COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT 2018/19

Isle of Wight Community Safety Partnership

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Executive Summary

Introduction

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

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

To enable the partnership to better understand the crime profile of the Isle of Wight it produces a Strategic Assessment which helps organisations prioritise resources where needed.

Overview

The overall crime rate for the Island has reduced (improved) since 2017/18 and is now 72.4 per 1,000 population. This is statistically significantly lower than 12 of the Community Safety comparator groups and the England and Wales national average (89.5 per 1,000). The Isle of Wight is one of only two areas amongst the most similar groups to have seen a reduction in crime (-1.2 percentage change on last year).

Police recorded crime for the Isle of Wight indicates that 12 crime types have reduced or remained the same and seven have increased. Reported vehicle offences and residential burglary have seen the largest decrease along with criminal damage and public order offences. Anti-social behaviour (ASB), youth on youth crime, hate crime and crimes against children have all seen a reduction on the previous year. Missing children episodes recorded by the police have also seen a decrease as well as first time entrants to the youth justice system.

Results from the community engagement exercises are positive, with over 85% of respondents stating they feel safe in their local community.

Data shows us that crime types with the largest percentage increase from 2017/18 tend to be the crimes with small numbers, therefore any rise is seen more sharply. This includes arson, theft from the person, robbery of personal property and rape. Areas which remain the largest in terms of percentage of all crime include criminal damage and public order offences (these have actually recorded a slight decrease), violence without injury which remains the largest percentage of all crime and violence with injury; which mirrors the national profile. Most serious violence shows a slight increase but knife crime and weapon offences have decreased.

A Violent Crime Reduction Unit (VCRU) has been established to further understand violent crime trends and ways to reduce the national increase.

Vulnerabilities

Vulnerabilities form one of the main focuses for the Strategic Assessment as the Partnership recognises the long-lasting effects of ACEs (Adverse Childhood Experiences) and the personal and societal costs of the effects. With this in mind - substance misuse, mental health and domestic abuse are explored. This tells us that locally vulnerable young people in substance misuse treatment services are more likely to be in need of mental health treatment due to other life traumas they may have experienced.

In terms of domestic abuse flagged incidents, there has been an increase (10.5%) – some of this can be attributed to changes in reporting[1]. Data tells us that over a third (35.3%) of domestic flagged incidents involved the spousal/partner relationship with a further third (34.8%) ex / historic partners and a further 23.7% were family members either historic or current.

Findings indicate that 17.5% of all rape and other sexual offences on the Isle of Wight were domestic related offences, with spouse/partner or ex-partner.[2] In over two thirds (69.7%) of cases either the victim did not support or withdrew support for prosecution or, where the victim did support prosecution there were evidential difficulties that led to no prosecution.

The 'YOU Trust' provides Domestic Abuse and Sexual Crimes services on the Isle of Wight and have secured grant funding to deliver two proven programmes (the Dragonfly Project and Making Safe Scheme) to the Island.

With regards to mental health, the Island has a slightly higher prevalence of depression and anxiety[3] with 16.5% over 18-year old respondents compared to a national average of 13.7% and mental illness prevalence[4] 1.18% compared to a national average of 0.94%.

Victim Profile – young people

Victim profiling indicates that there has been a reduction in reported crimes against children with crimes against 9 year olds and under reducing by the highest percentage (10.3%) and those against 10 to 17 year olds decreasing by the largest numerical amount (n78). Both reported violence with and without injury has seen a slight reduction on last year's figures except for reported violence against females aged 10 to 17 years which has seen a slight increase in both categories. Reported 'other sexual offences' has also seen a decrease with reported rape seeing a slight increase. It is important to note there has been a larger increase in reporting of non-recent rape and serious sexual offences. More work needs to be done to understand how many of these reports of rape are reported by adults concerning incidents that occurred when they were children.

Offender Management

Youth

There has been a fall in the number of First Time Entrants (FTEs) into the criminal justice system (to 38 young people) - the second lowest figure since 2014/2015. However, the rate

[1] New Home Office counting rules 2018/19 in relation to harassment, malicious communications and stalking which are now recorded as discreet offence.
[2] Hampshire Constabulary's Serious Sexual Offences Report (July 2019)
[3] GP Patient Survey 2016/17
[4] The percentage of patients with schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses as recorded on practice disease registers see: https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/mh-jsna/data#page/6/gid/1938132922/pat/6/par/E12000008/ati/102/are/E06000046/iid/90581/age/1/sex/4

per 100,000 population still remains higher than the south east, and England and Wales average. The youth reoffending rate for the most recent period (April 2016 to March 2017) is 50%, down from 55% in the previous year (but still above that of England and Wales, the south east and the OPCC area). Quarterly figures indicate that offences per offender have also slightly reduced to 4.67 (Jan 2017 to Mar 2017) down from 4.70 (Oct 2016 to Dec 2016).

Adults

For adults, nearly a third (32.4%) of offenders[5] re-offend and the average of re-offences per offender is 1.41: both are statistically significantly higher than the England average (29.2% and 1.17 respectively).

Anti-social Behaviour (ASB)

For ASB, the Island has seen a reducing trend with 2,913 incidents down from 3,134 in 2017/18 and recorded crime indicates that there has been a -8.0 percentage change in criminal damage and arson with a local rate of 8.5 per 1,000. This is statistically significantly lower than nine of the comparator group and England and Wales (9.8 per 1,000 population).

Road Safety

The rate of those killed or seriously injured (KSI) on the Island's road (aggregated data 2015 to 2017) is 57.7 per 100,000 compared to the England average 40.8 per 100,000. Both the Isle of Wight's and England's rate have increased from 2014 to 2016. The Isle of Wight's rate is statistically significantly higher (worse) than nine of the comparator group including England and Wales. It is important to remember that numbers are low (with the Island having the sixth lowest count: 243 people) and therefore comparisons are less robust.

Areas of focus for Police and Community Safety Partnerships include:

Reported violence against the person, where published data shows a 4.7 increase locally compared to 2017/18, with a rate of 30.7 per 1,000. Although this is statistically significantly higher than four of the comparator group and England and Wales, the Isle of Wight has the second lowest percentage change compared to the comparator groups. Both violence with and without injury has seen a slight decrease however, nearly a third of reported violence against the person was domestic abuse related, an increase on last year's figures with nearly a quarter (22.7%) of violent crime related to the spousal relationship (including ex and historic). The increased focus of stalking and harassment can be seen in the published figures with a national increase of 50% and a local increase of 42.2%.

Published data for sexual offences indicates a 3.8 percentage change with the rate for the Isle of Wight now at 3.3 per 1,000. This is statistically significantly lower than four of the comparator group but statistically significantly higher than three of the group and England and Wales (2.8 per 1,000). InterAct[6] data indicates that reported sexual offences have seen an increasing trend on the Island over the last three years. This rise is due in part to an increase in reported rape (23.8%) which includes recent and non-recent incidents, whereas other sexual offences have actually seen a slight decrease (4.1%).

[5] Integrated Offender Management (IOM) cohort

[6] Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner database

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 Police and Crime Commissioner (O/PCC) InterAct dashboard, Hampshire Constabulary, Isle of Wight Council, NHS, Public Health and other agencies working under the umbrella of the Isle of Wight Community Safety Partnership and should be read in conjunction with the Isle of Wight Joint Strategic Needs Assessment which is updated on an ongoing basis. This report is based on exception reporting, so only tangible strategic issues are presented.

1.1 General information about the data

Reference to '2018/19', or 'this year' refers to the financial year - 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019, and 'last year' or 'the previous year' will refer to the previous financial year of 2017/18 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.

It is important to note that due to changes in the source and definition of some crime categories for police recorded data within this Assessment - this data cannot be compared to the last Strategic Assessment. Any data included is compared to data from previous years collected via the updated method and obtained through the Police and Crime Commissioners InterAct dashboard to ensure consistency within this Assessment.

Data analysed includes published data from the ONS (Office for National Statistics) primarily for financial year 2018/19; recorded crime from police including local data and published data. This is the first year in which the InterAct dashboard has been used to support analysis and access to police data. This dashboard has been developed and is maintained by the Office for the Police and Crime Commissioner. The InterAct dashboard formulates most of its crime data around the HMIC (Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary) Crime tree and Nine Crime Group. See Appendix B for more information. Local data is also provided by the Youth Offending Team (YOT), Probation, Regulatory Services, Fire, IOW NHS Trust, Adult Social Care (Housing Needs) and Children's Services.

1.2 Comparisons with Most Similar groups

Where data is available, comparisons will be made to England and the Isle of Wight Community Safety Partnership most similar groups (MSGs) of:

Hampshire - Isle of Wight
Humberside - North Lincolnshire
Kent – Folkstone and Hythe
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 2019[7]

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	East Riding of Yorkshire	
Norfolk	Northumberland	Conwy and Denbighshire
East Sussex	Torbay	Torbay
Southend-on-Sea	Sefton	Wrexham
Plymouth	North Somerset	Norfolk
Cornwall	Herefordshire	Carmarthenshire
Lancashire	Shropshire	Southend-on-Sea
Cumbria	Poole	Plymouth
Suffolk	Cornwall	East Sussex
Telford and Wrekin	Wirral	Cornwall
	Cheshire East	Pembrokeshire
	Cheshire West and Chester	
	Stockport	
	Redcar and Cleveland	
	Southend on Sea	
Source: LAIT tool	Source: https://www.cipfa.org/	Source: YJB

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.

The Isle of Wight Community Safety Partnership is currently hosting an MSC student from Southampton Business School who is undertaking a project into crime data for the Isle of Wight and our Most Similar Groups. The project entails looking into possible drivers for crimes to present findings which can help inform future service delivery. Findings will be published in October 2019 and will help shape the Community Safety Partnership Action Plan going forward.

[7] 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

1.3 Crime Data Integrity (CDI)

Hampshire Constabulary was inspected by HMICF&RS (Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary Fire and Rescue Services) in October 2018 and as a result of that received a grading of "Requires Improvement". Whilst it was clear that significant improvements have been made over the last 4 years in recording crime, HMICF&RS feel that there remains a need to improve further on the 90% accuracy it currently achieves. The Force acknowledges that there is still room for improvement and continues to focus on crime recording accuracy with a view to reaching a level where HMIC would give a "Good" grading. Low level violence, harassment and stalking are amongst the areas of recording where the Constabulary does need to improve.

1.4 Review of 2018

The Community Safety Partnership produced a partnership plan 2018 to 2020 which included the following priorities and related actions/interventions

1. <u>Reduce reoffending as a statutory responsibility of the Community Safety Partnership;</u>

- The Reoffending Sub Group, which is chaired by the Head of Youth Offending, is currently developing a delivery plan to tackle high priority areas, this includes employment, training and education, accommodation, substance misuse, families and community engagement.
- National Association for Care and Resettlement (NACRO) now delivering services on the Island for the Integrated Offender Manager (IOM) programme to reduce reoffending.
- The Youth Offending Team (YOT) secured funding from the Office Police Crime Commissioner and has relaunched the Priority Offenders' Scheme and Youth Crime Prevention Scheme.
- A Youth Reoffending Task and Finish Group has been set up to identify areas that improvements can be made.

2. <u>Reducing Violent crime;</u>

- Partnership Violence reduction workshop held, and violent crime group sub group established to tackle priorities:
    - Drug and alcohol related including night time economy
    - Information, intelligence sharing and referrals
    - Prevention
    - Family approach
    - Young people, including Schools - Child Criminal Exploitation, outreach youth provision and mentoring.

