

Draft Crime and Disorder Strategic Assessment 2012/13



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METHODOLOGY

This assessment is based primarily on data sources from partner agencies, particularly Police performance data from 1st April 2012 to 31st March 2013. These include:

- Hampshire Constabulary Record Management System crime and incident data
- Hampshire Constabulary Business Objects crime data
- I-Quanta data set
- Southampton City Council data from:
 - Drug Action Team (DAT)
 - Youth Offending Service
 - Enforcement work
 - Public Perception Survey
- Hampshire Probation Trust
- Safety Net

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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.

Crime and anti-social behaviour has fallen significantly in the City during the reporting period of 2012/13, with the exception of increases in:

- Drug related violence
- Number of first time entrants into the criminal justice system
- Youth reoffending rates
- Vehicle related nuisances

There were also slight increases in crimes with small volumes of offences, i.e. car key burglaries and distraction burglaries.

The City's comparative position in the Most Similar Group (MSG) of Community Safety Partnerships has improved in 12 of the 17 comparisons. The priority however remains the need to improve our comparative position for:

- Criminal damage
- Criminal damage/ arson
- Violence with injury
- Violence without injury
- Theft from person
- Burglary (non dwelling)
- All crime
- Possession of drugs

Therefore the Safe City Partnership Priorities (2012 – 2015) remain relevant:

- Reducing crime, anti-social behaviour, fires and road collisions in strategic localities across the city
- Reducing the harms caused by drugs and alcohol
- Reducing repeat victimisation with a focus on vulnerable victims and targeted communities.

In addition, the 2012/13 Strategic Assessment highlights the need to broaden the focus to include two new priorities:

- **Reduce Reoffending**
The data suggests that Southampton's performance has deteriorated, particularly in relation to offenders who are on Licence. The data shows a poor comparative position when compared to our most similar group. In addition a focus on reoffending across all partnership from Night Time Economy to Domestic Violence, including more preventative work is an imperative for continuing to sustain crime reductions.
- **Reducing Youth Crime**
Southampton's performance in relation to reducing first time entrants to the criminal justice system has bucked the regional downward trend and youth re-offending levels have increased and are higher than national and regional averages. Our comparative position in this area has not improved.

OVERVIEW

1. 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 three priorities as set out in the 2012-2015 Plan. This includes an analysis of performance against spotlight issues from the 2012-13 Annual Plan including:
 - Delivering the Families Matters Agenda
 - Progressing the reducing reoffending project
 - Delivering the Alcohol Treatment Programme
 - Delivering Operation Fortress
 - Reducing seasonal peaks in crime
 - Implementing recommendations from case reviews, including Domestic Homicide Reviews
2. 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.
3. An overview and analysis of the following issues are included in this document:
 - Levels and patterns of crime and disorder and substance misuse
 - Why changes have occurred
 - Main issues identified from community engagement activity
 - Performance against the 2012-15 Partnership priorities
 - Progress on the spotlight issues

Introduction of Police Crime Commissioners (PCC)

4. Police and Crime Commissioners were elected by the public on 15 November 2012 and Simon Hayes was appointed as the PCC for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. All funding previously provided by the Home Office for Community Safety Partnerships are now allocated to the PCC. In the bidding process Southampton was successful in securing funding for the following five projects:

Application title	Funding awarded
Research, analysis and customer feedback	£23,750
Domestic homicide reviews	£11,250
Community messaging	£13,500
Physical security measures	£15,000
Night time economy	£32,000
Total funding	£95,500

5. The PCC has identified four key Priorities:
 - Improve frontline policing to deter criminals and keep communities safe
 - Place victims and witnesses at the heart of policing and the wider criminal justice system
 - Work together to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour in your community
 - Reduce re-offending
6. The PCC awarded the funding on the basis of a 25% reduction on the previous year's funding from the Home Office. Each bid had to show how the project addressed at least one of his key priorities.
7. Although the PCC replaced the Police Authority, he is not a 'responsible authority' in terms of the Safe City Partnership and can only be invited as an observer. The PCC has

announced that he will be appointing a Commissioning Manager for the next round of funding, the arrangements for which have yet to be announced.

8. All crime in the City came down over the last year from 26,165 to 21,929 (16%). This reduction continues the trend seen in the last few years and is in line with national trends for crime rates. It is also reflected in reduction in many types of specific crimes which have a significant impact on local communities, businesses and services. They have the greatest impact both directly in terms of numbers of victims but also indirectly in respect of public perceptions of safety. The percentage change in the last year is positive in all of these high volume categories.

High Volume Crime/Incident Type	% Change (from 2011 –2012)	Reduction in number of offences
Anti-Social Behaviour	-10.65%	1,642
Violent Crime	-19.29%	1,418
Criminal Damage	-15.84%	681
Serious Acquisitive Crime	-19.49%	699
Non Dwelling Burglary	-27.35%	474
Shoplifting	-15.96%	395

9. In January 2012 the Community Safety Team conducted a ‘Perception of Crime Survey, asking ‘How safe do you feel in Southampton?’. 85% of the 872 respondents (partners and residents) felt very safe or fairly safe during the day while only 39% felt fairly safe at nights. Of the respondents 73% were residents of Southampton and 74% worked in Southampton.
10. In 2013 Southampton City Council commissioned a school survey with 2,114 Southampton children (1,063 boys, 1,051 girls). This showed that over 30% of Year 4 and Year 6 pupils had been bullied last year compared to 18.6% of Year 11 pupils. Approximately 25% of pupils in Years 4, 6, 9 and 11 felt unsafe near home after dark. The percentage of children who had taken more than a sip of alcohol rose steadily as they grew older from Year 6 (22.5%) to Year 11 (76.8%).

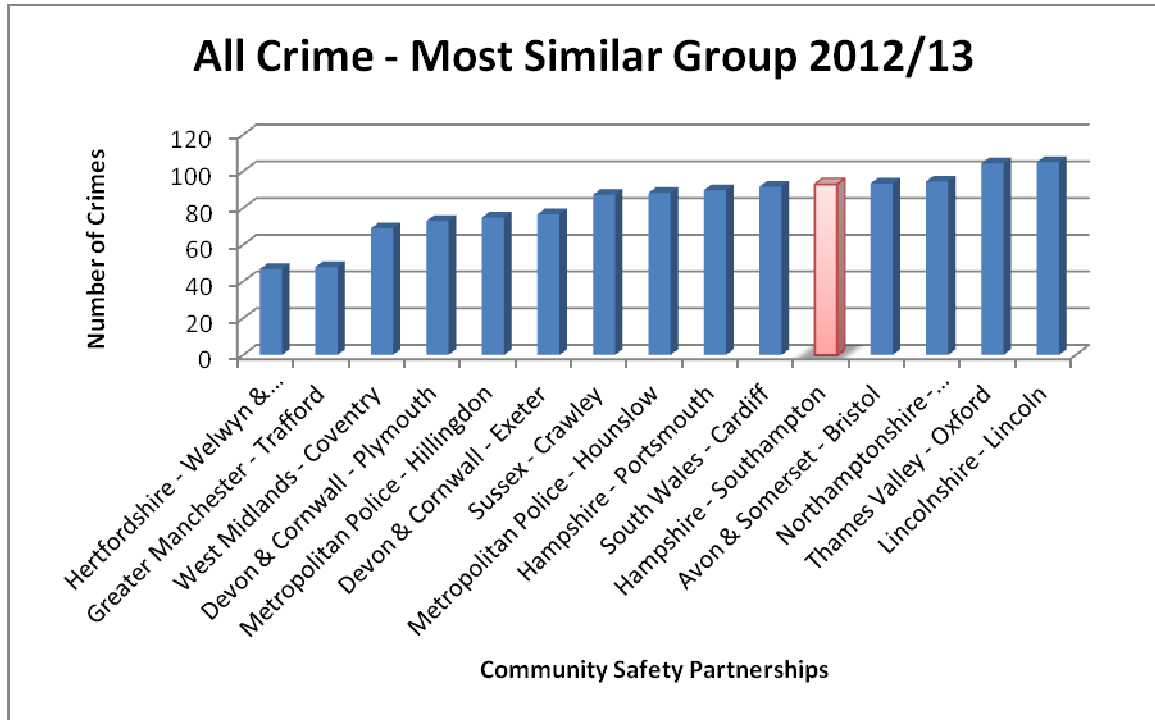
Southampton Crime Overview and Performance 2013

11. The table below reflects the quantitative change in crime/incidents levels recorded for the period 1st April to 29th February in 2012 and 2013 from Hampshire Constabulary Records Management System (RMS) data.

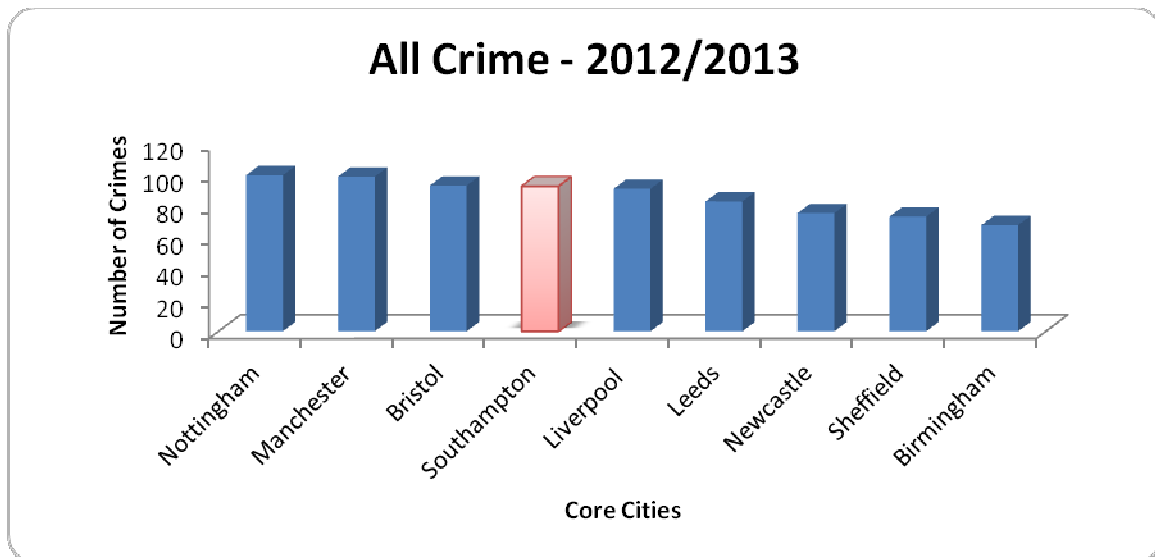
Crime Type	2011/12 Total	2012/13 Total	% change
All crime	26,165	21,929	-16.2
ASB Incidents including:	17,946	16,034	-10.7
Vehicle Related Nuisance	945	1,338	41.6
Criminal Damage	4,299	3,618	-15.8
Violent Crime including:	7,349	5,931	-19.3
Violence with Injury	3,000	2,341	-22
Knife Crime	343	278	-19
Gun Crime	37	26	-29.7
Youth on Youth Violence	224	238	6.3
Alcohol and Public Place Violence	1,005	686	-31.7
Homicide	12	4	-66.7
Threat to life	113	61	-46
Drug Related Violence	42	49	16.6
Serious Sexual Offences	271	196	-27.7
Protecting the Vulnerable including:			
Domestic Violence	1,433	1,208	-15.7
Missing Persons	1,392	1,177	-15.4
Hate Crime	364	323	-11.3
Child Abuse	33	29	-12.1
Honour Based Violence	9	4	-55.6
Other crimes including			
Theft	5,357	4,508	-15.8
Shoplifting	2,474	2,079	-16
Burglary Non-Dwelling	1,733	1,259	-27.4
Serious Acquisitive Crime including:	3,585	2,886	-19.5
Burglary Dwellings	1,253	985	-21.4
Distraction Burglary	7	11	57.1
Car Key Burglary	17	40	135.3
Robbery	393	313	-20.4
Thefts from Motor Vehicle	1,350	1,140	-15.6
Thefts of Motor Vehicle	523	404	-22.8

HOW WE COMPARE WITH OTHER CITIES

12. The City’s performance is measured against a ‘Most Similar Group’ (MSG) of Community Safety Partnerships. Southampton’s ranking improved 2 places in 2012/13 for all crime (total recorded crime) improved to 11 out of 15 (1=best) compared to 13 out of 15 in 2011/12.



13. In 2012/13, Southampton improved its relative position to the 8 Core Cities for All Crime (total recorded crime) to 6th out of 9 compared to last in 2011/12.



14. However, in 2012/13 Southampton’s figure for All Crime was higher (93 per 1,000 population), compared to the Core Cities average of 86 per 1,000 population.

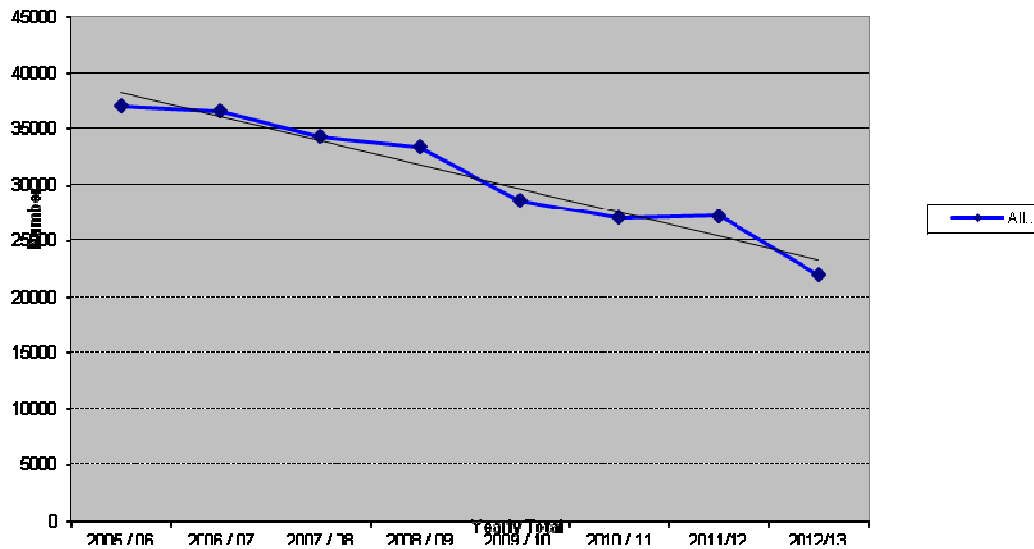
LEVELS AND PATTERNS OF CRIME AND DISORDER AND SUBSTANCE MISUSE

15. The highest volume crimes/incidents, with the highest number of offences, remain the same as last year:
- Violent Crime
 - Anti-Social Behaviour
 - Theft
 - Criminal Damage
 - Shoplifting
16. Although all crime categories have fallen significantly, there are sub sets of certain crime types which have shown an increase. Of these increases, only one type of crime (vehicle related nuisance) is a high volume sub set of anti-social behaviour. Anti-social use of motor vehicles is a sub category of anti-social behaviour and relates to complaints by members of the public about anti-social use of motor cycles or cars. There are certain areas of the City where this type of ASB is more prevalent, including Sholing Valley, Lordshill, Millbrook, Daisy Dip and Thornhill. The Police conduct regular operations targeting this type of behaviour and when offenders are stopped, they are given warnings under section 59, Police Reform Act 2002. If the same vehicle is seen again being used in an anti-social manner it can be seized.
17. In addition, an issue of concern is the small percentage increase in youth on youth violence, when considered alongside the increase in first time entrants to the Criminal Justice System. This small rise is also against the downward national trend. As a result of this rating, partners had already implemented action to address the most prolific youth offenders who make up a significant proportion of reoffending.
18. Other very low volume crimes that have gone up are:
- 'Car key' burglaries: Where the purpose of the burglary is to remove the car keys and then steal high value motor vehicles. These offences make up just 4% of the total number of dwelling burglaries. Although there has been a significant increase numbers still remain low and where they are committed the Police have known who the offender is and targeted them accordingly.
- 'Distraction burglaries': Where offenders distract residents and then enter other parts of the property to steal. These are very low numbers compared to overall numbers of dwelling burglaries. These are very rare offences in Southampton.

