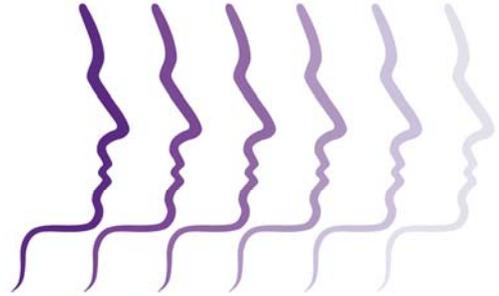


**Leicestershire Safer  
Communities Strategy  
Board**  
*Making Leicestershire Safer*



**Leicestershire County Safer  
Communities Strategic Assessment**

**April 2012**

## Document Details

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| Title                 | Leicestershire County Safer Communities Strategic Assessment, 2011  |
| Date created          | February 2012   |
| Description           | <p>The purpose of this document is to provide Leicestershire County Safer Communities Strategy Board (LSCSB) with a comprehensive picture of crime, anti-social behaviour and community safety issues across Leicestershire County. The report provides information on police recorded crime, anti-social behaviour incidents, Fire and Rescue primary and secondary fires, domestic incidents and offences, Hate incidents and offences, Probation, YOS and offences where substance misuse has been a factor.</p> <p>The information within this document should assist in the review of current strategic priorities and the identification of any new trends.</p> |
| Geographical coverage | Leicestershire County   |
| Time period           | 2010/11, plus historical data where available.  |
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## **I. Introduction**

### **I.1 Background**

The Partnership Strategic assessment is a statutory document produced annually to inform Safer Communities Partnerships about crime, anti-social behaviour and community safety issues in their area.

The aim of this Strategic assessment is to provide Leicestershire Safer Communities Strategy Board with a comprehensive analysis of crime, anti-social behaviour and community safety issues to enable the partnership to review, modify or change their priorities.

### **I.2 Partnership Background**

Leicestershire Safer Communities Strategy Board brings together the Chairs of each of the district Community Safety Partnerships in Leicestershire, along with representatives from the following statutory agencies:

- Leicestershire County Council
- Leicestershire Constabulary
- Leicestershire Fire & Rescue Service
- Leicestershire Police Authority
- Leicestershire Fire Authority
- Leicestershire Probation Trust

Community safety covers a broad area of policy including but not limited to:

- Policing
- Reducing Reoffending
- Anti-social Behaviour
- Arson
- Substance Misuse
- Protecting Vulnerable People

The aims of Leicestershire Safer Communities Strategy Board are “To oversee and co-ordinate the implementation and delivery of the priorities set out in the Leicestershire Community Safety Agreement” and “To encourage agencies and partnerships to work jointly and collaboratively, including sharing of resources, in order to deliver these and other Safer Communities common priorities.”

### **I.3 Current Priorities**

The current County Safer Communities priorities are:

- a. Reduce re-offending, with a particular focus on earlier intervention with troubled families and those at risk of becoming troubled families
- b. Protect the most vulnerable in communities, particularly previous and repeat victims of crime
- c. Continue to reduce anti-social behaviour, particularly in those areas with the highest levels of incidents
- d. Increase public confidence, particularly user satisfaction with local crime and disorder services, especially in priority areas.

Plus the two further priorities within the Community Budget Substance Misuse Programme.

- e. Reduce substance-related crime and disorder
- f. Reduce the costs by optimisation of all interventions and service delivery

### **I.4 Structure**

In order to provide a holistic representation of problems within the Partnership area Information from various partners is used in this document. These include:

- Leicestershire County Council
- Leicestershire Constabulary
- Leicestershire Fire & Rescue Service
- Leicestershire Drug and Alcohol Action Team
- Leicestershire & Rutland Probation Area
- Leicestershire Youth offending Service

There are five main chapters covering Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour, Offender Management, Vulnerable People, Substance Misuse and Emerging Trends & Threats. These chapters aim to highlight the main issues in that category affecting the Leicestershire Safer Communities Strategy Board so that an informed decision can be made when assessing priorities.

