

Safe City Strategic Assessment: 2021/22

Summary of Findings – December 2022

Data, Intelligence & Insight Team



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Summary

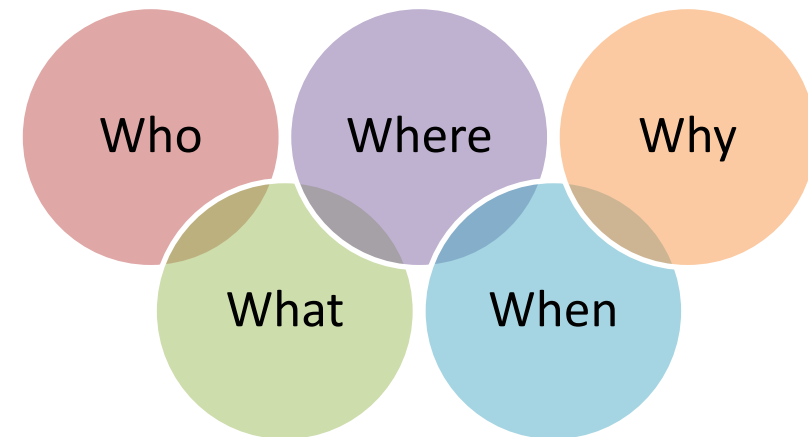
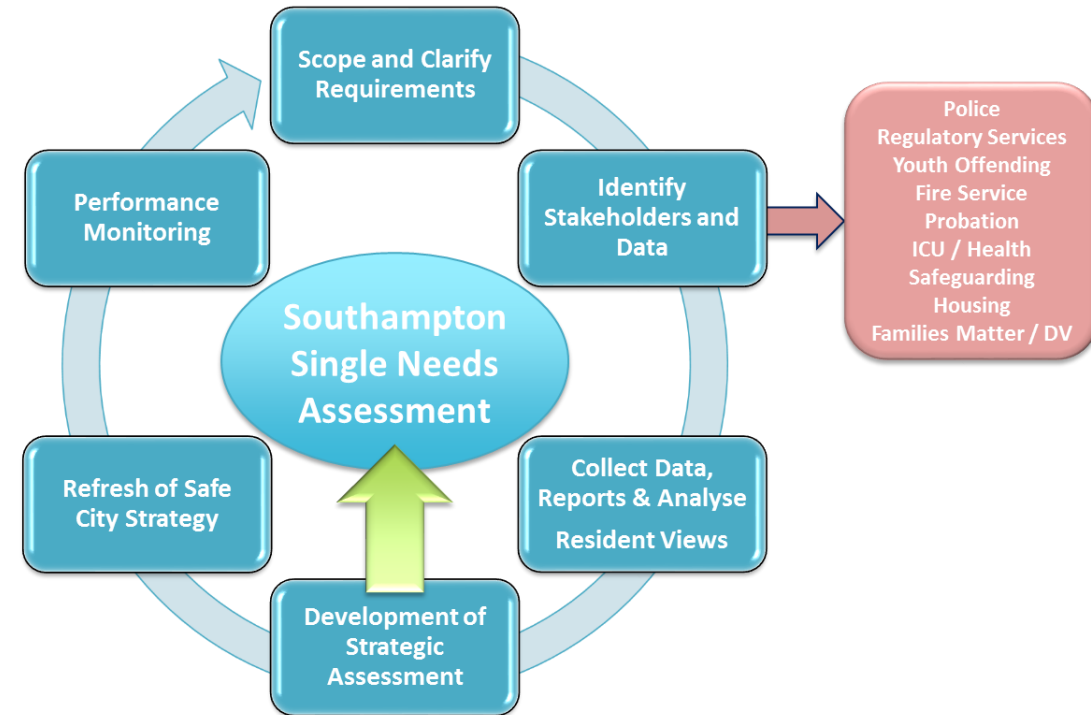


Background



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





- 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 the following formula is applied:
 - $\text{Sum}\{(\text{Severity weight} * \text{Number of offences}) / (\text{Area}) \text{ mid-year population estimate}\}$
- 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
 - At present it is not possible to remove these incidents from spatial analysis



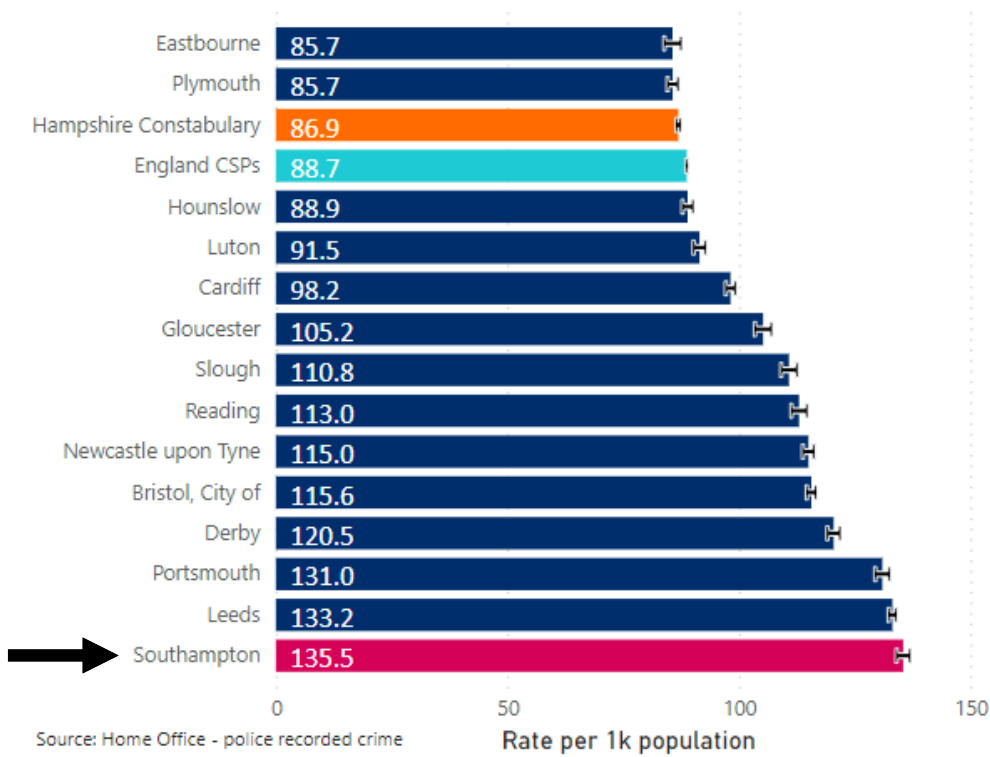
- Data included in this Strategic Assessment covers the 2020/21 financial year, with data covering this period significantly impacted by the coronavirus pandemic and government restrictions imposed to limit the spread of the virus
- Changes in police recorded crime over the last few years should be interpreted in light of coronavirus restrictions and limited social contact, whilst also considering a 'return to business as usual' in the most recent data
- To minimise the impact of COVID on crime trends, comparisons with the current period (2021/22), will be made against the pre-pandemic baseline (2019/20) in most cases. However, some insight will be drawn from comparing 2020/21 for certain crime types, such as domestic abuse and hate crime
- Both nationally and locally there has been a return to pre-pandemic levels and patterns of crime for many crime types



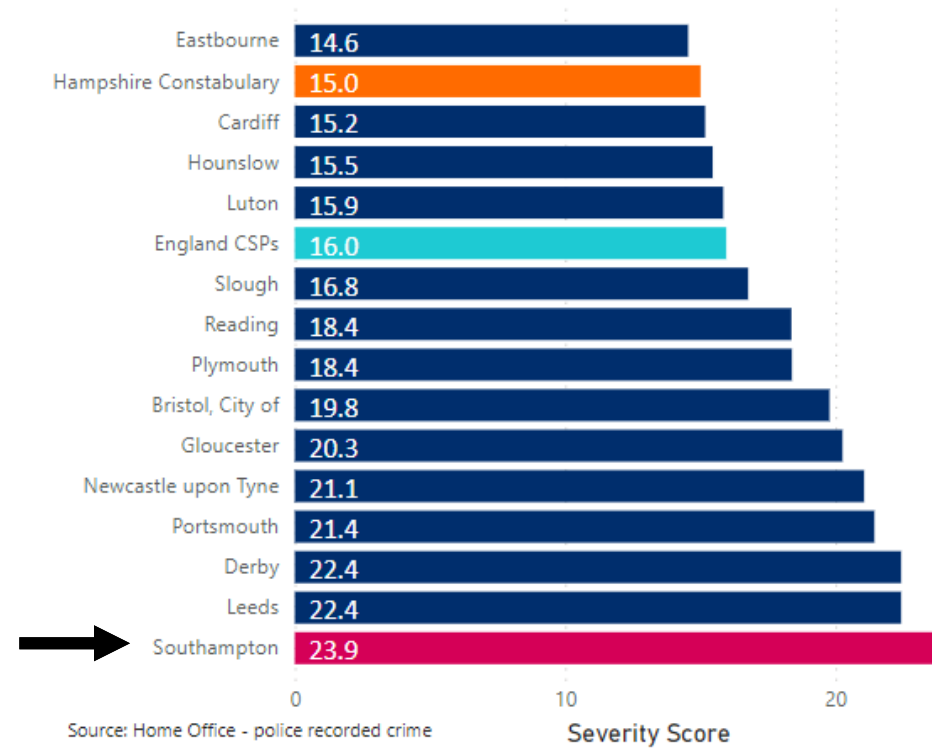
Overview of Crime



Police Recorded Total Crime (rate per 1k population) Southampton and iQuanta Comparator Community Safety Partnerships: 2021/22



Police Recorded Total Crime (Severity Score) - Southampton and iQuanta Comparator Community Safety Partnerships: 2021/22

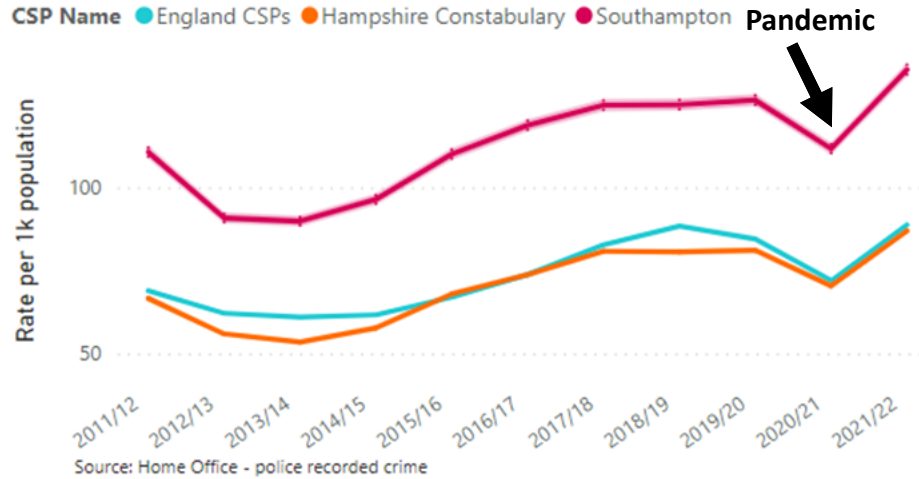


- In 2021/22, Southampton had an overall crime rate of **136 crimes per 1k population**
- **Southampton accounted for 20% of total recorded crime** across Hampshire Constabulary in 2021/22
- **Southampton** has the highest total **reported crime** rate and **highest crime severity** amongst iQuanta comparators

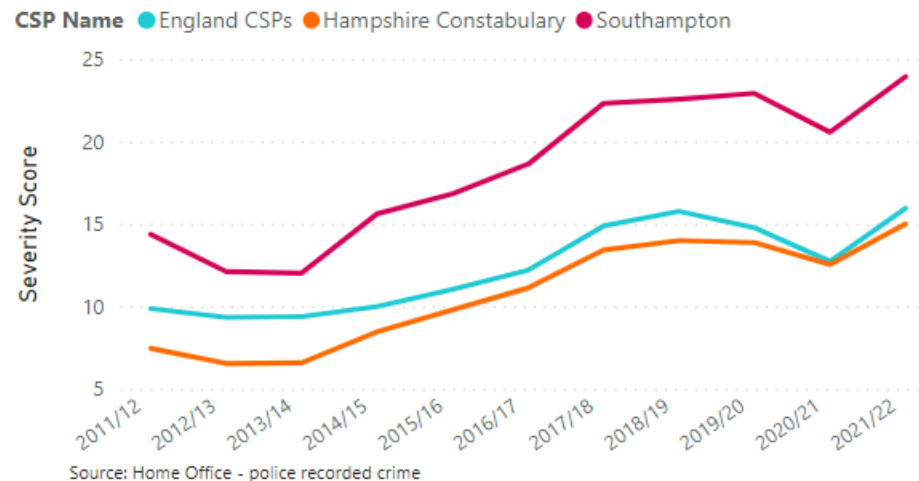


Overview of Crime - Trends

Police Recorded Total Crime (rate per 1k population) Southampton, England CSPs, Hampshire Constabulary: 2011/12 to 2021/22

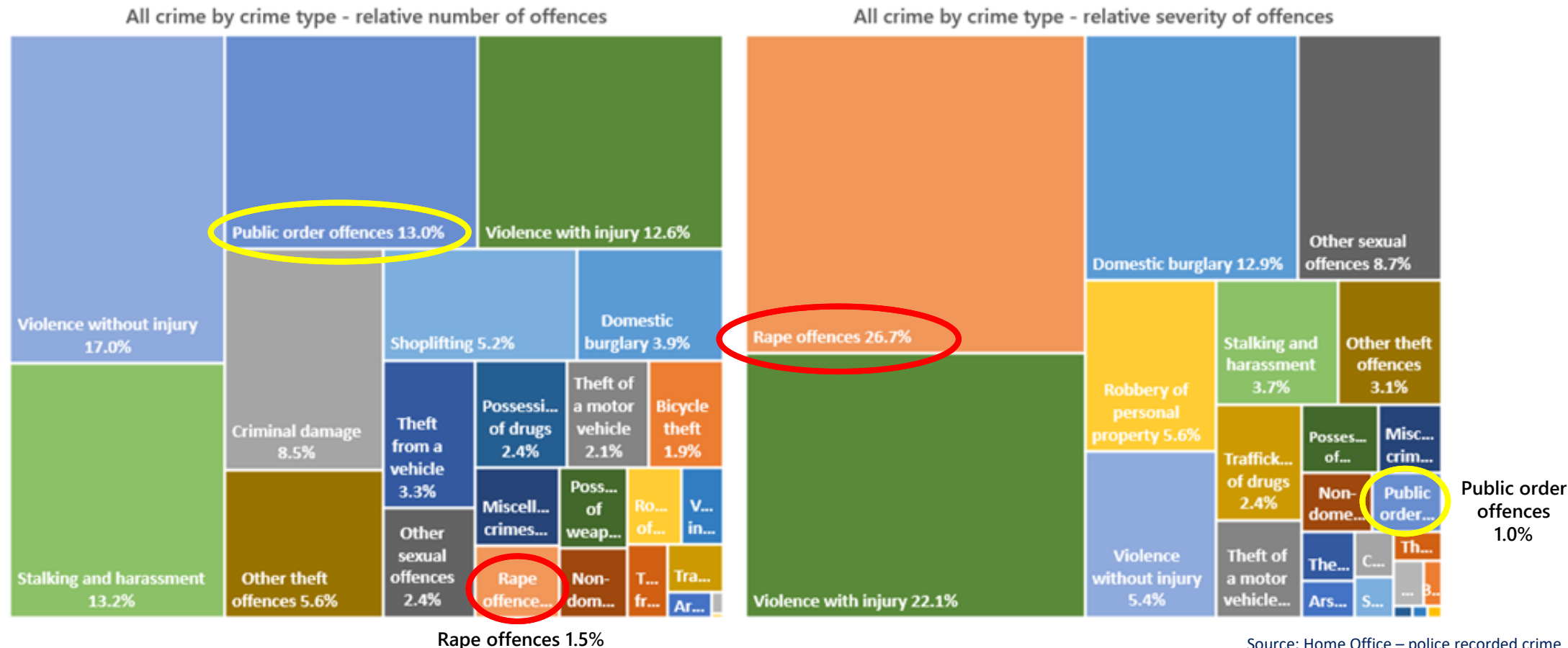


Police Recorded Total Crime (Severity Score) - Southampton, England CSPs, Hampshire Constabulary: 2011/12 to 2021/22



- Between 2019/20 and 2021/22 there was a **+7.4% increase** in total police recorded crime in Southampton
- **England (+5.5%)** and **Hampshire Constabulary (+7.6%)** 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
- However, it is important to highlight that historically, increases in police recorded crime during 2014/15 and 2015/16 for Southampton, Hampshire and several other police forces were largely driven by crime data integrity improvements following an HMICFRS audit in 2014;
- Therefore, **any non-recent changes** should be **interpreted** in line with **continual improvements in reporting and recording** as well as changes in **counting rules** and **increased awareness and reporting** of certain crimes
- Southampton experienced a **+4.5% increase** in the **crime severity score** of all crimes between 2019/20 and 2021/22, with **Hampshire Constabulary (+8.2%)** and **England (+8.0%)** 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

- Alongside the **number of offences** (left chart) it is important to examine the **relative severity** or **harm** caused by a crime (right chart)
- When examining the mix of all crimes, some crimes are relatively **high volume**, but are **low harm** e.g. **public order offences**
- **Rape** is an example of a relatively **low volume**, but a **high harm crime**, as it accounts for **1.5%** of the number of offences, but **26.7%** in terms of **relative severity** (harm caused)



	Year on year increase
	Year on year decrease

Indicator	2019/20 count	2020/21 count	2021/22 count	2019/20 crime severity score	2020/21 crime severity score	2021/22 crime severity score	Percentage change 2019/20 to 2021/22 count	Percentage change 2019/20 to 2021/22 crime severity score	iQuanta CSP position*
Total crime*	31,889	28,239	34,254	22.92	20.50	23.94	7.4%	4.5%	1
Violent crime*	11,740	11,145	14,631	6.35	6.11	7.48	24.6%	17.8%	1
Violence with injury*	4,251	3,407	4,307	5.00	4.33	5.29	1.3%	5.8%	1
Violence without injury*	4,907	4,588	5,815	0.85	1.04	1.29	18.5%	51.8%	1
Stalking and harassment*	2,572	3,145	4,506	0.32	0.65	0.89	75.2%	178.1%	2
Malicious communications*	1,380	1,594	1,933	0.10	0.12	0.15	40.1%	50.0%	3
Most serious violence*	203	192	212	1.80	1.71	1.83	4.4%	1.7%	6
Violent crime with public place flag**	4,216	3,193	4,634	2.77	2.14	2.80	9.9%	1.1%	N/A
Non-domestic violent crimes**	8,030	7,103	9,801	4.38	3.84	4.90	22.1%	11.9%	N/A
Sexual offences*	1,098	950	1,332	7.54	6.48	8.46	21.3%	12.2%	1
Sexual offences - rape*	456	397	500	5.83	5.03	6.38	9.6%	9.4%	1
Sexual offences - other*	642	553	832	1.71	1.45	2.08	29.6%	21.6%	2
Crimes with domestic flag**	4,684	4,773	5,782	3.89	4.10	4.99	23.4%	28.3%	N/A
Domestic violent crime**	3,825	3,928	4,735	1.77	1.87	2.05	23.8%	15.8%	N/A
Theft offences *	10,431	7,687	8,461	5.69	4.72	4.96	-18.9%	-12.8%	7
Burglary residential*	1,644	1,388	1,343	3.85	3.23	3.09	-18.3%	-19.7%	1
Burglary non-residential*	643	473	385	0.40	0.30	0.24	-40.1%	-40.0%	5
Vehicle offences*	2,318	2,067	2,118	0.70	0.51	0.65	-8.6%	-7.1%	5
Robbery*	439	336	359	1.73	1.32	1.41	-18.2%	-18.5%	4
Possession of weapons offences*	358	376	451	0.37	0.42	0.31	26.0%	-16.2%	1
Possession of bladed implement*	180	181	208	0.05	0.05	0.06	15.6%	20.0%	1
Firearms offences*	55	73	46	0.29	0.34	0.20	-16.4%	-31.0%	6
Crime involving a bladed implement**	646	605	644	1.28	1.22	1.17	-0.3%	-8.6%	N/A
Serious knife crime**	253	264	284	0.62	0.63	0.67	12.3%	8.1%	N/A
Modern slavery*	34	50	62	0.21	0.31	0.38	82.4%	81.0%	5
Cruelty to children/young persons*	215	197	200	0.13	0.12	0.13	-7.0%	0.0%	4
Hate crime**	797	952	1,189	0.17	0.27	0.27	49.2%	58.8%	N/A
Alcohol affected crime**	2,615	2,273	3,105	1.84	1.47	2.03	18.7%	10.3%	N/A
Drug offences*	934	1,242	1,034	0.49	0.80	0.60	10.7%	22.4%	5
Drug affected crime**	849	1,008	1,143	0.48	0.62	0.73	34.6%	52.1%	N/A
Anti-social behaviour***	7,258	6,483	5,217	N/A	N/A	N/A	-28.1%		N/A
Criminal damage and arson*	3,237	2,863	2,985	0.25	0.28	0.22	-7.8%	-12.0%	4

Sources:

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

** Hampshire Constabulary

*** Police.UK

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

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

Firearms offences include possession of firearms and other firearms offences

- Between 2019/20 and 2021/22, Southampton has seen an **increase** in the **volume** of **22** of the **32** offence types shown in the table
- Notable increases include: **Violent crime (+24.6%)**, **domestic violent crime (+23.8%)**, **stalking and harassment (+75.2%)**, **malicious communications (+40.1%)**, **sexual offences (+21.3%)**, **domestic flagged crimes (+23.4%)**, **drug offences (+10.7%)**, **drug affected crime (+34.6%)** and **hate crime (+49.2%)**
- **Modern slavery (+82.4%)** also experienced an increase over the last year, but numbers for these offences are relatively small
- There have been declines in **non-residential (-40.1%)** and **residential burglary (-18.3%)**, **theft offences (-18.9%)**, **robbery (-18.2%)**, **vehicle offences (-8.6%)** and **criminal damage and arson (-7.8%)**
- Also declines in **firearms offences (-16.4%)** and **cruelty to children/young persons (-7.0%)**; 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 (-28.1%)**

	Year on year increase
	Year on year decrease

Indicator	2019/20 count	2021/22 count	2019/20 crime severity score	2021/22 crime severity score	Formal action taken %**	Percentage change 2019/20 to 2021/22 count	Percentage change 2019/20 to 2021/22 crime severity score	iQuanta CSP position *	Overall priority rank
Total crime*	31,889	34,254	22.92	23.94	11.4%	7.4%	4.5%	1	
Violent crime*	11,740	14,631	6.35	7.48	11.0%	24.6%	17.8%	1	1
Violence with injury*	4,251	4,307	5.00	5.29	13.2%	1.3%	5.8%	1	9
Violence without injury*	4,907	5,815	0.85	1.29	10.0%	18.5%	51.8%	1	7
Stalking and harassment*	2,572	4,506	0.32	0.89	6.3%	75.2%	178.1%	2	4
Malicious communications*	1,380	1,933	0.10	0.15	8.3%	40.1%	50.0%	3	14
Most serious violence*	203	212	1.80	1.83	18.5%	4.4%	1.7%	6	25
Violent crime with public place flag**	4,216	4,634	2.77	2.80	17.2%	9.9%	1.1%	N/A	11
Sexual offences*	1,098	1,332	7.54	8.46	3.9%	21.3%	12.2%	1	2
Sexual offences - rape*	456	500	5.83	6.38	1.2%	9.6%	9.4%	1	6
Sexual offences - other*	642	832	1.71	2.08	5.5%	29.6%	21.6%	2	8
Crimes with domestic flag**	4,684	5,782	3.89	4.99	7.6%	23.4%	28.3%	N/A	3
Domestic violent crime**	3,825	4,735	1.77	2.05	7.3%	23.8%	15.8%	N/A	5
Theft offences *	10,431	8,461	5.69	4.96	6.3%	-18.9%	-12.8%	7	12
Burglary residential*	1,644	1,343	3.85	3.09	2.2%	-18.3%	-19.7%	1	10
Burglary non-residential*	643	385	0.40	0.24	12.9%	-40.1%	-40.0%	5	28
Vehicle offences*	2,318	2,118	0.70	0.65	1.7%	-8.6%	-7.1%	5	17
Robbery*	439	359	1.73	1.41	8.3%	-18.2%	-18.5%	4	23
Possession of weapons offences*	358	451	0.37	0.31	26.0%	26.0%	-16.2%	1	19
Possession of bladed implement*	180	208	0.05	0.06	32.1%	15.6%	20.0%	1	25
Firearms offences*	55	46	0.29	0.20	28.6%	-16.4%	-31.0%	6	30
Crime involving a bladed implement**	646	644	1.28	1.17	17.9%	-0.3%	-8.6%	N/A	24
Serious knife crime **	253	284	0.62	0.67	12.0%	12.3%	8.1%	N/A	21
Modern slavery*	34	62	0.21	0.38	1.6%	82.4%	81.0%	5	15
Cruelty to children/young persons*	215	200	0.13	0.13	30.7%	-7.0%	0.0%	4	29
Hate crime**	797	1,189	0.17	0.27	17.1%	49.2%	58.8%	N/A	16
Alcohol affected crime**	2,615	3,105	1.84	2.03	25.9%	18.7%	10.3%	N/A	13
Drug offences*	934	1,034	0.49	0.60	68.6%	10.7%	22.4%	5	25
Drug affected crime**	849	1,143	0.48	0.73	37.0%	34.6%	52.1%	N/A	20
Anti-social behaviour***	7,258	5,217	N/A	N/A		-28.1%		N/A	18
Criminal damage and arson*	3,237	2,985	0.25	0.22	9.6%	-7.8%	-12.0%	4	22

Sources:

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

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

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

Firearms offences include possession of firearms and other firearms offences

- 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 3 crime priorities** for the Partnership are:
 - **Violent crime (all forms)**
 - **Sexual offences**
 - **Domestic crimes, including domestic violent crime**
- **Violent crime, domestic crimes and sexual offences** have consistently featured among the **top priority areas** for the last four years
- **Residential burglary** featured as a **priority** in the **previous assessment**. However, due to declines in volume and severity it does not score as highly in 2021/22



