

# COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT 2017/18



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<b>Title</b>	<b>Isle of Wight Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment</b>
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3	19/10/18	Final

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Contents

1. Executive summary .....	4
2. Introduction.....	8
2.1 Background.....	8
2.2 General information about the data .....	8
2.3 Review of 2017 .....	10
3. Profile of the Island .....	11
3.1 Demographics.....	11
3.2 Deprivation.....	13
3.3 Housing .....	14
3.4 Community perceptions.....	16
4. National and Local Police recorded crime data and priorities .....	18
4.1 The National Picture.....	18
4.2 National and local policing priorities:.....	19
4.3 Strategic Summary of local police recorded crime data.....	21
5. Main local crime types.....	24
5.1 Total recorded crime for the Isle of Wight.....	24
5.2 Public Order offences .....	25
5.3 Violent Crime .....	25
5.4 Sexual Offences.....	27
5.5 Domestic Abuse / Violence and Domestic Crimes .....	29
5.6 Children at Risk .....	31
5.7 Anti-Social Behaviour.....	38
5.8 Hate Crime – Police and Crime Commissioner data:.....	40
5.9 Theft / serious acquisitive crime .....	41
5.10 Drugs and alcohol.....	42
5.11 Road safety.....	46
6 Reducing re-offending (including youth crime) .....	48
6.1 Adult .....	48
6.2 Youth Justice.....	54
7. P.E.S.T.E.L.O analysis.....	57
7. Glossary:.....	58
8. References:.....	59

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## 1. Executive summary

The Isle of Wight Community Safety Partnership is a number of organisations working together to reduce crime, disorder and the fear of crime in the community. The partnership consists of the five statutory authorities; the Isle of Wight Council, Hampshire Constabulary, Isle of Wight Fire and Rescue Service, Community Rehabilitation Company/Probation and the Isle of Wight Clinical Commissioning Group. Other organisations are also invited to participate including housing providers, adult and children's social care, public health and the voluntary sector.

It is a requirement that the partnership produces an annual strategic assessment in order to:

- provide a summary of research and analysis on crime, anti-social behaviour and substance misuse
- include information about key trends and emerging issues
- recommend priorities for the CSP
- inform the strategic plan, and
- identify gaps in knowledge which need to be understood and action taken.

In addition the Community Safety Partnership has a statutory responsibility for:

- Delivering the Prevent duty
- Reducing Re-offending.

It is important for partners to have an understanding of the levels and patterns of crime, disorder and substance misuse on the Isle of Wight, to enable them to ensure the right priorities are identified and to target increasingly limited resources more effectively.

The aim of this assessment is to provide partners with statistical analysis and information about crime, its changes and patterns over time and, where possible, an explanation as to why these changes have occurred, to support this process.

This assessment is being used to inform the Community Safety Partnership Plan and help identify key strategic priorities, which will in turn inform strategic plans and policies in order to combat crime and disorder more effectively.

It is important to be aware that in order to compare data with other areas, the published data is April 2016 – March 2017 and may not accurately represent crime figures in the current calendar year.

### Key points on recorded crime

ONS data indicates that although recorded crime has shown an increase of 8% on the previous year, the crime rate for the Isle of Wight (70 crimes per 1,000 population) is statistically significantly lower than three of the comparator groups and England and Wales'

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rate of 75 per 1,000. Eight of the comparator groups have a statistically significantly lower rate than the Isle of Wight.

The Isle of Wight shows a seasonal peak in September each year, but overall the trend is in-line with Hampshire and the most similar comparator groups

Local police data shows that a decreasing trend can be seen in threats to life, car key burglary, missing persons and other theft. A plateauing trend can be seen in distraction burglary, hate crime and honour-based violence. Criminal damage and ASB incidents have seen a slight increase and remain lower/similar to 2013/14 levels, however they are the areas of most concern to the public.

Local police data indicates that 'drug related violence' has seen the largest increase. This may reflect changes in recording as the increasing trend can be seen in Portsmouth and Southampton. Furthermore, locally, violent crime itself is up 9% compared with 59% in the previous year. Published data for the Isle of Wight's drug offences rate per 1,000 shows a decrease with the rate for year ending March 2017 at 2.8 per 1,000 (down from 2.9 per 1,000 in 2016). However, this remains statistically significantly higher than all but one of the comparator group and England and Wales.

Alcohol and public place violence has seen a 45% increase. The rate of Public Order offences per 1,000 residents is significantly higher on the Isle of Wight (6.7 per 1,000) in comparison to all of our comparators and the England and Wales rate (4.9 per 1,000). Our rate had increased slightly from the previous year (5.9 per 1,000) and is part of an increasing trend. The link between violence and drug and alcohol can be seen, with police data showing that 1 in 5 'violence against the person crimes' were linked to alcohol with a further 1 in 10 linked to criminal damage and arson as well as public order offences. Overall 11% of crimes in 2016/17 were linked to alcohol.

Youth on youth violence has seen an increase of 39% and mirrors young people's involvement in Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) and Night Time Economy (NTE) linked crimes. The rate for violence against the person on the Isle of Wight is 26.4 per 1,000 and is significantly higher than 10 of its comparator group and the England and Wales' rate (20.2 per 1,000).

Serious sexual offences have also seen a rise with the Isle of Wight's rate increasing to 3.1 per 1,000 (compared to 2.4 per 1,000 in the previous year). This is statistically significantly higher than nine of the comparator group and England and Wales' average of 2.1 per 1,000.

Domestic abuse and domestic crimes have seen increases locally with police recorded crime for 2016/17 indicating a 38% rise in domestic abuse on the previous year. A third of domestic crimes were repeat offences,; July, August and December were the peak months for domestic violence.

Crimes against children has also seen an increase locally after a dip in 2015/16. Figures are now more in line with 2014/15 numbers and mirror an increasing trend in Portsmouth and to a lesser extent Southampton. The increase in this area is in part due to an increase in reporting of non-recent crimes with over half of the recorded crimes against children in this

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period older than 28 days and a quarter over a year old at time of reporting. This as well as the profile of victims linked to sexual violence and domestic abuse draws attention to areas of increasing importance around early support and the effects of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs).

With regards to theft, the Isle of Wight's rate is 18.7 per 1,000 and is lower than 12 of its comparator group and England and Wales. The Isle of Wight has seen a slight increase in domestic and non-domestic burglary, vehicle offences and shoplifting. Theft from the person and other theft offences has decreased.

### Other key points

The Island's children in need, child protection and looked after children rates per 10,000 continue to be above the national average, albeit with the initial category of abuse at a lower percentage than nationally. Young people's vulnerability increases with instability at home and missing episodes, risky behaviour and limited access to the education system can all be indicators of growing need.

There is an increasing body of evidence to suggest that Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) have profound effects on people throughout their lives and therefore all agencies need to be increasingly aware of early identification and how to give timely support to people. Locally police have adopted and continue to develop a 'trauma-informed approach' by:

- Recognise the signs/symptoms of trauma
- Acknowledging the impact of traumatic experiences
- Actively seeking to avoid re-traumatisation
- Integrating an understanding of trauma in organisational policy and practice (Hickle, K. 'A Trauma-informed approach')

This approach may be something that the partnership can consider as a multi agency approach, alongside other developing work with both the safeguarding boards and Public Health.

The Island's rate of children killed or seriously injured on the roads is 33.2 per 100,000. This is statistically significantly higher than five of the children's comparator group and England but as we are dealing with small numbers, comparisons are less robust. The Isle of Wight is also statistically significantly higher than 9 of its CIPFA comparator group and England for motorcyclists (aged 15 to 24 years) killed or injured on the roads with a rate of 61.2 per 100,000. It is important to note again the small numbers.

Both adult and youth reoffending on the Isle of Wight is significantly higher than areas within most similar groups, with two fifths of adult reoffenders committing violent crime and 1 in 4 reoffending. In order to address reoffending, the Prison and Probation service (HMPPs), Hampshire and Isle of Wight Community Rehabilitation Company (HIOW CRC) and Youth Offending Team (YOT) have come together to develop a local strategy. Offenders commit offences for a variety of reasons and evidence suggests that if these pathways are confronted then behaviour can change, Therefore the Reducing reoffending strategy group brings together those agencies which have responsibility for the interventions which can

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make a difference. For example: Mental health service, Substance misuse, Restorative Justice, accommodation providers and Benefits agencies.

### Views of the community

The community survey had an increase in respondents from last year's survey (571 in 2018 compared to 365 in 2017) and showed that perceptions of crime, including high levels of feeling safe have remained similar. Respondent's main concerns were:

1. Drugs & alcohol abuse
2. Anti-social behaviour
3. Violent crime

There is a need to engage more with local communities and also increase confidence and raise awareness of how and what crime to report, further progress on the CSP communications strategy is required to support the delivery of this work. The launch of the new Neighbourhood Watch initiative is anticipated to contribute to improved community engagement opportunities.

### Review of 2017

Following the strategic assessment last year the partnership delivered a number of successful initiatives around the following priorities:

- Reducing alcohol and drug related crime
- Reducing Anti-social behaviour
- Reducing violent crime
- Reducing domestic abuse and sexual violence
- Delivering the prevent duty
- Reducing reoffending
- Reducing serious acquisitive crime

### Conclusions and recommendations

The strategic assessment this year has again been produced with minimum resource using available data. To enrich future reports it will be beneficial to seek further data sets and additional analytical resource during the year to work on emerging trends or complex issues. It is hoped that this can include data from: The Hospital, Prisons, Mental Health and Trading Standards.

There is already a vast amount of work being delivered by other partnerships which impacts on crime and disorder remit and it is important to consider this when agreeing priorities and developing a strategic plan. Community Safety partners will continue to support other partnerships such as the Local Safeguarding Boards, Substance Misuse Partnership and Road Safety Forum which are leading on child sexual exploitation, missing, serious sexual offences and road safety.

The 2016/17 Community Safety Strategic Assessment has identified the following priority areas:

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- Sexual offences
  - Violent crime, specifically
    - Youth on youth violence
    - Alcohol and public place violence
    - Drug related harm and violence
  - Domestic abuse
  - ASB (priority as identified by community survey)
  - Road Safety

A thread throughout all the above is protecting the vulnerable – including children.

These priorities are identified as incidents of crime that have increased, or are higher than our statistical neighbours (MSG'S) or based on engagement with the community.

This assessment has been produced by Isle of Wight Organisational Intelligence Team with the support of all Community Safety Partners.

## **2. Introduction**

### **2.1 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 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.

### **2.2 General information about the data**

Reference to '2016/17', or 'this year' refers to the financial year - 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017, and 'last year' or 'the previous year' will refer to the previous financial year of 2015/16, 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 2016.17; recorded crime from police including local data and published data. Local data is also provided by the Youth Offending Team (YOT), Probation, Environmental Health, Fire and Children's Services

Where data is available, comparisons will be made to England and the Isle of Wight Community Safety Partnership comparator group of:

**Hampshire - Isle of Wight**

- Humberstone - North Lincolnshire
- Kent - Shepway
- North Wales - Wrexham
- North Wales - Flintshire
- North Wales - Conwy
- North Wales - Denbighshire
- Suffolk - Waveney
- Essex - Tendring
- Kent - Dover
- Nottinghamshire - Newark and Sherwood
- Nottinghamshire - Bassetlaw
- Lincolnshire - Boston
- Staffordshire - Newcastle-under Lyme
- Northamptonshire - Kettering

Source; IQuanta Most Similar Groups 2017<sup>1</sup>

Where data is not available at community safety partnership level comparisons will be made to relevant comparator groups:

For children and young people's data comparisons will be made to the children's comparator groups of	For other data such as public health CIPFA (Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy) comparator group is used	For Youth Offending Data the Youth Justice Board (YJB) comparator group
Torbay	North Somerset	
Norfolk	Torbay	Conwy and Denbighshire
East Sussex	East Riding of Yorkshire	Torbay
Southend-on-Sea	Northumberland	Wrexham
Plymouth	Cornwall	Norfolk
Cornwall	Sefton	Carmarthenshire
Lancashire	Poole	Southend-on-Sea
Cumbria	Herefordshire	Plymouth
Suffolk	Shropshire	East Sussex
Telford and Wrekin	Wirral	Cornwall
	Bournemouth	Pembrokeshire
	Bath & North East Somerset	
	Southend-on-Sea	
	Cheshire West & Chester	
	Cheshire East	
Source: LAIT tool	Source: <a href="https://www.cipfa.org/">https://www.cipfa.org/</a>	Source: YJB

<sup>1</sup> 24 variables or factors have previously been identified to be correlated with one or more of crime, fear of crime, or incidents. These variables are combined using a technique called Principal Component Analysis to create a small number of variables that best describe the variation between areas. The Most Similar Groups are determined by identifying the areas which are most similar on the basis of these new variables

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Where none of these comparator groups are available, comparisons are made to Portsmouth and Southampton – both unitary authorities and geographical neighbours. Although demographically quite different to the Isle of Wight, they are part of the same force – Hampshire Constabulary and so allow for some comparison in policing practice.

### **Crime Data Integrity (CDI)**

Since March 2015 the 'Quality Standards Team (QST)' has been reviewing incidents each week and the result has seen an increased conversion of incidents to crime, in line with CDI. The impact of this work continues to be seen across Hampshire Constabulary and is having a particular impact on violent crime and public order and consequently, total crime. The Force Enquiry Centre (FEC) took on the responsibility for classifying low-level assaults; this increased accuracy contributed particularly to the rise in public order offences.

Analysis was undertaken to compare the level of non-recent crime recording following the introduction of the CDI work. When compared to the previous year, there has been an increase in the proportion of non-recent crimes recorded for violence and sexual offences, which had an impact on the total crime figures.

### **2.3 Review of 2017**

The Community Safety Partnership produced a partnership plan 2017 to 2018 which included the following priorities and related actions/interventions

1. Reducing Alcohol and drug related crime;
  - Underage drinking survey carried out across all Island schools resulting in setting up of Community Alcohol Partnership in Ryde.
  - Diverse night time economy activities during summer 2018 with Newport Town Council.
  - As part of the Local Alcohol Action Area (LAAA) progress has been made in developing a 'Cardiff model' approach to Information and data sharing between Police and NHS Trust which will aim to reduce alcohol related harm and crime.
  
2. Reducing Anti-social behaviour (ASB);
  - Eight Partnership community engagement events held to raise awareness of reporting ASB
  - Two third party reporting centres set up to report hate crime and training delivered to 8 organisations.
  - Joint Action group tackled hot spot areas to reduce ASB
  - Operation Refuge - This is a partnership approach to reduce the ASB caused by street drinkers in the Ryde area. The aim was to identify people that were causing the ASB and enforce the Designated Public Protection Order with a view of reporting them to court. Hosing providers were part of this work to ensure their tenants behaviour did not impact on the neighbourhood community safety.
  - Operation Varney to reduce ASB in Newport  
The intention was to pro-actively seek to prevent the use/supply of controlled drugs, alcohol related crime and ASB within Newport Town, react to offences that are

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committed and safeguard those who are vulnerable to criminal behaviour (including the Child Sexual and Child Criminal exploitation that is linked to such offences); doing so in cooperation with partner agencies and other Police Departments. To provide the community with reassurance that issues surrounding the use/supply of controlled drugs, alcohol related crime and ASB within Newport Town are a high priority and being dealt with robustly.

3. Reducing Violent crime:

A problem profile for violent crime was produced and a reduction plan developed with partners, which focussed on key locations on the Island, along with domestic abuse, night time economy and youth on youth violence. Many of these themes will continue to be of focus in the forthcoming year

4. Domestic abuse and sexual violence

- Three Domestic Homicide Reviews published (relating to DHRs in 2012 and 2016)
- Lessons learned partners workshop held
- Domestic abuse campaign to increase awareness and reporting

5. Delivering the statutory Prevent duty:

- Prevent Board held and Counter Terrorism Local Profile received by CSP
- Workshop to Raise Awareness of Prevent (WRAP) and Prevent training delivered to IW council, NHS trust, housing providers, voluntary sector and colleges.

6. Reduce reoffending as a statutory responsibility of the Community Safety Partnership;

- Reducing Reoffending stakeholder conference held
- Reducing Reoffending strategy produced

7. Reducing Serious Acquisitive Crime

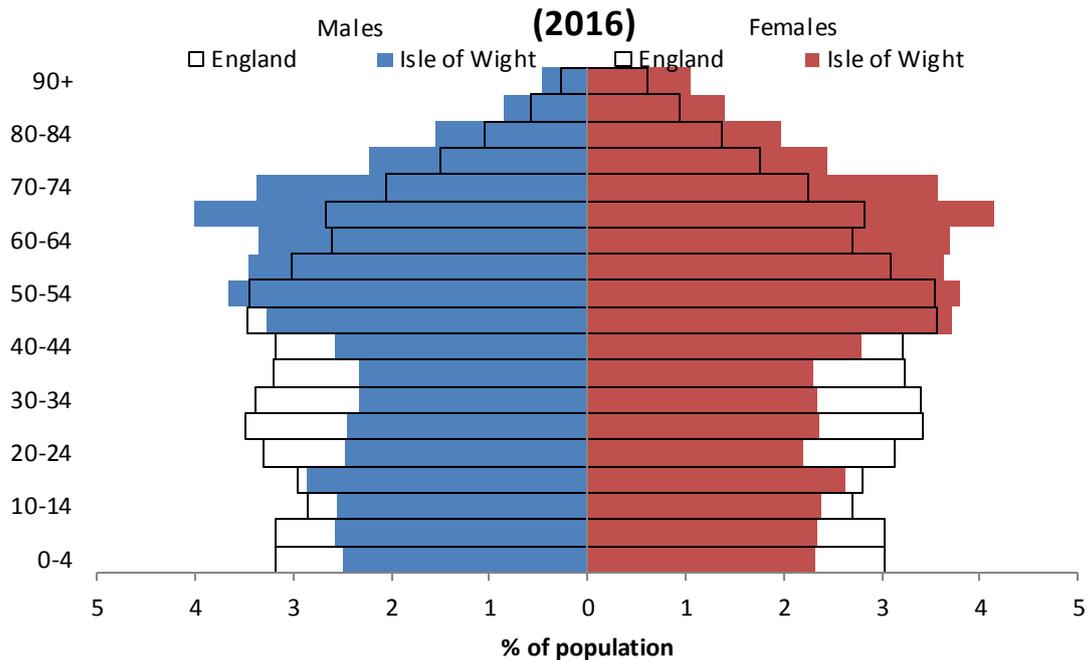
- Crime prevention messages at community safety partnership events, including St Mary's Hospital and supermarkets and media messaging

### **3. Profile of the Island**

#### **3.1 Demographics**

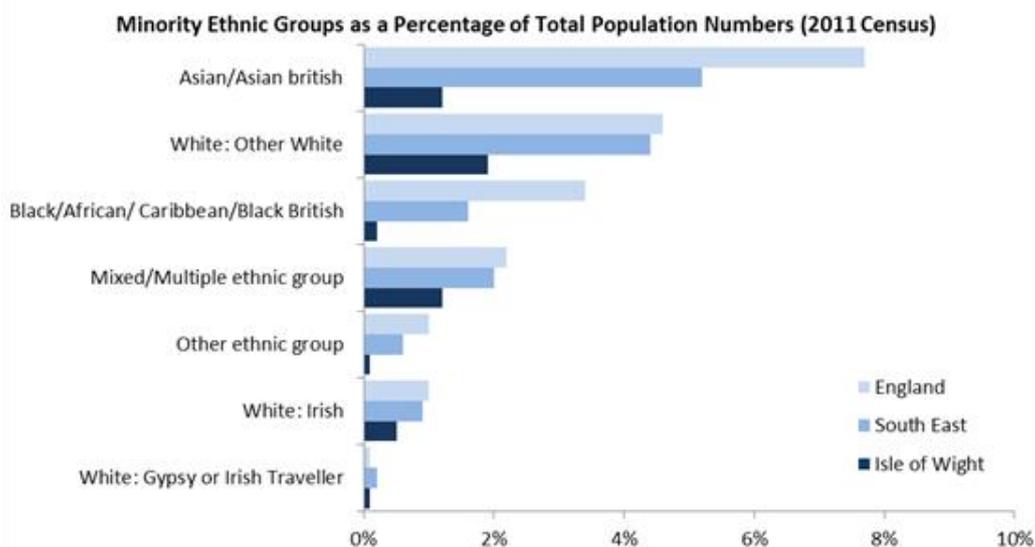
The Isle of Wight has a usually resident population of just over 140,000 people (ONS mid-2017 population estimates). The number of people aged over 65 is increasing across the whole of England, but locally the most significant change is the reducing numbers of younger people which means the Isle of Wight has a greater proportion of older residents (aged 65 plus).

## Population pyramid of the Isle of Wight and England



Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) Mid-2016 Population Estimates

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) There are increasing numbers of 'White - Other White' (1.9%), and also 'Asian/Asian British' residents (1.1%). Public Health England Child Health Profile 2018 shows that 7.2% 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.