For the areas of Crime, Anti-social behaviour, Vulnerable People and Substance misuse analysis of the data revolved around six main questions. These are:

- How has crime/incidents changed over time?
- How does each crime compare to other crimes?
- Did we achieve our targets?
- Where are the highest crime areas?

- Which Communities are most affected?
- How do we compare against other areas?

The results of these findings for each community safety issue are given in Appendix A as a standard template with detailed explanation of how each area was analysed at the beginning.

For the area of Reducing Re-offending an analysis of Adult Offenders revolved around the following questions for all offenders and re-offenders on the probation caseload for the period April 2010 – March 2011.

- What are the re-offending rates for the area?
- Who is most likely to offend?
- Where are offenders most likely to live?
- What is their Offending Behaviour like?

The results of re-offending analysis are given in Appendix B.

## 2. Executive Summary

### 2.1 Key Findings

The overall trend for Community Safety in Leicestershire is positive with the majority of reported crimes showing a downward trend. Analysis of partnership performance has highlighted the following trends.

- Total recorded crime in Leicestershire has reduced by 12% during 2010/11 with most categories of crime also showing reductions.
- The main hotspot locations are the main town and shopping centres and include Loughborough, Hinckley Town Centre, Fosse Park, Coalville Centre, Melton Craven West, Oadby Stoughton Drive and Castle Donington NE & Hemington.
- Violence against the person has reduced by 10%. 29% of crime was domestic related and a 31% of crime was Alcohol related.
- Serious Acquisitive crime has reduced by 20%. Vehicle crime makes up approximately two thirds of all Serious Acquisitive crime in Leicestershire. The three highest crime areas for Vehicle Crime are Castle Donington North East, Glenfield West and Hinckley Town Centre. Each of these areas had more than 40 vehicle crimes in 2010/11.
- Other Acquisitive Crime fell by 9%. The majority of Other Acquisitive Crimes are Thefts with shoplifting having the largest volume of crimes.
- There was a reduction of 15% in the number of criminal damage offences. Loughborough, Coalville and Hinckley Town Centre are the areas with highest number of offences of Criminal Damage.
- There was a reduction of 21% in ASB with Fosse Park, Winstanley Community College area, Thurmaston NW and Loughborough Centre West & Bell Foundry having the highest numbers of ASB incidents. Fosse Park and Winstanley Community College areas had significantly high levels of Hoax calls.
- There were a total of 837 deliberate fires in Leicestershire in 2010/11 a reduction of 22%.
- The adult reoffending rate in Leicestershire is 14%, although it varies from being significantly low in Blaby (7%) and Oadby and Wigston (8%) to significantly high in Charnwood (17%).
- There were 399 first time entrants to the youth justice system in Leicestershire in 2010/11 a reduction of 17.2% on the previous year.
- In 2010/11 Leicestershire saw a 15% rise in domestic incidents reported to the police and an 11% reduction in offences. 73% of all domestic incidents were classified as violence against the person. 54% of domestic offences were alcohol related.

- 185 cases were referred to MARAC which discusses and monitors high risk domestic abuse cases. NI 32 – “Repeat victimisation statistics rolling for a 12 month period after a case is initially heard” is 10%.
- A total of 1,246 Hate incidents were reported in 2010/11 to the police, schools and the Hate Incident Monitoring Project (HIMP).
- 10% of Total Recorded Crime is flagged as alcohol related. Alcohol plays a large part in Violent Crime with a third of all violent crime in the County being alcohol related. Drugs play a much smaller part with only 1% of violent crime being drug related. Town centres are mainly hotspot locations due to their link with the night time economy. 35% of all Domestic VAP offences in the County being alcohol related.

## **2.2 Recommendations**

It is recommended that the Board retains its current priorities, though ensures there is a clear recognition and focus on domestic abuse as an element of the priority of protecting the most vulnerable within communities, as support services are stretched.

