Hampshire Community Safety Strategic Assessment
2019-20

Hampshire County Strategy Group for Community Safety

Agreed 11 March 2019
Hampshire County Strategy Group for Community Safety
Partner organisations
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Background and Purpose

This Strategic Assessment of Community Safety covers the geographic area of Hampshire County Council. It is commissioned by the Hampshire County Strategy Group for Community Safety which includes a wide range of partner agencies who have responsibilities for promoting community safety in the area. The Strategic Assessment provides a high-level, overarching narrative and complements more detailed assessments and evidence used by individual thematic and local partnerships in addressing various aspects of community safety.

The Strategic Assessment identifies 8 over-arching priorities. These are identified as significant emerging threats arising from trends in society which will have an impact on community safety. The County Strategy Group will work with partners to review how collaborative arrangements across Hampshire will address these priorities effectively. This will include reviewing the way partners are collaborating effectively in terms of:

- an understanding and focus on who is causing harm and at risk of causing harm
- an understanding and focus on who is vulnerable to exploitation and at risk of harm
- preventative approaches as well as responsive interventions
- addressing poor mental health and adverse childhood experiences
- Understanding the evidence base for problems and solutions

This work will provide assurance over the collaborative arrangements in place across Hampshire and identify any priority areas for improvement. The assurance and improvement plan will form the Hampshire County Agreement for Community Safety.

Executive Summary

Hampshire is a safe place to live. However, there are some areas which remain less safe, generally linked to more urban areas particularly linked those which are relatively more deprived. Future iterations of this assessment will incorporate a model, currently being developed, which will better reflect the harm impact of offences as well as the volume.

The challenges faced in Hampshire mirror a national picture of increasingly complex and organised criminality and vulnerability, a rise in violent crime and terrorism related incidents and the impact of ongoing austerity on vulnerable members of the community and on the services which protect and support them.

Today, digital technology and media permeate the personal and working lives of most people and the way business is conducted. They have become a standard means for transactions and it provides unprecedented access to assets for residents and businesses. Whilst there are many positive safety outcomes from such
developments, they have also lead to increased vulnerability for some people and new opportunities for criminals to prosper.

The emerging patterns of serious and organised crime stand out as important threats and concerns for our communities. The serious impact on vulnerable people, especially children, require increased awareness and effective responses across all partners.

Some of the longstanding risks linked to deprivation, substance misuse, mental health and domestic abuse persist and are at risk of being exacerbated by on-going financial pressure. Further uncertainties around the national economy and local affordability are also important factors.

The demographics of Hampshire have changed with an ageing and more diverse population, requiring a greater understanding of vulnerability across different communities and the needs of victims.

Financial and demand pressures on all agencies including support organisations in the voluntary sector are also impacting on how vulnerability is prevented and addressed, requiring stronger partnerships.

Finally, there remains a significant national threat from radical extremism which is impacting on the focus and resources of agencies and can create fear and tension in communities.

The County Strategy Group for Community Safety has identified the following strategic and cross cutting priorities for partners to consider across the range of collaborative activity to support community safety:

1. The threat of serious organised crime, especially related to the exploitation of children, including ‘county lines’ gangs
2. The increase in vulnerability through information and communications technology and media channels
3. The interconnectedness and impact of mental ill-health, substance misuse, domestic abuse and adverse childhood experiences
4. The continuing threat of radical extremism
5. The changing demographics of our communities and the importance of promoting inclusion and community cohesion
6. The risks facing the capacity of voluntary support services for vulnerable people
7. The importance of engaging all children in positive activities and building aspiration
8. Alignment of scarce resources to focus on vulnerability and repeat victimisation
1. Reported and recorded crime.

1.1 Nature and scale of reported and recorded crime and incidents

Crime and anti-social behaviour is a key aspect of safety in our communities. Establishing an accurate picture on this is complex and it is important to use a range of evidence sources. Many aspects of crime recording have been dynamic over several years and it is estimated that in any event, only around 40% of crime is reported to the police. The level of reporting is determined by several factors including an unawareness, unwillingness or desire not to do so by victims. There are of course barriers for reporting for specific groups. In some cases reporting can be directly linked to pro-active publicity by agencies and/or interest groups. The definition of crimes and recording classifications change over time. The quality and consistency of recording can also be a factor.

The annual Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) provides a broad picture on levels and trends in crime at a national level.

Table 1: Crimes estimated by the CSEW for England and Wales Dec1981–Mar 2018

Key national headlines from the national survey for 2017 are:

- Most people do not experience crime. The survey shows a fairly stable picture in England and Wales for most crime types. It is too early to say if this is a change to a long-term declining trend.

- There have been increases in some lower-volume “high-harm” offences such as homicide and knife crime, consistent with rises over the past three years. However, the latest rise in gun crime is much smaller than previously seen. These issues are focused in larger metropolitan areas.

- We have also seen continued increases in some theft offences such as vehicle-related theft and burglary, while computer viruses have fallen.
Although only a proportion of crime and incidents are reported to the police and other authorities, the police recorded crime statistics covering the Hampshire County Council area do provide a helpful perspective for the assessment.

Between April 2017 and March 2018 there were a total of 89,507 crimes recorded in the Hampshire County area. One in five of these crimes (20%) were violence without injury which equates to a crude rate of 13 per 1,000 total population. Violence with injury accounted for 13% (11,391) of the total crimes over the year and criminal damage 12% (10,890).

**Table 2:** Volume, proportion and rate of recorded crimes by category 2017/18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HMIC Crime Tree</th>
<th>Number of recorded crimes</th>
<th>Percentage of total crimes</th>
<th>Crude rate per 1,000 total population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1c Violence without Injury</td>
<td>17,679</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1b Violence with Injury</td>
<td>11,391</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5a Criminal Damage</td>
<td>10,890</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Public Order Offences</td>
<td>8,196</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4f All Other Theft Offences</td>
<td>8,132</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4b Vehicle Offences</td>
<td>7,447</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4e Shoplifting</td>
<td>7,428</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4a1 Burglary Residential</td>
<td>4,978</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4a2 Burglary Business and Community</td>
<td>2,464</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2b Other Sexual Offences</td>
<td>2,099</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4d Bicycle Theft</td>
<td>1,765</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society</td>
<td>1,738</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6b Possession of Drugs</td>
<td>1,560</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2a Rape</td>
<td>1,133</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Possession of Weapons Offences</td>
<td>723</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4c Theft from the Person</td>
<td>662</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3b Robbery of Personal Property</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6a Trafficking of Drugs</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5b Arson</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3a Robbery of Business Property</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1a Homicide</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic code</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of crimes</td>
<td>89,507</td>
<td></td>
<td>65.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Whilst the highest crime rates remain in urban centres, the rate per population is elevated in several rural wards in the districts such as Winchester, Hart and the New Forest.

Table 3: Offences by ward and rate per 1,000 population. April 2017 to March 2018.
Understanding harm and impact

Crimes cause varying levels of harm and yet each crime type is counted equally. Future assessments will be based on a model which will visualise and prioritise crime to reflect the seriousness of an offence. It is based on the sentencing guidelines for each crime as a proxy measure of harm to society and offers a different way to manage threat, harm and risk and forms part of a broader approach to making effective decisions about our crime response based on the type of response required, the harm and risk presented, the right resource and skills needed and the most efficient allocation of those resources.

Trend data

Trend charts show a year on year increase in the number of crimes reported and across the majority of crime types. Violence without injury and violence with injury consistently have the highest number of crimes recorded. However, care must be taken when interpreting these data as the increases reported may not be indicative of an actual increase in the number of crimes occurring but reflective of an improvement in recording practices. In addition, certain crime categories have changed definition, with, for example, a burglary in someone’s shed or garage previously was not recorded as a residential burglary, whereas now it is. Other reasons for increases in crime recorded and for some crime types include the impact on crime statistics resulting from a national focus on the improvement of recording practices (crime data integrity); and an increase in reporting of offences, including historic cases due to increased reporting confidence and campaigning.

Table 4: Number of crimes recorded in Hampshire County area by financial year April 2015 to March 2018.
1.2 Anti-social behaviour

Anti-social behaviour (ASB) can be categorised into three types: community, environmental and personal. How ASBs are categorised is determined by Home Office guidance. Below is the guidance used by the control room to decide the type of ASB when it’s reported, this is also used by other forces:

**Personal:** Designed to identify ASB incidents that the caller, call-handler or anyone else perceives as either deliberately targeted at an individual or group or having an impact on an individual or group rather than the community at large. It includes incidents that cause concern, stress, disquiet and/or irritation through to incidents which have a serious adverse impact on people’s quality of life.

**Nuisance-Community:** Captures those incidents where an act, condition, thing or person causes trouble, annoyance, inconvenience, offence or suffering to the local community in general rather than to individual victims. It includes incidents where behaviour goes beyond the conventional bounds of acceptability and interferes with public interests including health, safety and quality of life. Just as individuals will have differing expectations and levels of tolerance, so will communities have different ideas about what goes beyond tolerable or acceptable behaviour.

**Environmental:** Deals with the interface between people and places. It includes incidents where individuals and groups have an impact on their surroundings including natural, built and social environments.

Over one year, April 2017 to March 2018 there were 19,520 incidents of anti-social behaviour across the county. Two thirds of the ASB incidents (12,912) were recorded as community related. Analysis of recorded incidents suggests that anti-social behaviour incidents have significant seasonal variations with incidents peaking in June, July and August.

