



# Safer North West Partnership Strategic Assessment 2010/11

## Document Details

Title	Safer North West Partnership Strategic Assessment, 2011
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Description	<p>The purpose of this document is to provide NW Leicestershire Community Safety Partnership (CSP), known as The Safer North West Partnership (SNWP), with a comprehensive picture of crime, disorder and community safety issues across NW Leicestershire district. The report provides information on police recorded crime, anti-social behaviour incidents, domestic and hate incidents and offences, Fire and Rescue primary and secondary fires, youth offending, probation and substance Misuse.</p> <p>The information within this document should assist in the review of current strategic priorities and the identification of any new trends.</p>
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## **I. Introduction**

### **I.1 Background**

The Partnership Strategic assessment is a statutory document produced annually to inform Community Safety Partnerships about crime, disorder and community safety issues in their area.

The aim of this Strategic assessment is to provide The Safer North West Partnership with a comprehensive analysis of crime, disorder and community safety issues to enable the partnership to review, modify or change their priorities.

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

The Safer North West Partnership is made up of representatives from eight statutory partners

- North West Leicestershire District Council
- Leicestershire Constabulary
- Leicestershire County Council
- Leicestershire Fire & Rescue Service
- Leicestershire Police Authority
- Leicestershire Fire Authority
- Leicestershire Probation Trust
- Leicestershire Youth Offending Service

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 aim of The Safer North West Partnership is to work together with those who live, work and visit North West Leicestershire to maintain and improve pride in the community. The Partnership will do this by tackling crime, working to reduce domestic abuse, reducing anti-social behaviour and reducing the harm caused by substance misuse.

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

The 3 current priorities for The Safer North West Partnership are:

**Tackling Crime** by focussing on hotspots, targeting high profile events, supporting CCTV, reducing domestic abuse and promoting seasonal crime messages.

**Further Reducing Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)** by educating people about ASB and its consequences. The Partnership will also encourage young people to engage in positive activities, implement Home Office ASB principles and work to improve public confidence.

**'Supporting Pride in our Communities'** by reducing the harm caused by substance misuse, encouraging community projects and improving road safety.

There are also two cross-cutting themes which are to provide **value for money** and **communicate** the work of the Partnership to improve public perception of crime and disorder.

### **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:

- North West Leicestershire District Council
- Leicestershire Constabulary
- Leicestershire County Council
- 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 & Disorder, Offender Management, Vulnerable People, Substance Misuse and Emerging Trends & Threats. These chapters aim to highlight the main issues in that category affecting the community safety partnership so that an informed decision can be made when assessing priorities.

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

- How has crime/incidents compared 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 district?
- 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 the Safer North West Partnership 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 NW Leicestershire has reduced by 8% during 2010/11 with most categories of crime also showing reductions.
- The main hotspot locations for the CSP are Coalville Centre (the largest urban area in the district) and Castle Donnington North East & Hemmington (where East Midlands Airport and Donington Park Race Circuit are located), which have significantly high levels of crime when compared to the whole of Leicestershire.
- Violence against the person has reduced by 13.4%. A third of crime was domestic related and a third of crime was Alcohol related.
- Serious Acquisitive crime has reduced by 24%. However NW Leicestershire has some of the highest rates per 1000 population in the County and when compared to its Most Similar Groups (MSGs).
- Other Acquisitive Crime particularly Non Domestic Burglary and Theft from the Person have the highest crime rates per 1000 population in the County and when compared to its MSGs.
- There was a 13% Reduction in Criminal Damage and 24% reduction in ASB. Coalville Centre is the main area affected by ASB and this is probably a combination of Rowdy Behaviour by Young People and ASB related to the night time economy.
- A total of 183 offenders were resident in North West Leicestershire. The adult reoffending rate in North West Leicestershire is 16%, similar to the overall County reoffending rate, 14%.
- There are six areas in North West Leicestershire with 10 or more resident offenders; Snibston East, Greenhill Centre, Ibstock Centre, Coalville Centre, Coalville Belvoir Road and Snibston South West.
- The number of first time entrants to the justice system decreased by 67 % in NW Leicestershire in 2010/11. This is better than the Leicestershire trend which saw an overall reduction of 17.2%.