It is also recommended that the Board continues to monitor the threat of increasing acquisitive crime, in line with the priorities of many of the local Community Safety Partnerships in Leicestershire.

### 3. Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour

#### 3.1 Total Crime Overview

**Table 1 – Crime Overview showing crime trends, targets achieved, highest crime area and communities affected.**

| Leicestershire              | 5 Year Trend | Yearly Trend | Achieved Targets | Highest Crime Area  | Main Output Area Classification (OAC) |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| Total Recorded Crime        | ↓            | ↓            | ✓                | Loughborough Centre West                                  | Prospering Suburbs                    |
| Violence Against The Person | ↓            | ↓            | ✓                | Loughborough Centre West                                  | Typical Traits                        |
| AWLSI                       | ↓            | ↓            | ✓                | Loughborough Centre West                                  | Typical Traits                        |
| AWI                         | ↑            | ↓            | ✓                | Loughborough Centre West                                  | Typical Traits                        |
| Serious VAP                 | ↓            | ↓            | ✓                | Loughborough Toothill Road                                | Typical Traits                        |
| Other VAP                   | ↓            | ↓            | ✓                | Hinckley Town Centre                                      | Typical Traits                        |
| Serious Acquisitive Crime   | ↓            | ↓            | ✓                | Glenfield West  | Prospering Suburbs                    |
| Burglary Dwelling           | ↓            | ↓            | ✓                | Loughborough Bell Foundry                                 | Prospering Suburbs                    |
| Robbery                     | ↓            | ↓            | ✓                | Loughborough Centre South                                 | Typical Traits                        |
| Vehicle Crime               | ↓            | ↓            | ✓                | Castle Donington North East & Hemmington                  | Prospering Suburbs                    |
| Theft from Vehicle          | ↓            | ↓            | ✓                | Glenfield West  | Prospering Suburbs                    |
| Theft of Vehicle            | ↓            | ↓            | ✓                | Hinckley Dodwells Bridge & Harrowbrook Industrial Estates | Prospering Suburbs                    |
| Other Acquisitive Crime     | ↓            | ↓            | ✓                | Loughborough Centre West                                  | Prospering Suburbs                    |
| Burglary Other              | ↓            | ↓            | ✓                | Coalville Centre  | Countryside                           |
| Theft                       | ↓            | ↓            | ✓                | Loughborough Centre West                                  | Prospering Suburbs                    |
| Theft of Cycle              | ↓            | ↓            | ✓                | Loughborough Centre West                                  | Prospering Suburbs                    |
| Theft from the Person       | ↓            | ↓            | ✓                | Loughborough Centre West                                  | Prospering Suburbs                    |
| Criminal Damage             | ↓            | ↓            | ✓                | Hinckley Town Centre                                      | Typical Traits                        |
| Other Offences              | ↓            | ↓            | ✓                | Fosse Park  | Prospering Suburbs                    |
| Drugs                       | ↓            | ↓            | ✓                | Hinckley Town Centre                                      | Typical Traits                        |
| Sexual Crime                | ↓            | ↓            | ✓                | Loughborough Ashby East                                   | Prospering Suburbs                    |
| Shoplifting                 | ↑            | ↓            | ✓                | Fosse Park  | Typical Traits                        |
| TOTAL ASB                   | ↓            | ↓            | ✓                | Loughborough Centre West                                  | Multicultural                         |
| Domestic Offences           | ↓            | ↓            | ✓                | Loughborough Woodthorpe                                   | Multicultural                         |
| Hate Offences               | ↑            | ↓            | ✓                | Loughborough Centre West                                  | City Living                           |

During 2010/11 there were 35590 crimes recorded in Leicestershire equal to a rate of 29 crimes per 1000 population. This is a reduction of 4859 crimes (12%) compared with the previous year. The overall trend over 5 years is downwards.

Leicestershire County has much lower rates per 1000 population when compared to the City Analysis of communities using OAC classification identified City Living and Multicultural Communities as the type of areas most affected by crime. Analysis also shows that those living in more deprived communities are more likely to be a victim of crime than those living in less deprived communities.

