

COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT 2019/20



Images © via iStockphoto.com

Title	Isle of Wight Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment 2019/2020
Date	December 2020 (based on April 2019 - March 2020 data)
Status	Final
Current Version	Final
Authors	Abigail Wilkinson Public Health Analyst Abigail.Wilkinson@iow.gov.uk
	Andrew Wheeler Community Safety Operations Manager Andrew.Wheeler@iow.gov.uk
Editor	Amanda Gregory Strategic Manager for Regulatory and Community Safety Services Amanda.Gregory@iow.gov.uk
Sponsor	Isle of Wight Community Safety Partnership
Acknowledgements/Data contributors	Isle of Wight Council Hampshire Constabulary (OPCC) Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner - InterACT Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service IWC Youth Offending Team Community Rehabilitation Company IOW Fire and Rescue Service IWC Environmental Health IOW Clinical Commissioning Group IOW NHS Trust

Contents

Executive Summary	5
Background.....	7
General information about the data	8
Comparisons with Most Similar Groups	8
Profile of the Island.....	8
Community Perceptions	10
YouGov	10
Survey 500	10
Children and Young People’s Health and Wellbeing Survey 2019.....	10
Impact of Covid-19.....	11
National and Local Police Priorities	11
Total Crime Trends 2019/20.....	12
Local Crime Trends	13
Location.....	16
Isle of Wight Community Safety Partnership Priorities.....	17
Violence Reduction Unit and Reducing Violent Crime	17
Offence Detail.....	18
Violence against the person.....	18
Violence without injury	19
Violence with injury	20
Offender / Victim.....	20
Location.....	21
Drugs Offences	21
Offender Analysis	22
Possession of Weapon Offences	22
Offender Analysis	23
Domestic Violence & Abuse and Serious Sexual Offences	23
Domestic Violence and Abuse	23
Age / Relationship	25
Substance Involved / Weapon Used.....	25
Outcome.....	25
Sexual Offences	25
Location.....	26
Offender / Aggrieved	26
Hate Crime.....	27
Prevent	28

Reduce Reoffending	28
Youth.....	28
Adults	30
Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC).....	30
Demographics	31
Accommodation and Status.....	31
Offence Type.....	31
Criminogenic needs and offender group reconviction scale (OGRS)	32
Anti-social Behaviour (ASB) and Community Cohesion	32
Temporal Analysis.....	34
Location.....	34
Additional information on incidents (NICL)	36
Deliberate Fires	36
Noise Nuisance	37
Doorstep Crime and Scams.....	37
Road Safety	37
Appendix A	39

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. Following the full assessment for 2018/2019 this year's assessment is a more condensed version of the 2019/2020 community safety data, providing insight into the CSP priority areas outlined on the following page.

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 six statutory authorities; the Isle of Wight Council, Hampshire Constabulary, Isle of Wight Fire and Rescue Service, Hampshire & IOW Community Rehabilitation Company, Hampshire Probation Service and the Isle of Wight Clinical Commissioning Group. 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 and Inclusion (community drug & alcohol support service).

Overview

The overall crime rate for the IOW has continued to reduce (improve) since 2017/18 and is now at 70.4 per 1,000 reducing from 72.4 per 1,000 in 2018/19 and is lower in comparison to the England average of 88.9 per 1,000, which has increased by around 1% since the previous year¹.

¹ Updated crime rate nationally for 2019 is 88.1% which excludes fraud, computer misuse and Greater Manchester data, therefore not comparable to last CSP Strategic Assessment see: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/crimeinenglandandwales/appendixtables>

Incidents of anti-social behaviour (ASB) have seen a reducing trend over the last three years with 559 fewer reported incidents in 2019/20 compared to 2018/19; reducing from 2,927 to 2,368.

The vast majority of residents on the Isle of Wight (88%) feel 'safe in their community', higher than the Hampshire average which stands at 73%.

Covid-19

This assessment reviews data from the 2019/20 financial year and therefore will not take into consideration the more recent impacts of Covid-19 on crime and ASB. As this assessment is published the full effects on crime and ASB, brought about by Covid-19, are not known, however this will continue to be monitored in preparation for future assessments. It is important to note that the CSP have been working throughout this period to address emerging issues. Anecdotally we know that certain areas of crime have been particularly impacted by lockdown restrictions, such as domestic abuse and this is highlighted later within the assessment.

Community Safety Partnership Priorities

Violent Crime

What the data tells us - Violence with injury and most serious violence has seen a reduction in 2019/20, however the Island still remains slightly higher than the England national average for this crime type. Youth on youth crime and most serious violence have both seen a decrease in reported crimes.

Priority - A Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) has been established and funding secured from the Home Office to deliver a programme taking a Public Health approach to serious violence, with the aim of addressing the drivers of serious violence in under 25s. In 2019/20 120 Young People benefited from positive interventions funded through the VRU programme.

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) and Community Cohesion

What the data tells us - As outlined above, reported incidents of anti-social behaviour have seen a reducing trend over the last three years.

Priority - The 'Joint Action Group', a multiagency partnership, continues to lead on reducing ASB and helps communities to understand how and when to report ASB and crime. The CSP will consider issues relating to community cohesion and address situational priorities such as the circumstances that we are presented with in light of Covid-19.

Reoffending

What the data tells us – Reoffending rates for the IOW are just slightly higher than the England national average for both youth and adult reoffending.

Priority – Reducing reoffending is a statutory responsibility for the CSP and the reducing reoffending subgroup will deliver the strategy and plan with the aim of reducing the reoffending rates across all ages.

Domestic Violence & Abuse and Serious Sexual Offences

What the data tells us – Locally we see a growing trend in domestic violence and abuse, with serious sexual offences slightly higher per 1,000 population than the England average.

Priority - The Domestic Abuse Forum will continue to deliver against its action plan to reduce domestic abuse, increase awareness of reporting and advocate accessing support for victims. In 2019/20 a Domestic Abuse conference was held for 140 professionals highlighting the importance of this issue and what collectively can be done to identify victims and address perpetrator behaviours.

Prevent

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 continue to ensure this remains a priority and actively looks to educate and raise awareness on this topic.

Road Safety

What the data tells us – The Island is an outlier for killed and seriously injured (KSI) on England's roads with rates higher than the national average.

Priority - The Road Safety Forum will continue to function as a multi-agency partnership addressing concerns that lead to our higher than average KSI rates. The forum has dealt with multiple areas of concern on Island roads, as well as concerns directly highlighted by the public and instigated road traffic enforcement operations.

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 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, so only tangible strategic issues are presented.

General information about the data

Reference to '2019/20', or 'this year' refers to the financial year - 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020, and 'last year' or 'the previous year' will refer to the previous financial year of 2018/19 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 included, or differences between local level and nationally published and verified data. Data analysed includes published data from the ONS (Office for National Statistics) primarily for financial year 2019/20; recorded crime from police including local data and published data. This is the second 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 (OPCC). The InterAct dashboard formulates most of its crime data around the HMIC (Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary) Crime tree and Nine Crime Group. See Appendix B 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, Environmental Health and Youth Offending Team (YOT).

Comparisons with Most Similar Groups

Comparisons will be made at community safety partnership level (Bassetlaw, Boston, Conwy, Denbighshire, Dover, Flintshire, Kettering, Newark and Sherwood, Newcastle under Lyme, North Lincolnshire, Folkstone and Hythe, Tendring and Wrexham) but where data is not available at that level comparisons will be made to the relevant comparator group.

Profile of the Island

The Isle of Wight has a usually resident population of just over 141,771 people (ONS mid-2019 population estimates). The number of people aged over 65 is increasing across the whole of England, but locally the most significant change is the reducing numbers of younger people which means the Isle of Wight has a greater proportion of older residents (aged 65 plus). The Island's population increases particularly during the summer months due to visitors with over 2 million visiting between

January and December 2019. This increase in population can lead to an increased pressure on the hospital and emergency services.

Source: <https://visitwightpro.com/research-development/>

According to the 2011 Census, the majority of 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 2020 shows that 7.7% of local school children are from minority ethnic groups, which suggests that there has been an increase in residents from minority ethnic groups since the 2011 Census.

Island communities have their own set of positives and challenges due to being surrounded by water. Research² 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: IWC, University of Portsmouth Phase 1 Impact of Physical Separation from the UK Mainland on Isle of Wight Public Service Delivery

According to the 2019 Indices of Multiple Deprivation there are three Isle of Wight Lower Super Output Areas³ (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. 20% of the Island's children are now in relative poverty⁴. This equates to 4,497 under 16 year olds and has increased from 2014/15 figures (when recording in this way began) when 15% were in relative poverty.

Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/children-in-low-income-families-local-area-statistics-201415-to-201819/children-in-low-income-families-local-area-statistics-201415-to-201819>

² 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

³ A Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) is a geographical area which contains approximately 1,500 residents.

⁴ 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

Community Perceptions

YouGov

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

The vast majority on the Isle of Wight (88%) felt safe in their community, higher than the Hampshire average which stands at 73%. This has increased following a dip at the end of 2019/ beginning of 2020 which saw a reduction in people feeling safe:

Source: OPCC InterAct – YouGov Confidence in Policing

Survey 500

500 residents, demographically weighted are surveyed across the Hampshire policing area – a different 500 residents are surveyed every six months. A total of 3,500 residents across the Hampshire area have been surveyed over the last three years, 6.4% of which live on the Isle of Wight.

On the Isle of Wight 91.0% felt safe (May 2020) this is an increase from a low of 63.1% in December 2018.

Locally, the highest percentage of respondents felt that the PCC should invest council tax in tackling anti-social behaviour followed by crime prevention, then youth diversion activities, theft and violent crime.

This is a similar pattern seen across the Hampshire policing area where the highest percentage of residents felt the money should be spent on crime prevention and anti-social behaviour.

Participants were asked about the top three ASB related issues that concern them the most and drug taking, drunken behaviour and vandalism / damage to property were the top three impacting on people's feeling of safety (May 2019).

