of planned partnership activity.
- Complete Sexual Violence Needs Assessment and Safer Accommodation Needs Assessment Refresh to support the work of the Domestic and Sexual Violence Strategy group.
- Review progress around compliance with Serious Violence Duty and local delivery framework, with an aim to having an established strategic and operational group delivering on the statutory duty for the city.
- Establish a Task and Finish group to address data capture and quality across all partnership agencies. Issues with data quality hinder the partnerships ability to make evidence-based decisions, evaluate work effectively and assure compliance with many statutory requirements, the Equality Act 2010 being an example.
- Establish a formal cross-agency analytical partnership network to better co-ordinate cross agency analytical capacity and capability, enable data sharing, reduce duplication and improve cross partnership information and intelligence

work. Partnership work, such as the Common Data Platform, would benefit from formal cross agency co-ordination.

- Recognise National policy direction to reduce prison numbers, ease demand on probation services and focus on rehabilitation and prepare to work in partnership to manage any impact from national changes locally.
- Mapping provision of service to need and tailoring services to need– more work required to better understand and respond to need across the partnership. CSP to link in with any existing work around Mental Health.
- Begin work to understand links between Neurodiversity and PREVENT
- Prepare for possible changes surrounding PREVENT post Southport.
- Improving service referral systems and addressing demand – repeat MARAC review for other areas of partnership working.
- Evaluate effectiveness of new ASB governance structure through improved outcomes across agencies and evidenced reductions in ASB across the partnership.
- Continue to work in partnership to help improve Criminal Justice Outcomes across partnership themes and support the Local Criminal Justice Board, recognising that an effective local criminal justice system has significant effects on community safety and the provision of services across the partnership.
- Work with Public Health to re-establish Hospitals Admissions data
- Prepare for planned changes to ASB victim offer

Horizon Scanning

- ***Children's Wellbeing and Schools Bill*** - The Children's Wellbeing and Schools Bill could have a meaningful impact on community safety by strengthening early identification, prevention, and multi-agency responses to risks affecting children and young people. By improving safeguarding duties in schools, enhancing information-sharing between education, social care, health, and policing, and prioritising attendance, inclusion, and mental health support, the Bill could help identify vulnerability earlier and reduce pathways into exploitation, serious violence, and antisocial behaviour. Measures that promote stable school placements, better support for children with additional needs, and stronger oversight of alternative provision may also reduce exclusions and disengagement—factors closely linked to community harm. Collectively, these changes have the potential to shift the system towards prevention, reduce

demand on emergency services, and contribute to safer neighbourhoods by addressing the root causes of risk rather than relying solely on enforcement responses.

- ***Domestic Abuse Joint Justice Plan / Domestic Abuse Specialists in Control Rooms / Strengthening of Domestic Abuse Protection Orders – Shifting the scales Domestic Abuse Commissioner's report*** - The Domestic Abuse Joint Justice Plan, the introduction of Domestic Abuse Specialists in police control rooms, and the strengthening of Domestic Abuse Protection Orders—as highlighted in the Domestic Abuse Commissioner's *Shifting the Scales* report—collectively have the potential to significantly improve community safety by embedding a more victim-centred, preventative justice response. The Joint Justice Plan supports closer coordination between policing, courts, probation, and support services, helping to ensure perpetrators are managed consistently while victims receive timely protection. Control room specialists can improve first-contact decision-making, risk assessment, and deployment, increasing the likelihood that high-risk incidents are identified early and responded to appropriately. Meanwhile, stronger and more flexible Protection Orders can close safeguarding gaps, impose clearer behavioural controls on perpetrators, and offer survivors greater confidence to engage with services and report abuse. Together, these measures can reduce repeat victimisation, improve trust in statutory agencies, and disrupt patterns of domestic abuse that escalate into serious violence, thereby contributing to safer homes and more resilient communities

- ***ASB – "Still a living Nightmare"-*** The *"ASB: Still a Living Nightmare"* report highlights how anti-social behaviour (ASB) continues to have a profound impact on community safety and underscores the importance of effective ASB legislation and guidance in responding to local harm. The report demonstrates that where agencies use existing powers—such as Civil Injunctions, Criminal Behaviour Orders, Public Spaces Protection Orders, and the Community Trigger—consistently and at an early stage, communities experience improved safety, reduced repeat offending, and greater confidence in public services. It also shows that weak application of guidance, poor victim communication, and inconsistent partnership working can allow ASB to escalate, entrenching fear

and degrading quality of life. By reinforcing a victim-centred approach, improving accountability, and encouraging multi-agency problem-solving, the report positions ASB legislation not simply as an enforcement toolkit, but as a means of prevention and reassurance, helping to stabilise neighbourhoods, protect vulnerable residents, and sustain long-term community safety.

- ***Serious Organised Crime Strategy 2023-38 -*** The Serious and Organised Crime (SOC) Strategy 2023–2028 strengthens the national and local response to the most harmful criminal threats, including drug supply, organised exploitation, fraud, cybercrime, and serious violence. By prioritising prevention alongside pursuit and disruption, the strategy places greater emphasis on early intervention, tackling the drivers of organised crime such as vulnerability, social inequality, and demand for illicit goods and services. Enhanced powers, improved intelligence-sharing, and stronger cross-border and multi-agency coordination enable law enforcement and partners to target high-harm offenders more effectively while safeguarding those at risk of exploitation, including children and vulnerable adults. The strategy's focus on resilience—supporting communities, businesses, and public services to prevent infiltration, intimidation, and economic harm—helps reduce fear, improve public confidence, and limit the wider impacts of organised crime on neighbourhoods, thereby contributing to safer, more resilient communities over the long term.
- ***Neighbourhood Policing Guarantee and Policing Reform*** - The Neighbourhood Policing Guarantee, alongside wider current policing reforms, seeks to improve community safety by re-establishing visible, trusted, and locally focused policing while modernising the system's ability to prevent and respond to harm. The guarantee's emphasis on named neighbourhood officers, regular patrols, and consistent engagement strengthens public confidence, improves local intelligence, and enables earlier action on anti-social behaviour, low-level crime, and community tensions. In parallel, reforms focused on data-driven policing, strengthened victim support, workforce uplift, and enhanced collaboration with local authorities, health, housing, and criminal justice partners aim to create a more preventative and joined-up approach to safety. Together, these measures shift policing away from purely reactive responses towards problem-solving and early intervention, reducing repeat

harm, addressing the underlying drivers of crime, and supporting safer, more resilient neighbourhoods over the long term.

- ***National focus on response to Child Sexual Exploitation / Grooming Gangs*** - The current national response to child sexual exploitation (CSE) and grooming gangs in England focuses on prevention, protection, and disruption through strengthened safeguarding, policing, and criminal justice arrangements. It emphasises early identification of vulnerability, mandatory multi-agency cooperation, and improved information-sharing between police, social care, health, education, and youth services to detect patterns of abuse and intervene sooner. Specialist policing capabilities and dedicated prosecutors are used to target perpetrators, including networks engaged in group-based exploitation, while survivor-centred approaches seek to improve victim confidence, trauma-informed support, and outcomes through the justice process. National guidance reinforces consistent use of disruption tools, robust oversight of local safeguarding arrangements, and accountability where agencies fail to act, alongside targeted work to address online grooming and exploitation pathways. Collectively, this approach aims to reduce harm, bring offenders to justice, and strengthen community confidence by ensuring exploitation is identified, challenged, and prevented wherever it occurs.

- ***National focus on Mental Health aspects and Criminal Justice*** - National work on mental health and criminal justice is focused on reducing harm, improving outcomes for vulnerable individuals, and strengthening community safety through earlier intervention and more integrated services. Key initiatives include the expansion of Liaison and Diversion services across police custody and courts to identify mental health needs at the earliest point and route individuals into appropriate support; increased use of Mental Health Treatment Requirements as community-based alternatives to custody; and continued development of street triage and crisis response models involving police and mental health professionals. At a system level, national policy emphasises trauma-informed, person-centred approaches, improved information-sharing between health, policing, probation, and local authorities, and targeted support for people with complex needs who are at risk of repeat offending or victimisation. Collectively, this work seeks to reduce unnecessary

criminalisation, prevent escalation into serious harm, and address the underlying drivers of offending, contributing to safer communities and more resilient local systems.

- ***PREVENT aspects of atrocities committed in Nottingham / Southport*** - Following the Southport attack, national work to reform the Prevent programme has focused on addressing identified gaps in early identification, information-sharing, and the programme's ability to respond to emerging forms of risk that sit at the intersection of violence, vulnerability, and radicalisation. Reviews and learning exercises highlighted that individuals with a fixation on extreme violence, unclear or unstable ideology, complex mental health needs, or repeated low-level contact with services were not always being captured effectively by existing thresholds. In response, national changes have emphasised stronger multi-agency information-sharing, improved handling of repeat referrals, clearer escalation routes into Channel, and a greater safeguarding-led approach for children and young people. There has also been increased focus on understanding and responding to online behaviours, improving professional judgement at the point of referral, and ensuring cases are directed to the most appropriate system—whether Prevent, wider safeguarding, or violence-reduction pathways. Collectively, these changes aim to ensure that concerns are acted upon earlier, that cumulative risks are recognised across agencies, and that Prevent operates as part of a clearer, more joined-up community safety - and safeguarding system

- ***Public response to Southport*** - The public response to the Southport attack in July 2024 was marked by profound grief and solidarity, alongside anger, fear, and deep concern about wider community safety and system failures. In the immediate aftermath, thousands of people locally and nationally attended vigils, laid tributes, and expressed support for the victims' families, with strong messages of unity and compassion from communities, faith groups, and public figures. However, this collective mourning was disrupted when misinformation about the attacker circulated rapidly online, fuelling far-right mobilisation, protests, and violent disorder in Southport and other towns and cities, which was widely condemned by the public and political leaders as an exploitation of tragedy. Alongside condemnation of the disorder, public debate increasingly

focused on questions of accountability, safeguarding failures, and the adequacy of Prevent, policing, mental health services, and multi-agency risk management, with strong calls for lessons to be learned and systems reformed to prevent a recurrence. Overall, the public response combined empathy for victims, rejection of hate-driven unrest, and a sustained demand for transparency, reform, and a more effective national approach to preventing serious violence

- ***Public response to Israel / Hamas conflict / Middle Eastern tensions and US military action in Iran*** - heightened conflict involving Iran and wider Middle East tensions can still have a noticeable impact on community cohesion in the UK. Escalation linked to Iran—through regional conflict, proxy activity, or international confrontation—can intensify fear, anxiety, and polarisation within UK communities, particularly among diaspora groups with direct personal or cultural connections to the region. As with other international conflicts, overseas events can be imported into local discourse through protests, social media, and misinformation, increasing the risk of hate crime, intimidation, and strained relations between communities with differing views. Jewish, Muslim, Iranian, and wider Middle Eastern communities may experience increased scrutiny or hostility, even where individuals have no connection to violence or political decision-making. These dynamics can reduce trust, discourage community engagement, and place additional pressure on schools, public services, and policing. The overall impact highlights the importance of proactive community leadership, clear messaging that separates people from geopolitics, and visible action against hate and extremism to maintain cohesion and safeguard community safety

- ***Ongoing conflict in Ukraine*** - The war in Ukraine has had a wide-ranging impact on UK communities, affecting social cohesion, economic wellbeing, and perceptions of safety. The arrival and resettlement of Ukrainian refugees has generally been met with strong public support and local solidarity, strengthening community engagement and volunteering, but it has also increased pressure on housing, schools, health services, and local authority resources in some areas. Economically, the conflict has contributed to higher energy and food prices, intensifying the cost-of-living pressures experienced by many

households and, in turn, increasing stress, vulnerability, and demand for support services—factors that can indirectly affect community safety. At a social level, the war has heightened concerns about global security, misinformation, and cyber threats, while also increasing awareness of hostile state activity and the importance of national resilience. For some communities, particularly those with links to Eastern Europe or Russia, the conflict has created anxiety and the potential for stigma or division. Overall, while the dominant response has been one of compassion and solidarity, the ongoing effects of the war underline the need for strong local leadership, cohesion work, and support for vulnerable groups to sustain resilient, safe communities.

- ***Change of leadership in United States and possible impact of US International and Domestic Policy changes*** - Changes in leadership in the United States, and the resulting shifts in US international and domestic policy, can have indirect but meaningful impacts on UK communities by shaping the global, economic, and security environment in which local cohesion and safety operate. Alterations in US foreign policy may affect international stability, conflicts, and alliances, with knock-on effects for public anxiety, protest activity, and community relations in the UK, particularly where overseas events resonate with diaspora communities. Domestically driven US policy changes—such as approaches to climate change, trade, defence, or migration—can influence global markets and the cost of living, potentially increasing economic pressures that exacerbate vulnerability and social tension at a local level. Shifts in US political rhetoric and online narratives may also be amplified through social media in the UK, contributing to polarisation, misinformation, or extremist discourse. While these impacts are generally indirect, they underline the interconnected nature of community cohesion, the importance of resilience to global events, and the need for clear local leadership and engagement to mitigate uncertainty and maintain trust and stability within UK communities
- ***Ongoing s114 and Commissioner Led Council – New Council Plan and Strategy*** - Nottingham City Council is currently subject to enhanced government oversight following serious concerns about financial governance, leadership, and corporate capacity, with improvement commissioners appointed to provide external scrutiny and direction. This intervention has

driven tighter controls on spending, accelerated restructuring, and a stronger focus on financial recovery and accountability, helping to stabilise the council's position and restore confidence in local governance. However, the oversight has also had a significant local impact, requiring difficult decisions around service redesign, reduced discretionary spending, and workforce change, which have placed additional pressure on residents, partners, and frontline services. For community safety and wider public services, the intervention has reinforced the need for stronger partnership working, clearer prioritisation of statutory duties, and more efficient use of resources, while aiming to create the foundations for sustainable improvement, better decision-making, and long-term resilience across the city

- ***Advance in technology – especially Artificial Intelligence – and possible positive and negative impacts on all aspects of Community Safety*** - Advances in technology—particularly artificial intelligence (AI)—are increasingly shaping all aspects of community safety, presenting both significant opportunities and new risks. Positively, AI can enhance crime prevention and protection through improved data analysis, predictive risk modelling, and intelligence-led policing, enabling earlier identification of vulnerability, repeat harm, and emerging threats such as exploitation, fraud, and cybercrime. AI-enabled tools can also support safeguarding, emergency response, and victim services by improving triage, demand management, and access to support, while technologies such as digital forensics and online monitoring help disrupt organised crime and online harms. However, these advances also carry risks for community safety and cohesion, including misuse of AI for fraud, deepfakes, cyber-enabled crime, and misinformation, as well as concerns about bias, transparency, privacy, and public trust where automated decision-making is poorly governed. The uneven pace of digital inclusion may also widen inequalities, leaving some communities more exposed to harm. Overall, the impact of AI on community safety will depend on robust ethical frameworks, strong governance, skilled oversight, and effective partnership working to ensure technology is used responsibly, proportionately, and in a way that enhances public confidence while reducing harm.

Demographics

Demographic information is taken from Nottingham City Council's policy and research team document, **"Demography and Social Environmental Context Chapter (2023)"[5]**

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.*

[5] 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, including the new Green Heart, an incredible public transport system and many well attended and liked community events, including the Caribbean Carnival and Goose Fair, as the immediate examples.

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[6] 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 (children in care arrangements) 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, and these vulnerabilities are reflected in practice by the exceptionally high numbers of youth first time entrants into the Criminal Justice System for Nottingham City. A large amount of work has been commissioned and completed into understanding the impact of the factors on the prevalence of serious violence, and the learning is directed through the CSP Board and the Serious Violence Strategic Group.

[6] NNVRP Serious Violence Strategic Needs Assessment January 2024

2. Executive summary

All crime.

- **Long-term decreases**: Offence levels saw a 5.5% decrease over the long term and a 5.7% decrease over the medium term.
- **Main offence types**: Violence Against the Person (VAP) and Theft Offences (excluding Burglary and Robbery) represent the majority of offences, accounting for 33% and 26% respectively.
- **MSG position**: Nottingham's position for offence levels within the Most Similar Group (MSG) remained unchanged.
- **Positive outcomes 2023/24**: Medium-term positive outcomes reduced by two percentage points; a continued decrease has been seen over the last two years and a reversal in this trend should be considered as a priority for the partnership. A police recorded positive outcome is when a charge, caution, or other resolution has been made in relation to a recorded crime.

