

Southampton Safe City Strategic Assessment 2019/20

**Summary of Findings
November 2020**



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1. Introduction and aims

The Southampton Safe City Partnership co-ordinates multi-agency action 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. Partners include the five statutory authorities; Hampshire Constabulary, Southampton City Council, Hampshire Fire and Rescue, Probation Services and Southampton Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG). In addition, there are representatives from the Youth Offending Service (YOS), Southampton Voluntary Services (SVS) and the Integrated Commissioning Unit (ICU).

The three-year Safe City Strategy was initially due to be reviewed by April 2020. However, in early 2020 the council and its partners had to turn focus away from reviewing the strategy and address challenges brought on by Covid-19, to ensure business continuity and efficient delivery of critical services. Therefore, the strategy will now be refreshed in 2021, with the 2021 strategy spanning five (rather than three) years. This will continue to be assessed every year using the findings of the annual Safe City Strategic Assessment refresh.

The Southampton Safe City Strategic Assessment is a public document, which seeks to provide direction for the Southampton Safe City Partnership. It provides an overview of the current and future crime, disorder and community safety issues affecting Southampton and, as such, it will inform the Partnership of any requirements to increase focus or to add developing issues that may lead to a change of focus for the Safe City Strategy and local delivery plans.

The 2020 Strategic Assessment is a refresh, rather than a full assessment. As part of a refresh, three products are delivered; a data compendium, slide set and an executive summary, with the latter two summarising key changes. All three products produced as part of the refresh contribute to the overall picture of Community Safety in Southampton and therefore need to be reviewed alongside each other. Products as part of the 2020 refresh should also be read in combination with the last full assessment published in 2019, as this is the baseline from which any changes or key issues are highlighted.

Due to this being a refresh rather than a full assessment, certain aspects won't be covered in as much detail, for example serious violence. However, over the last year, serious violence has been examined extensively and will continue to be as the work of the Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) continues. Violence Reduction Units focus on tackling the root causes of violence through a programme of early intervention with young people and local communities. A key principle of VRUs is to use local knowledge to support an evidence-based, multi-agency approach to tackling the root causes of violent

crime.¹ All analysis products relating to community safety can be found on the [Southampton Data Observatory](#).

Data included in the 2020 Strategic Assessment will largely be unaffected by the coronavirus pandemic, as data presented is primarily up to March 2020 and lockdown was implemented on 23rd March 2020. Nationally there has not been a significant impact on crime statistics in the period leading up to the lockdown.² However, it is acknowledged that coronavirus and the restrictions imposed on people's daily life has had an impact on crime statistics and likely will continue to do so, especially as restrictions are being reintroduced across the country.³

The Hampshire and Isle of Wight Force Strategic Assessment notes the following areas of focus in relation to coronavirus:

- Abuse in the home (e.g. Domestic Abuse, Child Abuse, CCE, Modern Slavery)
- Fraud and Online Exploitation, in particular vulnerable adults and children
- Public Order, Anti-Social Behaviour, Hate Crime and Tensions
- Drug Markets

This summary will provide an overview of crime in Southampton; specifically, overall crime, key priority areas and themes. Risk factors of crime and residents' views on community safety will also be examined to help understand the overall picture of community safety in the city. This summary will also provide an update on the evidence against the *key points for the Partnership to note* highlighted in last years full assessment. In line with the *single assessment* model, where appropriate and possible data will be presented in this summary, the data compendium and slide set in the following ways:

- Benchmarking of the most current data to ascertain how Southampton compares with England and the city's statistical neighbours
- Time trend data to ascertain if the situation is improving or deteriorating
- Deep dive analysis to more fully understand the issues within the city; analysis by sub-local authority geography, area-based deprivation, profiling of victims/offenders etc

¹ Public Health England: A whole-system multi-agency approach to serious violence prevention (2019), Online available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/838930/multi-agency_approach_to_serious_violence_prevention.pdf

² Office for National Statistics – Crime Survey for England and Wales (2020), Online available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2020#coronavirus-and-crime-statistics-in-the-year-ending-march-2020>

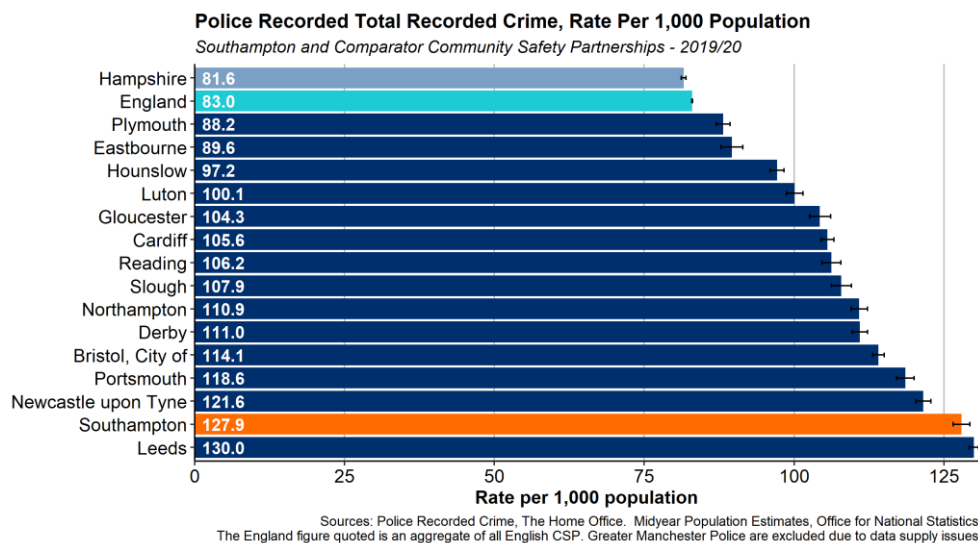
³ Office for National Statistics – Coronavirus and crime in England and Wales: August 2020, Online available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/coronavirusandcrimeinenglandandwales/august2020>

2. Summary of crime in Southampton

2.1 Crime volume and severity

In 2019/20, Southampton had an overall crime rate of 128 crimes per 1,000 population, which is significantly higher than the national average and 2nd highest amongst comparator Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) (Figure 2.1).

Figure 2.1: Overall crime benchmarking chart

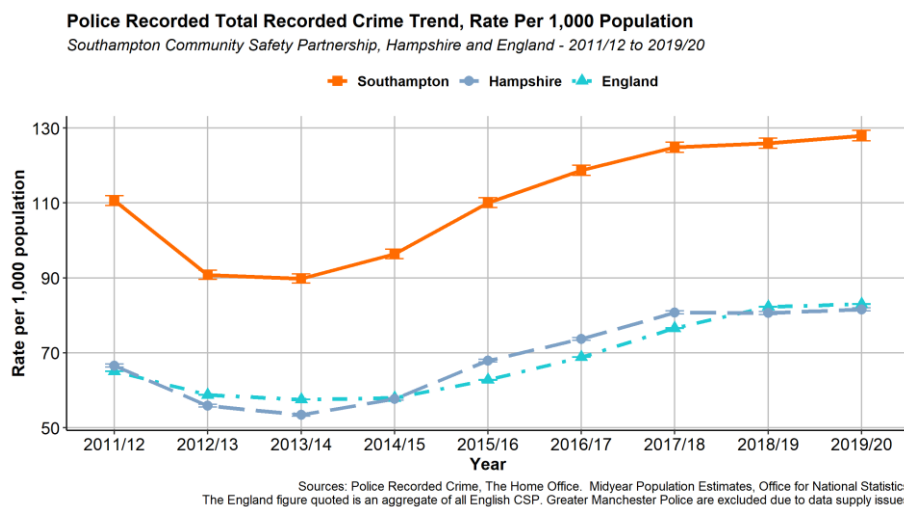


There were 32,303 police recorded crimes in Southampton in 2019/20, which is an increase of 1.5% compared to 2018/19. This increase is in line with local and national trends, with England (excluding Greater Manchester Police) also experiencing a 1.4% increase and Hampshire a 1.5% increase during the same period. Over the last 3 years the trend in crime rates in Southampton has remained relatively flat compared to previous years (Figure 2.2).

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 HMICFRS⁴ audit in 2014. Increases in recorded crime after this point are more likely to reflect a genuine increase, particularly over the last year. However, this 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).

⁴ HMICFRS - Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services

Figure 2.2: Trend in overall crime rate for Southampton, Hampshire and England



The Crime Survey for England and Wales highlights that police recorded crime is not the most reliable measure of crime trends, as police recorded crime figures are impacted by changes and improvements in recording practices across forces.⁵ Therefore, as noted above, trends should be interpreted with caution and in line with any changes in recording and reporting practices.

Latest figures from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) estimate a significant 9% reduction in crime for the year ending March 2020. However, underlying this decline were significant falls in relatively high-volume offences; theft (12%) and criminal damage (13%), with almost all other crime types experiencing no significant changes.

It is important that we not only consider the volume of crime in Southampton, but also the harm it causes to the victim and society. For example, high volume but low harm offences may be less of a priority to the Partnership than lower volume, but high harm offences. A crime severity score estimates the harm caused by crime. The score gives more severe offence categories a higher weight than less severe ones using crime sentencing weights calculated by ONS using data from the Ministry of Justice. For each crime type the crime severity score is calculated as:

$$\text{Sum} [(Severity\ weight * Number\ of\ offences) / (Area)\ mid\text{-}year\ population\ estimate]$$

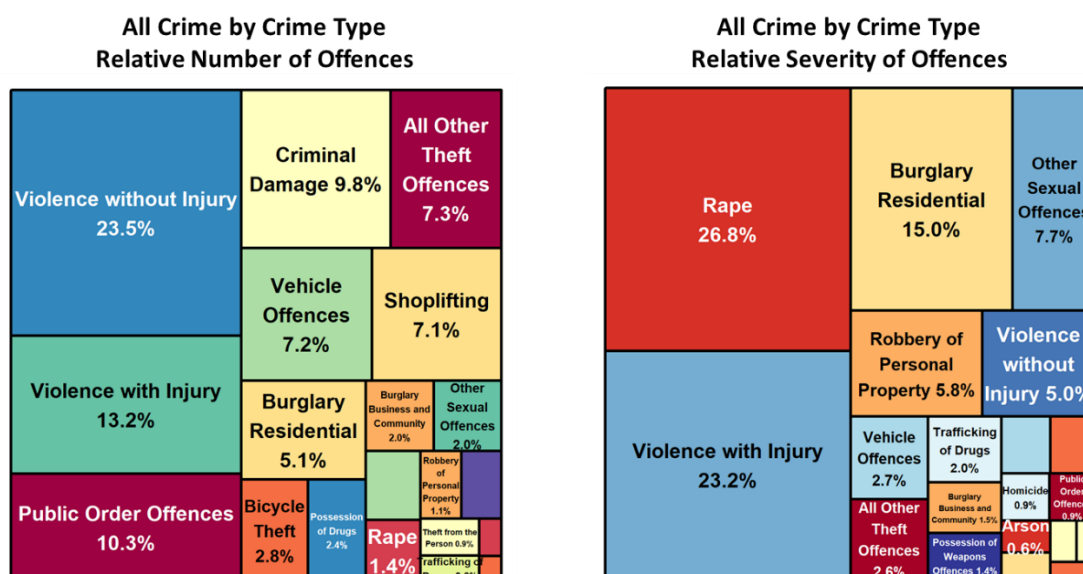
Figure 2.3 illustrates the differences of these two approaches to measuring recorded crime. For example, rape offences in Southampton account for only 1.4% of overall recorded offences, yet they represent 26.8% of the relative severity or 'harm' caused by crime in Southampton. Crime

⁵ Crime Survey for England and Wales – year ending March 2020, Online available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2020#main-points>

severity scores also help us understand the ‘case mix’ of crimes within particular crime types, which can be valuable when assessing changes and prioritisation of issues.

In 2019/20, Southampton had a crime severity score of 20.6 across all crimes, which is highest among statistical comparators. Southampton experienced a 2% increase in the crime severity score between 2018/19 and 2019/20. This suggests that Southampton has a more severe mix of crimes than comparator Community Safety Partnerships and a more severe mix of crimes compared to the previous year.

Figure 2.3: Tree maps showing relative number (left) and severity (right) of offences for crimes in Southampton during 2019/20



Crime groups that had the greatest severity score in Southampton during 2019/20 were rape, violence with injury and residential burglary (Figure 2.3). These crime groups also had the greatest severity score last year, with these groups continuing to cause the most harm in Southampton.

2.2 Changes by crime type

Figure 2.4 shows changes in the volume and severity of offences between 2018/19 and 2019/20. Over the last year there have been notable increases in the number of violent crimes (+7.4%), domestic violent crime (+9.7%), sexual offences; particularly rape (+13.7%), hate crime (+8%), drug offences (+37.4%) and drug affected crime (+20.1%).

The number of stalking and harassment crimes also increased by almost a third (32.6%); however, this needs to be interpreted with caution due to changes in counting rules and improvements in recording for this crime type.

Figure 2.4: Summary of changes by crime type. Changes highlighted in red illustrate a year on year increase in the number and severity of offences between 2018/19 and 2019/20; changes highlighted green show a year on year decline

Indicator	2018/19 count	2019/20 count	Percentage change 2018/19 to 2019/20 count	Percentage change 2018/19 to 2019/20 crime severity score	iQuanta CSP position*
Total crime*	31,837	32,303	1.5%	2.0%	2
Most serious violence*	199	192	-3.5%	2.6%	10
Violent crime*	11,048	11,868	7.4%	2.5%	1
Violence with injury*	4,185	4,257	1.7%	-1.1%	2
Violence without injury*	4,892	4,992	2.0%	-2.6%	1
Burglary residential*	1,875	1,648	-12.1%	-8.0%	2
Burglary non-residential*	653	643	-1.5%	-1.3%	3
Robbery*	429	440	2.6%	2.7%	6
Vehicle offences*	2,314	2,324	0.4%	3.7%	7
Sexual offences*	1,053	1,089	3.4%	10.8%	2
Sexual offences - rape*	393	447	13.7%	13.2%	1
Sexual offences - other*	660	642	-2.7%	0.8%	3
Possession of weapons offences*	378	365	-3.4%	-19.5%	1
Possession of bladed implement*	179	184	2.8%	2.9%	3
Weapon used bladed implement**	676	646	-4.4%	-16.9%	N/A
Arson*	174	112	-35.6%	-41.7%	8
Malicious communications*	1,226	1,399	14.1%	14.2%	2
Modern slavery*	31	36	16.1%	16.3%	9
Cruelty to children/young persons*	188	215	14.4%	14.5%	1
Stalking and harassment*	1,967	2,608	32.6%	43.5%	3
Blackmail*	82	66	-19.5%	-19.4%	4
Drug offences*	720	989	37.4%	14.3%	7
Hate crime**	738	797	8.0%	-8.2%	N/A
Domestic violent crime**	3,486	3,825	9.7%	4.3%	N/A
Crimes with domestic flag**	4,293	4,684	9.1%	5.3%	N/A
Violent crime with public place flag**	4,033	4,216	4.5%	-0.5%	N/A
Anti-social behaviour***	7,765	7,881	1.5%		N/A
Serious knife crime**	246	253	2.8%		N/A
Alcohol affected crime**	2,647	2,615	-1.2%	3.0%	N/A
Drug affected crime**	707	849	20.1%	-10.0%	N/A

Modern slavery (+16.1%) and cruelty to children (+14.4%) offences also increased over the last year. However, the numbers for these offences are relatively small and percentage changes should therefore be interpreted with caution.

There were notable declines in the number of Most Serious Violence (MSV) (-3.5%), arson (-35.6%), residential burglary (-12.1%), other sexual offences (-2.7%) and offences where a bladed implement was used (-4.4%).

Increases in the volume of crimes does not always coincide with an increase in severity and vice versa. Whilst some crime types experienced an increase in the volume of offences over the last year, there has been a decline in severity; notably hate crime and drug affected crime. Equally, MSV crimes, other sexual offences and alcohol affected crime experienced an increase in severity, despite a fall in the number of offences.

2.3 Distribution of crime

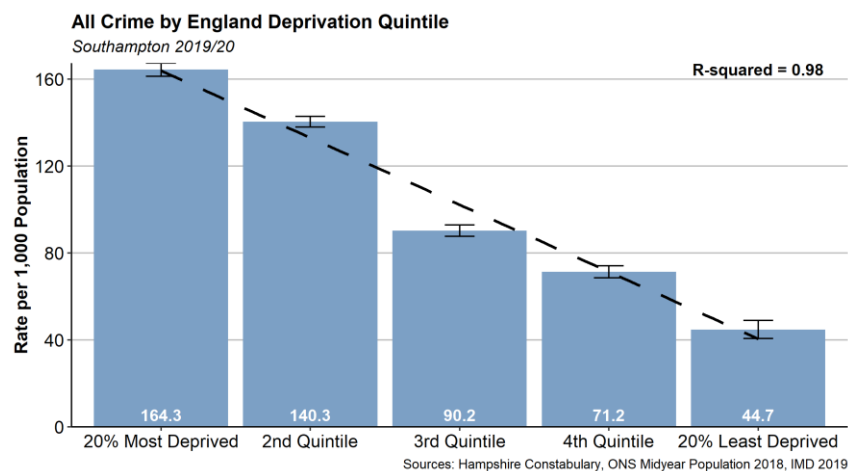
Figure 2.5 shows the distribution of crimes by type and ward, with rates colour coded based on difference to the city average. Similar to previous years, wards that cover the city centre (Bargate and Bevois) had the highest overall crime rate in the city during 2019/20. These wards are where a large proportion of the day and night time economy are in Southampton, which are associated with some crime types, particularly alcohol affected crime. The high crime rates in the city centre will be influenced by the resident population being used as a denominator; which does not capture the 'transient' population, those that travel into the city centre daily for work or leisure. Shirley, Millbrook, Bitterne and Redbridge wards also had a significantly higher crime rate than the city average, which is where some of the most deprived neighbourhoods in the city are located.

Figure 2.5: 'Tartan rug' showing crime distribution (rate per 1,000 population) by type and ward

Difference to the Southampton average																
	Significantly worse	Worse but not significantly														
	Significantly better	Better but not significantly														
	Rate 1,000 population															
Community Safety - Total Offences (Southampton analysis)	All Crime	Domestic Flagged Crime	Domestic Violence	Hate Crime	Crime Involving a Bladed Implement	Alcohol Affected Crime	Drug Affected Crime	Violence Against the Person	Sexual Offences	Rape	Other Sexual Offences	Robbery	Theft Offences	Burglary Residential	Criminal Damage and Arson	Drug Offences
Southampton	127.7	18.5	15.1	3.2	2.6	10.3	3.4	46.9	4.3	1.8	2.5	1.7	41.3	6.5	13.0	3.9
Bargate	264.4	18.3	15.1	8.1	6.1	26.7	8.6	79.3	7.0	2.9	4.1	6.2	108.2	6.4	17.9	10.3
Bassett	54.1	9.2	7.8	1.7	0.7	3.3	0.9	18.3	2.7	1.1	1.5	0.4	19.8	5.5	4.6	1.3
Bevois	177.1	21.7	17.8	5.4	4.0	23.4	6.2	71.1	6.7	3.6	3.1	3.6	51.4	5.9	14.4	8.0
Bitterne	137.4	31.7	24.5	2.2	3.6	9.4	2.1	63.5	4.5	1.3	3.1	2.0	28.5	6.4	19.7	4.0
Bitterne Park	77.7	15.6	13.9	1.8	1.4	6.3	1.4	29.3	1.9	0.6	1.3	0.8	27.6	6.0	7.1	1.9
Coxford	84.2	14.7	11.4	1.9	1.0	4.6	0.9	31.0	3.7	1.3	2.4	0.7	22.5	5.7	13.3	1.3
Freemantle	121.9	18.1	15.2	2.4	1.8	10.9	5.4	43.9	3.9	1.4	2.5	1.4	35.6	7.7	12.8	5.6
Harefield	107.1	20.0	15.9	1.8	2.3	4.9	1.4	41.9	2.6	1.1	1.5	0.9	29.6	7.5	15.0	2.2
Millbrook	138.2	20.4	16.2	3.7	2.0	7.2	2.5	50.8	3.7	1.1	2.6	1.1	46.7	6.6	15.4	3.0
Pear tree	105.0	17.2	14.7	2.0	1.5	5.7	1.8	38.2	2.1	0.7	1.4	1.3	36.4	6.2	11.5	2.3
Portswood	98.6	13.5	11.7	1.7	2.1	9.7	3.8	33.3	2.6	1.4	1.3	0.7	41.5	6.9	6.0	3.7
Redbridge	136.6	26.7	21.6	3.7	2.6	8.4	3.3	56.0	4.8	1.8	3.0	1.0	34.3	9.1	20.1	2.3
Shirley	144.4	20.4	15.5	3.7	2.7	12.3	3.6	51.5	4.4	2.0	2.3	1.3	51.1	7.8	14.5	2.9
Sholing	65.8	11.7	9.7	1.8	2.6	2.9	0.6	25.2	2.6	1.0	1.6	0.9	20.6	7.3	8.4	1.0
Swaythling	79.8	10.7	8.7	1.9	1.2	4.8	1.7	29.0	3.3	1.2	2.1	0.7	22.4	3.2	10.6	2.8
Woolston	112.6	23.1	19.6	2.8	2.2	8.2	4.0	49.0	4.9	1.3	3.6	1.0	26.7	6.0	11.9	3.3

Overall crime continues to be strongly patterned by deprivation, with the overall crime rate in the most deprived neighbourhoods 3.7 times higher than in the least deprived neighbourhoods in the city (Figure 2.6).

Figure 2.6: Quintile chart showing the relationship between overall crime and deprivation



Between 2018/19 and 2019/20, overall crime increased in 11 out of 16 wards (Figure 2.7), with the largest overall increase in crime seen in Coxford (11.6%) ward. Notably, crime in the city centre (Bargate ward) reduced by -4.9% over the last year.