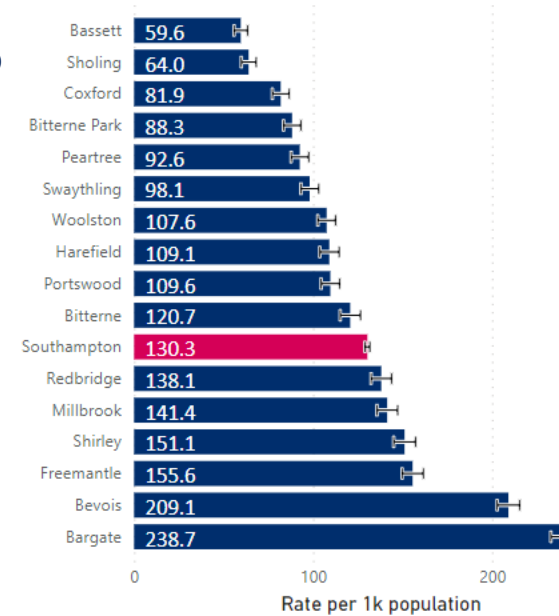
Crime Distribution



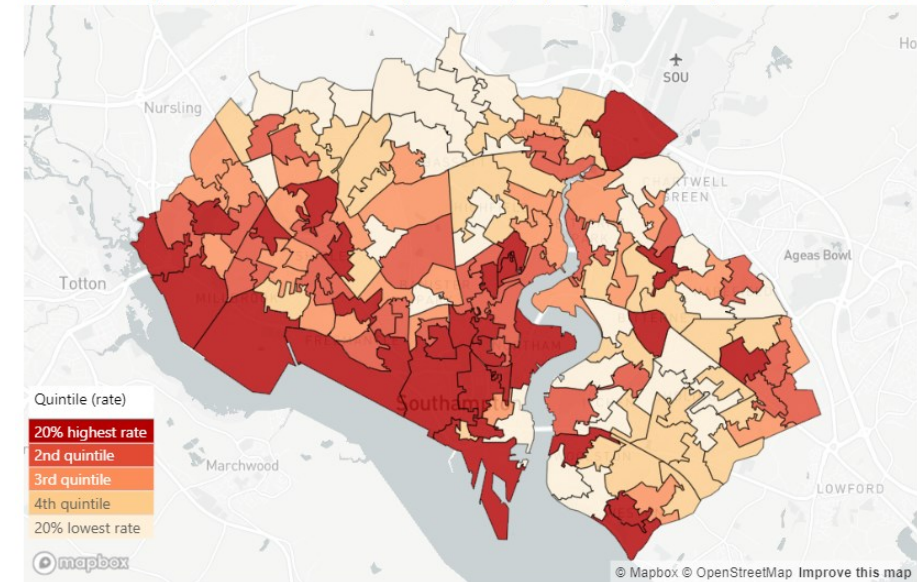
Distribution of Crime

- At ward level, total crime rates in Bevois (239 per 1k population) and Bargate (209 per 1k) continue to be significantly higher than the city average (130 per 1k)
- Freemantle, Shirley, Millbrook and Redbridge wards also have 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 (+39.8% from 2019/20), rather than lower crime rates in the 20% most deprived (-2.7% from 2019/20)

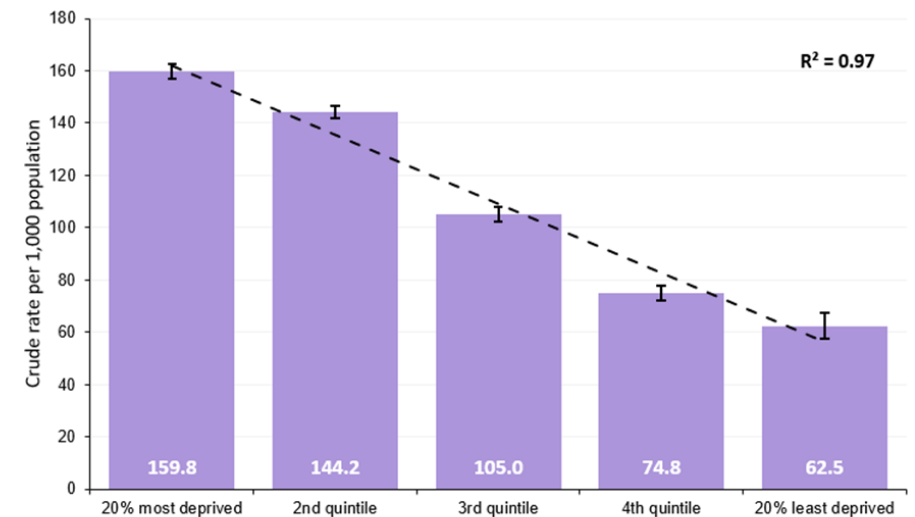
All Crime (rate per 1k population) - Southampton wards 2021/22



All Crime (rate per 1k population) - Southampton LSOAs grouped into quintiles: April 2021 to March 2022



Total police recorded crime, crude rate per 1,000 population by national deprivation quintiles, Southampton: 2021/22



Source: Hampshire Constabulary

Source: Hampshire Constabulary



Distribution of Crime by Type

Key: Difference to the Southampton average



Significantly worse



Worse but not significantly

Significantly better

Better but not significantly

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	Sexual Offences	Rape	Other Sexual Offences	Robbery	Theft Offences	Burglary Residential	Criminal Damage and Arson
Southampton	130.3	22.1	18.1	4.5	2.5	11.9	3.9	4.4	55.5	5.0	1.9	3.1	1.4	32.4	5.1	11.4
Bargate	238.7	25.8	21.9	7.8	4.9	27.6	8.5	9.6	84.6	8.7	3.1	5.6	4.5	80.5	6.1	15.2
Bassett	59.6	8.8	6.6	2.9	0.9	2.8	1.1	1.6	20.9	2.6	1.3	1.3	0.7	19.9	5.9	6.0
Bevois	209.1	26.9	22.6	9.5	3.9	27.0	9.0	8.7	95.8	9.1	2.6	6.5	2.0	45.1	5.4	15.4
Bitterne	120.7	30.5	26.1	2.9	2.9	9.1	2.5	2.5	62.4	4.0	1.6	2.3	0.5	19.1	4.6	13.9
Bitterne Park	88.3	16.0	13.5	2.7	1.2	6.7	2.8	2.9	36.8	3.0	1.2	1.8	0.3	25.3	3.8	7.0
Coxford	81.9	16.7	13.9	2.4	0.8	5.2	1.2	1.6	41.3	3.0	1.1	1.8	0.3	16.5	3.9	8.7
Freemantle	155.6	24.6	18.6	5.2	3.9	13.7	9.1	6.9	55.1	5.5	2.6	2.9	1.7	42.1	8.4	12.0
Harefield	109.1	23.5	19.6	3.4	1.5	7.2	1.9	3.3	47.9	4.8	1.5	3.3	0.7	26.1	4.7	11.6
Millbrook	141.4	26.8	22.2	6.3	3.0	12.0	3.2	4.2	63.4	5.1	1.9	3.2	1.0	36.6	5.9	12.5
Pear tree	92.6	21.0	16.9	2.9	2.0	8.7	1.9	2.3	44.5	3.2	0.8	2.4	1.1	18.1	2.1	8.0
Portswood	109.6	12.5	10.6	4.4	1.9	9.7	2.8	4.3	38.3	3.7	1.0	2.7	1.6	33.0	6.8	10.8
Redbridge	138.1	28.4	22.1	3.8	2.8	7.7	2.5	2.3	65.3	4.5	1.6	2.9	1.1	24.3	5.2	16.9
Shirley	151.1	22.0	18.3	7.1	2.4	12.8	3.0	6.2	63.6	4.2	1.8	2.4	1.8	36.1	7.7	14.4
Sholing	64.0	16.8	12.9	1.3	1.1	6.0	0.8	2.6	30.8	4.0	1.7	2.2	0.4	11.6	3.0	5.4
Swaythling	98.1	19.2	16.0	3.1	1.3	7.6	3.3	2.0	44.2	4.7	1.7	3.0	1.1	20.6	3.6	10.7
Woolston	107.6	27.3	22.1	2.8	1.9	9.2	3.1	3.3	53.9	4.5	2.2	2.2	0.5	20.7	3.5	9.2

- The 'tartan rug' shows crime distribution by type and Ward
- Rates are coloured based on difference to the city average
- Bargate, Bevois, Freemantle, Shirley, Millbrook and Redbridge wards had a significantly higher total crime rate than the city average
- Bargate and Bevois wards are worse than the city average for all crime types shown in the 'tartan rug'
- In previous years, Bitterne ward had a significantly higher rate of total crime compared to the city average. Whilst the overall crime rate is lower in 2021/22, rates of domestic and violent crimes remain significantly higher in Bitterne



Crime Distribution Changes by Type

- The tartan rug shows the change from 2019/20 (pre-covid baseline) to 2021/22 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 **13/16 wards**
 - Largest increase** in total crime was in **Freemantle ward (+29.1%)**, followed by **Swaythling (+26.6%)** and **Bevois (+20%)** wards; however increase in Freemantle may be influenced by a key police site located in this ward
- Violent crime** increased in **all but one ward**; with Bitterne experiencing a negligible decline (-0.1%)
- Domestic flagged crimes** increased in **14 wards**
- Hate crime** increased in **15 wards**
- Anti-social behaviour** declined in **13 wards**
- Residential burglary** declined in **11 wards**

Key: Percentage change from 2019/20

Increase (Red)

Decrease (Green)

No change (Yellow)

Change in recorded crime from 2019/20 - 2021/22	% (and count) change in number of incidents - 2019/20 to 2021/22												
	Total recorded crime	Alcohol Affected Crime	Violence against the Person	Sexual Offences	Anti-social Behaviour	Hate Crime	Robbery	Vehicle offences	Drug offences	Domestic Violence	Domestic flagged crimes	Non-Residential Burglary	Residential Burglary
Southampton	5.7% (1826)	18.7% (490)	22.6% (2681)	21.2% (231)	-28.1% (-2041)	49.2% (392)	17.3% (-76)	-8.9% (-206)	4.1% (40)	23.8% (910)	23.4% (1098)	-39.8% (-256)	-18.4% (-303)
Bargate	-5.1% (-335)	8.5% (56)	12% (234)	31.4% (54)	-38.4% (-615)	4.1% (8)	24.2% (-37)	15.2% (38)	-13% (-33)	52.6% (195)	47.6% (215)	-42.6% (-86)	0.6% (1)
Bassett	17.7% (143)	-10% (-5)	22.3% (61)	2.5% (1)	4.2% (7)	76.9% (20)	83.3% (5)	6.2% (6)	-5.3% (-1)	-9.4% (-11)	2.2% (3)	40% (4)	14.6% (12)
Bevois	20% (698)	17.4% (80)	36.8% (516)	39.7% (52)	-31.2% (-231)	79.2% (84)	41.4% (-29)	4.7% (11)	13.9% (22)	28.8% (101)	26.2% (112)	-34.1% (-31)	-6.8% (-8)
Bitterne	-10.7% (-210)	-1.5% (-2)	-0.1% (-1)	-9.4% (-6)	-37.6% (-187)	31.3% (10)	71.4% (-20)	-37.2% (-45)	-36.2% (-21)	8.3% (29)	-2.4% (-11)	-25% (-3)	-27.2% (-25)
Bitterne Park	13.8% (155)	6.5% (6)	25.9% (110)	57.1% (16)	5.6% (11)	50% (13)	-54.5% (-6)	-39.3% (-64)	42.9% (12)	-2.5% (-5)	2.2% (5)	58.3% (7)	-36.8% (-32)
Coxford	0.2% (2)	17.5% (11)	37.1% (159)	-17.6% (-9)	-29% (-104)	30.8% (8)	-60% (-6)	-11.8% (-12)	-5.6% (-1)	25.3% (40)	16.7% (34)	-42.9% (-3)	-29.1% (-23)
Freemantle	29.1% (603)	27.6% (51)	26.9% (201)	43.9% (29)	-26.3% (-93)	117.1% (48)	25% (6)	15.1% (29)	64.2% (61)	23.6% (61)	37.8% (116)	-41.9% (-13)	11.5% (15)
Harefield	6.1% (90)	52.9% (36)	19.1% (111)	91.7% (33)	-28.7% (-91)	96% (24)	-16.7% (-2)	-14.4% (-15)	-6.7% (-2)	28.6% (63)	22.3% (62)	87.5% (7)	-34.6% (-36)
Millbrook	6.6% (143)	73.5% (83)	30% (240)	43.1% (25)	-38.4% (-195)	77.6% (45)	-5.9% (-1)	27.9% (41)	10.6% (5)	42.7% (109)	36.8% (118)	-53.1% (-26)	-5.8% (-6)
Peartree	-7.2% (-109)	59.8% (49)	22.5% (123)	60% (18)	-32.6% (-126)	53.6% (15)	-5.6% (-1)	-40% (-54)	-12.1% (-4)	21% (44)	27.9% (69)	-59.4% (-19)	-65.2% (-58)
Portswood	8.8% (138)	-2.6% (-4)	12.7% (67)	35.7% (15)	9.3% (24)	146.4% (41)	127.3% (14)	-23.7% (-42)	-25.4% (-15)	-11.3% (-21)	-9.8% (-21)	-54.9% (-28)	-2.8% (-3)
Redbridge	4.4% (95)	-6.1% (-8)	20.4% (179)	-2.7% (-2)	-21.1% (-101)	5.2% (3)	13.3% (2)	-17% (-26)	11.1% (4)	5.3% (18)	9.8% (41)	-6.3% (-1)	-40.8% (-58)
Shirley	8.8% (190)	8.2% (15)	28.3% (218)	0% (0)	-31.8% (-135)	100% (55)	40% (8)	16.9% (22)	4.5% (2)	22.4% (52)	12.1% (37)	-68.3% (-43)	3.4% (4)
Sholing	2.3% (21)	115% (46)	28.8% (99)	58.3% (21)	-38.7% (-87)	-20.8% (-5)	-50% (-6)	-30.4% (-24)	-21.4% (-3)	40.2% (53)	51.3% (82)	-66.7% (-8)	-56.6% (-56)
Swaythling	26.6% (314)	63.4% (45)	56.9% (244)	44.9% (22)	-17.5% (-42)	67.9% (19)	45.5% (5)	-30% (-33)	19% (8)	88.4% (114)	86.1% (136)	-43.8% (-7)	17% (8)
Woolston	5.5% (93)	24.4% (30)	21.4% (158)	0% (0)	-15.1% (-76)	9.5% (4)	-40% (-6)	-17.8% (-19)	4% (2)	24.4% (72)	30.8% (107)	-22.6% (-7)	-35.6% (-32)



Victims and offenders

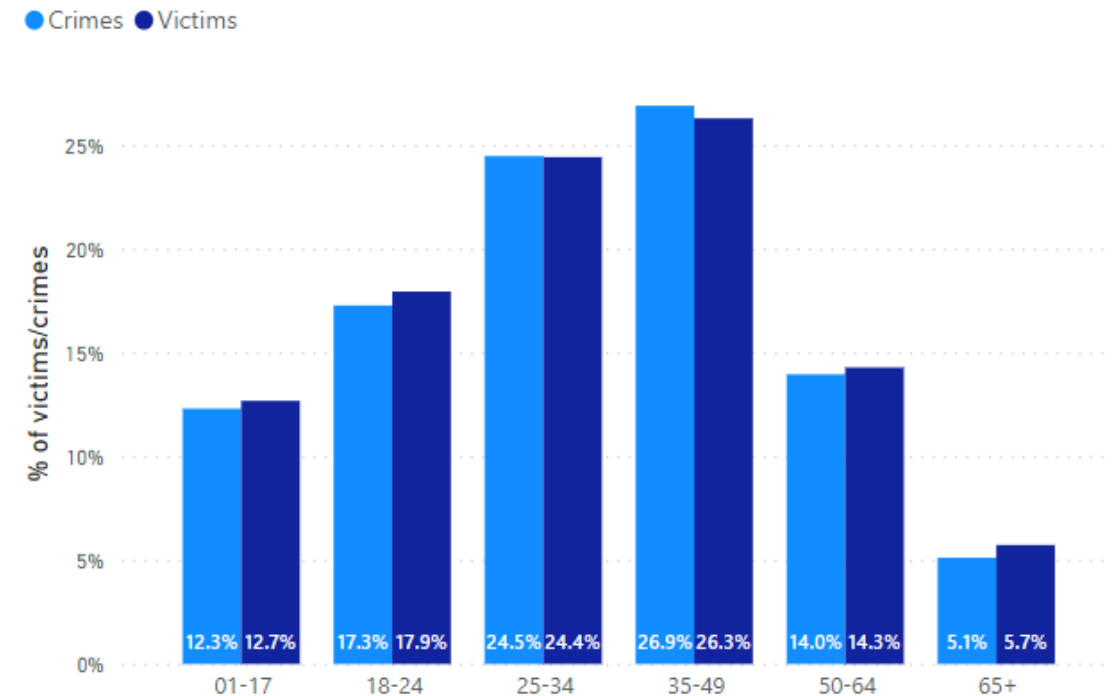


Victims – All Crime

- 17,986* unique victims (excluding business and the state) who were involved in 76.1% of crimes in the city
- 23.3% of victims experienced multiple crimes in 2021/22, a significantly higher proportion compared to the pre-pandemic baseline (19.6% in 2019/20);
- Repeat victims accounted for 47.1% of crimes in 2021/22
- The most common age groups for victims were those aged 35 to 49 (26.3%), followed by the 25 to 34 (24.4%), 18 to 24 (17.9%) and 50 to 64 (14.3%) age groups; with these groups also top in previous years
- 52.3% of victims were male and 47.7% female, however, females continue to be more likely to be repeat victims of crime than males
- 54.7% of victims were white, 9.6% were ethnic minorities and 35.8% 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	13,798	52.9	13,798	76.7
2	5,178	19.9	2,589	14.4
3	2,379	9.1	793	4.4
4	1,360	5.2	340	1.9
5 or more	3,348	12.8	466	2.6

Age Profile of Victims - All Crime - Southampton: April 2021 to March 2022



Source: Hampshire Constabulary

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

Source: Hampshire Constabulary

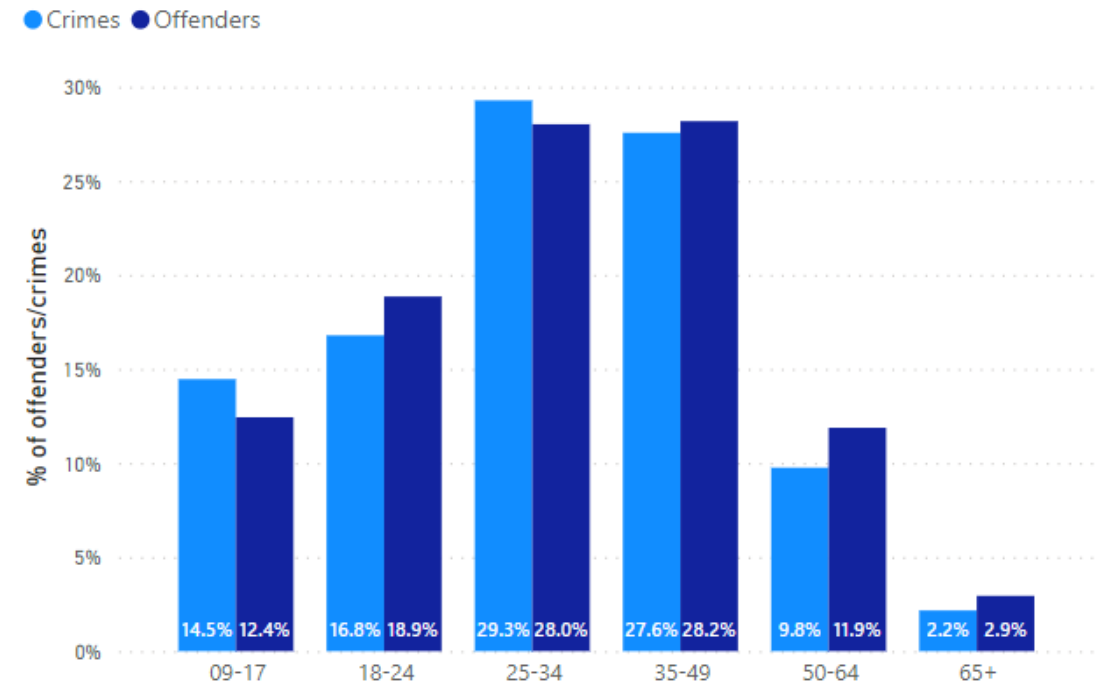
*Includes victims with valid age and sex



- 9,828* individual suspects or offenders were identified in 2021/22, who were responsible for 61.1% of the crimes committed in Southampton; +14.2% increase on the 8,604 identified during 2019/20
- The majority (61.5%) of offenders identified committed just 1 crime in the year, which is lower than the proportion in 2019/20 (64.1%)
 - 38.4% of offenders committed more than 1 offence, yet were responsible for the majority (71.1%) of recorded crime with a suspect or offender identified in 2021/22
- 69.7% of offenders were male;
- Males continue to be much more likely to commit multiple offences in the year than females, with 73.1% of the most prolific (5+ offences) offenders male
- Those aged 35 to 49 years (28.2%) and 25 to 34 (28.0%) share similar proportions for the largest groups of offenders, followed by the 18 to 24 age group (18.9%)
 - The proportion of under 18 offenders decreased from 13.2% in 2019/20 to 12.4% in 2021/22
- The majority of offenders were white (70.5%), 14.2% ethnic minorities and 15.3% 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	6,046	28.9	6,046	61.5
2	3,540	16.9	1,770	18.0
3	2,247	10.7	749	7.6
4	1,748	8.4	437	4.4
5 or more	7,353	35.1	826	8.4

Age Profile of Offenders - All Crime- Southampton: April 2021 to March 2022



Source: Hampshire Constabulary

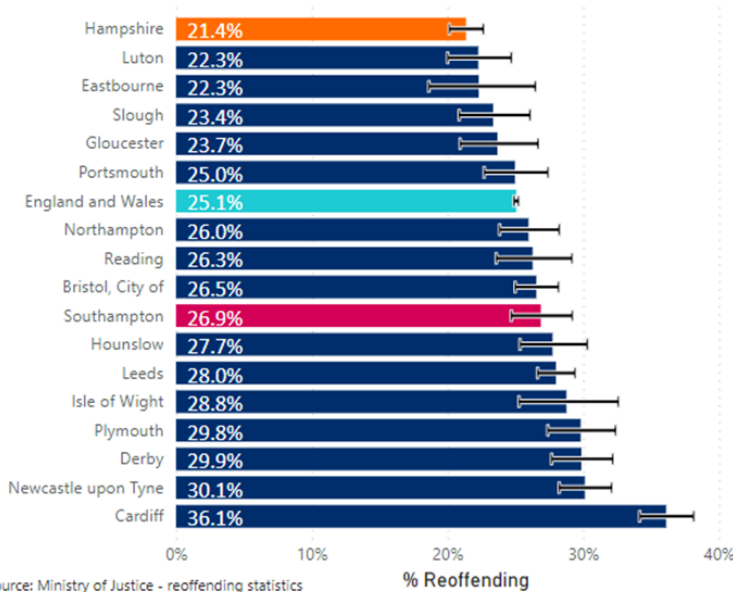
* Only includes known victims/crimes and those with valid age & gender

Source: Hampshire Constabulary

*Includes suspects/offenders with valid age and sex

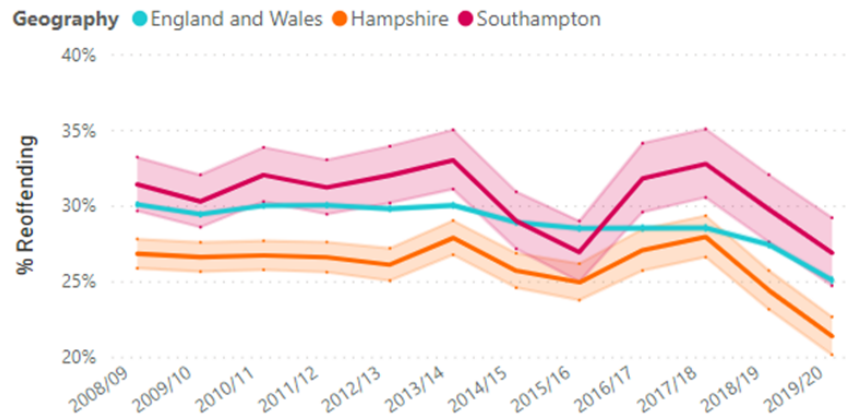


Proven percentage of Adult offenders who reoffend - Southampton and iQuanta comparators: 2019/20



Source: Ministry of Justice - reoffending statistics

Proven percentage of Adult offenders who reoffend - Hampshire, Southampton, England and Wales: 2008/09 to 2019/20



