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VRP Violence
Reduction
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Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire

Broxtowe Assessment

Serious Violence Profile - 2024 Update

Nottinghamshire OPCC
**Research &
Insight**



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Contents

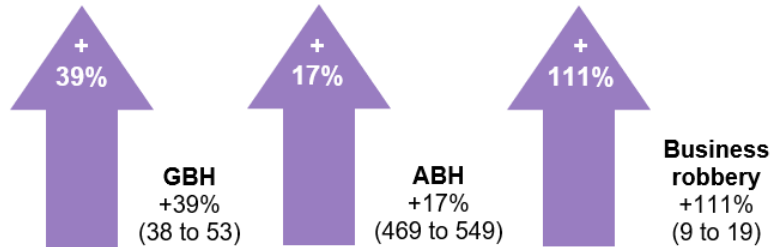
Executive Summary	3
1. Introduction	5
1.1 Aim and approach	5
1.2 Methodology	6
1.3 Defining the local area	7
1.4 Drivers of serious violence and the intelligence picture	9
2. Crime data	12
2.1 Serious Violence Scope	12
2.2 Serious Violence Against The Person	22
2.3 Sexual Violence	31
2.4 Robbery	34
2.5 Possession of Weapons	38
3. Health data	40
3.1 Ambulance Callout Data	40
3.2 Injury Surveillance Data	41
3.3 Hospital Admissions for Knife Related Assaults	44

Executive Summary

The Broxtowe Local Assessment provides a comprehensive overview of trends, drivers and enablers impacting upon serious violence in Broxtowe 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 Broxtowe			
2022/23	2023/24	Change	
		Volume	%
750	859	+109	▲ +15%



Crime overview

- Levels of serious violence recorded in Broxtowe in 2023/24 (July – June) increased by 15% compared to the previous year, which was met with a similar increase in crime severity (+12%). The most significant increases were seen in assault offences and business robbery.
- The rise in business robbery is predicted to reflect increased severity of shoplifting in Broxtowe.
- Serious violence increases into evenings, particularly on Friday's and Saturdays between 10:00 pm – 11:00 pm, which was not noted in the previous profile, highlighting an increased impact of the night time economy in the area.
- Increases in domestic occurrences of serious violence often also had alcohol cited as an influencing factor in the offence.
- The majority of victims were female, with most victims aged between 15 and 19. Male victims were most likely to be 10 to 14 year olds, which was a younger shift to the previous local profile.
- The perpetrator was a male in 76% of all serious violence offences, and the majority of offenders were males aged between 15 and 19. Female offenders were also found most concentrated in this age group.
- 61% of offenders lived in Broxtowe, with 16% of offenders being from the City, particularly concentrated in Bilborough and Aspley. Offenders aged between 18 and 24 were least likely to be Broxtowe residents but offend in the area.
- 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

- Domestic violence between intimate partners was a key driver behind increases in ABH offences, with disproportionate volumes of domestic violence seen in Beeston Central and Beeston North.
- The increase seen in GBH offences however was driven by 'pub fights', particularly between males aged between 25 and 39, raising needs for intervention around violent cultures and associations with alcohol.
- Behind Nottingham City, Broxtowe had the highest number of referrals to the Slavery Exploitation Team.
- Of the 272 referrals into the slavery and exploitation team across the whole of 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.
- Alcohol was noted as a key driver of occurrences of domestic sexual violence.

- An emerging trend of 10-14 year old, and 15-19 year old boys sexually assaulting young girls in the same age group was noted, which wasn't present in the previous local profile. This brings forward a need for consent conversations and boundaries within this cohort.
- Victims and offenders of personal robbery were significantly skewed towards 10-14 year old males, with offenders often targeting victims within the same age group.

Intelligence picture, contextual insight and risk factors

- Deprivation in Broxtowe varies, with areas such as Eastwood showing higher levels of deprivation. Eastwood St Mary's itself has been identified as a high impact locality based on the levels of complex need and cross-agency demand it presents.
- Levels of permanent exclusion increased significantly in the most recent academic year however the overall rate does remain in line with County, regional and national averages. Permanent exclusions were concentrated at The Kimberley School and Hall Park Academy in Eastwood.
- Eastwood is seen to be the most active location in Broxtowe for violence and organised crime, and a group that operates in the area are suggested to be highly violent to drug users and dealers through enforcement and fear.

1. Introduction

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

1.1 Aim and approach

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

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

Defining serious violence

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Precursors and risk factors for serious violence

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

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

1.2 Methodology

Data parameters and extraction

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

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

Data limitations

Crime Recording Audit

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

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

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

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

Consistency of data extractions

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

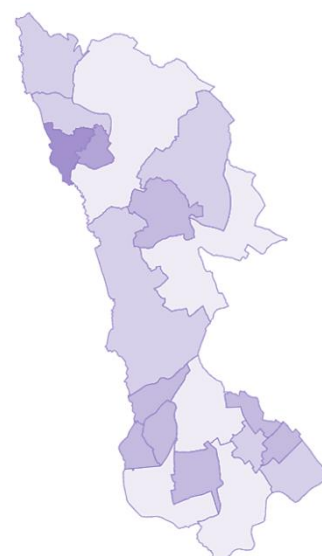
To compound this issue, the force is currently in a transition period between two separate data reporting tools and this product has been produced following extractions utilising the older Business Objects tool, which is no longer fully supported. It is acknowledged that whilst every effort has been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

1.3 Defining the local area

Population and demographics

Nottinghamshire County has a total population of 835,054, with **Broxtowe** having a resident population of 112,395³, an increase of 1.4% compared to the previous year, and of 2.4% 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 largest change to be in the 15 - 24 age group.

The population is similarly split between males (n55,220) and females (n57,175). Children (0-17) account for 18.5% of Broxtowe's population, 59.6% are of working age (18 – 64) and 21.8% are aged 65 or over.



	Total	Males	Females
Broxtowe population	112,395	55,220	64,913
0 to 17 years	20,841	10,717	10,124
18 to 64 years	67,056	33,215	33,841
18 to 24 years	9,889	5,046	4,843
65 years and over	24,498	11,288	13,210

Cultural identity

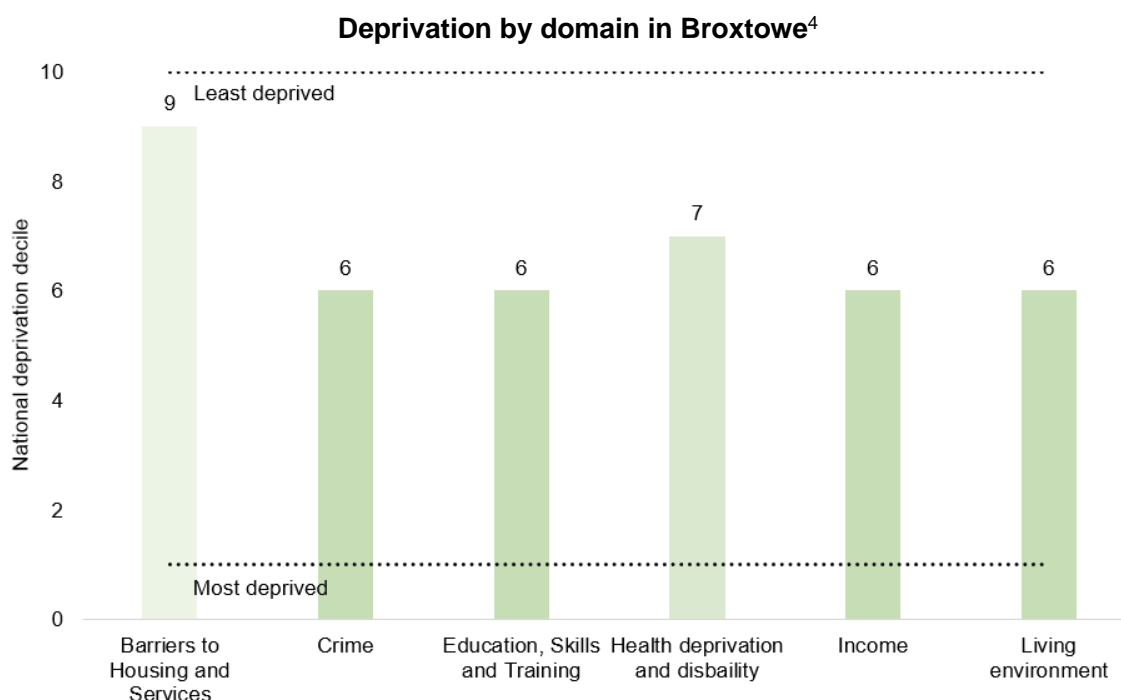
Ethnic diversity is significantly lower in Nottinghamshire County than in the City. In Broxtowe, 89% of usual residents identified their ethnic group within the high-level 'white' category, with 6% of residents identifying as Asian/Asian British, 3% as mixed, 2% as Black/Black British and 1% as other. Broxtowe is the most ethnic diverse local authority in Nottinghamshire County.

The highest levels of ethnic diversity are seen in Beeston, specifically Beeston North, where 35% of residents identify as an ethnicity other than White British. This is comprised of 15% Asian Ethnicities, 8% 'White Other' and each of the other ethnic groups (Black, Mixed and Other' representing 4% of the Beeston North population respectively. Moreover, there is overall much more ethnic diversity in Broxtowe in younger age categories than in the older populations.

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

Deprivation

Nottinghamshire features higher than average levels of deprivation, particularly in the City, former coalfield areas and former industrial towns affected by economic stagnation. In Broxtowe, 5% of the population live in areas of high deprivation. The graph below shows the deprivation by domain in Broxtowe, which highlights deprivation to be concentrated as **education** and **health** deprivation.



This deprivation does vary significantly, with areas such as Eastwood shown significantly higher deprivation than other localities in Broxtowe. Specifically, Eastwood St Mary's has been identified as priority and high impact locality, on account of the levels of complex need and cross-agency demand that they present. This ward was ranked in the 3rd decile for crime and health deprivation, and the 2nd for education and income deprivation, however ranked in the least deprived decile for barriers to housing, and 7th for living environments. This area remains a focus for targeted multi-agency activity.

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 Broxtowe were classed as disabled under the equality act definition, with 7% of residents stating their day-to-day activities were significantly limited.

Education

In Broxtowe, 66.2% of pupils achieve a good level of education at the end of reception, which is similar to the England average (67.2%) and levels across the County (67.2%). For those eligible for FSM, 50.0% achieve a good level of development, compared to 69.5% of those not eligible. This was the third lowest level seen in Nottinghamshire and Nottingham, ahead of Mansfield and Ashfield.

At KS2, 61.8% of pupils achieved a good level of reading, writing and math's, which is similar to England. This decreases to 49% of those eligible for FSM. Contrasting levels seen at reception, Broxtowe was the second highest level of development at KS2, behind Rushcliffe. At KS4 (Attainment 8), the average Broxtowe pupil scored 48.1, higher than the England average of 46.3, and for those on free school meals, this decreased to an average of 37.4. Broxtowe again was the second highest attainment 8 score seen across Nottinghamshire and Nottingham, behind Rushcliffe.

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

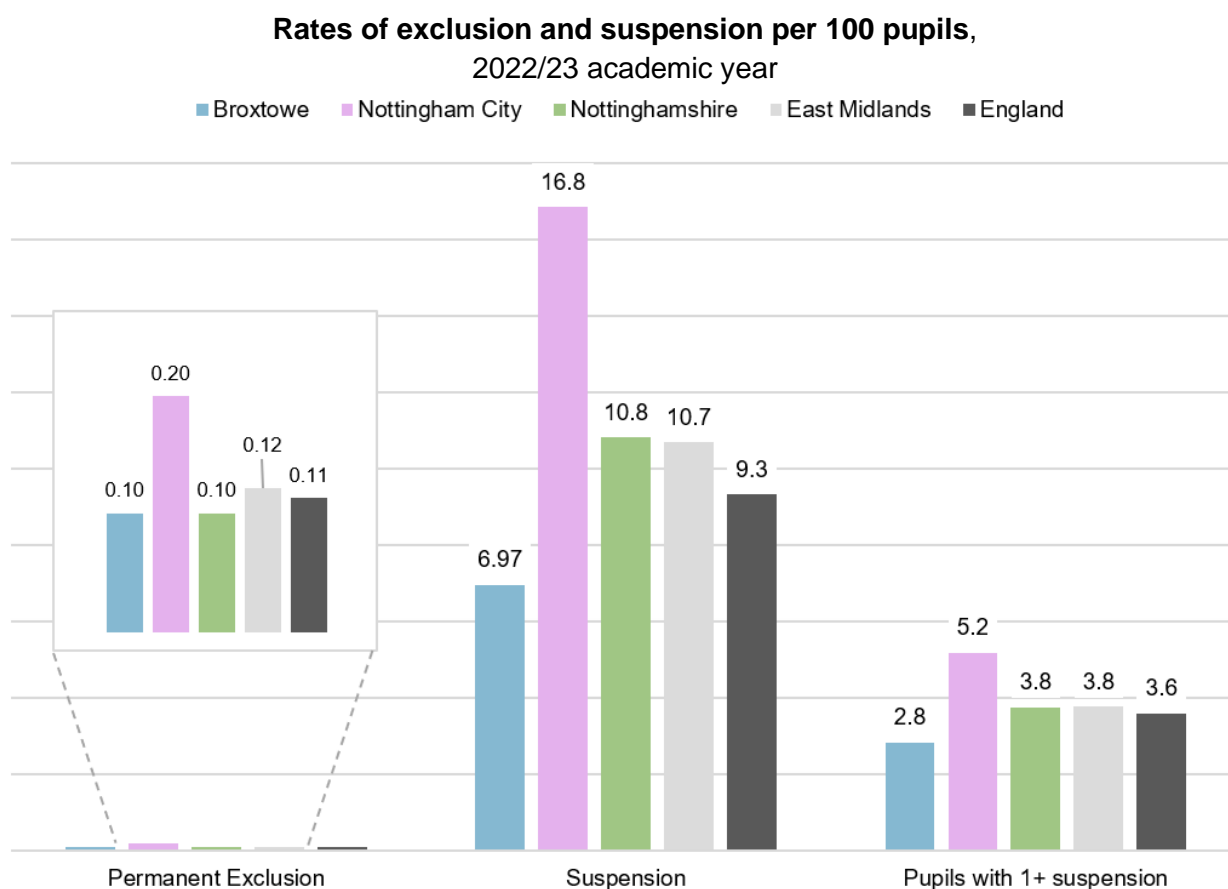
1.4 Drivers of serious violence and the intelligence picture

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

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

Exclusions

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



In the most recent academic year with complete data available (2022/23), Broxtowe local authority recorded 16 permanent exclusions, an increase of +129% compared to 2021/22 where 7 permanent exclusions were recorded⁶.

