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VRP Violence
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Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire

Mansfield Local Assessment

Serious Violence Profile - 2024 Update

Nottinghamshire OPCC

**Research &
Insight**



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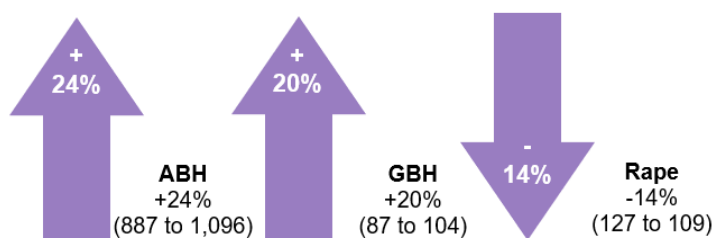
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Executive Summary

The Mansfield Local Assessment provides a comprehensive overview of trends, drivers and enablers impacting upon serious violence in Mansfield 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 Mansfield			
2022/23	2023/24	Change	
		Volume	%
1,350	1,562	+212	▲ +16%



Crime overview

- Levels of serious violence recorded in Mansfield in 2023/24 (July – June) increased by 16% from 2022/23, which was largely attributed to increases in assault offences. However, crime severity stayed stable, increasing slightly by 0.6%. This stability is driven by an overall decrease in high harm sexual violence crimes offsetting an increase in lower harm, section 47 assaults.
- Most serious violence was recorded in Mansfield Town Centre, which increased slightly despite showing a decrease in the previous local profile. These were mostly increases in public place ABH and robbery.
- The top address for all serious violence was the mental health unit Sherwood Oaks, which had high volumes of assaults most of which were patient-on-patient assaults, as well as staff members as victims.
- The largest proportion of serious violence took place between the hours of 10:00 pm and 12:00 am on weekend evenings, and demonstrates a shift back to pre-COVID concentrations of night-time economy serious violence in Mansfield.
- In the week, serious violence increased in the hours immediately after school, after 3:00 pm, then decreased in the early evening after 8:00 pm. Further analysis highlighted these peaks to be concentrations of pupil to pupil assaults in and around school grounds.
- The majority of perpetrators were male (73%), with most offenders aged between 30 and 34, or 15 to 19 year old males. The victim profile showed less gender bias, with the largest volume of victims being 10-14 year old males, and 30-34 year old males. The presence of 10-14 year old males is different to the previous local profile, where they represented just 4% of all victims, and now represented the top demographic.
- 72% of offenders lived in Mansfield, with 8% of all offenders from Ashfield, and a concentration of offenders from Bolsover out of force.
- 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 crime was highest for 18-24 year olds.

Trends within specific crime types

- Assaults on emergency workers have increased by 57%, and overall, Mansfield had the highest volume of assaults on emergency workers across Nottinghamshire, the majority of which were on police.
- The largest increases of assault were seen in medical settings, mostly attributed to increases at Sherwood Oaks, and education settings, which were occurrences where the victim and suspect were both students at the named school.

- Repeat offenders of ABH in Mansfield accounted for over a third of all ABH offences recorded. Of the repeat offenders, at least 40% were perpetrators of domestic assault.
- There was an increase in reports of domestic GBH in Mansfield, while non-domestic GBH stayed stable.
- The majority of crimed modern slavery offences in Mansfield relate to the exploitation of individuals in drug supply, specifically labour exploitation from cannabis grows.
- Of the 272 referrals into the slavery and exploitation team across Nottinghamshire, 71% had mental health issues, and 67% had substance use issues. Half of all referrals had 4 or more vulnerabilities identified, demonstrating a key link between severe multiple disadvantage and exploitation.
- Over half of all rapes recorded in Mansfield were domestic, which is higher in both volume and proportion than the previous year, further embedding trends around the increase of domestic serious violence in the authority, contrasting decreases in non-domestic violence.
- The volume of reporting amongst male victims of sexual assault increased in the most recent year, which may reflect increased willingness of male victims in Mansfield to come forward and disclose to the police.
- The most significant change in sexual assault offences was an increase in assaults in education settings. Further analysis highlighted many of the offences were committed within the same age range, suggesting systemic behavioural issues regarding touching and consent amongst young people.
- Compared to other areas across Nottinghamshire where robbery saw a significant increase, levels of robbery, both personal and business, stayed stable to the previous year in Mansfield.
- The top repeat area for personal robbery was Market Place in Mansfield Town Centre.
- Males accounted for the majority of victims and perpetrators, and this gender bias was more pronounced for weapon enabled robbery where all offenders were male. Males aged under 18 represented 41% of personal robbery offenders, and victims were most likely to be 10-14 year old males.
- There were fewer female offenders of personal robbery, however they were concentrated as over 30 year olds, with many having links to rough sleeping and substance use. Links to these vulnerabilities were also observed for offenders of business robbery, which also shifted to a much older age cohort of offenders.

Intelligence picture, contextual insight and risk factors

- Mansfield has the highest proportion of residents living in areas of high deprivation in Nottinghamshire County, at 41%, which was most concentrated as education and health deprivation.
- 62.8% of pupils achieve a good level of education at the end of reception, which is lower than the England average and levels across the County, this decreased to 46.4% for those eligible for free school meals (FSM). Mansfield also had the lowest levels of development at the end of key stage 2, and also at the end of key stage 4, across Nottinghamshire.
- Mansfield had the lowest rate and volume of all local authorities in Nottinghamshire for permanent exclusions, and a significantly lower rate than regional and national averages.
- There was however an increase of 86% in the volume of suspensions given, which was higher than regional and national increases. This is however balanced against the low exclusion rate above.
- Queen Elizabeth's Academy had the highest volume of permanent exclusions, and suspensions, in Mansfield, and also had the 4th highest rate of suspensions across Nottinghamshire and Nottingham City.
- The night time economy and geographical location of Mansfield make it a hotspot for an everchanging drugs market: cocaine and amphetamine saw the most significant over-representation, which is notable as these stimulant drugs are generally associated with an increase of violent and anti-social behaviour.
- Organised crime features significantly within the intelligence picture due to the large amount of activity in and around the area, including multiple upstream supply chains entering Mansfield. Several groups compete for drug supply in the area, which comes with associated violence and tensions. This also has a direct knock-on effect on the number of weapons occurrences seen within the area.

1. Introduction

The Mansfield Local Assessment provides a comprehensive overview of trends, drivers and enablers impacting upon serious violence in Mansfield, 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 Mansfield 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 Mansfield. The data analysed in this 2024 update looks at:

- Police recorded crime occurring between 1st July 2023 – 30th June 2024, in the Mansfield 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 Mansfield 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 Mansfield. 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.

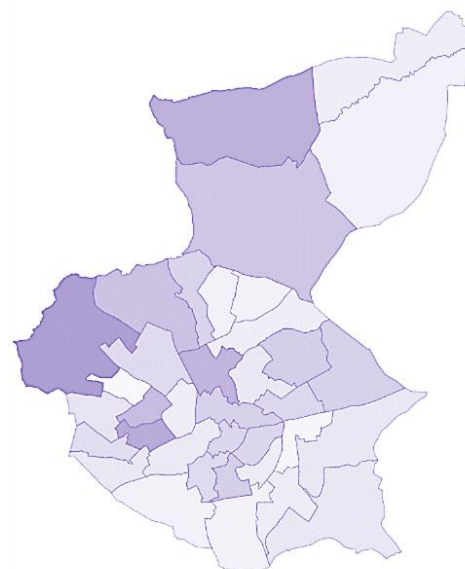
1.3 Defining the local area

Population and demographics

Nottinghamshire County has a total population of 835,054, with **Mansfield** having a resident population of 111,070³, an increase of 0.4% compared to the previous year, and of 6.2% 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 expected to be in the 65+ age group.

The population is similarly split between males (n54,622) and females (n56,448). Children (0-17) account for 20.6% of Mansfield’s population, 59.8% are of working age (18 – 64) and 19.5% are aged 65 or over.

	Total	Males	Females
Mansfield population	127,101	54,622	56,448
0 to 17 years	22,887	11,644	11,243
18 to 64 years	66,429	32,981	33,448
18 to 24 years	7,154	3,661	3,493
65 years and over	21,754	9,997	11,757



Cultural identity

Ethnic diversity is significantly lower in Nottinghamshire County than in the City. In Mansfield, utilising high-level census categories, 95% of usual residents identified their ethnic group as white, with 2% identifying as Asian/Asian British, 1.4% from mixed ethnic groups, 1% as Black/Black British and 0.7% from other.

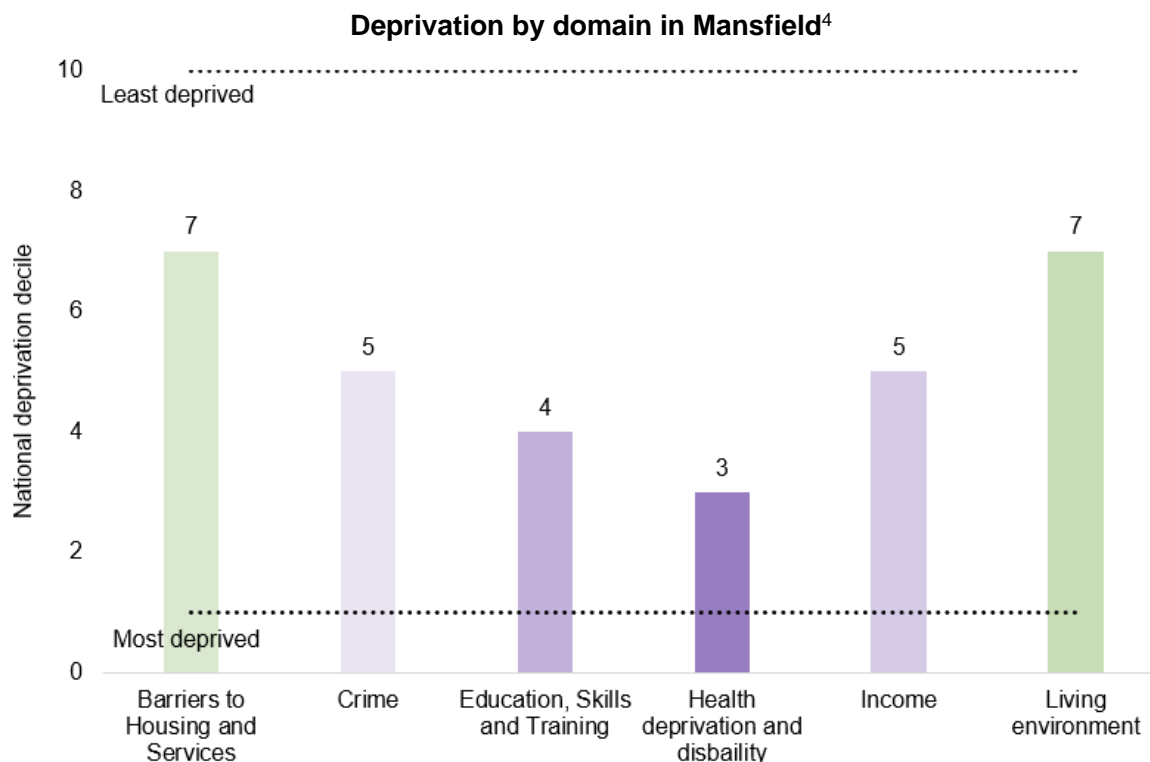
These proportions differ slightly depending on the ward, with Ladybrook, Portland and Newgate showing higher proportions of ‘White Other’ ethnic groups. This is mostly attributed to more recent Eastern European migrant populations.

Deprivation

Nottinghamshire features higher than average levels of deprivation, particularly in the City, former coalfield areas and former industrial towns affected by economic stagnation. Mansfield has the highest proportion of

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

residents living in areas of high deprivation in Nottinghamshire County at 41%. The graph below shows the deprivation by domain in Mansfield, which highlights deprivation to be concentrated as **education** and **health**.



Newgate, Ransom Wood, and Oak Tree have been identified as priority and high impact localities in Mansfield, on account of the levels of complex need and cross-agency demand that they present. These areas coincide with localities of higher-than-average multiple deprivation and remain a focus for targeted multi-agency activity.

The effects of violence may also be compounded among those already experiencing health-related vulnerabilities. In terms of health deprivation, 22% of residents in Mansfield were classed as disabled under the equality act definition, with 10% of residents stating their day-to-day activities were significantly limited.

Education

In Mansfield, 62.8% of pupils achieve a good level of education at the end of reception, which is lower than the England average (67.2%) and levels across the County (67.2%). For those eligible for FSM, 46.4% achieve a good level of development, compared to 68.4% of those not eligible. This is again lower than the England average and overall, was the second lowest level of 'development' seen in all local authorities across Nottinghamshire and Nottingham City, with Ashfield the lowest.

At KS2, 62.0% of pupils achieved a good level of reading, writing and math's, which is similar to England. This decreases to 39.0% of those eligible for FSM: both pupils eligible for FSM and those not eligible in Mansfield had the lowest development at the end of KS2 than any other local authority in Nottinghamshire and Nottingham City.

At KS4 (Attainment 8), the average Mansfield pupil scored 45.2, slightly less than the England average of 46.3, and for those on free school meals, this decreased to an average of 28.3. These were again the lowest levels of development seen across all local authorities in Nottinghamshire and Nottingham.

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

1.4 Drivers of serious violence and the intelligence picture

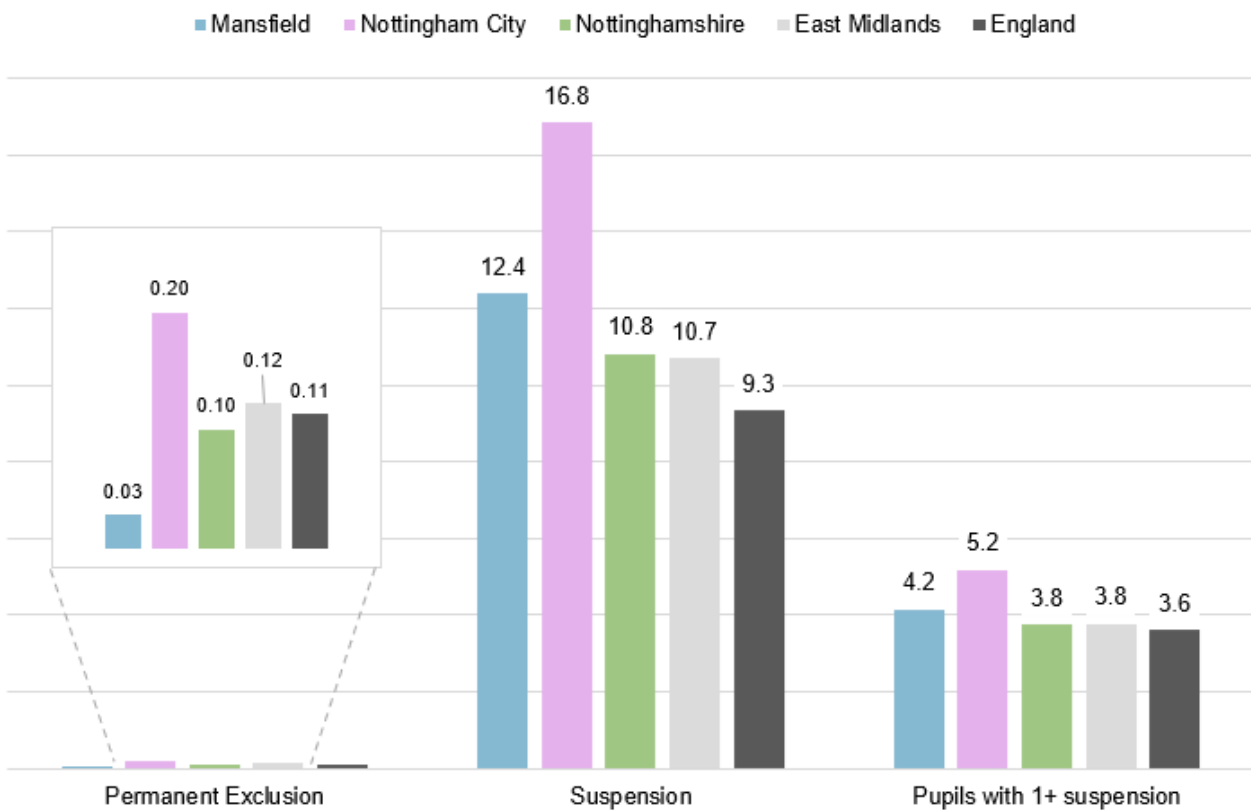
Serious violence is not an isolated event - it is the culmination of personal and societal factors which escalate individuals into serious offending. When assessing an area, it is important to contextualise what is happening by looking at the intelligence stream to better understand the individuals and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

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

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 Mansfield, compared to the County, City, regional and national rates, is shown below.

