

COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT 2022/23



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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 document is a summary of the key data for the 2022/2023 community safety data, providing insight into the CSP priority areas outlined on the following pages.

The Partnership

The Isle of Wight CSP consists of several organisations working together to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour to help ensure people feel safe. The partnership consists of five statutory authorities: The IOW Council, Hampshire & IOW Constabulary, Hampshire & IOW Fire and Rescue Service, Hampshire & IOW Probation Service, and the NHS Hampshire & IOW 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 Justice Team, Inclusion (community drug & alcohol support service) and education organisations.

Overview

The overall crime rate for the IOW has seen another increase this year, and is now more in line with the Hampshire and most similar group averages.

Using the weighted online YouGov dataset, over 90% of residents feel safe on the IOW 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

The UK continues to feel the impact of Brexit and the war in Ukraine as well as the aftermath of Covid. A general election is expected in Autumn 2024 which could see a change in Government.

Economic and Social

The cost of living crisis continues to hit households, with increasing food and energy costs in particular. As families tighten their belts to cope this can mean cutting back on leisure activities and luxuries which in turn affects small businesses locally. This can affect mental health and increase the temptation to access basic necessities and desirable things via illegal routes such as shoplifting.

House prices are falling and mortgages are more expensive than they were a year ago.

Technological

High levels of technology use continues post-covid – with many people working remotely which can result in isolation and lack of community connectedness. Internet fraud and scams are becoming more sophisticated and vulnerable people in particular can be at risk.

Environmental

The changing make-up of our high streets continues, although retail stores don't seem to be closing at as rapid a pace as the previous year. Empty shops can 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

Revised legislation and guidance last year set out new responsibilities for local authorities around community safety, for example the new Serious Violence Duty¹ which was published in December 2022. A national review of community safety partnerships was undertaken, with a new

¹ [Serious Violence Duty - Statutory Guidance \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://www.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/114143/serious_violence_duty_statutory_guidance.pdf)

dedicated webpage published in October 2023² This has suggested new data sources which can be included in strategic assessments going forwards.

Community Safety Partnership Priorities

Violent Crime

What the data tells us – Almost half of recorded crime on the Isle of Wight is ‘Violence against the person’ which includes stalking and harassment as well as violence with or without injury. The level of violent crime locally is similar to the average in similar comparator areas. Possession of weapons is statistically higher, although it is a relatively small proportion of crime locally. Young people under 25 and domestic incidents continue to be a large part of this crime. The work undertaken as part of the ‘most serious violence duty’ has enabled further analysis to identify the types of violent crime locally which cause the most significant harm. Newport Central has the highest level of drug offences and possession of weapons offences

Priority – As part of the Serious Violence Duty, areas need to produce a Strategic Needs Assessment (SNA) to understand the picture of serious violence in the local area, as well as understanding some of the causes of violence. The IOW Serious Violence Strategic Needs Assessment was completed in October 2023 which provides context around the IOW population, demographic and crime statistics. A local plan should be formalised which is informed by the findings in the local SNA and explore bespoke solutions to prevent and reduce serious violence in the area.

Reoffending

What the data tells us – Reoffending data shows that the rate has increased and is higher than Hampshire and the England and Wales average. The number of first time entrants to the youth justice system is remaining fairly stable, slightly above the national average.

Priority – To work with partners to better understand the increase and to seek additional funding for provisions to tackle the issues.

Anti-social Behaviour (ASB) and Community Cohesion

What the data tells us - Reported incidents of anti-social behaviour have seen a continued reduction.

Priority – The ‘Joint Action Group JAG’, continues to lead on reducing ASB and helps communities to understand how and when to report ASB and crime. The JAG is a strategic partnership group which meets monthly to problem solve and share information. The JAG mechanism is fed

² [Community Safety Partnerships - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)

from local NMM's (Neighbourhood Management Meetings). The NMM's are partnership meetings which take place in the police areas across the island and cover local ASB and crime issues, cases brought by partners to the NMMs can be escalated to the JAG for a more senior, strategic response.

Domestic Violence & Abuse and Serious Sexual Offences

What the data tells us – Domestic abuse continues to be a significant proportion of crime locally. An Isle of Wight Domestic Abuse Board has been established which takes a lead on tackling domestic abuse on the Island.

Priority – The Domestic Abuse Board takes a lead on domestic abuse on the Island. The CSP continues to support the board and has the duty to commission DHRs (Domestic Homicide Reviews) when the criteria is met.

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. As a local authority that is not funded for Prevent our priority to bid for and make use of any funding that becomes available so that we can continue to increase our offering and ensure that all staff have the relevant level of training and understanding.

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 continued increase in the cost of living this could become a factor locally.

Priority – The Youth Justice Service has a driver awareness programme devised in response to an increase in children being pursued for driving offences.

Data

What are the issues –

Access has been provided to crime data directly from the police, which enables more granular analysis to be undertaken locally, although due to small numbers this can be unreliable at a local level for specific analysis.

There is no permanent identified budget for analytical resource for the CSP which can mean resource issues when undertaking the strategic assessment and associated analysis.

Priority – Identify opportunities to reduce the time taken to update the strategic assessment each year, by linking to existing analysis and assessments, and developing Power BI dashboards for police data extract to speed up analysis. Identify opportunities for local intelligence gathering through partners to ensure local issues are represented even when data sets aren't available to identify them.

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, and other published assessments which are 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 '2022/23', or 'this year' refers to the financial year - 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023, and 'last year' or 'the previous year' will refer to the previous financial year of 2021/22 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 2022/23; recorded crime from police including local data and published data. The InterACT dashboard which has been used for the last 4 years is no longer being regularly updated by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Hampshire & the IOW (OPCC) and some nationally published data from the OHID fingertips tool which has been included previously is also no longer available. Local data is 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 Justice Service (YJS).

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 population of around 142,200, of which 9.1% are aged between 15 and 24. This is slightly lower than the Hampshire average which has around 10.1% of the population aged between 15 and 24. The population density is 370 people per square kilometre, which is slightly lower than the overall population density of Hampshire (381). The Island is predominantly rural, with most of the population clustered in the towns of Newport, Ryde and Cowes.

More information about the Isle of Wight population and its characteristics can be found within the JSNA Demography report produced by Hampshire and Isle of Wight Council Public Health Intelligence team. The demography report is a live website and is routinely updated when new data becomes available. The link to the report can be found here: [Microsoft Power BI](#).

The Island is the 80th 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)

There has been a fall in home ownership (down from 70.1% in the 2011 Census to 67.6% in the 2021 Census) and a corresponding increase in private rented – with a fifth of residents (20.7%) now in private rented accommodation.

According to the 2021 Census, most residents on the Isle of Wight identify themselves as ‘White’ (97% compared with 97.3% in 2011). OHID Child Health Profile 2023 shows that 9.2% of local school children are from minority ethnic groups (compared with 8.3% in 2021), a continuing upward trend, but still significantly less diverse than England as a whole with 35% of children being from minority ethnic groups.

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

[How life has changed on Isle of Wight: Census 2021 \(ons.gov.uk\)](#)

Island communities have their own set of positives and challenges due to being surrounded by water. Research³ 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. The increase in availability of remote working has improved opportunities on the Island for some residents, but also made recruitment challenging for local businesses.

Source: [JSNA Demography \(iow.gov.uk\)](#)

³ 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

Children and Young People

When looking at attainment data for those up to the age of 19 years, the Isle of Wight remains below the South East and England average, with 74.2% of 19-year-olds achieving a Level 2 qualification compared to 82.6% for the South East and 81.7% for England. The gap has closed slightly with no change across England as a whole and a decrease of 0.25 percentage points across statistical neighbours, while the Island has seen an increase of 0.8 percentage points since the previous year.

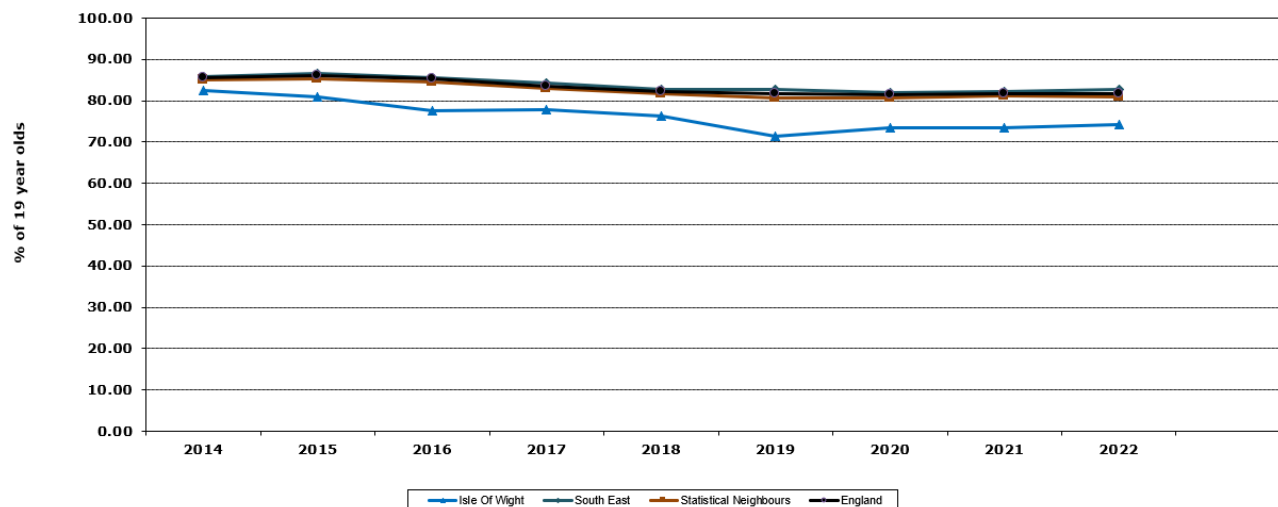
Figure 1: Achievement of a Level 2 Qualification by the age of 19

Local Authority, Region and England

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	-	Change from previous year
921 Isle Of Wight	82.40	80.80	77.60	77.70	76.40	71.30	73.40	73.40	74.20	-	0.80
989 South East	85.90	86.70	85.60	84.20	82.80	82.60	81.90	82.30	82.60	-	0.30
Statistical Neighbours	85.08	85.42	84.62	82.98	81.66	80.78	80.78	81.29	81.04	-	-0.25
970 England	85.60	86.10	85.30	83.60	82.20	81.80	81.40	81.70	81.70	-	0.00

		Quartile bands						
	Trend	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	↑	0.80	141	D	78.90	81.70	84.08	92.30

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 21 February 2024)

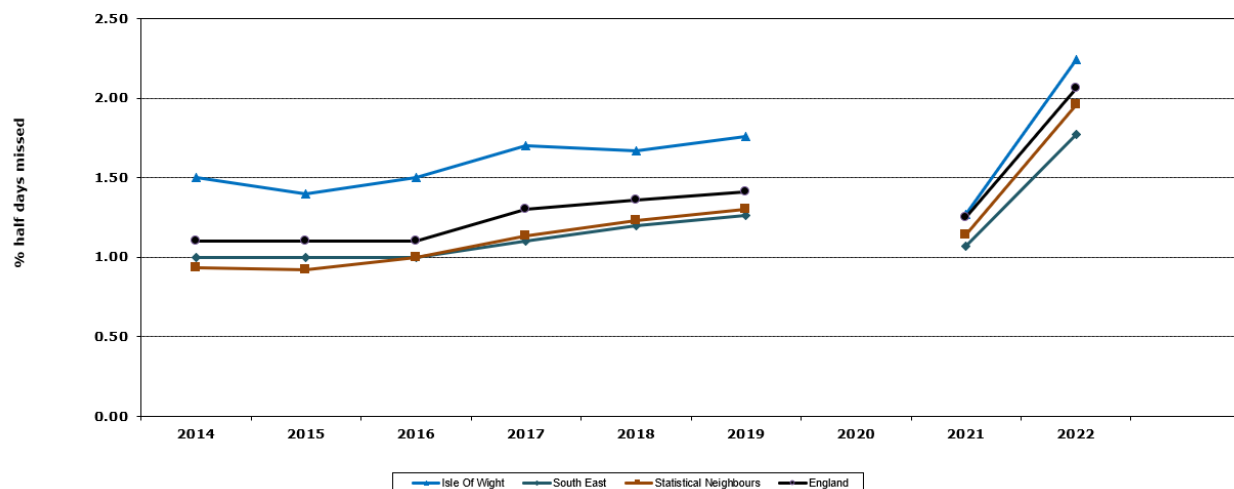
The Island has seen higher levels of unauthorised absence then England, the South East and statistical comparators for the 2022 year - with absence rates almost doubling from 1.27% to 2.24%. All areas have seen a similar increase and rates are now higher than they have been for at least 10 years. (Data from 2020 is missing due to the Covid-19 pandemic disrupting mainstream schooling). The Isle of Wight has a large home educating community of over 600 children as well as two independent schools which are 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		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	-	Change from previous year
921	Isle Of Wight	1.50	1.40	1.50	1.70	1.67	1.76	-	1.27	2.24	-	0.97
989	South East	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.26	-	1.07	1.77	-	0.70
	Statistical Neighbours	0.93	0.92	1.00	1.13	1.23	1.30	-	1.14	1.96	-	0.82
970	England	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.30	1.36	1.41	-	1.25	2.06	-	0.81

		Quartile bands							
Local Authority	Region	Trend	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	▲	0.97	101	C	1.70	1.98	2.43	3.88

Percentage of Unauthorised sessions missed State-funded primary, secondary and special schools



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

(Accessed 21 February 2024)

The Children's Commissioner's CHLDRN app which was referenced in previous strategic assessments has been discontinued so the graphs and maps which came from that are no longer included.

Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 (IMD) provides a relative ranking of areas across England according to their level of deprivation.⁴ Overall, the Isle of Wight has a relatively high level of deprivation, ranking 71st of 142 upper tier local authorities, where 1 is the most deprived in terms of average score across each of the domains of deprivation. Scores can also be compared to all 326 district councils in England, where Isle of Wight is ranked 98th and is ranked third lowest of the 14 local authorities in HIPS on average deprivation score and local concentration of deprivation.

According to the 2019 Indices of Multiple Deprivation there are three Isle of Wight Lower Super Output Areas⁵ (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. Almost 1 in 4 (24.4%) of the Island's children are now in relative low-income families (financial year ending 2022)⁶. This equates to 5,096 under 16 year olds and is the 8th year in a row that has seen an increase, up from 14.8% in 2015.

Source: [Children in low income families: local area statistics 2014 to 2022 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/children-in-low-income-families-local-area-statistics-2014-to-2022)

Public Health England's Child Health Profile 2023 shows that the Isle of Wight has a smaller proportion of children aged 0-19 years than the regional and England figures (17% compared to 22.3% and 22.5% respectively). The proportion of school children from minority ethnic groups is much lower on the Island than the rest of the country (9.2% compared with 35% in England). The proportion of school children with social, emotional and mental health needs is higher however (3.8% compared with 3.0% in England) and there are a higher proportion of children aged

⁵ A Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) is a geographical area which contains approximately 1,500 residents.

⁶ 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

under 16 years living in poverty here (22.2% compared with 18.5% in England). Hospital admissions for mental health, self-harm, and alcohol are also all worse on the Island than the England average.

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

Health

The IOW is higher than the national average for deaths from drug misuse (2020 to 2022) with a local rate of 8.3 per 100,000 compared to 5.2 per 100,000 for the national average. This is a statistically significant reduction from previous data (9.7 per 100,000 for 2019-21 while England has seen a slight increase, previously 5.1). The IOW also has statistically higher than national average rates for admission episodes for alcohol related conditions (narrow)⁷ with a rate of 622 per 100,000 in 2021/22 (increased from 517 per 100,000 the previous year) compared to the England rate of 494 per 100,000. For alcohol specific conditions⁸ (2021/22) the Island rate is 753 per 100,000 compared to the national average of 626 per 100,000.

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

Community Perceptions

YouGov

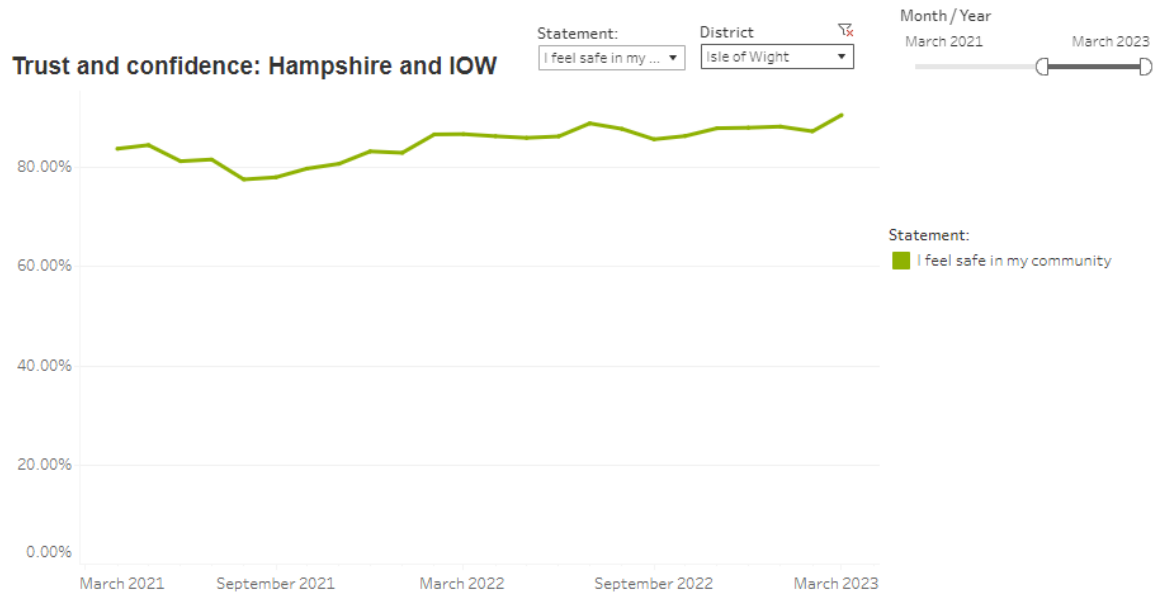
YouGov are a research data and analytics group who use active sampling and statistical weighting to ensure their results are representative.

The vast majority of those surveyed on the Isle of Wight (90.5%, March 2023) felt safe in their community, higher than the Hampshire average which remained at 77.6%. This is an increase on the previous year (86.7%, March 2022) and is the highest level on the Island since February 2020.

Figure 6: YouGov Isle of Wight feelings of safety in the community April 2021 to March 2023

⁷ 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.

⁸ 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).



Source: OPCC InterACT – YouGov

Children and Young People

The IOW Youth Trust, a local mental health charity, undertakes a biennial mental health survey in which they survey young people in primary and secondary schools on their feelings of wellbeing. The 2023 survey showed concerning data around the scale of the mental health crisis among young people locally. The infographic below highlights some of the key statistics. While things have improved since 2021 they haven't yet returned to pre-covid levels.

“Of 1,223 young Islanders – aged between 11 and 25 – questioned by the mental health charity earlier this year, 30 per cent admitted to deliberately harming themselves, 34 per cent had considered suicide and 11 per cent attempted to take their own life.”

Source: [Youth Mental Health Census 2023 | IOW Youth Trust](#)

ISLAND YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH CENSUS 2023

1,223

Young Islanders (aged 11-25) responded to the Census

97%

Have one or more good friends

88%

Have one trusted adult who they can go to for support

60%

Have heard of the Youth Trust

1 in 3

Have seen a mental health professional

1 in 5

Have been diagnosed with a mental health condition

FEELINGS

It is true or sometimes true that I...



Whilst it is positive to see that the majority of scores have improved since 2021, it is important to note they have not recovered to the 2019 Census scores - pre COVID.



I agree or strongly agree that...



SELF HARM



1 in 3 have considered suicide

1 in 10 have made an attempt to take their own lives

33% of those have made an attempt to take their own life have not seen a mental health professional

HOW YOUNG PEOPLE COPE WHEN TIMES ARE TOUGH...

1. Listen to music
2. Play video games
3. Spend time with family and friends

24% identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, pansexual (16%) or as unsure (8%).

98% are very comfortable (82%) or partly comfortable (15%) with their sexuality

BULLYING

64% have witnessed bullying

53% have been bullied

72% of those who identify as LGBTQAI+ have been bullied.

9% admitted to having bullied someone else

The most prominent method of bullying is in person whether that be verbal, emotional and physical

99% Use social media

91%

89%

70%

67%

55%



All data displayed was collected by the Isle of Wight Youth Trust through the Island Youth Mental Health Census 2023. Information shown shows percentages in relation to the number of responses for each question which may vary compared to the overall number of participants in the Census. For further information, contact Isle of Wight Youth Trust, 114 Pyle Street, Newport, Isle of Wight, PO301XA | (01983) 529569 | info@iowyouthtrust.co.uk | Registered Charity Number: 1087163 | Company Number: 4149036

National and Local Police Priorities

The National Crime Agency Annual Plan for 2023/24 outlines the six strategic priorities of the Home Secretary:

1. Reduce serious and organised crime in our communities by leading the law enforcement system and improving coordination with policing and other partners to tackle organised crime groups in the UK.
2. Reduce serious and organised crime in the UK by dismantling the highest harm organised crime groups, networks and individuals.
3. Reduce organised immigration crime with a particular focus on the organised crime groups facilitating small boat crossings as part of the wider Government strategy to stop small boats under the Prime Minister's 10 point plan on Illegal Migration.
4. Reduce fraud and combat corrupt elites, state threats, cyber crime, money laundering and other economic crime.
5. Enhance the security of our borders and ports by working with operational partners to dismantle the organised crime groups and networks that seek to undermine their integrity.
6. Play a full role in delivering the Government's objectives to reduce and prevent crime and respond to national security threats.

The Director General has established four operational priorities under those:

1. Degrading the most harmful organised crime groups	2. Leading the UK's operational response	3. Transforming the agency's capabilities	4. Growing a highly skilled workforce
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Source: [National Crime Agency Annual Plan 2023-2024](#)

The Police and Crime Commissioner for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight (Donna Jones) set 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 2022/23

Nationally, there has been a long term downward trend and recent falls in crime since the beginning of the coronavirus pandemic, with total crime 18% lower than the year ending March 2020. The year ending June 2023 showed a 10% decrease in total crime compared with the year ending June 2022, mainly due to reductions in fraud and criminal damage offences.

Figures for the year ending June 2023 from the Telephone-operated Crime Survey for England and Wales (TCSEW) indicated a 33% increase in computer misuse, a 28% decrease in criminal damage and a 13% decrease in fraud.

Police recorded crime gives a better picture of lower volume higher harm crime such as homicide which reduced by 10% compared with the previous year (667 year ending June 2022, 602 in year ending June 2023), but robbery, offences involving firearms and offences involving knives or sharp instruments all increased, though remained lower than the year ending March 2020.⁹

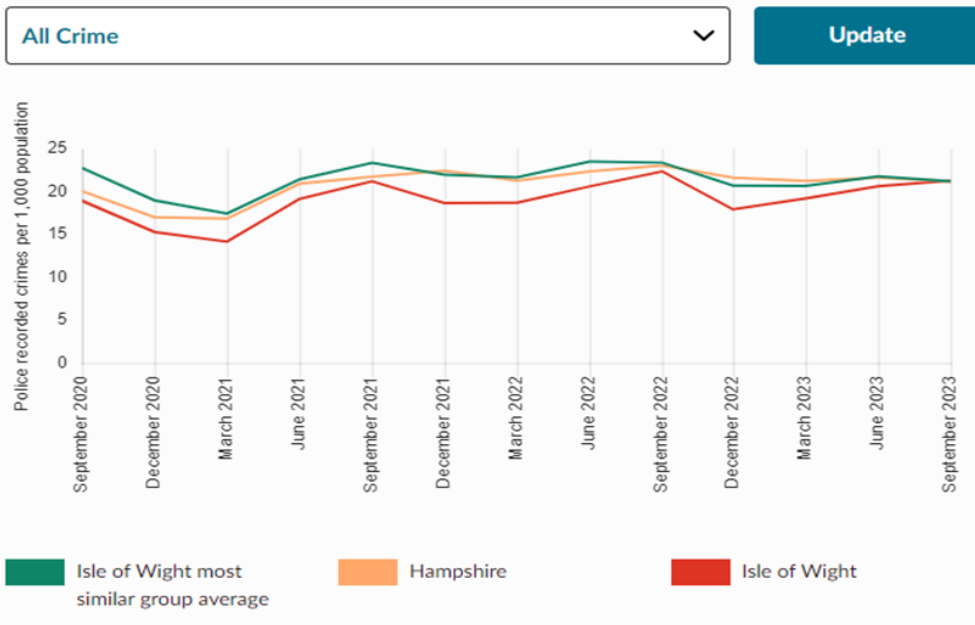
Local Crime Trends

Published recorded crime data by community safety partnership area¹⁰ shows that there was an increase of just under 3% in total recorded crime on the Isle of Wight between 2022 and 2023 – from 11,091 in 2022 to 11,412 in 2023.