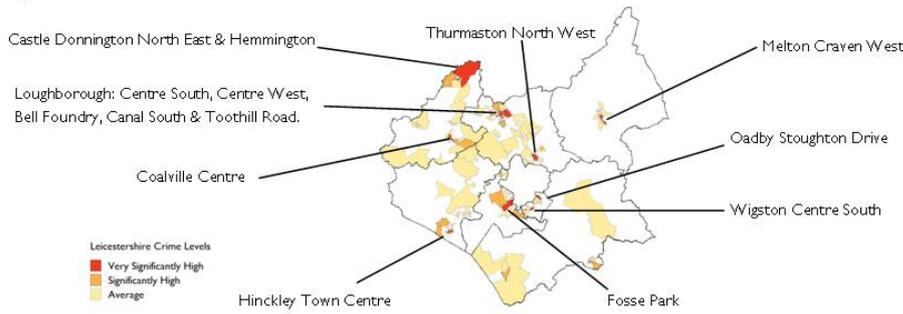
### **3.2 Hotspot Locations**

The following maps identify areas at the Lower Super output Area (LSOA) level. An LSOA is a level of census geography that contains around 1,500 people. The maps identify areas where crime or anti-social behaviour levels are above average, significantly high or very significantly high across Leicestershire. Areas which are very significantly high (more than two standard deviations above average) have been labelled. Town Centres and Shopping Centres are the main areas with very high crime levels in particular Loughborough which has several LSOA's in each crime category.

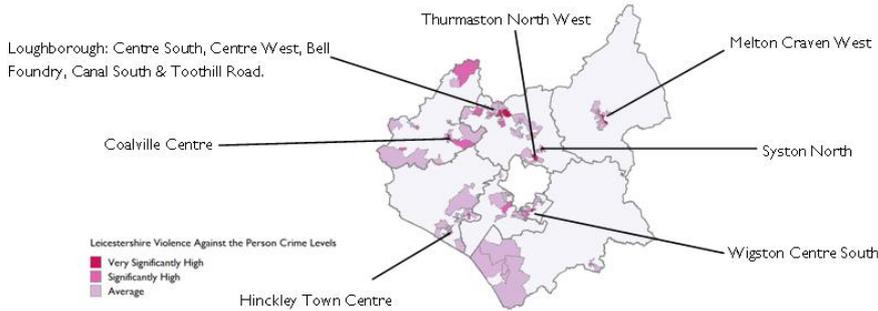
Serious Acquisitive high crime areas are mainly located on Industrial estates and Town Centres however there are a couple of hotspot rural areas (Bradgate & Beacon and Misterton, Gilmorton & Swinford) highlighting that rural areas are also affected by this type of crime.