Source: ONS 2011 Census

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The major towns of the Isle of Wight:

Ryde	c. 18,700 persons
Newport (the County town)	c. 17,200 persons
Cowes	c. 14,400 persons
East Cowes	c. 7,800 persons
Sandown	c. 7,200 persons
Shanklin	c. 7,100 persons
Ventnor	c. 6,000 persons

Source: ONS, 2011 Census

60.5% of the Isle of Wight population are Christian according to the 2011 Census. This proportion is broadly in-line with the rest of England. Of the remaining 39.5% the majority had no religion.

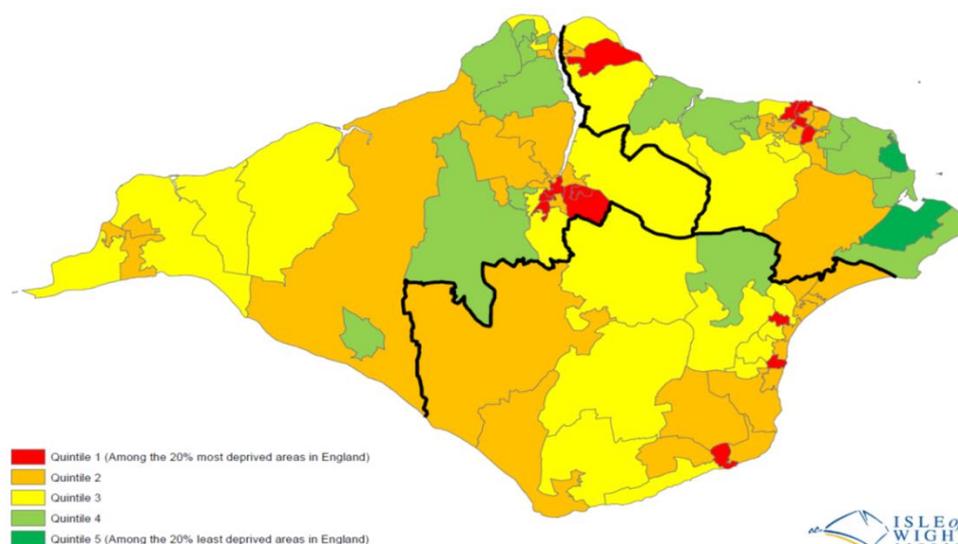
### 3.2 Deprivation

According to the 2015 Indices of Multiple Deprivation there are 13 Isle of Wight Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) within the 20% most deprived in England, with Ryde North East B and Pan B being among the 10% most deprived. An LSOA is a geographical area which contains approximately 1,500 residents.

The map below shows the overall deprivation on the Isle of Wight, against the national picture, broken down by LSOA. The red areas on the map are among the 20% most deprived LSOAs in the whole country,

- Ryde North East B
- Osborne North
- St Johns West A
- Mount Joy B
- Shanklin Central B
- Newport North B
- Lake North B
- Pan B
- Pan A
- Ventnor East A
- Newport South B
- Ryde South East B
- Ryde North West B

IMD 2015 - Overall deprivation by national quintile



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Produced by Isle of Wight Council Public Health Information Team

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The state of child poverty locally and nationally is built up through various measures. The HMRC children in low income families local measure (published March 2018 from 2015 data) shows 17.8% of Under 16's locally are in poverty; a reduction on previous figures. The HBAI (households below average income) produces relative and absolute poverty figures for before and after housing costs on a national level. For relative poverty BHC have seen a slight reduction to 19% with AHC remaining relatively constant at 30% (absolute before and after housing costs have seen a slight reduction too and are at 16% and 26% respectively). All these figures are used to create a local figure for before and after housing costs. Locally 18.9% are in poverty before housing costs (BHC) with as many as 29.5% after housing costs (AHC) (published January 2018 from July-Sept 2017 data). This is an increase on previous figures.

As at the end of March 2018 2,099 children were entitled to free school meals. At the end of March 2017 2,187 children were entitled to free school meals and end of March 2016 2,087 were entitled. These figures are relatively similar with a peak in 2016/17 which sees higher figures across the year as a whole. Following the introduction of Universal Credit all eligible children will remain entitled to free school meals throughout their schooling regardless of changes in their family circumstances so figures will rise year on year until a review in 2023.

Sources:

HMRC Children in low income families' local measure: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/personal-tax-credits-children-in-low-income-families-local-measure-2015-snapshot-as-at-31-august-2015>

HBAI - <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/households-below-average-income-199495-to-201617>

CPAG – Child Poverty Action Group – End Child Poverty Now interactive Map:

<http://www.endchildpoverty.org.uk/poverty-in-your-area-2018/>

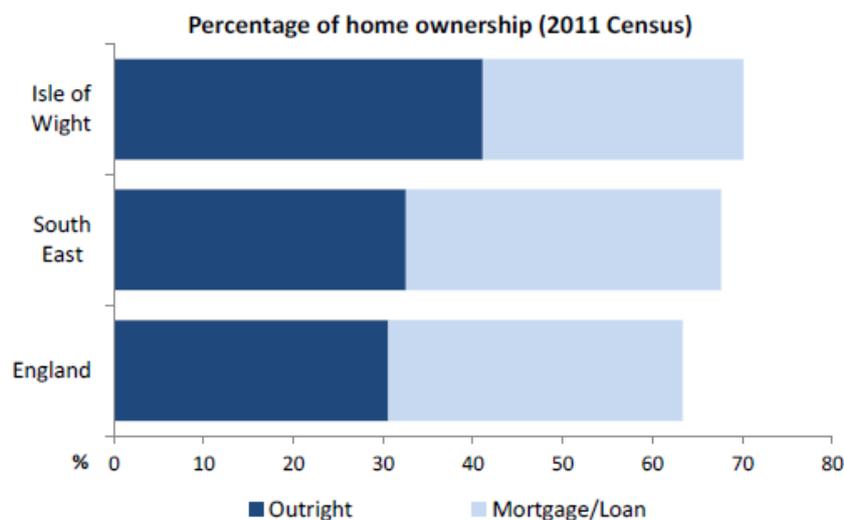
Isle of Wight Council School Admissions data

### 3.3 Housing

There were a total of 67,676 household spaces on the Island at the 2011 Census, of which 61,085 had at least one usual resident. The most common dwelling type is detached (34.8%) (In comparison, the South East has 28.2% detached dwellings and in England 22.4% of dwellings are detached). The Isle of Wight has fewer terraced dwellings (15.4%) than the South East (22.5%) or England (24.5%).

The number of domestic dwellings on the Island has increased from 70,332 in March 2016 to 70,685 in March 2017.

The following graph shows the Island has significantly high levels of home ownership, with 70% of households being owned, either outright (41%) or with a mortgage or loan (29%). By comparison in the South East 68% of homes were owned (33% outright) and in England this was 63% (31% outright).



The Isle of Wight has low levels of socially rented properties, with 2011 Census data showing only 10.7% being rented from registered providers of social housing. These providers include the local authority, housing associations and registered social landlords. In comparison, the South East has 13.7% social rented accommodation and England has 17.7%.

On the Isle of Wight, there is no local authority owned housing stock; it is all owned by housing associations. However, people still fill the 'local authority' box which is why Census results show some figures.

In 2016 to 2017 345 homeless applications were taken (a reduction of 67 applications from last year). 22% (76) of applications were accepted, the same percentage as last year.

There were 1,318 approaches to homeless prevention (including provision of general advice) a reduction of 167 approaches on last year's figures. 471 cases were taken on by the prevention team and homelessness was prevented in well over half of these cases (296).

Homelessness continues to be a major problem and is attributable to many factors, mainly the lack of affordable housing. Other factors such as cuts to welfare and in particular housing benefit levels not keeping pace with private rental market levels mean it is increasingly difficult for clients whose main income is benefit related or low earned income to afford private rent as a housing option. The number of households in temporary accommodation was in line with last year's figures with an average of approximately 172 at any one time.

Sources:

ONS Neighbourhood Statistics – Housing

[www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadDatasetList.do?a=3&b=276857&c=isle+of+wight&d=13&q=412857&i=1001x1003&m=0&r=1&s=1351158411622&enc=1&domainId=7](http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadDatasetList.do?a=3&b=276857&c=isle+of+wight&d=13&q=412857&i=1001x1003&m=0&r=1&s=1351158411622&enc=1&domainId=7) (accessed March 2017)

Monitoring Report for the Isle of Wight Council's planning policies 2016 – 2017

<https://www.iwight.com/azservices/documents/2776-IWC-Monitoring-Report-2016-17.pdf>

ONS Neighbourhood Statistics – Housing (<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/>)

IWC Housing Department August 2018

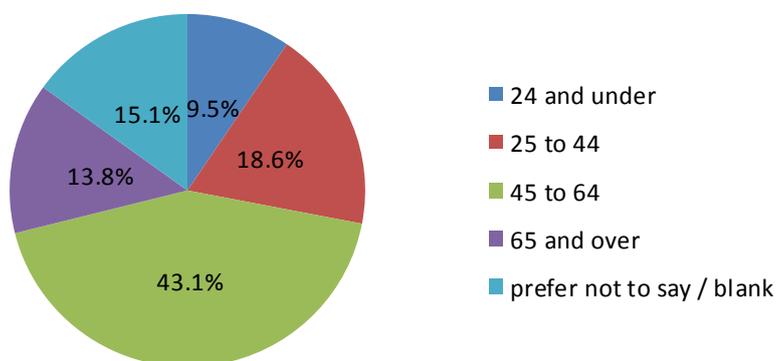
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### 3.4 Community perceptions

#### Age profile of Respondents

The Community Safety Partnership carried out an online consultation in Spring 2018, and 571 residents responded. This is an increase of over 200 respondents on last year's consultation and has resulted in a slightly more even spread of responses across the age ranges with 51.5% of responses coming from under 55's and 33.5% from over 55's. 43.1% of respondents were in the 45 and 65 age bracket (as compared to over half in last year's consultation). However, only 9.5% of respondents were under 24:

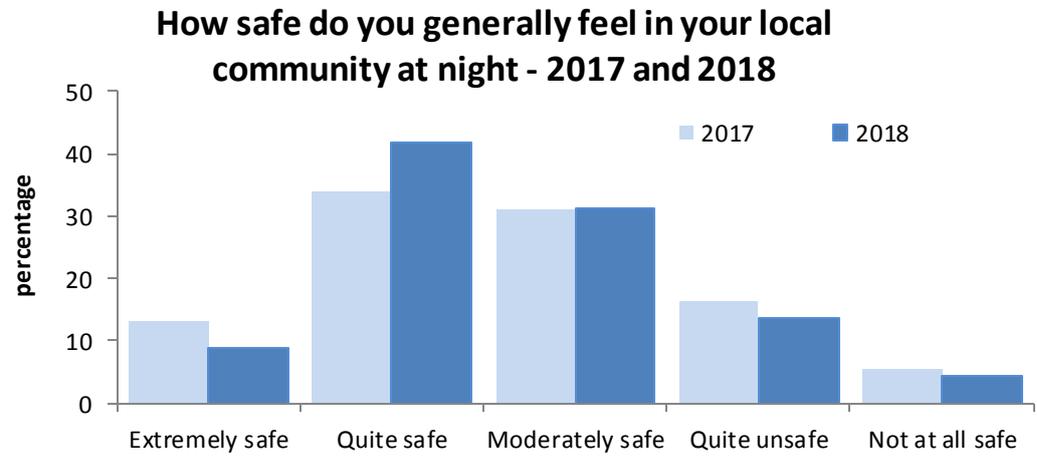
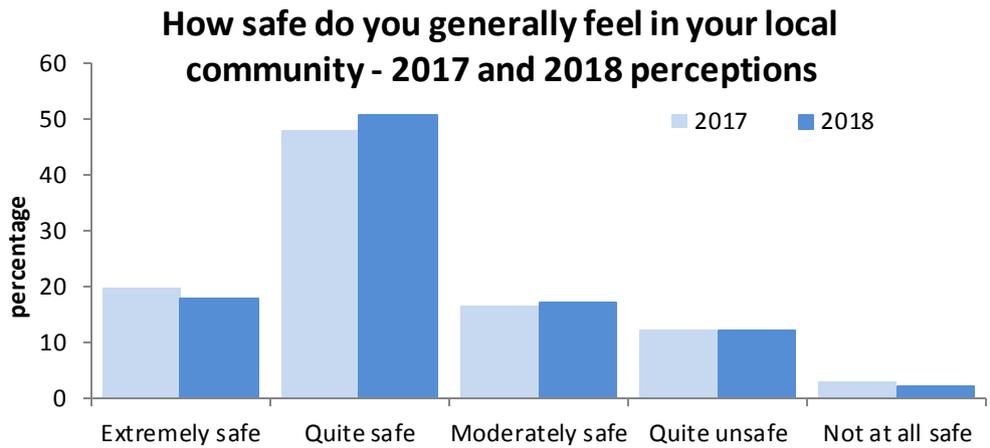
**Age ranges of respondents**



It is important to note that this is consultation rather than research so the responses are only indicative of the people who respond and are not representative of the population as a whole. It does however provide a useful indication of some of the issues

#### Feeling safe

Of those who responded, 85.7% felt safe in their local community (17.9% extremely safe, 50.7% quite safe and 17.1% moderately safe). However, 14.3% felt quite unsafe or not at all safe. Just over 80% also felt safe in their community at night (8.9% extremely safe, 41.9% quite safe and 31.2% moderately safe). 18.0% felt quite unsafe or not at all safe at night. Although not directly comparable, a higher percentage stated they felt quite safe and moderately safe in their community both in the day and at night than in the previous year. Although fewer respondents stated they felt extremely safe, fewer respondents felt 'not at all safe' so overall a higher proportion felt safe both in the day and night in their local community:



**Feeling unsafe**

For those who felt unsafe (80) the key issues highlighted were anti-social behaviour, drug and alcohol abuse and speeding cars. Issues listed in the ‘other’ category included lack of police presence.

**Victim of crime**

Just over 15% of those who responded had been a victim of crime in the last 12 months but nearly 40% of those said that they hadn’t reported it with the most common reason being because they felt nothing would be done by the authorities.

**Community priorities**

Residents were asked to select the top three priorities they felt the Community Safety Partnership should be tackling on the Isle of Wight.

The results showed that the main concerns are:

- 4. Drugs & alcohol abuse
- 5. Anti-social behaviour
- 6. Violent crime

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Where anti-social behaviour was seen as a priority respondents were asked to select the main issues. These were:

1. Criminal damage
2. Rowdy behaviour
3. Litter / fly tipping
4. Street drinking
5. Dog fouling
6. Drug dealing

Criminal damage and litter / fly tipping have increased in concern as compared to last year's responses.

### **Perceptions of levels of crime**

Over half of respondents (58.4%) felt that crime in their local community was either 'low' or 'very low', with 9.1% feeling crime was either high or very high (a reduction from 12% in last year's survey and may reflect a greater range of ages taking part).

Over 50% felt that crime in their area had either stayed the same or reduced over the last three years, while 46.7% felt that it had increased. In comparison, nationally 63% felt crime had increased 'in the past few years' (See: CSEW ONS, 2018).

### **Crime reducing measures**

When respondents were asked about the most effective crime-reducing measures, closed circuit television (CCTV) and home crime prevention (locks, security, alarms) were felt to be the most effective.

### **Knowledge of Community Safety Partnership**

Over a third (37.3%) of respondents had heard about the Community Safety Partnership but only 1 in 4 of respondents knew what the Partnership does.

## **4. National and Local Police recorded crime data and priorities**

### **4.1 The National Picture**

The two main sources for national crime data are the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) and police recorded crime data.

The CSEW is a survey based record of people's experiences of crime over the 12 months prior to the interview. It is seen as a truer reflection of the extent of crime experienced by households and allows for analysis of trends over time as established in 1981. The CSEW asks people about their experiences of victimisation however, it does not include 'victimless' crime (i.e. possession of drugs) or homicides.

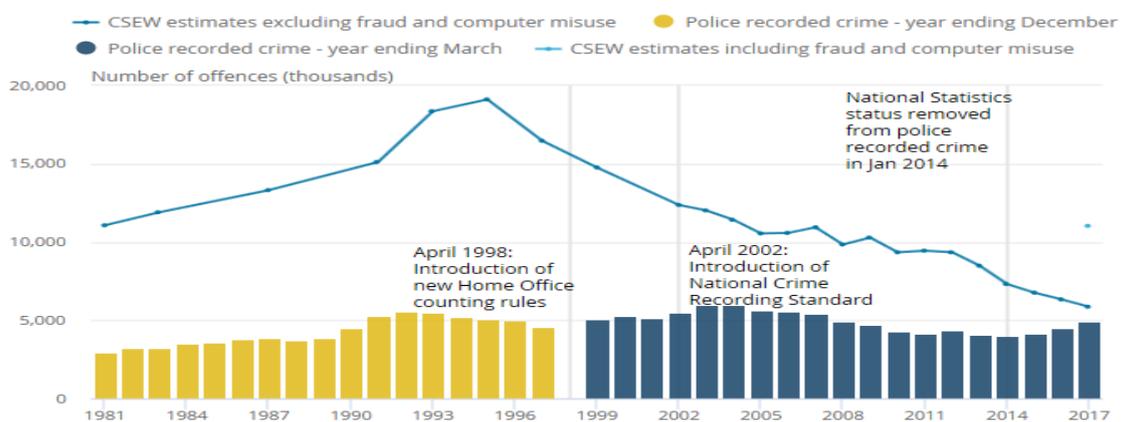
From October 2015 the CSEW now includes fraud and cyber-crime.

Police recorded crime data is an important indicator of police workload and can be used for local crime pattern analysis and provide a good measure of trends in well-reported crimes. Recorded crime can reflect police activity and priorities and therefore may not provide an accurate picture of the true extent of criminality. For example, many incidents are not

reported to the police and some incidents are not recorded as crimes. It was estimated in the year ending March 2017 that around 41% of CSEW comparable crime was reported to the police, although this proportion varied considerably for individual offence types.

National figures from the crime survey for England and Wales (CSEW) showed a 7% decrease in recorded crime from the previous year's survey, and the lowest estimate since the survey began in 1981. When fraud and computer misuse offences are added, the volume of crime covered by the survey is substantially increased but remains below the 1995 peak, with the latest total similar to the level of crime a decade ago. In contrast police recorded offences increased by 10% compared with the previous year (a greater increase from the 8% between 2015 and 2016). These increases need to be seen in the context of the focus on the quality of crime recording by the police in recent years. Locally the trends are very similar.

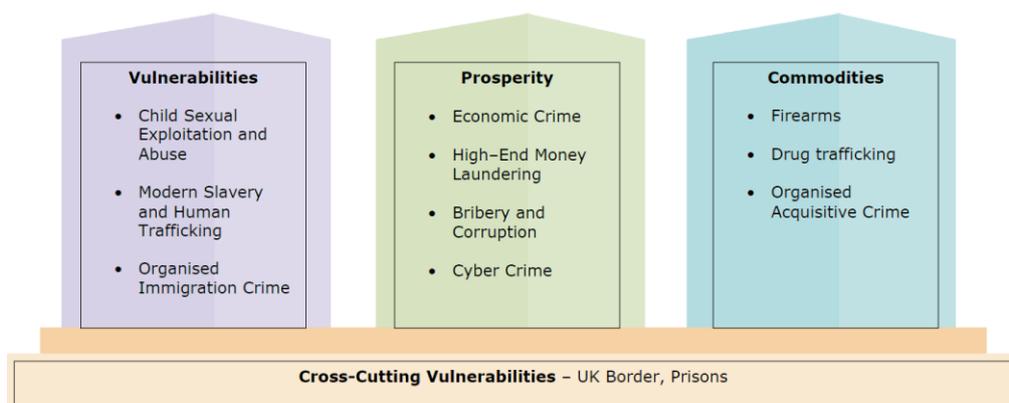
### Trends in Crime Survey for England and Wales and police recorded crime, year ending December 1981 to year ending March 2017



Source: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingmar2017>

#### 4.2 National and local policing priorities:

The National Crime Agency (NCA) priorities are:



Source: NCA Annual Plan 2017-2018 <http://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/publications/790-nca-annual-plan-2017-18/file>

These link to local priorities as set out in the Hampshire Constabulary Partnership Force Strategic Assessment 2017/8:



Under the local priorities sits four key themes:

Use of Weapons and Serious Violence:

The Government’s ‘Serious Violence Strategy’, 2018 emphasises the role of multiple strand partnerships in reducing serious violence and focuses on:

- Tacking County Lines<sup>2</sup>;
- Early intervention & prevention;
- Supporting communities & local partnerships;
- Law enforcement & criminal justice response

Exploitation:

Recognising that vulnerability increases the risk of crime and exploitation and that pre-cursor vulnerabilities are assessed locally as domestic abuse situations, child protection issues, victims of previous violence and missing episodes. Academic research identifies an increased risk of harm and adversity to those experiencing Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) in their formative years;

Digital capability:

The use of effective and efficient technology is critical in all areas of policing

Partnership Opportunities:

Collaboration and sharing of partner intelligence is identified as essential to enhancing our understanding of, and preparing a response to, organised crime threats.