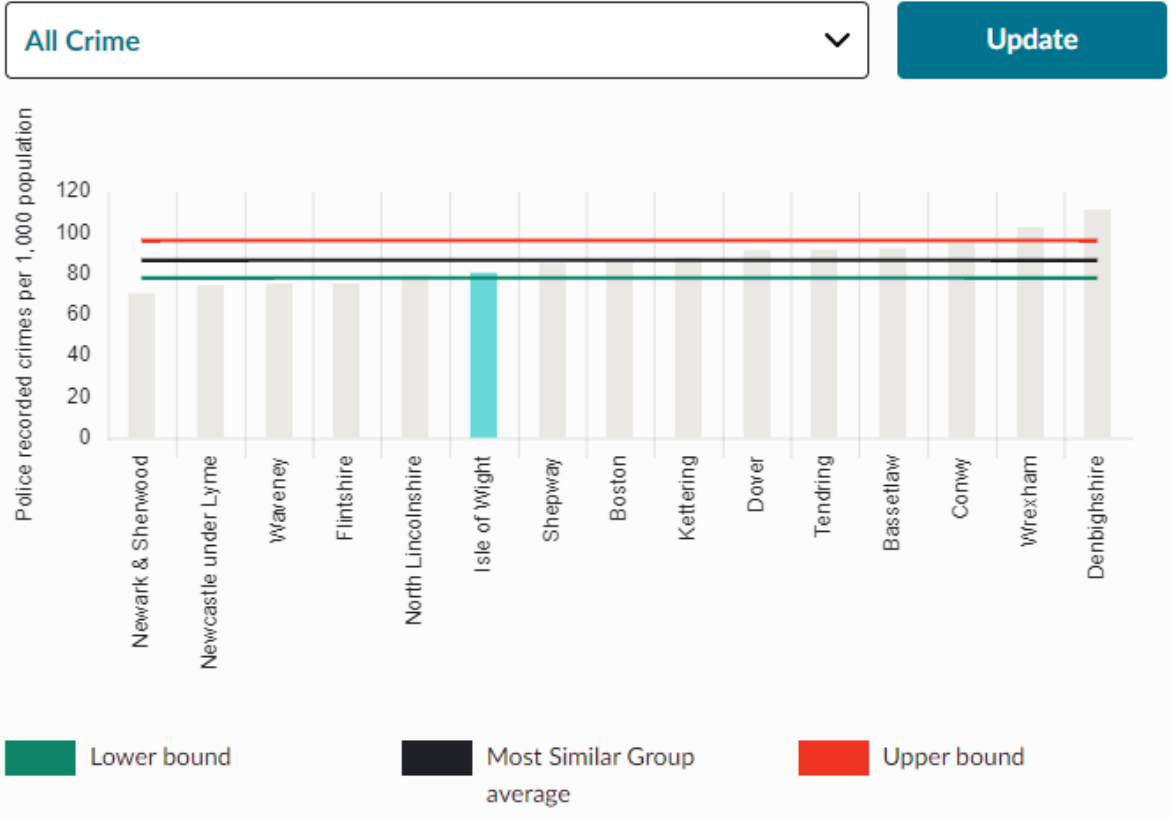
In the quarter ending March 2023, crime rates were up slightly on the Isle of Wight but remained level in Hampshire when compared with the same quarter in 2022. Overall crime rates on the Island are becoming more in line with Hampshire and the Isle of Wight most similar group averages.

⁹[Crime in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk/crime-in-england-and-wales)

¹⁰ [Recorded crime data by Community Safety Partnership area - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk/recorded-crime-data-by-community-safety-partnership-area)

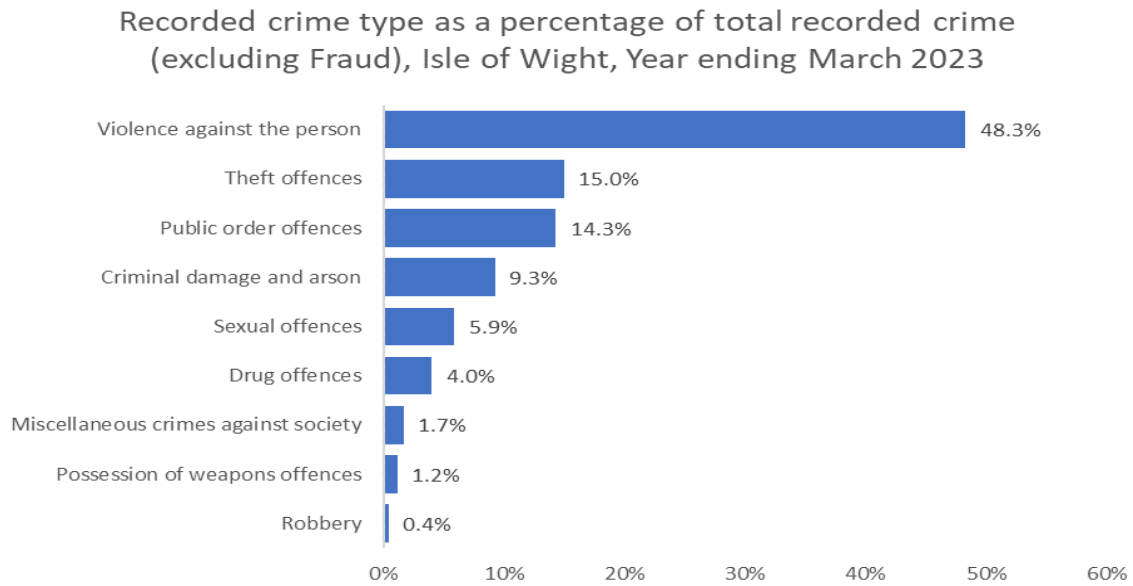


The crime rate on the Isle of Wight was about the same as the average crime rate across similar comparator areas (80.5 per 1,000) with the lowest comparator – Newark & Sherwood being 70.4 and the highest Denbighshire, being 111.4.



Almost half of recorded crime on the Isle of Wight is “violence against the person” – the split across the other types of crime is very similar to the profile in 2022.

Figure 8 – Recorded crime types

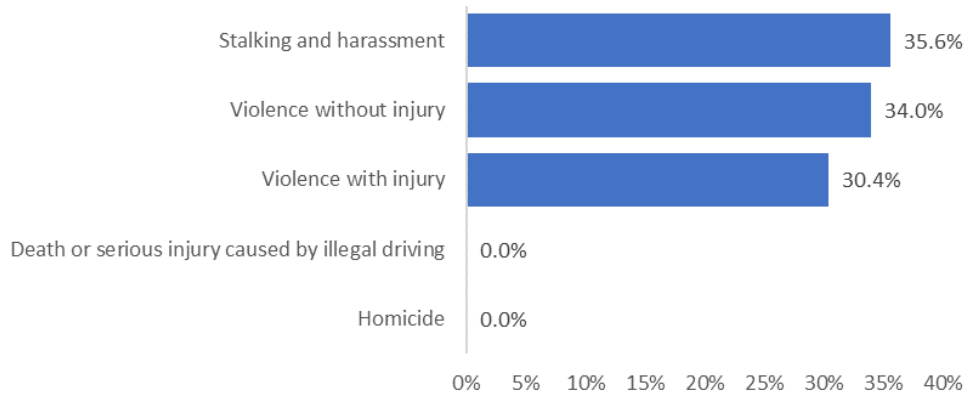


Source: ONS TCSEW published data

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

Figure 9 – Violence against the person

Breakdown of 'Violence against the person' crime type, Isle of Wight, Year ending March 2023

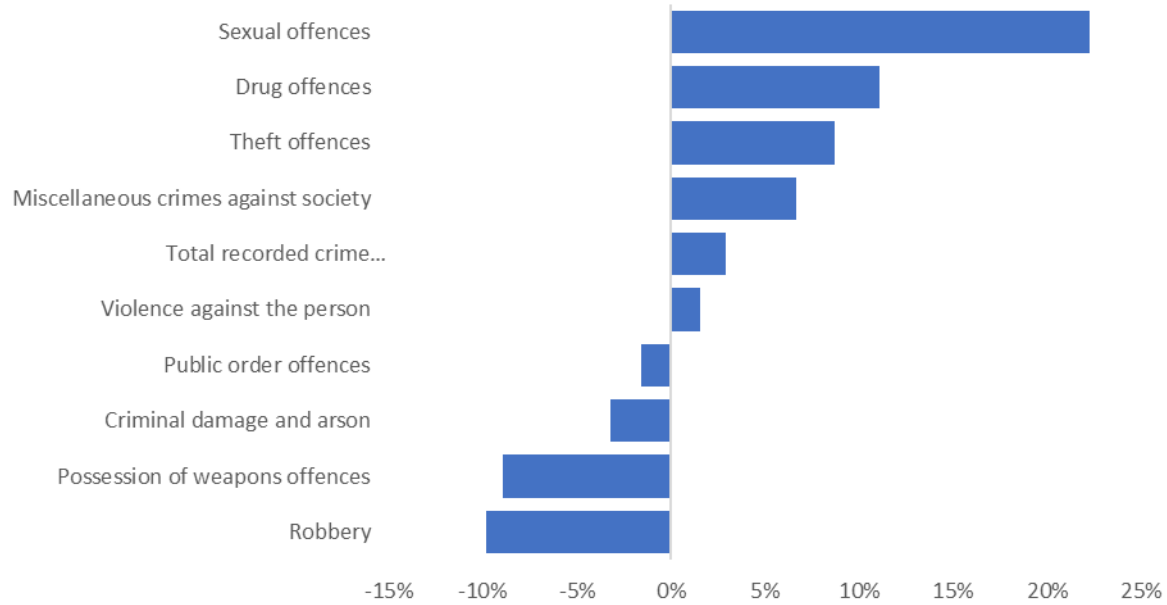


Source: ONS TCSEW published data

In contrast to last year, when sexual offences saw the largest decrease, this year they have seen the largest percentage increase. (122 offences which is a 22% increase) with drug offences the second highest 46 offences).

Figure 10 – change in recorded crime

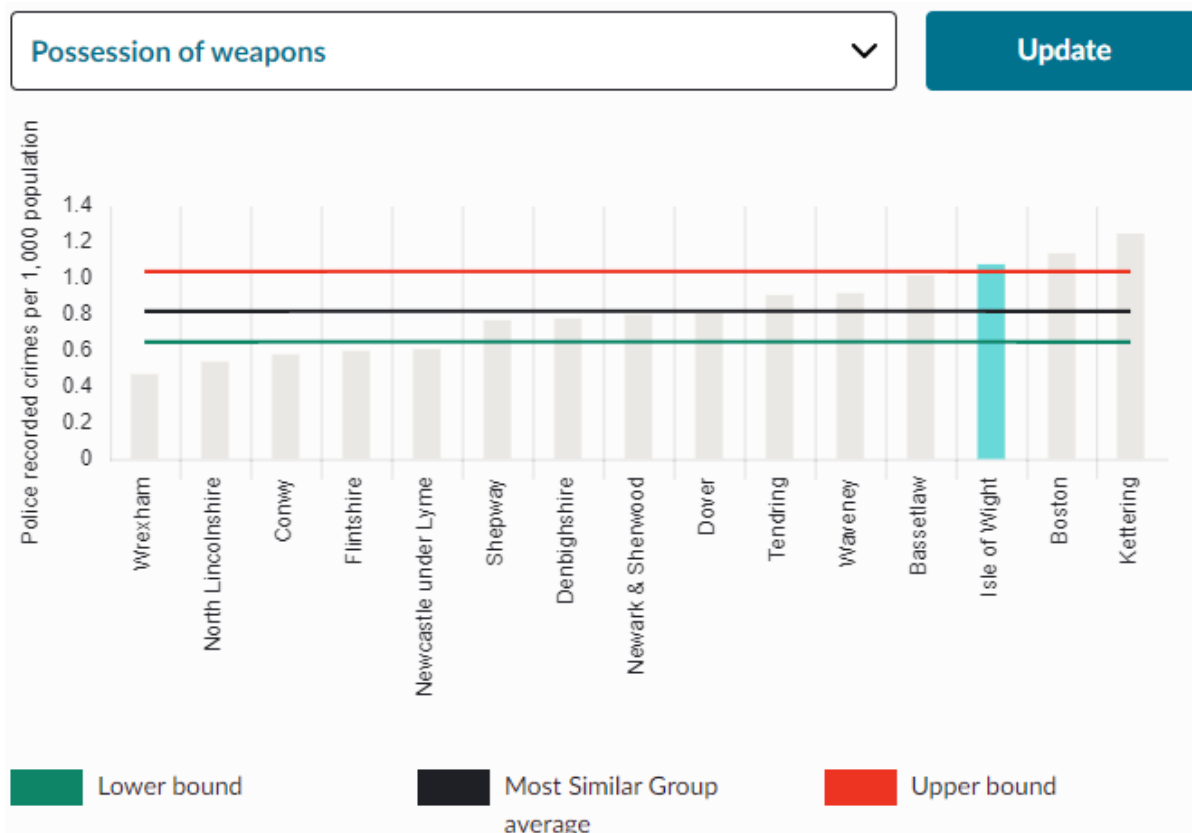
% change in recorded crime, 2022 to 2023



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 are statistically above the average of similar areas, although it is a relatively small proportion of all crime locally.

Figure 11

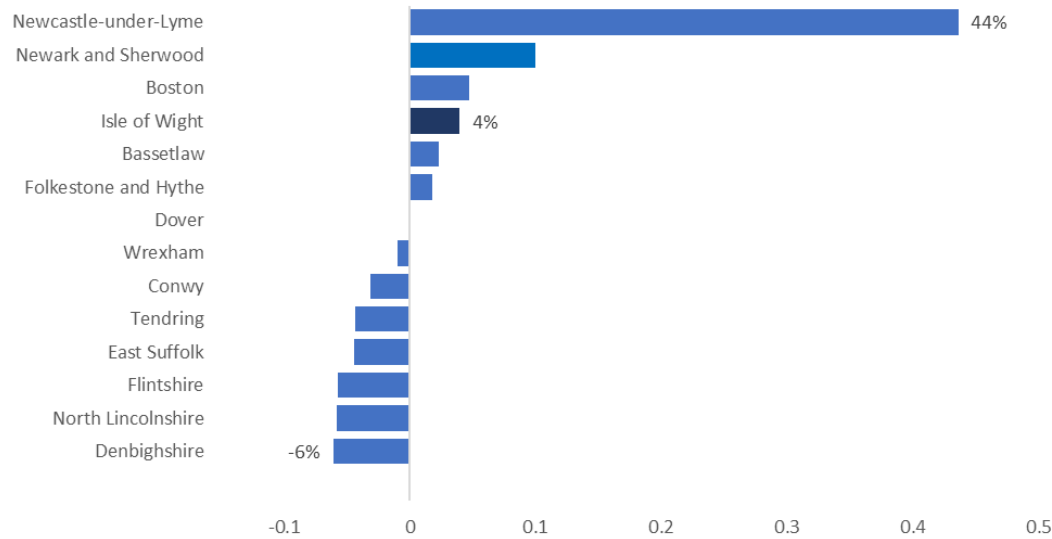


Across Hampshire, Southampton, Portsmouth and Gosport have a worse rate of possession of weapons.

