

The background of the slide is a photograph of a fountain at night. The fountain has a central column of water spraying upwards, with several smaller jets of water spraying outwards from a base. The water is illuminated, creating a bright, shimmering effect against the dark background of a stone building.

Southampton Child Friendly Cities Insights and Data Pack

Safe and Secure Badge Summary – 2022

Southampton City Council – Data, Intelligence & Insight Team



The main aim of the Child Friendly Southampton discovery stage was to collate both intelligence and insight across the city to provide a wider view of the children and young people in Southampton, and how they feel about a variety of topics.

This engagement activity ran through Summer 2022.

The main route for feedback was our Child Friendly Southampton Baseline Survey, which was circulated across the city with a main version as well as an easy read version for SEND and early years. We also created some activities to get feedback on certain topics in the questionnaire. The surveys and activities were promoted in the following ways:

- Roadshow
- Youth groups
- Local Events (e.g. Mela Festival and SPCA Play Day)
- Social Media
- Education settings
- Digital posters
- E-bulletins
- On the website
- Emails to stakeholders and partners
- Focus Groups

We also asked and collated questions from other surveys to that ran across the city including:

- Children and Young People's Draft Strategy Consultation (a younger version of the questionnaire was circulated to children and young people across the city at the end of 2021)
- Make your Mark (a poll and a questionnaire was circulated to children and young people across the city in Spring 2022)
- School Streets Survey (a survey that was conducted at selected schools in Summer 2022)

This report also outlines some of the key data intelligence figures around children and young people in the city on a variety of topics including safety, health, place and education.



About the respondents

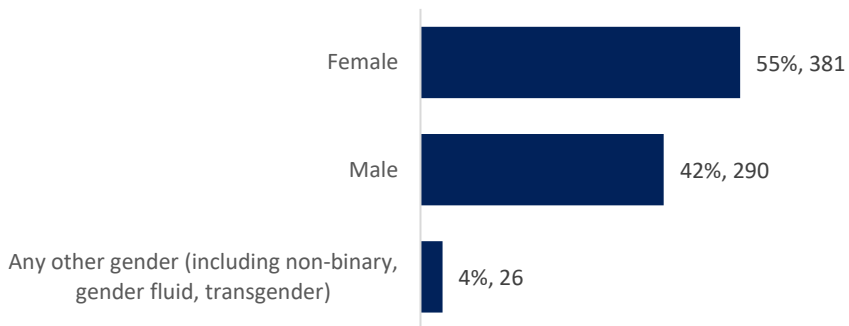


Child Friendly Baseline Survey & Activities – about the respondents

In total, we had **1338 responses** from our Child Friendly Baseline Survey and Activities.

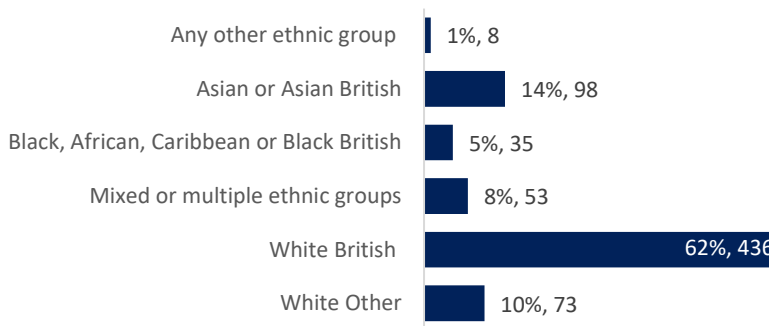
We asked these respondents a variety of demographic and profiling questions to ensure that there was a broad representation of children and young telling us their thoughts and views, and to understand how different children and young people feel across the city.

Gender:



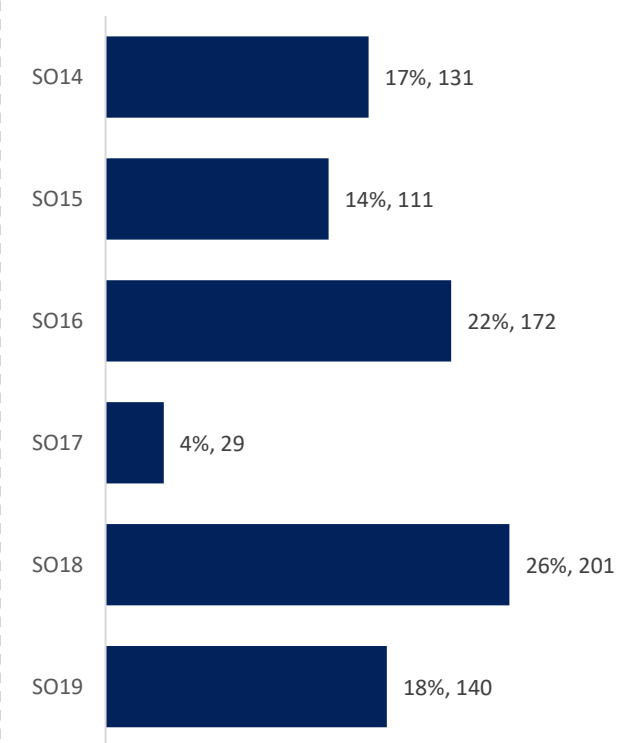
This information was asked in the Baseline & Easy Read Surveys

Ethnicity:



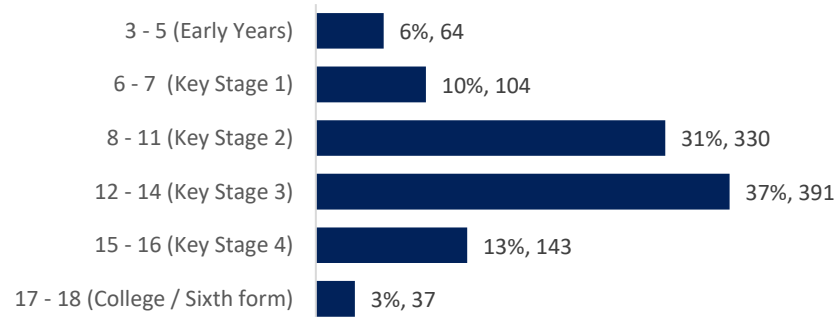
This information was asked in the Baseline & Easy Read Surveys

Location:



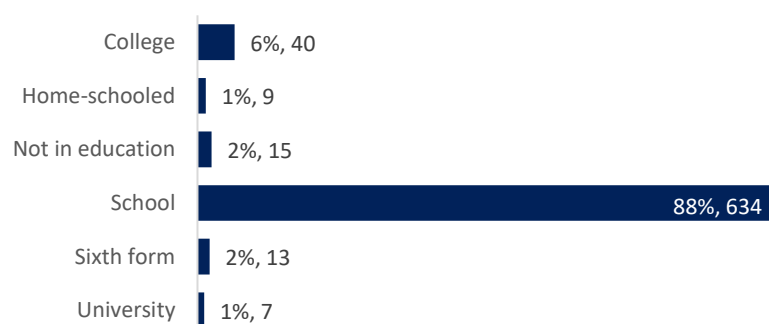
Location information was asked in the Baseline & Easy Read Surveys, Activity 1, Activity 2, Activity 3 and Activity 4

Age:



This information was asked in the Baseline & Easy Read Surveys, Activity 1, Activity 2, Activity 3 and Activity 4

Educational setting:



This information was asked in the Baseline & Easy Read Surveys

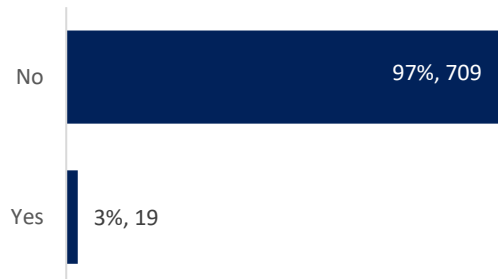


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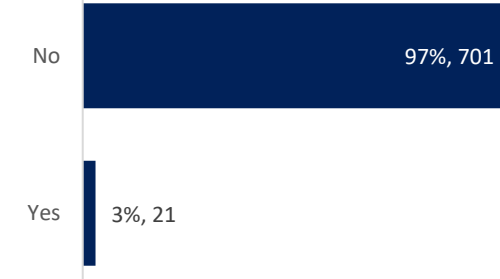
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Parent:



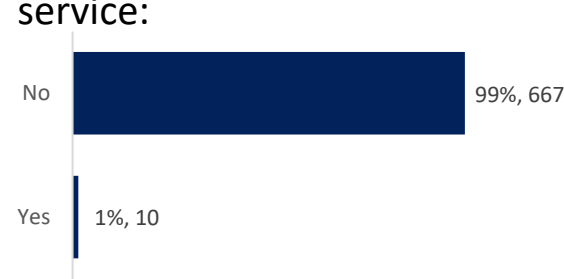
This information was asked in the Baseline & Easy Read Surveys

In foster care:



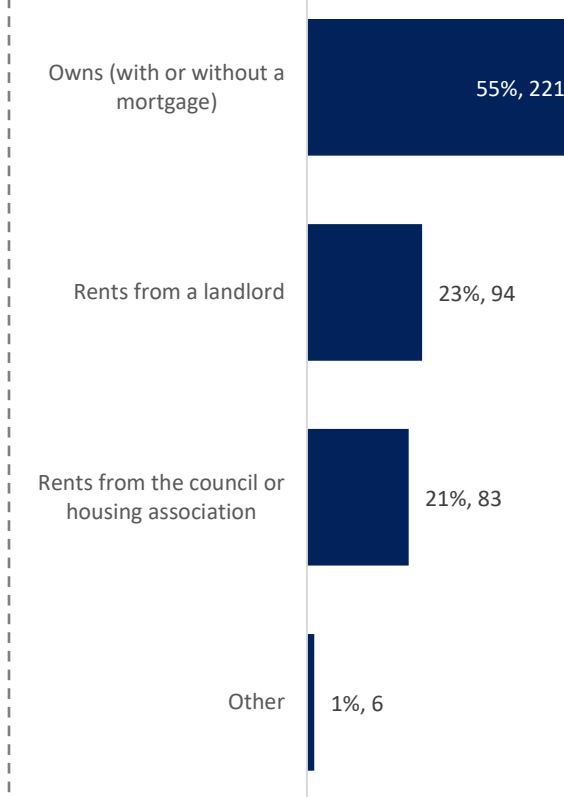
This information was asked in the Baseline & Easy Read Surveys

Involved in the youth offending service:



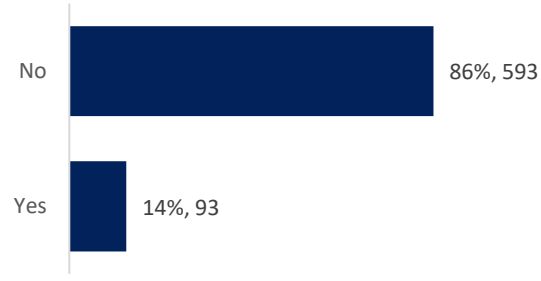
This information was asked in the Baseline & Easy Read Surveys

Tenure:



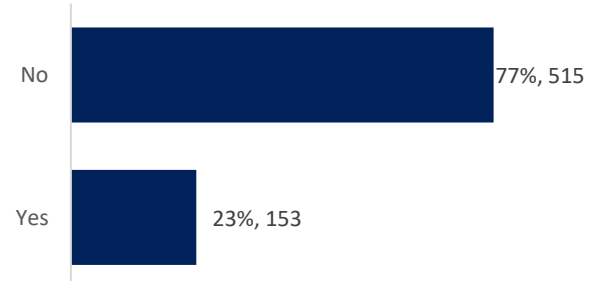
This information was asked in the Baseline Survey

Young carer:



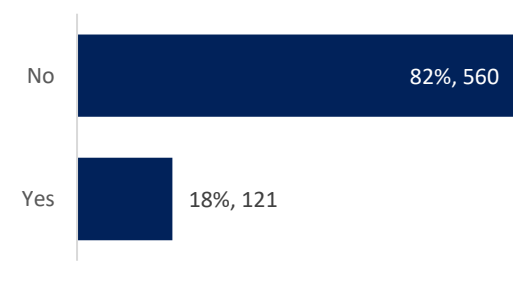
This information was asked in the Baseline & Easy Read Surveys

Disability:



This information was asked in the Baseline & Easy Read Surveys

Special Education Needs:



This information was asked in the Baseline & Easy Read Surveys



Safe & Secure

Children and young people:

- Feel safe in their homes, neighbourhood and across the city.
- Feel able to trust the police, teachers and other adults.
- Can share ideas about improving safety in the city and can speak out if they feel unsafe or worried.



For the safe and secure badge, we spoke to young people about feeling safe, trusting people and talking about their safety.

We also reviewed data that the council holds around crime, youth offenders and community safety. We found out that:

- *The majority of respondents told us they always or sometimes feel listened to when speaking about safety and bullying. This was highest amongst males, younger age groups and minority ethnic groups, when compared to other groups of young people.*
- *When comparing the two, young people told us that they feel more listened to when they speak out about safety compared to bullying.*
- *Young people told us that they feel most safe at home and within the local neighbourhoods. They told us that they feel most unsafe within the city centre and in parks.*
- *Male respondents told us that they feel safer in all situations compared to female respondents.*
- *When out and about, younger age groups told us that they feel safer compared to older age groups. However, when using the internet and social media, older respondents told us they feel safer compared to younger age groups.*
- *Children and young people said that out of a list of people and services, they can trust their family the most.*
- *When asked why they feel like they can't trust people or services, the top reasons that children and young people commented on is that 'nothing will be done or help is not given', 'negative news stories or past experiences', they 'do not feel listened to' and they are 'not given the opportunity to or it is difficult to speak to them'.*
- *Male respondents told us that they could trust people and services more compared to female respondents.*
- *When asked what their future Southampton looked like, the most commented upon topic was to 'feel safer / less crime' and that 'everyone is respectful and inclusive to each other'.*
- *When looking at crime data, Southampton is worse in terms of the volume and severity of crime when compared to comparators such as Portsmouth, Bristol and Plymouth.*
- *12% of victims of recorded crime are under 18, with 12% of young people (between 9 – 17) being offenders or suspects.*
- *According to data we hold, over half of youth offenders have reoffended in the city.*
- *Violent crime, domestic crimes and sexual offenses are key issues in Southampton, and some of the focus areas the city are working to reduce.*

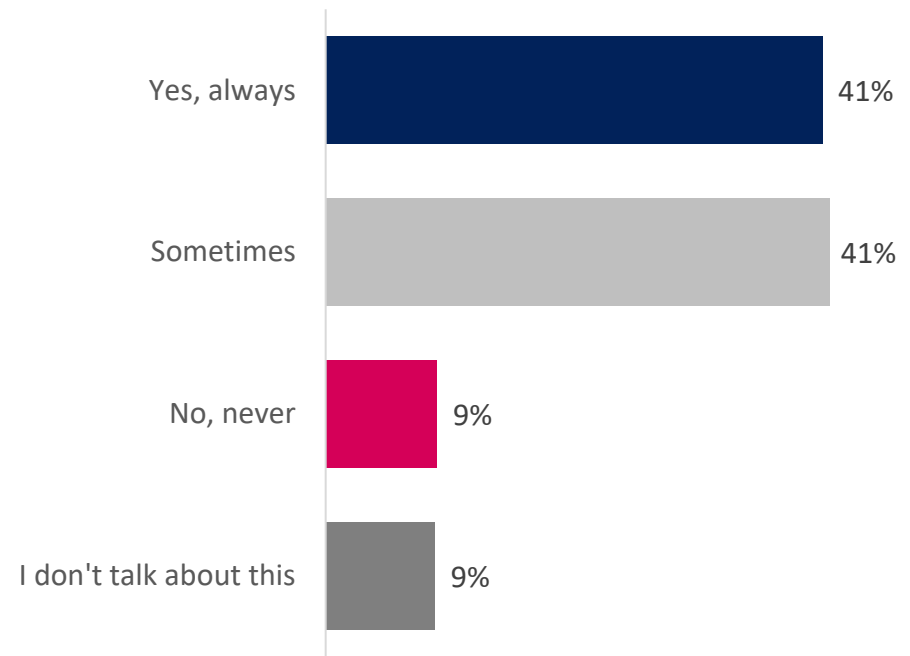


The detail:

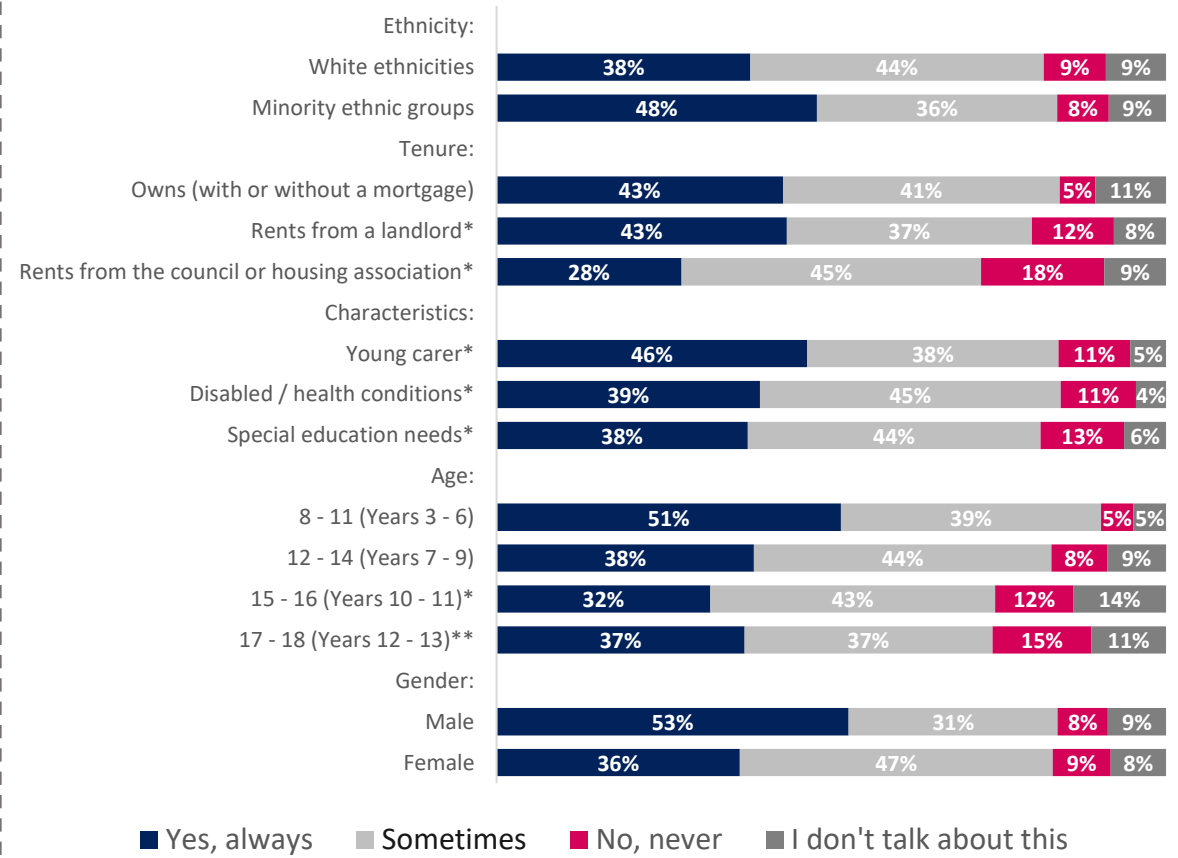
Question: Do you feel like your views are listened to when you speak about the following things? Your safety

Overall:

Base respondents: 504



Broken down by demographics:



* Small sample size – fewer than 100 respondents
 **Small sample size – fewer than 50 responses

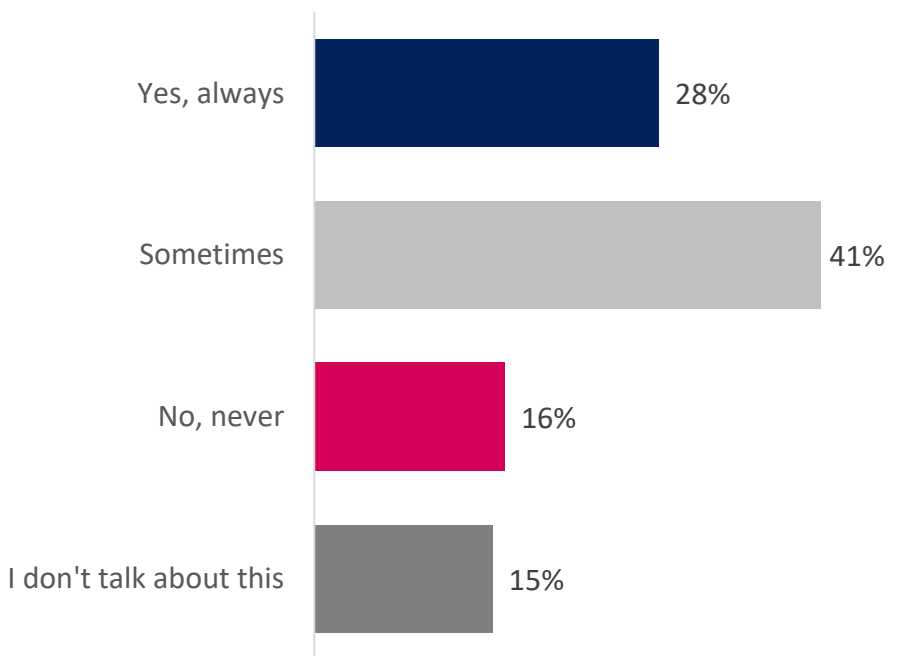


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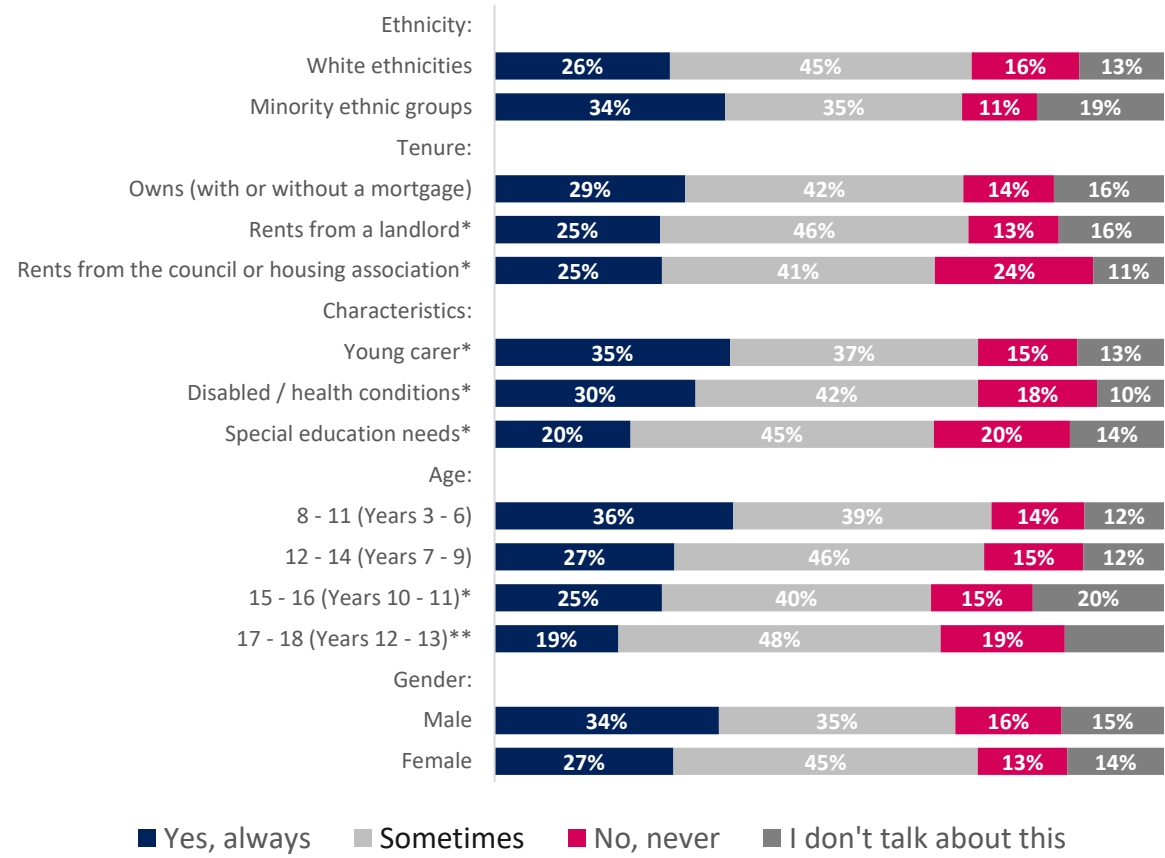
Base respondents: 499

