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VRP Violence
Reduction
Partnership
Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire

Nottingham City Local Assessment

Serious Violence Profile - 2024 Update

Nottinghamshire OPCC
**Research &
Insight**



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GSC **Official Sensitive**



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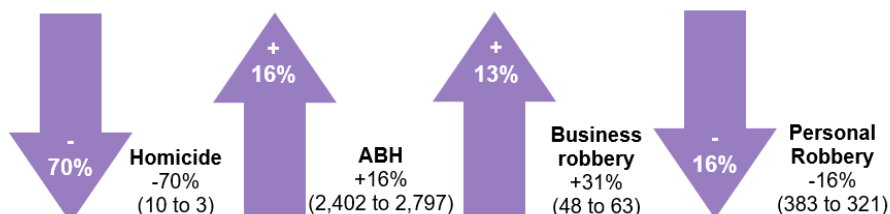
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Executive Summary

The Nottingham City Local Assessment provides a comprehensive overview of trends, drivers and enablers impacting upon serious violence in Nottingham City 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 Nottingham City			
2022/23	2023/24	Change	
		Volume	%
3,987	4,408	+421	▲ +11%



Crime overview

- Levels of serious violence recorded in Nottingham City in 2023/24 (July – June) increased by 11% compared to the previous year. Crime severity increased by 6%, which was largely due to decreases in personal robbery and homicide offsetting large increases in assault with intent, and rape offences.
- There was a trend noted across the City of increased violence within domestic settings, both intra-familial and intimate partner perpetrated. This increase was most significantly seen in Aspley.
- The perpetrator was a male in 75% of all serious violence offences, and the majority of offenders were aged between 30 and 34.
- The victim was a female in 55% of all occurrences, with most victims being females aged between 20 and 24. Male victims were also found most concentrated in this cohort.
- 81% of offenders lived in Nottingham City, with the top area for offenders outside of the City being Gedling and suspects with no fixed abode. Offenders aged between 18 - 24 were least likely to be from the City.
- There is a clear two-way relationship between previously being a victim and then going on to offend, with female offenders more likely than males to have previously been victims. The likelihood of previously being a victim of a domestic offence, then going on to offend, increased with age.

Trends within specific crime types

- The largest increases in assault occurrences were assaults perpetrated by young children in domestic settings, particularly between siblings and on the child's parents. There was a skew towards children, both males and females, assaulting their mothers.
- Assaults on emergency workers have increased by 75%, the majority of which were on police officers. Particular concentrations were at QMC and Nottingham Custody Suite. This may reflect trends noted of decreased trust and confidence of the public in the Police.
- Young offenders of GBH aged between 20 and 24 were more associated with stranger perpetrated assaults, whilst older demographics aged over 24 were most associated with domestic assaults.
- There was an increase in reports of GBH in domestic settings between intimate partners, and domestic GBH increased most significantly in Bilborough.
- The majority of modern slavery victims in the City were males aged between 15 and 19, which were mostly victims of criminal exploitation into drug supply. For victims aged over 25, trends noted include males being victims of forced labour in cannabis grows, and females the victims of sexual exploitation.
- There was an emerging trend in child sexual exploitation flagged offences of sextortion being used to target young children in Nottingham City, reflecting trends seen nationally.

- 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.
- The increase in police recorded rape offences was mostly attributed to increases in domestic occurrences of rape between intimate partners.
- The largest volume of sexual assault victims were 10-14 year old girls. Further analysis highlighted three distinct categories of offenders sexually assaulting this cohort of victims: the first being males of the same age touching inappropriately and non-consensually, the second being inappropriate touching by older male relatives, and the third being strangers, particularly older men, inappropriately touching young girls in public places.
- Overall, robbery decreased by 11% compared to the previous year, with large decreases in personal robbery offsetting increases in business robbery. It is predicted that the increase in business robbery reflects increased severity of shoplifting in Nottingham City.
- Males accounted for the majority of victims and perpetrators of personal robbery, and this gender bias was more pronounced for weapon enabled robbery. A third of all personal robbery offenders in the City were males aged under 18.
- There was a disproportionate prevalence of young males from Black and/or Mixed ethnic groups in personal robbery offending data, which was more significant in personal robbery offences committed by groups. This links in to the Another Way Project, where one of the key crime types focused on is group offending and robbery.
- Business robbery offenders shift to an older demographic, with the majority of offenders being males from White ethnic groups aged over 25. Further analysis highlighted links between offenders and drug dealing and use, specifically crack cocaine and mamba, rough sleeping and homelessness.

Intelligence picture, contextual insight and risk factors

- More than half of Nottingham City residents live in the most deprived areas nationally and overall, Nottingham is the 11th most deprived district in England. Areas in the City with the highest levels of deprivation include Bulwell, Aspley, Clifton East, Bilborough, St Ann's and Hyson Green.
- 63.3% of pupils in Nottingham City achieve a good level of education at the end of reception, which is lower than the national average of 67%. This decreased to 54.5% for those eligible for free school meals.
- Nottingham City continues to have much higher exclusion and suspension rate than levels seen across the County, region and national averages however, levels did remain similar to the previous year despite increases in school exclusion and suspensions being seen in other areas across Nottinghamshire and nationally.
- Of significance, Ellis Guilford had the highest volume of permanent exclusions across the whole of Nottinghamshire, and the third highest rate of suspensions. Bulwell Academy had the second highest volume of permanent exclusions, and the highest rate of suspensions. Across the whole of England, Bulwell Academy was ranked 35th highest for suspensions.
- Insight from the Another Way Project has highlighted missed opportunities for engagement with children and young people, many of which had 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
- The illicit drug market was significantly concentrated in Nottingham City for the majority of commodities: heroin, cannabis and crack cocaine were over-represented for both supply and possession offences, as compared to the population data and additionally, cocaine and SCRA were over-represented for supply.

- Organised crime is prevalent within the area due to a high number of groups situated within and/or operating in Nottingham City. This has a huge impact on the levels of serious violence, which can be seen through examples of tensions, debt enforcement and taxing (drug dealer robberies).
- In the last report it was noted that there had been several instances of 'taxing' on the area, this activity has continued in 2023 and 2024 with individuals targeted from within the area but also dealers coming into the area from other towns and cities were targeted by an individual associated to a local group.
- In 2024, intelligence suggests that a series of incidents were linked to tensions between groups of individuals from different parts of City South. Some of these incidents may be linked to drug supply in the area. Tensions have been seen, as has historically been the case, between individuals associated with Sneinton and St Anns. Tensions have also been seen in the Meadows with individuals from Clifton.

1. Introduction

The Nottingham City Local Assessment provides a comprehensive overview of trends, drivers and enablers impacting upon serious violence in Nottingham City, to inform policy and practice in the approach to the Serious Violence Duty. This is an update of the first Local Assessment, which was 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 Nottingham City. This profile excludes Nottingham City Centre, which has a separate profile based on the demands of that local area, and focuses on the City Central, North, South and West NPAs. 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 Nottingham City. The data analysed in this 2024 update looks at:

- Police recorded crime occurring between 1st July 2023 – 30th June 2024, in Nottingham City, excluding Nottingham City Centre. 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 Nottingham City boundaries, excluding LSOA's in the City Centre.
- 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 Nottingham City. 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.

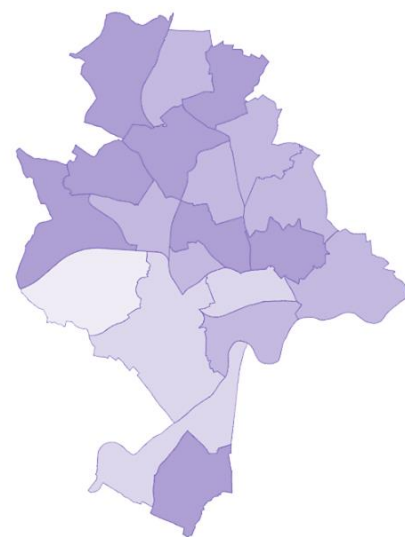
1.3 Defining the local area

Population and demographics

Nottingham City has a resident population of 327,424³, an increase of 2% compared to the previous year estimates, and of 8% compared to 2011. This is projected to grow by a further 4% by 2031 as a result of net migration and increases in life expectancy, with the 15 – 24 and 65+ age groups seeing the largest changes.

The population is similarly split between males (n161,159) and females (n166,265). Children (0-17) account for 20.5% of Nottingham City’s population, 67.8% are of working age (18 – 64) and 11.8% are aged over 65.

	Total	Males	Females
Nottingham City population	327,424	161,159	166,265
0 to 17 years	66,975	34,293	32,682
18 to 64 years	221,987	109,206	112,781
18 to 24 years	67,311	33,172	34,139
65 years and over	38,462	17,660	20,802



Nottingham City has more than double the proportion of people aged 18 to 24 compared to the national average at 20% of its total population compared to 7% in the County and 8% in England and Wales. This is largely on account of the two universities in the area: University of Nottingham has one of the highest numbers of international students nationally, accounting for around 28% of their total population. This undoubtedly adds to the already highly diverse environment of Nottingham City.

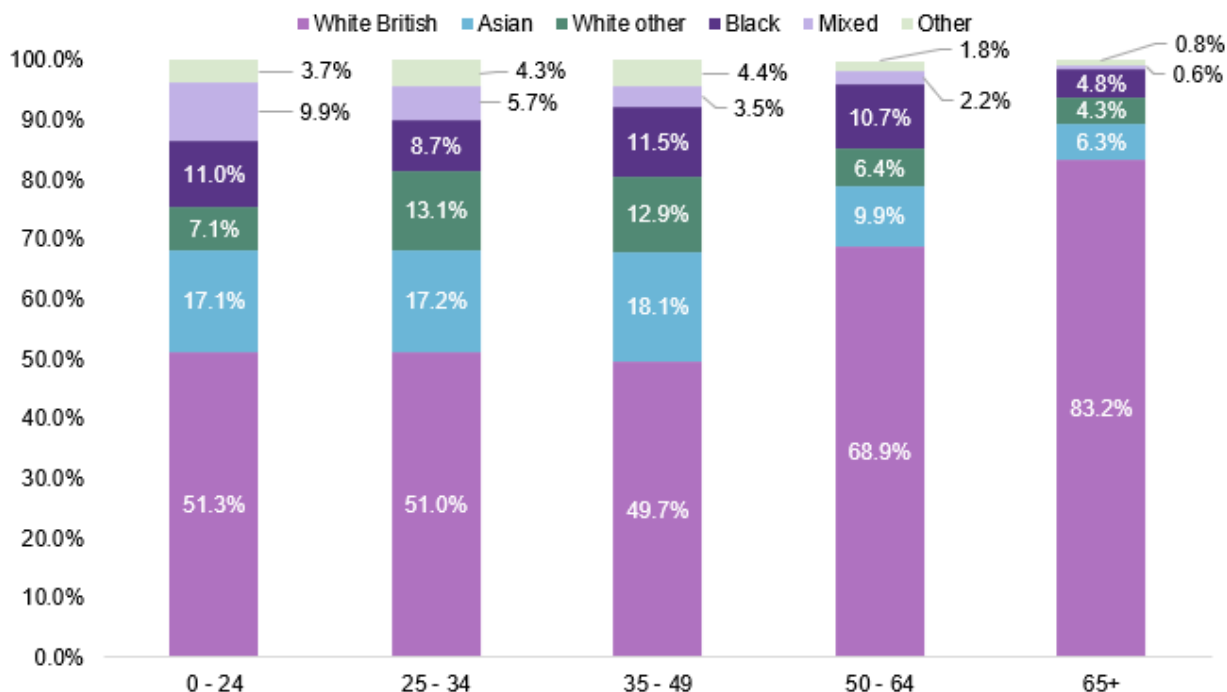
Cultural identity

As mentioned, Nottingham City has a high level of cultural and ethnic diversity, with around 42% of the population being non-white British. The City is home to long standing Pakistani and Caribbean communities, and more recent Eastern European migrant populations.

³ [Population and household estimates, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk)

The City's ethnic makeup does vary by ward, with inner city wards such as Berridge, Leen Valley, Hyson Green & Arboretum, The Meadows and St Ann's tending to be more ethnically diverse. Differences are also seen by age group, with younger age groups having higher proportions of residents from ethnic minority groups than the older groups. This data is shown in the figure below, as extracted from the joint strategic needs assessment of Nottingham City⁴.

Ethnicity % by age group, Nottingham City
(Nottingham Insight JSNA)



Deprivation

Nottinghamshire features higher than average levels of deprivation, particularly in the City, former coalfield areas and former industrial towns affected by economic stagnation. 55.2% of the Nottingham City population live in the most deprived areas nationally – it is the 11th most deprived district of the 317 districts in England.

The lowest ranking LSOA in the City is in Bulwell, which ranks 130th nationally out of 32,844. Other areas that have been identified as priority and high impact localities include Hyson Green & Arboretum, Aspley, Bilborough, Clifton East and St Ann's on account of the levels of complex need and cross-agency demand that they present. These areas coincide with localities of higher than average multiple deprivation, and remain a focus for targeted multi-agency activity.

The table on the following page shows the deprivation in Nottingham City by domain. As shown, health deprivation is significantly low in Nottingham City, with it falling into the 2nd most deprived decile. This was followed by education and income deprivation in the 3rd decile, crime and living environment in the 4th and barriers to housing in the 5th.

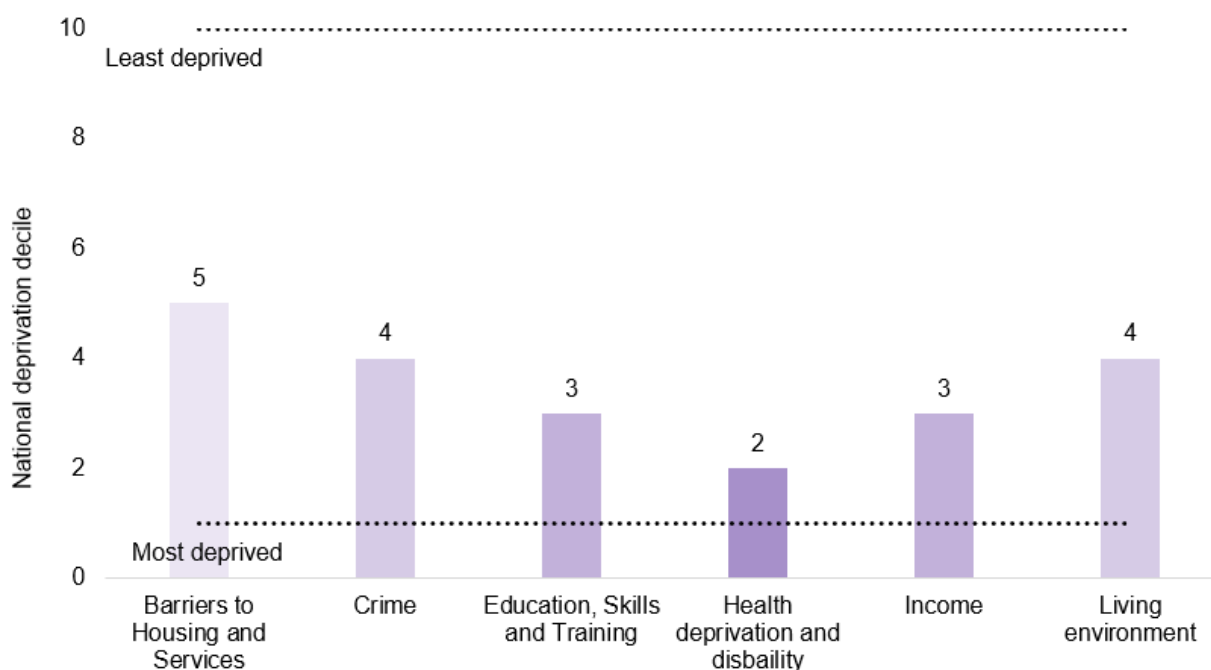
As mentioned, there is variation in deprivation within Nottingham City wards, the priority impact localities had the following deprivation makeup:

- *Bulwell*: 100% of Bulwell's population live in the most deprived quintile. Education, income and health deprivation were in the most deprived decile, crime in the 3rd, barriers to housing in the 4th and living environment in the 5th decile.

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

- *Aspley*: 100% of Aspley's population live in the most deprived quintile. Education and income deprivation were in the most deprived decile, crime and health deprivation in the 2nd and barriers to housing and living environment in the 4th.
- *Clifton East*: 92.3% of Clifton East's population were in the most deprived quintile of the UK. This was largely attributed to education and health deprivation, which were in the 2nd most deprived quintile, and income deprivation in the 3rd. Crime deprivation and living environment were in the 4th, and barriers to housing in the 6th.
- *Bilborough*: 91.7% of Bilborough's population live in the most deprived areas of the UK. Health and income deprivation were in the most deprived decile, education deprivation in the 2nd. Crime deprivation was in the 4th, and barriers to housing, and living environment deprivation were in the 5th most deprived decile.
- *St Ann's*: 85.8% of St Ann's population were in the most deprived quintile of the UK. St Ann's was overall ranked in the 2nd most deprived decile for crime, education, health and living environment deprivation, in the 3rd for income deprivation and 4th for barriers to housing.
- *Hyson Green & Arboretum*: 69% of Hyson Green & Arboretum population live in the most deprived areas of the UK. Crime, health and living environment deprivation in the 2nd most deprived decile, education and income in the 3rd, and barriers to housing in the 4th.

Deprivation by domain in Nottingham City⁵



Violence can affect the mental and physical health of victims, perpetrators, and communities and impair overall resilience and recovery from serious violence. The effects of violence may also be compounded among those already experiencing health-related vulnerabilities. In terms of health deprivation, 18% of residents in Nottingham were classed as disabled under the equality act, with 10.4% of residents stating their day-to-day activities were significantly limited.

Education

In Nottingham City, 63.3% of pupils achieve a good level of development at the end of reception, which is lower than the England average of 67.2%. For those eligible for FSM, 54.5% achieve a good level of development, which is higher than the national average of 51.6%.

At KS2, 57.6% of pupils achieve a good level of reading, writing and math's, which is similar to England. 47% of pupils eligible for FSM achieved this good level of development, compared to 44% in England. In KS4

⁵ [Joint Strategic Needs Assessment - Nottingham Insight](#)

(Attainment 8), the average Nottingham pupil scored 42.4, lower than the England average of 46.4. This difference has been consistent since 2016/17. For those on free school meals, this score reduced to an average of 33.7 in Nottingham.

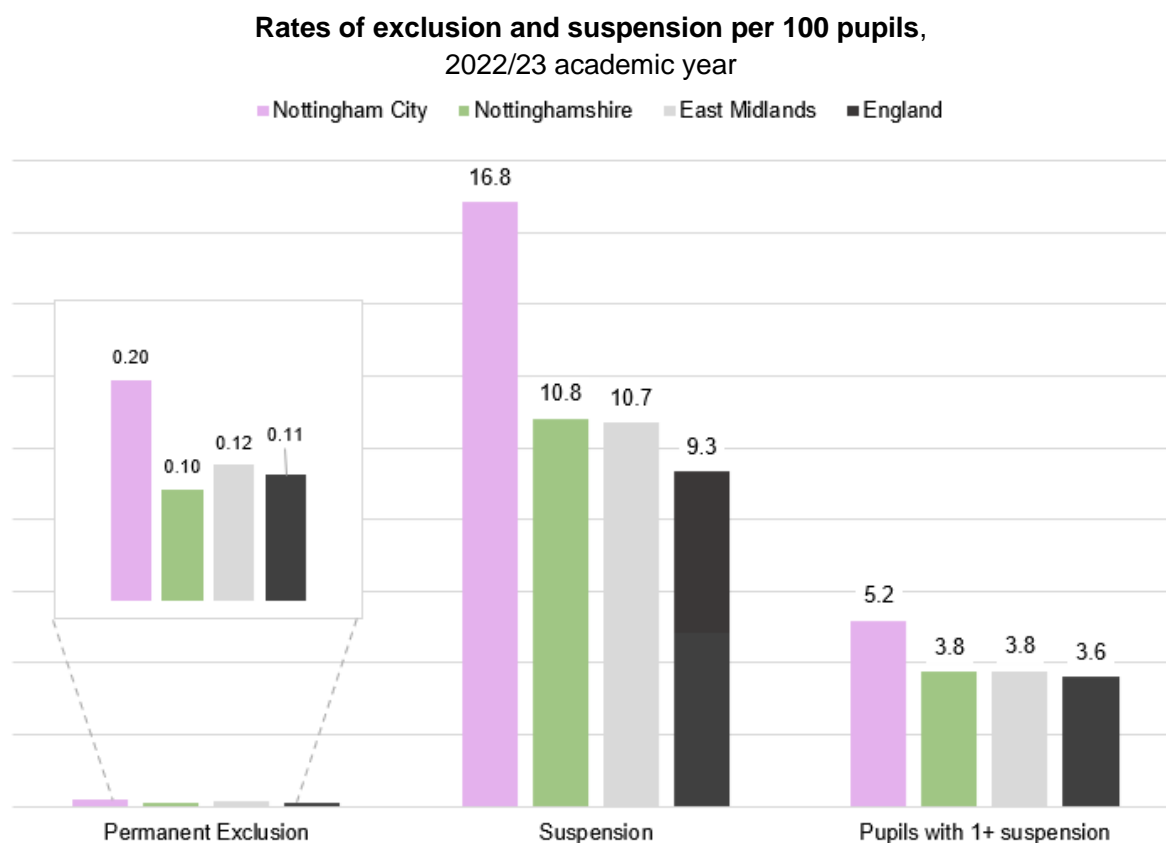
1.4 Drivers of serious violence and the intelligence picture

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 Nottingham City.