There has been relatively little change in recorded crime for the comparator areas during year ending March 2023 compared with year ending March 2022 – with the exception of Newcastle-under-Lyme which has seen a 44% increase in reported crime rates.

Figure 12: Percentage Change in total reported crime rate – Isle of Wight and Statistical neighbours ONS:

Percentage change in total recorded crime rate per 1,000 year ending March 2023 compared with year ending March 2022
Isle of Wight and most similar comparator groups

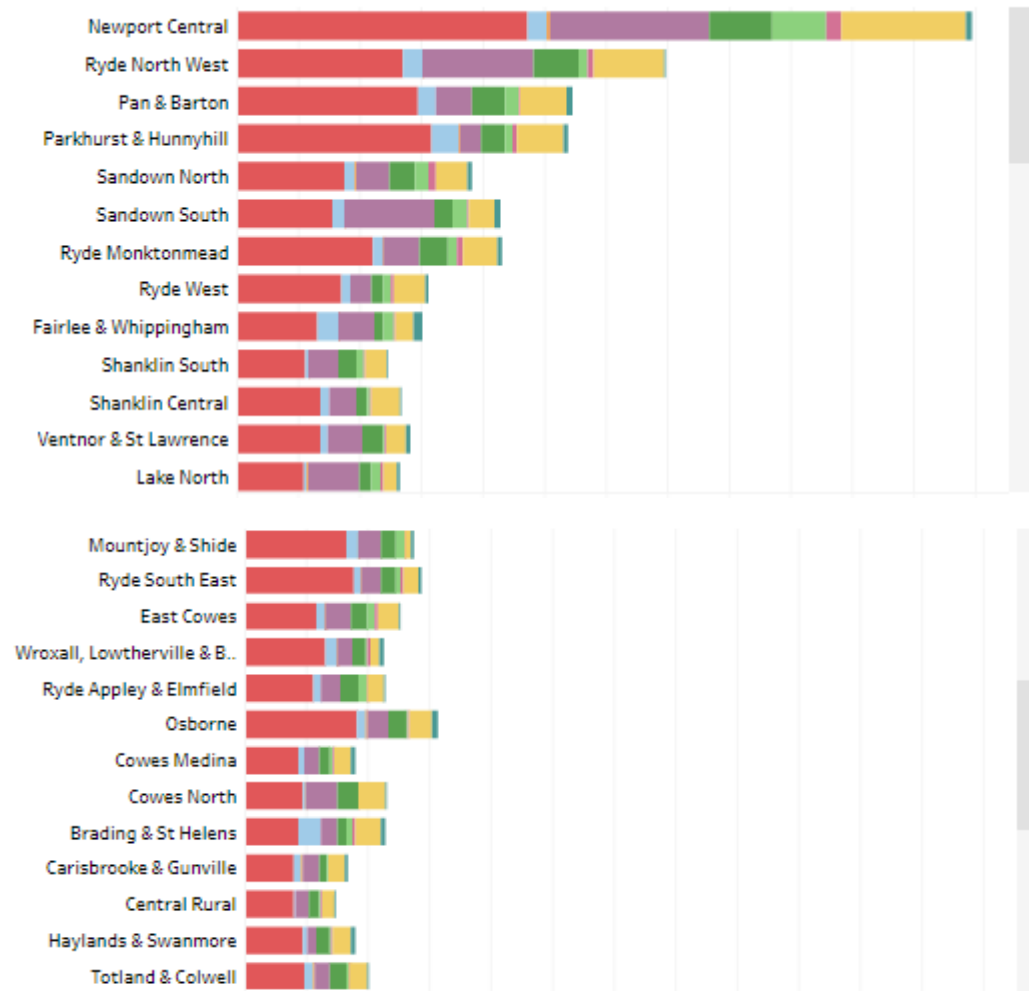


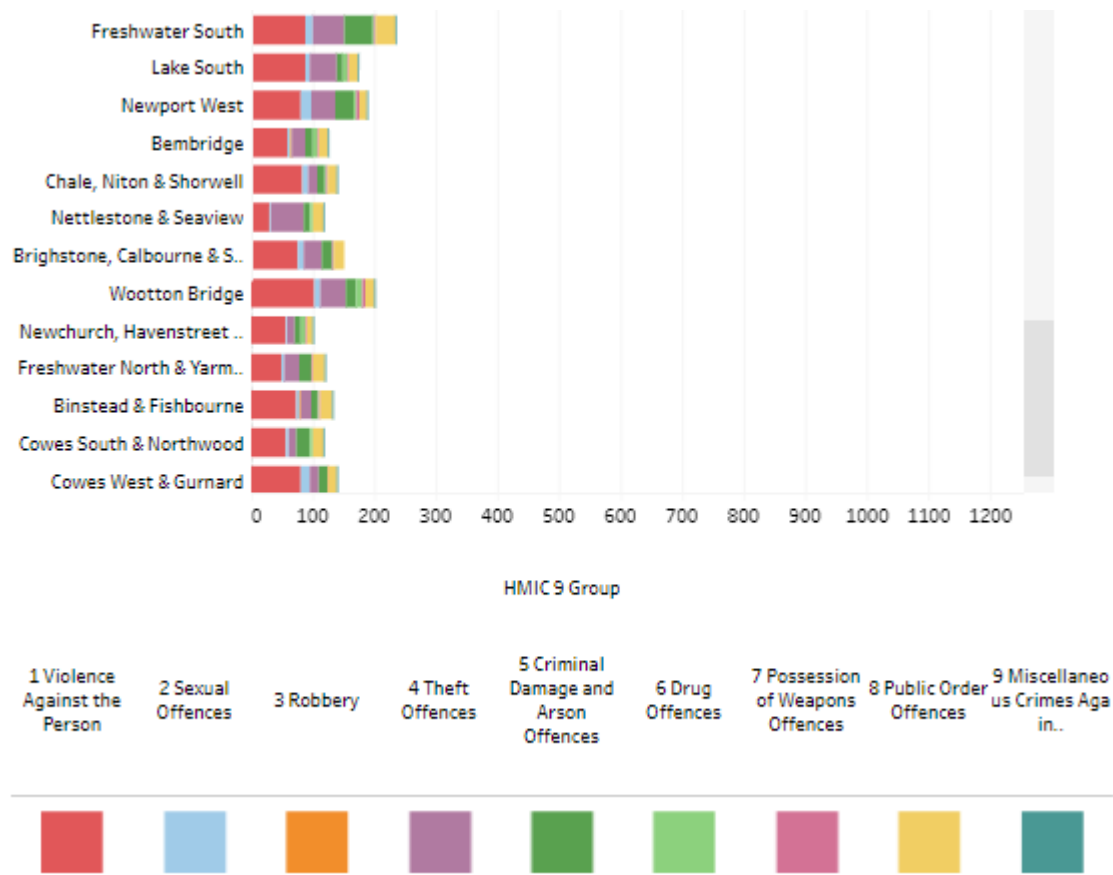
Location

For 2022/23 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. Pan & Barton, and Parkhurst & Hunnyhill remain in the top 4, with Sandown Southand and Ryde Monktonmead fifth and sixth. This is likely to be related to deprivation 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 13: Crime rate by ward - 1 October 2022 to 30 September 2023

Ward Ranking





Source: Crime Records dashboard – InterACT OPCC

Violence Reduction Unit and Reducing Violent Crime

Following public consultation in July 2019, the Government announced that it would bring forward legislation introducing a new Serious Violence Duty (SVD) on responsible authorities which will ensure relevant services work together to prevent and reduce serious violence. The government also announced that it would amend the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to ensure that serious violence is an explicit priority for Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) and make sure they have a strategy in place to tackle violent crime ([Serious Violence Duty Guidance](#))

In October 2023 the HIPS (Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Portsmouth and Southampton) Violence Reduction Partnership produced a Serious Violence Strategic Needs Assessment and the data in this section is taken directly from that profile – the full document is available online at [.....](#)
[insert link here when published.](#)

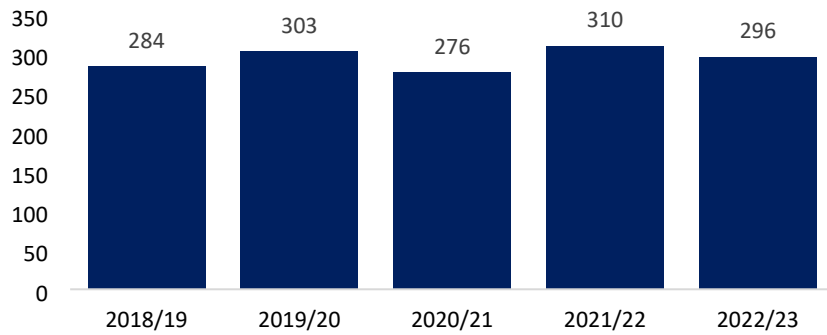
The agreed HIPS wide serious violence definition used in this needs assessment is:

1. Most serious violence – existing definition (1a and 1b where it is GBH and above incl. death by dangerous driving). A full list of these offences can be found in Appendix 1.
2. Robbery (3a and 3b).
3. Possession of a weapon offences (7).
4. Public order (violent disorder [65] and riot [64/1] only).
5. Any violence with injury (1b) not included under MSV where a bladed implement was used.

Using the definition for serious violence above there were 296 serious violence offences in 2022/23 for the Isle of Wight which is relatively similar to the previous years.

Figure 14

*Police Recorded Serious Violence for the Isle of Wight:
2018/19 - 2022/23*

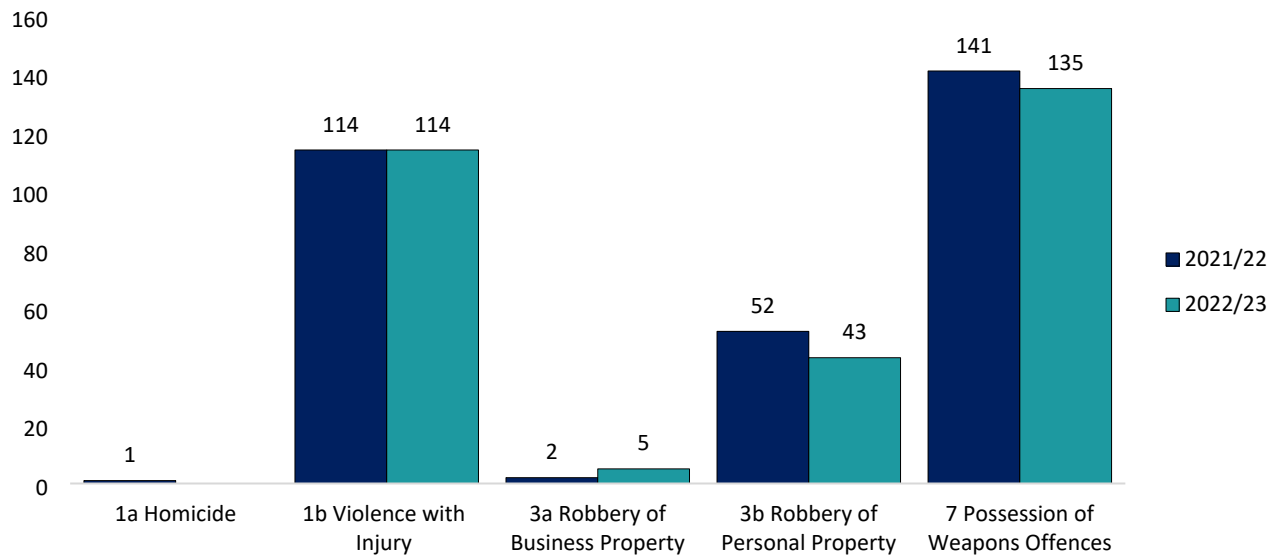


Source: HPS Serious Violence Strategic Needs Assessment, October 2023

45% (n135) of the police recorded most serious violence were possession of weapons offences.