Source: Ministry of Justice - reoffending statistics

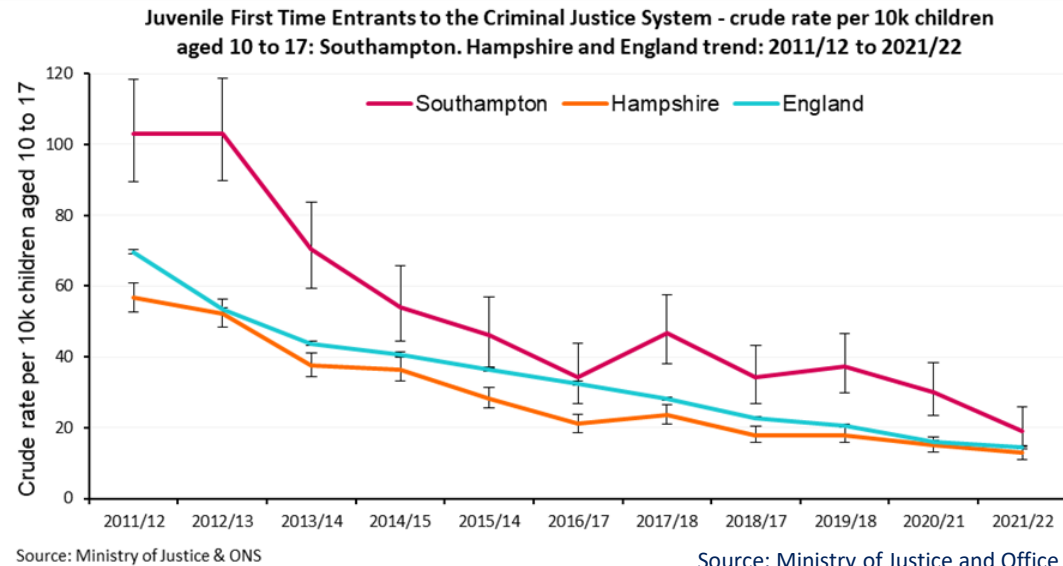
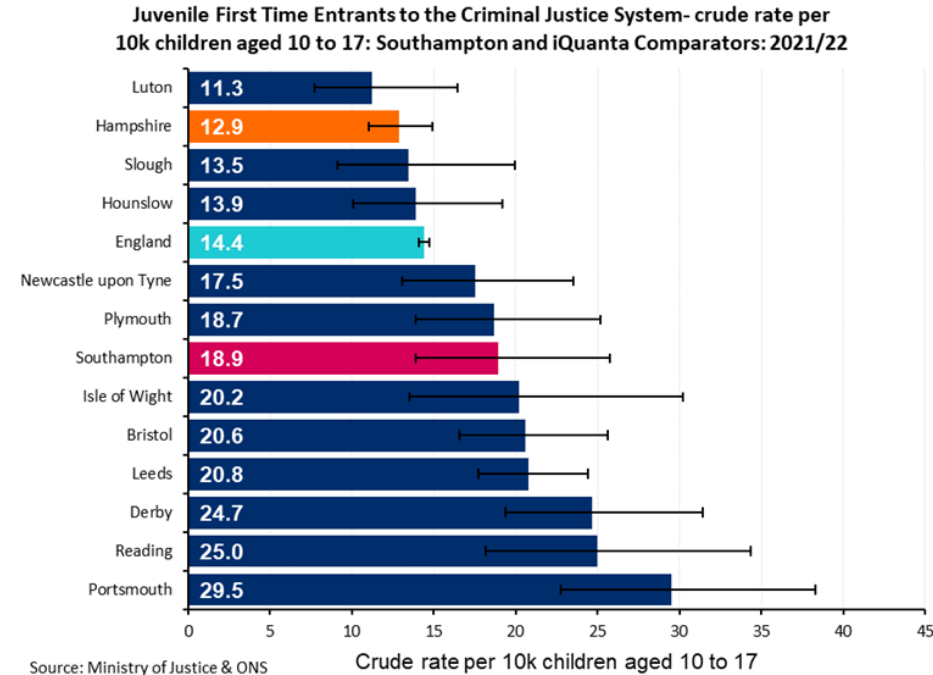
- The majority of offenders (**61.5%**) commit a **single offence**. However, those who commit **multiple offences** are **responsible for the majority of crime (71.1%)** in the city – therefore reducing reoffending is key to reducing crime in Southampton
- **26.9%** of adult offenders in Southampton **reoffended** (2019/20 cohort), which is higher but not significantly than the England and Wales average (25.1%)
- Southampton adult reoffenders will on average commit **3.4 reoffences**, which is **lower** than the **England and Wales** average of **3.7 reoffences**
- Change in data source and methodology means that it is not possible to examine long-term trends beyond the past four 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 2.8 percentage points in 2019/20, although this was not a significant change



Youth Offending

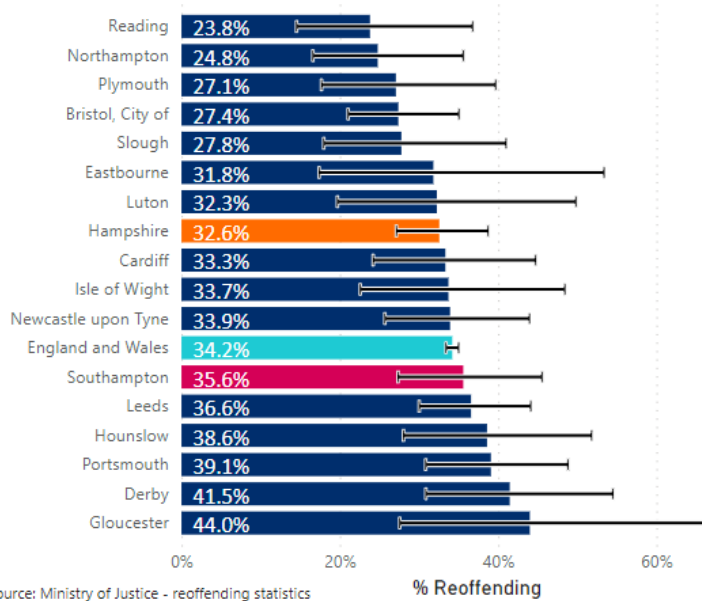


- In 2021/22, Southampton had a juvenile First Time Entrant (FTE) rate of **18.9 per 10,000** children aged 10 to 17 years;
- Higher but not significantly than the national average (14.4 per 10,000 children)
- Since 2012/13, the juvenile FTE rate has been on a downward trend in Southampton and nationally
- However, 2021/22 is the first year in the last 5 that the juvenile FTE rate in Southampton has been statistically similar to the national average





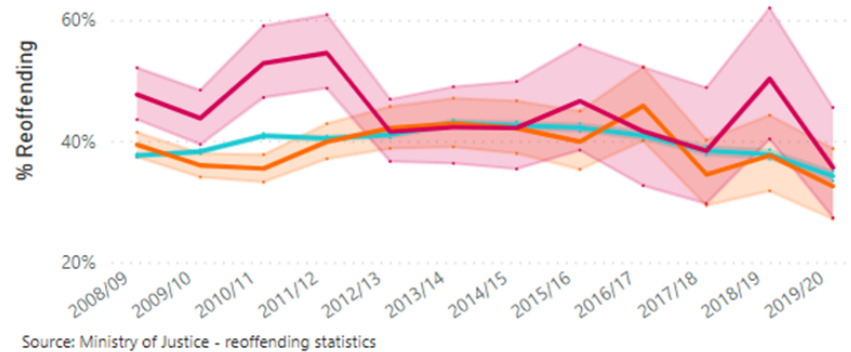
Proven percentage of Juvenile offenders who reoffend - Southampton and iQuanta comparators: 2019/20



- Percentage of youth offenders who reoffend in **Southampton is 35.6%** (2019/20 cohort), which is **similar to the England and Wales average (34.2%)**
- **Southampton has a lower than average** number of reoffences per youth reoffender at **3.3 reoffences** (compared to 3.6 for England and Wales)
- Similar to adult reoffending statistics, method and data changes mean analysis of long-term trends is not possible
- There was a decline in the youth reoffending rate between 2016/17 and 2017/18, before increasing in 2018/19;
- However, over the last year there has been a **-14.7 percentage point decrease** in the youth offending rate from **50.3%** in 2018/19 to **35.6%** in 2019/20;
- However, important to note that this decrease is not statistically significant due to the small cohort of offenders

Proven percentage of Juvenile offenders who reoffend - Hampshire, Southampton, England and Wales: 2008/09 to 2019/20

Geography ● England and Wales ● Hampshire ● Southampton



Source: Ministry of Justice - reoffending statistics

*Youth offending statistics may be impacted by delays in court process due to the pandemic



Significant Community Safety Issues

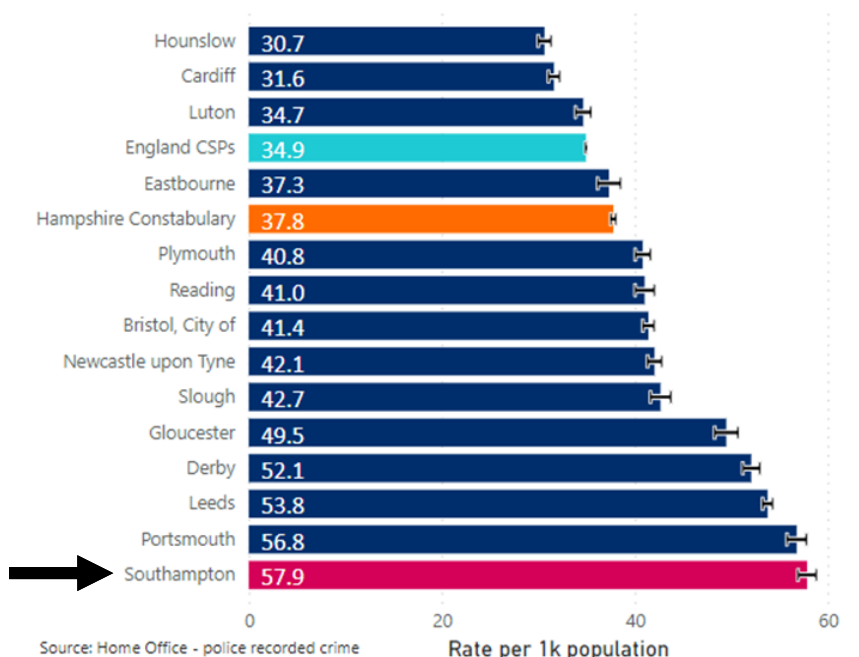


Violent Crime

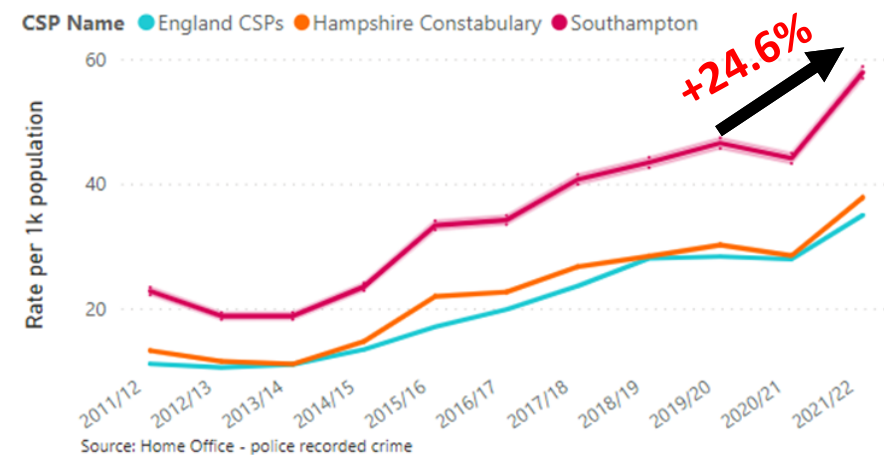
- Southampton is ranked **highest** for violent crime among comparator CSPs and **10th nationally** (previously ranked 22nd in 2020/21), placing Southampton in the **worse 5% of CSPs nationally**
- Southampton experienced a **+24.6% increase** in the number of violent crimes between 2019/20 and 2021/22. All three of the main violent crime subgroups also experienced increases in Southampton:
 - **Violence with injury** increased by **+1.3%**
 - **Violence without injury** experienced a **+18.5%** increase
 - **Stalking and harassment** increased by **+75.2%**
- **Increases** in violent crime also **observed nationally** and across **Hampshire Constabulary**, with this increase attributed greater awareness around **VAWG** and improvements in identification and recording of **stalking and harassment**
- **Almost a third (32.6%)** of violent crime in **Southampton** during 2021/22 was 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)
Overall violent crime	16 th	22 nd	10 th
Violence with injury	4 th	4 th	4 th
Violence without injury	20 th	19 th	12 th
Stalking & harassment	67 th	80 th	39 th

Police Recorded Violence against the person (rate per 1k population) Southampton and iQuanta Comparator Community Safety Partnerships: 2021/22



Police Recorded Violence against the person (rate per 1k population) Southampton, England CSPs, Hampshire Constabulary: 2011/12 to 2021/22

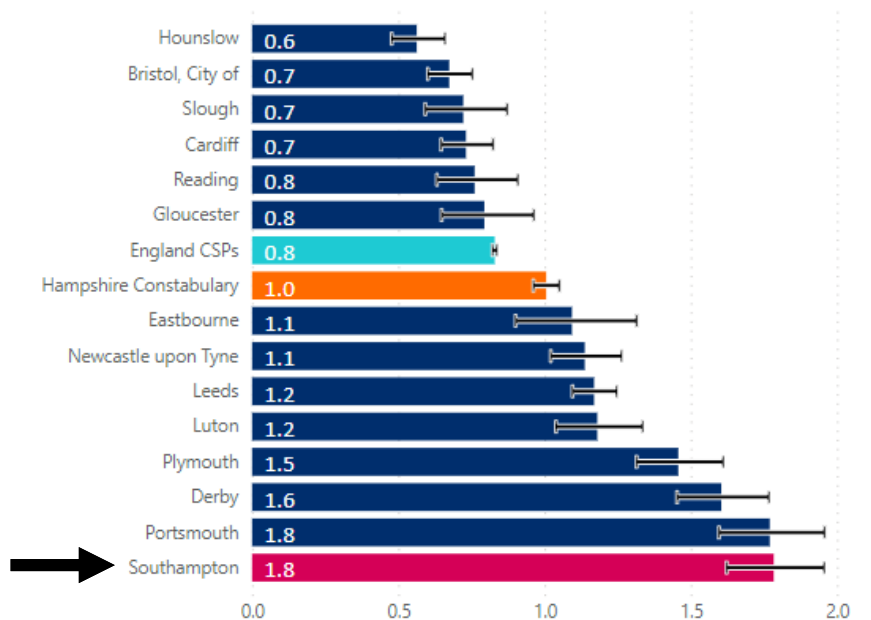




Crimes involving a weapon

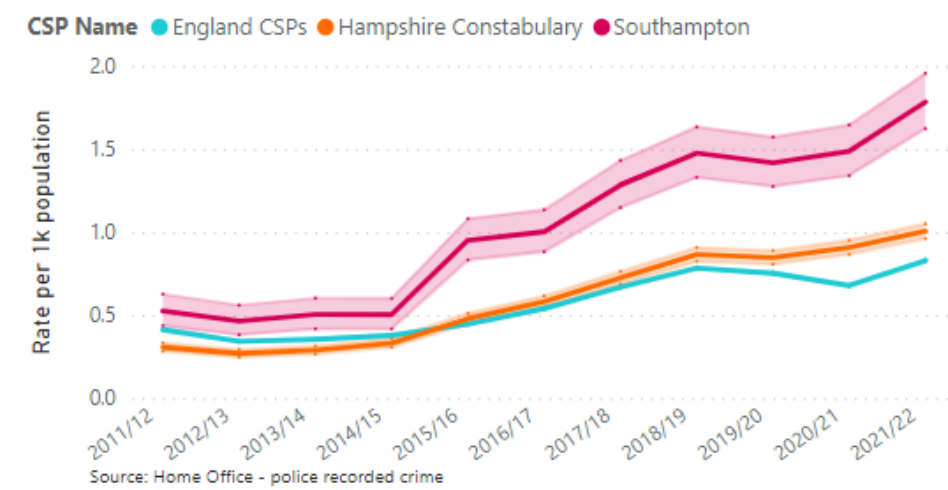
- Southampton (1.8 offences per 1k) is ranked highest among comparators for the rate of possession of weapons offences and significantly higher than the England average (0.8 per 1k)
- **644** recorded crimes involving use of a **bladed implement** in **Southampton** during 2021/22, similar compared to 2019/20 (646)
- **Southampton** accounted for **25% of knife enabled crime across Hampshire Constabulary** between October 2021 and September 2022; a significantly higher proportion than all other districts
- **Victims and perpetrators of knife enabled crime** continue to be **skewed towards males and younger age groups**; highlighting the importance of early intervention and work of the Violence Reduction Unit
- There were **46 firearms offences** in **Southampton** during 2021/22, -9 fewer crimes (-16.4%) compared to the pre-pandemic baseline (2019/20)
- Despite the number of firearms offences being relatively small in Southampton, firearms can cause significant harm and are often linked to organised crime

Police Recorded Possession of weapons offences (rate per 1k population) Southampton and iQuanta Comparator Community Safety Partnerships: 2021/22



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

Police Recorded Possession of weapons offences (rate per 1k population) Southampton, England CSPs, Hampshire Constabulary: 2011/12 to 2021/22



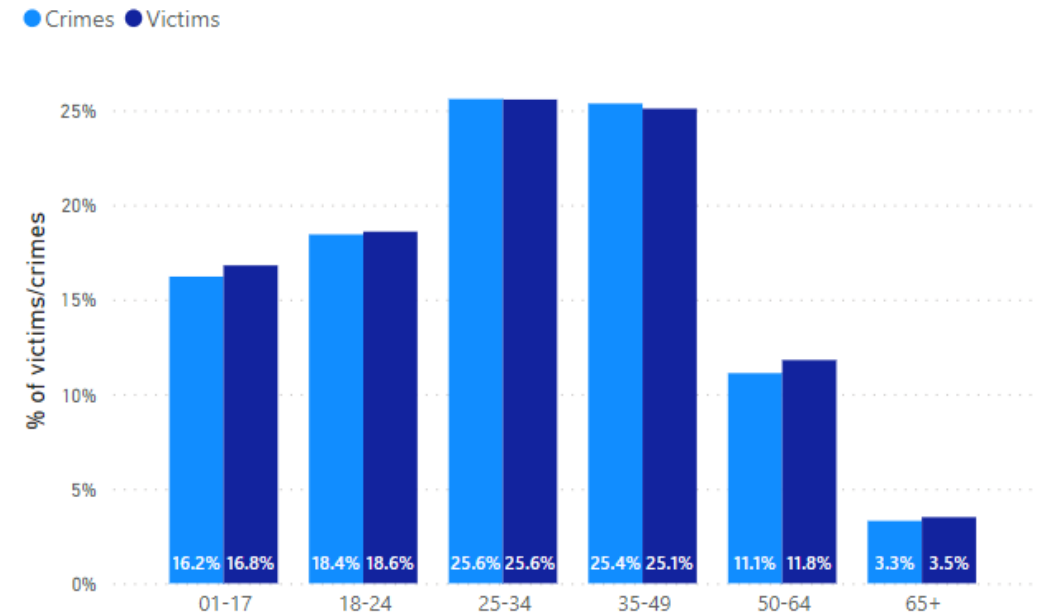
Source: Home Office - police recorded crime



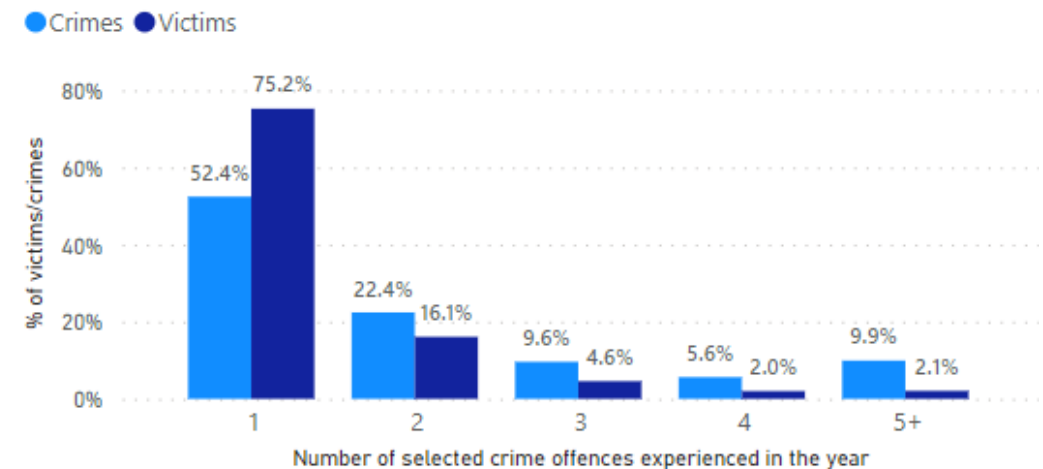
Violent Crime – Victim Profiling

- 9,356 unique victims of violent crime identified in 2021/22
- 24.8% of violent crime victims experienced more than 1 violent crime, higher than the 24.2% in 2020/21 and 21.3% in 2019/20;
- Repeat victims accounted for 47.5% of violent crimes (where a victim was recorded)
 - 20.9% 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%):
 - 16.8% of victims were aged under 18
 - 18.6% of victims were aged 18 to 24
- 51.5% of victims were female and 48.5% male; with females also accounting for a higher proportion of violent crimes than males
- **Females** continue to be more likely to be **repeat victims** of violent crimes than males

Age Profile of Victims - Violence Against the Person- Southampton: April 2021 to March 2022



Victims and crimes by number of offences experienced - Violence Against the Person- Southampton: April 2021 to March 2022

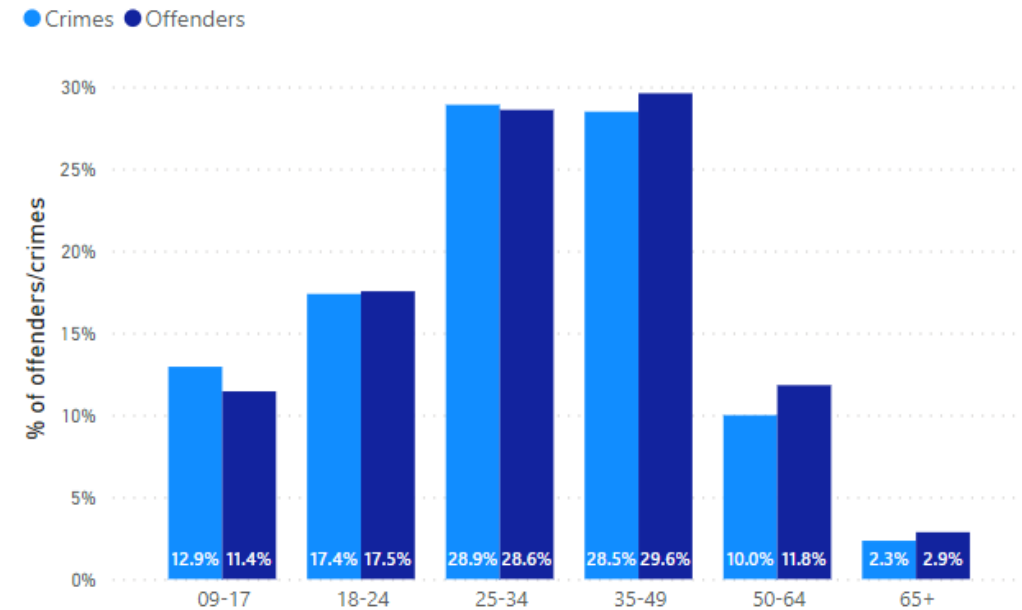




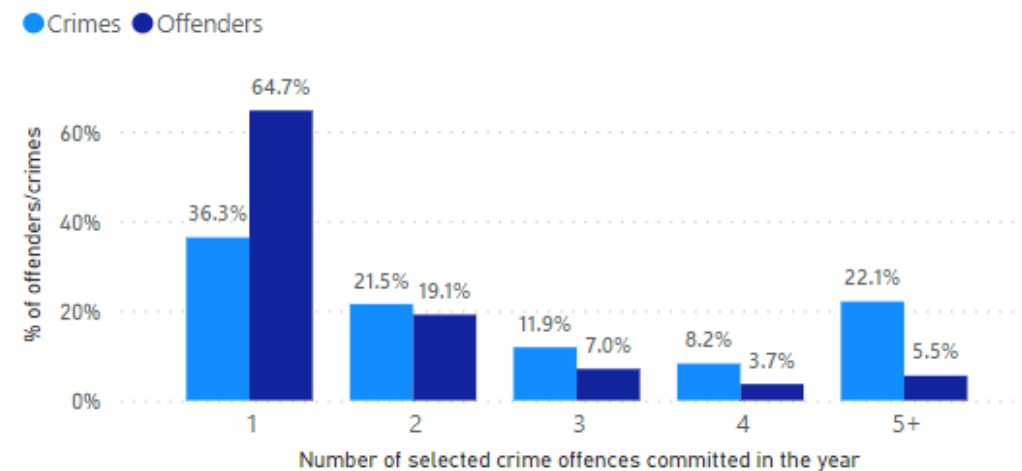
Violent Crime – Offender Profiling

- 6,723 violent crime offenders/suspects identified in 2021/22
- 35.3% committed more than one violent crime in the year, with repeat offenders accounting for 63.7% of violent crimes
 - The most prolific offenders account for 5.5% of offenders, but 22.1% of violent crimes
- 28.9% 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 (28.9%) of violent crime offenders:
 - 11.4% of offenders were aged under 18
 - 17.5% were aged 18 to 24
- Two-thirds (66.6%) of violent crime offenders were male

Age Profile of Offenders - Violence Against the Person- Southampton: April 2021 to March 2022



Offenders and crimes by number of offences committed - Violence Against the Person- Southampton: April 2021 to March 2022

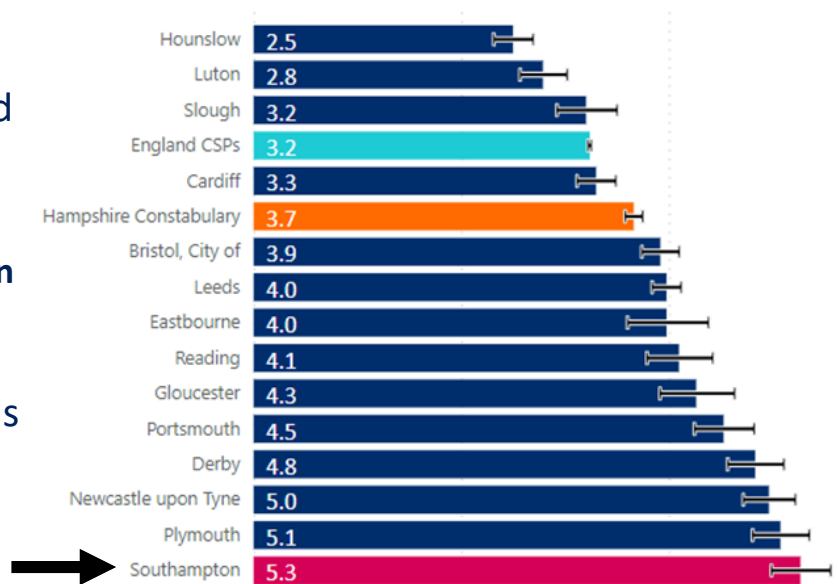




Sexual Offences

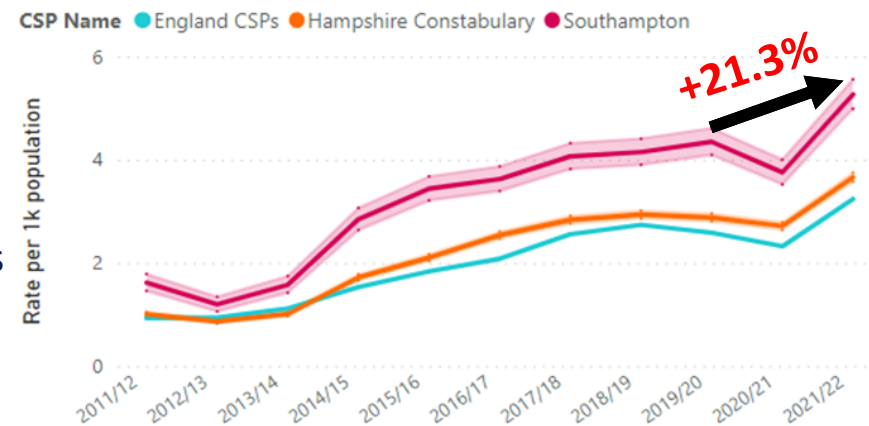
- Southampton has the **highest** rate of **sexual offences** among comparator CSPs and **9th** highest in England and Wales (310 with a valid sexual offences rate total)
- **+21.3% increase** in the number of **sexual offences** in **Southampton** between 2019/20 and 2021/22, with Hampshire Constabulary (+27.6%) and England (+25.8%) also experiencing an increase
 - **+9.6% increase** in **rapes** and an increase of **+29.6%** in **other sexual offences** in **Southampton**
- Changes in reporting habits can have a substantial impact on the volume of police recorded sexual offences. As highlighted in the previous assessment, lockdown restrictions and suppression of the night-time economy (NTE) contributed to fewer recorded sexual offences in 2020/21
- However, the increase in recorded sexual offences seen in 2021/22 exceeds the pre-pandemic baseline (2019/20)
- The latest sexual offence figures (2021/22) are likely influenced by a range of factors including increased reporting due to '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: 2021/22