Figure 2.7: 'Tartan rug' showing year on year change (count and percentage) by crime type and ward

Key: Percentage change from 2018/19

	Increase
	Decrease
	No change

	% (and count) change in number of incidents - 2018/19 to 2019/20														
Change in recorded crime from 2018/19 - 2019/20	Total recorded crime	Alcohol Affected Crime	Violence against the Person	Sexual Offences	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	1.3% (427)	-1.2% (-32)	7.1% (788)	4.5% (47)	1.5% (116)	8% (59)	2.6% (11)	0.4% (9)	4.5% (32)	-0.5% (-7)	37.5% (269)	9.7% (339)	9.1% (391)	-1.8% (-12)	-12% (-224)
Bargate	-4.9% (-338)	-0.3% (-2)	5% (93)	-6.5% (-12)	-19.4% (-411)	1% (2)	1.3% (2)	-10.4% (-29)	-2.3% (-2)	-15.3% (-24)	63.2% (98)	2.8% (10)	4.6% (20)	-7.3% (-16)	-16% (-30)
Bassett	-9.9% (-89)	19% (8)	-3.9% (-11)	42.9% (12)	17% (29)	4% (1)	0% (0)	4.3% (4)	-12% (-3)	3.6% (2)	35.7% (5)	41% (34)	39.4% (39)	-16.7% (-2)	-36.4% (-47)
Bevois	4.2% (142)	2.9% (13)	0.5% (7)	32.3% (32)	2% (16)	-3.6% (-4)	22.8% (13)	16.9% (34)	22.2% (12)	17.3% (22)	28.5% (35)	-1.4% (-5)	2.6% (11)	89.6% (43)	-15.8% (-22)
Bitterne	-0.9% (-18)	-15.6% (-25)	12.6% (102)	18.5% (10)	14.8% (67)	28% (7)	55.6% (10)	-7.6% (-10)	-4.4% (-2)	-17.4% (-12)	28.9% (13)	11.4% (36)	13.8% (55)	-42.9% (-9)	0% (0)
Bitterne Park	0.3% (3)	-13.2% (-14)	-2.5% (-11)	-51.7% (-30)	8.5% (18)	-13.3% (-4)	10% (1)	63% (63)	37.9% (11)	55.9% (33)	64.7% (11)	11.7% (21)	5.1% (11)	-52% (-13)	-5.4% (-5)
Coxford	11.6% (121)	10.5% (6)	11.5% (44)	30.8% (12)	5.5% (20)	13% (3)	-37.5% (-6)	-5.6% (-6)	20.6% (7)	-15.3% (-9)	100% (9)	3.9% (6)	6.3% (12)	-53.3% (-8)	1.3% (1)
Freemantle	9% (171)	5.1% (9)	12% (80)	24.5% (13)	1.6% (6)	-16.3% (-8)	60% (9)	13.6% (23)	16.1% (9)	4.3% (4)	30.1% (22)	11.7% (27)	14.6% (39)	-24.4% (-10)	-9.7% (-14)
Harefield	3.9% (56)	-22.7% (-20)	3.9% (22)	-16.3% (-7)	1.4% (5)	38.9% (7)	-14.3% (-2)	-13.3% (-16)	-28.9% (-13)	0% (0)	57.9% (11)	9.5% (19)	11.2% (28)	-11.1% (-1)	2% (2)
Millbrook	-0.4% (-8)	-3.4% (-4)	18.7% (126)	1.8% (1)	-7.5% (-34)	11.5% (6)	-19% (-4)	-26.9% (-54)	-32.3% (-20)	-20.4% (-22)	46.9% (15)	6.7% (16)	7.4% (22)	36.1% (13)	-40.1% (-69)
Peartree	9.3% (128)	-13.7% (-13)	10.3% (51)	-14.3% (-5)	33.3% (93)	0% (0)	-21.7% (-5)	27.4% (29)	22.2% (8)	32.7% (18)	32% (8)	22.8% (39)	10.3% (23)	-25.6% (-11)	12.7% (10)
Portswood	6.3% (93)	23.2% (29)	23.7% (101)	-8.7% (-4)	33.7% (66)	-24.3% (-9)	-35.3% (-6)	24.6% (35)	88.9% (24)	12.2% (11)	31.1% (14)	38.8% (52)	35.2% (56)	37.8% (14)	-31% (-49)
Redbridge	2.7% (57)	-5.7% (-8)	9.8% (78)	19% (12)	8.1% (44)	132% (33)	-37.5% (-9)	-35.7% (-85)	-29.3% (-22)	-31.9% (-38)	16.1% (5)	16.9% (49)	15.4% (56)	-38.5% (-10)	29.1% (32)
Shirley	3% (62)	2.8% (5)	10.2% (71)	-3% (-2)	12.7% (60)	1.9% (1)	-23.1% (-6)	-18.2% (-29)	13.5% (5)	-18.7% (-17)	22.2% (8)	21.5% (41)	21.5% (54)	31.3% (15)	-22.1% (-33)
Sholing	1.6% (14)	-42.9% (-30)	7.5% (24)	16.1% (5)	12.8% (25)	60% (9)	100% (6)	-4.8% (-4)	-22.2% (-6)	4.3% (2)	-41.7% (-10)	12.8% (15)	4.6% (7)	0% (0)	25.3% (20)
Swaythling	-4.2% (-52)	2.9% (2)	-4.5% (-20)	-3.9% (-2)	-0.4% (-1)	-12.5% (-4)	57.1% (4)	31% (26)	23.5% (8)	48.6% (18)	31.3% (10)	-12.8% (-19)	-13.7% (-25)	-48.4% (-15)	-30.9% (-21)
Woolston	4.2% (68)	15% (16)	2.1% (15)	34.5% (19)	20.1% (96)	75% (18)	7.1% (1)	27.4% (23)	45.2% (14)	4.8% (2)	38.9% (14)	-3.3% (-10)	-6.5% (-24)	0% (0)	-3.2% (-3)

The number of domestic violent crimes increased in all but three wards, highlighting that domestic violence is a city-wide issue; with an increase also seen in Bassett ward, despite domestic violence being more prevalent in the most deprived neighbourhoods (see section 3.2). Notably, the number of drug offences increased in all but one ward (Sholing).

Increases in hate crime across the city are primarily driven by increases in Redbridge and Woolston wards. A more detailed look found that increases in Redbridge are primarily driven by race and sexual orientation motivated hate crime, with increases in Woolston driven by increases in racially motivated hate crimes.

2.4 Crime Prioritisation

Similar to the full assessment undertaken in 2018/19, a simple score was calculated to help inform priority setting for crime types in Southampton. This was based on ranking the following factors for each crime type:

- 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

These ranks were then combined into an overall score with each factor given an equal weighting. Based on the overall rank of these factors, the top 3 priorities were identified to be (*Figure 2.8*):

- Violent crime (all forms – including violence in a public place)
- Sexual offences, particularly rape
- Domestic crimes including domestic violent crime

Residential burglary featured as a priority last year. However, due to a decline in the volume and severity of offences, it doesn't feature as prominently this year. Nonetheless, this should be something the Partnership continues to closely monitor as Southampton still has the 2nd highest rate amongst comparator areas and has significantly higher rates than all other Hampshire districts.

It is important to note that, these are not the only areas of community safety that the Strategic Assessment recommends the Partnership prioritise. However, it provides an additional tool for the Partnership to consider when determining areas of focus. In addition to those priority areas highlighted above, there were notable increases in the number of drug offences, drug affected crimes,

cruelty to children, modern slavery and hate crimes during 2019/20.⁶ Changes in the above crime types will be examined in more detail alongside alcohol affected crime in section 3.

Figure 2.8: Crime change and prioritisation matrix

Indicator	2018/19 count	2019/20 count	2018/19 crime severity score	2019/20 crime severity score	Formal action taken %**	Percentage change 2018/19 to 2019/20 count	Percentage change 2018/19 to 2019/20 crime severity score	iQuanta CSP position*	Overall priority rank
Total crime*	31,837	32,303	20.15	20.56	12.2	1.5%	2.0%	2	
Most serious violence*	199	192	1.68	1.73	26.8	-3.5%	2.6%	10	27
Violent crime*	11,048	11,868	5.76	5.91	11.5	7.4%	2.5%	1	1
Violence with injury*	4,185	4,257	4.73	4.67	14.6	1.7%	-1.1%	2	8
Violence without injury*	4,892	4,992	0.78	0.76	9.6	2.0%	-2.6%	1	5
Burglary residential*	1,875	1,648	3.55	3.27	4.7	-12.1%	-8.0%	2	11
Burglary non-residential*	653	643	0.35	0.34	8.9	-1.5%	-1.3%	3	23
Robbery*	429	440	1.36	1.39	8.7	2.6%	2.7%	6	19
Vehicle offences*	2,314	2,324	0.52	0.54	3.0	0.4%	3.7%	7	13
Sexual offences*	1,053	1,089	6.32	7.01	3.0	3.4%	10.8%	2	3
Sexual offences - rape*	393	447	4.77	5.40	0.4	13.7%	13.2%	1	2
Sexual offences - other*	660	642	1.55	1.56	4.8	-2.7%	0.8%	3	17
Possession of weapons offences*	378	365	0.35	0.28	33.4	-3.4%	-19.5%	1	25
Possession of bladed implement*	179	184	0.04	0.04	37.8	2.8%	2.9%	3	28
Weapon used bladed implement**	676	646	1.30	1.08	20.0	-4.4%	-16.9%	N/A	24
Arson*	174	112	0.22	0.13	8.0	-35.6%	-41.7%	8	29
Malicious communications*	1,226	1,399	0.07	0.08	4.2	14.1%	14.2%	2	10
Modern slavery*	31	36	0.13	0.15	0.0	16.1%	16.3%	9	21
Cruelty to children/young persons*	188	215	0.10	0.12	8.8	14.4%	14.5%	1	14
Stalking and harassment*	1,967	2,608	0.19	0.27	6.8	32.6%	43.5%	3	7
Blackmail*	82	66	0.25	0.21	3.1	-19.5%	-19.4%	4	26
Drug offences*	720	989	0.37	0.42	67.0	37.4%	14.3%	7	19
Hate crime**	738	797	0.18	0.17	17.8	8.0%	-8.2%	N/A	22
Domestic violent crime**	3,486	3,825	1.60	1.67	10.2	9.7%	4.3%	N/A	6
Crimes with domestic flag**	4,293	4,684	3.50	3.69	11.0	9.1%	5.3%	N/A	4
Violent crime with public place flag**	4,033	4,216	2.70	2.69	16.9	4.5%	-0.5%	N/A	9
Anti-social behaviour***	7,765	7,881				1.5%		N/A	12
Serious knife crime**	246	253				2.8%		N/A	18
Alcohol affected crime**	2,647	2,615	1.70	1.75	26.2	-1.2%	3.0%	N/A	15
Drug affected crime**	707	849	0.50	0.45	44.6	20.1%	-10.0%	N/A	16

* The Home Office. Office for National Statistics. Crime in England and Wales - previous year figures have been revised

** Hampshire Constabulary

*** OPOC

Serious knife crime** - Violence against the person where bladed implement was used

Key	
	Year on year increase
	Year on year decrease

⁶ Changes in crime types should be interpreted with the number of crimes as well as changes in counting and recording practices

2.5 Victims and offenders

2.5.1 Victims

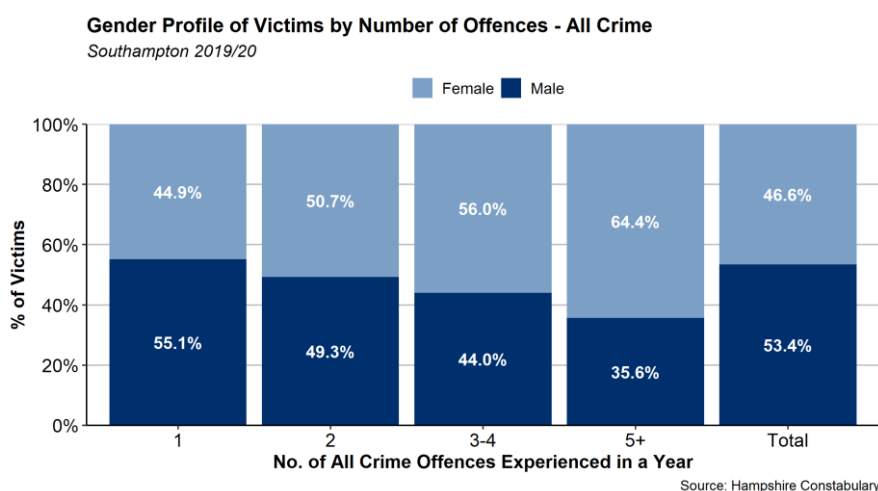
In 2019/20, there were 17,928 unique victims (excluding business and the state) who were involved in 75% of crimes in the city.⁷ Figure 2.9 shows the number of victims by the number of offences they experienced during 2019/20, with most victims experiencing only one crime in the year (80.4%); a slightly lower proportion compared to the previous year (81.8% in 2018/19). However, for the 19.6% of victims experiencing more than one crime in the year, these individuals accounted for 40.6% of crimes where a victim was recorded.

Figure 2.9: Table showing number of offences experienced by known individual victims in 2019/20

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	14,406	59.4	14,406	80.4
2	4,506	18.6	2,253	12.6
3-4	3,124	12.9	949	5.3
5+	2,207	9.1	320	1.8

A small group of individuals (320, 1.8%) experienced 5 or more crimes in the year, collectively these individuals account for 9.1% (2,207) of recorded crime where a victim was recorded. The number of individuals experiencing 5 or more crimes is similar to the previous year (319 individuals in 2018/19).

Figure 2.10: Chart showing gender profile of victims by number of all crime offences experienced



⁷ Hampshire Constabulary 2019/20 – only includes victims with valid age and sex

Males made up a higher proportion of victims than females (53.4% to 46.6%). However, similar to last year, females are more likely to be repeat victims across all crime types than males, with females accounting for 64.4% of victims experiencing 5 or more crimes in the year (*Figure 2.10*).

Victim age profiling of overall crime is similar to the previous year. The most common age groups for victims in 2019/20 were those aged 35-49 (25.9%), followed by the 25-34 (24%) and 18-24 (17.1%) age groups.

The majority of victims identified in 2019/20 were white (58.8%), 9.4% of victims were Black, Asian or Minority Ethnic (BAME) and 31.7% unknown ethnicity⁸. Ethnicity should be interpreted with caution, as the proportion of unknown ethnicity is high. However, ethnicity profiling of victims is in line with what would be expected, as the majority of Southampton's population are white, with 14.1% BAME (2011 Census).

2.5.2 Offenders

Around 8,604 individual suspects or offenders were identified from police systems for offences that occurred in Southampton during 2019/20, which is approximately a 3.4% increase on the 8,318 identified during 2018/19.⁹ These individuals were collectively responsible for 52.2% of the crimes committed in Southampton during the year. Using this data, suspects and offenders in the city can be profiled. However, it should be emphasised that this only relates to identified suspects or offenders, who may have different characteristics to those who were not caught or who committed offences that were not recorded.

Figure 2.11 shows that the majority (64.1%) of known offenders committed just one offence during 2019/20, which is slightly lower than the proportion in 2018/19 (64.8%). Despite most offenders committing just one crime in the year, individuals committing just one offence account for just 32.7% of crimes with a known suspect or offender. Those committing more than one crime account for 35.9% of offenders but collectively account for 67.3% of offences.

Figure 2.11: Table showing number of offences committed by known suspects or offenders in 2019/20

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	5,519	32.7	5,519	64.1
2	2,974	17.6	1,487	17.3
3-4	3,260	19.3	974	11.3
5+	5,107	30.3	624	7.3

⁸ Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

⁹ Hampshire Constabulary 2019/20 – only includes suspects and offenders with valid age and sex.

The proportion of prolific offenders is similar to the previous year, with 7.5% of offenders in 2018/19 and 7.3% of offenders in 2019/20 committing 5 or more offences. Despite prolific offenders accounting for just 7.3% (624 individuals) of offenders in 2019/20, these individuals account for 30.3% of crimes where there was a known suspect or offender. This illustrates the importance of tackling reoffending if crime levels are to reduce in the city.

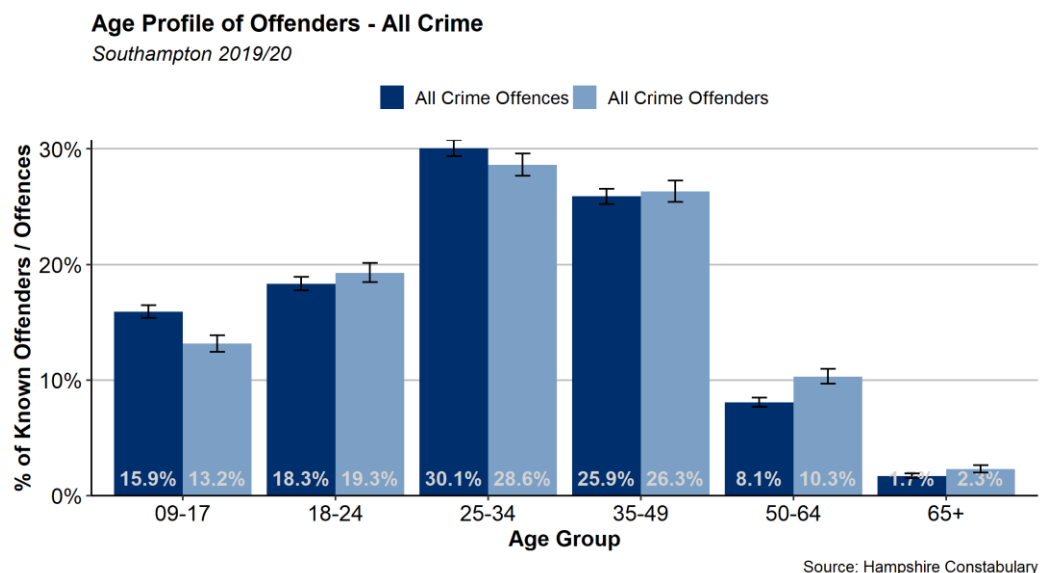
Violence without injury continues to be the most frequent offence type (29.3%) committed by prolific offenders in 2019/20, followed by shoplifting (14.6%) and violence with injury (14%).

The majority (71.2%) of offenders identified in 2019/20 were male, which is similar to the previous year (71.5%). Males are also much more likely to commit multiple offences in the year than females, with 78% of the most prolific (5+ offences) offenders male.

Figure 2.12 shows the age profile of offenders for all crimes in 2019/20. The age profile for offenders identified in 2019/20 is similar to the previous year, with those aged 25-34 years making up the largest group of offenders (28.6%), followed by the 35-49 (26.3%) and 18-24 (19.3%) age groups. There has been a slight increase in the proportion of offenders aged under 18, with 11.8% of offenders aged under 18 in 2018/19, compared with 13.2% in 2019/20.

Similar to ethnicity profiling for victims, over half of offenders and suspects identified in 2019/20 were white (55.2%), 9.1% BAME and 35.8% unknown ethnicity.

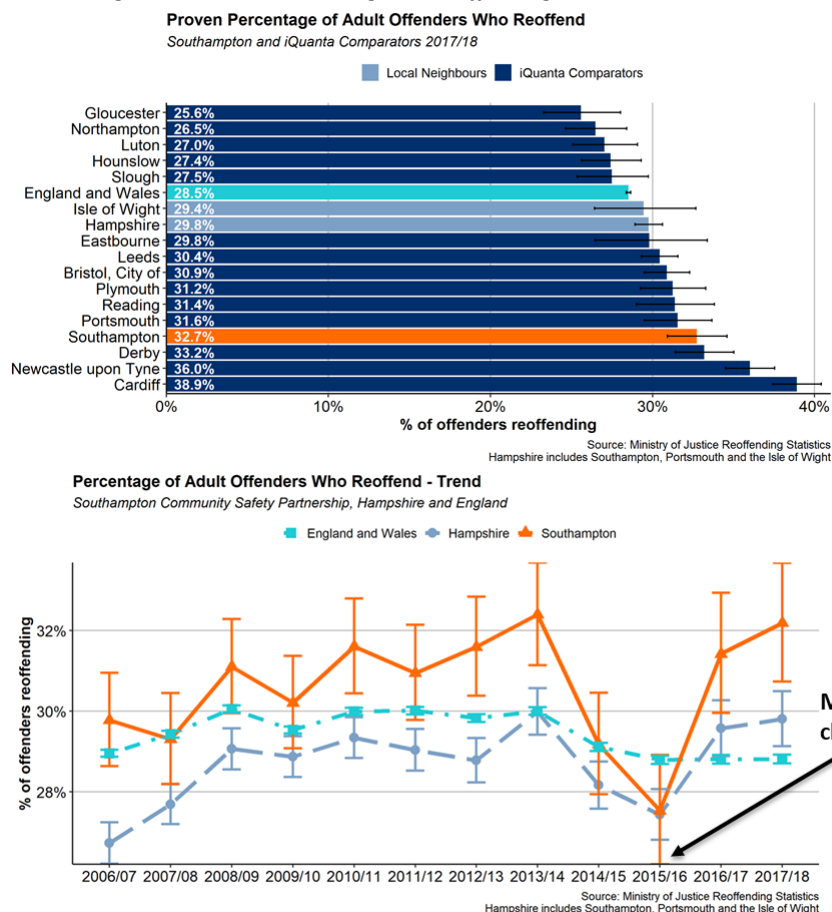
Figure 2.12: Chart showing age profile of offenders and offences



2.5.3 Reoffending

In Southampton, 32.7% of adult offenders in the 2017/18 cohort reoffended (*Figure 2.13*), which is significantly higher than the England and Wales reoffending rate (28.5%). Southampton adult reoffenders will on average commit 4.2 reoffences; higher than the England and Wales average of 4 reoffences.¹⁰ Due to changes in the data source and methodology of reoffending statistics¹¹, it is not possible to examine long-term trends, however, data from the last three years are comparable. Southampton has experienced an overall increase in the adult reoffending rate since 2015/16, with the reoffending rate experiencing a 0.9% percentage point increase from 31.8% in 2016/17 to 32.7% in 2017/18, however, this increase is not statistically significant (*Figure 2.13*). The increase since 2015/16 suggests that reoffending is a growing problem in Southampton, or that reoffenders are more likely to be identified than single offenders.

