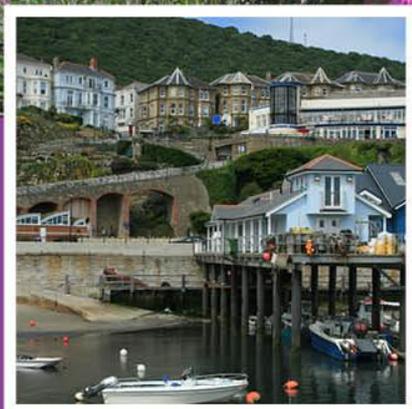


COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT 2020/21



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Executive Summary

Introduction

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

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

To enable the partnership to better understand the community safety profile of the Isle of Wight it produces a Strategic Assessment, which helps organisations prioritise resources where needed. This year's assessment is a condensed version of the 2020/2021 community safety data, providing insight into the CSP priority areas outlined on the following pages.

The Partnership

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

Overview

The overall crime rate for the IOW has seen a reducing trend over the last 3 years, with an even more pronounced reduction during this assessment period, likely due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The IOW crime rate continues to be lower than the national average.

Incidents of anti-social behaviour have increased slightly on the previous year but still remain down on the 2018/19 year.

Using the weighted online You Gov and Survey 500 datasets, a majority of residents feel safe on the IOW with feelings of safety higher than the Hampshire average.

When compiling this assessment, a section on 'wider determinants' has been included to emphasise their influencing impact on crime and anti-social behaviour. These determinants are taken into consideration when planning the work of the CSP subgroups to address the priorities highlighted below.

Covid-19

The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic has been profound on all services, peoples' lives and businesses. The full impact of the pandemic is still unfolding and will be with us for a number of years. The pandemic has had a particular impact on crime with great changes to trends seen in the past. The effects of the 'lockdowns' have resulted in less opportunity for crimes such as burglary and shoplifting, as people remained in their homes for longer periods and businesses were closed. Limited social contact has also resulted in a reduction in crimes such as violence with injury. However, as reported through the national media, an increase in calls to domestic abuse helplines and victim support services was seen. The CSP worked throughout this period to mitigate known risks where possible and coordinated with partners to tailor delivery to meet the needs of victims.

Community Safety Partnership Priorities

Violent Crime

What the data tells us - Data for the Isle of Wight shows that locally violence with injury has seen an 18% reduction during this period. The IOW is lower than eight of our comparator areas and similar to the England and Wales average.

Priority - The Violence Reduction Unit (VRU), funded through the Home Office, has enabled a number of interventions to be funded working directly with under 25s. In 2020/21 140 Young People benefited from positive interventions through this programme, ranging from allotment sessions to mental health support.

Anti-social Behaviour (ASB) and Community Cohesion

What the data tells us - Reported incidents of anti-social behaviour have seen a slight increase compared to last year but still remain substantially down on 2018/19 figures. August was the peak month for incidents which reflects the easing of lockdown restrictions, an increase in social Interactions, coupled with the busier summer period.

Priority – The 'Joint Action Group', continues to lead on reducing ASB and helps communities to understand how and when to report ASB and crime. The number of ASB cases dealt with by the partnership has risen, with an increased deployment of domestic CCTV used to support victims and improve feeling of safety.

Reoffending

What the data tells us – The Island’s reoffending rate for adults has reduced and is in line with the South Central region, it is still slightly higher than the England and Wales average.

Priority – There has been significant changes within this area with services for medium and low risk offenders being amalgamated back into the National Probation Service. The Youth Crime Prevention Service undertakes substantive interventions with young people at risk of offending and works directly with police, housing providers and schools to enable the best outcomes for young people.

Domestic Violence & Abuse and Serious Sexual Offences

What the data tells us – The IOW has seen a slight increase in domestic abuse flagged crimes and a reduction in sexual offences.

Priority – A significant amount of work was undertaken during this period given how the pandemic has exacerbated this trend. Campaigns were run throughout the year to reach out to residents, with radio interviews, press releases and Interactive social media posts. Providers also adjusted their delivery to meet the needs of service users to ensure continued support was available.

Prevent

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

Road Safety

What the data tells us – Most recent Road Traffic Injury Collision data shows a significant reduction in records compared to the previous year, this in part is likely due to the reduction in journeys throughout lockdown periods.

Priority – The IOW sees higher rates than the national average for road traffic incidents, thus remaining a priority for the CSP. Throughout lockdown a number of police operations took place following reports from residents around speeding on island roads.

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 and only tangible strategic issues are presented.

General information about the data

Reference to '2020/21', or 'this year' refers to the financial year - 01 April 2020 to 31 March 2021, and 'last year' or 'the previous year' will refer to the previous financial year of 2019/20 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 2020/21; recorded crime from police including local data and published data. This is the third year in which the InterACT dashboard has been used to support analysis and access to police data. This dashboard has been developed and is maintained by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Hampshire & the IOW (OPCC). The InterACT dashboard formulates most of its crime data around Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) Crime Tree and Nine Crime Groups. See Appendix A for more information. Local data is also provided by the Probation Service, Fire & Rescue Service, IOW NHS Trust, IOW Council Regulatory Services, Adult Social Care (Housing Needs), Children's Services and Youth Offending Team (YOT).

Much evidence is coming to the fore on the profound impact the Covid-19 pandemic has had on everyone's lives. In terms of crime, trends will have been substantially altered therefore comparisons to previous years will be challenging. Trends going forward will also be altered as the long-term impact of the pandemic is unknown.

Comparisons with Most Similar Groups

Comparisons will be made at community safety partnership level (Bassetlaw, Boston, Conwy, Denbighshire, Dover, East Suffolk, 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 and Wider Determinants

The Isle of Wight has a usually resident population of around 142,000 people. 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). Usually, the Island population increases substantially in the summer months but due to the pandemic this was greatly impacted and instead services were stretched due to Covid-19 rather than through an increase in the summer population.

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.

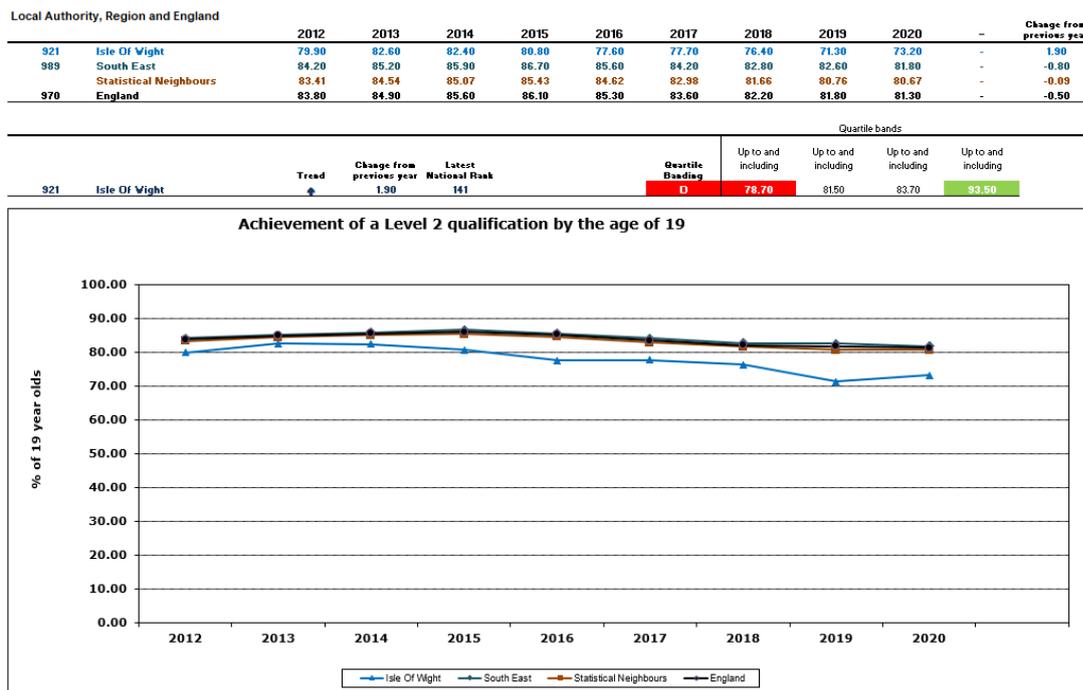
Island communities have their own set of positives and challenges due to being surrounded by water. Research¹ shows there is a forced self-sufficiency due to a lack of neighbouring areas to share services and broaden demand for goods, which results in an 'Island premium' where additional costs are incurred 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.

Children and Young People

When looking at available data for those up to the age of 19 years, we can see that the Isle of Wight is below the South East and England average for levels of attainment by age 19, with 73.2% of 19 year olds achieving a Level 2 qualification compared to 81.8% for the South East and 81.3% for England:

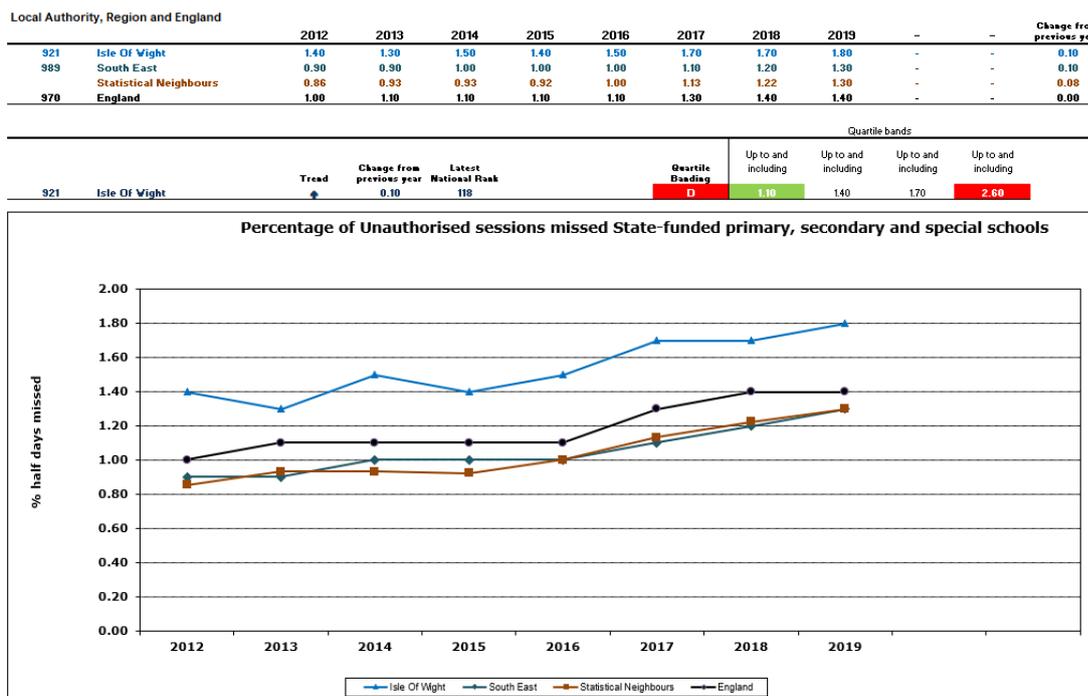
¹ The Isle of Wight Council commissioned the University of Portsmouth to look into the impact of the 'physical separation from the UK mainland' See: IWC, University of Portsmouth Phase 1 Impact of Physical Separation from the UK Mainland on Isle of Wight Public Service Delivery

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



The Island has above the England average for both primary and secondary school unauthorised absence (2019 is the most recent data due to the pandemic disrupting traditional schooling) with 2.10% of half days missed in secondary schools on the IOW compared to 1.8% for England and 1.5% primary school half days compared to 1.1% in England. Total unauthorised absence is 1.8% compared to 1.4% in England:

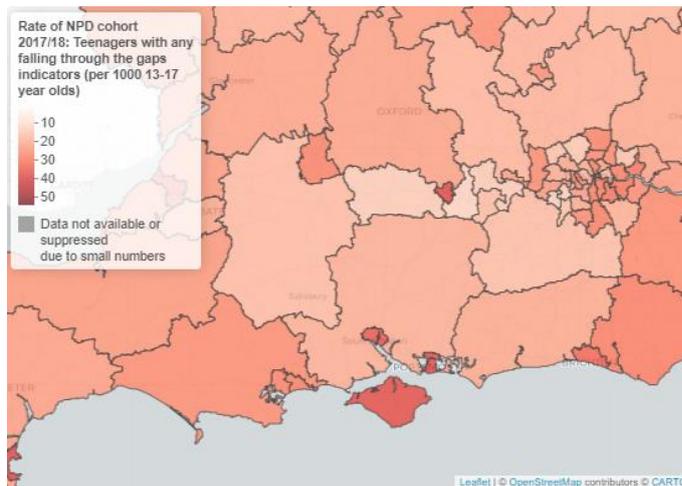
Figure 3: Percentage of unauthorised sessions missed in state funded primary, secondary and special schools:



Source: LAIT tool

Using the Children’s Commissioner’s CHLDRN app which gathers a range of data on risks and disadvantages faced by children. The app models prevalence but also uses the National Pupil Database (NPD) to estimate numbers. A number of indicators are included here which help build up a picture of vulnerability on the Isle of Wight. Using the NPD cohort 2017/18 it identifies the rate of teenagers who are looked after with 2+placement moves in a year on the Isle of Wight at 2.98 per 1,000 (13 to 17 yr olds) compared to a national average of 0.8 per 1,000 and teenagers with any falling through gaps² indicators at 38.4 per 1,000 (13 to 17 yr olds) locally compared to 26.5 per 1,000 nationally:

Figure 4: Rate per 1,000 13 to 17 year olds, NPD (National Pupil Database) Cohort 2017/18: Teenagers with any falling through gaps indicators

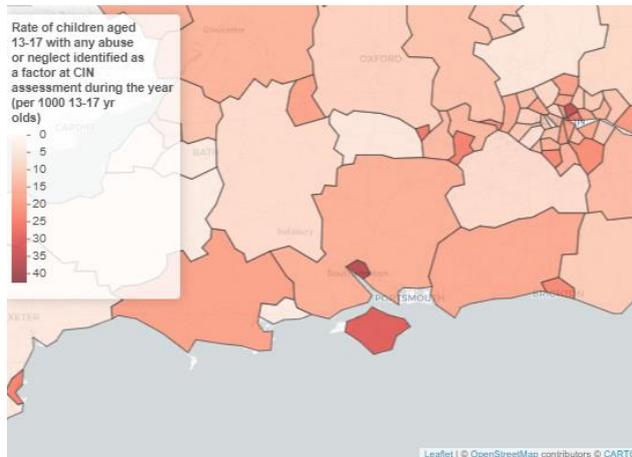


Source: [CHLDRN - Local and national data on childhood vulnerability | Children's Commissioner for England \(childrenscommissioner.gov.uk\)](https://www.childrenscommissioner.gov.uk/chldr-n-local-and-national-data-on-childhood-vulnerability/)

This data also identifies children aged 13 to 17 years with any abuse or neglect identified as a factor at CIN (Child in Need) assessment during the year (excluding looked after children) at 30.35 per 1,000 13 to 17 year olds on the Isle compared to 14.3 per 1,000 nationally:

² This is defined by the children’s commissioner as those young people where there are indications that they are struggling to access support or the quality of support they are getting is uncertain e.g. multiple CIN referrals but no open episodes during 2017/18, teenagers with multiple fixed term exclusions or a permanent exclusion and identified SEN during 2017/18, and those where they have lost contact with the mainstream education / support e.g. teenagers permanently excluded in 2018, multiple missing from care episodes in 2018 see: [cco-teenagers-falling-through-the-gaps-technical-report.pdf \(childrenscommissioner.gov.uk\)](#) for full list

Figure 5: Rate per 1,000 13 to 17 year olds with any abuse or neglect identified as a factor at CIN assessment:



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

Deprivation

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. 19% of the Island's children are now in relative low income families⁴. This equates to 4,270 under 16 year olds and has increased from 2014/15 figures (when recording in this way began) when 15% were in relative low income.