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

Police Recorded Sexual offences (rate per 1k population) Southampton, England CSPs, Hampshire Constabulary: 2011/12 to 2021/22



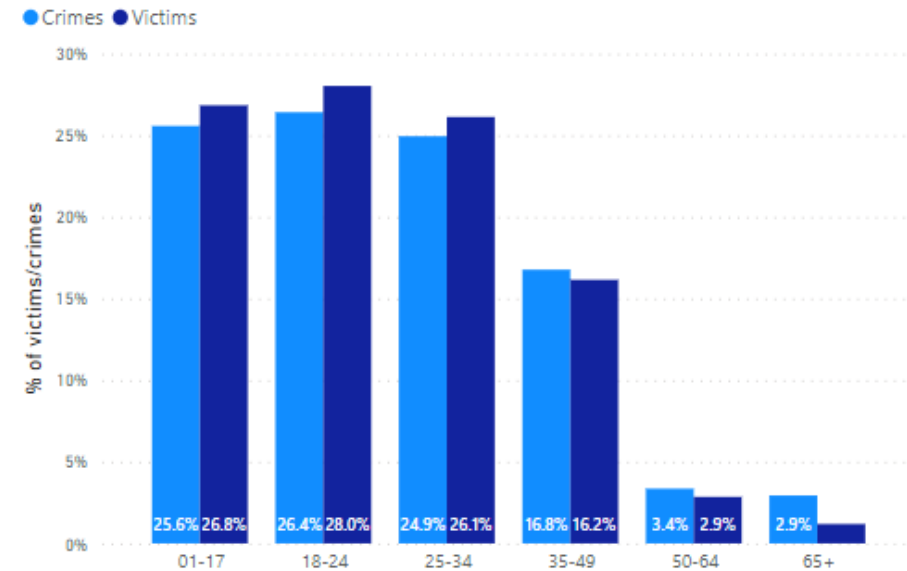
Source: Home Office - police recorded crime

Source: Home Office - police recorded crime

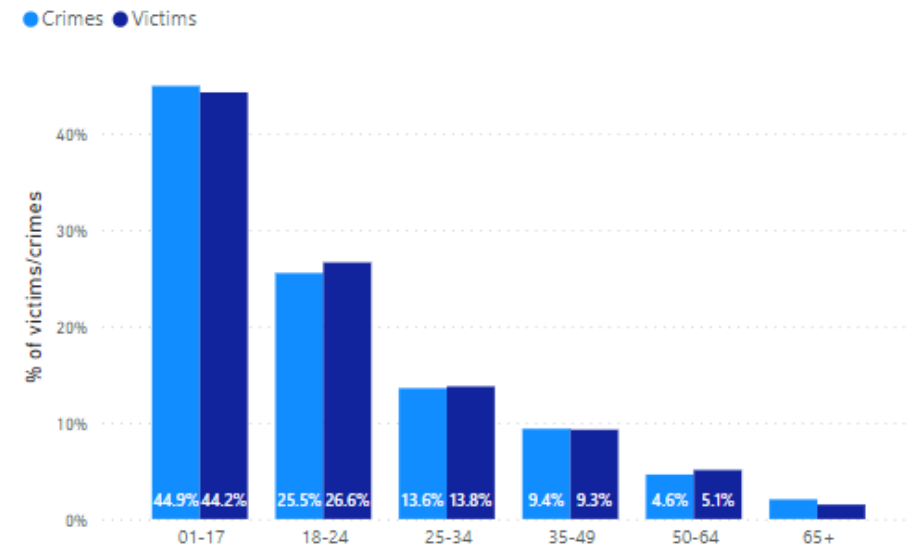


- **1,056** victims of sexual offences identified in 2021/22
- **9.0%** of sexual offence victims experienced **more than one** offence within the year
- **38.4%** of sexual offence victims experienced other offences in the year. Suggesting victims are often vulnerable individuals
- Majority of sexual offence victims in 2021/22 were female (84.6%)
- Age profile for victims identified in 2021/22 is in line with previous years:
 - Most common age groups for rape victims are those aged 18 to 24 years (28.0%), under 18s (26.8%) and 25 to 34 year olds (26.1%)
 - 44.2% 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 of being a victim of sexual offences, with those aged under 25 accounting for over half of rape victims and under 18's accounting for over half of other sexual offence victims in 2021/22

Age Profile of Victims - Rape- Southampton: April 2021 to March 2022



Age Profile of Victims - Other Sexual Offences- Southampton: April 2021 to March 2022

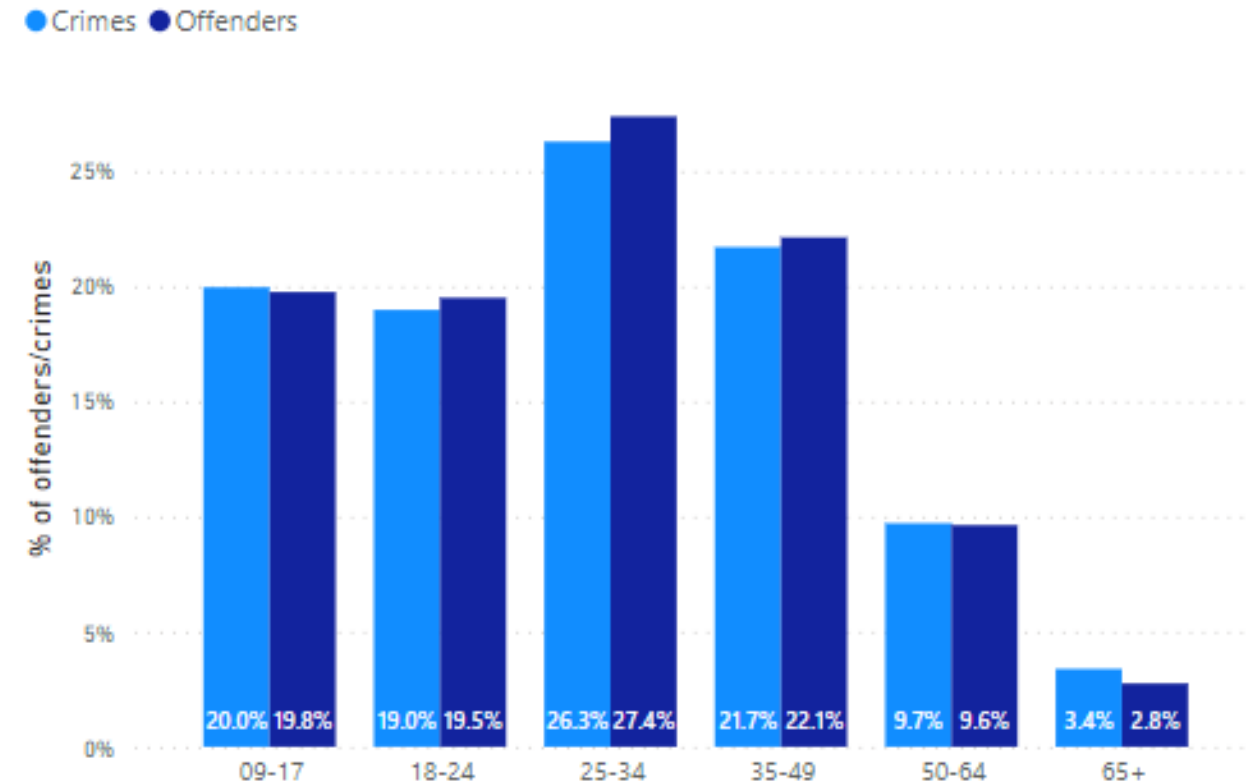


Source: Hampshire Constabulary



- **800** sexual offence offenders identified in 2021/22
- **10.4%** of sexual offence perpetrators committed **more than 1** crime in the year
- **42.6%** of sexual offence offenders also committed other **offence types in the year**
- **25 to 34 years** is most common age group for sexual offence offenders (27.4%), followed by 35 to 49 (22.1%), 9 to 17 year olds (19.8%) and 18 to 24 (19.5%)
- **90.1%** of sexual offence offenders were **male**

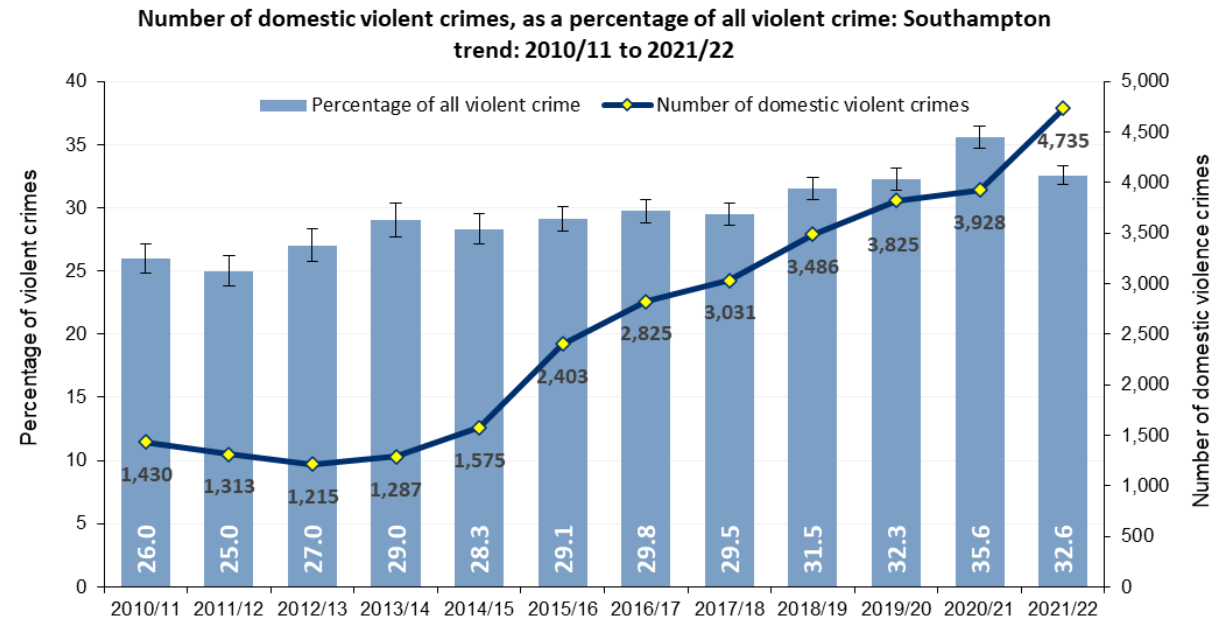
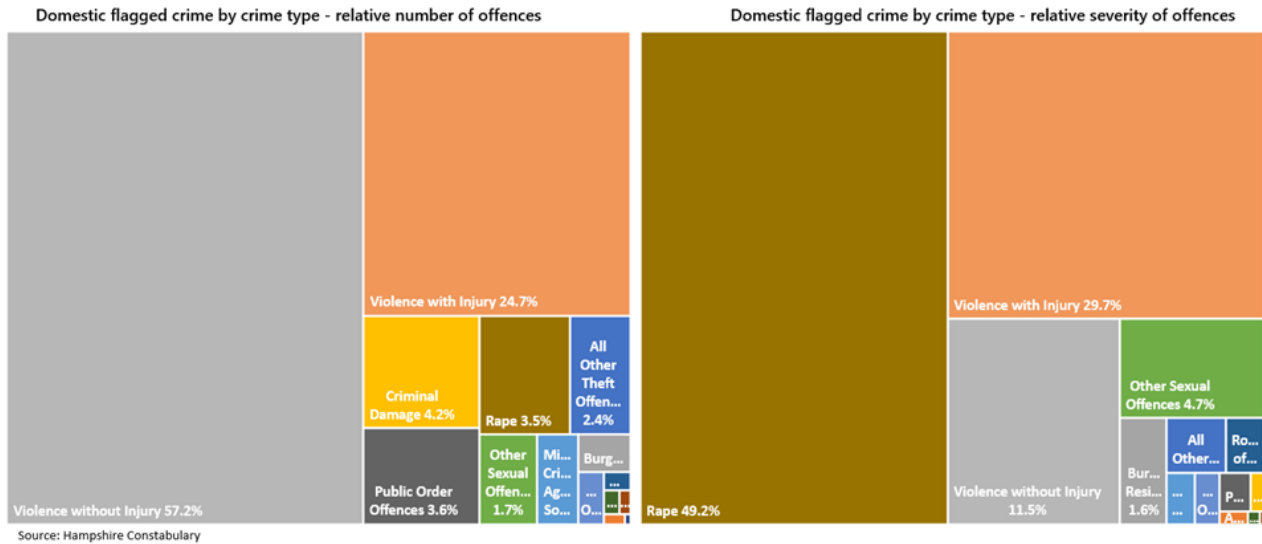
Age Profile of Offenders - Sexual Offences- Southampton: April 2021 to March 2022





Domestic Crimes

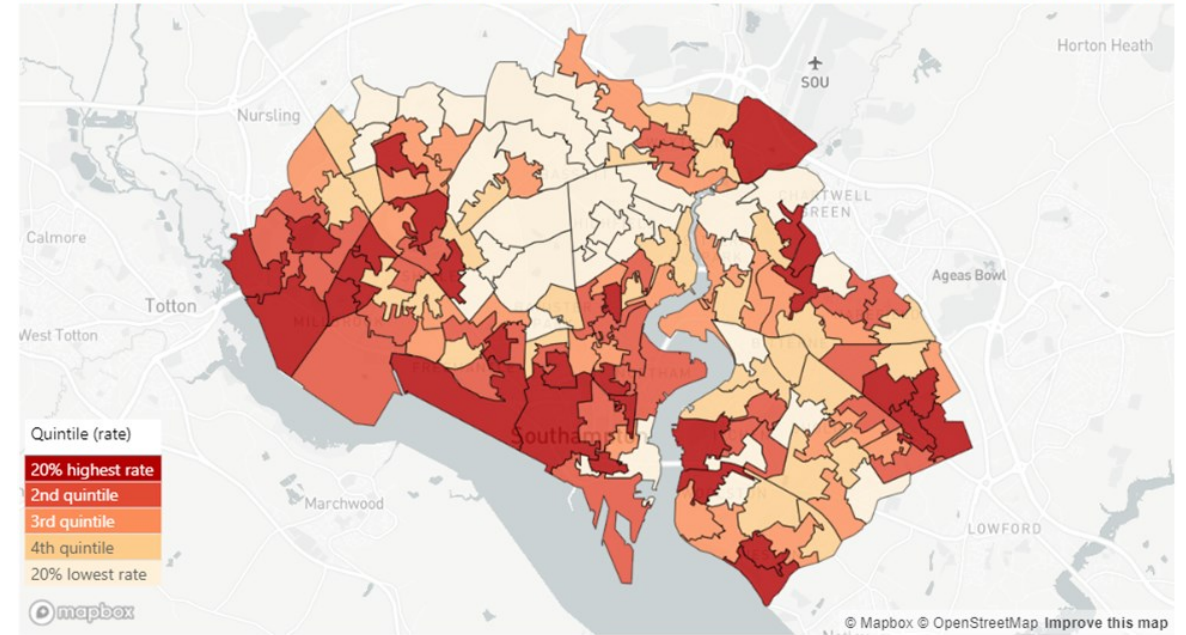
- The majority (**81.9%**) of domestic flagged crimes in Southampton during 2021/22 were **violent crimes**
- **Domestic rape** continues to cause **significant harm** in the city, with rape accounting for **49.2%** of the **harm** (severity) caused by domestic flagged crime, yet only **3.5%** of the **number** of domestic flagged **offences** in 2021/22
- Domestic flagged crime accounted for **16.9%** of **all recorded crime** in Southampton during 2021/22, a **significantly higher proportion** compared to 2019/20 (14.5%) but similar to 2020/21 (17.1%)
- Number of **domestic flagged crimes** increased by **+21.1%** over the last year and **+23.4%** compared to the pre-pandemic baseline (2019/20)
- **Domestic violent crimes** increased by **+20.5%** over the last year
- The number of **domestic violent crimes** has **increased for a ninth consecutive year**
- 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 (2021/22)
 - **46%** of **child assessments** undertaken in 2021/22 had domestic violence recorded as an assessment factor*



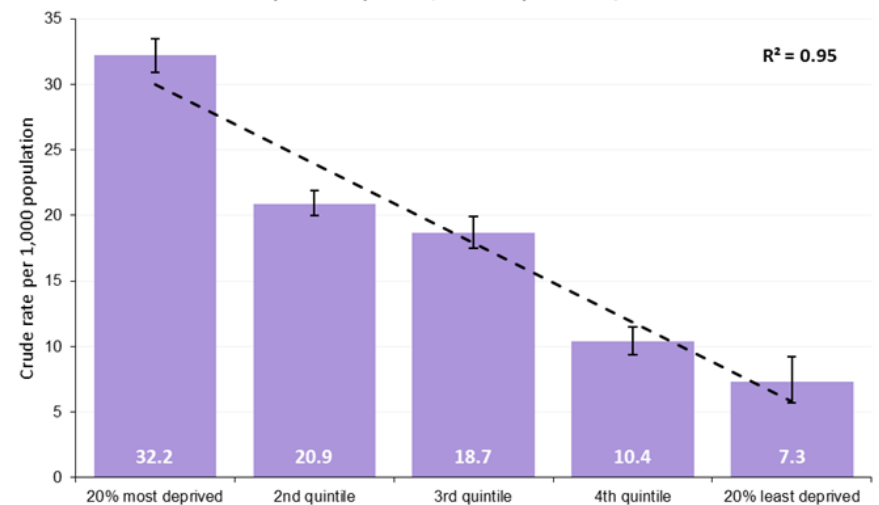


- Sub city patterns of domestic flagged crime are similar to previous years;
- Rates of domestic flagged crime are **highest** in **Bitterne, Redbridge** and **Woolston** wards, with notable hotspots in neighbourhoods across these wards
- These wards are also where some of the **most deprived neighbourhoods** in the city are located
- **Domestic flagged crime** continues to have **strong links to deprivation**, with rates approximately **4.4 times higher** in the most deprived neighbourhoods compared to the least deprived in Southampton

All Crime (Domestic Flagged) (rate per 1k population) - Southampton LSOAs grouped into quintiles: April 2021 to March 2022



Domestic flagged crime, crude rate per 1,000 population by national deprivation quintiles, Southampton: 2021/22



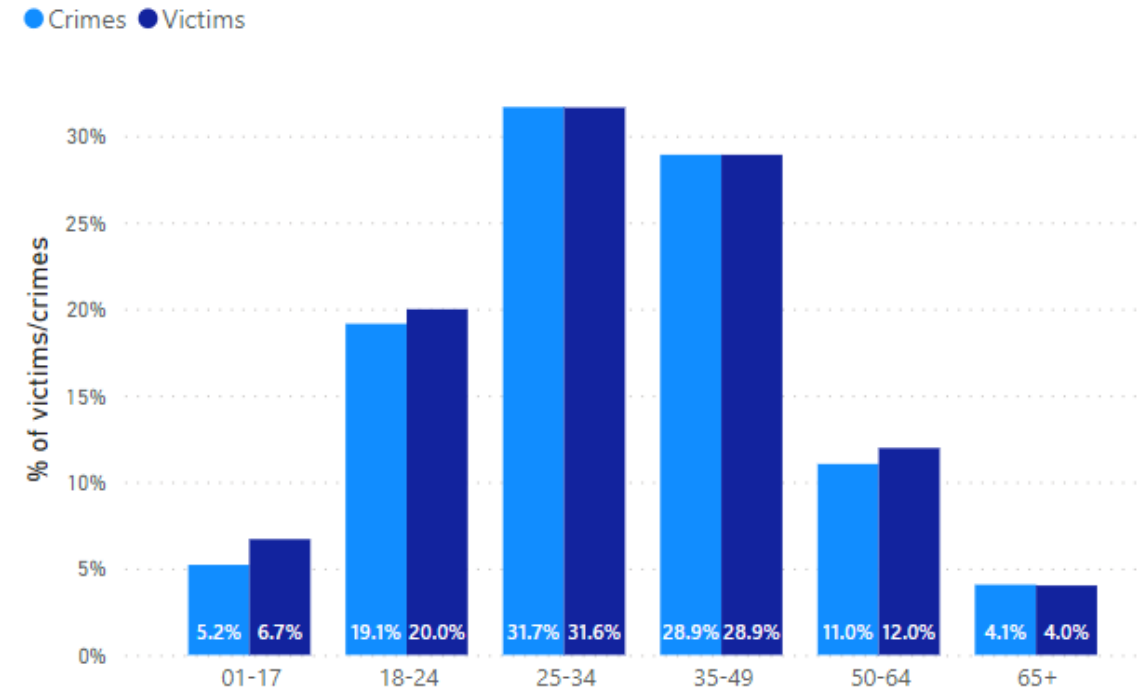
Source: Hampshire Constabulary

Source: Hampshire Constabulary



- **3,664** victims of domestic flagged crime identified
- **29.9%** of domestic crime victims experienced **more than 1 crime** in the year, with **repeat victims** accounting for **54.0%** of domestic crimes
 - The proportion of victims experiencing repeat domestic offences has now increased for three consecutive years and therefore should continue to be monitored
- **24.2%** 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
- **31.6%** of victims were aged **25 to 34**, **28.9%** aged **35 to 49** and **20%** aged **18 to 24**
- **Significantly higher** proportion of **victims** are **female** (68.8%)

Age Profile of Victims - All Crime (Domestic Flagged)- Southampton: April 2021 to March 2022

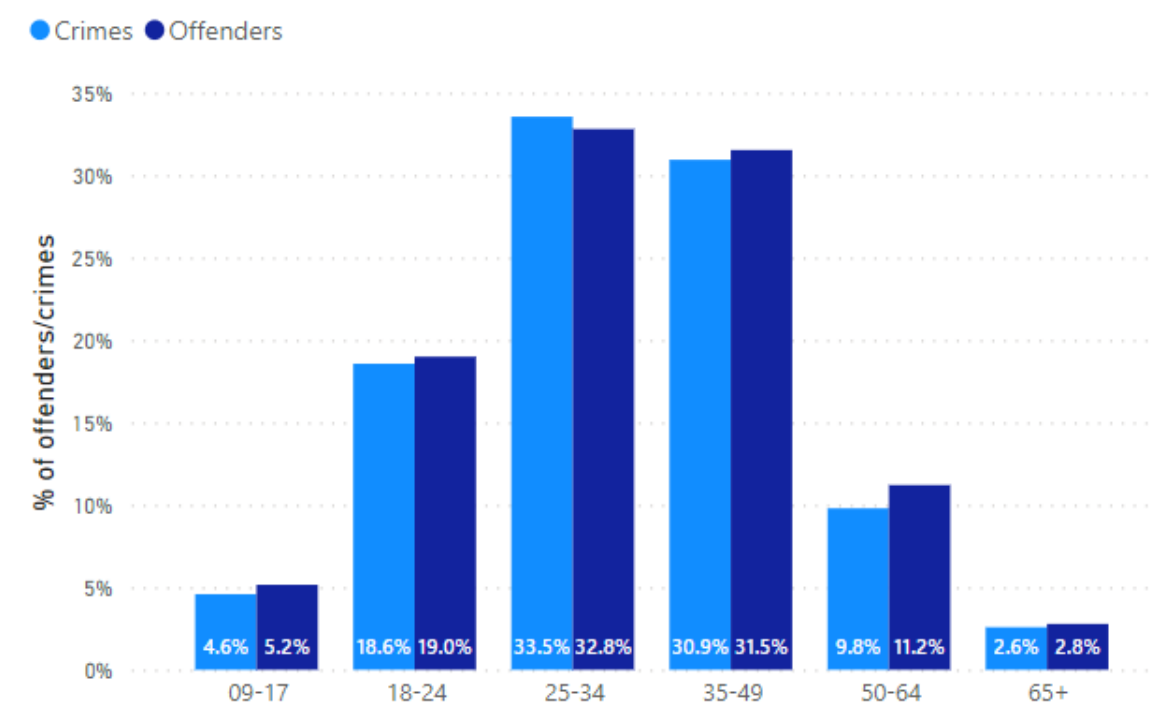


No. Domestic flagged crimes experienced	No. Domestic flagged crimes	% of domestic flagged crimes	No. Domestic flagged victims	% of domestic flagged victims
1	2,570	46.0	2,570	70.1
2	1,370	24.5	685	18.7
3	660	11.8	220	6.0
4	356	6.4	89	2.4
5 or more	635	11.4	100	2.7



- **3,454** domestic flagged crime offenders identified
- **33.5%** of offenders committed **more than one** domestic crime – accounting for **58.9% of domestic crimes**
- 32.9% 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 **25-34 (32.8%)**, followed by the **35-49 (31.5%)** and the **18-24 (19%)** age groups
 - **5.2%** domestic crime offenders are aged **under 18**
- **69.5%** of domestic crime offenders are **male**

