



NOTTINGHAMSHIRE  
POLICE & CRIME  
COMMISSIONER



**VRP** Violence  
Reduction  
Partnership  
Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire

# City Centre Local Assessment

## Serious Violence Profile - 2024 Update

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**Research &  
Insight**



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**VRP** Violence  
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# Contents

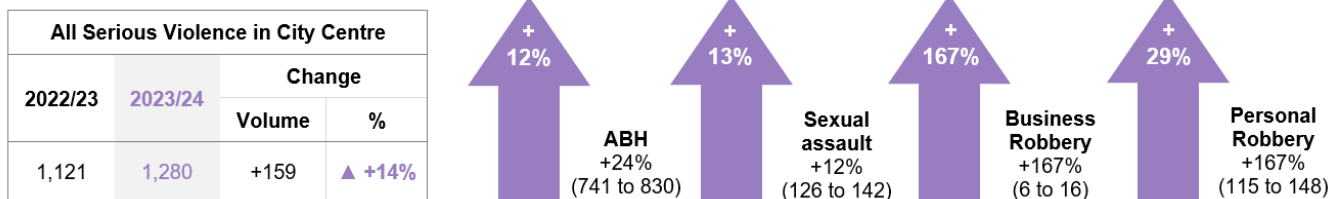
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<b>Executive Summary</b> .....	3
<b>1. Introduction</b> .....	5
<b>1.1 Aim and approach</b> .....	5
<b>1.2 Methodology</b> .....	6
<b>1.3 Defining the local area</b> .....	7
<b>1.4 Drivers of serious violence and the intelligence picture</b> .....	8
<b>2. Crime data</b> .....	10
<b>2.1 Serious Violence Scope</b> .....	10
<b>2.2 Serious Violence Against The Person</b> .....	19
<b>2.3 Sexual Violence</b> .....	27
<b>2.4 Robbery</b> .....	29
<b>2.5 Possession of Weapons</b> .....	34
<b>3. Health data</b> .....	37
<b>3.1 Ambulance Callout Data</b> .....	37
<b>3.2 Injury Surveillance Data</b> .....	38
<b>3.3 Hospital Admissions for Knife Related Assaults</b> .....	41

## Executive Summary

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

### Key findings



### Crime overview

- Levels of serious violence recorded in Nottingham City in 2023/24 (July – June) increased by 14% compared to the previous year, which was largely attributed to increases in ABH, robbery and sexual violence. Crime severity also increased by 17%.
- The rise in business robbery is predicted to reflect increased severity of shoplifting in the City Centre.
- Over half of all serious violence was in a public place, which also saw the most significant increase from the previous year. Public place violence was most concentrated on Old Market Square, and secondary concentrations on Clumber Street.
- 58% of all serious violence in Nottingham City Centre took place on weekend evenings, which was higher than the previous year (42%), indicating an increased influence of the night time economy on serious violence. The period between 12:00 am – 4:00 am on Saturday mornings accounted for 20% of all serious violence, with three quarters of occurrences in this period having alcohol cited as an influencing factor.
- Males accounted for the majority of offenders (75%) and victims (60%) of serious violence. Most offenders were 20-24 year old males, whilst female offenders were most concentrated between the ages of 15-19. Victims were also most likely to be 20-24 year old males, and 15-19 year old females.
- As anticipated, the majority of offenders in Nottingham City Centre did not live in the area, with most offenders from the surrounding City area, particularly concentrated in St Ann's, The Arboretum and Clifton. 22% of offenders were from out of force, which was highest for those aged over 18, with concentrations of offenders from Leicestershire and Sheffield. For under 18 year olds, offending was concentrated from City West nominals, particularly from Aspley.
- There is a clear two-way relationship between previously being a victim and then going on to offend. Serious violence offenders aged under 18 were more likely to have previously been recorded as a victim than any other age, the majority being victims of non-domestic crimes. The likelihood of being a victim of a domestic crime prior to committing a serious violence offence did however increase with age.

### Trends within specific crime types

- The second largest cohort of offenders of ABH in the City Centre were 15-19 year old females, with trends of note highlighting these occurrences to mostly be young girls assaulting other females in public places. Anecdotal intelligence from partners also highlighted an increase in groups of young girls meeting in the City Centre after school, with conflict occurring between groups. Many of the girls were deemed vulnerable, with previous experiences as witnesses or victims of violence being common
- Two thirds of all GBH had alcohol cited as an influencing factor, which was an increase to the previous year. Of note, 57% of public place GBH was alcohol flagged, whilst 91% in hospitality was alcohol flagged.

- There was an overall decrease in weapon enabled GBH, with the most notable decrease seen in knife enabled offences.
- There were no offenders of GBH in the City Centre that were aged over 50, and very few victims in this cohort. Offenders and victims were mostly concentrated aged under 25. There was a trend of females being assaulted by unknown females in public places and/or night clubs, and similarly, there was a trend of males being assaulted by unknown males in night time economy setting.
- The majority of modern slavery offences in Nottingham City Centre related to the exploitation of children in the supply of drugs, with data highlighting a skew towards victims from ethnic minority groups. Previous work has highlighted a disproportionate trend of young mixed males being involved in the supply of heroin in Nottingham City.
- 25% of rape offences had a domestic marker, which is much higher than the previous year (6%) and may reflect increased willingness of domestic abuse survivors to report and disclose to the police. This is further shown by the largest increase in rape offences being those perpetrated by an intimate partner.
- The top 3 addresses for sexual assault were all licensed clubs, which accounted for 17% of all sexual assaults in the City Centre.
- Females aged between 18 and 20 represented over a third of all sexual assault victims in the City Centre. Given the large student population in the City, this provides opportunity for targeted intervention and/or support for survivors of sexual assault from this demographic.
- The top area for personal robbery was Old Market Square, which also saw the greatest increase compared to the previous year, and had the highest volume of weapon enabled robbery.
- Males accounted for the majority of victims and perpetrators, and this gender bias was more pronounced for weapon enabled robbery. This was significantly skewed towards young males aged between 15 and 19 as both victims and offenders.
- Contrasting the previous profile however, there was an increased volume of young girls as offenders, particularly in group robbery offences.
- The majority of victims and offenders of personal robbery were from white ethnic groups however, there was a skew towards offenders from Black ethnic groups (33%) compared to victims from Black ethnic groups (5%), and vice versa for Asian ethnic groups who were disproportionately seen as victims (14%) than were seen than offenders (6%).
- Business robbery offenders shifted to a much older demographic, with all offenders being White British and aged between 34 and 45 years old. Further analysis highlighted links between all offenders and drug dealing and use, specifically crack and mamba. There were also links to rough sleeping and sex work.

### **Intelligence picture, contextual insight and risk factors**

- Nottingham City has a thriving night time economy which contributes towards the serious violence picture in the area. Alcohol consumption is more associated to violent behaviour than any other substance due to increased aggression, lowered inhibitions and impaired judgement.
- The night time economy also provides a huge customer base of the drugs market, and this is reflected with the City Centre representing a large amount of all drug possession in Nottinghamshire.
- The most significant proportion of drug offending was seen for synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists (SCRA), also known as spice or mamba. The use of SCRA within the homeless population is well documented, with homeless outreach workers noting the use of SCRA affected 95-99% of their clients.
- An organised group identified through intelligence work are thought to be active in the City Centre and directly involved in drug supply, as well as the violent thefts that have since escalated to knife-point robberies.

# 1. Introduction

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

## 1.1 Aim and approach

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The aim of this local profile is to provide a comprehensive overview of trends, drivers and contextual factors impacting upon serious violence across Nottingham City Centre. 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 terrorism<sup>1</sup>

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 injury<sup>2</sup>, 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.

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<sup>1</sup> [Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022](#)

<sup>2</sup> 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

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### Data parameters and extraction

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

- Police recorded crime occurring between 1<sup>st</sup> July 2023 – 30<sup>th</sup> June 2024, in Nottingham City Centre. These figures are compared to offences committed in the same period from the previous year (1<sup>st</sup> July 2022 – 30<sup>th</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> July 2022 to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2024, and a geographical location within Nottingham City Centre.
- Information Sharing to Tackle Violence (ISTV) data, from Kings Mill Hospital (KMH) and Queen's Medical Centre (QMC). Inclusion criteria included assaults recorded in the ISTV system at QMC and KMH between the 1<sup>st</sup> July 2023 – 30<sup>th</sup> June 2024.
- Modern Slavery data from the Slavery and Exploitation Team (SET).
- Open-source material for deprivation, economic disadvantage, education statistics, local contextual data and public health data.
- An analysis of intelligence submissions regarding violence was undertaken to provide greater insight into the drivers of violence within Nottingham City Centre. 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

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Nottingham City Centre area relates to the epicentre of Nottingham City, a completely urban area that is the commercial, financial and historical heart of Nottingham, attracting clientele from near and far.

There is a train station that sits on a main transport line and provides easy access from out of the force area into Nottingham City Centre as well as many buses that travel in and out of county, namely to Derbyshire.

The tramline features a number of popular stops in the centre area, stretching from Toton Lane in Beeston all the way to Hucknall in Ashfield and as such allows a large influx of persons into the City Centre area. There is also the Clifton South line which stretches to Phoenix Park.

Because of this heavy footfall and diverse array of people that will be in present at any one given time, the following section provides some insight into what defines the local area of Nottingham City Centre, and how these factors can feed into the serious violence picture.



### **The night time economy**

Nottingham City has a thriving night time economy; it is home to over 200 clubs, pubs, bars and music venues, which attract people to the City Centre. As well as bringing in a vibrant night out culture, which is impacted by having two universities that sit in and around the City Centre; this economy does also contribute towards the serious violence picture of the area.

Alcohol consumption is more closely associated with violent behaviour than any other substance<sup>3</sup>, and there are many ways in which alcohol and violence are linked. These include:

- Increased aggression, lowering of inhibitions and impairing of judgement.
- Higher volumes of sexual violence, with crimes occurring inside or outside of intimate relationships
- Implications in public disorder and anti-social behaviour
- Increasing links between the drugs market, alcohol consumption and the night time economy.

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<sup>3</sup> [The role of deprivation and alcohol availability in shaping trends in violent crime - \(sagepub.com\)](https://www.sagepub.com)

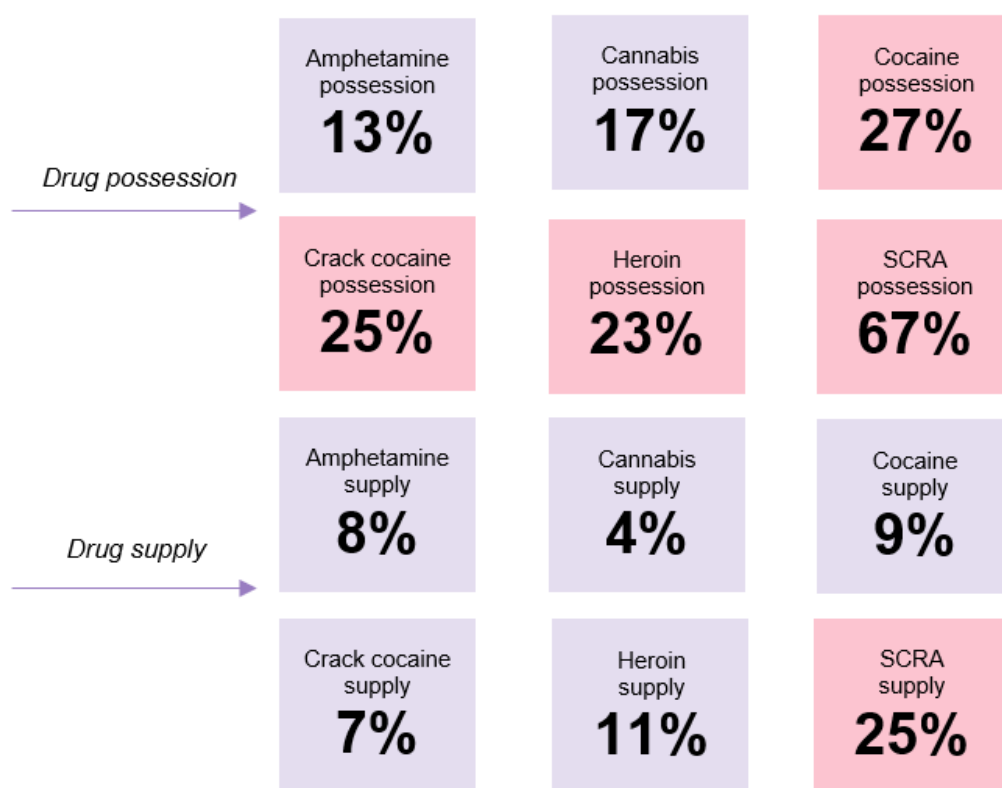
## 1.4 Drivers of serious violence and the intelligence picture

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

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

### The drugs market

The drugs market has a direct impact on the levels of serious violence due to activities involved in the setup and maintenance of drugs lines, the competition this causes as well as the physical taking of substances, which impacts a user's behaviour. Crime data from the previous 5 years, from July 2019 – June 2024, has been pulled and analysed, and the below relates to what percentage of drug offences, both possession and supply<sup>4</sup>, for Class A and Class B drugs.



As may be expected, the City Centre represents large proportions of drug offences across Nottinghamshire. This was most significant for synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists (SCRA), also known as spice or mamba, of which **67% of possession offences**, and **25% of supply**, were in the City Centre.

- SCRA has developed a reputation as powerful and cheap intoxicants among vulnerable groups, such as the homeless and prisoners, who use them in part for their mind-numbing effects.
- The use of SCRA within the homeless population is well documented, with homeless outreach workers and drop-in staff noting the use of SCRA was pervasive and affected 95 to 99% of their homeless clients<sup>5</sup>.
- Given the concentration of homelessness within Nottingham City Centre, the proportionality of SCRA possession and supply shown above reflects this.

<sup>4</sup> This excludes drug import offences

<sup>5</sup> [The use of SCRAs within the homeless population: motivations, harms and the implications for developing an appropriate response](#)



The high proportions of crack cocaine and heroin possession may also likely reflect the concentration of vulnerable people in the City Centre, such as rough sleepers. By contrast, the high proportion of cocaine possession is predicted to be impacted by the night time economy of the City Centre.