- The majority of these (n32) were in state funded secondary schools, where the rate of permanent exclusion was **2.1 per 1000 pupils**, compared to a rate of 0.9 in 2021/22.
- The increase in Broxtowe was much more significant than the increase seen regionally (+62%) and nationally (+44%).
- The overall rate of permanent exclusion does however remain in line with the County, regional and national average rates, as highlighted in the graph above.

⁵ [Timpson Review of School Exclusion \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk)

⁶ [Statistics: exclusions - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)

Broxtowe recorded 1,121 school suspensions, which is similar to the previous year (+5%) where 1,071 school suspensions were recorded. Compared to the East Midlands and England where increases of 42% and 36% were seen in the number of suspensions, this is much more stable. This is reflected in the graph, where the rate of suspension in Broxtowe (7.0 per 100 pupils) was much lower than regional and national rates, as well as rates seen across Nottinghamshire County.

The following schools had the highest rates of exclusion and suspension in Broxtowe, although it is noted that overall the rates and volumes for schools in Broxtowe were lower than most local authorities in Nottinghamshire.

- *The Kimberley School*: 5 permanent exclusions, at a rate of 0.4 per 100 pupils, and 361 suspensions, at a rate of 26 per 100 pupils. This school accounted for just under a third of all permanent exclusions, and a third of all suspensions in Broxtowe.
- *Hall Park Academy*: 5 permanent exclusions, at a rate of 0.5 per 100 pupils, and 110 suspensions, at a rate of 11 per 100 pupils.
- *Chilwell School*: 254 suspensions, at a rate of 24 per 100 pupils, accounting for a third of all suspensions in Broxtowe. This school recorded 2 permanent exclusions.
- *George Spencer Academy*: 180 suspensions, at a rate of 11 per 100 pupils. This school recorded 1 permanent exclusion.

Youth violence

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

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

Another Way – Strategic Insight

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

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

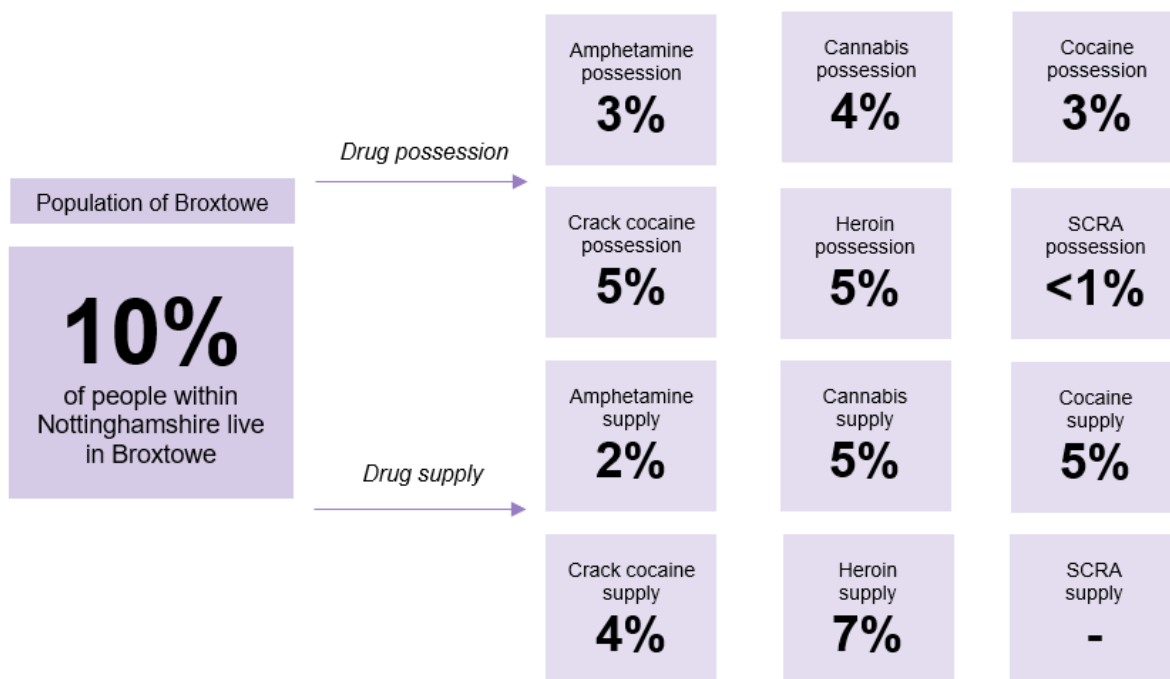
Insight from supporting the children and young people highlights that many have missed opportunities for engagement before and many have undiagnosed speech, language and communication needs. In addition to their own offending, many had also witnessed violence within the household or been the victim of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

The drugs market

Broxtowe stretches across the West of Nottinghamshire and borders Derbyshire directly. Broxtowe sits on the M1 with multiple junctions of the motorway providing easy access, allowing out of force individuals to effortlessly enter into Broxtowe, and vice versa. County Line activity is common within Broxtowe, namely

Eastwood, and a repeat MO shows that West Midlands individuals come across Eastwood to set up and maintain drug lines. This has, in the past, become a catalyst for serious violence in the area.

The drugs market has a direct impact on the levels of serious violence within Broxtowe 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 above, both possession and supply are under-represented in the police data, as compared to the population makeup, in Broxtowe. The largest percentages do however represent commodities that are most commonly associated with County Lines activity, namely heroin and crack cocaine.

Organised crime and county lines

In regards to serious violence, organised crime is heavily linked as a factor and there are a number of Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) and Urban Street Gangs (USGs) that operate or have a hand in the activities within Broxtowe.

Eastwood is seen to be the most active location in Broxtowe for violence and organised crime through intelligence. An organised crime group that has historically had control over drug supply in the area continues to operate despite a number of their members being imprisoned. Intelligence suggests that a supplier associated to the group operates a drug line in Eastwood. This is of concern due to their propensity for violence and tensions when rivals try to run drug lines in their area.

As mentioned in the previous profile, in Beeston, there are a number of young person groups that are not presently mapped as USGs but are showing some evidence of similar activities. Examples of which are frequent ASB, cannabis usage/supply, criminal damage and assaults on other persons. Some of these young people are also reported to be carrying weapons.

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.

⁷ This excludes drug import offences

2. Crime data

The following section looks at police recorded crime data to add to the intelligence and contextual picture of serious violence in Broxtowe. 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 859 serious violence offences in Broxtowe, an overall rate of 7.6 serious violence offences per 1,000 population; the majority of which (72%) were violence against the person (VAP), the largest proportion being relatively low harm S47 assault occasioning actual bodily harm (AOABH).

Compared to the previous year, overall levels of serious violence increased by 15%. This was driven largely by increases in assaults and business robbery. Levels of police recorded sexual violence stayed relatively stable, whilst personal robbery offences slightly decreased. There were 2 homicides recorded in Broxtowe in 2023/24, an increase from 0 recorded in the previous year. Potential influencing factors behind these changing trends are explored in-depth in subsequent sections of analysis.

		2022/23	2023/24	Change	
				Volume	%
All serious violence		750	859	+109	▲ (+15%)
Serious violence against the person	Homicide	-	2	+2	▲ (+100%)
	Actual Bodily Harm (section 47)	469	549	+80	▲ (+17%)
	Grievous Bodily Harm (section 18/20)	38	53	+15	▲ (+39%)
	Knife enabled threats to kill	4	9	+5	▲ (+125%)
	Modern Slavery	7	5	-2	▼ (-29%)
Sexual Violence	Rape	74	78	+4	▲ (+5%)
	Sexual assault	93	94	+1	= (+1%)
Robbery	Personal Robbery	56	50	-6	▼ (-11%)
	Business robbery	9	19	+10	▲ (+111%)

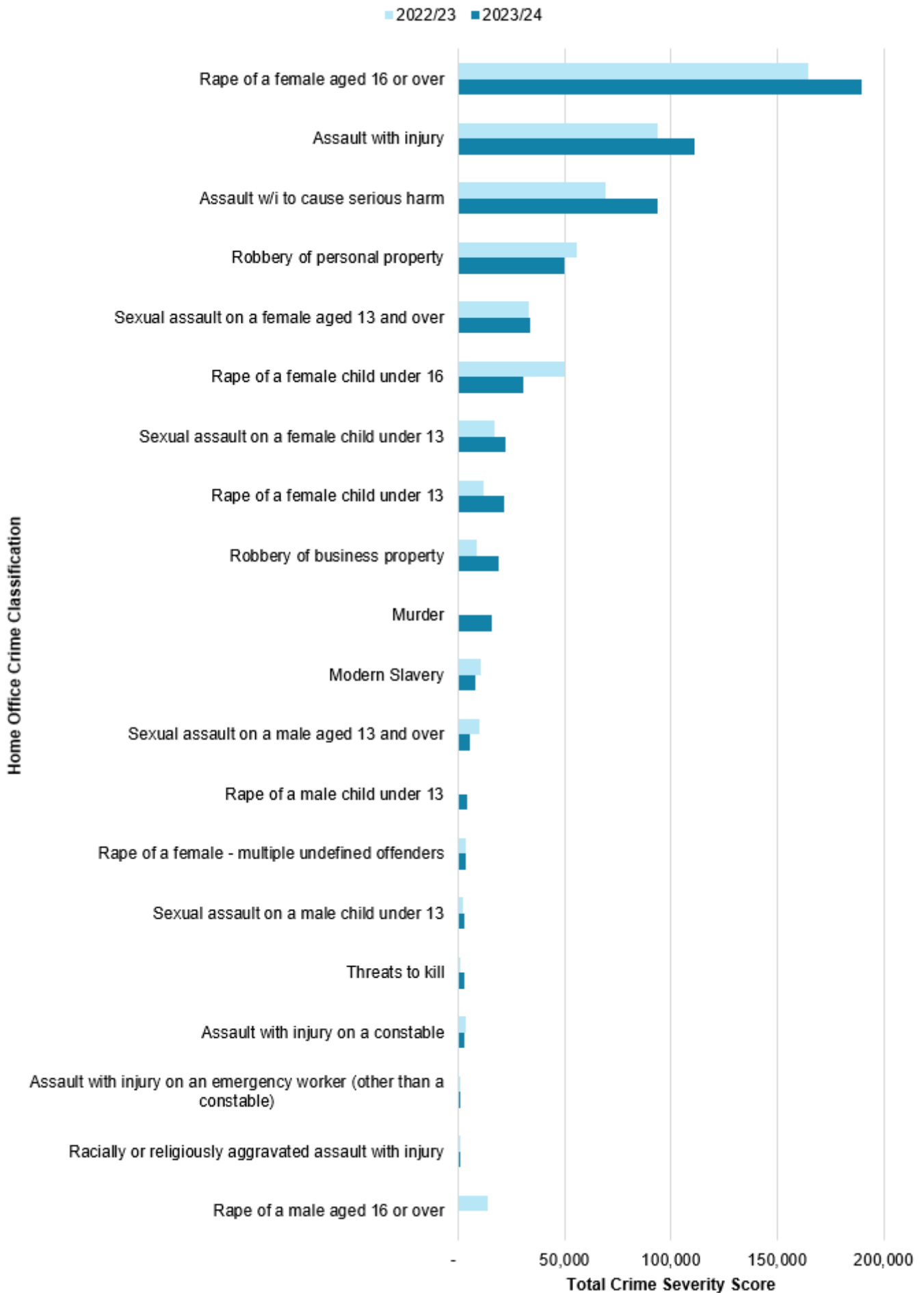
Crime severity

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 Broxtowe.

⁸ [Crime Severity Score \(Experimental Statistics\) - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk/methods/indices/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 Broxtowe,
by HO crime classification.**



Overall, crime severity increased by 12% in 2023/24 compared to the previous year (+67,686 CSS). This would suggest that the overall increase in crime volume in Broxtowe has been met with a similar increase in crime severity. In analysing this trend, the largest increases in severity were seen in rape of a female aged over 16, assault with intent to cause serious harm, assault with injury and murder offences. By contrast, the largest decreases in severity were seen in rape of a male, and rape of a female under 16 offences.

Location analysis

Across the 6 police wards within the Broxtowe local authority, most serious violence offences recorded between July 2023 – June 2024 were in Stapleford (27%), followed by Beeston (18%), Chilwell (18%) and Eastwood (17%). The largest increase was seen in Stapleford ward, increasing from 175 offences to 231. The main concentration by beat however was seen in Eastwood South, with secondary concentrations in Stapleford North and Chilwell West.

The table below shows the volume of serious violence by beat in Broxtowe, comparing 2022/23 to 2023/24. As shown, Eastwood South remained the top beat for serious violence across both comparable periods, and wards which stayed stable included Stapleford South West, Beeston Town Centre and Stapleford South East.

