

DECISION-MAKER:	OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE		
SUBJECT:	SAFE CITY PARTNERSHIP ANNUAL REVIEW		
DATE OF DECISION:	11 JANUARY 2018		
REPORT OF:	CHAIR OF THE SAFE CITY PARTNERSHIP		
<u>CONTACT DETAILS</u>			
AUTHOR:	Name:	Superintendent Alison Heydari	Tel: 101
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STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY			
None			
BRIEF SUMMARY			
<p>This report provides the Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee (OSMC) with an update for 2017/18 on community safety in Southampton and the Safe City Partnership. It includes information on the recently completed Community Safety Strategic Needs Assessment, as well as an update on work to revise and update the Safe City Strategy. The data refers to 2016/17 as this is the latest available data for full analysis.</p>			
RECOMMENDATIONS:			
	(i)	That the Committee considers and notes this report.	
REASONS FOR REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS			
1.	The Chair requested that the OSMC receives an annual update on community safety in Southampton and the Safe City Partnership.		
ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND REJECTED			
2.	None.		
DETAIL (Including consultation carried out)			
	Background		
3.	<p>In April 2017, the Southampton Safe City Partnership and Southampton City Council agreed a three year strategy to be delivered by March 2020. Progress against this strategy is regularly assessed by the Safe City Partnership and monitored in a scorecard (appendix 1). The strategy is also reviewed annually.</p>		
4.	<p>There is a legislative requirement for the Partnership to undertake a Community Safety Strategic Needs Assessment each year. This year's Strategic Assessment has recently been completed, and provides an overview of current and future crime trends, disorder and community safety issues affecting Southampton. It will inform the annual refresh of the Safe City Strategy, and the associated Youth Justice Strategy, both of which will be presented to Cabinet and Full Council in March 2018. This report provides an</p>		

	overview of the latest available evidence and progress across a range of community safety related issues.																																				
5.	The Southampton Safe City Partnership co-ordinates multi-agency action to improve lives and foster stronger communities by reducing crime, anti-social behaviour, and the use and harm caused by drugs and alcohol throughout the city. Partners include the five statutory authorities; Hampshire Constabulary, Southampton City Council, Hampshire Fire and Rescue, Probation Services and Southampton Clinical Commissioning Group. In addition, there are representatives from the council's Youth Offending Service, Southampton Voluntary Services and the Integrated Commissioning Unit.																																				
	Reduce crime, reoffending and anti-social behaviour																																				
6.	In 2016/17, the recorded crime rate in Southampton was 121 crimes per 1,000 population. This is significantly higher than the national average of 73 per 1,000 population. It is also the highest rate amongst Southampton's comparator group of fifteen similar Community Safety partnerships, as shown below.																																				
7.	<p style="text-align: center;">Police recorded crime (excluding fraud), rate per 1,000 population: 2016/17 Southampton and comparator Community Safety Partnerships</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Location</th> <th>Rate per 1,000 Population</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>England*</td> <td>73.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Eastbourne</td> <td>76.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hillingdon</td> <td>77.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Luton</td> <td>80.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Derby</td> <td>81.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Watford</td> <td>83.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sheffield</td> <td>83.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hampshire Constabulary</td> <td>85.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hounslow</td> <td>85.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Slough</td> <td>86.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brighton & Hove</td> <td>89.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reading</td> <td>90.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cardiff</td> <td>98.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Northampton</td> <td>99.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bristol</td> <td>119.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Portsmouth</td> <td>120.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Southampton</td> <td>121.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Rate per 1,000 Population</p> <p>Sources: Police Recorded Crime, The Home Office. Mid-Year Population Estimates, The Office for National Statistics * The England figure quoted is an aggregate of all English CSP ** Data not available</p>	Location	Rate per 1,000 Population	England*	73.4	Eastbourne	76.2	Hillingdon	77.1	Luton	80.5	Derby	81.1	Watford	83.2	Sheffield	83.5	Hampshire Constabulary	85.2	Hounslow	85.7	Slough	86.2	Brighton & Hove	89.6	Reading	90.6	Cardiff	98.6	Northampton	99.9	Bristol	119.3	Portsmouth	120.6	Southampton	121.5
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8.	Hampshire and IOW Constabulary recorded a 10.7% increase in recorded crime in Southampton in 2016/17. This compares to a 10% increase recorded nationally and a 19% increase recorded in 2015/16. Previous increases in crime in 2014/15 and 2015/16 are likely to have been driven by changes in recording and reporting practices following the publication of the HMIC findings in November 2014. However, changes to crime integrity data have now been in place for over 2 years, suggesting the recorded rise in crime this year is likely to reflect, at least in part, a true increase in crime levels.																																				
9.	This conclusion is reinforced by a rise in calls for service, as 999 calls are up 6.7% over the previous year's figures, and the volume of 101 calls as risen by 1.3% during the same period. Hampshire and IOW Constabulary attribute some of this to improved confidence and reporting by victims, and an increase																																				