Age Profile of Offenders - All Crime (Domestic Flagged)- Southampton: April 2021 to March 2022



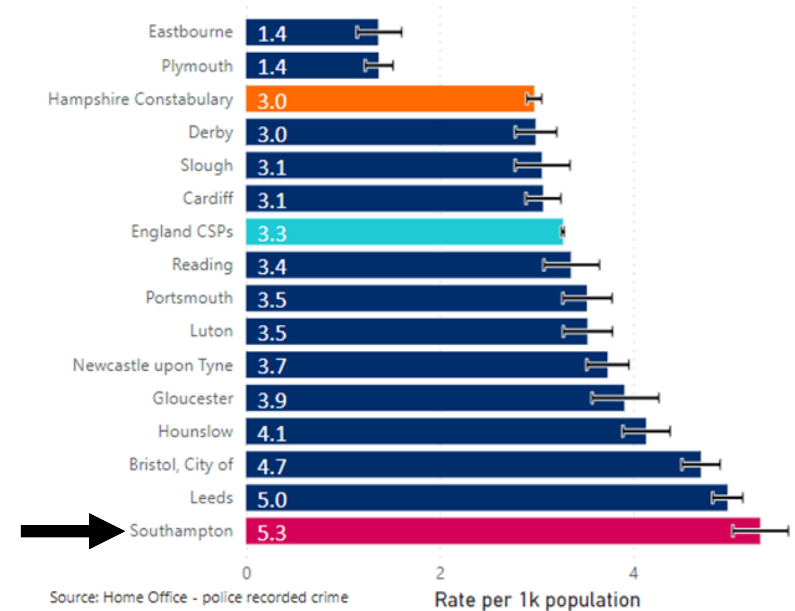
	No. Domestic flagged crimes committed	No. Domestic flagged crimes	% of domestic flagged crimes	No. Domestic flagged offenders	% of domestic flagged offenders
1		2,296	41.1	2,296	66.5
2		1,406	25.2	703	20.4
3		678	12.1	226	6.5
4		412	7.4	103	3.0
5 or more		794	14.2	126	3.6



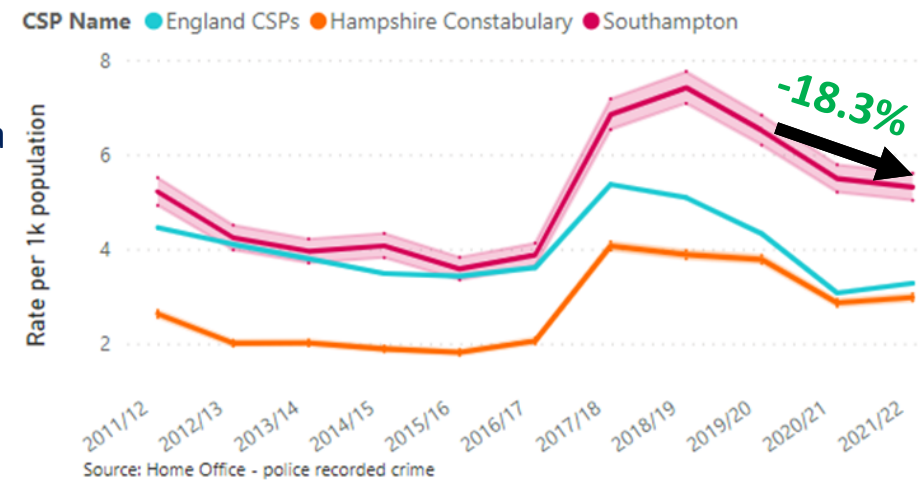
Residential Burglary

- **-18.3% reduction in residential burglary offences in Southampton** between 2019/20 and 2021/22
 - Declines across **Hampshire Constabulary (-20.9%)** and **England (-23.9%)** also experienced during the same period
- Decline in residential burglaries in **Southampton over recent years** likely to **reflect a genuine decline**, as residential burglary alongside other theft offences are relatively well reported to and recorded by the police
- Declines in recent years have been attributed to increases in home working and improved residential security technology acting as a deterrent to offenders
- However, **Southampton has the highest rate of residential burglary among comparator CSPs** and remains the **most affected area across Hampshire Constabulary**
- Trends and patterns in residential burglary should continue to be monitored. This is because recent economic uncertainty, financial pressures and the 'cost of living crisis' could lead to an increase in acquisitive crimes;
- If the number of residential burglaries increase, it could again feature as a priority area in future assessments
- Hampshire Constabulary have confirmed that an officer will attend every report of a domestic dwelling burglary, with this announced in September 2022

Police Recorded Domestic burglary (rate per 1k population) Southampton and iQuanta Comparator Community Safety Partnerships: 2021/22



Police Recorded Domestic burglary (rate per 1k population) Southampton, England CSPs, Hampshire Constabulary: 2011/12 to 2021/22

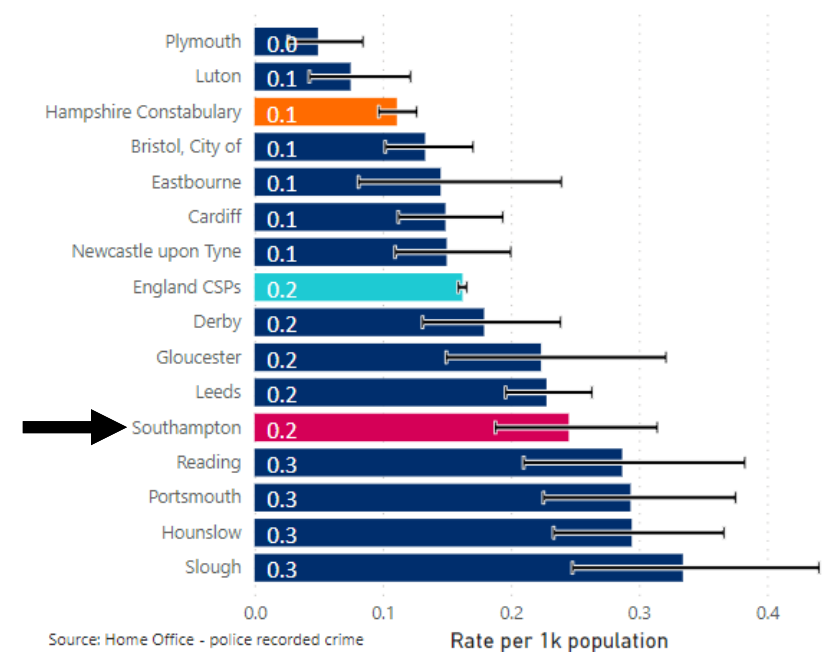




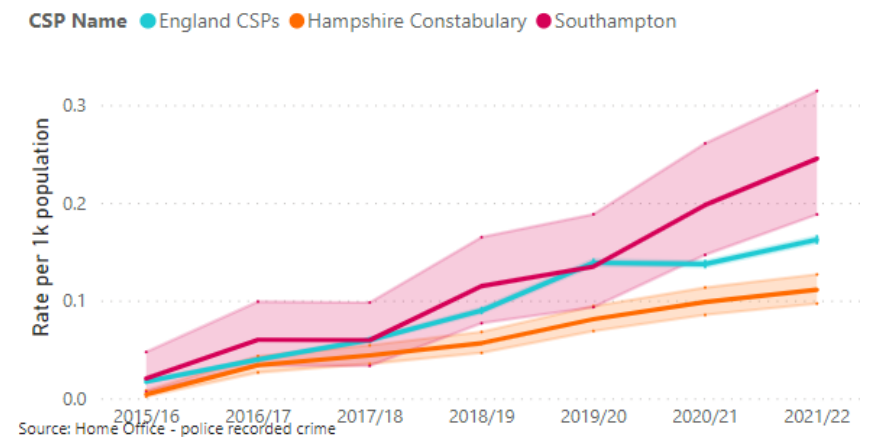
Modern Slavery

- **62 modern slavery** offences recorded in Southampton during 2021/22, a **+82.4% (+28 crimes) increase** compared to the pre-pandemic baseline (2019/20)
- Modern slavery offences across **Hampshire Constabulary** increased by **+37.9% (+61 crimes)** over the same period
- **Continued increase** in modern slavery offences likely due to **operational focus** and **rising national profile**
- 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: 2021/22

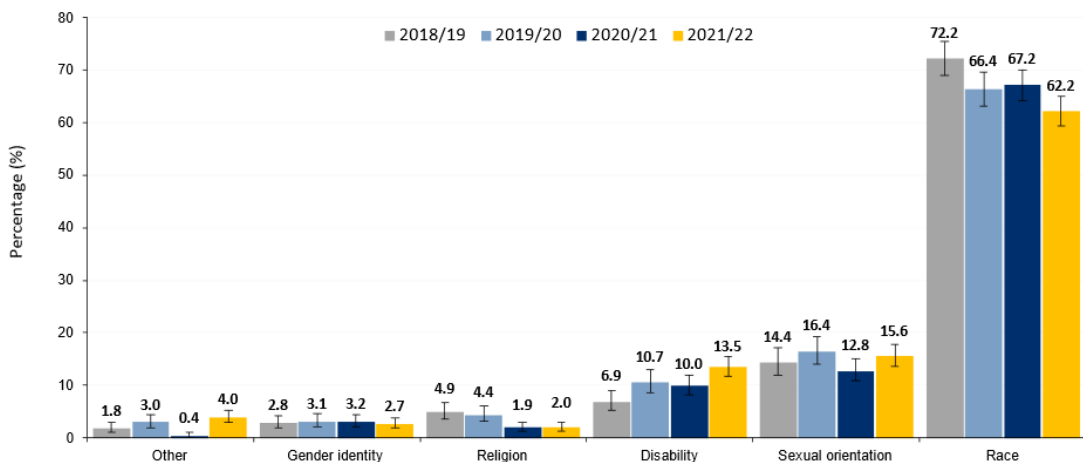


Police Recorded Modern Slavery (rate per 1k population) England CSPs, Hampshire Constabulary, Southampton: 2015/16 to 2021/22





Reported Hate Crime in Southampton by motivating factor



Source: Hampshire 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 2022



Source: Hampshire Constabulary and Home Office - Police recorded crime

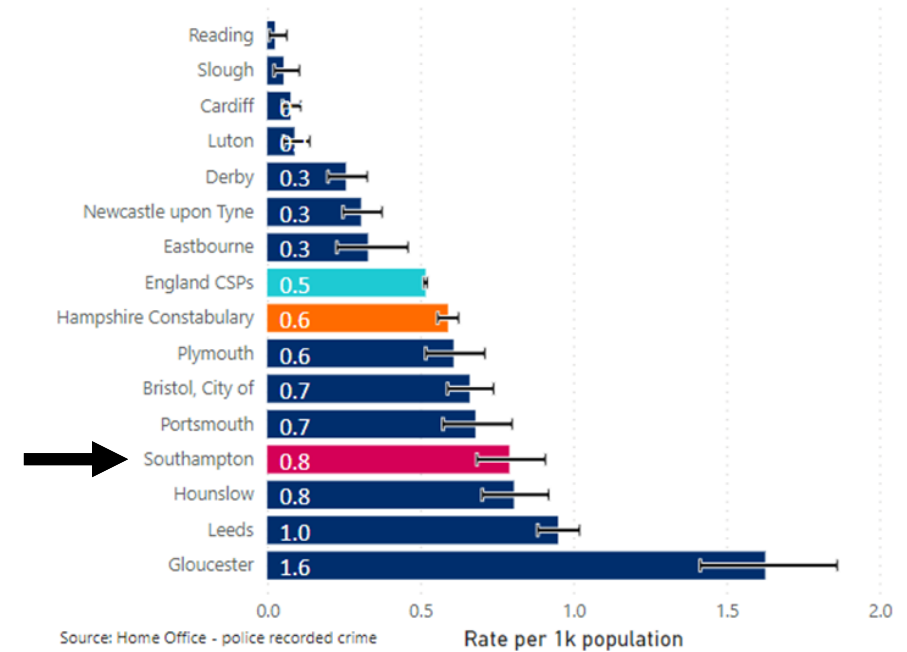
- **Race** continues to be the largest motivating factor of hate crime, followed by **sexual orientation** and **disability** in **Southampton**
- There were **1,189 recorded hate crime offences** in Southampton during **2021/22**, a **+21.5%** increase from **2020/21** and a **+49.2%** increase from **2019/20**. This is in keeping with the national picture, with England and Wales experiencing a **+26%** increase in police recorded hate crimes between 2020/21 and 2021/22
- The **main drivers for increases in hate crime** over recent years, are thought to be **greater public confidence to report hate crime** and **improvements in police recording**
- Increase seen in Southampton could also reflect local **reporting processes**, where individuals reporting a crime are directly asked whether they think the crime is a hate crime or motivated by hate
- However, there is **evidence** to suggest that there have been **short-term genuine rises in hate crime** following certain **trigger events**, such as **terrorists attacks** and **political events**. For example, there was an increase in **hate crimes** during the **summer of 2020** following the murder of George Floyd and subsequent **Black Lives Matter protests** and **counter protests**



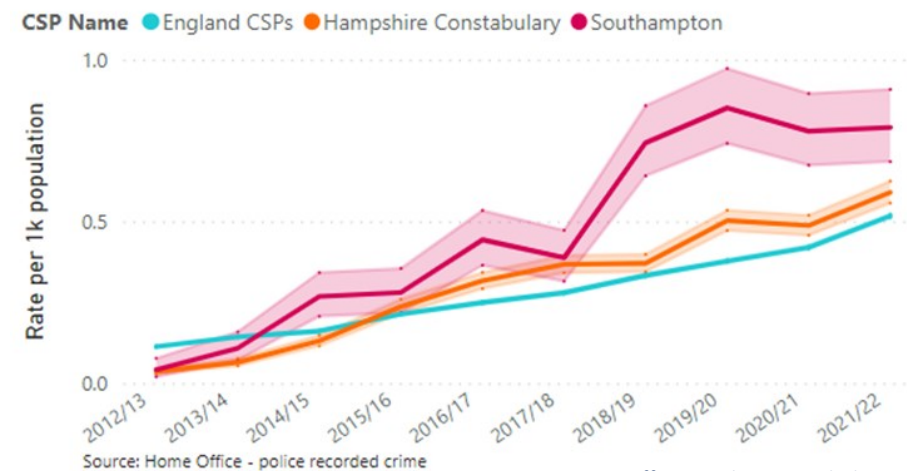
Cruelty to Children and Young Persons

- 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 2021/22
- **200** cruelty to children offences recorded in 2021/22, a **-7.0% decline** compared to the pre-pandemic baseline, whereas **Hampshire (+17.9%)** and **England (+37.7%)** experienced **significant increases** during the same period
- Although with young people spending less time at home post-pandemic, it is more likely for abuse to be identified again, through school and other support systems outside the home

Police Recorded Cruelty to children/young persons (rate per 1k population) Southampton and iQUANTA Comparator Community Safety Partnerships: 2021/22



Police Recorded Cruelty to children/young persons (rate per 1k population) England CSPs, Hampshire Constabulary, Southampton: 2012/13 to 2021/22

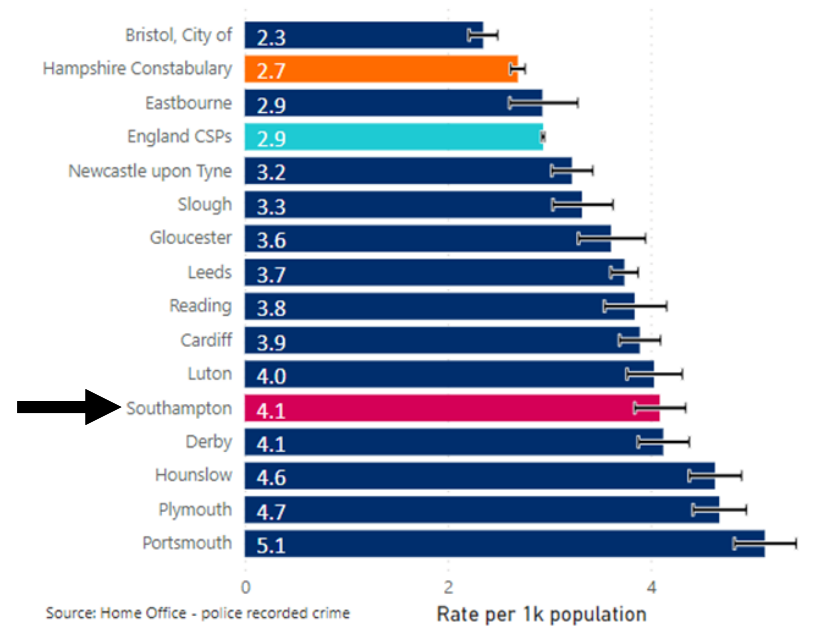




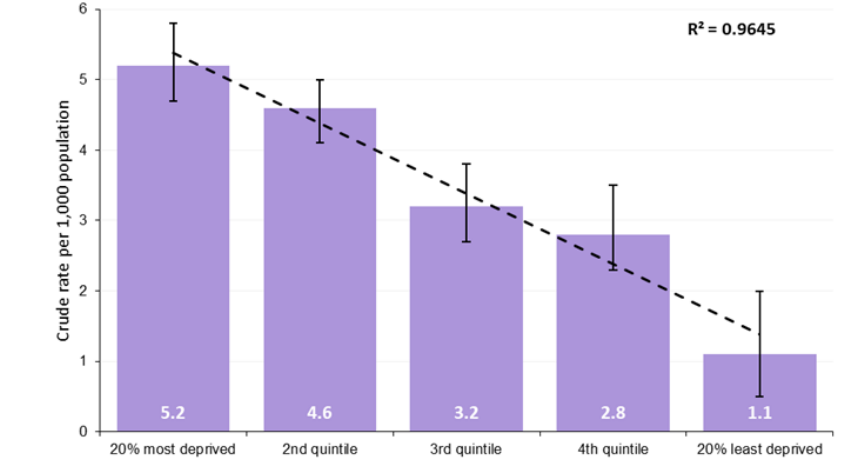
Drug Offences

- Southampton ranked **5th highest** among comparator CSPs and significantly **higher** than the England average for the rate of drug offences
- **1,034** drug offences were recorded in 2021/22 (includes possession and trafficking offences), a **+10.7% increase** compared to the pre-pandemic baseline, but -16.7% lower than 2020/21
- **Drug affected crime** (where drugs are flagged as a factor) experienced a **+34.6% increase** from 849 crimes in 2019/20 to 1,143 crimes in 2021/22 (1,008 in 2020/21)
- The number of drug offences recorded by the police is heavily dependent on police activities and priorities
- Hampshire Constabulary attributed higher volumes of drug offences to increased stop checks from COVID-19 enforcement during 2020/21;
- Local stop-check data supports this, as the number of stop-checks conducted with reason to suspect drugs fell from 1,790 in 2020/21 to 1,201 in 2021/22 (-32.9%)
- Assuming that the number of stop-checks continues to decline, it could be expected that the rate of recorded drug offences will return to pre-pandemic levels, unless there are further changes in policing activities
- Strong link between drug offences and deprivation, with the offence rate 4.9 times higher in the 20% most deprived neighbourhoods compared to the 20% least deprived

Police Recorded Drug offences (rate per 1k population) Southampton and iQuanta Comparator Community Safety Partnerships: 2021/22



Drug offences, crude rate per 1,000 population by national deprivation quintiles, Southampton: 2021/22

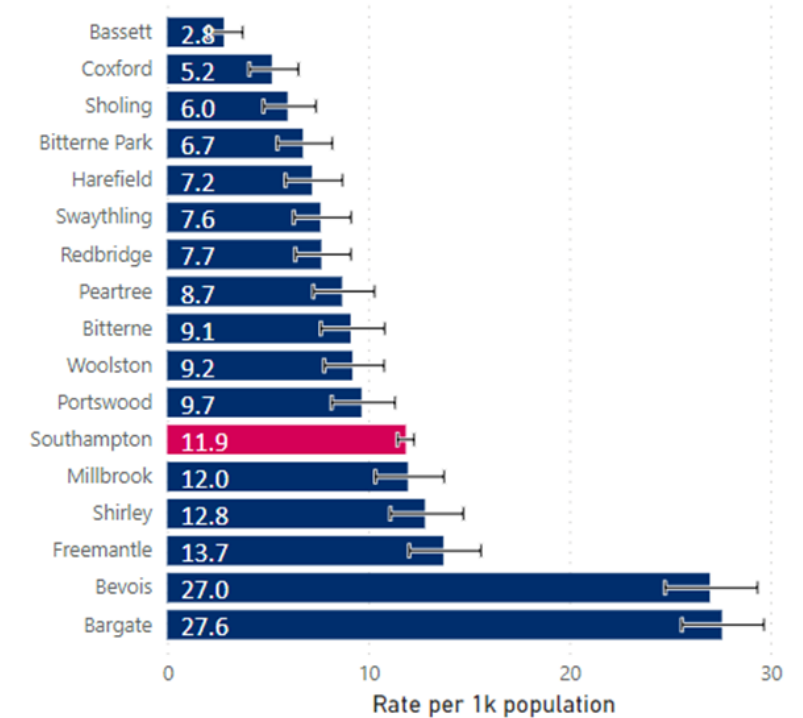


Source: Home Office – police recorded crime and Hampshire Constabulary

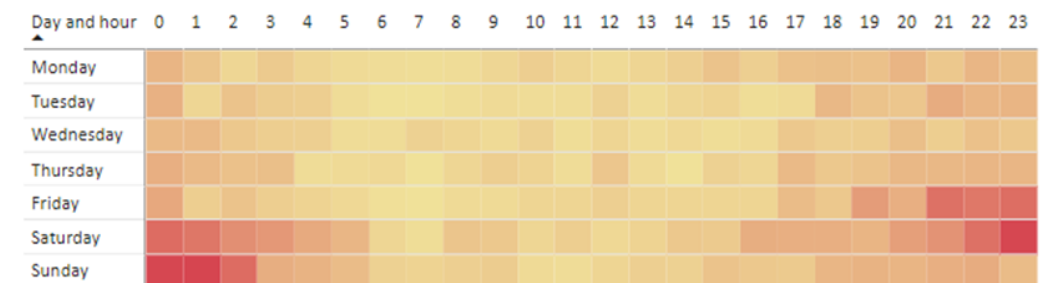


- There were **3,105 alcohol affected crimes** in **2021/22**, a **+18.7% increase** in the number of alcohol affected crimes from **2019/20** and **+36.6% higher** than in **2020/21**
- The reopening of the night-time economy has driven the increase in alcohol affected crime over the last year;
- Increases from the pre-pandemic baseline are likely a result of improved reporting and coding of crimes, rather than a real change in incidence
- The majority of alcohol affected crimes continue to be **violent crimes (70.7%)**
- **Bevois** and **Bargate** wards continue to have the **highest rates of alcohol affected crime**, with rates in these wards **significantly higher** 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 2021/22



All Crime (Alcohol Affected) by day and time of occurrence - Southampton: April 2021 to March 2022



Source: Hampshire Constabulary

Source: Hampshire Constabulary



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 **Wednesday 31 August to Wednesday 28 September 2022**
- The total number of valid responses for the survey was **1,569**
- Survey promoted through communities team 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; especially in age of respondents, between surveys, any differences should be interpreted with caution



Who were the respondents?