All Crime (total level of crime recorded in the City)

19. In 2012/13 the positive downward trend for most crime types continued, including reductions in repeat incidents of domestic violence and night time economy violent crime. The year-on-year reductions in All Crime seemed to have levelled off in 2011 with an increase of just 0.5%. However, over the last twelve months the figures have taken a significant downward trend, reducing by a further 16.19% against a target of 5%. This downward local trend in crime over the last few years reflects the national position.

All Crime Yearly Figures



20. The Police crime statistics identify the top ten streets for all crime. With the exception of 'West Quay Shopping Centre', the remaining streets are all locations included in the Night Time Economy. Bevois Valley Road replaces Shirley High Street this year with the order changed slightly but not significantly.

Street Name	Number of Offences
Above Bar	666
London Road	359
Portswood Road	333
West Quay Road	311
Portland Terrace	258
Shirley Road	230
Bedford Place	228
West Quay Shopping Centre	228
High Street	217
Bevois Valley Road	215

21. This downward trend in all crime is mirrored in a 20% reduction in the number of incidents dealt with as a result of CCTV operations and a 12% reduction in the number of arrests associated with these. In 2012/13 the CCTV operators dealt with 6,559 incidents, of which 1,238 resulted in an arrest by the Police. They also responded to 1,080 calls from Southampton Businesses Against Crime (SOBAC) and 1,529 from the Night Time Economy. They initiated 740 incidents through proactive monitoring of cameras. The data collection for SOBAC, Night Time Economy and CCTV Operator initiated incidents were only available for the period from July 2011 to March 2012. When comparing the similar period from this year's data there have also been reductions in these activities. SOBAC calls reduced by 42%, NTE calls reduced by 15% and operator initiated incidents fell by 12%.
22. The figure for the number of Help Point Calls in car parks was only collected from September 2011. During the period Sep 2011 to March 2012 the CCTV operators dealt with 9,533 calls for help. During this reporting period that figure fell to 7,910, a reduction of 17%. The service has, during 2012/13, answered 92.8% of calls against a set a target of answering 75% of 'help point' calls within 8 seconds.

KEY CRIME TYPES CONTRIBUTING TO 'ALL CRIME'

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

23. In April 2011 the Home Office required Police Forces to change the way in which anti-social behaviour was recorded. Previously there had been 14 different categories of anti-social behaviour. Since April 2011 the following three main headings are used:
- Personal – where the caller or call taker perceive that the anti-social behaviour is targeted at an individual or group.
 - Nuisance – where the anti-social behaviour causes nuisance, offence etc to the community in general
 - Environmental – where the anti-social behaviour has an effect on the natural, built and social environments.
24. According to Police statistics for the period March 2011 to February 2012 there were a total of 17,946 incidents of anti-social behaviour. This figure has fallen to 16,034 in the current financial year (Mar 2012 to Feb 2013), a reduction of 10.7%, achieving the target set.

Use of ABCs and ASBOs

25. This reduction can in part be attributed to the work by partners both with vulnerable victims and alleged perpetrators. Multi agency actions to identify and protect vulnerable victims of ASB focuses on supporting victims, carrying out target hardening and taking robust action against perpetrators. This includes the use of ASB powers such as Acceptable Behaviour Contracts, Anti-Social Behaviour Orders and Injunctions and action against tenancy where the perpetrator lives in social housing. Alongside enforcement action, partners regularly discuss opportunities to offer support and diversion to more positive activities.
26. In 2012/13 the number of young people asked to sign Acceptable Behaviour Contracts, doubled from 24 to 49. In this reporting period the city council successfully applied for 12 Anti-Social Behaviour Orders, up from the four applied for in the previous year. During the year there has been some success in securing anti-social behaviour orders against groups of young people including non association clauses. This tactic worked well to stop significant harm caused by small groups acting together.

Section 30 Dispersal Orders

27. There were three Section 30 Dispersal Orders implemented in 2012/13, an increase in one from the previous year. The CTCG coordinates the response to 'hot spots' of anti-social behaviour and worked with the Police to implement four Section 30 Dispersal Orders, two in Windrush Road, one in Montague Avenue and one in the City Centre Car Parks. The profile of offenders causing ASB varies according to the location. In the city centre and night time economy, the offenders tend to be adults with behaviours involving street drinking, begging, incidents associated with rough sleeping and drink related incidents as well as public urination.
28. However, outside the city centre the vast majority of offenders are under the age of 18 years, with some as young as 10. Males continue to be the main offenders but most recently there has been an emergence of more young females engaged in significant and serious ASB. Youth related ASB and criminal damage tends to take place during after-school hours and through the night with vulnerable areas identified as school routes, parades of shops and park areas on the outer city estates with green areas also attracting motorcycle nuisance.

Young people

29. It must always be recognised that only a very small minority of young people are engaged in anti-social behaviour; it is estimated that less than 1% of the city youth population come

to the attention of partner agencies. However, for the very small minority of young people involved in ASB the local and national evidence suggests ASB can be a precursor to more serious offending behaviour including violent crime and arson as well as criminal damage and vehicle crimes. ASB also has links to under-age drinking. Southampton Police analysis identifies offender profiles that suggest youths (white, aged 14-19 years) known for ASB often escalate to committing violence and are known to agencies. While younger youths aged approximately 10-13 years are linked to reports of low level ASB, such as stone throwing and damage can escalate to underage drinking and cannabis use, particularly if older peers are doing this. ASB and violence have a generational link with some families producing offenders across generations. This profile supports the new Families Matter agenda that focuses partnership effort and resources on families with multiple needs and also reinforces the importance of early interventions with young people at risk of offending behaviour that could escalate.

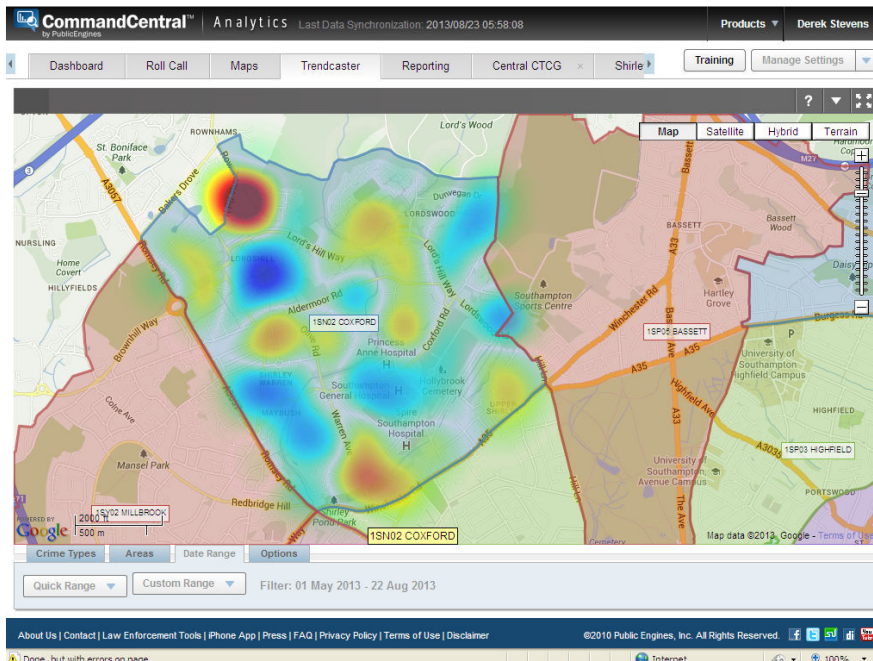
30. Youth related ASB and damage takes place during after-school hours and through the night with vulnerable areas identified as school routes, parades of shops and park areas on the outer city estates with green areas also attracting motorcycle nuisance.

Top streets for Anti-Social Behaviour

	Street Name 2011/12		Street Name 2012	Trend
1	London Road (231)	1	High Street (204)	↑
2	Above Bar Street (203)	2	Above Bar Street (203)	↔
3	Shirley Road (186)	3	London Road (197)	↓
4	High Street (131)	4	Shirley Road (175)	↓
5	Bedford Place (128)	5	Montague Avenue (145)	↑
6	Portswood Road (128)	6	Wimpson Lane (135)	NEW
7	Golden Grove (113)	7	International Way (119)	NEW
8	Weston Lane (108)	8	Portswood Road (118)	↓
9	Portsmouth Road (93)	9	Windrush Road (114)	NEW
10	Montague Avenue (89)	10	Hinkler Road (108)	NEW

31. Four new street names now appear in this top ten list. They are all outside of the city centre and in mainly residential locations with the exception of Portswood Road. Anti-social behaviour in the suburbs continues to centre around small shopping parades, e.g. Windrush Road, Montague Avenue. Larger shopping areas continue to attract underage drinking and associated anti-social behaviour, e.g. Bitterne Precinct and Lordshill Precinct.
32. The top streets for anti-social behaviour are regularly discussed at the Community Tasking and Coordinating Groups and result in increased partnership activity. This has included the use of Section 30 (Windrush Road), Street CRED events (Windrush Road and Portswood Road) and deployment of Decoy Bus (Wimpson Lane). They also result in a greater targeting of those involved in causing the anti-social behaviour which results in use of multiple Acceptable Behaviour Contracts or referrals to Families Matter. This work is reflected in the streets that have come off this list in 2012/13.

33. The Community Safety Team continues to coordinate partnership responses to anti-social behaviour at the monthly Community Tasking and Coordinating Groups. There are four of these, based on the four police sectors of Portswood, Central, Shirley and Bitterne. They meet monthly to discuss where anti-social behaviour is taking place and who is responsible for causing it. In the last year more use has been made of Crime Reports to inform the meetings about volumes, locations and trends.



Supporting victims

34. Partners identified more vulnerable victims, the figure rising from 148 to 219, a 48% increase. Of these 109 were identified as being High Risk and resulted in an ASB Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference. This was a 22% increase on the number of ASB MARACs held in the previous year. The Community Tasking and Coordinating Group (CTCG), managed and chaired by the Community Safety Team, monitors all vulnerable victims and ensure that the risk is either mitigated or eliminated. At the same time the partners have continued to identify those responsible for causing anti-social behaviour and instigated early interventions. The main tool for early intervention is the Acceptable Behaviour Contracts (ABC).

Housing

35. Southampton City Council owns and manages 18,760 premises. This includes premises leased to residents. There was a 20.3% decrease in the number of ASB cases dealt with by Housing, falling from 1,836 in 2011/12 to just 1,663 in 2012/13. Other enforcement action taken by Housing includes the serving of a notice seeking possession that can ultimately lead to eviction of tenants. In 2012/13 a total of 43 notices were served, compared to 42 in 2011/12.
36. Where anti-social behaviour is reported to Housing Officers that involves disputes with neighbours, a referral is automatically made to New Forest Mediation Services. The number of cases referred in 2012/13 rose to 473 from 430 in 2011/12 with only 9 resulting in all parties attending mediation, compared to 12 in the previous year.

Fly-tipping

37. Included in the Home Office definition of anti-social behaviour is the offence of fly-tipping. This is the depositing of any rubbish or litter in the open air that equates to the equivalent of one or more black bin bags of rubbish.

38. In 2012/13 the council's Open Spaces team recorded and dealt with 7,819 incidents of fly-tipping, compared to 7,355 the previous year, a rise of 6.3%. City Patrol officers regularly investigate offences of fly-tipping and during the year have used Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 applications to conduct directed surveillance of hot spot areas. The main areas of concern include areas where there are high volumes of houses of multiple occupation, e.g. Newtown, Polygon and Portswood. The installation of a secure gate has virtually eliminated the problem at one hot spot, Coxford Road.

Graffiti

39. The Open Spaces team also monitor and respond to incidents of graffiti. They regularly remove graffiti on council owned property but will also remove offensive graffiti regardless of property ownership. In line with figures for other crime types, there have been significant decreases in the number of incidents of graffiti being reported to the Local Authority and the resultant volumes of graffiti removed.

INCIDENTS	2011/12	2012/13	Change
Total incidents	580	397	-31.6%
Central	295	225	-23.7%
East	198	92	-53.5%
West	87	80	-8.0%

Square metres removed	2011/12	2012/13	Change
Total	1,943.5	1354.5	-30.3%
Standard	1,551.5	1026.5	-33.8%
Urgent (Offensive)	392	328	-16.3%

Criminal Damage

40. Despite the continued reduction in incidents, Southampton still ranks 15/15 when compared to its 'most similar group' of Community Safety Partnerships for Criminal Damage. Across Southampton during 2012/13 there were 3,618 Criminal Damage offences recorded. This is a reduction of 15.8% on 2011/12 (681 less offences), continuing the downward trend over the past 6 years.

Criminal Damage - Year on Year reductions from 2006/7		
2012/13	3,618	↓ 16%
2011/12	4,299	↓ 11%
2010/11	4,824	↓ 14%
2009/10	5,623	↓ 22%
2008/09	7,199	↓ 13%
2007/08	8,302	↓ 10%
2006/07	9,246	↑ 2.5%
2005/06	9,017	-

41. A significant proportion of Criminal Damage offences coincide with areas where there is also youth related ASB and juvenile nuisance. 4 of these (marked in red) are in the top 10 location streets for Anti-Social Behaviour for the past six months:

Street	No. of offences
Above Bar Street	34
London Road	34
Windemere Avenue	29
Wimpson Lane	27
Spring Road	25
Southern Road	23
Green Lane	22
Meggeson Avenue	22
St Deny's Road	22
Millbrook Road West	21

Partnership Activity

42. Hotspots for ASB, Criminal Damage and Arson continue to be managed through CTCGs in order to direct partnership interventions including patrols, Street CREDs, Dispersal Orders, street briefings and special operations. Seasonal peaks for criminal damage and anti-social behaviour have been addressed through 'Seasonal Campaigns' set up through the Safe City Partnership. The autumn campaign coordinates partnership activities to address increased figures during Halloween and Bonfire.
43. The council has introduced Street CRED (Crime Reduction and Environment Days). These are days of action in specific community locations identified as having high levels of anti-social behaviour. Since they were set up in October 2012, there have been 21 events involving various Local Authority teams, the Police, Fire and Health services. This has resulted in tonnes of rubbish being removed, vegetation cut back and new plants and trees planted. Community Payback have provided approximately 50 hours of free labour.

Arson

44. Arson figures have continued to mirror the decrease in crime figures in 2012/13. There are some very significant reductions in a number of areas as can be seen in the tables below.

Year	Primary Fires	% Difference Year on year	Secondary fires	% Difference Year on year	Total	% Difference Year on year
2012 - 2013	423	-17%	319	-54%	742	-39%
2011 - 2012	508	-4%	700	-9%	1,208	-5%
2010 - 2011	531		769		1,300	

Year	Chimney Fires	% Difference Year on year	Deliberate Primary Fires	% Difference Year on year	Deliberate Secondary Fires	% Difference Year on year
2012 - 2013	9	-57%	88	-42%	218	-56%
2011 - 2012	21	17%	153	-3%	491	-12%
2010 - 2011	18		158		560	

45. The only increase recorded was the attendance of Hampshire Fire and Rescue at Road Traffic Collisions. This includes extracting people trapped, making the scene or vehicle safe, washing down and offering advice to other emergency services. A breakdown of 'false alarms' show that all categories of call have seen reductions during this reporting period compared with increases for the similar period last year.