- Partnership has recently secured funding from the Home Office to help tackle violent crime working with the Crime Commissioners Violence Reduction Unit.
- Restorative justice visits to schools with ex-offenders as a preventative approach;
- Operation Trench – offences involving drugs and possession of weapons with the main concern around safeguarding and risk young people were exposing themselves to:
    - The issue was highlighted at the Joint action group (JAG) meeting and the necessity was raised to create a bespoke partner agency meeting designed to try and tackle the issues;
    - Professionals meetings - actions have included street mapping, housing closures, use of Community Partnership Information Sharing Form (CPI) forms, parents spoken with by police and housing);

- Attended Professionals meetings for each individual in the cohort to ensure information sharing;
- Continued joint patrols with YOT

3. Reducing Anti-social behaviour (ASB);

- Eight Partnership community engagement events held to raise awareness of reporting ASB and promote community safety engagement survey;
- Hate crime awareness week campaign and third party reporting centres training delivered to six organisations;
- Joint Action group tackled hot spot areas to reduce ASB;
- Operation Refuge - a partnership approach to reduce the ASB caused by street drinkers in the Ryde area, outreach substance misuse intervention delivered in hot spot areas;
- Operation Varney - to reduce ASB in Newport has continued to prevent the use/supply of controlled drugs, alcohol related crime and ASB within Newport Town, react to offences that are 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. To provide the community with reassurance that these issues surrounding within Newport Town are a high priority and being dealt with robustly;
- Partnership patrols carried out in Ryde to engage with young people causing ASB and promote positive alternative activities.

4. Domestic abuse and sexual offences

Domestic Abuse Forum (DAF) evolved (from violence against women and girls' group) with new terms of reference and delivery plan produced to reflect evidenced local need. Domestic Homicide review panel established to carry out a review on an historical case;

- Lessons learned partners workshop held to tackle common themes identified within Domestic homicide and safeguarding reviews;
- Three Domestic abuse campaigns to increase awareness and reporting
- A '16 days of action' campaign delivered from November/ December 2019 in conjunction with the national awareness campaign
- Domestic Abuse conference planned for January 2020

5. Delivering the statutory Prevent duty;

- Prevent Board held and delivery plan updated to include the recommendations from the Counter Terrorism Local Profile;
- Workshop to Raise Awareness of Prevent (WRAP) and Prevent training delivered to IW council and partnership employees.

6. Road Safety

- Presentation from the Road Safety forum was received at the CSP meeting in public

1.5 Profile of the Island

1.5.1 The 'Island Factor'

Island communities have their own set of positives and challenges due to being surrounded by water. The Isle of Wight is a beautiful place with over half designated as AONB (Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty) and has just been awarded UNESCO Biosphere Reserve Status in recognition of the sustainable relationships between its residents and the local environment. The beaches rival the best across England. The Isle of Wight Council commissioned the University of Portsmouth to look into the impact of the 'physical separation from the UK mainland' and findings showed:

- A forced self-sufficiency - reflecting the lack of 'public goods 'spillover'[8] from neighbouring authorities;
- An 'Island premium' - representing the additional cost of conducting business including higher transportation costs, but also the limited opportunities for optimal economies of scale, due to reduced competition and the size of the market;
- Dislocation - representing the actual or perceived distance, geographical or social, from the mainland. As well as positives this can also bring challenges such as:
    - negative effect on dominant development model such as mass production of standardised goods;
    - potential deterrent for skilled labour to relocate to the Island and as a motivation for it to seek employment on the main land, in a context of higher wages and wider choices
- The labour market suffers from a relatively small workforce, with the added disadvantage of even less available jobs. Seasonal unemployment, high index of deprivation and benefit dependency[9];
- The education system experiences a variety of challenges: difficulty in recruitment and retention of teaching staff; retention of those students who enter Higher Education; lack of Higher Education facilities and very limited access to Further Education institutions. Low skilled labour cannot access upskilling programs held on the mainland, contributing to the stationary concentration of low skills on the Island.
- Finally, the housing market is epitomised by increasing private renting and high levels of second home ownership for holiday purposes rather than work. In stark contrast to neighbouring Hampshire and much of the South East, property values are more in line with the national average. Accessibility to housing is therefore made more difficult to the low earning workforce.

Source: IWC, University of Portsmouth Phase 1 Impact of Physical Separation from the UK Mainland on Isle of Wight Public Service Delivery

The Regeneration Strategy 2019 - 2030 published by the Isle of Wight Council recognises some of these challenges and sets its priorities accordingly:

[8] The 'spillover' effect with regards to public goods means that neighbouring areas can benefit from the goods supplied outside their area

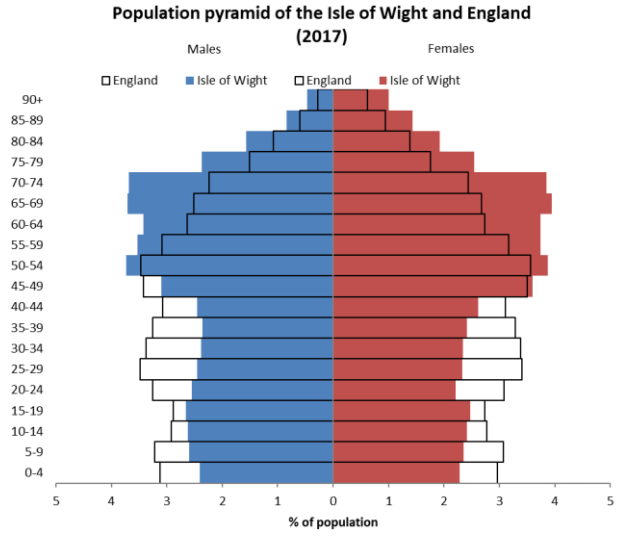
[9] See: NOMIS https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157281/report.aspx?town=isl%20eof%20wight#tabwab for most recent benefits data. The Island has higher than national average rates of age 16 – 21 year olds receiving benefits

ISLAND CHALLENGES	INSPIRATION ISLAND WILL DELIVER
Attracting and growing jobs that pay higher wages	Average pay increased to £600 per week by 2027
Providing affordable homes for islanders with the right infrastructure	1,000 affordable homes built by 2025
Protecting and capitalising on our unique environment and cultural heritage	Recognition for the Island as one of the best places to live in the UK
Re-balancing our population to ensure we can sustain our public services	Better choices for those wanting to study in higher education with a new enhanced curriculum available from September 2022
Caring for our most vulnerable people and helping everyone to 'age well'	Better housing choices, care options and job opportunities, regardless of age, as part of an "age friendly" island environment
Reducing deprivation levels in affected areas of the Island	Closing the gap in poverty levels between our most affluent and deprived areas by 20% by 2030
Changing perceptions of the island and its future amongst those who live here and those who might want to relocate, invest and visit	A new internally owned and externally facing brand for the Isle of Wight to be launched in 2020
Investing in infrastructure to help mitigate our separation deficits	Access to full fibre Gigabit speed connectivity across the whole island by 2022

Source: IWC Regeneration Strategy

1.5.2 Demographics

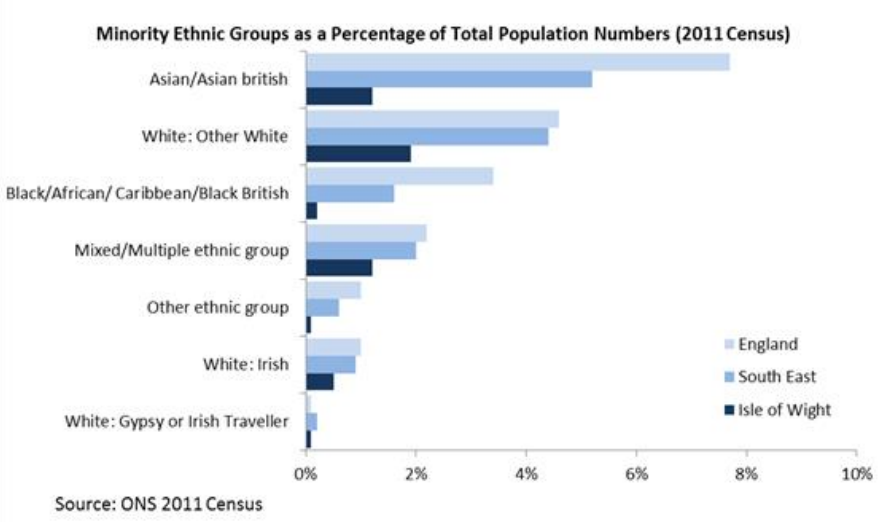
The Isle of Wight has a usually resident population of just over 141,000 people (ONS mid-2017 population estimates). The number of people aged over 65 is increasing across the whole of England, but locally the most significant change is the reducing numbers of younger people which means the Isle of Wight has a greater proportion of older residents (aged 65 plus):



Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) Mid-2017 Population Estimates

The Island's population increases particularly during the summer months due to visitors. In July to September 2018 there were 907,749 visitors with 2.37 million visitors between January and December 2018. This can lead to an increased pressure on services including the hospital and rescue services that are extraordinary to the usual funded business.
Source: https://visitwightpro.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Q4-2018-Page-1.pdf

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.



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

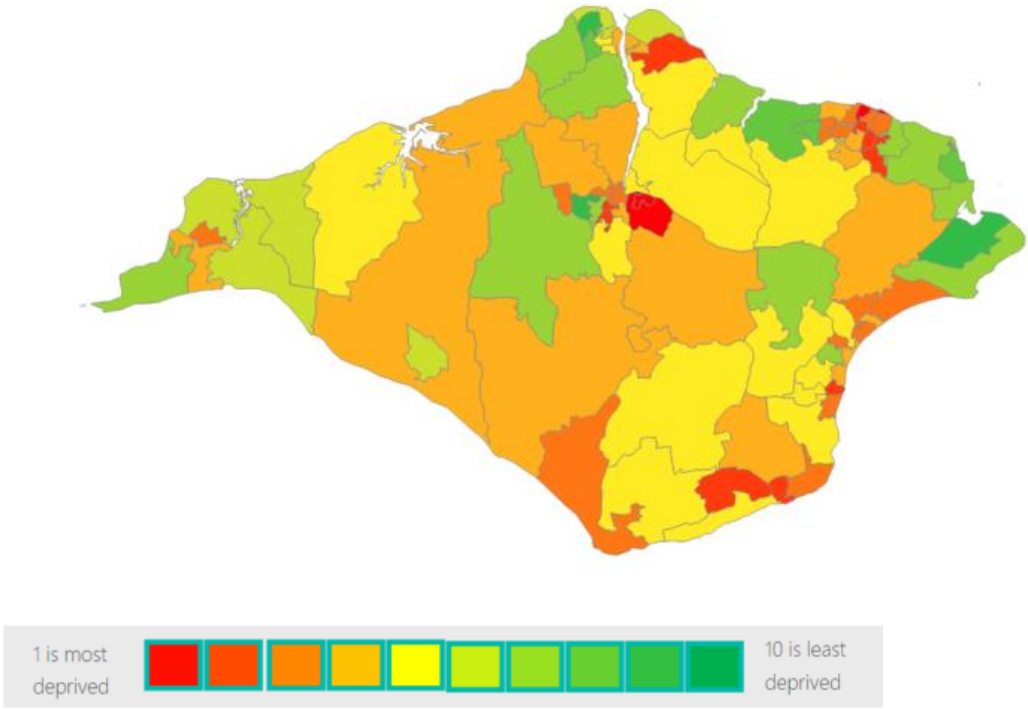
60.5% of the Isle of Wight population are Christian according to the 2011 Census. This proportion is broadly in-line with the rest of England. 29.6% have no religion compared with 24.7% nationally.

