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VRP Violence
Reduction
Partnership
Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire

Rushcliffe Local Assessment

Serious Violence Profile - 2024 Update

Nottinghamshire OPCC

**Research &
Insight**



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GSC **Official Sensitive**



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Contents

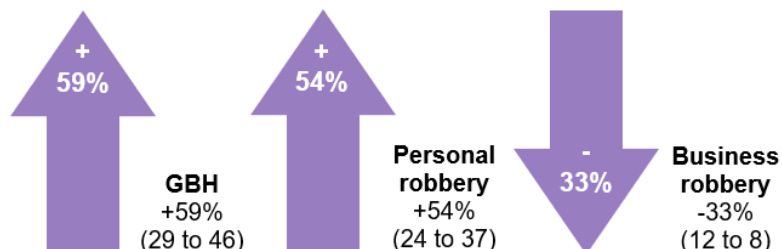
Executive Summary	3
1. Introduction	5
1.1 Aim and approach	5
1.2 Methodology	6
1.3 Defining the local area	7
1.4 Drivers of serious violence and the intelligence picture	9
2. Crime data	12
2.1 Serious Violence Scope	12
2.2 Serious Violence Against The Person	22
2.3 Sexual Violence	31
2.4 Robbery	35
2.5 Possession of Weapons	37
3. Health data	39
3.1 Ambulance Callout Data	39
3.2 Injury Surveillance Data	40
3.3 Hospital Admissions for Knife Related Assaults	43

Executive Summary

The Rushcliffe Local Assessment provides a comprehensive overview of trends, drivers and enablers impacting upon serious violence in Rushcliffe to inform policy and practice in the approach to the Serious Violence Duty. The key findings of this assessment are summarised below.

Key findings

All Serious Violence in Rushcliffe			
2022/23	2023/24	Change	
		Volume	%
546	635	+89	▲ +16%



Crime overview

- Levels of serious violence recorded in Rushcliffe in 2023/24 (July – June) increased by 16% compared to the previous year, with overall levels of crime severity increased by 20%. This was largely attributed to increases in assault with intent and personal robbery offences, and higher volumes of rape of females aged over 16.
- There was an increase in the volume of serious violence in educational settings, with further analysis highlighting an increase in sexual assaults with a notable trend of student on student sexual touching, by boys on boys.
- Domestic serious violence was a driver behind the increase in Rushcliffe, for both intra-familial domestic assaults, and intimate partner serious violence, particularly ex-partners.
- Repeat offenders made up over a third of all serious violence offenders in Rushcliffe, whilst repeat victims made up 17% of victims.
- The majority of victims were female and overall, there was a younger victim demographic shifting towards 10-19 year old females as victims, compared to the previous local profile.
- The perpetrator was a male in 77% of offences, and the majority of offenders were 15-19 year old males, which is again a younger shift.
- 67% of offenders lived in Rushcliffe, with 17% of offenders being from Nottingham City, particularly concentrated from Clifton and the Meadows. For areas outside of the force, offenders were most likely to be from Loughborough.
- Offenders aged under 18 were most likely to offend from outside of Rushcliffe but from Nottingham City, and those aged over 25 were most likely to be out of force offenders.

Trends within specific crime types

- The largest increase in assault occurrences were seen in ABH in domestic settings, particularly those perpetrated by intimate partners (+22%) or family members (+27%). Particular trends of note included mental health crises and episodes in children, resulting in injury to parents, as well as concentrations of assaults perpetrated by 'in law' relations.
- At least 50% of repeat offenders, and 68% of repeat victims, of ABH had a domestic flag.
- There was an increase in GBH in domestic settings, as well as an increase in alcohol flagged GBH concentrated as male perpetrated assaults on other males in pub fights, particularly in West Bridgford.

- 93% of child sexual exploitation occurrences had an online flag, with further analysis highlighted the majority of these to be offenders targeting young children online to engage in sexual communications by pretending to be young children themselves.
- Of the 272 referrals into the slavery and exploitation team across Nottinghamshire, 71% had mental health issues, and 67% had substance use issues. Half of all referrals had 4 or more vulnerabilities identified, demonstrating a key link between severe multiple disadvantage and exploitation.
- Over half of all rape offences in Rushcliffe were domestic, compared to a third in the previous year.
- When the perpetrator of a rape was an acquaintance, the offender was most likely to be a male aged between 15 and 19, and the victim a female also in this age group. When the perpetrator was an intimate partner, the offender was most likely to be a male aged between 30 and 44, and the victim a female in this age group.
- The second most prevalent location for sexual assaults were education settings, representing 20% of all sexual assaults compared to representing 6% in the previous year. Further analysis highlighted these to be reports of young students being assault by students of the same age, with an increased trend of young boys being assaulted.
- The main hotspot for personal robbery was Bridgford Road, where all occurrences involved unknown offenders forcibly taking cycles from victims.
- Males accounted for the majority of offenders and victims, with under 18 year olds representing half of all personal robbery victims in Rushcliffe, and 15-19 year old males making up 60% of all offenders. Further analysis showed that 15-19 year old males were most likely to target 10-14 year old males as victims.

Intelligence picture, contextual insight and risk factors

- Rushcliffe local authority recorded 16 permanent exclusions, which was the fourth highest volume of all local authorities in the County. Suspensions increased by 55%, however the rates of exclusion and suspension both remain well below regional and national levels, and rates seen across the County.
- East Leake academy accounted for 44% of all permanent exclusions recorded across Rushcliffe, which was the 10th highest volume across the whole of Nottinghamshire.
- Nottingham Forest Football Club is situated in Rushcliffe, which has a huge knock-on effect on the serious violence activities in the area. Football games are known to create hostile environments as well as having established links to alcohol and/or drugs, particularly cocaine.
- The drugs market shows that the highest representation of drug seizures relates to recreational drug use which aligns with the area being a location with concentrations of night time economy, student populations and sports stadiums. Some recreational drugs such as cocaine are associated with increased ASB and violence.
- Although the percentages of drug offences in Rushcliffe remain low, there has been targeted planning and action to tackle drug supply offences within specific areas within the local authority following increased intelligence reporting.

1. Introduction

The Rushcliffe Local Assessment provides a comprehensive overview of trends, drivers and enablers impacting upon serious violence in Rushcliffe, to inform policy and practice in the approach to the Serious Violence Duty. This is an update of the first Local Assessment, which was initially released in August 2023.

1.1 Aim and approach

The aim of this local profile is to provide a comprehensive overview of trends, drivers and contextual factors impacting upon serious violence across the Rushcliffe local authority. It will seek to inform policy and practice in our approach to violence reduction by:

- Providing insight and value through the identification and improved understanding of current and emerging threats and trends, as well as identifying any vulnerabilities.
- Identify knowledge, intelligence and potential data gaps.
- Providing recommendations to police and partner **pursue, prevent, protect and prepare** opportunities with a view to meet the overarching goal of make Nottinghamshire safer.
- Help to shape strategic problem solving guides.

Defining serious violence

Section 13 of the PCSC Act makes it clear that **violence** is not limited to physical violence. It provides that, for the purposes of the Serious Violence Duty, violence includes domestic abuse, sexual offences, violence against property and threats of violence, but does not include terrorism¹

Describing some violence as serious does not mean that other violence is of little consequence, as each act of violence has an impact that can be affected by the victims' vulnerability, previous experiences or by their relationship with the perpetrator.

The term **serious violence** is defined here to guide the work of local partnerships and tackle violence that communities and partner agencies indicate should be given particular attention. The Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire County Violence Reduction Partnership (NNVRP)'s definition of serious violence recognises the complexity of violence but focuses on all incidents (offences and injuries) that cause serious harm. It is inclusive of:

- Violence against the person
- Sexual violence
- Robbery
- Violent injuries requiring medical attention

Although there remains no national definition, serious violence has been defined and classified by the following Home Office crime categories as part of this assessment, based on the degree of harm that they typically present:

- **Violence against the person:** homicide, attempted murder, assault with injury², assault with intent to cause serious harm, and knife-enabled violence without injury.
- **Sexual violence:** rape and sexual assault
- **Robbery:** all robbery, with a focus on those involving weapons.
- **Exploitation:** modern slavery, child criminal exploitation (CCE) and child sexual exploitation (CSE).

Within these incidents, particular attention is given to knife crime and gun crime, domestic abuse, violence against women and girls (VAWG), substance use and public space violence.

¹ [Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022](#)

² Section 18, section 20 and section 47 assault offences, as defined by the [Offences against the Person Act](#)

Precursors and risk factors for serious violence

In defining and understanding serious violence, this assessment also considers a range of inherent and contextual risk factors which can drive or act as precursors for serious violence. This can include **possession of weapon offences** and areas of criminality where serious violence or its threat is often inherent, such as County lines drug dealing and other forms of **organised criminality** and exploitation.

In addition to being in line with HM Governments position, we know that the drugs trade, in particular, is the driver for some of our most harmful violence and, in recent years, children have been at particular risk as a result of exploitation. Any new patterns of offending that appear to be driving serious violence will be considered as contextual risk factors as part of our assessment.

1.2 Methodology

Data parameters and extraction

This profile analyses health, crime and intelligence data to provide a more detailed picture of serious violence in Rushcliffe. The data analysed in this 2024 update looks at:

- Police recorded crime occurring between 1st July 2023 – 30th June 2024, in the Rushcliffe local authority. These figures are compared to offences committed in the same period from the previous year (1st July 2022 – 30th June 2023) and the initial local assessment period to assess any emerging trends in serious violence.
- Records of ambulance callouts for violent events, extracted by analysts at the East Midlands Ambulance Service (EMAS). Inclusion criteria included all ambulance callouts with a call date between 1st July 2022 to 30th June 2024, and a geographical location within Rushcliffe boundaries.
- Information Sharing to Tackle Violence (ISTV) data, from Kings Mill Hospital (KMH) and Queen's Medical Centre (QMC). Inclusion criteria included assaults recorded in the ISTV system at QMC and KMH between the 1st July 2023 – 30th June 2024.
- Modern Slavery data from the Slavery and Exploitation Team (SET).
- Open-source material for deprivation, economic disadvantage, education statistics, local contextual data and public health data.
- An analysis of intelligence submissions regarding violence was undertaken to provide greater insight into the drivers of violence within Rushcliffe. This has been used to inform and provide context for the analysis of crime and partner datasets.

Data limitations

Crime Recording Audit

In September 2021 HMICFRS undertook a crime audit in reviewing crimes and incidents recorded between March and May 2021. It concluded that the force was failing to record secondary offences in addition to the most serious offence recorded, and therefore not compliant with recording requirements.

Nottinghamshire police subsequently made changes to their recording processes which took effect in April 2022. This resulted in approximately 433 additional crimes being recorded each month, largely 'behavioural' crimes, such as stalking, harassment and controlling behaviour. These changes to the data will no doubt affect conclusions regarding underlying levels of low severity violence, and it is considered highly probable that some of the large percentage increases seen in some of the crime types have been affected by these changes.

This element of crime recording was retracted in July 2023 and forces are no longer required to record secondary offences as additional crimes; it is important to consider the impact that this may have on crime recording, given that the comparison period for analysis in this local profile is between July 2022 – June 2023

(which covers the 'additional crime recording'), compared to the most recent 12 months which is post the crime recording element being retracted in July 2023.

Consistency of data extractions

The accuracy of this analysis depends upon consistency within data recording. Consistency cannot be guaranteed in all instances due to the volume of data inputters across the organisation and variations in data extraction methods.

To compound this issue, the force is currently in a transition period between two separate data reporting tools and this product has been produced following extractions utilising the older Business Objects tool, which is no longer fully supported. It is acknowledged that whilst every effort has been made to quality assure and check this data, the completeness of the data extracted cannot be guaranteed during this transition phase.

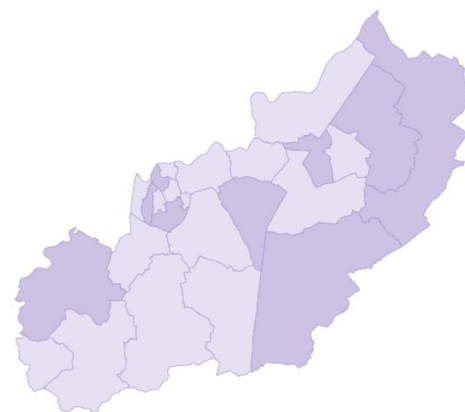
1.3 Defining the local area

Population and demographics

Nottinghamshire County has a total population of 835,054, with **Rushcliffe** having a resident population of 121,765³, an increase of 2.0% compared to the previous year, and of 9.5% compared to 2011. This is projected to grow by a further 6% by 2031 as a result of net migration and increases in life expectancy, with all age groups expecting a population increase, and the largest change expected to be in the 65+ age group.

The population is similarly split between males (n59,728) and females (n62,037). Children (0-17) account for 20.5% of Rushcliffe's population, 57.7% are of working age (18 – 64) and 21.8% are aged 65 or over.

	Total	Males	Females
Rushcliffe population	121,765	59,728	62,037
0 to 17 years	24,967	12,865	12,102
18 to 64 years	70,300	34,785	35,515
18 to 24 years	8,729	4,384	4,345
65 years and over	26,498	12,078	14,420



Cultural identity

Ethnic diversity is significantly lower in Nottinghamshire County than in the City. In Rushcliffe, 90% of usual residents identified their ethnic group within the high-level 'white' category, with 6% of residents identifying as Asian/Asian British, 3% as mixed, and 1% as Black/Black British and Other respectively.

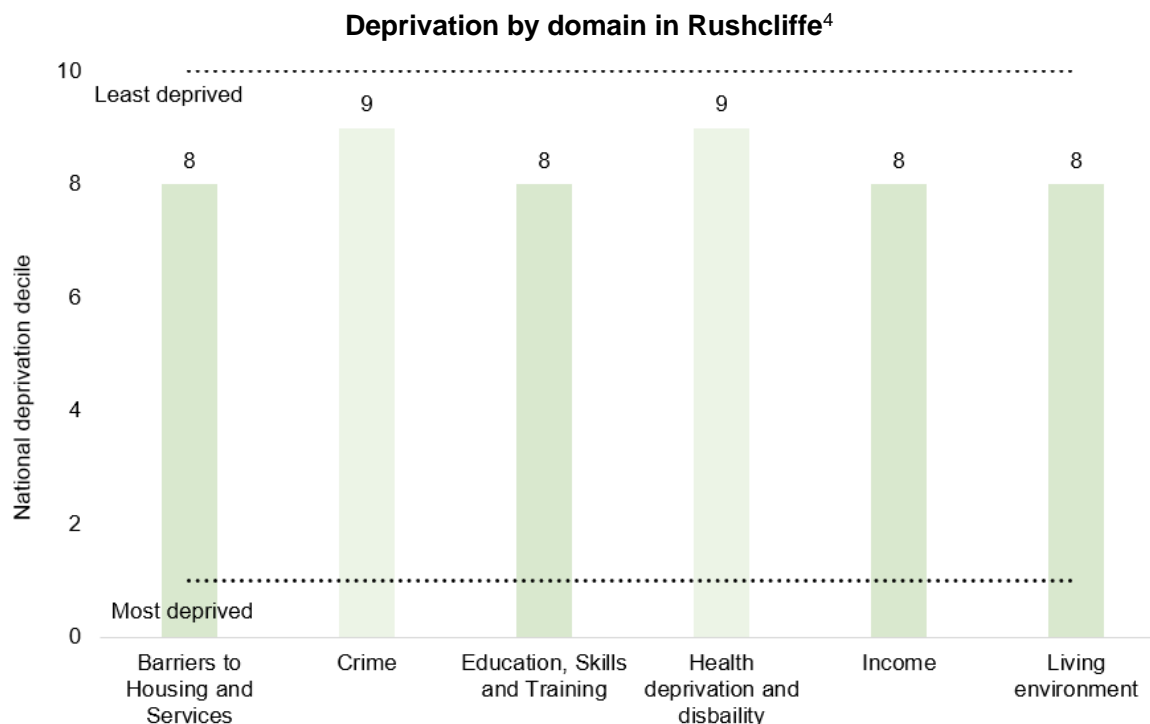
The highest levels of ethnic diversity in Rushcliffe are seen in Compton Acres, where 34% of residents identify as an ethnicity other than White British. This is comprised of a large Asian/Asian British ethnic community (21%). Other areas of high ethnic diversity include Edwalton, Gamston and Lutterell.

Deprivation

Nottinghamshire features higher than average levels of deprivation, particularly in the City, former coalfield areas and former industrial towns affected by economic stagnation. By contrast, Rushcliffe has very little deprivation within its population and is the least deprived authority in Nottinghamshire, with none of the

³ [Estimates of the population for the UK, England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland - Office for National Statistics](#)

population living in the most deprived quintile of England and Wales. The graph below shows the deprivation in Rushcliffe by each domain.



There are areas with slight variation in deprivation, such as Cotgrave, which was in the 5th most deprived decile for education deprivation. Despite this, no areas in Rushcliffe been identified as high impact, high deprivation localities by Nottinghamshire Police on account of the levels of complex need and cross-agency demand that they present.

The effects of violence may also be compounded among those already experiencing health-related vulnerabilities. In terms of health deprivation, 15% of residents in Rushcliffe were classed as disabled under the equality act definition, with 6% of residents stating their day-to-day activities were significantly limited.