Year	All False Alarm	% Difference Year on year	RTC	% Difference Year on year
2012 - 2013	1256	-7%	174	22%
2011 - 2012	1351	6.40%	143	-7%
2010 - 2011	1270		153	

Year	False – Good intent	% Change Year on year	Auto Fire Alarm	% Change Year on year	False and Malicious	% Change Year on year	Total	% Change Year on year
2012 - 2013	419	-4.60%	773	-6.40%	64	-25.60%	1,256	-7%
2011-2012	439	0.60%	826	11.60%	86	-9.50%	1,351	6.40%
2010-2011	436		739		95		1,270	

46. Other calls for the assistance of Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service have remained fairly constant over the last three years, but show the variety of the work undertaken.

Incident Type	2012-2013	2011-2012	2010-2011
Other transport incidents	1	2	0
Flooding	34	36	45
Rescue or evacuation from water	2	0	0
Other rescue/release of persons	23	32	21
Animal assistance incidents	19	38	18
Hazardous materials incident	9	9	8
Spill and leaks (not RTC)	24	24	28
Lift Release	89	82	118
Making safe (Not RTC)	10	10	5
Effecting entry/exit	97	85	86
Removal of objects from people	48	37	23
Suicide/attempts	5	3	2
Evacuation (no fire)	3	0	1
Water provision	0	0	0
Assist other agencies	24	37	28
Advice only	10	14	8
Stand by	2	3	1
No action (not false alarm)	23	25	23
Total	423	437	415

47. Data in relation to the existence and functionality of smoke alarms show that there is still a lot of work to do in terms of encouraging the public to fit and maintain smoke alarms in their premises.

Year	Percentage of dwelling fires where a smoke alarm was not fitted	Percentage of dwelling fires with smoke alarms fitted where smoke alarm was not working	Percentage dwelling fires where a smoke alarm operated and raised the alarm	Percentage dwelling fires where a smoke alarm operated but did not raise the alarm
2012-2013	30%	33%	51%	16%
2011-2012	27%	25%	57%	18%
2010-2011	38%	28%	56%	16%

48. Finally the Fire Service record the numbers of casualties present at any category of incident they attend. There has been a significant reduction in the number of casualties at fires, but an increase in those at the scene of Road Traffic Collisions.

Local Authority Enforcement

The Local Authority has a wide range of powers and the table below shows the wide variety and volume of actions taken. In the table, Environmental Health (EH) includes Noise, Nuisance, Contaminated Land, Private Housing and City Patrol and Parking (CP&P) includes parking fraud.

Formal Action	EH	Trading Stds	Port Health	CP & P	Total
Boarding Up of Empty Premises Notices	2	0	0	0	2
Cautions for Misuse of Parking Documents	0	0	0	27	27
CLE26 (notification to DVLA of untaxed vehicles)	0	0	0	313	313
Consumer Safety Suspension/Withdrawal Notices	0	29	0	0	29
Filthy and Verminous Notices	1	0	0	0	1
Fixed Penalty Notices	0	0	0	109	109
Food Safety Emergency Prohibition Notices	9	0	0	0	9
Food Safety Improvement Notices	29	0	0	0	29
Health & Safety Improvement Notices	4	0	0	0	4
Health & Safety Prohibition Notices	2	0	0	0	2
Imported Food/Feed Detention/Destruction Notices	0	0	#	0	32
Improvement Notice	4	0	0	0	4
Licence Reviews (Resulting in revocation, suspension or conditions)	0	5	0	0	5
Litter Clearance Notices	0	0	0	97	97
Noise Abatement Notices	412	0	0	0	412
Other Abatement Notices (+ Notice of Temporary Closure under Food Hygiene (England) Regulations 2006)	19	0	0	0	19
Prevention of Damage by Pest Act Notices	10	0	0	0	10
Prosecutions Authorised	54	3	0	4	61
Prosecutions Completed	40	2	0	13	55
Requirement to Produce Authority to Transport Controlled Waste Notices	0	0	0	18	18
Seizures of stereo equipment	5	0	0	0	5
Shellfish Temporary Closure Notices	0	0	3	0	3
Ship Sanitation Exemption Certificates	0	0	#	0	128
Simple Cautions Issued	6	52	0	0	58
Voluntary closure of food premises	2	0	0	0	2
Voluntary surrender of food	2	0	0	0	2
Voluntary Surrender of Unsafe Goods	0	52	0	0	52
	601	143	163	581	1488

Road Safety

49. Balfour Beatty Living Places have produced the Annual Road Safety Report for Southampton. This is based upon the figures for the year ending December 2012. The summary of the report shows the following:
- Reported casualties were up on 2011 by 0.5%, but Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) casualties went down by 40%.
 - Vulnerable road user (pedestrian, cycle and motorcycle) casualties formed 45% of all casualties and 88% of all KSI casualties.
 - There was a 30% decrease in the number of reported KSI casualties in 2012. This follows a 52% increase in the number of KSI casualties from 2009 to 2011.
 - In Southampton the average cost of an accident in 2012 was £58,682.87, and the average cost of a casualty was £41,299.41.
 - The total cost to the local economy of Personal Injury Accidents (PIA) during 2012 was £37 million.
 - Taking into account non-reported injury accidents and 'Damage Only' accidents the total cost to Southampton's economy of road accidents is estimated at £78 million for 2012.
 - The number of accidents involving young car drivers (U25) fell by 30% in 2012. The number of KSI accidents involving young car drivers rose dramatically in 2012 to 20 from just 5 in 2011 and 3 in 2010.
50. The report also shows the short term trend for accidents and casualties. This shows reductions in figures for all categories with the exception of 'slight injuries, which saw a small increase.

Year	Accidents	Casualties	Slight	Serious	Fatalities
2003	816	996	892	98	6
2004	826	1032	925	105	2
2005	731	867	767	96	4
2006	701	829	739	86	4
2007	704	847	762	80	5
2008	622	755	659	91	5
2009	628	756	657	99	0
2010	650	784	662	119	3
2011	671	817	663	152	2
2012	632	777	667	109	1

Hate Crime

51. In 2012/13 Police in Southampton recorded 308 Hate Crimes. Of these 137 were detected, a detection rate of 45%. During the year the Police launched their Hate Crime booklet and associated smart phone App. Both encourage reporting of incidents and provide details of the Southampton City Council Hate Crime Reporting Line. However there were only 18 reports to the SCC Hate Crime line. In addition to this the Parks and Street Cleansing Teams identified 121 incidents of 'hate crime' graffiti.

Category of Crime	Number	Highest volume of offences in	Number
Disability	13	Shirley North	45
Faith Religion	8	Shirley South	46
Honour Based Violence	5	Newtown	25
Race	224	Polygon	31
Sexual Orientation	58	City Centre	29
Total	308		

Serious Acquisitive Crime

Robberies

52. Southampton has one of the highest rates of Robbery in the Hampshire Police force. During 2012/13 there were 738 recorded robberies in Hampshire and Isle of Wight, of these 313 occurred in Southampton (42%). There have been several spikes in offences during the year, but these have been quickly resolved when offenders have been arrested.
53. Robbery has reduced by 20.35% (80 offences) and the majority of robbery offences are youth on youth, ranging from 11yr olds to 16yr old victims (offenders are often the same age). Local youths are thought to be responsible and see fellow youths as easy targets. Personal electronic items such as iPods and smart phones are targeted. Knives have on occasion been threatened but not used in 6% (18) of offences. However, there is the potential for violence to escalate due to many of the known offenders having increasing cannabis habits.
54. Youth on youth violence has slightly increased (14 offences) in this reporting period due to an increase in youth on youth robberies being recorded in Bitterne and Central Southampton. It is thought that this has increased due to ownership of portable electronic items being increasingly more common amongst youths. A report conducted by the Carphone Warehouse stated that 2.8 million children nationally now have a smartphone, including almost one million 8-12 year olds (25%). This makes them more of a vulnerable target.
55. Many of the suspects involved have cannabis habits and when socialising in groups they often take advantage the 'gang' style status it gives them and can use this threat for personal gain. There is a potential for an escalation in violence used. Youth groups are linked to ASB and Criminal Damage and can appear as quite an intimidating threat to the wider local community.

Reoffending

56. Recent data suggests that the reoffending rate in Southampton has deteriorated. The group of particular concern involves those released on licence. It indicates that Offenders on Community Orders re-offend less than elsewhere in Hampshire but that Offenders subject to licence re-offend significantly more. Southampton cases represent 22% of all Hampshire Probation Trust (HPT) cases. 26% of all HPT licences are held in Southampton.

Offending Profile

57. The age group most likely to be involved in offending is 18-24 years and this demographic group has increased in Southampton at twice the national average. Although this in part reflects a high student population, longer term projections suggest a decline in this age group. However, in the short term (the next 5 years) young people are more likely to be

ALL PROBATION CLIENTS		
	Clients	Re-offending Rate per 100 offenders
Birmingham	18,918	12.04
Liverpool	9,395	14.39

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Manchester	11,451	16.78
Sheffield	6,410	16.83
Leeds	11,809	18.53
Nottingham	8,682	18.55
Southampton	3,754	19.07
Birmingham	13,312	20.09
Liverpool	5,685	16.69
Southampton	2,964	18.15
Manchester	8,062	18.26
Sheffield	4,617	19.32
Leeds	8,356	19.70
Nottingham	4,585	20.76
Bristol	5,566	22.10
Portsmouth	1,910	25.29
Newcastle	3,809	37.20

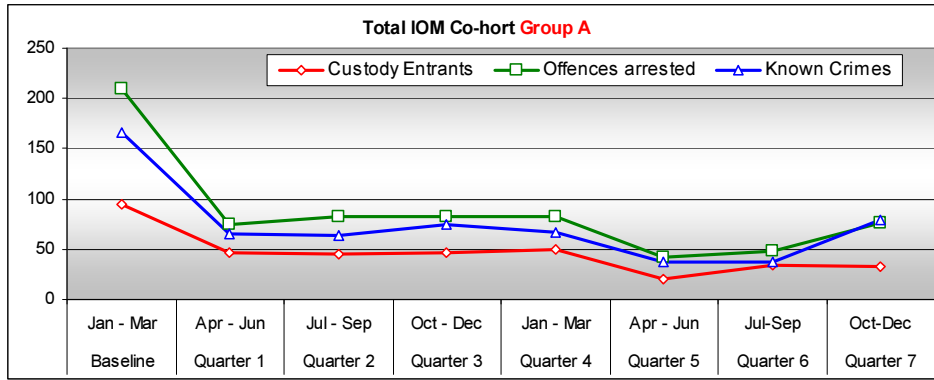
Clients on Licence		
	Clients	Re-offending Rate per 100 offenders
Sheffield	1,793	10.43
Liverpool	3,709	10.87
Birmingham	5,606	11.92
Manchester	3,389	13.28
Nottingham	2,017	13.53
Bristol	2,158	14.78
Leeds	3,453	15.70
Portsmouth	595	19.50
Newcastle	956	21.76
Southampton	790	22.53

Reoffending Rate for Probation Clients

Integrated Offender Management (IOM)

The western area IOM team are currently working with 120 offenders across the 4 district areas of Southampton. Group A consisted of 67 IOM Offenders who were tracked over a period of 21 months from their entry in to IOM. This has shown:

- 64.9% reduction in the number of Police custody entrants.
- 63.6% reduction in the number of offences they were arrested for



IOM House

58. The analysis of stay and offending behaviour of the 39 residents of the IOM House shows that:
- During a period of 6 months at liberty before arriving in the house this group of residents committed 256 offences.
 - During their time in the IOM House they committed only 37 offences (85% reduction)
 - In the 6 months at liberty after they left the IOM house they committed only 70 offences (72% reduction).

Remand Applications Court Sentencing

59. The IOM team are providing bespoke Court and Remand information to support the 'Officer in the Case' in achieving the strongest possible sentence and remand in custody. All Red IOM Remand hearings are attended by the IOM Team and information is discussed in person with the CPS Lawyer. Information relating to their failure to take the opportunities offered to them through the IOM pathways and their risk of reoffending is highlighted to the courts. This action has seen a significant success in the number of successful remand applications and increased court sentences.

IOM Pathways

60. Successful intervention by the IOM Partners (Hampshire Probation Trust and the Society of St James) has resulted in significant improvements in the needs of individual offenders. Offenders are scored on their individual needs against the 7 pathways on arrival with the IOM team and then again at the point at which they are exited and deregistered. In the last quarter there was an 87.5 % improvement in the drugs status for those deregistered with an overall improvement of 28.4 % across all pathways.

Co located IOM Teams

61. Hampshire Probation Trust and the Society of St James are co-located at Southampton Central Police Station. The real time sharing of information is allowing the teams to assess and manage the risk of offending by IOM offenders. Having these teams working together is also really ensuring swift justice; Warrants, recalls to prison and breach of Probation orders are being immediately highlighted and the IOM team driving any activity needed to bring the offender to justice.
62. The IOM Police are having a real input in to the licence conditions of IOM offenders when they are released on licence. As a result, with the assistance of the district teams, stricter enforcement of Probation Licences is being ensured which is preventing offending or returning offenders to custody swiftly.

Identifying the right Offenders


63. The IOM Team are striving to include the offenders that cause the most harm in the communities through their offending. The IOM team are working with Western Intelligence, District TCG's, & Operation Fortress to identify these offenders and open them to the IOM Scheme wherever possible.

Youth Offending

64. The Safe City Partnership monitors three main indicators in relation to young people:
- **Re-offending** - In comparison with other areas Southampton figures are still higher than the national and regional average. There has been an increase in the proportion of young people who re-offend from 38.8% to 46.8%.
 - **Reducing Custody** - Whilst the performance has seen an improvement for this period in the rate per 1000 10-17 population from 2.39 to 1.70 Southampton is still higher than both national and regional averages.
 - **First Time Entrants into the criminal justice system** - This has also seen an increase for the October to September reporting period. In the previous year the rate per 100,000 10-17 population was 911, which has now risen to 1,028.
65. The reasons for Southampton's adverse position are still being explored. However, it is known that a small number of young people are responsible for a significant proportion of offences being committed by young people. These young people have been identified and work has commenced to discuss action plans with each of them at a regular Priority Young People multi-agency meeting involving the Police, Youth Offending Service and Community Safety. A reduction in the reoffending of this small group will have a huge impact on overall performance. The Community Tasking and Coordinating Group also monitor young people who are coming to light for anti-social behaviour and their offending behaviour. These young people are regularly discussed to agree multi agency action to address their behaviour. This involves decisions to take enforcement action as well as divert to projects such as Families Matter.
66. As a result of the upward trend in this area the Safe City Partnership has identified this as a priority for 2013/14.