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



In the most recent academic year with complete data available (2022/23), Mansfield local authority recorded 5 permanent exclusions, which is equal to 2021/22 (n5). Compared to other local authorities, Mansfield was the only area to not increase the volume of permanent exclusions and also, did not increase as the regional (+42%) and national (+36%) records did.

- Mansfield had the lowest rate and volume of all local authorities in Nottinghamshire for permanent exclusions and, as highlighted above, a significantly lower rate than regional and national averages.

By contrast, Mansfield did record an increase of 86% in the volume of suspensions given, from 1,219 to 2,270 in 2022/23. This was much higher than the regional (+42%) and national (+36%) increase seen. The majority of these suspensions were in state-funded secondary schools (n,2139), which saw the largest increase from the previous academic year (n1,104).

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

- This equated to a rate of **28 suspensions per 100 pupils** in Mansfield secondary schools, compared to 15 in 2021/22. This is balanced against the low exclusion rate above.

Queen Elizabeth's Academy had the highest volumes of permanent exclusions (n3) and suspensions (n742) in Mansfield – this school also had the 5th highest volume of exclusions across Nottinghamshire and Nottingham and the 4th highest rate at 96 per 100 pupils, behind Outwood Academy Kirkby, The Bulwell Academy and Ellis Guilford. Other schools with high rates/volumes in Mansfield included:

- *Samworth Church Academy*: 627 suspensions, at a rate of 61 per 100 pupils. This school recorded no permanent exclusions.
- *The Brunts Academy*: 366 suspensions, at a rate of 25 per 100 pupils. No permanent exclusions were recorded.

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.

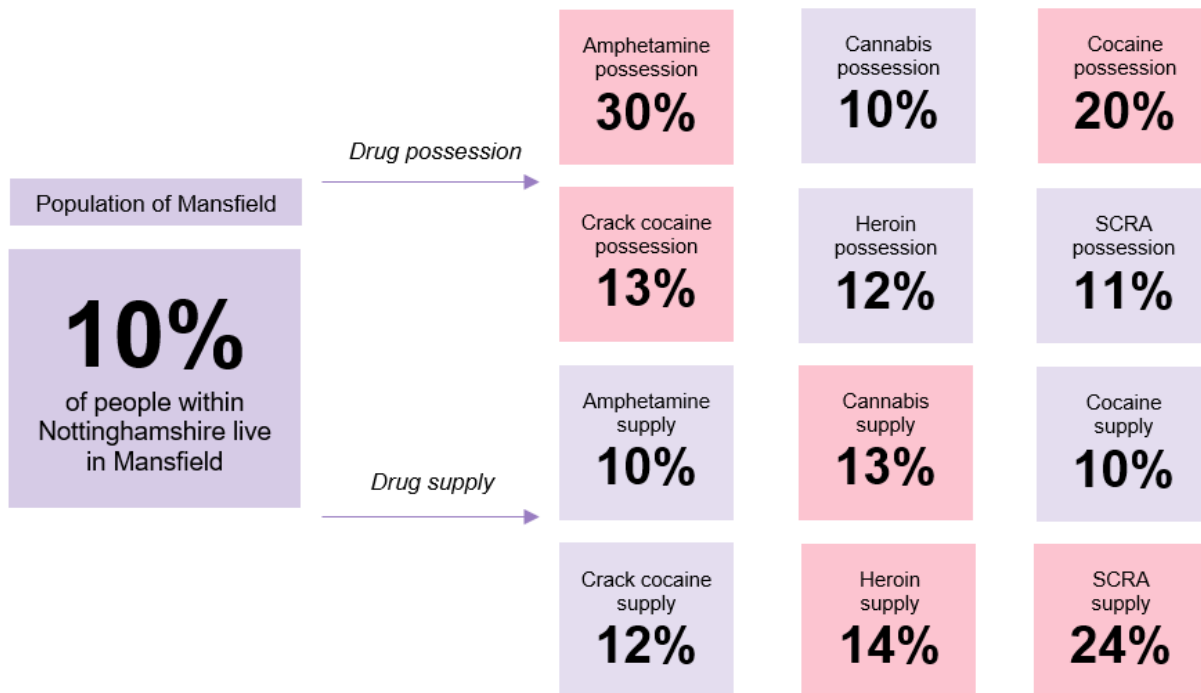
Insight from supporting the children and young people highlights that many have missed opportunities for engagement before and many have undiagnosed speech, language and communication needs. In addition to their own offending, many had also witnessed violence within the household or been the victim of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

The drugs market

Mansfield is an area that emulates that of a small city, in that it has a thriving Night Time Economy (NTE) that is centric to its crime makeup. The NTE, mixed with the geographical location of where the area sits within Nottinghamshire, makes it an area for an everchanging drugs market. Established City based suppliers spill into Mansfield and vie for control as the area hosts a lucrative sales pitch for persons/groups to establish themselves in such a large and active market.

Similar to its local counterpart Ashfield, the area sits close to major transport networks such as the M1, as well as sitting on major public transport lines such as the railway. This opens the area up to out of force individuals, enabling them easy access to engage in the modern tactic of 'County Lines'.

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



As shown above, amphetamine, cocaine and crack cocaine possession were over-represented in Mansfield, whereas the supply of cannabis, heroin and SCRA were over-represented. The over-representation of stimulant drugs, such as amphetamine and cocaine, may be explained due to the NTE economy within Mansfield, with these drugs often used alongside or instead of alcohol in NTE settings.

Organised crime and county lines

Organised crime is heavily linked as a factor to serious violence, 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 Mansfield.

In the second half of 2023, several groups competed for control of Mansfield's drug supply. Intelligence suggests that a significant individual from a City based OCG set up a drugs line in Mansfield following their release from prison. This came with associated serious violence including through drug debt enforcement tactics. This individual was also reported to have tensions with an individual from another City based OCG who also wanted to operate in the area.

A further group operate in Mansfield involved in the production of Class B drugs on a large scale. Intelligence suggests that this group use threats to prevent individuals from disclosing information. Tensions between this group and others are less frequent due to the relationship the group have with a significant individual from another group operating in Mansfield. This individual continues to have a hand in Mansfield's drug supply despite serving a significant prison sentence.

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.

⁶ 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 Mansfield. 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 **1,566 serious violence offences** in Mansfield, an overall rate of 12.3 serious violence offences per 1,000 population; the majority of which (78%) were violence against the person (VAP), the largest proportion being relatively low harm S47 assault occasioning actual bodily harm (AOABH).

Compared to the previous year, overall levels of serious violence have increased by 16%. This is largely due to increases in assault offences, with both actual bodily harm (ABH) and grievous bodily harm (GBH) increasing by 24% and 20% respectively. Increases were also seen in sexual assault and personal robbery offences, whilst knife enabled threats to kill, modern slavery, rape and business robbery all decreased. There were no homicides recorded over the reporting period in Mansfield.

		2022/23	2023/24	Change	
				Volume	%
All serious violence		1,350	1,562	+212	▲ (+16%)
Serious violence against the person	Homicide	-	-	=	=
	Actual Bodily Harm (section 47)	887	1096	+209	▲ (+24%)
	Grievous Bodily Harm (section 18/20)	87	104	+17	▲ (+20%)
	Knife enabled threats to kill	18	12	-6	▼ (-33%)
	Modern Slavery	15	9	-6	▼ (-40%)
Sexual Violence	Rape	127	109	-18	▼ (-14%)
	Sexual assault	105	121	+16	▲ (+15%)
Robbery	Personal Robbery	84	89	+5	▲ (+6%)
	Business robbery	27	22	-5	▼ (-19%)

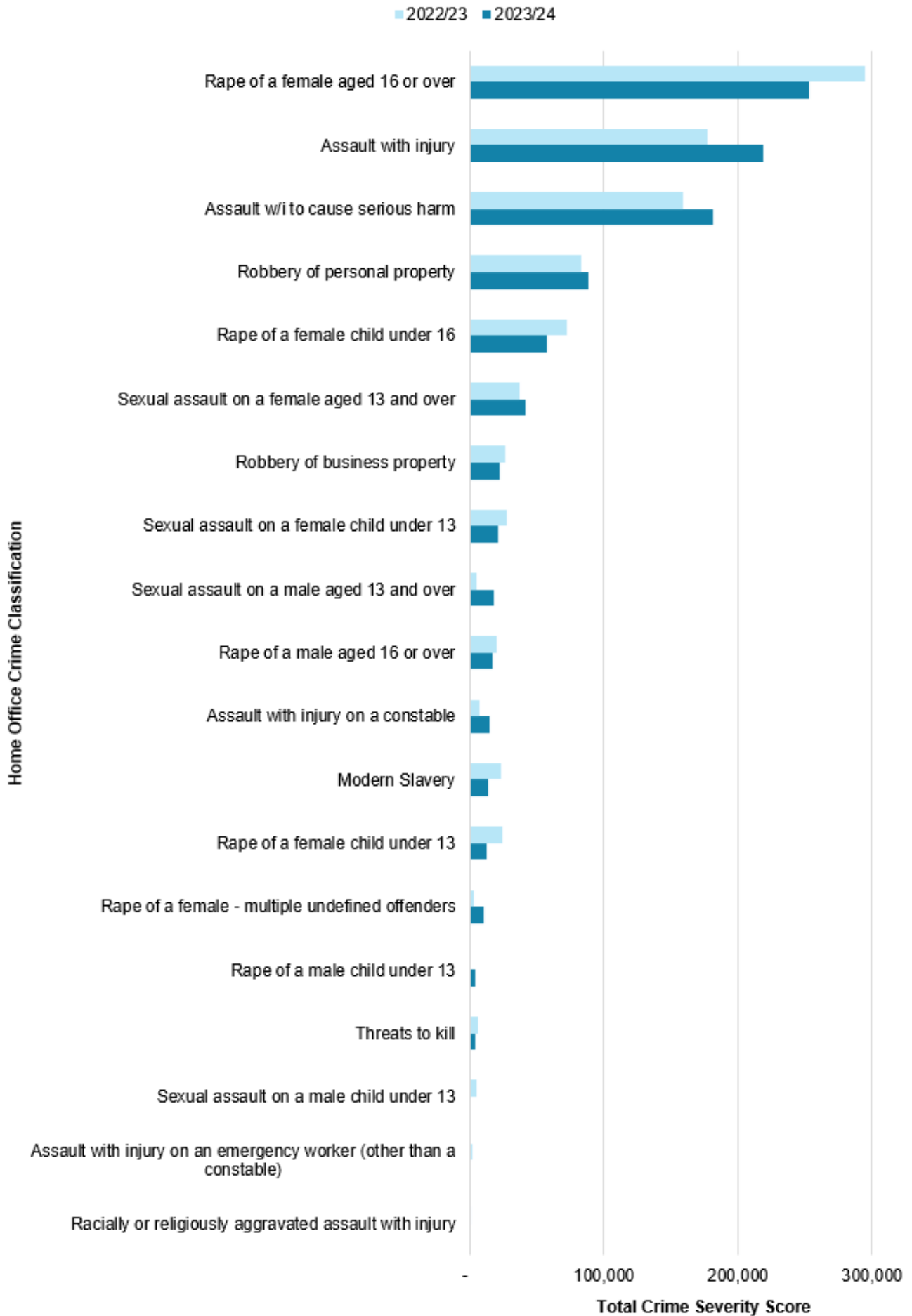
Crime severity

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

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

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

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



Overall, crime severity stayed relatively stable, increasing slightly by 0.6% compared to the previous year (+5,455 CSS). This would suggest that despite overall levels of serious violence increasing in 2023/24 (+16%) compared to the previous 12 months in Mansfield, the severity of violence has stayed stable.

This stability is driven by an overall decrease in high harm rape and serious sexual offences (RASSO) crimes, with all categorisations within this crime classification apart from rape of a male child under 13 decreasing compared to the previous year. This large decrease offset increases in assault offences, which all increased in volume and therefore total severity score. The data behind these trends will be explored in more detail in the subchapters of this profile.

Location analysis

Across the 5 wards within the Mansfield local authority, most serious violence offences recorded between July 2023 – June 2024 were in Mansfield East (32%), followed by Mansfield Town Centre (24%) and Mansfield West (23%). Lower volumes were seen in Mansfield North (14%) and Warsop (8%). All wards increased compared to the previous 12 months.

The table below shows the volume of serious violence in Mansfield by beat, comparing 2022/23 to 2023/24. As shown, the top 3 wards for volumes of serious violence stayed stable in both years. Increases in Lindhurst (+109%) contrasting decreases in Sherwood (-6%) have meant Lindhurst has become the fourth highest beat in Mansfield for volumes of serious violence.

	2022/23	2023/24	Change	
			Volume	%
Mansfield Town Centre	216	254	+38	+18%
Ravensdale	123	144	+21	+17%
Portland	113	124	+11	+10%
Lindhurst	58	121	+63	+109%
Sherwood	116	109	-7	-6%
Eakring	77	97	+20	+26%
Oak Tree	82	89	+7	+9%
Warsop/Birklands	70	76	+6	+9%
Ladybrook	87	73	-14	-16%
Broomhill	66	62	-4	-6%
Robin Hood	66	62	-4	-6%
Pleasley Hill/Bull Farm	26	48	+22	+85%
Meden/Church Warsop	35	46	+11	+31%
Berry Hill	26	45	+19	+73%
Priory	43	45	+2	+5%
Forest Town East	36	42	+6	+17%
Cumberlands	30	34	+4	+13%
Forest Town West	29	33	+4	+14%
Leeming	27	31	+4	+15%
Grange Farm	24	27	+3	+13%

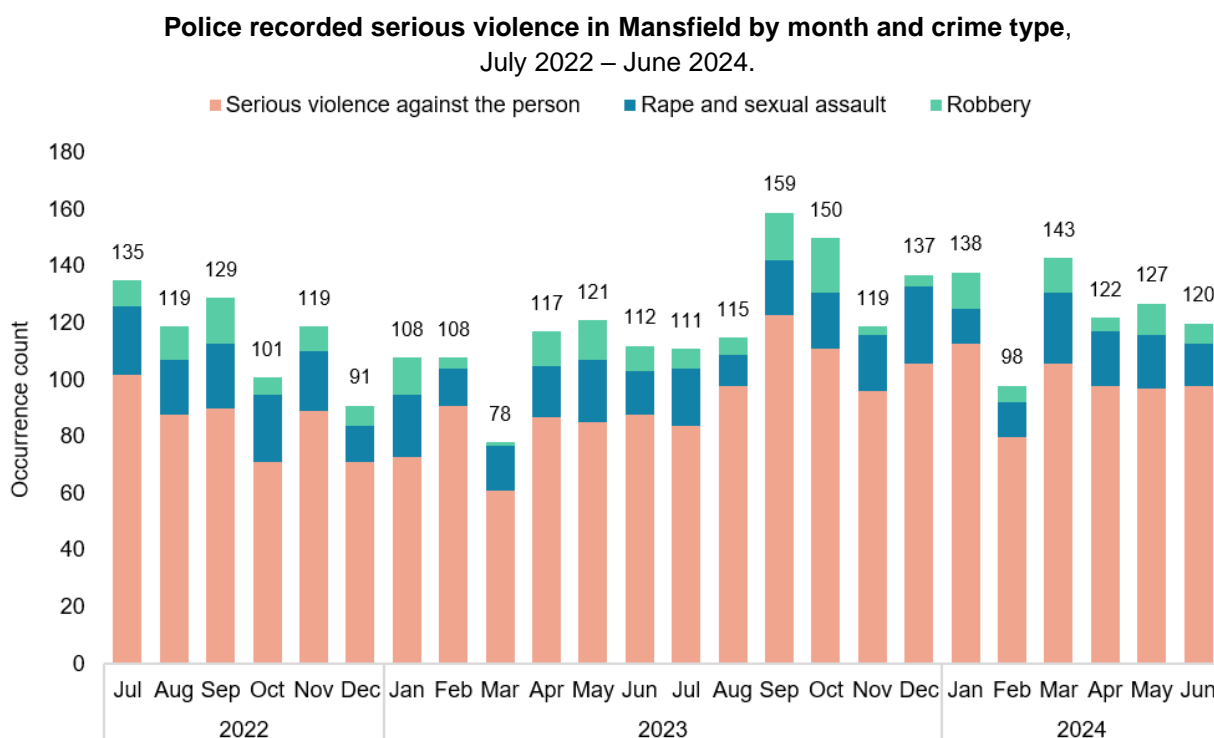
Key changes of note in the distribution of serious violence across Mansfield include:

- **Lindhurst:** Increase of +63 occurrences compared to 2022/23. Increases were seen in all categories of serious violence apart from rape and robbery. Notable increases include ABH, (44 to 92), GBH (1 to 10) and sexual assault (1 to 13). The ABH offences were mostly located at **Sherwood Oaks Hospital** which increased from 20 to 60 offences, and also accounted for 3 GBH and 6 sexual assault offences in 2022/23.
 - Sherwood Oaks was flagged previously in the first iteration of this local profile however the significant increase highlights mental health and links to serious violence. It is noted that the facility is designed primarily for those with acute mental health issues which may drive current behaviour. The facility opened in December 2022.
- **Mansfield Town Centre:** Increase of +38 from 216 to 254 despite previously showing a decrease in crime volume in the previous local profile. Further analysis highlighted this increase to be most significant for ABH offences (156 to 184) and personal robbery (13 to 21). There were particular concentrations of assaults on Leeming St and Clumber St, and a bar was also the top repeat location for sexual assaults in Mansfield Town Centre. Occurrences of personal robbery were concentrated on the Market Place and surrounding streets.
- **Pleasley Hill/Bull Farm:** Increase of +22 from 26 to 48, which was mostly accounted for by increases in ABH (19 to 34) and GBH (0 to 3). The top 2 addresses for ABH were both residential addresses on Mandalay Road.