Education

In Rushcliffe, 74.9% of pupils achieve a good level of education at the end of reception, which is much higher than the England average (67.2%), and was the highest level seen across Nottinghamshire and Nottingham. For those eligible for FSM, 64.6% achieved a good level of development, compared to 76.3% of those not eligible.

At KS2, 70.5% of pupils achieved a good level of reading, writing and math's, which again was considerably higher than any other local authority in Nottinghamshire, with the second highest level being in Broxtowe where 61.8% of pupils achieved expected levels. This does however significantly decrease in those eligible for FSM to 45.0%, which was the third highest expected level percentage behind Broxtowe (49.0%) and Nottingham City (47.0%)

At KS4 (Attainment 8), the average Rushcliffe pupil scored 53.9, considerably higher than the England average of 46.3. For those on free school meals, this decreased to an average of 39.8. Both students eligible and not eligible for FSM in Rushcliffe had the highest attainment score at the end of KS4 across Nottinghamshire and Nottingham.

⁴ [Joint Strategic Needs Assessment - Nottingham Insight](#)

1.4 Drivers of serious violence and the intelligence picture

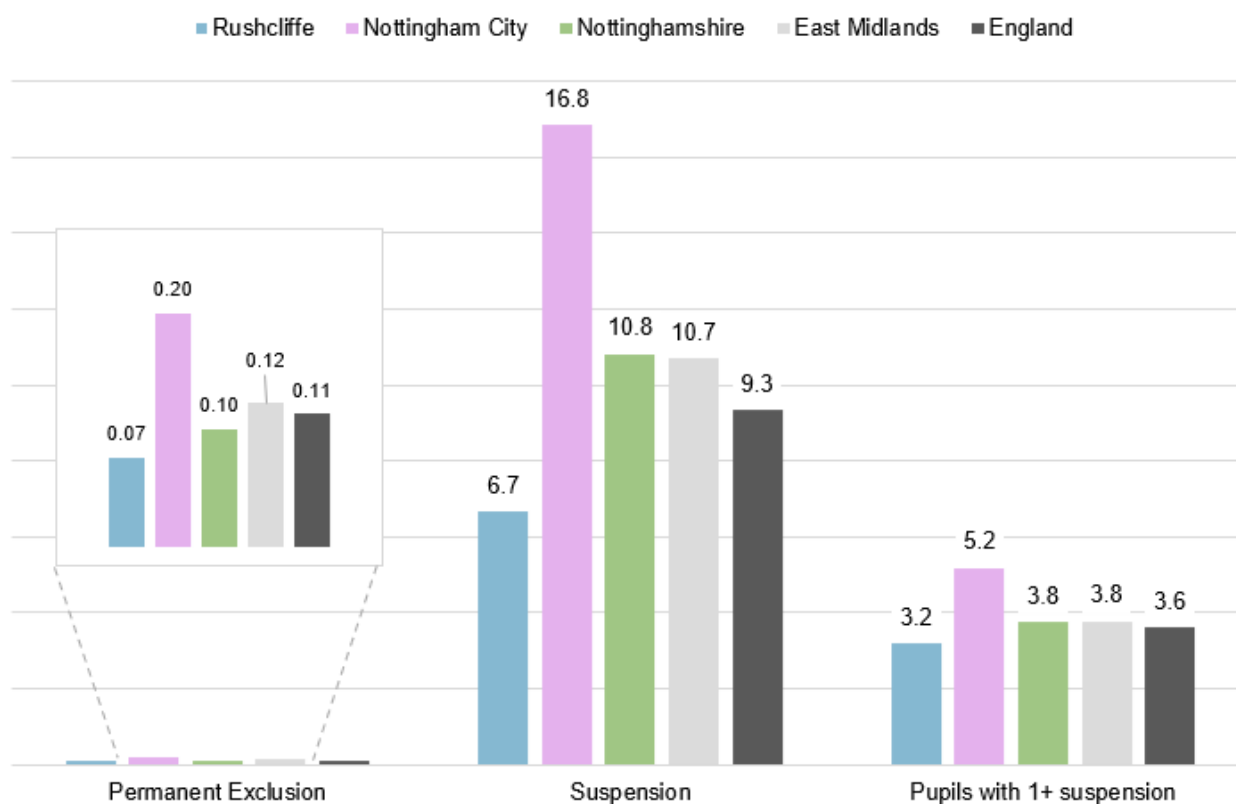
Serious violence is not an isolated event - it is the culmination of personal and societal factors which escalate individuals into serious offending. When assessing an area, it is important to contextualise what is happening by looking at the intelligence stream to better understand the individuals and groups within.

The following section provides a brief summary of the known drivers of serious violence alongside the local context of Rushcliffe.

Exclusions

As highlighted by the Timpson Review, school exclusion is recognised as one indicator, among others, of a higher risk of exposure to and involvement in serious violence⁵. The rate of permanent exclusion and suspension in Rushcliffe, compared to the County, City, regional and national rates, is shown below.

**Rates of exclusion and suspension per 100 pupils,
2022/23 academic year**



In the most recent academic year with complete data available (2022/23), Rushcliffe local authority recorded 16 permanent exclusions, which was the fourth highest volume of all local authorities in Nottinghamshire County, with Newark & Sherwood and Mansfield recording the lowest volumes. This was an increase of 60% compared to 2021/22, where 10 permanent exclusions were recorded.

- All of these exclusions were in state funded secondary schools, resulting in a rate of 1.4 permanent exclusions per 1,000 pupils.

Suspensions were also shown to increase compared to 2021/22, by 55% from 920 to 1,428. As shown above however, the rates of permanent exclusion and suspension remain well below regional and national levels, and rates seen across the County.

⁵ [Timpson Review of School Exclusion \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://www.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/101428/timpson-review-of-school-exclusion.pdf)

East Leake Academy recorded 7 permanent exclusions in 2022/23, accounting for 44% of permanent exclusions recorded across Rushcliffe. This was a rate of 0.6 per 100 pupils and was the 10th highest volume of permanent exclusions recorded across the whole of Nottingham and Nottinghamshire. This school also recorded 239 suspensions, at a rate of 22 per 100 pupils. Other schools with high rates/volumes included:

- *The Nottingham Emmanuel School*: recorded 4 permanent exclusions, at a rate of 0.3 per 100 pupils, and 301 suspensions, at a rate of 26 per 100 pupils.
- *South Nottinghamshire Academy*: recorded 4 permanent exclusions, at a rate of 0.5 per 100 pupils, and 175 suspensions, at a rate of 21 per 100 pupils.

Youth violence

Research highlights the disproportionate involvement of young people in urban street gangs (USGs) and County Lines, with these individuals often known to services for having vulnerabilities linked to experience of trauma, neglect, early involvement in substance use and absenteeism from school.

Young people with such experiences are at greater risk of exploitation and are more likely to become victims or perpetrators of serious youth violence. While children in need of additional help represent a small proportion of the overall population, they comprise most children involved in County lines. In this assessment, a particular focus will be placed on young people and public place serious violence.

Another Way – Strategic Insight

The Another Way project is a violence reduction project using an approach known as focused deterrence. It is managed by the Violence Reduction Partnership (VRP) with support provided by a mixture of voluntary sector organisations and Nottingham City Council and wider delivery supported by Nottinghamshire Police, East Midlands Probation Service and other agencies.

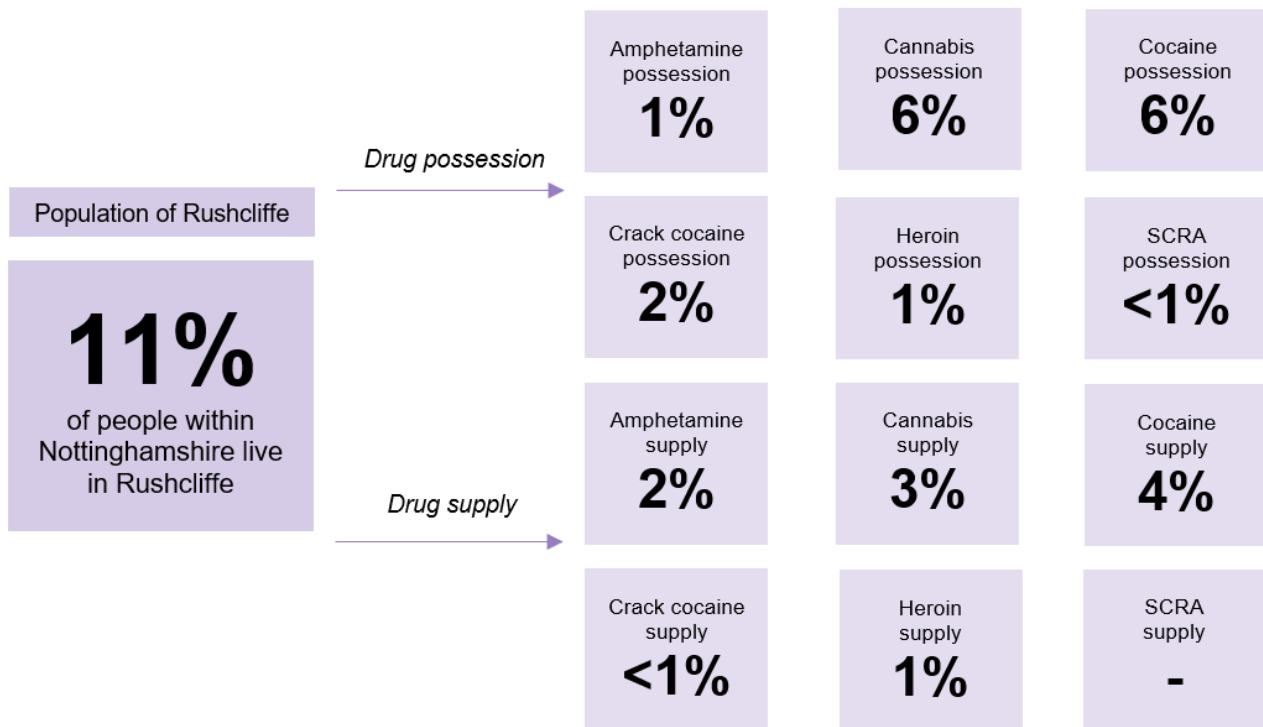
- The project aims to work with 14-24 year olds that have been involved in a **group violence offence**, with a focus on serious violence offences of Violence against the person, Robbery and Possession of weapons offences.
- The Project started delivering to children in June 2023 and young adults in June 2024. The project is funded until August 2024.

Insight from supporting the children and young people highlights that many have missed opportunities for engagement before and many have undiagnosed speech, language and communication needs. In addition to their own offending, many had also witnessed violence within the household or been the victim of a serious violence offence as well as the perpetrator.

Drugs Market

The drugs market has a direct impact on the levels of serious violence due to activities involved in the setup and maintenance of drugs lines, the competition this causes as well as the physical taking of substances, which impacts a user's behaviour. Crime data from the previous 5 years, from July 2019 – June 2024, has been pulled and analysed against the most recent population dataset. The below relates to what percentage of drug offences, both possession and supply⁶, for Class A and Class B drugs.

⁶ This excludes drug import offences



As shown above, Rushcliffe is under-represented across all drug commodities in police recorded crime data, for both supply and possession. Of note, the highest represented commodities, cannabis and cocaine, are commodities associated with recreational drug use. This is indicative of the type of that Rushcliffe encompasses, with night time economy concentrations in areas such as West Bridgford, as well as populations of students and young people being concentrated in areas close to the City.

Football and sports as enablers

Rushcliffe sits South/Southeast of the City of Nottingham and features both urban and rural areas. Of note is that Nottingham Forest Football Club’s ground is situated here which has a huge knock-on effect on the serious violence activities in the area. Nottingham Forest remains in the premier league, since being promoted in August 2022. Football games are known to create hostile environments where fans from either team at a match may engage in violent altercations, as well as having well established links to alcohol and/or drugs, particularly cocaine.

Organised crime and county lines

In regards to serious violence, organised crime is heavily linked as a factor and there are a number of organised crime group (OCGs) individuals who either live in Rushcliffe or have a hand in the activities of the area. This has the potential to bring violence to the area due to the nature of the activities that these individuals are involved in. However, this risk has not amalgamated to incidents of serious violence involving these individuals in the area in the reporting period.

Although the percentages of drug offences in Rushcliffe remain low, there has been targeted planning and action to tackle drug supply offences within specific areas within the local authority following increased intelligence reporting.

It must be noted that organised crime group activities may be fluid and a group and/or its members may be archived following police disruption. This is a snapshot for this particular period.

2. Crime data

The following section looks at police recorded crime data to add to the intelligence and contextual picture of serious violence in Rushcliffe. The data analysed refers to **recent offences only**, where the occurrence start date and the occurrence created date were within 12 months of one another. Commentary on historic, or non-recent, offences will be provided where relevant and necessary.

2.1 Serious Violence Scope

Between the 1st July 2023 – 30th June 2024, Nottinghamshire Police recorded **635 serious violence** offences in Rushcliffe, a rate of 5.2 serious violence offences per 1,000 population; the majority of which (71%) were violence against the person (VAP), the largest proportion being relatively low harm S47 assault occasioning actual bodily harm (AOABH).

Compared to the previous year, overall levels of serious violence increased by 16% (+89 offences). This was mostly attributed to increases in assault offences, both actual bodily harm (ABH) and grievous bodily harm (GBH), and also increases in personal robbery offences. Volumes of modern slavery and knife enabled threats to kill stayed relatively stable, whilst slight increases were seen in police recorded sexual violence. Potential factors behind these changing trends are explored in-depth in subsequent sections of analysis.

		2022/23	2023/24	Change	
				Volume	%
All serious violence		546	635	+89	▲ (+16%)
Serious violence against the person	Homicide	-	-	=	=
	Actual Bodily Harm (section 47)	345	391	+46	▲ (+13%)
	Grievous Bodily Harm (section 18/20)	29	46	+17	▲ (+59%)
	Knife enabled threats to kill	6	8	+2	▲ (+33%)
	Modern Slavery	2	3	+1	▲ (+50%)
Sexual Violence	Rape	64	72	+8	▲ (+13%)
	Sexual assault	64	70	+6	▲ (+9%)
Robbery	Personal Robbery	24	37	+13	▲ (+54%)
	Business robbery	12	8	-4	▼ (-33%)

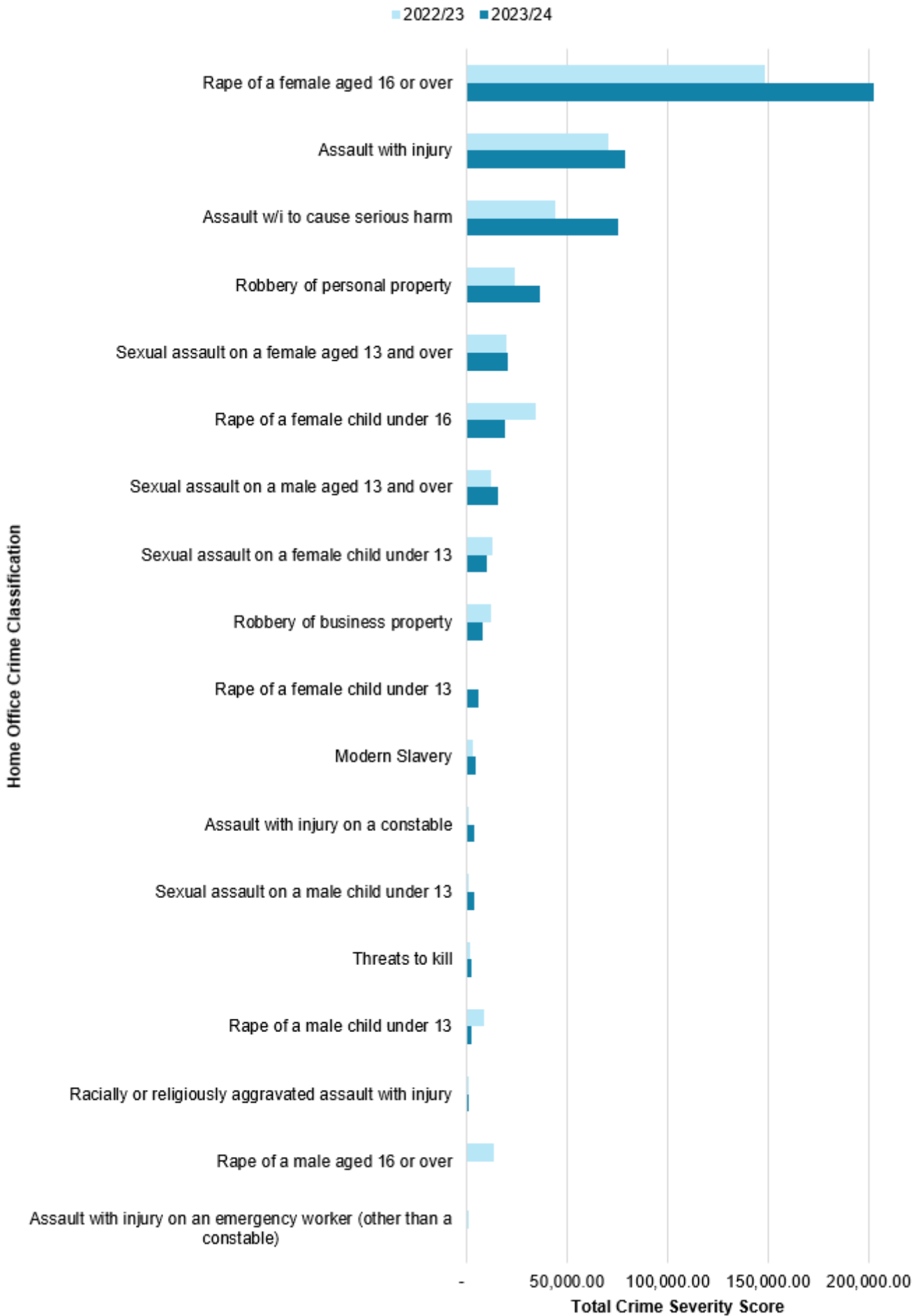
Crime severity

As not all offences are equal in terms of harm to victims, ONS developed crime severity scores (CSS)⁷ for individual crime types informed by sentencing guidelines for offences. The chart on the following page ranks the home-office classifications of the crimes specified above, by levels of crime harm (total calculated CSS⁸) for July 2023 – June 2024, compared to the baseline. This provides an indication of the severity of violent crime across Rushcliffe.