### **Organised crime and county lines**

The City Centre has many areas of overlap from the surrounding City areas, in the form of individuals/groups crossing into the centre for the purposes of criminal activity.

Intelligence stated that towards the end of 2022, a high-ranking OCG individual became an owner of a Nottingham City Centre based club. This was a catalyst for a number of violence incidents. On New Years Eve 2022, there were a number of violent altercations at the venue between various OCGs, including out of force groups. These violence incidents and altercations continued throughout 2023 and 2024, including two instances of large-scale disorders and a stabbing in July 2024. The venue has since had its licence revoked and has been permanently closed. Therefore, the City is likely to see a reduction in offending in this area.

An organised group identified through intelligence work are thought to be active within Nottingham City Centre. They are directly involved in the supply of drugs however have a more unusual MO to accompany this. They are believed to be involved in conspiracy of violently stealing mobile phones and similar paraphernalia, which incidents all involve very particular, nefarious tactics. These thefts have continued in to 2024, and have escalated to knife-point robberies.

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

## 2. Crime data

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

### 2.1 Serious Violence Scope

Between the 1<sup>st</sup> July 2023 – 30<sup>th</sup> June 2024, Nottinghamshire Police recorded **1,280 serious violence offences** which is a 14% increase from the previous year where 1,121 offences were recorded. The majority of serious violence was violence against the person (VAP) (71%), the largest proportion being relatively low harm S47 assault occasioning actual bodily harm (AOABH).

The increase seen to the previous year is largely to do with increases in actual bodily harm (ABH), sexual violence and robbery, whereas grievous bodily harm (GBH) and knife enabled threats to kill stayed relatively stable. Decreases were seen in modern slavery offences, and there was 1 homicide recorded in Nottingham City Centre in the reporting period.

		2022/23	2023/24	Change	
				Volume	%
<b>All serious violence</b>		<b>1,121</b>	<b>1,280</b>	<b>+159</b>	<b>▲ (+14%)</b>
<b>Serious violence against the person</b>	Homicide	0	1	+1	▲
	Actual Bodily Harm (section 47)	741	830	+89	▲ (+12%)
	Grievous Bodily Harm (section 18/20)	73	76	+3	▲ (+4%)
	Knife enabled threats to kill	2	4	+2	▲ (+100%)
	Modern Slavery	7	3	-4	▼ (-57%)
<b>Sexual Violence</b>	Rape	51	60	+9	▲ (+18%)
	Sexual assault	126	142	+16	▲ (+13%)
<b>Robbery</b>	Personal Robbery	115	148	+33	▲ (+29%)
	Business robbery	6	16	+10	▲ (+167%)

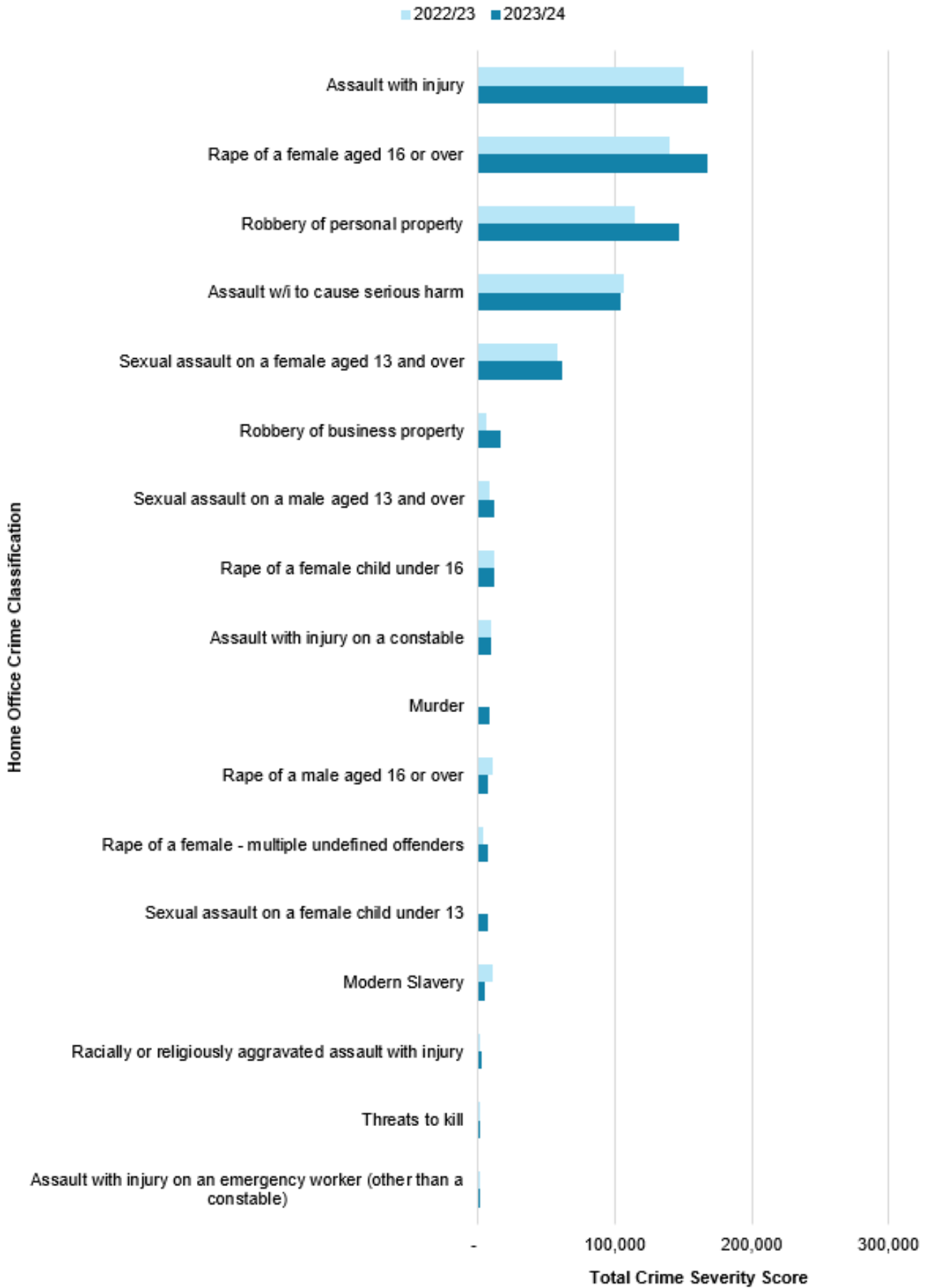
### Crime severity

As not all offences are equal in terms of harm to victims, ONS developed crime severity scores (CSS)<sup>6</sup> 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 CSS<sup>7</sup>) for July 2023 – June 2024, compared to the baseline. This provides an indication of the severity of violent crime across Nottingham City Centre

<sup>6</sup> [Crime Severity Score \(Experimental Statistics\) - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk/methods/experimental-statistics/crime-severity-score)

<sup>7</sup> Total volume of offences recorded in the monitoring period, multiplied by the crime severity score for that offence

**Total Crime Severity Score of serious violence in Nottingham City Centre,  
by HO crime classification.**



Overall crime severity increased by 17% compared to the previous year which is similar to the increase in overall crime volume seen in the City Centre (+14%). The largest increase in crime severity were seen in personal robbery offences (+32,787 CSS) and rape of females aged over 16 (+28,471) CSS, as highlighted in the graph above.

### Location analysis

Across the 5 beats within the Nottingham City Centre ward, most serious violence took place in Market Square (45.47%) which also saw one of the largest increases in offences. Increases were also seen in Victoria Centre and Broadmarsh beats, contrasting levels of stability seen in Lace Market and County.

	2022/23	2023/24	Change	
			Volume	%
Market Square	474	582	+108	+23%
Victoria Centre	276	304	+28	+10%
Lace Market	187	179	-8	-4%
Broadmarsh	144	178	+34	+24%
County	39	37	-2	-5%

Contrasting the location profiles of other areas in Nottinghamshire, 53% (n678) of serious violence in Nottingham City Centre was in a public place, followed by 26% (n336) in hospitality, the majority being licensed clubs (n181), and a lower proportion in a dwelling (4%, n45). The most significant changes in where serious violence took place was in public places, which increased by 17% from 580 to 678, and in shops, which increased by 80% from 25 to 45 occurrences. Trends behind these increases will be explored in the sub chapters of this local profile.

The top repeat address for serious violence in Nottingham City Centre was nightclub, however notably volumes of serious violence in this establishment did decrease from the previous year. Other prevalent addresses for serious violence were street records on **Old Market Square** (n43), as well as many other clubs and bars in the City Centre. Particular streets which had high volumes included Clumber Street (n22), Angel Row (n18) and Upper Parliament Street (n18).

### 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.

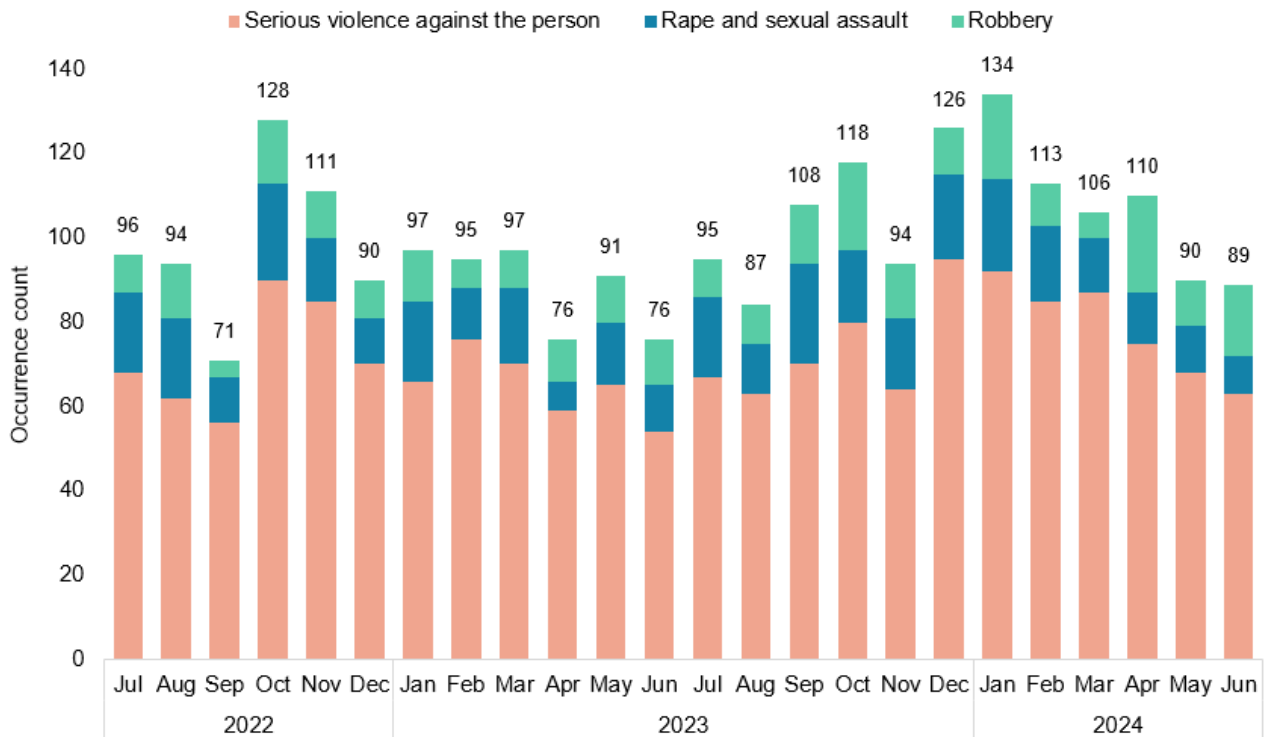
As highlighted, serious violence in Nottingham City Centre is on average 100 occurrences per month, ranging between a low of 71 in September 2022, to a high of 134 in January 2024. These fluctuations were mostly due to changes in police recorded violence against the person, specifically assaults. January (n87) and February (n86) had the highest volumes of ABH recorded, whereas GBH was highest in October 2023.

Sexual offences were highest in September (n24), which may be impacted by influxes of student populations into the City. Robbery offences were highest in April 2024 (n23).

Other trends of note include:

- **Alcohol flagged offences:** on average 47 alcohol flagged serious violence offences were recorded per month in Nottingham City Centre. These were highest in December 2024 (n77), perhaps reflecting the increase in footfall in the City over Christmas periods. Serious violence in hospitality settings was also highest in December 2023 (n50), compared to an average of 27 occurrences.