Total responses | **1,569**

Route to provide feedback:

People's Panel | 744

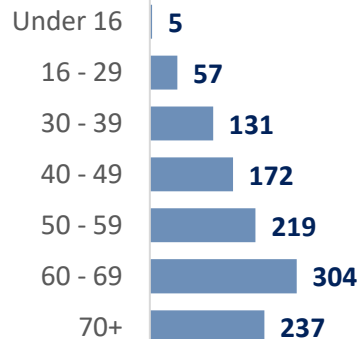
Public link | 597

Map activity | 228

Gender



Age



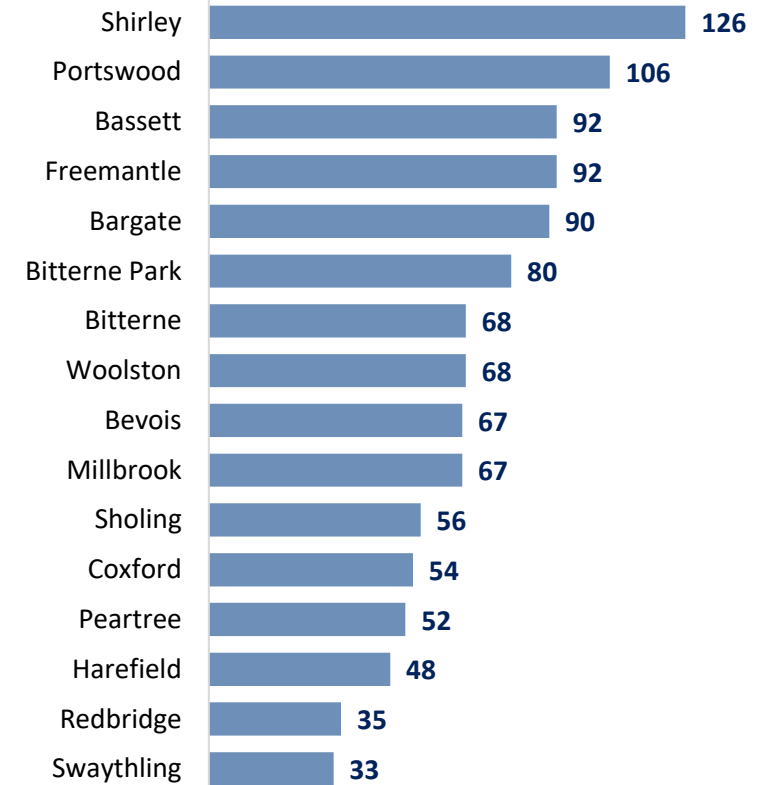
Ethnicity



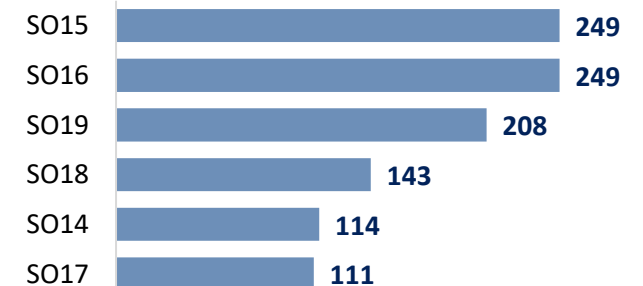
Disability



Ward



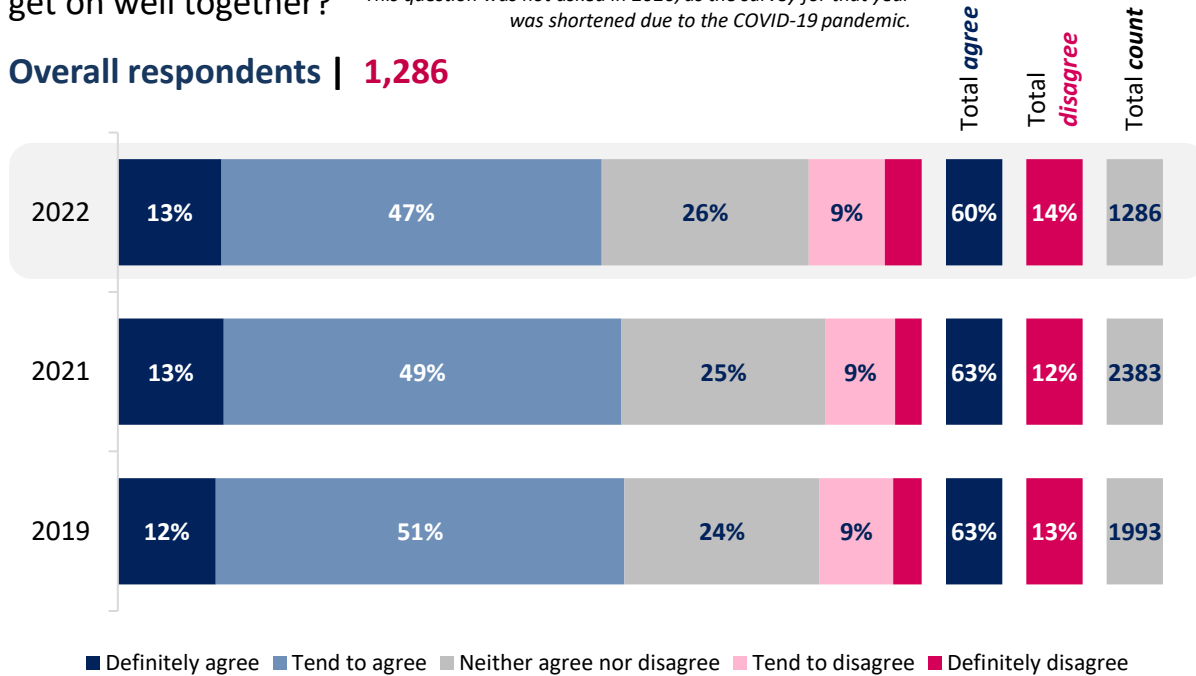
Postcode sector





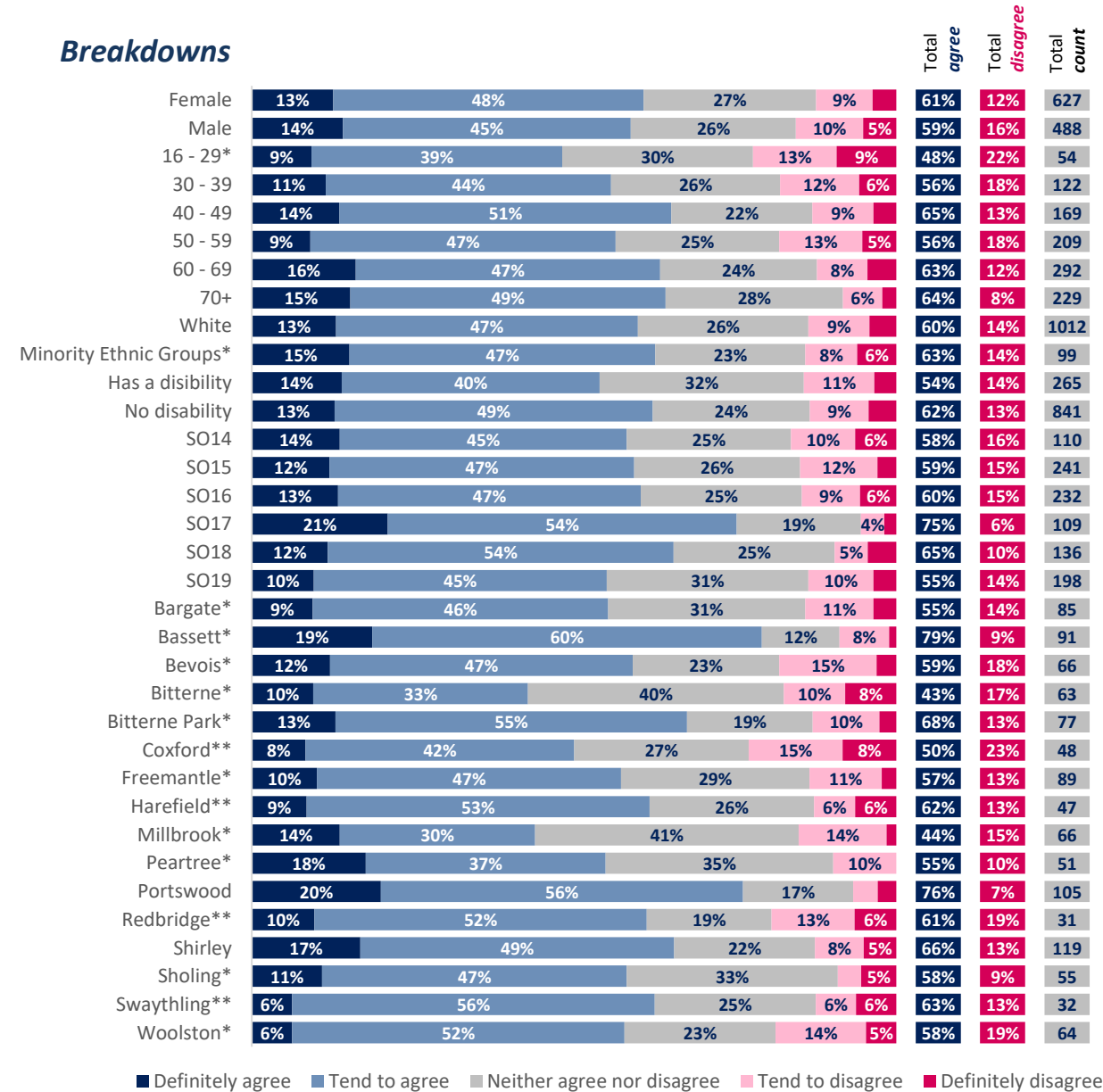
Question 12 To what extent do you agree or disagree that your local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together? ^This question was not asked in 2020, as the survey for that year was shortened due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Overall respondents | **1,286**



- Majority (60%) agree that people from different backgrounds get on well in their area. This has remained relatively consistent since 2019
- There are high levels of agreement with the statement across most demographic and geographic groups

Breakdowns



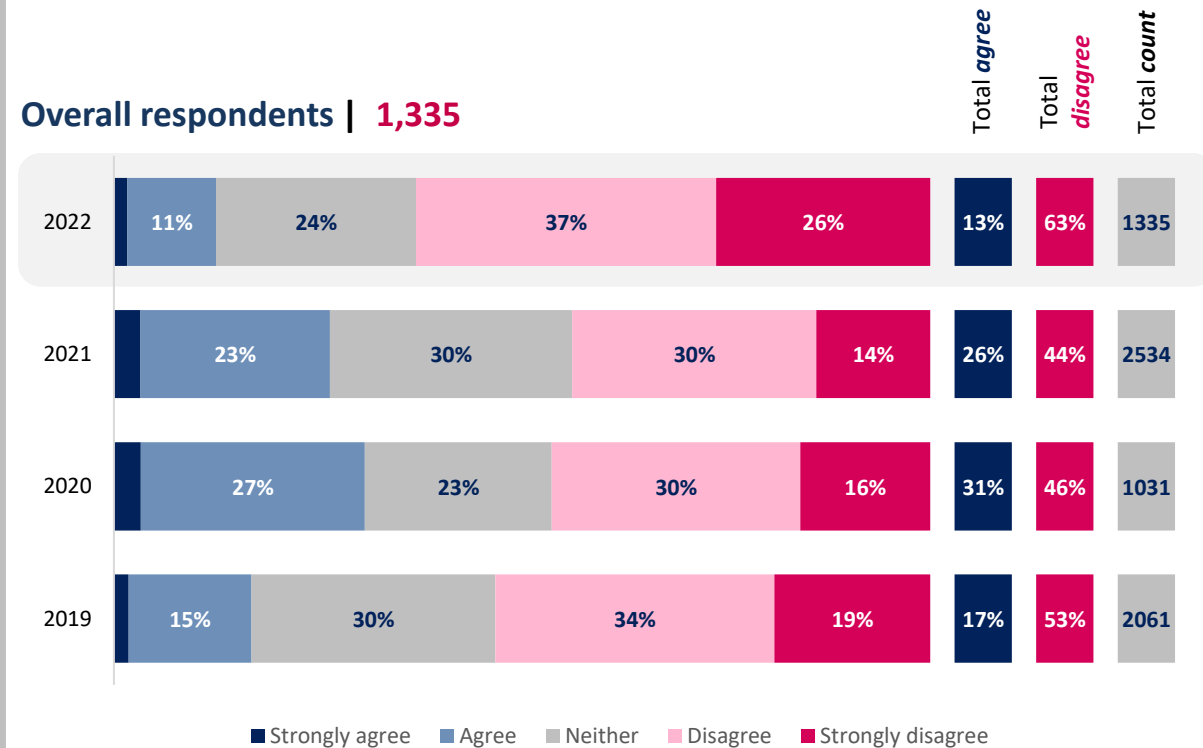


Question 10 To what extent would you agree or disagree that the police and other public services are successfully dealing with crime and anti-social behaviour in your local area?

- Just **13%** of respondents **agreed** that the **Partnership** were **successfully dealing with crime and anti-social behaviour in their local areas** in the 2022 survey;
- This is a **-13 percentage point decline in agreement compared to the 2021 survey, -18 from the 2020 survey and -4 compared to the 2019 survey**
- This suggests that whilst residents felt more confident with how crime is being dealt with during the pandemic, people now feel less confident than they did before the pandemic
- **The majority (63%) of respondents now disagree with this statement; a +10 percentage point increase compared to the 2019 survey**

It is important to note that public perceptions of how the Partnership are dealing with crime and anti-social behaviour can be influenced by:

- High profile national events, particularly around VAWG
- The coronavirus pandemic when officers were more visible due to COVID enforcement
- Social media and the digital presence of police, council and other public services

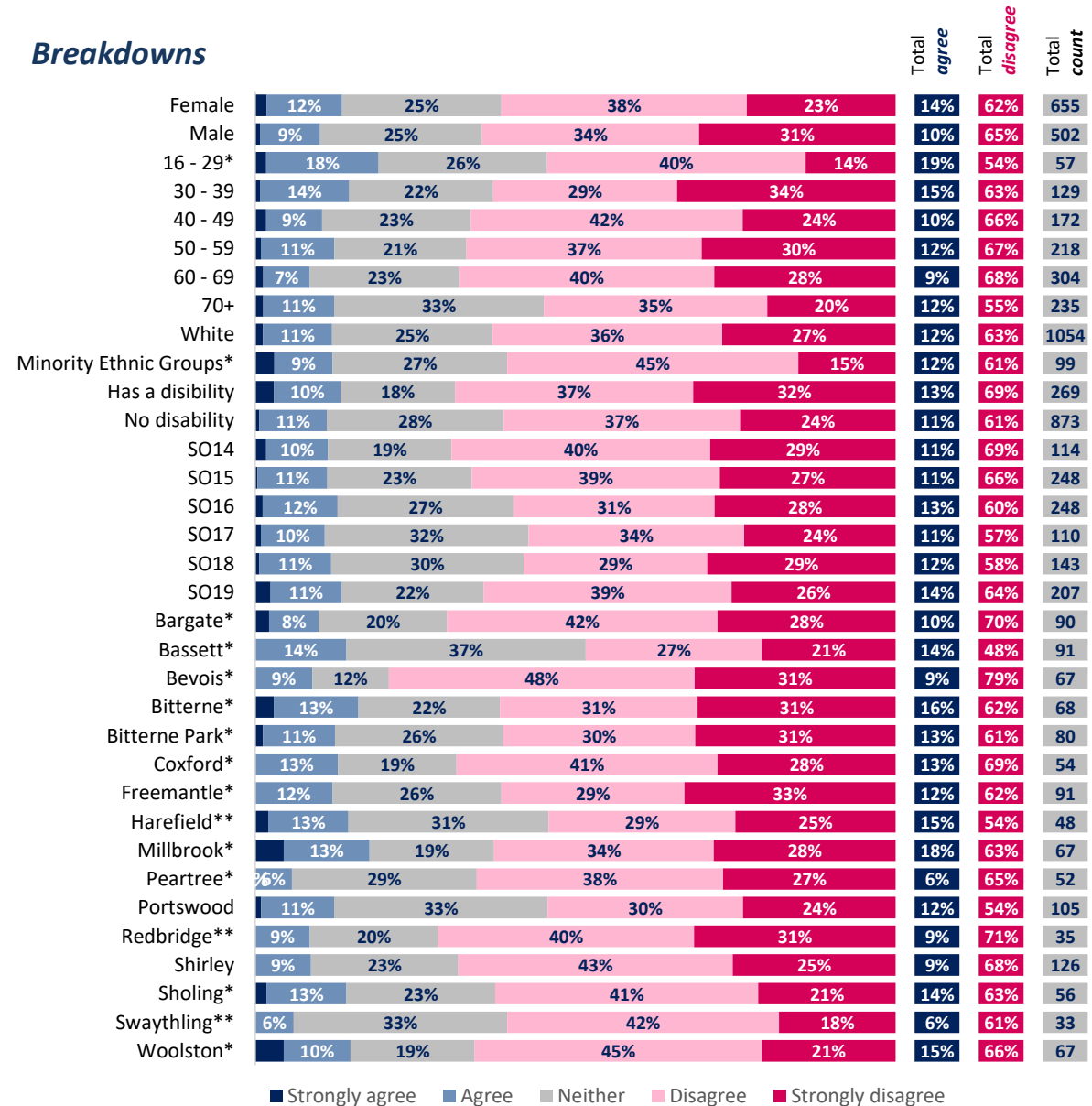




Question 10 To what extent would you agree or disagree that the police and other public services are successfully dealing with crime and anti-social behaviour in your local area?

- Levels of agreement and disagreement were fairly consistent between different demographic groups, postcodes and wards
- Respondents aged 16 to 29 showed the highest levels of agreement compared to other age groups (19%), as well as showing the least disagreement (54%) alongside those aged 70 and over (55%)
- The highest levels of disagreement were among respondents from Bevois ward (79%), followed by Redbridge (71%) and Bargate (70%)

Breakdowns



Legend: Strongly agree, Agree, Neither, Disagree, Strongly disagree

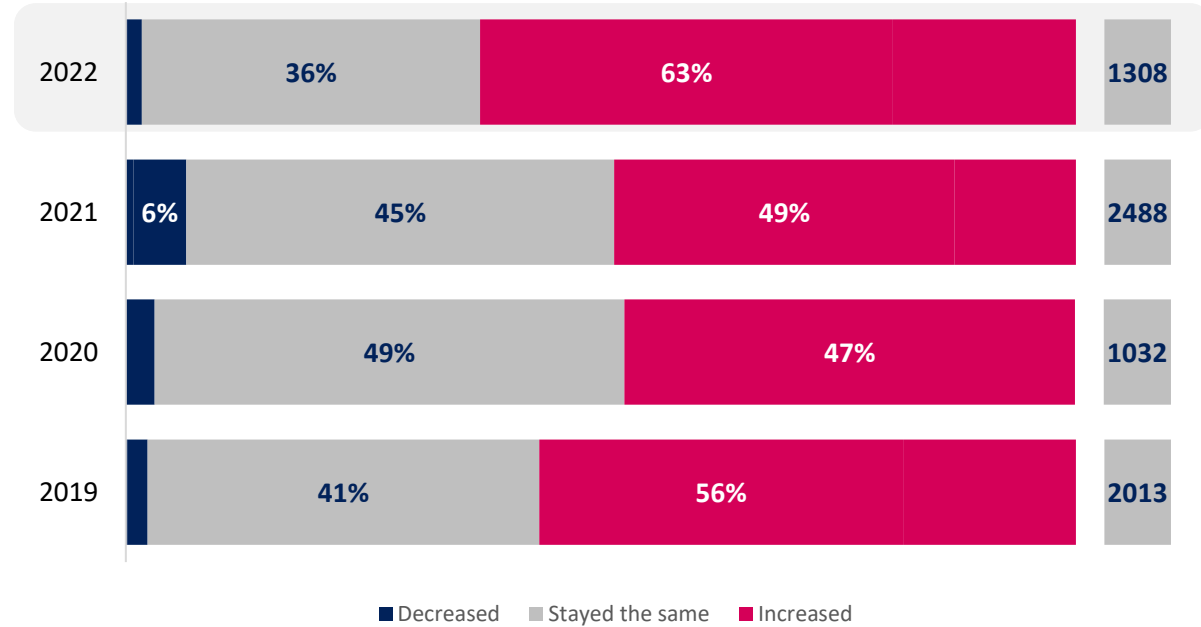
*Fewer than 100 respondents. **Fewer than 50 respondents.



Perceptions of crime levels

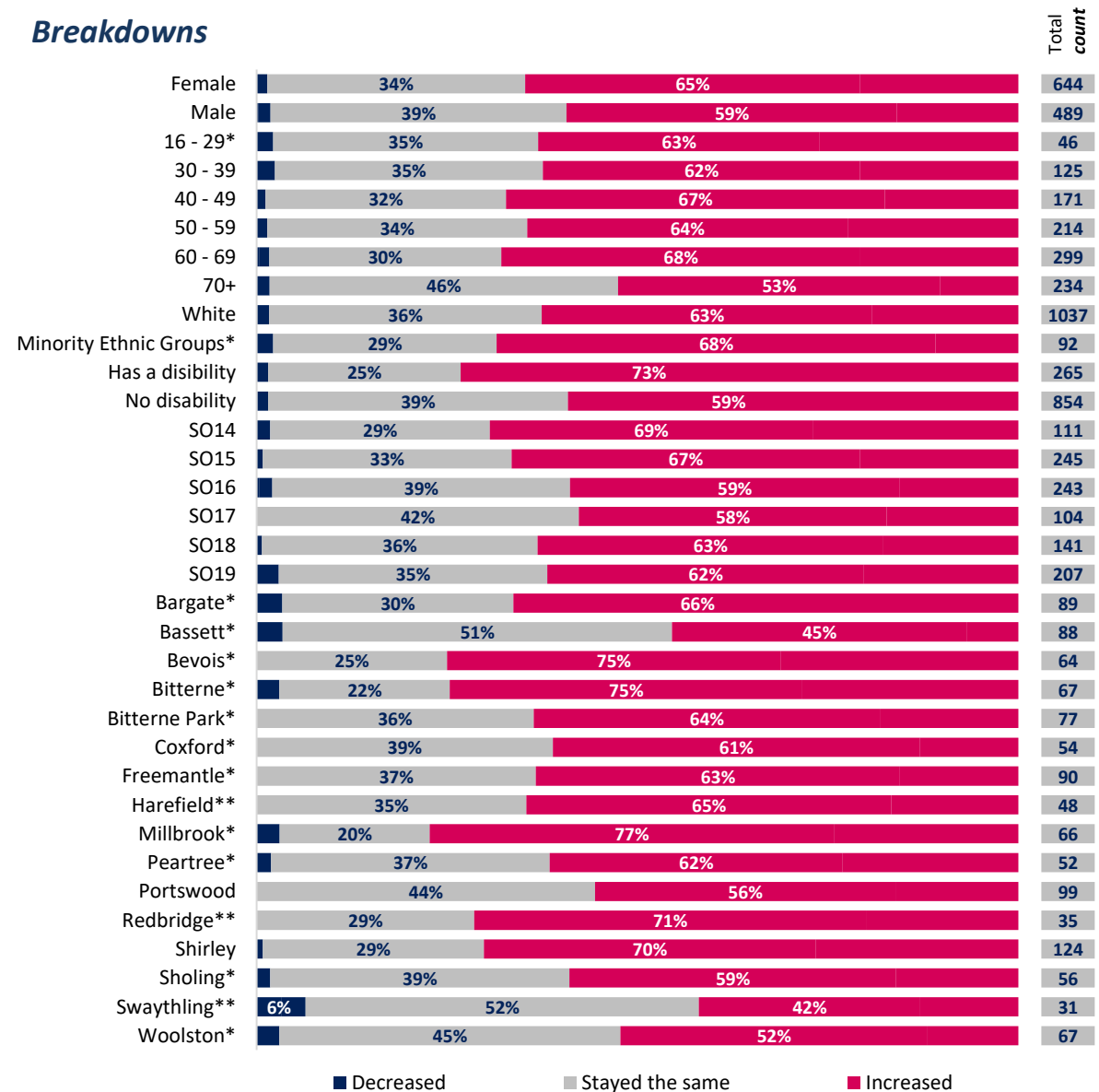
Question 9 Do you think the level of crime in your local area has increased, decreased, or stayed the same in the last 12 months?

Overall respondents | **1,308**



- Proportion of respondents saying crime in their local area has *increased* went up by 14% percentage points since 2021, from 49% in 2021 to 63% in 2022
- 53% of those aged 70 or over responded that crime has increased, compared to between 62% and 68% of other age groups (not including age groups with low respondent counts)

Breakdowns



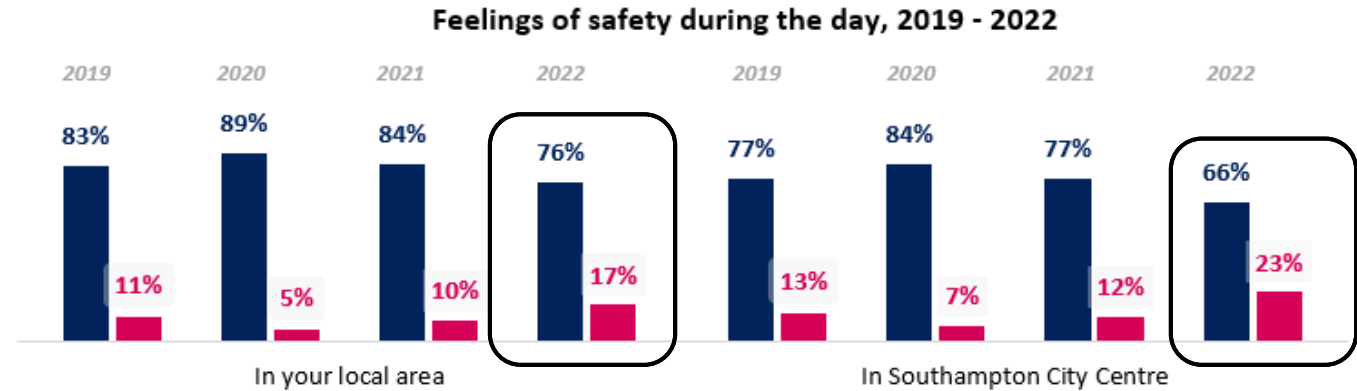
*Fewer than 100 respondents. **Fewer than 50 respondents.



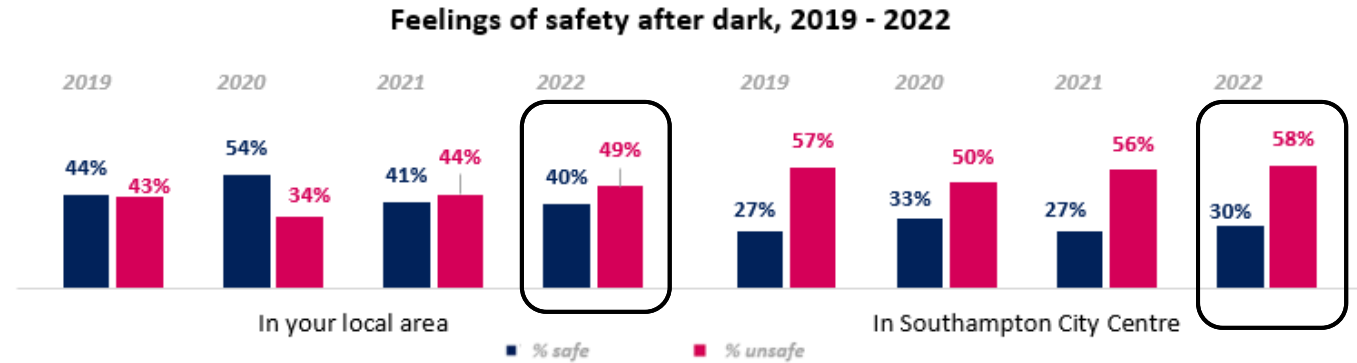
Question 6 How safe do you feel in the following settings?

- **The majority of respondents felt safe during the day** in both **their local area (76%)** and in the **city centre (66%)** (2022 Survey)
- However, **feelings of safety continue to be lower after dark;**
- **40%** of respondents felt **safe after dark** in their **local area** and **30%** in the **city centre**
- Feelings of safety have continued to decline, with the proportion of respondents who feel unsafe increasing beyond that of the 2019 survey

During the day



After dark

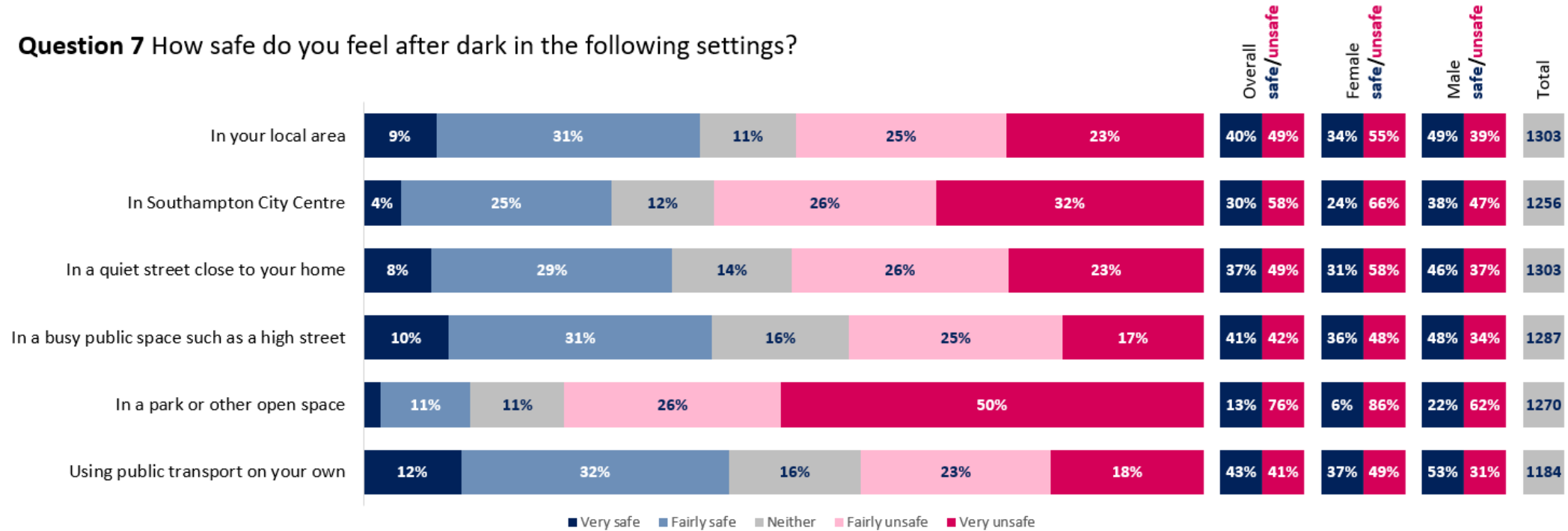


Local area

City centre



Question 7 How safe do you feel after dark in the following settings?