The top repeat address for serious violence in Mansfield in the most recent 12 months was **Sherwood Oaks** which had 71 occurrences of serious violence compared to 22 in the previous year. As mentioned, the majority of these were assaults (n63), mostly being ABH (n60), with 8 occurrences of sexual violence recorded. The majority of assaults at this location were within mental health units and involved patients assaulting other patients, however there were also a significant number of reports of patients assaulting staff members.

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.



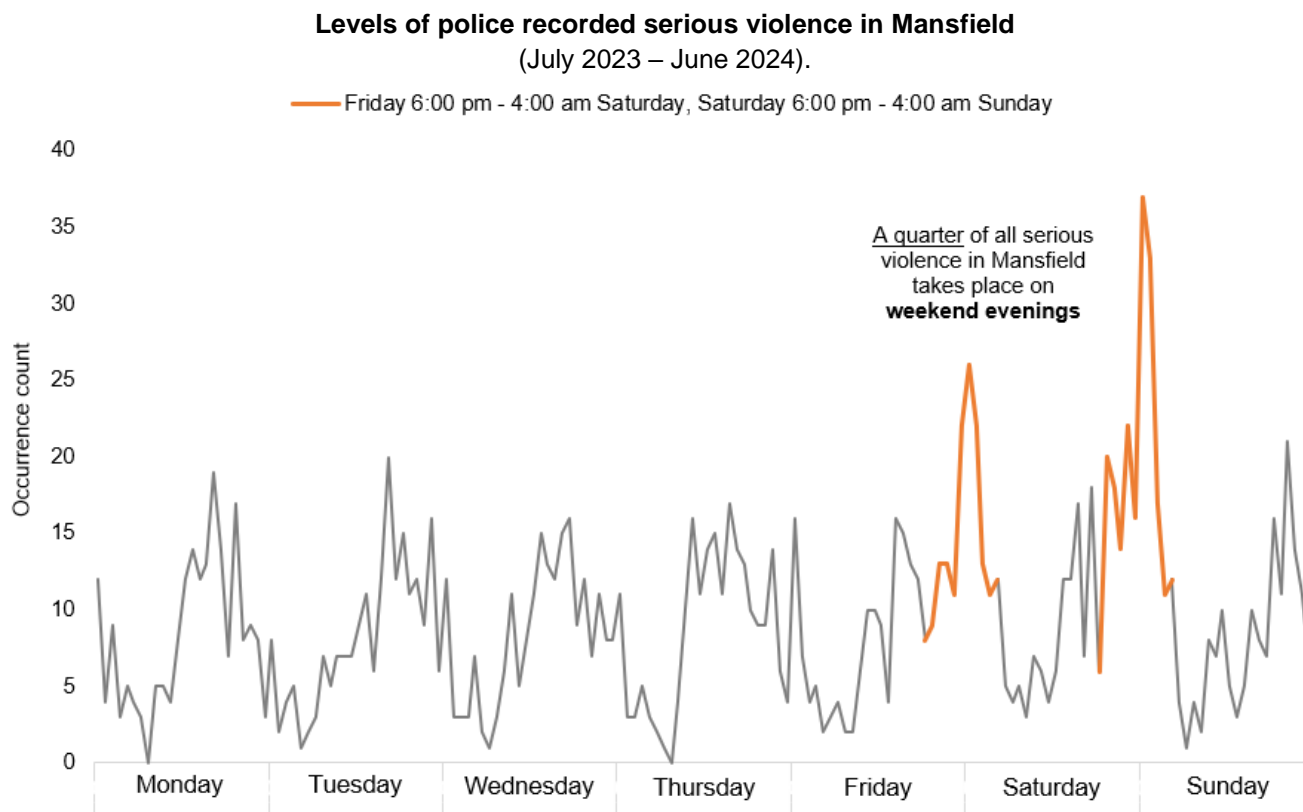
As highlighted above, serious violence in Mansfield is on average 120 occurrences per month, ranging between a low of 78 recorded in March 2023, to a high of 159 in September 2023. These fluctuations were mostly due to changes in police recorded violence against the person, specifically assaults – the most violence against the person was recorded in September 2023 (n123) which were mostly ABH offences (n111). Sexual violence was highest in December 2024 (n27), and robbery highest in October 2023 (n19). Further analysis of this data demonstrated the following factors were impacting the seasonal trends of serious violence in Mansfield:

- *Education settings:* September 2023 had the highest volume of serious violence occurrences recorded in ‘education’, at 13 compared to a monthly average of 5 over the 2 year period. Further analysis highlighted these to be concentrated at **The Manor Academy** (n4) and **Samworth Church Academy** (n3). All occurrences were assaults of pupils on other pupils.
- *Public Place violence:* September 2023 also had high volumes of public place violence (n45), high volumes also seen in October 2023 (n45), and June 2024 (n45). These occurrences were mostly concentrated in Mansfield Town Centre for these months.

Temporal analysis

The figure below highlights the start date and time of police recorded serious violence in Mansfield in the most recent 12 months (1st July 2023 – 30th June 2024). As shown below, the largest proportion of serious violence took place between the hours of 6:00 pm – 4:00 am on weekend evenings, with peaks between the hours of 10:00 pm – 12:00 am.

Of note, the previous local profile noted that this trend of increased violence over the weekend was not seen on Friday evenings however, as shown below, serious violence does significantly increase on Fridays compared to other days. This is perhaps reflective of the nighttime economy returning back to a ‘normal’ in Mansfield, following decreases seen post-COVID.



As mentioned, there was a significant concentration of violence between the hours of 10:00 pm – 12:00 am, which contrasts the previous iteration of this assessment where most violence was seen between 1:00 am – 2:00 am, again perhaps reflecting changes in the nighttime economy environment.

Between 10:00 pm – 12:00 am on Friday and Saturday evenings in Mansfield, Nottinghamshire Police recorded 71 occurrences of serious violence. The majority of these were ABH (n56) and GBH (n7) offences. The majority of occurrences in this peak were still in dwellings (n29), which may reflect increased violence of those returning home from nighttime economy settings. There remained a high volume of occurrences in hospitality settings (n19) in this time, higher than the volume of serious violence in a public place (n14). This is reflected in the top 3 occurrence addresses all being pubs or licensed clubs.

Contrasting this evening peak which was seen on weekends in Mansfield, concentrations of serious violence in the week were much earlier in the day, specifically increasing after 3:00 pm and then decreasing in the early evening after 8:00pm. Further analysis into this concentration of occurrences between 3:00 pm – 8:00 pm on weekdays highlighted concentrations of occurrences at schools, specifically pupil to pupil assaults around school grounds. The main concentrations were at **Samworth Church Academy, The Brunts Academy** and **The Manor Academy**.

Serious Violence in Schools – Strategic Insight

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

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

The findings of this assessment link into the trends highlighted above within Mansfield. Links to youth violence will be examined further in subsequent chapters of this assessment.

Demographic analysis

The victims relationship to the offender was recorded in 95% of serious violence occurrences in Mansfield in 2023/24 (n1,487), and 95% in 2022/23 (n1,284). As shown below, the majority of serious violence occurrences in Mansfield were perpetrated by strangers (24%), however the proportion and volume of stranger-perpetrated serious violence has stayed stable in the most recent 12 months. The most significant increase was seen in the ‘other’ relationship category, increasing from 166 to 235 (+42%).

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

- In consideration of the above, it is likely the increase in ‘other’ perpetrators reflects the increase previously mentioned of serious violence in healthcare/hospital settings.

Other trends of note include:

- Increase in acquaintance perpetrated serious violence from 250 to 298, which may reflect the increase in education settings previously highlighted. This is further demonstrated with the top four addresses for serious violence perpetrated by acquaintances all being schools in Mansfield.

- Increase in serious violence perpetrated by ex-partners from 109 occurrences to 141. This increase was most significant for ABH (72 to 86) and rape offences (21 to 33) however of note, there were 4 occurrences of robbery that were perpetrated by an ex-partner of the victim.
- Increase in serious violence perpetrated by children on parents from 39 to 52 (+33%). This was isolated to an increase in occurrences of ABH (36 to 38) and notably an increase in GBH (1 to 3).

	2022/23		2023/24	
	Count	%	Count	%
Stranger	338	26.6%	355	24.1%
Acquaintance	250	19.8%	298	20.3%
Other	166	13.1%	235	16.0%
Boyfriend/girlfriend	167	13.2%	169	11.5%
Ex partner	109	8.6%	141	9.6%
Parent of offender	39	3.1%	52	3.5%
Other family member	37	2.9%	51	3.5%
Spouse/defacto	35	2.8%	44	3.0%
Child of offender	37	2.9%	41	2.8%
Not seen	40	3.2%	31	2.1%
Sibling of offender	23	1.8%	28	1.9%
Neighbour	22	1.8%	25	1.7%
Employer of offender	-	0.0%	1	0.1%
Employee of offender	3	0.2%	-	0.0%

There were 1,336 unique victims⁹ and 1,117 unique offenders/suspects of serious violence recorded in Mansfield between the 1st July 2023 – 30th June 2024. Of these individuals, there were 190 repeat offender/suspects, and 139 repeat victims, totalling 1,418 perpetrator and 1,532 victim records. Age and gender were recorded for 94% of victims and 98% of offenders, and this is shown below.

In Mansfield, the offender/suspect was a male in 73% of occurrences, which is similar to proportions seen in the previous year, although slightly less bias towards males (represented 76% in the first profile). The majority of offenders were males aged between 30 and 34, who represented 10% (n142) of all offenders/suspects of serious violence in Mansfield, followed by 15-19 and 35 – 39 year old males each at 8% respectively (n122). There were fewer female perpetrators however they were also found most concentrated in the 30-34 year old age group (n60), closely followed by 10-14 year old girls (n55).

Youth Justice – Strategic Insight

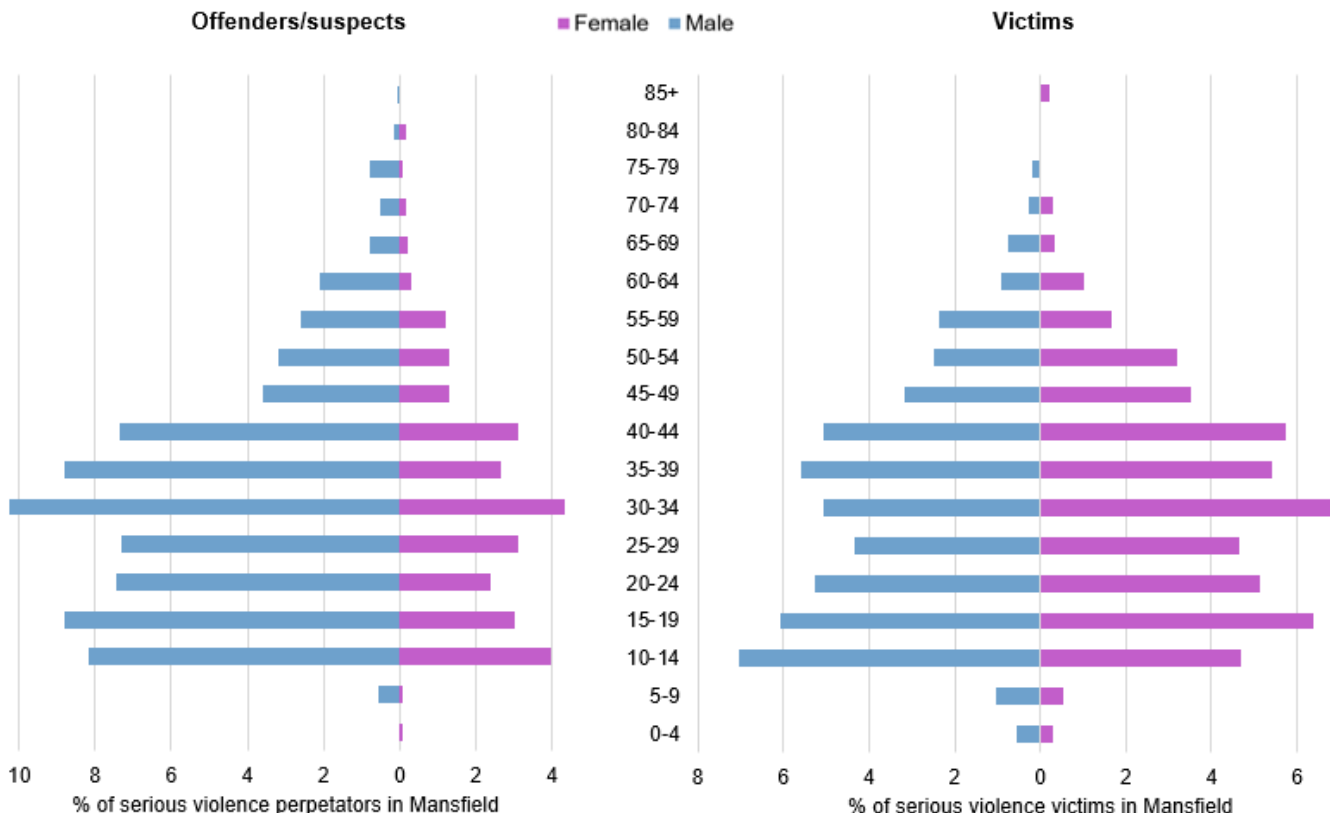
Anecdotal intelligence from a Nottingham City partner agency suggested that they were seeing an increase in groups of girls meeting in the city centre after school particularly amongst those who need to use multiple methods of transport to get to school, changing in the city. These girls were travelling from multiple areas and conflict was occurring between groups including assaults. Many of these girls were deemed to be vulnerable, with previous experiences as a witness or victim of violence common. Cannabis use and associated ASB was also found. It is hypothesised that Mansfield may be seeing a similar pattern of offending from vulnerable girls after school.

⁹ 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.

Contrasting this, the victim profile showed equal volumes of male (n726) and female (n720) victims of serious violence. Compared to the previous year where 57% of victims were female, this indicates a shift in the gender bias. The demographic with the largest volume of victims was 10-14 year old males at 7% of all victims of serious violence in Mansfield (n102), followed by females aged between 30 and 34 (n98). This is significant as in the previous local profile, 10-14 year old males made up just 4% of all victims in Mansfield, indicating a shift towards younger victims of serious violence in police recorded crime data.

Further analysis highlighted that the 'offender/suspect' in the 0-4 age category was recorded for safeguarding referral purposes, and was not directly a suspect of serious violence.