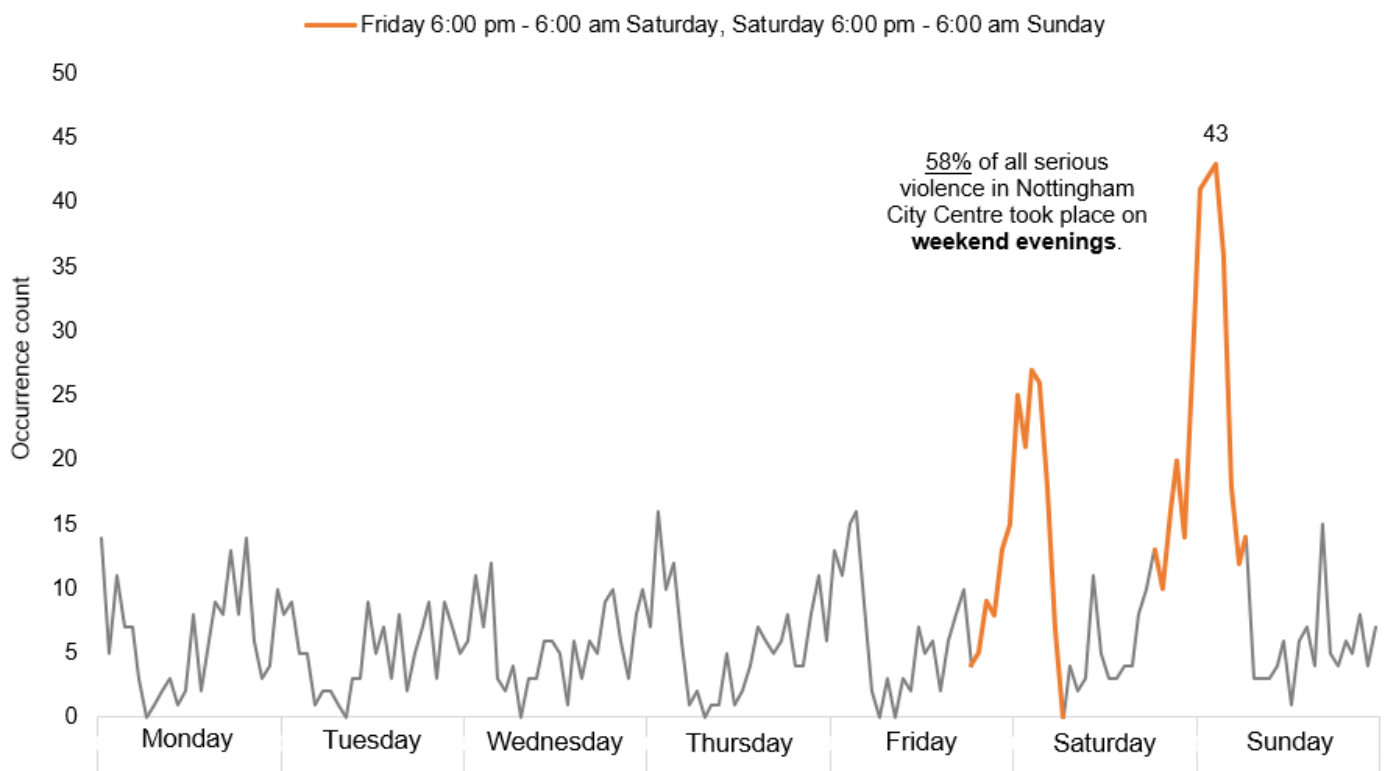
**Police recorded serious violence in Nottingham City Centre by month and crime type, July 2022 – June 2024.**



**Temporal analysis**

The figure below highlights the start date and time of police recorded serious violence in Nottingham City Centre in the most recent 12 months (1<sup>st</sup> July 2023 – 30<sup>th</sup> June 2024). This demonstrates that the largest proportion of serious violence in Nottingham City Centre occurs between the period of 6:00 pm Friday to 6:00 am Saturday, and the same period for Saturday evening into Sunday morning. This period of *weekend evenings* accounted for **58% of police recorded violence data**. Compared to the previous local profile where this proportion was 42%, this indicates an increased influence of the night time economy on serious violence.

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



The peaks highlighted in the figure above represent the period between 2:00 am – 3:00 am on Sunday morning (n43). Notably, the peak of serious violence highlighted in the previous local profile was 1:00 am – 2:00 am, which suggests an extension of the time during which serious violence is concentrated in the City Centre. Moreover, the period between 12:00 am – 4:00 am on Saturday mornings accounted for **20% of all serious violence** in this area. Trends within occurrences recorded during this time (n126) include:

- **At least 74%** of occurrences had alcohol cited as an influencing factor, and an equal volume of occurrences were seen in a public/open place (n72) and hospitality (n72).
- The top seven repeat addresses for serious violence during this time were all hospitality locations.
- The majority of offences were ABH (73%) however there was a high volume of sexual assault (12%) and GBH (8%) compared to other the overall picture of serious violence.
- Just 5 occurrences (3%) involved a weapon, compared to 10% of all serious violence in the City Centre for all times.

Overall, analysis of temporal data provides a key link between the night-time economy within Nottingham City Centre and serious violence. It is also important to consider the influence of increased police activity during this time, with initiatives in the City perhaps allowing for more crime to be reported.

### Demographic analysis

The victims relationship to the offender was recorded in 96% of serious violence occurrences in Nottingham City Centre (n1,228). As shown below, the majority of serious violence in Nottingham City Centre was perpetrated by strangers (67%), which is significantly higher than other areas across the force.

	2022/23		2023/24	
	Count	%	Count	%
Stranger	743	69.8%	824	67.1%
Other	99	9.3%	126	10.3%
Acquaintance	98	9.2%	118	9.6%
Boyfriend/girlfriend	37	3.5%	49	4.0%
Not seen	38	3.6%	46	3.7%
Ex partner	16	1.5%	32	2.6%
Victim refuses to identify	10	0.9%	6	0.5%
Parent of offender	4	0.4%	7	0.6%
Child of offender	2	0.2%	8	0.7%
Neighbour	4	0.4%	3	0.2%
Sibling of offender	5	0.5%	2	0.2%
Spouse/defacto	3	0.3%	3	0.2%
Other family member	3	0.3%	3	0.2%
Employee of offender	2	0.2%	1	0.1%

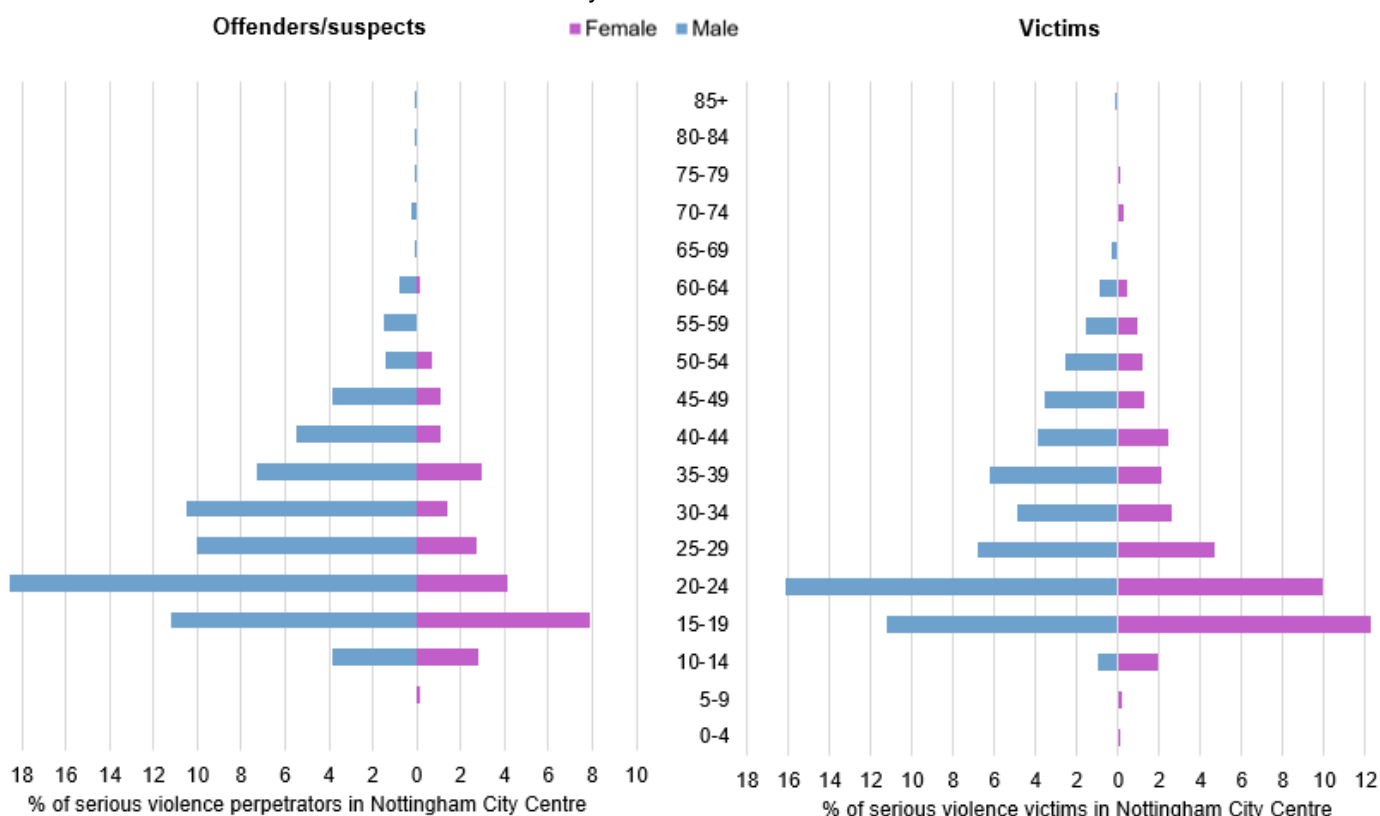
As shown, stranger perpetrated serious violence increased from 743 to 824 (+11%) in the most recent 12 months however they represent a smaller proportion of perpetrators than 2022/23. This is mostly due to increases in intimate partner violence, with ex-partner (+100% from 16 to 32) and boyfriend/girlfriend (+32% from 37 to 49) both increasing in volume to the previous year.



There were 1,184 unique victims<sup>8</sup> and 699 unique suspects/offenders of serious violence in Nottingham City Centre between the 1<sup>st</sup> July 2023 – 30<sup>th</sup> June 2024. Of these individuals there were 55 repeat victims and 119 repeat suspects, totaling 875 offender/suspect and 1,249 victim records. This highlights that repeat victimisation is lower in this area than any other area of Nottinghamshire, which is likely due to the nature of the area and so many of the offences being linked to people travelling into the Centre from other areas.

Age and gender were recorded for 97% of suspect and 94% of victim records, and this is shown below. As shown, males accounted for the majority of offenders/suspects of serious violence (75%, n639), and of victims (60%, n699).

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



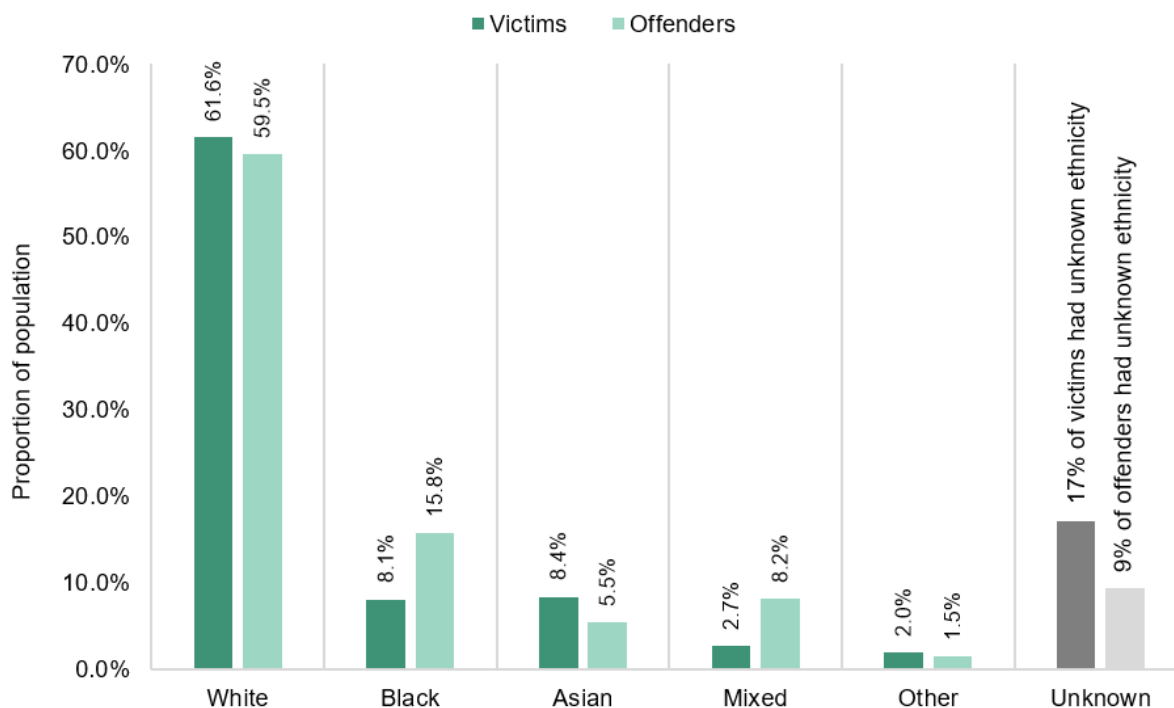
The demographic with the largest volume of offenders were 20- to 24-year-old males (n158, 19%), contrasting the previous local profile where a higher proportion of offenders were in the 25-29 year old profile. This indicates a slight shift in the perpetrator cohort to be more significantly concentrated as 20-24 year olds. There were fewer female offenders however they were found most concentrated in the 15-19 year old age group, representing 8% (n67) of all serious violence offenders/suspects in the City Centre. By single year of age, offenders were significantly concentrated as 20 year olds (n62), with a particular concentration in 20 year old males (n49).

The demographic with the largest volume of victims were 20 to 24 year old males (16%, n189) closely followed by 15-19 year old females (12%, n144). By single year of age, there was again a significant concentration in 20-year old males, but a secondary concentration in 19-year old females. The trends behind this are explored within the subchapters of this local profile.

Ethnicity data was collected for 91% of offenders/suspects and 83% of victims of serious violence in Nottingham City Centre, and this is shown below. The data is not shown against any Census data population as comparisons will be largely redundant given the fact that so many of the offences will be linked to people traveling into the City Centre from other areas.

<sup>8</sup> 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.

**Police recorded serious violence by ethnicity in Nottingham City Centre,  
July 2023 – June 2024.**



As shown above, the majority of victims and offenders were from White ethnic groups. There was a higher proportion of offenders from Black and Mixed ethnic groups than there were victims from these ethnic groups and, by contrast, there was a higher proportion of victims from Asian ethnic groups than there were offenders/suspects from Asian ethnic groups.