	2022/23	2023/24	Change	
			Volume	%
Eastwood South	138	142	+4	3%
Stapleford North	46	86	+40	87%
Chilwell West	63	84	+21	33%
Stapleford South West	63	64	+1	2%
Kimberley	35	61	26	74%
Beeston Town Centre	60	58	-2	-3%
Stapleford South East	40	42	2	5%
Beeston Rylands	34	31	-3	-9%
Beeston North	17	30	13	76%
Bramcote	16	30	14	88%
Giltbrook & Newthorpe	19	29	10	53%
Toton and Chilwell Meadows	20	28	8	40%
Attenborough	29	25	-4	-14%
Beeston West	32	20	-12	-38%
Beeston Central	27	18	-9	-33%
Eastwood North & Greasley Beauvale	11	18	7	64%
Chilwell East	20	16	-4	-20%
Nuthall East	17	15	-2	-12%
Brinsley	13	13	0	0%
Awsworth	10	13	3	30%
Watnall	12	9	-3	-25%
Trowell	10	9	-1	-10%
Nuthall West	7	9	2	29%
Strelley	2	4	2	100%
Cossall	7	3	-4	-57%

Key changes of note in Broxtowe for serious violence volume include:

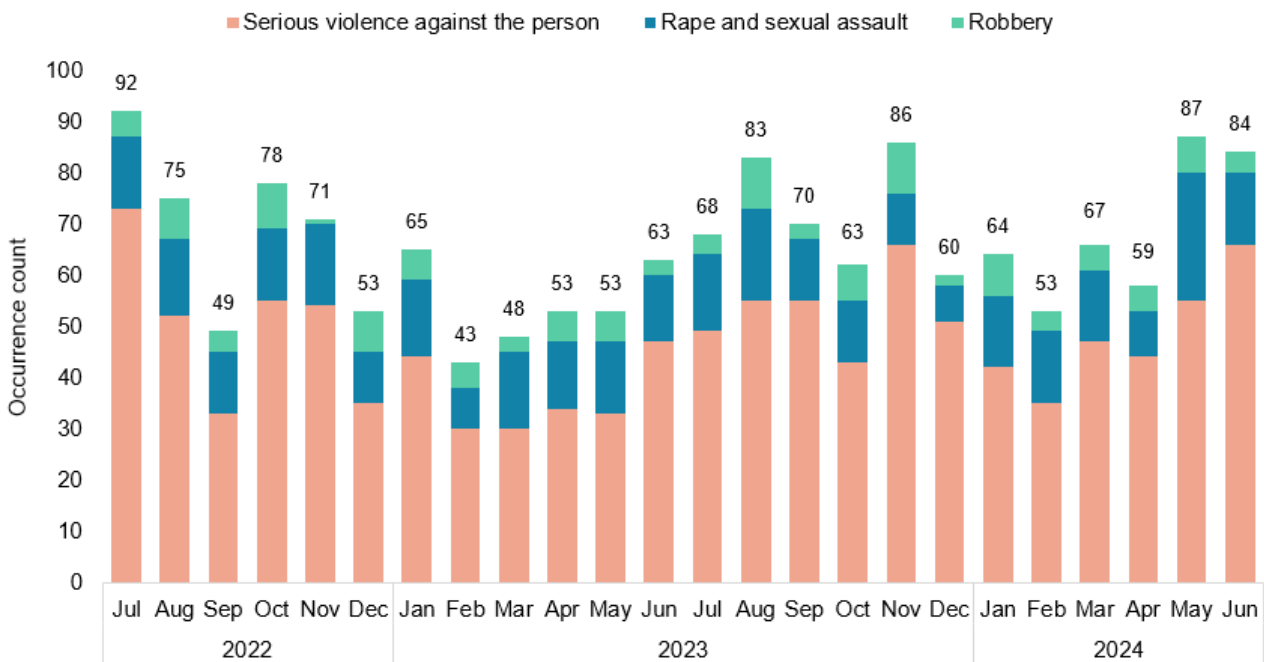
- *Stapleford North*: Increase of +40 occurrences compared to 2022/23, taking it from the 5th highest volume beat in Broxtowe to the second. This is mostly attributed to increases in ABH and sexual violence. The top address for serious violence in this beat was a secure children’s home on Moorbridge Lane (n9).
- *Kimberley*: Increase of +26 occurrences compared to 2022/23, taking it from the 7th highest volume beat to the 5th. Increases were seen in this beat for all forms of serious violence, most significantly assaults (both ABH and GBH), and robbery. Particular hotspots in this area included street records on Noel Street (n6) and a pub on Main Street (n6).
- *Chilwell West*: Increase of +21 occurrences compared to 2022/23. Increases were mostly attributed to increases in ABH offences concentrated in domestic settings.

The top repeat address for serious violence in Broxtowe in the most recent 12 months was a pub in Eastwood, which had 11 occurrences of serious violence compared to 4 in the previous year, with large increases in the volume of ABH at this establishment.

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



As shown above, serious violence in Broxtowe largely fluctuates between months, mostly influenced by changes in violence against the person occurrences. On average, 66 serious violence offences were recorded each month in this local authority, ranging from a low of 43 offences in February 2023, and a high of 92 offences in July 2022.

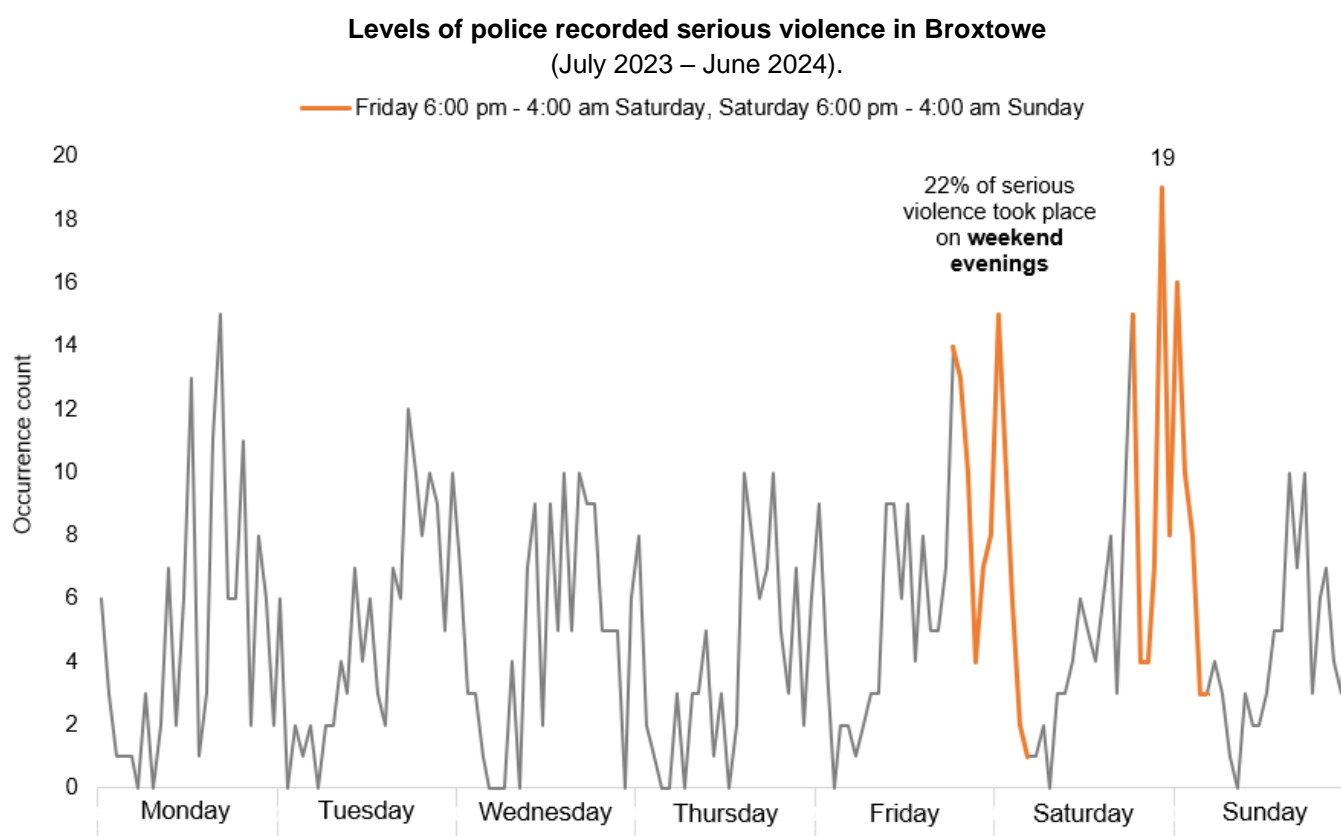
This height of serious violence in July 2022 was mostly attributed to high volumes of ABH, at 70 compared to an average of 42 a month. November 2023 had the highest volume of GBH at 9 recorded occurrences, compared to an average of 3. May 2024 saw the highest volume of reported sexual violence, at 25 compared to a monthly average of 13, and robbery was highest in August and November 2023 at 10 occurrences compared to an average of 5.

Further analysis of this data demonstrated the following outliers were impacting the seasonal trends of serious violence across Broxtowe:

- *Alcohol flagged offences*: serious violence offences that had alcohol cited as an influencing factor were highest in the months with an overall increase in serious violence e.g. July 2022 and May 2024 both had 22 'alcohol' flagged occurrences, which is double the monthly average of 11.
- *Public place violence*: was overall highest in the summer months than the winter.

Temporal analysis

The figure below highlights the start date and time of police recorded serious violence in Broxtowe in the most recent 12 months (1st July 2023 – 30th June 2024). Although the skew is not as significant as, for example, trends seen in the City Centre and in Mansfield, Broxtowe does show an increased volume of serious violence on weekends, specifically into the late evening and early morning of Fridays and Saturdays.



As highlighted above, serious violence in Broxtowe does appear to increase into the evenings, specifically on Friday's and Saturdays, with a peak shown on the graph of Saturday evening between 10:00 pm – 11:00 pm (n19). The previous local profile did not show this trend, which may be reflective of an increased impact of the **night time economy** on serious violence in Broxtowe, which is further shown in the location analysis previously highlighted.

- This is likely reflective of the overall shift post-COVID in the night-time economy from City Centres towards more localised spots of smaller night-time economies in areas away from the traditional City Centre nighttime economy. The data above demonstrates this, and it is important that the approach to **policing the nighttime economy** also reflects this change.

Demographic analysis

The victims relationship to the offender was recorded in 94% of serious violence occurrences in Broxtowe in 2023/24 (n806), and 94% in 2022/23 (n704). As shown below, the majority of serious violence occurrences in Broxtowe were perpetrated by strangers (21%) however, both the proportion and volume of stranger-perpetrated serious violence has decreased in the most recent 12 months.

Other trends of note included:

- Increases in the volume of serious violence perpetrated by 'other' relationships (+58% from 77 to 122). Analysis highlighted that the majority of these occurrences were perpetrated on professionals/staff for example, children in a care home assaulting staff members, assaults on bar staff, shop staff, etc. These were highest in Stapleford, with repeat occurrences at the Care homes.
- Increases in intimate partner perpetrated violence overall increasing by 26% from 175 to 221, with increases seen in ex-partner (+23% from 80 to 98), boyfriend/girlfriend (+21% from 72 to 87) and spouse/defacto (+57% from 23 to 36) perpetrated serious violence. Occurrences of intimate partner violence were highest in Stapleford however the largest increases were seen in Chilwell and Eastwood.
- Increase of serious violence perpetrated by 'other family members' from 7 to 26 (+271%), which were mostly increases in assault and sexual assault offences.

	2022/23		2023/24	
	Count	%	Count	%
Stranger	198	28.1%	169	20.9%
Acquaintance	136	19.4%	142	17.6%
Other	77	10.9%	122	15.1%
Ex partner	80	11.4%	98	12.2%
Boyfriend/girlfriend	72	10.2%	87	10.8%
Parent of offender	23	3.3%	36	4.5%
Spouse/defacto	23	3.3%	36	4.5%
Child of offender	25	3.5%	29	3.6%
Other family member	7	1.0%	26	3.2%
Neighbour	15	2.1%	22	2.7%
Sibling of offender	18	2.5%	17	2.1%
Not seen	20	2.9%	13	1.6%
Victim refuses to identify	7	1.0%	8	1.0%
Employee of offender	2	0.3%	1	0.1%
Employer of offender	1	0.1%	-	0.0%

There were 758 unique victims¹⁰ and 637 unique offenders/suspects of serious violence recorded in Broxtowe between the 1st July 2023 – 30th June 2024. Of these individuals, there were 86 repeat offenders and 73 repeat victims, totalling 856 victim and 768 perpetrator records.

