



Safe City Strategic Assessment: 2022/23

Summary of Findings – November 2023

Data, Intelligence & Insight Team



Background

[Background & Approach](#)
[Method notes](#)

Overview of crime

[Mix and Severity](#)
[Benchmarking](#)
[Trends](#)
[Crime Change](#)
[Crime Priority Setting](#)

Crime Distribution

[Distribution of crime](#)
[Distribution by Crime Type](#)
[Crime distribution changes by crime type](#)

Victims and Offenders

[Victim Profiling – all crime](#)
[Offender Profiling – all crime](#)
[Adult Reoffending](#)

Youth Offending

[First Time Entrants](#)
[Youth Reoffending](#)

Significant community safety issues

[Theft Offences](#)
[Residential Burglary](#)
[Theft Offences – Victims and Offenders](#)
[Sexual Offences](#)
[Sexual Offences – Victim Profiling](#)
[Sexual Offences – Offender Profiling](#)
[Violent Crime](#)
[Crime involving a weapon](#)
[Violent Crime – Victim Profiling](#)
[Violent Crime – Offender Profiling](#)
[Domestic Crimes](#)
[Distribution of Domestic Crimes](#)
[Domestic Crimes – Victim Profiling](#)
[Domestic Crimes – Offender Profiling](#)
[Modern Slavery](#)
[Drug Offences](#)
[Alcohol Affected Crime](#)
[Hate Crime](#)
[Cruelty to Children and Young Persons](#)

Resident views

[Survey Background](#)
[Demographics of respondents](#)
[Community Cohesion](#)
[Confidence in the Partnership](#)
[Perceptions of Crime Levels](#)
[Feelings of Safety \(1\)](#)
[Feelings of Safety \(2\)](#)
[Feelings of Safety and Changes in Behaviour](#)
[Feelings of Safety Mapping](#)
[Perception of Community Safety Issues](#)
[Victims of Crime or Anti-Social Behaviour \(1\)](#)
[Victims of Crime or Anti-Social Behaviour \(2\)](#)
[Crime Reporting](#)

Wider Determinants of Crime

[Population Change](#)
[Poverty](#)
[Claimant Count](#)
[Adverse Childhood Experiences](#)

Summary

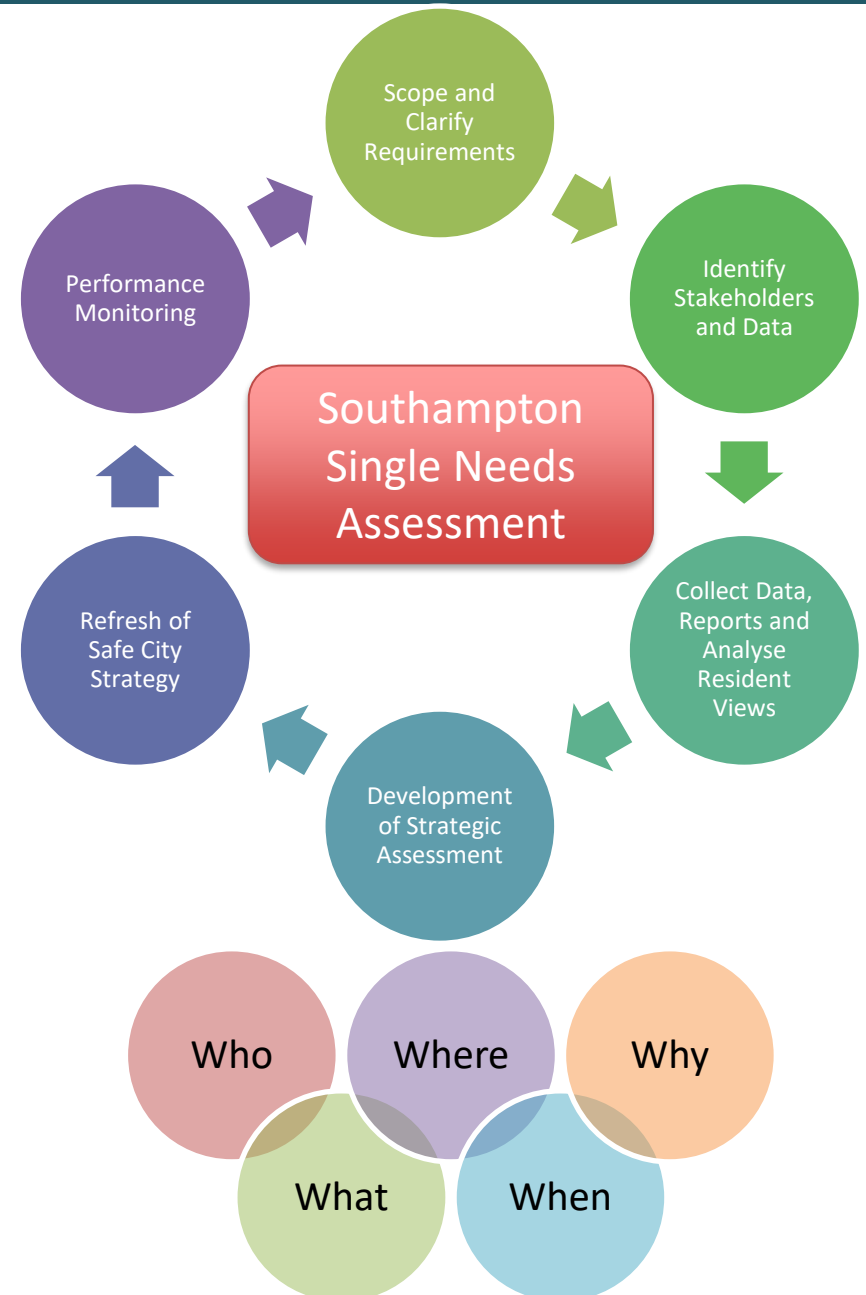


Background



Background & Approach

- Statutory requirement for Community Safety Partnerships to undertake a 'Strategic Assessment' each year
- Three products delivered: an interactive dashboard, slide set and report
- Purpose is to assist the partnership in revising the Community Safety Strategy and as such it should include:
 - An analysis of the levels and patterns of crime and disorder and alcohol and drug misuse in the area
 - Identification of changes in those levels and why these have occurred
 - Views of people living and working in the area
 - Recommendations for matters which should be prioritised
- Takes approximately 2 months analytical time across Data, Intelligence and Insight team to complete the assessment

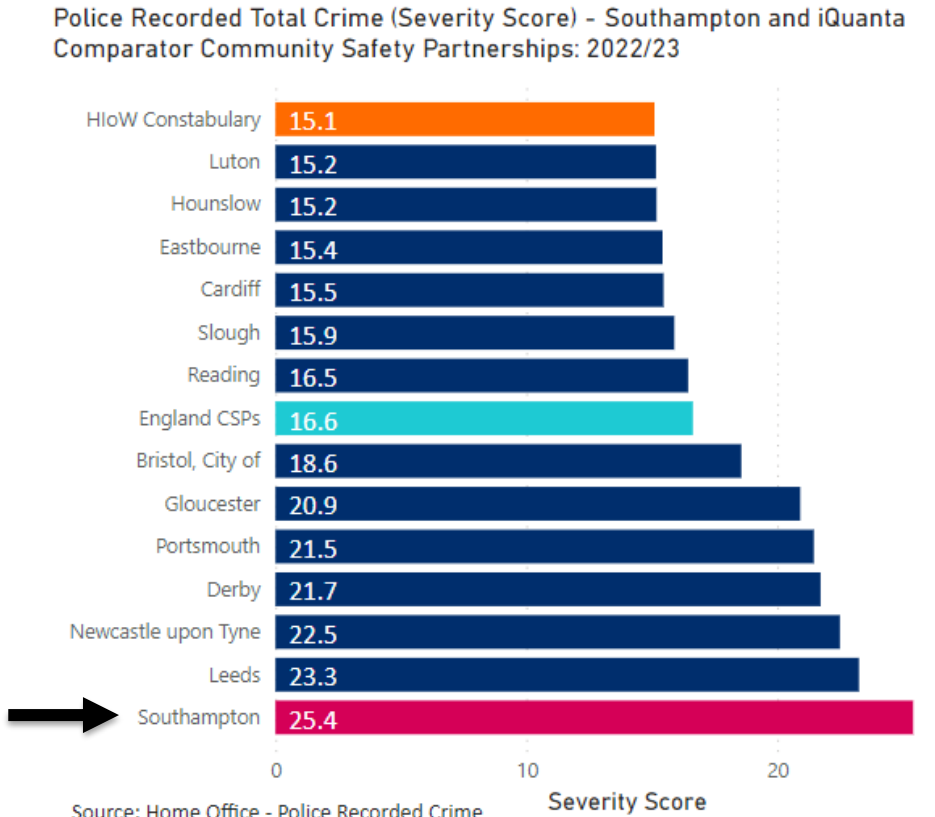
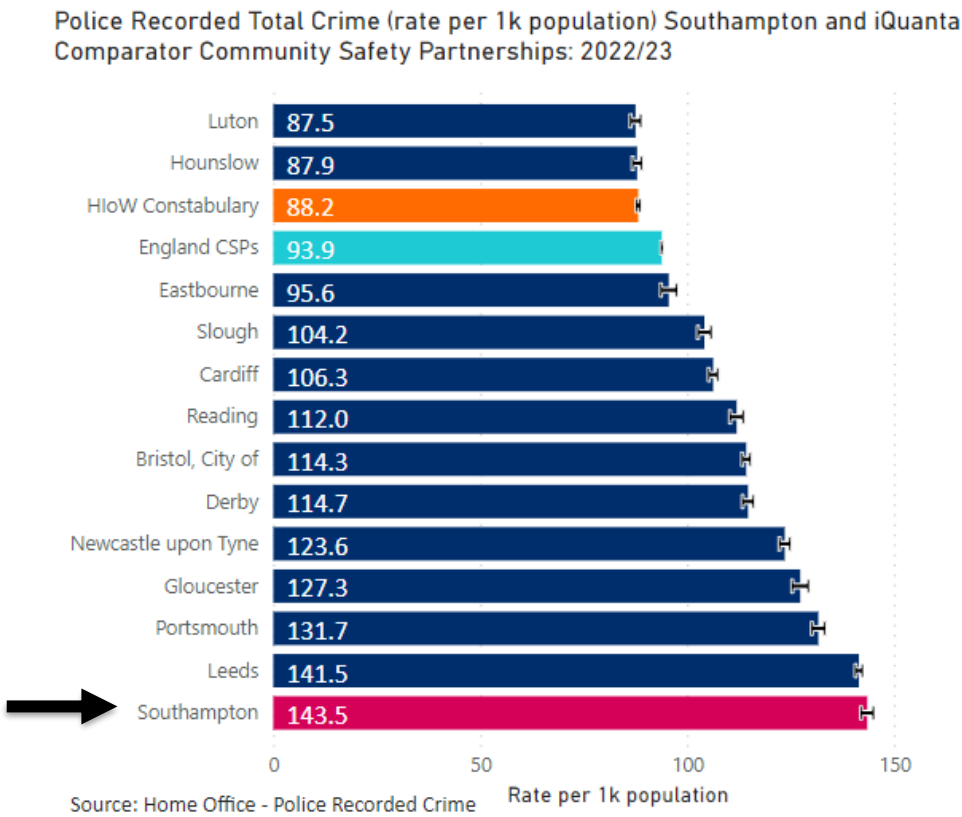




- Change in counting rules (2018) and more accurate reporting of Violence Against the Person offences (stalking and harassment)
- Year on year percentage changes are calculated based on crime counts rather than rates
- A crime severity score has been calculated for each crime type to indicate its relative level of harm, as it's important to examine the severity as well as volume of crimes
 - Uses crime severity weights published by ONS, for each crime type with the following formula:
 - $\text{Sum}\{(\text{Severity weight} * \text{Number of offences}) / (\text{Area}) \text{ mid-year population estimate}\}$
- Devon and Cornwall Police were unable to provide crime data to the Home Office between October 2022 and March 2023, following the implementation of a new IT system. Furthermore, Devon and Cornwall crimes and population have been excluded from national rates presented in this assessment. Additionally, Plymouth has been excluded from benchmarking despite being an iQuanta comparator
- There are key police sites located in Freemantle and Shirley;
 - If a crime comes through these police sites and is against the state or the location is unknown, they may be assigned to the ward where the station sits
- This year the strategic assessment analyses Hampshire Isle of Wight Constabulary data by the date reported, whilst previous assessment used the date validated
 - This change was implemented to be in line with operational reporting. Overall, this has had a negligible impact on total crime, victim and offender counts



Overview of Crime



- In 2022/23, Southampton had an overall crime rate of **144 crimes per 1k population**
- **Southampton accounted for 20% of total recorded crime across Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary in 2022/23**
- **Southampton** has the highest total **reported crime** rate and **highest crime severity** amongst iQuanta comparators

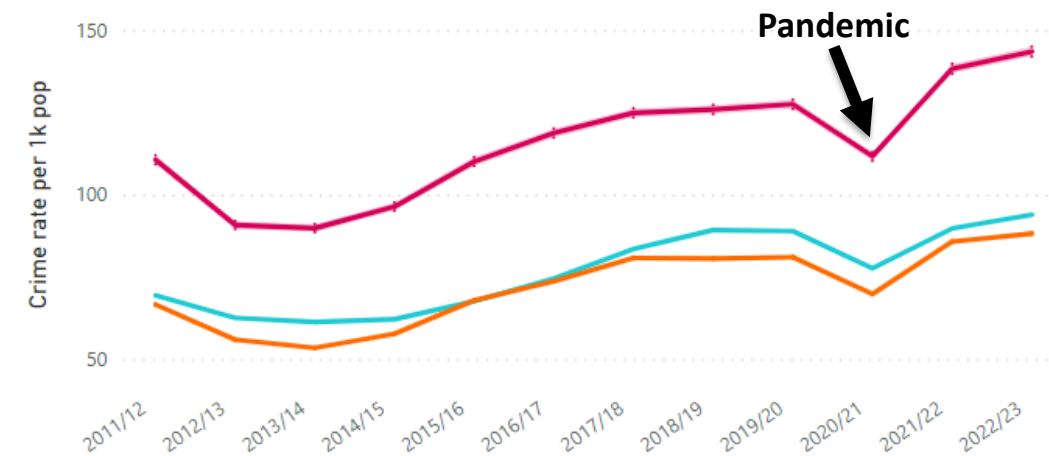


Overview of Crime - Trends

- Between 2021/22 and 2022/23 there was a **+3.8% increase** in total police recorded crime in Southampton
- England (+4.6%) and Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary (+2.8%)** also **experienced increases** in total police recorded crime during the same period
- The **increase in total recorded crime over recent years may not reflect a 'true' increase in crime**. Recorded crime can be influenced by **improved awareness of key issues, more people reporting crime** and **improvements in recording by the police**
- Southampton experienced a **+3.3% increase** in the **crime severity score** of all crimes between 2021/22 and 2022/23, with **Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary (+2.0%)** and **England (+2.5%)** also experiencing increases in severity
- Southampton remains highest among comparators** and **higher** than the national average when considering the **volume (rate) and severity** of total recorded crime

Police Recorded Total Crime (rate per 1k population) Southampton, England CSPs, HloW Constabulary: 2011/12 to 2022/23

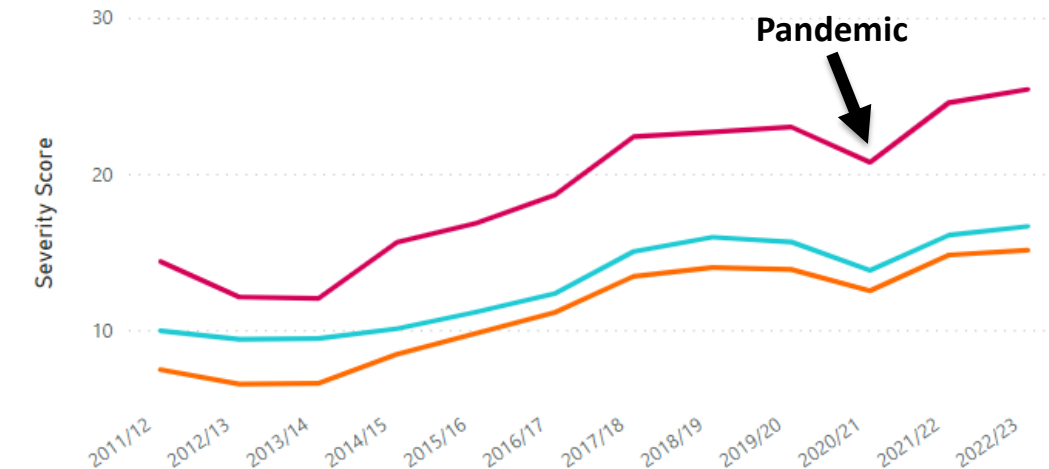
CSP Name ● England CSPs ● HloW Constabulary ● Southampton



Source: Home Office - Police Recorded Crime

Police Recorded Total Crime (Severity Score) - Southampton, England CSPs, HloW Constabulary: 2011/12 to 2022/23

CSP Name ● England CSPs ● HloW Constabulary ● Southampton



Source: Home Office - Police Recorded Crime

Source: Home Office – police recorded crime

- 
- Safe City Partnership
making Southampton safer



	Year on year increase
	Year on year decrease

Indicator	2019/20 count	2021/22 count	2022/23 count	2021/22 crime severity score	2022/23 crime severity score	Percentage change 2019/20 to 2022/23 count	Percentage change 2021/22 to 2022/23 count	Percentage change 2021/22 to 2022/23 crime severity score	iQuanta CSP position *
Total crime*	32,193	34,189	35,485	24.56	25.42	10.2%	3.8%	3.5%	1
Violent crime*	11,827	14,555	14,276	7.64	7.61	20.7%	-1.9%	-0.4%	2
Violence with injury*	4,264	4,322	4,275	5.45	5.14	0.3%	-1.1%	-5.7%	1
Violence without injury*	4,964	5,815	5,555	1.28	1.40	11.9%	-4.5%	9.4%	2
Stalking and harassment*	2,589	4,456	4,440	0.90	0.94	71.5%	-0.4%	4.4%	3
Malicious communications*	1,394	1,926	1,850	0.15	0.14	32.7%	-3.9%	-6.7%	2
Most serious violence*	198	326	261	2.10	1.86	31.8%	-19.9%	-11.4%	5
Violent crime with public place flag**	4,216	4,675	4,719	2.87	2.96	11.9%	0.9%	3.1%	N/A
VAWG**	6,573	8,336	8,262	9.79	10.48	25.7%	-0.9%	7.0%	N/A
Sexual offences*	1,100	1,332	1,343	8.71	9.15	22.1%	0.8%	5.1%	1
Sexual offences - rape*	462	506	548	6.62	7.16	18.6%	8.3%	8.2%	1
Sexual offences - other*	638	826	795	2.10	2.00	24.6%	-3.8%	-4.8%	1
Crimes with domestic flag**	4,684	5,808	5,645	5.00	5.39	20.5%	-2.8%	7.8%	N/A
Domestic violent crime**	3,825	4,756	4,527	2.07	2.54	18.4%	-4.8%	22.7%	N/A
Theft offences*	10,449	8,494	9,996	5.10	5.44	-4.3%	17.7%	6.7%	2
Burglary residential*	1,644	1,349	1,334	3.18	3.20	-18.9%	-1.1%	0.6%	1
Burglary non-residential*	645	387	466	0.25	0.32	-27.8%	20.4%	28.0%	4
Vehicle offences*	2,317	2,126	2,719	0.67	0.76	17.4%	27.9%	13.4%	4
Robbery*	439	368	373	1.48	1.50	-15.0%	1.4%	1.4%	5
Possession of weapons offences*	361	445	521	0.31	0.33	44.3%	17.1%	6.5%	1
Possession of bladed implement*	183	210	257	0.06	0.07	40.4%	22.4%	16.7%	1
Firearms offences*	55	45	50	0.21	0.25	-9.1%	11.1%	19.0%	3
Crime involving a bladed implement**	646	644	789	1.36	1.45	22.1%	22.5%	6.6%	N/A
Serious knife crime**	253	273	322	0.91	0.95	27.3%	17.9%	4.4%	N/A
Modern slavery*	34	62	61	0.39	0.38	79.4%	-1.6%	-2.6%	2
Cruelty to children/young persons*	215	206	196	0.13	0.13	-8.8%	-4.9%	0.0%	4
Hate crime**	797	1,178	1,094	0.30	0.27	37.3%	-7.1%	-10.0%	N/A
Alcohol affected crime**	2,615	3,135	2,795	2.04	2.13	6.9%	-10.8%	4.4%	N/A
Drug offences*	934	1,027	1,222	0.59	0.63	30.8%	19.0%	6.8%	1
Drug affected crime**	849	1,138	1,224	0.73	0.95	44.2%	7.6%	30.1%	N/A
Anti-social behaviour***	7,258	5,217	3,633	N/A	N/A	-49.9%	-30.4%	N/A	N/A
Criminal damage and arson*	3,267	2,979	3,119	0.23	0.27	-4.5%	4.7%	-8.0%	3

Sources:

* The Home Office. Police recorded crime - previous year figures have been revised

** Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary

*** Police.UK

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

Vehicle offences* - includes theft from a vehicle, theft of a motor vehicle and vehicle interference

VAWG** - Violent crimes and sexual offences where the victim was female

Firearms offences include possession of firearms and other firearms offences

- Southampton has seen an **increase** in the **volume** of **16 of the 32 offence types** shown between 2021/22 and 2022/23
- Notable increases in the last year include **sexual offences (+0.8%)**, particularly **rape (+8.3%)**, **theft offences (+17.7%)**, especially **non-residential burglary (+20.4%)** and **vehicle offences (+27.9%)**, **possession of weapons (+17.1%)**, **possession of bladed implements (+22.4%)**, **crimes involving a bladed implement (+22.5%)**, **serious knife crime (+17.9%)**, **drug offences (+19.0%)** and **drug affected crime (+7.6%)**
- **Firearms offences (+11.1%)** also experienced an increase, but numbers for these offences are relatively small
- There have been declines in **overall violent crime (-1.9%)**, **domestic flagged crime (-2.8%)** and **domestic violence (-4.8%)**, **residential burglary (-1.1%)**, **hate crime (-7.1%)** and **alcohol affected crime (-10.8%)**
- Also declines in **modern slavery (-1.6%)** and **cruelty to children/young persons (-4.9%)**; however, the numbers for these offences are relatively small and percentage changes should therefore be interpreted with caution
- There has also been a **decline** in **anti-social behaviour (-30.4%)**; however, this may not reflect a genuine decline due to perceived barriers to reporting

	Year on year increase
	Year on year decrease

Indicator	2021/22 count	2022/23 count	2021/22 crime severity score	2022/23 crime severity score	Formal action taken %**	Percentage change 2021/22 to 2022/23 count	Percentage change 2021/22 to 2022/23 crime severity score	iQuanta CSP position *	Overall priority rank
Total crime*	34,189	35,485	24.56	25.42	10.6%	3.8%	3.5%	1	
Violent crime*	14,555	14,276	7.64	7.61	9.6%	-1.9%	-0.4%	2	6
Violence with injury*	4,322	4,275	5.45	5.14	12.5%	-1.1%	-5.7%	1	9
Violence without injury*	5,815	5,555	1.28	1.40	8.3%	-4.5%	9.4%	2	15
Stalking and harassment*	4,456	4,440	0.90	0.94	4.7%	-0.4%	4.4%	3	12
Malicious communications*	1,926	1,850	0.15	0.14	4.9%	-3.9%	-6.7%	2	22
Most serious violence*	326	261	2.10	1.86	32.2%	-19.9%	-11.4%	5	30
Violent crime with public place flag**	4,675	4,719	2.87	2.96	15.5%	0.9%	3.1%	N/A	10
VAWG**	8,336	8,262	9.79	10.48	7.3%	-0.9%	7.0%	N/A	4
Sexual offences*	1,332	1,343	8.71	9.15	4.2%	0.8%	5.1%	1	2
Sexual offences - rape*	506	548	6.62	7.16	2.1%	8.3%	8.2%	1	3
Sexual offences - other*	826	795	2.10	2.00	5.6%	-3.8%	-4.8%	1	13
Crimes with domestic flag**	5,808	5,645	5.00	5.39	7.5%	-2.8%	7.8%	N/A	8
Domestic violent crime**	4,756	4,527	2.07	2.54	6.7%	-4.8%	22.7%	N/A	11
Theft offences*	8,494	9,996	5.10	5.44	4.9%	17.7%	6.7%	2	1
Burglary residential*	1,349	1,334	3.18	3.20	3.6%	-1.1%	0.6%	1	5
Burglary non-residential*	387	466	0.25	0.32	9.0%	20.4%	28.0%	4	25
Vehicle offences*	2,126	2,719	0.67	0.76	1.2%	27.9%	13.4%	4	7
Robbery*	368	373	1.48	1.50	5.4%	1.4%	1.4%	5	21
Possession of weapons offences*	445	521	0.31	0.33	29.4%	17.1%	6.5%	1	19
Possession of bladed implement*	210	257	0.06	0.07	32.1%	22.4%	16.7%	1	27
Firearms offences*	45	50	0.21	0.25	29.8%	11.1%	19.0%	3	29
Crime involving a bladed implement**	644	789	1.36	1.45	18.1%	22.5%	6.6%	N/A	14
Serious knife crime**	273	322	0.91	0.95	10.2%	17.9%	4.4%	N/A	17
Modern slavery*	62	61	0.39	0.38	0.0%	-1.6%	-2.6%	2	22
Cruelty to children/young persons*	206	196	0.13	0.13	19.6%	-4.9%	0.0%	4	31
Hate crime**	1,178	1,094	0.30	0.27	14.3%	-7.1%	-10.0%	N/A	28
Alcohol affected crime**	3,135	2,795	2.04	2.13	25.2%	-10.8%	4.4%	N/A	26
Drug offences*	1,027	1,222	0.59	0.63	70.8%	19.0%	6.8%	1	16
Drug affected crime**	1,138	1,224	0.73	0.95	43.5%	7.6%	30.1%	N/A	24
Anti-social behaviour***	5,217	3,633	N/A	N/A	N/A	-30.4%	N/A	N/A	20
Criminal damage and arson*	2,979	3,119	0.23	0.27	9.6%	4.7%	-8.0%	3	18

Sources:

* The Home Office. Police recorded crime - previous year figures have been revised

** Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary

*** Police.UK

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

Vehicle offences* - includes theft from a vehicle, theft of a motor vehicle and vehicle interference

VAWG** - Violent crimes and sexual offences where the victim was female

Firearms offences include possession of firearms and other firearms offences

- A simple score was calculated to inform crime priority setting based on ranks of:
 - Crime **frequency**
 - Crime **severity** score
 - Proportion of crimes with **formal action taken**
 - Year on year percentage **increase** in crime
 - **Relative position** of Southampton among its **comparator** group of Community Safety Partnerships
- Based on overall rank the **top 4 crime priorities** for the Partnership are:
 - **Theft offences**, including residential burglary
 - **Sexual offences**
 - **Violent crime** (all forms)
 - **Domestic offences**, including domestic violence
- **Theft offences** emerged as the **top priority in 2022/23** given **increases in volume and severity** in the last year, possibly linked to the **cost of living crisis**
- **Violent crime, domestic crimes and sexual offences** have consistently featured among the **top priority areas** for the **last five years**

