

DECISION-MAKER:	CABINET COUNCIL		
SUBJECT:	SAFE CITY STRATEGY 2017-20		
DATE OF DECISION:	20 MARCH 2018 21 MARCH 2018		
REPORT OF:	CABINET MEMBER FOR HEALTH AND COMMUNITY SAFETY		
<u>CONTACT DETAILS</u>			
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STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY		
NOT APPLICABLE		
BRIEF SUMMARY		
<p>There is a legislative requirement for the Safe City Partnership to undertake a Community Safety Strategic Needs Assessment each year, and to review the Safe City Strategy using the evidence from this needs assessment. The 2016/17 Strategic Needs Assessment was published in December 2017.</p> <p>The Safe City Strategy 2017-2020 was approved by Full Council in March 2017. This has now been reviewed against the evidence and recommendations of the Community Safety Strategic Needs Assessment. The strategy has been updated accordingly, and is now presented for approval.</p>		
RECOMMENDATIONS:		
Cabinet	(i)	To consider and recommend to Council the updated Safe City Strategy 2017-20.
Council	(ii)	To approve the updated Safe City Strategy 2017-20.
REASONS FOR REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS		
1.	<p>The Southampton Safe City Strategic Assessment has been used to review and update the data, actions and measures in the Safe City Strategy 2017-20. Undertaking a strategic needs assessment and revising the strategy in light of that evidence ensures that the Safe City Partnership is compliant with its statutory responsibility and there are clear actions to reduce crime and keep the people of Southampton safe.</p>	
ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND REJECTED		

2.	An alternative option is to not update the strategy. However, this would risk the Safe City Partnership not meeting its statutory obligations to formulate and implement, for each relevant period, a strategy for the reduction of crime and disorder in the area. In turn, implementing a strategy with outdated data could negatively impact community safety in the city.
DETAIL (Including consultation carried out)	
	Crime data
3.	The Southampton Safe City Strategic Assessment was published in December 2017. This shows that Southampton continues to have the highest overall crime rate amongst its statistical neighbours at 121.5 crimes per 1,000 population (compared to the national average of 73 per 1,000 population). However, increases in crime can be seen among our neighbouring districts, with Portsmouth's crime rate increasing to 120.6 crimes per 1000 population (previously 105.8 in 2015/16) and Hampshire's increasing by 61.7 per 1000 population (previously 55.5 in 2015/16). The statistics suggest that although Southampton continues to have an increasing crime rate, this is in line with the rate recorded nationally.
4.	The assessment also noted that recorded crimes in Southampton have increased by 13.3%. This mirrors rises of 17.2% and 13.2% in Portsmouth and the Hampshire Constabulary area respectively, and a rise of 10% in police recorded crime reported nationally over the same time period. Previous increases in crime in 2014/15 and 2015/16 were likely to have been driven by changes in recording and reporting practices following the publication of Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) findings in November 2014. However, changes to crime integrity data have now been in place for over 2 years, suggesting the recorded rise in 2016/17 is likely to be attributable, at least in part, to a real increase in crime. This conclusion is reinforced by a rise in calls for service, as 999 calls are up 6.7% over the previous year's figures, and the volume of 101 calls as risen by 1.3% during the same period.
5.	<p>The Safe City Strategic Needs Assessment identified a number of successes, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theft of a motor vehicle has reduced by 26%, from 599 in 2015/16 to 444 in 2016/17. • Threats to kill have reduced by 11%, from 130 in 2015/16 to 116 in 2016/17. • Around 8% (1,726) of offences were identified as involving a vulnerable victim in 2016/17, a large decrease on the 28.5% (4,600) recorded in 2015/16. • The numbers of vulnerable people going missing regularly have reduced significantly though improved partnership working. • There has been a reduction in both the number of road collisions and the number of road casualties. The annual number of collisions fell from 594 in 2015 to 532 in 2016 and the annual number of casualties fell from 681 in 2015 to 650 in 2016. • In 2016/17 First Time Entrants (FTE) to the Youth Justice System fell for the fourth year running; the number of reoffenders also reduced from 342 in 2013/14 to 266 in 2014/15 (latest available data).