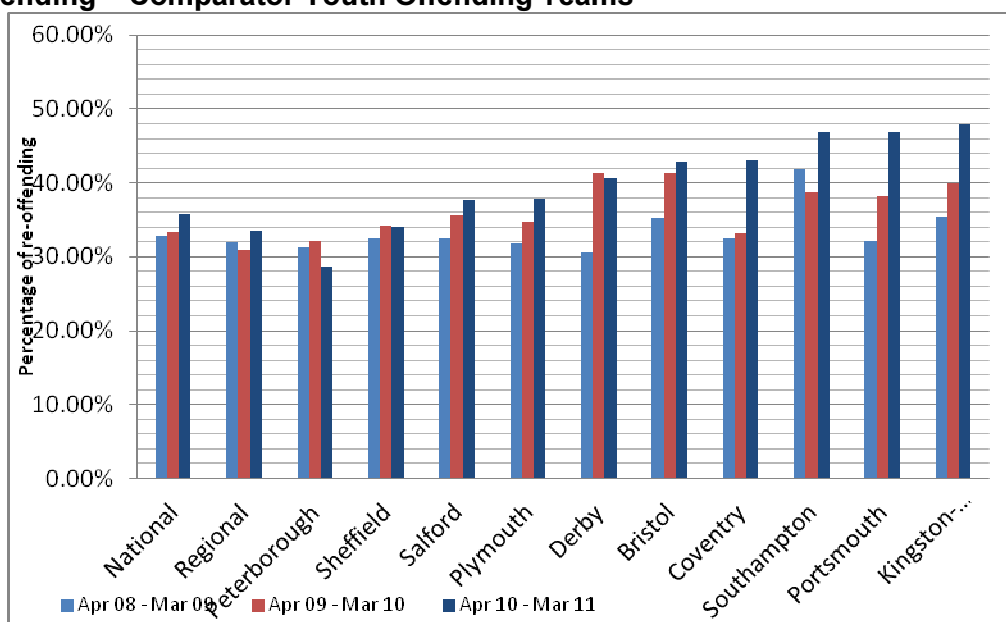
Re-offending

67. A 12 month rolling cohort starting every quarter measures the number of offenders that re-offend and the number of re-offences that they commit, over the following 12 month period. It is an identical methodology to that used for adult offenders – and covers all young people in a cohort who have received a substantive pre-court or court disposal.

Year	Cohort Size	Re-Offenders within 12 months	Re-Offences within 12 months	Proportion of YPs who Re-Offend
Apr 09 – Mar 10	676	262	876	38.8%
Apr 10 – Mar 11	434	203	701	46.8%
Target Green <35% Amber <45% Red >45%				
Measure This indicator measures re-offending using data drawn from the Police National				

68. Southampton's re-offending rate is still higher than the national and regional averages (see overleaf) and is amongst the highest of its comparator YOTs. Performance is variable in most, with only Peterborough demonstrating a consistently downward trend, so it is difficult to identify any patterns/trends. Overall although the cohort size has reduced the proportion of offences per offender has increased from 1.3 to 1.62.
69. The Priority Young People (PYP) scheme has now been developed to respond to the re-offending level in Southampton. This partnership approach involves YOS, police and community safety co-ordinating responses in respect of the most high risk young people in the City, as identified through YOS and police data.
70. It is proposed that the 2013/14 YOS target for reducing re-offending should be a reduction of 5%. Quarterly re-offending rates within the initial PYP cohort will be monitored and reported to both the board and the Safer City Partnership.


Re-Offending – Comparator Youth Offending Teams



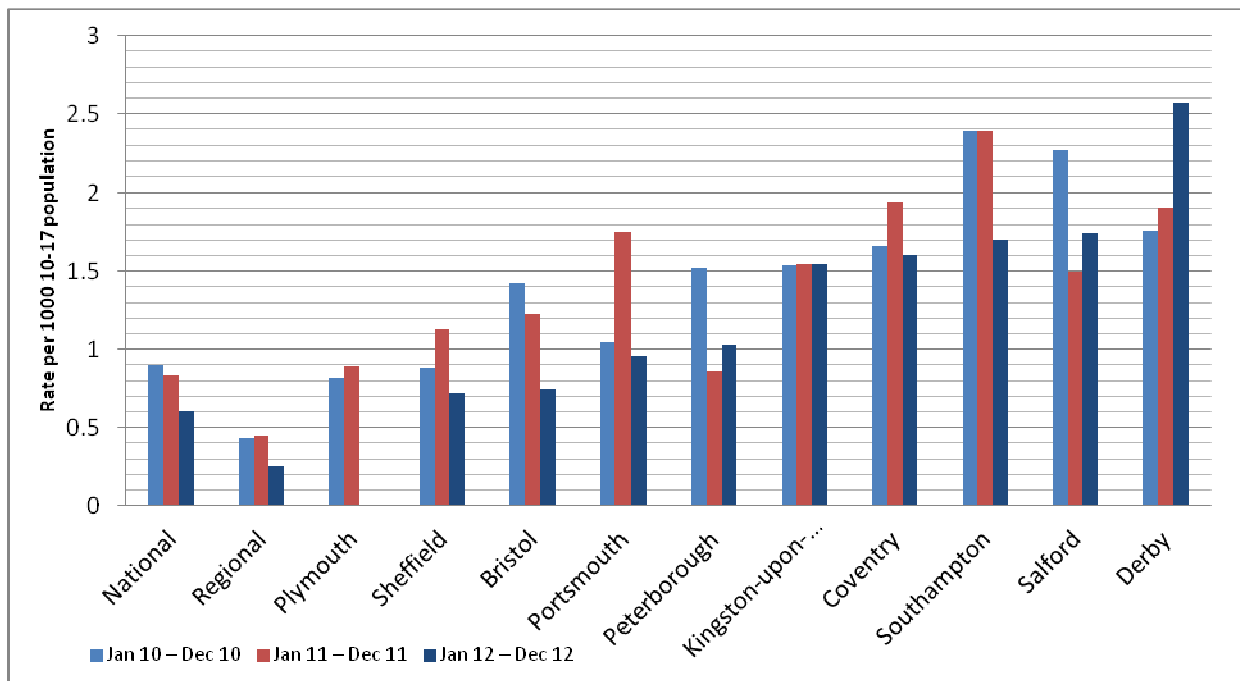
Reducing Custody

71. There has been an improvement in the level of custodial sentencing for the latest rolling 12 month period. The custody rate for the period January 2012 to December 2012 expressed per 1000 10 to 17 population reduced from 2.39 in 2011 to 1.70.
72. Southampton's custody rate is still higher than both the national and regional averages and the latest data is again higher than all but two of the comparator YOTs listed overleaf. It is again difficult to identify any particular patterns amongst the comparators, although the predominant trend is downwards.
73. In order to support further service improvement, the Youth Justice Board Local Partnership Delivery Advisor has analysed a selection of Southampton pre-sentence reports and her findings are available for discussion today. The report has been discussed with the senior practitioners as part of a quality assurance workshop in order to support more consistent gate keeping practices. Further work will be undertaken, on the back of the recommendations, to drive the custody rate down further. It is proposed that the YOS 2013 / 14 target for reducing custody should be <1.00 per 1000 young people, 10 – 17 population.

Year	Number of Custodial sentences	Rate per 1000 10 to 17 Population
Jan 11 – Dec 11	49	2.39
Jan 12 – Dec 12	27	1.70

Target Green < 1.50 Amber < 2.50 Red > 2.50 (per 1000)	
Measure This indicator measures the number of custodial sentences given to young people per 1,000 young people (10 to 17 years) in the locality. It is drawn from YOIS and uses population data taken from the Office of National Statistics mid-year estimates. Latest data is in bold .	


Custody – Comparator Youth Offending Teams



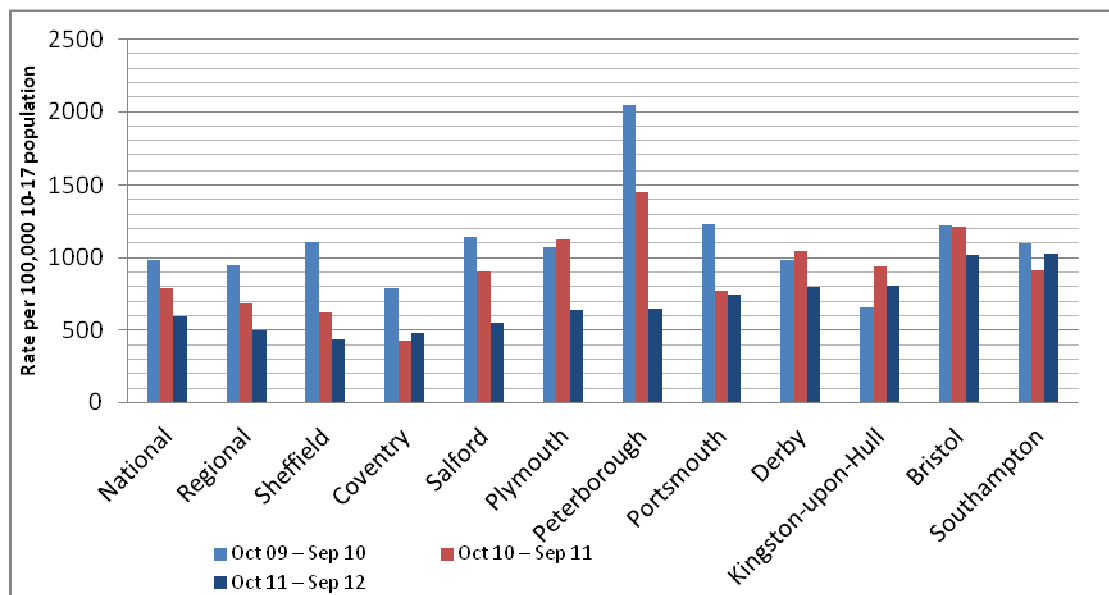
First Time Entrants

74. There was a rise in First Time Entrants (FTEs) compared to the period in the previous equivalent year from 911 per 100,000 for the 10-17 year olds (between October 2010 and September 2011) to 1,028 per 100,000 for the 10-17 year olds (between Oct 2011 and Sep 2012). Southampton's rate is higher than both the national and regional average and indeed higher than any of its comparator YOTs. There is a consistently downward trend in most areas, in contrast to these local figures.
75. The Youth Offending Service in partnership with Community Safety and the Police has reviewed the use of community resolutions for young people who offend as an alternative to a caution or court action. As a result training for police inspectors around the use of community resolution has been completed. The YOS police officer and case workers tasked with early intervention work are increasing their visibility at Southampton Police Station in order to support diversion disposals with police colleagues. A 'telephone triage' arrangement is also being discussed.
76. It is proposed that the YOS 2013/14 target for reducing First Time Entrants should be a reduction of 10%. The number of young people successfully completing Youth Restorative Disposals will be reported to the Safe City Partnership, in addition to the YOS Management Board. A Youth Restorative Disposal is an alternative to formal action such as a caution or court appearance. It can take the form of an apology to the victim, clearing up damage caused, or work within a community to make up for the offence committed.

Year	Number of FTEs	Rate per 100,000 10 to 17 Population
Oct 10 – Sep 11		911
Oct 11 – Sep 12	193	1028

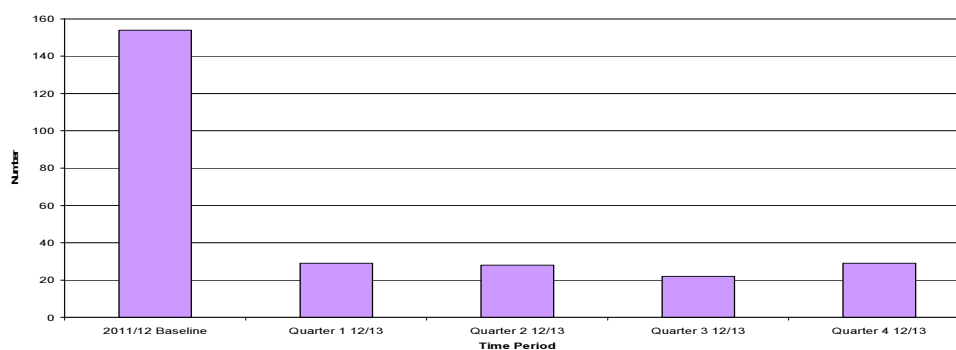
Target Green < 950 Amber <1000 Red >1000 (per 100k)	
Measure This indicator measures First Time Entrants (FTE) using data drawn from the Police National Computer – the graph displays the number of FTEs as a rate per 100,000 young people (10 to 17 years) locally. It uses population data taken from the Office of National Statistics mid-year estimates. The cohort represents young people who have received a first 'substantive outcome' in the period i.e. Reprimand, Final Warning or court outcome. Latest data is in bold .	

First Time Entrants – Comparator Youth Offending Teams



Triage / Youth Restorative Disposal

Triage - Starting



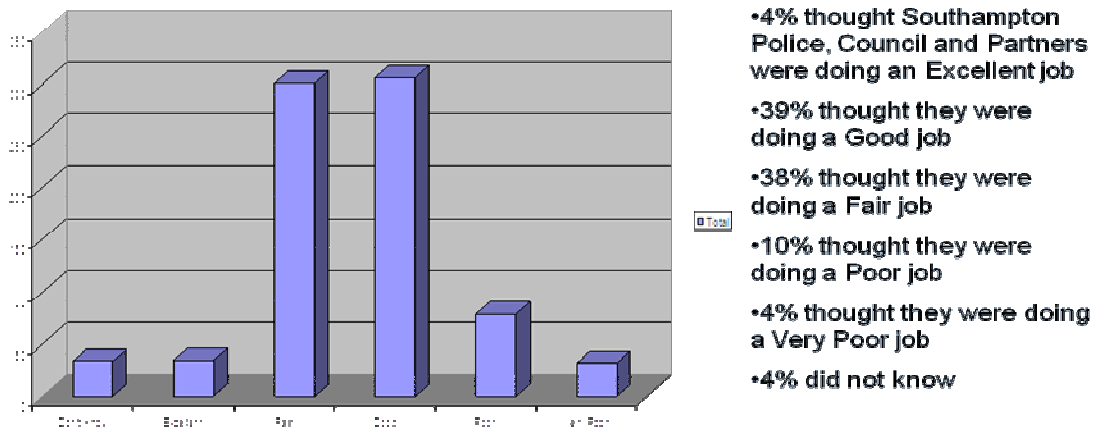
	2011/12 Baseline	Qtr 1 2012/13	Qtr 2 2012/13	Qtr 3 2012/13	Qtr 4 2012/13
TRIAGE / YRD	154	29	28	22	29

Measure: This indicator measures the number of Triage interventions that the YOT has commenced during the quarter.

PUBLIC PERCEPTION AND INVOLVEMENT

77. In the 2010 City Survey (of a representative sample of residents) 91% said they felt safe in their local area during the day (up 6% from 2008); 57% said they felt safe in their local area after dark (up 19%). 50% of residents felt the Council and Police successfully tackle crime and anti-social behaviour (up 27% from 2008). However, when asked if crime was increasing or decreasing, 72% said it remained unchanged, 20% thought crime had gone up and only 8% said crime had decreased.
78. In January 2012 the Community Safety Team conducted a 'Perception of Crime Survey, asking 'How safe do you feel in Southampton. This was sent to officers in all of the partner agencies that work together on the Safe City Partnership as well as Neighbourhood Watch Coordinators. Both target audiences were asked to cascade the survey and as a result 872 partners and residents responded. Of the respondents 73% were residents of Southampton and 74% worked in Southampton. It is intended to complete a further City Survey in the autumn of 2013

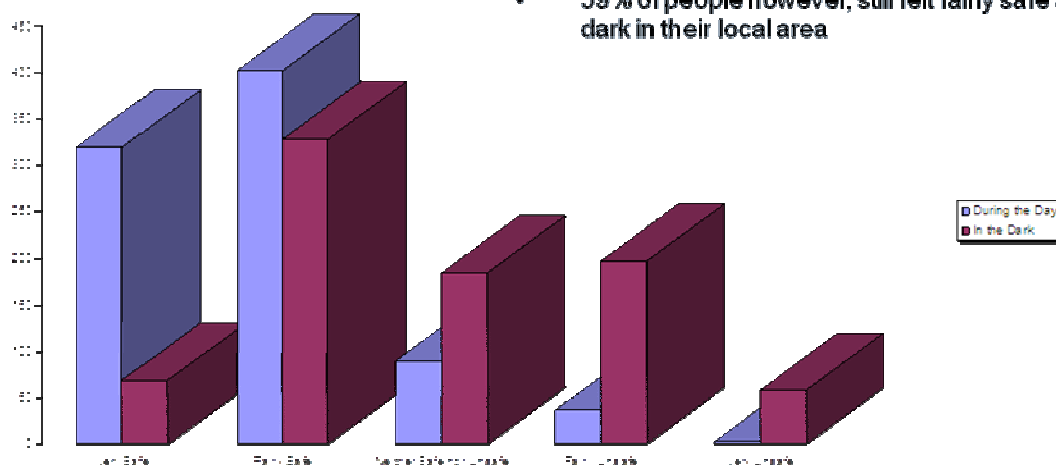
How good a job are Southampton Police, Council & Partners doing to deal with crime and ASB in your area?