1.5.3 Deprivation

According to the 2019 Indices of Multiple Deprivation there are three Isle of Wight Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAS) within the 10% most deprived in England: Pan A, Pan B and Ryde North East B and 9 in the 20% most deprived: Mount Joy B, Newport South B, Osborne North, Ryde South East B, Shanklin Central B, St Johns East A, St Johns West A, Ventnor East A and Ventnor West B. 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 and dark orange areas on the map are among the 10% and 20% most deprived LSOAs in the whole country:

2019 Indices of Multiple Deprivation Overall deciles:



The state of child poverty locally and nationally is built up through various measures. The HMRC children in low income families local measure (published December 2018 for August 2016 data) shows 18.8% of Under 16's locally are in poverty; an increase on previous figures. The HBAI (households below average income) produces relative and absolute child poverty figures for before and after housing costs (B / AHC) on a national level. For BHC, relative and absolute poverty have seen an increase with relative increasing to 22% from 19% and absolute increasing from 16% to 18%. For AHC figures have stayed the same as previous year (30% for relative and 26% for absolute)[10].

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-2016-snapshot-as-at-31-august-2016
HBAI - https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/households-below-average-income-199495-to-201718

End Child Poverty Now uses these indicators alongside others to produce local figure for before and after housing costs. Locally 18.1% are in poverty before housing costs (BHC) (a slight decrease on previous figures) with as many as 34%% after housing costs (AHC) (for 2017/18 data). This is an increase of 2% on previous figures and indicates the rising costs of housing for families[11].

[10] Relative poverty - Children in relative poverty are children in households where the income is below 60% of the median level for that year. Absolute poverty - the number of children living in households with an income of 60% below a fixed amount (currently, the government uses the median household income from 2010/11 as that fixed point) see: http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/poverty/poverty-difference-between-absolute-poverty-and-relative-poverty/31409

[11] CPAG – Child Poverty Action Group – End Child Poverty Now interactive Map: http://www.endchildpoverty.org.uk/poverty-in-your-area-2019/ http://www.endchildpoverty.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/child-poverty-indicators-2019-report-to-ecp-1.pdf

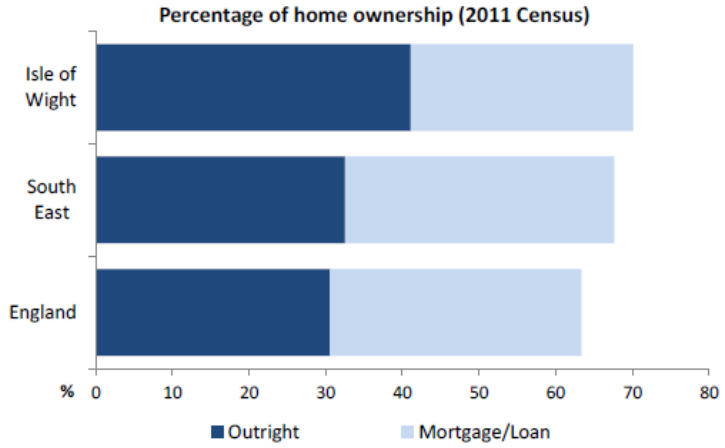
As at the end of April 2019 2,475 children were entitled to free school meals. This is an increase on previous figures however, following the introduction of Universal Credit all eligible children will remain entitled to free school meals throughout their schooling regardless of changes in their family circumstances, so figures will rise year on year until a review in 2023.
Source: School Admissions data - Isle of Wight Council, 2019

1.5.4 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 70,685 in March 2018 to 71,290 in March 2019.
Source: Revenues and Benefits - Isle of Wight Council, 2019

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%.[12]
Source: ONS Neighbourhood Statistics – Housing (http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/)

Houses in multiple occupation (HMOs) contain private rented lets where the risks to health and safety are naturally higher due to the element of sharing.

HMOs can be buildings which have had substandard conversion to form self-contained flats, and there are less than 2/3 owner-occupiers. Additionally HMOs are formed where 3 or more people forming 2 or more households rent rooms or units in a building and they share at least

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

one amenity (such as a toilet, bath/shower or kitchen) or the building lacks an amenity which is required to be shared.

People who manage HMOs which share amenities and have 5 or more occupants require a licence to operate from the local authority. In addition to this, management regulations apply to all categories of HMO which require particular standards to be met.

There are an estimated 520 HMOs on the Isle of Wight, of which 70 are known to require a licence. A local authority has powers to extend licencing of HMOs where it is considered problems arise due to this type of property.

April 2018 saw the introduction of the Homelessness Reduction Act which has significantly changed how local authorities respond to homelessness approaches and altered how these are recorded. In 2018/19 there were 1,452 approaches to the homelessness service, including those requiring general advice, an increase of 102 cases on the previous financial year. 549 of these approaches progressed to homeless applications and were owed homelessness prevention and/or homelessness relief duties. 290 applications had their homelessness prevented or relieved with assistance from the authority; an increase of 46 cases on the previous year. 58 applications were accepted as homeless; a reduction of 20 on the previous year.

Homelessness continues to be a major problem and is attributable to many factors, mainly the lack of affordable housing. Other factors such as changes to the welfare system, in particular the housing benefit and Universal Credit Housing Element levels not keeping pace with private sector rent levels, resulting in increasing difficultly for low income households to afford private rent as a housing option. The number of households in temporary accommodation at year end was 180; an increase of 16 from the previous 12 months.

Rough sleeping saw a significant increase in 2018, with 24 individuals identified during a rough sleeper count. In response to this, collaborative meetings have been established to improve the intelligence of rough sleeping in the area, manage the risks to those who are rough sleeping and co-ordinate services to assist individuals into accommodation. For the most entrenched rough sleepers, a housing first scheme is being established and expected to go live in Q3 of 2019.

Source: Isle of Wight Council - Housing and Family Support August 2019

1.6 Community perceptions

The Community Safety Partnership carried out an online consultation in Spring 2019, the main purpose of the survey is to identify the perception of crime and how safe people feel on Isle of Wight.

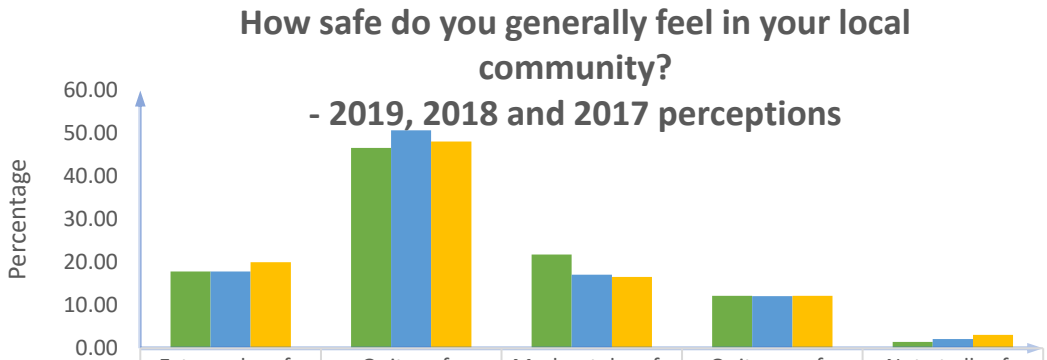
934 residents responded, increased from 571 in 2018.

The respondents stated they were 60.1% female and 36.9% male; 63.2% aged between 35 – 64, 85.4% heterosexual and 16.8% with a disability, 89.9% white British.

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

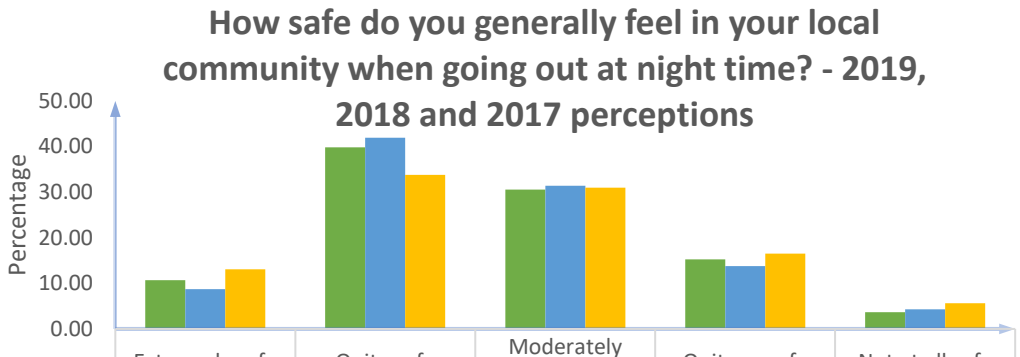
The full analysis of the questions can be found at Appendix C

How safe do you feel in your local community?
The results show consistency over past 3 years, however those feeling not at all safe have reduced each year over the past three years.



	Extremely safe	Quite safe	Moderately safe	Quite unsafe	Not at all safe
2019	17.91	46.60	21.79	12.19	1.51
2018	17.86	50.71	17.14	12.14	2.14
2017	20.00	48.10	16.60	12.20	3.10

How safe do you feel at night?



	Extremely safe	Quite safe	Moderately safe	Quite unsafe	Not at all safe
2019	10.69	39.85	30.56	15.23	3.67
2018	8.75	41.96	31.43	13.75	4.29
2017	13.10	33.80	31.00	16.50	5.60

Out of the responders 18.9% said that they felt unsafe when going out at night time. There is slight increase of 0.9% from 2018. But the percentage of respondents feeling 'Not at all safe' has reduced from previous years. Altogether, higher numbers of people feel safe both in the day and night.

Feeling unsafe
For those feeling unsafe, the key issues highlighted remain the same as last year: Anti-social behaviour, drugs and alcohol and speeding cars.

Victims of crime
Those responding that they had been a victim of crime remains the same as last year, just over 15%. Out of those, 44.1% did not report the crime, 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 in order of importance are:

1. Drug and alcohol related crime;
2. ASB;
3. Violent crime

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

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

Drug-dealing and rowdy behaviour have increased in concern as compared to last year's responses.

Perceptions of levels of crime
Over half of respondents (54.9%) felt that crime in their local community was either 'low' or 'very low', a slight decrease on last year (58.4%) with 9.6% feeling crime was either high or very high, similar to last year (9.1%).
45.7% felt that crime in their area had either stayed the same or reduced over the last three years, whilst 54.3% felt that it had increased. In comparison, nationally 80.8% felt crime had increased 'in the past few years'.
Source: CSEW Supplementary Tables: Table S28: Perceptions of changing crime levels, year ending December 1996 to year ending March 2019 CSEW
https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/adhocs/010241perceptionsofchangingcrimelevelsatanationalandlocallevelbyrollingquartersyearendingmarch2016toyearendingmarch2019

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

Knowledge of Community Safety Partnership
39.4% of respondents had heard about the partnership, a slight increase from last year (37.3%) but those knowing what the partnership does remains as 1 in 4.

2. National and Local Police priorities:

The National Crime Agency Annual Plan for 2019/20 along with the National Strategic Tasking and Coordination Group (NSTCG) sets out three main 'threats' with regards to serious and organised crime:

- Vulnerabilities including: child sexual abuse and exploitation, modern slavery and human trafficking and Organised Immigration crime;
- Prosperity including: cyber-crime, money laundering, fraud and other economic crime and international bribery, corruption and sanctions evasion; and,
- Commodities including: firearms, drugs and county lines.

These are translated at local level into cross cutting themes of: Weapons and serious violence, children at risk of exploitation and vulnerability and harm as outlined in Hampshire and IOW Constabulary Force Strategic Assessment.