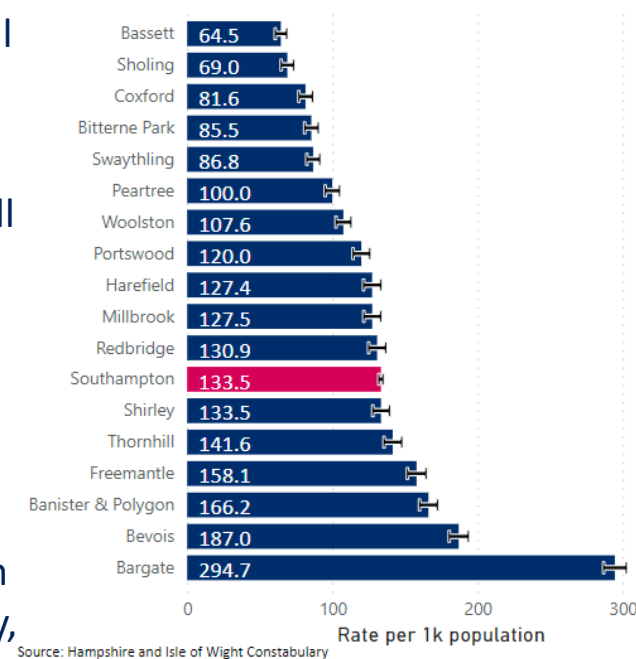


Crime Distribution

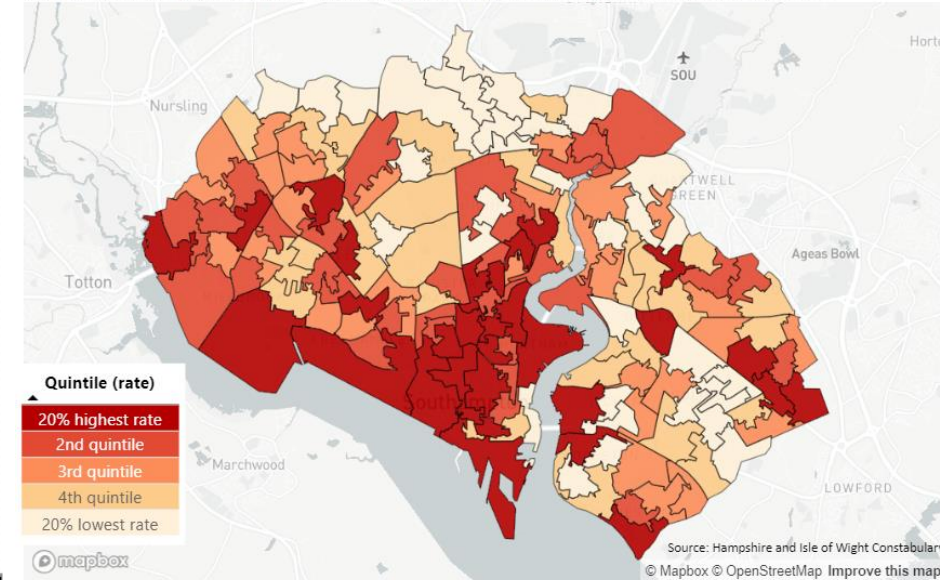


- At ward level, Bargate ward had the highest overall crime rate (295 per 1k population)
- Bevois, Banister & Polygon, Freemantle and Thornhill wards also had significantly higher overall crime rates compared to the city average
- The map of overall crime rate by LSOA gives a more nuanced picture, with hotspots identified in the majority of Southampton wards
- The link between crime and deprivation remains strong. The overall crime rate is 2.6 times higher in the 20% most deprived neighbourhoods in the city, compared to the 20% least deprived;
- Although, this gap appears to be narrowing having been 3.7 times higher in 2019/20 and 3.0 times higher in 2020/21;
- However, this does appear to be influenced by higher crime rates in the 20% least deprived neighbourhoods (+33.8% from 2019/20), rather than lower crime rates in the 20% most deprived (-3.8% from 2019/20)

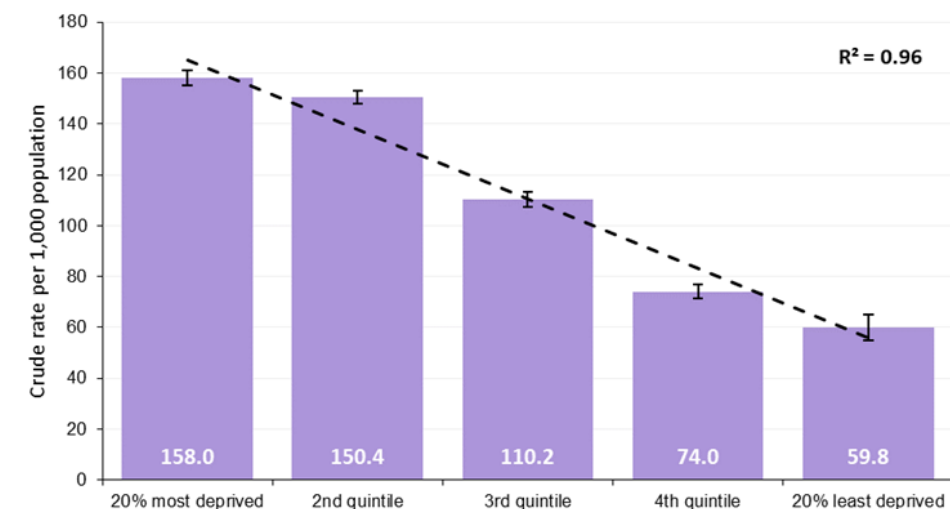
All Crime (rate per 1k population) - Southampton wards 2022/23



All Crime, crude rate per 1,000 population, Southampton LSOAs grouped into quintiles: April 2022 to March 2023



Total police recorded crime, crude rate per 1,000 population by national deprivation quintiles, Southampton: 2022/23





Distribution of Crime by Type

Key: Difference to the Southampton average

Significantly worse

Worse but not significantlySignificantly better

Community Safety - Total Offences (Southampton analysis)	Rate 1,000 population																
	All Crime	Domestic Flagged Crime	Domestic Violence	Hate Crime	Crime Involving a Bladed Implement	Alcohol Affected Crime	Drug Offences	Drug Affected Crime	Violence Against the Person	Violence Against Women & Girls	Sexual Offences	Rape	Other Sexual Offences	Robbery	Theft Offences	Burglary Residential	Criminal Damage and Arson
Southampton	133.5	21.4	17.2	4.1	3.0	10.6	4.6	4.6	53.6	31.6	5.0	2.0	3.0	1.4	37.9	5.0	11.8
Banister & Polygon	166.2	16.8	13.5	5.1	4.8	18.8	8.9	7.4	60.8	34.6	5.9	2.1	3.8	2.3	51.8	9.5	12.0
Bargate	294.7	23.7	19.3	8.1	7.0	27.4	13.4	11.5	88.1	44.8	9.8	4.0	5.8	4.8	122.2	4.9	16.1
Bassett	64.5	7.4	5.4	2.5	0.9	2.8	1.4	0.8	24.3	12.0	2.9	1.1	1.8	*	21.6	4.8	5.9
Bevois	187.0	26.4	21.5	6.7	4.4	11.7	9.4	6.4	75.2	42.8	6.8	3.1	3.7	2.0	50.1	8.4	16.5
Bitterne Park	85.5	19.4	15.8	2.5	1.9	7.2	2.3	3.4	38.5	21.3	2.8	1.0	1.8	0.7	21.6	3.7	7.7
Coxford	81.6	16.8	13.4	2.7	1.1	4.8	1.7	2.1	36.7	25.5	3.0	0.8	2.2	0.9	17.2	3.2	11.0
Freemantle	158.1	25.0	20.8	6.7	2.3	17.9	9.3	9.0	62.7	30.9	4.3	2.3	2.0	1.3	40.1	6.4	15.5
Harefield	127.4	19.4	15.8	4.8	2.3	7.5	1.9	3.4	49.0	29.7	3.1	0.8	2.3	1.3	39.0	4.2	13.9
Millbrook	127.5	25.4	19.6	3.1	2.5	7.2	1.9	2.6	50.5	39.9	6.1	2.0	4.1	0.9	38.6	4.5	13.3
Peartree	100.0	20.6	16.2	2.6	3.2	7.6	2.3	2.8	45.8	28.0	3.5	1.8	1.8	0.6	22.8	3.4	10.2
Portswood	120.0	15.5	12.6	2.9	2.3	9.0	4.5	4.6	41.8	20.7	3.6	1.4	2.3	0.8	43.3	6.9	8.8
Redbridge	130.9	29.6	24.0	2.6	2.5	7.8	1.9	2.1	60.0	39.0	5.4	2.3	3.1	1.0	30.7	6.0	13.6
Shirley	133.5	16.5	12.8	6.1	3.2	9.0	2.7	5.4	52.6	34.4	4.6	1.1	3.6	1.9	33.9	4.1	14.0
Sholing	69.0	17.9	15.0	1.1	0.9	5.7	1.1	1.8	35.1	19.9	2.5	0.9	1.6	*	14.3	2.2	5.7
Swaythling	86.8	14.9	12.2	3.1	3.0	6.1	2.4	2.3	36.1	23.8	3.0	1.7	1.3	0.5	22.4	4.6	8.8
Thornhill	141.6	36.7	28.6	3.6	3.1	11.5	3.2	4.3	70.1	42.2	4.6	1.1	3.4	1.4	25.5	4.6	16.4
Woolston	107.6	26.5	21.1	3.6	2.1	7.9	2.1	3.8	53.9	33.9	4.8	2.1	2.6	0.8	22.1	3.2	8.7

Source: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary

*Note that values have been suppressed due to small numbers

- The ‘tartan rug’ shows crime distribution by type and Ward
- Rates are coloured based on difference to the city average
- **Bargate** ward has the **highest total crime rate** (295 crimes per 1k population)
- **Bevois, Banister & Polygon, Freemantle** and **Thornhill** wards also have a **significantly higher** total crime rate than the **city average**
- **Bevois** ward was **worse** than the city average for **all crime types shown** in the ‘tartan rug’
- **Southampton electoral wards were reviewed** as part of the May 2023 local elections. As a result of this review, **Banister & Polygon** was introduced as a new ward, Bitterne ward was renamed **Thornhill** and several wards underwent boundary changes



Crime Distribution Changes by Type

- The tartan rug shows the change from 2021/22 to 2022/23 in the number and percentage of crimes
- Percentage changes should be interpreted alongside counts, especially when the number of crimes is low
- Overall crime increased in **10 out of 17 wards**
 - **Largest increase** in total crime was in **Harefield ward (+22.3%)**, followed by **Thornhill (+17.9%)** and **Bargate (+10.3%)** wards
- **Theft offences** increased in **all but three wards**
 - **Driven by increases in vehicle offences**, which increased in **all but Freemantle (-6.4%)**
- **Sexual offences** saw relatively small **increases** across **10 wards**
- **Violent crime** decreased in **9 wards**
- **Domestic flagged crimes** decreased in **10 wards**
- **Anti-social behaviour** declined across **all wards**

Key: Percentage change from 2021/22

	Increase
	Decrease
	No change

Change in recorded crime from 2021/22 to 2022/23	Percentage (and count) change in number of incidents - 2021/22 to 2022/23													
	Total recorded crime	Domestic flagged crimes	Domestic Violence	Hate Crime	Alcohol Affected Crime	Drug offences	Violence against the Person	Violence Against Women & Girls	Sexual offences	Anti-social Behaviour	Robbery	Theft offences	Residential Burglary	Vehicle offences
Southampton	3.2% (1100)	-2.8% (-163)	-4.8% (-229)	-7.1% (-84)	-10.8% (-340)	15.3% (157)	-2.7% (-392)	-0.9% (-74)	0.4% (5)	-30.4% (-1584)	-89.4% (-329)	17.8% (1508)	-0.7% (-10)	28% (594)
Banister & Polygon	-3% (-88)	-20.1% (-72)	-20.2% (-58)	-14.7% (-15)	-23.1% (-96)	31% (36)	-14% (-168)	-18.2% (-107)	-20% (-25)	-17.7% (-54)	62.5% (15)	4.8% (40)	-4.7% (-8)	17.8% (34)
Bargate	10.3% (520)	-6.3% (-30)	-10.1% (-41)	-6.7% (-11)	-13.3% (-79)	53.7% (88)	-2.9% (-50)	-2.5% (-21)	1.1% (2)	-30.7% (-264)	-15.7% (-17)	31.5% (551)	27.8% (20)	49.3% (105)
Bassett	8.7% (84)	-13.7% (-19)	-18.7% (-20)	-10.9% (-5)	-2.2% (-1)	9.5% (2)	15.2% (52)	27.8% (54)	20.5% (8)	-59.3% (-105)	*	8.7% (28)	-18.1% (-17)	25% (26)
Bevois	8.7% (250)	-5.4% (-25)	-7.5% (-29)	-9.8% (-12)	-28.3% (-77)	18.2% (24)	-6.2% (-82)	-5.2% (-37)	0.9% (1)	-3.5% (-14)	6.3% (2)	45.4% (260)	70.7% (58)	45.1% (93)
Bitterne Park	-6.3% (-88)	11.6% (31)	8% (18)	-11.6% (-5)	-1.8% (-2)	-10.3% (-4)	-1.7% (-10)	7.3% (24)	-8.5% (-4)	-47.9% (-104)	*	-14.6% (-57)	0% (0)	8.2% (9)
Coxford	0.1% (1)	3.4% (8)	0% (0)	21.9% (7)	-9.2% (-7)	41.2% (7)	-10.6% (-62)	-14.8% (-54)	2.4% (1)	-41.4% (-110)	*	5.1% (12)	-17.9% (-10)	4.4% (4)
Freemantle	-3.8% (-94)	-1.8% (-7)	9.4% (27)	24.7% (20)	8.9% (22)	-6% (-9)	7.6% (67)	4.3% (20)	-16.7% (-13)	-16.8% (-42)	-32.1% (-9)	-10.3% (-69)	1.1% (1)	-6.4% (-13)
Harefield	22.3% (318)	-10.8% (-32)	-12.9% (-32)	37.5% (18)	17% (15)	8.3% (2)	8.2% (51)	5.2% (21)	-31.1% (-19)	-9.9% (-21)	100% (9)	52.3% (183)	-12.3% (-8)	61% (47)
Millbrook	-11.1% (-229)	-11.8% (-49)	-19.7% (-69)	-50% (-44)	-33.3% (-52)	-15.6% (-5)	-26.6% (-263)	-15.7% (-90)	10.1% (8)	-18% (-46)	8.3% (1)	21.5% (98)	-28.1% (-25)	18% (25)
Peartree	7.4% (110)	-6% (-21)	-8.5% (-24)	-4.7% (-2)	-13.5% (-19)	8.8% (3)	2.5% (18)	3.6% (16)	14.3% (7)	-26.7% (-77)	-37.5% (-6)	24.7% (72)	58.8% (20)	54% (47)
Portswood	5.6% (89)	19.9% (36)	12.8% (20)	-42% (-29)	-10.6% (-15)	61.5% (24)	4.8% (27)	14.1% (41)	-3.8% (-2)	-32.5% (-81)	-56% (-14)	24.9% (121)	3.2% (3)	68% (83)
Redbridge	-1.1% (-21)	10% (39)	14.1% (43)	-28.3% (-15)	4.6% (5)	-30% (-12)	-0.7% (-6)	4.2% (24)	33.9% (20)	-47.2% (-174)	-11.8% (-2)	20.9% (77)	17.6% (13)	12% (14)
Shirley	-10.2% (-239)	-24.3% (-83)	-29% (-82)	-11.1% (-12)	-28.6% (-57)	0% (0)	-15% (-146)	-20.5% (-111)	9% (6)	-21.6% (-63)	-6.3% (-2)	-4.8% (-27)	-47.1% (-57)	3.8% (6)
Sholing	8.1% (74)	6.3% (15)	17.6% (32)	-20% (-4)	-3.6% (-3)	45.5% (5)	15% (65)	9.9% (28)	-39% (-23)	-36.8% (-49)	*	25.2% (41)	-25.6% (-11)	40% (22)
Swaythling	-8% (-129)	-18.2% (-57)	-17% (-43)	0% (0)	-19.2% (-25)	-27.6% (-16)	-12.7% (-90)	-8% (-33)	-16.4% (-10)	-38.4% (-86)	-46.7% (-7)	7.8% (28)	17.9% (12)	40.9% (38)
Thornhill	17.9% (318)	21.5% (96)	11% (42)	28.6% (12)	23% (32)	41.2% (14)	12.6% (116)	10.1% (63)	25.9% (14)	-30.4% (-96)	150% (12)	33.2% (94)	1.5% (1)	11.5% (9)
Woolston	2.8% (47)	1.4% (6)	0% (0)	14% (7)	-10.6% (-15)	-26.1% (-12)	3.4% (28)	8% (43)	13.4% (9)	-49.1% (-197)	44.4% (4)	9.3% (30)	-9.1% (-5)	38.8% (31)

Source: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary

*Note that values have been suppressed due to small numbers
Source: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary



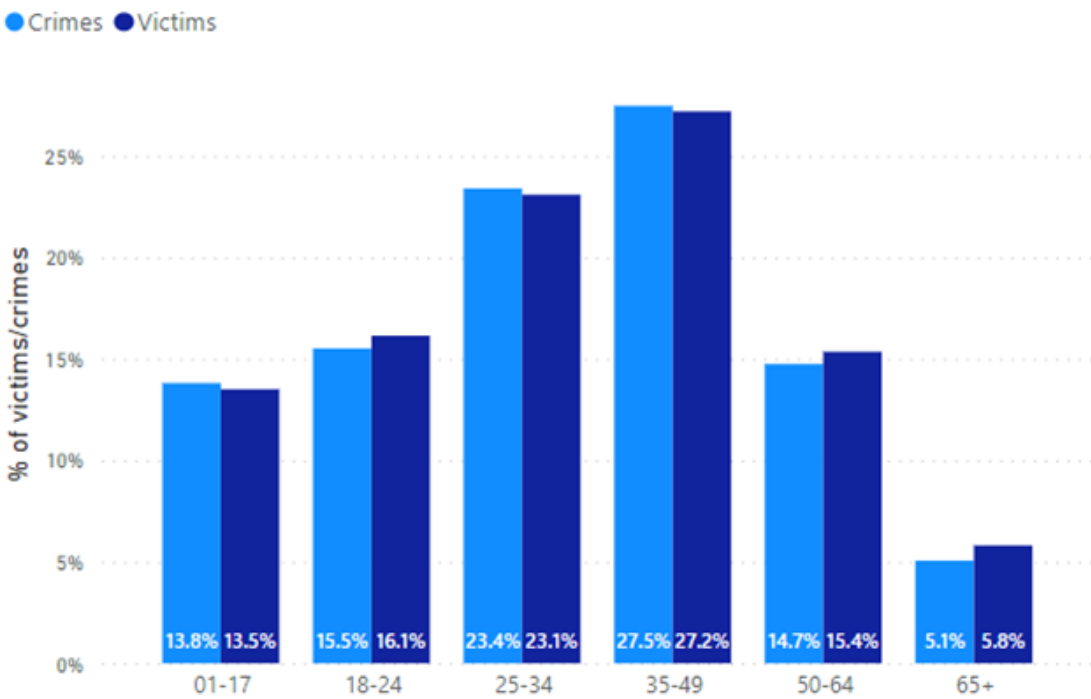
Victims and offenders



- 18,347* unique victims (excluding business and the state) who were involved in 74.4% of crimes in the city
- 22.8% of victims experienced multiple crimes in 2022/23, compared to 23.3% in 2021/22;
- Repeat victims accounted for 46.4% of crimes in 2022/23
- The most common age groups for victims were those aged 35 to 49 (27.2%), followed by the 25 to 34 (23.1%), 18 to 24 (16.1%) and 50 to 64 (15.4%) age groups; with these groups also top in previous years
- 52.1% of victims were male and 47.9% female, however, females continue to be more likely to be repeat victims of crime than males
- 52.1% of victims were white, 9.2% were ethnic minorities and 38.7% unknown ethnicity

No. of crimes experienced	No. of all crime offences	% of all crime offences	No. of all crime victims	% of all crime victims
1	14,162	53.6	14,162	77.2
2	5,112	19.4	2,556	13.9
3	2,484	9.4	828	4.5
4	1,392	5.3	348	1.9
5 or more	3,256	12.3	453	2.5

Age Profile of Victims - All Crime- Southampton: April 2022 to March 2023



Source: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary

* Only includes known victims/crimes with valid age & gender

Source: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary

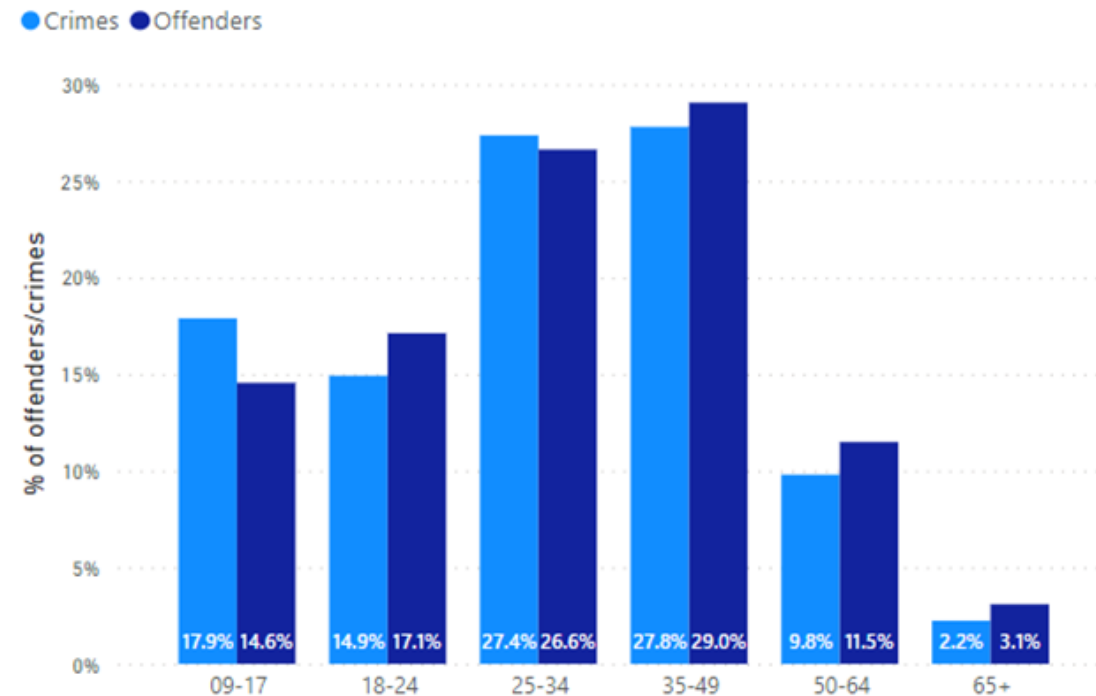
*Only includes victims with valid age and sex



- 9,656* individual suspects or offenders were identified in 2022/23, who were responsible for 58.3% of the crimes committed in Southampton; similar to the 9,911 identified during 2021/22
- The majority (61.4%) of offenders identified committed just 1 crime in the year, which is similar to the proportion in 2021/22 (60.9%);
 - 38.6% of offenders committed more than 1 offence, yet were responsible for the majority (71.3%) of recorded crime with a suspect or offender identified in 2022/23
- 70.3% of offenders were male;
 - Males continue to be much more likely to commit multiple offences in the year than females, with 75.6% of the most prolific (5+ offences) offenders being males
- Those aged 35 to 49 years (29.0%) continue to commit the most crimes, followed by 25 to 34 (26.6%) and the 18 to 24 age group (17.1%)
 - The proportion of under 18 offenders (14.6%) has risen above the pre-pandemic baseline (13.2% in 2019/20), having fallen below in the previous two financial years
- The majority of offenders were white (69.5%), 14.0% ethnic minorities and 16.5% unknown ethnicity

No. of crimes committed	No. of all crime offences	% of all crime offences	No. of all crime offenders	% of all crime offenders
1	5,929	28.7	5,929	61.4
2	3,572	17.3	1,786	18.5
3	2,238	10.8	746	7.7
4	1,600	7.7	400	4.1
5 or more	7,338	35.5	795	8.2

Age Profile of Offenders - All Crime- Southampton: April 2022 to March 2023



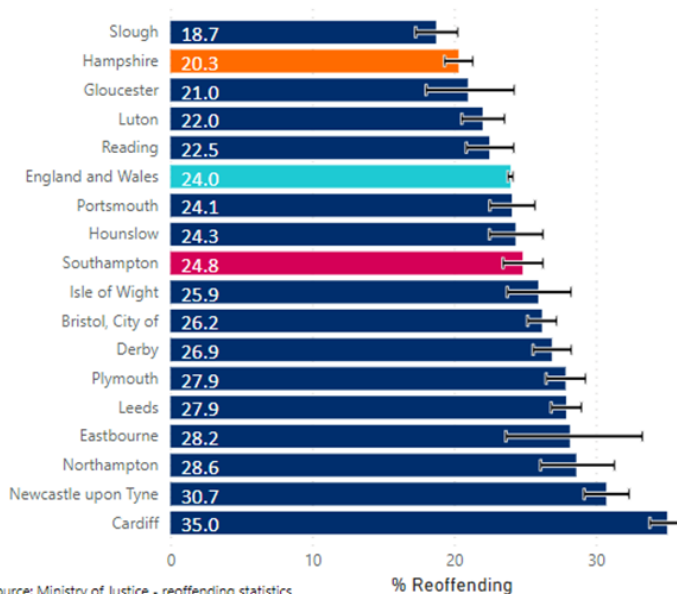
Source: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary

* Only includes known victims/crimes with valid age & gender

Source: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary



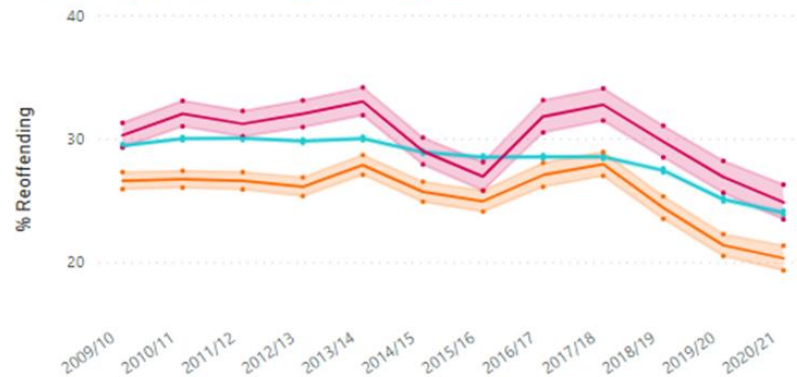
Proven percentage of adult offenders who reoffend - Southampton and iQuanta comparators: 2020/21 cohort



Source: Ministry of Justice - reoffending statistics

Proven percentage of adult offenders who reoffend - England and Wales, Hampshire and Southampton: 2009/10 to 2020/21 cohorts

Geography ● England and Wales ● Hampshire ● Southampton



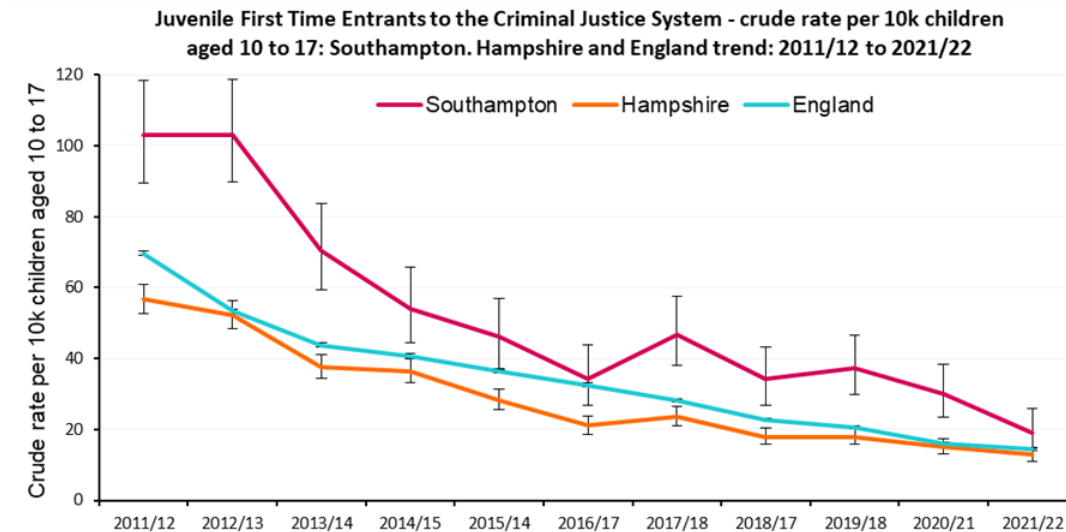
Source: Ministry of Justice - reoffending statistics

