

# Strategic Review

April 2021 – March 2022



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## **Introduction to the Community Safety Partnership**

The Community Safety Partnership (CSP) is established under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and requires the named organisations to work in partnership to tackle crime and disorder along with anti-social behaviour, drug and alcohol abuse and reducing reoffending.

The Responsible Authorities of Eastleigh Community Safety Partnership are:

Eastleigh Borough Council  
Hampshire County Council  
Hampshire Constabulary  
Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service  
National Probation Service  
Hampshire and Isle of Wight Integrated Care System and Integrated Care Board

In addition to the Responsible Authorities, One Community Eastleigh is a permanent Partnership member representing the Voluntary sector along with Vivid Homes representing the Registered Social Landlords.

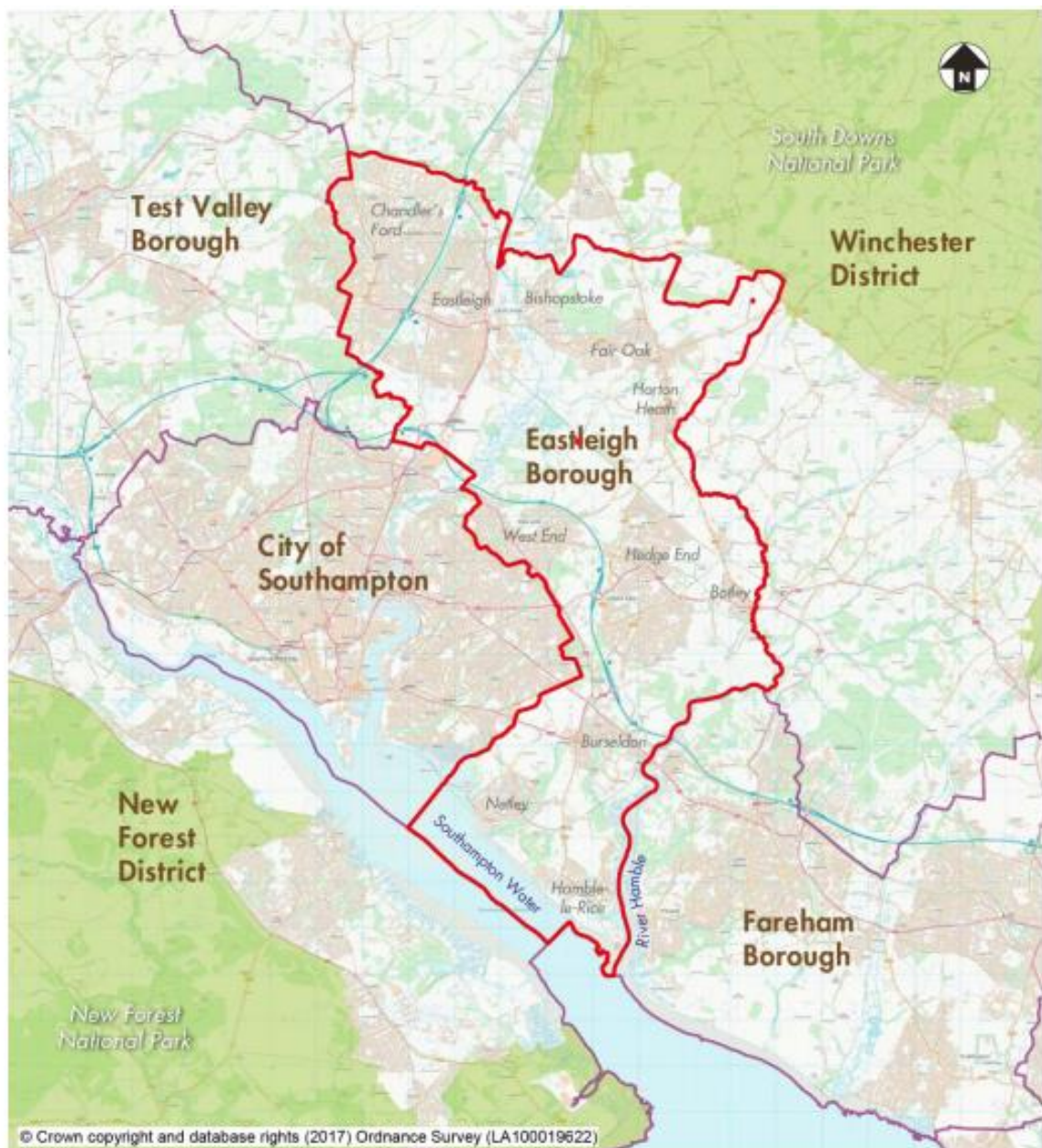
Senior officers from each of the authorities set the strategic direction of the CSP through an Executive Board, the Chair of which is currently Councillor Tonia Craig, Portfolio Member for Health and Well-being.