**Comparisons between demographics**

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

	Female	Male	Under 18	18 - 24	Over 25
<b>All serious violence</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>390</b>
<i>% from City Centre</i>	27%	8%	2%	9%	8%
<i>% that were from an Out of Force area</i>	18%	20%	7%	24%	21%
<i>% that were also victims of a crime</i>	49%	40%	68%	33%	41%
<i>% that were victims of a domestic crime</i>	22%	8%	6%	7%	15%
<i>% recorded against a drug offence</i>	8%	17%	10%	13%	18%
<i>% arrested</i>	22%	40%	44%	31%	36%

The first comparison made above was completed on the **home address** of unique offenders/suspects of serious violence in Nottingham City Centre, to highlight whether offenders have travelled into the City Centre

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, 8% of all offenders/suspects that offended in Nottingham City Centre for serious violence lived in the NPA. The top area for offenders within Nottinghamshire that didn't live in Nottingham City Centre was the surrounding Nottingham City area, particularly City South (17%) and City Central (11%), with concentrations of offenders from St Ann's, The Arboretum and Clifton.
- Overall, 22% of offenders were from out of force area, and this was highest for those aged over 18. The top areas out of force were Leicestershire and Sheffield.
- Male offenders were most likely to be out of area nominals than females, and overall, those aged under 18 were least likely to live in Nottingham City Centre. For under 18 year olds, offending was particularly concentrated from City West nominals, with notable volumes of offenders from Aspley. Secondary concentrations were seen in young offenders from Clifton and Berridge wards in the City.

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 – (1<sup>st</sup> July 2020 – 30<sup>th</sup> 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, those aged under 18 were most likely to have previously been recorded as a victim than any other age cohort, the majority being non-domestic crimes. The likelihood of being a victim of a domestic crime prior to committing a serious violence offence did however increase with age.
- Females were more likely to have been a victim of a domestic crime prior to committing a serious violence offence than males.

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 (1<sup>st</sup> July 2020 – 30<sup>th</sup> 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 than females to be recorded against a drug offence, and the likelihood of being involved in a drug offence increased with age of offenders.

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 almost twice as likely to be in custody than females for serious violence offences they committed.
- Under 18 year olds were most likely to be taken into custody, notably for GBH and robbery; with 18-24 year olds least likely.

### *Ethnicity comparisons*

As with age and sex, comparisons were also made on the ethnicity of offenders in Nottingham City Centre for all serious violence. Key findings included:

- Offenders/suspects from Other ethnic groups and Black ethnic groups had the highest proportion of persons recorded as living in the City Centre, and the lowest recorded as living outside of force area.
- For White ethnic groups, the highest volume of offenders were residents of Gedling (6%), Rushcliffe (6%) and Clifton (5%). For Black ethnic groups, the highest volume of offenders outside of the City Centre were from Gedling (10%), St Ann's (7%) and Bestwood (6%). For Mixed ethnic groups,

offenders were most likely to be from Gedling (9%), Broxtowe (7%) and Aspley (7%). For Asian ethnic groups, offenders were most likely to be from Berridge ward (12%), Leen (7%) and Bilborough (7%).

- The levels of suspects being recorded as victims of crime in the prior 3 year period was relatively comparable between all ethnicities, however those from White ethnic groups had the highest proportion of suspects that were previously linked to being a domestic victim.

	White	Black	Asian	Mixed	Other
<b>All serious violence</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>11</b>
<i>% from Nottingham City Centre</i>	8%	10%	5%	2%	27%
<i>% that were from an Out of Force area</i>	21%	16%	23%	18%	-
<i>% that were also victims of a crime</i>	46%	43%	42%	47%	-
<i>% that were victims of a domestic crime</i>	15%	10%	5%	5%	-
<i>% recorded against a drug offence</i>	16%	27%	9%	13%	-
<i>% arrested</i>	36%	54%	42%	36%	27%

**The trends behind this proportionality within each category of serious violence will be explored in further detail in the following chapters of this assessment.**

## 2.2 Serious Violence Against The Person

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Between the 1<sup>st</sup> July 2023 – 30<sup>th</sup> June 2024, 71% of all serious violence in Nottingham City Centre 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 analysis the crime categories within VAP in further detail.

### 2.2.1 Homicide

There was 1 homicide recorded in Nottingham City Centre in the most recent 12 months in December 2023, which was the murder of a 24-year old from Kirkby in Ashfield at a skate park on Sussex Street.

### 2.2.2 Actual Bodily Harm (ABH)

A total of 830 S47 AOABH offences were recorded in the most recent 12 months by Nottinghamshire Police in Nottingham City Centre, which is an increase of 12% from the previous year where 741 offences were recorded. Of the offences in the most recent year:

- 24 were on an emergency worker, of which 21 were on a constable. This is similar to the previous year where 22 assaults on emergency workers (n20 on constables) were recorded. These were concentrated in the Market Square (n14) beat, specifically on Angel Row, Long Row and Forman St.
- 8 occurrences were flagged as racially/religiously aggravated assaults, which is a slight increase to the previous year (n5). There were also 9 other occurrences that were flagged as a hate crime, the majority of which (n5) were flagged as prejudice towards sexual orientation, and 2 prejudice towards transgender victims.
- 53% of ABH offences (n441) had alcohol cited as an influencing factor, which is stable to the previous year (54%, n401).
- 10% of ABH had a domestic flag (n82), which is an increase in both volume and proportion to the previous year (8%, n62). This is notably lower than other areas across the force and is again likely reflective of the influence of the nighttime economy environment.
- A weapon was used in 6% of ABH offences (n48), which is a decrease in volume and proportion to 2022/23 (8%, n62). Commonly cited weapons were blunt instruments and bottles/glass. Knife enabled ABH decreased from 11 recorded occurrences to 5 in the most recent 12 months.

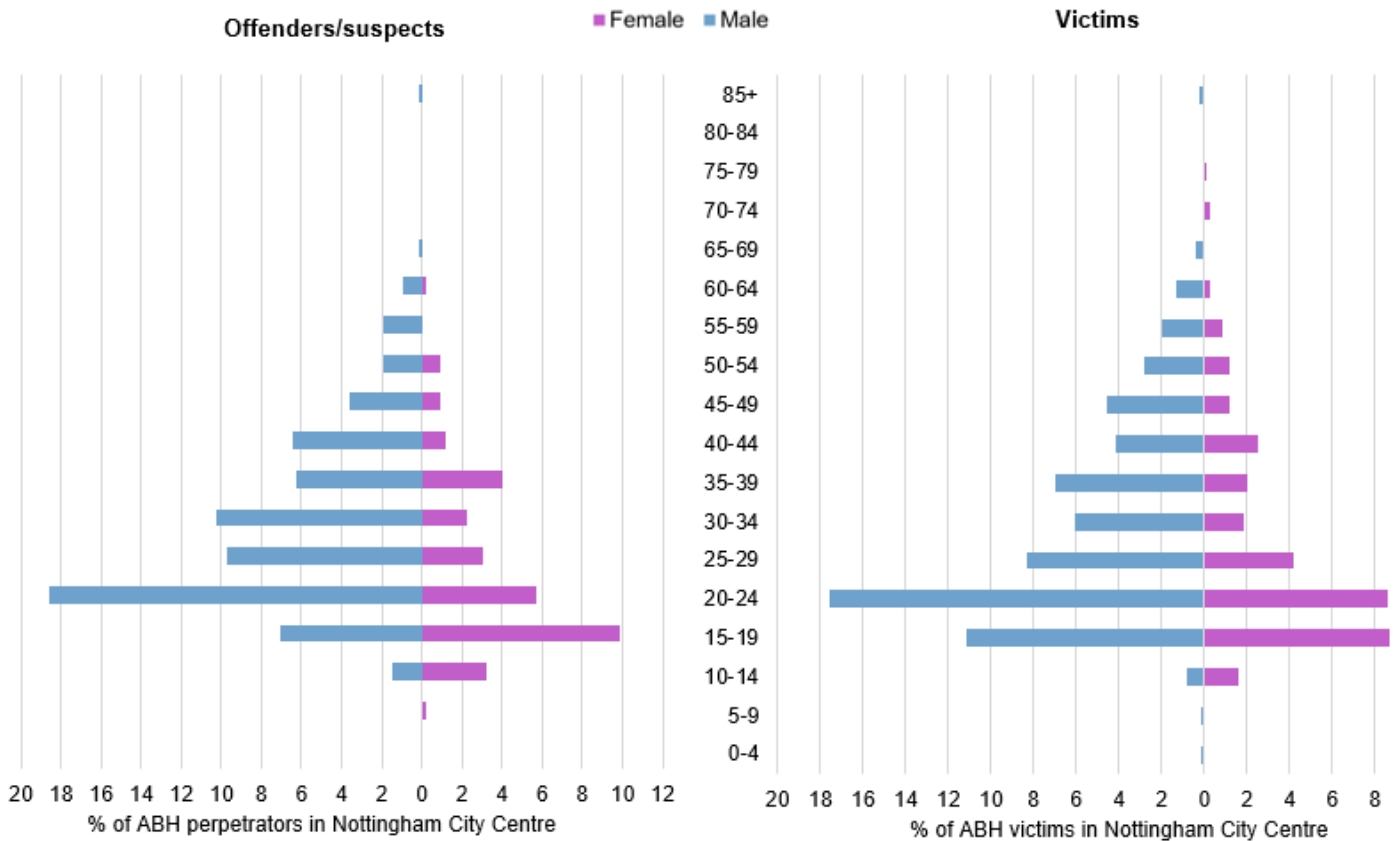
#### Victim and offender profile

Data was recorded for 454 unique suspects/offenders, with 59 repeat offenders, and 777 unique victims, with 30 repeat victims, of AOABH in 2023/24 in Nottingham City Centre, totalling 809 victim and 545 perpetrator records. The majority of the assaults recorded in Nottingham City Centre were perpetrated by a stranger (67%, n539), and 11% of ABH offences were perpetrated by 'other', mostly being assaults on workers, or some reports of assault by door staff, in the City.

- There was a slight increase in the volume of assaults perpetrated by family members (increasing from 13 to 19), specifically an increase in where the offender was a parent of the victim, which increased from 1 report to 7.

Age and gender were recorded for 746 victim records and 527 offender/suspect records, and this is shown in the figure below. The victim was a male in 67% of occurrences (n497), and the offender was a male in 69% of occurrences (n361). The bias towards males is much more significant in the City Centre for AOABH offences than seen in any other local profile, and it is predicted that this is influenced by male-to-male assaults in nighttime economy environments, whereas other areas have a higher proportion of domestic assaults.

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



The demographic which had the largest volume of perpetrators was 20-24 year old males, at 19% (n98) of all AOABH offenders. The second most common age cohort for perpetrators of ABH in Nottingham City Centre was 15-19 year old females representing 10% (n52) of all ABH offender records in 2023/24. Particular trends of note in this cohort included groups of young girls assaulting other females in public places.

- This highlights that many of the assaults seen with young perpetrators are between the same gender, with young girls assaulting young girls, and males aged between 20 and 24 assaulting males from the same demographic.
- Of note, there was a higher volume of assaults perpetrated by females aged between 15-19 and 10-14 than there were perpetrated by males. And, of the assaults perpetrated on 'acquaintances', there were more female offenders (n33) than male (n30).

Within the occurrences perpetrated by 10–19 year old females, there were 8 repeat offenders that were recorded against 27 assaults. This highlights that 11% of young offenders in this demographic were responsible for 40% of all ABH recorded by this cohort. This demonstrates that the prevalence of young females as perpetrators of assault is heavily concentrated in repeat offenders.

**Youth Justice – Strategic Insight**

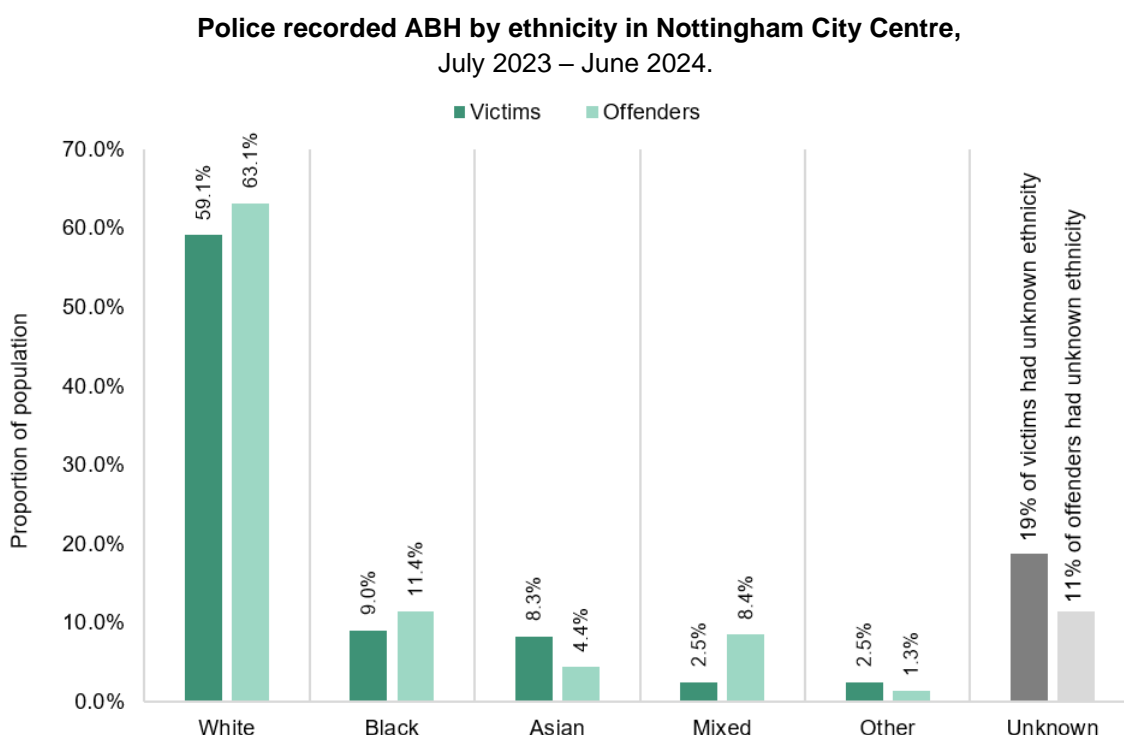
Anecdotal intelligence from a partner agency suggested that they were seeing an increase in groups of girls meeting in the city centre after school particularly amongst those who need to use multiple methods of transport to get to school, changing in the city.

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.