## Leicestershire County—Highest Crime & ASB Areas

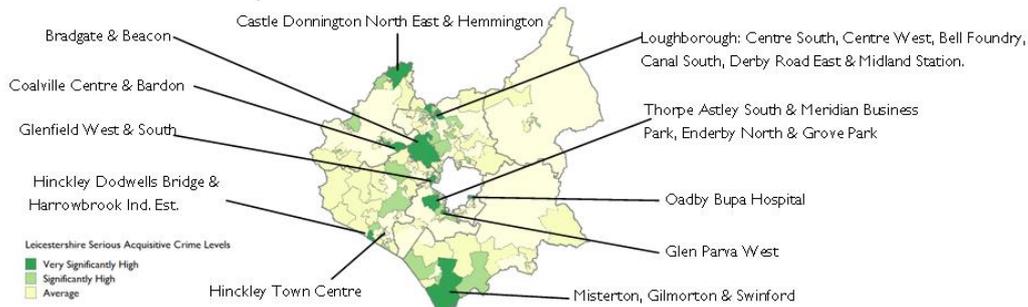
Map 1 - Leicestershire Overall Crime



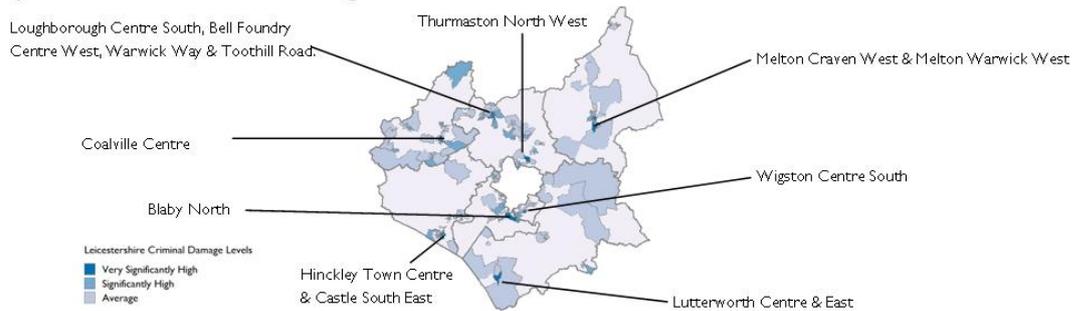
Map 2 - Leicestershire Violence Against the Person



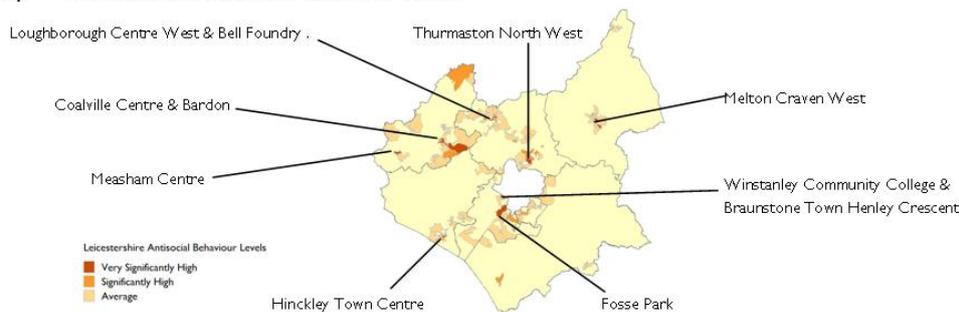
Map 3 - Leicestershire Serious Acquisitive Crime



Map 4 - Leicestershire Criminal Damage



Map 5 - Leicestershire Antisocial Behaviour Levels



### 3.3 Violent Crime

The number of Violent Crimes reduced by 10% in 2010/11. Most categories of violent crime are showing a downward trend however Assault without Injury (AWI) is showing a gradual upward trend from 2007/08 till 2009/10 with numbers stabilising in 2010/11. Leicestershire has much lower violent crime rates than the city. When compared to other local strategic partnerships in the East Midlands it generally ranks 2<sup>nd</sup>/3<sup>rd</sup> lowest in 2010/11 (*Source iQuanta March 11: comparisons use 3 month rolling data*).

Communities classified as City Living are more likely to be affected by Violent Crime as are the most deprived communities.

During 2010/11, 29% of all violent crime was recorded as being domestic related and 31% as Alcohol related.

Loughborough is the main hotspot area for Violence against the person with three LSOA's in the top 5 highest crime areas. These are Loughborough Centre West, Bell Foundry and Toothill Road. The other two areas in the top 5 are Hinckley Town Centre and Melton Craven West.

### 3.4 Acquisitive Crime

Serious Acquisitive crime has reduced by 20%. In this category Burglary had the largest reduction with over a quarter less crimes than the previous year. The top 3 areas affected by burglary were all in Loughborough.

Vehicle crime makes up approximately two thirds of all Serious Acquisitive crime in Leicestershire.

The three highest crime areas for Vehicle Crime are Castle Donington North East, Glenfield West and Hinckley Town Centre. Each of these areas had more than 40 vehicle crimes in 2010/11.