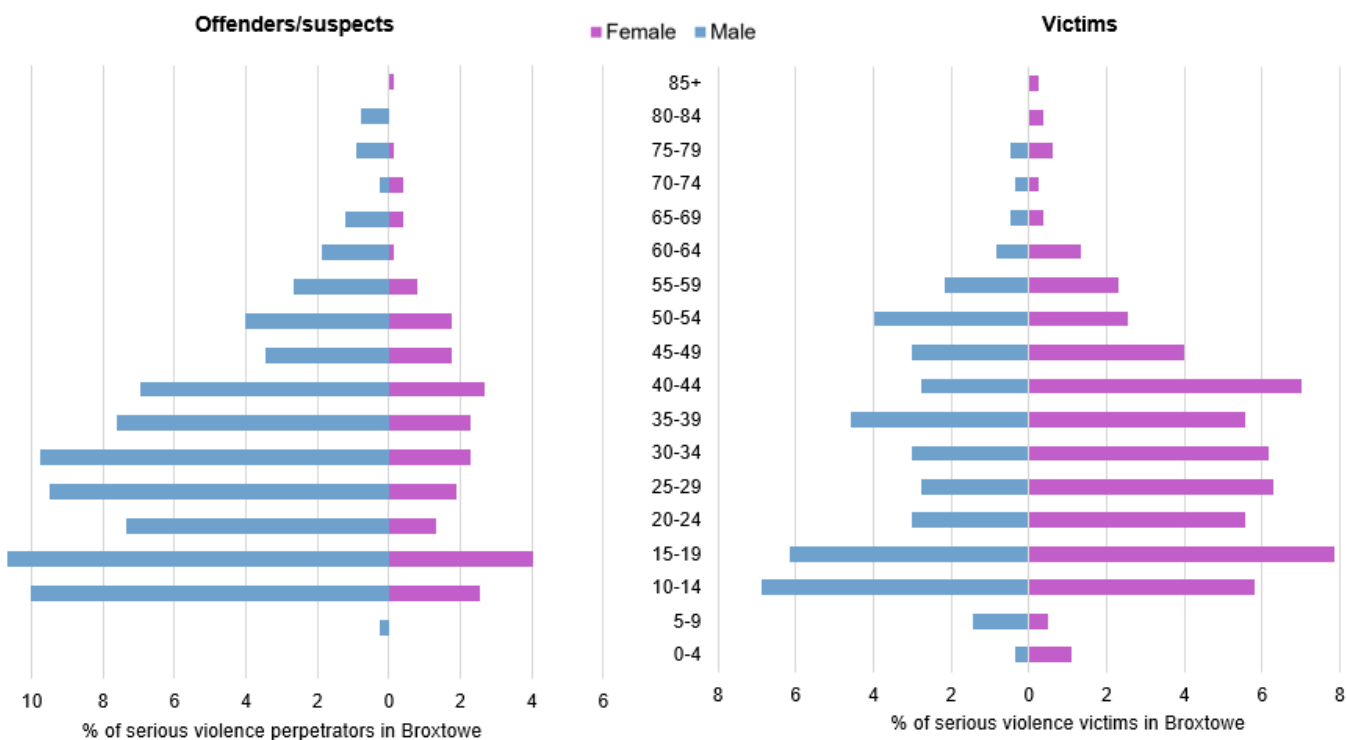
Age and gender was recorded for 829 victim and 748 offender records, and the demographic profile of this serious violence cohort is shown below. As shown, the victim was a female in 58% of occurrences, and the demographic with the largest number of victims was 15 to 19 year old females at 8% of all victims (n65). Male victims were found most concentrated in the 10-14 (n57) and 15-19 (n51) age cohort.

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.

- This is a notably younger shift to the age profile previously observed in the first version of this local profile, where the majority of victims were females aged between 30 and 34.

Contrasting the victim profile, the perpetrator was a male in 76% of occurrences, and the demographic with the highest volume of perpetrators was 15-19 year old males at 11% of all offenders (n80), followed by 10 to 14 year old males (n75). The age of offending significantly increased from the age of 13, and then appeared to plateau slightly after 17. There were fewer female offenders however they were found most concentrated in the 15-19 year old age cohort (n30).

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



Ethnicity data was collected for 92% of offender records¹¹ (n316) and 88% of victim records (n715) of all serious violence in Broxtowe in the most recent 12 months, introducing a degree of uncertainty and any inferences should be treated with caution. The graphs and data below refer to the proportions of ethnicity amongst victims and perpetrators of serious violence. Missing/unknown data is included in consideration of the data gap. Data is shown against the population data of the 2021 census to highlight any areas of over/under representation.

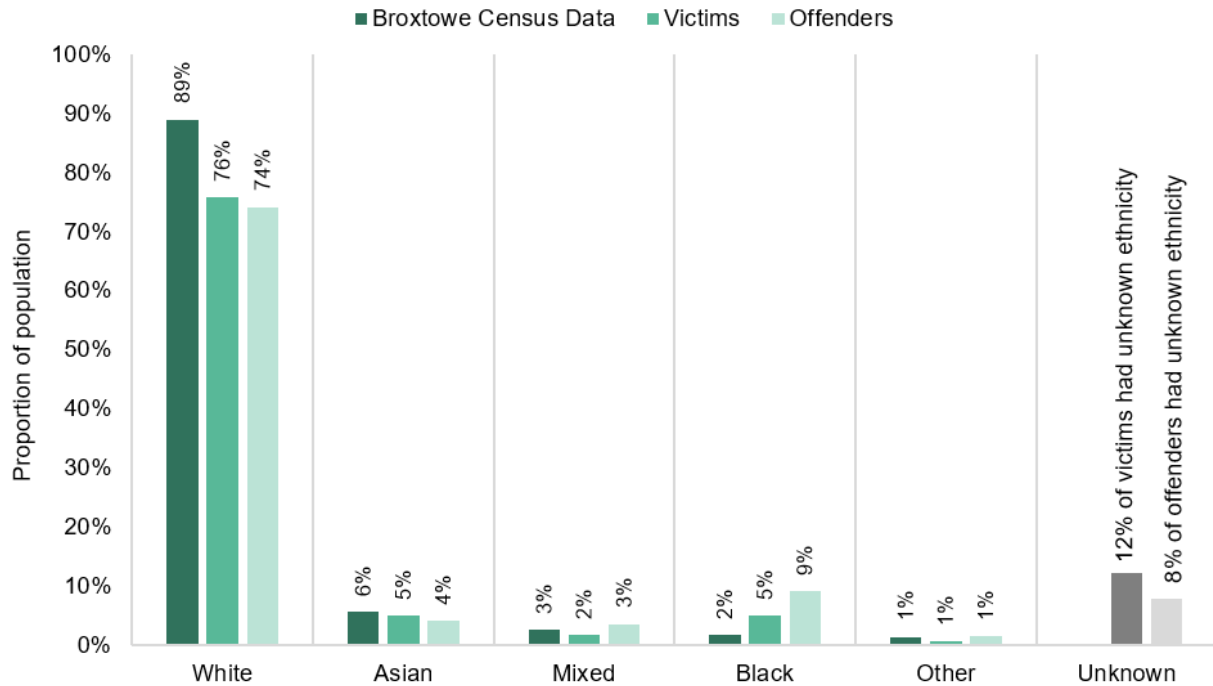
As shown, there was slight differences in the proportions of the resident population compared to both victim and offender data. Overall, those from white ethnic groups are under represented both as victims and offenders, whilst those from Black ethnic groups are over-represented.

It is important to note that previous work on missing ethnicity data highlighted many of the missing ethnicities to be for individuals from White ethnic groups. Given the % of missing data that is present in this dataset, it is predicted that if these gaps were filled, the disproportionality seen would be less prevalent.

- This disproportionality will still be considered within the following subchapters in this profile, highlighting any areas of exception where disproportionality was most prevalent.

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 Broxtowe's population,
July 2023 – June 2024.**



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 Broxtowe. Analysis was also completed on arrest statistics.

Age and sex

	Female	Male	Under 18	18 - 24	Over 25
All serious violence	145	515	142	95	432
<i>% from Broxtowe</i>	70%	59%	74%	45%	52%
<i>% that were from an Out of Force area</i>	12%	17%	13%	20%	16%
<i>% that were also victims of a crime</i>	57%	39%	44%	46%	42%
<i>% that were victims of a domestic crime</i>	34%	12%	3%	17%	21%
<i>% recorded against a drug offence</i>	3%	13%	3%	20%	11%
<i>% arrested</i>	15%	32%	15%	32%	32%

The first comparison made above was completed on the **home address** of unique offenders/suspects of serious violence in Broxtowe, to highlight whether offenders have travelled into Broxtowe 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, 61% of all offenders/suspects that offended in Broxtowe for serious violence lived in the NPA. The top area for offenders within Nottinghamshire that didn't live in Broxtowe was in Nottingham City (16%), particularly Bilborough and Aspley. For areas outside of the force, offenders were most likely to be residents of Erewash or Amber Valley.
- Male offenders were more likely to be offenders from outside of Broxtowe than female offenders, although there was less discrepancy between out of force offending. Those aged between 18-24 were the most likely to offend from outside of Broxtowe, and out of force.
- The most prevalent NPA for 18-24 year olds to offend from outside of Broxtowe was Nottingham City, which represented 27% of all home addresses of offenders in this demographic. The top areas were Aspley (6%), Bilborough (4%) and St Ann's (3%).

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

- As shown, female suspects of serious violence were more likely to have previously been a victim themselves than male suspects, and also more likely to have previously been the victim of a crime that was domestic.
- The likelihood of previously being a victim and then going on to offend was similar for all age groups, whilst the likelihood of previously being a victim of a domestic crime increased with age and was highest for over 25 year olds.

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 likely to be recorded against a drug offence than females, and the age at which offenders were most likely to be recorded against a drug offences was most significant for 18-24 year olds, and least significant for those aged under 18.

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

- As shown, males were more likely to be in custody than females for serious violence offences they committed.
- Under 18 year olds were the least likely to be taken into custody for serious violence in Broxtowe 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, adult 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	484	50	32	20	10
<i>% from Broxtowe</i>	66%	34%	44%	50%	70%
<i>% that were from an Out of Force area</i>	15%	26%	9%	5%	10%
<i>% that were also victims of a crime</i>	45%	44%	28%	70%	30%
<i>% that were victims of a domestic crime</i>	18%	14%	19%	30%	10%
<i>% recorded against a drug offence</i>	11%	18%	16%	10%	-
<i>% arrested</i>	31%	34%	44%	30%	20%

Key findings within the ethnicity data for all serious violence within Broxtowe include:

- Those from White and Other ethnic groups had the highest proportion of persons who were recorded as living in Broxtowe, whilst those from Black ethnic groups had the highest proportion of those that were from outside of Broxtowe. 35% were Nottingham City nominals, with a concentration of offenders/suspects from Aspley.
- Offenders from Mixed ethnic groups had the highest proportion of persons recorded as a victim in the prior 3-year period, for all crime and for domestic crime.
- Those from Asian and Black ethnic groups were most likely to have previously been recorded against a drug offence proportionately.
- Offenders from Asian ethnic groups had the highest arrest rates compared to all other ethnicities.

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, 72% of all serious violence in Broxtowe 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 in Broxtowe, there have been 2 homicides reported. Both were murders of females, the first a domestic homicide in Eastwood and the other a murder of a female by an acquaintance who pleaded he was under the influence of Class A drugs.

2.2.2 Actual Bodily Harm (ABH)

A total of 549 S47 AOABH offences were recorded in the most recent 12 months by Nottinghamshire Police in Broxtowe, which is a 17% increase on the previous year where 469 occurrences were recorded. Of these offences:

- 8 were on an emergency worker, of which 6 were on a constable. This is stable to the previous year where 9 assaults on emergency workers were recorded, 8 of which were on a constable.
- 5 assaults were flagged as being motivated by prejudice, of which the majority (n4) were racially/religiously aggravated assaults. This is similar to the number of occurrences recorded in the previous year (n6).
- 42% (n227) had a domestic marker, which is higher in volume and proportion to the previous year where 36%, or 170 of 469, were domestic assaults.
- Beats that had disproportionately higher volumes and percentages of domestic assault, relative to the overall volume of assaults, included Beeston Central (75% domestic, 9 of 11), Beeston North (65% domestic, 11 of 17) and Stapleford South East (60% domestic, 15 of 25).
- Contrasting this increase in domestic flagged occurrences, 17% (n96) of ABH offences had alcohol cited as an influencing factor, which is a decrease in volume and proportion seen in the previous year where 24% (n111) had this flag.
- 10% of serious violence involved a weapon (n53), which is a decrease to the previous year where 12%, or 57 of 412 offences, were reported to involve a weapon. Of note, there was a slight increase in knife enabled ABH from 8 offences to 12.

The majority of ABH took place in dwellings (55%, n296), which was an increase from the previous year (48%, n218), further reflecting the impact of domestic crime in Broxtowe. Public place violence (n149) stayed stable, representing 28% of all ABH in Broxtowe, and a further 7% of ABH was in Hospitality (n40). The top repeat area for ABH in Broxtowe was a pub in Eastwood, which highlights that although domestic crime is a driver for the increase of serious violence seen, much of the demand around assaults is within alcohol and night time economy settings.