The CSP is required to undertake an annual strategic review, which is a snapshot of crime and community safety, supported by factual data from across the partnership. This document is then used to help identify the strategic priorities for the coming year.

The purpose of identifying the strategic priorities is to enable partners to effectively collaborate to plan and address those issues causing our communities the greatest harm. Many of the priorities do not change substantially from year to year as they follow long term trends but the review provides the opportunity to re-focus priorities in response to emerging or changing trends in crime and ASB, the impact of previous interventions, emerging external national or local factors, and learning gained through delivery of existing priorities

These priorities will complement those included in the Hampshire & Isle of Wight Police & Crime Commissioner plan, the County Strategy and identified locally through the monthly meetings of the Tactical Community Safety Partnership and the District Tasking and Priority group. The action plan to tackle these priorities will run from September 2022 – March 2024 with a mid-way review undertaken to ensure the priorities remain valid.

## Eastleigh Borough



## **Borough Profile**

The Borough adjoins the eastern and northern boundaries of the city of Southampton, bordering Test Valley borough to the north-west, Winchester district and the South Downs National Park to the north, Fareham borough to the east (with a shared boundary along the River Hamble and its estuary) and New Forest district to the south-west via a shared boundary in Southampton Water

The main town in the Borough is Eastleigh. The Borough includes two other large urban areas – Chandler’s Ford and Hedge End – and some sizeable settlements at Bishopstoke, Fair Oak, Horton Heath, West End, Bursledon, Botley, Hamble and Netley. The Borough has an area of 79.8 sq. km. It is predominantly suburban in character, reflecting many of the pressures that might be expected in a location bordering a major city, but it retains some areas of countryside that are locally significant, mainly because of the separation they provide between settlements, but also because of their biodiversity and landscape characteristics.

Significant features of the Borough include internationally renowned sailing venues on the River Hamble, a national and international cricketing venue at the Ageas Bowl (formerly the Rose Bowl), Southampton Airport, dance and music venues of regional significance at The Point and the Concorde Club in Eastleigh, Places Leisure Eastleigh, The Berry Theatre at Hedge End, and an important maritime, rail and air heritage.

For administrative purposes, the Borough is divided into five Local Areas, each with its own particular characteristics and issues. Each area has a Local Area Committee that has been given devolved powers on many issues including planning applications. There are 12 civil parishes with new parish Councils recently created in Eastleigh and Boyatt Wood in 2022.

### Demographics

According to the 2021 Census, the Borough now has a population of 136,400 an increase of nearly 9% since 2011. (Source: Office for National Statistics - Census 2021). Further increases are expected this decade with new residential development.

Population: 938/1000 are white British; 23/1000 are other white and 23/1000 are Asian.

Deprivation: The Borough has no Local Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in the top 10% of the country. The Borough is ranked 298/326 in England where 326 is the least deprived and 1 is the most deprived.

Neighbouring districts include Test Valley (286), Winchester (307), New Forest (257) and Fareham (312). By contrast Southampton is ranked at 54

## **Community Safety Partnership: Review and Reports**

The Eastleigh Community Safety Partnership (CSP) has a statutory duty to undertake a review of crime and disorder across the district each year. The following report has been produced using data extracted from InterAct<sup>1</sup>, for the data collection period April 2021 through to March 2022 and information provided by partners from across the CSP.

At the end of the report, recommendations are made for the priorities to be adopted by the Executive Board of Community Safety Partnership for the coming 18 months, the period from 1<sup>st</sup> September 2022 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024.

Each of the actions related to the priorities will form part of the delivery plan which will be monitored against performance and partnership activity by the Board. A light touch review will be conducted in May 2023, the mid-way point, to determine if the priorities are still applicable or need changing.

