

Draft Summary of the Crime and Disorder Strategic Assessment 2013/14



This assessment is based primarily on data sources from partner agencies, particularly Police performance data from 1st April 2013 to 31st March 2014. These include:

- Hampshire Constabulary Record Management System crime and incident data
- Southampton City Council data from:
 - Children and Families Services
 - Housing
 - Regulatory Services
 - Drug Action Team (DAT)
 - Youth Offending Service
 - Transformation and Performance (City Survey and Community Safety Survey)
- Ministry of Justice
- National Drug Treatment Management Services

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1. Southampton Safe City Partnership is responsible for reducing crime and disorder and has a statutory duty under the Police and Justice Act 2006 to meet established national minimum standards, including completion of an annual Strategic Assessment to inform the Safe City Plan.
2. Crime and anti-social behaviour rates continue to show decreases for the reporting period of 2013/14, with the exception of increases in:
 - a. Sexual violence
 - b. Domestic Violence and Abuse
 - c. Vehicle crimes – especially theft of motor vehicles
3. The City's comparative position in the Most Similar Group (MSG) of Community Safety Partnerships is not favourable: (Comparison figures are in relation to the 15 most similar cities as defined by ONS where 1 is the best)

We need to improve our comparative position for	Relative position 2011/12	Relative position 2012/13	Relative position 2013/14
All crime	14	11	12
Criminal damage	14	15	15
Violence with injury	15	14	14
Rape	14	10	11
Burglary (non-dwelling)	14	12	14
Possession of drugs	8	9	11
Vehicle Offences	9	7	9

4. This strategic assessment is an analysis providing an overview of crime and disorder issues for the City including performance against the Safe City Partnership's priorities as set out in the Partnership Plan. The strategic assessment provides the 'evidence base' for Southampton Safe City Partnership to identify priorities, objectives and targets for crime, anti-social behaviour, substance and alcohol misuse and offending behaviour to inform the Safe City Partnership Plan for 2013-14.
5. Residents feedback that has been taken into account includes the City Survey feedback (April 2014) and the community safety survey (August/ September 2014). Feedback from residents highlights the following:
 - Most people feel safe in their local area during the day (93%) but this figure falls to two in three (63%) for safety in the local area at night.
 - Two thirds of young people felt safe in Southampton. Those that felt unsafe stated, fear of bullying, attacks, drunk people on the street made them m feel unsafe.
 - Three in five (62%) agree that police and other local public services are successfully dealing with crime and anti-social behaviour in the local area.

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- The level of crime in residents' local area is widely seen as being unchanged in the last twelve months: 60% say it has stayed the same, while roughly equal numbers say it has increased or decreased (14% and 16% respectively).
- Residents identify a number of antisocial issues as being problematic in their local area, especially rubbish/litter lying around, people being drunk/rowdy in public places and groups hanging around the streets.
- Residents were unsure why the reduction of crime and anti-social behaviour has been targeted in key locations rather than the whole city.

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An overview

Types of crimes	2012/13	2013/14	% change	Trend	2013/14 target	National comparison
Priority 1: Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour in key locations						
All crimes	22,047	21,650	1.8	↓		
Violent crimes	6,022	6,046	0.4	↓		
Serious sexual violence	230	307	33	↑		21% ↑sexual violence
ASB Incidents	15,221	12,566	17.4	↓	Below 15,230 (by 5%)	6% ↓
Criminal Damage incidents	3,707	3,377	9.9	↓	Improve comparable position to 13/15	20% ↓
Dwelling Burglary	1,009	947	6	↓		
Burglary Non-Dwelling	1,290	1,255	2.8	↑		2% ↓
Robberies	313	256	18	↓		
Thefts from Motor Vehicle	1,113	1,258	13	↑		6% ↓
Thefts of Motor Vehicle	443	496	12	↑		3% ↓
Priority 2: Reduce the harm caused by drugs and alcohol						
Alcohol related and public place violence			22	↓		
Drug Related Violence	49		26.8	↓	Below 45 (by 10%)	
Alcohol related hospital admissions					2,060 (by 5%)	
Total number of assaults presentation to the Emergency Department	997	1,113	12	↑		
Total number of clients dealt with by the ICE Bus	357	308	15	↓		
Number of Test Purchases with sale of alcohol to underage persons		10/ 77				
Number of alcohol users successfully completing	34.2%	44.9%		↑		