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 violence⁶. The rate of permanent exclusion and suspension in Nottingham City, compared to the County, regional and national rates, is shown below.



In the most recent academic year with complete data available (2022/23), Nottingham City recorded 91 permanent exclusions, which is relatively stable to the previous year where 85 permanent exclusions were recorded. Compared to other areas, Nottingham City had a much less significant change however, the rate of permanent exclusion remains considerably higher than in the County, region and levels seen nationally.

- The majority of these exclusions were in state funded secondary schools (n76), where levels were similar to the previous year (n74). A slight increase was seen in state funded primary school exclusions from 11 to 14 in 2022/23, however volumes remain low.

⁶ [Timpson Review of School Exclusion \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk)

Suspensions showed a slight increase from 7,326 suspensions to 7,831 (+7%) however, as mentioned this was much lower than % increases seen across other areas of Nottinghamshire, and regional (+42%) and national (+36%) increases.

Ellis Guilford had the highest volume of permanent exclusions in Nottingham City (n20) and across the whole of Nottinghamshire, at a rate of 1.6 per 100 pupils. They also had the second highest volume of suspensions (n1,350) in Nottingham City, which was the third highest volume across Nottinghamshire.

The Bulwell Academy had the second highest volume of permanent exclusions (n18) across Nottinghamshire and Nottingham, and the third highest rate behind Outwood Academy Kirkby and Sutherland House. Bulwell Academy had the highest volume of suspensions in Nottinghamshire (n2,000), at a rate of 186 per 100 pupils. Across the whole of England, this was ranked 35th highest of just under 20,000 schools.

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 2025.

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.

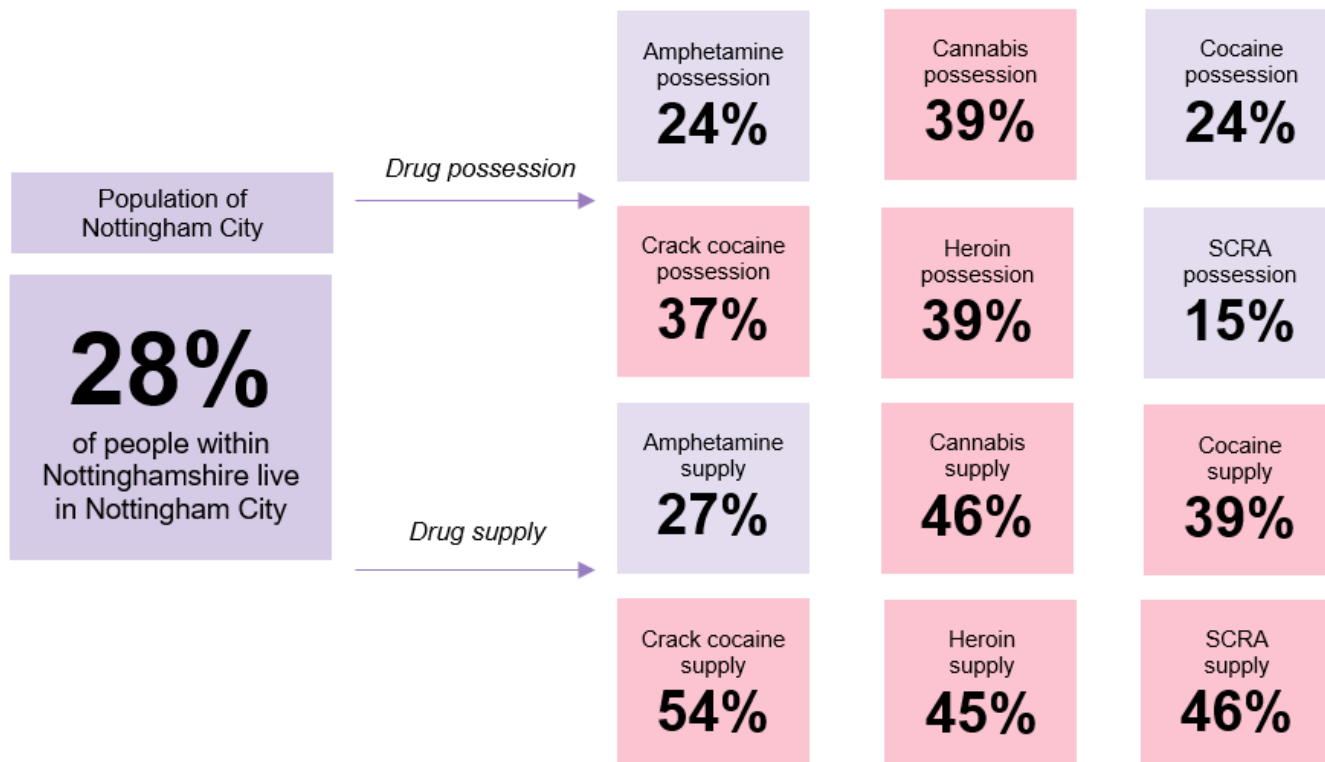
The drugs market

The drugs market has a direct impact on the levels of serious violence within Nottingham City 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 supply⁷, for Class A and Class B drugs.

As shown below, heroin, cannabis and crack cocaine were over-represented for both supply and possession offences, as compared to the population data and additionally, cocaine and SCRA (also known as mamba or

⁷ This excludes drug import offences

spice) were over-represented for supply. This demonstrates the concentration of the illicit drug market across Nottinghamshire in the City for the majority of drugs.



Organised crime and county lines

There continue to be various mapped Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) situated in the suburb City areas and as such have a direct impact on the activities within. The main activities of these groups are for drug supply however, with this comes serious violence. Tensions can arise from groups vying for control of areas to sell their commodities and this can lead to back and forth exchanges. OCGs have access to various violent tactics including the use of firearms and other weapons, along with group violence and as a result murders remaining a realistic possibility.

Because of the large area of City, the intelligence picture will be broken down by Neighbourhood Policing Areas (*City Central, City North, City South and City West*).

City Central

A lot of reporting for City Central relates to the area of **Radford**, which is notably an active location for drug supply and OCGs. There continues to be OCG activity in the Radford area relating to drug supply, despite several disruptions in 2023.

In the previous profile it was noted that an address was reportedly being used to sell Crack Cocaine and Heroin from and was stated to also be used as a brothel. The owner of which was allegedly highly violent towards the sex workers, including sexual violence. The individual reportedly had multiple of these operations on the go and was similarly violent at each location. He has now been arrested for other offences, namely drug supply, and as such his activities have been disrupted at present.

Outside of Radford, the student populations residing in Lenton and other university areas provide ongoing opportunities for a lucrative drug market. In May 2024 several members of an OCG operating in this area were sentenced for conspiracy to supply Class A and B drugs, some received significant sentences of over 10 years imprisonment which may interrupt drug supply to these areas.

City North

There are several OCG individuals that live within City North. Bulwell sits within the area and is historically known to be a hotspot location for organised crime and drug supply.

In the last report it was noted that there had been several instances of 'taxing' on the area, this activity has continued in 2023 and 2024 with individuals targeted from within the area but also dealers coming in to the area from other towns and cities were targeted by an individual associated to a local group.

There is also an active USG operating in the area. This group have previously been involved in the theft of motor vehicles but also have links to drug supply, including cuckooing, associating with an OCG operating in the area. Members of this USG have been known to carry weapons, drawing these in public spaces against members of rival groups. This includes a notable incident in Bulwell Tesco involving two groups aged between 14 – 17 years, resulting in one male being injured by a knife.

There are a number of drug lines that are setup and continue to run in City North.

City South

From the previous report activity in the Meadows was highlighted, as there had been significant violence between two groups. Following the arrests in 2022, the court cases have now been finalised and significant members from both groups have been jailed with substantial sentences for various serious violence and drug offences.

Following significant disruption, it is always a possibility that other groups will attempt to take over the markets in the area or that local lower level gang members will step up to take control. This is considered likely to be linked to a series of incidents that have occurred in 2024, with individuals linked to drug supply in the area. This included the discharge of a firearm in May by an individual associated to a group operating in Clifton, also in City South, towards an individual associated to another group. Two adults remain on remand for this incident.

Clifton features in a lot of reporting in City South. An OCG operates within Clifton with intent and capability to commit serious violence on a regular basis. They are involved in the supply of drugs in Clifton with intelligence suggesting the line is enforced with high levels of violence including firearms discharges.

Also in the area of City South is St Anns and Sneinton. Individuals from the two areas have been in active tensions for years, as what may be referred to as a Postcode War. Serious violence remains a prominent threat between the two groups and includes extreme violence, including firearms discharges at one another.

City West

There is less reporting of drugs and OCG/USG related serious violence within City West than the other areas.

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 Nottingham City (excluding the City Centre). 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 **4,808 serious violence offences** in Nottingham City, an overall rate of 15 serious violence offences per 1,000 population; the majority of which (73%) 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 have increased by 11%. This is largely due to increases in assault offences, with both actual bodily harm (ABH) and grievous bodily harm (GBH) increasing by 16% and 13% respectively. Increases were also seen in sexual violence and business robbery, whereas personal robbery, homicide and knife enabled threats to kill all decreased.

		2022/23	2023/24	Change	
				Volume	%
All serious violence		3,987	4,408	+421	▲ (+11%)
Serious violence against the person	Homicide	10	3	-7	▼ (-70%)
	Actual Bodily Harm (section 47)	2,402	2,797	+395	▲ (+16%)
	Grievous Bodily Harm (section 18/20)	283	319	+36	▲ (+13%)
	Knife enabled threats to kill	51	48	-3	▼ (-6%)
	Modern Slavery	34	35	+1	= (+3%)
Sexual Violence	Rape	388	415	+27	▲ (+7%)
	Sexual assault	388	407	+19	▲ (+5%)
Robbery	Personal Robbery	383	321	-62	▼ (-16%)
	Business robbery	48	63	+15	▲ (+31%)

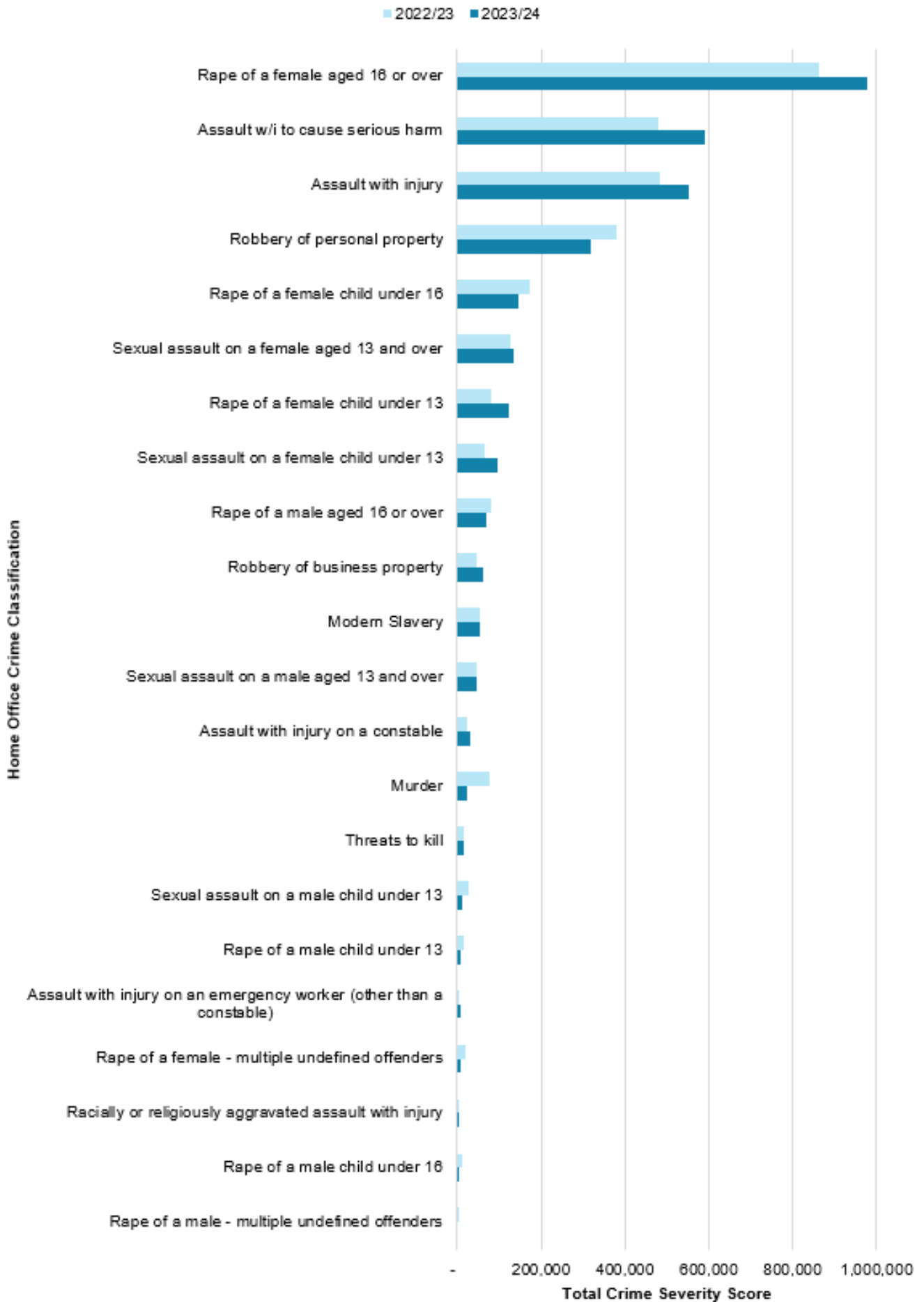
Crime severity

As not all offences are equal in terms of harm to victims, ONS developed crime severity scores (CSS)⁸ 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 CSS⁹) for July 2023 – June 2024, compared to the baseline. This provides an indication of the severity of violent crime across Nottingham City.

⁸ [Crime Severity Score \(Experimental Statistics\) - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk/methods/measures-of-crime/crime-severity-score)

⁹ 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 Nottingham City,
by HO crime classification.**



Overall crime severity increased by 6% in Nottingham City compared to the previous year (+197,297 CSS). This lower percentage increase compared to the 11% increase seen in crime volume was largely due to large decreases in personal robbery and homicide (who have high harm crime severity scores) offsetting larger increases in assault with intent to cause serious harm and rape of a female aged over 16, as shown in the graph above.

Location analysis

Across the 19 wards in Nottingham City (excluding Nottingham City Centre) most serious violence offences recorded between July 2023 – June 2024 were in the Arboretum ward (9%, n381) and Bulwell (8%, n369), with secondary concentrations in Clifton (7%, n316), Billborough (7%, n312) and Aspley (7%, n302). The table on the following page shows the volume of serious violence by beat in Nottingham City, comparing 2022/23 to 2023/24.

As highlighted, there have been some key changes in where serious violence is most concentrated in Nottingham City. One of the most significant changes was seen in Aspley which increased from 96 to 158 police recorded serious violence incidents (+65%) and became the ward with the highest volume in 2023/24 when previously it was ranked 12th.

Further analysis highlighted this increase to be centred around increases in **actual bodily harm** offences, increasing by 93% from 60 offences to 116, and the most significant change to be in serious violence perpetrated by children on parents (n7 to n17) and also, parents on children (n5 to n12) stranger ABH offences (n7 to n16) and occurrences perpetrated by intimate partners (n17 to n28).

- This highlights the increased violence within domestic settings, both familial and intimate partner violence, and the trends behind this will be explored in the ABH subchapter of this profile.

Other areas in Nottingham City which showed significant changes included:

- *Bulwell Hall*: increase of 59% from 66 to 105. Largely attributed to increases in ABH from 35 to 74 offences which were concentrated at **The Bulwell Academy**. There was also a notable increase in the volume of domestic flagged offences (13 to 36), particularly by an ex-partner (1 to 12).
- *Denewood*: increase of 43% from 77 to 110. Largely attributed to increases in ABH (54 to 82), as well as increases in more severe violence in GBH (3 to 8). The largest increase in location was seen in education settings for ABH, increasing from 3 to 15 occurrences, concentrated at **Bluecoat Beechdale Academy** on Harvey Road (n14).
- *Beechdale*: increase of 86% from 28 to 52. Although the volume of serious violence in this area was low, it had the largest % increase across Nottingham City and therefore may be an emerging area of risk. Further analysis highlighted the increase to be seen across all categories of serious violence, but most significantly ABH (18 to 26) and sexual violence (5 to 19). There were no particular repeat areas for ABH however, the top address for sexual assault in the area was **Trinity School** on Beechdale Road.

Overall, the findings above highlight that [serious violence in schools](#) is a key driver behind the changes of serious violence in Nottingham City, as well as serious violence in domestic settings. The schools with the highest volumes of serious violence reported to the police were Ellis Guilford (n15), Bluecoat Beechdale (n14), Bulwell Academy (n11) and Bluecoat Aspley (n8).

Similarly to the previous local profile, the top repeat address for serious violence in Nottingham City was **Highbury Hospital** (n62) however volumes of serious violence stayed relatively stable in this mental health unit compared to 2022/23 (n58). The second most prevalent location was **Forest Recreation Ground**, which increased from 19 incidents to 33, largely attributed to stranger perpetrated occurrences of ABH, sexual assault and personal robbery.

