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West Cheshire

2013 - 2014

Cheshire West & Chester Community Safety Partnership Annual Strategic Assessment

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Introduction & Purpose

This document is the annual update of the Cheshire West and Chester (CW&C) Community Safety Partnership (CSP) Strategic Assessment (S.A.) for the period 1st April 2013 to 31st March 2014.

Unless otherwise stated, the data in this document pertains solely to CW&C administrative boundaries, though in some instances the data is not coterminous with these boundaries, every effort has been made to ensure discrepancies are minimalised. Where this is not possible, it is clearly highlighted on a case by case basis.

The contributors to this year's Assessment are:-

Cheshire Fire & Rescue Service

Cheshire Probation Trust

The West Cheshire Children's Trust

Cheshire West Halton & Warrington Youth Offending Service

Cheshire Constabulary

Chester & Warrington NHS Trust / Public Health England

CW&C ASB Units

CW&C Licensing & Enforcement

CW&C Adult Safety Directorate

The CSP Strategic Assessment is an intelligence gathering analysis and consolidation tool, used to inform the Partnership Management, supporting their tactical and strategic decision making processes. This document is produced annually and complemented by regular Quarterly assessments that monitor key performance indicators throughout the year. The document is one of a number of resources used to inform the Partnership in its decision making process and provides a necessary check and balance against other data and evidence. The final released version of this document, (version R1), will be Public Domain.

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Conclusions

XXXXX

Executive recommendations

XXXXX

Overview

Structural changes

The period of this report is probably the last period (in the previous five years of Annual Strategic Assessments), where it can be safely assumed that no significant structural or organizational changes in Partner Agencies or operational activity has the potential to impact how we gather or interpret data for the Assessment. Either in progress or already complete:-

- The Probation Trust will completely re organize in 2014 -15 under the Transforming Rehabilitation initiative; impacts on offender management and our interactions with the commercial organizations chosen to manage low level offending are yet to be understood.
- The Youth Offending Service has been completely re-organized in Cheshire West.
- Public Health England took over responsibility for substance & alcohol harm in April 2013. The commissioning process for various services is still in hand and there continues to be issues around data gathering from Emergency Departments particularly relating to alcohol.
- CW&C moved to the Locality operational model and is pushing forward with outsourcing various services to " Mutual's"
- The Police & Crime Commissioner was in post for a full 12 months for the period of this report
- The Fire & Rescue Services are contemplating the implications of the King report
- The potential impacts of a sub regional working model are not yet fully understood

… all of which may contribute to making direct year on year comparisons more difficult in future

National Picture

At a National level crime and disorder continues to record a significant decrease across England & Wales. The fall reported in the British Crime Survey for the year ending December 2013, (which is latest published data) evidences a 2.1% fall compared with the previous twelve months.

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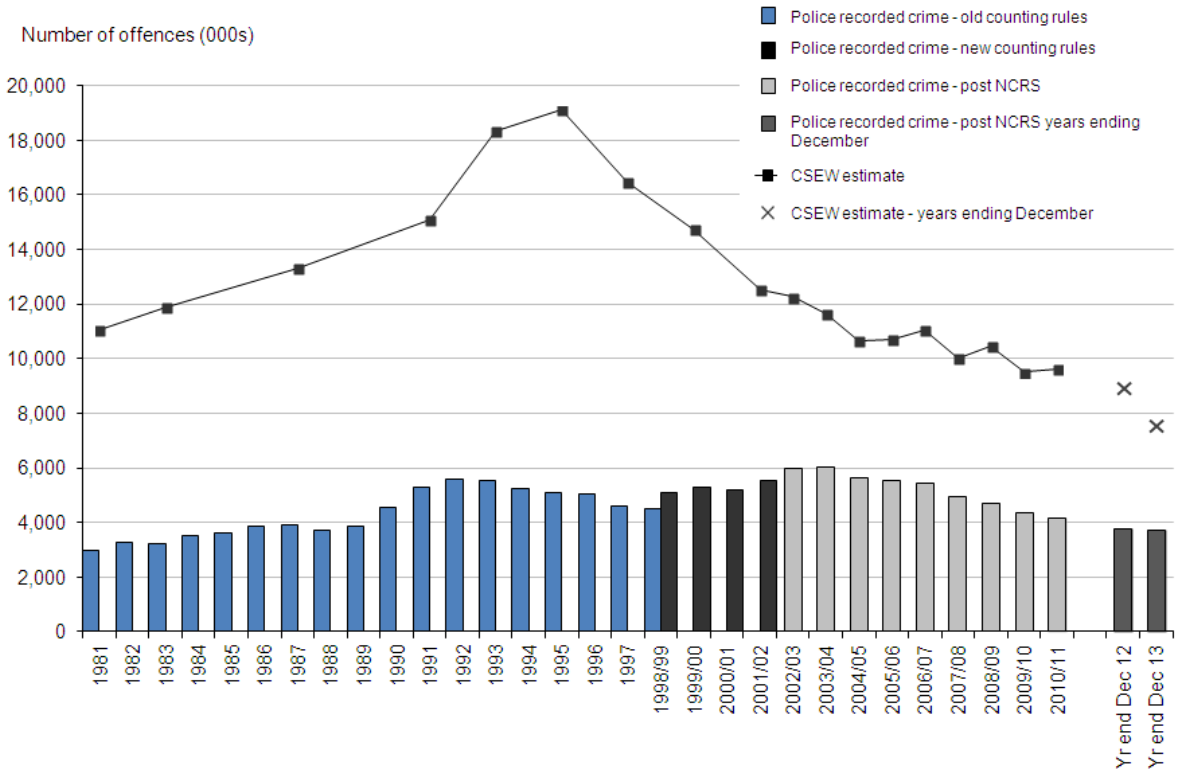

© British Crime Survey for England & Wales published April 2014

Also around 2.2 million incidents of anti-social behaviour (ASB) were recorded by the Police for the year ending December 2013. Excluding incidents recorded by the British Transport Police, the number of ASB incidents in the year ending December 2013 decreased by 7% compared with the previous year. However, it should be noted that a review by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) found that there was a wide variation in the quality of decision making associated with the recording of ASB. As a result, National ASB incident data should be interpreted with caution.

The Survey also noted that Police visibility is going down:- One in three (33%) of UK adults reported seeing a Police Officer on foot patrol in their local area at least once a week, which was a drop of four percentage points on the 2011-12 figure.

The Survey reports significant increases in technology based crime:-

- Reported Ransomware attacks (virus software that encrypts data and demands money to reinstate files – so called "cryptolocker" attacks) up by 18%
- Various on line scams (phishing) up by 14% - most of the increase coming from Eastern European based criminals
- Attacks on wireless enabled credit and debit cards from proximity readers up 19%
- ATM skimming and other card cloning activity up 4%
- Theft of personal data and credit card information from Organizations rather than the individual up 7%

In March 2014, Ernst & Young published a report on global levels of corporate & personal fraud[1]. Worst were emerging East European economies with levels conservatively estimated to be around 49% of all businesses and 23% of all private individuals experiencing some level of fraudulent activity. America and Germany ranked worst in the western developed nations with 18% businesses

[1] http://www.ey.com/GL/en/Services/Assurance/Fraud-Investigation---Dispute-Services/Global-Fraud-Survey---a-place-for-integrity

and 17% of individuals reporting fraud related issues. United Kingdom fared reasonably well, ranking 17th as a nation experiencing corporate and personal fraud.

In the UK, rural crime is rising,[2] with a spate of sheep rustling and an increase in the theft of farming tools driving up the figures. According to the latest data from insurer NFU Mutual, the cost of crime to the UK's rural economy reached £44.5m in 2013. This is up 5.2% on 2012 figures, reversing the fall of the previous year, and 2013 was also the worst year on record for livestock theft.

Much larger numbers of sheep were being taken in each raid: up to 150 sheep at a time, rather than just a dozen. The fear is that they enter the food chain, making it impossible to track those responsible.

Thieves also target high-value agricultural equipment, and whilst the number of vehicles stolen actually fell, the value of insurance claims rose. This is because farm machinery is becoming much more high-tech and expensive to buy. Criminals have also started focusing on pesticides from farm chemical stores. In one reported case, sprays worth £20,000 were stolen in a single raid.

Regional picture

At a regional level[3] Senior Officers from Greater Manchester Police declared that their night time economy was "fast becoming un policeable", citing a severe lack of front line Officers available to carry out public safety patrols in Manchester's club land areas.

In May 2013 Officers from Greater Manchester Police seized a 3D printer and components suspected of being parts of a handgun design posted on the internet by Defence Distributed. Analysis of the components by the National Ballistics Laboratory in Birmingham was inconclusive and no prosecution ensued.

Within CW&C no Place Survey has taken place and so we are unable to provide any meaningful update on public opinion of crime & disorder within the administrative area.

Impact of Social Media

Chief Constable Alex Marshall, Head of the College of Policing, declared in February 2014, that the number of crimes arising from social media represented "a real problem"[4]. He said it was a particular problem for Officers who deal with low-level crimes. About 6,000 officers nationally were being trained to deal with online offences. Mr Marshall told BBC Radio 4's Law in Action: "As people have moved their shopping online and their communications online, they've also moved their insults, their abuse and their threats online, so I see that it won't be long before pretty much every investigation that the police conduct will have an online element to it." So in a typical day where perhaps they deal with a dozen calls, they might expect that at least half of them, whether around antisocial behaviour or abuse or threats of assault may well relate to social media, Facebook, Twitter or other forms." "People throughout history have shouted abuse at each other and had disagreements and arguments and possibly said things that they regret later and the police have never investigated every disagreement between everyone," he said. "So we have to be careful here that there's a line that needs to be drawn and if something is serious and it's a crime and someone is genuinely threatened or in the case of domestic abuse - maybe they're being coerced and treated deliberately in this way as a sort of punishment by a partner - that's a serious issue that we need to take on."

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[2] NFU Mutual Annual report March 2014
[3] BBC Look Northwest 1st March 2014
[4] http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-27949674

Key Indicators across the administrative area

The following data presents crime and disorder across the administrative area by category of crime and by geography. Whilst there have been no significant changes in recording crime and disorder over the last two years, readers should note the following when making comparisons over the five year window.

- Use of the alcohol flag in recording incidents was discretionary before March 2012
- Categorisation of ASB incidents changed in 2011
- Public Health data on alcohol related presentations at A&E (which is only partial) should in any event be treated with caution as the available figures are probably understated and only relate to the Countess of Chester Hospital.

Overview

Category	2 year performance comparison	5 year performance comparison
All Recorded Crime	Improved	Improved
Burglary Dwelling	Deteriorated	Improved
Serious Acquisitive Crime	Deteriorated	Improved
ASB (All)	Improved	Improved
Personal ASB BP formerly BG6	Improved	Improved
Vehicle ASB	Deteriorated	Improved
ASB involving alcohol	Deteriorated	Improved
Neighbour Disputes	Deteriorated	Improved
Serious Violent Crime	Deteriorated	Improved
Criminal Damage	Improved	Improved
Primary Fires	Improved	Improved
Secondary Fires	Deteriorated	Improved
Alcohol Presentations at A&E	No data	N/A
PPO re offending	Improved	Improved
All Recorded Domestic Abuse	Improved	Improved
Domestic Abuse involving alcohol	Improved	Improved
Repeat Instances of Domestic Abuse	Improved	Improved
People Killed or Seriously Injured on our roads	Improved	Improved

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All Recorded Crime					
2009 - 2010	2010 - 2011	2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013	2013 -2014	Comment
22680	20459	19138	18228	17805	2.3% fall since 2012 -13 Assessment and a 21.5% decline over the last five years

Burglary in a Dwelling					
2009 - 2010	2010 - 2011	2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013	2013 -2014	Comment
1388	962	911	793	829	4.5% increase since 2012-13 Assessment and a 40.2% decline over the last five years.

Serious Acquisitive Crime					
2009 - 2010	2010 - 2011	2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013	2013 -2014	Comment
3594	2562	2422	2358	2386	1.2% increase since last Assessment and a 33.6% decline over the last five years

All Anti Social Behaviour					
2009 - 2010	2010 - 2011	2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013	2013 -2014	Comment
18589	15877	14331	14467	13825	4.4% decline since last Assessment and a 25.6% decline over the last five years

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Personal ASB					
2009 - 2010	2010 - 2011	2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013	2013 -2014	Comment
11682	7175	7439	8427	7580	10.1% decline since last year and a 35.1% decline over the last five years

Vehicle Related ASB					
2009 - 2010	2010 - 2011	2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013	2013 -2014	Comment
2543	1883	721	718	888	23.7% increase since last year but a 65.1% decline over the last five years.

ASB Involving Alcohol					
2009 - 2010	2010 - 2011	2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013	2013 -2014	Comment
3357	2783	2200	2096	2385	13.8% increase since last year but a 29% decrease over the last five years.

