

DECISION-MAKER:		OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE		
SUBJECT:		SAFE CITY PARTNERSHIP ANNUAL REVIEW		
DATE OF DECISION:		10 JANUARY 2019		
REPORT OF:		CHAIR OF THE SAFE CITY PARTNERSHIP		
<u>CONTACT DETAILS</u>				
AUTHOR:	Name:	Superintendent Alison Heydari	Tel:	101
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Director	Name:	Mike Harris	Tel:	023 8083 2882
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STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY

None

BRIEF SUMMARY

This report provides the Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee (OSMC) with an update for 2018/19 on community safety in Southampton and the work of 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 the 2017/18 period as this is the latest full year data available for analysis.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

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| (i) | That the Committee considers and notes this report. |
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REASONS FOR REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS

- | | |
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| 1. | The Chair requested that the OSMC receives an annual update on community safety in Southampton and the work of the Safe City Partnership. |
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ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND REJECTED

- | | |
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| 2. | None |
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DETAIL (Including consultation carried out)

Background

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| 3. | 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. |
| 4. | 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. This report provides an 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 activity to improve lives and foster stronger communities by reducing crime, anti-social |

	<p>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 Service, Probation Services and Southampton Clinical Commissioning Group. In addition, there are representatives from the council's Youth Offending Service, Southampton Voluntary Services, Go! Southampton and the Integrated Commissioning Unit.</p>																																				
	<p>Overall Crime</p>																																				
6.	<p>In 2017/18, the recorded crime rate in Southampton was 125.2 crimes per 1,000 population. This is significantly higher than the national average of 82.4 per 1,000 population. However, Southampton no longer has highest overall crime rate amongst its comparator group of fifteen similar Community Safety partnerships, as shown below.</p>																																				
7.	<p>Police recorded crime (excluding fraud), rate per 1,000 population: 2017/18 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>Derby</td><td>80.2</td></tr> <tr><td>Hampshire Constabulary</td><td>80.6</td></tr> <tr><td>England*</td><td>82.4</td></tr> <tr><td>Gloucester</td><td>82.8</td></tr> <tr><td>Eastbourne</td><td>84.9</td></tr> <tr><td>Plymouth</td><td>87.3</td></tr> <tr><td>Luton</td><td>87.6</td></tr> <tr><td>Slough</td><td>88.9</td></tr> <tr><td>Hounslow</td><td>92.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Reading</td><td>97.1</td></tr> <tr><td>Northampton</td><td>99.9</td></tr> <tr><td>Cardiff</td><td>103.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Bristol</td><td>122.6</td></tr> <tr><td>Leeds</td><td>123.1</td></tr> <tr><td>Southampton</td><td>125.2</td></tr> <tr><td>Portsmouth</td><td>130.9</td></tr> <tr><td>Newcastle</td><td>137.4</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>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</p>	Location	Rate per 1,000 Population	Derby	80.2	Hampshire Constabulary	80.6	England*	82.4	Gloucester	82.8	Eastbourne	84.9	Plymouth	87.3	Luton	87.6	Slough	88.9	Hounslow	92.5	Reading	97.1	Northampton	99.9	Cardiff	103.5	Bristol	122.6	Leeds	123.1	Southampton	125.2	Portsmouth	130.9	Newcastle	137.4
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8.	<p>Hampshire and IOW Constabulary recorded a 2.3% increase in crime in Southampton in 2017/18. This compares to a 6% increase recorded across the whole of Hampshire, and a 12.8% increase nationally. It is the fourth successive year that overall recorded crime has increased in Southampton, albeit at a much slower rate in 2017/18 compared to 2016/17, when there was a 10.7% increase.</p>																																				
9.	<p>Previous increases in crime, especially in 2014/15 and 2015/16, are likely to have been driven at least in part by changes in recording and reporting practices by Hampshire Constabulary following the publication of the HMIC Inquiry findings in November 2014. However, changes to crime data integrity</p>																																				