Victim and offender profile

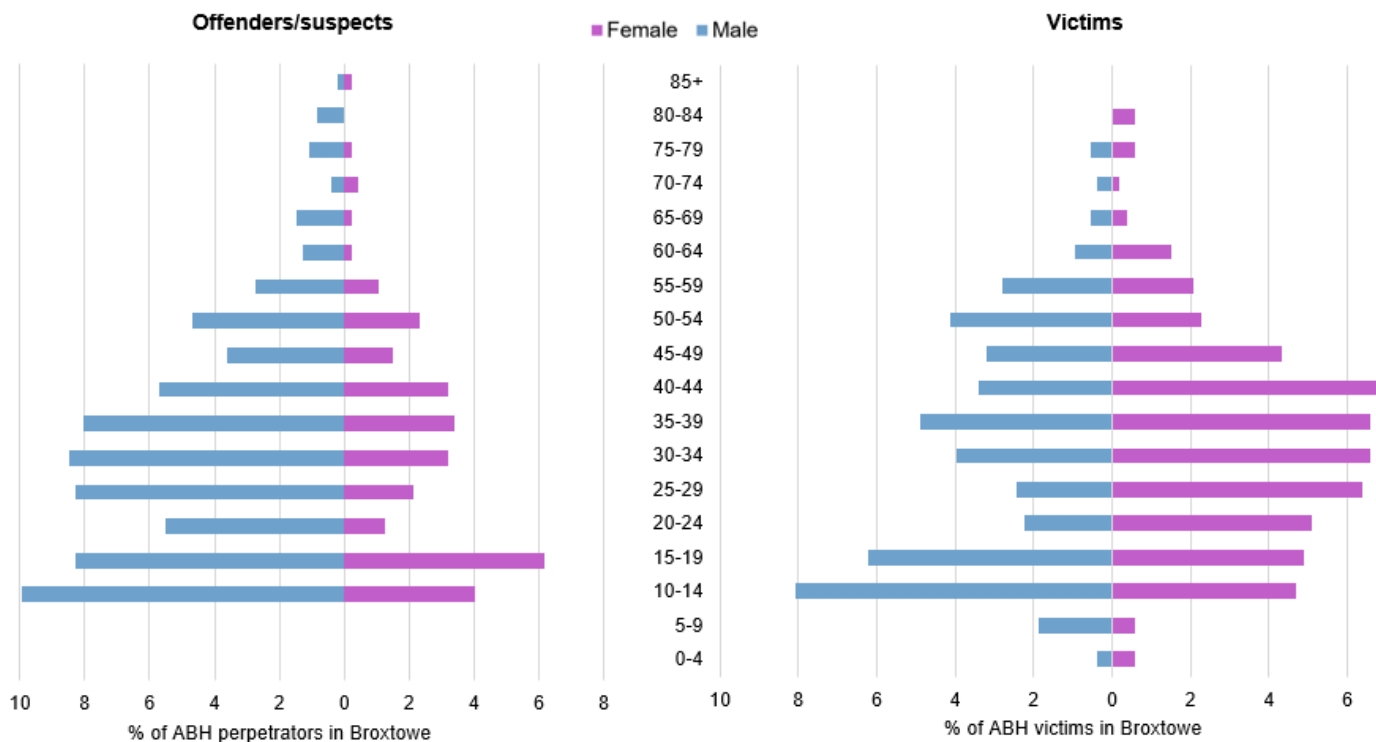
Data was recorded for 415 unique suspects/offenders, with 47 repeat offenders, and 508 unique victims, with 35 repeats, of AOABH in Broxtowe in 2023/24, totalling 551 victim and 484 offender records. Of note, repeat offenders were responsible for **a quarter** of all ABH offences in Broxtowe, whilst repeat victims were involved in 15%. This highlights the repeat occurrences of ABH to be concentrated in **repeat offending behaviour**. Of note, at least 45% of repeat victims and 49% of repeat offenders had a domestic marker, highlighting the significance of domestic assault repeat victimisation.

In Broxtowe, the majority of AOABH offences were perpetrated by an intimate partner (n156), a stranger (n96) or an acquaintance (n82). The largest changes were seen in intimate partner (+29%) and occurrences

perpetrated by 'other' relationships (+48%) which, as mentioned were mostly occurrences where 'staff' have been assaulted for example in care homes, bars and shops.

Age and gender were recorded for 532 victim and 472 offender/suspect records, and this is shown in the figure below. In 71% of occurrences, the perpetrator was a male, and in 54%, the victim was a female. This gender bias likely reflects the influence of domestic crime on assault in Broxtowe.

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



The demographic which had the largest volume of perpetrators was males aged between 10 and 14, representing 10% of all perpetrators of ABH in Broxtowe. This is slightly higher than the proportion seen in the previous local profile, where 15-19 and 30-34 year old males all represented 9% of perpetrators. This would suggest that violence perpetrated by young people, specifically young males, has increased in Broxtowe. Moreover, female offenders/suspects were most concentrated in the 15-19 and 10-14 year old age groups, with specific concentrations in 16 to 17 year old girls. This trend was also not noted in the previous local profile. Further analysis highlighted that:

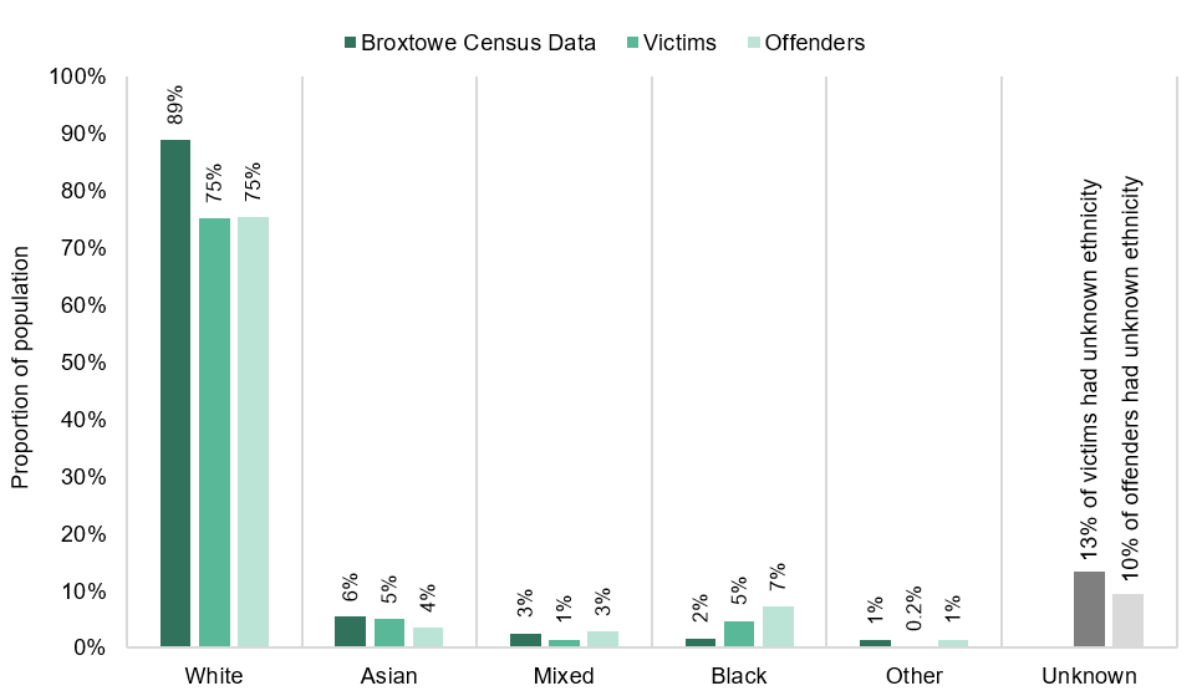
- The most common victim-perpetrator relationship for both male and female perpetrators aged under 18 (113 offenders) was an acquaintance, which represented a third of all occurrences. Further analysis highlighted these occurrences to be concentrated as group assaults on other young people that attend the same school as the perpetrator. A trend was noted that these offences were notably concentrated in Kimberley and Eastwood, highlighting a concentration of **school based assaults in this area**.
- For 30-34 year old male perpetrators of ABH, they were most likely to be domestic flagged occurrences on intimate partners.

The demographic which had the largest volume of victims was also males aged between 10 and 14, representing 8% of all victims of ABH in Broxtowe. The trends in this cohort are similar to the perpetrators, with the majority of them being victims of assaults from other offenders of a similar age, attending the same school. The same trend was present for female victims in this cohort. Female victims were found most concentrated in the 40-44 year old age group, with over half of all assaults in this cohort being perpetrated by intimate partners.

Ethnicity data was collected for 91% of offenders/suspects, 438 of 484, and 87% of victims, 477 of 551, of ABH in Broxtowe in 2023/24. The data is shown below against Broxtowe population data of the 2021 census to show any areas of over/under representation. As highlighted, there was a slight under-representation of victims and offenders from White ethnic groups, balanced by an over-representation of victims and offenders from Black ethnic groups.

Further analysis into this ‘over-representation’ highlighted a concentration of offences at Clayfield’s House on Moorbridge Lane, specifically repeat occurrences from one young male aged 15 assaulting staff members at the children’s home. Other trends noted included the majority of occurrences being domestic assaults.

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



It is important to consider the data gap when interpreting trends outlined above, and the effect that this may have on proportionality. Work undertaken on young people involved in serious violence showed, via dip testing of occurrences, that many missing ethnicity data points were for White British individuals. Given the ethnic makeup of Broxtowe, it is hypothesised that the missing data would be accounted for by a majority of white individuals. This may result in the ‘over-representation’ of victims from Black ethnic groups to become proportionate, however it is still important to consider the trends that may lie behind this outlined above.

As previously noted in the ethnicity analysis for demographic comparisons, 65% of all offenders from Black ethnic groups for all serious violence were residents from areas outside of Broxtowe, with 35% from Nottingham City and particular concentrations in Aspley. This may provide explanation for the disproportionality seen above, compared to residents of Broxtowe, given the large amount of cross authority offending seen.

Comparisons between demographics

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

	Female	Male	Under 18	18 - 24	Over 25
Actual Bodily Harm	118	288	88	49	276
<i>% from Broxtowe</i>	71%	63%	75%	57%	64%
<i>% that were from an Out of Force area</i>	11%	16%	14%	18%	14%
<i>% that were also victims of a crime</i>	54%	37%	38%	43%	38%
<i>% that were victims of a domestic crime</i>	29%	13%	3%	14%	21%
<i>% recorded against a drug offence</i>	2%	11%	-	17%	8%
<i>% arrested</i>	14%	27%	8%	20%	28%

Key findings within the ABH data include:

- Females were more likely to be recorded as a victim of a crime prior to their suspect offence and had the highest % of suspects being linked as a victim to domestic crime. There was little difference between age groups and the likelihood of previously being a victim however, the likelihood of being a victim of domestic crime did increase with age.
- Males were most likely to be involved in a drug offence, and this was most significant for 18-24 year old offenders.
- Adults were more than twice as likely to be arrested than children for ABH, and males were almost twice as likely than females.

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 52 GBH offences in Broxtowe, of which the majority (n45) were more severe section 18 offences where the perpetrator intended to cause serious harm.

Section 18 offences increased by 36% from 33 to 45 occurrences, and section 20 offences without intent increased by 60% from 5 to 8 offences. Of the 52 total GBH offences recorded:

- As anticipated due to the harm that injuries cause to be classed as GBH, 45% involved a weapon of which, the majority involved a knife (n13).
- A quarter had a domestic marker (n14) compared to over a third in the previous 12 months (n13). This highlights that although the volume of GBH has increased in Broxtowe, the volume of domestic flagged GBH has stayed stable, which is a contrast to trends seen in other local authorities such as Ashfield and Nottingham City where increased domestic violence was the main driver behind the increase in GBH.
- The majority of GBH in Broxtowe was perpetrated by a stranger (n12), an 'other' relationship (n11) or an intimate partner (n10). The largest increases were seen in 'other' perpetrated GBH offences, which increased from 5 to 11 recorded occurrences. Further analysis highlighted these 'other' offences to be concentrated in hospitality settings and 'pub fights'.
- Overall, GBH that occurred in hospitality increased from 4 offences to 10 in the most recent year, again further highlighting the night time economy to be a key driver behind increased violence.

As previously mentioned, this is likely reflective of the overall shift post-COVID in the night-time economy from City Centres towards more localised spots of smaller night-time economies in areas away from the traditional City Centre nighttime economy.

- Given the increase of serious violence seen in Broxtowe around assaults in hospitality settings, it is important that the approach to **policing the nighttime economy** also reflects this change.
- Further analysis highlighted many of the assaults in nighttime economy settings to be assaults by punching, pushing, kicking etc, causing serious injury. This provides opportunity for intervention around the danger of such assaults, 'one punch killings' etc, for example as done with the campaign against violence from Jacob Dunne and the culture around such violence¹².

Victim and offender profile

Data was recorded for 51 unique victims, with no repeats, and 55 unique offenders/suspects, with 3 repeats, totalling 60 offender records. Of note, there was a trend in the repeat offenders around fights in pubs with groups of males, further embedding points raised above about the **culture of violence** in the night time economy.

Age and gender were recorded for 50 victims and all offender records of which, the majority of both victims (64%) and offenders (80%) were male. The majority of offenders were males aged between 25 and 39 (n24, 40%), and the majority of victims were also males in this age category (n10, 20%).

- Female victims were most likely to be the victim of intimate partner violence, at a third of all GBH offences, whilst male victims were most likely to be victims of 'other' (mostly 'pub fights') and stranger GBH occurrences.
- Males offenders were most likely to offend on strangers (14 of 48) or 'other' (11 of 48) victims, whilst women offenders were most likely to offend on 'intimate partners', but volumes were much smaller (3 of 12).

This highlights again the significance of males fighting in pubs in Broxtowe escalating to serious forms of violence where GBH level injuries are caused. Of note, all victims and offenders involved in these assaults, where ethnicity was recorded, were White British nominals.

Comparisons between demographics

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

	Female	Male	Under 18	18 - 24	Over 25
Grievous Bodily Harm	12	43	10	10	35
<i>% from Broxtowe</i>	67%	53%	60%	40%	60%
<i>% that were from an Out of Force area</i>	-	19%	30%	10%	14%
<i>% that were also victims of a crime</i>	83%	44%	70%	40%	51%
<i>% that were victims of a domestic crime</i>	67%	9%	-	30%	26%
<i>% recorded against a drug offence</i>	17%	18%	10%	-	26%
<i>% arrested</i>	8%	35%	10%	20%	37%

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

Key findings within the GBH data include:

- Females were most likely to be previously recorded as a victim of a crime, significantly domestic crime
- Almost 1 in 5 male suspects were recorded as living in an out of force area, whilst there were no female suspects recorded as out of force offenders.
- Those aged over 25 were most likely to be recorded against a drug offence, whilst there was less discrepancy between males and females and being recorded against a drug offence.
- Males were more likely to be arrested for GBH, and over 25 had the highest arrest rate.

2.2.4 Threats to Kill

Between the 1st July 2023 – 30th June 2024, Nottinghamshire Police recorded 9 threats to kill offences that involved a bladed weapon in Broxtowe, an increase of +125% from the previous year where 4 offences were recorded. Because of the low sample size within this crime classification, the demographics and temporality of these offences will not be analysed in detail as they will not be reflective of local trends within the population, and any conclusions are isolated to that specific cohort of victims and offenders.