Question: Do you feel like your views are listened to when you speak about the following things? Bullying

Overall:



Broken down by demographics:



* Small sample size – fewer than 100 respondents
**Small sample size – fewer than 50 responses

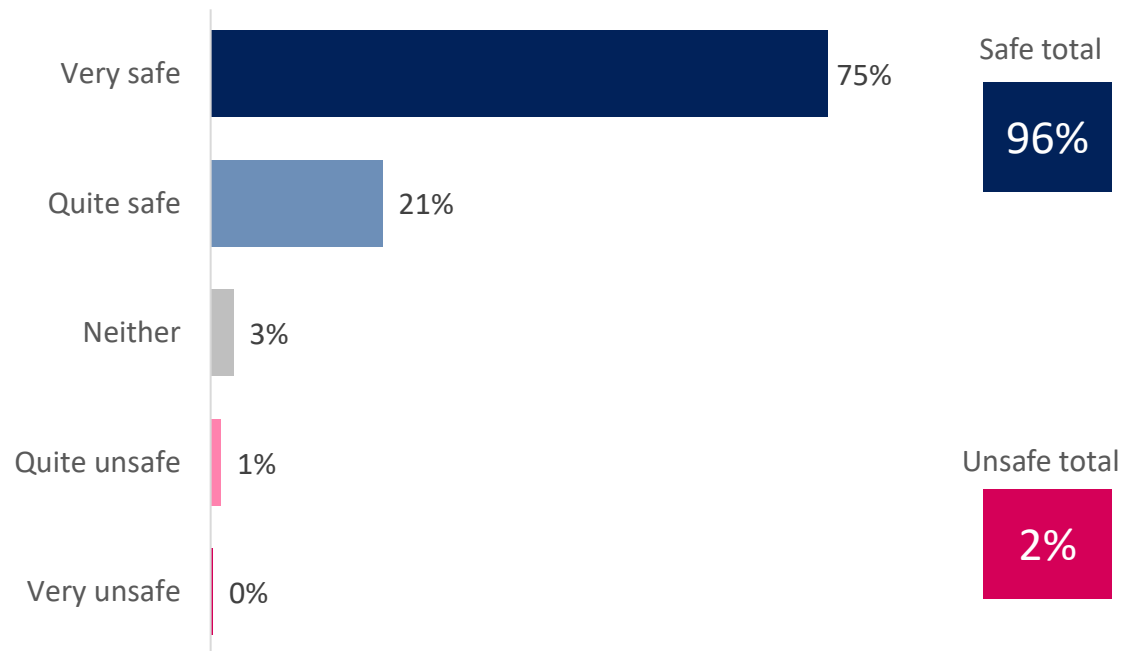


Base respondents: 724

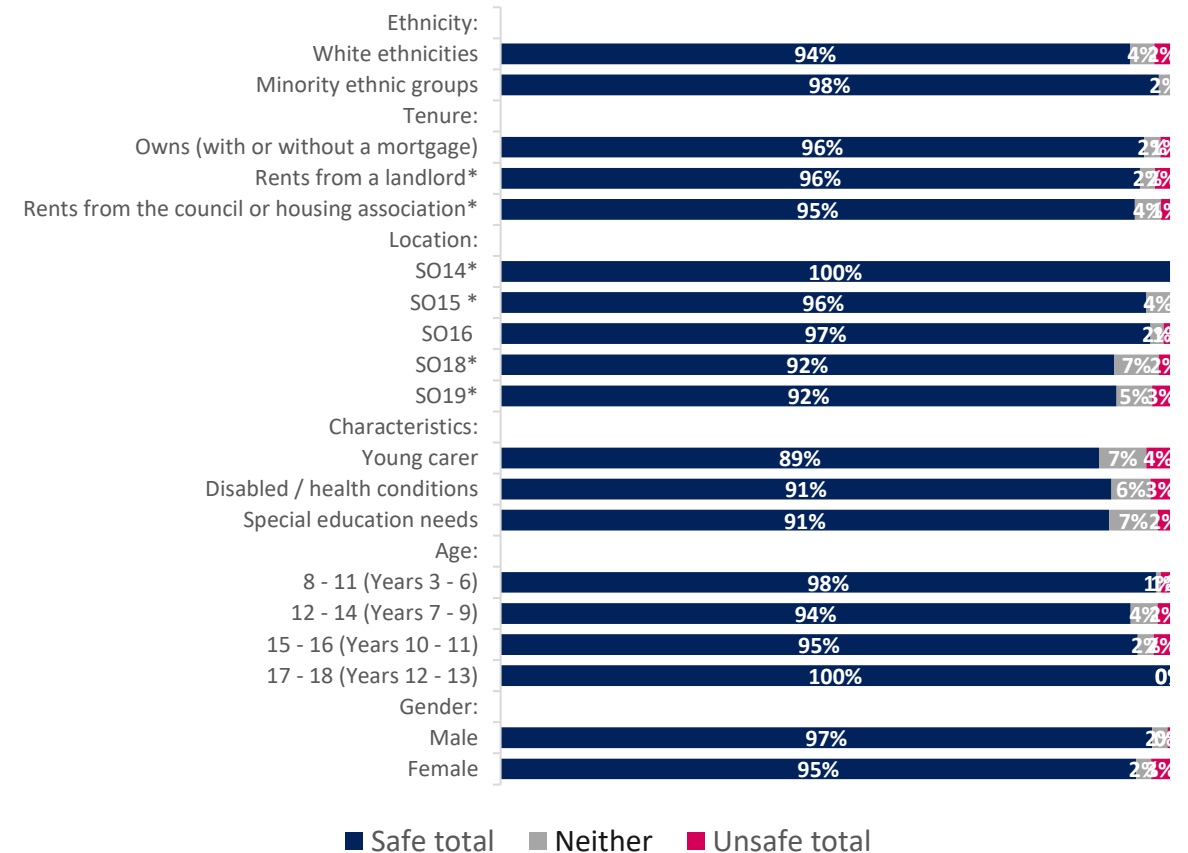
The detail:

Question: How safe do you feel in the following situations? At home

Overall:



Broken down by demographics:



* Small sample size – fewer than 100 respondents

**Small sample size – fewer than 50 responses

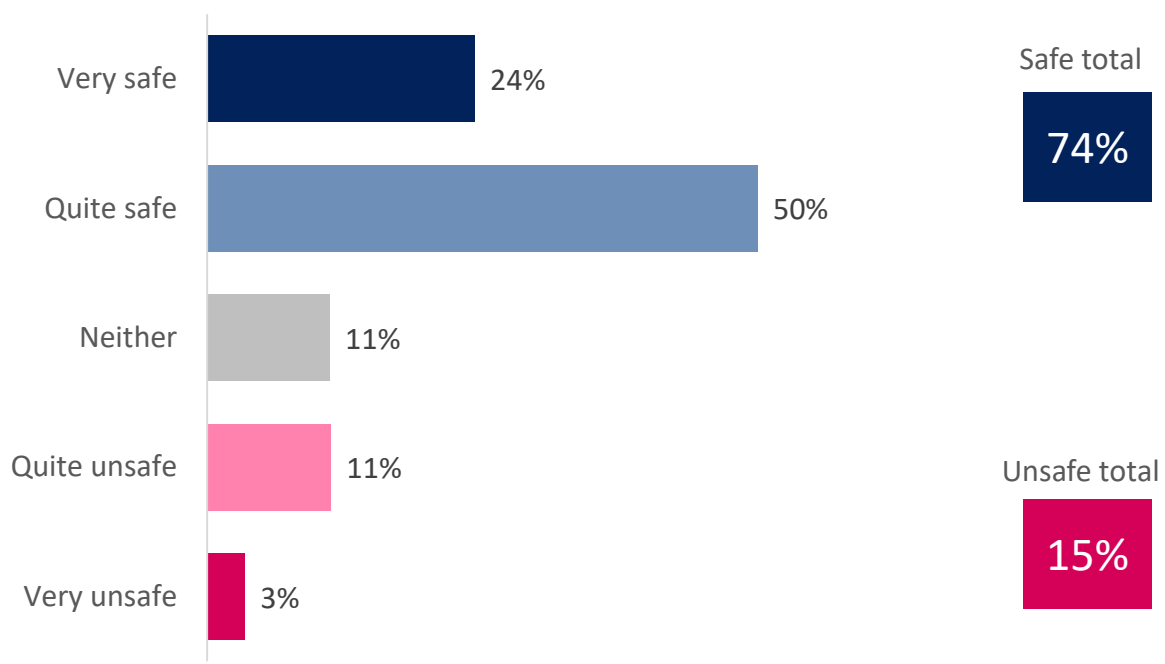


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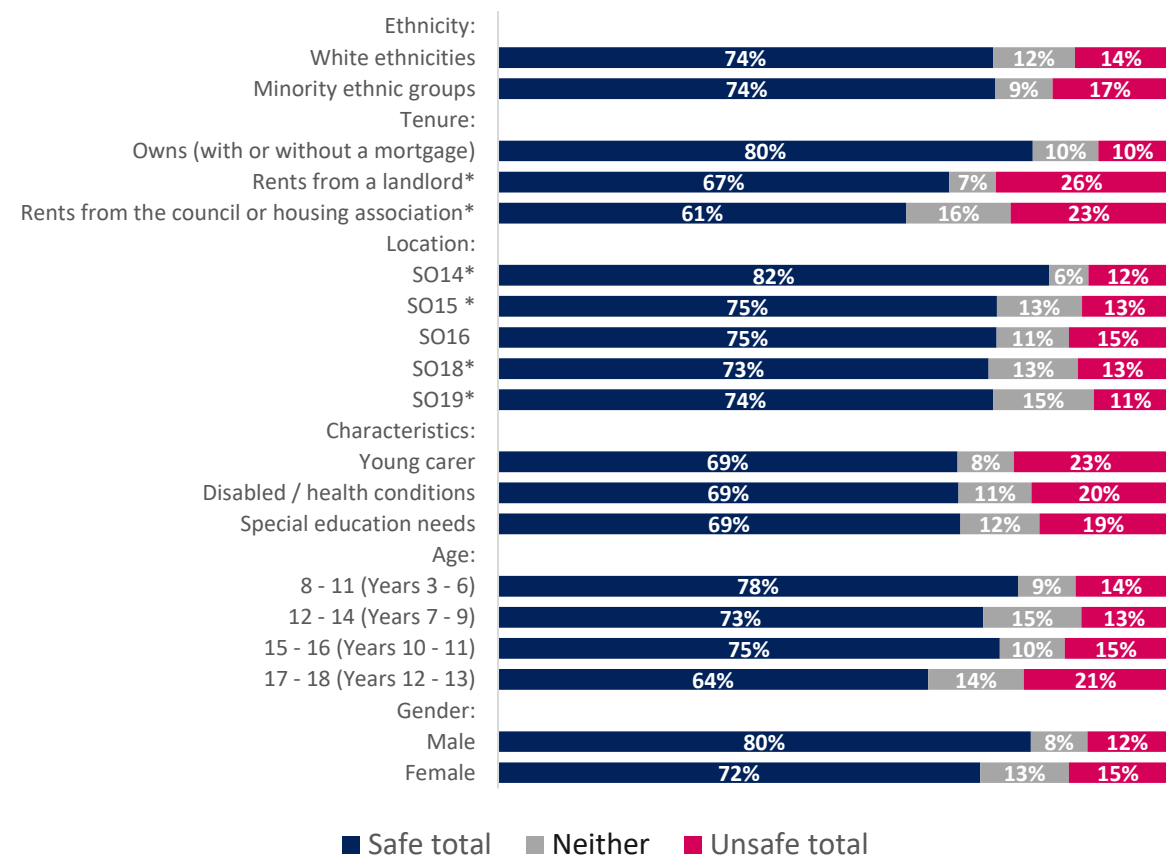
Question: How safe do you feel in the following situations? In your local neighbourhood

Overall:

Base respondents: 712



Broken down by demographics:



* Small sample size – fewer than 100 respondents
**Small sample size – fewer than 50 responses



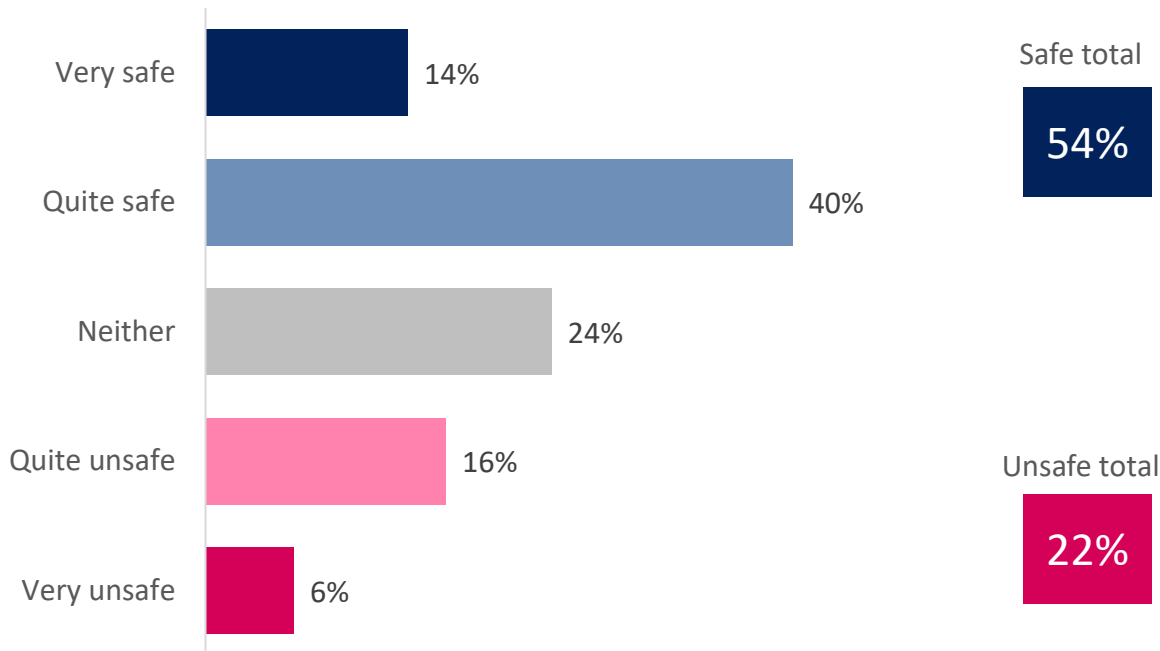
Feeling safe in the city centre

Base respondents: 694

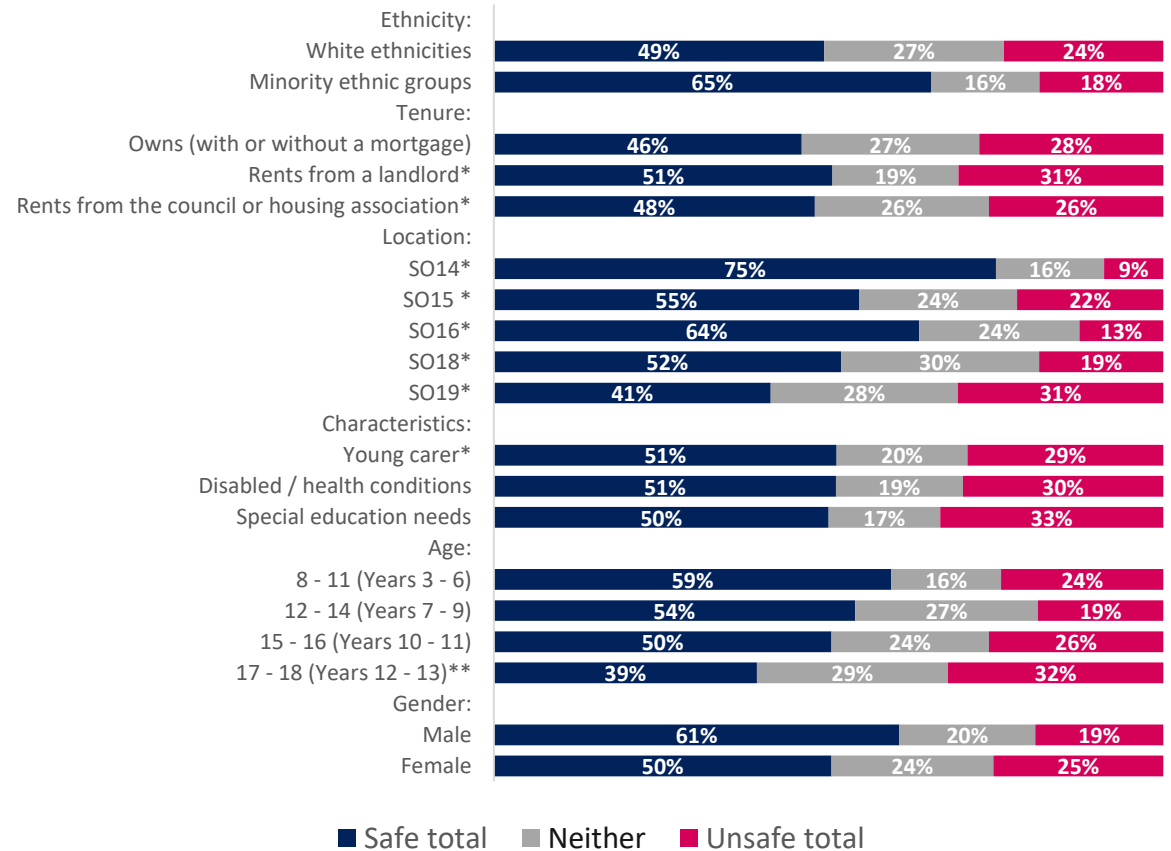
The detail:

Question: How safe do you feel in the following situations? In the city centre

Overall:



Broken down by demographics:



* Small sample size – fewer than 100 respondents

**Small sample size – fewer than 50 responses

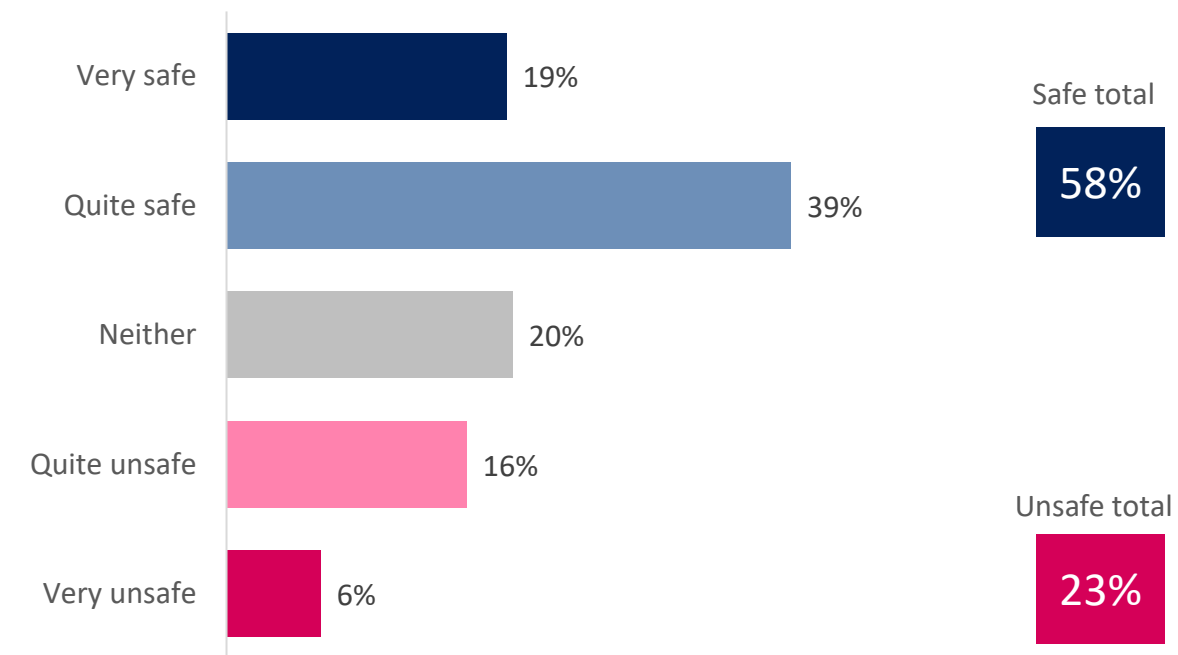


The detail:

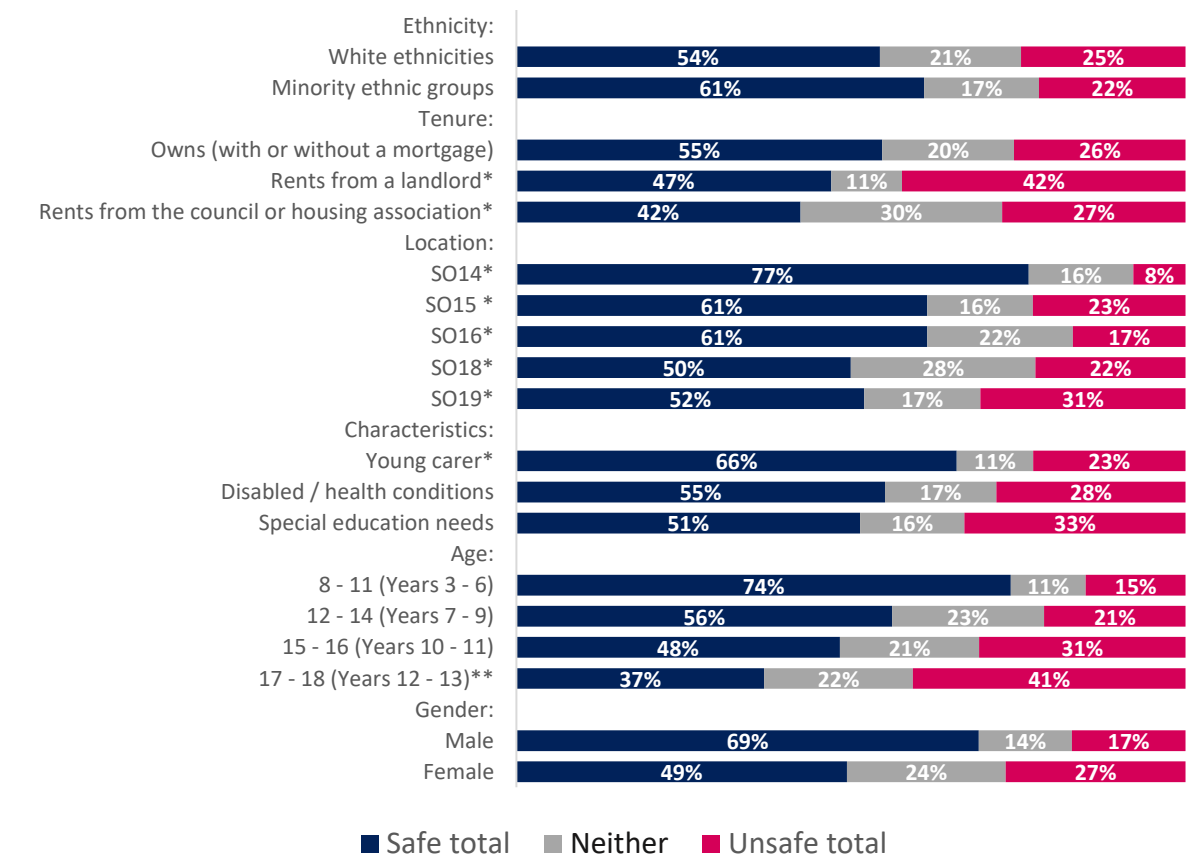
Base respondents: 701

Question: How safe do you feel in the following situations? At parks

Overall:



Broken down by demographics:

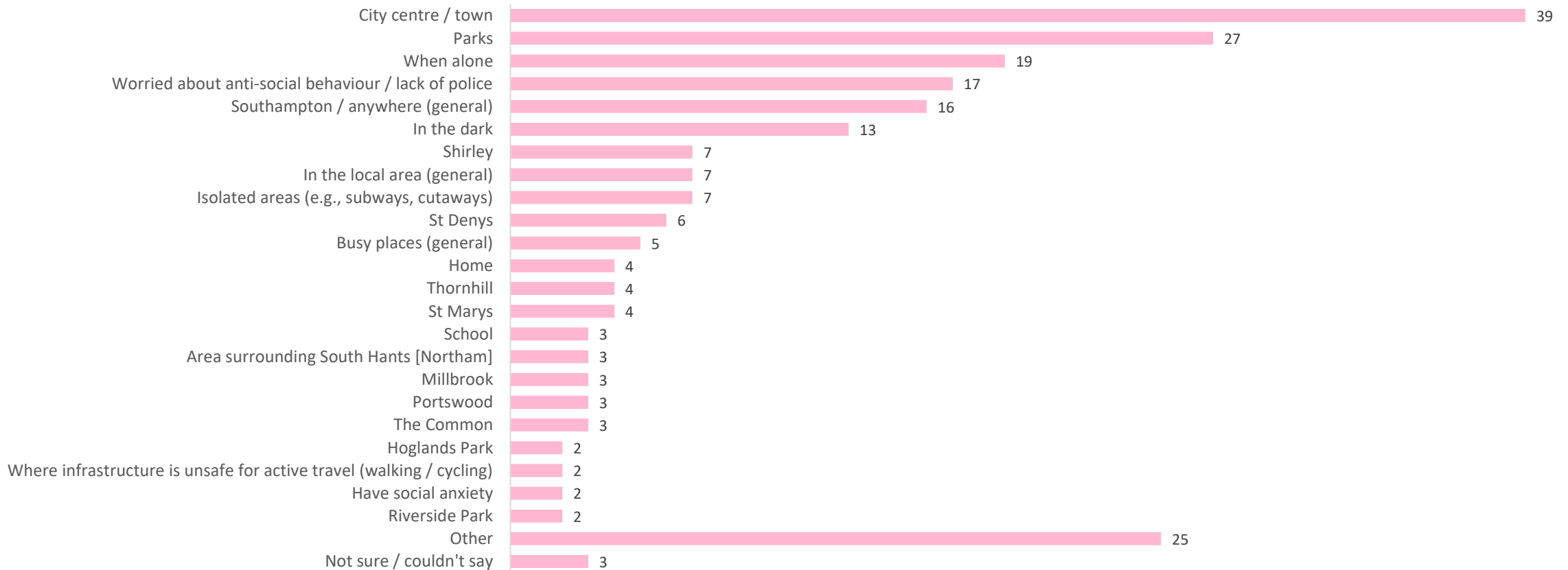


* Small sample size – fewer than 100 respondents
 **Small sample size – fewer than 50 responses



Overall:

If you feel unsafe out and about, where is it?



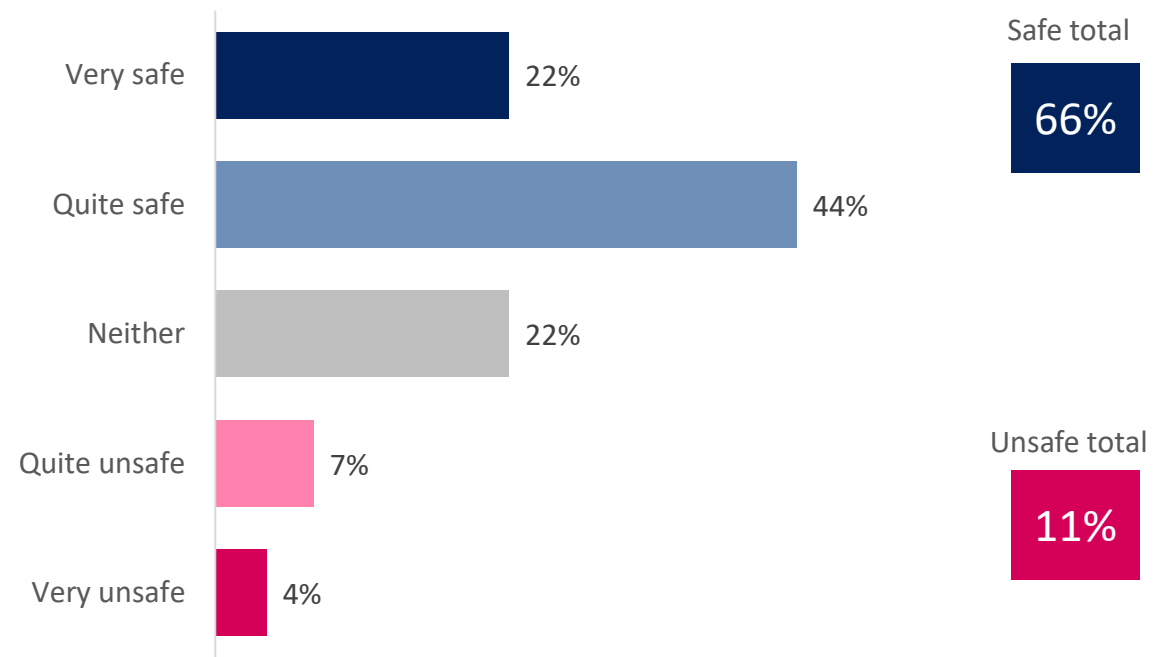


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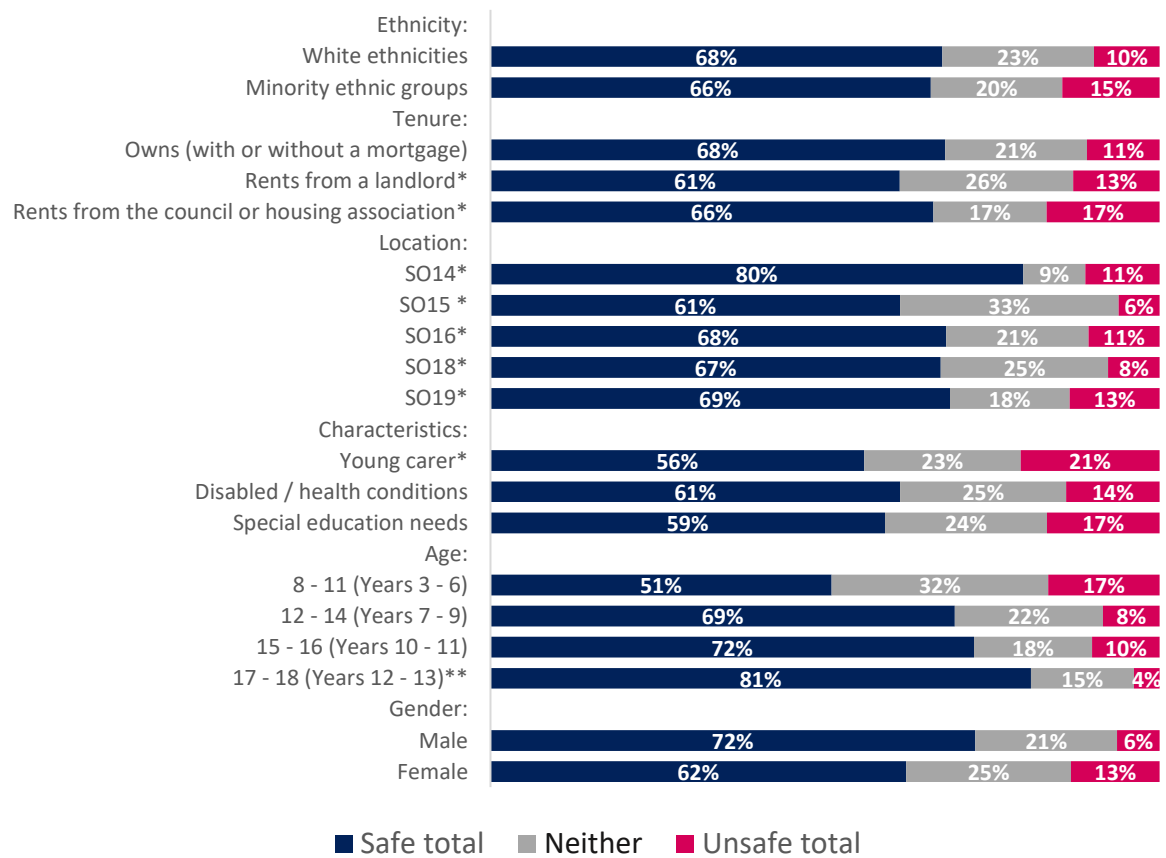
Question: How safe do you feel in the following situations? When using social media

Overall:

Base respondents: 642



Broken down by demographics:



* Small sample size – fewer than 100 respondents
** Small sample size – fewer than 50 responses

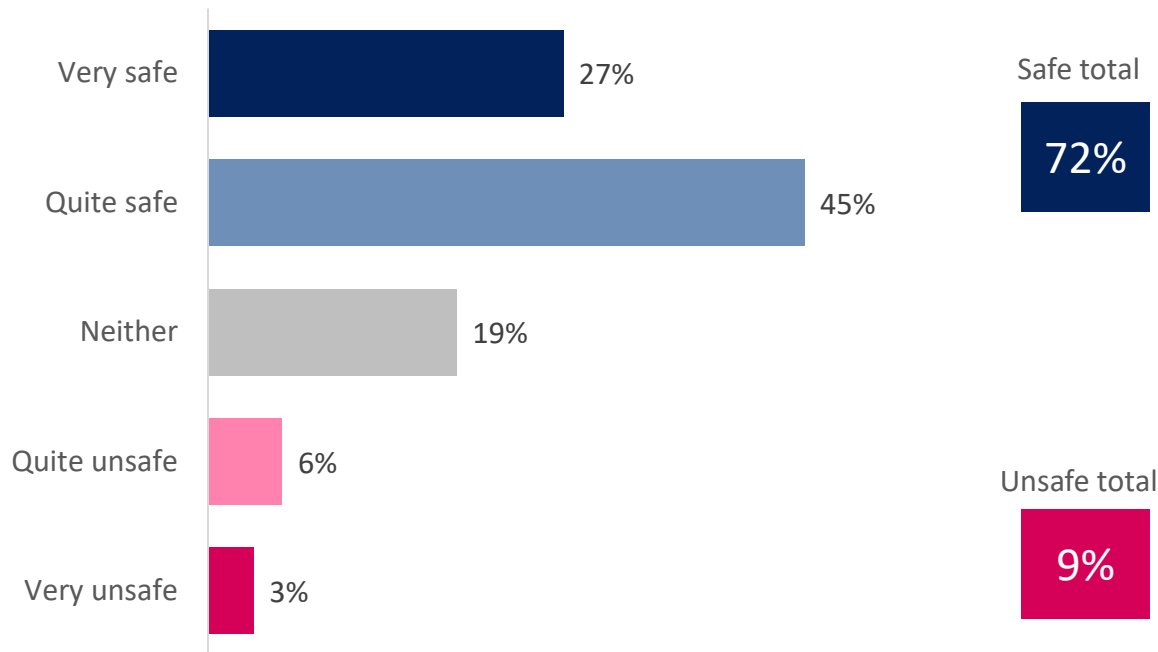


Base respondents: 695

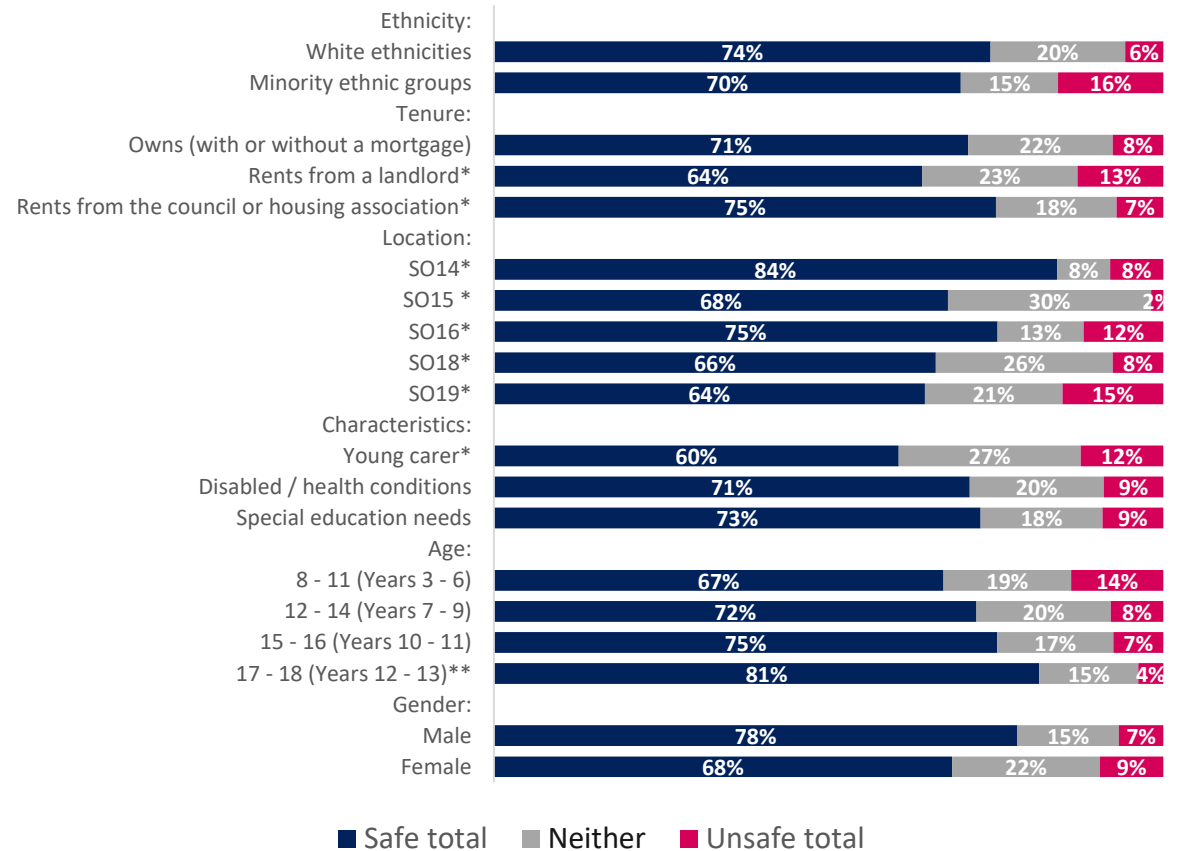
The detail:

Question: How safe do you feel in the following situations? When using the internet

Overall:



Broken down by demographics:



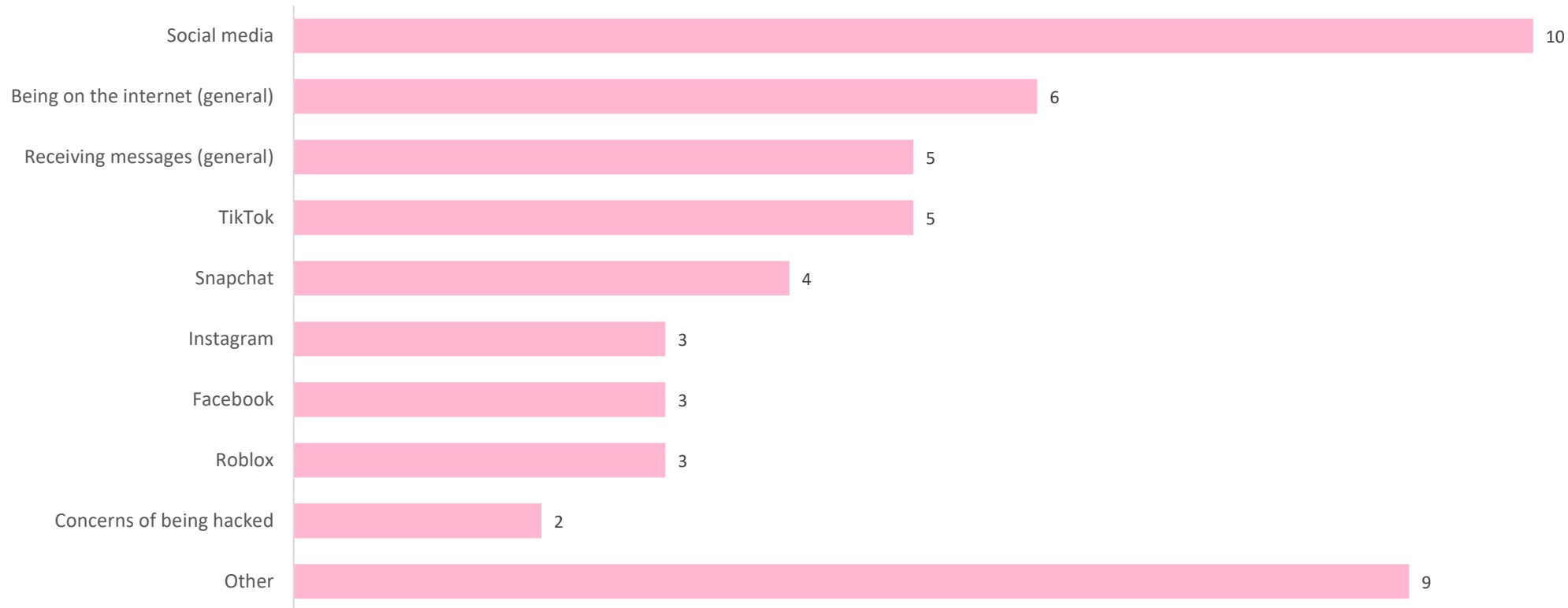
* Small sample size – fewer than 100 respondents

**Small sample size – fewer than 50 responses



Overall:

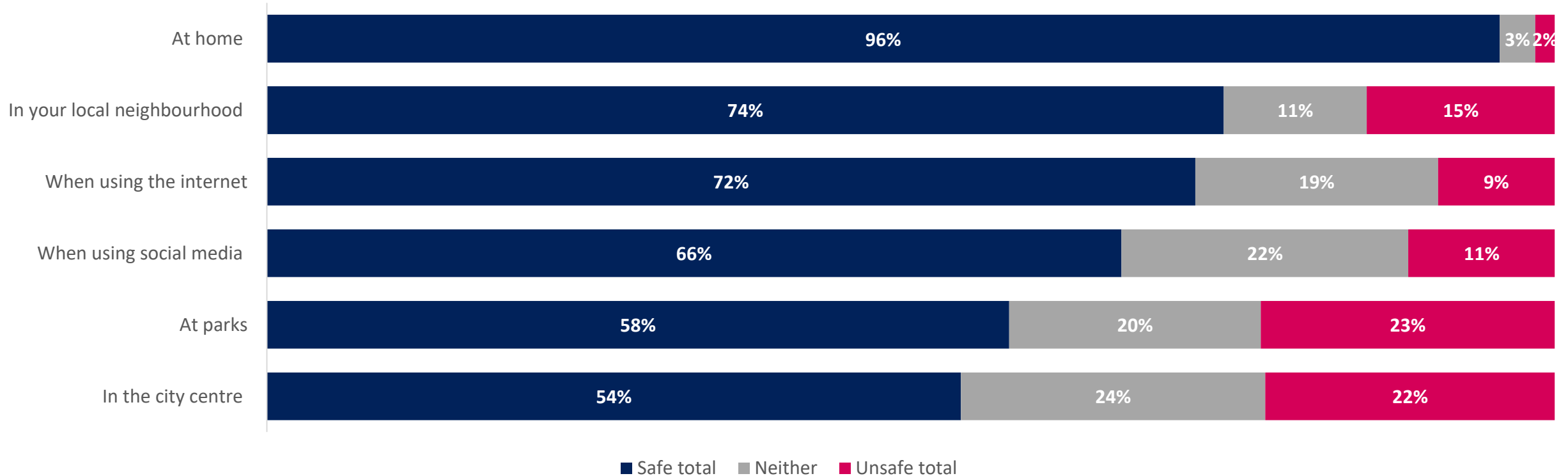
If you feel unsafe on the internet or on social media, where is it?