Top areas in Nottingham City

	2022/23	2023/24	Change	
			Volume	%
Aspley	96	158	62	65%
Bulwell Forest	167	145	-22	-13%
Forest Rec / Arboretum	136	143	7	5%
Bulwell	134	140	6	4%
Meadows	119	132	13	11%
Hyson Green	130	127	-3	-2%
Wells Road	106	120	14	13%
New Basford	90	114	24	27%
Sneinton Hermitage	86	112	26	30%
Radford East	118	110	-8	-7%
Denewood	77	110	33	43%
Bulwell Hall	66	105	39	59%
River Green	93	102	9	10%
Radford West	120	101	-19	-16%
Sherwood	99	101	2	2%
Whitemoor	71	100	29	41%
Fairham	92	99	7	8%
Green Lane	111	95	-16	-14%
Leen	80	95	15	19%
Park Lane	77	94	17	22%
Stockhill	98	91	-7	-7%
Broxtowe	70	88	18	26%
QMC	69	88	19	28%
Bestwood	75	85	10	13%
Bilborough	62	84	22	35%
Forest Fields	78	83	5	6%
Bestwood Park	71	82	11	15%

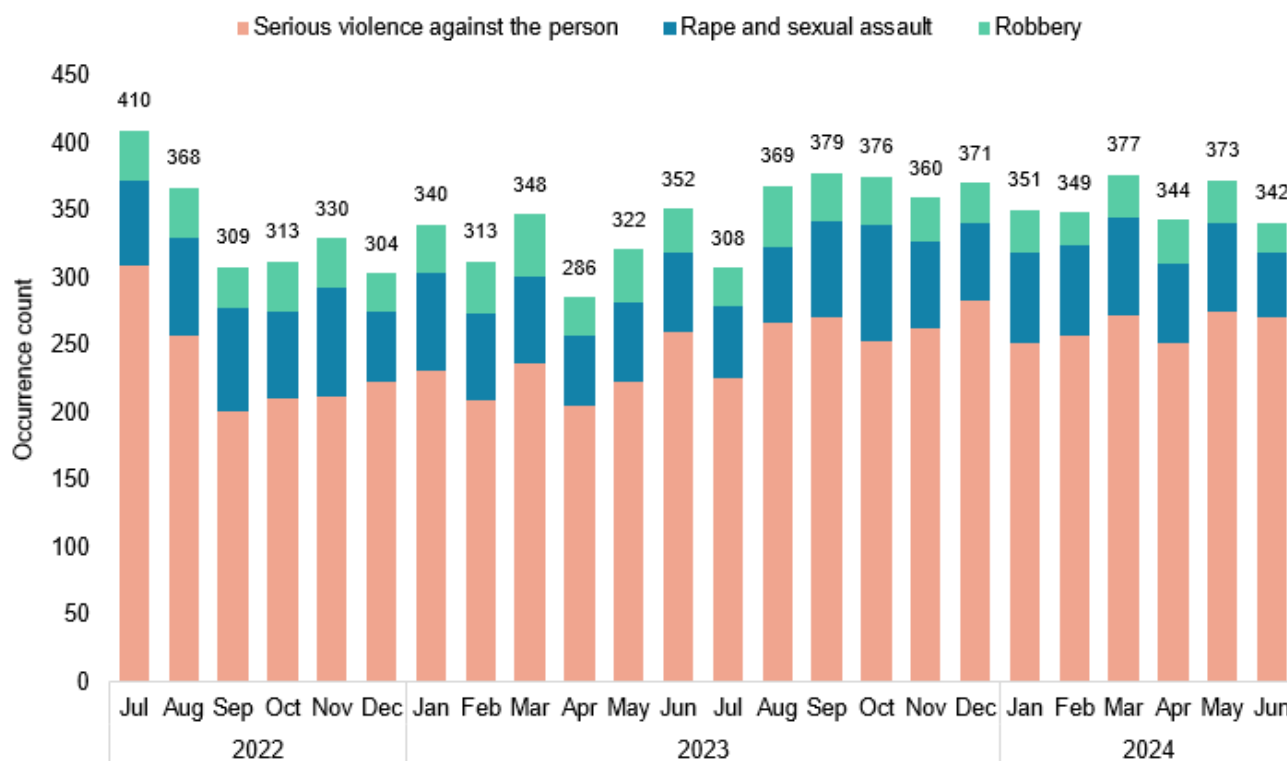
Remaining wards in Nottingham City

	2022/23	2023/24	Change	
			Volume	%
St Anns Wells Road	82	77	-5	-6%
Strelley	65	75	10	15%
Marmion	50	75	25	50%
Carrington	65	74	9	14%
Top Valley	86	72	-14	-16%
Bakersfield	57	72	15	26%
Edwards Lane	63	66	3	5%
Bulwell Town Centre	54	65	11	20%
Sherwood Rise	81	64	-17	-21%
Bendigo	67	64	-3	-4%
Mapperley	64	62	-2	-3%
Ainsley Estate	56	61	5	9%
Hemphill Vale	50	59	9	18%
Bells Lane	55	56	1	2%
Marple Square	47	56	9	19%
Sneinton Elements	44	54	10	23%
University Park	55	53	-2	-4%
Beechdale	28	52	24	86%
Wollaton West	44	46	2	5%
Dunkirk	40	45	5	13%
Rise Park	39	45	6	15%
Balloon Woods	26	44	18	69%
Lenton Triangle	57	38	-19	-33%
Wollaton East	22	33	11	50%
Riverside	32	23	-9	-28%
New Lenton	28	23	-5	-18%
Wilford	12	20	8	67%
The Park	14	17	3	21%

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 Nottingham City by month and crime type, July 2022 – June 2024.



As highlighted above, serious violence in Nottingham City was on average 345 occurrences per month, ranging between a high of 410 recorded in July 2022, to a low of 286 in April 2023. Serious violence in the most recent 12 months has remained much more stable than fluctuations in 2022/23.

These fluctuations are mostly attributed to high volumes of police recorded violence against the person which was highest in July 2022 (n310) and lowest in September 2022 (n202). Sexual violence was highest in October 2023 (n87) and lowest in the most recent month of June 2024 (n48). Robbery offences were highest in March 2023 (n47) and lowest again in June 2024 (n23).

Further analysis of this data demonstrated the following factors were impacting the seasonal trends of serious violence in Nottingham City:

- *Education settings:* the volume of serious violence was higher, as anticipated, in months that had high term time volumes such as November 2023 (n18) and September 2023 (n18) and overall, the average monthly volume of serious violence in education settings was higher in the most recent year (10 per month) than the previous year (7 per month).
- *Domestic violence:* Serious violence that was flagged as domestic was highest in December 2023 (n141) compared to an average of 111 domestic occurrences per month. As mentioned, the increase in violence in domestic settings was a key driver behind changes seen at ward level in Nottingham City, which is further shown with the average monthly volume of domestic serious violence being higher in the most recent year (120 per month) than the previous year (102 per month).
 - This supports previous noted trends of Christmas period bringing a reported increase in police call-outs for incidents of domestic abuse.

Serious Violence in Schools – Strategic Insight

In the past year, the research and insight team have conducted a needs assessment to understand 'knife crime and the role of schools in Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire', which presents key findings on knife crime amongst young people aged 1 to 17. The insight focused on trends in police recorded crime as well as identifying schools that were hotspots for serious violence to provide an evidence led approach in informing targeted and effective interventions to the right schools, with the right focus.

The temporal and seasonal analysis in this assessment demonstrated the following key connections between **youth serious violence and schools**:

- The frequency of knife crime rises significantly between the hours immediately after school, is higher on school days than weekends, is highest in the months with the most 'term time' (March) and lowest on months with the most school holidays (August).

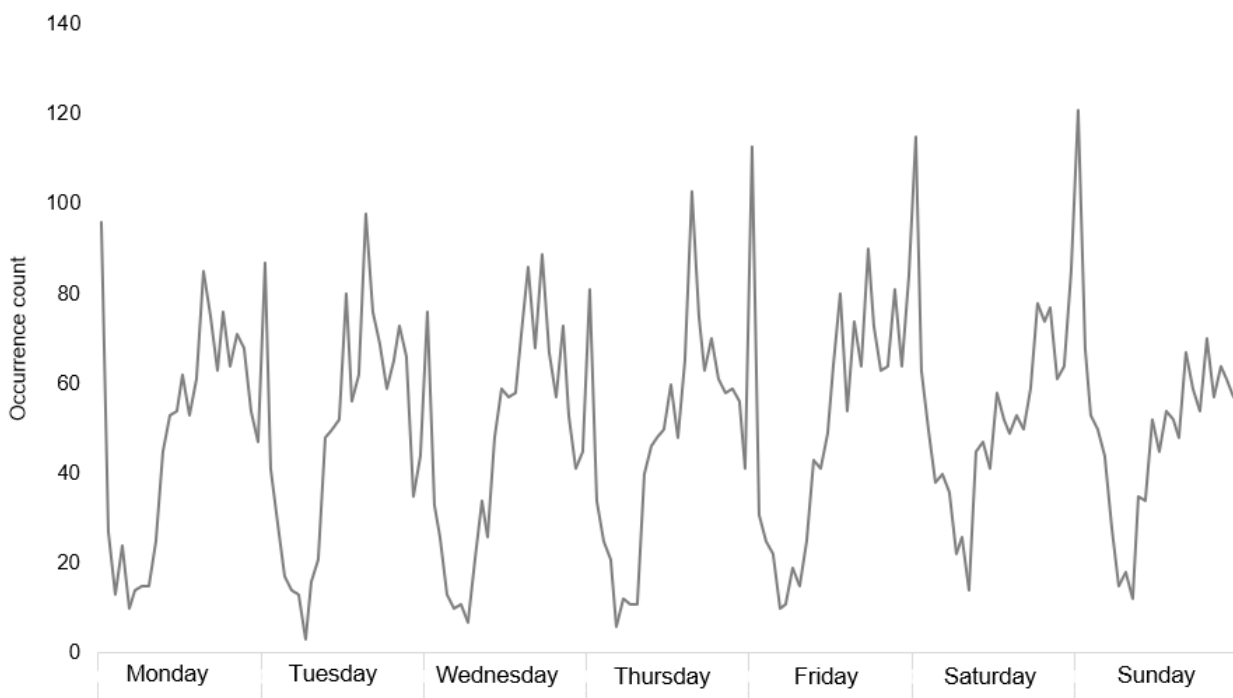
The findings of this assessment link into the trends highlighted above within Nottingham City, given the locational, seasonal and temporal concentrations of serious violence. Links to youth violence will be examined further in subsequent chapters of this assessment.

Temporal analysis

The figure below highlights the start date and time of police recorded serious violence in Nottingham City in the most recent 12 months (1st July 2023 – 30th June 2024). There were peaks each day between 12:00 am and 1:00 am, with this hour overall accounting for 8% of all serious violence however, compared to Nottingham City Centre, there was little influence of 'weekend evenings' on the overall temporality of serious violence in Nottingham City.

Of note, occurrences do increase into the later afternoon/evening, particularly from around 3:00pm. The hours between 3:00 pm – 9:00 pm accounted for 40% of all serious violence in Nottingham City with most occurrences taking place on Mondays – Thursdays (n1,744) than Fridays to Sundays (1,174). This overall highlights that weekends and the night time economy are not a significant driver of serious violence in Nottingham City.

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



Demographic analysis

The victims relationship to the offender was recorded in 94% of serious violence occurrences in Nottingham City in 2023/24 (n4,154), and 95% in 2022/23 (n3,795). As shown below, the majority of serious violence was perpetrated by a stranger (24%), however the volume of stranger perpetrated violence has stayed relatively stable in the most recent 12 months. Changes of note in the proportion and volume of serious violence perpetrators included:

- Largest increase in the volume of serious violence perpetrated by an ex-partner (+21%).
- Increase in acquaintance perpetrated serious violence from 660 to 737, which may reflect the increase in education settings previously highlighted. The top addresses for 'acquaintance' perpetrated serious violence were HMP Perry Road (n12), Ellis Guilford (n7), and a supported living address for adults with complex mental health need (n7).
- Increase in serious violence perpetrated by siblings from 84 to 151 (+80%). This increase was mostly for ABH offences which doubled from 61 in 2022/23 to 125 recorded in 2023/24. These sibling based assaults were mostly concentrated in Aspley, Bilborough and Clifton.
- Increase in serious violence perpetrated by children on parents from 145 to 185 (+28%) which again were mostly ABH offences (131 to 174). These domestic assaults were most concentrated in Aspley, Mapperley, Bilborough and Clifton.

	2022/23		2023/24	
	Count	%	Count	%
Stranger	977	26.0%	964	23.5%
Acquaintance	660	17.6%	737	18.0%
Other	540	14.4%	576	14.1%
Ex partner	371	9.9%	450	11.0%
Boyfriend/girlfriend	414	11.0%	404	9.9%
Parent of offender	145	3.9%	185	4.5%
Child of offender	135	3.6%	162	4.0%
Sibling of offender	84	2.2%	151	3.7%
Other family member	132	3.5%	143	3.5%
Not seen	74	2.0%	110	2.7%
Spouse/defacto	118	3.1%	107	2.6%
Neighbour	93	2.5%	101	2.5%
Employee of offender	3	0.1%	6	0.1%
Employer of offender	7	0.2%	-	0.0%

Note: analysis from the sexual violence needs assessment conducted by the research and insight team revealed that dip testing of those occurrences where the relationship was identified as 'other' highlighted many sexual violence occurrences to be perpetrated by 'professionals', or where the survivor themselves were a professional such as physios, prison staff, support workers, school staff, healthcare assistants, custody etc.

- From this finding, the needs assessment recommended the introduction of 'professional' or 'staff' as another categorisation of victim-perpetrator relationship. This will also be of benefit to identify any trends in child sexual exploitation. It is important to consider this when analysing the data above.

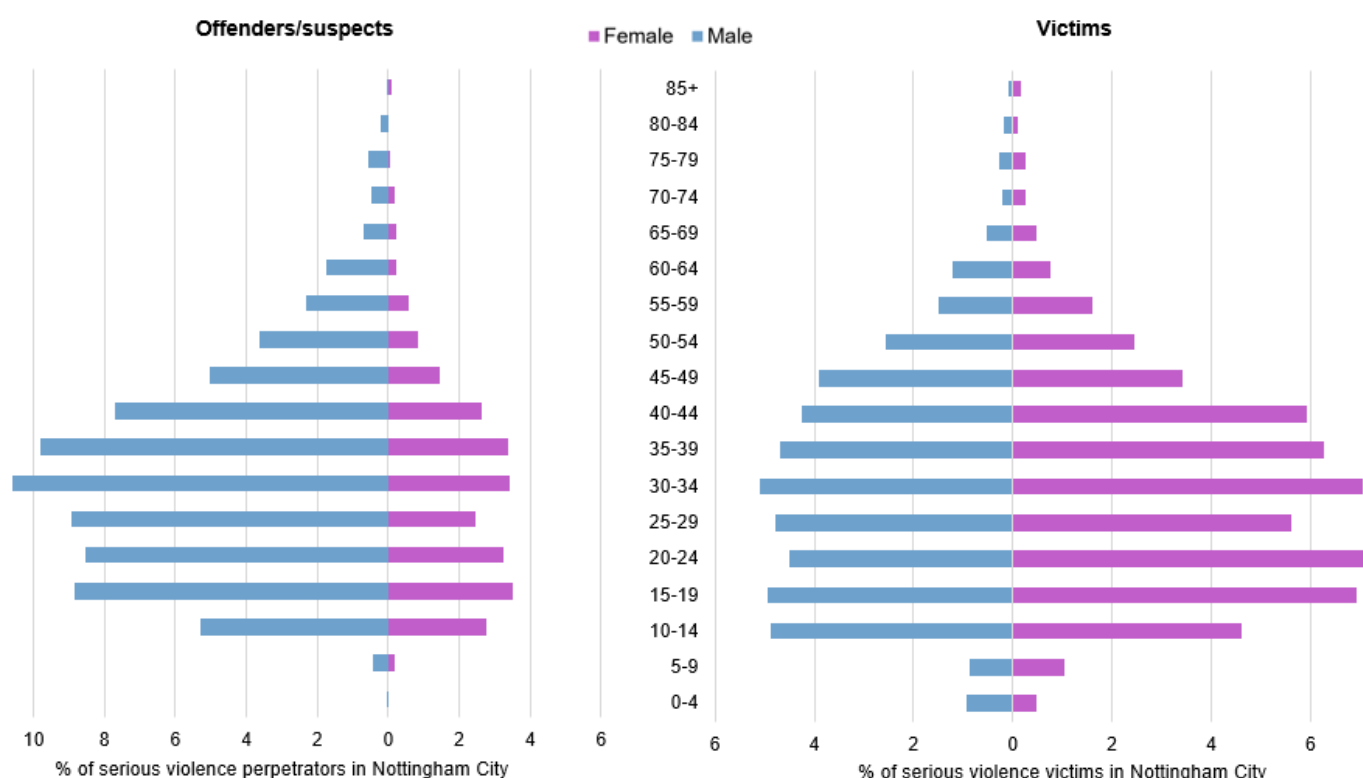
There were 3,810 unique victims¹⁰ and 3,145 unique offenders/suspects of serious violence recorded in Nottingham City between the 1st July 2023 – 30th June 2024. Of these individuals, there were 501 repeat offenders/suspects and 353 repeat victims, totalling 4,308 victim records and 3,811 perpetrator records.

Age and gender were recorded for 4,078 victim and 3,780 perpetrator records for all serious violence in Nottingham City, and this is shown in the figure below. The offender/suspect was a male in 75% (n2,831) of occurrences, which is similar to proportions in the previous year. The victim was a female in 55% of occurrences (n2,225).

The demographic with the largest volume of offenders/suspects was 30-34 year old males at 11% of all offenders, and by single year of age the most offenders were 34 year old males (n94). Offenders significantly increased from the age of 13 years old, specifically 13 year old males. Of note, for female offenders, they were found most concentrated by single year of age as 14-year olds (n36).

The demographic with the largest volume of victims was 20-24 year old females (n290), closely followed by 30 to 34 (n288) and 15 to 19 year old females (n282). Male victims were found most concentrated in the 20-24 year old age cohort (n208) however, as shown below, victimisation increased from the age of 11 and decreased after the age of 49.

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

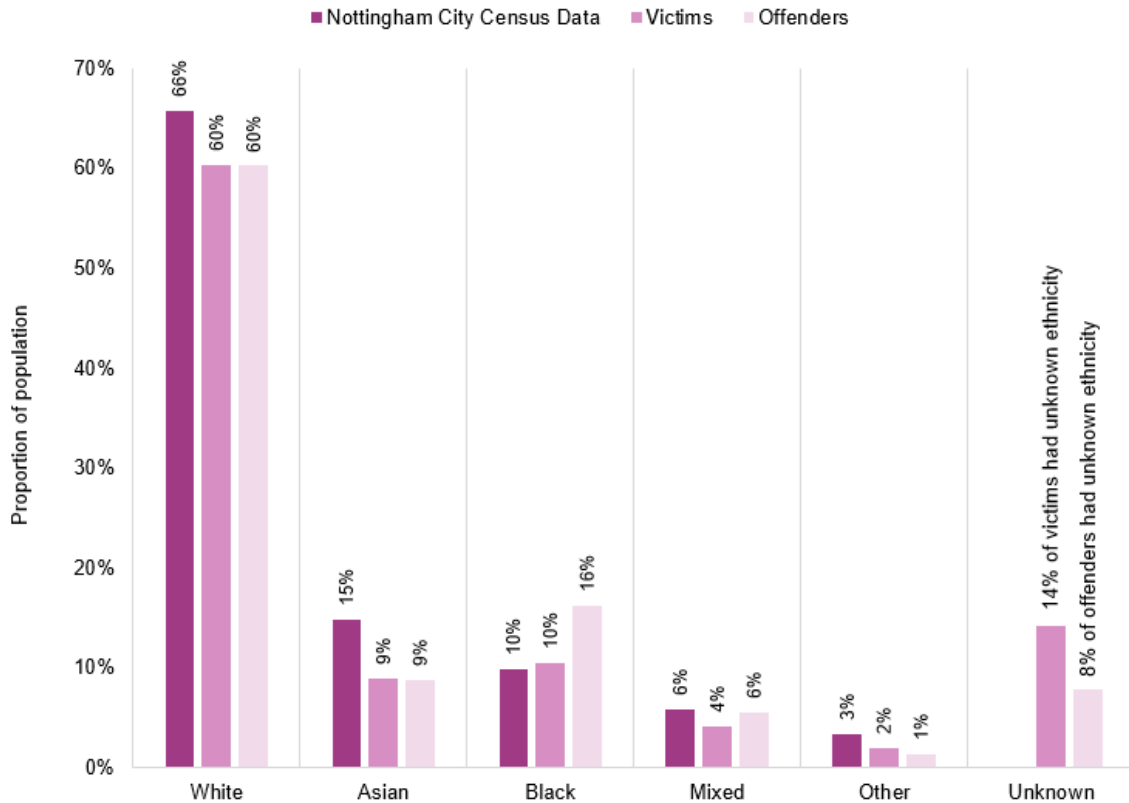


Ethnicity data was collected for 92% of offender records¹¹ (n1,573) and 86% of all victim records (n3,694) of all serious violence in Nottingham City in the most recent 12 months, introducing a degree of uncertainty, any inferences should be treated with caution. The graph below shows proportions of 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.

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.

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

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



As shown above, the majority of victims and offenders were both from White ethnic groups (60% respectively), which is broadly proportional to the population data of the 2021 census. There was a slight over representation of offenders/suspects from Black ethnic groups in the dataset for all serious violence, and an under representation of both victims and offenders from Asian ethnic groups. It is important to interpret the data and any trends above in light of the missing data shown.

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 Nottingham City.