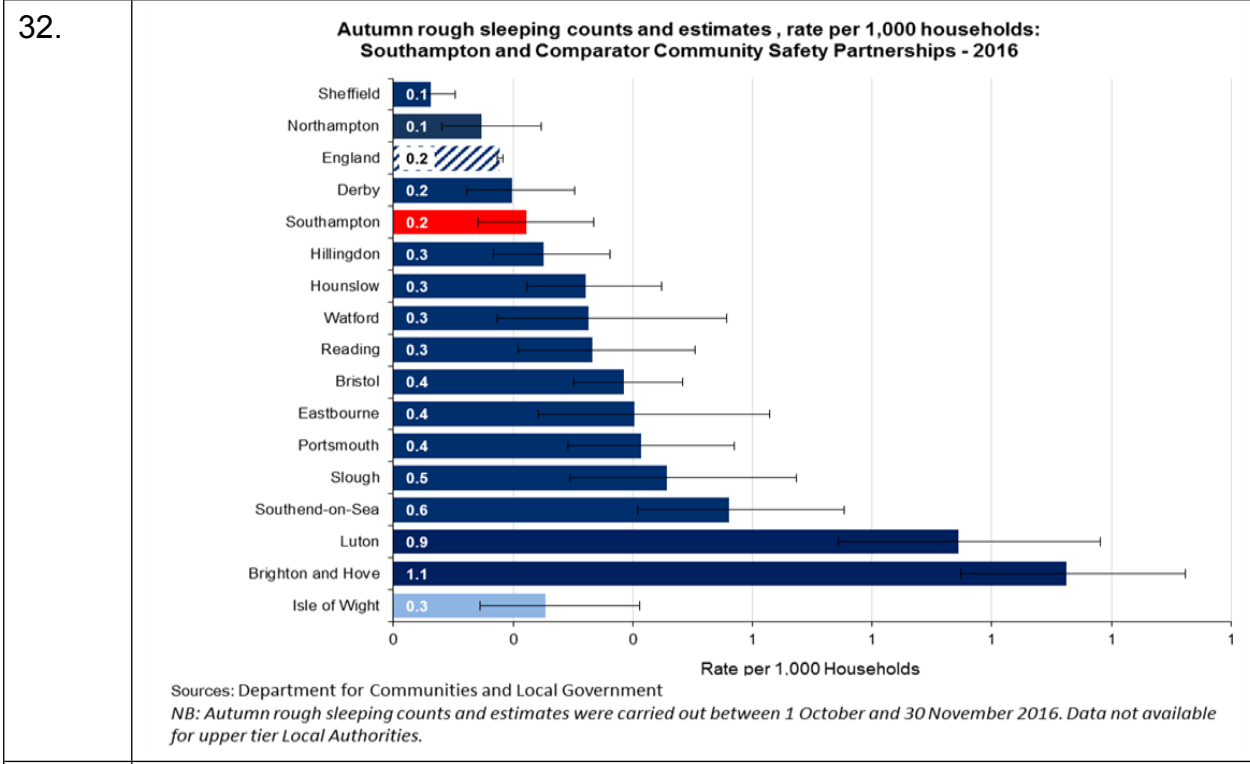
	in reporting of historical offences. They also note that increasing crime levels are set against both a reduction in resource and the increasing demand from high risk priority areas.																																																																																																		
10.	The figure below illustrates the changes in reported crime by type of offence, as well as the percentage change since last year. The rise in recorded crime in Southampton appears to be driven by increases in all types of crimes, with the exception of theft of a motor vehicle and threats to kill. The biggest increases relate to drug related violence, gun crime, serious sexual offences, robbery and missing persons.																																																																																																		
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12.	Crime levels have increased across almost all wards, with the highest crime rates being seen in Bevois and Bargate, due to associations with the night-time economy. Higher levels of crime and antisocial behaviour are also seen in Shirley, Millbrook, Redbridge and Bitterne. The tables at pages 55 and 56 of the Safe City Strategy Assessment (link in background documents) detail crime levels by ward and type.																																																																																																		
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13.	The Southampton Community Safety survey was carried out in August and September 2017 to get the views of people living, studying and working in the city on community safety issues. The survey was conducted through an online survey and targeted community engagement; a total of 836 responses were received. It should be noted that due to the self-selecting nature of an online survey, responses may be more likely from individuals with a view on, or interest in community safety issues. Therefore, these results are not comparable with the results of the City Survey, which were reported in last																																																																																																		