- The majority of offenders (**61.4%**) commit a **single offence**. However, those who commit **multiple offences** are **responsible for the majority of crime (71.3%)** in the city – therefore reducing reoffending is key to reducing crime in Southampton
- **24.8%** of adult offenders in Southampton **reoffended** (2020/21 cohort), which is higher but not significantly than the England and Wales average (24.0%)
- Southampton adult reoffenders will on average commit **3.5 reoffences**, which is **similar** to the **England and Wales** average of **3.6 reoffences**
- Change in data source and methodology means that it is not possible to examine long-term trends beyond the past five years
- Southampton experienced an overall increase in the adult reoffending rate between 2016/17 and 2017/18
- However, the reoffending rate has been on the decline since, falling by 2.1 percentage points in 2020/21;
- Whilst declines have not been statistically significant year-on-year, the 2020/21 cohort has a significantly lower proportion of adult reoffenders than the 2017/18 cohort



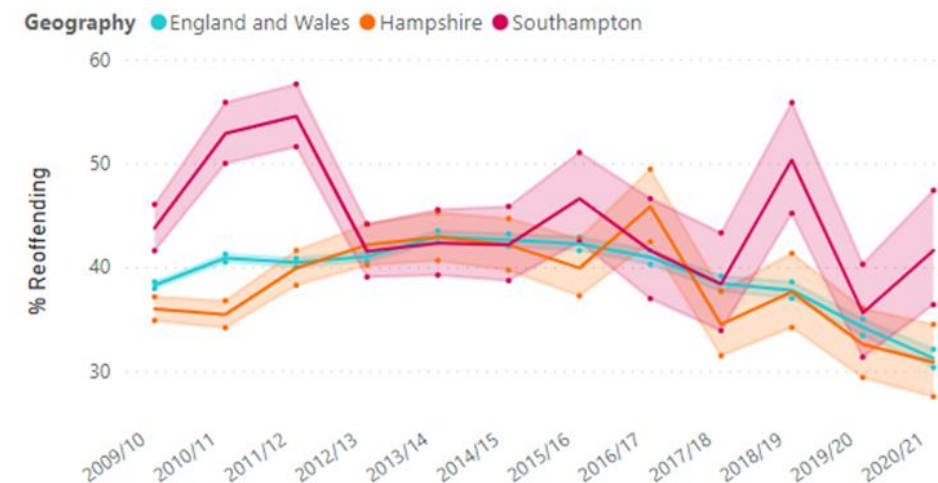
Youth Offending

- In 2021/22, Southampton had a juvenile First Time Entrant (FTE) rate of **18.9 per 10,000** children aged 10 to 17 years;
- Higher but not significantly than the national average (14.4 per 10,000 children)
- Since 2012/13, the juvenile FTE rate has been on a downward trend in Southampton and nationally
- The Southampton FTE rate in 2021/22 is no longer significantly higher than the national average, for the first time since 2016/17
- The percentage of youth offenders who reoffend in **Southampton is 41.6%** (2020/21), which is **significantly higher** than the **England and Wales average (31.2%)**
- The youth reoffending rate has fluctuated over the last five cohorts;
- Over the last year there has been a **+6.0 percentage point increase** in the youth offending rate from **35.6%** in 2019/20 to **41.6%** in 2020/21
- However, important to note that this change is not statistically significant due to the small cohort of youth offenders (548) and reoffenders (228)



Source: Ministry of Justice & ONS

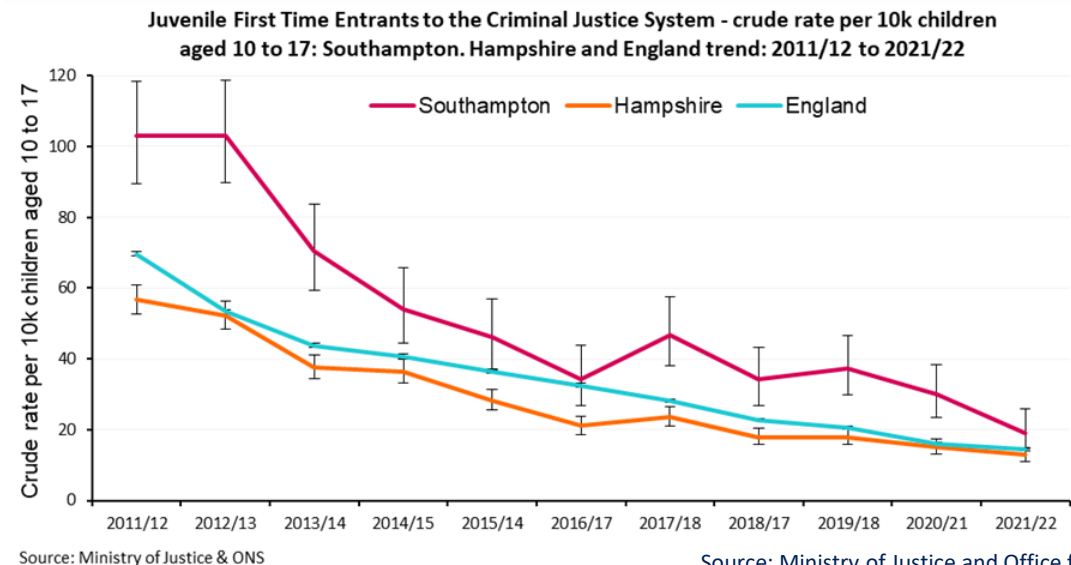
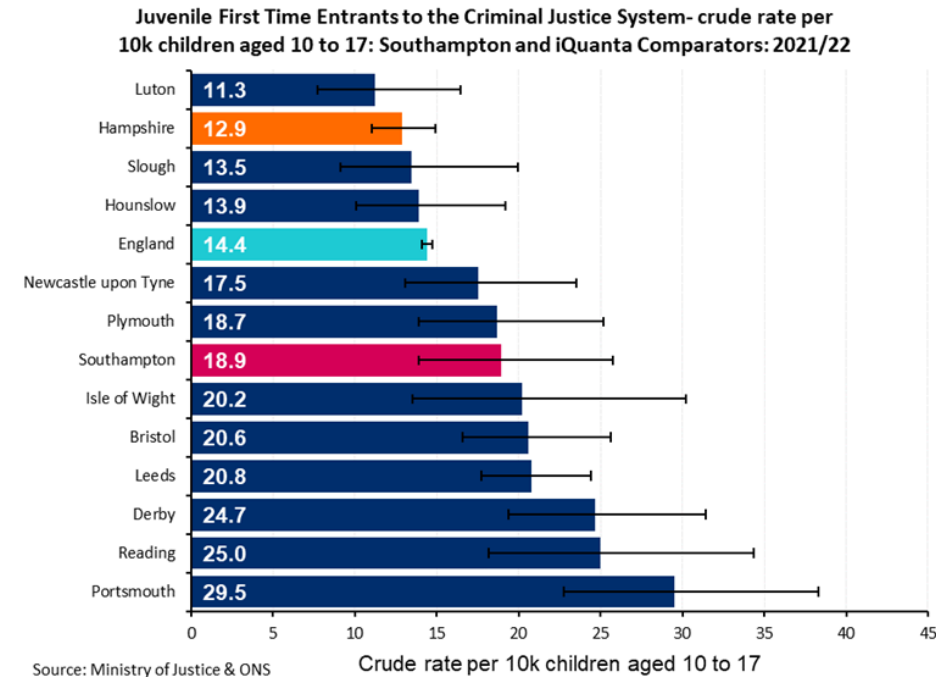
Proven percentage of juvenile offenders who reoffend - England and Wales, Hampshire and Southampton: 2009/10 to 2020/21 cohorts



Source: Ministry of Justice - reoffending statistics



- In 2021/22, Southampton had a juvenile First Time Entrant (FTE) rate of **18.9 per 10,000** children aged 10 to 17 years;
- Higher but not significantly than the national average (14.4 per 10,000 children)
- Since 2012/13, the juvenile FTE rate has been on a downward trend in Southampton and nationally
- The Southampton FTE rate in 2021/22 is no longer significantly higher than the national average, for the first time since 2017/18





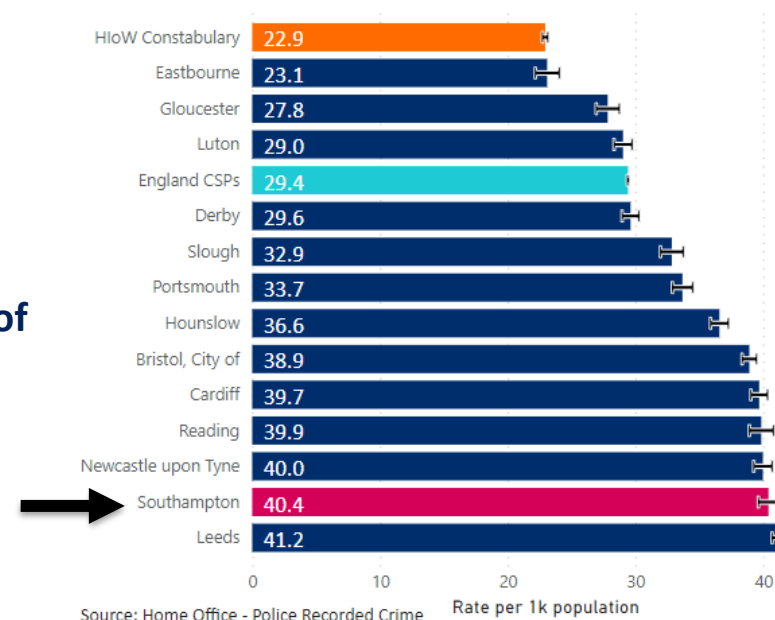
Significant Community Safety Issues



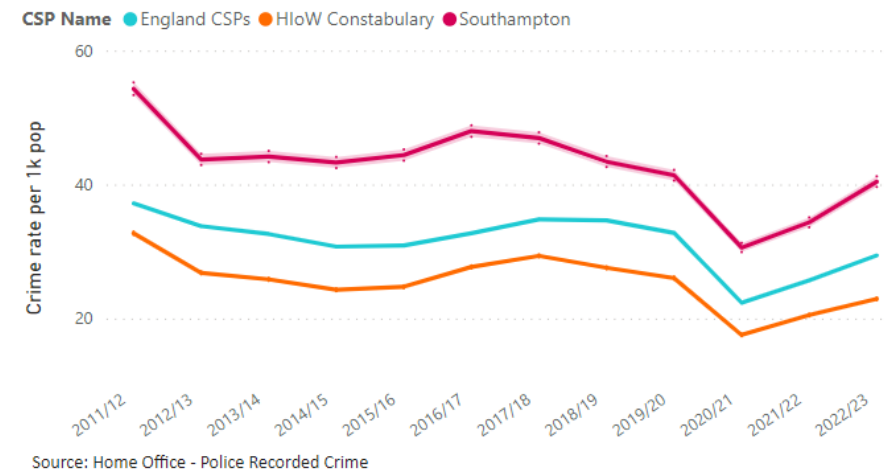
Thetf Offences

- +17.7% increase in the volume of theft offences in Southampton between 2021/22 and 2022/23
 - Increases also seen across Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary (+11.8%) and England (+14.5%) over the same period
- Increase in theft offences is **likely to reflect a genuine increase**, as theft offences are relatively well reported to and recorded by the police
- Observed increases in acquisitive crimes in the last year are **likely linked to the cost of living crisis** and recent economic uncertainty
- Looking at subgroups of theft offences, **vehicle offences*** (+27.9%), **shoplifting** (+20.3%), **theft from the person** (+31.3%) and other theft offences (+22.0%) saw **significant increases**:
 - Non-domestic burglary (+20.4%) increased but not significantly
 - Residential burglary (-1.1%) and bicycle theft (-3.2%) experienced small declines and therefore rates remained similar to 2021/22
- However, the **overall rate of theft offences** in 2022/23 (40.4) remains **lower**, albeit **not significantly** than the **pre-pandemic rate** (41.4 in 2019/20)
- In fact, **only vehicle offences*** saw a statistically **significant increase** above the pre-pandemic rate in 2022/23 (+17.4%)
 - Theft from the person and other theft offences also increased, but not significantly
- Moreover, **vehicle offences***; particularly theft from a vehicle, has had the **greatest contribution** to the increase in overall theft offences recorded in the last year

Police Recorded Theft offences (rate per 1k population) Southampton and iQuanta Comparator Community Safety Partnerships: 2022/23



Police Recorded Theft offences (rate per 1k population) Southampton, England CSPs, HloW Constabulary: 2011/12 to 2022/23

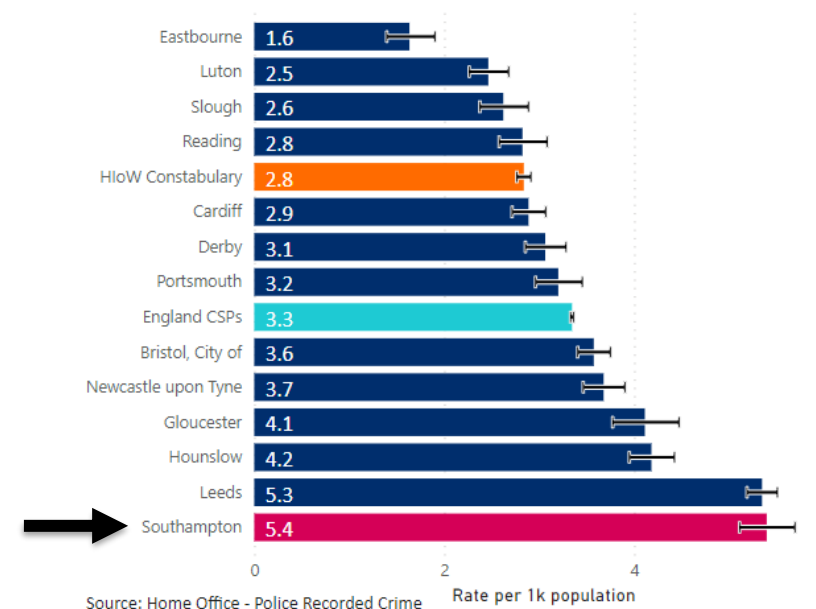




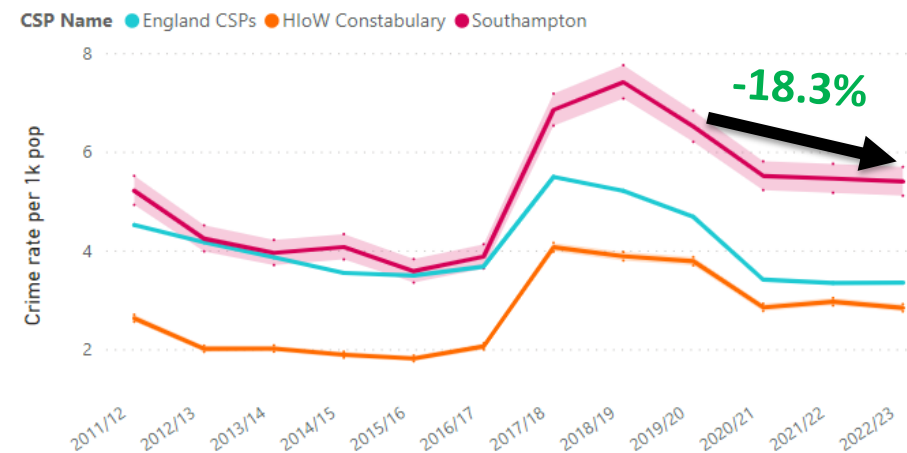
Residential Burglary

- **-18.3% reduction in residential burglary offences in Southampton between 2019/20 and 2022/23**
- Despite the cost of living crisis and recent economic uncertainty, residential burglaries have continued to decline, whereas the volume of other theft offences increased
- Declines in recent years have been attributed to continued increases in hybrid working continuing beyond the pandemic and improved residential security technology acting as a deterrent to offenders
- However, **Southampton** continues to have **the highest rate of residential burglary** among **comparator CSPs** and remains the **most affected area across Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary**
- Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary and all other police forces have committed to having an officer attend every report of a domestic dwelling burglary, with this implemented in October 2022
 - This policy appears to have increased the formal action taken with residential burglaries; rising from 2.2% in 2019/20 to 3.6% in 2022/23
 - Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary note that planned training for attending officers aims to improve the rate of formal action taken going forwards

Police Recorded Domestic burglary (rate per 1k population) Southampton and iQuanta Comparator Community Safety Partnerships: 2022/23



Police Recorded Domestic burglary (rate per 1k population) Southampton, England CSPs, HloW Constabulary: 2011/12 to 2022/23



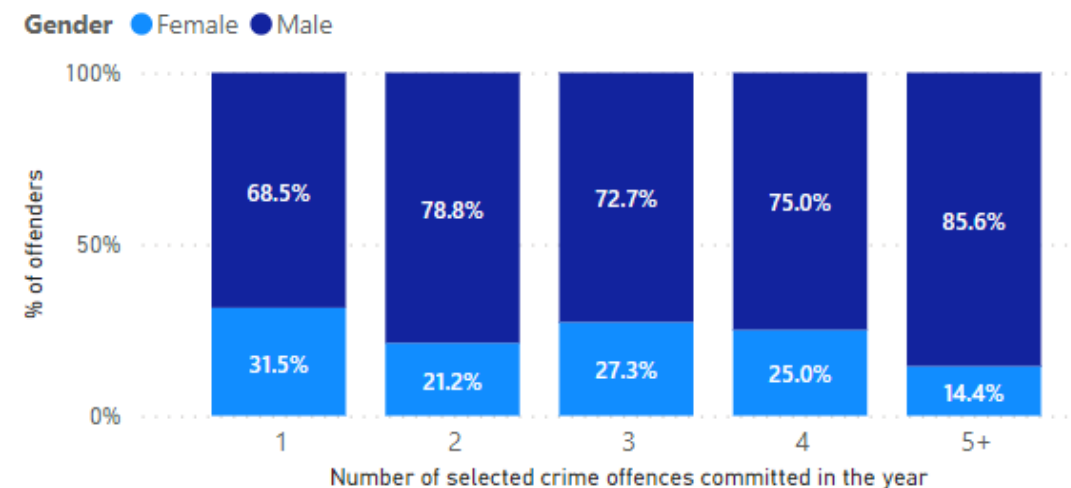
Source: Home Office – police recorded crime



- **5,843 victims** of theft offences identified in 2022/23, a **+6.1% increase** compared to 2021/22 (5,506)
- **Repeat victimisation remains low** for theft offences
- The **majority of victims were male** in 2022/23 (62.4%) and those aged 35 to 39 years (28.5%), 25 to 34 (24.9%) and 50 to 64 (18.2%) were the three most common age groups for victims of theft offences in 2022/23;
- However, due to the **opportunistic nature** of certain theft offences, **anyone could be a victim** of theft
- On the other hand, there were **1,190 unique theft offenders** identified in 2022/23, **similar** to the 1,117 identified last year
- **Repeat offending** increased from 24.9% in 2021/22 to **26.6% in 2022/23**; those who committed **5 or more thefts** committed **41.8%** of theft offences, despite only making up **8.2%** of theft offenders
- **Half of theft offenders** (50.5%) also committed **offences of another type** in 2022/23
- The majority of theft offenders were **male (71.4%)**, the proportion of which increases for **more severe theft offences** (86.8% for residential burglary) and the **most prolific offenders** (85.6% who committed 5+ thefts)

No. of crimes committed	No. of all crime offences	% of all crime offences	No. of all crime offenders	% of all crime offenders
1	874	35.6	874	73.4
2	264	10.7	132	11.1
3	165	6.7	55	4.6
4	128	5.2	32	2.7
5 or more	1,027	41.8	97	8.2

Gender Profile of Offenders by number of offences committed - Theft Offences- Southampton: April 2022 to March 2023



Source: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary

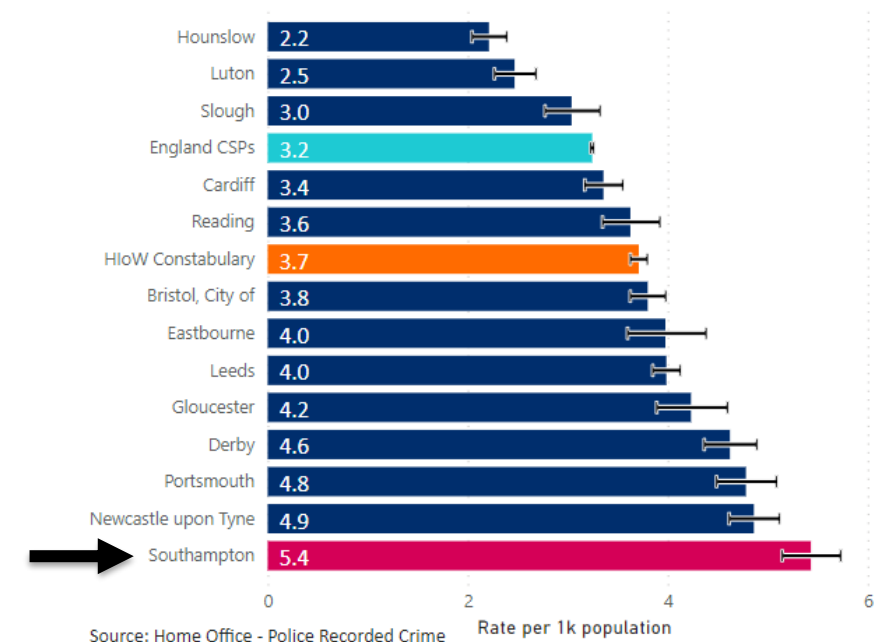
* Only includes known offenders/crimes with valid age & gender

Source: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary

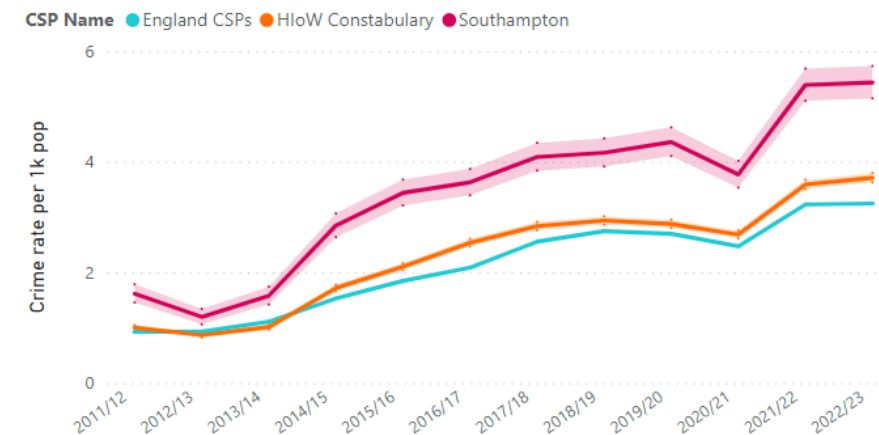


- Southampton has the **highest** rate of **sexual offences** among comparator CSPs and **7th** highest in England and Wales (296 with a valid sexual offences rate total)
- **+0.8% increase** in the number of **sexual offences** in **Southampton** between 2021/22 and 2022/23, Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary (+3.4%) and England (+0.5%) also experienced an increase overall
 - **+8.3% increase** in **rapes** but a decline of **-3.8%** in **other sexual offences** in **Southampton**
- Sexual offence figures are likely influenced by a range of factors including increased reporting; such as through the 'Everyone's invited' website, greater awareness around VAWG, re-opening of the night-time economy and media focus on high-profile issues and cases, such as the rape and murder of Sarah Everard
- If awareness and reporting continue to increase, then there could be subsequent increases in the number of police recorded sexual offences

Police Recorded Sexual offences (rate per 1k population) Southampton and iQuanta Comparator Community Safety Partnerships: 2022/23



Police Recorded Sexual offences (rate per 1k population) Southampton, England CSPs, HloW Constabulary: 2011/12 to 2022/23

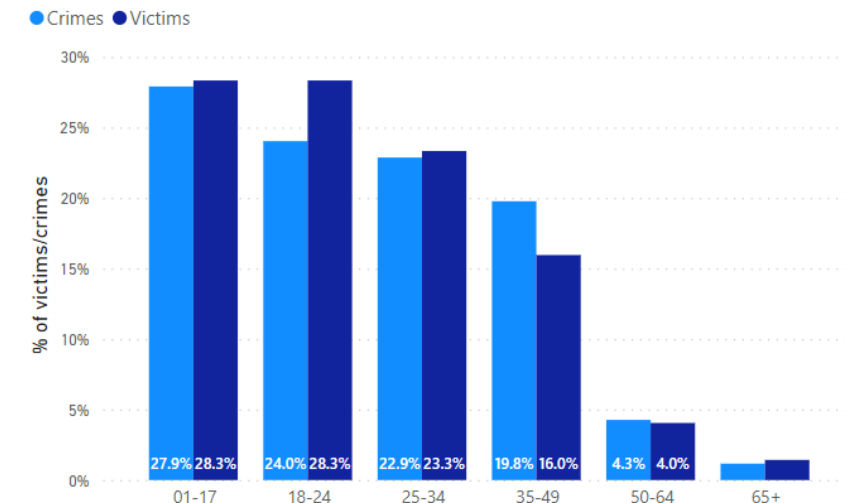


Source: Home Office – police recorded crime



- **1,216** victims of sexual offences identified in 2022/23
- **10.6%** of sexual offence victims experienced **more than one** offence within the year
- **40.4%** of sexual offence victims experienced other offences in the year. Suggesting that victims are often vulnerable individuals
- Majority of sexual offence victims in 2022/23 were female (84.6%)
- Age profile for victims identified in 2022/23 is similar to previous years, although the proportion aged under 18 has increased:
 - Most common age groups for rape victims are those aged under 18 years (28.3%), 18 to 24 (28.3%) and 25 to 34 year olds (23.3%)
 - 47.6% of other sexual offence victims aged under 18, significantly higher than all other age groups
- Victim profiling continues to highlight that females aged under 25 are most at risk of being a victim of sexual offences, with those aged under 25 accounting for over half of rape victims and under 18s accounting for almost half of other sexual offence victims in 2022/23

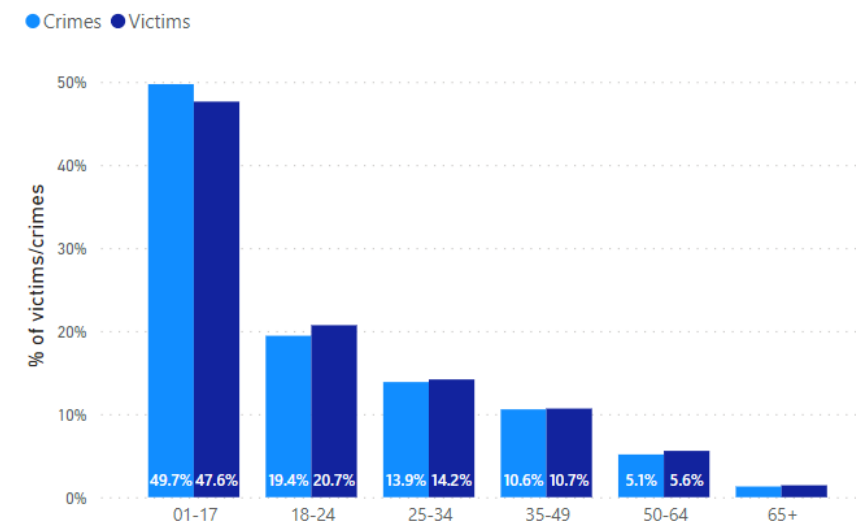
Age Profile of Victims – Sexual Offences: Rape- Southampton: April 2022 to March 2023



Source: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary

* Only includes known victims/crimes with valid age & gender

Age Profile of Victims – Sexual Offences: Other Sexual Offences- Southampton: April 2022 to March 2023