⁷ [Crime Severity Score \(Experimental Statistics\) - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk/methods/experimental-statistics/crime-severity-score)

⁸ Total volume of offences recorded in the monitoring period, multiplied by the crime severity score for that offence

**Total Crime Severity Score of serious violence in Rushcliffe,
by HO crime classification.**



Overall, crime severity increased by 20% in 2023/24 compared to the previous year (+82,589 CSS). This would suggest that as well as the overall volume of serious violence increasing in Rushcliffe by 16%, the severity of violence in this authority has also increased.

In analysing what may be underlying this trend, the data shows that 2023/24 had higher volumes of high harm rape and serious sexual offence (RASSO) crimes, specifically rapes of females aged over 16, and also assault with intent to cause serious harm offences. The data behind this increase will be explored in more detail in the **sexual violence** and **violence against the person** chapters of this profile.

Location analysis

Across the five wards within the Rushcliffe local authority⁹, most serious violence offences recorded between July 2023 – June 2024 were in West Bridgford (44%), followed by Bingham & Trent (20%). The main concentrations were in Trent Bridge, Cotgrave and Ruddington, with secondary concentrations in Leake and Compton Acres.

The table below shows the volumes of serious violence by beat in Rushcliffe (excluding beats that had less than 5 occurrences recorded), comparing 2022/23 to 2023/24. As highlighted, Trent Bridge and Cotgrave remained the top two beats for serious violence across both comparable periods, with larger increases seen in Cotgrave (+24%).

	2022/23	2023/24	Change	
			Volume	%
Trent Bridge	62	67	5	8%
Cotgrave	50	62	12	24%
Ruddington	40	51	11	28%
Leake	31	46	15	48%
Compton Acres	34	42	8	24%
Edwalton Village	23	34	11	48%
Bingham West	25	32	7	28%
Trent	22	31	9	41%
Abbey	19	29	10	53%
Bingham East	25	24	-1	-4%
Gamston	22	24	2	9%
Lady Bay	16	23	7	44%
Musters	11	21	10	91%
Wiverton	11	20	9	82%
Cranmer	41	20	-21	-51%
Lutterell	22	20	-2	-9%
Keyworth South	28	18	-10	-36%
Melton	4	16	12	300%
Gotham	7	14	7	100%
Manvers	11	13	2	18%

There have been slight changes in the order of the highest volume areas for serious violence in Rushcliffe although overall, the makeup of beats has stayed relatively stable. Key changes of note include:

- *Leake*: Increase of +15 occurrences compared to 2022/23, attributed to increases in RASSO occurrences from 2 police recorded incidents to 17. Further analysis highlighted that there were no

⁹ Bingham & Trent, Cotgrave & Wiverton, Leake & keyworth, Ruddington and West Bridgford.

repeat addresses, and the majority of offences were recorded in dwellings however not flagged as domestic violence.

- *Cotgrave*: Increase of +12 occurrences, which were mostly attributed to increases in ABH from 27 to 41 police recorded incidents. The largest increase was seen for domestic assaults (+108% from 12 to 25) and of note, there was a notable large volume of repeat addresses, with 7 addresses accounting for **54%** of all ABH recorded in this beat.
- *Melton*: Increase of +12 occurrences from 4 to 16 (+300%) which were attributed to increases in ABH and RASSO occurrences. There was an increase in domestic ABH, however the increase in sexual assault was most significant for ‘acquaintance’ perpetrated assaults.

The top repeat address for serious violence in Rushcliffe in the most recent 12 months was **HMP Whatton**, which had 16 occurrences. This was however a notable decrease from the previous year where 34 serious violence offences were recorded, with significant decreases across assaults and RASSO crimes seen. This provides explanation for the large decrease of occurrences seen in Cranmer from 41 to 20 (-51%).

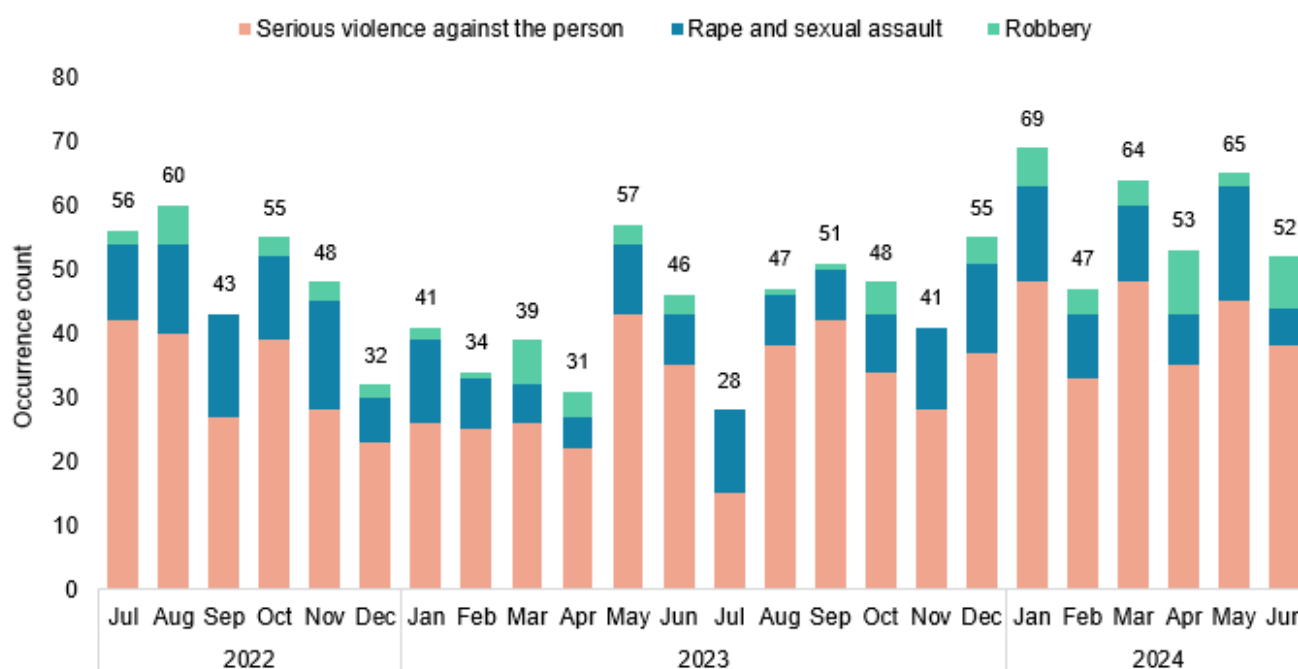
Other repeat, non residential, addresses included street records on **Bridgford Road** in West Bridgford which had the highest volume of personal robbery in Rushcliffe (n6), increasing from just 1 occurrence recorded in the previous 12 months. There was a notable trend within these occurrences where the majority of offences included groups of males approaching victims on bicycles and forcibly robbing the victims of the bike.

There was also an increase in the volume of serious violence recorded in Education Settings from 20 offences in 2022/23, to 34 in 2023/24. Further analysis highlighted these offences to be concentrated at **The Becket School** (n7) and **South Nottinghamshire Academy** (n6). Of significance, the increase in serious violence in schools was most significant for sexual assaults, which overall increased from 4 occurrences to 14, with a notable trend of student on student sexual touching by boys on boys. Further analysis of this will be explored in the sexual violence chapter of this local profile.

Seasonality

The monthly figures for police recorded serious violence are shown below by occurrence start date, highlighting proportionality and trends between July 2022 – June 2024, with data labels to show the overall count of serious violence in each respective month.

Police recorded serious violence in Rushcliffe by month and crime type,
July 2022 – June 2024.



As highlighted above, serious violence in Rushcliffe fluctuates largely between months, averaging 48 police recorded offences monthly but ranging between 28 in July 2023 and 69 in January of 2024. Changes are mostly influenced by violence against the person offences, and RASSO occurrences. The largest volume of VAP was seen in January (n48), March (n48) and May (n45) of 2024, the majority of which were ABH offences, highlighting an increasing trend of assaults in the most recent year.

As shown above, robbery offences fluctuated significantly, with an average of 3 recorded offences per month but a peak of 10 robbery offences recorded in April 2024, and 8 in June 2024. As with assaults, this highlights an overall increase of robbery into the most recent year. Further analysis of this data demonstrated the following outliers were impacting the seasonal trends of serious violence across Rushcliffe:

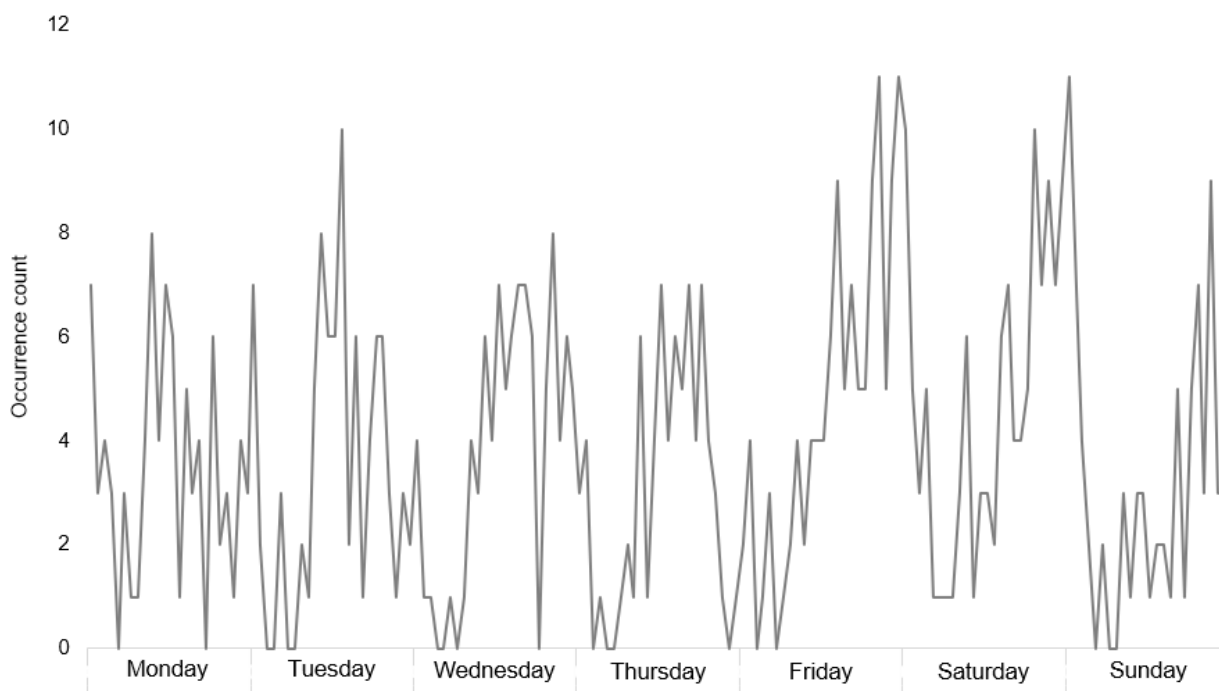
- *Domestic occurrences*: serious violence occurrences that were flagged as domestic tracked months with the highest volumes of all recorded serious violence: they were highest in December 2023 (n26) and May 2024 (n25), and lowest in July 2023 (n9). May 2024 did notably have the highest volume of domestic sexual violence, with 10 recorded occurrences compared to an average of 3 per month.
- *Public Place serious violence*: Serious violence in public places has been highest in 2024, where an average of 14 occurrences were recorded, compared to 2023 and 2022 where an average of 9 offences were recorded. The top address for public place violence was Bridgford Road, as previously highlighted, with secondary concentrations on Gotham Road (East Leake) and Loughborough Road (West Bridgford).

Temporal analysis

The figure below highlights the start date and time of police recorded serious violence in Rushcliffe in the most recent 12 months (1st July 2023 – 30th June 2024). Compared to other areas of Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe does not show any significant temporal trends reflecting influences on serious violence, which was also seen in the previous local profile. There are slight increases into the weekend, particularly Fridays and Saturdays after 7:00 pm, decreasing again after 2:00 am.

- Overall in Rushcliffe, the hours of 7:00 pm – 2:00 am accounted for 40% of all serious violence in the area, of which half of all occurrences (20% of all serious violence) was between 7:00 pm – 2:00 am on Friday and Saturday evenings respectively.

Levels of police recorded serious violence in Rushcliffe
(July 2023 – June 2024).



Further analysis highlighted that of the occurrences recorded in these hours (n247) a quarter were cited to have alcohol as an influencing factor, compared to 15% across all hours. Moreover, 62% of all serious violence that had an alcohol flag occurred between the hours of 7:00 pm – 2:00 am.

- Overall, this demonstrates that although there are no significant temporal concentrations of all serious violence, alcohol is a key driver behind trends seen above and alcohol flagged serious violence is mostly concentrated in Rushcliffe in the late evening hours.

Demographic analysis

The victims relationship to the offender was recorded in 93% of serious violence occurrences in Rushcliffe in 2023/24 (n592), and 94% of occurrences in 2022/23 (n515). As shown below, the majority of serious violence occurrences in Rushcliffe were perpetrated by strangers (20%), which is stable to proportions seen in the previous year.

Notably, there was a higher proportion of serious violence perpetrated by all intimate partners combined, representing 27% of all serious violence perpetrators in Rushcliffe, with concentrations of boyfriends/girlfriends (12%) and ex-partners (10%) as offenders. Ex-partner perpetrated serious violence also saw the largest volume increase compared to the previous year (+58% from 38 to 60 occurrences).

	2022/23		2023/24	
	Count	%	Count	%
Stranger	105	20.39%	121	20.44%
Acquaintance	104	20.19%	113	19.09%
Other	76	14.76%	74	12.50%
Boyfriend/girlfriend	64	12.43%	66	11.15%
Ex partner	38	7.38%	60	10.14%
Spouse/defacto	23	4.47%	33	5.57%
Parent of offender	19	3.69%	32	5.41%
Child of offender	25	4.85%	21	3.55%
Sibling of offender	17	3.30%	19	3.21%
Other family member	8	1.55%	19	3.21%
Not seen	15	2.91%	18	3.04%
Neighbour	14	2.72%	10	1.69%
Victim refuses to identify	4	0.78%	4	0.68%
Employee of offender	1	0.19%	2	0.34%
Employer of offender	2	0.39%	0	0.00%

Other trends of note included:

- Increase in the volume of serious violence perpetrated by an ‘other family member’ (+138% from 8 to 19). Further analysis highlighted this increase to mostly be attributed to ABH offences, which increased from 4 to 12 recorded occurrences.
- Increase in the volume of assaults perpetrated by children on parents (+68% from 19 to 32). This was highlighted to be concentrated as assault offences, with increases in both ABH and GBH.

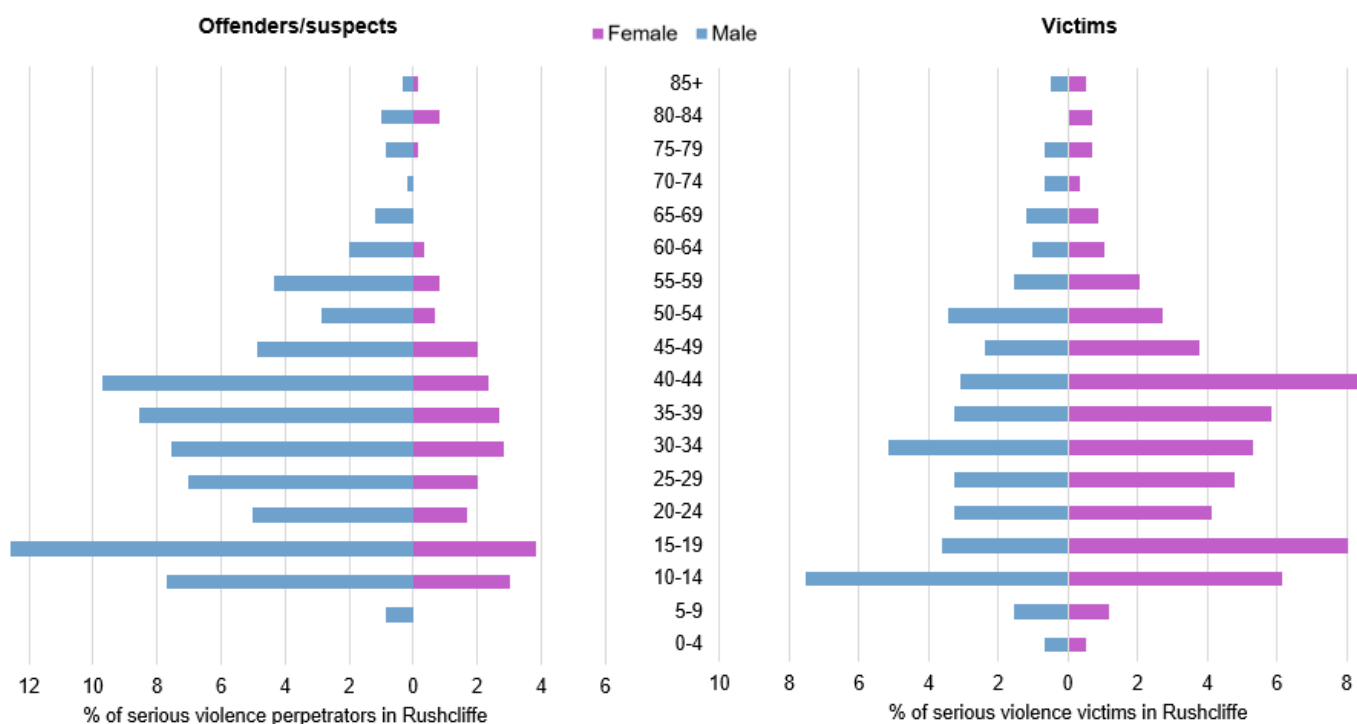
Overall, this highlights an increase in **intra-familial** domestic assaults, as well as **intimate partner** domestic serious violence, in the Rushcliffe area.

