

Southampton Safe City Strategic Assessment Refresh 2017/18

Key Findings

Last Updated December 2018



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1. Key findings

The Southampton Safe City Partnership co-ordinates multi-agency action on community safety to improve lives and foster stronger communities by reducing crime, anti-social behaviour, alcohol misuse and supply, and the use and harm caused by drugs throughout the city. It is a legislative requirement for the Partnership to undertake a Strategic Assessment each year. This is a public document, which provides an overview of current and future crime, disorder and community safety issues affecting Southampton and makes recommendations to enable the Partnership to focus the Safe City Strategy and local delivery plans. The 2017/18 Strategic Assessment Refresh provides the evidence base to ensure that the Safe City Strategy continues to meet the needs of the city.

The 2017/18 Strategic Assessment Refresh gives an overview of crime and disorder across Southampton and highlights significant community safety issues identified for the city in more detail. This document is intended as an update on the full Strategic Assessment which was published in 2016/17 and therefore should be read alongside it. In addition to this update summary, a refreshed data compendium and summary slideset have been published which can be found on the Southampton Data Observatory [community safety](#) web pages. The key findings from the refresh are summarised below.

1.1 Recorded crime key points

1.1.1 Overall crime

Hampshire Constabulary recorded a 2.3% increase in recorded crime in Southampton in 2017/18, compared to a 12.8% increase recorded nationally and a 10.7% increase recorded in 2016/17.¹ Previous increases in crime in 2014/15 and 2015/16 are likely to have been driven by changes in recording and reporting practices by Hampshire Constabulary following the publication of the HMIC Inquiry findings in November 2014. However, changes to crime data integrity have now been in place for over 3 years, suggesting data from 2017/18 should be comparable with 2016/17 and 2015/16. Therefore, similar to last year, the recorded rise in crime in 2017/18 is likely to reflect, at least in part, a true increase in crime levels. Thus there appears to have been a genuine increase in crime for at least a second consecutive year, although the rate of increase appears to have slowed somewhat (2.3% in 2017/18 compared to 10.7% in 2016/17).

The conclusion that there has been an increase in actual crime levels is reinforced by a 5.4% rise in 999 calls, together with an increased perception amongst residents that crime levels have increased in the last year. In contrast there was a 1.5% decrease in 101 calls over the same period. However, Hampshire Constabulary suggest that this may be explained by a reduction in abandoned calls (failure demand). Hampshire Constabulary attribute some of the apparent increase in crime to improved confidence and reporting by victims, and an increase in reporting of historical offences (especially

¹ Caution should be taken in interpretation of comparisons between areas as figures may reflect a number of factors including variation in reporting by victims and recording practices, as well as genuine differences in crime levels

serious sexual assaults). The increasing crime levels are set against both a reduction in resource and the increasing demand from high risk priority areas.

Crime has risen in all key offence types apart from total burglary, vehicle offences, drug related violence and threats to kill (see Appendix A). Seven wards show a decrease in total crime between 2016/17 and 2017/18 with the largest decrease recorded in Bitterne (5.9%). The largest increases in crime are seen in Coxford (16%), Swaythling (12%) and Portswood (7.6%). For more detail on recorded crime at ward level see the tables in Appendix B.

1.1.2 Burglary

A new classification of burglary offences was introduced in April 2017, which identifies all burglary offences as either “residential” or “non-residential”. This differs from the old system of classification in which offences were either “dwelling” or “non-dwelling”. Residential burglary includes all buildings or parts of buildings that are within the boundary of, or form part of a dwelling including sheds, garages and outhouses. Previously, burglaries from sheds, detached garages and outhouses were classified as “non-dwelling” offences. Consequently, it is not possible to make meaningful comparisons over time in these categories, although figures for total burglary are unaffected.

The total number of burglaries fell by 14% in 2017/18, compared to a national increase of 6%. Southampton now has a dedicated residential burglary team, which is protected from demand from other crime types. A Hampshire-wide Residential Burglary Strategy 2018-2020 was agreed in November 2017 and progress was made towards its implementation in the second half of 2017/18. Owners have been allocated to specific parts of the plan and area forums, which Southampton contributes to have been set up to track local delivery.