Source: Southampton Community Safety Survey (2022)

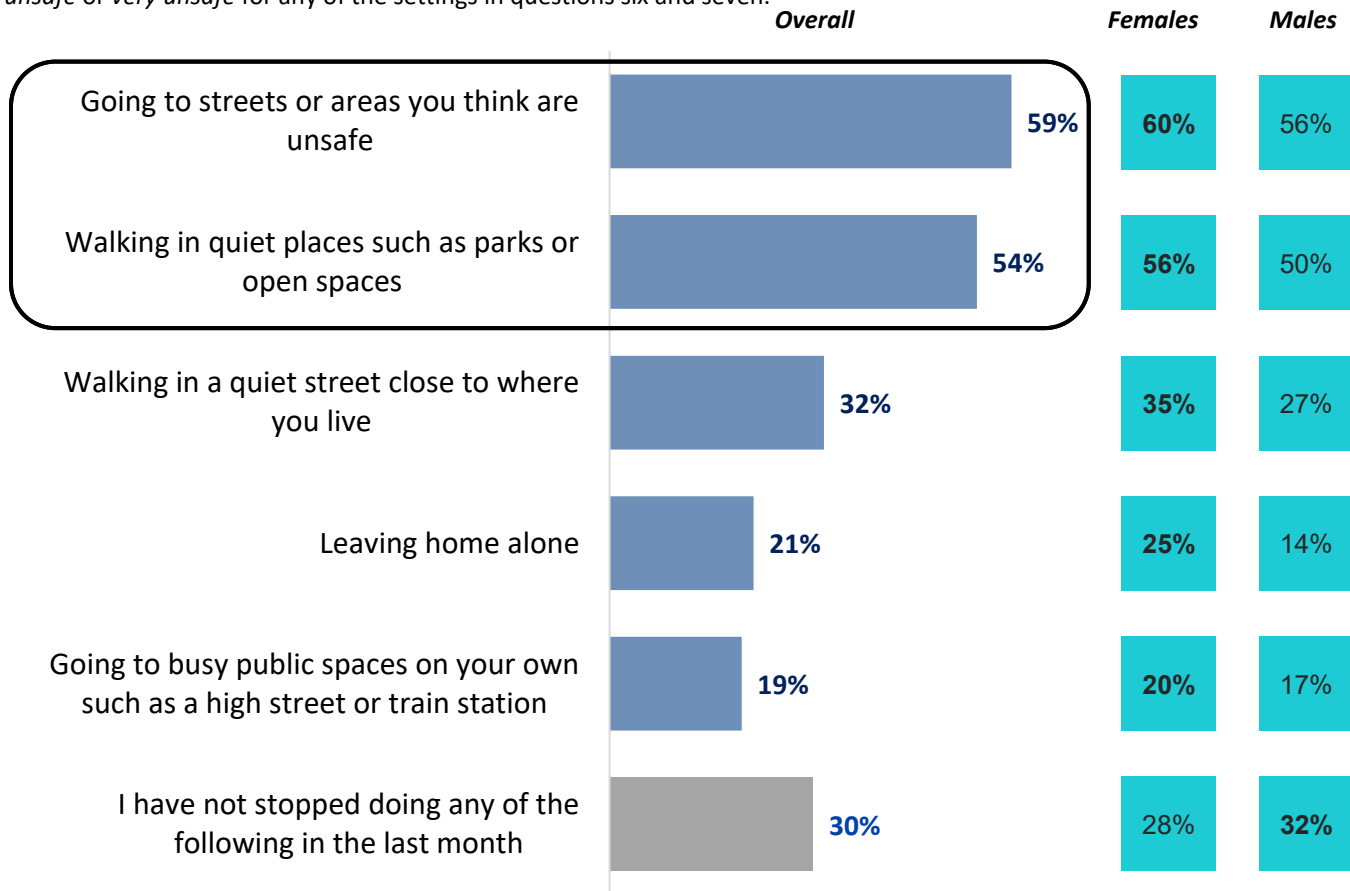
- **Female respondents felt significantly less safe across all settings after dark compared to males**
- **Approximately a third (34%) of females felt safe in their local area after dark compared to almost half of males (49%)**
- **Less than a quarter of females (24%) felt safe in the city centre after dark compared to almost two-fifths (38%) of males**
- Respondents with a disability also felt significantly less safe across all settings in comparison to respondents without a disability
- Respondents felt the **most unsafe in parks and open spaces after dark**, with just **13%** of respondents **feeling safe** in this setting; **6% of females felt safe** compared to **22% of males**



Question 8 If you feel unsafe, have you stopped doing any of the following activities in the last month?

Respondents* | **1,025**

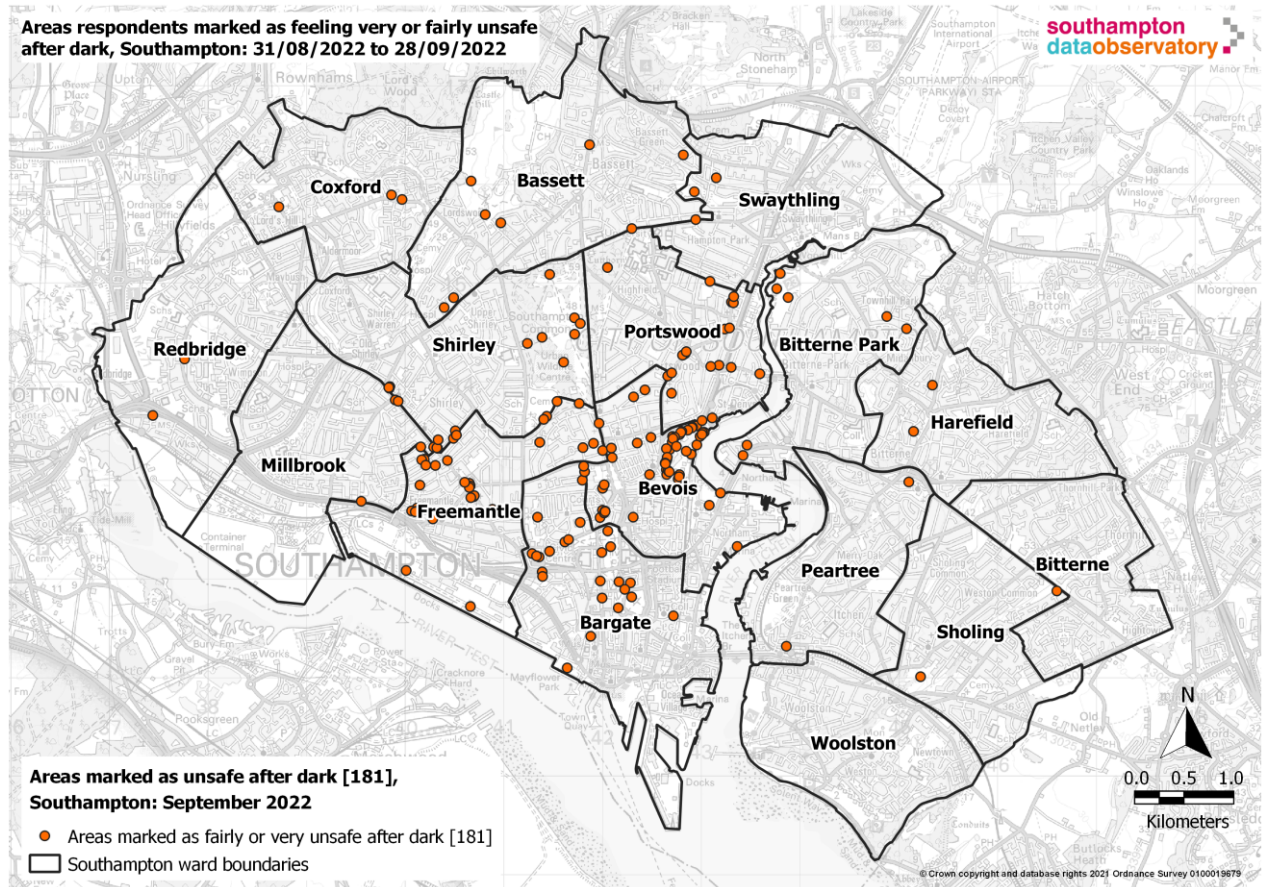
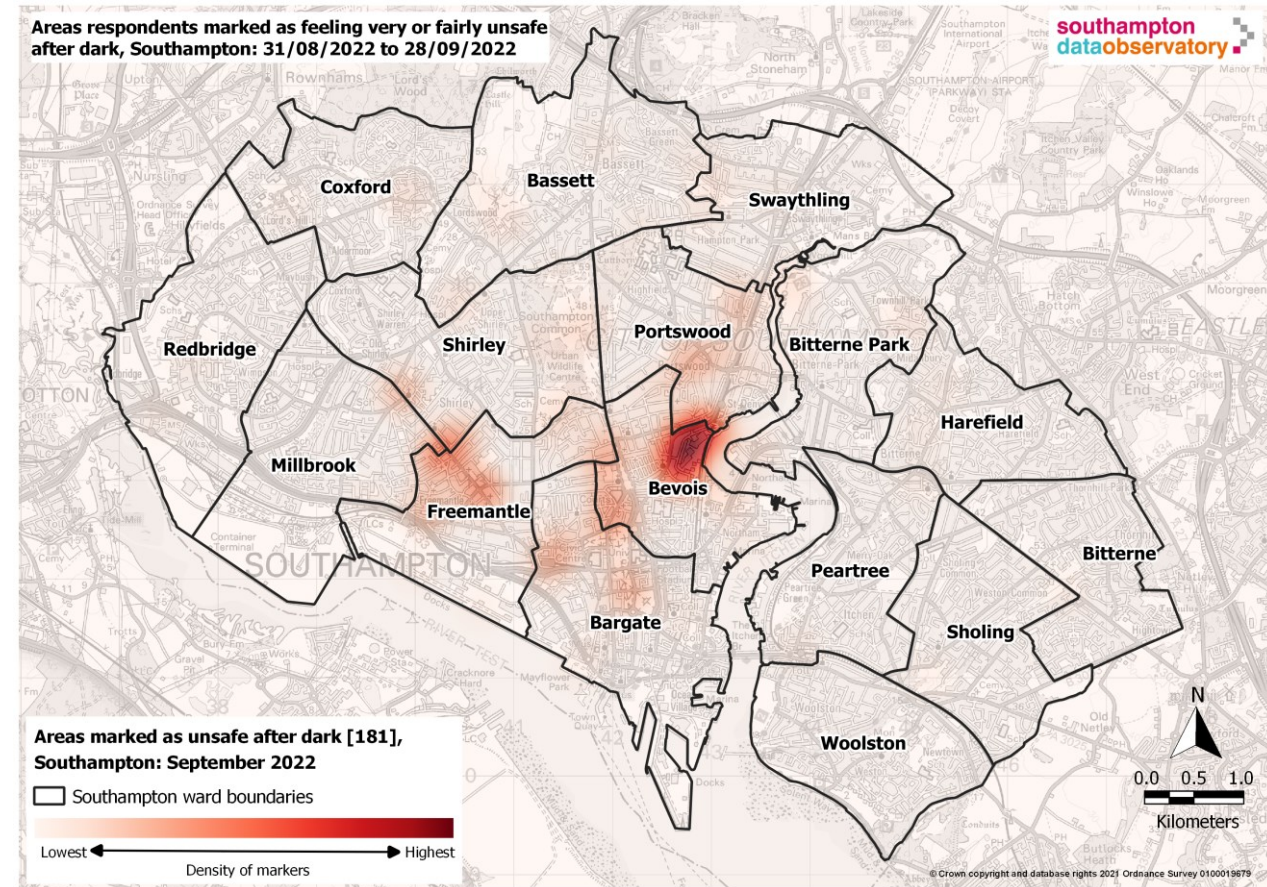
*This question was asked only of those that responded either *fairly unsafe* or *very unsafe* for any of the settings in questions six and seven.



- 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, **70% (718)** 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 (59%)* and *stopped walking in quiet places such as parks or open spaces (54%)*
- As a result of feeling unsafe, **female** respondents **changed their behaviour** to a **greater extent compared to males**
- **78%** of respondents **with a disability** said that they had **changed their behaviour**, compared to **67%** of respondents **without a disability**



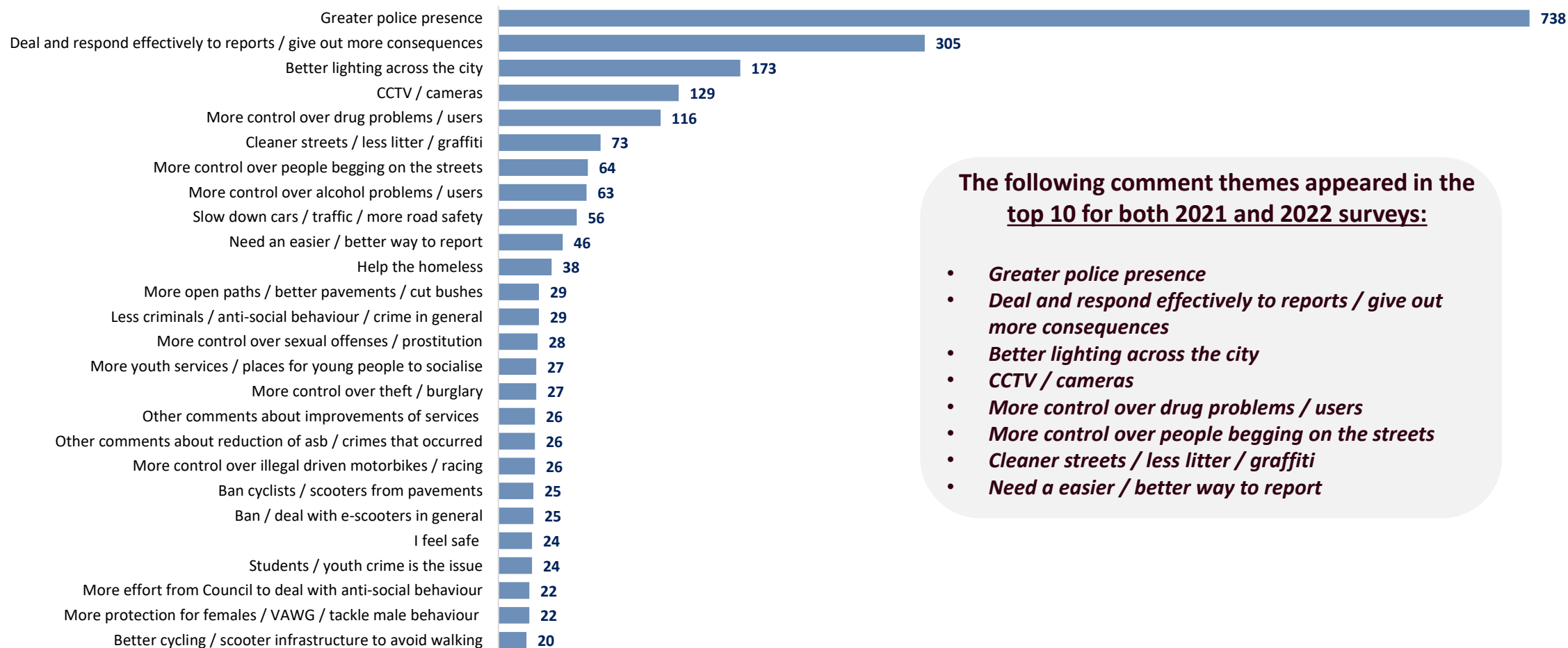
Feelings of safety – mapping



- Largest hotspot along Empress Road in Bevois, with most concerns around the presence of sex workers in the area
- 23% of people that marked an area where they felt unsafe felt that greater CCTV coverage would improve feelings of safety
- There were frequent comments that increased police presence (39%) and better lighting (20%) would make residents feel safer across the city
- Concerns around drug and alcohol use raised across Bargate, Bevois, Portswood and Freemantle wards, possibly linked to the night time economy
- Concerns around the homeless population around the city centre and Shirley Highstreet, plus road safety along Portswood Highstreet also raised

Within the survey and the map engagement activity, respondents were asked what would make them feel safer in Southampton. The following graph shows the themes that were most commented on, by total number of respondents.

This graph shows all themes that were commented upon more than 20 times.



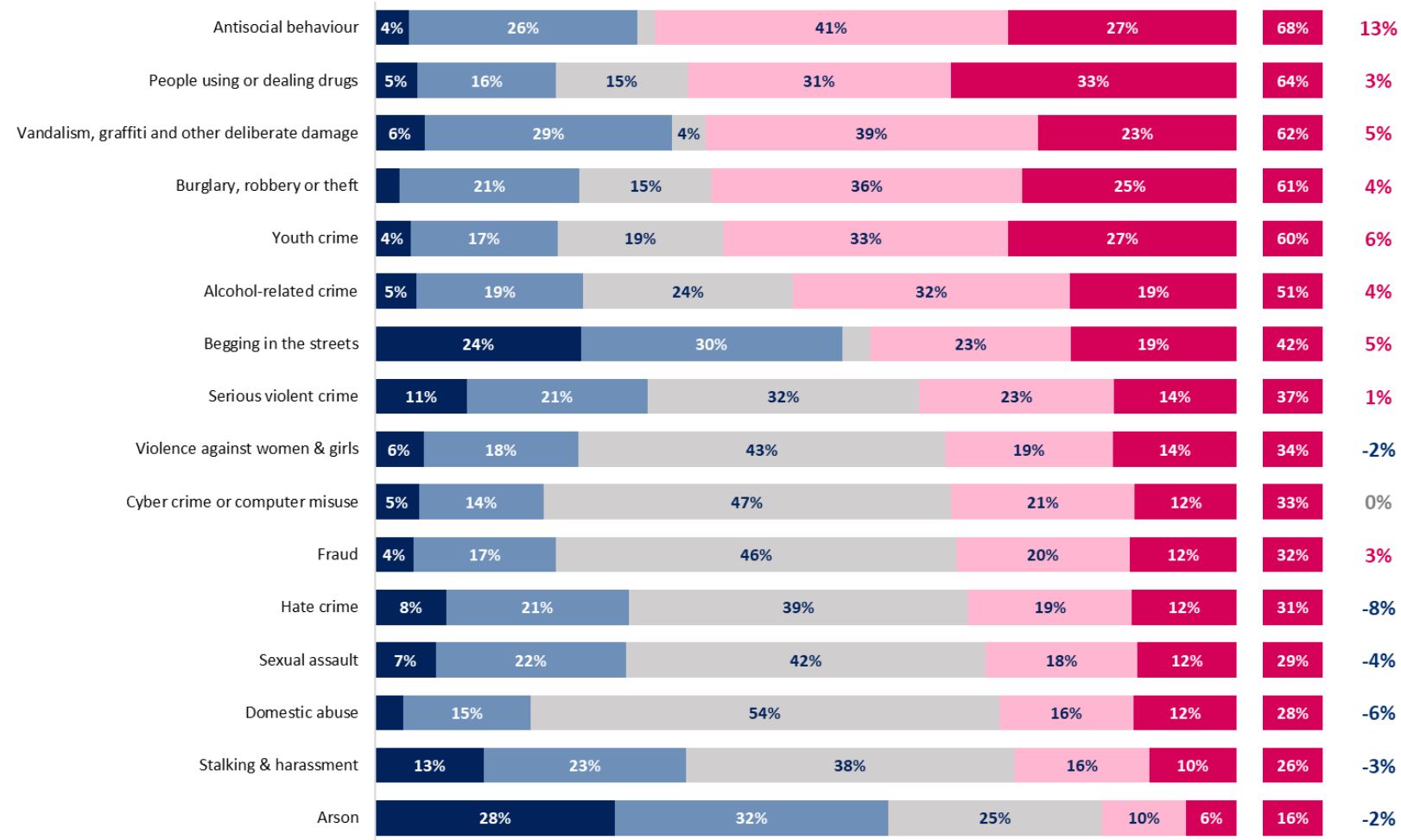
The following comment themes appeared in the top 10 for both 2021 and 2022 surveys:

- *Greater police presence*
- *Deal and respond effectively to reports / give out more consequences*
- *Better lighting across the city*
- *CCTV / cameras*
- *More control over drug problems / users*
- *More control over people begging on the streets*
- *Cleaner streets / less litter / graffiti*
- *Need a easier / better way to report*



Question 11 Thinking of your local area, how much of an issue do you think each of the following are?

Total issue
Change issue from 2021



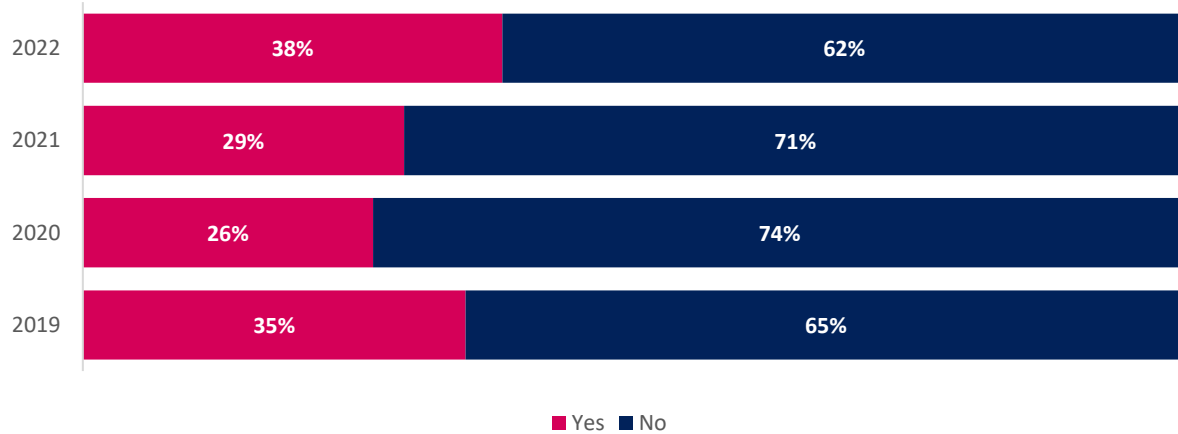
■ Not an issue at all ■ Not a very big issue ■ Don't know ■ A fairly big issue ■ A very big issue

- The biggest perceived community safety issues were **anti-social behaviour** (68%), **people using or dealing drugs** (64%), **vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage** (62%), **burglary, robbery or theft** (61%) and **youth crime** (60%)
- Notably, **hate crime** (-8), **domestic abuse** (-6), **sexual assault** (-4), **stalking and harassment** (-3), **VAWG** (-2) have all seen **percentage point decreases** in the proportion of respondents **reporting these categories as an issue**;
- **Over a third** of respondents in the 2022 survey answered **'don't know'** when asked about the issues highlighted above;
- **Highlights opportunity to increase awareness of these crimes among residents**
- It is important to highlight that people's perceptions of issues are likely influenced by the visibility of crime, personal experiences and the media



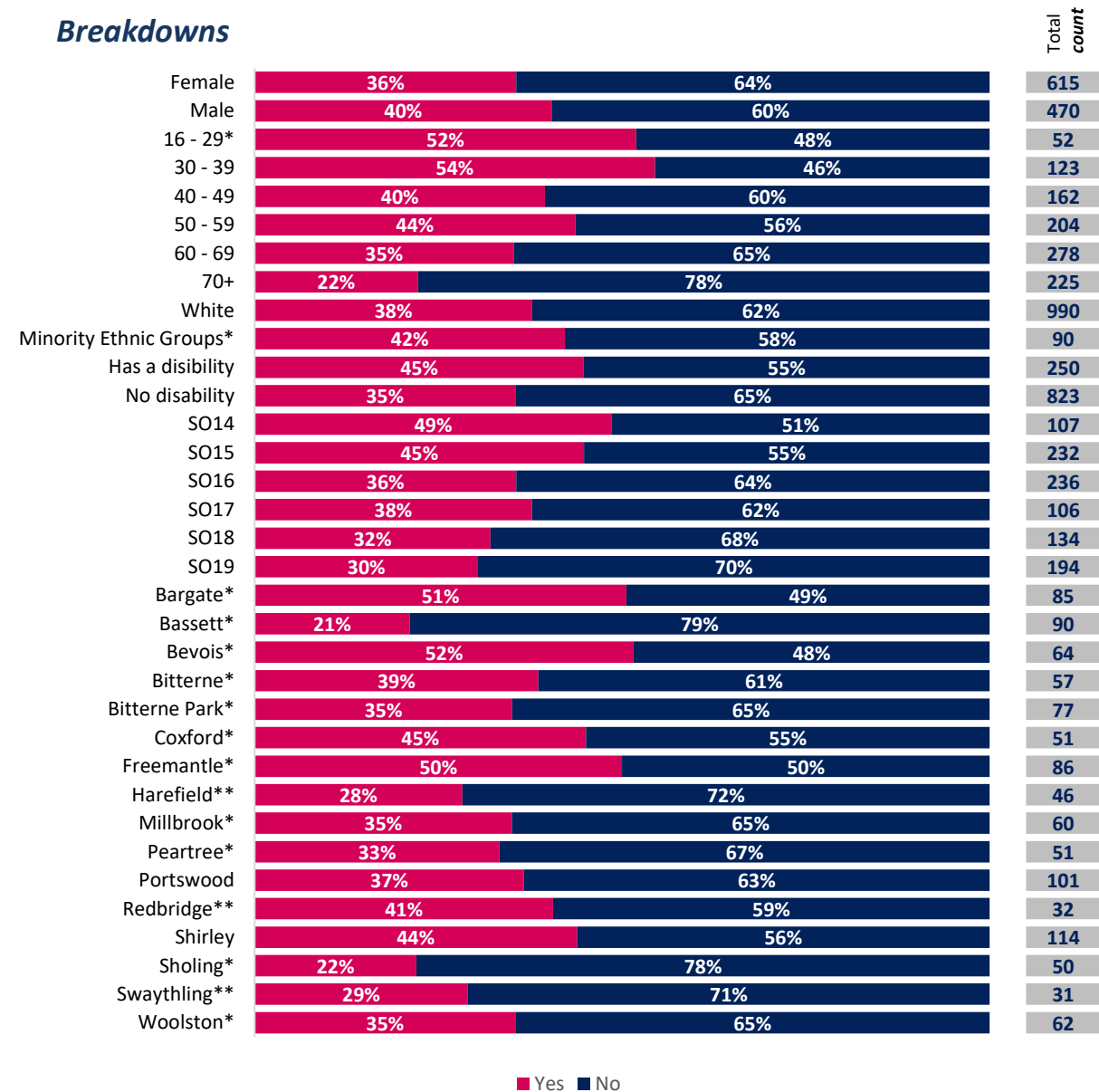
Question 13 Have you been a victim of crime or anti-social behaviour in Southampton in the last 12 months?