There were 553 unique victims¹⁰ and 492 unique offenders/suspects of serious violence recorded in Rushcliffe between 1st July 2023 – 30th June 2024. Of these individuals, there were 40 repeat victims and 87 repeat offenders, totalling 619 victim and 622 perpetrator records. Of note, repeat offenders made up over a third (35%) of all serious violence, whilst repeat victims made up 17%.

Age and gender analysis

Age and gender were recorded for 597 perpetrator records and 584 victim records, and the demographic profile of this serious violence cohort is shown below.

Serious Violence: Demographic profile of Rushcliffe by age and gender, July 2023 – June 2024.



In Rushcliffe, the victim was a female in 57% of occurrences, and the demographic with the largest number of victims was females aged between 40 to 44 (9%) and 15 to 19 (8%). Further analysis highlighted a concentration of repeat victimisation in the 40-44 year old female cohort, with one female recorded as the victim of 17 serious violence offences in 2023/24.

- This individual is recorded as a highly vulnerable person with flags for mental health issues, previously being sectioned, and also high risk MARAC referral.
- This further highlights the significance of repeat offending and repeat victimisation in Rushcliffe.

Compared to the previous local profile, the concentration of victims aged between 15 and 19, and also of victims aged between 10 and 14, was not previously seen. This would suggest that there has been a shift to a younger victim demographic in Rushcliffe for serious violence offences.

Contrasting the victim profile, there was a much more significant gender bias: 77% of all offenders/suspects were male, which is similar to proportions seen in the previous year. The majority of perpetrators were males aged between 15 and 19, who represented 13% of all serious violence offenders in Rushcliffe. This is again

¹⁰ Excluding 'victims' of serious violence where the victim recorded was not a person record e.g. shops as victims of business robbery, or occurrences where 'crown' was recorded as the victim. Also excludes unknown perpetrators/unknown victim records.

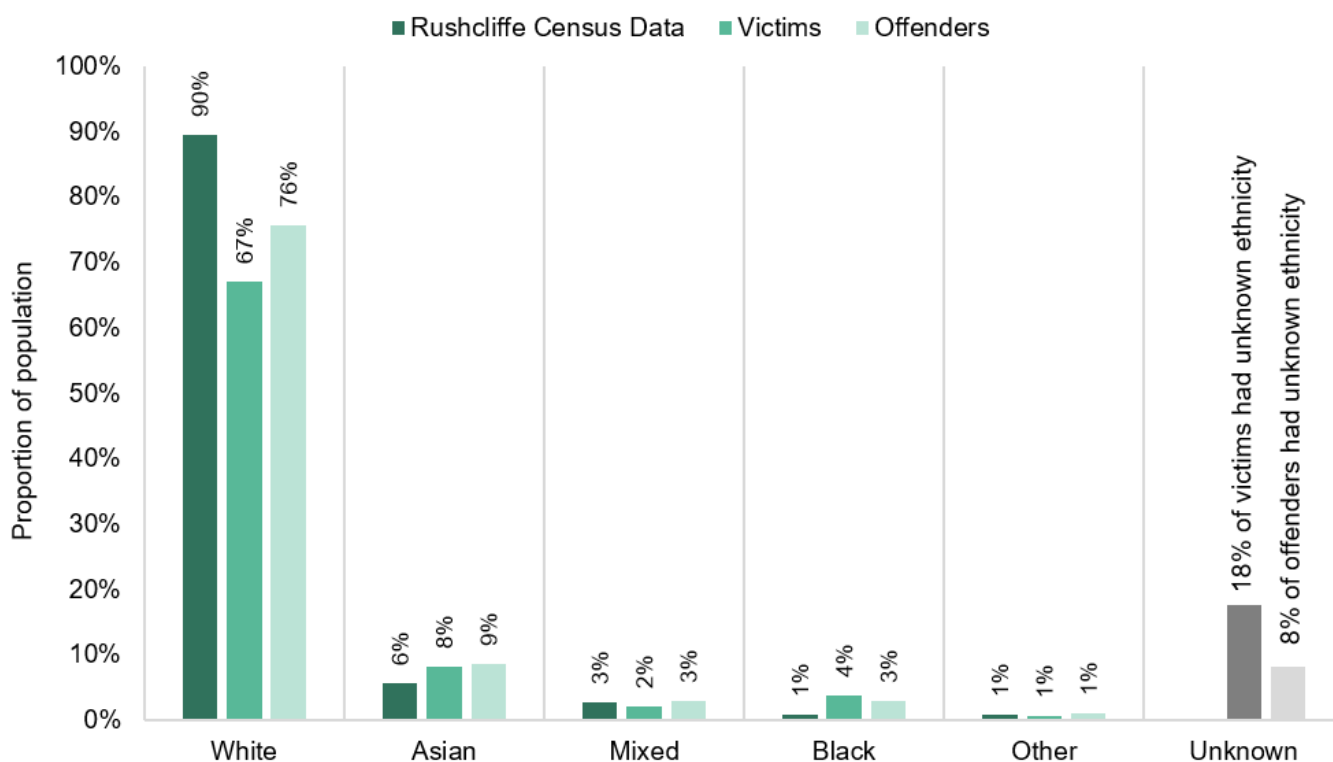
a notably lower shift in the cohort of offenders, with the previous local profile noting 40-44 year old males and 30-34 year old males to represent the highest proportion of offenders. There were fewer female offenders, however they were also found most concentrated in the 15-19 year old cohort (4%).

- Further analysis of 15-19 year old perpetrators of serious violence (n98) highlighted although the majority of offenders were recorded against assault offences (n64), there was a high volume of offenders recorded against personal robbery (n17). Trends behind this will be explored in subchapters of this local profile.

Ethnicity analysis

Ethnicity data was collected for 92% of offender records¹¹ (n242) and 82% of victim records (n509) of all serious violence in Rushcliffe in the most recent 12 months, introducing a degree of uncertainty and any inferences should be treated with caution. The graphs and data below refer to the proportions of ethnicity amongst victims and perpetrators of serious violence. Missing/unknown data is included in consideration of the data gap. Data is shown against the population data of the 2021 census to highlight any areas of over/under representation.

Police recorded serious violence by ethnicity against Rushcliffe's population,
July 2023 – June 2024.



In Rushcliffe, the majority of victims and offenders of serious violence were from white ethnic groups however they were slightly under-represented compared to the population data from the 2021 census. However, it is important to consider the data gap when interpreting trends outlined above, and the effect that this may have on proportionality. Previous work undertaken on young people involved in serious violence showed, via dip testing of occurrences, that many missing ethnicity data points were for White British individuals.

- Given the ethnic makeup of Rushcliffe it is hypothesised that the missing data would be accounted for by a majority of white individuals. This may result in any under/over-representation to become proportion, however it is still important to consider the trends that may lie behind this which will be explored within each relevant serious violence chapter.

¹¹ This refers to **offender data only**; suspect ethnicity is excluded from this analysis on account of data quality.

Comparisons between demographics

The following analysis compares differences within demographic cohorts to highlight areas of disproportionality with offender/suspect cohorts. Analysis is completed comparing elements of offending such as home address of suspect, previously being a victim and links to drug offending and/or substance use, to further enrich the picture of serious violence in Rushcliffe. Analysis was also completed on arrest statistics.

Age and sex

	Female	Male	Under 18	18 - 24	Over 25
All serious violence	126	374	114	67	330
<i>% from Rushcliffe</i>	71%	64%	63%	67%	68%
<i>% that were from an Out of Force area</i>	6%	9%	4%	3%	11%
<i>% that were also victims of a crime</i>	54%	37%	42%	51%	39%
<i>% that were victims of a domestic crime</i>	27%	10%	7%	21%	15%
<i>% recorded against a drug offence</i>	6%	9%	3%	10%	9%
<i>% arrested</i>	14%	27%	11%	33%	25%

The first comparison made above was completed on the **home address** of unique offenders/suspects of serious violence in Rushcliffe, to highlight whether offenders have travelled into Rushcliffe to offend, or are from the local authority, and therefore only includes suspect/offender records where person address was recorded. This will demonstrate elements of offending that cross boundaries within Nottinghamshire, but also cross county offending.

- Overall, 67% of all offenders/suspects that offended in Rushcliffe for serious violence lived in the NPA. The top area for offenders within Nottinghamshire that didn't live in Rushcliffe was in Nottingham City (17%), particularly City South areas such as Clifton (6%) and the Meadows (3%). For areas outside of the force, offenders were most likely to be residents of Loughborough.
- As shown above, male offenders were most likely to be out of area nominals than female offenders, and overall, those aged under 18 were most likely to offend from outside of Rushcliffe, and those aged over 25 were most likely to offend from an out of force area.
- The most prevalent NPA for under 18 year olds to offend from was the City, with over a quarter of offenders aged under 18 being from the City, again with concentrations in the Meadows (11%) and Clifton (9%).

The second comparison made was on **the impact of being a victim**, comparing the percentages of each demographic regarding how many had been recorded as victims within a 3-year period immediately prior to the offending period – (1st July 2020 – 30th June 2023). The data pull featured all crime types and was specified to being a victim of a crime in Nottinghamshire. Further analysis was also completed on whether the crime was domestic flagged.

- As shown, female suspects of serious violence were more likely to have previously been a victim themselves than male suspects, and also more likely to have previously been the victim of a crime that was domestic.
- The likelihood of previously being a victim and then going on to offend was highest for 18-24 year old offenders.

The third comparison made was on **the relationship of drugs and serious violence**, which looks to identify the impact that of the illicit drugs market. As with the impact of being a victim, the 3-year period immediately prior to the offending period (1st July 2020 – 30th June 2023) was pulled for all drug offences, both possession and supply, and the IDs of persons recorded as suspects were compared against those within this dataset.

- Males were slightly more likely to be recorded against a drug offence than females, however proportions were relatively similar.
- The age at which offenders were most likely to also be recorded as suspects in drug offences was more significant for those aged over 18, than for those aged under 18.

The fourth comparison made was on **arrest statistics**, using data retrieved from Custody to identify whether there are differences within demographics as to how many offenders/suspects are taken into custody for that crime type.

- As shown, males were more likely to be in custody than females for serious violence offences they committed.
- Under 18 year olds were the least likely to be taken into custody for serious violence in Rushcliffe which is likely impacted by the way in which the crime is investigated for example, by using alternate methods such as voluntary interviews.
- By contrast, 18-24 year old offenders were the most likely, proportionately, to be in custody for the offence they were involved in.
- It is important to note that each crime is a unique circumstance and may not always warrant an arrest. Therefore, for an accurate and holistic picture, further analysis would need to take place, which is aimed to be completed in the large needs assessment for serious violence.

Ethnicity comparisons

	White	Black	Asian	Mixed	Other
All serious violence	355	28	36	17	6
<i>% from Rushcliffe</i>	70%	61%	53%	35%	17%
<i>% that were from an Out of Force area</i>	7%	7%	19%	12%	33%
<i>% that were also victims of a crime</i>	45%	36%	44%	76%	50%
<i>% that were victims of a domestic crime</i>	15%	11%	14%	35%	-
<i>% recorded against a drug offence</i>	9%	11%	6%	24%	-
<i>% arrested</i>	26%	36%	39%	18%	17%

As with age and sex, the first comparison made above was completed on the **home address** of unique offenders/suspects of serious violence in Rushcliffe.

- As shown above, offenders from White ethnic groups had the highest proportion of persons recorded as living within Rushcliffe compared to all other ethnicities.
- Rates were lowest amongst those from mixed ethnic groups, where 47% were nominals from Nottingham City, mostly concentrated in Clifton.

The second comparison made was on **the impact of being a victim**, and further analysis was also completed on whether the crime was domestic flagged.

- As shown, offenders from Mixed ethnic groups were most likely to be the victim of a crime prior to offending, the majority of which were not domestic, although proportionately offenders from Mixed ethnic groups were most likely to have previously been victim of a domestic crime.
- Overall, the findings highlight that being recorded as a victim of a crime, and then a suspect of serious violence, is correlative, and most significantly this was seen for offenders from Mixed ethnic groups.

The third comparison made was on **the relationship of drugs and serious violence**, both possession and supply of illicit drugs.

- The highest proportion of those involved in drug offences was seen for Mixed ethnic groups, however It is important to consider the small sample size of the analysis completed above.

The fourth comparison made was on **arrest statistics**.

- The data showed that those from Asian ethnic groups had the highest arrest rates, followed by those from Black ethnic groups. This should be caveated by small sample sizes, however more work is hoped to be completed around this disparity.

The following sections provide a more detailed analysis of the individual crime types within the serious violence category, based on police recorded crime data. This highlights any key exceptions or influencing factors, and the demographic profile of offenders and victims of serious violence.

2.2 Serious Violence Against The Person

Between the 1st July 2023 – 30th June 2024, 71% of all serious violence offences in Rushcliffe were VAP offences. As such, the spatial and temporal patterns for this group of offences is often the main driver behind the overall trends described above. This chapter analyses the crime categories within VAP in further detail.

2.2.1 Actual Bodily Harm (ABH)

A total of 391 S47 AOABH offences were recorded in the most recent 12 months by Nottinghamshire Police in Rushcliffe, which is an increase of 13% from the previous year where 345 offences were recorded. Of these occurrences:

- 8 were recorded on a police officer, an increase from the previous year where 3 occurrences were recorded. These offences were mostly concentrated in the Cotgrave & Wiverton ward.
- 4 occurrences were flagged as racially/religiously aggravated, which is stable to volumes seen in the previous year.
- 44% had a domestic marker (n173), which is an increase in both volume (+26%) and proportion to the previous year where 39% (n137) of ABH were domestic.
- 18% (n71) had alcohol cited as an influencing factor, which is stable to the previous year (n63). The slight increase in alcohol flagged offences were isolate to 'domestic' incidents, which increased from 29 alcohol related domestic assaults to 40, compared to non-domestic alcohol flagged assaults which decreased from 34 to 31.
- Domestic assaults were highest in volume in West Bridgford (n63), however by proportion, they were lowest in West Bridgford representing 39% of all assaults. By proportion, domestic assaults were highest in Leake & Keyworth, representing 54% (30 of 56) of all ABH recorded in 2023/24.
- 7% of ABH involved a weapon (n28), which is a decrease from the previous year where 14%, or 49 of 345, were reported to involve a weapon.

The majority of ABH offences were in a dwelling (59%), 21% in a public place, 6% in hospital and 5% in educational settings. The largest increase in ABH offences was seen in dwellings, which increased by 24% from 179 to 222 occurrences. As above, this was largely driven by domestic ABH increases from 112 to 147, with non-domestic ABH in dwellings staying relatively stable (increase of +8 from 67 to 75).

This overall demonstrates the significance of **domestic assaults** in driving the increase of ABH in Rushcliffe.