1.1.3 Alcohol-affected offences

In Southampton, 2,492 offences were recorded by the police as being affected by alcohol in 2017/18, an increase of 8.2% on the previous year. This follows a 6.4% increase recorded in 2016/17. A particularly large increase was seen in alcohol-affected violent crime, which rose by 14.3% in the last year. Some of these increases may be due to improvements in recording instigated by the Force licensing department, but are also thought to be associated with a rise in the retail theft of alcohol. In addition, the Force is beginning to identify links with domestic incidents and sexual offences, which will cause more crimes to be highlighted.

Particularly big increases in alcohol-affected crime occurred in Shirley (44%, 49 offences) and Peartree (81%, 59 offences), although neither of these areas has seen a disproportionate increase in new licensing applications compared to the rest of the city. Shirley and Peartree are now in the top quartile of wards for this crime type (and also violent crime affected by alcohol) but experience much lower rates than the night-time economy areas of Bargate and Bevois.

1.1.4 Anti-social behaviour

There has been a 3.4% increase in the number of recorded anti-social behaviour offences in 2017/18, following a 3.6% increase recorded in the previous 12 months. Anti-social behaviour continues to be a priority for neighbourhood policing teams across the city. Particular concerns highlighted in the 2018 City Survey relate to vandalism, burglary, youth crime and begging.

1.1.5 Hate crime

A total of 707 hate crimes were recorded by Police in Southampton in 2017/18; an increase of 25% on the previous year. In the same period, national figures show an increase of 17%. The majority of hate crimes in Southampton were race hate crimes (77%), 15% were sexual orientation related, 5% were religious hate crimes, 5% were disability related and 2% were gender identity related. Increases in hate crime reporting appear to correlate with major nationally reported news events including the circulation of letters inciting 'Punish a Muslim Day' on 3 April 2018.

1.1.6 Sexual offences

The recent increase in recorded sexual offences has continued in 2017/18, with the number of recorded rapes increasing by 24% (396 in total) and all sexual offences by 14% (1,035 in total). Nationally there has been a 31% increase in rape and a 23% increase in sexual offences.¹ Southampton has the second highest rate of sexual offences amongst comparator areas. Hampshire Constabulary attribute the increases in part to the improvement in recording by Police, increased confidence in reporting, and the raised awareness of the public to report offences after high profile cases in the national media. These factors are likely to have an influence on victims' willingness to come forward to report both recent and non-recent offences. Nonetheless, the recent dramatic increase in sexual offences and rapes in particular, is of concern. This is especially the case as the 2017 Crime Survey for England and Wales showed that, nationally, around 5 in 6 victims did not report their experiences to the Police, indicating these crimes remain significantly under-reported.² A deep dive analysis into the increase in serious sexual offences is planned by the Constabulary and likely to get underway in January 2019.

Non-recent³ sexual offences represent an increasing proportion of recorded sexual offence crimes. In 2017/18, 28% of serious sexual offences including rape were non-recent compared to 26% in 2016/17, while 33% of rape offences were non-recent compared to 29% in 2016/17. The percentage of rapes reported within 28 days has remained broadly level over the two years, at around 44%. These figures equate to a rate of increase in non-recent rapes of 38% (36 crimes), in contrast to a 20% increase in recent rapes (29 crimes).

²

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/sexualoffencesinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2017>

³ Occurrence date more than 365 days before reporting date

1.1.7 Domestic violence

Violent crimes flagged as domestic increased by 7% in the last 12 months to 3,031 recorded offences. However, the number of arrests for domestic violence rose at a faster rate of 63%, from its recent low of 787 arrests in 2016/17 to 1,279 in 2017/18. The proportion of alleged offenders charged has also increased from 34.2% to 37.5%. This represents an improvement from the picture in 2016/17, largely a result of positive action by Hampshire Constabulary to increase the arrest rate with greater scrutiny of cases and a review of the quality of domestic abuse risk assessments.