Figure 15

Types of Serious Violence on the Isle of Wight



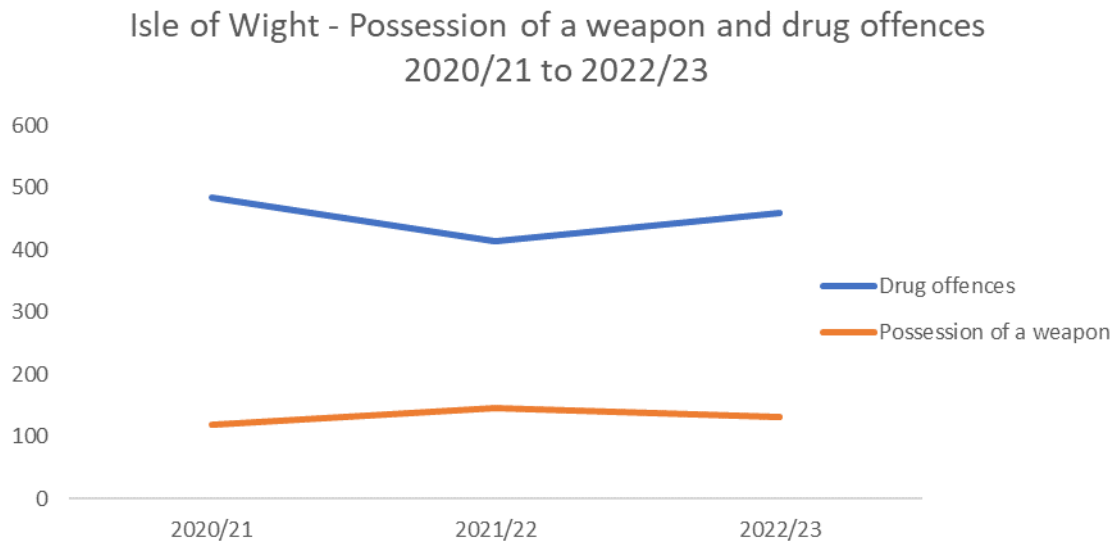
Source: HIPS Serious Violence Strategic Needs Assessment, October 2023

Drugs Offences and Possession of Weapons

In 2022/23 there were 460 reported incidents of drug offences, an increase from 414 the previous year. Drug offences form 4% of all recorded crime on the Isle of Wight (ONS).

Possession of weapon offences has seen a slight decrease from 145 reported incidents in 2021/22 to 132 in 2022/23.

Figure 16: Possession of weapons and Drug offences trend, IOW, ONS:



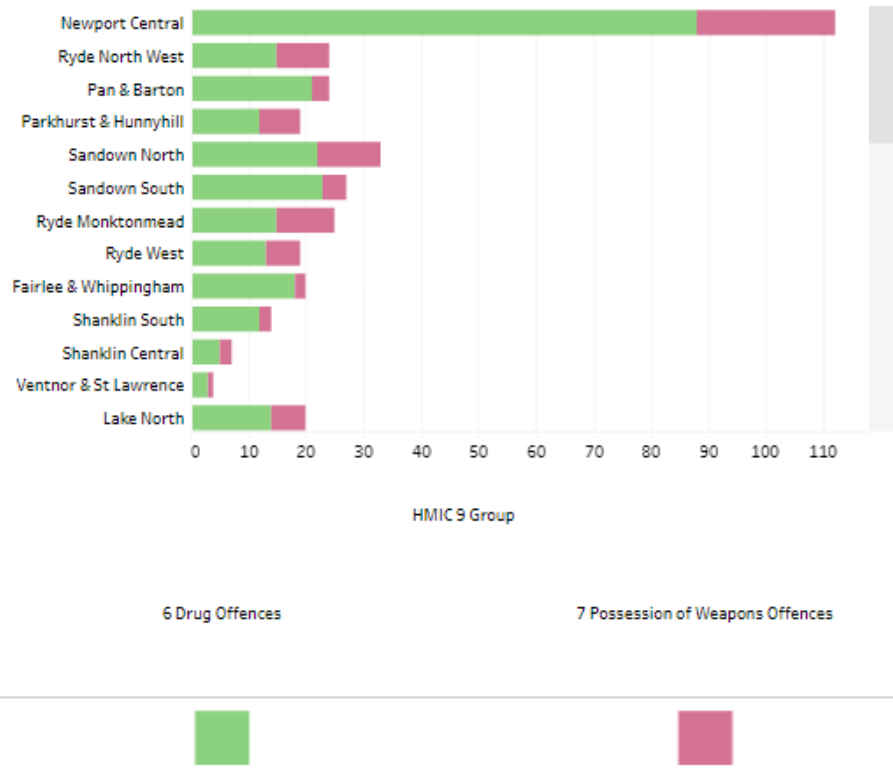
Source: [Recorded crime data by Community Safety Partnership area - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk)

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 alongside local intelligence from partners would be needed to identify any particular local hot spots.

Figure 17: Drug Offences and Possession of Weapon Offences Rate by Ward

Ward Ranking



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 police¹¹.

The Crime survey for England and Wales (CSEW) estimated that 4.4% of people over 16 experienced domestic abuse in the last year. On the Isle of Wight it's estimated that just over 5,000 people were subjected to domestic abuse last year (of which only around a quarter will be recorded as a crime). Around 3,600 children under 18 have been exposed to domestic abuse between adults in their homes during their childhood.

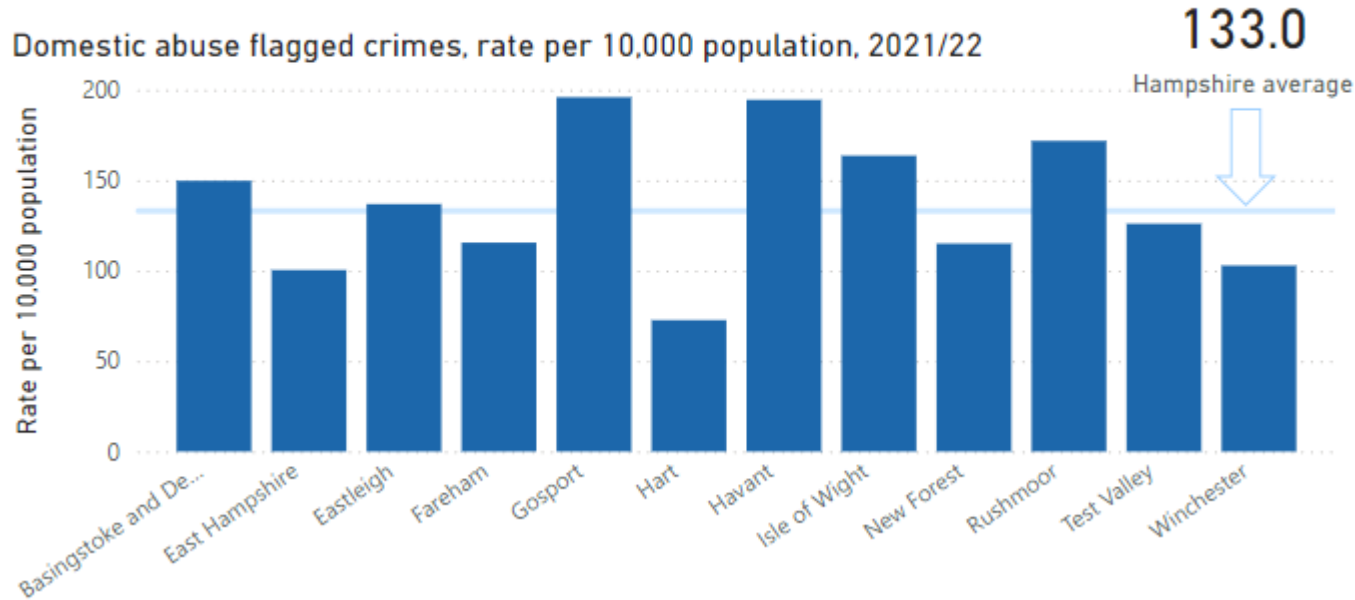
Hampshire and Isle of Wight Public Health team have published a domestic abuse Power BI dashboard and the following data and commentary has been taken from there.

The rate of domestic abuse flagged crimes per 10,000 population for the Isle of Wight was 163.6 which was higher than the Hampshire average (133) in 2021/22 (the latest published data).

¹¹ 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>)

Figure 18

Domestic abuse flagged crimes are crimes that have been flagged to be domestic abuse related. An occurrence must meet the following criteria to be classed as a flag: Any incident of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse, where the parties involved are 16yrs old or over, where the parties involved are or have been intimate partners or family members.



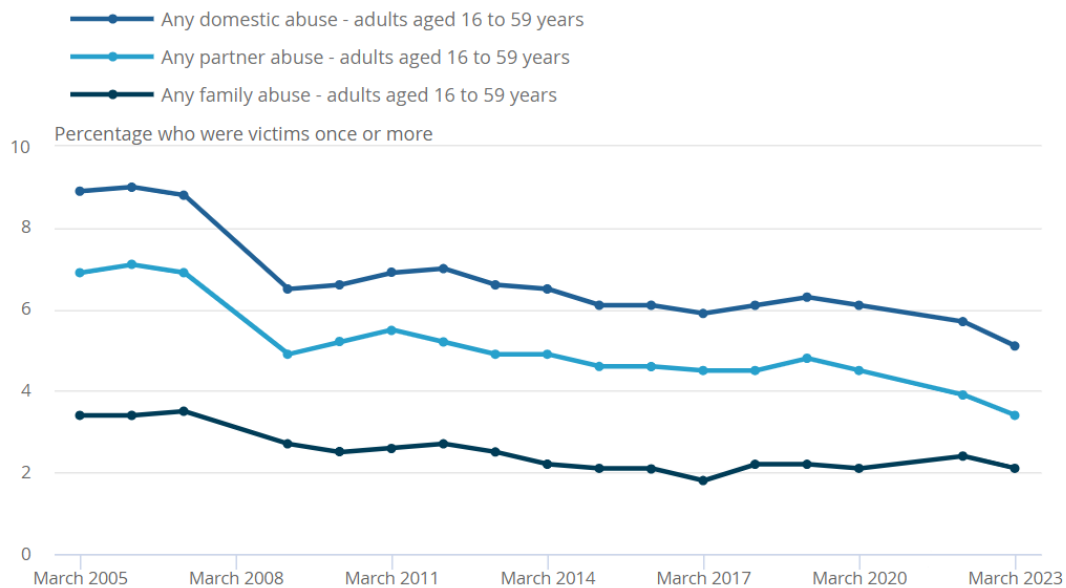
Source: [Hampshire and Isle of Wight Domestic Abuse dashboard - Microsoft Power BI](#)

There is a strong correlation between deprivation and domestic abuse, with more incidents in the most deprived areas. Victims and offenders are both most likely to be aged between 25 to 34 years old.

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

Figure 19 – Domestic Abuse Prevalence, National figures, ONS

**Prevalence of domestic abuse in the last year among people aged 16 to 59,
England and Wales, year ending March 2005 to year ending March 2023**



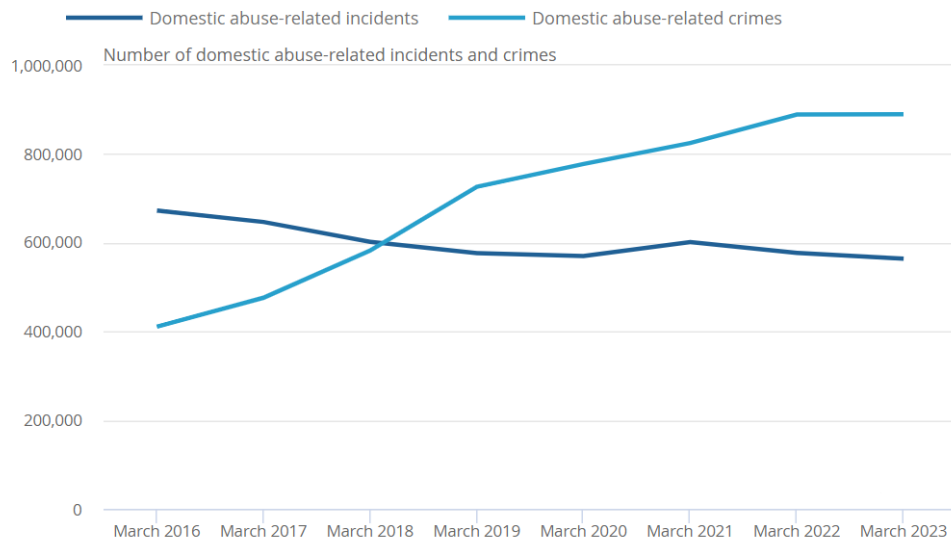
For reporting, the police add a domestic abuse flag on their records where any crime includes ‘any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality’. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to psychological, physical, sexual, financial, emotional¹².

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.

Figure 20 – Police recorded domestic abuse incidents, National Figures

¹² Domestic Abuse definition: <https://www.victimsupport.org.uk/crime-info/types-crime/domestic-abuse>

Number of domestic abuse-related incidents and crimes recorded by the police, England and Wales (excluding Devon and Cornwall), year ending March 2016 to year ending March 2023



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)

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 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.