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

Health

The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic has been felt in all areas of life. A recent Mental Wellbeing Vulnerability Index for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight⁵ looking at the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic has highlighted areas of vulnerability in addition to those above. These include Sandown South A, Parkhurst A, Cowes Castle East, St Johns West A and Ryde North East B.

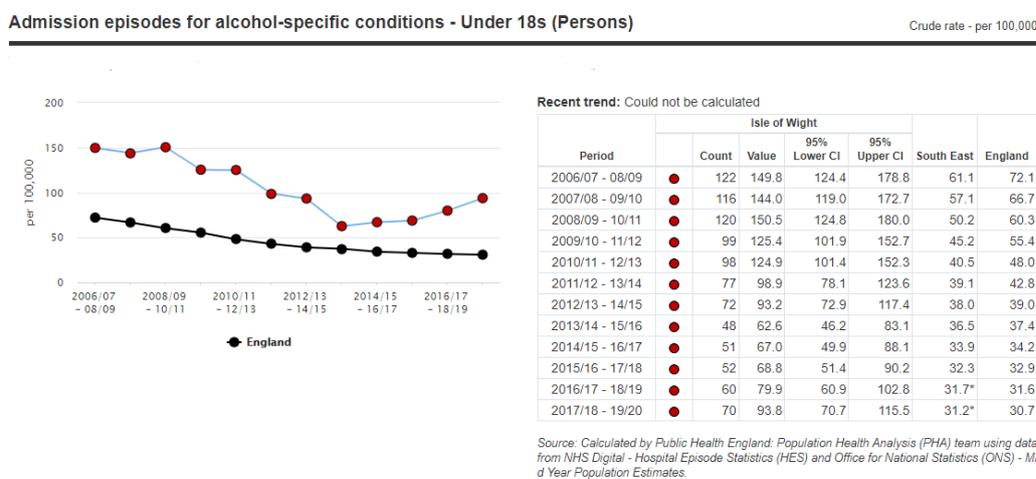
³ A Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) is a geographical area which contains approximately 1,500 residents.

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

⁵ Hampshire and Isle of Wight Mental Wellbeing Index

With regards to health indicators of vulnerability, we can see that the IOW is higher than the national average for deaths from drug misuse 2017 to 2019 with a local rate of 10.0 per 100,000 compared to 4.7 per 100,000 for the national average. The IOW also has higher than national average rates for admission episodes for alcohol related conditions (narrow)⁶ with a rate of 716 per 100,000 (2018/19) compared to the national average 664 per 100,000. For alcohol specific conditions⁷ (2019/20) the Island rate is 702 per 100,000 compared to the national average of 644 per 100,000. The rate is also higher locally for under 18s admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions⁸ (2017/18 to 2019/20) with 93.8 per 100,000 compared to national average of 30.7 per 100,000:

Figure 6: Rate per 100,000 admission episodes for alcohol specific conditions (Under 18s):



Source: PHE Fingertips

Community Perceptions

YouGov

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

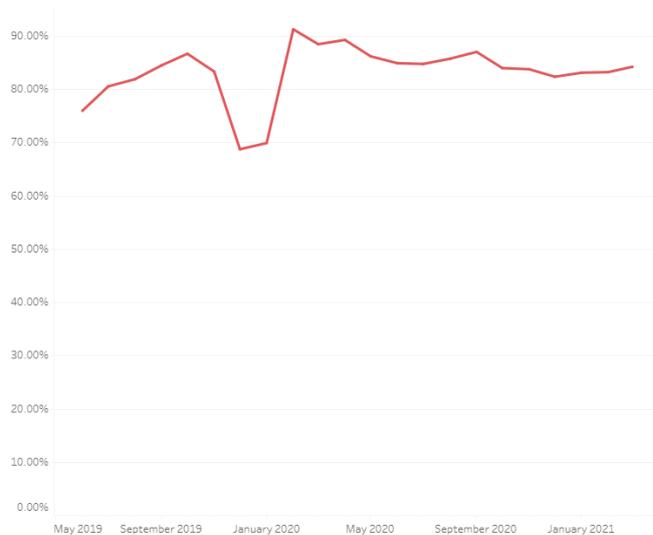
The vast majority of those surveyed on the Isle of Wight (84%, March 2021) felt safe in their community, higher than the Hampshire average which stands at 75%. This has increased following a dip at the end of 2019/ beginning of 2020 which saw a reduction in people feeling safe, and remains relatively constant:

⁶ PHE 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).

⁷ PHE Fingertips: Admissions to hospital where the primary diagnosis or any of the secondary diagnoses are an alcohol-specific (wholly attributable) conditions. Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population (standardised to the European standard population).

⁸ PHE Fingertips: Admissions to hospital for under 18s where the primary diagnosis or any of the secondary diagnoses are an alcohol-specific (wholly attributable) condition. Crude rate per 100,000 population.

Figure 7: YouGov Isle of Wight feelings of safety in the community May 2019 to March 2021



Source: OPCC InterACT – YouGov

Over half surveyed locally disagreed with the statement ‘I don’t feel like there’s a sense of community where I live’. Around a third wished there were more community activities in their area, this is below the national average where over 50% feel this way.

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 4,000 residents across the Hampshire area have been surveyed over the last three years, 5.0% of which live on the Isle of Wight.

On the Isle of Wight 87.4% felt safe (Dec 2020) this is a slight decrease on the previous 6 months score (90.8%, May 2020) and the previous year’s score (89.8% Nov 2019) but an increase from a low of 63.1% in December 2018.

Locally, the highest percentage of respondents felt that the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) should invest council tax in tackling anti-social behaviour followed by crime prevention, youth diversion activities, violent crime and theft. With regards to additional funding, Island residents wanted violent crime to be prioritised.

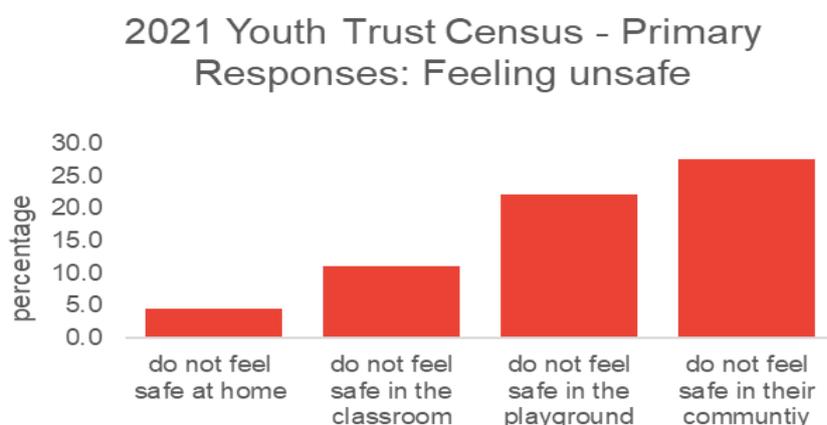
This is a similar pattern seen across the Hampshire policing area where the highest percentage of residents felt money should be spent on anti-social behaviour and crime prevention with a slightly lower percentage wanting investment in youth diversion activities. With regards to the additional funding, crime prevention was highest.

Source: OPCC InterACT – Survey 500

Children and Young People

In the summer of 2021 the IOW Youth Trust, a local mental health charity, undertook a mental health census in which they surveyed young people in primary and secondary schools on their feelings of wellbeing, 2,241 responses were received (920 from primary aged children and 1,321 from secondary aged young people). On feelings of safety, primary aged children were asked if they felt safe at home, in the classroom, in the playground and in the community. While a majority felt safe in all these places, less felt safe out in the community in comparison to at home or at school:

Figure 8: IOW Youth Trust Census primary school respondents who do not feel safe:



Source: IOW Youth Trust Mental Health Census 2021

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; '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>

May 2021 saw the election of a new Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. The PCC is currently consulting on a draft 'Police

and Crime Plan More Police, Safer Streets' until 01 October 2021. Some of the priorities currently being outlined include: more police officers by 2023; Improve police visibility; Tackling anti-social behaviour; Zero tolerance approach to knife crime; preventing youth offending and Improve outcomes for victims. See: [Hampshire Police and Crime Commissioner \(hampshire-pcc.gov.uk\)](https://www.hampshire-pcc.gov.uk/)

Total Crime Trends 2020/21

Nationally, the level of crime has been greatly impacted by the pandemic. Decreases across a range of individual crime types particularly theft have been offset by rises in fraud and computer misuse offences resulting in no change in overall levels of crime. Latest figures from the new Telephone-operated Crime Survey for England and Wales (TCSEW)⁹ indicate a 36% increase in fraud and computer misuse but total crime excluding this saw a 19% decrease driven by a substantial decrease in theft offences (20%). Over the same period police recorded crime excluding fraud and computer misuse decreased by 13%.¹⁰

Although the TCSEW indicated no change in the total number of violence incidents, the total number of victims of violent crime decreased by 28% compared with the year ending March 2019. This was largely driven by falls in violence where the offender was a stranger.

Police recorded crime shows that compared with the year ending March 2020:

- the number of homicides decreased by 16%;
- there was a 14% fall in the number of police recorded offences involving firearms;
- there was a 15% fall in offences involving knives or sharp instruments (knife-enabled crime), driven by substantial decreases in periods coinciding with national lockdowns;
- a 6% increase overall in domestic abuse-related offences with a 7% increase in violence-against-the-person offences flagged as domestic abuse-related.

Source: [Crime in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/crimeandjustice/crimeandjusticeinenglandandwales)

Local Crime Trends

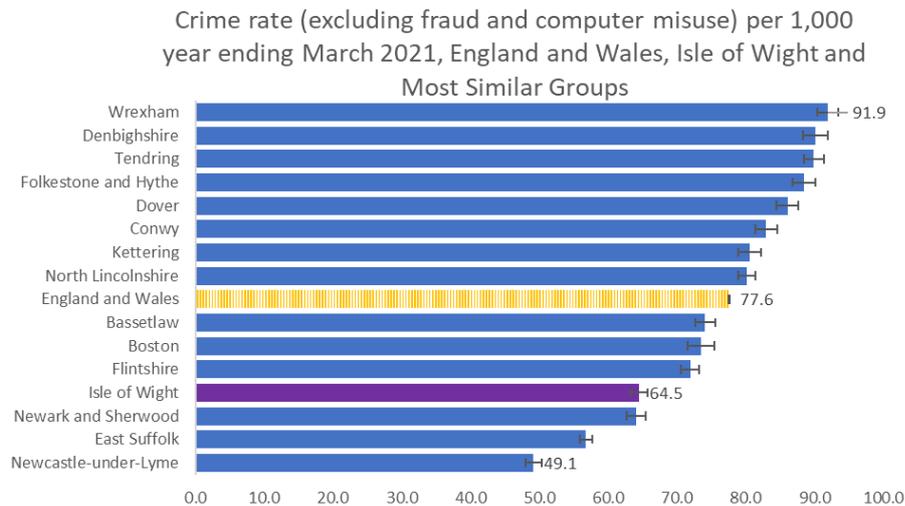
In published data on recorded crime in England and Wales (year ending March 2021) the crime rate for the Isle of Wight is 64.5 per 1,000 reducing from 70.4 per 1,000 in 2019/20. This is compared to an England and Wales rate of 77.6 per 1,000.

⁹ ONS publish data for year ending March 2021 which presents findings on national levels of crime from the new Telephone-operated Crime Survey for England and Wales (TCSEW) due to the pandemic, which measures people's experiences of crime and police recorded crime. Police recorded crime is not a national statistic as impacted by policing policy and coding changes

¹⁰<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2021>

The Island’s rate is statistically significantly lower than all but two of the Community Safety comparator group and is the fourth lowest rate:

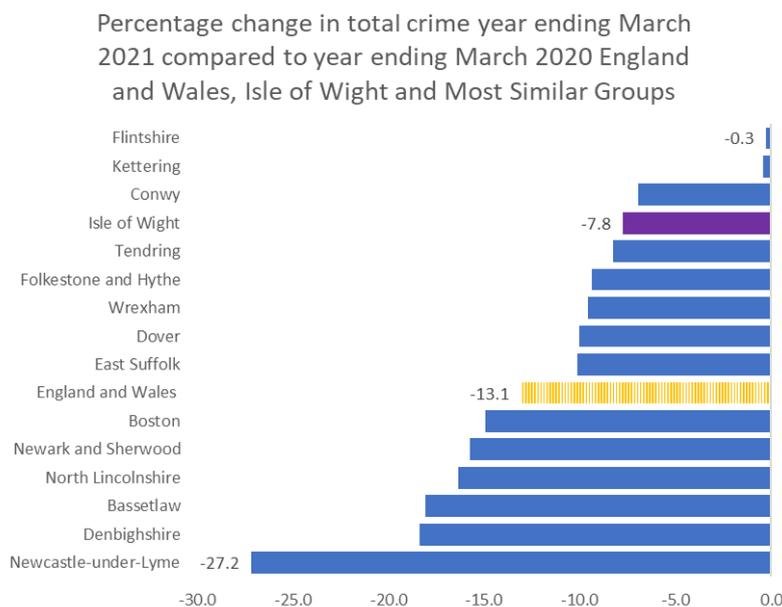
Figure 9: Crime Rate - England and Wales, Isle of Wight and statistical neighbours ONS:



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

The impact of Covid-19 has been profound on all areas of people’s lives and crime is no exception. The number of reported offences (excluding fraud and computer misuse) has reduced across England and Wales, the IOW and its comparator group. The Island has seen a 7.8% reduction in reported crimes compared to 13.1% reduction nationally. In comparison to our most similar group community safety partnerships, we can see that percentage change spans from -27.2% for Newcastle-under-Lyme to -0.3% for Flintshire:

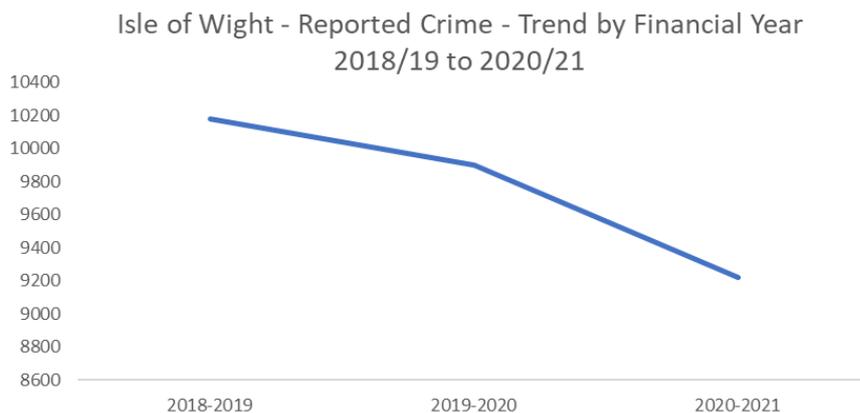
Figure 10: Percentage Change in total reported crime – England and Wales, Isle of Wight and Statistical neighbours ONS:



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

Local Police data from the Police and Crime Commissioner InterACT dashboard for the period April 2020 to March 2021 indicates that the total number of recorded crimes for the Isle of Wight was 9,221, a reduction of 679 crimes from the previous year. This is compared to 282 fewer reported crimes in 2019/20 compared to 2018/19. The more pronounced recent reduction will be in part due to the circumstances surrounding the pandemic.

