

# A Strategic Needs Assessment of Serious Violence in Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire County 2021 (Part Two) Data Refresh

Nottingham City &  
Nottinghamshire  
Violence Reduction Unit

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# SNA Data Refresh

This document (Part II of the 2021 Strategic Needs Assessment - SNA) updates and adds to the data included in the 2020 SNA. It contains a full analysis of the data summarised in Part I and includes datasets which do not yet refer to the period covering the COVID-19 pandemic.

## Context

The data analysed gives an overview of the impact of the pandemic on some of the factors thought to influence whether people become victims or perpetrators of serious violence. Additional factors may emerge in future years as the impact of the pandemic becomes better understood and new data may be required to measure the prevalence of these impacts.

### Deprivation and Financial Instability

#### Unemployment and Furloughing

Unemployment is highly correlated with deprivation and the data on people claiming unemployment benefits is produced more regularly. Between August 2019 and August 2020, the number of claimants has nearly doubled across Nottinghamshire, with most of the increase occurring between February and May 2020 during the first national lockdown.

*Table 1 Unemployment by district, August 2020. Source: Alternative Claimant Count, DWP, August 2020*

	Unemployment		Change since	
	Aug 20	Rate	Aug 19	% change
Ashfield	5,142	6.5	2,550	98.4
Bassetlaw	3,869	5.5	1,967	103.4
Broxtowe	3,478	4.9	1,890	119.0
Gedling	3,985	5.5	2,129	114.7
Mansfield	4,575	6.8	2,373	107.8
Newark & Sherwood	3,832	5.2	2,130	125.1
Rushcliffe	2,568	3.6	1,502	140.9
Nottinghamshire County	27,449	5.4	14,541	112.7
Nottingham City	18,807	8.1	7,999	74.0
NNVRU area	46,256	6.3	22,540	95.0

Unemployment increased in all districts but the largest numerical increases in unemployment have disproportionately affected the areas which already experienced the highest levels of deprivation in the County. 49.6% of the increase in unemployment in the last year occurred in Super Output Areas in the most deprived 30% nationally despite these areas containing just 37.6% of the working age population.

Unemployment rates are now higher than at the peak of the last recession, but only show a part of the picture. At the end of August 2020, an additional 45,200 working people in Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire were furloughed on the Job Retention Scheme. Furloughed workers are likely to be vulnerable to unemployment when the scheme ends in 2021 and this may lead to further increases in unemployment.

The combination of furloughing and unemployment mean that even if the economy recovers through 2021, the labour market is likely to be very competitive with large numbers of people looking for work or looking to



increase their hours. The recovery from the last recession suggests that recently unemployed people will be the first to find work as the economy recovers and that already disadvantaged and vulnerable groups will move further away from finding employment. This is likely to affect the most deprived parts of the City and County and the groups of people already at increased risk of being impacted by serious violence.

## Opportunities and Inclusion

Most data in this section is derived from the Department for Education and the local Council Education Departments. Data collection for the 2019/20 academic year has been severely impacted by the coronavirus pandemic and is either unavailable or is not comparable to previous years. This has affected data on pupil attainment and development, absences and exclusions and pupils in Alternative Provision.

Data on Children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities is taken from the January School’s Census and is not impacted by the pandemic this year. NEET data is still collected and reflects the impact of the pandemic on young people.

### Special Educational Need and Disability (SEND)

The overall number of children either with an Education, Health and Care Plan or entitled to SEND support has **stayed steady** at 20,800 across the NNVRU area in January 2020. A reduction in the total number of pupils enrolled means that the percentage of pupils entitled to additional support has increased slightly to 12.2%. This broadly follows the national pattern of falling enrolment meaning the proportion of SEND increases even where the number of SEND pupils is constant or declining. Despite this, the proportion of pupils receiving support is still considerably lower both locally and nationally than a decade ago.

*Figure 1 Change in proportion of pupils eligible for SEND support or EHCP, Department for Education, Special Educational Needs in England 2020. Source: Special Educational Needs in England 2020, DfE.*

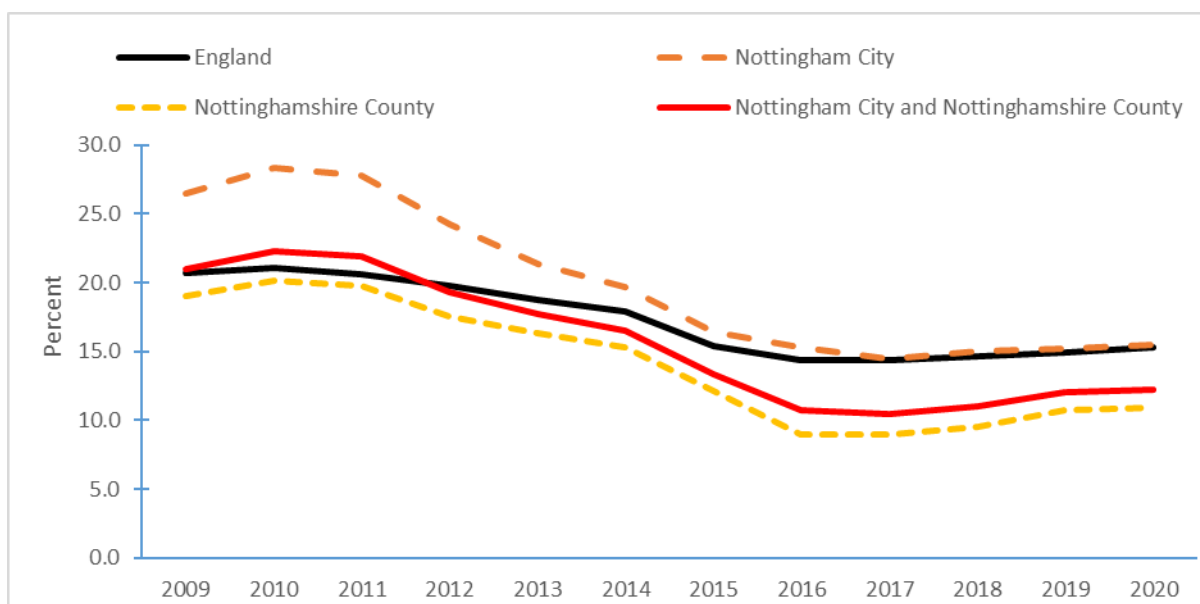


Table 2 shows the variation across the NNVRU area. The figures show a similar pattern to last year with Nottingham City having the highest proportions of children receiving support. The fall in enrolments in the NNVRU area was concentrated in Nottingham City, but despite this both the number and proportion of children with an EHCP has increased. Enrolments have stayed more stable in the County, so the increase in the County has been due to more children receiving additional support. The largest increases have been in Ashfield and Bassetlaw districts, with only Broxtowe seeing a fall. The increases have been due to more children receiving SEND support while the numbers with an EHCP have fallen slightly.



*Table 2 Proportion of pupils eligible for SEND support or EHCP by Nottinghamshire County district, Department for Education, special educational needs in England 2019. District data from Nottinghamshire County Council. Source: Special Educational Needs in England 2020, DfE. District data from Nottinghamshire County Council*

	SEND support %	EHCP %	Total %
Ashfield	11.7	1.7	13.4
Bassetlaw	9.8	1.1	10.9
Broxtowe	9.1	1.2	10.3
Gedling	9.5	1.4	10.9
Mansfield	10.9	1.8	12.7
Newark & Sherwood	10.0	1.3	11.2
Rushcliffe	5.7	0.8	6.6
Nottinghamshire	9.5	1.4	10.9
Nottingham City	13.6	1.9	15.5
NNVRU total	10.6	1.5	12.2
England	12.0	3.3	15.3

### Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)

NEET data gives an overview of the destinations of children aged 16 and 17 after they have completed their GCSE year. Most 16- and 17-year-olds will not be eligible for unemployment benefits, so people who are NEET are unlikely to be double counted in the unemployment figures.

From December 2019 to February 2020, an average of 590 16- and 17-year-olds were NEET across the NNVRU area (2.7% of people in this age group). The NEET rate for Nottingham City was 4.6% compared to the Nottinghamshire rate of 1.9%. Both the City and County NEET rates were in line with the 2018/19 figures reported in the SNA. In addition, a further 1,370 people (6.2%) were unknown with nearly 1,300 of these people being Nottinghamshire County residents (8.2% of County 16-17s were unknown compared to 1.2% in the City).

*Table 3 16- to 17-year-olds Not in Education, Employment and Training (NEET) or Not Known, Department for Education NEET, October 2020. District data from Nottinghamshire County Council. Source: NEET, DfE.*

	NEET %	Not Known %	Total %
Ashfield	1.6%	1.0%	2.6%
Bassetlaw	1.2%	0.8%	2.0%
Broxtowe	1.4%	1.8%	3.1%
Gedling	1.8%	0.9%	2.7%
Mansfield	2.4%	0.7%	3.1%
Newark & Sherwood	1.3%	1.4%	2.7%
Rushcliffe	0.7%	1.2%	1.9%
Nottinghamshire	1.5%	1.1%	2.6%
Nottingham City	4.4%	6.1%	10.5%

Figures in Table 3 show the proportions of 16- and 17-year-olds who were NEET in October 2020. Both the City and County have similar rates of people who are NEET to those reported at the beginning of the year. However, Nottinghamshire County's level of Not Known's has fallen considerably to just 1.1% of the population while the City's has risen to 6.1%, due largely to an issue



around the reporting of data from a local college which is expected to be resolved before the annual submission period begins. This suggests that the pandemic has had a minimal impact on NEET levels despite the large increase in unemployment since February 2020.

## Parenting and family experience

The impacts of the coronavirus pandemic are unlikely to be reflected in the figures for Children in Need, Child Protection Plans and Looked After Children as they refer to the position at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020 and will only show the first few weeks of the lockdown. The longer-term impacts of the pandemic are hard to forecast, but it is likely to have led to both an increase in the factors which inhibit a child’s health and welfare, and also reduced contact with agencies and services who may be able to identify their needs.

## Children in Need

In Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire, 7,900 children were classed as Children in Need<sup>1</sup> at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020; a rate of 333.9 per 10,000 children aged under 18. The number and rate of Children in Need is has fallen slightly since 2019 but remains slightly higher than the national average of 323.7. Table 4 shows the variation in rates across the NNVRU area.

*Table 4 Children in need per 10,000 children aged under 18, Department for Education, Characteristics of children in need, 2020. District level figures from Nottinghamshire County Council. Source: Characteristics of children in need, DfE. District data from Nottinghamshire County Council.*

	Children in Need rate per 10,000 aged 0-17
<b>Ashfield</b>	391.7
<b>Bassetlaw</b>	301.7
<b>Broxtowe</b>	259.9
<b>Gedling</b>	214.7
<b>Mansfield</b>	402.5
<b>Newark &amp; Sherwood</b>	228.1
<b>Rushcliffe</b>	96.4
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>	275.1
<b>Nottingham City</b>	476.3
<b>NNVRU total</b>	333.9
<b>England</b>	323.7

The slight fall in the rate for the whole area has been driven by falls in Nottinghamshire County, with all districts except Rushcliffe seeing a fall in the rate of Children in Need. The largest fall was in Mansfield district which in 2019 had the highest rate but now has a lower rate than Nottingham City which itself saw a small increase in children in the last year.

<sup>1</sup> A child in need is defined under the Children Act 1989 as a child who is unlikely to reach or maintain a satisfactory level of health or development, or their health or development will be significantly impaired without the provision of services, or the child is disabled.



## Child Protection Plans

1,400 children were the subject of Child Protection Plans on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020, a rate of 59.5 per 10,000 children in the NNVRU area. This is higher than the national average of 42.8. Table 5 shows that only Broxtowe, Newark & Sherwood and Rushcliffe districts have lower rates than the national average.

The number and rate of children with Child Protection Plans have increased in the last year. This is largely due to an increase in Nottingham City to a rate of 88.2 children per 10,000. The rate for Nottinghamshire fell overall but there was variation between the districts. Ashfield, Broxtowe, Gedling and Rushcliffe districts saw small increases in Child Protection Plans, but the overall fall was largely driven by a fall in Mansfield. In 2019, Mansfield's rate of 104.6 was the highest in the NNVRU area, but this fell to 76.2 in 2020. Although this is now lower than Nottingham City's rate, it remains the highest of the County districts.

*Table 5 Children with Child Protection Plans. Department for Education, characteristics of children in need 2018 to 2020. District data from Nottinghamshire County Council. Source: Characteristics of children in need, DfE. District data from Nottinghamshire County Council.*

	<b>Child Protection Plans rate per 10,000 aged 0-17</b>
<b>Ashfield</b>	63.1
<b>Bassetlaw</b>	43.8
<b>Broxtowe</b>	43.5
<b>Gedling</b>	36.1
<b>Mansfield</b>	76.2
<b>Newark &amp; Sherwood</b>	38.7
<b>Rushcliffe</b>	23.2
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>	47.7
<b>Nottingham City</b>	88.2
<b>NNVRU total</b>	59.5
<b>England</b>	42.8



## Looked after Children/ Children in Care

At 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020, 1,572 children in the NNVRU area were looked after by local councils; this is a rate of 66.4 children per 10,000 people aged 0-17. The NNVRU rate is broadly in line with the national average but there is considerable variation across the area with both Nottingham City and Mansfield having rates of more than 90.

*Table 6 Looked after children. Department for Education, Children looked after in England including adoption, at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020. District data from Nottinghamshire County Council. Source: Children looked after in England including adoption, DfE. District data from Nottinghamshire County Council.*

	Looked after Children / Children in Care rate per 10,000 aged 0-17
Ashfield	89.1
Bassetlaw	63.0
Broxtowe	27.7
Gedling	20.4
Mansfield	91.5
Newark & Sherwood	49.7
Rushcliffe	13.8
Nottinghamshire	55.1
Nottingham City	95.0
NNVRU total	66.4
England	66.6

The rate of looked after children in the NNVRU area has increased in the last year, having stood at 63.6% in 2019. Both Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire saw increased rates in the last year. In the County the largest increases were in Ashfield which increased by 12.2 children per 10,000 aged 0-17, bringing it close to Mansfield which has the highest rate in the County. Newark & Sherwood district's rate fell by 10.5 to 49.7 children per 10,000.

## Missing children

Missing children datasets in the City and County are compiled differently and aren't directly comparable. As such they are analysed here separately.

### Nottinghamshire County

In Nottinghamshire County in 2019/20 there were 2,460 episodes of children going missing from home or care involving 910 individual children. This represents the second lowest number of episodes and the lowest number of individuals in the last five years. The pandemic appears to have had an impact on the 2019/20 figures with the number of episodes in March 2020 being 23.1% lower than in March 2019. However, missing episodes had also been lower throughout the 2019/20 period before the pandemic began.

The impact of the pandemic can be seen more clearly on figures between April and September 2020. Missing episodes in April 2020 were 48.7% lower than in April 2019 and despite increases in the following months, stayed lower than the previous year's figures throughout the first national lockdown. Missing episodes peaked in July 2020, although they were still 12.8% lower than in July 2019. Despite fall in the number of episodes, figures for August and September 2020 were broadly in



line with those seen in previous years as the restrictions of the lockdown continued to be lifted. Over the first 6 months of the 2020/21 period, the number of missing episodes was 21.4% lower than the previous year.

**Table 7 Children missing from home or care, Nottinghamshire County Council, 2018/19. Source: Nottinghamshire County Council, Children’s Social Care Missing Children Performance Report quarter 2 2020/21.**

	2019/20		% change since 2018/19	
	Individuals	Episodes	Individuals	Episodes
<b>Ashfield</b>	160	450	-7.6	-6.8
<b>Bassetlaw</b>	110	280	-30.8	-25.7
<b>Broxtowe</b>	90	220	11.9	10.8
<b>Gedling</b>	110	420	21.6	87.5
<b>Mansfield</b>	180	400	1.7	-25.4
<b>Newark &amp; Sherwood</b>	120	250	-14.2	-24.6
<b>Rushcliffe</b>	60	110	1.6	-19.1
<b>Other</b>	70	310	-7.7	-31.5
<b>Unknown</b>	10	20	-14.3	-54.8
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>	910	2460	-5.8	-11.6

*The District given shows the child’s home address at the time the report was produced and not when they went missing. The ‘Other’ category is for children who went missing while living in Nottinghamshire but have subsequently moved out of the County.*

The demographic profile of missing children was broadly unchanged from that reported in the SNA. 56.0% of missing children are male and the numbers increase with age and peak at the age of 15 before falling again. 82.7% are from white ethnic groups although children from mixed ethnic groups (6.7%) are the most overrepresented amongst missing children.

Table 7 shows the geographical variation across Nottinghamshire’s districts. Two districts, Broxtowe and Gedling, saw large increases in both the number of children going missing and the number of missing episodes in the last year. The increase in Gedling means the district now has the second highest number of missing episodes in the County, although three districts saw more individuals go missing. Mansfield and Rushcliffe districts both saw small increases in the number of individuals missing but falls in the number of missing episodes. However, Mansfield still has the largest number of missing individuals and Rushcliffe the smallest.

### **Nottingham City**

There were 760 missing children episodes in 2019/20 involving 361 individual children. The number of episodes is 19.7% lower than in 2018/19 and the number of individuals 11.1% lower. Initial figures for April 2020 to November 2020 suggest that the pandemic has had a further impact on both the number of missing episodes and individuals. After two thirds of the year, the number of episodes was 54.8% of the total for 2019/20 and the number of individuals was 61.2% of the last year’s total.

As in the County, the demographic profile of children remains similar to that described in the SNA. 53.7% of missing children in 2019/20 were male. 64.5% of children were from White ethnic groups and 19.9% were from Mixed ethnic groups, these were the only two ethnic groups where missing children were overrepresented relative to the ethnic profile of children in Nottingham City.





Care should be taken in assessing this change as it may demonstrate the reduced opportunities for children to go missing during lockdown rather than a reduction in the underlying issues affecting missing children.

## Multiple Risk factors

### Children in Need

Of the 7,900 children in need across the VRU area at March 2020, 40.7% were identified as having issues related to abuse or neglect as their primary need, with a further 11.7% having a primary need relating to family dysfunction. Nearly 30% of children had no primary need identified.

Neglect (44.4%) and emotional abuse (32.0%) were the main reasons identified for the 1,400 children in the area who had a Child Protection Plan. 7.3% suffered physical abuse and 3.8% sexual abuse. 12.5% of these children were recording as suffering multiple types of abuse, although this only included children in the County Council area. This may imply the City Council did not record victims of multiple types of abuse.

### Troubled/priority families

By December 2020, 16,166 families had engaged with Nottinghamshire County's Troubled Families programme or Nottingham City's Priority Families. A target was initially set for March 2020 that 9,010 families across the NNVRU area should have achieved either sustained and significant progress against their identified issues or a family member finding continuous employment. Nottingham City achieved 95.1% of its March 2020 target and has achieved 72.0% of its target for the current financial year. As described in the SNA, Nottinghamshire County's scheme initially struggled to identify families eligible for the scheme, before engaging and achieving outcomes for more families as the scheme progresses. As a result, by March 2020 it had achieved 66.9% of its target. However, both engagements with the scheme and successful outcomes have continued to increase and the County has achieved 77.9% of its March 2021 target for successful outcomes.



Table 8 shows the variation in engagement and families achieving progress or employment across the NNVRU area. The gap between the City and the County districts has closed in the last year with the proportion of families achieving a successful outcome from the programmes varying from 49.9% in Gedling to 52.6% in Mansfield. Since January 2020 the proportion of successful outcomes in Nottinghamshire County has increased from 42.9% of engaged families to 51.4%, while in the City the proportion saw a decrease from 51.9% to 50.6%.

**Table 8 Troubled/Priority Families programme Families engaged and achieving progress or employment at December 2020. Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire County Councils. Source: Nottingham City Council and Nottinghamshire County Council.**

	Families engaged	Families achieving progress or employment	
		Number	%
Ashfield	1,599	815	51.0
Bassetlaw	1,273	658	51.7
Broxtowe	887	452	51.0
Gedling	1,007	502	49.9
Mansfield	1,461	768	52.6
Newark & Sherwood	1,266	652	51.5
Rushcliffe	551	289	52.5
Nottinghamshire County <sup>2</sup>	8,044	4,136	51.4
Nottingham City	8,122	4,113	50.6
NNVRU total	16,166	8,249	51.0

For families to be engaged in the Troubled/Priority Families they must show at least two of the following six issues:

- parents or children involved in crime or anti-social behaviour.
- children who have not been attending school regularly.
- children who need help: children of all ages, who need help, are identified as in need or are subject to a Child Protection Plan.
- adults out of work or at risk of financial exclusion or young people at risk of worklessness.
- families affected by domestic violence and abuse.
- parents or children with a range of health problems.

Table 9 shows the proportion of families in the programmes with each of the criteria. Across all of the districts, 'Children who need help' is the most frequently occurring category. It affects 90.3% of families in the NNVRU area on these programmes with relatively little variation across the districts.

<sup>2</sup> Nottinghamshire County's figure and the NNVRU total include 257 families in Nottinghamshire which are not allocated to a particular district of which 45 meet the success criteria.



Health issues impact 69.1% of families and are the second most common issue in the County districts. However, worklessness is a more frequent issue in Nottingham City where it impacts 66.7% of families on the programme compared to 60.9% with health issues.

Nottingham City also has higher proportions of families in the crime, domestic violence and education categories than the County districts. This is also reflected in families in the City having an average of 3.5 issues per family, while in the County districts the average varies between 2.7 and 2.9. Both the pattern of issues affecting different areas and the higher number of issues affecting Nottingham City families are unchanged since January 2020.

**Table 9 Troubled/Priority Families Programme families engaged and achieving progress or employment at January 2020. Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire County Councils. Source: Nottingham City Council and Nottinghamshire County Council.**

	Children Who Need Help						Criteria per family
	Crime	Domestic Violence	Education	Health	Worklessness		
Ashfield	11.9	90.1	34.5	26.9	76.5	53.6	2.9
Bassetlaw	11.8	89.4	28.9	25.5	74.2	46.8	2.8
Broxtowe	10.5	93.9	26.4	21.0	78.6	43.1	2.7
Gedling	10.0	90.9	29.5	25.8	79.2	44.3	2.8
Mansfield	13.1	88.8	38.9	26.0	74.0	52.8	2.9
Newark & Sherwood	13.6	89.5	28.8	27.4	74.6	45.3	2.8
Rushcliffe	13.6	88.6	27.2	25.2	79.1	37.2	2.7
Nottinghamshire County	12.1	91.8	32.1	26.1	77.4	48.3	2.9
Nottingham City	26.1	88.9	55.2	53.2	60.9	66.7	3.5
NNVRU total	19.1	90.3	43.7	39.7	69.1	57.6	3.2

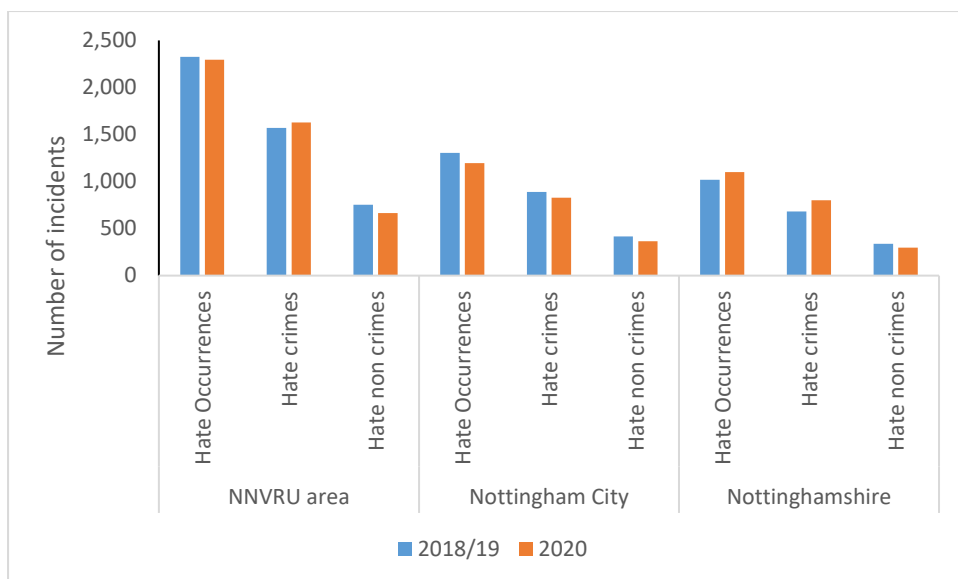
## Hate Crime

Police data identified 2,290 hate-related occurrences across the NNVRU area in 2020. Occurrences cover both hate-related crimes, where there was evidence of a law being broken, and ‘non-crimes’ where an incident was reported to police, but no evidence was found of a crime being committed. The total number of occurrences has seen a small fall of 1.4% compared to the figures for 2018/19 reported in the SNA.

Figure 2 shows that this small decrease covers up two more significant changes. Firstly, the number of incidents classed as crimes has increased by 3.6% over the same period while non-crime incidents fell by 13.5%. Secondly, the trend is different between the City and County. Nottingham City saw a 9.3% fall in hate-related occurrences over this period and a 7.4% fall in hate-related crimes. While Nottinghamshire County saw a similar fall in hate-related non-crimes, the number of hate-related crimes increased by 15.0% and the overall number of hate occurrences rose by 7.3%.

**Figure 2 Hate occurrences, crimes and non-crimes, NNVRU area, 2018/19 and 2020. Source: Nottinghamshire Police, Management Information**





Across the NNVRU area, race accounted for the highest proportion (72.6%) of hate-related occurrences. Race related occurrences made of 76.2% of incidents in Nottingham City and 80.6% of hate-related crimes. A lower proportion of incidents in the County related to race, but it was still the most common factor in hate-related occurrences (68.5%). Hate occurrences related to sexual orientation were the next most frequently occurring in both the City (12.7%) and County (14.3%)

Race-related hate occurrences and crimes were both higher in 2020 than reported in the SNA, with these increases being driven by increases in incidents in Nottinghamshire County, while there was a fall in such incidents in the City. The largest increase in hate-related incidents was in those related to sexual orientation, which increased by 22.4% across the NNVRU area with increases in both Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire.

Hate-related occurrences and crimes related to disability, religion, misogyny and alternative subcultures were all lower in 2020 in both the City and County. Occurrence and Crimes related to transgender people and issues fell in the City but have increased in Nottinghamshire.



# Health

## Hospital Admissions for Assault

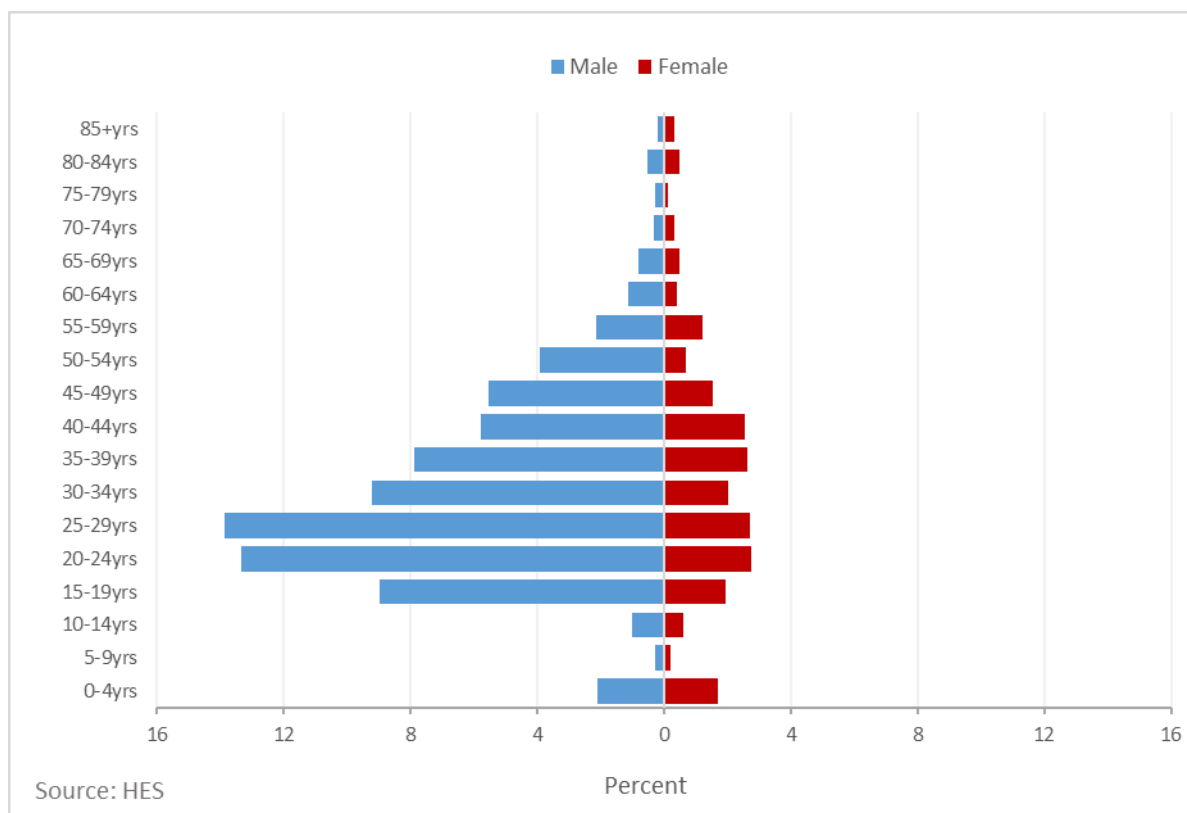
### Demographics

Between 1<sup>st</sup> Apr 2017 and 31<sup>st</sup> Mar 2020, there was a total of 1485 hospital admissions and 1428 persons admitted for assault in the Nottinghamshire County and Nottingham City VRU (NNVRU) area, with males accounting for majority of admissions (77.3%) compared to females (22.7%), 3 times higher.

Figure 3 below shows that proportions are consistently higher in males for all the age groups except the over 85-year age group for which proportions are slightly higher, and in the 70-74 age group with similar proportions for males and females. The highest proportions of admissions in males are in the 25-29 age group, whilst for females, proportions are very similar in the 20-24, 25-29, 35-39 and 40-44 age groups.

Males aged 20-29 from the most deprived quintile of the NNVRU footprint, are 4 times more likely to be admitted for violence-related injuries than female

Figure 3 Age distribution by gender, 2017/18-2019/20 Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES)

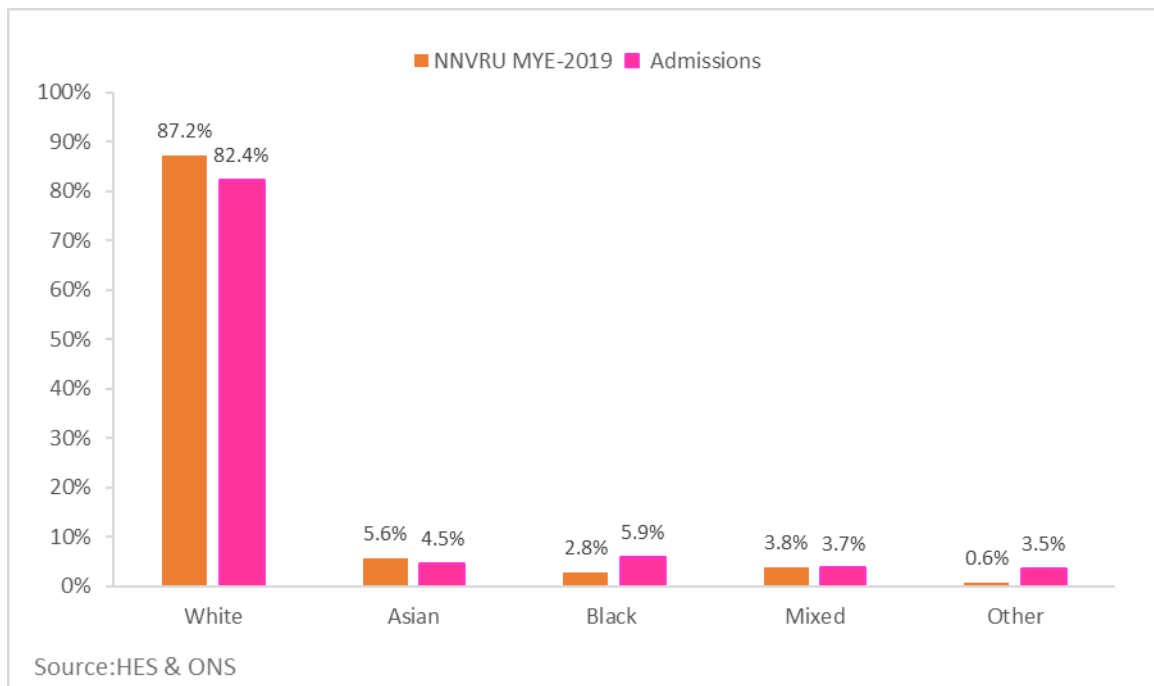


Of 1485 admissions, 39.4% (585) were from the most deprived quintile within the Nottinghamshire VRU area, a six-fold difference between the most and least deprived quintiles. 66.0% (980) were of White British ethnic background, 18.9% (301) from Black, Asian and minority ethnic groups (BAME),



13.7% (204) without a stated ethnicity. Excluding records without a stated ethnicity, 'Blacks' and 'Other' ethnic groups are slightly overrepresented whilst 'White' and 'Asian' ethnic groups are underrepresented when compared to the ethnicity makeup of the NNVRU population (2019 Mid-year Estimate) as shown in Figure 4.