- In 2010/11 NW Leicestershire saw a 15% rise in domestic incidents and a 1% increase in domestic offences. 76% of all domestic incidents were classified as violence against the person. 40% of domestic offences were alcohol related.
- 185 cases were referred to MARAC countywide which discusses and monitors high risk domestic abuse cases. Repeat victimisation statistics rolling for a 12 month period after a case is initially heard is 10%.
- In 2010/ 11 there were 63 hate offences and 9 hate incidents recorded in NW Leicestershire by the police. 75% of all these incidents and offences were recorded as violence against the person. Coalville Centre has the highest number of hate incidents recorded in the district.
- 10% of Total Recorded Crime is flagged as alcohol related. Alcohol plays a large part in Violent Crime with 33% of all violent crime in the district being alcohol related. Drugs play a much smaller part with only 4% of violent crime being drug related.

## 2.2 Recommendations

The Safer North West Partnership should continue to work towards its three headline priorities of 'tackling crime', 'reducing ASB' and 'improving pride in our communities'. The Partnership should continue to focus on domestic abuse and substance misuse but also increase the amount of alcohol related work in light of the information above. In addition, the Partnership must ensure that there is a focus on serious acquisitive crime reduction measures during the next year. It is encouraging that ASB continues on a downward year on year trend and the SNWP should work to reduce this further during the year. High profile events at Donington Park should be targeted as this is a hotspot, particularly around the time of 'Download' festival in the summer.



### 3. Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour

#### 3.1 Total Crime Overview

*Table 1: Summary of all Crime categories showing yearly and 5 yearly trends, comparisons against other Leicestershire districts and MSGs, highest crime area and communities most affected by crime.*

North West Leicestershire	5 Year Trend	Yearly Trend	Achieved Targets	District Rank (1/7 - lowest crime)	Similar Family Rank (1/15 - lowest crime)	Highest Crime Area	Main Output Area Classification (OAC)
<b>Total Recorded Crime</b>	↓	↓	✓	6	4	Coalville Centre	Countryside
<b>Person</b>	↓	↓	✓	5	3	Coalville Centre	Blue Collar Communities
<b>AVLSI</b>	↓	↓	✓	6	7	Coalville Centre	Blue Collar Communities
<b>AWI</b>	↓	↓	✓	3	2	Coalville Centre	Blue Collar Communities
<b>Serious YAP</b>	↓	↓	✓	5	15	Coalville Centre	Prospering Suburbs
<b>Other YAP</b>	↓	↓	✓	6	3	Coalville Centre	Blue Collar Communities
<b>Serious Acquisitive Crime</b>	↓	↓	✓	4	4	Castle Donington North East & Hemm	Countryside
<b>Burglary Dwelling</b>	↓	↓	✓	4	3	Coalville Centre	Countryside
<b>Robbery</b>	↓	↓	✓	2	14	Coalville Centre	Countryside & Blue Collar comm.
<b>Vehicle Crime</b>	↓	↓	✓	5	4	Castle Donington North East & Hemm	Countryside
<b>Theft from Vehicle</b>	↓	↓	✓	5	4	Castle Donington North East & Hemm	Countryside
<b>Theft of Vehicle</b>	↓	↓	✓	3	6	Measham Centre	Countryside
<b>Other Acquisitive Crime</b>	↓	↓	✓	7	2	Coalville Centre	Countryside
<b>Burglary Other</b>	↓	↑	✗	7	4	Coalville Centre	Countryside
<b>Theft</b>	↓	↓	✓	6	3	Coalville Centre	Countryside
<b>Theft of Cycle</b>	↓	↓	✓	4	13	Coalville Centre	Blue Collar Communities
<b>Theft from the Person</b>	↓	↓	✓	7	1	Castle Donington West & Donington P	Prospering Suburbs
<b>Criminal Damage</b>	↓	↓	✓	5	5	Coalville Centre	Blue Collar Communities
<b>Other Offences</b>	↓	↓	✓	4	2	Coalville Centre	Countryside
<b>Drugs</b>	↓	↓	✗	4	10	Coalville Centre	Countryside
<b>Sexual Crime</b>	↓	↓	✓	6	7	Coalville Centre	Countryside
<b>Shoplifting</b>	↑	↑	✗	4	9	Coalville Centre	Constrained by Circumstance
<b>TOTAL ASB</b>	↓	↓	✓	5	No MSG Data	Coalville Centre	City Living
<b>Domestic Offences</b>	↓	↑	✗	6	No MSG Data	Greenhill Centre	City Living
<b>Hate Offences</b>	↑	↑	✗	4	No MSG Data	Coalville Centre	City Living

During 2010/11 there were 5375 crimes in recorded in NW Leicestershire equal to a rate of 63 crimes per 1000 population. This is a reduction of 497 crimes (8%) compared with the previous year. The overall trend over 5 years is downwards.