Neighbour Disputes					
2009 - 2010	2010 - 2011	2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013	2013 -2014	Comment
1673	1767	849	866	1324	52.9% increase since last year and a 20.9 % decline over the last five years

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Serious Violent Crime					
2009 - 2010	**2010 - 2011**	**2011 - 2012**	**2012 - 2013**	**2013 -2014**	**Comment**
159	159	121	105	102	2.9% decrease since last year and a 35.8% decline over the last five years

Violent Crime with Injury					
2009 - 2010	**2010 - 2011**	**2011 - 2012**	**2012 - 2013**	**2013 -2014**	**Comment**
2320	2176	1723	1538	1827	18.8% increase since last year but a 21.3% decline over the last five years

Criminal Damage					
2009 - 2010	**2010 - 2011**	**2011 - 2012**	**2012 - 2013**	**2013 -2014**	**Comment**
4634	3745	3515	3177	2971	6.5% decline since last year and a 35.9% decline over the last five years.

Primary Fires					
2009 - 2010	2010 - 2011	2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013	2013 -2014	**Comment**
210	159	112	89	72	19.1% decline since last year and a 65.7% decline over the last five years

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Secondary Fires					
2009 - 2010	2010 - 2011	2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013	2013 -2014	Comment
668	628	572	313	418	33.5% increase since last year and a 37.4% decrease over the last five years

Alcohol related presentations at A&E					
2009 - 2010	2010 - 2011	2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013	2013 -2014	Comment
2150	2022	2391	Not available	Not available	Public Health England continue to have serious issues recording and providing data

Reoffending by PPO cohort					
2009 - 2010	2010 - 2011	2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013	2013 -2014	Comment
154	116	84	79	56	29.1% decline since last year and a 63.6% decline over the last five years. **

All Domestic Abuse					
2009 - 2010	2010 - 2011	2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013	2013 -2014	Comment
1383	1749	1160	1328	1141	14.1% decline since last year and a 17.5% decline over the last five years

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** Readers should note that in 2012-13 the PPO Cohort averaged 89 individuals per month this declined to 69 in 2013 -14

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Domestic Abuse involving Alcohol					
2009 - 2010	2010 - 2011	2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013	2013 -2014	Comment
678	691	516	573	423	26.2% decline since last year and a 37.6% decline over the last five years

Repeat instances of Domestic Abuse					
2009 - 2010	2010 - 2011	2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013	2013 -2014	Comment
355	427	298	303	267	11.9% decline since last year and a 24.8% decline over the last five years

Killed or seriously injured on the roads of CW&C					
2009 - 2010	2010 - 2011	2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013	2013 -2014	Comment
198	195	232	166	149	10.2% decline since last year and a 24.7% decline over the last five years

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Key indicators at locality level

All Recorded Crime						
Locality	2009 - 2010	2010 - 2011	2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013	2013 -2014	Comment
Chester	8413	8026	6892	6752	6578	2.6% reduction since last year and a 21.8% reduction over the last five years
Ellesmere Port	5934	5062	4905	4707	4774	1.4% increase since last year and a 19.5% decrease over the last five years
Northwich	3240	2847	2824	2601	2634	1.3% increase since last year and a 18.7% decrease over the last five years
Winsford	2680	2318	2201	2062	1874	9.1% decrease since last year and an 30.1% decrease over the last five years
Rural	2413	2215	2316	2106	1945	7.6% decrease since last year and a 19.4% decrease over the last five years
Total	22680	20468	19138	18228	17805	2.3% fall since 2012 -13 Assessment and a 21.5% decline over the last five years

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Serious Acquisitive Crime						
Locality	**2009 - 2010**	**2010 - 2011**	**2011 - 2012**	**2012 - 2013**	**2013 -2014**	**Comment**
Chester	1246	866	827	756	781	3.3% increase since last year and a 37.3% decrease over the last five years
Ellesmere Port	851	533	651	669	753	12.6% increase since last year and an 11.5% decline over the last five years
Northwich	543	362	293	300	255	15% decrease since last year and a 53% decline over the last five years
Winsford	535	413	234	200	173	13.5% decrease since last year and a 67.7% decline over the last five years
Rural	419	389	417	433	424	2.1% decline since last year but a 1.2% increase over the least five years
Total	3594	2563	2422	2358	2386	1.2% increase since last Assessment and a 33.6% decline over the last five years

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Serious Violent Crime						
Locality	2009 - 2010	2010 - 2011	2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013	2013 -2014	Comment
Chester	53	50	31	44	37	15.9% decrease since last year and a 30.2% decrease over the last five years
Ellesmere Port	31	39	41	18	36	100% increase since last year and a 16.1% increase over the last five years
Northwich	30	28	24	21	13	38.1% decrease since last year and a 56.7% decrease over the last five years
Winsford	31	27	16	15	7	53.3% decrease since last year and a 77.4% decrease over the last five years
Rural	14	15	9	7	9	28.6% increase since last year but a 35.7% decrease over the last five years
Total	**159**	**159**	**121**	**105**	**102**	2.9% decrease since last year and a 35.8% decline over the last five years

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Violent Crime with Injury						
Locality	**2009 - 2010**	**2010 - 2011**	**2011 - 2012**	**2012 - 2013**	**2013 -2014**	**Comment**
Chester	801	688	546	606	666	9.9% increase since last year and a 16.9% decline over the last five years
Ellesmere Port	598	542	445	357	509	42.6% increase since last year and a 14.9% decline over the last five years
Northwich	425	331	306	241	270	12.0% increase since last year and a 36.5% decline over the last five years
Winsford	344	351	296	212	251	18.4% increase since last year and a 27.0% decline over the last five years
Rural	152	264	130	122	131	7.4% increase since last year and a 13.8% decline over the last five years
Total	**2320**	**2176**	**1723**	**1538**	**1827**	18.8% increase since last year but a 21.3% decline over the last five years

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Burglary Dwelling						
Locality	**2009 - 2010**	**2010 - 2011**	**2011 - 2012**	**2012 - 2013**	**2013 -2014**	**Comment**
Chester	473	325	325	239	254	6.3% increase since last year and a 46.3% decline over the last five years
Ellesmere Port	421	294	242	206	231	12.1% increase since last year and a 45.1% decline over the last five years
Northwich	228	104	101	119	113	5.0% decrease since last year and a 50.4% decline over the last five years
Winsford	168	109	93	80	59	26.3% decline since last year and a 64.9% decline over the last five years
Rural	98	130	150	149	172	15.4% increase since last year and a 75.5% decline over the last five years
Total	**1388**	**962**	**911**	**793**	829	4.5% increase since 2012-13 Assessment and a 40.3% decline over the last five years.

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Personal ASB						
Locality	2009 - 2010	2010 - 2011	2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013	2013 -2014	Comment
Chester	3980	2510	2228	2798	2296	17.9% decline since last year and a 42.3% decline over the last five years
Ellesmere Port	2826	1406	1931	2312	2424	4.8% decline since last year and a 14.2% decline over the last five years
Northwich	2260	1559	1348	1289	1166	9.5% decline since last year and a 48.4% decline over the last five years
Winsford	1788	1165	1096	1131	934	17.4% decline since last year and a 47.8% decline over the last five years
Rural	828	535	836	897	760	15.3% decline since last year and a 8.2% decline over the last five years
Total	11682	7175	7439	8427	7580	10.1% decline since last year and a 35.1% decline over the last five years

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Vehicle ASB						
Locality	2009 - 2010	2010 - 2011	2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013	2013 -2014	Comment
Chester	662	503	182	131	186	42.0% increase since last year and a 71.9% decline over the last five years
Ellesmere Port	558	391	138	190	240	26.3% increase since last year and a 57.0% decline over the last five years
Northwich	552	408	173	172	189	9.9% increase since last year and a 65.8% decline over the last five years
Winsford	438	325	105	108	130	20.4% increase since last year and a 70.3% decline over the last five years
Rural	333	256	123	117	143	22.2% increase since last year and a 57.1% decline over the last five years
Total	**2543**	**1883**	**721**	**718**	888	23.7% increase since last year but a 65.1% decline over the last five years.

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Neighbour Disputes						
Locality	2009 - 2010	2010 - 2011	2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013	2013 -2014	Comment
Chester	370	470	230	212	348	64.2% increase since last year and a 5.9% decline over the last five years
Ellesmere Port	460	475	224	297	456	53.5% increase since last year and a 0.9% decline over the last five years
Northwich	360	358	152	130	216	66.2% increase since last year and a 40.0% decline over the last five years
Winsford	268	254	135	102	176	72.5% increase since last year and a 34.3% decline over the last five years
Rural	215	210	108	125	128	2.4% increase since last year and a 40.5% decline over the last five years
Total	**1673**	**1767**	**849**	**866**	**1324**	52.9% increase since last year and a 20.9 % decline over the last five years

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Criminal Damage						
Locality	2009 - 2010	2010 - 2011	2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013	2013 -2014	Comment
Chester	1234	1107	996	966	870	9.9% decline since last year and a 29.5% decline over the last five years
Ellesmere Port	1222	968	995	890	915	2.8% increase since last year and a 25.1% decline over the last five years
Northwich	881	747	607	476	456	4.2% decline since last year and a 48.2% decline over the last five years
Winsford	864	667	581	454	426	6.2% decline since last year and a 50.7% decline over the last five years
Rural	433	256	336	391	304	22.3% decline since last year and a 29.8% decline over the last five years
Total	4634	3745	3515	3177	2971	6.5% decline since last year and a 35.9% decline over the last five years.

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Primary Fires						
Locality	2009 - 2010	2010 - 2011	2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013	2013 -2014	Comment
Chester	47	31	25	13	16	23.1% increase since last year and a 66.0% decline over the last five years
Ellesmere Port	73	58	38	29	26	10.3% decline since last year and a 64.4% decline over the last five years
Northwich	18	18	19	13	11	15.4% decline since last year and a 38.9% decline over the last five years
Winsford	36	18	19	19	10	47.4% decline since last year and a 72.2% decline over the last five years
Rural	36	34	11	15	9	40.0% decline since last year and a 75.0% decline over the last five years
Total	210	159	112	89	72	19.1% decline since last year and a 65.7% decline over the last five years

Secondary Fires						
Locality	2009 - 2010	2010 - 2011	2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013	2013 -2014	Comment
Chester	107	104	104	72	88	22.2% increase since last year and a 17.8% decline over the last five years
Ellesmere Port	253	273	227	89	184	106.7% increase since last year and a 27.3% decline over the last five years
Northwich	60	72	45	37	30	18.9% decline since last year and a 50% decline over the last five years
Winsford	215	133	156	97	93	4.1% decline since last year and a 56.7% decline over the last five years
Rural	33	46	41	18	23	27.8% decline since last year and a 30.3% decline over the last five years
Total	668	628	572	313	418	33.5% increase since last year and a 37.4% decrease over the last five years

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Adult re-offending

The Probation Trust adult re-offending measure takes a Quarterly snapshot of all offenders, aged 18 or over, who are under Probation and combines four such snapshots together to provide an annualized view of reoffending.

The measure includes offenders who have been under supervision in the community (either on license after release from custody or on a Court Order) for a range of time from 1 day to a number of years. However, the measure does not include offenders aged 22 or over who have been released from a custodial sentence of less than 1 year (as they do not receive probation supervision on release). Some offenders will be included in the sample more than once by combining four Quarterly snapshots, as offenders can remain under Probation supervision for a number of quarters.

The measure includes recordable offences, as entered on the Police National Computer (PNC), which are proven by either Court convictions or Police Cautions.

Local Adult Re-offending Measure 1/1/13 to 31/12/13 - Localized comparison

Local Delivery Unit (LDU)	Cohort Size	Actual re-offending rate *	Predicted re-offending rate *	% difference from baseline
Cheshire West	2855	9.04%	8.69%	+3.98%
Cheshire East	2555	7.71%	7.80%	-1.19%
Halton	1527	8.51%	8.09%	+5.22%
Warrington	1840	7.99%	8.47%	-5.73%

Averaged over four consecutive quarters

Cheshire West has been on an improving trend in terms of reducing adult reoffending during the first 3 quarters of 13/14. The rate is above predicted, although the MOJ confirms these results were not statistically significant.

Prolific and Priority Offending (PPO)

The cohort of prolific and priority offenders (PPO's) changes during the year and so in order to present a stable and unified picture, the following data pertains only those members of the cohort who were on the scheme in April 2013 and remained on the scheme without a break until March 2014. The average number of PPO's on the scheme during the year was 83 per month, of which 64 represented the "stable core" on the scheme throughout the year, (to which this data pertains). The core cohort was subject to arrests 56 times during the period of this report averaging 0.87 arrests per core cohort member.