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



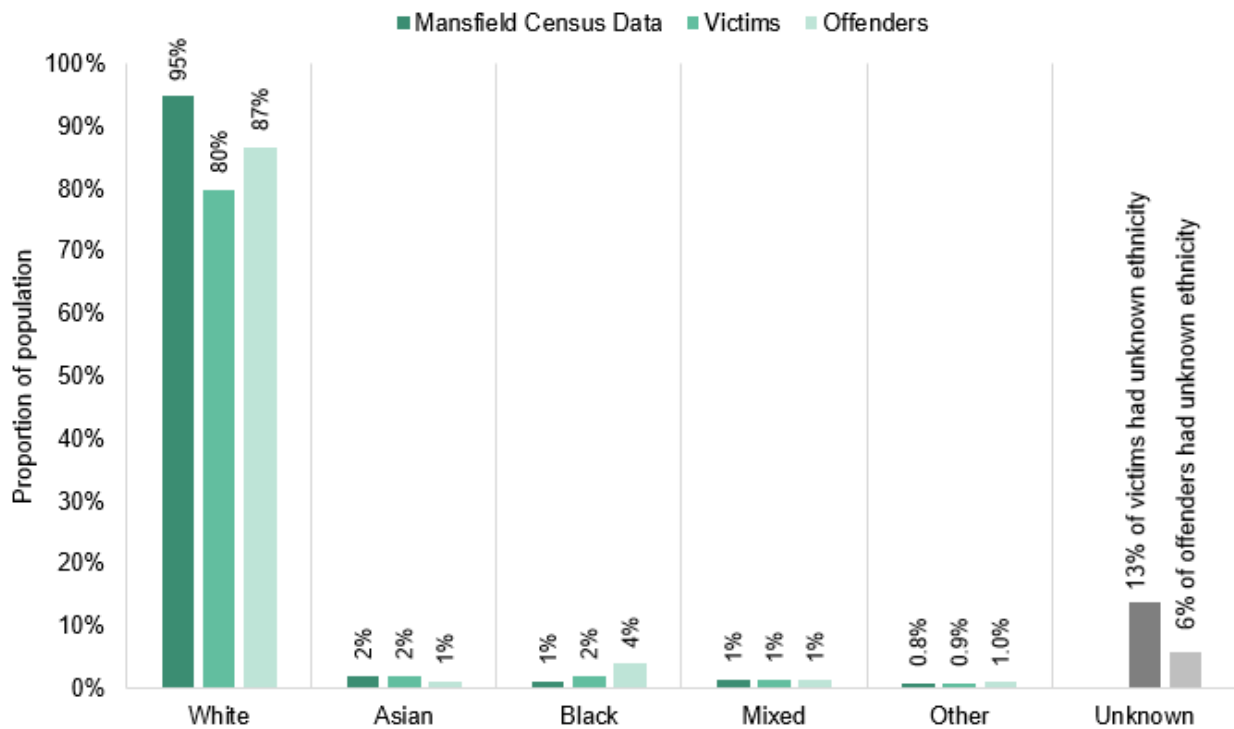
Ethnicity data was collected for 94% of offender records¹⁰ (n575) and 86% of all victim records (n1,320) of all serious violence in Mansfield in the most recent 12 months, introducing a degree of uncertainty, any inferences should be treated with caution.

The graph below shows proportions of ethnicity amongst victims and perpetrators of serious violence. Missing/unknown data is included in consideration of the data gap. Data is shown against the population data of the 2021 census to highlight any areas of over/under representation.

As highlighted, there are few areas from both victims and offenders that showed were disproportionately represented compared to the census data. It is hypothesised that any areas of under representation, such as for Victims and offenders from White ethnic groups, are likely impacted by the large volumes of missing data, highlighted in the figure in grey.

¹⁰ 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 Mansfield'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 Mansfield. Analysis was also completed on arrest statistics.

Age and sex

	Female	Male	Under 18	18 - 24	Over 25
All serious violence	301	871	114	67	330
<i>% from Mansfield</i>	75%	70%	63%	67%	68%
<i>% that were from an Out of Force area</i>	5%	8%	4%	3%	11%
<i>% that were also victims of a crime</i>	63%	47%	42%	51%	39%
<i>% that were victims of a domestic crime</i>	37%	15%	7%	21%	15%
<i>% recorded against a drug offence</i>	4%	13%	3%	10%	9%
<i>% arrested</i>	18%	31%	11%	33%	25%

The first comparison made above was completed on the **home address** of unique offenders/suspects of serious violence in Mansfield, to highlight whether offenders have travelled into Mansfield 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, 72% (n779) of all offenders/suspects that offended in Mansfield for serious violence also lived in the NPA. The top address for offenders that lived within Nottinghamshire, but not Mansfield, was Ashfield, who represented 8% of all offenders/suspects. For areas outside of the force, offenders were most likely to be residents of Bolsover.
- As shown above, males were more likely to be out of area than female offenders, and overall, those aged between 18-24 were most likely to offend outside of Mansfield.
- The most prevalent NPA for 18-24 year olds offending was Ashfield (14%), with secondary concentrations from Nottingham City North (8%) and Bolsover.
- Given the large night time economy in Mansfield, this indicates that serious violence offenders from the area remain mostly Mansfield residents, or residents from the neighbouring NPA Ashfield.

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.
- For both sexes, there is a clear two-way relationship between being a victim and being an offender/suspect of a crime however, it was higher for female offenders than males.
- All ages had a similar proportion that were previously victims of all crime, however the likelihood of previously being a victim of a domestic offence and then going on to offend increases with age.

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

- Males were more likely to have previously been recorded as a suspect in a drug offence than females.
- The age at which offenders were most likely to also be recorded as suspects in drug offences was most significant for 18-24 year olds, which may reflect the high level of violence within drug markets, and the skew towards this age group being involved with this violence.

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 Mansfield which is likely impacted by the way in which the crime is investigated for example, by using alternate methods such as voluntary interviews.
- 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

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

- As shown above, offenders from Black ethnic groups were most likely to live in areas other than Mansfield, and further analysis highlighted this to be most significantly City based persons (21%), specifically Radford and St Ann's nominals. Secondary concentrations were seen out of force however further analysis highlighted this was mostly offenders that now reside in an OOF HMP.

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

- As shown, offenders from Mixed ethnic groups were most likely to be the victim of a crime prior to offending, but had lower percentages of domestic victimisation. The lowest rates of domestic victimisation were seen for offenders from Asian ethnic groups, and the highest for offenders from White ethnic groups.
- Overall, the findings highlight that being recorded as a victim of a crime, and then a suspect of serious violence, is correlative.

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

- The highest proportion of those involved in drug offences was seen for Asian ethnic groups however this was 4 individual nominals. There were in total 112 white persons who featured in the drug offending dataset as well as the serious violence, showing that over 1 in 10 suspects of serious violence from this ethnic group were also the suspect of a recent drug offence.

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

- The data showed that those from White ethnic groups were least likely in proportion to be arrested, compared to all other ethnicities (apart from 'Other' ethnic groups which had none of the 8 suspects present in the custody dataset). This should be caveated by small sample sizes, however more work is hoped to be completed around this disparity.

	White	Black	Asian	Mixed	Other
All serious violence	974	45	14	20	8
<i>% from Mansfield</i>	73%	49%	79%	73%	63%
<i>% that were from an Out of Force area</i>	5%	16%	-	5%	-
<i>% that were also victims of a crime</i>	54%	51%	29%	65%	53%
<i>% that were victims of a domestic crime</i>	23%	18%	7%	15%	13%
<i>% recorded against a drug offence</i>	11%	24%	29%	20%	-
<i>% arrested</i>	29%	44%	43%	50%	-

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, 78% of all serious violence in Mansfield were VAP offences. As such, the spatial and temporal patterns for this group of offences is often the main driver behind the overall trends described above. This chapter analyses the crime categories within VAP in further detail.

2.2.1 Actual Bodily Harm (ABH)

A total of 1,096 S47 AOABH offences were recorded in the most recent 12 months by Nottinghamshire Police in Mansfield, which is an increase of 24% compared to the previous year where 887 offences were recorded. Of the offences in the most recent year:

- 33 were on an emergency worker, of which 32 was on a constable. This is an increase of 57% compared to the previous year where 21 assaults on emergency workers were recorded, of which 17 were on a constable.
 - Mansfield had the highest volume of assaults on emergency workers across the whole of Nottinghamshire, ahead of Nottingham City Central (n27) and Ashfield (n22). The top repeat address in Mansfield was Mansfield Police Station (n7) however the number of assaults here did decrease to the previous year (n9).
 - Other locations with high volumes were street records on Brechin Court, Leeming Street, West Hill drive and Regent St.
 - Assaults on emergency workers increased most in public/open place (8 to 13), dwellings (1 to 6) and hospitality (0 to 3) in Mansfield.
- 5 occurrences were flagged as a racially/religiously aggravated assaults, which is stable to the previous year (n5).
- A third of all AOABH offences in 2023/24 were flagged as domestic (n368), and 23% had alcohol cited as an influencing factor (n254). The proportion of domestic assaults was relatively stable to the previous year however, in 2022/23, 30% of assaults had an alcohol flag, highlighting a decrease to the most recent 12 months.
- 8% of ABH involved a weapon (n83), which is stable to the previous year (n75, 8%). The majority of these were classed as 'other weapon' (n40)

46% of AOABH was in a dwelling, and 26% in a public place. 9% were in hospitality, 7% in medical environments and 5% in education. The largest increase in ABH offences was seen in **medical** settings (+178% from 27 to 75) and, as previously highlighted, these were mostly concentrated at Sherwood Oaks hospital which increased from 20 occurrences to 59. **Education** based assaults also increased by 76% from 24 to 60 recorded occurrences, and these were mostly concentrated at Queen Elizabeth Academy (n10), The Manor academy (n9), The Brunts Academy (n8) and Samworth Church Academy (n7). The majority of these incidents were occurrences where the victim and suspect were both students at the named school.

Victim and offender profile

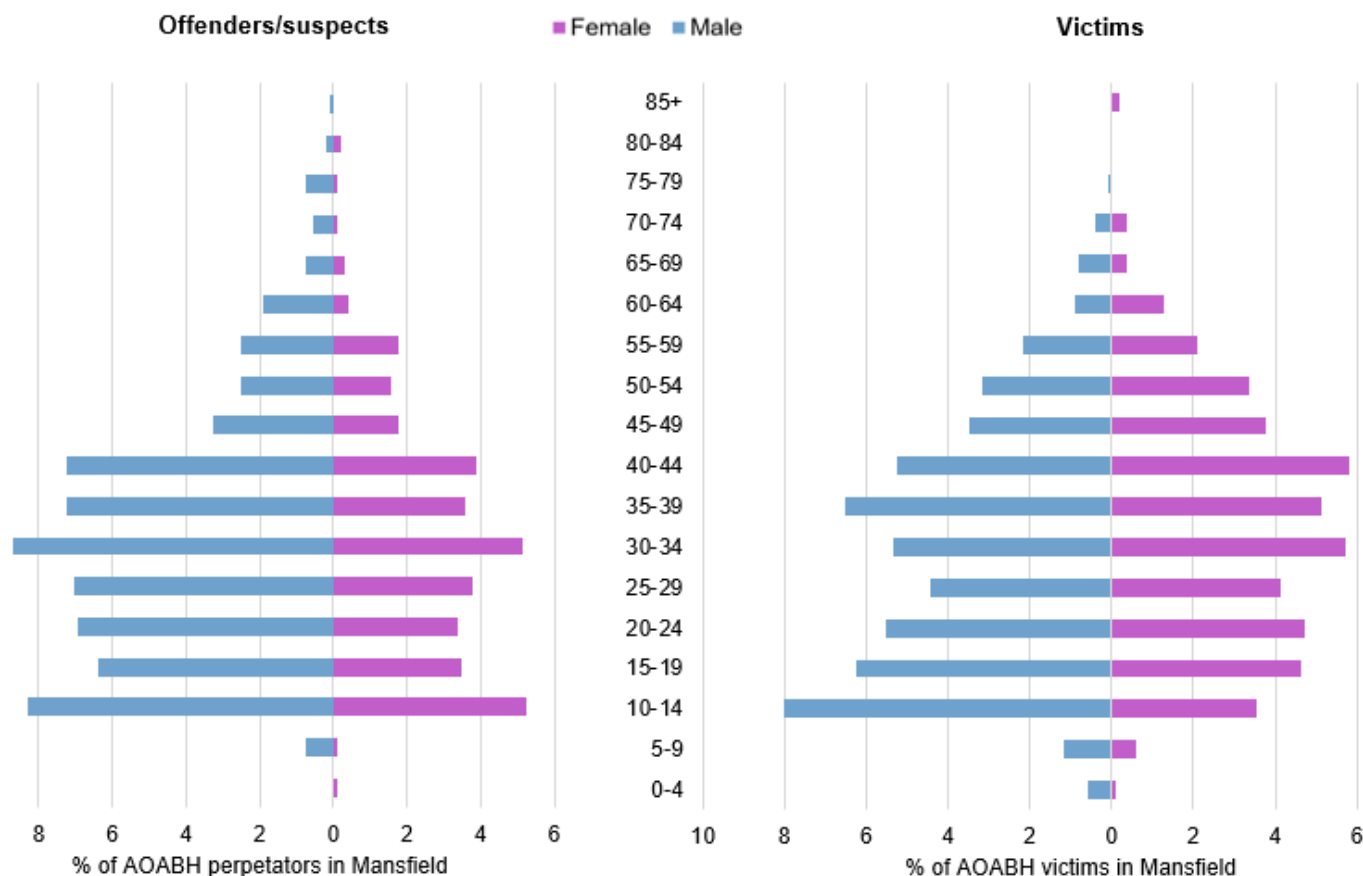
Data was recorded for 774 unique suspects/offenders and 955 unique victims of AOABH in 2023/24. There were 89 repeat victims, and 136 repeat suspects/offenders, totalling 979 perpetrator and 1,082 victim records. This highlights repeat occurrences of ABH to be concentrated in repeat offending behaviour: **repeat offenders of AOABH in Mansfield accounted for 35% of all ABH offences recorded**. Of the repeat offenders, at least 41% had a domestic marker and of the repeat victims, at least 50% had a domestic marker. This highlights the significance of domestic assault repeat victimisation in Mansfield.

In Mansfield, the majority of AOABH offences were perpetrated by a stranger (22%, n232) or an acquaintance (20%, n204). 16% of assaults were perpetrated by 'other', the majority of which were in mental health units (n31) or schools (n25) relating to the previous point raised around introducing a 'professional' relationship category. 13% (n128) of assaults were perpetrated by a boyfriend/girlfriend of the victim, and 8% by an ex-partner (n186).

Age and gender were recorded for 953 offender/suspect records and 1,012 victim records of AOABH, and this is shown in the figure below. In 65% of incidents the perpetrator was a male, and the victim was a male in 54% of records.

Further analysis highlighted that the 'offender/suspect' in the 0-4 age category was recorded for safeguarding referral purposes, and was not directly a suspect of serious violence.

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



The demographic which had the largest volume of perpetrators was 30-34 year old males at 9% (n83) of all perpetrators, closely followed by 10-14 (n79) year old males. There were fewer female offenders however they were also found most concentrated in these 2 cohorts. The trends within these two cohorts are very distinct from one another:

- For 10-14 year old offenders/suspects of assault, the victim-perpetrator relationship was most commonly 'acquaintances', most of which were student to student assaults. Just 5% occurrences of 129 were flagged as domestic. Moreover, of all assaults perpetrated by an acquaintance, the highest volume were by offenders aged between 10 and 14 (56 of 181).
- By contrast for 30-34 year old offenders/suspects, the victim-perpetrator relationship was most commonly boyfriends/girlfriends (n24) or ex-partners (n20), and 46% of occurrences were flagged as domestic.

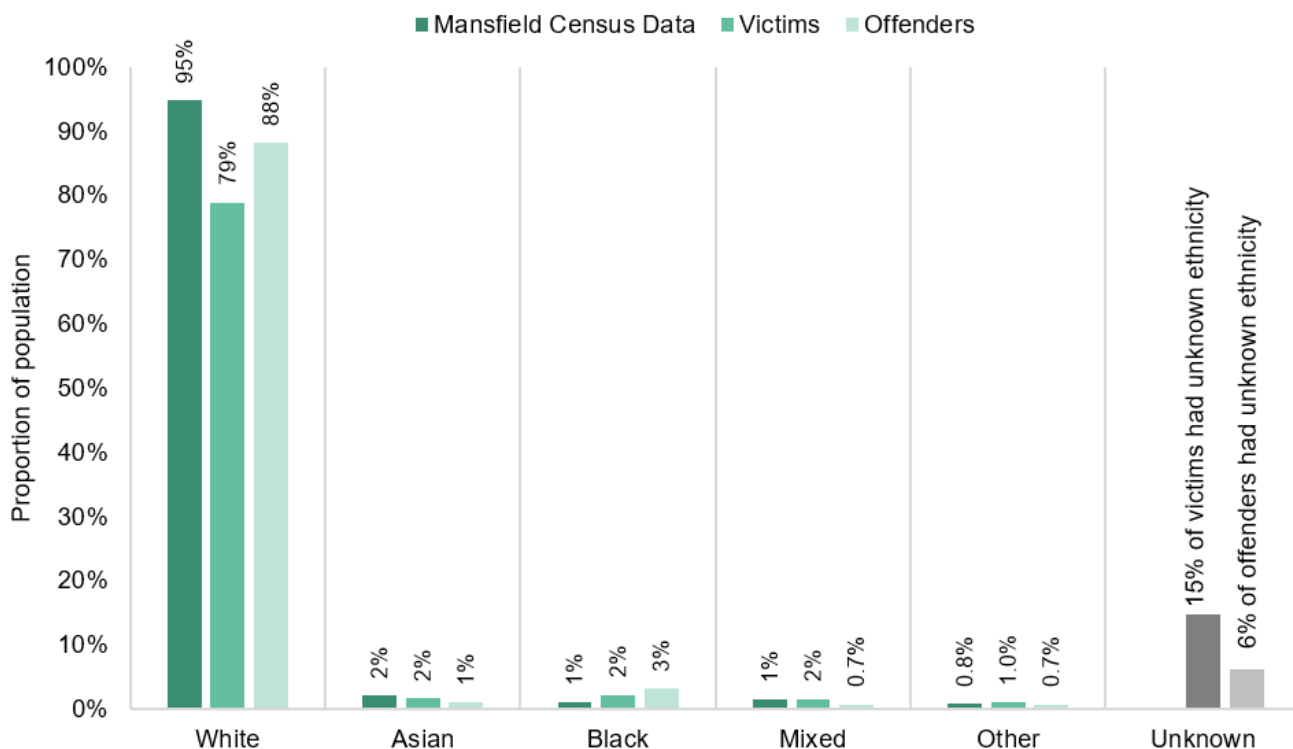
For stranger based occurrences of assault, the most common age for a perpetrator was 20 to 24 (32 of 148). This highlights the distinctions between 3 different common categorisations of assault in Mansfield: assaults on 'peers' in schools, most commonly between 10-14 year old perpetrators, assaults on strangers most commonly between 20-24 year old perpetrators, and domestic assaults, commonly concentrated with offenders aged over 30.