	year's assessment. Instead, comparisons are made with the Southampton Community Safety Survey 2015, which used a similar methodology to the 2017 survey.
14.	The survey demonstrates that resident perceptions of crime have increased. Respondents were asked to compare how safe they felt now and 3 years ago. In 2017, 76% felt safe during the day, compared with 85% in 2015. 42% reported they felt safe after dark in 2017, compared with 52% in 2015. This is worse compared to the national average, as analysis of the Local Government Association data shows that, nationally, 94% of people feel safe during the day and 78% of people feel safe after dark.
15.	Respondents were also asked about their perceptions of the level of crime in their local area. Only 3% believed that crime levels have decreased, whilst 40% felt it had increased and 14% believed it had increased significantly. Around 43% believed that crime levels in their local area had remained the same.
16.	Residents were asked of the extent to which they felt various problems were an issue in Southampton. Responses highlighted that residents felt the biggest problems included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begging in the street (36%) • Rough sleeping (33%) • Rubbish or litter lying around (33%) • People using or dealing drugs (31%) • Groups hanging around the streets (26%).
17.	Only 17.4% of respondents agreed that the Police and local public services are successfully dealing with crime and anti-social behaviour in the local area. This is a drop on previously reported figures; in the 2015 survey, nearly 35% agreed that the Police and local authority are successfully dealing with crime and antisocial behaviour.
	Offender Profiles
18.	Around 7,876 offenders were identified from Police systems as having been prosecuted for offences that occurred in Southampton during 2016/17; these offenders were responsible for 14,350 of the 30,883 crimes committed in the city during the period (46.5%). Using this data, we are able to profile offenders in the city, although it should be emphasised that this only relates to known offenders who were caught for their offences (47% of total recorded crime).
19.	The majority of known offenders (69%) committed only one offence per year. This is similar to the proportion recorded for the previous year (71%). However, offenders committing a single offence only account for 37.7% of recorded crime where an offender was identified. Those committing two or more offences were responsible for the majority (62.4%) of recorded crime in the city in 2016/17; this is an increase from the 58.3% recorded in 2015/16, suggesting that reoffending is a growing problem.
20.	Criminogenic needs, such as drug and alcohol misuse, accommodation, emotional wellbeing, relationships, education and employment directly relate to the likelihood of an individual re-offending. Relationships were an issue for 73.7% of National Probation Service (NPS) supervised offenders and 50.6%

