

# COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT 2021/22



<b>Title</b>	<b>Isle of Wight Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment 2021/22</b>
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# Executive Summary

## Introduction

Since the introduction of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, local authorities, the police, and other statutory agencies are legally obliged to set up Community Safety Partnerships (CSP) that develop joint strategies to tackle crime and disorder. Since their introduction CSP have encouraged a more joined up way of working which has contributed to a sustained fall in crime.

The Isle of Wight (IOW) is a safe place to live, work and visit and its residents feel safe. The organisations that make up the IOW's CSP want to sustain their efforts to ensure this level of safety remains the status quo, whilst tackling any emerging areas of crime and anti-social behaviour.

To enable the partnership to better understand the community safety profile of the Isle of Wight it produces a Strategic Assessment, which helps organisations prioritise resources where needed. This year's assessment is a condensed version of the 2021/2022 community safety data, providing insight into the CSP priority areas outlined on the following pages.

## The Partnership

The Isle of Wight Community Safety Partnership (CSP) consists of several organisations working together to reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and ensure people feel safe. The partnership consists of five statutory authorities: The Isle of Wight Council, Hampshire & Isle of Wight Constabulary, Hampshire & Isle of Wight Fire and Rescue Service, Hampshire & IOW Probation Service, and the NHS Hampshire & Isle of Wight Integrated Care System (ICS). Other organisations also contribute to the partnership including Housing Providers, Adult and Children's Services, Public Health, Mental Health Services, Voluntary Sector organisations, the Youth Offending Team, Inclusion (community drug & alcohol support service) and Education organisations.

## Overview

The overall crime rate for the IOW has seen a recent increase after a reducing trend during the covid pandemic period. The IOW crime rate continues to be lower than all but two of its most similar comparator areas.

Incidents of anti-social behaviour have reduced compared to the previous year.

Using the weighted online YouGov dataset, most residents feel safe on the IOW with feelings of safety higher than the Hampshire average.

## PESTEL Analysis (national and local context)

This section outlines the key national and local context which is likely to have an impact on crime and community safety challenges locally.

### **Political**

It has been a turbulent time in UK politics recently, with three prime ministers in the space of 2 months between September and October 2022, the continued impact of Brexit and the recent war in Ukraine. Periods of turbulence and change can cause civil unrest and dissatisfaction with lifestyles. An influx of refugees from Ukraine and increasing diversity in a historically predominantly white British population could also create community tension and increase the potential for hate crime.

### **Economic and Social**

National minimum wage increases in April 2022 of 6.6% pushed up costs for small businesses such as retail and leisure, affecting many small businesses on the Island. Families are having to cut back on leisure activities and luxuries which can affect mental health and increase the temptation to access nice things via illegal routes.

The post-covid recession has resulted in a cost-of-living crisis and inflation which has led to strikes across multiple industries over the past year including the NHS, Royal Mail, Universities, and school staff, with the 2022 UK railway strikes being the largest scale industrial action in the UK since 1989. UK residents are experiencing the worst fall in living standards since the 1950s with surging house prices, increased costs and supply chain issues for desirable products and necessities. The Island can be particularly affected by these issues due to isolation from the mainland and the inability to make use of neighbouring services without incurring costs to cross the Solent.

### **Technological**

Technology continues to evolve in the post-covid wake, with a continued increase in online channels for accessing services and shopping, and remote working. This creates more opportunities for online fraud and can mean some residents are isolated and unable to access information or reassurance when needed, this could impact on perceived fear of crime.

### **Environmental**

There is an ongoing change in the make-up of the high street – with many retail stores closing and more cafes, restaurants, beauty services and tattoo parlours opening, which changes the way people use community spaces. Empty shops can also become an eyesore and a magnet for anti-social behaviour if an area becomes run down and less busy.

There is an ongoing impact of climate change and carbon neutral policies which are increasing costs to consumers e.g. clean air charges in Portsmouth.

## **Legal**

There are recent and upcoming changes to responsibilities for local authorities around community safety, for example the new Serious Violence Duty<sup>1</sup> which was published in December 2022. A national review of community safety partnerships is also imminent, and an independent review of the Prevent responsibilities is also underway, including revised channel guidance.<sup>2</sup>

## **Covid-19**

The national interventions (like lockdowns) during the Covid-19 pandemic were coming to an end during early 2021 and as a result crime trends over time may continue to show unusual patterns during the period (for example there was a reduction in antisocial behaviour associated with the night-time economy, and burglary and shoplifting when retail was closed).

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<sup>1</sup> [Serious Violence Duty - Statutory Guidance \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk)

<sup>2</sup> [Independent Review of Prevent - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)

# Community Safety Partnership Priorities

## Violent Crime

**What the data tells us** - 'Violence against the person' is the category of crime which has seen the biggest percentage increase since the previous year with possession of weapons being the second largest increase. The Isle of Wight rate for violence against the person<sup>3</sup> is 38 per 1,000 in 2021/22, an increase from 30.6 per 1,000 in 2020/21. Young people under 25 and domestic incidents continue to be a large part of this crime.

**Priority** - The Violence Reduction Unit (VRU), funded through the Home Office, has enabled a number of interventions to be funded working directly with under 25s. The new 'Most Serious Violence' duty on local authorities from 2023 will support local identification of the types of violent crime which cause the most significant harm to local people and communities, in order to further work on reducing these issues.

While the rates are high, there are relatively few very serious incidents (homicide or serious injury – for example in 2019/20 there were fewer than 7 admissions to hospital for assault with a sharp object on the Isle of Wight.)

Source: NHS Digital data, accessed via OPCC Interact dashboard.

## Reoffending

**What the data tells us** – Due to changes in the way medium and low risk offenders have now been amalgamated back into the National Probation Service it is difficult to compare the figures directly with previous years. For the current year the probation service data shows violent crime, sexual offences against children and public order offences are the main offences. There are reductions in first time entrants to the youth justice system although figures remain above the national average. There is a disproportionately high number of young women offending compared with other age groups.

**Priority** –

Carry out a deep dive to better understand the circumstances of offences being carried out by young women. Work with partners to ensure interventions reach this group of people. Continue to prioritise youth offending.

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<sup>3</sup> Violence against the person includes: Homicide, death or serious injury – unlawful driving, violence with injury, violence without injury and stalking and harassment.

## Anti-social Behaviour (ASB) and Community Cohesion

**What the data tells us** - Reported incidents of anti-social behaviour have seen a reduction compared to last year.

**Priority** – The ‘Joint Action Group’, continues to lead on reducing ASB and helps communities to understand how and when to report ASB and crime.

## Domestic Violence & Abuse and Serious Sexual Offences

**What the data tells us** – in 2021/22 there were just under 2,100 recorded domestic flagged incidents on the Isle of Wight, an increase of around 200 from the previous year. Recording is improving while according to national research prevalence is reducing, but it is likely that domestic incidents are still under reported. Around a third of all violent crime is recorded with a domestic flag on the Isle of Wight.

**Priority** – Domestic Abuse Board being established and will take a lead on domestic abuse on the Island. Review governance structures and leadership for VAWG and serious sexual offences work locally.

## Prevent

**Priority** - Local authorities have a duty to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism as part of the government’s Prevent strategy. The Isle of Wight co-ordinates a Channel Panel, a multi-agency approach to identify and support individuals at risk of being drawn into terrorism. Although referrals are far fewer than neighbouring authority areas, the partnership continues to ensure this remains a priority and actively looks to educate and raise awareness on this topic.

## Road Safety

**What the data tells us** – There are around 20-25 road accidents a month on the Island, and these happen evenly across the year, mainly in dry, fine weather, and not usually at junctions. While not specifically available in the data set, poorly maintained cars are known to contribute to road accidents, and with the increase in the cost of living this could become a factor locally. Rates of admission to hospital for motorcyclists aged 0-24 are relatively high which is a concern.

**Priority** - The IOW has seen a fall in road traffic incidents but remains higher than the national average, and so remains a priority for the CSP. Locally, the Roads Policing Unit has been re-established with dedicated officers who lead on a programme of enforcement activity, supporting the National Police Chief's Council annual calendar of road safety campaigns. There is also regular speed enforcement work. The council has established its own education and publicity initiatives recently, from Junior Travel Ambassadors for Primary Schools to Project Pictogram, an awareness campaign with its roots in the 'nudge theory of behaviour change'.



## Data

**What are the issues** – due to funding reductions, reorganisations (e.g. NPS and CRC becoming NPS) and amalgamations of separate areas (e.g. IOW CCG now being part of a larger organisation, and local police being part of the wider Hampshire and Isle of Wight constabulary it is becoming increasingly difficult to access data for just the Isle of Wight.

**Priority** – review arrangements for accessing data for the Isle of Wight from the police and other partners to continue to inform local priority setting. Identify opportunities for local intelligence gathering through partners to ensure local issues are represented.

## Background

In 2007 the Crime and Disorder Regulations made it a statutory requirement for Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) to prepare an annual Community Safety Strategic Assessment of crime and disorder in their local areas.

This summary report has been produced from data and analytical reports provided by the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) InterACT dashboard, Hampshire & Isle of Wight Constabulary, Isle of Wight Council, NHS, Public Health and other agencies working under the umbrella of the Isle of Wight Community Safety Partnership and should be read in conjunction with the Isle of Wight Joint Strategic Needs Assessment which is updated on an ongoing basis. This report is based on exception reporting and only tangible strategic issues are presented.

### General information about the data

Reference to '2021/22', or 'this year' refers to the financial year - 01 April 2021 to 31 March 2022, and 'last year' or 'the previous year' will refer to the previous financial year of 2020/21 unless stated otherwise.

Due to the wide range of data from different sources included, figures will not always cross correlate exactly due to differences in time periods, or differences between local level and nationally published and verified data. Data analysed includes published data from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) primarily for the financial year 2021/22; recorded crime from police including local data and published data. This is the fourth year in which the InterACT dashboard has been used to support analysis and access to police data. This dashboard has been developed and is maintained by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Hampshire & the IOW (OPCC). The InterACT dashboard formulates most of its crime data around His Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) Crime Tree and Nine Crime Groups. See Appendix A for more information. Local data is also provided by the Probation Service, Fire & Rescue Service, IOW NHS Trust, IOW Council Regulatory Services, Adult Social Care (Housing Needs), Children's Services and Youth Offending Team (YOT).

The Covid-19 pandemic had an impact on crime trends which can make year on year comparisons more difficult.

### Comparisons with Most Similar Groups

Comparisons will be made to the police most similar groups (Bassetlaw, Boston, Conwy, Denbighshire, Dover, Flintshire, Kettering, Newark and Sherwood, Newcastle under Lyme, North Lincolnshire, Shepway, Tendring, Waveney and Wrexham) but where data is not available at that level comparisons will be made to the relevant comparator group

Source: [Compare your area | Police.uk \(www.police.uk\)](https://www.police.uk)

## Profile of the Island and Wider Determinants

The Isle of Wight has a usually resident population of around 140,400 people (Census 2021). Compared to England, the Island has a greater proportion of the population aged 50 years and over, and a lower proportion of working age (20-44 years).

The Island is the 80<sup>th</sup> most deprived authority in England (out of 317) according to the Index of Multiple deprivation (IMD) 2019, although there are pockets within the Island that fall into the most deprived areas of the country, namely Pan and parts of East Cowes (Osborne)

The average household size has reduced since the 2011 Census, from 2.3 people per household to 2.2, most likely due to the increasing number of older residents and the reduction in the number of children.

According to the 2011 Census, most residents on the Isle of Wight identify themselves as 'White British' (94.8%) with 5.2% of residents from another ethnic background (an increase from 3.4% in the 2001 Census). Public Health England Child Health Profile 2021 shows that 8.7% of local school children are from minority ethnic groups (compared with 7.7% in 2020), which suggests that there has been an increase in residents from minority ethnic groups since the 2011 Census.

[Child and Maternal Health - Data - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://phe.org.uk)

Island communities have their own set of positives and challenges due to being surrounded by water. Research<sup>4</sup> shows there is a forced self-sufficiency due to a lack of neighbouring areas to share services and broaden demand for goods, which results in an 'Island premium' where additional costs are incurred due to higher transportation costs and limited opportunities for optimal economies of scale. Resulting in dislocation – both an actual or perceived distance, geographical or social, from the mainland. Consequently, the labour market suffers from a relatively small workforce, with the added disadvantage of even less available jobs.

Source: [2552-JSNA-2021-Isle-of-Wight-Demography-Report-Summary-FINAL-v1.pdf \(iow.gov.uk\)](#)

## Children and Young People

When looking at attainment data for those up to the age of 19 years, the Isle of Wight is below the South East and England average, with 73.4.% of 19-year-olds achieving a Level 2 qualification compared to 82.2% for the South East and 81.6% for England. This proportion remained static on the Island from 2021 to 2022, while England, the South East and the statistical neighbours group all saw an improvement in the same period.

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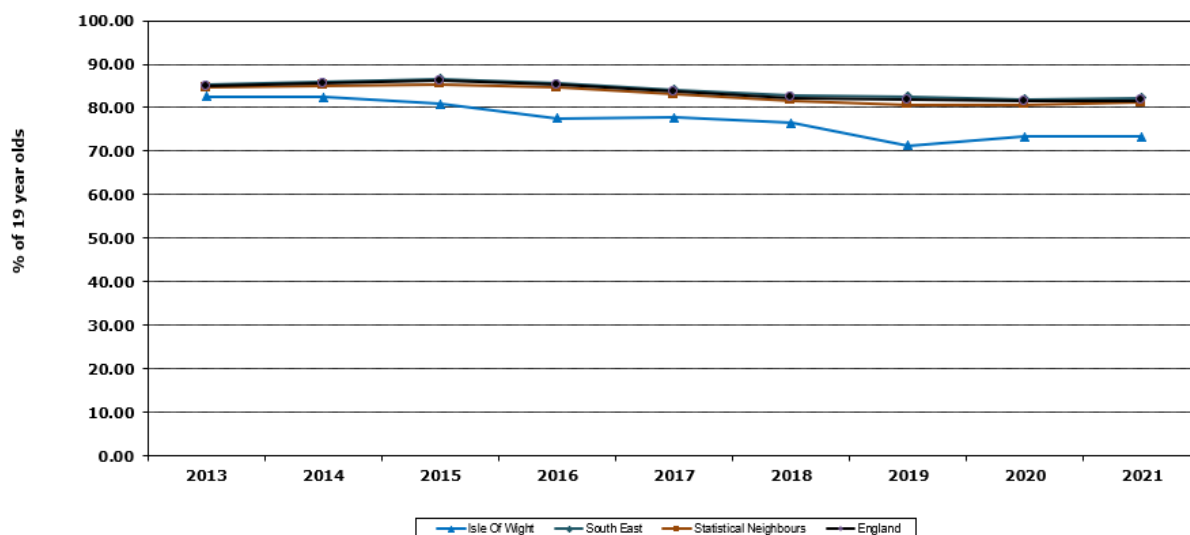
<sup>4</sup> The Isle of Wight Council commissioned the University of Portsmouth to look into the impact of the 'physical separation from the UK mainland' See: IWC, University of Portsmouth Phase 1 Impact of Physical Separation from the UK Mainland on Isle of Wight Public Service Delivery

Figure 1: Achievement of a Level 2 Qualification by the age of 19

Local Authority, Region and England		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	-	Change from previous year
921	Isle Of Wight	82.60	82.40	80.80	77.60	77.70	76.40	71.30	73.40	73.40	-	0.00
989	South East	85.20	85.90	86.70	85.60	84.20	82.80	82.60	81.90	82.20	-	0.30
	Statistical Neighbours	84.54	85.08	85.42	84.62	82.98	81.66	80.75	80.77	81.18	-	0.41
970	England	84.90	85.60	86.10	85.30	83.60	82.20	81.80	81.40	81.60	-	0.20

		Tread	Change from previous year	Latest National Rank	Quartile Banding	Up to and including	Up to and including	Up to and including	Up to and including
921	Isle Of Wight	↔	0.00	145	D	78.55	81.70	84.20	91.20

Achievement of a Level 2 qualification by the age of 19



Source: LAIT tool <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-authority-interactive-tool-lait>

(Accessed 8<sup>th</sup> November 2022)

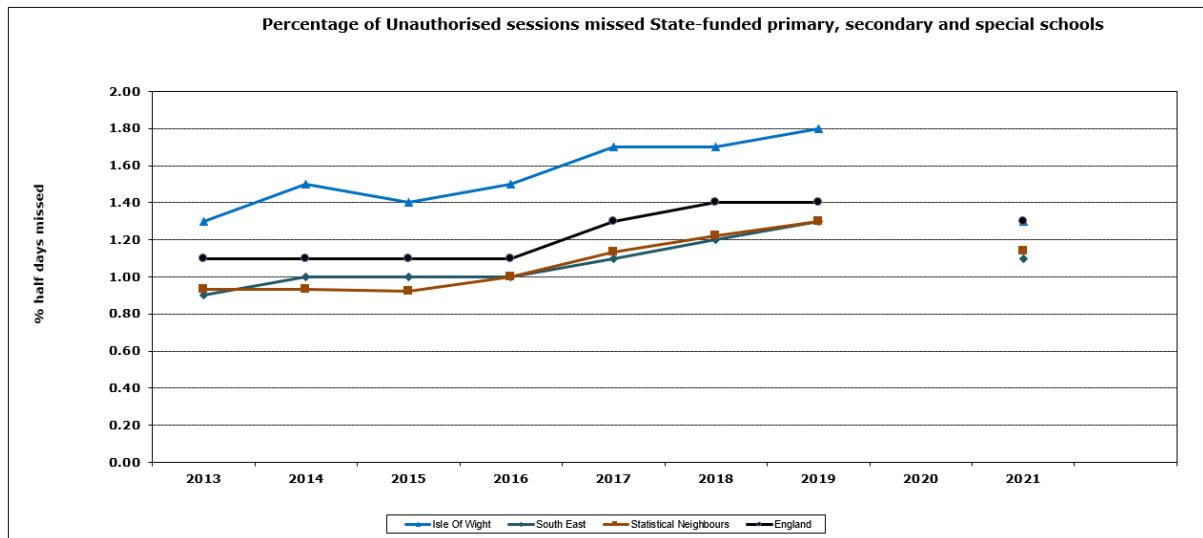
The Island has fallen back in line with the England average (1.3%) for total unauthorised absence which is the lowest rate locally since 2013. (Data from 2020 is missing due to the Covid-19 pandemic disrupting mainstream schooling) with 1.5% of half days missed in secondary schools on the IOW compared to 1.6% in England and 1.1% primary school half days compared to 0.9% in England. However, there are known to be children across the country who haven't returned to school since the pandemic for various reasons, and those who have been deregistered from school and become home educated won't be included in these numbers. The Isle of Wight has a large home educating community of over 400 children. Independent schools (of which there are two on the Island) are also not included in these figures.