<sup>2</sup> County Lines are drug supply routes which use mobile phone ‘lines’ by groups to extend their drug dealing business into new locations outside of their home areas -almost always involves exploitation of vulnerable persons and increasing use of young people

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### **4.3 Strategic Summary of local police recorded crime data**

The analysis of data on crime and anti-social behavior incidents recorded between 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017 (see table below) shows a mixed pattern in the separate crime categories when compared to a similar period in 2015/16. The area that has seen the greatest increase is drug related violence which has seen an increase both locally and in Portsmouth and Southampton. The rise in this area may in part be due to changes in recording as violent crime itself has only risen 9% this year compared with 59% in the previous year.

Other areas that have seen an increase include theft of motor vehicle up from 69 offences to 107 and part of an increasing trend seen locally and in Portsmouth and Southampton. Alcohol and public place violence has seen an increase of 183 crimes. This is part of an increasing trend that can also be seen in Portsmouth and Southampton. Youth on youth violence continues to see an upward trend with 241 offences, up from 173 in 2015/16 and 106 in 2014/15. Again, this trend can be seen in Portsmouth and Southampton where the increase is greater than locally.

Crimes against children, which includes violence with injury, violence without injury, rape and other sexual offences, has also seen an increase locally after a dip in 2015/16. Figures are now more in line with 2014/15 numbers and mirror an increasing trend in Portsmouth and to a lesser extent Southampton. 53% of the crimes against children on the Isle of Wight in 2016/17 are non-recent (over 28 days old) with a quarter over a year old when reported. This trend is particularly evident with regards to rape where 60% of cases were over a year old. It can be said therefore that increasing numbers are in part due to reporting of non-recent crimes which may well have come to light following recent media coverage of high profile cases.

Domestic violence has also seen an increase from 1,032 to 1,428 crimes; a trend also seen in Portsmouth and Southampton where the percentage change is slightly higher than on the Island. (N.B There have been some changes to the way domestic abuse is recorded across Hampshire in the last year which may have had an impact on the figures)

A decreasing trend can be seen in threats to life, car key burglary, missing persons and other theft. All these, except car key burglary and threats to life in Southampton, have seen an increase in Portsmouth and Southampton.

A plateauing trend can be seen in distraction burglary, hate crime and honour-based violence – a similar pattern seen in Portsmouth and Southampton.

Criminal damage and ASB incidents have also only seen a slight increase and remain lower / similar to 2013/14 levels.

Crime Type					IoW Actual Trend					% Change 2015/16 to 2016/17			
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17		2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	IOW		Portsmouth	Southampton
	IOW	IOW	IOW	IOW		Portsmouth		Southampton					
Serious Sexual Offences	116	184	245	327		463	566	664	732	33%		22%	10%
Violent Crime 3	1,523	2,109	3,347	3,647		7,252	8,621	8,147	9,475	9%		19%	16%
Violence with Injury	785	1,030	1,393	1,485		3,174	3,568	3,589	3,935	7%		12%	10%
Knife Crime 4	71	102	120	144		311	399	465	531	20%		28%	14%
Gun Crime	5	14	10	12		43	36	29	40	20%		-16%	38%
Youth on Youth Violence 5	44	106	173	241		299	486	346	505	39%		63%	46%
Alcohol & Public Place Violence	165	286	404	587		857	1328	853	1301	45%		55%	53%
Drug Related Violence 6	1	3	3	101		36	292	41	299	3267%		711%	629%
Homicide	0	0	2	4		3	1	1	3	100%		-67%	200%
Threat to Life 7	8	27	48	24		92	101	130	118	-50%		10%	-9%
Serious Acquisitive Crime	450	341	413	488		2,056	2,450	2,983	3,530	18%		19%	18%
Burglary in Dwellings	152	127	162	172		560	608	872	985	6%		9%	13%
Distraction Burglary	6	3	0	0		3	0	5	0	0%		-100%	-100%
Car Key Burglary 8	2	1	4	1		3	0	28	7	-75%		-100%	-75%
Robbery 9	24	34	36	44		136	188	249	328	22%		38%	32%
Thefts from Motor Vehicle	221	123	135	165		1,050	1,210	1,265	1,477	22%		15%	17%
Thefts of Motor Vehicle 10	44	49	69	107		294	444	573	740	55%		51%	29%
Hate Crime	40	63	91	101		396	549	481	565	11%		39%	17%
Domestic Violence	449	622	1,032	1,428		2,198	3,117	2,438	3,519	38%		42%	44%
Honour Based Violence	0	1	0	0		8	6	14	9	0%		-25%	-36%
Missing persons (occurrences) 11	750	799	833	785		1,644	1,890	1,331	1,469	-6%		15%	10%
Crimes against Children		308	191	277		269	405	379	437	45%		51%	15%
Criminal Damage	1,321	1,217	1,306	1,329		2,638	3,074	3,078	3,567	2%		17%	16%
ASB Incident	4,648	3,935	3,300	3,444		7,824	8,509	10,482	11,058	4%		9%	5%
Burglary Non-Dwelling	287	222	263	324		760	763	1,721	1,997	23%		0%	16%
Other Theft 12	1,228	1,026	1,071	1,044		2,764	3,200	3,422	3,436	-3%		16%	0%
Shoplifting	657	513	508	636		2,246	2,584	2,370	2,600	25%		15%	10%

3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 Source: Hampshire Police

<sup>3</sup> 2016-17, no robbery or homicide

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<sup>4</sup> 2016-17, bladed implement

<sup>5</sup> 2016-17, VAP, victim & suspect <18, where we have an age at all) Strategic assessment and filter to <18 and VAP

<sup>6</sup> filter VAPi & VAPw/o, filter substance used, drink and drink and drugs

<sup>7</sup> BO report filter to threats to kill

<sup>8</sup> iBase query dwelling burglary where a vehicle has been linked as stolen

<sup>9</sup> 2016-17, Agg Theft of and TWOC, Theft of and TWOC

<sup>10</sup> Absent and missing persons BO report

<sup>11</sup> including pedal cycles

## 5. Main local crime types

### 5.1 Total recorded crime for the Isle of Wight

In published data from the ONS (Office for National Statistics) there was a total of 9,755 recorded crimes on the Isle of Wight year ending March 2017. This was an 8% increase on the previous year. Recorded crime shows a decrease in drug offences as compared to the previous year as well as theft from the person and 'other theft offences'<sup>12</sup>.

The decrease in drug offences may at first seem at variance to the local recorded police data for 'drug related violence' which has seen an increase but it is important to note that these record different 'crimes'. 'Drug offences' pertain to crimes related to possession and supply whilst 'drug-related violence' covers any crime where violence is drug related and is therefore a police recording category rather than a crime type. .

All other recorded offences have seen an increase.

The graph below shows that the crime rate for the Isle of Wight is 70 crimes per 1,000 population. This is statistically significantly lower than three of the comparator groups and England and Wales' rate of 75 per 1,000. Eight of the comparator groups have a statistically significantly lower rate than the Isle of Wight:



Source: 'ONS recorded crime data at Community Safety Partnership/Local Authority Level'  
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/recordedcrimedatabycommunitysafetypartnershiparea> (Tables 2, C3 and C5)

<sup>12</sup> 'All other theft Offences': see Theft Act 1968 Section 1

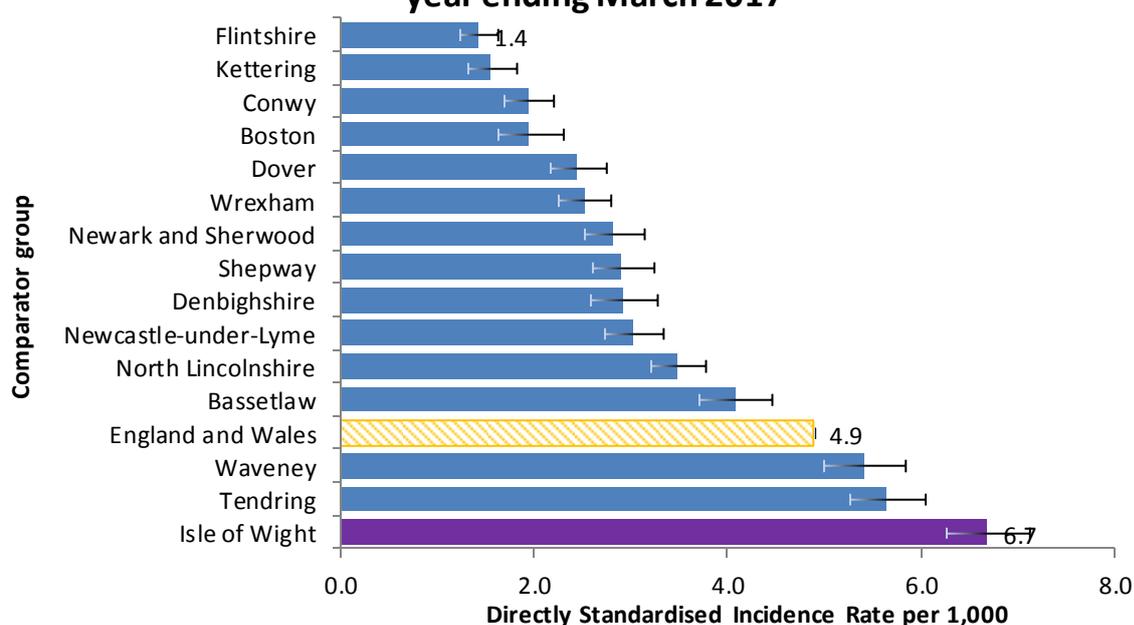
## 5.2 Public Order offences

Public order offences covers the use of violence and/or intimidation by individuals or groups. It is based on the Public Order Act 1986 and includes riot, violent disorder, affray (used or threatened unlawful violence to cause fear in another), words or behaviour causing fear or provoking violence, alarm or distress or likely to cause harassment and drunk and disorderly behaviour. It also includes such offences as breach of restraining order, breach of non-molestation order and breach of criminal behaviour order.

In published data from the ONS, year ending March 2017 the rate of Public Order offences per 1,000 residents is significantly higher on the Isle of Wight (6.7 per 1,000) in comparison to all of our comparators and the England and Wales rate (4.9 per 1,000). Our rate had increased slightly from the previous year (5.9 per 1,000) and is part of an increasing trend.

N.B. Previous years have seen an increase in offences directly attributable to changes in crime classification. What was previously recorded as anti-social behaviour in many cases, such as a neighbour dispute, may now be classified as a public order offence and recorded as a crime

**Public Order Offences Rate per 1,000, Isle of Wight with comparator group and England and Wales, year ending March 2017**



Source:

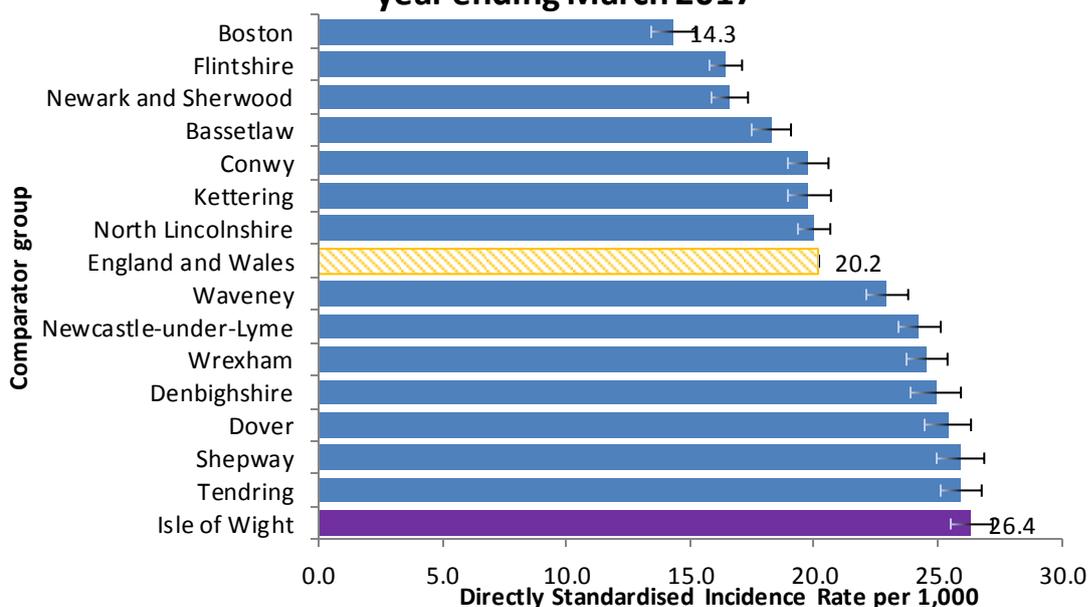
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/recordedcrimedatabycommunitysafetypartnershiparea>

## 5.3 Violent Crime

Violence against the person includes violence with or without injury, stalking and harassment and also covers homicide and death or serious injury through unlawful driving.

In published data from the ONS, year ending March 2017 the rate for violence against the person on the Isle of Wight is 26.4 per 1,000 and is significantly higher than 10 of its comparator group and the England and Wales rate (20.2 per 1,000). Locally, this is an increase on the previous rate (24.6 per 1,000) but an improvement with regards to statistical significance as the Isle of Wight was statistically worse than all in our comparator group previously:

### Violence Against the person Rate per 1,000, Isle of Wight with comparator group and England and Wales, year ending March 2017



Source:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/recordedcrimedatabycommunitysafetypartnershiparea>

**NB. Previous years have seen an increase in recorded crime for violence on a national level due in part to improvements in crime recording processes and the expansion of the “Violence without injury” sub-category to include 2 additional notifiable offences so the year-on-year increase locally is less relevant than the difference between us and our comparator groups.**

Local data from the Police up to September 2017 shows an increasing trend in violent crime and identifies themes including domestic violence (29% of all violence) and the Night Time Economy (NTE)<sup>13</sup> (17% of all violence). In 23% of all violent crime the offender was affected by alcohol; a figure likely to be significantly higher however, data recording on police systems makes it difficult to establish an accurate picture.

#### Night time economy (NTE)

38% of NTE violence occurred within a licensed premises with peak NTE violence occurring between the hours of 2200 to 0300, Saturday night into Sunday morning. 18% of NTE violence occurred in August which is significantly higher than any other month.

<sup>13</sup> For the purposes of this report any crime occurring in a public place between the hours of 20:00 and 04:00hrs

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#### NTE victims<sup>14</sup>

- 68% of victims are male;
- The peak age range for victims is 16 – 20 years old and 21 - 25 years old;
- There were 47 repeat victims, accounting for 8% of all NTE violence victims;
- 17% of NTE victims were also offenders in other violent crime within the same time period.

#### NTE offenders<sup>15</sup>

- 75% are male;
- The peak age range is 16 – 20 years old and 21 - 25 years old;
- In 39% of NTE violence the offender was affected by alcohol and 2% (n.14) affected by drink and drugs and 9% offenders are linked to drugs;
- There were 92 repeat offenders, accounting for 17% of all NTE offenders.

*Source: Violence on the Isle of Wight – 12 month Review Hampshire and IOW Constabulary*

### **Domestic Abuse – see section 5.5**

Local data on A&E attendances for 2016/17 also helps build up a picture of violent crime. A&E attendances indicate that 375 people attended A&E as a result of assault. This is a reduction of 35 attendances on last years figure. Two thirds were males and a third female. This is a pattern seen in previous years where more males than females attend A&E as a result of assault and mirrors findings in relation to the Night Time Economy (NTE).

Over a quarter (28.3%) of those attending A&E for assault were aged between 17 and 24 with nearly 1 in 4 (24.0%) aged 25 to 35; again reflecting NTE findings.

Nearly half (47.7%) of A&E attendances for assault took place in a public place, park or bus station with 1 in 5 (21.3%) occurring at home and 14.9% at school, college or work.

*Source: NHS ST Mary's Hospital data team IOW*

### **5.4 Sexual Offences**

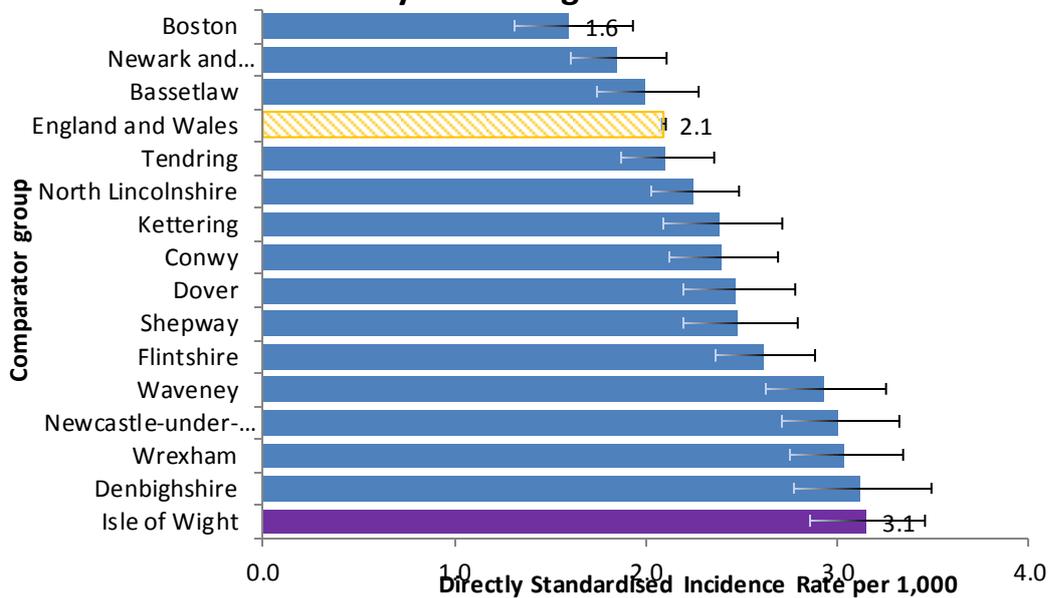
Published data from the ONS, year ending March 2017 for sexual offences also shows that the Isle of Wight's rate has increased and is now at 3.1 per 1,000 (compared to 2.4 per 1,000 in the previous year). It is statistically significantly higher than 9 of the comparator group and England and Wales' average (2.1 per 1,000):

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<sup>14</sup> Victims: persons linked to crimes as 'aggrieved'.

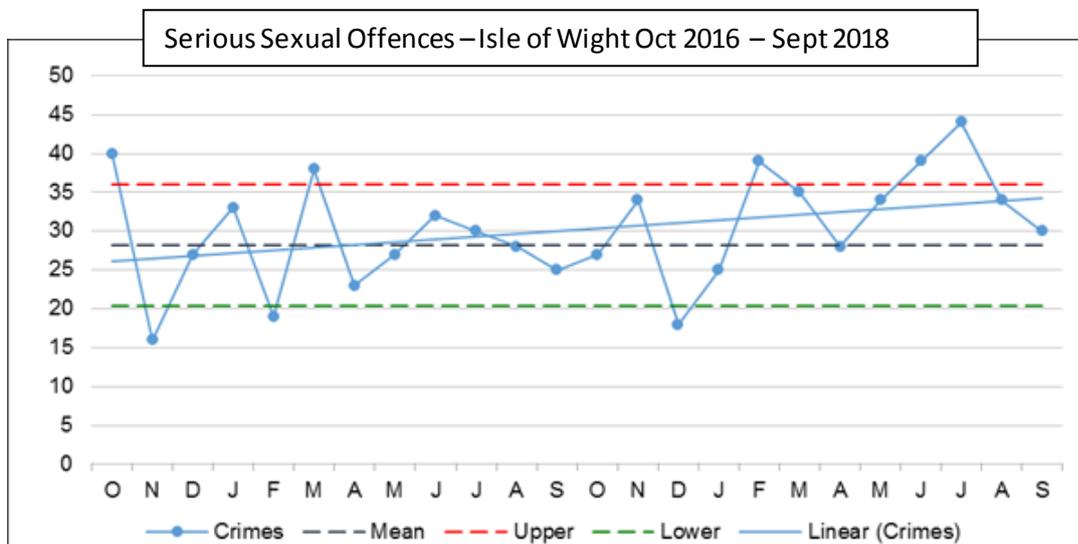
<sup>15</sup> Offenders: persons linked to crimes as 'suspect', 'arrested' or 'no further action'

### Sexual Offences Rate per 1,000, Isle of Wight with comparator group and England and Wales, year ending March 2017



Source: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/recordedcrimedatabycommunitysafetypartnershiparea>

Local police data shows there is an increasing trend in Serious Sexual Offences on the Isle of Wight. There are peaks and troughs in offences over the year with peaks often coinciding with holiday periods (for instance post-Christmas, Easter and the summer months):



Source: Hampshire Police SSO control chart

Across Hampshire as a whole and nationally, there has been an increase in reporting of non-recent rape. This increase is in line with the national trend which suggests that there has been a 15% increase in non-recent reporting following Operation Yewtree in 2012.