With these cross-cutting themes in mind, the local police priorities for 2019/20 are: Fraud, Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking (MSHT), drug-related harm, knives and guns, child abuse, domestic abuse, serious sexual offences and countering terrorism:

2.1 Crime Trends

2.1.1 National trends:

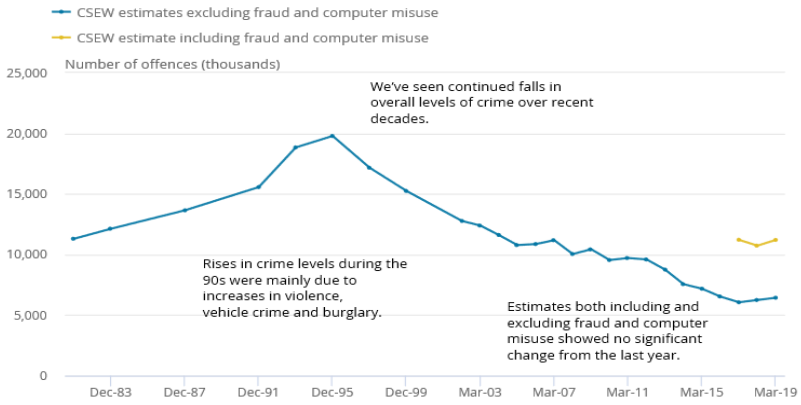
The two main sources for national crime data are the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) and police recorded crime data.

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.

Police recorded crime data is an important indicator of police workload and can be used for local crime pattern analysis and provides 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.

National figures from the CSEW year ending March 2019 show that there was no significant change in total crime compared with the previous year however, there has been some variation in individual crime types as outlined below:

Trends in Crime Survey for England and Wales year ending December 1981 to year ending March 2019

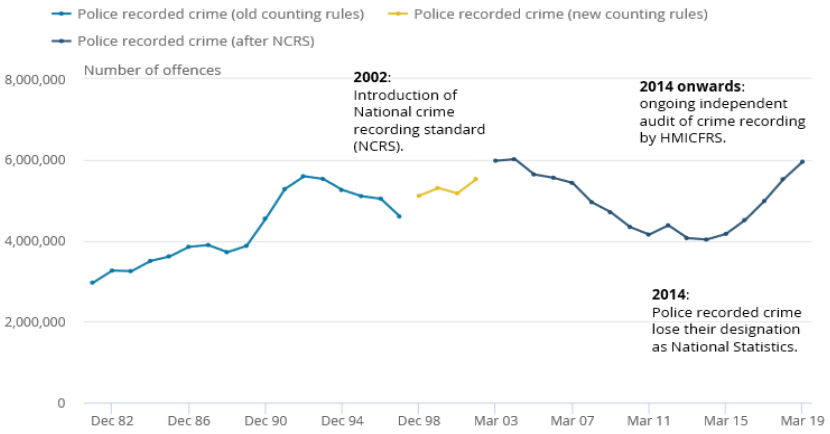


Source:https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2019

The volume of police recorded crime has increased over recent years. Improvements in recording processes and practices by the police have made substantial contributions to rises in recorded crime over the last five years. This effect has been particularly pronounced in the crime types:

- violent crime, particularly violence without injury offences
- sexual offences
- stalking and harassment
- public order offences

Trends in police recorded crime for England and Wales year ending December 1981 to year ending December 2018

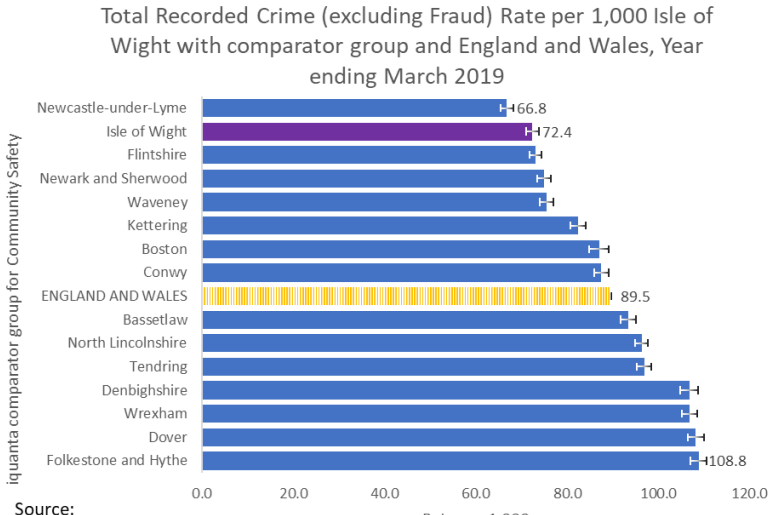


Source:https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2019

2.1.2 Local trends:

In published data on recorded crime in England and Wales (year ending March 2019) the crime rate for the Isle of Wight is 72.4 per 1,000 compared to an England average of 89.5 per 1,000. The Isle of Wight's rate is -1.2 percentage change from the previous year and is one of only two areas among the most similar groups that has seen a reduction in the crime rate for all crime. The Island's rate is now statistically significantly lower than 11 of the Community Safety comparator group and the second lowest rate:

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



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

Local Police data from the Police and Crime Commissioner InterAct dashboard for the period April 2018 to March 2019 shows that the total number of recorded crimes for the Isle of Wight was 10,197. This is a reduction of n93 crimes (0.9%) on the previous year. The Isle of Wight district has 7.8% of Hampshire Constabulary's total recorded crime which is the fourth highest.

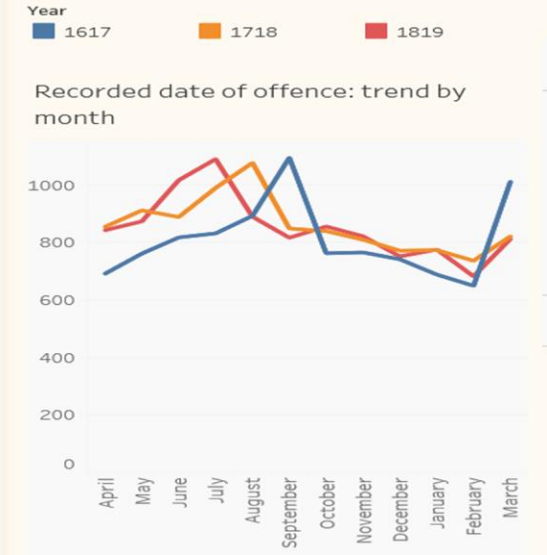
Quarter 2 (June-August) saw the highest total of recorded crimes (2,788) however, this quarter saw the greatest percentage decrease on the same quarter in the previous year (4.09%):

Isle of Wight	2016 to 2017	2017 to 2018	2018 to 2019
Q1	2,260	2,647	2,725
Q2	2,811	2,907	2,788
Q3	2,262	2,412	2,421
Q4	2,341	2,324	2,263
Total	9,674	10,290	10,197

% change	2017 to 2018	2018 to 2019
Q1	16.97	2.95
Q2	3.42	-4.09
Q3	6.68	0.33
Q4	-0.77	-2.62
Total	6.33	-0.91

The graph below illustrates the crime trend for the Island over the last three years showing a shifting peak from September in 2016/17 to August in 2017/18 to July in 2018/19. More analysis is required to fully understand these peaks but influences could include: extreme weather conditions, national sports events and local festivals For instance, 2016/17 was the last year that the Bestival was held on the Island in September. There were 2 heatwaves in the summer of 2017 with sporting events in August including rugby union, start of the Premier League season and test matches. For 2018/19 there were four heatwaves over the summer period, two of which occurred in July, at the same time as the World Cup was also being played.

Trends in police recorded crime for Isle of Wight 2016/17, 2017/18 and 2018/19



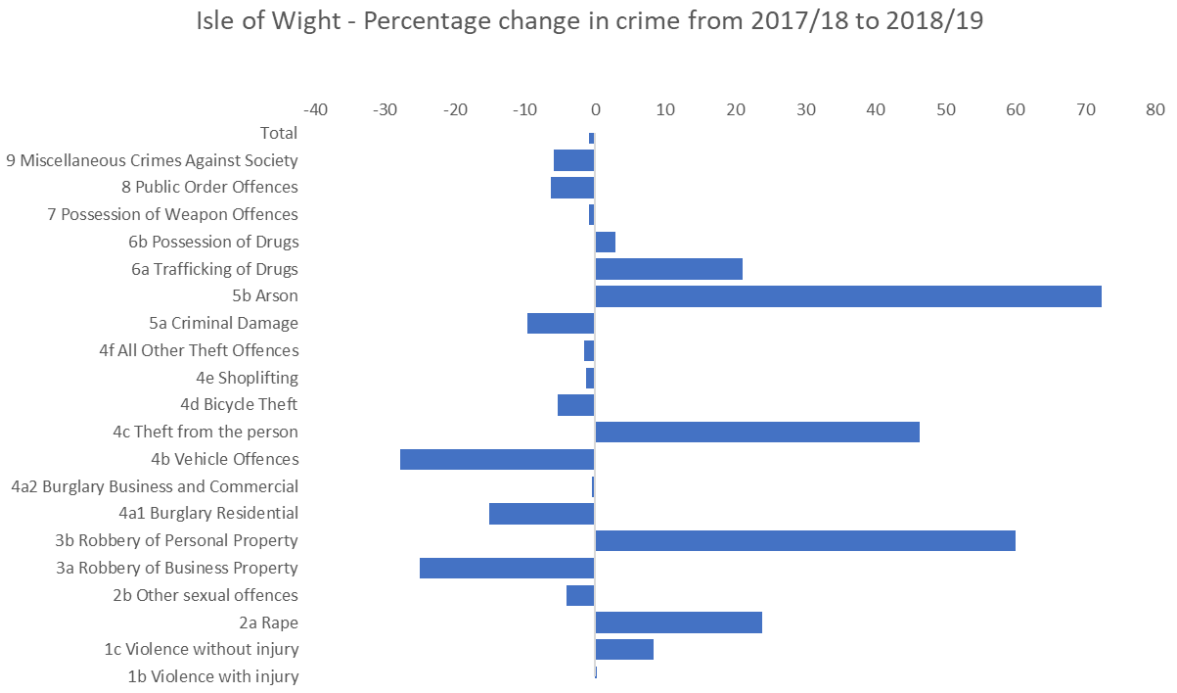
Source: Offences and incidents dashboard
https://public.tableau.com/profile/police.and.crime.commissioner.for.hampshire.isle.of.wig#!/vizhome/

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

Areas that have seen the greatest numerical reduction locally include vehicle offences (27.8% n103) and residential burglary (15.1% n51). Of note is that criminal damage and public order offences have both seen some of the largest reductions numerically (n124 and n69 respectively) however remain two of the largest areas in terms of percentage of all crimes (11.3% and 10% respectively). This reflects findings for national police data where a reduction in both criminal damage and burglary has been recorded but bucks the trend with regards to public order offences which continues to rise nationally.

Areas that have seen the largest percentage increase from 2017/18 tend to be the crimes with small numbers therefore any rise is seen more sharply. This includes arson which increased 72.4% and n21 offences, theft from the person (46.3% n19), robbery of personal property (60% n18) and rape (23.8%n31).

Areas which remain the largest in term of percentage of all crime include criminal damage and public order offences which we have seen above but which have actually recorded a slight decrease this year, violence without injury which remains the largest percentage of all crime (25.5%) and has seen an increase of n201 incidents on the previous year and violence with injury which stands at 16.8% of all crime (a 0.2% increase on previous year). National figures also indicate an increase in violent crime and robbery.