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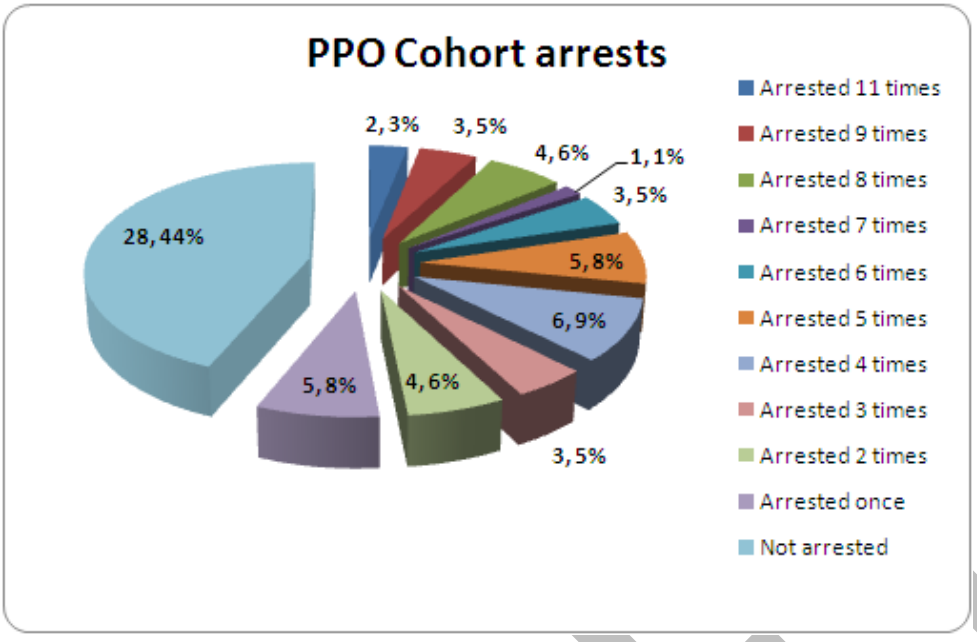

44% of the cohort was not arrested at all during the year reflecting the success of interventions deployed by the Integrated Offender Management Teams.

Main reasons for arrests:-

- Shoplifting **(33%)**
- Other Petty Theft **(16%)**
- ASB **(13%)**
- Low level assaults **(13%)**
- Criminal Damage **(10%)**
- Burglary **(5%)**
- Wanted / breach of bail etc. **(4%)**
- Breach of ASBO or other Court Orders **(4%)**
- More serious crimes **(2%)**

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Prolific & priority offending – continued

Measure		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	YTD
Percentage of IOM cohort whose RAG status deteriorated	*Current FY*	10.20%	6.30%	5.50%	5.90%	27.90%
	Previous FY	11.10%	8.80%	5.80%	6.20%	31.90%
	Variance	-0.9%	-2.5%	-5.5%	-5.1%	-4.0%
Measure		**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**YTD**
Percentage of IOM Cohort whose RAG status improved	*Current FY*	33.50%	34.10%	31.20%	28.80%	31.90%
	Previous FY	33.80%	33.90%	30.70%	30.60%	32.25%
	Variance	-0.3%	0.6%	1.6%	-6.3%	-0.4%
Measure		**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**YTD**
Offenders entering the IOM scheme	*Current FY*	8	7	5	14	34
	Previous FY	9	6	11	9	35
	Variance	-12.5%	14.3%	-120.0%	35.7%	-2.9%
Measure		**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**YTD**
Offenders exiting the IOM scheme	*Current FY*	12	5	9	19	45
	Previous FY	13	5	6	5	29
	Variance	-8.3%	0.0%	33.3%	73.7%	35.6%
Measures		**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**YTD**
Percentage of IOM cohort in custody (sentenced and remand)	*Current FY*	41.80%	49.20%	43.30%	35.80%	42.53%
	Previous FY	40.60%	45.30%	45.30%	41.70%	43.23%
	Variance	1.2%	7.9%	-4.6%	-16.5%	-0.7%

The cohort status is monitored using a Red Amber Green (RAG) traffic light system. For the period of this report 4% less cohort members recorded deterioration in their RAG status compared with the previous year. Offenders entering the scheme were broadly in line with the previous year, though Q4 saw a significant increase in exits as strategic decisions were taken to remove a number of long term cohort members showing no signs of engagement or willingness to participate in the scheme. The percentage of the cohort in custody remained approximately the same as the previous year. The IOM prison population represents a significant workload for the management team in that there is a considerable amount of travelling time for face to face visits and intense levels of workload in the weeks prior to release arranging issues such as accommodation and other support.

Youth offending

(1) Overview

The Cheshire West, Halton and Warrington Youth Offending Service came into existence on 1st October 2012 and was formally launched by Frances Done, the Chair of the Youth Justice Board in June 2013. This new organisation was the result of a review of Youth Offending Services conducted by the partners and Management Boards of the then Halton and Warrington Youth Offending Team and the Cheshire Youth Offending Service from 2010-2012.

A new partnership agreement was adopted in December 2012 and the Chair of the Management Board is defined as the relevant statutory Director of Children's Services within the Local Authority partners. The Chair will rotate on an annual basis between the three authorities with the first year, 2013-2014, being Warrington.

(2) Strategy

The Management Board members meet on a quarterly basis where they consider the strategic challenges to the delivery of high quality Youth Justice Services in the three local authority areas. Standing items on the agenda are:

- Finance including the annual approval of the YOS budget
- Performance
- Health and Safety
- Head of Service Report including staffing and HR issues
- Management Action Plan – implementation
- Relevant inspection report i.e. HMIP, OFSTED
- Relevant serious case reviews (SCRs)
- Health subgroup
- Prevention/Early Intervention - Divert programme (Youth Justice Liaison Diversion)
- YOS Corporate Risk Register.

The YOS has a strategic plan in place that links to the Children and Young People Plans in all three local authority areas, as well as the relevant Community Safety Plans and the Cheshire Criminal Justice Board plan. The YOS plan also links to the plans of the three Local Safeguarding Children Boards (LSCB) and that of the Police and Crime Commissioner. The local strategic environment is complex and extensive but this was recognised by all partners in their desire to maintain a YOS that would be compatible with the original YOT model, as defined in the 1998 Crime and Disorder Act and also compliant with YJB guidance on Modern YOT Partnerships, October 2013.

The primary motive for the new partnership was to improve services and outcomes for children, young people, victims and communities in an age of diminishing resources.

(3) Performance

High quality and effective Youth Justice provision is the primary objective of the YOS partnership and performance reporting/accountability and quality assurance frameworks are essential to achieving this aim.

During 2013/14 CWHWYOS had the following five focus areas with an ambition to maintain and where possible improve, existing service outcomes:-

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- Reduce first time entrants to the Youth Justice System;
- Reduce use of custody;
- Reduce reoffending;
- Reduce numbers of young offenders who are not in employment, education or training;
- Improve the accommodation outcomes for young people subject to youth offending supervision.

Performance is reported on a quarterly basis, subject to YJB validation and includes comparable regional and national data. In addition, each focus area is reported for each local authority area by way of a scorecard samples of which are in appendix "C" of this document.

Integrated Early Support (IES)

(1) Overview

Further to the needs analysis undertaken to inform the 2012/13 Strategic Needs Assessment the Integrated Early Support Service (IES) was launched in October 2013 to improve the efficiency, effectiveness and overall experience of public services for children, families and vulnerable people through a multi-agency approach. The service is designed to reduce demand on acute and reactive services, stop duplication and ensure children, young people and families with multiple and complex needs, including victims and perpetrators of Domestic Abuse, get the right help at the right time, in the right place and from the right people. This is a truly integrated approach drawing in a range of specialist staff in areas such as health, housing, education, community safety and employment.

The service model has four key elements:

- Early Support Access Team (ESAT) – multi-agency front door for complex cases
- Single system for assessment, case allocation, planning and review for whole families – (Team around the Family or TAF)
- Integrated Case Management and service delivery –multi-disciplinary teams using Children's Centres as hubs to coordinate delivery in the community
- A new commissioned menu of services to support case work – quick, local support based on evidence led practice

West Cheshire is part of the National Troubled Families Programme, with 525 families being initially identified in the Borough. The multi-agency Troubled Families team has been fully incorporated into the IES model as of 1st February 2014. There are a range of agencies and specialism's pulling towards the common goal of turning families around. Our collaborative and holistic approach to supporting troubled families locally is in line with, and has helped to shape, the next phase of the Troubled Families programme nationally.

(2) Performance

Since the launch of IES in October 2013, over 3500 individuals have been supported through the model in some way.

The total number of individuals that have been supported or provided with a service through ESAT is now becoming stable at around 400 per month (over 120 separate cases), after an initial spike following the launch in October 2013.

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The main sources of contacts to ESAT are, in order of prevalence, police, schools and children's services. Domestic Abuse remains the main feature of concern when making enquiries to ESAT. The number of DA contacts appears to be stabilising but DA still makes up nearly half of the total number of cases processed.

Practitioners are already reporting via qualitative evaluation that this model is more efficient and makes their job easier, but most importantly they are reporting that IES allows for better decision making, planning and ultimately this is leading to better outcomes on the ground.

The Unit is now engaged with over 462 Troubled Families and have achieved positive outcomes for over 50%, including 64 people that have exhibited a 60% reduction in ASB. 72 people have progressed closer to work through this model and 184 children have reduced their offending behaviour as per the national measure.

Overall numbers of Children in Need (CIN) cases at Level 4 (statutory) are reducing, a trend which has accelerated since IES has become embedded in recent months. There are real cost savings associated with this early intervention and managing risk at a lower level. Equally, social worker caseloads are reducing as a consequence of IES, The cohort supported by the Integrated Offender Management element of IES (known locally as Navigate Safer) has seen reductions in repeat offending which are significantly more positive than the average in the Borough overall.

Since establishing the model we have drawn in support and resources from over 40 Council services and external partner agencies to support children, families and vulnerable individuals in a more cohesive way. This has included not just better relationships and referral pathways, but also existing and new pooled investment aligned to IES, both in cash and in kind. Performance scorecards for services around Children & Young people are contained in Appendix "C" of this document.

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Children & Young People

(a) Children in care

The following provides a brief overview of Children & Young people in care within CW&C for the period of this report.

- More children in care are aged 14 to 17 than any other age group at 31st March 2014.
- The number of open cases to children's social care decreased by 15.8% in 2013/14 and continues to decline. The implementation of the Integrated Early Support (IES) services may be a contributory factor for the reduction in numbers. (*based on data at 31st March 2014 using all open Contacts)
- There is clearer multi agency understanding and greater emphasis upon prevention and early intervention and the way we work with children and families and partner agencies.
- The main factors identified at assessment relate to the parents or carers alcohol/drugs misuse, domestic violence and mental health.
- During 2013/14, the number of children in care rose by 15.02% (from 386 to 444) and has continued to increase during the initial months of 2014/15.
- Just over 43% of children in care are placed outside of the boundary of Cheshire West and Chester.
- 56% of children in care are male. 53 children in care have a disability, of which 62% have a learning disability and 26% have Autism or Asperger's.

- 26 /10,000 of the population of children and young people in Cheshire West and Chester were subject to a Child Protection Plan at 31st March 2014, with children aged 0-2 being higher than any other age.
- At the end of March 2014, there were 448 young people (4.2%) who were not in education, training or employment.
- During the financial year 2013/14 there were 316 incidents of young people going missing and of these 72 were reported to Children's Social Care.
- There were 1289 incidents of children and young people (0-19 years of age) who were victims of a crime during 2013/14. 611 of these incidents were in relation to "violence / person". The figures shown refer to the number of victims as opposed to the number of crimes (i.e. there may be more than one victim involved in a specific crime).
- In 2013/14 there were 967 offences involving children and young people aged between 0-19 as offenders with "theft / stolen goods", "violence / person" and "drug offences" being the main reasons. The figures shown refer to the number of offenders as opposed to the number of crimes (there may be more than 1 offender involved in a specific crime).
- Specialist support provided for children and young people, including options for therapy.
- Offer support to perpetrators of violence and abuse to address behaviours, with a commissioned service voluntary programme.

(b) Health

- ☒ The overall rate of admissions for injuries in children aged 0-14 is significantly higher than the England rate. The rate of injuries in the under 5s is also significantly higher than the England rate. In 2012/13 696 (128 per 10,000) children aged 0-14 from Cheshire West and Chester were admitted to hospital with an unintentional or deliberate injury. This is a significantly higher rate per head of population than England. Around 48% of injuries in this age group occur to children aged under 5. Admissions decreased in the past year.