Robbery fell by 22% in 2010/11 from 242 to 189. The five highest crime areas for Robberies are all in Charnwood Borough, mostly in Loughborough.

Other Acquisitive Crime fell by 9%. The majority of Other Acquisitive Crimes are Thefts with Shoplifting having the largest volume of crimes. Shoplifting has been historically rising year on year although there was a 4% decrease in 2010/11 across Leicestershire. Oadby and Wigston, NW Leicestershire and Harborough District showed the largest increases in Shoplifting.

Theft from the person fell by 27%. Generally town centres with shops are most affected by this crime. Burglary Other than dwelling fell by 16%. Within the OAC classification all areas are affected by Burglary Other with Countryside areas (farms and rural businesses) slightly more affected.

### **3.5 Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB), Criminal Damage & Arson**

Criminal damage makes up nearly one fifth of all Total Recorded Crime and has strong links with Anti-Social Behaviour. In 2010/11 there was a reduction of 15% in the number of criminal damage offences and a reduction of 21% in ASB. Loughborough, Coalville and Hinckley Town Centres are the areas with highest number of offences of Criminal Damage. The areas with the highest number of ASB complaints are Fosse Park, Winstanley Community College area, Thurmaston NW and Loughborough Centre West & Bell Foundry. The reduction in ASB is mainly attributable to the largest category of ASB, Nuisance and Rowdy behaviour, which fell by 24%.

Hoax calls fell by 43%. This large decrease however, is partly due to a large peak in incidents in 2009/10. Levels of hoax calls are below 2008/09 levels showing a more realistic decrease in levels. There are significantly high levels of Hoax calls recorded from Fosse Park area (508) and Winstanley Community College area (152). The next highest area drops to just 14 calls. The number of abandoned vehicles is at an all-time low which is probably attributable to the continued rise in scrap metal prices.

There were a total of 837 deliberate fires in Leicestershire in 2010/11 a reduction of 22%. A third of all fires were classified as primary fires which involve property and include buildings, caravans, motor vehicles, plant and machinery. Primary fires involving vehicles fell substantially (66 fewer incidents) however deliberate fires to buildings and property fell by 8 incidents. Thringstone East (NW Leicestershire) had the highest number of deliberate fires with 16 incidents in 2010/11.

## 4. Offender Management

### 4.1 Adult Offending & Re-Offending

A total of 1,735 offenders were resident in Leicestershire County. The adult reoffending rate in Leicestershire is 14%, although it varies from being significantly low in Blaby (7%) and Oadby and Wigston (8%) to significantly high in Charnwood (17%).

Across Leicestershire, the most likely combination of needs identified in relation to reoffending<sup>1</sup> are, 'Attitudes', 'Education' and 'Lifestyles'. Offenders identified with these three needs are 2.5 times more likely to reoffend compared to other offenders. This equates to 297 individuals across the Out of the 10 areas with the highest number of offenders, 6 are in Loughborough, 2 in Hinckley, 1 in Earl Shilton and 1 in Melton Mowbray.

### 4.2 Youth Offending & First Time Entrants

There were 399 first time entrants to the justice system in Leicestershire in 2010/11 a reduction of 17.2%.

The proportion of Young people receiving a conviction in court who are sentenced to custody in 2010/11 was 2.9% for the whole of Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland.

In 2010/11 the ethnic breakdown for young people on youth justice system disposals in Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland was as shown in Table2.