Figure 2: Percentage of unauthorised sessions missed in state funded primary, secondary and special schools:

Local Authority, Region and England		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	-	Change from previous year
921	Isle Of Wight	1.30	1.50	1.40	1.50	1.70	1.70	1.80	-	1.30	-	-
989	South East	0.90	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	-	1.10	-	-
	Statistical Neighbours	0.93	0.93	0.92	1.00	1.13	1.22	1.30	-	1.14	-	-
970	England	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.30	1.40	1.40	-	1.30	-	-

		Trend	Change from previous year	Latest National Rank	Quartile Banding	Quartile bands			
						Up to and including	Up to and including	Up to and including	Up to and including
921	Isle Of Wight	↔	-	79	C	1.00	1.20	1.50	2.50



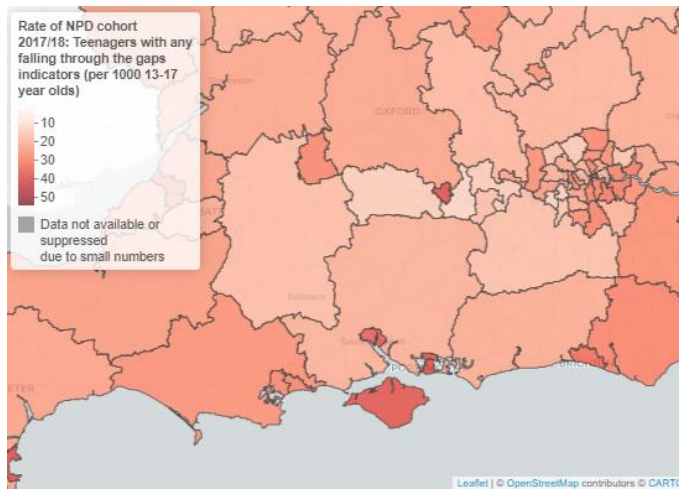
Source: LAIT tool <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-authority-interactive-tool-lait> (Accessed 8<sup>th</sup> November 2022)

Using the Children’s Commissioner’s CHLDRN app which gathers a range of data on risks and disadvantages faced by children. The app models prevalence but also uses the National Pupil Database (NPD) to estimate numbers. Several indicators are included here which help build up a picture of vulnerability on the Island. Using the NPD cohort 2017/18 it identifies the rate of teenagers who are looked after with 2+placement moves in a year on the Isle of Wight at 2.98 per 1,000 (13 to 17 year olds) compared to a national average of 0.8 per 1,000 and teenagers with any falling through gaps<sup>5</sup> indicators at 38.4 per 1,000 (13 to 17 year olds) locally compared to 26.5 per 1,000 nationally:

<sup>5</sup> This is defined by the children’s commissioner as those young people where there are indications that they are struggling to access support or the quality of support they are getting is uncertain e.g. multiple CIN referrals but no open episodes during 2017/18, teenagers with multiple fixed term exclusions or a permanent exclusion and identified SEN during 2017/18, and those where they have lost contact with the mainstream education / support e.g. teenagers permanently excluded in 2018, multiple missing from care episodes in 2018 see: [cco-teenagers-falling-through-the-gaps-technical-report.pdf \(childrenscommissioner.gov.uk\)](https://www.childrenscommissioner.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/cco-teenagers-falling-through-the-gaps-technical-report.pdf) for full list



Figure 3: Rate per 1,000 13 to 17 year olds, NPD (National Pupil Database) Cohort 2017/18: Teenagers with any falling through the gaps indicators

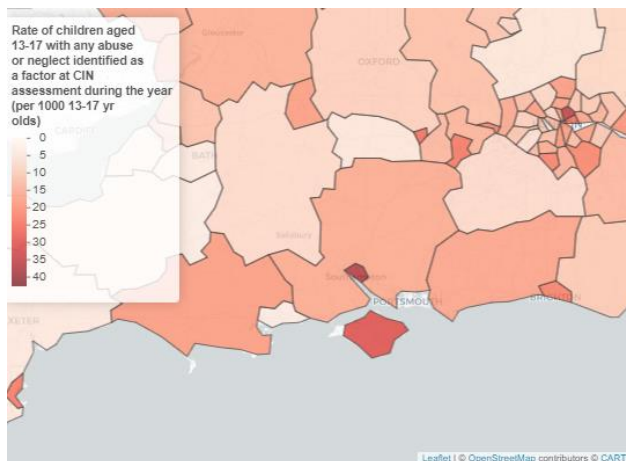


Source: [CHLDRN - Local and national data on childhood vulnerability | Children's Commissioner for England \(childrenscommissioner.gov.uk\)](https://www.childrenscommissioner.gov.uk/resources/childhood-vulnerability/)

(Accessed 9<sup>th</sup> November 2022)

This data also identifies children aged 13 to 17 years with any abuse or neglect identified as a factor at CIN (Child in Need) assessment during the year (excluding looked after children) at 30.4 per 1,000 13 to 17 year olds on the Island compared to 14.3 per 1,000 nationally:

Figure 4: Rate per 1,000 13 to 17 year olds with any abuse or neglect identified as a factor at CIN assessment:



Source: [CHLDRN - Local and national data on childhood vulnerability | Children's Commissioner for England \(childrenscommissioner.gov.uk\)](https://www.childrenscommissioner.gov.uk/resources/childhood-vulnerability/)

## Deprivation

According to the 2019 Indices of Multiple Deprivation there are three Isle of Wight Lower Super Output Areas<sup>6</sup> (LSOAs) within the 10% most deprived in England: Pan A, Pan B and Ryde North East B and nine in the 20% most deprived: Mount Joy B, Newport South B, Osborne North, Ryde South East B, Shanklin Central B, St Johns East A, St Johns West A, Ventnor East A and Ventnor West B.

The government's children in low income families measure helps understand child poverty levels locally. 22.2% of the Island's children are now in relative low-income families (financial year ending 2021)<sup>7</sup>. This equates to 4,866 under 16 year olds and has increased from 2019 when 19% were in relative low income.

Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/children-in-low-income-families-local-area-statistics>

Public Health England's Child Health Profile 2021 shows that the Isle of Wight has a smaller proportion of children aged 0-19 years than the regional and England figures (19.3% compared to 23.7% and 23.6% respectively). The proportion of school children from minority ethnic groups is much lower on the Island than the rest of the country (8.7% compared with 34.6% in England). The proportion of school children with social, emotional and mental health needs is higher however (3.2% compared with 2.7% in England) and there are a higher proportion of children aged under 16 years living in poverty here (20.4% compared with 18.4% in England). Hospital admissions for mental health, self-harm, and alcohol are also all higher on the Island than the England average.

Source: [Child and Maternal Health - Data - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://www.phe.org.uk/data/child-and-maternal-health)

## Health

The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic was felt in all areas of life. A Mental Wellbeing Vulnerability Index for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight carried out in 2021<sup>8</sup> looked at the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic and highlighted areas of vulnerability in addition to those above. These include Sandown South A, Parkhurst A, Cowes Castle East, St Johns West A and Ryde North East B. These inequalities are likely to persist beyond the immediate aftermath of the pandemic.

The IOW is higher than the national average for deaths from drug misuse (2018 to 2020) with a local rate of 7.7 per 100,000 compared to 5.0 per 100,000 for the national average. The gap has narrowed however since the previous year, and due to wide confidence intervals this difference is not statistically significant. The IOW also has statistically higher than national average rates for admission episodes for

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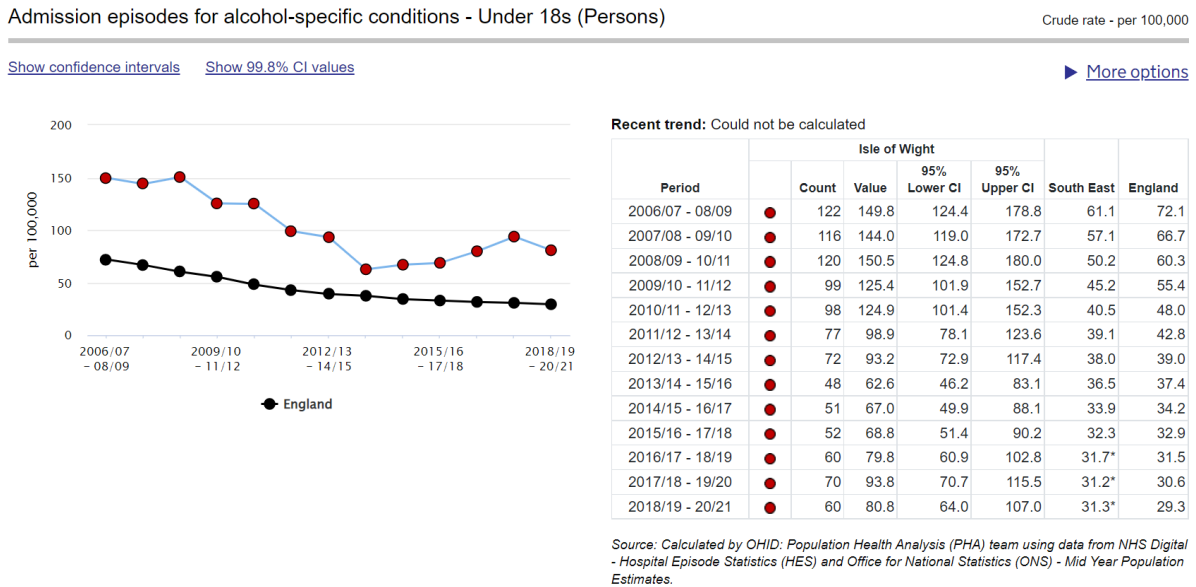
<sup>6</sup> A Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) is a geographical area which contains approximately 1,500 residents.

<sup>7</sup> A family in low income Before Housing Costs (BHC) in the reference year. A family must have claimed one or more of Universal Credit, Tax Credits or Housing Benefit at any point in the year to be classed as low income in these statistics

<sup>8</sup> Hampshire and Isle of Wight Mental Wellbeing Index

alcohol related conditions (narrow)<sup>9</sup> with a rate of 517 per 100,000 (2020/21) compared to the England rate of 456 per 100,000. For alcohol specific conditions<sup>10</sup> (2020/21) the Island rate is 676 per 100,000 compared to the national average of 587 per 100,000. The rate is also higher locally for under 18s admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions<sup>11</sup> (2018/19 to 2020/21) with 80.8 per 100,000 compared to national average of 29.3 per 100,000:

Figure 5: Rate per 100,000 admission episodes for alcohol specific conditions (Under 18s):



Source: OHID Fingertips [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthprofiles.org.uk)

<sup>9</sup> OHID Fingertips: Admissions to hospital where the primary diagnosis is an alcohol-attributable code, or a secondary diagnosis is an alcohol-attributable external cause code. Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population (standardised to the European standard population). This methodology has changed since the previous assessment and isn't directly comparable to previous publications of this document.

<sup>10</sup> OHID Fingertips: Admissions to hospital where the primary diagnosis or any of the secondary diagnoses are an alcohol-specific (wholly attributable) condition. Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population (standardised to the European standard population).

<sup>11</sup> OHID Fingertips: Admissions to hospital for under 18s where the primary diagnosis or any of the secondary diagnoses are an alcohol-specific (wholly attributable) condition. Crude rate per 100,000 population.

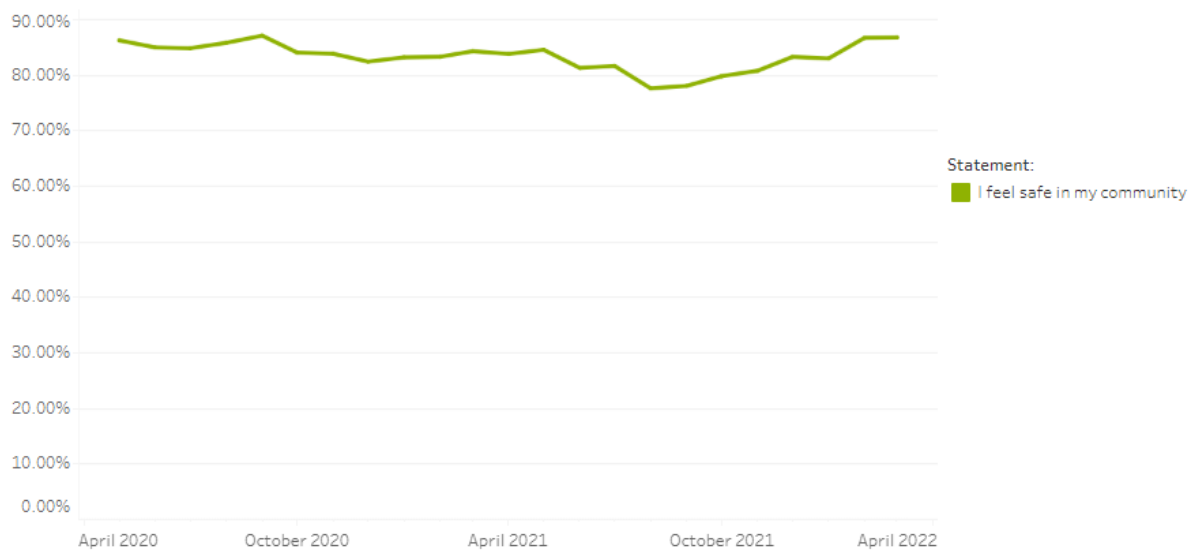
## Community Perceptions

### YouGov

YouGov are a research data and analytics group who use active sampling and statistical weighting to ensure their results are representative.

The vast majority of those surveyed on the Isle of Wight (86.7%, March 2022) felt safe in their community, higher than the Hampshire average which stands at 77%. This is a slight increase on the previous year (84%)

Figure 6: YouGov Isle of Wight feelings of safety in the community April 2020 to March 2022



Source: OPCC InterACT – YouGov

### Children and Young People

In the summer of 2021 the IOW Youth Trust, a local mental health charity, undertook a mental health census in which they surveyed young people in primary and secondary schools on their feelings of wellbeing. These responses were included in the 2020-21 Community Safety Strategic Assessment. No survey was carried out in 2022 so an update is not available.

## National and Local Police Priorities

The National Crime Agency Annual Plan for 2022/23 outlines the five strategic priorities of the Home Secretary:

1. Protect the integrity of the UK against serious and organised crime groups and networks operating internationally, at the border, and online.
2. Dismantle the highest harm organised crime groups and networks
3. Lead and co-ordinate national law enforcement agencies in tackling serious and organised crime within the UK
4. Intensify work to tackle the threat from hostile states, corrupt elites, cyber and economic crime.
5. Play a full role in delivering the Governments wider strategy to reduce crime and respond to national security threats.

The Director General has established four operational priorities under those:



Source: [National Crime Agency Annual Plan 2022-2023](#)

The new Police and Crime Commissioner for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight (Donna Jones) sets out local priorities in the Police and Crime Plan for 2021-2024

1. 600 more police officers by 2023
2. Improve police visibility – bringing policing to your community
3. Tackle anti-social behaviour
4. Making it easier to report crime
5. Prevent young people from committing crime
6. Zero tolerance approach on knife crime
7. Crack down on unauthorised encampments
8. Improve outcomes for victims
9. Targeting rural crime.

Dealing with high harm crime such as knife crimes, rape and homicides remain high priorities for the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary.

Source: [pcp-final-2021-download.pdf \(hampshire-pcc.gov.uk\)](#)



## Total Crime Trends 2021/22

Nationally, patterns of crime over the last two years were substantially affected by the Covid-10 pandemic and the associated government restrictions. Lockdowns resulted in a decrease in certain types of crime such as theft, but fraud and computer misuse offences increased substantially.

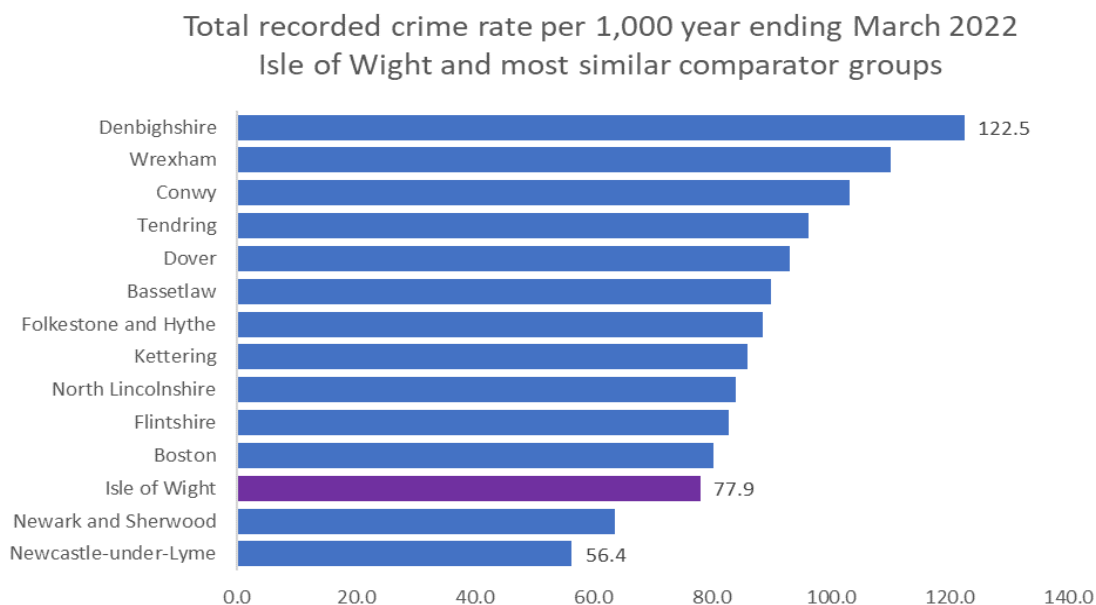
Figures for the year ending March 2022 from the Telephone-operated Crime Survey for England and Wales (TCSEW)<sup>12</sup> indicated a 37% increase in fraud and computer misuse, a 20% decrease in theft offences, but no statistically significant change to total crime.

Police recorded crime gives a better picture of lower volume higher harm crime such as homicide which remained at a similar level to the previous year with 714 recorded offences. There was a 10% increase in police recorded knife-enabled crime compared with year ending March 2021, although the level was lower than the year ending March 2020.<sup>13</sup>

## Local Crime Trends

In published data on recorded crime in England and Wales (year ending March 2022) the crime rate for the Isle of Wight is 77.9 per 1,000 increasing from 64.5 per 1,000 in 2020/21. The Island's rate is the third lowest rate among comparator groups:

Figure 7: Crime Rate - Isle of Wight and statistical neighbours ONS:



Source: [Recorded crime data by Community Safety Partnership area - Office](#)

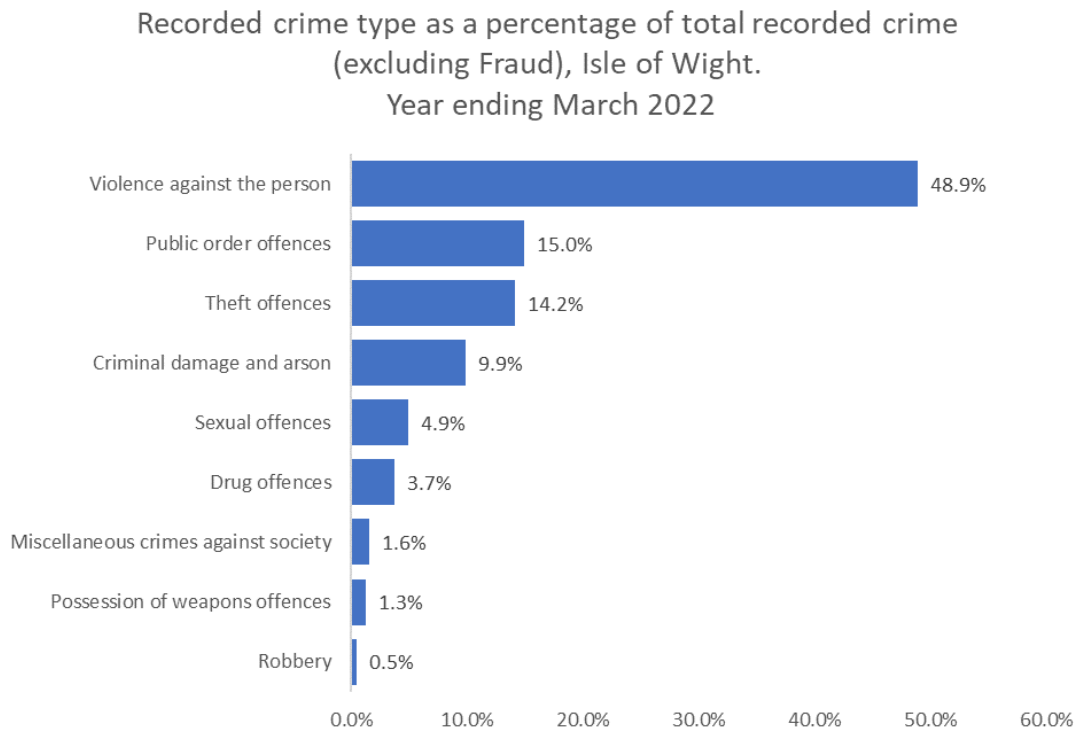
<sup>12</sup> ONS published data for year ending March 2021 presents findings on national levels of crime from the TCSEW due to the pandemic, which measures people's experiences of crime and police recorded crime. Police recorded crime is not a national statistic as impacted by policing policy and coding changes

<sup>13</sup> [Crime in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](#)

Published recorded crime data by community safety partnership area shows that there was an increase of just under 22% in total recorded crime on the Isle of Wight between 2021 and 2022 – from 9,100 crimes in 2021 to 11,091 in 2022, an increase of 1,991 reported crimes.