Victim and offender profile

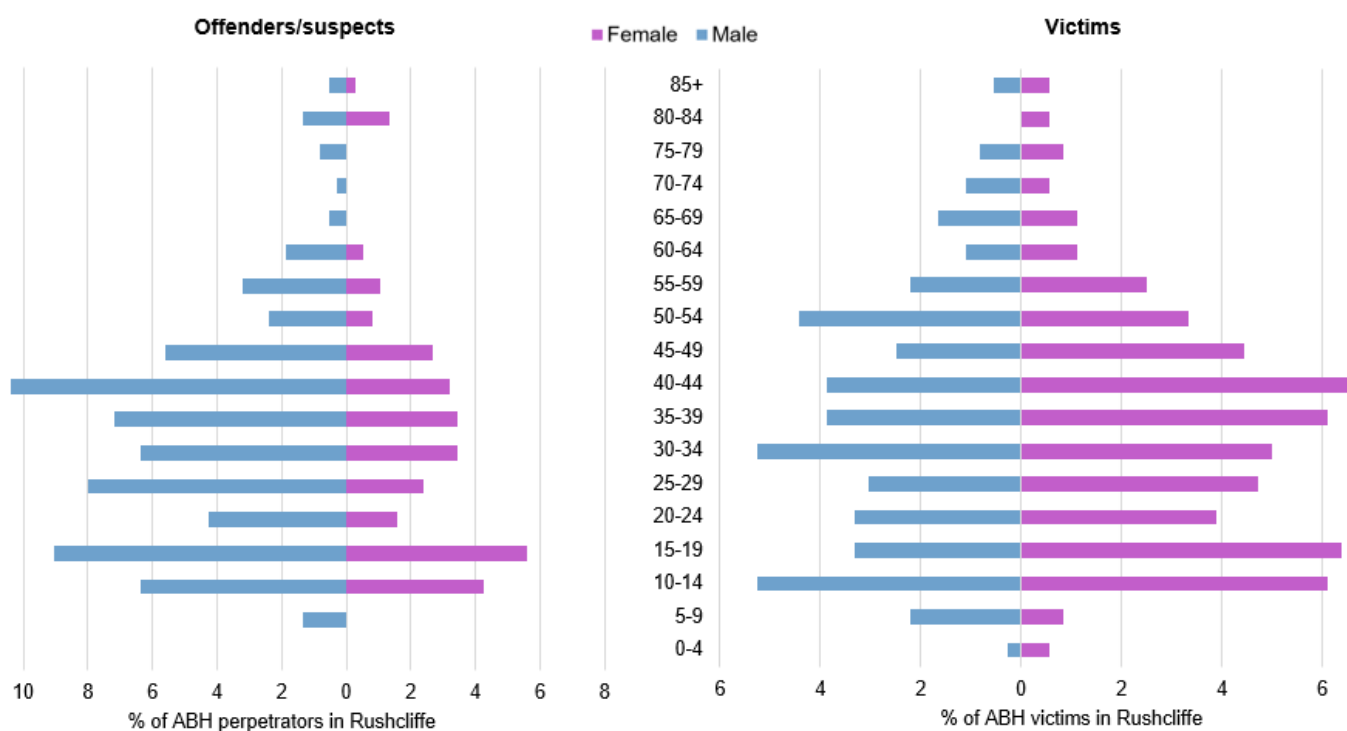
Data was recorded for 353 unique victims, with 22 repeats, and 320 unique offenders, with 52 repeats, totalling 381 victim and 390 perpetrator records. Of note, at least 50% of repeat offenders and 68% of repeat victims had a domestic marker, highlighting the significance of **domestic assault repeat offending and victimisation** in Rushcliffe.

In Rushcliffe, the majority of AOABH offences were perpetrated by an intimate partner (31%, n113) or a stranger (16%, n59). The most significant changes for the relationship between victim and perpetrator was seen for intimate partners, increasing by 22% from 93 to 113, or assaults perpetrated by family members, increasing by 27% from 55 to 77. Increases in intra-familial assaults were most significant for:

- Occurrences of children assaulting parents (+53% from 17 to 26). Particular trends of note included mentions of mental health crises and episodes in children resulting in injury to parents.
- Other family member perpetrated assaults (+200% from 4 to 12). Further analysis highlighted concentrations of assaults perpetrated by 'in law' relationships e.g. sister in law, father in law, etc.
- The above findings highlight the significance of domestic assault in Rushcliffe not only for intimate partner relationships, but also intra-familial domestic violence.

Age and gender were recorded for 361 victim and 276 offender/suspect records, and this is shown in the figure below. In 70% of occurrences, the perpetrator was a male (n261), whilst the victim cohort was more equally split between males (45%, n162) and females (55%, n199). This likely reflects the influence of domestic crime in the area and the gender bias this often represents, further signified by 72% of victims of domestic ABH being female.

S47 Assaults: Demographic profile of Gedling by age and gender, July 2023 – June 2024.



For all ABH offences, the demographic which had the largest volume of victims was females aged between 40 and 44, representing 7% (n24) of all victims of ABH in Rushcliffe, closely followed by 15-19 (n23) and 10 to 14 (n22) year old females. Male victims were most likely to be 30 to 34 or 10 to 14 year olds, at 5% respectively (n19).

The demographic which had the largest volume of offenders was 40 to 44 year old males (10%, n39), closely followed by 15 to 19 year old males (9%, n34). There were fewer female offenders however they were found most concentrated as 15-19 year olds (6%, n21).

- When the victim-perpetrator relationship was an **intimate partner**, the victim was most likely to be a female (73%, n79), and over a third of all victims were females aged between 30 and 44 (n41). The offender was most likely to be a male (70%, n81), and again, over a third of all perpetrators were males aged between 30 and 44 (n41). This highlights a concentration of victims and offenders of domestic ABH in the 30 to 44 year old cohort however, this may also demonstrate that this age group are the most likely to report the offence to the police.

Prevalence of reporting – Strategic Insight

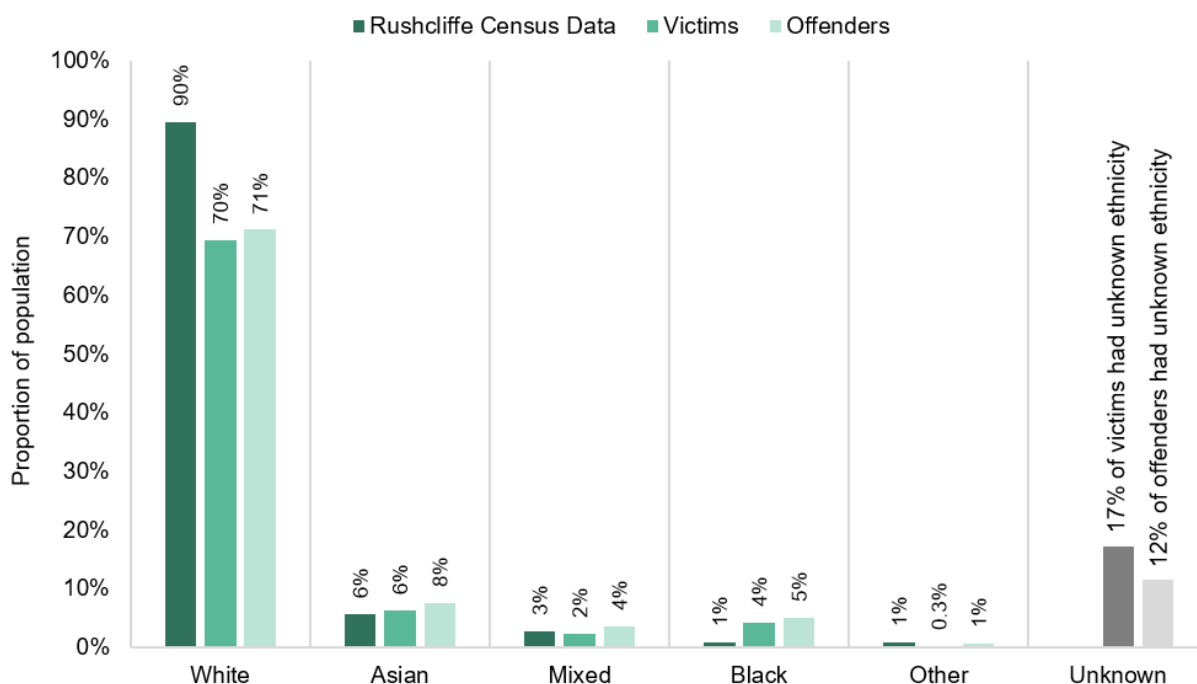
As part of the sexual violence needs assessment conducted by the research and insight team, the report found that the prevalence of reporting to the police significantly decreases after the age of 45, specifically amongst female survivors of sexual violence. This may be reflective of ageist beliefs and attitudes, which may act as a barrier for older survivors in accessing support/reporting the offence to the police.

Moreover, elderly survivors may have a lack of understanding of what sexual violence is and who it can affect, because it can sometimes be viewed as a crime which predominantly affects younger people. This may be a barrier amongst this demographic in terms of fear of not being believed, or simply not recognising that their experience is sexual violence itself due to this lack of understanding. From these findings, a recommendation was formed to develop resources that increase understanding around sexual violence in ageing and elderly populations.

Given the finding above in Rushcliffe reflecting a decrease in reporting after the age of 45 for domestic assaults, it is recommended that the above need to develop resources around recognising domestic violence and assaults in cohorts that are less likely to report the offence to the police.

Ethnicity data was collected for 88% of offenders/suspects (345 of 390) and 82% of victims (315 of 381) of ABH in Rushcliffe in 2023/24. This data is shown below against Rushcliffe’s population data of the 2021 census to show any areas of over/under representation.

Police recorded ABH by ethnicity against Rushcliffe’s population,
July 2023 – June 2024.



The data showed the majority of ethnicities to be proportionate to the census data records, however there was an under-representation of victims and offenders from White ethnic groups, and an over-representation of victims and offenders from Black ethnic groups, compared to the proportion of the Rushcliffe population these ethnicities make up. Further analysis highlighted that the majority of victims from Black ethnic groups were service staff as victims of assault from service users, concentrated at hospitals, mental health units and care homes. As previously mentioned, it is important to consider the data gap when interpreting trends outlined above, and the effect that this may have on proportionality.

- Other trends of note in the ethnicity data for ABH in Rushcliffe included that, when the assault was perpetrated by a **child on a parent**, the significant majority of both offenders (84%) and victims (92%) were from White ethnic groups.

Comparisons between demographics

The following analysis compares differences within demographic cohorts to highlight areas of disproportionality within offender/suspects of ABH. Analysis is completed comparing elements of offending such as home address of suspect, previously being a victim and links to drug offending and/or substance use, to further enrich the picture of serious violence in Rushcliffe. Analysis was also completed on arrest statistics.

	Female	Male	Under 18	18 - 24	Over 25
Actual Bodily Harm	104	206	62	34	218
<i>% from Rushcliffe</i>	73%	69%	68%	71%	72%
<i>% that were from an Out of Force area</i>	6%	9%	-	-	11%
<i>% that were also victims of a crime</i>	54%	36%	48%	50%	40%
<i>% that were victims of a domestic crime</i>	28%	11%	11%	26%	16%
<i>% recorded against a drug offence</i>	6%	8%	2%	15%	9%
<i>% arrested</i>	15%	26%	10%	24%	25%

Key findings within the ABH data include:

- Females were more likely to be recorded as a victim of a crime prior to their suspected offence and, in addition, had the highest % of suspects being linked as a victim of a domestic crime.
- 18-24 year olds were also most likely to be victims of a crime prior to committing a serious violence offence, and also had the highest % recorded against a drug offence.
- This overall highlights that in Rushcliffe, this cohort has many influencing factors that may drive offending behaviour, and they should be considered when developing serious violence strategies.
- Males were almost twice as likely as females to be arrested for an ABH offence.
- Adults were more than twice as likely to be arrested than children for ABH.

2.2.2 Grievous Bodily Harm (GBH)

GBH is the most serious level of assault, as the injuries are deemed to cause a serious detriment to the victim's health. It should be noted that ABH and GBH can both be psychological, but these are rare cases. In the most recent 12 months, Nottinghamshire Police recorded 46 GBH offences in Rushcliffe, of which the majority (80%, n37) were more severe section 18 offences where the perpetrator intended to cause serious bodily harm.

Section 18 offences increased by 76% from 21 to 37 occurrences, contrasting stability seen in Section 20 GBH offences increase by 1 occurrence from 8 to 9 in the most recent 12 months. This supports what was previously highlighted around the volume of overall serious violence staying relatively stable, but the severity of injury and violence within crime increasing.

Of the 46 GBH offences recorded:

- 30% had a domestic marker, compared to 20% in the previous 12 months. The volume of domestic GBH increased from 6 to 14 occurrences and notably, the overall increase was driven by an increase in GBH with intent, from 5 to 11. This further highlights the increase in severe violent crime to be significant for domestic violence occurrences.
- 24% (n11) had alcohol cited as an influencing factor, which is considerably higher than the previous year where 7% (n2) had this flag. Further analysis highlighted these alcohol flagged offences to be concentrated in public places and hospitality settings, particularly in West Bridgford ward. Particular trends of note in the recent occurrences included male perpetrated assaults on other males in **pub fights** with group offending and victimisation.
- Overall, the majority of GBH took place in public places (n17) or dwellings (n16). Increases were seen in dwellings based violence (+100% from 8 to 16) and also occurrences in pubs, increasing from 0 recorded in 2022/23 to 5 in 2023/24.
 - This highlights that alongside an increase in the severity of domestic crime, the night time economy is also a key driver of increases in GBH in Rushcliffe.
 - This is likely reflective of the overall shift post-COVID in the night-time economy from City Centres towards more localised spots of smaller night-time economies in areas away from the traditional City Centre nighttime economy. The data above demonstrates this, and it is important that the approach to **policing the nighttime economy** also reflects this change.
- As anticipated due to the harm that injuries cause to be classed as GBH, 30% involved a weapon (n14) of which, the majority were blunt instrument (n5) or 'other weapons' (n6), and fewer knife enabled offences.
- Weapon enabled GBH increased slightly from 10 to 14 offences, whilst GBH that did not involve a weapon saw a larger increase from 19 to 32 recorded offences in 2023/24. Further analysis highlighted these to be assaults by punching, pushing, kicking etc, causing serious injury. This provides opportunity for intervention around the danger of such assaults, 'one punch killings' etc, for example as done with the campaign against violence from Jacob Dunne and the culture around such assaults¹².

Victim and offender profile

Data was recorded for 44 unique victims, with 1 repeat, and 46 offenders/suspect, with 1 repeat, totalling 45 victim and 48 offender records. Of note, there was a trend in group occurrences of large groups of males assaulting other males in pub fights, further embedding points raised above about the **culture of violence** in the night time economy.

Age and gender were recorded for 43 victims and 46 offenders, of which the majority of both victims (70%) and offenders (83%) were male. The majority of offenders were males aged between 15 and 19 or 30 and 34, each representing 17% (n8) of all GBH offenders respectively. The majority of victims were found as 25 to 34 year old males, representing 23% (n10) of all victims.

- Female victims were most likely to be the victim of intimate partner violence, at a third of all GBH offences, whilst male victims were most likely to be victims of acquaintance perpetrated, or stranger perpetrated assaults.

¹² [Nottingham play tells real-life story of one-punch killing - BBC News](#)

- Male offenders were more likely to offend on ‘other’ victims (10 of 39), or acquaintances (10 of 39), which were mostly pub fights, whilst women offenders were most likely to offend on intimate partners (5 of 9) than any other relationship within female perpetrated assaults.

This highlights again the significance of males fighting in pubs in Rushcliffe escalating to serious forms of violence where GBH level injuries are caused.

Comparisons between demographics

The following analysis compares differences within demographic cohorts to highlight areas of disproportionality within offender/suspects of GBH in Rushcliffe.

	Female	Male	Under 18	18 - 24	Over 25
Grievous Bodily Harm	9	37	8	7	29
<i>% from Rushcliffe</i>	56%	59%	63%	57%	59%
<i>% that were from an Out of Force area</i>	-	9%	13%	-	7%
<i>% that were also victims of a crime</i>	44%	46%	63%	57%	41%
<i>% that were victims of a domestic crime</i>	11%	3%	-	14%	3%
<i>% recorded against a drug offence</i>	11%	8%	-	14%	10%
<i>% arrested</i>	11%	32%	25%	43%	28%

Key findings within the GBH data include:

- The proportion of suspects recorded as living in Rushcliffe was lower for GBH than for all other serious violence categories, apart from robbery. Overall, 59% (n26) of those recorded against a GBH offence lived in Rushcliffe, with a quarter of offenders being Nottingham City residents (n11), with concentrations in Clifton and Aspley. This may reflect the night time economy in Rushcliffe, particularly in areas such as West Bridgford, bringing many people from different areas into the local authority.
- Over 40% of all suspect demographics were identified as a victim of a crime within the prior 3 year period, which shows a clear correlative relationship between being a victim and committing a serious violence offence.
- This was particularly prevalent for this aged under 18, although it is noted that volumes are low.

2.2.3 Threats to Kill

Between the 1st July 2023 – 30th June 2024, Nottinghamshire Police recorded 8 threats to kill offences that involved a bladed weapon in Rushcliffe, which is a slight increase to the previous year (n6). Because of the low sample size within this crime classification, the demographics and temporality of these offences will not be analysed in detail as they will not be reflective of local trends within the population, and any conclusions are isolated to that specific cohort of victims and offenders.

2.2.4 Exploitation

Exploitation is a complex and hidden issue; it is a form of abuse that involves being groomed, forced, or coerced into doing something for someone else’s gain. People who are being exploited can find themselves in situations where they experience abuse and violence and may be forced to take part in criminal activities.

Under the NNVRP's revised definition of serious violence in line with the Serious Violence Duty, a focus has been placed on exploitation where serious violence or its threat is inherent. There are many forms of exploitation that cause serious harm; however, this section covers:

- Modern Slavery: a form of slavery, servitude or forced or compulsory labour.
- Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE): when an individual or group manipulates, deceives, coerces, or controls someone under the age of 18 to take part in criminal activity. Within this, there will be a particular focus on county lines as a form of CCE.
- Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE): when an individual or group take sexual advantage of someone under the age of 18 for their benefit.

Modern Slavery

The National Referral Mechanisms (NRM) is a framework for identifying and referring potential victims of modern slavery. NRMs are regularly submitted in the NNVRP area, the majority submitted by the Home Office, followed by Nottinghamshire Police, Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire County Council.