An annual report was presented to the Policy and Performance Scrutiny Committee of Eastleigh Borough Council in June 2022 as part of the oversight process to review the expected outcomes outlined in the CSP Delivery Plan.

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<sup>1</sup> InterAct – is a multi-agency data collection tool which is managed by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner.

## CRIME DATA and ANALYSIS

This first section details the levels of recorded crime over the last year in the Borough of Eastleigh. All data is from 1<sup>st</sup> April to 31<sup>st</sup> March. .

MAIN CRIME TYPES	NUMBER	COMMENT
Homicide	1	
Violence with injury	989	Actual bodily harm and above
Violence without injury	2595	Includes common assault and malicious communications
Burglary residential	389	Includes garages and sheds
Burglary commercial	89	
Vehicle offences	430	Theft of and from vehicles
Sexual offences	351	Approx. 30% are historic offences but recorded in the year they are reported.
Robbery	37	
Theft	1197	All theft including shoplifting and bicycle theft
Criminal damage	739	
Arson	34	
Drug trafficking	37	Possession with intent to supply and above
Public order	1024	
Miscellaneous	375	
<b>Overall recorded crime</b>	<b>8287</b>	

## MONTHLY CRIME

APRIL	586	AUGUST	662	DECEMBER	689
MAY	683	SEPTEMBER	719	JANUARY	719
JUNE	674	OCTOBER	862	FEBRUARY	709
JULY	731	NOVEMBER	856	MARCH	397

## CRIME TYPES

### Violent Crime summary

Violent crime remains the biggest single category offence but this includes everything from malicious communications (e.g. abusive messages on social media) through to grievous bodily harm and murder. Approximately one third of violence offences are more serious (ABH and above).

The Strategic Assessment will drill down into these offences to determine the key factors involved in this crime set such as nature, location, age of offender and victim, the relationship between the two and to see if the violence is related to other offences such as drug supply, which is analysed in more detail in the Operation Fortress paragraph 19 below.

### Domestic abuse

The other main component of violent crime is domestic abuse, which is defined as follows by the UK government

“Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to psychological, physical, sexual, financial, and emotional.”

Domestic abuse can take different forms, including:

- physical abuse
- sexual abuse
- financial abuse
- coercive control / emotional abuse
- digital / online abuse
- honour-based violence
- forced marriage
- female genital mutilation (FGM)

In the year there were 1608 crimes committed in relation to domestic violence. The breakdown is as follows for type of crime:

Type of offence	Number
Common assault	418
Actually bodily harm	343
Sending malicious communications	150
Pursue course of conduct (coercion and control)	131
Prevention of harassment	107
Rape	57
Grievous Bodily harm (wounding)	6



Of all crimes recorded by the police in England and Wales in the year ending March 2021, 18% were domestic abuse-related. (ONS data) Domestic abuse related crime also accounted for 18% of all crime reported to Hampshire Constabulary in the same year. In the overwhelming majority of cases the relationship between victim and offender is that of ex partners.

Cases are graded through a risk assessment process devised by Safe Lives: The simple series of questions enables officers to establish the level of risk someone is facing and helps determine what actions are needed to reduce that risk. A high score means the victim is at high risk of murder and/or serious harm and needs urgent support.<sup>2</sup>

High risk cases are referred to the monthly Marac meeting and the victim is contacted by an Independent Domestic Violence Adviser (Idva). Medium risk cases are managed by the local Neighbourhood Policing team and can access support from the domestic abuse services commissioned by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner and Hampshire County Council. Overall 181 victims were referred to the domestic abuse services in the Borough. The aim of this comprehensive process is to prevent further harm, protect the victim and deal with the offender.

### Domestic Homicide Review

The Partnership has undertaken no Domestic Homicide Reviews during this period as set out in the legislation the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004.

### Drug related harm

Drug related harm covers a whole range of offences, producing many victims of crime and exploiting vulnerable adults and children who at risk from drug dealers.