**Table 5:** Antisocial behaviour by type Apr 2017-Mar 2018
1.3 Who suffers?

Most people do not experience crime and the likelihood of being a victim has fallen considerably over the long-term. The Crime Survey for England and Wales estimates around 40% of people were victims of crime in 1995. Looking at crime now which are comparable with those measured in the 1995 survey, 14% of people were victims of crime in the year ending March 2018.

Between April 2017 and March 2018 in Hampshire, over a total of 90,379 victims were recorded. 23,438 (26%) did not have an age recorded and 22,688 (25%) did not have a gender recorded. The recorded data does not allow individuals to be identified and a person may be counted as separate victims if they have been a victim of crime more than once. In addition victim data does not solely relate to people, for example a property or business can be identified and counted as a victim.

Overall the data for 2017/18 suggests that 49.7% of victims are female (n = 33,617) and 50.3% (n = 34,074) are male. Theft offences had the greatest number of victims where gender was not recorded, suggesting there may be a larger proportion of buildings classified as victims in this category.

The chart below shows differences in the gender split by crime type, three quarters of the sexual offence victims were female, whereas two thirds of the victims of robbery were male.

Table 6: Number of victims by crime type and gender April 2018- March 2018.

The age range 15 to 39 years have the highest number of victims. A sharp increase in the number of victims is evident from ages 10-14yrs to 15-19 yrs. The data suggest that younger people aged under 20 years are disproportionately victims of sexual offences compared to old age groups, highlighting the vulnerability of younger people. The number of ‘violence against person’ victims is higher in the 15 to 29 years age groups.
Almost one third of victims (27%, n=24,226) have an ethnicity of White-North European, a further 5% (n=4,540) are White-European. Two thirds of the victims (n=58,377) have an unknown or not stated ethnic group recorded; again this could be partly attributed to the fact that not all victims recorded are people.

1.4 Who is causing harm?

Between April 2017 and March 2018 there were 51,296 offenders identified. Almost three quarters of offenders (73% = 37,687) did not have any age or gender information recorded, these have been excluded from the offender data analysis.

Eight out of ten offenders were male (10,830). The offender age peaks for both male and female at aged 15 to 19 years (18% and 16% respectively). Similar to the victim data, it is not possible to identify repeat offenders and so data relates to number of offences and not individual people.
Table 8: Number of offenders by age band and gender HCC area April 2017- March 2018.

Analyzing crime type by offender age suggests offenders of violence against person crimes and drug offences are predominantly aged 15 to 34 years. Almost one third of offenders (32%) relating to drug offences are aged 15 to 19 years, over one quarter (26%) are aged 20 to 24 years. One in five theft offences (20%) were committed by someone aged 30 to 34 years.

Table 9: Number of offenders by crime type and age band HCC area April 2017- March 2018.
1.5 Business concerns

The Police and Crime Commissioner for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight conducted a survey disseminated through business networks across the area in 2017. The majority of respondents who completed the survey were business owners (62.4%) and represented micro sized businesses of up to 9 employees (55.3%).

The single largest issue to impact the majority of businesses in the last survey was anti-social behaviour (e.g. rowdiness and groups hanging around) (34.5%) which led to wasted staff time. The majority of businesses stated they had not been a repeat victim of either crime/ ASB (63.7%) in the last 12 months.

The majority of businesses which had either been a victim of crime or experienced some form of ASB in the last 12 months did not report every incident to the police (60.2%).

A larger percentage of employees (34.5%), compared to business owners (21.4%), felt that compared with the previous 12 months there was a lot more crime in their business neighbourhood. In the last 12 months the majority of businesses had experienced being victims of “phishing” (cyber) attacks (36.7%) and expected that in the coming 12 months their businesses are most likely to be affected by “phishing” (cyber) attacks (37.5%).
2. Crimes with historically low levels of reporting and recording

Issues including trust, confidence, purpose and misplaced guilt, fear and control can all be factors in some aspects of crime being under-reported and not reflected in traditional crime statistics. The Crime Survey of England and Wales provides evidence that only 40% of crimes are reported to the police.

2.1 Domestic abuse

Domestic abuse is defined as any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to psychological, physical, sexual, financial and emotional abuse.

Domestic abuse is an under-reported and under-recorded crime. Estimates based on adults interviewed in the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) during the year ending March 2015 showed that around 4 in 5 victims (79%) of partner abuse did not report the abuse to the police.

Around 38,000 women and over 17,000 men in Hampshire are likely to have been victims of domestic abuse in the past year. These are figures derived from combining national statistics on crime rates or other known UK prevalence rates with population statistics specific to Hampshire. This means that we are assuming that Hampshire is not significantly different to the rest of the UK in terms of patterns and rates of domestic abuse and violence.

Table 10: Number of adults aged 16-59 in the HCC area estimated to have been victims of domestic abuse in 2017-18 by age group and sex.

![Bar chart showing number of victims by age group and sex](chart.png)

Domestic abuse can affect people from any background, at any age. Overall, 26% of women and 14% of men have experienced domestic abuse in their adult lifetime.

While both men and women can be victims or perpetrators of domestic abuse, women and girls are disproportionately affected. Women are more likely to experience more severe, more prolonged abuse. They are also less likely to be economically independent and thus less able to escape from their situation. This is further compounded by the presence of
children; it is easier for a single person to leave an abusive relationship than it is for a person with primary childcare responsibilities.

An estimated 40,000 children in Hampshire have experience domestic abuse in the last year. The effect of domestic abuse on children is profound. Children who experience adversities in childhood go on to have higher rates of mental and physical health problems, and evidence suggests that children who see abuse in the home are more likely to become victims or perpetrators themselves. We have high numbers of children in these situations. It has been estimated that 62% of children in households where domestic abuse is happening are also directly harmed. It is often experienced alongside other forms of maltreatment, such as child abuse and neglect, further contributing to the risk of the children developing emotional and behavioural difficulties. Importantly, there is also considerable evidence to suggest that adverse childhood experiences, including being exposed to domestic violence and abuse, lead not only to higher rates of ‘health harming behaviour’ as adults such as drug and alcohol misuse, smoking and poor diet; but also to a higher risk of being an adolescent and/or adult perpetrator or victim of violence, including intimate partner violence. Childhood exposure to inter-parental violence specifically, has been linked to increased risk of adult depression, alcohol dependence, intimate partner violence and child maltreatment.

A large proportion of both victims and perpetrators are ‘repeats’. Regardless of the gender of the suspect or victim, domestic abuse is not limited to intimate partner situations. It can and does occur within other domestic relationships between family members. There is increasing understanding of child to parent and adolescent to parent violence. A number of recent domestic homicide reviews (DHRs) in Hampshire alone have involved family members other than intimate partners, particularly where there is a caring role involved.

Domestic abuse situations can be complex with elements of bi-directional interpersonal violence and abuse. Mutuality appears to be a risk factor for more frequent and more serious incidents.

Women and girls are disproportionately affected by domestic abuse and there are other risk factors associated with increased prevalence including:

- **Age**: risk is highest in the younger age groups (16-19 and 20-24, for both men and women).
- **Having a long-term illness or disability**: women with a long standing illness or disability were more than twice as likely to report having been a victim of domestic abuse (15.7% compared to 6.2% who had no long standing illness or disability. An increased risk is also seen for men (7.3% compared to 3.9%)).
- **Being divorced or separated**: over 20% of women and 13% of men who were separated/had legally dissolved partnerships, and nearly 19% of divorced women and 13.2% of men, compared to 3.6% (women) and 2.9% (men) of married respondents had experienced domestic abuse in the last year. Risk also increases around the time of separation.
- **Employment status**: closely associated with long term illness/disability (above), 22.6% of women classed as ‘inactive: long term/temporary sick/lill’ compared to 6.9 of women classed as ‘employed’ (men: 10%:3.8%).
- **Being pregnant or recently having given birth**: Around 14,500 births are registered to women normally resident in Hampshire each year.

Sexuality/sexual identity: research by Stonewall indicates that 1 in 4 lesbian or bisexual women, and almost half of all gay or bisexual men report having experienced some form of domestic abuse. The extent of under-reporting may be higher than for people in heterosexual relationships, since coming forward will require the victim to disclose their
sexuality to police or other authorities. Additionally, fear of being involuntarily ‘outed’ may in itself provide a means for an abuser to exert control. Although there is not a great deal of research into domestic abuse in the transgender community, there are indications that they may experience even higher levels of abuse within intimate partner relationships.

2.2 Child abuse neglect and exploitation

As of the end of June 2018, there were 1,238 children on a Child Protection Plan (where a child is considered to be suffering or at risk of suffering significant harm), with a further 8,460 deemed to be ‘in need’. Hampshire was also responsible for 1,601 children in care in June 2018.

Child exploitation linked to organised criminal activity is a key threat to the safety of vulnerable children. This can typically involve young people being given large amounts of money and high cost items and an increase in frequency and duration of missing episodes. Further indications are evidence of injuries with unwillingness to seek medical attention, an increase in aggression and or the carrying of weapons. Children are trafficked across areas in order to move or deal drugs and a number of gangs can operate within one area. There is evidence that at any one time at least five gangs have/are operating within the Basingstoke area. Within the New Forest there are young people identified as having links to County Lines crossing over into Bournemouth. These networks develop very quickly and will often change their names and profiles. They will often work across large geographical areas, switching location when discovered emerging weeks later with different names, profiles etc. The location of Hampshire with good rail and motorway networks potentially compounds the issues.