Obtaining a comprehensive picture of the extent of domestic violence is challenging as it is frequently a hidden crime with very high levels of under-reporting. An SCC Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee domestic violence enquiry will take place in January 2019, followed by a needs assessment.

1.1.8 Violent offences

The number of recorded violent offences in Southampton rose by 7.9% in 2017/18, following an increase of 14.4% in 2016/17, and rates are still higher than all comparator areas except Portsmouth. Rates of violent crime continue to be highest in the city centre, where the night time economy acts as a driver for these offences. As previously noted alcohol-related violent crime rose by 14.3% in 2017/18.

Robbery increased by 24% in 2017/18 compared to a 30% increase in England. Recording improvements are thought to be less pronounced for robbery than other crime types so it is likely that these figures represent a real increase. A significant proportion of the yearly increase in robbery in 2017/18 occurred in April and May 2017, but the monthly number of offences was also generally at a higher level than in 2016/17. Robbery offences are concentrated in the night time economy wards of Bargate and Bevois where 20.4% of offences involved the use of a bladed implement in 2017/18.

Serious knife crime also continues to increase in Southampton, rising by 29% in 2017/18 (following a 15% rise in 2016/17 and a 42% rise in 2015/16). Southampton accounted for one quarter of all bladed instrument occurrences in Hampshire in 2017/18 (400 of 1601 occurrences), more than any other District. Southampton is impacted by high harm drug networks and there has been a steady increase in the use of knives in relation to drug related violence since 2016. Southampton has also recorded the highest number of arrests within Hampshire for possession of a bladed article on school premises (8, compared to 6 in Portsmouth and 6 in Havant).

1.1.9 Drug offences

Recorded drug offences in Southampton in 2017/18 have decreased by 8.0% in 2017/18 to 664, from 722 in 2016/17, whilst the number of drug-related violence (DRV) offences has remained the same (101). This represents an increase in the rate of DRV per drugs offence. However, one third of DRV reporting is intelligence based and cannot be considered a reliable measure of threat in isolation.

There also remains a potential capability shortfall in relation to officers dedicated to executing the Constabulary drug related harm plan. 41% of residents identified the use and/or the dealing of drugs to be a very or fairly big issue in Southampton in the 2018 City Survey.

1.2 What do residents say?

The Southampton City Survey was carried out between July and September 2018 to capture the views of people living and working in the city about various issues, including community safety. Just over one third of people responding to the Southampton City Survey in 2018 felt crime had increased or significantly increased in the last 12 months (36%). This is a considerably more than the levels reported in 2016 (13%) or 2014 (14%). Only 7% felt that it had decreased. Problems relating to anti-social behaviour continue to be perceived as the biggest issues for Southampton residents.

Respondents were asked how safe they feel in their local area. In 2018, 90% felt safe during the day, falling to 57% after dark. The percentage feeling safe during the day is broadly the same as in the 2016 City Survey, while the percentage feeling safe after dark has decreased from 63% in 2016. This suggests residents perceive the city to be somewhat less safe now than 2 years ago. Southampton residents' perceptions of safety are also lower than the national average: analysis of the Local Government Association (LGA) data for June 2018 shows that, nationally, 75% of people feel safe in their local area after dark and 94% feel safe during the day.

Residents were asked about the extent to which they felt various problems were an issue in Southampton, the issues that respondents think are the 'very big issues' are:

- Rubbish or litter lying around (33%)
- Begging in the street (21%)
- People using or dealing drugs (20%)
- Rough sleeping (20%)
- Alcohol related crime or anti-social behaviour (17%)

48% of residents agreed that police and other local public services are successfully dealing with crime in the city. This is lower than both the 59% reported in City Survey 2016 and the 59% reported in the Crime Survey for England and Wales 2018.