Figure 2.13: Benchmarking and trend charts showing adult reoffending rate

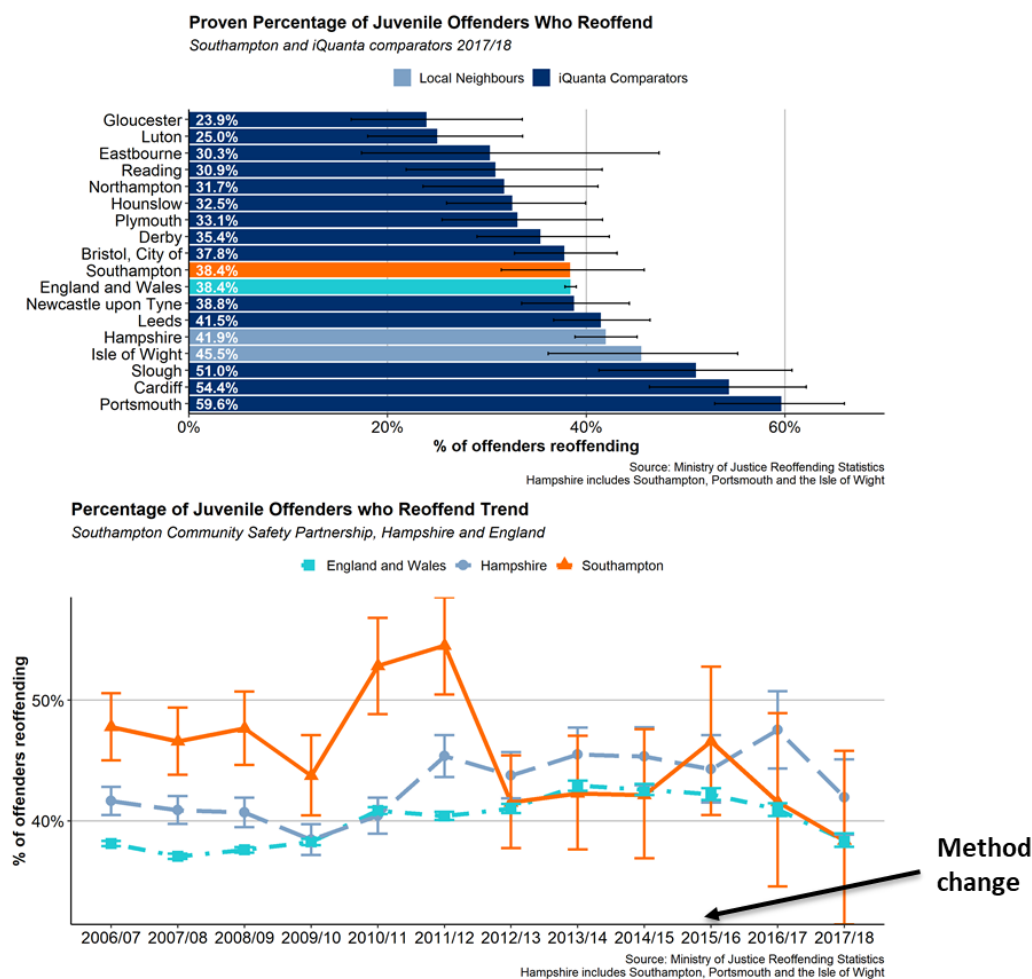


¹⁰ Caution is required when interpreting reoffending data as it does not account for differences/changes in the case-mix of offenders either over time or between areas.

¹¹ Ministry of Justice – Guide to proven reoffending statistics (2020), Online available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/872393/guide-to-proven-reoffending_Jan20_Final.pdf

Figure 2.14 shows that 38.4% of the 2017/18 youth offending cohort in Southampton reoffended, which is similar to the England and Wales average (38.4%). Differences in youth reoffending rates between areas should be interpreted with caution, as confidence intervals are large. Youth reoffenders in Southampton will on average commit 3.8 reoffences, which is slightly lower than the England and Wales average of 4 reoffences. There was a -3.2% percentage point decline in the Southampton youth offending rate from 41.6% in 2016/17 to 38.4% in 2017/18; despite this decline not being statistically significant, it is a step in the right direction.

Figure 2.14: Benchmarking and trend charts showing youth (juvenile) reoffending rate



2.6 Update on points for the Partnership to note

Full Assessment points to note – 2018/19	2019/20 refresh
The increasing trend in recorded crime in the city appears to be slowing (1% in 2018/19). However, Southampton still has the third highest recorded crime rate amongst comparator areas. The Partnership should continue to support initiatives which focus on mitigating the risk factors for crime; crime reduction; and community engagement in Southampton.	Still current. Southampton had a 1.5% increase in recorded crime in 2019/20 and had the second highest rate amongst comparator areas. However, changes in overall crime 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).
Based on the crime prioritisation scoring exercise, the top four crime priorities for the city are violent crime, particularly violence without injury; residential burglary; sexual offences, particularly rape; and domestic crimes including domestic violent crime. These should be considered alongside issues identified by residents and known risk factors/drivers of crime.	Still current. Prioritisation scoring in 2019/20 identified the top three priorities of violent crime (all forms – including violence in a public place), sexual offences, particularly rape and domestic crimes including domestic violent crime. Residential burglary did not feature as highly in 2019/20 due to a decline in the volume and severity of offences. Nonetheless, this should be something the Partnership continues to closely monitor as Southampton still has the 2nd highest rate amongst comparator areas and has significantly higher rates than all other Hampshire districts.
Hampshire Constabulary should continue to ensure that Crime Data Integrity remains a priority, applying the Home Office Counting Rules consistently, identifying training requirements and conducting internal audits to enable a robust analysis of changing crime patterns and trends going forward.	Still current.
The Partnership should continue to work to understand the extent of unreported crime in Southampton and take action to address any barriers to reporting incidents, particularly among the most vulnerable.	Still current.
The Partnership need to continue to work together to ensure housing and employment opportunities and outcomes for offenders are as good as possible, with support prioritised for those offenders most at risk of reoffending.	Still current.
Additional points for the Partnership to note – 2019/20	
Data up to the period March 2020 has largely been unaffected by coronavirus, however, restrictions imposed on people's daily life has had an impact on crime statistics and will continue to do so as restrictions are reintroduced across the country. The Partnership should continue to monitor existing areas of focus in relation to coronavirus and new threats, as intelligence emerges. It is likely coronavirus will continue to alter existing patterns of crime in the city, particularly over the coming months.	

3. Significant community safety issues

3.1 Violent crime

Southampton has a violent crime rate of 47 crimes per 1,000 population (*Figure 3.1*), which is the highest among comparator Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) and 15th highest in England. Southampton's rate of violent crimes has remained significantly higher than the national average since 2011/12 (*Figure 3.2*). Southampton experienced a 7.4% increase in the number of violent crimes between 2018/19 and 2019/20.

Figure 3.1: Benchmarking chart showing the rate of violent crimes

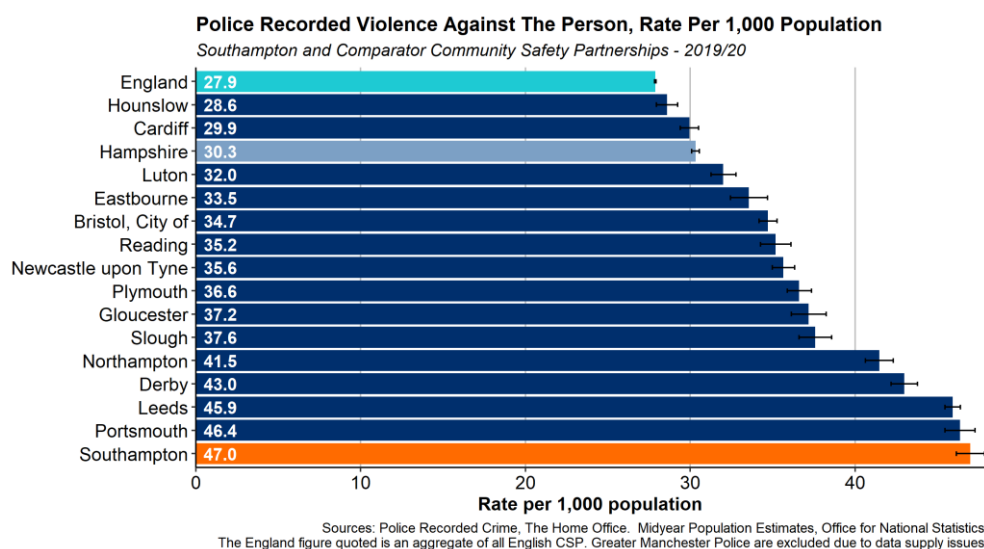
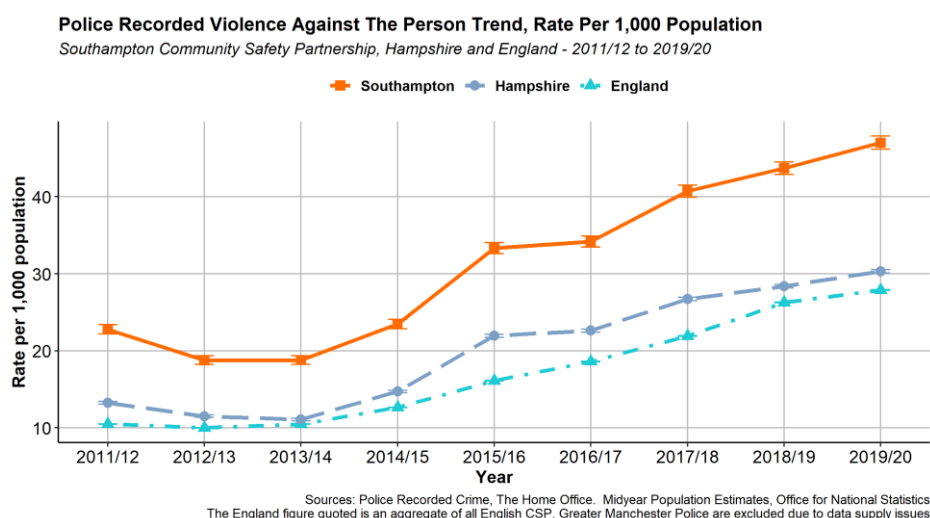


Figure 3.2: Trend in the rate of violent crimes for Southampton, Hampshire and England



However, increases in overall violent crime are still being driven by changes in counting rules introduced in 2018 for stalking and harassment offences. Prior to the change in counting rules, stalking and harassment was a subcategory of violence without injury, with stalking and harassment crimes only counted if they were the only offence. After the rule change, stalking and harassment is its own discrete category within violence against the person offences and stalking and harassment offences are now counted in addition to the most serious offence involving the same victim and offender.¹² This has had the effect of increasing the overall number of recorded violent crimes since 2018.

Over the last year in Southampton there has been an increase in the resourcing of the high harm team, which target the highest harm offences including, but not limited to most serious violence and drug related violence. Alongside changes in counting rules for stalking and harassment, this may have also had an impact on the number of violent crimes in the city over the last year.

A deep dive¹³ into the overall increases in violent crime found that increases in stalking and harassment crimes accounted for 78.2% of the overall increase in the volume of violent crime in Southampton over the last year. This compares with 47.9% nationally (excluding Greater Manchester Police), which suggests changes in counting rules are having a significantly greater impact locally in Southampton than nationally. The impact of changes in counting rules are acknowledged locally, with it thought that the effect of which will flatten out as the recording of harassment, stalking and coercive and controlling behaviour becomes the new norm.¹⁴

Malicious communications are a subgroup of offences within stalking and harassment. There has been a developing trend among young people and malicious communications, which is likely driven by the use of social media to commit crime. Offenders and victims of malicious communications are skewed towards younger age groups. Almost a third (32.8%) of malicious communication offenders were aged under 25, with 12.7% of these aged under 18. 33.9% of malicious communications victims were aged under 25 (13% aged under 18).

The picture of violent crime at sub-city is similar to last year, with the rate of violent crime and severity highest in Bargate, Bevois and Bitterne wards (Figure 3.3). The peak time for violent crime is in the early hours of Saturday and Sunday.

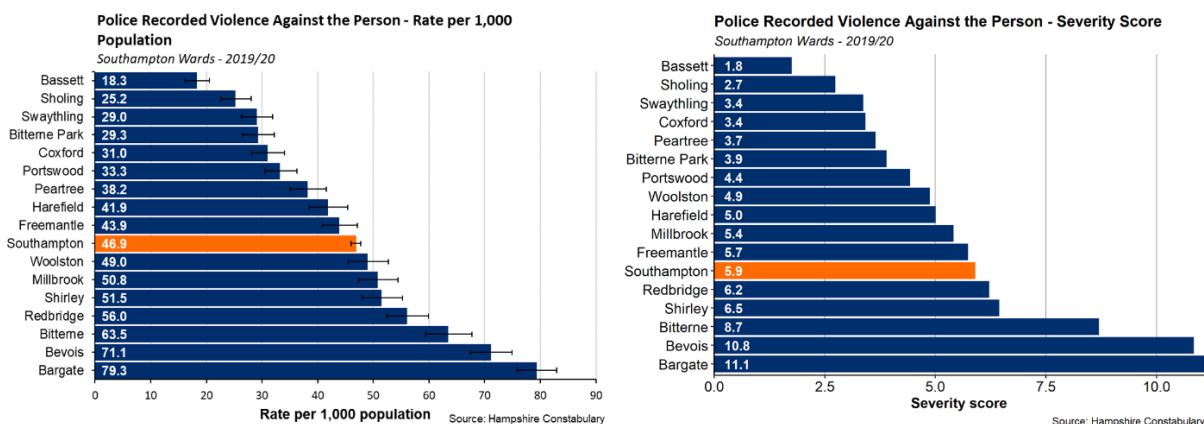
¹² Office for National Statistics – Crime Survey for England and Wales (2019) Online Available at:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingseptember2018>

¹³ Home Office Police recorded crime

¹⁴ Hampshire Constabulary Force Strategic Assessment 2020

Figure 3.3: Benchmarking charts showing the rate (left) and severity (right) of violent crimes by Southampton ward



Domestic violence continues to be a driver of violent crime in the city; 32.3% of violent crime in 2019/20 was flagged as domestic, a 0.8% percentage point increase on the 31.5% in 2018/19. Although the change compared to the previous year is not significant, it follows a rising trend where a greater proportion of violent crimes are being flagged as domestic. However, rises in certain crime types, particularly domestic violence should be interpreted with caution, as increases could be due to changes in recording and reporting practices as well as more victims reporting, rather than a genuine rise in crime.¹⁵

3.1.1 Crimes involving a bladed implement

In Southampton during 2019/20 there were 646 crimes that involved the use of a bladed implement, a 4.4% decline compared to 2018/19. However, despite the decline in the number of offences, Southampton still has the highest rate of crimes involving a bladed implement across all districts in Hampshire. The profile of offenders for crimes involving a bladed implement is similar to last year, with offenders of this crime type skewed towards males and younger age groups; highlighting the importance of early intervention¹⁶.

3.1.2 Victims and perpetrators of violent crime

In 2019/20, there were 8,239 unique victims of violent crimes, with 21.3% of these individuals experiencing more than one violent crime in the year; higher than the previous year (19.7% in 2018/19). Individuals experiencing more than one violent crime, accounted for 41.8% of all violent crimes in the year (where a victim was recorded). 18.5% of violent crime victims were also a victim of

¹⁵ Crime Survey for England and Wales – year ending March 2020, Online available at:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2020>

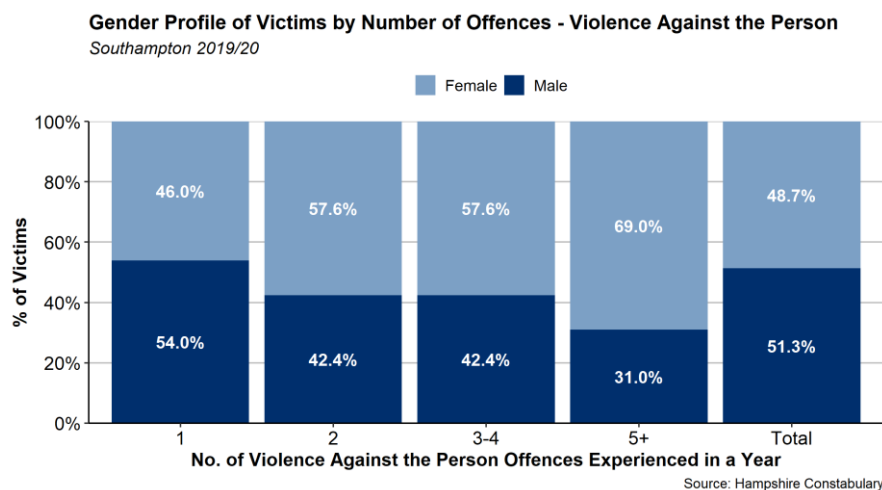
¹⁶ Home Office: Serious Violence Strategy (2018), Online available at:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/698009/serious-violence-strategy.pdf

other crimes in the year, with victims experiencing multiple violent crimes more likely to be a victim of other crimes.

Males (51.3%) accounted for a greater proportion of violent crime victims than females (48.7%), however, females accounted for more violent crimes than males overall, with females more likely to be repeat victims of violent crime than males (Figure 3.4).

Figure 3.4: Chart showing gender profile of violent crime victims by the number of offences experienced in the year



Those aged under 25 continue to be most at risk of being a victim of violence, with 37.8% of violent crime victims aged under 25 years in 2019/20; 18.8% of violent crime victims were aged under 18 and 19% aged 18-24 years. Notably, the proportion of violent crime victims aged under 18 experienced a significant increase over the last year, from 16.9% in 2018/19 to 18.8% in 2019/20.

There were 5,509 suspects and offenders of violent crime in 2019/20, of which 32.6% committed more than one violent crime in the year, with these individuals accounting for 58.5% of violent offences in the year. The most prolific violent crime offenders (5+ offences) accounted for 3.8% (208 individuals) of offenders, but 15.1% of violent crime offences. 25.8% of violent crime offenders also committed other crimes in the year, with offenders who commit multiple violent crimes more likely to commit other crimes in year.

Similar to the previous year, the majority of violent crime offenders in 2019/20 were male (66.8%). 29.6% of violent crime offenders were aged under 25; lower than the 37.8% of victims aged under 25 for violent crimes. 12.4% of violent crime offenders were aged under 18 in 2019/20, a non-significant increase on the 11.1% in 2018/19. 30.4% of violent crime offenders were aged 25-34 and 27.2% aged 35-49 years.

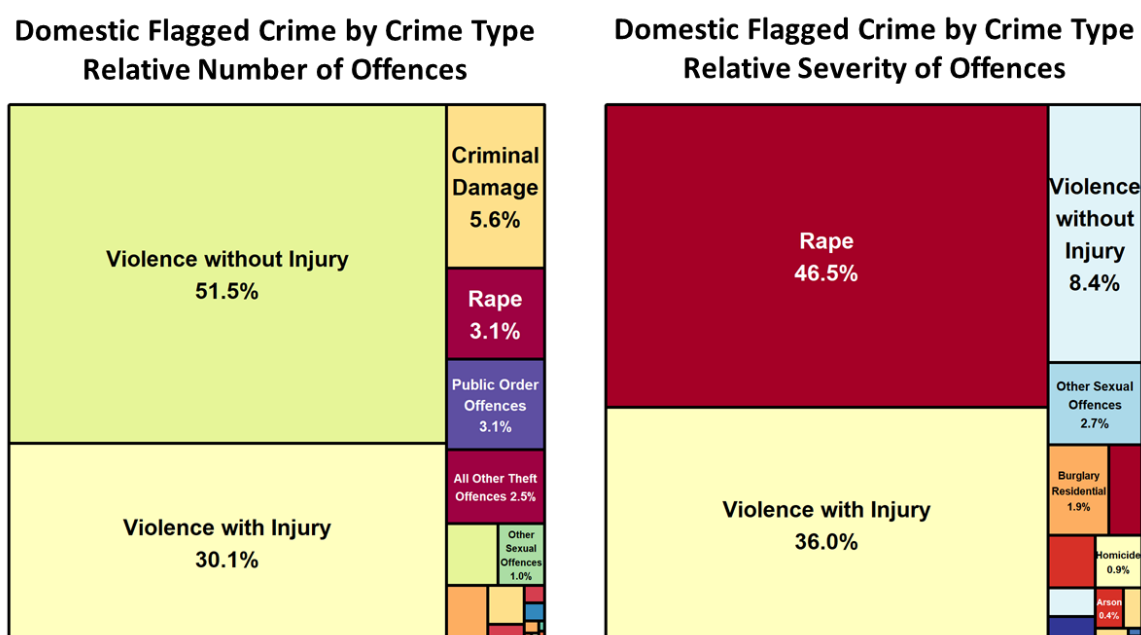
3.1.3 Update on points for the Partnership to note

Full Assessment points to note – 2018/19	2019/20 refresh
Violent crime has been identified as a priority crime type for the Partnership. Perpetrators of this crime type tend to have a young age profile and therefore early intervention should be a focus of Partnership work to reduce violent crime.	Still current. Violent crime also identified as a priority in 2019/20. Victims and perpetrators of violent crimes continue to be skewed towards younger age groups with 29.6% of violent crime offenders and 37.8% of violent crime victims aged under 25 in 2019/20. There has been an increase in the proportion of violent crime victims and offenders aged under 18 over the last year; this should be something the Partnership continues to monitor.
Knife enabled crime is higher in Southampton than in other Hampshire districts but Southampton has a relatively low rate of formal police action against offenders compared to other districts. Knife crime should be a particular focus for early intervention.	Still current. Southampton continues to have the highest rate of knife enabled crime across Hampshire districts. Victim and offenders of this crime type continue to be skewed towards younger age groups, with 47.8% of offenders and 40.1% of victims aged under 25 in 2019/20; highlighting the opportunity for early intervention.
The Partnership should continue to carefully monitor data from a range of sources and triangulate with Police data, in order to better understand the true nature and trends in violent crime in Southampton and develop prevention, intelligence and enforcement plans to tackle emerging crime patterns.	Still current.
Southampton City Council and YOS should continue to work with schools on a variety of weapon awareness projects aimed at both staff and young people.	Still current.
Additional points for the Partnership to note – 2019/20	
There has been a developing trend in malicious communications among young people, which is likely driven by the use of social media. Almost a third (32.8%) of malicious communication offenders and 33.9% of victims were aged under 25 in 2019/20. The Partnership should continue to work with partners and schools to raise awareness and educate young people on this crime. Particularly as malicious communications are a subgroup of stalking and harassment, and in some cases these crimes can be a precursor for more serious offences, particularly those that are flagged as domestic.	