County Lines activity is a specific emerging threat. The purpose of County Lines activity is so that an urban gang can have a wider footprint to sell drugs and because their activity crosses county and police boundaries this means they are less likely to be detected by the police. Gangs operating County Lines are targeting vulnerable children and adults who are being used to deliver drugs in county and coastal areas. Key features usually involve urban (inner city) gangs setting up operations through drug activity to more suburban areas.

County Lines emerged in 2013/14 and the Home Office Gangs programme undertook County Lines based reviews in areas such as Southampton, Swindon and Basildon. The National Crime Agency (NCA) threat assessment of 2015 and 2017 confirmed that the issue is live and is spread across different parts of the country involving violence and exploitation. It is now recognised that this issue is a country wide problem, affecting all local authority areas. At this stage Hampshire does not experience the extent of the problem in the way that large cities such as London and Manchester do where there are known gang issues. The issue for Hampshire is that gangs/dealers are coming into the county targeting Hampshire children. Activity organised outside of Hampshire is more of an issue currently than that organised within the County. However, as agencies in known problem areas become more effective at managing the problem or dispersing it, the impact on Hampshire will be that numbers are likely to increase.

The National Crime Agency (NCA) suggest that children as young as 12 are being drawn into County Lines activity, with 15-16 years being the most common age. Children are being subjected to debt bondage, threats and violence with vulnerable adults losing their homes due to cuckooing. In the 2016 NCA report 80% of areas around the country reported a problem. Males were most commonly exploited, but in 50% of responses females were also found to be exploited and groomed by gangs. In Hampshire there is experience of cases where young people have been suspected to be involved in running/dealing drugs for
particular groups. These young people have gone on to be robbed or assaulted by ‘their’ own group, thereby creating a drug debt, often of significantly high amounts.

Gangs use dedicated phone or deal lines to sell or move drugs. These phones can change hands for thousands of pounds and main dealers can have hundreds of interactions daily. Typically class A drugs such as heroin, cocaine and crack cocaine are being sold. Children are used to move and sell drugs as they are considered to be a cheap resource.

‘Pull’ factors include the sense of belonging to a gang and the amount of money that can be earned is said to be up to £700 per week. There is experience in Hampshire where children as young as 13 have been identified as potentially being involved in County Lines. Other slightly older teenagers can be involved in recruiting and grooming boys for drug running and girls for sexual exploitation.

The situation is dynamic with networks moving around quickly when detected but remerging a few weeks later. Intelligence suggests a number of current hotspots for County Lines/criminal exploitation including Basingstoke, Aldershot, Winchester, Eastleigh and the New Forest.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic priority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The threat of serious organised crime especially related to the exploitation of children, including ‘County Lines’ gangs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.3 Abuse and neglect of adults

In 2017/18, just over 4,000 safeguarding concerns were reported to Hampshire County Council. The County Council is the lead agency which records all the safeguarding information on behalf of the multi-agency partnership and the Hampshire Adults Safeguarding Board. Of these 4,000 referrals, 31% were converted to a formal safeguarding enquiry and action plan as required under section 42 of the Care Act 2014. These are cases where the local authority believes an adult with eligible care needs is experiencing, or is at risk of, abuse or neglect. In 2017/18 63% of these were aged 65+, 15% had a learning disability and 10% had significant mental health issues.

Table 11: Abuse and neglect concerns for people (HCC area) with “eligible care needs” by category 2017/18
Concerns about neglect or acts of omission as well as physical abuse remain the most common reasons for safeguarding enquiries.

Table 12viii: Percentage of safeguarding enquiries by concern type 2015/16 – 2017/18

2.4 Hate crime
Hate crime is defined as ‘any criminal offence which is perceived, by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice towards someone based on a personal characteristic’. There are five centrally monitored strands of hate crime which can be flagged when recorded by the Police:

- race or ethnicity;
- religion or beliefs;
- sexual orientation;
- disability; and
- trans-gender identity.

Nationally the number of flagged offences has been increasing across all strands since this recording was introduced in 2011/12. Most recorded offences relate to public order and violence against the person. There were notable general increase around significant events including the period of the EU Referendum and the Westminster Bridge attack in March 2017 but increases are also down to improved crime recording. Between 2015/16 and 2016/17 there was an increase of 29% in the number of recorded hate crimes. Of these:

- 62,685 (78%) were race hate crimes;
- 9,157 (11%) were sexual orientation hate crimes;
- 5,949 (7%) were religious hate crimes;
- 5,558 (7%) were disability hate crimes; and
- 1,248 (2%) were transgender hate crimes.

(multiple motivations can be recorded).

There has been an increase in national reporting of hate crime from 2013-17 and key events.
Hampshire has a growing diverse population with growing numbers of people from different backgrounds:

- 8.2% of the county’s population are from a non-ethnic White British background, up from 4.6% in 2001
- Numbers vary markedly across the county and whilst nine of Hampshire’s districts have over 90% of their population defining themselves as being White British; Basingstoke and Deane and Rushmoor, both in the north of the county, fall below the county average
- Urban areas in particular across the county tend to have higher ethnic group diversity
- Over 10% of Rushmoor’s population are from a non-white British ethnic group, with over 6,120 people identifying themselves as Nepalese
- The age structure of different ethnic group populations varies, and in some cases reflects the length of time communities have lived in the county

Population projections suggest that across Hampshire over the next 5 years there will be approximately 2,000 more people with a moderate or severe physical disability ix. The diversity of Hampshire is increasing which underscores the necessity for:

- hate crime reporting opportunities to be increased and encouraged;
- tensions to be monitored and good relations to be promoted
- the impact on victims and motivation of perpetrators to be understood across protected characteristics.

### Strategic Priority

| The changing demographics of our communities and the importance of promoting inclusion and community cohesion |
2.5 Honour based violence, forced marriage and female genital mutilation

Crimes committed in the name of so-called honour are despicable and damaging; they may be life-changing or life-threatening; in some cases fatal. Forced marriage is a specific crime that is equally serious and damaging. Female genital mutilation is not a requirement for any religion but it is a practice that reaches across numerous cultures to ruin the lives of many women and girls.

It is clear that many instances of honour-based violence, forced marriage and female genital mutilation goes unreported and it is impossible to measure accurately the size of the problem that this presents.

Intelligence and reported occurrences of FM, FGM & HBV in Hampshire & the Isle of Wight have increased over the last 12 months, likely driven by increased awareness and proactive operational activity. Our latest intelligence picture indicates that reporting in these areas will rise further with increased victim confidence and it is essential to continue to raise awareness through in health and criminal justice agencies to safeguard those at risk.

2.6 Serious sexual offences

The Constabulary Force Strategic Assessment 2017 reported a 15% increase in serious sexual offences. This trend is also evident at a national level and can be attributed partly to the more accurate recording of offences and an improved public confidence to report offences.

Where offences are reported to the police, 30% relate to ‘non-recent’ incidents and 45% relate specifically to rape. Reporting of rape has been increasing slightly for ‘domestic family’ and ‘domestic spouse/partner’ but much more significantly for ‘acquaintance’ or ‘stranger’ rapes.

Domestic’ rapes account for just over 30% of the rape offences reported to the police. ‘Peer on peer’ rapes currently account for 12% of all ‘current’ reported rape in Hampshire, in line with national and regional figures which indicate that recorded sexual offences against children by those under 18 have continued to increase year on year since 2013. The most prevalent relationship status of ‘peer on peer’ rape in Hampshire has been identified as ‘acquaintance - not in a sexual relationship’ (38%). 68% of victims and suspects/offenders were also found to be approximately the same age.

The profile of known rape suspects/offenders in Hampshire is typically young opportunistic males with existing police records. The average age of a rape suspect/offender is 30 years old, with 16% being under the age of 18 at the time of the offence. These suspects/offenders are predominantly male, with a history of violence and/or other sexual offending. 29% had also gone on to commit further offences following their substantive rape offence, namely assaults and domestic offences. There is evidence that half of these perpetrators are likely to be linked to further sexual offences in their adult life.

The profile of known rape victims suggests a number of vulnerability factors; 26% of victims were under the age of 18 and predominantly female, with 6% being male; and 18% had been flagged as a vulnerable person. 77% had also been linked to domestic abuse and 24% had been the subject of child protection/child abuse occurrences indicating possible family instability. These findings are consistent with current research suggesting an increased risk of harm and adversity from those experiencing Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) in their formative years. This highlights the importance of identifying vulnerable children and families which require early multi-agency intervention and/or engagement*. 
These offender and victim profiles also reinforce the importance of the early identification of those presenting harmful sexual behaviours (HSB) and significant vulnerabilities.

2.8 Fraud, rogue traders and scams

Fraud and Scams can affect anybody, with nearly 50% of adults having been targeted, the National Trading Standards Scams Team estimates the value of detriment caused to consumers is between £5bn and £10bn. Technology, including social media, is a major enabler for scammers who are employing increasingly sophisticated tactics to remain undetected. The national Consumer Harm Report 2017/18 identifies a number of key threats to individuals and business going forward. In Hampshire these include:

- A rise in both counterfeit and unsafe goods arriving from China and other non-EU countries, with intelligence suggesting major film releases and sporting events in 2019/20 will trigger larger volumes of goods such as unsafe toys, dangerous electrical products and illegal cosmetics that can be injurious to health.

- An increased risk to consumers from investment scams such as precious stones and metals, pension release scams and the rise of cryptocurrencies.