One element of this is County Lines. Across Hampshire, Southampton and Portsmouth drug dealing is both external (County lines) and home grown. Both affect what happens in Eastleigh. There has been strong evidence of County Lines in the Borough but where it has happened it has mainly affected a few younger individuals who have been drawn into dealing and acting as runners and have been subsequently found by police in other parts of the country. The dealing drives the demand for Class A drugs, and this also stimulates a level of violence. It is thought that many drug related violence incidents go unreported

It should also be noted that there are some young people who are causing the most harm but they are more frequently are most complex and vulnerable cases, subject to exploitation and crime harm. Also many of these young people are placed in the Borough & County from other local authority areas, and require our support, guidance, intervention and investment to mitigate their risks and or criminality

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<sup>2</sup> <https://safelives.org.uk/practice-support/resources-identifying-risk-victims-face>

## **Hate crime**

A hate crime is defined as 'Any criminal offence which is perceived by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice based on a person's race or perceived race; religion or perceived religion; sexual orientation or perceived sexual orientation; disability or perceived disability and any crime motivated by hostility or prejudice against a person who is transgender or perceived to be transgender.'

A hate incident is any incident which the victim, or anyone else, thinks is based on someone's prejudice towards them because of their race, religion, sexual orientation, disability or because they are transgender.

Not all hate incidents will amount to criminal offences, but it is equally important that these are reported and recorded by the police.

The majority of hate crimes were low level public order offences or assault without injury. Only a small percentage involve acts of physical violence against the victim.

Hate crime reporting 197 hate crimes with race, disability and sexual orientation being the 3 largest categories. This 1.49 crimes per 1000 population.

The Partnership is also keen to extend the number of third party hate crime reporting centres in the borough as the current 2 centres are all based in Eastleigh and Chandler's Ford (Citizens Advice and Victim Support) . The 3rd party hate crime reporting centre in the museum is now closed but will reopen in the Swan Centre with One Community shortly. Another centre is being developed in Hedge End

The nature of these reports in the period by protected characteristic were:

<b>Protected characteristic</b>	<b>Number of crimes</b>	<b>Number of incidents</b>
Race	88	107
Sexual orientation	42	42
Disability	61	68
Gender	5	5
Other	1	
Faith	8	8
<b>Total crimes</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>223</b>

\* some crimes may include more than one protected characteristic

## Community Trigger

The law places upon Community Safety Partnership to allow members of the public to ask for a community trigger where they believe the authorities have not satisfactorily dealt with reported and repeated incidents of anti-social behaviour. In the period there have been 4 requests of which 3 were accepted under the policy. These three cases shared a common theme of an original noise nuisance complaint coupled with anti-social behaviour in and about the home. All were direct neighbour disputes.

## Arson

	<b>Incidents</b>	<b>Deliberate</b>
Q1	71	27
Q2	65	28
Q3	33	13
Q4	33	0

## CCTV

The Council maintains a comprehensive CCTV system in Eastleigh town centre plus some outlying cameras are patched into the control room. The records below show the level of incidents actively monitored by the 24 hour control room and when the Police and town rangers were called. It also shows the number of arrests made as a direct result of the CCTV intervention. This included one significant arrest for rape by a stranger in Eastleigh town centre.

<b>DATE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>POLICE</b>	<b>RANGERS</b>	<b>ARRESTS</b>
April	269	31	7	5
May	231	30	10	6
June	191	23	4	6
July	183	25	2	5
August	212	27	8	7
September	215	32	10	11
October	258	30	8	6
November	258	35	15	4
December	260	28	1	14
January	231	49	5	15
February	189	30	8	11
March	229	41	7	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>2726</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>152</b>

## Victims

Age remains a strong factor in potential victimisation as the chart below shows:

Under 18	13.51 %
18-24	8.56
25-29	6.93
30-50	30.36
50-65	12.77
Over 65	5.45
None ( businesses etc)	22.43

### Victim Support service

322 referrals in the last year , largest age group was 25-34 year olds and then 35-44 year olds. The top crime category for referrals was violence without injury

## Offenders

The Community Rehabilitation Company (Community Probation provider) has worked with 209 offenders across the Borough in 2021

<b>Eastleigh District (B)</b>	16 - 17	1	0.48%
	18 - 20	13	6.22%
	21 - 25	17	8.13%
	26 - 34	59	28.23%
	35 - 49	69	33.01%
	50 - 64	42	20.10%
	65+	8	3.83%
Eastleigh District (B)	Sum:	<b>209</b>	

Eastleigh District (B)	Female	26	12.44%
	Male	183	87.56%

Eastleigh District (B)	Asian or Asian British - Indian	8	3.83%
	Asian or Asian British - Any other Asian background	1	0.48%
	Black or Black British - African	2	0.96%
	Black or Black British - Caribbean	3	1.44%