Source: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary

* Only includes known victims/crimes with valid age & gender

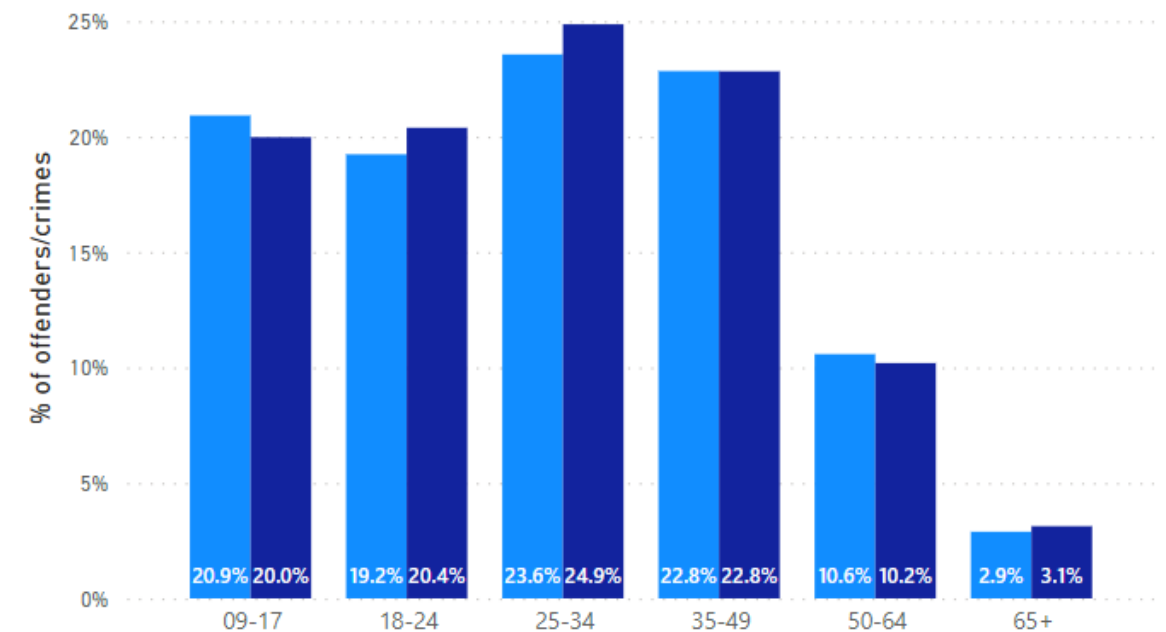
Source: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary



- **736** sexual offence offenders identified in 2022/23
- **10.1%** of sexual offence perpetrators committed **more than 1** crime in the year
- **42.0%** of sexual offence offenders also committed other **offence types in the year**
- **93.6%** of sexual offence offenders were **male**
- **25 to 34 years** is most common age group for sexual offence offenders (24.9%), followed by 35 to 49 (22.8%), 18 to 24 year olds (20.4%) and 9 to 17 (20.0%)
- The proportion of **under 18 offenders has increased** (16.9% aged 9 to 17 in 2019/20), with **96.6%** of sexual offences committed by 9 to 17 year olds against **victims also aged under 18** in 2022/23
- This increase in offenders aged 9 to 17 is likely a result of **increased reporting** instigated by the national media attention on under-reporting of **child peer-on-peer offences** since 2020

Age Profile of Offenders – Sexual Offences- Southampton: April 2022 to March 2023

Crimes Offenders



Source: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary

* Only includes known offenders/crimes with valid age & gender

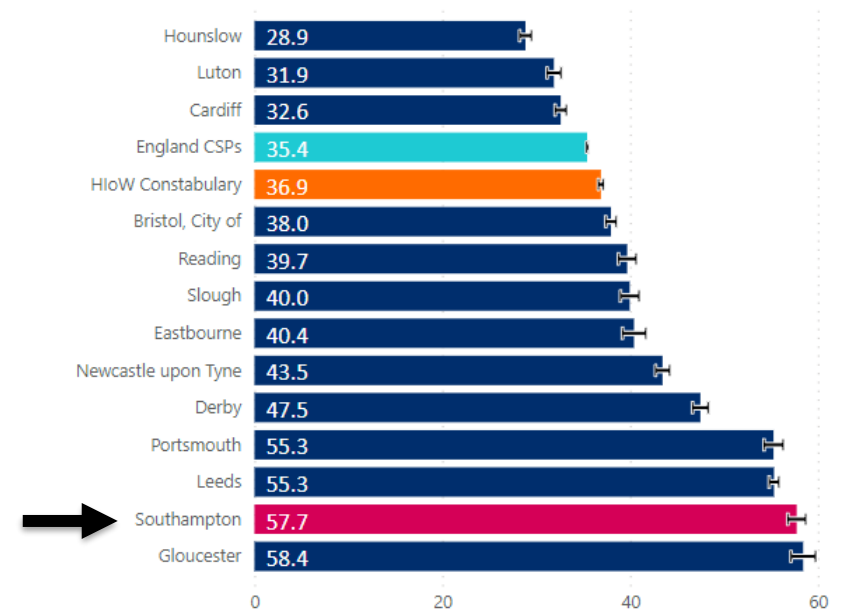


Violent Crime

- Southampton is ranked **second highest** for violent crime among comparator CSPs and **11th nationally** placing Southampton in the **worse 5% of CSPs nationally**
- Southampton experienced a **-1.9% decrease** in the number of violent crimes over the last year. All three of the main violent crime subgroups also experienced declines in Southampton:
 - Violence with injury** decreased by **-1.1%**
 - Violence without injury** experienced a **-3.8%** decline
 - Stalking and harassment** saw a small decline of **-0.4%**
- Increases** in violent crime since 2019/20 also **observed nationally** and across **Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary**, have been attributed to greater awareness around **VAWG** and improvements in identification and recording of **stalking and harassment**;
 - Although rates of recorded stalking and harassment have **levelled off** in the last year
- Almost a third (32.0%)** of violent crime in **Southampton** during 2022/23 were flagged as **domestic**

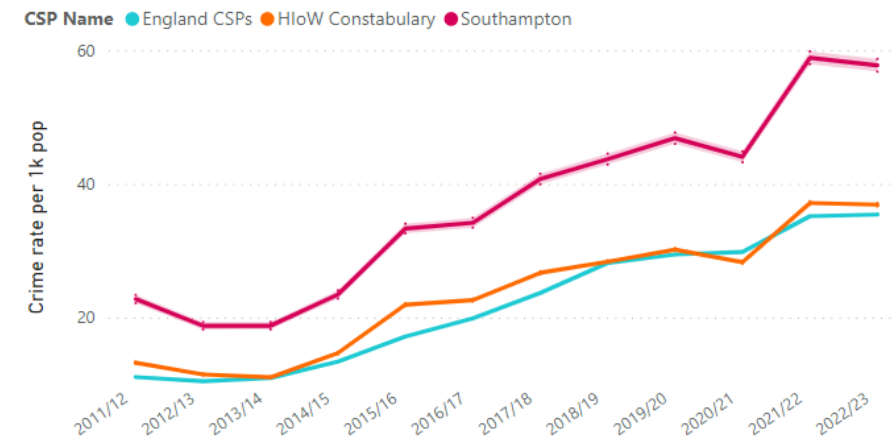
Violent crime group	2019/20 CSP rank (out of 303)	2020/21 CSP rank (out of 300)	2021/22 CSP rank (out of 310)	2022/23 CSP rank (out of 296)
Overall violent crime	16 th	22 nd	10 th	11 th
Violence with injury	4 th	4 th	4 th	5 th
Violence without injury	20 th	19 th	12 th	14 th
Stalking & harassment	67 th	80 th	39 th	33 rd

Police Recorded Violence against the person (rate per 1k population)
Southampton and iQuanta Comparator Community Safety Partnerships: 2022/23



Source: Home Office - Police Recorded Crime Rate per 1k population

Police Recorded Violence against the person (rate per 1k population) Southampton, England CSPs, HloW Constabulary: 2011/12 to 2022/23



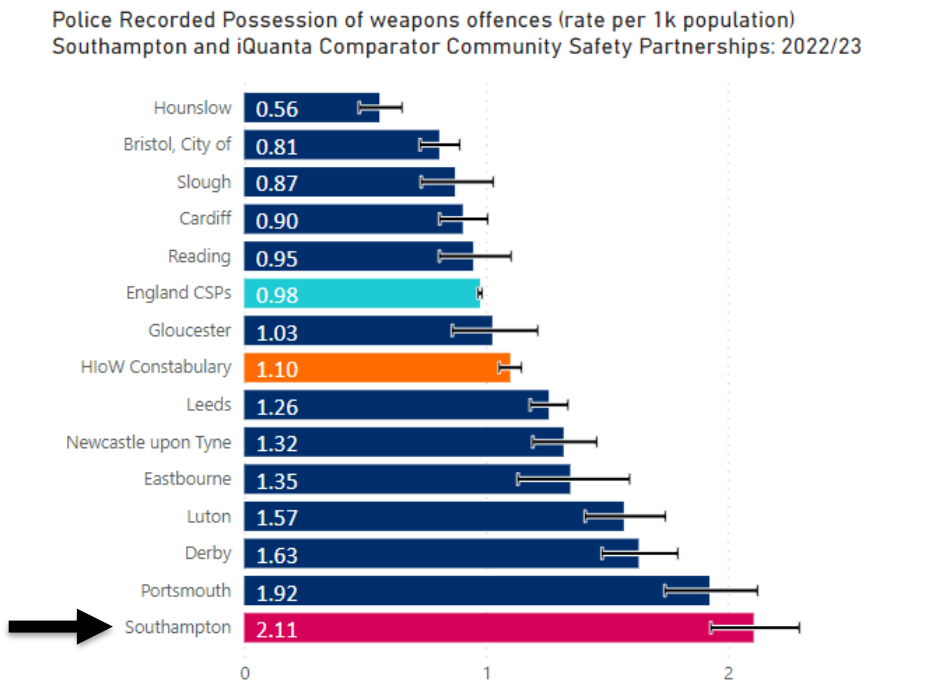
Source: Home Office - Police Recorded Crime

Source: Home Office – police recorded crime

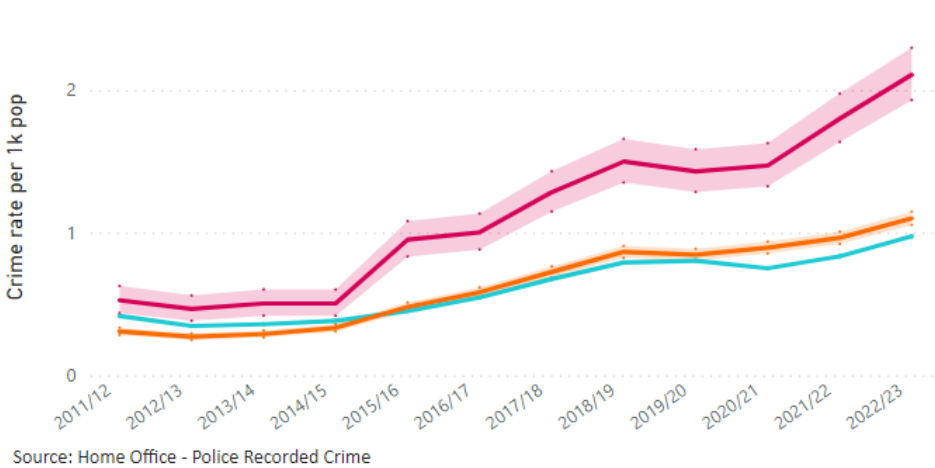


Crimes involving a weapon

- Southampton (2.1 offences per 1k) is ranked highest among comparators for the rate of possession of weapons offences and significantly higher than the England average (1.0 per 1k)
- **789** recorded crimes involving use of a **bladed implement** in **Southampton** during 2022/23, higher compared to 2021/22 (644)
- **Southampton** accounted for **27.3%** of **knife enabled crime across Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary** between April 2022 and March 2023; a significantly higher proportion than all other districts
- The increases in knife-enabled crime both locally and nationally, are likely influenced by changes in knife crime recording methodology locally and across several force areas
- **Victims and perpetrators of knife enabled crime** appear to be **increasingly skewed towards younger age groups and males**; highlighting the importance of early intervention
- There were **50 firearms offences** in **Southampton** during 2022/23, +5 more than were recorded in 2021/22
- Despite the number of firearms offences being relatively small in Southampton, firearms can cause significant harm and are often linked to organised crime



Source: Home Office - Police Recorded Crime
Police Recorded Possession of weapons offences (rate per 1k population) Southampton, England CSPs, HloW Constabulary: 2011/12 to 2022/23
CSP Name ● England CSPs ● HloW Constabulary ● Southampton



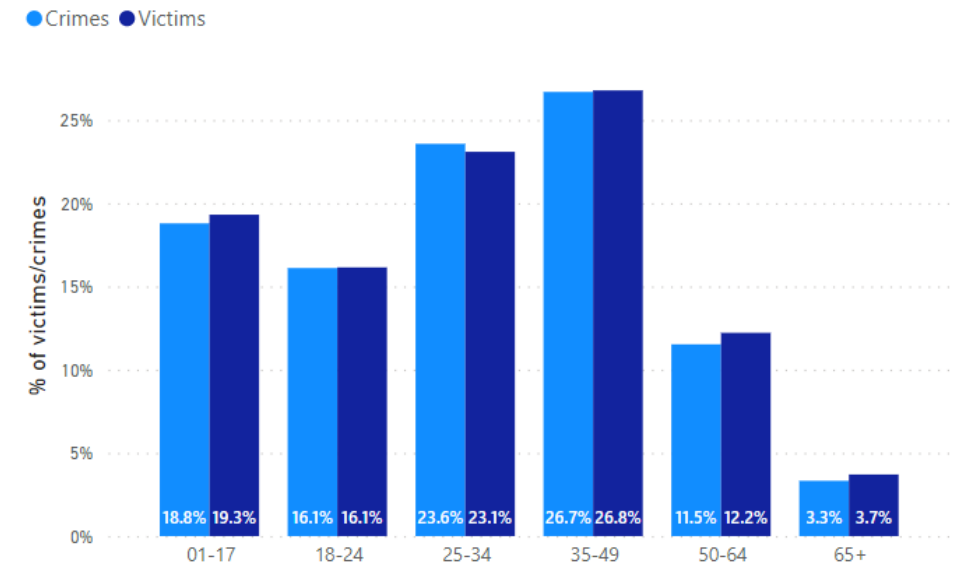
Source: Home Office - Police Recorded Crime

*Firearms offences include possession of firearms and other firearms offences



- **9,186** unique victims of violent crime identified in 2022/23
- **25.1%** of violent crime victims experienced **more than 1 violent crime**, which remains higher than 21.3% in 2019/20;
- Repeat victims accounted for 47.8% of violent crimes (where a victim was recorded)
 - 22.0% of violent victims also experienced other crime types
 - Victims experiencing multiple violent crimes are also more likely to be a victim of other crimes
- Those **aged under 25 continue to be most at risk** of being a victim of violence, with over a third of violent crime victims aged under 25 years (35.4%):
 - 19.3% of victims were aged under 18, now exceeding the pre-pandemic baseline (18.8% in 2019/20)
- 51.0% of victims were female and 49.0% male; with females also accounting for a higher proportion of violent crimes than males
- **Females** appear to be increasingly more likely to be **repeat victims** of violent crimes than males

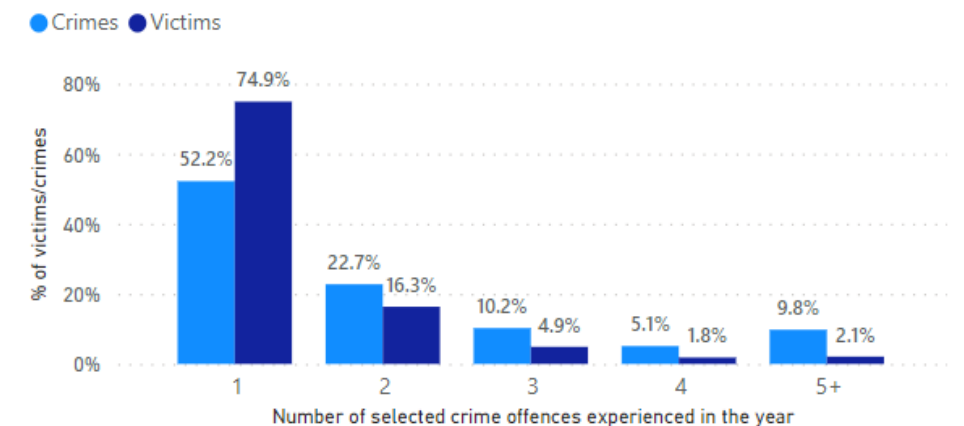
Age Profile of Victims - Violence Against the Person- Southampton: April 2022 to March 2023



Source: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary

* Only includes known victims/crimes with valid age & gender

Victims and crimes by number of offences experienced - Violence Against the Person- Southampton: April 2022 to March 2023



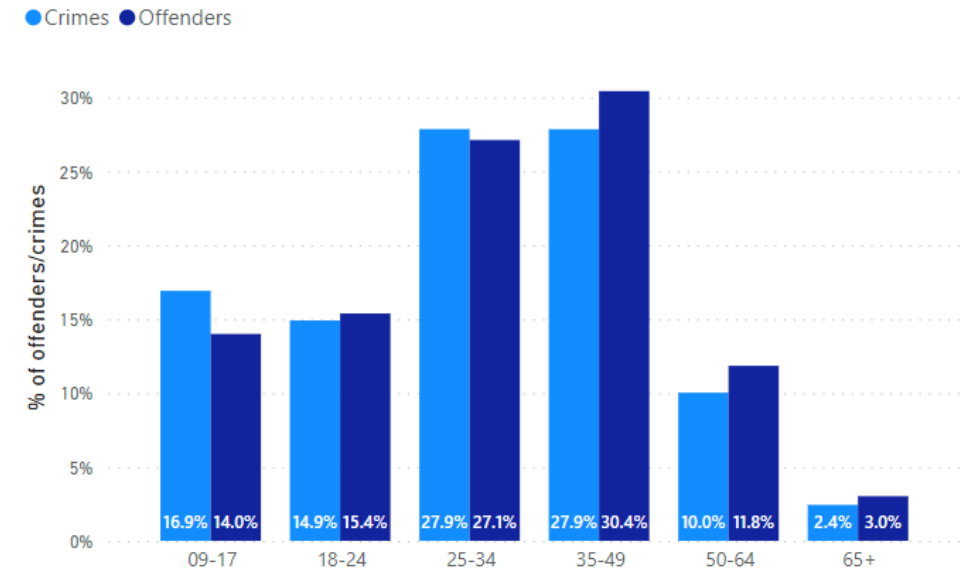
Source: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary

* Only includes known victims/crimes with valid age & gender



- **6,493** violent crime offenders/suspects identified in 2022/23
- **36.0%** committed **more than one violent crime** in the year, with repeat offenders accounting for 64.1% of violent crimes
 - The most prolific offenders account for 5.0% of offenders, but 21.0% of violent crimes
- 28.1% of violent crime offenders committed other offences in the year, with prolific violent crime offenders more likely to commit other offences
- Under 25s also account for over a quarter (29.4%) of violent crime offenders:
 - 14.0% of offenders were aged under 18
 - 15.4% were aged 18 to 24
- Two-thirds (66.7%) of violent crime offenders were male

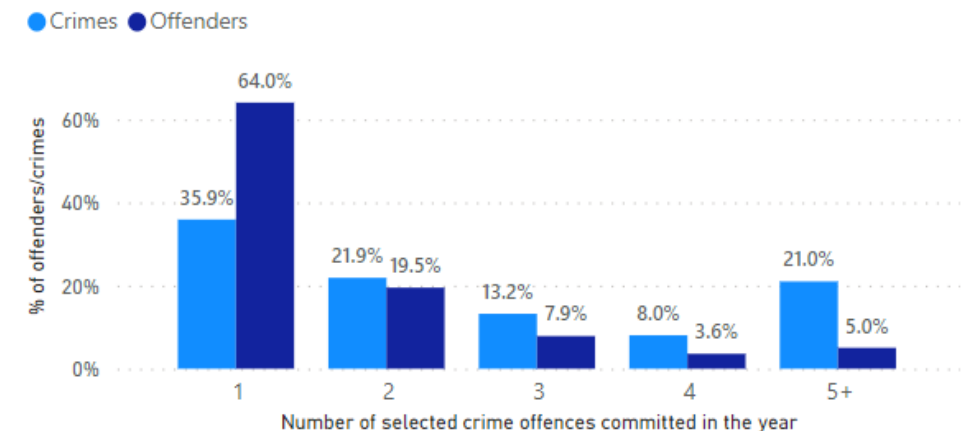
Age Profile of Offenders - Violence Against the Person- Southampton: April 2022 to March 2023



Source: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary

* Only includes known offenders/crimes with valid age & gender

Offenders and crimes by number of offences committed - Violence Against the Person- Southampton: April 2022 to March 2023



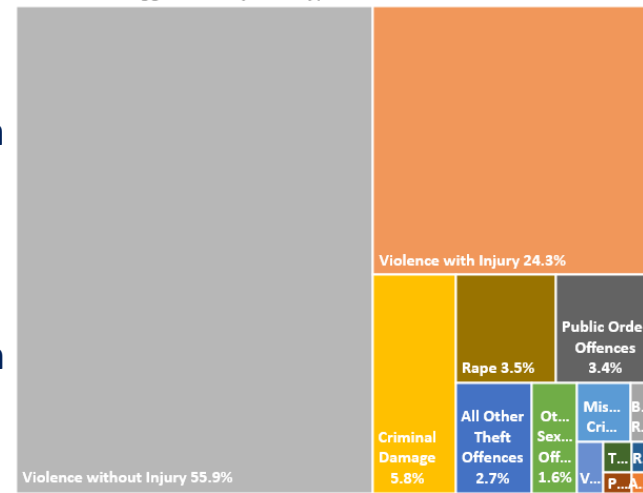
Source: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary

* Only includes known offenders/crimes with valid age & gender



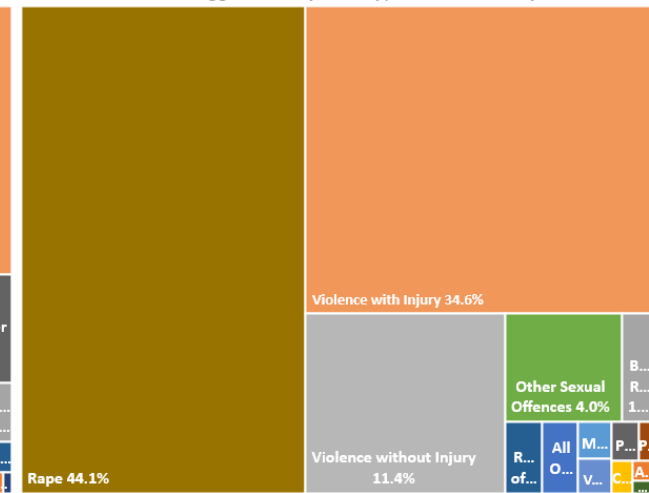
- The majority (**80.2%**) of domestic flagged crimes in Southampton during 2022/23 were **violent crimes**
- Domestic rape** continues to cause **significant harm** in the city, with rape accounting for **44.1%** of the **harm** (severity) caused by domestic flagged crime, yet only **3.5%** of the **number** of domestic flagged **offences**
- Domestic flagged crime accounted for **16%** of **all recorded crime** in Southampton during 2022/23, a **significantly higher proportion** compared to 2019/20 (14.5%) but similar to 2021/22 (16.9%)
- Number of **domestic flagged crimes** decreased by **-2.8%** over the last year but remains **+20.5%** higher than the pre-pandemic baseline
- Domestic violent crimes declined** by **-4.8%** over the last year
- The number of **domestic violent crimes** has **decreased** for the **first time in a decade**, having increased consecutively for the past nine years
- The impact of domestic abuse on **children** in the city continues to be significant:
 - 60%** of Southampton **HRDA referrals** have children and young people in the household (2022/23)
 - 44%** of **child assessments** undertaken in 2022/23 had domestic violence recorded as an assessment factor*

Domestic flagged crime by crime type - relative number of offences

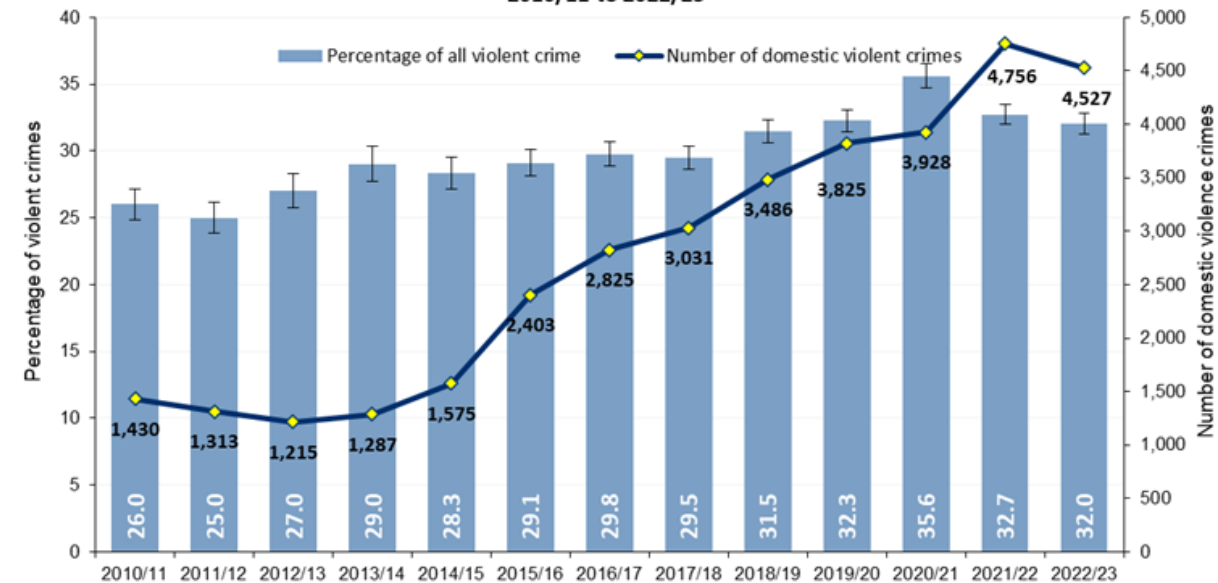


Source: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary

Domestic flagged crime by crime type - relative severity of offences



Number of domestic violent crimes, as a percentage of all violent crime: Southampton trend: 2010/11 to 2022/23



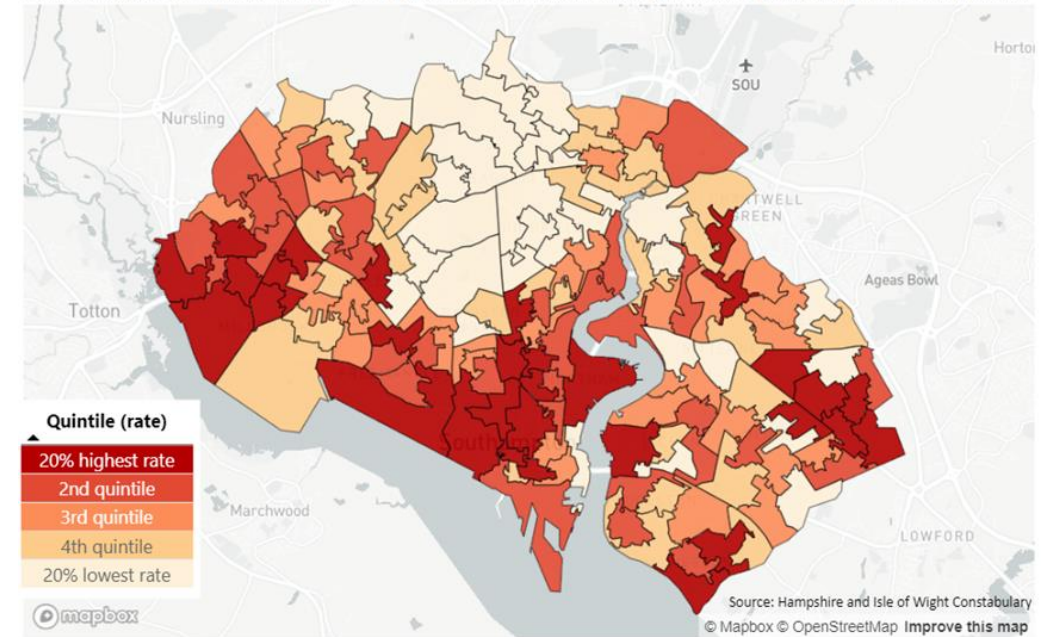
Source: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary

Source: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary

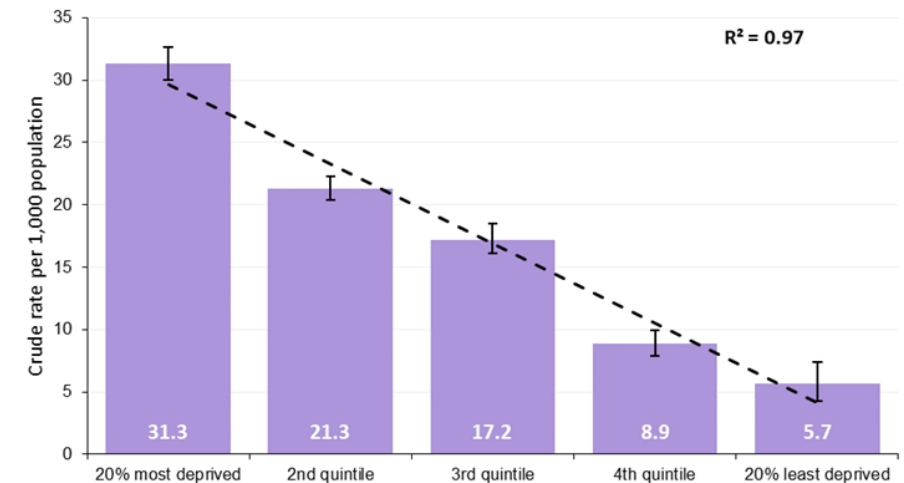


- Sub city patterns of domestic flagged crime are similar to previous years;
- Rates of domestic flagged crime are **significantly higher** than the city average in **Thornhill, Redbridge, Woolston, Bevois, Millbrook** and **Freemantle** wards, with notable hotspots in neighbourhoods across these wards
- These wards are also where some of the **most deprived neighbourhoods** in the city are located
- **Domestic flagged crime** continues to have **strong links to deprivation**, with rates approximately **5.5 times higher** in the most deprived neighbourhoods compared to the least deprived in Southampton

Domestic Flagged crime, crude rate per 1,000 population, Southampton LSOAs grouped into quintiles: April 2022 to March 2023



Domestic flagged crime, crude rate per 1,000 population by national deprivation quintiles, Southampton: 2022/23



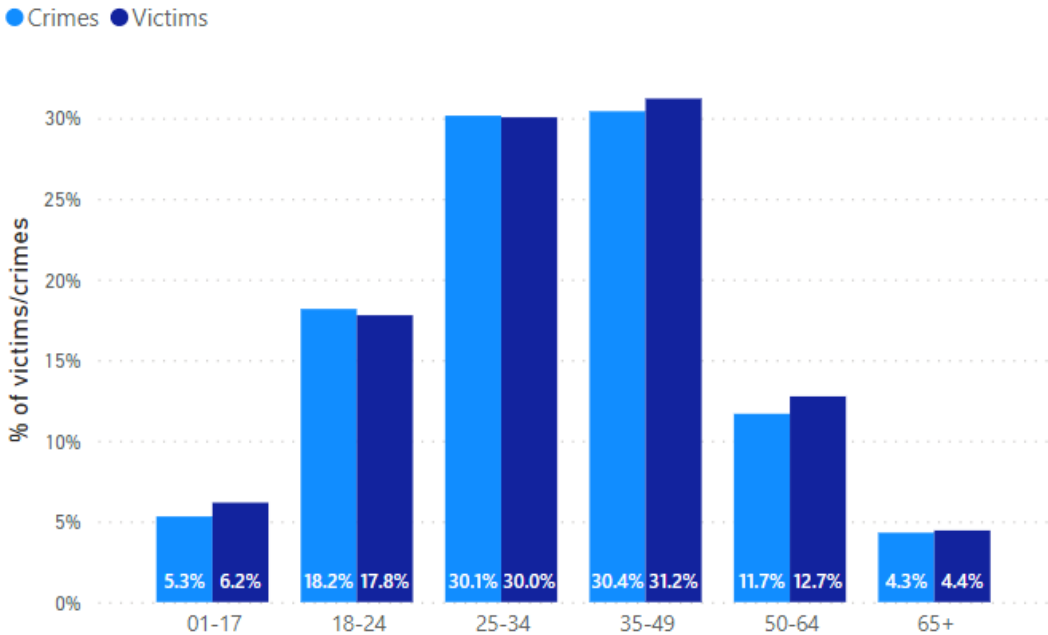
Source: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary

Source: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary



- **3,538** victims of domestic flagged crime identified
- **30.3%** of domestic crime victims experienced **more than 1 crime** in the year, with **repeat victims** accounting for **54.9%** of domestic crimes
 - This is a fourth consecutive increase in the proportion of repeat domestic crime victims since 2019/20 (26.9%)
- **24.7%** of **domestic crime victims** also experienced **other offences** in the year, with victims experiencing multiple domestic crimes continuing to be more likely a victim of other offence types
- 31.2% of victims were aged 35 to 49, 30.0% aged 25 to 34 and 17.8% aged 18 to 24
- **Significantly higher** proportion of **victims** are **female** (68.1%)

Age Profile of Victims - Domestic Flagged crime- Southampton: April 2022 to March 2023



Source: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary
* Only includes known victims/crimes with valid age & gender

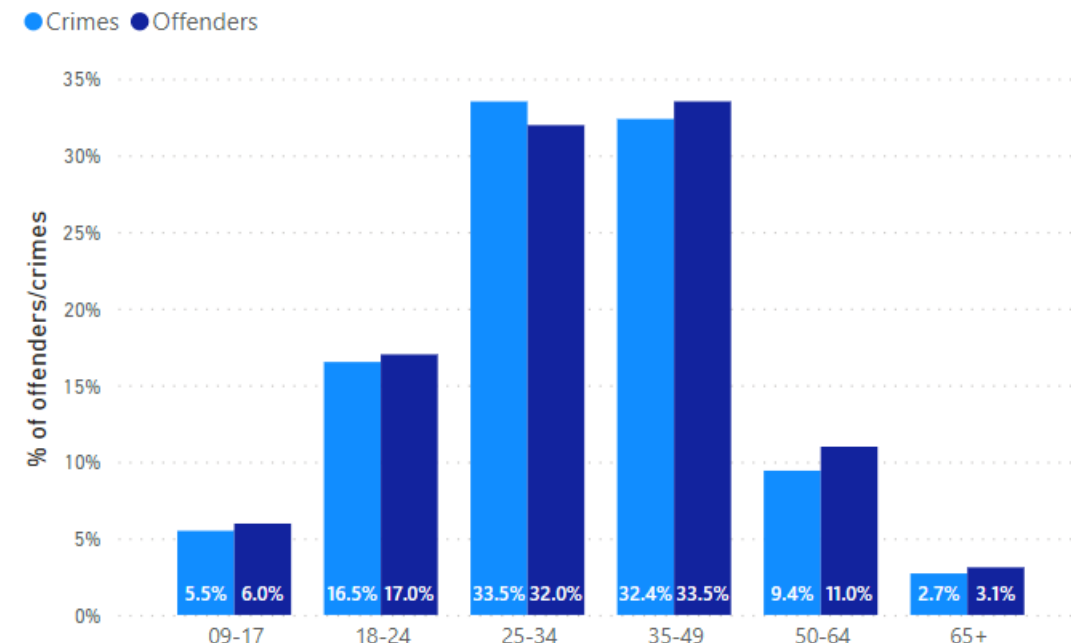
No. Domestic flagged crimes experienced	No. Domestic flagged crimes	% of domestic flagged crimes	No. Domestic flagged victims	% of domestic flagged victims
1	2,465	45.1	2,465	69.7
2	1,320	24.1	660	18.7
3	732	13.4	244	6.9
4	284	5.2	71	2.0
5 or more	677	12.2	98	2.8

Source: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary



- **3,288** domestic flagged crime offenders identified
- **34.2%** of offenders committed **more than one** domestic crime – accounting for **60.1% of domestic crimes**
- 31.2% of domestic crime offenders also committed other offences in the year
 - Offenders committing multiple domestic crimes are more likely to commit other offences
- Most common **age group** for domestic crime offenders continues to be those aged **35 to 49 years (33.5%)**, followed by **25 to 34 (32.0%)** and the **18 to 24 (17.0%)** age groups
 - **6.0%** domestic crime offenders are aged **under 18**
- **70.3%** of domestic crime offenders are **male**

Age Profile of Offenders – Domestic Flagged crime- Southampton: April 2022 to March 2023



Source: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary

* Only includes known offenders/crimes with valid age & gender

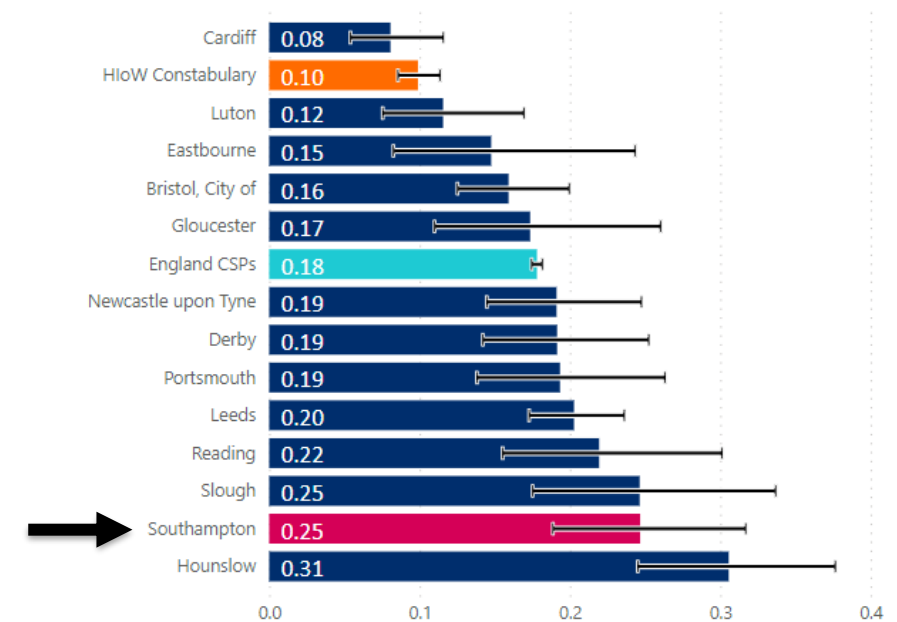
No. Domestic flagged crimes committed	No. Domestic flagged crimes	% of domestic flagged crimes	No. Domestic flagged offenders	% of domestic flagged offenders
1	2,165	39.9	2,165	65.8
2	1,334	24.6	667	20.3
3	726	13.4	242	7.4
4	400	7.4	100	3.0
5 or more	803	14.8	114	3.5

Source: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary



- **61 modern slavery** offences recorded in Southampton during 2022/23, one fewer compared to the previous year
- Modern slavery offences across **Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary declined by -8.3%** (-18 crimes) over the same period, whilst **England** saw an **increase (+5.6%, +515 crimes)**
- Whilst several local operations continue, **changes to the Modern Slavery Act 2015** may result in **fewer referrals and victims coming forward** for fear of not meeting the evidence threshold required
- However, **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
- Despite the numbers of this offence type being relatively small, the **physical** and **psychological harm** caused to **victims** can have **long lasting effects**
- **Modern slavery** is also particularly linked to **organised crime**, highlighting the **threat** that **modern slavery** and other forms of **exploitation pose**

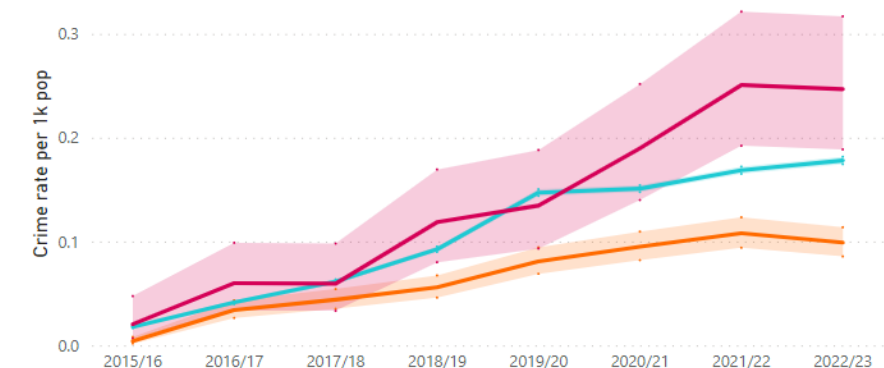
Police Recorded Modern Slavery (rate per 1k population) Southampton and iQuanta Comparator Community Safety Partnerships: 2022/23



Source: Home Office - Police Recorded Crime Rate per 1k population

Police Recorded Modern Slavery (rate per 1k population) HloW Constabulary, England CSPs, Southampton: 2015/16 to 2022/23

CSP Name ● England CSPs ● HloW Constabulary ● Southampton



Source: Home Office - Police Recorded Crime

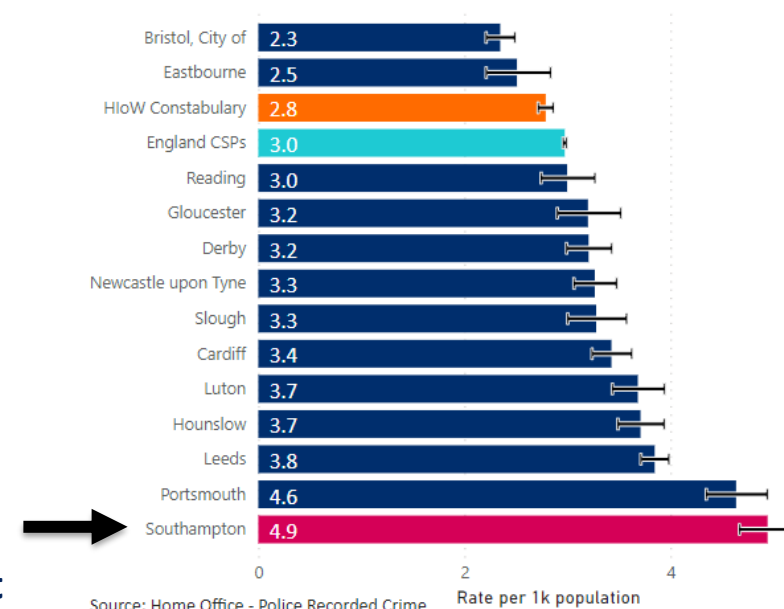
Source: Home Office – police recorded crime



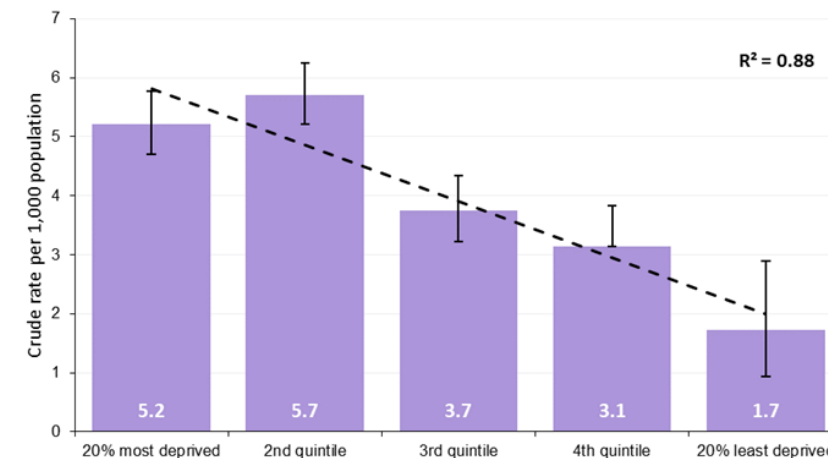
Drug Offences

- Southampton ranked **highest** among comparator CSPs and significantly **higher** than the England average for the rate of drug offences
- **1,222 drug offences** were recorded in 2022/23 (includes possession and trafficking offences), a **+19.0% increase** compared to the previous year
- **1,224 drug affected crimes** (where drugs are flagged as a factor) were recorded in 2022/23, **+7.6% higher** than the previous year
- The number of drug offences recorded by the police is heavily dependent on police activities and priorities
- However, Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary note that **Southampton** is the **most impacted district of organised crime groups**. For example, almost half of all cannabis farms identified by the force in 2022 were in Southampton
- The link between drug offences and **deprivation** is less clear than in previous years. In 2022/23 the drug offence rate was **3 times higher** in the **20% most deprived neighbourhoods** compared to the 20% least deprived (**4.9 times higher in 2021/22**)
- The **highest rate** of drug offences was also recorded across neighbourhoods in the **second deprivation quintile**

Police Recorded Drug offences (rate per 1k population) Southampton and iQuanta Comparator Community Safety Partnerships: 2022/23



Total police recorded crime, crude rate per 1,000 population by national deprivation quintiles, Southampton: 2022/23

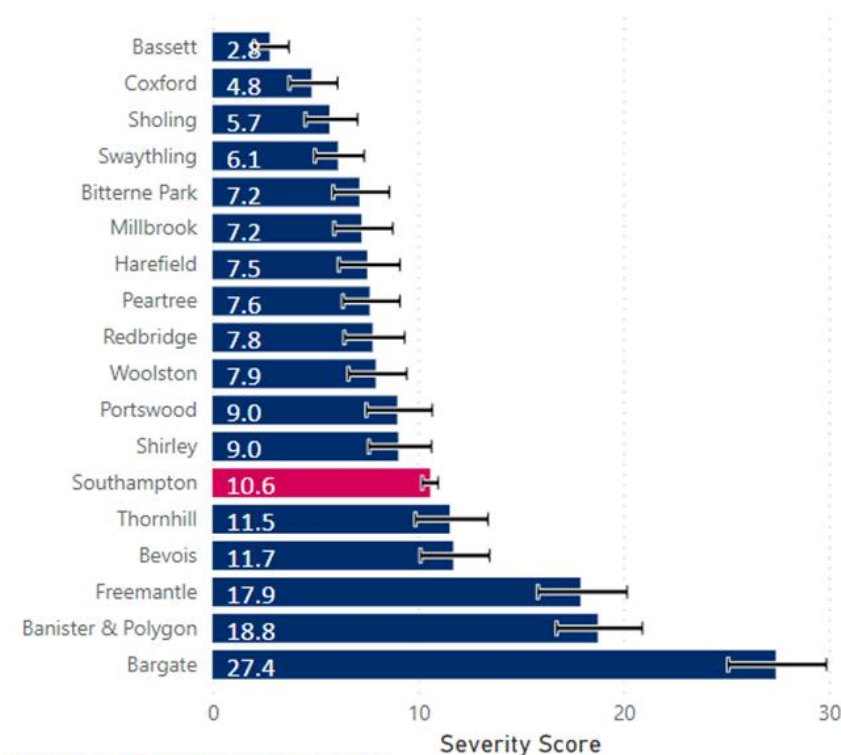


Source: Home Office – police recorded crime and Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary



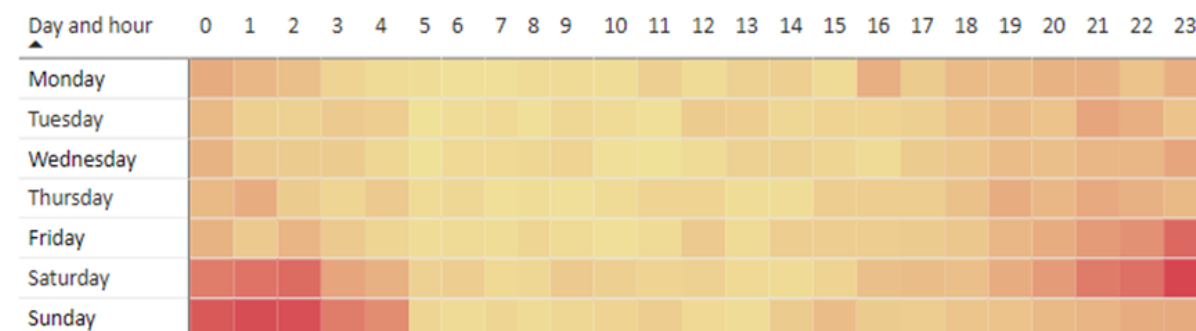
- There were **2,795 alcohol affected crimes** in **2022/23**, a **-10.8% decrease** in volume compared to **2021/22** but **+6.9% higher** than **2019/20**
- A return to normality following the reopening of the night-time economy in 2021/22
- Increases from the pre-pandemic baseline are likely a result of improved reporting, rather than a real change in incidence
- The majority of alcohol affected crimes continue to be **violent crimes (68.4%)**
- **Bargate** ward continues to have the **highest rate of alcohol affected crime**, whilst **Banister & Polygon** and **Freemantle** also show **significantly higher** rates than the city average
- **Peak times** for alcohol affected crimes continue to be **late at night** and **during the early hours on weekends**
- Sub city and temporal patterns in the occurrence of alcohol affected crime continues to highlight the link between alcohol affected crime and the **night time economy**

All Crime (Alcohol Affected) (rate per 1k population) - Southampton wards 2022/23



Source: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary

Alcohol Affected crime by day and time of occurrence: April 2022 to March 2023

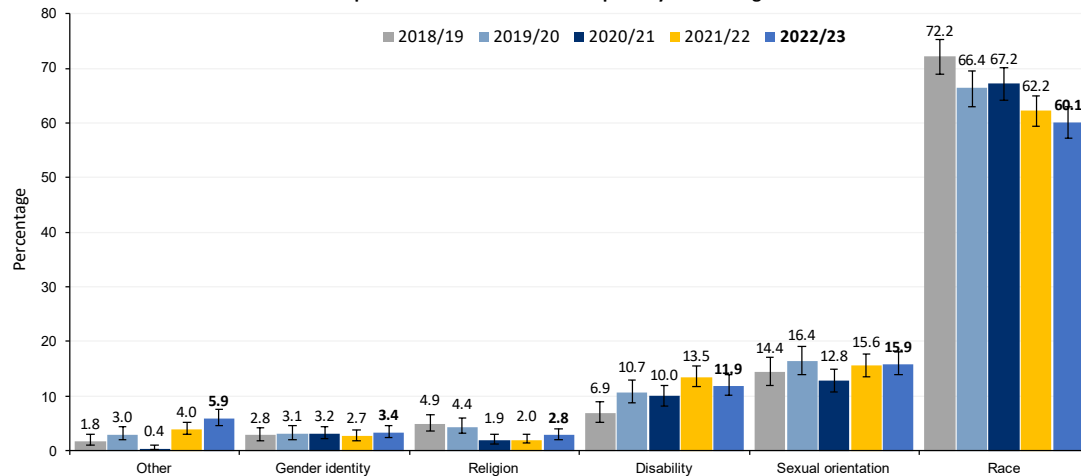


Source: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary

Source: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary

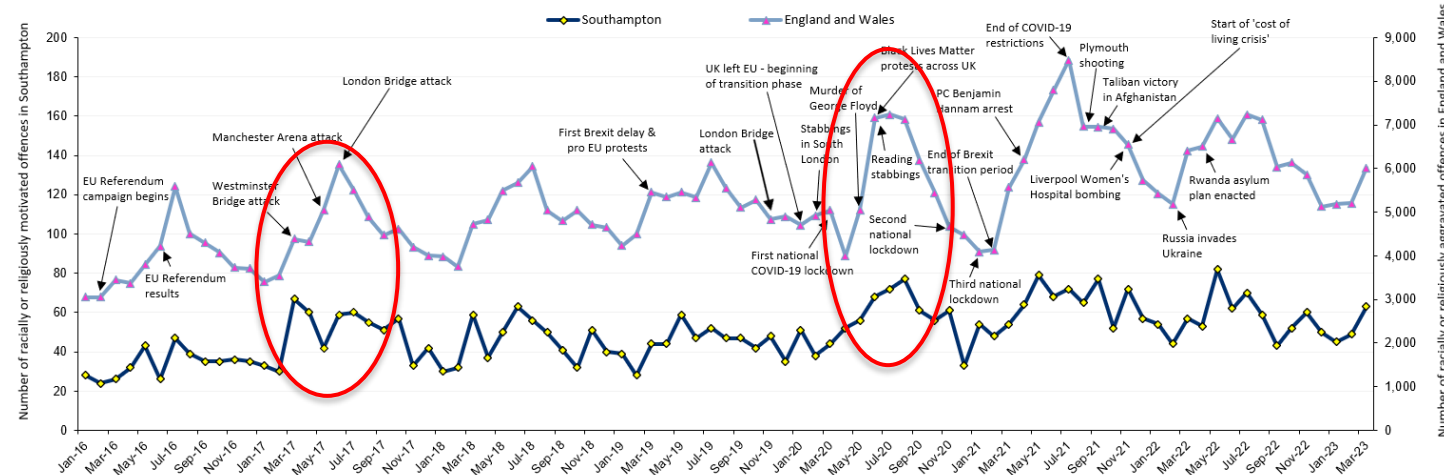


Reported Hate Crime in Southampton by motivating factor



Source: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary. Note: percentages will not sum to 100% as hate crimes can have more than 1 motivating factor

Number of racially or religiously motivated/aggravated offences recorded by the police, Southampton and England and Wales, January 2016 to March 2023



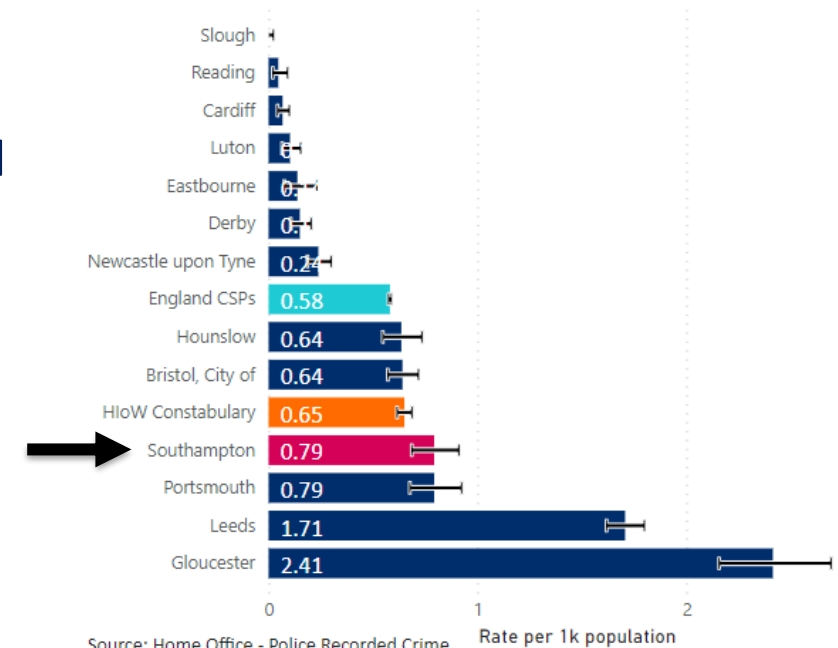
Source: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary and Home Office - Police recorded crime

- **Race continues to be the largest motivating factor of hate crime in Southampton, followed by sexual orientation and disability**
- There were **1,094 recorded hate crime offences** in Southampton during **2022/23**, a **-10.0%** decline from **2021/22** but **+37.3%** higher than **2019/20**. This is in keeping with the national picture, with England and Wales experiencing a **-5%** decrease in police recorded hate crimes between 2021/22 and 2022/23
- National decline in the last year has been linked with the publication of interim guidance on the recording of non-crime hate incidents (NCHIs) by the College of Policing in 2022. It is possible that the interim guidance may have led to greater scrutiny of what constitutes a hate crime. A new statutory Code of Practice for NCHIs has been published since in June 2023
- The **main drivers for increases in hate crime** in the last decade, are thought to be **greater public confidence to report hate crime** and **improvements in police recording**
- However, there is **evidence** to suggest that there have been **short-term genuine** rises in hate crime following certain **trigger events**, such as **terrorist attacks** and **political events**, for example in 2017 and summer 2020

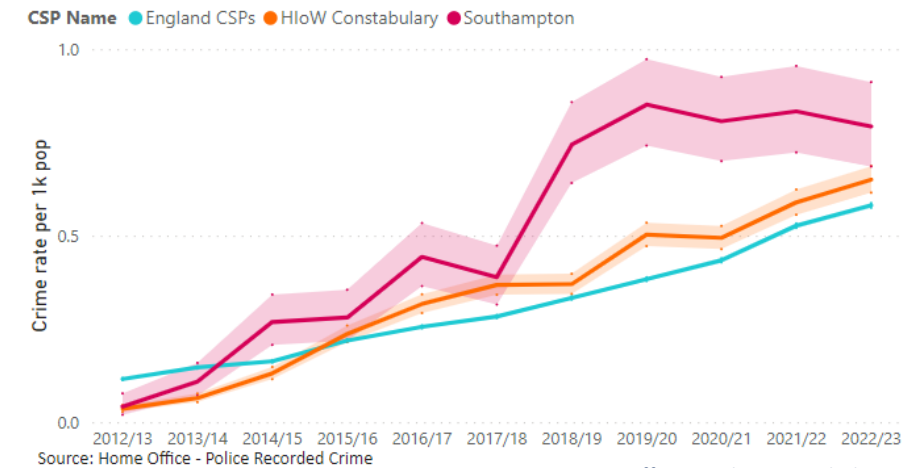


- Children's early experiences have a significant impact on their development, educational attainment and future life chances
- It is estimated that **one in five adults** aged **18-74 years** experienced at least **one form of child abuse** before the **age of 16** (8.5 million people) (ONS, 2020)
- Southampton ranked **fourth highest among comparators** for the rate of cruelty to children offences in 2022/23
- **196** cruelty to children offences recorded in 2022/23, a **-4.9% decline** (-10 offences) compared to the previous year, whereas **Hampshire** (+10.3%) and **England** (+10.3%) experienced **increases** during the same period
- Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary believe that improved local training and policies are improving child abuse recognition. Whilst this is not necessarily evident in Southampton, the changes in cruelty to children offences in recent year are not significant

Police Recorded Cruelty to children/young persons (rate per 1k population)
Southampton and iQuanta Comparator Community Safety Partnerships: 2022/23



Police Recorded Cruelty to children/young persons (rate per 1k population) HloW Constabulary, England CSPs, Southampton: 2012/13 to 2022/23





Resident Views on Community Safety



- Regulations state that strategic assessments must take into account views of people living and working in the city
- Southampton Community Safety Survey ran from **Tuesday 22nd August to Thursday 28th September 2023**
- The total number of valid responses for the survey was **1,851**
- Survey promoted by Southampton City Council and Southampton People's Panel - survey was predominately online
- Due to the self-selecting nature of an online survey participants may have more interest in community safety issues than the general population, and possibly different views
- Results presented are based on unweighted data to enable comparisons with previous years
- Due to methodological and demographic differences between surveys; especially in age of respondents, any differences should be interpreted with caution



Who were the respondents?