Source: OPCC InterAct – Survey 500

Children and Young People's Health and Wellbeing Survey 2019

Locally, children and young people in Years 6, 8 and 10 are surveyed biennially to help gain insight on health and wellbeing and to inform commissioners and service providers on the positives and challenges that face young people and how these are changing over time. Young people are asked how safe they feel in their community which helps provide insight to the Community Safety Partnership. For those young people in Year 6 (primary) there was a reduction on those that felt safe in their community with under half (47%) feeling safe. Furthermore, young people also indicated that they are less able to say no when a friend wants them to do something they don't want to do (50% from 58% in 2017). A higher percentage of secondary aged respondents (72%) felt safe in their community compared to the primary

respondents and it is interesting to reflect that perhaps young people are taking on additional concerns about safety and should be carefully considered in any information we give out to communities.

Impact of Covid-19

The period up to March 2020 was just before the full weight of the global pandemic of Covid-19 was felt. However, it is beyond question that the impact of Covid-19 will be far-reaching and long term. Not only has health been impacted but issues affecting community safety, including crime. The landscape post-pandemic will look very different and this cannot be underestimated when embarking on the next Strategic Assessment. It is likely that many trends will be altered and new challenges will present themselves.

It has been reported in the media that areas such as unemployment, mental health and domestic abuse have been greatly impacted by the pandemic and subsequent lockdowns and this will in turn impact crime. National findings indicate that domestic abuse is on the rise with an increase in calls to helplines both for children and adults⁵. Locally, early indicators also show an increase in domestic abuse flagged incidents.

Through the first lockdown period it was anecdotally identified by the Youth Offending Team that 'Adolescent to Parent Abuse' was a growing concern. Therefore, the team increased the capacity of their Parenting Officer, then sourced funding from the Police and Crime Commissioner to bolster resources and instigate support for families experiencing issues throughout this period and beyond.

Locally, similar to national trends, we see early indicators of a reduction in acquisitive crime, with fewer reported theft offences. Covid-19 has also impacted Anti-social behaviour with an increase in reporting to police and local authorities, as the initial lockdown saw incidents of non-compliance with Covid regulations classed as ASB, coupled with an increase of reports through the new Police online function.

Source: OPCC – ASB InterAct dashboard October 2020

National and Local Police Priorities

The National Crime Agency Annual Plan for 2020/21 sets out three main 'threats' with regards to serious and organised crime:

- Vulnerabilities: child sexual abuse and exploitation, modern slavery and human trafficking and Organised Immigration crime;

⁵ LSE study found an increase of 11.4% for calls to the MET concerning domestic abuse see: Domestic Abuse in the times of quarantine (LSE) see: <https://cep.lse.ac.uk/pubs/download/cp578.pdf>. Whilst the NSCPCC found a 49% increase in calls concerning children in households where domestic abuse present see: <https://www.nspcc.org.uk/about-us/news-opinion/2020/domestic-abuse-calls-rise2/>

- Commodities: firearms, drugs and county lines; and,
- Prosperity: cyber-crime, money laundering, fraud and other economic crime and international bribery, corruption and sanctions evasion

Source: <https://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/who-we-are/publications/439-national-crime-agency-annual-plan-2020-2021-1/file>

Hampshire's 'A Plan for our Safer Futures 2020 to 2022' sets out the policing priorities for the Hampshire Constabulary as anti-social behaviour, vulnerable at risk, abuse in the home, drug-related harm, acquisitive crime, fraud, online exploitation, public order, public sentiment and enforcement during Covid-19.

Source: <https://www.hampshire-pcc.gov.uk/commissioner/my-police-crime-plan/plan-for-our-safer-futures>

Total Crime Trends 2019/20

Nationally, the level of crime has been broadly stable in recent years, however, the latest figures from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW)⁶ estimate a significant 9% reduction in the year ending March 2020⁷. Underlying this were significant falls in theft (12%) and criminal damage (13%).

Total police recorded crime increased by 3% for the year ending March 2020 in England and Wales⁸. The difference in trend to the CSEW is because rises in total police recorded crime were largely driven by increases in high-volume offence categories including fraud and computer misuse (12%), violence against the person (7%), particularly violence without injury (9%), and stalking and harassment (12%). However, trends in these offence types are better measured by the CSEW and, apart from fraud and computer misuse, these offence categories are where improvements in police recording practices are most apparent.

Source:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2020>

⁶ ONS publish data for year ending March 2020 which presents findings on national levels of crime from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) 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

⁷ This refers to all crime including fraud and computer misuse see:

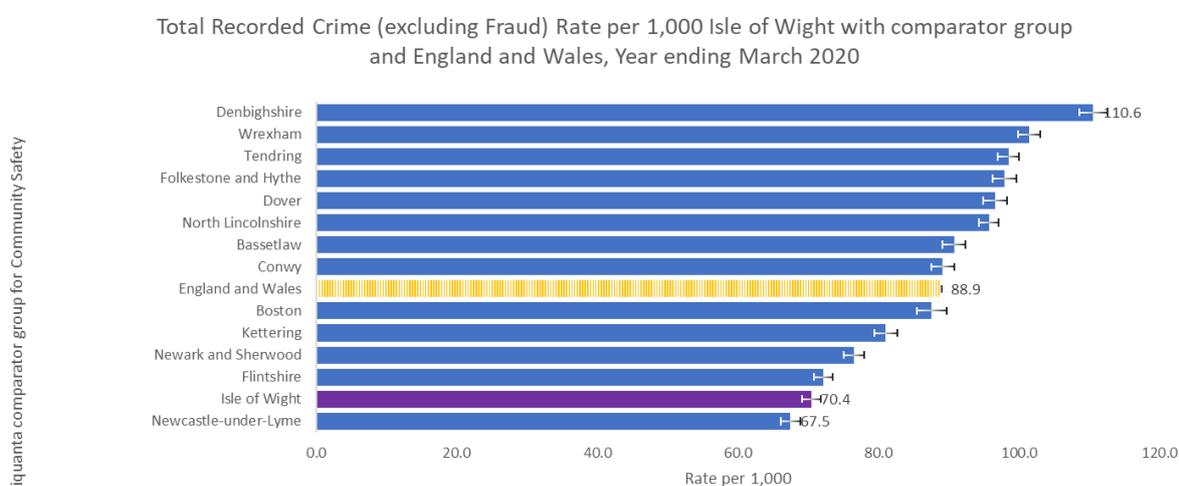
www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/crimeinenglandandwalesappendixtables

⁸ This refers to all crime including fraud and computer misuse and excludes Greater Manchester Police (GMP). See:

www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/crimeinenglandandwalesappendixtables

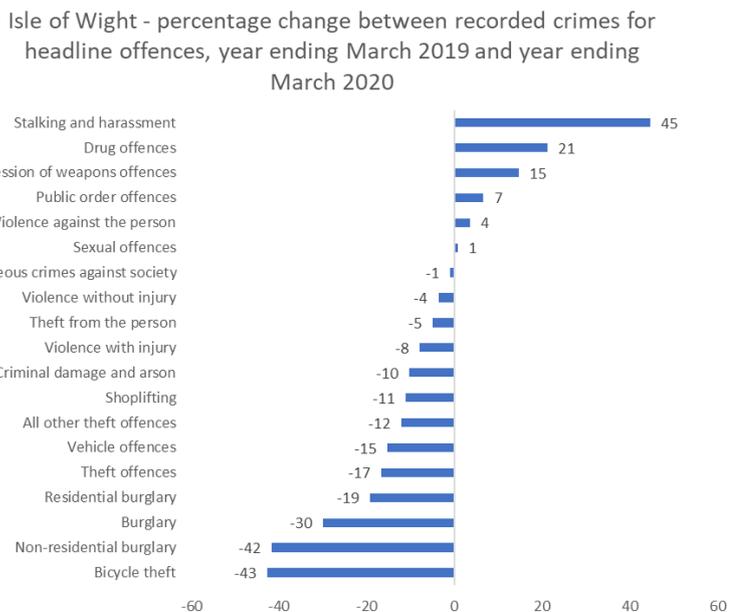
Local Crime Trends

In published data on recorded crime in England and Wales (year ending March 2020) the crime rate for the Isle of Wight is 70.4 per 1,000 reducing from 72.4 per 1,000 in 2019 and compared to an England average of 88.9 per 1,000. The Island's rate is statistically significantly lower than all but two of the Community Safety comparator group and the second lowest rate. This improving rate is in part due to the concerted effort of all partners who continually review priority areas of concern and work to mitigate issue where needed, as well as the positive impact our communities have in supporting one another, reporting issue when appropriate and working with authorities to address concerns:



Source: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/file?uri=%2fpeoplepopulationandcommunity%2fcrimeandjustice%2fdatasets%2frecordedcrimedatabycommunitysafetypartnershi%2fcurrent/csptablesyemarch20.xlsx>

The published data also provides insight into crime types that have seen the greatest percentage change. On the Island, stalking and harassment⁹, drug offences and possession of weapons offences have seen the greatest percentage increase and burglary and theft offences have seen the greatest percentage decrease. This can be due in part to policing focus or changes in recording (as seen with stalking and harassment):



Source:
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/previousReleases>

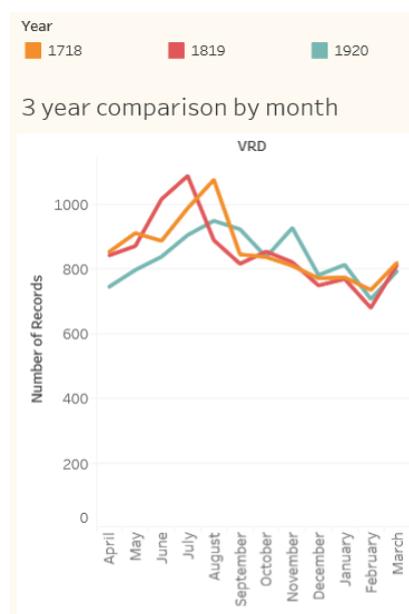
Local Police data from the Police and Crime Commissioner InterAct dashboard for the period April 2019 to March 2020 shows the total number of recorded crimes for the Isle of Wight was 9,991; a reduction of 192 crimes from the previous year. Over the last three years quarter 2 has seen the highest number of recorded crimes with quarter 4 seeing the lowest levels. Quarter 1 saw the greatest percentage decrease in comparison to last year with quarter 3 seeing the highest increase.