1.3 Offenders and victims

Offenders committing two or more offences in year were responsible for over 31% of crime in the city in 2016/17⁴, illustrating the importance of reducing reoffending. A change in reoffending data source in October 2015 means that this year's data cannot directly be compared with the historic trend, however Southampton's reoffending rate has increased relative to the England average for the 2015/16 reoffending cohort. Overall Southampton has a reoffending rate which remains statistically

⁴ Figure is for 2016/17 as 2017/18 data not yet available to Southampton City Council

similar to the national average but a higher than average number of previous offences per offender at 23 compared to 19 nationally.

The rate of first time entrants to the criminal justice system has increased by 32% compared to 2016/17, to 439 per 100,000 population aged 10-17. It remains low in historical terms but is now significantly higher than the national average of 276. There have also been increases in the rate of first time entrants in both Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. These reflect a general pattern of higher local charging rates, which were found to be related to an increase in crime severity.

Youth reoffending has increased relative to the national average: 47% of Southampton juvenile offenders in the 2015/16 cohort have reoffended, compared to 42% nationally. This is likely to be as a result of the success of the Youth Offending Service (YOS) in reducing the number of young offenders dramatically, leaving a cohort with increasingly complex needs who are more prone to reoffend. Anecdotally the SCC Youth Offending Service believe that there has also been an increase in the time taken for Crown Prosecution Service to charge offenders, so they have more opportunity to offend. The average number of re-offences per juvenile reoffender and the number of previous offences per offender have shown year on year increases in each of the last three years, although as noted this year's figures have been calculated from a new data source and as such are not entirely comparable with the historic averages.

1.4 Drivers of crime and anti-social behaviour

Deprivation and inequalities between wards and residents in Southampton are significant and continue to increase the likelihood of victimisation or becoming an offender. Particular challenges face the Partnership in how best to address issues associated with the growing young population, a group which typically experiences disproportionate victimisation. In addition, key outcomes for children and young people in Southampton, many of which are risk factors for youth offending, continue to be poorer than the national average.

Alcohol and drug misuse remain linked to criminality and victimisation in the city, in addition to their harms to health. Efforts continue to provide support to offenders who enter the criminal justice system and individuals who wish to have support, but there remains a large group of people who are at risk of harm or victimisation. The most recent available data for drug related deaths (DRD) for the three year⁵ period 2015-17 show that Southampton has a significantly higher rate of DRD than England at 6.8 per 100,000 population compared to 4.3 in England.

Domestic and Sexual Abuse (DSA) continues to be a significant issue and driver of demand in Southampton, contributing to the rise in both violent and sexual offences over the last year.

The recent increases in the average number of offences per offender suggest it is the same offenders who are persistently reoffending over time, helping to drive high crime rates.

⁵ Figure is for three years rather than one year owing to small number of events per year

1.5 Summary of successes and priorities

The Strategic Assessment highlights a number of successes in 2017/18. These include:

- A slowing down of the annual rate of increase in total recorded crime in Southampton to 2.3%, from 10.7% in 2016/17. This compares favourably with a 6.0% increase in total recorded crime for all of Hampshire Constabulary and a 12.8% increase in England.
- Despite an overall increase in recorded crime at city level, there was a fall in total recorded crime in 7 city wards, including some of the most deprived. Bitterne and Sholing experienced annual declines of around 6% in total crime and there were smaller declines of 3% in Freemantle and Millbrook. Redbridge, Shirley and Woolston had slight declines in total recorded crime of less than 1%.
- A decline of 14% in the total number of recorded burglaries. The Force has driven performance in this area, coordinating response and improvements via burglary forums and investigating complex burglary series with some key successes.
- A 25% increase in recorded hate crime is thought by Hampshire Constabulary to be a positive indication of the effectiveness of recent Force initiatives in raising awareness and encouraging reporting of this type of crime, as well as improvements in recording.
- A 63% increase in the number of arrests for domestic violence after several years of decline as a result of positive Constabulary action to increase the arrest rate, including greater scrutiny of cases and quality of risk assessments. The proportion charged for domestic violence offences has also increased to 37.5%.
- A 2% decline in vehicle offences since 2016/17. Nationally police recorded vehicle offences increased by 13% in contrast, although this is a small increase in the context of a longer-term national reduction of 78% since 1995, which has been largely attributed to improvements in vehicle security.
- There has been a reduction in both the number of road collisions and the number of road casualties.