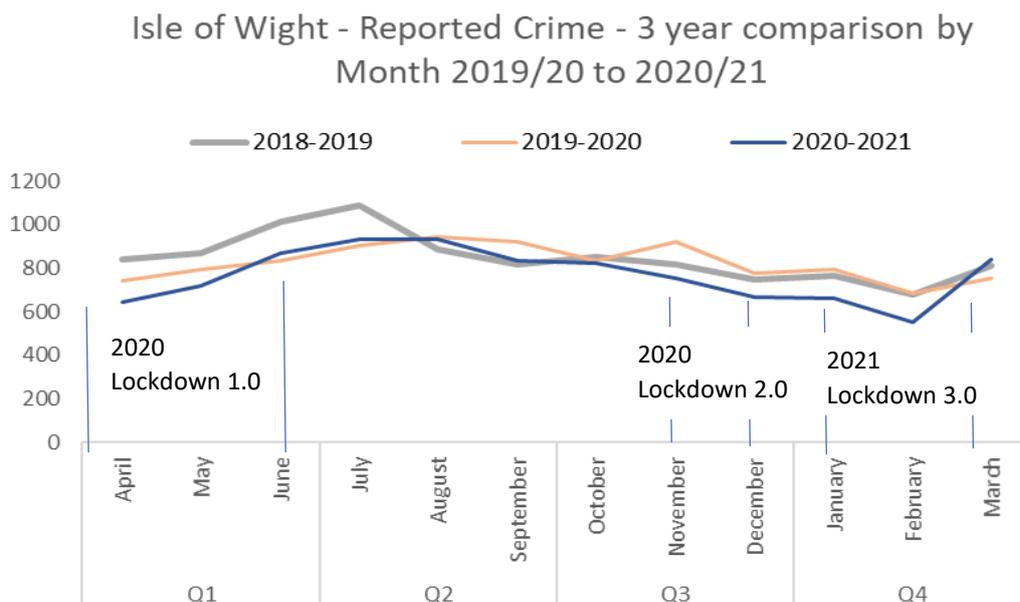
Figure 11: Isle of Wight Reported Crime Trends 2018/19 to 2020/21 InterACT



Source: InterACT dashboard - Crime Records up to March 2021

Figure 12 below shows the crime trends for the IOW over the last three years. A reduction in reported offences can be seen across a majority of months during 2020/21 and particularly evident during the periods of lockdown. A peak can still be seen in the summer months as seen in previous years and reflects the easing of lockdown restrictions. An increase is also evident in March 2021 again as the lockdown restrictions are lifted:

Figure 12: Isle of Wight Reported Crime, 3 year comparison InterACT:

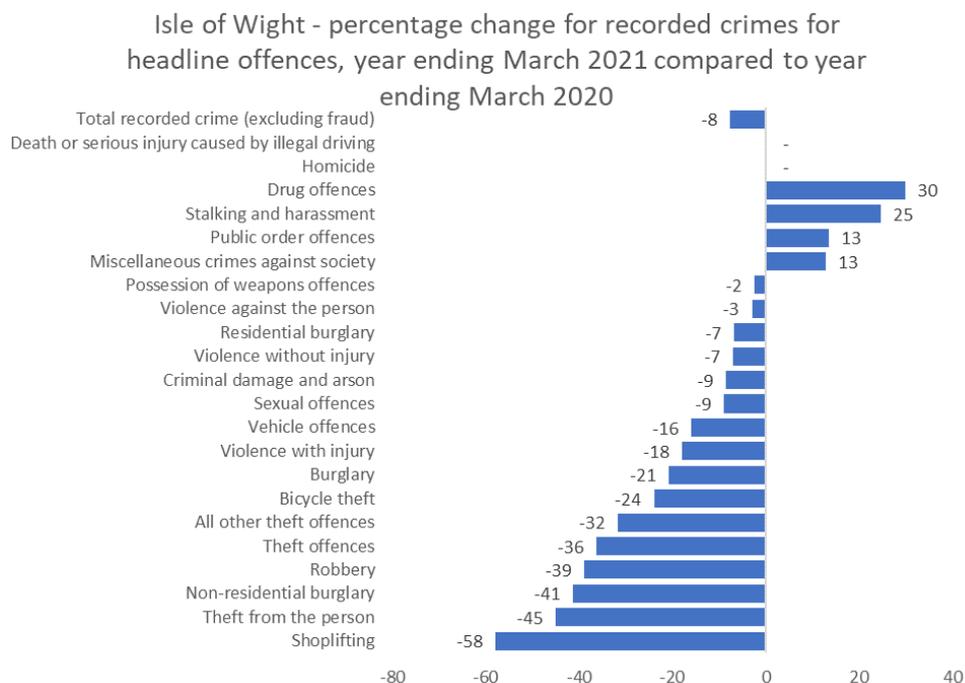


Source: InterACT dashboard - Crime Records up to March 2021

On the IOW, shoplifting has reduced by 58%, theft from the person by 45% and non-residential burglary by 41%. When we look at our comparator groups, we can see that Newcastle under Lyme, which saw the greatest reduction in overall crime, has seen large reductions in robbery, theft offences (-46% and -47% respectively) and shoplifting (-66%). In contrast, for Flintshire, which saw the smallest decline, robbery and theft offences have seen a smaller decline (0 and -29% respectively) as has shoplifting (-26%).

The IOW has seen a 9% reduction in sexual offences and violence with injury has reduced by 18%. Stalking and Harassment continues to see an increase due in part to a change in Home Office counting rules in 2018/19 which now sees this as a discreet offence. Drug offences have seen a rise, as they have done nationally, this offence still only forms around 5% of all reported crime on the Isle of Wight:

Figure 13: Percentage change by Crime type – Isle of Wight, ONS:



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

Crime types that have seen the greatest numerical reduction locally include theft offences due to a decrease of 364 reported offences for shoplifting and 243 fewer reported 'other theft offences'. Violence with injury has seen a reduction of 284 reported offences and there have been 124 fewer reported violence without injury offences.

Crime types which have seen the greatest numerical increase locally include stalking and harassment, due in part to a change in recording which now sees this as a discreet offence. Public Order offences have seen an increase of 145 reported incidents, which may in part be due to social distancing measures imposed causing a 'diluting' of other offences into the broad range encompassed under Public Order. Drug offences have seen an increase of 112 reported offences.

Looking at the published data it is clear that Covid-19 has had an enormous impact on crime trends. The closures of shops and the concentration of people in their homes has led to a marked reduction in robbery, shoplifting and theft offences. It can be argued that social distancing and closure of eateries, pubs and clubs has led to a reduction in violence with and without injury.

In terms of cross-cutting themes, youth on youth crime has seen a decrease of 80 reported incidents whilst other incidents marked with a knife crime flag, hate crime flag and domestic abuse flag have seen an increase. This increase is particularly evident in domestic abuse flagged incidents which have seen an increase of 115 and hate crime which has increased by 59 reported incidents. Both reflect a national trend which has again been influenced by the pandemic:

Figure 14: Cross-cutting themes InterACT:

Cross themes	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	Trend	difference 2019/20 to 2020/21
youth on youth crime	201	213	133		-80
Knife flag	146	146	169		23
Domestic Abuse Flag	1,594	1,802	1,917		115
Hate Crime Flag	144	153	212		59

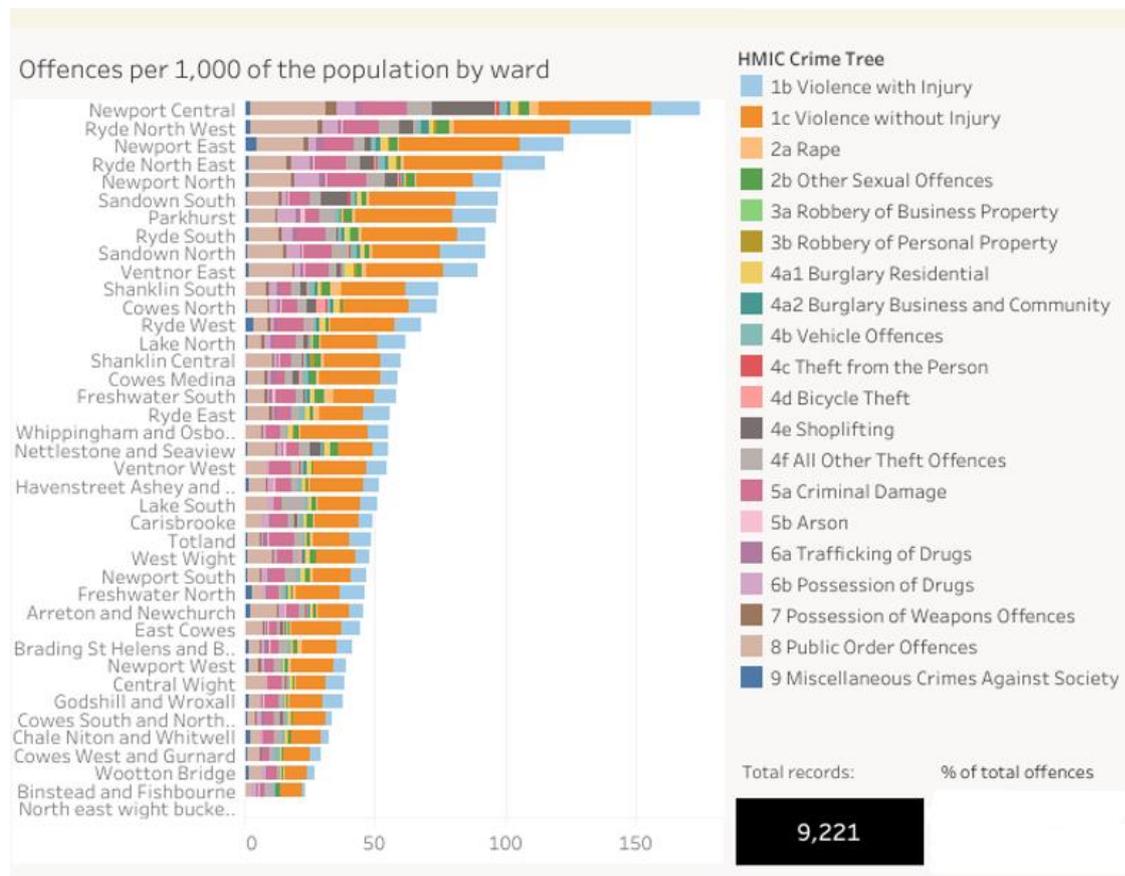
Source: Crime Records dashboard – InterACT OPCC

Location

For 2020/21 Newport Central, Ryde North West, Newport East, Ryde North East and Newport North make up the five wards with the highest reported incidents of crime. The same five wards with the highest rates in 2019/20. 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 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:

Figure 15: Crime rate by ward, InterACT



Source: Crime Records dashboard – InterACT OPCC

Isle of Wight Community Safety Partnership Priorities

Violence Reduction Unit and Reducing Violent Crime

An increase in most serious violence nationally has led the Government to focus additional resource in this area to help tackle violent crime. In April 2018 the Government published their 'Serious Violence Strategy'¹¹. The strategy focuses on homicide, knife crime, gun crime and drug related violence through county lines, which are thought to be driving increases in serious violence nationally. The strategy emphasises the role of early intervention and prevention, recommending a partnership approach to tackling the root causes of violence.

Violence Reduction Units (VRUs) have been established to focus on tackling the root causes of violence through a programme of early intervention with under 25s. On the Island, funding has allowed for targeted interventions with over 140 young people supported through this programme.

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

Data for the Isle of Wight shows that locally the violence against the person¹² rate is 30.6 per 1,000, a reduction from 31.7 per 1,000 in 2019/20. This is statistically significantly lower than eight of our comparator areas and similar to the England and Wales average: The violence against the person rate for under 25s also shows a reduction in 2020/21 from 2019/20.

Figure 16: Violence Against the Person Rate, England, Isle of Wight and statistical neighbours ONS:



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

Looking in more detail at violence against the person crimes using InterACT data we can see that an increasing number and percent have a domestic violence flag, with 35.8% in 2020/21 increasing from 33% last year. There has also been an increasing number and percentage of violence against the person which is hate related. An increase is also evident in crimes with a bladed implement.

Conversely, violence against the person crimes that have been affected by drug, alcohol or both (where this is known) has reduced, so too have those taking place in public and those using any other weapon apart from a bladed implement:

Figure 17: Associated Factors, Violence Against the person IOW, InterACT:

Associated factors - violence against the person	2018-2019		2019-2020		2020-2021		Grand Total
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Total violence against the person recorded crimes (IOW)	4,323		4,469		4,357		13,149
Domestic abuse flag	1,305	30.2	1,476	33.0	1,561	35.8	4,342
Hate flag	66	1.5	72	1.6	106	2.4	244
Affected by drink, drugs, or both	883	20.4	793	17.7	733	16.8	2,409

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

Public place	1,533	35.5	1,365	30.5	1,049	24.1	3,947
Bladed implement	60	1.4	49	1.1	70	1.6	179
Non-bladed weapons inc glass, firearm etc	255	5.9	266	6.0	195	4.5	716

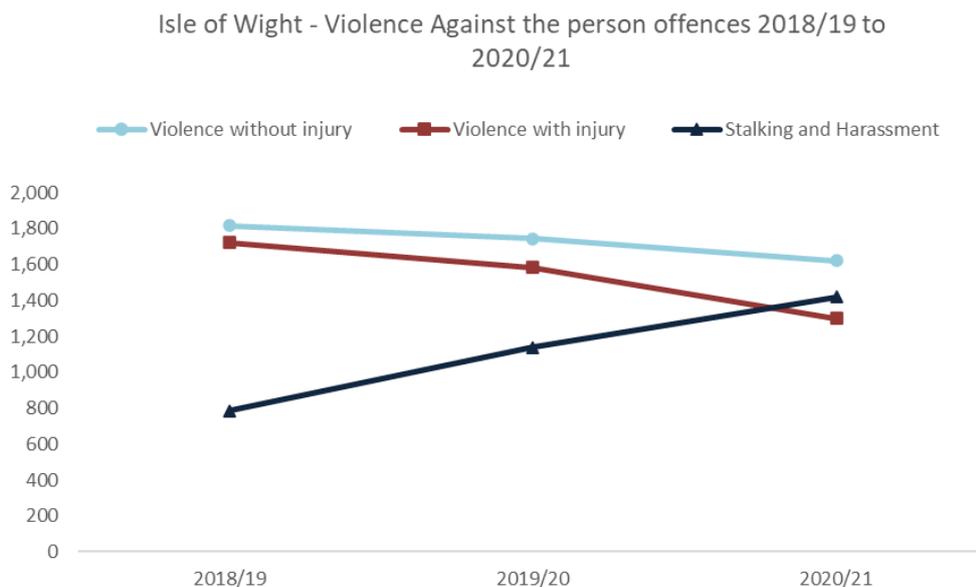
Source: Crime Records dashboard – InterACT OPCC

Splitting violence against the person into violence with and without injury and stalking and harassment (as stalking and harassment is encompassed under the ‘violence against the person’ data), we can see that violence with injury has reduced by 18% with 284 fewer recorded incidents from 1,584 incidents in 2019/20 to 1,300 incidents in 2020/21 (ONS). This is part of a downward trend which saw 139 fewer incidents in 2019/20 compared to 2018/19, but the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic have been noticeable with over double the decrease (see Figure 18). The violence with injury rate for 2020/21 is 9.2 per 1,000 compared to 11.2 per 1,000 in 2019/20.