Performance Overview:

- **Long-term**: A 5.5% decrease in offences in 2023/24 compared to 2021/22.
- **Medium-term**: A 5.7% decrease in offences in 2023/24 compared to 2022/23.
- **Short-term**: A 2% decrease in offences between September and November 2024 compared to the same period in 2023.
- **Current Performance**: Victim based recorded crime figures show continued decreases over 12-, 6- and 3-month comparators to Jan 2025.

Offence Types 2023/24:

- VAP offences became the primary crime category in 2023/24 due to changes in recording rules.
- VAP offences accounted for 33% and Theft Offences for 26% of records in 2023/24.

Crime Rates 2023/24:

- Nottingham's rate of offending per 1000 population improved within the MSG, maintaining the seventh position.
- VAP offences saw a 5% decrease, while Theft Other offences saw a 3.6% decrease over the year

City Centre and Wards 2023/24:

- The city centre had the largest volume of crime, and a 10% increase in offences. Other areas with high volumes are Hyson Green and Arboretum and Berridge

wards, although a relative decrease was seen in Hyson Green and Arboretum whilst Berridge levels remained constant.

- The Bulwell ward saw the largest volume increase outside the city centre, with a 17% rise. Other wards seeing significant rises were Bulwell Forest, Leen Valley and Bestwood.

Shoplifting 2023/24:

- Shoplifting offences increased by 53%, contributing significantly to the overall theft offences

Sexual Violence

The most recent figures from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) indicate that to March 2022[7], 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.

Performance Overview:

- **Increases in offences**: Both long-term and medium-term increases in sexual violence (SV) offences were observed.
- **Rape and Sexual Assault**: Both types of offences saw increases following a reduction in the previous year.
- **MSG position**: Nottingham's position for rape offence levels within the Most Similar Group (MSG) remained unchanged.
- **Positive outcomes**: The medium-term positive outcomes rate is half that of the previous period, and at a long term low of 3%.
- **Long-term**: A 2% increase in SV offences in 2023/24 compared to 2021/22.

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

- **Medium-term**: A 3% increase in SV offences in 2023/24 compared to 2022/23.
- **Short-term**: No change in offence volume between September and November 2024 compared to the same period in 2023.

Crime Rates:

- Nottingham's rate of rape offending per 1000 population remained stable within the MSG, maintaining the eighth position.

City Centre and Wards:

- The City Centre experienced the largest volume and increase in rape and sexual assault offences.
- Hyson Green and Arboretum ward had the second-largest volume of rape offences outside the City Centre.

Domestic Violence and Abuse Performance Overview

- **Increases and decreases in offences**: Long-term increases in DV offences, with a 5.1% rise in 2023/24 compared to 2021/22. Slight medium-term decrease of 0.4% in 2023/24 compared to 2022/23.
- **Main offence locations**: Aspley ward saw the largest volume of DV offences.
- **Positive outcomes**: Medium-term positive outcomes worsened by three percentage points.
- **Offender description**: Over a third of DV victims described the offender as an ex-partner.
- **Long-term**: A 5.1% increase in DV offences in 2023/24 compared to 2021/22.
- **Medium-term**: A 0.4% decrease in DV offences in 2023/24 compared to 2022/23.
- **Short-term**: An 11.5% decrease in offences between September and November 2024 compared to the same period in 2023.

Crime Rates:

- The average monthly volume of DV offences increased to 396 per month over the previous 18 months to November 2024.

- Aspley ward experienced a 10% increase in DV offences, while Berridge ward saw the largest volume increase with 56 more offences.

Positive Outcomes:

- The positive outcome rate for DV offences decreased from 11% in 2022/23 to 8% by November 2024.
- 7% of DV offences resulted in charges, while 62% of outcomes were recorded as "Victim declines/withdraws support - named suspect identified."

Victim and Offender Analysis:

- 73% of DV offences had female victims.
- A significant portion of victims and offenders did not have their ethnicity recorded.
- 34% of DV victims identified the offender as an ex-partner, while 26% identified the offender as a partner

The CSP has met the fundamental demands of this duty[8], with the Domestic Abuse and Safe Accommodation strategic needs assessment completed and all statutory government returns completed. Further work is being 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.

Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC)

A review[9] of MARAC was completed in February 2024, with recommendations for a reshaping of governance and the MARAC process within the city. The recommendations and new process have been agreed and are now established in Nottingham City, with evidenced increases in efficiency and responsiveness of the MARAC, resulting in much more timely assessment and action around cases and consequently improved outcomes for survivors.

MARAC Performance overview:

[8] Domestic & Sexual Violence & Abuse Safe Accommodation Interim Needs Assessment Refresh 2022
[9] Review of Nottingham Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference February 2024 - Nottingham Community Safety Partnership, Various Authors

- **Improved assessment times:** Average time for initial assessment of cases is 3 days and 10 days between initial assessment and full MARAC hearing, an improvement from up to 6 weeks under the old model.
- **Increase in referrals**: Referrals to MARAC increased by 10% in 2024 compared to the previous year and by 7% compared to 2022. However, the average number of cases discussed decreased by 5.6% in 2024 compared to 2023.
- **Referrals from police and agencies**: Over the past three years, referrals from both police and agencies increased by 36% when comparing 2024 to 2022. However, police referrals slightly decreased by 108 fewer referrals per year.
- **Overall demand**: The overall demand on MARAC has increased, with agency referrals remaining well above the 25% target. Efforts are being made to better understand which agencies are making referrals.
- **Children**: The number of children in households has remained stable, averaging around 1440 cases per year. In 2023/24, there were 2.0 children per case, down from 2.8 the previous year. The average number of cases involving women with children decreased by 14% in 2023 compared to the previous year

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.

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.

.

Hate Crime

Performance Overview:

- **Increases in offences**: Long-term and medium-term increases in hate offences were 3% and 12% respectively.
- **Main offence types**: Public Order Offences (63%) and Violence Against the Person (VAP) Offences (33%) represent most hate offences.
- **Non-crime occurrences**: 18% of hate occurrences are non-crime.
- **Positive outcomes**: Medium-term positive outcomes reduced by five percentage points.
- **Long-term**: A 7.6% decrease in hate occurrences in 2023/24 compared to 2021/22.
- **Medium-term**: A 5% increase in hate occurrences in 2023/24 compared to the previous period, with hate crime increasing by 11.8% and hate non-crime decreasing by 18%.
- **Short-term**: A 5% decrease in occurrences between December and November 2024 compared to the same period in 2023.

Crime Rates:

- The city centre had the largest volume of hate occurrences, with Berridge ward having the largest volume outside the city centre, and Hyson Green and Arboretum also showing a high rate of recorded hate crime.

Positive Outcomes:

- Positive outcomes for hate offences accounted for 19% of outcomes, a five-percentage point drop from the previous period.

Short-term Performance:

- A 5% decrease in occurrences from September to November 2024 compared to the same period in 2023.
- Bulwell Forest ward saw the largest short-term volume increase in offences.

Serious Violence

The Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire Violence Reduction Partnership's (NNVRP) definition of serious violence[10] recognises the complexity of violence but focuses on

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

all incidents (offences and injuries) that cause serious harm. It is inclusive of any violence in under 25s; with particular focus on public spaces, 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. These measures are reported on through the Serious Violence Strategic Group and a monthly serious violence report produced by the CSP Performance and Intelligence Team. Information is also captured through the OPCC Serious Violence Needs Assessment and Serious Violence Local Profiles.

Performance Overview

- **Decreases in offences**: Long-term and medium-term offence levels decreased by 5.4% and 1.5% respectively.
- **Main offence types**: Violence with injury (42%) and Stalking & Harassment (30%) represent most offences.
- **MSG position**: Nottinghamshire's position for offence levels within the Most Similar Group (MSG) is the seventh best for Most Serious Violence.
- **Positive outcomes**: Medium-term positive outcomes reduced by three percentage points.
- **Long-term**: A 5.4% decrease in offences in 2023/24 compared to 2021/22.
- **Medium-term**: A 1.5% decrease in offences in 2023/24 compared to 2022/23.
- **Short-term**: A 9% decrease in offences between December and November 2024 compared to the same period in 2023.

Crime Rates:

- The City Centre experienced the largest volume of serious violence (SV) crime and the largest volume increase.
- Berridge ward saw the largest medium-term increase outside the City Centre.

Positive Outcomes:

- The positive outcome rate for SV offences in 2023/24 was 12%, down from 15% in 2022/23.
- 14% of SV offences resulted in charges, while 34% of outcomes were recorded as "Victim declines/withdraws support - named suspect identified."

Knife Crime

Performance Overview:

- **Decreases in offences**: Long-term and medium-term offence levels decreased by 11% and 10% respectively.
- **Main offence types**: Violence with injury (51%) and Personal Robbery (31%) represent most offences.
- **MSG position**: Nottinghamshire's position for offence levels within the Most Similar Group (MSG) is the fourth best.
- **Positive outcomes**: Medium-term positive outcomes reduced by four percentage points.
- **Long-term**: A 11% decrease in offences in 2023/24 compared to 2021/22.
- **Medium-term**: A 10% decrease in offences in 2023/24 compared to 2022/23.
- **Short-term**: A 24% decrease in offences between December and November 2024 compared to the same period in 2023.

Crime Rates:

- The City Centre experienced the largest volume of knife crime, despite a 3% decrease.
- Bilborough saw the largest medium-term increase with 9 more offences (+53%).

Positive Outcomes:

- The positive outcome rate for knife offences in 2023/24 was 14%, down from 18% in 2022/23.
- 13% of knife offences resulted in charges, while 32% of outcomes were recorded as "Victim declines/withdraws support - named suspect identified."

Despite the positive progress, Knife crime and other Serious Violent crime remain a top priority for the partnership and remain under constant focus for the CSP. Two separate monthly profiles for knife crime and serious violence are produced by the CSP and distributed to partners with actions and themes identified and managed through the Serious Violence strategic group. Even though recorded crime figures are reducing, along with hospital admissions, it is recognised that there are still too many

serious violent incidences in the city, and each single incidence creates significant public concern, especially considering the serious incidents which have afflicted the citizens of Nottingham over the past years.

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.

Performance Overview:

- Decreases in incidents: Long-term and medium-term decreases in ASB incidents were 21% and 15% respectively, following high levels in 2020/21.
- Main ASB type: Noise is the most recorded ASB type, but it saw a 14% reduction last year and a further 35% reduction this year.
- Student ASB: Reduced by 23% in the medium-term, mainly occurring in the Night-Time Economy (NTE).
- Flare recorded ASB: Saw a 50% increase in the medium-term, with noisy music being the dominant complaint in 2023/24.
- Long-term: A 21% decrease in ASB incidents in 2023/24 compared to 2021/22.
- Medium-term: A 15% decrease in ASB incidents in 2023/24 compared to 2022/23.
- Short-term: A 24% decrease in incidents between September and November 2024 compared to the same period in 2023.

Crime Rates:

- The city centre had the largest volume of incidents, with Hyson Green & Arboretum ward having the largest volume outside the city centre.
- The city centre also saw the largest volume increase over the previous period with an 8% rise.

Noise ASB:

- Noise is the largest recorded ASB type but also leads the incident reduction, with a 35% decrease compared to 2022/23.

Student ASB:

- There are roughly 60,000 students at Nottingham's two universities, with a minority involved in ASB related to noise and alcohol. There is a strong partnership response to this, with both Universities having representation in the ASB Strategic group; student area focussed partnership operational teams and information sharing practices. Student related ASB continues to decrease year on year.

A partnership response

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, Universities and other external agencies who meet monthly through the newly established ASB governance structure 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.

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

Student Living Strategy (SLS)

The Student Living Strategy[11] 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.

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.

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

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.

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.

The Channel Panel monthly meeting (an early intervention meeting to support people at risk of radicalisation) has been highlighted 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 2024 / 25 Prevent Delivery Plan with partners.

As at February 2025, the threat level to the UK on a national basis is substantial[12]. 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.

[12] Terrorism and national emergencies: Terrorism threat levels - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Findings from the Centre for Research and Evidence on Security Threats ,CREST[13], 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.

Other areas for concern include emerging themes affecting young people, such as misogyny, the Incel[14] 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[15], and backlogs in the courts[16] 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.

Several 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 many 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

[13] 23-049-01_neurodivergence_and_ve_systematic_review_overview.pdf (crestresearch.ac.uk)
[14] Large rise in men referred to Prevent over women-hating incel ideology | UK security and counter-terrorism | The Guardian
[15] Offender management statistics quarterly: April to June 2023 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
[16] England and Wales judges told not to jail criminals as prisons full – report | UK criminal justice | The Guardian

aforementioned narratives taking hold in communities - whether this is rooted in feelings of marginalisation, or patriotism.

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[17] , Contest Strategy 2023[18] and associated legislative commitments. Martyn's Law[19] 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. The bill is currently at third reading stage (March 2025).

Substance Use

Drug use

The most recent assessment of substance use in Nottingham was completed in 2022 and can be found via Nottingham Insight Substance Misuse (illicit drugs and alcohol) (2022) - Nottingham Insight. Since this document was published, the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) has been undertaken, with findings published in March 2023, therefore updated estimates of drug use within Nottingham can be established[20].

Nationally, the findings indicate the following:

- An estimated 9.5% people aged 16-59 reported using a drug in the last 12 months
- Cannabis is the most used drug in England and Wales, with 7.6% reporting using cannabis
- 3.3% reported using a Class A drug
- Powder cocaine use prevalence is an estimated 2.4% in 16-59yr olds and 5.1% in 16-24 yr olds
- Nitrous oxide use prevalence is an estimated1.3% in 16-59yr olds and 4.2% in 16-24yr olds

[17] Counter-Terrorism and Security Act - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
[18] Microsoft Word - English Standard_CONTEST 2023 (publishing.service.gov.uk)
[19] Martyn's Law to ensure stronger protections against terrorism in public places - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
[20] These estimates should be used as a guide, as they assume that local substance use patterns are in line with the national picture, and also that the local demographic is representative of the national population.

- Ecstasy use prevalence is an estimated 1.1% in 16-59 yr olds and 2.4% in 16-24yr olds[21]

Using the CSEW percentages applied to Census 2021 population figures allows us to create estimates of drug use prevalence within Nottingham City.

- An estimated 20,180 people aged 16-59 in Nottingham have used illegal drugs in the 12 months ending March 2023 (9.5% population).
- 16,144 people in Nottingham aged 16-59 are estimated to have used cannabis, the most widely used drug (7.6% population), and 7,010 estimated to have used a Class A drug (3.3% population).
- In relation to powder cocaine use, 5,098 16-59 year olds are estimated to have used (2.4% population), with 3,667 estimated users aged 16-24 years (5.1% population).
- An estimated 2,762 16-59 year olds have used Nitrous Oxide (1.3% population) with higher use reflected in the estimated figure of 3,020 users of Nitrous Oxide aged 16-24 years (4.2% population).
- It is estimated that 2,337 people aged 16-59 used Ecstasy (1.1% population), with 1,725 users aged 16-24 years (2.4% population).

Alcohol

The Health Survey for England 2021[22] asked participants (age 16 or older) about their alcohol consumption, and the findings can be used to provide an estimate of the alcohol consumption within Nottingham city's population. It should be noted that this survey was conducted during the time that the Covid-19 pandemic was occurring, and therefore trends in consumption of alcohol may have been affected.

79% participants reported they had drunk alcohol in the last 12 months

49% reported that they drank alcohol at least once a week.

The survey also noted that males are more likely to report drinking alcohol, and drinking alcohol at least once a week, than females.

[21] Drug misuse in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics
[22] Part 3: Drinking alcohol - NHS England Digital

If we take the findings and apply them to Census 2021 population figures for Nottingham City's population aged over 16, it is estimated that:

- 208,809 (79%) of Nottingham's population aged 16 or over have drunk alcohol in the last 12 months
- 129,515 (49%) of Nottingham's population aged 16 or over drink alcohol at least once a week

The table below illustrates estimates of alcohol consumption for the population of Nottingham by age band, based on the survey results. It is noted that although risk levels are indicated, research suggests that there is no safe level of alcohol consumption.