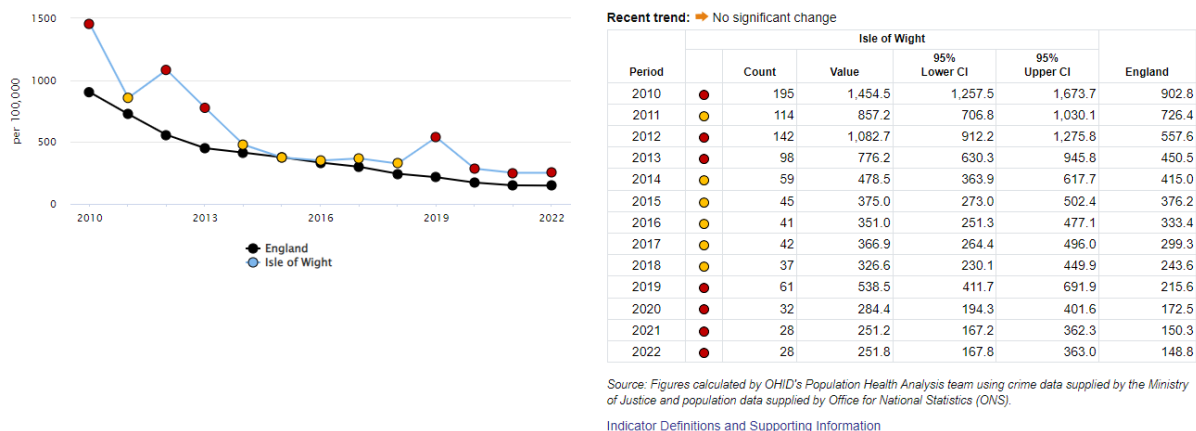
Reduce Reoffending

Youth Justice - First Time Entrants (FTE)

First Time Entrant (FTE) describes young people entering the Youth Justice System for the first time i.e., when they received their first substantive outcome for a proven offence. FTE Data is captured by the Youth Justice Board from local case management systems. 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 Justice Teams Youth Crime Prevention Service.

Looking at the whole cohort – published figures for FTE to the youth justice system up to 2022 show that figures have been fairly stable for the past 3 years though remaining above the national average.

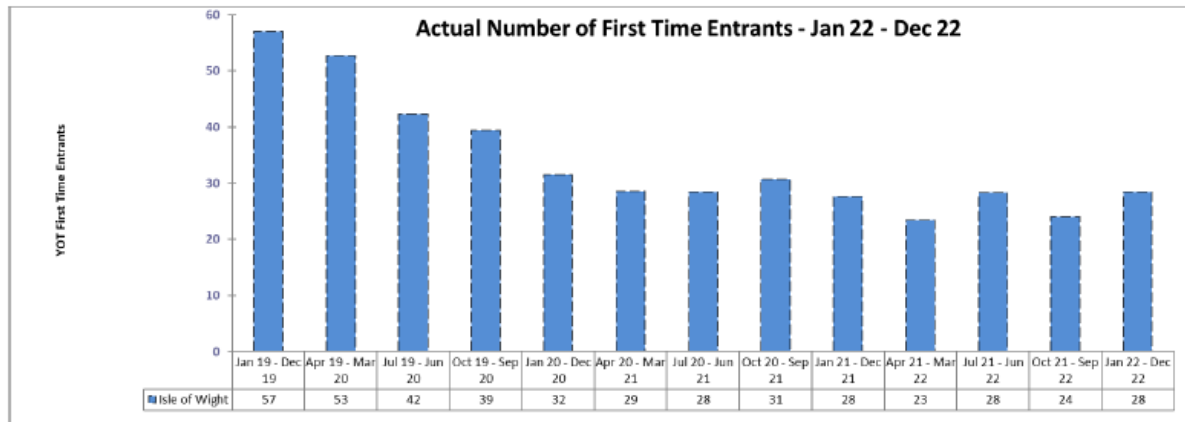
Figure 21: First Time Entrants Trend, Isle of Wight



Source: PHE Fingertips (accessed 21/02/2024)

Local data on FTEs indicates that there has been a levelling off over the most recent periods, at 28 for Jan to Dec 2022 the same as the previous year.

Figure 22: Local Data on numbers of FTE, Isle of Wight



Source: IOW YJS Performance Report Quarter 4 2022/23

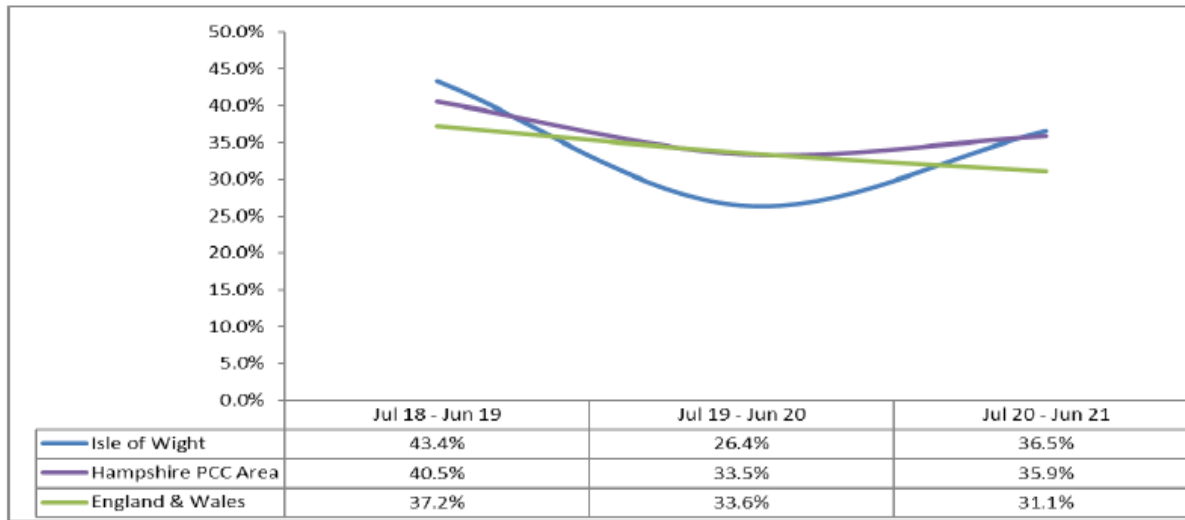
The current FTE rate is 252 per 100,000 slightly up from 239 at the end of the previous year, which is higher than the England average.

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 increased to 36.5% (up to June 2021) from 26.4% the previous year (up to June 2020). The IOW rate is higher than the Hampshire PCC area (35.9%) and the England and Wales average (31.1%):

Figure 23: Reoffending Rate (reoffenders/number in cohort)

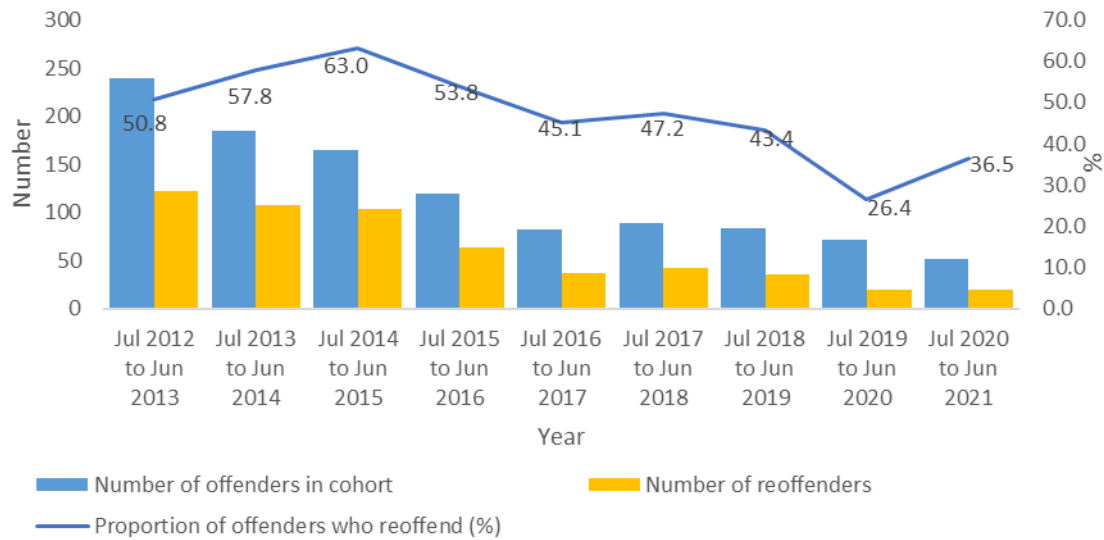


Source: IOW YJS Performance Report Quarter 4 2022/23

Published data from the government’s proven reoffending statistics (to June 2021) for youth offending indicates a decrease in the cohort, with 52 offenders in the cohort reducing from 72 in the previous year, while the number of reoffenders remained level at 19 the same as the previous year, as a result the reoffending rate increased to 36.5%.

Figure 24: Number and percentage of reoffenders

Isle of Wight - Number and percentage of Youth Offenders who reoffend July 2012 to June 2021

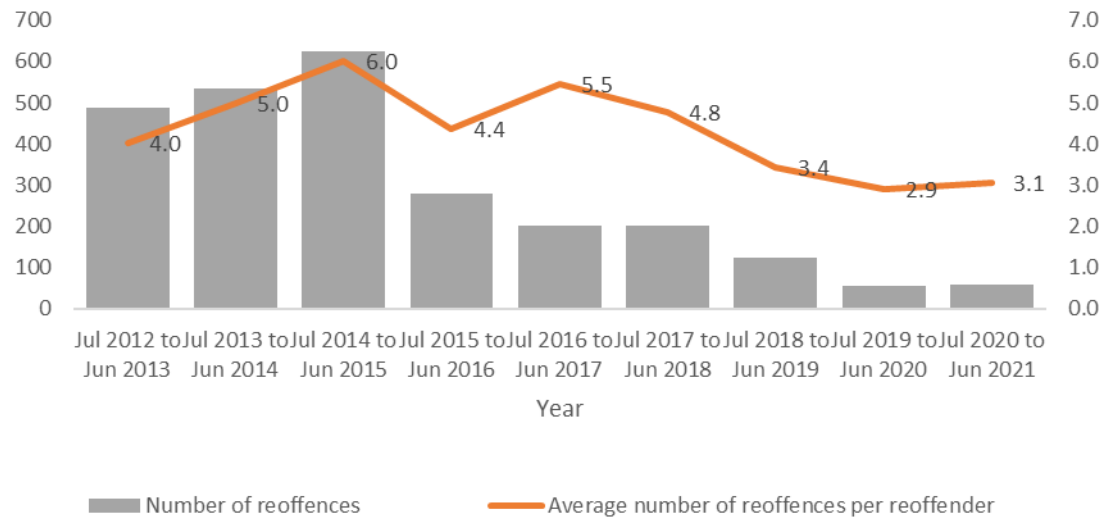


Source: Proven Reoffending figures Gov.uk

The average number of reoffences per reoffender is now 3.1 (July 2020 to June 2021), an increase from 2.9 in the previous year:

Figure 25: Reoffences per reoffender trend

Isle of Wight - Youth - Number of Reoffences and average number per reoffender July 2012 to June 2021



Source: Proven Reoffending figures Gov.uk

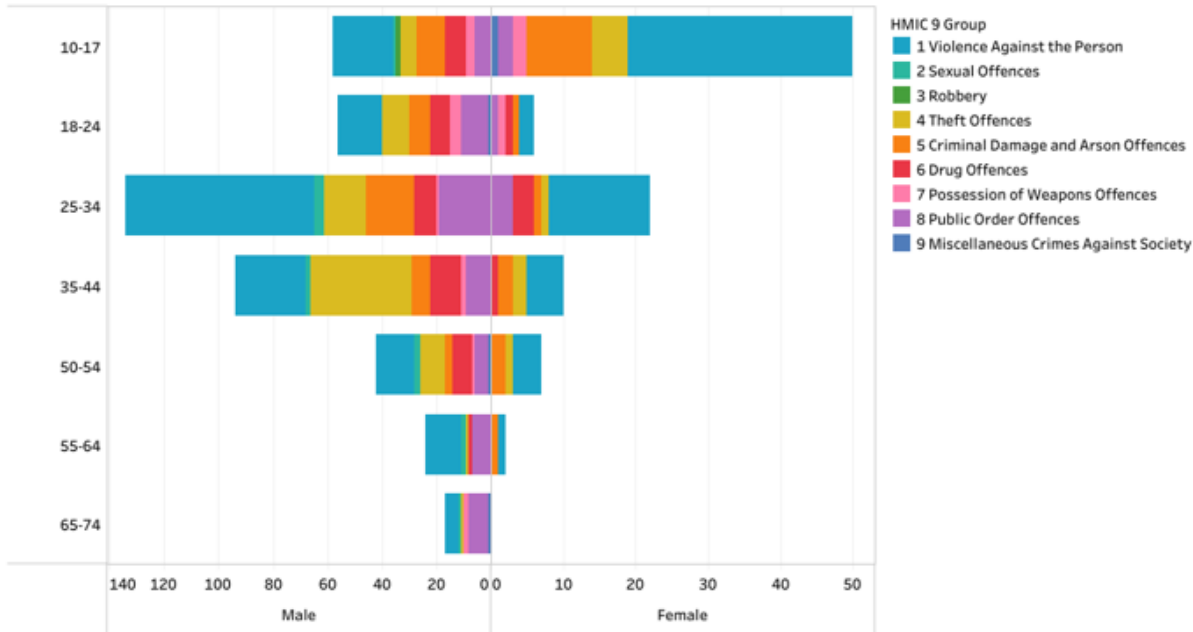
Local data from the IOW Youth Justice Service (YJS) shows that for Q4 2022/23 there were still 14 young people in the YJS cohort the same as the previous year.