Violence without injury has seen a smaller reduction of 8% with 124 fewer reported crimes than the same period last year. This is again part of a reducing trend pre-covid (see Figure 18). The violence without injury rate is now 11.4 per 1,000 compared to 12.4% per 1,000 in 2019/20.

Conversely, reported incidents of stalking and harassment have seen an upward trend due in part 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. This has seen an increase of 280 incidents compared to the previous year and has a rate of 10.0 per 1,000 compared to 8.0 per 1,000 in 2019/20.

Figure 18: Trends in Violence Against the person IOW, ONS:



Source: [Recorded crime data at Community Safety Partnership and local authority level - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/crimeandjustice/crimeandjustice/crimeandjustice)

Offender / Victim Relationship

When looking at the victim/offender relationship for violence against the person using InterACT data we can see that there has been a decrease in violence between strangers and acquaintances which possibly reflects the lack of social interaction due to Covid-19. There has also been a slight reduction in violence between family members. However, there has been an increase in violence between spouse and partner which now accounts for a quarter of the incidents. There has also been an increase in the number of incidents where the relationship is either not known or there is no current suspect:

Figure 19: Victim/Offender relationship – Violence Against the Person, IOW, InterACT:

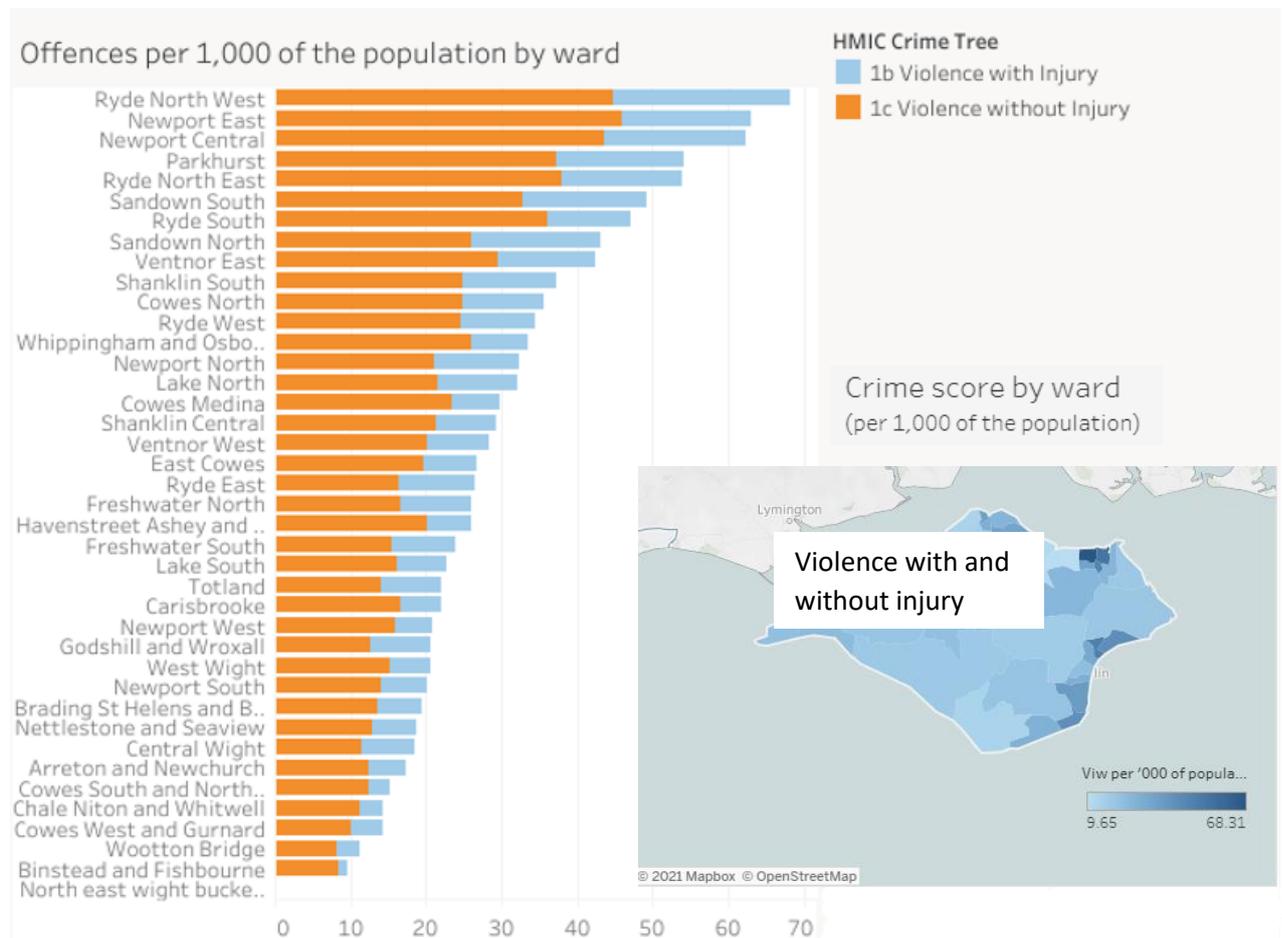
Violence against the person	2018-2019		2019-2020		2020-2021		Grand Total
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Offender and victim relationship							
Acquaintance inc neighbour	1110	25.7	1162	26.0	1064	24.4	3336
Family inc step/half/adopted	774	17.9	818	18.3	725	16.6	2317
Not known / not stated or No Current Suspect	684	15.8	767	17.2	896	20.6	2347
Partner/ spouse inc ex, historical, heterosexual, non-heterosexual, other sexual relationship	993	23.0	1062	23.8	1126	25.8	3181
Stranger	728	16.8	640	14.3	525	12.0	1893
Victim refuses to identify	22	0.5		0.0		0.0	22
Victimless/crime against state	12	0.3	20	0.4	21	0.5	53
Grand Total	4323		4469		4357		13149

Source: Crime Records dashboard – InterACT OPCC

Location

The areas with the highest rates for violence are parts of Ryde and Newport including Ryde North West, Newport East, Central and Parkhurst. These form some of the most populated areas with a higher concentration of shops, eateries, pubs and nightclubs. Also reflected in part is the location of the prison and hospital within Parkhurst ward.

Figure 20: Violence with and without Injury Rate by Ward, InterACT:



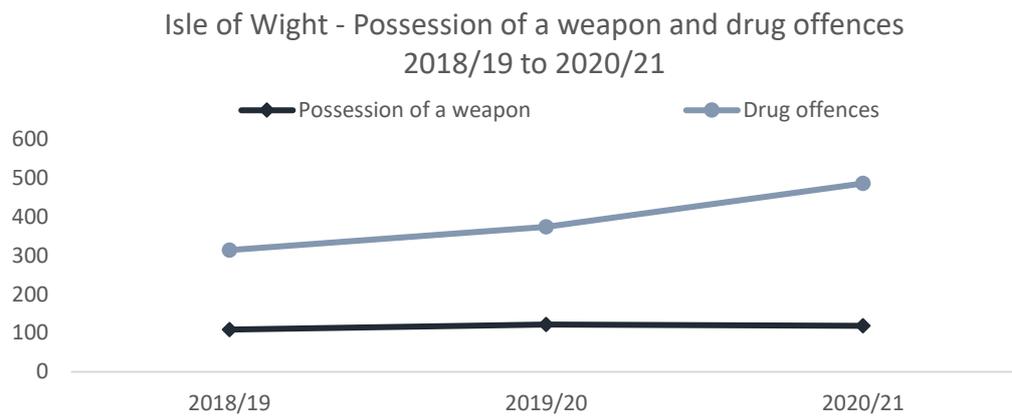
Source: Crime Records dashboard – InterACT OPCC

Drugs Offences and Possession of Weapons

For 2020/21 there were 486 reported incidents of drug offences, an increase of 112 offences from the previous year. This is part of an upward trend which saw 60 more offences recorded in 2019/20 compared to the previous year. Drug offences form 5.3% of all recorded crime on the Isle of Wight with a rate of 3.4 per 1,000 in 2020/21 compared to 2.7 per 1,000 in 2019/20 (ONS).

Possession of weapon offences has seen a slight reduction from 122 reported incidents in 2019/20 to 119 in 2020/21. This follows an increase of 13 incidents from 2018/19 to 2019/20. The rate per 1,000 is 0.8 compared to 0.9 per 1,000 in 2019/20.

Figure 21: Possession of weapons and Drug offences trend, IOW, ONS:



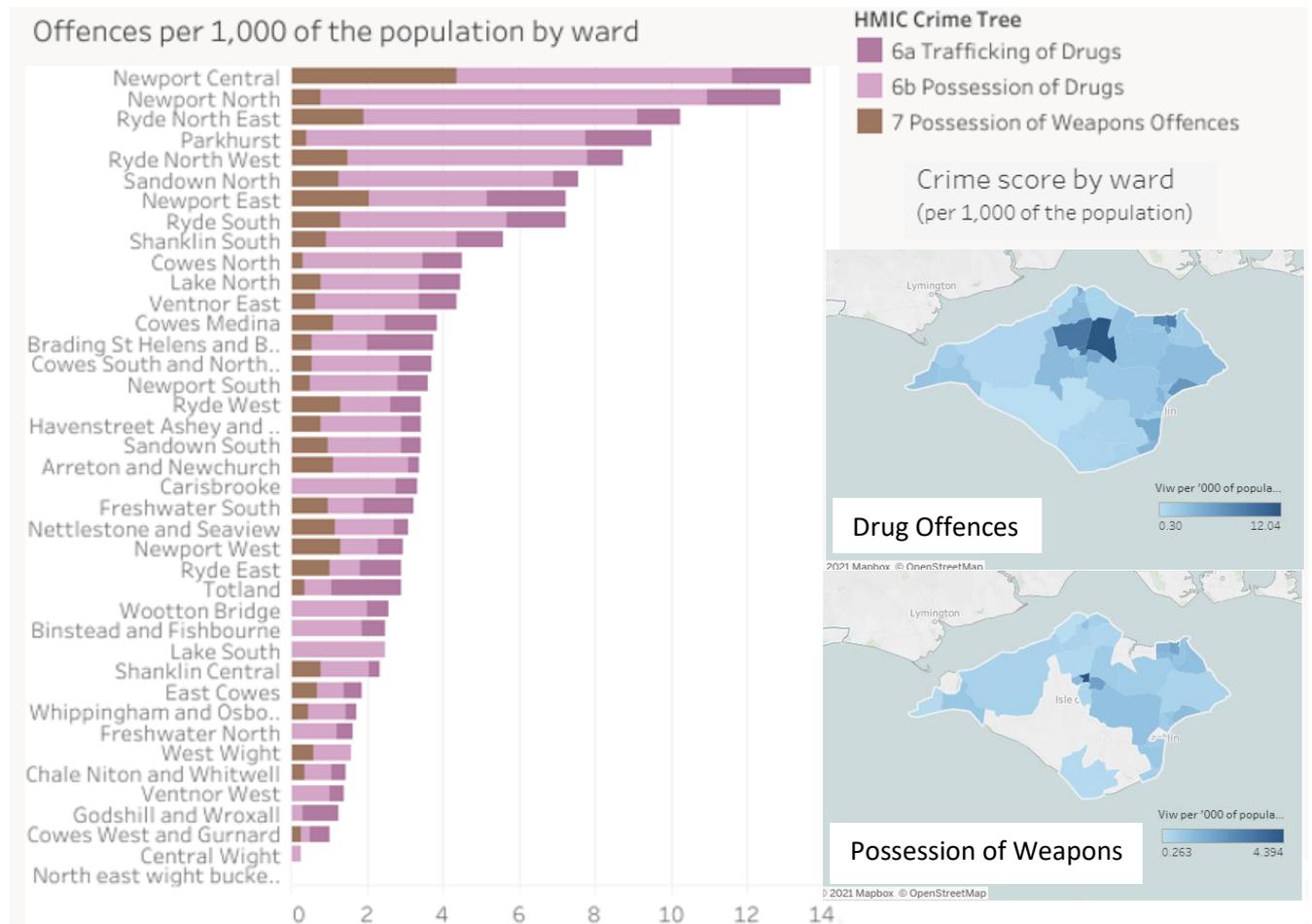
Source: [Recorded crime data at Community Safety Partnership and local authority level - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](#)

Offender relationship for the vast majority of drug offences (98.0%) and weapon offences (86.3%) is classed as victimless / crime against the state or suspect not known / not stated. This may be due to possession of weapons being classed as victimless as potential threat rather than actual victim and drug dealing classed as crime against the state as no one victim identified.

Location

For drug offences and possession of weapon offences Newport Central, Newport North, Ryde North East, Parkhurst and Ryde North West are the five locations with the highest rates

Figure 22: Drug Offences and Possession of Weapon Offences Rate by Ward, InterACT:



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; 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 police¹³.