- ☒ Cannabis is the leading substance misuse problem in young people accessing substance misuse services in Cheshire West and Chester.
- ⇔ Between April 2013 and March 2014, 47 individuals engaged with substance misuse services in Cheshire West and Chester. 22 accessed services in Chester and 13 accessed in Ellesmere Port, a further 13 accessed services in Winsford, Northwich and the South of the Borough.
- ⇔ Cannabis (81%), Alcohol (66%) and amphetamines (40%) were the substances young people most sought help with.
- ⇔ *There are estimated to be between 4830 and 5390 disabled children in Cheshire West and Chester (2012 Mid Year Population Estimates)**

**Source: Blackburn et al. (2010) Prevalence of childhood disability and the characteristics and circumstances of disabled children in the UK: secondary analysis of the Family Resources Survey. BMC Paediatrics, Vol.10. Article 21. ISSN 1471-2431*

The Child and Maternal Observatory published Child Health Profiles for every local authority, including Cheshire West and Chester at the end of March 2014:

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Findings:

There are a number of areas where we are performing significantly worse than the England average:

- ☒ Breastfeeding initiation
- ☒ Hospital admissions due to injury

There are some indicators where we are not performing significantly different to the England average:

- ⇔ Children in care immunization
- ⇔ First time entrants to Youth Justice
- ⇔ Children in Care
- ⇔ Children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents
- ⇔ Teenage mothers (age under 18 years)
- ⇔ Hospital admissions due to alcohol specific conditions
- ⇔ Hospital admissions due to substance misuse
- ⇔ Obese children (aged 10-11)
- ⇔ Children achieving a good rate of development aged 5 (with respect to the Early Years foundation Stage Profile)

There are some indicators where we are performing significantly better than the England average:

- ☑ MMR Immunization
- ☑ Acute STI diagnosis rate (age 15-24 years)
- ☑ NEET figures (Not in employment, education or training) - 16-18yrs old
- ☑ Children in poverty
- ☑ Rate of family homelessness
- ☑ Participation in sport/PE
- ☑ Hospital admissions due to self harm

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Navigate Employ & Home

The Navigate Home and Employ schemes continue to evidence successful outcomes for prolific individuals either assigned to engage in meaningful employment and / or a place of stable and safe accommodation. In respect of the period of this report, seven individuals are in accommodation under the “Home” scheme with no significant issues of note.

Employ – during the period of this report:-

- ***17 individuals*** passed through the scheme
- ***5013 hours of paid work*** were achieved
- ***84 job applications*** were submitted
- ***77.1% attendance*** record was achieved
- ***31 potential candidates*** were referred for the scheme

The number of arrests and voluntary attendances at Police Stations that the 17 Employ cohort recorded during the period of this report continue to reflect the dramatic reductions seen in the previous Assessments analysis.

Number of arrests and voluntary attendances in the 12 months prior to entering the Employ scheme	Number of arrests and voluntary attendances in the 6 months whilst on the Employ scheme	Number of arrests and voluntary attendances in the 6 months after leaving the Employ scheme
21	**5**	**11**

Anti Social Behaviour – summary of interventions

INTERVENTION	Chester Under 18's	Chester Over 18's	Chester Age not known	Eport Under 18's	Eport Over 18's	Eport Age not known	Northwich Under 18's	Northwich Over 18's	Northwich Age not known	Unknown Address Under 18's	Unknown Address Over 18's	TOTAL
LETTER 1	30	3	1	56	18	3	41	5	4	3	1	**165**
ABD	32	17	1	20	9	1	24	2	1	8	0	**115**
ABC	0	15	0	0	2	0	4	0	1	0	3	**25**
ASBO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	**1**
CRASBO	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	**11**
TOTAL	62	43	2	76	29	4	69	7	6	11	8	**317**
ASB Unit Total Interventions			107			109			82		19	

The above table shows the interventions used by the ASB Units in 2013/2014. In total there are 317 interventions and the table shows the split between those under 18 and those 0ver 18 and are accurate from the data taken Idox as at September 2014. The Table shows that there have been no formal court orders on under 18's as was the case in 2012/2013.

From 20th October 2014 the Crime and Policing Act 2014 introduces 6 new powers to replace the existing 19 that are currently available. Letter 1's, ABD's, and ABC's will remain unaffected by the new Act and these will continue to be used as prevention tools going forward by the ASB Units. However ASBO's will be replaced by the new Crime Prevention Injunction and CRASBO's by the new Criminal Behaviour Order. There is lots of work taking place across the sub region to map out processes for the new powers and also there are local task and finish groups set up to ensure that local partners are involved in the on going work to agree processes.

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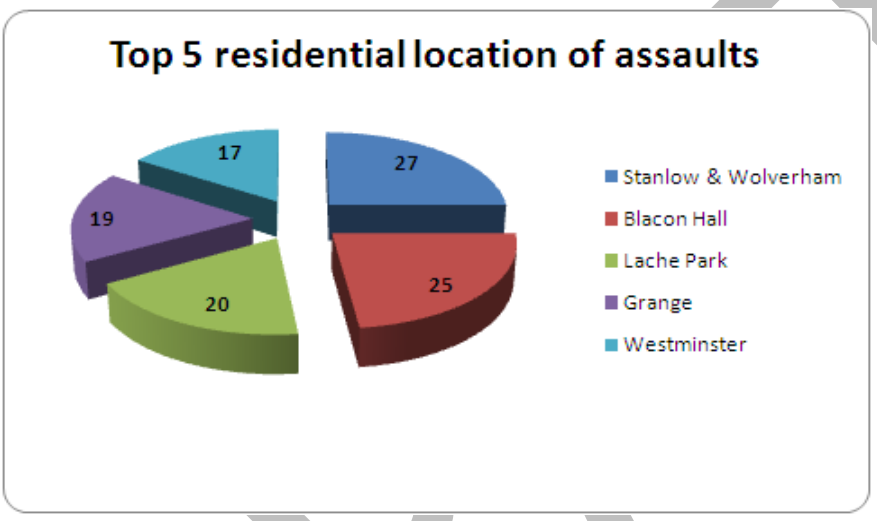
Domestic Abuse – an overview from TIIG[5]

The number of assault in the home attendances made by CW&C residents to Emergency Departments (formerly A&E) of local hospitals during the period of this report was 395, which represents 12% of the total assault in the home attendances in the region.[6]

- The figure of 395 represents an overall decrease of 24% compared with the previous year.
- However the decrease was more pronounced amongst females, 33% less reporting assaults compared to the previous year, 17% less for males.
- The most prolific age group reporting assaults was 15 – 29 year olds who represented 41% of all reported incidents.
- 108 (27%) of all reported incidents pertained to residential locations in just five Wards:-



Alcohol harm

The World Health Organisation estimates that alcohol misuse accounts for almost 9% of disease burden, surpassed only by tobacco and blood pressure. The impact of alcohol misuse is wide ranging encompassing alcohol related illness and injuries as well as significant social impacts including crime and violence, loss of productivity in the workplace and homelessness1.

For the NHS alone, the estimated financial burden of alcohol misuse is around £2.7 billion per year in hospital admissions, attendance at A&E and in primary care2. The overall cost to society of alcohol-related harm is estimated to be £21 billion3.

Over the last 20 years, alcohol consumption has increased, with more women and children drinking, and more alcohol being purchased from off-licenses and supermarkets for consumption at home. However, national surveys also show a lack of awareness of sensible drinking guidelines, and the harm that drinking in excess of these limits can cause. Nationally now 1 in 4 adults drink above recommended limits with a corresponding increase in alcohol-related problems.

[5] Liverpool John Moores Trauma Injury Information Group
[6] Cheshire West & Chester, Halton, Warrington and Merseyside Hospitals.

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Alcohol harm - hospital attendances

The pattern of attendances at local hospital Emergency Departments (ED) is a useful indicator of Public safety. For the period of this report 17,693 people attended the Countess of Chester ED, a 3.8% decline on the previous year, and 56% of the attendances were male.

Table 1: Injury attendances by injury group, April 2013 to March 2014

Injury group	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total	%
Other injury	1199	1297	1349	1466	1018	1335	1356	1037	822	850	725	885	13339	75%
Road traffic collision	123	121	110	113	92	78	121	130	108	111	139	95	1341	8%
Sports injury	154	105	111	112	92	144	127	113	73	67	78	108	1284	7%
Assault	83	66	92	63	67	75	89	58	78	60	46	60	837	5%
Deliberate self-harm	76	82	73	52	71	73	69	81	89	77	77	72	892	5%
Total	1635	1671	1735	1806	1340	1705	1762	1419	1170	1165	1065	1220	17693	100%

In respect of the 837 assaults, 11% took place in licensed premises

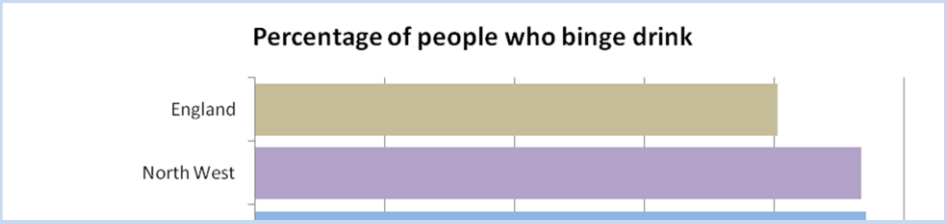
Incident Location	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total	%
Other location	26	17	41	24	25	20	33	18	32	19	13	22	290	35%
Public place	25	21	16	19	19	19	23	17	18	19	13	16	225	27%
Home	18	14	13	10	12	15	14	7	15	13	8	11	150	18%
Licenced premises	7	7	16	6	6	7	10	8	7	5	9	7	95	11%
Work	***	***	***	***	***	12	***	***	***	***	***	***	45	5%
Educational establishment	***	***	***	***	0	***	***	<10	***	***	***	***	23	3%
Countess of Chester Hospital	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0	0	0	0	0	9	1%
Total	83	66	92	63	67	75	89	58	78	60	46	60	837	100%

72% of the assaults involved males, and 53% of the assaults involved 18 -29 year olds. In terms of discharge destination, 50% required no further treatment or follow up: -

Discharge	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total	%
Discharged with no further treatment	813	867	919	905	688	820	980	707	544	536	476	613	8868	50%
Discharged to follow up treatment by GP	287	267	266	268	221	259	242	185	179	194	179	172	2719	15%
Referred to Fracture Clinic	192	199	216	240	145	219	184	161	119	112	96	135	2018	11%
Admitted to a hospital bed	141	127	131	145	104	136	92	88	79	98	86	76	1303	7%
Refused treatment	59	63	71	108	92	120	103	153	147	97	113	121	1247	7%
Referred to outpatient clinic	55	47	40	53	31	54	51	43	26	30	34	40	504	3%
Left before treatment	46	43	43	33	18	49	41	21	31	31	34	23	413	2%
Referred to other health care professional	35	43	41	41	30	32	49	38	30	35	21	31	426	2%
Transferred to other health care provider	7	<15	8	13	11	16	20	<25	15	<20	8	<10	<160	1%
Died in department	0	***	0	0	0	0	0	***	0	***	0	***	***	0%
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	18	0	32	0%
Total	1635	1671	1735	1806	1340	1705	1762	1419	1170	1165	1065	1220	17693	100%

Alcohol harm - current drinking behaviours in Cheshire West

Locally, 23.5% of people aged 16+ were estimated to be binge drinkers. This is significantly higher than the England average of 20.1%. This equates to around 63,000 binge drinkers in Cheshire West and Chester. The locality with the highest proportion was Chester (27% n=16,500). Ellesmere Port, Northwich and Winsford and Rural localities all had binge drinking estimates of around 22%. All four localities had rates that were significantly higher than the England average.



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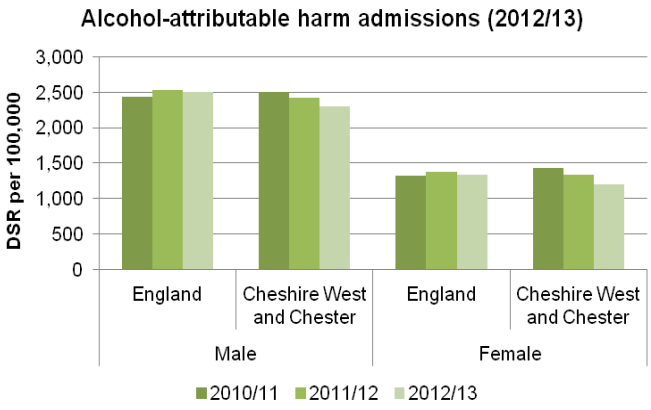
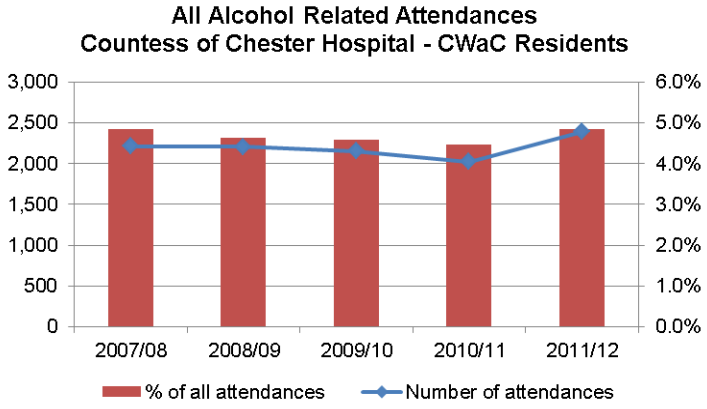
Estimates from the Local Alcohol Profiles for England (LAPE) suggest that around 87% of the Cheshire West and Chester residents aged 16 or over drink alcohol (236,000 people). This is a higher percentage of people than the England average. Of those that drink alcohol, 72.5% engage in lower risk drinking (fewer than 22 units per week for men or fewer than 15 units per week for women). 20.7% of people engage in increasing risk drinking, and the remaining 6.8% of people are classed as higher risk drinkers.