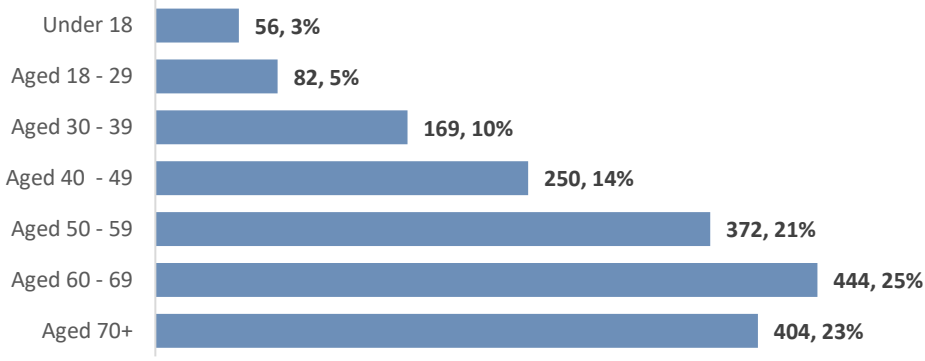
Total responses | **1,851** *Route to provide feedback:*
People’s Panel | 1346
Public link | 505
Map activity | 160

Graphs show percentages and counts of respondents.

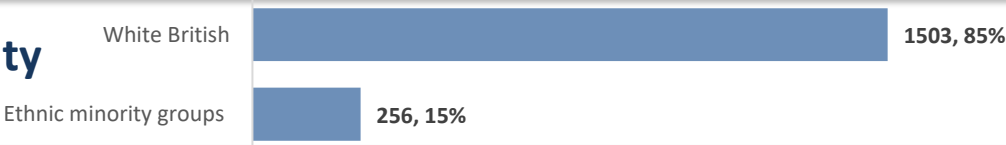
Gender



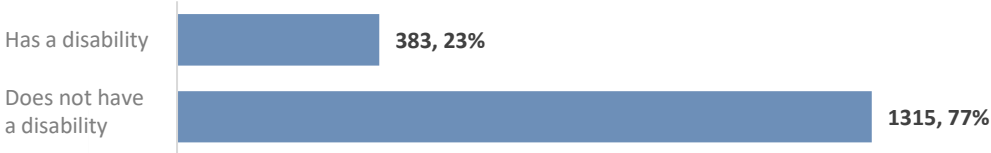
Age



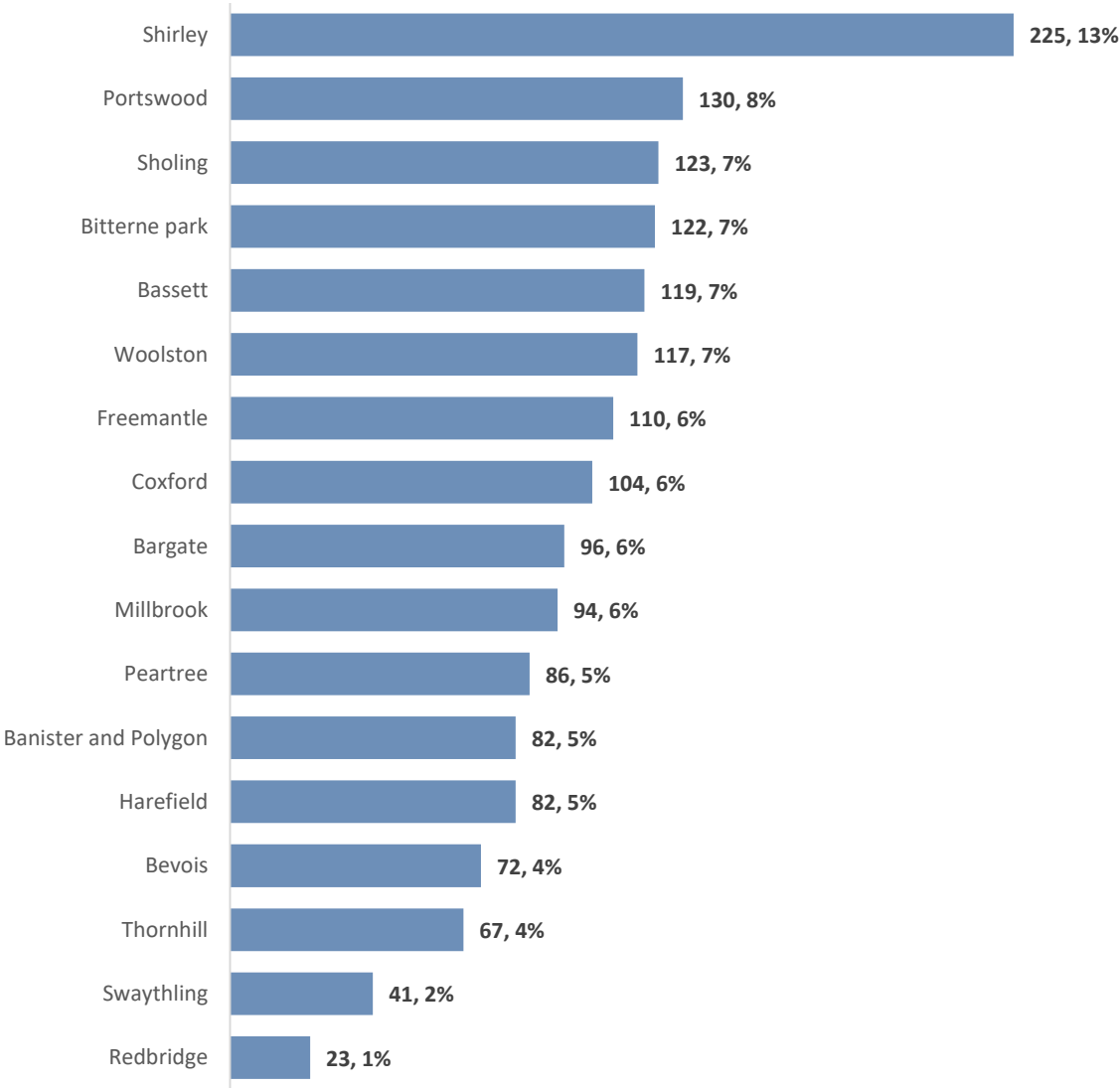
Ethnicity



Disability



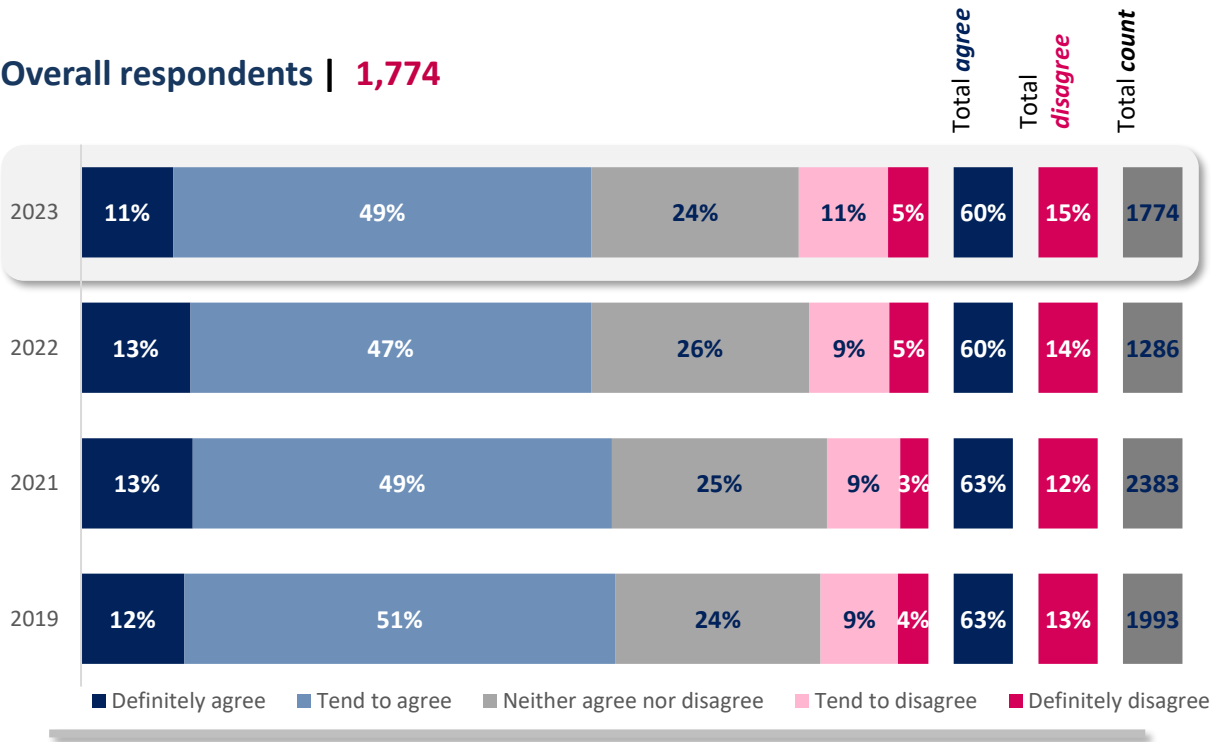
Ward





Question: To what extent do you agree or disagree that your local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together?

Overall respondents | 1,774

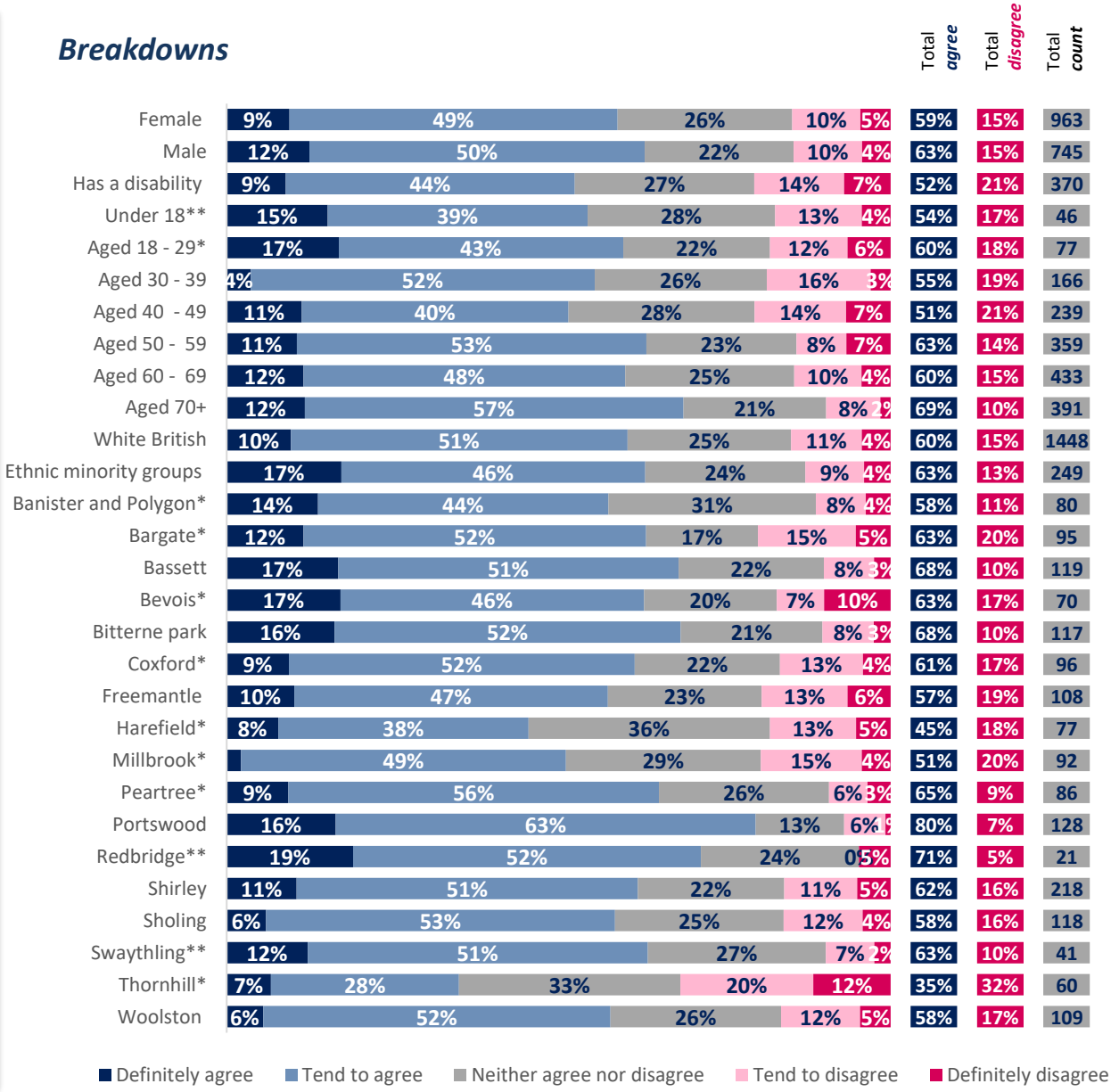


- Majority (60%) **agree** that people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area
- This has remained **consistent since 2019**
- Portswood ward reported the highest level of agreement (80%)



Source: Southampton Community Safety Survey (2023)

Breakdowns

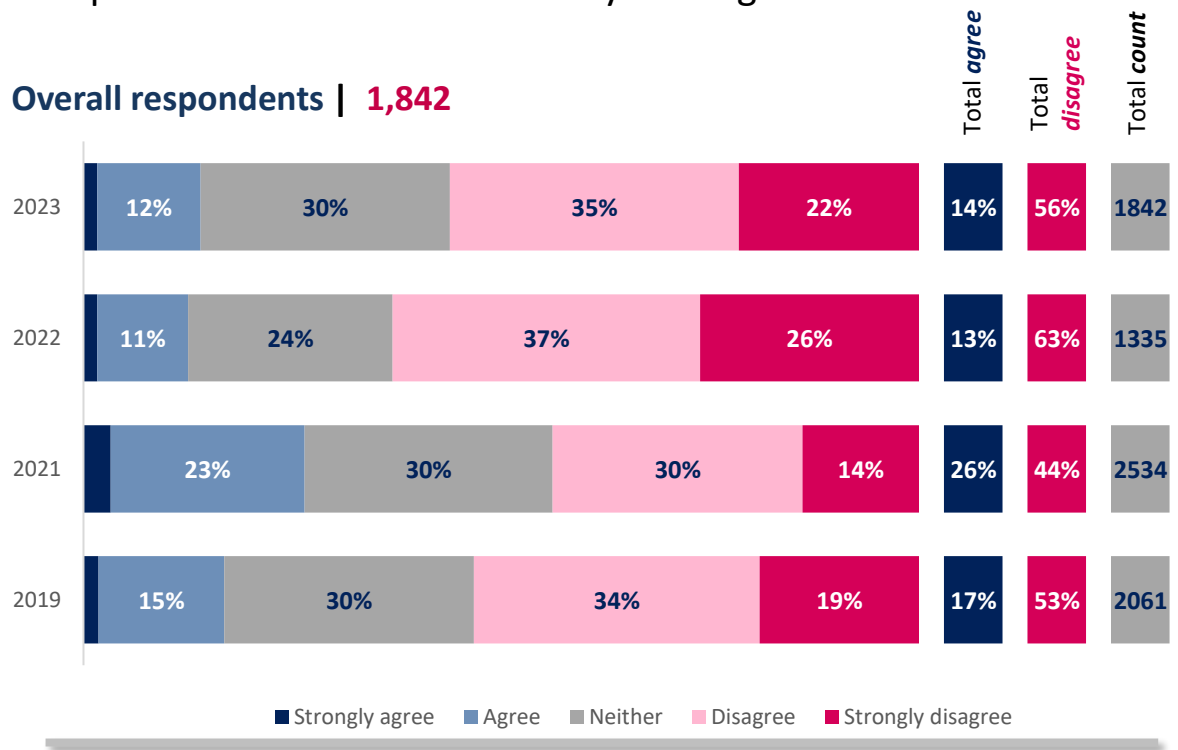


*Fewer than 100 respondents. **Fewer than 50 respondents.



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

- Just **14%** of respondents **agreed** that the **Partnership** were **successfully dealing with crime and anti-social behaviour in their local areas**
- This is **similar** to the **2019 and 2022 surveys**, but a **-12 percentage point decline** compared to the **2021 survey**
- **The majority (56%)** of respondents continue to **disagree** with this statement; a **-7 percentage point decline** compared to the **2022 survey**
- Overall, confidence levels appear to have returned to similar levels recorded before the pandemic, but remain lower than that recorded during the pandemic
- However, it is important to note that **public perceptions** of how the Partnership are dealing with crime and ASB can be **influenced by**:
 - **High profile national events**, particularly around VAWG
 - The **visibility of officers**, for example being higher during the coronavirus pandemic
 - **Social media** and the **digital presence** of the police, council and other public services



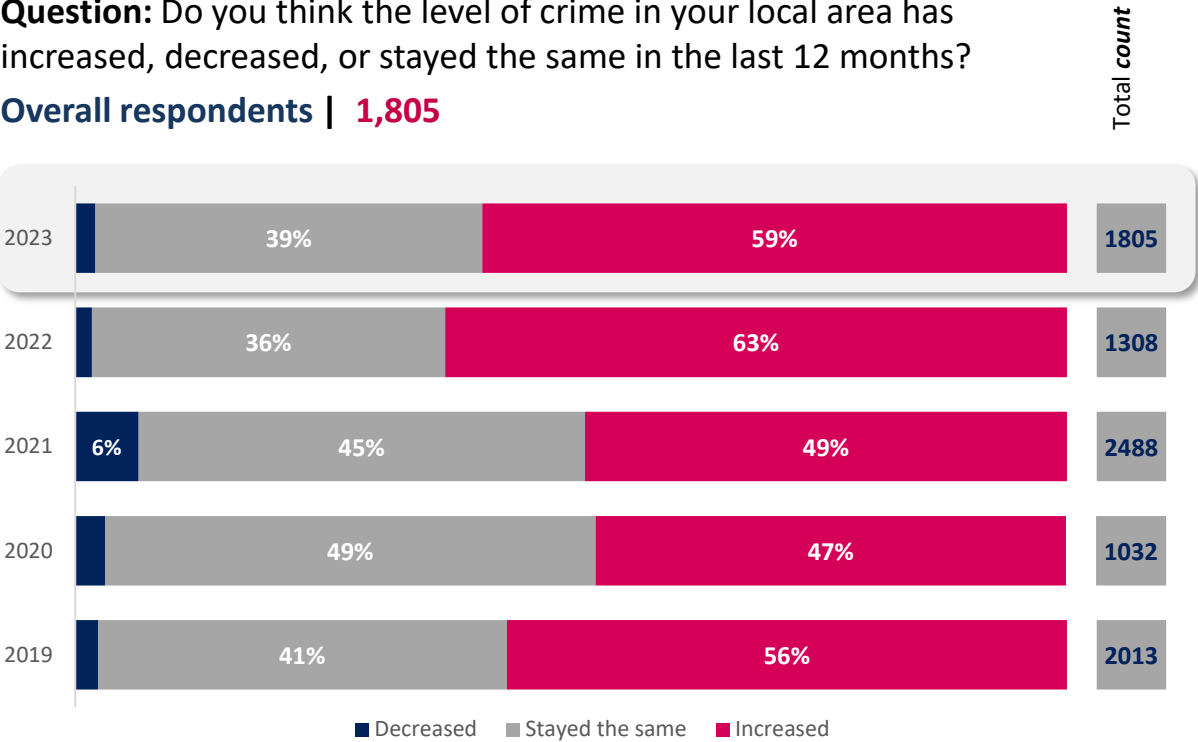
- Levels of agreement and disagreement were **fairly consistent** between different demographic groups and wards



Perceptions of crime levels

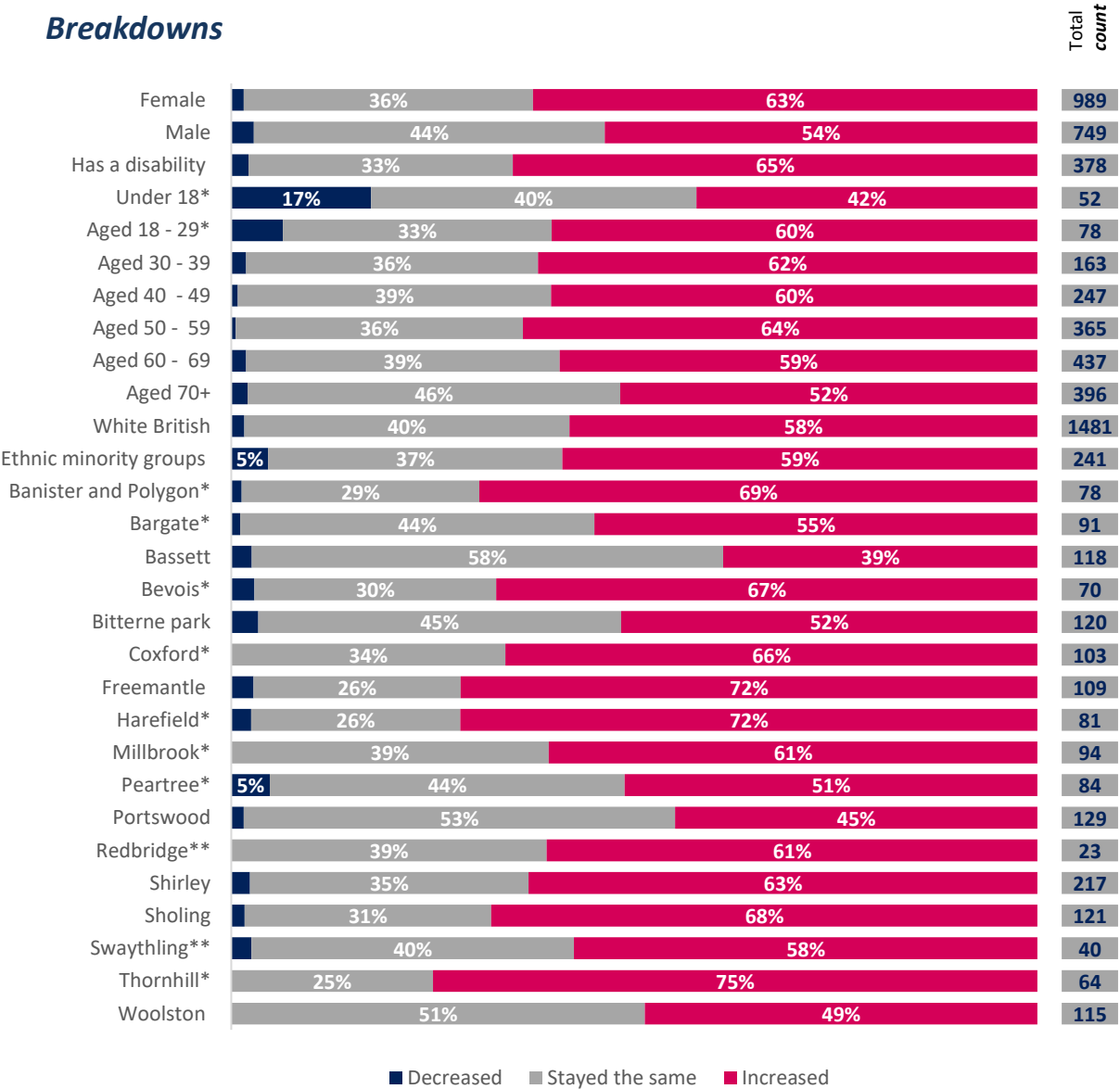
Question: Do you think the level of crime in your local area has increased, decreased, or stayed the same in the last 12 months?

Overall respondents | 1,805



- **59% of respondents felt crime had increased in their local area;** lower than that recorded in 2022 (63%) but greater than pre-pandemic (56% in 2019)
- **A higher percentages of females (63%)** said that **crime increased** in their local area **compared to males (54%)**
- **Thornhill** had the largest response for increased level of crime (75%), followed by **Harefield** (72%) and **Freemantle** (72%) wards

Breakdowns



*Fewer than 100 respondents. **Fewer than 50 respondents.



Question: How safe do you feel during the day and after dark in the following settings?