Source: Crime Records dashboard – Interact OPCC

⁹ An increase in stalking and harassment can in part be attributed to a change in Home Office counting rules 2018/19 in relation to harassment, malicious communications and stalking which are now recorded as discreet offences. Also, an increase in counter allegations may follow an increase in arrest rate and demonstrates a confidence in reporting. The counting rule change to include recording crimes relating to coercive and controlling behaviour highlights this as an increasingly concerning component of this crime type

The graph below illustrates the crime trend for the Island over the last three years showing a peak over the summer periods: an August peak for 2017/18 and 2019/20 and a July peak in 2018/19. November also sees higher than average levels for 2019/20 and this is in part attributable to an increased number of reported crimes for shoplifting and violence without injury that month (although over the year, reported shoplifting crimes are fewer than in previous years). The effects of Covid-19 and the national shut down from the end of March cannot yet be seen in this period:

Trends in police recorded crime for Isle of Wight 2017/18, 2018/19 and 2019/20



Source: Crime Records dashboard – Interact OPCC

Police recorded crime for the Isle of Wight indicates that 12 crime types have reduced or remained the same and nine have increased (see Appendix A for full crime trends table).

Areas that have seen the greatest numerical reduction locally include violence with injury (n128), criminal damage (n118) and other theft offences (n108). However, violence with injury and criminal damage still remain two of the largest areas in terms of percentage of all crimes (16.0% and 10.4% respectively).

Crime types which have seen the greatest numerical increase locally include violence without injury (n296)¹⁰, public order offences (n75) and drug trafficking (n42). Violence without injury remains the largest percentage of all recorded crimes locally (29.0%) with public order offences (11.0%) alongside violence with injury and criminal damage as mentioned above. Drug trafficking offences form only 1.1% of recorded crime locally.

¹⁰ Please see reference above to stalking and harassment recording changes which could in part explain this increase

In terms of cross-cutting themes youth on youth crime and most serious violence have seen a decrease in reported crimes compared to last year (n28 and n17 respectively) whilst domestic abuse flagged crimes and hate crime flagged incidents have seen an increase (n193 and n4 respectively):

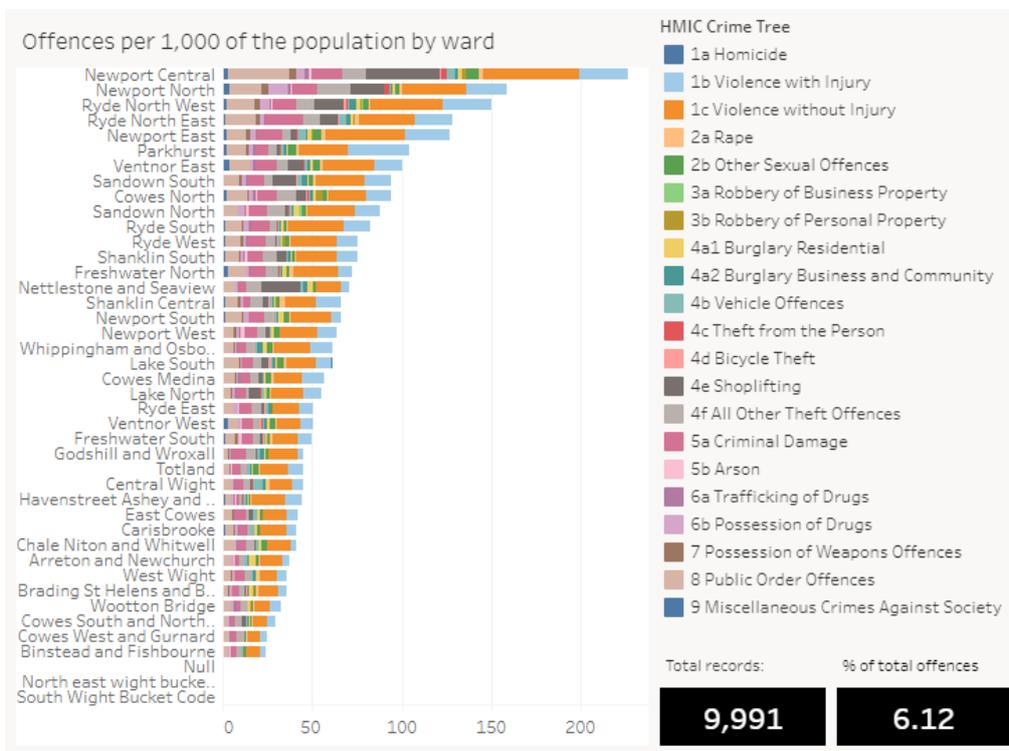
Cross themes	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	trend	difference 2018/19 to 2019/20
Most Serious Violence (MSV)	100	112	95		-17
Youth on Youth Crime	319	228	200		-28
Domestic Abuse Flag	1433	1593	1786		193
Hate Crime Flag	151	143	147		4

Source: Crime Records dashboard – Interact OPCC

Location

Newport Central, Newport North, Newport East, Ryde North West and Ryde North East make up the five wards with the highest reported incidents of crime. We see these locations with regards to highest levels of violent crime and Anti-social behaviour. These form some of the most populated areas with a higher concentration of shops, eateries, pubs and nightclubs.

In the top ten areas of highest reported crimes we also see parts of Cowes, Sandown and Ventnor which are again more populated, with pubs and clubs but also economy-wise have areas of deprivation, seasonal work and derelict premises. Parkhurst is also prominent in the top ten and this reflects in part the location of the prison and hospital:



Source: Crime Records dashboard – Interact OPCC

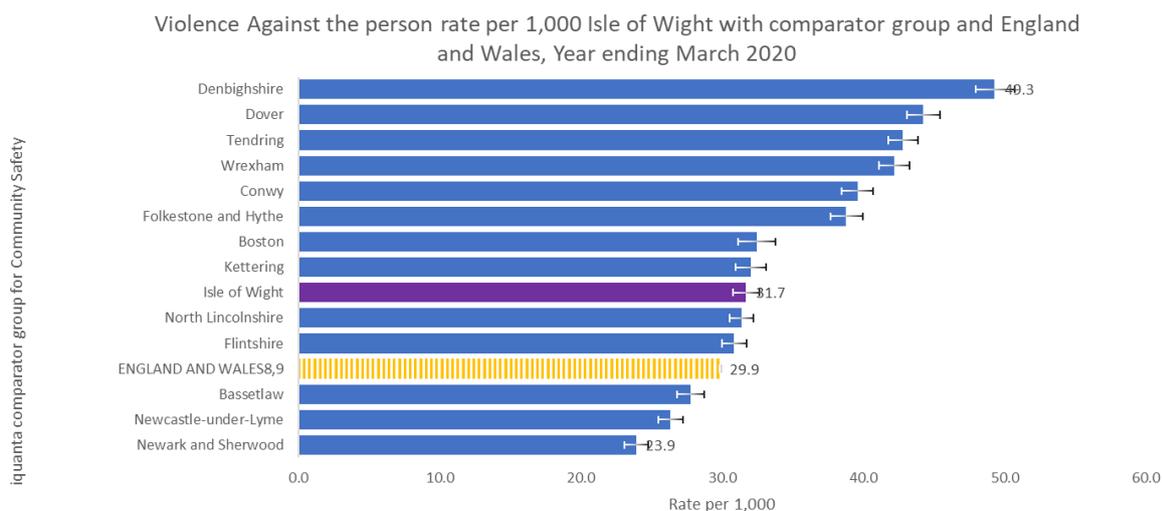
Isle of Wight Community Safety Partnership Priorities

Violence Reduction Unit and Reducing Violent Crime

An increase in 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'¹¹. The strategy particularly 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.

Violence Reduction Units (VRUs) have been established to focus on tackling the root causes of violence through a programme of early intervention with young people and local communities. On the Island funding has allowed for targeted support with over 120 young people supported through this programme.

Data for the Isle of Wight shows that locally the violence against the person¹² rate is 31.7 per 1,000 compared to an England average of 29.9 per 1,000. The Island's rate is statistically higher than three of the comparator group and England and Wales and statistically lower than six:



Source: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/file?uri=%2fpeoplepopulationandcommunity%2fcrimeandjustice%2fdatasets%2frecordedcrimedatabycommunitysafetypartnershiparea%2fcurrent/cspablesyemarch20.xlsx>

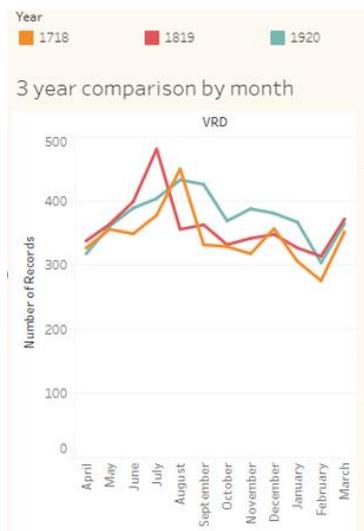
¹¹ HM Government (2018) Serious Violence Strategy

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/698009/serious-violence-strategy.pdf

¹² Violence against the person includes: Homicide, death or serious injury – unlawful driving, violence with injury, violence without injury and stalking and harassment.

Overall figures for violence against the person have seen an increase of n169 reported crimes as compared to the same period in 2018/19. The graph below depicts trends in violence against the person over the last three years. It shows that the pattern over the last year was slightly different to that of the previous two years, with higher than average levels between September and January where there was an increase in reported violence without injury incidents:

Trends in Violence Against the Person Isle of Wight – 2017/18, 2018/19 and 2019/20



Source: Crime Records dashboard – Interact OPCC

As seen locally for the period April 2019 to March 2020 violence with injury and most serious violence has seen a slight reduction in terms of reported crimes (see Appendix A for full breakdown), however, violence without injury reported crimes continues to increase. Violence with and without injury still remain the largest in terms of percentage of crimes (16.0% and 29.0% respectively).

Offence Detail

Violence against the person

Looking in further detail at associated factors for violence against the person, as a whole we can see that nearly a third have a domestic abuse flag (32.7%) which is an increase on previous years. A slight percentage increase was seen in race related violence against the person with other hate crimes remaining a similar percentage of crimes against the person seen in previous years.