	Black or Black British - Any other black background	3	1.44%
	Mixed - White & Black Caribbean	1	0.48%
	White - British	155	74.16%
	White - Irish	1	0.48%
	White - Any other white background	4	1.91%
	Not stated	30	14.35%
	White - Gypsy or Irish Traveller	1	0.48%

Eastleigh District (B)	Burglary	4	1.91%
	Criminal Damage	4	1.91%
	Drug Offences	6	2.87%
	Fraud and Forgery	3	1.44%
	Indictable Motoring Offences	4	1.91%
	Other Indictable	28	13.40%
	Other Summary Offences	9	4.31%
	Robbery	7	3.35%
	Sexual Offences	11	5.26%
	Summary Motoring Offences	37	17.70%
	Theft and Handling	9	4.31%
	Violence Against the Person	80	38.28%
	Other	7	3.35%

**Risk of reoffending:** The risk of harm figures shown in the report are based on the highest risk rating given across four categories of risk in the community, namely risk to Known Adults, the General Public, Children and Staff.

Low                      27%  
Medium                 81%  
High                     4%  
Very high              <1%

**Criminogenic needs:** An offender is identified as having a criminogenic need if that section has been identified as linked to offending. Top 5 areas of the 209 offenders:

Thinking and behaviour                      201  
Attitudes    160  
Relationships                                      107  
Emotional wellbeing                            103  
Education training and employment        99

## Anti-social behaviour

Reported levels of anti-social behaviour have continued to fall year on year though it is clear from communication with the public that many incidents go unreported for a variety of reasons. Anti-social behaviour tends to be caused by young people (teenagers and young adults), but there remains a steady flow of neighbour disputes where those involved are all adults.

Year on year down 16.81%

	<b>2019-2020</b>	<b>2020-2021</b>	<b>2021-2022</b>
<b>Q1</b>	410	421	304
<b>Q2</b>	581	660	624
<b>Q3</b>	541	727	490
<b>Q4</b>	492	375	398
<b>TOTAL</b>	2124	2183	1816

The fall in ASB is in part due to Covid, but also due to internal police process of increasing accuracy and crime data integrity (CDI) following a review of how they record incidents of ASB. This has led to a significant rise in violence without injury reports, ensuring that the information given by every victim and witness who call and report ASB, is recorded correctly. So for example, when they outline a neighbour dispute, which historically was ASB, any Public Order offences or other, are recorded accurately. This has led to a local and force impact of ASB reducing considerably but other crime areas increasing, reflected in some cases of Hate Crime, and violence

By local area:

Chandlers Ford and Hiltingbury	167
Bishopstoke, Fair Oak and Horton Heath	187
Bursledon , Hamble and Hound	388
Hedge End , West End and Botley	453
Eastleigh	621

The number of reports of the 4 highest wards in the Borough for reported ASB

Hamble	36.36 incidents / 1000 population
Eastleigh Central	28.96
Eastleigh South	27.92
Hedge End Wildern	22.47

In terms of reporting a number of locations stand out as “hotspots”. In the past year these have identified as:

- Hamble including the foreshore
- Eastleigh town centre
- Hedge End town centre

Often those young people involved in anti-social behaviour come to notice not just through these reports, but also through being involved in crime, poor school attendance, complaints to housing associations, and being from families where Childrens services are involved.

The Partnership uses a problem-solving approach to each hotspot looking at the available information, analysing what is happening and then taking targeted action with those causing the problems as well undertaking crime prevention and target hardening where appropriate.

Diversion is a key element to this approach and schemes such as Friday Night Football alongside the work of youth service provision of the Council now run by Youth Options are crucial to the overall engagement of young people in positive activities as a credible alternative to just hanging around and causing a nuisance.

#### Friday Night Football summary

The scheme, which started 19 years ago, operates in 3 locations – Eastleigh (2 hours) , Botley (3 hours) and Hamble (2 hours) and divided up into sessions by age. Overall last year had 3074 attendances. The average numbers are 50 at Eastleigh, 20 at Botley and Hamble each night. Some session numbers have been lower since the pandemic and work is underway to get young people to come back. A new forth venue in Hedge End is being developed for Autumn 2022.

## **Programmes**

The Partnership is also involved in running two funded projects which tackle attitudes and behaviours amongst young people at risk of offending. These are the national Supporting Families programme, the Changing Direction for Success project.