The highest volume of victims were also 10-14 year old males, who represented 8% of all victims. This cohort follows the trends highlighted in the offender cohort where many assaults were perpetrated by students who attended the same school as the victim. For females, the most common age for victims were 40 to 44 year olds (6%, n59) and 30 to 34 year olds (6%, n58).

- As with trends highlighted in the offender cohort, acquaintance assaults were most common for 10-14 year old male and female victims, stranger assaults most common for 20 to 24 year old male victims and domestic assaults for female victims aged over thirty.

Ethnicity data was collected for 85% of victims (923 of 1,082) and 94% of offenders, excluding suspects, (390 of 416) of ABH in Mansfield in 2023/24. The data is shown below against Mansfield’s population data of the 2021 census to show any areas of over/under representation.

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



The data showed that there was a slight under-representation of offenders and victims from white ethnic groups however, it is important to consider the data quality when interpreting this disparity as it may not reflect the true representation. Previous work undertaken on serious violence ethnicity showed that many missing ethnicity data points were for White British individuals. Given the ethnic makeup of Mansfield, it is therefore hypothesised that the missing data points would be accounted for by a majority of White individuals.

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 Mansfield. Analysis was also completed on arrest statistics.

Key findings within the ABH data include:

- 18-24 year olds were most likely to offend from outside of Mansfield, the majority of which were from inside force area. Analysis highlighted these to most likely be from Ashfield (17%) and the City (10%).

- Females were most likely to be the victims of a crime, specifically domestic, before perpetrating an ABH offence themselves. This likelihood of pre-offending victimisation was most significant for over 25 year olds, and less so for under 18 year olds. This highlights that in Mansfield, victimisation does not significantly drive young offending.

	Female	Male	Under 18	18 - 24	Over 25
Actual Bodily Harm	252	507	144	119	501
<i>% from Mansfield</i>	76%	73%	85%	54%	75%
<i>% that were from an Out of Force area</i>	6%	9%	5%	5%	7%
<i>% that were also victims of a crime</i>	63%	47%	52%	55%	52%
<i>% that were victims of a domestic crime</i>	36%	16%	4%	22%	28%
<i>% recorded against a drug offence</i>	5%	13%	1%	18%	10%
<i>% arrested</i>	18%	28%	4%	28%	30%

2.2.2 Grievous Bodily Harm (GBH)

GBH is the most serious level of assault, as the injuries are deemed to cause a serious detriment to the victim's health. It should be noted that ABH and GBH can both be psychological, but these are rare cases. In the most recent 12 months, Nottinghamshire Police recorded 104 GBH offences in Mansfield, of which the majority were more severe section 18 offences (n87) where the perpetrator intended to cause serious harm.

Section 18 GBH offences increased by 14% from 76 to 87, and section 20 (GBH without intent) increased from 11 to 17 offences. This increase highlights the severity of injury and violent crime to have increased in Mansfield. Of the 104 GBH offences recorded:

- 36% had a domestic marker, compared to 23% in the previous year. The volume of domestic GBH increased from 20 occurrences to 37, whilst non-domestic stayed stable at 67 in each respective year. Notably, the overall increase in severe section 18 GBH offences was most prevalent in domestic flagged occurrences, with domestic S18 GBH increasing from 17 to 31, but non domestic S18 GBH decreasing from 59 to 56.
 - **This highlights the increase in severity of domestic crime in Mansfield.**
- 15% of GBH offences, or 16 of 104, had alcohol cited as an influencing factor, which is a decrease to the previous year where 28%, or 24 of 87, had this flag. This again embeds the increase in GBH to be mainly concentrated around domestic occurrences in Mansfield, rather than an increase in nighttime economy assaults and serious violence.
- As anticipated due to the harm that injuries cause to be classed as GBH, 45% (n47) of GBH in Mansfield involved a weapon. Of these, the majority were knives (n19) or blunt instruments (n11). This was stable to the previous year where 47 weapon-enabled GBH offences were also recorded.

GBH was most concentrated in Mansfield East (n36) and Mansfield West (n28), and notably, Mansfield East showed the largest increase from 15 to 36 offences. This increase was mostly concentrated in domestic offences in this ward, increasing from 3 recorded offences in 2022/24 to 14 in 2023/24.

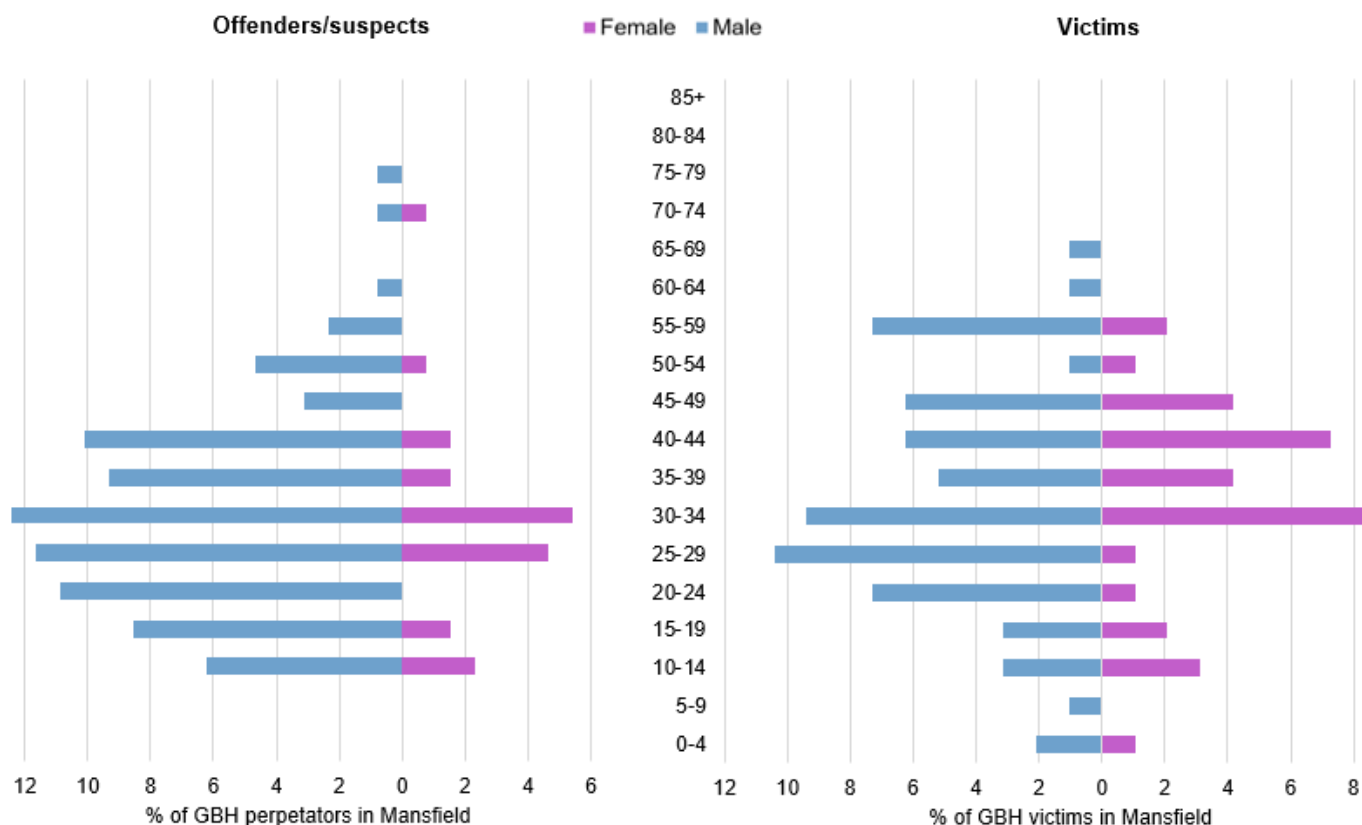
Victim and offender profile

Data was recorded for 129 unique offenders/suspects of GBH in Mansfield, with 3 repeat offenders, and 99 unique victims with no repeat victims, totalling 99 victim and 133 perpetrator records. In the 104 GBH offences recorded by Nottinghamshire Police, the offender was most likely to be recorded as a stranger (n23) or a boyfriend/girlfriend/ex-partner (n23).

- Stranger perpetrated GBH decreased by 28% from 2022/23 from 32 to 23 occurrences, whereas GBH perpetrated by an intimate partner (boyfriend/girlfriend, ex or spouse/defacto) doubled from 13 offences to 26. This was most significantly seen where the perpetrator was a boyfriend/girlfriend of the victim, increasing by 300% from 4 to 16.
- **This further embeds the previous finding of increased domestic GBH in Mansfield.**

Age and gender were recorded for 96 victim records and 129 offender/suspect records, and this is shown in the figure below. As highlighted, males accounted for the majority of perpetrators (81%) and victims (65%) of GBH in Mansfield, showing GBH to be more biased towards males than ABH.

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



The demographic with the largest volume of offenders was 30 to 34 year old males (n16), closely followed by 25 to 29 year old (n15) and 20 to 24 year old males (n14). There were fewer female offenders however they were also found most concentrated in the 30 to 34 (n7) and 25 to 29 (n6) age groups. Victims were found most concentrated as males aged between 25 and 29 (n10), and females aged between 30 - 34 (n8).

For domestic GBH, the victim was most likely to be a female aged between 30 and 44 (40%, 14 of 35 recorded victims), whilst offenders were most likely to be males aged between 30 and 44 (44%, 17 of 39 recorded perpetrators). For non-domestic GBH in Mansfield, the victim was most likely to be a male aged between 20 and 34 (36%, 22 of 61 recorded victims), and the offender was also most likely to be found in this category (36%, 33 of 90 recorded perpetrators).

This highlights the distinctions between males and females involved in assault however, a concentration of males as offenders in both domestic and non-domestic serious violence was consistently seen.

Ethnicity was recorded for 90% of victims, 89 of 99, and all offenders (excluding suspects, n53) of GBH in Mansfield. The majority of offenders were from White ethnic groups (49 of 53), and the remainder of offenders from Black ethnic groups. Victims were also found most concentrated in White ethnic groups (85 of 99).

Comparisons between demographics

The following analysis compares differences within demographic cohorts to highlight areas of disproportionality within offender/suspects of GBH. 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 Mansfield. Analysis was also completed on arrest statistics.

	Female	Male	Under 18	18 - 24	Over 25
Grievous Bodily Harm	26	102	21	16	89
<i>% from Mansfield</i>	73%	70%	71%	75%	67%
<i>% that were from an Out of Force area</i>	4%	11%	-	6%	13%
<i>% that were also victims of a crime</i>	62%	51%	71%	75%	47%
<i>% that were victims of a domestic crime</i>	38%	21%	14%	38%	26%
<i>% recorded against a drug offence</i>	4%	17%	10%	50%	9%
<i>% arrested</i>	4%	21%	-	25%	20%

Key findings within the GBH data include:

- Over 25 year olds were most likely to offend from outside of Mansfield, with concentrations in offenders from Ashfield and Nottingham City.
- Under 25 year old GBH offenders were much more likely to have previously been a victim before they perpetrated the GBH, compared to those aged over 25.
- Moreover, 18-24 year olds were most likely to be also recorded against a drug offence. It is predicted that this likely reflects high levels of violence within the illicit drug market.

2.2.3 Threats to Kill

Between the 1st July 2023 – 30th June 2024, Nottinghamshire Police recorded 12 threats to kill offences that involved a bladed weapon in Mansfield, a decrease of a third compared to the previous year where 18 occurrences 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.

Given the increase seen in GBH, most significantly S18 GBH offences and domestic occurrences of serious violence, this brings forward an intelligence gap around whether victims of knife enabled threats to kill are reporting the incident to the Police in Mansfield.

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 and Criminal Exploitation

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, 16 incidents of modern slavery were recorded by Nottinghamshire Police in the Mansfield area, which is stable to the previous year (n16). 13 of these were recent and currently, 9 of the recent 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.

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 majority of these crimed modern slavery offences in Mansfield relate to the exploitation of individuals in the supply of drugs, specifically labour exploitation from cannabis grows.

Cannabis grows and exploitation – Strategic Insight

The research and insight team have recently conducted a Drugs Market Assessment which seeks to understand the complex and overlapping markets for illegal drugs in Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire. In analysing the prevalence of cannabis supply, Mansfield was presented as the most significant hotspot across Nottinghamshire for cannabis production. This is further demonstrated above with the high number of modern slavery referrals for cannabis grows and exploitation within cannabis cultivation.

While growers, often foreign nationals, are not always imprisoned within farms, many work under threat of extreme violence towards themselves or family back home, with little in the way of language or contacts in the UK. It is important to consider and acknowledge the exploitation in the illicit cannabis market in the local response to serious violence, given the prevalence of the illicit production market in the Mansfield area.

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

Over the reporting period, there were 221 CSE tagged occurrences with the CSE National Incident Category List (NICL) qualifier, and 128 with the CSE referral local qualifier across the whole of Nottinghamshire. Of these, 12 CSE flagged occurrences and 9 CSE referrals were in Mansfield. Trends of note include:

- The number of CSE flagged occurrences decreased from 27 to 12, and the number of CSE referrals from 21 to 9, compared to the previous 12 months.
- The highest offence type in Mansfield for CSE were sexual grooming, specifically engaging in sexual communication offences, the majority of which were online offences.

According to data gathered by Nottinghamshire County Council, lower-level threats of child exploitation have been flagged in all districts of the County. Children at the highest levels of risk from sexual exploitation are discussed at the monthly Multi Agency Sexual Exploitation (MASE) panel and those discussed have primarily been based in the **Mansfield** and **Ashfield** areas. Given the low levels of CSE flagged offences and referrals in Mansfield shown in the most recent 12 months, this is an intelligence gap as to why there has been a decrease in CSE referrals.

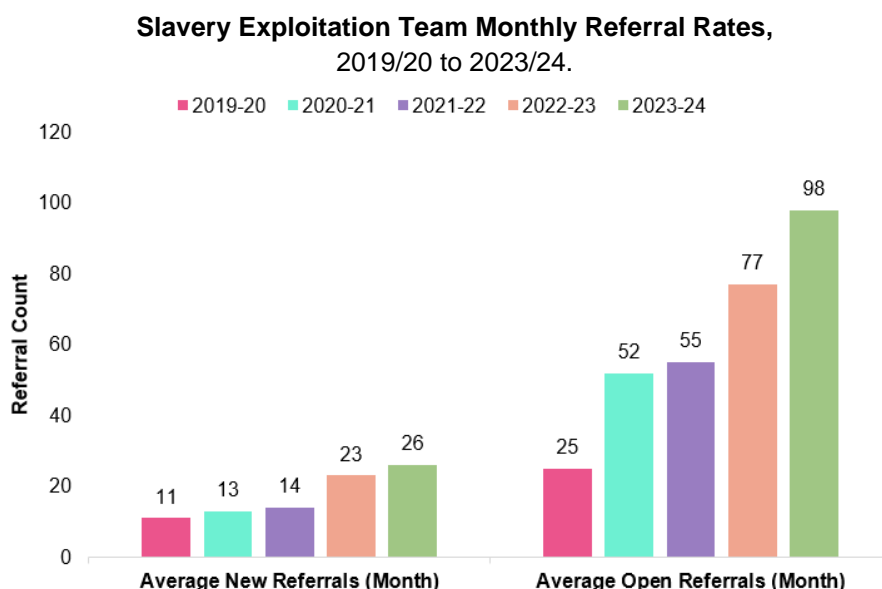
Consequently, resources have been focused on these areas including targeted work by the Tackling Emerging Threats to Children team in schools and Police led Neighbourhood Safeguarding and Disruption (NSD) meetings in those districts. Work is currently underway within the Police to extend the NSD model in all districts of the County as this provides better local information sharing and tailored localised responses in collaboration with district-based partners.

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 Mansfield.

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.