Overall:

How safe do you feel in the following situations?



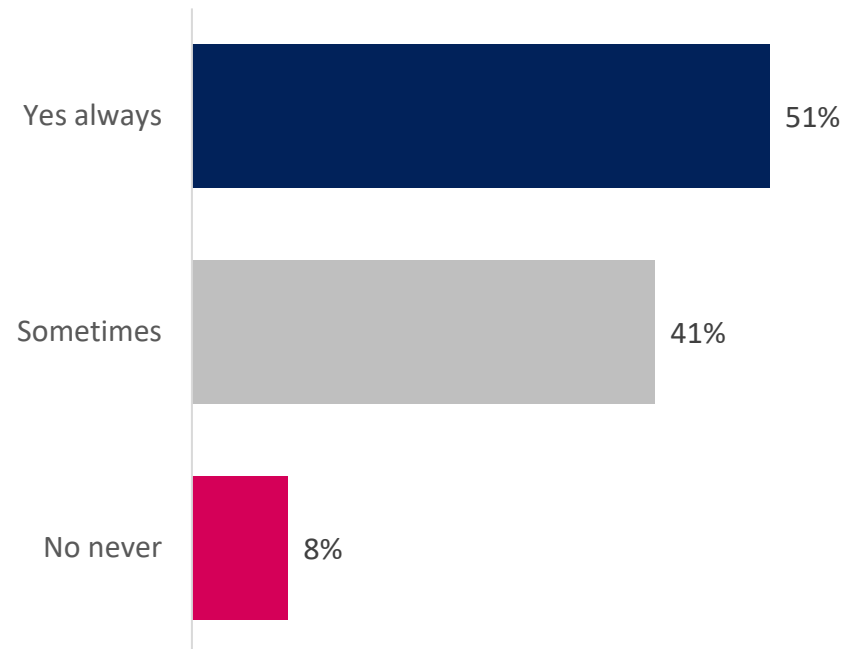


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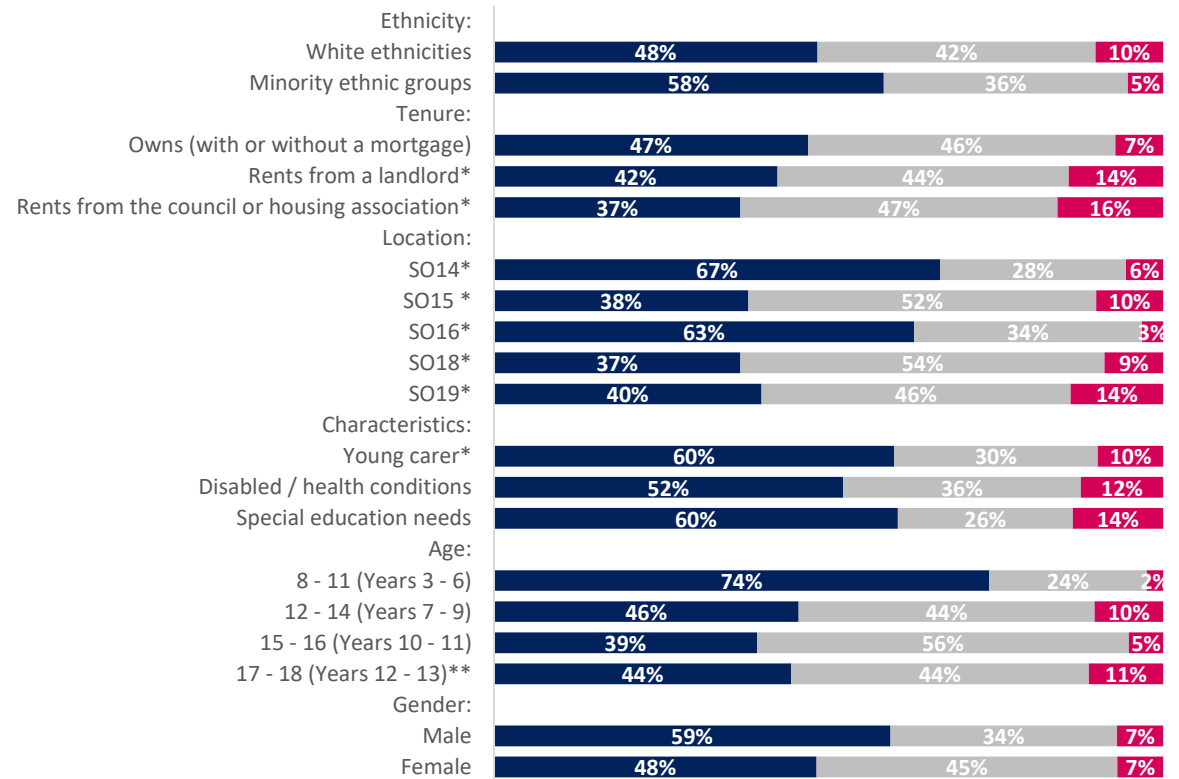
Question: Do you feel like you can trust the following people to keep you safe? Schools / education settings

Overall:

Base respondents: 665



Broken down by demographics:



■ Yes always ■ Sometimes ■ No never

* Small sample size – fewer than 100 respondents
**Small sample size – fewer than 50 responses

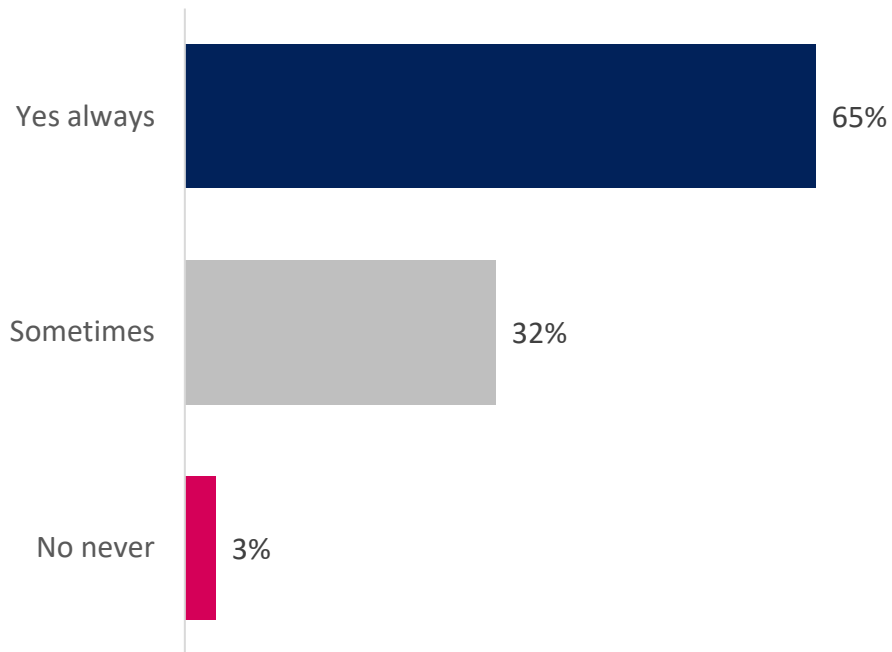


Base respondents: 657

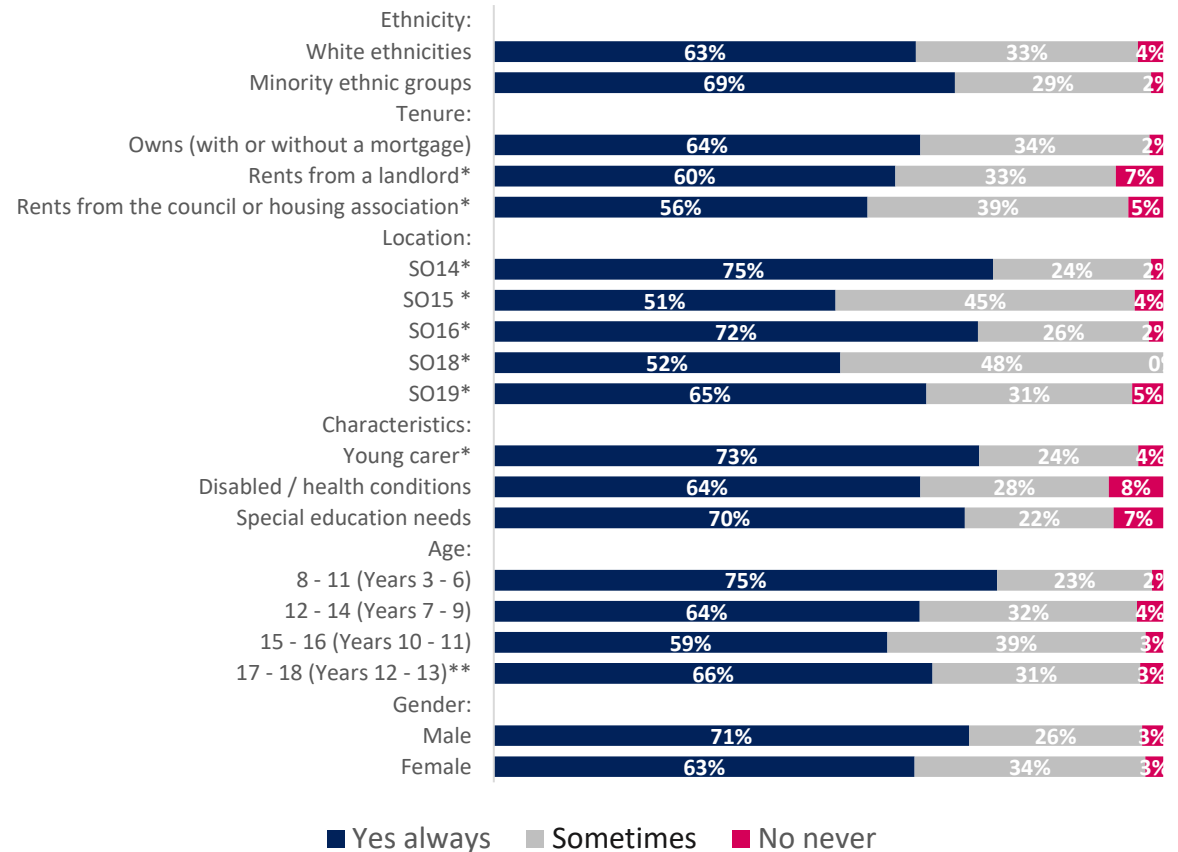
The detail:

Question: Do you feel like you can trust the following people to keep you safe? Healthcare settings (like hospitals, clinics or doctors)

Overall:



Broken down by demographics:



* Small sample size – fewer than 100 respondents

**Small sample size – fewer than 50 responses

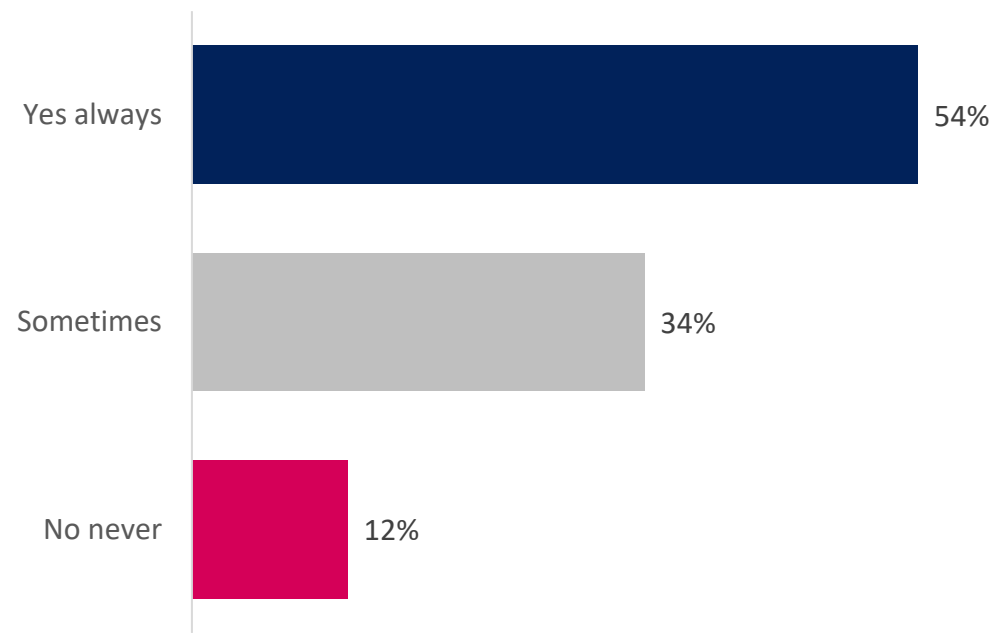


The detail:

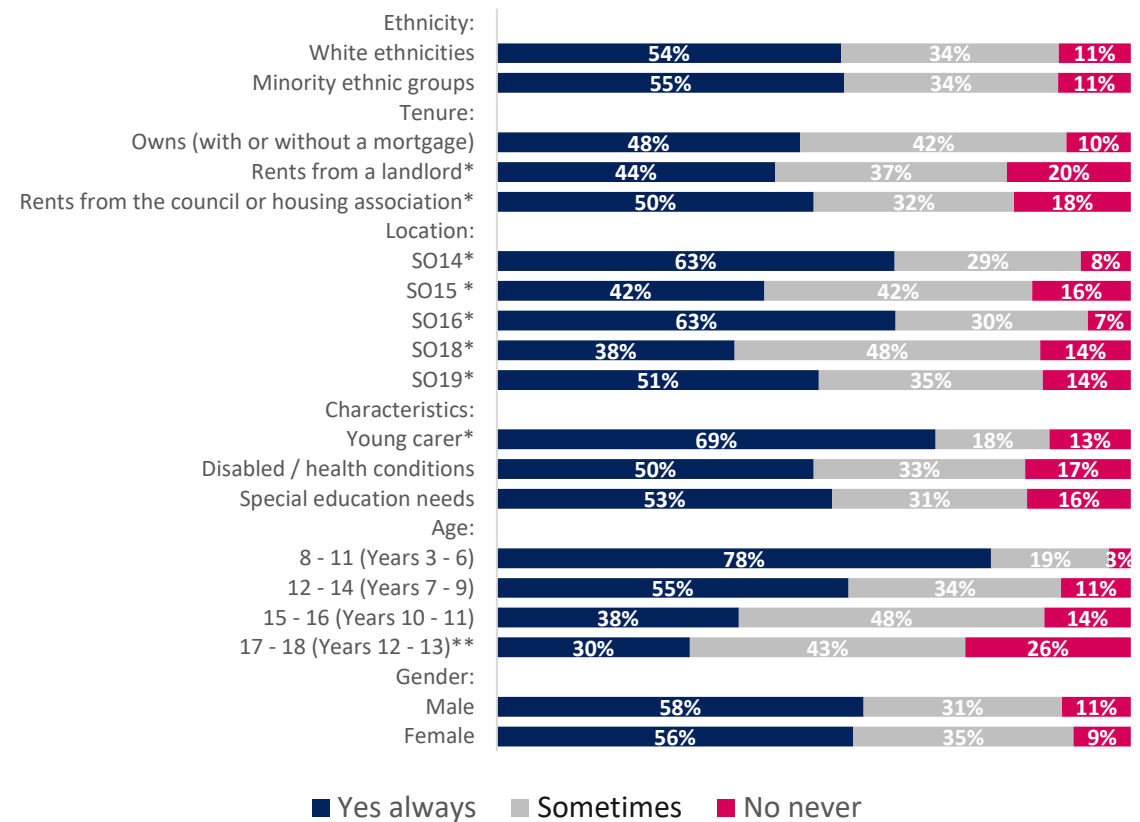
Base respondents: 634

Question: Do you feel like you can trust the following people to keep you safe? The police

Overall:



Broken down by demographics:



* Small sample size – fewer than 100 respondents
**Small sample size – fewer than 50 responses

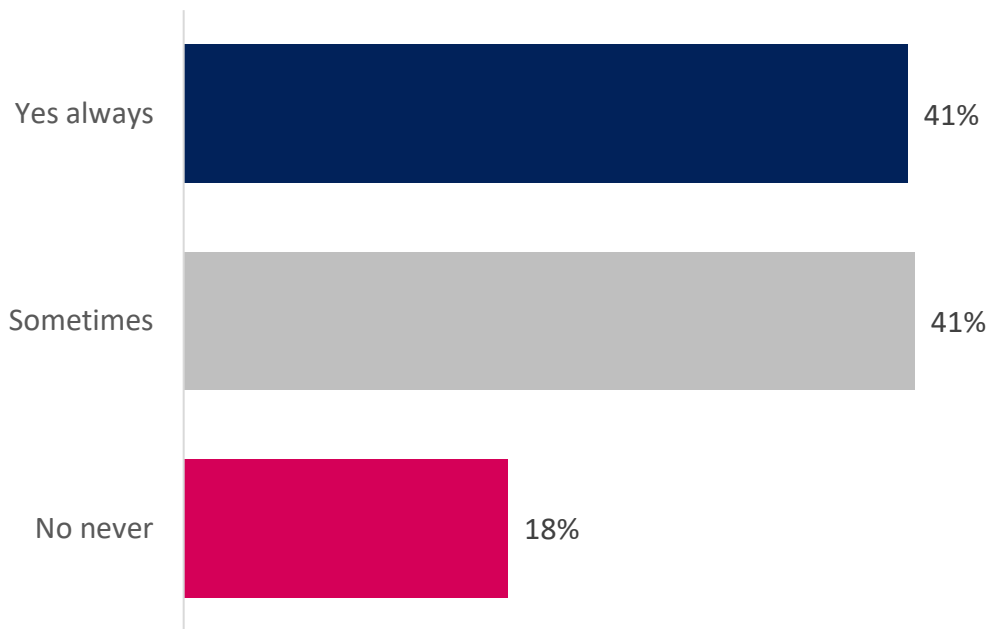


Base respondents: 521

The detail:

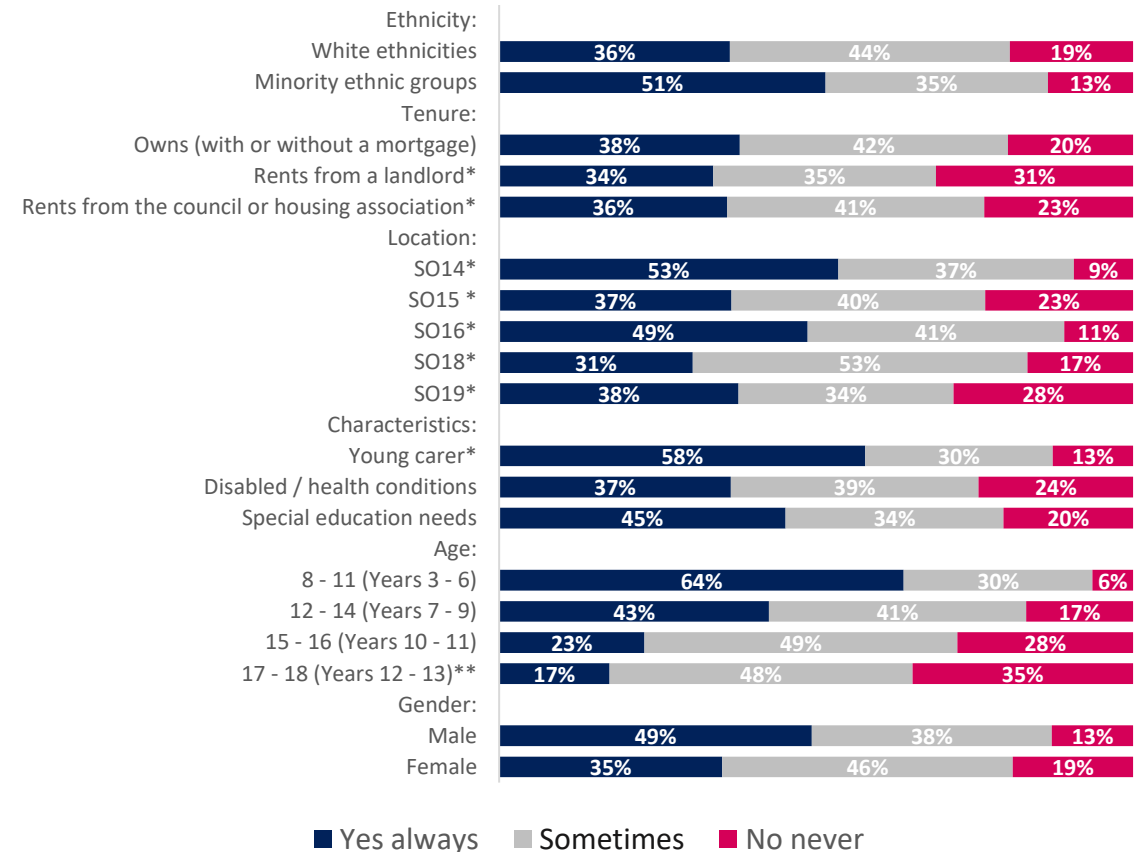
Question: Do you feel like you can trust the following people to keep you safe? Southampton City Council

Overall:



152 respondents selected they weren't sure if SCC could keep them safe

Broken down by demographics:



* Small sample size – fewer than 100 respondents

**Small sample size – fewer than 50 responses

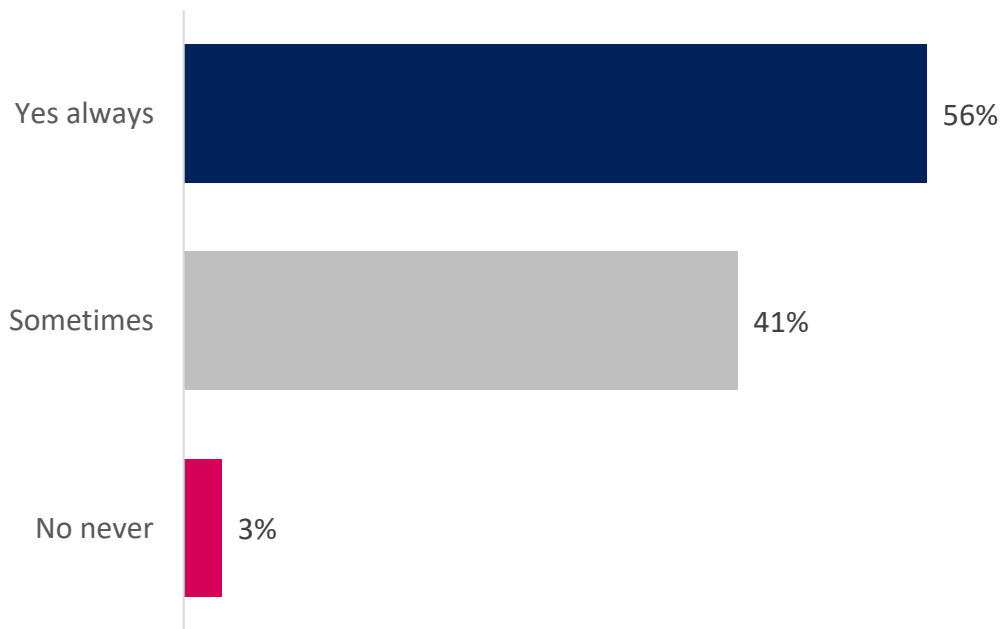


Base respondents: 663

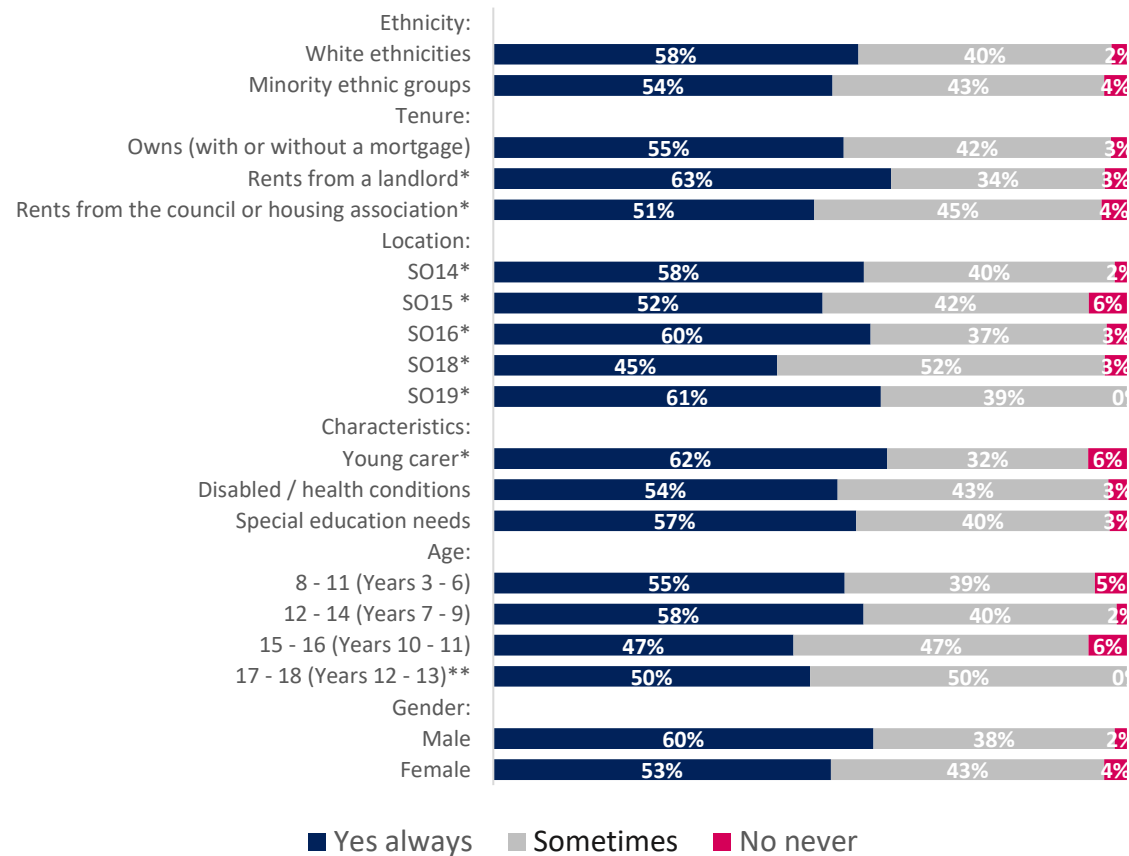
The detail:

Question: Do you feel like you can trust the following people to keep you safe? Friends

Overall:



Broken down by demographics:



* Small sample size – fewer than 100 respondents

**Small sample size – fewer than 50 responses

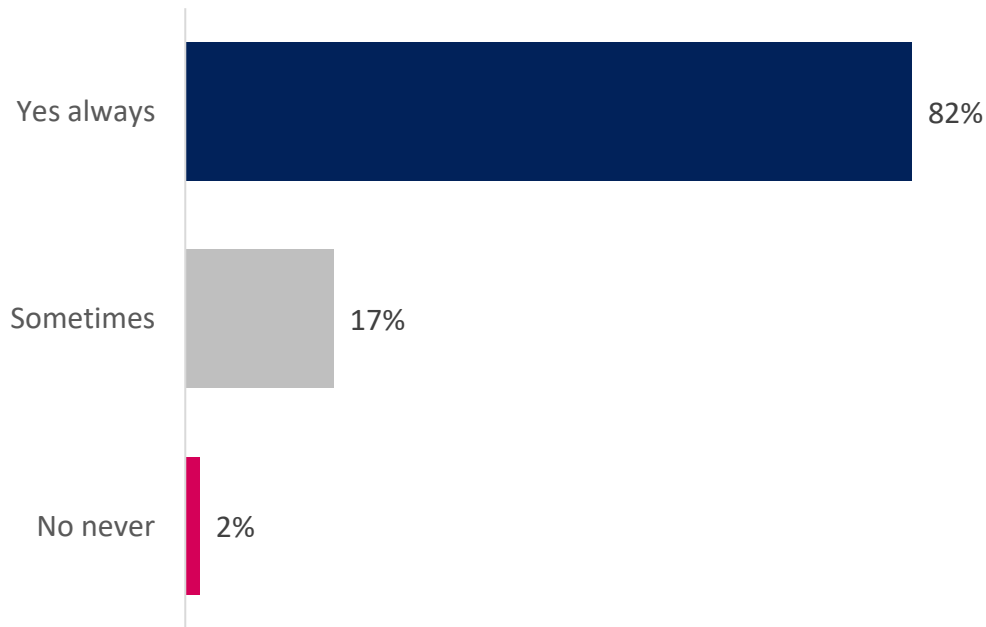


Base respondents: 671

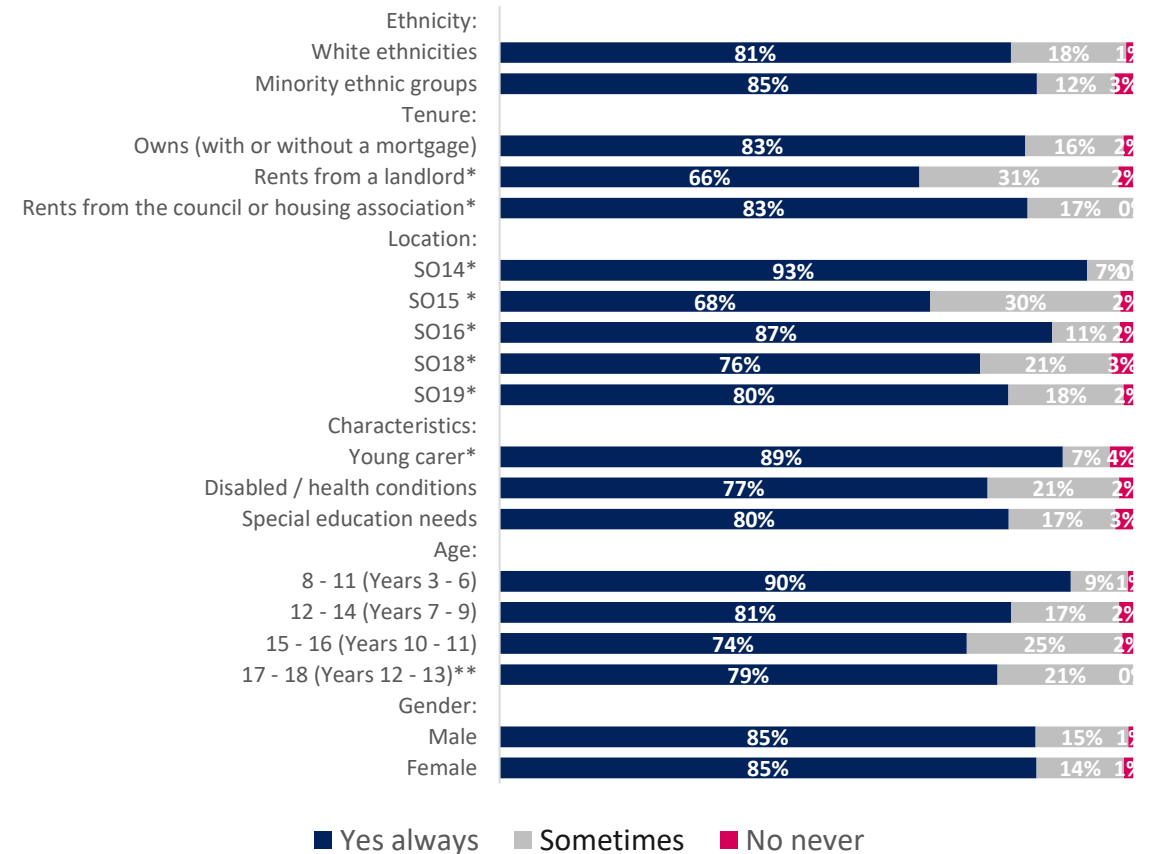
The detail:

Question: Do you feel like you can trust the following people to keep you safe? Family

Overall:



Broken down by demographics:



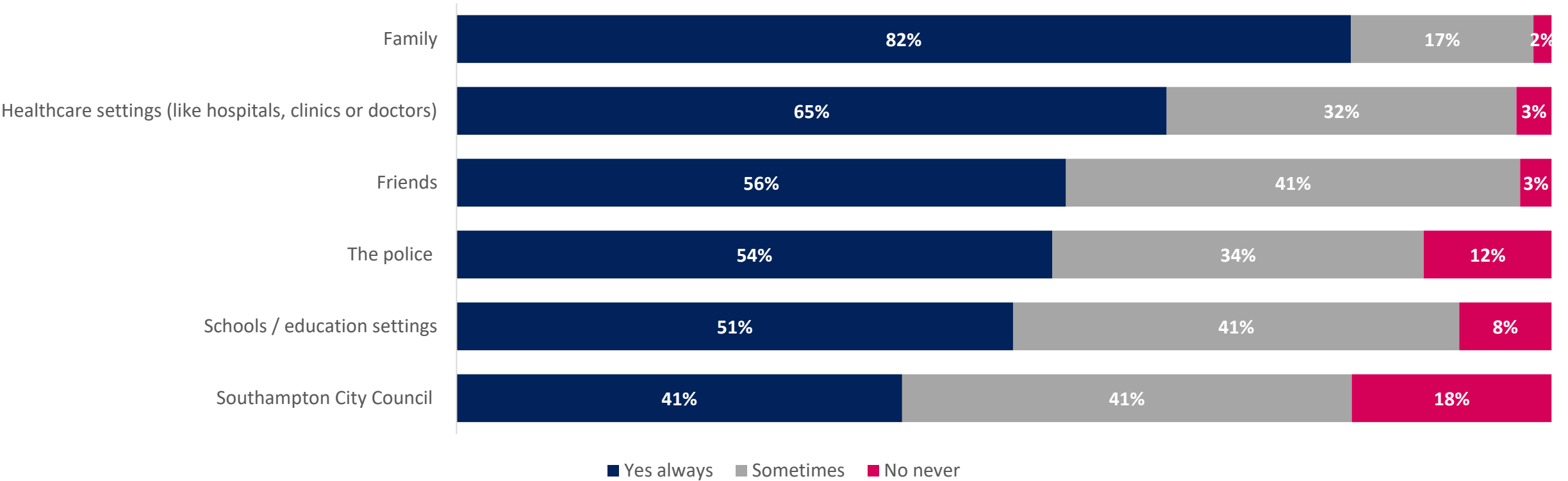
* Small sample size – fewer than 100 respondents

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Overall:

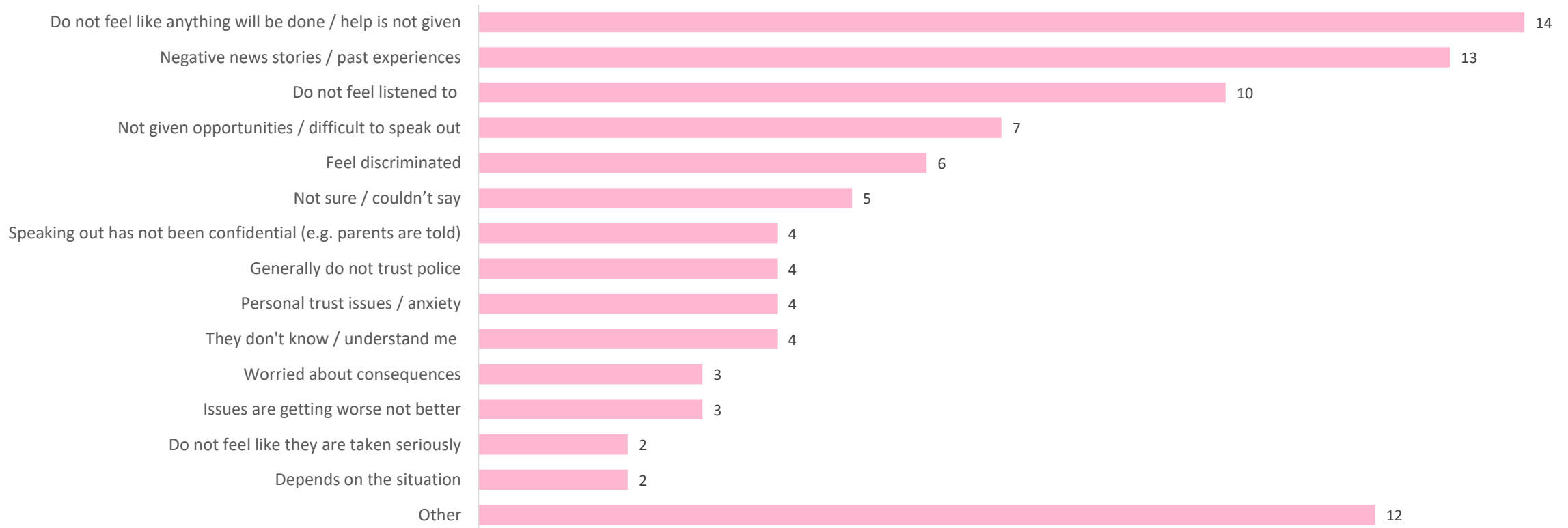
Do you feel like you can trust the following people to keep you safe?





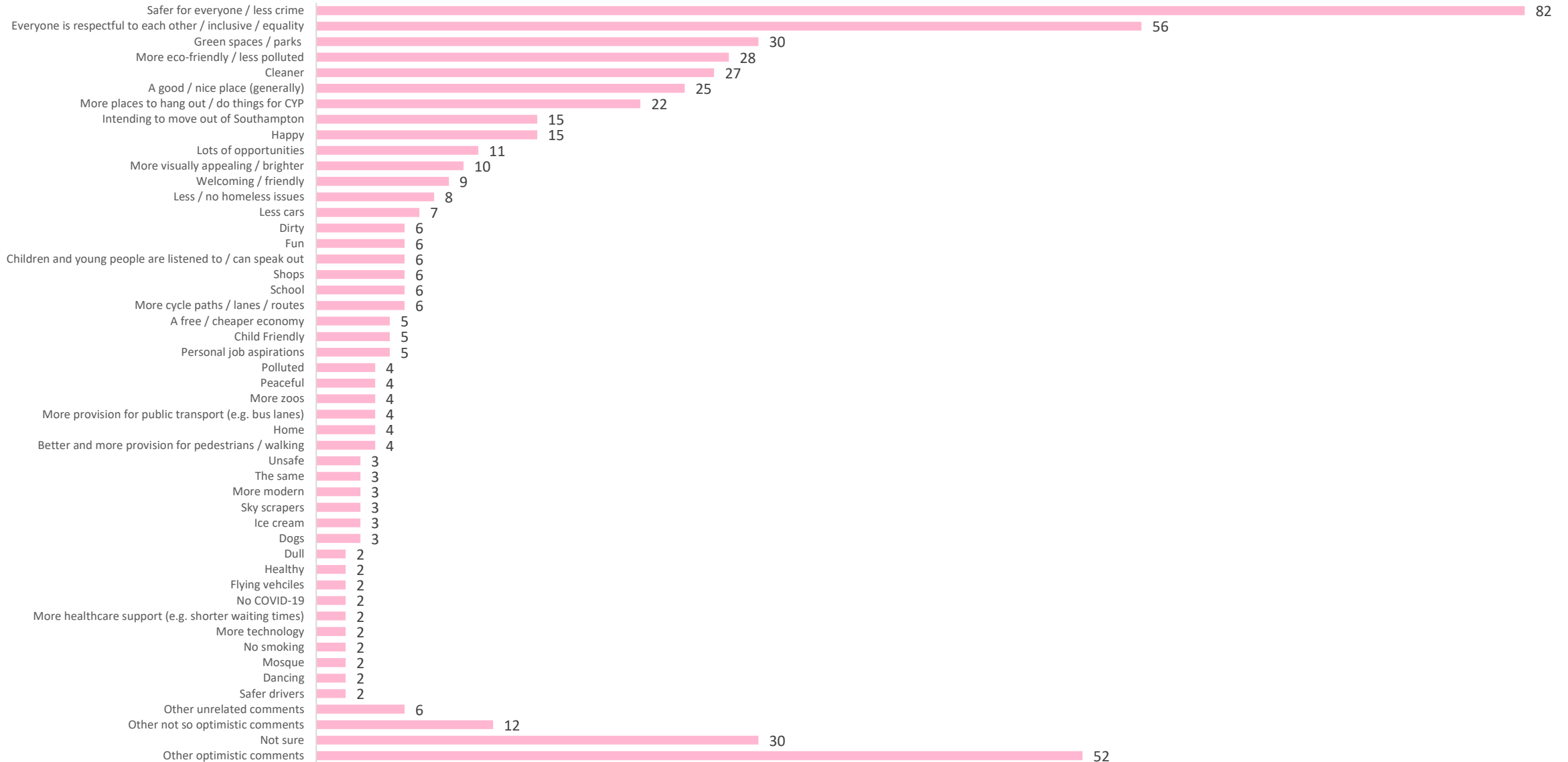
Overall:

If you don't feel like you can trust them, please could you try and explain why?





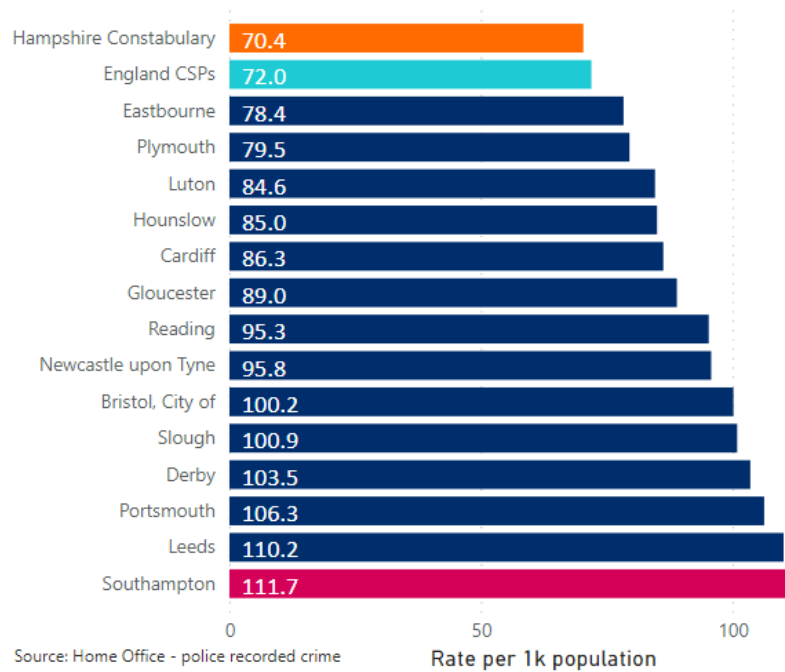
Please finish this sentence: My future Southampton looks like...