	have now been in place for over 3 years, suggesting data from 2017/18 should be comparable with 2016/17 and 2015/16. Therefore, similar to last year, the recorded rise in crime in 2017/18 is likely to reflect, at least in part, a true increase in crime levels.																																																																																																																			
10.	The conclusion that there has been an increase in actual crime levels is reinforced by a 5.4% rise in 999 calls, together with an increased perception amongst residents that crime levels have increased in the last year as reported in the City Survey 2018. In contrast there was a 1.5% decrease in 101 calls during 2017/18. However, Hampshire Constabulary suggest that this may be explained by a reduction in abandoned calls (failure demand).																																																																																																																			
11.	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 crime, with the exception of burglary (both residential and non-residential), vehicle offences, drug offences and threats to kill.																																																																																																																			
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13.	<p>In terms of crime distribution, total recorded crime has increased in 9 wards and fallen in 7 wards. The wards with increases are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coxford – 16% (167 crimes) • Swaythling – 12.0% (135 crimes) • Portswood – 7.6% (102 crimes) • Harefield – 7.4% (91 crimes) • Bargate – 7.1% (441 crimes) • Bassett – 6.0% (50 crimes) • Peartree – 5.6% (78 crimes) • Bevois – 0.8% (27 crimes) • Bitterne Park – 0.3% (3 crimes). <p>The largest decreases were seen in Bitterne (5.9%) and Sholing (5.6%). There were smaller declines in Freemantle (3.4%), Millbrook (3.4%), Redbridge (0.6%), Shirley (0.4%) and Woolston (0.4%).</p>																																																																																																																			

	Burglary
14.	A new classification of burglary offences was introduced in April 2017 which identifies all burglary offences as either “residential” or “non-residential”. This differs from the old system of classification in which offences were either “dwelling” or “non-dwelling”. Residential burglary includes all buildings or parts of buildings that are within the boundary of, or form part of a dwelling including sheds, garages and outhouses. Previously, burglaries from sheds, detached garages and outhouses were classified as “non-dwelling” offences. Consequently it is only possible to make meaningful comparisons with previous years as regards total burglaries recorded.
15.	The total number of burglaries reported in Southampton fell by 14% in 2017/18 (2988 in 2016/17 to 2568), compared to a national increase of 6%. Southampton now has a dedicated residential burglary team, and a Hampshire-wide Residential Burglary Strategy 2018-2020, which is a Police led strategy, was agreed in November 2017, with progress being made towards its implementation in the second half of 2017/18. Owners have been allocated to specific parts of the plan and area forums, which Southampton contributes to, have been set up to track local delivery.
Alcohol-affected Offences	
16.	In Southampton, 2,492 offences were recorded by the Police as being affected by alcohol in 2017/18, an increase of 8.2% on the previous year. This follows a 6.4% increase recorded in 2016/17. The largest increase was seen in alcohol-affected violent crime, which rose by 14.3% in the last year. Some of these increases may be due to improvements in recording by the Police, but are also thought to be associated with a rise in the retail theft of alcohol. In addition, the Police is beginning to identify further links with domestic incidents and sexual offences which will cause more crimes to be highlighted.
17.	Particularly large increases in alcohol-affected crime occurred in Shirley (44%, 49 offences) and Peartree (81%, 59 offences), although these areas still experience much lower rates than the prime night-time economy areas of Bargate (26.6 offences per 1000 population) and Bevois (24.5 offences per 1000 population).
18.	An Alcohol Strategy was agreed by Health and Wellbeing Board in March 2017. Implementation leads were identified for each theme (Safe, Healthy, and Vibrant – relating to the night time economy) and are working to deliver the strategy, including the recommissioning of specialist substance misuse services. An annual report on the implementation of the Alcohol Strategy will be presented to a joint meeting of the Health and Wellbeing Board and Safe City partnership in Spring 2019.
Anti-social behaviour	
19.	There has been a 3.4% increase in the number of recorded anti-social behaviour offences in 2017/18, following a 3.6% increase recorded in the previous 12 months. Anti-social behaviour continues to be a priority for neighbourhood policing teams across the city, and Police Inspectors are engaging with their communities including hosting and attending community engagement events.
20.	The council’s City Wardens work with Police to address anti-social behaviour across the city, including joint patrols with police and targeting fly tipping incidences amongst other forms of anti-social behaviour. City Warden patrols initially focused on the city centre but have extended to district centres in