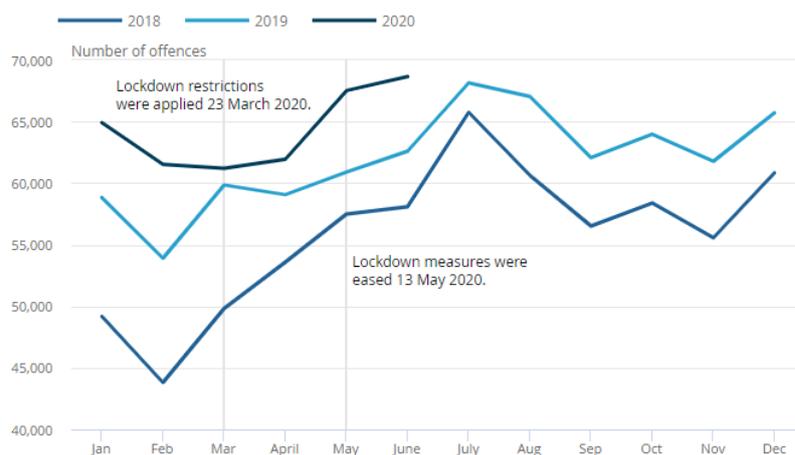
¹³ See: SafeLives (2015), Insights Idva National Dataset 2013-14. Bristol: SafeLives and Walby, S. and Allen, J. (2004), Domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking: Findings from the British Crime Survey. London: Home Office. (see: <http://safelives.org.uk/policy-evidence/about-domestic-abuse/how-long-do-people-live-domestic-abuse-and-when-do-they-get>)

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>)

Domestic abuse has been on the rise nationally pre-covid and the pandemic has exacerbated this trend with increasing levels of abuse during lockdown. There has also been an increase in domestic abuse interventions and the National domestic abuse helpline reported a 66% rise in calls and a 950% increase for visits to the website compared with pre-Covid-19.¹⁴

Figure 23: National police recorded flagged domestic abuse incidents, showing increase over three years:

Total number of offences (excluding fraud) flagged as domestic abuse-related, by month, January 2018 to June 2020, England and Wales (excluding GMP)



Source: Home Office – Police recorded crime cited in [Domestic abuse during the coronavirus \(COVID-19\) pandemic, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/domestic-abuse-during-the-coronavirus-covid-19-pandemic-england-and-wales/2020-07-22)

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

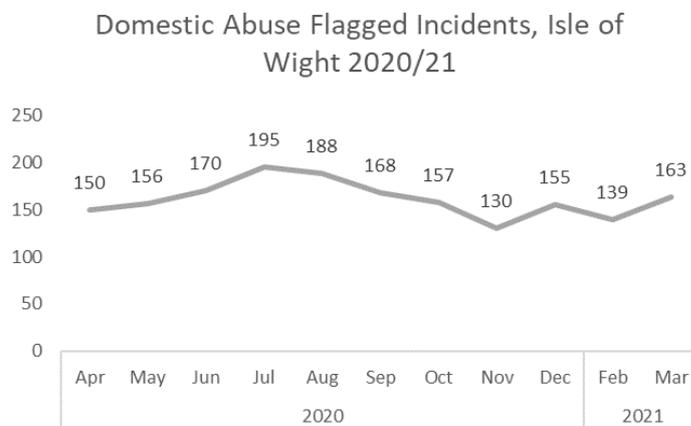
For reporting, the police add a domestic abuse flag on their records where any crime includes ‘any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality’. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to psychological, physical, sexual, financial, emotional¹⁵.

¹⁴ <https://www.refuge.org.uk/refuge-reports-further-increase-in-demand-for-its-national-domestic-abuse-helpline-services-during-lockdown/>

¹⁵ Domestic Abuse definition: <https://www.victimsupport.org.uk/crime-info/types-crime/domestic-abuse>

Locally, using the OPCC domestic abuse dashboard for April 2020 to March 2021 there are just over 1,900 recorded domestic flagged incidents, an increase of around 100 flagged crimes from the previous year. The peak time was in the summer months of June to August which reflects a similar pattern seen in the previous year.

Figure 24: Domestic Abuse Flagged Incidents 2020/21 Isle of Wight, InterACT



Source: OPCC InterAct - Domestic Abuse Dashboard

Age / Relationship

Due to the very nature of domestic abuse, the vast majority of victims and offenders will be known to each other, with a quarter family members (25%) and two thirds partners, including ex and historical (67.6%). The main age groups for victims are between 20 to 39 with nearly 50% of victims falling in this age bracket. For the offender, the peak age bracket falls between 25 to 39 years. This possibly reflects the fact that the majority of cases are between partners. When looking in detail at those with a family relationship we can see that a main group is son / daughter (44%) and may reflect an increasing trend in Adolescent to Parent Violence and Abuse (APV)¹⁶. Looking at the ages of those with this relationship we can see that just over a quarter (26.5%) are aged 15 to 19 years.

Source: OPCC Domestic Abuse Dashboard March 2021– InterACT

Repeat Incidents and Other Factors

37.8% of incidents are repeat. Of these repeat incidents, the main age group for both offenders and victims is 30 to 34 year olds (18.5% and 17.1% respectively). The age reflects the fact that there is a higher proportion of repeat flags between partners with 71.9% of repeat incidents occurring between those in or with a previous relationship.

Only 6.6% of incidents involved a weapon which is in line with the previous year's figure (6.4%). 14.3% of incidents occurred in a public place which is a reduction on

¹⁶ There is currently no legal definition of adolescent to parent violence and abuse. However, it is increasingly recognised as a form of domestic violence and abuse and, depending on the age of the child, it may fall under the government's official definition of domestic violence and abuse. See: [Information guide: adolescent to parent violence \(safelives.org.uk\)](https://www.safelives.org.uk/information-guide/adolescent-to-parent-violence)

last year's figure (16.2%). 23.8% of incidents involved alcohol, drugs or both (note: in the majority of incidents this was unknown or not stated) compared to 25.1% in the previous year. 22.9% of repeat incidents involved alcohol, drugs or both.
 Source: OPCC Domestic Abuse Dashboard March 2021– InterACT

Outcome

14.9% of cases are 'new' therefore still under investigation with a further 10.5% of incidents with a formal outcome of charged, summoned or cautioned. A third of cases (34.1%) the victim supports proceedings but evidential difficulties prevent prosecution with a further 37.9% of cases where the victim does not support proceedings, illustrating the complexity of many domestic abuse incidents.

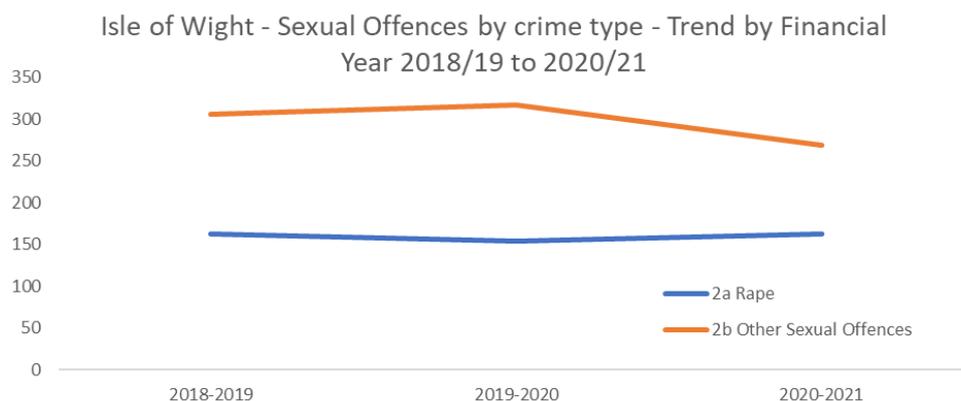
Sexual Offences

The Isle of Wight's rate for sexual offences is 3.0 per 1,000 with 428 reported offences. This is a reduction of 42 reported offences compared with 2019/20 when the rate was 3.3 per 1,000 (ONS). This follows a previously increasing trend seen between 2018/19 and 2019/20.

InterACT shows that reported rape cases have seen a very slight increase, under 5 reported incidents. Data provided by the Police indicates a slight increase in reporting of non-recent rape from 35.1% in 2019/20 to 40.9% in 2020/21. This may be due in part to increased confidence in reporting following local campaigns and high-profile cases.

Reporting of 'other sexual offences' has seen a decrease of 49 incidents and has altered the increasing trend seen previously. The split of recent and non-recent is similar to 2019/20 with a quarter non-recent.

Figure 25: Isle of Wight sexual offences by crime type 2018/19 to 2020/21, InterACT



Source: InterACT dashboard - Crime Records up to March 2021

17.4% of reported sexual offences have a domestic violence flag and this is similar to the previous year (17%). Both figures are an increase on 2018/19 where 14.5% had a domestic abuse flag.

Age / Relationship

When looking at the age and relationship of offenders and aggrieved it shows that 26.5% are acquaintances (including neighbours). This is a reduction on previous year's figures (34.8% in 2019/20 and 39.9% in 2018/19) and possibly reflects the impact of lockdown. The relationship 'stranger' has also reduced from previous years. There is also a reduction in family and partner relationships reducing from 13.6% in 2019/20 to 7.4% in 2020/21 for family and from 20.0% in 2019/20 to 18.1% in 2020/21 for partner. This also reflects the slight reduction seen in domestic abuse flagged incidents as mentioned above.

Just under 80% (79.8%) of the aggrieved are female. 37.4% of aggrieved are aged 11 to 17. This is a higher percentage than the previous year (31.6%) with numbers reduced for age 10 and under with 10.9% in 2020/21 compared to 16.6% in 2019/20 which saw an increasing number of non-recent incidents reported.

Location

Parts of Shanklin, Freshwater, Newport and Ryde have the highest rates for sexual offences. It is however important to remember that numbers are small so there is high variability and some of these incidents are non-recent crimes¹⁷.

Outcome

Nearly a half of all cases were 'new' with regards to the outcome and therefore still undergoing investigation. This may be due in part to the delays in Courts exacerbated by the pandemic. Consequently, a lower percentage had a formal outcome with 5.8% ending in some form of caution, charge or summons, reducing from 8.9% the previous year. In 29.0% of sexual offences, the suspect was not named or the victim was unable to identify or withdrew support, a decrease from 40.3% in the previous year. A reduction was also seen in evidential difficulties where the victim supports proceedings, reducing from 36.9% in 2019/20 to 15.1% in 2020/21.

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'.

¹⁷ Source: OPCC InterACT dashboard – Crime Records March 21

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

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

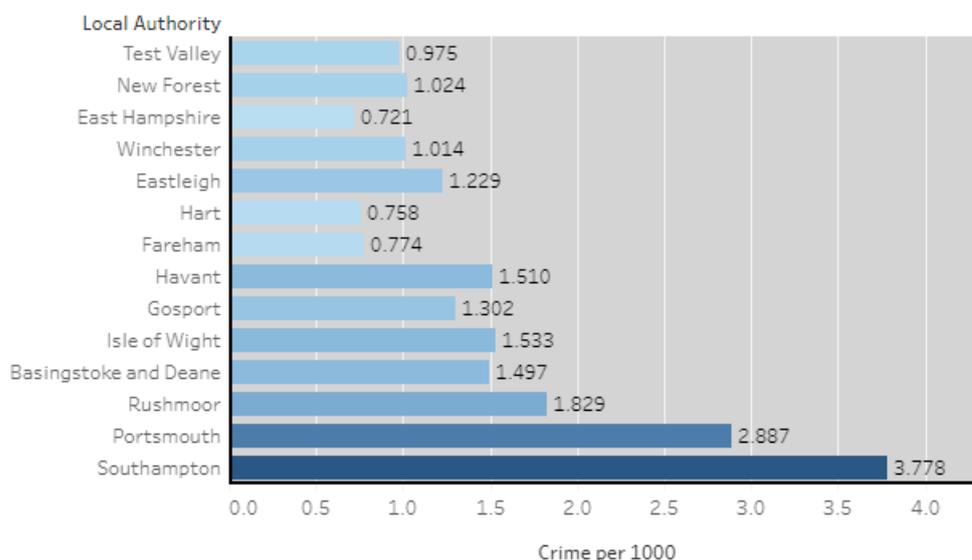
During the Covid-19 pandemic an increase in hate crimes has been seen with Victim Support reporting nearly 3,500 more cases of hate crime nationally referred to its service than if numbers remained at average levels¹⁹.

Up to the end of March 2021, the Isle of Wight had 212 reported hate incidents, an increase of 59 offences on 2019/20 figure.

The main categories of hate crime were those related to race, disability and sexual orientation. Both disability and sexual orientation has increased as a percentage of total hate crimes (22.6% and 17.9% respectively). Race forms the largest number of hate related incidents (91) and an increase on last year but as an overall percentage forms 42.9% a reduction on 2019/20 figures (48.4%) (InterACT Crime Records March 2021).

The Island has a rate per 1,000 of 1.53, increasing from 1.03 in 2019/20.

Figure 26: Hate Crimes – Rate per 1,000 population Year ending March 2021



Source: OPCC InterACT – Hate crime dashboard

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

¹⁹ [2020 Crime and Covid19 Impact report.pdf \(victimsupport.org.uk\)](https://www.victimsupport.org.uk/2020-Crime-and-Covid19-Impact-report.pdf) p.12

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 IOW being a 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

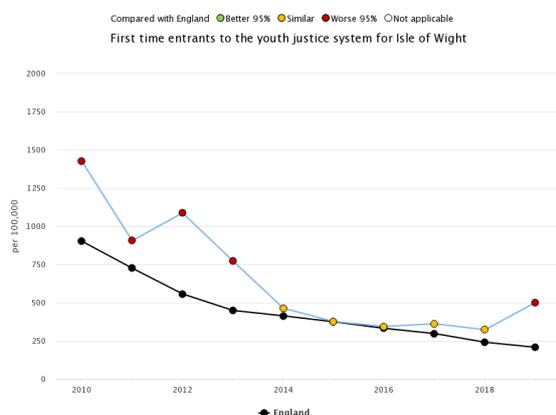
Youth Offending

First Time Entrants (FTE)

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

In looking at the whole cohort – published figures for FTE to the youth justice system up to 2019 (most recent published data), indicate an increase above the national average. However, numbers had been reducing since a high of 191 in 2010 to under 40 at its lowest in 2018. Numbers are still considerably lower than that seen in 2010:

Figure 27: First Time Entrants Trend, Isle of Wight, Public Health England



Recent trend: ➡ No significant change

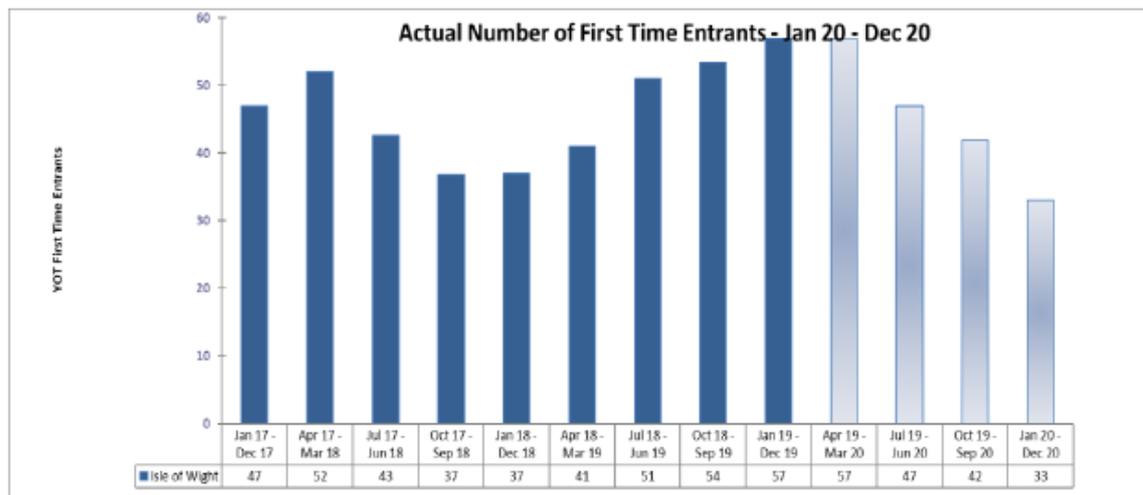
Period		Count	Isle of Wight		South East	England	
			Value	95% Lower CI			95% Upper CI
2010	●	191	1,425.8	1,230.7	1,643.0	871.9	902.4
2011	●	120	905.3	750.6	1,082.5	613.3	725.8
2012	●	143	1,087.0	916.1	1,280.4	484.1	557.1
2013	●	98	772.6	627.2	941.5	410.6	449.1
2014	●	57	463.0	350.7	599.9	352.2	413.5
2015	●	45	376.4	274.6	503.7	299.0	374.7
2016	●	40	343.8	245.6	468.2	236.4	331.8
2017	●	42	361.8	260.7	489.1	216.3	297.7
2018	●	37	322.8	227.3	445.0	170.8	240.9
2019	●	57	501.1	379.5	649.2	163.8	208.0

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

Source: PHE Fingertips

Local data on FTEs indicates that there has been a reduction in the most recent period, down from 42 to 33 for Jan to Dec 2020. This reduction is part of a continued fall over the last twelve months and is linked to a reduction in the number of Youth Cautions (TC) and Youth Conditional Cautions (YCC) indicating that the Joint Decision Making Panel (JDMP) is working well to divert more children away from becoming FTE:

Figure 28: Local Data on numbers of FTE, Isle of Wight



Source: IOW YOT Performance Report Quarter 4 2020/21

The current FTE rate is 291 per 100,000 and the first time this rate has dropped below the 300 mark.