Source: Offences and incidents dashboard
https://public.tableau.com/profile/police.and.crime.commissioner.for.hampshire.isle.of.wig#!/vizhome/

In terms of cross-cutting themes anti-social behaviour, youth on youth crime and hate crime have seen a reduction on the previous year (6.8% n214, 33.8% n108 and 4.1% n6) respectively) whilst crimes with a domestic abuse flag shows an increase (10.5% n151) with most serious violence also showing a slight increase (9.7% n10).
Source: OPCC – Interact dashboard

Serious Organised Crime (SOC) remains a key focus for all forces with the Four 'Ps' forming the basis:

- Pursue – prosecuting and disrupting people engaged in SOC;
- Prevent – preventing people from engaging in SOC;
- Protect – target-hardening and increasing protection against SOC;
- Prepare – reducing the impact of this criminality where it takes place

38 Organised Crime Groups (OCG) are 'owned' by Hampshire Constabulary. Six OCGs were mapped in Hampshire in 2018/19, with one identified on the Isle of Wight which is being managed and disrupted through operational police activity.
Source: Hampshire and IOW Constabulary

There is a significant reduction in newly identified OCGs when compared to 2017/18 and 2016/17 and this downward trend is reflected across the regional forces, however Hampshire's reduction is more marked. The cause of the reduction is not as yet clear.

Advances in technology and political and international instability continue to offer criminal networks new ways to identify and target victims and find new markets and ways to make money. Rapid development of new information and communication technologies, particularly the introduction of 5G mobile communications, artificial intelligence and the Internet of Things, is likely to present opportunities for criminal exploitation.

Hampshire Constabulary continue to develop new ways to counteract SOC including recognising the prevalence of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) by introducing trauma informed practices and has improved its operational response to SOC and associated vulnerabilities, by implementing and extending new and existing processes and tactical activities. In order to effectively tackle SOC and deliver against the SOC Strategy 2018, the force has been working alongside SERCO (Science and Engineering Research Council) and the Home Office to introduce and establish a single, 'whole-system' approach to disrupting high harm OCGs. These proactive activities are likely to have contributed to a 55% increase (42 to 65) in OCG disruptions over the period.
Source: Hampshire and IOW Constabulary Strategic Assessment 2018/19

3. Key Themes arising from the data and National Priorities:

3.1 Vulnerabilities - the presence of one or more of domestic abuse, adult substance misuse and adult mental health in families are particular indicators of increased risk of harm to children. It is also a significant factor in Interpersonal Violence (IPV) and Adult Family Violence (AFV) and affirms work in this area finding a large overlap between these parental risk factors and impacts on outcomes for children into adulthood through the research into Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE)[13].

3.1.1 Domestic Abuse

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'(HBV), female genital mutilation (FGM) and forced marriage (FM). There is also a serious sexual offences reduction group (SSORG).

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

[13] V. Bickham, 2017, Safe Lives - Risk, Threat and Toxic Trio – Ending Domestic Abuse, Focus on Families, http://safelives.org.uk/sites/default/files/resources/Risk%2C%20threat%20and%20toxic%20trio.pdf

It is known that there are a hiddden 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[14].

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

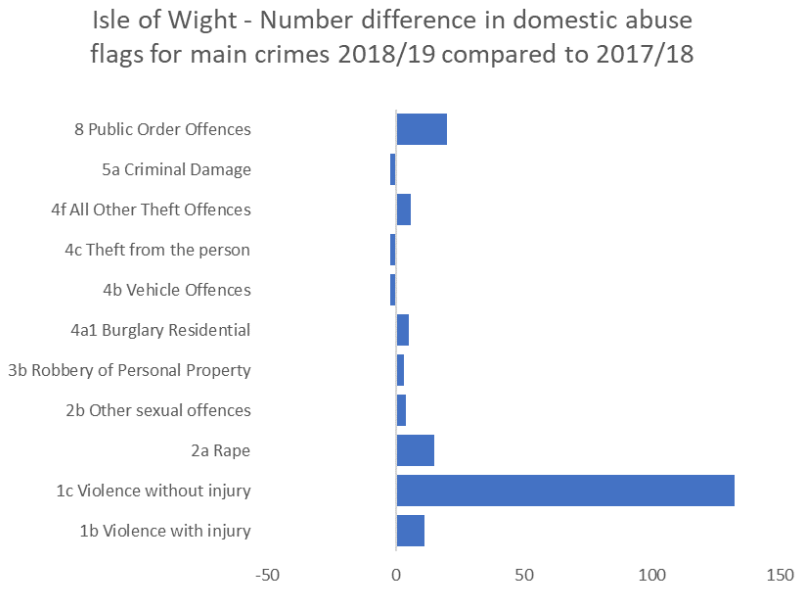
For reporting, the police add a domestic abuse flag on their records where any crime includes 'any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to psychological, physical, sexual, financial, emotional' [15].

Police data shows there was a total of 1,583 domestic abuse flags for 2018/19, a 10.5% (n151) increase in comparison to 2017/18. This can in part be attributed to a change in Home Office counting rules 2018/19 in relation to harassment, malicious communications and stalking which are now recorded as discreet offences. Also, an increase in counter allegations may follow an increase in arrest rate and demonstrates a confidence in reporting. The counting rule change to include recording crimes relating to coercive and controlling behaviour highlights this as an increasingly concerning component of this crime type.
Source: Hampshire and IOW Constabulary Strategic Assessment 2018/19

Crime types that have seen the greatest numerical increase in terms of domestic abuse flag include violence without injury (n132) which would support in part the new counting around stalking etc, rape (n15) and violence with injury (n11).
Source: OPCC InterAct– domestic abuse dashboard

Areas that have seen the highest increase in terms of percent tend to be areas of low numbers and include residential burglary and robbery which may also be linked to recording changes around coercive and controlling behaviour:

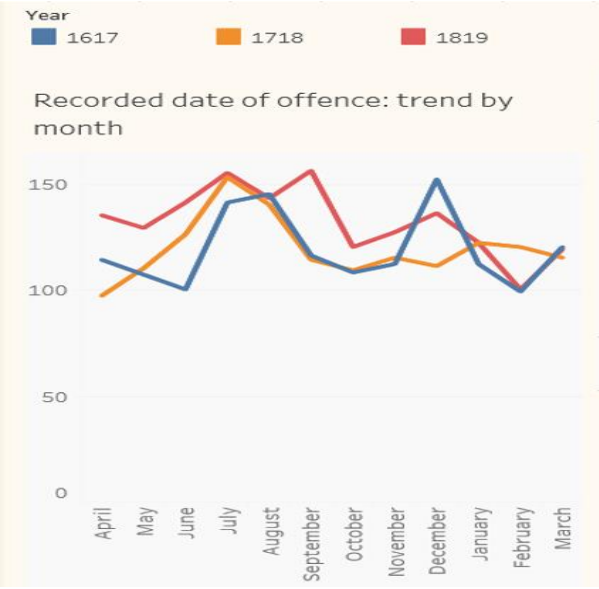
[14] See: SafeLives (2015), Insights Idva National Dataset 2013-14. Bristol: SafeLives and Walby, S. and Allen, J. (2004), Domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking: Findings from the British Crime Survey. London: Home Office. (see: http://safelives.org.uk/policy-evidence/about-domestic-abuse/how-long-do-people-live-domestic-abuse-and-when-do-they-get)
[15] Domestic Abuse definition: https://www.victimsupport.org.uk/crime-info/types-crime/domestic-abuse



Source: Domestic Abuse dashboard -
https://public.tableau.com/profile/police.and.crime.commissioner.for.hampshire.isle.of.wig#!/vizhome/

Peak months for domestic abuse flagged incidents in 2018/19 were July and September. We have seen a similar pattern across all crime and violence against the person. In previous years peaks can be seen in holiday times with July 2017/18 and August and December for 2016/17. More research is needed to further understand any potential links in trends and holidays.

Trends in police recorded crime with domestic abuse flag for Isle of Wight 2016/17, 2017/18 and 2018/19

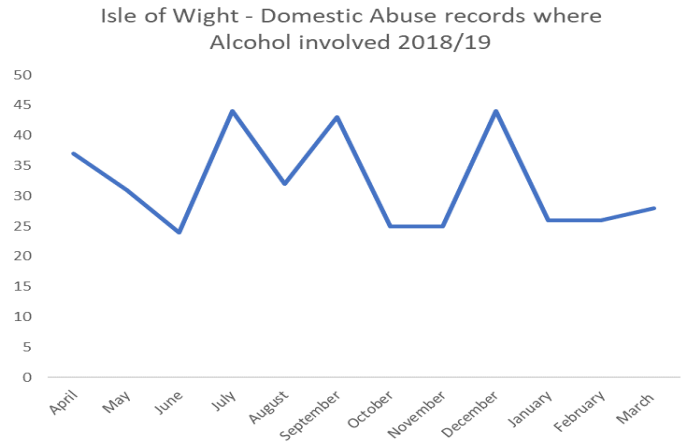


Source: Offences and incidents dashboard
https://public.tableau.com/profile/police.and.crime.commissioner.for.hampshire.isle.of.wig#!/vizhome/

The pattern across the week for domestic abuse flagged crimes mirrors findings for violent crime with the weekend having the greatest proportion with over a third (34.0%). However, unlike violence against the person crimes the peak day is Sunday (17.4%) followed by Saturday

(16.6%) and then Monday (15.0%). It is recommended that further work is carried out to understand the peaks across the days of the week and times of day.

With the above patterns in mind, it is also interesting to note that nearly a quarter of domestic abuse flagged incidents (24.3%) were 'affected by alcohol'. The graph below shows the peak months for alcohol affected domestic abuse flagged incidents was July, September and December. This again sees peaks at holiday times and during the summer periods:



Source: Domestic Abuse dashboard
https://public.tableau.com/profile/police.and.crime.commissioner.for.hampshire.isle.of.wig#!/vizhome/

In terms of relationship to the offender, over a third (35.3%) were spouse / partner with a further third (34.8%) ex / historic partners. A further 23.7% were family members either historic or current. Hampshire Constabulary's Serious Sexual Offences Report (July 2019) indicates that 17.5% (n=71) of all Rape and other Sexual Offences on the Isle of Wight were domestic related offences, with spouse/partner or ex-partner.
Source: Hampshire Constabulary – Serious Sexual Offences Report – Isle of Wight – July 2019

Age profile of offenders indicates that the two highest age groups were 25 to 29 years (14.0%) and 30 to 34 years (14.6%). This is a slightly older age range than violence against the person crimes and may reflect that the majority are the spousal / partner relationship where people may be slightly older. These two age groups also have the highest number of repeat offenders (82 and 86 respectively).

The age profile for the victim is slightly different with the highest being 20 to 24 year olds (14.6%) followed by 30 to 34 year olds (13.7%).

For repeat victims the group with the highest amount is 35 to 39 year olds (n79) which may be due to an early reluctance to come forward.
Source: OPCC – Interact dashboard

Safe Lives data sees the Isle of Wight's current level of MARAC (Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference) cases at 23 per 10,000 population, compared with the national figure of 39 and against a Safe Lives recommendation of 40. The number of repeat cases is 14% on the Isle of Wight; lower than the national figure of 29%, and 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.
Source: Safe Lives http://www.safelives.org.uk/user/19778/marac_data_view April 2018 to March 2019

The Isle of Wight is well represented by Police and partner agencies at the monthly MARAC, where all identified cases of high-risk domestic abuse are heard and actions allocated to ensure appropriate ongoing support is provided. All agencies can and do refer cases through MARAC, and a reduction in repeat cases has been identified.
Source: Chair of IOW MARAC DI Stuart Barton

Hampshire Constabulary have not been inspected in this area since the last Strategic Assessment, when it was found that the principles of the national definition of vulnerability are well understood and are applied by officers and staff when dealing with the public. The force was also positively acknowledged for having a good understanding of the scale of vulnerability regarding domestic abuse in Hampshire and praised for investing in this high priority area.