6.	<p>However, alongside the overall rise in crime, the Needs Assessment has highlighted a number of challenges for the city:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recorded crime has increased by 13.3% in 2016/17. In the same period, there was a 6.7% increase in calls to emergency services and 1.3% increase in calls to 101 non-emergency. • 121.5 crimes per 1000 population were recorded in Southampton, which is significantly higher than the national average, but similar to Portsmouth, as the other large city within Hampshire Constabulary's area, which recorded 120.6 crimes per 1000 population. • Violent offences in Southampton rose by 14%, from 8340 in 2015/16 to 9544 in 2016/17. • There was a 58% increase in reported serious sexual offences, from 371 in 2015/16 to 585 in 2016/17; this may be partly due to an increase in reporting of historic sexual offences. • There was an 18% increase in reported domestic violent crimes, from 2403 in 2015/16 to 2825 in 2016/17. • There was a 16% increase in non-domestic burglaries, with burglaries from sheds accounting for 31% of the total. • There were around 1,500 incidents of alcohol related violent crime in Southampton in 2016/17, up from 1457 in 2015/16. • Southampton has higher rates of drug related deaths than England, with 6 recorded deaths per 100,000 population between 2014/16, compared to 4 recorded deaths per 100,000 population nationally between 2014/16. • Those committing multiple offences in Southampton were responsible for 62% of all recorded crime. • Outcomes for young offenders are improving, however it is important to continue work to understand pathways into criminality for first time entrants.
	Strategy update
7.	<p>The Safe City Partnership notes the increase in crime across the city as a significant concern, and the strategy sets out the key actions that will be taken to address these challenges. The Safe City Partnership will work closely with the OPCC and Chief Commissioner to ensure partnerships work together to reduce crime, promote public safety and create vibrant, inclusive communities.</p>
8.	<p>The Safe City Partnership has reviewed and updated the actions and measures in the strategy, in response to the recommendations highlighted in the Strategic Needs Assessment. The evidence demonstrates that the Safe City Strategy priorities continue to be key issues for the city and should remain, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce crime, reoffending and anti-social behaviour • Reduce the harm caused by drugs and alcohol • Protecting vulnerable people • Reduce youth crime.
9.	<p>However, some of the actions have been updated to respond to the key issues highlighted in the needs assessment. The key proposed changes to the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistics have been updated to reflect the most recent evidence. • Two new actions have been included for “reducing crime, reoffending

	<p>and anti-social behaviour”. They are “to explore opportunities with business to monitor commercial burglary hotspots across the city” and “to monitor data from a range of sources to better understand violent crime trends”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One action has been removed under “reduce the harm caused by drugs and alcohol”. This was “to ensure single pathways for drug and alcohol treatment services is effective at helping people complete their treatment”, and has been removed due to it being covered by the Drugs and Alcohol Strategies. • One action has been removed under “protecting vulnerable people”. This was “to implement and monitor the Domestic Abuse Improvement Plan”, and has been removed due to this being covered by the Multiagency Domestic and Sexual Abuse Strategy. However, a new action has been included relating to domestic abuse: “to investigate the rates of arrest and charges for domestic violent crime” as recommended in the needs assessment. • One further new action has been added under “protecting vulnerable people”, “to continue to address rough sleeping activity in the city, ensuring strong pathways of support are available for individuals with complex needs”. This was recommended by the needs assessment. • One new action was added under “reduce youth crime”, “to reduce children’s use of weapons and raise awareness with schools and youth groups”. This was highlighted as a priority in the Safe City Strategic Assessment.
10.	The updated strategy was presented and agreed at the Safe City Partnership meeting on 16 th February 2018. The strategy will be monitored by the Safe City Partnership and reviewed again following the publication of the Safe City Strategic Needs Assessment 2017/18 in December 2018.
RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS	
<u>Capital/Revenue</u>	
11.	There are no additional resource requirements arising from the approval of this strategy. The partnership working arrangements aim to ensure that the existing resources from each partner are targeted at the key actions identified.
<u>Property/Other</u>	
12.	None
LEGAL IMPLICATIONS	
<u>Statutory power to undertake proposals in the report:</u>	
13.	Southampton City Council has a statutory responsibility to formulate and implement, for each relevant period, ‘a strategy for the reduction of crime and disorder in the area’ under section 6 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (reinforced in Schedule 9(3) of the Police and Justice Act 2006) .
<u>Other Legal Implications:</u>	
14.	None.
RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS	
15.	The strategy responds to the crime risks identified in the Safe City Needs Assessment and any new risks will be managed by the Safe City

	Partnership if they arise.
POLICY FRAMEWORK IMPLICATIONS	
16.	The Crime & Disorder Reduction Strategy (Safe City Strategy) is a requirement within the Policy Framework.

KEY DECISION?	No
WARDS/COMMUNITIES AFFECTED:	All wards
<u>SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION</u>	
Appendices	
1.	Safe City Strategy 2017-20 (updated)
2.	

Documents In Members' Rooms

1.	Equality and Safety Impact Assessment	
Equality Impact Assessment		
Do the implications/subject of the report require an Equality and Safety Impact Assessment (ESIA) to be carried out.		Yes
Privacy Impact Assessment		
Do the implications/subject of the report require a Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) to be carried out.		No
Other Background Documents		
Southampton Safe City Strategic Assessment 2016/17 (Southampton Safe City Strategic Assessment) – this can be viewed via the following link: http://www.publichealth.southampton.gov.uk/images/safe-city-strategic-assessment-2016-17-v1.2.pdf		
Other Background documents available for inspection at:		
Title of Background Paper(s)	Relevant Paragraph of the Access to Information Procedure Rules / Schedule 12A allowing document to be Exempt/Confidential (if applicable)	
1.	None	