The main age range for young people becoming first time entrants is predominately 15 to 17 year olds with an overall reduction in the number of younger children becoming FTE.

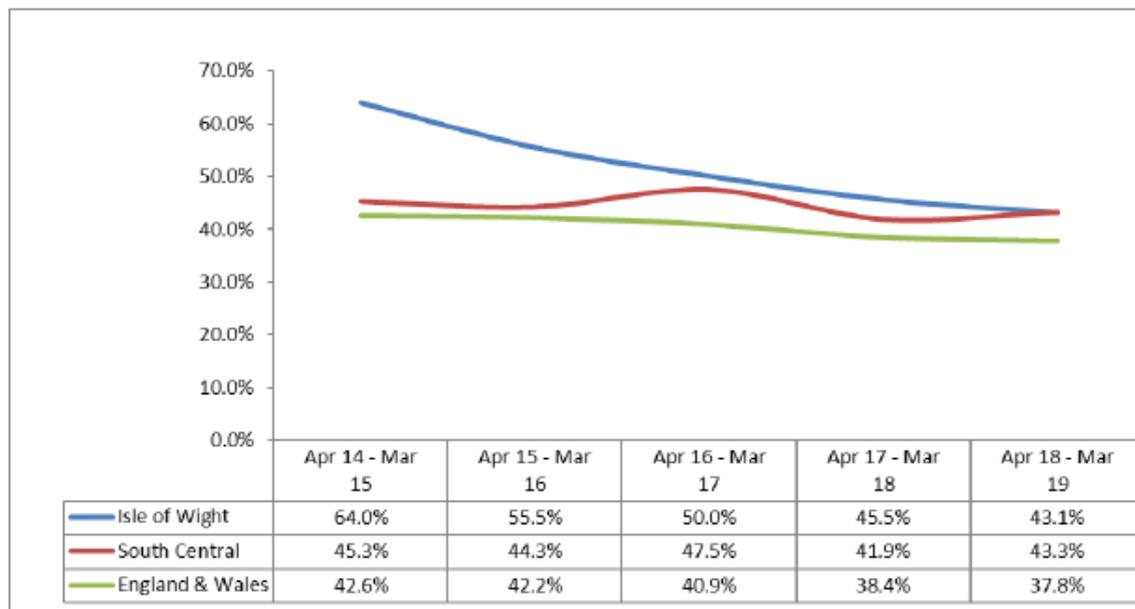
The main offence with 45.5% of the total was violence against the person.

Reoffending Trend

The reoffending trend indicator measures reoffending using data from the Police National Computer (PNC). This is a new measure using 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 will result in a greater proportion of prolific offenders and lead to higher reoffending rates, though both measures show similar trends over time at a national level there is greater variance at local level.

The Island's reoffending rate has reduced to 43.1% (up to March 2019) from 45.5% the previous year (up to March 2018). The IOW rate is in line with the South Central region (43.3%) but higher than the England and Wales average (37.8%):

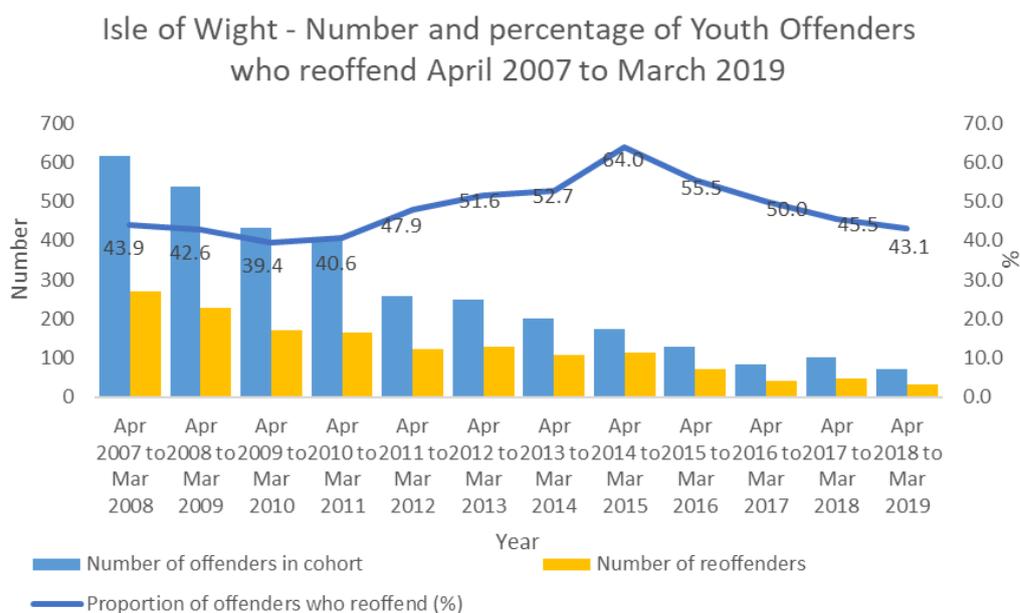
Figure 29: Reoffending Trend



Source: IOW YOT Performance Report Quarter 4 2020/21

Published data from the government’s proven reoffending statistics (to March 2019) for youth offending indicates a substantial decrease in the cohort, with the number of offenders at 72 within the cohort reducing from 101 in the previous year and the proportion of offenders who reoffend at 31, reducing from 46 in the previous year, hence the reducing reoffending rate:

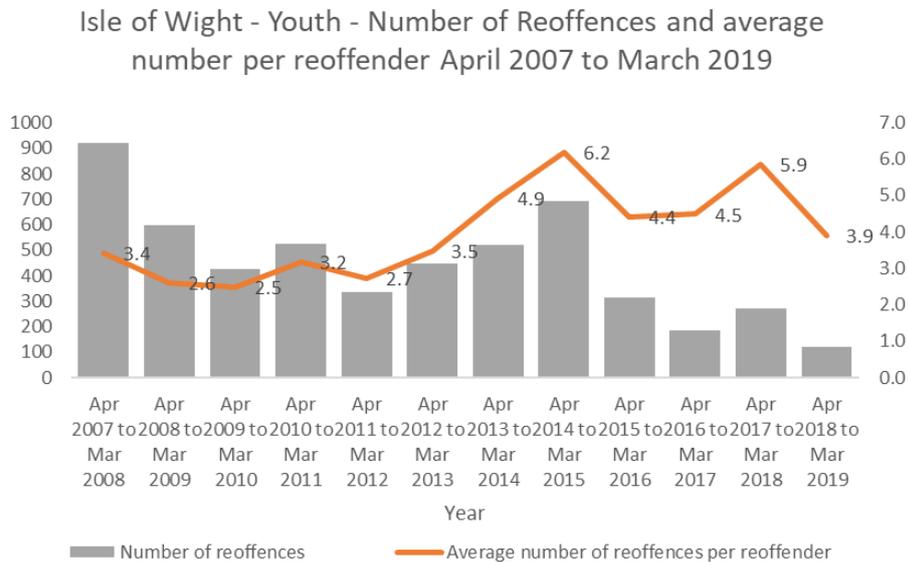
Figure 30: Number and percentage of reoffenders, Isle of Wight, Govt



Source: Proven Reoffending figures Gov.uk

The average number of reoffences per reoffender is now 3.9 (April 2018 to March 2019). This is also a reduction on the previous year:

Figure 31: Reoffences per reoffender trend, Isle of Wight, Govt



Source: Proven Reoffending figures Gov.uk

Looking in more detail using local data from the IOW Youth Offending Team it shows that for Q4 2019/20 13% reoffended, reducing from 16.7% in Q3. There was an average of 3.6 reoffences per reoffender compared to 3.2 in Q3. The majority of offences occurred aged 17+ (39.1%) with 11.1% reoffending followed by those aged 15 with 34.8% of offences and 12.5% reoffending. Only 13% of offences were committed by 16 year olds with a third reoffending with 5 reoffences per reoffender.

The majority of young people who offend are male 78.3%. The percentage of those reoffending within 12 months is 20% for females and 11.1% for males. Reoffences per reoffender is 3 for female and 4 for males.

A third of reoffenders have special educational needs (SEN support, Education Health & Care Plan or School Action) and two-thirds are either looked after currently or historically.

Note: these are small numbers and prone to fluctuation²⁰.

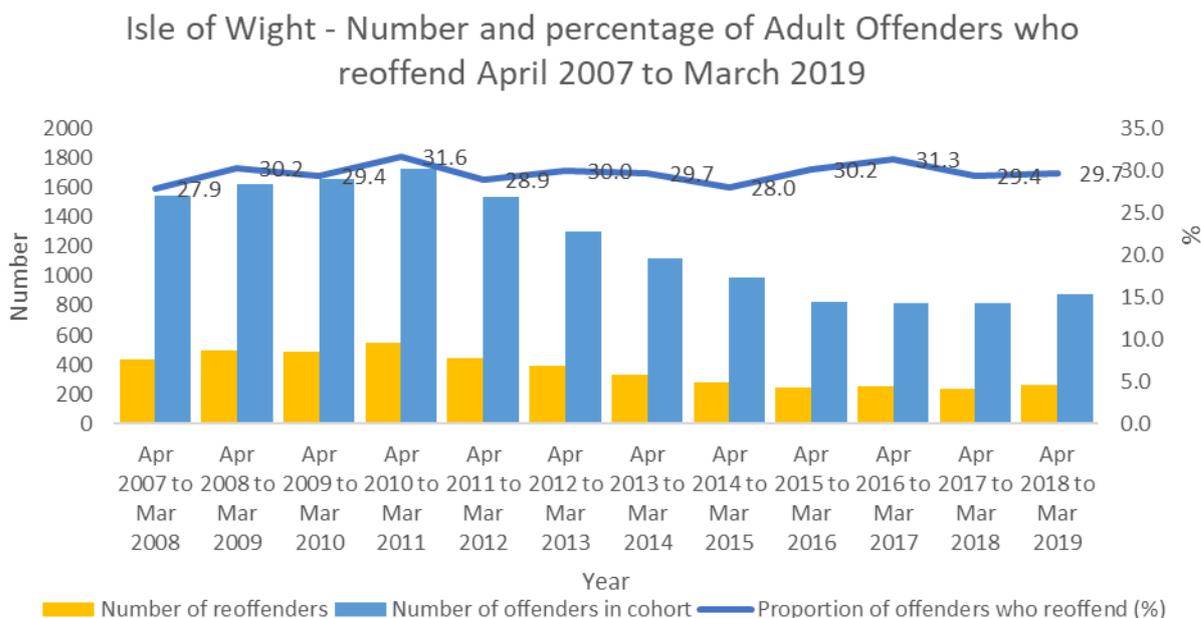
Custody levels for young people are very low with a most recent rate of 0.18 per 1,000 in the 10 to 17 yr population (April 2020 to March 2021). This is just above the England average (0.13 per 1,000) and the comparator group average (0.09 per 1,000).

²⁰ Source: IOW Youth Offending Team Live Tracker

Adult Reoffending

Published data from the government's proven reoffending statistics for adult offenders indicates that the number of offenders in the cohort, as well as the number of reoffenders, has remained relatively constant in the last few years after a decrease in overall numbers from a peak in 2010/11. The percentage of offenders who reoffend has also stayed relatively similar and is now 29.7%:

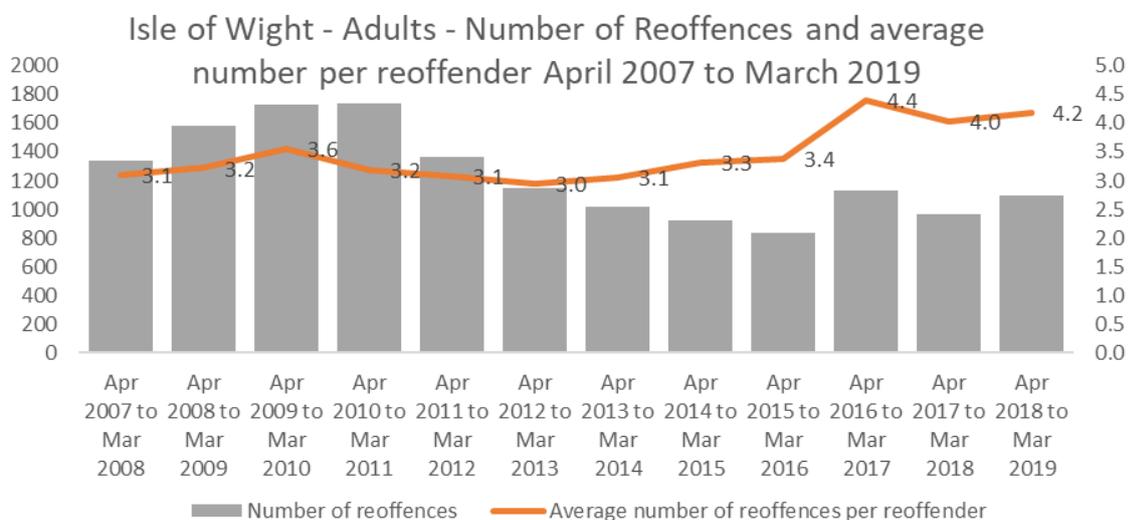
Figure 32: Offenders and Reoffending trend, Isle of Wight, Govt:



Source: Proven Reoffending figures Gov.uk

The number of offenders and those who reoffend has reduced, the number of reoffences per reoffender has slightly increased, and the average number of reoffences per reoffender is 4.2 (April 2018 to March 2019):

Figure 33: Reoffences per reoffender, Isle of Wight, Govt:



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.