**Figure 4 Admissions for violence by ethnicity (2017/18-2019/20) vs NNVRU population by Ethnicity (2019 MYE) Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES)**



Overall, there is an overrepresentation of persons of BAME (Admissions 23.5%, NNVRU MYE 16.0%) and an underrepresentation of persons of White British ethnic background (Admissions 76.5%, NNVRU MYE 84.0%).

Across the local authorities within the NNVRU area, a similar gender split is observed with the majority of persons admitted being males, and over 45% aged between 20-39 years. Persons of White British ethnic background are underrepresented, whilst BAME groups are overrepresented across all 8 local authorities; the difference ranging from 1 percentage points (pp) in Broxtowe to 9pp in Rushcliffe.

### Directly Age-Standardised Rates

Within the NNVRU area, males have significantly higher rates of hospital admissions for assault compared to females; approximately 3 times higher. However, when compared to the National average, the observed rates for both males and females have been consistently lower, although not always significantly lower than the England average. Rates in men have been significantly lower than the England average, except for 2014/15 - 2016/17 period. On the other hand, rates in females were only significantly lower than the England average between 2011/12 to 2014/15. Compared to the 2016/17 England average (71.2 for males and 18.3 for females), the rate in males is significantly lower whilst rate in females are similar to the England average.

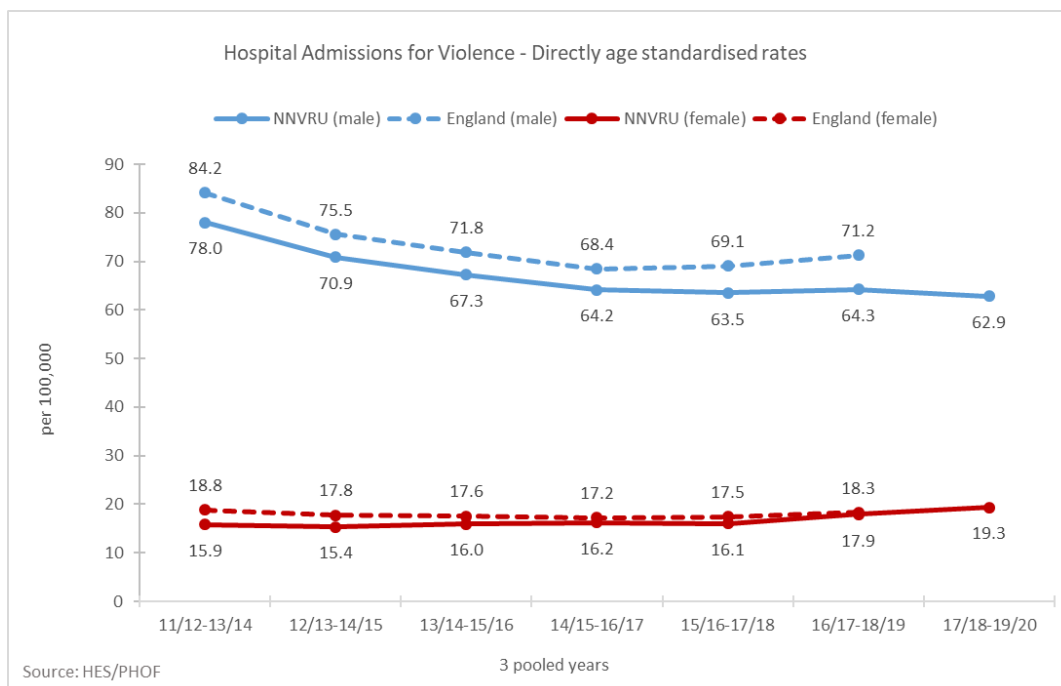
Over 7 financial years, the 3-year pooled age-standardised rate for hospital admissions in males decreased from 78.0 admissions per 100,000 population (2011/12 to 2013/14) to 62.9 admissions



per 100,000 population (2017/18 to 2019/20). This trend mirrors the downward trend observed nationally. Whilst rates in males have decreased, rates in females have shown a slight increase from 15.9 per 100,000 female population (2011/12 to 2013/14) to 19.3 per 100,000 population (2017/18 to 2019/20) as shown the figure 5 below.

**2017/18 -2019/20 admission rates in males are significantly lower than the National average whilst rates in females are similar.**

**Figure 5 Hospital admissions for violence – directly age-standardised rates Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES)**



At local authority level, Nottingham City had the highest rate of admissions for assault for males (85.8 admissions per 100,000 population); significantly higher than both the England and NNVRU average (71.2 and 62.9 admissions per 100,000 population respectively). Likewise, Mansfield had the highest rate for females with 30.5 admissions per 100,000 population, which is significantly higher than both the England (18.3 admissions per 100,000 population) and NNVRU average (17.3 admissions per 100,000 population).

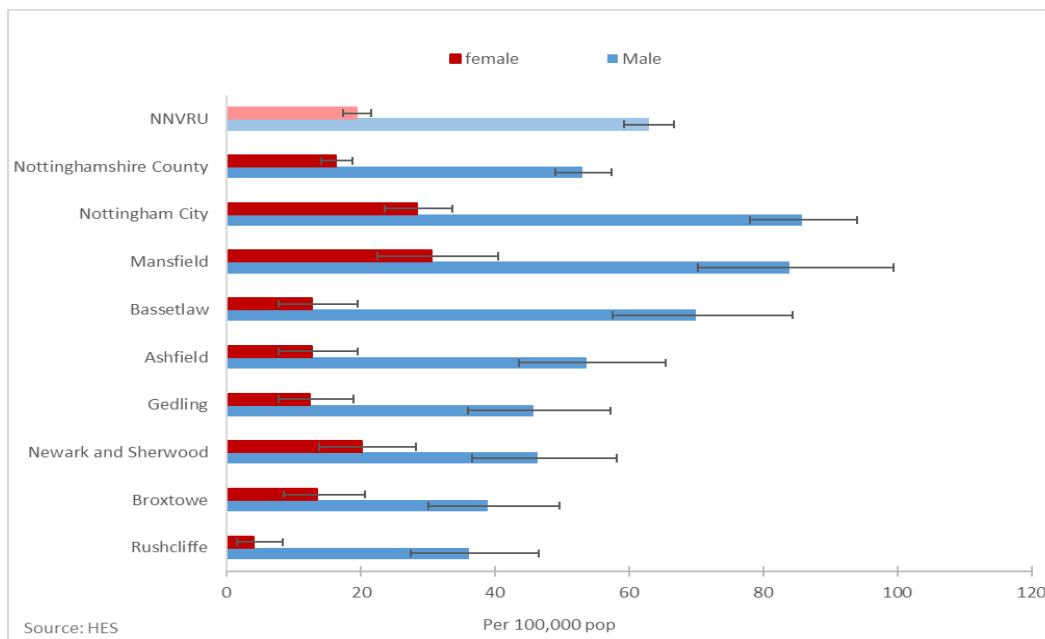
Rushcliffe had the lowest admission rates of all eight local authorities for both males and females (36.1 and 4.0 per 100,000 respectively); these rates are also significantly lower than both the England and NNVRU average.

As figure 6 illustrates, although Bassetlaw has a higher admission rate for males (70.7 admissions per 100,000) compared to the NNVRU and England average, it is not significantly higher. For females, Nottingham has the second highest rate (28.3 per 100,000) of the eight local authorities, which when compared to the England and NNVRU average is significantly higher. Newark & Sherwood with a rate of 20.1 per 100,000 is similar to the England average (18.3 per 100,000) but higher than the NNVRU average (19.3 per 100,000), although not significantly so.



**Nottingham City and Mansfield have significantly higher admission for males and females respectively, compared to the national average.**

*Figure 6 Hospital admissions for violence by local authority –directly age-standardised rates 17/18 -19/20*  
 Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES)



### Age-specific rates by local authority

Across all eight local authorities within the NNVRU area, Nottingham City has the highest age-specific admission rates for age groups: 10-19yrs, 30-39yrs, 40-49yrs and 50-59yrs for males whilst Mansfield has the highest rate for age group 20-29yrs. Rushcliffe had the lowest age-specific rates for age groups: 0-9yrs and 50-59yrs. Likewise, Broxtowe had the lowest rates for age groups: 10-19yrs, 20-29yrs and 40-49yrs; Gedling and Newark & Sherwood had the lowest rates for 30-39yrs and 60+ age groups respectively.

**Nottingham city has the highest age specific rates in four of seven age groups in males.**





Figure 7 Age-specific admission rates (male), 2017/18-2019/20 Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES)

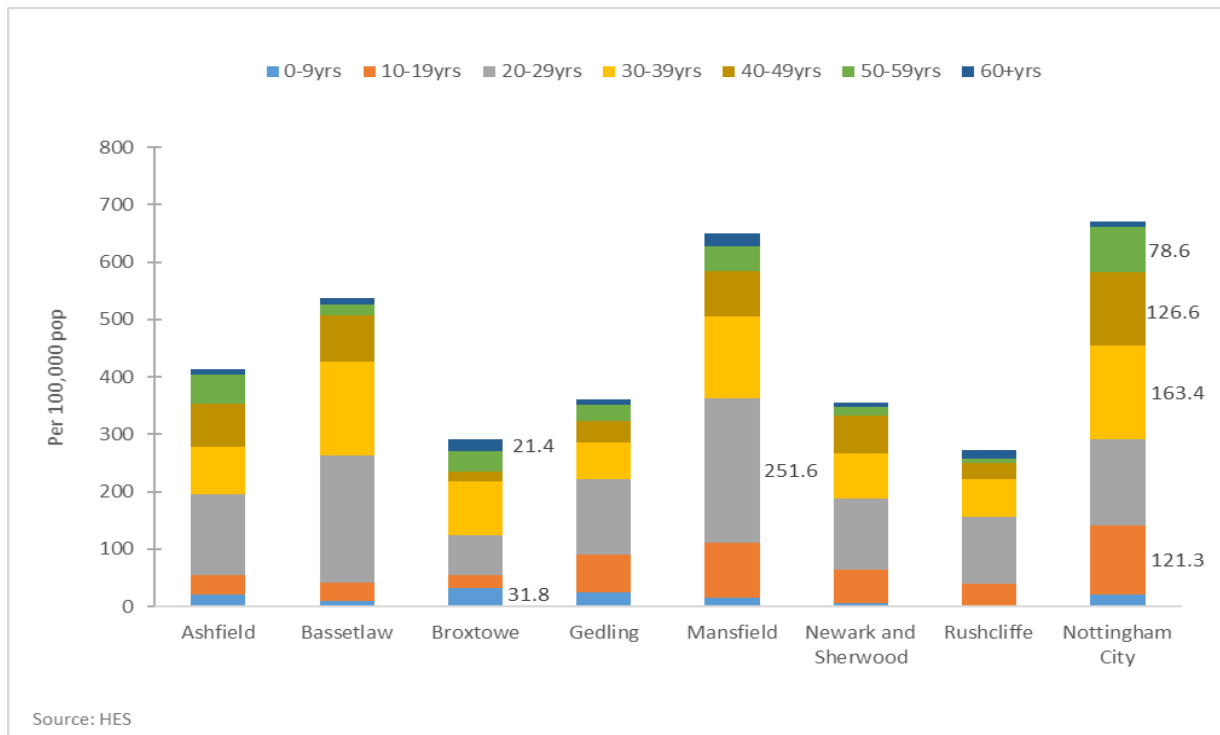
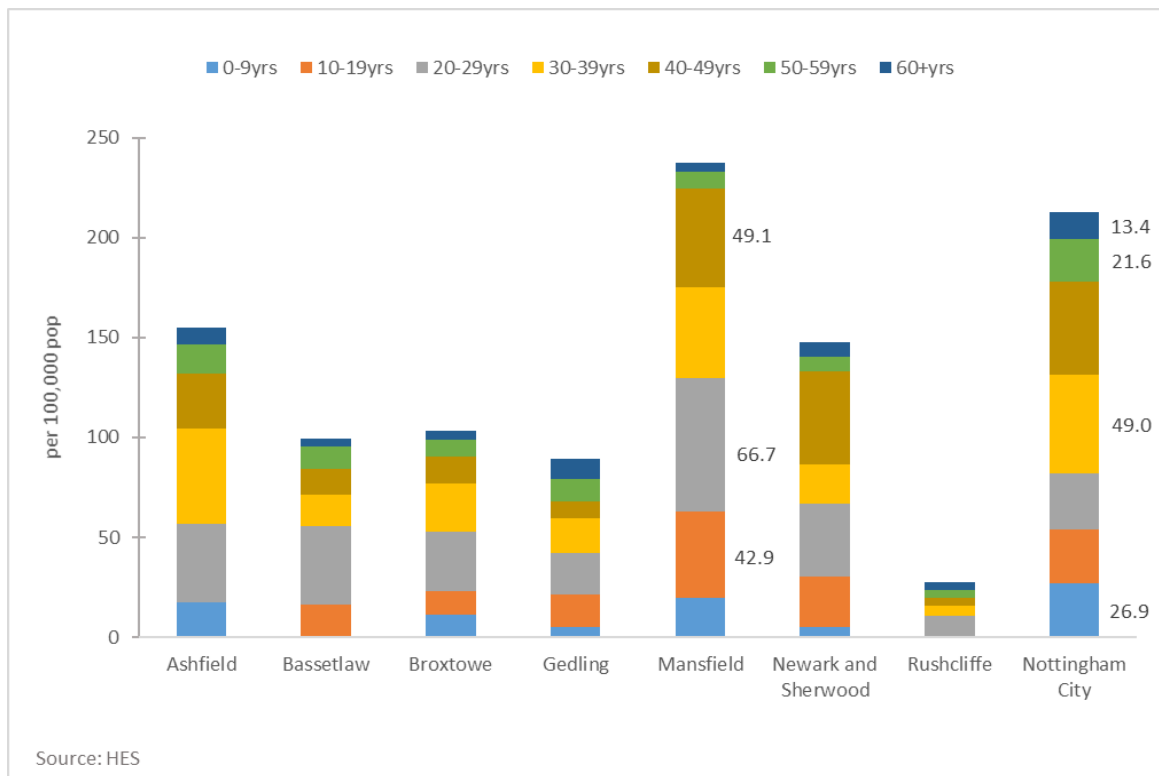


Figure 8 shows that for females, Mansfield had the highest age-specific rates for age groups: 10-19yrs, 20-29yrs and 40-49yrs, whilst Nottingham City has the highest rates for age groups 0-9yrs, 30-39yrs, 50-59yrs and 60+yrs. Rates in the 20-29 age group are fairly similar in Ashfield, Bassetlaw, Broxtowe, Nottingham City and Newark & Sherwood, ranging between 28.0 to 39.2 admissions per 100,000 population.

**Amongst females, Nottingham and Mansfield had the highest rates in 4 and 3 of 7 age groups respectively.**

*Figure 8 Age-specific admission rates (female), 2017/18-2019/20 Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES)*



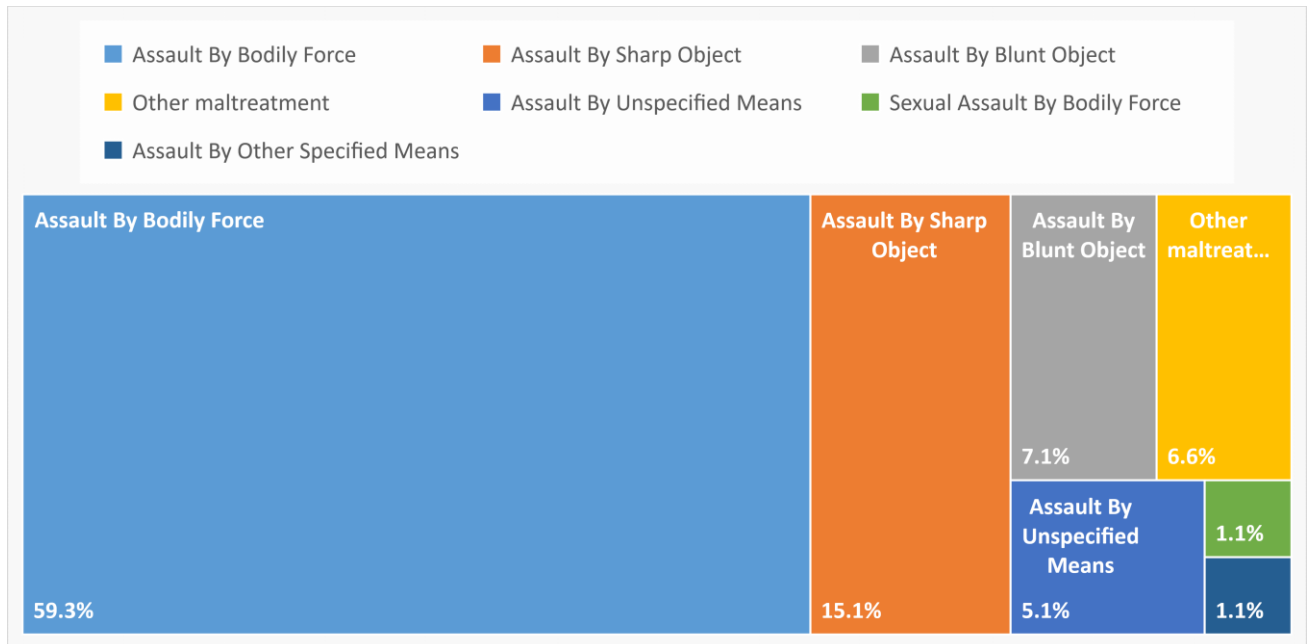
### Reasons for hospital admissions

As shown in Figure 9 below, assault by bodily force remains the most common reason for admissions, accounting for 59.3% (881/1485) of all admissions for assault. Other common reasons included assault by sharp object (15.1%, 224), assault by blunt object (7.1%, 106) and maltreatment (6.6%, 98).

**More than half of admissions for violence were as a result of assault by bodily force in both males and females.**

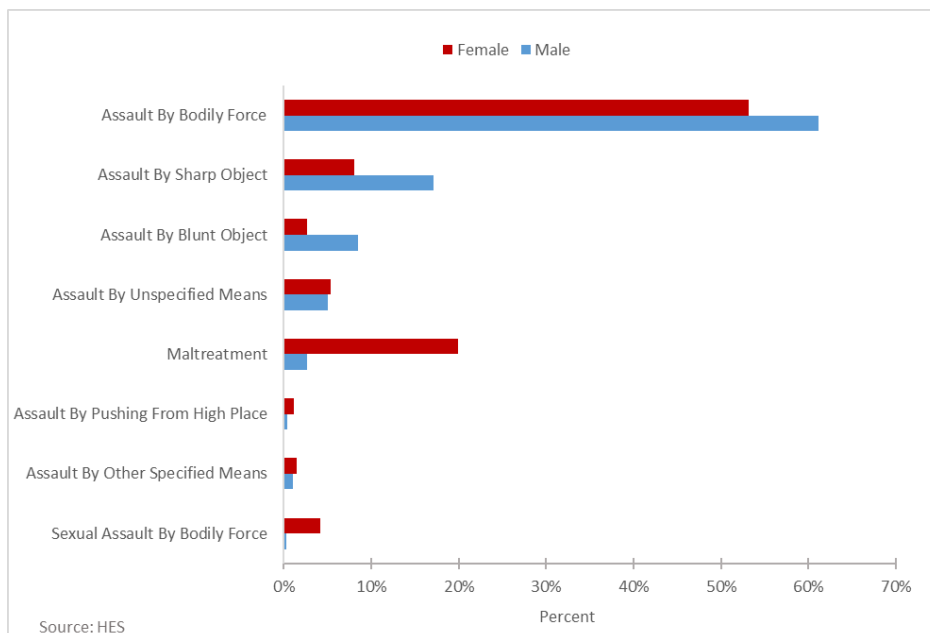


**Figure 9 Reasons for hospital admissions for assault, 2017/18-2019/20 Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES)**



Similarly, assault by bodily force was the most common reason for admissions in both males and females accounting for over 50% of all admissions for assaults (figure 10). Other common reasons in males were assault by sharp object and assault by blunt object and in females; maltreatment and assault by sharp object. The main reason for admission in persons aged between 0-9yrs was maltreatment and for all other age groups assault by bodily force was the most common reason. A similar pattern is seen across all eight local authorities within the NNVRU area.

**Figure 10 Reasons for hospital admissions for assault by gender, 2017/18-2019/20 Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES)**



## Location of assault

Based on the location attached to ICD 10 codes for assault, 46.9% (697 of 1485) of all admissions had an unspecified place recorded as the location of assault. Although this does not provide much insight, it does highlight potential gaps/challenges as high proportions could be down to patient's refusal to disclose location of assault or issues with the data capturing and coding process.

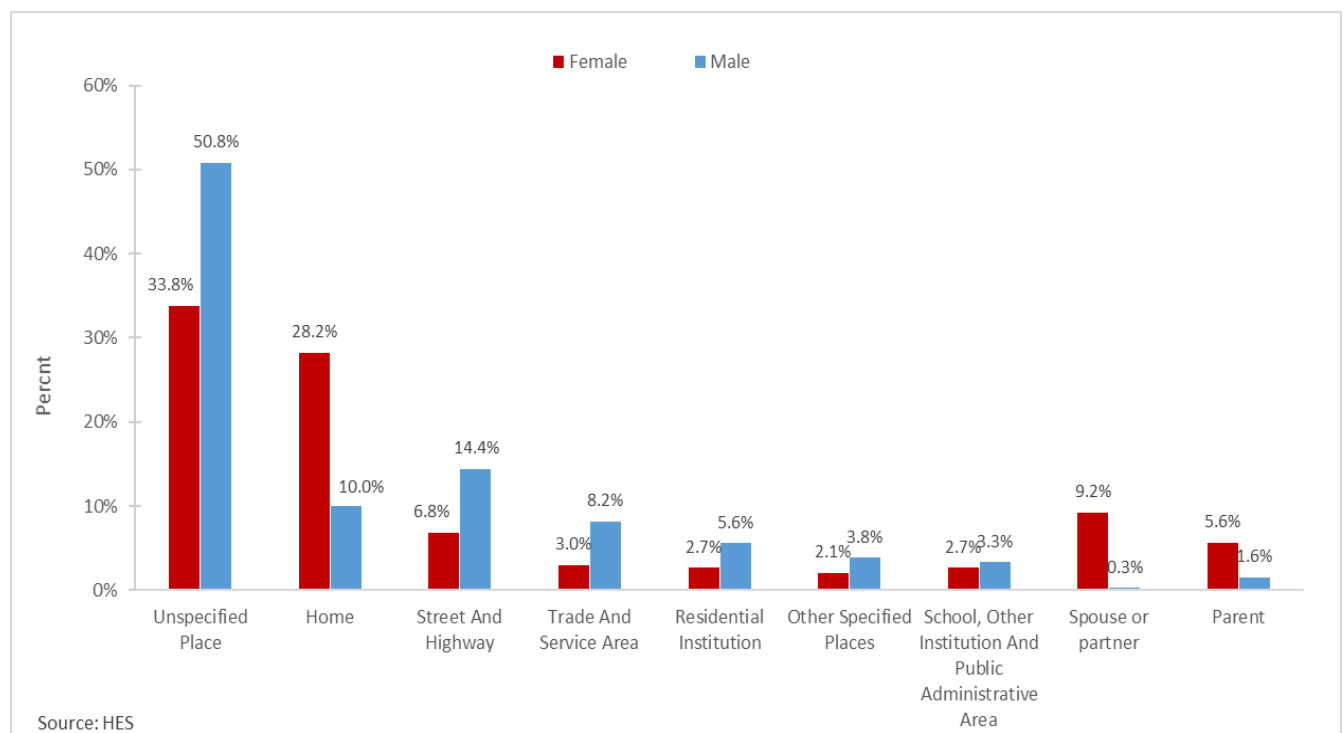
Similarly, for both males and females the most common location of assault was an unspecified place, as shown in Figure 11 below, with 50.8% of cases in males and 33.4% in females. This was noted mainly in the 20-29yr and 30-39yr age group for males and females, accounting for 60.4% and 58.8% respectively.

Less than half of cases of assault that occurred in an unspecified location were associated with alcohol (29.0% in males and 36.0% in males) and substance use (42.4% in males and 44.7% in males). However, more than half (55.2% males and 66.7% women) of cases of assault that occurred in an unspecified location had a mental health disorder.

It is worth noting that for females, 'home' and 'spouse or partner' were the second and third most common location of assault, particularly in age groups 40-49, 50-59 and 60 and above. The most common type of assault in this cohort of females was assault by bodily force. Assaults in the age group 0-9yrs for both males and females occurred mostly at the hands of their parents.

**'Home' and 'Spouse or partner' were the two most common locations of assault in females aged 50 to 59, accounting for over 57.1% of admissions in this age group.**

Figure 11 Location of assault by gender, 2017/18-2019/20 Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES)



## Repeat admissions

Over the three-year period, 3.3% of persons admitted were admitted more than once (range 2- 5). Of these, majority were males (74.0%), and 40.4% aged between 20 and 29 years. Overall, the top three causes for repeat admissions were assault by bodily force, assault by sharp object and assault by unspecified means. These were also the top three cause amongst males however, for females, the top three causes were assault by bodily force, maltreatment and assault by unspecified means.

## Temporal pattern - from PHE analysis

Based on arrival time at accident and emergency departments, 37.0% of assault cases were brought in between the hours of 11pm and 4am and mostly over the weekend, with Sunday having the highest percentage (23.0%). 45.0% of admissions for assault were seen between the months of March and July, with July recording the highest number of a cases and January recording the lowest number of cases.

## Length of Stay

Over the three-year period, admissions for assault accounted for a total of 5,556 bed days, averaging approximately four bed days per person and 1852 bed days per year. 91.8% (1363 of 1485) of all admissions for assault had a length of stay between 0 to five days. Length of stay (LOS) ranged from 0 to 289 days, with LOS above 50 bed days all relating to mental health disorders. 80.9% (4492 of 5556) of the total bed days for admissions for assault were linked to mental health disorders. Table 10 gives the top five causes of admissions with the longest length of stay. Assault by bodily force accounted for 76.7% (4,260 of 5,556) of a total bed days.

*Table 10 Top five causes with longest length of stay, 2017/18- 2019/20 Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES)*

Causes of Admission	Number of bed days	Number of admissions	Number of persons
Assault by Bodily Force	4260	881	851
Assault by Sharp Object	505	224	222
Other maltreatment	326	98	97
Assault by Blunt Object	108	106	106
Assault by Unspecified Means	199	76	74

Residents of Nottingham, Broxtowe and Mansfield accounted for over 75% of the total bed days as shown in Table 11 below

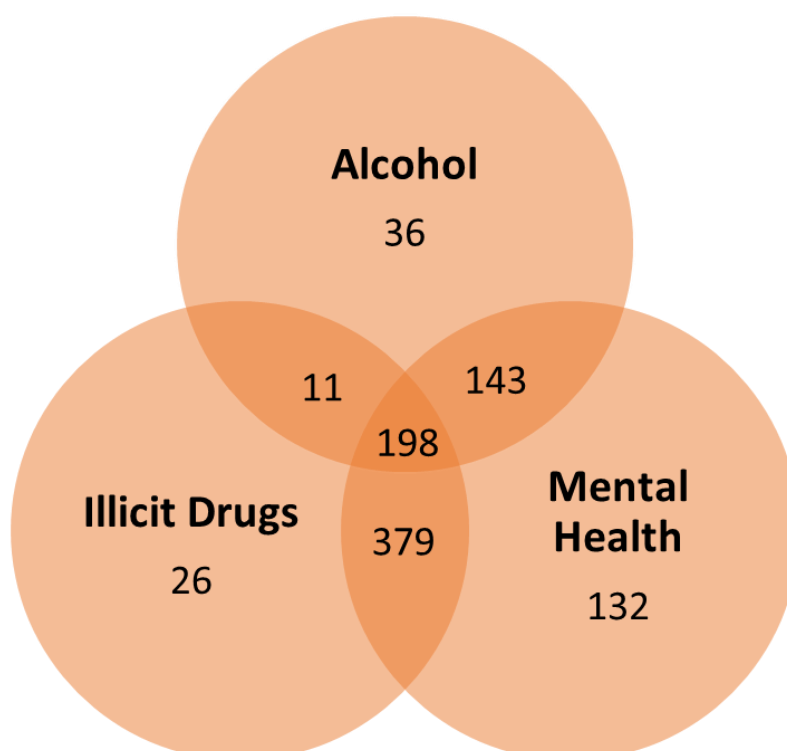


*Table 11 Total bed days by local authority, 2017/19 -2019/20 Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES)*

Local Authority	Number of admissions	Total bed days	Percent
Nottingham City	669	3460	62.3%
Nottinghamshire County	816	2096	37.7%
Broxtowe	88	471	8.5%
Mansfield	182	355	6.4%
Ashfield	139	290	5.2%
Newark & Sherwood	111	279	5.0%
Rushcliffe	66	246	4.4%
Gedling	98	237	4.3%
Bassetlaw	132	218	3.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1485</b>	<b>5556</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

The sections below consider the influence of alcohol, illicit drug use and mental health disorders in cases of assault-related admissions. There is significant overlap between these factors as records could have one or a combination of the factors under consideration. As these are not mutually exclusive, proportions from the different sections should not be added up. Figure 12 illustrates the overlap between these factors in this cohort by displaying the number of admissions.

*Figure 12 Overlap between alcohol,illicit drug use and mental health in hospital admissions for assault, 2017/19 - 2019/20 (Number of admissions)*



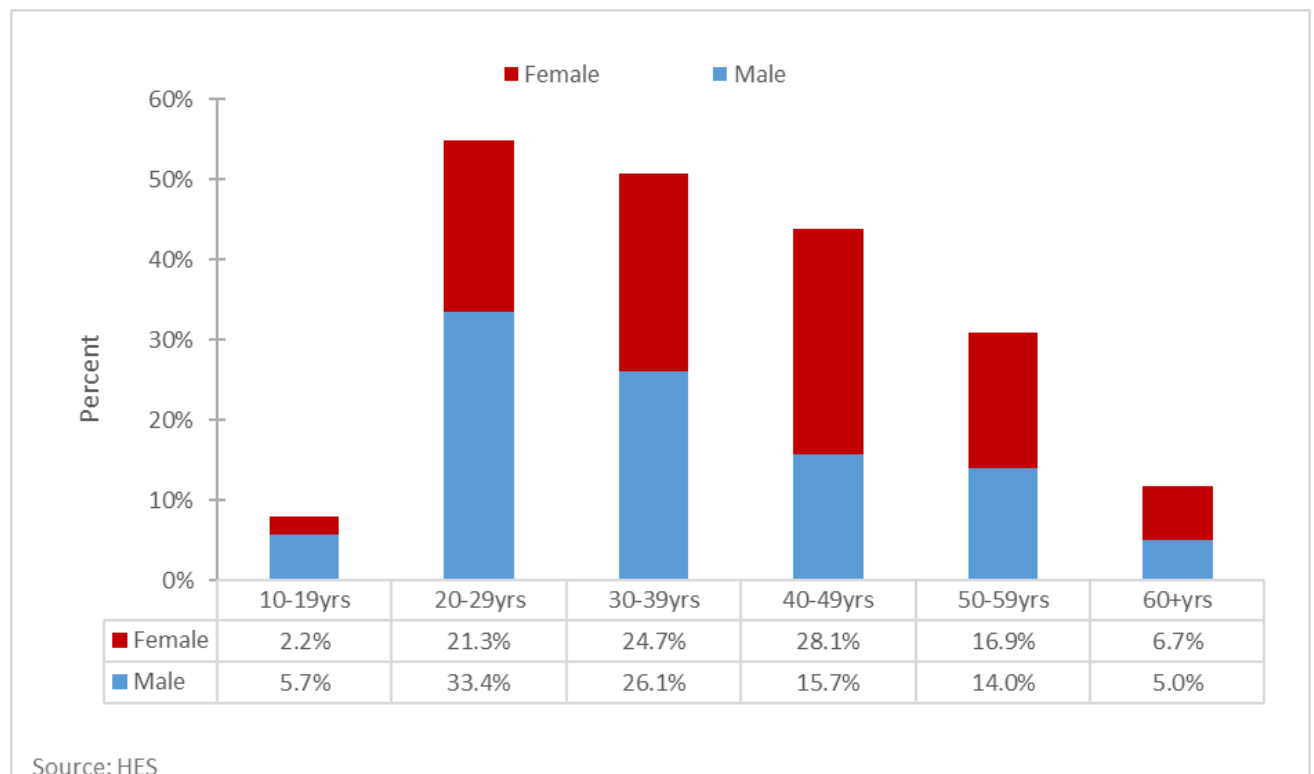
## Alcohol involvement

Cases of alcohol involvement were determined by a finding of alcohol in blood. 26.1% (388 of 1485) of all hospital admissions for assault within the NNVRU area indicated some alcohol influence. This cohort includes cases of alcohol use alone or in combination with drugs and/or a diagnosis of a mental health disorder. Of the 388 cases identified, 9.3% (36) indicated alcohol use alone; less than 3% used a combination of alcohol and illicit drugs; 36.9% (143) used alcohol and had a mental health disorder and over 50% (198) used alcohol, drugs and also had a mental health disorder.