The demographic which had the largest volume of victims was 20- to 24 year old males (n131) who represented 17% of all recorded ABH victims. Females were also concentrated in this age group as well as 15–19-year-old females.

Ethnicity data was collected for 81% of victims and 89% of offenders/suspects. Due to the low sample size, especially with victim data, any inferences below must be treated with caution. The majority of victims were from white ethnic groups (59%, n478), and the majority of offenders were also from this cohort (63%, n344). 9% of victims were from Black ethnic groups (n73), 8% from Asian ethnic groups (n67) and less than 3% from Mixed and Other ethnic groups (n20 respectively). For offenders/suspects, 11% were from Black ethnic groups (n62), 4% from Asian ethnic groups (n24), 8% from Mixed ethnic groups (n46) and <2% from other ethnicities (n7). This is shown graphically below.



Within this, further analysis was completed on the ages of offenders/suspects alongside their ethnicity. This highlighted the following trends:

- 71% of offenders from mixed ethnic groups were aged under 25 (33 of 36), compared to 46% of all offenders being under 25 (251 of 540). This contrasts offenders from Black or White ethnic groups, where the majority of offenders were aged over 25 at 63% (39 of 62) and 58% (199 of 342) respectively, compared to 53% of all offenders.
  - These trends were most significant for male offenders, with female offenders showing a similar skew towards young offenders for all ethnic groups.
- **This highlights that male ABH offenders in Nottingham City Centre from mixed ethnic groups were more likely to be aged under 25 than any other ethnic group, whilst for male offenders from Black and White ethnic groups they were more likely to be aged over 25.**

### Comparisons between demographics

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

- Less than 1 in 10 suspects were recorded as living within the City Centre, and no under 18s were recorded in the NPA, or out of force. Further analysis highlighted that offenders aged under 18 were

concentrated as residents of Broxtowe (17%), Gedling (13%), and then in wider Nottingham City areas in Aspley, Berridge and Bilborough (each at 8% respectively).

- The likelihood of previously being a victim of a crime before committing an ABH offence was highest for under 18s, however the likelihood of being a domestic victim increased with age and was highest for those aged over 25.
- The likelihood of being recorded against a drug offence was highest for males, and also increased with age.

	Female	Male	Under 18	18 - 24	Over 25
<b>Actual Bodily Harm</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>246</b>
<i>% from Nottingham City Centre</i>	8%	9%	-	9%	9%
<i>% that were from an Out of Force area</i>	16%	21%	-	26%	22%
<i>% that were also victims of a crime</i>	44%	38%	45%	32%	40%
<i>% that were victims of a domestic crime</i>	20%	8%	4%	6%	16%
<i>% recorded against a drug offence</i>	7%	18%	6%	13%	15%
<i>% arrested</i>	17%	29%	22%	21%	28%

### 2.2.3 Grievous Bodily Harm (GBH)

GBH is the most serious level of assault, as the injuries are deemed to cause a serious detriment to the victim's health. It should be noted that ABH and GBH can both be psychological, but these are rare cases. In the most recent 12 months, Nottinghamshire Police recorded 76 GBH offences in Nottingham City Centre, which is stable to the previous year where 73 GBH offences were recorded. The majority of occurrences (n50) were more severe section 18 offences where the perpetrator intended to cause serious bodily harm.

Of the 76 GBH offences recorded:

- Two thirds (n50) had alcohol cited as an influencing factor, which is an increase in both the volume and proportion of alcohol flagged GBH seen in the previous year (n39, 53%). The majority of these offences took place in public places (n25) or in hospitality (n21). Of note, 57% of GBH that took place in a public place was alcohol flagged, whilst **91% in hospitality was alcohol flagged**.
- 5 GBH offences in Nottingham City Centre were flagged as domestic, representing 7% of all GBH, and 3 of these offences had alcohol cited as an influencing factor. Although this percentage is much lower than seen across other areas, it is an increase from the volume of domestic GBH seen in the previous year where just 1 offence was recorded.
- This supports trends seen across the force of **an increase in the severity of domestic violence**, and further demonstrates that it is not isolated to just 'domestic' settings in dwellings.
- As anticipated due to the harm that injuries cause to be classed as GBH, 32% (n24) of GBH in Nottingham City Centre involved a weapon in 2023/24. This was a slight decrease from the previous year where 29 GBH offences, or 40% of all recorded GBH, involved a weapon. The most notable decrease was seen in knife enabled GBH, decreasing from 18 to 7 offences.
- Of note, weapon enabled GBH was most likely to be in a public place at 71% of all weapon enabled GBH (17 of 24).

## 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 to raise awareness of the risks of cocaine and combined cocaine and alcohol use, promote trust and confidence within communities and reduce offending negative behaviours associated to the use of cocaine.

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 conducted for the drugs market assessment from the research and insight team of the responses to the cocaethylene survey as part of Op Cognition in Nottingham City Centre were as follows:

- Of the 166 respondents, 92% (n153) were not aware of cocaethylene
- 40% of respondents (n66) said they had used cocaine before, and the majority stated they had mixed cocaine and alcohol at the same time (n61).
- 56% (n93) said they have seen someone using cocaine and alcohol become violent, with comments from respondents highlighting this to be common in nightclub culture.
- 68% (n112) said they felt cocaine use has become more acceptable, with comments stating the drug has become normalised, increasingly prevalent in student circles, and has been glorified through social media.
- There were also reports from women using cocaine to stay more alert when they are out in Nottingham rather than drinking.

**This operation highlights the importance of educating the public on the risks of cocaethylene**, and also further how cocaine and alcohol contribute to violence in Nottingham City Centre.

### Victim and offender profile

Data was recorded for 65 unique offenders/suspects and 75 unique victims of GBH in Nottingham City Centre, with no repeat offenders. In the 76 offences recorded by Nottinghamshire Police, the offender was most likely to be recorded as a stranger (63%, n44), in the 'other' category (14%, n10), or an acquaintance (11%, n8). Age and gender were recorded for 72 victims and 64 offenders, and this is shown below.

As shown, males accounted for the majority of both offenders/suspects (81%) and victims (71%) and overall compared to other areas, the proportion of male victims was much higher in the City Centre. The skew towards males was much more significant for GBH than for ABH however, there does remain a high volume of female victims aged between 15 and 19.

The demographic with the highest volume of offenders was 20-24 year old males, representing a quarter (n17) of all GBH offenders in Nottingham City Centre. As with ABH, this was most significant for 20 year old males, who represented 11% of all offenders (n7). There were fewer female offenders however they were also most concentrated in the 20-24 year old age cohort (n4) however, by single year of age, most female offenders were aged 15 (5%, n3)

- Alongside the trends highlighted in the ABH offender data of increased violence amongst young girls, this again reflects this as an area of emerging risk that was not highlighted in the previous profile.

The demographic with the highest volume of victims was again 20-24 year old males (n20), representing 28% of all victims of GBH. The second highest demographic was 15-19 year old females at 14% (n10), which again embeds the increased violence with females as both victims and perpetrators of assault. Within this cohort, there was a trend of females being assaulted by 'unknown' female offender(s) in public places and/or

night clubs. Similarly, within the 20-24 year old male victim cohort, there was a trend of males being assault by unknown male offender(s) in similar night time economy settings.

**This highlights the prevalence of same gender based violence in Nottingham City Centre**

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



Ethnicity was recorded for 92% (60 of 65) of offenders and 87% (65 of 75) of victims of GBH. It is important to consider the small sample size and data gap when interpreting this data. As highlighted, the majority of GBH offenders (50%) and victims (70%). Individuals from Black ethnic groups made up 22% of recorded offenders, Asian ethnic groups 10% and Mixed ethnic groups 9%.

- Of note, when the GBH was in 'hospitality', the majority of offenders recorded (10 of 13), and the majority of victims (16 of 18) were from white ethnic groups.
- For GBH in dwellings, the majority of offenders recorded (4 of 8) were from Black ethnic groups, and the majority of victims from white ethnic groups (4 of 5).

	Offender/suspect	Victim
<b>White</b>	33	52
<b>Black</b>	14	5
<b>Asian</b>	7	4
<b>Mixed</b>	6	3
<b>Other</b>	0	1
<i>Unknown</i>	5	10

**Comparisons between demographics**

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

- The geography of suspects was comparable in proportion for females and males, whereas there was slight variance by age.
- There was a clear correlative relationship between being a victim and going on to commit a GBH offence, which was most significant for females, and those aged under 18, although volumes were smaller.
- Under 18s had the highest volume link to being recorded against a drug offence, and males were more likely than females.

	Female	Male	Under 18	18 - 24	Over 25
<b>Grievous Bodily Harm</b>	12	52	9	27	29
<i>% from Nottingham City Centre</i>	8%	6%	-	11%	3%
<i>% that were from an Out of Force area</i>	17%	17%	-	22%	17%
<i>% that were also victims of a crime</i>	67%	44%	78%	37%	48%
<i>% that were victims of a domestic crime</i>	25%	12%	11%	11%	17%
<i>% recorded against a drug offence</i>	8%	15%	22%	4%	21%
<i>% arrested</i>	25%	37%	44%	26%	38%

#### 2.2.4 Threats to Kill

Between the 1<sup>st</sup> July 2023 – 30<sup>th</sup> June 2024, Nottinghamshire Police recorded 4 threats to kill offences that involved a bladed weapon in Nottingham City Centre, which is higher than the previous year where 2 occurrences were recorded. Because of the low sample size of this classification, this crime type will not be analysed in further detail.

#### 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

Between July 2023 – June 2024, 8 incidents of modern slavery have been recorded by Nottinghamshire Police in Nottingham City Centre, which is stable to the previous year where 7 incidents were recorded. 6 of these were recent and currently, 4 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.

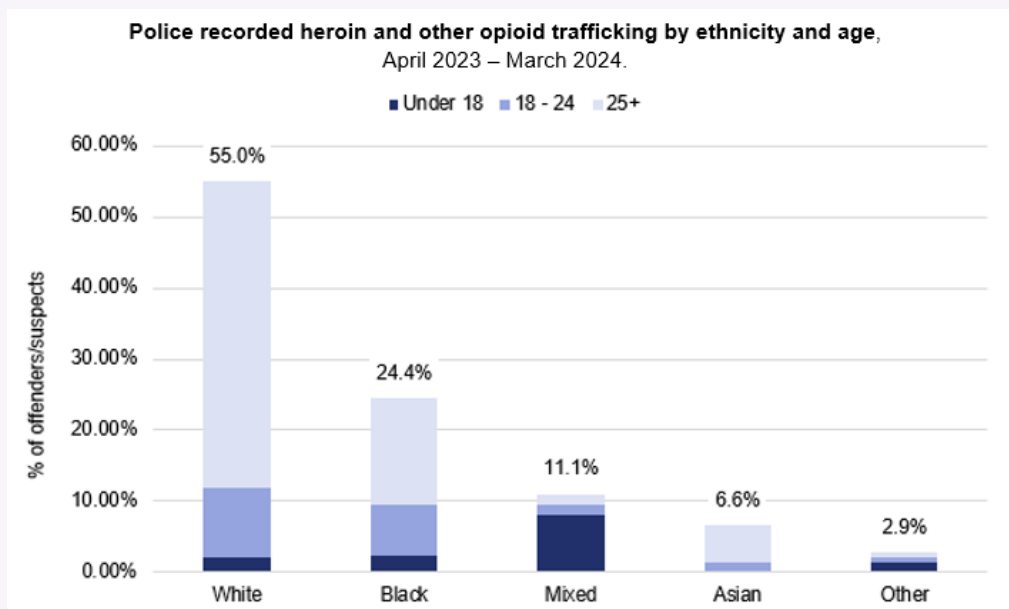
Given the regular audits that takes place to ensure NRMs are correctly reclassified when appropriate, it is important to note that the above figures and analysis may change. Currently, 3 of the crimed modern slavery offences in Nottingham City Centre relate to the exploitation of children in the supply of drugs. Within this data it was highlighted that there was a skew towards victims from ethnic minority groups in criminal exploitation.

### Exploitation of young boys from ethnic minority groups – Strategic Insight

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

The report found that for illicit opioid trafficking, there was a clear disproportionality for young males from mixed ethnic groups in the offending data. This is shown in the graph below which highlights the distinct key trend of **young mixed males in the supply of heroin in Nottinghamshire**, specifically centred around Nottingham City, that presents risk and needs to be explored further.

This is significant when considered against the modern slavery data highlighted above.





## 2.3 Sexual Violence

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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*<sup>9</sup>. For non-recent sexual violence occurrences, Nottinghamshire Police recorded an additional 12 in Nottingham City Centre in the most recent 12 months, and 15 in the previous year.

### Non-recent sexual violence – Strategic Insight

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

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

### The following analysis excludes historical incidents.

Between July 2023 – June 2024, Nottinghamshire Police recorded 202 occurrences of rape and sexual assault in Nottingham City Centre, accounting for 16% of serious violence in the area. Compared to the previous year, this is an overall increase of 14%, with increases in both police recorded rape (+18% from 51 to 60) and sexual assault (+13% from 126 to 142).

#### 2.3.1 Rape

Of the serious sexual offences recorded in the most recent 12 months in Nottingham City Centre, 60 were rape occurrences, an 18% increase from the previous year (n51). Of the offences recorded in 2023/24:

- 55 were of a female over 16 (+22% from 2022/23), <5 were of a female under 16 and <5 of a male over 16.
- 25% had a domestic marker (n15), which is much higher than proportions and volumes seen in the previous year (6%, n3). This may reflect increased willingness of domestic abuse survivors to report and disclose to the police.
- A third of occurrences had alcohol cited as an influencing factor (n20), which is relatively stable to the previous year where 29% (n15) had this flag.
- The majority of occurrences took place in a dwelling (n35, 58%) which was an increase on the previous year where 41% (n21) were in this location type. Public place rapes in Nottingham City Centre decreased from 9 reports to 6 in the most recent 12 months, and the volume of rapes in hospitality settings stayed stable (n14 in both periods), which were mostly records in hotels.

#### Victim and offender profile

Data was recorded for 52 victims of rape, with 4 repeats, and 44 offenders/suspects, with 1 repeat, totalling 45 offender and 58 victim records in the most recent 12 months.