*Table 2: Ethnic group breakdown of young people on youth justice system disposals.*

| Ethnic group            | Number | Proportion | 10 -17<br>Population | 10 - 17<br>Proportion | Proportion<br>Difference |
|-------------------------|--------|------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| White                   | 647    | 92.0%      | 63067                | 90.6%                 | 1.4%                     |
| Mixed                   | 26     | 3.7%       | 1632                 | 2.3%                  | 1.4%                     |
| Asian or Asian British  | 18     | 2.6%       | 3969                 | 5.7%                  | -3.1%                    |
| Black or Black British  | 7      | 1.0%       | 418                  | 0.6%                  | 0.4%                     |
| Chinese or Other Ethnic | 5      | 0.7%       | 552                  | 0.8%                  | -0.1%                    |
| Not known               | 0      | -          | -                    | -                     | -                        |
| Total                   | 703    | 100.0%     | 69638                | 100.0%                | 0.0%                     |

<sup>1</sup> Using CHAID analysis, including 'Thinking', 'Education', 'Relationships', 'Lifestyles', 'Attitudes', 'Alcohol', 'Drugs' and 'Accommodation'.

## 5. Protecting Vulnerable People

### 5.1 Domestic Offences & Incidents

Increasing reporting of Domestic abuse has been the focus of Community Safety Partnerships for several years. In 2010/11 Leicestershire saw a 15% increase in domestic incidents reported to the police and an 11% reduction in offences. 73% of all domestic incidents were classified as violence against the person. 54% of domestic offences were alcohol related.

Within Leicestershire a Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) has been set up which discusses and monitors high risk domestic abuse cases. In 2010/11 there were 185 cases discussed. There were 18 repeat cases (10%) which is the figure for NI 32 – “Repeat victimisation statistics rolling for a 12 month period after a case is initially heard”.

Of the total 185 cases 50 were referred from the police while 134 were referred from Independent Domestic Violence Advisors.

### 5.2 Hate Crime & Incidents

Within Leicestershire there is an overall target to increase reporting of hate incidents by 10 per cent over a three year period, by measuring hate incidents reported to the police, schools and the Hate Incident Monitoring Project (HIMP). This target has been achieved. A total of 1,246 incidents were reported in 2010/11 compared to the baseline of 1,088, an increase of 15%.

To gain a better understanding of the types of victims reporting hate an analysis of the demographics of victims across Leicestershire was conducted. Although the sample of victims was too small to be statistically significant the key points are as follows.

- Information is not available for a large proportion of victims.

(1 in 5 no gender recorded, 1 in 5 no age recorded, and 1 in 4 no ethnicity recorded)

- The majority of victims reporting incidents are male.
- The majority of victims reporting incidents are white.
- The majority of incidents reported are racist in nature.

This highlights the need for completeness in the recording of hate incidents to gain a better understanding and insight into the groups reporting incidents as well as increasing the number of incidents recorded.

The five highest reporting LSOA's in Leicestershire are all in Charnwood Borough with three areas in the town of Loughborough which must make this a priority area to reduce the volume of hate crime, whilst at the same time raising awareness of the need to report.

A more complete analysis of hate incidents and the work of the Hate Incident Monitoring Project can be found in the **Hate Incident Monitoring Project Annual Report 2010/11**.

## 6. Substance Misuse

### 6.1 Alcohol Related Offending

Police figures show that 10% of Total Recorded Crime is flagged as alcohol related. Alcohol plays a large part in Violent Crime with a third of all violent crime in the County being alcohol related. During 2010/11 alcohol related offences rose by 14% although figures are less than 2006-2009 levels. Loughborough Town Centre, Hinckley Town Centre and Melton Craven West are the main hotspots for alcohol related offences. These town centre areas all have a strong local night time economy and therefore a link to alcohol related violent crime. However there is also a strong link between domestic violence and alcohol with 35% of all Domestic VAP offences in the County being alcohol related.

### 6.2 Drug Related Offending

In 2010/11 there were 1298 drug offences a reduction of 8% on the previous year. In 2010/11 all offences where drugs were a factor were flagged as drug related crime. Unlike alcohol only 2% of violent crime was flagged as drug related. Town Centres in the districts of Hinckley, Wigston, Loughborough and Coalville are the main hotspot areas for drug related offences in the County.

### 6.3 Perceptions of Drug and Alcohol Misuse

The public's perceptions of antisocial behaviour and drug use and dealing have been gauged through The Confidence, Reassurance, Accessibility and Visibility (CRAVE) survey, commissioned by Leicestershire Constabulary and the County Council Place survey.