A slight decrease was seen in the use of a bladed weapon (1.1% down from 1.4% in 2018/19) and the use of other weapons stayed constant (5.9%). Crime against the person affected by alcohol or drugs and alcohol together both saw a slight reduction

on last year's percentages, whilst such crimes affected by drugs has seen a very slight increase (1.0% up from 0.7%):

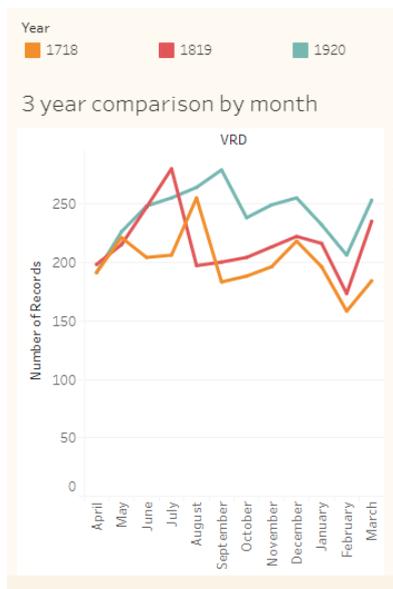
Isle of Wight associated factors to violence	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
total violence against the person	4,119	4,324	4,493
% of the violence against the person total			
Most serious violence	2.4	2.6	2.1
Domestic violence flag	28.0	30.2	32.7
Hate crime: Disability	0.2	0.3	0.3
Hate Crime: Gender Identity/ Sexual Orientation	0.2	0.5	0.4
Hate Crime: mental health	0.4	0.3	0.2
Hate Crime: Race	0.7	0.6	0.8
Weapon Used: Bladed Implement	1.7	1.4	1.1
Other weapons (including explosives, firearms, glass, non-bladed implement and rope)	5.9	5.9	5.9
Affected by Alcohol	19.5	17.6	14.6
Affected by Drink and Drugs	1.9	2.1	2.0
Affected by Drugs	0.6	0.7	1.0

Source: Crime Records dashboard – Interact OPCC

Violence without injury

For 2019/20 Violence without injury reported incidents have increased by 296 to 2,896 incidents. An increase was seen from May onwards:

Trends in Violence Without Injury – Isle of Wight –2017/18, 2018/19 and 2019/20



Source: OPCC InterAct dashboard – Crime Records March 2020

Violence without injury is a very broad category of crime that includes such things as stalking, common assault (no injury), breach of restraining order and threats to kill, to name but a few. It is clear that this category is very far-reaching and complex in its nature and understandable that it would form a large percentage of crimes locally especially when we look at it in the light of increasing domestic abuse incidents.

Violence with injury

As we have seen, locally there has been a decrease in reported violence with injury and most serious violence, as well as youth on youth crime. These have been priority areas of focus for Police and CSP colleagues over the last two years in conjunction with a national effort to reduce serious violence. The IOW secured external funding from the Home Office to set up a Violence Reduction Unit, as detailed earlier and Local Police have delivered a number of interventions and operation as part of national campaigns to reduce the risk of knife crime.

Offender / victim

In terms of offender / victim relationship nearly a quarter (23.2%) are between partners (including ex and historical), an increase on last year's figures (22.9%). Violent crime between other family relationships has also seen a slight increase (18.1% from 17.9%) reflecting the increase seen in domestic violence flagged incidents. A further quarter of violent crimes are between acquaintances or neighbours and 14.0% are between strangers which is a slight decrease on previous figures:

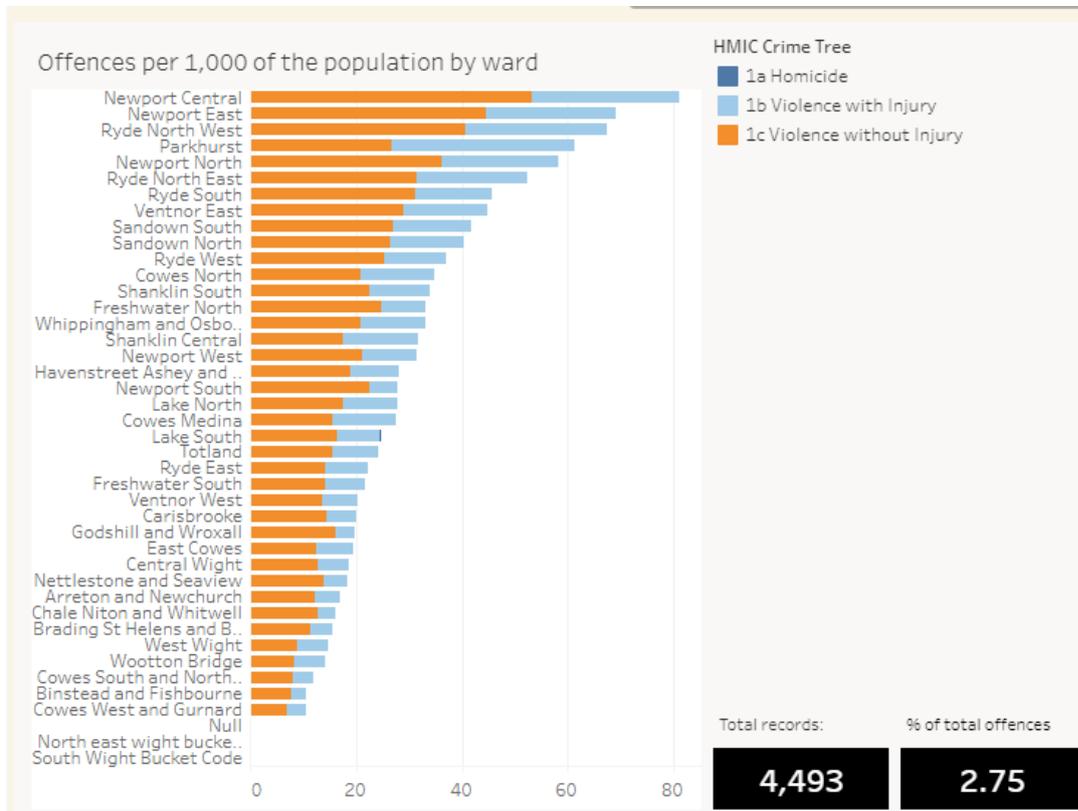
Violence Against the person			
offender / victim relationship	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Partner (including historical, ex-partner and non-heterosexual)	21.1	22.9	23.2
Family (including step/half/adopted)	18.8	17.9	18.1
Acquaintance / neighbour (including historical)	26.4	25.6	25.2
Stranger	18.0	16.8	14.0

Source: Crime Records dashboard – Interact OPCC

With reference to ages of victim the highest percentage were 30 to 39 year old (21.0%) closely followed by the 20 to 29 year olds (20.8%).

Location

Newport and Ryde remain the areas with the highest rates of violence against the person per 1,000 with Newport Central, East, North and Parkhurst featuring in the top 5 alongside Ryde North West:

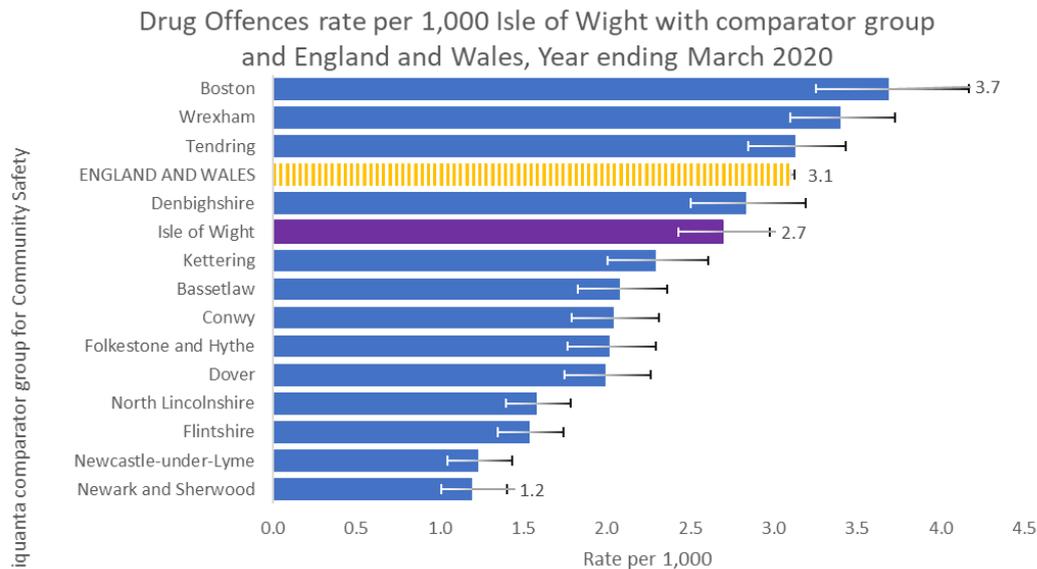


Source: Crime Records dashboard – Interact OPCC

Drugs possession, trafficking and possession of weapons offences have all seen an increase in commission rates. This is attributed to the improved intelligence and information gathered through partnerships enabling the police to target key people involved in these types of crime. This proactive approach to policing has not only led to increased numbers of crimes being recorded but increased numbers of offenders being referred to the criminal justice system. The police will continue to target those offenders that pose the communities the greatest risk and safeguard those who are considered vulnerable; this is likely to see increases in these offences in the future.

Drugs Offences

The rate for drug offences on the Isle of Wight is 2.7 per 1,000 compared to 3.1 per 1,000 nationally. The Island's rate is statistically significantly lower than England and Wales and two of the comparator areas but statistically significantly higher than seven other comparator areas:



Source: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/file?uri=%2fpeoplepopulationandcommunity%2fcrimeandjustice%2fdatasets%2frecordedcrimedatabycommunitysafetypartnershiparea%2fcurrent/csptablesyemarch20.xlsx>

Compared to 2018/19 reported drug offences have seen an increase of 69 crimes to 383 in total. Peak months for 2019/20 are seen in August and October. This reflects in part a local focus of police activity in this area.