Almost half of recorded crime on the Isle of Wight is “violence against the person”

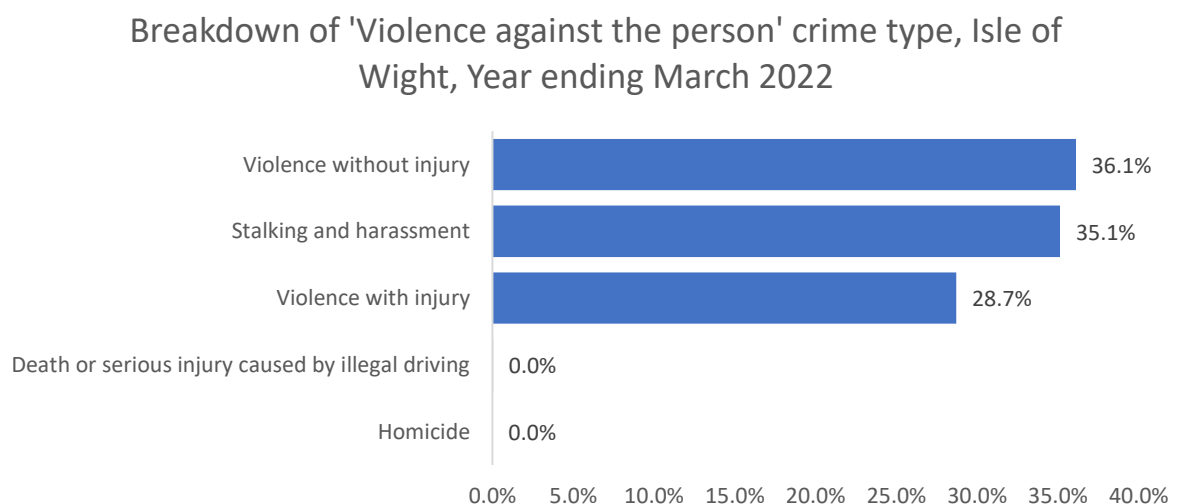
Figure 8 – Recorded crime types



Source: ONS TCSEW published data

‘Violence against the person’ recorded crime is approximately equally split between three categories

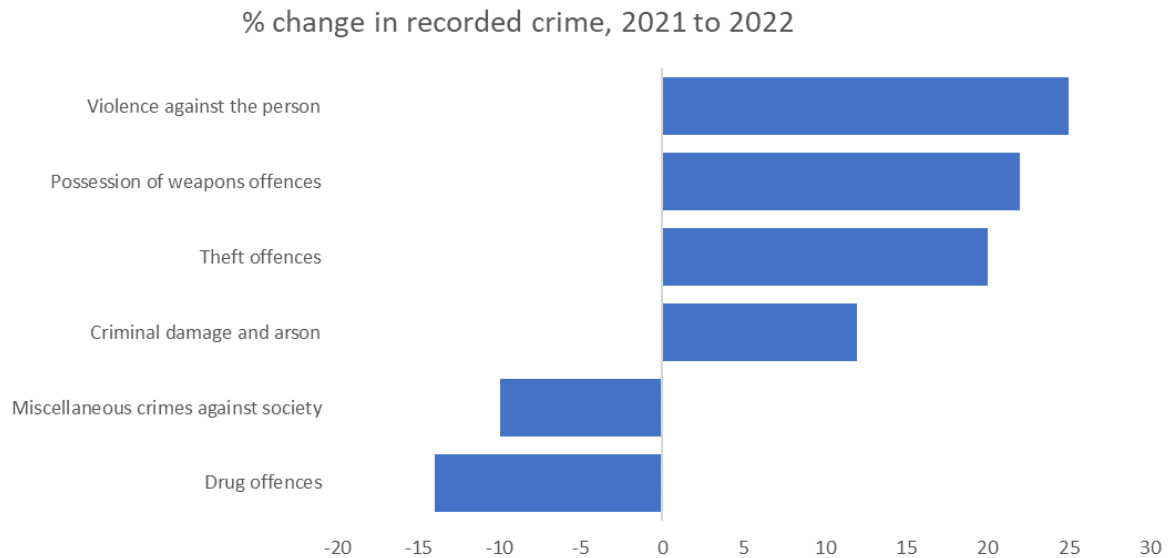
Figure 9 – Violence against the person



Source: ONS TCSEW published data

“Violence against the person” is also the category which has seen the biggest percentage increase since the previous year (Figure 12), with possession of weapons being the second largest increase (though very small numbers).

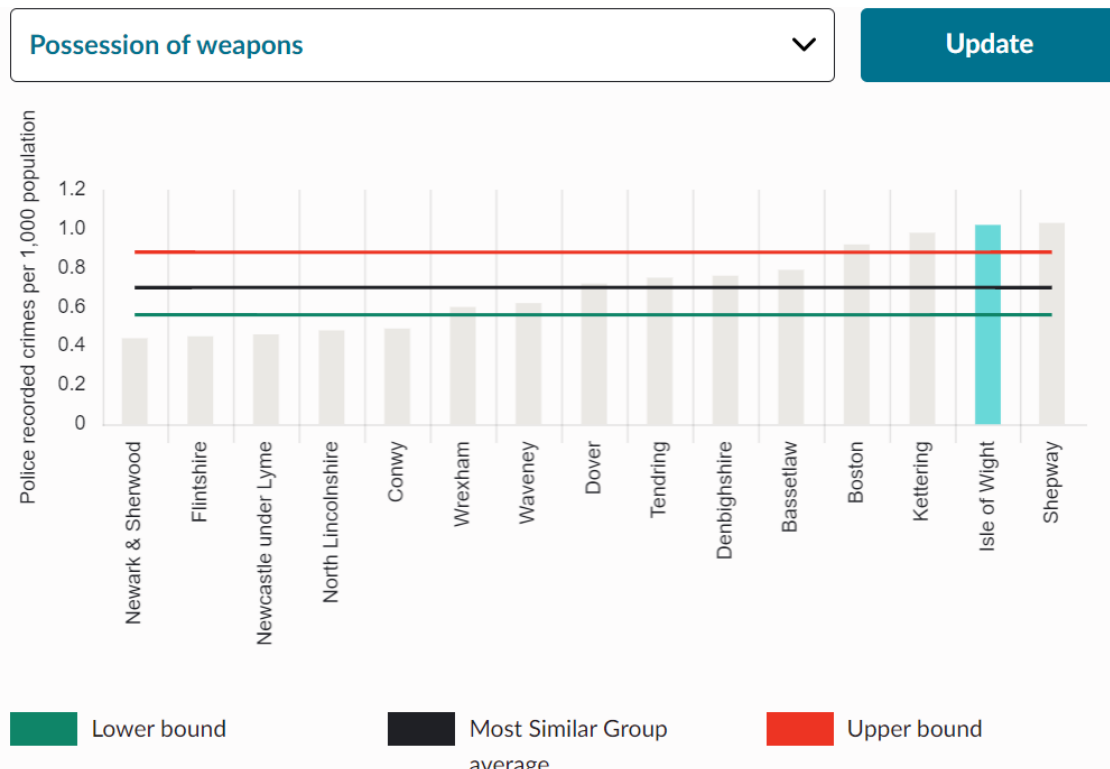
Figure 10 – change in recorded crime



Source: ONS TCSEW published data

The level of Violent crime on the Isle of Wight is similar to the average of similar comparator areas. Possession of weapons is statistically above the average of similar areas, although it is a relatively small proportion of all crime locally.

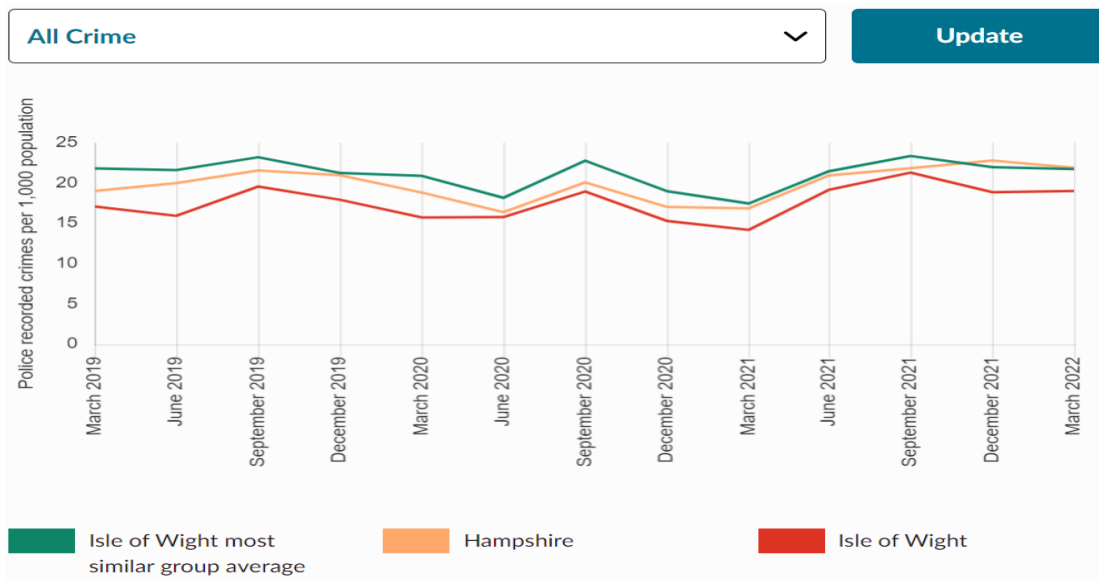
Figure 11



Across Hampshire, only Southampton and Portsmouth have a worse rate of possession of weapons.

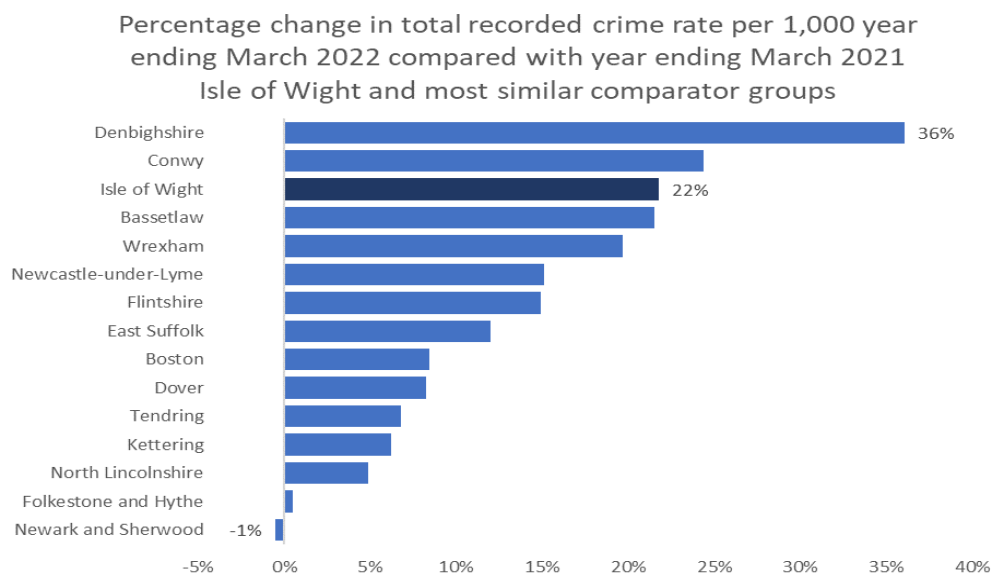
In the quarter ending March 2022, crime rates were up in both the Isle of Wight and Hampshire when compared with the same quarter in 2021, but overall crime rates on the Island are still lower than Hampshire and the Isle of Wight most similar group average.

Figure 12



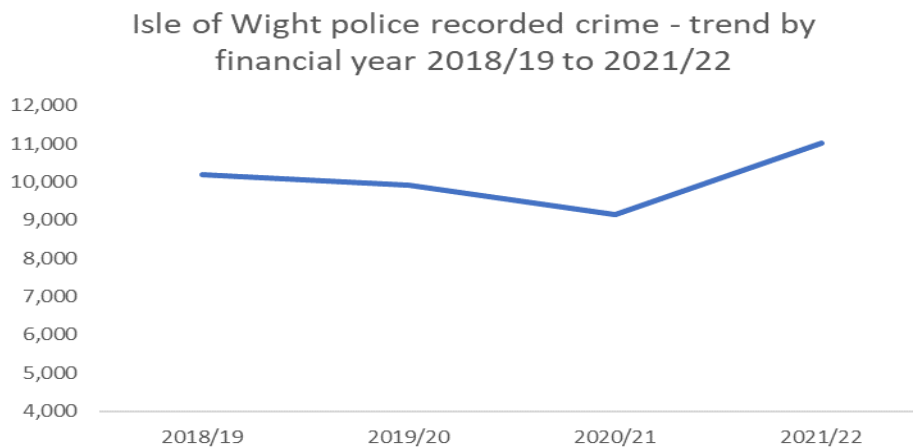
Almost all comparator areas have seen an increase in recorded crime during year ending March 2022 compared with year ending March 2021 – this is likely to be a result of the pandemic artificially suppressing crime previously.

Figure 13: Percentage Change in total reported crime rate – Isle of Wight and Statistical neighbours ONS:



Published police recorded crime data for the period April 2021 to March 2022 indicates that the total number of recorded crimes for the Isle of Wight was 11,016 which was an increase of 1,877 on the previous year, and a slight increase on pre-pandemic levels.

Figure 14: Isle of Wight Reported Crime Trends 2018/19 to 2021/22



Source: Police recorded crime and outcomes open data tables

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/police-recorded-crime-open-data-tables>

The graph below shows the crime trends for the IOW over the last three years. The Covid 19 pandemic impacted these trends particularly during the periods of lockdown. (Data from April to December 2021 is not available in the InterAct tool at the time of writing). Data from Q4 2021/22 shows that crime levels have increased compared with the previous two years.

Figure 15: Isle of Wight Reported Crime, 3-year comparison InterACT:

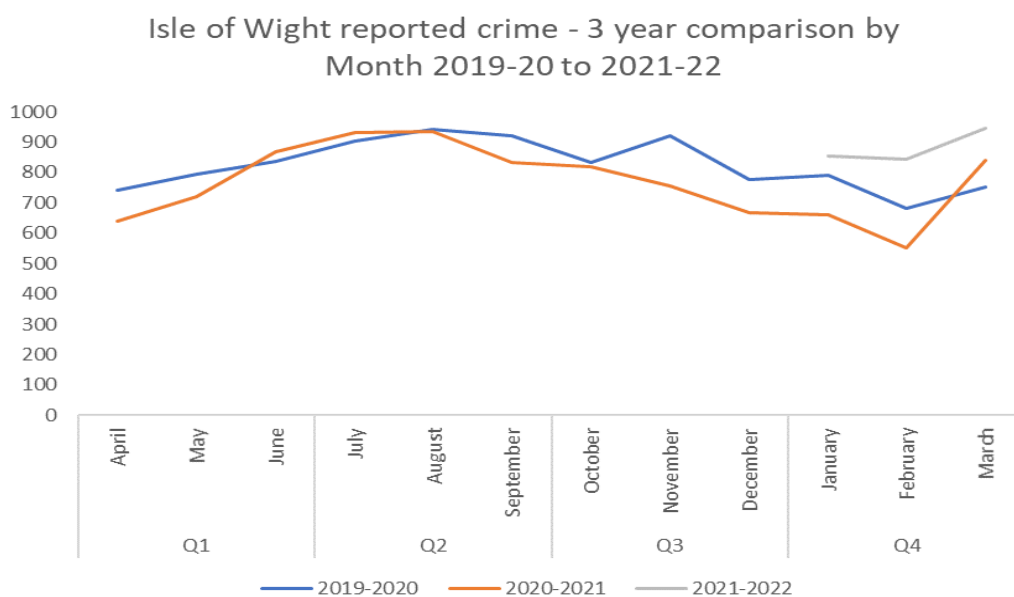
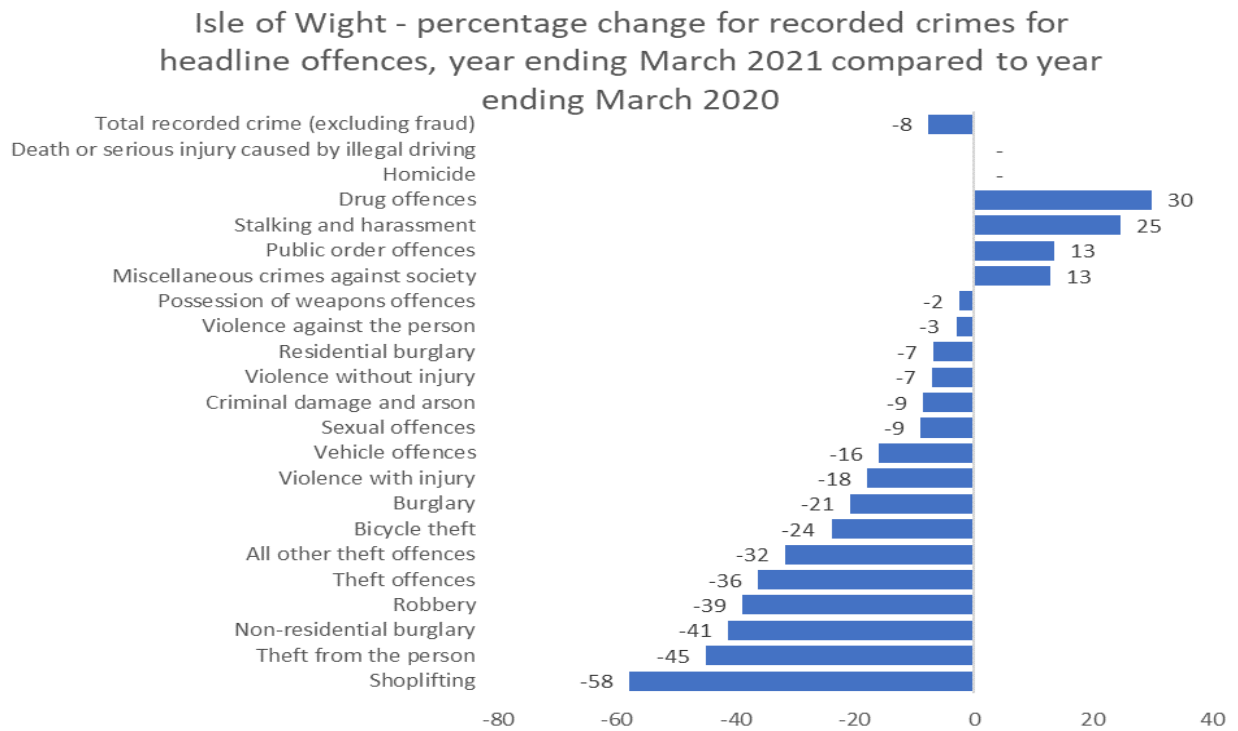