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<sup>9</sup> **Recent offences:** the occurrence start date and the occurrence end date were within 12 months of one another.

Of the 60 rape occurrences recorded in 2023/24, the offender was an acquaintance in 35% (n19), a stranger in 35% (n19), which was relatively stable to the previous year. Rapes perpetrated by an intimate partner did however increase from the previous year from 2 reported incidents to 12 in 2023/24, the majority of which were recorded as perpetrated by an ex-partner (n6, 11%).

Males accounted for 100% of all recorded offenders, and females accounted for 91% of recorded victims. The demographic with the largest volume of victims was 15 to 19 year old females, at a third of all recorded victims (n19), followed by 20-24 year old females at a quarter (n15) of all recorded victims. Offenders were most likely to be aged between 25 and 29, representing a quarter of all offenders (n10), closely followed by 15-19, 20-24 and 30-34 year old males each representing 16% (n7) of all rape perpetrators respectively.

Due to low volumes and confidentiality, demographics of victims and offenders will not be analysed in any further detail and comparisons between demographics and disproportionality cannot be made accurately.

### 2.3.2 Sexual Assault

Nottinghamshire Police recorded 142 sexual assaults in Nottingham City Centre in the most recent 12 months, an increase of 13% from the previous year (n126). Of these occurrences:

- The majority (97%, n137) were assaults on over 13 year olds, of which most (n124) were recorded as perpetrated on females.
- 41% of occurrences had alcohol cited as an influencing factor, which is much higher than other areas of the force, most likely impacted by the heavy influence of the night time economy on this area.
- The majority of sexual assaults took place in a hospitality premises (n59, 42%), followed by public place sexual assaults (n44, 31%). The volume of assaults in hospitality settings was relatively stable to the previous year, with the largest increases seen in licensed clubs (30 to 38), whereas public place sexual assaults increased from 33 to 44 recorded incidents.
- The top 3 addresses were all licensed clubs overall accounting for 17% of all sexual assaults in Nottingham City Centre. There were 3 streets which had a high volume of public place assaults which were Clumber Street (n5), Angel Row (n4) and Old Market Square (n4).

#### Victim and offender profile

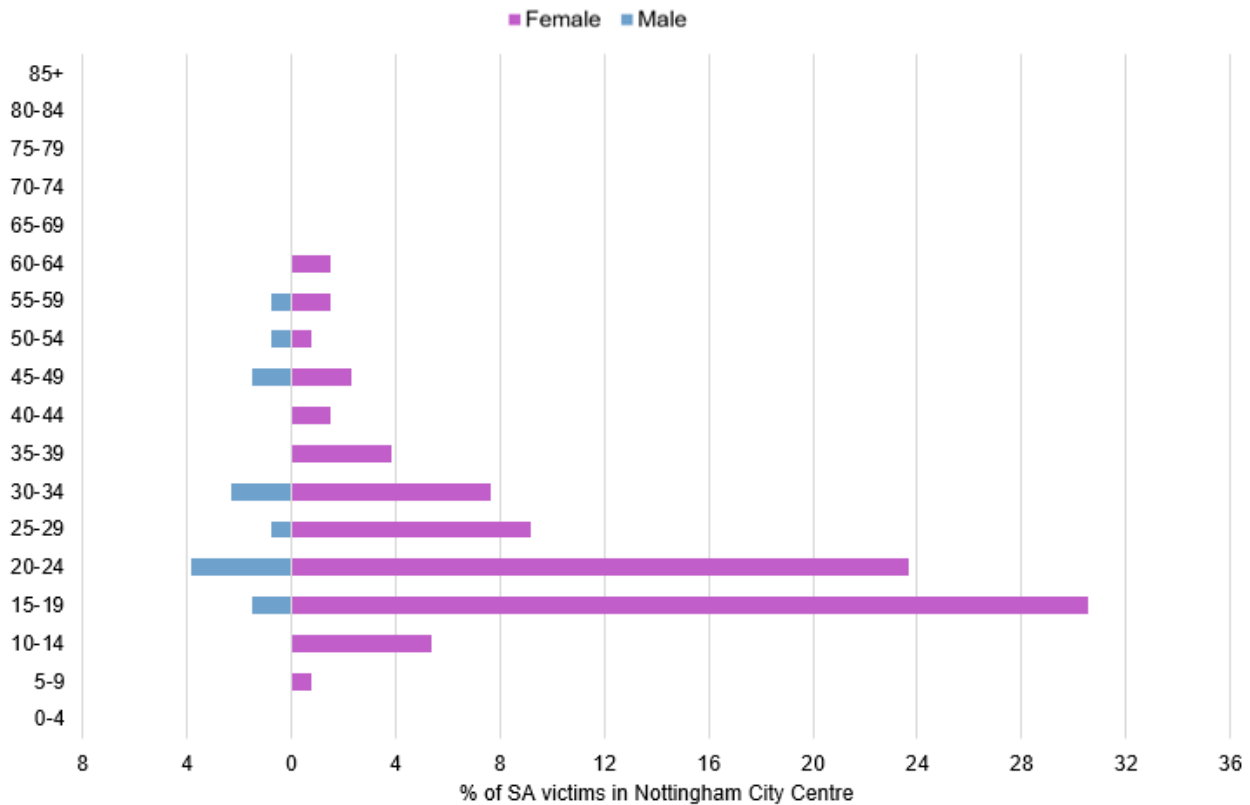
Data was recorded for 134 unique victims of sexual assault, with two repeat victims, and 58 offenders/suspects, with 7 repeat victims, totaling 67 offender and 136 victim records. Of the 142 occurrences of sexual assault recorded in 2023/24, the perpetrator was a stranger in **74%** (n101) of occurrences, which is considerably higher than other areas across Nottinghamshire. This provides explanation for the lower number of police recorded offenders/suspects of sexual assault in this area relative to the number of occurrences and victims recorded. 9% (n13) of perpetrators were an acquaintance of the victim, and <3% (n3) were perpetrated by an intimate partner.

Age and gender were recorded for 65 offenders/suspects and 131 victim records. All recorded offenders/suspects were males, with the highest volume of males aged between 20 – 22 (20%, n12). Due to low sample size of offenders, impacted by the volume of sexual assaults perpetrated by strangers in the City Centre, the figure below shows the demographic profile of victims of sexual assault only.

As shown below, the majority of victims of sexual assault in Nottingham City Centre were females aged between 15 and 19, representing 31% (n40) of all victims, followed by 20-24 year old females (n40). Of note, females aged between 18 and 20 represented **over a third** of all sexual assault victims in Nottingham City Centre.

- Given the large student population in Nottingham City, and this being the common age for young people to start University, this provides opportunity for targeted intervention and tailored support for victims/survivors of sexual assault from this demographic.

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



## 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 1<sup>st</sup> July 2023 – 30<sup>th</sup> June 2024, Nottinghamshire Police recorded 164 occurrences of robbery in Nottingham City Centre, an increase of 36% from the previous 12 months where 121 occurrences were recorded. Of these offences, the majority were personal robbery (n148) and the remainder robbery of business property (n16).

### 2.4.1 Personal Robbery

148 robbery of personal property offences were recorded in Nottingham City Centre in the most recent 12 months, an increase of 29% compared to the previous year where 115 offences were recorded by Nottinghamshire Police. Of these offences:

- 43 were recorded to have involved a weapon, representing 29% of all robbery offences. This is more than double the volume of weapon enabled robbery recorded in 2022/23, where 21 offences were recorded, representing 18% of all personal robbery in the previous year.
- In the most recent 12 months, the most common weapon recorded against personal robbery were knives, at 40 of 43 offences. Knife enabled robbery was also the main increase from the previous year (n20).
- 88% of personal robbery took place in a public place (n130) which is similar in proportion to the previous year (n99, 86%). Public place robbery saw the main increase, whereas personal robbery in hospitality decreased from 9 to 4 offences.

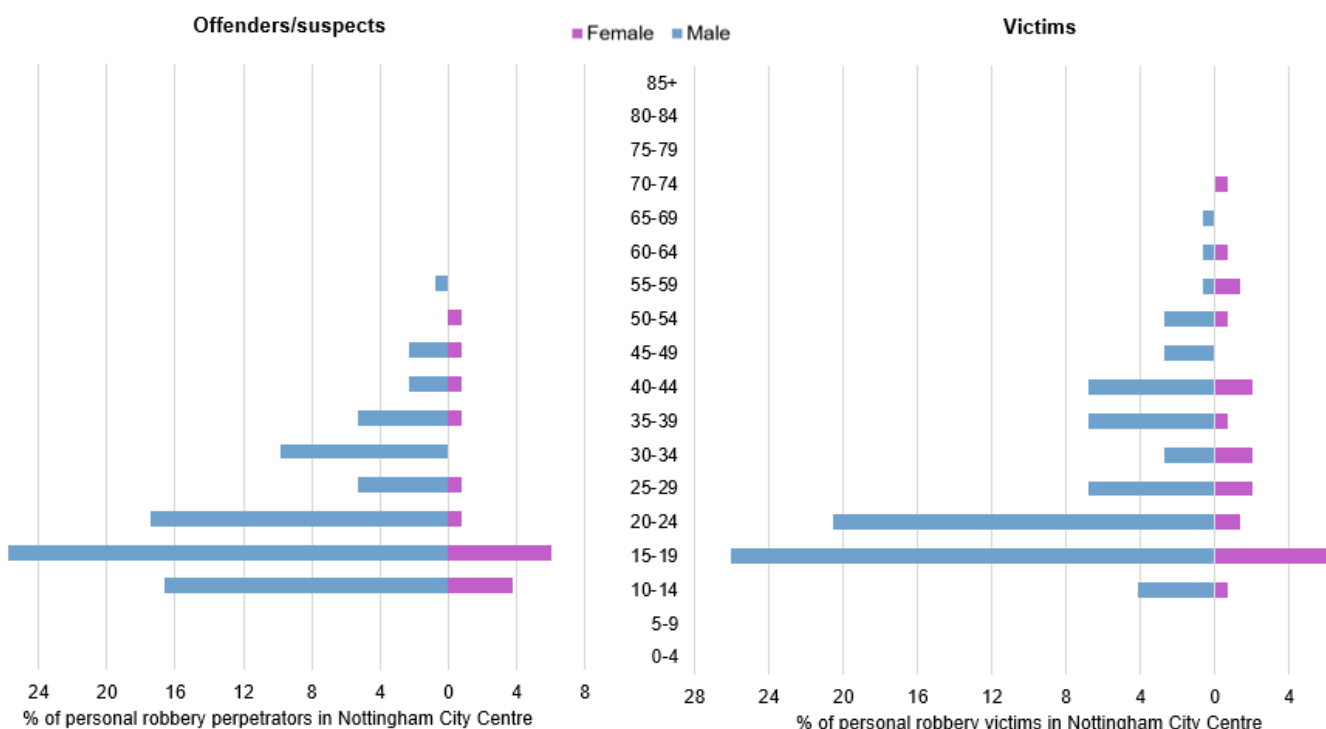
The top area for personal robbery offences in Nottingham City Centre was **Old Market Square**, which had 21 occurrences of personal robbery in 2023/24, compared to 5 recorded offences in the previous year. Market Square was also the top location for weapon enabled robbery (n6).

### Victim and offender profile

Data was recorded for 98 unique suspects/offenders, with 23 repeats, and 148 unique victims, with 2 repeats, totalling 134 offender and 150 victim records. The majority of robbery offences were perpetrated by strangers (74%, n105) or were not seen (6%, n9), with fewer occurrences where the offender was known by the perpetrator (n16), of which the majority were acquaintances (n11). Robbery perpetrated by an intimate partner increased from 2 recorded offences to 5 in the most recent 12 months, supporting previously mentioned trends around increased violence within domestic crime.

Age and gender were recorded for 132 offender/suspect and 146 victim records. Males accounted for the majority of victims (82%) and perpetrators (86%) and, for weapon enabled robbery, this gender bias becomes more pronounced, significantly for victims, with 89% of offenders and 93% of victims being male. The gender profile for all victims and offenders of personal robbery in Nottingham City Centre is shown below.

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



As shown, there is a significant gender bias in both the offenders/suspects and victims of personal robbery, specifically towards males aged between 15-19 who represented 26% of the offender and victim cohort respectively. By single year of age, the largest volume of victims were 19 year old males (7%, n11) and, of note a **third of all victims of personal robbery were males aged between 17 and 21** (n46). There were fewer female victims however they were most likely to be aged between 16 and 17 years old (n5).

By single year of age, the largest volume of offenders were 17 year old males (n13) and, a quarter of all male offenders were aged between 17-20 (n35). There was also a high volume of male offenders aged between 13 and 15, who represented 17% (n23) of all personal robbery offenders/suspects in Nottingham City Centre. For female offenders, they were found most concentrated in the 15-19 year old age group (6%, n8), with a specific concentration of 16 year old girls (n5).

Similarly to assault data, there was a higher volume of 16 year old girls as offenders (n5) than 16 year old male offenders (n3). Further analysis highlighted this to be 4 individuals who were repeat offending as a group. Contrasting the previous local profile, this highlights an increased trend of **young girls group offending** in Nottingham City Centre.