Offender Analysis

Offender data indicates that the majority (89.9%) of those involved in drug offences were male.

Source: OPCC InterAct – Offender dashboard

Age group analysis indicates that over a quarter (27.3%) were aged under 20 but over a third (37.6%) were aged between 20 to 29 years.

Source: OPCC InterAct – Crime Records

Possession of Weapon Offences

The Island’s rate for possession of weapon offences is 0.9 per 1,000 compared to an England and Wales rate of 0.8 per 1,000. The Island is statistically significantly higher than three of the comparator areas and statistically significantly lower than one.

Compared to 2018/19 possession of weapon offences has seen an increase of 19 reported offences to a total of 128. Peak reporting was seen in November which may in part have contributed to the slight peak seen in overall crime in this month. This is due in part to an increase in police activity in this area.

Offender Analysis

Offender data indicates that the all of those involved in possession of weapon offences were male.

Source: OPCC InterAct – Offender dashboard

Age group analysis indicates that over a quarter (28.6%) were aged 20 to 29 years old with a further 23.2% under 20 years old. This is a similar demographic seen with drug offences.

Source: OPCC InterAct – Crime Records

Recent police activity has been focussed on tackling high harm offences which includes the possession of weapons. This has led to a number of initiatives being conducted with partners to increase the awareness and dangers of knife crime. This has included multiagency conferences and talks in schools from a former gang member Omar Sharif and Dean Cody. Police and partners take part in a national initiative called Operation Sceptre and this proactive week of action led to a number of positive results which would have contributed to the increase in reported offences. This included volunteers conducting knife sweeps with metal detectors and working with the postal service to identify people who were importing weapons.

Domestic Violence & Abuse and Serious Sexual Offences

Domestic Violence and Abuse

On the Island, in line with the rest of the UK, the Domestic Abuse Forum encompasses the wider Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) agenda including sexual assault / rape, trafficking, sexual exploitation, so called ‘honour-based violence’ (HBV), female genital mutilation (FGM) and forced marriage (FM). There is also a serious sexual offences reduction group (SSORG).

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; so 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 don’t come forward and on average a victim will sustain in the region of 50 incidents of abuse before reporting to the police¹³.

¹³ 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:

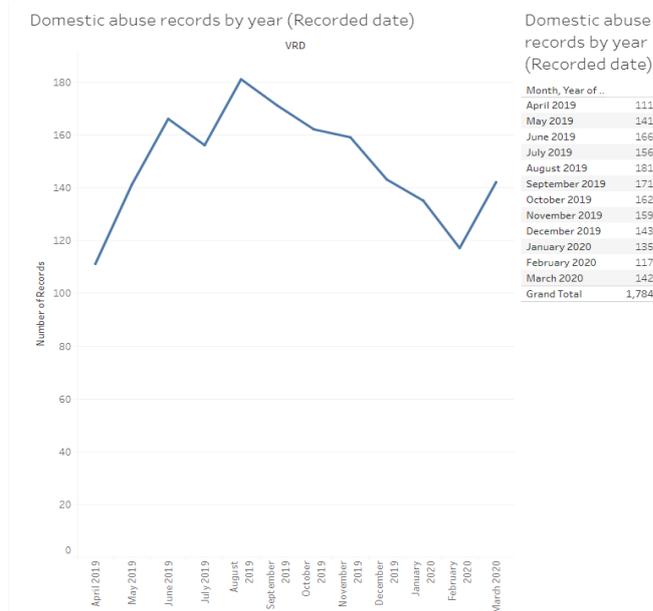
In recognition of the growing awareness around domestic abuse and the harm it causes, the government published a landmark domestic abuse bill in January 2019 which encompasses supporting victims and their families and pursuing offenders. It comes as it is revealed domestic abuse issues cost the country £66 billion a year. (see: <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-publishes-landmark-domestic-abuse-bill>)

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

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, emotional¹⁴.

Locally, domestic violence and abuse sees a growing trend with 1,786 flagged incidents for 2019/20, an increase of over 193 reported incidents compared to last year.

As seen with other crimes, the summer months - quarter 2 (July – September) sees the peak in reported incidents (28.5%) with August reported the highest monthly figure (181):



Source: OPCC InterAct – Domestic Abuse Dashboard

<http://safelives.org.uk/policy-evidence/about-domestic-abuse/how-long-do-people-live-domestic-abuse-and-when-do-they-get>)

¹⁴ Domestic Abuse definition: <https://www.victimsupport.org.uk/crime-info/types-crime/domestic-abuse>

Age / Relationship

The peak age for aggrieved is 25 to 29 year olds (13.8%) followed by 30 to 34 year olds (12.9%), 20 to 24 year olds (12.7% and 35 to 39 year olds (12.2%). The peak age for suspects was slightly older with 14.1% 30 to 34 year olds followed by 13.1% 25 to 29 year olds and 11.5% and 11.4% respectively for 35 to 39 year olds and 20 to 24 year olds (10% of suspects' ages were not recorded).

Due to the domestic nature of these incidents over 40% (40.9%) are between partners / spouses (including historical and ex) with a further 26.1% between family members (including step, half and adopted). Only 1.2% were between acquaintances / strangers with a further 3.6% where the relationship was not stated.

Nearly 40% of domestic flagged incidents with suspects 30 to 34 years old and 35 to 39 years olds involve a repeat flag (37.1% and 38.5% respectively). In a similar pattern to suspects, for the peak ages for the 'aggrieved' nearly 40% are repeat victims (30 to 34 year olds 39.0%, and 25 to 29 year olds 38.2%).

Source: OPCC InterAct – ASB Dashboard

Substance Involved / Weapon Used

Although the majority of incidents (56.3%) substance involved was either not known or not stated, of those incidents where it was known (779) well over half (57.5%) involved alcohol, drugs or both, with the vast majority of those (47.6% of those known) involving alcohol.

When looking at weapon used – the vast majority (91.5%) where this was stated did not involve a weapon. 8.5% of incidents where this was recorded did involve a weapon – the majority (85) classed as a non-bladed implement

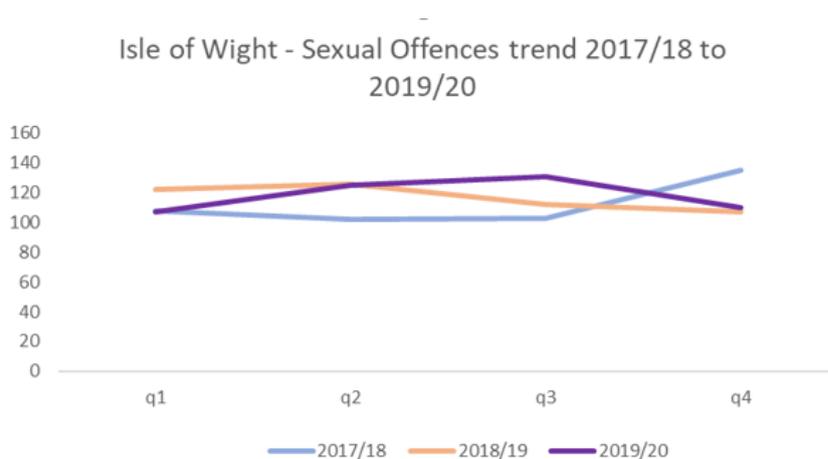
Outcome

13.8% of the incidents resulted in a charge/summons, caution or community resolution. However, nearly 40% (39.3%) the victim declined or did not support proceedings and in a further third the victim did support proceedings, but evidential difficulties prevented an outcome illustrating the complexity of many domestic abuse incidents.

Sexual Offences

Locally the Isle of Wight's rate for sexual offences is 3.3 per 1,000. This is statistically significantly lower than one comparator area and statistically significantly higher than three, including England and Wales (2.7 per 1,000).

There has been a gradual increase in sexual offences over the last three years (2017/18 to 2019/20) of 23 crimes resulting in 471 reported offences for this year. The peak is seen slightly later than with other crimes – in quarter three (October – December):



Source: OPCC InterAct – Crime Records

Nearly a third of sexual offences (32.8%) are rape with two – thirds (67.12%) classed as ‘other sexual offences’.

Over the three years rape has seen a greater increase (n26) with sexual offences remaining much the same (n-1). However, compared to last year, rape has actually seen a decrease in reported incidents (n7) whereas other sexual offences have seen a slight increase (n13).

16.1% of sexual offences have a domestic abuse flag, an increase from 14.6% in the previous year.

Location

Newport wards of Central and East feature again at the top of wards with the highest rate. Followed by Parkhurst which is in part due to the location of the prison. Ventnor East and Shanklin Central are also in the top five areas with the highest rates which is slightly different to other crimes types.

Source: OPCC InterAct – ASB Dashboard

Offender / Aggrieved

Recent national campaigns related to empowering victims of sexual abuse to come forward has led to an increase in reporting of incidents that have happened in the past. These incidents are classed as ‘non-recent’ which means they occurred over a year prior to the reporting of the offence. Locally we see 22% of cases (n105) as being non-recent and 78%) recent (n366). Of the non-recent cases 59% happened when the victim was under 16, which indicates that often it takes time, the confidence and other factors to report such an event.

Source: Hampshire Constabulary Police Analyst October 2020.

In 58% of sexual offences the age of the victim was over 16, of which (n230) cases were recent and (n43) non-recent. In 42% of occurrences the age of the victim was under 16, of which (n136) were recent and (n62) non-recent.

When considering serious sexual offences (SSO) only, there were (n369) offences in total with 63.7% of victims being over 16 and 36.3% of victims under 16. Of those over 16 (n193) were recent and (n42) non-recent occurrences. Of those under 16 (n81) were recent and (n53) non-recent occurrences.

When looking at rape offences only, the IOW percentage data is in line with the wider Hampshire force area. Locally there were (n154) occurrences in total; 77% (n118) of victims were over 16 years of age and 23% (n36) were under 16.

Of those victims of 'recent' offences, those aged over 16 account for 56.5% (n87) and under 16 account for 8.4% (n13). This is lower in comparison to the Hampshire force area figure for victims under 16.

Of those victims of non-recent offences, those aged over 16 account for 20% (n31) and under 16 account for 15% (n23).