	Female	Male	Under 18	18 - 24	Over 25
All serious violence	824	2,460	544	513	2,262
<i>% from Nottingham City</i>	81%	79%	85%	71%	80%
<i>% that were from an Out of Force area</i>	7%	9%	6%	16%	8%
<i>% that were also victims of a crime</i>	60%	42%	49%	46%	46%
<i>% that were victims of a domestic crime</i>	37%	14%	7%	22%	22%
<i>% recorded against a drug offence</i>	8%	17%	4%	20%	16%
<i>% arrested</i>	15%	33%	17%	34%	30%

The first comparison made above was completed on the **home address** of unique offenders/suspects of serious violence in Nottingham City, to highlight whether offenders have travelled into Nottingham City 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, 81% of all offenders/suspects that offended in Nottingham City lived in the local authority. The top area for offenders within Nottinghamshire that didn't live in the City was Gedling (3%), and out of force areas, namely those that had no fixed abode recorded.
- Male offenders were more likely to offend from outside of the City than female offenders, and 18-24 year olds were most likely to not be City nominals, and most likely to be out of force offenders.
- This did differ slightly by neighbourhood policing area, for example, offences that took place in Nottingham City Central had the lowest proportion of residents offending from the area at 50%, with offenders mostly coming from other parts of the City.
- This highlights that in Nottingham City, the **most significant elements of offending are within City boundaries**.

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 be the victim of a domestic crime.
- The likelihood of previously being a victim was similar for all age cohorts, however the likelihood of being a victim of a domestic crime increased with age.

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 more than twice as likely to be recorded against a drug offence than females, and the age at which offenders were most likely to also be involved in drug offences was highest for over 18s, specifically 18-24 year olds.
- It is predicted that this correlation is impacted by the cross cutting nature of the illicit drug market and its known links to serious violence, such as assaults and weapon enabled crime.

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.

- Males were over twice as 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 Nottingham City 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	1,904	555	291	181	58
<i>% from Nottingham City</i>	77%	81%	84%	83%	86%
<i>% that were from an Out of Force area</i>	9%	10%	6%	7%	5%
<i>% that were also victims of a crime</i>	53%	44%	42%	54%	31%
<i>% that were victims of a domestic crime</i>	15%	17%	15%	24%	10%
<i>% recorded against a drug offence</i>	12%	23%	12%	24%	7%
<i>% arrested</i>	33%	35%	33%	34%	38%

Key findings within the ethnicity data for City offenders/suspects of serious violence included:

- Offenders from White ethnic groups were the least likely to be Nottingham City residents, with concentrations of offenders in Gedling, Broxtowe, and also a high volume of those of no fixed abode.
- Those from Mixed and White ethnic groups had the highest proportion of persons who were recorded as a victim in the prior 3-year period, and also had the proportion of persons recorded as previously being victims of domestic crime.
- Those from Black and Mixed ethnic groups had the highest percentage of suspects recorded against a drug offence.

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, 73% of all serious violence in Nottingham City 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 Homicide

In the most recent 12 months there have been 3 homicides recorded in Nottingham City (excluding Nottingham City Centre), a decrease from the previous year where 10 homicides were recorded. All three of these homicides occurred in public places.

The first occurred in December 2023 in Leen Valley, City West where a 17-year old male fatally stabbed a 29 year old male. The second occurred at a petrol Station in Sneinton, City South where a 26 year old was repeatedly stabbed with a machete by a 22 year old male. The third was in St Anns, City South where a 43 year old male died following a single punch. The victim had a pre-existing brain injury and a 53 year old pled guilty to manslaughter. This occurred on a street outside a property which provides support and resettlement for homeless people. In all of these cases, the offenders have received significant custodial sentences.

2.2.2 Actual Bodily Harm (ABH)

A total of 2,797 S47 AOABH offences were recorded in the most recent 12 months by Nottinghamshire Police in Nottingham City, which is a 16% increase from the previous year where 2,402 occurrences were recorded. Of these offences:

- 91 were on an emergency worker, of which 73 were on a constable. This is an increase of 75% compared to the previous year where 52 assaults on emergency workers were recorded, 42 of which were on constables, highlighting a significant increase in assaults on police officers in the City. Particular concentrations for assaults on police officers were at QMC (n10) and Nottingham Custody Suite (n9).
- 23 assaults were flagged as racially/religiously aggravated, which is almost double the volume seen in the previous year (n12).
- 40% (n1,112) had a domestic marker, which is an increase in volume but stable in proportion to the level of domestic ABH seen in 2022/23 (40%, n965).
- 17% (n483) had alcohol cited as an influencing factor, which is stable to the previous year (n463).
- 11% of ABH involved a weapon (n294) which is higher than other areas across Nottinghamshire, where on average 8% involved a weapon. The majority of these were classed as 'other weapon' (n145), with 72 knife enabled ABH offences, and 66 where a blunt instrument was involved.

54% of AOABH was in a dwelling, and 26% in a public place. 4% were in medical and 3% in education. The largest increase in ABH offences were seen in **medical settings**, specifically Highbury Hospital, QMC and Cygnet Hospital Clifton. **Education** based assaults also increased and, as previously mentioned, these were concentrated at The Bulwell Academy, Ellis Guilford and Bluecoat Beechdale. The majority of these incidents were occurrences where the victim and suspect were both students at the named school.

Victim and offender profile

Data was recorded for 2,511 victims and 2,162 offenders/suspects of AOABH in 2023/24. There were 183 repeat victims and 295 repeat offenders, totalling 2,741 victim and 2,594 offender records. Of note, there were 45 occurrences of group offending (three or more offenders) which mostly involved under 18s (76 of 172 individuals involved in group offending), and over 25s (75 of 172), with much fewer 18 to 24 year olds involved (21 of 172). This highlights that group offending is concentrated in child offenders, and decreases between the ages of 18 and 24, in Nottingham City.

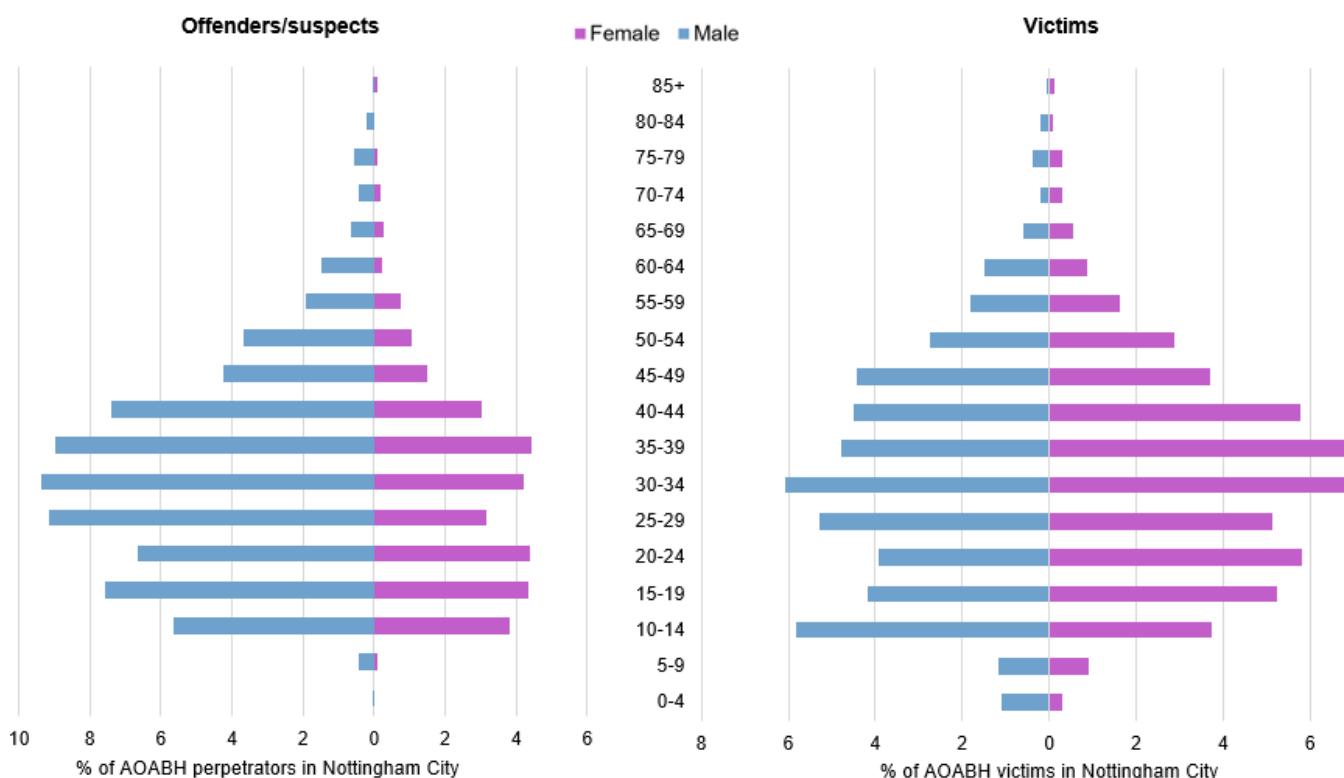
In Nottingham City, the majority of AOABH offences were perpetrated by an intimate partner (26%, n668), the majority of which were boyfriends/girlfriends as perpetrators (n310) or ex-partners (n276). This was followed by stranger perpetrated assaults (19%, n505) or, assaults perpetrated by an acquaintance (16%, n419). The most significant change was seen in assaults perpetrated by family members, significantly assaults on siblings by siblings (+105% from 61 to 125) and assaults on parents by children (+33% from 131 to 174). These 'family' domestic assaults were mostly concentrated in Aspley, Bilborough, Bestwood, Basford and Clifton, with large increases noted in Aspley (26 to 54) and Mapperley (9 to 21).

Age and gender were recorded for 2,553 victim and 2,520 offender/suspect records of AOABH and this is shown in the figure below. The offender/suspect was a male in 69% (n1,725) of occurrences, whilst the victim gender profile was much less biased, with 51% of recorded victims being female (n1,308).

- Of note, this gender bias skewed more towards female victims when just looking at **repeat victims**, at 67% (267 of 397) and also skewed more towards male offenders/suspects when just looking at **repeat offenders** at 72% (515 of 717).

The figure below shows the victim and offender demographic profile for ABH offences in Nottingham City. The demographic with the highest volume of offenders was males aged between 30-34 at 9% of offenders (n236), closely followed by 25 to 29 year old males (n231). There were fewer female offenders however they were most likely to be 35-39 (n112), 20-24 (n110) and 15 to 19 (n109).

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



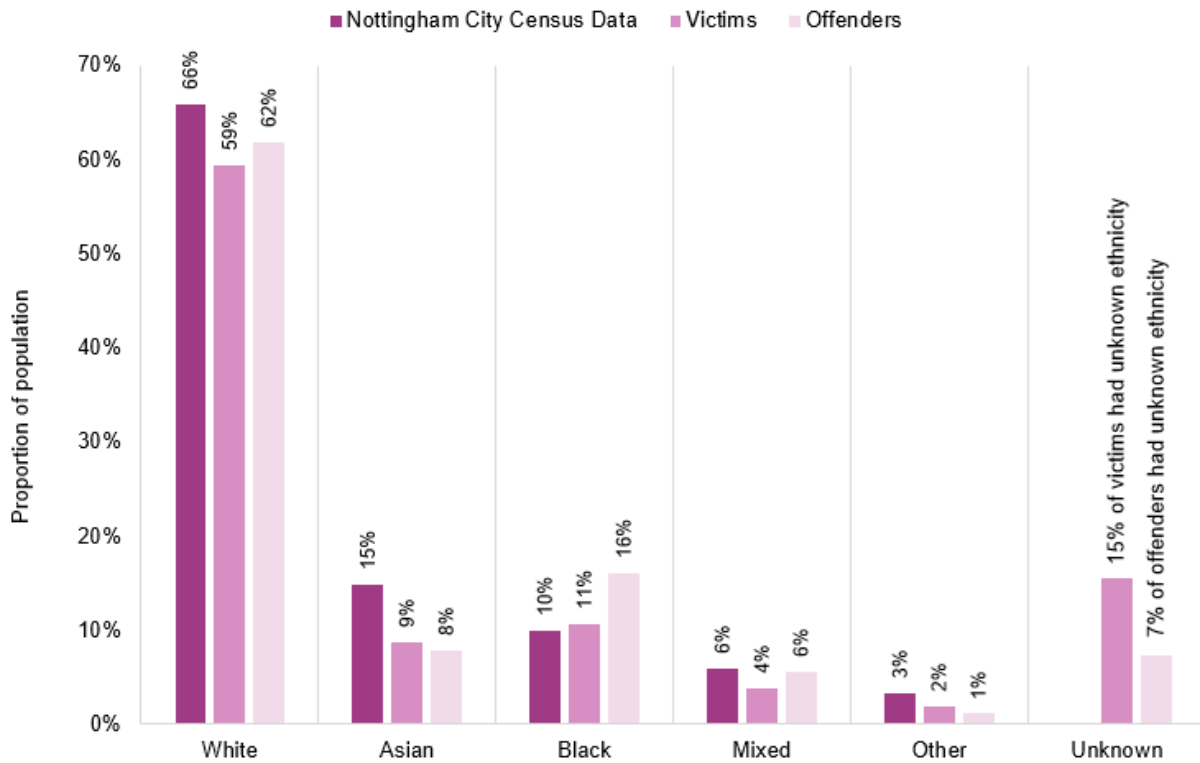
Victims were most likely to be females aged between 35 and 39 (n179) or 30 to 34 year old females (n178), followed by males aged between 30 and 34 (n155). The following trends were also noted:

- For stranger based assaults, the bias skewed much more towards males as both victims (70%, 338 of 482) aged between 25 and 29 (n41), and as perpetrators (76%, 222 of 300) aged between 20 and 24 (n35).
- For assault perpetrated by acquaintances, the victim was most likely to be aged between 10 and 14 (72 of 391), whilst the offender was most likely to be aged between 15 and 19 (69 of 398).

- When the perpetrator was a child of the offender they were most likely to be 10-14 year olds (53 of 173), both males (n33) and females (n20), with the victims most likely to be females (134 of 169) aged between 40 and 49 (n53). **This highlights a skew towards assaults by children on their mothers.**
- For assaults perpetrated by 'intimate partners', the victim as most likely to be a female (72%), aged between 30 and 34 (87 of 648), and the perpetrator a male (72%) aged between 35 and 39 (89 of 667).

Ethnicity data was collected for 85% of victims and 93% of offenders, excluding suspects, of ABH in Nottingham City in 2023/24. The data is shown below against Nottingham City's population data of the 2021 census, to show any areas of over/under representation.

Police recorded ABH by ethnicity against Nottingham City's population,
July 2023 – June 2024.



The data showed a slight under-representation of offenders and victims from White and Asian ethnic groups for police recorded ABH, and a slight over-representation of offenders from Black ethnic groups compared to the proportion of Nottingham City's population they made up. It is however important to consider the data quality when interpreting this disparity as it may not reflect the true representation.

Comparisons between demographics

The following analysis compares differences within demographic cohorts to highlight areas of disproportionality within offender/suspects of ABH in Nottingham City. Key findings were:

- Under 18s were most likely to be recorded as living within the City, and least likely to be recorded as living in an area out of force. Those aged between 18-24 were least likely to be Nottingham City residents, with further analysis highlighting a concentration of offenders from Broxtowe, particularly Beeston.
- 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.
- Those aged under 24 were more likely than over 25 year olds to be previously recorded as a victim of a crime. For under 18s, this was mostly non-domestic however, 18-24 year old offenders/suspects had the highest proportion of offenders that were previously victims of domestic crime.

- 18-24 year olds were also most likely to be involved in a drug offence. This overall highlights that this cohort has many influencing factors that may drive offending behaviour that should be considered when developing serious violence strategies.
- Males were over twice as likely to be recorded as a suspect of a drug offence compared to females.
- Adults were three times as likely as children to be arrested, and males twice as likely as females.

	Female	Male	Under 18	18 - 24	Over 25
Actual Bodily Harm	677	1,433	368	312	1,458
<i>% from Nottingham City</i>	83%	81%	86%	76%	82%
<i>% that were from an Out of Force area</i>	6%	8%	4%	13%	7%
<i>% that were also victims of a crime</i>	59%	42%	50%	51%	46%
<i>% that were victims of a domestic crime</i>	35%	14%	8%	28%	23%
<i>% recorded against a drug offence</i>	7%	15%	3%	20%	13%
<i>% arrested</i>	13%	26%	8%	24%	24%

2.2.3 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 319 GBH offences in Nottingham City, of which the majority were more severe section 18 offences (n283) where the perpetrator intended to commit serious harm.

Section 18 GBH offences increased by 19% from 237 to 283 recorded offences, whereas section 20 (GBH without intent) decreased by 20% from 46 to 36 recorded offences. This highlights the intent and severity of violent crime to have increased in Nottingham City. Of the 319 GBH offences recorded:

- A third had a domestic marker, compared to 22% in the previous year. The volume of domestic GBH increased from 62 to 108, whilst non-domestic GBH decreased from 221 to 211 recorded offences. This highlights the main increase in GBH to be around **domestic related serious violence offences**.
- 19% of GBH offences, or 59 of 319, had alcohol cited as an influence factor, which is similar to the previous year (44 of 283). This again embeds the increase in GBH to be mainly concentrated around domestic occurrences, rather than an increase in nighttime economy assaults.
- As anticipated due to the harm that injuries cause to be classed as GBH, 55% (n176) involved a weapon. This is a decrease to the previous year where 63% (n179) of GBH was weapon enabled however of note, weapon enabled GBH with a domestic flag did increase from 33 to 45 offences. The majority of weapons involved overall were knives (n104) or blunt instruments (n30).

GBH was mostly concentrated in Bilborough (n30), which also significantly increased from the previous year from 8 to 30 offences. Other concentrations of GBH were in St Ann's and Bulwell, each recording 25 occurrences in the year respectively. In Bilborough, the increase was mostly due to domestic GBH, which increased from 1 flagged occurrence to 15 in 2023/24. **This highlights an increase in domestic violence severity reported to the police in Bilborough.**

- Other areas with high volumes of domestic GBH included Clifton (n11), Aspley (n10) and Bulwell (n10). Excluding domestic occurrences, the areas with the most GBH were the Arboretum (n19) and St Ann's (n17).
- Weapon enabled GBH was highest in Bilborough (n18) and Bulwell (n15), and notably these areas both showed the largest increases compared to the previous year in weapon enabled GBH, from 2 to 18 in Bilborough and 8 to 15 in Bulwell.

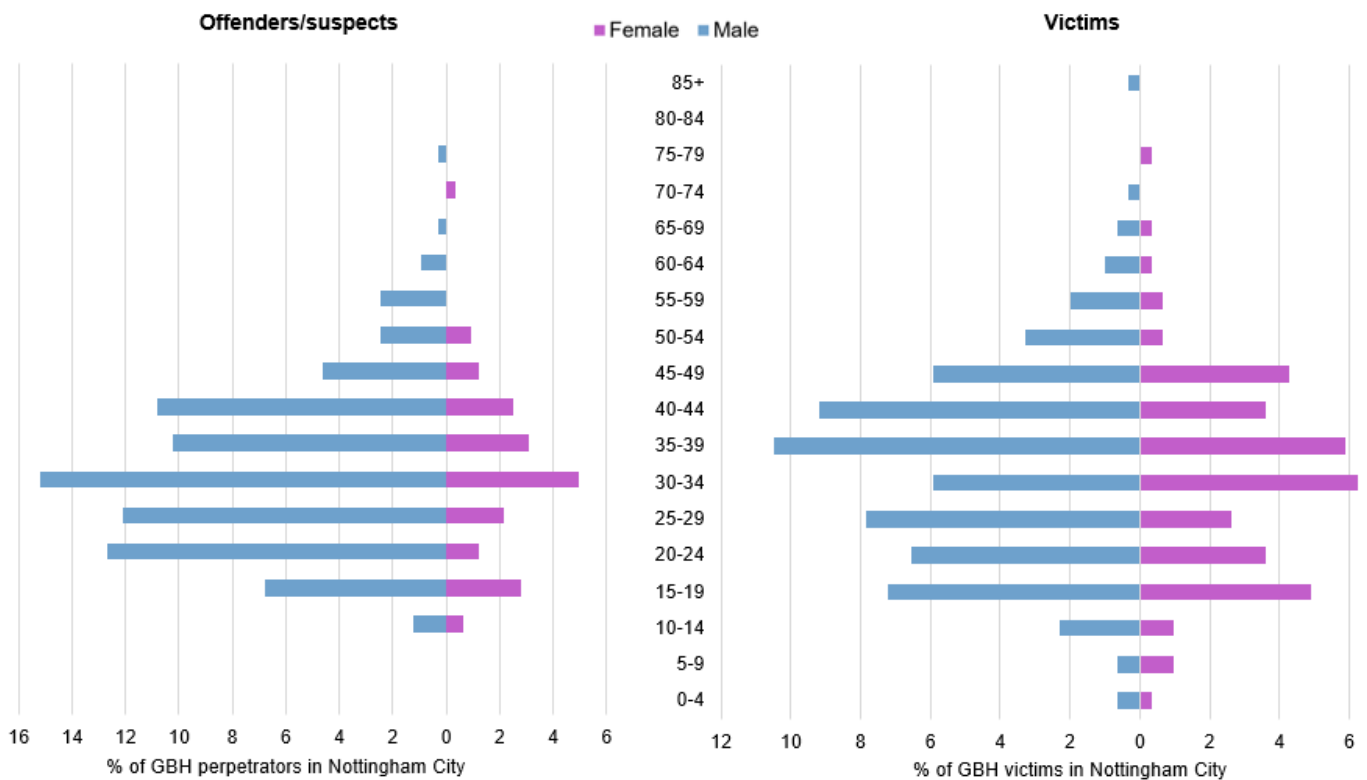
Victim and offender profile

Data was recorded for 308 unique victims, with 5 repeats, and 305 offenders/suspects with 22 repeats, totalling 313 victim and 428 offender/suspect records. There were also 18 occurrences of group offending in the dataset which mostly involved 18 to 24 and over 25-year-olds as offenders, with no under 18 year old recorded as an offender in a group GBH offence in Nottingham City. In the 319 GBH offences recorded by Nottinghamshire police, the offender was most likely to be recorded as a stranger (n770), an intimate partner (n67) or an acquaintance (n52).