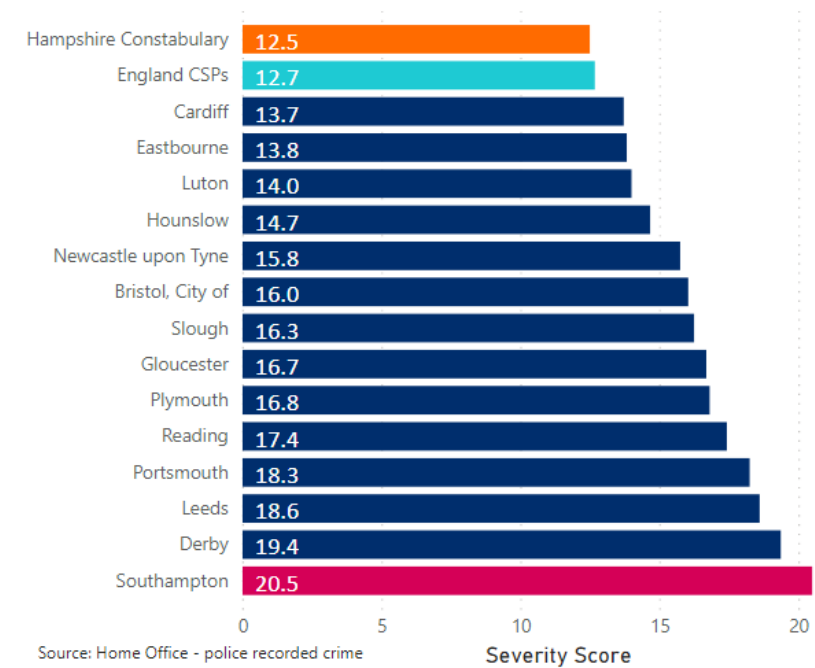
Overview of Crime



Police Recorded Total Crime (rate per 1k population) Southampton and iQuanta Comparator Community Safety Partnerships: 2020/21



Police Recorded Total Crime (Severity Score) - Southampton and iQuanta Comparator Community Safety Partnerships: 2020/21

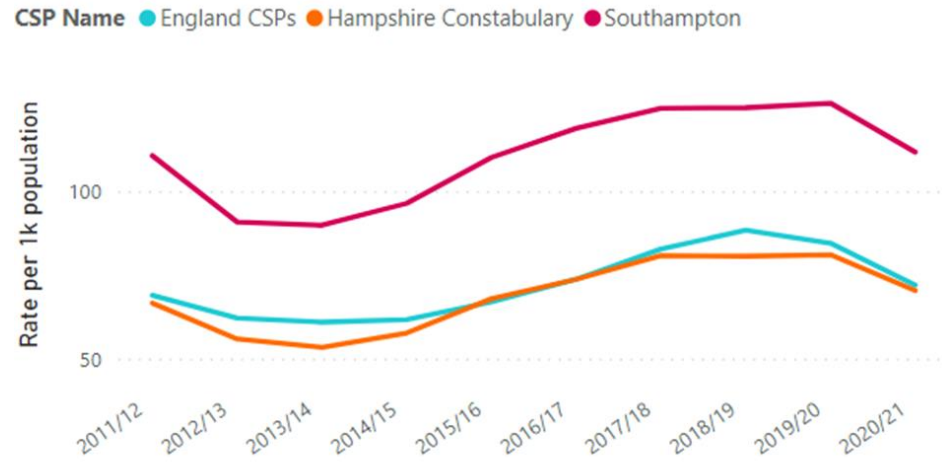


- In 2020/21, Southampton had an overall crime rate of 112 crimes per 1k population
- Southampton accounted for 20.1% of total recorded crime across Hampshire Constabulary in 2020/21
- Southampton has the highest total reported crime rate and highest crime severity amongst iQuanta comparators
- Caution should be taken when making comparisons because of variations in reporting and recording between forces



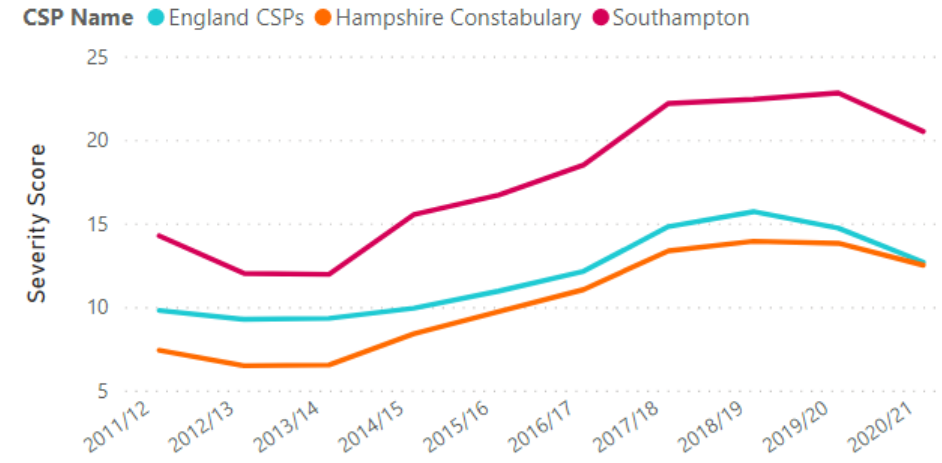
Overview of Crime - Trends

Police Recorded Total Crime (rate per 1k population) Southampton, England CSPs, Hampshire Constabulary: 2011/12 to 2020/21



Source: Home Office – police recorded crime

Police Recorded Total Crime (Severity Score) - Southampton, England CSPs, Hampshire Constabulary: 2011/12 to 2020/21



Source: Home Office - police recorded crime

- Between 2019/20 and 2020/21 there was a -11.4% decline in total police recorded crime in Southampton
- England (-14.4%) and Hampshire Constabulary (-12.9%) also experienced a decline in total police recorded crime during the same period
- Change in total recorded crime over the last year likely reflects a genuine decline, with this decline attributed to the coronavirus pandemic and government instructions to limit social contact
- However, it is important to highlight that historically, increases in police recorded crime during 2014/15 and 2015/16 for Southampton, Hampshire and several other police forces were largely driven by crime data integrity improvements following an HMICFRS audit in 2014;
- Therefore, any non-recent changes should be interpreted in line with continual improvements in reporting and recording as well as changes in counting rules (for example, changes to stalking and harassment in 2018)
- Southampton experienced a -10.1% decline in the crime severity score of all crimes between 2019/20 and 2020/21, with Hampshire Constabulary (-9.5%) and England (-13.8%) also experiencing a decline
- Despite the decline in the volume and severity of total recorded crime over the last year, Southampton is highest among statistical comparators and higher than the national average when considering the volume (rate) and severity of total recorded crime

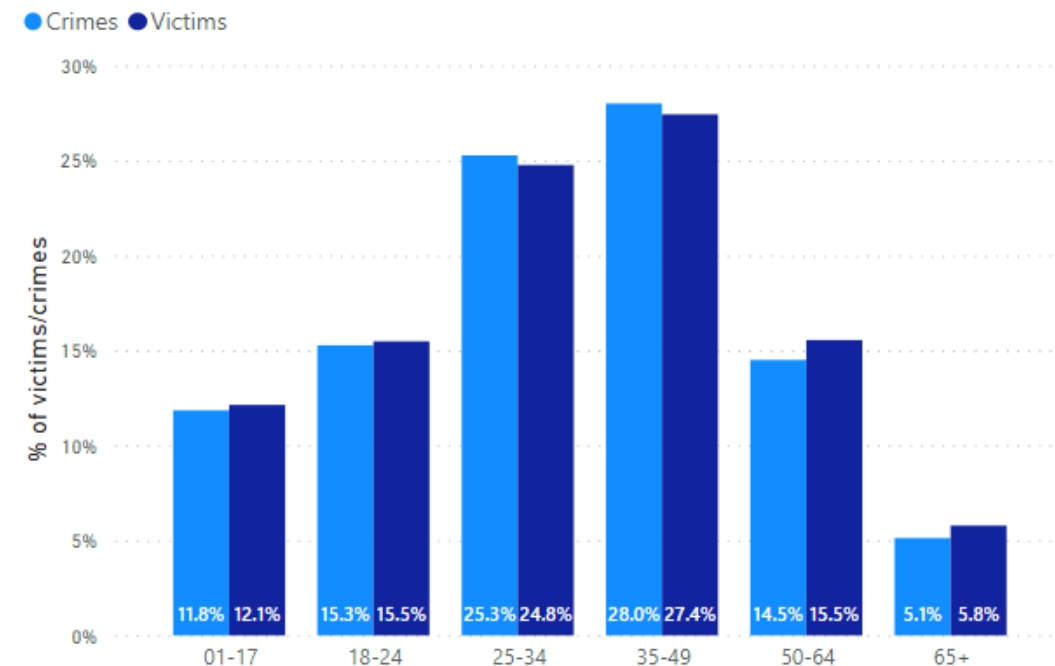


Victims – All Crime

- 14,757* unique victims (excluding business and the state) who were involved in 74% of crimes in the city
- 22.5% victims experienced more than 1 crime in the year, a significantly higher proportion compared to the previous year (19.6% in 2019/20);
- Repeat victims accounted for over 45.2% of crimes in 2020/21
- The most common age groups for victims were those aged 35-49 (27.4%), followed by the 25-34 (24.8%), 18-24 (15.5%) and 50-64 (15.5%) age groups, with these groups also top in previous years
- 52.7% of victims were male and 47.3% female, however, females continue to be more likely to be repeat victims of crime than males
- 58.2% of victims were white, 9.7% BAME and 32.1% unknown ethnicity

No. of All Crime Offences Experienced	No. of All Crime Offences Experienced	% of All Crime Offences Experienced	No. of All Crime Victims	% of All Crime Victims
1	11,431	54.8%	11,431	77.5%
2	4,140	19.9%	2,070	14.0%
3	1,989	9.5%	663	4.5%
4	1,108	5.3%	277	1.9%
5+	2,188	10.5%	316	2.1%

Age Profile of Victims - All Crime: Southampton 2020/21



Source: Hampshire Constabulary

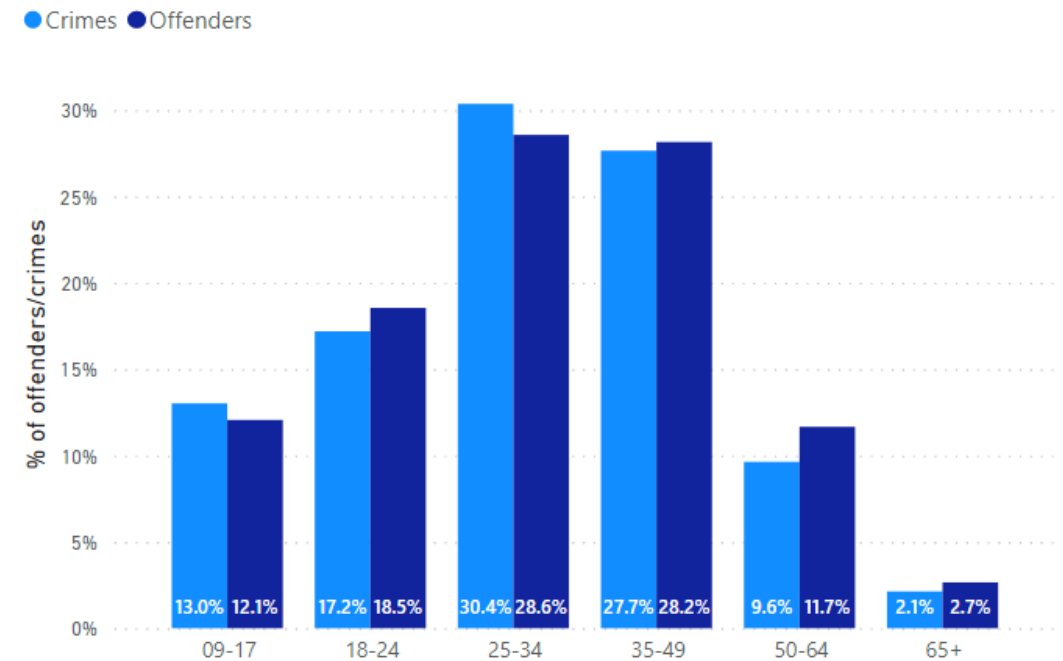
*Includes victims with valid age and sex



- 8,017 * individual suspects or offenders were identified in 2020/21, who were responsible for 55.7% of the crimes committed in Southampton; -6.8% decrease on the 8,604 identified during 2019/20
- The majority (63.6%) of offenders identified committed just 1 crime in the year, which is slightly lower than the proportion in 2019/20 (64.1%)
 - 36.4% of offenders committed more than 1 offence, yet were responsible for the majority (67.5%) of recorded crime with a suspect or offender identified in 2020/21
- 70.6% of offenders were male;
- Males continue to be much more likely to commit multiple offences in the year than females, with 78.8% of the most prolific (5+ offences) offenders male
- Those aged 25-34 years continue to make up the largest group of offenders (28.6%), followed by the 35-49 (28.2%) and 18-24 (18.5%) age groups
 - Proportion of U18 offenders decreased from 13.2% in 2019/20 to 12.1% in 2020/21
- Over half (56.6%) of offenders were white, 9.7% BAME and 33.6% unknown ethnicity

No. of All Crime Offences Committed	No. of All Crime Offences Committed	% of All Crime Offences Committed	No. of All Crime Offenders	% of All Crime Offenders
1	5,101	32.5%	5,101	63.6%
2	2,946	18.7%	1,473	18.4%
3	1,740	11.1%	580	7.2%
4	1,184	7.5%	296	3.7%
5+	4,742	30.2%	567	7.1%

Age Profile of Offenders - All Crime: Southampton 2020/21



Source: Hampshire Constabulary

*Includes suspects/offenders with valid age and sex

- A simple score was calculated to inform crime priority setting based on ranks of:
 - Crime frequency
 - Crime severity score
 - Proportion of crimes with formal action taken
 - Year on year percentage increase in crime
 - Relative position of Southampton among its comparator group of Community Safety Partnerships
- Based on overall rank the **top 4 crime priorities** for the **Partnership** are:
 - Violent crime (all forms)**
 - Domestic crimes including domestic violent crime**
 - Sexual offences, particularly rape**
 - Residential burglary**
- Violent crime, domestic crimes and sexual offences have consistently featured among the top priority areas for the last three years
- Residential burglary again features as a priority, after not scoring as prominently in the 2019/20 assessment, but highlighted as a priority in 2018/19 assessment

	Year on year increase
	Year on year decrease

Indicator	2019/20 count	2020/21 count	Percentage change 2019/20 to 2020/21 count	Percentage change 2019/20 to 2020/21 crime severity score	iQuanta CSP position*	Overall priority rank
Total crime*	31,889	28,239	-11.4%	-10.1%	1	
Violent crime*	11,740	11,145	-5.1%	-3.8%	1	1
Violence with injury*	4,251	3,407	-19.9%	-13.4%	1	8
Violence without injury*	4,907	4,588	-6.5%	22.4%	1	3
Stalking and harassment*	2,572	3,145	22.3%	103.1%	3	5
Malicious communications*	1,380	1,594	15.5%	20.0%	3	13
Most serious violence*	203	192	-5.4%	-5.0%	5	27
Violent crime with public place flag**	4,216	3,151	-25.3%	-22.7%	N/A	16
Sexual offences*	1,098	950	-13.5%	-14.1%	3	8
Sexual offences - rape*	456	397	-12.9%	-13.7%	2	7
Sexual offences - other*	642	553	-13.9%	-15.2%	3	15
Crimes with domestic flag**	4,684	4,804	2.6%	5.4%	N/A	2
Domestic violent crime**	3,825	3,953	3.3%	5.6%	N/A	4
Theft offences*	10,431	7,687	-26.3%	-17.0%	4	10
Burglary residential*	1,644	1,388	-15.6%	-16.1%	1	6
Burglary non-residential*	643	473	-26.4%	-25.0%	1	26
Vehicle offences*	2,318	2,067	-10.8%	-13.6%	5	14
Robbery*	439	336	-23.5%	-23.7%	4	27
Possession of weapons offences*	358	376	5.0%	13.5%	1	22
Possession of bladed implement*	180	181	0.6%	0.0%	2	30
Firearms offences*	55	73	32.7%	17.2%	2	12
Crime involving a bladed implement**	646	594	-8.0%	-4.7%	N/A	24
Serious knife crime**	253	262	3.6%	1.6%	N/A	25
Modern slavery*	34	50	47.1%	47.6%	6	18
Cruelty to children/young persons*	215	197	-8.4%	-7.7%	2	29
Hate crime**	797	952	19.4%	17.6%	N/A	16
Alcohol affected crime**	2,615	2,268	-13.3%	-20.1%	N/A	20
Drug offences*	934	1,242	33.0%	63.3%	5	23
Drug affected crime**	849	993	17.0%	29.2%	N/A	20
Anti-social behaviour***	7,258	6,483	-10.7%		N/A	11
Criminal damage and arson*	3,237	2,863	-11.6%	12.0%	3	19

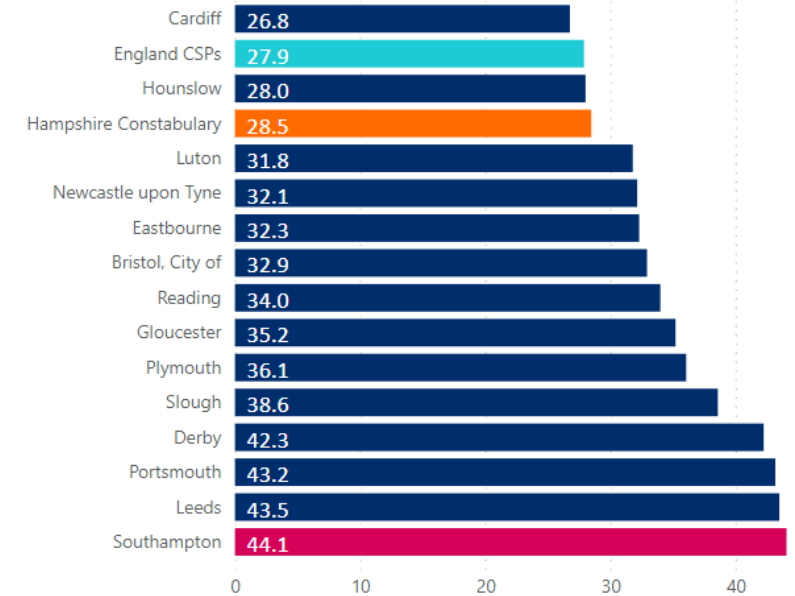
* The Home Office. Police recorded crime - previous year figures have been revised
 ** Hampshire Constabulary
 *** Police.UK
 Serious knife crime** - Violence against the person where bladed implement was used
 Vehicle offences* - includes theft from a vehicle, theft of a motor vehicle and vehicle interference
 Firearms offences include possession of firearms and other firearms offences



Violent Crime

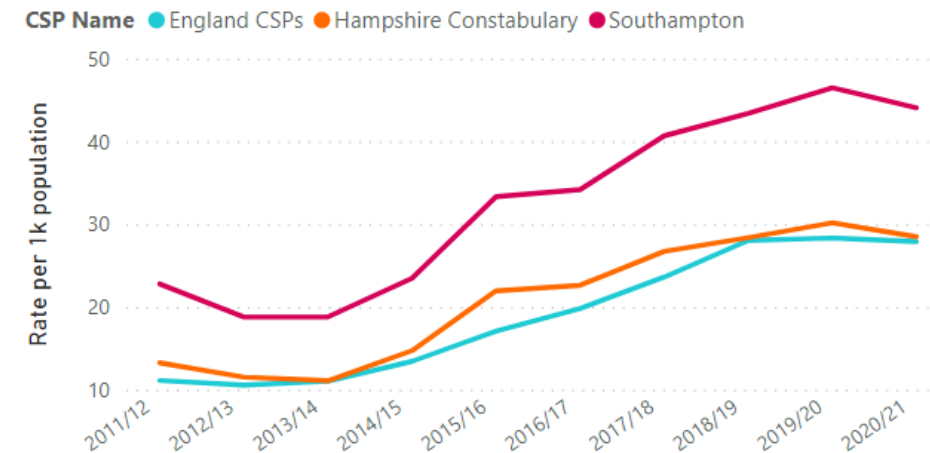
- Southampton is ranked highest for violent crime among comparator CSPs and 21st in England (previously ranked 15th in 2019/20), placing Southampton in the worse 10% of CSPs nationally
- Southampton experienced a -5.1% decrease in the number of violent crimes between 2019/20 and 2020/21
- Two of the three main violent crime subgroups also experienced a decline in Southampton over the last year
 - **Violence with injury** declined by **-19.9%**
 - **Violence without injury** experienced a **-6.5%** decline
 - **Stalking and harassment** increased by **22.3%**
- Decline in violent crime also observed nationally and across Hampshire Constabulary, with this decline attributed to a reduction in *stranger* violence and violence taking place in public spaces. This is evidenced locally:
 - Decline in victim/offender relationship recorded as *stranger* between 2019/20 and 2020/21
 - Number of violent crimes with the public place flag in Southampton declined **by -25.3%** over the last year
- Decline illustrates impact of lockdown and suppression of the night-time economy on violent crime over the last year
- 35.5% of violent crime in Southampton during 2020/21 was flagged as domestic
- Expected that violent crime will return to pre-pandemic levels in the city and across many parts of England and Wales, particularly as the night-time economy is currently reopen and there are more face to face interactions between people

Police Recorded Violence against the person (rate per 1k population) Southampton and iQuanta Comparator Community Safety Partnerships: 2020/21



Source: Home Office – police recorded crime Rate per 1k population

Police Recorded Violence against the person (rate per 1k population) Southampton, England CSPs, Hampshire Constabulary: 2011/12 to 2020/21



Source: Home Office – police recorded crime



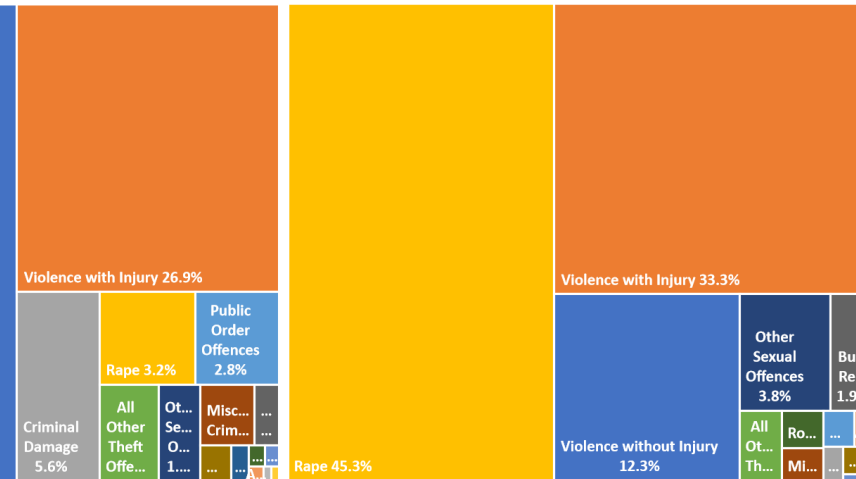
Domestic Crimes

- The majority (82.3%) of domestic flagged crimes in Southampton during 2020/21 were violent crimes
- Domestic rape continues to cause significant harm in the city, with rape accounting for 45.3% of the harm (severity) caused by domestic flagged crime, yet only 3.2% of the number of domestic flagged offences in 2020/21
- Domestic flagged crime accounted for 17% of all recorded crime in Southampton during 2020/21, a significantly higher proportion compared to 2019/20 (14.5%)
- Number of domestic flagged crimes increased by 2.6% over the last year
- Domestic violent crimes increased by 3.3% over the last year. Domestic violence accounts for an increasing proportion of violent offences over time; over a third (35.5%) of violent offences in 2020/21;
- Number of domestic violent crimes has increased for an eighth consecutive year
- The impact of domestic violence on children in the city continues to be significant:
 - **54.3%** of Southampton **HRDA referrals** have children and young people in the household (Apr '19 to March '21)
 - **55%** of **child assessments** undertaken in 2019/20 had domestic violence recorded as an assessment factor

Domestic flagged crime by type - relative number of offences

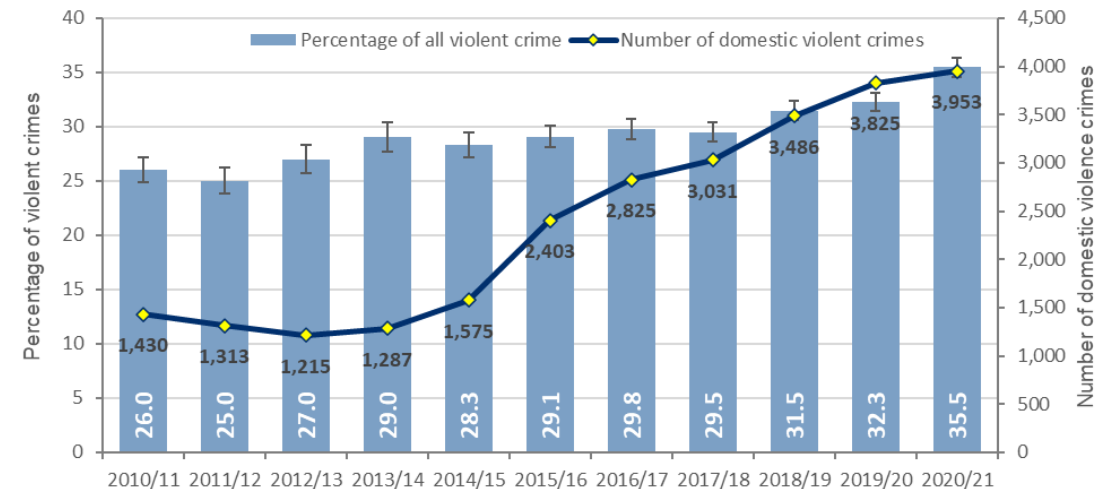


Domestic flagged crime by type - relative severity of offences



Source: Hampshire Constabulary

Number of domestic violent crimes, as a percentage of all violent crime: Southampton trend: 2010/11 to 2020/21