80% of first time entrants are male, violence is the most common offence but there are also some children with repeat shoplifting offences. There is still a spike in females 10-17 with violence against the person which was seen last year too.

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

Figure 26 – age and gender of offenders, Isle of Wight

Age and Gender: HMIC 9 Group



Source: Interact Offender Profiles dashboard June 2023

Custody levels for young people on the Island are very low – there have been 2 custodial sentences between July 2022 and December 2023 which has increased the rate per 1,000 to 0.18 in the most recent period compared with an England rate of 0.11.

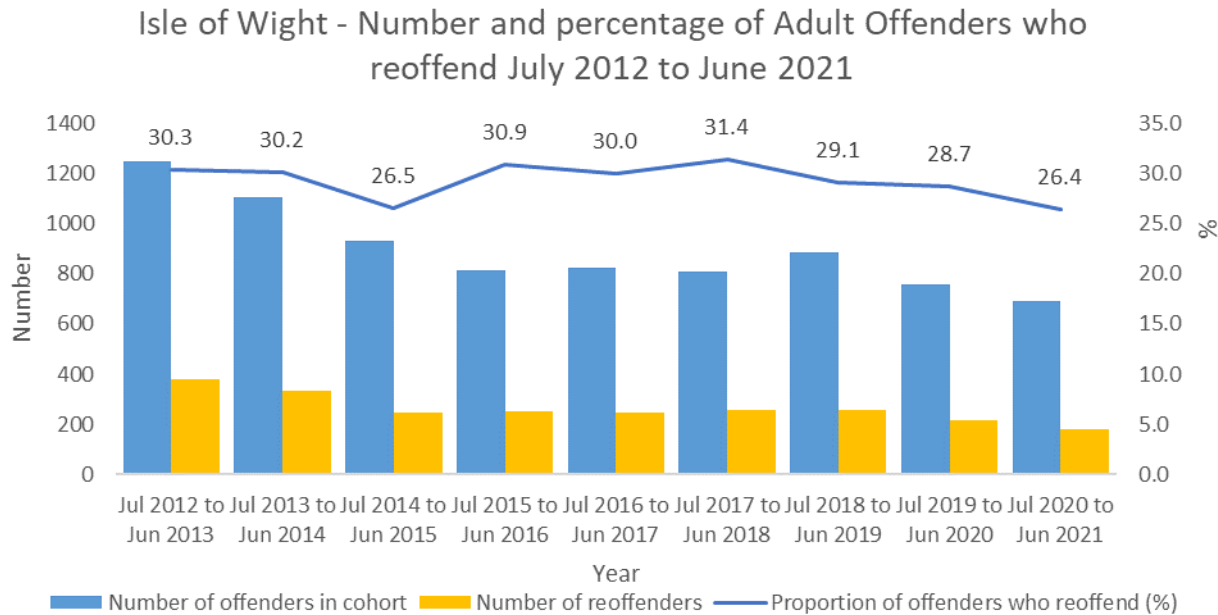
Note: these are small numbers and the rate is therefore prone to large fluctuations¹³.

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. The percentage of offenders who reoffend has reduced slightly since 2017-18 and is now 26.4%

¹³ Source: IOW Youth Justice Team Live Tracker

Figure 27 - Offenders and Reoffending trend, Isle of Wight

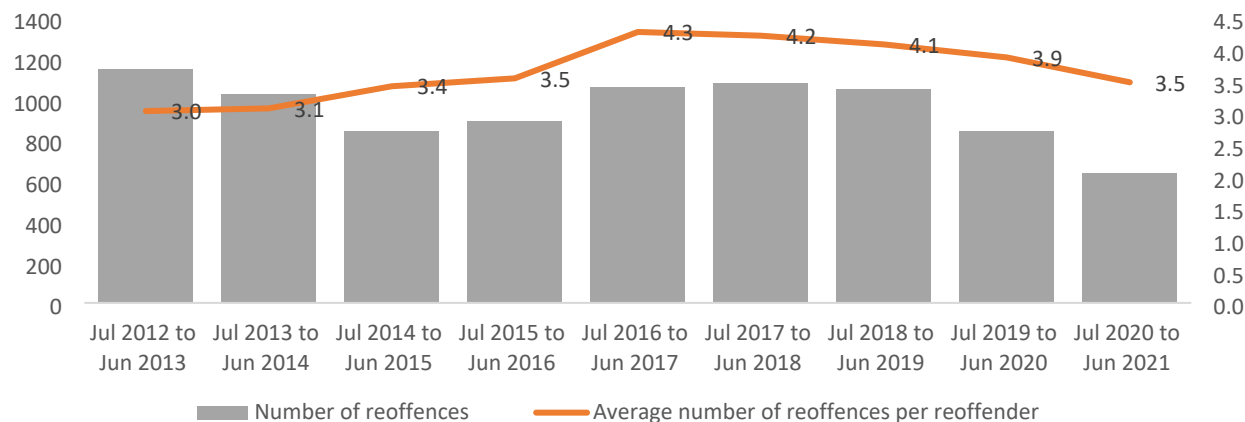


Source: Proven Reoffending figures Gov.uk

The number of reoffences per reoffender has also slightly reduced, with the average number of reoffences per reoffender at 3.4 (July 2020 to June 2021):

Figure 28: Reoffences per reoffender, Isle of Wight

Isle of Wight - Adults - Number of Reoffences and average number per reoffender April 2008 to March 2020



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 handled by the National Probation service again, so there is a year-on-year jump in caseloads between 2021/2022

Figure 29 - Numbers in NPS, Isle of Wight, local caseload

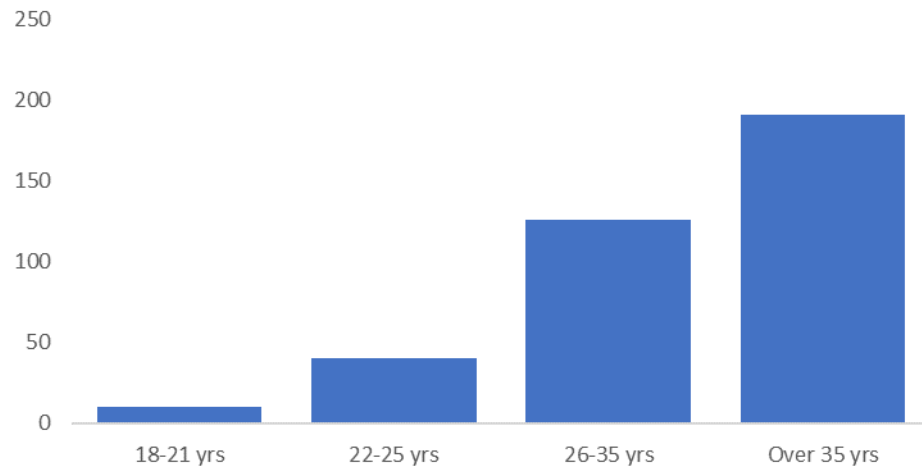
Year	Community	Post-Release	Pre-Release	Grand Total
04/2019	52	57	71	180
04/2020	49	57	42	148
04/2021	56	59	42	157
04/2022	251	66	75	392
04/2023	239	39	90	368

Source: NPS Isle of Wight Caseload Figures April 2019 to April 2023

In terms of gender the majority of those known to the service are male (88%). In terms of age groups, 52% are over 35.

Figure 30 – NPS caseload by age, Isle of Wight

NPS IOW Caseload by age, April 2023

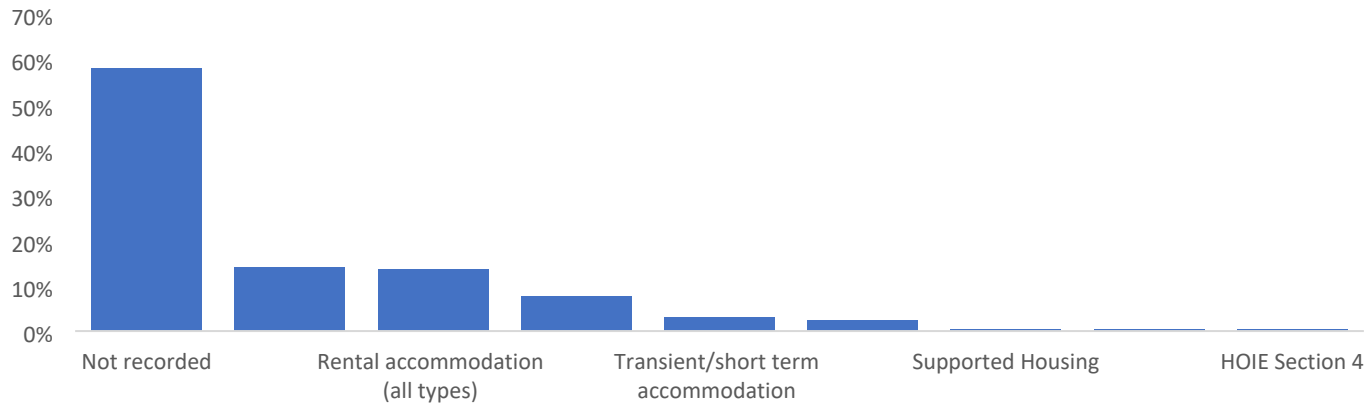


Source: NPS Isle of Wight Caseload Figures April 2019 to April 2023

Accommodation data for the NPS cohort is poorly recorded compared with previous years, with almost 60% of the information missing – this makes analysis difficult.

Figure 31: Accommodation status for NPS cohort, Isle of Wight

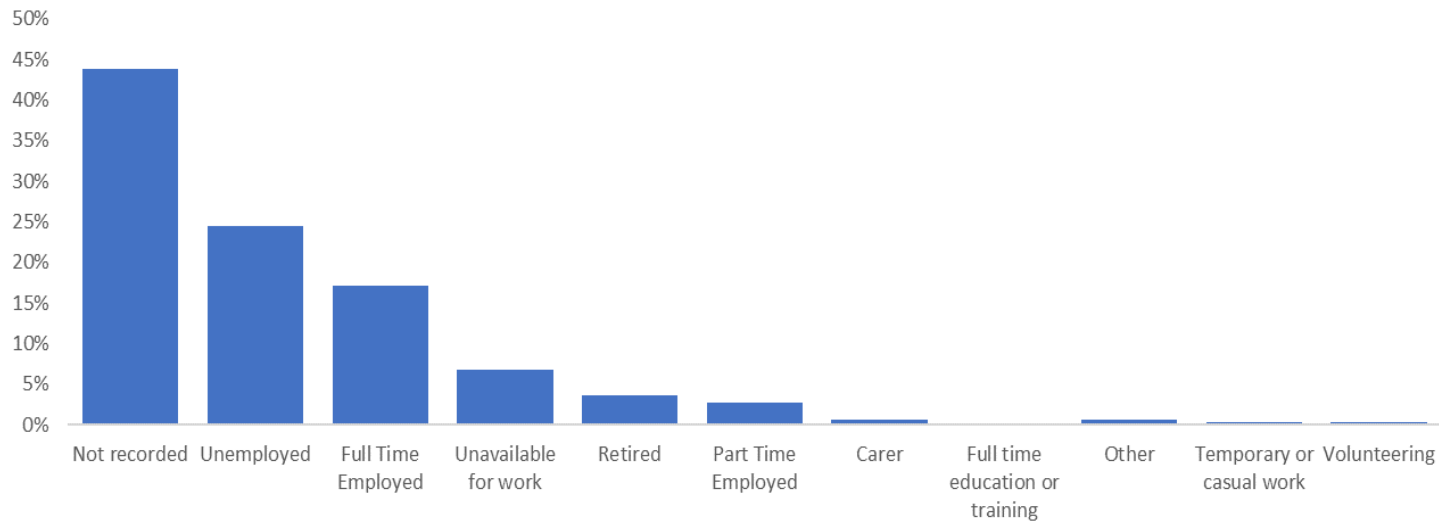
Accommodation Status - IOW NPS Cohort, April 2023



Employment figures for the same cohort show that just under a quarter (24.5%) were unemployed, a reduction from a third (31%) the previous year. Just over 17% were in full time employment, with 6.8% unavailable for work and 3.5% retired.