However, there continue to be a number of challenges for the Partnership, which the Safe City Strategy and local delivery plans should focus on:

- Evidence suggests that overall crime levels are increasing in the city in real terms, whilst residents are also reporting feeling less safe. This is set against both a reduction in resource and the increasing demand from high risk priority areas. Although issues with Crime Data Integrity (CDI) have largely been resolved in Hampshire, there continue to be challenges to the Partnership in benchmarking performance as comparator forces have made progress with CDI at differing rates. There are also challenges in fully understanding changing crime patterns over time, particularly with regards to historical reporting of cases. CDI must remain high on the agenda for Hampshire Constabulary, and the Partnership must continue to work to build a picture of the true level of offending and victimisation in Southampton in order to prioritise effectively.

- The numbers of recorded rapes and other serious sexual offences in Southampton have increased more quickly in 2017/18 than 2016/17, driven in part by increases in reporting of non-recent and domestic offences. This is concerning and the Partnership should continue to support multi-agency efforts to improve intelligence on sexual offences (particularly rape) to understand the drivers for recent increases and the true extent of these crimes in the city.
- Outcomes for young offenders remain favourable in historical terms. The recent increase in first time entrants is related to crime severity and there is a need for more detailed data on the crime type mix in order to more fully understand movements in first time entrant numbers. Improving education and economic outcomes for young people at risk of offending should continue to be a priority in order to break the cycle of youth offending in the city.
- Serious knife crime has risen markedly in 2017/18. Hampshire Constabulary must continue to improve its picture of habitual knife carriers and target the supply, access and importation of weapons. Although small, the number of arrests for possession of a bladed article on school premises highlights a clear need within schools and other settings for ongoing delivery of the weapons awareness strategy. A public health approach to tackling violent crime has a strong evidence base and should continue to be developed as part of this strategy.
- Alcohol and drug misuse are linked to criminality and victimisation in the city. Of particular concern are the levels of Drug Related Violence and Drug Related Deaths. Hampshire Constabulary should concentrate on improving the drugs intelligence picture for the city, whilst the Partnership should continue to monitor outcomes against the new alcohol and drugs strategies, particularly in light of the recent reductions in funding for substance misuse services.
- Domestic and Sexual Abuse (DSA) continues to be a significant issue and driver of demand in Southampton and should remain a priority for the Partnership. The Partnership should continue to monitor trend data from the relatively new HRDA service to better understand DSA trends in the city; in particular the possibility of benchmarking this data should be investigated. In addition, further intelligence is still required to fully assess repeat victimisation and offending, particularly at the standard and medium risk levels to understand if early intervention at these levels is effective.
- Anti-social behaviour continues to be highlighted as an issue for Southampton residents. In particular, residents are increasingly concerned about issues relating to alcohol, drugs and begging in the streets. The Partnership should continue to monitor activity to address aggressive street begging in the city.
- Similar to the national picture, hate crime reporting in Southampton has risen in the last year. The Partnership should continue to monitor hate crime trends, particularly in the lead up to BREXIT, and focus on community engagement to reduce under-reporting.
- Unreported crime is an issue within the city with 41% of people responding to the Southampton Community Safety Survey in 2016/17 saying that they did not report an incident to the police or any other agency. The Partnership should continue to work to understand the extent of unreported crime within Southampton and take action to address any barriers to reporting incidents, particularly for the most vulnerable victims of crime.
- The impact of certain high impact crime types in Southampton is still unclear. More needs to be known about the hidden harms caused by issues such as missing, exploited and trafficked (MET)

children, modern slavery, Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), forced marriages and extremism (PREVENT). Challenges exist for the Partnership in understanding the true extent and victimisation levels from these issues and confirming whether sufficient support and intervention measures are in place.