	of Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC) supervised offenders. Emotional wellbeing was an issue for 52.6% of NPS supervised offenders and 39.4% of CRC supervised offenders. Alcohol misuse was an issue for 49% of those supervised by the NPS and 40.5% of those supervised by the CRC.
21.	To reduce the rate of offending, the NPS and CRC have been working to improve outcomes for offenders through access to substance misuse rehabilitation, employment training and education opportunities. Early work is underway between CRC, the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) and commissioners to ensure offenders have adequate access to local mental health services, particularly around personality disorders and counselling / psychotherapeutic interventions.
	Young People at Risk and Youth Offending
22.	The number of first-time entrants (FTE) into the youth justice system in Southampton is falling. Between 2014/15 and 2015/16* there was a 18% reduction which is mainly due to the Joint Decision Making Panel, a joint scheme that the council's Youth Offending Service developed with Hampshire Constabulary to divert young people from the criminal justice system and to engage them in robust early help intervention. The success of the Joint Decision Making Panel has been key to reducing rates of FTEs, as has the Youth Offending Service's (YOS) alignment locally within the Early Help Service which gives support to families in the early years of a child's life or as family problems begin to develop. * Figures for 2016/17 not yet available
23.	Youth offenders in custody are also reducing, with a rate of 0.49 per 1,000 population but remain high compared to a national rate of 0.36 per 1,000 population. In order to address the high custody rates, the YOS, in partnership with the local Youth Bench, Hampshire YOS and Her Majesty's Courts and Tribunal Service (HMCTS), have introduced a deferred sentence strategy, with a view to a planned deferment of sentencing for young people at risk of custody in order to ensure all avenues of support and intervention have been tried.
24.	Youth reoffending in Southampton is currently 38.2%, above the national average of 37.7%. Although Southampton has one of the lowest juvenile re-offending rates amongst its comparator areas, it is amongst the highest for the average number of re-offences per reoffender, which has seen an increase from last year. However, it should be noted that in real terms, the number of reoffenders has fallen from 115 to 96 over the same period.
25.	The City has set an ambitious target to become a Restorative (Child Friendly) City and launched its Restorative Charter on 24 November 2017, with input from Safe City representatives, the Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB) and the Police and Crime Commissioner. Restorative practices are used successfully to build relationships and improve communication, whilst reducing the harm caused by conflict or disagreement.
26.	The Youth Offending Service works collaboratively with partners to ensure that there are strong pathways of support for young offenders and their families. This is reflected in Southampton's Youth Justice Strategy as well as a number of other key actions which have been implemented to prevent the

	<p>amount of young people offending and falling through the justice system. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting a restorative approach by working with partners and schools to deliver prevention and early help support. • Continuing differed sentencing pilot to reduce the number of young people in custody. • Targeting high risk and high need offenders in the city and directing resources where it is need the most. • Families Matter is the local name given to the national Troubled Families Programme; it works with families experiencing multiple and complex problem.
	Antisocial behaviour (ASB)
27.	Recorded levels of ASB in Southampton have increased by nearly 4% in 2016/17 compared with 2015/16, a rate of approximately 44 incidents per 1,000 resident population. This is in contrast with the national picture where recorded incidents of ASB fell by 1% compared with the previous year.
28.	There have been a number of initiatives over the past year aimed at reducing ASB with a focus on youth engagement and diversion. Examples include Driving Futures and Hampshire Police Cop Car project; a 10-week challenge, which sees 11-16 year olds who are facing difficulties in the normal school system working as part of a team and building their confidence. Hampshire Constabulary has also linked with local radio station, Unity 101, and local schools to run competitions and events. Hampshire Constabulary also have a good working relationship with police cadets and junior PCSOs who are invaluable in modelling behaviour within their peer group.
	Hate Crimes
29.	There were 574 incidents of hate crime recorded by the Police in 2016/17. This represents an increase of over 16% on the 492 hate crimes reported in 2015/16 and a 30% increase on 2014/15. Hate crimes could be increasing due to victims' confidence in reporting them, as well as how the police chose to categorise incidents. Nationally, there was an increase in recorded hate crime around the time of the EU referendum; the number of racially or religiously aggravated offences in England and Wales recorded by the police in July 2016 was 41% higher than the number recorded in July 2015.
30.	Agencies in Southampton are working with local communities to give victims of hate crime the confidence to report incidents, and ensure this crime data is monitored to identify trends. In addition to already existing Hate Crime resources, work started in 2017 to develop a community network of third party reporting centres in the city, with the aim of providing trusted and safe venues for members of the public to go to and discuss matters related to Hate Crime that may be of concern to them, in one form or another, directly or indirectly. 15 centres have been set up so far in locations around the city.
	Street begging and rough sleeping
31.	In the 2017 Southampton Community Safety Survey, 58% of respondents said that begging in the street was an issue and 56% said the same about rough sleeping. The formal annual count of the number of rough sleepers in