Overall, the perception that drug use or dealing was a problem locally has reduced and is lower than that of the regional and national average. Both North West Leicestershire and Hinckley & Bosworth have the highest level of perceived drug use and dealing (although relatively low percentages recorded overall) and this is being addressed through SMST partnership working with Community Safety Teams and local treatment services in those areas. Overall, Leicestershire ranks 13 of the 27 comparable counties for this indicator and therefore the issue of perceptions for drug use and dealing are not a current priority against results for anti-social behaviour perceptions as a whole. More information around a "whole system" approach to identifying substance misuse needs and delivering services can be found in **The Leicestershire & Rutland Adult & Young Persons Evidence Base for Substance Misuse Needs Assessment** which will be available from March at <http://www.drugs.org.uk/professionals/professional-downloads>.

## 7. Emerging Trends & Threats

The overall trend for Community Safety in Leicestershire is positive with the majority of reported crimes showing a downward trend. The following points highlight the main areas of concern for the partnership performance in the future.

**Budget Cuts** - The reduction of funding to public sector organisations and the need to identify substantial savings over the next few years is a major concern. It is inevitable that some services will cease or be reduced, structures will change and there will be greater collaboration with other service areas. Within the County Safer Communities Structure, we need to ensure a level of service to our communities, as well as making the most efficient use of available resources. Cross departmental, joint partnership working and linking of projects is essential.

**Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC)** – The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act will provide that in November 2012, the Leicestershire Police Authority will be replaced with a PCC. PCCs will not be a responsible authority on Community Safety Partnerships. There will however be a reciprocal duty for PCC's and responsible authorities to co-operate with each other and have regard to each other's priorities for the purposes of reducing crime, antisocial behaviour, reducing reoffending and reducing substance misuse. Advice from the home office suggests that CSP's should be preparing for the arrival of PCCs. From an analysis and evidence perspective, this includes considering whether the partnership has evidence of the success and value for money demonstrated by existing programmes to support PCC investment decisions. In Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland CSPs are working together to prepare for the arrival of the PCC, and the County Safer Communities Strategy Board is currently carrying out an evaluation programme on its use of resources.

## 8. Conclusion

The current priorities for 2010/11 are still relevant and should continue to form the basis for The County's Safer Communities Commissioning Plan.

Given increasing referrals to domestic abuse support services domestic abuse should be clearly recognised within the priority to protect the most vulnerable in communities.

Despite the often significant reductions in overall crime and anti-social behaviour, it is important to maintain the emphasis on community safety, both in terms of reducing the levels of crime & anti-social behaviour and in identifying and tackling any emerging issues.

## Glossary of Terms

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| <b>ASB</b>   | Anti-Social Behaviour                                 |
| <b>AWI</b>   | Assault Without Injury (Common Assault)               |
| <b>AWLSI</b> | Assault With Less Serious Injury                      |
| <b>BME</b>   | Black & Minority Ethnic                               |
| <b>CRAVE</b> | Confidence, Reassurance, Accessibility and Visibility |
| <b>CSP</b>   | Community Safety Partnership                          |
| <b>DAAT</b>  | Drug & Alcohol Action Team                            |
| <b>HIMP</b>  | Hate Incident Monitoring Project                      |
| <b>LSCB</b>  | Leicestershire Safer Communities Strategy Board       |
| <b>LSOA</b>  | Lower Super Output Area                               |
| <b>MARAC</b> | Multi- Agency Risk Assessment Conference              |
| <b>MSG</b>   | Most Similar Family Groups (iQuanta groupings)        |
| <b>OAC</b>   | Output Area Classification                            |
| <b>PCC</b>   | Police and Crime Commissioner                         |
| <b>PSA</b>   | Partnership Strategic Assessment                      |
| <b>SMST</b>  | Substance Misuse Strategic Team                       |
| <b>YOS</b>   | Youth Offending Service                               |