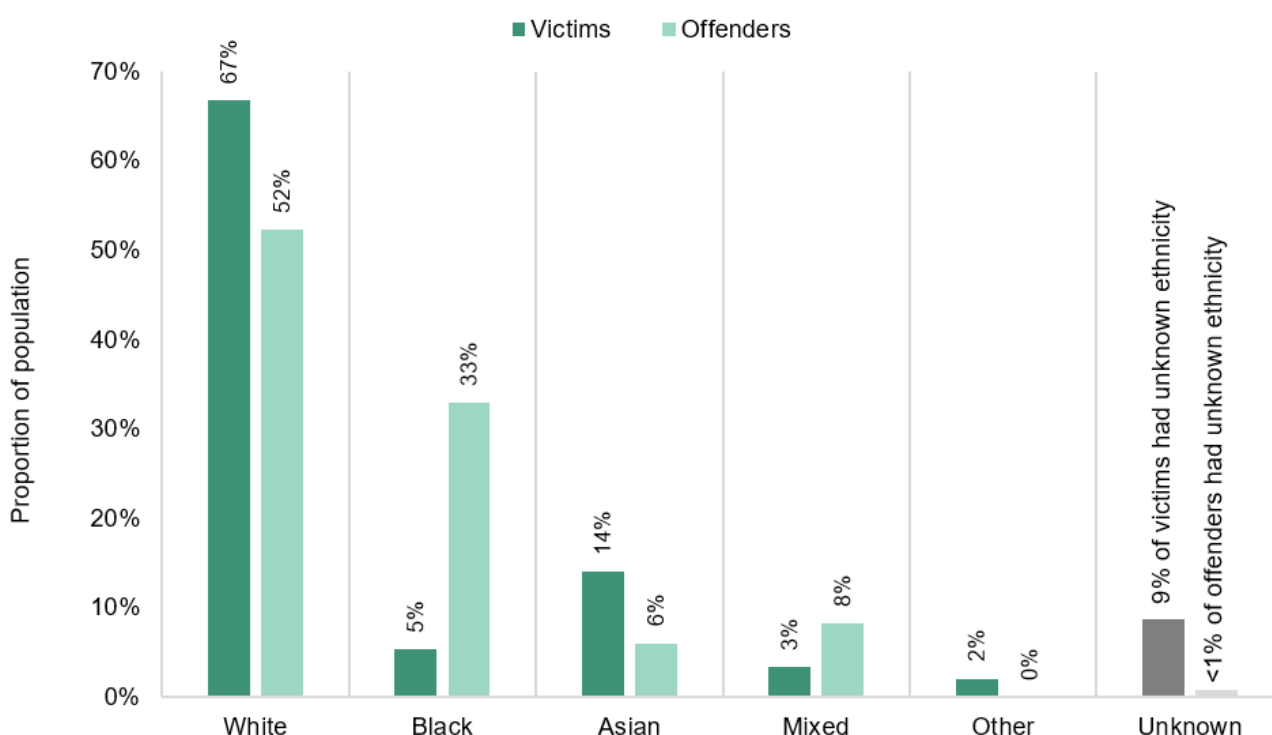
Of note, there were 18 occurrences of **group offending** (involved 3 or more offenders/suspects) of personal robbery in Nottingham City Centre perpetrated by males, compared to 3 occurrences of group offending with young females involved. 4 occurrences with groups of under 18-year-old boys, and 8 that all suspects/offenders involved were under 24-year-old males. This highlights the significance of group offending with young males for personal robbery offences in Nottingham City Centre. Further analysis was completed on the ethnicity of these offenders/suspects:

- There were a total of 57 individuals involved in group robbery offending in the City Centre of which, 49% (n28) were from white ethnic groups, 32% (n18) from Black ethnic groups, 12% (n7) from Mixed ethnic groups and the remainder (7%, n4) from Asian ethnic groups.
- For offenders/suspects aged under 18 (n28), the majority were from White (n14), Black (n7) or mixed (n6) ethnic groups. Of note, out of all 7 group offenders for robbery that were from mixed ethnic groups, 6 were aged under 18, highlighting the disproportionality in offending that impacts this group again, as previously mentioned.
- By contrast for offenders/suspects aged between 18 and 24 (n14) the majority of offenders/suspects were from Black ethnic groups (n8), and fewer from Asian (n3), White (n2) and mixed (n1) ethnicities.

**These findings overall embed the links between young offending and disproportionality**, and provide opportunity for targeted interventions within these cohorts around the risks of robbery, specifically weapon enabled offences.

Ethnicity was recorded for 99% of offenders/suspects (133 of 134) and 91% of victims (137 of 150) of personal robbery in Nottingham City Centre and this is shown below. As highlighted the majority of victims and offenders were from white ethnic groups however, there was a significant skew towards offenders from Black ethnic groups, and also that those from Asian ethnic groups were disproportionately represented as victims.

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



Trends of note within the offender/suspect data included:

- For offenders from black ethnic groups (n44) they were most likely to be aged between 18-24 (n20) or under 18 (n13), with fewer offenders aged over 25 (n11).
- For offenders from white ethnic groups, they were most likely to be under 18 (n32) or over 25 (n27), with fewer aged between 18 and 24.
- Offenders from mixed ethnic groups (n11) were most likely to be under 18 (n9) and as highlighted previously, there was a significant skew within offenders from mixed ethnic groups to group offending.

Trends of note within the victim data included:

- Victims from white ethnic groups (n99) were more likely to be aged over 25 (n41) than being aged 18 to 24 (n35) or under 18 (n23).
- Victims from Asian ethnic groups (n21) were most likely to be over 25 (n12) or 18 to 24 (n7).

### Comparisons between demographics

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

	Female	Male	Under 18	18 - 24	Over 25
<b>Personal robbery</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>35</b>
<i>% from City Centre</i>	8%	8%	6%	11%	9%
<i>% that were from an Out of Force area</i>	31%	15%	17%	30%	9%
<i>% that were also victims of a crime</i>	69%	57%	71%	41%	66%
<i>% that were victims of a domestic crime</i>	31%	10%	9%	7%	20%
<i>% recorded against a drug offence</i>	38%	27%	11%	30%	46%
<i>% arrested</i>	77%	74%	74%	37%	71%

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

- Females had a higher proportion of suspects recorded as out of force nominals, although this was notably lower in volume at 4 of 13, and mostly concentrated as Derbyshire residents.
- Under 18 year old offenders were least likely to be Nottingham City Centre residents, and most likely to be residents of surrounding Nottingham City areas, namely City South and City Central NPAs.
- The likelihood of being a victim before committing an offence was higher for robbery than the majority of other serious violence categories, and was notably higher for females, and those aged under 18, particularly for non-domestic offences.
- The likelihood of being recorded against a drug offence increased with age and may reflect known links between violence and the drug market.
- Arrest rates were high for all cohorts, but lowest for 18-24 year old nominals.

### 2.4.2 Business Robbery

16 business robbery offences were recorded in Nottingham City Centre in the most recent 12 months, an increase of 167% compared to the previous year where 6 offences were recorded. Although the overall volume of business robbery increased significantly, the volume of weapon enabled robbery decreased from



3 offences in 2022/23, representing 50% of all business robbery in the City Centre, to just 1 occurrence in 2023/24. It is predicted therefore that the overall increase in business robbery is reflective of increased severity of shoplifting and violence involved in shoplifting offences, in Nottingham City Centre.

Data was recorded for 6 offenders/suspects of business robbery in the most recent 12 months, with no repeat offenders. All offenders were White British and aged between 34 and 45 years old, 4 of whom were male and 2 females. This highlights the difference between cohorts involved in business robbery, compared to personal robbery, with business robbery shifting to an older demographic and personal robbery concentrated with young male offenders.

Further analysis demonstrated links between all offenders and substance use, drug dealing and use, specifically crack cocaine and mamba. There were also links to rough sleeping and sex work. This embeds the known links between prolific shoplifters and substance use and highlights the increased use of violence in these occurrences.

### Prolific shoplifting and substance use – Strategic insight

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

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

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



## 2.5 Possession of Weapons

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

### Changes in weapons legislation – Zombie Knives

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

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

### Weapons overview

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

There were **114 unique weapon possession** occurrences between the 1<sup>st</sup> July 2023 – 30<sup>th</sup> June 2024, within Nottingham City Centre. This represented a 30% decrease from the previous year period, which returned 162 occurrences. The type of weapon featured for the crime of possession is shown below. The key points are that bladed articles showed the largest decrease (-34% from 112 to 74).

	2022/23	2023/24	Change	
			Vol	%
<b>Possession of weapon offences</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>-48</b>	<b>▼ (-30%)</b>
<i>Bladed article</i>	112	74	-38	▼ (-34%)
<i>Offensive weapon</i>	18	11	-7	▼ (-39%)
<i>Firearm</i>	8	6	-2	▼ (-25%)
<i>Other weapon</i>	11	11	=	=
<i>Not stated</i>	13	12	-1	▼ (-8%)

### Location analysis

In the City Centre, most possession of weapon offences were recorded in Market Square beat (n41), followed by Victoria Centre beat (n35), with lower volumes in Broadmarsh (n18), Lace Market (n16) and County area beats (n4).

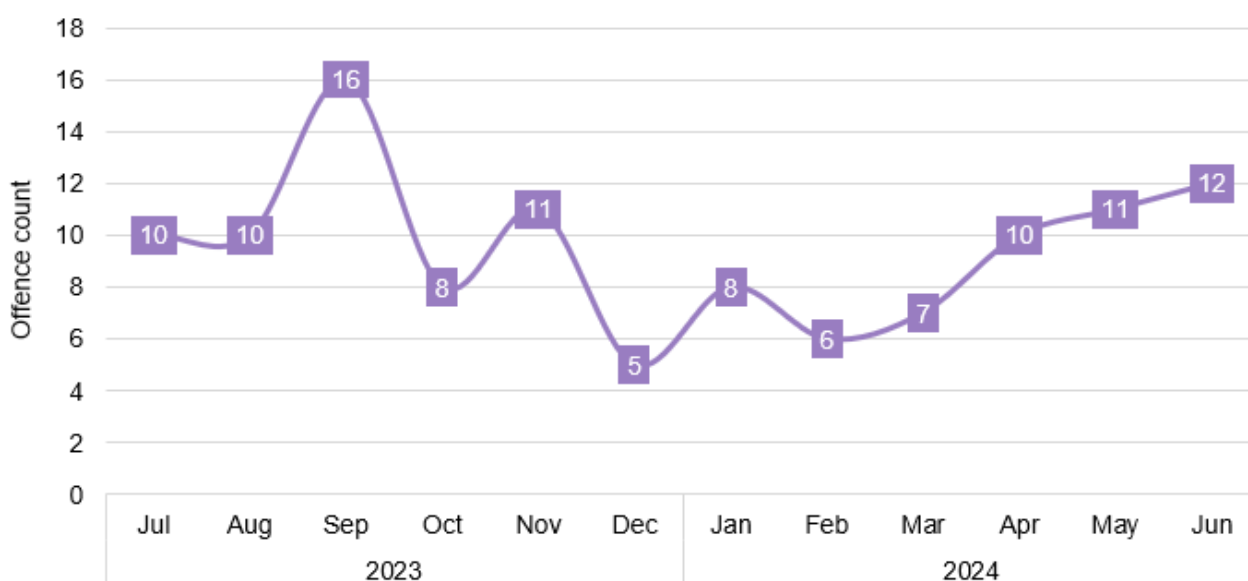
The top address for weapon offences was street records on Milton Street. Other streets with high volumes of weapon possession included Mansfield Road, Lower Parliament Street and Albert Street. There was one club which featured as the second highest repeat address, in the City Centre, with further analysis highlighting the majority of these occurrences to be knife possession offences.

As anticipated, the majority of weapon possession offences in the City Centre were in public places (75%), which is slightly higher than the rest of the force however likely reflects the low resident population and high commercialisation of the area.

### Seasonal analysis

The graph below shows the occurrences by month, and outlines a general decrease around the winter period, with increases into summer months. This broadly reflects the seasonal trend for serious violence. September 2023 had a spike of occurrences (n16), followed by a decrease of 50% in October. It is important to consider the effect of proactive policing that will effect any seasonal patterns shown below.

**Possession of Weapon offences recorded in Nottingham City Centre,  
July 2023 – June 2024.**



### Demographic comparisons

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

	Female	Male	Under 18	18 - 24	Over 25
<b>Possession of weapons</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>73</b>
<i>% from Nottingham City Centre</i>	7%	19%	30%	17%	15%
<i>% that were from an Out of Force area</i>	21%	11%	10%	7%	15%
<i>% that were also victims of a crime</i>	64%	40%	40%	52%	20%
<i>% that were victims of a domestic crime</i>	43%	6%	-	16%	3%
<i>% recorded against a drug offence</i>	21%	35%	15%	20%	44%
<i>% arrested</i>	71%	88%	75%	87%	89%

Key findings for comparisons between sex and age included:

- 18% of weapon carriers in Nottingham City Centre lived in the area. The highest proportion of offenders were recorded as residents in the surrounding Nottingham City area (37%), with a third of offenders from City Central areas. Secondary concentrations were seen in offenders from Broxtowe.
- As age increased, the likelihood of being recorded as living in Nottingham City decreased.
- Offenders aged under 25 were much more likely than those aged over 25 to have previously been recorded as a victim of a crime.
- Offenders aged over 25 were most likely to be previously recorded against a drug offence.

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

- Offenders from White ethnic groups had a lower proportion of offenders recorded as living in the City Centre than other ethnic groups, and also a higher proportion of out of force offending.
- It is important to consider the small sample size of the data below when drawing any conclusions from analysis, as they do not likely reflect trends in a given population and are instead standalone occurrences.

	White	Black	Asian	Mixed	Other
<b>Possession of weapons</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>
<i>% from Nottingham City Centre</i>	16%	23%	22%	23%	-
<i>% that were from an Out of Force area</i>	18%	6%	-	-	-
<i>% that were also victims of a crime</i>	48%	35%	33%	33%	100%
<i>% that were victims of a domestic crime</i>	14%	3%	11%	-	50%
<i>% recorded against a drug offence</i>	32%	39%	44%	-	100%
<i>% arrested</i>	92%	90%	89%	100%	100%

## 3. Health data

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

### 3.1 Ambulance Callout Data

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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 1<sup>st</sup> July 2023 – 30<sup>th</sup> June 2024, EMAS responded to **105 calls relating to violent events** to lower super output areas (LSOAs) in Nottingham City Centre<sup>10</sup>. These were mostly assault offences (n99), with 6 additional occurrences citing a stab wound.

8% of all injuries were initially classed as category 1 incidents (n16), denoting the injuries to be potentially life critical, and 36% were life threatening category 2 emergency calls (n72). A third of all callouts were for category 3 urgency calls (n67), and 21% were less urgent category 4 or 5 calls (n42).

The outcome of half of EMAS callouts to violent events in Nottingham City Centre were to 'hear and treat' the patient (50%, n52) where patients are triaged appropriately by emergency call handlers. 53 callouts involved the patient being seen and treatment, the majority of which were then conveyed onto QMC (n30).