Specific trends of note in the data do however include:

- In all occurrences, the victim knew the perpetrator and, with the majority of occurrences being threats within families including siblings, parents and children. There was also a concentration of domestic threats to kill to ex partners.
- Given the increase seen in GBH largely centring around non-weapon enabled violence in pubs, this brings forward an emerging risk of potential increased violence and threats of violence in familial and domestic settings.
- The offender was a male in the majority of offences (11 of 14 recorded offenders/suspects).

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, 8 incidents of modern slavery have been recorded by Nottinghamshire Police in the Broxtowe area, which is stable to the previous year where 8 occurrences were also recorded. All of these were ‘recent’ offences, and currently, 5 of the incidents are crimed.

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

Given the regular audits that takes place to ensure NRMs are correctly reclassified when appropriate, it is important to note that the above figures and analysis may change. Currently, the crimed modern slavery offences in Broxtowe included 2 criminal exploitation offences, 1 of a vulnerable adult and 1 of a child, to sell drugs, a labour exploitation offence and financial abuse of workers, and the third being an organised immigration crime offence.

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

Over the reporting period, there were 18 CSE tagged occurrences with the CSE National Incident Category List (NICL) qualifier, and 7 with the CSE referral local qualifier in Broxtowe. This was stable to the previous year. Trends of note included:

- The majority of occurrences were recorded as victimless or strangers, and further analysis highlighted these to be indecent image offences, with a trend of indecent images retrieved from ‘telegram’ and held by both children and adults.

Telegram – Strategic Insight

Telegram is a messaging app that surged in popularity in 2021, offering end to end encryption via secret chats with 200,000 person group chat capacity. The service currently has about 900 million active monthly users and has become hugely popular partly due to the ease of viewing and posting messages on channels. Research has shown however that the app hosts vast amounts of illegal content ranging from extreme sexual imagery, drug supply, organised crime, extremist groups and content typically perceived as limited to the dark web.

Given the findings above around indecent image offences and the app telegram, it is important that the risks of the app are made aware to young people in this local authority, through education around how to use social media apps such as Telegram safely. This also applies to the messaging function of the app, and educating young people around the dangers of online exploitation.

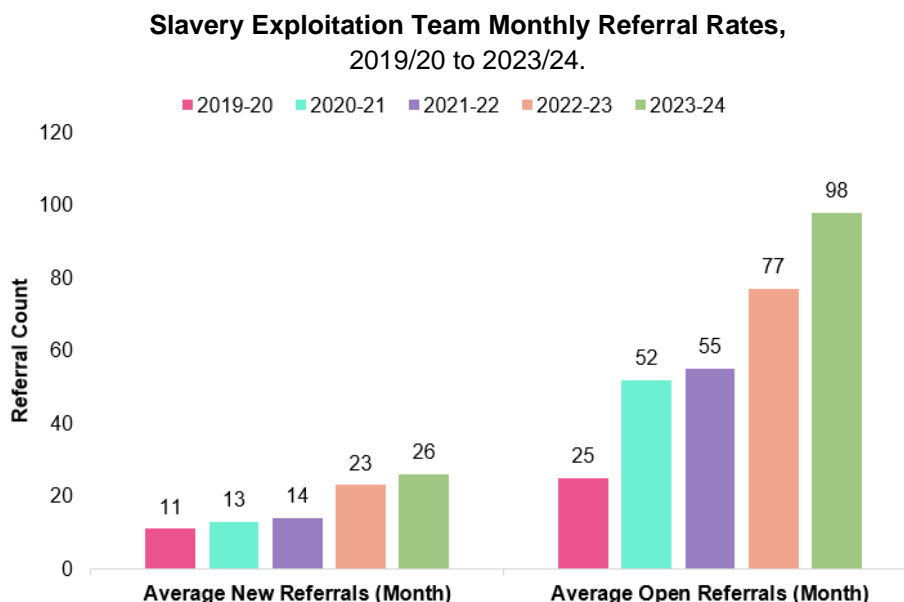
Slavery Exploitation Team

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 Broxtowe.

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

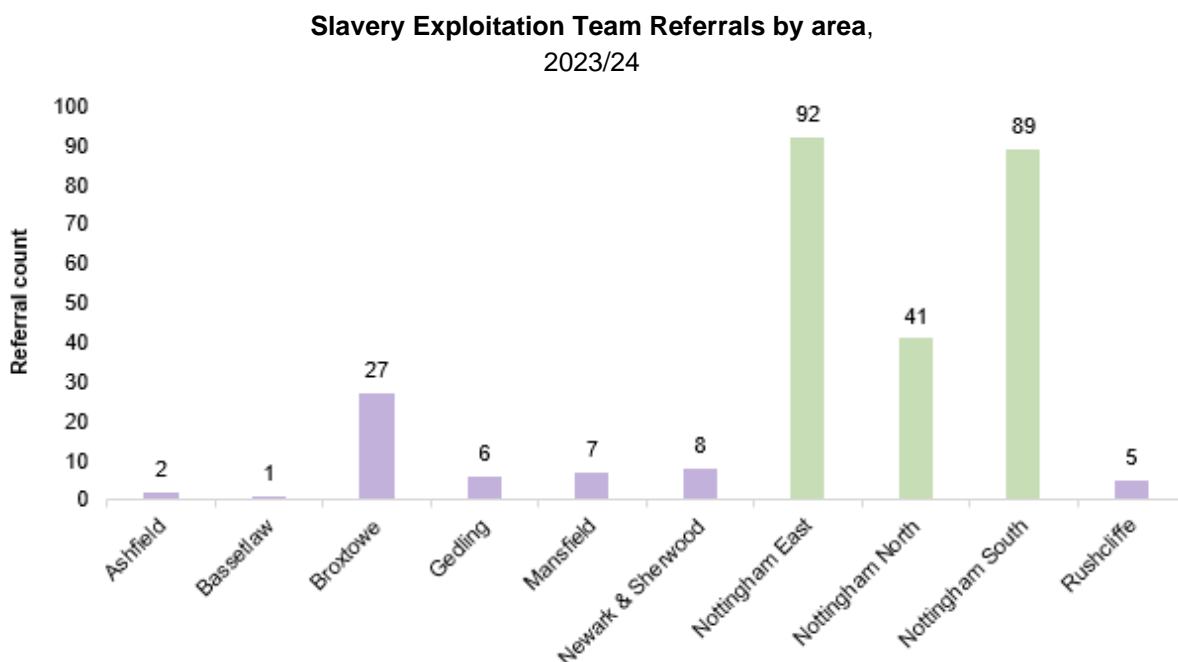
The graph below shows the average monthly rate of referrals into the SET which highlights the increase in demand seen into the recent financial year. Increases in referrals do not necessarily suggest that cases of exploitation and slavery are increase but rather that agencies are identifying these cases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



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

Referral locations

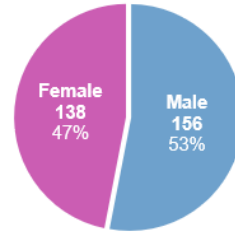
The referrals by district are shown below, with Nottinghamshire County Local authorities shown in purple and Nottingham City in green. As shown, of all areas in Nottinghamshire, Broxtowe had the highest number of referrals to the SET, behind Nottingham City referrals.



Victim demographics

Gender is recorded as male or female¹³, 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.



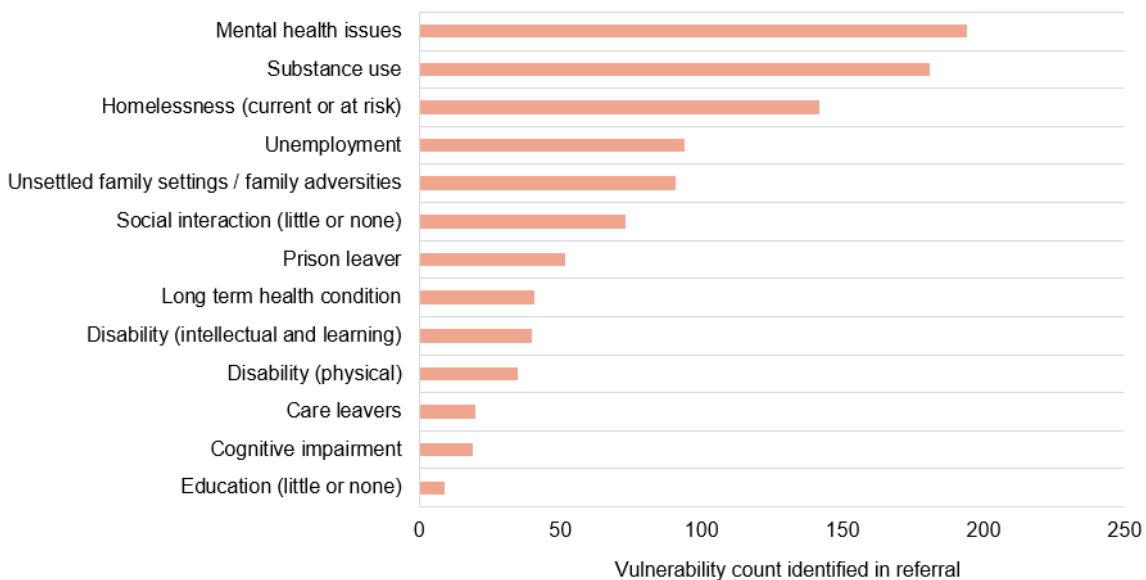
Age group	Referral Count
Under 18	7 (3%)
18 – 24	41 (15%)
25 – 34	51 (19%)
35 – 44	69 (25%)
45 – 54	52 (19%)
55 – 64	26 (10%)
65+	25 (9%)

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.

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



¹³ Transgender victims are recorded as their identified gender, and one non-binary/third-gender identified person was recorded.

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*¹⁴. For non-recent historic sexual violence occurrences, Nottinghamshire Police recorded an additional 21 offences in Broxtowe in the most recent 12 months, and 27 in the previous year. Of these non-recent offences:

- The majority were perpetrated by an intimate partner, family member or an acquaintance.
- 8 offences were flagged as domestic, and 9 occurrences were flagged for child sexual abuse, all of which were without 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.

The following analysis excludes historical incidents.

Between July 2023 – June 2024, Nottinghamshire Police recorded 172 occurrences of rape and sexual assault in Broxtowe, accounting for 20% of serious violence in this local authority which is slightly higher than proportions seen across Nottinghamshire where sexual violence accounted for 17% of all serious violence. This is relatively stable to volumes seen in the previous year where 172 offences were recorded.

2.3.1 Rape

Of the serious sexual offences recorded in the most recent 12 months in Broxtowe, 78 were rape occurrences, a 5% increase from the previous year (n74). Of the offences recorded in 2023/24:

- 60 were of a female aged over 16 (+15% from 2022/23) and 16 were of a female under 16 (-6%). Further insight highlighted many of the rapes of minors to be incorrectly recorded as 'recent' occurrences (9 of 17).
- 45% had a domestic flag (n35), which was an increase from the previous year where 39% (n29) were flagged as domestic.
- 17% (n13) had alcohol cited as an influencing factor which was again an increase from the previous year, where 7 occurrences (9% of all rape) had this flag.
- The increase in alcohol flagged and domestic occurrences were mostly co-occurring, with domestic rapes that had alcohol cited as an influencing factor increasing from 1 recorded occurrence in 2022/23 to 6 reports in 2023/24.

¹⁴ **Recent offences:** the occurrence start date and the occurrence end date were within 12 months of one another.

This highlights the influence of alcohol as a key driver for domestic sexual violence in the Broxtowe local authority.

Victim and offender profile

Data was recorded for 62 unique offenders/suspects, with 3 repeat offenders, and 67 unique victims, with 6 repeats, totalling 75 victim and 65 offender records. Of note, the repeat offenders were all males aged over 44, and there was a significant skew in repeat victims to women aged over 30.

Of the 78 rape occurrences recorded in 2023/24, the offender was an intimate partner in the majority (47%, n37), of which most were recorded as an ex-partner (n20). Of note, the volume of rapes reported as perpetrated by spouses increased from 3 to 8 in the most recent year, which likely reflects an increased willingness of survivors to report and disclose their experience to the Police. 22% of occurrences (n17) were perpetrated by an acquaintance, and 6% by a stranger (n5).

Age and gender were recorded for 72 victim and 62 offender/suspect records. Females accounted for 97% of all recorded victims, and males 100% of all recorded offenders/suspects. The demographic with the highest volume of victims was 15-19 year old females (19%, n14), which is lower to proportions seen in the previous local profile (29% of victims were females aged between 15 and 19). The demographic with the largest volume of offenders was males aged between 15 and 19 (30%, n18).

Ethnicity was recorded for 82% of offenders/suspects, 53 of 65, and 95% of victims, 71 of 74. The majority of victims (n62) and offenders (n40) were from White ethnic groups. It is important to consider the small sample size and also missing data when interpreting this data however, given the fact that ethnic makeup of Broxtowe being significantly skewed towards White British populations, the overall trends broadly reflects what is seen proportionately to the 2021 Census data.

- 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.