79. Perceptions of safety showed that more people felt unsafe during the hours of darkness compared to during the day.

Perceptions of Safety

- Most people (85%) felt very safe, or fairly safe in their local area during the day.
- Only 4% felt fairly unsafe, and just 0.4% felt very unsafe
- People felt less safe in their local area during the dark; with only 8% feeling very safe.
- 39% of people however, still felt fairly safe after dark in their local area



80. A comparison between the PLACE Survey (2008), the City Safety Survey (2010) and the Perception Survey (2012) showed that there had been a significant decrease in public perceptions across the city both during the day and after dark; with a 7% decrease and 17% decrease respectively. However, these figures should be viewed with caution due to the different sample size and methodology of each survey.
81. When asked what the most important issues were for the City the responses adduced the following responses:
- Anti-social Behaviour was the most important problem in Southampton that respondents felt the Safe City Partnership should focus on with 42% of respondents feeling that this was a very big problem in Southampton.
 - The next highest category was alcohol-related crime with 31% of respondents stating this was a very big problem in Southampton.
 - 30% of people thought drugs was a very big problem in Southampton
 - 21% of people thought that physical assault was a very big problem
 - 20% of people felt criminal damage was the most important problem
 - 19 % thought sexual assaults and verbal abuse in the street were a very big problem respectively
 - Domestic Violence came in at 17%, and burglary at 16%
 - Lower categories of priorities were vehicle vandalism / theft; robbery and racial and homophobic abuse and attacks.
82. Of particular concern is that, of the 30% of respondents who had been a victim of crime or anti-social behaviour, 39% did not report the incident. Reasons given were a perception that the Police would not investigate, or that they felt that the incident was too trivial.
83. In 2013 Southampton City Council commissioned a school survey with 2,114 Southampton children (1063 boys, 1051 girls). The survey produced the following results:

Bullying

Reported bullying falls Y4-Y11
 Fear of bullying falls Y4-Y11
 Dissatisfaction with bullying rises between Y4 and Y11



Bullying in Southampton 2012-13	Year 4	Year 6	Year 9	Year 11
Bullied in the last year	32.9%	31.5%	23.7%	18.2%
Bullying sometimes makes me afraid	26.3%	28.7%	26.9%	12.2%
Bullying often makes me afraid	9.1%	5.9%	5%	3.6%
I am not happy about how my school deals with Bullying	13.5%	14.8%	28.7%	27.1%

Feeling Safe

Children feel safest at home

The lower fear of bullying at secondary doesn't translate into feeling safer at school

The least safe feeling place is near their home after dark and using public transport



Where our children feel unsafe	Year 4	Year 6	Year 9	Year 11
I feel unsafe at home	3.6%	1.5%	0.8%	2.5%
I feel unsafe near home after dark	26.3%	28.7%	26.9%	24.4%
I feel unsafe near home during the day	5.3%	3.1%	4.2%	2.5%
I feel unsafe at school	3.8%	4.4%	9.7%	6.9%
I feel unsafe travelling to and from school	6.9%	7.9%	9.1%	5.7%
I feel unsafe using public transport	19.2%	18.2%	20.5%	12.7%

Alcohol, tobacco and drugs

Age brings increased exposure to risks around choices on the above



Alcohol, smoking and drugs	Year 4	Year 6	Year 9	Year 11
Have drunk more than a sip of alcohol	N/A	22.5%	52.8%	76.8%
Have drunk alcohol without my parents knowing	N/A	6.4%	15.5%	20.0%
One or more parents smoke in my home	45.1%	49.1%	48.8%	42.5%
Have been offered illegal drugs	N/A	N/A	17.9%	34.3%

PERFORMANCE AGAINST THE 2012-15 PARTNERSHIP PRIORITIES

Priority 1 – Reduce Crime, ASB, Fires and road collisions in strategic localities across the city

Population

84. The 2011 Census population of Southampton is 236,900. The population pyramid for Southampton shows we have a large number of people aged 20 to 24 (20,900) this is partly due to the large student population recorded in the 2011 Census. Just under 17% of Southampton's population is aged between 18 and 24 years compared to 9.4% nationally. The number of people aged 65 years and over is set to rise by 10% between 2011 and 2017. (17% between 2011 and 2021) (Source SNPP 2011 base).

Population	236,900
• Residents with ethnic origin other than White British	52,900
• Students	20,900
• Residents living in top 5 priority neighbourhoods (LSOA)	14,600
• Children under 16	41,348
• Working age population 16 – 64 (69.6% of total population)	180,201
• People over 65	30,776
• People over 70	22,129

Source: 2011 Census ONS Crown Copyright Reserved

85. In the 2011 Census there were 101,272 residential dwellings in the City and this is forecast to increase to 109,200 by 2019 - a growth of 7.3%.
86. The Index of Multiple Deprivation identified five areas in Southampton as areas of high deprivation, namely Weston, Northam, Millbrook, Redbridge and Thornhill. As crime and disorder issues in these areas were greater priority in other areas, the focus has been in Bitterne, Sholing and Harefield where crime rates were much higher than the identified area of deprivation in the east of the City. When prioritising resources the Police and partners agreed to direct them to these high crime areas.
87. This priority was addressed through the Community Tasking and Coordinating Groups that meet once a month in the four police station areas. These meetings make extensive use of the Crime Reports system to identify 'hot spots' and rising trends in crime and disorder.
88. The partners who make up the Community Tasking and Coordinating Group review hot spot locations for crime and anti-social behaviour as well as those coming to notice for their anti-social or offending behaviour. As a result coordinated actions by relevant partners are agreed. Decisions are taken about the application for Section 30 Dispersal Orders, the use of Street CRED, additional police activities and special operations to address identified issues. These include operations to address underage drinking, damage to buses and anti-social use of motor cycles.
89. At each Community Tasking and Coordinating Group the Community Priorities identified at Police and Communities Together (PACT) meetings are discussed for all 22 Safer Neighbourhood areas. Any issues identified are dealt with appropriately.
90. **Developing a multi-agency approach**
We developed a multi agency approach to identifying and supporting victims of ASB which has improved identification of victims who are vulnerable. In additions partners worked together to develop action plans to tackle 'spikes' in various crimes at certain

times of the year and tackle various hot spots through patrols, Street CREDs, dispersal orders, street briefings and special operations.

These actions resulted in a reduction in 'student' burglaries, and reductions in ASB and arson during the Halloween and Bonfire period. In addition the number of younger people who have signed an Acceptable Behaviour Contract has increased by 104% from 24 in 2011/12 to 49 in 2012/13.

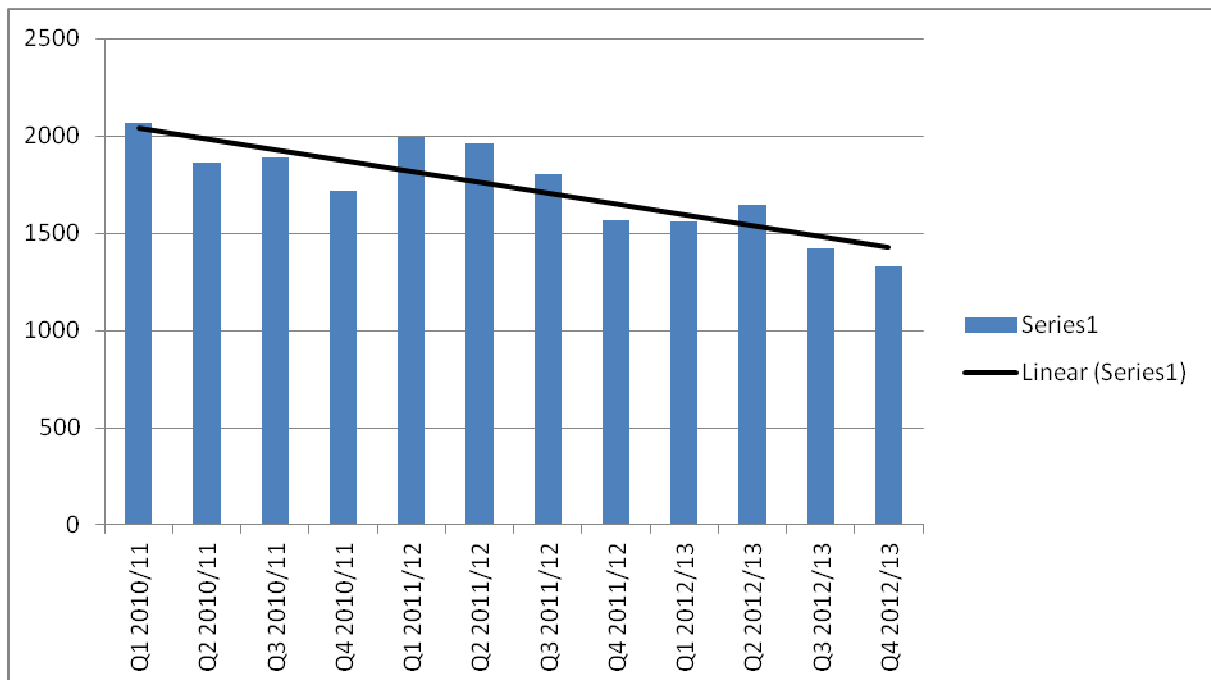
91. Enforcement and neighbourhood safety

Residents in 11 parts of the city, including Bevois Valley, Portswood, Polygon, Irving Road, Violet Road, Riverside Park, Rockstone Lane, and Vanguard Road benefited from a Street CRED in 2012/2013 led by the council. The Street CREDs join up services to make immediate environmental improvements to an area and provide safety advice. The activity resulted in tonnes of rubbish being removed, vegetation cut back and new plants and trees planted. Community Payback have provided approximately 50 hours of free labour along with council teams from Open Spaces, Waste and Recycling, Environmental Health, City Patrol, Community Safety, volunteer organisations and local community have all contributing to the Street CRED days.

Priority 2 – Reduce the Harm Caused by Alcohol and Drugs

Violent Crime

92. 'Violent crime' is a generic term covering a range of offences from common assault to harassment although according to the British Crime Survey almost half of all recorded violence involves no physical contact. At the other extreme Most Serious Violence are police recorded offences where the injury inflicted or intended is life threatening and both nationally & locally this makes up between 2 – 3% of all violent crime. Violent crime represents on average just under a quarter of all crime.



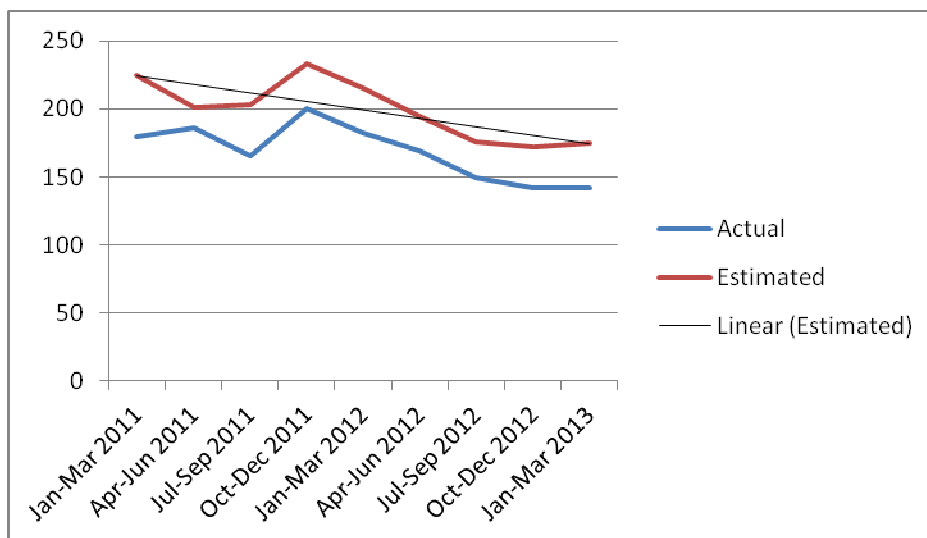
93. In the Strategic Assessment period (2012/13) violent crime reduced by 19.29% (1,418 less violent crimes compared to the same period in 2011/12) and this continues a year on year decline as shown in the chart above. Within this category Violence with Injury reduced by 21.96%. The key components of violent crime are:

- Night time economy alcohol-related violence (makes up about 11.5% of violent crime)
- Domestic violence (makes up 20.36% of violent crime)

- Serious sexual violence
- Drug related violence (key contributor to most serious violence)

Night Time Economy (NTE)

94. Alcohol-related violence in the city centre at night is prevalent in all urban areas and a significant cause for concern at a local and national level. Violence in the night time economy has reduced for the successive year, with a 31.7% drop in 2012/13. This fall in recorded violent crime coincides with Emergency Department data which shows the number of presentations to the hospital emergency department late at night as a result of assaults – this data shows an 18% reduction in 2012/13. Southampton is a leading city in collecting Emergency Department data on assaults which reflect peak night time economy periods and thus are linked to predominantly alcohol-related incidents. This data is a valuable indicator as it captures unreported (to the Police) incidents and thus together with police data provides a more accurate picture of the prevalence of alcohol-related violence in the city, as well as contributing to a measure of the impact and associated costs on the NHS. Emergency Department assault data shows a fall of 862 presentations of assault between the hours of 18:00 and 09:00 in 2011 to 758 in 2012, a 12% reduction.



95. Victims of assaults are more likely to be males, making up 77% of all victims. Males aged between 18 and 24 are also more likely to be victims of assault, making up 31% of all victims. The gender of offenders is known in 73% of all presentations to the Emergency Department. Males were involved as offenders in 89% of these assaults. Offences occur in the area of the city dominated by bars and clubs (SO14) and peak times are Friday & Saturday nights between 22:00 and 03:00 – although there is also a small peak on Tuesday nights.
96. It is difficult to attribute the reduction in violent crime in the night time economy as there are so many factors that can have an effect. However, the Safe City Partnership has over the last three years ensured that there are a suite of initiatives to tackle this issue. High visibility and targeted police patrols taking early and robust action to deal with crime and disorder obviously play a big part in reducing violent crime alongside other key measures including the regular deployment of Taxi Marshalls, Street Pastors and the ICE Bus. In addition the Licensing Trade, supported by the Local Authority and the Police has introduced the Red Card scheme. This results in offenders being banned from licensed premises for varying periods of time. The newly formed Licensing Action Group coordinates enforcement action across a range of agencies and together monitor adherence to licensing law and conditions as well as considering new applications for licenses or event notices.