- The referrals being made by Nottinghamshire Police are predominantly linked to criminal exploitation; of these, all UK nationals are linked to drug dealing or cuckooing (both adults and minors), whereas all adult foreign national referrals are associated with cannabis grows.
- The majority of Home Office referrals relate to labour exploitation in Libya for people originally from Sudan and Eritrea. This is likely linked to human rights issues driving them to seek security elsewhere, but they are then often kidnapped and extorted as they travel through Libya.

Between July 2023 – June 2024, 6 incidents of modern slavery have been recorded by Nottinghamshire Police in the Rushcliffe area, which is an increase to the previous year where just 3 incidents were recorded. 4 of these incidents were 'recent' offences that occurred within 12 months of the offence being reported to the police and currently, 3 of these recent modern slavery offences are crimed.

It is important to note that this figure is predicted to be much higher than what demand presents to the police; modern slavery is a hidden crime with victims often unable to come forward due to fear, shame or threats of violence. It must also be considered that following effective grooming, some young people will not believe they are being exploited.

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

Over the reporting period, there were 12 CSE tagged occurrences with the CSE National Incident Category List (NICL) qualifier, and 6 with the CSE referral local qualifier in Rushcliffe. This was a slight increase to the previous year where 5 referrals and 9 NICL flagged CSE occurrences were recorded. Trends of note included:

- The majority of occurrences were sexual grooming and obscene publication offences, and further analysis highlighted the majority of these to be offenders targeting young children online to engage in sexual communications by pretending to be young children themselves.
- The most common type of grooming in the Nottinghamshire area for CSE is the relationship model, with older males forming relationships with younger victims, whether that be sexual or offering friendship, then using them to sell drugs, mentally manipulating them and threatening violence should the victim attempt to challenge or stop the relationship.
- There was also trends of note that involved distributions of indecent images of children.
- The majority of occurrences were recorded as victimless crimes or stranger perpetrated, and further analysis highlighted these to mostly be unknown persons online as offenders.

The influence of **online** CSE is further signified by 93% of CSE occurrences in Rushcliffe having an online flag, with an increase in volume from 7 in 2022/23 to 13 offences in 2023/24.

Financially motivated sexual extortion – Strategic Insight

Globally, there has been a large increase in reports of children and young people being forced into paying money or meeting another financial demand after an offender has threatened to release nudes or semi-nudes of them. This is financially motivated sexual extortion, a type of online blackmail often referred to in the media as **sextortion** – it is a form of child sexual abuse.

Offenders of sextortion target all ages and genders however, a large proportion of cases have involved male victims aged 14 – 18. The NCA released an alert around sextortion in May 2024 for education settings to be aware of the signs, deliver preventative education and support victims of sextortion.

Given the prevalence of sexual grooming online with young victims in Rushcliffe, it is paramount that schools and supportive networks for children are aware of the signs of this form of abuse, as well as educating young people on preventative action.

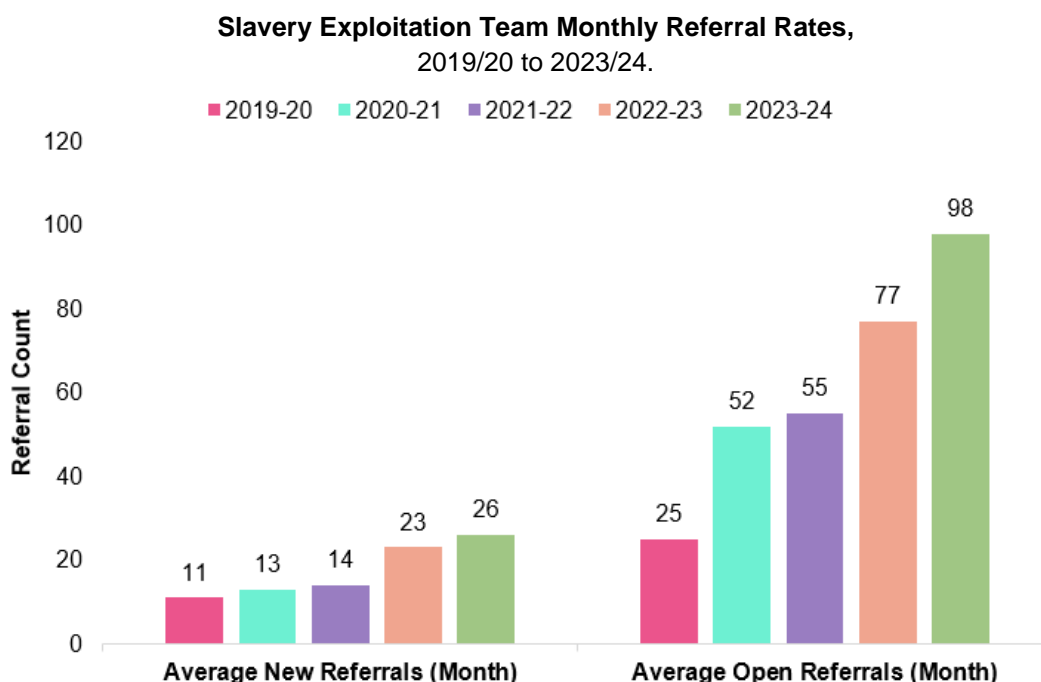
Slavery Exploitation Team

The Slavery Exploitation Team (SET) and the Slavery Exploitation Risk Assessment Conference (SERAC) are jointly funded by the NOPCC and Nottingham City Council to ensure victims are supported and potential future cases minimised. The SET has dedicated officers who work with partners to identify and tackle exploitation, modern slavery and trafficking, and offer support to survivors.

The following analysis was extracted from the SET's 2024 review published in 2024 and covers the whole of Nottinghamshire, not just Rushcliffe.

Between the 1st April 2023 – 31st March 2024, the SET received 333 referrals, 270 resulted in an opening of a case to SET, and 93 referrals were taken to SERAC. A total of 444 types of exploitation were identified, the most common being financial exploitation (identified in 37% of cases), followed by cuckooing (34%), and then sexual exploitation (21%).

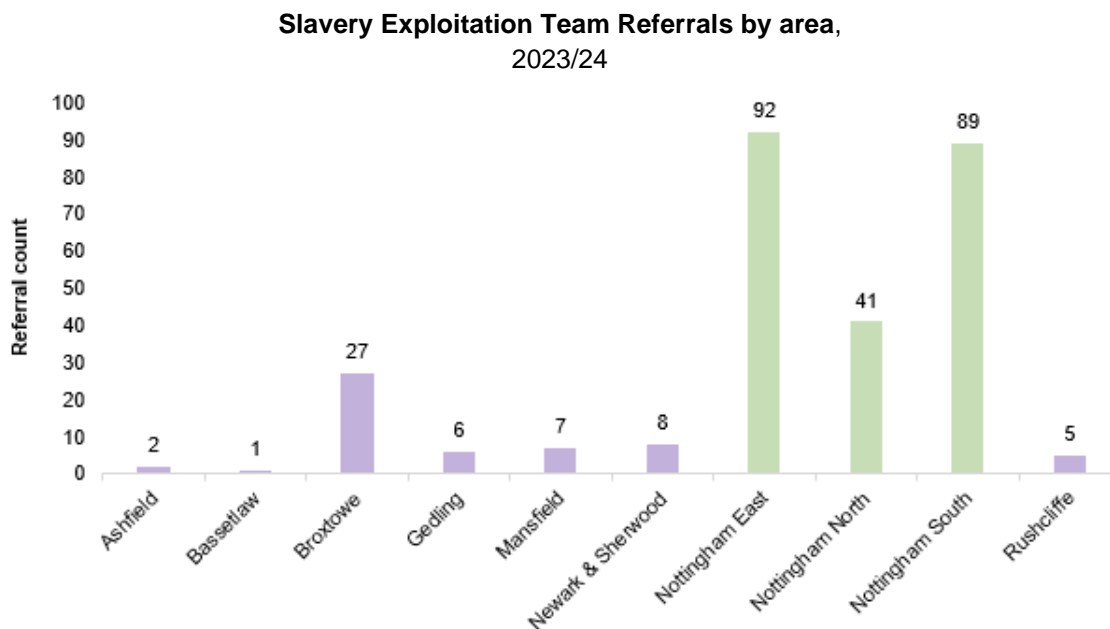
The graph below shows the average monthly rate of referrals into the SET which highlights the increase in demand seen into the recent financial year. Increases in referrals do not necessarily suggest that cases of exploitation and slavery are increase but rather that agencies are identifying these cases and referring for support and intervention at a higher rate.



The increase shown above is likely to continue as the result of the teams training and awareness raising sessions, internal and external recognition of the team and an increased knowledge and awareness of the team in other partner agencies.

Referral locations

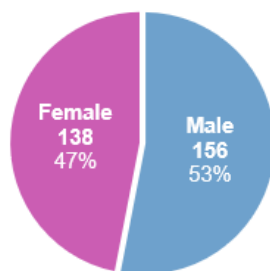
The referrals by district are shown below, with Nottinghamshire County Local authorities shown in purple and Nottingham City in green. As shown, of all areas in Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe had 5 referrals into SET.



Victim demographics

Gender is recorded as male or female, and referrals into the SET showed a slightly higher volume of male referrals (n156, 53%) than female referrals (n138, 47%). Women are more likely than men to be targeted for sexual exploitation (90% of cases were females) and domestic servitude (75%), whereas men were more likely to be targeted for labour exploitation (81%), debt bondage (78%), cuckooing (67%), financial exploitation (65%) and criminal exploitation (62%). There was little difference seen between genders of victims of human trafficking.

The most common age group referred to SET was 35 – 44 year olds, making up a quarter of all cases. Under 18s are under-represented in the referrals to SET as there is a clear pathway for exploited children within Children’s services. The number of under 18s that are targeted for exploitation and slavery is therefore likely to be significantly higher than SET records.



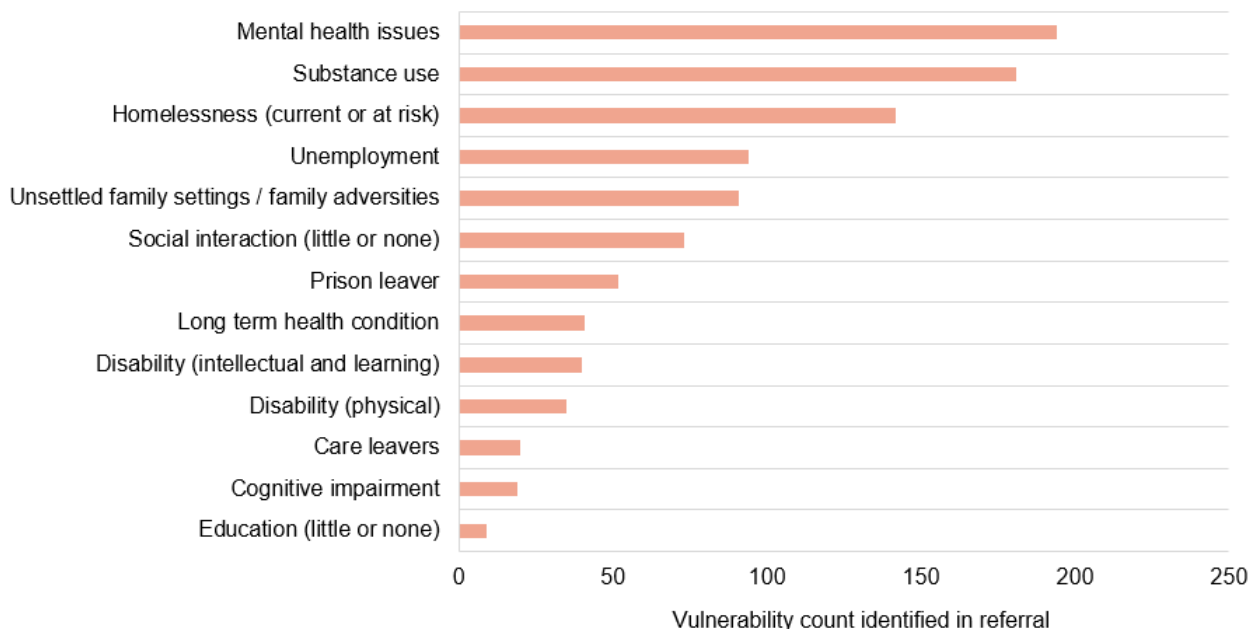
Age group	Referral Count
Under 18	7 (3%)
18 – 24	41 (15%)
25 – 34	51 (19%)
35 – 44	69 (25%)
45 – 54	52 (19%)
55 – 64	26 (10%)
65+	25 (9%)

The majority of SET referrals were for British nationals (75%, n169). For non-British nationals (n55), the majority were from East/Central Europe (37%, n20), which has however decreased in proportion from representing 50% in 2022/23. East/South Asia has increased from 9% in 2022/23 to representing 24% in 2023/24, the majority of which were Vietnamese (n6) and Chinese (n5) nationals.

There were 991 vulnerabilities identified for over 272 referrals, with half of referrals having 4 or more vulnerabilities, and just under a third having 5 or more. Over half of all referrals had identified vulnerabilities of mental health issues, substance use and homelessness.

Over a third had identified vulnerabilities of unemployment and unsettled family settings. Mental health issues have increased from being identified in 60% of cases in 2022/23 to 71% in 2023/24, substance use has increased from 51% to 67%, and lack of social interaction has increased from 16% to 27%. The crossover of vulnerabilities demonstrates that people who are exploited are often vulnerable in multiple ways, and may be more susceptible because of these severe multiple disadvantages.

Slavery Exploitation Team Referrals by vulnerability, 2023/24



2.3 Sexual Violence

Rape and sexual offending are among the most serious and high-impact crimes against the person. Under the serious violence definition, the NNVRP recognises this high-harm and places a particular focus on these crimes, domestic violence and violence against women and girls (VAWG).

As per the serious violence definition, this data refers to *recent offences only*¹³. For non-recent historic sexual violence occurrences, Nottinghamshire Police recorded an additional 13 offences in Rushcliffe in the most recent 12 months, and 19 in the previous year.

Non-recent sexual violence – Strategic Insight

In the past year, the research and insight team conducted the OPCCN’s second ‘Sexual Violence Needs Assessment’ to inform the commissioning of services by identifying the needs of sexual violence and abuse survivors, the support services required and the likely demand across Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire County. Trends of note around non-recent sexual violence survivors included:

- When the survivor of non-recent sexual violence was an adult at the time of the offence, the majority of occurrences were perpetrated by an ex-partner (32%), whilst when the survivor was under 18 at the time of the offence, the majority of occurrences were perpetrated by a family member (40%).
- Female survivors were most likely to be aged between 10 and 14 at the time of the offence and disclose to the police when they were aged between 15 and 19, whilst male survivors were most likely to be aged between 5 and 9 and report between the ages of 30 and 34.

The following analysis excludes historical incidents.

¹³ **Recent offences:** the occurrence start date and the occurrence end date were within 12 months of one another.

Between July 2023 – June 2024, Nottinghamshire Police recorded 142 occurrences of rape and sexual assault in Rushcliffe, accounting for 22% of all serious violence in this local authority, which is stable in proportion to the previous year but higher in volume (n128). As previously mentioned, the increases in sexual violence were significant drivers behind the increase in crime severity in this NPA.

2.3.1 Rape

Of the serious sexual offences recorded in the most recent 12 months, 72 were rape occurrences, a 13% increase to the previous year (n64). Of the rape offences recorded in 2023/24 in Rushcliffe:

- 64 were of a female aged over 16 (+36% from 2022/23), and 7 were of a female under 16 (-22%). In the previous year, 8 occurrences were recorded as rapes of males, which significantly decreased in the most recent year. This may reflect a decreased willingness of male victims of rape to come forward and disclose the crime to the police, and perhaps more targeted messaging is necessary to provide to encourage male victims of rape to seek support.
- 56% had a domestic flag (n41), which is higher in both volume and proportion to the previous year where 34% (n22) were domestic rapes. This supports previous findings of increased serious violence in **domestic settings** in Rushcliffe.

Victim and offender profile

Data was recorded for 57 unique victims, with 2 repeats, and 60 unique suspects/offenders, with 2 repeats, totalling 70 victim and 71 offender records. Of note, the top repeat victim and offender were linked to the same 10 occurrences of multiple domestic rapes between 2023 and 2024. Of the 72 rape occurrences recorded in 2023/24, the majority were perpetrated by an intimate partner (49%, n32), or an acquaintance (31%, n20).

Age and gender were recorded for 66 victim and 70 offender/suspect records. Females accounted for 95% of victims, and males 100% of all recorded perpetrators. By unique count, the majority of victims were females aged between 15 and 19, and the majority of offenders were males also in this age group.

- When the victim-perpetrator relationship was an acquaintance, the offender was most likely to be a male aged between 15 and 19, and the victim was most likely to be a female in this age group.
- When the relationship was an 'intimate partner' the victim was most likely to be a female aged between 30 and 44, and the offender most likely to be a male aged between 35 and 44.
- This highlights that there are **two distinct cohorts** of rape offences in Rushcliffe, the first being 15-19 year old males as offenders, and younger girls as victims, and the second being domestic occurrences of male offenders and female victims aged between 30 and 39.

Comparisons between demographics

The following analysis compares differences within demographic cohorts to highlight areas of disproportionality within offender/suspects of rape in Rushcliffe. As all offences were perpetrated by males, this analysis is only completed comparing age groups.