- The **majority** of respondents **felt safe during the day** in both **their local area (77%)** and in the **city centre (65%)**

- However, **feelings of safety continue to be lower after dark;**

- **41%** of respondents felt **safe after dark** in their **local area** and **28%** in the **city centre**

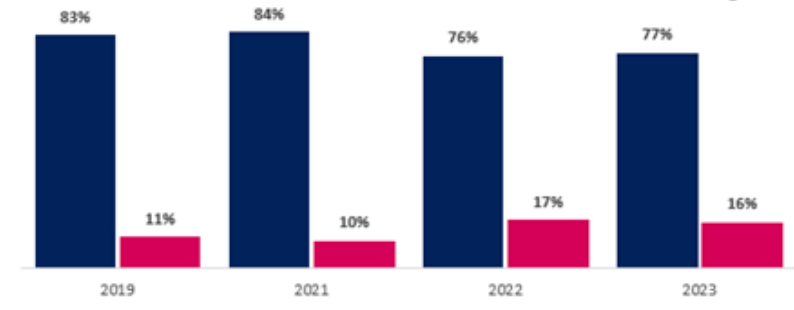
- Feelings of safety are similar to the previous survey, but remain a substantial issue in Southampton

- 67% of respondents who felt unsafe (in any setting) had altered their behaviour in the last month as a result of feeling unsafe

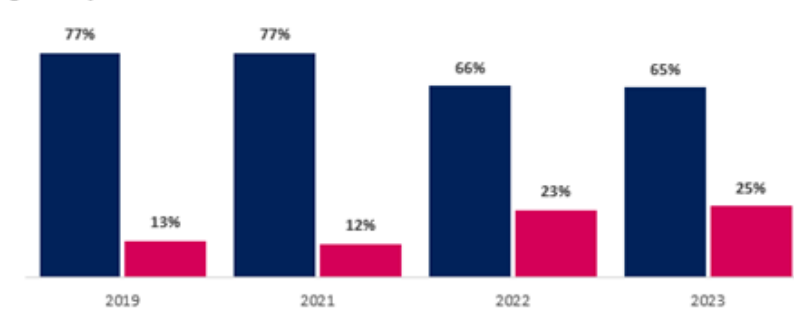
During the Day

Local Area

Feelings of safety during the day, 2019 to 2023



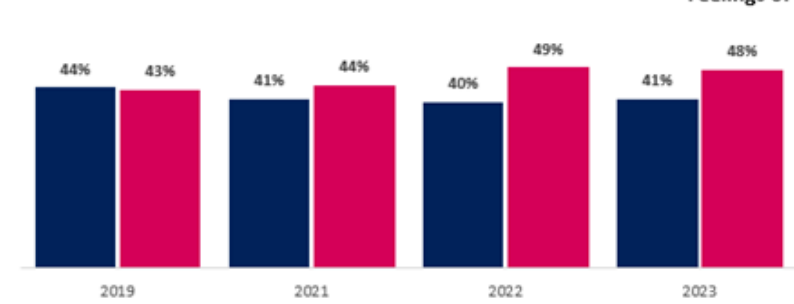
City Centre



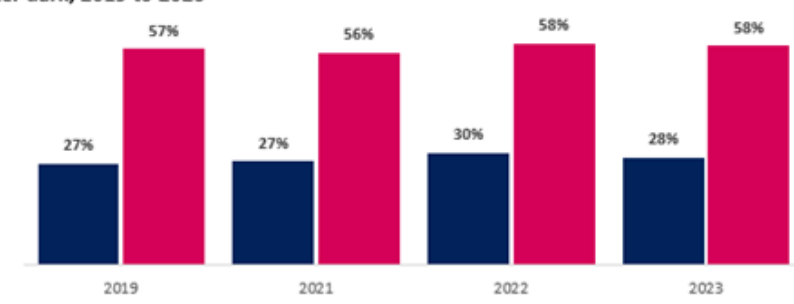
After Dark

In your local area

Feelings of safety after dark, 2019 to 2023



In Southampton City Centre

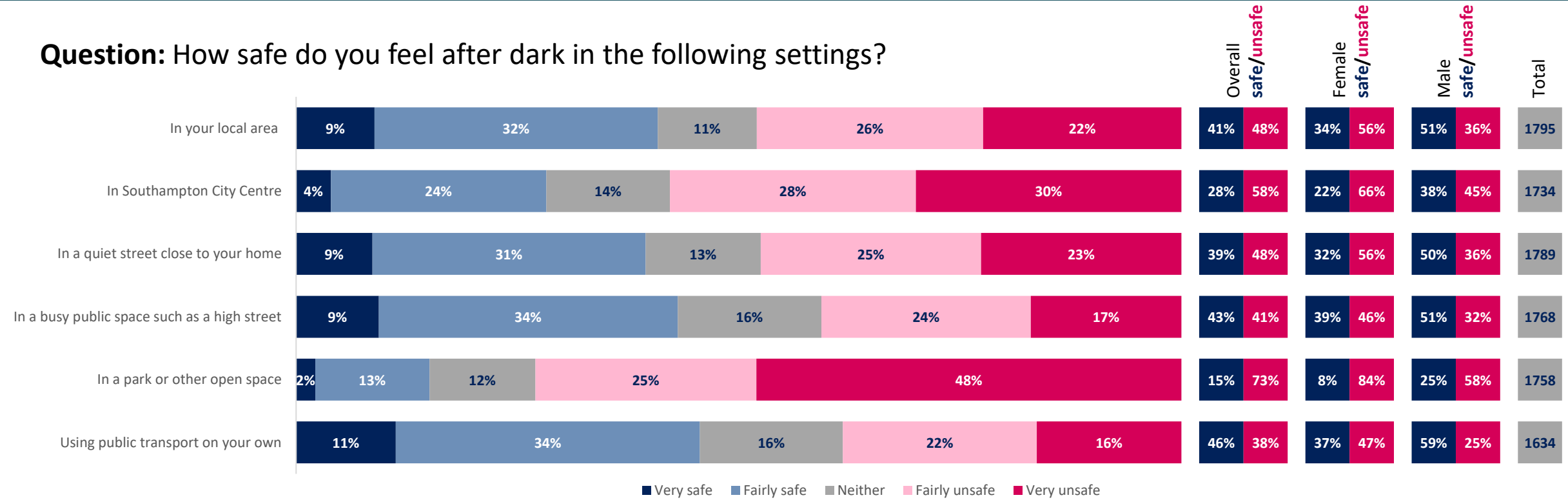


Source: Southampton Community Safety Survey (2023)

Safe Unsafe



Question: How safe do you feel after dark in the following settings?



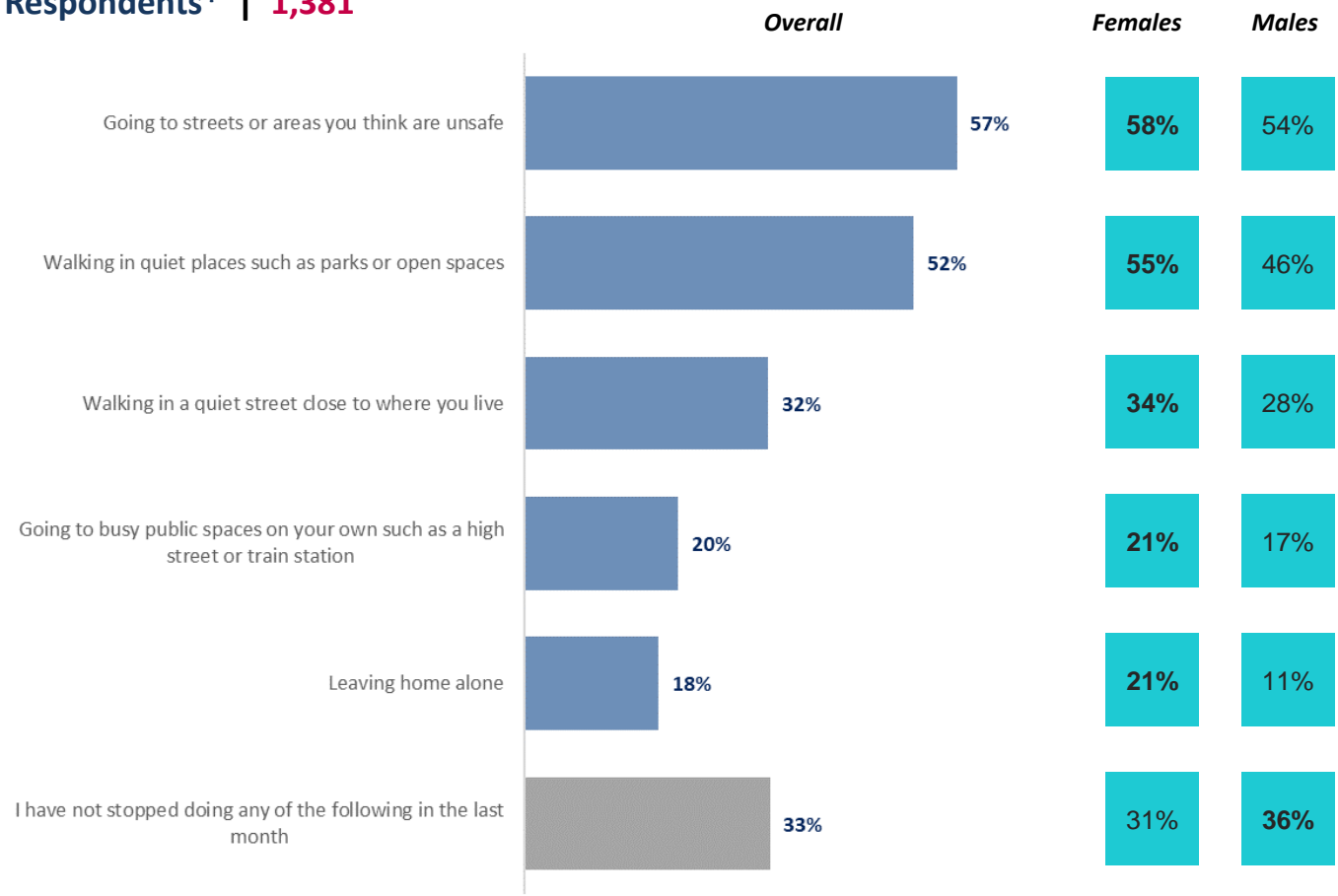
- Female respondents felt significantly less safe across all settings after dark compared to males
- Approximately a third (34%) of females felt safe in their local area after dark compared to over half of males (51%)
- Less than a quarter of females (22%) felt safe in the city centre after dark compared to almost two-fifths (38%) of males
- Respondents with a disability also felt significantly less safe across all settings in comparison to the total respondent average
- Respondents felt the most unsafe in parks and open spaces after dark, with just 15% of respondents feeling safe in this setting; 8% of females felt safe compared to 25% of males



Question: If you feel unsafe, have you stopped doing any of the following activities in the last month?

*This question was asked only of those that responded either fairly unsafe or very unsafe for any settings

Respondents* | 1,381



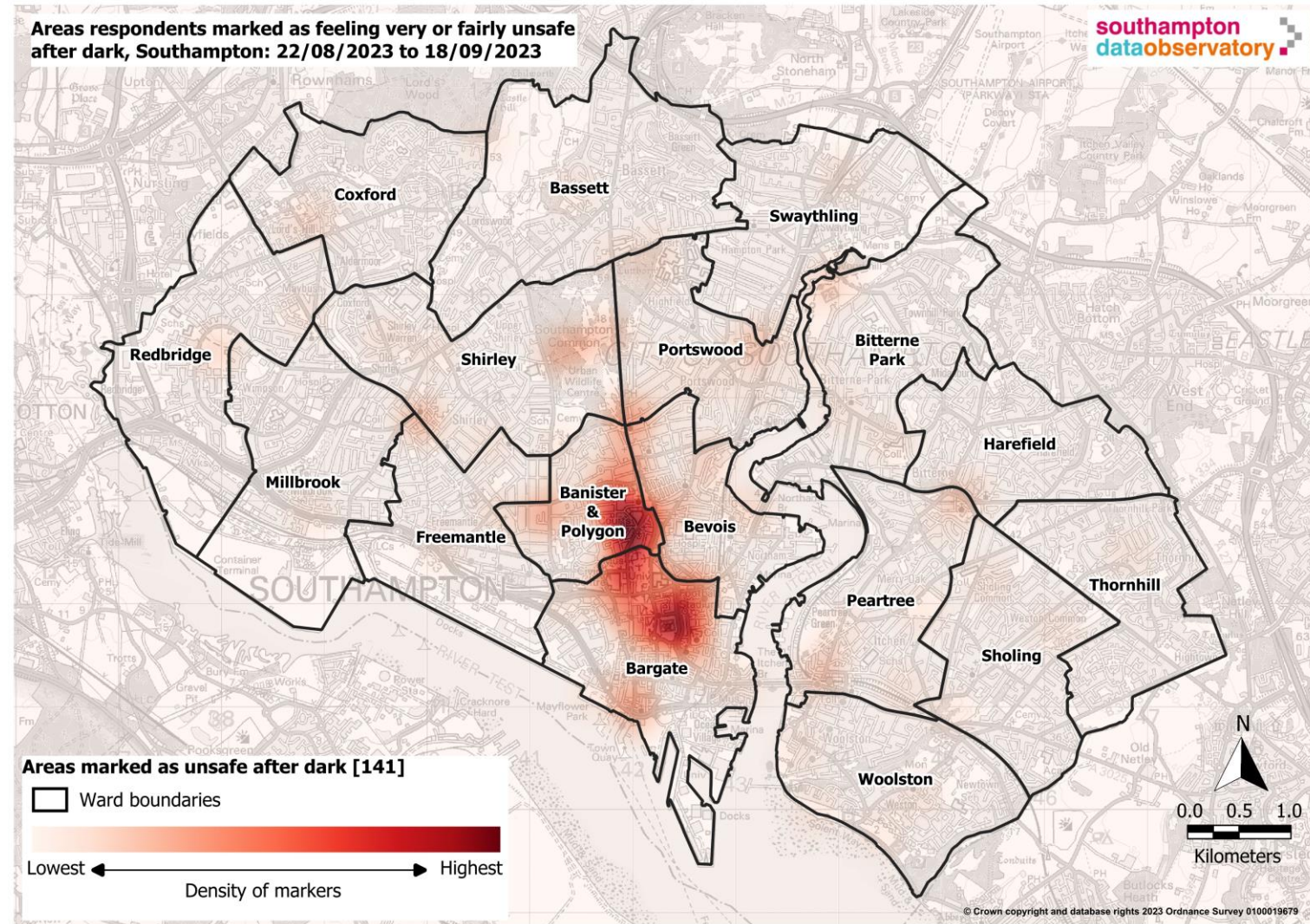
Source: Southampton Community Safety Survey (2023)

- Respondents who indicated that they had felt unsafe in any of the settings were then asked if they had changed their behaviour;
- Of those respondents that felt unsafe **67%** said that they had **changed their behaviour** in the last month **as a result of feeling unsafe**
- The **most common behaviour change** was that respondents *stopped going to streets or areas they feel are unsafe (57%)* and *stopped walking in quiet places such as parks or open spaces (52%)*
- As a result of feeling unsafe, **female** respondents **changed their behaviour** to a **greater extent compared to males**
- **76%** of respondents **with a disability** said that they had **changed their behaviour**, significantly higher than the total respondent average



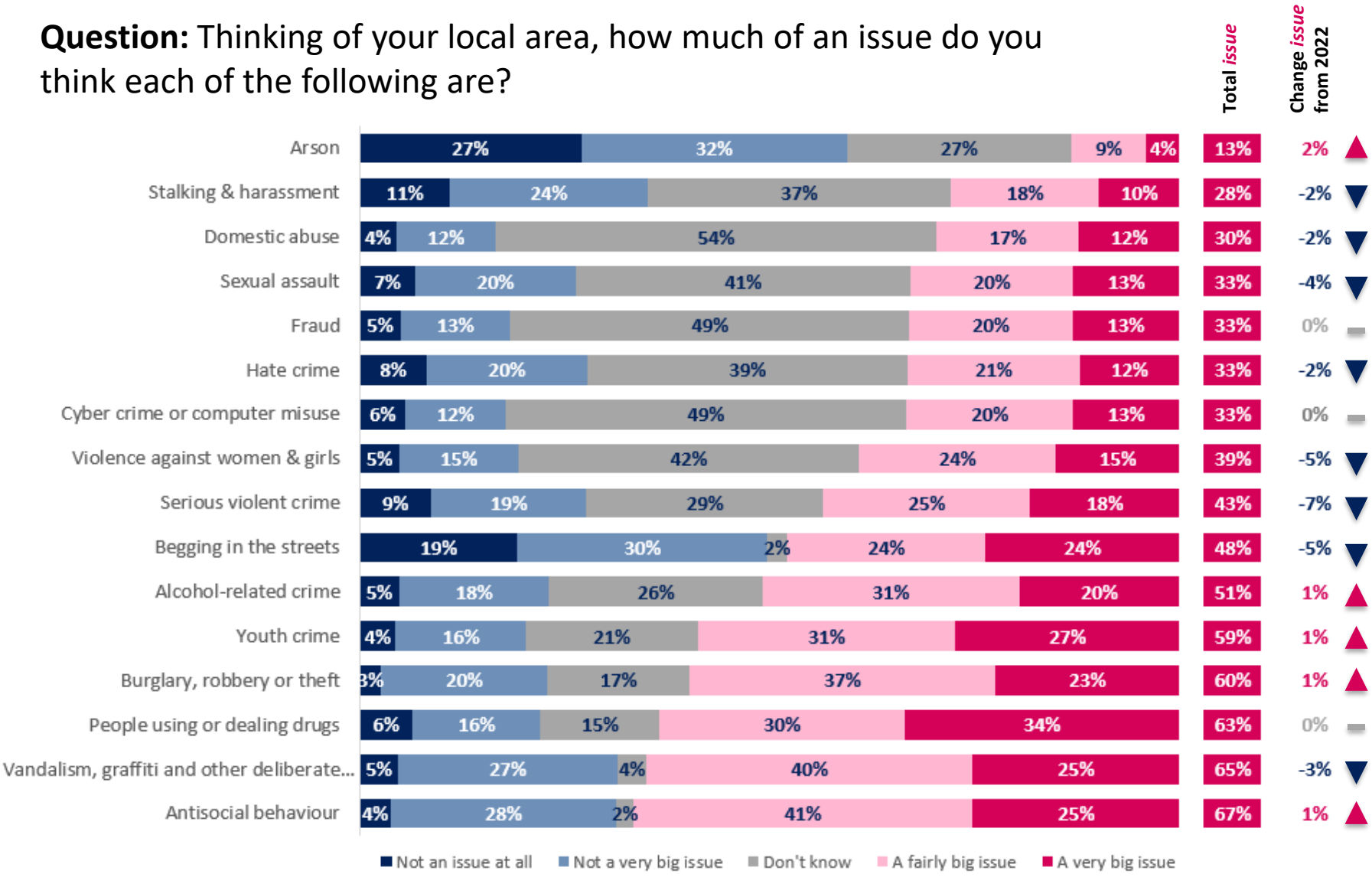
Feelings of safety – mapping

- A map engagement activity was conducted alongside the survey. Whereby people could mark areas in Southampton where they felt safe and/or unsafe
- 158 markers were placed overall, the majority of which (141) were areas marked as **unsafe after dark**
- Largest hotspots were across the **city centre**; namely around **Bedford Place**, in **greenspaces** such as Hoglands Park and East Park and areas surrounding **St Marys Street**, with most concerns raised around **drug use** and **anti-social behaviour** from homeless people and young people
- Similar concerns were raised around **Hill Lane** and **Shirley and Portswood highstreets**, as well as comments on road safety in these areas
- Smaller hotspots also appear in **greenspaces** across the city, such as Southampton Common, Mansel Park, Peartree Green and Riverside Park
- There were frequent comments that **increased police presence** and **better lighting** would make residents feel safer across Southampton





Question: Thinking of your local area, how much of an issue do you think each of the following are?



- The biggest perceived community safety issues were **anti-social behaviour** (67%), **vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage** (65%), **people using or dealing drugs** (63%), **burglary, robbery or theft** (60%) and **youth crime** (59%)
- It is important to highlight that **people's perceptions** of issues are likely **influenced by the visibility** of crime, personal **experiences** and the **media**
- Compared to the 2022 survey, **serious violent crime** (-7), **VAWG** (-5), **sexual assault** (-4), **domestic abuse** (-3), **stalking and harassment** (-2) and **hate crime** (-2) have all seen **percentage point decreases** in the proportion of residents **reporting these key areas as issues**
- **Large proportions** of respondents answered '**don't know**' when asked about the **key and priority issues**; for example 54% 'don't know' for domestic abuse
- This highlights an **opportunity to increase awareness** of these issues, which could lead to **improvements in reporting**

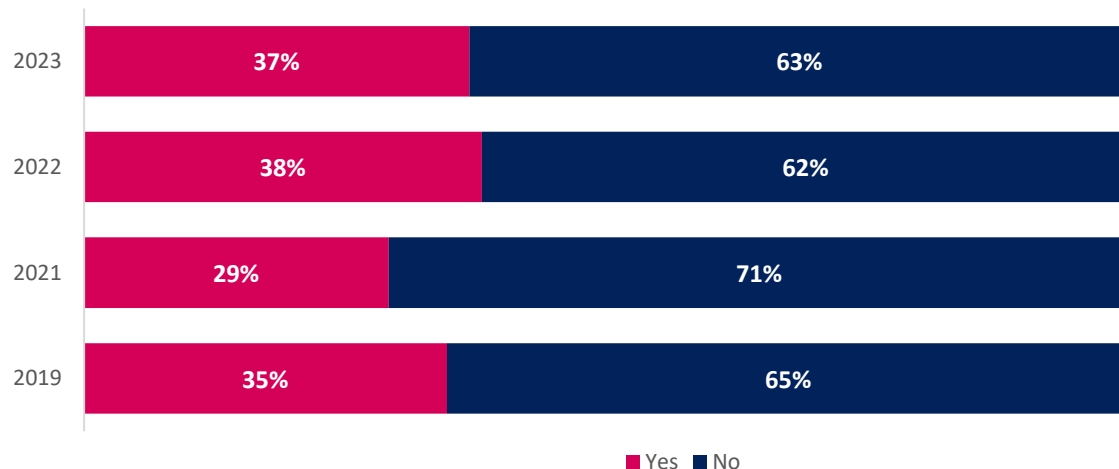
Source: Southampton Community Safety Survey (2023)



Victims of crime or anti-social behaviour (1)

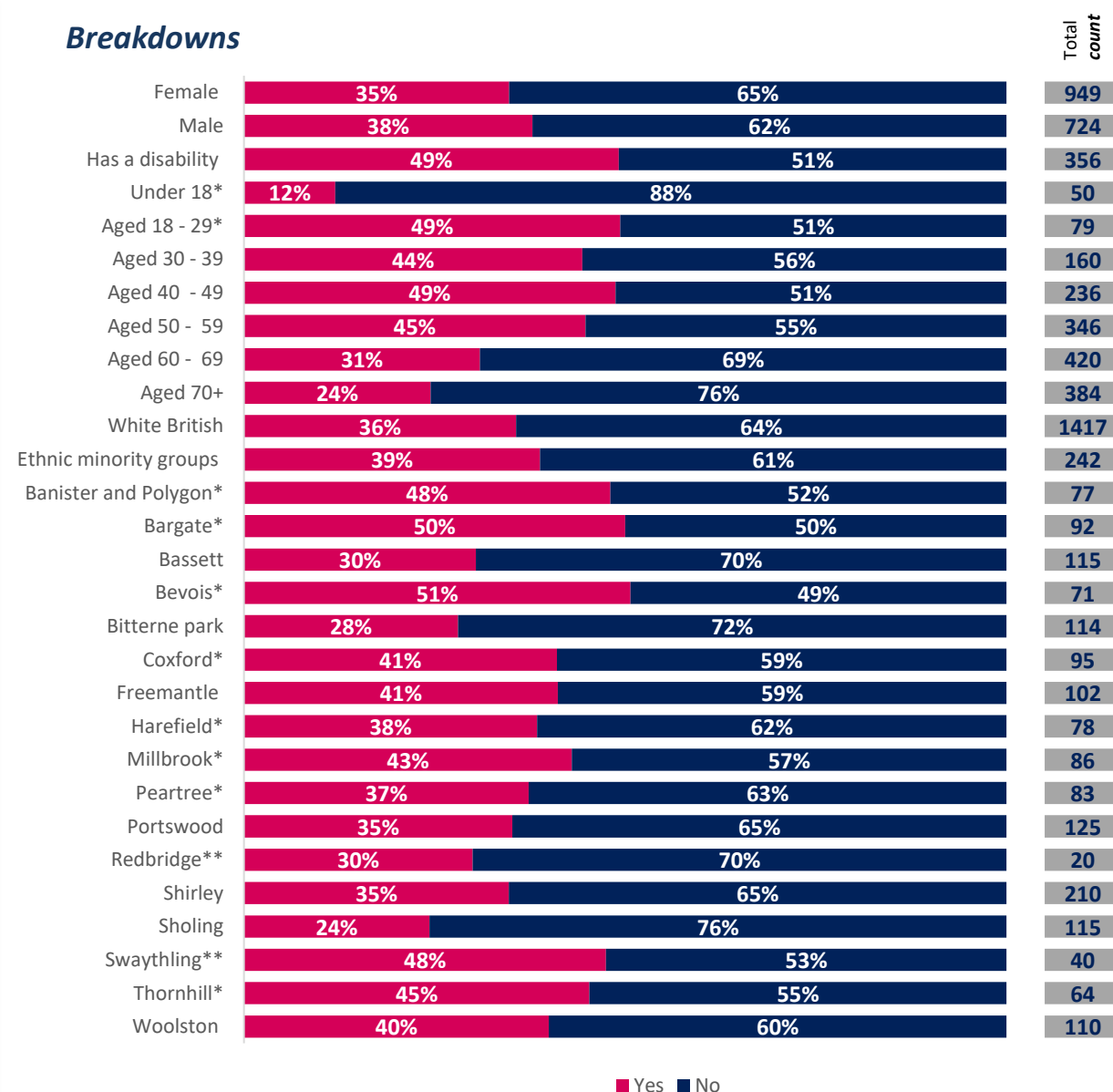
Question: Have you been a victim of crime or anti-social behaviour in Southampton in the last 12 months?

Overall respondents | 1,749



- The **majority of respondents (63%) had not been a victim** of crime or ASB in the last 12 months, similar to both the 2019 and 2022 surveys, therefore suggesting a continuation of pre-pandemic trends
- Respondents aged **18 to 59 years** were **more likely** to be a victim of crime or ASB, which is **in keeping with [victim age profiling](#)**
- Respondents from **Bevois (51%), Bargate (50%) and Banister & Polygon (48%)** were **more likely** to have experienced crime or ASB in the last 12 months, this is **in line with the [distribution of crime](#)** in Southampton

Breakdowns

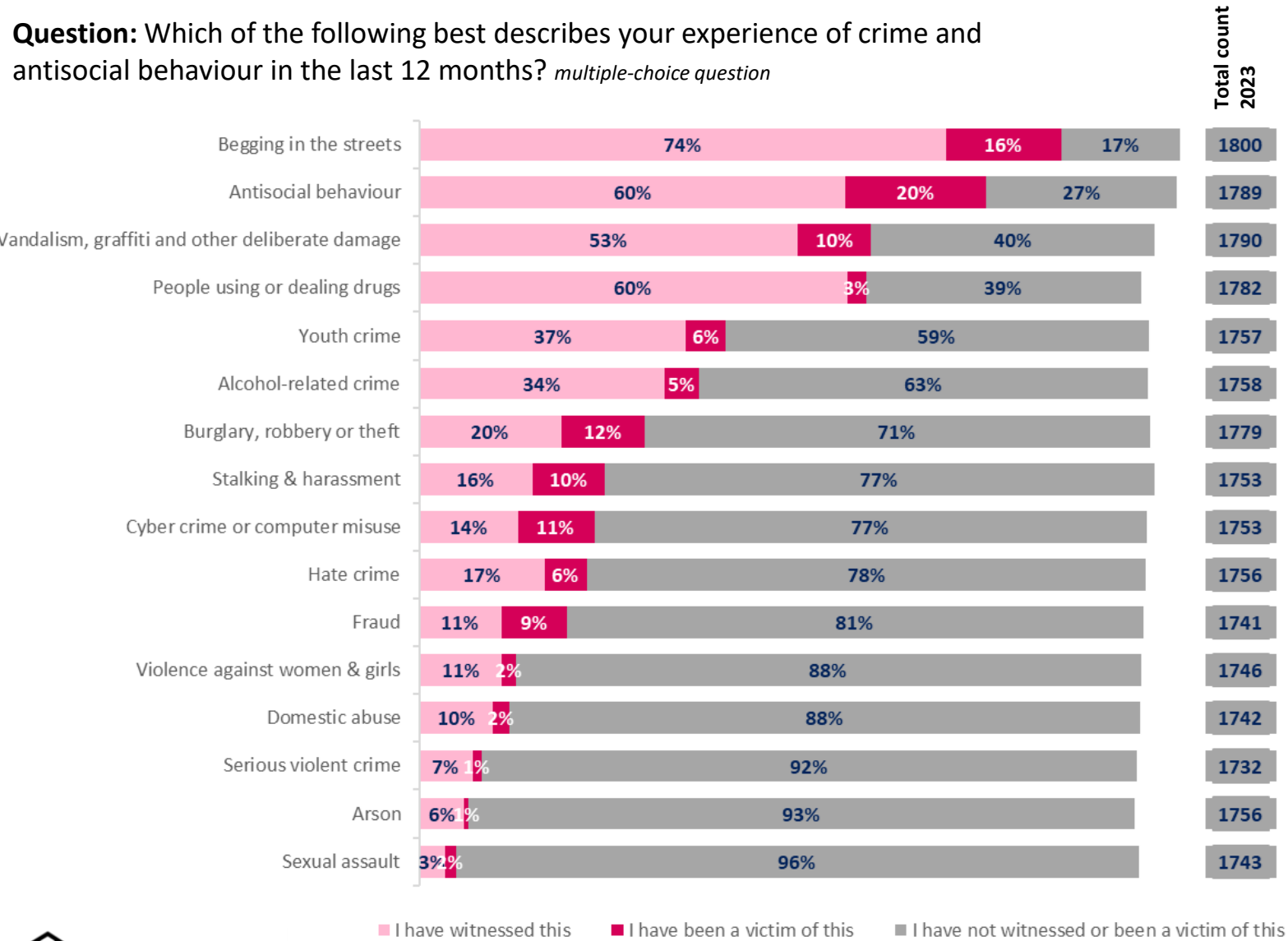


■ Yes ■ No

*Fewer than 100 respondents. **Fewer than 50 respondents.