The Community Safety Partnership performed worse than its most similar family groups and also had the second highest crime rate per 100 population when compared with other districts in Leicestershire.

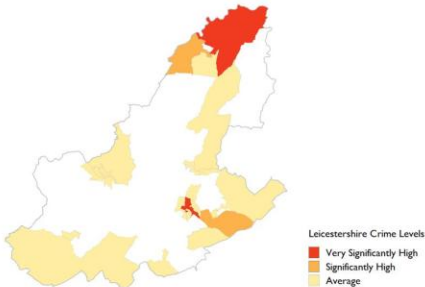
Analysis of communities using (OAC) classification identified City Living and constrained by circumstances as the type of areas most affected by crime. Analysis also shows that the 40% most deprived communities are more likely to be affected by crime, however the other 60% of communities are equally likely to be affected by crime.

### **3.2 Hotspot Locations**

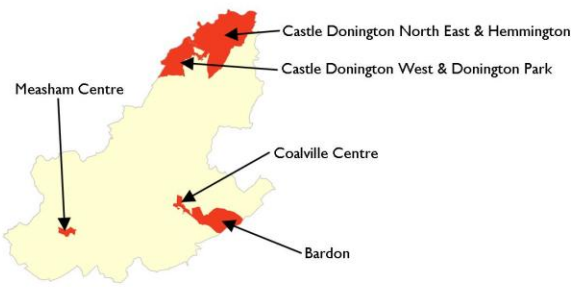
The following maps identify areas at the Lower Super output Area (LSOA) level. An LSOA is a level of census geography that contains around 1,500 people. The maps on the right identify areas where crime or disorder levels are above average, very high or significantly high across Leicestershire. The top 5 highest crime areas for the district are then shown on the map to the right.

There are two areas in NW Leicestershire which have crime levels which are significantly high when compared to the whole of Leicestershire. These are Coalville Centre and Castle Donnington North East & Hemmington. Coalville Centre has the highest crime levels for most crime categories. Map 2 shows the top five highest crime areas in NW Leicestershire.

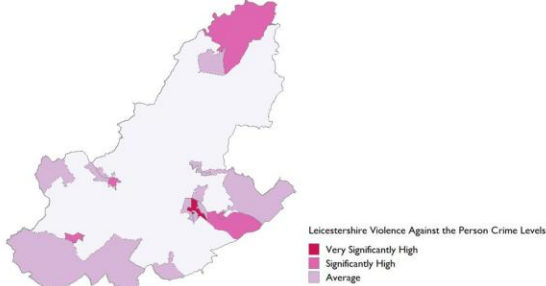
Map 1 - Leicestershire Overall Crime



Map 2 - Overall Crime - Top 5 Areas



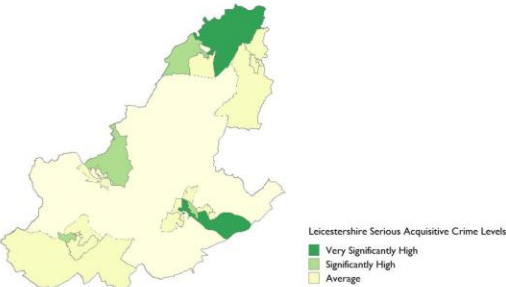
Map 3 - Leicestershire Violence Against the Person



Map 4 - Violence Against the Person - Top 5 Areas



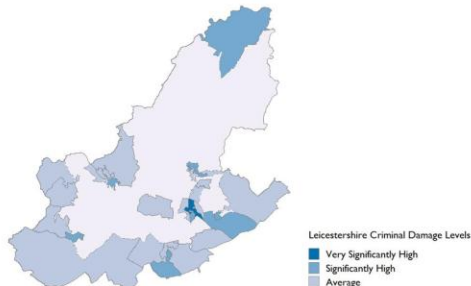
Map 5 - Leicestershire Serious Acquisitive Crime