Figure 16: Percentage change by Crime type – Isle of Wight, ONS:

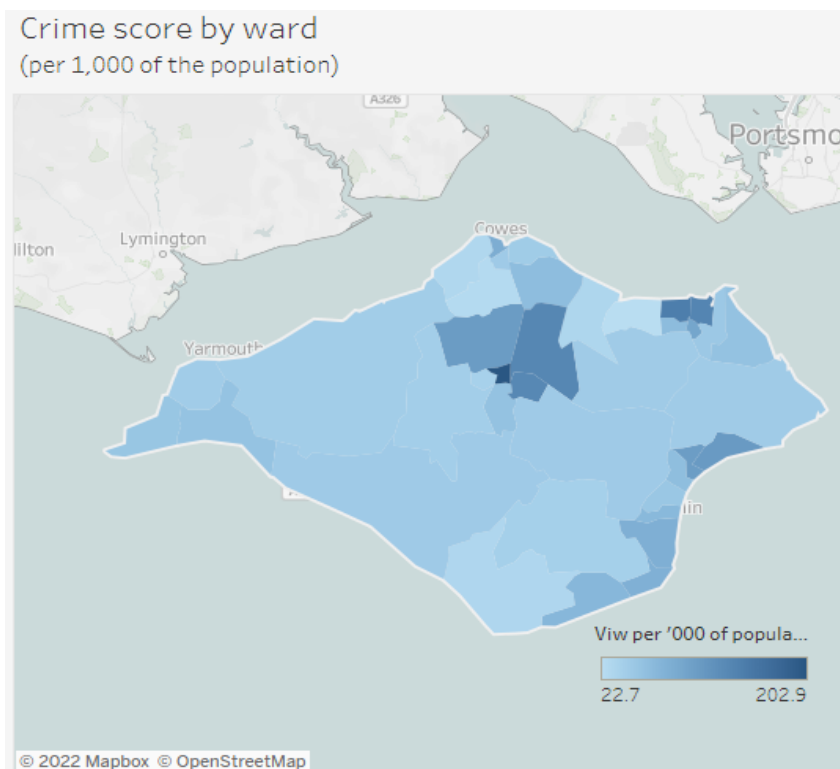


Source: Recorded crime data by Community Safety Partnership area - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)

## Location

For 2021/22 Newport Central and Ryde North West remain the two wards with the highest reported incidents of crime. This is likely to reflect the importance of those two towns in terms of night-time economy, with higher resident populations and more shops, restaurants, pubs and nightclubs. The Newport North and Newport East wards which previously appeared have new boundaries this year, so we now see Pan & Barton, and Parkhurst & Hunnyhill in the top 4, with Sandown North and South fifth and sixth. This is likely to be related to deprivation, seasonal work, derelict premises in those areas and the others in the top 10, as well as the prison and hospital which impact the data in Parkhurst ward.

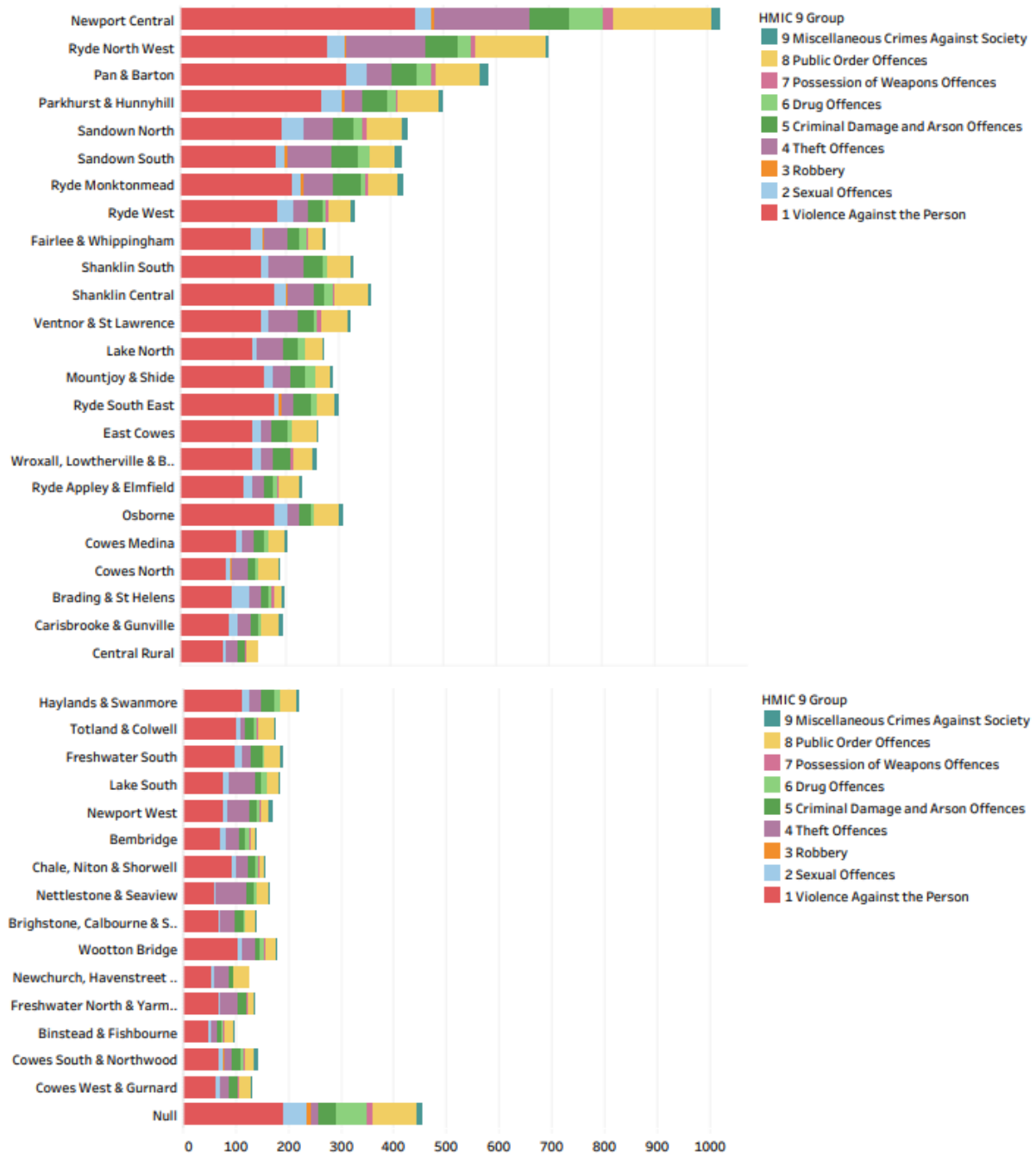
Figure 17 – map of crime score by ward



Source: Crime Records dashboard – InterACT OPCC

Figure 18: Crime rate by ward - 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022

Ward Ranking



Source: Crime Records dashboard – InterACT OPCC

# Isle of Wight Community Safety Partnership Priorities

## Violence Reduction Unit and Reducing Violent Crime

An increase in most serious violence nationally has led the Government to focus additional resource in this area to help tackle violent crime. In April 2018 the Government published their 'Serious Violence Strategy'<sup>14</sup>. The strategy focuses on homicide, knife crime, gun crime and drug related violence through county lines, which are thought to be driving increases in serious violence nationally. The strategy emphasises the role of early intervention and prevention, recommending a partnership approach to tackling the root causes of violence.

In August 2019, the Home Office announced funding to set up specialist teams with the aim of preventing violent crime. These Violence Reduction Units (VRUs) include different organisations, such as police, local government, health, and community leaders, working in partnership to identify the root causes of violence. Hampshire & IOW Constabulary areas was identified as one of the 18 areas to receive funding to set up its own VRU based on numbers of hospital admissions for knife injuries. These units focus on early intervention with under 25s.

In December 2019, the government announced that it would bring forward legislation to create a "Serious Violence Duty" which is expected to come into effect in 2023. ([Serious Violence Duty - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/news/serious-violence-duty))

The Serious Violence Duty is a new multi-agency evidence-based approach to prevent and tackle serious violence which will ensure relevant services work together to share data and intelligence to help target interventions to prevent serious violence.

In November 2022 a problem profile was written for the Isle of Wight VRU, and the data in this section is taken directly from that profile. Much of the data is for the Hampshire & IOW Constabulary as a whole, rather than just the Isle of Wight.

Hampshire & IOW Constabulary area covers four upper tier local authority areas: Hampshire County Council, Southampton City Council, Portsmouth City Council, and the Isle of Wight Council. Overall, this covers a population of 1.99 million people and 1,600 square miles.

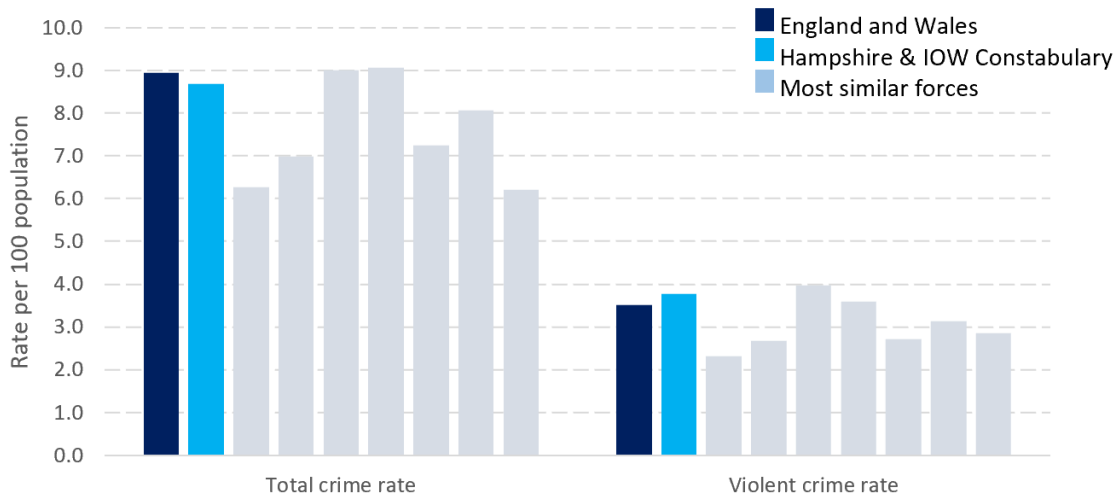
The Hampshire & IOW Constabulary area had a slightly higher violent crime rate compared to England and Wales in 2021/22 (3.8 per 100 of the population, compared with 3.5 nationally). Hampshire and IOW area also had higher rates than most of the similar force areas in this year. There were 75,532 violent crimes in the Hampshire & IOW Constabulary area in 2021/22.

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<sup>14</sup> HM Government (2018) Serious Violence Strategy  
[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/698009/serious-violence-strategy.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/698009/serious-violence-strategy.pdf)

Hampshire and IOW Constabulary area had a lower rate of crimes involving a knife or sharp instrument than England in 2021/22, (6.4 compared with 8.2 per 10,000 population). Compared with most similar forces Hampshire and IOW Constabulary was ranked in the middle of these areas. There were 1,277 knife related crimes in 2021/22

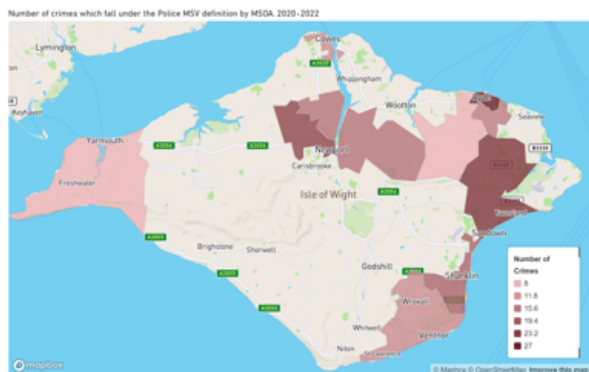
Figure 19



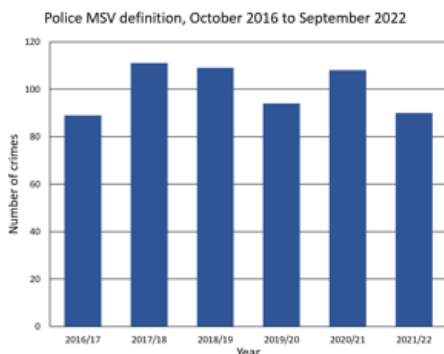
In 2021/22, the number of crimes included in the police definition of most serious violence decreased from 2020/21, falling from 108 in 2020/21 to 90 in 2021/22.

The Island rate for the police definition of most serious violence between October 2016 and September 2022 was 7.08 per 10,000 population. The Island had the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest rate when compared to the Hampshire County districts and was statistically significantly higher than the Hampshire County average.

8% of the offenders have committed multiple crimes. However, 25% of the total crimes are committed by multiple offenders.



Note: Due to suppression, this map only shows MSOAs with 8 or more offences and only includes data from 2020/21 and 2021/22. Middle Super Output Areas (MSOAs) are a geographic area generated using census data and have an average population size of 7,600.



Highest rate of crime occurred between 18:30 and 02:30 on Friday and Saturday nights



37% of offences occur on Friday and Saturday



72% of victims are male.



79% of offenders are male

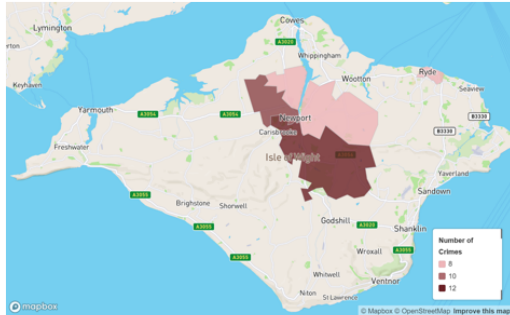
Source: IOW Council VRU problem profile November 2022

Since 2018/19, the violent crime rate per 100 population in the Hampshire and IOW Constabulary area has been similar to the England and Wales average. For the first time in 2021/22, the Hampshire and IOW Constabulary rate was statistically significantly higher than the England and Wales average, with an increase of 23.5% from the previous year. This rate of increase (0.7 per 100 population) was slightly greater than the increase seen at the England and Wales level (0.3).



## Knife Possession Offences – Under 25 – MSOA Analysis

Small area data (MSOA) from 2020/21 and 2021/22 shows hotspots of possession offences occurred within the urban areas on the Isle of Wight, with the highest rate per head occurring in Newport, Parkhurst and Ryde. The urban areas Newport, Ryde, Cowes, Sandown, Freshwater, Shanklin and Ventnor all had multiple possession offences occurring between 2020 and 2022.



MSOA Name (House of Common MSOA Name)	Number of Crimes
Isle of Wight 011 (Newport South & West)	12
Isle of Wight 009 (Newport Central & Parkhurst West)	11
Isle of Wight 004 (Ryde Central)	8
Isle of Wight 008 (Newport East and Parkhurst East)	8

8 or more possession offences occurred in 4 MSOAs, with 3 of these MSOAs being located in Newport and Parkhurst.

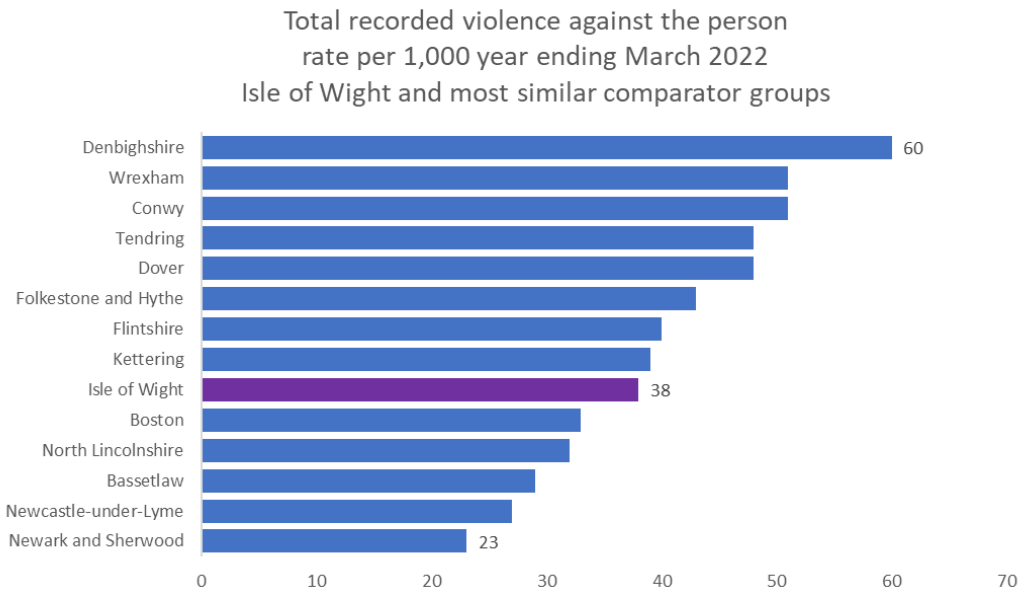


In 2020-2022, 80% of crimes occurred in urban areas

Note: Due to suppression, this map only shows MSOAs with 8 or more possession offences and only includes data from 2020/21 and 2021/22. Middle Super Output Areas (MSOAs) are a geographic area generated using census data and have an average population size of 7,800.

Data for the Isle of Wight shows that locally the violence against the person<sup>15</sup> rate is 38 per 1,000, an increase from 30.6 per 1,000 in 2020/21.

Figure 20: Violence Against the Person Rate, Isle of Wight and statistical neighbours ONS:



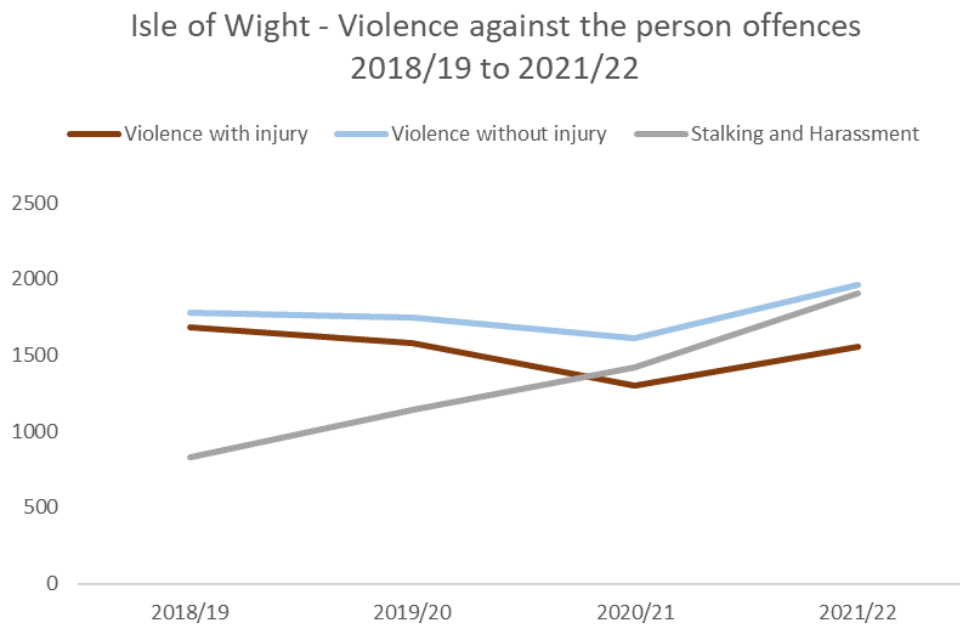
Source: [Recorded crime data by Community Safety Partnership area - Office](#)

The offences of stalking and harassment have been steadily increasing on the Island since 2018/19 and seem to have been unaffected by the pandemic unlike violence both with and without injury which both saw dips in 2020/21. This is likely to be due

<sup>15</sup> Violence against the person includes: Homicide, death or serious injury – unlawful driving, violence with injury, violence without injury and stalking and harassment.

to the prominence of online malicious communication and harassment which was unaffected by lockdowns.