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Types of crimes	2012/13	2013/14	% change	Trend	2013/14 target	National comparison
treatment						
Successful completion of treatment for opiate users	35.1%	52.6%		↑		In the upper quartile
% criminal justice service users who completed treatment successfully for non-opiates		60%				
% criminal justice service users who completed treatment successfully for alcohol		51.5				
Priority 3: Repeat victimisation						
DV offences	1521	1601	5	↑		
DV repeat offences	391	393				
DVA repeat attendances at MARACs	94	149		↑	Below 76 (by 20%)	
% of DVA repeat referrals (primary indicator)	19.5	24.0		↑		MSG 25% National 24%
Agency referrals for DVA	14%	22%		↑		MSG 36% National 40%
Cases per 10,000 of adult female population referred to MARAC	49.5	63.7		↑		MSG 25.5 National 27.4
Total number of referrals through PIPPA	84	222	164%	↑		
Repeat ASB Callers	121	45		↓		
Repeat Vulnerable Victims of anti-social behaviour	276	227		↓		
Reduce Re-offending						
Actual rate of re-offending cohort size –		8.14%	- 18.85% from baseline	↓		Portsmouth -5.41% Hampshire

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Types of crimes	2012/13	2013/14	% change	Trend	2013/14 target	National comparison
3,537)						-5.80%
Predicted rate of re-offending		10.03%				
Priority 5: Reduce youth offending						
Youth offending rate (cohort of 319 young people)	46.8%	46.2%	2.1%	↓	From 47% to 42% (by 5%)	
No of custodial sentences	27					
Rate per 1,000 10 – 17 population	1.79	1.12	.67	↓		
Total reoffending rate					9.4% (by 3%)	
No of FTE into the YJS	190	155	7%	↓		
Rate per 100,000 10 – 17 year olds	1,011	826		↓	925,000 per 100,000 10 – 17 year olds	

Priority 1: reducing crime and ASB in key locations

1. The key developments in 2013/14 for crimes in key locations are:
 - a. While Above Bar remains the location with the most all crimes, it has remained the same level as last year with only 10 more crime reports. However,
 - b. Bedford Place and Portland Terrace have dropped out of the top 10 list after being in the list for over 5 years as a result of effective policing approaches and coordinated multi agency working.
 - c. Increased levels of reporting in Portswood Road (23.4%), West Quay Road (18.3%) and West Quay Shopping Centre (10.9%)
 - d. Shirley High Street and Tremona Road are new on the top 10 streets (More analysis is needed as complaints about street drinking have been a focus in Shirley Tremona Road also features in the top 10 streets for ASB.

2. Police data indicates Serious Sexual Offences in Southampton during this year total 241, with 88 victims under 18. Southampton has seen an increase in Serious Sexual offences overall by 33% (77 offences). The most common relationship between the victim and offender in the under 18 category is acquaintance. An emerging trend across the Hampshire districts (including Southampton) is apparent from Police reports where girls under 18 are attending house parties and are intoxicated and an increase in offences where victims and perpetrators link using social media or the internet.

3. The main features of the top 10 streets for ASB are a strong link to convenience stores and shops and the focus in the centre of the city around the Grosvenor Road car park and the Railway Station. The top 10 streets for ASB are:
 - Bedford Place (Sainsbury Supermarket)
 - Cranbury Avenue (Two Saints Day Centre)
 - Lennox Close
 - Lordshill District Centre (Sainsbury Supermarket)
 - Hinkler Road

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- Tremona Road (Southampton General Hospital)
- Grosvenor Square (Car park)
- Southampton Central Railway Station
- Redcar Street (Sainsbury Supermarket)
- Nelson Gate (Spar Stores @ Frobisher House)
- Tebourba Way (Tesco Supermarket)

4. The highest number of ASB MARAC cases during 2013/14 took place in the month of July and Bitterne and Townhill, Thornhill and Weston areas presented the highest number of cases. These areas also had the highest number of vulnerable victims identified. The number of resolved cases have increased year on year over the three year period showing that anti-social behaviour is being addressed in a timelier manner.

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
No of ASB actions taken	1939	1556	1847
No of new/reopened ASB cases	1820	1463	1510
No of resolved ASB cases	1012	1308	1419
No of open ASB cases per 1,000 Council tenancies	24.95	28.07	14.5
<i>Housemark benchmark (annual) *</i>	<i>18.7</i>	<i>18.8</i>	<i>18.7</i>
% of residents satisfied with how ASB case dealt with	64%	78%	65%

5. Enforcement actions taken by housing shows that the total number of Notice of Seeking Possession (NOSPs) - both Introductory & Secure, reduced in the last year. This shows that addressing of anti-social behaviour is being more effective and resolutions are found before legal action is required in the form of a NOSP.