Local data from the National Probation Service (NPS) for the Isle indicates that numbers in the service remain similar to previous years after a peak in 2019:

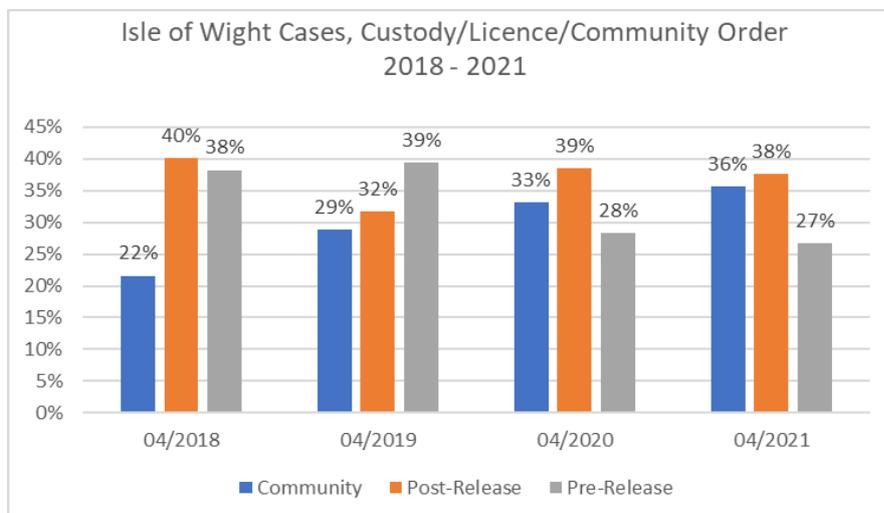
Numbers in NPS, Isle of Wight, local caseload:

Year	Community	Post-Release	Pre-Release	Grand Total
04/2018	35	65	62	162
04/2019	52	57	71	180
04/2020	49	57	42	148
04/2021	56	59	42	157
Total	192	238	217	647

Source: NPS Isle of Wight Caseload Figures April 2018 to April 2021

An increasing percentage are managed via a community / suspended sentence order with a lower percentage pre-release:

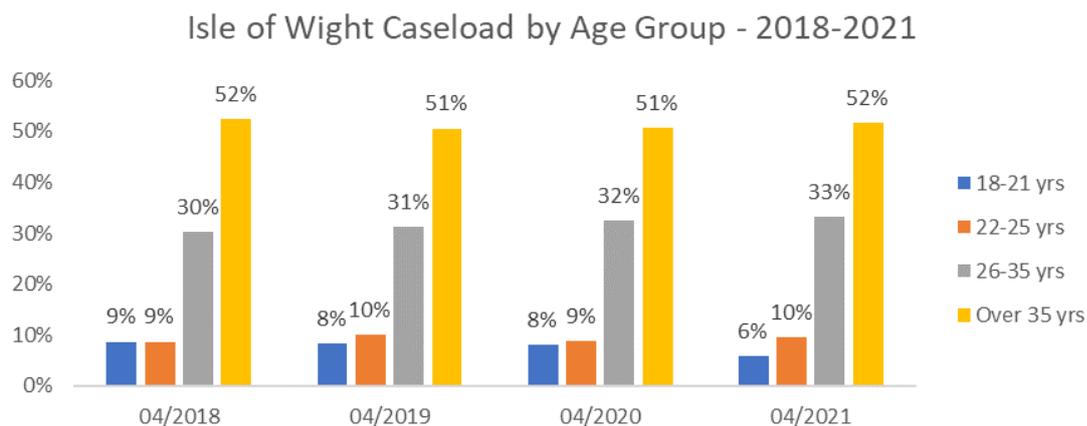
Figure 34: NPS Caseload, Isle of Wight, local figures:



Source: NPS Isle of Wight Caseload Figures April 2018 to April 2021

In terms of gender the majority of those known to the service are male (94%). In terms of age groups, the majority are over 35 years (52%). The spread across the age groups is similar to previous years with a further third (33%) aged 26 to 35 years:

Figure 35: NPS caseload by age group, Isle of Wight, local figures



Source: NPS Isle of Wight Caseload Figures April 2018 to April 2021

Local data from the Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC) indicates that in a cohort of 289, just over 40.7%, were aged 26 to 34 years with a further 31.8% aged between 35 to 49 years:

Figure 36: CRC caseload by age group, Isle of Wight, local figures:

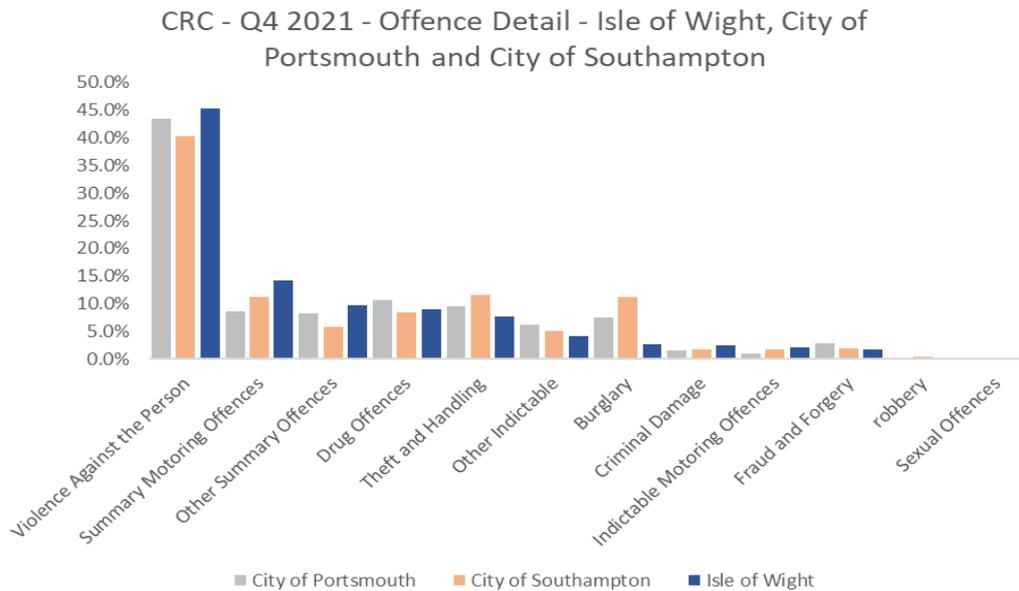


Source: CRC Isle of Wight Quarterly Profile Updates (Q4 2021)

81.0% of those managed by CRC in Q4 are male with 19.0% female.

With regards to offences, violence against the person formed the highest percentage both locally and in Portsmouth and Southampton, albeit with a slightly higher percentage locally (45.3% compared to 43.4% and 40.2% respectively). The second highest category for the Island was summary motoring offences (14.2%) followed by other summary offences (9.7%) and drug offences (9.0%). For Portsmouth, drug offences (10.6%) formed the second largest category followed by theft and handling (9.6%) and for Southampton, theft and handling was second (11.5%) followed by summary motoring offences and burglary (both 11.3%):

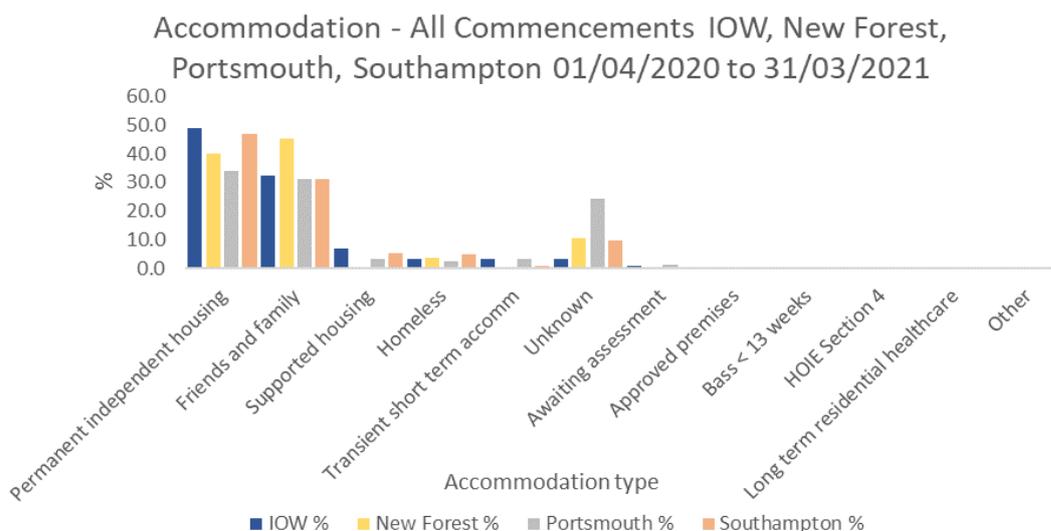
Figure 37: CRC Offence detail, Isle of Wight, Portsmouth and Southampton, local figures:



Source: CRC Isle of Wight Quarterly Profile Updates (Q4 2021)

When looking at accommodation for the CRC cohort, nearly 50% are in permanent independent housing with a further third with friends and family. This is similar to neighbouring areas such as the New Forest, Southampton and Portsmouth, although New Forest has a higher percentage living with friends and family. On the IOW, 7.2% were homeless or living in transient short-term accommodation. A further 7.1% were living in supported accommodation, a slightly higher percentage than the New Forest, Portsmouth and Southampton whilst other percentages are similar.

Figure 38: Accommodation for CRC cohort, Isle of Wight, Portsmouth, Southampton and New Forest, InterACT:

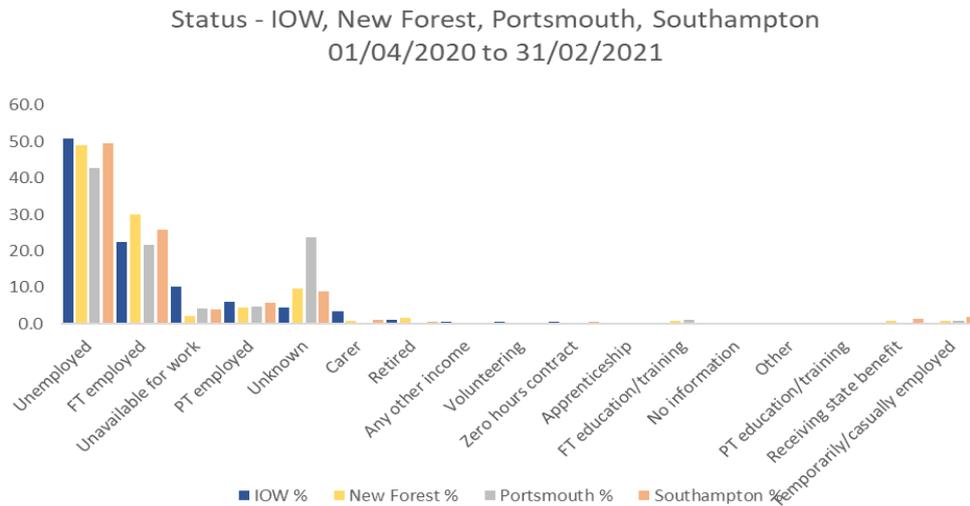


Source: InterACT Offender dashboard

When reviewing the percentage of people released from prison as homeless, figures are low across the region, with the IOW showing 0% for 2020/21.

With regards to employment figures for the CRC cohort, 50% were unemployed, a higher percentage than Portsmouth and slightly higher than Southampton and the New Forest. Just over 22% were in full time employment, a slightly lower figure than the New Forest and Southampton. The IOW had 10% unavailable for work and 3.6% carers – both a higher percentage than neighbours:

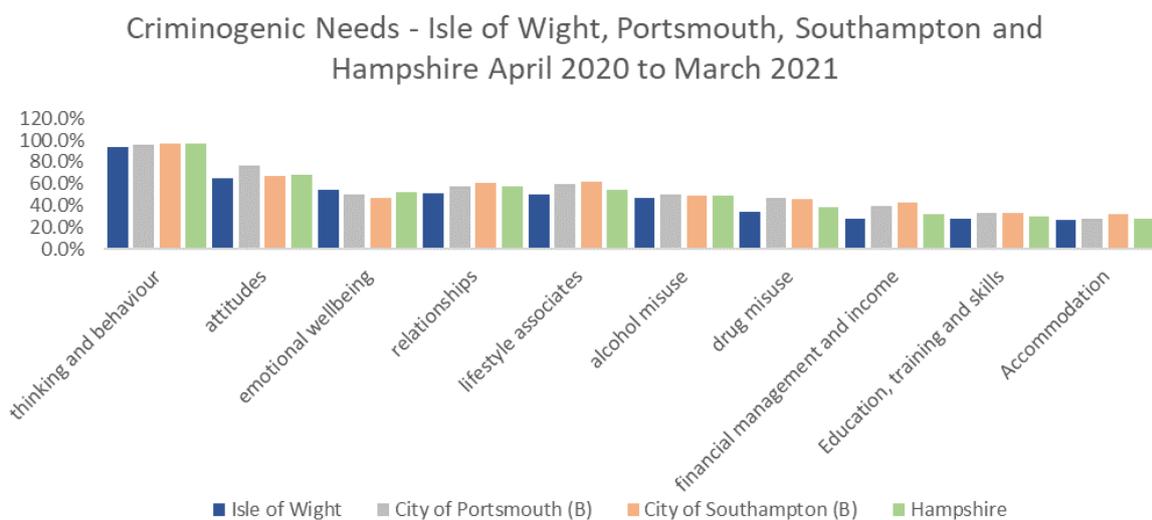
Figure 39: Employment status, CRC cohort, Isle of Wight, Portsmouth, Southampton and New Forest, InterACT:



Source: InterACT dashboard

When considering the criminogenic needs of the cohort over 90% had thinking and behaviour as an area of need, followed by attitudes and emotional wellbeing. Just over 50% also had needs around their relationships. Just under a half and a third respectively had alcohol and drug misuse issues:

Figure 40: Criminogenic Needs, CRC cohort, Isle of Wight, Portsmouth, Southampton and Hampshire, local figures:



Source: CRC Isle of Wight Quarterly Profile Updates (Q4 2021)

The Offender Group Reconviction Scale estimates the probability that offenders with a given history of offending will be resanctioned (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 IOW, over half (52.3%) are classed as low risk of reoffending with a further third classed as at medium risk of reoffending. 13.4% are classed as high risk of reoffending and a further 1.1% very high risk.