As Figure 13 illustrates, of these cases, the majority (77.1%) were males, and 30.7% were aged between 20-29 years. 42.0% were from the most deprived quintile within the NNVRU area. The top three common causes for admission were assault by bodily force (64.7%), assault by sharp object (9.3%) and assault by blunt object (9.3%). The highest proportion of alcohol involvement in males was seen in the 20-29yrs age group, whilst for females in the 40-49yrs age group.

**One in four admissions for assault was found to have some influence of alcohol. Proportion of alcohol involvement in females aged 40-49 is nearly double that in males in the same age group.**

*Figure 13 Hospital admissions with alcohol involvement, 2017/18 - 2019/20 Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES)*



Across the eight local authorities, a similar pattern for gender and age is seen with majority being males and aged between 20-29 years, except in Broxtowe and Gedling where the highest proportion was in the 30-39 age group, and 40-49 age group in Newark & Sherwood.



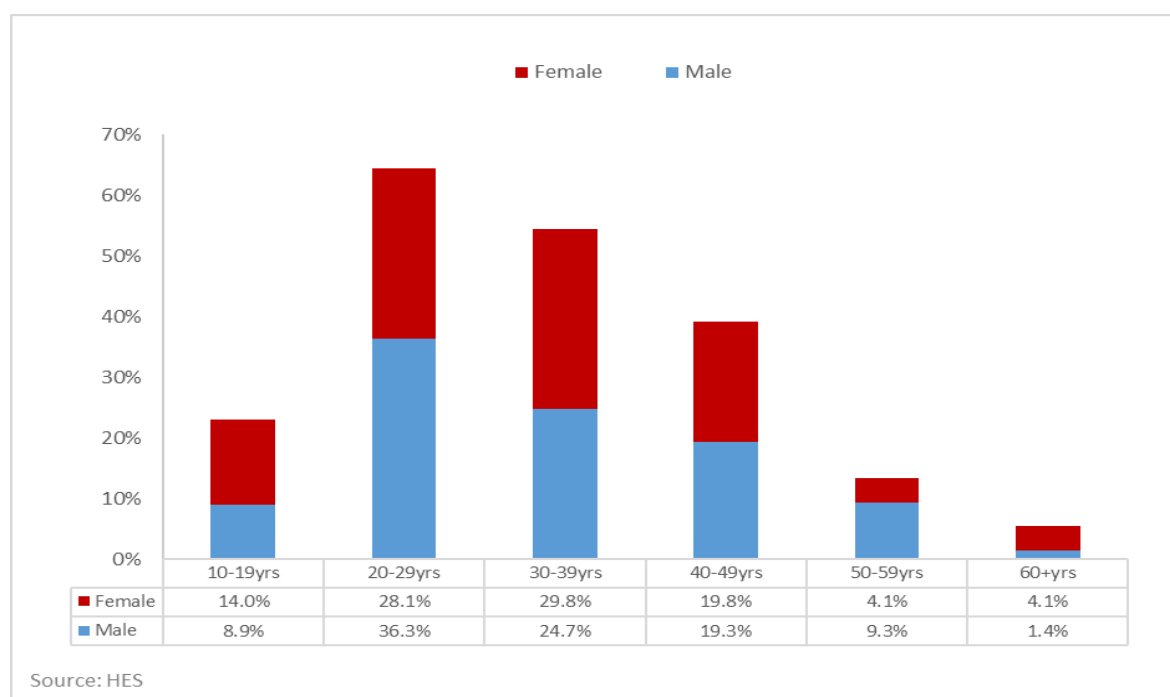
## Illicit Drug Use

Illicit drugs refer to substances such as opioids, cannabinoids, sedatives and hypnotics, hallucinogens organic solvents and other psychoactive substances. Illicit drug use was identified in 41.4% (614 of 1485) of all hospital admissions for assault. These include cases with illicit drug use alone or in combination with alcohol and/or a diagnosis of mental health disorder in the following proportions: 4.2% (26) used illicit drugs alone; less than 2% used illicit drug in combination with alcohol; 61.7% (379) used illicit drugs and had a mental health disorder and 32.2% (198) used illicit drugs alongside alcohol and also had a mental health disorder.

80.3% of 614 cases were males, 34.7% aged between 20-29yrs and 41.9% from the most deprived quintile of the NN VRU area (figure 14). Similar to cases of alcohol involvement, the top three causes of admissions were: assault by bodily force (60.8%); assault by sharp object (16.0%) and assault by blunt object (8.1%). The highest proportion of illicit drug use was seen in the 20-29yrs age group in males, whilst in females, 30-39yrs (29.8%) and 20-29yrs (28.1%) age groups.

**Illicit drug use is two times higher in males aged 50-59 and three times higher in females aged over 60.**

*Figure 14 Hospital admissions for assault with illicit drug use, 2017/18 -2019/20 Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES)*



Apart for Gedling and Broxtowe, the highest proportion of illicit drug use was seen in the 20-29 age group. In Gedling the highest proportions were recorded in the 20-29 and 30-39 age groups accounting for over 50%, whilst in Broxtowe, the highest proportion was in the 30-39 age group.

## Mental Health Disorders

Mental health disorders were identified in more than 50% (852/1485) of all hospital admissions for assault. This cohort includes cases with only a diagnosis of a mental health disorder and/or a finding of alcohol and/or illicit drugs in a blood sample. Of the 852 cases, 15.5% (132) had a mental health





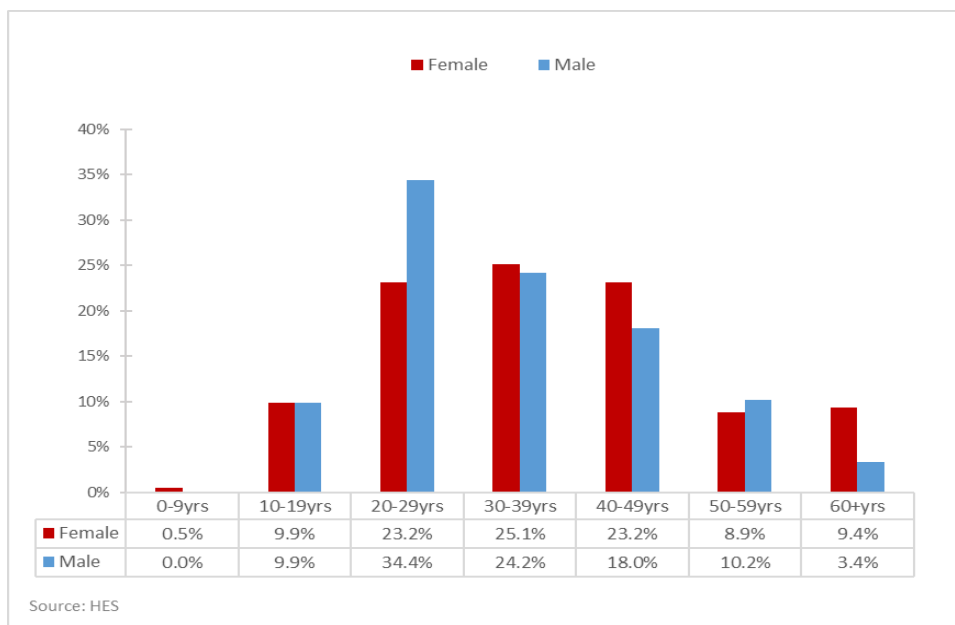
disorder alone; 16.8% (143) had a mental health disorder with a finding of alcohol in blood; 44.4% (379) had a mental health disorder with a finding of illicit drugs in blood and 23.2% (198) had a mental health disorder and a finding of both alcohol and illicit drugs in blood.

Of this cohort, the majority were males (76.2%) and 75.4% aged between 20-49 years, with the highest proportion in the 20-29 years age group, and 40.5% from the most deprived quintile. The top three reasons for admissions were: assault by bodily force (62.6%), assault by sharp object (13.2%) and assault by blunt object (8.1%). Amongst males, the highest proportion of mental health disorders were seen in the 20-29 years age group, and for females in the 30-39 year age group as shown in Figure 15, below.

Except in Broxtowe, the highest proportion of mental health disorders was mainly in the 20-29 years age group for males, accounting between for 26 – 45% of cases. A more varied pattern is seen in females with the highest proportions spread between the 20-29, 30-30 and 40-49 age groups across the local authorities within the NNVRU area. In Broxtowe and Rushcliffe, the highest proportion was in the 20-29 age group, whilst in Ashfield, Bassetlaw, Gedling and Nottingham, the highest proportion of mental health disorders in females was in the 30-39 years. In Mansfield and Newark & Sherwood, the highest proportions were in the 40-49 age group.

**Over 50% of admissions for assault had a diagnosis of a mental health disorder**

*Figure 15 Hospital admissions for assault with mental health disorder, 2017/18 - 2019/20 Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES)*



### Alcohol and illicit drug use

Alcohol and illicit drug use was identified in 14.1% of all admissions for assault (209/1485). These include cases with a finding of alcohol and illicit drugs in blood or with a diagnosis of a mental health



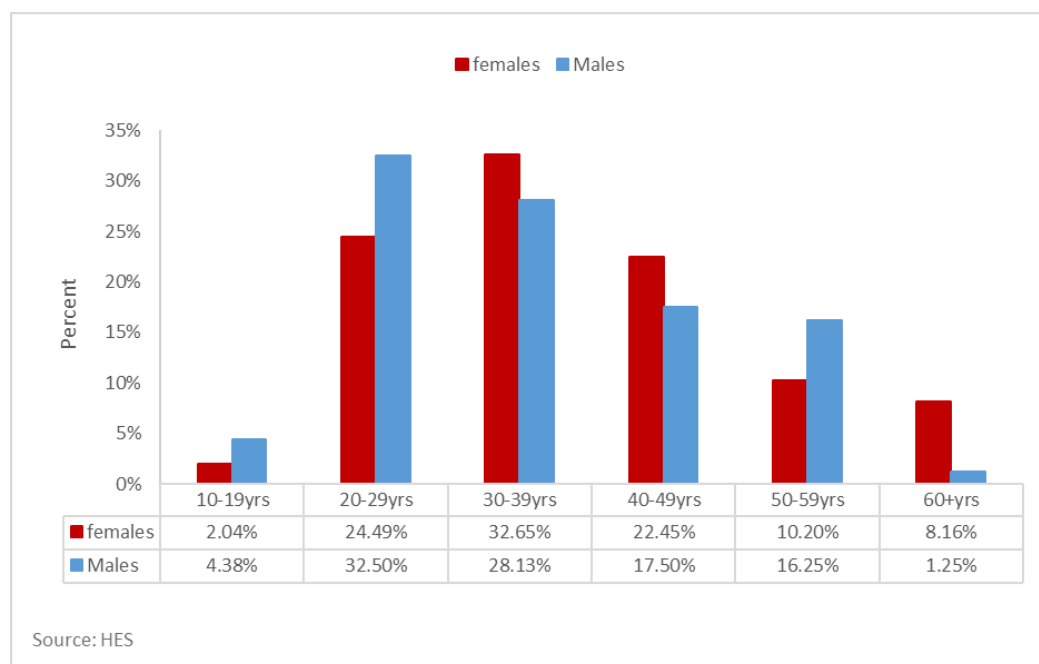
disorder. Of the 209 cases, approximately 95% indicated alcohol and illicit drug use with a diagnosis of a mental health disorder.

The majority (79.4%) of the 209 cases identified were males; 78.5% (164) aged between 20 and 49 years and 43.1% from the most deprived quintile of the NNVRU area.

For males, 94.4% were aged between 20 and 59 years with the highest proportion seen in the 20-29 year age group. Whilst for females, approximately 80% were aged between 20 and 49 years, with the highest proportion in the 30-39 years age bracket.

**The highest proportion of alcohol and illicit drug use is seen in females aged 30-39 years compared to 20-29 year age group in males.**

*Figure 16 Hospital admissions for assault with alcohol and substance use, 2017/18 - 2019/20 Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES)*



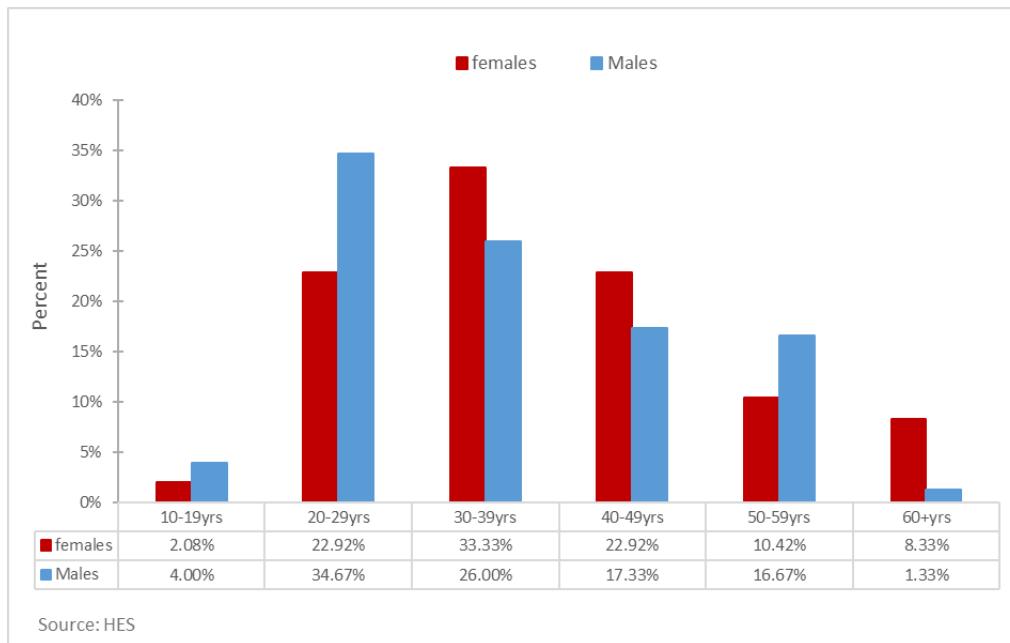
### Mental Health Disorders, Alcohol and Illicit Drug Use

Alcohol, illicit drug use and mental health disorders were identified in 13.3% (198 of 1485) of all assault admissions. 75.8% were males, 78.30% aged between 20-49 years and 43.9% from the most deprived quintile of the NNVRU area. The most common type of assault for both males and females is assault by bodily force, and the highest proportion of admissions was seen in the 20-29 year age group for males and in the 30-39 year age group for females as shown in Figure 17.

**The proportion of mental health diagnosis, alcohol and illicit drug use in males aged 50-59yrs is double that in females.**



**Figure 17 Hospital admissions for assault with mental health disorders, alcohol and illicit drug use, 2017/18 - 2019/20 Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES)**



### Discharge following assault admission

Of the 1485 hospital admissions over the three-year period, 1,336 were completed admission spells. Of these, less than 1% died from injuries sustained following an assault and over 95% were discharged to their respective places of abode.

### Estimated cost of hospital admissions for assault

The cost of an admission depends on the final healthcare resource group (HRG) code for each admission spell which, in turn, depends on the clinical coding for diagnosis and procedures. Commissioners normally pay a single tariff for the whole stay in hospital rather than for each night stay, unless the stay goes over the set maximum length of stay (LOS) for each HRG in which case there will be an extra charge for each “excess bed day”.

Based on information provided by Nottingham city CCG, an average cost for a long-stay emergency admission (LOS ≥ 2 days) of £2,700 and £700 for a short-stay emergency admission (LOS ≤ 1 day), the total estimated cost for hospital admissions for assault over the three-year period (2017/18 to 2019/20) works out to over £2.1 million (Table 12). This gives an average cost of approximately £706,000 per financial year and approximately £1500 per person. Please note that the estimated cost provided do not include the cost of excess bed days, therefore these figures are an under-estimation of the actual cost.

**Over the three-year period (17/18 to 19/20), admissions for assault are estimated to have cost the NHS over £2M, averaging £700k a year.**



**Table 12 Estimated cost of hospital admissions for assault, 2017/18 - 2019/20 Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES)**

Admission Category	Number of Admissions	Unit Cost	Total Estimated Cost	Average Cost per Financial Year
Long-stay admissions (LOS ≥2)	539	£2700.00	£1,455,300.00	£485,100.00
Short-stay admissions (LOS ≤ 1)	946	£700.00	£662,200.00	£220,733.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>1485</b>		<b>£2,117,500.00</b>	<b>£705,833.33</b>

Table 13, below, gives the estimated cost by type of assault. Assault by bodily force had the longest length of stay and contributed an estimated cost of over £1.23 million, over 55% of the total estimated cost.

**Table 13 Estimated cost of hospital admissions for assault by type of assault, 2017/18 – 2019/20 Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES)**

Reason for admission	Short-stay admissions (LOS ≤ 1)	Long-stay admissions (LOS ≥ 2)	Cost of short stay (LOS ≤ 1)	Cost of long stay (LOS ≥ 2)	Total Estimated Cost
Assault by Bodily Force	571	310	£399,700.00	£837,000.00	£1,236,700.00
Assault by Sharp Object	135	89	£94,500.00	£240,300.00	£334,800.00
Assault by Blunt Object	84	22	£58,800.00	£59,400.00	£118,200.00
Other maltreatment	39	59	£27,300.00	£159,300.00	£186,600.00
Assault by Unspecified Means	54	22	£37,800.00	£59,400.00	£97,200.00
All other types of assault	63	37	£44,100.00	£99,900.00	£144,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>£662,200.00</b>	<b>£1,455,300.00</b>	<b>£2,117,500.00</b>

## Ambulance callouts for violent events

### Data Extraction

Records of ambulance callouts for violent events were extracted from the East Midlands Ambulance Service dataset held in the Public Health England Data lake.

Inclusion criteria include all ambulance callouts with:

1. A call date between 1<sup>st</sup> Jan 2018 and 30<sup>th</sup> Sept 2020
2. A geographical location within Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire County boundaries
3. A despatch code beginning with '04' or '27' as listed in [Appendix 1](#)

Ambulance attendance for incidents relating to self-harm were identified as records with a despatch code ending in 'X' or 'Y' and have been excluded from the analysis in line with the scope of the Strategic Needs Assessment (SNA).



## Analysis

Microsoft Excel was used to analyse the data. Data was aggregated by district local authority, sex and 5- and 10-year age bands and type of violence.

For the purpose of this report reasons for ambulance callouts relating to violent incidents have been grouped into six broad categories based on the first two digits of the despatch code and the last character of the despatch code as shown in table 14 below.

*Table 14 Reasons for ambulance callouts relating to violence*

Callouts Reasons	First 2 digits of despatch code	Last Character of despatch code
Assault	04	A
Sexual Assault	04	S
Stab	27	S
Gun shot	27	G
Stun gun	27	T
Penetrating trauma	27	I, P

## Findings

East Midlands Ambulance Service provides a range of services within the East Midlands region including emergency and urgent care, patient transport, call handling and clinical assessment services. Within the Nottinghamshire County and Nottingham City VRU area (NNVRU), EMAS provides emergency and urgent care services as well as call handling and clinical assessment services for residents.

Between 1<sup>st</sup> Jan 2018 and 30<sup>th</sup> Sept 2020, there were a total of 5096 ambulance callouts relating to violent events within NNVRU area. This accounts for approximately 1% of all ambulance callouts within this geographical area. Table 15 below shows that of the 5096 callouts, 51.8% were within the County boundaries and 48.3% in the City. In Nottinghamshire county, Mansfield had the highest proportion of callouts (11.4%) and Rushcliffe lowest (3.4%).

*Table 15 Ambulance callouts by local authority, Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire County, Jan 2018 - Sept 2020*

Local Authority	Number	Percent
Mansfield	582	11.4%
Ashfield	478	9.4%
Bassetlaw	435	8.5%
Newark & Sherwood	366	7.2%
Gedling	311	6.1%
Broxtowe	290	5.7%
Rushcliffe	175	3.4%
Nottinghamshire County	2637	51.7%
Nottingham City	2459	48.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5096</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

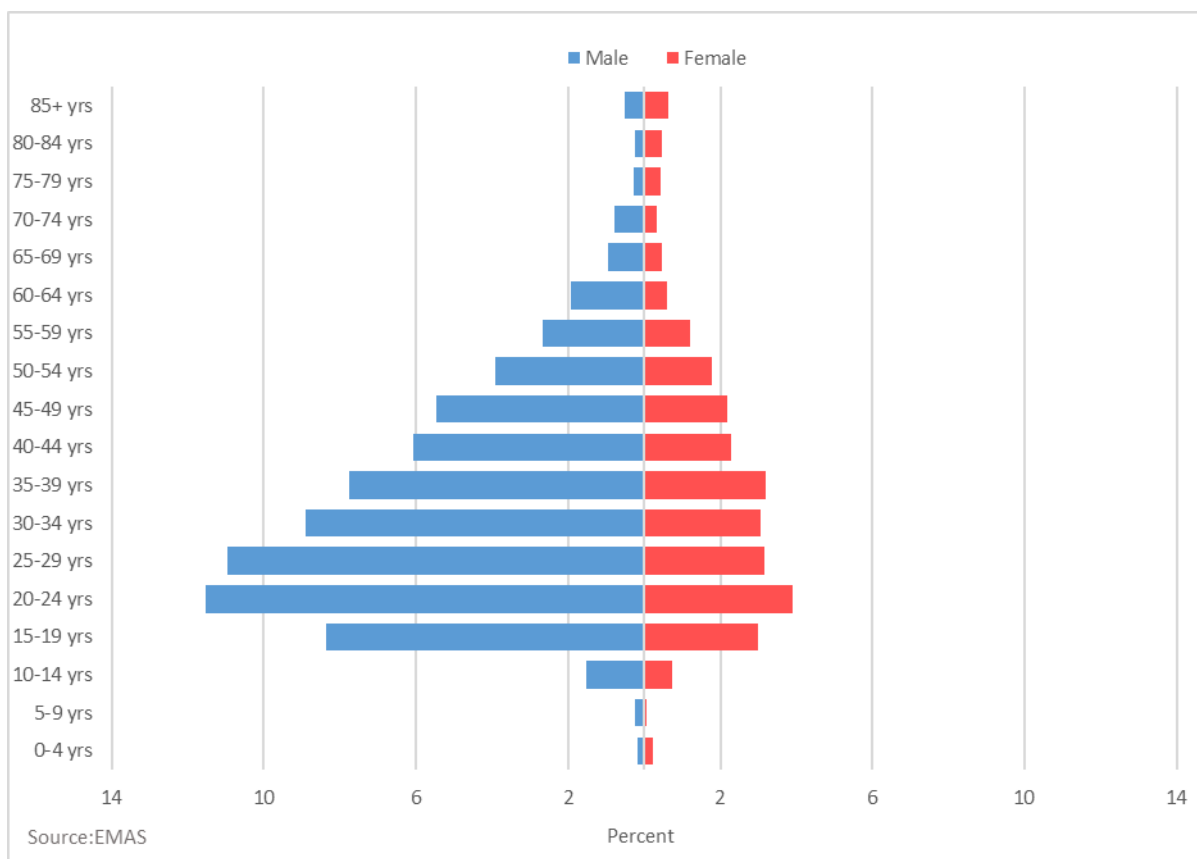


## Demographics

Of the 5096 callouts for violence-related incidents, 4.3% (221) had gender recorded as 'Unknown' and 95.7% (4875) had gender recorded as either male or female. Of these 4875 records, 72.6% (3541) were males and 27.4% (1334) females.

As illustrated in Figure 18 below, the proportion of callouts in each age group is consistently higher in males compared to females, except in age groups above 75 years, where proportions are slightly higher in females. Males aged between 15 - 39 years account for over 47.5% of all callouts in compared to 16.4% in females within the same age range. The highest proportion of callouts is recorded in males aged between 20-24 years and the percentage decreasing steadily thereafter, particularly for males.

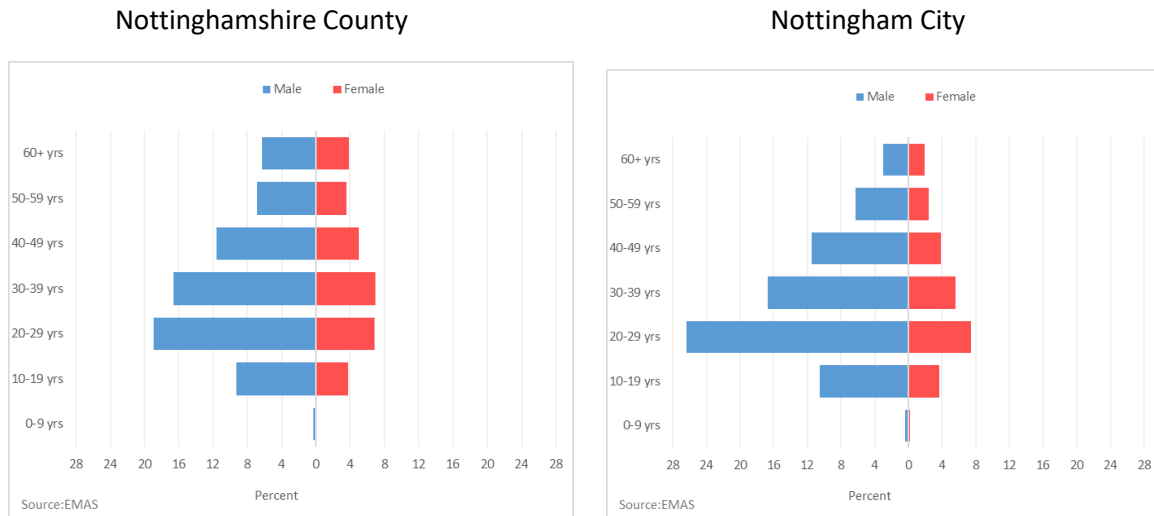
**Figure 18 Age - Gender distribution, Jan 2018 – Sept 2020** Source: East Midlands Ambulance Service (EMAS)



Across both City and County, a similar age-gender breakdown is seen with callouts being over three times higher in males than females. Proportions are also consistently higher in males compared to females in all age groups, and males aged between 20 -39 years account for a high proportion of callouts (43.2% and 35.6% for city and county respectively) as shown in Figure 19 below.



**Figure 19 Age distribution by gender, Nottinghamshire County and Nottingham City, Jan 2018 to Sept 2020**  
 Source: East Midlands Ambulance Service (EMAS)

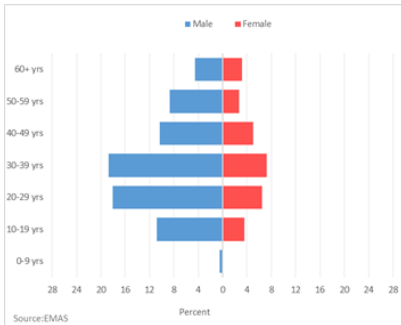


Likewise, across the districts within the County, proportions of ambulance callouts for violence-related incidents are generally higher in males than females. The highest proportions are recorded in males aged 20-29 years in all districts except Ashfield and Gedling, where the highest proportion are in the 30-39 age group and in both the 20-29 and 30-39 age groups respectively. Apart from Gedling and Rushcliffe, proportions are consistently higher in males than in females in all age groups. In Gedling, proportions in the 50-59 age group are similar in both males and females, whilst in Rushcliffe, proportions in the 10-19 age group are similar but higher in females aged between 50-59 years.

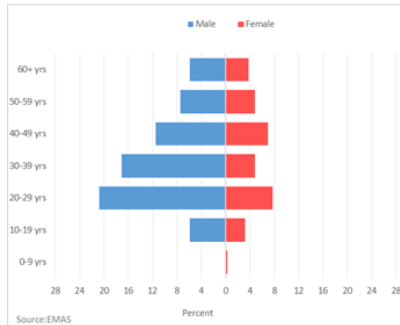


**Figure 20 Age distribution by gender, district local authorities, Jan 2018 to Sept 2020 Source: East Midlands Ambulance Service (EMAS)**

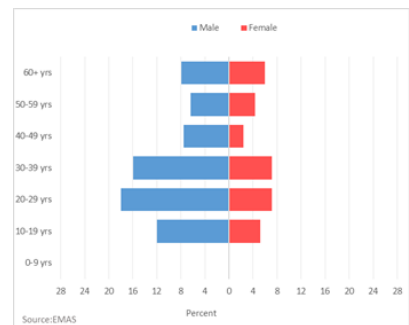
**Ashfield**



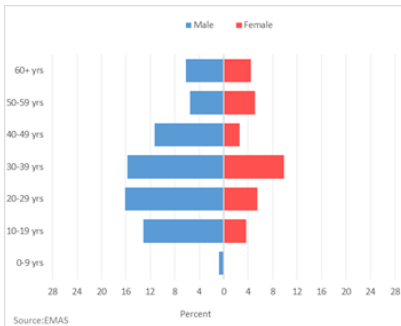
**Bassetlaw**



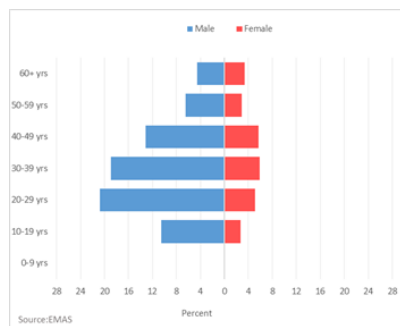
**Broxtowe**



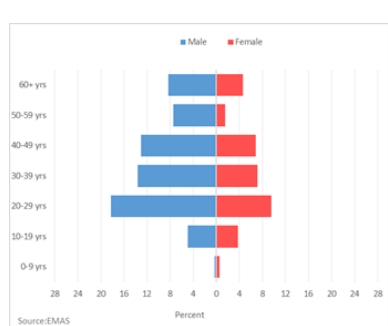
**Gedling**



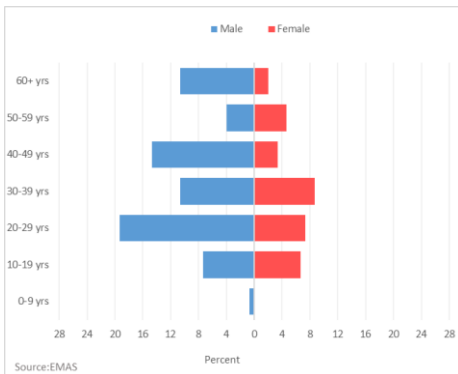
**Mansfield**



**Newark & Sherwood**



**Rushcliffe**

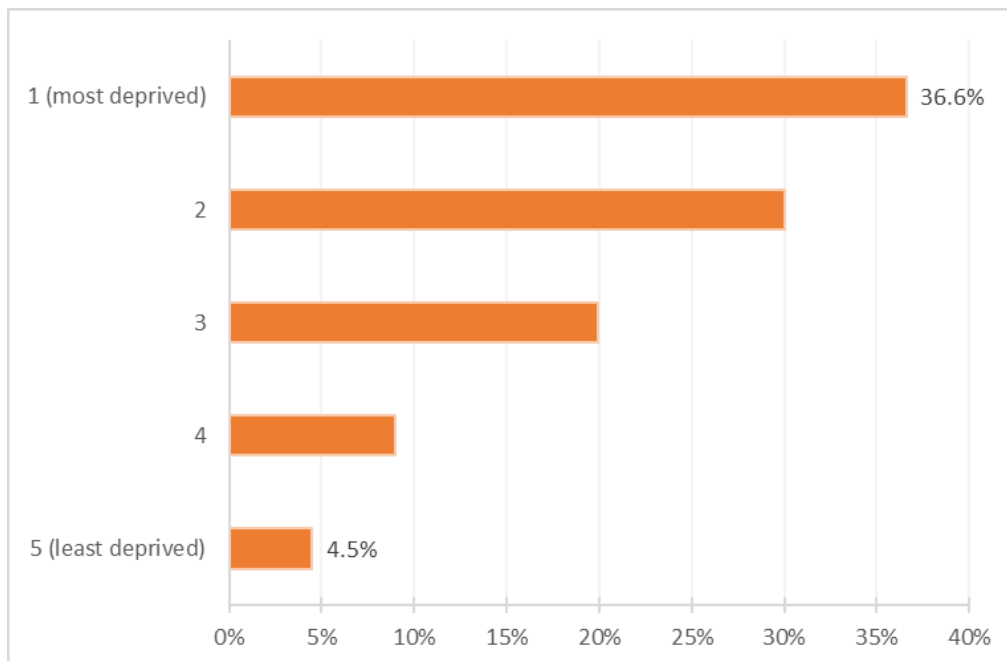




## Deprivation

Analysis of all callouts for violence-related incidents over the 33-month period show that the majority of calls are from the most deprived quintile of the NNVRU area, an eight-fold difference between the most deprived and least deprived quintiles as shown in Figure 21 below.