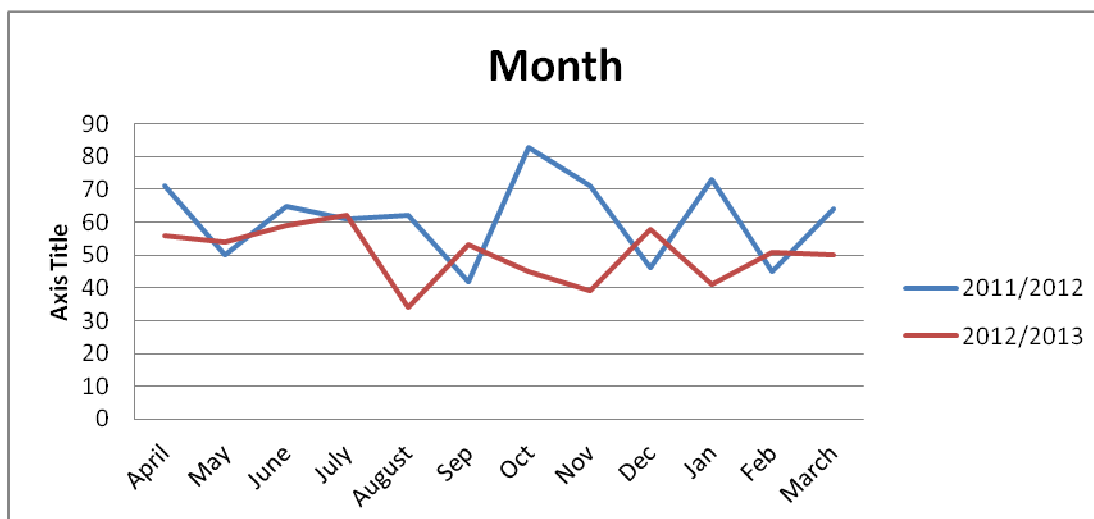
97. There has been a 28.7% decrease in Alcohol and Public Place Violence. The economic climate has led to a reported 20% reduction in footfall in the NTE area, which has in turn led to a reduction in officers employed to police the night time economy at the weekend. Night time economy related Personal Robbery and Sexual Offences have also seen a reduction in offences – In this period there have been 7 indecencies (+1), 1 rape (-1) and 9 robberies (-3) which link directly to the night time economy
98. Alcohol is thought to be the main driver however it is thought that there are individuals who use drugs as well as drinking alcohol which can also be a catalyst for violence. Pre-loading is an ongoing issue, particularly in the current economic climate where many pubs now are not able to promote 'cheap' alcohol due to licensing restrictions.
99. Night time economy violence is still a risk for the city due to the high volume of pubs/clubs/bars etc in the city centre area, coupled with the high density of student population. The main risk is for any minor altercation to potentially escalate and result in serious injury or death. The other significant risk is intoxication through excessive alcohol consumption to the extent that it causes serious physical harm or death (see Alcohol section).

Red Card

100. The Red Card Scheme was launched in July 2012 and is a zero tolerance banning scheme designed to keep trouble makers and criminals away from licensed premises and the wider Night Time Economy. The licensed premises under the banner of Southampton Licensing Link will administer the scheme and will work closely with the Police, Local Authority and City Watch (CCTV). Those people involved in alcohol related crime and disorder will be considered for a Red Card and banned from participating premises for a set time. There have been 163 Red Cards issued up to 31st March 2013.
101. From 1st May 2013 a NHS funded drink aware course run by Druglink will be linked to the Red Card Scheme. Those who choose to go on these courses will have their ban reduced or have no ban at all.

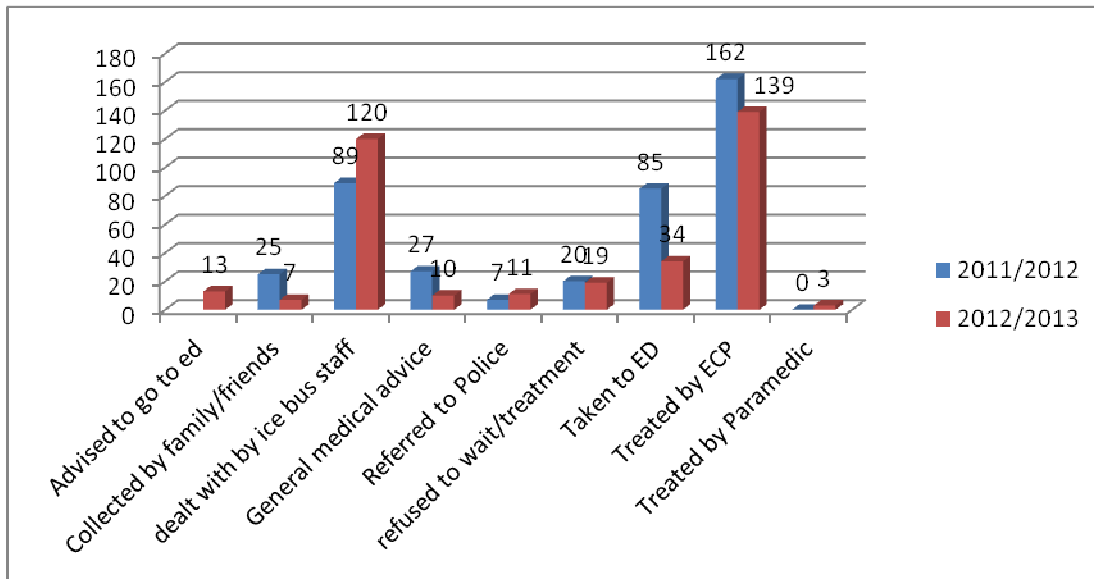
Emergency Department Data

102. Since 2006 Emergency Department (ED) data has been analysed by the Community Safety Team and Police. The data alongside Police, ICE bus and other partners is used by the Police in order for them and their partners to deploy resources more effectively. Community Safety are responsible for a completing a full analysis report which would be used at strategic level to develop policies and strategies. From April 2012 to March 2013 assault admissions to the emergency room reduced by 18% from 733 assaults in 2011/2012 to 602 in 2012/2013. However, assault presentations did increase during the months of May, September and December.



I.C.E (In Case of Emergency) Bus

103. The ICE Bus has been in operation since December 2009 and has dealt with over 1,300 clients. In 2012/13 the staff dealt with 357 clients which is a reduction of 14% which could be caused by the reduction in violent crime, reduction in those visiting the city centre at night and the withdrawal of the ambulance response paramedic. Of those dealt with, 20% were injured as a result of an assault, 19% were injured and in drink, 15% were intoxicated and 15% were in need of welfare support. The ICE bus also assisted during a 'Carnage' event which was partially funded by the 'Carnage' organisers. In 2013 the ICE bus will also be out extra nights helping those in need during the Fresher's Fortnight.



Safe in Sound Project

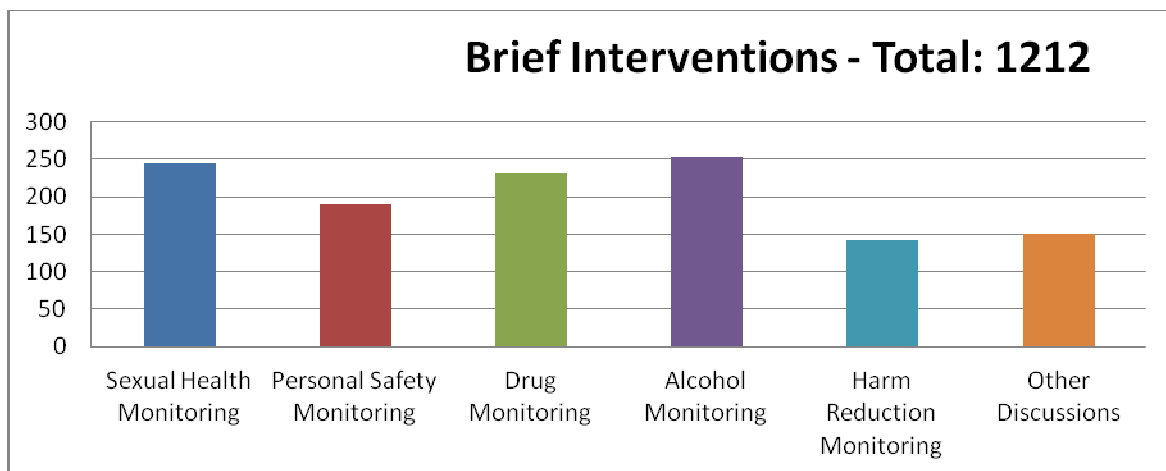
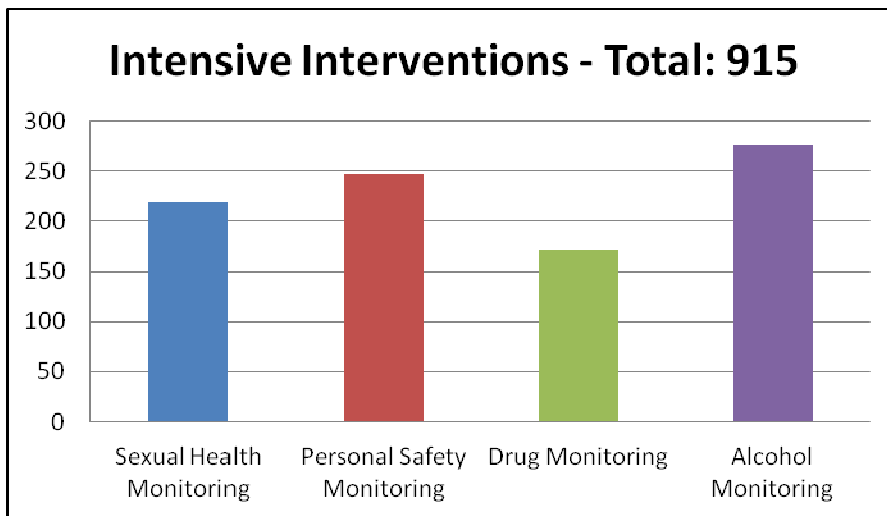
104. Safe in Sound is a volunteer peer led project primarily based in the City Centre and looks at raising awareness of health related issues and potential risk taking behaviours in the night time economy. Their work focuses on substance and alcohol use, sexual health and the personal safety of those people who are using venues in town.

105. Current work shows there is a rise in the popularity of 'legal highs', due to websites openly marketing and adapting the products to young people by claiming that effects mimic that of Class A and B drugs. With these substances being produced at the alarming rate, it has been a focus of the project to deliver general harm reduction information to the people who are most at risk to use these. There has also been an increase in individuals taking MDMA, which is a pure form of Ecstasy.

106. Along with the persistent prevalence of alcohol use within the city, seeing new products like 'Crunk Juice' and alcohol related sexual crime at a significant high, the need for the project to offer information and support is as great as ever. There has been an increase with pre drinking before going out and views on marijuana are very liberal, this all aids in individuals being intoxicated before going out. Due to financial climate many individuals are feeling the pinch and opt for house-parties or staying in with friends, this unfortunately cannot be monitored.

Health Outreach

107. Safe in Sound delivered 31 outreach sessions in key hot spots in the night time economy, where volunteers visit night clubs and streets with high levels of activity to offer support and advice. During these sessions there were:



Safe in Sound statistics

108. General Night Time Economy Trends (of 241 people)

- 47% of young people claim to go out to the NTE over 2 nights a week
- 74% of young people walked home by themselves on a night out in the last year

109. Alcohol (267 people)

- 35% of young people are at a higher risk of alcohol related illnesses
- 42% of young people drink more than 10+ units on a night out
- 55% of young people had forgotten what happened on a night out in the last year

110. Drugs (out of 241 people)

- 16% of Young people admit to taking MDMA/Ecstasy on a night out in the last week
- 12% cocaine
- 26% marijuana
- 11% legal highs

111. Drugs (out of 156)

- 55% claimed to have taken illegal drugs in the last year
- 45% claimed to have taken legal highs in the last year
- 12% claimed they cannot get through the week without drugs
- 33% do regrettable things due to drug use

112. Sexual Health

- 26% of sexually active young people claimed to never use contraception (of 213 people)
- 45% of young people claimed regretting a sexual experience in the last year
- 35% of young people claimed to have had sex in a public place in the last year (212 people)
- 29% of young people claimed to never have had a sexual health check (211 people)
- 24% of young women had used emergency contraception in the last year (208 people)
- Given out over 3000 condoms

Street Pastors

113. Over the last year Street Pastors have increased the number of volunteers who are now patrolling as Street Pastors. They continue to patrol the Night Time Economy every Friday and Saturday between 2200 and 0400, as well as one Tuesday a month. They have also expanded the remit of their patrols into Hoglands Park, Guildhall Square and some patrols in Shirley. During 2012/13 they recorded the following statistics:

Activity	Numbers
Number of drunk people who needed some form of assistance	306
Number of aggressive situations where street pastors intervened to calm things down	69
Number of vulnerable people assisted to locate their friends or assisted to get home	122
Number of injured or unwell people given assistance	98
Number of times called for ambulance or paramedic	31
Bottles or glasses picked up from the street - Does not include broken glass swept up	4473
Number of times broken glass was swept up	185
Number of people referred to ICE bus or referred by ICE bus	45
Number of times called to assist by CCTV, Door Staff, paramedic or Police	141

Serious Sexual Offences

114. There were 196 sexual offences reported to police in the Strategic Assessment period and this represents a 27.7% fall on the previous year. This also continues a reducing trend over the last two years. Detection rates for this crime in Southampton have increased. However, it is known that rape and other serious sexual offences are under-reported. Rape Crisis helpline offers advice to people affected by issues of rape and sexual abuse and they report a substantial increase in clients accessing support in 2012 – 1,928 calls compared to 1,768 in the previous year. Of those 957 were female and 81 male (this does not necessarily reflect current or recent offending behaviour).
115. With an improving position in local data year-on-year Southampton is improving in its comparative rankings in this area. For example in comparison to our most similar group

of 15 cities Southampton is in 8th position out of 15 for sexual offences (1 = best). This is an improvement of 6 places on the previous year.

116. Victims of serious sexual offences are in the majority female between 16 and 30 years old.
117. Although the number of recorded crimes in this area is relatively low and the potential risk of 'stranger' attacks exceptionally low this crime-type has a high impact on victims and a high public profile with media coverage often fuelling fear of crime especially amongst young people.
118. Alcohol consumption is a critical factor in serious sexual offences especially those linked to the NTE. Alcohol is the biggest vulnerability for both victim and offender.

Drug related Violence

119. Transient Class A suppliers continue to infiltrate the city, primarily from London, bringing a risk of violence. Areas most vulnerable are Newtown, St. Marys and Millbrook. Knives and bladed articles remain the most common weapons. Reported incidents include murder (April 2012), attempted murder (April 2012) and a serious assault of a Shirley-based drug dealer (February 2013). There was a lack of intelligence reporting and increased tensions prior to these, indicating intelligence gaps around drug related violence events including the acquisition of weapons and contact with enforcers. Serious violent offences are mainly transient offenders on local dealers however, there have been a number of local on local offences too. Robberies (of mainly drugs/money) mainly involve local drug dealers, particularly those trying to increase their status or reclaim back drug debt.
120. Operation Fortress began in May 2012. Increased intelligence sharing has developed significantly between Operation Fortress and Metropolitan Police Service (MPS), improving the intelligence picture and enhancing disruption activity. There are currently 24 overt Fortress-led investigations and 10 networks believed to be at increased risk of committing drug-related violence within the city.
121. Intelligence indicates that Operation Fortress has impacted on dealers (changing their methods due to Operation Fortress tactics), and is restricting supply and reducing demand. An increase in actionable drugs intelligence may be linked to the fact that Operation Fortress is able to respond to drug intelligence, which has led to some good results being obtained.
122. An increase in tensions between drug-related nominals linked to court cases has been identified. Intelligence reported threats and intimidation in relation to a related court trial and concerns have been raised in relation to other operations.
123. Difficulties have also been encountered in relation to a lack of cooperation with the Police, particularly where nominals and witnesses are themselves involved in drugs and violence.
124. A strong media campaign has ensured that officers from partner agencies are fully engaged, with increased reporting suggesting an increased awareness of the issue of drug related violence. Significant community engagement and partnership working is seeking to restrict supply, reduce demand, and rebuild communities. The first 'Crack House' closure in Southampton in 6 years was led by Operation Fortress, a positive result for the local community.

Key Driver

125. The Class A Drugs market fuels this issue. The most common cause of violence in this period is a perceived financial loss to a drug dealer, either through police seizures or theft by associated/rival runners.