Postcode level estimates of drinking behaviours have been calculated by the Alcohol Learning Centre. Across Cheshire West and Chester, these data suggest that the highest proportion of people who are at a higher risk of alcohol harm are located in Ellesmere Port (15%). The lowest percentage of people at a higher risk of alcohol harm are in rural locality (1%).

LAPE data also estimates the percentage of people who engage in binge drinking, binge drinking is defined as a man who drinks eight or more units of alcohol, or a woman that drinks six or more units of alcohol on their heaviest drinking day in the last week, the survey data is from 2007-08.

Alcohol harm - elective admissions to hospital



Alcohol-attributable conditions are defined as those that are specifically caused by alcohol (e.g alcoholic liver cirrhosis or alcoholic-induced behaviour disorders) and those that could be caused in some part by alcohol (e.g.certain cancers, hypertensive diseases and unintentional injuries). The latter are known as alcohol-related conditions.

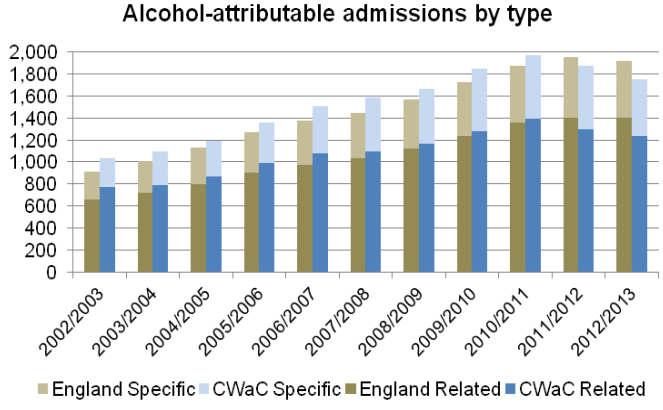
Alcohol harm - A&E presentations at the Countess of Chester

Accident & Emergency data is collected by the Countess of Chester hospital; therefore the following data refers only to the parts of Cheshire West and Chester which are served by the Countess. This is predominantly Chester City and the areas surrounding.

Analysis over time indicates that the total number of attendances at the Countess of Chester Accident and Emergency Department, for people living within Cheshire West and Chester Local Authority, increased by 3.8% between 2008/9 and 2011/12, whilst attendances flagged as being alcohol related, increased by around 8.3% over the same time period. Between April 2011 and March 2012, there were 49,474 attendances at the Countess of Chester Accident and Emergency Department for people living within Cheshire West and Chester. Of these, 4.8% (2,391) were flagged as being alcohol related. Further analysis of the dataset showed that 59.2% of alcohol related attendances were for males, compared to only 40.8% for females.

Alcohol harm (Cardiff Model)

The collation of alcohol related assault data between hospital ED's and the Police for the purpose of identifying problem premises, locations, vulnerables and repeat offenders remains a high priority of the CSP and HM Government. Whilst CW&C has an operational scheme, it pertains only to Chester City, insofar as ED data is available just from the Countess of Chester, and Police arrest data from Blacon Custody Suite.



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During the period of this report 418 records of alcohol related arrests or presentations at ED were collated. The scheme was not fully functional until June 2013.

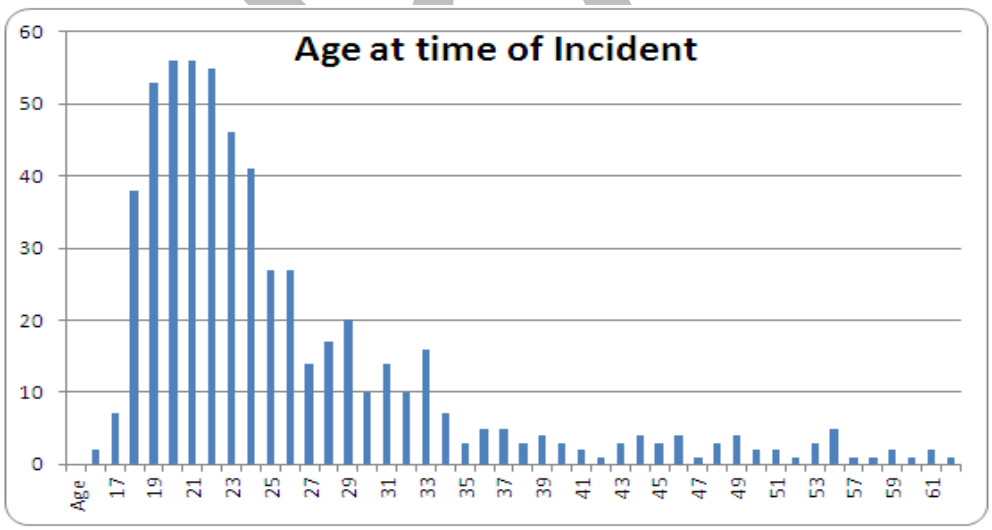
	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13	Jul-13	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14	Totals
Countess	1	2	24	47	22	22	21	20	31	18	18	18	244
Police			16	14	13	22	7	18	17	20	25	22	174
													418

In respect of the questions "Where did you drink the most" and "where did you have your last drink", two premises consistently feature:-

Licensed premises	Where did you drink the most?	Where did you have your last drink?
Premises "A"	153 of 418 records **(36.6%)**	205 of 418 records **(49%)**
Premises "B"	51 of 418 records **(12.2%)**	74 of 418 records **(17.7%)**

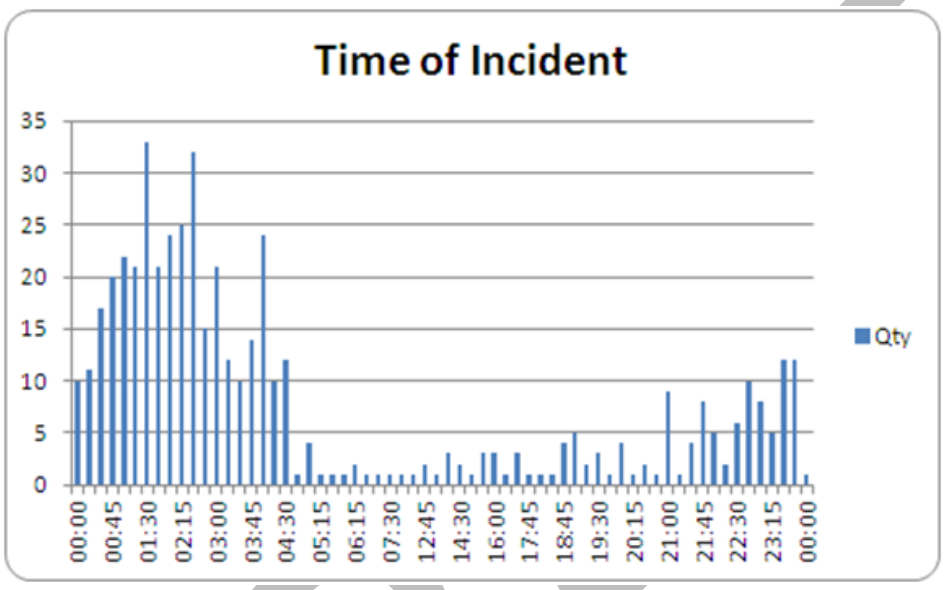
Analysing instances where the answer to the questions "Where did you have your last drink" and "where did you drink the most" returned the same location, Premises "A" once again featured as the most significant 150 of the 418 instances (35.8%) reporting this location and Premises "B" was the second most reported location with 46 (11%) of the instance identifying this location. This is an important data set, because the implication is that an individual has drunk to the point of inebriation at a single location and bar staff therefore failed in their duty of care to refuse to serve alcohol intoxicated individuals.

The majority of incidents related to 18 – 24 year olds and 78% of incidents relate to males. Readers should bear in mind that the 2011 Census identified Chester as having the highest proportion of 18 – 24 year olds in England and Wales – 4% above the national average. Further analysis of the Cardiff model data evidences that the most common home post codes of those individuals was CH1 and CH4 therefore they are locals and not visitors to the City.



91% of all recorded incidents occur outside in the street and the top five reported locations are as follows:-

Location	Qty	Percentage
Northgate St	145	34.7%
Eastgate St	42	10.0%
Bridge St	33	7.9%
Foregate St	31	7.4%
St John's St	31	7.4%

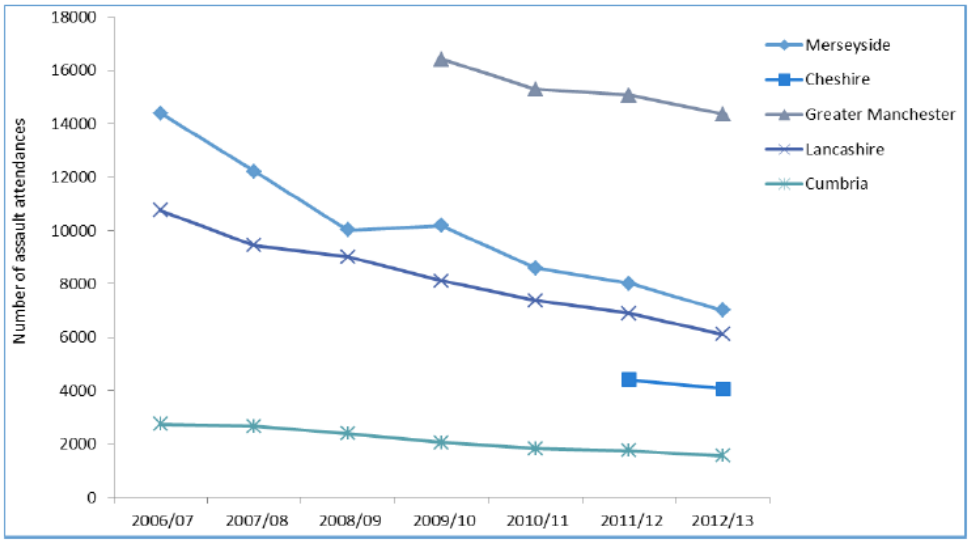


Late evening and the early hours evidence the most frequent times that incidents occur. All the above data is collated monthly and there have been no significant shifts either in terms of premises involved or other information since the start of the scheme.

The Cardiff Model data is shared with Licensing Enforcement Teams the Police and CW&C Adult Safety for the purpose of formulating strategies to improve public safety and reduce alcohol harm. There has been positive engagement with the Licensed Trade though the local Pub Watch scheme and in respect of specific problem Premises there has been similar positive engagement with their Management to identify and resolve issues and also to improve staff training.