- Continued targeted financial abuse of vulnerable consumers through doorstep crime and mass marketing fraud. These scams take the form of unnecessary home repairs such as roofing and driveway repairs as well as more sophisticated frauds linked to energy efficiency, misleading prize draws, fake lotteries and clairvoyants. We may also see an increase in fake modelling and dating scams through social media.

- In addition to the above there is an increased use of misleading health claims in relation to food products and nutritional supplements as businesses taking advantage of the increased focus on health and wellbeing. There has also been an increase in reported incidents related to food allergies which can have catastrophic impacts on health.
3. Vulnerability to radicalisation

The Prevent Strategy, published by the Government in July 2011, forms part of the Government’s wider counter-terrorism strategy, known as CONTEST. It aims to safeguard people from becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. Prevent addresses all forms of terrorism, including when it is inspired by Islamist or by extreme right-wing ideologies.

The Channel programme in England and Wales is a voluntary initiative that provides a multi-agency approach to support people vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism. For those individuals where the police assess there is a risk of radicalisation, a Channel panel chaired by the local authority, and attended by other partners, such as representatives from education and health services, will meet to discuss the referral, assess the extent of the vulnerability, and decide on a tailored package of support to be offered to the individual.

The government has published statistics providing a picture of Prevent activity nationally. In 2016/17, a total of 6,093 individuals were subject to a referral due to concerns that they were vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism with the education sector making the most referrals (1,976) accounting for 32%, followed by the police (1,946) also accounting for 32% of referrals.

Of the individuals referred, the majority (3,487; 57%) were aged 20 years or under. Those aged 20 years or under also made up the majority of the 1,146 individuals discussed at a Channel panel (697; 61%) and the 332 individuals that received Channel support (226; 68%).

The majority were male (4,971; 82%). Males also made up the majority of the 1,146 individuals discussed at a Channel panel (943; 82%) and the 332 individuals that received Channel support (290; 87%).

3,704 (61%) were referred for concerns related to Islamist extremism and 968 (16%) were referred for concerns related to right wing extremism. Concerns about Islamist extremism also accounted for the majority of the 1,146 individuals discussed at a Channel panel (760; 66%) and the 332 individuals that received Channel support (184; 55%).

Of the 1,146 individuals discussed at a Channel panel, 271 were referred for concerns related to right wing extremism (24%). Of the 332 people receiving Channel support, 124 had been referred for concerns related to right wing extremism (37%). Individuals discussed at a Channel panel with extreme right-wing related concerns were proportionately more likely to receive Channel support (124 of 271; 46%) than those with Islamist related concerns (184 of 760; 24%).

The current threat level for international terrorism in the UK is “severe”. There is a continuing trend towards low sophistication attacks occurring in a spontaneous manner which means that future incidents are potentially difficult to detect, disrupt and prevent.

Lone Actor attacks in the west have increased significantly in the last 6 years and reflect a trend towards low-complexity terror attacks. This threat to the UK remains. Al Qaeda and Daesh encouragement of lone actor attacks remains an important element of their strategy.

The national data presented highlights a number of important themes and factors that need to be considered at the local level:

- Online platforms and publications are being used to promote low sophisticated attack methodology.
• Mental health and cognitive impairment are underlying factors which may increase vulnerability to exploitation. Amongst these, the most common are depression, autism, suicidal tendencies and psychosis.

• Acknowledgement that local extremism is driven by feelings of injustice, threats or acts of violence and poor mental health. This includes isolation, not ‘fitting in’ and bullying.

Local data relating to the threat of radicalisation is provided to partners on a restricted basis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Priority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The continuing threat of radical extremism</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Fire safety

The trend for the three-year period 2015 to 2018 is showing an increase in the number of all incidents within the Hampshire County Council (HCC) area.

4.1 Primary Fires

Primary fires include all fires in buildings, vehicles and outdoor structures or any fire involving casualties, rescues or fires attended by five or more appliances.

The trend for primary fires is showing a decrease over the three-years. The types of fires that have decreased over the three years are non-residential fires, other residential fires and
other transport fires. Dwelling fires have seen an increase in fires in 2017/18 compared to the previous year, but fewer than 2015/16. Primary grass fires have seen the greatest increase in 2017/18 compared to the previous two years. This increase can be correlated to the hot weather we had.

**Accidental fires in dwellings**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 16: Accidental Dwellings Fires</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HFRS Accidental Dwelling Fires</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England Dwelling Fires</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In line with national trends the number of accidental dwelling fires in the Hampshire County Council area is showing a decrease over the three-year period. However, the number of incidents in 2017/18 has increased, this is the same for national figures.

Most of the accidental dwelling fires over the three-year period have occurred in the New Forest District (215 incidents 14%), this is followed by Havant District (195 fires 13%).

The main cause of accidental dwelling fires is due to cooking, this is followed by fault in equipment or appliance and combustibles placed to near to heat source. Accidental cooking fires were mainly due to cookers including oven, followed by grill/toaster.

The trend for casualties due to accidental dwelling fires for the 11 districts has remained stable over the three-year period. However, the national trend has seen a decrease over the last three-years. Casualties in accidental dwelling fires have fluctuated over the three-year period within the 11 districts. Although 2016/17 has seen a decrease, the number of accidental dwelling fires have increased in 2017/18. National figures saw a decrease in 2016/17 in casualties with a slight increase in 2017/18.

The trend for accidental dwelling fire fatalities (wider HFRS area) has been an increase over the three-years nationally and for the Hampshire area.

Where fatalities have occurred in accidental dwelling fires in Hampshire (wider HFRS area), **victims are likely to be urban renters of social housing facing an arrange of challenges, those living in inexpensive homes in villages and families with limited resources who must budget to make ends meet**. As the figures were low in these areas, it is difficult to make meaningful analysis.
Most accidental dwelling fires and those involving casualties over the three-year period are caused by cooking whereas those dwelling fires where fatalities occur are most likely to be due to combustible articles too close to heat source (or fire) and smoking materials.

Households likely to have an accidental dwelling fire (ADF) are:

- **Vintage Values** – elderly people reliant on state support to meet financial or practical needs.
- **Municipal Challenge** – urban renters of social housing facing an array of challenges.
- **Family Basics** – families with limited resources who must budget to make ends meet

Households likely to have an accidental dwelling fire (ADF) involving casualties are:

- **Vintage Values** – elderly people reliant on state support to meet financial or practical needs.
- **Family Basics** – families with limited resources who must budget to make ends meet.

Most accidental fires have occurred in the districts of New Forest, Havant, Basingstoke & Deane and Test Valley, although to a lesser extent than in our neighbouring cities of Southampton and Portsmouth.
Deliberate dwelling fires

Deliberate fires result in few casualties and no fatalities. They are likely to occur in the urban areas of the county, where they can sometimes be linked to anti-social behaviour and criminal damage problems. The highest number of incidents occur in Basingstoke & Deane, Havant and Rushmoor. The main cause of these fires is due to heat sources and combustibles brought together deliberately, mainly by cigarette lighter and source unknown.

Other Buildings\textsuperscript{\textcopyright} fires

The trend over the three-year period for other buildings is showing a decrease. Other building fires have reduced year-on-year over the three-years.

The greatest proportion of other building fires occurred in \textit{private sheds}, followed by \textit{pub/wine bar/bar, private garage and prison}. The number of prison fires have halved in 2017/18 compared to 2016/17 in Winchester Prison. The decrease could be due to the new policy introduced by the prison. The change has been a no smoking and no match/lighter for the occupants of HMP last year. The highest number of other building fires were in Winchester, New Forest, Test Valley and Basingstoke & Deane. There were also other buildings fires to a lesser extent in Gosport and Hart. Over the three years, the main cause of the fires was \textit{heat source and combustibles brought together deliberately, other, Faulty fuel supply – electricity and overheating, unknown cause}. The main source of ignition was mainly recorded as \textit{Not known}; this was followed by \textit{wiring, cabling, plugs} and \textit{cigarette lighter}. 

Table 18: Accidental Dwelling Fires 2017-18
Primary Vehicle Fires
Over the past three-years the number of primary vehicle fires have remained stable with 394 in 2015/16, 396 in 2016/17 and 396 in 2017/18.

These fires have mainly occurred in the New Forest, Basingstoke & Deane and Winchester District. Gosport and Rushmoor have seen the fewest number of primary vehicle fires. These fires peak between the months of June through to October.

Over 50% of all primary vehicle fires were started accidentally and 25% were deliberately started. The most likely cause of fire was over heating, followed by combustibles brought together deliberately. The source of ignition was mainly recorded as ‘not known’, followed by ‘electrical fault’.

Primary Other Fires
The number of primary other fires have fluctuated over the three years, with 2017/18 seeing an increase. Most of these types of fires were primary grass fires especially broadleaf/hardwood and conifers/softwood.

Most of these incidents were recorded as deliberate fires. The main cause of these fires were combustibles brought together. Half of all these incidents had the source of ignition recorded as ‘not known’, followed by ‘matches’.

These incidents are evenly spread through the districts; however New Forest and Basingstoke and Deane have seen the greatest rise in numbers.
Thatched dwelling fires.

Thatched properties present a significant fire risk due to the materials of the building. The trend over the three years shows an increase in fires with thatch roofs. The numbers have increased year-on-year from 2 to 8 in 2017/18. A third of all thatch fires involved the whole building.

The main location areas for thatched properties lie in the Test Valley District; with a more dispersed picture in the rest of the county. Southampton and Portsmouth have fewer thatch properties than any other area. Most thatched dwellings are located in the New Forest, Winchester and Test Group areas.