	2018. The council also works engages with communities to address anti-social behaviour through Community Tasking Coordination Groups.
	Hate Crime
21.	A total of 707 hate crimes were recorded by Police in Southampton in 2017/18; an increase of 25% on the previous year. In the same period, national figures show an increase of 17%. The majority of hate crimes in Southampton were race hate crimes (77%), 15% were sexual orientation related, 5% were religious hate crimes, 5% were disability related and 2% were gender identity related.
22.	The Safe City Partnership have been activity involved in the development of the Third Party Hate Crime Reporting Network, and supported the Southampton Love Don't Hate campaign in Hate Crime Week (October 2018).
	Sexual Offences
23.	Recorded sexual offences have increased in 2017/18, with the number of recorded rapes increasing by 24% (396 in total) and all sexual offences by 14% (1,035 in total). Southampton has the second highest rate of sexual offences amongst comparator areas.
24.	Hampshire Constabulary attribute the increases in part to improved recording by Police, increased confidence in reporting and raised awareness of the public in terms of reporting cases. Nonetheless, the recent increase in sexual offences, and rapes in particular, is of concern. This is especially the case as the 2017 Crime Survey for England and Wales showed that, nationally, around 5 in 6 victims did not report their experiences to the Police, indicating these crimes remain significantly under-reported. A deep dive analysis into the increase in serious sexual offences is planned by the Constabulary and likely to get underway in January 2019.
25.	Non-recent sexual offences represent an increasing proportion of recorded sexual offence crimes. In 2017/18, 28% of serious sexual offences including rape were non-recent compared to 26% in 2016/17, while 33% of rape offences were non-recent compared to 29% in 2016/17. The percentage of rapes reported within 28 days has remained broadly level over the two years, at around 44%. These figures equate to a rate of increase in non-recent rapes of 38% (36 crimes), in contrast to a 20% increase in recent rapes (29 crimes).
	Domestic violence
26.	Violent crimes flagged as domestic increased by 7% in the last 12 months, to 3,031 recorded offences. However, the number of arrests for domestic violence rose at a faster rate of 63%, from its recent low of 787 arrests in 2016/17, to 1,279 arrests in 2017/18. The proportion of alleged offenders who were then charged has also increased slightly, from 34.2% to 37.5%. This is largely the result of positive action by the Police to increase the arrest rate, with greater scrutiny of cases and a review of the quality of domestic abuse risk assessments.
27.	A Domestic and Sexual Abuse (DSA) Strategy Forum is in place and meets quarterly to ensure close working between all partners. The Safe City Partnership actively monitors progress against the DSA Strategy, with an annual report presented to the Partnership in November 2018. An Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee inquiry into domestic violence is also scheduled to take place in January 2019, supported by a dedicated strategic needs assessment.
	Violent Offences

28.	The number of recorded violent offences in Southampton rose by 7.9% in 2017/18 (9544 in 2016/17 to 10,300), following an increase of 14.4% in 2016/17, and rates are still higher than all comparator areas except Portsmouth. Rates of violent crime continue to be highest in the city centre, where the night time economy acts as a driver for these offences.
29.	Robbery increased by 24% in 2017/18 (405) compared to a 30% increase in England. A significant proportion of the yearly increase in robbery in 2017/18 occurred in April and May 2017, but the monthly number of offences was also generally at a higher level than in 2016/17. Robbery offences are concentrated in the primary night time economy wards of Bargate and Bevois where 20.4% of offences involved the use of a bladed implement in 2017/18.
30.	Serious knife crime also continues to increase in Southampton, rising by 29% in 2017/18 (following a 15% rise in 2016/17 and a 42% rise in 2015/16). Southampton accounted for one quarter of all bladed instrument occurrences in Hampshire in 2017/18 (400 of 1601 occurrences). Southampton is impacted by high harm drug networks and there has been a steady increase in the use of knives in relation to drug related violence since 2016. Southampton has also recorded the highest number of arrests within Hampshire for possession of a bladed article on school premises (8, compared to 6 in Portsmouth and 6 in Havant).
31.	Youth Offending Service (YOS) have initiated a Weapons Awareness Group with a range of partners in partnership and will be reporting progress to the Safe City Partnership in 2019. A Police Apprentice Scheme, which is a tried and tested Police engagement initiative designed by young people for young people to promote peer engagement/education and social action, will be launched in 2019 for dissemination to schools and the group is organising bespoke sessions with Youth Options to deliver 'Fearless' Interventions in youth settings and schools.
Drug Offences	
32.	Recorded drug offences in Southampton in 2017/18 have decreased by 8.0% in 2017/18 to 664, from 722 in 2016/17, whilst the number of drug-related violence (DRV) offences has remained the same (101). There remains a potential capability shortfall in relation to officers dedicated to executing the Constabulary drug related harm plan. At a district level neighbourhoods often struggle to resource warrants dynamically, again suggesting a degree of unrecorded crimes of this type.
33.	A Drugs Strategy was agreed by the Safe City Partnership in June 2017. A Drugs Board, with leads from the police and council was subsequently set up and is working to deliver the strategy's action plan. As part of this, the council's Public Health team is leading a Prevention and Treatment work stream, focusing on addressing drug related deaths, as well as optimising treatment. Police operations are active to reduce the supply of drugs across county lines, such as Operation Fortress which identifies drug issues in the city through offenders and supports vulnerable people. Other disruptive operations are such as Operation Heavy have focused on disrupting the most harmful drug networks in the city. An annual report on the implementation of the Drugs Strategy will be provided to a joint meeting of the Health and Wellbeing Board and Safe City partnership in Spring 2019.
Resident Perception of Crime	
34.	The Southampton City Survey was carried out between July and September 2018 to capture the views of people living and working in the city about