- Stranger perpetrated (75 to 70) and acquaintance perpetrated (48 to 52) GBH stayed relatively stable, whereas intimate partner (boyfriend/girlfriend, ex or spouse/defacto) perpetrated GBH increased from 46 occurrences to 67.
- There was also a slight increase in the volume of GBH perpetrated on siblings by siblings, increasing from 2 to 9 offences.

Age and gender were recorded for 305 victim and 323 offender/suspect records, and this is shown in the figure below. As Shown, males accounted for the majority of perpetrators (80%) and victims (64%) of GBH.

GBH: Demographic profile of Nottingham City by age and gender, July 2023 – June 2024.



The demographic with the largest volume of victims was 35 to 39 year old males (n32), followed by 40 to 44 year old males (n28). As highlighted above, there was also an increase in victimisation, for both males and females, from the age of 15, with further analysis highlighting this to be most significant for 16 year old males, and 17 year old females.

- For 35 to 39 year old male victims, they were most likely to be the victim of an assault by a stranger (n8) or an acquaintance (n7), and less likely an intimate partner (n1).
- Notably however, for stranger based assaults, the victim as most likely to be a 15-19 year old male (n11), and the offender was also most likely to be in this demographic (n8).
- For female victims, they were most likely to be aged between 30 and 39 (n37), where the assault was most likely to be perpetrated by an intimate partner (n20).

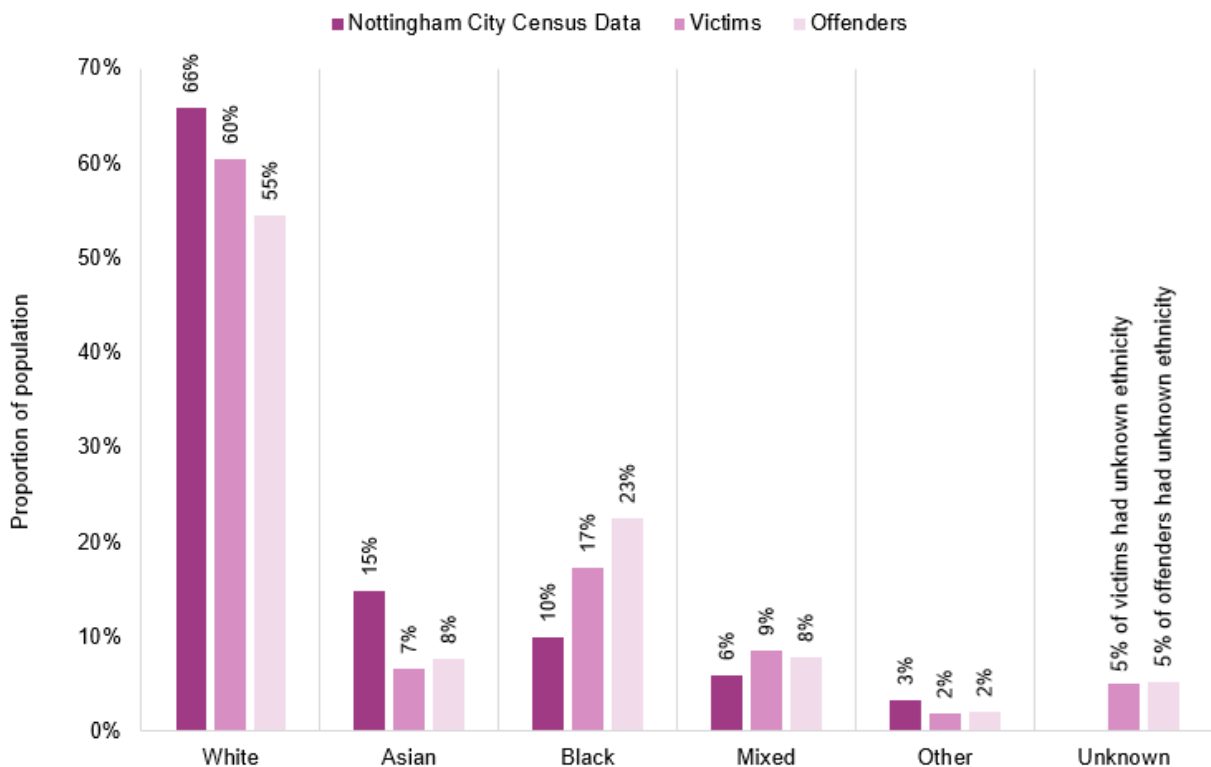
The demographic with the largest volume of offenders/suspects was 30 to 34 year old males (n49) and 20 to 24 year old males (n41). There were fewer female offenders however they were found most concentrated in the 30 to 34 year old age cohort.

- For 30 to 34 year old males as offenders, they were most likely to commit GBH on an intimate partner (n11). This is also true for 30 to 34 year old females, where 9 of 16 offenders committed the GBH on their partner.
- For 20 – 24 year old males as offenders, they were most likely to commit GBH on a stranger (n8).

This highlights the distinctions between age groups involved in GBH, with younger offenders and victims tending to be more associated with stranger perpetrated assaults, and older demographics with domestic assaults.

Ethnicity was recorded for 95% of victims (n297) and 95% of offenders/suspects (n311) of GBH in Nottingham City, and this is shown below against the population data of the 2021 census. Key areas of note included an over-representation of offenders (74 of 328) and victims (54 of 313) of GBH from Black ethnic groups. Further analysis highlighted this to be mostly over 25 year olds as both victims (31 of 54) and offenders (59 of 74).

Police recorded GBH by ethnicity against Nottingham City’s population,
July 2023 – June 2024.



Comparisons between demographics

The following analysis compares differences within demographic cohorts to highlight areas of disproportionality within offender/suspects of GBH in Nottingham City. Key findings include:

- Female suspects were more likely to be out of area offenders than male suspects, and the likelihood of being an out of force area offender increased with age.
- Two thirds of female GBH offenders were previously the victim of a crime, the majority being victims of domestic crime. Links to previous victimisation were most significant for under 18s, where two thirds were previously victims of crime, non of which were flagged as domestic.
- Almost one in three male suspects were recorded as a suspect of a drugs offence in the prior three years to the GBH, showing a correlative relationship. Links to drug offences were highest for 18-24 year olds, with no recorded offences against those aged under 18. It is predicted that this reflects the running of the drugs market, with older involvement being more likely linked to increased violence and severe assaults.

	Female	Male	Under 18	18 - 24	Over 25
Grievous Bodily Harm	64	259	24	59	244
<i>% from Nottingham City</i>	72%	81%	79%	83%	78%
<i>% that were from an Out of Force area</i>	13%	9%	4%	8%	11%
<i>% that were also victims of a crime</i>	66%	43%	67%	51%	45%
<i>% that were victims of a domestic crime</i>	47%	15%	-	20%	23%
<i>% recorded against a drug offence</i>	13%	28%	-	32%	25%
<i>% arrested</i>	28%	37%	17%	34%	37%

2.2.4 Threats to Kill

Between the 1st July 2023 – 30th June 2024, Nottinghamshire Police recorded 48 threats to kill offences that involved a bladed weapon in Nottingham City, which is similar to volumes seen in the previous year (n51). Of these offences:

- 22 had a domestic marker which is a decrease from the previous year (n28) and also lower than proportions seen in the first local profile where 68% of threats to kill offences were domestic.
- The majority of occurrences were in a dwelling (n36) or a public place (n6). Dwelling occurrences were stable to the previous year, where 37 offences were recorded, and public place threats to kill decreased from 10.
- Where specified, the majority of knives used were classed as ‘kitchen knives’ (n16), and which is double the volume seen in the previous year (n8).
- The majority of offences were perpetrated by an intimate partner (n17), most of which were ex-partners (n8) to the victim.

Nottingham City West (n14) had the highest volume of offences compared to other NPAs, with concentrations in Aspley (n6). Other wards with high volumes included St Ann’s (n5), Radford (n5) and Bulwell (n4). Notably, The Arboretum saw the largest decrease in offences, from 11 in 2022/23 to 3 in 2023/24.

Victim and offender profile

Data was recorded for 51 victims and 49 offenders/suspects of knife enabled threats to kill in the most recent 12 months. The number of victims is higher than the volume of offences as there were 3 occurrences that had more than one victim attached. There was 1 repeat victim and 3 repeat offenders in the dataset. Trends of note in the repeats included domestic violence and mental health crisis.

Age and gender was recorded for 47 victim records and all offender records. The victim was a female in 55% (n26) of occurrences, and the offender was a male in 76% (n37). This is a shift in the trends seen in the previous local profile, where the victim was a female in 71% and the offender a male in 100% of occurrences. Victims were most likely to be females aged between 25 and 39, accounting for just under a third of all victims. Male victims were most likely to be aged between 20 and 24 (n4). Offenders were found most concentrated as males aged between 35 and 39 (n9).

- Further analysis highlighted that female victims were more likely to be the victim of a domestic threat to kill (20 of 26), whilst male victims were more likely to be the victim of a non-domestic threat (16 of 21), specifically acquaintances (n4) and stranger (n5) perpetrated violence.
- Given the increase seen in domestic occurrences of GBH and increased violence, it is hypothesised that the data for threats to kill supports this trend. The threats have escalated to harm and therefore, in the police data, domestic threats to kill have decreased, which is balanced by an increase in domestic GBH.

Ethnicity data was recorded for 43 of 51 victims, and 48 of 49 offenders/suspects. The breakdown of ethnicity, where recorded, is shown below. The majority of both victims (70%, n30) and offenders (71%, n34) were from White ethnic groups. 14% of victims (n6) were from Asian ethnic groups, and 12% (n5) were from Black ethnic groups.

	Offender/ suspect	Victim
White	34	30
Asian	5	6
Black	8	5
Mixed	<5	<5

Compared to other serious violence occurrences, there was a higher volume of both victims and offenders from Asian ethnic groups, and further analysis highlighted these to be mostly domestic relationships (50% of victims, 80% of offenders/suspects). Given the difference in this crime categorisation compared to others, this brings forward an intelligence gap as to whether those from Asian ethnic groups report serious violence with injury for example, assaults or sexual violence. This insight gap is supported by previous findings in the sexual violence needs assessment:

- Analysis from the sexual violence needs assessment highlighted that reporting rates, which are low in general, were disproportionately lower amongst Asian survivors.
- Research from our consultation with survivors highlighted there is a lack of awareness, education and sometimes acceptance of sexual violence within minoritised communities, and also a general distrust that professionals have a lack of cultural competency and will not understand their needs or culture.

The above findings further support the notion that victims of serious violence from Asian ethnic groups may be less likely to report the occurrence to the Police, or disclose their experience to someone they trust.

2.2.5 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, 77 incidents of modern slavery were recorded by Nottinghamshire Police in Nottingham City, which is an increase of 20% from the previous year (n64). 57 of these were recorded as 'recent', compared to 50 recent occurrences in 2022/23, and currently, 35 of the recent incidents are 'crimed'. This is overall stable to the previous year (n34) and, given the changing nature of NRM referrals being reclassified where appropriate, it is predicted that overall there has been an increase in modern slavery.

It is important to also 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.

Of the 35 crimed incidents of modern slavery, the majority were occurrences of 'holding a person in slavery or servitude' (n30). This was a significant increase from the previous year, where 17 modern slavery offences were this category. By contrast, a significant decrease was seen in the volume of 'require a person to perform forced or compulsory labour' offences, decreasing from 13 to 1 occurrence.

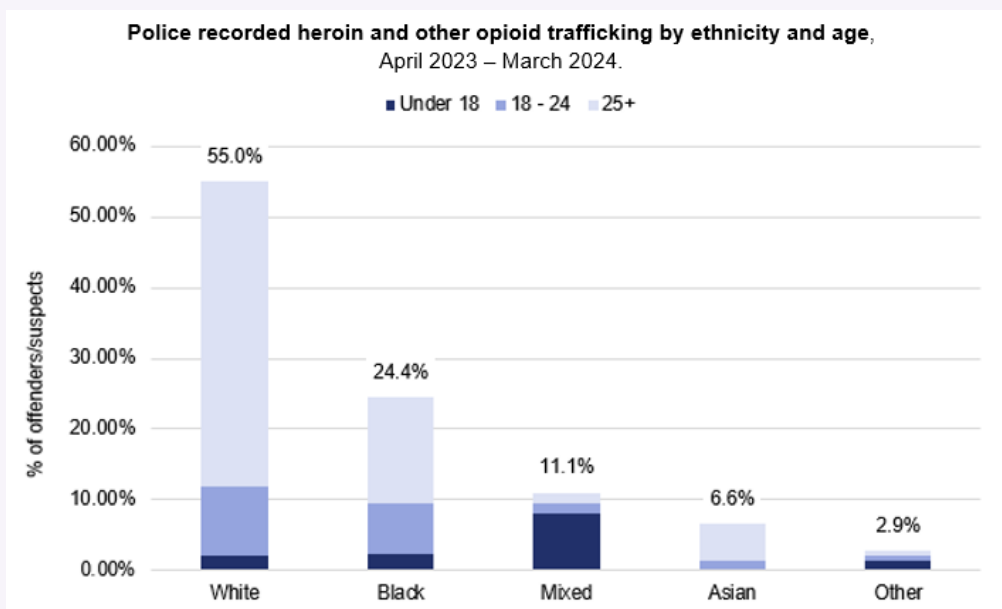
There were a total of 42 recorded victims of modern slavery in the most recent 12 months, with no repeat victims. Age and gender was recorded for all victims, and the vast majority of victims were young males aged between 15 and 19 (n10). Further analysis highlighted that for males in this age group, they were mostly victims of criminal exploitation into drug dealing. For victims of modern slavery aged over 25, trends noted included males being the victims of forced labour in cannabis grows, and females being victims of sexual exploitation and trafficking.

Exploitation of young boys from ethnic minority groups – Strategic Insight

The research and insight team have recently conducted a Drugs Market Assessment which seeks to understand the complex and overlapping markets for illegal drugs in Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire. In the assessment, analysis was completed around the disproportionality of young people in the supply of class A drugs, specifically opioids and crack cocaine.

- The report found that for illicit opioid trafficking, there was a clear disproportionality for young males from mixed ethnic groups in the offending data.

This is shown in the graph below which highlights the distinct key trend of **young mixed males in the supply of heroin in Nottinghamshire**, specifically centred around Nottingham City, that presents risk and needs to be explored further.



Ethnicity was recorded for 41 victims of which, 17 were from white ethnic groups, 11 from Asian ethnic groups, 7 from Black ethnic groups and 3 from Mixed and other ethnic groups respectively. For victims of modern slavery aged under 24, the majority were from White (n9), Black (n6) or Asian (n4) ethnic groups, whilst victims aged over 25 were mostly from White (n8) and Asian (n7) ethnic groups.

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

Over the reporting period, there were 69 CSE tagged occurrences with the CSE National Incident Category List (NICL) qualifier, and 41 with the CSE referral local qualifier in Nottingham City. Trends of note included:

- The number of CSE flagged occurrences decreased from 80 in the previous 12 months to 69, and the number of referrals decreased from 50 to 41.
- The majority of occurrences were recorded as victimless or strangers, and further analysis highlighted these to be mostly indecent image offences and the sending of sexually explicit images. There was also notable occurrences of children being threatened and asked for money or other payments, to prevent the sharing of indecent images online, also known as **sextortion**.

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.

Financially motivated sexual extortion is usually carried out by organised crime groups (OCGs) based overseas, targeting 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.

As shown above, there have been young victims of sextortion in Nottingham City. 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.

The top crime category flagged for CSE was **sexual grooming**. 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.

Slavery Exploitation Team

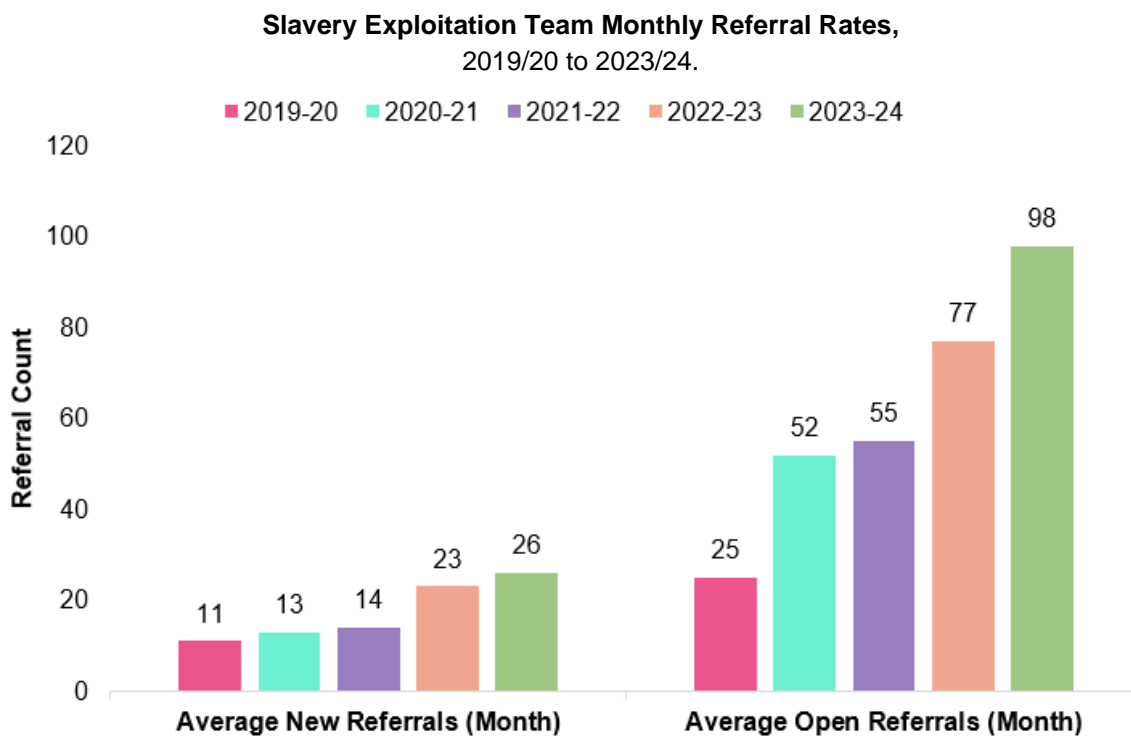
The Slavery Exploitation Team (SET) and the Slavery Exploitation Risk Assessment Conference (SERAC) are jointly funded by the NOPCC and Nottingham City Council to ensure victims are supported and potential future cases minimised. The SET has dedicated officers who work with partners to identify and tackle 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 Nottingham City however, most referrals were from the City (222 of 278) and therefore the majority of trends explored below reflect the trends seen in the City.

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.