Overall respondents | **1,249**



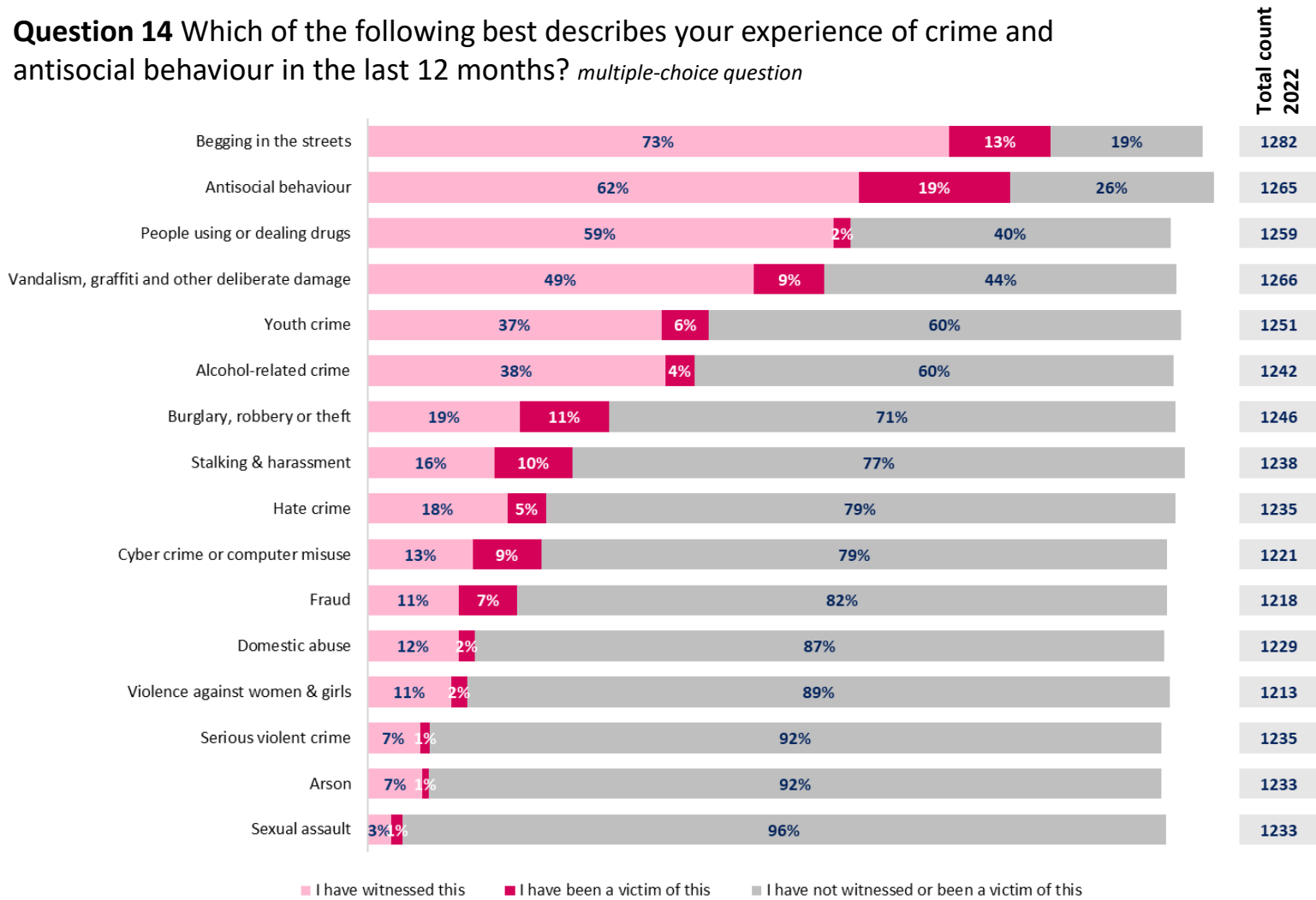
- The **majority** of respondents (**62%**) in the most recent survey **had not been a victim of crime or anti-social behaviour** in Southampton in the last 12 months
- The proportion of respondents reporting that they had been a victim of crime or anti-social behaviour (38%) is significantly higher than the previous two surveys (26% in 2020 and 29% in 2021);
- However, proportions from the previous two surveys are likely impacted by the pandemic, with the **proportion reporting being a victim in 2022 (38%) similar to the 2019 survey (35%)**. Therefore, suggesting a **return to pre-pandemic trends**

Breakdowns





Question 14 Which of the following best describes your experience of crime and antisocial behaviour in the last 12 months? *multiple-choice question*

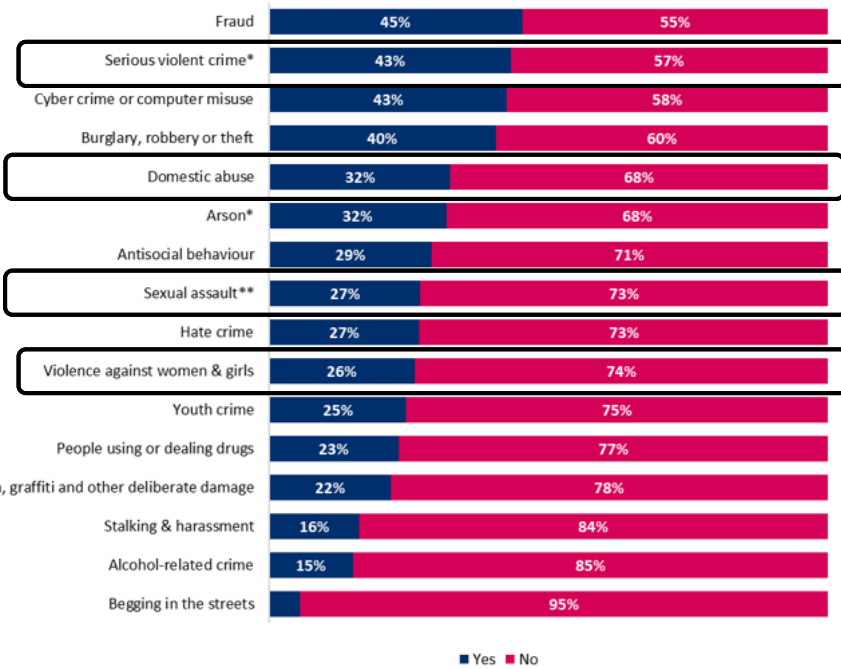


- Begging in the streets, anti-social behaviour, people using or dealing drugs and vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage continue to be the most commonly witnessed or experienced by respondents
- This is in line with police recorded crime, with high volume but lower harm offences most common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

Did you report the incident(s)

Question 17 Did you report the incident(s)?*

*These questions were asked only of those that said they either were a witness or a victim in response to any of the options in question 14.



Reasons for not reporting

Question 18 If you didn't report the incident(s), please tell us why? *multiple-choice question; page one of two*

*These questions were asked only of those that responded no to the relevant options in question 17.

- Reporting it makes no difference
- Not serious enough to report
- Disappointing previous experience of reporting
- Too much hassle or too difficult to do
- Fear negative consequences
- Happens too often
- Unsure how to report it
- Another reason



- For all crime types, over 50% of respondents did not report the incident, this is particularly concerning for high harm and priority offence groups such as VAWG (74%), sexual assault (73%), domestic abuse (68%) and serious violent crime (57%);
- In comparison to the previous survey there has also been significant declines in the reporting of these crimes; sexual assault and stalking and harassment falling by -20 percentage points, VAWG falling by -15 and domestic abuse declining by -13
- 73% of respondents who witnessed or were a victim of hate crime did not report the incident(s)
- *Reporting makes no difference, not serious enough to report, disappointing previous experience of reporting, fear of negative consequences and happens too often* were commonly cited reasons for not reporting crimes

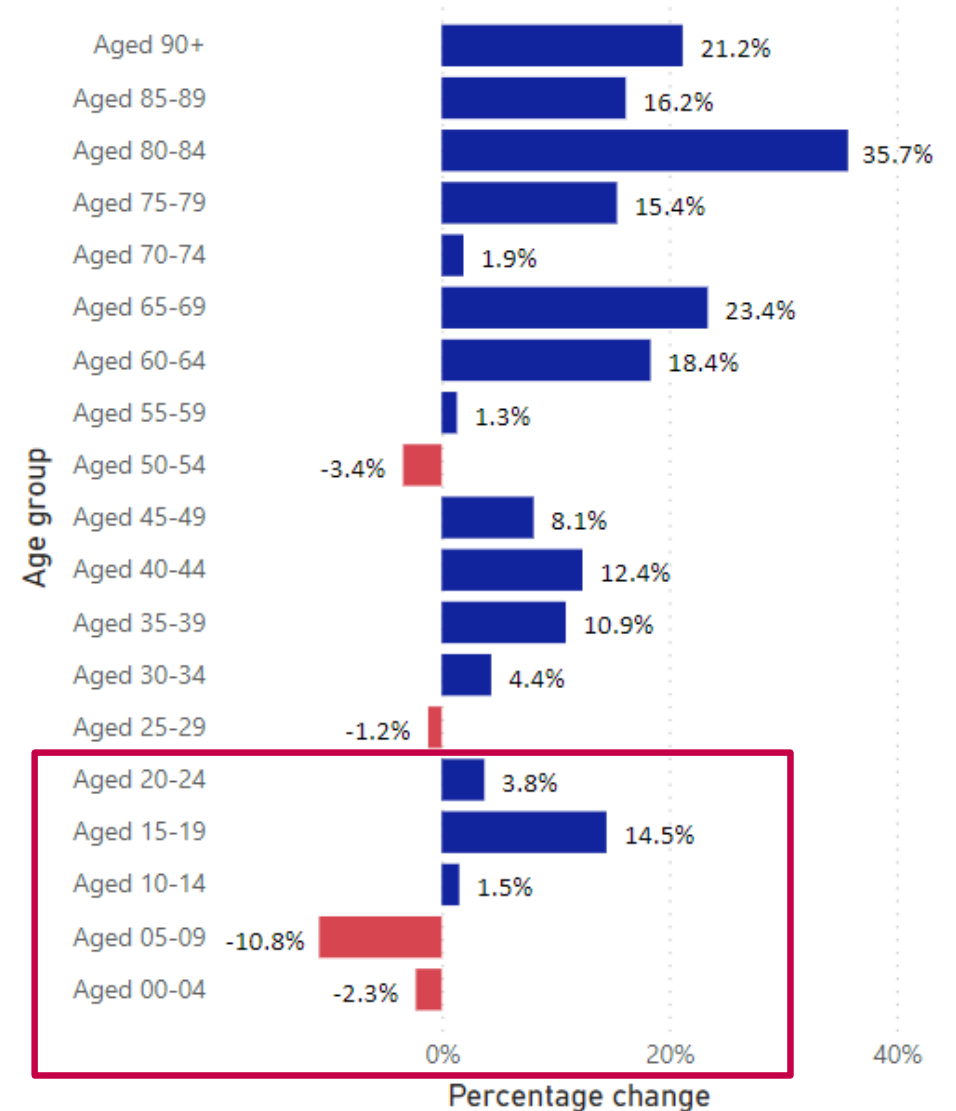


Wider determinants of crime



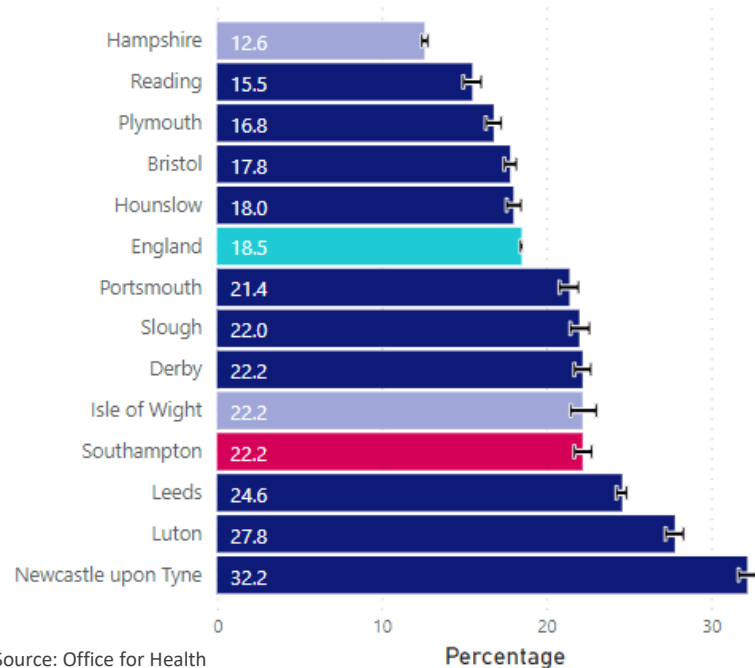
- Young people are at a disproportionately higher risk of becoming involved in crime, either as a victim or offender
- Population aged 10 to 24 years forecast to grow by +6.7% in Southampton by 2028:
 - 10-14 year old population forecast to increase by +1.5%
 - 15-19 population forecast to increase by +14.5%
 - 20-24 year old population forecast to increase by +3.8%
- 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 2021 and 2028 Southampton



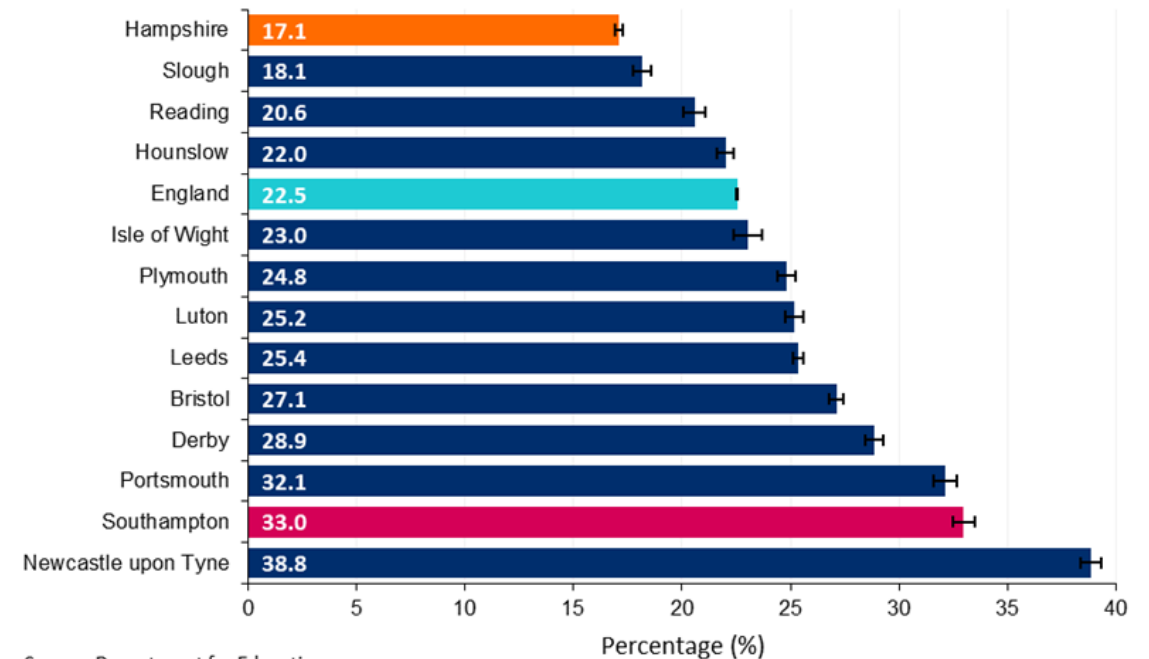
- Children who live in poverty are at greater risk of becoming involved in crime, either as victim or perpetrator
- **10,456 (22.2%)** of children in Southampton are **living in relative low income families** in 2020/21
- **11,049 (33.0%)** of Southampton **pupils** in state funded schools are known to be **eligible for free school meals**, significantly higher than the **England average of 22.5%** in **2021/22**
- The proportion of children eligible for **free school meals** in Southampton increased from **24.7%** in **2019/20** to **30.4%** in **2020/21** and then to **33.0%** in **2021/22**

Percentage of children (aged under 16) living in relative low income families, Southampton and iQuanta Comparators: 2020/21



Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities

Proportion of children eligible for free school meals, Southampton and iQuanta comparators: 2021/22



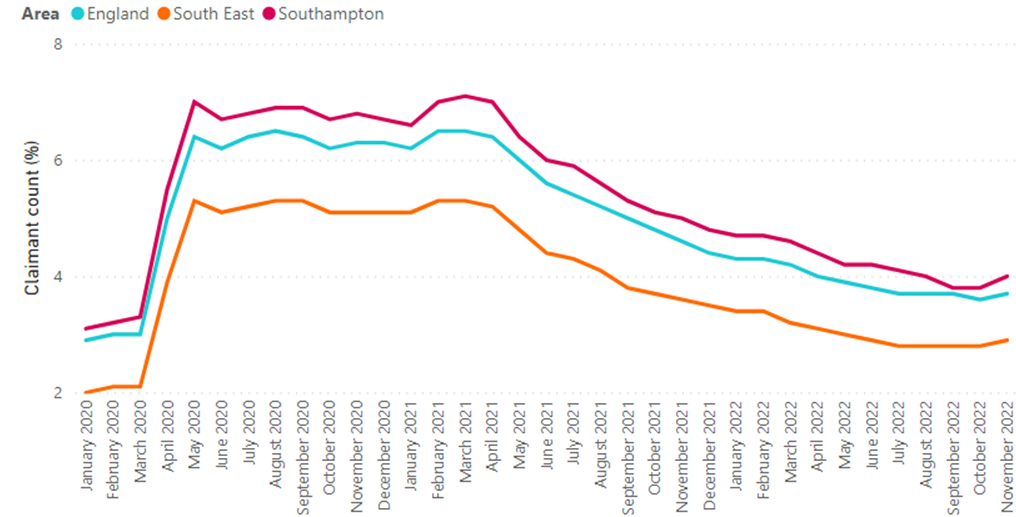
Source: Department for Education



Claimant Count

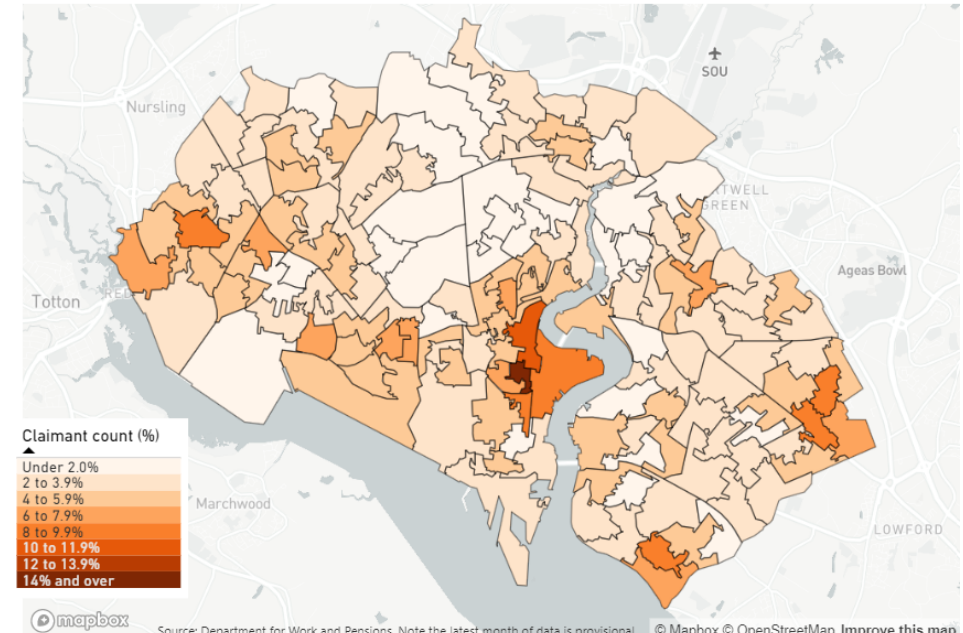
- There has been an increase in the number of people claiming out of work benefits since the beginning of the pandemic
- The number of people **claiming out of work benefits** (claimant count) **more than doubled** from **5,595 (3.3%)** in **March 2020** to **12,145 (7.1%)** in **March 2021**
- The claimant count has **declined** during 2022, but remains **above pre-pandemic levels** (less than 3.5% locally)
- 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 January 2020 to November 2022
- The map to the right show the claimant count across Southampton neighbourhoods (LSOAs) for November 2022 (4.0% total)

Claimants as a proportion of residents aged 16-64 (Total) - Southampton, England, South East: January-2020 to November-2022



Source: Department for Work and Pensions. Note the latest month of data is provisional.

Claimant count (total) as a percentage of the working age population by LSOA: November-2022



Source: Department for Work and Pensions. Note the latest month of data is provisional. © Mapbox © OpenStreetMap Improve this map

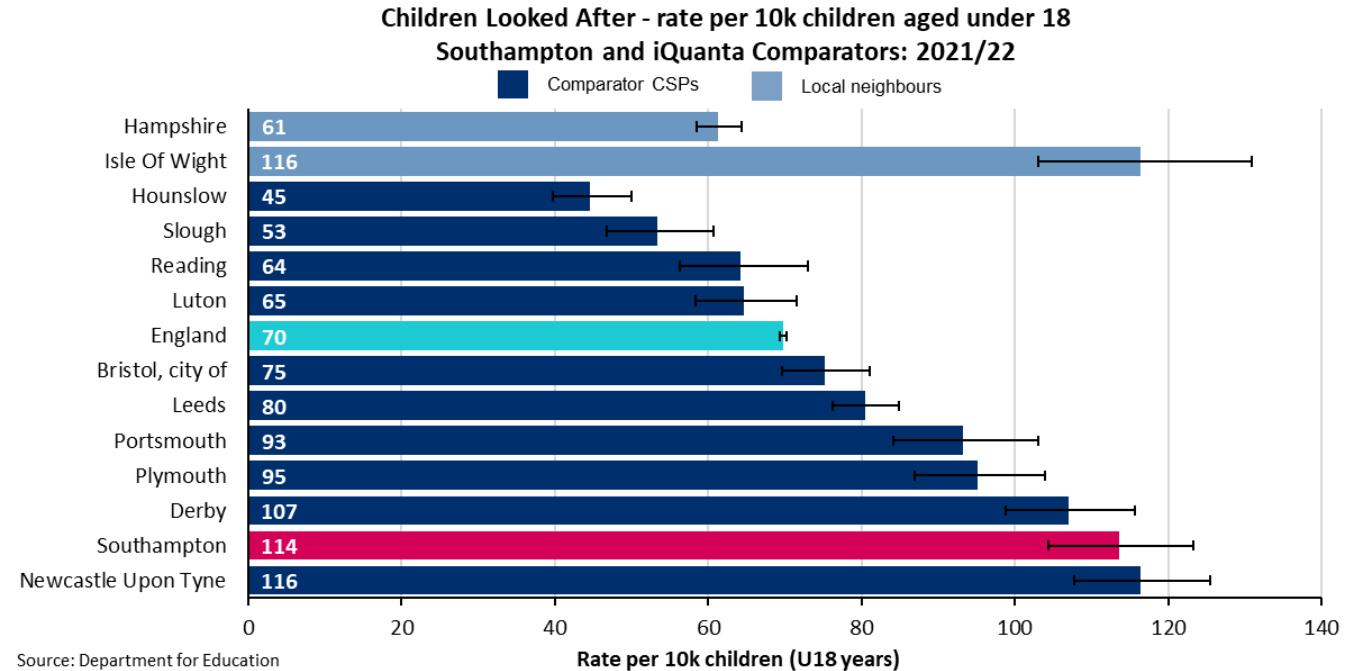
Source: Department for Work and Pensions via Nomis



- 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





- **Southampton** remains the **most affected CSP among comparators** for both the **volume and severity** of total crime. Total recorded crime increased by **+7.4% between 2019/20 and 2021/22** locally, highlighting that Southampton has returned to and is in some cases exceeding pre-pandemic volumes.
- 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 **remain a priority** for the Partnership: **violent crimes, sexual offences, domestic crimes**. Having featured previously as a priority, residential burglary does not score as highly given declines seen in 2021/22.
- **Repeat victimisation and repeat offending** remain issues and are potential **growing issues** in Southampton. This is because there has been a **sustained increases** in the proportion of repeat victims and offenders in recent years.
- Findings from the **2022 Southampton community safety survey** suggests that **confidence in the Partnership is declining**. The majority of respondents now disagree (63%) that *the police and other local services are successfully dealing with crime and anti-social behaviour*.
- **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 those without a disability **after dark** across all settings;
 - **70%** 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** where proportions of respondents who **did not report crimes increased**; namely **VAWG, sexual assault, stalking and harassment** and **domestic abuse**. 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 have **worsened recently**, likely as a result of the **pandemic**. However, given **recent financial pressures and economic uncertainty** **wider determinants could worsen further**.