**Figure 21 Ambulance callouts for violence within the NNVRU area by deprivation quintiles Source: East Midlands Ambulance Service (EMAS)**



Apart from Nottingham, this pattern is mirrored across all the districts in Nottinghamshire County with highest proportion of calls from most deprived quintiles. The difference between the most and least deprived quintiles ranges from a four-fold difference in Rushcliffe to an 18-fold difference in Mansfield. Nottingham on the other hand, has the highest proportion of calls from the third and fourth quintiles (23.1% and 22.9% respectively). A possible explanation is that most of the LSOAs within the third and fourth quintile fall within the City centre boundary, which has a high concentration of commercial establishments and social activities.

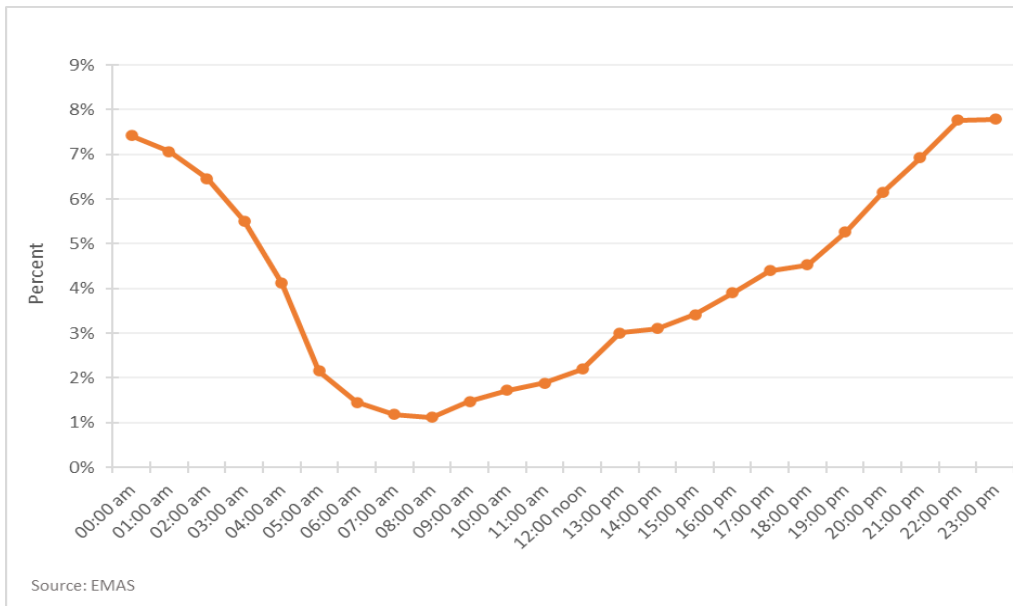
## Temporal Pattern

### Time of Day

Figure 22 below shows the percentage of ambulance callouts for incidents relating to violence by hour for the 33-month period. The highest proportion of callouts occurred between 10pm and 12 midnight, accounting for 23% of all violence-related callouts. After midnight, a steady decrease in callouts is observed, and the lowest proportion recorded between 6am and 11am, and callouts gradually increase thereafter.



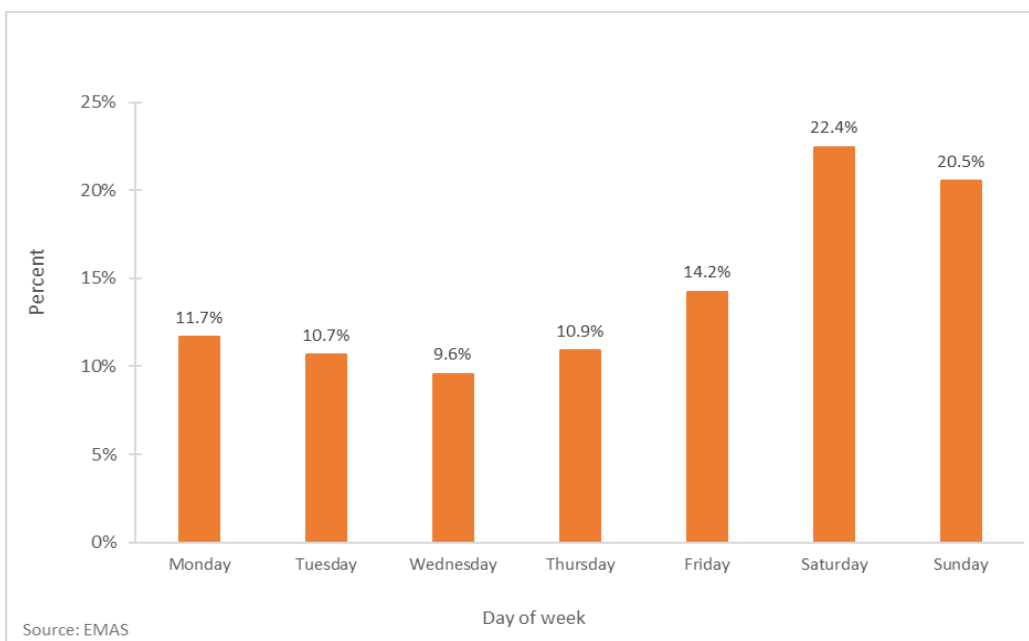
**Figure 22 Ambulance callouts for violent incidents by hour, Jan 2018 -Sept 2020. Source: East Midlands Ambulance Service (EMAS)**



**Day of week**

Ambulance callouts for violent incidents were generally higher over the weekend, with 43% of callouts happening on a Saturday and Sunday compared to the weekdays. The lowest proportion of callouts were received on Wednesdays, after which callouts start to increase before peaking on Saturday, as illustrated in Figure 23 below.

**Figure 23 Ambulance callouts for injuries relating to violence by day of week, Jan 2018 - Sept 2020 Source: East Midlands Ambulance Services (EMAS)**



## Monthly variation

Over the 33-month period, a seasonal variation in the number of ambulance callouts can be drawn out, albeit not very distinctly (figure 24). Callouts for violence-related incidents are highest in the summer months (June to August) and lowest in winter months (December to March). Of the winter months, December had the highest number of callouts recorded with numbers decreasing thereafter. The high numbers seen in December are likely due to Christmas and end-of-year festivities occurring during the month. Callouts for violent incidents start to increase in spring and peak in the summer. Of the summer months, July had the highest number of callouts except in summer 2020, where August had the highest number of callouts.

The lowest number of callouts for violence-related incidences was recorded in April 2020. This could be due to the nationwide restrictions implemented on 26<sup>th</sup> March to curb the transmission of COVID-19 within communities. In subsequent weeks and months, numbers of callouts have risen to levels comparable with previous months.

**Figure 24 Ambulance callouts for violent incidents by month, Jan 2018 -Sept 2020 Source: East Midlands Ambulance Services (EMAS)**

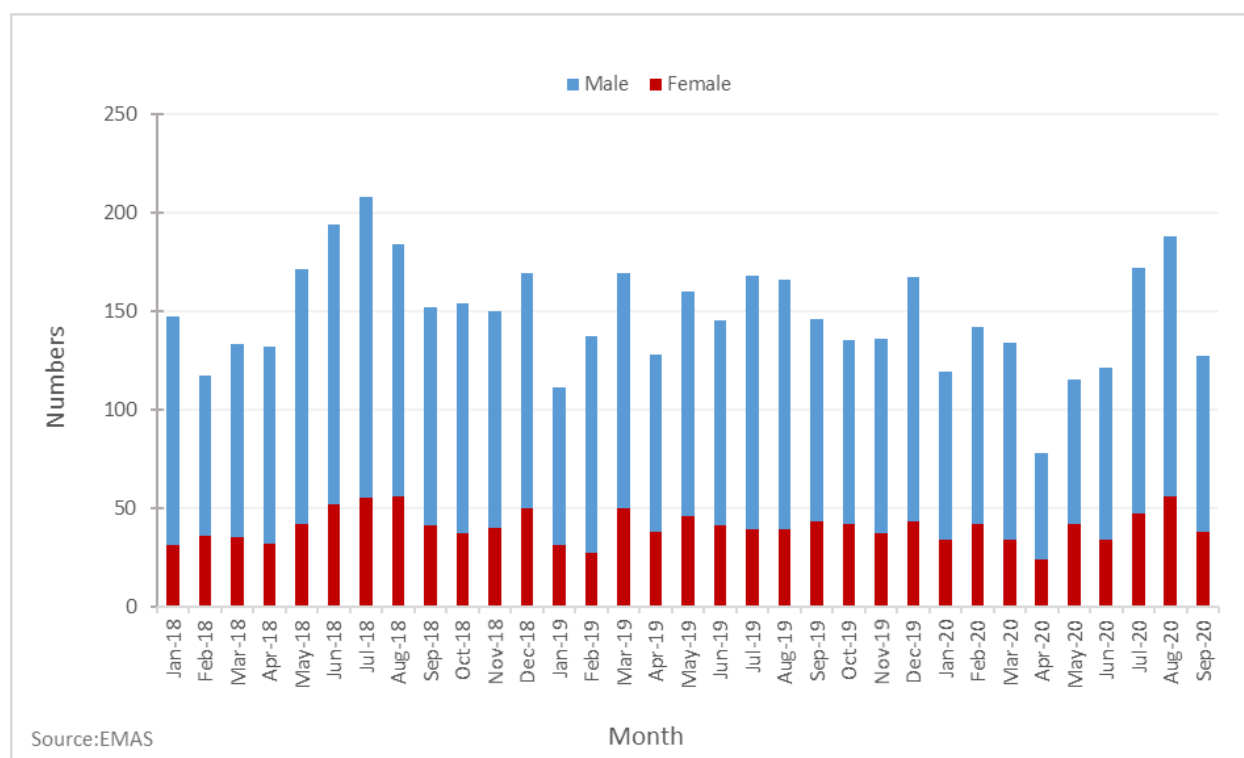


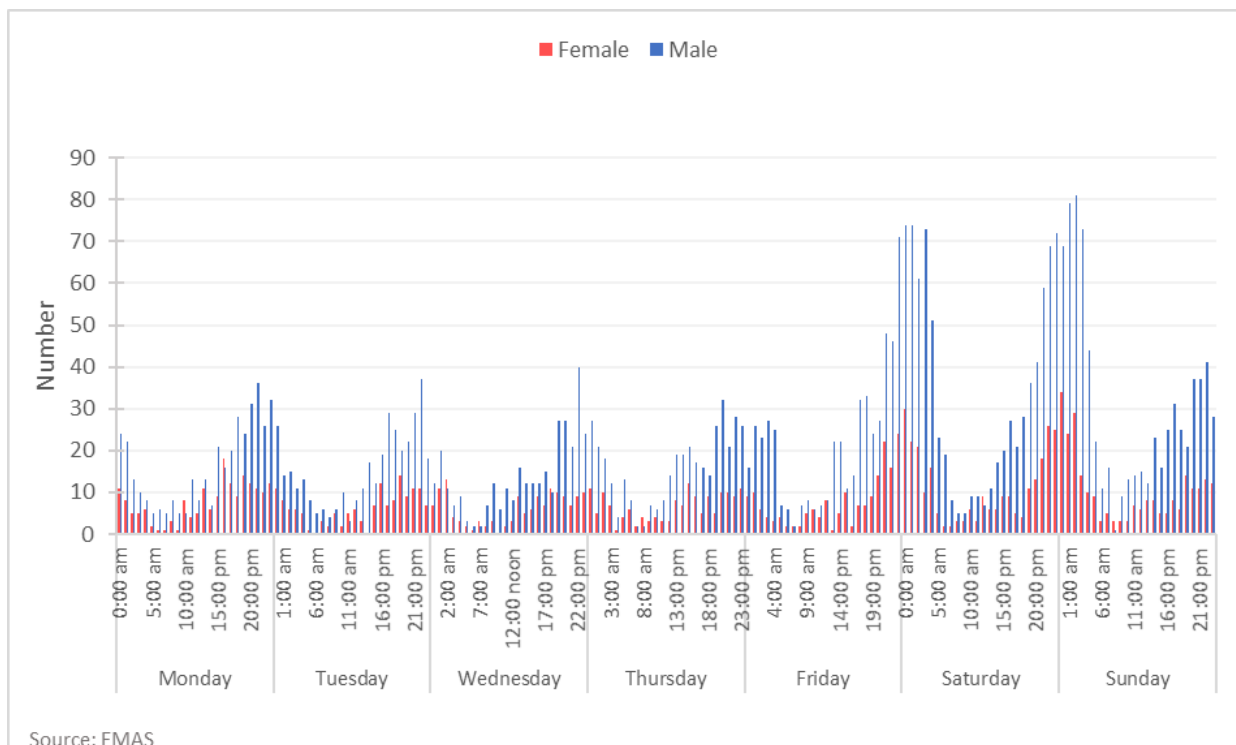
Figure 25 below shows the temporal pattern for ambulance callouts for violent incidents within the NNVRU area for both males and females. From Monday through to Thursday, the numbers of callouts are fairly consistent for both males and females, with a low number of callouts between 5am and 8am each day. Callouts then start to rise gradually as the day progresses, peaking between late evening and midnight/early hours of the morning. From about 1pm on Fridays, the number of callouts for violent incidents starts increasing for both males and females, reaching a peak between



11pm to 1am and decreasing afterwards. A similar pattern is also observed on Saturdays and Sundays.

The average number of callouts for violence-related incidents per hour between Monday to Thursday is two times higher in males (15 callouts per hour for males compared to seven callouts per hour for females). Likewise, between Friday and Sunday, the average number of callouts for females was approximately 10 callouts per hour and for males, 29 callouts (almost three times higher).

**Figure 25 Ambulance callouts for violent incidents by day of week and time, Jan 2018 - Sept 2020** Source: East Midlands Ambulance Services (EMAS)



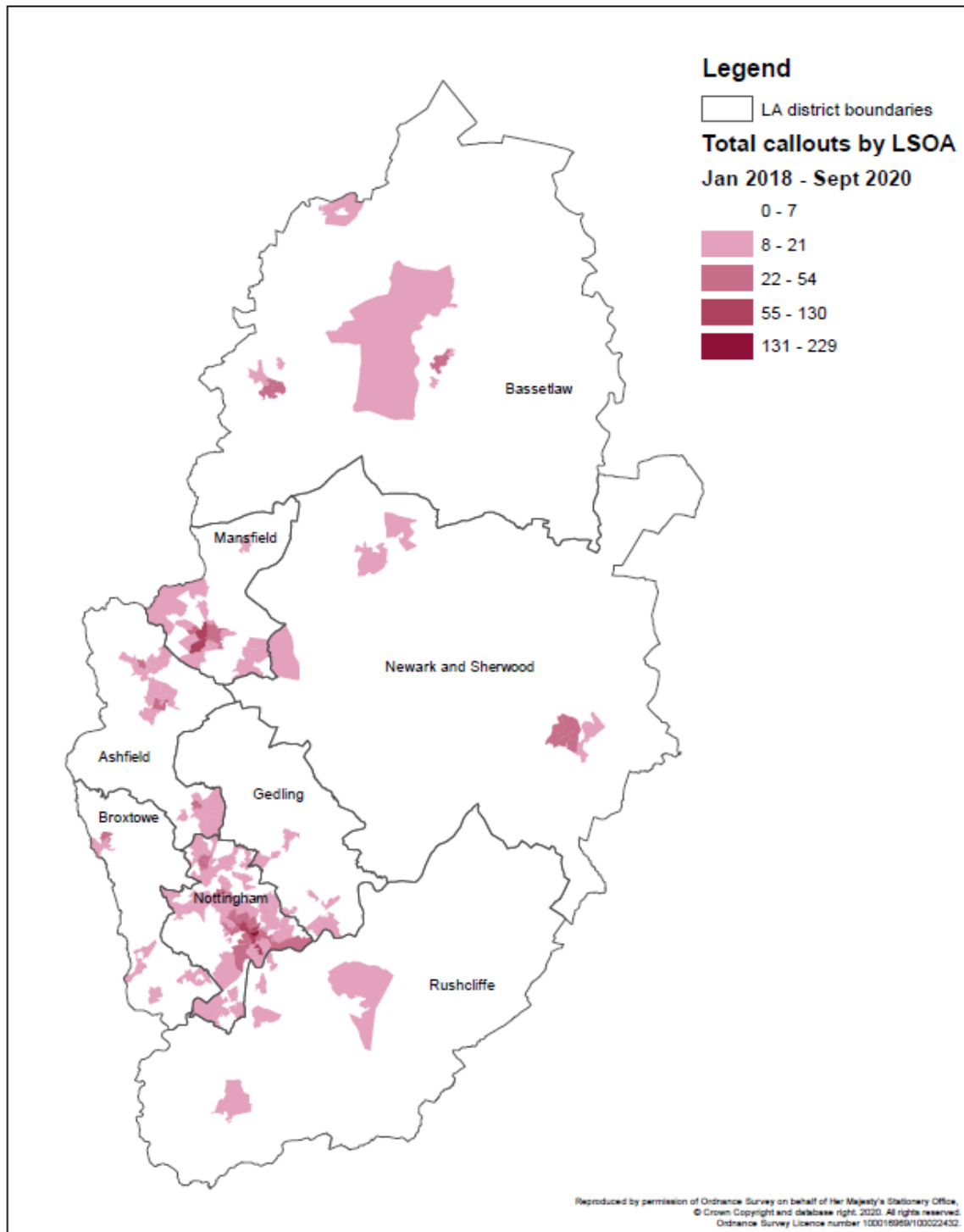
### Location of pickup

Figure 26 below shows the number of ambulance attendances relating to violence mapped to Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs). Darker shadings on the map represents higher ambulance attendances and is seen mainly in LSOAs within Nottingham city centre and surrounding areas. Pockets of darker shadings are also seen in Mansfield. Four of six LSOAs with the highest number of ambulance attendances were in Nottingham City and the others within Mansfield.

Within Nottingham City, 35.4% (871 of 2459) of ambulance attendances were in LSOAs within the City Centre and 38.1% (222 of 582) of ambulance attendances in Mansfield were in LSOAs within Mansfield town centre and Broomhill.



Figure 26 Number of ambulance attendances by LSOA, Jan 2018- Sept 2020 Source: East Midlands Emergency Service (EMAS)



### Ambulance Callout Reasons

Using a combination of the first two digits and the last character of the despatch code, ambulance callout reasons have been grouped into six broad categories which include assault, stab, penetrating trauma, sexual assault, gunshot and stun gun injuries.



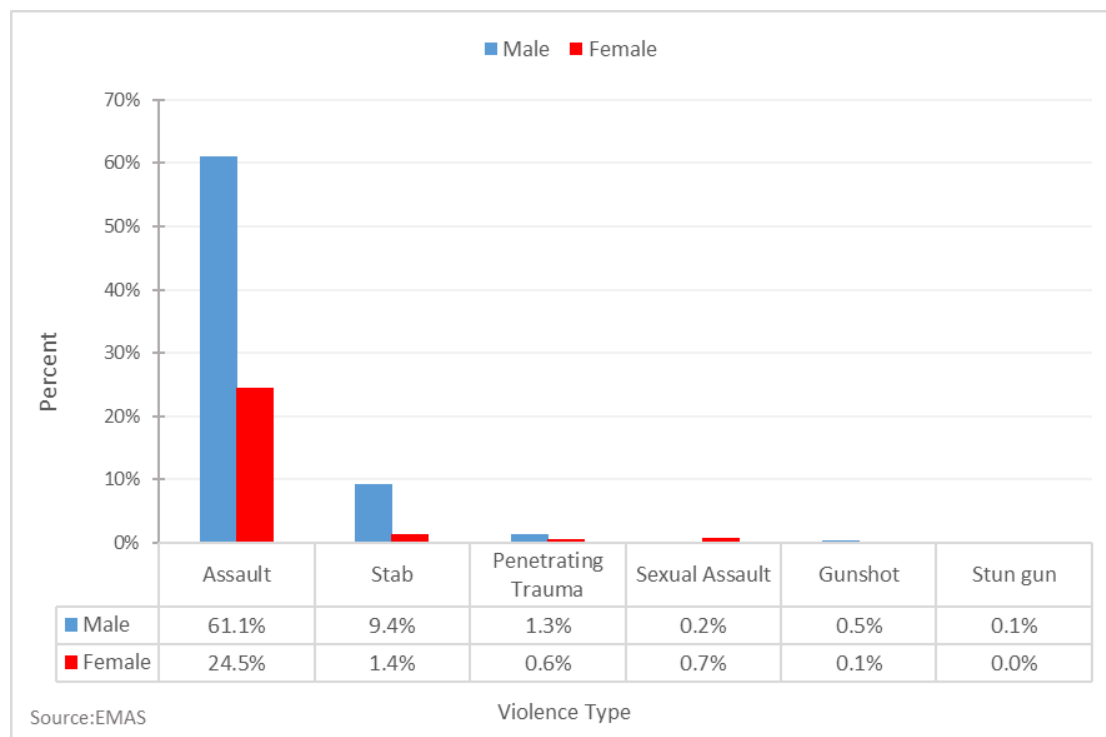
Of 5096 ambulance callouts for violent incidents, 85.5% were related to assault, 10.9% stab, 1.9% penetrating trauma and less than 2% for sexual assault, gunshot and stun gun injuries as shown in Table 16 below. This is similar across both City and County, with over 80% of callouts relating to assaults.

**Table 16 Ambulance callouts by reason, Jan 2018 - Sept 2020** Source: East Midlands Ambulance Services (EMAS)

Callout Reasons	Number	Percent
Assault	4,356	85.5%
Stab	556	10.9%
Penetrating Trauma	96	1.9%
Sexual Assault	48	0.9%
Gunshot	33	0.6%
Stun gun	7	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,096</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Excluding 221 (4.3%) callout records without a recorded gender, Figure 27 below shows that for both males and females, assault was the main reason an ambulance was despatched to a location. Amongst males, this accounts for over 60% of callouts. Stabbing was the second most common reason for ambulance callouts relating to violence, particularly in males.

**Figure 27 Ambulance callouts by type of violence, Jan 2018-Sept 2020** Source: East Midlands Ambulance Services (EMAS)

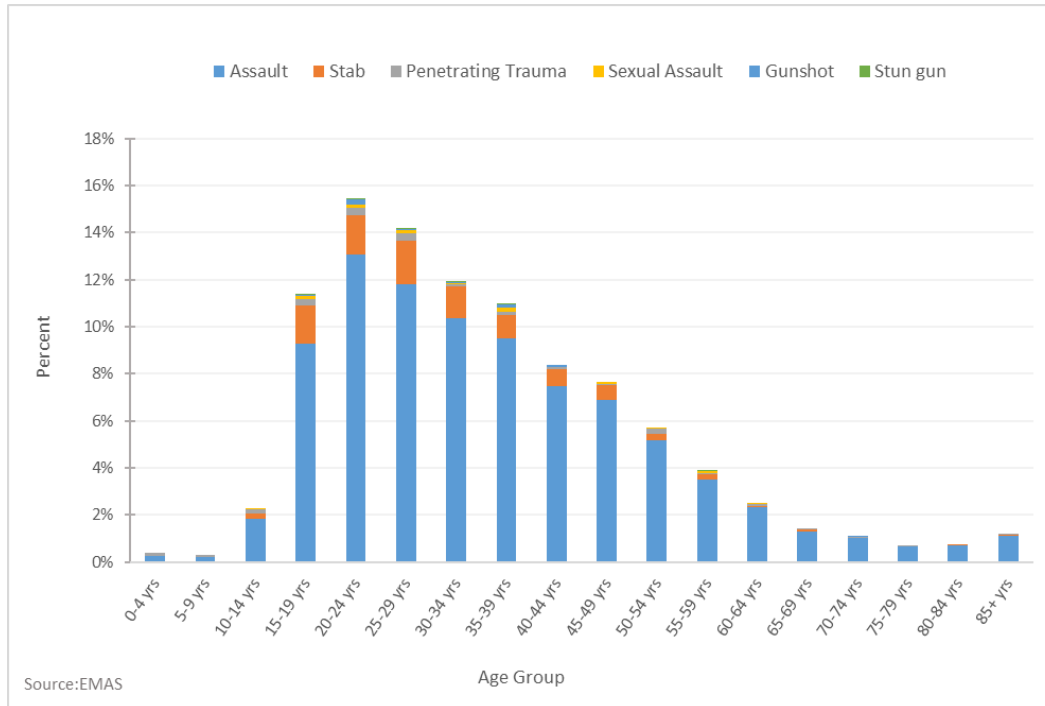


Upon further analysis of callout records with an assigned age group (4479 of 5096), over 50% of callouts were for persons aged between 15 and 34 years, with the highest proportion (15.4%) in the



20-24 years. The number of callouts for violent incidents decreases with the age groups. Assault was the main reason for a callout in all age groups as shown in figure 28 below. Amongst persons age 75 and over, callouts for violent incidents is slightly higher in the 85+ age group.

**Figure 28 Ambulance callouts by type of violence and age group, Jan 2018-Sept 2020** Source: East Midlands Ambulance Services (EMAS)



### Outcome of ambulance attendance

There are three possible outcomes following a callout for an ambulance:

1. ‘Hear and Treat’ which involves a full assessment of the patient’s condition over the phone, and clinical advice offered including signposting to services and places where alternate care can be sought, including GPs, pharmacy or community-based care services.
2. ‘See and Treat’ – ambulance crew member, on arrival on-scene of incident, assess patient’s condition with treatment/clinical advice given to patient on-scene.
3. ‘See treat and convey’ – on arrival at the scene of the incident, and following an initial assessment of the patient’s injuries, ambulance crew provides the initial treatment and convey the patient to the nearest accident and emergency department.

Of the 5096 callouts for incidents relating to violence within the NNVRU area, 27.7% were assessed and given clinical advice over the phone; 28.2% were assessed and treated on the scene by the ambulance crew and 44.1% were conveyed to hospital for further assessment and treatment. Overall, 55.9% of callouts for violent incidents did not require conveyance to hospital.



## Mortality

Over five pooled financial years (1<sup>st</sup> Apr 2014 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020), there were a total of 78 deaths from assaults recorded within the Nottinghamshire area, equating to 1.4 deaths per 100,000 population. 36 deaths occurred within Nottingham city, with a directly age-standardised rate (DSR) of 2.3 deaths per 100,000 population, and 42 deaths in Nottinghamshire county with a DSR rate of 1.0 deaths per 100,000 population.

Of 78 deaths, 62.3% were males; 38.3% from the most deprived quintile within Nottinghamshire, and 75.7% aged between 20-59yrs, with the highest proportion (24.6%) in the 20-29yrs age group. Within the City, the majority (77.8%) were males, 25.0% aged between 20-29yrs and 44.4% from the first and second most deprived quintiles of the City. Nottinghamshire County showed a similar pattern for gender and deprivation but differs in age group with over 70% aged above 40yrs. National figures for deaths from assault are currently unavailable for comparison.

*Table 17 Number of deaths from violence, 2007/8 – 2019/20. Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS)*

Local Authority	Number of Deaths
Nottingham	79
Nottinghamshire County	103
Mansfield	25
Ashfield	18
Newark & Sherwood	18
Bassetlaw	16
Gedling	12
Broxtowe	9
Rushcliffe	5
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>182</b>

## Method

### i. Data Extraction

Office for National Statistics (ONS) Civil Registration dataset was used. Deaths from assault registered between 1<sup>st</sup> Apr 14 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019 were extracted for all residents of Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire County. Deaths from assault were identified using ICD 10 codes X85-Y09, U509 as specified in ONS User guide to mortality statistics (ONS, 2019)<sup>3</sup>.

### ii. Analysis

Microsoft Excel was used to analyse the data, focusing on five pooled financial years (2014/15 to 2018/19) due to small numbers. Data was aggregated by local authority, sex and 10yr age bands based on the local authority of residence, gender and age at date of death. Directly age-standardised rates (DSR) were calculated using mid-year estimates (2014-2018) and the 2013 European standard

<sup>3</sup> Office For National Statistics: User guide to mortality statistics, 2019. [Online] Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/deaths/methodologies/userguideto-mortalitystatisticsjuly2017> [Accessed 24 January 2019].





population. Confidence limits for directly standardised rates were calculated using Byar's methodology as detailed in the APHO Technical briefing 3: Commonly used public health statistics and their confidence interval<sup>4</sup>. Descriptive analysis was carried out for Nottingham city, Nottinghamshire County and for Nottinghamshire as a whole.

## Emergency Department Attendances

The 2020 SNA used figures from Hospital Episode Statistics on the number of Nottingham and Nottinghamshire residents attending emergency departments (EDs) who were coded as victims of assault in the patient group field. Weaknesses in the coding of the data were outlined and the figures were assessed as a likely underestimate of assault victims attending the EDs.

The data was used in the 2020 SNA to create a profile of the known victims of assaults attending EDs and this remains valid with the original caveats. However, the weaknesses in the coding of the data mean it is not possible to use this data to look at change over time. Small variations in the quality of coding could have a significant impact on the figures, and it isn't possible to separate variations in violence levels from variations in coding practice.

Comparison of the attendances data with other, more robust, sources highlight these issues. Both the police data covering serious violence offences and the hospital admissions data for assault victims show an increase in offences and victims between the 2017/18 and 2018/19 financial years, before a decline in 2019/20. In contrast, the ED attendances data shows large falls in the number of assault victims in each year.

The ED attendances data is in the process of being replaced by a new Emergency Care Dataset (ECDS) which is intended to address some of these issues. Initial ECDS data for 2019/20 shows a number of missing fields and is still not considered robust enough to act as a baseline. Data for 2020/21 is similarly unlikely to be suitable as a baseline as it will be impacted by the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. We will continue to monitor the development of the ECDS and look to add the data into future iterations of the SNA.

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<sup>4</sup> Association of Public Health Observatories. Analytical Tools for Public Health: Commonly used public health statistics and their confidence intervals [Internet]. Association of Public Health Observatories, info@apho.org.uk; 2008 [cited 2017 Mar 20]. Available from: <http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=48617>



# Safeguarding

## Children in need of protection

The VRU approach involves partners working to both work in a trauma-informed way, and to understand and support individuals to overcome the effects of childhood trauma. Too many children live their lives in the context of violence that they observe or that affects their family or themselves directly. That violence may be physical or sexual but may also be emotional abuse or neglect. Children in this situation not only experience pain and suffering and associated trauma but also then face additional challenges in developing their own understanding of healthy relationships and behaviours. This can increase the likelihood of both victimisation and offending in later life.

A Child Protection Plan will only be instigated when professionals have grounds to believe that the child “is likely to suffer maltreatment or the impairment of health and development as a result of neglect or physical, emotional or sexual abuse”.