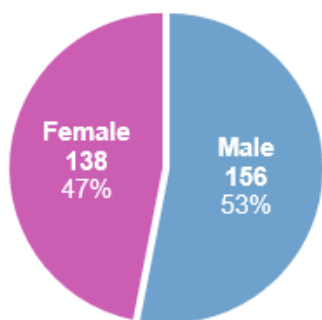
The increase shown above is likely to continue as the result of the teams training and awareness raising sessions, internal and external recognition of the team and an increased knowledge and awareness of the team in other partner agencies.

Across Nottinghamshire, 7 referrals were received from Mansfield district. This was the third highest number of referrals seen, ahead of Bassetlaw (n1), Ashfield (n2), Rushcliffe (n5), Gedling (n6), but behind Newark & Sherwood (n8) and high volumes seen in Broxtowe (n27). The remainder of referrals were from Nottingham City (n222).

Victim demographics

Gender is recorded as male or female¹¹, 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%)

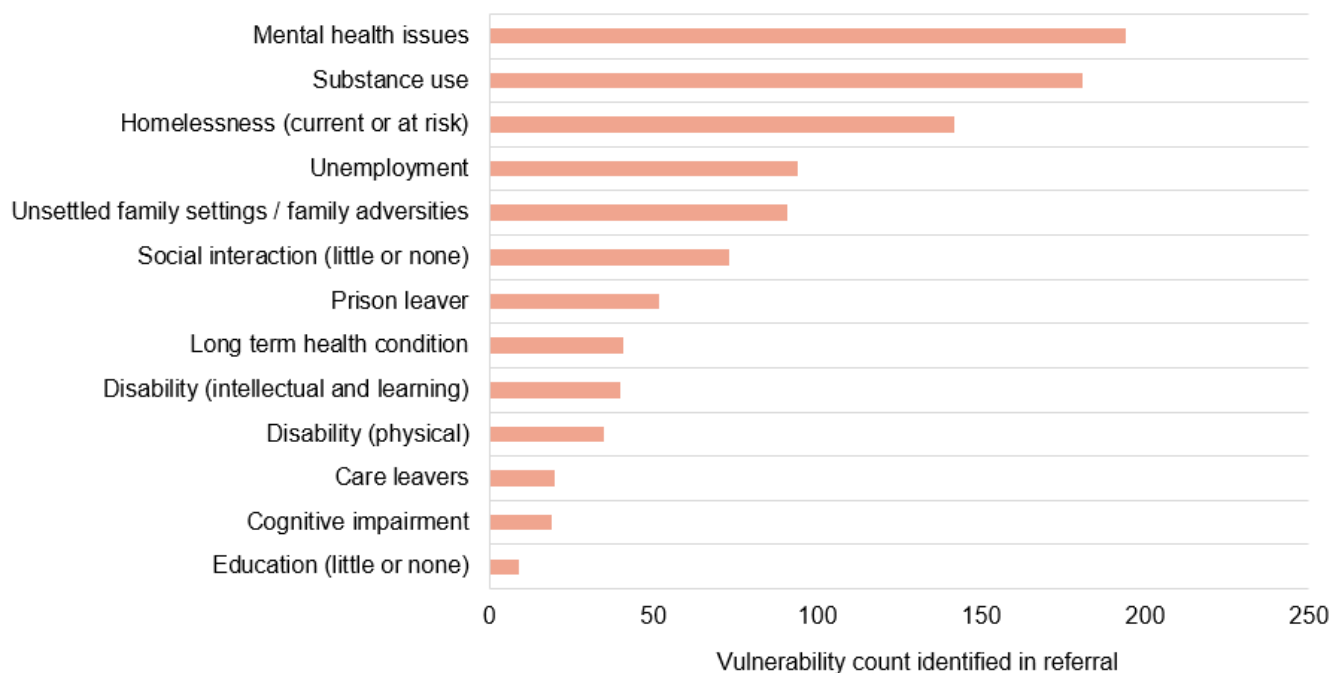
The majority of SET referrals were for British nationals (75%, n169). For non-British nationals (n55), the majority were from East/Central Europe (37%, n20), which has however decreased in proportion from representing 50% in 2022/23. East/South Asia has increased from 9% in 2022/23 to representing 24%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

¹¹ Transgender victims are recorded as their identified gender, and one non-binary/third-gender identified person was recorded.

The crossover of vulnerabilities demonstrates that people who are exploited are often vulnerable in multiple ways, and may be more susceptible because of these severe multiple disadvantages.

**Slavery Exploitation Team Referrals by vulnerability,
2023/24**



2.3 Sexual Violence

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

As per the serious violence definition, this data refers to *recent offences only*¹². For non-recent sexual violence occurrences, Nottinghamshire Police recorded an additional 26 offences in Mansfield in the most recent 12 months, and 35 in the previous year. In Mansfield, the majority of ‘non-recent’ sexual violence offences reported to the Police in the most recent 12 months were perpetrated by ex-partners (n8), acquaintances (n6) or other family members (n5).

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.

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

Between July 2023 – June 2024, Nottinghamshire Police recorded 230 occurrences of rape and sexual assault in Mansfield, accounting for 15% of serious violence. This is stable to the previous year where 232 offences were recorded, with increases in sexual assault (+15% from 105 to 121) offsetting decreases in police recorded rape (-14% from 127 to 109).

2.3.1 Rape

Of the serious sexual offences recorded in the most recent 12 months in Mansfield, 109 were rape occurrences, a 14% decrease compared to the previous year (n127). Of the offences recorded in 2023/24:

- 83 were of a female over 16 (-12% from 2022/23), 19 were of a female under 16 (-30%), and 7 were rape of a male (+2%).
- 52% had a domestic flag (n57) which is higher in both volume and proportion to 2022/23, where 43 domestic rapes, or a third of all rape offences, were recorded. By contrast, 14% of occurrences had alcohol cited as an influencing factor, compared to 20% in the previous year. This further embeds previously mentioned trends around the increase of domestic serious violence in the Mansfield area.
- 20 rape offences were flagged for child sexual abuse (CSA), all of which were without exploitation. This was stable to the number of occurrences flagged for CSA in 2022/23 (n18).

Victim and offender profile

Data was recorded for 100 unique victims of rape, with 5 repeat victims, and 93 unique suspects/offenders with 1 repeat, totalling 94 perpetrator and 105 victim records. Of the 109 rape occurrences recorded in 2023/24, the majority were perpetrated by an ex-partner (n33), representing a third of all police recorded rapes in Mansfield.

This is a notable increase to the previous year, where 18% of rapes (n21) were recorded with an ex-partner as the perpetrator. 22% (n22) of rape offences were perpetrated by an acquaintance, which was lower than the previous year (34%, n40). This overall again embeds the increase in reporting of domestic serious violence in the Mansfield area. The number of rapes perpetrated by a 'stranger' halved from 14 in 2022/23 to 7 reports in 2023/24.

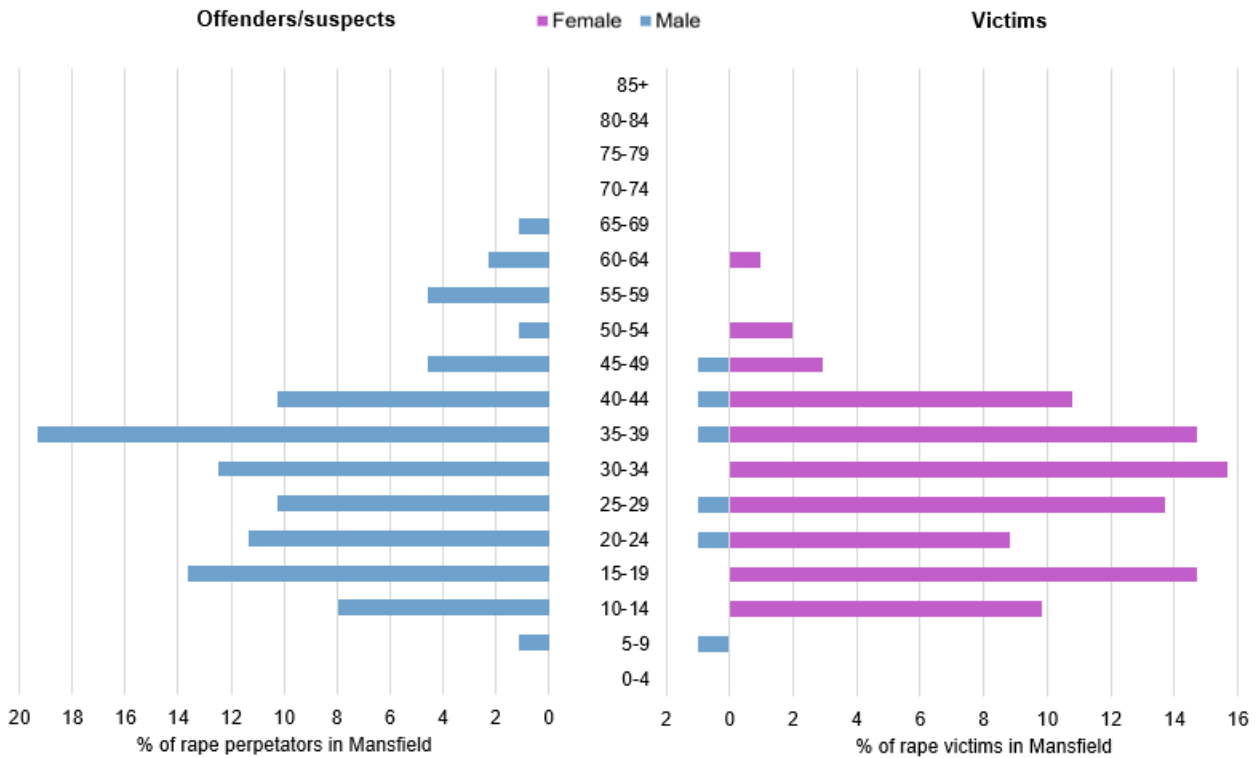
Age and gender were recorded for 88 offender/suspect and 102 victim records, and this is shown in the figure below. Females accounted for 94% of recorded victims, and the demographic with the largest volume of victims was 30-34 year old females at 16% (n16) followed by 15 to 19 year old females (n15). Males accounted for all recorded offenders/suspects of rape in Mansfield in 2023/24, and the demographic with the largest volume of perpetrators was 35-39 year old males (n17).

Prevalence of reporting sexual violence – Strategic Insight

As part of the sexual violence needs assessment conducted by the research and insight team, the report found that the prevalence of reporting sexual violence to the police significantly decreases after the age of 45, specifically amongst female survivors of sexual violence. This is further shown in the graph below for rape survivors in Mansfield, with a significant decrease from the 40-44 year old cohort to the 45-49, and no reports from survivors aged over 65. This may be reflective of ageist beliefs and attitudes, which may act as a barrier for older survivors in accessing support/reporting the offence to the police.

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

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



Ethnicity was recorded for 92% of offenders/suspects, 87 of 94, and 90% of victims, 94 of 105, of rape in Mansfield. Where data was recorded, 89% of victims (88 of 94) and 94% of offenders/suspects (77 of 87) were from white ethnic groups. It is important to consider the small sample size when interpreting this data however, given the fact that ethnic makeup of Mansfield 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. 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 Mansfield. Analysis was also completed on arrest statistics. As all offences were perpetrated by males, this analysis is only completed comparing age groups.

Key findings within the rape offender/suspect data included:

- Overall lower proportions of offenders from Mansfield than other crime types, specifically for those aged over 18. Further analysis highlighted offenders aged over 18 to mostly be home addresses from Ashfield (11%).
- The link between drug offences was less prevalent for sexual offending than other serious violence categories which, as previously mentioned, likely reflects the links between assaults and violence within drug markets.

	Under 18	18 - 24	Over 25
Rape	20	13	60
<i>% from Mansfield</i>	75%	62%	60%
<i>% that were from an Out of Force area</i>	-	15%	13%
<i>% that were also victims of a crime</i>	45%	31%	33%
<i>% that were victims of a domestic crime</i>	-	-	18%
<i>% recorded against a drug offence</i>	5%	23%	8%
<i>% arrested</i>	10%	38%	48%

2.3.2 Sexual Assault

Of the serious sexual violence offences recorded in Mansfield between July 2023 – June 2024, 121 were sexual assaults, an increase of 15% from the previous 12 months where 105 offences were recorded. Of these sexual assault offences in 2023/24:

- The majority (86%) were assaults on over 13 year olds, of which most (n84) were recorded as perpetrated on females. 17 assaults were on under 13 year olds, the majority of which were female victims.
 - Assaults on females aged over 13 increased from 74 to 84 police recorded occurrences, both representing 70% of sexual assaults in each reporting year.
 - By contrast, assaults on males aged over 13 increased from 5 reports in 2022/23, representing 4% of sexual assaults, to 20 reports in 2023/24, representing 17% of assaults.
- 16 occurrences, or 13%, had a domestic flag which is slightly higher than the previous year (n10, 13%). Both reporting periods recorded 18 occurrences of sexual assault where alcohol was cited as an influencing factor, the majority of which were recorded in public places (n9).
- 28% of sexual assaults in Mansfield were flagged for child sexual abuse, the majority being without sexual exploitation (n32). This was an increase from the previous year where 24 occurrences were flagged as CSA. This increase is predicted to reflect better recording practices and identification of abuse by the forces Exploitation Team.
- The majority of sexual assaults in Mansfield took place in a dwelling (46%, n56) and 17% occurred in a public place (n20). This is stable to the previous year. The most significant change in where sexual assaults occurred was in education settings, which increased from 5 recorded offences to 11.
 - In the most recent 12 months, these sexual assaults in schools were mostly students sexually assaulting other students at the same school and inappropriate touching.

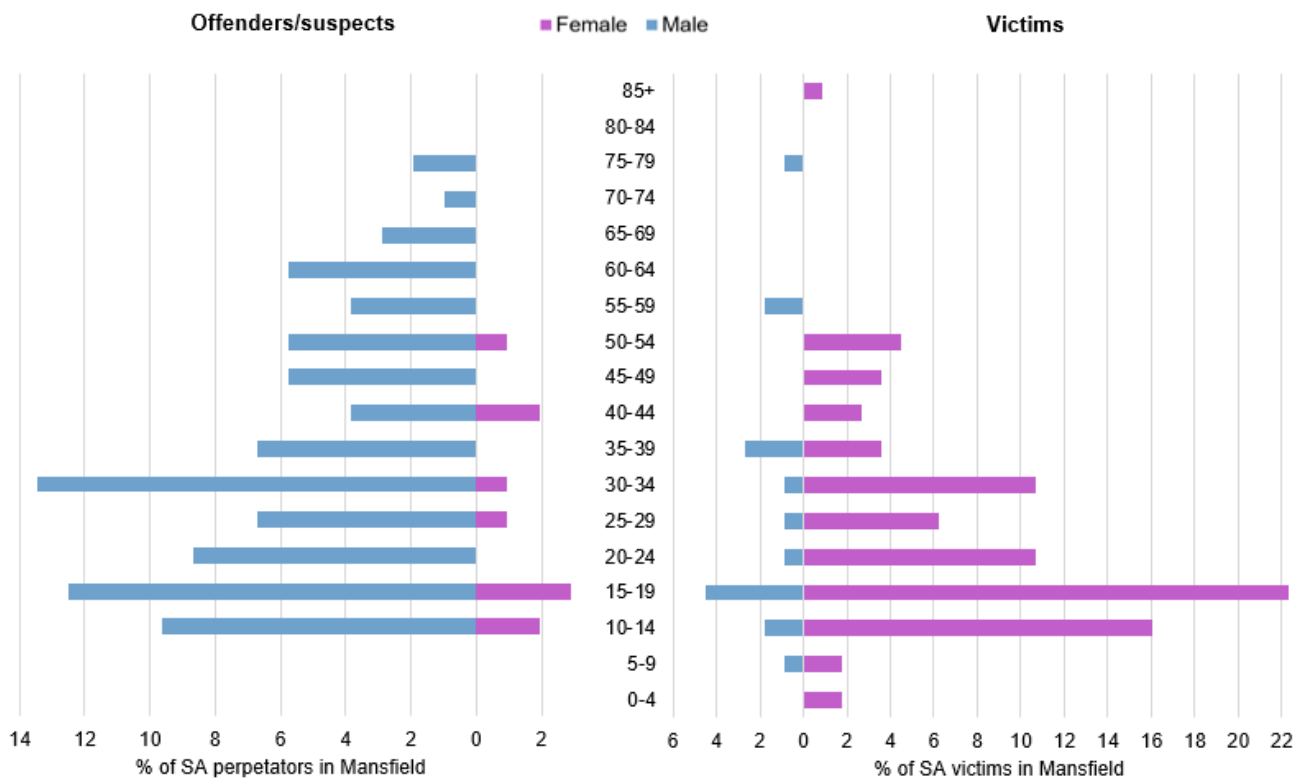
Victim and offender profile

Data was recorded for 106 unique offenders/suspects of sexual assault, with 4 repeats, and 115 unique victims, with 2 repeats, totalling 106 perpetrator and 117 victim records. Of the 121 police recorded sexual assault occurrences in 2023/24, the perpetrator was recorded as an acquaintance (n36) or a stranger (n32) in the majority of occurrences. The largest increase in sexual assaults was seen in 'stranger' based violence, increasing from 21 records to 32 in 2023/24. Further analysis highlighted the majority of these to take place in hospitality, with particular concentrations at a bar in Mansfield Town Centre.