Alcohol harm - sub regional picture

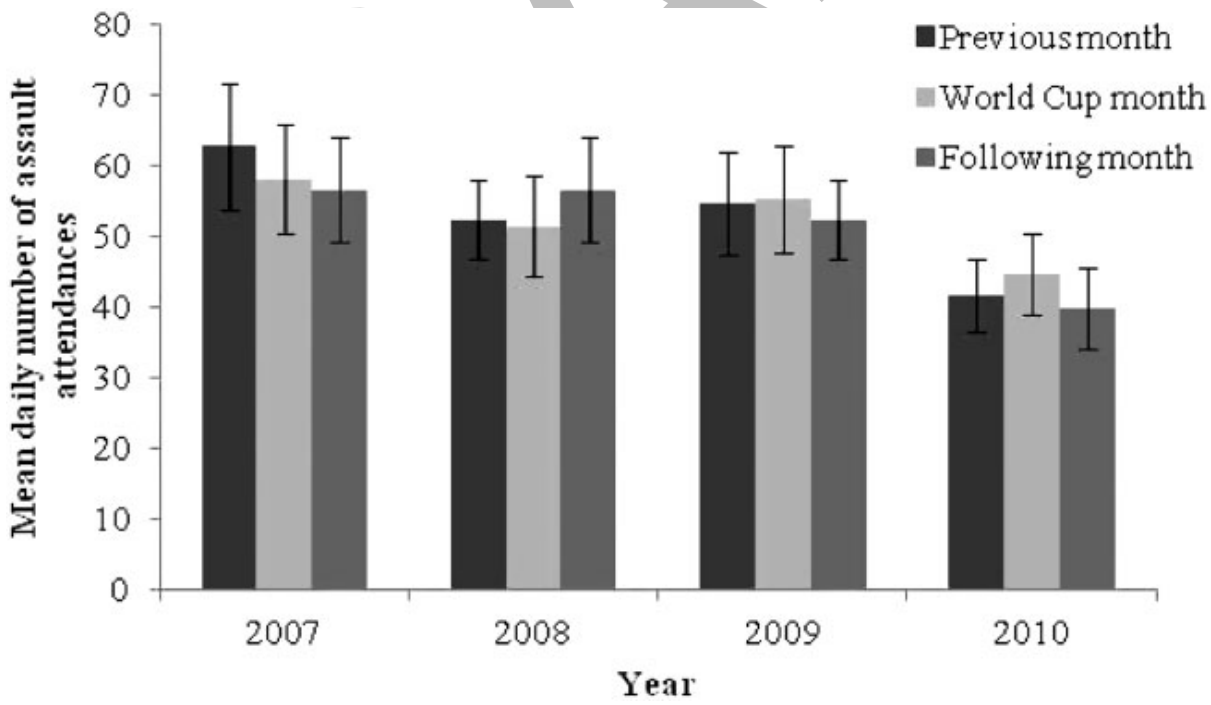
In a broader perspective, a report published by Cardiff University in March 2014 identified that the number of violence related A&E attendances has decreased by 12 % across England & Wales in 2012 – 13. Liverpool John Moores Trauma Injury Information Group (TIIG) have looked at the same data in respect of the local context in the north west of England and recorded broadly similar declines:-



Number of Assault Attendances to EDs across North West of England between 2006—2013

© Liverpool John Moores University 2014

Also in 2013, the University of Oxford carried out a detailed analysis of attendances at hospital A&E departments in the years that Football World Cup events took place over a four year period and determined that on the days when England played, violent related A&E attendances increased by approximately one third.[7]



In further support of the effectiveness of data sharing regarding alcohol harm, in May 2014 Emergency Medicine Australia (EMA) published an in depth study[8] of over 1900 academic papers published World-wide since 2002 regarding the outcomes of Police Forces, Hospital Emergency

[7] http://eurpub.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2012/08/08/eurpub.cks098.full.pdf
[8] *Emergency Medicine Australasia* (2014) **26,** 326–335

Departments and other Public Safety Bodies sharing information in respect of alcohol related assaults. The study took care to remove duplicate reports and duplicate references etc., the key conclusions were: -

- Of the 19058 papers analysed, only one reported no change in the level of alcohol related assaults as a result of data sharing
- 19057 reported significant reductions as a result of inter agency co operation
- No papers reported any increase in alcohol related assaults
- Concerns over feasibility of data sharing proved in all cases to be minimal

Alcohol harm – impact of social marketing

The CSP has noted the rise of the use of social marketing tools such as Twitter, Facebook and other popular internet based communication mediums to promote cheap drinks offers, primarily associated with the night time economy of Chester City.

An analysis of such offers has been made using bespoke marketing tools[9] operated by CW&C Social Marketing Department. For the period 1st April 2013 – 31st March 2014 five venues in Chester used social marketing to promote cheap drinks. During the period an average of 38 primary offers per month were posted on line.

	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13	Jul-13	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14	Total
Premises A	22	26	20	20	19	21	23	25	22	28	24	23	273
Premises B	6	7	7	5	6	9	7	5	8	2	3	6	71
Premises C	0	0	0	3	6	6	8	7	8	8	8	9	63
Premises D	0	0	0	0	5	4	3	2	3	6	4	5	32
Premises E	1	0	0	2	0	1	4	0	0	3	6	2	19
Totals	29	33	27	30	36	41	45	39	41	47	45	45	458
Average	38.2												

On average, the number of "re Tweets" or "re posts" multiplied the monthly posts by a factor of five. It is not possible to analyse whether any of the posts or re posts were directly attributable to the venues in question, their management or other employees, because the user names of the accounts bear no relation to the premises. However there is strong evidence of "tit for tat" offers; instances where one post would promote a particular offer, only to be countered / undercut by a rival venue, normally within the space of an hour. This pattern of promotions implies active monitoring of the internet by rivals and presumably local management authorising counter offers in a very proactive manner.

Most popular promotions were:-

- All night drinks from £1.50
- Free shots on entry
- 2-4-1 cocktails until 10:00 pm
- All night discounts if a wristband is bought (notionally £2)
- Free syringe shot on entry
- Bucket of beer or 3 cocktails for £6

[9] Melt Water Buzz

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None of the offers promoted lasted more than one specific night and the most popular nights targeted by the discounters were Monday (student night), Thursday, Friday and Saturday. No offers pertained to race days or other public events promoted by the City.

On going analysis since March 2014 has observed the pattern of promotions and volumes of offers remain broadly in line with the previous year.

Licensing Enforcement

The following table summarises the activity of Licensing Enforcement.

	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Total of all new premises Licences issued.	72	72	84	68
Total of all new premises licences issued which include sale or supply of alcohol.	64	60	72	60
Total of all Premises licences refused.	1	4	3	0
Total of all premises licences refused that include sale or Supply of alcohol.	1	2	2	0
Total of all premises licences reviewed.	2	4	0	2
Total of all premises licences reviewed that include the sale or supply of alcohol.	2	4	0	2
Total of all premises licences revoked.	0	1	0	0
Total of all premises licences revoked that include the sale or supply of alcohol.	0	1	0	0
Total of all premises licences surrendered.	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	76
Total of all premises licences surrendered that include the sale of alcohol.	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	65
Total of all premises licences that lapsed.	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	4
Total of all premises licences that lapsed that include the sale or supply of alcohol.	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	4
Total of all premises licences that have been suspended due to none payment of the annual fee	1	1	27	34
Total of all premises licences that have been suspended that include the sale of alcohol.	1	1	25	29

Substance mis-use

Problem of Legal Highs

The issue of on line and retail premises promoting the sale of substances broadly categorised as "legal highs" has become a serious issue of the CSP in the last twelve months, particularly in Chester where vagrants and other persons of a chaotic lifestyle tend to gather outside the shops selling these substances, creating anti social behaviour, fouling of the walkways and abusing the public. In respect of the CSP and Policing, the problem in minimising and limiting the sale of these substances has been hampered by weak legislation and lack of other powers. In March 2014 Dame Sally Davies, the Chief Medical Officer for England & Wales announced a new raft of legislation

providing a blanket ban on the sale of psychoactive substances[10] and most importantly placing duty of care and a legal obligation on retailers to prove the safety of all products sold irrespective of whether they are labelled "not for human consumption" or however they are otherwise labelled / marketed. Norman Baker, the Crime Prevention Minister is drawing up draft legislation which is expected to be before Parliament in the autumn of 2014. The new legislation will focus on massive strengthening of Trading Standards Powers to confiscate and ban the sale of products and to close premises that cannot prove the safety of the products they retail with little or no recourse in law for appeal. The approach has proven to work well in Northern Ireland.

In Chester, the number of incidents of crime and disorder associated with the actual address or the immediate vicinity of a well known "Head Shop" has risen significantly over the last three years.

Address & Immediate vicinity of Head Shop	2011-12	2012 -13	2013 -14
Incidents of Crime & Disorder Chester	5	14	28

Nationally the number of fatalities associated with legal highs has risen dramatically in recent years, as has the number of hospital presentations for conditions associated with these drugs[11] (England & Wales only).

Fatalities from Legal Highs	2011-12	2012 -13	2013 -14
Incidents per year	12	28	97

Hospital presentations Legal Highs	2011-12	2012 -13	2013 -14
Incidents per year	406	988	1600

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[10] The Times March 14th 2014. Francis Elliot & Richard Ford
[11] The Times August 5th 2014

The Local Picture

The local picture presented from national data is as follows. There are not substantive changes from previous year's performance. The Drug and Alcohol services are being tendered for as a new Integrated Substance Misuse service.

	Structured treatment		
	CWAC	**Q4 2012/13**	**Q4 2013/14**
1	Numbers recorded as being in effective treatment (1st Jan 2013 to 31st Dec 2013)	1,237	1,155
2	Numbers starting new treatment in last 12 months that can be fully reported and completed or were retained for 12 weeks or more	334	342
3	OCU users starting new treatment in the last 12 months that can be fully reported and completed or were retained for 12 weeks or more	198	222
4	YP (<18) who received substance misuse treatment in the year	not available	47
5	Opiate users reporting successful completion of treatment (Fin year)	10.6%	7.0%
6	Non - opiate users reporting successful completion of treatment (Fin year)	45.5%	42.0%

Source: 1,2,3, NDTMS Quarterly monitoring Local Authority reports.4 - NDTMS – Young People quarterly activity report Q4 2013/14

5,6 NDTMS Domes Q4 13/14

Whilst the completion of treatment for opiate users remains behind the national performance it is ahead of national rates for non-opiate and alcohol clients.

Treatment referrals			
Category of referral	**CWAC**	**North West**	**England and Wales**
Self-referrals	62%	43%	42%
Criminal justice	6%	24%	21%

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Arrest/DIP	6%	7%	9%
GP's	7%	5%	7%

Source: NDTMS Treatment map summary 2012/13

There is a significant difference in rates of referrals from the Criminal Justice sector to the national average.

Treatment	**CWAC**	
length of treatment regimes	**Opiate**	**Non opiate**
Less than 4 years	43.9%	96.5%
4-6 years	11.3%	0%
More than 6 years	44.9%	3.5%
Average length of treatment	6.2 years	1.0 years

Source: NDTMS DOMES Q4 2013/14

Prevalence estimates have not been updated since 2011/12 – so remain the same.

Prevalence	**Cheshire**
Opiate & Crack users (OCU)	3,062
Opiate users	2,913
Crack users	1,969
Injectors	1,514

Source: NTA prevalence estimates 2011/12

Key performance indicators and results

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Top Indicator	CW&C cohort achieved
Achieved abstinence from their main problematic substance	Opiate 93%, Crack 85%, Cocaine 85%, Amphetamine 91%, Cannabis 67%, Alcohol 68%
Percentage of clients ceasing to inject after completing treatment	100%
Percentage of clients engaging in education employment or training	Attended college or school 67% Reported working 10 days or more 25.6% up from 19.9% at start
Percentage of clients with housing Accommodation issues	Proportion of clients reporting a housing issue at treatment exit declined from 16.6 to 7.8%
Improvements in health and wellbeing	All clients reported improvements across the three health indicators: mean score for psychological health increased from 10.1 to 14.3 by treatment exit Mean score for physical health improved from 11.8 to 14.7 by treatment exit. Mean score for Quality of life improved from 10.3 to 14.7 by treatment exit.
Shoplifting to fund habit and other criminal activity	At treatment start 4 clients reported shoplifting, by treatment exit 75% had stopped shoplifting. At treatment start 4 clients reported dealing drugs by treatment exit 100% of clients had stopped dealing drugs.
Percentage of clients that successfully complete treatment and subsequently re-present to treatment having relapsed	Cheshire West and Chester achieved a re-presentation rate of 9.3% for all clients in treatment in March 2014 putting it behind the 8.0% re-presentation rate for England
Successful completions	At the End of March 2014 the rate of successful completions as a proportion of all in treatment for CWAC was 14.2%, this compares with an England rate of 14.9%

Source: Top Provider and Partnership Quarterly Outcomes commentary report 2013/14 Q4,
March 2014 Partnership successful completion and representation report.

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Road Traffic Accidents in CW&C

The Road Traffic Act 1988 (Section 39) specifies that local highway authorities must provide a road safety service. This should include education, training and publicity programmes, engineering schemes and road safety audits. It is the Council's duty to try to prevent as well as cure road traffic collisions.

The Road Safety activities of Cheshire West and Cheshire Council ensure a co-ordinated and effective delivery of road safety improvements. The ultimate aim is to reduce the numbers and severity of casualties involved in road traffic collisions on the highway network. Road Safety is not just about providing facilities, but is also about people's behaviour, having the skills to be safe, together with individual responsibility and an awareness of road safety.

During the period of 1st April 2013 to 31st March 2014 there were 145 people killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road traffic collisions on Cheshire West and Chester's Roads. The Department for Transport's Analysis Guidance (3.4.1) provides values for the prevention of road traffic collisions and casualties. The estimates used from this guidance are primarily used to assess the cost benefit of a road safety scheme. The latest value for the prevention (average of all injuries) of a road traffic collision is £100,344. Therefore the cost to the community of these KSI collisions during the above period is approximately £14.5 million. This figure allows for pain, grief and suffering, lost economic output, medical and healthcare costs, material damage, police costs, insurance administration and legal court costs.

Child KSI's casualties have decreased in general since 1994 and over the past three years have remained at a stable level. During the period of 1st April 2013 to 31st March 2014 there were 13 children killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road traffic collisions on Cheshire West and Chester's Roads. This has triggered this target as 'not achieved' by a very small increase from the projected target. Work will continue to provide positive steps in working with children and schools and provide the road safety education and training required.