*Table 18 Child Protection Plans Nottingham and Nottinghamshire 2012/13 to 2018/19 (7-year period) indicating category of abuse at initial assessment. Source: Dept for Education*

Type of Abuse	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	Combined
Emotional	3,239	2,240	5,479
Multiple	365	3,410	3,775
Neglect	3,163	5,195	8,358
Physical Abuse	1,234	654	1,888
Sexual Abuse	350	519	869
TOTAL	8,351	12,018	20,369

Whilst some children will have been subject to multiple plans over this period, this indicates an ongoing pattern of harm with longer-term implications and the opportunity to intervene to prevent further harm in both the shorter- and longer-term. These factors need to be put into the context outlined in the 2020 Strategic Needs Assessment, including noting that these are not predictive factors and nor are there quick fixes. The inclusion of these figures in the SNA serves to highlight another rationale for mainstreaming an approach that is both trauma-informed and which seeks to understand and mitigate adverse childhood experience.

Changes over time in the volume of cases are difficult to track because they can be influenced by national events that impact reporting levels, and recording practice can vary over time and between authorities; for instance, the County reports a higher proportion of multiple factor abuse that may mean they have more cases of complex abuse or different recording rules. The total figures for City and County in 2018/19 are 1,157 and 1,776 respectively. This data is not currently available at district council level.

## Exploitation and Violence: Modern Slavery and Child Criminal Exploitation

Whilst exploitation is intrinsically a form of violence, with the coercion and threat of violence having an impact on both physical and mental health, in this section the focus is on the linkage between exploitation and physical harm.



The Modern Slavery Act 2015 was a landmark piece of legislation that focused the attention of government, police and other agencies on the problem of exploitation. Nottinghamshire Police has had a dedicated modern slavery for a number of years, and that is now aligned with its response to County Lines. Nottingham City Council established a dedicated slavery team in 2018 but from its initial role of supporting survivors exiting the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) it now has a broader role as the Slavery and Exploitation Team, including taking referrals of possible exploitation from both City and County. Whilst an overlap with exploitation and violence might be expected, the scale of this has not been captured locally and information systems are not currently built to capture this information. To support this SNA, two small inquiries attempted to establish the extent of the overlap between exploitation and violence for children and for adults.

The VRU scope explicitly refers to the violence associated with County Lines. This section does not provide a profile of County Lines but looks at the evidence of County Lines as a causal factor of violence. County Lines is a form of criminal exploitation that seeks to illegally exploit people for profit and is part of a range of criminal behaviours that exploit both children and adults in both criminal activities, such as sexual exploitation and the drug trade, as well as forced labour in otherwise legal activities such as food production. A more comprehensive overview of these issues locally can be found in the Modern Slavery Problem Profile produced by University of Nottingham Rights Lab for the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Modern Slavery Partnership.

### Slavery and Exploitation of Adults

The Slavery and Exploitation Team audited referrals to the Team over the period 1 April 2020 to 31 December 2020; in that team they received 113 referrals. Ethnicity was not recorded systematically although the team could identify referrals involving foreign nationals from the Far East and Eastern Europe, the majority were felt to be UK nationals, usually from Nottingham. Where gender was recorded, 49 were female and 52 male.

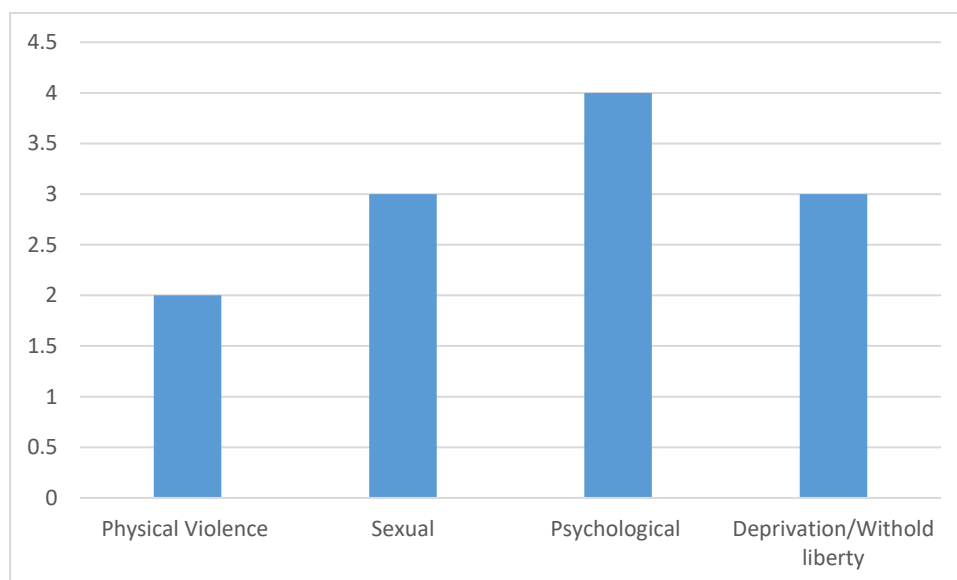
Referrals cover a wide range of exploitation and have included domestic servitude, 'cuckooing' (taking over your house to use for drug-dealing), unpaid labour, and milking of benefits. Many cases include a number of different forms of exploitation as the perpetrators uses their victim as an asset to extract value from.

Each referral was examined for evidence of violence. The team added occurrences of violence that were reported post-referral. Both of these are dependent on the referred person disclosing incidents (and on agencies requesting and/or recording such disclosures). Incidents included in the referral may not have been directly inflicted by the exploiter but have arisen in the context of the exploitation.

Three-quarters of referrals had experienced violence of some form and 40% had experienced either physical or sexual violence.



**Figure 29 Types of violence experienced (including victims experiencing more than one type of violence 168/113)**



There were nine individuals of the 113 who experienced physical, sexual and psychological violence. The data also suggests a strong overlap between physical and sexual violence, with one third of those experiencing physical violence also experiencing sexual violence and vice versa. Sexual violence was reported for 18 women and 5 men.

What is missing from the data is any figure for the number of incidents experienced by individuals; all that is captured is the nature of violence that was experienced. Given that exploitation referrals will always relate to a period of exploitation, sometimes months or years, it is likely that multiple incidents of violence have been experienced. A review of multi-agency work to protect an individual that was conducted by the Nottingham City Safeguarding Adults Board, for instance, found a number of emergency department attendances, including two instances of a broken jaw, that are now believed to have been a result of exploiter violence.

Using the following World Health Organisation typology to describe the perpetrator/victim relationship:

- **Self-directed violence** refers to violence in which the perpetrator and the victim are the same individual and is subdivided into *self-abuse* and *suicide*.
- **Interpersonal violence** refers to violence between individuals, and is subdivided into *family and intimate partner violence* and *community violence*. The former category includes child maltreatment; intimate partner violence; and elder abuse, while the latter is broken down into *acquaintance* and *stranger* violence and includes youth violence; assault by strangers; violence related to property crimes; and violence in workplaces and other institutions.
- **Collective violence** refers to violence committed by larger groups of individuals and can be subdivided into social, political and economic violence.



This produced the following outcome:

**Table 19 Violence type by victim-perpetrator relationship**

Violence by Perpetrator Relationship	Number	%
Unknown	7	6%
None identified	21	19%
Interpersonal	56	50%
Collective violence	24	21%
Combination	6	5%
Total	113	

Within the Combination figure above are four instances of self-harm, which is relevant in considering the traumatising impact of people's experience. It is possible that self-harm has higher levels of under-reporting than other types of violence.

The Slavery and Exploitation Team was only formally established to receive referrals from local agencies from April of last year, and it is anticipated that the volume of referrals will increase as the training and structures develop further in the County.

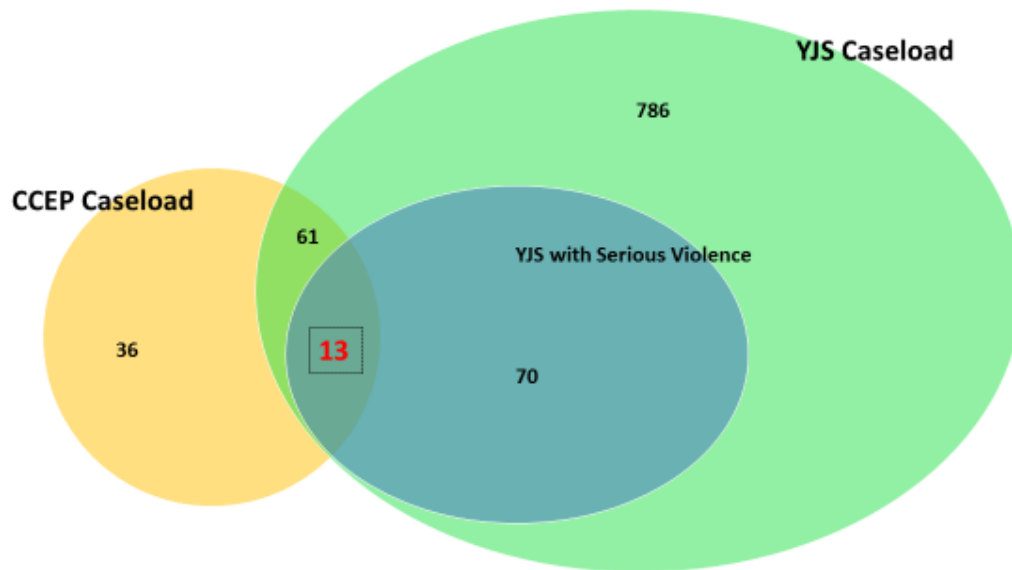
### **Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE) including County Lines**

Where a child (any person under 18 years) is groomed or forced to participate in criminal activity that child is considered to have been exploited, even where the child believes they are a willing participant. This does not absolve them of responsibility for their actions, but does place greater emphasis on tackling those that exploit them. Children in this situation can be involved in violence within this exploitation both as a victim or a perpetrator, and such violence is rarely reported. For this SNA, there was an interest in establishing whether young people subject to CCE also faced a greater risk of violence in addition to that linked to their exploitation. There have been indications in other parts of the country that young people were committing knife-point robberies to get money to pay off debts imposed by their exploiters, for instance for stolen drugs. These young people may have increased access to weapons and also be experiencing trauma and other problems arising from their involvement in CCE. As a test of this hypothesis, a comparison was conducted that looked at the caseload of the CCE Panels for both the City and the County and looked at whether they were involved with their respective Youth Justice Service for violent offences. There were a number of limitations to this study, including the study population being relatively small. Also missing from the YJS data was information about where children had been a victim of violence. More detailed understanding of committing and being the victim of violence by this cohort would be of value as an opportunity to reduce serious harm up to and including homicide.

The analysis is comprised of two studies, representing City and County and future research might better focus on the geography of young people's lives rather than municipal boundaries but the City Centre as a focus point for large numbers of young people, from different neighbourhoods, moving between school and home or just congregating may give the City a different dynamic.



Figure 30 Nottingham City: CCEP Panel and YJS Caseloads Serious Violence December 2020 (Produced by Boyd Livingston-Navin, Nottingham Youth Justice Service)



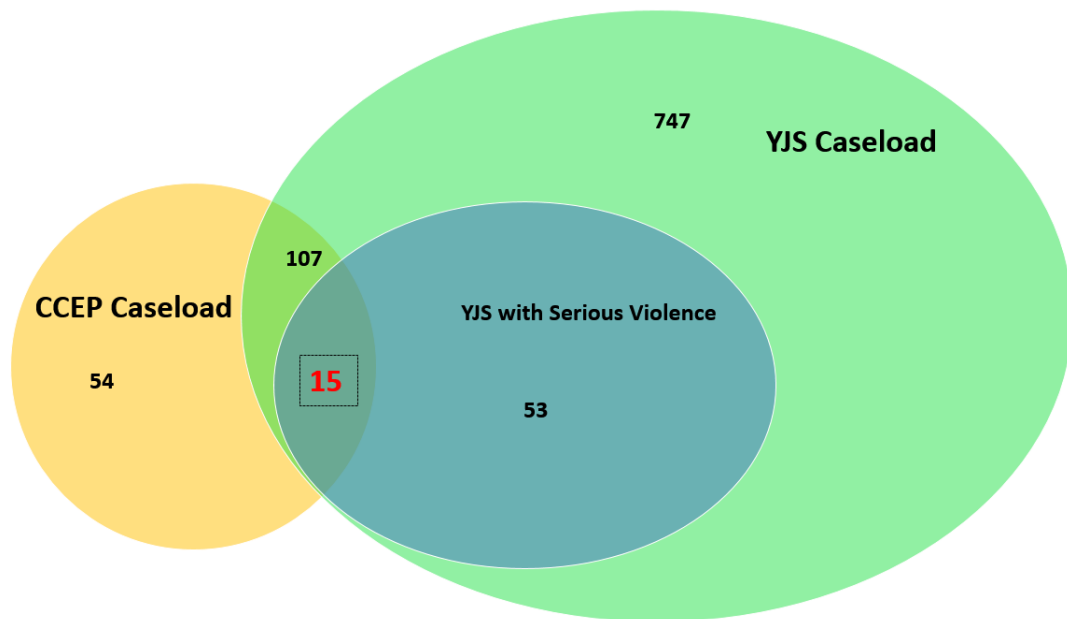
In summary, 13 of the 110 individuals (12%) were currently being supervised by the YJS were doing so for Serious Youth Violence and 36 were not being supervised by the YJS.

Of those being supervised by the City YJS, those involved with the CCEP were twice as likely (18 %) to have Serious Youth Violence Offences as the rest of the YJS caseload (9%). Put another way, CCEP cohort is 8% of the YJS caseload but responsible for 16% of Serious Youth Violence.

The picture in the County is similar with the CCEP cohort comprising 12% of the YJS caseload but responsible for 28% of Serious Youth Violence.



Figure 31 Nottinghamshire County: CCEP Panel and YJS Caseloads Serious Violence December 2020 (David Cary, County YJS)



### Conclusions

Slavery and exploitation of both adults and children would appear to intersect with an increased risk of violence. With children there is some evidence that they face an increased risk of perpetrating violence, whilst there is no data available on this for adults. For adults there is stronger evidence of exploited persons being the victims of violence, but a lack of data about involvement in committing violent acts. As stronger partnership arrangements develop around both child and adult exploitation there will be an improved knowledge base which will increase understanding of the nature of violence and the scale of exploitation and associated violence.

Clearly the priority is to get upstream and to prevent this exploitation, but additionally, all of these people affected by violence present a challenge in terms of the longer-term impact on them and their propensity for further victimisation and/or committing violence, but also an opportunity in that they are known to agencies and can be supported.



# Violent Crime

## Serious Violence (NNVRU Scope)

This section looks at crimes recorded by Nottinghamshire Police between 1<sup>st</sup> November 2016 and 31<sup>st</sup> October 2020 and occurring in the NNVRU area. It uses the same definition of serious violence as set out in the NNVRU’s Strategic Needs Assessment 2020 and summarised in Table 20<sup>5</sup>.

*Table 20 Summary of offences included in the definition of Serious Violence.*

NNVRU Serious Violence		Note
Violence Against the Person (VAP)	Homicide	All
	Violence with Injury (exc ABH)	All
	S47 Assault Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm	All
	Remaining VAP offences – Knife-enabled	Knife Crime only
Robbery	Robbery of Personal Property	Knife Crime only
	Robbery of Business Property	Knife Crime only
Sexual Violence	Rape	Current offences only
	Sexual Assault	Current offences only
Weapon Offences	Possession of Articles with a Blade or Point	All

The analysis focuses on the period from 1<sup>st</sup> November 2019 to 31<sup>st</sup> October 2020, and compares it to the previous three-year period which was analysed in the SNA. This new data includes the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic in early 2020, the national lockdown from 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2020 to mid-May 2020 and the subsequent gradual release of restrictions through the rest of summer and autumn 2020, before Nottingham and Nottinghamshire were placed in Tier 3 restrictions at the end of October. It does not include the impacts of the second national lockdown in November 2020.

The refreshed data for the initial SNA period is used as a point of comparison to look at the impacts of the pandemic, and the UK response to it on Serious Violence.

Table 21 shows there were 13,082 offences recorded by Nottinghamshire Police between November 2019 and October 2020. The largest proportion of offences (82.7%) were Violence Against the Person offences with the largest part of these being in the relatively low harm “S47 Assault Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm” category. The proportion of offences in each category is broadly the same as the proportions for the previous three years.

The total number of serious violence offences recorded between November 2019 and October 2020 is 14.4% lower than the average across the previous three years. Most Serious Violence categories saw lower than average levels compared to the previous three years. The largest falls were in Knife-Enabled Robberies which fell by 22.2%, Violence Against the Person offences were 15.2% lower and Sexual Violence offences 12.7% lower. The two categories which saw an increase in recorded offences were ‘Homicide’ (although the large percentage increase here reflects an increase of three offences) and ‘Possession of Articles with a Blade or Point’ which was 3.5% higher than the average over the previous three years, possibly reflecting changed policing patterns during pandemic.

<sup>5</sup> Full definitions of offences included can be found in the Strategic Needs Assessment 2020, Section 6.2.1





**Table 21 Serious Violence recorded offences by Nottinghamshire Police, November 2019 to October 2020 and comparison to annual average from November 2016 to October 2019. Source Nottinghamshire Police, Management Information.**

NNVRU Serious Violence		Nov 19 to Oct 20		% change compared to Nov 16 to Oct 19 annual average.
		Number	%	
Violence Against the Person (VAP)	Homicide	14	0.1	31.3
	Violence with Injury (exc ABH)	1,221	9.3	-8.0
	S47 Assault Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm	9,438	72.1	-15.9
	Remaining VAP offences – Knife-enabled	49	0.4	-40.2
Robbery (Knife-enabled)	Robbery of Personal Property	216	1.7	-22.7
	Robbery of Business Property	28	0.2	-18.4
Sexual Violence	Rape	764	5.8	-18.3
	Sexual Assault	854	6.5	-6.8
Weapon Offences	Possession of Articles with a Blade or Point	498	3.8	3.5
All Serious Violence		13,082	100.0	-14.4

Figure 32 shows the change in recorded serious violence over time along with the mean average over the period and control limits<sup>6</sup> which show the statistically likely range in which the number of offences is expected to fall. Since the beginning of the first national lockdown on 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2020, only one month, July 2020, has fallen within this expected range.

**Figure 32 Serious Violence November 2016 to October 2019. Source Nottinghamshire Police, Management Information.**

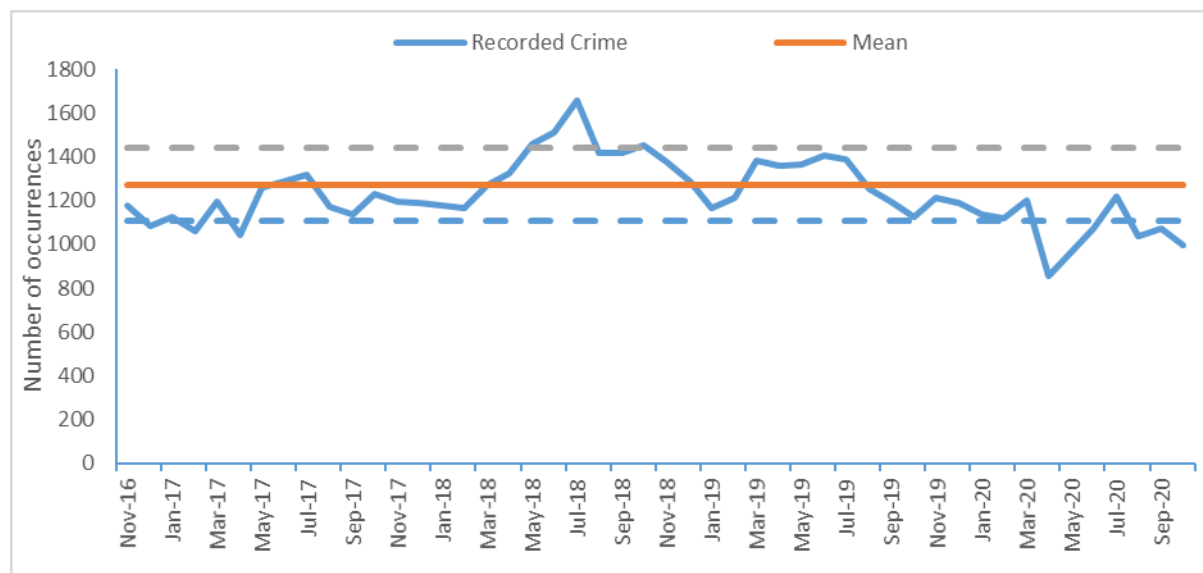


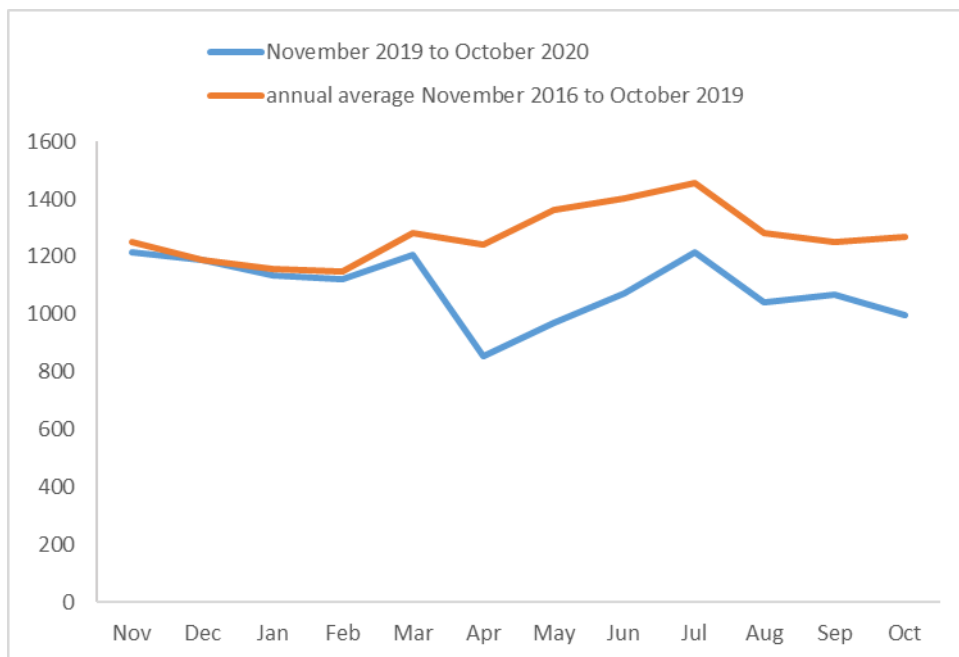
Figure 33 shows the monthly variation in Serious Violence in the last year compared to the average across the previous three years. From November 2019 to February 2020, the number of offences

<sup>6</sup> 95% confidence limit, 1.96 standard deviations from the mean



recorded each month is in line with the average from the previous three years. In April 2020, when the UK spent the whole month under lockdown, the number of offences dropped considerably and was 31.3% lower than the three-year average. Since then, offences have broadly followed the pattern of the three-year average, rising to a peak in July before falling in August and staying reasonably steady until the end of October. However, the volume of offences has remained much lower than the three-year average, ranging from 14.5% lower in September when lockdown restrictions were at their lowest since March, to 31.3% lower at the peak of the first national lockdown in April.

**Figure 33 Serious Violence November 2019 to October 2019 and average per month November 2016 to October 2019.** Source Nottinghamshire Police, Management Information.



### Temporal pattern

Figure 34 shows the proportion of offences occurring by the day of the week and the time at which the offence occurred, and compares the last year to the period covered by the SNA. The range of values in the last year is much narrower (3.8 percentage points between the lowest and highest period compared to 5.0 percentage points during the SNA period). This difference is due to a much smaller percentage of offences occurring after midnight on Sunday mornings (4.8% of offences in the last year compared to 6.9% in the SNA period).



**Figure 34: Day and time of occurrence, Serious Violence in the NNVRU area. November 2016 to October 2020. Source Nottinghamshire Police, Management Information.**

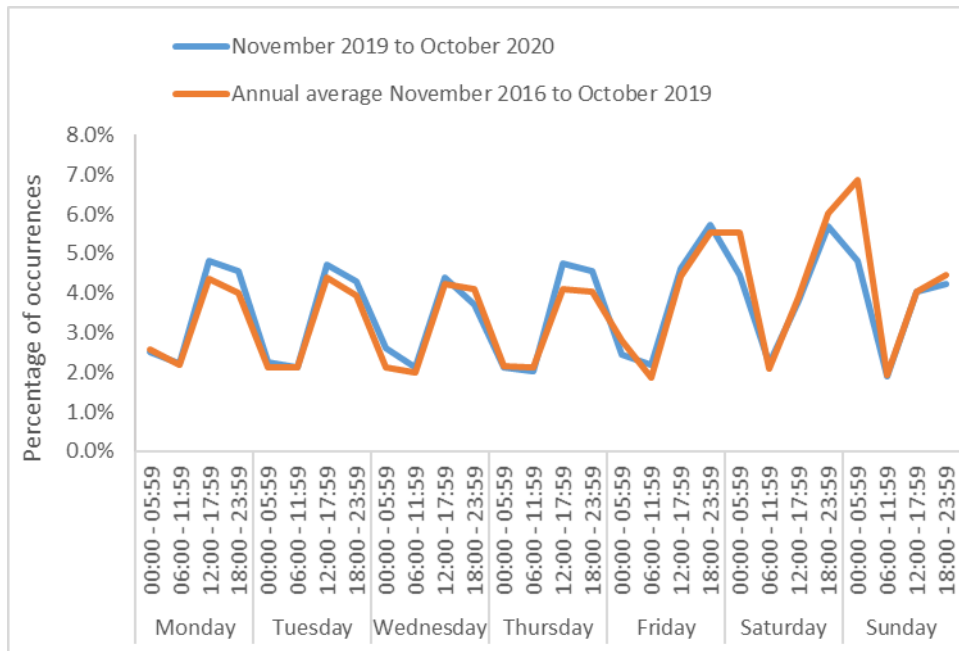
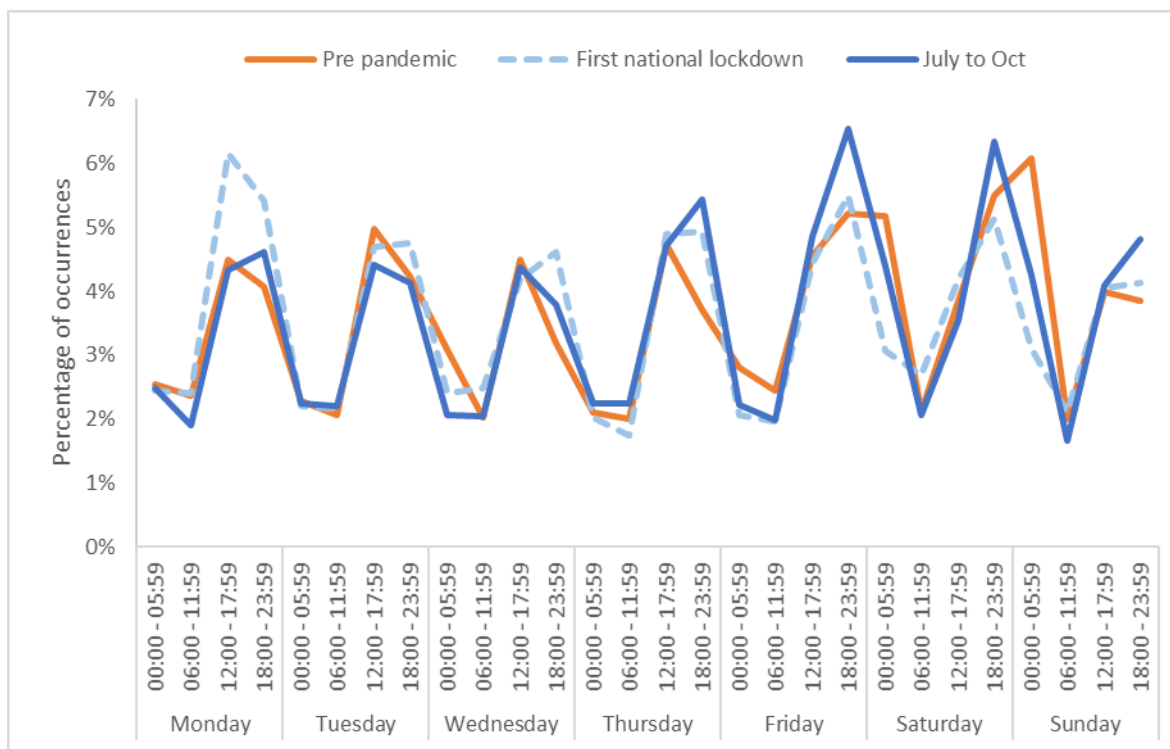


Figure 35 breaks up the last year into three periods: the pre-pandemic period from November 2019 to March 2020, the period of the first national lockdown from April to June 2020 and from July to October 2020 as restrictions were largely removed. The pre-pandemic period showed the highest proportion of serious violent crimes occurred on Friday and Saturday nights. 22.0% of offences occurred between 18:00 on these days and 06:00 the following morning. This proportion fell to 16.8% during the first national lockdown, with most of the difference due to falls in the proportion of offences occurring after midnight. The proportion increased again to 21.5% after the lockdown was lifted, but the proportion of incidents occurring after midnight on Friday and Saturday nights remained lower than the pre-pandemic proportion.

Figure 35 also shows that during the first national lockdown between April and June 2020, the highest proportion of serious violence offences occurred between midday and midnight on Mondays. This period accounted for 11.6% of offences in the three months of lockdown. There was only a small increase in the number of offences during this time period (from 100 offences per day before the pandemic to 110 during the pandemic) and the high proportion may reflect decreases in offences on weekend evenings rather than a significant increase in the number of offences on Mondays.



**Figure 35 Day and time of occurrence, Serious Violence in the NNVRU area. November 2019 to October 2020.**  
 Source Nottinghamshire Police, Management Information.



### Location of reported crime

40.0% of serious violence offences in the NNVRU area occurred in Nottingham City between November 2019 and October 2020. The City contains just 28.7% of the NNVRU area’s population and this is reflected in the relatively high rate of crimes per 1,000 residents in the City. However, it should be noted that the City is also a hub for work, education, transport and entertainment for the wider Nottingham conurbation, and this may increase the concentration of offences in the City. This may also partially explain why the City has seen the largest percentage fall in Serious Violence offences in the last year, as periods of closures of schools and workplaces including bars and clubs have reduced the number and frequency of journeys into the City from other districts.

**Table 22: Location of reported offences by district, Serious Violence in the NNVRU area. November 2019 to October 2020.** Source Nottinghamshire Police, Management Information.

	Number of offences	Rate per 1,000 population	% of NNVRU	% change compared to SNA annual average
Nottingham City	5,238	15.7	40.0	-20.1
Nottinghamshire County	7,844	9.5	60.0	-10.2
Ashfield	1,496	11.7	11.4	-9.4
Bassetlaw	1,356	11.5	10.4	-3.2
Broxtowe	797	7.0	6.1	-6.9
Gedling	911	7.7	7.0	-4.5
Mansfield	1,593	14.6	12.2	-17.8
Newark & Sherwood	1,104	9.0	8.4	-17.1
Rushcliffe	587	4.9	4.5	-2.9
NNVRU total	13,082	11.3	100.0	-14.4



There were falls across all Nottinghamshire districts in serious violence offences compared to the previous three years. Mansfield and Newark & Sherwood districts saw the largest falls of the County districts, with Bassetlaw recording the smallest fall.

Figures 36 and 37 show the number of serious violence offences recorded in the last year by ward and the percentage change in the last year compared to the annual average during the SNA period. Figure 36 shows that the main concentrations of violence are in City, town and district centres around the NNVRU area and in wards containing the area's prisons and hospitals.

The change over time map (figure 37) shows that the overall fall in serious violence in the last year is not consistent across either crime types or geographical areas. The largest falls tend to show the areas which had a high proportion of particular crime types in the SNA period, notably crimes related to the Night-Time Economy. The areas which saw increases tend to be those where NTE violence made up a relatively small proportion of serious violent crimes. Furthermore, this emphasises that a large fall in violence doesn't mean it occurred across all crime types and in some areas the large falls related to NTE violence may obscure increases in other violence types.



Figure 36 All Serious Violence occurrences by ward, November 2019 to October 2020. Source Nottinghamshire Police, Management Information.