2. Appendices

2.1 Appendix A – Changes in recorded crime by offence type 2016/17 to 2017/18

Offence Type	2016/17	2017/18	Percentage change 2015/16 to 2016/17	Percentage change 2016/17 to 2017/18	iQuanta Position (of 15 similar CSP)	Sig diff to England
Total crime *	30,883	31,589	10.7%	2.3%	3	
Violent crime *	9,544	10,300	14.4%	7.9%	2	
Violence with injury *	3,924	4,224	8.3%	7.6%	2	
Violence without injury *	5,620	6,070	19.1%	8.0%	3	
Burglary residential *	989	1,740	11.8%	-14.1%	4	
Burglary non-residential *	1,999	828	15.7%		2	
Robbery *	327	405	30.8%	23.9%	6	
Vehicle offences *	2,653	2,596	25.7%	-2.1%	8	
Sexual offences *	905	1,035	2.8%	14.4%	2	
Serious sexual offences - rape **	320	396	6.0%	23.8%	N/A	N/A
Serious sexual offences - other **	407	446	9.7%	9.6%	N/A	N/A
Hate crime **	567	707	15.2%	24.7%	N/A	N/A
Domestic violent crime **	2,825	3,031	17.6%	7.3%	N/A	N/A
Crimes with domestic flag **	3,511	3,797	13.8%	8.1%	N/A	N/A
Violent crime with public place flag **	3,579	4,013	7.4%	12.1%	N/A	N/A
Anti-social behaviour **	11,039	11,419	3.6%	3.4%	N/A	N/A
Serious knife crime **	194	250	14.8%	28.9%	N/A	N/A
Gun crime **	20	23	53.8%	15.0%	N/A	N/A
Alcohol affected crime **	2,303	2,492	6.4%	8.2%	N/A	N/A
Drug offences *	722	664	2.0%	-8.0%	N/A	N/A
Drug related violence **	101	101	62.9%	0.0%	N/A	N/A
Threats to kill **	116	110	-10.8%	-5.2%	N/A	N/A

* The Home Office. The Office for National Statistics. Crime in England and Wales, Year Ending March 2018