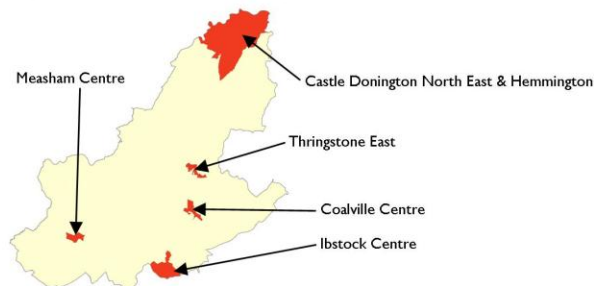
Map 6 - Serious Acquisitive Crime - Top 5 Areas



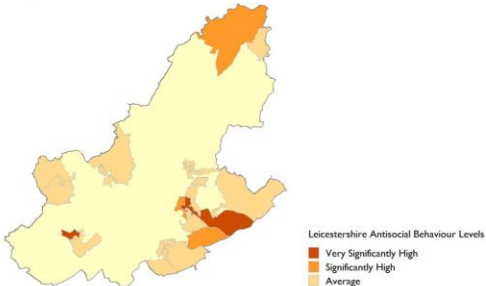
Map 7 - Leicestershire Criminal Damage



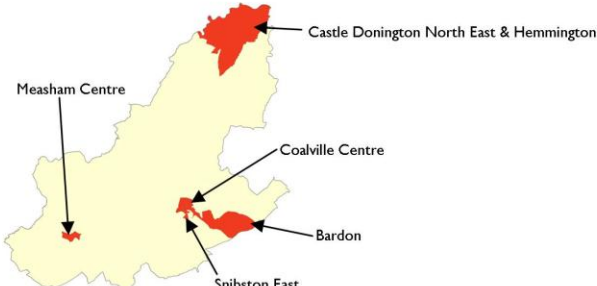
Map 8 - Criminal Damage - Top 5 Areas



Map 9 - Leicestershire Antisocial Behaviour Levels



Map 10 - Antisocial Behaviour Levels - Top 5 Areas



### **3.3 Violent Crime**

The number of Violent Crimes reduced by 11% in 2010/11. NW Leicestershire is performing worse than its Most Similar Groups (MSGs) and other Leicestershire districts for the categories of Assault with less serious injury and Assault without Injury. NW Leicestershire however has the lowest serious violent crime when compared against its MSGs. Communities classified as City Living are more likely to be affected by Violent Crime as are the most deprived communities. During 2010/11, 31% of all violent crime was recorded as being domestic related and 33% as Alcohol related.

### **3.4 Acquisitive Crime**

Serious Acquisitive crime has reduced by 24%. The district has just above average rates per 1000 population when compared against its most similar family groups and other districts in Leicestershire.

Vehicle crime makes up 67% of all Serious Acquisitive crime in NW Leicestershire. Although there has been a steady decrease in Vehicle crime over the last 3 years rates per 100 population are still higher than other MSGs. The three highest crime areas for vehicle crime are also significantly high when compared to the whole of Leicestershire.

Other Acquisitive Crime has some of the highest rates per thousand population in the district and when compared against its MSGs. In particular Burglary Other has the highest levels in the county and NW Leicestershire top five highest crime levels are some of the highest in the County. Theft from the person is also a concern with NW Leicestershire having the highest rates in the County and when compared to MSGs.

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

Criminal damage makes up 19% of all Total Recorded Crime and has strong links with Anti-Social Behaviour. In 2010/11 there was a reduction of 13% in the number of criminal damage offences and a reduction of 24% in ASB. The reduction in ASB is mainly attributable to the largest category of ASB Nuisance and Rowdy behaviour which fell by 31%. Coalville Centre is the main area affected by ASB and this is probably a combination of Rowdy Behaviour by Young People and ASB related to the night time economy.

One area where ASB has increased is the number of complaints against neighbours (Neighbourhood Disputes and Nuisance behaviour) with an increase of 5%. Neighbourhood nuisance complaints have been rising throughout the County since 2007 however there has been a small reduction in 2010/11 across Leicestershire. Three areas are identified as having significantly high levels of neighbourhood complaints.