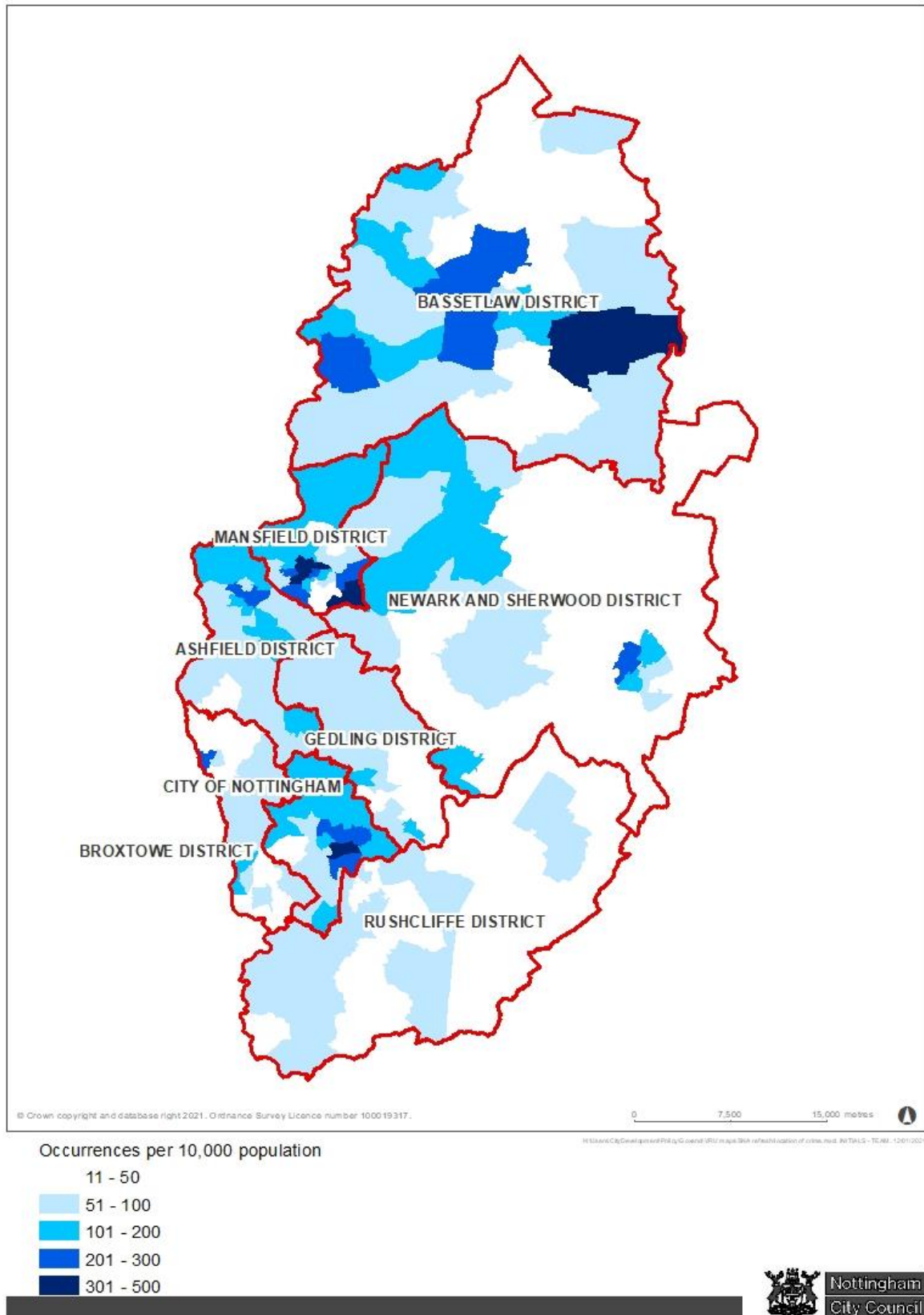
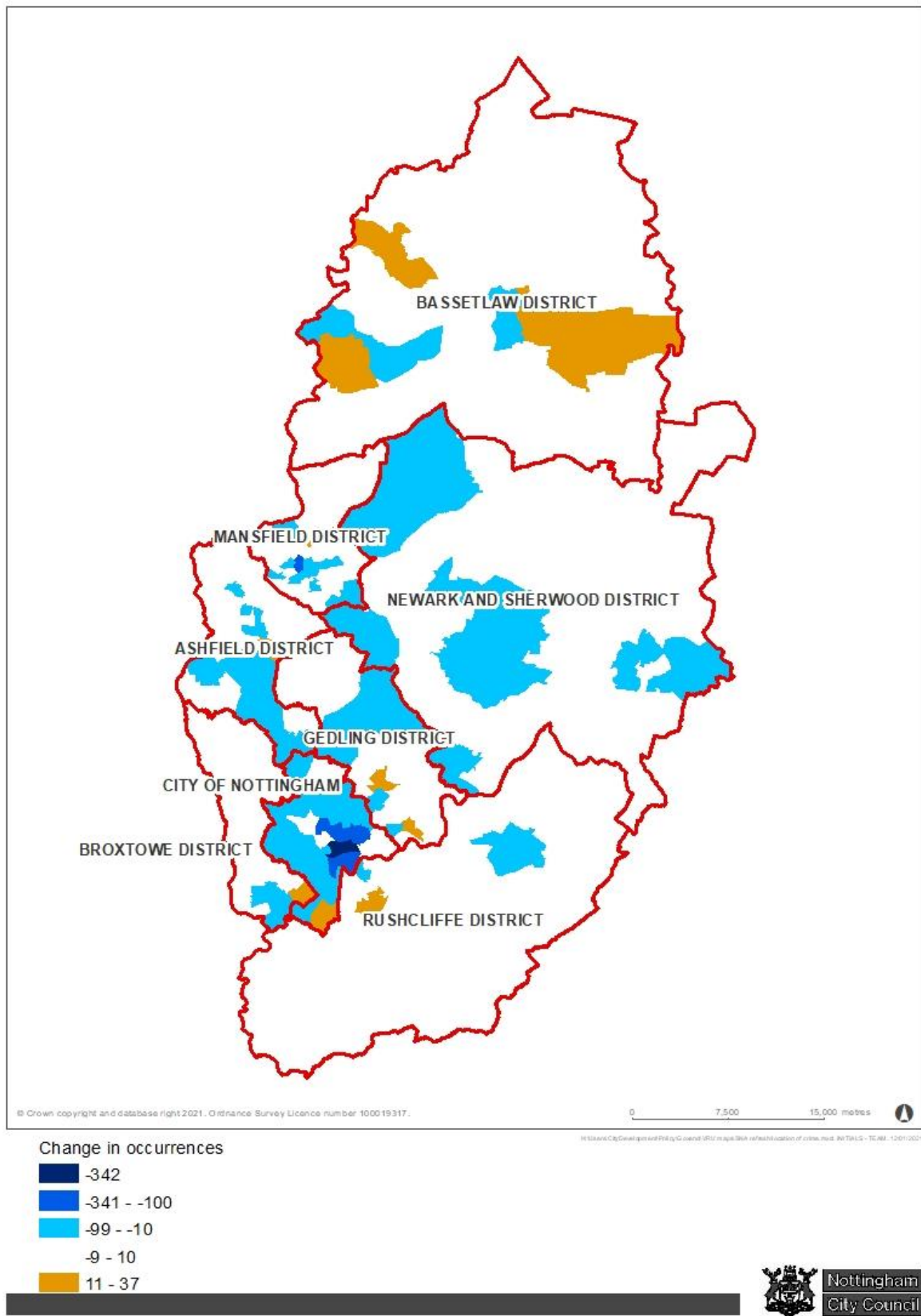


Figure 37 % Change in all Serious Violence occurrences by ward, November 2019 to October 2020 compared to annual average from November 2016 to October 2019. Source Nottinghamshire Police, Management Information.



## Location Type

Locations were recorded for 12,728 serious violence offences between November 2019 and October 2020. Of these offences, the three most commonly cited locations were in a dwelling (52.4%), in a public or open space (29.5%) or in a hospitality venue (4.8%). All of the major location types saw fewer serious violence offences in the last year compared to the SNA annual average, with the largest falls occurring in hospitality venues (-40.0%) reflecting the greater restrictions which have been placed on these venues throughout the pandemic. The number of offences committed in private dwellings saw the smallest decrease of just 2.3% in the last year.

**Table 23 Location type of reported offences, Serious Violence in the NNVRU area. November 2019 to October 2020. Source Nottinghamshire Police, Management Information.**

Location Type	Offences	% of total	% change compared to SNA annual average
Dwelling	6,669	52.4	-2.3
Public/open place	3,750	29.5	-19.9
Hospitality	615	4.8	-40.0
Other	1,694	13.3	-18.2
Total	12,728	100.0	-12.9

## Alcohol-related crime

It became mandatory to report alcohol as an influence in offences in April 2017, so this section compares the data from the last year to the last two years of the data from the SNA (November 2017 to October 2019).

Alcohol was cited as an influencing factor in over 3,000 serious violence offences in the last year. This was 23.6% lower than the average of the previous two years and a larger fall than in non-alcohol related offences (-15.7%). The fall is likely to be strongly linked to the restrictions on hospitality venues and the Night-Time Economy since April 2020. Despite this fall, alcohol was still a factor in 23.2% of all serious violence offences in the last year, compared to 25.0% in previous years.

Falls in alcohol-related offences occurred in all parts of the NNVRU area except Gedling, which saw a 6.1% increase. The largest falls were in Mansfield (-34.5%) and Nottingham City (-29.5%) but these areas still had the highest rates of alcohol-related crime per 1,000 population (3.5 and 3.7 per 1,000 respectively).

## Crime Outcomes

The SNA reported that 20.6% of offences in the SNA period had received a positive outcome<sup>7</sup>; this has now increased to 21.5% as more investigations which were ongoing at the time of writing have been resolved. Comparison over time is difficult due to more recent offences being more likely to still be under investigation. In the last year, 14.8% of offences have had a positive outcome, but 8.9% of offences remained unresolved when the data was extracted.

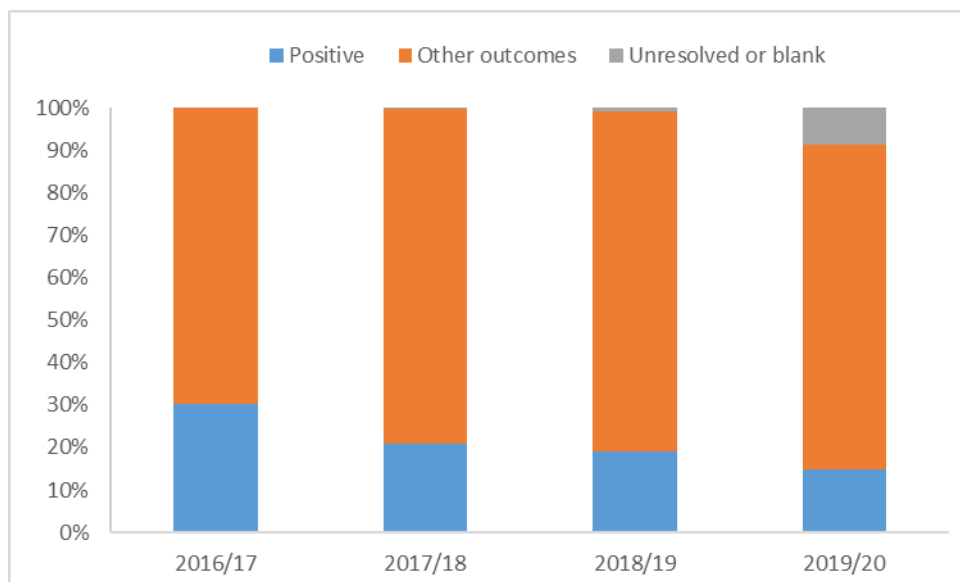
<sup>7</sup> Positive refers to an outcome resulting in an offender being charged and receiving a criminal record,





Figure 38 shows the variation in outcomes over time. Nearly 25% of offences occurring between November 2016 and October 2017 received a positive outcome but this has fallen to 20.9% and 19.1% in the following years. More than half of the currently unresolved investigations would need to receive a positive outcome for the 2019/20 proportion to exceed 20%.

**Figure 38 Recorded crime outcomes by year, NNVRU Serious Violence November 2016 to October 2020.**  
 Source Nottinghamshire Police, Management Information.



As reported in the SNA, outcomes vary by violence type, with sexual violence offences the least likely to result in a positive outcome (7.8% in the SNA with 1.7% currently unresolved, 2.7% in the last year with 18.9% unresolved). Weapon possession offences have the highest proportion of positive outcomes (59.6% in the SNA period and 53.2% with 10.2% unresolved in the last year).

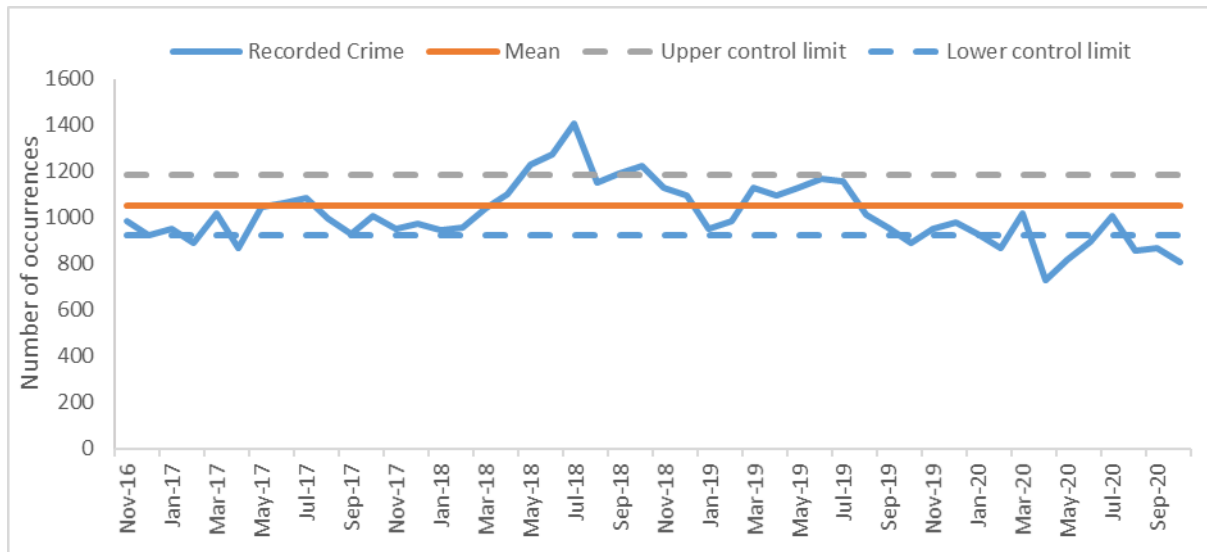
## Violence Against the Person offences

The 10,722 Violence Against the Person (VAP) offences account for 82.6% of all serious violence offences in Nottingham and Nottinghamshire between November 2019 and October 2020. As such the spatial and temporal patterns of these offences are broadly the same as for the total group of serious violence offences discussed previously.

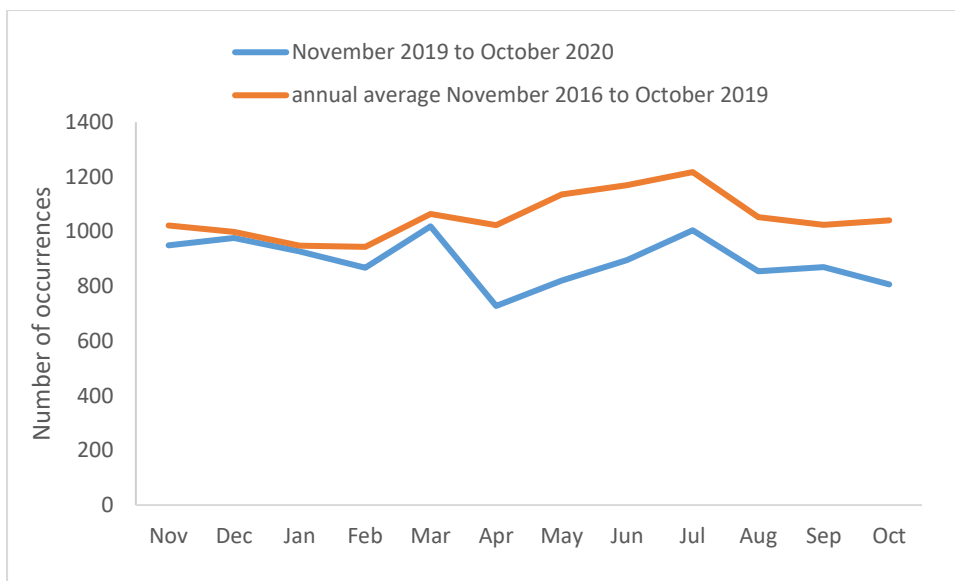
Figures 39 and 40 show the same patterns of VAP offences pre-pandemic being broadly in line with the average across the three years, before falling significantly below average during the national lockdown in April to June 2020. Offences increased in July, but remained lower than the three-year average, albeit within the expected range of values. Offences from August to October are again significantly lower than the expected numbers.



**Figure 39 Trend, Violence Against the Person (NNVRU Scope), NNVRU area, November 2016 – October 2020.**  
 Source: Nottinghamshire Police, Management Information.



**Figure 40 Violence Against the Person (NNVRU Scope), November 2019 to October 2020 and average per month November 2016 to October 2019.** Source Nottinghamshire Police, Management Information.



### Types of Violence Against the Person

Police data classifies VAP offences according as either Domestic Violence (where the offence involves intimate partners or other relatives), violence related to the Night-Time Economy (offences not classed first as Domestic Violence and occurring outside residential dwellings between 6pm and 6am) or other General Violence.

Table 24 shows that while there were falls in all violence types in the last year, they declined by very different amounts. Violence related to the Night-Time Economy fell by 43.6% and made up just 10.0% of VAP offences compared to 15.0% during the SNA period. The number of Domestic Violence offences fell by just 3.3% compared to the three-year average.



**Table 24: Violence Against the Person offences by violence type, November 2019 to October 2020. Source Nottinghamshire Police, Management Information.**

Violence type	Offences	% of total	SNA period %	% change compared to SNA average
Domestic Violence	3,854	35.9	31.5	-3.3
Night-Time Economy	1,068	10.0	15.0	-43.6
General Violence	5,800	54.1	53.5	-14.3
All VAP offences	10,722	100.0	100.0	-15.2

More variation can be seen by splitting the last year into three phases covering the pre-pandemic period, the first national lockdown and the post lockdown period. Table 25 shows the average monthly number of offences in each of these three phases. It shows that during the lockdown period the overall fall in VAP offences was driven by falls in Night-Time Economy and General Violence offences, but this was partially offset by an increase in Domestic Violence. In the post-lockdown period, monthly Domestic Violence offences have fallen back to their pre-pandemic level but both Night-Time Economy and General Violence numbers have risen but remain lower than the pre-pandemic figures.

**Table 25 Average monthly Violence Against the Person offences by violence type and period of year, November 2019 to October 2020. Source Nottinghamshire Police, Management Information.**

Violence type	November 2019 to March 2020	April to June 2020	July to October 2020
Domestic Violence	312	349	311
Night-Time Economy	123	34	88
General Violence	513	432	485
All VAP offences	948	815	884

### Location of reported crime

Table 26 shows how Violence Against the Person offences vary across the NNVRU area. Nottingham City and Mansfield still have the highest rates of offences per 1,000 people, although both areas have seen falls of more than 20% compared to the average over the last three years. Rushcliffe and Bassetlaw districts saw the smallest falls in VAP offences.

**Table 26 Violence Against the Person offences by district, November 2019 to October 2020. Source Nottinghamshire Police, Management Information**

	Number of VAP offences	Rate per 1,000 population	% of NNVRU	% change compared to SNA annual average
Nottingham City	4,116	12.4	38.4	-21.8
Nottinghamshire County	6,606	8.0	61.6	-10.4
Ashfield	1,238	9.7	11.5	-10.3
Bassetlaw	1,199	10.2	11.2	-1.2
Broxtowe	677	5.9	6.3	-5.8
Gedling	751	6.4	7.0	-3.9
Mansfield	1,306	11.9	12.2	-20.9
Newark & Sherwood	954	7.8	8.9	-16.7
Rushcliffe	481	4.0	4.5	-0.9
NNVRU total	<b>10,722</b>	9.2	100.0	-15.2



Table 27 looks at the different VAP violence types in each district. It shows that in all areas, the largest fall was in violence associated with the Night Time Economy with the largest fall being in Nottingham City. The small overall fall in Domestic Violence offences over the NNVRU area masks a wide degree of variation between districts. Nottingham City (-11.6%) and Mansfield (-14.8%) saw large falls in the last year compared to the average of the previous three years, while Bassetlaw and Broxtowe saw increases of 19.8% and 15.3% respectively. Across Nottinghamshire, domestic violence offences rose by 2.3% and only Mansfield and Newark & Sherwood saw falls in the last year.

General Violence, which made up more than half of all VAP offences in each district, declined in every area, although the decreases in Bassetlaw and Rushcliffe were considerably lower than in the rest of the NNVRU area.

*Table 27 Violence Against the Person offences by violence type and district, November 2019 to October 2020. Source Nottinghamshire Police, Management Information.*

	Offences				% change compared to SNA annual average			
	Domestic Violence	Night Time Economy	General Violence	All VAP	Domestic Violence	Night Time Economy	General Violence	All VAP
Nottingham City	1,424	524	2,168	4,116	-11.6	-49.2	-17.4	-21.8
Nottinghamshire	2,430	544	3,632	6,606	2.3	-36.9	-12.2	-10.4
Ashfield	483	107	648	1,238	2.2	-24.8	-15.3	-10.3
Bassetlaw	403	98	698	1,199	19.8	-41.0	-1.9	-1.2
Broxtowe	277	38	362	677	15.3	-43.0	-12.0	-5.8
Gedling	318	43	390	751	9.3	-16.2	-11.2	-3.9
Mansfield	460	133	713	1,306	-14.8	-44.4	-18.3	-20.9
Newark & Sherwood	296	91	567	954	-5.5	-40.9	-16.4	-16.7
Rushcliffe	193	34	254	481	6.2	-20.9	-2.6	-0.9
NNVRU Area	3,854	1,068	5,800	10,722	-3.3	-43.6	-14.3	-15.2

## Violence Against the Person offences excluding ABH and Domestic Violence

This section excludes ABH offences to focus on the relatively high harm Homicide and Violence with Injury exc ABH offences. Offences in these categories with a Domestic Violence indicator are also excluded. These offences were found to have a very different profile to other Violence against the Person offences and there is a strong local response in place analysing and addressing Domestic Violence.

Between November 2019 and October 2020, 1,021 offences of this type were recorded in the NNVRU area, this is 7.8% of all serious violence offences recorded in the year. Figure 41 shows that offences in the last year generally stayed within the expected range based on the long-term average. The exceptions were in February and April 2020 when offences fell below the lower control limit.



**Figure 41 Trend, Violence Against the Person exc ABH and DV, NNVRU area, November 2016 – October 2020.**  
 Source: Nottinghamshire Police, Management Information.

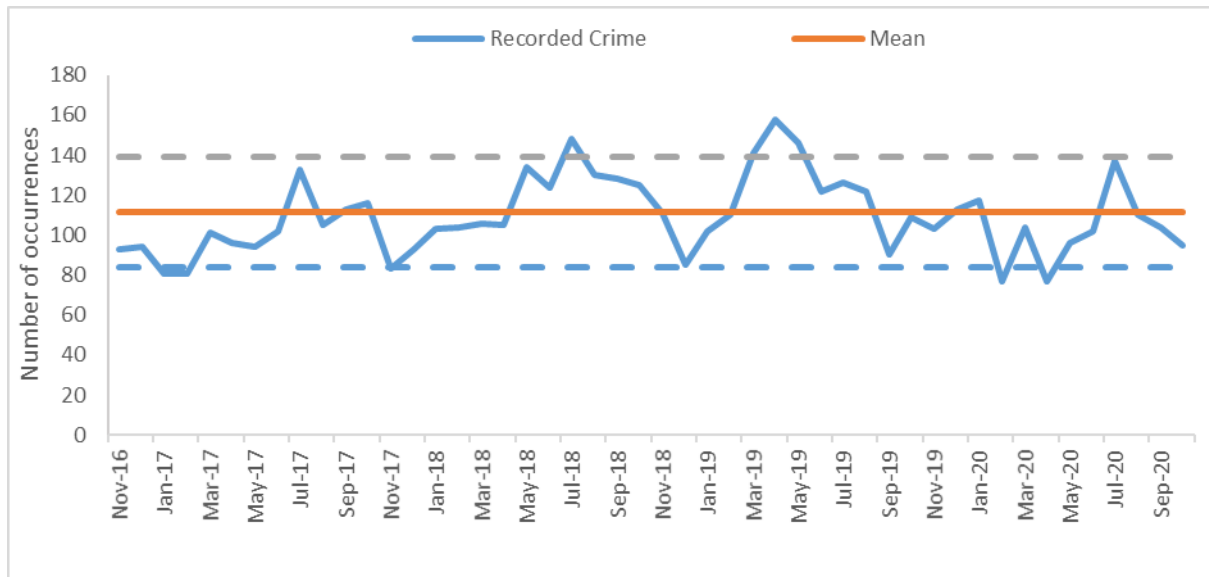
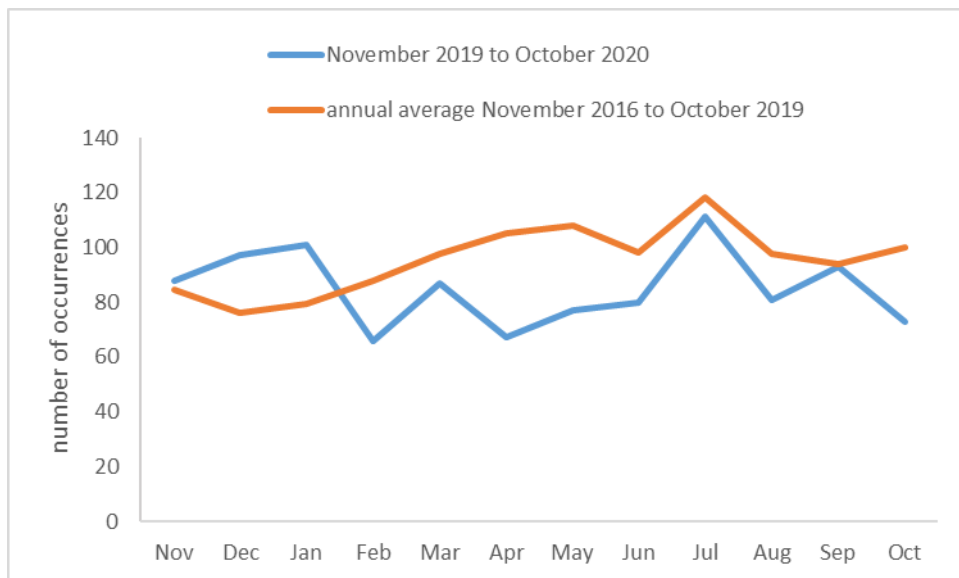


Figure 42 shows that from November 2019 to January 2020, offences were higher than the long-term average, before falling in February. Overall, in the pre-pandemic period, offences were 3.2% higher than the average during the SNA period. Offences fell to 36.2% below the average in April 2020 as the national lockdown began and remained 28.1% lower than average throughout the three months of lockdown. Offences rose to a peak in July 2020 and broadly followed the same pattern as the three-year average, but numbers of offences remained 12.5% lower across the period from July to October.

**Figure 42 Violence Against the Person exc ABH and DV, November 2019 to October 2020 and average per month November 2016 to October 2019.** Source Nottinghamshire Police, Management Information.

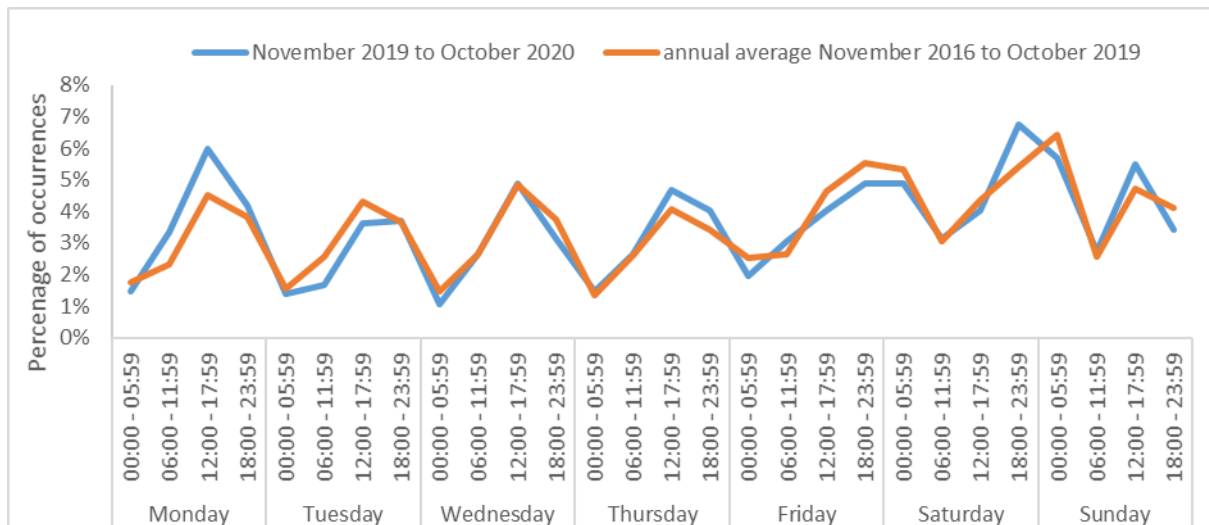


## Temporal pattern

Figure 43 shows that the temporal pattern of offences in the last year broadly mirrors the average of the previous three years. The peak level of offences in the last year was between 6pm and midnight on Saturdays, whereas in previous years it occurred after midnight on Sunday morning. There was also an increase in the proportion of offences occurring on Mondays, particularly between midday and 6pm.

The largest falls for these offences was again in offences which occurred between midnight and 6am. The number of offences in this time period was 21.7% lower than the average over the previous three years.

**Figure 43 Day and time of occurrence, Violence Against the Person exc ABH and DV, NNVRU area. November 2019 to October 2020. Source Nottinghamshire Police, Management Information.**



## Location of reported crime

38.8% of violence against the person (exc ABH and DV) offences in the NNVRU area occurred in Nottingham City between November 2019 and October 2020. As the City contains 28.7% of the area's population, this translates to a rate of 1.2 offences per 1,000 people compared to 0.8 offences per 1,000 people in Nottinghamshire County. Rates in the County districts range from 1.1 in Mansfield to 0.5 per 1,000 people in Rushcliffe.

The gap between the City and the County narrowed slightly in the last year, with Nottingham City seeing 17.0% fewer offences than the average for the previous three years, while Nottinghamshire saw a fall of 6.5%. Again, there was a degree of variation within the County, with larger falls in Ashfield, Mansfield and Newark & Sherwood districts, while the number of offences in Bassetlaw, Broxtowe and Gedling were broadly unchanged. Rushcliffe saw a larger percentage increase compared to the three-year average, although this represents an increase of 11 offences.



**Table 28 Violence Against the Person offences exc ABH and DV by district, November 2019 to October 2020.**  
**Source Nottinghamshire Police, Management Information.**

	Number of VAP offences exc ABH and DV	Rate per 1,000 population	% of NNVRU	% change compared to SNA annual average
Nottingham City	396	1.2	38.8	-17.0
Nottinghamshire County	625	0.8	61.2	-6.5
Ashfield	100	0.8	9.8	-16.7
Bassetlaw	119	1.0	11.7	1.1
Broxtowe	70	0.6	6.9	-0.9
Gedling	65	0.6	6.4	-1.0
Mansfield	120	1.1	11.8	-10.0
Newark & Sherwood	90	0.7	8.8	-19.2
Rushcliffe	61	0.5	6.0	22.0
NNVRU total	1,021	0.9	100.0	-10.9

## Location Type

990 offences had a location type recorded against them. More than half of Violence against the Person offences (exc ABH and DV) occurred in a public or open space, although the number of offences fell by 10.5%. The number of offences in domestic dwellings saw a smaller decrease of just 1.5% compared to the previous three years. The largest fall of 39.1% was in hospitality venues.