### Supporting Families Programme

The Supporting families programme has been running since 2012 and it is about working with the whole family. The aim is to identify and work with families who have multiple, complex issues and deliver solutions to these problems that lead to lasting positive changes for the family. Families are often trying to deal with more than one problem at a time. This can make it difficult for families to get the right help and support and this is where the programme aims to make that difference.

The success criteria for the programme are determined by the targets agreed at the start of the work in the family plan. The family plan can cover up to 10 areas of need:

- crime and anti-social behaviour
- education, children not in school
- worklessness, adults on out-of-work benefits
- young people not in employment, education or training
- problems with drugs and/or alcohol
- physical or mental health problems
- domestic violence and abuse
- families at risk of homelessness or unmanaged debts
- young children failing to thrive
- unhealthy weight and/or malnutrition concerns

Every year the Borough is set annual targets by Hampshire County Council for the successful engagement of families for the programme. Eastleigh is widely recognised across the county as being a high achieving area with a robust process in place and excellent partnership working.

In the year ending March 2022, the programme worked with 250 families (target 216) plus a further 8 who were in the Child In Need cohort where statutory interventions were also in place with the family. Intensive family work was carried out with 16 families (target 14). The success of the programme is measured by the positive changes brought about by working with the families for example in a return to employment for a parent, increased attendance rates at school or reductions in crime and anti-social behaviour. Thresholds are set by the government and this year 113 claims were submitted to the Department for Levelling Up housing and Communities



for consideration of a reward payment. Reward payments are made to the County Council and are ringfenced for reinvestment into the programme for future years

### Changing Direction for Success

Background: In April 2020 it became clear that there was potentially a substantial number of year 11s who would be leaving school in July and would not be in education, training or employment (NEET) and many of these were already involved in low level criminality, anti-social behaviour and getting mixed up with drug related harm. As a result, a pilot project was started in the summer to try and engage some of these young people and prevent them being drawn further into crime and to get them gainfully occupied from the autumn onwards.

The NEET project worked with 13 young people in 2020. After a six month review, six were in college, three were engaged with the Enham Trust, two were working fulltime and two were still NEET. In addition to this good individual progress, in terms of police incidents involving the group there was a 55% fall.

Following this successful small pilot run without any funding a successful bid was made to Vivid Plus, the new charitable arm of Vivid Homes, and the CDS project was funded for 2 years (£72,000) from April 2021. This enabled the project to employ a part time lead officer and extend the programme to work with a large number of young people. An individualised package is created including accredited training, practical support, and mentoring all with the long term aim of changing the long term direction of the young person away from a potential future of unemployment, crime and substance misuse.

At the end of the first year, the results are encouraging with 40 young people from across the Borough actively engaged. Training courses included Health and Social Care, Customer Service, Forklift Truck licence, Food Safety levels one and two First Aid level three, hairdressing and construction skills in partnership with One Horton Heath project.

15 of the group are or have been in full-time employment. Three are in apprenticeships, three work in the catering sector, one works in logistics. and nine of the group work in the construction sector.

13 are back in full time education at Eastleigh and Itchen Colleges who have been integral members of the partnership, whilst the Enham Trust have provided much needed basic skills education with a cohort whose previous school attendance was very low. The table below provides a summary of the project this far. The project has now moved into year two, continuing to work with some from the first year and recruiting current year 11s from schools across the Borough to undertake summer interventions with the aim of getting them into education in the autumn.

<b>Project referrals</b>	<b>46</b>	
<b>Engaged successfully with the programme</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>87% of referrals made</b>
<b>Moved away out of country</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>Never responded</b>	<b>5</b>	
<b>POSITIVE OUTCOMES of those engaged (40)</b>		
Courses completed leading to recognised qualifications	55 gained by 30 young people	75% gained at least 1 qualification
Back in Education	13	32%
In Full time employment	15	37%
<b>Total positive change</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>69%</b>

## **Police and Crime Plan 2021-2024**

<https://www.hampshire-pcc.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/pcp-final-2021-download.pdf>

The Police and Crime Commissioner for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight is required to publish her plan for the term of office and identify the priorities. Some of the priorities are exclusively for the Constabulary but others deal with wider community safety matters, which are highlighted in red below:

600 more police officers by 2023

Improve police visibility – bringing policing to your community

Making it easier to report crime through 101

Tackle anti-social behaviour

Zero tolerance approach to knife crime

Crack down on unauthorised encampments

Prevent young people from committing crime

Improved outcomes for victims

Targeting rural crime

The Community Safety Partnership is required to heed the Commissioner's priorities when setting its own as a result of this strategic review.