In November 2017 a change in policy and culture was implemented to make better use of powers of arrest removing the offender from the scene which addressed the immediate risk and increased the arrest rate. Furthermore, 'DA Matters' mandatory training has been delivered to all Officers and certain staff in 2018 in conjunction with partners. 350 DA champions have also been recruited from across all command areas, which is a voluntarily role alongside their main job.

The process of Operation Encompass continues to enhance partnership working with Education, ensuring the effects of domestic abuse on children in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight are monitored, and enable a more accurate assessment of the child to be obtained. With Domestic Abuse being recognised as a common ACE (Adverse Childhood Experiences) factor among children at risk of multiple forms of exploitation and abuse, this remains a priority area.
Source: Hampshire and IOW Constabulary Strategic Assessment 2018/19

With regards to outcomes, 6.1% were charged, with a further 6.1% receiving an 'alternative offence – charge or postal requisition'. However, over two thirds (69.7%) either the victim did not support or withdrew support for prosecution or, where the victim did support prosecution there were evidential difficulties that led to no prosecution.
Source: OPCC – Interact dashboard

Domestic Homicide reviews
There were no domestic homicide reviews in 2018/19, however an historical case has now been referred, and a domestic homicide review is currently underway.

YOU Trust – new provider of Isle of Wight Domestic Abuse and Sexual Crimes services
The YOU Trust has secured grant funding to bring two proven programmes to the Island:

- The Dragonfly Project - works to weave a network of support within the fabric of a community whereby people and businesses receive training to become befrienders, or champions to listen and offer support, providing victims with the information they need to move forward;
- Making Safe Scheme - where risk-appropriate, security measures are added to one's home allowing those who might otherwise have to flee due to risk of domestic violence, remain in their home. This offers cost-savings for agencies and local authorities. But, most

importantly, it lessens the disruption of the lives of the people and children affected by domestic abuse, whilst keeping them safe

Source: https://theyoutrust.org.uk/isle-of-wight-domestic-abuse/

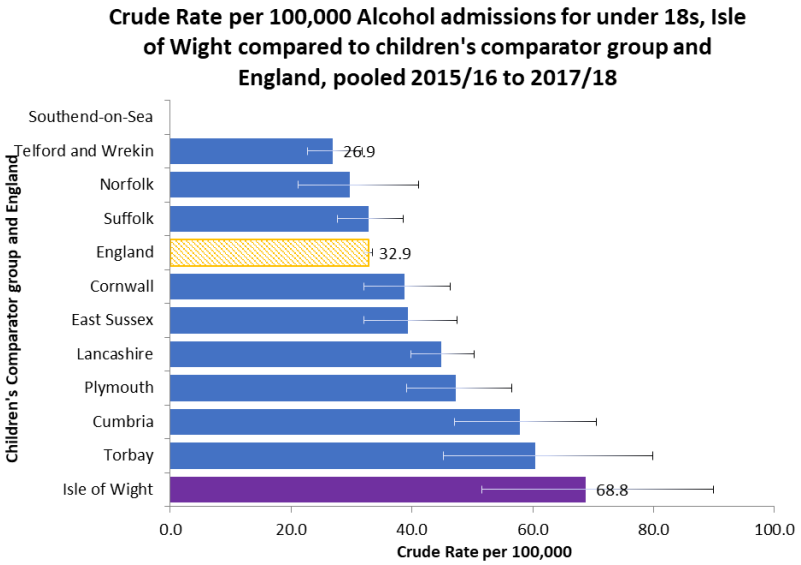
3.1.2 Substance Misuse

It is known that substance misuse can lead to crimes around exploitation, violence and serious organised crime as well as the illegal use and supply of drugs.

The alcohol admissions to hospital rate for the Isle of Wight for under-18s is 68.8 per 100,000 (most recent data period 2017/18). This is nearly double the England average (32.9 per 100,000) and therefore statistically significantly above the England average as well as six others in the comparator group. This may in part be due to the fact that until 2017, there was no paediatric Emergency Department and no paediatric trained staff in the general Emergency Department, therefore many children were admitted to the paediatric ward for observation and treatment.

Source: Isle of Wight 0-19 Public Health nursing service Draft Specification

IOW Public Health have confirmed that the IOW NHS Trust started to address the issue of the high numbers of under 18 admissions due to alcohol in 2016/17. However, this was a phased approach with 24-hour cover only being achieved in 2017/18. It is therefore felt that the data to reflect this will not be available for a couple of years.



Source: https://fingertips.phe.org.uk

Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions (all ages) is 458 per 100,000. This is statistically significantly below the England average (570) and eleven of our CIPFA neighbours.

Most recent data (2015/16 to 2017/18) for hospital admissions due to substance misuse (15 to 24 year olds) has seen an increase locally following a decreasing trend from 2012/13 to 2014/15. The rate per 100,000 now stands at 100.3 compared to an England average of 87.9.

Source: https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/drug#page/0/gid/1/pat/6/par/E12000008/ati/102/are/E06000046

Published data for age standardised mortality rate per 100,000 for deaths related to drug poisoning (2016 to 2018) also shows an increase locally from 9.0 per 100,000 (2015 to 2017) to 9.6 per 100,000 compared to a national average of 6.7.
Source:
https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/deaths/datasets/drugmisusedeathsbylocalauthority

Public Health work closely with support agencies – particularly the Inclusion team to regularly review the causes and lessons that can be learnt from drug-related deaths. A proactive approach is taken, feeding this back in to services to make sure that actions are taken to intervene early and prevent deaths where possible. This is part of a continued effort to improve drug and alcohol services on the Island, ensuring that people can access appropriate, coordinated support to sustain reductions in drug use.

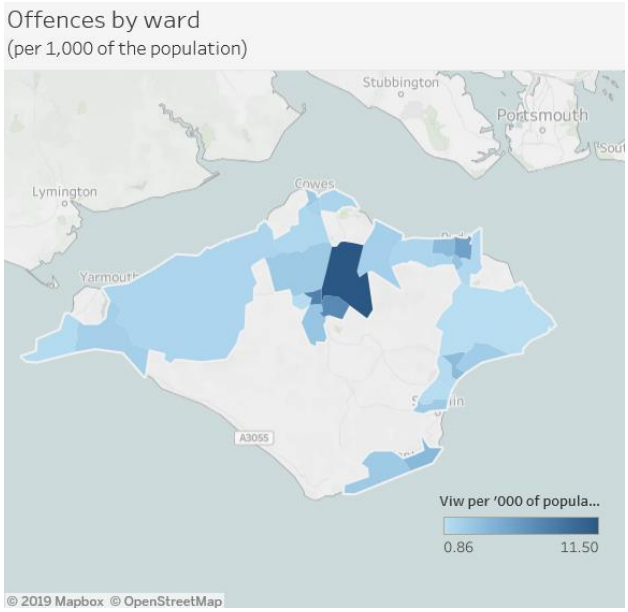
Published data on reported drug offences on the Isle of Wight has seen a 6.4 percentage change with the rate now standing at 2.2 per 1,000. This is statistically significantly lower than one of the comparator group as well as the rate for England and Wales (2.6 per 1,000).
Source:
https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/recordedcrimedatabycommunitysafetypartnershiparea

In terms of reported crime related to alcohol and drugs, 13.6% of all reported crimes locally have either alcohol, drugs or both associated with the incident. This is a slight increase on 2017/18 figures (13.3% n20). Of these reported crimes, the overwhelming majority (77.6%) had alcohol involved with a further 10.1% drugs and 12.3% drugs and alcohol.

Reported incidents where drugs have been involved have seen a 27% increase (n30) although numbers remain low (141) and incidents involving drugs and alcohol have seen a 26.7% increase (n36) again with relatively low numbers (171). In contrast, although higher number (1,079) reported crimes affected by alcohol reduced by 4.2% (n47).

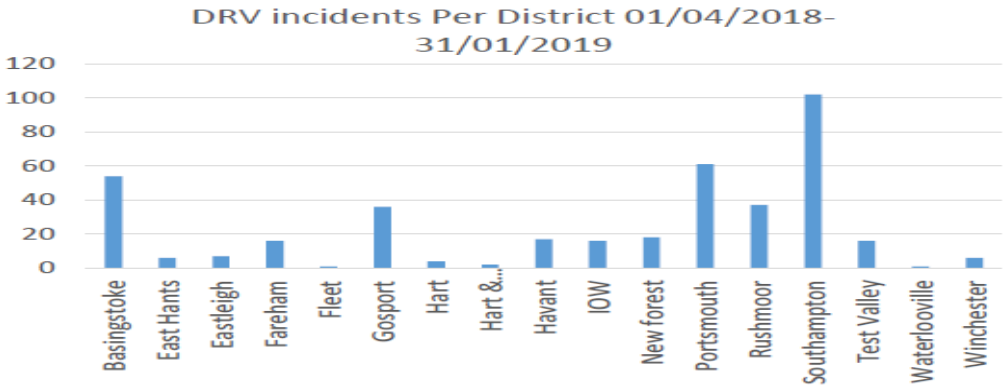
With regards to reported possession and trafficking of drugs incidents, both categories have seen an increase locally with reported trafficking increasing by 21.1% (n12) but still with relatively low numbers (69) and reported possession increasing by 2.9% (n7).
Source: OPCC - InterAct dashboard

Wards that have the highest levels of reported drug possession or trafficking include Newport North, Newport Central and Newport East as well as Ventnor East and Ryde North West. These areas are either coastal towns or the main urban areas:



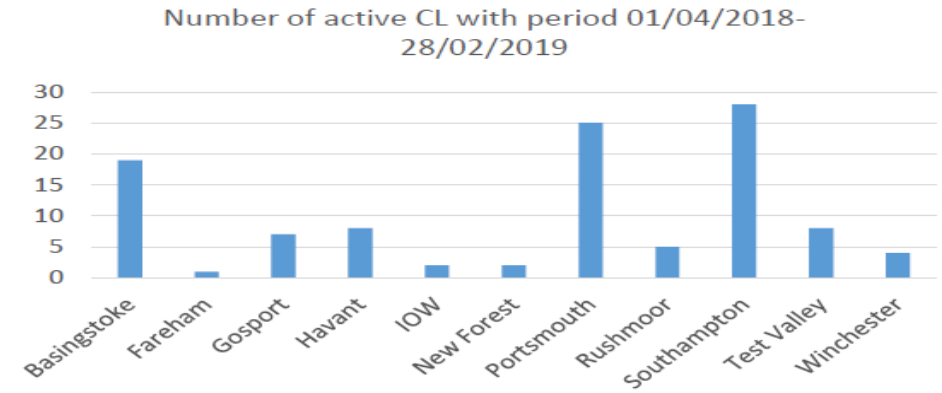
Source: OPCC – Interact dashboard

In terms of reported drug related harm / violence (DRH / V) the Isle of Wight is lower than seven other areas within Hampshire Constabulary and higher than nine:



Source: Hampshire and IOW Constabulary Strategic Assessment 2018/19

Where attributable, County Lines (CLs) are linked to the majority of DRH. Although CLs operate slightly differently on the Island, Hampshire Constabulary have identified some locally:



Source: Hampshire and IOW Constabulary Strategic Assessment 2018/19

With regards to those in treatment: the proportion of substance users in treatment in contact with the criminal justice system has increased over the past two years but still remains slightly below the national average with 19.4% of the opiate treatment population in contact with the criminal justice system compared to 20.4% nationally. A further 8.8% non-opiate users are in contact compared to 11.0% nationally, 4.0% of the alcohol treatment population is in contact compared to 5.8% nationally and 5.0% of the alcohol and non-opiate treatment population in contact with the criminal justice system compared to 10.1% nationally. Work continues between the Police, Inclusion and Public Health to address this gap.