**Table 29 Location type of reported offences, Violence Against the Person offences exc ABH and DV, NNVRU area.**  
**November 2019 to October 2020. Source Nottinghamshire Police, Management Information.**

Location Type	Offences	% of total	% change compared to SNA annual average
Dwelling	290	29.3	-1.5
Public/open place	529	53.4	-10.5
Hospitality	57	5.8	-39.1
Other	114	11.5	-6.3
Total	990	29.3	-10.1

## Sexual Violence offences

1,618 sexual violence offences in Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire were reported to the police between November 2019 and October 2020. This was 12.3% of all serious violence offences in the period. The number of these offences fell by 12.7% overall in comparison to the average of the previous three years. Figure 44 shows the monthly variation over the whole period. Most of the monthly figures fall within the expected monthly variation indicated by the upper and lower control limits. The exceptions in the last year were in April and May 2020, during the national lockdown.

**Figure 44 Trend, Sexual Violence offences (Current offences), NNVRU area, November 2016 – October 2020.**  
**Source: Nottinghamshire Police, Management Information.**



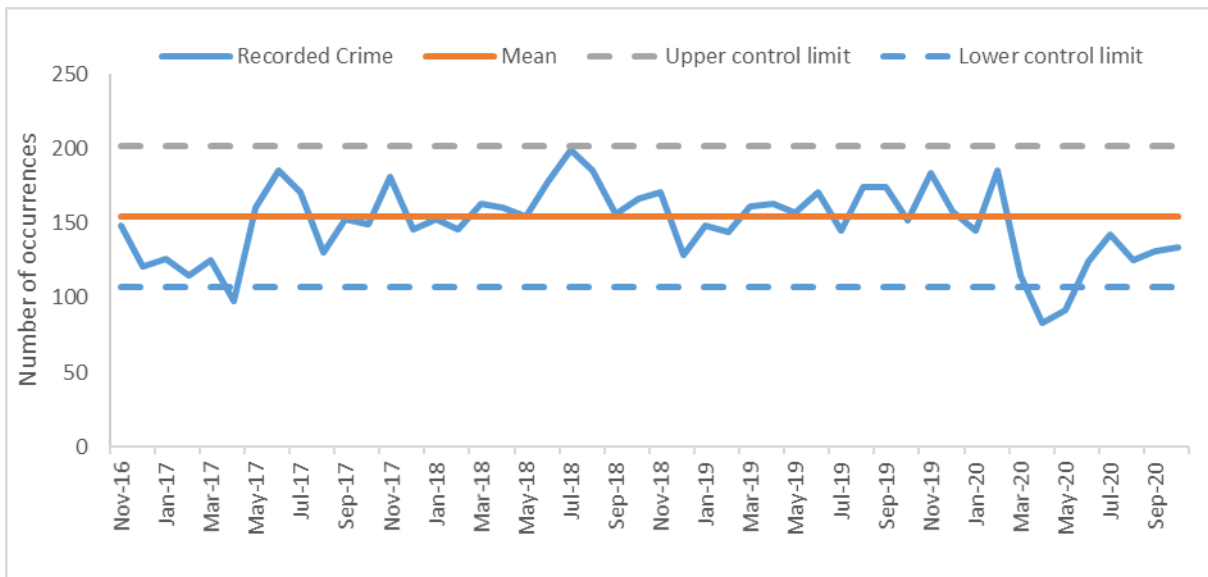
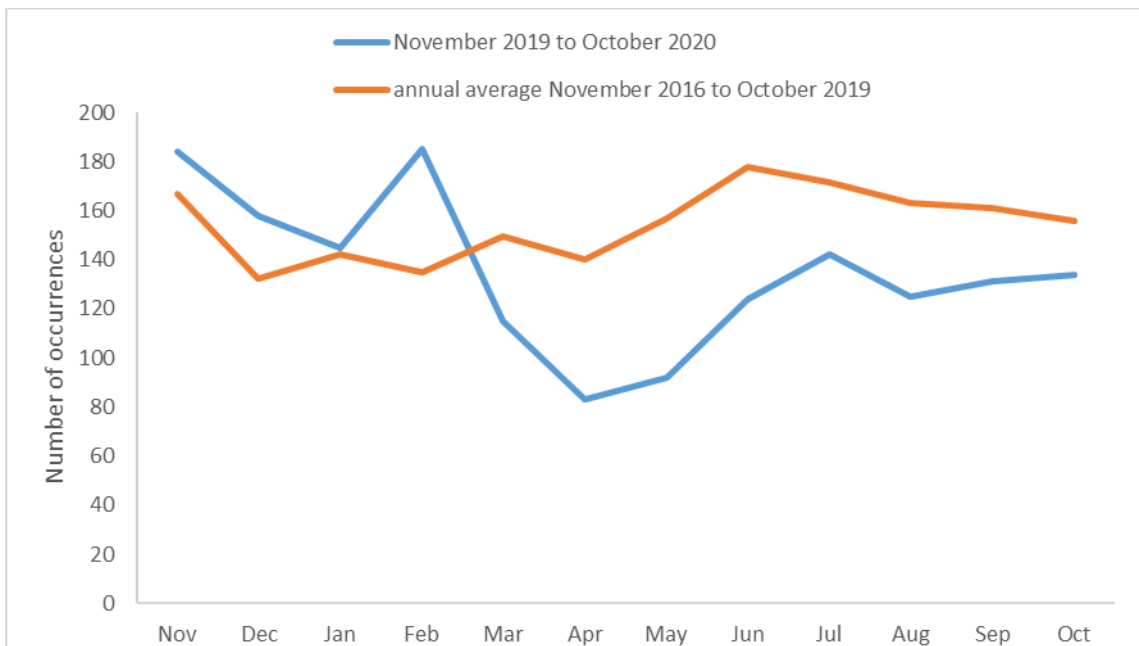


Figure 45 compares the monthly number of offences for the last year to the monthly average for the previous three years as described in the SNA. It shows that prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, between November 2019 and February 2020 sexual violence offences were above the average for these three months. Offences fell sharply in March 2020, before the overall fall in serious violence began, and reached a low point in April 2020 as the first national lockdown began. In April and May, the number of sexual violence offences was 41% lower than the averages for these three months in the previous three years. Offences remained lower than average for the rest of the period but the gap has narrowed between August and October. Despite, this sexual violence offences are still 13.9% lower in October 2020.

**Figure 45 Sexual violence (Current offences), November 2019 to October 2020 and average per month November 2016 to October 2019. Source Nottinghamshire Police, Management Information.**



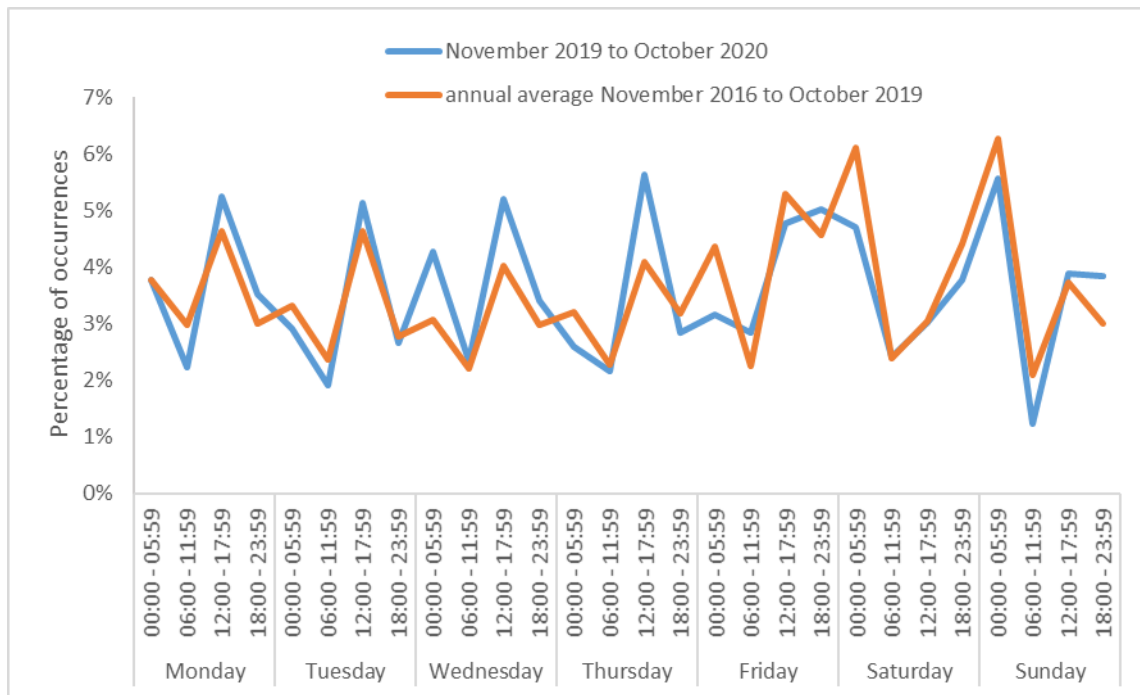


## Temporal pattern

Figure 46 shows the proportion of offences occurring on each day in four time periods. In the last year, offences have been more spread out over the course of the week with a lower concentration at the weekend, particularly after midnight on Saturday and Sunday mornings. In previous years, 12.4% of sexual violence offences occurred between midnight and 6am, but in the last year this has fallen to 10.4%.

The number of offences in each time period fell compared to the average over the previous three years. The smallest decrease was in offences committed between midday and 6pm which fell by just 2.4%. This time period contains the largest proportion of offences in the last year (32.9%).

**Figure 46 Day and time of occurrence, Sexual Violence (current offences) in the NNVRU area. November 2016 to October 2020. Source Nottinghamshire Police, Management Information.**



## Location of reported crime

45.4% of sexual violence offences in the NNVRU area occurred in Nottingham City and the City's rate of offences per 1,000 residents was double the rate in Nottinghamshire County. The number of offences fell in every district and by a greater proportion in Nottinghamshire County compared to Nottingham City. The largest percentage fall was in Broxtowe district, where the number of offences was 24.5% lower than the average of the previous three years.



**Table 30 Sexual violence offences by district, November 2019 to October 2020. Source Nottinghamshire Police, Management Information.**

	Number of sexual violence offences	Rate per 1,000 population	% of NNVRU	% change compared to SNA annual average
Nottingham City	735	2.2	45.4	-10.6
Nottinghamshire County	883	1.1	54.6	-14.3
Ashfield	178	1.4	11.0	-12.5
Bassetlaw	118	1.0	7.3	-19.5
Broxtowe	72	0.6	4.4	-24.5
Gedling	125	1.1	7.7	-5.8
Mansfield	195	1.8	12.1	-11.1
Newark & Sherwood	112	0.9	6.9	-22.4
Rushcliffe	83	0.7	5.1	-6.0
NNVRU total	1,618	1.4	100.0	-12.7

### Robbery (knife-enabled) offences

244 knife-related robberies occurred in the NNVRU area between November 2019 and October 2020. The majority of offences (216) were thefts of personal property, with 28 being robberies from businesses. Figure 47 shows that for most months since November 2019, offences have been below the long-term mean, but in only three months, April, May and October 2020, the number of offences fell below the expected variation. Overall, the number of knife-enabled robberies was 22.2% lower in the last year than the average of the previous three years.

**Figure 47 Trend, Robbery (Knife-enabled), NNVRU area, November 2016 – October 2020. Source: Nottinghamshire Police, Management Information.**

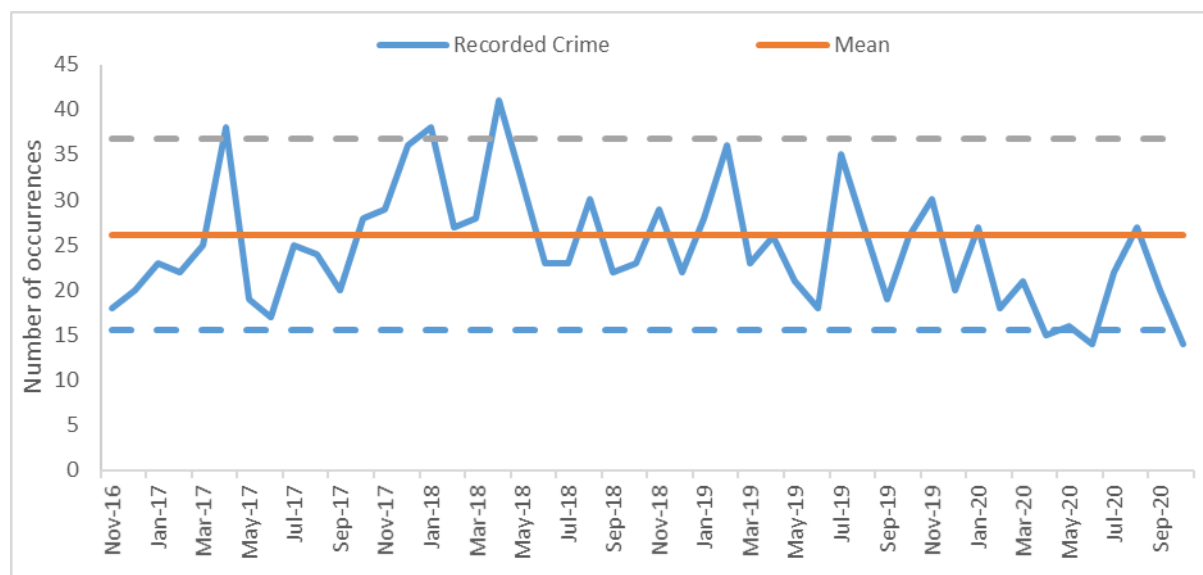
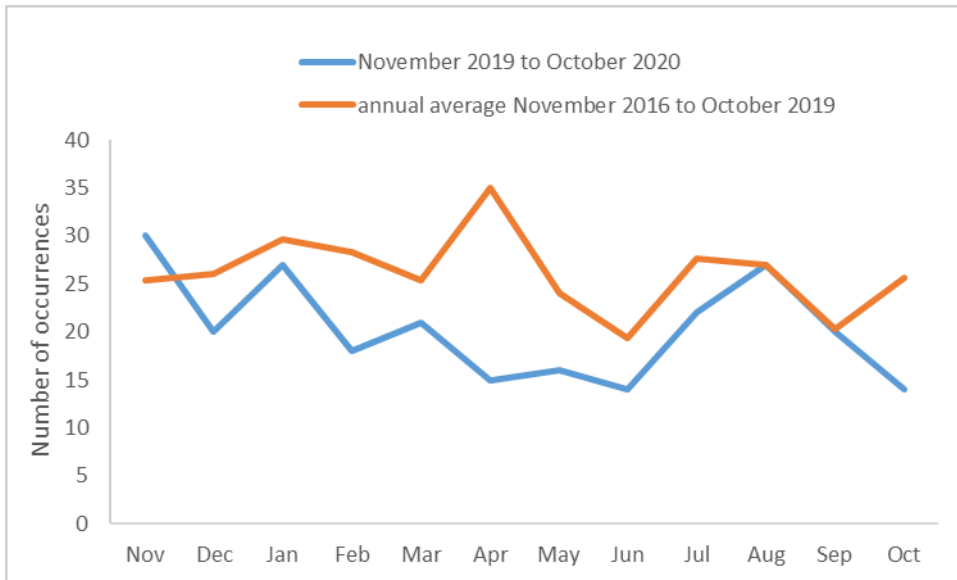


Figure 48 shows that for most of the period before the pandemic, knife-enabled robberies were 11.2% lower than the average of the previous three years. Numbers fell during the lockdown and were 42.6% lower than average between April and June 2020. The number of offences was 20.6% lower than average between April and June 2020.



lower after the lockdown but this was driven solely by lower than average numbers in July and October 2020.

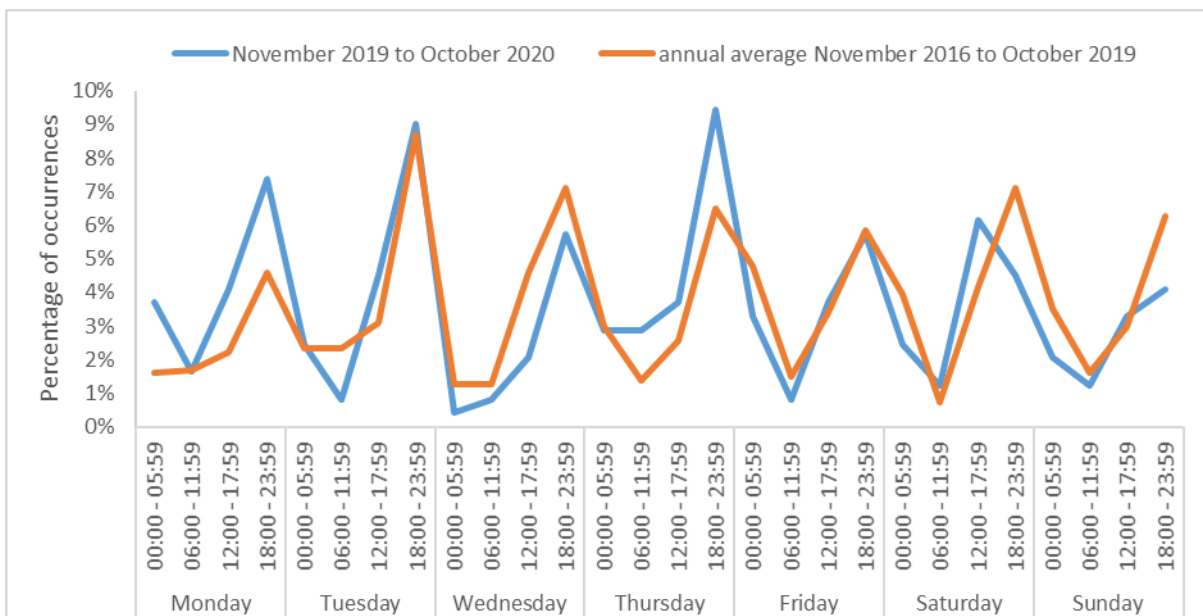
**Figure 48 Robbery (Knife-enabled), November 2019 to October 2020 and average per month November 2016 to October 2019.** Source Nottinghamshire Police, Management Information.



### Temporal Pattern

Figure 49 shows that knife-enabled robbery offences are most likely to occur between 6pm and midnight, although in the last year the proportion of offences occurring on Saturday and Sunday evenings has fallen with increases on Monday and Thursday evenings. 45.9% of offences occurred in this time period; a proportion which is broadly unchanged compared to the previous three years. The largest percentage fall in knife-enabled robberies is in offences committed between midnight and 6am, which fell by 34.4% compared to the average of the last three years.

**Figure 49 Day and time of occurrence, Robbery (knife-enabled) in the NNVRU area. November 2016 to October 2020.** Source Nottinghamshire Police, Management Information.



## Location of offences

Table 31 shows the number of knife-enabled robberies across the NNVRU area between November 2019 and October 2020. 54.9% of offences occurred in Nottingham City despite the city having just 28.7% of the area's population, and the rate of offences per 1,000 residents was more than three times higher in the City than in Nottinghamshire County.

The number of offences occurring in the City fell by 32.7% in the last year compared to just 4.1% in Nottinghamshire. Figures for the County districts show the highest numbers of offences occurred in Ashfield and Broxtowe. The relatively small numbers of offences in the districts mean that care should be taken in interpreting the change compared to the previous three years, as small numerical changes can appear as large percentage changes as in Bassetlaw, Gedling and Rushcliffe.

**Table 31 Robbery (knife-enabled) offences by district, November 2019 to October 2020. Source Nottinghamshire Police, Management Information.**

	Number of Robbery (knife-enabled) offences	Rate per 1,000 population	% of NNVRU	% change compared to SNA annual average
Nottingham City	134	0.4	54.9	-32.7
Nottinghamshire County	110	0.1	45.1	-4.1
Ashfield	27	0.2	11.1	2.5
Bassetlaw	9	0.1	3.7	35.0
Broxtowe	23	0.2	9.4	19.0
Gedling	13	0.1	5.3	-29.1
Mansfield	18	0.2	7.4	-3.6
Newark & Sherwood	8	0.1	3.3	-25.0
Rushcliffe	12	0.1	4.9	-18.2
NNVRU total	244	0.2	100.0	-22.2

## Weapon possession offences

498 offences of possession of articles with a blade or point were recorded in the NNVRU area between November 2019 and October 2020. This is an increase of 3.5% compared to the average over the previous three years. Figure 50 shows that every month in the last year fell within the range of expected values as indicated by the upper and lower control limits. This offence type is the only category of serious violence not to see a significant decline in offences at any point in the last year. It should be noted that these possession offences vary in part due to additional funding being made available to the police at certain points. Some increases, such as the peak in March 2019 are correlated with funding targeted at possession offences and increased detection as a result



**Figure 50 Trend, Weapon offences, NNVRU area, November 2016 – October 2020. Source: Nottinghamshire Police, Management Information.**

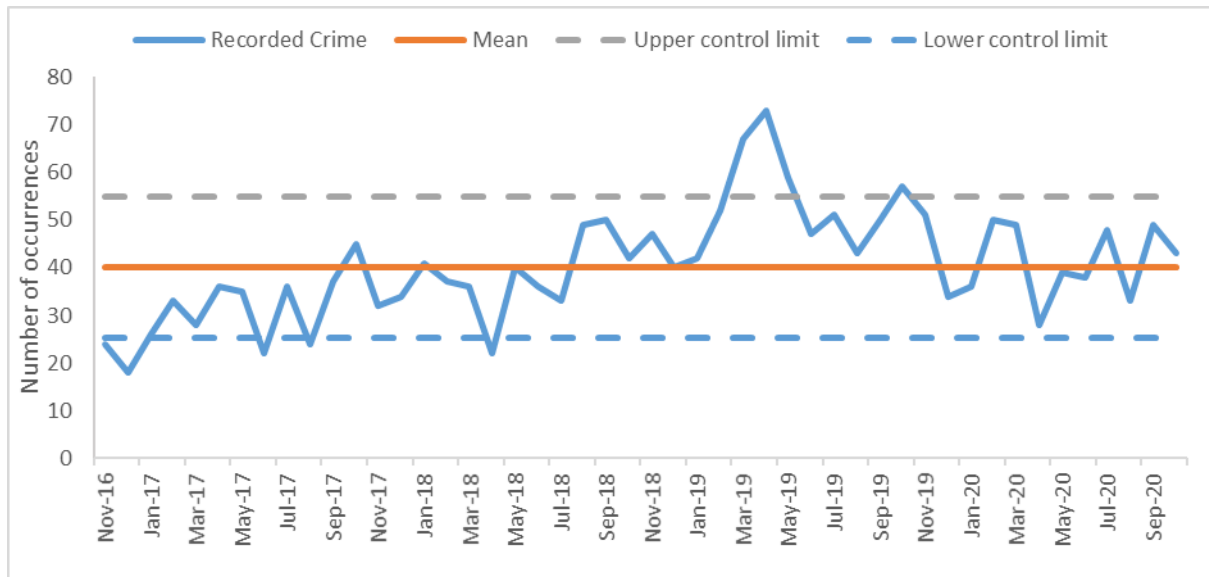
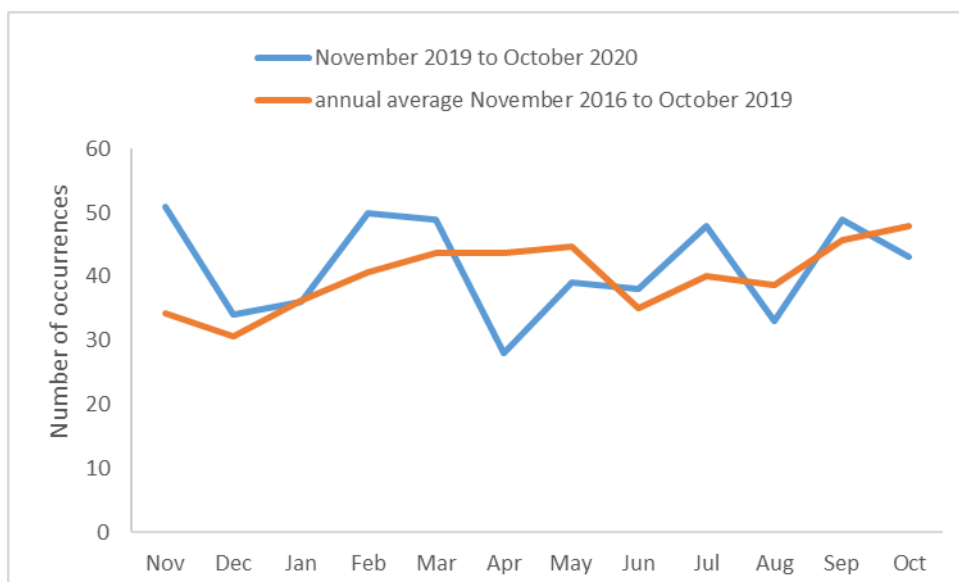


Figure 51 shows that although the differences were not statistically significant, prior to the pandemic, recorded weapon offences were 9.7% higher than the average of the previous three years. Offences fell in April as the first national lockdown was imposed but from May to October 2020 offences broadly followed the average of the previous three years. This is the only category of serious violence where offences recorded after the national lockdown was lifted, are higher than the average for the previous three years.

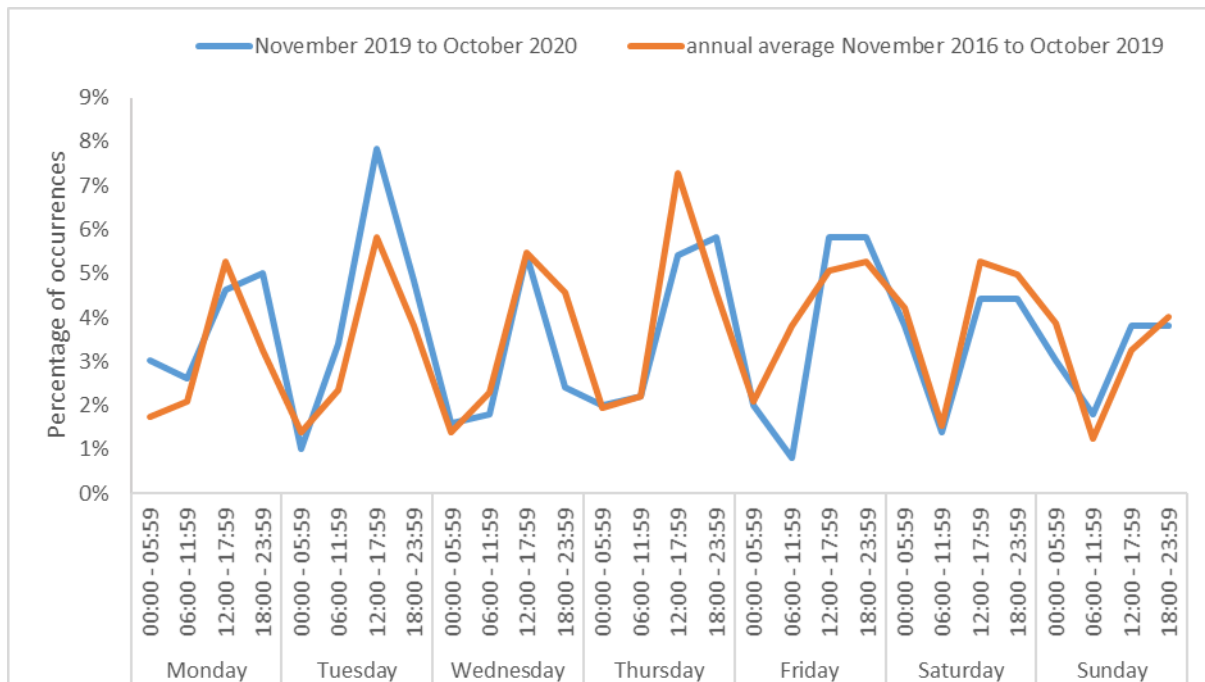
**Figure 51 Weapon offences, November 2019 to October 2020 and average per month November 2016 to October 2019. Source Nottinghamshire Police, Management Information.**



## Temporal pattern

Figure 52 shows that the pattern of weapon possession offences was similar in the last year to the average of the previous three years. The largest proportion of offences (37.4%) occurred between midday and 6pm and a further 32.5% occurred between 6pm and midnight. There was a slight fall in the number and proportion of offences occurring on Fridays and Saturdays, and increases in offences on Mondays and Tuesdays.

**Figure 52 Day and time of occurrence, weapon offences in the NNVRU area. November 2016 to October 2020. Source Nottinghamshire Police, Management Information.**



## Location of offences

More than half of the offences in the NNVRU area occurred in Nottingham City, and the rate per 1,000 people in the City was more than double the County average. Only Mansfield of the County districts had a comparable rate to Nottingham City although the number of offences in the City was 4.8% lower than the average of the last three years while they increased by 13.6% in Nottinghamshire. The increase in weapon offences in the County were largely driven by increases in offences in Mansfield and Ashfield, although this is likely to in part reflect increased work by the police targeting knife possession offences in these areas.



**Table 32 Weapon offences by district, November 2019 to October 2020. Source Nottinghamshire Police, Management Information.**

	Number of weapon offences	Rate per 1,000 population	% of NNVRU	% change compared to SNA annual average
Nottingham City	253	0.8	50.8	-4.8
Nottinghamshire County	245	0.3	49.2	13.6
Ashfield	53	0.4	10.6	27.2
Bassetlaw	30	0.3	6.0	-10.0
Broxtowe	25	0.2	5.0	8.7
Gedling	22	0.2	4.4	1.5
Mansfield	74	0.7	14.9	51.0
Newark & Sherwood	30	0.2	6.0	-2.2
Rushcliffe	11	0.1	2.2	-32.7
NNVRU total	498	0.4	100.0	3.5

## Knife-crime offences

In addition to possession offences, police forces are expected to record if other offences involved the use of a knife or sharp object. There were 738 serious violence offences recorded between November 2019 and October 2020 in the NNVRU area which involved a knife or sharp object (this excludes possession offences). This was 10.8% lower than the annual average over the SNA period. Figure 53 shows that the number of offences fell below the SNA average in February 2020 and this lower level was sustained during the first national lockdown. However, offences returned to their previous levels from July 2020 onward as restrictions were released.

**Figure 53 Serious Violence offences (NNVRU scope) recorded as involving a knife or sharp object, November 2019 to October 2020 and average per month November 2016 to October 2019. Source Nottinghamshire Police, Management Information.**

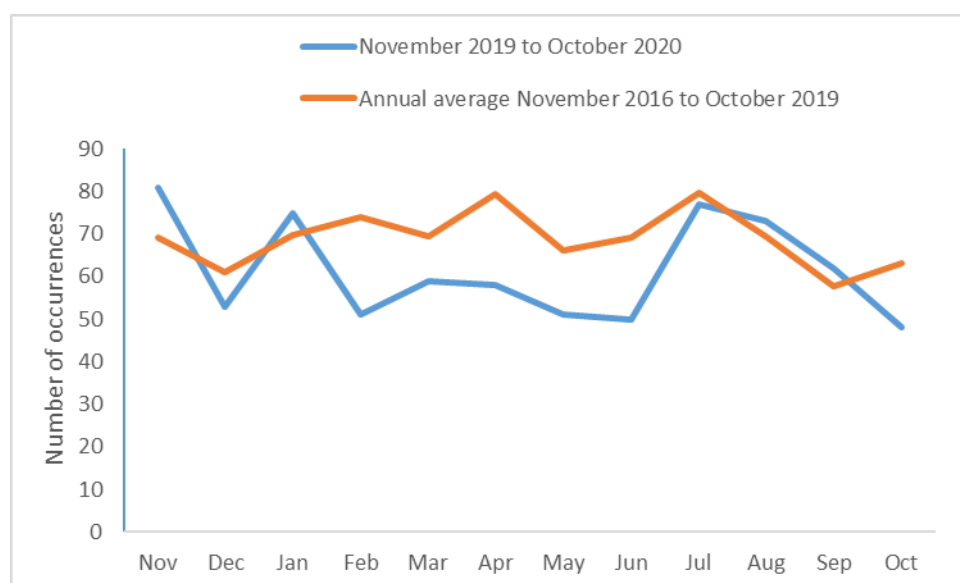


Table 33 shows that although the number of knife-crime offences was lower in the last year, knife crimes made up a higher proportion of all serious violence offences than they did during the original



SNA period. This was particularly the case in the highest harm violence against the person offences where more than one in five offences involved a knife in the last year.