3.2 Domestic crimes

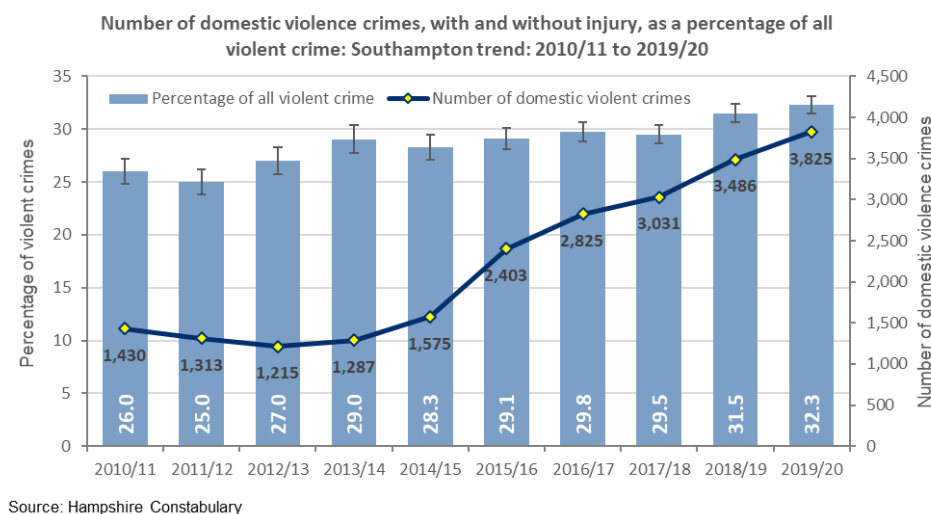
Figure 3.5 shows the ‘case mix’ in the number and severity of domestic flagged crimes. Over 80% of domestic flagged crimes in Southampton were violent crimes, with violence without injury accounting for over half (51.5%) of domestic flagged crimes in 2019/20. However, when examining the severity of domestic flagged crime, rape accounts for 46.5% of the harm caused by domestic flagged crimes, despite accounting for just 3.1% of domestic flagged offences; highlighting the harm caused by domestic rape.

Figure 3.5: Tree maps showing relative number (left) and severity (right) of offences for domestic flagged crimes in Southampton during 2019/20



Domestic flagged crime accounted for 14.5% of all recorded crime in Southampton during 2019/20, a significantly higher proportion than in 2018/19 (13.5%). There were 4,684 domestic flagged offences in 2019/20, which is a 9.1% increase compared to the previous year. The number of domestic violent crimes also experienced a 9.7% increase from 3,486 crimes in 2018/19 to 3,825 crimes in 2019/20 (Figure 3.6).

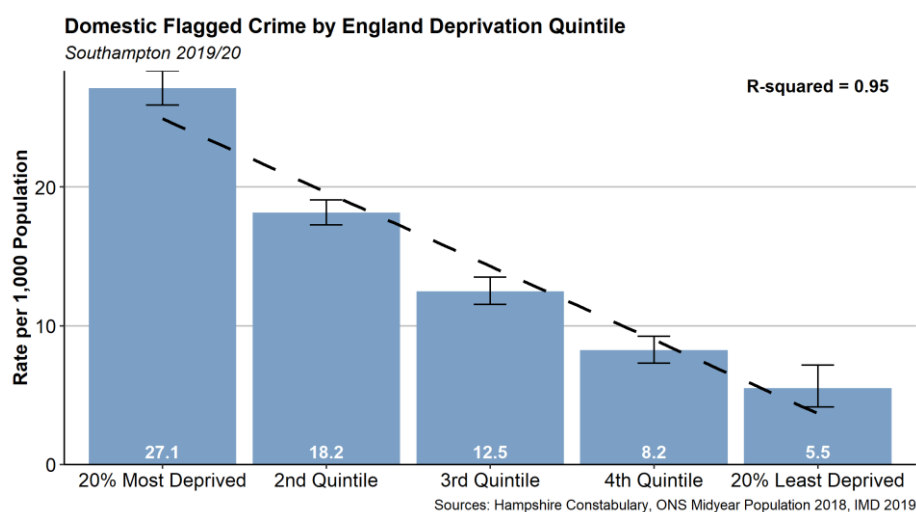
Figure 3.6: Trend in the number and proportion of violent crimes that are flagged as domestic



However, the increase in domestic flagged and domestic violent crimes, will in part be driven by increases in the number of stalking and harassment crimes due to changes in counting rules for stalking and harassment offences. Increases in stalking and harassment offences over the last year account for 80.5% of the overall increase in the volume of domestic violent crimes. 37.8% of stalking and harassment offences in 2019/20 were flagged as domestic; which is particularly concerning as stalking and harassment offences can often be a precursor for more serious offences.

The impact of domestic violence on children in the city continues to be significant, with 52.2% of Southampton High Risk Domestic Abuse Referrals (HRDA) having children or young people in the household (April 2018 – March 2020). Additionally, 58.9% of child assessments undertaken in 2018/19 had domestic violence recorded as an assessment factor.

Figure 3.7: Quintile chart showing the relationship between domestic flagged crimes and deprivation

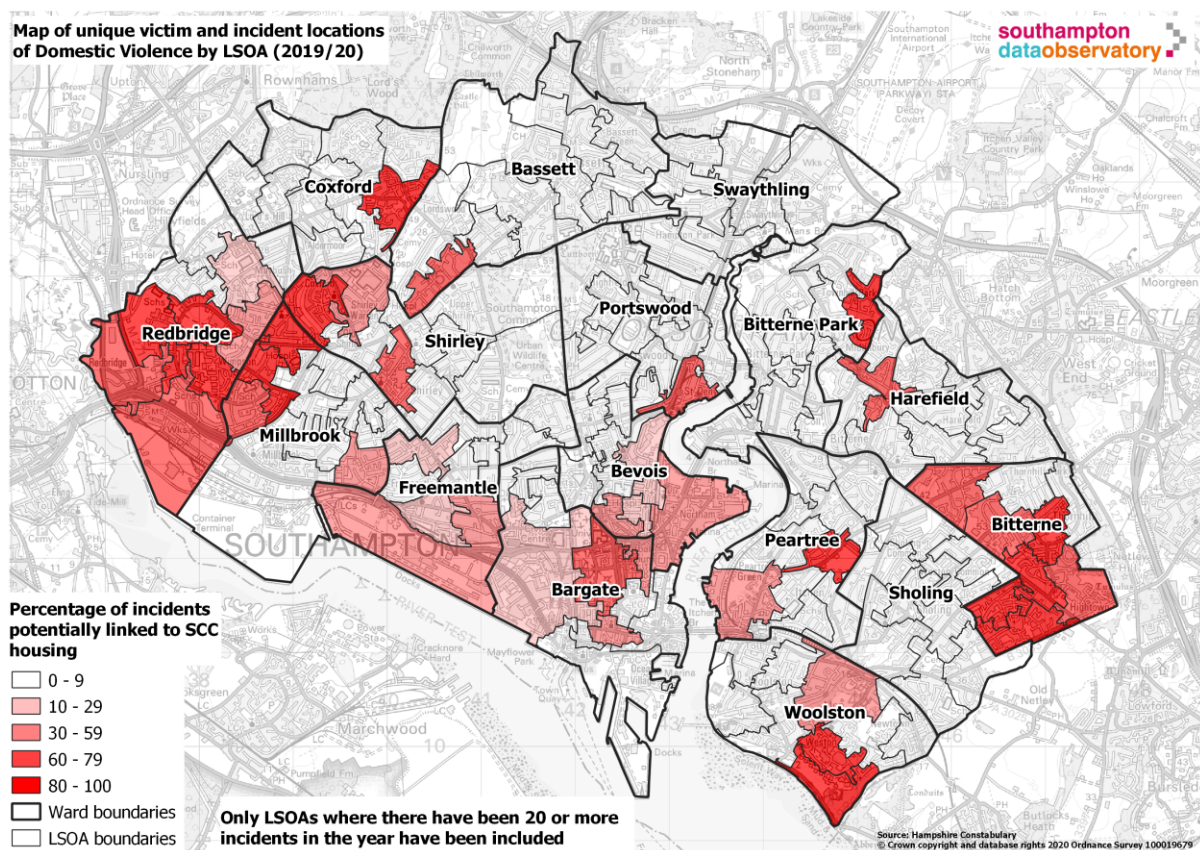


Patterns of domestic flagged crime and domestic violent crime are similar to last year, with rates of both domestic flagged and domestic violent crime still highest in Bitterne, Redbridge and Woolston wards. Domestic crimes continue to have strong links to deprivation (*Figure 3.7*), with the rate of domestic flagged crimes 4.9 times higher in the most deprived neighbourhoods in the city compared to the least deprived (2019/20).

As well as showing strong links with deprivation, there is also a link between domestic violence and Southampton City Council (SCC) social housing. Incidents of domestic violence were mapped against SCC social housing (based on postcode analysis). Incidents were de-duplicated based on unique victim ID and postcode, so analysis wouldn't be skewed by a handful of high-volume cases, therefore, victims will only be counted once in one location.

Southampton City Council are responsible for approximately 14.5% of housing in the city, however, a disproportionate amount of domestic violence incidents (44.1%) are potentially linked to SCC social housing. There are notable clusters of neighbourhoods in Woolston, Bitterne and Redbridge wards where over 80% of domestic violence incidents in the last year are potentially linked to SCC housing (*Figure 3.8*).

Figure 3.8: Map showing proportion of Domestic Violence incidents that are potentially linked to SCC housing by Lower Super Output Area (LSOA)



However, there are a few limitations that should be considered when interpreting this analysis. These include:

- Incident location may not necessarily be home; it's recognised that not all DV happens in the home
- Can only draw 'potential' links between incidents and SCC social housing, as a postcode can cover multiple addresses
- The analysis only includes incidents with a valid postcode. 10% of incidents did not have a valid postcode

3.2.1 Victims and perpetrators of domestic crimes

In 2019/20 there were 3,193 unique victims of domestic flagged crimes, which is a 5.8% increase on the number of victims in 2018/19. This increase, in part, could be due to an increase in the propensity of victims to report domestic abuse, as well as better recording of domestic abuse by police forces¹⁷.

In addition, there was a greater proportion of repeat victims of domestic flagged crimes in 2019/20 compared to 2018/19; with 26.9% of domestic flagged crime victims experiencing more than one crime in the year, which is higher than the 22.5% in 2018/19. Those experiencing multiple domestic flagged crimes continue to be more likely a victim of other offences in the year.

Females still make up the majority of domestic flagged crime victims (68.3% in 2019/20). The most common age group for domestic crime victims in 2019/20 are still those aged 25-34 years (31.4%), followed by the 35-49 (28.1%) and 18-24 (20.2%) age groups.

There were 2,847 domestic crime offenders identified in 2019/20, a 4.8% increase on the number identified in 2018/19. 28.3% of domestic offenders committed more than one domestic offence in the year, with repeat offenders accounting for over half (51.3%) of domestic crimes in the year. Similar to 2018/19, offenders committing multiple domestic crimes in the year are also much more likely to commit other offences. Tackling repeat offenders would appear to be key in reducing rates of domestic related crime in the city.

Sex and age profiling of domestic crime offenders for 2019/20 is similar to the previous year, with males accounting for 70.4% of domestic crime offenders in 2019/20 (69.9% in 2018/19). The most common age group for domestic crime offenders are still those aged 25-34 (34.5%), followed by 35-49 (29%) and 18-24 (19%) age groups.

¹⁷ Office for National Statistics – Crime Survey for England and Wales (March 2020), Online available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2020>

3.2.2 Update on points for the Partnership to note

Full Assessment points to note – 2018/19	2019/20 refresh
Rape and DSA should remain priority offence types for the Partnership.	Still current.
Domestic violence continues to be a driver of violent crime in the city. It accounts for almost a third of violent crime and rose by 15% year on year.	Still current. The number of domestic violent crimes has risen for a seventh consecutive year and experienced a 9.7% increase over the last year.
Safeguarding for victims at all risk levels, including low and medium risk, should be an area of early intervention to reduce repeat harm and escalation.	Still current.
25% of domestic offenders are responsible for almost 50% of domestic offences. Interventions to address repeat offending at all risk levels would contribute to reduced harm and escalation. Specific recommendations in this respect have been made as part of the recent SCC DV needs assessment.	Still current. Repeat offending for domestic offence offenders remains an issue, with 28.3% of offenders who commit multiple offences responsible for 51.3% of domestic crimes. Additionally, almost a third (32.2%) of domestic offence offenders commit other offence types in the year, with those committing multiple domestic offences more likely to commit other crimes.
The Partnership should investigate the possibility of creating a single dataset to fully assess repeat victimisation (and repeat perpetrators) to understand if interventions are resulting in a cessation of DSA. The Partnership need to work to encourage and enable the sharing of datasets across agencies to achieve this.	Still current. Repeat victimisation increased over the last year, with 22.5% of victims in 2018/19 experiencing more than 1 domestic offence, compared to 26.9% in 2019/20.
High and increasing demands on DSA services in the city coupled with the level of repeat victimisation highlight that unmet need may be an issue in terms of prevention and intervention services.	Still current. Demand on DSA services across the city remains high (HIOV Force Strategic Assessment 2020).
The Partnership should continue to support children who are victims of DSA.	Still current. Impact of domestic violence on children in the city continues to be significant. Over half (52.2%) of Southampton HRDA referrals had children or young people in the household and 58.9% of child assessments had domestic violence recorded as an assessment factor.
Additional points for the Partnership to note – 2019/20	
Domestic violence increased in all but three wards over the last year; highlighting that DV is a citywide issue. However, DV is more prevalent in the most deprived neighbourhoods.	
SCC are responsible for approximately 14.5% of housing in the city, however, a disproportionate amount (44.1%) of domestic violence incidents are potentially linked to SCC housing; with clusters of neighbourhoods in Woolston, Bitterne and Redbridge wards where over 80% of incidents are potentially linked to SCC housing. The Partnership may wish to work with housing and other partners to consider what actions / support could be targeted on social housing settings and build on the Domestic Abuse Housing Alliance (DAHA) accreditation achieved in October 2019.	
37.8% of stalking and harassment offences in 2019/20 were flagged as domestic. This is particularly concerning as stalking and harassment offences can often be a precursor for more serious offences. The Partnership alongside partner organisations should continue to promote and raise awareness of stalking and harassment in domestic settings (including controlling or coercive behaviour), particularly among young people.	

3.3 Sexual offences

Southampton is ranked 2nd highest among comparators and 10th highest in England for the rate of sexual offences (*Figure 3.9*). Southampton is ranked highest among comparators for rape offences and 3rd highest for other sexual offences.

Figure 3.9: Benchmarking chart showing the rate of sexual offences

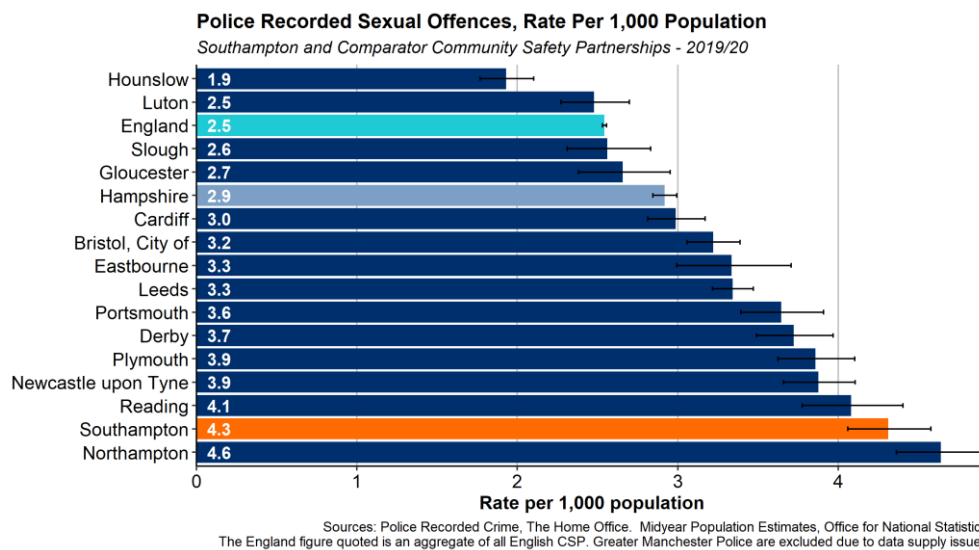
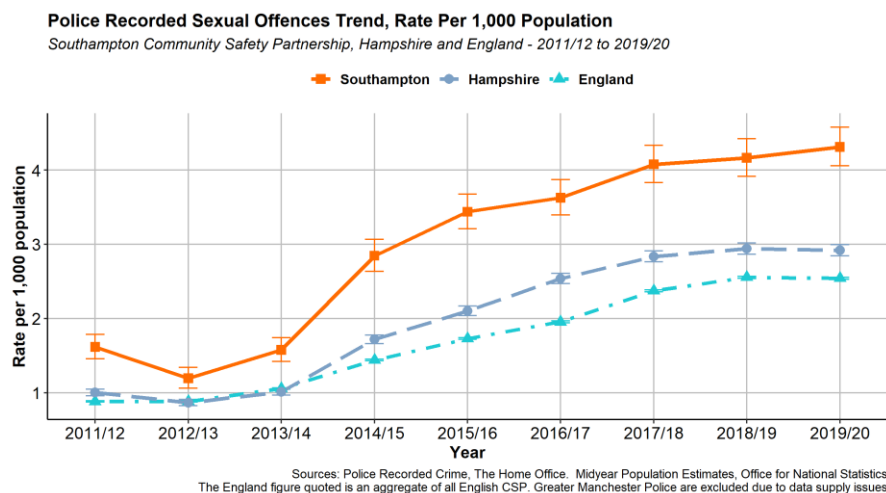


Figure 3.10: Trend in the rate of sexual offences for Southampton, Hampshire and England



Between 2018/19 and 2019/20, Southampton experienced an increase of 3.4% in the number of sexual offences (*Figure 3.10*), a 13.7% increase in rapes and a decline of -2.7% in other sexual offences. The overall increase in sexual offences and rapes in Southampton are not driven by an increase in non-

recent offences¹⁸, with the proportion of non-recent sexual offences in 2019/20 similar to 2018/19 (Figure 3.11). This is also evidenced nationally as, whilst non-recent offences were an important contributor to increases in police recorded sexual offences in recent years, they are no longer having an impact on the overall number of sexual offences.¹⁹

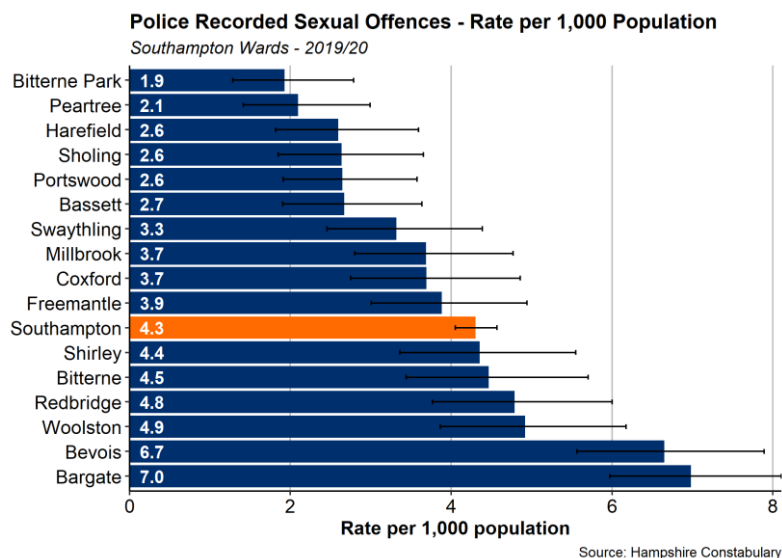
Almost a third (32.7%) of rapes and 7.3% of other sexual offences in 2019/20 were flagged as domestic.

Figure 3.11: Table showing the proportion (%) of sexual offences that are non-recent in 2018/19 and 2019/20

Crime	2018/19	2019/20
All sexual offences	21.5	20.8
Rape	28.8	26.0
Other sexual offences	17.2	17.2

Increases in sexual offences, at least in part, could be due to improvements in police recording practices and increased reporting by victims. However, the effect of this on sexual offences is thought to have been gradually receding in recent years.²⁰ Additionally, there has been operational focus on sexual offences, particularly rapes in Southampton over the last year, which could have contributed to some of the rise. However, increases over the last year may reflect a genuine rise in sexual offences in the city, particularly rape offences. As such, trends should continue to be monitored closely.

Figure 3.12: Chart showing rate of sexual offences for Southampton wards



¹⁸ Non-recent offences are offences that are reported more than 365 days after occurrence

¹⁹ Office for National Statistics – Crime Survey for England and Wales (March 2020), Online available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2020>

Analysis of sexual offences at sub-city level shows a similar pattern to recent years, with rates of sexual offences highest in Bargate and Bevois wards (*Figure 3.12*), which are likely linked to the night time economy.