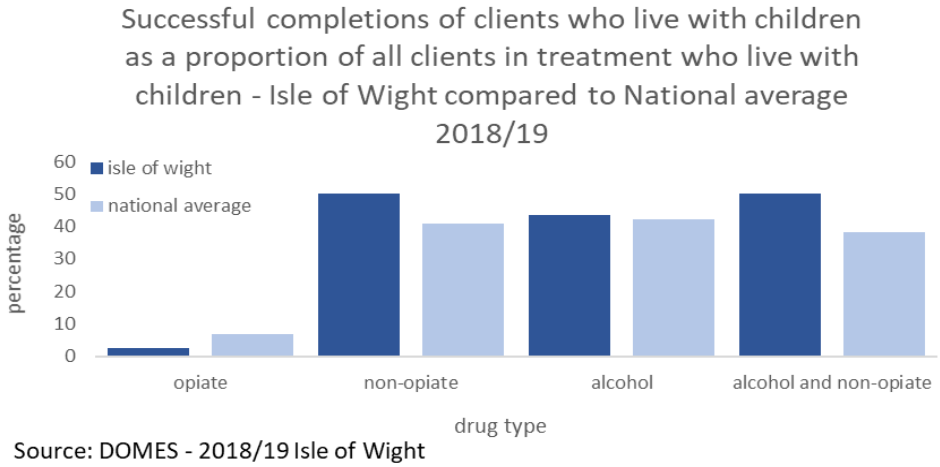
Successful completions as a proportion of Criminal Justice clients of all in treatment is 6.8% for opiate use compared to 3.6% nationally, 33.3% for non-opiate compared to 33,4% nationally, 0.0% for alcohol compared to 37.5% nationally and 100% for alcohol and non-opiate compared to 32.7% nationally. Reasons for the poor performance on alcohol completions was due to closure of the alcohol service between March 2019 and December 2019. Now the service has reopened people have started their new treatment journeys but not yet reached the point of successfully completing their recovery.

Adults with substance misuse treatment need, who successfully engaged in community-based structured treatment following release from prison, was 44.4% locally compared to a national average of 33.6%.

Source: Diagnostic Outcomes Monitoring (DOMES) – Exec Summary Q4 – 2018/19 Isle of Wight

With further vulnerabilities in mind, the proportion of new presentations to treatment who live with children under the age of 18 was 8.8% for opiate compared to 13.4% nationally, 5.6% for non-opiate compared to 25.0% nationally, 15.9% for alcohol compared to 24.2% nationally and 0.0% for alcohol and opiate compared to 21.9% nationally. Reasons for the poor performance on alcohol completions was due to closure of the alcohol service between March 2019 and December 2019. Now the service has reopened people have started their new treatment journeys but not yet reached the point of successfully completing their recovery

The successful completion of clients who live with children as a proportion of all clients in treatment who live with children under the age of 18 is 2.6% for opiate compared to 6.9% nationally, 50.0% for non-opiate compared to 40.9% nationally, 43.5% for alcohol compared to 42.1% nationally and 50.0% for alcohol and opiate compared to 38.3% nationally:



Source: DOMES - 2018/19 Isle of Wight

In terms of young people in treatment themselves, substance misuse specific vulnerabilities include 78% with early onset[16], 72% poly drug users, 11% opiate or crack user and 6% high risk alcohol user. This is higher than the national average in all except early onset. Wider vulnerabilities around those in treatment include 61% in need of mental health treatment. This is nearly double that of the national average (32%). 50% self-harm – nearly three times higher than the national average (17%). 39% have engaged in anti-social behaviour or criminal act, also higher than the national average (30%) and a third are children in need which is also three times higher than the national average (10%). Over a quarter (28%) have been exposed to domestic abuse and / or affected by other's substance misuse – both higher than the national averages (20% and 22% respectively). It is important to note that the Island cohort is small numbers (under 50) so percentages may well be higher than nationally. Also of interest is the work Inclusion is doing with the criminal justice system to ensure support for young people and adults with substance misuse (see below). Furthermore, multi-agency working shows that a higher percentage of those in treatment locally are receiving a 'sub-intervention' compared to national figures. For instance, 32% are receiving a sub-intervention from education / training compared to 27% nationally, 22% mental health support, double that nationally (11%) and 13% receiving support for offending compared to 10% nationally. 64% are already engaged in mental health treatment compared to 56% nationally and much higher percentages are receiving social care support with a third accessing early help support compared with only 9% nationally and half receiving child in need support compared to only 8% nationally.

Source: PHE – Young People Quarterly Activity Report – Isle of Wight – up to 31/3/2019

Of those in treatment 63% are in mainstream education which is above the national average (57%) however, 12% are either temporarily, permanently or persistently excluded compared to a national average of 2%. Furthermore 5% are not in education or employment compared to a national average of 1%. This mirrors findings for the cohort involved with YOT where a common factor is absence from fulltime education. The Government has recognised this developing trend and has commissioned a report into school exclusions – The Timpson Review (see: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/807862/Timpson_review.pdf) which includes 30 recommendations around the need to embed early support and partnership working to help prevent exclusions .

Source: PHE – Young People Quarterly Activity Report – Isle of Wight – up to 31/3/2019

Inclusion and their work within the Criminal Justice System

Inclusion are presently contracted to provide the following services in connection with the Criminal Justice System - offenders, those in prison and on court orders/licences/post sentence supervision are one of the population groups identified in need of Substance Misuse services:

- Engage and contribute to the Multi Agency Public Protection arrangements (MAPPA), including attendance at meetings and actively involved in developing risk management plans;
- Prison Through care - including accessing service users on exit from prison; liaising with local prison services to support the continuation of treatment started in prison and robust

[16] Began using primary substance under the age of 15, NDTMS Summary Report; There is substantial evidence that drug problems surface more quickly when use starts before adulthood, even when length or duration biases are taken into account (Anthony & Petronis, 1995; Grant & Dawson, 1998; Janson, 1999; Chen, O'Brien, & Anthony, 2005), in Early-onset drug use and risk for drug dependence problems, Chen C-Y., Storr, C.L. Anthony, J.C https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2677076/

pathways into the substance misuse service delivered in the community upon release; ensuring that offenders subject to a planned prison release will be offered an initial key work session to coincide with the day of release;

- Drug Rehabilitation Requirements (DRRs) and Alcohol Treatment Requirements (ATRs) ensure partnership working with National Probation Service (NPS) and the Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC) to provide the substance misuse treatment - DRR's and ATR's operate for a maximum period of three years. ATR or DRR referrals from criminal justice services will be offered an initial key worker appointment within 1 week of receipt of referral.

It should also be noted that there are new Liaison and Diversion workers jointly provided by NACRO (National Association for the Care and Re-Settlement of Offenders) and Berkshire NHS Trust to support in identification of those with mental health, learning disability, substance misuse or other vulnerabilities when they first come into contact with the criminal justice system as suspects, defendants or offenders.

See: https://www.england.nhs.uk/commissioning/health-just/liaison-and-diversion/about/

3.1.3 Mental health

Mental health also increases vulnerability and can be seen as a common thread for many who have experienced Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE's) (see 'Children at risk of Harm section), are involved in the criminal justice system or substance misuse treatment. It has been identified that 61% of young people locally in substance misuse treatment have a mental health treatment need and half (50%) self-harm – much higher than the national average in both cases. For adults in substance misuse treatment 73.7% of alcohol and non-opiate users have a mental health treatment need, 72.2% of non-opiate users, 65.9% of alcohol users and 61.3% of opiate users. All of these are much higher than the national averages which range from 49.0% to 58.3%. Of those adult clients identified as having a mental health need and receiving treatment for their mental health 45.7% had no treatment / declined to commence treatment compared to 24.3% nationally. 28.6% had already engaged in some form of treatment compared to 19.1% nationally and 23.8% were receiving mental health treatment from their GP compared to 51.9% nationally.

Sources: PHE – Young People Quarterly Activity Report – Isle of Wight – up to 31/3/2019 and Diagnostic Outcomes Monitoring (DOMES) – Exec Summary Q4 – 2018/19 Isle of Wight

Locally, the Island has a higher prevalence of depression and anxiety (GP Patient Survey 2016/17) with 16.5% over 18-year old respondents compared to a national average of 13.7% and mental illness prevalence[17] 1.18% compared to a national average of 0.94%.

Serenity Project

Launched in 2013, the Serenity project comprises a police officer and a qualified mental health practitioner responding to mental health crisis calls directly in the community. By working together, the award-winning project has delivered improved outcomes for people who use services, increased team and partnership efficiencies and made significant (over 70%) reductions in the number of Section136 Mental Health Act inpatient admissions.

Source: 'Talking mental health – A blueprint for the Island, August 2018, IWC, NHS, CCG

[17] The percentage of patients with schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses as recorded on practice disease registers see: https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/mh-jsna/data#page/6/gid/1938132922/pat/6/par/E12000008/ati/102/are/E06000046/iid/90581/age/1/sex/4

Children's Services
Isle of Wight Children's social care recognises the impact of the 'Trigger Trio' (domestic abuse, substance misuse and mental health) and as part of the Transformation Programme have a vison of a social work led, integrated, multi-disciplinary service; from the front door to specialist services, where families feel that they are getting the right support, at the right time, from the right professional. A multi-agency team has been created to deliver effective specialist support to families alongside social workers. This builds on the FIT (Family Intervention Teams) model and includes adult substance abuse and mental health workers as well as child mental health practitioners and will be managed within the RAFT (Resilience Around Families Team).

Mental health provision from the Trust
The Care Quality Commission (CQC) has officially recognised improvement in services across the Trust; rating it as 'requires improvement' overall after finding improvement in most areas and rating some of our services as 'Good'. The Mental Health services rating has not improved as it had been hoped and they have retained their 'Inadequate' rating. The Trust state they will be stepping up their efforts and working with partners to transform these services for the benefit of local people. As part of this – The Trust has just announced a 'flagship partnership' with Solent NHS Trust to support the delivery of mental health services on the Isle of Wight.

The Trust continue to work side-by-side with partners on the Island and wider and have published the Isle of Wight Health and Care Plan, jointly with Isle of Wight Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) and Isle of Wight Council. This sets out a number of priorities for the next three years including continuing to transform Mental Health services and improving acute (hospital-based) services.

Isle of Wight Health and Care Plan https://www.isleofwightccg.nhs.uk/our-priorities/isle-of-wight-health-and-care-plan.htm

The Isle of Wight have a mental health strategy to support in partnership working: 'Talking mental health – A blueprint for the Island, August 2018 and 'The Vision for the future Community Mental Health and Wellbeing Service'. IWC, NHS, CCG

A Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2018 to 2021
https://www.iow.gov.uk/azservices/documents/2721-3950PH-HWS-2018-April-2018.pdf

Suicides
The Isle of Wight's suicide rate is 10.9 per 100,000. this is in line with the national average (9.6 per 100,000). Both locally and nationally the male suicide rate is considerably higher than the female rate and is therefore relevant for community safety which sees a higher percentage of males involved in the criminal justice system and substance misuse services.
There is a suicide prevention strategy led by Public Health:
https://www.iow.nhs.uk/Downloads/Consultation%20Engagement/Suicide%20Prevention%20Strategy%20-%20Final%20For%20Consultation.pdf (to be updated)

3.2 Children at risk of harm

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.