	Age (years)						
Units of alcohol consumed per week	**16-24**	**25-34**	**35-44**	**45-54**	**55-64**	**65-74**	**75+**
Non drinker/did not drink in last 12 months	27,656 (38%)	10,256 (21%)	8,176 (21%)	6,748 (19%)	4,790 (15%)	3,172 (15%)	4,058 (23%)
Up to 14 units (low risk)	33,469 (47%)	29,856 (62%)	23,261 (59%)	20,167 (57%)	17,384 (56%)	12,098 (28%)	10,489 (61%)
More than 14, up to 35/50 units (increasing risk)	8,130 (11%)	6,891 (14%)	6,997 (18%)	7,046 (20%)	7,195 (23%)	4,668 (23%)	2,332 (13%)
More than 35/50 units (higher risk)	2,638 (4%)	1,483 (3%)	1,118 (3%)	1,496 (4%)	1,585 (5%)	745 (4%)	399 (2%)

Those aged 16-24 years are the most likely to report being a non-drinker, or not drinking in the past 12 months (38%), reflecting a trend of younger people eschewing alcohol.

It is most common for people in all age bands to report drinking up to 14 units of alcohol per week, with this level of consumption most common in the 25-34 year age group.

Those aged between 55-74 are more likely to drink at levels of increasing risk (23% of each age group), and those reporting higher risk consumption at more than 35-50 units per week are most likely to be aged 55-64, although similar levels of consumption exist within the 16-24, 45-54 and 65-74 year age bands.

The Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (OHID) provide prevalence estimates of the number of adults (aged 18 years and over) in England with an alcohol dependency potentially in need of specialist treatment; the latest data is for the period of 2019/20. Nottingham has a mid point estimate of 5,047 dependent adults potentially in need of substance use treatment for alcohol. There is a 95% chance the true estimate falls within the upper limit (6,959) and lower limit (3,881) confidence intervals.

The alcohol prevalence rate shows Nottingham has 19.1 adults with alcohol dependency per 1,000 people, with an upper confidence limit of 26.4 and a lower limit of 14.7. The rate for England is 13.8 per 1,000 people, this is lower than Nottingham but not statistically significant (upper 17.3, lower 11.3).

Breaking down the local prevalence estimate for Nottingham further, shows that of the 5,047 alcohol dependent adults, roughly 3,937 (78%) are male and 1,110 (22%) are female. The age profile of adults with an alcohol dependency reveals there are roughly;

- 1,193 (24%) adults aged 18-24
- 1,243 (25%) adults aged 25-34
- 2,006 (40%) adults aged 35-54
- 605 (12%) adults aged 55+[23]

[23] Alcohol dependence prevalence in England - GOV.UK

Recently released data from the Office for National Statistics[24] indicates that for the period 2021-2023 there were 140 alcohol specific deaths in Nottingham. This is a rate of 18.9 per 100,000, higher than the England rate of 14.4 per 100,000.

Nottingham Substance Use Strategic Partnership, under the oversight of the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) Board continues to implement the local delivery plan in support of the national "From Harm to Hope" strategy. The delivery plan outlines priority actions for Nottingham City across the following three themes from the strategy: breaking drug supply chains, delivery of a world class treatment and recovery system, and creating a generational decline in the demand for recreational drugs. The plan incorporates parity of focus on alcohol, and a broader holistic approach to prevention, harm reduction and place-based change. A variety of working groups have been established to deliver against these priorities for Nottingham.

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. Adults can access substance use treatment and recovery support through the Nottingham Recovery Network Home - Nottingham Recovery Network. Children, young people and young adults under 25 years can access support via CGL The Place The Place - Nottingham | Change Grow Live.

Slavery and Exploitation

Overview

The Slavery Exploitation Team (SET) has dedicated officers who work with partners to identify and tackle exploitation, modern slavery and trafficking and establish pathways to support for survivors. To drive a multiagency approach to identification, prevention and management of cases, the team established a Slavery Exploitation Risk Assessment Conference (SERAC), uniting statutory and non-statutory agencies to discuss suspected or known cases and plan a joint response to manage risk and intervene, increasing effectiveness and co-operation between agencies and resulting in better service provision, greater protection for victims, better outcomes and

[24] Alcohol-specific deaths in England and Wales by local authority - Office for National Statistics

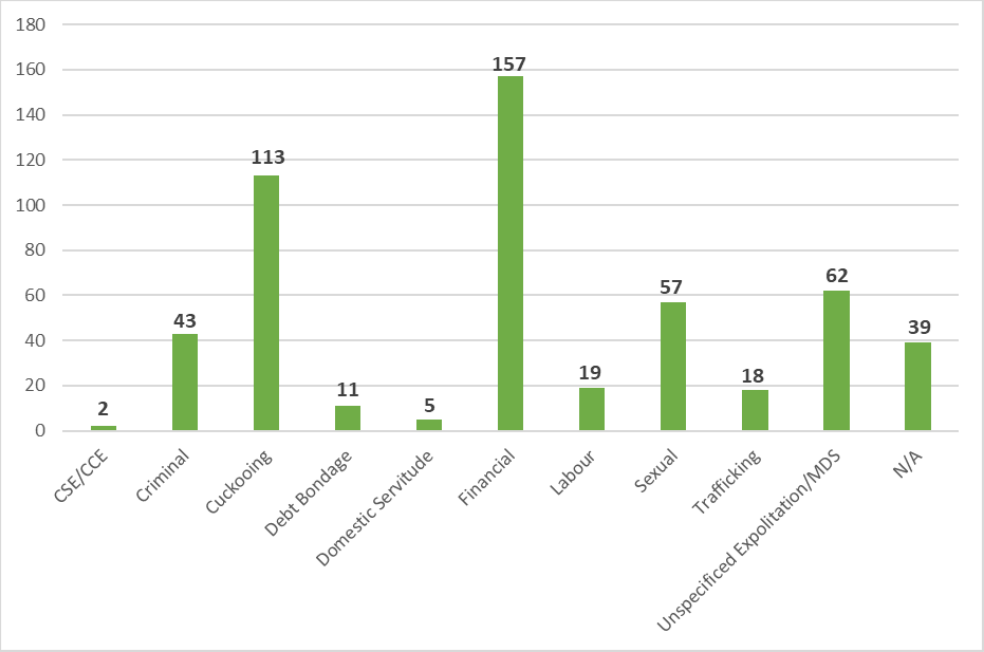
safeguarding interventions for individuals who have been exploited. Discussions also feed into National Referral Mechanism (NRM) referrals and police investigations.

Outside of the SERAC arena, SET triage referrals, liaise with other agencies, conduct low-level investigations, offer specialist guidance to professionals and advocate for survivors. The team also delivers awareness raising sessions and support Police on pre-planned operations to provide a survivor centred approach from first interventions in both business settings and dwellings.

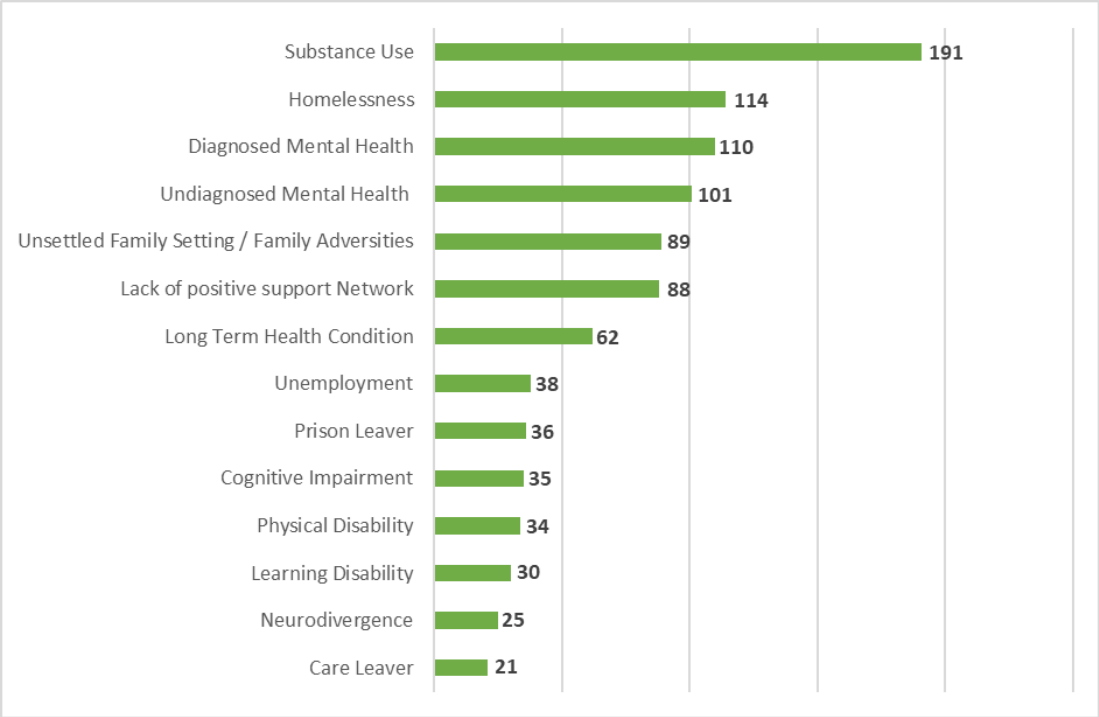
Case Typology

A total of 394 referrals were made in to SET in 2024, and there were 526 types of exploitation identified; just over half of the cases had only 1 exploitation type identified and 12 cases listed 3 types identified.

The most common type of exploitation found in 2024 was financial exploitation (which was also the most common type in 2023) it was identified in 30% of cases. This was followed by cuckooing with it described as present in 21% of cases, third was unspecified exploitation/MDS with 12%. There were 39 instances where the exploitation type was not identified or it was not applicable.



Out of the 394 referrals for the 2024 period, substance use was mentioned in around 49% of them. Homelessness and mental health conditions (diagnosed and undiagnosed) were also found to be prevalent in referrals.



Successes

In April, the team expanded to cover countywide, prompting a successful restructure of the team, recruitment drive and a series of networking/raising awareness events.

The Nottingham model is recognised as national best practice and features in the Local Government Association (LGA) Guidance on Tackling Modern Slavery and the LGA has appointed SETs manager as Chair of the National Modern Slavery Network. Training has been refreshed with partners from Justice and Care, Salvation Army, British Red Cross and academics to include an overview of the NRM for non-first responders. This was scrutinised by local authority, police, NGO and OPCC before sign off and is now used a national example template for local authorities.

The SET team was shortlisted for the Annual National Anti-Slavery Day Awards for Outstanding Contribution to Service. It was the only local authority adults service to be shortlisted.

There are currently a number of Local Authorities replicating the SET and SERAC model; three have already launched their own SERACs using Nottingham's design.

Due to demand for advice and guidance around this, the team manager worked with the LGA to hold an extraordinary national meeting to share best practice on the model. This was attended by over 40 local authorities.

The SET represent at the Nottinghamshire Modern Slavery Strategic Partnership (police, East Midlands Special Operations Unit, local authority, academics, Police, OPCC and NGOs) to address issues across the public, community and private sectors. The team has led on establishing data sets to identify gaps and subsequent initiatives that add value to tactical responses.

The team has worked with academics and supplied data to examine the intersection between disabilities/cognitive impairments and exploitation. Findings showed a previously undocumented trend, consequently, a national project has been commissioned to inform future practice, and the team manager sits on the Board overseeing the research**.**

Case Examples

The purpose of the SET is to take ownership of co-ordinating a multi-agency response to complex cases in the absence of another agency having duty to do so. The following case examples evidence the sort of outcomes this multi-agency response achieve.

Case 1

Overview:

Referral from NUH for a pregnant foreign national following flags for modern slavery and sex trafficking included her having no fixed address, staying with 'friend' rent free (but moving to different locations), been in multiple cities since arriving in UK and declining to give details of other involved acquaintances.

Actions taken:

SET alerted police with a request for a safe and well check – no action was taken at this time, it suggested midwife complete safeguarding checks.

The case was taken through SERAC where police agreed to visit. When they met her, she stated she was friends with landlord and there were no issues but there were concerns that others were present at the time of the visit. The landlord evicted her immediately after police left.

A referral was made to a local Non-Government Organisation (NGO) and a safeguarding referral completed.

Outcome:

She was supported to emergency accommodation out of area and the NGO took responsibility to support her find long term accommodation.

The relevant agencies are in place to support safeguarding her and her unborn child.

Case 2

Overview:

A referral was received after a British female, Sarah*, attended the Emergency Department. She had disclosed historic abuse and told hospital staff she was now experiencing financial, sexual and verbal abuse from a male 'friend' who was demanding money and sex.

Feeling unable to refuse these demands due to threats of violence and struggles with her mental health, Sarah was in significant debt.

She did not want to inform the police as she was frightened of repercussions.

Actions taken:

MDT established by SET with housing, social care and police.

Discussion with Neighbourhood Police Team to arrange informal discussion with Sarah in an identified safe place.

Mental Health Assessment arranged.

Areas of risk identified.

Support letters agreed and collated by SET from team, social worker and police to advocate for move to safe area.

Outcome:

With the supporting letters written on Sarah's behalf, she moved to alternative accommodation in a safe area.

Mental health assessment completed and ongoing support in place.

Ties with the perpetrator were cut and Sarah continues to engage well with support workers.

**Name changed to protect identity.*

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 continues to house and provide support to individuals and families from Ukraine, 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.

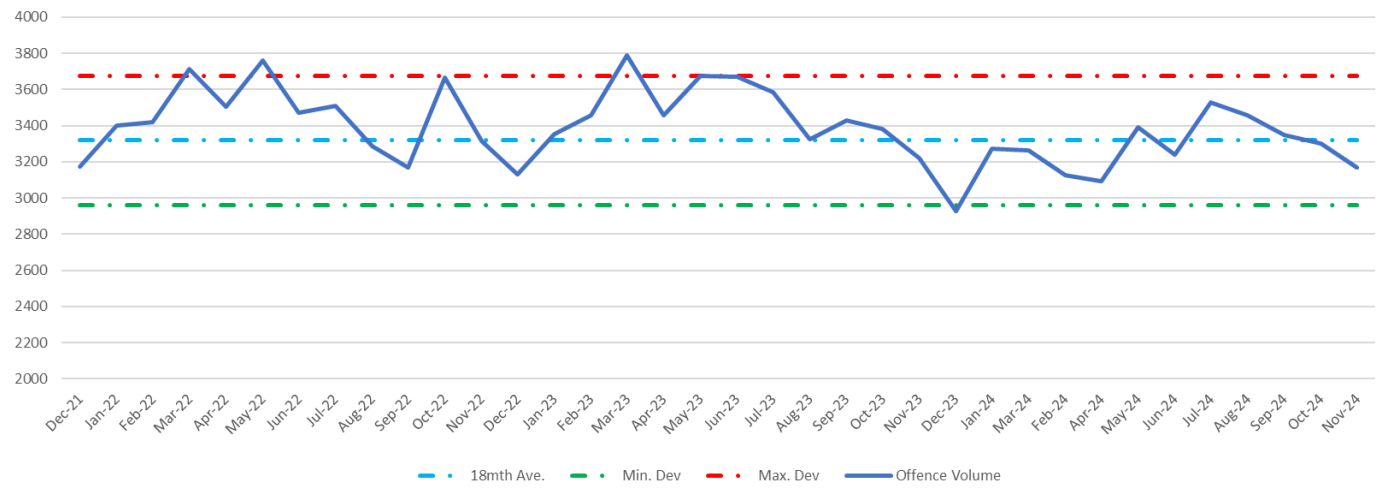
3 Crime and ASB Data and Analysis

All Crime

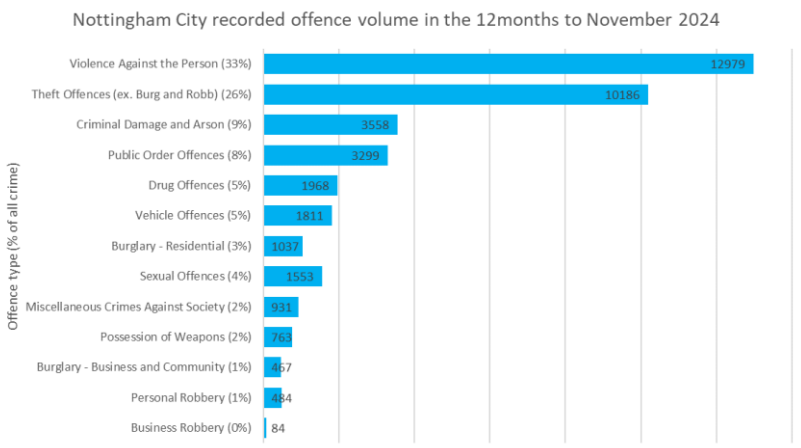
Key points:

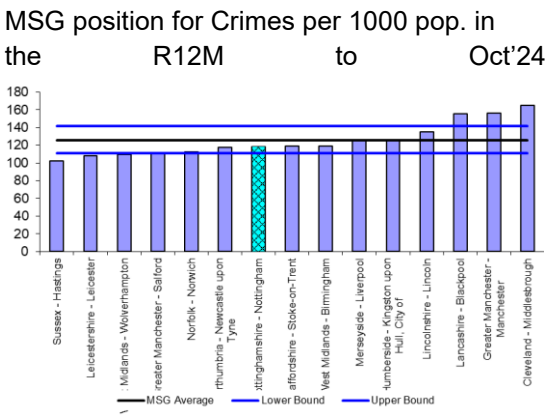
- Offences levels saw a long-term decrease of 5.5% and a medium-term decrease of 5.7%.
- VAP and Theft Offences (ex. Burg and Robb) represent most offences, 33% & 26% respectively.
- The was no change in Nottingham's position for offence levels across the Most Similar Group (MSG).
- Medium-term positive outcomes reduced by two percentage points.