*Table 33 Serious Violence offences (NNVRU scope) recorded as involving a knife or sharp object, by violence category November 2019 to October 2020 and November 2016 to October 2019. Source Nottinghamshire Police, Management Information.*

Violence category	November 2019 to October 2020		November 2016 to October 2019
	Knife crime offences	% of all offences	% of all offences
All Violence against the Person	488	4.6	4.0
Violence with injury exc ABH, including Homicide	258	20.9	18.2
S47 Assault Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm	181	1.9	1.6
Other Knife-enabled VAP	49	100.0	100.0
Knife-enabled robbery	244	100.0	100.0
Sexual Violence	6	0.4	0.5
Possession of Articles with Blade or Point	0	0	0.1
All serious violence	523	4.0	5.2

The 488 Violence against the person offences can be further broken down by violence type. 173 of these offences were classed as Domestic Violence offences, a 5.9% increase compared to the SNA period. There was a fall of 14.6% in knife crimes linked to the Night-Time Economy and a fall of 6.2% in crimes classed as General Violence.

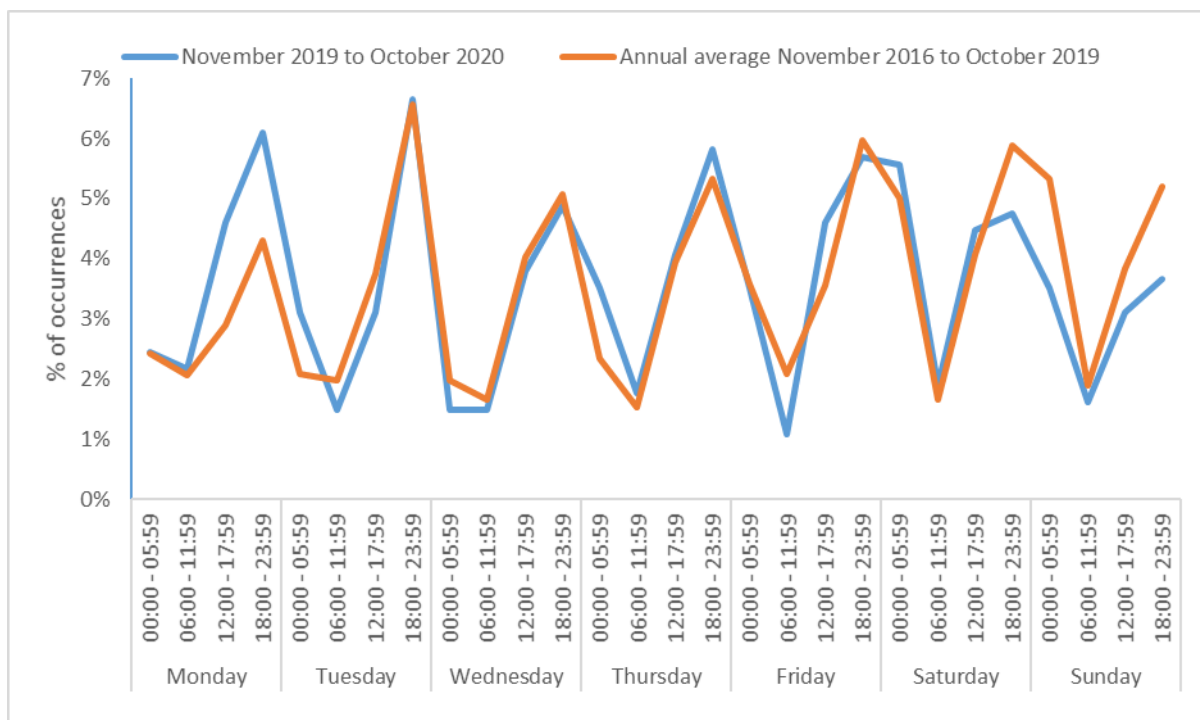
### Temporal pattern

Figure 54 shows the temporal pattern of knife-crime offences and compares the last year to the three-year period covered in the SNA. The largest differences are a lower proportion of offences between 6pm and Saturday and midnight on Sunday, a lower proportion on Friday between 6am and midday and a higher proportion between midday on Monday and 6am on Tuesdays.





**Figure 54 Day and time of occurrence, knife crimes in the NNVRU area. November 2016 to October 2020.**  
 Source Nottinghamshire Police, Management Information.



Overall, between November 2019 and October 2020, the largest proportion of knife-crime offences (37.5%) occurred between 6pm and midnight. The number of offences which occurred between 6am and midday saw the largest fall (-20.1%) compared to the SNA period.

### Location of offences

Table 34 shows that the largest fall in knife crime offences in the last year was in Nottingham City where offences fell by 18.2%. Despite this fall, more than half of all knife-crime offences in the NNVRU area occur within the City and it still has a higher rate than all of the County districts. Two districts, Broxtowe and Rushcliffe saw relatively large increases in knife crimes in the last year although the numerical increase was relatively small (10 and 6 crimes respectively above the average of the SNA period).

**Table 34 Knife crimes by district, November 2019 to October 2020.** Source Nottinghamshire Police, Management Information.

	Number of weapon offences	Rate per 1,000 population	% of NNVRU	% change compared to SNA annual average
Nottingham City	373	1.1	50.5	-18.2
Nottinghamshire County	365	0.4	49.5	-1.6
Ashfield	66	0.5	8.9	-10.4
Bassetlaw	46	0.4	6.2	7.8
Broxtowe	55	0.5	7.5	21.3
Gedling	46	0.4	6.2	-8.6
Mansfield	68	0.6	9.2	-7.7
Newark & Sherwood	49	0.4	6.6	-12.5
Rushcliffe	35	0.3	4.7	19.3
NNVRU total	738	0.6	100.0	-10.8



Table 35 shows the type of location in which knife-crime offences occurred in the last year for the 714 offences for which a location type was recorded. Again, it shows an increase in knife crime in domestic settings, reflecting the increase in Domestic Violence crimes involving a knife. All other location types saw falls in knife crime.

**Table 35 Knife crimes by location type, November 2019 to October 2020. Source Nottinghamshire Police, Management Information.**

Location Type	Offences	% of total	% change compared to SNA annual average
Dwelling	315	44.1	1.9
Public/open place	315	44.1	-19.1
Hospitality	13	1.8	-25.0
Other	71	9.9	-25.0
Total	714	100.0	-11.9

## Gun-crime offences

Between November 2019 and October 2020, there were 41 serious violence offences across the NNVRU area which were recorded as involving a gun. This was slightly higher than the average of 39 per year across the SNA period. This suggests that the pandemic had little impact on the prevalence of gun crime in the area.

Given the serious nature of gun crime, the figures will continue to be monitored. However, the relatively small number of offences recorded means that it is difficult to analyse geographical variation or changes over time as differences are unlikely to be statistically significant.

The 41 offences in the last year occurred in 34 different Super Output Areas, and of these, only two had recorded a gun-crime offence in the previous three years. 18 of the offences were recorded in Nottingham City which means gun crimes are overrepresented in the City relative to its population. The only other overrepresented district is Bassetlaw, although again this is based on a relatively small number of seven offences.

38 of the gun-crime offences were Violence against the Person offences, of which 26 were considered ABH offences and 12 the higher harm, Violence with Injury offences. None of the gun-crime offences in the last year or during the SNA period were categorised as Homicide.



# Victims of Serious Violence

The Notts Police Management information system matched a victim to 96.3% of serious violence offences in the NNVRU area (12,062 out of 13,702 offences). The majority of the gap was around weapon possession offences which can occur without a victim. 11,035 individuals were identified as the victim of these offences.

## Area of residence

97.5% of victims had an identifiable address recorded. Again, a limitation of the data is that the address refers to the latest known address of the victim which may not necessarily be the place they lived when the offence occurred. Figure 55 shows the area of residence of the 10,768 victims with an identifiable address and the variation across different categories of serious violence. As with the offender data, victims can only appear once within each violence category but can appear in multiple categories if they were victims of different types of violence.

**Figure 55 Victim Home Address, NNVRU Serious Violence, NNVRU area, November 2019 – October 2020.**  
*Source: Nottinghamshire Police, Management Information*

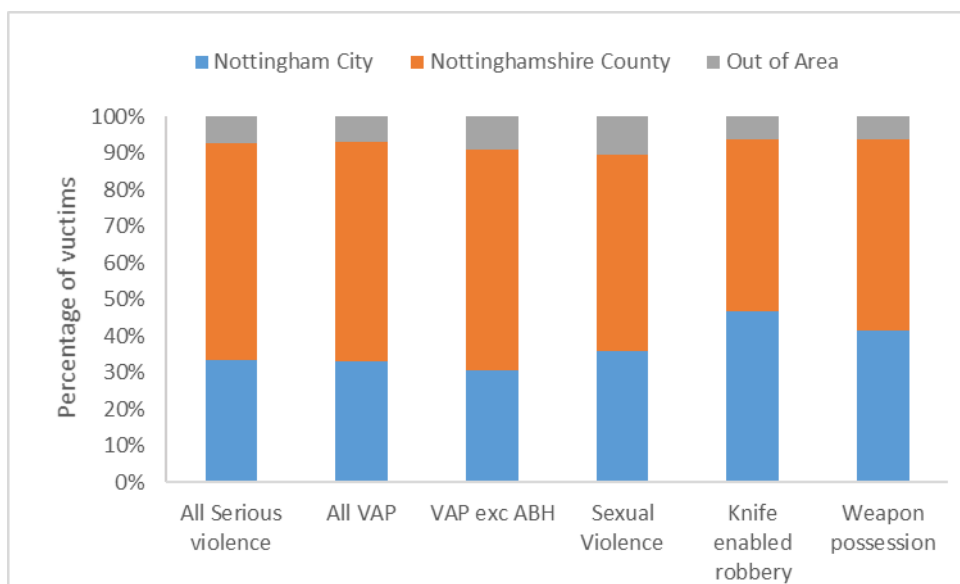


Figure 55 shows that just over a third of victims of serious violence (33.5%) were Nottingham City residents. This proportion is virtually unchanged compared to the three years covered by the original SNA. The proportion of victims living in Nottinghamshire County has however increased slightly from 55.9% to 59.0% with a corresponding fall in the proportion from outside the NNVRU area.

The proportion of victims who are Nottingham City residents increases to 46.9% for victims of knife-enabled robbery and to 41.6% for victims in weapon possession offences. The lowest proportion of City-based victims is for the most serious violence against the person offences (excluding ABH). For this category the proportion falls to 30.6%, although this is still a larger percentage than the City’s share of the NNVRU population.

Table 36 shows victim’s area of residence in relation to where the offence occurred. In every district, for offences which occurred in the NNVRU area, the offence was most likely to have been committed



in the victim's home district. However, this proportion varies from more than 90% of victims in Bassetlaw and Nottingham City to just 61.5% in Gedling district.

These variations are again likely to be linked to commuting patterns and the area over which local economies and services function. Therefore, the districts with highest proportions of people who have been a victim of serious violence in Nottingham City are those from the three surrounding districts (Broxtowe, Gedling and Rushcliffe). In Gedling district, nearly a quarter of serious violence victims had offences committed against them in Nottingham City.

However, victims of serious violence from Ashfield and Newark & Sherwood are more likely to have had offences committed against them in Mansfield, and Mansfield residents in Ashfield district, demonstrating the stronger geographical and economic links between these districts. Again, Bassetlaw stands out as having relatively few offences occurring outside the district, but it should be noted that offences committed outside Nottinghamshire are not included in the figures. This is likely to have a larger effect in Bassetlaw, which has stronger geographic and economic links to parts of South Yorkshire and Derbyshire.

40.6% of offences where the victim lived outside of Nottinghamshire occurred in Nottingham City. The next highest proportion was 12.6% in Bassetlaw, again demonstrating the district's links to neighbouring counties. Both Broxtowe and Mansfield also had more than 10% of offences involving residents from outside Nottinghamshire, again reflecting the proximity to these districts of urban parts of Derbyshire.

*Table 36 Victim home address and location of offence for all serious violence offences, NNVRU area, November 2019 – October 2020. Source: Nottinghamshire Police, Management Information.*

Area of residence	Area offence committed		
	Home district	Nottingham City	Other district
Ashfield	85.7	4.4	9.9
Bassetlaw	95.9	1.7	2.3
Broxtowe	81.5	14.0	4.4
Gedling	61.5	24.7	13.8
Mansfield	88.0	1.7	10.3
Newark & Sherwood	88.2	2.4	9.4
Nottingham	92.2	n/a	7.8
Rushcliffe	77.3	17.9	4.7
Outside Nottinghamshire	n/a	40.6	59.4
Total	80.2	7.8	12.0

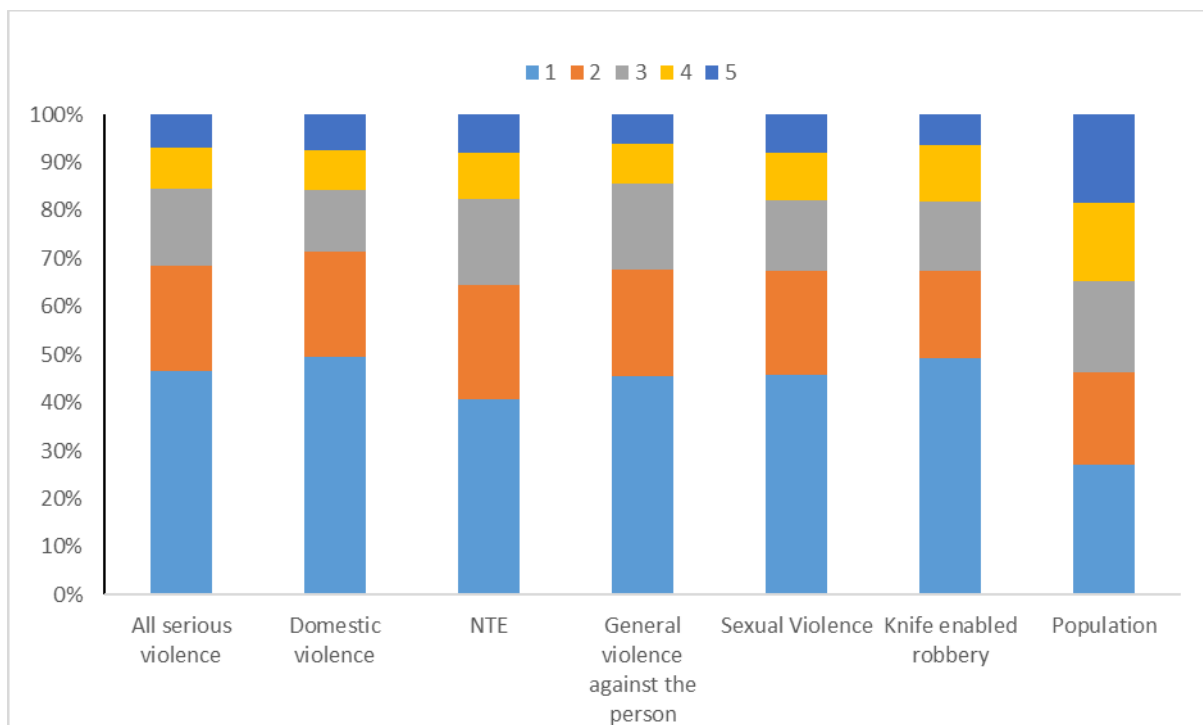
The proportion of offences committed in the victim's home district rose in the last year. During the SNA period, 73.8% of offences occurred in the victim's home district, with a further 10.9% of offences occurring in Nottingham City where the victim was not a City resident. Between November 2019 and October 2020, 80.2% of offences occurred in the victim's home district. The largest increases were in Gedling and Rushcliffe districts, where the proportions increased by more than 10 percentage points. This is likely to be a result of lockdown restrictions which reduced travel between districts for work, education and leisure.



## Deprivation

Figure 56 groups victims based on the level of deprivation in their local area according to the 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation. Areas are grouped by quintile, with “1” representing areas which are in the most deprived 20% of areas in England. It shows that while 27.0% of Nottinghamshire residents live in areas which rank in the 20% most deprived, 46.6% of victims lived in these areas. This varies between 40.7% of victims of Violence against the person offences in the Night-Time Economy and 49.5% of Domestic Violence victims.

*Figure 56 Victims of serious violence offences by deprivation quintile of their home address, NNVRU area, November 2019 – October 2020. Source: Nottinghamshire Police, Management Information.*



The pattern was largely unchanged compared to the SNA period. The main difference was in victims of Domestic Violence where the proportion of victims increased in quintiles 4 and 5, the least deprived parts of the County.

## Age

The age of victims was recorded for 96.3% of offences in the last year. Figure 57 shows that, in both the last year and during the SNA period, the highest proportion of victims of serious violence were in the 20-24 age group and that more than half of all victims were aged under 30. There has however been a small shift in the last year with the proportion of victims aged under 30 falling by 3.9 percentage points compared to the SNA average.



**Figure 57 Proportion of victims by age, NNVRU area, November 2016 to October 2020. Source: Nottinghamshire Police, Management Information**

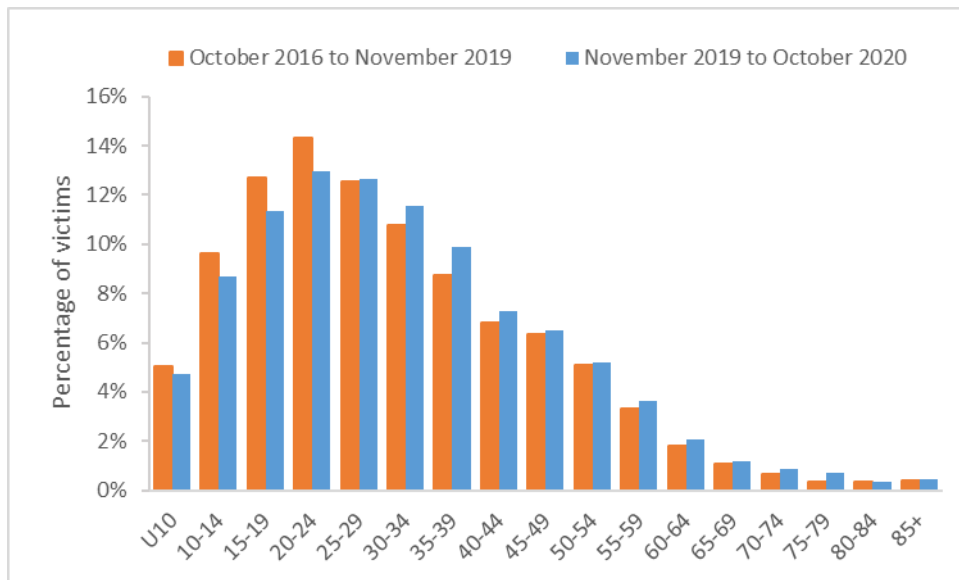


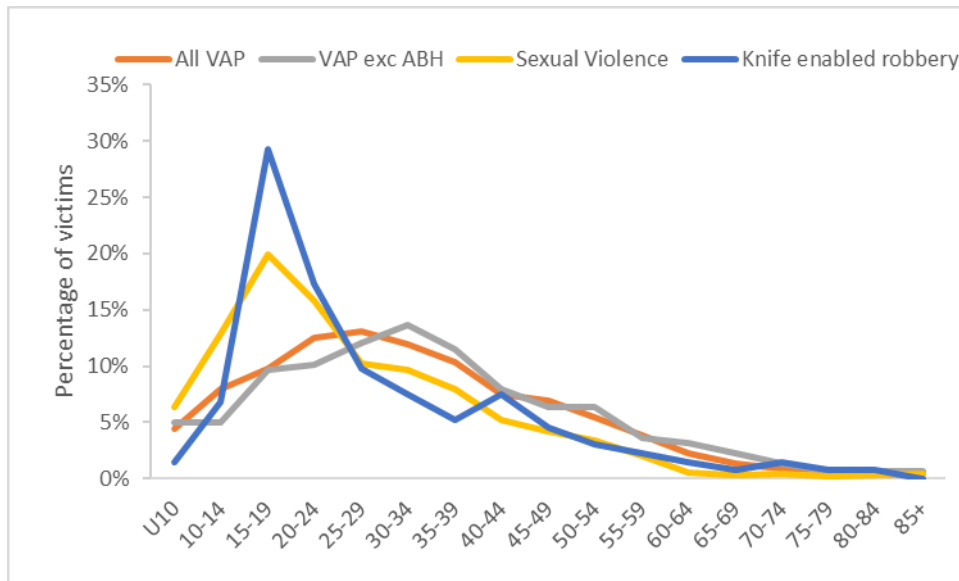
Figure 58 shows the age profile for victims of different crime categories. Weapon possession offences are excluded from the chart as relatively few offences of this type have a victim. It shows that both knife-enabled robbery and sexual violence have a younger age profile, with the highest proportion of victims for both being in the 15-19 age group and nearly two thirds of victims being aged under 30. Violence against the person offences have a broader and older age profile, 47.9% are aged 20 to 39, with the highest proportion of victims in the 25-29 age group but declining more steadily with age.

The most serious violence against the person offences (excluding ABH), broadly follows the overall VAP pattern but with a slightly older age profile. The highest proportion of victims are in the 30-34 age group and 47.3% are aged between 20 and 39.

Compared to the SNA period, there has been a small decrease of 3.9 percentage points in the proportion of victims aged under 30. This decrease occurred across all crime types but the largest change has been in violence against the person offences where the proportion of victims under 30 fell by 4.5 percentage points.



**Figure 58 Proportion of victims by age and offence category, NNVRU area, November 2016 to October 2020.**  
 Source: Nottinghamshire Police, Management Information



## Gender

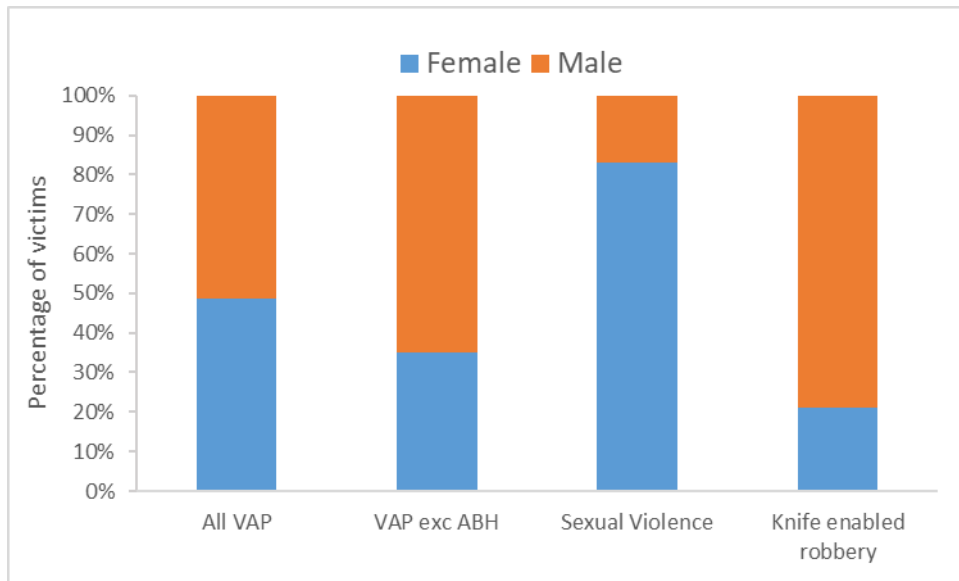
97.7% of victims had their gender recorded between November 2019 and October 2020. Of these 10,778 victims, 52.3% were female; a small increase compared to the average of 49.5% over the SNA period. However, there was a large degree of variation between different violence types, as shown in Figure 59.

48.8% of violence against the person offences had a female victim, although this falls to 35.0% for the higher harm violence against the person offences excluding ABH offences. 83.1% of victims of sexual violence were female. For all three categories, the ratio of male and female victims is broadly the same of during the SNA period.

The only category of violence which saw a change compared to the SNA period was knife-enabled robberies, where the proportion of female victims increased from 13.5% to 21.2% in the last year.



**Figure 59 Proportion of victims by gender and offence category, NNVRU area, November 2016 to October 2020. Source: Nottinghamshire Police, Management Information**



## Ethnicity

There is an ongoing issue around the recording of ethnicity data for victims of crime. Just 69.0% of victims had their ethnicity recorded, which means that care must be taken around the interpretation of these results.

Of the 6,596 people with an identified ethnic group, 87.7% were from White ethnic groups, 4.9% from Black or Black British groups, 3.9% from Asian or Asian British groups, 2.9% from Mixed ethnic groups and 0.8% from other ethnic groups. The order is unchanged compared to that seen in the SNA period and the proportions remain in line with the SNA averages.

The main variation in ethnicity can be seen in knife-enabled robberies and sexual violence, where people from Asian or Asian British groups are the second most likely group to be a victim of these offences (8.7% and 4.5% of victims respectively). This is a continuation of the pattern seen in the SNA.

## Knife crime victims

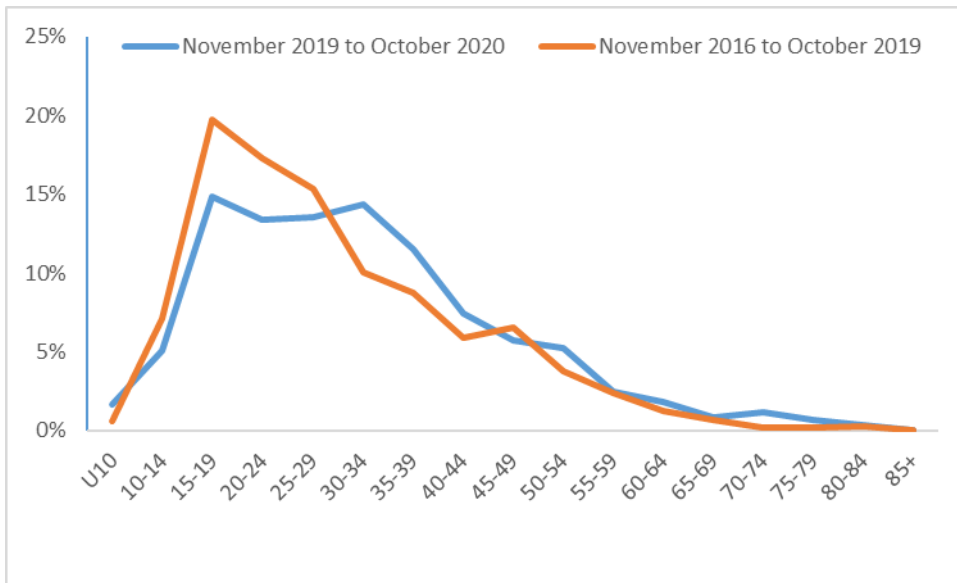
Additional analysis has been carried out focusing on knife-crime offences. 621 victims of knife crime were identified for offences committed between November 2019 and October 2020.

Figure 60 shows the age profile of knife crime victims both in the last year and over the SNA period. In both years, the highest proportion of victims are in the 15-19 age group, but in the last year's data, the peak is much lower at 14.8% (compared to 19.8% in the SNA period) and there is also a higher proportion of victims aged 30 to 45. (33.3% compared to 24.7%)





**Figure 60 Proportion of knife crime victims by age, NNVRU area, November 2016 to October 2020. Source: Nottinghamshire Police, Management Information**



There was less change in terms of gender and ethnicity. More than 70% of knife-crime victims were male and 80% were from White ethnic groups.



# Perpetrators of Serious Violence

This section refers to the offenders of the 1,947 serious violence offences which occurred between November 2019 and October 2020 which received a positive police outcome. Data quality issues meant that the Police Management Information system matched 1,816 offences (93.3%) to an offender, with these offences being carried out by 1,507 unique individuals.

## Area of Residence

Overall, 34.0% of offenders lived in Nottingham City, 53.8% in Nottinghamshire and 12.3% were from outside the area (although this includes 2.3% of offenders whose address was given as a prison or young offender institution outside the NNVRU area). In comparison to the SNA period, there has been a small increase in the proportion of offenders from Nottinghamshire, and a fall in offenders from outside the NNVRU area.

Table 37 shows both the home district of offenders and the district where they committed their offence in Nottinghamshire. Overall, more than two thirds of offenders committed their offence in the district where they are currently resident. 12.1% of offenders travelled into Nottingham City to commit their offence and 20.8% committed their offence in another district away from their home district.

The variation in Table 37 broadly reflects the NNVRU area's geography. Nottingham City and Mansfield are the main urban centres and have the highest levels of commuting for work, study, travel and entertainment and this is reflected in the high levels of offenders who offend in their home area. The more suburban districts, particularly those around Nottingham City, show a higher proportion of offenders who have committed an offence in other areas, particularly in Nottingham City, as residents of these districts have high levels of engagement with the urban centres. The exception to this pattern is Bassetlaw district, although this may reflect its closer proximity to Derbyshire and South Yorkshire. Offences carried out in these counties would not be reflected in these figures.

*Table 37 Offender home address and location of offence for all serious violence offences, NNVRU area, November 2019 – October 2020. Source: Nottinghamshire Police, Management Information.*

Area of residence	Area offence committed		
	Home district	Nottingham City	Other district
Ashfield	72.9	12.4	14.7
Bassetlaw	85.6	4.6	9.7
Broxtowe	72.9	22.4	4.7
Gedling	60.7	24.7	14.6
Mansfield	84.2	3.3	12.6
Newark & Sherwood	76.1	7.5	16.4
Nottingham	83.2	n/a	16.8
Rushcliffe	70.5	20.5	9.1
Out of area	n/a	42.5	57.5
Total	67.1	12.1	20.7

The pattern observed in Table 37 is slightly different compared to that observed in the SNA period (November 2016 to October 2019). In the last year, a higher proportion of offenders have

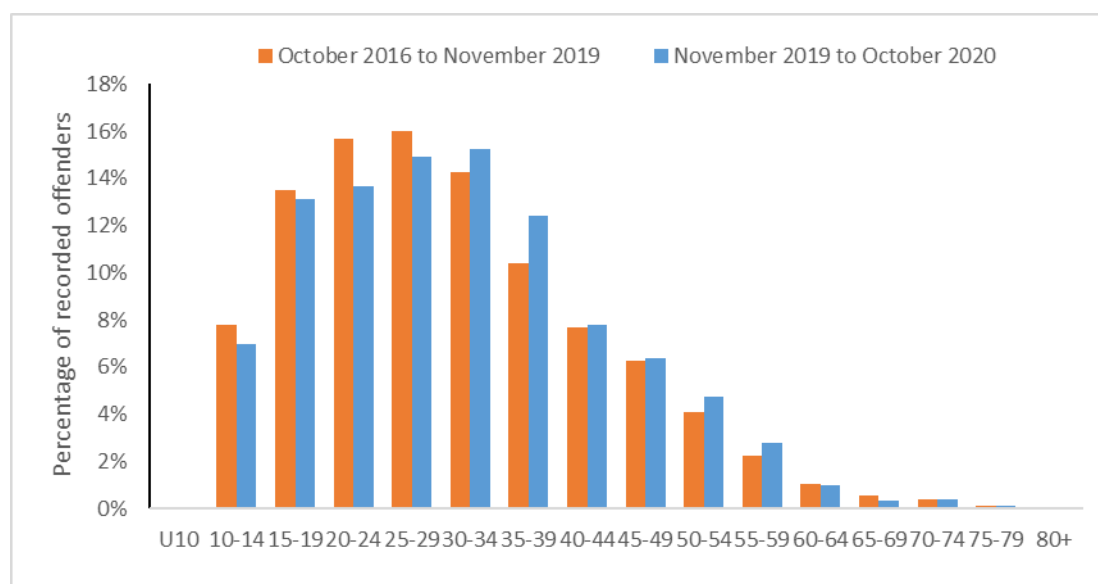


committed offences in their home district and a smaller proportion of offenders have been County and out-of-area residents committing offences in Nottingham City. This is likely to reflect the greater restriction on travel and businesses which have been in place for much of the last year.

## Demographics

Figure 61 shows that the age profile of offenders has shifted slightly in the last year towards an older profile, with the highest proportion of offenders in the 30-34 year group in the last year compared to the 25-29 age group in the SNA period. The proportion of offenders aged under 30 has fallen from 52.9% to 48.7% in the last year.

**Figure 61 Proportion of offenders by age, NNVRU area, November 2016 to October 2020. Source: Nottinghamshire Police, Management Information**



The gender split of offenders was broadly unchanged compared to the SNA period with 82.0% of offenders being male.

Data on offenders’ ethnicity remains difficult to analyse with just 71.0% of offenders having identified their ethnic group in the last year. The ethnic breakdown of those who did give an ethnic group was similar to that identified in the SNA with 83.6% from White ethnic groups, 6.7% from Black or Black British groups, 3.8% from Mixed ethnic groups and 3.5% from Asian or Asian British groups.

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22 February 2021

Published by:

Nottinghamshire Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner  
 Arnot Hill House  
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 NG5 6LU