Source: InterACT offender dashboard

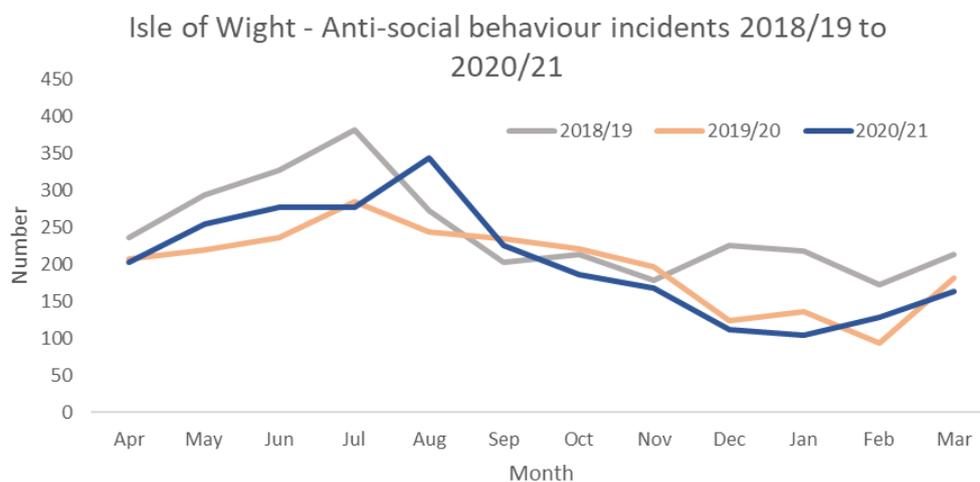
Anti-social Behaviour (ASB) and Community Cohesion

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 2020/21 have seen an increase of 61 incidents compared to last year, 2,438 incidents in total. This remains a substantial decrease on 2018/19 figures of 493 fewer reported incidents (InterACT).

August was the peak month (344) for incidents and this possibly reflects the easing of lockdown restrictions and increases in social Interactions, coupled with the summer allowing for longer days and more opportunities to be outside. November, December and January had fewer reported incidents, and this possibly reflects the reintroduction of lockdowns during this period:

Figure 41: Anti-social behaviour trend 2018/19 to 2020/21, Isle of Wight, InterACT



Source: InterAct - Anti-social Behaviour Dashboard, March 2021

The majority of incidents are classed as 'community'²¹ (68.5%) with a further quarter (25.6%) as 'personal'²². This is in line with previous years with the least number of incidents classed as 'environmental'²³

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, weekday / 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 18:00 with 29% of incidents. The incidents across the week are more evenly spread but a slight peak can be seen at the weekend with nearly a third of incidents (32.0%) occurring then.

Location

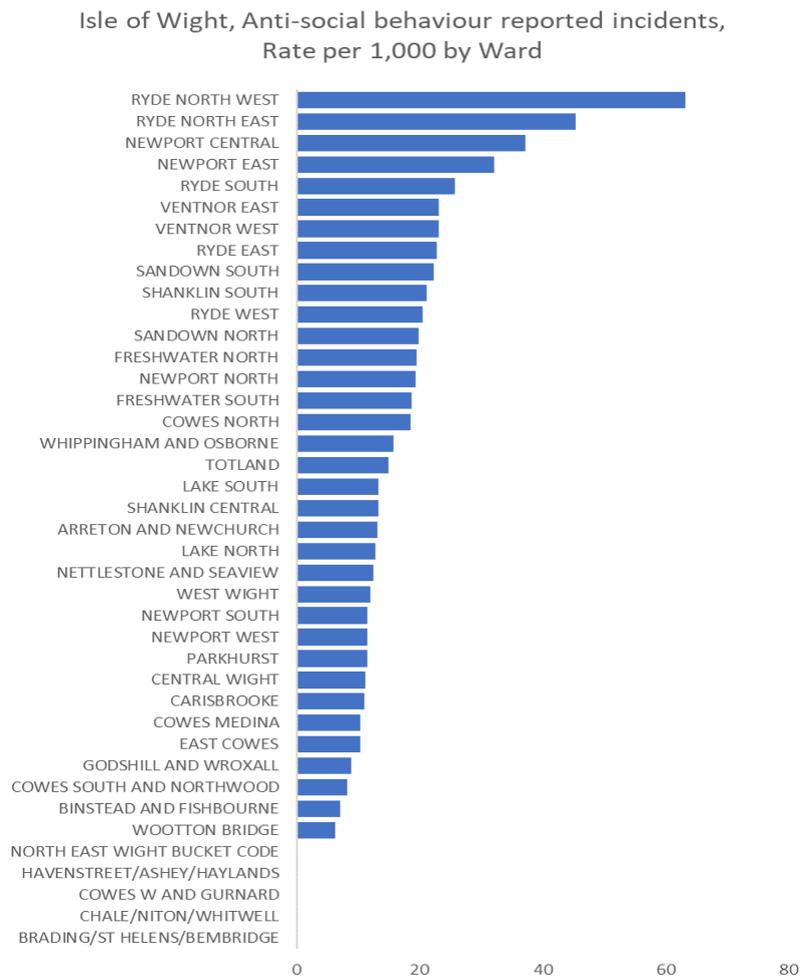
When looking at the rate per 1,000 by ward, we can see that areas of Ryde and Newport experience the highest rates of ASB:

²¹ 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

²² 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

²³ 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

Figure 42: Anti-social incidents, rate by ward, InterACT:



Source: InterAct ASB dashboard, Mar 21, OPCC

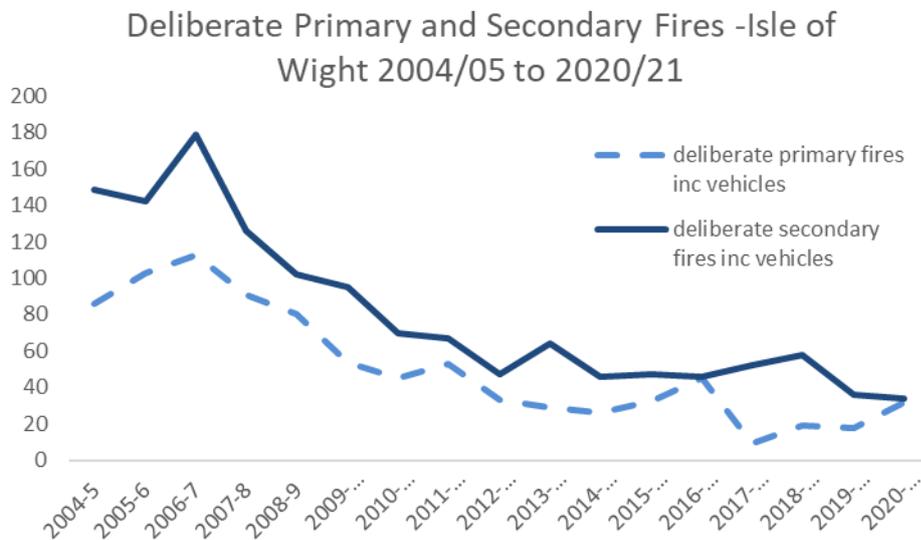
Using police data and looking in more detail for the Ryde area, places with the greatest number of incidents were those around main areas of population movement such as the esplanade, the ferry terminal and parking areas, as well as main shopping streets and eateries such as the High Street and areas of higher population density such as George Street and West Street. For Newport, areas with higher number of incidents follow a similar pattern with shopping areas, recreational areas as well as St James Street and more populated areas such as parts of Pan.

Source: www.police.co.uk

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



Overall, there were 66 deliberate primary and secondary fires including vehicle fires in 2020/21. This is an increase from 2019/20 where there were 54 but a decrease from 77 in 2018/19. Secondary fires have remained similar to last year with 0 secondary vehicle fires and have seen an overall decreasing trend since 2018/19.

Primary fires have seen an increase of 10 with an additional 4 vehicle fires as compared to last year. This is still a marked reduction from 2006/7 where a peak of 292 fires overall were reported.

Source: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Fire and Rescue Service 2021

Noise Nuisance

Reports of noise nuisance present an interesting picture when considering the impact of Covid-19. There was an increase of 50 incidents in comparison to 2019/2020, which may be reflective of people spending more of their time at home due to the lockdown measures imposed as part of the pandemic response. For instance, there were fewer complaints around dog barking, which may be due to people being at home and not leaving the dog during the working day. There were increases in construction and DIY related noise which reflects the increase in home extension / building and DIY reported during the lockdown and beyond. There was also an increase in music related noise which may again reflect people increasingly having spent more time at home.

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 35 to 40, 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 2020/21, 34 doorstep crimes were reported and same day interventions implemented. There were 340 (285 Scams + 55 Scam Victims) reports of scams and 175 interventions.

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

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

Road Safety

Killed and Seriously Injured

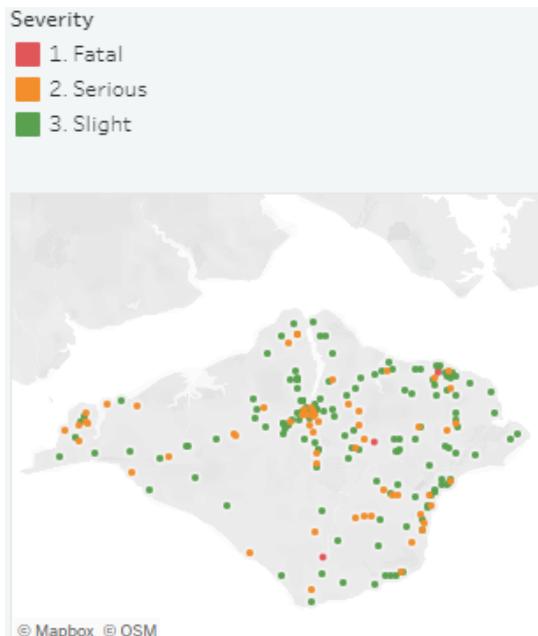
From 2016 onwards, figures on the severity of injury have been affected by a large number of police forces changing their reporting systems. It is likely that the recording of injury severity is more accurate for forces using these new reporting systems. This has had a large impact on the number of serious injuries recorded and consequently, are not comparable to previous years and to each other.

Locally, Killed and Seriously Injured (KSI) casualties is modelled and based on a crude rate per billion miles. This is not comparable to national or regional figures as confidence intervals cannot be calculated. For 2019 the Island's crude rate per billion miles was 273.5, a slight reduction on 2018 figures where the crude rate was 279.3 per billion vehicle miles²⁴.

Nationally published data on numbers of KSIs on the Island indicate a decreasing trend with more recent Road Traffic Injury Collision data up to February 2021 indicating there were 214 records. 70.6% were slight, 28.0% were serious and 1.4% were fatal.

²⁴ Source: Road traffic statistics - About (dft.gov.uk) and PHE Fingertips

Figure 44: Locations of Road Traffic Accidents March 2020 to February 2021, Isle of Wight, InterACT



Source: OPCC InterACT – Road Traffic Injury Collisions dashboard

The majority (69.1%) equivalent to (148) of the accidents happened in daylight with 15.0% occurring in the dark with street lighting and a further 12.1% occurring in the dark where the streets were unlit. The majority of incidents happened in the winter months of October, November and December when conditions may well have been more dangerous due to longer nights and colder temperatures. A similar proportion of slight and more serious accidents happened in the daytime and at night, with the majority occurring in the day.

The majority for both slight and more serious accidents took place on a single carriageway (96.0% and 98.4% respectively) and in fine conditions (83.4% and 92.0% respectively). Roads with a speed limit of 30 miles an hour also saw the largest percentage of accidents with 46.0% of serious incidents and 55.6% of slight incidents. Roads with a 60 mile an hour speed limit saw the second highest percentage of incidents with 34.6% of serious incidents and 23.8% of slight.

Source: OPCC Road Casualties Dashboard - InterACT

Appendix A

Crime tree	2017/18				2017/18 total	2018/19				2018/19 total	2019/20				2019/20 total	2020/21				2020/21 total	Change 2019/20 to 2020/21	% of total crimes 2020/21	Four year total
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4				
1a Homicide					0					0	1			1					0	-1	0	1	
1b Violence with Injury	413	512	399	393	1717	438	520	379	386	1723	399	459	392	334	1584	286	400	337	277	1300	-284	14.2	6324
1c Violence without Injury	482	514	458	391	1845	454	497	458	407	1816	419	532	440	354	1745	361	451	428	381	1621	-124	17.7	7027
<i>Stalking and harassment</i>	135	130	144	147	556	206	181	183	218	788	245	268	303	324	1140	354	405	309	352	1420	280	15.5	3904
2a Rape	24	35	27	43	129	37	46	50	30	163	37	45	40	33	155	39	52	32	36	159	4	1.7	606
2b Other Sexual Offences	84	67	77	90	318	85	80	63	79	307	70	78	91	76	315	54	77	66	72	269	-46	2.9	1209
3a Robbery of Business Property	3			1	4			3		3	2	1	6		9	1	1			2	-7	0.0	18
3b Robbery of Personal Property	9	7	8	6	30	9	16	16	5	46	5	10	24	13	52	9	7	10	9	35	-17	0.4	163
4a1 Burglary Residential	95	124	67	50	336	72	66	58	68	264	40	59	46	61	206	54	45	48	45	192	-14	2.1	998
4a2 Burglary Business and Community	71	72	45	35	223	49	68	60	63	240	38	35	41	26	140	28	12	26	16	82	-58	0.9	685
4b Vehicle Offences	125	125	60	60	370	67	62	89	50	268	49	64	60	57	230	54	56	39	39	188	-42	2.1	1056
4c Theft from the Person	14	12	10	5	41	26	16	13	5	60	15	17	14	9	55	6	8	11	5	30	-25	0.3	186
4d Bicycle Theft	28	47	10	10	95	21	37	16	15	89	17	24	6	4	51	15	11	8	5	39	-12	0.4	274
4e Shoplifting	166	183	203	162	714	213	197	158	137	705	141	156	197	133	627	95	81	51	36	263	-364	2.9	2309
4f All Other Theft Offences	257	219	192	219	887	281	254	178	158	871	194	213	201	156	764	127	180	120	94	521	-243	5.7	3043

Crime tree	2017/18				2017/18 total	2018/19				2018/19 total	2019/20				2019/20 total	2020/21				2020/21 total	Change 2019/20 to 2020/21	% of total crimes 2020/21	Four year total
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4				
5a Criminal Damage	315	381	285	296	1277	318	281	307	248	1154	268	285	247	228	1028	223	279	223	211	936	-92	10.2	4395
5b Arson	6	7	3	13	29	9	21	9	11	50	9	19	10	8	46	19	11	10	5	45	-1	0.5	170
6a Trafficking of Drugs	18	12	12	16	58	14	17	15	20	66	19	33	24	28	104	33	29	30	29	121	17	1.3	349
6b Possession of Drugs	59	60	64	53	236	73	63	53	58	247	70	66	70	64	270	91	102	72	100	365	95	4.0	1118
7 Possession of Weapons Offences	40	27	24	21	112	22	27	32	28	109	22	36	37	27	122	32	38	25	24	119	-3	1.3	462
8 Public Order Offences	254	315	263	261	1093	281	301	218	221	1021	260	326	245	246	1077	298	376	283	265	1222	145	13.4	4413
9 Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	48	56	63	49	216	48	39	62	50	199	54	45	41	46	186	53	60	47	50	210	24	2.3	811
Total	2646	2905	2414	2321	10286	2723	2789	2420	2257	10189	2374	2771	2535	2227	9907	2232	2681	2175	2051	9139	-768		39521

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 2020/21



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