Source: Hampshire Constabulary Police Analyst October 2020

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'.

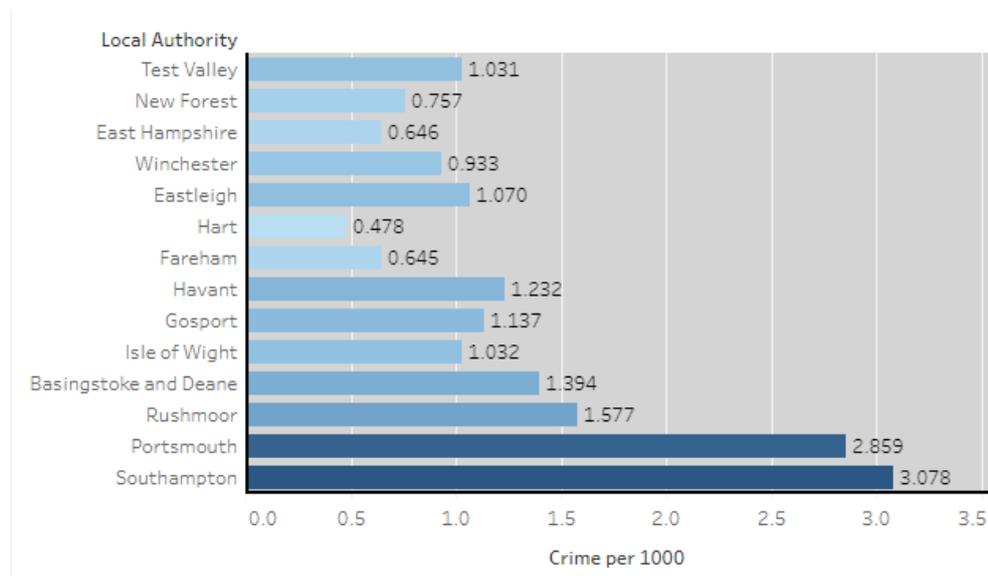
A hate crime is defined as 'any criminal offence which is perceived by the victim or any other person to be motivated by hostility or prejudice based on a personal characteristic specifically actual or perceived race, religion/faith, sexual orientation, disability and transgender identity'.

Up to the end of March 2020, the Isle of Wight had 174 reported hate incidents, 146 hate crimes and 135 outcomes (these outcomes are not necessarily related to the crimes or incidents in the same time period). This sees a slight increase in incidents and crimes from last year (166 and 139) and a similar number of outcomes (134).

Nearly half of hate incidents and crimes were race related (45.6% and 47.4% respectively). 20.3% of incidents were disability related and 18.2% of crimes:

The Island has a rate per 1,000 of 1.03. This is the seventh lowest for the Hampshire policing area. this is similar to last year's rate (1.0 per 1,000):

Hate Crimes – Rate per 1,000 population Year ending March 2020



Source: OPCC Interact – Hate crime dashboard

Prevent

Local Authorities have a duty to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism as part of the Government's '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.

The IOW Council coordinates a 'channel panel' which agencies refer into if they have a concern about a child, young person or adult at risk of radicalisation. The Home Office have issued new Duty Guidance in 2020 to support local authorities and channel partners with their delivery of Channel. Some of the key updates include putting greater emphasis on the statutory duty of Local Authorities and Partners to own and deliver channel. They have introduced core competencies covering skills, training and experience to fulfil the role of panel chair and participant. There is an expectation to convene panel meetings monthly where a live case is held.

Reduce Reoffending

Youth

Most recent published data for first time offenders (2018) puts the Island rate at 181 per 100,000, statistically significantly lower than the England average (211 per 100,000) and three of the CIPFA neighbours and statistically significantly higher than one area:

First time offenders 2018					Crude rate - per 100,000	
Area	Recent Trend	Neighbour Rank	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	↓	-	102,688	211	209	212
Neighbours average	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sefton	↓	4	722	295	274	318
Wirral	↓	10	734	258	240	277
Cheshire West and Chester	↔	12	760	253	236	272
Poole	↔	8	278	207	184	233
Torbay	↓	3	249	206	181	233
Herefordshire	↓	6	349	204	183	227
Cheshire East	↓	11	687	204	189	220
Southend-on-Sea	↓	15	303	191	170	213
Redcar and Cleveland	↓	14	228	189	166	216
Isle of Wight	↓	-	231	181	159	206
Northumberland	↓	2	516	180	165	196
Cornwall	↓	9	889	177	166	189
North Somerset	↓	5	324	172	154	192
Stockport	↓	13	416	163	148	180
Shropshire	↓	7	446	156	142	171
East Riding of Yorkshire	↓	1	426	140	127	154

Source: PHE Fingertips

Covid-19 has had an impact on the production of youth offending figures with publishing of both first time entrants and reoffending figures currently suspended. However, local data analysis by the Youth Offending Team on their current cohort indicates that:

For First Time Entrants (FTE)¹⁵ there is an increasing trend with 61 FTE more than double that of the previous 12 months. This increase has particularly been seen in Youth Conditional Cautions (YCC). The triage process works to ensure a young person is given the lowest possible outcome whilst ensuring their behaviour is appropriately challenged. The objective is to reduce offending behaviour and keep both them and others safe. However, it is acknowledged that there will come a point where being given a more substantive disposal and becoming an FTE will be appropriate.

Main outcome data indicates that there has been an increase both in court and out of court disposals with greatest increase seen in Youth Custodial Cautions (YCC) (increase of 20 to 34).

The greatest increase in terms of demography can be seen in those aged 16 years old and the younger age group of 12 and 13 year olds.

Local data for reoffending (Quarter 4, 2018/19) from the Live Tracker indicates that the local reoffending rate is 35.7%, in line with the same Quarter from the previous year (34.5%), however, the average number of reoffences per offender is at 2.9, a marked decrease from the same Quarter in the previous year where the figure was 6.9. To get an idea of how this compares to national data, most recent published figures from 2018 indicate that the local reoffending rate was 3.9 now in line with the

¹⁵ First Time Entrant (FTE) describes young people entering the Youth Justice System for the first time i.e. when they received their first substantive court outcome for a proven offence. FTE Data is captured by the Youth Justice Board using Police National Computer (PNC) generated data.

England and Wales average of 3.95 where previously it had been an outlier with 6.04¹⁶.

In terms of demography the highest number of reoffenders were ten to 13 year olds and 17 year olds and the highest rate of reoffences was seen in 14 year olds.

The Youth Offending team on the Isle of Wight have had positive success stories most notably with two young people engaged in reparation activities in which they took great pride in their work and achieved positive results.

Source: IOW YOT Q4 Report 2020

Adults

Most recent reoffending data (2017/18) indicates that nearly a third (31.2%) reoffend on the Isle of Wight compared to an England average of 29.1%. This is higher than all but three of our CIPFA comparator group:

Area	Recent Trend	Neighbour Rank	Count	Value	Proportion - %	
					95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	-	-	116,691	29.1	-	-
Neighbours average	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redcar and Cleveland	-	14	400	34.1	-	-
Cheshire West and Chester	-	12	988	31.9	-	-
Wirral	-	10	854	31.7	-	-
Isle of Wight	-	-	286	31.2	-	-
Northumberland	-	2	600	30.3	-	-
Sefton	-	4	753	30.3	-	-
Southend-on-Sea	-	15	376	29.9	-	-
North Somerset	-	5	375	28.4	-	-
Torbay	-	3	289	27.7	-	-
Cheshire East	-	11	731	27.5	-	-
East Riding of Yorkshire	-	1	363	24.9	-	-
Herefordshire	-	6	355	24.3	-	-
Stockport	-	13	368	24.3	-	-
Cornwall	-	9	690	23.1	-	-
Shropshire	-	7	344	22.1	-	-
Poole	-	8	-	-	-	-

Source: PHE Fingertips

Reoffending levels per reoffender (2017/18) are 4.32, this is slight above the England average (4.05) and higher than all but two of the CIPFA comparator area.

Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC)

The Hampshire and the Isle of Wight Community Rehabilitation Company (HIOW CRC) supervises offenders aged 18 and over in the community who are sentenced by the court to either a Community Order or a Suspended Sentence Order. They also supervise people allocated to the service who are in custody and those released from prison on licence.

¹⁶ See Proven Reoffending Statistics: [Proven reoffending tables \(3 monthly\), October 2018 to December 2018 \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/671113/proven-reoffending-tables-3-monthly-october-2018-to-december-2018.pdf)

Their approach in reducing re-offending focuses on not only holding people to account for their actions, but on supporting their rehabilitation. Some problems offenders may face include:

- Homelessness
- Unemployment
- Drug or alcohol misuse
- Health issues
- Debt

Demographics

For 2019/20 354 offenders are working with CRC (an increase of 20 offenders) the majority are aged between 26 to 49 years with over a third (34.8%) aged 35 to 49 and 28.5% aged 26 to 34 years. This is a slightly older age range than seen with violent crime above. The majority of offenders (80.2%) are male, although females have seen a greater increase in numbers compared to the previous year (n17) with males having seen a slight increase (n3).

The majority (59.9%) are white British, however for over a third (35.0%) of offenders their ethnicity is not stated – this is the highest across the HIOW area.

Source: OPCC InterAct CRC Demographics dashboard

Accommodation and Status

Of the 257 records (all commencements) for the CRC on the Isle of Wight nearly 80% (78.6%) are in stable accommodation or with friends and family with 8.2% homeless or in transient/ short term accommodation and a further 12.5% where accommodation is unknown.

Nearly a third (30.4%) are in some form of employment (including part time and casual) whilst just over 50% (50.2%) are either unemployed or unavailable for work.