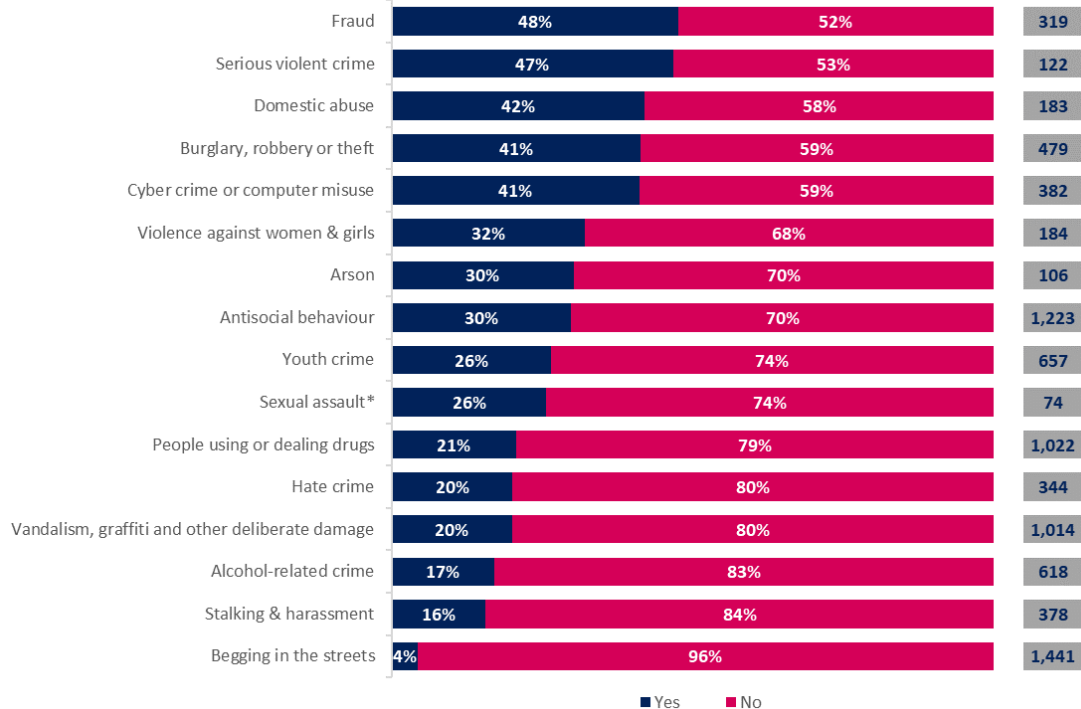
Question: Which of the following best describes your experience of crime and antisocial behaviour in the last 12 months? *multiple-choice question*



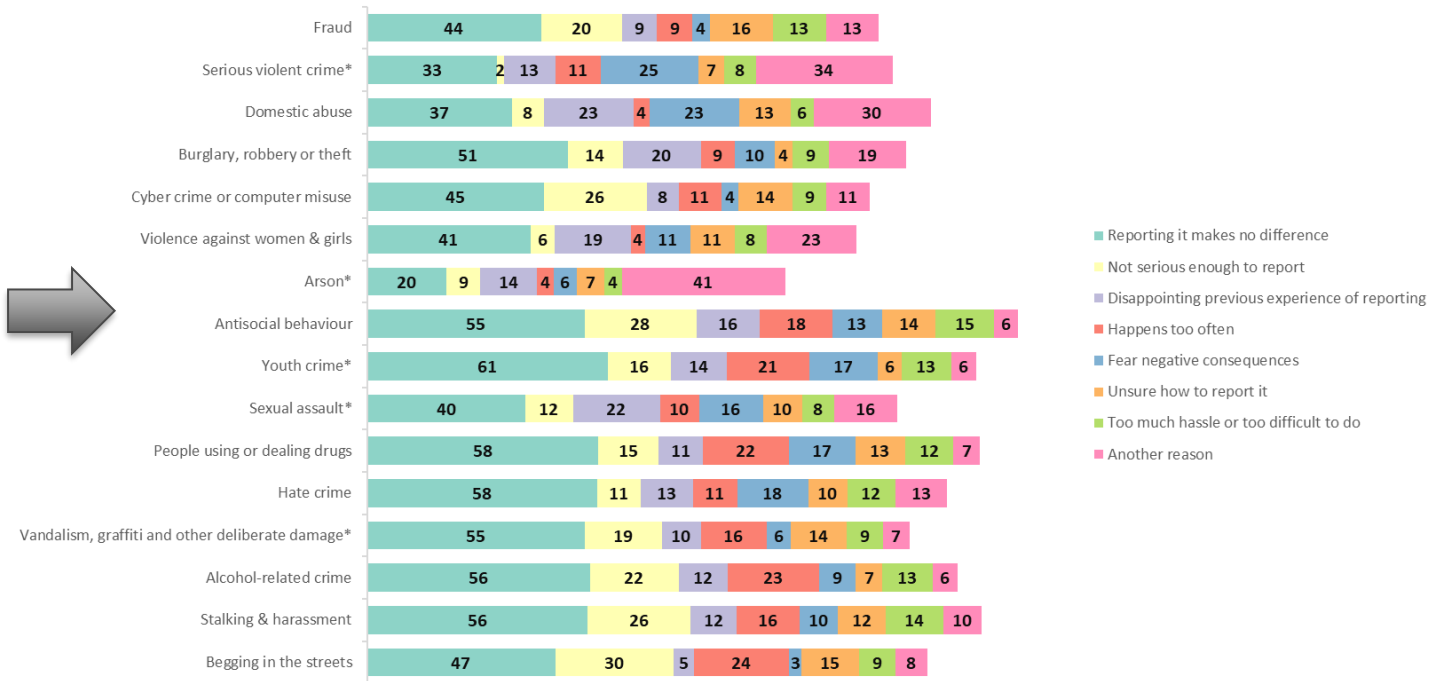
- **Begging in the streets, anti-social behaviour, people using or dealing drugs and vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage** continue to be the **most commonly witnessed and/or experienced** by respondents
- This is **in line with police recorded crime**, with high volume but lower harm offences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



Question: Did you report the incident(s)



Question: If you didn't report the incident(s), please tell us why? *Multiple-choice*



- For all crime types, over half of respondents did not report the incident. This is particularly concerning for high harm and priority offence groups such as hate crime (80%), sexual assault (74%), VAWG (68%), domestic abuse (58%) and serious violent crime (53%)
- In comparison to the previous survey, reporting of some of the higher harm and priority offence groups has increased. For example, reporting of domestic abuse increased by +10 percentage points, VAWG +6 and serious violence +4, however, number of respondents are low
- Reporting it makes no difference* was the most frequently cited reason for not reporting crimes across all crime types. Although *not serious enough to report*, *disappointing previous experience of reporting*, *fear of negative consequences* and *happens too often* were other common reasons for not reporting crimes

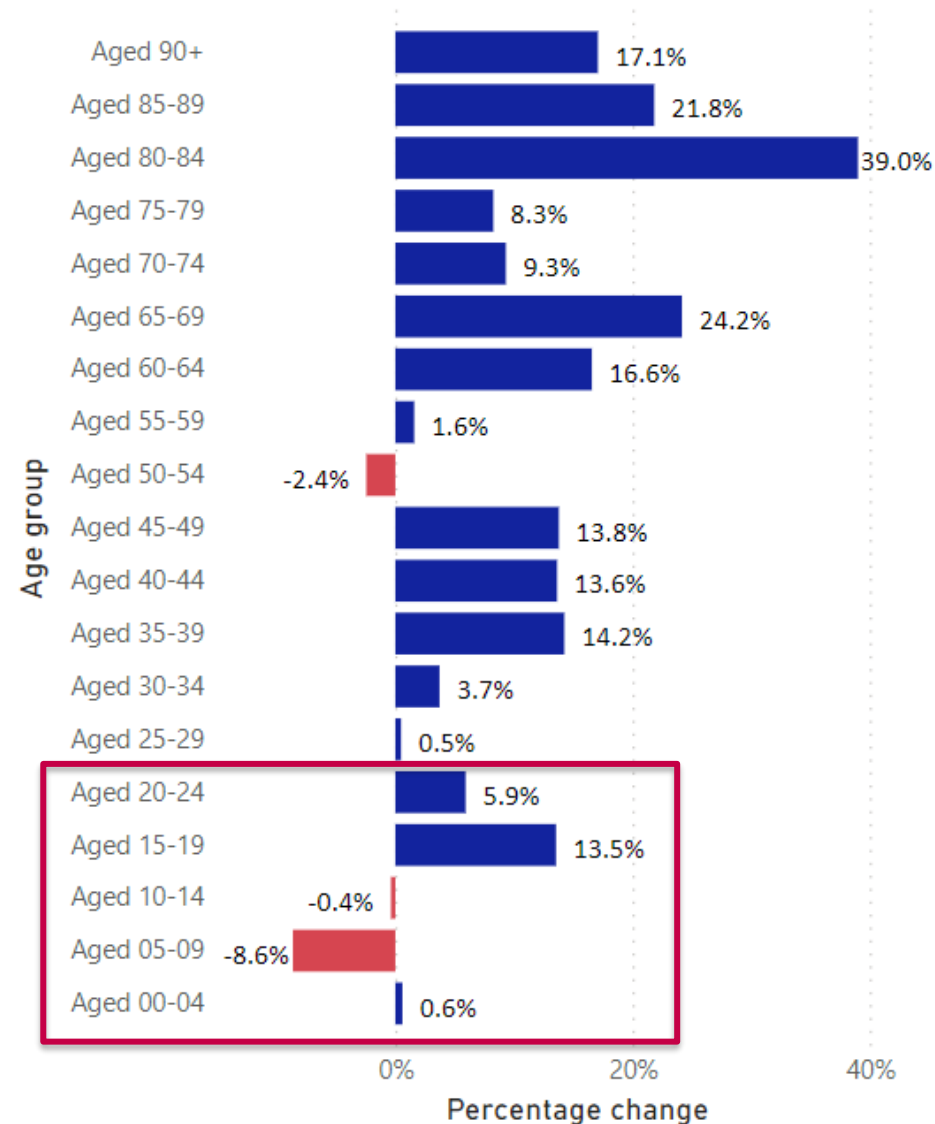


Wider determinants of crime



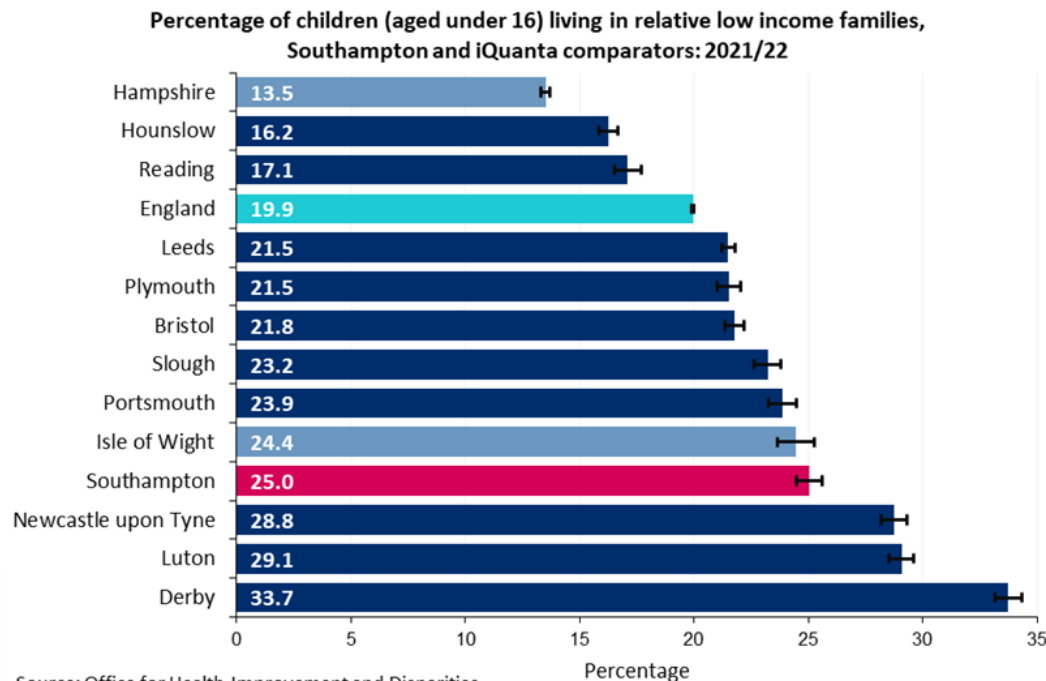
- Young people are at a disproportionately higher risk of becoming involved in crime, either as a victim or offender
- Population aged 10 to 24 years forecast to grow by +7.0% in Southampton by 2029:
 - 10-14 year old population forecast to decrease by -0.4%
 - 15-19 population forecast to increase by +13.5%
 - 20-24 year old population forecast to increase by +5.9%
- Moreover, a younger population may lead to an increase in offending and/or victimisation
- However, early interventions has capacity to offset some of this expected increase, by preventing young people becoming involved in crime

Percentage change in population between 2022 and 2029
Southampton

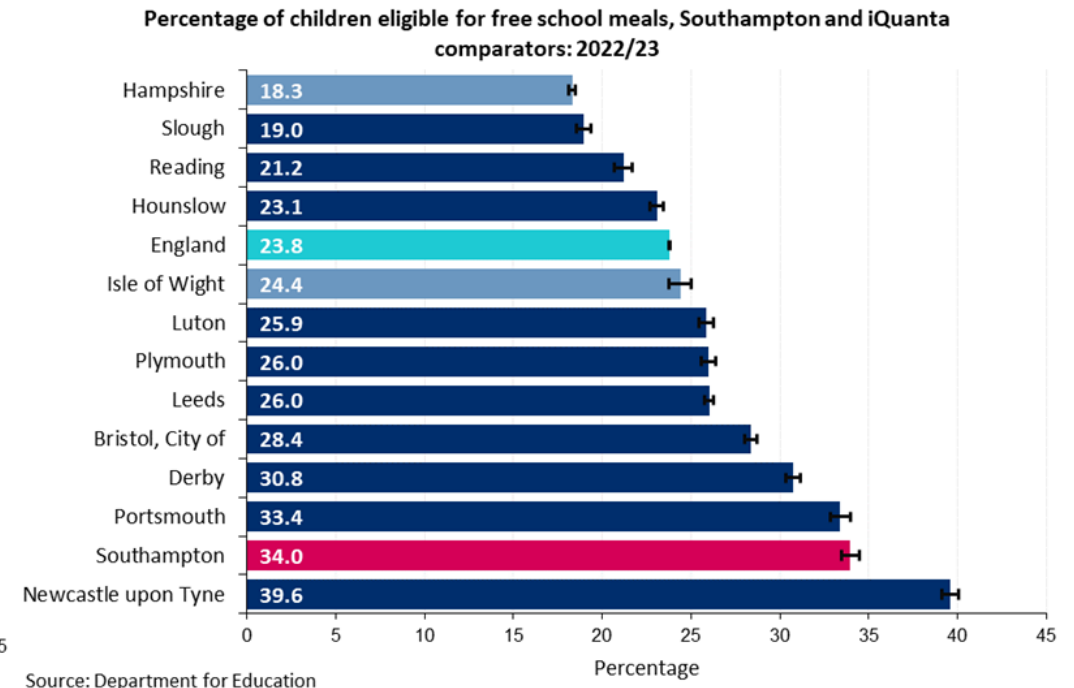




- Children who live in poverty are at greater risk of becoming involved in crime, either as victim or perpetrator
- **11,128 (25.0%)** of children in Southampton were **living in relative low income families** in 2021/22
- **11,528 (34.0%)** of Southampton **pupils** in state funded schools are known to be **eligible for free school meals**, significantly higher than the **England average of 23.8%** in **2022/23**
- The proportion of children eligible for **free school meals** in Southampton has continued to increase; having been **24.7%** in **2019/20**, **30.4%** in **2020/21**, and **33.0%** in **2021/22**
- However, some of this increase will in part be due to 'protected' status of eligible pupils, as a result of increased universal credit rollout during the coronavirus pandemic



Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities

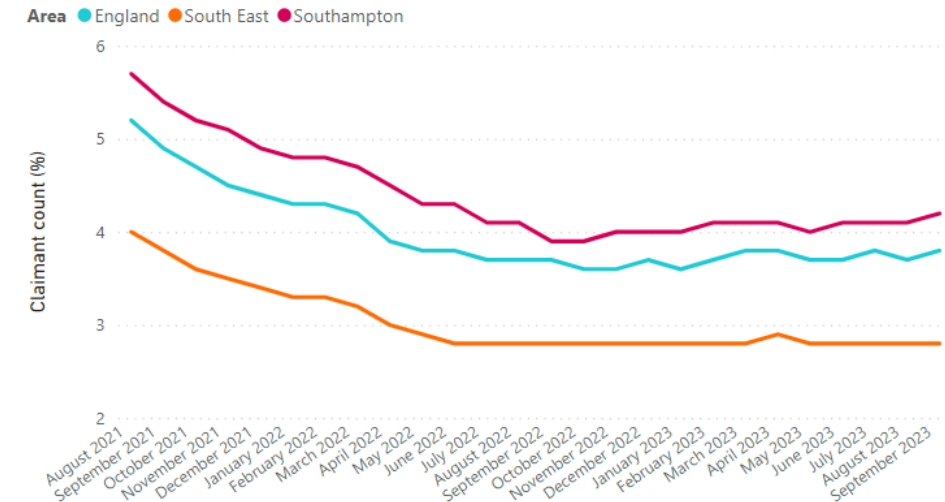


Source: Department for Education



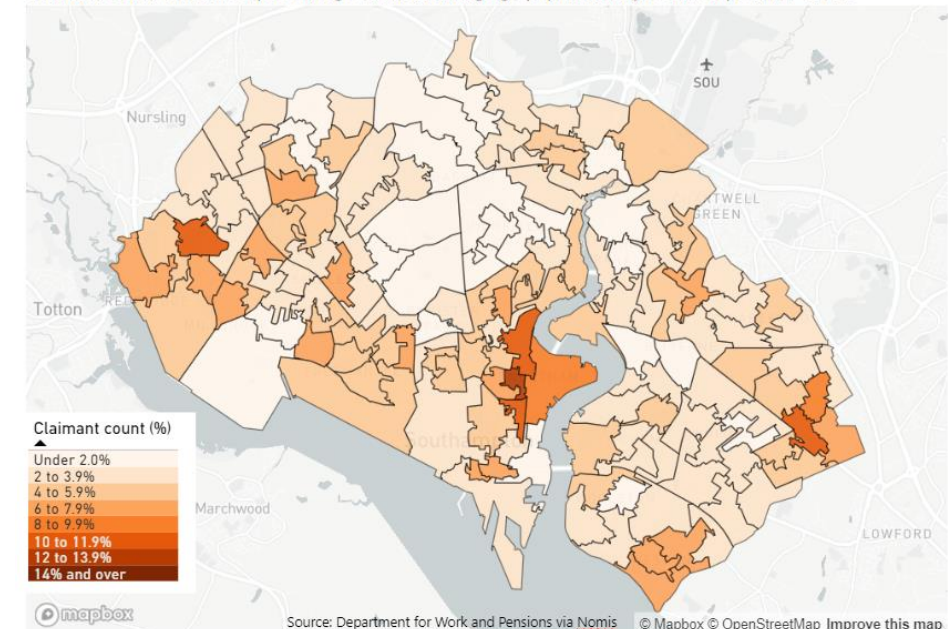
- Locally and nationally the number of adults claiming out of work benefits has significantly decreased over the last two years
- As of September 2023, **4.2% (7,025)** of the working age population were **claiming out of work benefits** in Southampton
- The claimant count has **declined** since 2021, but remains **above pre-pandemic levels** (less than 3.5% locally)
- The claimant count has also slowly **increased in recent months**, which is possibly linked to the **cost-of-living crisis**
- Additionally, impact across the city has not **been evenly distributed**, with those living in the **most deprived neighbourhoods impacted the most**
- The chart to the right shows the trend in claimant count from August 2021 to September 2023
- The map to the right show the claimant count across Southampton neighbourhoods (LSOAs) for September 2022 (4.2% total)

Claimants as a proportion of residents aged 16-64 (Total) - Southampton, England, South East: August-2021 to September-2023



Source: Department for Work and Pensions via Nomis

Claimant count (total) as a percentage of the working age population by LSOA: September-2023



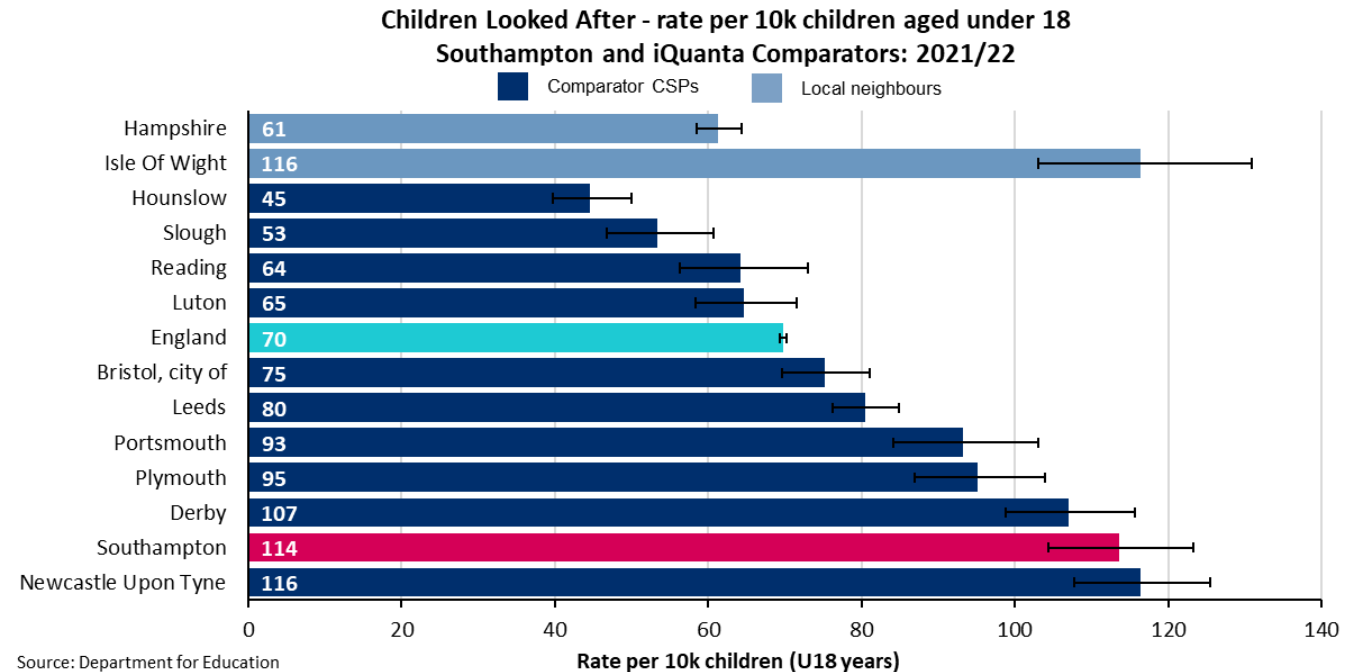
Source: Department for Work and Pensions via Nomis © Mapbox © OpenStreetMap Improve this map



- Children experiencing Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) are at higher risk of poorer outcomes. Particularly those relating to crime, education and health

Examples of ACEs:

- Emotional, physical and sexual abuse
- Emotional or physical neglect
- Violence against household members, in particular 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





Summary



- **Southampton** remains the **most affected CSP among iQuanta comparators** for both the **volume and severity** of total crime. In 2023/23, Southampton experienced a **+3.8% increase in total recorded crime** compared to the previous year.
- The **increase in total recorded crime over recent years may not reflect a 'true' increase in crime**. Recorded crime can be influenced by **improved awareness of key issues, more people reporting crime** and **improvements in recording** by the **police**
- The following areas were highlighted as **priority areas** for the Partnership: **theft offences, sexual offences, violent crimes** and **domestic crimes**. Theft offences ranks highest given the increases in both volume and severity in the last year; likely influenced by the cost of living crisis and financial pressures
- **Repeat victimisation** and **repeat offending** remain issues and are potential **growing issues** in Southampton. Whilst the proportion of repeat victims declined over the last year, it remains above the pre-pandemic proportion. Whereas repeat offending has continued to increase
- Findings from the **2023 Southampton community safety survey** shows that **confidence in the Partnership remains low**. Just 14% of respondents agreed that *the police and other local services are successfully dealing with crime and anti-social behaviour*, with the majority (56%) disagreeing
- **Feelings of safety** after dark remains a substantial issue in Southampton:
 - **Female respondents felt significantly less safe** than male respondents **after dark** across all settings;
 - **Respondents with a disability felt significantly less safe** than the total respondent average
 - **67%** of respondents who felt unsafe had **changed their behaviour** in the last month; females and respondents with a disability to a greater extent
- The **majority of respondents did not report crimes** they had either witnessed or been a victim of in the last 12 months. This is especially concerning for **higher harm and priority offence groups**; namely hate crime, sexual assault, VAWG, domestic abuse and serious violent crime. Although barriers for not reporting vary between crime types, *reporting it makes no difference* was the most common reason for not reporting crimes
- It is also important to consider the **wider determinants of crime**, because if these **worsen** we may see **subsequent increases** in crime. There is evidence that some wider determinants **worsened in recent years**, likely as a result of the **pandemic** and could **potentially worsen further** due to **recent financial pressures** and **economic uncertainty**



<https://data.southampton.gov.uk/>

Southampton Data Observatory contains a large range of data, intelligence and insight on a range of topics:

- *VAWG Profile*
- *Neighbourhood Needs Analysis*
- *Community Safety Assessment*
- 2021 Census updates
- Surveys and research results
- Population
- Health and Wellbeing (JSNA)
- Economic Assessment
- Profiles
- Needs assessments
- Key facts, datasets and dashboards
- Signpost to externally published resources

KEY FACTS			
RESIDENT POPULATION 261,729 2021 SAPF	NUMBER OF DWELLINGS 109,900 VOA 2021	NUMBER OF BUSINESSES 8,785 ONS UK BUSINESS 2021	UNEMPLOYMENT 8,500 (6.2%) ONS APS JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2021
MALE LIFE EXPECTANCY 78.3 ONS 2018-20 (POOLED)	FEMALE LIFE EXPECTANCY 82.5 ONS 2018-20 (POOLED)	LIVE BIRTHS PER YEAR 2,791 ONS 2020	DEATHS PER YEAR 2,011 NHS DIGITAL PCMD 2020

Privacy policy | Contact us | Accessibility | About us