Comparisons between demographics

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

	Under 18	18 - 24	Over 25
Rape	11	12	40
<i>% from Broxtowe</i>	82%	17%	63%
<i>% that were from an Out of Force area</i>	9%	25%	15%
<i>% that were also victims of a crime</i>	9%	42%	40%
<i>% that were victims of a domestic crime</i>	-	8%	20%
<i>% recorded against a drug offence</i>	-	17%	8%
<i>% arrested</i>	6%	29%	20%

Key findings within the rape offender/suspect data included:

- 18-24 year olds had the lowest volume of offenders from Broxtowe at 17%, although sample size is low. Offenders were mostly concentrated from Nottingham City and Out of Force areas.
- Under 18 year old offenders had the highest proportion recorded as living in Broxtowe, and lowest of out of force offending.
- Adult offenders were more likely to be recorded as a victim of a crime in the prior 3 year period, and those aged over 25 were most likely to be the victim of a domestic crime.
- The link between drug offences was less prevalent for all ages for sexual offending than other serious violence categories which, as previously mentioned, likely reflects links between assaults and violence within the drugs market. It was higher in proportion for 18-24 year old offenders however volumes remained low.

2.3.2 Sexual Assault

Of the serious sexual violence offences recorded in Broxtowe between July 2023 – June 2024, 94 were sexual assaults, which is stable to the previous year (n93). Of these occurrences:

- The majority (79%, n74) were assaults on over 13 year olds, most of which were recorded as perpetrated on females (n68). 20 assaults were on under 13 year old victims, again the majority being perpetrated on females (n17).
- 13% (n12) of occurrences had a domestic flag and 11% had alcohol cited as an influencing factor, both of which were stable to the previous year.
- 46% of sexual assaults in Broxtowe were flagged for child sexual abuse (n43), the majority being without exploitation (n40). Contrasting stability seen across other sexual assault categorisations, this increased significantly from the previous year where child sexual abuse was flagged in 25% (n24) of occurrences. This increase is predicted to reflect better recording practices and identification of abuse, rather than an increase in child sexual abuse in Broxtowe.
- The majority of sexual assaults took place in a dwelling (57%, n51), which is higher in both volume and proportion to the previous year (49%, n44). This was offset by decreases in sexual assaults in public places and hospitality.
- Of note, there were 5 sexual assaults recorded in education settings in Broxtowe which were mostly reports by children of inappropriate touching by staff members.

Victim and offender profile

Data was recorded for 92 victims, with 2 repeats, and 74 offenders, with 2 repeats, of sexual assault in 2023/24, totalling 94 victim and 76 offender records. The highest volume of sexual assaults in Broxtowe were perpetrated by 'other' categories (20%, n19), which is significantly higher than the previous year (4%, n4). Further analysis highlighted a trend of disclosures of sexual assaults by 'housemates'.

- Given the large student population in certain parts of Broxtowe such as Beeston, it is hypothesised that this reflects an increased willingness of students to report unsolicited and non-consensual sexual touching/advances.
- This does raise a potential intervention for students around sexual assault from acquaintances/housemates, and how they can seek tailored support if they are victims of this.

Age and gender was recorded for 91 victim and 72 offender records. 91% of victims were female and 92% of offenders were male. This gender bias was much more significant than the previous local profile, where 77% of victims were female.

The demographic with the largest volume of offenders was 25-29 year old males (13%), followed by 10-14 year old males (11%). The prevalence of 10-14 year old males was not identified in the previous local profile however, as shown, this may be an area of emerging risk that requires targeted intervention. Further analysis

of offenders in this cohort highlighted a trend of young boys touching and assault young girls non-consensually from a similar age group. A similar trend was seen with 15-19 year old boys as perpetrators, which highlighted sexual assaults on girls of the same age group.

- This suggests a systemic behavioural issue regarding sexual touching and consent in Broxtowe amongst young people, bringing forward a recommendation that further work should be undertaken with **schools regarding consent and boundaries** in this local authority.

The demographic with the largest volume of victims was 15-19 year old females (24%) and 10 – 14 year old females (18%). The trends within this cohort of victims was similar to trends highlighted above around males of a similar age either touching or forcing the victim to partake in sexually explicit acts without their consent.

As with rape offences, sexual assault reporting rates were highest for victims from White ethnic groups, and against offenders/suspects from White ethnic groups, highlighting again the potential under-reporting of sexual assault within minority ethnic communities.

Comparisons between demographics

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

	Female	Male	Under 18	18 - 24	Over 25
Sexual Assault	6	65	16	7	50
<i>% from Broxtowe</i>	82%	55%	75%	57%	52%
<i>% that were from an Out of Force area</i>	17%	15%	6%	14%	20%
<i>% that were also victims of a crime</i>	33%	38%	63%	43%	28%
<i>% that were victims of a domestic crime</i>	17%	6%	6%	-	8%
<i>% recorded against a drug offence</i>	-	6%	-	14%	6%
<i>% arrested</i>	33%	17%	6%	29%	20%

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

- All female offenders that were not from Broxtowe were out of force area nominals, although this was only 1 nominal. Whilst male offenders from outside of Broxtowe were concentrated in Nottingham City.
- Under 18 year old offenders were most likely to be recorded as victims of a previous crime and overall, there was a weak link to previously being the victim of a domestic crime.

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 69 occurrences of robbery in the Broxtowe area, an increase of 6% compared to the previous year where 65 offences were recorded. This was mostly attributed to an increase in business robbery offences offsetting a decrease in robbery of personal property offences in Broxtowe.

2.4.1 Personal Robbery

50 robbery of personal property offences were recorded in Broxtowe in the most recent 12 months, a decrease of 11% from the previous year where 56 offences were recorded. Of these occurrences:

- 18 were recorded to involve a weapon, which is similar to the previous year (n20). The most common weapon recorded against personal robbery offences were knives (n10) and blunt instruments (n5).
- The beat with the highest volume of personal robbery was Beeston North (n7) and Beeston Town Centre (n6) and of note, Beeston North saw the largest increase from the previous year from 0 recorded offences to 7. These were concentrated as street records on Broadgate.
- Other repeat streets included Nottingham Road in Eastwood and Thompson Close in Chilwell.
- The majority of personal robbery in Broxtowe (67%, n33) took place in a public place, which was however considerably lower in proportion and volume to the previous year (82%, n46). This was mostly due to an increase in dwelling-based robbery from 8 occurrences to 14 in 2023/24, with concentrations in Chilwell and Stapleford.
- The majority of offences were perpetrated by strangers (42%, n21) however this was also lower than 2022/23 (57%, n32). An increase was seen in robbery perpetrated by acquaintances (10 to 14), and in domestic robbery (0 to 4).

Victim and offender profile

Data was recorded for 39 unique suspects/offenders and 49 victims of personal robbery in Broxtowe in the most recent 12 months. In the dataset, there was 1 repeat victim and 7 repeat offenders. There were also 9 occurrences of group offending in the dataset, that had 3 or more offenders attached to the occurrence. The majority of these group offences were perpetrated by males aged under 18 on other males aged under 18.

- This highlights a distinct trend of targeted robbery on victims that have similar demographics to offenders, within the robbery cohort in Broxtowe, specifically targeting 10-14 year old males.

Age and gender were recorded for 49 victim and 47 offender records of which, males accounted for both the majority of victims (n40) and offenders (n42). Both victims (n12) and offenders (n16) were significantly skewed towards 10-14 year old males, again highlighting the targeted offending within similar demographics in Broxtowe.

Ethnicity was recorded for 46 of 48 offender records, and 46 of 50 victim records, and this is shown below. As highlighted, this shows that the majority of victims and offenders were from white ethnic groups. There was also an over-representation of male offenders from Black ethnic groups. Further analysis highlighted that the majority of these offenders (6 of 10) were aged between 10 and 14, and 90% were aged under 24.

- This overall highlights a disproportionality and significant skew towards young offenders of robbery within Black ethnic groups.
- There were no victims from Black ethnic groups that were aged under the age of 35, perhaps bringing forward an intelligence gap of whether victims from this demographic are not reporting, or not being targeted, in robbery offences in Broxtowe?

	Offender/ suspect	Victim
White	33	38
Black	10	3
Asian	1	3
Mixed	2	2

Comparisons between demographics

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

	Female	Male	Under 18	18 - 24	Over 25
Personal robbery	4	34	17	10	12
% from Broxtowe	25%	56%	71%	20%	58%
% that were from an Out of Force area	50%	15%	12%	30%	25%
% that were also victims of a crime	75%	59%	59%	50%	67%
% that were victims of a domestic crime	75%	6%	-	10%	33%
% recorded against a drug offence	25%	24%	-	30%	50%
% arrested	25%	62%	59%	50%	58%

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

- Offenders aged under 18 were most likely to be from Broxtowe, whilst those aged over 18 were less likely. Sample size is small, but female offenders of personal robbery were most likely to be from outside of Broxtowe, and from out of force.
- 59% (n23) of all suspects were recorded as previously being a victim of a crime in the prior 3 year period.
- Compared to other categories of serious violence, the link between drug offences was more significant however this was isolated to offenders aged over 18, with no minors being recorded against a drug offence.

2.4.2 Business Robbery

19 business robbery offences were recorded in the most recent 12 months, an increase of 11% compared to the previous year where 9 offences were recorded. Of these offences:

- The majority occurred in convenience stores (n6) or supermarkets (n5).
- Occurrences were concentrated in Beeston (n6) and Chilwell (n5), however increases were seen in Eastwood South, all of which were in **Kimberley** (n3) and mostly seen at Sainsbury's on Main St.
- 3 business robbery offences involved a weapon, which is an increase to the previous year where no weapon enabled business robberies were recorded. All of these occurrences involved a knife.

Of note: previous analytical work has highlighted an increased severity of violence in *shoplifting* offences across Nottinghamshire. It is likely that these will be recorded outside the scope of the serious violence definition, however it is an area of risk that should be monitored given the increase in violent business robbery offences seen in Broxtowe.

Data was recorded for 15 offenders/suspects of business robbery in the most recent 12 months, with 3 repeat offenders. Of note, two of the repeat offenders tended to offend together in and around Eastwood, Awsworth and Kimberley. The majority of offenders were male (n14) and all offenders were aged over 20, with a particular concentration of offenders aged over 30. Ethnicity was recorded for all offenders, all of whom were White British.

This highlights how compared to personal robbery, the age of offenders shifts to an older demographic. Further analysis highlighted key links between most offenders to substance use, prolific shoplifting and increased severity of violence resulting in shoplifting offences being classified as robbery.

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. Custody is not a solution for prolific shoplifting and is unlikely to break the cycle of offending. One of the recommendations of the document was that **prolific shoplifters with substance use vulnerabilities are the type of offenders integrated offender management schemes should be engaging with.**

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 **79 unique weapon possession** occurrences between 1st July 2023 – 30th June 2024, within Broxtowe. This represented a 9% decrease from the previous year, which returned 87 occurrences. The type of weapon featured for the crime is shown below. Key changes included stability in bladed article offences, and slight decreases in offensive weapon and firearm offences.

	2022/23	2023/24	Change	
			Vol	%
Possession of weapon offences	87	79	-8	▼ (-9%)
<i>Bladed article</i>	40	40	=	=
<i>Offensive weapon</i>	11	7	-4	▼ (-36%)
<i>Firearm</i>	12	9	-3	▼ (-25%)
<i>Other weapon</i>	6	6	=	=
<i>Not stated</i>	18	17	-1	▼ (-6%)

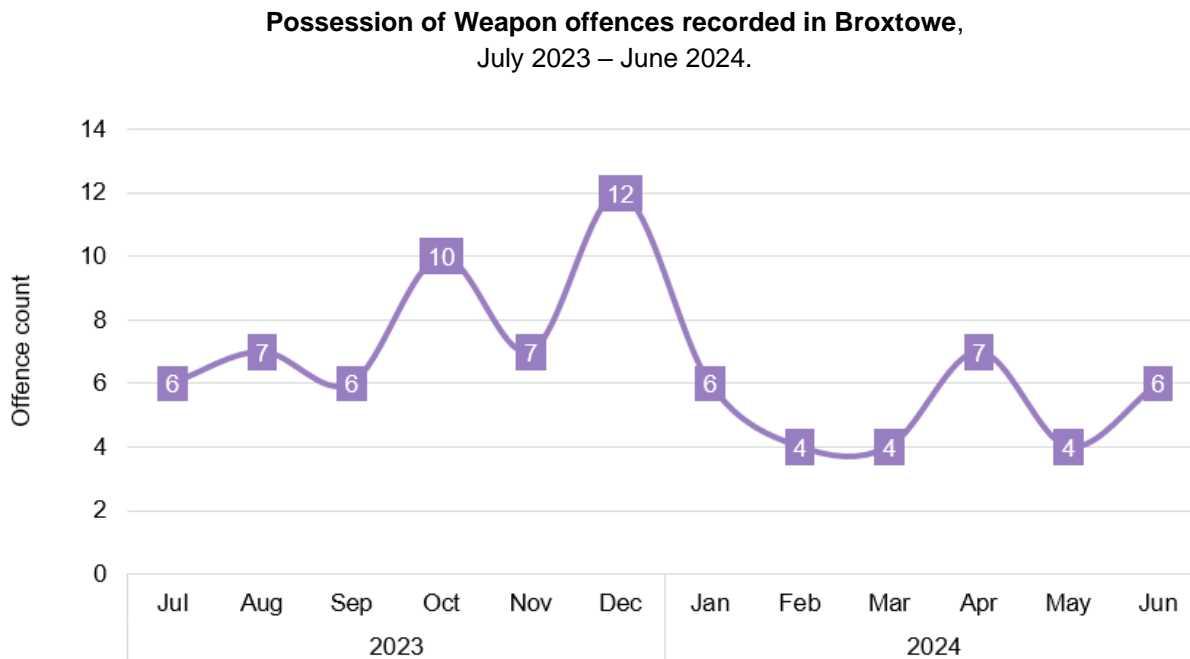
Location analysis

Across the 7 wards in Broxtowe, most possession of weapon offences were recorded in Stapleford (n24) and Beeston (n16). Particular concentrations were seen in Stapleford North (n10), Stapleford South East (n8), Eastwood South (n8) and Kimberley (n7). This reflects the serious violence picture.