Hoax calls fell by 41%. 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. 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 168 deliberate fires in NW Leicestershire in 2010/11. 61 of these fires were classified as primary fires which involve property and include buildings, caravans, motor vehicles, plant and machinery (20 fires were vehicle only). Excluding vehicles there was a 58% increase in Primary fires compared to previous year.

## 4. Offender Management

### 4.1 Adult Offending & Re-Offending

A total of 183 offenders were resident in North West Leicestershire. The adult reoffending rate in North West Leicestershire is 16%, similar to the overall County reoffending rate, 14%.

**Offender Needs** - The most common offender needs identified in North West Leicestershire are 'Relationships' (58%) and 'Attitudes' (46%). There is no significant difference between the needs of offenders in North West Leicestershire compared to the needs of offenders across the rest of the County, with the exception of a higher proportion of offenders with 'Relationship' needs (58%) compared to the County (48%).

**Combination of Needs** - 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 36 individuals within North West Leicestershire.

**Geographical Areas** - There are six Lower Super Output Areas in North West Leicestershire with 10 or more resident offenders; Snibston East (13), Greenhill Centre (12), Ibstock Centre (12), Coalville Centre (11), Coalville Belvoir Road (11) and Snibston South West (11).

### 4.2 Youth Offending & First Time Entrants

The number of first time entrants to the justice system decreased significantly in NW Leicestershire in 2010/11 by 67%. This is better than the Leicestershire trend which saw an overall reduction of 17.2%.

The number of young people receiving a conviction in court who are sentenced to custody was a former national indicator. In 2010/11 this figure was 2.9% for the whole of Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland.

The Ethnic composition of young people on youth justice system disposals has been measured. In 2010/11 the ethnic breakdown for Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland was as shown in Table 2.

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

Table 2: Ethnic composition of young people on youth justice system disposals in 2010/11 for Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland.

Ethnic group	Number	Proportion	10 -17 Population	10 - 17 Proportion	Proportion 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%

## 5. Protecting Vulnerable People

### 5.1 Domestic Offences & Incidents

Increasing reporting of Domestic violence has been the focus of Community Safety Partnerships for several years. In 2010/11 NW Leicestershire saw a 15% rise in and a 1% increase in offences. 76% of all domestic incidents were classified as violence against the person. 40% 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 countywide. There were 18 repeat cases which is 10% (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

In 2010/ 11 there were 63 hate offences and 9 hate incidents recorded in NW Leicestershire. These include racial, religious, homophobic, transphobic, age, disability and gender incidents. 56% of all these incidents were recorded as violence against the person and 21% were criminal damage offences.

Although the number of hate incidents reported is relatively small there is one area identified as having more than 10 offences, Coalville Centre. This area is in the top 10 areas identified in Leicestershire as having the highest levels of hate offences and 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 1,274 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, 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.

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 26%. Coalville Centre is the main hotspots for alcohol related offences which is linked to the local night time economy. However, there is also a strong link between domestic violence and alcohol with 41% of all Domestic VAP offences in the Borough being alcohol related.

### 6.2 Drug Related Offending

In 2010/11 there were 179 drug offences a reduction of 24% on the previous year. In 2010/11 all offences where drugs were a factor were flagged as drug related crime. Coalville Centre is the main hotspot location with 24 drug offences. 4% of violent crime was flagged as drug related. Although this is a much smaller percentage than alcohol related crime it is higher than the average for Leicestershire (2%).

### 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 NW 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.

The partnership will need to address acquisitive crime, in particular burglary other, vehicle crime, shoplifting and theft from person as these have been highlighted as a risk to the Partnership. In addition, high profile events such as those at Donington Park should be targeted to combat the rise in some crimes at this time.

Primary fires were highlighted as a concern with non-vehicle primary fires having increased significantly.

There is concern that in parts of the district there is an issue with sexual exploitation of young people. Traditionally this has been under-reported but there is enough intelligence to suggest that this is an emerging problem and the Partnership should work to understand the issue and address it.

**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 Community Safety Partnership 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 Bill will provide that in May 2013, 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.

## 8. Conclusion

The current priorities for 2010/11 are still relevant and should continue to form the basis for Community Safety in The District.

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>CHAID</b>	Chi-square Automatic Interaction Detector
<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>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>VAP</b>	Violence Against The Person
<b>YOS</b>	Youth Offending Service