Figure 21: Trends in Violence Against the person IOW, ONS:



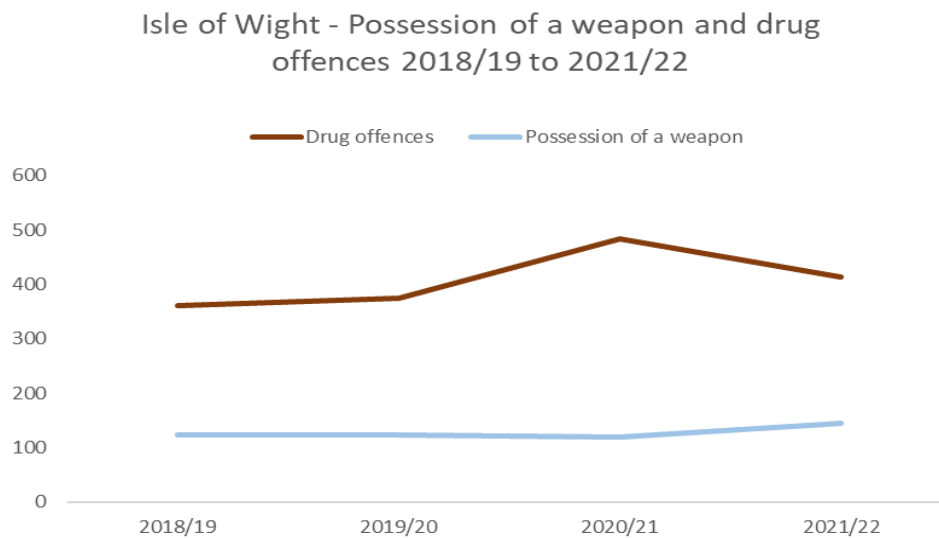
Source: Crime Records dashboard – InterACT OPCC

## Drugs Offences and Possession of Weapons

In 2021/22 there were 414 reported incidents of drug offences, a decrease from 484 the previous year. Drug offences form less than 5% of all recorded crime on the Isle of Wight (Interact and ONS).

Possession of weapon offences has seen a slight increase from 119 reported incidents in 2020/21 to 145 in 2021/22. This is the biggest increase for the last few years.

Figure 22: Possession of weapons and Drug offences trend, IOW, ONS:

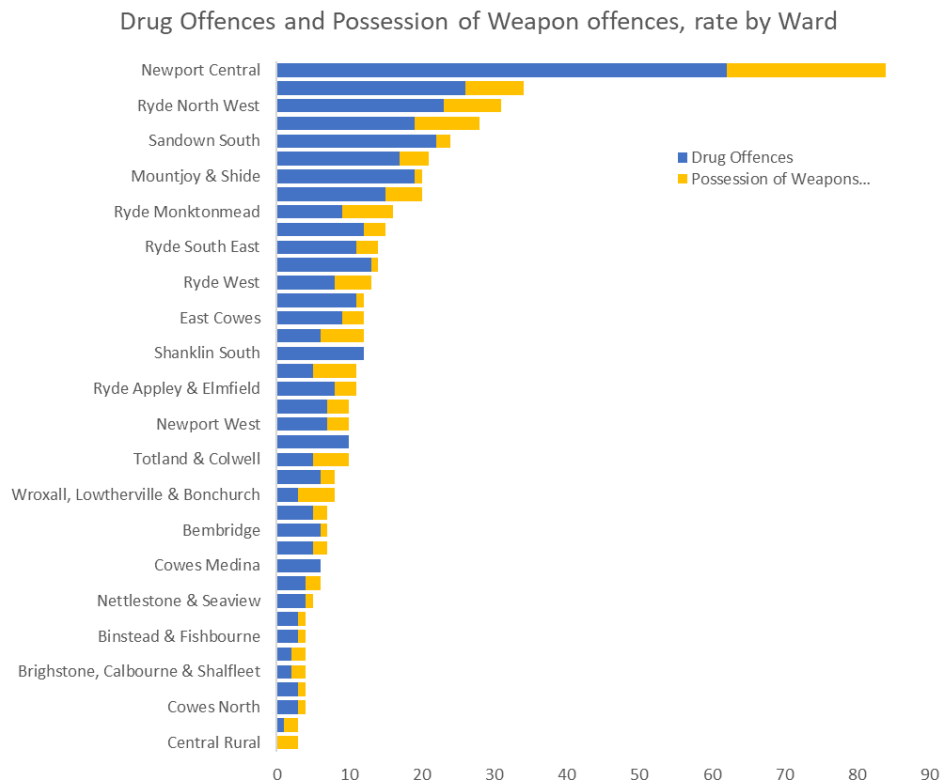


Source: [Recorded crime data by Community Safety Partnership area - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk)

### Location

Newport Central has the highest rate of drug offences and possession of weapons offences. This area includes the bus station and Newport High Street as well as the prisons, hospital and schools in Wellington Road. Further analysis on record level data would be needed to identify any local hot spots.

Figure 23: Drug Offences and Possession of Weapon Offences Rate by Ward



Source: Crime Records dashboard – InterACT OPCC

## Domestic Violence & Abuse and Serious Sexual Offences

### Domestic Violence and Abuse

Measuring domestic violence, abuse and rape / serious sexual offences is difficult due to the complex nature of the issues and the awareness that many cases of such abuse are not reported; as a result, there are no definitive figures for the scale of the problem on the Island, or anywhere else in the UK.

It is known that there are a hidden number of victims who do not come forward and on average a victim will sustain in the region of 50 incidents of abuse before reporting to the police<sup>16</sup>.

<sup>16</sup> See: SafeLives (2015), Insights Idva National Dataset 2013-14. Bristol: SafeLives and Walby, S. and Allen, J. (2004), Domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking: Findings from the British Crime Survey. London: Home Office. (see: <http://safelives.org.uk/policy-evidence/about-domestic-abuse/how-long-do-people-live-domestic-abuse-and-when-do-they-get>)

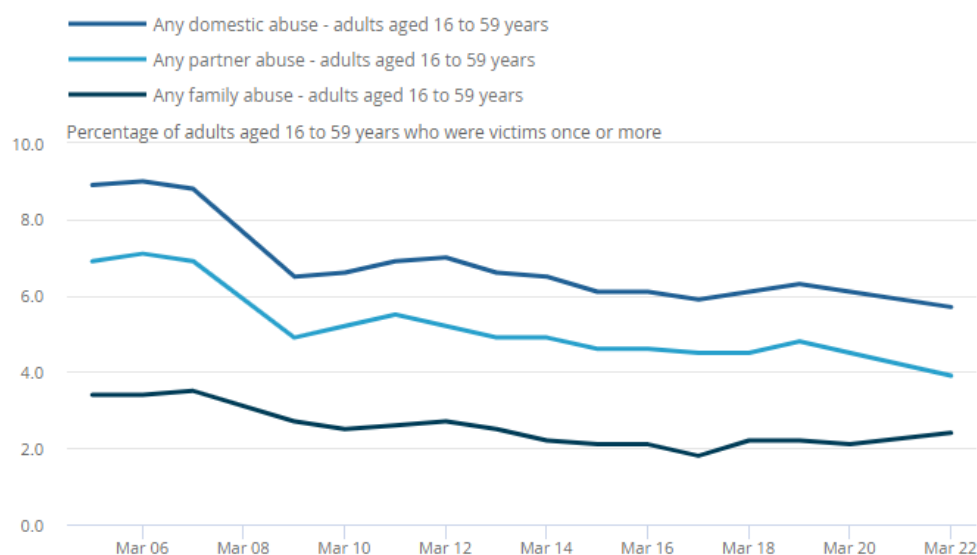
The Crime survey for England and Wales (CSEW) estimated that 5% of adults (6.9% women and 3% men) over 16 experienced domestic abuse in the year ending March 2022. Applying that to the Island population means that almost 6,000 residents are likely to have been victims of domestic abuse in that time period. The Isle of Wight Healthy Lives section of the JSNA estimates which include children are higher, suggesting 3,750 women, 1,800 men and 3,550 children and young people are affected by domestic abuse on the Isle of Wight a year.

National estimates for domestic abuse prevalence are provided by the ONS. Due to the covid pandemic the data collection for 2022 is based on a smaller sample size than usual, and no data was available for 2021 as the crime survey was suspended during that year.

The chart below shows that prevalence has been reducing since 2006 in the 16 to 59 age group.

Figure 24 – Domestic Abuse Prevalence, National figures, ONS

**Prevalence of domestic abuse in the last year among adults aged 16 to 59, year ending March 2005 to year ending March 2022**



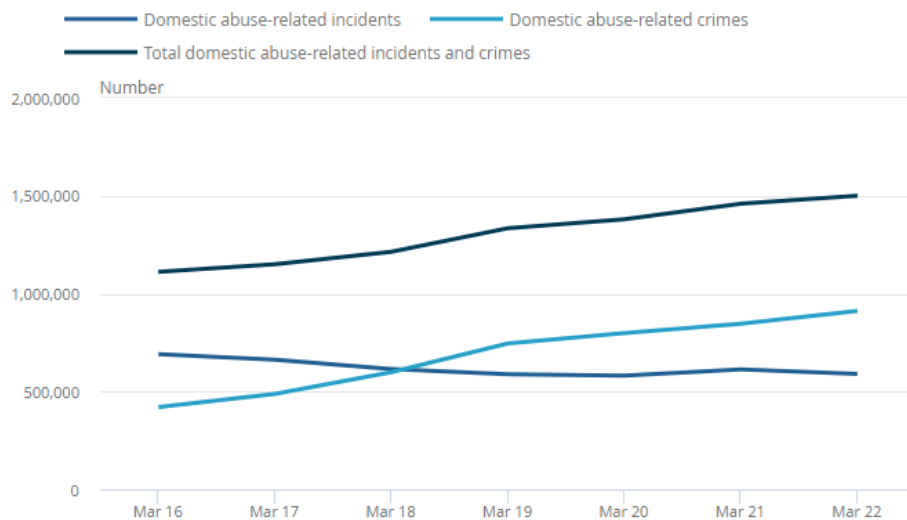
For reporting, the police add a domestic abuse flag on their records where any crime includes ‘any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality’. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to psychological, physical, sexual, financial, emotional<sup>17</sup>.

Despite reducing prevalence, the number of domestic abuse-related incidents recorded by the police in this way has been increasing – which is likely to reflect improvements in recording, and a higher level of reporting.

<sup>17</sup> Domestic Abuse definition: <https://www.victimsupport.org.uk/crime-info/types-crime/domestic-abuse>

Figure 25 – Police recorded domestic abuse incidents, National Figures

Number of domestic abuse-related incidents recorded by the police,  
England and Wales, year ending March 2016 to year ending March 2022

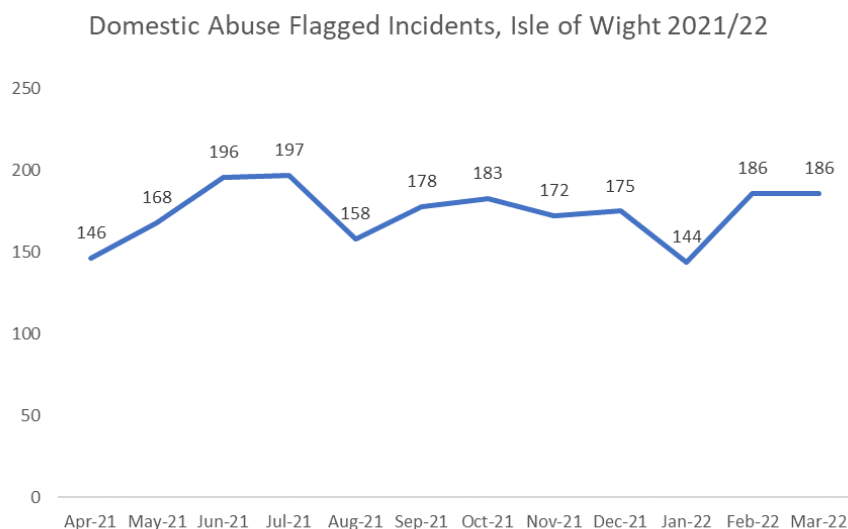


Source: Home Office – Police recorded crime, accessed on the ONS website [Domestic abuse in England and Wales overview - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/domestic-abuse-in-england-and-wales-overview)

Locally, pre-covid, the CSP have undertaken a significant amount of work to raise awareness of domestic abuse, upskill professions and build confidence in communities; all with the aim of empowering individuals to seek support and increasing the opportunity to report incidents of abuse.

Using the OPCC domestic abuse dashboard for April 2021 to March 2022 there were just under 2,100 recorded domestic flagged incidents on the Isle of Wight, an increase of around 200 from the previous year. The peak time was over the summer (June/July) with lower levels in January.

Figure 26: Domestic Abuse Flagged Incidents 2021/22 Isle of Wight

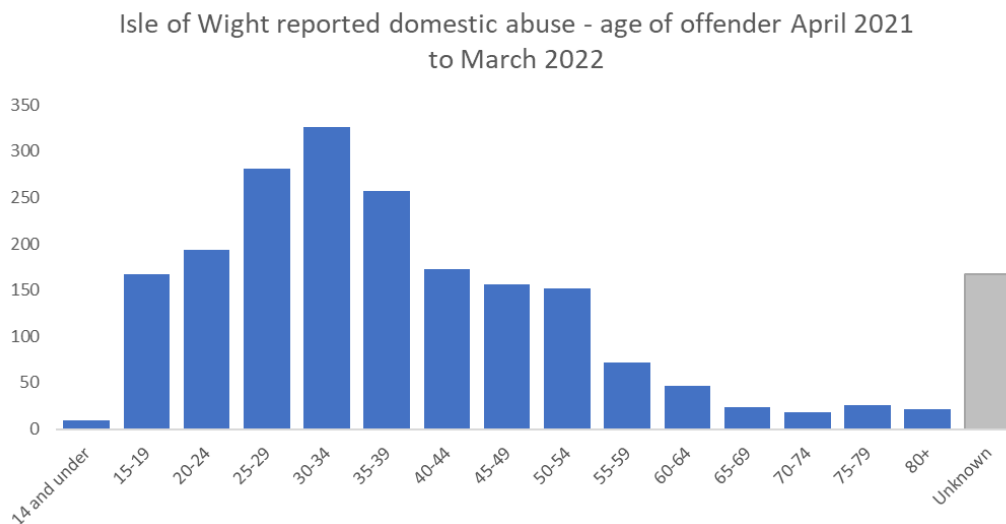


Source: OPCC InterAct - Domestic Abuse Dashboard

## Age / Relationship

The age profile of domestic abuse offenders is clustered around the 30-34 age range with 41% of recorded cases with a known age of offender being between 25 and 39. This is perhaps reflective of the increasing demands of family life or financial pressures at this age, as well as reflecting the fact that the majority of cases are between romantic partners.

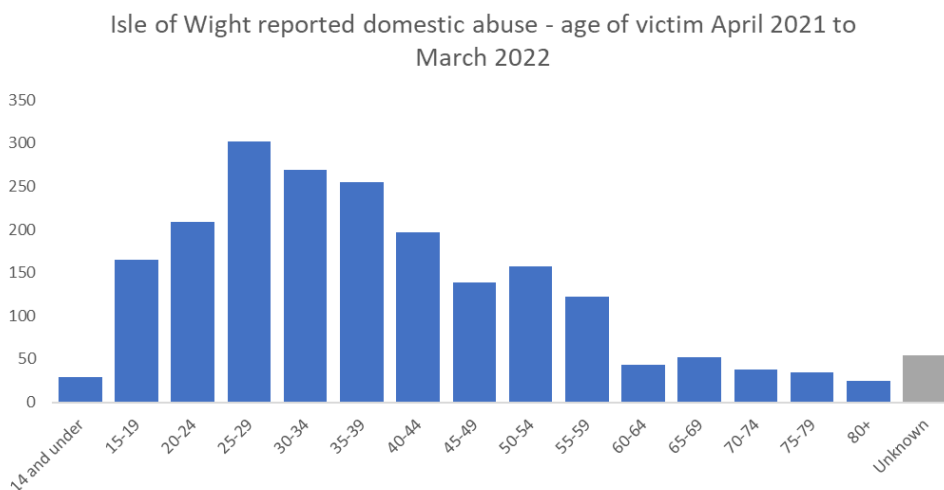
Figure 27 – Reported domestic abuse, Isle of Wight.



Source: OPCC Domestic Abuse Dashboard March 2022– InterACT

The age profile of domestic abuse victims is similar, with just under 40% of victims being between the ages of 25 to 39.

Figure 28 – Age profile of domestic abuse victims, Isle of Wight.



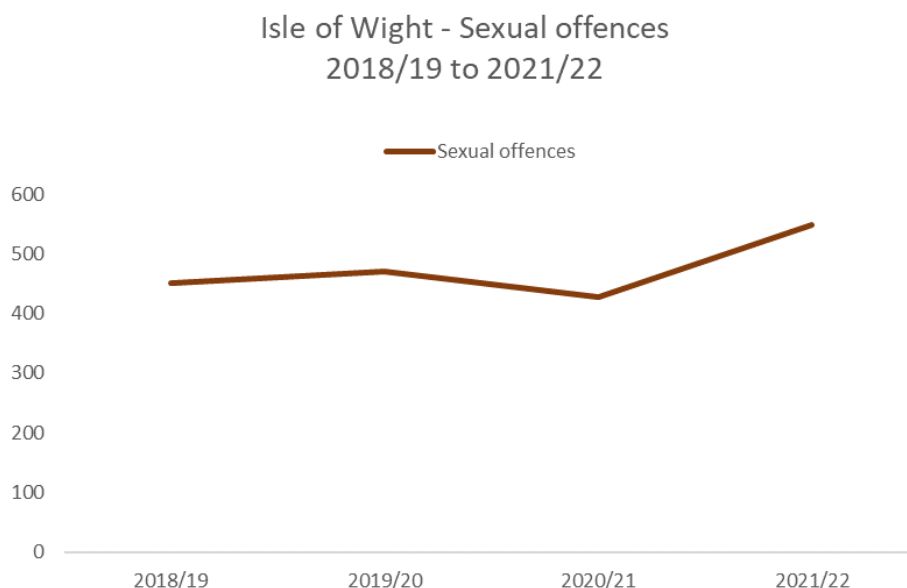
Source: OPCC Domestic Abuse Dashboard March 2022– InterACT



## Sexual Offences

The Isle of Wight's had 549 reported sexual offences during 2021/22 compared with 428 the previous year – an increase of 121 offences.

Figure 29: Isle of Wight sexual offences 2018/19 to 2021/22, ONS



## Hate Crime

The impact of hate crime on victims can be very personal and it is widely acknowledged by criminal justice agencies that hate crime goes under reported.

A hate incident is defined as 'any non-crime incident which is perceived by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by a hostility or prejudice based on a personal characteristic, specifically, actual or perceived race, religion/faith, sexual orientation, disability and transgender identity'.

A 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 based on a personal characteristic specifically actual or perceived race, religion/faith, sexual orientation, disability and transgender identity'.