3.3.1 Victims and perpetrators of sexual offences

There were 866 victims of sexual offences in 2019/20, a 2.4% increase on the 846 victims in 2018/19. A total of 9.7% of sexual offence victims experienced more than one sexual offence in the year, with similar proportions for rape (10.6%) and other sexual offences (6%), suggesting within the year, repeat victimisation of this offence type is low. However, a third (33%) of sexual offence victims also experience other offences in the year (44.7% for rape and 29.4% for other sexual offences) suggesting victims are often vulnerable individuals.

The majority of sexual offence victims in 2019/20 were female (81.2%), with a slightly higher proportion for rape (90.4%) and lower proportion for other sexual offences (75.2%). Similar to 2018/19, the most common age group for rape victims in 2019/20 is 18-24 (27.9%). The majority of offenders are known to the victim, with over a third (33.6%) of rapes in 2019/20 committed by a current or former spouse or partner and 28% by an acquaintance of the victim.

The above findings are in line with Hampshire Constabulary Force Strategic assessment which highlights that the highest risk rape victim profile across Hampshire are females aged 18-24 who are resident or socially active in Southampton, with the offender most likely to be a partner or ex-partner.²⁰

The age profile for other sexual offence victims varies to rape victims, with 55.6% of other sexual offence victims in 2019/20 aged under 18; significantly higher than all other age groups and higher than the previous year (51.1% in 2018/19).

In Southampton during 2019/20, 561 sexual offence offenders were identified. Repeat offending of sexual offences within the year remains low, with 10.2% of sexual offence offenders committing a further sexual offence in the year. However, 35.1% of offenders commit other offence types in the year, with the most common being violence without injury, violence with injury and public order offences.

Similar to 2018/19, the majority of sexual offence offenders identified during 2019/20 were male (93.4%). The most common age group for offenders in 2019/20 was 35-49 (26.4%), followed by 25-34 (26%) and the 18-24 (21.2%) age groups, with these age groups also top for sexual offence offenders in 2018/19.

²⁰ Hampshire Constabulary Force Strategic Assessment (2020)

3.3.2 Update on points for the Partnership to note

Full Assessment points to note – 2018/19	2019/20 refresh
Rape and DSA should remain priority offence types for the Partnership.	Still current.
The Partnership should continue to support children who are victims of DSA.	Still current. Importance of which is highlighted by over half (55.6%) of other sexual offence victims being under 18 years of age in 2019/20.
Additional points for the Partnership to note – 2019/20	
Evidence suggests that the highest risk rape profile across Hampshire are females aged 18-24 either resident or socially active in Southampton, with the perpetrator likely to be a partner or ex-partner. The Partnership should work on protecting and safeguarding this high-risk group.	
Almost a third of rapes are domestic (32.7%). Additionally, when examining the 'case mix' of domestic flagged crimes, rape accounts for the highest severity (see section 3.2). Domestic rape should be something the Partnership continues to monitor closely and target.	

3.4 Residential burglary

Southampton has a residential burglary rate of 6.5 crimes per 1,000 population (2019/20), significantly higher than the England average (4.2 crimes per 1,000 population) and second highest among comparators (Figure 3.13).

Figure 3.13: Benchmarking chart showing the rate of residential burglaries

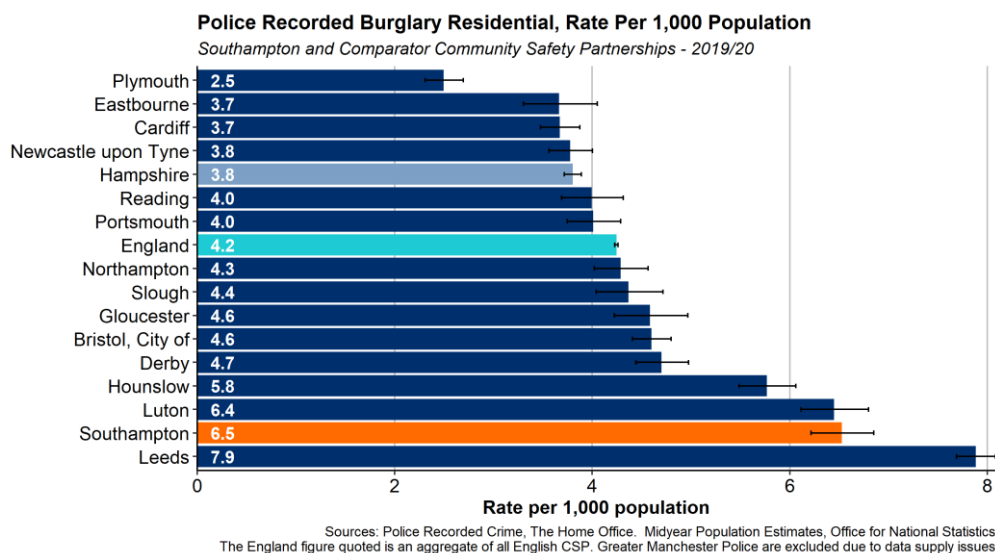
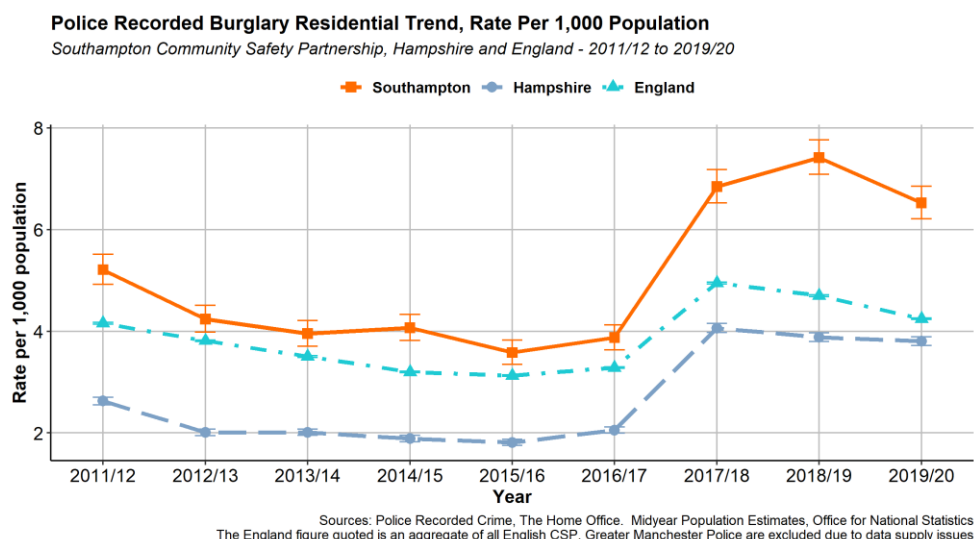


Figure 3.14: Trend in the rate of residential burglaries for Southampton, Hampshire and England



Southampton has experienced a year on year decline of -12.1% in the number of residential burglaries, with England (excluding Greater Manchester Police) experiencing a -9.2% and Hampshire a -1.7% decline during the same period. This is likely to reflect a genuine decline in residential burglaries in Southampton over the last year, as residential burglary alongside other theft offences are less likely

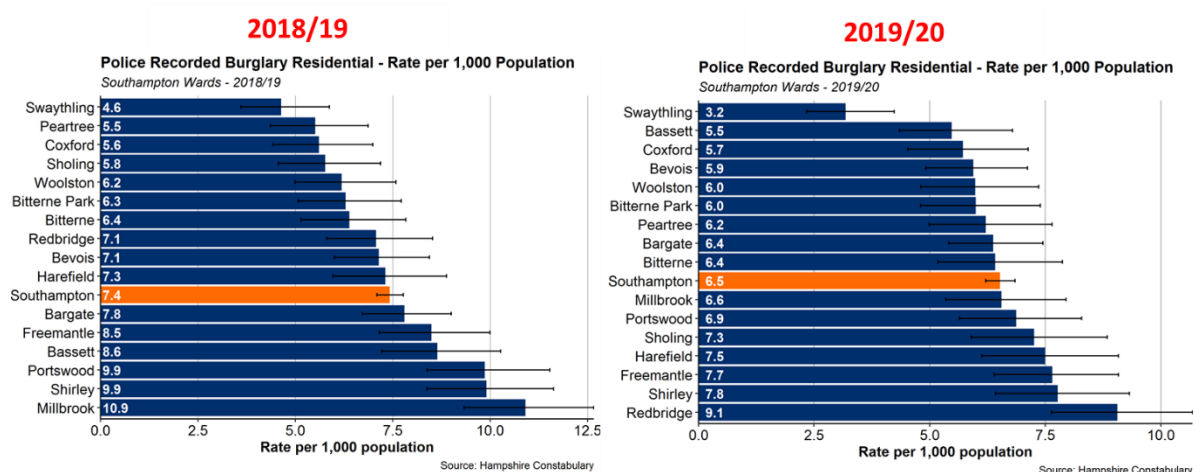
to be impacted by recording improvements, as they are relatively well reported to and recorded by the police.

The Hampshire Force Strategic Assessment highlights the presence of teams in each area which focus on targeting the highest harm/impact offenders and maximise the opportunity to solve additional crimes. This is particularly important as residential burglary offenders are linked to other crime types, with residential burglary accounting for less than a third (31%) of offences committed by known residential burglary offenders in 2019/20. Additionally, there has been an emergence of new technologies used to combat residential burglaries; notably ring door bells, with three times as many instances of their use being reported than 12 months ago. Technology can act as a deterrent and footage captured can be sent to police to support investigations. The factors listed above, in part, could help explain the decline in residential burglaries in the last year.

Over the last 6 months (after March 2020) there has been a notable shift in residential burglaries. There has been an increase in burglaries of sheds and garages, with bikes being a particular target; whilst burglaries of homes were lower than expected. It is thought that this short-term shift was influenced by the coronavirus pandemic, particularly as the bike market became more lucrative during lockdown.

Residential burglary featured as a priority area for Southampton last year, but due to a decline in the volume and severity of offences, it doesn't feature as prominently when scoring crime groups this year. However, when examining the mix of overall crime, residential burglary accounts for just 5.1% of the overall volume of crime in the city, but 15% in terms of relative severity (Figure 2.3). Therefore, residential burglary is an area that should continue to be closely monitored by the Partnership.

Figure 3.15: Ward benchmarking charts showing difference in the rates of residential burglaries between 2018/19 and 2019/20



The sub-city pattern of burglaries for 2019/20 differs slightly compared to the previous year, with Bassett and Portsmouth no longer the most affected wards in 2019/20. Notably, in the most recent

year, Bassett is one of the least affected wards (*Figure 3.15*). In 2019/20, peak times for residential burglaries are still late at night or in the evening.

3.4.1 Update on points for the Partnership to note

Full Assessment points to note – 2018/19	2019/20 refresh
Residential burglary has been identified as a priority crime type for the Partnership.	Changed. Residential burglary no longer features as a priority due to the decline in the number and severity of offences over the last year. However, residential burglary should be something the Partnership continues to monitor, as Southampton has the 2 nd highest rate among comparator CSPs and a significantly higher rate than all other Hampshire districts.
Although residential burglary does not appear on the Hampshire Constabulary Control Strategy, it is an increasing source of concern in Southampton which has become an outlier for this type of offence within Hampshire. Southampton has the third highest rate of residential burglary among similar CSPs and rates continue to rise, while formal action taken rates are low.	Changed. See point above.
The Partnership should seek to understand the changing geography of residential burglary in Southampton with a view to targeting prevention work in key neighbourhoods.	Still current. Over the last year there has been a notable shift in the geographic distribution of residential burglary. Additionally, in the last 6 months (from March 2020) there has been a shift in the patterns of residential burglaries; notably an increase in burglaries of sheds and garages for the acquisition of bikes.
Increasing the current low level of formal action taken against residential burglary offenders is likely to have a multiplier effect on number of crimes as it would reduce repeat offending of both residential burglary and other crime types.	Still current. The decline in residential burglaries over the last year has in part been attributed to the targeting of high harm/impact offenders. The Partnership should continue to target the highest/harm impact offenders to reduce numbers of residential burglaries and other crime types.

3.5 Modern slavery

There were 36 crimes for modern slavery recorded in 2019/20, a 16.1% (5 crimes) increase compared to the previous year. In England (excluding Greater Manchester Police) the number of modern slavery offences increased by 59.2% from 4,730 crimes in 2018/19 to 7,531 crimes in 2019/20. However, it should be noted that police recorded crime only provides a partial picture as many cases of modern slavery remain hidden and not reported or may be recorded as other offences.²¹

Figure 3.16: Benchmarking chart showing the rate of modern slavery offences

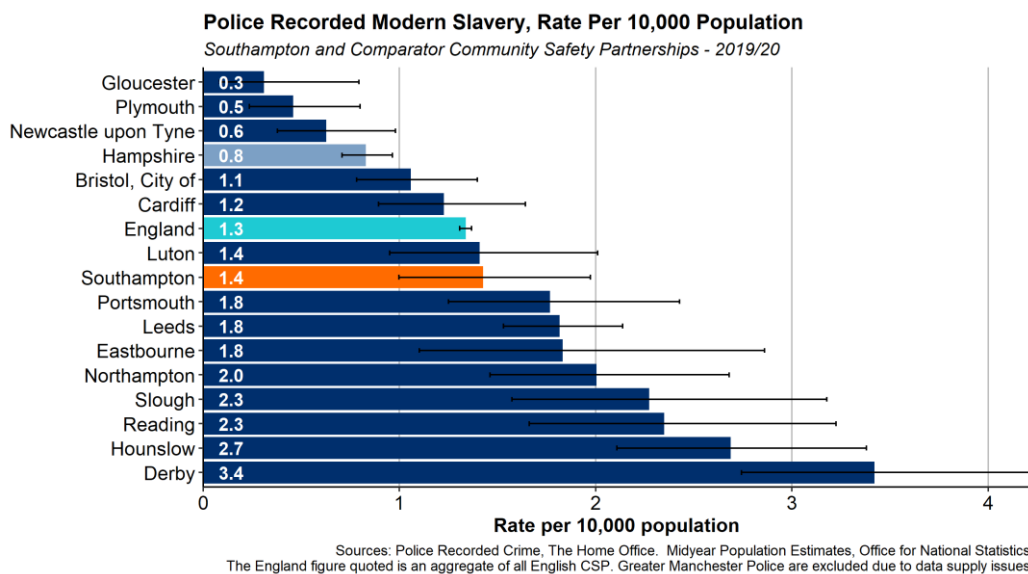
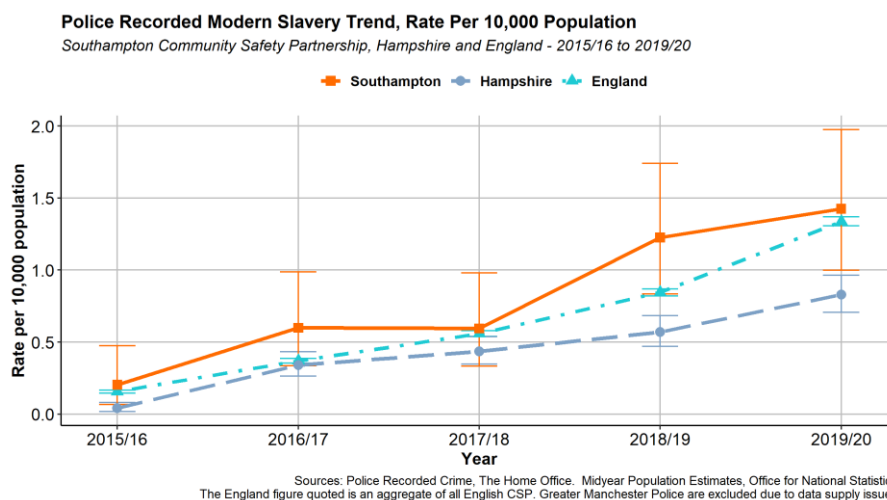


Figure 3.17: Trend in the rate of modern slavery offences for Southampton, Hampshire and England



²¹ Office for National Statistics – Modern Slavery in the UK (March 2020), Online available at:
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/modernslaveryintheuk/march2020>

Both nationally and locally there have been sustained increases in the number and rate of modern slavery offences over the last 3 years (*Figure 3.17*), with this trend likely to continue as there is national and local operational focus on this crime type. However, numbers remain small and the changes in rates are not statistically significant.

Despite the numbers of this offence type being relatively small, the physical and psychological harm caused to victims can have long lasting effects. This crime type is also particularly linked to organised crime, highlighting the threat that modern slavery and other forms of exploitation pose.²²

3.5.1 Update on points for the Partnership to note

Full Assessment points to note – 2018/19	2019/20 refresh
The Partnership should monitor the increasing trend in police recorded modern slavery in Southampton.	Still current. The rate of modern slavery offences continues to rise, both nationally and locally due to operational focus.
The Partnership should continue to work to improve intelligence on crime types where there are considerable gaps in understanding including fraud, MET children and modern slavery.	Still current.

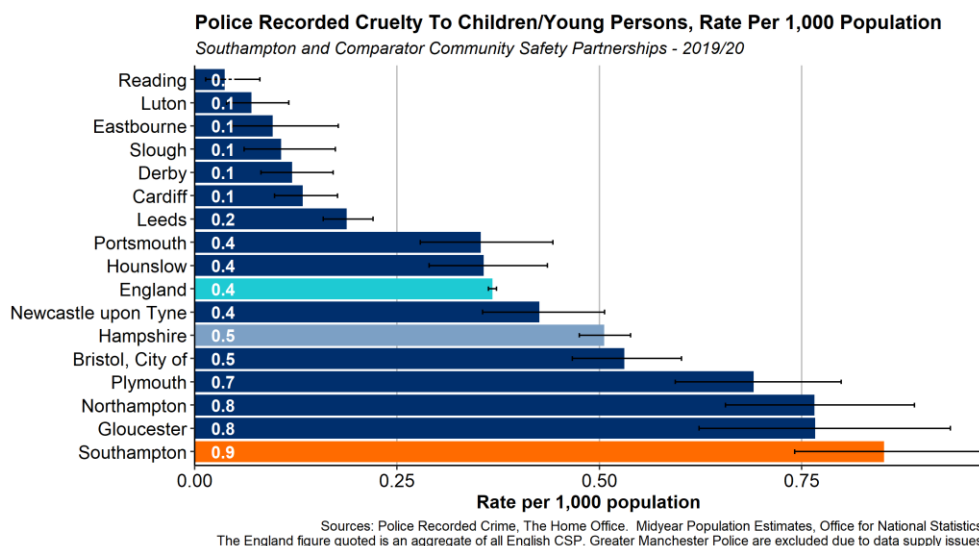
²² Hampshire Constabulary Force Strategic Assessment (2020)

3.6 Cruelty to children/young persons

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)²³. Children's early experiences have a significant impact on their development, educational attainment and future life chances. Notwithstanding the long-term physical and psychological impacts children can experience as a result of abuse.²⁴

Southampton is ranked highest among comparators for cruelty to children/young person crimes (Figure 3.18), with the Southampton rate of 0.9 offences per 1,000 population significantly higher than the England average (0.4 per 1,000 population).

Figure 3.18: Benchmarking chart showing the rate in cruelty to children/young person offences



Over the last year, Southampton has experienced a 14.4% increase in the number of cruelty to children/young person crimes from 188 in 2018/19 to 215 in 2019/20. However, this is mirrored by an overall increase across Hampshire, which experienced a 37.9% increase during the same period (Figure 3.19).

The increase could reflect a genuine rise in cruelty to children offences. However, there has been a focus on children over the last year; in particular, training for officers on Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) awareness and Voice of the Child. It could be that more offences are being picked up and recognised as a result of increased awareness, not just by the police but by other partners and agencies also.

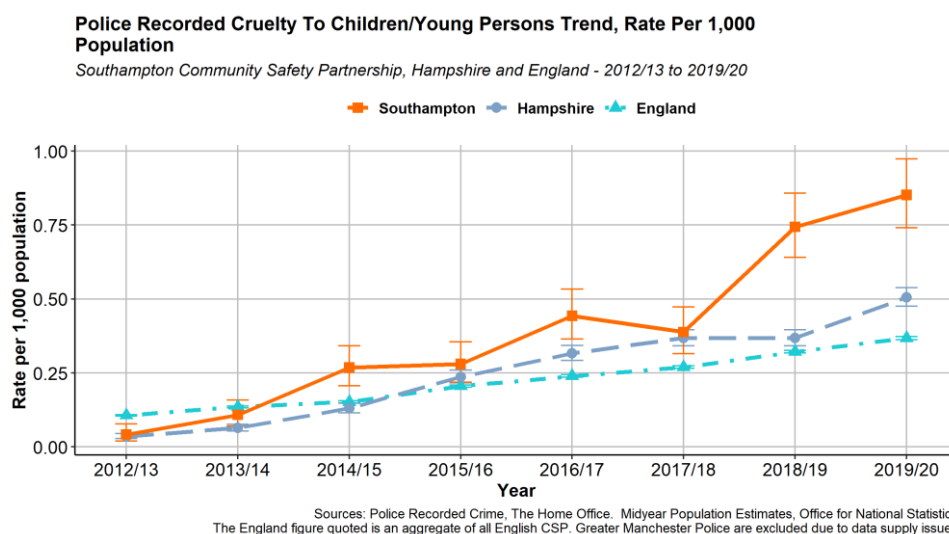
²³ Office for National Statistics – Child abuse in England and Wales (March 2020), Online available at:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/childabuseinenglandandwales/march2020>

²⁴ Young Minds – Childhood adversity, substance misuse and young people's mental health (2016), Online Available at:

<https://youngminds.org.uk/media/1547/ym-addaction-briefing.pdf>

Figure 3.19: Trend in the rate of cruelty to children/young person offences for Southampton, Hampshire and England



3.6.1 Update on points for the Partnership to note

Full Assessment points to note – 2018/19	2019/20 refresh
The Partnership should continue to work to improve intelligence on crime types where there are considerable gaps in understanding including fraud, MET children and modern slavery.	Still current.
Additional points for the Partnership to note – 2019/20	
There has been a considerable focus on children over the last year. The Partnership should continue to promote ACE awareness and a trauma informed approach.	