Autumn 2016 showed that Southampton had 0.2 rough sleepers per 1000 households which is the same as the national average. In addition to the annual count, regular local counts are conducted. The average number of rough sleepers for 2016/17 was 19 with an overall upwards trend since 2011/12. Whilst numbers of rough sleepers have increased in Southampton, the same can be said across the country, and local rates of rough sleepers are far lower when compared to our statistical neighbours.

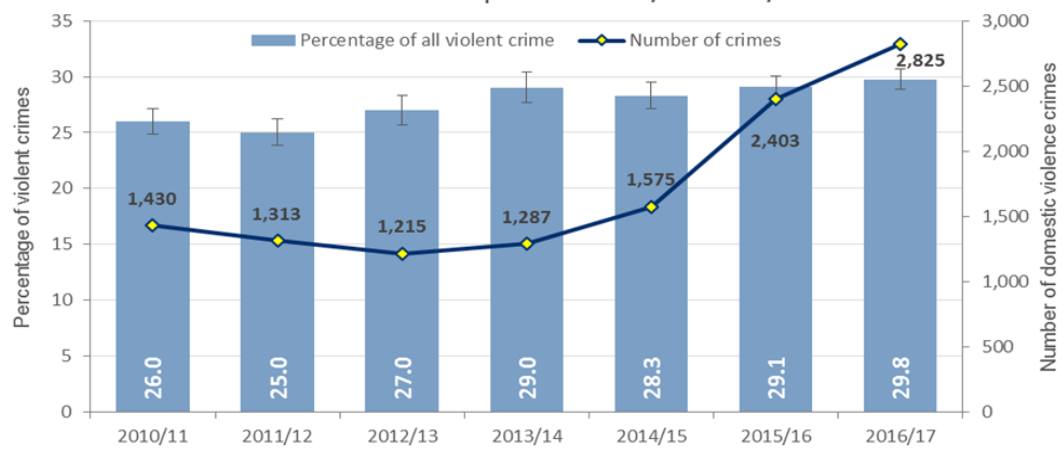


33. Southampton City Council and Hampshire Constabulary have undertaken a significant amount of work in the last year to address rough sleeping issues in the city, balancing delivering support for vulnerable people with enforcement to ensure that residents and visitors to the city are safe and protected from antisocial behaviour.

34. In terms of street begging, a significant amount of work has been undertaken with networks to identify vulnerable individuals and provide support. Operation Bulkhead has also been established to enable enforcement relating to any consistent or aggressive street begging by issuing section 35 Dispersal Notices under the Antisocial Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014. So far, this has resulted in a significant reduction in begging and related antisocial behaviour within Southampton. Positive feedback has been received by partners, businesses and members of the public.

35. A pilot scheme by the City Council to lock down multi-story car parks (MSCP) at night, which have been heavily affected by rough sleeping, begging and associated antisocial behaviour, has been implemented in Grosvenor Square MSCP. A security company has been contracted to carry out a sweep of the car park and ensure that the shutters are closed every evening to prevent people sleeping rough there. Following the successful pilot in Grosvenor Square MSCP the night-time shutdown is being rolled out across other city MSCP's. Since the lockdown of the Grosvenor MSCP, the use of the car park