It is important that hate crime incidents are reported and received to enable investigation. This is emphasised across the partnerships and annually during hate crime awareness week in October, and there is also an alternative method of reporting through a local third-party reporting centre.<sup>18</sup>

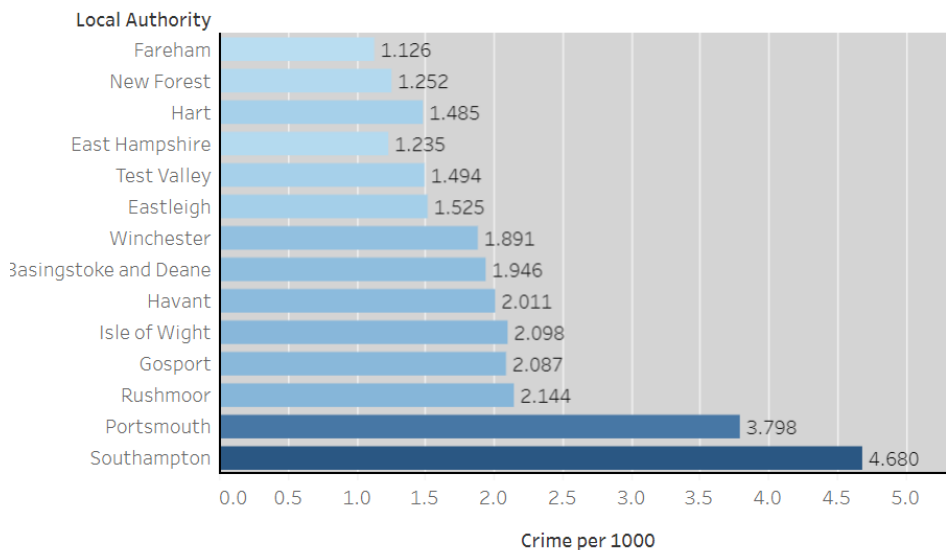
<sup>18</sup> Information on Hate Crime and TPRCs <https://www.hampshire-pcc.gov.uk/get-involved/taking-action/hatecrime>

Up to the end of June 2022, the Isle of Wight had 340 reported hate incidents, an increase of 128 on the 2020/21 figure. There were 297 hate crimes recorded in the same time period.

The main categories of hate crime were those related to race, disability, sexual orientation and gender identity.

The Island has a rate per 1,000 of 2.098 increasing from 1.533 in 2020/21.

Figure 30: Hate Crimes – Rate per 1,000 population Year ending June 2022



Source: OPCC InterACT – Hate crime dashboard

## Prevent

Local Authorities have a duty to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism as part of the Governments ‘Prevent’ strategy. The IOW Prevent Board is a multi-agency partnership which reviews the Counter Terrorism Local Profile and helps raise awareness and educate on issues relating to counter terrorism and extreme ideologies.

At the time of writing the national threat level is ‘substantial’ – which means an attack is likely, so it is important that CSP agencies are alive to this threat and work towards mitigating any risk where possible, even with the Isle of Wight being a relatively safe place.

The Prevent Board works to ensure the right agencies receive the relevant training and awareness to support individuals who may be at risk of radicalisation. The board also encourages the use of the national [actearly.uk](https://actearly.uk) resource website. This site provides useful information on what to do if people are worried about someone who may be expressing extreme views or hatred which could lead to harming themselves or others.

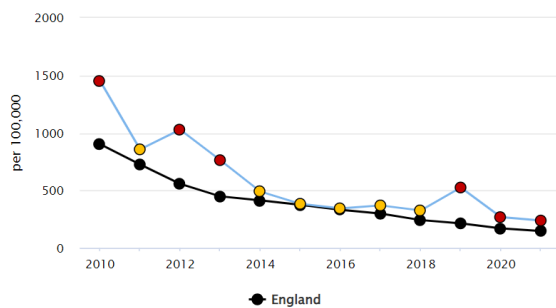
# Reduce Reoffending

## Youth Offending - First Time Entrants (FTE)

The definition of a first-time entrant is a child who is given a youth caution or a court outcome. The rationale in relation to the reduction in FTE is related to the recognition that becoming involved in the Youth Justice System is detrimental to children’s future outcomes. Interventions to support the avoidance of offending can still be delivered via the Youth Offending Teams Youth Crime Prevention Service.

In looking at the whole cohort – published figures for FTE to the youth justice system up to 2021 indicate a recent reduction with the lowest figure in the last 10 years, though figures remain above the national average.

Figure 31: First Time Entrants Trend, Isle of Wight



Recent trend: No significant change

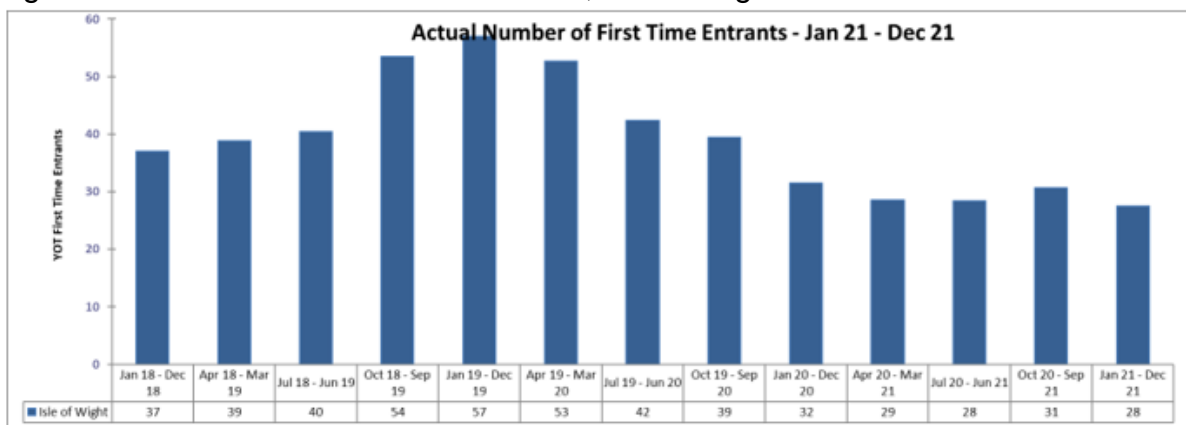
Period	Count	Value	Isle of Wight		South East	England
			95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI		
2010	195	1,454.5	1,257.5	1,673.7	872.7	902.8
2011	114	857.2	706.8	1,030.1	613.7	726.4
2012	135	1,028.4	862.4	1,217.0	483.9	557.3
2013	97	763.3	618.9	931.4	409.7	449.3
2014	60	490.9	375.0	631.4	351.9	413.7
2015	46	383.8	280.8	512.1	298.1	374.9
2016	40	344.5	246.2	469.0	236.8	332.4
2017	43	369.7	267.5	498.2	216.2	298.6
2018	37	326.4	230.3	449.1	171.9	242.7
2019	60	525.7	400.9	676.9	170.8	214.6
2020	30	268.1	181.4	381.8	158.2	171.2
2021	28	238.5	157.9	345.8	133.5	146.9

Source: Figures calculated by OHID's Population Health Analysis team using crime data supplied by the Ministry of Justice and population data supplied by Office for National Statistics (ONS).

Source: PHE Fingertips (accessed 11/11/2022)

Local data on FTEs indicates that there has been a reduction in the most recent period, down to 28 for Jan to Dec 2021 compared with 32 in the previous year. This reduction is part of a continued fall over the last two years and is linked to a reduction in the number of Youth Cautions (TC) and Youth Conditional Cautions (YCC) indicating that the Joint Decision Making Panel (JDMP) is working well to divert more children away from becoming FTE:

Figure 32: Local Data on numbers of FTE, Isle of Wight



Source: IOW YOT Performance Report Quarter 4 2021/22

The current FTE rate is 239 per 100,000 down from 291 at the end of the previous year, although higher than the South-Central area, the average of comparator groups and the England and Wales averages.

The age range for young people becoming first time entrants is predominately 14 to 16 year olds, with an overall reduction in the number of children becoming FTE.

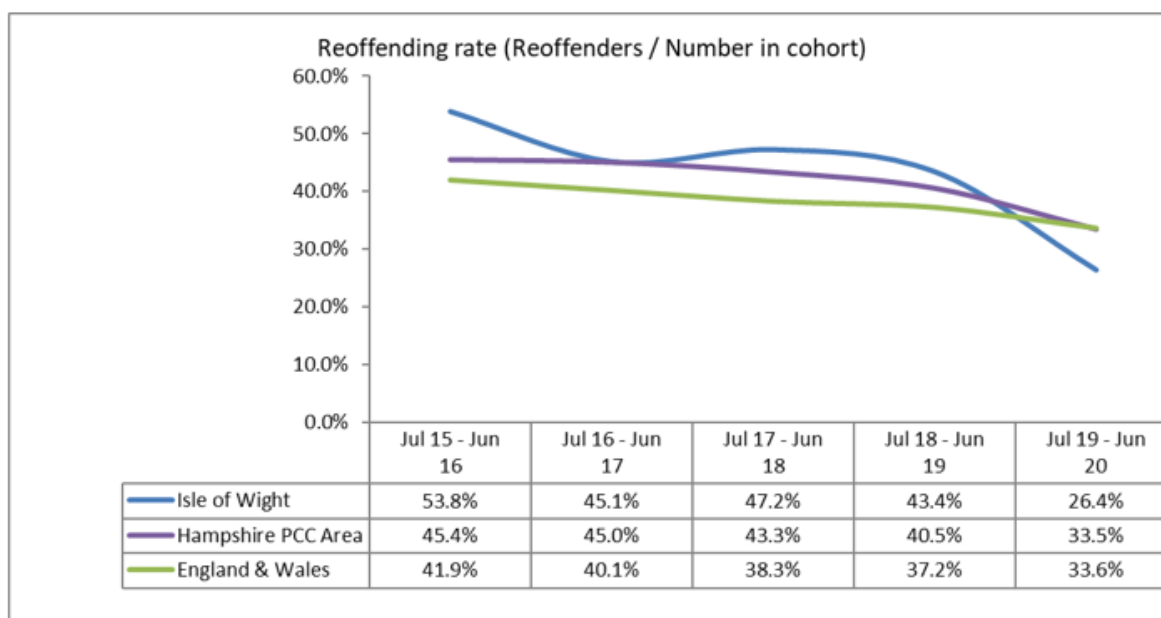
The main offences are criminal damage and violence against the person.

### Reoffending Trend

The reoffending trend indicator measures reoffending using data from the Police National Computer (PNC). This measure uses a 3-month cohort and measures the number of offenders that reoffend and the number of reoffences they commit over the following 12-month period. The change from 12-month cohorts to 3-month cohorts was expected to result in a greater proportion of prolific offenders and higher reoffending rates. Though both measures show similar trends over time at a national level there is greater variance at local level.

The Island’s reoffending rate has reduced to 26.4% (up to June 2020) from 43.1% the previous year (up to March 2019). The IOW rate is lower than the Hampshire PCC area (33.5%) and the England and Wales average (33.6%):

Figure 33: Reoffending Trend

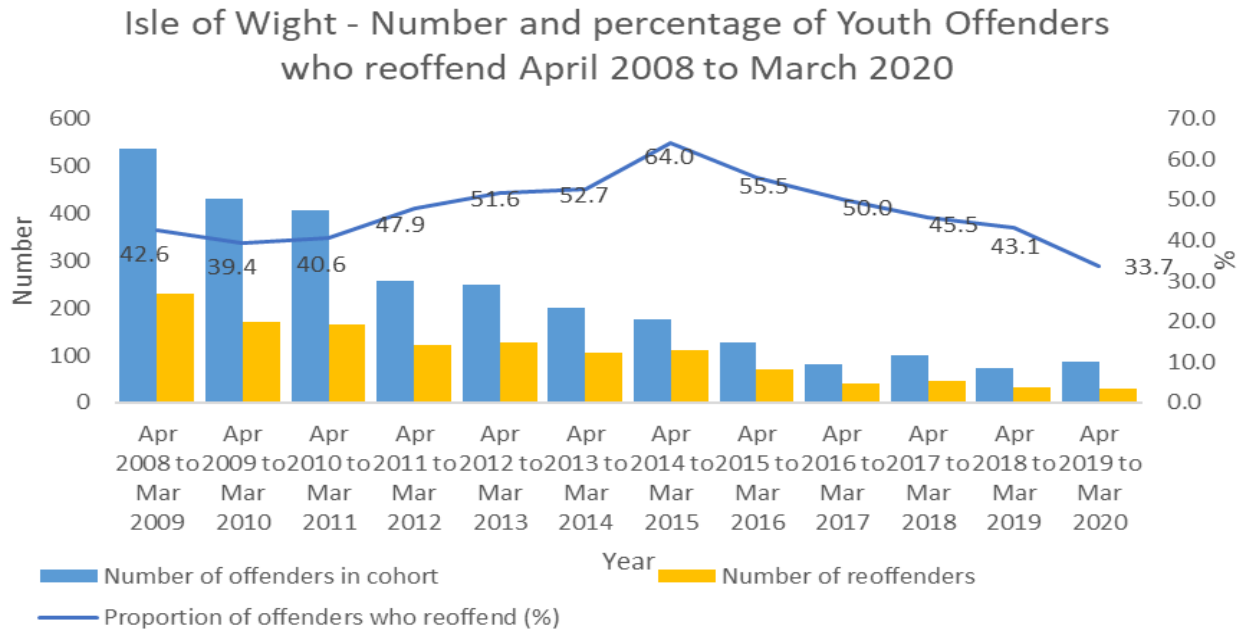


Source: IOW YOT Performance Report Quarter 4 2021/22

Published data from the government’s proven reoffending statistics (to March 2020) for youth offending indicates a slight rise in the cohort, with 86 offenders in the cohort

increasing from 72 in the previous year, while the number of reoffenders reduced to 29 from 31 in the previous year, further reducing the reoffending rate to just over a third.

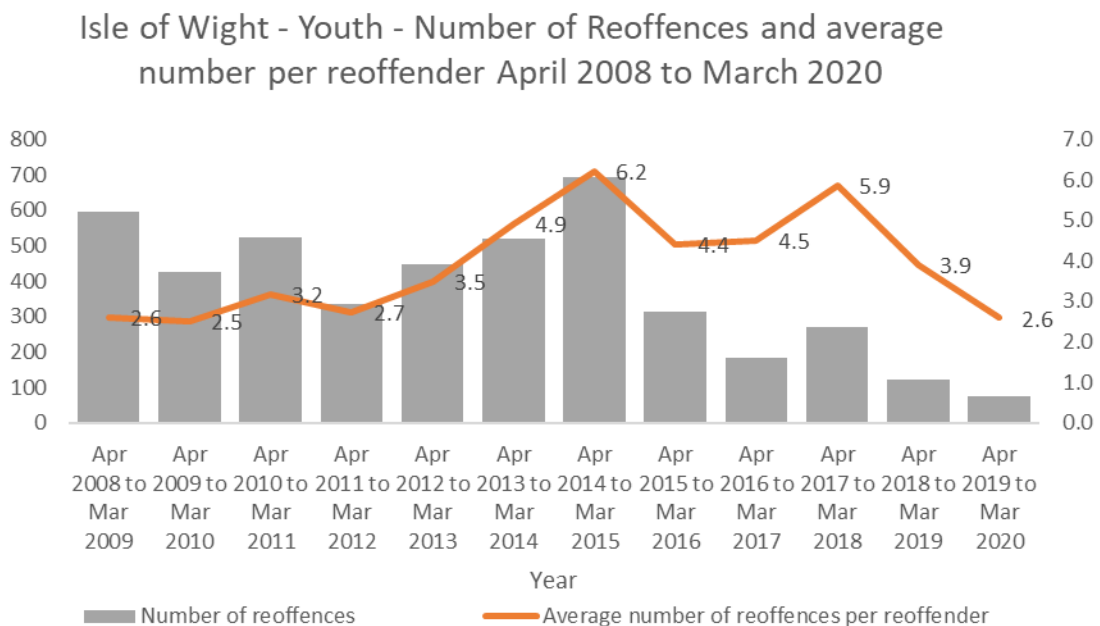
Figure 34: Number and percentage of reoffenders



Source: Proven Reoffending figures Gov.uk

The average number of reoffences per reoffender is now 2.6 (April 2019 to March 2020). This is also a reduction from 3.9 in the previous year:

Figure 35: Reoffences per reoffender trend



Source: Proven Reoffending figures Gov.uk

Local data from the IOW Youth Offending Team shows that for Q4 2021/22 there were 14 young people in the YOT cohort reduced from 23 in Q4 2020/21

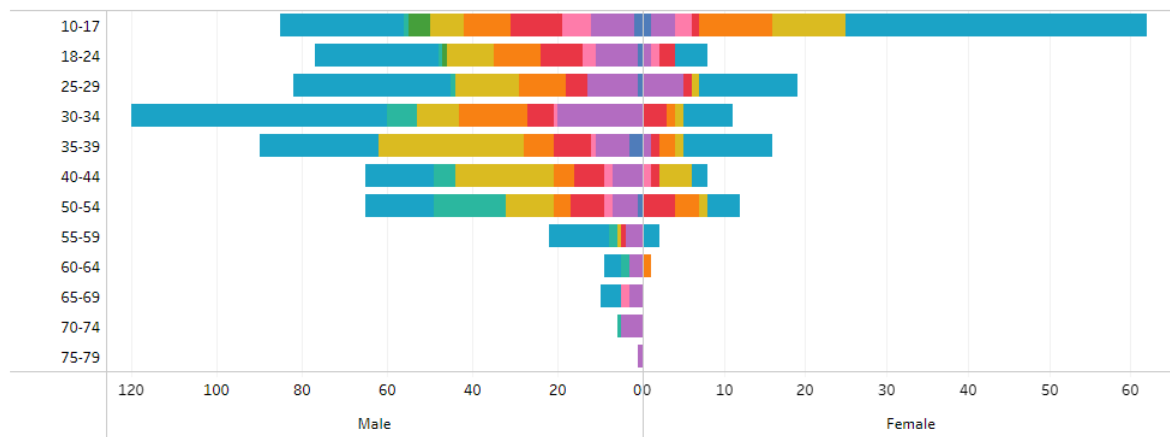
There was an average of 2.9 reoffences per reoffender compared to 3.6 in the same period the previous year.

The majority of young people in the YOT cohort are male 64.3% but this proportion has reduced compared with previous years, and we are seeing more females in this cohort. Violent offences and criminal damage are the most common types of offence.

The graph below from Interact shows the current spike of offences in females aged 10-17.

Figure 36 – age and gender of offenders, Isle of Wight

**Age and Gender: HMIC 9 Group**



- HMIC 9 Group
- 1 Violence Against the Person
  - 2 Sexual Offences
  - 3 Robbery
  - 4 Theft Offences
  - 5 Criminal Damage and Arson Offences
  - 6 Drug Offences
  - 7 Possession of Weapons Offences
  - 8 Public Order Offences
  - 9 Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society

Source: Interact Offender Profiles dashboard

The link between special educational needs (SEN support, Education Health & Care Plan or School Action) and becoming a FTE seems to be increasing – with over half of the cohort requiring SEN support (compared with a third in the previous year), while the number of looked after children is small.

Custody levels for young people on the Island are very low with no custodial sentences in the last four quarters, with a most recent rate of 0.0 per 1,000 in the 10 to 17 yr population (April 2021 to March 2022). This is below the England average (0.11 per 1,000) and the comparator group average (0.06 per 1,000).