Figure 32: Employment status, NPS cohort, Isle of Wight

Employment status, NPS cohort, IOW. April 2023



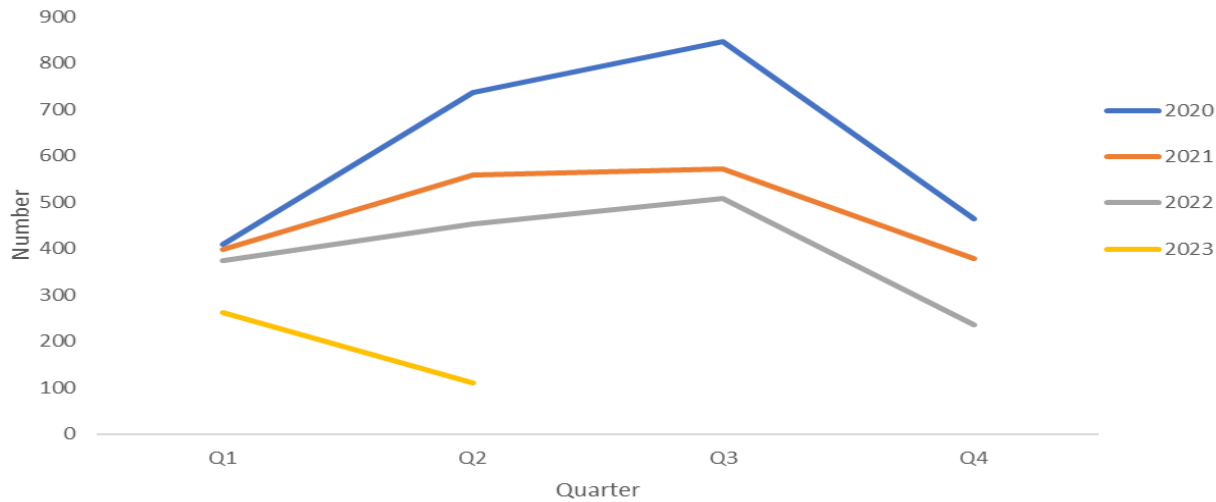
Anti-social Behaviour (ASB) and Community Cohesion

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 most recent full three quarters available (Q3 2022 to Q1 2023) were 1,006 a decrease on the same period in the previous year (1,324 in total). (InterACT).

Figure 33: Anti-social behaviour trend 2020 to 2023, Isle of Wight

Isle of Wight Anti-social behaviour incidents by quarter
2020 - 2023



Source: OPCC InterAct – Three Year ASB comparisons

The majority of reported incidents are classed as ‘community’¹⁴ (84%) with around one in ten (11%) as ‘personal’¹⁵. This is due to a reduction over time in ‘personal’ incidents in particular.¹⁶

¹⁴ 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

¹⁵ 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

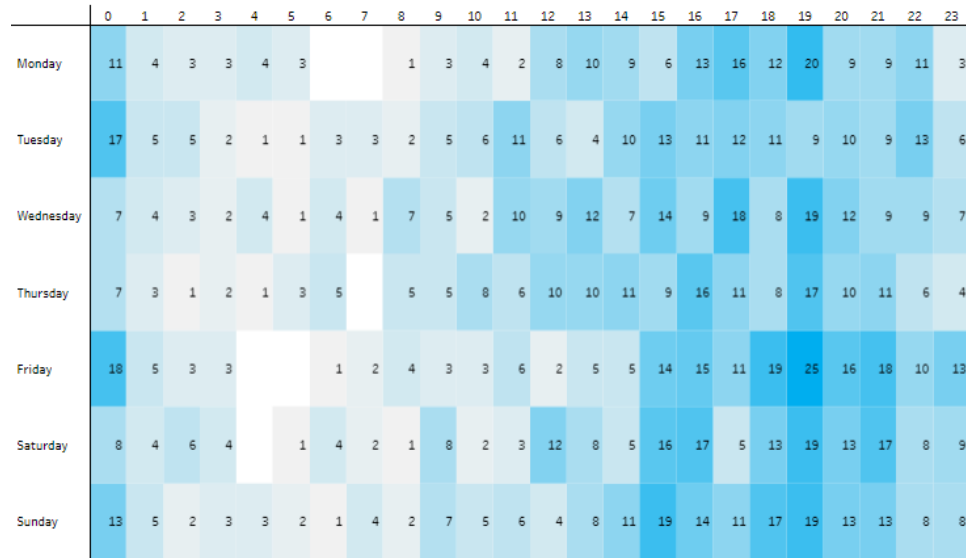
¹⁶ Environmental ASB – deals with the interface between people and places. It includes incidents where individuals and groups have an impact on their surroundings including natural, built and social environments

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 34: Anti-social incidents, heatmap, InterACT:

Date 01/22/2022 to 31/10/2023 (Accessed Feb 2024)

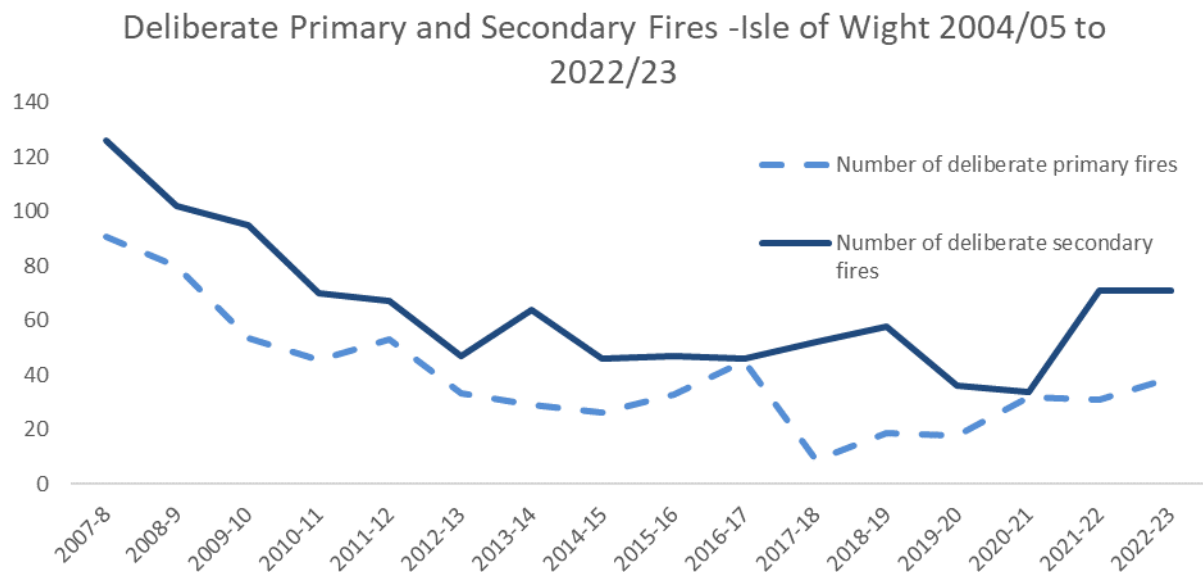


Source: Interact Antisocial behaviour dashboard

Deliberate Fires

Fires are categorised into primary and secondary types with primary fires including any fire that occurs in a building (non-derelict), 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 35: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Fire and Rescue Service Primary/ Secondary Fire Rates



Source: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Fire and Rescue Service 2023

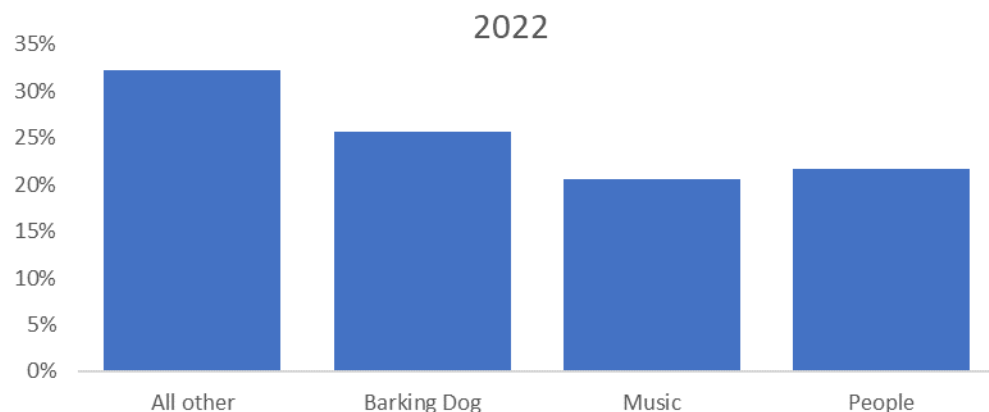
Overall, there were 110 deliberate primary and secondary fires including vehicle fires in 2022/23. This is an increase from 2021/22 where there were 102. Primary fires have increased slightly with 39 fires compared with 31 the previous year, this is the highest number since 2016-17.

Secondary fires have remained fairly high, with 71 in 2022/23, the same as the previous year. This is the highest level of deliberate secondary fires on the Island since 2011-12.

Noise Nuisance

There were 559 noise nuisance reports during the 2021 calendar year, a slight reduction on the previous year. The long-term impact of covid continues to be seen with a high level of barking dog complaints presumably as people returned to workplaces (this looks to be reducing in the 2023 figures). Construction and DIY complaints returned to their previous pre-covid levels. There has been a reduction in commercial noise complaints (down to 56 in 2022 which is around half of the 97 in 2021). Overall, the picture is fairly consistent from year to year with barking dogs, music and noise from people, accounting for two thirds of complaints.

Figure 36: 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 41 to 42, 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 2022/23, 43 doorstep crimes were reported, and same day interventions implemented (a very slight decrease from the previous year). There were 163 reports of scams (a decrease from 287 the previous year).

The intervention through Trading Standards has resulted in a saving of £393,870 to island residents (an increase from £374,981 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 – Community Protection 2023

Road Safety

Killed and Seriously Injured

Data on road safety comes from the Isle of Wight Council Highways and Transport team, and also from published data on [Road Safety Data - data.gov.uk](https://data.gov.uk)

Figure 37

Accident Severity 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023	
	Total
Fatal	6
Serious	67
Slight	202
Damage	0
Total	275

In 2022/23 there were 275 accidents on the Isle of Wight, 6 of these involving fatalities.

Temporal analysis of these accidents showed that slightly more occurred in June and July, and less in May and October, though this wasn't significantly higher. The day of the week made very little difference.

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.

Appendix A

Crime tree	2019/20				2019/20 total	2020/21				2020/21 total	2021/22				2021/22 total	2022/23				2022/23 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						
1a Homicide	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	1
Death or serious injury - unlawful driving																	0	0	0	1	1	1	0.0%	1	
1b Violence with Injury	399	459	392	334	1,584	286	400	337	277	1,300	412	424	342	392	1,570	431	508	391	347	1,677	107	14.8%	6,131		
1c Violence without Injury	419	532	440	354	1,745	361	451	428	381	1,621	444	555	466	466	1,931	496	498	427	428	1,849	-82	16.3%	7,146		
<i>Stalking and harassment</i>	245	268	303	324	1,140	354	405	309	352	1,420	428	465	512	479	1,884	494	503	456	503	1,956	72	17.2%	6,400		
2a Rape	37	45	40	33	155	39	52	32	36	159	56	34	39	51	180	58	61	41	44	204	24	1.8%	698		
2b Other Sexual Offences	70	78	91	76	315	54	77	66	72	269	86	90	76	112	364	118	135	85	128	466	102	4.1%	1,414		
3a Robbery of Business Property	2	1	6		9	1	1			2	2	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	5	3	0.0%	18		
3b Robbery of Personal Property	5	10	24	13	52	9	7	10	9	35	13	12	14	11	50	15	5	12	9	41	-9	0.4%	178		
4a1 Burglary Residential	40	59	46	61	206	54	45	48	45	192	47	46	29	42	164	34	45	33	46	158	-6	1.4%	720		
4a2 Burglary Business and Community	38	35	41	26	140	28	12	26	16	82	21	33	17	21	92	24	37	20	18	99	7	0.9%	413		
4b Vehicle Offences	49	64	60	57	230	54	56	39	39	188	47	53	42	47	189	47	64	39	64	214	25	1.9%	821		
4c Theft from the Person	15	17	14	9	55	6	8	11	5	30	6	21	14	4	45	8	8	5	9	30	-15	0.3%	160		
4d Bicycle Theft	17	24	6	4	51	15	11	8	5	39	19	15	8	2	44	8	9	6	2	25	-19	0.2%	159		
4e Shoplifting	141	156	197	133	627	95	81	51	36	263	69	79	90	85	323	88	101	119	175	483	160	4.3%	1,696		
4f All Other Theft Offences	194	213	201	156	764	127	180	120	94	521	160	218	181	153	712	180	189	158	154	681	-31	6.0%	2,678		
5a Criminal Damage	268	285	247	228	1,028	223	279	223	211	936	276	266	291	227	1,060	240	285	233	246	1,004	-56	8.9%	4,028		
5b Arson	9	19	10	8	46	19	11	10	5	45	14	3	6	5	28	8	18	11	15	52	24	0.5%	171		
6a Trafficking of Drugs	19	33	24	28	104	33	29	30	29	121	25	20	18	20	83	20	17	16	15	68	-15	0.6%	376		
6b Possession of Drugs	70	66	70	64	270	91	102	72	100	365	75	85	93	77	330	101	110	87	90	388	58	3.4%	1,353		
7 Possession of Weapons Offences	22	36	37	27	122	32	38	25	24	119	31	44	27	35	137	33	38	31	28	130	-7	1.1%	508		
8 Public Order Offences	260	326	245	246	1,077	298	376	283	265	1,222	446	511	329	362	1,648	457	481	332	355	1,625	-23	14.3%	5,572		
9 Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	54	45	41	46	186	53	60	47	50	210	41	31	48	59	179	52	55	36	44	187	8	1.6%	762		
Total	2,374	2,771	2,535	2,227	9,906	2,232	2,681	2,175	2,051	9,140	2,718	3,005	2,642	2,651	11,015	2,914	3,168	2,539	2,722	11,343	328	100.0%	30,389		

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 2022/23



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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.