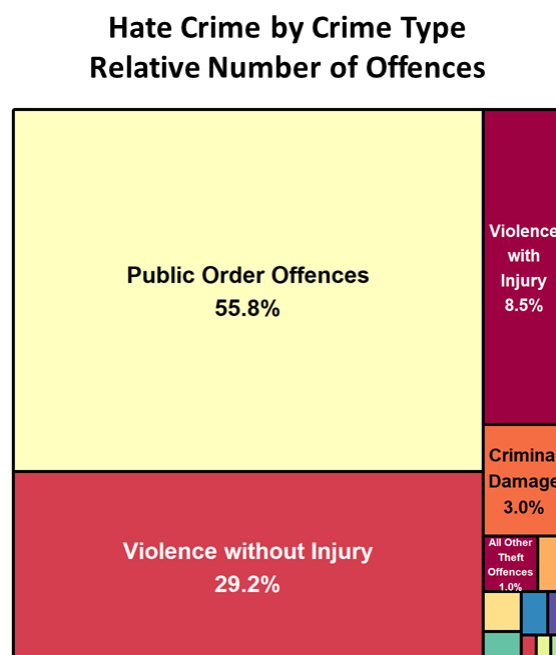
3.7 Hate crime

Hate crime is defined as ‘any criminal offence which is perceived, by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice towards someone based on a personal characteristic.’²⁵ There are five monitored strands of hate crime:

- Race or ethnicity;
- Religion or beliefs;
- Sexual orientation;
- Disability;
- and transgender identity.

There were 797 recorded hate crime offences in Southampton during 2019/20, over half of which were public order offences (55.8%), with the second most common offence type being violence without injury (29.2%), followed by violence with injury (8.5%) (Figure 3.20).

Figure 3.20: Tree map showing relative number (%) of offences for hate crime in Southampton during 2019/20

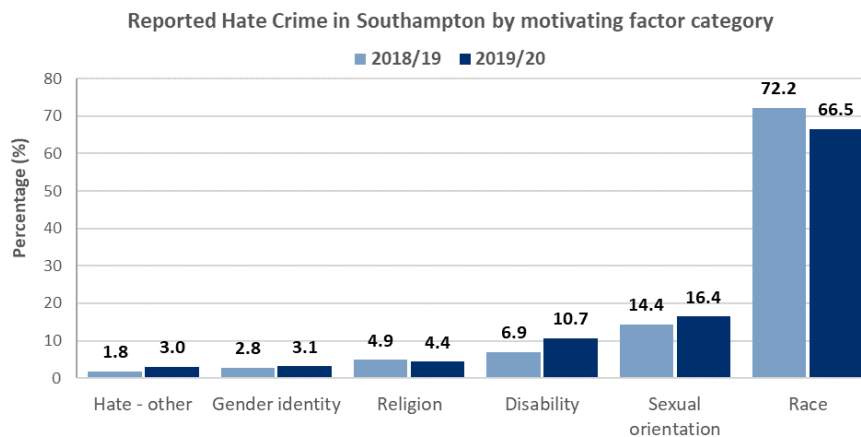


A hate crime can have more than one motivating factor (strand). Race (66.5%) is still the largest motivating factor of hate crime in Southampton during 2019/20, followed by sexual orientation

²⁵ Home Office – Hate Crime in England and Wales (2019/20), Online available at:
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/925968/hate-crime-1920-hosb2920.pdf

(16.4%) and disability (10.7%). However, the proportion of hate crimes reporting race to be a motivating factor declined between 2018/19 and 2019/20, with increases to sexual orientation and disability as a motivating factor experienced during the same period (Figure 3.21).

Figure 3.21: Chart showing hate crime in Southampton by motivating factor (strand)



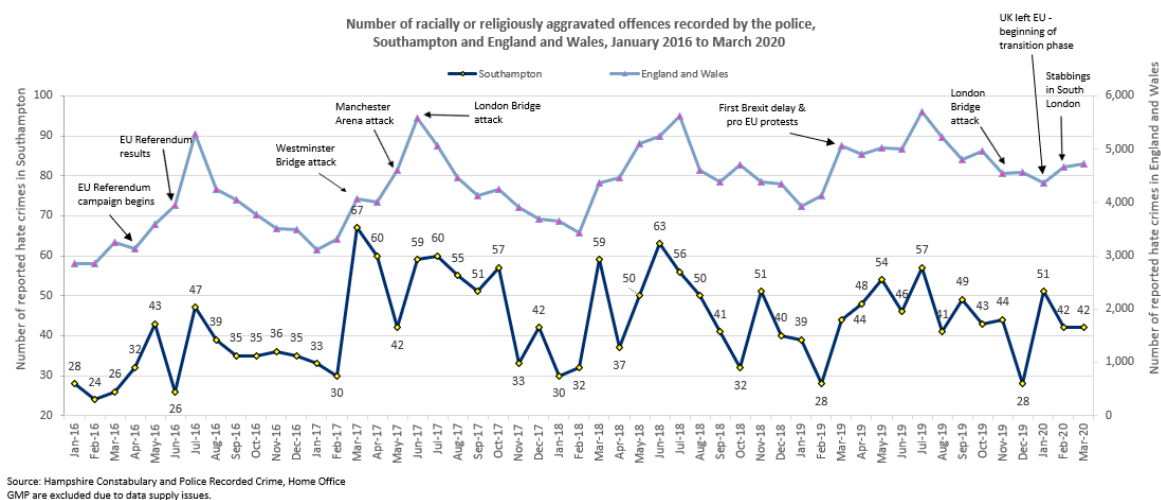
Southampton experienced a year on year increase of 8% (59 crimes) in hate crime, which is similar to the 8% increase in police recorded hate crime across England and Wales. However, both the local and national increase are driven by improvements in recording, a better understanding of what constitutes a hate crime and an increase in victims coming forward to report hate crimes.^{26,27} There have also been notable spikes in hate crime following terrorist attacks and key political events such as Brexit (Figure 3.22).

Over the last 6 months there was a notable increase in race motivated hate crime towards Chinese communities in Southampton; likely related to the coronavirus pandemic. The police worked with communities to increase the reporting of hate crime when it was experienced.

²⁶ Hampshire Constabulary Force Strategic Assessment (2020)

²⁷ Home Office – Hate Crime in England and Wales (2019/20), Online available at:
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/925968/hate-crime-1920-hosb2920.pdf

Figure 3.22: Chart showing monthly trend in the number of racially or religiously aggravated offences recorded by the police mapped against terrorist and key political events



The picture of hate crime at sub city level is similar to that of previous years, with hotspots of hate crime in the city centre (Bargate and Bevois wards), with particular hotspots within the NTE areas of these wards²⁸.

3.7.1 Update on points for the Partnership to note

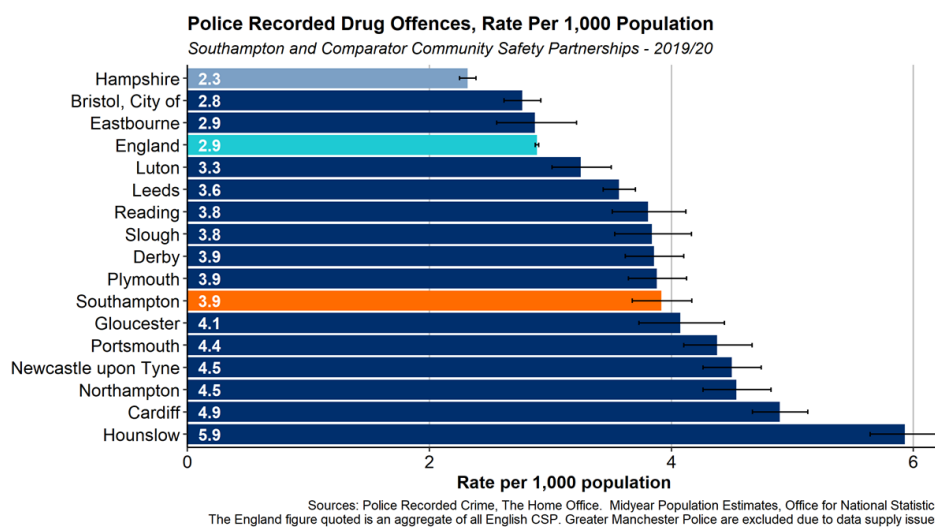
Full Assessment points to note – 2018/19	2019/20 refresh
Recorded hate crime offences in Southampton continue to increase, albeit at a lower rate than previously. To some extent, this may be as a result of improved reporting and recording, with CSEW data over the last decade indicating that the incidence of hate crime has fallen nationally. Nonetheless, hate crime trends and profiles should continue to be carefully monitored and understood, particularly in the run up to BREXIT.	Still current. Hate crime in Southampton increased by 8% over the last year. However, this increase has been driven by improvements in recording, a better understanding of what constitutes a hate crime and an increase in victims coming forward to report hate crimes. However, this is something that should continue to be monitored.
The Partnership should continue to focus on community engagement, especially with vulnerable groups/communities, to encourage reporting of hate crimes.	Still current. At the start of the coronavirus pandemic there was an increase in race related hate crime towards Chinese communities. The police worked with communities to increase reporting. The Partnership should continue to focus on community engagement.

²⁸ Hampshire Constabulary Force Strategic Assessment (2020) & 2018/19 Safe City Strategic Assessment, Online available at: https://data.southampton.gov.uk/images/southampton-safe-city-strategic-assessment-2018-19_tcm71-423758.pdf

3.8 Drugs and Alcohol

Southampton has a rate of 3.9 drug offences per 1,000 population in 2019/20, significantly higher than the England average of 2.9 offences per 1,000 population (*Figure 3.23*). Over the last year, Southampton has experienced a 37.4% (269 crimes) increase in the number of drug offences, compared with a 17.7% increase across Hampshire. There has also been an increase in the number of drug affected crimes (where drugs are flagged as a factor) in Southampton, with an increase of 20.1% (142 crimes) between 2018/19 and 2019/20.

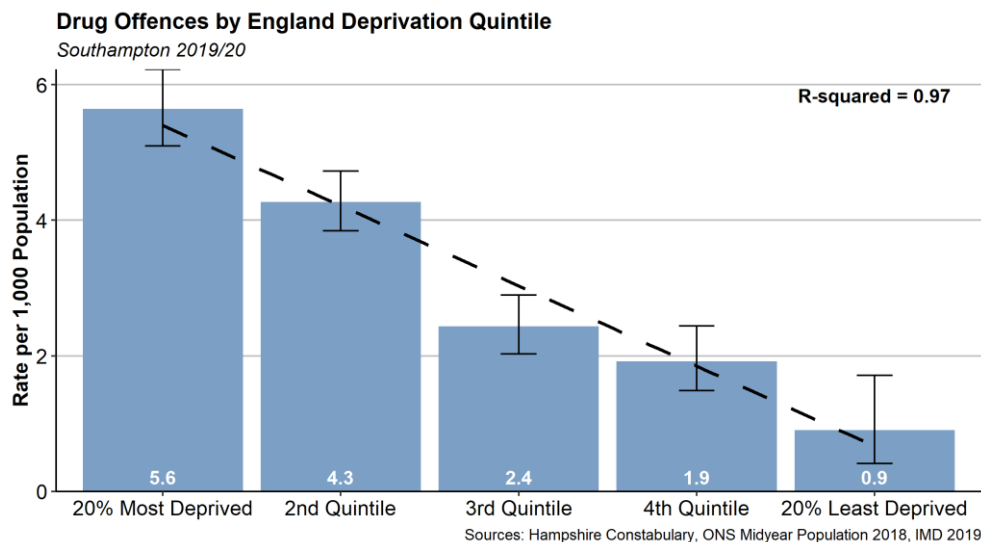
Figure 3.23: Benchmarking chart showing the rate of drug offences



The number of drug offences recorded by the police is heavily dependent on police activities and priorities, which change over time. Over the last year, drug crime has had considerable operational focus in Southampton. This includes but is not limited to the disruption of drug networks, reducing the trafficking of drugs and focus on drug related violence through the high harm team. Therefore, changes over the last year reflect changes in the policing of drug crime in Southampton, rather than real changes in incidence.

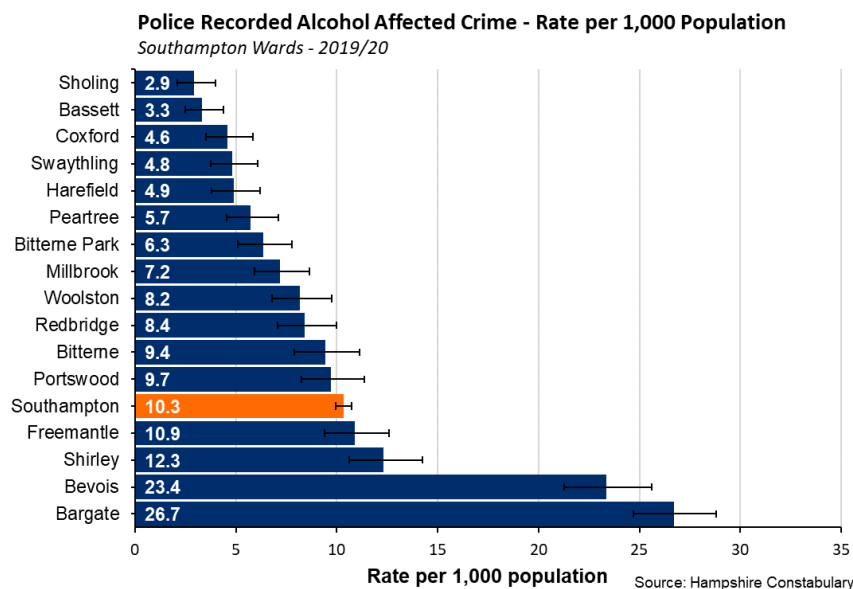
Sub-city analysis of drug offences and drug related crime shows a similar picture compared to the previous year, with Bargate, Bevois and Freemantle wards still having the highest recorded rates of drug offences and drug affected crime in the city. There also continues to be a strong link between drug offences and deprivation, with the drug offence rate 6.3 times higher in the most deprived neighbourhoods in the city compared to the least deprived (*Figure 3.24*).

Figure 3.24: Quintile chart showing relationship between drug offences and deprivation



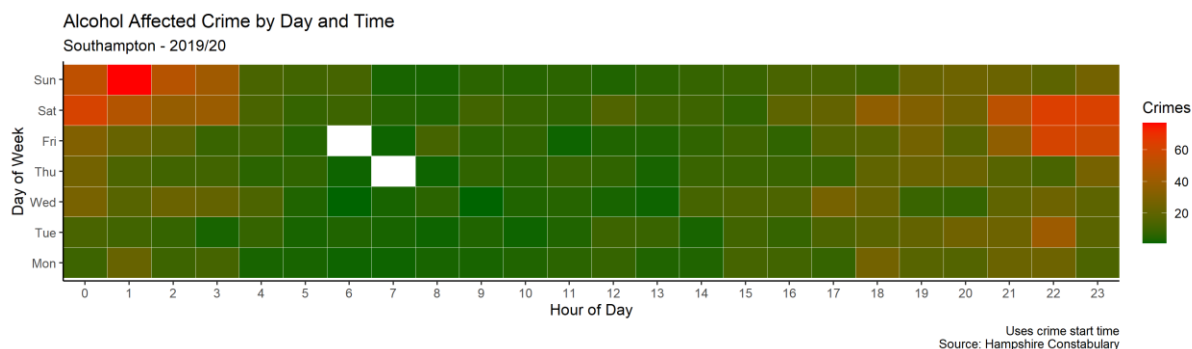
There were 2,615 alcohol affected crimes in Southampton during 2019/20, which is a decline of -1.2% (32 crimes) compared to the previous year. Despite the decline in the number of alcohol affected crimes, there has been an increase in the severity of crimes (3%), suggesting a slightly more severe mix of alcohol affected crimes this year. In 2019/20, 70% of alcohol affected crime were violence against the person offences, compared to 67.4% in 2018/19.

Figure 3.25: Ward benchmarking showing the rate of alcohol affected crime



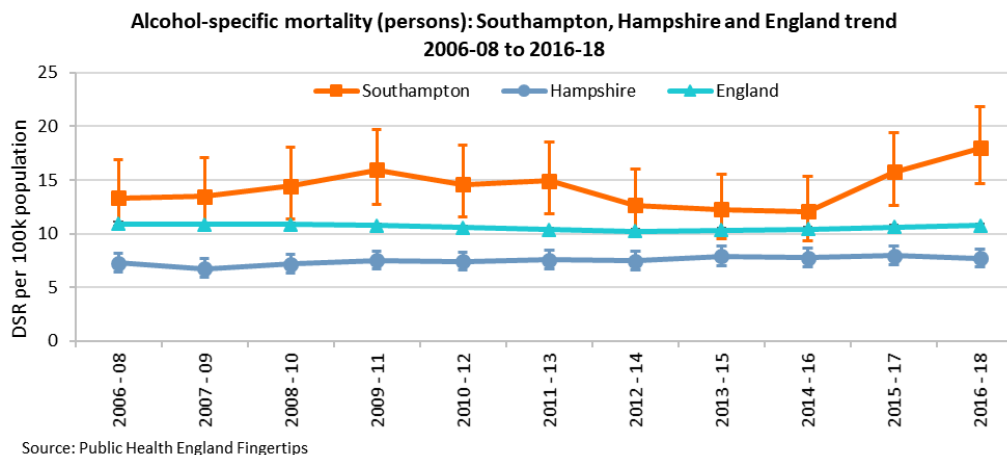
Alcohol affected crime is strongly linked to the NTE. Bargate and Bevois wards still have the highest rate of alcohol affected crime (Figure 3.25), with these wards collectively accounting for 42.8% of all alcohol affected crime in 2019/20. Peak times for alcohol affected crimes continue to be late at night or during the early hours on weekends (Figure 3.26).

Figure 3.26: Chart showing peak day and times for alcohol affected crime



Not only does drug and alcohol misuse impact on crime, it can cause significant physical and psychological harm to the individual as well as friends and families of those affected. Alcohol misuse is the biggest risk factor for death, ill-health and disability among those aged 15-49 in the UK. Southampton has a significantly higher rate of alcohol-specific mortality than the national average, with the rate increasing over the last two data periods (Figure 3.27). Between 2016-18 there were 103 deaths from alcohol-specific conditions in Southampton.²⁹ Drug misuse is also a significant cause of premature mortality in the UK. Deaths from drug misuse in Southampton have experienced a decline in recent years, with the Southampton rate now similar to the national average (Figure 3.28). There were 37 deaths from drug misuse in Southampton during 2017-19.³⁰

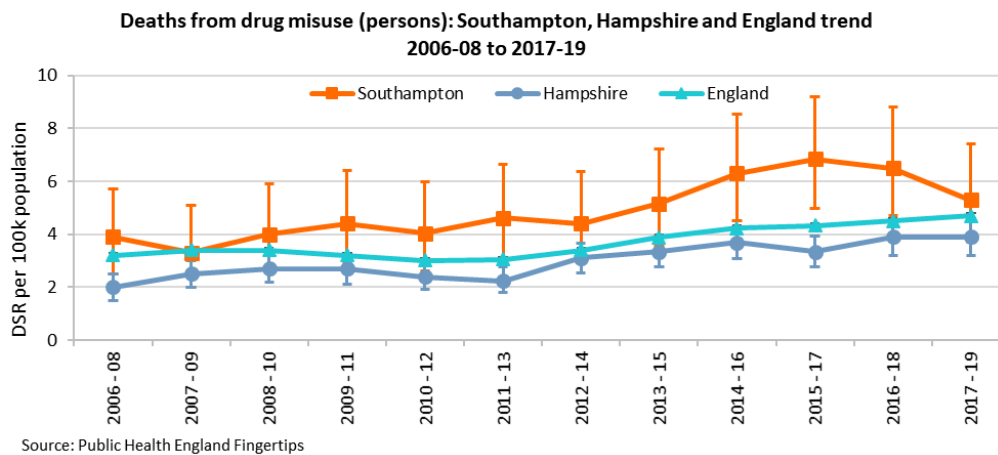
Figure 3.27: Chart showing trend in the rate of alcohol-specific mortality for Southampton, Hampshire and England



²⁹ Public Health England Fingertips, Local Alcohol Profiles, Online Available at: https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/local-alcohol-profiles/data#page/6/gid/1938132832/pat/6/par/E12000008/ati/102/are/E06000045/iid/91380/age/1/sex/4/cid/4/page-options/ovw-do-0_car-do-0

³⁰ Public Health England Fingertips, Deaths from Drug Misuse, Online available at: https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/drug#page/3/gid/1/pat/6/par/E12000008/ati/202/are/E06000045/iid/92432/age/1/sex/4/cid/4/tbm/1/page-options/ovw-do-0_car-do-0

Figure 3.28: Chart showing trend in the rate of deaths from drug misuse for Southampton, Hampshire and England



3.8.1 Update on points for the Partnership to note

Full Assessment points to note – 2018/19	2019/20 refresh
The Partnership should continue to monitor data across agencies in order to estimate the full extent of harm caused by alcohol and drug misuse	Still current.
The recent rise in drug-related deaths (DRD) continues to be a cause for concern. The Partnership should continue to monitor this trend and work with partners to identify an evidence-based approach to reduce the incidence of DRD in the city.	Still current. Data from the latest period shows that there has been a decline in DRD in Southampton. However, this should be something the Partnership continues to monitor, as drug related deaths remain one of the biggest causes of premature mortality in the UK.
Despite the fall in the police recorded drug offence rate in recent years, the majority of respondents (59%) to the community safety survey identified 'people using or dealing drugs' to be a fairly or very big issue in the city; the second highest in terms of problems raised. The Partnership should seek to better understand these concerns and also work to improve intelligence on drug-related violence in the city which is recognised as needing improvement.	Still current. Drug offences experienced a 37.4% increase over the last year, with the increase due to operational focus. Residents still feel that drug crime is an issue, with 'people using or dealing drugs' perceived to be the second biggest problem by respondents; over half (51%) felt that this was a problem.
The Partnership to recognise the impact of drug related high harm violence and its effect on young people, families, the vulnerable and open spaces.	Still current. The high harm team in Southampton has had an increase in resourcing over the last year, with drug related harm a focus area of this team.
The Partnership should consider the forthcoming release of the independent annual report of the Director of Public Health which focuses on drug-related harm, with recommendations for local and national action.	Still current. Public Health Annual Report published and available on request.
The effective disruption of drug networks/groups will reduce the threat, risk and harm posed to vulnerable children in the city.	Still current. Over the last year there has been operational focus on drug crime, particularly on disrupting networks and reducing drug trafficking in the city.