Risk

126. Ultimately the risk is loss of life and/or serious injury. This has implications in terms of cost of investigation, often hampered by a lack of co-operation by those involved; the impact on local communities, and the Force reputation. This remains an unpredictable offence, despite increased knowledge of involved networks.
127. During the 2012/13 period Operation Fortress officers have:
 - Detained 212 persons
 - Seized approximately £149,865 street value of controlled drugs
 - Seized approximately £106,090 in cash.

Drug Action Team

128. The performance of the Drug Action Team is measured against other Drug Action Teams within the South East region, or against Drug Action Teams that are considered to be of similar size and demographics.
129. In November 2011 the National Treatment Agency (NTA) published the new "Diagnostic and Outcome Measure Executive Summary" report, which is a quarterly report that contains key treatment outcome and diagnostic data at a partnership level to assist local areas to monitor performance and compare that to national trends. The report has been designed to give an 'at a glance' view of performance against outcomes for different levels of stakeholders in the partnership.
130. All items on the report are for adults and key outcome indicators are broken down by opiate only and non opiate users and graphical trend data is also presented alongside most indicators, either as a trend graph or pie chart. All items on the report are based on the adult treatment population.
131. Partnership clusters based on characteristics affecting outcomes of opiate users in treatment have been created to allow for benchmarking against similar partnerships.
132. The most significant targets being monitored by the National Treatment Agency Regional Manager's team are those of successful completions and the number of service users within a 6 month period who go on to represent to treatment services within 6 months of discharge.
133. The DOMES report is a high level report that we need to rely on in order to understand what the data is telling us about our current treatment system. The National Treatment Agency will now use DOMES to demonstrate to Public Health England and to government that the treatment system works appropriately and is able to deliver the best returns for the money invested.
134. The first graph illustrated shows progress against the 2010/11 baseline and shows us the trend in performance. The number of service users who have completed treatment successfully as compared with the number who completed successfully in the previous quarter had risen by 1. The treatment system needs to increase the number of successful completions by 15 in order to be on a par with those DAT's in the top quartile.

DIAGNOSTIC OUTCOMES MONITORING EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Southampton

Report period **Quarter 4** Opiate cluster **Cluster D** Non opiate cluster **Cluster B**

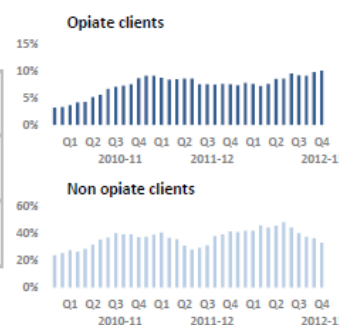
1 INVESTMENT

		£2,080,826			
PTB	DH DIP	HO DIP	Mainstream	Prison	Other
£ 1,795,697	£ 186,055	£ 99,075	£ -	£ -	£ -

2 SUCCESSFUL COMPLETIONS

Successful completions as a proportion of all in treatment (rolling 12 months)

	2011-12 Local	Latest Local	Top quartile range for cluster and no. range to achieve this
Opiate (%)	7.4%	10.0%	9.3% to 14.1%
Completions / Total number in treatment (n)	56/755	77/773	73 - 109/773
Non opiate (%)	41.5%	32.9%	46.8% to 69.8%
Completions / Total number in treatment (n)	44/106	47/143	67 - 100/143



Proportion who successfully completed treatment in the first 6 months of the latest 12 month period and re-presented within 6 months

	Latest Local	Top quartile range for cluster and no. range to achieve this
Opiate (%)	23.1%	15% to 10.9%
Clients re-presenting / Total completions (n)	9/39	5 - 4/39
Non opiate (%)	10.5%	2.7% to 0%
Clients re-presenting / Total completions (n)	2/19	0 - 0/19



Growth in successful completions since 2011-12

	2011-12 Local	Cluster average
Opiate (%)	37.5%	-10.0%
Non opiate (%)	6.8%	7.3%



Criminal Justice clients

	Latest Local	Latest Local
Successful completions as a percentage of total Criminal Justice clients in treatment	17.6%	21.9%
	52/296	7/32
Proportion who successfully completed treatment in the first 6 months of the latest 12 month period and re-presented within 6 months		

3 PUBLIC HEALTH OUTCOME FRAMEWORK: INDICATOR 2.15

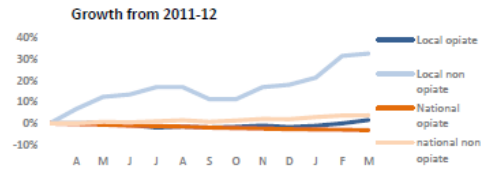
Proportion of all in treatment, who successfully completed treatment and did not re-present within 6 months

	Latest Local	Latest National
Opiate (%)	7.6%	8.3%
Completed and did not re-present (n)	58/764	13099/157113
Non opiate (%)	40.3%	40.40%
Completed and did not re-present (n)	48/119	15370/38079

4 EFFECTIVE TREATMENT

Growth in clients in effective treatment since 2011-12

	Latest Local	National average and number required to achieve this
Opiate (%)	1.6%	-3.2%
In effective treatment (n)	713	680
Non opiate (%)	32.6%	3.8%
In effective treatment (n)	118	93



5 TIME IN TREATMENT

Proportion of clients still in treatment between 4-6 years and longer than 6 years

Years	Local	National average
Between 4-6	12.6%	14.2%
More than 6	14.9%	23.8%

Average length of time in treatment (years)

3.0

Criminal Justice clients

Proportion of the treatment population

25%

Average length of time in treatment (years)

1.4

Successful completions Opiate users

135. Successful completions for opiate users have continued to grow steadily and have now reached 10%. This places Southampton within the top quartile for high performing DAT's. This is even more pleasing as the number of opiate using service users has risen, against the national trend. National average percentage rates remained constant at 8.5%.

Successful completions – non opiate users

136. For non opiate users, the story is unfortunately less positive. Since November 2012 the percentage of non-opiate users successfully completing has fallen. However, this is largely due to the large increase in the number of non-opiate users who are now being recorded on the national data system NDTMS (National Drug Treatment Monitoring System). The numbers of service users in treatment has risen from approximately 100 in September 2012 to 143 in March 2013. The DAT officers were aware that the uploading of non-opiate users onto the national data system would result in a temporary apparent fall in performance and it is anticipated that this will stabilise during the first quarter of 2013/14. We expect performance to show improvement in the quarter 2 DOMES report.

137. In the meantime, it must be noted that in terms of actual numbers, successful completions have risen slightly.

138. **Successful Completions Criminal Justice** – Criminal Justice service users continue to complete successfully at a higher rate of 17.5%. However, re-presentations are also high at 21.9%

Re-presentations to treatment

139. Unfortunately, the previous progress that we had made with re-presentations to treatment has not been maintained in the second half of the last financial year. Re-presentations to treatment (i.e. the percentage of service users who have re-presented to treatment services within 6 months of having successfully completed.) have risen for both opiate and non-opiate users:

Opiate users: 23.1% (from 12.9% in December 2012)

Non opiate users: 10.5% (from 4.2% in December 2012)

140. The DAT officers have met with treatment providers regarding the fall in performance for both non-opiate users and re-presentations. Performance Improvement Plans have been refreshed and providers are working co-operatively together and with DAT officers to ensure that performance improves in this area.

Numbers in Effective Treatment

141. Total numbers of opiate users in effective treatment (i.e. in treatment for 12 weeks or more, measured over a rolling 12 month period) has increased by 1.6% which is against the national trend, where the number of opiate users has fallen by 3.2%.
142. The very substantial increase in the number of non-opiate users in treatment is as a result of the upload of all opiate users and will stabilise to a figure more in line with the national average in the next quarter.

Treatment Outcome Profile

143. As you will note from the DOMES report, TOPs information is missing once more from the report. This is due to some difficulties experienced by the treatment providers with the identification of which care co-ordinator/key worker is responsible for upload. Following a meeting with the Models of Care co-ordinator, this problem has now been resolved. We are confident that TOPs compliance will be fully restored in quarter 2 of the new financial year.

Young Peoples Substance Misuse service - DASH:

144. DASH is a service that is delivered in partnership by the voluntary organisation No Limits and Solent NHS Trust to provide help and support for young people who have a problem with drugs, alcohol or solvents.
145. DASH helps young people aged 11 – 17 years take their first step to ask for help and support in confidence. They are offered a regular meeting with a DASH worker at a place where they are likely to be most at ease.
146. The DASH service can give information, advice, support and counselling and can offer a variety of treatments, including harm reduction and needle exchange. Young people are able to learn more about the substances they are using, their effects and risks and learn how to keep safe if using drugs or alcohol.
147. Overall performance by the Young Peoples substance misuse service is generally above national and comparator areas this financial year:
 - All Young People have a wait of less than 3 weeks to start first intervention
 - 94% offered Hep B vaccination - compared to 87% Child wellbeing index quintile 4 and 83% nationally
 - 84% of interventions are multiple modalities - compared to 63% Child wellbeing index quintile 4 and 51% nationally
 - 83% have a planned exit from treatment (i.e. successful completion) - compared to 82% Child wellbeing index quintile 4 and 79% nationally
 - 6% of planned exits re-presented within 6 months - compared to 7% Child wellbeing index quintile 4 and nationally

Local Performance Indicators - 12/13

148. The service is meeting the majority of the local key performance indicators however the number of referrals to the new service as at qtr 4 is 133 compared to a target of 150. The service has had 14,519 contacts with young people who have been through outreach and 1,486 have received a brief alcohol and/or drug intervention. Of those referred to the treatment service:
149. All young people in treatment:
 - received a comprehensive assessment and a care plan
 - are joint worked with other services and have a key worker allocated
 - have received structured psychosocial interventions.

Alcohol

150. Alcohol continues to cause harm at population level, creating significant problems nationally and among communities in Southampton. Lifestyle and health service data show local people continue to use alcohol at harmful levels and in ways that put both their health and the health of others at risk. Most local outcome measures are worse than the national benchmarks, but recent trends, both locally and nationally, show a small but significant change for the better. With limited progress on the national responsibility deal, and no sign of national action on minimum pricing, tackling alcohol marketing, or low cost sales, the onus remains on local partnerships and communities to tackle the considerable harm caused by alcohol.

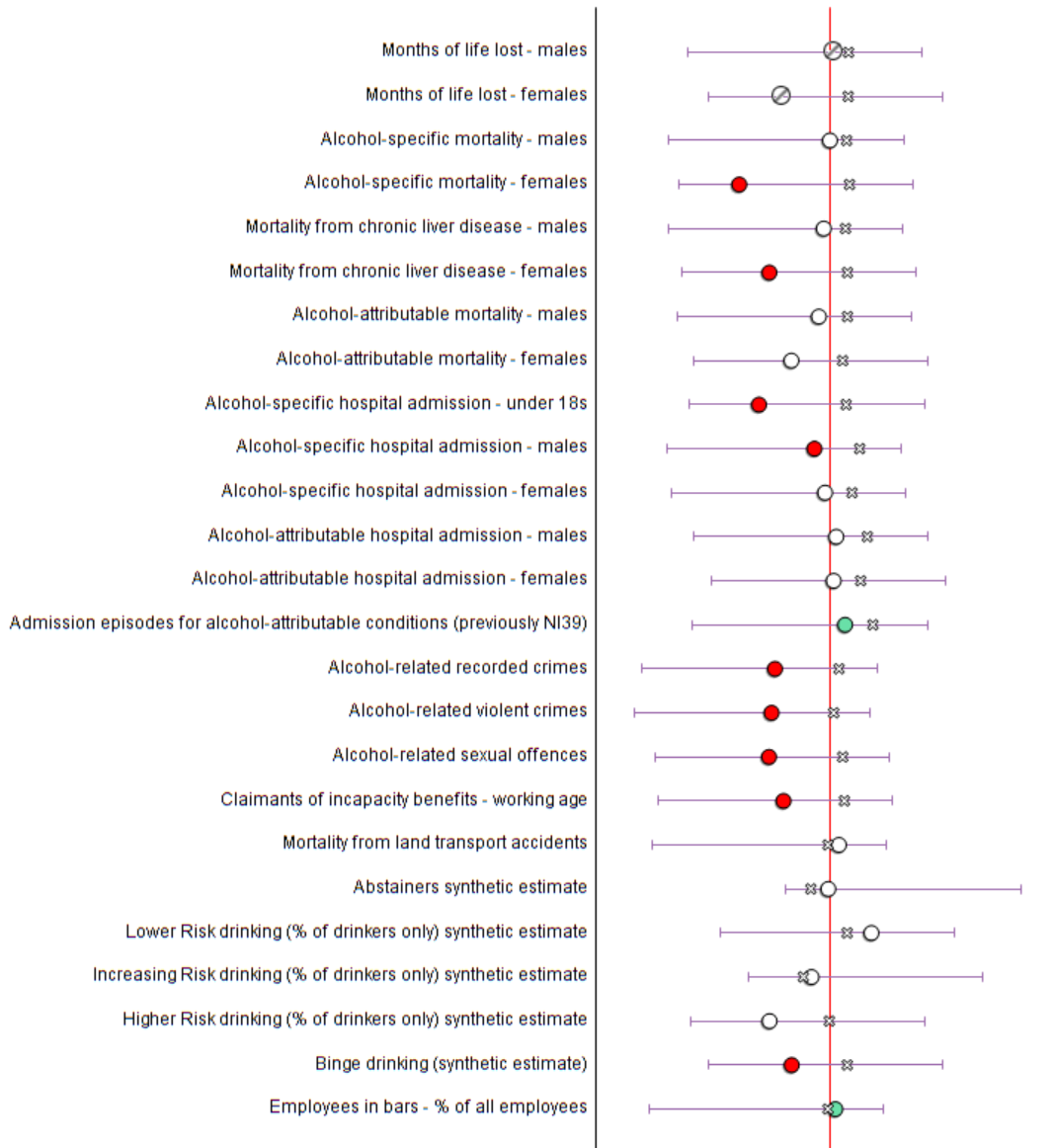
Table: Alcohol Profile for Southampton (outcomes and estimates from 2008-2012)

Alcohol Issue	Southampton	National Average
Alcohol-attributable mortality amongst males ¹	38.1 *	35.5 *
Alcohol-specific hospital admissions for under 18s ²	97.2 **	55.8 *
Alcohol-specific hospital admissions for males ³	515.7 *	450.9 *
Alcohol-related recorded crimes ⁴	12.4 **	7.0 ** per 1,000
Alcohol-related violent crimes ⁵	10.1 **	5.0 ** per 1,000
Alcohol-related sexual offences ⁶	0.20**	0.13 ** per 1,000
Synthetic estimates of binge drinking ⁷	24.3%	20.1%