	<p>by the public has increased. Additional cleaning staff have also been employed to clean the car parks and regular operations by community safety officers, cleansing staff and Police are conducted to alleviate car parks and other public areas of encampments and any associated drug related litter. Finally two new fulltime uniformed City Welfare Officers have been employed to regularly patrol the city to deal with begging and rough sleeping in the city. These officers provide a link to all other agencies dealing with beggars and rough sleepers to coordinate action to keep our city clean and safe while at the same time ensuring that those in need of support are signposted to relevant services.</p>
36.	<p>A Street Begging Working Group has been set up to manage the level of street begging and homelessness in the city. Regular updates are provided by the police and the local authority in order to reduce begging activity and a related antisocial behaviours.</p>
	<p>Reduce the harm caused by drugs and alcohol</p>
37.	<p>Drugs and alcohol continue to be a contributory factor to the rate of offending in Southampton. In Southampton, just over 2,300 offences were recorded by the Police as being affected by alcohol in 2016/17 which is a 6.4% increase compared to last year. Alcohol related violent crime in Southampton has also increased by 8.3% from the previous year and this is significantly higher in the city centre where licenced premises are highly concentrated.</p>
38.	<p>The Southampton Alcohol Strategy 2017-2020 was developed by the Health and Wellbeing Board who lead on its implementation to ensure that alcohol is enjoyed responsibly in the city. The vision recognises that alcohol plays an important role in many people's social lives and can contribute positively to the economy and culture of the city. However, it is also a casual factor in more than 60 medical conditions and links to domestic violence and abuse, antisocial behaviour and crime and disorder. The Strategy seeks to reduce alcohol related crime, disorder and violence and raise awareness of the effects of alcohol, while promoting a dynamic and responsible city culture. Actions in the strategy include public campaigns, expanding the preventative and treatment role of the NHS and continuing licensing and enforcement.</p>
39.	<p>Southampton has a significantly higher rate of drug-related deaths than the England average, and this is continuing to increase. From 2014-2016, the rate of drug related deaths in Southampton was 6.2 per 100,000 population compared to England which was 4.2. In terms of drug related offences committed in Southampton, a total of 722 offences were committed in 2016/17, a rise of 2% on the previous year. This represents a rate of nearly three offences per 1,000 resident population; significantly higher than the rate recorded nationally of 2 offences per 1000 population.</p>
40.	<p>The Southampton Drug Strategy 2017 – 2020, developed by the Police and the City Council, has been developed in the last year and takes a proactive approach to engagement and raising awareness of drug related risks, prevention and treatment. This aims to reduce drug related deaths, crime disruption and antisocial behaviour to prevent vulnerable people becoming either a victim or a perpetrator. The Safe City Partnership will continue to monitor and implement its strategy to ensure that issues that arise with regard to drugs in the city are informed and dealt with quickly and professionally.</p>

41.	<p>Southampton City Council are also a member of a collaborative project with Public Health England, the Integrated Commissioning Unit and other local authorities across the South East to share good practice in reducing drug-related deaths. The Southampton Drug and Alcohol Partnership (SDARP) continues to work jointly to provide effective drug treatment and to support service users of all ages to change their lifestyles. Successful completions have proved variable in the last reporting period but are currently starting to improve.</p>																								
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42.	<p>Domestic Violence and Abuse (DVA) continues to be an issue and is increasing at a higher rate than all other violent crimes. Since 2014/2015, Southampton's domestic crime rates have steadily increased each year, by 18% between 2015/16 and 2016/17. The percentage of violent crimes that are domestic related was 29.8% in 2016/17. Hampshire Constabulary report that this increase is likely to be attributed, at least in part, to both improvements in recording practices and an increase in domestic abuse reporting.</p>																								
43.	<p style="text-align: center;">Number of domestic violence crimes, with and without injury, as a percentage of all violent crime: Southampton trend: 2010/11 to 2016/17</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="359 907 1428 1355"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Percentage of all violent crime</th> <th>Number of crimes</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2010/11</td> <td>26.0</td> <td>1,430</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011/12</td> <td>25.0</td> <td>1,313</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012/13</td> <td>27.0</td> <td>1,215</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013/14</td> <td>29.0</td> <td>1,287</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014/15</td> <td>28.3</td> <td>1,575</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015/16</td> <td>29.1</td> <td>2,403</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016/17</td> <td>29.8</td> <td>2,825</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Hampshire Constabulary</p>	Year	Percentage of all violent crime	Number of crimes	2010/11	26.0	1,430	2011/12	25.0	1,313	2012/13	27.0	1,215	2013/14	29.0	1,287	2014/15	28.3	1,575	2015/16	29.1	2,403	2016/17	29.8	2,825
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44.	<p>In June 2016, Southampton's Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) was incorporated into the MASH, the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub. MASH serves as a front-door for referrals about children with a safeguarding concern and this has significantly streamlined and improved risk assessment of vulnerable children. MASH introduced a daily response to all High Risk Domestic Abuse cases, (previously HRDA cases were heard at the two weekly MARAC meetings). This multi-agency meeting discusses the risks, vulnerabilities and protective factors for the whole family, with a view to developing a plan of safety for victims and children whilst holding the perpetrators to account. This change in response to HRDA cases has led to a decrease in the number of cases now heard at MARAC which now only sees the most complex cases.</p>																								
45.	<p>Recording of high risk domestic abuse cases in the city has changed, with the introduction of HRDA meetings being used in place of MARAC. Therefore, MARAC data is no longer comparable to other areas, meaning benchmarking has not been possible in this assessment. For the first 12 months that HRDA was operational (Q2 2016/17 to Q1 2017/18), 853 cases were seen by HRDA</p>																								