All Crime - Dashboard



Niche | Nottingham City | Business Robbery | Dec'21-Nov'24 | 05/12/2024





Performance Overview

Long term performance in 2023/24 saw a 5.5% decrease (2,27 fewer offences), when compared to the 2021/22 assessment period. The medium term saw a further decrease of 5.7% (2,352 fewer offences), when compared to 2022/23. In the short term there was a decrease of 2% (205 fewer offences) between September and November 2024, when compared to the same period in 2023.
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 & harrassment crimes became VAP crimes. Both categories remain the most recorded offence categories in 2023/24 with VAP offences accounting for 33% of offences and Theft Offences accounting for 26% of records.

Long Term Performance

Between December 2021 and November 2024, a total of 121,988 offences were recorded by Nottinghamshire Police in Nottingham City. The long-term comparison between Dec21-Nov22 and Dec23-Nov24 shows a 5.5% decrease in offences.

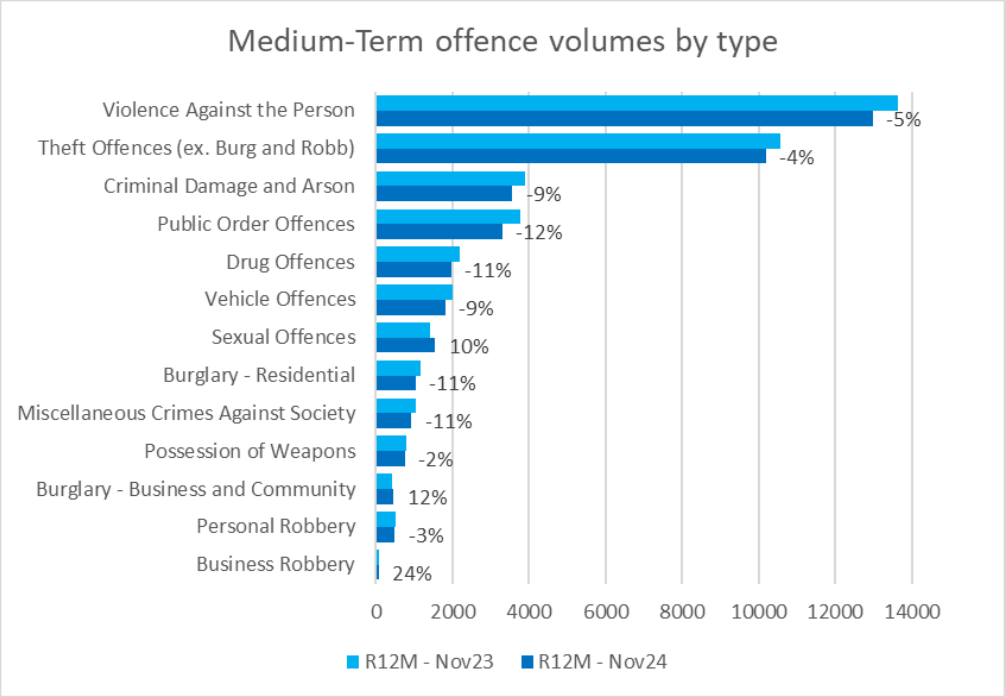
Medium Term Performance

Despite lockdowns being a national policy, 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 **best** (with 117.6 crimes per 1000 pop.) in 2019/20, to seventh **best** (with 129.3 crimes per 1000 pop.) in 2022-23. Since then, despite volume decreases, the city's position has remained at seventh **best** (with 118.37 crimes per 1000 pop.), in the R12M to October 2024.

December 2023 to November 2024 figures show a decrease of 5.7% (2,352 fewer offences) compared to the same period in 2022/23. VAP offences experienced a 5%

decrease in volume despite being the largest volume offence in the past 12 months, Theft Other (ex. Burg and Robb), saw 3.6% fewer crimes. Since the bulk of this offence group is attributed to Shoplifting (55%, 5,615 offences), it is not surprising that, as predicted in the Strategic Assessment 2021, once retail outlets re-opened without restrictions there has been year on year increases in recorded Shoplifting offences with a medium term increase of 2.2% or 122 more offences.

Figure 2: Medium Term Crime by type December 2022 – November 2024



Niche | Nottingham City | All Crime | December 2022-November 2024 | 05/12/2024

Violence Against the Person

VAP offences represent 33% of recorded offences in the twelve months to November 2024 with increasing volumes in the VAP offence types of Homicide (+20%, 1 more offence), Death or Serious Injury - Unlawful Driving (+33%, 2 more offences) and Violence with injury (+9%, 393 more offences).

Over the three years covered by this assessment the volume of VAP offences recorded as occurring in a dwelling have consistently accounted for more than half of offences, with 54% in 2021-22, 55% in 2022-23 and 53% in 2023-24. This compares with the next largest recorded VAP offence location of Public/Open Space which accounted for 25% in 2021-22, 24% in 2022-23 and 25% in 2023-24.

The volume of VAP offences recorded within a dwelling decreased in both the long and medium-terms with 726 fewer and 611 fewer offences recorded respectively.

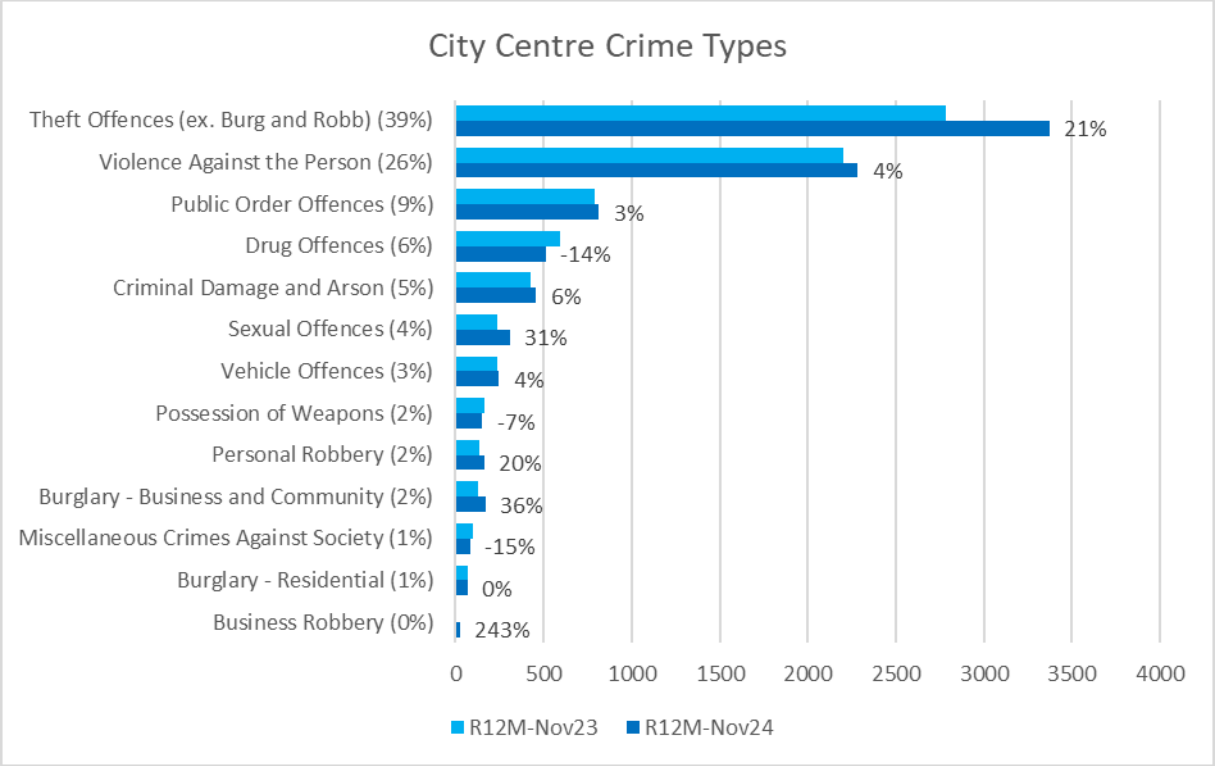
Most Serious Violence categories saw a long-term offence decrease of 7% (1,165 fewer offences) and a further decrease of 4% (628 fewer offences) in the medium-term. The medium term reduction was hindered by an increase in Assault With Injury offences of 9% or 393 more offences.

The city centre continues to see the largest volume of crime in the twelve months to November 2024, 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 Bulwell ward with a 17% increase (392 more offences) when compared with 2022/23. These trends are shown in the following table. Highlighted are the wards with the largest volume totals and increases outside of the City Centre.

Figure 3: Medium Term Ward Comparison Table

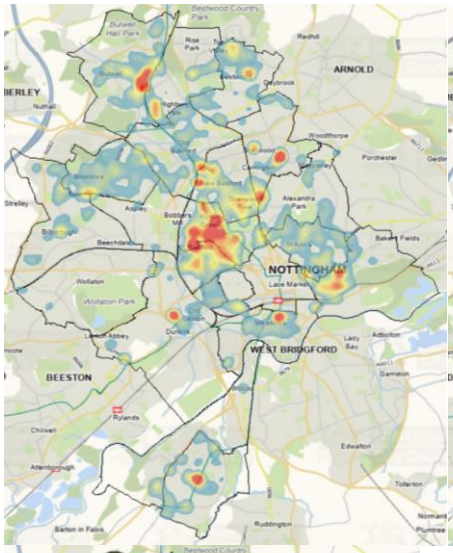
WARD	R12M - Nov23	R12M - Nov24	Volume +/-	% change
ASPLEY	2013	1791	-222	-11%
BASFORD	1720	1646	-74	-4%
BESTWOOD	2067	1894	137	8%
BILBOROUGH	1899	1818	81	4%
BULWELL	2577	2384	392	17%
BULWELL FOREST	1258	1162	146	12%
LEEN VALLEY	683	793	110	16%
NORTH LOCALITY TOTALS	**12217**	**11488**	**-729**	**-6%**
BERRIDGE	2107	2125	18	1%
CASTLE	419	360	-59	-14%
HYSON GREEN and ARBORETUM	3384	3006	-378	-11%
LENTON and WOLLATON EAST	1889	1720	-169	-9%
RADFORD	1424	1278	-146	-10%
SHERWOOD	1950	1608	-342	-18%
WOLLATON WEST	754	744	-10	-1%
CENTRAL LOCALITY TOTALS	**11927**	**10841**	**-1086**	**-9%**
CLIFTON EAST	2259	1939	-320	-14%
CLIFTON WEST	801	670	-131	-16%
DALES	1926	1585	-341	-18%
MAPPERLEY	1388	1109	-279	-20%
MEADOWS	1351	1127	-224	-17%
ST ANNS	1728	1711	-17	-1%
SOUTH LOCALITY TOTALS	**9453**	**8141**	**-1312**	**-14%**
CITY CENTRE	7875	8650	775	10%
GRAND TOTALS	**41472**	**39120**	**-2352**	**-5.7%**

The City centre offences volume increased by 10% when compared with the R12M to Nov'23. Theft offences increased by 21% over the previous period and accounted for 39% of the City's offences, with 55% of these being Shoplifting offences, which experienced a 53% increase of offences.

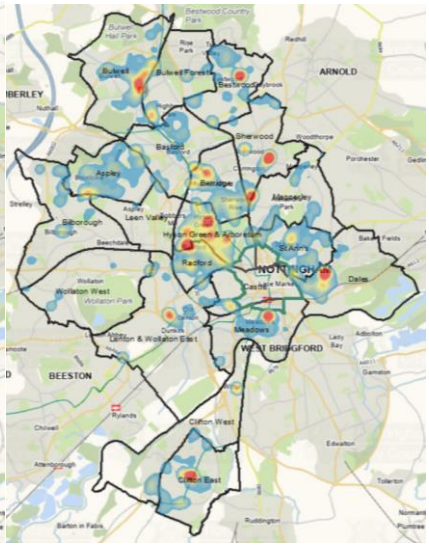


The three maps below show the spread of offences throughout the City over the assessment period excluding City Centre data and shows similar patterns of offending areas throughout the city.

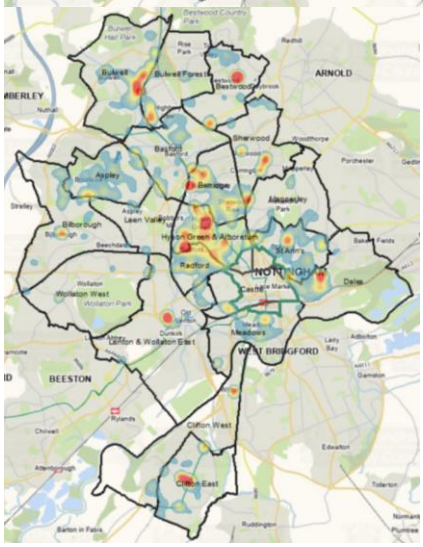
2021-22



2022-23



2023-24



Victim gender and ethnicity analysis indicates that the rate of repeat victimisation for females is highest among white victims, while among males, Asian victims see the highest rate of repeat victimisation. However, 41% of female and 42% 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.

		Victim Vol.	Offence Vol.	Repeat Victim Vol.	Repeat Victim offence vol.	% of repeat victims	Victim Ethnicity	Census 2021 pop %
Female Victims	Asian	536	710	94	268	18%	5%	15%
	Black	593	786	114	307	19%	6%	10%
	Mixed	276	397	58	179	21%	3%	6%
	Other	503	677	88	262	17%	5%	11%
	White	3878	5709	854	2685	22%	40%	58%
	Not Stated	4004	4985	590	1571	15%	41%	

		Victim Vol.	Offence Vol.	Repeat Victim Vol.	Repeat Victim offence vol.	% of repeat victims	Victim Ethnicity	Census 2021 pop %
Male Victims	Asian	932	1204	173	445	19%	9%	15%
	Black	647	846	114	313	18%	6%	10%
	Mixed	212	270	37	95	17%	2%	6%
	Other	601	757	88	244	15%	6%	11%
	White	3774	4838	623	1687	17%	35%	58%
	Not Stated	4524	5349	517	1342	11%	42%	

Offender gender and ethnicity analysis indicates that the rate of repeat offending for Mixed females is greater than any other ethnic group, as is the rate for mixed ethnicity males. There is a lack of ethnicity details for both male and female victims with 32% of both being recorded as “Not Stated”, making it difficult to strategically identify any particular ethnic groups offending rate in comparison to their base rate of representation in the City.