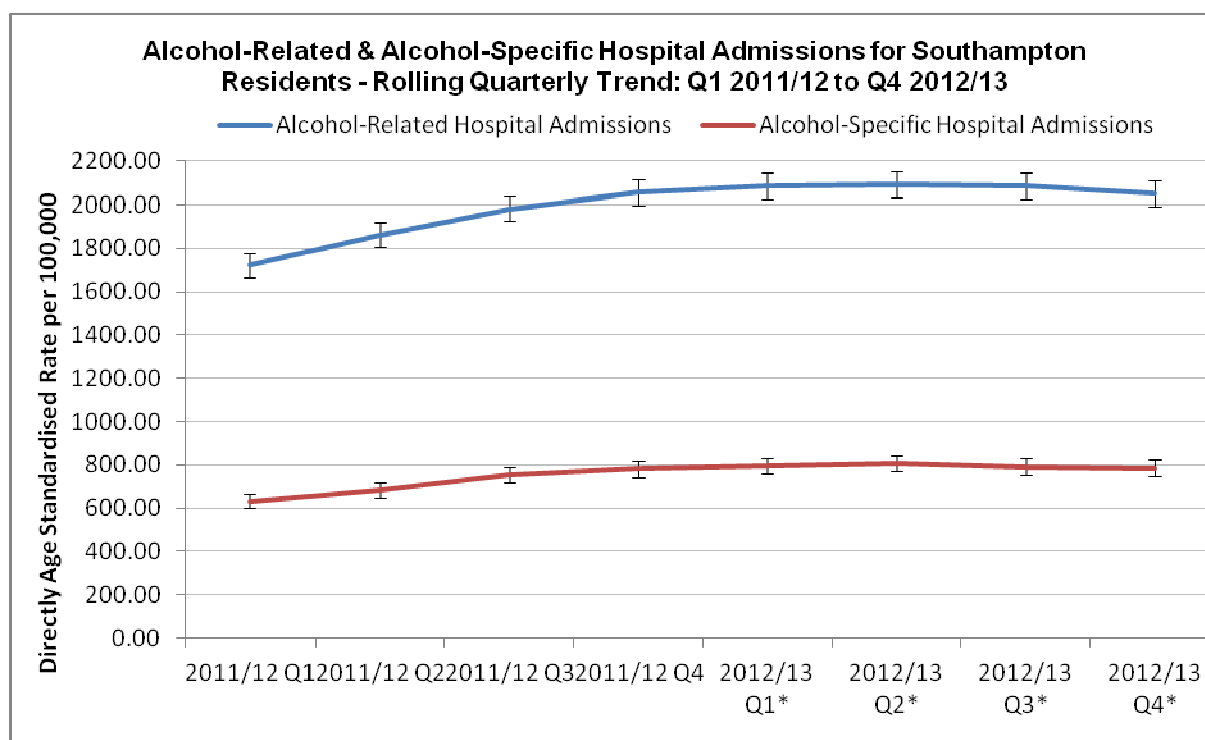
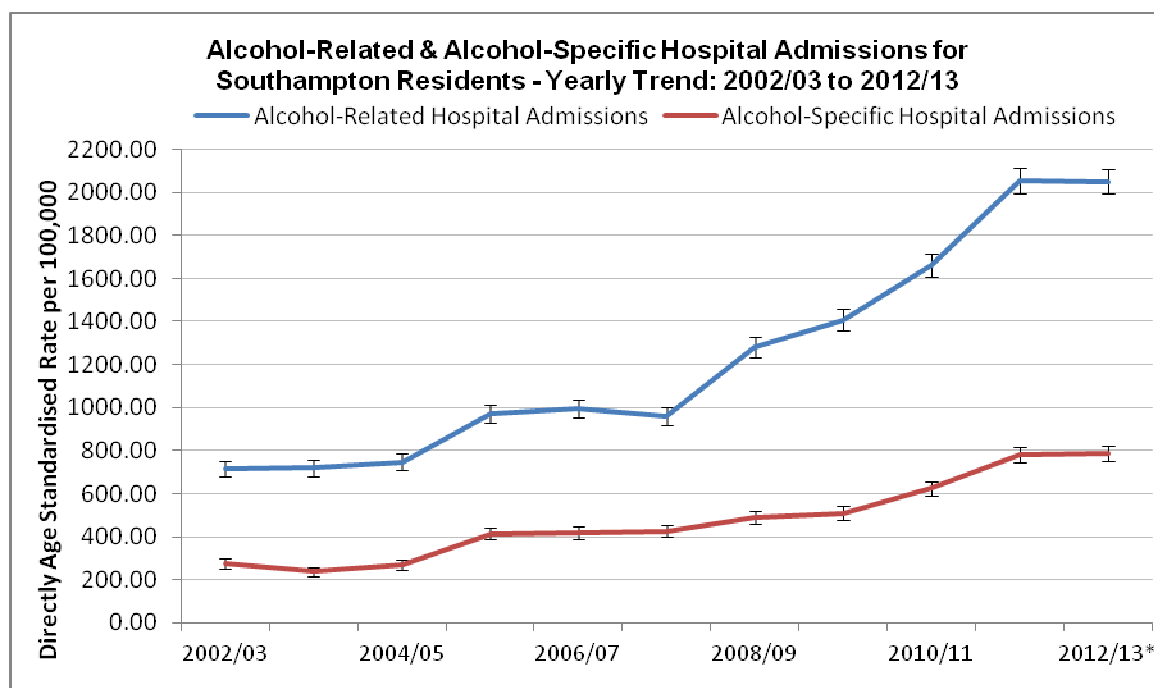
Source: LAPE <http://www.lape.org.uk/index.html>

1. Alcohol-attributable mortality - males/females - Deaths from alcohol-attributable conditions (all ages, male/female), directly standardised rate per 100,000 population Mortality 2010, mid-year population estimate 2010).
2. Alcohol-specific hospital admission - under 18s - Persons admitted to hospital due to alcohol specific conditions crude rate per 100,000 population. 2008/09-2010/11
3. Alcohol-specific hospital admission - males/females - Persons admitted to hospital due to alcohol-specific conditions (all ages, male/female), directly standardised rate per 100,000 population. Activity 2010/11 Does not include attendance at A&E.
- 4,5,6. Alcohol-attributable crimes rate per 1,000 population. Home Office recorded crime statistics 2011/12). Attributable fractions for alcohol for each crime category were applied.
7. Binge drinking Synthetic estimate of the proportion (%) of adults who consume at least twice the daily recommended amount of alcohol (8 or more units for men and 6 or more units for women) (2007-2008). Dataset published March 2011 and updated April 2012).

151. Estimates suggest Southampton has between 11,000 and 12,000 dependent drinkers. Current policy and local service developments are driving up the number accessing treatment, delivering more behavioural interventions and issuing more prescriptions for treating addiction. Despite increased investment in services, the majority of dependent drinkers still do not engage with treatment. Hospital admissions for those under 18 and among adult drinkers have fallen, but still remain higher than the national rate, and still give cause for concern. School based campaigns continue to target secondary school children in an effort to reduce underage drinking, but retailers, communities and families must take responsibility for this problem to be effectively managed, and to minimise the harm that results. Work with universities continues, with a special emphasis on new students this autumn and promoting a range of community safety initiatives that aim to reduce the risks of alcohol related crime and injury. The challenges caused by alcohol remain, and future generations remain at risk in the city. More treatment options have to be explored, especially for dependent drinkers while the wider population needs to be encouraged to drink more safely and responsibly to avoid significant health and social problems in the future. Local alcohol partnerships have a significant and ongoing challenge.
152. The North West Public Health Observatory produce the Local Alcohol Profile for England that shows comparative position of Local Authorities against a range of measures compared to the national average. As can be seen Southampton scores significantly worse in a number of areas.



The following tables show although in the last decade there has been an upward trend in alcohol attributable hospital admission rates this has plateaued during 2012/13.



Priority 3 Reduce Repeat victimisation with a focus on vulnerable victims

Domestic Violence and Abuse (DVA)

153. DVA accounts for approximately a quarter of all recorded violence across the Police Western area.
154. Data backed by local experience suggests Southampton has exceptionally high levels of reporting of domestic violence and domestic abuse. CAADA is a national charity that leads on domestic violence risk and reduction activity. It estimates that nationally 40 cases per 10,000 (of adult females) will be referred to the MARAC. In Southampton, we have approx 48 cases per 10,000 being referred.
155. SCC Community Safety is leading on the development of an integrated approach to domestic and sexual violence in the city. Bringing together a number of domestic violence / sexual violence specialist services within the city – this alliance, now known as 'PIPPA' are collectively working to improve the responses to victims of sexual / domestic violence across the city. Within this model, a single point of contact (SPOC) for professionals has been operational, since July 2012 (this is solely staffed by the IDVA team, 5 days a week). The SPOC works with other agencies in the city, to support identification and routinely assessing risk, to offer initial crisis and safety planning advice and proactively make onward referrals to other specialist services as appropriate.
156. This service has been received well and there has been a marked rise in numbers of calls over the last quarter (almost double); particularly by health professionals, where calls to PIPPA are 55% of total calls (n=207). 84 referrals have been made for onward support to the specialist domestic violence /sexual violence services in the city; as you would expect, 67% of these have come from health services.
157. Workforce development is also a key feature of PIPPA, both for the specialist workers and an awareness raising / risk assessment training programme for partners. During 2012/13, 19 training sessions have been delivered by PIPPA to a total of 248 individuals from a variety of agencies and there is a further 9 training sessions confirmed for 2013/14.
158. A significant majority of victims of DVA are female but it is a crime with male victims too – 4% of referrals at highest risk level in Southampton are male – national data suggest up to 1 in 6 men experience DVA in their lifetime. Nearly 70 % of the highest risk victims are under 35 years of age. (The average age range of victims is 21 – 30 years). With the introduction of a new domestic violence and abuse definition (March 2013), locally we are expecting to see an increase in identification and referrals for those aged under 18.
159. In Southampton 19% of highest risk DVA cases are from black and ethnic minority communities (compared to an 18.3% profile) and 3% of the victims at highest risk have a registered disability, however data from the IDVA service suggests that this figure is 19%. National and local experience identifies the connectivity between what is called the 'toxic trio' of alcohol and drugs, mental health and DVA. DVA has a profound impact on children and young people too; 50% of child protection referrals in Southampton have DVA as an identified factor.
160. In August 2012 Southampton launched its IRIS project (Identification and Referral to Improve Safety). This is funded by Health and operated by Aurora New Dawn who provide training for GP's and all surgery staff to enable them to identify and refer victims of domestic violence. More than 66 victims of Domestic Abuse have been supported as a result of this new project and 20 out of 38 GP Surgeries in the city have signed up to the project.

INFLUENCING FACTORS

Welfare Reforms

161. The Welfare Reform Act (2012) represents the biggest change to the welfare benefit system in 60 years. The Welfare Reforms are being implemented nationally with the aim of creating a simpler and fairer system and creating the right incentives to assist more people into work. The reforms cover a whole spectrum of welfare and housing benefit changes and will pave the way for the introduction of Universal Credit, which will replace means-tested benefits for people of working age by 2017.

Local Impact:

162. Working age people are most affected, with many living in the most deprived areas of the city and already experiencing poverty due to increased living costs within a difficult economic climate. This reduced income is likely to increase financial hardship for many and may not only lead to increased debt for some but also affect other aspects of their lives.
163. Financial pressures may also lead to further community safety issues for individuals, households and whole communities including:
- Increased stress, mental health, and suicide risk.
 - Family tension and breakdown of relationships or family units.
 - Inability to afford the basic household bills or small extras – days out, holidays, pets.
 - Increased child poverty / fuel poverty
 - Independence at risk for some and increased risk of homelessness
 - Build-up of community tensions

Families Matter

164. Families Matter is a new programme in Southampton (delivering the national Troubled Families agenda). Families Matter works intensively with local families who have multiple and complex needs. The multi-agency programme focuses on families where there is poor school attendance, worklessness and/or youth offending or anti-social behaviour.
165. The Police, Probation, Community Safety, Youth Offending and Domestic Violence services in Southampton are all an integral part of the Families Matter (Troubled Families) Programme. Each of the Police and Crime Partners has seconded Families Matter (FM) Lead Practitioners as part of a core multi-disciplinary team. This model enables close joint working between “crime partners” and a wide breadth of other services such as Education Welfare, Family & Parenting, Voluntary Sector and Employment specialists.
166. National evidence clearly links family experience to the risk of offending; 63% of boys with convicted fathers, go on to be convicted; children in a “troubled family” are 36 times more likely to be excluded from school and 6 times more likely to get into trouble with the police. There are also well established links between parental domestic abuse, mental health and substance misuse increasing the risk of harm to children and young people.
167. Traditionally, most of the key services tackling offending, focus on reducing re-offending and consequently the responses are often reactive, with interventions late and at the most costly stage. Families Matter seeks to tackle re-offending and crime prevention as part of whole-family and co-ordinated agency work. The programme represents a significant shift in approach by Police and crime partners to take earlier interventions to reduce crime.

KEY FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

Overall Crime and Disorder in the City has reduced significantly in this reporting period, with all crime falling by 16%. This was despite a small increase (0.5%) in 2011/12 which had ended a five year period of consecutive reductions.

The reductions in crime cover the full range of crime types, with 24 out of 28 categories showing an improvement on the previous year. The most significant reductions included:

- Violent Crime
- Serious Acquisitive Crime

The highest crime types by volume are

- Violent Crime
- Anti-Social Behaviour
- Theft
- Criminal Damage
- Shoplifting

All of these showed significant reductions of between 10 and 20%.

The most significant adverse percentage changes in the last 12 months were for:

- Youth on Youth Violence
- Vehicle Related Nuisance

When comparing performance with our most similar group, Southampton has improved in relation to the 'All Crime' classification by three positions. Overall Southampton has improved its relative position in 12 out of 17 categories monitored by the Home Office. There are two categories, Theft and Robbery, where we maintained the same position. In only three categories, Criminal Damage, Criminal Damage/Arson and Possession of Drugs did we show an adverse change in comparison with our most similar group. Even where our performance has shifted adversely, the change has only been by one place.

The three current Safe City Partnership Priorities (2012 – 2015) remain relevant for the following reasons:

Reduce Crime and ASB in key locations

The Strategic Assessment shows 'hot spot' locations for ASB that are both recurring (in the City Centre) but with new emerging locations in the neighbourhood areas. This reinforces the need for a constant geographical focus on crime reduction, but with ability to shift resources as and when new 'hot spot' locations are identified.

In the few areas where we have seen an increase in commission rates e.g. Vehicle Related Nuisance, these have only impacted certain areas of the city.

Reduce the harm caused by drugs and alcohol

Despite reductions, the Night Time Economy remains a 'hot spot' for crime and anti-social behaviour. The Strategic Assessment identifies new issues in relation to alcohol harm, including intoxication leading to serious health concerns, and a rise in health indicators in relation to harm caused by alcohol, particularly to females. The intensive focus by Operation Fortress on Class A Drug Supply and Serious Drug Related Violence reinforces the need to continue to continue the partnership approach to restrict supply, reduce demand and rebuild communities.

Repeat Victimisation

The focus under this priority is Domestic Violence as a result of it having the highest recidivist rate of all crimes. Despite performance related to reducing repeat incidents of domestic violence being well above national average, the city still has high reporting rates and demands on services including safeguarding and DV specialist services remain high.

Despite a decrease in the incidents of anti-social behaviour, we have seen an increase in the number of individuals identified as being vulnerable as a result of their experiences. This has placed additional demand for specialist interventions and support. It highlights the continuing need to prioritise the partnership support to vulnerable adults.

In addition to the existing priorities, the Strategic Assessment highlights the need to broaden the focus to include two new priorities:

Reducing Youth Crime

Southampton's performance in relation to reducing first time entrants to the criminal justice system has bucked the regional downward trend and youth re-offending levels have increased and are higher than national and regional averages. Our comparative position in this area has not improved.

Reduce Reoffending

The data suggests that Southampton's performance has deteriorated, particularly in relation to offenders who are on Licence. The data shows a poor comparative position when compared to our most similar group. In addition a focus on reoffending across all partnership from Night Time Economy to Domestic Violence, including more preventative work is an imperative for continuing to sustain crime reductions.

Additional areas for attention

In addition the Strategic Assessment highlights a few areas that warrant increased attention, focus and further exploration by the Partnership. These include:

- Children and Young People's perceptions of safety, particularly on public transport
- Road Safety – young car drivers in the Killed, Serious Injury showed a significant increase despite small numbers.
- Continuing focus on addressing the concerns raised by the increased use of legal highs
- Monitoring the impact of welfare reforms on crime and safety
- Vehicle related nuisance
- The support that crime and safety partners can contribute to improving school attendance
- Work with schools to raise awareness on anti bullying and youth on youth violence
- Explore links between cannabis and youth crime