	<p>and 75% of HRDA referrals come from the police. The HRDA data shows a slightly younger demographic than the police data, with the majority of victims being in the 20-29 age group (38%). There is also a higher proportion of females being seen through HRDA (92%). As an indication as to how the MARAC case load has changed, in 2015/16 a total of 720 cases were heard by MARAC compared to just 99 cases during 2016/17. 69% of all rape/sexual abuse referrals are for incidents that happened over a year ago, supporting the Hampshire Constabulary Strategic Assessments' assertion that more people are coming forward to report historic crimes.</p>
46.	<p>The Southampton Against Domestic & Sexual Abuse Multi Agency Strategy 2017-20 was approved by the Safe City Partnership in June 2017, and focuses on the themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victim and survivor-centred approach • Prevention and early intervention • Children and young people at the heart of our response • Focus on perpetrators • Engaged, involved and empowered communities <p>The implementation and delivery of the strategy is monitored by the Domestic and Sexual Abuse Strategic group, reporting to the Safe City Partnership.</p>
	<p>Sexual offences</p>
47.	<p>Southampton continues to have a significantly higher Police recorded rate of sexual offences per 1,000 resident population than England (sexual offences include rape, sexual assault and unlawful sexual activity). In 2016/17, Southampton recorded the second highest rate amongst its group of fifteen most similar comparator community safety partnerships), with a rate of 3.6 offences recorded per 1,000 population. This is significantly higher than every other CSP in the group, with the exception of Portsmouth and Northampton.</p>
48.	<p>An overall increase in the willingness of victims to come forward and report these crimes to the police, as well as an increase in historic reporting, has likely attributed to this upward trend. The positive publicity of the dedicated Police operations set up to investigate these is likely to have an ongoing influence on victims' willingness to come forward to report both recent and non-recent offences.</p>
49.	<p>The Partnership has developed a number of strategies and action plans to reduce the level of domestic violence and sexual abuse in Southampton. The current position is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Southampton Against Domestic and Sexual Abuse Multi-Agency Strategy 2017-20 was developed by the Partnership to address the rising reports of rape and serious sexual offences across the city, focused on prevention, education and enforcement. • The Western Sexual Crime Action Plan 2015-2017 is in place to tackle sexual crime under four main headings: Pursue, Prevent, Protect, and Prepare. • Implementation and monitoring of the domestic abuse improvement plan which is led by the Serious Sexual Offences Reduction Group. • Ensuring there are appropriate referral routes in place to programmes from perpetrators of domestic violence and abuse by the NPS and CRC.