The Council have seen a steady decline in KSI collisions in the past; however during the calendar of 2013 we saw a significant decrease of 79 KSI casualties from the previous year. Whilst nationally, KSI figures was seen to be lower in 2013 than its previous year, Cheshire Police have changed the way they record injury collisions and have introduced a new collision reporting system. The way the collision data has been exported to the local highway authorities has been scrutinised over the last 6 months and it is concluded that whilst a number of errors were identified, the collision data the Council holds for 2013 has been validated and endorsed by the Department for Transport.

In light of the low numbers of collisions recorded in 2013, it is expected that Cheshire West and Chester will see an increase in the numbers of casualties for 2014 looking at the 5-year average (2009 to 2013). However, the Council wishes to continue counter this continuing and challenging problem and will resolve to strengthen partnership working with partner agencies in Cheshire Police, Cheshire Fire and Rescue and neighbouring authorities. We will continue to work in schools,

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colleges, businesses and with local communities to raise awareness, educate and train all types of road users in order to improve skills and behaviour.

Existing resources and funding will support and deliver the planned work programmes. A delivery plan will include Engineering and Education/Training programmes and will link Enforcement to these areas. It is considered by implementing these casualty reduction measures through education and/or engineering will help achieve the primary objective of reducing casualties on the highway network.

People Killed or Seriously Injured in Road Traffic Collisions 2011 to 2013

In 2013 the aim and objective for this casualty group was to achieve 203 or less casualties (1% reduction over 5 years and 1% reduction from previous year). CW&CC achieved 126 KSI casualties in 2013 and therefore reached its objective for last year.

2012 Aim	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Aim to date	Actual to date	Latest Status
210	24	20	17	13	15	18	17	15	20	18	12	16	210	205	Green

2013 Aim	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Aim to date	Actual to date	Latest Status
203	8	9	7	10	9	11	14	12	14	11	6	15	203	126	Green

Children Killed or Seriously Injured in Road Traffic Collisions for 2011 to 2013

In 2013 the aim and objective for this casualty group was to achieve 11 or less Child KSI casualties (4% reduction over 5 years and to remain stable from the previous year). CW&CC achieved 14 Child KSI casualties in 2013 and unfortunately did not achieve its objective by three casualties. Whilst this may not be seen as a significant increase it is however three additional collisions and therefore we will continue to provide positive steps in working with children and schools and provide the road safety education required.

2012 Aim	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Aim to date	Actual to date	Latest Status
12	2	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	4	0	2	12	13	Red

2013 Aim	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Aim to date	Actual to date	Latest Status
11	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	4	4	0	1	0	11	14	Red

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Performance Indicators for 2014

Local indicators have been set for the year 2014 for both Killed and Seriously Injured (KSI) and Child Killed and Seriously Injured (CKSI). Killed and Seriously injured road traffic collisions are subject to significant variations on a year by year basis. In order to reduce the impact of these variations the performance indicator objectives have been measured against a 5 year average.

People Killed or Seriously Injured in Road Traffic Collisions

In the calendar year of 2014 the objective for this casualty group is 1% reduction over 5 years. This results in Cheshire West and Chester Council achieving 190 or less casualties.

2014 Aim	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Aim to date	Actual to date	Latest Status
190	13	8	23	11	10								79	64	Green

Children Killed or Seriously Injured in Road Traffic Collisions

In the calendar year of 2014 the objective for this casualty group is 15% reduction over 5 years and is also a 15% reduction from previous year. This results in Cheshire West and Chester Council achieving 12 or less casualties.

2014 Aim	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Aim to date	Actual to date	Latest Status
12	0	0	2	0	0								5	2	Green

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Appendices

"A" Statutory Obligations

Item	2009-10	2010 - 11	2011 - 12	2012 -13	2013-14
Maintain appropriate representation at CSP meetings	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Research publish and action the annual Strategic Assessment	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nominate and maintain designated information sharing officers (all Partners)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Conduct cost benefit analysis of projects funded through the Area Based grant	on going	on going	on going	*Note 1*	*Note 1*
Conduct annual reviews of CSP activity with the Scrutiny Committee.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Planned for April 2015

Note 1: Area Based Grant was phased out with the introduction of the Police & Crime Commissioner in November 2012, who now controls budget allocations. However cost benefit analysis of the likely return on investment of projects continues under the new funding regime.

"B" Horizon Scan

Political

The sharing of de-identified violence data between A&Es and Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) is a key Coalition Government commitment, delivered jointly between the Home Office and the Department of Health. In June 2014 the Government circulated an audit of all CSPs in England and Wales and Type 1 A&E's to determine the extent and quality of information sharing that is taking place in England. It is intended to publish a ranking of the CSP/A&E partnerships to name & shame those not compliant.

Organizational

The period of this report is probably the last period (in the previous five years of Annual Strategic Assessments), where it can be safely assumed that no significant structural or organizational changes in partner Agencies or operational activity has the potential to impact how we gather or interpret data for the Assessment. Either in progress or already complete:-

- The Probation Trust will completely re organize in 2014 -15 under the Transforming Rehabilitation initiative; impacts on offender management and our interactions with the commercial organizations chosen to manage low level offending are yet to be understood.
- The Youth Offending Service has been completely re-organized in Cheshire West.
- Public Health England took over responsibility for substance & alcohol harm in April 2013. The commissioning process for various services is still in hand and there continues

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to be issues around data gathering from Emergency Departments particularly relating to alcohol.

- CW&C moved to the Locality operational model and is pushing forward with outsourcing various services to " Mutual's"
- The Police & Crime Commissioner was in post for a full 12 months for the period of this report
- The Fire & Rescue Services are contemplating the implications of the King report
- The potential impacts of a sub regional working model are not yet fully understood

Social

- None identified

Technological

- The advent or wirelessly enabled credit and debit cards which can automatically debit accounts up to the sum of £20 without PIN authorization and via remote proximity sensors has led to a rise in fraud by virtue of "skimming" cards in crowded locations. This type of petty crime is expected to increase.

Economic

The continuing drive in public services to make significant "cashable savings" has led to several initiatives around the merging of Community Safety Partnerships.[12]

- Essex police area Castel Point and Rochford CSPs have emerged.
- Avon & Somerset CSP merger between Mendip & South Somerset, West Somerset, Taunton Dean, Sedgemoor CSPs to create a Somerset County CSP.
- North Yorkshire police area where we know that six CSPs In North Yorkshire, (Craven, Hambleton and Richmondshire, Harrogate, Ryedale, Scarborough, Selby) are proposing to merge into a North Yorkshire CSP.
- Suffolk police area: a proposed merger between Bambergh and Western CSPs is in progress.

Legal

- A new raft of legislation providing a blanket ban on the sale of psychoactive substances[13] and most importantly placing duty of care and a legal obligation on retailers to prove the safety of all products sold irrespective of whether they are labelled "not for human consumption" or however they are otherwise labelled / marketed. Norman Baker, the Crime Prevention Minister is drawing up draft legislation which is expected to be before Parliament in the autumn of 2014. The new legislation will focus on massive strengthening of Trading Standards Powers to confiscate and ban the sale of products and to close premises that cannot prove the safety of the products they retail with little or no recourse in law for appeal. The approach has proven to work well in Northern Ireland

"C" Scorecards

The following appendix provides sample scorecards from Children and Young People, Early Integrated Support outcomes and the Youth Offending Service.

[12] Home Office Strategy, Skills & Planning Unit Crime & Policing Group May 2014

[13] The Times March 14th 2014. Francis Elliot & Richard Ford

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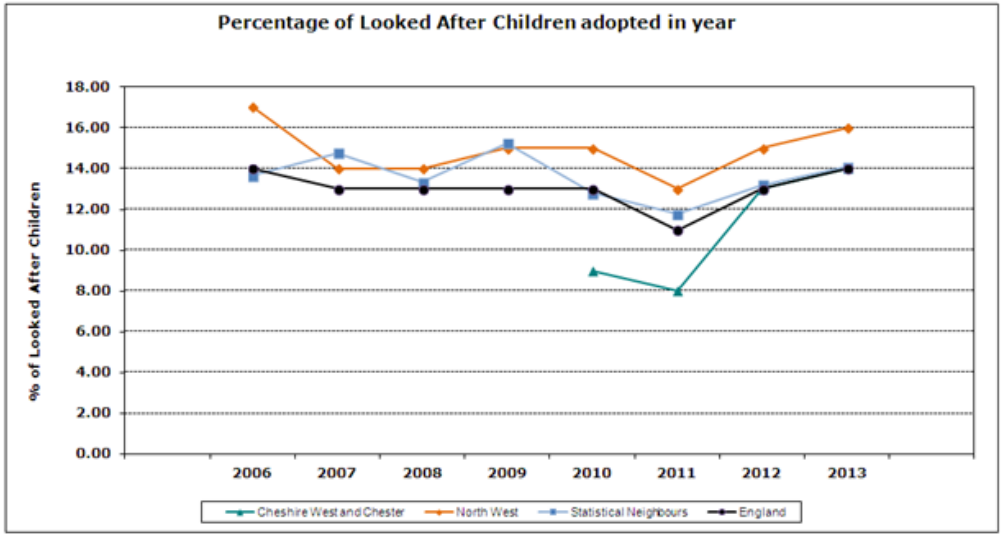
Altogether better
West Cheshire

CHESHIRE·WEST·AND·CHESTER·ADOPTION·

and Chester ¶

Percentage of Looked After Children adopted in year



Number of Looked After Children adopted in year

Local Authority, Region and England	-	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
896 Cheshire West and Chester	-	-	-	-	-	10.00	10.00	20.00	15.00
981 North West	-	620.00	490.00	480.00	530.00	550.00	520.00	590.00	650.00
Statistical Neighbours	-	20.00	22.22	19.44	21.88	18.50	19.44	21.50	26.50
970 England	-	3700.00	3330.00	3180.00	3330.00	3200.00	3090.00	3470.00	3980.00

The·percentage·of·Looked·After·Children·adopted·has·been·increasing·since·2011.··21·children·were·adopted·in·Cheshire·West·and·Chester·in·2014,·which·is·higher·than·previous·years.¶

The·average·number·of·days·a·child·was·Looked·After·before·moving·in·with·its·adoptive·

EVIDENCE·OF·WHAT·WORKS¶

- The·increased·recruitment·and·assessment·of·adopters·-·more·choice·f·children.¶
- The·support·offered·to·adopters·–·fewer·breakdowns·of·placements.¶
- The·DFE·grant·funded·support·programmes·-·more·appropriately·traine·staff.¶

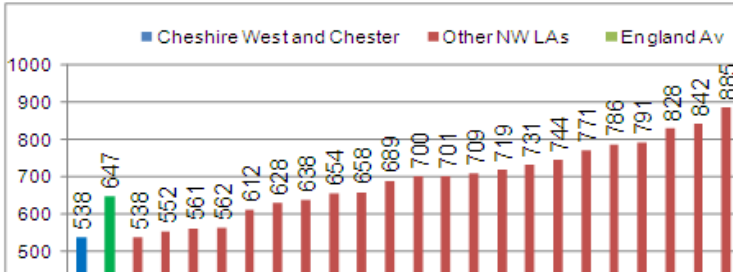
¶

RECOMMENDED·ACTIONS:¶

- Continuation·of·recruitment·strategy·targeted·to·need.¶
- Consideration·of·advising·applicants·who·wish·to·consider·children·0-2·to·approach·another·adoption·agency·as·that·is·not·our·priority.¶

¶

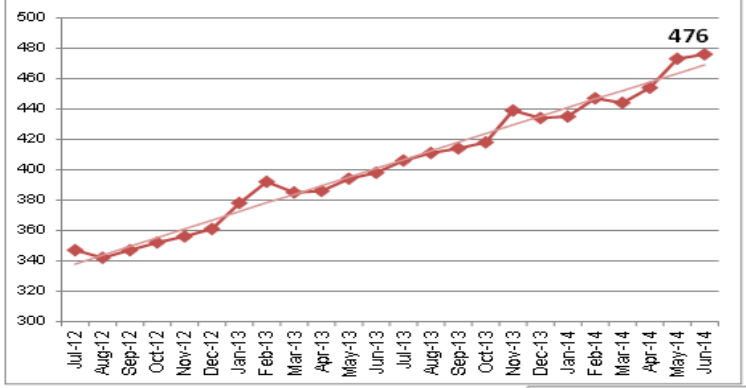
The·average·time·between·a·child·entering·care·and·moving·in·with·i·adoptive·family,·for·children·who·have·been·adopted·between·2010·a



CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER CHILDREN IN CARE PLACEMENT DEMAND

Cheshire West and Chester

CHILDREN IN CARE NUMBERS OVER 24 MONTHS



EVIDENCE OF WHAT WORKS

- Thresholds are appropriate and responding to them accordingly.
- Planning for permanency, avoiding any drift and supported by the 26 week court timetable.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS:

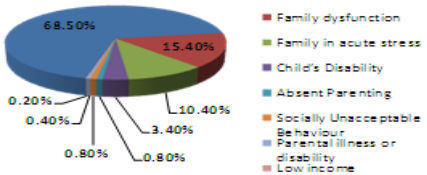
- Progress 'edge of care' project.
- Place greater emphasis on exit planning.
- Analyse the Children With Disabilities cohort (percentage of autistic children).