4.2 Secondary fires

Secondary fires are generally small outdoor fires, not involving people or property. These include refuse fires, grassland fires and fires in derelict buildings or vehicles, unless these fires involved casualties or rescues, or five or more pumping appliances attended, in which case they become primary fires.

The trend for all secondary fires over the three years is showing an increase. When broken down, the increase in secondary fires is mostly due to an increase in refuse fires, grass and other outdoor areas. Half of all secondary fires were recorded as being ‘deliberately started’.

Chimney fires (secondary fires)

The trend for the three-year period is showing an increase, although there was a slight decrease in 2017/18. Chimney fires are linked with being seasonal as most occur between December through to March. As little information is recorded for these types of fires it is not possible to analyse the cause.

The greatest proportions of incidents occurred in rural areas such as the New Forest, Winchester, Basingstoke & Deane and East Hampshire. Urban areas such as Rushmoor and Gosport had fewest incidents. Demographic analysis of households vulnerable to chimney fires has revealed two different types of vulnerability to those most at risk of having a primary accidental dwelling fire: -
Outdoor Fires

The number of outdoor fires has fluctuated over the three-years, with 2017/18 seeing an increase in incidents. The trend for the three-years is showing an increase in outdoor fires. The greatest number of outdoor fires are evenly spread between grass and refuse fires. Nearly half of all secondary grass fires are started deliberately, followed by accidentally and cause not known. As these are classified as secondary fires, no information is collected on the cause of the fire.

Grass fires can be correlated to weather, when weather conditions lead to dry warm periods, grass fires normally increase. Most grass fires over the three-year period occurred between April and August. Most grass fires are due to natural surrounding debris such as tree scrubland, heathland or moorland.

Most of the grass fires have occurred in the New Forest and Hart District areas. Rushmoor, Fareham and Winchester have had the fewest number of grass fires.
Refuse fires have increased year-on-year, with the three-year trend showing an increase. Over half of all refuse fires were recorded as being started deliberately. As these are classified as secondary fires, no information is collected on the cause of the fire. Most of these fires occur between April through to October over the three-years. Half of all refuse fires were loose refuse. Most of the refuse fires have occurred within Gosport and Basingstoke & Deane areas.

Derelict Vehicles
Derelict vehicle fires have gradually increased over the three-year period. Although the numbers are low the greatest number have occurred in Havant, Hart and Basingstoke and Dean District. Nearly three quarters of all these fires were started deliberately. Little information is captured for this type of fire therefore analysis is minimal.

Derelict Buildings
The number of derelict buildings has gradually decreased over the three-years. As the numbers are very low and not much information is captured for these types of fire no meaningful analysis can be made.

4.3 False Alarms
False Alarms are incidents where the FRS attends a location believing there to be an incident, but on arrival, discovers that no incident exists or existed. False alarms are split into three sub-categories:

- **False Alarms Due to Apparatus** are calls initiated by fire alarm and fire-fighting equipment operating, including accidental initiation of alarms by persons or where an alarm operates erroneously, and a person then routinely calls the FRS.

- **False Alarm Good Intent** are calls made in good faith in the belief that there really was an incident the FRS should attend, such as when people smell burning, believe they see smoke.

- **False Alarm Malicious** are calls made with the intention of getting the FRS to attend a non-existent event, including deliberate and suspected malicious intentions and are usually via a hoax phone call or activation of fire alarms.

![Table 22: False Alarm Types](chart.png)
False alarms have increased year-on-year over the three year period. All three categories have increased in 2016/17, whereas only False Alarm Good Intents have increased in 2017/18.

False Alarm due to Apparatus (FADA)

Over the three-years FADA accounted for over 50% of all false alarm calls. The trend over the three years is showing an increase, although the number of incidents has slightly decreased in 2017/18.

Most of the FADA were caused by smoke alarm faulty, followed by cooking/burnt toast and other faulty appliances. Over half of all FADA occurred in other buildings, this was followed by dwellings.

False Alarm Good Intent (FAGI)

Over the three-years false alarm good intent have increased year-on-year. These types of false alarms occur mainly outside and within dwelling. The greatest number of FAGI’s were to controlled burning, followed by vehicle. The FAGI’s within dwellings were mainly due to cooking and grill/toaster.

False Alarm Malicious (FAM)

Although the number of incidents has reduced in 2017/18, the trend for the three-years is increasing. There is limited information for these types of incidents, it is not possible to analysis the cause. Although incidents are spread over the 11 district most of the incidents have occurred in Havant and Rushmoor.

4.4 Special Service Calls (SSC)

A Special Service Call incident relates to all other incidents which are not a fire or false alarm incident.

The trend for the three-years is increasing with 2017/18 seeing the greatest increase over the three-years. The increase in SSC’s in 2017/18 is due to an increase in effecting entry/exit. The increase is due to an agreement with South Coast Ambulance Service (SCAS) where we effect entry to medical cases.

Table 23: Service Calls

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Service Calls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015/16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016/17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017/18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Flooding**

Over the three years the trend for flooding is decreasing, 2015/16 saw the greatest incident numbers, this was due to the prolonged wet weather conditions. Most of the incidents HFRS attend are to advice only or make safe.

Little information is captured so it’s not possible to analyse fully if weather related or domestic flooding e.g. washing machines or burst pipes.

HFRS work with the environmental Agency and resilience team to map local flooding and vulnerable people.

**Effecting Entry/Exit**

Effecting entry/exit calls have increased over the three-years due to SCAS agreement. Half of all effecting entry/exit are to medical cases. These calls are spread through the year but tend to peak between October through to January. Most of these calls have occurred in New Forest, Basingstoke & Deane and Havant District.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Effecting Entry/Exit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015/16</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016/17</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017/18</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lift Rescue**

The number of lift rescues have increased year-on-year over the three-year period, with 2017/18 seeing the greatest increase. These are quite evenly spread through the calendar year. Nearly three quarters of all lift rescues are to able bodied person not in distress.

Most of these incidents have occurred in Rushmoor, Havant, Winchester district.

**4.5 Co-responder Calls**

Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service (HFRS) and South-Central Ambulance Service (SCAS) have been working in partnership since 2004 delivering Co-Responding from several fire stations in Hampshire.

Co-Responders utilise the HFRS Immediate Emergency Care (IEC) capability and equipment when responding under the co-responding crewing model. The IEC qualification is externally governed and has been recognised by the SCAS Clinical Review Group for use by all HFRS firefighters. This recognition enables our HFRS IEC product to be placed on dedicated SCAS operated vehicles; the first partnership of its kind in the UK.
HFRS Co-Responders use these dedicated vehicles to attend emergencies making this partnership scheme an effective and sustainable way of delivering immediate medical response to the community. Clinical evidence proves that patients in a life-threatening situation, who receive rapid intervention, have a better chance of survival.

Co-responder incidents have been decreasing over the three years.

One reason for the drop-in co-responder calls could be due to SCAS using Community Responders. Community Responders are volunteers within the community. In addition, in November 2017, SCAS changed to a national attributed based response mobilisation standard, which has directly affected the number of incidents HFRS attend.

4.6 Prevention, Protection and Community Resilience

The Intelligence led fire safety Risk Based Inspection Programme (RBIP) forms part of the overall integrated approach to risk management by HFRS, prioritising the inspections carried out by CS staff. It is initially necessary to determine the level of risk in the premises in question. This will be determined by using numerous sources of information, data being a supporting element. This process will, on completion, help formulate an inspection programme plan with the risk to relevant persons of prime concern to inspections.

HFRS are using an Experian data set which provides a fire predictability score. We have added a weighting factor for Sleeping Familiar/unfamiliar and Awake Familiar/unfamiliar to rationalise this list of premises. The scoring for this model determines predictability of a fire occurring in all premise’s types based on variables of: premises type, business sector, number of employees, level of stock and commercial kitchens where food is being cooked.

There are potentially other more dynamic risks that emerge as a result of post incident activity or identification by partners and members of public, such as alleged fire risks, and any post Grenfell fire activities.

Since the fire at Grenfell Towers our specialist safety teams, alongside local authority building inspectors, have visited all 272 high-rise buildings in Hampshire. Of these 272 building 27 were found to have cladding. Plans are in place for all 27 high-rises with cladding, with some cladding being removed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015/16</th>
<th>2016/17</th>
<th>2017/18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Building Regulations &amp; Licencing Inspection</td>
<td>2040</td>
<td>2148</td>
<td>2039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Safety Audit</td>
<td>566</td>
<td>478</td>
<td>526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Number 1</td>
<td>Number 2</td>
<td>Number 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Safety Visit</td>
<td>935</td>
<td>537</td>
<td>457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alleged Fire Risk</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urgent Alleged Fire Risk</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Incident</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enforcement Notices</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prohibition Notices</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action Plans</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Road safety

In 2016 there were a total of 2,490 accidents on Hampshire roads. This does not include motorway and trunk roads, and the cities of Southampton, Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight. These accidents resulted in 3,056 casualties of which 641 road users were killed or seriously injured (KSI). 45 of those killed or seriously injured were children under the age of 16.

Key contributory factors in 2017 for both fatal and serious collisions are poor observation, loss of control, careless or reckless behaviour, poor manoeuvre and poor judgement of another road user. These four factors feature highly and particularly for fatal collisions alcohol impairment is a top contributory factor. Commuting times remain a key risk issue, particularly between 15:00 and 18:00. There are other high-risk times 08:00, 09:00 and 11:00 through to 14:00. Although the RTCs are spread throughout the year, peaks occur in May through to October and December to January. Due to limited information being collected at scene, there are limitations to enable correlation with weather conditions, lighting, road classification or road conditions.

