

Glossary of terms – Needs Assessment

| Term/acronym | Definition |
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| JSNA | The term Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) describes a process that identifies current and future health and wellbeing needs in light of existing services, and informs future service planning taking into account evidence of effectiveness. The JSNA identifies “the big picture” in terms of the health and wellbeing needs and inequalities of a local population. JSNA is a tool to identify groups where needs are not being met and that are experiencing poor outcomes. |
| NPT | Neighbourhood Policing Teams involve a team of police officers who are dedicated to policing a certain community, area or neighbourhood. |
| HMIC | Her Majesty’s Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) independently assess police forces and policing in the public interest. |
| MSF/MSP | Most Similar Forces (MSF) and Most Similar Partnerships (MSP) are used with the aim of making fairer and more meaningful peer comparisons. Forces and their units operate in very different environments and face different challenges, so it would be misleading to compare a police force with all other police forces, or partnerships with the average of all partnerships. Areas with very similar geographical, demographic and socio-economic situations have been shown to have reasonably comparable levels of crime. Variations in crime rates between areas that are similar in character are likely to be due to other factors, such as efficiency of policing or working practices. |
| LSOA | Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) are units of geographic boundary developed by the Office for National Statistics. There are 34,378 in England and Wales. They contain a minimum size of 1,000 residents and 400 households, but average 1,500 residents. |
| LCJB | Local Criminal Justice Board at a local level the work of the criminal justice system agencies is co-ordinated by 42 local criminal justice boards (LCJBs). |
| CSP | Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) are made up of representatives from the police and Police Authority, the local council, and the fire health and probation services. The responsible authorities work together to develop and implement strategies to protect their local communities from crime and to help people feel safe. |
| NCRS | The National Crime Recording Standards was introduced nationally in 2002 with the aim of promoting greater consistency between police forces in the recording of crime and to take a more victim orientated approach to crime recording. |

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| HMCPSP | Her Majesty's Crown Prosecution Service Inspectorate is the independent Inspectorate for the Crown Prosecution Service, the principle prosecuting authority for criminal cases in England and Wales. The purpose of HMCPSP is to enhance the quality of justice through independent inspection and assessment of prosecution services, and in so doing improve their effectiveness and efficiency. |
| ASB | The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 defines anti-social behaviour as 'acting in a manner that caused or was likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household' as the perpetrator. |
| SPR | The Strategic Policing Requirement sets out what are in the Home Secretary's view the national threats that the police must address and the appropriate national policing capabilities required to counter those threats. |
| NCA | The National Crime Agency will be an operational crime fighting agency that will tackle organised crime, strengthen borders, fight fraud and cyber crime and protect children and young people. |
| Child sexual exploitation | Child sexual exploitation is when someone grooms and controls a child for a sexual purpose |
| Property crime | Property crime includes burglary, vehicle crime, other theft, fraud and forgery |
| Hate crime | A hate crime is a criminal offence which is perceived by the victim or any other person as being motivated by prejudice or hate, in particular motivated by the victims' sexual orientation, religion or faith, race, gender-identity or whether they have a disability. |
| Serious sexual offences | Covers rape, sexual assault, and sexual activity with children under 13, causing sexual activity without consent, sexual activity with a person with a mental disorder, abuse of children through prostitution and pornography and trafficking for sexual exploitation. |
| Section 1 PACE | Section 1 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 refers to the power of a police constable to stop and search people and vehicles. |
| Section 23 Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 | Section 23 of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 refers to the powers to search people or property and obtain evidence linked to the misuse of drugs. |
| Section 60 Criminal Justice Public Order Act | Section 60 Criminal Justice Public Order Act 1994 refers to the powers to stop and search in anticipation of violence. |
| POCA | The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (POCA) lets us confiscate or recover the proceeds of crime from a criminal (this could be cash or property such as houses and vehicles). |
| Appropriate adults | Young people under the age of 17 and adults who are considered to be mentally vulnerable must have an |

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| | <p>appropriate adult with them when they are detained in custody and interviewed by the police. An appropriate adult can be a family member, volunteer or social/health care professional. Increasingly organised groups of trained volunteers carry out this crucial role.</p> <p>The role is to accompany young people aged under 17, when they are detained in custody to explain the meaning of legal terms, offer counsel or comfort, give advice, contact relatives, ensure the suspect is aware of their rights, and that the suspect is receiving the care they are entitled to (clean cells with no adult suspects inside, for instance). The concept was introduced as part of the policing reforms in the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984. Appropriate adults are also often used when vulnerable adults are detained in custody. Vulnerable adults are classed as people who suffer from mental illness, learning difficulties or literacy problems. In these cases it is the appropriate adult's role to ensure that the detainee understands the custody process, legal advice and any questions put to them by the police.</p> |
| S136 places of safety | Under section 136 of the Mental Health Act 1983 , police officers can detain people, believed to have a mental disorder, who are in a public place and take them to a place of safety such as a hospital or police station for assessment. |
| Partnership plans | Produced by each of the Community Safety Partnerships to address priorities identified in their strategic assessments. |
| Sanction detection | A detection in which a person was charged, reported for summons, cautioned (including reprimands and final warnings) or issued with a fixed penalty notice, or the offence was taken into consideration by a court. |