Source: OPCC InterAct CRC Accommodation dashboard

Offence Type

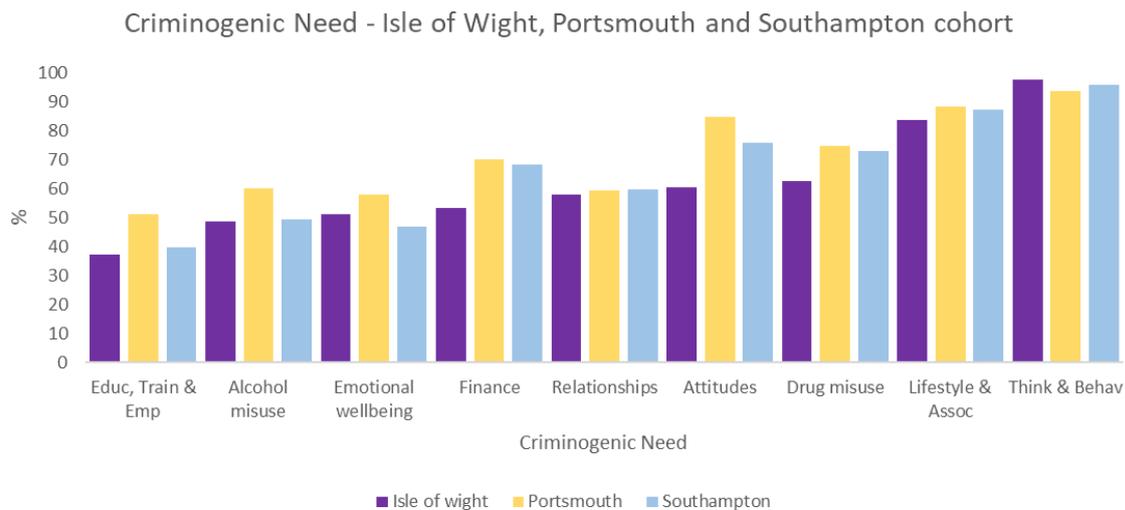
The majority of offenders have committed a crime in relation to violence against the person (43.5%). In numerical terms this is an increase on last year (n19). Summary motoring offences and 'other summary offences' form the next largest groups (both 13.8%).

Source: OPCC InterAct CRC Demographics dashboard

Criminogenic needs and offender group reconviction scale (OGRS)

Criminogenic needs are characteristics, traits, problems or issues of an individual that directly relate to the individual’s likelihood to re-offend and commit another crime.

The Criminogenic needs of the local cohort reflect those seen within the Portsmouth and Southampton cohorts with ‘thinking and behaviour’ as the main need followed by lifestyle and associations. For the Isle drug misuse follows whereas for Portsmouth and Southampton it is attitudes:



Source: OPCC Offender InterAct Dashboard – March 2020

Offender Group Reconviction Scale (OGRS) estimates the probability that offenders with a given history of offending will be re-sanctioned (reconvicted or given a caution, reprimand or final warning) for any recordable offence within two years of sentence or release if sentenced to custody. For the Isle of Wight, nearly half of those given a score (46.5%) have a ‘low’ reconviction score which means they are in the lower risk category for reoffending. This differs to scoring in Portsmouth and Southampton where there are higher percentages in the ‘high’ and ‘very high’ risk group.

Source: OPCC InterAct - Offender General Predictor Dashboard

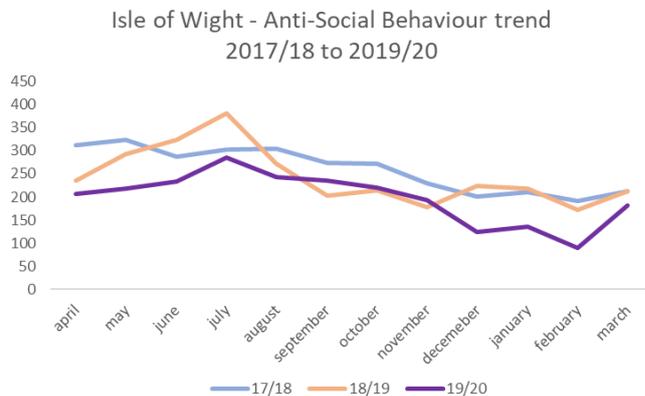
Anti-social Behaviour (ASB) and Community Cohesion

ASB is defined as “behaviour by a person who causes or is likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household as the person” (Anti-social Behaviour Act 2003 & Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011). Locally we include deliberate fires and noise nuisance under this heading.

We have seen earlier that the impact of Covid-19 has been particularly noticeable in terms of Anti-social behaviour. The Community Safety Partnership will continue to monitor data on ASB incidents which will inform the Strategic Assessment for next year. In terms of ASB up to March 2020 and the remit of this Strategic Assessment, the full weight of Covid-19 was yet to be felt.

Reported incidents of anti-social behaviour has seen a reducing trend over the last three years with 559 fewer reported incidents in 2019/20 compared to 2018/19; reducing from 2,927 to 2,368.

Quarter 2 (July, August and September) sees the highest levels of Anti-social behaviour over the three years (apart from a peak in Q1 in 2017/18). This is a similar pattern seen with crime rates as it covers the summer months where people are more likely to be outside for longer periods, potentially in groups, coupled with the surge in Island population which increases the likelihood for anti-social behaviour. July is the peak month for ASB in 2019/20 and lowest levels are seen in February:



Source: <https://public.tableau.com/profile/police.and.crime.commissioner.for.hampshire.isle.of.wig#!/vizhome/ASBYEMar20/Story1>

Nearly two-thirds (65.5%) of reported anti-social behaviour locally is ‘community’¹⁷ with around a further third (29.2%) ‘personal’¹⁸. The remainder (5.3%) was environmental¹⁹.

¹⁷ 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

¹⁸ 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

¹⁹ 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

Temporal Analysis

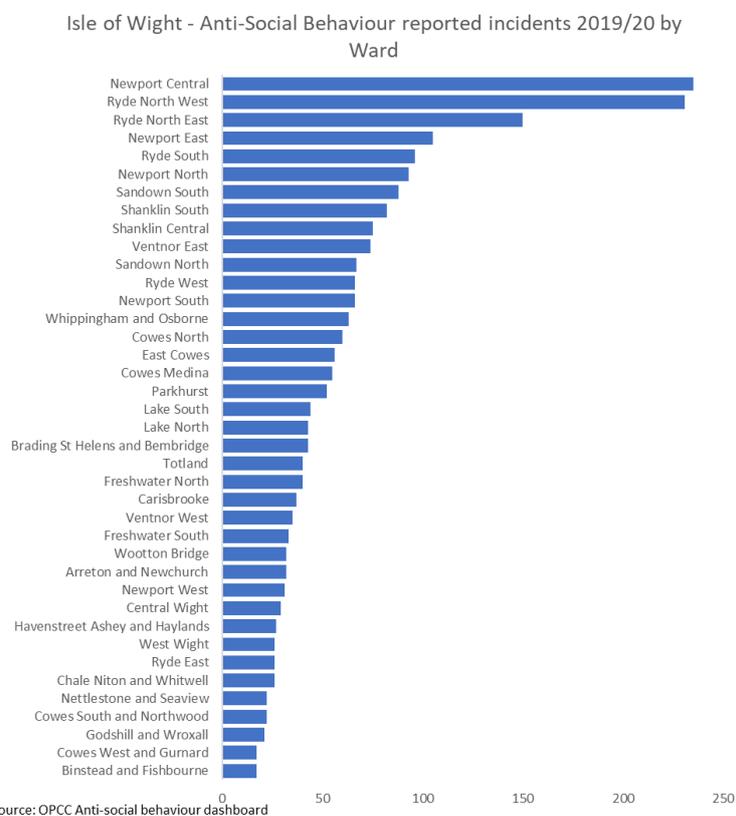
Data is available on the time of day and the day of the week that incidents are reported. This is an interesting source of information to understand potential times of higher or lower incidents however, it is important to be aware that when people are unsure of the time of day of the incident a general day / evening, week day / weekend will be used so it is not reliable in itself and needs to be taken alongside other data to fully understand trends.

With this caveat in mind, we can see peak times of the day from 15:00 to 20:00 with 41% of incidents and peak days of the week being Friday to Sunday (45.1%). This perhaps reflects the periods of time when more people are at leisure i.e. out of school / work.

Location

When looking into the main wards experiencing anti-social behaviour, incidences are again centred on Ryde and Newport. Ryde wards (Ryde North West, Ryde North East and Ryde South) feature in the top five areas along with Newport (Newport Central and Newport East).

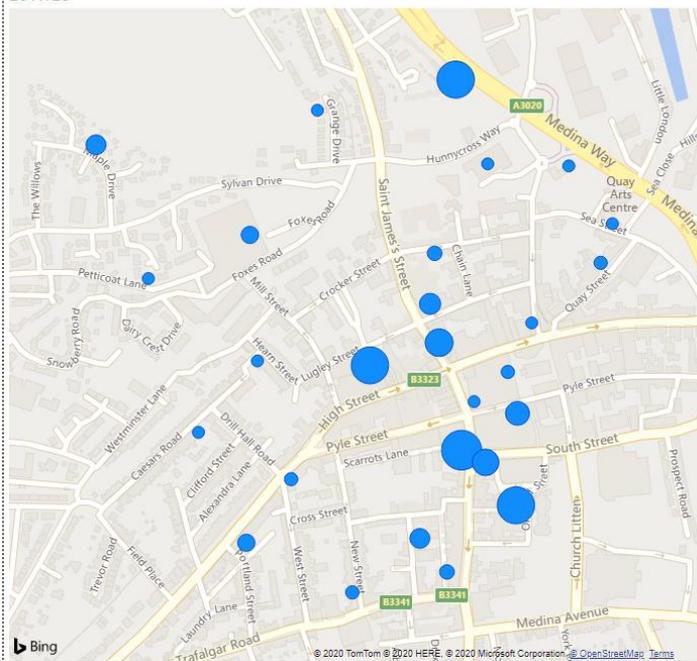
Newport Central and Ryde North West have considerably more incidents (235 and 231 respectively) compared to the rest:



Source: OPCC Anti-social behaviour dashboard
<https://public.tableau.com/profile/police.and.crime.commissioner.for.hampshire.isle.of.wight#/vizhome/ASBYEMar20/Story1>

For Newport Central, the areas around the main shopping, eateries and pubs record the highest incidents of ASB such as St James' Street and the High Street and roads off these:

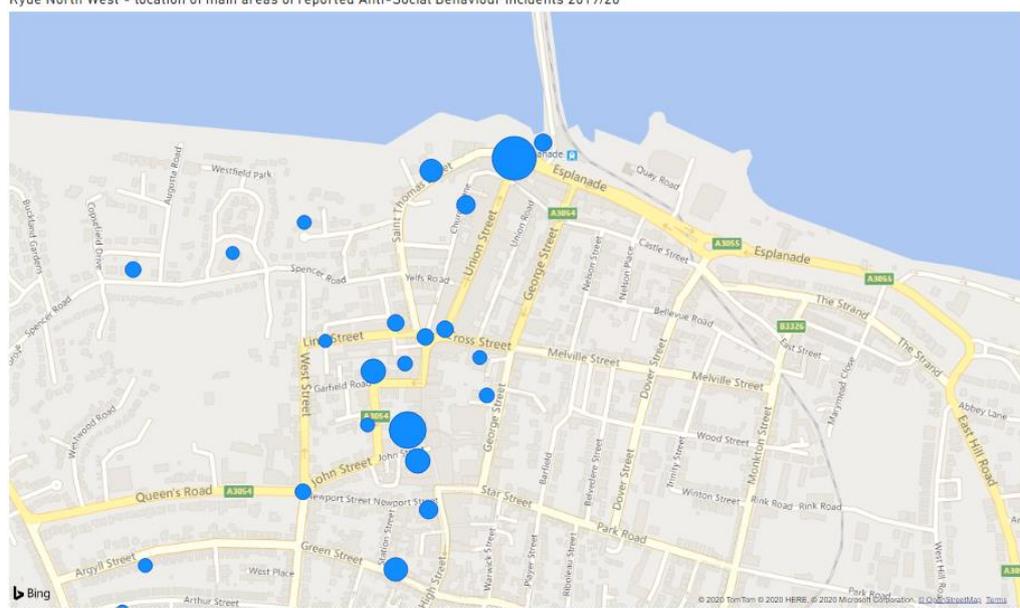
Newport Central - location of main areas of reported Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents 2019/20



Source: OPCC InterAct – ASB Dashboard

A similar pattern is seen with Ryde North West Ward where Union Street and High Street are some of the main areas for ASB:

Ryde North West - location of main areas of reported Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents 2019/20



Source: OPCC InterAct – ASB Dashboard

Additional information on incidents (NICL) ²⁰

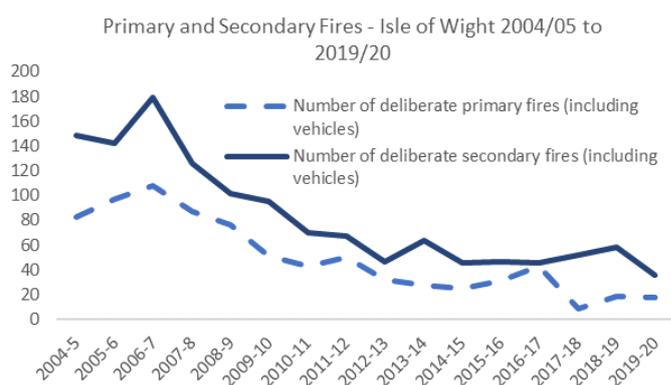
Over 80% of ASB incidents did not have any additional information attached to the record (NICL) but for the 20% that did have a NICL qualifier a third (33.8%) were alcohol related, Over a fifth (21.7%) were youth related (age 10 to 17 years), further fifth (21.3%) drug related and nearly 5% (4.5%) mental health was a factor. A further 8.4% were a combination of some or all of the above.

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 fires was started as a malicious act then they are classed as 'deliberate'.

In 2019/20 there were 13 deliberate primary fires (excluding vehicles), reducing from 17 in 2018/19, and 5 deliberate primary fires in vehicles, increasing from 2 in 2018/19. Overall figures were similar to last year (18 in total compared to 19 in 2018/19).

For secondary deliberate fires there were 34 (excluding vehicles), reducing from 58 in the previous year and 2 secondary vehicle fires, increasing from 0 in 2018/19. Overall this is a reduction of 22 secondary fires from 2018/19. 2018/19 had seen some ASB leading to fire setting which accounted in part for the increases seen in that year. Interventions were put in place such as The Firewise²¹ project and close working with the YOT. Overall a downward trend can be seen since a peak in 06/07:



Source: Isle of Wight Fire and Rescue Service October 2020

²⁰ NICL – National Incident Category List - <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-national-standard-for-incident-recording-nsir-counting-rules>

²¹ Isle of Wight Fire Rescue Service (IWFRS) offer a nationally recognised intervention for young people who display fire starting behaviour. The intervention's objective is to understand the connection with fire and together create coping strategies to prevent the act of fire lighting. Referrals are received from any pathway however most come through the police and Youth Offending Team

Noise Nuisance

2019 saw a total of 552 noise complaints, an increase of 27 complaints from the previous year. In 2019, the coding changed for recording of noise complaints with the main category of noise resulting from 'people' with 21.4% followed by dogs and music – both forming a fifth of all complaints.

Source: Isle of Wight Environmental Health Team 2020

Doorstep Crime and Scams

Trading Standards help protect the Isle of Wight's 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 33 to 35 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 2019/20, 134 doorstep crimes were reported and same day interventions implemented.

There were 177 reports of scams and 163 interventions.

The intervention of the Trading Standards Service has resulted in a saving of £681,214, increased from £353,538 in 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 2020

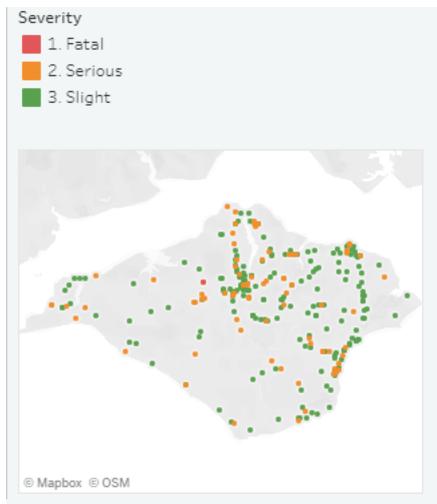
Road Safety

Most recent Road Traffic Injury Collision data up to October 2019 show there were 278 records with the majority (71.2%) classed as slight, 28.4% were serious and 0.4% fatal. The majority of incidents happened in daylight (70.9%) with the remainder in darkness (12.6% with street lighting and 12.6% without with 4.0% where lighting unknown).

July and August were peak months for traffic injury collisions as well as March – potentially when roads are busier around summer and Easter times:

Source: OPCC Interact – Road Traffic Injury Collisions dashboard

Areas of the Island with the highest numbers of road traffic injury collision can be seen in areas of highest population density such as Ryde, the Bay area and Newport up towards Cowes:



Source: OPCC Interact – Road Traffic Injury Collisions dashboard

The Island is an outlier for killed and seriously injured (KSI) on England's roads (2016 to 2018) 57.5 per 100,000 compared to 42.8 for England. The Isle of Wight also has the highest rate for emergency admissions for motorcyclists (25.8 per 100.00 compared to an England average of 11.9 per 100.000). The Island also has rates higher than the national average for serious and slight casualties from road traffic accidents (0 to 24 year olds) as well as pedestrians and motorcyclists killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents (0 to 24 year olds).

Appendix A

Crime tree	2017/18				2017/18 total	2018/19				2018/19 total	2019/20				2019/20 total	increase/decrease from 2018/19 to 2019/20	% of total crimes 2019/20	Three year total
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4				
1a Homicide										0	1			1	1	0.0	1	
1b Violence with Injury	413	513	399	393	1718	438	520	380	386	1724	399	462	393	342	1596	-128	16.0	5038
1c Violence without Injury	617	644	602	538	2401	660	677	639	624	2600	665	798	742	691	2896	296	29.0	7897
2a Rape	24	35	27	43	129	37	46	49	30	162	37	47	39	32	155	-7	1.6	446
2b Other Sexual Offences	84	67	76	92	319	85	80	63	77	305	70	78	92	78	318	13	3.2	942
3a Robbery of Business Property	3			1	4			3		3	2	1	6		9	6	0.1	16
3b Robbery of Personal Property	9	7	8	6	30	9	16	16	5	46	5	10	23	11	49	3	0.5	125
4a1 Burglary Residential	96	124	67	50	337	72	66	58	68	264	40	59	47	67	213	-51	2.1	814
4a2 Burglary Business and Community	71	72	45	34	222	49	68	60	63	240	38	35	42	26	141	-99	1.4	603
4b Vehicle Offences	125	125	60	60	370	67	62	88	50	267	49	63	60	55	227	-40	2.3	864
4c Theft from the Person	14	12	10	5	41	26	16	13	5	60	15	17	14	12	58	-2	0.6	159
4d Bicycle Theft	28	47	10	10	95	21	37	16	15	89	17	24	6	4	51	-38	0.5	235
4e Shoplifting	166	183	203	162	714	213	197	158	137	705	141	156	197	133	627	-78	6.3	2046
4f All Other Theft Offences	257	219	192	219	887	281	254	178	157	870	194	212	201	155	762	-108	7.6	2519
5a Criminal Damage	315	381	285	296	1277	318	280	307	248	1153	268	285	246	236	1035	-118	10.4	3465
5b Arson	6	7	3	13	29	9	21	9	11	50	9	18	10	8	45	-5	0.5	124
6a Trafficking of Drugs	18	12	12	16	58	14	17	15	21	67	19	32	25	33	109	42	1.1	234
6b Possession of Drugs	59	60	64	53	236	73	63	53	58	247	70	67	71	66	274	27	2.7	757
7 Possession of Weapons Offences	40	27	24	21	112	22	27	32	28	109	22	36	37	33	128	19	1.3	349
8 Public Order Offences	254	315	263	261	1093	281	301	219	221	1022	259	326	246	266	1097	75	11.0	3212
9 Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	48	56	63	49	216	48	39	62	51	200	54	45	42	59	200	0	2.0	616
Grand Total	2647	2906	2413	2322	10288	2723	2787	2418	2255	10183	2374	2771	2539	2307	9991	-192		30462

COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT 2019/20



For further information contact
01983 823150
community.safety@iow.gov.uk
www.iwight.com/communitysafety

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