** Hampshire Constabulary

2.2.2 Police Recorded Crime: Southampton and Wards Change from 2016/17 to 2017/18

Key: Percentage change from 2016/17

Increase

Decrease

n/a Not available due to small number suppression 16/17

		% change in number of incidents - 2016/17 to 2017/18																		
Recorded Crimes in 2017/18	Total recorded crime	All crime flagged as affected by alcohol	Violent crime	Violence with injury	Violence without injury	Serious sexual offences - total	Anti-social Behaviour	Hate Crime	Robbery	Vehicle offences	Theft of a motor vehicle	Theft from a motor vehicle	Drug offences	Domestic Violence	Domestic flagged crimes	Non-Residential Burglary	Residential Burglary			
Southampton	2.6% (786)	8.2% (189)	8.2% (783)	8.0% (316)	8.3% (461)	15.8% (115)	3.4% (380)	24.7% (140)	26.3% (86)	-2.1% (55)	19.4% (86)	-9.6% (142)	-6.4% (45)	7.3% (206)	16.0% (525)					
	7.1% (441)	4.3% (26)	16.5% (251)	4.8% (36)	28.0% (214)	17.8% (23)	36.3% (796)	16.0% (26)	52.6% (41)	-10.4% (28)	33.3% (11)	-11.7% (19)	-27.8% (62)	19.5% (58)	20.3% (71)					
	6.0% (50)	36.1% (13)	19.9% (45)	21.3% (19)	19.0% (26)	0.0% (0)	40.6% (82)	-33.3% (5)	n/a	-3.4% (3)	78.6% (11)	-11.3% (6)	-15.4% (2)	18.8% (15)	18.1% (17)					
	0.8% (27)	1.1% (5)	4.9% (65)	5.3% (32)	4.2% (31)	1.0% (1)	-4.1% (49)	6.7% (6)	35.0% (21)	-4.7% (13)	4.9% (2)	-5.5% (9)	11.0% (11)	3.6% (11)	7.4% (25)					
	-5.9% (111)	24.7% (24)	-8.4% (64)	1.8% (5)	-14.4% (69)	22.9% (11)	-12.5% (79)	88.9% (16)	-29.4% (5)	1.5% (2)	-16.7% (5)	47.4% (27)	71.0% (22)	-4.0% (11)	13.7% (42)					
	0.3% (3)	48.5% (32)	28.5% (89)	34.3% (47)	24.0% (42)	70.0% (14)	5.0% (14)	38.5% (5)	-22.2% (2)	-18.5% (27)	68.8% (11)	-36.6% (11)	14.3% (3)	15.6% (23)	21.3% (36)					
	16.0% (167)	31.1% (14)	2.4% (8)	-1.6% (2)	4.7% (10)	-50.0% (26)	23.3% (117)	n/a	n/a	51.7% (60)	87.0% (20)	1.6% (1)	20.0% (2)	-13.2% (17)	-5.1% (8)					
	-3.4% (62)	2.2% (3)	11.7% (63)	26.6% (50)	3.7% (13)	-2.3% (1)	-3.0% (14)	56.7% (17)	71.4% (10)	-10.9% (21)	27.6% (8)	-13.8% (15)	-2.6% (2)	23.1% (34)	33.1% (55)					
	7.4% (91)	-6.2% (5)	12.1% (52)	3.8% (7)	18.1% (45)	-9.8% (4)	17.9% (84)	78.3% (18)	-41.7% (5)	14.5% (16)	-3.4% (1)	40.0% (18)	-7.1% (9)	5.9% (35)	19.0% (35)					
	-3.4% (74)	-4.6% (6)	9.6% (56)	-4.1% (10)	19.2% (66)	8.3% (4)	-14.8% (119)	18.8% (6)	-23.8% (5)	3.1% (7)	96.3% (26)	-14.4% (20)	22.2% (6)	21.8% (37)	29.0% (61)					
5.6% (78)	80.8% (59)	11.6% (51)	14.8% (26)	9.2% (24)	-28.6% (12)	-6.6% (31)	94.4% (17)	-25.0% (7)	-17.9% (27)	-27.5% (11)	-19.4% (13)	14.3% (2)	-8.4% (13)	12.2% (21)						
7.6% (102)	-12.5% (13)	-1.9% (7)	6.3% (9)	-7.3% (16)	18.2% (6)	-31.7% (58)	-3.4% (1)	28.6% (4)	29.5% (39)	66.7% (10)	29.5% (23)	-19.4% (7)	1.8% (2)	9.4% (13)						
Redbridge	-0.6% (13)	-30.5% (40)	-6.2% (45)	-13.1% (37)	-1.8% (8)	-31.7% (20)	-2.1% (22)	5.3% (1)	75.0% (9)	24.0% (43)	51.9% (14)	3.4% (3)	-41.5% (17)	-3.8% (9)	6.2% (17)					
Shirley	-0.4% (8)	43.8% (49)	22.3% (123)	0.8% (2)	38.6% (120)	-38.1% (24)	3.2% (21)	-33.9% (19)	30.4% (7)	-16.5% (35)	64.0% (16)	-41.4% (60)	7.1% (2)	25.8% (39)	30.1% (53)					
Sholing	-5.6% (55)	-3.4% (2)	2.2% (7)	18.2% (22)	-7.4% (15)	9.7% (3)	-30.0% (91)	n/a	-38.5% (5)	-15.0% (22)	-32.1% (9)	-10.7% (8)	-6.7% (1)	10.2% (11)	19.2% (24)					
Swaythling	12.0% (135)	46.0% (29)	7.9% (30)	33.1% (40)	-3.9% (9)	-11.8% (4)	-15.9% (69)	-13.8% (4)	10.0% (1)	-25.4% (31)	-15.4% (4)	-37.8% (15)	25.0% (6)	-2.1% (3)	10.2% (16)					
Woolston	-0.4% (7)	1.9% (2)	11.1% (65)	29.0% (63)	0.5% (2)	-29.8% (17)	-22.8% (112)	117.4% (27)	-38.5% (5)	-20.7% (29)	-36.6% (15)	-21.0% (13)	-21.4% (6)	14.6% (29)	19.7% (47)					