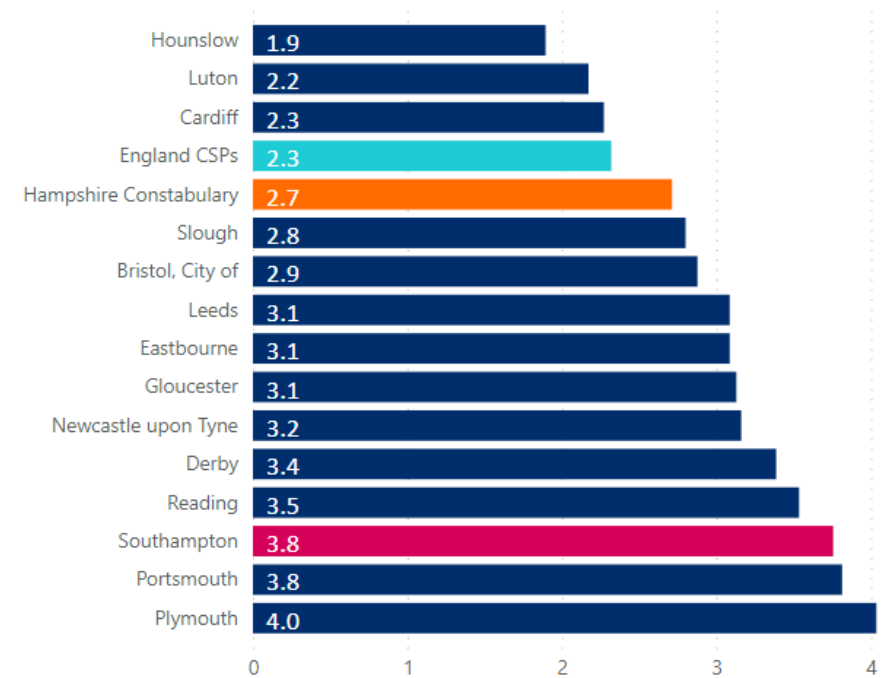
Source: Hampshire Constabulary



Sexual Offences (1)

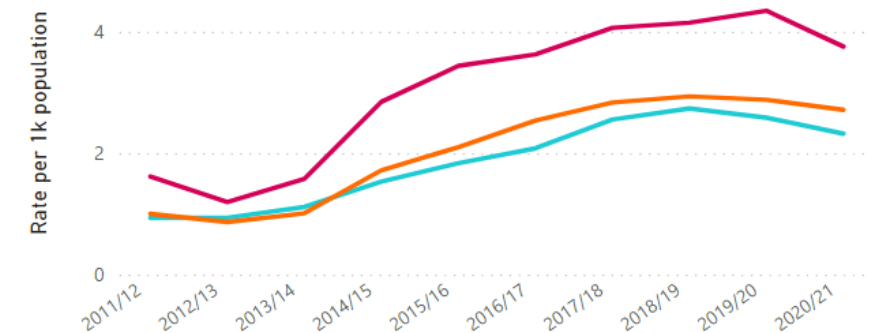
- Southampton has the 3rd highest rate of sexual offences among comparator CSPs and 13th highest in England
- -13.5% decline in the number of sexual offences in Southampton over the last year
 - **-12.9% decline in rapes** and a decline of **-13.9% in other sexual offences**
- Prior to the decline seen over the latest year, the number of sexual offences, particularly rape had increased in Southampton. Increases experienced between 2018/19 and 2019/20 could have reflected genuine increase
- There has also been a notable change in patterns of sexual offences over the last year across the force area, particularly rape, specifically:
 - **Increase in domestic rapes***
 - **Decline in *stranger* and *acquaintance* rapes****
- Above changes are also evidenced in Southampton:
 - 4.1% increase in the number of domestic rapes over the last year
 - Domestic rape accounted for 38.2% of rape offences in 2020/21 compared with 32.7% in 2019/20
 - Southampton has seen a decline in the number of *stranger* (-31.8%, -14 offences) and *acquaintance* (-22.4%, -28 offences) rapes in the last year

Police Recorded Sexual offences (rate per 1k population) Southampton and iQuanta Comparator Community Safety Partnerships: 2020/21



Source: Home Office – police recorded crime Rate per 1k population Police Recorded Sexual offences (rate per 1k population) Southampton, England CSPs, Hampshire Constabulary: 2011/12 to 2020/21

CSP Name ● England CSPs ● Hampshire Constabulary ● Southampton



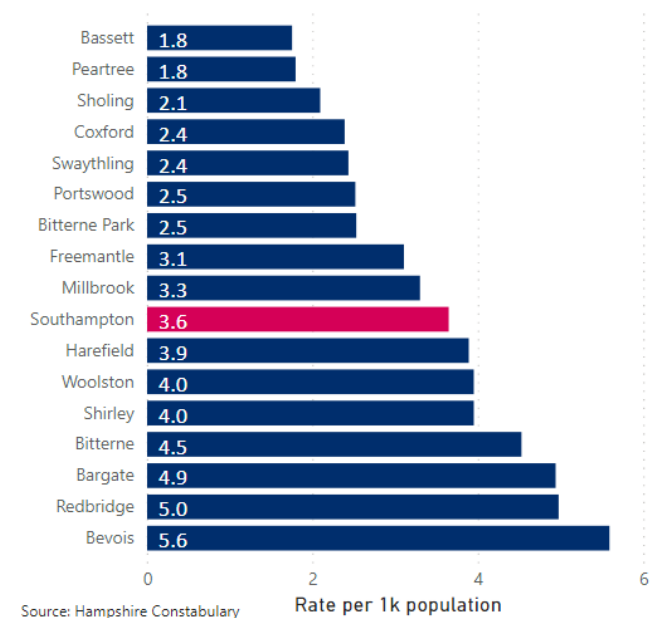
Source: Home Office – police recorded crime

*Domestic rape describes rape offences that are flagged as domestic **Stranger and acquaintance rape based on the victim and offender relationship recorded Sources: Hampshire Constabulary Force Strategic Assessment 2021 & Southampton Safe City Strategic Assessment – 2019/20



- Sub city patterns of sexual offences in Southampton also differ to previous years:
 - In 2018/19 and 2019/20, Bargate ward had the highest rate of sexual offences; however, Bargate was 3rd highest in 2020/21. Bargate also experienced the 3rd largest decline in sexual offences (-27.3%) across Southampton wards over the last year;
 - High rates of sexual offences in Bargate ward have previously been linked to the night-time economy
- Changes in the volume and patterns of sexual offences in Southampton over the last year are likely driven by lockdown restrictions and suppression of the night-time economy, with these changes also experienced across the force area
- Volumes and patterns of sexual offences are expected to return to the pre-pandemic baseline, especially with the night-time economy currently reopen. Therefore, post-pandemic trends should continue to be monitored closely;
- Could also see increase in reported sexual offences due to belated reports and more women coming forward to report crimes

Sexual Offences (rate per 1k population) - Southampton wards 2020/21

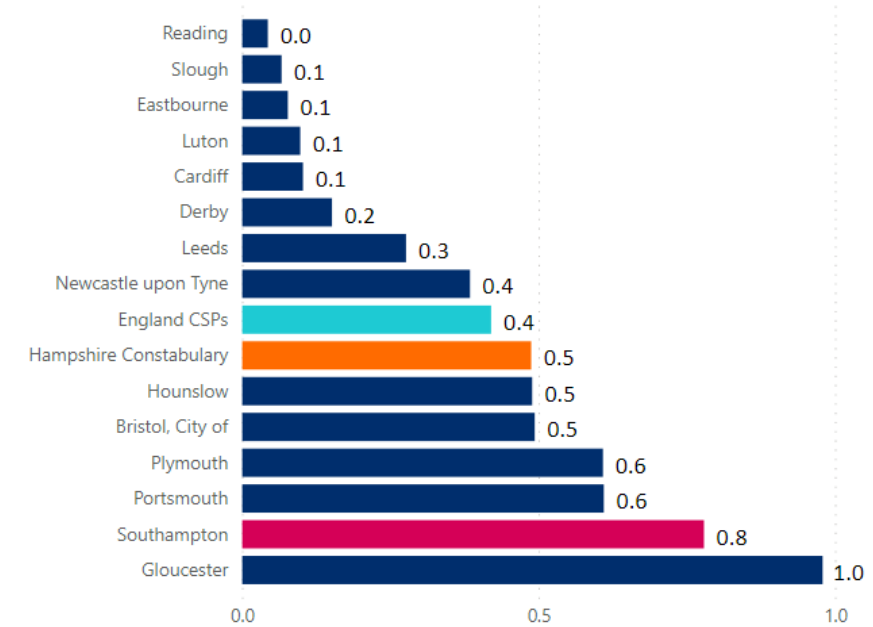




Cruelty to Children

- Children’s early experiences have a significant impact on their development, educational attainment and future life chances
- It is estimated that **one in five adults aged 18-74 years experienced at least one form of child abuse before the age of 16** (8.5 million people) (ONS, 2020)
- Southampton ranked **second highest among comparators** for the rate of cruelty to children offences
- **197** cruelty to children offences recorded in 2020/21, a **-8.4% decline** compared to the previous year, with **Hampshire** experiencing a **-2.6%** decline during the same period
- **Unlikely** the decline experienced across **Southampton and Hampshire Constabulary** over the last year reflects a **genuine decline** due to repeated periods of **lockdown** and children spending **more time at home**, making it **more difficult** for **abuse** to be **identified**
- It is thought that volumes will return to pre-pandemic levels and potentially higher through belated reports, as children regain access to their trusted adults through school and other support systems
- NSPCC helpline saw an increase in contacts during lockdowns, with figures for April 2020 13% higher than pre-lockdown, and figures in May 2020 31% higher than in April 2020. The above figures provide some indication of how the pandemic has affected child abuse; however, it will be some time before the true extent of how the pandemic affected the prevalence of child abuse can be determined

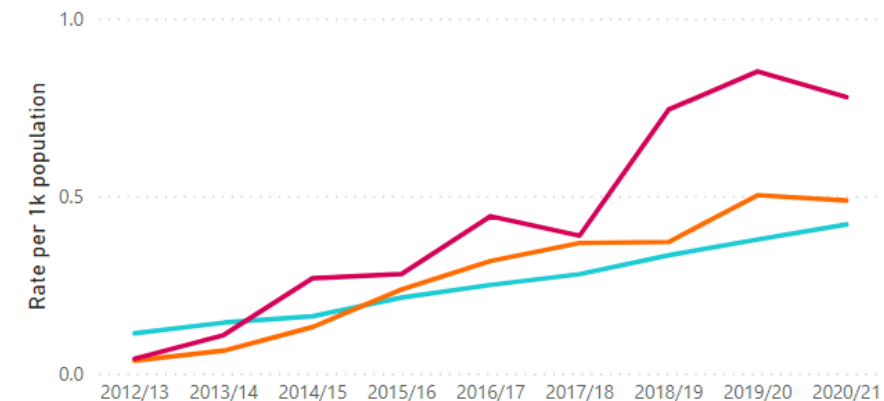
Police Recorded Cruelty to children/young persons (rate per 1k population) Southampton and iQuanta Comparator Community Safety Partnerships: 2020/21



Source: Home Office - police recorded crime Rate per 1k population

Police Recorded Cruelty to children/young persons (rate per 1k population) England CSPs, Hampshire Constabulary, Southampton: 2011/12 to 2020/21

CSP Name ● England CSPs ● Hampshire Constabulary ● Southampton



Source: Home Office - police recorded crime

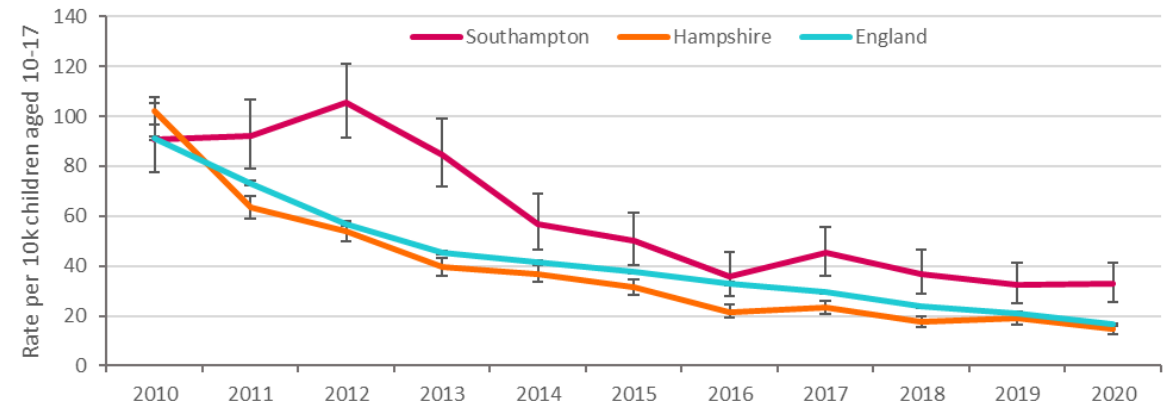


Youth Offending



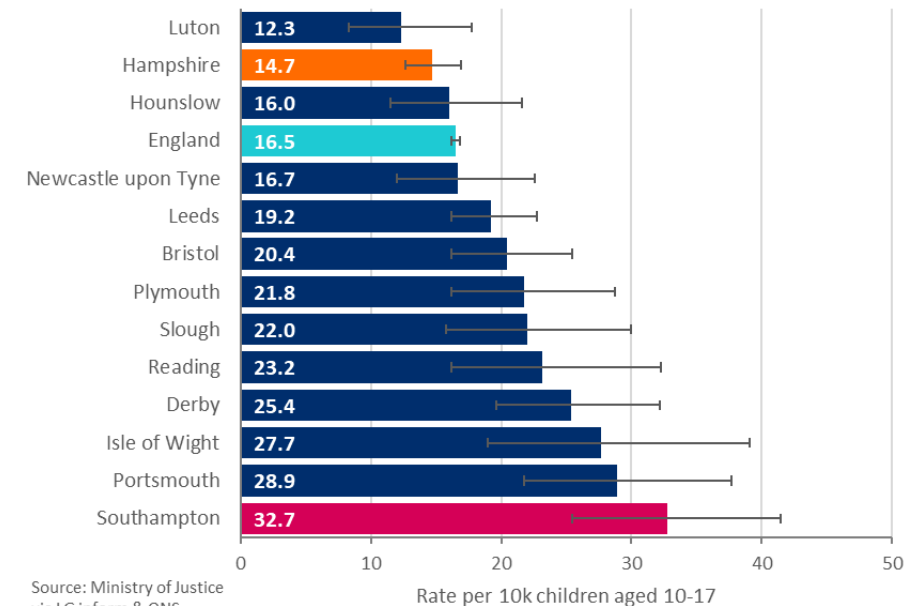
- In 2020, Southampton had a juvenile First Time Entrant (FTE) rate of **32.7 per 10k** children aged 10-17;
- Highest among comparators and significantly higher than the national average (16.5 per 10k children)
- The Southampton FTE rate has remained significantly higher than the national average for the last 4 years
- Similar to the national trend, the FTE rate in Southampton has experienced a sustained decline since 2012;
- Southampton trend has remained relatively stable in recent years

Juvenile First Time Entrants to the Criminal Justice System- rate per 10k children aged 10-17: Southampton, Hampshire and England trend: 2010 to 2020



Source: Ministry of Justice via LG inform & ONS

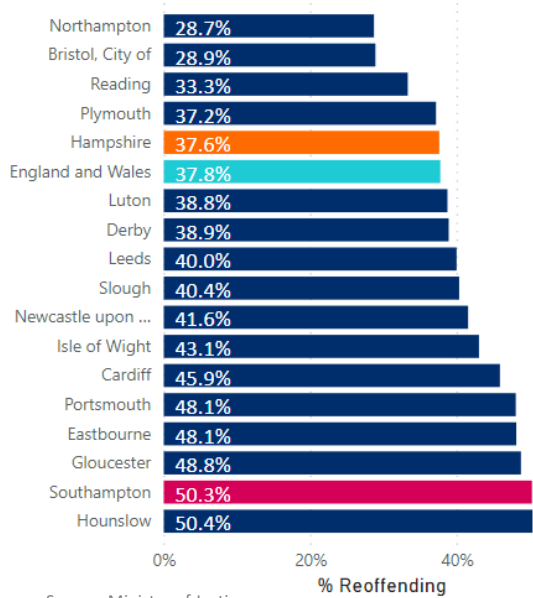
Juvenile First Time Entrants to the Criminal Justice System- rate per 10k children aged 10-17: Southampton and iQuanta Comparators: 2020



Source: Ministry of Justice via LG inform & ONS



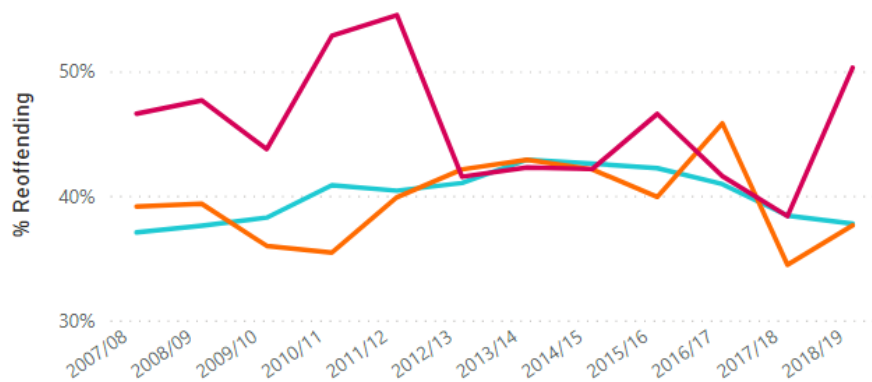
Proven percentage of Juvenile offenders who reoffend - Southampton and iQuanta comparators: 2018/19



Source: Ministry of Justice

Proven percentage of Juvenile offenders who reoffend - Southampton, Hampshire, England and Wales: 2007/08 to 2018/19

Geography ● England and Wales ● Hampshire ● Southampton



Source: Ministry of Justice

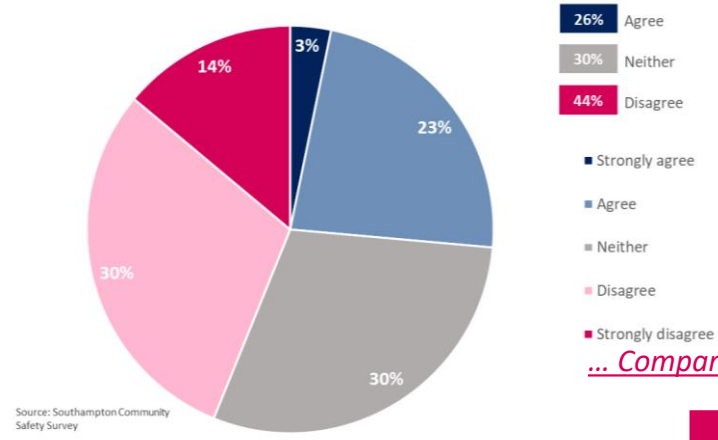
- Percentage of youth offenders who reoffend in Southampton is **50.3%** (2018/19 cohort), which is significantly higher than the England and Wales average (37.8%)
- Southampton has a **lower than average** number of reoffences per youth reoffender at **3.6 reoffences** (compared to 3.9 for England and Wales)
- Similar to adult reoffending statistics, method and data changes mean analysis of long-term trends is not possible
- There was a decline in the youth reoffending rate between 2016/17 and 2017/18, but over the last year there has been a **11.9% percentage point increase** in the youth offending rate from **38.4%** in 2017/18 to **50.3%** in 2018/19;
- However, important to note that this increase is not statistically significant due to the small cohort of offenders (175 offenders and 88 reoffenders in 2018/19)



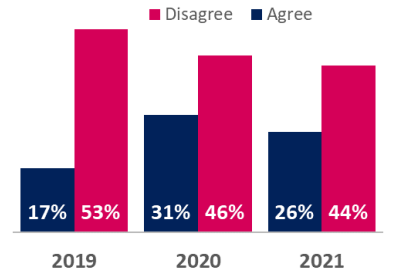
Resident Views on Community Safety

To what extent would you agree or disagree that the police and other local public services are successfully dealing with crime and anti-social behaviour in your local area?

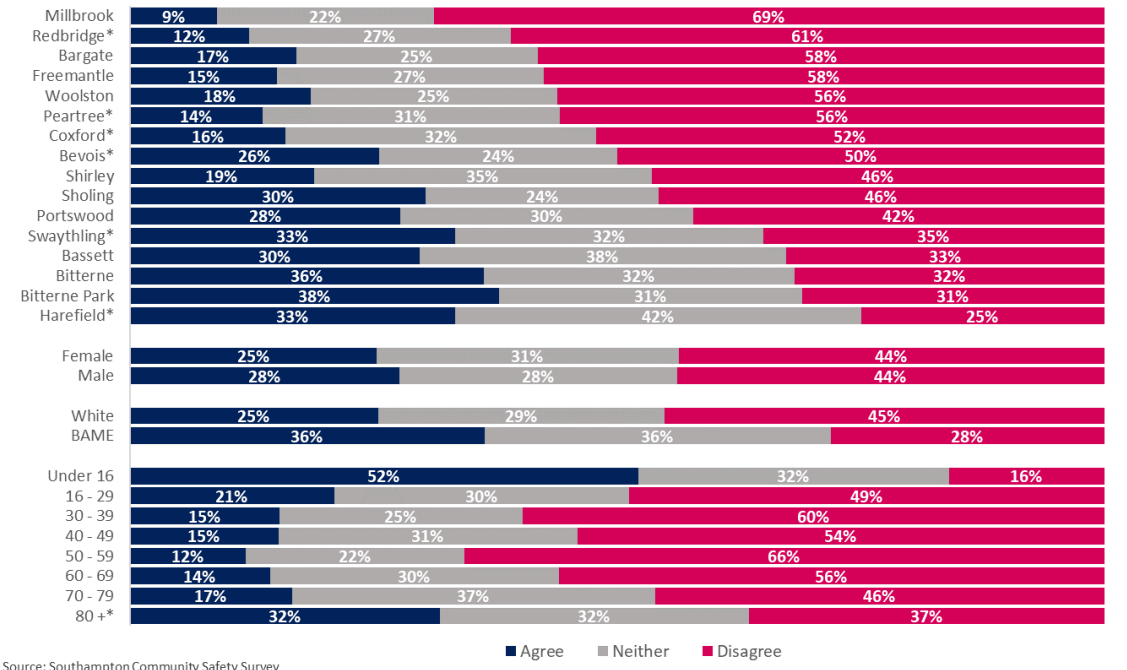
To what extent would you agree or disagree that the police and other local public services are successfully dealing with crime and anti-social behaviour in your local area?