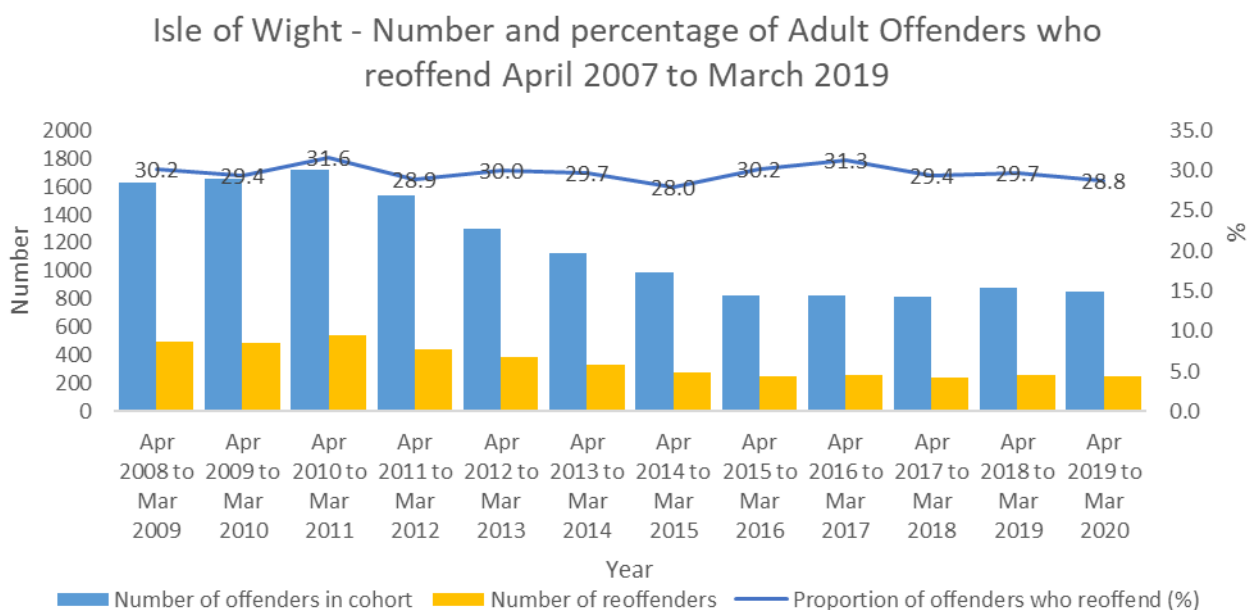
Note: these are small numbers and prone to fluctuation<sup>19</sup>.

<sup>19</sup> Source: IOW Youth Offending Team Live Tracker

## Adult Reoffending

Published data from the government's proven reoffending statistics for adult offenders indicates that the number of offenders in the cohort, as well as the number of reoffenders, has remained relatively constant in the last few years after a decrease in overall numbers from a peak in 2010/11. The percentage of offenders who reoffend has also stayed relatively similar and is now 28.8%:

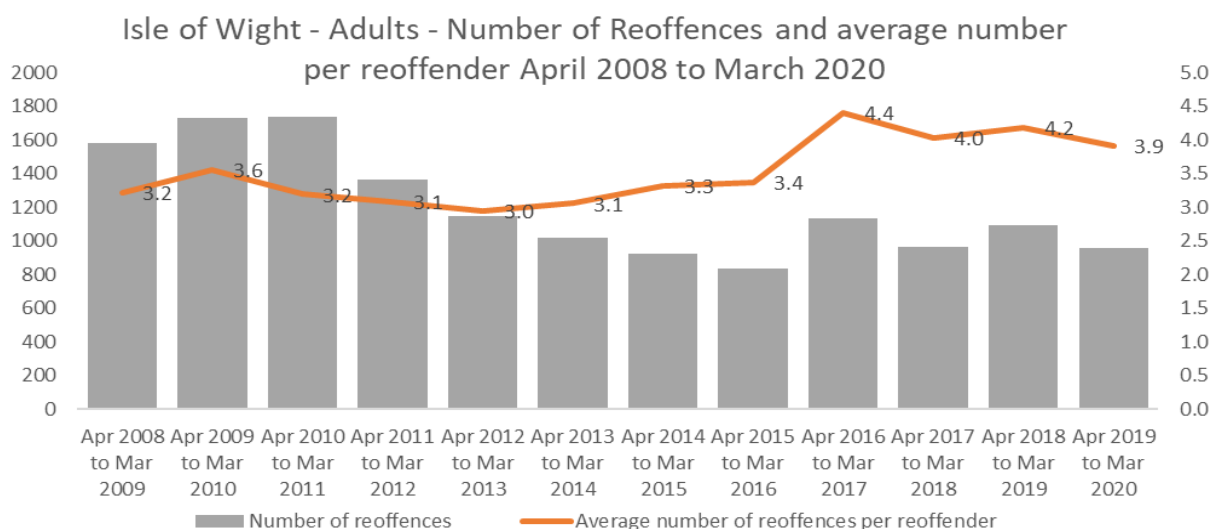
Figure 37 - Offenders and Reoffending trend, Isle of Wight



Source: Proven Reoffending figures Gov.uk

While the number of offenders and those who reoffend has levelled off, the number of reoffences per reoffender has slightly reduced, and the average number of reoffences per reoffender is 3.9 (April 2019 to March 2020):

Figure 38: Reoffences per reoffender, Isle of Wight



Source: Proven Reoffending figures Gov.uk



Pre-June 2021 the release of offenders was managed by the National Probation Service (NPS) and the Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC). The NPS had responsibility for managing offenders who posed the highest risk of harm to the public and who had committed the most serious offences. CRCs were contracted to deliver community sentences for medium and low-risk offenders. Since June 2021 all offences are now handled by the National Probation service again, as a result, the year-on-year comparisons below will show a jump in caseloads.

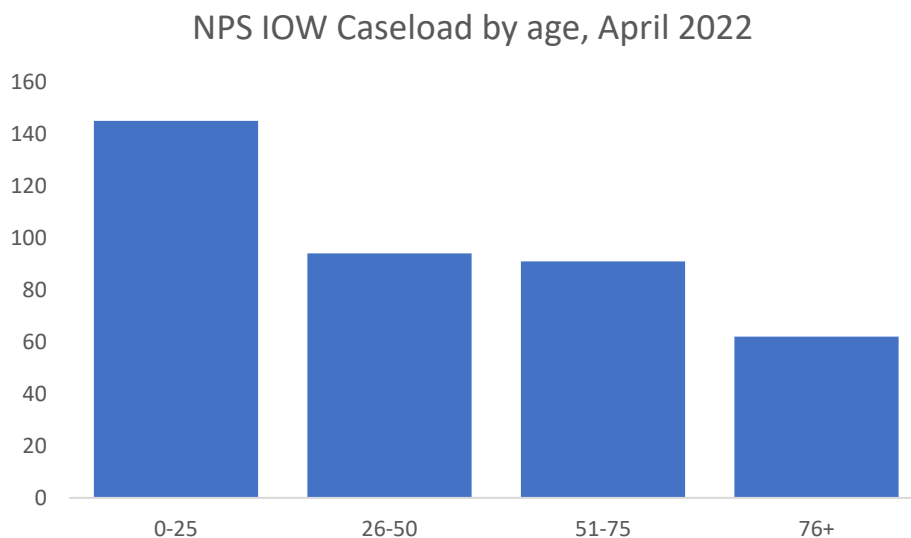
Figure 39 - Numbers in NPS, Isle of Wight, local caseload (\*2022 includes cases previously handled by CRC)

Year	Community	Post-Release	Pre-Release	Grand Total
04/2018	35	65	62	162
04/2019	52	57	71	180
04/2020	49	57	42	148
04/2021	56	59	42	157
04/2022	251*	66	75	392

Source: NPS Isle of Wight Caseload Figures April 2018 to April 2022

In terms of gender the majority of those known to the service are male (89%). In terms of age groups, just over a third (37%) are under 25, but there is a proportion (16%) who are over 76.

Figure 40 – NPS caseload by age, Isle of Wight



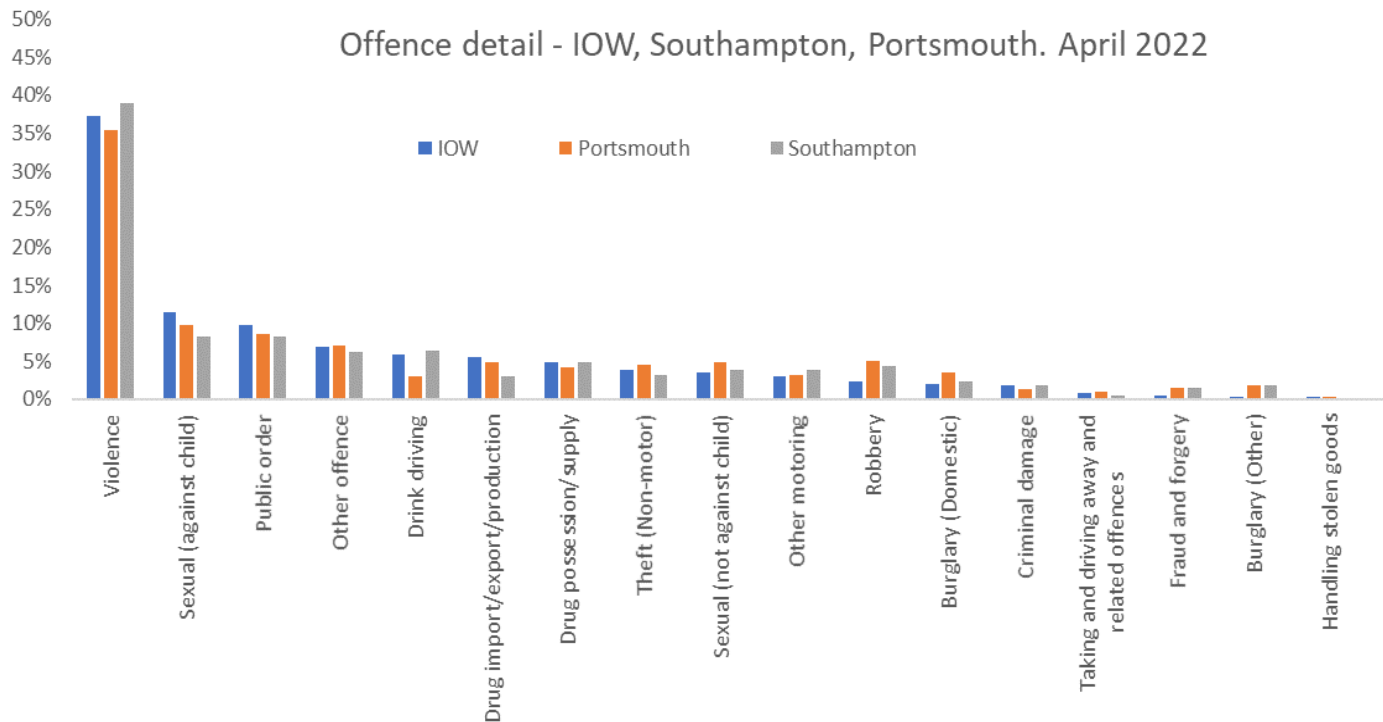
Source: NPS Isle of Wight Caseload Figures April 2018 to April 2022

Violence was the main type of offence both locally and in Portsmouth and Southampton, with around a third of offences in each area being due to that (37.2% IOW compared to 35.4% Portsmouth and 39% Southampton).

The second highest category for all areas was sexual offences against a child, followed by public order offences. While the proportions are similar, the total

number of cases for the Isle of Wight is 392, compared with 1,044 in Portsmouth and 1,888 in Southampton.

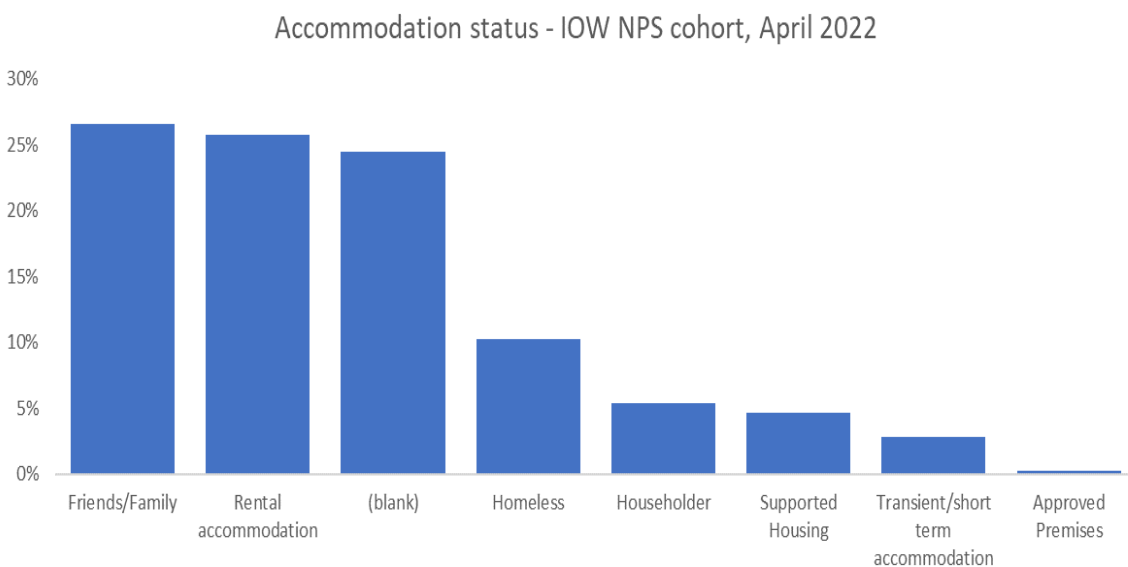
Figure 41: NPS Offence detail, Isle of Wight, Portsmouth and Southampton, local figures:



Looking at accommodation for the same cohort, around a quarter (26%) are living in rental accommodation, with a similar proportion (27%) living with friends and family.

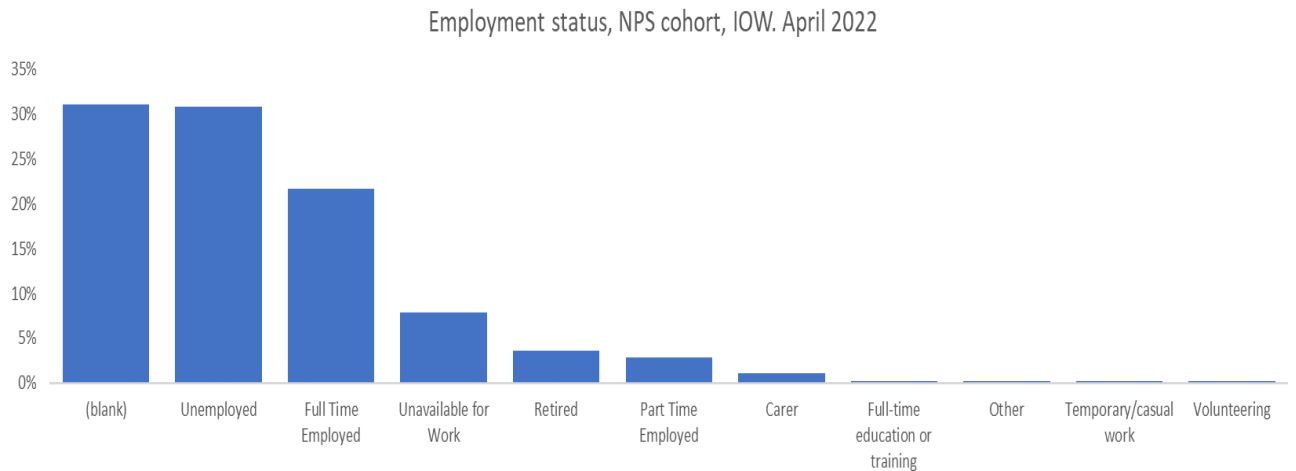
On the IOW, 13% were homeless or living in transient short-term accommodation.

Figure 42: Accommodation status for NPS cohort, Isle of Wight



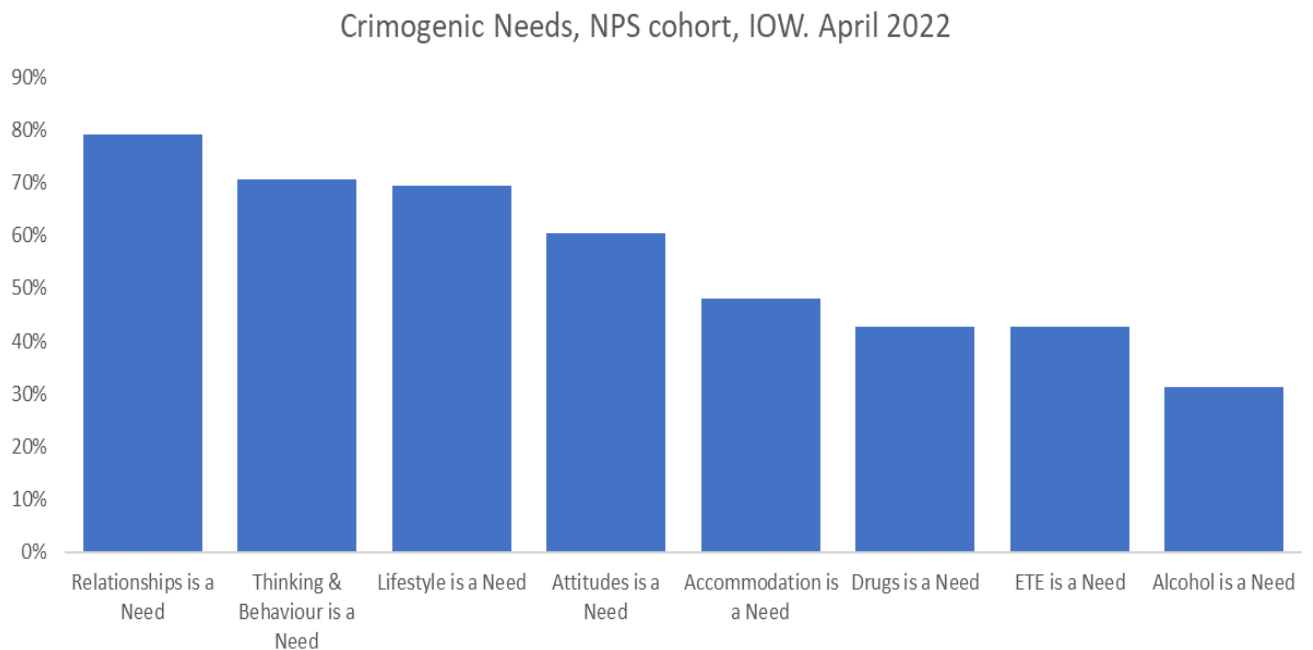
Employment figures for the same cohort show that just under a third (31%) were unemployed. Just under 22% were in full time employment, with 8% unavailable for work and 3.6% retired.

Figure 43: Employment status, NPS cohort, Isle of Wight



When considering the criminogenic needs of the cohort just under 80% (of those with recorded needs) had thinking and behaviour as an area of need, followed by 70% with relationships and 70% with lifestyle. Drugs and alcohol were the lowest identified areas of need with less than half of the cohort identifying those issues.