Key findings within the rape offender/suspect data included:

- The majority of suspects came from within Nottinghamshire, with overall less than 5% living in an out of force area. Overall, 67% of rape suspects were from Rushcliffe, with 17% from the City.
- 40% (n24) of all suspects were recorded as a victim of a crime in the prior 3-year period, with the highest percentage seen in the 18-24 year old cohort where 60% of all rape offenders were previously the victim of a crime.
- The link between drug offences was less prevalent for sexual offending than other serious violence categories which, as previously mentioned, likely reflects links between assaults and violence within the drugs market.

	Under 18	18 - 24	Over 25
Rape	6	15	39
<i>% from Rushcliffe</i>	50%	80%	64%
<i>% that were from an Out of Force area</i>	-	-	8%
<i>% that were also victims of a crime</i>	17%	60%	36%
<i>% that were victims of a domestic crime</i>	-	13%	13%
<i>% recorded against a drug offence</i>	-	7%	10%
<i>% arrested</i>	17%	40%	33%

2.3.2 Sexual Assault

Of the serious sexual violence offences recorded in Rushcliffe between July 2023 – June 2024, 70 were sexual assaults, which is a slight increase of 9% compared to the previous 12 months. Of these occurrences:

- The majority (83%, n58) were assaults on over 13 year olds, most of which were recorded as perpetrated on females (n41). The remainder occurrences were sexual assaults on under 13 year olds, of which most again were on females (n8).
- The largest increase in police recorded sexual assault was seen for male victims, which increased by 50% from 14 to 21 in the most recent 12 months. Given the large decrease seen in male reported rape offences in Rushcliffe, this brings forward an intelligence gap around willingness of male victims to report their experience and disclose to the police.
- 7% of occurrences had a domestic flag (n5) which is stable to the previous year (9%, n6). This highlights that the main increase in sexual assault was driven by non-domestic occurrences.
- The majority of sexual assaults took place in a dwelling (40%, n28), which was lower than the previous year where 53% were in a dwelling (n34).
- Of note, the second most prevalent location for sexual assaults in Rushcliffe was **education settings**, representing 20% of all sexual assaults (n14), compared to 6% in the previous year (n4). This was a 250% increase in the volume of educational sexual assaults.
 - Further analysis highlighted the majority of these to be reports of young students being inappropriately touched and sexually assaulted by students of the same age.

Victim and offender profile

Data was recorded for 65 unique victims, with 2 repeats, and 59 unique suspects/offenders with 4 repeats, totalling 69 victim and 64 perpetrator records. Of note, the repeat offenders were all male. The highest volume of sexual assaults in Rushcliffe were perpetrated by acquaintances (41%, n29), strangers (19%, n14) and family members (16%, n11).

Age and gender was recorded for 64 victim and 58 offender records. 67% of victims were female, and 90% of offenders were male. This is a notably less significant skew towards females as victims than other areas in Nottinghamshire and also the previous local profile. The demographic with the largest volume of victims was 15-19 year old females (n10) and 10-14 year old males (n10).

- Further analysis highlighted the majority of victims in the 10-14 year old age group to be the victim of 'student on student sexual assaults', and there was an increased trend of male boys being sexually touched without consent by other male boys of the same age.
- Given the high proportion of sexual assaults that occurred in schools, it is important that targeted intervention is considered within this local authority around consent conversations and boundaries, and also support for those that have disclosed their experience to a trusted adult.

The demographic with the largest volume of offenders was also males aged between 10-14 (22%, n13), and a secondary concentration of offenders aged between 35 and 39 (19%, n11).

- When the sexual assault was perpetrated on an 'acquaintance', the offender was most likely to be a 10-14 year old male (10 of 22), and the victim also most likely to be a 10 to 14 year old male (9 of 22).
- For stranger perpetrated assaults, the offender was most likely to be a male aged over 25 and the victim a female aged between 15 and 19.

Overall, there is an emerging trend of sexual assaults on **minors**, perpetrated by minors, in the Rushcliffe area. This was particularly significant and emerging for young boys as victims, and young boys as perpetrators.

Comparisons between demographics

The following analysis compares differences within demographic cohorts to highlight areas of disproportionality within offender/suspects of sexual assault in Rushcliffe.

	Female	Male	Under 18	18 - 24	Over 25
Sexual Assault	6	47	22	6	31
<i>% from Rushcliffe</i>	50%	64%	64%	33%	65%
<i>% that were from an Out of Force area</i>	17%	15%	9%	33%	19%
<i>% that were also victims of a crime</i>	50%	26%	27%	-	29%
<i>% that were victims of a domestic crime</i>	17%	6%	-	-	13%
<i>% recorded against a drug offence</i>	-	2%	-	-	3%
<i>% arrested</i>	-	11%	-	33%	13%

Key findings within the sexual assault offender/suspect data included:

- 61% of all suspects were recorded as living within Rushcliffe, with 17% from an out of force area. The top area for nominals outside of Rushcliffe included Clifton and Sherwood in Nottingham City and Derbyshire.
- Arrest rates for all suspect demographics for sexual assault sat below the arrest rates for all serious violence, at 10% compared to 23%.
- Low proportions across all demographics that were recorded against drug offences which, as with rape offending, likely reflects the links between assaults and violence within drug markets rather than links to sexual offending. This is however an intelligence gap.

2.4 Robbery

Robbery is the action of taking property unlawfully from a person or place by force or threat of force. Previous iterations of the serious violence needs assessment and related local profiles have focused on robbery from a weapon enabled perspective, however discussions with partners have highlighted that the definition of robbery being a violent crime, or threats of violence, there is a need to explore trends around all robbery occurrences. A focus will still be placed on those offences which were weapon enabled.

Between the 1st July 2023 – 30th June 2024, Nottinghamshire Police recorded 41 occurrences of robbery in the Rushcliffe area, an increase of 14% from the previous year where 36 occurrences were recorded. Of these offences, the majority were personal robbery (n37), and the remainder robbery of business property.

2.4.1 Personal Robbery

37 robbery of personal property offences were recorded in Rushcliffe in the most recent 12 months, an increase of 54% compared to the previous year where 24 offences were recorded. Of these 37 occurrences:

- 9 were recorded to involve a weapon, which is a slight increase to the previous year (n6). The most common weapon recorded was a knife (n6).
- The beat with the highest volume of personal robbery was Trent Bridge (n12), which accounted for a third of all personal robbery in the most recent 12 months, which was higher than volumes seen in the previous year (n6). Secondary concentrations were seen in Compton Acres (n5) and Lutterell beat (n4), both of which also increased from the previous year.
- The main hotspot for personal robbery was **Bridgford Road** in Trent Bridge beat, which had 6 recorded offences and accounted for 16% of all personal robbery in Rushcliffe. As previously noted, the occurrences on this street were all involving unknown offenders forcibly taking cycles from victims.
- Other repeat addresses included the McDonald's on Radcliffe Road and street records on Denton Drive in West Bridgford.
- 71% (n25) of all personal robbery in Rushcliffe was perpetrated by strangers, which is higher than other areas of Nottinghamshire and the previous year (50%, n12)

Victim and offender profile

Data was recorded for 36 unique victims, with no repeats, and 23 unique suspects/offenders, with 8 repeats, totalling 31 offender records. The repeat offenders were significantly concentrated as males aged between 15 and 19. The repeat offenders were often found offending as **groups** for personal robbery offences: there were 4 occurrences of group offending (that involved 3 or more recorded offenders), all of which involved males aged between 10 and 19 targeting other male victims in groups.

Age and gender were recorded for 34 victim and 29 offender records of which, males accounted for the majority of both offenders (93%, n27) and victims (77%, n26). The demographic with the highest volume of victims were 10 to 14 year old males, who represented just under a third of all victims of robbery in Rushcliffe (n10). Although there were fewer female victims, they were also found most concentrated in this age group (n3) and, overall, victims aged under 18 made up **half of all personal robbery victims in Rushcliffe**.

Offenders were most likely to be 15-19 year old males, who made up 59% of all personal robbery offenders in Rushcliffe, particularly concentrated as 15 year old males who made up 17% (n5) of all offenders alone. Further analysis showed that where recorded, 15-19 year old offenders were most likely to target 10-14 year old males as victims.

This highlights a distinct trend of targeted robbery by young males on young male victims that have similar demographics to the offenders. This was less significant for older age groups, suggesting these occurrences of robbery to perhaps be more opportunistic, and robbery committed by 15-19 year olds as targeted towards those in a younger age group.

Comparisons between demographics

The following analysis compares differences within demographic cohorts to highlight areas of disproportionality within offender/suspects of personal robbery in Rushcliffe.

	Female	Male	Under 18	18 - 24	Over 25
Personal robbery	2	19	15	3	5
% from Rushcliffe	50%	47%	53%	67%	40%
% that were from an Out of Force area	-	5%	7%	-	-
% that were also victims of a crime	50%	53%	33%	100%	60%
% that were victims of a domestic crime	50%	11%	7%	33%	20%
% recorded against a drug offence	-	21%	13%	-	40%
% arrested	-	32%	27%	33%	20%

Key findings within the personal robbery offender/suspect data included:

- 52% of all suspects were recorded as living in Rushcliffe, with 27% being Nottingham City residents, concentrated in The Meadows and Clifton. Just 1 nominal was recorded as an out of force offender.
- Although sample size is small, the percentage of those involved in a drug offence was higher than other crime types, which may signify overlap between the robbery and drugs market in Rushcliffe.
- There was a clear prevalence of offenders of robbery and being previously victimised, most significantly for those aged over 18.

2.4.2 Business Robbery

8 business robbery offences were recorded in the most recent 12 months, a decrease of a third from the previous year where 12 offences were recorded. This contrasts other areas of Nottinghamshire, with Mansfield being the only other area to have shown a decrease in the volume of business robbery.

Of note: previous analytical work has highlighted an increased severity of violence in *shoplifting* offences across Nottinghamshire. It is likely that these will be recorded outside the scope of the serious violence definition, however it is an area of risk that should be monitored given the large commercialisation of Rushcliffe, particularly West Bridgford.

Of the 8 business robbery offences recorded in Rushcliffe:

- 7 were recorded in West Bridgford ward, with concentrations in the Trent Bridge beat (n3).
- 1 business robbery offence involved a weapon, which is a decrease from the previous year where 5 weapon enabled robberies were recorded. It is predicted therefore that this reflects the shift in robbery to increased severity of shoplifting in the Rushcliffe area.

Data was recorded for 3 unique suspects of business robbery, all of whom were White British males aged over 30. Due to low sample size, further analysis will not be completed on the demographics of offenders however, specific trends of note included all offenders being linked to prolific offending and violence, namely acquisitive crime and assaults, as well as some links to drug offences.

2.5 Possession of Weapons

Whilst under the NNVRP's definition of serious violence, weapon possession offences are not included, it is important to analyse them in the local context as they are enablers of the most serious forms of violence. The data can also act as an indicator to how many and what type of weapons are being carried on the streets.

Changes in weapons legislation – Zombie Knives

It is also important to consider that the government has announced a change to the law around the possession of zombie-style knives and machete-like weapons. From September 2024, it will officially be illegal to keep zombie-style knives and machetes in private. The zombie-style knives no longer need to have words or images related to violence for them to be classed as an illegal weapon closing a previous loophole. In addition, it will be illegal to manufacture, sell or transport machete-like weapons.

It is predicted that this will increase the number of possession of weapons offences in dwellings recorded by Nottinghamshire police.

Weapons overview

A weapon can be anything that is made, adapted or intended to cause injury against another person. An offensive weapon is seen as a weapon that was made or adapted, which is not bladed, for example, knuckle dusters. Other weapons are inclusive of any other object that have been used to cause injury.

There were **69 unique weapon possession** occurrences between the 1st July 2023 – 30th June 2024, within Rushcliffe, which represented a 13% increase from the previous year, which returned 61 offences. The type of weapon featured for the crime is shown below, which highlights a large increase in bladed article possession to be offset by decreases in firearm offences. Further analysis highlighted knife possession to be concentrated in West Bridgford, reflecting the serious violence picture.

	2022/23	2023/24	Change	
			Vol	%
Possession of weapon offences	61	69	+8	▲ (+13%)
<i>Bladed article</i>	26	39	+13	▲ (+50%)
<i>Offensive weapon</i>	6	7	+1	▲ (+17%)
<i>Firearm</i>	7	3	-4	▼ (-57%)
<i>Other weapon</i>	5	6	+1	▲ (+20%)
<i>Not stated</i>	17	14	-3	▼ (-18%)

Location analysis

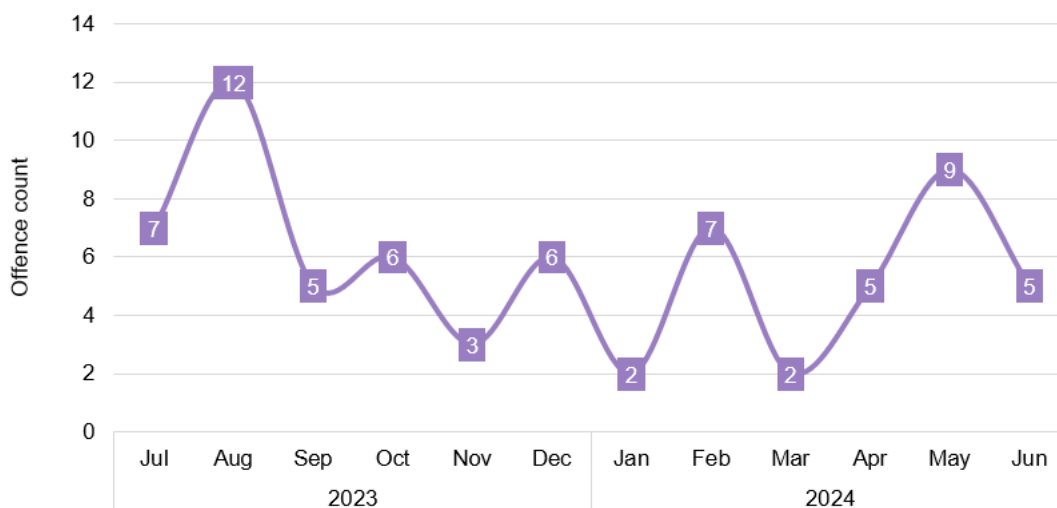
Across the 5 wards in Rushcliffe, most possession of weapon offences were recorded in West Bridgford (n30), with particular concentrations in Trent Bridge and Gamston. Secondary concentrations were seen in Bingham East. There were no significant repeat addresses in Rushcliffe.

As anticipated, the majority of weapon possession offences were in public places (59%), followed by dwellings (32%). Given the recent change to legislation around zombie knives and machete weapons, it is predicted that the number of possession of weapon offences in dwellings will increase from September 2024 onwards, so must be considered if any strategies and analysis are to be completed after this period.

Seasonal analysis

The graph below shows the occurrences by month, and outlines that periods of high possession of weapon offences are often followed by low volumes. Offences are seen to peak in August 2023, and again in May 2024. It is important to consider the effect of proactive policing that will affect any seasonal patterns shown.

**Possession of Weapon offences recorded in Rushcliffe,
July 2023 – June 2024.**



Demographic comparisons

As for all other serious violence crime categories, comparisons have been made within the unique suspects/offenders recorded against a weapon possession offence.

	Female	Male	Under 18	18 - 24	Over 25
Possession of weapons	4	64	15	10	44
<i>% from Rushcliffe</i>	100%	53%	67%	40%	57%
<i>% that were from an Out of Force area</i>	-	11%	-	30%	9%
<i>% that were also victims of a crime</i>	100%	42%	33%	20%	55%
<i>% that were victims of a domestic crime</i>	100%	14%	-	20%	25%
<i>% recorded against a drug offence</i>	-	17%	7%	10%	20%
<i>% arrested</i>	75%	58%	40%	60%	64%

Key findings included

- 57% of weapon carriers in Rushcliffe were recorded as living in the area. The majority of offenders that weren't from Rushcliffe were Nottingham City residents (22%), with an additional 9% of offenders being out of force. 18-24 year olds were least likely to be Rushcliffe residents, and most likely to offend from out of area.
- Offenders aged over 25 were most likely to have previously been recorded as victims of a crime, and also most likely to be recorded against a drug offence.

3. Health data

The following section looks at health data from East Midlands Ambulance Service (EMAS) and other public health data streams to add to the intelligence and contextual picture, as well as the insight gained from police recorded crime, of serious violence in Rushcliffe.

3.1 Ambulance Callout Data

In October 2023, the data collection for the EMAS Pathways Triage Data changed. In the previous dataset, 'Chief Complaint' was used to establish callouts into broad categories of violent events such as assaults, penetrating traumas, etc. The new dataset now provides far greater descriptive detail by introducing a 'What's the Problem?' category, and as such, we are able to further categorise the reason for attendance and remove incidences that do not indicate an assault for example, establishing whether callouts were for falls.

This provides a far more robust dataset and enables more thorough analysis, which is shown below. It is important to note that due to the time at which this new system was enabled, retrospective data analysis was completed between July – October to provide a full years' worth of data however, comparative analysis to the previous year is not able to be completed.

Callout overview

Between the 1st July 2023 – 30th June 2024, EMAS responded to **17 calls relating to violent events** to lower super output areas (LSOAs) in Rushcliffe. These were mostly assault offences (n15), with 2 additional occurrences citing a stab wound.

No injuries were initially classed as a category 1 incident which denotes the injuries to be potentially life critical. 47% were classed as 'life threatening' category 2 incidents (n8), 41% were urgent category 3 calls (n7) and 2 were less urgent category 5 calls.

The outcome of most EMAS callouts to violent events in Rushcliffe were where patients were 'heard and treated' (53%, n9) by emergency call handlers, and triaged appropriately. The remainder of calls were seen and treated, the majority of which were conveyed onto QMC (n5).