The higher volume of collisions involving slight injury has fallen over recent years whilst more serious accidents have remained more static.

Table 26: Collisions by harm category for HCC area 2011-2016

Proportionately motorcyclists are at significantly greater risk of being killed or seriously injured on Hampshire's roads with cars being involved in 68% cases.
Table 27: Road collision casualty reports by class and vehicle type HCC area

70% of child casualties were aged 8-15 years with the New Forest standing out as a significant hotspot for casualties as vehicle occupants, pedestrians and cyclists.

Table 28: Child casualties by district for the HCC area
Older people in the new forest are also more likely to be killed or seriously injured in road traffic collisions, as drivers, vehicle occupants or pedestrians.

**Table 29:** Killed and seriously injured casualties by class and district in HCC area.

Fatal casualties were mostly aged between 31-64 years, followed by 17-30 years old. Casualties that went to hospital followed the same age pattern. Most casualties that went to hospital suffered back/neck injury (spinal). The top three districts are New Forest, Winchester and Basingstoke.

**Table 30:** Driver casualties by age HCC area
Most pedal cycle casualties occur in Fareham, New Forest and Gosport.

**Table 31:** Pedal cycle casualties by District for HCC area

For pedal cyclist injuries, male commuter pedal cyclists on urban roads are a key group. Pedestrian casualty risk in Hampshire is largely children and young adults not using pedestrian crossings involved in collisions in cities during commuting times with vehicle drivers who are not looking. The powered 2-wheeled vehicle user casualty problem is identified as largely young inexperienced riders of mopeds and low-powered motorcycles involved in collisions in cities during commuting times. Most fatal collisions occurred on A-roads (particularly 30mph, 60mph and 70mph limit roads), away from junctions and crossings. Most serious collisions occurred on 30mph A-roads or unclassified roads, away from junctions and crossings in 2017.
6. Civil emergencies

A community resilience risk register has been prepared for Hampshire identifying the following as the key risks when computing likelihood and impact.\textsuperscript{xxi}

Those risks with a “Very High” rating are:

- Toxic chemical release
- Cold and snow
- Pandemic influenza
- Total failure of the national electricity supply network
- Severe space weather
- Local coastal and tidal flooding

Those risks with a “High” rating are:

- Hazardous liquid supply (infrastructure)
- Hazmat food supply contamination
- Coastal flooding
- Fluvial flooding
- Emerging infectious diseases
- Actual or threatened significant disruption to fuel supplies
- Infrastructure/System Failure
- Disruption to Regional Electricity Distribution or Transmission Network/System.
- Heat wave
- High consequence dangerous goods
- Major pollution of surface waters and groundwater
- Railway accident
- Localised fire or explosion at an oil refinery
7. Key factors and risks for community safety

Economic and social conditions, substance misuse, mental health and domestic abuse present long established correlations with vulnerability to poor community safety outcomes.

Against a background of limited resources across all support sectors, it is important for agencies to focus on those at risk at the earliest opportunity to address vulnerability and repeat victimisation. Key to this is collaborate and address the complexity, and interconnectedness of a range of risk factors in a holistic way.

The increased use of information and communications technology and digital media and the impact of the strategies and extended reach of organised criminals also present key challenges.

7.1 Economic and social factors

Deprivation and financial stress

There is longstanding evidence that incidents of crime correlate significantly with deprivation. The impact of austerity over recent years on income, employment security and support is a key exacerbating risk factor for problems relating to ill-health, addiction, debt and accommodation.

Voluntary sector support agencies have recorded a significant rise in the number of clients seeking experiencing difficulty with debt. For example

- Demand for Citizens Advice services by clients in Hampshire rose by 10% between 2013/14 and 2015/16.
- Clients are presenting with multiple and more complex issues
- Top of the list of enquiries relates to Benefits with 27,472 followed by Debt – 21213

Increases in enquiry types included:

- Food banks – up by 53%
- Applications for charitable support – up by 89%
- Council tax arrears – up by 78%
- Employment (terms and conditions – up by 92.5%
- Homelessness (actual and threatened) - up by 19%

Over the time period April 2017 to March 2018 there were 114,097 streets crimes across Hampshire districts. Analysing the location of these crimes by national deprivation decile show a strong correlation between crime and deprivation. 88% of the variation in crime rate in Hampshire can be explained by deprivation. The crime rate in the most deprived areas (decile 1) is five times higher than the least deprived areas (decile 10).
The following tables map income and employment deprivation and illustrate the strong association with crime distribution in Table 3 above. This indicates the importance of targeted programmes to address economic prosperity and deprivation.

**Table 33**

**Income deprivation:** Measures include Adults and children in Income Support families; Adults and children in income-based Jobseeker’s Allowance families; Adults and children in income-based Employment and Support Allowance families. Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) families; Adults and children in Child Tax Credit and Working Tax Credit families, below 60% median income not already counted; Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both.
Table 34: Employment deprivation: Measures include claimants of Jobseeker’s Allowance, aged 18-59/64; Claimants of Employment and Support Allowance, aged 18-59/64; Claimants of Incapacity Benefit, aged 18-59/64; Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance, aged 18-59/64; Claimants of Carer’s Allowance, aged 18-59/64.

Table 35: The number of small areas (Lower Super-output Areas (LSOAs)) in Hampshire that fall within the 10% and 20% most deprived areas in England by type of deprivation.
The Supporting Families Programme provides multi-agency support to a cohort of families identified as being at risk of a range of poor outcomes including crime and anti-social behaviour.

**Table 36** Families at risk of poor outcomes including crime and anti-social behaviour.

Commercial marketing data also reveals areas with families suffering financial stress.

**Table 37** Percentage of families by area finding life “difficult or very difficult”
School exclusions

Excluded pupils are a high-risk group vulnerable to poor community safety outcomes including exploitation. At the end of the academic Year 2017-18, 64 children were permanently excluded from Hampshire schools (62 from secondary schools and 2 from primary schools), an increase of 2 from 2016-17. Schools in Gosport had 16 permanent exclusions 15 were from secondary schools and 1 primary with 13 from same academy chain.

Key factors regarding all Hampshire exclusions included persistent disruptive behaviour, drugs & alcohol, verbal abuse/threatening behaviour against an adult, and physical assault against a pupil. All point to single serious or violent acts.

11 of the 64 pupils permanently excluded were eligible for free school meals. 9% of children in Hampshire are eligible for free school meals; 17% of those make up those children permanently excluded.

Boys make up 84.4% of the permanent exclusions with girls making up 15.6%. 52% of permanent excluded pupils had some form of SEN with 7.8% of all permanently excluded pupils having an Education Health and Care Plan or Statement. There were no “looked after children’ permanently excluded.

In secondary schools 8.19% of the number of pupils on roll received FPEs. The overall trend is that FPEs in secondary schools has increased. Gosport (21.64%) with the next highest New Forest (8.90%). Gosport has increased by 48% and Winchester has increased by 27.3%. However, some districts have decreased FPEs. Basingstoke & Dene has decreased by 30% and Havant have decreased by 9.7%.

In primary schools 1.97% of the number of children on roll received FPEs. While most districts are consistent Gosport is the highest at 5.21%. The next highest after this is Havant (2.97%) and Winchester (2.43%). FPEs for primary schools has decreased overall by 3.38% as well as a decrease in days lost by 6.11%. Overall primary exclusions are consistent. However, for Basingstoke & Dene FPE have decreased by 19% and Winchester FPE have increased by 119%

Substance misuse

Dependency on and engagement with drugs and/or alcohol affects all aspects of an individual and community: relationships, meaningful activities and employment, family life, parenting, educational attainment, housing opportunities, criminal and anti-social behaviour. Substance misuse can be seen in different populations. In Hampshire:

Among the impacts of substance misuse in Hampshire we know:

- In 2016/17, 3,088 adults accessed substance misuse treatment services in Hampshire for alcohol, opiate and non-opiate use. Three quarters of adults who self referred into the service. 5% of all adult clients for alcohol services and 14% of those presenting with drug misuse were criminal justice referrals.

- 263 young people (under 18 years) accessed specialist support and treatment for their alcohol / drug use during 2016/17. Of these, 12% were referrals from
youth justice; 19% from Childrens and Family Services; 21% from Mental Health Services.

- The impact of substance misuse is greatest in deprived areas in Hampshire e.g. Gosport, Rushmoor and Havant.
- Parental substance misuse can negatively affect children. It is estimated that around 20% of Children in Need are affected by drug misuse and 18% by alcohol misuse. A quarter of cases on the Child Protection register are related to parental substance misuse.
- Acquisitive crime, violent crime and domestic abuse are particularly associated with drug and alcohol misuse. It is estimated that 45% of acquisitive is committed by regular crack / heroin users. 48% of domestic abuse perpetrators had a history of alcohol dependence; 73% had consumed alcohol prior to the event.
- Over 80% of homeless people in Hampshire who were provided support by street outreach services (August 2017) were identified as having a substance misuse support need.
- There are approximately 500 people in Hampshire who are claimants of Incapacity Benefit/Severe Disablement Allowance or Employment and Support Allowance with alcohol misuse as the main disabling condition.