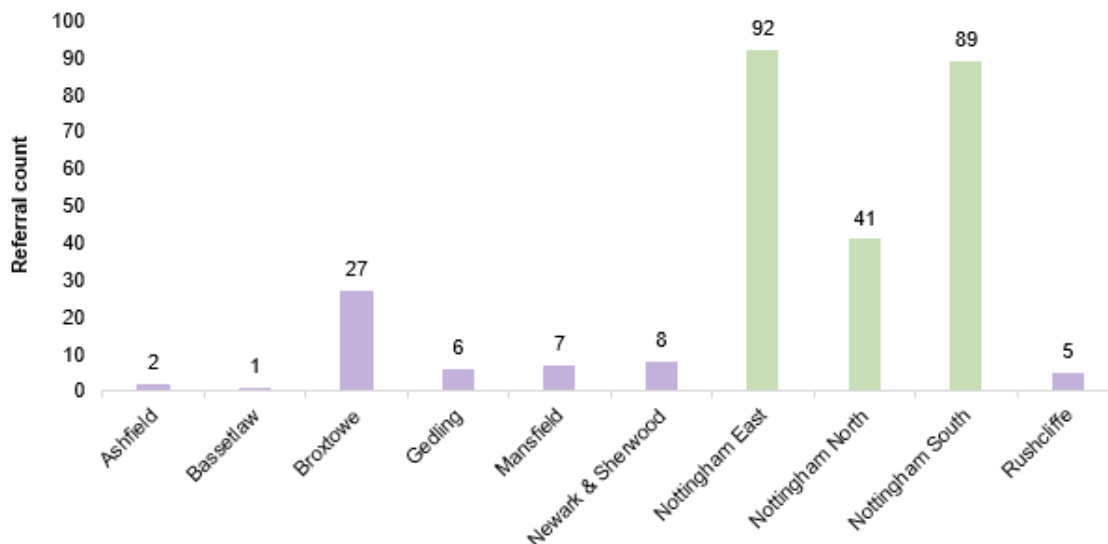
The increase shown above is likely to continue as the result of the teams training and awareness raising sessions, internal and external recognition of the team and an increased knowledge and awareness of the team in other partner agencies.



Referral locations

The referrals by district are shown below, with Nottinghamshire County Local authorities shown in purple and Nottingham City in green. Out of the referrals for the Nottingham City district, 41% were for Nottingham East, 18% were for Nottingham North, and 40% for Nottingham South. Particular hotspots for referrals included St Ann’s and Berridge, Clifton East and Radford.

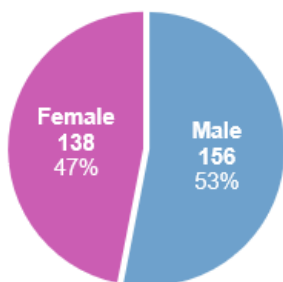
Slavery Exploitation Team Referrals by area, 2023/24



Victim demographics

Gender is recorded as male or female¹², 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. The breakdown of referrals by gender is shown below.



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%)

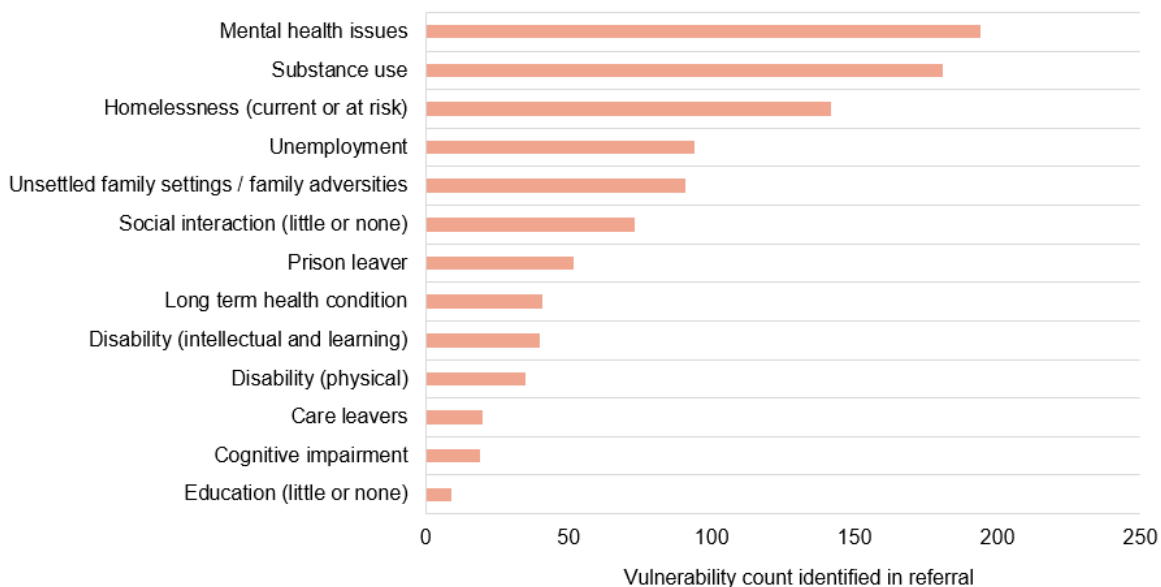
The majority of SET referrals were for British nationals (75%, n169). For non-British nationals (n55), the majority were from East/Central Europe (37%, n20), which has however decreased in proportion from representing 50% in 2022/23. East/South Asia has increased from 9% in 2022/23 to representing 24%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

¹² Transgender victims are recorded as their identified gender, and one non-binary/third-gender identified person was recorded.

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 114 offences in Nottingham City in the most recent 12 months, and 144 in the previous year. Of these non-recent offences:

- The majority were perpetrated by an ex-partner (n21), and overall, 34 offences were flagged as domestic. This is slightly lower in volume than the previous year (n40).
- 68 offences were flagged for child sexual abuse, of which 6 were flagged for exploitation.

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.

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

The following analysis excludes historical incidents.

Between July 2023 – June 2024, Nottinghamshire Police recorded 822 occurrences of rape and sexual assault in Nottingham City, accounting for 19% of serious violence. This is a slight increase to the previous year where 776 offences were recorded, with rape and sexual assault both increasing in recorded crime volume.

2.3.1 Rape

Of the serious sexual offences recorded in the most recent 12 months in Nottingham City, 415 were rape occurrences, a 7% increase from the previous year (n388). Of the offences recorded in 2023/24:

- 309 were of a female over 16 (+11% from 2022/23), 79 were of a female under 16 (+10%), 20 were of a male over 16 (-23%), and 5 were of a male under 16 (-55%). This overall highlights that police recorded rape where the victim was female has increased in Nottingham City, whilst male as victims decreased. Given the hidden nature of this crime, it is anticipated this reflects increased/decreased willingness of survivors to report to the police.
- 43% had a domestic flag (n180), which is higher in both volume and proportion to 2022/23, where 115 domestic rapes, or 30% of all rape offences, were recorded. This again supports previous findings of escalations of domestic occurrences and violence, and also increased willingness to disclose.
- By contrast, 13% (n54) had alcohol cited as an influencing factor, compared to 22% (n86) in the previous year. This again highlights the shift away from night time economy centred serious violence.
- 93 rape offences were flagged for child sexual abuse (CSA), 17 of which were flagged for exploitation. This was higher than the previous year where 64 rape offences were flagged, 23 of which were with sexual exploitation. It is predicted that this increase is due to better identification of abuse and training within the CSA teams.

The majority of rape occurrences were recorded in dwellings (n339, 82%), which was stable to the proportion seen in the previous year. 11% (n45) of rapes were in public places, which is a slight increase in proportion to the previous year (n34, 9%). Other increases were seen in rape occurrences in 'hospitality' (+100% from 4 to 8), all of which were hotels.

Victim and offender profile

Data was recorded for 359 unique victims of rape, with 17 repeat victims, and 310 unique offenders with 12 repeats, totalling 401 victim and 322 offender records. Of note, repeat victims accounted for 15% of all rape offences in Nottingham City, although made up only 5% of recorded victims, whilst repeat offenders accounted for 7% of all rape offences, and 4% of recorded offenders. This highlights the concentration of victimisation in Nottingham City, rather than concentration of offending.

Of the 388 rape offences that had a perpetrator relationship recorded against the occurrence, the majority were perpetrated by an intimate partner (43%, n165), most of which were ex-partners (26%, n99). This was an increase in domestic rapes compared to the previous year, where 125 occurrences, or 34%, were perpetrated by an intimate partner. 23% (n89) of rapes were perpetrated by an acquaintance of the victim, and 14% (n55) by a stranger, both of which were stable to the previous year.

Age and gender were recorded for 397 victim and 316 offender/suspect records, and this is shown in the figure below. Females accounted for 92% of recorded victims, and males accounted for 100% of recorded offenders. The demographic with the largest volume of victims was 15 to 19 year old females at 18% (n70), followed by 20 to 24 year old females (16%, n65). Compared to other areas, this profile of victims is much younger, which likely reflects the younger demographic of those that live in the City compared to more rural areas in Nottinghamshire. Similar trends still are seen where the age of victims significantly decreases from the age of 45, specifically for female victims.

Prevalence of reporting sexual violence – 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 sexual violence to the police significantly decreases after the age of 45, specifically amongst female survivors of sexual violence. This is further shown in the graph below for rape survivors in Nottingham City, with a significant decrease from the 40-44 year old cohort to the 45-49, and no reports from survivors aged over 65. 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.

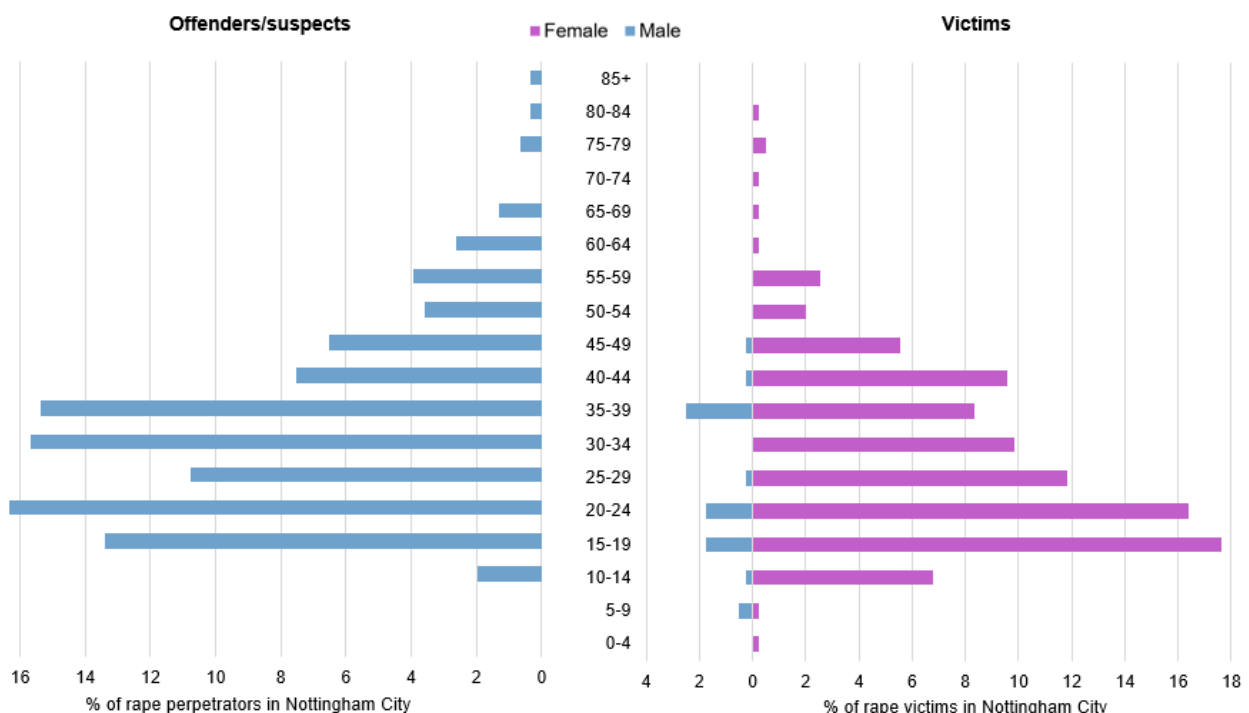
Moreover, elderly survivors may have a lack of understanding of what sexual violence is and who it can affect, because it can sometimes be viewed as a crime which predominantly affects younger people. This may be a barrier amongst this demographic in terms of fear of not being believed, or simply not 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.

The demographic with the largest volume of offenders was 20 to 24 year old males, at 16% (n50) of all recorded perpetrators, closely followed by 30-34 (n48) and 35 – 39 (n37) year old males. As shown below, there is a decrease in reported rapes where the perpetrator was aged between 25 and 29. This is currently an intelligence gap, but it is hypothesised that this may reflect decreased willingness to report from victims, rather than a decrease in offending. Other trends of note in the demographic data include:

- When the offence was perpetrated by an intimate partner, the victim was most likely to be females aged between 20 and 24 (n30), and offender males aged between 30 and 34 (n25).
- By contrast, when the offence was perpetrated by an acquaintance, the victim was most likely to be a female aged between 15 and 19 (n23), and the offender a male aged between 15 and 19 (n18).

This brings forward the influence of consent and boundaries, specifically amongst young people, who are not in intimate relationships, as a key factor in rape offences in Nottingham City. Given the high student population in the City, this may also be a factor and provides potential for targeted intervention and harm reduction advice/activity at Colleges and Universities.

Rape: Demographic profile of Nottingham City by age and gender, July 2023 – June 2024.



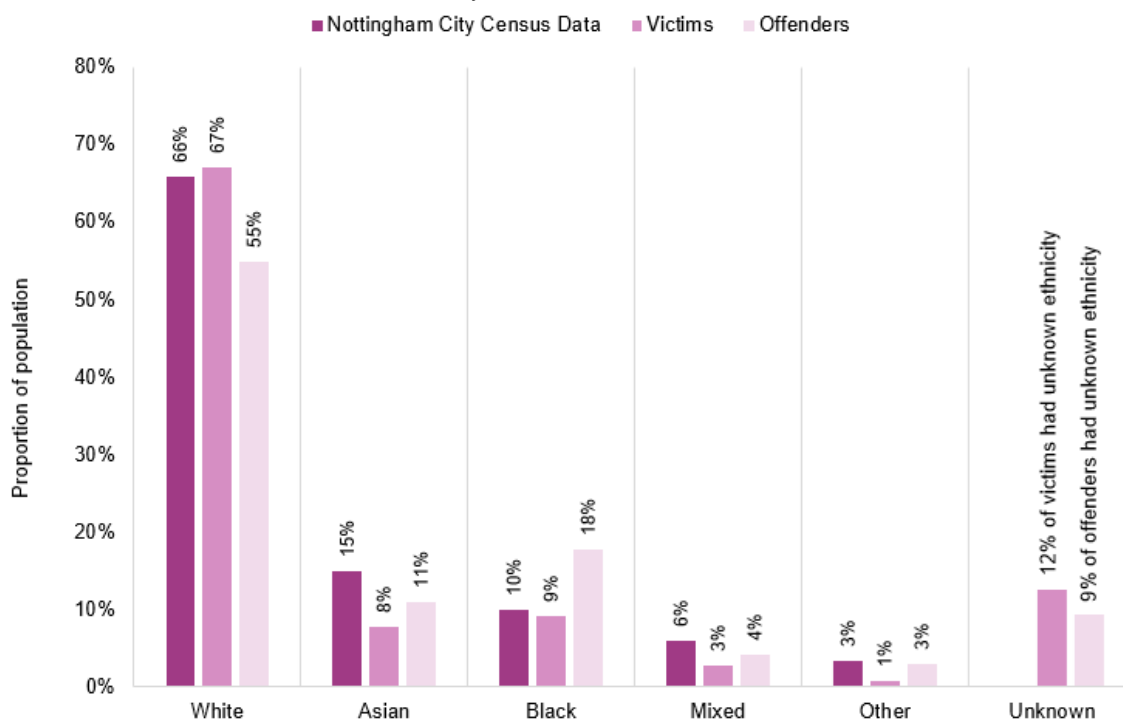
Ethnicity was recorded for 91% of offenders/suspects, 281 of 310, and 88% of victims, 351 of 401, of rape in Nottingham City, and this is shown in the figure below. Where data was recorded, the majority of victims (67%) and offenders (55%) were from white ethnic groups; 18% of offenders/suspects and 9% of victims were from Black ethnic groups, and 11% of offenders/suspects and 8% of victims were from Asian ethnic groups.

It is important to consider the small sample size when interpreting this data, with previous work highlighting the majority of missing ethnicity data points to be from White British nominals. This would suggest that, if ethnicity data were fully completed, the overall proportions of victims and offenders would more broadly match the ethnic makeup of Nottingham City. Considering this, there would still be an under-representation of victims from Asian, Mixed and 'Other' ethnic groups.

- Analysis from the sexual violence needs assessment did however highlight that sexual violence reporting rates, which are low in general, were disproportionately lower amongst Asian survivors, and this is also demonstrated above across all ethnic minorities.
- Research from our consultation highlighted there is a lack of awareness, education and sometimes acceptance of sexual violence within minoritised communities, and also a general distrust that professionals have a lack of cultural competency and will not understand their needs or culture.

The above findings may indicate the potential for more to be done to increase the willingness of victims of sexual violence from ethnic minority groups to seek support and/or disclose their experience to the Police.

Police recorded rape by ethnicity against Nottingham City's population,
July 2023 – June 2024.



Comparisons between demographics

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

- Those aged between 18-24 were least likely to be recorded as living in Nottingham City, and most likely to be recorded as out of force area offenders. This may reflect student populations and home addresses of residents not being in the City area.
- Almost half of those aged over 25 were recorded as previously being a victim of a crime, and the likelihood of previously being the victim of a domestic crime significantly increased with age.

- The link between drug offences was less prevalent for sexual offending than other serious violence categories which likely reflects links between assaults and violence within the drugs market.
- Arrest rates for rape offenders were similar across all age cohorts.

	Under 18	18 - 24	Over 25
Rape	30	66	209
<i>% from Nottingham City</i>	80%	55%	75%
<i>% that were from an Out of Force area</i>	13%	27%	7%
<i>% that were also victims of a crime</i>	33%	26%	49%
<i>% that were victims of a domestic crime</i>	-	8%	22%
<i>% recorded against a drug offence</i>	10%	14%	14%
<i>% arrested</i>	50%	56%	47%

2.3.2 Sexual Assault

Of the serious sexual violence offences recorded in Nottingham City between July 2023 – June 2024, 407 were sexual assault offences, a 5% increase from the previous 12 months where 388 offences were recorded. Of these sexual assault offences in 2023/24:

- The majority (78%, n319) were assaults on over 13 year olds, of which most (n269) were recorded as perpetrated on females. 88 assaults were on under 13 year olds, again mostly on female victims (n74).
 - The largest increase seen by category of assault was assaults on females aged under 13, which increased from 51 to 74 police recorded offences. By contrast, reported assaults on males aged under 13 decreased from 28 to 14 offences.
- 56 occurrences, or 14%, had a domestic flag, which is slightly higher in proportion than the previous year (11%, n42).
- The majority of sexual assaults in Nottingham City were recorded in dwellings (56%, n227) and 15% in a public place (n62). Notably, dwelling based assaults increased in both proportion and volume from the previous year (51%, n197), whilst public placed assaults decreased (23%, n90).

This again further embeds the increase of reported assaults in domestic settings, and decreased public place violence, in Nottingham City.

Sexual assault in domestic relationships – Strategic Insight

As part of the sexual violence needs assessment conducted by the research and insight team, the report found that much fewer occurrences of sexual assault were flagged as domestic compared to occurrences of rape. This is reflected in the data above from Nottingham City. This raised an insight gap around whether occurrences of domestic sexual assault are less prevalent, or if they are less likely to be reported. Is it that survivors are more likely to report when the violence they experience escalates to, for example, rape?

This is significant as when analysing outcome rates for survivors of sexual assault, **victim withdrawal**, or outcome 16, was most prevalent amongst survivors of a domestic sexual assault at 53% (53 out of 100), compared to 27% of non-domestic sexual assaults (143 of 528).