	various issues, including community safety. The survey was conducted by telephone, using a mixture of random digital dial and mobile telephone samples, a total of 1,190 responses were received. The survey demonstrates that resident perceptions of crime have increased. Just over one third of people responding in 2018 felt crime had increased or significantly increased in the last 12 months (36%). This is a considerably more than the levels reported in 2016 (13%) or 2014 (14%). Only 7% felt that it had decreased.
35.	Respondents were also asked how safe they feel in their local area. In 2018, 90% reported that they felt safe during the day, falling to 57% after dark. The percentage feeling safe during the day is the same as in the 2016 City Survey, while the percentage feeling safe after dark has decreased from 63% in 2016. Southampton residents' perceptions of safety are also lower than the national average: analysis of the Local Government Association data for June 2018 shows that, nationally, 94% of people feel safe in their local area during the day, and 75% after dark.
36.	48% of residents agreed that Police and other local public services are successfully dealing with crime in the city. This is lower than the 59% reported in the City Survey 2016 and the 62% in the City Survey 2014.
Offender Profiles	
37.	Offenders committing two or more offences in year were responsible for over 31% of crime in the city in 2016/17, illustrating the importance of reducing reoffending. Overall Southampton has a reoffending rate which remains statistically similar to the national average but a higher than average number of previous offences per offender at 23 compared to 19 nationally.
38.	Ex-offenders are supported to engage with volunteering opportunities in the city through the Southampton Voluntary Services Community Roots service as well as through volunteering opportunities which are promoted across the city. This has included Southampton Voluntary Services giving focused presentations to ex-offenders on opportunities available to them.
Youth Offending	
39.	The rate of first time entrants to the criminal justice system has increased by 32% compared to 2016/17, to 439 per 100,000 population aged 10-17. It is now significantly higher than the national average of 276. There have also been increases in the rate of first time entrants in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. These reflect a general pattern of higher local charging rates which were found to be related to an increase in crime severity.
40.	Youth reoffending has increased relative to the national average: 47% of Southampton juvenile offenders in the 2015/16 cohort have reoffended, compared to 42% nationally. This is likely to be as a result of the success of the Youth Offending Service (YOS) in reducing the number of young offenders, leaving a cohort with increasingly complex needs who are more prone to reoffend.
41.	The Youth Offending Service is in the process of employing a Diversion Family Engagement Worker to support troubled families and the Child Friendly Southampton ambition is being led with several events and projects planned with businesses, 3rd sector and statutory partners.
RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS	
<u>Capital/Revenue</u>	
42.	None
<u>Property/Other</u>	

43.	None
LEGAL IMPLICATIONS	
<u>Statutory power to undertake proposals in the report:</u>	
44.	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>	
45.	None
RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS	
46.	Risk to be reflected in the revised Safe City Strategy.
POLICY FRAMEWORK IMPLICATIONS	
47.	These will be defined as the work progresses.

KEY DECISION?	No
WARDS/COMMUNITIES AFFECTED:	All
SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION	
Appendices	
1.	Safe City Strategy Progress Update
Documents In Members' Rooms	
1.	None
Equality Impact Assessment	
Do the implications/subject of the report require an Equality and Safety Impact Assessment (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	
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/healthintelligence/jsna/community-safety.aspx