Figure 44: Criminogenic Needs, NPS cohort, Isle of Wight. local figures:

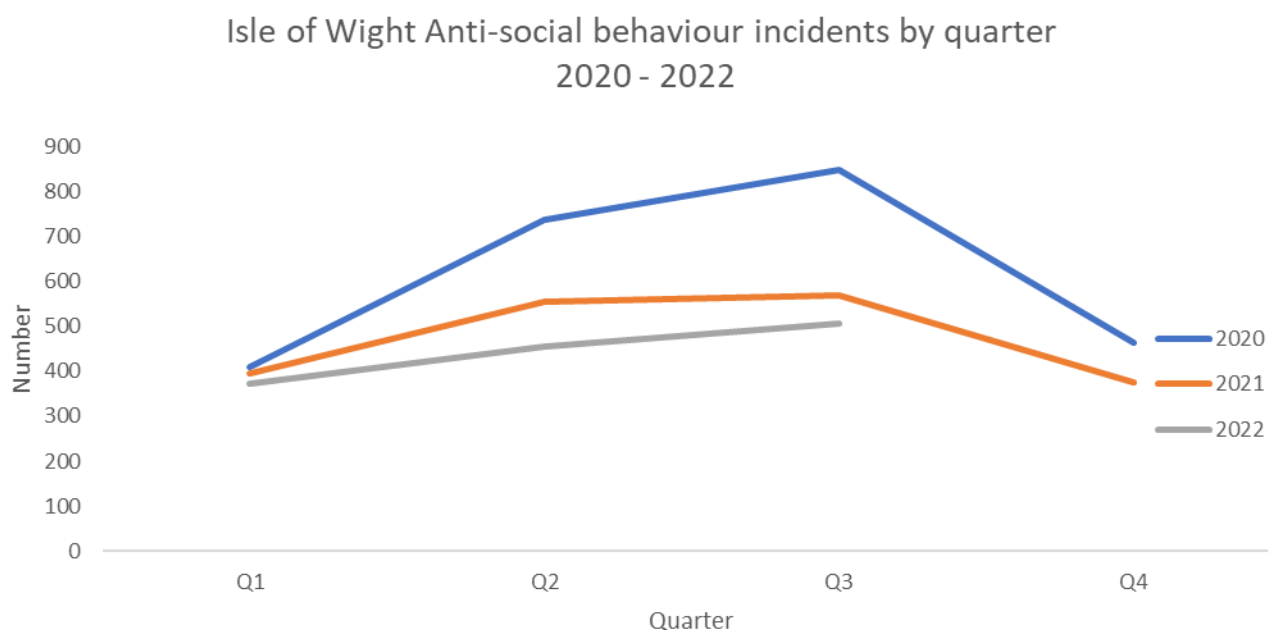


## Anti-social Behaviour (ASB) and Community Cohesion

ASB is defined as “conduct that has caused, or is likely to cause, harassment, alarm or distress to any person” (Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014).

Reported incidents of ASB for the first three quarters of 2022 are 1,332, a decrease on the same period in the previous year (1,517 in total). (InterACT).

Figure 45: Anti-social behaviour trend 2020 to 2022, Isle of Wight



Source: OPCC InterAct – Three Year ASB comparisons

The majority of reported incidents are classed as ‘community’<sup>20</sup> (73%) with around one in five (22%) as ‘personal’<sup>21</sup>. This is in line with previous years with the least number of incidents classed as ‘environmental’<sup>22</sup>

<sup>20</sup> Community (Nuisance) ASB - 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 tolerance or acceptable behaviour

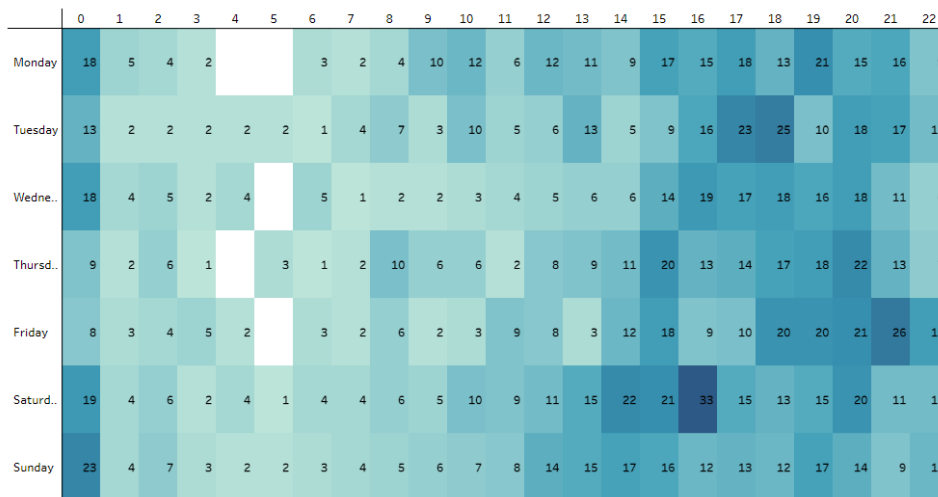
<sup>21</sup> Personal ASB - includes incidents perceived to be deliberately targeted at an individual or group or having an impact on an individual or group rather than the community at large. It includes incidents that cause concern, stress, disquiet and/or irritation through to incidents which have a serious adverse impact on people’s quality of life

<sup>22</sup> Environmental ASB – 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

## Time of day

The heatmap below shows that the majority of incidents are happening in the late afternoon or early evening with some around midnight each day too.

Figure 46: Anti-social incidents, heatmap, InterACT:

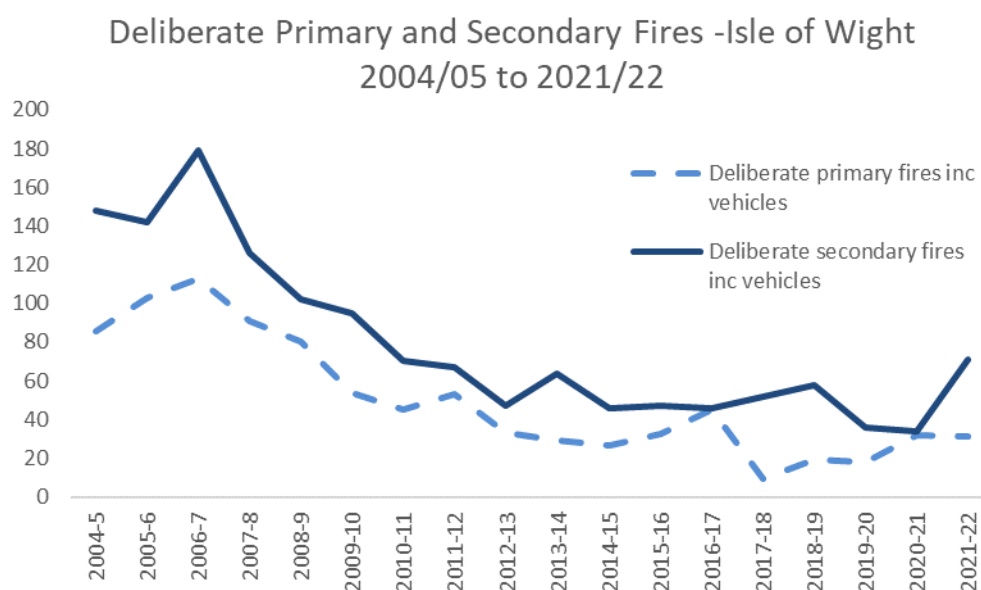


Source: Interact Antisocial behaviour dashboard

## Deliberate Fires

Fires are categorised into primary and secondary types with primary fires including any fire that occurs in a building (non-derelect), road vehicle or outdoor structure, any fire involving fatalities and/or casualties and any fire attended by five or more pumping appliances. Secondary fires are almost exclusively outdoors including scrub or grassland, rubbish bins and bonfires. If either a primary or secondary fire was started as a malicious act, then they are classed as 'deliberate'.

Figure 47: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Fire and Rescue Service Primary/Secondary Fire Rates



Source: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Fire and Rescue Service 2022

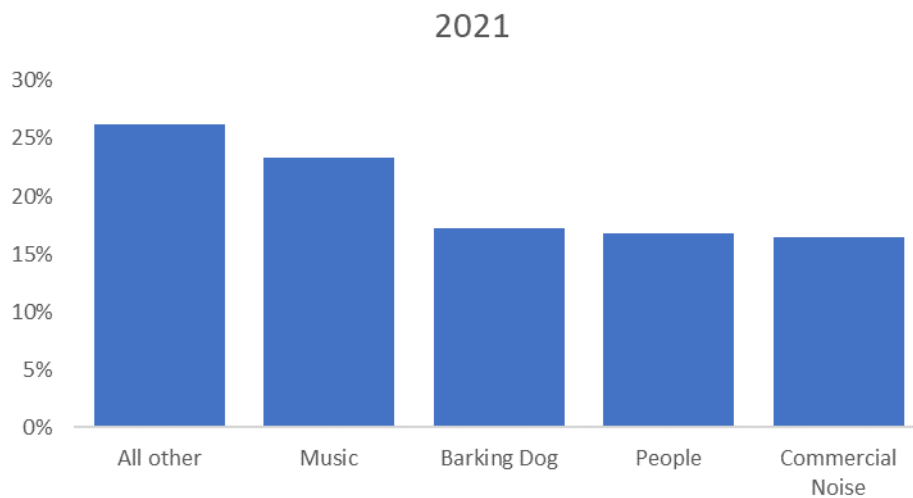
Overall, there were 102 deliberate primary and secondary fires including vehicle fires in 2021/22. This is an increase from 2020/21 where there were 66. Primary fires have remained similar to last year with 31 fires, but higher than 2017/18 through to 2019/20.

Secondary fires have seen an increase of 37, this is predominantly driven by an increase in grassland, woodland and crop fires, and outdoor fires, particularly loose refuse (13) and tree scrub (10). This is the highest level of deliberate fires on the Island since 2011-12.

## Noise Nuisance

There were 591 noise nuisance reports during the 2021 calendar year, a similar amount to the previous year. The long-term impact of covid continues to be seen with an increase in barking dog complaints presumably as people return to workplaces. Construction and DIY complaints have also fallen following an increase during 2020. There has been a slight increase in commercial noise which again could be as businesses reopened following the previous closures. Overall, the picture is fairly consistent from year to year with barking dogs, music, noise from people, and commercial noise accounting for three in every four complaints.

Figure 48: Noise Nuisance complaints – Isle of Wight



Source: Isle of Wight Council Environmental Health

### Doorstep Crime and Scams

Trading Standards help protect Isle of Wight residents from cold callers, rogue traders and other scams. Isle of Wight Against Scams Partnership (IWASP) supports victims and promotes a hostile environment to scammers. The membership has risen over the past year from 40 to 41, with agencies both statutory and voluntary receiving training to enable them to prevent residents becoming victims and support those who may have been victims.

During 2021/22, 45 doorstep crimes were reported, and same day interventions implemented (an increase from 34 in the previous year). There were 287 reports of scams (a decrease from 340 the previous year).

The intervention through Trading Standards has resulted in a saving of £374,981 to island residents (a reduction from £609,149 the previous year). This is based on a national formula looking at the consequences to the local authority and other agencies if victims are left, not only with little or no money but the health and wellbeing consequences of being a victim of this type of crime.

Source: Isle of Wight Trading Standards - Regulatory & Community Safety Services 2021



## Road Safety

### Killed and Seriously Injured

The way that Road Safety data is made available to us has changed, with the OPCC dashboard being decommissioned, so the data below is published Road Safety data from [Road Safety Data - data.gov.uk](https://data.gov.uk/dataset/road-safety-data)

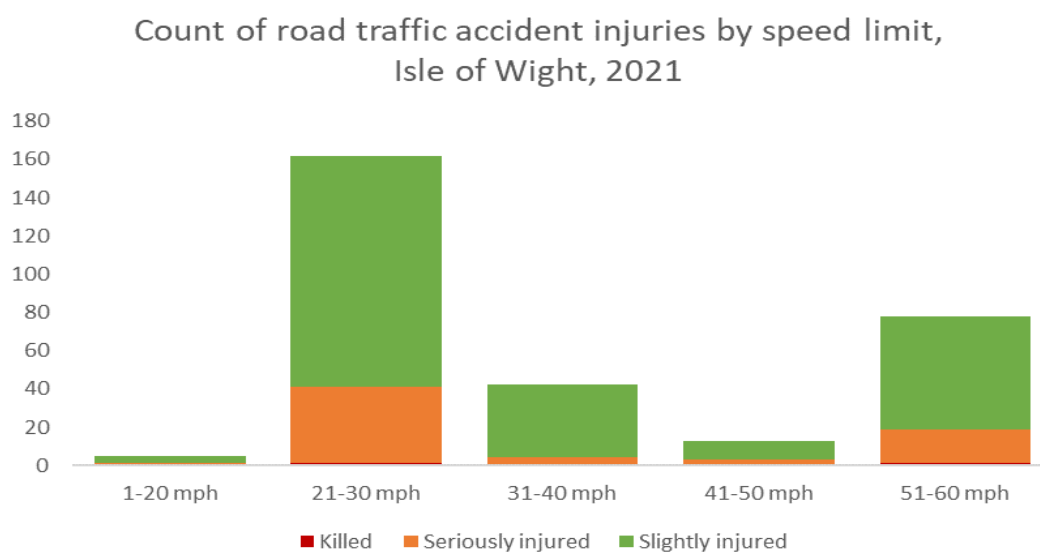
In 2021 there were 242 accidents involving injury on the Isle of Wight which translates to a rate of 260 collisions per billion vehicle miles, an increase from 245 in 2020 and 245 in 2019. The casualty rate has remained about the same.

	Collision rate per billion vehicle miles	Casualty rate per billion vehicle miles
2019	245	273
2020	256	288
2021	260	273

Temporal and thematic analysis of these accidents showed that slightly more occurred between April and September than during the winter months although this wasn't significantly higher, with Wednesday to Saturday having slightly higher numbers than the rest of the week. Peaks are around mid-morning (11:00 to 13:00 and the evening rush-hour (16:00 to 18:00). The majority occurred on built up roads, with a speed limit of 21-30mph, with the next biggest amount occurring on 51-60 mph roads.

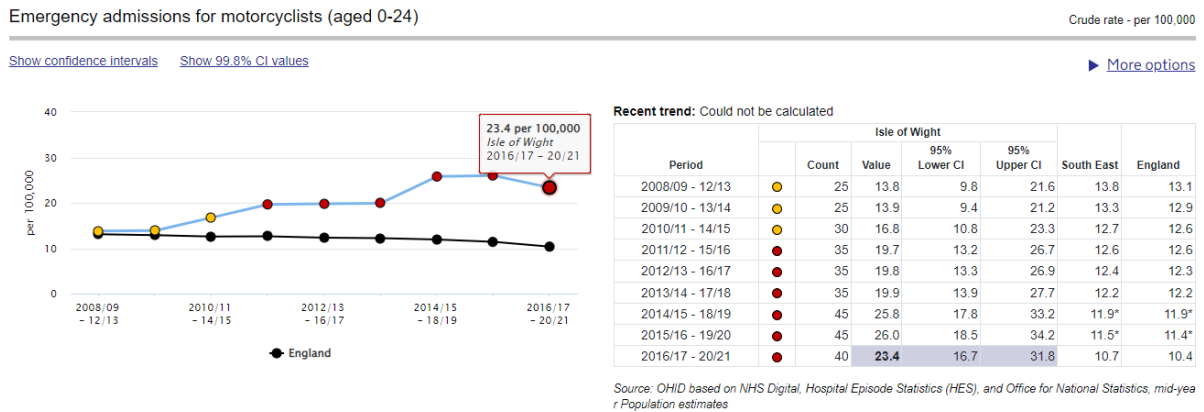
Local road safety statistics show that contrary to popular assumption, a significant proportion of these accidents occur in fine dry weather, during the day, not at junctions and while going ahead rather than turning.

Figure 49: Road traffic accident injuries by speed limit



Emergency admissions to hospital for motorcyclists among young people (0-24 years of age) are higher than the England average and have shown an increasing trend over recent years, with a crude rate of 23.4 per 100,000 for the 2016/17 to 2020/21 period.

Figure 50 – Emergency admissions for motorcyclists



Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities Fingertips tool (online [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](#))

## Appendix A

Crime tree	2018/19					2018/19 total	2019/20					2019/20 total	2020/21					2020/21 total	2021/22					2021/22 total	Change 2020/21 to 2021/22	% of total crimes 2021/22	Four year total
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4				
1a Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0.0%	2				
1b Violence with Injury	438	520	379	386	1,723	399	459	392	334	1,584	286	400	337	277	1,300	412	424	342	392	1,570	270	14.3%	6,177				
1c Violence without Injury	454	497	458	407	1,816	419	532	440	354	1,745	361	451	428	381	1,621	444	555	466	466	1,931	310	17.5%	7,113				
<i>Stalking and harassment</i>	206	181	183	218	788	245	268	303	324	1,140	354	405	309	352	1,420	428	465	512	479	1,884	464	17.1%	5,232				
2a Rape	37	46	50	30	163	37	45	40	33	155	39	52	32	36	159	56	34	39	51	180	21	1.6%	657				
2b Other Sexual Offences	85	80	63	79	307	70	78	91	76	315	54	77	66	72	269	86	90	76	112	364	95	3.3%	1,255				
3a Robbery of Business Property			3		3	2	1	6		9	1	1		2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0.0%	16					
3b Robbery of Personal Property	9	16	16	5	46	5	10	24	13	52	9	7	10	9	35	13	12	14	11	50	15	0.5%	183				
4a1 Burglary Residential	72	66	58	68	264	40	59	46	61	206	54	45	48	45	192	47	46	29	42	164	-28	1.5%	826				
4a2 Burglary Business and Community	49	68	60	63	240	38	35	41	26	140	28	12	26	16	82	21	33	17	21	92	10	0.8%	554				
4b Vehicle Offences	67	62	89	50	268	49	64	60	57	230	54	56	39	39	188	47	53	42	47	189	1	1.7%	875				
4c Theft from the Person	26	16	13	5	60	15	17	14	9	55	6	8	11	5	30	6	21	14	4	45	15	0.4%	190				
4d Bicycle Theft	21	37	16	15	89	17	24	6	4	51	15	11	8	5	39	19	15	8	2	44	5	0.4%	223				
4e Shoplifting	213	197	158	137	705	141	156	197	133	627	95	81	51	36	263	69	79	90	85	323	60	2.9%	1,918				
4f All Other Theft Offences	281	254	178	158	871	194	213	201	156	764	127	180	120	94	521	160	218	181	153	712	191	6.5%	2,868				
5a Criminal Damage	318	281	307	248	1,154	268	285	247	228	1,028	223	279	223	211	936	276	266	291	227	1,060	124	9.6%	4,178				
5b Arson	9	21	9	11	50	9	19	10	8	46	19	11	10	5	45	14	3	6	5	28	-17	0.3%	169				
6a Trafficking of Drugs	14	17	15	20	66	19	33	24	28	104	33	29	30	29	121	25	20	18	20	83	-38	0.8%	374				
6b Possession of Drugs	73	63	53	58	247	70	66	70	64	270	91	102	72	100	365	75	85	93	77	330	-35	3.0%	1,212				
7 Possession of Weapons Offences	22	27	32	28	109	22	36	37	27	122	32	38	25	24	119	31	44	27	35	137	18	1.2%	487				
8 Public Order Offences	281	301	218	221	1,021	260	326	245	246	1,077	298	376	283	265	1,222	446	511	329	362	1,648	426	15.0%	4,968				
9 Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	48	39	62	50	199	54	45	41	46	186	53	60	47	50	210	41	31	48	59	179	-31	1.6%	774				
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,723</b>	<b>2,789</b>	<b>2,420</b>	<b>2,257</b>	<b>10,189</b>	<b>2,374</b>	<b>2,771</b>	<b>2,535</b>	<b>2,227</b>	<b>9,907</b>	<b>2,232</b>	<b>2,681</b>	<b>2,175</b>	<b>2,051</b>	<b>9,139</b>	<b>2,718</b>	<b>3,005</b>	<b>2,642</b>	<b>2,651</b>	<b>11,016</b>	<b>1,877</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>31,112</b>				

Source: Police recorded crime and outcomes open data tables <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/police-recorded-crime-open-data-tables>

# COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT 2021/22



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If you have difficulty understanding this document, please contact us on 01983 821000 and we will do our best to help you.