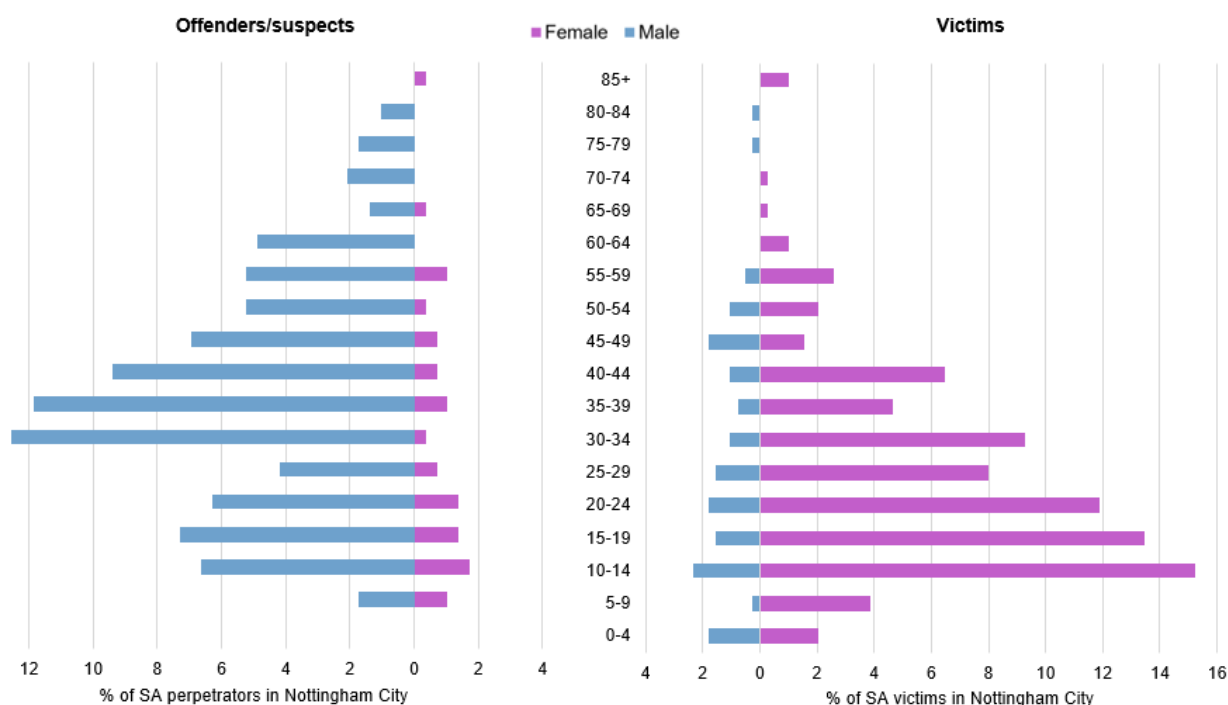
Considering the likelihood that reporting rates are already low amongst domestic abuse survivors, more should be done to ensure they are receiving the support they require and being supported fully throughout the criminal justice journey.

Victim and offender profile

Data was recorded for 276 unique offenders/suspects of sexual assault, with 14 repeats, and 380 unique victims, with 15 repeats, totalling 398 perpetrator and 299 victim records. Of the 379 occurrences that had a victim-perpetrator relationship recorded, the majority had an acquaintance cited as the offender (29%, n111), followed by a stranger (22%, n84), and fewer occurrences of intimate partner sexual assault (9%, n34).

Age and gender were recorded for 387 victim and 287 suspect records, and this is shown in the figure below. As highlighted, males accounted for 89% of offenders (n255), and females 84% of victims (n324). This is similar to proportions highlighted in the previous local profile.

Sexual Assault: Demographic profile of Nottingham City by age and gender, July 2023 – June 2024.



The demographic with the largest volume of offenders was 30- to 34-year-old males at 13% of all offenders/suspects, followed by 35–39-year-old males (12%) and 40 to 44 year old males (9%). By contrast, the largest volume of victims was 10- to 14-year-old girls at 15% of all victims (n59), 15-19 year old females (13%, n52) and 20-24 year old females (12%, 46). Compared to the previous local profile, this highlights the victim age to have shifted to a much younger demographic, whilst the offender/suspect age has shifted to an older demographic.

- Further analysis highlighted that for both 10-14 and 15-19 year old girls, the most common relationship cited was offenders being acquaintances, with reports of males of a similar age touching them inappropriately and non-consensually.
- For 10-14 year old girls the second most prevalent relationship was 'other family members' and many reports involved inappropriate touching by older male relatives.
- The third most prevalent category was assaults by strangers, which included older men inappropriately touching young girls in public places, with trends noted of girls walking/travelling to school.

Further analysis of the offender cohort highlighted that the majority of sexual assaults perpetrated by 30-34 year old males were on acquaintances, including inappropriate touching, unwanted sexual advances and contact. It is hypothesised that the shift in demographics from the previous profile reflects an increased willingness/awareness of young female victims of what is right/wrong and consent, and therefore the increased ability to recognise unsolicited sexual behaviours and assaults, and report to the police.

The Consent Coalition – Strategic Insight

Given the increase in reporting of sexual assaults amongst young female victims, it is important to highlight the work of the Consent Coalition, which is a collaborative, partnership brand a platform on which sexual violence survivors, professionals and the public can access specialist sexual violence and consent resources and information, specific to Nottingham.

The Consent Coalition focuses on three key areas: **education, prevention, and awareness-raising**. These three elements are key to challenging outdated attitudes and beliefs and understanding that positive messaging promotes open conversation, particularly with young people. This approach has a greater chance of success for long-term change; the central message being that sexual violence is not tolerated in Nottingham and we will work together to eradicate it.

Underpinning the comprehensive and specialist media and campaign work, the coalition involves and engages organisations that can provide the next level of support. This means schools, colleges and universities are now embedding consent into their educational curriculum, statutory organisations like the Police and Crown Prosecution Service have embedded consent into their training and the voluntary sector have the confidence that consent is embedded in the local VAWG agenda.

This engagement and the work that underpins it is a key example of how conversations around consent can shift narratives and empower survivors to disclose their experiences. As mentioned, the impact of this work may have impacted the willingness of sexual assault survivors to come forward to the Police.

Ethnicity data was recorded 81% of victims, 324 of 298, and 80% of offenders, 238 of 299. Where recorded, the majority of both victims (240 of 324) and offenders/suspects (160 of 238) were from White ethnic groups. Given the low data quality of this cohort, further ethnicity analysis will not be completed as it will unlikely be reflective of any trends due to missing data.

Comparisons between demographics

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

	Female	Male	Under 18	18 - 24	Over 25
Sexual Assault	32	237	54	27	191
<i>% from Nottingham City</i>	63%	76%	91%	52%	73%
<i>% that were from an Out of Force area</i>	3%	8%	2%	11%	9%
<i>% that were also victims of a crime</i>	31%	37%	33%	41%	37%
<i>% that were victims of a domestic crime</i>	19%	10%	6%	11%	12%
<i>% recorded against a drug offence</i>	3%	8%	4%	11%	8%
<i>% arrested</i>	3%	24%	6%	37%	24%

Key findings included:

- 18 – 24 year olds were least likely to be residents of Nottingham City, which reflects trends seen in rape offending data.

- Male suspects had a higher proportion of persons previously recorded as victims of crime, whilst female suspects had the highest proportion of previously being domestic victims. This was the only crime type where male offenders were more likely to be previously victims.
- 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.
- Arrest rates were 8 times more likely for males than females, and most likely for those aged over 18.

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 384 occurrences of robbery in Nottingham City, which is a decrease of 11% compared to the previous year where 431 occurrences were recorded. Of these offences, the majority were personal robbery (n321) and the remainder business (n63).

2.4.1 Personal Robbery

321 personal robbery offences were recorded in Nottingham City in the most recent 12 months, a decrease of 16% compared to the previous year where 383 offences were recorded. Of these offences:

- 104 were recorded to involve a weapon, a decrease of 27% compared to the previous year where 144 weapon enabled personal robberies were recorded. The most common weapon recorded were knives (n91).
- The ward with the highest volume of personal robbery was the Arboretum (n72), with specific concentrations on Gregory Boulevard, Forest Recreation Ground and Forest Road East.
- The Arboretum also had the highest volume of weapon enabled robbery (n21) followed by Radford (n10), St Ann's (n9) and Bulwell Forest (n8).

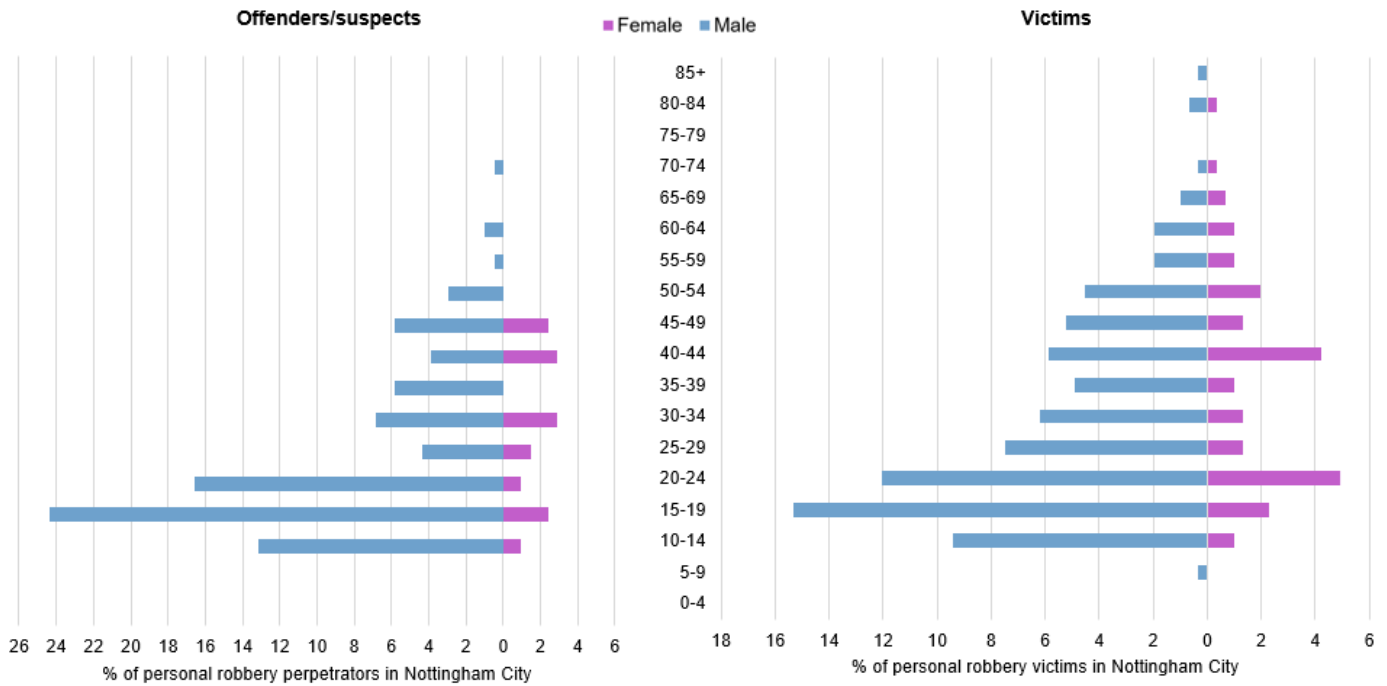
Victim and offender profile

Data was recorded for 306 unique victims, with 10 repeat victims, and 179 unique offenders, with 23 repeats, totalling 318 victim and 208 offender/suspect records. The majority of robbery offences were perpetrated by strangers (61%, n196) or were not seen (6%, n20). Notably, 17% of personal robbery in Nottingham City was perpetrated by an acquaintance of the victim. Age and gender were recorded for 307 victim and 205 offender records, and this is shown below.

Males accounted for the majority of both victims (78%) and offenders/suspects (86%). For weapon enabled robbery, this gender profile becomes more pronounced, significantly for victims, with 91% of victims and 89% of offenders being male. As shown above, there is a significant skew towards young males as offenders, and also as victims, of personal robbery in Nottingham City.

Further analysis showed that a third of all robbery offenders in Nottingham City were males aged under 18, specifically concentrated around 13 (n14), 16- (n17) and 17 (n14) year old offenders. There were fewer female offenders, however they were most likely to be aged over 25 (20 of 29). The victim data shifts, still showing a bias towards young males as victims, with the highest volume of victims being males aged between 15 and 19, however overall the majority of victims were aged over 25 (124 of 238). Similarly, the majority of female victims were aged over 25 (44 of 69).

Personal robbery: Demographic profile of Nottingham City Centre by age and gender, July 2023 – June 2024.



Of note, there were 21 occurrences of **group offending** that involved 3 or more offenders/suspects of personal robbery in Nottingham City. The majority of these were groups of males aged under 24, or under 18 and particular trends of note included young males aged under 14 offending alongside older males aged between 20 and 24. There were 78 person records in total for group robbery offending, of which:

- The majority of offenders were from Black ethnic groups (n27), white ethnic groups (n21) and mixed ethnic groups (n12).
- Further analysis showed that for group robbery offenders from Black ethnic groups, the majority (96%, 26 of 27) were aged under 24, with 52% (n14) aged under 18. All group offenders from Asian ethnic groups (n8) were also aged under 24.
- For offenders from mixed ethnic groups, the majority were also aged under 24 (10 of 12), of which a higher proportion were under 18 (n8).
- Compared to white ethnic groups where two thirds of group offenders were aged under 24, this highlights a disproportionate skew **towards young males from minority ethnic groups in group robbery offences.**

For all robbery offences in Nottingham City, ethnicity was recorded for 88% of victims and 94% of offenders/suspects, and this is shown in the figure below, compared to the population data of the 2021 census.

As shown, 63% of victims were from white ethnic groups (n199), 12% from Asian ethnic groups (n37), 8% from Black ethnic groups (n24) and <5% from mixed (n12) and 'other' ethnic groups (n10). For offenders, 42% were from White ethnic groups (n87), 29% from Black ethnic groups (n60), 11% from mixed ethnic groups (n23), 9% from Asian ethnic groups (n20) and <5% from other ethnic groups (n6).

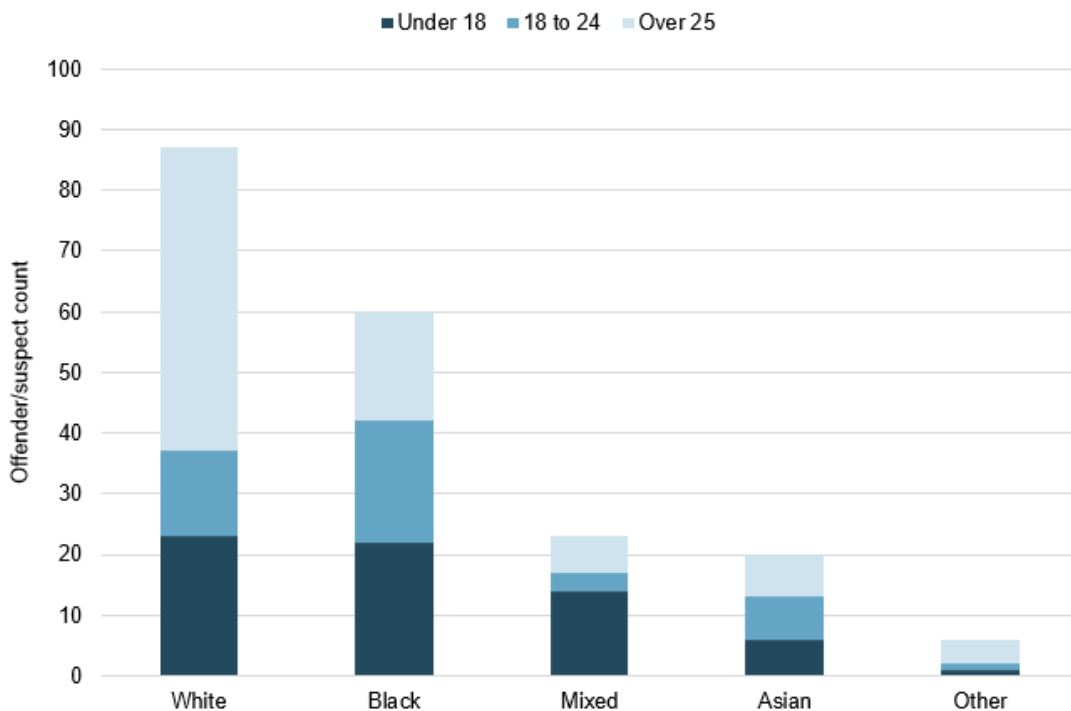
- Moreover, for weapon enabled offences, the skew towards offenders/suspects from Black ethnic groups increases, with them representing the highest proportion at 37% of all offenders (29 of 78).

The skew of offenders by ethnicity is also more significant when the age of the offender is also shown, and this is demonstrated in the second figure below.

Personal robbery: Demographic profile of Nottingham City Centre by age and gender, July 2023 – June 2024.



Police recorded offenders/suspects of personal robbery in Nottingham City by ethnicity and age, 2023/24.



These findings overall embed the links between young offending and disproportionality, and provide opportunity for targeted interventions within these cohorts around the risks of robbery, specifically weapon enabled offences. This links in to the Another Way Project, where one of the key crime types focused on is group offending and robbery.

Comparisons between demographics

The following analysis compares differences within demographic cohorts to highlight areas of disproportionality within offender/suspects of personal robbery in Nottingham City. Key findings included:

- Female suspects were more likely to be recorded as living in the City than male suspects, and the lowest proportion of Nottingham City residents as offenders was seen for 18-24 year olds.
- For 18-24 year olds, 42% were recorded as 'out of force' nominals (n13), with concentrations of offenders from London. For under 18s, the majority of offenders were from Aspley or Bestwood.
- Female suspects were more likely to be recorded as a victim of a crime in the prior 3 year period, the majority of which were victims of domestic crime. The likelihood of previously being a victim of a domestic crime increases with age, which likely reflects the prevalence of female offenders in this age category.
- Female offenders were more likely to be recorded against a drug offence proportionally than males, and the likelihood of being recorded against a drug offence increases with age.
- Arrest rates were relatively stable across all demographics for personal robbery offences.

	Female	Male	Under 18	18 - 24	Over 25
Personal robbery	27	149	58	41	80
<i>% from Nottingham City</i>	74%	69%	74%	51%	78%
<i>% that were from an Out of Force area</i>	22%	17%	16%	37%	10%
<i>% that were also victims of a crime</i>	89%	45%	53%	37%	56%
<i>% that were victims of a domestic crime</i>	59%	9%	5%	10%	28%
<i>% recorded against a drug offence</i>	33%	23%	7%	22%	38%
<i>% arrested</i>	63%	59%	60%	63%	55%

2.4.1 Business Robbery

63 business robbery offences were recorded in Nottingham City in the most recent 12 months, an increase of 31% compared to the previous year where 48 offences were recorded. Although the overall volume of business robbery increased, the volume of weapon enabled robbery stayed stable (2022/23: 18, 2023/24: 20). It is predicted therefore that the overall increase in business robbery is reflective of increased severity of shoplifting, and violence involved in shoplifting offences.

Data was recorded for 43 offenders/suspects of business robbery in the most recent 12 months, with 7 repeat offenders. 95% of offenders were males of which, the majority were aged over 25 (83%, n43). There were fewer female offenders however all were aged over 25. This highlights the differences between cohorts involved in business robbery compared to personal robbery, with business robbery shifting to an older demographic and personal robbery concentrated with young male offenders.

Ethnicity was recorded for all offenders of which 41 were from White ethnic groups, 7 from Black ethnic groups, 3 from Mixed and 1 from Asian ethnic groups. Of note, the majority (n37) of offenders from white ethnic groups were aged over 25, and all offenders from Black ethnic groups were aged over 25. Given the significant skew towards young offenders seen for personal robbery, this again highlights the differences in these two crime types and the need for targeted intervention within them for particular cohorts.

Further analysis of the repeat offenders demonstrated links between all of them and substance use, drug dealing and use, specifically crack cocaine and mamba, and also links to rough sleeping and homelessness. This embeds known links between prolific shoplifters and substance use and highlights the most prolific offenders involved to be a distinct cohort of nominals in Nottingham City.

Prolific shoplifting and substance use – Strategic insight

The research and insight team have recently conducted a Drugs Market Assessment which seeks to understand the complex and overlapping markets for illegal drugs in Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire. The intersection between substance use and acquisitive crime is significant: some individuals who struggle with addiction may resort to theft or other illicit activities to obtain money for drugs, and people using opioids often lead a lifestyle that exposes them to others engaged in illegal activities such as violent crimes, drug trafficking and prostitution.

Recent statistics show that 70% of shoplifting is estimated to be carried out by people funding an addiction to class A drugs, typically heroin and crack cocaine: if imprisoned, users arrive as addicts and likely leave as addicts, so will continue shoplifting.