Locally, 'peer on peer' rape has seen an increase, reflecting a national trend. For the Isle of Wight 12% (16) of all rape occurrences (136) relate to peer-on-peer rape in 2016/17. The

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Island still has small numbers in this area so any changes can cause a greater percentage change.

The most prevalent relationship status of 'peer on peer' rape in Hampshire as a whole has been identified as 'acquaintance - not in a sexual relationship'. The majority of victims and suspects/offenders were also found to be approximately the same age. Whilst Southampton has remained the district with the highest rate of 'peer on peer' rape in Hampshire, the Isle of Wight has noted a continual upward trend in offences and now presents as an exception, sitting above the force average. It is recommended that further research is conducted to determine why the Isle of Wight has become an outlier.

The profile of known rape suspects/offenders in the Hampshire Constabulary area is typically young opportunistic males with previous offending behaviour.

Vulnerability factors for victims continue to be present and influence the level of risk. Many had been linked to domestic abuse and had been the subject of child protection/child abuse occurrences indicating possible family instability.

These findings are consistent with current research suggesting an increased risk of harm and adversity from those experiencing Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) in their formative years.

*Source: Hampshire and IOW Constabulary Partnership Force Strategic Assessment 2017/18*

## **5.5 Domestic Abuse / Violence and Domestic Crimes**

On the Island, in line with the rest of the UK, the remit of the Domestic Abuse Forum has broadened to include the wider Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) agenda including sexual assault / rape, trafficking, sexual exploitation, so called 'honour based violence', female genital mutilation (FGM) and forced marriage (FM).

Measuring domestic violence and abuse and rape / serious sexual offences is difficult due to the complex nature of the issues and the fact that the majority of such abuse is never reported; so there are no definitive figures for the scale of the problem on the Island, or anywhere else in the UK.

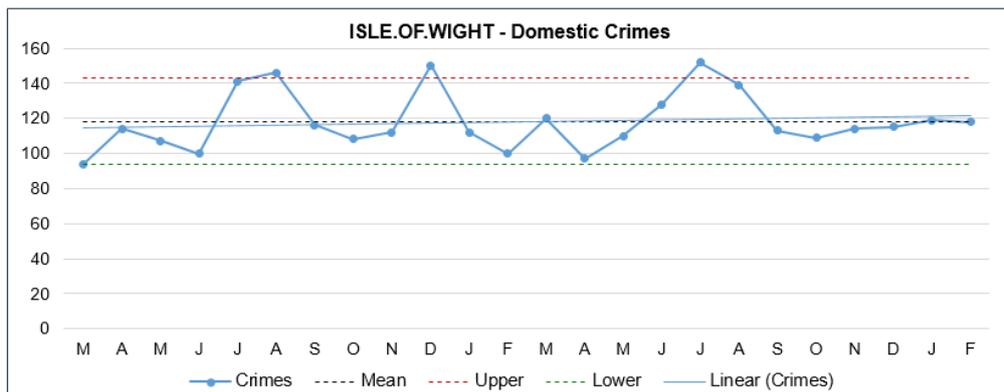
It is known that there are a hidden number of victims who don't come forward and on average a victim will sustain in the region of 50 incidents of abuse before reporting to the police (see: <http://safelives.org.uk/policy-evidence/about-domestic-abuse/how-long-do-people-live-domestic-abuse-and-when-do-they-get>)<sup>16</sup>.

Local police recorded crime for 2016/17 (see table in section 4.3) sees domestic violence up by 38% on the previous year.

With reference to domestic crimes, recorded police data indicates that a third of domestic crimes were repeat. July, August and December are the peak months for domestic crimes:

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<sup>16</sup> See: SafeLives (2015), Insights Into 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.



Source Isle of Wight Area - Monthly Performance Analysis - February 2018

78.4% of domestic crimes were violence against the person. Nearly 10% were criminal damage and arson offences and nearly 5% were public order offences.

With regards to violent crime for the period September 2016 to September 2017, 29% of violent crime was flagged as domestic related. Of this, 69% of domestic related violent crime was between spouse/partner with 15% deemed as high risk, 20% as medium risk and 19% as standard risk<sup>17</sup>. 24% of domestic related violent crime was between family members and 46% of domestic violence resulted in the victim refusing to support the investigation. The peak time for domestic violence was between 1700 hours to 0200 hours, Friday through to Monday.

#### Domestic Violence victims

- 41% are between the ages of 21 – 35 years old;
- Females account for 67% of domestic violence victims;
- There were 144 repeat victims, accounting for 13% of all domestic violence

#### Domestic Violence offenders

- 44% of DV offenders are between the ages of 21 – 35 years old;
- Males account for 67% of domestic violence offenders;
- 35% of DV offenders were affected by drink and/or drugs during the DV offence;
- Repeat domestic violence offenders account for 16% of all DV offenders

Source: Violence on the Isle of Wight – 12 month Review Hampshire and IOW Constabulary

Safe Lives data<sup>18</sup> sees the Isle of Wight's current level of MARAC (Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference) cases at 37 per 10,000 population, compared with the national figure of 35 and against a Safe Lives recommendation of 40. This is a slight drop from the previous year's figure (39). The number of repeat cases has also fallen from 30% last year to 26% on the Isle of Wight; in line with the national figure of 26%, and slightly below the Safe Lives recommended levels (28% - 40%). Figures where BME (Black minority ethnic), LGBT (lesbian, gay, bi-sexual, trans) and disability are involved are below the national average and Safe Lives recommendations. 'Males' is above the national average but within Safe Lives recommendation.

<sup>17</sup> Level of risk based on the outcome found in the 'concluded summary' on RMS – this is the final assessment rather than the initial assessment

<sup>18</sup> Safe Lives [http://www.safelives.org.uk/user/19778/marac\\_data\\_view](http://www.safelives.org.uk/user/19778/marac_data_view) April 2016 to March 2017

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## 5.6 Children at Risk

### Child abuse and Exploitation

Child abuse includes cruelty to and neglect of children, sexual assault, sexual activity or rape of a child under-16, and possession, distribution, taking, publishing indecent photos of a child. Since April 2017 it is also illegal for an adult to send a sexual communication to a child.

Local police recorded data (see section 4.3) has shown an increase in crimes against children from 191 in 2015/16 to 277 in 2016/17. However, this is still less than the 2014/15 figure of 308. It is important to note that there has been an increasing trend in reporting of non-recent crimes against children with over half reported over 28 days from crime and a quarter over a year old when reported.

Hampshire Constabulary Strategic Assessment 2018 indicates that crimes against children across Hampshire and the Isle of Wight as a whole continues to rise. Offences noting the most significant increases were 'sexual communication with a child', 'rape of a female under 16' and 'child cruelty and neglect'. Ongoing analysis will be required to understand these trends and establish the threat, risk and harm surrounding child abuse in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.

*Source Hampshire Constabulary Partnership Force Strategic Assessment 2017/18*

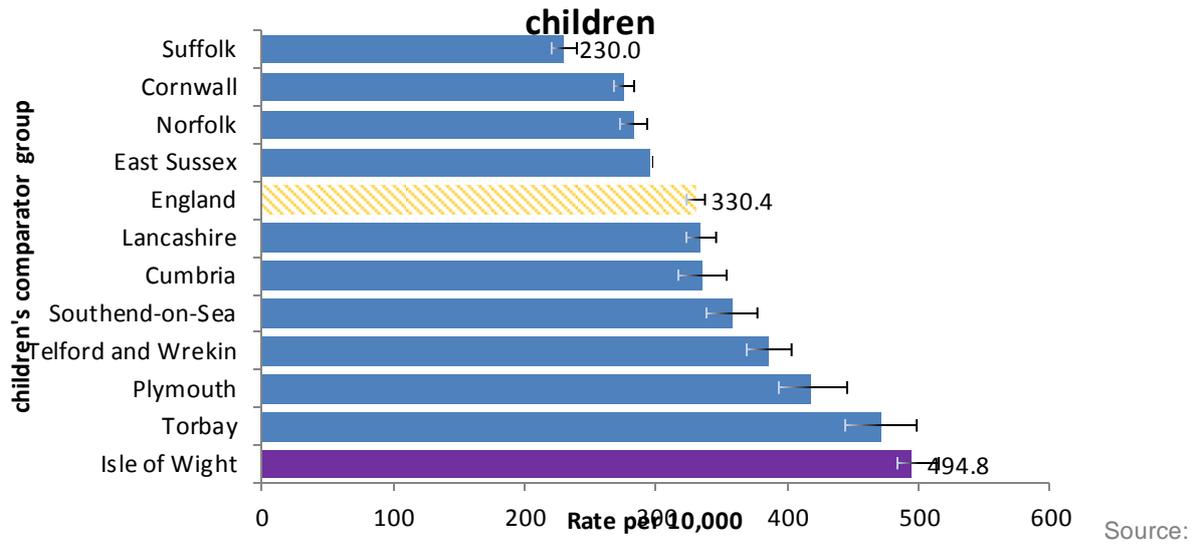
Online abuse continues to present a threat to young people. 8.9% of recorded incidents for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight in 2017 were on the Isle of Wight. Known Organised Crime Group offenders guilty of child sexual offences are present within the prison population and further intelligence is needed to ascertain any potential threats.

*Source Hampshire Constabulary Serious & Organised Crime Local Profile 2018 – Isle of Wight District*

The Island's children in need and child protection rates per 10,000 continue to be above the national average. Whilst still higher than statistical neighbours the number of children subject to child protection plan has incrementally reduced since a peak of 277 in December 2014.

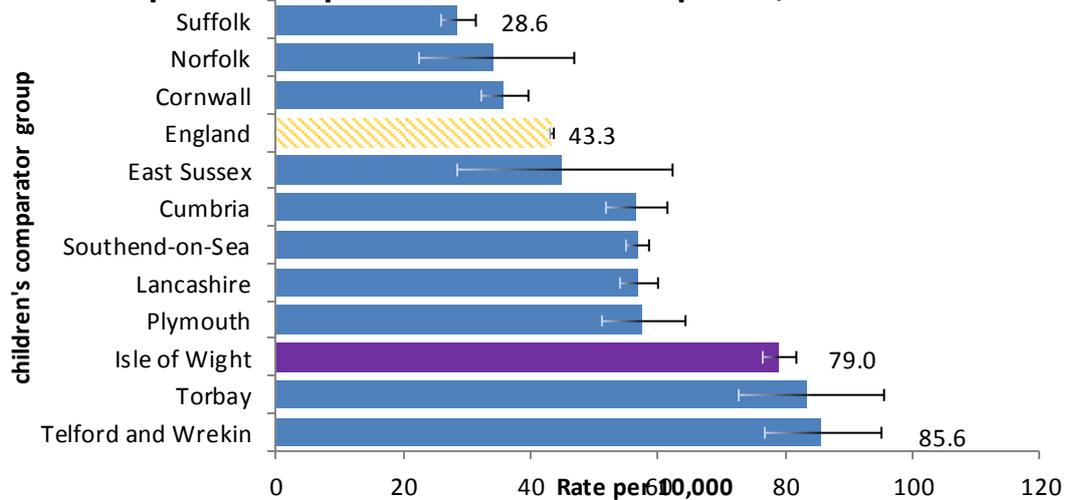
Locally, for children in need abuse or neglect forms 34.4% of primary need in children in need cases compared to 52.3% nationally. For child protection 72.4% of cases on the Island have an initial category of neglect compared to 48.1% nationally, 4.5% physical abuse compared to 7.7% nationally, 9.0% sexual abuse compared to 4.4% nationally and 14.1% emotional abuse compared to 33.8% nationally.

### Rate of children in need at 31 March 2017 per 10,000



<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/characteristics-of-children-in-need-2016-to-2017>

### Rate of children who were the subject of a child protection plan at 31 March 2017 per 10,000 children



Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/characteristics-of-children-in-need-2016-to-2017>

Children's social care undertake regular case auditing in order to quality assure and provide robust analysis of the work undertaken within social care. For children in need plans 100% of the case files audited had the child's wishes/feelings or views recorded and they influenced the planning and 100% had evidence of practitioner analysis that influenced decision making.

To support families, an edge of care team called Resilience around the Families Team (RAFT) was established in 2017 delivering intensive support to families to help children remain within the family unit where appropriate. Family Intervention workers are now embedded in operational teams and provide an additional level of support around substance misuse and mental health. Childrens Assessment and Support Team (CAST) models are used to reduce number of transitions and volunteers are used for mentoring and return interviews.

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For child protection plans, 96% of case files audited had evidence of practitioner analysis and this influenced decision making and 88% had the child's wishes/feelings or views recorded and influenced the planning. 85% had police checks undertaken on adults recorded on the child/adult files, with team manager analysis of risk, evidencing management grip and oversight of good social work practice (Isle of Wight Safeguarding Childrens Board Annual Report 2017/18).

**Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)** is a type of sexual abuse where children are sexually exploited for money, power or status. It relies on an individual or group taking advantage of an imbalance of power whereby children or young people may be tricked into believing they are in a loving consensual relationship. They might be invited to parties and given drugs and alcohol, or groomed online (NSPCC 2016). The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. Child sexual exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology (HM Government, February 2017).

**Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE)** occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, control, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into any criminal activity in exchange for something the victim wants or needs or through violence or threats of violence. The victim may have been criminally exploited even if the activity appears consensual. Child Criminal Exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology (HM Government, 2018).

**County lines** is a term used to describe gangs and organised criminal networks involved in exporting illegal drugs into one or more importing areas (within the UK), using dedicated mobile phone lines or other form of "deal line". They are likely to exploit children and vulnerable adults and use coercion, intimidation, violence (including sexual violence) and weapons (HM Government, 2018).

Across Hampshire and the Isle of Wight there has been a reduction in children flagged "at risk to CSE". This decrease is most likely a reflection of better management and mitigation of the risk posed to vulnerable youths over the last 12 months, and also a better understanding from officers of when a child should be flagged at risk of CSE. These children have been flagged because of concerns of offline CSE, although they may also be demonstrating concerning online behaviour.

The main CSE themes that are identified with Hampshire & IOW are:

- **The Boyfriend Model** where drug dealers use vulnerable females as runners; the victims believe they are in a relationship with these males however they are being exploited by means of sexual favours and assisting with drug running;
- **The Party Model**, involving house parties where older males prey on vulnerable females who are intoxicated by drink and/or drugs;
- **'Peer-on Peer'** exploitation which mainly occurs within large groups of friends/associates, this has crossover with the Boyfriend Model where youths will engage in underage sex with those whom they are in a 'relationship'

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The majority of victims are between 13-17 years old and primarily female, many have previously been the victim of violence / sexual assault or rape. Links between drug use and supply, including legal highs, and an increased risk of being involved in CSE remain as well as missing episodes.

These findings are consistent with current research suggesting an increased risk of harm and adversity from those experiencing Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) in their formative years.

*Source: Hampshire and IOW Constabulary Force Strategic Assessment 2016/17*

## **Missing**

Missing children are described as 'children and young people up to the age of 18 who have run away from their home or care placement, have been forced to leave, or whose whereabouts is unknown (DCSF, 2009).

It has yet to be ascertained what factors drive children to repeatedly go missing in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. The NCA reports that the most common reason for missing episodes in children is abuse, neglect and conflict at home. Analysis within the strategic period suggests that push factors, particularly child abuse, violence, sexual offences and domestic abuse, are likely to be the cause of an initial missing episode. These Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) result in an increased level of vulnerability, which in turn, increases their likelihood of being exploited abused or assaulted.

**Police data** for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight there has been a 0.2% decrease in all missing occurrences in 2017. Young people as missing remains a key risk and with two-thirds of all missing occurrences relating to young persons, this is consistent with national trends. The Force has noted a 33% reduction in repeat young MISPERs (Missing persons) when compared to 2016.

In 2017, the Police recorded 762 missing occurrences for the Isle of Wight with a total of 206 individuals. 1.6% were of low risk, 75.5% of medium risk and 1.4% of high risk.

101 individuals were repeat MISPERs. These repeat MISPERs went missing on 657 occasions resulting in an average number of missing occurrences for Isle of Wight MISPERs of 6.5. This is the second highest average in the Police region. Males have a higher frequency of missing occurrences (7.1) compared to females (5.9).

*Source: Young MISPER Problem Profile*

**Children's Services data** for 2016/17 indicates that 227 Isle of Wight children were reported missing between April 2016 and March 2017 on 670 occasions. Over half of the children (134) reported as missing were known to social care.

Most children on the Isle of Wight are reported as missing only once however the Isle of Wight annual ratio is 2:9 which takes us above the average for England and Wales and our statistical neighbours for 2014 – 2015. This reflects the increase in the number of individuals who have been reported as missing on repeat occasions

*Source: Isle of Wight Missing Children Co-ordinator 2016 to 2017*

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## **Children and Young People Survey 2017**

The Isle of Wight Children's Trust commissioned a Children and Young People's Survey in summer 2017 in order to ask students in Years 6, 8 and 10 about their experiences of life at home, at school and in their neighbourhoods. The survey achieved a 47.3% uptake of respondents from Years 6, 8 and 10. All responses are anonymous but findings help build up a picture of potential population level vulnerabilities that can increase risk of offending behaviour:

Key findings from the 2017 survey relevant for the community safety partnership with reference to abuse and fear of crime include:

### Bullying:

- Overall 43.2% of Year 6 and 44.6% of Years 8 and 10 have experienced bullying;
- 39.9% of those bullied in Year 6 and 28.3% of those bullied in Year 8 and 10 said the bullying stopped after they told someone

### Relationships

- 40.9% of Year 10 respondents had experienced some form of threatening behaviour either in current or past relationship

### Social media

- Nearly a third of Year 10 males (32.0%) and a quarter of Year 10 females (25.5%) speak to people on line they do not know in real life;
- 46.0% of Year 10 females have been asked for pictures of themselves on line;
- Just under a third (32.4%) of male Year 10 respondents had visited pornographic sites and nearly 15% (14.8%) had visited sites that promoted racism and extreme views;

### Fear of crime

- Around 10% of primary (9.1%) and secondary (10.9%) respondents did not feel safe in their community. Feeling unsafe increased overall with age and was higher amongst girls than boys;
- For primary respondents, the second greatest concern with 30.5% of boys and 36.1% of girls was a fear of war and terrorism

## **Ofsted Findings Children's Social Care:**

The most recent Ofsted inspection of children's services was carried out in Autumn 2014. The report was published in 19 November 2014 and the judgment was 'requires improvement to get to good.'

"One of the most important things the council has done (since the last inspection 2012 which rated the LA as inadequate) is to make sure that when people have a concern about a child that they refer to the council, it is now responded to quickly and children receive the right help at the right time.

The five-year strategic partnership between the Isle of Wight Council and Hampshire County Council is providing essential stability and is driving demonstrable improvements across children's services on the Island. The number of foster carers has increased as has the number of children adopted. The participation of children continues to be a strength, as does

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the number of care leavers who are in suitable accommodation and in education employment or training.”

Source: IWC Children’s Services May 2017

NB Information from the quarterly DOMES report re users in drug treatment who live with children under the age of 18 is included in the drugs section below.

### **Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)**

It is increasingly recognised that childhood trauma is strongly associated with a huge range of medical, psychological and social problems. A greater awareness of the potential presence of ACEs is seen as increasingly important in supporting people and preventing crime:

Why ACEs matters:

UK study suggests that UK study suggests those with 4 or more ACEs, when compared to people with no ACEs are:

- 2x more likely to have a poor diet
- 3x more likely to smoke
- 5x more likely to have had sex under 16 years
- 6x more likely to have been pregnant <18 (or been male involved)
- 2x more likely to binge drink
- 7x more likely to be involved in recent violence
- 11x more likely to have been incarcerated
- 11x more likely to have used heroin or crack

Source: Bellis et al. 2012 , . Bellis et al. 2013, : Bellis 2016 adapted from Felitti 1998, image credit to Warren Larkin Associates Limited

### **Elective Home Education**

Elective home education has the potential to increase a child’s vulnerability as children are seen less frequently by the wider children’s workforce. Local authorities have no statutory duties in relation to monitoring the quality of home education on a routine basis. However, under **Section 437(1) of the Education Act 1996**, local authorities shall intervene if it appears that parents are not providing a suitable education. However, parents do not have to accept visits by the local authority. Checks are made when a young person becomes home educated and a record made of whether they are open to Social Care or the Education Welfare Service. Contact is then made with the relevant team.