		Offender Vol.	Offence Vol.	Repeat Offender Vol.	Repeat Offender offence vol.	% of repeat offenders	Offender Ethnicity	Census 2021 pop %
Female Victims	Asian	120	180	30	90	25%	4%	15%
	Black	198	331	59	192	30%	7%	10%
	Mixed	128	266	48	186	38%	4%	6%
	Other	149	251	43	145	29%	5%	11%
	White	1458	2792	459	1793	31%	48%	58%
	Not Stated	967	1558	273	857	28%	32%	

		Offender Vol.	Offence Vol.	Repeat Offender Vol.	Repeat Offender offence vol.	% of repeat offenders	Offender Ethnicity	Census 2021 pop %
Male Victims	Asian	577	943	169	535	29%	7%	15%
	Black	796	1590	297	1091	37%	10%	10%
	Mixed	288	643	126	481	44%	4%	6%
	Other	490	922	157	589	32%	6%	11%
	White	3349	7649	1353	5653	40%	42%	58%
	Not Stated	2561	5330	941	3710	37%	32%	

Offences with a positive outcome between December 2023 to November 2024 accounted for 9% of outcomes which is a two-percentage point drop from the 11% recorded in the same period in December 2022 to November 2023. This difference could be attributed to the increased time for previous offences to be processed when compared to latest offences.

		Postive Outcomes	Unresolved: Suspect	Unresolved: Suspect N/K	Latest	Previous	Volume +/-	% change	Latest %	Previous %
Positive Outcomes 391	Charge or Summons	349			349	473	-124	-26%	8%	10%
	Out of courst disposal	42			42	68	-26	-38%	1%	1%
Unresolved: Suspect Indentified 3595	Not in public interest (Police of CPS)		129		129	334	-205	-61%	3%	7%
	Evidential Difficulties (suspect identified)		561		561	772	-211	-27%	12%	17%
	Survivor declines/unable to/withdraws support		2882		2882	2794	88	3%	62%	60%
	Action not possible		23		23	42	-19	-45%	0%	1%
Unresolved: Suspect N/K 101	Investigation complete no suspect identified			101	101	107	-6	-6%	2%	2%
Transferred Crime	Other body/agency has investigation primacy			74	74	55	19	35%	2%	1%
Live Investigation	Unresolved as investigation ongoing			471	471	13	458	3523%	10%	0%
	Totals	**391**	**3595**	**646**	**4632**	**4658**	**-26**	**-0.6%**	**100%**	**100%**

Short Term Performance

Comparing the three months of September to November 2024 with the same period on 2023 saw an offence volume decrease of 2% or 205 fewer offences. Theis decreasing volume are 3.2% (325 fewer offences), less than the levels recorded in the same period in 2022.

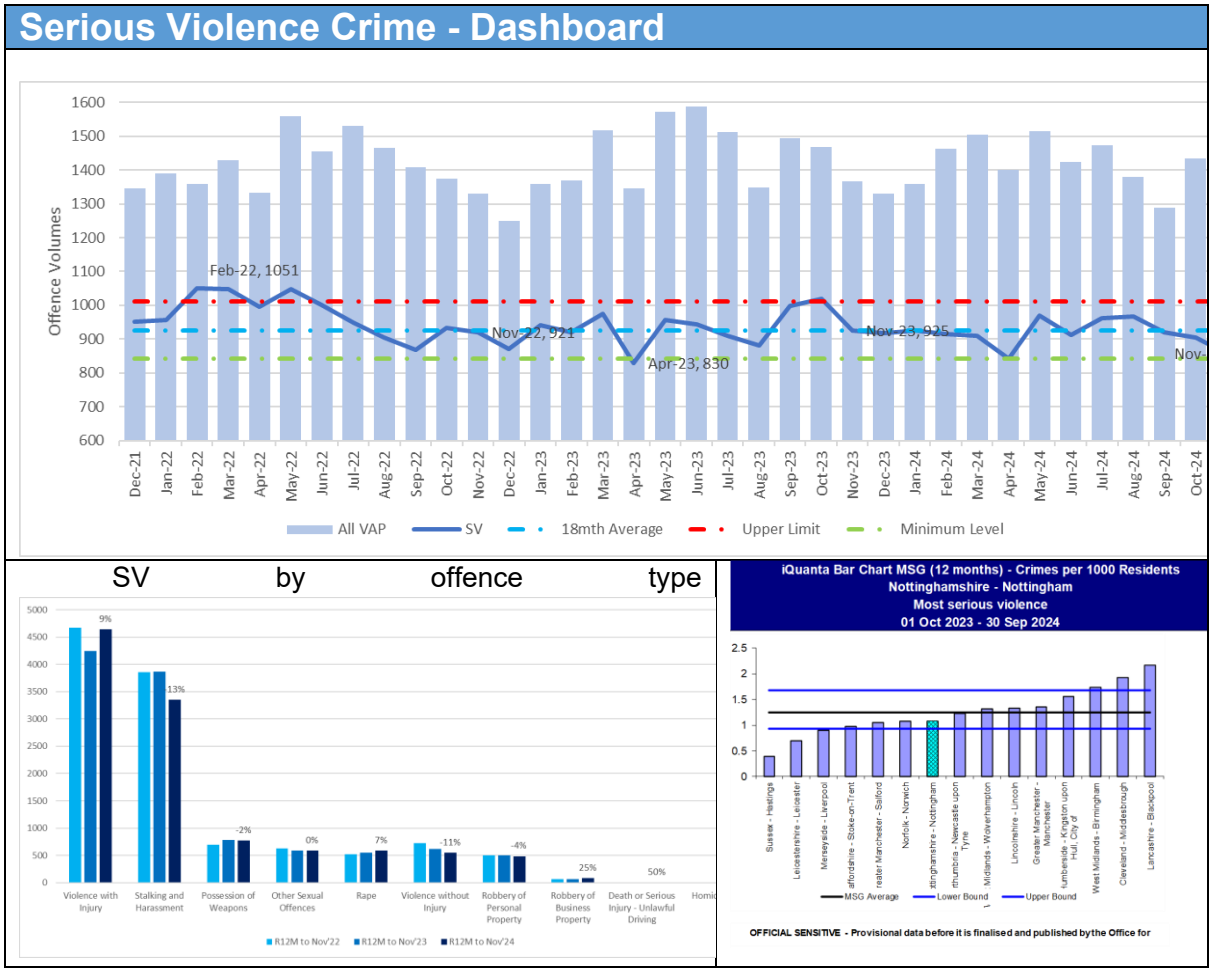
The highest volume offence type in this period was VAP with 3,052 offences, which was an 8% decrease or 274 fewer offences when compared to the same period in 2023. Sexual offences volume increased in the current period and in the short-term is the largest volume increase offence type with 41 more offences than the last period which is an 10% increase. Of these offences, rape offences experienced a 6% increase or 35 more offences.

The City Centre experienced the largest offence volume with 2,279 offences in the short-term (the largest percentage being Shoplifting with 22%), this was 191 more offences than last year and the largest offence volume increase when compared to the same three months in 2023.

Serious Violence Crime

Key points:

- There are long-term and medium-term offence level decreases of 5.4% and 1.5% respectively.
- Violence with injury and Stalking & Harassment represent most offences, 42% & 30% respectively.
- Nottinghamshire's last reported position for offence levels across the Most Similar Group (MSG) is the seventh best for Most Serios Violence.
- Medium-term positive outcomes reduced by three percentage points.



Performance Overview

The long-term performance in 2023/24 saw a 5.4% decrease (625 fewer offences), when compared to the 2021/22 assessment period. The medium-term saw a decrease of 1.5% (168 fewer offences), when compared to 2022/23. In the short-term there was a decrease of 9% (259 fewer offences) between December and November 2024, when compared to the same period in 2023.

Long Term Performance

Between December 2021 and November 2024, a total of 33,802 offences were recorded by Nottinghamshire Police in Nottingham City. The long-term comparison between Dec21-Nov22 and Dec23-Nov24 shows an 5.4% decrease in offences.

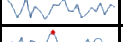
Medium Term Performance

For the purposes of this report there are eight level 3 monitored offence types categorised as serious violence as follows: Death or Serious Injury - Unlawful Driving, Homicide, Sexual Assault Offences, Rape, Robbery of Business & Personal Property, Possession of Weapons, and Violence with injury.

The VAP crime flow chart on the dashboard shows the monthly volume and trend of VAP offences which encompasses Stalking & Harassment and Violence with and without violence. SV offences volumes a tracked over these basic VAP offences.

Overall, the volume of SV crimes has decreased, such that the average monthly volume of offences decreased to 927 per month over the last 18 months to November 2024 from 931 offences in the 18 months to November 2023. This decreasing trend looks set to continue since the average over the last 12 months is 917 offences per month.

The City Centre experienced the largest volume of SV crime in the twelve months to November 2024 and the largest volume increase of 165 more offences than in the previous period. Berridge saw the largest medium-term increase outside of the City Centre when compared to the previous period with 78 more offences (+15%).

WARD	R12M to Nov'23	R12M to Nov'24	Change		SV Crime Dec22-Nov24	2022/23 rate Per 1000 pop. Census 2021	2023/24 rate Per 1000 pop. Census 2021
			Volume	%			
ASPLEY	653	665	12	2%		34.7	35.4
BASFORD	543	552	9	2%		33.2	33.7
BERRIDGE	536	614	78	15%		29.9	34.3
BESTWOOD	625	532	-93	-15%		36.6	31.2
BILBOROUGH	621	646	25	4%		36.7	38.2
BULWELL	739	681	-58	-8%		45.6	42.0
BULWELL FOREST	434	386	-48	-11%		31.0	27.6
CASTLE	46	37	-9	-20%		15.0	12.0
CITY CENTRE	1744	1909	165	9%		92.6	101.4
CLIFTON EAST	633	570	-63	-10%		37.1	33.5
CLIFTON WEST	208	142	-66	-32%		19.4	13.2
DALES	524	503	-21	-4%		31.6	30.3
HYSON GREEN and ARBORETUM	855	869	14	2%		43.8	44.5
LEEN VALLEY	213	217	4	2%		21.5	21.9
LENTON and WOLLATON EAST	456	411	-45	-10%		20.9	18.8
MAPPERLEY	424	391	-33	-8%		25.9	23.8
MEADOWS	329	316	-13	-4%		35.1	33.8
RADFORD	371	354	-17	-5%		22.3	21.3
SHERWOOD	483	489	6	1%		30.5	30.9
ST ANNS	567	550	-17	-3%		36.8	35.7
WOLLATON WEST	167	169	2	1%		11.0	11.1
GRAND TOTAL	**11171**	**11003**	**-168**	**-2%**		34.5	34.0

The positive outcome rate for SV offences in 2023/24 was 12%, decreasing from 15% in 2022/23. There were 1308 SV offences with the outcome of charged, 14% of all outcomes for this offence type. The rate of outcomes recorded as, Victim declines/withdraws support - named suspect identified was 34%, increasing from 32% in the previous period.

		Positive Outcomes	Suspect Identified	Unresolved: Suspect N/K	R12M to Nov'24	R12M to Nov'23	Volume +/-	% Change	R12M to Nov'24 %	R12M to Nov'23 %
Positive Outcomes 1308	Charge or Summons	1070			1070	1295	-225	-17%	10%	12%
	Out of court disposal	238			238	330	-92	-28%	2%	3%
Unresolved: Suspect Identified 6173	Not in public interest (Police or CPS)		317		317	595	-278	-47%	3%	5%
	Evidential Difficulties (suspect identified)		1366		1366	1828	-462	-25%	12%	16%
	Survivor unable/withdraws/declines support		4380		4380	4393	-13	0%	40%	39%
	Action not possible		110		110	78	32	41%	1%	1%
Unresolved: Suspect N/K 3587	Investigation complete no suspect identified			1930	1930	2371	-441	-19%	17%	21%
Transferred Crime	Other body has investigation primacy			211	211	226	-15	-7%	2%	2%
Live Investigation	Unresolved as investigation ongoing			1446	1446	120	1326	1105%	13%	1%
	Total	1308	6173	3587	11068	11236	-168	-1%	100%	100%

VAP crime victims identifying the offender as a stranger in 26% of records, while 9% identified the offender as an acquaintance and 6% identified the offender as a spouse or partner. While SV crime victims identifying the offender as a stranger in 20% of records, while 9% identified the offender as an acquaintance and 13% identified the offender as a spouse or partner.

SV Victim gender and ethnicity analysis indicates that the rate of repeat victimisation for Asian and White females is greater than any other ethnic group, while the rate among men is led by Mixed race victims. There is a lack of ethnicity details for male and female victims with 31% and 32% respectively being recorded as “Not Stated”.

		Victim Vol.	Offence Vol.	Repeat Victim Vol.	Repeat Victim offence vol.	% of repeat victims	Victim Ethnicity	Census 2021 pop %
Female Victims	Asian	40	49	7	16	18%	4%	15%
	Black	64	82	11	29	17%	6%	10%
	Mixed	52	67	9	24	17%	5%	6%
	Other	42	55	9	22	21%	4%	11%
	White	490	653	90	253	18%	49%	58%
	Not Stated	304	364	40	100	13%	31%	

		Victim Vol.	Offence Vol.	Repeat Victim Vol.	Repeat Victim offence vol.	% of repeat victims	Victim Ethnicity	Census 2021 pop %
Male Victims	Asian	213	267	36	90	17%	7%	15%
	Black	378	486	76	184	20%	12%	10%
	Mixed	126	187	39	100	31%	4%	6%
	Other	117	245	39	107	33%	4%	11%
	White	1285	1783	314	812	24%	42%	58%
	Not Stated	977	1313	211	547	22%	32%	

Offender gender and ethnicity analysis indicates that black ethnicity male are overrepresented when compared with the latest census rate as are black males. There is a lack of ethnicity details for both male and female victims with 31% and 32% respectively being recorded as “Not Stated”.

		Offender Vol.	Offence Vol.	Repeat Offender Vol.	Repeat Offender offence vol.	% of repeat offenders	Offender Ethnicity	Census 2021 pop %
Female Victims	Asian	40	49	7	16	18%	4%	15%
	Black	64	82	11	29	17%	6%	10%
	Mixed	52	67	9	24	17%	5%	6%
	Other	42	55	9	22	21%	4%	11%
	White	490	653	90	253	18%	49%	58%
	Not Stated	304	364	40	100	13%	31%	

		Offender Vol.	Offence Vol.	Repeat Offender Vol.	Repeat Offender offence vol.	% of repeat offenders	Offender Ethnicity	Census 2021 pop %
Male Victims	Asian	213	267	36	90	17%	7%	15%
	Black	378	486	76	184	20%	12%	10%
	Mixed	126	187	39	100	31%	4%	6%
	Other	117	245	39	107	33%	4%	11%
	White	1285	1783	314	812	24%	42%	58%
	Not Stated	977	1313	211	547	22%	32%	

Short Term Performance

Comparing the three months of September to November 2024 with the same period on 2023 saw an VAP offence volume decrease of 8% or 274 fewer offences and an SV offences volume decrease of 9% or 259 fewer offences. There was also a VAP decrease of 3% (325 fewer offences) and an SV decrease of 2% or 41 fewer offences, compared with in the same period in 2022.The highest volume VAP offence type in this period was violence without injury with 1202 offences, which was a 1% decrease or 10 fewer offences when compared to the same period in 2023.