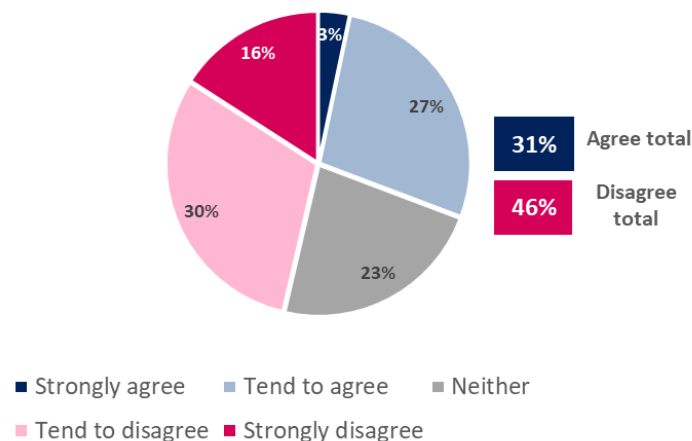
4. Residents views

Each year a survey is conducted to understand the views of people living, studying and working in Southampton on community safety issues. However, due to coronavirus, the Southampton City Survey was delayed this year. In the interim, a Community Safety Survey was conducted and promoted online through the Southampton People's Panel.³¹ The survey ran for a week in October 2020, receiving a total of 1,039 responses (note: the actual number of respondents vary for each question).³² Comparisons have been made with the interim survey and the 2019 Community Safety Survey. However, caution should be taken when interpreting differences as people's views in the most recent survey may have been impacted by the coronavirus pandemic. It should also be noted that results are based on unweighted data.

46% of respondents disagree that the police and other local public services are successfully dealing with crime and ASB in their local area (*Figure 4.1*). This is a -7% percentage point decline compared to the previous survey, where 53% disagreed; a favourable change in perception. This favourable change, in part could be influenced by an increase in the digital presence of the police, council and other partners over the last year.

Figure 4.1: Chart showing proportion of respondents that agree or disagree with the following question

How much 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?

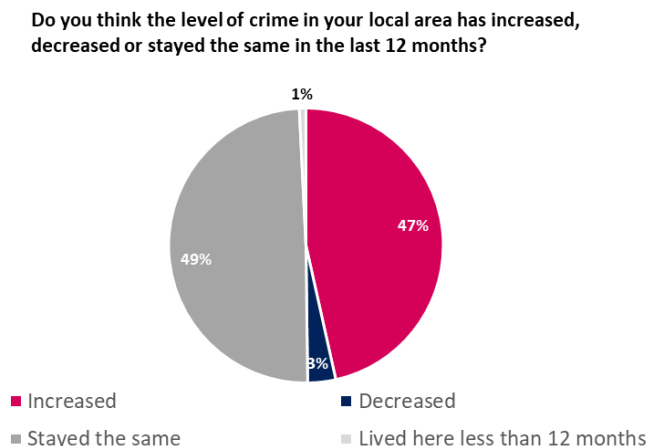


47% of respondents in the most recent survey felt crime has increased in the last 12 months (*Figure 4.2*), which is a -8% percentage point decline compared to the previous survey where 55% of respondents felt crime had increased. However, responses to this question may be influenced by changes in crime brought about by the pandemic, as crime significantly declined during the lockdown period.

³¹ Data is not weighted, however, the Southampton People's panel generally has a wide representation of people

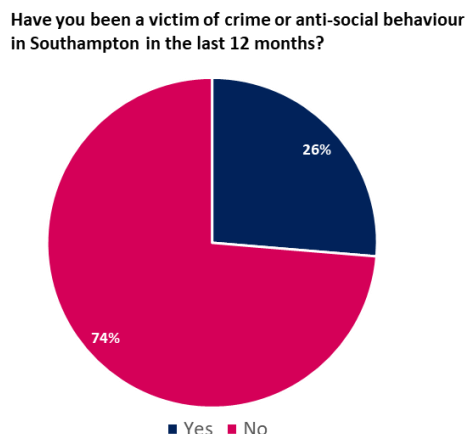
³² Responses for each question vary from 786 to 1,039

Figure 4.2: Chart showing proportion of respondents that think crime has changed in the last 12 months



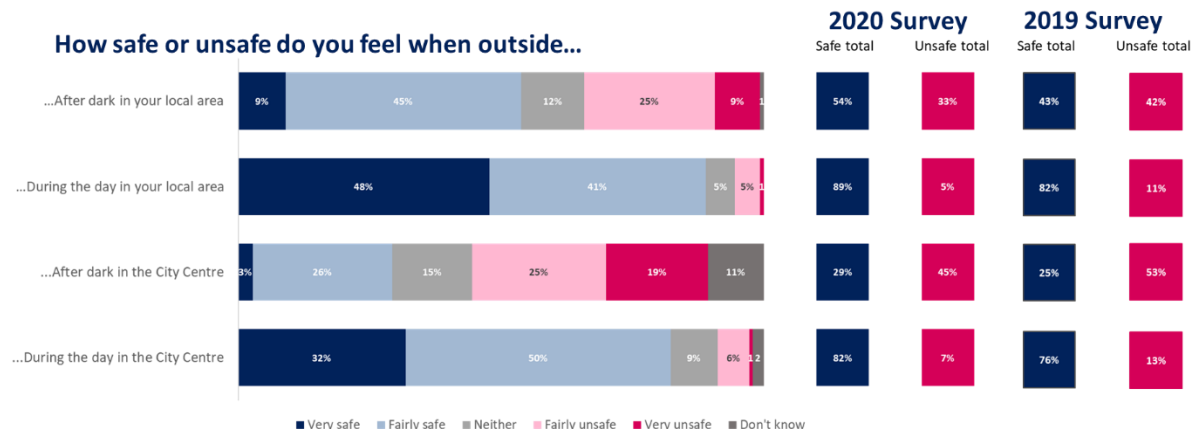
The majority (74%) of respondents had not been a victim of crime or anti-social behaviour in the last 12 months (Figure 4.3). The percentage of respondents reporting being a victim declined between the two surveys, with 32% of respondents reporting being a victim in the 2019 survey compared with 26% in the most recent survey; a -6% percentage point decline. Again, this favourable change in respondents experience may be influenced by changes in crime patterns due to the coronavirus pandemic.

Figure 4.3: Chart showing proportion of respondents that had been a victim of crime in the last 12 months



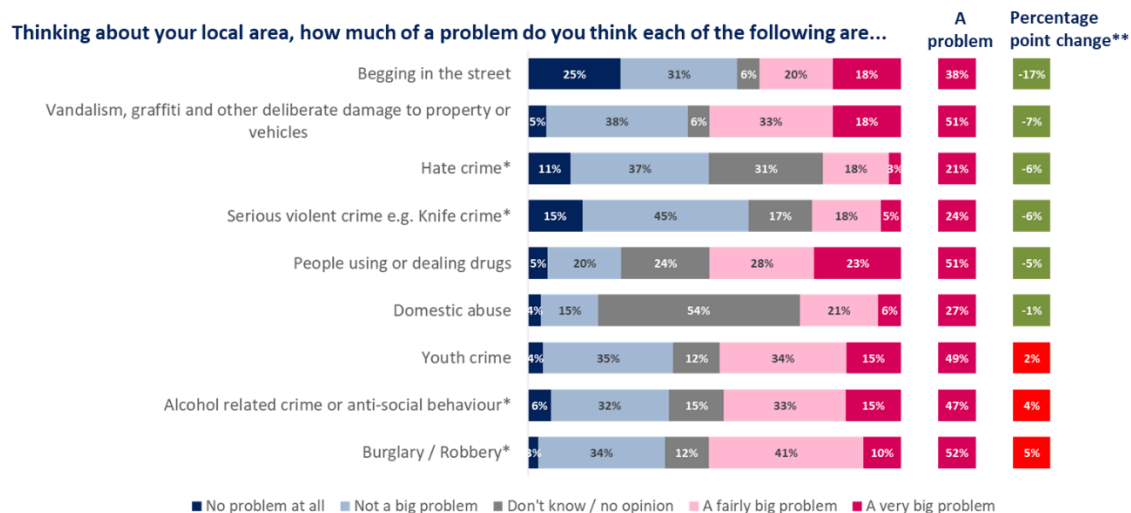
When asked about feelings of safety in their local area and the city centre, respondents generally felt safe during the day in their local area (89% feeling safe) and in the city centre (82%). However, respondents felt less safe after dark, in both their local area and the city centre, with a higher proportion of respondents feeling unsafe in the city centre (45% felt unsafe) compared to their local area (33% felt unsafe) after dark (Figure 4.4). Respondents in the most recent survey generally felt safer in all settings than in the previous survey.

Figure 4.4: Chart showing responses to the question on safety in respondents' local area and the city centre



Burglary/robbery, people using or dealing drugs and vandalism/other deliberate damage to property or vehicles were the biggest issues highlighted by respondents of the most recent survey, with over 50% of respondents noting that each of the above issues are a problem (Figure 4.5).

Figure 4.5: Chart showing responses to the question on big issues



*categories worded slightly different in 2019 survey

** percentage point change in the proportion of respondents perceiving the issue to be a problem between 2020 and 2019 surveys

Burglary/robbery (+5%), alcohol related crime or anti-social behaviour (+4%) and youth crime (+2%) experienced the greatest percentage point increases in respondents reporting them to be an issue between the 2019 and 2020 surveys. Begging in the street (-17%), vandalism/other deliberate damage to property or vehicles (-7%), hate crime (-6%) and serious violence crime (-6%) experienced the greatest percentage point declines in being an issue between the two surveys. However, the pandemic may have influenced people's perceptions of big issues. For example, begging in the street saw a -17% percentage point decline between surveys; throughout the lockdown period accommodation was provided for all homeless people across the country. Therefore, begging in the street is likely to have declined as a result of national and local interventions.

4.1.1 Update on points for the Partnership to note

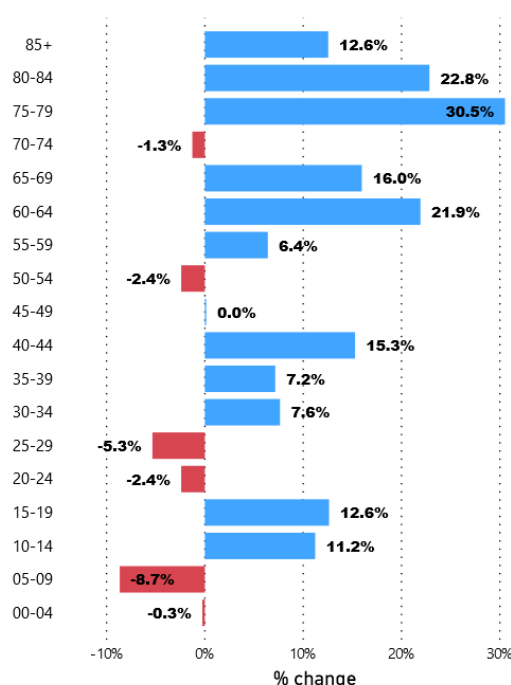
Full Assessment points to note – 2018/19	2019/20 refresh
Respondents to the Community Safety Survey continue to feel that the police and other local public services are not dealing successfully with crime, and are not feeling safe after dark in their local area. These perceptions are consistent with the small increase in police recorded crime in the last year in Southampton.	Mostly relevant. There were favourable changes in people's perceptions of community safety during the last two surveys, particularly around how the police and other local public services are dealing with crime and feelings of safety. However, respondents continue to feel less safe after dark in their local area and city centre than in the day. People's perceptions may have also be influenced by the coronavirus pandemic, as crime significantly declined during the lockdown period, which is not covered by the data considered in this assessment. Additionally, favourable increases in people's perceptions of the police and local public services may be due to an increased digital presence over the last year.
The most commonly mentioned reasons for feeling unsafe included homeless people and beggars; public drinking; levels of crime; groups hanging around; and lack of police presence. Those feeling particularly less safe included females and 18-24 year olds.	Not assessed.
The Partnership should consider residents' low perceptions of safety and how best to address this.	Still current.
Just over half of the total number of incidents experienced by Survey respondents were reported either to the police, Southampton City Council or another agency. The most commonly cited reason for not reporting an incident was that the respondent did not feel it would make a difference.	Not assessed.

5. Risk factors

Young people are at a disproportionately higher risk of becoming involved in crime, either as a victim or offender. In Southampton, the 0-18 population is forecasted to grow by 4.3% by 2026 (*Figure 5.1*), with the 10-14 population expected to increase by 11.2% during the same period. All things being equal this may lead to an increase in offending. However, early intervention has the capacity to offset some of the expected increase, as early interventions can prevent young people becoming involved in crime, either as a victim or perpetrator.

Figure 5.1: Chart showing forecasted change in Southampton’s resident population

Forecast change in resident population between 2019 and 2026: Southampton



Individuals living in poverty, particularly children, are on average more likely to become involved in crime, and income inequality is positively associated with crime.³³ Approximately 9,964 (21.5%) children in Southampton live in relative low-income families (2018/19), which is higher than the Great Britain average of 18.4% (*Figure 5.2*). Additionally, 8,109 (24.7%) of Southampton pupils in state funded schools are known to be eligible for free school meals, which is significantly higher than the England average of 17.3% (*Figure 5.3*).

³³ Gutierrez Rufrancos, H. *et al.* Income Inequality and Crime: A Review and Explanation of the Time-series Evidence. (2013) *Sociology and Criminology*, 1 (1), <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00148-015-0566-8>

Figure 5.2: Benchmarking chart showing the proportion of children living in relatively low-income families

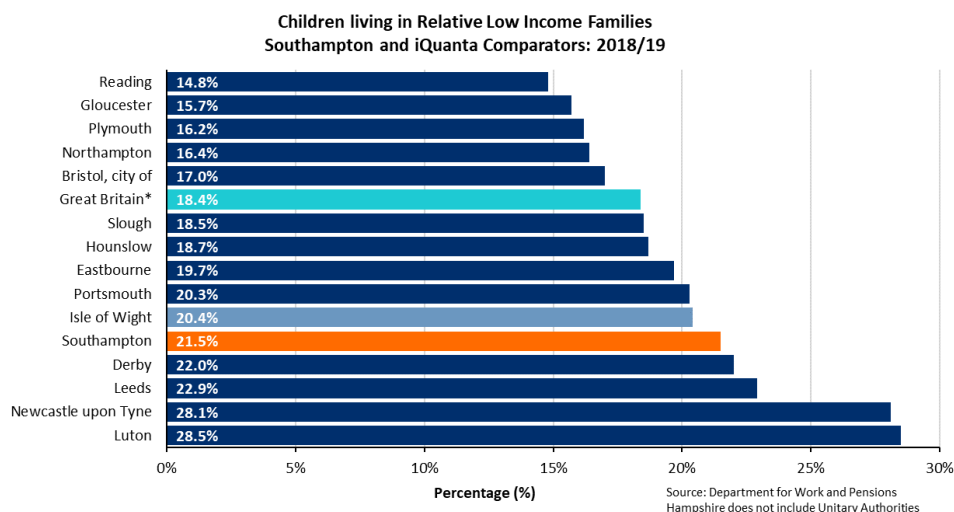
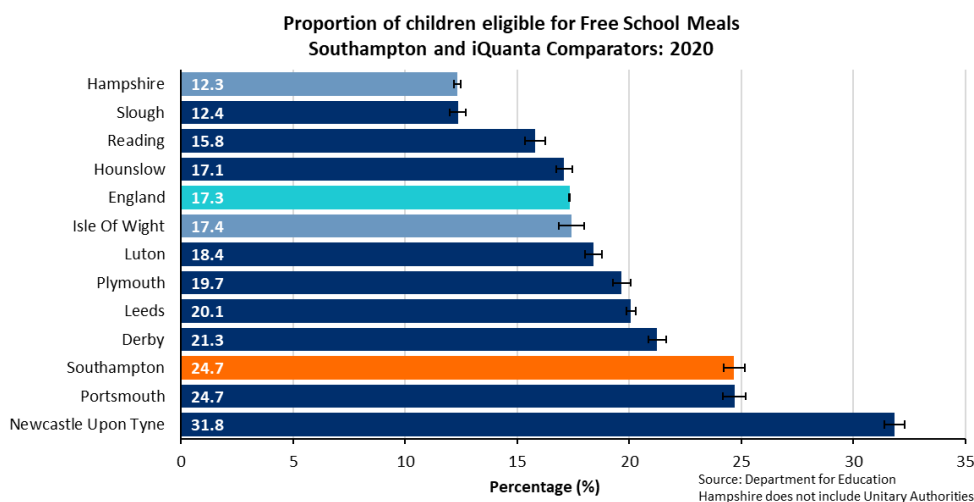


Figure 5.3: Benchmarking chart showing the proportion of children known to be eligible for free school meals



The risk of a young person becoming involved in crime also increases with negative risk factors such as Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs), which have particularly been linked to young people becoming involved in serious violence³⁴. Research into ACEs suggests that these risk factors are cumulative³⁵, meaning that the more factors that are experienced, the greater the risk of a young person becoming involved in crime. Examples of ACEs include:

- Emotional, physical and sexual abuse
- Emotional or physical neglect
- Violence against household members (domestic violence)
- Parental abandonment through separation or divorce
- Living with household members who were substance abusers, mentally ill, suicidal or imprisoned
- Household member in prison
- Bullying or exposure to community or collective violence

The socio-economic impacts of coronavirus may exacerbate existing risk factors of crime in the city, which could lead to a future increase in crime. Although it's too early to fully understand the long-term socio-economic impacts of coronavirus, the short to medium term impact of coronavirus on jobs have already become apparent in the city. The claimant count³⁶ increased from 3.2% (5,555) in February 2020 to 6.9% (11,780) in September 2020. The maps in *Figure 5.4* illustrate changes in claimant count by neighbourhood (LSOA) between February and September, with increases experienced across the city; particularly neighbourhoods within Bevois, Bitterne, Woolston and Redbridge wards.

Additionally, there has been an increase in claims of universal credit across the city, which to some extent will be influenced by expanding of the criteria to people who were previously ineligible. The number of universal credit claimants increased from 16,058 (9.3%)³⁷ in February 2020 to 28,424 (16.5%) in September 2020.

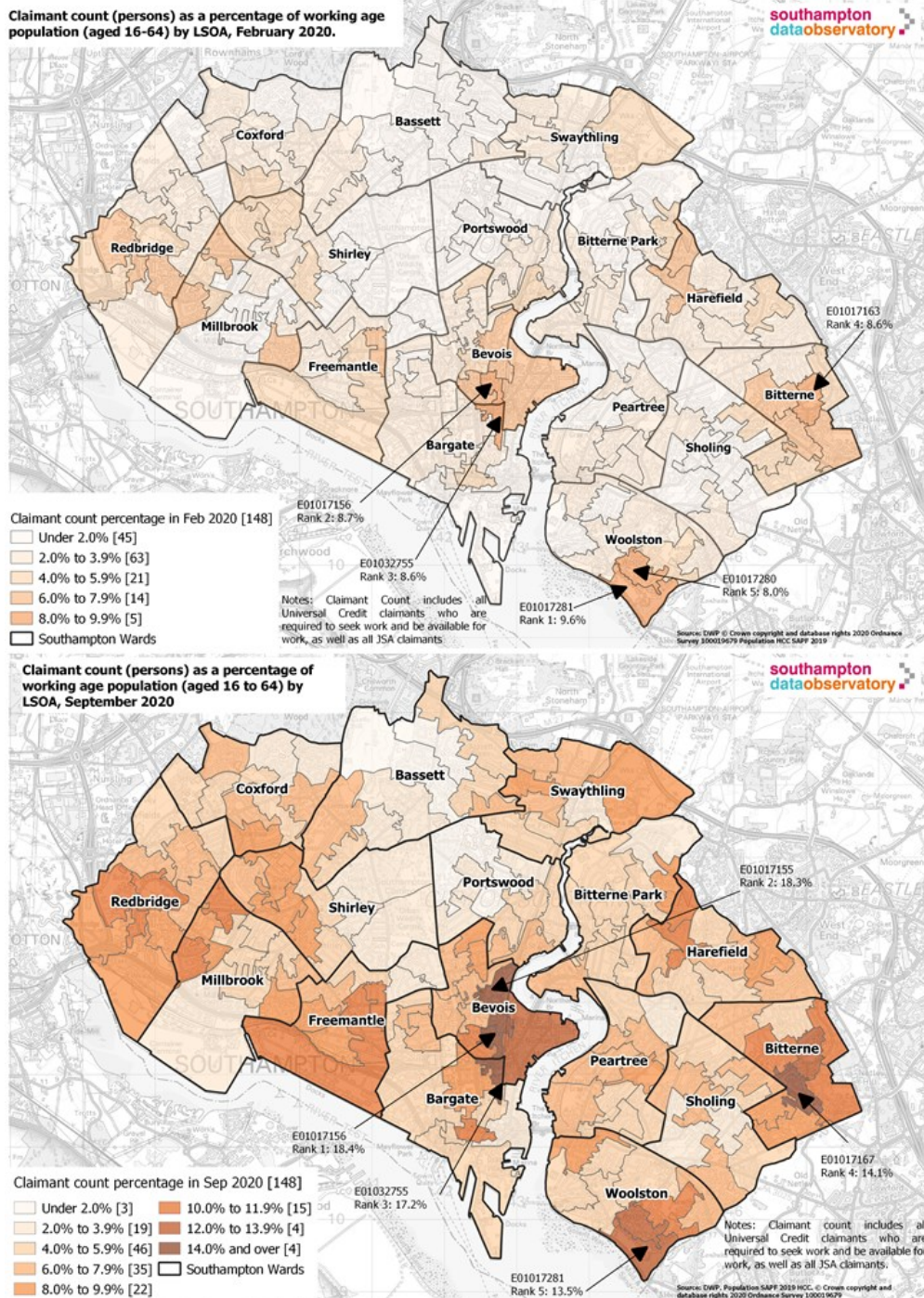
³⁴ Bellis et al. Adverse childhood experiences and sources of childhood resilience: a retrospective study of their combined relationships with child health and educational attendance, BMC Public Health (2018), 1:18

³⁵ Local Government Association: Public health approaches to reducing violence. (2018) Available at: https://www.local.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/15.32%20-%20Reducing%20family%20violence_03.pdf

³⁶ Claimant Count includes all Universal Credit claimants who are required to seek work and be available for work, as well as all Job Seekers Allowance claimants. Claimant Count is expressed as a proportion of the working age population (16-64 years).