The number of elected home educated children continues to rise both locally and nationally:

	<b>Total number of cases registered</b>
<b>Academic Year</b>	<b>Isle of Wight</b>
2014/2015	271
2015/2016	365
2016/2017 Summer	402
December 2017	348
February 2018	390

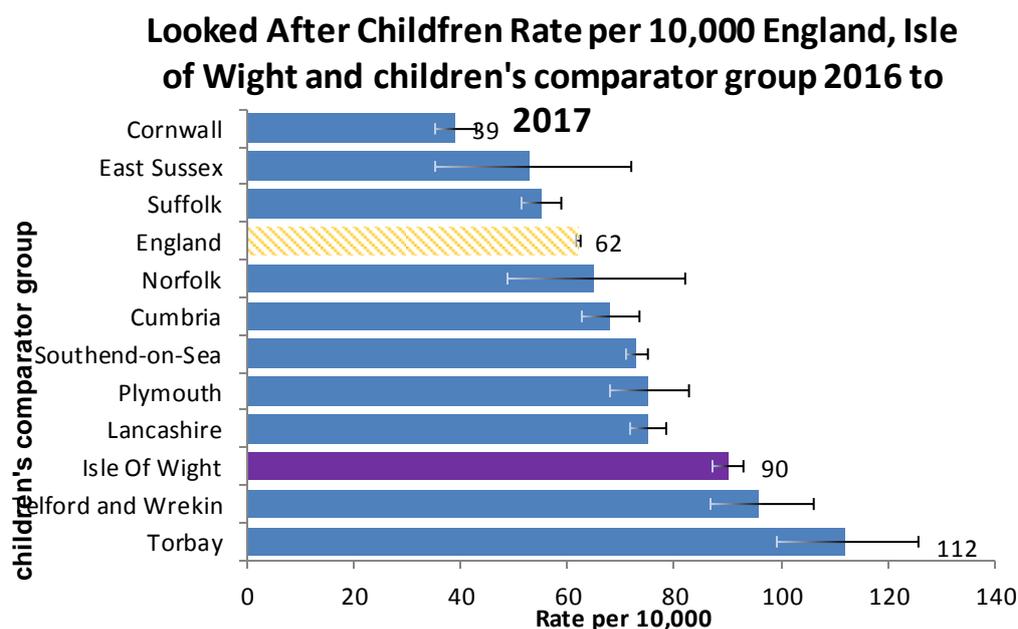
At end of December 2017 7% of home educated young people were open to children’s social care and 6% had Statements of Special Educational Needs and Disabilities or Education Health Care Plans (EHCP). This compares to around 3.5% in the Isle of Wight school population as a whole.

Source: *Elective Home Education March 2018 Report to Children’s Trust*

### Looked After Children

A Looked After Child is one that is being ‘looked after’ by the local authority. Most often it is because the child’s parents/carers are unable to care for the child or have been neglecting the child. The child may be in local authority accommodation/or a foster care placement (on the Island or mainland) or at home. In all cases, the best match between the needs of the child and the placement are assessed.

The Looked After Children rate for the Isle of Wight is 90 per 10,000 compared to the national average of 62 per 10,000. The higher rate of children in care is understandable in the context of a previous failing safeguarding system. The child in care profile includes a significant number of adolescents with complex needs whose needs were not assessed or addressed in early childhood. The number of children in care has remained relatively stable over the past year with an average of 229 children looked after by the local authority throughout the year.



Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/children-looked-after-in-england-including-adoption-2016-to-2017>

Case auditing shows that 100% of cases audited had evidence of a current Personal Education Plan (PEP) with 100% evidencing the child’s wishes and 100% evidencing practitioner analysis and how this influenced the intervention plan.

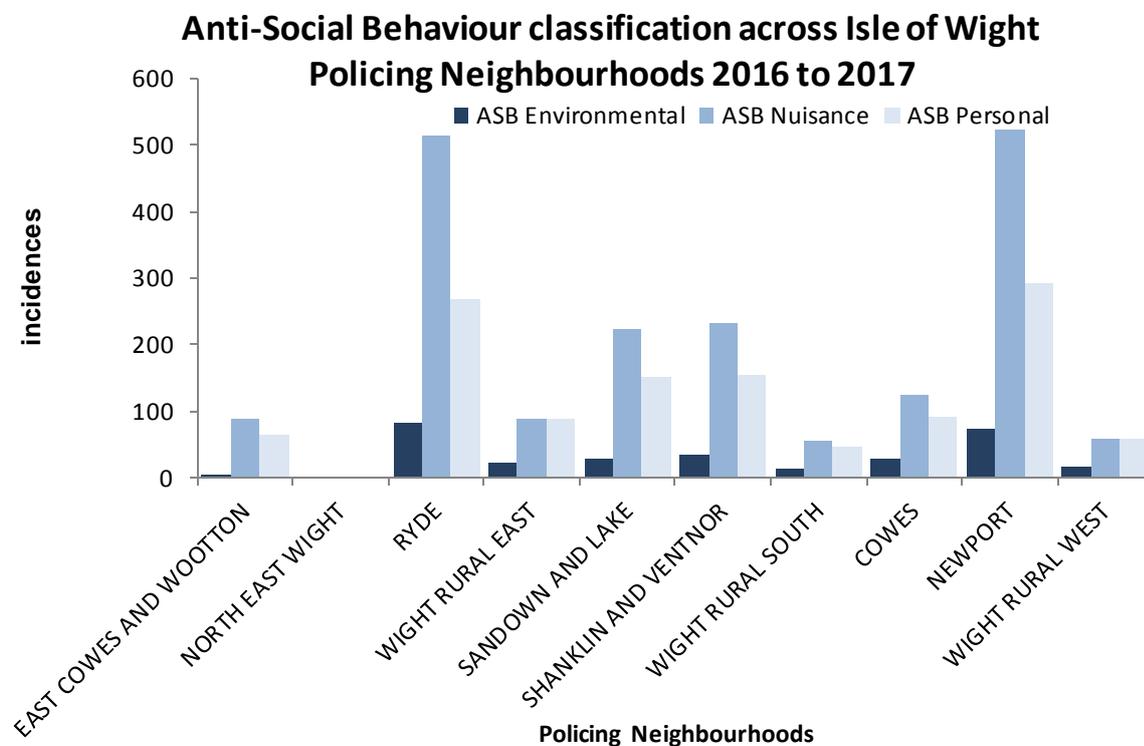
Extensive work was undertaken throughout 2017 into 2018 on pre-admission to care processes, permanence planning and reunification to robustly ensure that we have the ‘right’ cohort of children in care for the ‘right’ reasons. Furthermore the Corporate Parenting Board

is fully embedded and effective with representation from elected members, officers and children (Isle of Wight Safeguarding Childrens Board Annual Report 2017/18).

## 5.7 Anti-Social Behaviour

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.

Police figures for 2016/17 indicate a rise in Anti-social behaviour incidences. Over half (55.5%) of incidences are nuisance related and a third (35.5%) personal. The urban areas of Ryde and Newport experience the highest levels of ASB incidences:

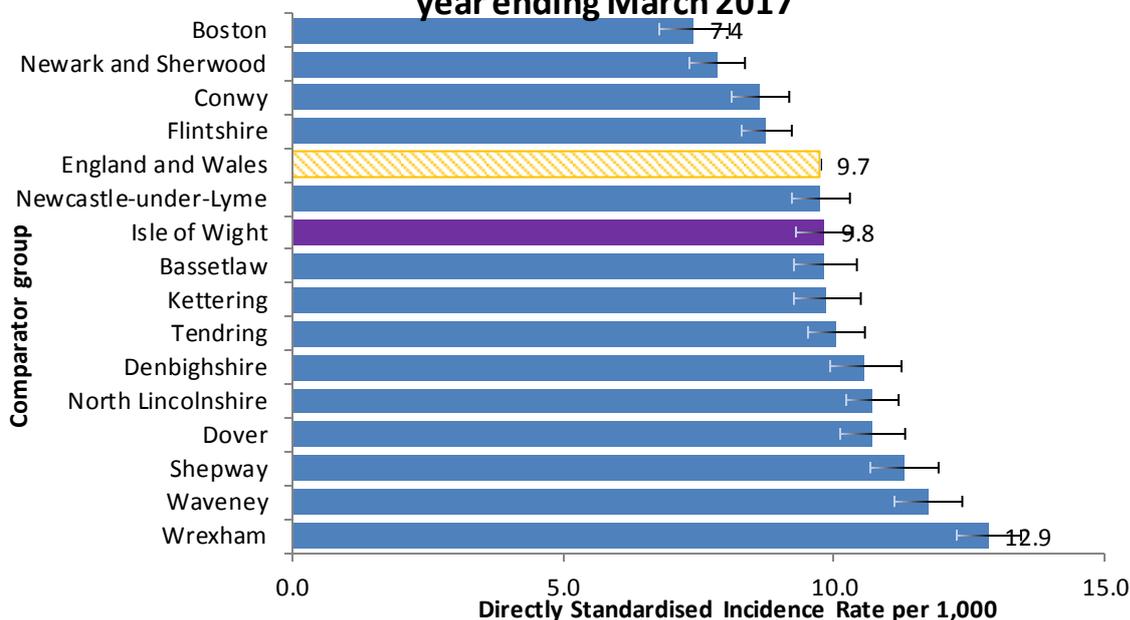


Source: TCG 16/17 crimes

## Criminal damage and Arson

The graph below shows that the Isle of Wight is fairly similar to the comparator groups and England and Wales for criminal damage and arson, with three of the group being statistically higher. In published data from the ONS, year ending March 2017 our rate is 9.8 per 1,000 and is the same as the previous year:

### Criminal damage and arson offences rate per 1,000, Isle of Wight with comparator group and England and Wales, year ending March 2017



Source: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/recordedcrimedatabycommunitysafetypartnershiparea>

#### Noise complaints - Local data

The following data was provided by Environmental Health about noise complaints between 2014 and 2017. Over the four years, the majority of complaints are around domestic premises although this continues to decrease. Noise associated with licensed premises had traditionally been the second highest source of noise leading to complaints, but this has reduced this year. Noise from commercial premises (such as delivery noise or refrigeration units) is now the second highest source of noise complaints with an increase to 71 complaints compared to 21 in the previous year. This rise is not linked to any one commercial premise or area.

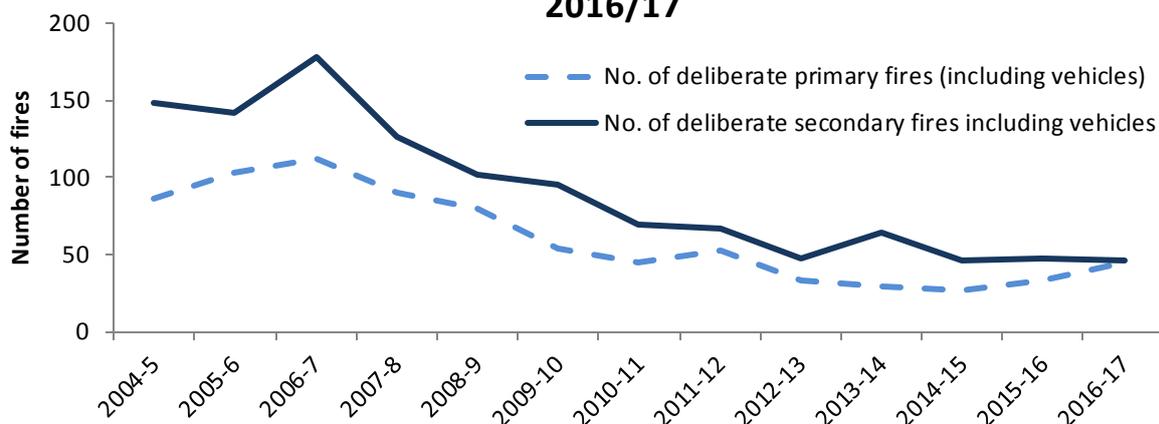
#### Deliberate Fires – Local Data

Deliberate fires are split into primary and secondary categories with primary fires including any fire that occurred 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 stations.

In 2016/17 there were 31 deliberate primary fires (excluding vehicles) and 12 deliberate primary vehicle fires. This is an increase on 2015/16 figures of 12 primary fires.

In 2016/17 there were 46 deliberate secondary fires. This is in line with 2015/16 figures and the previous year. Overall there has been a slight increase from 2015/16. Preventative measures such as multi-agency working, social media use, referrals for checks and smoke alarms have contributed to downward trend:

### Primary and Secondary Fires - Isle of Wight 2010/11 to 2016/17



Source: Isle of Wight Fire and Rescue Service August 2018

### Doorstep Crime

Trading standards help protect the Isle of Wight’s residents from cold callers, rogue traders and other scams. In preventing and supporting victims of doorstep crime and scams the Isle of Wight Against Scams Partnership (IWASP) was formed to provide a united front against scams and make the Isle of Wight a hostile county to scammers.

During 2016/17 Trading Standards made contact with 6065 residents through talks, training, meetings, and events. The Service has responded to 822 requests for assistance from vulnerable consumers making an estimated saving of £259,574 for island residents. There have been 16 investigations concerning traders visiting vulnerable consumers’ homes and a number of prosecutions.

Source: Trading Standards IOW

### Fly tipping

For 2016/17 there were 870 fly tipping incidents which resulted in 51 actions. A comparison of Q1 and Q2 2016/17 and the same quarters in 2017/18 shows a similar number of flytips per quarter ranging from 220 to 240. However there is an increasing trend of flytipping other than black bags and ‘other household’ increasing by 20 in Q2 2017/18 as compared to the same period in 2016/17. Concentrating on Q2 other notable changes include an increase of 9 flytipped white goods, 7 additional construction/demolition/excavation flytips and a decrease of 40 black bags of household waste dumped. Q1 2017/18 saw an increase of 23 actions whereas Q2 saw a decrease of 14 actions.

Source: Amey, IOW Council Waste Contract Team

### 5.8 Hate Crime – Police and Crime Commissioner data:

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

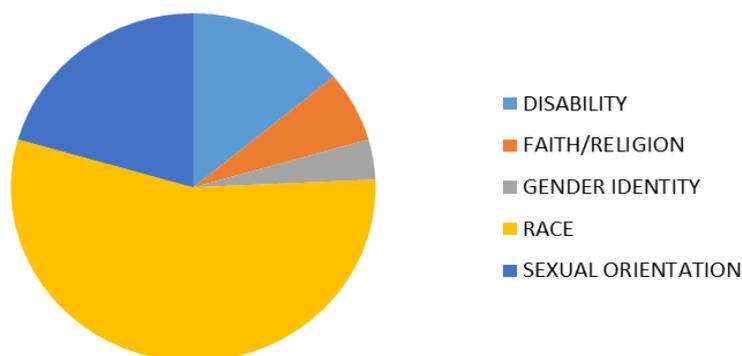
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The impact of a hate crime on a victim can be very personal and long lasting. Across the country it is widely acknowledged by criminal justice agencies that hate crime is under reported by victims. Hate crime levels are on the rise across the country and in Hampshire. The latest national figures showed a 29% year on year increase in police recorded crimes compared with the previous year (see: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/hate-crime-england-and-wales-2016-to-2017>). Across the Hampshire policing area recorded hate crime levels have increased by 21% (450 crimes) between 2016/17 – 2017/18.

Political change, national and international events such as the EU referendum 2016, attacks on specific diverse groups and terror attacks of 2017 can all contribute to increased hate crime as those who harbour ill feeling towards anyone they perceive to be different are encouraged to either voice their opinions or, at worst, commit physical attacks against them. Improved police recording, improved victim confidence and an increase in opportunities for victims/witnesses to report their experiences (e.g. through independent third party reporting centres, online or through APP's), are all reasons which have contributed towards this increase.

Police data indicates there were 101 incidences of hate crimes in 2016/17 - an increase from 91 in 2015/16 and part of an increasing trend. For 2016/17 the majority of hate crime incidences were linked to race (55%) and sexual orientation (22.7%) (n.b. some double counting may be present where some occurrences are flagged against multiple hate crime types). This pattern can be seen in 2015/16 where as many as 61.9% of hate crimes were related to race.

### Summary of hate crime types - Isle of Wight 2016/17

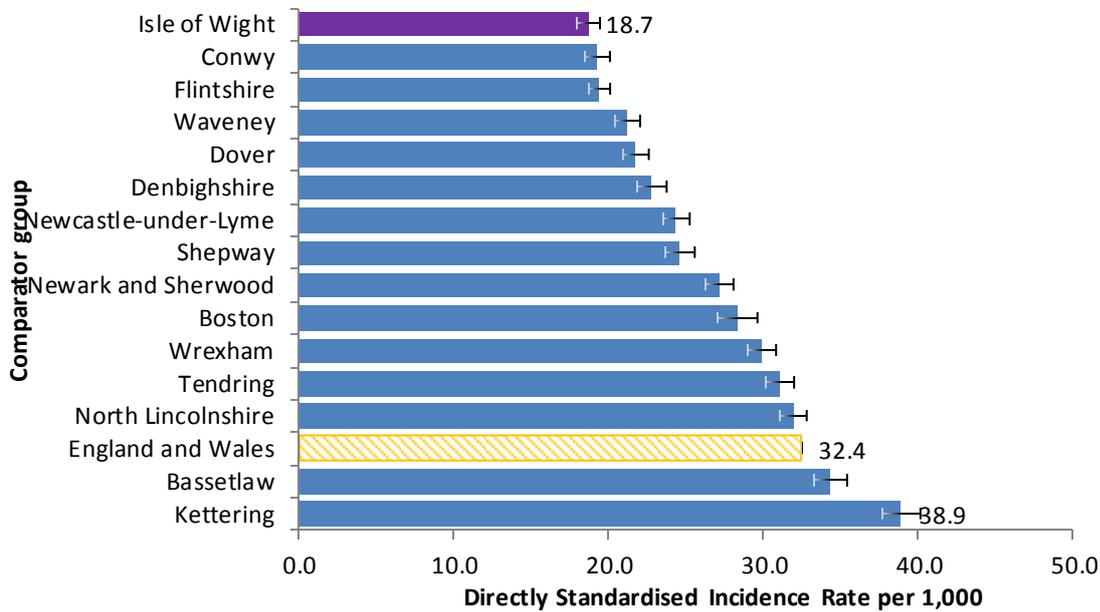


Source: Hampshire police data team

### 5.9 Theft / serious acquisitive crime

In published data from the ONS, year ending March 2017 with regards to theft the Isle of Wight's rate is 18.7 per 1,000 and is lower than 12 of its comparator group and England and Wales. This is however, an increase on last year's rate (17.2 per 1,000) and indicates an increase in recorded incidences. The Isle of Wight has seen an increase in domestic and non-domestic burglary, vehicle offences, bicycle theft and shoplifting. Theft from the person and other theft offences has decreased:

### Theft Offences Rate per 1,000, Isle of Wight with comparator group and England and Wales, year ending March 2017



Source:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/recordedcrimedatabycommunitysafetypartnershiparea>

#### 5.10 Drugs and alcohol

Local police recorded crime linked to drug violence has seen an increase. Police data for the Hampshire and Isle of Wight region indicates that drug related violence was at its highest levels since 2015. Intelligence mapping reveals that Drug Related Violence (DRV) has increased in relation to crack and heroin supply across Hampshire and the Isle of Wight for the first time since 2014. This increase is in part due to improved recording practices, but is also a consequence of the overall upward trend in identified DRV incidents and intelligence.

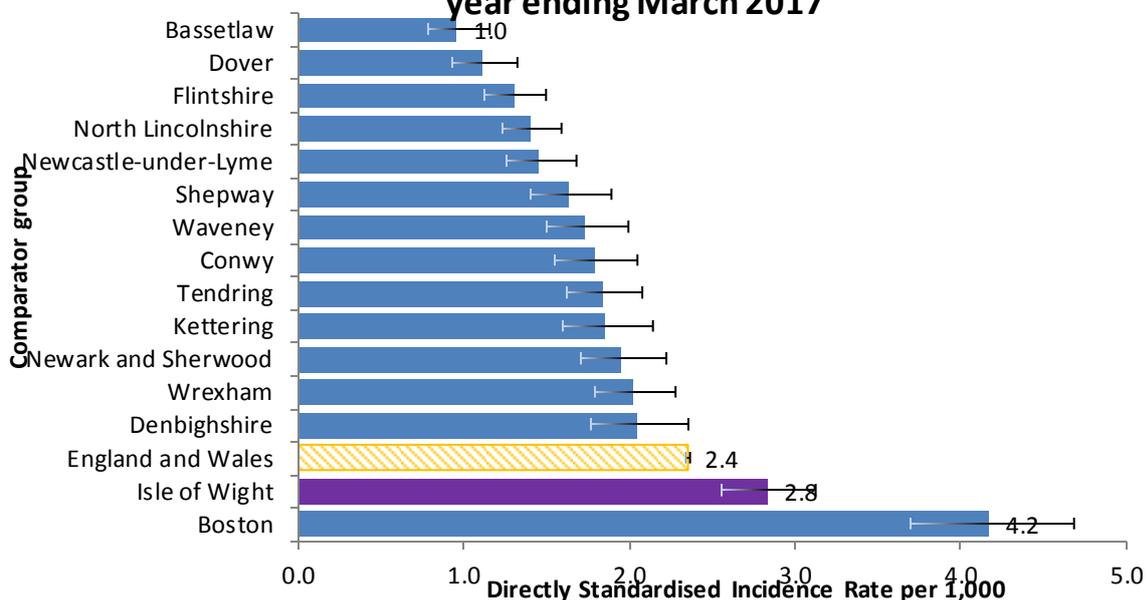
Source: Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary Force Strategic Assessment 2016/17

We have also seen how drug and alcohol use is linked to violent crimes and domestic abuse. Police data indicates that 1 in 5 violence against the person crimes were linked to alcohol with a further 1 in 10 linked to criminal damage and arson as well as public order offences. Overall 11% of crimes in 2016/17 were linked to alcohol.