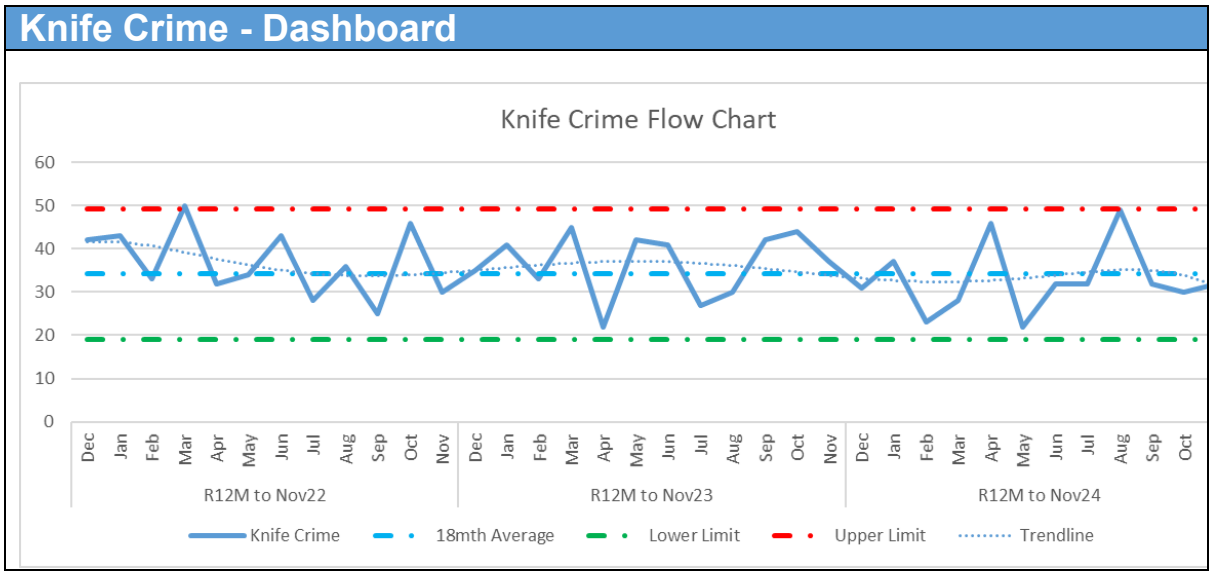
The City Centre experienced the largest VAP offence volume with 557 offences in the short-term which was 12 fewer offences than last year, while the largest offence volume increase of 19 more offences when compared to the same three months in 2023 was seen in Bulwell Forest.

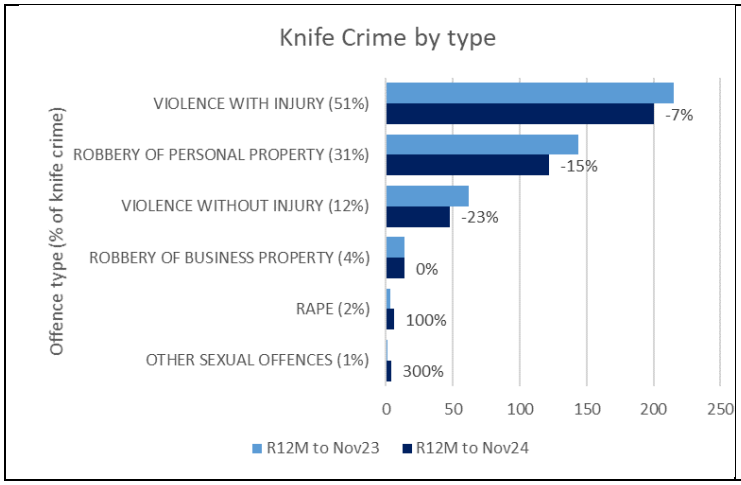
Knife Crime

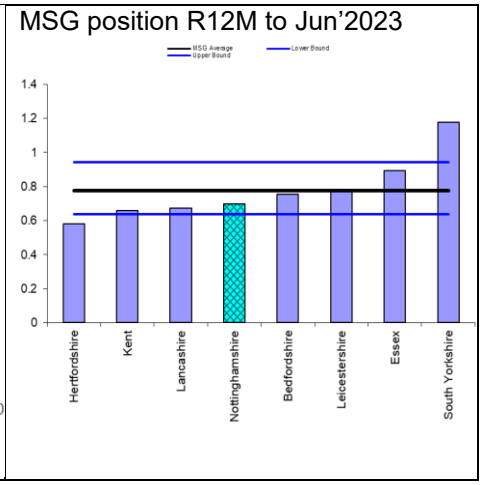
Key points:

- There are long-term and medium-term offence level decreases of 11% and 10% respectively.
- Violence with injury and Personal Robbery represent most offences, 51% & 31% respectively.
- Nottinghamshire's last reported position for offence levels across the Most Similar Group (MSG) is the fourth best.
- Medium-term positive outcomes reduced by four percentage points.

Knife Crime - Dashboard







Performance Overview

The long-term performance in 2023/24 saw a 11% decrease (48 fewer offences), when compared to the 2021/22 assessment period. The medium-term saw a decrease of 10% (45 fewer offences), when compared to 2022/23. In the short-term there was a decrease of 24% (29 fewer offences) between December and November 2024, when compared to the same period in 2023.

Long Term Performance

Between December 2021 and November 2024, a total of 1275 offences were recorded by Nottinghamshire Police in Nottingham City. The long-term comparison between Dec21-Nov22 and Dec23-Nov24 shows an 11% decrease in offences.

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 decreased, such that the average monthly volume of offences decreased to 34.2 per month over the last 18 months to November 2024 from 35.9 offences in the 18 months to November 2023. This decreasing trend looks set to continue since the average over the last 12 months is 32.8 offences per month.

The City Centre experienced the largest volume of knife crime in the twelve months to November 2024 despite a 3% decrease or 2 fewer offences than in the previous period. Bilborough saw the largest medium-term increase when compared to the previous period with 9 more offences (+53%).

	R12M to Nov23	R12M to Nov24	Change		Knife Crime Dec22-Nov24	2022/23 rate per 1000 pop.	2023/24 rate per 1000 pop.
			Volume +/-	% change			
ASPLEY	18	18	0	0%		1.0	1.0
BASFORD	19	20	1	5%		1.2	1.2
BERRIDGE	20	20	0	0%		1.1	1.1
BESTWOOD	16	11	-5	-31%		0.9	0.6
BILBOROUGH	17	26	9	53%		1.0	1.5
BULWELL	32	22	-10	-31%		2.0	1.4
BULWELL FOREST	10	12	2	20%		0.7	0.9
CASTLE	1	0	-1	-100%		0.3	0.0
CITY CENTRE	79	77	-2	-3%		4.2	4.1
CLIFTON EAST	18	14	-4	-22%		1.1	0.8
CLIFTON WEST	11	8	-3	-27%		1.0	0.7
DALES	20	17	-3	-15%		1.2	1.0
HYSON GREEN AND ARBORETUM	59	24	-35	-59%		3.0	1.2
LEEN VALLEY	7	7	0	0%		0.7	0.7
LENTON AND WOLLATON EAST	15	21	6	40%		0.7	1.0
MAPPERLEY	17	13	-4	-24%		1.0	0.8
MEADOWS	16	13	-3	-19%		1.7	1.4
RADFORD	25	23	-2	-8%		1.5	1.4
SHERWOOD	13	12	-1	-8%		0.8	0.8
ST ANNS	22	28	6	27%		1.4	1.8
WOLLATON WEST	4	8	4	100%		0.3	0.5
GRAND TOTAL	**439**	**394**	**-45**	**-10%**		**1.4**	**1.2**

The positive outcome rate for Knife offences in 2023/24 was 14%, decreasing from 18% in 2022/23. There were 52 knife offences with the outcome of charged, 13% of all outcomes for this offence type. The number of outcomes recorded as, Victim declines/withdraws support - named suspect identified was 32%, increasing from 31% in the previous period.

		Postive Outcomes	Unresolved: Suspect	Unresolved: Suspect N/K	Latest	Previous	Volume +/-	% change	Latest %	Previous %
Positive Outcomes 54	Charge or Summons	52			52	78	-26	-33%	13%	18%
	Out of courst disposal	2			2	2	0	0%	1%	0%
Unresolved: Suspect Indentified 176	Not in public interest (Police of CPS)		6		6	11	-5	-45%	2%	3%
	Evidential Difficulties (suspect identified)		45		45	68	-23	-34%	11%	16%
	Victim declines/unable to/withdraws support		125		125	135	-10	-7%	32%	31%
	Action not possible		1		1	1	0	0%	0%	0%
Unresolved: Suspect N/K 161	Investigation complete no suspect identified			92	92	124	-32	-26%	23%	28%
Transferred Crime	Other body/agency has investigation primacy			3	3	1	2	200%	1%	0%
Live Investigation	Unresolved as investigation ongoing			66	66	16	50	313%	17%	4%
	Totals	**54**	**177**	**161**	**392**	**436**	**-44**	**-10.1%**	**100%**	**100%**

Knife crime victims identifying the offender as a stranger in 37% of records, while 16% identified the offender as an acquaintance and 5% identified the offender as a spouse or partner.

Victim gender and ethnicity analysis indicates that the rate of repeat victimisation for Asian females is greater than any other ethnic group, while the rate among men is led by Black. There is a lack of ethnicity details for male and female victims with 28% and 38% respectively being recorded as “Not Stated”.

		Victim Vol.	Offence Vol.	Repeat Victim Vol.	Repeat Victim offence vol.	% of repeat victims	Victim Ethnicity	Census 2021 pop %
Female Victims	Asian	7	8	1	2	14%	7%	15%
	Black	3	3	0	0	0%	3%	10%
	Mixed	5	5	0	0	0%	5%	6%
	Other	5	5	0	0	0%	5%	11%
	White	52	55	3	6	6%	52%	58%
	Not Stated	28	30	2	4	7%	28%	

		Victim Vol.	Offence Vol.	Repeat Victim Vol.	Repeat Victim offence vol.	% of repeat victims	Victim Ethnicity	Census 2021 pop %
Male Victims	Asian	19	19	0	0	0%	7%	15%
	Black	18	19	1	2	6%	7%	10%
	Mixed	8	8	0	0	0%	3%	6%
	Other	15	15	0	0	0%	5%	11%
	White	111	119	6	14	5%	40%	58%
	Not Stated	105	110	5	10	5%	38%	

Offender gender and ethnicity analysis indicates that black ethnicity males are overrepresented when compared with the latest census rate. There is a lack of ethnicity details for both male and female victims with 21% and 31% respectively being recorded as “Not Stated”.

		Offender Vol.	Offence Vol.	Repeat Offender Vol.	Repeat Offender offence vol.	% of repeat offenders	Offender Ethnicity	Census 2021 pop %
Female Victims	Asian	1	1	0	0	0%	2%	15%
	Black	3	3	0	0	0%	6%	10%
	Mixed	3	3	0	0	0%	6%	6%
	Other	4	4	0	0	0%	8%	11%
	White	30	34	4	8	13%	58%	58%
	Not Stated	11	15	2	6	18%	21%	

		Offender Vol.	Offence Vol.	Repeat Offender Vol.	Repeat Offender offence vol.	% of repeat offenders	Offender Ethnicity	Census 2021 pop %
Male Victims	Asian	19	20	1	2	5%	7%	15%
	Black	46	49	3	6	7%	17%	10%
	Mixed	21	23	2	4	10%	8%	6%
	Other	9	12	2	5	22%	3%	11%
	White	86	114	15	43	17%	33%	58%
	Not Stated	82	93	9	20	11%	31%	

Short Term Performance

Comparing the three months of September to November 2024 with the same period on 2023 saw an offence volume decrease of 24% or 29 fewer offences. There was also a decrease of 7% (7 fewer offences), compared with in the same period in 2022.

The highest volume offence type in this period was violence with injury with 48 offences, which was a 19% decrease or 11 fewer offences when compared to the same period in 2023.

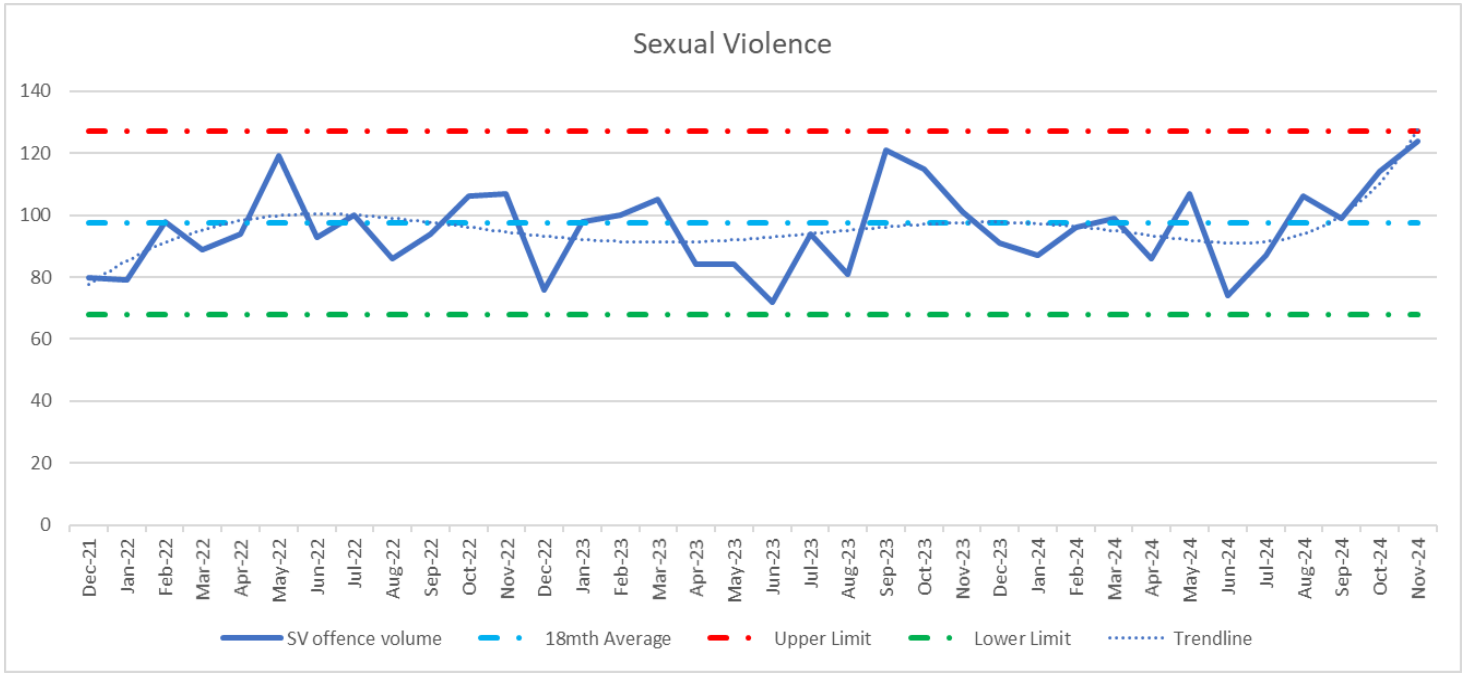
The City Centre experienced the largest offence volume with 27 offences in the short-term which was 1 more offence than last year, while the largest offence volume increase of 2 more offences when compared to the same three months in 2023 was seen in Leen Valley.

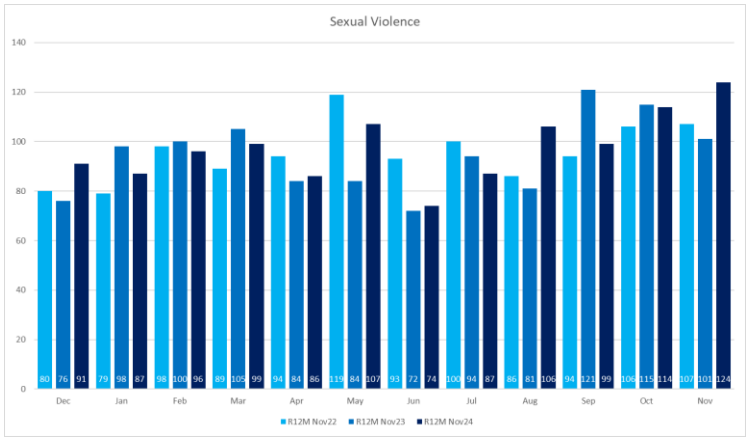
Sexual Violence

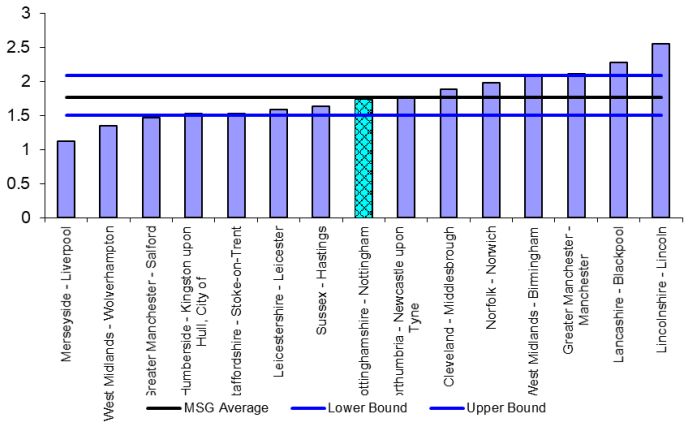
Key points:

- There were both long-term and medium-term increases of SV offences.
- Both Rape and Sexual Assault offences have seen increases following last year's reduction on the previous year.
- Nottingham's position for rape offence levels across the Most Similar Group (MSG) is unchanged from the previous period.
- Medium-term positive outcomes rate is half that of the previous period.
- A quarter of SV victims described the offence offender as a stranger.