Age and gender were recorded for 104 offender/suspect records, and 112 victim records, and this is shown in the figure below. As highlighted, males accounted for 89% of sexual assault perpetrators (n92), and

females accounted for 85% of victims (n95). The previous local profile showed that victims were female in 97% of occurrences, which may suggest an increased willingness of male victims to come forward and disclose their experience to the police.

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



The demographic with the largest volume of offenders was 30-34 year old males at 14% (n14) of all offenders/suspects, followed by 15-19 year old males (n13). There were 23 offenders/suspects of sexual assault in Mansfield that were under the age of 18, and although there were fewer female offenders overall, a quarter of these under 18 year olds were female (n6). By far the most common relationship between victim and perpetrator cited when the offender was aged under 18 was an acquaintance, representing two thirds of the offenders in this cohort. There was also particular concentrations in educational settings (n9).

- This suggests a systemic behavioural issue regarding sexual touching and consent in Mansfield amongst young people. The recommendation remains that further work should be undertaken with schools regarding consent and boundaries.

The demographic with the largest volume of victims was 15-19 year old females (n25, 22%), closely followed by 10 to 14 year old girls (n18, 16%). There were fewer male victims however they were also found most commonly in the 15 to 19 year old age cohort (n5).

- This further embeds the need for conversations around consent and boundaries. This is also significant as in the sexual violence needs assessment, it was highlighted that victim withdrawal for victims of sexual assault was most prevalent amongst 10-14 year old girls.
- Given the prevalence of these young girls in this dataset, this further embeds the need to undertake further work to start consent conversations early.

When the victim-perpetrator relationship was a stranger (n25), the most common demographic for offenders was 30-34 year old males (n4), whilst victims were most likely to be females aged between 15 and 19 (n8) and 20 and 24 (n6).

Ethnicity data was recorded for 84% of offenders/suspects and 85% of victims. Where data was recorded, the significant majority of both victims (98 of 100) and offenders (80 of 90) were from White ethnic groups.

Comparisons between demographics

The following analysis compares differences within demographic cohorts to highlight areas of disproportionality within offender/suspects of rape. 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 Mansfield. Analysis was also completed on arrest statistics.

	Female	Male	Under 18	18 - 24	Over 25
Sexual Assault	12	88	23	16	63
<i>% from Mansfield</i>	75%	73%	78%	63%	73%
<i>% that were from an Out of Force area</i>	-	6%	4%	-	6%
<i>% that were also victims of a crime</i>	67%	45%	30%	50%	52%
<i>% that were victims of a domestic crime</i>	33%	15%	4%	19%	21%
<i>% recorded against a drug offence</i>	-	8%	-	13%	8%
<i>% arrested</i>	8%	24%	9%	25%	25%

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

- Overall lower proportions of offenders from Mansfield in 18-24 year olds, which potentially reflects the impact of the night time economy and those travelling in from other areas of Nottinghamshire. Further analysis highlighted offenders to be most likely from Nottingham City and Newark & Sherwood.

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 111 occurrences of robbery in the Mansfield area, which is stable to the previous year where 111 occurrences were also recorded. Of these offences, the majority were personal robbery (n89) and the remainder robbery of business property (n22).

2.4.1 Personal Robbery

89 personal robbery offences were recorded in Mansfield in the most recent 12 months, an increase of 6% compared to the previous year where 84 offences were recorded. Of these offences:

- 19 occurrences were recorded to involve a weapon, a decrease of 24% compared to 2022/23 where 25 weapon enabled personal robberies were recorded. The most common weapon recorded against personal robbery offences were knives (n15).

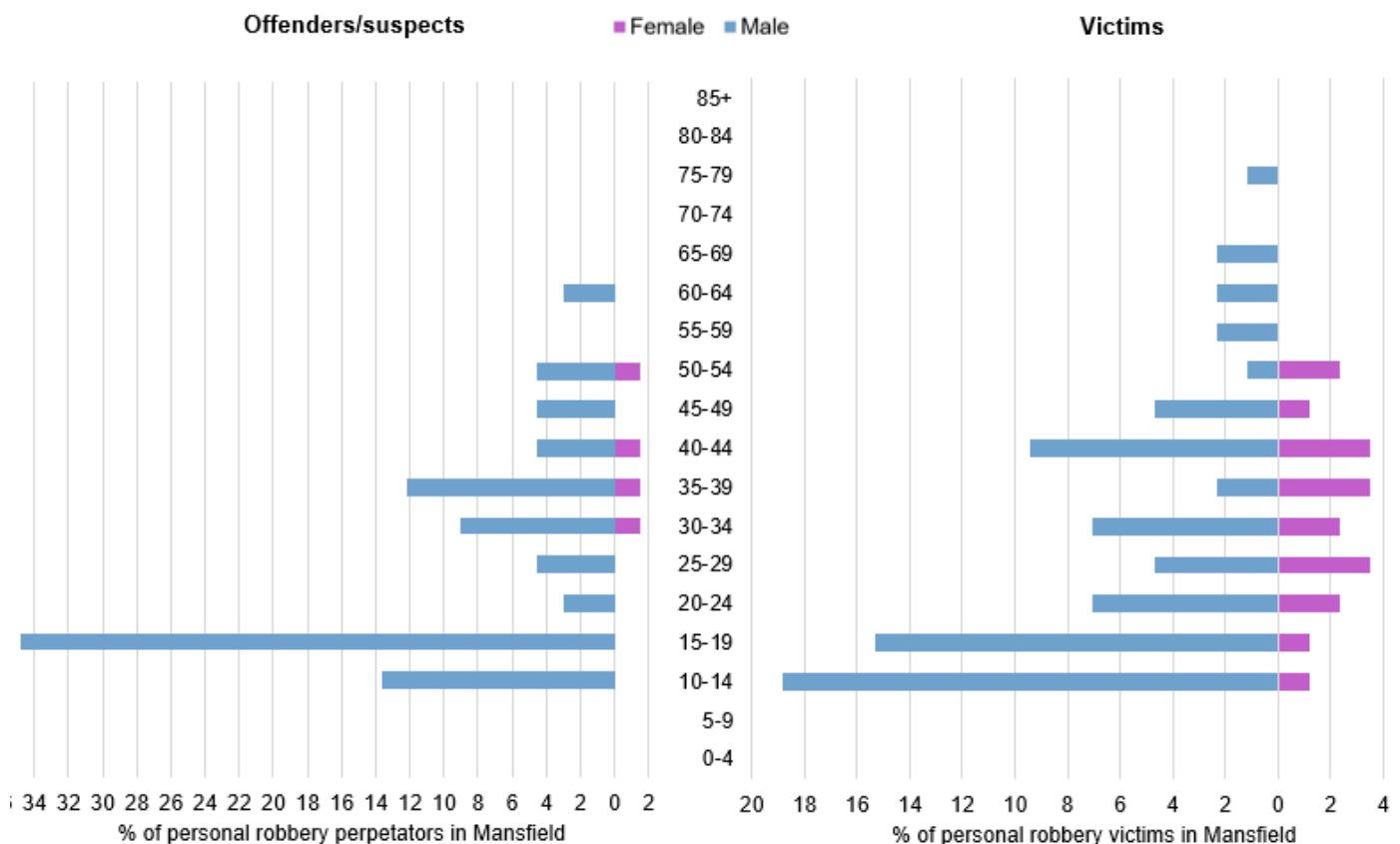
- The beat with the highest volume of personal robbery was Mansfield Town Centre (n21), which was one of few beats, alongside Ravensdale, Oak Tree and Forest Town East, to have increased from the previous year, with the Town Centre increasing from 13 offences, representing 15% of all personal robbery, to 21 offences, representing 24% of all personal robbery in 2023/24. The top repeat area for personal robbery was Market Place in the Town Centre.
- 73% (n65) of personal robbery in Mansfield took place in a public place, which is similar to the previous year, and 14% took place in a dwelling (n12).

Victim and offender profile

Data was recorded for 64 unique suspects/offenders, with 2 repeats, and 84 unique victims, with 3 repeats, totalling 66 perpetrator and 88 victim records. The majority of robberies were perpetrated by strangers (n46), which was stable in volume to the previous year (n47). Increases were seen in Mansfield in the number of personal robberies perpetrated by acquaintances, increasing from 10 to 18. The most common ages for victims of ‘acquaintance’ robbery were 10-14 and 15-19 year old males (n8).

Age and gender were recorded for 66 offender/suspect and 85 victim records. Males accounted for the majority of both perpetrators (94%, n62) and victims (79%, n69) and, for weapon enabled robbery, this gender bias becomes more pronounced with all offenders/suspects being male. For victims of weapon enabled robbery however, females represented 5 of 19 victims (26%) compared to 21% of all personal robbery victims.

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



As shown above, the skew towards young males is highly significant for both victims and offenders: in Mansfield, 15-19 year old males represented **35%** of all offenders/suspects (n23). Moreover, males aged under 18 represented 41% of all offenders/suspects of personal robbery in Mansfield. By single year of age, the largest volume of offenders were 14 (n7), 15 (n6), 16 (n6) and 17 (n6) year old males. The victim profile shifts to a younger age, with 10-14 year old males representing 19% of all victims (n16), closely followed by 15-19 year old males (n13). By single year of age, the largest volume of victims were 14 (n6), 12 (n5), 13

(n5) and 15 (n5) year old males. **This highlights a concentration of 14-year-old males as both victim and offenders of robbery in Mansfield.**

There were much fewer female victims and offenders however, they were found most concentrated as over 30 year olds. Further analyses of females in this cohort who were victims of robbery highlighted links to rough sleeping and drug use, and other links to domestic occurrences. **This shows the distinction between gender profiles for those involved in robbery in Mansfield.**

Ethnicity data was recorded for 65 of 66 offenders/suspects, and 76 of 88 victims, of personal robbery in Mansfield. The breakdown of ethnicity, where recorded, is shown below. As highlighted compared to Mansfield's resident population, there was a disproportionate volume of offenders/suspects from Black and mixed ethnic groups.

	Offender/ suspect	Victim
White	53	70
Black	7	2
Asian	1	4
Mixed	4	-

Comparisons between demographics

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

	Female	Male	Under 18	18 - 24	Over 25
Personal robbery	4	59	25	7	31
<i>% from Mansfield</i>	75%	69%	84%	43%	65%
<i>% that were from an Out of Force area</i>	25%	15%	8%	43%	16%
<i>% that were also victims of a crime</i>	75%	59%	64%	57%	58%
<i>% that were victims of a domestic crime</i>	50%	5%	-	14%	13%
<i>% recorded against a drug offence</i>	-	25%	8%	29%	35%
<i>% arrested</i>	75%	51%	56%	29%	55%

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

- Overall, 68% of offenders were from Mansfield. This was lowest for 18-24 year old offenders, where 15% were from Ashfield however, sample size was small.
- A clear prevalence of offenders of robbery and being previously victimised, most significantly for those aged under 18 for non-domestic offences, and female offenders for domestic offences.

2.4.2 Business Robbery

22 business robbery offences were recorded in Mansfield in the most recent 12 months, a decrease of 19% compared to the previous year where 27 offences were recorded by Nottinghamshire Police. Mansfield accounted for the second highest volume of business robbery in the County, behind Ashfield. Of these offences:

- The majority were recorded in supermarkets (n7) and convenience stores (n4).
- Occurrences were concentrated in Mansfield West (n8) and Mansfield East (n7) and notably, Mansfield East increased from 2 to 7 recorded occurrences. This increase was offset by a decrease in the Town Centre from 11 business robberies to 4 reported offences.
- Offences in Mansfield East were concentrated on Oak Tree and Southwell Road.
- 7 occurrences of business robbery in Mansfield in 2023/24 involved a weapon, the majority of which were knife enabled (n4).

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

Data was recorded for 19 offenders/suspects of business robbery in the most recent 12 months. There were 3 repeat offenders, the top two responsible for 5 occurrences each, who tended to offend together. These individuals were both White British males aged between 30 and 34.

Compared to personal robbery, the age of offenders shifts to an older demographic. As highlighted, the majority of offenders were males aged between 30 and 40 (n10), and further analysis demonstrated key links between offenders and substance use and prolific shoplifting, with increased severity of violence resulting in the offences being classified as robbery.

		Male	Female	Total
Age at date of offence	15 to 19	1	1	2
	20 to 24	1	-	1
	30 to 34	4	-	4
	35 to 39	6	-	6
	40 to 44	3	-	3
	50 to 54	3	-	3

Comparisons between demographics

The following analysis compares differences within demographic cohorts to highlight areas of disproportionality within offender/suspects of business robbery. 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 Mansfield. As all offenders were aged over 25, comparisons to age groups are not shown and instead this represents the overall offender cohort.

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

- Although numbers were low, there was a clear skew towards offenders of business robbery previously being victims. As highlighted in the police recorded crime data, this cohort often exhibited many vulnerabilities, namely substance use and homelessness, and the impact of their victimisation, specifically domestic crime, further demonstrates the need to develop targeted intervention.

- This vulnerability is further highlighted with at least **a quarter** of all offenders having their address as no fixed abode, further signifying links between offenders of business robbery and homelessness.

	Female	Male	Under 18	18 - 24	Over 25
Business robbery	1	18	2	1	16
<i>% from Mansfield</i>	-	28%	-	-	31%
<i>% that were from an Out of Force area</i>	-	44%	50%	100%	38%
<i>% that were also victims of a crime</i>	100%	44%	50%	-	50%
<i>% that were victims of a domestic crime</i>	-	11%	-	14%	13%
<i>% recorded against a drug offence</i>	-	28%	-	-	31%
<i>% arrested</i>	-	72%	-	-	81%

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.

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 **170 unique weapon possession** occurrences between the 1st July 2023 – 30th June 2024, within Mansfield. This represented a 13% decrease from the previous year which returned 195 occurrences. The type of weapon featured for the crime is shown below. The key points are that bladed articles showed a decreases however, offensive weapons and firearms increased.

	2022/23	2023/24	Change	
			Vol	%
Possession of weapon offences	195	170	-25	▼ (-13%)
<i>Bladed article</i>	104	94	-10	▼ (-10%)
<i>Offensive weapon</i>	19	24	+5	▲ (+26%)
<i>Firearm</i>	12	14	+2	▲ (+17%)
<i>Other weapon</i>	24	9	-15	▼ (-63%)
<i>Not stated</i>	36	29	-7	▼ (-19%)

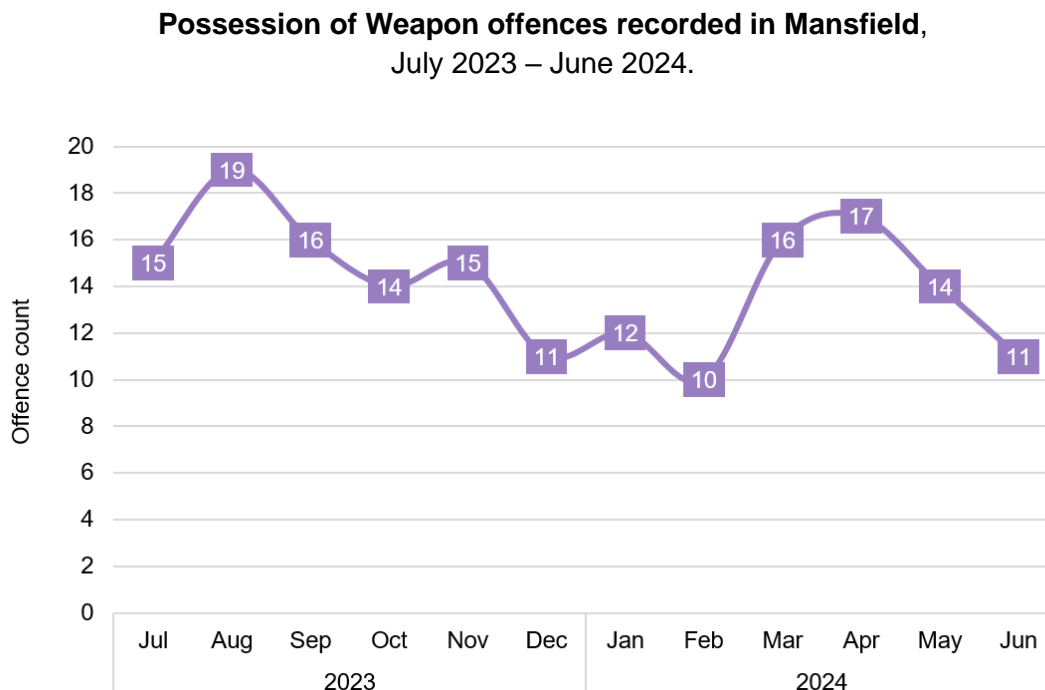
Location analysis

Across the 6 wards within Mansfield, most possession of weapon offences recorded between July 2023 – June 2024 were recorded in Mansfield East (n51) and Mansfield Town Centre (n43). Particular concentrations were seen in Portland, Ravensdale and Oak Tree beats, which reflects known hotspots for violence. The top address for possession of weapon offences was Mansfield Police station (n9), which must be considered when interpreting trends above. Concentrations were also seen as street records on Mansfield Market Place and Nottingham Road.