Over the past 4 years, the rate of increase of Cheshire West and Chester's total numbers of Children in Care is higher than that of the England and North West averages. The total number of children in care per 10,000 of the population is higher than the England and Statistical Neighbour averages, although lower than the North West averages.

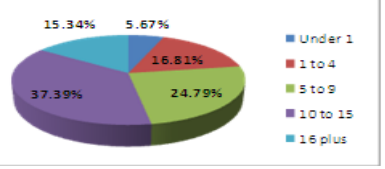
There are consistently more joiners than leavers to care each month.

There are slightly more males than females. 51 children in care have a disability, of which 45.37% have a learning disability, autism or aspergers.

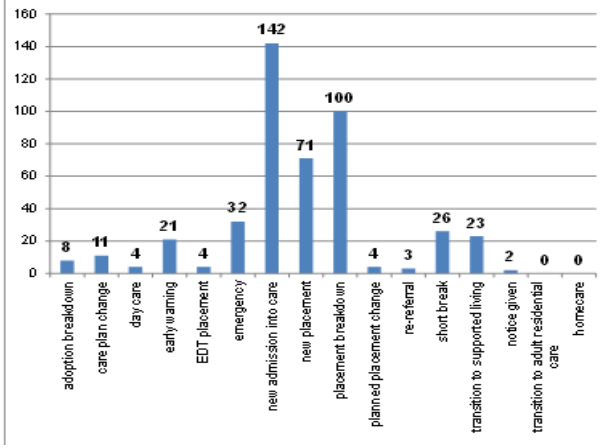
CHILDREN IN CARE BY CATEGORY OF NEED AT 30TH JUNE 2014



CHILDREN IN CARE BY AGE AT 30TH JUNE 2014

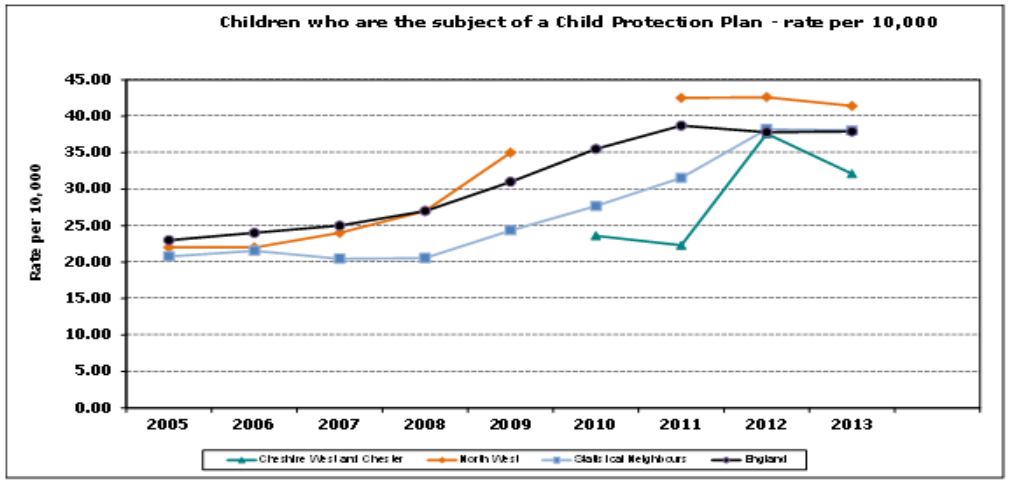


Children In Care Reason for Referral



CHESHIRE·WEST·AND·CHESTER·CHILDREN·ON·CHILD·PROTECTION·PLANS

Cheshire We and Chester



EVIDENCE·OF·WHAT·WORKS¶

- Smarter·plans,·timely·intervention·and·robust·monitoring·over·length·on·plan.¶
- Good·multi·agency·engagement·within·conferences·and·core·groups.¶

¶

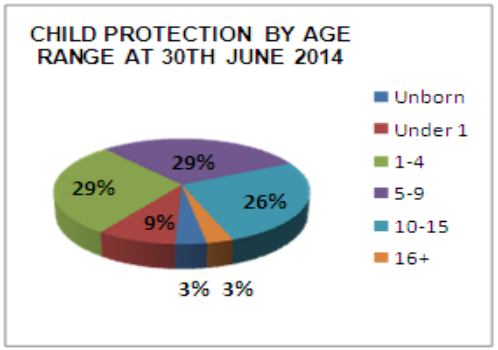
RECOMMENDED·ACTIONS:¶

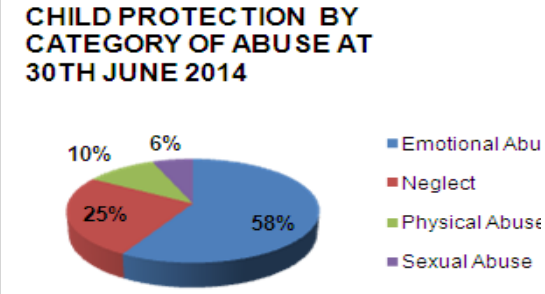
- Monitor·and·evaluate·the·commissioned·services¶
- Audit·of·CIN·cases·to·ensure·escalation·to·CP·is·appropriate·and·timely.¶

Cheshire·West·and·Chester·has·lower·rates·of·children·with·a·Child·Protection·Plan·compared·to·England·and·Statistical·Neighbours.·Trends·from·2012·to·current·have·shown·a·decline·in·numbers·from·266·in·September·2012·to·180·in·June·2013·after·which·the·average·per·month·has·remained·between·166·and·182.¶

As·at·June·2014,·there·are·14·cases·held·by·the·Children·with·Disabilities·team,·62·by·Chester·Family·Support·&·Children·in·Need,·72·by·Ellesmere·Port·Family·Support·&·Children·in·Need·and·53·by·Northwich·&·Winsford·Family·Support·&·Children·in·Need.·There·is·an·even·split·between·male·and·female.·94%·are·'White·–·British'.¶

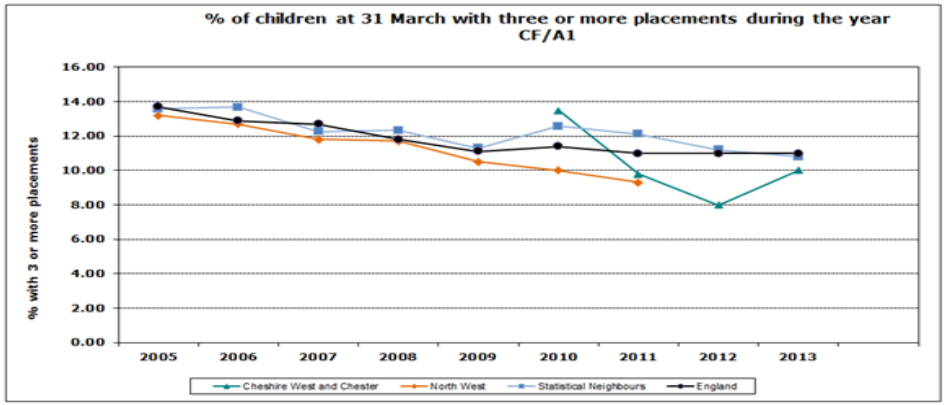
¶





CHESHIRE·WEST·AND·CHESTER·CHILDREN·IN·CARE·PLACEMENT·STABILITY

Cheshire West and Chester



EVIDENCE·OF·WHAT·WORKS·¶

- Foster·carers·have·received·specialist·support·and·training·including·TCI.put·full·title·¶
- All·foster·carers·supported·by·an·experienced·family·placement·social·worker.¶
- Increased·sufficiency·through·targeted·recruitment·and·evidence·base·of·looked·after·population·needs.¶

RECOMMENDED·ACTIONS:¶

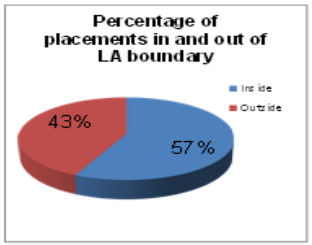
- Edge·of·Care·project·to·be·developed.¶
- In·house·recruitment·strategy·to·continue.¶
- Plan·to·open·2nd·and·3rd·residential·establishment·to·continue.¶

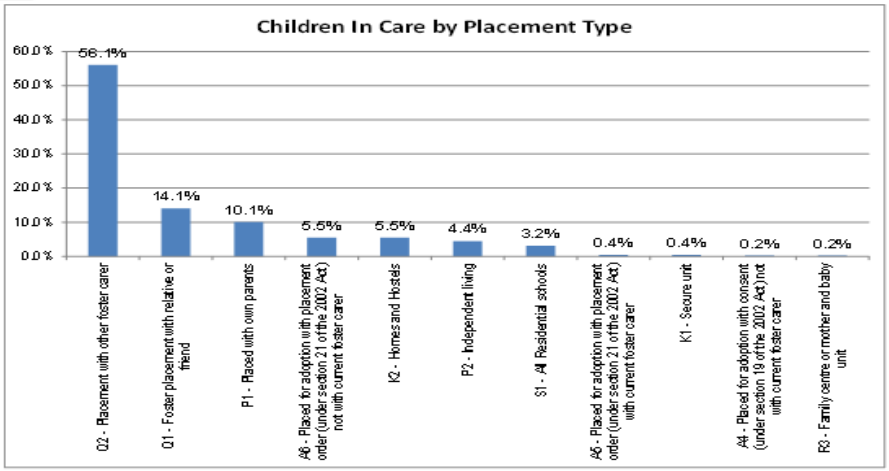
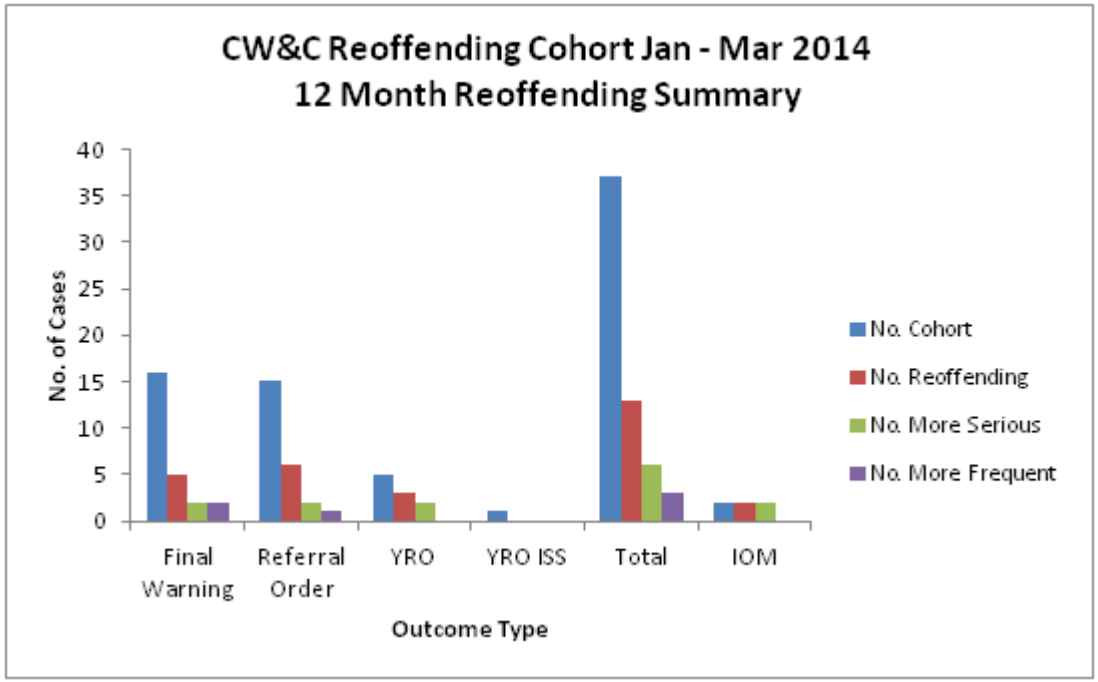
¶

The·percentage·of·children·in·care·with·3·or·more·placements·in·Cheshire·West·and·Chester·has·declined·since·2010·to·present,·despite·seeing·an·increase·between·2012·and·2013.·¶

The·percentage·of·children·placed·outside·of·the·LA·boundary·and·no·more·than·20·miles·from·home·has·increased·from·14.7%·to·20.2%·between·July·2012·and·June·2014·and·is·higher·than·the·England·and·Statistical·Neighbour·averages.·¶

The·rate·children·under·16·years,·in·care·for·more·than·2.5·years·and·in·the·same·placement·for·more·than·2·years·has·declined·since·2011,·although·since·March·2014·the·rate·does·indicate·an·increase·but·remains··lower·than·the·England·and·Statistical·Neighbour·averages.·¶





Youth Offending