Sexual Violence - Dashboard







MSG Rape position R12M to Oct'2024

Performance Overview

The long-term performance of sexual violence offences in 2023/24 saw a 2% increase (25 more offences), when compared to the 2021/22 assessment period. The medium-term saw an increase of 3% (39 more offences), when compared to 2022/23. In the short term there was no volume change between September and November 2024, when compared to the same period in 2023.These levels look set to continue since there is an eighteen month average of 97.4 offences while the twelve month average offence volume increased to 97.5 offences per month.

Long Term Performance

Between December 2021 and November 2024, a total of 3,446 SV offences were recorded by Nottinghamshire Police in Nottingham City. The long-term comparison between Dec21-Nov22 and Dec23-Nov24 shows a 2% increase in 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.

Medium Term Performance

December 2023 to November 2024 figures show an increase of 3% (39 more offences) compared to the same period in 2022/23. This increase is being led by rising Rape offence volumes of 6% or 35 more offences.

Despite a medium-term increase in the rate per 1000 pop. of SV offending, Nottingham City's rate of rape offending per 1000 of population saw a position stabilisation within the Most Similar Group (MSG) of cities. Nottingham's position for rape offences within the MSG was eighth **best** (with 1.65 crimes per 1000 pop.) in 2022/23 and remains eighth **best** (with 1.74 crimes per 1000 pop.) in 2023-24.

Current SV offences are classified has having been recorded within one year of having occurred. The City Centre experienced the largest volume and volume increase of rape in the twelve months to November 2024, whilst outside of the City Centre the Hyson Green and Arboretum ward has the second largest volume. The City Centre also experienced the largest volume sexual assault offences in the twelve months to November 2024 and the largest volume increase with 25 more offences than seen in the previous period. These trends in current offences are shown in the following table.

	Rape (Current offences)			
	R12M Nov'24	Change over 2022/23	%change	Rate per 1000 pop.
ASPLEY	25	4	19%	1.3
BASFORD	27	1	4%	1.6
BERRIDGE	21	0	0%	1.2
BESTWOOD	26	4	18%	1.5
BILBOROUGH	30	15	100%	1.8
BULWELL	27	1	4%	1.7
BULWELL FOREST	11	-4	-27%	0.8
CASTLE	3	0	0%	1.0
CITY CENTRE	81	27	50%	4.3
CLIFTON EAST	25	8	47%	1.5
CLIFTON WEST	10	-8	-44%	0.9
DALES	21	1	5%	1.3
HYSON GREEN AND ARBORETUM	53	2	4%	2.7
LEEN VALLEY	12	8	200%	1.2
LENTON AND WOLLATON EAST	21	-10	-32%	1.0
MAPPERLEY	25	7	39%	1.5
MEADOWS	10	2	25%	1.1
RADFORD	23	2	10%	1.4
SHERWOOD	25	6	32%	1.6
ST ANNS	19	1	6%	1.2
WOLLATON WEST	6	0	0%	0.4
GRAND TOTAL	501	67	15%	1.5

	Sexual Assault (Current offences)			
	R12M Nov'24	Change over 2022/23	%change	Rate per 1000 pop.
ASPLEY	27	4	17%	1.4
BASFORD	24	-1	-4%	1.5
BERRIDGE	21	-8	-28%	1.2
BESTWOOD	17	0	0%	1.0
BILBOROUGH	24	4	20%	1.4
BULWELL	29	-6	-17%	1.8
BULWELL FOREST	17	2	13%	1.2
CASTLE	1	-1	-50%	0.3
CITY CENTRE	160	25	19%	8.5
CLIFTON EAST	26	2	8%	1.5
CLIFTON WEST	3	-1	-25%	0.3
DALES	17	0	0%	1.0
HYSON GREEN AND ARBORETUM	45	9	25%	2.3
LEEN VALLEY	31	16	107%	3.1
LENTON AND WOLLATON EAST	31	-3	-9%	1.4
MAPPERLEY	11	-15	-58%	0.7
MEADOWS	10	-7	-41%	1.1
RADFORD	14	4	40%	0.8
SHERWOOD	17	-10	-37%	1.1
ST ANNS	13	2	18%	0.8
WOLLATON WEST	10	5	100%	0.7
GRAND TOTAL	548	21	4%	1.7

There were 38 SV offences with the outcome of charged, 3% of all outcomes for this offence type. The number of outcomes recorded as, Victim declines/withdraws support - named suspect identified was 410, decreasing from the 527 recorded R12M November 2023.

		Postive Outcomes	Unresolved: Suspect	Unresolved: Suspect N/K	Latest	Previous	Volume +/-	% change	Latest %	Previous %
Positive Outcomes 38	Charge or Summons	34			34	68	-34	-50%	3%	6%
	Out of courst disposal	4			4	7	-3	-43%	0%	1%
Unresolved: Suspect Indentified 563	Not in public interest (Police of CPS)		6		6	12	-6	-50%	1%	1%
	Evidential Difficulties (suspect identified)		119		119	207	-88	-43%	10%	18%
	Victim declines/unable to/withdraws support		410		410	527	-117	-22%	35%	47%
	Action not possible		28		28	38	-10	-26%	2%	3%
Unresolved: Suspect N/K 182	Investigation complete no suspect identified			182	182	174	8	5%	16%	15%
Transferred Crime	Other body/agency has investigation primacy			31	31	41	-10	-24%	3%	4%
Live Investigation	Unresolved as investigation ongoing			347	347	57	290	509%	30%	5%
	Totals	**38**	**563**	**560**	**1161**	**1131**	**30**	**2.7%**	**100%**	**100%**

SV offences have female victims in 86% of offences with recorded binary gender data. Victim gender and ethnicity analysis indicates that the rate of repeat victimisation for mixed women is greater than any other female group. Of concern is the lack of ethnicity details for both male and female victims with 41% and 46% respectively being recorded as “Not Stated”. In the last twelve months among victims of sexual violence there was no victims of FGM, ten victims of HBA and no victims of forced marriage.

		Victim Vol.	Offence Vol.	Repeat Victim Vol.	Repeat Victim offence vol.	% of repeat victims	Victim Ethnicity	Census 2021 pop %
Female Victims	Asian	46	48	2	4	4%	6%	15%
	Black	33	35	1	3	3%	4%	10%
	Mixed	32	36	4	8	13%	4%	6%
	Other	30	34	3	7	10%	4%	11%
	White	308	369	25	86	8%	41%	58%
	Not Stated	308	325	15	32	5%	41%	

		Victim Vol.	Offence Vol.	Repeat Victim Vol.	Repeat Victim offence vol.	% of repeat victims	Victim Ethnicity	Census 2021 pop %
Male Victims	Asian	6	6	0	0	0%	5%	15%
	Black	3	4	1	2	33%	2%	10%
	Mixed	3	3	0	0	0%	2%	6%
	Other	6	7	1	2	17%	5%	11%
	White	48	59	4	15	8%	39%	58%
	Not Stated	57	7	0	0	0%	46%	

SV victims identifying the offender as a stranger in 25.5% of records, while 18% identified the offender as partners or family members.

Offender gender and ethnicity analysis indicates that the rate of repeat offending by Black females is greater than any other group, while black and mixed male repeat offenders is greater than any other group. Of concern is the lack of ethnicity details for

both male and female victims with 30% and 31% respectively being recorded as “Not Stated”.

		Offender Vol.	Offence Vol.	Repeat Offender Vol.	Repeat Offender offence vol.	% of repeat offenders	Offender Ethnicity	Census 2021 pop %
Female Victims	Asian	3	3	0	0	0%	6%	15%
	Black	5	6	1	2	20%	10%	10%
	Mixed	3	3	0	0	0%	6%	6%
	Other	2	2	0	0	0%	4%	11%
	White	22	22	0	0	0%	44%	58%
	Not Stated	15	17	2	4	13%	30%	

		Offender Vol.	Offence Vol.	Repeat Offender Vol.	Repeat Offender offence vol.	% of repeat offenders	Offender Ethnicity	Census 2021 pop %
Male Victims	Asian	49	55	3	9	6%	9%	15%
	Black	64	77	11	24	17%	11%	10%
	Mixed	16	20	3	7	19%	3%	6%
	Other	33	37	4	8	12%	6%	11%
	White	224	254	20	50	9%	40%	58%
	Not Stated	171	183	11	23	6%	31%	

Short Term Performance

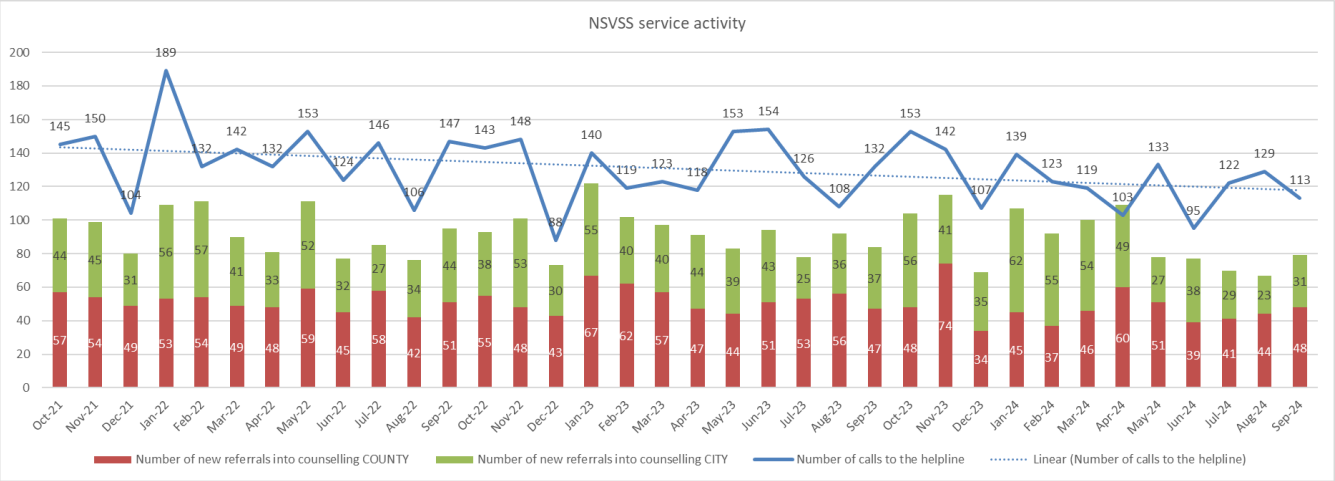
Comparing the three months of September to November 2024 with the same period on 2023 saw no change in offence volume. These volumes are 10% (30 more offences), above the levels recorded in the same period in 2022.

The highest volume offence type in this period was Sex Assault offences (50.4%), with 170 offences, which was a 2% increase or 4 more offences when compared to the same period in 2023. This was also 7 offences more than in the same period in 2022.

The City Centre experienced the largest offence volume with 84 offences in the short-term which was 20 more offences than last year, which was also the largest offence increase when compared to the same three months in 2023.

Calls to the NSVSS helpline have declined post lockdown. In Q1-Q2 2022/23 there were an average of 132 calls per month to the helpline. The average monthly volume has reduced to 116 calls per month in Q1-Q2 2023/24.

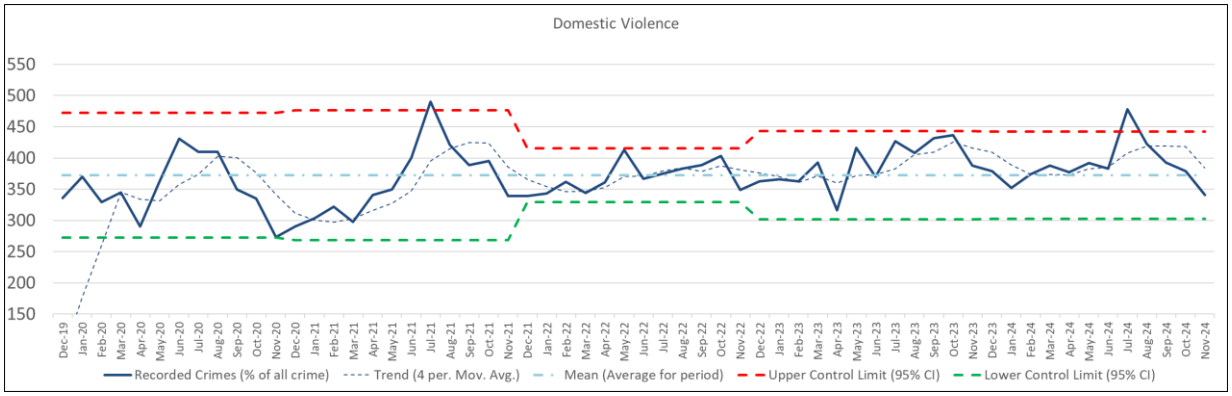
The current number on the waiting list (September 2024) is 342 clients which is an 45% decrease or 284 fewer clients when compared with the volume in September 2023.



Domestic Violence

Key points:

- There are long increases and slight medium-term decreases of DV offences.
- Aspley ward saw the largest volume of DV offences.
- Medium-term positive outcomes worsened by three percentage points.
- Over a third of DV victims described the offence offender as an ex-partner.



Performance Overview

Long term Domestic Violence performance in 2023/24 saw a 5.1% increase (227 more offences), when compared to the 2021/22 assessment period. The medium term saw a decrease of 0.4% (20 fewer offences), when compared to 2022/23.

The domestic violence flow chart shows the monthly volume and trend of offences. Overall the volume of DV crimes has increased, such that the average monthly volume of offences increased to 396 per month over the previous 18 months to November 2024 from 387 offences in the 18 months to November 2023. This trend looks set to stabilise since the average over the last 12 months is 388 offences per month.

In the short term there was a decrease of 11.5% (144 fewer offences) between September and November 2024, when compared to the same period in 2023

.

Long Term Performance

Between December 2021 and November 2024, a total of 13,770 DV offences were recorded by Nottinghamshire Police in Nottingham City. The long-term comparison between Dec21-Nov22 and Dec23-Nov24 shows a 5.1% increase in offences.

Medium Term Performance

December 2023 to November 2024 figures show a decrease of 0.4% (20 fewer offences) compared to the same period in 2022/23. This decrease was hampered by violence with injury offences which increased by 18% or 257 more offences.

The Aspley ward experienced the largest volume of DV in the twelve months to November 2024 with a 10% increase of offences, this ward increase continued the 9% increase seen in R12M-Nov23 over the R12M-Nov22. The largest volume increase was seen in the Berridge ward which experienced 56 more offences when compared to the previous period.

	R12M Nov23	R12M Nov24	Volume +/-	%change
ASPLEY	366	403	37	10%
BASFORD	275	265	-10	-4%
BERRIDGE	227	283	56	25%
BESTWOOD	284	297	13	5%
BILBOROUGH	378	329	-49	-13%
BULWELL	305	357	52	17%
BULWELL FOREST	174	162	-12	-7%
CASTLE	14	12	-2	-14%
CITY CENTRE	284	278	-6	-2%
CLIFTON EAST	361	268	-93	-26%
CLIFTON WEST	96	90	-6	-6%
DALES	245	242	-3	-1%
HYSON GREEN AND ARBORETUM	279	329	50	18%
LEEN VALLEY	114	88	-26	-23%
LENTON AND WOLLATON EAST	161	146	-15	-9%
MAPPERLEY	208	205	-3	-1%
MEADOWS	152	155	3	2%
RADFORD	162	144	-18	-11%
SHERWOOD	227	219	-8	-4%
ST ANNS	280	286	6	2%
WOLLATON WEST	87	101	14	16%
GRAND TOTAL	**4679**	**4659**	**-20**	**-0.4%**

The positive outcome rate for DV offences in 2022/23 was 11%, decreasing to 8% by November 2024. There were 391 DV offences with the outcome of charged, 7% of all outcomes for this offence type. The number of outcomes recorded as, Victim declines/withdraws support - named suspect identified was 62%, increasing from 60% in the previous period.