Source: TCG data 2016/17

In published data from the ONS, year ending March 2017, the Isle of Wight’s drug offences rate per 1,000 shows a decrease with the rate for year ending March 2017 at 2.8 per 1,000 (down from 2.9 per 1,000 in 2016). The decrease in drug offences may at first seem at variance to the local recorded police data for ‘drug related violence’ which has seen an increase but it is important to note that these record different ‘crimes’. ‘Drug offences’ pertain to crimes related to possession and supply whilst ‘drug-related violence’ covers any crime where violence is drug related and is therefore a police recording category rather than a crime type. However, the Island remains statistically significantly higher than all but one of the comparator group and England and Wales:

### Drug offences rate per 1,000, Isle of Wight with comparator group and England and Wales, year ending March 2017



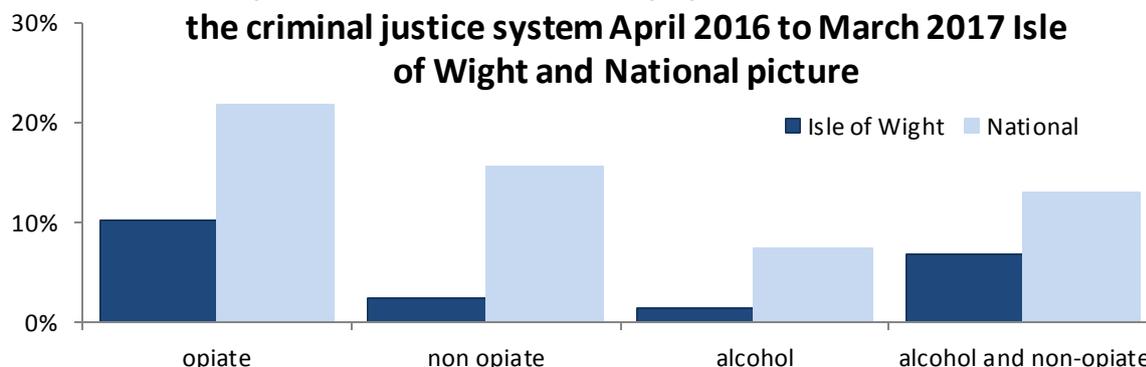
Source:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/recordedcrimedatabycommunitysafetypartnershiparea>

#### Local treatment data:

The proportion of substance users in treatment in contact with the criminal justice system is below the national average with 10.2% of opiate users compared with 21.8% nationally. Only 2.4% of non-opiate users and 1.4% of alcohol dependent clients in treatment are in contact with the criminal justice system locally compared to 15.6% and 7.3% respectively nationally. Only 6.8% of alcohol and non-opiate users in treatment are in contact with criminal justice locally compared to 12.9% nationally. There is ongoing work to address this jointly between the Police, Island Rehabilitation Integrated Service (IRIS) and Public Health:

### Proportion of the treatment population in contact with the criminal justice system April 2016 to March 2017 Isle of Wight and National picture



Source: DOMES Executive Summary 01/04/2016 to 31/03/2017

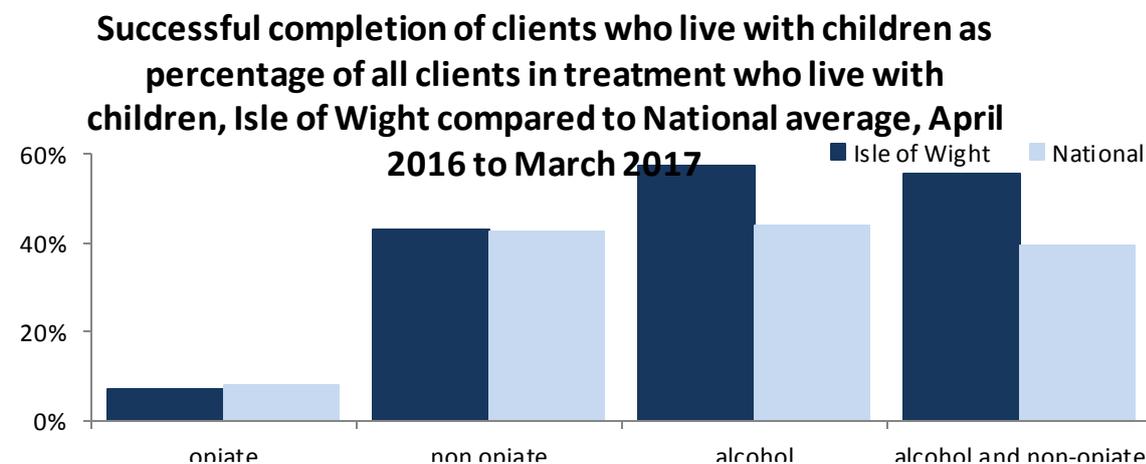
Furthermore, 23.1% of adults with a substance misuse treatment need successfully engaged in community-based structured treatment following release from prison compared to 29.8% nationally.

Source: DOMES, Executive Summary 01/04/2017 to 31/03/2018

With regards to young people, local surveys help build up a picture of perceptions towards drug and alcohol use. The Children and Young People's Survey from 2017 carried out on the Isle of Wight with pupils in year 6, 8 and 10, 54.4% of secondary respondents had drunk alcohol with as many as 72.5% of girls in Year 10. Nearly a quarter (24.3%) of secondary respondents had had an alcoholic drink in the last seven days with the highest proportion being 37.9% of Year 10 girls and nearly a fifth of Year 10 females (19.5%) and 9.7% of Year 10 males acquired their alcohol from a friend over 18. With regards to drugs, the majority (86.0%) of secondary respondents had not taken drugs. Just over 15% (15.6%) of Year 10 males and just over 20% (21.1%) of Year 10 females had taken drugs. Prevalence increases with age and is higher among girls than boys - a reversal of 2015 findings in terms of gender. Year 8 percentages overall have fallen in comparison to 2015 findings but Year 10 figures have increased.

Of adult drug users in treatment 25.3% of opiate users have children under 18 compared to 26.7% nationally, 17.1% of non-opiate users have children compared to 24.0% nationally with 10.0% of alcohol dependent clients compared to 23.8% nationally and 12.3% of alcohol and non-opiate dependent clients compared to 21.7% nationally.

6.8% of opiate users in treatment, with children successfully completed their course compared to 7.9% nationally. Successful completion of alcohol, alcohol and non-opiate users as well as non-opiate users with children is all above the national average:



Source: DOMES Executive Summary 01/04/2016 to 31/03/2017

With regards to young people in treatment themselves, 88.8% were poly-drug users compared with 58.5% nationally. The year's average saw 46.5% affected by domestic abuse compared to 21.3% nationally, 45.8% had mental health issues compared with 21.5% nationally, 6.3% were affected by sexual exploitation (6.0% nationally). 45.3% were engaged in anti-social behaviour / criminal activity compared with 32.0% nationally and 49.5% were affected by others substance misuse compared with 22.8% nationally

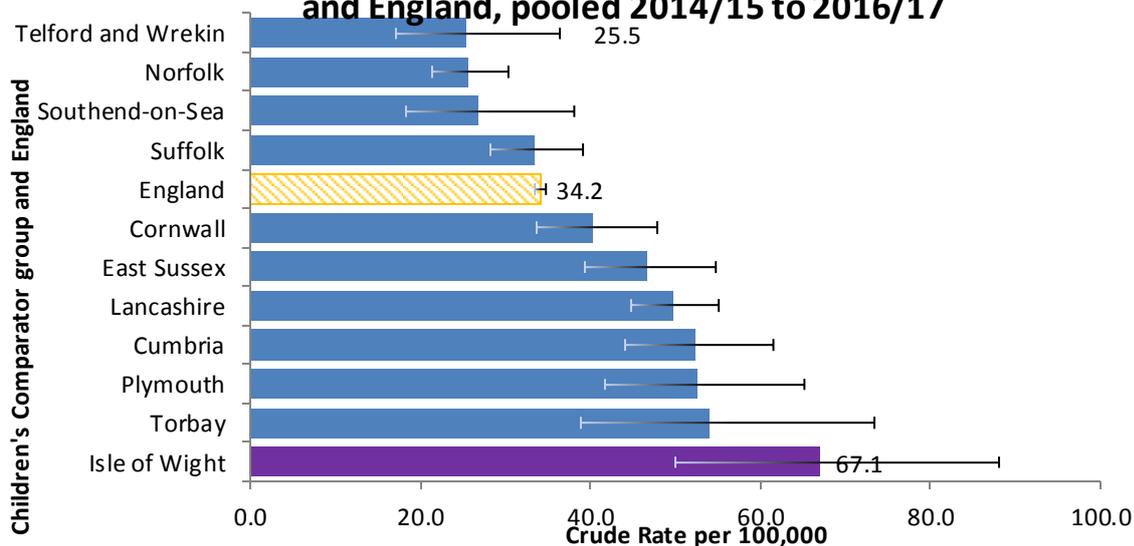
Source: data from National Drug Treatment Monitoring Service NDTMS Quarterly Report April 2016 to March 2017

### Hospital data

Hospital admissions data also helps build a picture of drug and alcohol use. Locally, the Isle of Wight has a statistically significantly higher rate per 100,000 of under-18s alcohol

admission to hospital compared to the national average (67.1 per 100,000 compared to 34.2 per 100,000) and four of the comparator group. This is in part due to the local practice of admitting young people where needed when attending A&E due to a lack of a paediatrician in A&E:

**Crude Rate per 100,000 Alcohol admissions for under 18s, Isle of Wight compared to children's comparator group and England, pooled 2014/15 to 2016/17**

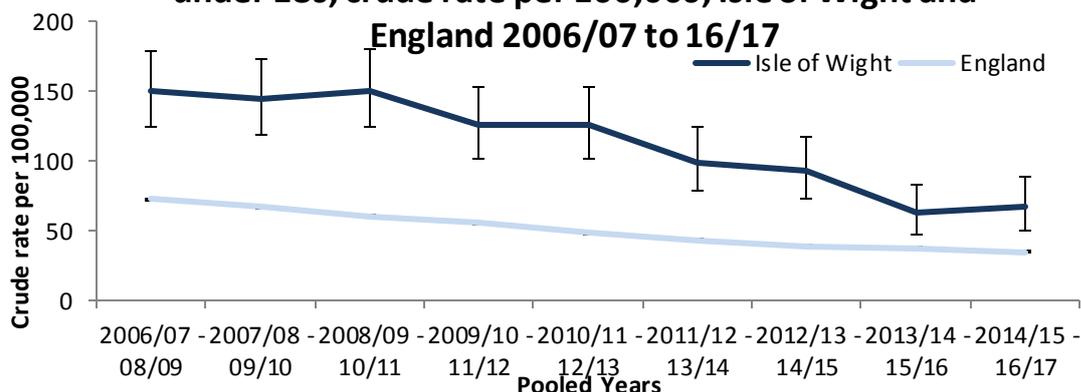


Source:

<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/alcohol#page/3/qid/1/pat/6/par/E12000008/ati/102/are/E06000046/iid/92904/age/173/sex/4>

Public Health England shows that there were approximately 50 admissions of under-18s to hospital for alcohol-specific conditions over the three year period 2014/15 to 2016/17. This is a slight increase on the previous pooled period figure of 48 admissions and bucks the previous decreasing trend in rate:

**Admissions episodes for alcohol-specific conditions under 18s, crude rate per 100,000, Isle of Wight and England 2006/07 to 16/17**



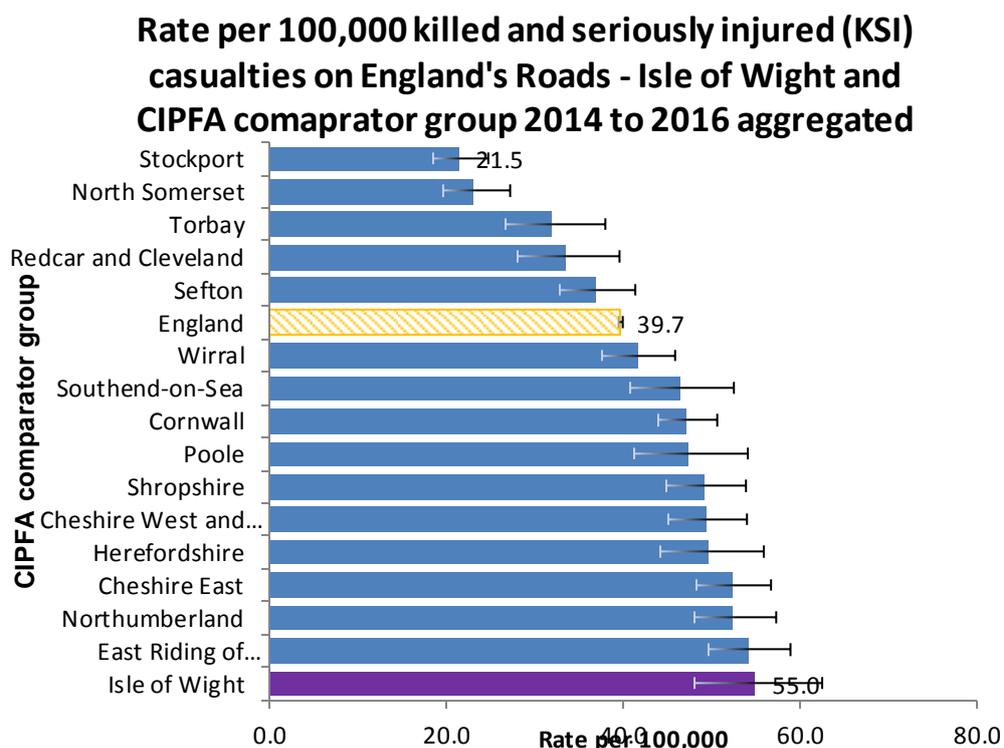
Source:

<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/alcohol#page/4/qid/1/pat/6/par/E12000008/ati/102/are/E06000046/iid/92904/age/173/sex/4>

With reference to all age admissions to hospital for alcohol related conditions, the Isle of Wight is below the national average with a rate of 480 per 100,000 compared to England's 563 per 100,000.

## 5.11 Road safety

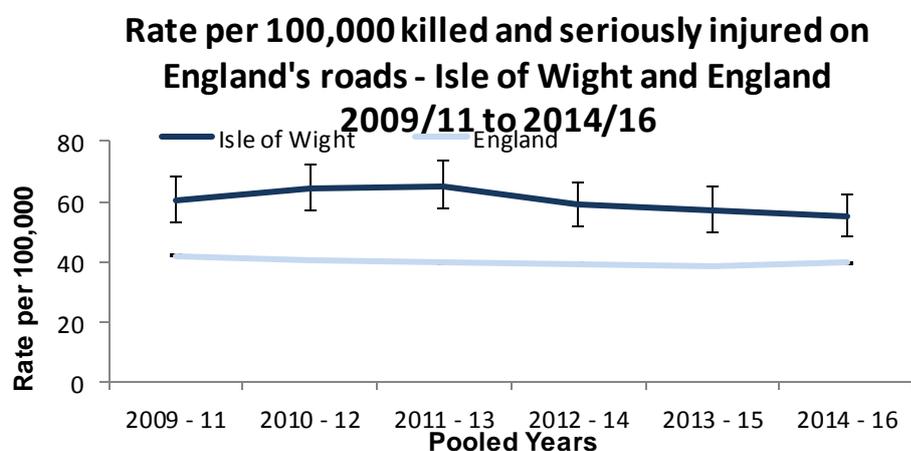
The Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) shows that we have the highest (worst) rate per 100,000 for people killed or seriously injured (KSIs) on our roads (55.0 per 100,000). However the numbers are statistically small which makes comparisons less robust (230 people killed or seriously injured on the Island in the three year period from 2014 to 2016). We have the sixth lowest count but have a statistically significantly higher rate than six of our comparator group and England:



Source:

<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/road#page/6/qid/1/pat/6/par/E12000008/ati/102/are/E06000046/iid/11001/age/1/sx/4/nn/nn-1-E06000046>

The rate of those killed and seriously injured in the Island roads is a reducing trend in contrast to England as a whole which has seen a very slight increase:

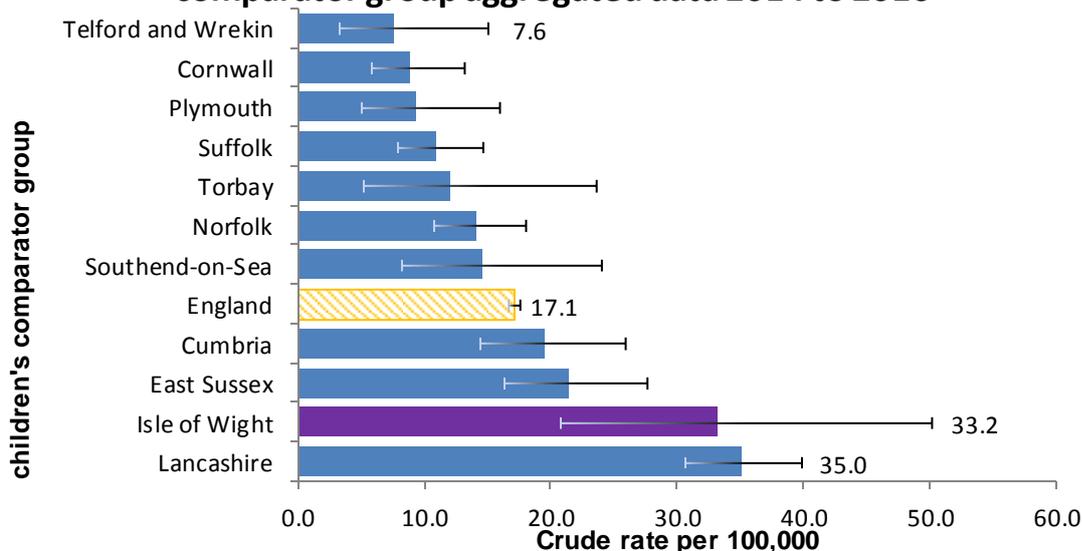


Source:

<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/road#page/6/qid/1/pat/6/par/E12000008/ati/102/are/E06000046/iid/11001/age/1/sx/4/nn/nn-1-E06000046>

22 children were killed or seriously injured on the Island roads between 2014 and 2016. The Island's rate of children killed or seriously injured on the roads is 33.2 per 100,000. This is statistically significantly higher than five of the comparator group and England but again, we are dealing with small numbers which make comparisons less robust:

### Rate per 100,000 of children (0 to 15 year olds) killed or seriously injured on roads - Isle of Wight and children's comparator group aggregated data 2014 to 2016



Source:

<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/road#page/4/gid/1/pat/6/par/E12000008/ati/102/are/E06000046/iid/11001/age/1/sex/4/nn/nn-1-E06000046>

The Isle of Wight is also statistically significantly higher than 9 of its CIPFA comparator group and England for motorcyclists (aged 15 to 24 years) killed or injured on the roads with a rate of 61.2 per 100,000. This equates to 45 incidents over 2012 to 2016. It is important to note again the small numbers:

### Motorcyclists killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents (aged 15-24) 2012 - 16

Crude rate - per 100,000

Area	Neighbour Rank	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	-	7,965	23.3	22.8	23.8
Stockport	13	18	11.6	6.9	18.3
North Somerset	5	13	12.5	6.7	21.4
Northumberland	2	22	13.3	8.3	20.2
Sefton	4	35	22.7	15.8	31.6
Herefordshire	6	25	25.5	16.5	37.6
Redcar and Cleveland	14	21	26.4	16.3	40.3
Cornwall	9	86	28.0	22.4	34.6
Wirral	10	52	29.0	21.6	38.0
Shropshire	7	51	29.8	22.2	39.2
Torbay	3	23	33.0	21.0	49.6
Cheshire East	11	66	33.2	25.7	42.2
East Riding of Yorkshire	1	59	33.3	25.4	43.0
Cheshire West and Chester	12	83	42.2	33.6	52.4
Southend-on-Sea	15	42	42.4	30.6	57.3
Poole	8	44	54.9	39.9	73.7
Isle of Wight	-	45	61.2	44.6	81.9

Source: STATS19, Department for Transport

Source:

<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/road#page/4/gid/1/pat/6/par/E12000008/ati/102/are/E06000046/iid/11001/age/1/sex/4/nn/nn-1-E06000046>

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The Isle of Wight has a red rag rating for alcohol related road traffic accidents with a rate of 36.7 per 1000. This is statistically significantly higher than England (26.5 per 1000) and one of the comparator group.