**Alcohol** problems are widespread:

- a recent survey of school children aged 11-15 years in Hampshire reported that 49% of young people had consumed alcohol compared to 38% nationally.
- 50% of young people (who accessed specialist young people’s substance misuse services) started using their problem substance by age 15 years.
- 81% of children and young people accessing substance misuse services use two or more substances (including alcohol) compared to 60% nationally.
- Approximately 27% of the Hampshire adult population have increased risk of harm through consuming more than the recommended levels of alcohol (over 14 units a week). Above this level is considered to be ‘increased risk’, for men this is now above 14 units and up to 50 units, and for women over 14 units and up to 35 units per week. Men who regularly drink more than 50 units a week and women more than 35 units, are described as ‘higher risk drinkers’ and are considered to be at particular risk of alcohol-related health problems.
- Admissions to hospital for alcohol related conditions have steadily increased in Hampshire over the last few years, particularly for women. In 2015/16 there were 23,000 admissions to hospital where alcohol either a direct or contributory factor. Admissions for alcoholic liver disease and incidences of alcohol-related cancer are also increasing in Hampshire. There are higher than expected alcohol-related admission to hospital for young people under 18 years compared to comparable areas.
- It is estimated that there are 9,980 dependant drinkers in Hampshire. 90% of dependant drinkers are not currently in treatment.
Drug use is a common problem but dependence is more concentrated:

- 8.7% of young people (aged 11 – 15 years) in Hampshire reported having ever taken cannabis and 3.2% psychoactive substances.
- There are approximately 4,043 opiate / and or crack cocaine users in Hampshire. It is estimated that 1,603 people inject opiates.
- It is estimated that there are approximately 35% of opiate users are not accessing substance misuse services.
- There has been a significant increase in drug related deaths in Hampshire over the last few years. There were 143 deaths from drug misuse between 2014-2016. Over half of these deaths were due to opiates.

Mental ill-health in the adult population

One in four adults experience mental ill health at any one time and people with mental ill health are twice as likely to have serious physical illnesses. Mental ill health includes common conditions such as depression and serious mental illness such as schizophrenia.

A self-reported GP survey found that 10.4% of people in Hampshire reported having anxiety or depression. Serious mental health such as schizophrenia data show that in Hampshire, 10,339 people are registered as having a serious mental illness.

Reducing risk factors for the causes and triggers of poor mental health can reduce the potential for mental ill health to develop, become long term in nature, or become more severe. Risk factors which are known to affect mental wellbeing include socio-economic deprivation; low educational attainment or disengagement with education, domestic abuse, higher risk drinking, environmental conditions, long term disability, insecure or unstable housing and unemployment (particularly long term).

People with a serious mental illness are more likely to have higher rates of alcohol or substance misuse. It is hard to disentangle the complexity of the impact of homelessness and unemployment on mental health. For every 100 adults on the care programme approach (for people with serious mental health issues) only 27.6 are in stable accommodation and 5.7 are in employment.

A dual diagnosis of alcohol and drug misuse alongside mental health problems is common. Up to 70% of people in drug services and 86% of alcohol services users experience mental health problems.

Mental health in children and young people

It is estimated that 8.4% of Children and young people aged 5-16 years old in Hampshire will have a clinically diagnosed mental disorder. However mental health issues are more likely to be missed in children than in any other age group. The mental health of children and young people is multi-faceted and can be affected by a range of factors including but not limited to the individual’s physical health and social
and emotional development, the family situation (parent’s mental health and financial situation), the community (neighbourhood poverty and safety and the physical environment) and the school or learning environment (school connectedness, peer friendships and academic engagement).

Whilst mental health problems can affect anyone, some groups of children seem to be more vulnerable including those children who have experienced adverse childhood events (ACE), looked after children (LAC), children with special educational needs and disability, lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender young people (LGBT), young offenders and young carers.

Mental health problems do not affect males and females in the same way with males more likely to be diagnosed with conduct disorders which can lead some onto offending behaviour. Females are more likely to experience eating disorders, anxiety and depression. Young men have higher rates of death by suicide and young women have higher rates of self-harm.

Demand for the Specialist Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS) continues to increase. Forecasts suggest that the 10-14 year old population will increase over the next seven years in Hampshire potentially increasing the number of children who may require specialist help with mental health. During the Youth Commission’s Big Conversation nearly half of the young people involved said that addressing children and young people’s mental health was a top priority for them and many felt it was not taken seriously enough.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Priority</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The interconnectedness and impact of mental ill-health, substance misuse, domestic abuse and adverse childhood experiences</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Street attachment and homelessness

Risk factors for becoming homeless include affordability, poverty, unemployment, sexual or physical abuse, family disputes and breakdown, drug and alcohol misuse, school exclusion and poor mental or physical ill-health. There is emerging evidence that psychological disorders strongly predict homelessness. These include personality disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, complex trauma and/or conduct disorders in children. Research of 16-17 year olds accepted as homeless found that they were more likely to have been excluded from school, have parents who suffered from mental health problems and experienced sexual abuse.

People who are sleeping rough and/or are living in hostels and night shelters have significantly higher levels of premature mortality, mental and physical ill health than the general population. They often present with a “tri morbidity of physical illness, mental health problems and substance misuse”, which may be both a cause and consequence of their homelessness. Research has identified the average life expectancy of a homeless person is 47 years for men and 43 years for women. This compares to 78.6 years for men and 82.6 years for women in the England general population. The same research found that drug and alcohol misuse accounted for
just over a third of all deaths and homeless people are over 9 times more likely to commit suicide than the general population.

Street attachment and rough sleeping has increased in Hampshire over recent years. This is generally a vulnerable population and on occasions some characterised by anti-social behaviour and violence. Even where support is available and offered, there are some within this group who deliberately avoid engagement with services and the take up of support.

Table 38: Street counts and estimates of rough sleeping – all Hampshire districts 2010 - 17

Table 39: Rough sleepers counted across Hampshire in 2017 per 1,000 households

People who are homeless through no fault of their own are entitled to statutory accommodation services. Groups in priority need include:

- pregnant women;
- people with dependent children;
- 16-17 year olds;
• people aged 18-20 who have been previously looked after;
• people aged 21 years old and over who are vulnerable as a result of having been looked after; and
• Vulnerable people, such as older people, those with mental ill health and mental and physical disabilities.

“Non-statutory” homelessness is most often comprised of single adults or couples without children and may consist of rough sleepers, people living in hostels, squats, friends’ floors or in other forms of temporary accommodation such as bed and breakfasts. Some of these people may live outside mainstream housing and homeless provision and may therefore be ‘hidden’ as they are not known to services or counted in homeless statistics.

7.2 Organised criminals and gangs

Organised crime is a regional national and international threat which impacts on Hampshire. Currently there are 4,629 defined organised crime groups active nationally, with 222 active across the South East region and over 40 active groups within Hampshire.

Drug related activity remains a key primary criminality accounting for 75% of the Hampshire OCGs and there is a growing diversity in the secondary and tertiary criminality of those groups including links to use of violence/weapons, including firearms in some cases and trafficking and modern slavery (including sexual offences/purposes). Some are involved in organised acquisitive and economic economic crime, child sexual exploitation and abuse, money laundering and violence.

Whilst many organised groups originate from Hampshire’s neighbouring cities, all districts record organised criminal gang activity. Hampshire also exports activity to several other counties nationally.

Organised crime groups are typically British, however Albanian, Polish, Iraqi, Nigerian, Romanian and Chinese nationals also feature as predominant nationalities.xxxi

7.3 Re-offending and offending risk

Repeat offending in adults

As illustrated much crime is committed by a relatively small number of offenders so the rate of repeat offending and the effective rehabilitation of prolific offenders is a key factor in the safety of our communities. Adult offenders account for around 93% of offenders and juvenile offenders account for 7%xxxii.

Almost 29% of adult offenders were proven to have committed at least one re-offences within a year with an average of almost 4 offences.
For higher risk offenders managed by the National Probation Service (NPS), there are 330 repeat offenders in the community on the current NPS caseload. An analysis of the 306 repeat offenders for whom there are current needs assessments, the key aspects of their criminogenic needs are as follows as of September 2018:

- Accommodation 49%
- Alcohol 64%
- Attitudes & Behaviour 82%
- Drug Misuse 47%
- Emotional Wellbeing 66%
- Employment, Training & Education 25%
- Finance 42%
- Lifestyle & Associates 80%
- Relationships 80%
- Thinking & Behaviour 91%

For medium and low risk offenders managed by the Hampshire and Isle Wight Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC) there are 967 repeat offenders in the community on the current CRC caseload. An analysis of the 958 repeat offenders for whom there are current needs assessments, shows that the key aspects of their criminogenic needs are as follows:

- Accommodation 28%
- Alcohol 48%
- Attitudes & Behaviour 64%
- Drug Misuse 49%
- Emotional Wellbeing 46%
- Employment, Training & Education 20%
- Finance 42%
- Lifestyle & Associates 61%
- Relationships 56%
- Thinking & Behaviour 91%

Repeat offending by young people

The number of children entering the youth justice system via the courts has reduced significantly over recent years. 85% of the Hampshire’s young offenders are boys and 72% are aged 15-17 years. The needs of the group have become more complex and the reoffending rate for the group has increased. Nationally, the proven reoffending rate for young offenders juveniles is almost 42%. The highest rate of re-offending is in the 15-17 age group Hampshire’s reoffending rate is above the national average. The average number of offences per re-offender has also been increased in recent years. The number of Hampshire children in custody is significantly (80%) lower than the national average.
Table 40: demonstrates the reduction in the number of first time entrants (FTEs) to the youth justice system in Hampshire compared with the regional and national trend.