## **PESTLE ANALYSIS**

A PESTLE analysis studies the key external factors (Political, Economic, Sociological, Technological, Legal and Environmental) that influence an organisation.

### **Political**

New Prime Minister in September 2022  
Continued threat of terrorist attacks  
Asylum refugees ( Afghan , Ukraine , other parts of the world)

### **Economic**

Public sector cuts  
Unemployment  
Homelessness  
Cost of living crisis

### **Social**

Terror tensions  
Ageing population  
Covid recovery

### **Technological**

Cybercrime especially young and old

### **Environmental**

Global warming, weather changes

### **Legal**

New serious violence duty for CSPs  
Protect duty – Martyn’s law  
New Police, crime and sentencing bill

## Recommendations

The Community Safety Partnership because of limited resources and capacity, needs to target its work where it will be able to be the most effective and bring about long term change.

The patterns of crime and anti-social behaviour over the last decade across the Borough have changed and there has been over the last couple of years, a disproportionate impact made by small cohorts of older teenagers. This started with an increase of youth on youth violence in 2018 and has escalated to involvement in County lines and the accompanying violence typically seen with that type of crime.

The Partnership has taken the view that it can have the most impact in two key ways by working closely together - early intervention to prevent younger children following this path and by targeting interventions on these individuals who are causing the most harm in the community. Such targeted interventions include both diversion and prosecution.

It is therefore suggested that the 3 priorities for the coming 18 months should focus on the following areas:

1. *Young people prevention from harm*
2. *Anti-social behaviour and related low level criminality*
3. *Drug related harm*

The Partnership will deliver on a number of actions against the three thematic priorities emerging from this report, in order to reduce the impact that threat, risk and harm has on individuals and society as a whole. These actions will be laid out in the Annual Delivery Plan.

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

<b>ABC</b>	<b>Acceptable behaviour contract</b>
<b>ABH</b>	<b>Actual bodily harm</b>
<b>ASB</b>	<b>Anti-social behaviour</b>
<b>BID</b>	<b>Business Improvement District</b>
<b>CDS</b>	<b>Changing Direction for Success</b>
<b>CONTEST</b>	<b>Counter-terrorism strategy</b>
<b>CPS</b>	<b>Crown Prosecution Service</b>
<b>CPN</b>	<b>Community Protection Notice</b>
<b>CSE</b>	<b>Child sexual exploitation</b>
<b>CSP</b>	<b>Community safety partnership</b>
<b>DHR</b>	<b>Domestic homicide review</b>
<b>DWP</b>	<b>Department for Work and Pensions</b>
<b>EBC</b>	<b>Eastleigh Borough Council</b>
<b>FGM</b>	<b>Female Genital Mutilation</b>
<b>HIOW</b>	<b>Hampshire and the Isle of Wight</b>
<b>IDVA</b>	<b>Independent Domestic violence advocate</b>
<b>ISVA</b>	<b>Independent Sexual Violence Advocate</b>
<b>IOM</b>	<b>Integrated Offender Management</b>
<b>LSOA</b>	<b>Local super output area</b>
<b>MARAC</b>	<b>Multi agency risk assessment conference (Domestic violence)</b>
<b>NEET</b>	<b>Not in education, training or employment</b>
<b>NPS</b>	<b>National Probation Service</b>
<b>OCG</b>	<b>Organised Crime Group</b>

<b>ONS</b>	<b>Office for National Statistics</b>
<b>OPCC</b>	<b>Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner</b>
<b>PPO</b>	<b>Prolific and Priority Offender</b>
<b>PSPO</b>	<b>Public Space Protection Order</b>
<b>RJ</b>	<b>Restorative Justice</b>
<b>RSL</b>	<b>Registered social landlord</b>
<b>SFP</b>	<b>Supporting Families Programme</b>
<b>YCPT</b>	<b>Youth Crime Prevention Team</b>
<b>YOT</b>	<b>Youth Offending Team</b>