Unlike other areas across Nottinghamshire where the majority of weapon possession offences were in public places, the majority in Broxtowe were recorded in dwellings (46%). Moreover, given the recent change to legislation around zombie knives and machete weapons, it is predicted that the number of possession of weapon offences in dwellings will increase from September 2024 onwards, so must be considered if any strategies and analysis are to be completed after this period.

Seasonal analysis

The graph below shows the occurrences by month and outlines that the number of occurrences peaked during December 2023, which was followed by a decrease of 50%, where it has remained relatively stable since. It is important to consider the effect of proactive policing that will affect any seasonal patterns shown.



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	15	64	21	15	44
<i>% from Broxtowe</i>	80%	67%	57%	80%	70%
<i>% that were from an Out of Force area</i>	7%	14%	24%	7%	13%
<i>% that were also victims of a crime</i>	47%	47%	33%	53%	50%
<i>% that were victims of a domestic crime</i>	40%	6%	-	13%	18%
<i>% recorded against a drug offence</i>	-	22%	5%	40%	16%
<i>% arrested</i>	40%	64%	48%	73%	59%

Key findings included:

- 70% of weapon carriers in Broxtowe were recorded as also living in the area. The top areas for offenders outside of Broxtowe were Amber Valley and Ashfield.
- Under 18s were least likely to be recorded as living in the area, and most likely to be out of force offenders. Numbers were low, however concentrated as Amber Valley residents.
- Females were much more likely than males to previously had been victims of a domestic crime, and overall previous victimisation was higher for adults than children.
- 18 – 24 year olds were 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.

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 Broxtowe.

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 **31 calls relating to violent events** to lower super output areas (LSOAs) in Broxtowe. These were mostly assault offences (n28), with 3 additional occurrences citing a stab wound.

13% of injuries were initially classed as a category 1 incident (n4), denoting the injuries to be potentially life critical, and over half (52%, n16) were life threatening category 2 emergency calls. Just under 30% were callouts for urgent category 3 injuries (n9), and 2 callouts were less urgent category 5 calls.

The outcome of most EMAS callouts to violent events in Broxtowe were for emergency workers to see and treat patients (68%, n21) of which, the majority were conveyed either to QMC (n9) or Kings Mill Hospital (n1). The remainder of callouts had the outcome of 'hear and treat' (n10), and were triaged appropriately by emergency call handlers.

Trends of note in the data included multiple references to **fighting in local pubs**, which was also noted in the police recorded crime data, further demonstrating the night time economy and alcohol as a driver of some of the most serious violence in Broxtowe.

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 Broxtowe were to the LSOAs:

- E01028125 in Bramcote/Stapleford. Notably, there was a trend of young males and assaults causing serious injury in this LSOA.
- E01028110 in Eastwood, specifically Eastwood St Mary's ward. Contrasting the hotspot above, this was mostly reports of female victims of assault.

Demographic analysis

The majority of EMAS callouts in Broxtowe were for male victims (62%, n18), although this gender bias was considerably lower than other local authorities across Nottinghamshire, highlighting perhaps the significance of domestic serious violence and females as victims in this area. The highest volume of victims were however 30-34 year old males (17%, n5) and, all of those involved in stab related callouts were males aged between 15 and 39.

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 Broxtowe local authority, they will be highlighted.

Trends in ISTV data

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

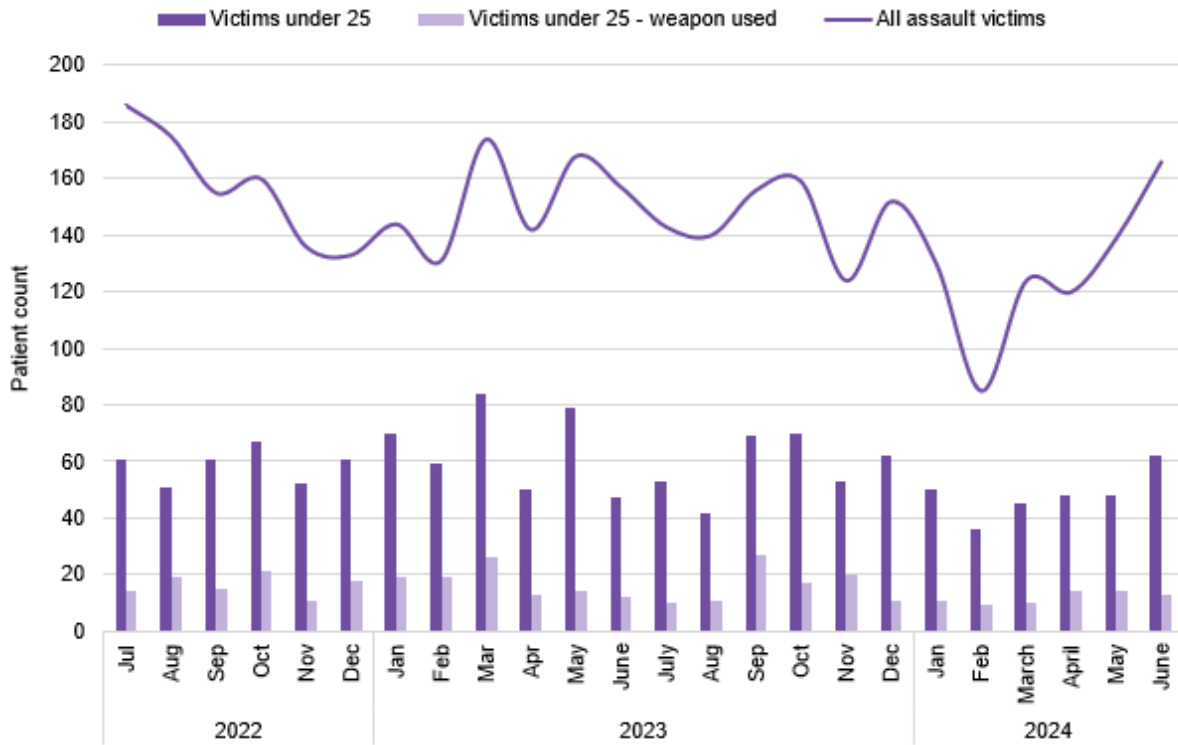
The table below shows the comparison of ISTV data from each period, further categorising patients who were under 25, and whether a weapon was used during the assault. As highlighted, the largest changes were seen at QMC hospital, where all assault presentation categorisations decreased, specifically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

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

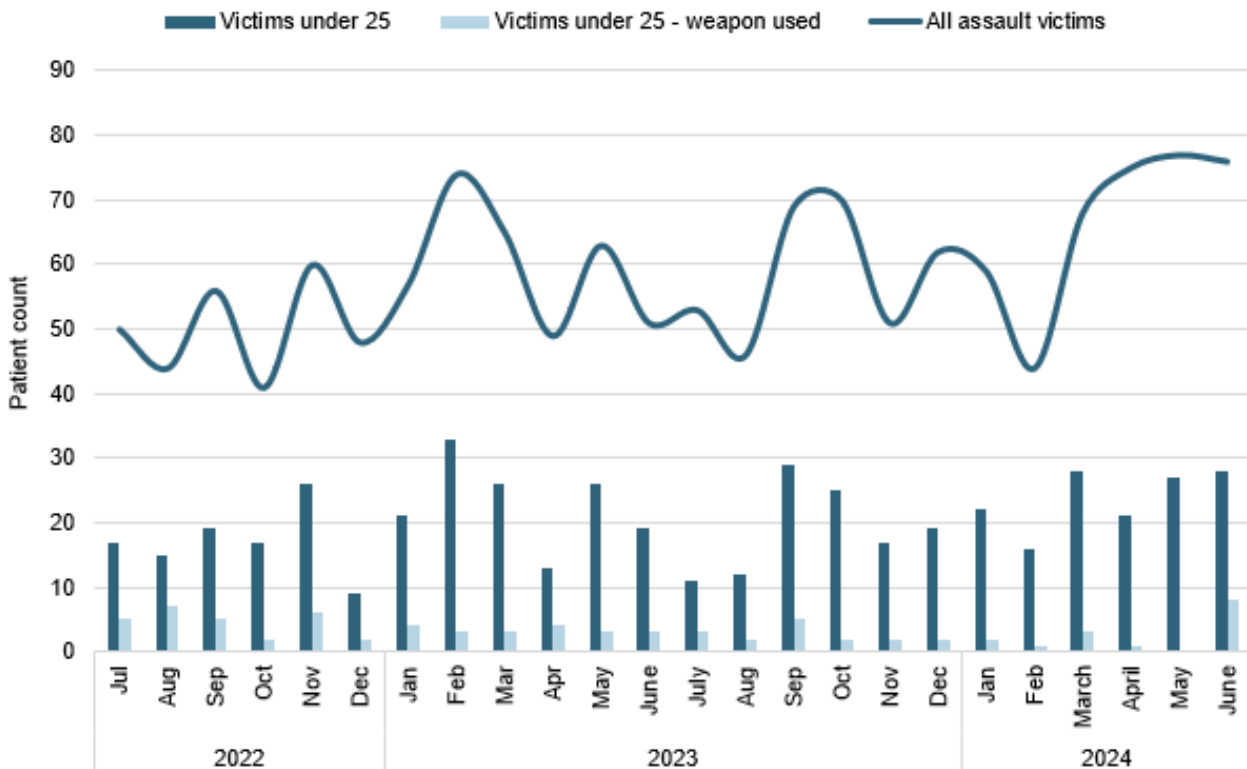
The graphs below show the monthly breakdowns of the data highlighted above to demonstrate any seasonal trends in serious violence presentations. As shown, there was a decrease in both QMC and KMH data in February of this year, that has since begun to show an increase trend returning back to high levels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

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

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



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



Demographics of ISTV data

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

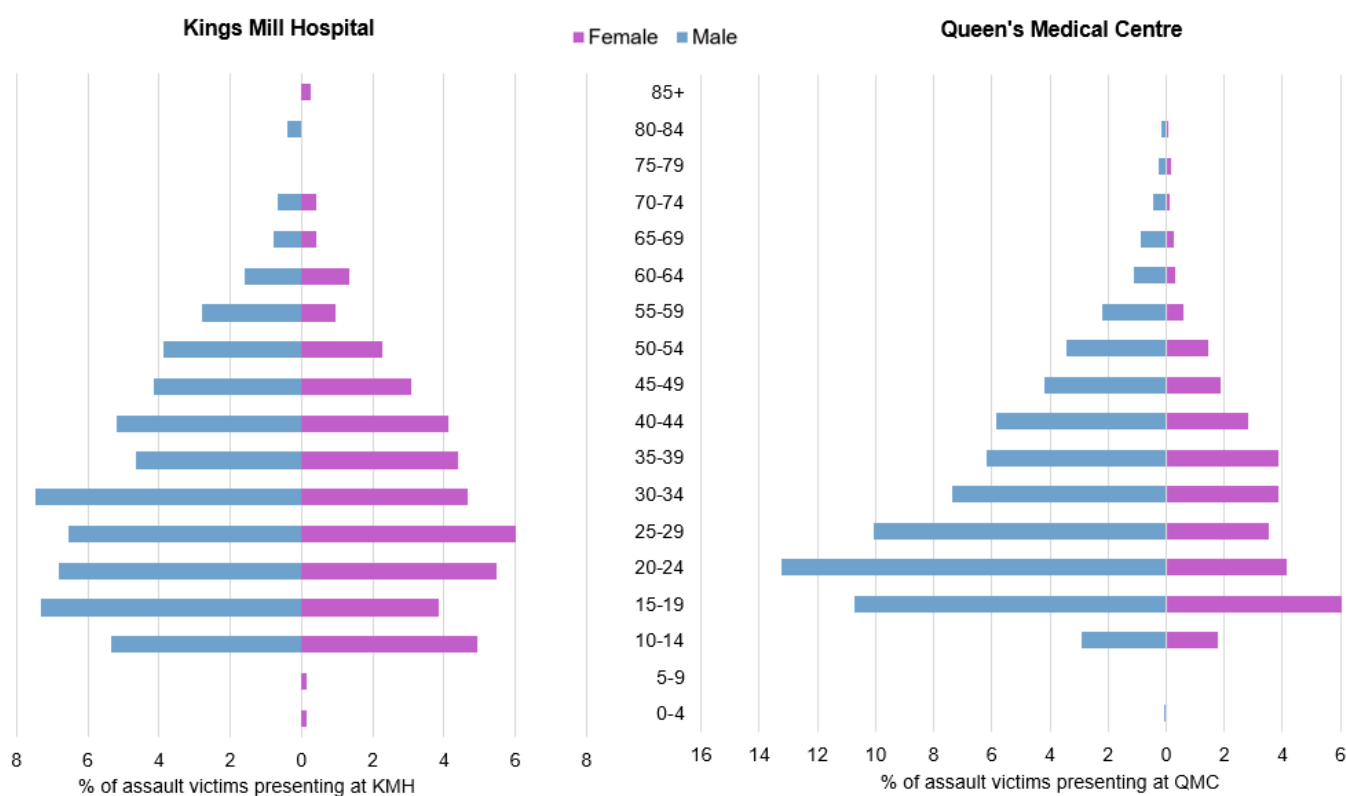
- At QMC, the demographic which had the largest volume of victims following an assault was males aged between 20 – 24 (13%), followed by males aged between 15 – 19 (11%), and 30% of all victims

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

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

This demographic profile is shown below, highlighting the differences between cohorts that present as victims of assault at KMH compared to QMC. As demonstrated, the bias towards young women as victims was more prevalent at QMC than in KMH, although there was a considerably higher volume of children that were aged between 10 and 14.

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



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

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

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

3.3 Hospital Admissions for Knife Related Assaults

The following analysis uses data from NHS digital, as published by the Digital Crime and Performance 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.



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.



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