	Key Vulnerable Groups
50.	Missing, Exploited and Trafficked (MET) children and young people is a growing area of concern in Southampton and the UK generally. The MET Sub Group of the Local Southampton Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB) review performance on a quarterly basis at each of its meetings. Barnardo's deliver a return 'safe and well' service for Southampton children and young people. The number of missing reports received by Barnardo's in 2016/17 was 535 compared to 381 in 2015/16. In contrast the total number of young people in Southampton known by Barnardo's to be at risk of sexual exploitation has reduced from 149 in 2015/16 to 118 in 2016/17.
51.	The Care Act 2014 gives local authorities statutory responsibilities to safeguard vulnerable adults. Cuckooing is a term used to describe a situation where a perpetrator befriends a vulnerable person and then takes over their home for criminal purposes. This is often linked to drug crime but has been linked to other offences. Analysis of intelligence identifies the victim profile as being vulnerable adults, with slightly more women than men identified. Victims of cuckooing tend to be older than their aggressor; the youngest victim identified in this period was 29, however, the majority were between 40 and 50 years. The force recommend that in-depth analysis of their vulnerable victim base take place in 2017/18 to better understand the scale of this threat.
52.	In April 2016, multi-agency statutory guidance on Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) was published by the Home Office. This guidance set out the responsibilities of those involved in safeguarding and supporting women and girls affected by FGM. 'Tackling FGM In Hampshire: A Partnership Approach' produced by the Hampshire Safeguarding Children's Board and Hampshire Adult Safeguarding Board in October 2016 tailors this guidance to provide a specific strategy for Hampshire.
53.	The Prevent Working Group, established in 2016 includes a range of partners from across the city (including both partners with a statutory Prevent responsibility and other non-statutory organisations). The Working Group is responsible for developing and monitoring an action plan to deliver Prevent in the city and reduce the risks of radicalisation. The Southampton Prevent Working Group works closely with neighbouring authorities in Hampshire, Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight to ensure a joined up regional approach.
54.	Across Hampshire and IOW, arrests have risen in relation to Modern Day Slavery. The Police have been working in Partnership with other organisations on operations to disrupt MDS networks. The work to enhance info sharing is ongoing.
	Refreshing the Safe City Strategy
55.	The Southampton Safe City Strategy 2017 - 2020 will be refreshed in March 2018, taking into account progress over the previous year and evidence gathered as part of the Strategic Assessment.
56.	The current Safe City Strategy focuses on 4 priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce crime, reoffending and antisocial behaviour. • Reduce the harm caused by drugs and alcohol. • Protecting vulnerable people. • Reduce youth crime.

57.	The evidence from the Safe City Strategic Assessment demonstrates that these priorities continue to be key issues for the city. Officers are working with Hampshire Constabulary, Hampshire Fire and Rescue and other stakeholders to review and update the actions and measures in order to address the key issues highlighted by the Strategic Assessment. Revised versions of the Safe City Strategy and the associated Youth Justice Strategy will be presented to Cabinet and Council in March 2018.	
RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS		
<u>Capital/Revenue</u>		
58.	No implications at this stage.	
<u>Property/Other</u>		
59.	No implications at this stage.	
LEGAL IMPLICATIONS		
<u>Statutory power to undertake proposals in the report:</u>		
60.	The Police and Justice Act 2006 empowers overview and scrutiny committees to scrutinise Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships, and the partners who comprise it, insofar as their activities relate to the partnership, at least once a year.	
<u>Other Legal Implications:</u>		
61.	None	
RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS		
62.	Risk to be reflected in the revised Safe City Strategy.	
POLICY FRAMEWORK IMPLICATIONS		
63.	These will be defined as the work progresses.	
KEY DECISION		No
WARDS/COMMUNITIES AFFECTED:		None directly as a result of this report
<u>SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION</u>		
Appendices		
1.	Safe City Partnership scorecard	
Documents In Members' Rooms		
1.	None	
Equality Impact Assessment		
Do the implications/subject of the report require an Equality and Safety Impact Assessments (ESIA) to be carried out.		No
Privacy Impact Assessment		
Do the implications/subject of the report require a Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) to be carried out.		No

Other Background Documents**Equality Impact Assessment and Other Background documents available for inspection at:**

Title of Background Paper(s)	Relevant Paragraph of the Access to Information Procedure Rules / Schedule 12A allowing document to be Exempt/Confidential (if applicable)
1.	Safe City Strategic Assessment: http://www.publichealth.southampton.gov.uk/images/safe-city-strategic-assessment-2016-17-final.pdf