Local data from Island Roads for 2016/17 indicates there were 330 accidents on the Island roads which resulted in 442 casualties. The largest groups of people killed or seriously injured on the roads were car passengers aged 61 to 99, motorbike drivers aged 17 to 24 and cyclist, motorbike riders and car drivers aged 41 to 50. The largest number of injuries (including slight) was in the 17 to 24 age range and pedestrians most at risk were in the older age range of 61 to 99 reflecting how this age group are more likely to get around.

*Source: Island Roads – 2016 Casualty Age Group Report*

Recently there has been an increase in motorcycle KSI's. Analysis of the figures produced by Island Roads for the period 1<sup>st</sup> July 2014-31<sup>st</sup> June 2017 show the majority of these incidents (60%) are related to commuters on machines under 125cc in size.

As a result of these figures Isle of Wight Fire and Rescue Service (IWFRS) has introduced a free course called "Biker Down" which is aimed at all riders, no matter the age, experience or type of machine they are riding. Signposting is then given to further training such as 'BikeSafe' and Advanced Motorcycle Riding courses.

The Island has a large elderly population (25% are 65+ years of age) and this accounts in part for the high number of elderly KSI's. Those elderly persons involved in an RTC are more likely to sustain an injury that is serious or fatal than those who are younger and fitter. This has been recognised and the IWFRS offer a scheme called an "Older Drivers Appraisal" where people over 60yrs of age can have their driving checked by going out with an approved driving instructor who will then give them recommendations to improve their safety and driving skills. We also sit on the Older Drivers Forum led by Hampshire Constabulary.

The number of children KSI's on the Island is statistically higher per 100,000 than other areas, however the numbers are low, there being 22 between 2014 and 2016. The IWFRS visit all schools and deliver road safety to all year 1's in the way of child pedestrian training. All Year 2's and 5's receive road safety input in relation to wearing of cycle helmets, pedestrian crossings and seatbelts. The IWFRS also deliver "Bikeability" (the old cycle proficiency) to all year 6's who accept the offer

## **6 Reducing re-offending (including youth crime)**

### **6.1 Adult**

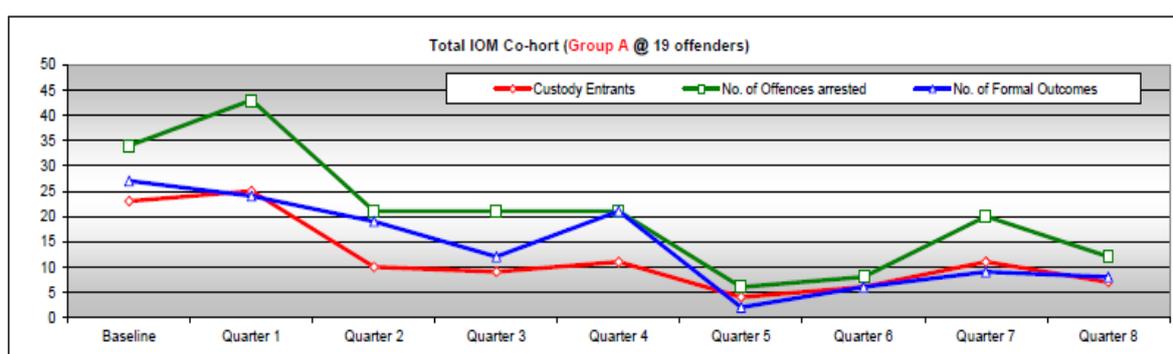
Reducing re-offending is a key statutory responsibility for the Community Safety Partnership. Integrated Offender Management (IOM) describes a partnership approach to working with those who the few people (around 40) who commit the most crime on the Isle of Wight. The goal is to offer more intensive support from the key partners: Prison and Probation service (HMPPs), Hampshire and Isle of Wight Community Rehabilitation Company (HIOW CRC), and Hampshire Police as well as substance misuse services and accommodation providers in order to change their lives.

IOM can offer an offender support with:

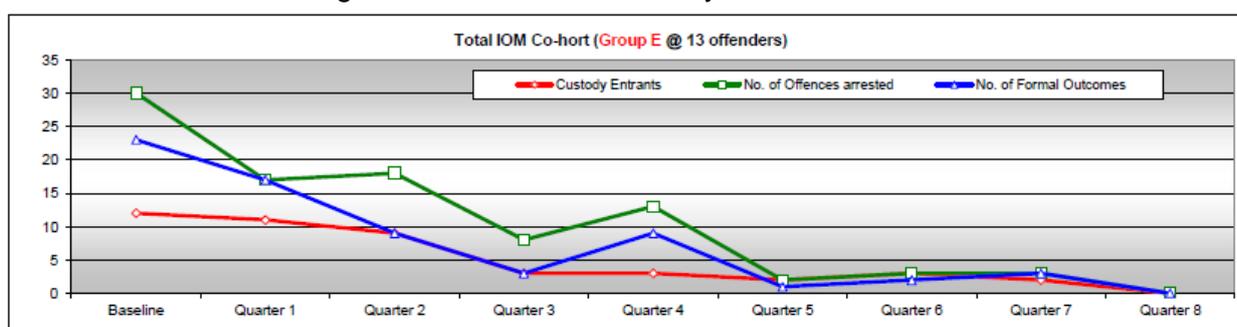
- For those who are serving custodial sentences, a plan is completed prior to release.
- Support to resettle back into their local community
- Access to substance misuse services
- Accessing housing advice
- Accessing benefits
- Support around personal issues
- Access to interventions to address their offending behaviour

IOM cohorts are tracked quarterly for a two year period and data shows that the system has a very positive impact in reducing re-offending, with the 2015 to 2017 cohort seeing a 70.4% reduction in 'formal outcomes' (the total number of offences arrested which have resulted in a positive formal action outcome) and 2016 to 2018 cohort seeing a 100% reduction:

IOM cohort - Registered between 1st January 2015 - 31st March 2015



IOM cohort - Registered between 1st January 2016 - 31st March 2016

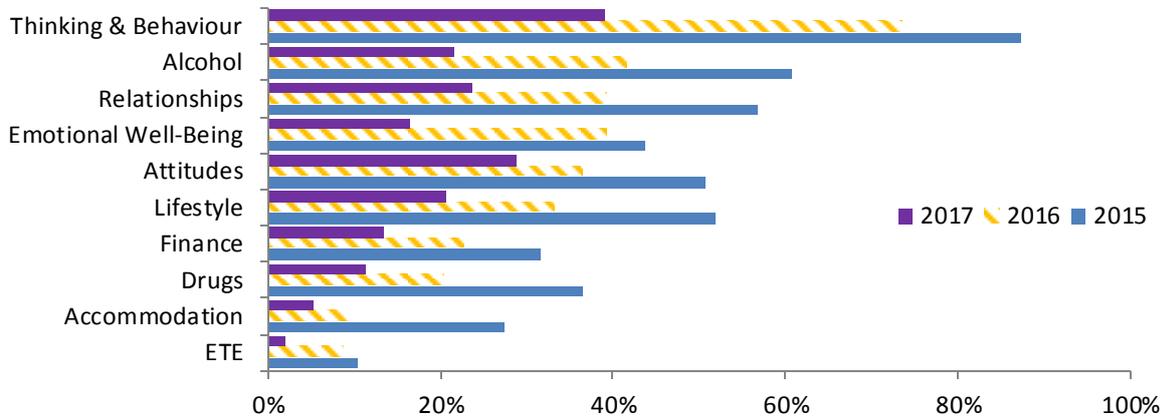


Source: IOW IOM Performance May 2018

The data below is on the needs of the offenders the Community Rehabilitation Company (local probation provider) on the Isle of Wight and is therefore only a proportion of the overall total of people who offend. Some of these will be in custody for varying lengths but the assumption is that the majority will return to the Isle of Wight at some point.

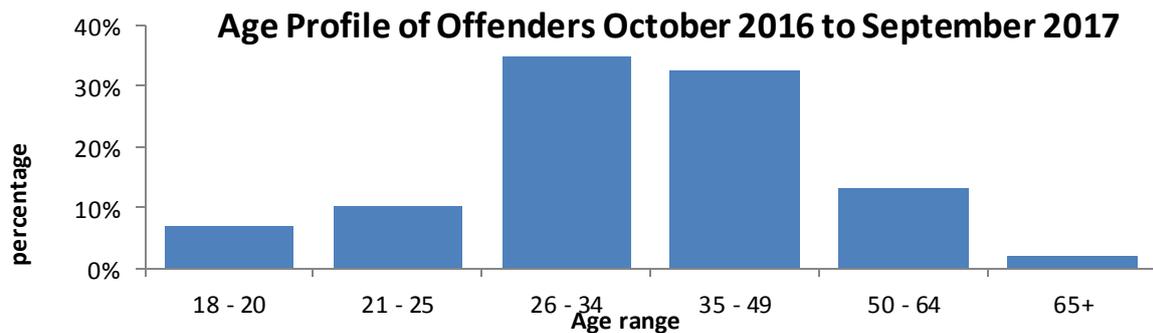
Analysis of the Criminogenic needs using the Newport IOM (around 100 cases) cohort show that 'Thinking & Behaviour' is a need in almost two fifths (40%) of cases. Despite still being the greatest need, this is a reduction on previous years. 'Attitudes' is the next highest need followed by 'Relationships'. Previously, alcohol and emotional wellbeing had been high but this has reduced in this year's cohort:

### Criminogenic Needs 2015, 2016 and 2017 Comparison (Newport IOM cohort)



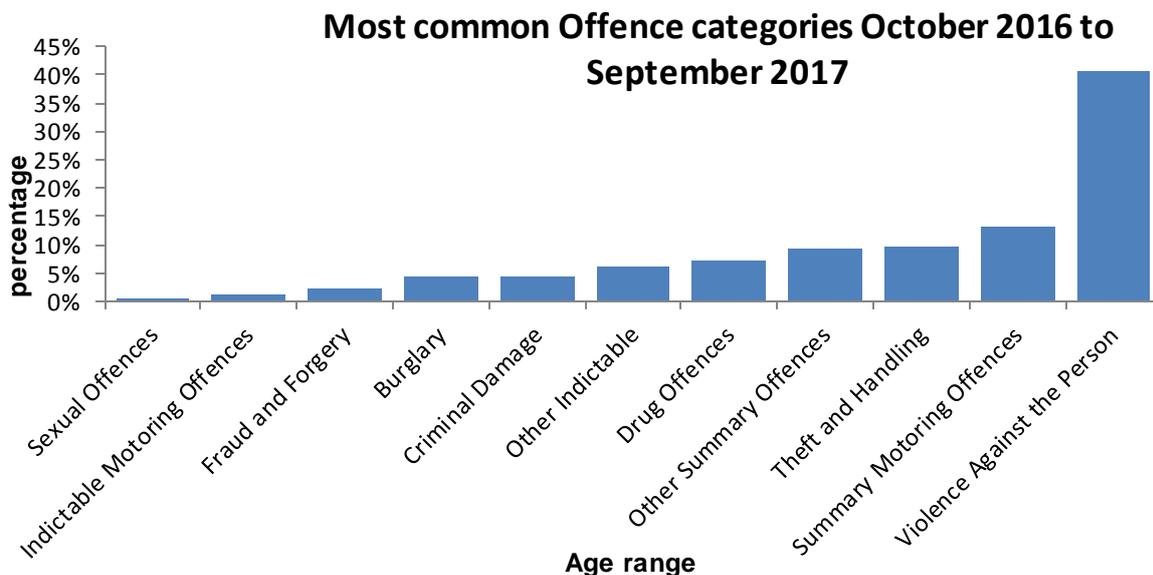
Source: Hampshire and IOWCRC October 2016 to September 2017

The age profile of the offenders for cohort October 2016 to September 2017 (243) shows that two thirds (67.5%) are aged between 26 and 49, and four out of five are male. The majority are also white British.



Source: Hampshire and IOWCRC October 2016 to September 2017

Over two fifths of the offences (40.7%) are for 'violence against the person'. This is a slight increase on last year's figures (36.5%).



Source: Hampshire and IOWCRC October 2016 to September 2017

### Risk of reoffending:

OGP Score (Offender Group Predictor) is the combination of the static risk predictor (OGRS– Offender Group Reconviction Score) and the needs assessment which provides an overall score to show the risk of reoffending and is translated into level of low, medium, high and very high. Locally this indicates that we have around 25 people who are assessed as having a high or very high risk of reoffending. These people are the ones who should be managed under IOM:

OGP Score						
Number of offenders	Low	Med	High	Very High	Avg OGP Score	Avg OGRS score
243	94	57	20	5	40.662	49
	38.68%	23.46%	8.23%	2.06%		

Source: Hampshire and IOWCRC October 2016 to September 2017

Just over 1 in every 4 offenders re-offends on the Isle of Wight (28.2%), which is higher than the England rate of 25.4% but not statistically significantly so.

### Graph showing the percentage of offenders who re-offend (2014) Proportion - %

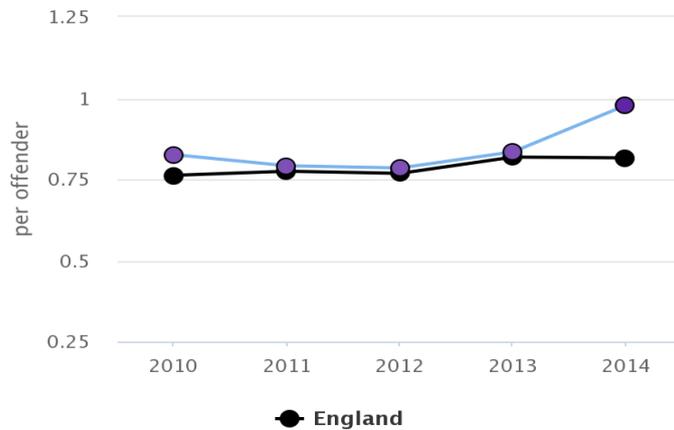
Area	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI
England	25.4	25.3	25.6
Cornwall	20.2	18.9	21.5
Shropshire	20.8	18.9	22.9
East Riding of Yorkshir...	22.0	20.2	23.9
North Somerset	22.4	20.3	24.6
Poole	23.5	20.9	26.4
Cheshire East	23.9	22.3	25.6
Herefordshire	24.8	22.7	27.2
Torbay	24.8	22.4	27.4
Southend-on-Sea	25.2	23.2	27.3
Bath and North East Som...	25.4	23.1	27.9
Northumberland	25.5	23.7	27.2
Sefton	25.7	24.0	27.4
Bournemouth	27.5	25.6	29.4
Cheshire West and Chest...	28.1	26.4	29.8
Isle of Wight	28.2	25.4	31.1
Wirral	29.1	27.7	30.6

Source: Ministry of Justice

Source: Public Health outcomes framework – data taken from <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/proven-reoffending-statistics-july-2014-to-june-2015>

The graph below shows the average number of re-offences per offender, calculated on a rolling year basis, and is given as a crude rate (ie the number of offences, divided by the number of offenders). The Isle of Wight average is statistically higher than England and all but three of the nearest neighbours. This is an upward trend compared with the previous period when the Island was in line with the England average.

1.13ii – Re-offending levels – average number of re-offences per offender – Isle of Wight



Source: Public Health outcomes framework – data taken from <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/proven-reoffending-statistics-july-2014-to-june-2015>

The average number of re-offences is 0.98 per offender (the highest it has been on the Island since before 2010), but as shown in the graph above the re-offences are committed by less than a third of offenders, which suggests that on average each re-offender is committing several offences after their initial offence.

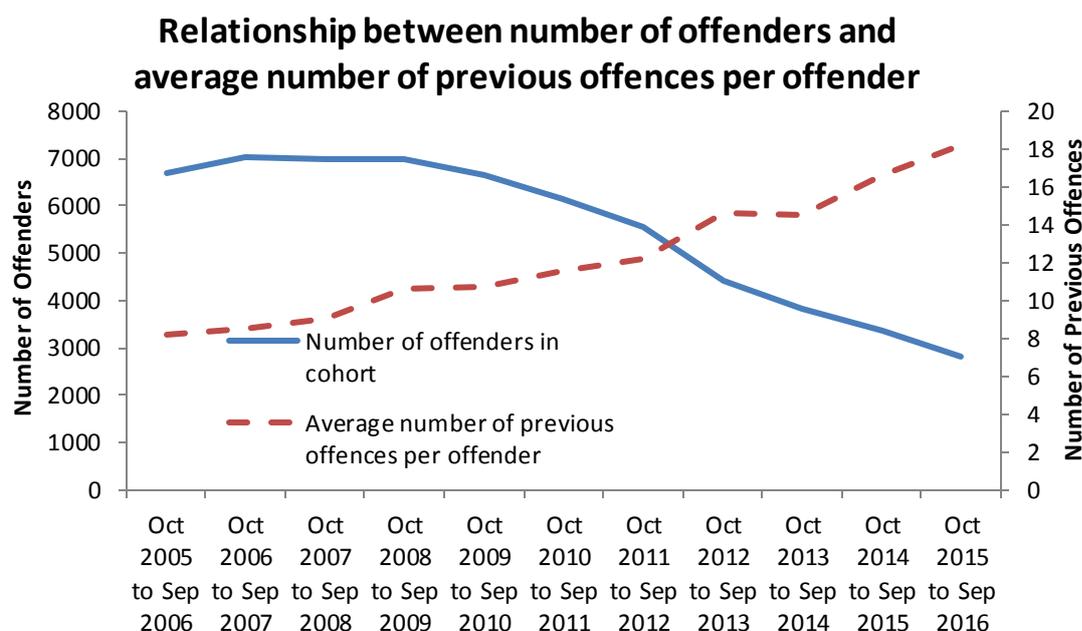
**Graph showing the average number of re-offences (2014) Crude rate – per offender**

Area	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI
England	0.82	0.81	0.82
Cornwall	0.56	0.53	0.58
East Riding of Yorkshir...	0.60	0.57	0.64
Shropshire	0.64	0.60	0.68
North Somerset	0.64	0.60	0.69
Poole	0.71	0.66	0.77
Cheshire East	0.74	0.71	0.78
Torbay	0.76	0.71	0.82
Sefton	0.77	0.74	0.80
Bath and North East Som...	0.78	0.73	0.83
Herefordshire	0.81	0.76	0.85
Northumberland	0.83	0.79	0.87
Southend-on-Sea	0.87	0.82	0.91
Cheshire West and Chest...	0.89	0.86	0.93
Wirral	0.95	0.92	0.98
Isle of Wight	0.98	0.92	1.04
Bournemouth	1.02	0.98	1.06

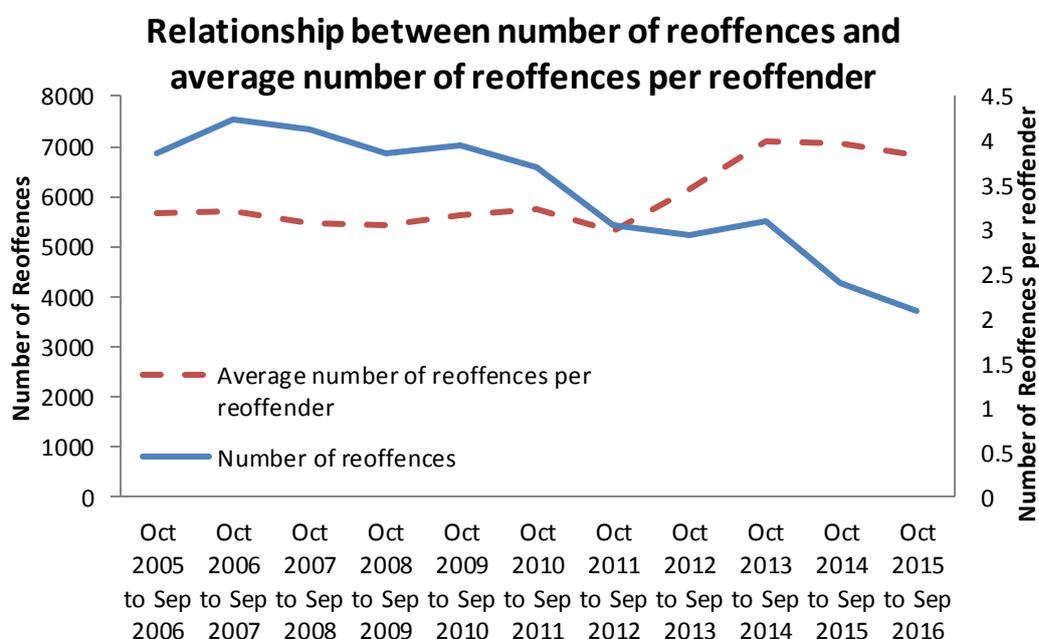
Source: Ministry of Justice

Source: Public Health outcomes framework – data taken from <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/proven-reoffending-statistics-july-2014-to-june-2015>

There is a marked trend since 2012 where the overall number of people offending is reducing, and the overall number of reoffences is reducing, but the average number of previous offences committed, and the number of re-offences committed by each offender, is going up. The graphs below show this very clearly. This suggests that while work to tackle low level offending has been successful, we are now left with a smaller cohort of people for whom criminal activity is a more entrenched pattern, which will be harder to reverse. This pattern is very similar to that seen across England as a whole.



Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/proven-reoffending-statistics-july-2016-to-september-2016>



Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/proven-reoffending-statistics-july-2016-to-september-2016>

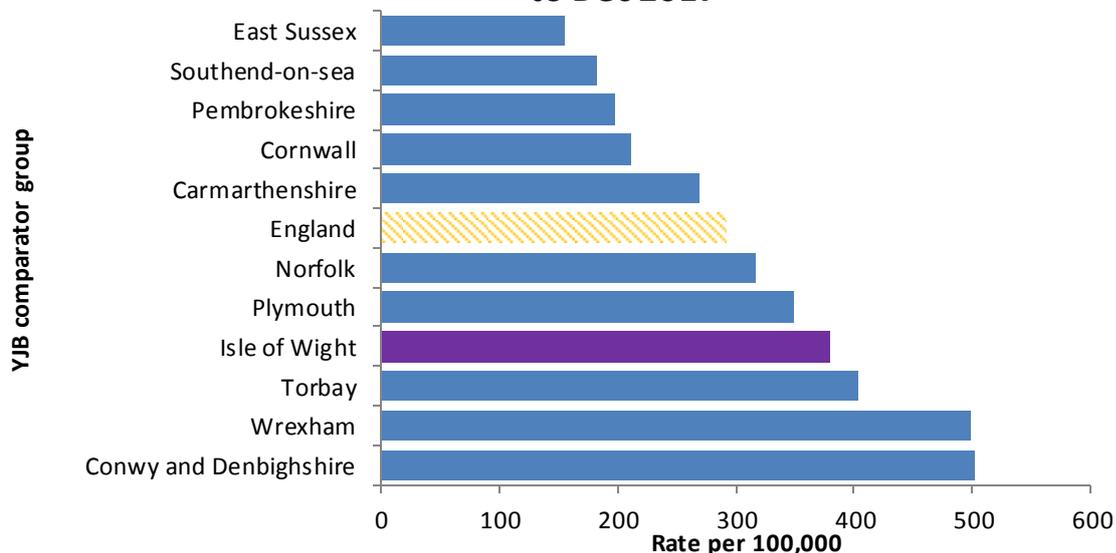
## 6.2 Youth Justice

### First Time Entrants

Local data shows the First Time Entrant (FTE) rate on the Isle of Wight has risen to 379 per 100,000 for Jan to Dec 2017 from 336 per 100,000 in 2016. The measure is a rolling annual figure and sees the Isle of Wight as having the highest rate for the region and Police Crime Commissioning (PCC) area. It is also significantly above the national rate. We also have one of the higher rates amongst our new suite of Youth Justice Board (YJB) statistical neighbours and in the aggregated comparator group. This is a change from the general decreasing trend seen since 2010 to 2016. In 2015 the rate was 402 per 100,000, a decrease from 457 in the previous year. Therefore despite the changing trend, figures are still lower than previously:

Year	Number of First Time Entrants	Rate per 100,000 under 18 Population Isle of Wight	Rate per 100,000 under 18 Population England
Jan 15 – Dec 15	48	402	374
Jan 16 – Dec 16	39	336	331
Jan 17 – Dec 17	44	379	292

**Youth First Time Entrant (FTE) (10 to 17 year olds) Rate per 100,000 Isle of Wight, England and YJB comparator group Jan to Dec 2017**



Source: IOW YOT

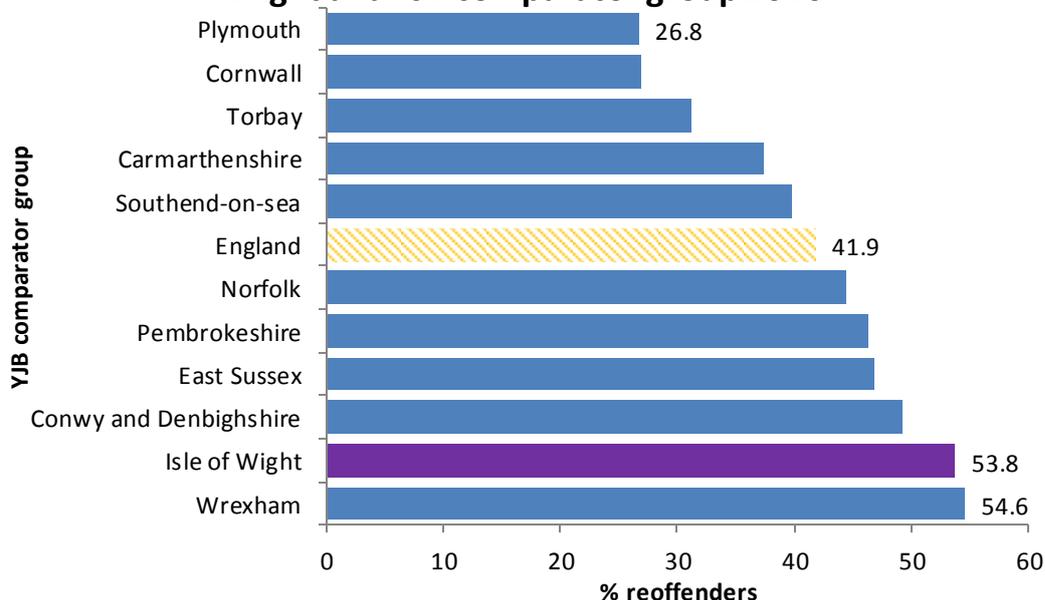
### Re-offending

This indicator measures re-offending using data drawn from the Police National Computer (PNC) and has been updated to use a 3 month cohort and measures the number of offenders that re-offend and the number of re-offences that they commit over the following

12 month period (Covering all young people in a cohort who have received a substantive pre-court or court disposal). The change from 12 month cohorts to 3 month cohorts will result in a greater proportion of prolific offenders, and hence higher reoffending rates, though both measures show similar trends over time at a national level. There is a greater variance at local level

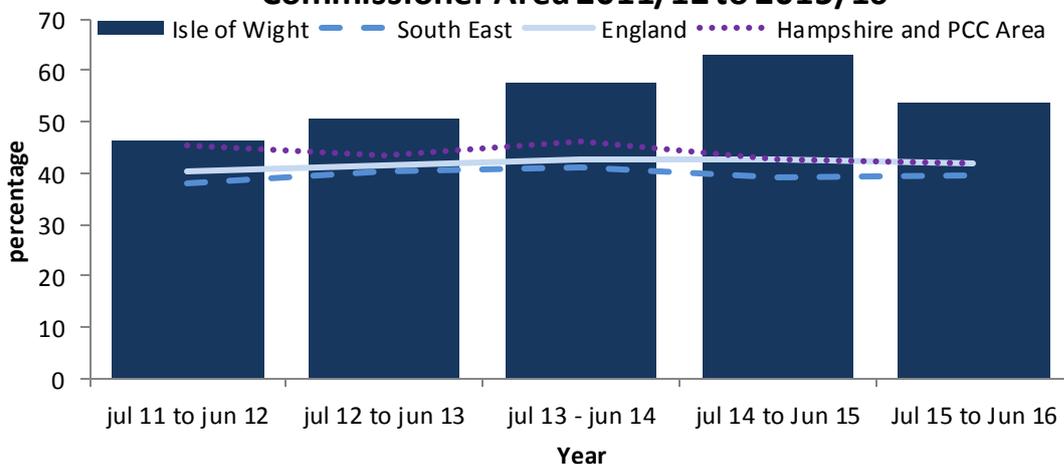
The YJB have revised the reporting on this measure and are now presenting a rolling annualised figure. Irrespective of whether the quarter only figure or the annualised figure is used, the Isle of Wight has one of the highest proportions of youth re-offending, with over half of offenders re-offending. This is worse than England, the South East and the majority of our comparator group but numbers remain small. The Island has also made significant progress and our rate is down by 9.2 percentage points on the same period last year.

### Percentage re-offending - Youth offenders Isle of Wight and YJB comparator group 2016



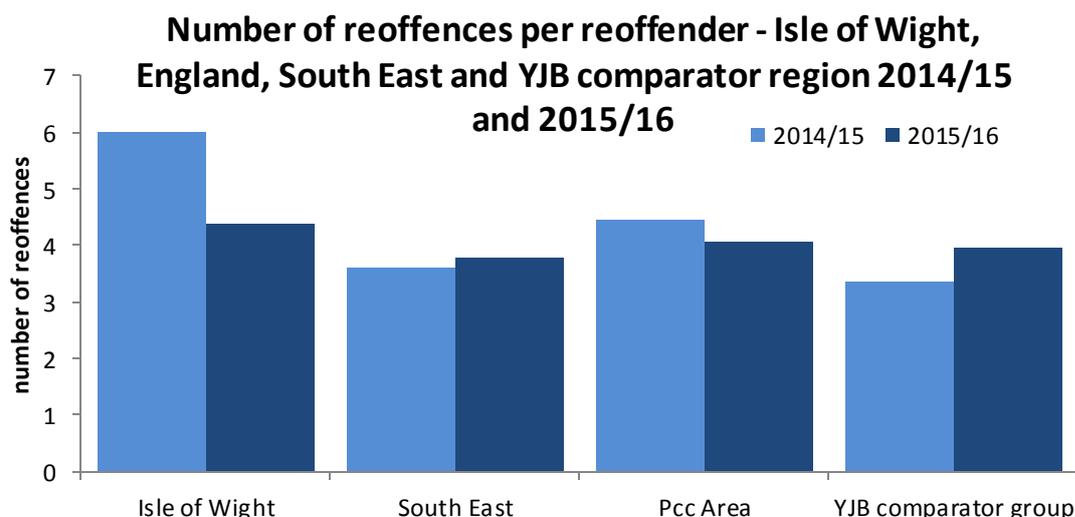
Source: IOW YOT

### Percentage of re-offending - Youth offenders - England, South East, Isle of Wight and Police and Crime Commissioner Area 2011/12 to 2015/16



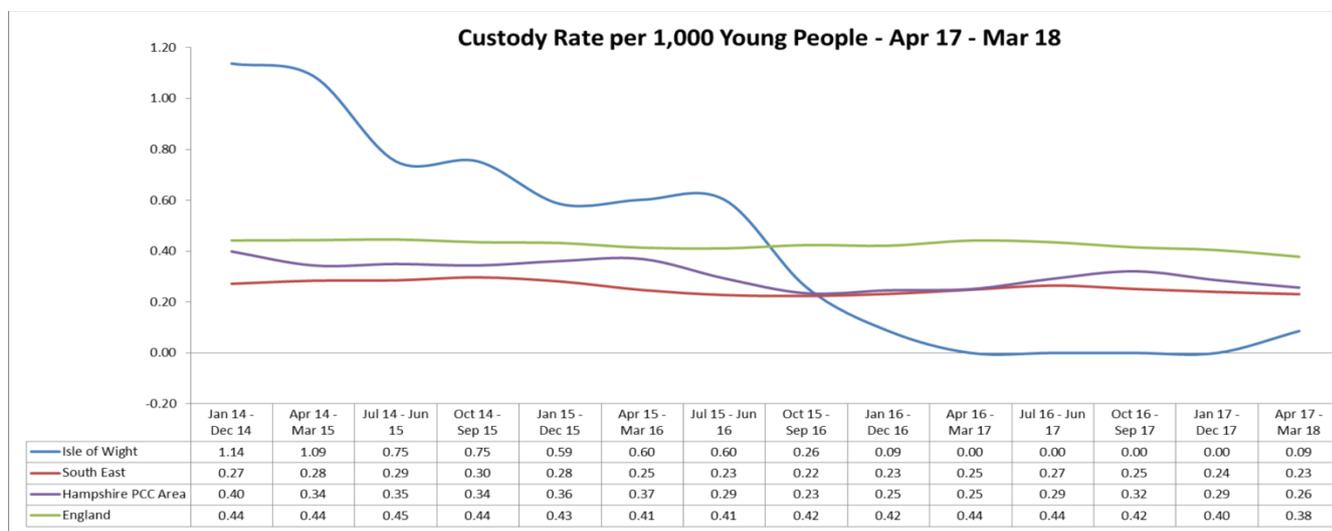
Source: IOW YOT

The annualised figures for the number of reoffences per reoffender have also shown a marked improvement, dropping from 6 to 4.4. Although we started from a very high figure last year, amongst our statistical neighbours we are one of only 3 to have seen a fall in rate. Looking at just the data for Apr – June 2016, the PNC data says we had 26 young people in the cohort and that 15 of them committed 74 offences. This is the smallest cohort size that the IoW has seen, but with a reoffences to reoffender ratio of 4.93. Locally our data shows a cohort of 31, of whom 13 reoffended and we have records of 65 offences. YOT records do not include information on young people who turned 18 following their orders however, and this may account for the discrepancy in the reoffender number at least.



Source: IOW YOT

Nationally we have one of the lowest custody rates in England, one of just 13 YOTs with a rate below 0.10 per 1,000 of population, although this is a fall for us as we were one of only 4 YOTs with a zero rate last quarter. The rate remains below that of England, the South East and Hampshire PCC Area but has plateaued in 2017 with a slight rise into 2018. Currently we have a challenging cohort and the feeling within the YOT is that there are likely to be further custodies:



Source: IOW YOT

## 7. P.E.S.T.E.L.O analysis

There are certain political, economic, social, technological, environmental, legal and organisational factors outside of the partnerships control, which may have an impact. These have been examined in relation to crime and the following risks have been identified

Seasonal trends affect crime types in varying ways. We know that violent crime/domestic abuse increases over the Christmas period and during sporting events. The World Cup will take place in the summer of 2018 and it is recommended that the partnership is prepared for the impact this may have on resources.

<b>Political</b>	<p>Brexit will take place March 29<sup>th</sup> 2019 and there are many unknowns as to the impact</p> <p>Boundary Commission England has published proposals for new Parliamentary constituency boundaries, which could result in 2 constituencies for IOW</p> <p>Police Crime commissioner elections will take place in May 2020, it is expected there will be an election campaign prior to that time.</p>
<b>Economy</b>	<p>Seasonal trend in crime with increases in peak tourist seasons and festival times – pressure on services in peak tourist season</p> <p>Universal credit, inflation increase as a result of Brexit, labour and energy costs.</p> <p>Increasing child poverty</p> <p>Reducing partners budgets and increasing demands from the public will continue to impact on the partnership</p>
<b>Social</b>	<p>Pressure on young people from social media and cyber bullying, online CSE and increase in vulnerability – Fear of missing out culture</p> <p>Education – change in school holidays in October half term on IOW which includes Halloween, when ASB has been known to increase.</p> <p>Festivals and events, some events saw an increase in ticket sales/increase in licenced numbers and a number of new events took place. This trend is likely to continue in future years.</p> <p>National increase of county lines , criminal exploitation</p> <p>Regeneration strategy under consultation for Island.</p> <p>345 homeless applications, average of 172 in temporary accommodation at any one time</p> <p>Older population vulnerable to rogue traders and doorstep crime</p>
<b>Technology</b>	<p>Cybercrime and use of social media for fraud and scams is increasing nationally.</p> <p>Online gambling sites have become more popular, nationally recognised that severe problem gamblers have stolen to finance habit. (source UK Addiction Treatment centre)</p> <p>Social media increasingly being used for CSE, hate crime incidents (source Force Strategic Assessment 2016/17)</p>
<b>Legal</b>	<p>Regulations and standards, employment law</p> <p>Partners beginning to use ASB enforcement orders more frequently, e.g. CBO, Closure powers, injunctions could increase workload of IV community safety team or the police</p> <p>Introduction of additional/wider Public Space Protection Orders on the Island.</p>
<b>Environment</b>	<p>In 2017 there were 5 flood alerts, 23 alerts for wind, storms, rain and cold weather, and 1 heatwave alerts on the Isle of Wight.</p>

	Potential for more extreme temperatures – heatwaves and cold alerts to put vulnerable at risk and increase pressure on services The PFI programme of road network improvements involves some overnight work in busy areas which could cause disruption at times.
<b>Organisation</b>	Cost savings, change in organisation IWC structure, new Directorate Isle of Wight Fire and Rescue Service is currently under consultation to join with Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service. LAAA Project Officer funding will expire in November 2018

## 7. Glossary:

<b>ACEs</b>	Adverse Childhood Experiences
<b>AHC</b>	After housing costs
<b>ASB</b>	Anti-Social Behaviour
<b>BHC</b>	Before Housing costs
<b>BME</b>	Black Minority Ethnic
<b>CAMHS</b>	Children and Adolescent Mental Health Service
<b>CCE</b>	Child Criminal Exploitation
<b>CDI</b>	Crime Data Integrity
<b>CIN</b>	Child in need
<b>CIPFA</b>	Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy
<b>CP</b>	Child Protection
<b>CPS</b>	Crown Prosecution Service
<b>CRC</b>	Community Rehabilitation Company
<b>CSE</b>	Child sexual exploitation
<b>CSEW</b>	Crime Survey for England and Wales
<b>CSP</b>	Community safety partnership
<b>DHR</b>	Domestic homicide review
<b>DRV</b>	Drug Related Violence
<b>DV</b>	Domestic Violence
<b>EHCP</b>	Education Health Care Plans
<b>EHE</b>	Elected Home Educated
<b>FGM</b>	Female Genital Mutilation
<b>FM</b>	Forced Marriage
<b>FSM</b>	Free School Meals
<b>FTE</b>	First Time Entrants
<b>HMP</b>	Her Majesty's Prison
<b>HMPPS</b>	Her Majesty's Prison and Probation service
<b>HIOW</b>	Hampshire and the Isle of Wight
<b>IDVA</b>	Independent Domestic violence advocate
<b>ISVA</b>	Independent Sexual Violence Advocate
<b>IOM</b>	Integrated Offender Management
<b>IOW</b>	Isle of Wight
<b>IRIS</b>	Island Rehabilitation Integrated Service
<b>IWASP</b>	Isle of Wight Against Scams Partnership
<b>IWC</b>	Isle of Wight COUNCIL
<b>IWFRS</b>	Isle of Wight Fire and Rescue Service
<b>KSI</b>	Killed or Seriously Injured (used to describe serious road traffic collisions)
<b>LAAA</b>	Local Alcohol Action Area
<b>LAC</b>	Looked After Child
<b>LGBT</b>	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender

<b>LSOA</b>	Lower Super Output Area
<b>MARAC</b>	Multi agency risk assessment conference (Domestic violence)
<b>MISPERS</b>	Missing persons
<b>MSG</b>	Most Similar Groups
<b>NCA</b>	National Crime Agency
<b>NEET</b>	Not in education, training or employment
<b>NPS</b>	National Probation Service
<b>NTE</b>	Night Time Economy
<b>OCG</b>	Organised Crime Group
<b>OGP</b>	Offender Group Predictor
<b>OGRS</b>	Offender Group Reconviction Score
<b>ONS</b>	Office for National Statistics
<b>OPCC</b>	Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner
<b>PHE</b>	Public Health England
<b>PHOF</b>	Public Health Outcomes Framework
<b>PNC</b>	Police National Computer
<b>PPO</b>	Prolific and Priority Offender
<b>PSPO</b>	Public Space Protection Order
<b>QST</b>	Quality Standards Team
<b>RTC</b>	Road Traffic Collision
<b>VAWG</b>	Violence Against Women Group
<b>WRAP</b>	Workshop to Raise Awareness of Prevent
<b>YJB</b>	Youth Justice Board
<b>YOT</b>	Youth Offending Team

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ONS recorded crime data at Community Safety Partnership/Local Authority Level'

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/recordedcrimedatabycommunitysafetypartnershiparea>

Police.co.uk <https://www.police.uk/hampshire/6LS01/performance/compare-your-area/>

Safe Lives [http://www.safelives.org.uk/user/19778/marac\\_data\\_view](http://www.safelives.org.uk/user/19778/marac_data_view) April 2016 to March 2017

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## COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT 2017/18



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our best to help you.