#### Location analysis

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

- E01033406: 32 callouts to this LSOA which covers Old Market Square and large parts of the City Centre including Long Row and Clumber Street up to Upper Parliament Street.
- E01033409: 15 callouts to this LSOA which covers the City Centre above the LSOA described above, from Upper Parliament Street to Shakespeare Street and the area in between, including Victoria Centre.
- E01033400: 15 callouts to this LSOA which covers Maid Marian Way down to Broadmarsh, and parts of The Meadows.
- E01013920: 7 callouts to this LSOA which covers part of Lace Market but mostly Sneinton area and along the River Trent to Colwick.

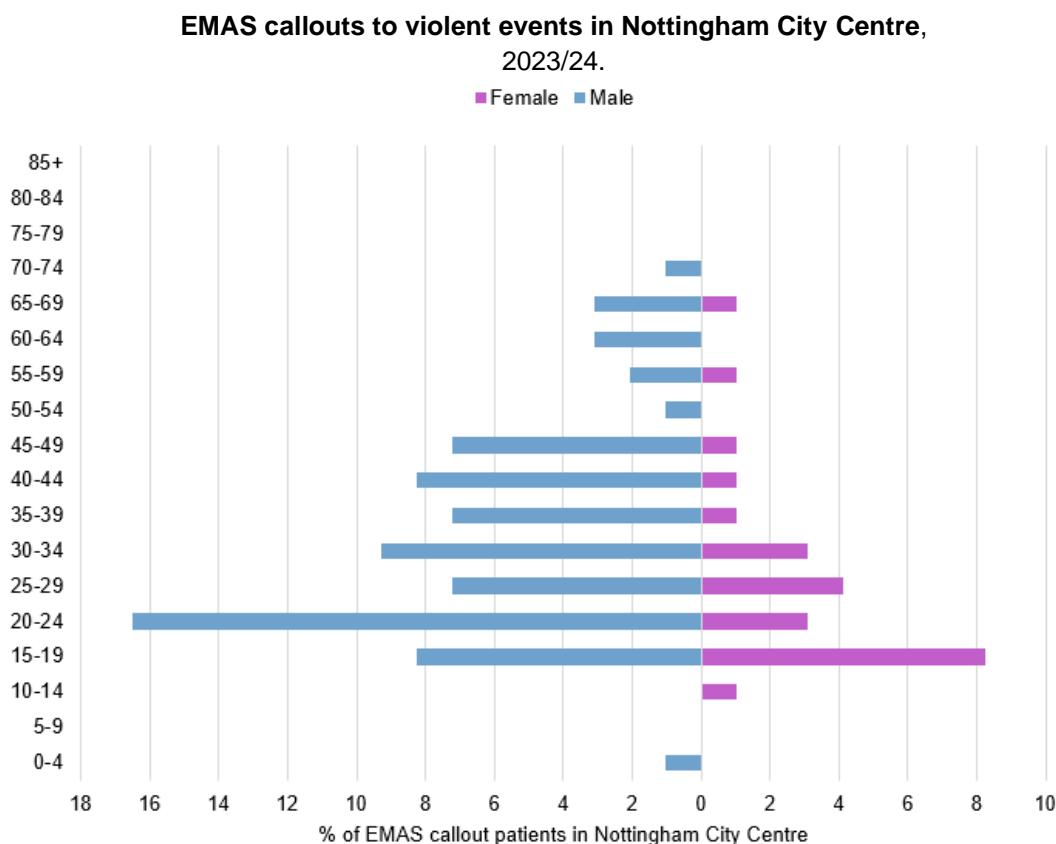
Analysis highlighted many of these hotspots to be driven by fights in the City Centre in and outside night time economy areas, with the majority of occurrences not involving weapons and instead being 'fist fights'. **This highlights the impact of non-weapon enabled assault in causing serious injury in the City Centre.**

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<sup>10</sup> These LSOAs are: E01033405, E01013920, E01033407, E01033403, E01033402, E01033401, E01033406, E01033409, E01033400, E01013961, E01033399, E01013813, E01013816, E01032522, E01013871, E01013874, E01028416, E01033411.

## Demographic analysis

Over three quarters of all EMAS callouts in Nottingham City Centre were for male victims (76%, n74) and the highest volume of victims were found as 20-24 year old males (n16). There were fewer callouts to females however, these were found most concentrated as 15-19 year old females (n8). This supports the previous finding in police data of increased female on female perpetrated serious violence, and may highlight an area of necessary targeted activity. The demographic breakdown is shown in the figure below.



## 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) initiative<sup>11</sup>. The ISTV is part of the commitment to reduce knife and gun crime, and encouraging A&E's to share non-confidential information about the location of violent crimes will allow the police to target crime hotspots.

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

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

### Trends in ISTV data

Between 1<sup>st</sup> July 2023 – 30<sup>th</sup> 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.

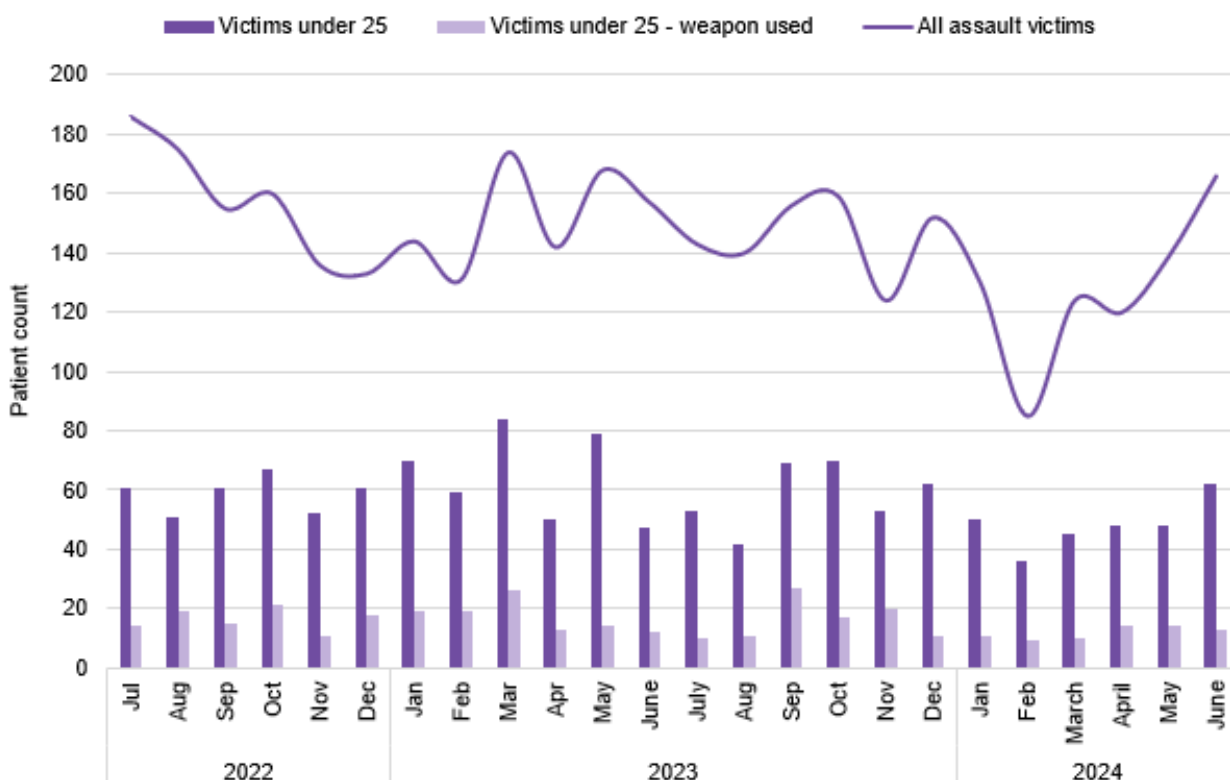
<sup>11</sup> [Information Sharing to Tackle Violence | RCEM](#)

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

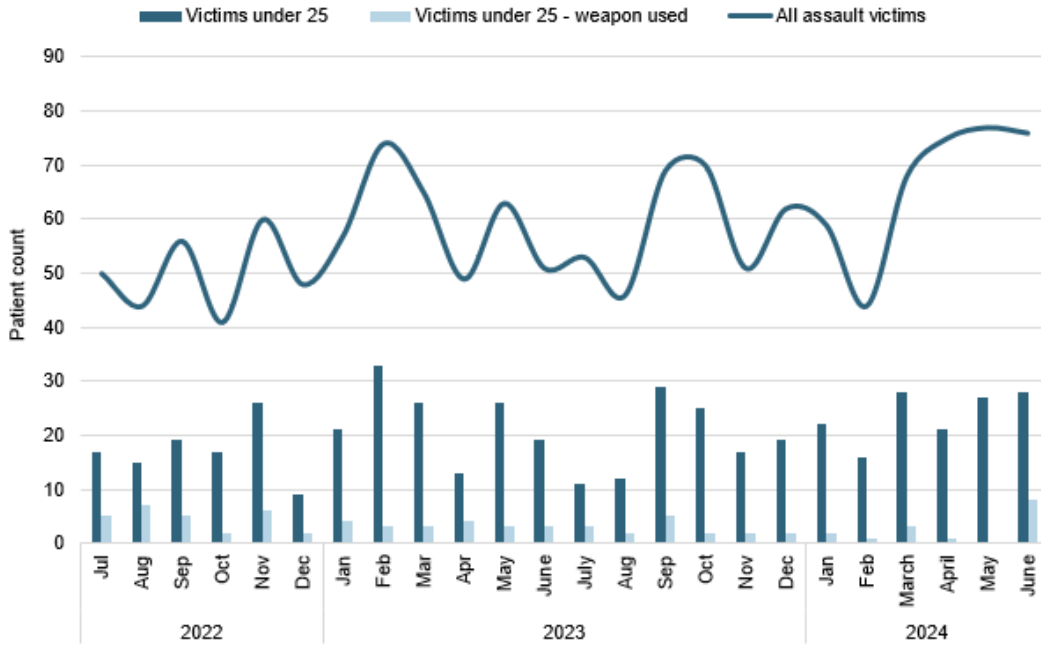
	2022/23	2023/24	Change	
			Vol	%
<b>All assaults</b>	<b>2,519</b>	<b>2,388</b>	<b>-131</b>	<b>-5%</b>
Victims under 25	983	893	-90	-9%
Victims under 25 - weapon used	248	198	-50	-20%
<b>QMC assaults</b>	<b>1,861</b>	<b>1,638</b>	<b>-223</b>	<b>-12%</b>
Victims under 25	742	638	-104	-14%
Victims under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

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

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



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

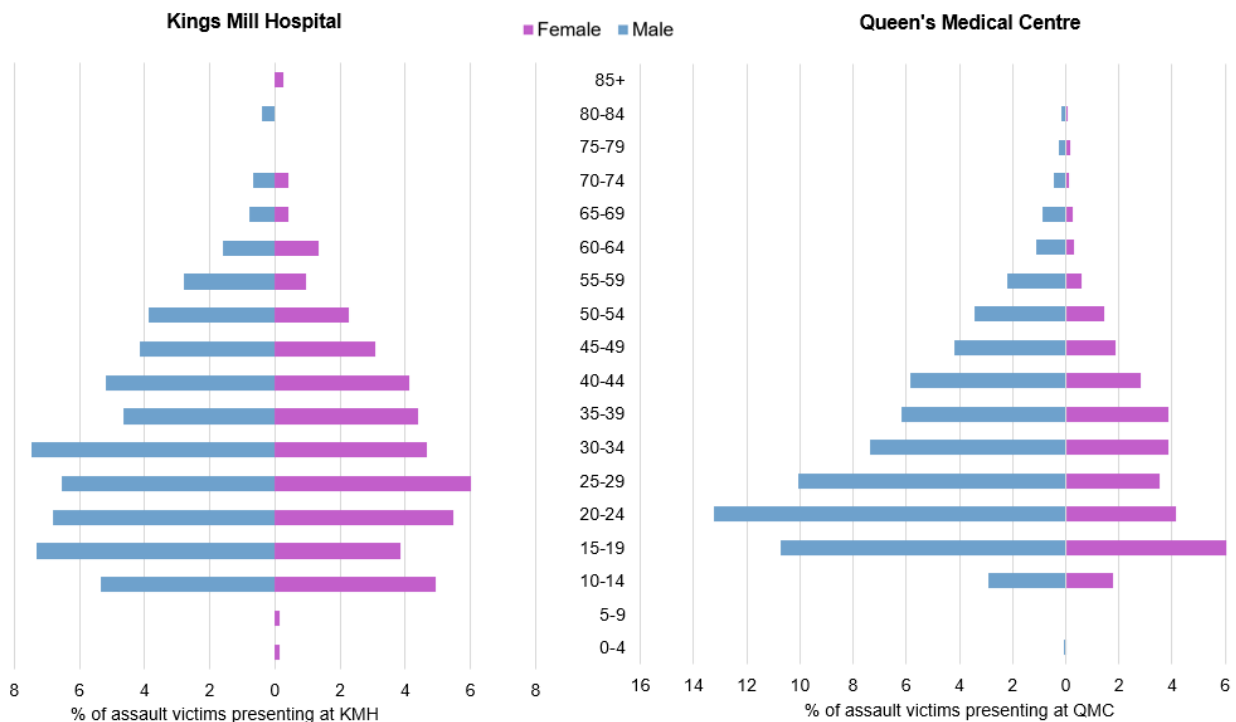


**Demographics of ISTV data**

In 66% of attendances following an assault between 1<sup>st</sup> July 2023 – 30<sup>th</sup> 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

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The following analysis uses data from NHS digital, as published by the Digital Crime and Performance Pack<sup>12</sup>, 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 9<sup>th</sup> 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.



<sup>12</sup> [Digital Crime and Performance Pack - His Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services](#)

Of these admissions, 30 were for assaults with a sharp object amongst under 25s, which was slightly higher than the previous year (n25). For rate per million, Nottinghamshire had the 8<sup>th</sup> 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.