³⁷ Expressed as a proportion of the working age population (16-64 years).

Figure 5.4: Maps showing changes in claimant count between February (top) and September (bottom) by LSOA



5.1.1 Update on points for the Partnership to note

Full Assessment points to note – 2018/19	2019/20 refresh
36% of crimes had an identified suspect or offender aged 9 to 24 years old in Southampton in 2018/19. The 9 to 24 years old Southampton population is forecast to grow by 5.4% by 2025. With all other things remaining equal this is likely to lead to an increase in levels of offending.	Still current. 32.4% of suspect or offenders identified in 2019/20 were aged 9-24 years. Population of young people is still projected to increase by 2026 in Southampton.
In order to reduce offending there is good evidence to show the importance of tackling childhood socioeconomic inequalities through access to public services, housing and education as well as local and social environments. Southampton currently has high levels of child poverty and inequality across the city.	Still current. Latest data shows that approximately 9,964 (21.5%) children in Southampton live in relative low-income families and 8,109 (24.7%) of Southampton pupils in state funded schools are known to be eligible for free school meals.
NEET figures for looked after children are poor in comparison to the general population. Opportunities for this cohort should be examined and enriched.	Still current. Almost half (48.8%) of care leavers (aged 19-21) in Southampton are NEET, significantly higher than the England average (38.6%) in 2019.
Many of the young suspects or offenders identified in police crime data do not come to the attention of YOS, either because the offence is minor or because a formal outcome was not achieved.	Still current.
Some children and young people are given part time school timetables which has an impact on opportunity for offending and should be monitored. The YOS should work with schools and other partner organisations to improve attendance and educational attainment amongst those who offend and those who are at risk of offending.	Still current. Provision of part time tables was identified as a serious failing in 2019 Home Affairs Select Committee report on serious youth violence. Keeping young people in school helps to minimise opportunity to become involved in crime.
The YOS should continue to work to ensure that young people leaving custody are able to take up appropriate accommodation.	Still current.
The recently completed Health Needs Assessment provides an oversight of the needs of the YOS cohort and how best to address these and impact upon offending behaviour.	Still current.
When published, the HMIP Report of the SYOS - following inspection in 2019 - will provide a template of actions required to develop local service delivery and will form the basis of a post Inspection Improvement Plan.	HMIP SYOS report was published in January 2020. https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmiprobation/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2020/01/Southampton-YOS-inspection-report.pdf
Additional points for the Partnership to note – 2019/20	
There is the potential that the socio-economic impacts of coronavirus, particularly restrictions brought in to stop the spread of the virus may lead to an exacerbation of existing risk factors, which could lead to future increases in crime.	

6. Summary and points for the Partnership to note

Southampton experienced a 1.5% increase in crime over the last year (up to March 2020). This increase is likely to reflect a genuine rise in crime; however, increases should be interpreted alongside changes in reporting and recording practices as well as counting rules.

Over the last year, Southampton experienced a 2% increase in the severity score of all crimes; which suggests a more severe mix of crimes in the most recent year. Rape, violence with injury and residential burglary are the crime groups that caused the greatest harm in Southampton during the last year, with these groups also causing the most harm in 2018/19.

There have been notable increases in the following crime types over the last year: violent crimes (+7.4%), domestic violent crime (+9.7%), sexual offences; particularly rape (+13.7%), hate crime (+8%), drug offences (+37.4%), drug affected crime (+20.1%), modern slavery (+16.1%) and cruelty to children (+14.4%) offences. The above crime types alongside alcohol affected crime were examined in more detail in this summary to explore why changes had occurred.

Similar to last year, a simple score was calculated to help inform priority setting for crime types in Southampton (see 2.4 for methodology). Based on this exercise the top three priorities for the Partnership are:

- Violent crime (all forms – including violence in a public place)
- Sexual offences, particularly rape
- Domestic crimes including domestic violent crime

The above priorities were also highlighted in the full assessment last year, the only difference being that residential burglary is not a priority this year. Residential burglary doesn't feature as prominently this year due to a decline in the volume and severity of offences. However, it is recommended that the Partnership continues to closely monitor residential burglary, as Southampton has the 2nd highest rate among comparator areas and has a significantly higher rate than all other Hampshire districts.

Crime statistics presented as part of this strategic assessment are primarily up to March 2020, therefore have been unaffected by the coronavirus pandemic. However, this assessment acknowledges the short-medium term impact restrictions have had on crime statistics in the last 6 months and will likely to continue to do so as restrictions are introduced across the country.

It is too early to fully understand the socio-economic impacts of coronavirus; however, it is fair to say that if the risk factors of crime worsen, then we could expect an increase in crime in the city over the coming years. Some of the short-medium term impacts have already become apparent in the city, for example, the number of those claiming out of work benefits (claimant count) more than doubled from 3.2% (5,555) in February 2020 to 6.9% (11,780) in September 2020.

Updates against previous points for the Partnership as well as new points to note can be found in the relevant sections throughout this report. As this is a refresh and not a full assessment, not all areas have been covered. The summary table found in the appendix provides a full list of the previous points to note and new points highlighted as part of the 2019/20 refresh.

7. Appendix

Figure 7.1: Summary table containing an update against previous points for the Partnership to note and new points to note

Full Assessment points to note – 2018/19	2019/20 refresh
The increasing trend in recorded crime in the city appears to be slowing (1% in 2018/19). However, Southampton still has the third highest recorded crime rate amongst comparator areas. The Partnership should continue to support initiatives which focus on mitigating the risk factors for crime; crime reduction; and community engagement in Southampton.	Still current. Southampton had a 1.5% increase in recorded crime in 2019/20 and had the second highest rate amongst comparator areas. However, changes in overall crime 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).
Based on the crime prioritisation scoring exercise, the top four crime priorities for the city are violent crime, particularly violence without injury; residential burglary; sexual offences, particularly rape; and domestic crimes including domestic violent crime. These should be considered alongside issues identified by residents and known risk factors/drivers of crime.	Still current. Prioritisation scoring in 2019/20 identified the top three priorities of violent crime (all forms – including violence in a public place), sexual offences, particularly rape and domestic crimes including domestic violent crime. Residential burglary did not feature as highly in 2019/20 due to a decline in the volume and severity of offences. Nonetheless, this should be something the Partnership continues to closely monitor as Southampton still has the 2nd highest rate amongst comparator areas and has statistically significantly higher rates than all other Hampshire districts.
Hampshire Constabulary should continue to ensure that Crime Data Integrity remains a priority, applying the Home Office Counting Rules consistently, identifying training requirements and conducting internal audits to enable a robust analysis of changing crime patterns and trends going forward.	Still current.
The Partnership should continue to work to understand the extent of unreported crime in Southampton and take action to address any barriers to reporting incidents, particularly among the most vulnerable.	Still current.
The Partnership need to continue to work together to ensure housing and employment opportunities and outcomes for offenders are as good as possible, with support prioritised for those offenders most at risk of reoffending.	Still current.
Violent crime has been identified as a priority crime type for the Partnership. Perpetrators of this crime type tend to have a young age profile and therefore early intervention should be a focus of Partnership work to reduce violent crime.	Still current. Violent crime also identified as a priority in 2019/20. Victims and perpetrators of violent crimes continue to be skewed towards younger age groups with 29.6% of violent crime offenders and 37.8% of violent crime victims aged under 25 in 2019/20. There has been an increase in the proportion of violent crime victims and offenders aged under 18 over the last year; this should be something the Partnership continues to monitor.
Knife enabled crime is higher in Southampton than in other Hampshire districts but Southampton has a relatively low rate of formal police action against offenders compared to other districts. Knife crime should be a particular focus for early intervention.	Still current. Southampton continues to have the highest rate of knife enabled crime across Hampshire districts. Victim and offenders of this crime type continue to be skewed towards younger age groups, with 47.8% of offenders and 40.1% of victims aged under 25 in

	2019/20; highlighting the opportunity for early intervention.
The Partnership should continue to carefully monitor data from a range of sources and triangulate with Police data, in order to better understand the true nature and trends in violent crime in Southampton and develop prevention, intelligence and enforcement plans to tackle emerging crime patterns.	Still current.
Southampton City Council and YOS should continue to work with schools on a variety of weapon awareness projects aimed at both staff and young people.	Still current.
Rape and DSA should remain priority offence types for the Partnership.	Still current.
Domestic violence continues to be a driver of violent crime in the city. It accounts for almost a third of violent crime and rose by 15% year on year.	Still current. The number of domestic violent crimes has risen for a seventh consecutive year and experienced a 9.7% increase over the last year.
Safeguarding for victims at all risk levels, including low and medium risk, should be an area of early intervention to reduce repeat harm and escalation.	Still current.
25% of domestic offenders are responsible for almost 50% of domestic offences. Interventions to address repeat offending at all risk levels would contribute to reduced harm and escalation. Specific recommendations in this respect have been made as part of the recent SCC DV needs assessment.	Still current. Repeat offending for domestic offence offenders remains an issue, with 28.3% of offenders who commit multiple offences responsible for 51.3% of domestic crimes. Additionally, almost a third (32.2%) of domestic offence offenders commit other offence types in the year, with those committing multiple domestic offences more likely to commit other crimes.
The Partnership should investigate the possibility of creating a single dataset to fully assess repeat victimisation (and repeat perpetrators) to understand if interventions are resulting in a cessation of DSA. The Partnership need to work to encourage and enable the sharing of datasets across agencies to achieve this.	Still current. Repeat victimisation increased over the last year, with 22.5% of victims in 2018/19 experiencing more than 1 domestic offence, compared to 26.9% in 2019/20.
High and increasing demands on DSA services in the city coupled with the level of repeat victimisation highlight that unmet need may be an issue in terms of prevention and intervention services.	Still current. Demand on DSA services across the city remains high (HIOF Force Strategic Assessment 2020).
The Partnership should continue to support children who are victims of DSA.	Still current. Impact of domestic violence on children in the city continues to be significant. Over half (52.2%) of Southampton HRDA referrals had children or young people in the household and 58.9% of child assessments had domestic violence recorded as an assessment factor. Additionally, over half (55.6%) of other sexual offence victims were aged under 18 years in 2019/20.
Residential burglary has been identified as a priority crime type for the Partnership.	Changed. Residential burglary no longer features as a priority due to the decline in the number and severity of offences over the last year. However, residential burglary should be something the Partnership continues to monitor, as Southampton has the 2 nd highest rate

	among comparator CSPs and a significantly higher rate than all other Hampshire districts.
Although residential burglary does not appear on the Hampshire Constabulary Control Strategy, it is an increasing source of concern in Southampton which has become an outlier for this type of offence within Hampshire. Southampton has the third highest rate of residential burglary among similar CSPs and rates continue to rise, while formal action taken rates are low.	Changed. See point above.
The Partnership should seek to understand the changing geography of residential burglary in Southampton with a view to targeting prevention work in key neighbourhoods.	Still current. Over the last year there has been a notable shift in the geographic distribution of residential burglary. Additionally, in the last 6 months (from March 2020) there has been a shift in the patterns of residential burglaries; notably an increase in burglaries of sheds and garages for the acquisition of bikes.
Increasing the current low level of formal action taken against residential burglary offenders is likely to have a multiplier effect on number of crimes as it would reduce repeat offending of both residential burglary and other crime types.	Still current. The decline in residential burglaries over the last year has in part been attributed to the targeting of high harm/impact offenders. The Partnership should continue to target the highest/harm impact offenders to reduce numbers of residential burglaries and other crime types.
The Partnership should monitor the increasing trend in police recorded modern slavery in Southampton.	Still current. The rate of modern slavery offences continues to rise, both nationally and locally due to operational focus.
The Partnership should continue to work to improve intelligence on crime types where there are considerable gaps in understanding including fraud, MET children and modern slavery.	Still current.
Recorded hate crime offences in Southampton continue to increase, albeit at a lower rate than previously. To some extent, this may be as a result of improved reporting and recording, with CSEW data over the last decade indicating that the incidence of hate crime has fallen nationally. Nonetheless, hate crime trends and profiles should continue to be carefully monitored and understood, particularly in the run up to BREXIT.	Still current. Hate crime in Southampton increased by 8% over the last year. However, this increase has been driven by improvements in recording, a better understanding of what constitutes a hate crime and an increase in victims coming forward to report hate crimes. However, this is something that should continue to be monitored.
The Partnership should continue to focus on community engagement, especially with vulnerable groups/communities, to encourage reporting of hate crimes.	Still current. At the start of the coronavirus pandemic there was an increase in race related hate crime towards Chinese communities. The police worked with communities to increase reporting. The Partnership should continue to focus on community engagement.
The Partnership should continue to monitor data across agencies in order to estimate the full extent of harm caused by alcohol and drug misuse	Still current.
The recent rise in drug-related deaths (DRD) continues to be a cause for concern. The Partnership should continue to monitor this trend and work with partners to identify an evidence-based approach to reduce the incidence of DRD in the city.	Still current. Data from the latest period shows that there has been a decline in DRD in Southampton. However, this should be something the Partnership continues to monitor, as drug related deaths remain one of the biggest causes of premature mortality in the UK.

Despite the fall in the police recorded drug offence rate in recent years, the majority of respondents (59%) to the community safety survey identified 'people using or dealing drugs' to be a fairly or very big issue in the city; the second highest in terms of problems raised. The Partnership should seek to better understand these concerns and also work to improve intelligence on drug-related violence in the city which is recognised as needing improvement.	Still current. Drug offences experienced a 37.4% increase over the last year, with the increase due to operational focus. Residents still feel that drug crime is an issue, with 'people using or dealing drugs' perceived to be the second biggest problem by respondents; over half (51%) felt that this was a problem.
The Partnership to recognise the impact of drug related high harm violence and its effect on young people, families, the vulnerable and open spaces.	Still current. The high harm team in Southampton has had an increase in resourcing over the last year, with drug related harm a focus area of this team.
The Partnership should consider the forthcoming release of the independent annual report of the Director of Public Health which focuses on drug-related harm, with recommendations for local and national action.	Still current. Public Health Annual Report published and available on request.
The effective disruption of drug networks/groups will reduce the threat, risk and harm posed to vulnerable children in the city.	Still current. Over the last year there has been operational focus on drug crime, particularly on disrupting networks and reducing drug trafficking in the city.
Respondents to the Community Safety Survey continue to feel that the police and other local public services are not dealing successfully with crime, and are not feeling safe after dark in their local area. These perceptions are consistent with the small increase in police recorded crime in the last year in Southampton.	Mostly relevant. There were favourable changes in people's perceptions of community safety during the last two surveys, particularly around how the Police and other local public services are dealing with crime and feelings of safety. However, respondents continue to feel less safe after dark in their local area and city centre than in the day. People's perceptions may have also be influenced by the coronavirus pandemic, as crime significantly declined during the lockdown period, which is not covered by the data considered in this assessment. Additionally, favourable increases in people's perceptions of the police and local public services may be due to an increased digital presence over the last year.
The most commonly mentioned reasons for feeling unsafe included homeless people and beggars; public drinking; levels of crime; groups hanging around; and lack of police presence. Those feeling particularly less safe included females and 18-24 year olds.	Not assessed.
The Partnership should consider residents' low perceptions of safety and how best to address this.	Still current.
Just over half of the total number of incidents experienced by Survey respondents were reported either to the police, Southampton City Council or another agency. The most commonly cited reason for not reporting an incident was that the respondent did not feel it would make a difference.	Not assessed.
36% of crimes had an identified suspect or offender aged 9 to 24 years old in Southampton in 2018/19. The 9 to 24 years old Southampton population is forecast to grow by 5.4% by 2025. With all other things remaining equal this is likely to lead to an increase in levels of offending.	Still current. 32.4% of suspect or offenders identified in 2019/20 were aged 9-24 years. Population of young people is still projected to increase by 2026 in Southampton.

In order to reduce offending there is good evidence to show the importance of tackling childhood socioeconomic inequalities through access to public services, housing and education as well as local and social environments. Southampton currently has high levels of child poverty and inequality across the city.	Still current. Latest data shows that approximately 9,964 (21.5%) children in Southampton live in relative low-income families and 8,109 (24.7%) of Southampton pupils in state funded schools are known to be eligible for free school meals.
NEET figures for looked after children are poor in comparison to the general population. Opportunities for this cohort should be examined and enriched.	Still current. Almost half (48.8%) of care leavers (aged 19-21) in Southampton are NEET, significantly higher than the England average (38.6%) in 2019.
Many of the young suspects or offenders identified in police crime data do not come to the attention of YOS, either because the offence is minor or because a formal outcome was not achieved.	Still current.
Some children and young people are given part time school timetables which has an impact on opportunity for offending and should be monitored. The YOS should work with schools and other partner organisations to improve attendance and educational attainment amongst those who offend and those who are at risk of offending.	Still current. Provision of part time tables was identified as a serious failing in 2019 Home Affairs Select Committee report on serious youth violence. Keeping young people in school helps to minimise opportunity to become involved in crime.
The YOS should continue to work to ensure that young people leaving custody are able to take up appropriate accommodation.	Still current.
The recently completed Health Needs Assessment provides an oversight of the needs of the YOS cohort and how best to address these and impact upon offending behaviour.	Still current.
When published, the HMIP Report of the SYOS - following inspection in 2019 - will provide a template of actions required to develop local service delivery and will form the basis of a post Inspection Improvement Plan.	HMIP SYOS report was published in January 2020. https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmiprobation/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2020/01/Southampton-YOS-inspection-report.pdf
The number of accidental fires in the city has increased in the last two years. The Partnership should continue to monitor this trend and seek to better understand its drivers and at risk groups.	Not assessed.
Dwelling fires appear to disproportionately affect those living in flats in the city as well as young people who are privately renting and those in social housing. Extension of initiatives to raise awareness of fire prevention amongst these groups may help to reduce the number of accidental fires in the city.	Not assessed.
There has been a large year on year increase in arson offences. More than 60% of police recorded arson crimes with an identified suspect or offender were committed by under 25 year olds.	Not current. Arson offences in Southampton declined by 35.6% (-62 offences). However, trends should continue to be monitored.
Further work is required better to understand the causes of increased fire frequency in flats in the city.	Not assessed.
The number of collisions has fallen by 39% from 2000 to 2018, while the number of casualties has fallen by 43% over the same period. The proportion of casualties killed or seriously injured (KSI) has risen slightly over time, although has been stable over the last two years.	Not assessed.

Vulnerable road users, such as pedal cycles, pedestrians and motorcycles, accounted for 80% of KSI casualties during 2016-18.	Not assessed.
Over a quarter (27%) of all reported KSI casualties in 2016-18 were individuals aged from 16 to 24, to some extent because they are more likely to be vulnerable road users.	Not assessed.
A more detailed sociodemographic and geographical analysis of persons involved in collisions will help to inform targeted prevention awareness.	Not assessed.
Additional points for the Partnership to note – 2019/20	
Data up to the period March 2020 has largely been unaffected by coronavirus, however, restrictions imposed on people's daily life has had an impact on crime statistics and will continue to do so as restrictions are reintroduced across the country. The Partnership should continue to monitor existing areas of focus in relation to coronavirus and new threats, as intelligence emerges. It is likely coronavirus will continue to alter existing patterns of crime in the city, particularly over the coming months.	
There has been a developing trend in malicious communications among young people, which is likely driven by the use of social media. Almost a third (32.8%) of malicious communication offenders and 33.9% of victims were aged under 25 in 2019/20. The Partnership should continue to work with partners and schools to raise awareness and educate young people on this crime. Particularly as malicious communications are a subgroup of stalking and harassment, and in some cases these crimes can be a precursor for more serious offences, particularly those that are flagged as domestic.	
Domestic violence increased in all but three wards over the last year; highlighting that DV is a citywide issue. However, DV is more prevalent in the most deprived neighbourhoods.	
SCC are responsible for approximately 14.5% of housing in the city, however, a disproportionate amount (44.1%) of domestic violence incidents are potentially linked to SCC housing; with clusters of neighbourhoods in Woolston, Bitterne and Redbridge wards where over 80% of incidents are potentially linked to SCC housing. The Partnership may wish to work with housing and other partners to consider what actions / support could be targeted on social housing settings and build on the Domestic Abuse Housing Alliance (DAHA) accreditation achieved in October 2019.	
37.8% of stalking and harassment offences in 2019/20 were flagged as domestic. This is particularly concerning as stalking and harassment offences can often be a precursor for more serious offences. The Partnership alongside partner organisations should continue to promote and raise awareness of stalking and harassment in domestic settings (including controlling or coercive behaviour), particularly among young people.	
Evidence suggests that the highest risk rape profile across Hampshire are females aged 18-24 either resident or socially active in Southampton, with the perpetrator likely to be a partner or ex-partner. The Partnership should work on protecting and safeguarding this high-risk group.	
Almost a third of rapes are domestic (32.7%). Additionally, when examining the 'case mix' of domestic flagged crimes, rape accounts for the highest severity (see section 3.2). Domestic rape should be something the Partnership continues to monitor closely and target.	
There has been a considerable focus on children over the last year. The Partnership should continue to promote ACE awareness and a trauma informed approach.	
There is the potential that the socio-economic impacts of coronavirus, particularly restrictions brought in to stop the spread of the virus may lead to an exacerbation of existing risk factors, which could lead to future increases in crime.	