Priority 2: Reduce the harm caused by drugs and alcohol

6. Alcohol related crime and ASB:

- There is a flattening of the rate of alcohol admissions, showing a reduction of 4%
- Compared to the same period last year there is an increase of assaults presentations to ED of 12%.
- The main locations for assaults recorded at ED happen in post code S014
- There was a 20% reduction in assaults in the SO14 area (which account for 43% of all recorded assaults) compared to the same period last year.
- The busiest period for assaults remains the weekend, with men being 72% of the victims and 63% of the offenders.

7. Victim and Offender profile:

- 31 of the male victims (8%) and 21 of the female victims (15%) were under 18.
- 34% did not report the assaults to the Police and nearly 1 in 5 (18%) of female victims were assaulted by a partner/spouse of ex-partner.
- Alcohol was a factor in 61% of recorded cases.
- Since 2010/11, there has been a steady reduction in the number of clients using the services of the ICE Bus.

8. Enforcement:

- Operation Fortress arrested 381 suspects, convicted 76 people for drug related crimes and took out around £245,000 worth of drugs off the streets.
- Regulatory Services carried out 77 Test Purchases were carried out, identifying 10 premises supplying alcohol to children.

Drug and alcohol treatment:

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- Total number of service users in effective drug treatment has increased.
 - Of the 1,140 young people who received specialist drug or alcohol treatment, 81% have a planned exit from treatment and overall performance of the young people's substance misuse services was better than national averages.
 - The admission rate of young people under 18 who are admitted to hospital because they have a condition wholly related to alcohol in the 2010/11-2012/13 period is higher than the England average.
 - The total number of service users in effective treatment has continued to increase over the last recorded rolling year, especially those who are using drugs other than opiates and crack.
 - Crack cocaine remains the most widely reported secondary drug of choice with alcohol as the next most reported secondary drug of choice.
 - Successful completions for opiate and non-opiate users as well as Criminal Justice service users completed treatment successfully continue to improve steadily maintain Southampton within the top quartile range for the cluster.
 - The number of alcohol users successfully completing treatment also rose in 2013/14, from 34.2% in the baseline period to 44.9% on 2013/14.
 - However, re-presentations to treatment for opiate users and alcohol users remain high and the treatment outcome profiles show that reduced drug use, housing and employment outcomes are all within the expected ranges.
 - Overall performance by the Young Peoples substance misuse service is generally above national and comparator areas In 2013/14 the service met the majority of the local key performance indicators.
9. The broad measure considers alcohol-related conditions coded in the primary diagnosis or any secondary diagnosis positions; the narrow measure considers alcohol-related conditions coded in the primary diagnosis position or any external cause code in the secondary diagnosis positions. This broad definition shows a steep rise up until 2011/12, a rate of 2,224/100,000 population in a year, and a flattening thereafter.
10. Assaults Presentations to Southampton General ED (April 2013 to March 2014) show the total number of assaults (total number assaults presentations to ED 13/14) as 1,113. The main locations for assaults recorded at ED happen in post code S014 (225) which account for 43% of all recorded assaults. There was however a 20% (- 59) reduction in assaults in this area compared to the same period last year. There were 80 cases of assaults recorded as having an association with a pubs or clubs and over half of all recorded assaults take place between Friday night and Sunday morning. 78% of all assaults take place between 9pm and 5am.
11. Since 2010/11 the ICE bus has seen a reducing number of clients in need of its services but the percentage requiring hospital admission has remained the same for the past two years at 13%. Street Pastor volunteers have continued to offer patrols every Friday and Saturday night to offer reassurance, safety and support to those involved in the Night Time Economy (NTE). They run one patrol on Friday nights and two patrols most Saturday and since May 2013, a fortnightly patrol in the early evening on Saturdays, from 6pm to 10pm, to provide support in Hoglands Park and the surrounding areas. Their schools work continues with two schools in the city, running patrols once a week.
12. Regulatory Services worked with the police to carry out test purchasing to identify businesses supplying alcohol to children. 77 Test Purchases were carried out, identifying 10 premises supplying alcohol to children. Applications for review of the premises licence led to the suspension or revocation of the licence to supply alcohol.
13. Between May 2012 and April 2014, the Operation Fortress team arrested 381 suspects and saw 76 people convicted for drug-related crimes. More than £150,000 in assets was seized

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from criminals through the Proceeds of Crime Act and around £245,000 worth of drugs taken off the streets.