As anticipated, the majority of weapon possession offences were in public places (55%) followed by dwellings (33%). 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, which outlines a general decline from August until February, March and April show a slight peak followed by a further decrease. It is important to consider the effect of proactive policing that will effect any seasonal patterns shown below.



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.

Key findings included:

- 64% of weapon carriers recorded by Nottinghamshire Police in Mansfield were recorded as living in the area. Within Nottinghamshire, the top offenders to be from in Mansfield, other than from Mansfield, was Ashfield at 7%. Notably, 18-24 year olds had the highest % of offenders from out of force areas.
- 18-24 year old weapon carriers were also most likely to be 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.

	Female	Male	Under 18	18 - 24	Over 25
Possession of weapons	19	150	23	33	116
<i>% from Mansfield</i>	74%	62%	57%	58%	67%
<i>% that were from an Out of Force area</i>	5%	11%	4%	21%	8%
<i>% that were also victims of a crime</i>	63%	54%	52%	55%	54%
<i>% that were victims of a domestic crime</i>	42%	13%	9%	12%	19%
<i>% recorded against a drug offence</i>	16%	24%	-	36%	23%
<i>% arrested</i>	58%	72%	43%	85%	70%

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 Mansfield.

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 **56 calls relating to violent events** to lower super output areas (LSOAs) in Mansfield. These were mostly assault offences (n52), with 5 additional occurrences citing a stab wound.

13% of injuries were initially classed as a category 1 incident (n7), denoting the injuries to be potentially life critical, and over half (55%, n31) were life threatening category 2 emergency calls. Just under a quarter (n13) of callouts were for urgent category 3 calls, and less than 10% (n5) were for less urgent category 5 calls.

The outcome of most EMAS callouts to violent events in Mansfield were for emergency workers to 'see and treat' victims (52%, n29), of which the majority were then conveyed either to Kings Mill Hospital (n17) or fewer to QMC (n2). The remainder of callouts had the outcome of 'hear and treat' (48%, n27), and were triaged appropriately by emergency call handlers.

Trends of note in the data included high volume of assaults without weapons resulting in serious injury that required medical attention and also a trend of young males involved in 'group' fights.

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 Mansfield were to the LSOAs:

- E01028284 which covers large parts of Mansfield Town Centre including Clumber Street and Westgate. Further analysis included patients becoming unconscious after being assaulted and being knocked to the floor. Of note, one of the incidents highlighted that 'pupils were enlarged', perhaps signifying links between drug use and violence.
- E01028268 which also covers parts of Mansfield Town Centre from St Peter's Way to Portland, and also Mansfield Community Hospital.

This demonstrates key links between serious violence and life threatening injury, and Mansfield Town Centre. There are also indications of the influence of the night time economy, specifically alcohol and drugs, and how this may drive violence.

Demographic analysis

The majority of EMAS callouts in Mansfield were for male victims (76%, n40), and the highest volume of victims were found as males aged between 30 and 34 (n7) or 25 and 29 (n6). This further embeds the impact of Mansfield Town Centre and the night time economy on serious violence in the area.

Op Cognition and harm reduction patrols – Strategic Insight

As evidenced in the police data above, there are key links between drinking culture, the night time economy and serious violence. **Operation Cognition** is a partnership harm reduction initiative developed in Nottinghamshire to raise awareness of the risks of cocaine and combined cocaine and alcohol use.

The operation uses plain clothed patrolling staff/officers to engage and educate members of the public around these risks, completing a cocaethylene survey whilst providing factual information and harm reduction advice, and signposting users/victims to support services. Analysis of the responses to the cocaethylene survey as part of Op Cognition in Mansfield Town Centre were as follows:

- 89% said they were not aware of cocaethylene or its effects.
- 43% said they have used cocaine before and the majority stated they mixed cocaine and alcohol.
- 58% had seen someone using cocaine and alcohol become violent, with comments highlighting this to be common when people come out of pubs, as well as inside pub environments.
- 69% said they feel cocaine use has become an acceptable thing, with comments stating it is normal and that people see cocaine as a 'less serious' drug with little consequence. A few comments highlighted the perception that amphetamines make people more aggressive.
- 67% of people said cocaine was a problem in their area, with respondents stating there is a lack of conversation and education around it. Other comments also highlighted that people felt there was more of an issue with crack and mamba in their area than cocaine, as cocaine is too expensive.
- There were also reports from women using cocaine to stay more alert when they are out in Nottingham rather than drinking.

Alongside the ambulance callout data, this operation highlights the importance of educating the public on the risks of cocaethylene, and also how cocaine and alcohol contribute to violence.

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)** initiative¹³. 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.

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.

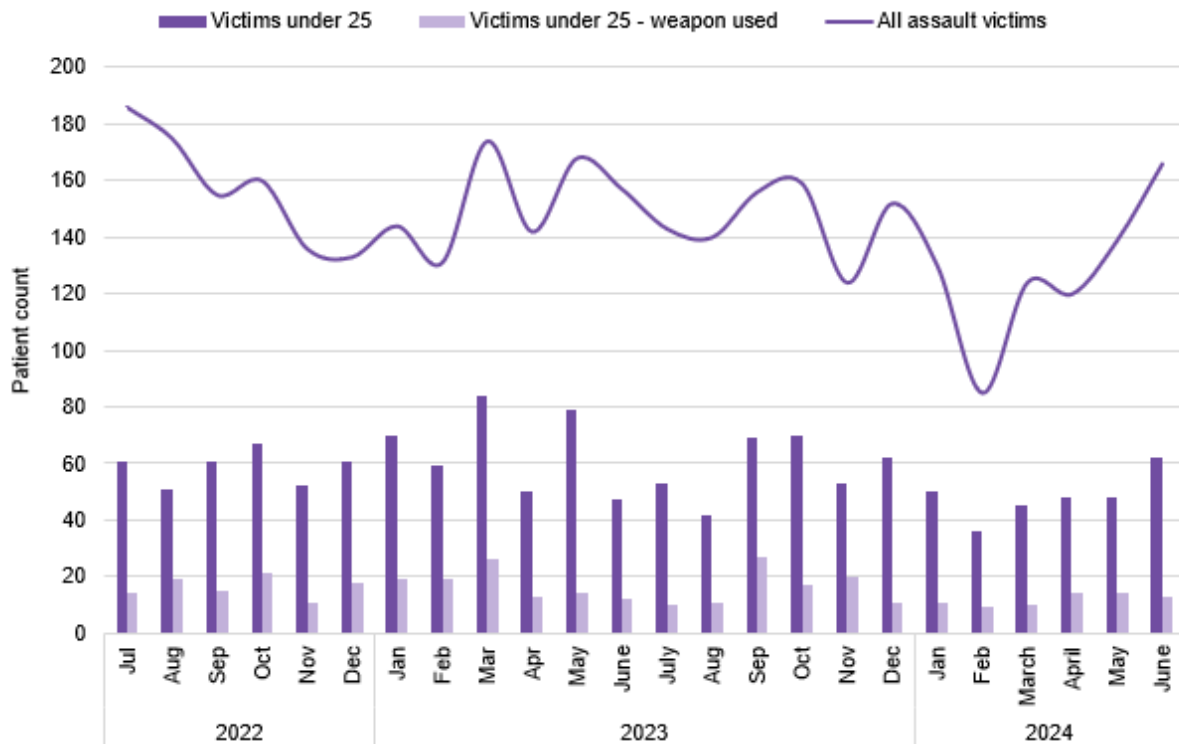
The table below shows the comparison of ISTV data from each period, further categorising patients who were under 25, and whether a weapon was used during the assault. As highlighted, the largest changes were seen at QMC hospital, where all assault presentation categorisations decreased, specifically 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%

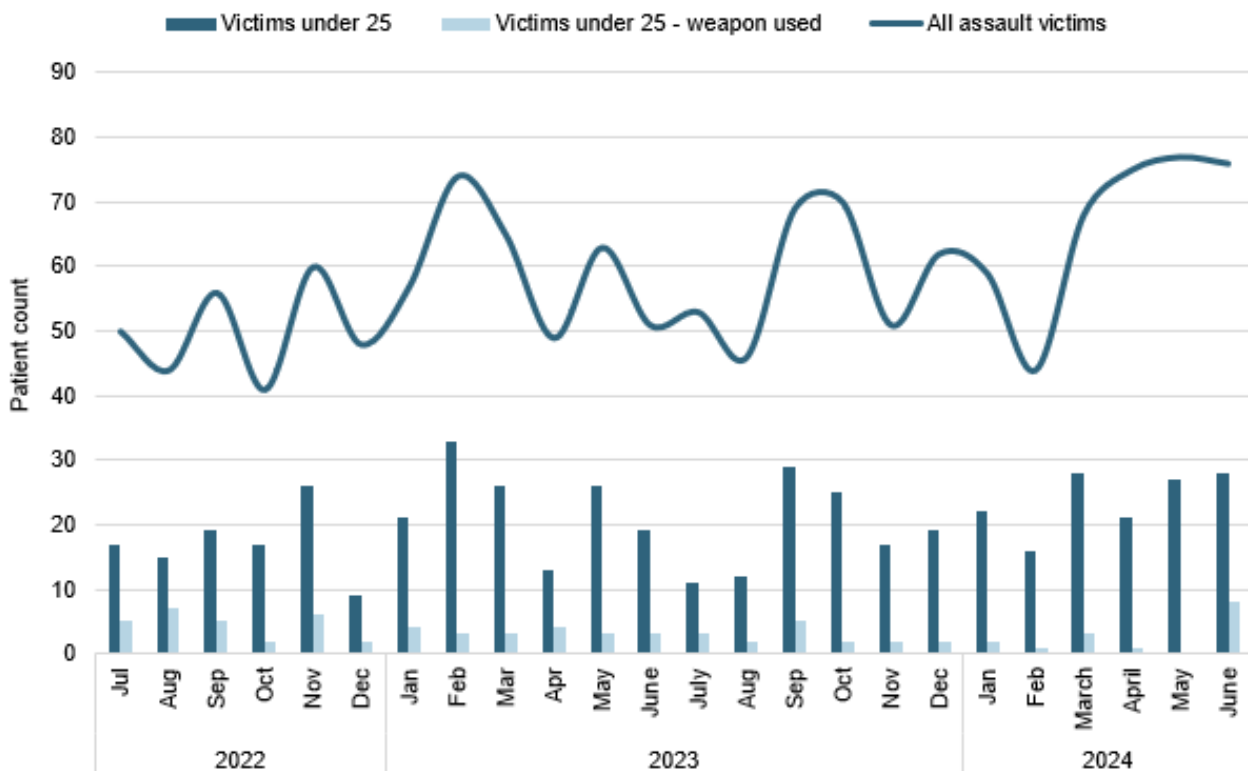
The graphs below show the monthly breakdowns of the data highlighted above to demonstrate any seasonal trends in serious violence presentations. As shown, there was a decrease in both QMC and KMH data in February of this year, that has since begun to show an increase trend returning back to high levels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

¹³ [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

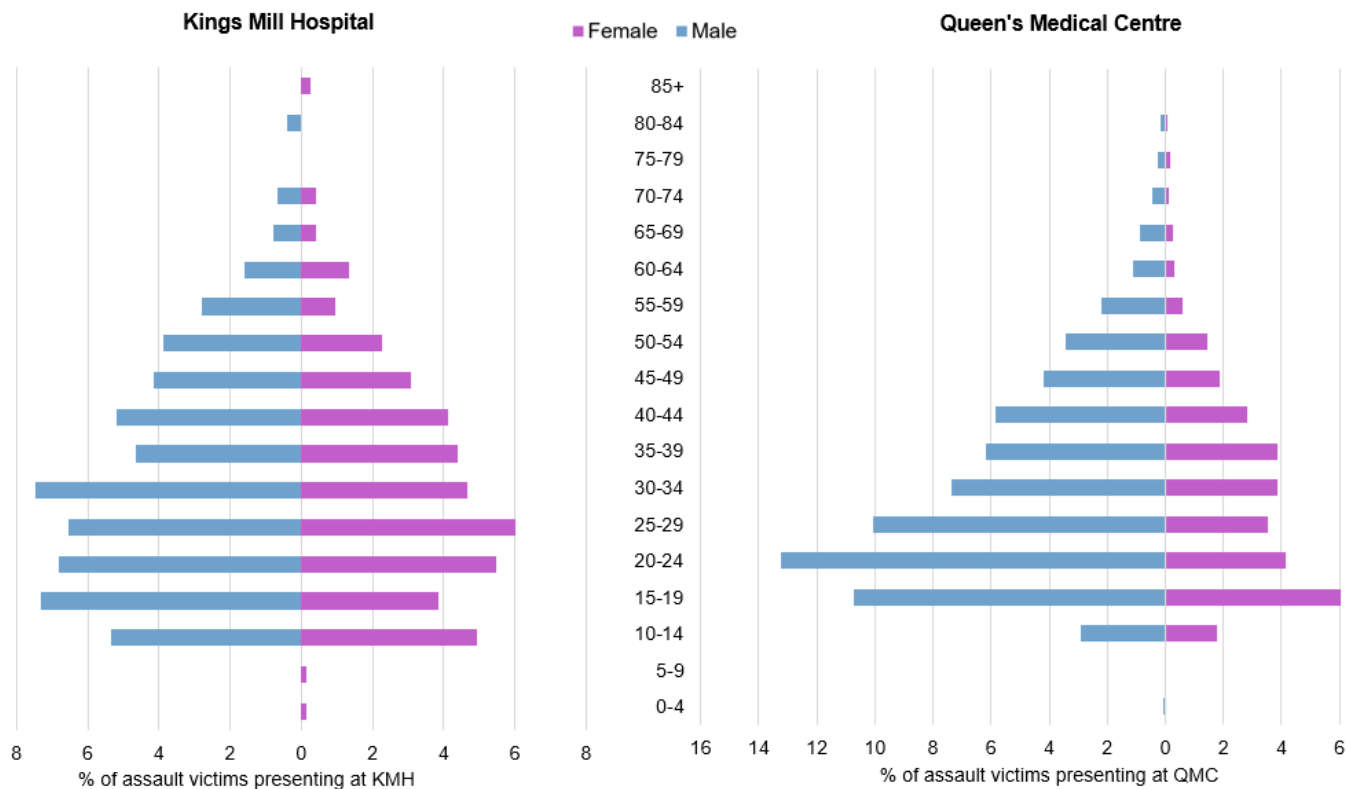
In 66% of attendances following an assault between 1st July 2023 – 30th June 2024, the victim was a male. This was less bias at KMH where 58% of victims were males, and at QMC 70% of victims were male.

- 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.

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



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

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

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

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

3.3 Hospital Admissions for Knife Related Assaults

The following analysis uses data from NHS digital, as published by the Digital Crime and Performance Pack¹⁴, 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

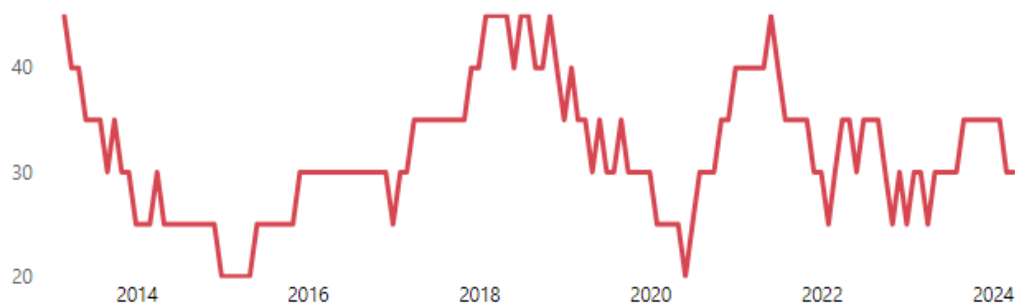
In the latest 12 months of data available, there were 80 reported sharps injury admissions in Nottinghamshire, which is stable to the previous year (n75). For rate per million, Nottinghamshire had the 9th highest rate across England for all knives and sharps admissions. The rolling 12 monthly total for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



¹⁴ [Digital Crime and Performance Pack - His Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services](#)