		Postive Outcomes	Unresolved: Suspect	Unresolved: Suspect N/K	Latest	Previous	Volume +/-	% change	Latest %	Previous %
Positive Outcomes 391	Charge or Summons	349			349	473	-124	-26%	7%	10%
	Out of court disposal	42			42	68	-26	-38%	1%	1%
Unresolved: Suspect Indentified 3642	Not in public interest (Police of CPS)		147		147	345	-198	-57%	3%	7%
	Evidential Difficulties (suspect identified)		561		561	772	-211	-27%	12%	16%
	Victim declines/unable to/withdraws support		2882		2882	2794	88	3%	62%	60%
	Action not possible		52		52	54	-2	-4%	1%	1%
Unresolved: Suspect N/K 101	Investigation complete no suspect identified			101	101	107	-6	-6%	2%	2%
Transferred Crime	Other body/agency has investigation primacy			74	74	55	19	35%	2%	1%
Live Investigation	Unresolved as investigation ongoing			451	451	11	440	4000%	10%	0%
	Totals	**391**	**3642**	**626**	**4659**	**4679**	**-20**	**-0.4%**	**100%**	**100%**

DV offences have female victims in 73% of offences with recorded binary gender data. Victim gender and ethnicity analysis indicates that the rate of repeat victimisation for women is slightly greater among mixed race women. There is a lack of ethnicity details for both male and female victims with 33% and 33% respectively being recorded as “Not Stated”. In the last twelve months among victims of domestic violence there were 18 victims of HBA.

		Victim Vol.	Offence Vol.	Repeat Victim Vol.	Repeat Victim offence vol.	% of repeat victims	Victim Ethnicity	Census 2021 pop %
Female Victims	Asian	177	224	28	75	16%	7%	15%
	Black	154	186	21	53	14%	6%	10%
	Mixed	68	94	16	42	24%	3%	6%
	Other	147	192	30	75	20%	6%	11%
	White	1116	1560	262	706	23%	45%	58%
	Not Stated	802	1036	157	391	20%	33%	

		Victim Vol.	Offence Vol.	Repeat Victim Vol.	Repeat Victim offence vol.	% of repeat victims	Victim Ethnicity	Census 2021 pop %
Male Victims	Asian	81	103	16	38	20%	8%	15%
	Black	70	76	5	11	7%	7%	10%
	Mixed	27	30	2	5	7%	3%	6%
	Other	41	46	5	10	12%	4%	11%
	White	470	573	68	171	14%	46%	58%
	Not Stated	337	380	30	73	9%	33%	

Offender gender and ethnicity analysis indicates that the rate of repeat offending for Black females is greater than any other ethnic group, as is the rate for mixed and other ethnicity males, while no offenders are overrepresented when compared with the latest census rate. There is a lack of ethnicity details for both male and female victims with 34% and 31% respectively being recorded as “Not Stated”.

		Offender Vol.	Offence Vol.	Repeat Offender Vol.	Repeat Offender offence vol.	% of repeat offenders	Offender Ethnicity	Census 2021 pop %
Female Victims	Asian	49	61	10	22	20%	5%	15%
	Black	50	61	11	22	22%	5%	10%
	Mixed	34	42	5	13	15%	4%	6%
	Other	40	46	5	11	13%	4%	11%
	White	439	573	89	223	20%	47%	58%
	Not Stated	318	376	46	104	14%	34%	

		Offender Vol.	Offence Vol.	Repeat Offender Vol.	Repeat Offender offence vol.	% of repeat offenders	Offender Ethnicity	Census 2021 pop %
Male Victims	Asian	203	263	41	101	20%	9%	15%
	Black	210	269	45	104	21%	9%	10%
	Mixed	90	131	26	67	29%	4%	6%
	Other	136	197	40	101	29%	6%	11%
	White	979	1437	260	718	27%	42%	58%
	Not Stated	723	1026	174	477	24%	31%	

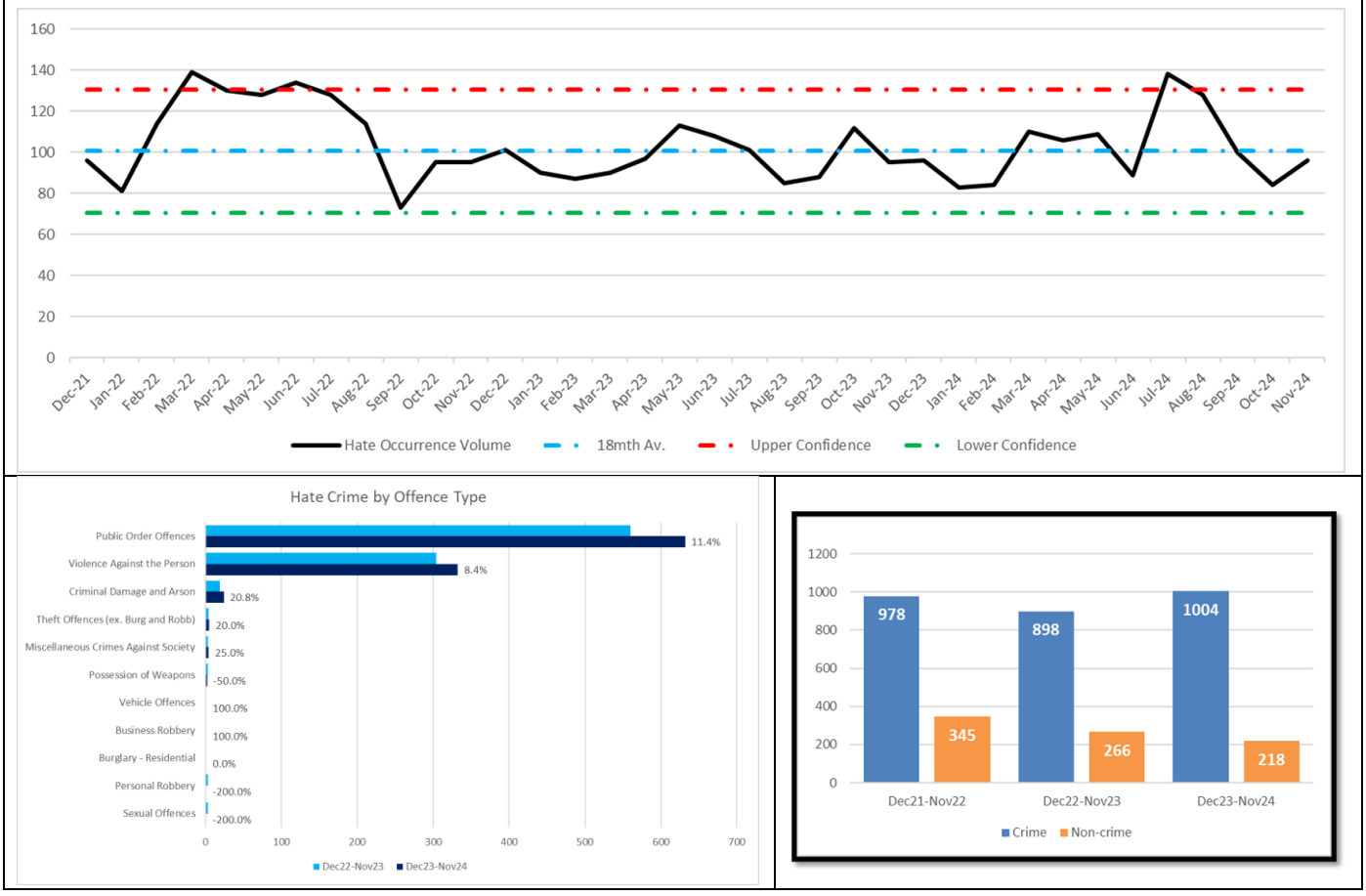
DV victims identifying the offender as a partner in 26% of records, while 34% identified the offender as an ex-partner.

Hate Crime

Key points:

- There are long and medium-term increases of hate offences amounting to 3% and 12% respectively.
- Public Order Offences (63%) and VAP Offences (33%) represent most hate offences.
- 18% of hate occurrences are non-crime.
- Medium-term positive outcomes reduced by five percentage point.

Hate - Dashboard



Performance Overview

Long-term performance in 2023/24 saw a 7.6% decrease (101 fewer occurrences), when compared to the 2021/22 assessment period. In the medium-term hate occurrences have increased by 5% (58 more occurrences) compared to the previous period; with hate crime increasing by 11.8% (+106) and hate non-crime decreasing by 18% (-48). Hate crime accounts for 82% of all hate occurrences. In the short term there was a decrease of 5% (15 fewer occurrences) between December and November 2024, when compared to the same period in 2023.

Long Term Performance

Between December 2021 and November 2024, a total of 3,709 occurrences were recorded by Nottinghamshire Police in Nottingham City. The long-term comparison between Dec21-Nov22 and Dec23-Nov24 shows an 7.6% decrease in occurrences.

Medium Term Performance

December 2023 to November 2024 figures show a decrease of 5% (58 more occurrences) compared to the same period in 2022/23. The split between crime and non-crime hate occurrences in the last two years was 82/18 in favour of crimes. The city centre has seen the largest volume of hate occurrences in the twelve months to November 2024, whilst outside of the City Centre the Berridge ward has the largest volume, with 29.6% 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 3.8 hate crimes per 1000 population.

WARD	2022/23	2023/24	Change		Hate Occurance Dec22-Nov24	2022/23 per 1000 pop	2023/24 per 1000 pop
			Volume	%			
ASPLEY	31	43	12	39%		1.6	2.3
BASFORD	41	48	7	17%		2.5	2.9
BERRIDGE	116	110	-6	-5%		6.5	6.1
BESTWOOD	51	52	1	2%		3.0	3.0
BILBOROUGH	37	55	18	49%		2.2	3.3
BULWELL	45	38	-7	-16%		2.8	2.3
BULWELL FOREST	28	51	23	82%		2.0	3.6
CASTLE	4	1	-3	-75%		1.3	0.3
CITY CENTRE	276	292	16	6%		14.7	15.5
CLIFTON EAST	36	58	22	61%		2.1	3.4
CLIFTON WEST	11	10	-1	-9%		1.0	0.9
DALES	60	51	-9	-15%		3.6	3.1
HYSON GREEN and ARBORETUM	79	93	14	18%		4.0	4.8
LEEN VALLEY	26	16	-10	-38%		2.6	1.6
LENTON and WOLLATON EAST	82	68	-14	-17%		3.8	3.1
MAPPERLEY	56	38	-18	-32%		3.4	2.3
MEADOWS	34	29	-5	-15%		3.6	3.1
RADFORD	37	48	11	30%		2.2	2.9
SHERWOOD	51	51	0	0%		3.2	3.2
ST ANNS	46	53	7	15%		3.0	3.4
WOLLATON WEST	17	17	0	0%		1.1	1.1
GRAND TOTALS	**1164**	**1222**	**58**	**5.0%**		**3.6**	**3.8**

There has been an increase of 11% in the volume of VAP offences with a racist hate component in the R12M to November 2024 when compared to the same period in 2022/23.

Recorded Hate Crime by Offence Category and Hate Crime Strand (2023/24 Figures)	Racist	Religious	Homophobic	Transphobic	Disability	Misogynistic	Alt Sub Culture	Other
Arson and Criminal Damage	16	8	2	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession of Weapons	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Order Offences	491	25	68	12	8	2	0	2
Robbery	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Offences	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Theft	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Vehicle Offences	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Violence Against the Person	229	17	56	18	11	1	1	2
Incident (not a crime)	165	16	27	13	10	0	0	0

Recorded Hate Crime by Offence Category and Hate Crime Strand (% change compared to 2022/23)	Racist	Religious	Homophobic	Transphobic	Disability	Misogynistic	Alt Sub Culture	Other
Arson and Criminal Damage	7%	100%	0%					
Burglary	0%							
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	33%							
Possession of Weapons	-33%	-100%						
Public Order Offences	11%	9%	-9%	9%	-33%	-86%	-100%	-33%
Robbery	0%		-100%					
Sexual Offences	-100%							-100%
Theft	100%		0%	-67%	-100%			
Vehicle Offences								
Violence Against the Person	11%	-53%	17%	0%	-8%	-83%		-50%
Incident (not a crime)	-14%	-20%	-16%	-7%	-23%	-100%	-100%	-100%

Victim gender and ethnicity analysis indicates that the rate of repeat victimisation for females is highest among mixed race victims, while it is highest among male Asian victims. However a fifth 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.

		Victim Vol.	Offence Vol.	Repeat Victim Vol.	Repeat Victim offence vol.	% of repeat victims	Victim Ethnicity	Census 2021 pop %
Female Victims	Asian	46	52	4	10	9%	71%	15%
	Black	65	77	8	20	12%	100%	10%
	Mixed	31	36	5	10	16%	48%	6%
	Other	33	38	3	8	9%	51%	11%
	White	65	67	2	4	3%	100%	58%
	Not Stated	72	77	3	8	4%	111%	

		Victim Vol.	Offence Vol.	Repeat Victim Vol.	Repeat Victim offence vol.	% of repeat victims	Victim Ethnicity	Census 2021 pop %
Male Victims	Asian	126	146	12	32	10%	147%	15%
	Black	85	104	11	30	13%	99%	10%
	Mixed	14	16	2	4	14%	16%	6%
	Other	35	39	4	8	11%	41%	11%
	White	86	102	9	25	10%	100%	58%
	Not Stated	106	118	7	19	7%	123%	

Offender gender and ethnicity analysis indicates that the rate of repeat offending for females is highest among other BAME offenders, while it is highest among mixed males. Much like victim data, 31% of female offenders have no stated ethnicity, while the same is true of 29% 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.

		Offender Vol.	Offence Vol.	Repeat Offender Vol.	Repeat Offender offence vol.	% of repeat Offender	Offender Ethnicity %	Census 2021 pop %
Female Offenders	Asian	4	4	0	0	0%	6%	15%
	Black	9	10	1	2	11%	14%	10%
	Mixed	7	9	1	2	14%	11%	6%
	Other	11	13	2	4	18%	17%	11%
	White	80	104	14	38	18%	123%	58%
	Not Stated	51	64	10	23	20%	78%	

		Offender Vol.	Offence Vol.	Repeat Offender Vol.	Repeat Offender offence vol.	% of repeat Offender	Offender Ethnicity %	Census 2021 pop %
Male Offenders	Asian	26	32	4	10	15%	30%	15%
	Black	23	27	3	7	13%	27%	10%
	Mixed	11	14	3	6	27%	13%	6%
	Other	19	25	2	8	11%	22%	11%
	White	202	271	45	114	22%	235%	58%
	Not Stated	116	147	16	47	14%	135%	

Offences with a positive outcome between December 2023 to November 2024 accounted for 19% of outcomes which is a five-percentage point drop from the 24% recorded in the same period in December 2022 to November 2023.

		Postive Outcomes	Unresolved: Suspect	Unresolved: Suspect N/K	Latest	Previous	Volume +/-	% change	Latest %	Previous %
Positive Outcomes 181	Charge or Summons	155			155	171	-16	-9%	16%	19%
	Out of courst disposal	26			26	47	-21	-45%	3%	5%
Unresolved: Suspect Indentified 420	Not in public interest (Police of CPS)		6		6	8	-2	-25%	1%	1%
	Evidential Difficulties (suspect identified)		114		114	130	-16	-12%	11%	15%
	Victim declines/unable to/withdraws support		289		289	285	4	1%	29%	32%
	Action not possible		11		11	12	-1	-8%	1%	1%
Unresolved: Suspect N/K 391	Investigation complete no suspect identified			230	230	226	4	2%	23%	25%
Transferred Crime	Other body/agency has investigation primacy			11	11	5	6	120%	1%	1%
Live Investigation	Unresolved as investigation ongoing			150	150	5	145	2900%	15%	1%
	Totals	**181**	**420**	**391**	**992**	**889**	**103**	**11.6%**	**100%**	**100%**

Short Term Performance

Comparing the three months of September to November 2024 with the same period on 2023 saw an occurrence volume decrease of 5% or 15 fewer occurrences. However, volumes increased by 6% or 17 more occurrences when compared to the same period in 2022.

Although the City Centre experienced the largest occurrence volume with 66 occurrences in the short-term, this was 31 fewer offences than last year, the Bulwell Forest ward saw the largest short-term volume increase in offences with 7 more offences or +117%.