14. The total number of service users in effective treatment has continued to increase over the last recorded rolling year, especially those who are using drugs other than opiates and crack. Crack cocaine remains the most widely reported secondary drug of choice with alcohol as the next most reported secondary drug of choice. Of all those starting a new treatment episode, 86% are retained in treatment for 12 weeks and over.
15. Successful completions for opiate users and non-opiate users continues to improve steadily and allowed Southampton to remain within the top quartile for Local Authorities in the same cluster. The percentage of criminal justice service users who completed treatment successfully places Southampton within the top quartile for the cluster. However re-presentations to treatment for opiate users and alcohol users have gone up and remain high.
 - Opiate users: 29.1% (from 23.1% last rolling 12 month period)
 - Non opiate users: 3.4% (from 10.5% last rolling 12 month period)
 - Alcohol: 21.8% (from 18.4% last rolling 12 month period)
16. Overall performance by the Young Peoples substance misuse service is generally above national and comparator areas In 2013/14 the service met the majority of the local key performance indicators:
 - 1,140 young people who received specialist alcohol or drug brief interventions
 - 5,558 young people were contacted through targeted outreach
 - All young people had a wait of less than 3 weeks to start first intervention
 - 94% offered Hep B vaccination - compared to 83% nationally
 - 81% have a planned exit from treatment (i.e. successful completion) - compared to 79% nationally
 - 4% of planned exits re-presented within 6 months - compared to 6% nationally.

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Priority 3: Reduce repeat victimisation

17. The recording and monitoring of repeat victimisation is improving for some types of crimes and rise in figures may reflect better practice rather than a big increase in issues. Police figures show that the majority of reported crimes considered highest risk of 'vulnerability' have seen an increase in the last 12 month period, with the exception of hate crime and domestic violence and abuse which have seen a decrease. During this period Hampshire Police has appointed three vulnerability researchers whose role is to identify vulnerable victims and offenders. The recording and monitoring of repeat victimisation for ASB is improving for some types of crimes and rise in figures may reflect better practice rather than a big increase in issues.
18. Domestic violence accounts for around 20% of all violent crimes in the city and continues to be a significant issue for Southampton. Children who live in homes where they are exposed to violence are at increased risk of physical and emotional harm. A small number of women have been killed by a violent partner in the last 2 years. The number of cases at the Domestic Violence MARAC (Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference) is double the national average and a recent audit of children subject of a Child Protection plan defined 80% of the families as having domestic violence as a feature. 117 GP referrals were made to IRIS – a domestic abuse service linked to GP surgery's in 2013-14.
19. Peak days for domestic violence and abuse are Saturday and Sunday with an obvious decrease seen on a Wednesday. This may be due to the increased consumption of alcohol over a weekend compared with week days. The largest levels of reporting of Domestic Violence and abuse in the west of the City are seen in Shirley South with 36% and in the east of the city the largest levels occur in Bitterne South with 37.9%. The peak months for Domestic Violence are July (East) and December (West), followed by June across the city. This varies from the same period last year where the peak months were January and August.
20. Police figures show that while there is expected to be a clear correlation for areas in the city where there are domestic incidents and domestic crimes, the top 4 areas for repeat domestic crimes are not within the top 10 areas for domestic incidents and crimes.
21. Going missing from home has been identified nationally as one of the most significant factors in identifying children at risk of CSE. This is because whilst missing the child is vulnerable to becoming involved in criminality, substance misuse, homelessness and developing mental health issues. All of these factors are themselves further identified precursors to CSE. The key element of sexual exploitation is the fact the child receives something as a result of them performing sexual acts. CSE victims in Hampshire are predominantly white females with a peak age of 14-16 years.
22. There was an increase of 21% in missing person occurrences. Of the total missing person reports (1683):
 - 25% were repeat Mispers
 - Almost 2/3 of all reported Mispers were under 18, with the peak age group between 12 to 17 years.
23. Hoglands Park continues to be a favourite location for Mispers to congregate and it is still reported that older males attend the area to meet females. More recently the use of Kebab/Pizza shops is becoming more common for females to meet males, in one occurrence the males exploiting them were employees of the Pizza shop

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Priority 4: Reduce re-offending

24. The latest data from the Ministry of Justice covers the 12 month period from January 2013 to the end of December 2013. These figures show an improved position against the predicted rate of re-offending in the city during this time.