Location analysis

Ambulance callout data also provides a detailed picture of where violent events occur, often representing the highest harm and most life critical serious violence offences. In the most recent 12 months, the majority of ambulance callouts for violent events in Rushcliffe were to the LSOAs:

- E01028416 in Trent Bridge, covering large parts of West Bridgford centre.
- E01028406 in Ruddington Grange.
- E01028387 in East Leake.

As with police data, this highlights a concentration of serious violence in West Bridgford and Trent Bridge.

Demographic analysis

The majority of EMAS callouts were for male victims (63%, n10), and the highest volume of victims were found as males aged between 40 and 44 (n3). Of note, the occurrence summaries made references to males being assaulted and heavily bleeding, with some reference to 'glassing' and being beaten up. As previously mentioned, this further embeds the significance of increased violence in **night time economy settings** in Rushcliffe.

3.2 Injury Surveillance Data

Emergency departments capture details of patients who present as victims of assault as part of the **information sharing to tackle violence (ISTV)** initiative¹⁴. The ISTV is part of the commitment to reduce knife and gun crime, and encouraging A&E's to share non-confidential information about the location of violent crimes will allow the police to target crime hotspots.

This local profile includes data from both Queen's Medical Centre (QMC) and Kings Mill Hospital (KMH) to enrich the overall picture of serious violence in Nottinghamshire.

- Due to data capture this cannot be completely broken down into local authority level, either by patient address or assault address however, if there are any notes provide in the data that relate specifically to locations within the Rushcliffe local authority, they will be highlighted.

Trends in ISTV data

Between 1st July 2023 – 30th June 2024, 2,388 assaults were recorded in the ISTV system, 1,638 at QMC and 750 at KMH, an overall decrease of 5% compared to the previous year where 2,512 assaults were recorded. The majority of patients had reported their assault to the Police both at QMC (61%) and KMH (77%). This does however highlight that the police recorded crime data does not show the full picture of serious violence, and this must be taken into consideration when drawing insight from any notable trends.

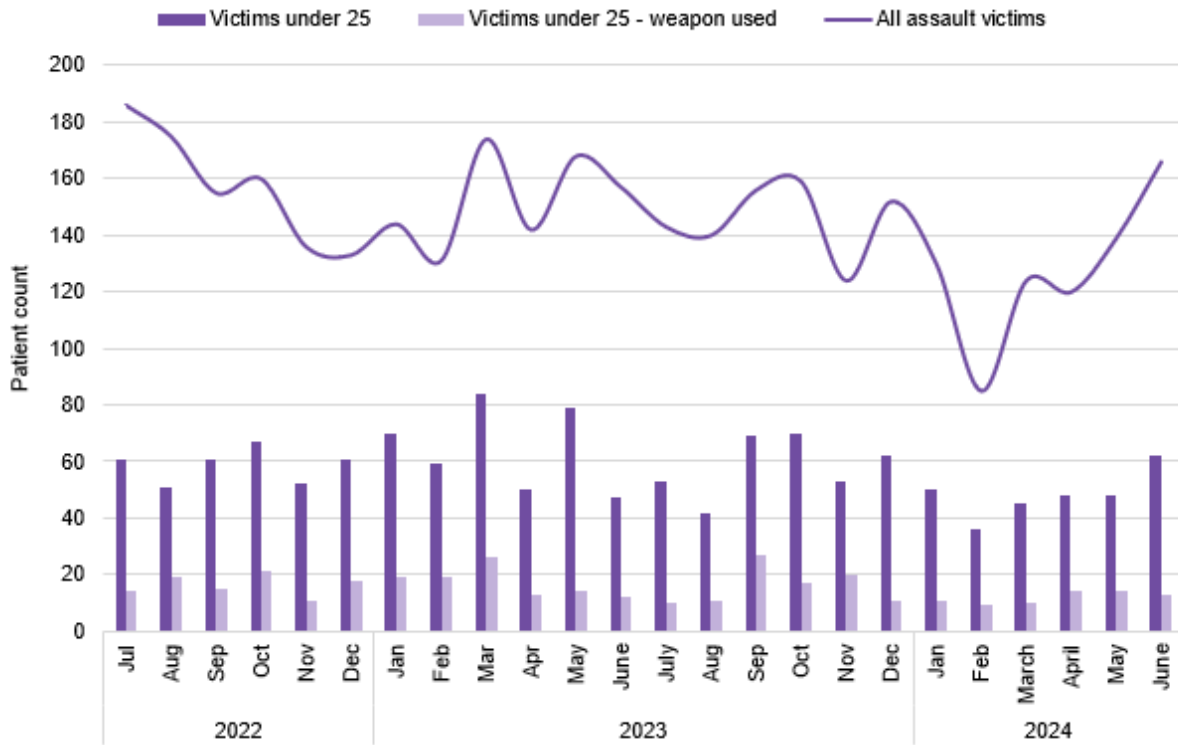
The table below shows the comparison of ISTV data from each period, further categorising patients who were under 25, and whether a weapon was used during the assault. As highlighted, the largest changes were seen at QMC hospital, where all assault presentation categorisations decreased, specifically for those aged under 25, whereas KMH saw an increase. A small increase was seen in victims under 25 however the driver behind the increase was victims over 25, which increased from 417 to 495, and weapon enabled in over 25s from 69 patients to 89.

	2022/23	2023/24	Change	
			Vol	%
All assaults	2,519	2,388	-131	-5%
Victims under 25	983	893	-90	-9%
Victims under 25 - weapon used	248	198	-50	-20%
QMC assaults	1,861	1,638	-223	-12%
Victims under 25	742	638	-104	-14%
Victims under 25 - weapon used	201	167	-34	-17%
KMH assaults	658	750	+92	+14%
Victims under 25	241	255	+14	+6%
Victims under 25 - weapon used	47	31	-16	-34%

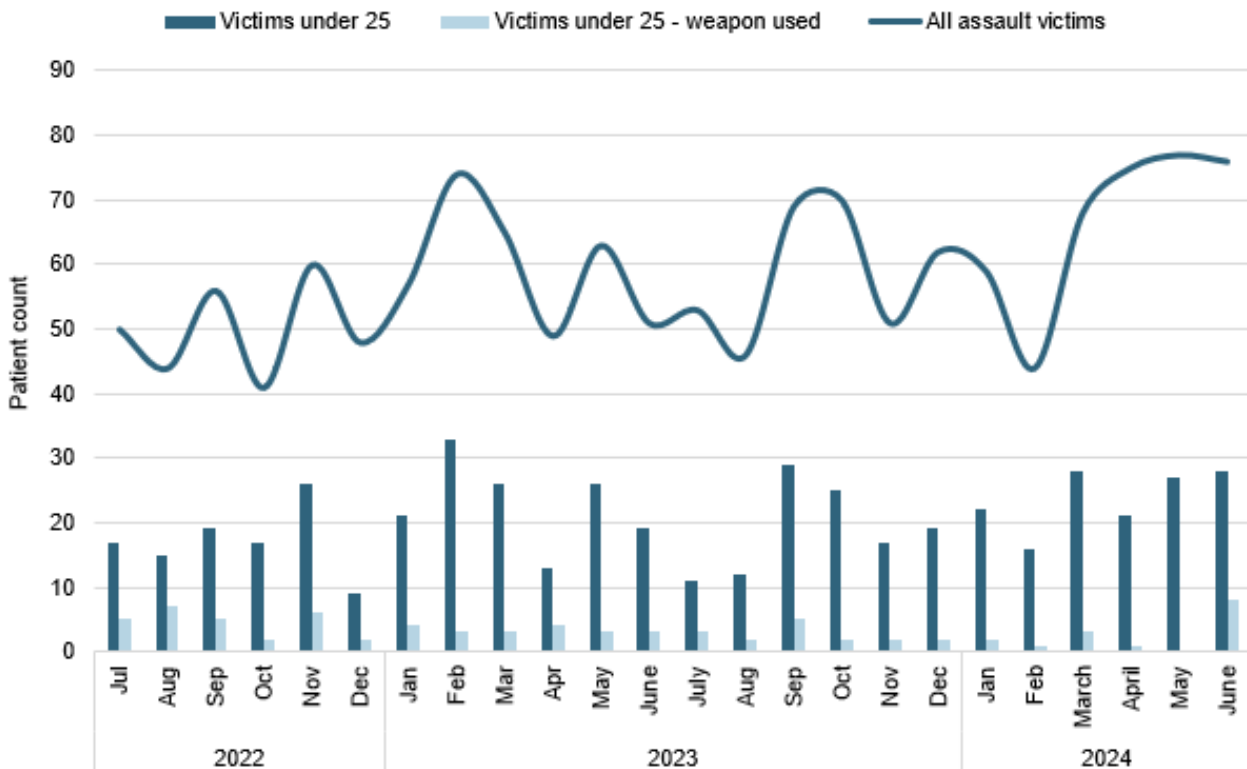
The graphs below show the monthly breakdowns of the data highlighted above to demonstrate any seasonal trends in serious violence presentations. As shown, there was a decrease in both QMC and KMH data in February of this year, that has since begun to show an increase trend returning back to high levels seen in July of 2022 at QMC, and a peak in February 2023 at KMH.

¹⁴ [Information Sharing to Tackle Violence | RCEM](#)

Injury Surveillance Data – victims of assault presenting at QMC hospital, July 2022 – June 2024.



Injury Surveillance Data – victims of assault presenting at KMH hospital, July 2022 – June 2024.



Demographics of ISTV data

In 66% of attendances following an assault between 1st July 2023 – 30th June 2024, the victim was a male. This was less bias at KMH where 58% of victims were males, and at QMC 70% of victims were male.

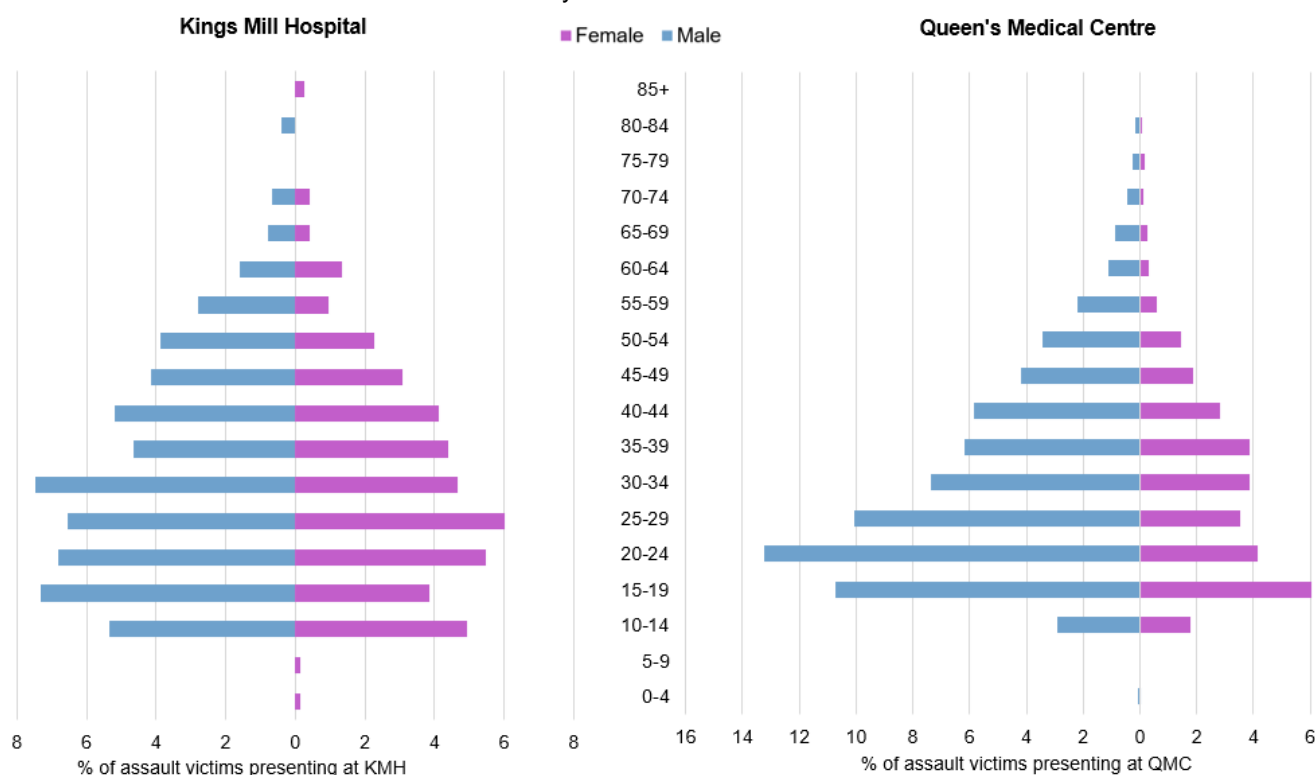
- At QMC, the demographic which had the largest volume of victims following an assault was males aged between 20 – 24 (13%), followed by males aged between 15 – 19 (11%), and 30% of all victims

were males aged under 25. Although there were fewer female victims presenting at QMC, they were found most concentrated as 15-19 year olds (6%).

- At KMH, the demographic with the largest volume of victims was 30-34 year old males (7%), followed by 15-19 year old males (7%). 20% of all victims were males aged under 24, and female victims were found most concentrated in the 25-29 year old age group.

This demographic profile is shown below, highlighting the differences between cohorts that present as victims of assault at KMH compared to QMC. As demonstrated, the bias towards young women as victims was more prevalent at QMC than in KMH, although there was a considerably higher volume of children that were aged between 10 and 14. Given the trends highlighted in Gedling around young girls of serious violence, this data supports these findings and demonstrates further an increase in the serious violence that affects females in this local authority.

ISTV data: Demographic profile of assault victims by age and gender, July 2023 – June 2024.



Demographic distribution does also change depending on the category of assault. Of the assaults that involved a knife, 90% of all patients were male, and 17% were aged between 15-19. For female victims, they were found most concentrated as 40-44 year olds, highlighting the distinction between genders in trends of knife enabled violence.

Ethnicity data was recorded for 81% of all victims of assault that presented at A&E in the ISTV data, and it is important to consider this data gap when analysing the trends outlined here. The majority of victims that presented were from White ethnic groups (66%, n1,585), 5% from Black ethnic groups (n108), 4% from Asian (n89), 3% from Mixed (n81) and 3% from 'Other' ethnic groups (n72).

As ISTV data records whether the assault was reported to the police, analysis can be completed comparing ethnic groups of victims and this response. Notably overall, 66% of victims reported their assault to the police. The rate of reporting was highest for those from White ethnic groups, where 68% reported their assault, and was lowest for those from Mixed ethnic groups, where just 48% reported their assault to the police. Further analysis highlighted this to be lowest for 20-24 year old victims from mixed ethnic groups, where just 28% reported their assault to the police (5 of 13).

3.3 Hospital Admissions for Knife Related Assaults

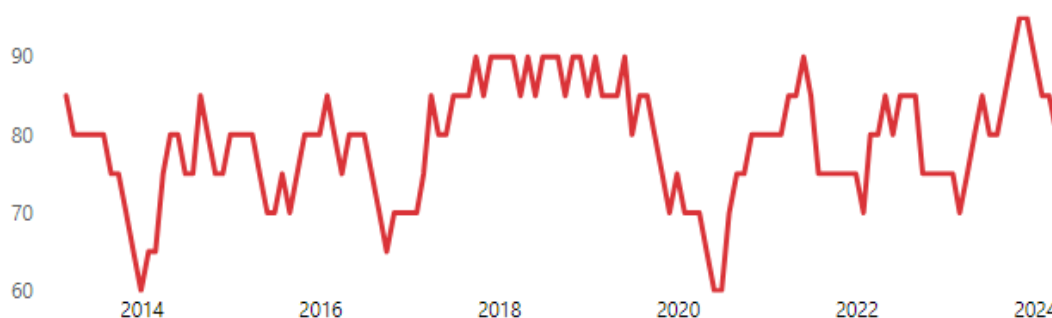
The following analysis uses data from NHS digital, as published by the Digital Crime and Performance Pack¹⁵, on the number of inpatient finished admission episodes with a cause code of 'assault with a sharp object', recording across Nottinghamshire.

- Of note, NHS data is rounded to the nearest 5 admissions. Any force reporting under 8 admissions is shown as 0 for data protection reasons.
- The data covers the 12 month rolling total from May 2023 – April 2024.

Knives and sharps admissions

In the latest 12 months of data available, there were 80 reported sharps injury admissions in Nottinghamshire, which is stable to the previous year (n75). For rate per million, Nottinghamshire had the 9th highest rate across England for all knives and sharps admissions. The rolling 12 monthly total for admissions is shown below, which highlights a peak in admissions in November 2023.

NHS sharps injury admissions in Nottinghamshire,
rolling 12 monthly total.



Of these admissions, 30 were for assaults with a sharp object amongst under 25s, which was slightly higher than the previous year (n25). For rate per million, Nottinghamshire had the 8th highest rate across England for knives and sharps admissions for under 25s. The rolling 12 monthly total for admissions amongst under 25s is shown below, which highlights a peak in admissions in June 2021, with a much more stable, lower level of admissions seen since this peak.

NHS sharps injury admissions in Nottinghamshire for under 25s,
rolling 12 monthly total.



¹⁵ [Digital Crime and Performance Pack - His Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services](#)