... Comparison with previous years:



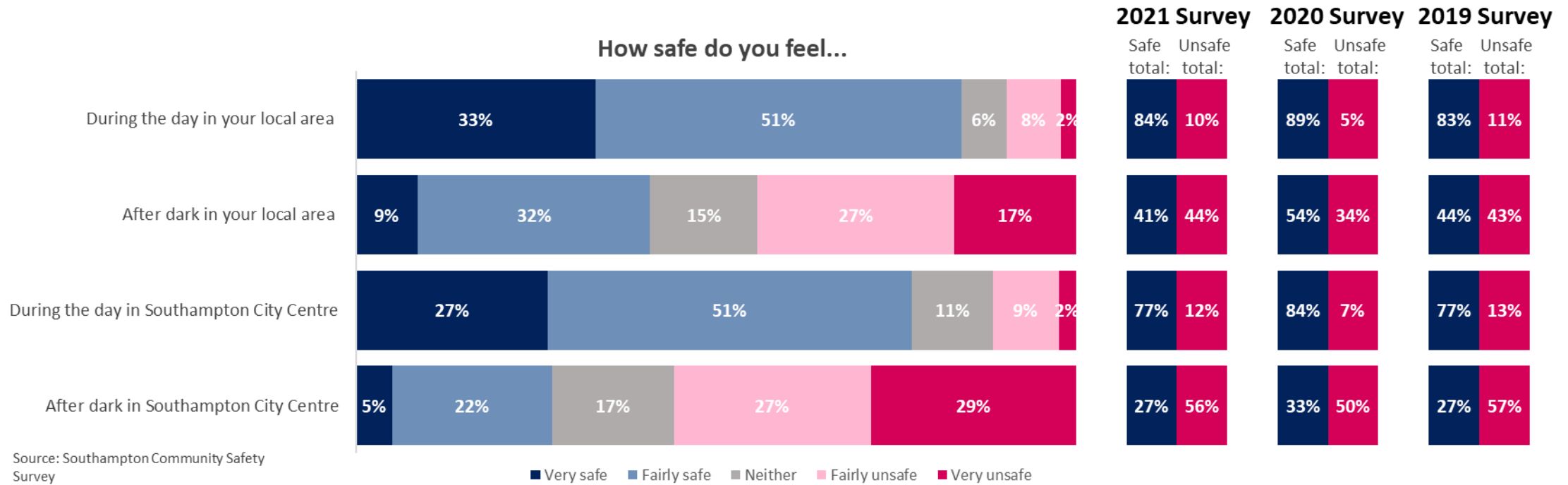
To what extent would you agree or disagree that the police and other local public services are successfully dealing with crime and anti-social behaviour in your local area?



* <100 respondents

Source: Southampton Community Safety Survey

- **1 in 4 (26%)** respondents agreed that the police and other local public services are successfully dealing with crime and anti-social behaviour in the most recent (2021) survey
- There is a **5 percentage point reduction** in agreement compared to the **previous survey**, with **disagreement reducing by 2 percentage points**;
- This suggests that **less people are agreeing**, but are **more unsure with this statement**
- Important to note that **public perception towards how police and other public services** are dealing with crime and ASB can be influenced by:
 - High profile national events, particularly around Violence Against Women and Girls
 - COVID pandemic making certain crime types more visible
 - Social media – particularly digital presence of police, council and other public services
- Respondents from **Black, Asian and minority ethnic backgrounds** were **significantly more likely to agree** than those from a **white ethnic background**
- **Under 16's** agreed to the **greatest extent (52%)**, significantly higher than all other age groups
- Respondents resident in **Millbrook** disagreed to the **greatest extent (69%)**, followed by **Redbridge (61%), Bargate and Freemantle (58%)**

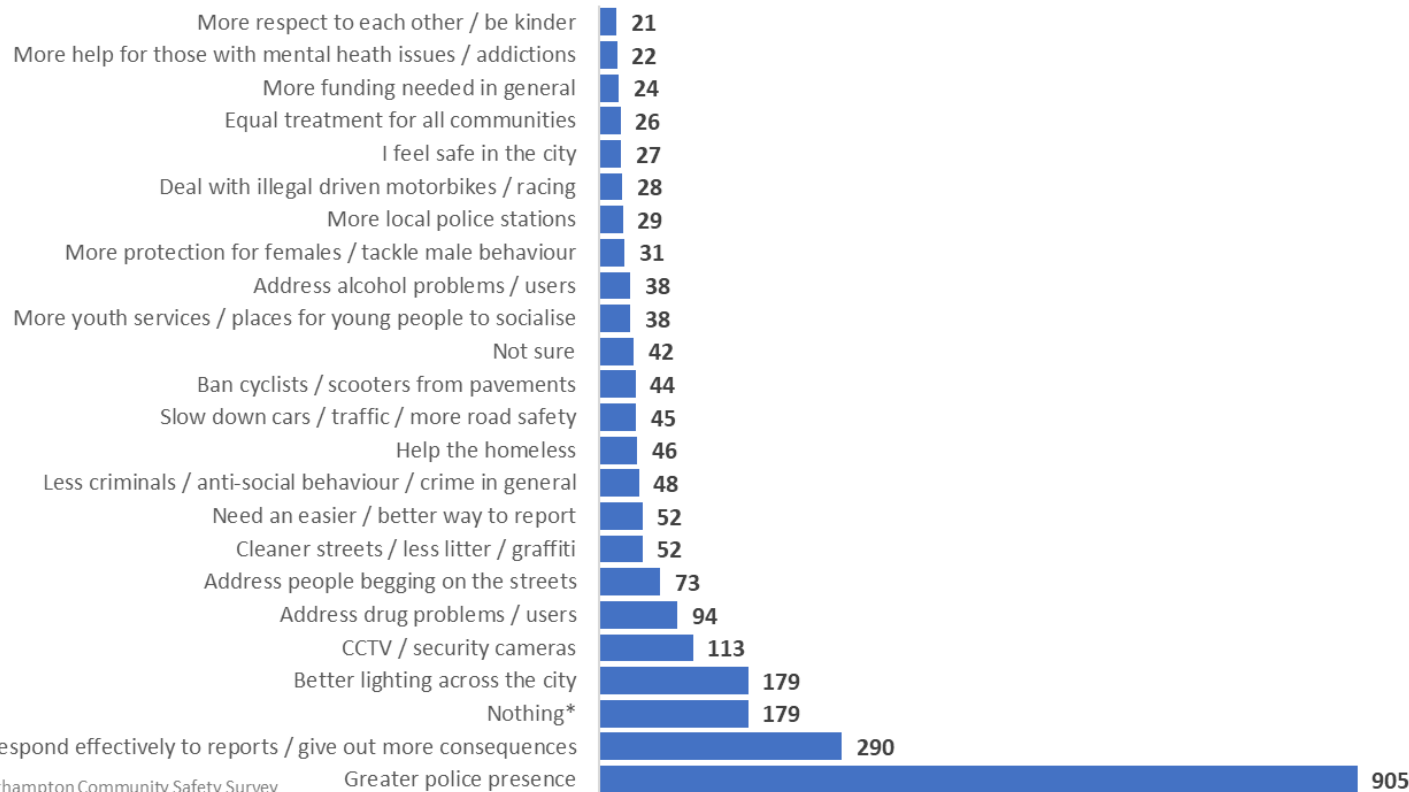


- The vast majority of respondents in the most recent survey (2021) feel safe during the day, both in their local area (84%) and in the city centre (77%)
- Feelings of safety after dark continue to be lower, both in local areas (41%) and the city centre (27%)
- Feelings of safety in the 2021 survey are lower in all settings compared to the 2020 survey; however, feelings of safety in 2021 survey are similar to 2019 survey
- Feelings of safety in 2020 survey may have been influenced by pandemic, with a more visible police presence and less people on the streets. Therefore, we are seeing a return to pre-pandemic feelings of safety (2019 survey)
- Females feel significantly more unsafe than males after dark, in both local areas and the city centre
- Younger working age adults (16-29 and 30-39) feel less safe after dark compared to the survey average



Is there anything that would make you feel safer in Southampton?

Is there anything that would make you feel safer in Southampton?



Source: Southampton Community Safety Survey

- **1,739** responses to the question on what would make respondents feel safer in Southampton
- Detailed comment framework has been established
- Top themes are highlighted in the chart to the left
- Largest response is around a **greater police presence**, with over **half** (52%, 905 respondents) **stating** that this would make them **feel safer**

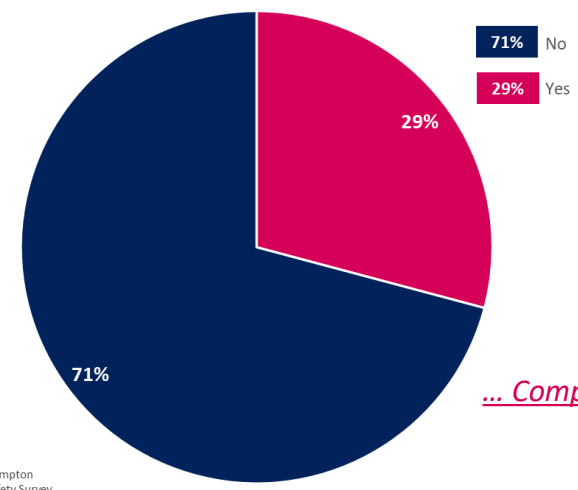
Other common responses include:

- Deal and respond effectively to reports / more consequences
- Better lighting across the city
- Nothing* - important to highlight that this can be interpreted in several ways
- CCTV/security cameras

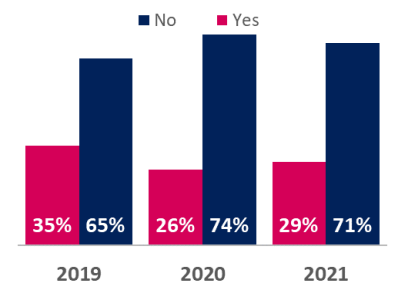
* It is important to note that this comment framework could be interpreted in several ways. The framework describes respondents that have responded nothing or no to this question and could cover those that already feel safe; therefore, nothing would make them feel safer or those that do not feel safe and nothing would make them feel safer.

Have you been a victim of crime or anti-social behaviour in Southampton in the last 12 months?

Have you been a victim of crime or anti-social behaviour in Southampton in the last 12 months?

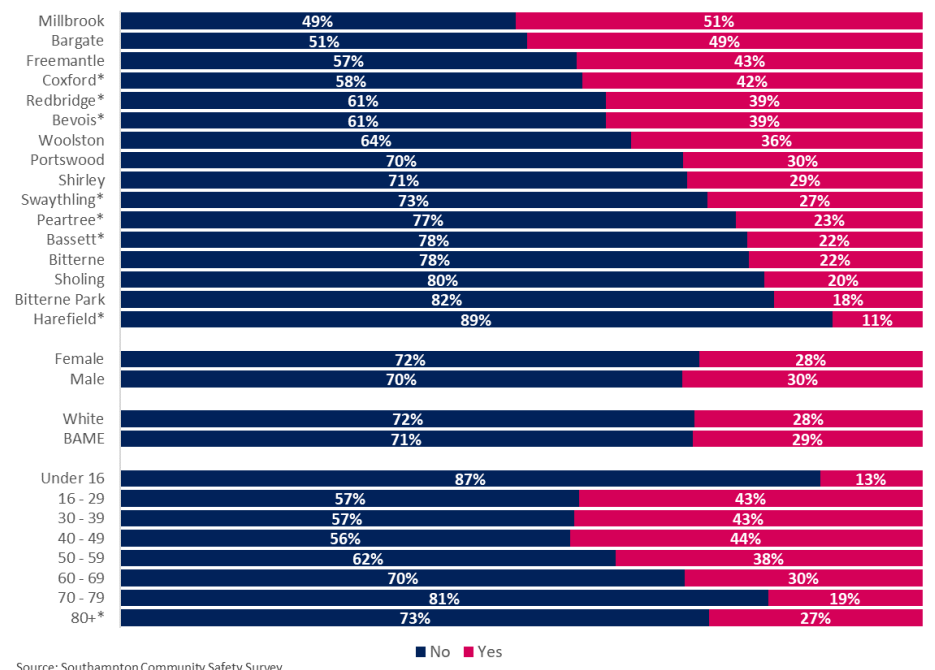


... Comparison with previous years:



Source: Southampton Community Safety Survey

Have you been a victim of crime or anti-social behaviour in Southampton in the last 12 months?



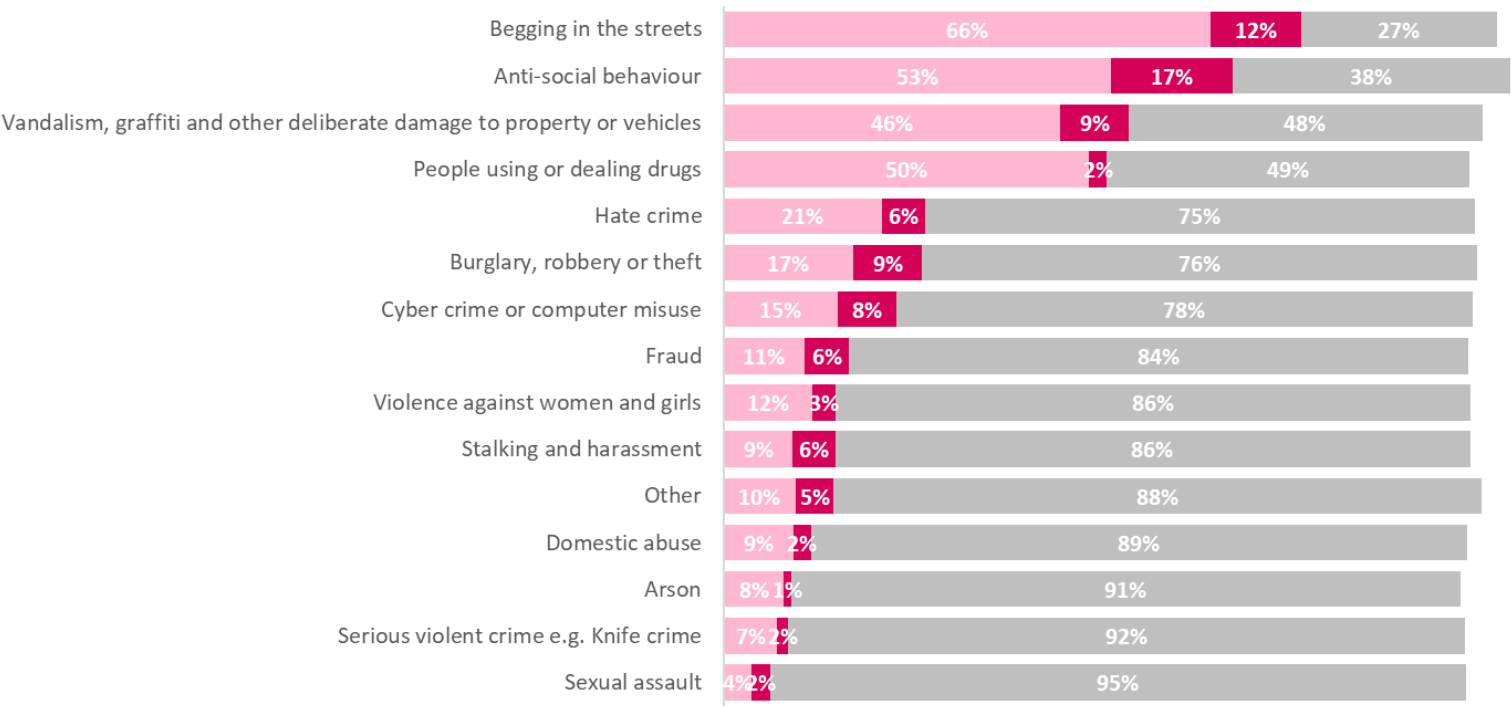
* <100 respondents

Source: Southampton Community Safety Survey

- The majority (**71%**) of respondents in the 2021 survey had not been a victim of crime or ASB in the last 12 months
- Proportion of respondents reporting being a **victim of crime or ASB** in the most recent survey (**29% in 2021**) is **slightly higher** than the **26% in 2020 survey**, but remains below the **35%** reported being a victim in the **2019 survey**
- Respondents **aged under 16** were the **least likely** to be a **victim of crime or ASB**, with only **13%** reporting being a victim
- Those in **Millbrook** (51%) and **Bargate** (49%) wards were **most likely** to be a **victim of crime or ASB**; compared with **Harefield** (11%), **Bitterne Park** (18%) and **Sholing** (20%) wards, where respondents were **least likely** to be a **victim**

Which of the following best describes your experience of crime and antisocial behaviour in the last 12 months?

Which of the following best describes your experience of crime and antisocial behaviour in the last 12 months?



Source: Southampton Community Safety Survey

■ I have witnessed this
 ■ I have been a victim of this
 ■ I have not witnessed or been a victim of this

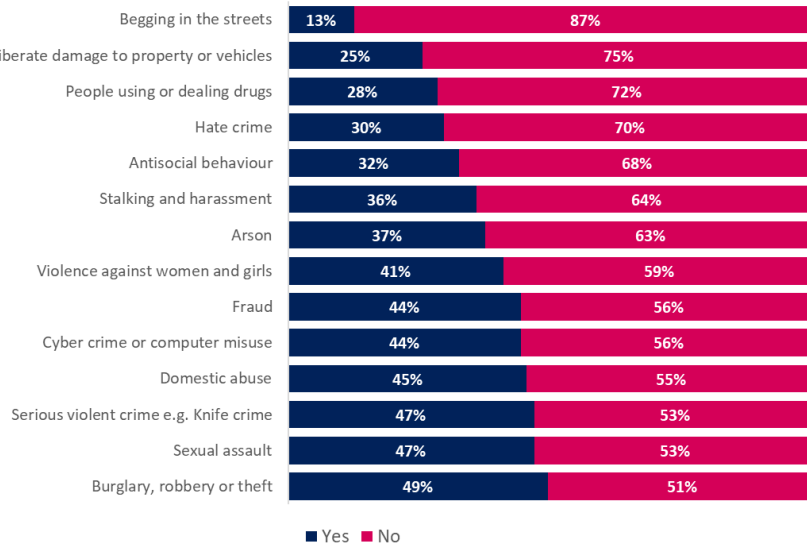
- Begging in the streets, ASB, vandalism/graffiti and people using or dealing drugs were the most common crime types witnessed or experienced by respondents
- This is in line with police recorded crime, with high volume but lower harm offences most common (e.g. vandalism/graffiti and ASB). These offences are some of the most visible
- Low volume but high harm offences were less commonly witnessed or experienced by respondents (sexual assault and serious violent crime)
- Important to note that the survey is self-selecting and certain offence types are more 'hidden' than others e.g. domestic abuse compared with vandalism/graffiti

* Percentages will not sum to 100%, as question is multiple choice



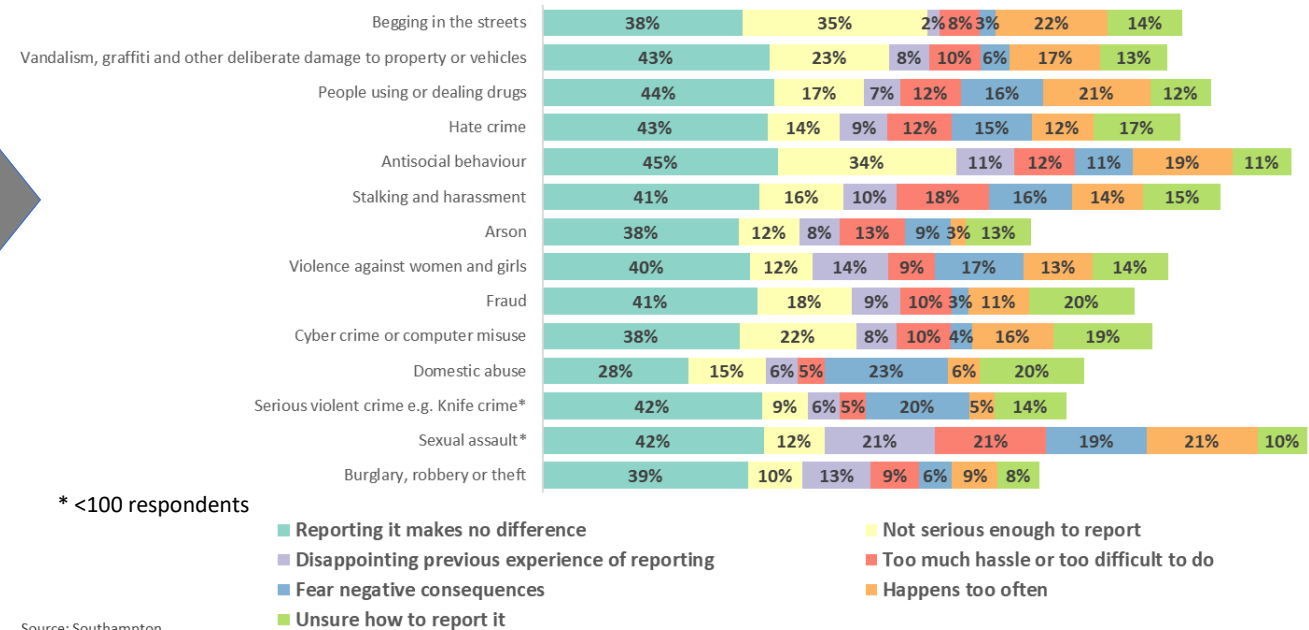
Did you report the incident(s)?

Did you report the incident(s)?



Reasons for not reporting

If you didn't report the incident(s), please tell us why?



* <100 respondents

Source: Southampton Community Safety Survey

* Percentages will not sum to 100%, as question is multiple choice

- Over half of respondents did not report sexual assaults (53%), serious violent crime (53%), domestic abuse (55%) or violence against women and girls (59%) when witnessing or a victim of these crimes
- Reporting makes no difference (42%), disappointing previous experience of reporting (21%), happens too often (21%), too much hassle/too difficult to do (21%) and fear of negative consequences (19%) were commonly cited reasons for not reporting **sexual assaults**
- Common reasons for not reporting **serious violent crime** include: reporting makes no difference (42%) and fear of negative consequences (20%)
- Reporting makes no difference (28%), fear of negative consequences (23%) and unsure how to report it (20%) were the most common reasons for not reporting **domestic abuse**
- Biggest reasons for not reporting **violence against women and girls** include: reporting makes no difference (40%) and fear of negative consequences (17%)