Probation Trust	Local Authority	Cohort size (combining four quarters of probation caseload data)[1]	Actual rate of re-offending	Predicted rate of re-offending	% difference from baseline[2]
Hampshire		15,577	9.51%	10.10%	-5.80%
	Hampshire	8,103	9.31%	9.54%	-2.44%
	Isle of Wight	1,225	9.63%	10.37%	-7.07%
	Portsmouth	2,413	11.07%	11.70%	-5.41%
	Southampton	3,537	8.14%	10.03%	-18.85%

25. There are a large proportion of Serious Acquisitive Crime offences which occur within Southampton West District which are committed by repeat offenders. Dwelling burglaries and vehicle crime in Shirley and Central account for a large proportion of these crimes, jewellery is an attractive commodity as items are often non-identifiable and companies such as 'Cash for Gold' make it easy to dispose of these goods.

26. Criminogenic families and a lack of family intervention can also be seen as a contributing factor, many of the offenders have family members who are also known offenders, or do not enforce school attendance or encourage them to find gainful employment resulting in a 'career' criminal lifestyle. These offenders are often arrested and charged with offences, but conviction sentences can be short and they are released back into the same community amongst fellow offenders. They are not deterred by imprisonment and almost always re-offend, despite high level intervention from the IOM team. The IOM Team proactively inform the Tasking & Coordination Directorate of problem nominals who are released and if there are any changes in their behaviour which is likely to affect their offending pattern. It is those who refuse to engage however who pose the biggest risk.

Priority 5: Reducing Youth Offending

27. Key factors for children and young people in the city include:

- a. high levels of child poverty (26.1% of the city's children living in poverty)
- b. Some marked differences in educational attainment outcomes by equality strands with socio-economic deprivation being an underlying factor.
- c. Increases in both risk of abuse and neglect and numbers of children and young people in care have risen faster than has been the case nationally or for similar authorities.

28. The re-offending data shows a reduction from the rolling cohort of the previous equivalent period by 2.1%. Although, there has been an increase in cohort size. Local analysis of re-offending by the 2012 / 13 cohort in 2013 / 14 also puts the re-offending rate at 46%, within a cohort of 319 young people. Whilst the downward trend is positive, significant improvement is still required. More analysis is required of the local data and by the next board meeting we will be in a position to be able to give real time updates. One area of exploration will be re-offending by 18 year olds in the young adult cohort as this appears high and would impact upon youth re-offending figures. The conviction level in the Priority Young People cohort is 14, in comparison to a quarterly average of 19 pre-PYP.

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29. Although the custody level has reduced in comparison to the equivalent period in the previous year, it is up slightly from the last rolling cohort, where we achieved a green RAG status. The increase is due to a high number of custodial sentences imposed in the first quarter of 13 / 14 (8). After this, the numbers reduce again.
30. The first time entrants level in Southampton is reducing and is predicted to decrease even more markedly as the impact of the joint decision making panel starts to show in the data. We know that the use of first cautions is an important indicator in respect of FTE. In 2013 / 14, prior to the panel, an average of eight first youth cautions were given by the police per month. Post panel this has reduced to 3.6; better than the target of 5.

Influencing factors

Police and Crime Commissioner Funding

31. Prior to 2012 the Home Office provided the Safe City Partnership with funding under the heading of Community Safety Fund. In 2012/13 this funding was redirected to the Police and Crime Commissioner for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. Bids were invited for this funding, which had to relate to his agreed priorities. Any organisation was allowed to bid for the funding and there was no requirement for the bidders to consult with or inform the Safe City Partnership. As a result the Safe City Partnership has not been aware of the extent of funding applications made by organisations and groups based and working in the city until the outcome of the bids were made public.

Reductions in Public Sector Spend

32. [Add details here](#)

LGA Peer Review

33. The LGA Peer Review Team were invited to make recommendations on new ways of working strategically with partners across the city, to learn from best practice and to implement changes.
34. This scope was set against the challenges of continuing to sustain effective partnership working in a climate of reduced resources and significant change. Combined with this expectations on the Partnership's services is increasing to levels that has the potential to impact on each of the Partners services if expenditure is diverted to meet the level of demand. Despite year on year reductions for well over a decade, the financial prospects look bleaker than ever.
35. The finance challenges are combined with resulting structural changes. The local police restructure and the nationally led changes to the Probation Service will both alter the partnership landscape over the next year. Whilst the continuing reductions in council funding mean the co-ordinating role the council have played over and above that of other partners may need to be scaled back. It will be important to maintain commitment from all partners to joint working through these changes.
36. A partnership Action Plan has been developed to put in place the changes the report recommended under the five headings of:
- Strategic priorities, governance and leadership
 - Improve performance
 - Youth Offending
 - Section 17

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- Golden thread