The assessment also found that for females who were recorded against an opiate possession offence in Nottinghamshire, **82%** were also recorded against a theft offence, compared to **65%** of males. Having a more nuanced understanding of the drugs to crime relationship is crucial to the development of policy responses underpinning decisions about how best to intervene to interrupt the pathway from onset crime to onset substance use. Given the prevalence of substance users and individual with severe multiple disadvantage in our dataset, both male and female, this highlights the need for **early interventions that target young, particularly female offenders**, with harm reduction and crime prevention advice.

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 **539 unique weapon possession** occurrences between the 1st July 2023 – 30th June 2024, within Nottingham City (excluding the City Centre). This represented 13% decrease from the previous year, which returned 620 occurrences. The type of weapon featured for the crime of possession is shown below. The key points are that bladed articles showed the largest decrease (-14% from 356 to 306).

	2022/23	2023/24	Change	
			Vol	%
Possession of weapon offences	620	539	-81	▼ (-13%)
<i>Bladed article</i>	356	306	-50	▼ (-14%)
<i>Offensive weapon</i>	70	63	-7	▼ (-10%)
<i>Firearm</i>	56	50	-6	▼ (-11%)
<i>Other weapon</i>	63	57	-6	▼ (-10%)
<i>Not stated</i>	75	63	-12	▼ (-16%)

Location analysis

Across the 19 wards in Nottingham City (excluding Nottingham City Centre) most possession of weapon offences recorded between July 2023 – June 2024 were recorded in Basford (n60) and the Arboretum (n58). Secondary concentrations were seen in Aspley (n46) and Radford (n44).

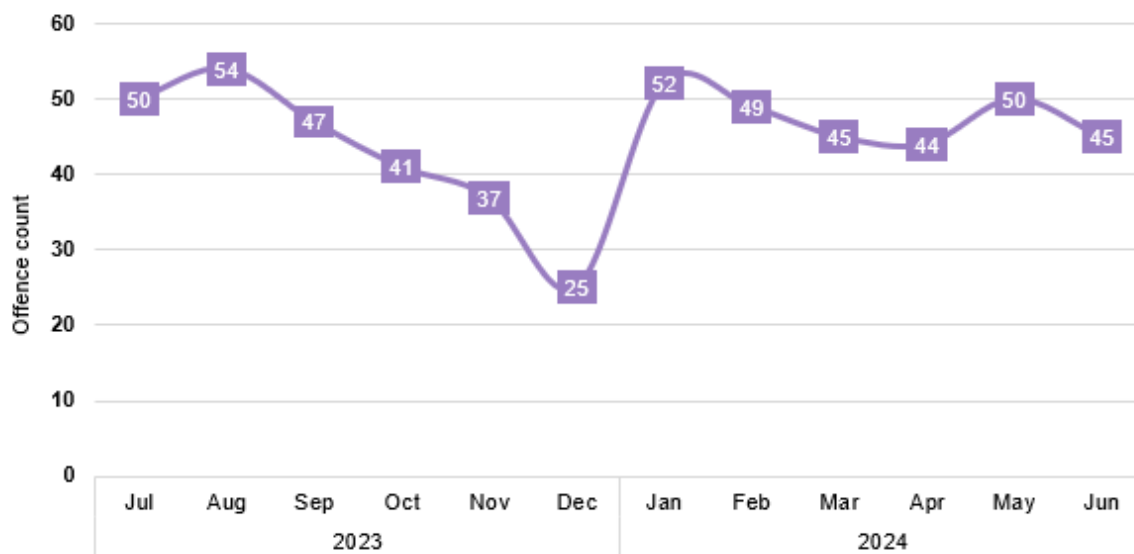
The top address for possession of weapon offences was Nottingham Custody Suite, which must be considered when interpreting trends above. Secondary concentrations were seen on Beckhampton Road in Bestwood, and also a school in Mapperley.

As anticipated, the majority of weapon possession offences were in public places (58%), followed by dwellings (29%). 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 below graph shows the occurrences by month and outlines a decrease month on month from August, followed by a sharp increase in January 2024, where it has remained relatively stable since. It is important to consider the effect of proactive policing that will affect any seasonal patterns shown below.

**Possession of Weapon offences recorded in Nottingham City,
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	78	454	109	84	436
% from Nottingham City	74%	73%	79%	69%	75%
% that were from an Out of Force area	5%	9%	9%	14%	6%
% that were also victims of a crime	68%	42%	59%	35%	44%
% that were victims of a domestic crime	41%	8%	6%	12%	15%
% recorded against a drug offence	10%	24%	6%	40%	22%
% arrested	53%	77%	66%	83%	73%

Key findings for comparisons between sex and age included:

- 75% of weapon carriers recorded by Nottinghamshire Police in Nottingham City were recorded as living in the area. Within Nottinghamshire, the top area for offenders in the City to be from other than

Nottingham City was Gedling (4%), which reflects trends seen in the overall picture for serious violence.

- 18-24 year old offenders were least likely to live in Nottingham City, and most likely to offend from an out of force area. They were also the most likely to have previously been recorded against a drug offence, which is predicted to reflect the crossover between the illicit drug market and serious violence, namely the carrying and/or use of weapons.
- Under 18 year olds were the most likely to be previously recorded as a victim of a crime in the prior 3 year period than any other age group.

Comparisons were also made between, where recorded, the ethnicity of those who were recorded against a weapon possession offence. Key findings included:

- Offenders from White and Black ethnic groups had the highest proportion of persons recorded as living within the City, whilst offenders from Mixed ethnic groups had the lowest proportion, and the highest recorded as being from an Out of Force area.
- Offenders from Black ethnic groups had the highest proportion also recorded as a suspect of a drug offence in the prior 3 year period.

	White	Black	Asian	Mixed	Other
Possession of weapons	288	130	53	23	16
<i>% from Nottingham City</i>	77%	75%	64%	65%	69%
<i>% that were from an Out of Force area</i>	7%	9%	11%	17%	6%
<i>% that were also victims of a crime</i>	47%	47%	51%	52%	56%
<i>% that were victims of a domestic crime</i>	13%	12%	19%	13%	19%
<i>% recorded against a drug offence</i>	19%	32%	19%	26%	31%
<i>% arrested</i>	74%	81%	75%	83%	69%

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 Nottingham City, excluding the City Centre.

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 **174 calls relating to violent events** to lower super output areas (LSOAs) in Nottingham City¹⁴. These were mostly assault offences (n144), with 29 additional occurrences citing a stab wound.

10% of all injuries were initially classed as category 1 incidents (n17), denoting the injuries to be potentially life critical, and 43% (n74) were life threatening category 2 emergency calls. A third of all callouts were for category 3 urgency (n58), and 14% were classed as less urgent category 5 calls.

The outcome of most EMAS callouts to violent events in Nottingham City was to 'hear and treat' the patient (53%, n92) where patients are triaged appropriately by emergency call handlers. 47% of all callouts (n82) involved the patient being seen and treated, the majority of which were then conveyed onto QMC (n47).

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 Nottingham City were to the LSOAs:

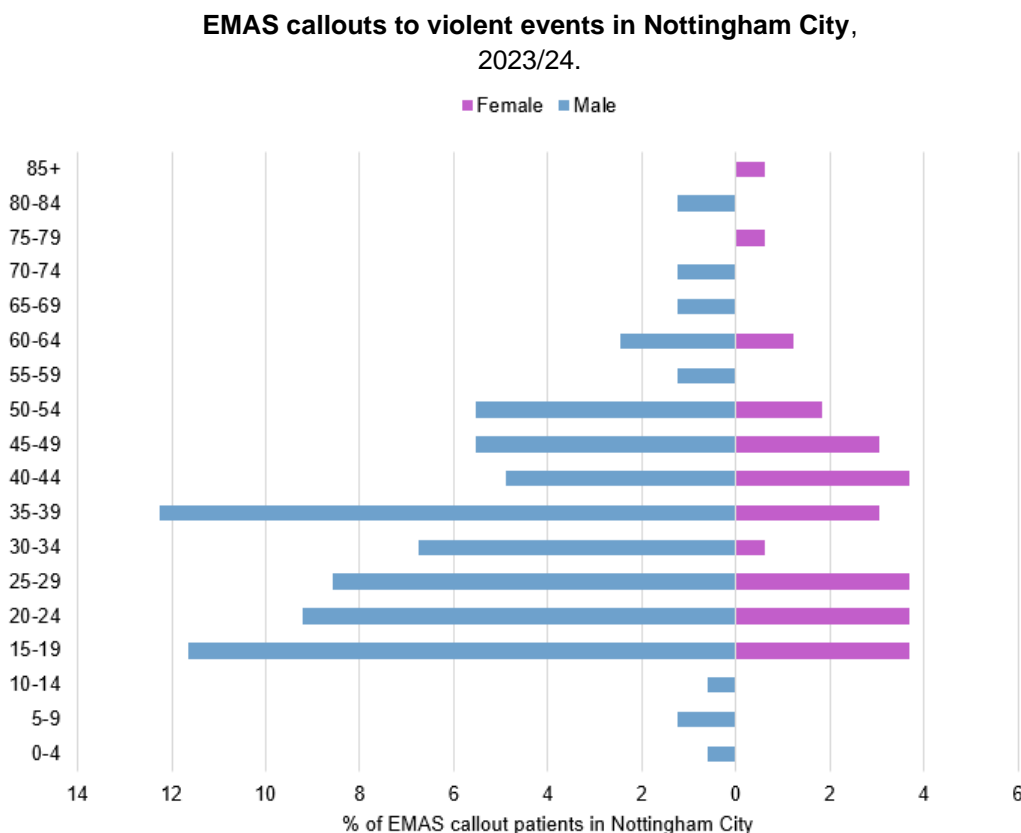
- E0103963 in Sherwood, specifically the Edwards Lane Police beat. Of note, 2 of the 6 occurrences in this beat cited stab wounds.
- E01013945 in Radford, covering the residential area behind the Alfreton Road, Gregory boulevard and Radford Boulevard junction. It is important to consider the high student population in and around this area and the risk this also presents. Trends of note in the area included serious assaults following assaults in public places. The majority of victims in this area (4 of 6) were aged under 24.
- E01033404 in Radford, covering parts of Lenton as well as residential streets off of Ilkeston Road. As above, it is important to consider the high student population in this area.
- E01033410 in Dunkirk & Lenton, covering the area surrounding QMC and University Park. Trends of note included group assaults in public places.

This highlights key links between public place assaults in highly student populated areas of Nottingham City, as a driver of serious violence. It is an intel gap as to whether this is driven by students.

¹⁴ Excluding the LSOAs which cross into City Centre Boundaries.

Demographic analysis

Three quarters of all EMAS callouts in Nottingham City (n126) were for male victims, and the highest volume of victims were found as 35 to 39 year old males (n20) and 15-19 year old males (n19). This demographic breakdown is shown in the figure below, highlighting the significant skew of serious violence towards male victims in Nottingham City.



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) initiative¹⁵. 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 Nottingham City 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.

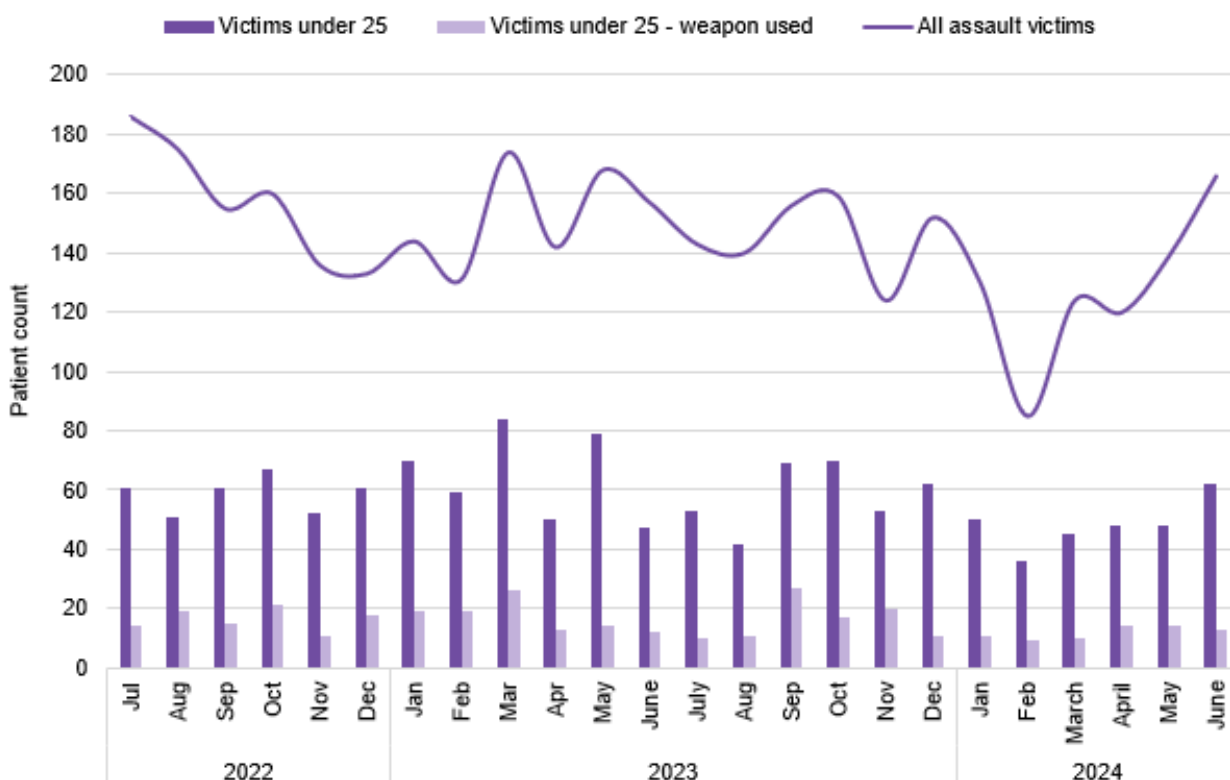
¹⁵ [Information Sharing to Tackle Violence | RCEM](#)

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.

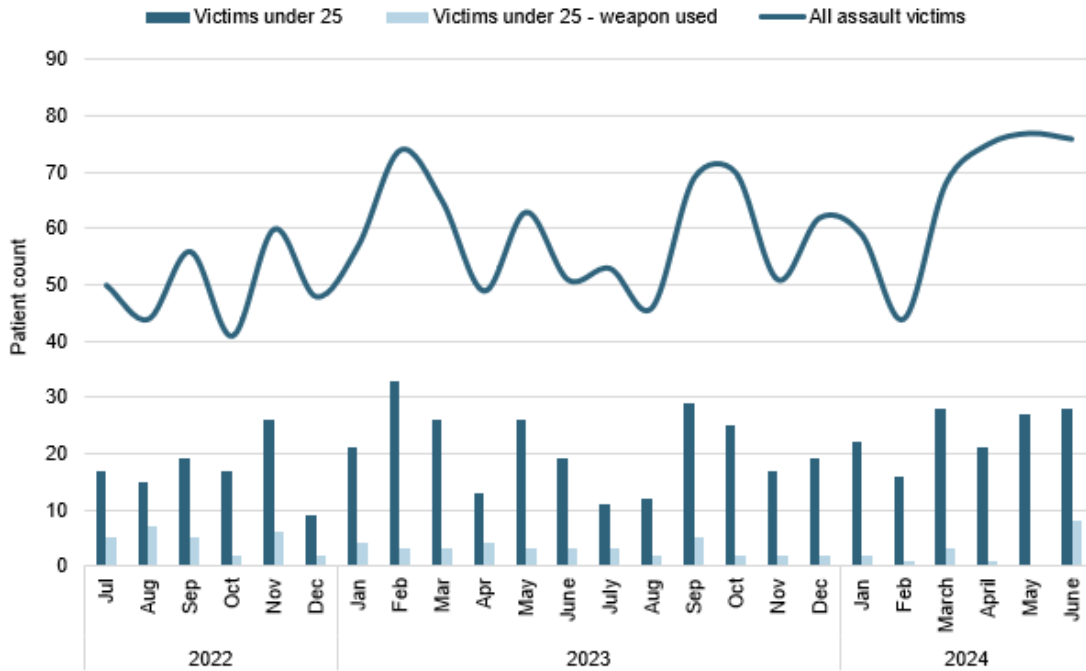
	2022/23	2023/24	Change	
			Vol	%
All assaults	2,519	2,388	-131	-5%
Victims under 25	983	893	-90	-9%
Victims under 25 - weapon used	248	198	-50	-20%
QMC assaults	1,861	1,638	-223	-12%
Victims under 25	742	638	-104	-14%
Victims under 25 - weapon used	201	167	-34	-17%
KMH assaults	658	750	+92	+14%
Victims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

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.

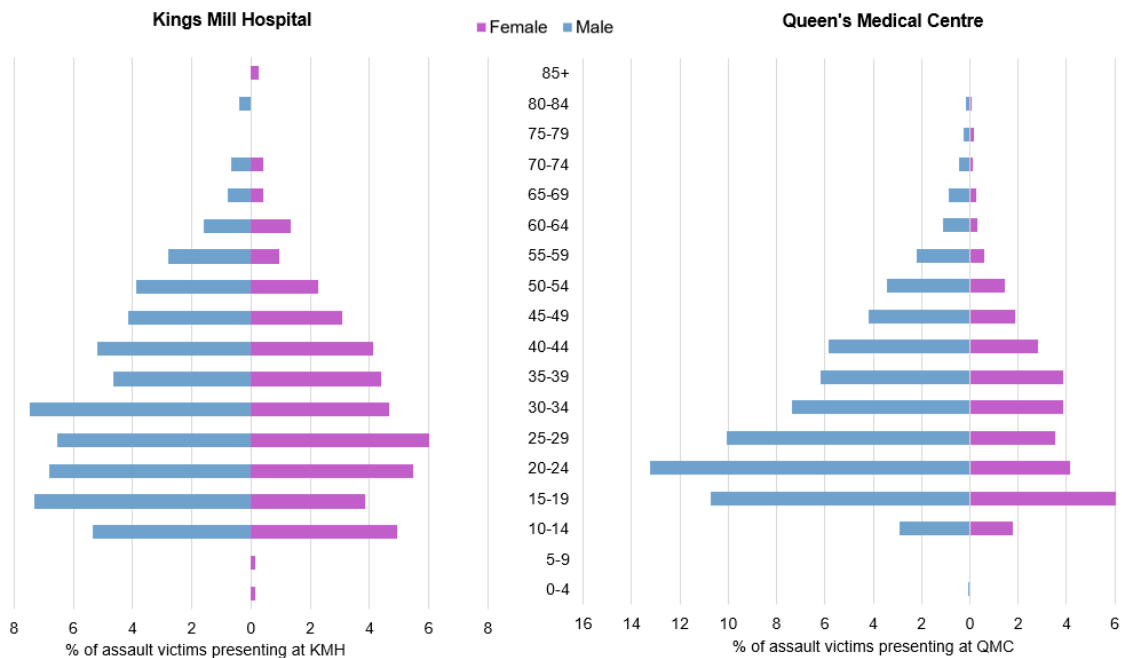


Demographics of ISTV data

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.

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



This demographic profile is shown above, 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.

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

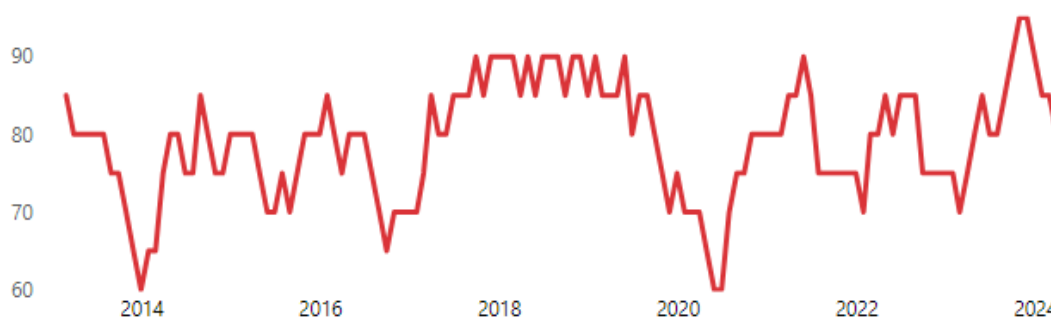
The following analysis uses data from NHS digital, as published by the Digital Crime and Performance Pack¹⁶, on the number of inpatient finished admission episodes with a cause code of 'assault with a sharp object', recording across Nottinghamshire.

- 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.



¹⁶ [Digital Crime and Performance Pack - His Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services](#)

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.