Prevention of youth crime

Hampshire sees relatively few young people entering the criminal justice system for the first time; just over 200 per 100,000 population compared with a national average of just over 300.

A Youth Commission organised by the Police and Crime Commissioner in 2016 held a ‘Big Conversation’ with over 2,000 young people. This identified some of the root causes given for youth offending included boredom and peer pressure, combined with a lack of places to go and accessible diversionary services, family issues at home, and low esteem or low aspirations.

The capacity for public and voluntary groups to address these factors has become limited during the recent period of austerity. Given the long-term outcomes and costs individuals and their communities, it is critical to ensure that young people are engaged in positive activities and in pursuing their goals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Apr 14 - Mar 15</th>
<th>Apr 15 - Mar 16</th>
<th>Apr 16 - Mar 17</th>
<th>Apr 17 - Mar 18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hampshire</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South East</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hampshire PCC Area</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>284</td>
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<tr>
<td>England &amp; Wales</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>278</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Strategic Priority

The importance of engaging all children in positive activities and building aspiration
7.3 The impact of Information and Communications Technology

ICT is now a predominant feature in many crimes and other incidents which can significantly cause harm individuals, businesses and communities. It is typical in cases of grooming and sexual exploitation, harassment, bullying, coercive control, violent extremism and fraud. The proliferation of personal communication transactions and increasing complexity and sophistication create many challenges for partners. It is estimated that at least 84% of crime within Hampshire is cyber enabled.

The use of computers and ICT in fraud offences alone provides a clear illustration of the challenges faced: Fraud figures are recorded centrally by National Fraud Intelligence Bureau (NFIB) through reports via the Action Fraud call centre. Victims in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight have suffered losses of around £8m per year.

The most reported frauds to Action Fraud were: Online Shopping and Auctions (19%), Other Advance Fee Fraud (18%), Computer Software Service Fraud (11%), and Retail Fraud (10%). Computer Software Service Fraud has been deemed the highest risk fraud but the true extent of this type of offending is not clear. Key crime enablers were phone (32%), online sales (15%) and email (12%). Businesses (60%) reported more offences than individuals (40%).

Victims of fraud in Hampshire were more likely to be male (52%) than female (48%), and those in the 40 to 59 age group were most at risk of being victims (32%). 7% of victims were repeat targets. Almost a third of victims reported a severe or significant impact from the crime yet only 12% requested victim care. Many offenders form part of organised crime groups, often based overseas, who are nearly impossible to trace.

Children today are the first generation of ‘digital natives’ and it is important to recognise how children’s mental health can be affected by excessive use (in excess of 3 hours per day) of social media. The developing evidence base is finding that excessive use can impact on self esteem, body image, sleep, anxiety and depression.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic priority</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The increase in vulnerability through ICT technology and media channels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.4 Resilience of the voluntary and community sector

Voluntary sector support agencies are important to address some of the risk factors for crime, providing vital support in the community including, supporting individuals and victims and vulnerable groups. This applies in terms of early intervention through to crisis support. They are all important in working together to build community resilience and cohesion. Pressures on the capacity of the voluntary sector through demand and reduced resources present a significant challenge in maintaining many aspects of community safety.
A survey of voluntary and community sector organisations conducted by Action Hampshire in December 2017\textsuperscript{xxxv} The 478 responses identified significant increased pressure on the sector at a time of added financial challenges.

Table 41 Demand changes in the past 3 years (2014-17)

Several key concerns were identified relating to this demand:

- clients are presenting with more complex problems;
- referrals from statutory agencies have increased;
- there are fewer specialist organisations (or less capacity within them) so it is harder to signpost clients elsewhere;
- changes in welfare benefits have increased demand;
- mental health problems are threatening to overwhelm many services.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Priority</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The risks facing the capacity of voluntary support services for vulnerable people</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 8. Local and neighbouring priorities

#### 8.1 Districts and Boroughs in Hampshire

Local assessments are prepared by Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) at the District level. Below is a summary of the priorities for local partnership action.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District CSP</th>
<th>Headline Priorities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>North Hampshire</strong></td>
<td>- Anti-social behaviour  &lt;br&gt;- Alcohol-related Violent Crime  &lt;br&gt;- Vulnerabilities  &lt;br&gt;- Substance Misuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Basingstoke &amp; Deane</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Rushmoor</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Hart</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Test Valley</strong></td>
<td>- Proactive community crime prevention and public safety  &lt;br&gt;- Anti-social behaviour  &lt;br&gt;- Protecting vulnerable people in need, including issues of domestic abuse, cyber-crime, crime prevention, scams, and hoarding etc  &lt;br&gt;- Positive engagement and early intervention with young people, to identify and address potential causal issues of behaviours  &lt;br&gt;- Drug and substance misuse  &lt;br&gt;- Prevention of radical extremism  &lt;br&gt;- Public reassurance and confidence  &lt;br&gt;- Co-operative partnerships amongst agencies and community/voluntary sector groups working towards enhanced and positive communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>New Forest</strong></td>
<td>- Children at risk  &lt;br&gt;- Modern slavery and human trafficking  &lt;br&gt;- Drug related harm  &lt;br&gt;- Develop consistent recognition and access to support for victims of domestic abuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Winchester</strong></td>
<td>- <strong>Domestic Violence &amp; Abuse:</strong> Improve the quality of service provided to both victims and those who are secondary affected by domestic abuse; Reduce the total number of repeat domestic abuse victims and offenders; Improve the quality and speed of safeguarding referrals by all agencies to support services.  &lt;br&gt;- <strong>Protecting Vulnerable People:</strong> Improve the quality of service provided to local residents identified as vulnerable, in whatever guise that may be; Reduce the number of individuals who consider themselves members of</td>
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</table>
the street community; Improve the system processes for those requiring mental health and substance misuse assessment.

- **Tackling ASB (urban & rural)**
  Reduce the number of hotspot locations and repeat ASB offenders; Improve the quality of life for residents effected by ASB; Reduce the number of fly tip or ASB incidents and increase the number of positive interventions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Goals and Objectives</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eastleigh</td>
<td>- Reduce the incidence of violent crimes, especially domestic violence</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Reduce the incidence of anti-social behaviour</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Tackle crime against the most vulnerable in our society including hate crime and elder abuse</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fareham</td>
<td>- Reduce anti-social behaviour</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Reduce crimes associated with drugs and alcohol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Reduce violent crime including domestic abuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Prevent and reducing reoffending</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Public reassurance and community engagement</td>
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<tr>
<td>East Hampshire</td>
<td>- Drug Related Harm – child sexual exploitation and organised crime groups</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Drug taking and supplying of drugs to school aged children</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Supporting families</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Anti-social behaviour</td>
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<td>- Vulnerable groups</td>
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<td>- Rural crime – (including fly tipping, persistent and anti-social nuisance)</td>
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<td>Gosport</td>
<td>- Vulnerability</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Anti-social behaviour</td>
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<td>- Community Confidence</td>
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<td>Havant</td>
<td>- Drug related harm</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Child sexual exploitation and organised crime groups</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Youth related anti-social behaviour</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Shared intelligence and communications</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
8.2 Neighbouring unitary areas

A number of key partners across Hampshire also serve the Isle of Wight and the cities of Southampton and Portsmouth, each of which has its own Community Safety Partnership. The strategic priorities for the respective CSPs for these neighbouring areas are referenced below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Southampton City</th>
<th>Portsmouth City</th>
<th>Isle of Wight</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour</td>
<td>Young people at risk</td>
<td>Reduce Reoffending</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reduce the harm caused by drugs and alcohol</td>
<td>Anti-social behaviour</td>
<td>Violent crime</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Protecting vulnerable people</td>
<td>Substance misuse</td>
<td>Domestic abuse</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reduce youth crime</td>
<td>Violence</td>
<td>Sexual offences</td>
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<td>Prevention of radical extremism</td>
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<td>ASB</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Road Safety</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
References and notes


iii. Hampshire Constabulary, accessed through InterACT Crime and Victims dashboard.


vii. Hampshire County Council Adults Health and Care Department.


ix. Hampshire County Council Public Health Service Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2017:

https://www.hants.gov.uk/socialcareandhealth/publichealth/jsna/demographysummary/demography


xi. All incidents include False Alarms, Fires, RTC’s and Special Service Calls.

xii. These figures are based on the 11 districts within Hampshire County Council, it does not include Southampton or Portsmouth City Council areas.

xiii. National includes all Fire and Rescue Services in England.

xiv. Accidental Dwelling fires are those recorded in IRS as Accidental and Not known.

xv. Other buildings fires are fires in other residential or non-residential buildings. Other (institutional) residential buildings include properties such as hostels/hotels/B&Bs, nursing/care homes, student halls of residences. Non-residential buildings include properties such as offices, shops, factories, warehouses, restaurants, public buildings, religious buildings etc.

xvi. Primary Other fires are either primary outdoor locations (that is, aircraft, boats, trains and outdoor structures such as post or telephone boxes, bridges, tunnels etc.), or fires in non-primary outdoor locations that have casualties or five or more pumping appliances attending.

xvii. Outdoor fires – secondary grass fires, secondary refuse, secondary other outdoor area and secondary outdoor structure.

xviii. Other building are other residential or non-residential buildings. Other (institutional) residential buildings include properties such as hostels/hotels/B&Bs, nursing/care homes, student hall of residence etc. Non-residential buildings include properties such as offices, shops, factories, warehouses, restaurants, public buildings, religious buildings etc.

xix. Hampshire Constabulary.