Exploitation includes sexual exploitation (CSE), a type of sexual abuse where children are sexually exploited for money, power or status (HM Government 2017) and criminal exploitation (CCE), 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 (HMO, 2018). CCE is closely linked to the supply of drugs and human trafficking and modern slavery (HTMS). Young people can be exploited through 'county lines' 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" (HMO, 2018).

The effects of abuse or exploitation in the formative years can also have profound effects in the future of an individual. There is an increasing body of evidence to suggest that Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) - 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. 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.

Why ACEs matters:
A 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

A study of the victim profile on the Police and Crime Commissioner's InterAct dashboard indicates a decrease in reported crimes against children (17 years old and under) of 11.8% (n110) on last year's figures. Of particular note is that reported crime against 9-year olds and under reduced by the highest percentage (10.3% n32) across the age groups with 10 to 17 year olds decreasing by the largest numerical amount (n78 and 9.1%).

The main reported crimes affecting children were violence with and without injury, other sexual offences and public order offences. In terms of reported violence with injury there were 302 incidents against children where age was known. This is an overall reduction (n47) on last year's figures but reported violence against females aged 10 to 17 years has seen a slight increase (n8). The same pattern can be seen with reported violence without injury which has also seen an overall decrease (n41) but a slight increase (n11) against females aged 10 to 17 years.

Reported 'other sexual offences' have seen a decrease in both age categories for both male and female as compared to last year's figures (n31). Reported rape has seen an increase (n20). This increase can be seen across both male and female 9 and under as well as 10 to 17 years. A particular increase can be seen in female 9 and under where the figure has doubled (n10).
Source: OPCC – Interact dashboard

Data for 2017 and 2018 allow us to better understand the trend in recent and non-recent reporting in serious sexual offences and rape. There has been a 9% increase in reporting of recent serious sexual offences but a 30% increase in non-recent serious sexual offences. With specific reference to rape – the increase in non-recent reporting is even more pronounced with an increase of 70% compared to 3.6% for recent rapes. More work needs to be done to better understand this trend and how many of these reports were by adults concerning incidents that occurred when they were children.
Source: Hampshire Constabulary Intelligence Team July 2019

Children as victims of reported public order offences has also seen an increase (n14) again particularly seen in under 9-year olds where the figure has tripled (n11).
Source: OPCC – Interact dashboard

Child Abuse continues to be a priority for Hampshire constabulary with the Control Strategy Improvement Plan 2019/20 outlining their approach which includes working towards increasing the early identification of abuse and reducing repeat victims.
Source: Hampshire and IOW Constabulary Strategic Assessment 2018/19

3.2.1 Children's services: For the 12 months from February 2018 to February 2019 the average monthly contacts through to CRT/MASH (Children's Reception Team/Multi-agency Support Hub) was 1,112 with an average of 206 referrals per month. Police were the source of the majority of contacts (43%) whereas schools were the source of the most referrals (26%).

Child in need numbers in the Isle of Wight as a rate per 10,000 was 491 (down from 495 in March 2017) in March 2018 compared to an England average of 341, a south east average of 318 and statistical neighbour average of 369. This had decreased further to 458 by the end of quarter two 2018/2019.

The rate per 10,000 of children on child protection plans in 2018 was 77 a decrease from 79 in 2017. This compared to the average rate of 48 for statistical neighbours. The number of children subject to child protection plans in the first three quarters of 2018/2019 was 171 compared to 186 for the same period the year before

As of quarter three 2018/2019, 54% of children were subject to child protection due to neglect, 24% for emotional abuse, 9% for sexual abuse, 7% for physical abuse and 6% for domestic abuse.

The rate per 10,000 of child protection conferences in 2018 was 108, compared to statistical neighbours (72), South East (63) and England (67). In quarter three 2018/2019, 78% of children had had an initial child protection conference held within 15 days of the strategy meeting just below the target of 85%. Of the child protection review conferences, 98% were within timescale during quarter three 2018/2019.

Research[18] has shown a link between higher deprivation and higher social care referrals and levels of child protection and children in need. The Island is 111 out of 326 local authorities for their relative Income deprivation affecting children rank (IDACI) where 1 has the highest levels. See: www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015

Locally, for children that are subject to child protection planning over 18 months there is robust management oversight and regular legal strategy meetings to consider use of Public Law Outline.

In July 2015, new versions of the child protection plan and the child in need plan were introduced to ensure that:

- They were meaningful and family friendly to allow parents to see progress and changing concerns
- The format would drive a better 'outcomes focussed' planning rather than task based
- The need for a plan format which does not have to sit alongside written child protection conference minutes, as The Isle of Wight aims to move to digital recording of conferences

The impact on social work practice and outcomes for children was reviewed subsequently by the independent reviewing service to ensure improvements had been achieved. Further work is underway to pilot a more strengths-based plan approach.

Source: Isle of Wight Annual Children's Social Care Self Evaluation 2019/20)

Following a re-inspection by Ofsted in November 2018, Ofsted reported in January 2019 that the Isle of Wight children's social care was now rated as good across all areas.

3.2.2. Elective Home Education (EHE)

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. Although parents do not have to accept visits by the local authority, if no evidence of a suitable education is provided, a School Attendance Order may be issued. Checks are made when a young person becomes home educated and a record made of whether they are open to Social Care, the SEND Team or the Education & Inclusion Service. Contact is then made with the relevant team. Families new to home education are offered a visit within 3 months and then at least annually and around 70% of families take up this offer each year. Overall, a visit has been carried out or a report provided by parents for 90 per cent of home educated students during the academic year.

[18] British Journal of Social Care https://www.communitycare.co.uk/2016/06/22/deprivation-affects-way-social-work-referrals-handled/

The number of children registered as home educated at the end of each academic year on the Isle of Wight is as follows:

Academic Year	Total number of cases registered
2014/2015	271
2015/2016	365
2016/2017	402
2017/18	448
2018/19	448

The number of children and young people who are home educated on the Isle of Wight has increased steadily over recent years, but the end of year total has remained the same for the last two years. At the end of the academic year 2018/19, this represented 2.8% of total number of young people aged 5-16 educated in Island schools. There has been significant turbulence in EHE numbers on the Isle of Wight with an increasing number of young people being home educated for only a short period of time. During 2018-19, 58 young people were registered as EHE and then returned to mainstream education within three months.
At the end of August 2019, 8.5% of home educated students were known to Social Care in the prior 12 months, 21% had SEND support and 6% had Education Health Care Plans (EHCP). This compares to around 4.4% in the Isle of Wight school population aged 5 -16.
Source: Elective Home Education Report August 2019

3.2.3 Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) – is recognised as a continuing high risk. Across the constabulary CSE has increased although the number of children flagged as medium or high risk has fallen. The most common age of a child flagged at risk of CSE is 15 with the majority female. Of note is that of those flagged at risk of CSE 75.0% had the flag in place before the crime occurred.
Source: Hampshire and IOW Constabulary Strategic Assessment 2018/19

The Safeguarding Children's Partnership (SCP) holds a monthly multi-agency 'Missing Exploited and Trafficked Risk Assessment Conference', (METRAC), where cases of children who are identified as potentially at risk from CSE are discussed, intelligence shared and assurance regarding case planning provided. A specific CSE risk assessment tool has been introduced (the SERAF – sexual exploitation risk assessment form). This helps professionals to use their judgment to identify the level of risk and these are regularly reviewed at the above meeting.

In conjunction with Hampshire Constabulary, children's services have established a problem profile, mapping hot spots of activity of known adults who may be a risk to children, children who go missing and other factors that contribute to CSE. This is used to agree deployment of resources and different types of tactics to disrupt the adults. The intelligence and data gathered confirms there is no gang related CSE on the Island. The SCP missing, exploited and trafficked subgroup ensures the connection is made between CSE and missing episodes through regular sharing of information.

In the preceding 12 months from February 2019, there were 341 Sexual Exploitation Risk Assessment Forms (SERAF) completed with 16.4% were of significant risk, 14.7% moderate,

25.8% mild and 33.4% not at risk and 9.7% had no banding recorded. In the majority of cases discussed children and young people are already known to social care, however if they are not consideration is given to escalating concerns through the children's reception team / Multi-agency safeguarding hub (CRT/MASH).

The Frankie Service is a designated counselling service for children who have experienced child sexual exploitation and child sexual abuse. The service has supported 19 young people during the quarter and currently have four on the waiting list. All four of these are also within a Social Care threshold. Referrals coming in from a range of services, with Social Care currently being the highest.

Source: Isle of Wight Annual Children's Social Care Self Evaluation 2019/20

3.2.4 Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE) - is also now considered by METRAC as well as those at risk of **County Lines**. There is no evidence of children on the Isle of Wight being involved in County Lines, however this is kept under constant monitoring due to issues identified in Portsmouth and Southampton.

Source: Chair of METRAC DI Stuart Barton and Isle of Wight Annual Children's Social Care Self Evaluation 2019/20

3.2.5 Missing children – episodes of missing in children are recognised by both the police and children's services as an early indicator of increased vulnerability and potential to exposure of exploitation.

Police data shows that although there is an overall reduction in both the number of children going missing and number of occurrences, most recent data shows children are going missing for longer periods of time. It is not yet clear what factors are driving these changes. Notably for children in a care facility, the average number of times a child goes missing is higher than the average for all children, this is most likely due to more robust reporting (as advised by social /children services) however the average hours they are missing is less than half the time of the 'all children' rate.

Source: Hampshire and IOW Constabulary Strategic Assessment 2018/19

For 2018, across the constabulary nearly 10% (9.3%) of those under 18's who went missing were at risk of child sexual exploitation and a further 3.3% were at risk of criminal exploitation.

Source: Hampshire and IOW Constabulary Strategic Assessment 2018/19

Police data for 2017/18 indicates that there were 434 people (all ages) who went missing (526 when the multiple risk categories are included i.e. they travelled across the risk categories), 66 of which were high risk missing individuals, with a total of 68 high risk episodes:

All	ISLE OF WIGHT		
	Occ No	People	People & Occ No
MISSING PERSON - HIGH RISK	68	66	69
MISSING PERSON - MEDIUM RISK	763	277	768
MISSING PERSON - LOW RISK	60	48	60
MISSING PERSON - NO APPARENT RISK	251	135	251
TOTAL	1,142	526	1,148

Source: OPCC – Senior Research Officer

For those under 18 there are 235 young people who went missing (307 when the multiple risk categories are included i.e. they travelled across the risk categories), 18 of which were high risk missing individuals, with a total of 17 high risk episodes:

Under 18	ISLE OF WIGHT		
	Occ No	People	People with Occ No
MISSING PERSON - HIGH RISK	17	18	18
MISSING PERSON - MEDIUM RISK	657	191	660
MISSING PERSON - LOW RISK	34	22	34
MISSING PERSON - NO APPARENT RISK	168	76	168
TOTAL	**876**	**307**	**880**

Source: OPCC – Senior Research Officer

Children's services data - During quarter three 2018/2019 there were 145 absent, absent from placement without authorisation (APWA) or missing episodes recorded for 33 children. Half of the children (52%) reported as missing were Children in Care and they were responsible for most (83%) of the incidents and most of these were repeat incidents. (18%) had child in need or child protection plans, (21%) were not previously known to Children's Social care and (9%) were children placed on the Isle of Wight by other Local Authorities.

Most children who were reported as missing were aged between 13 - 17 years, which reflects the national average. Girls remained as likely as boys to be reported as missing however girls were responsible for many more incidents but most of these were attributable to a very small number of females.

Source: Isle of Wight Annual Children's Social Care Self Evaluation 2019/20

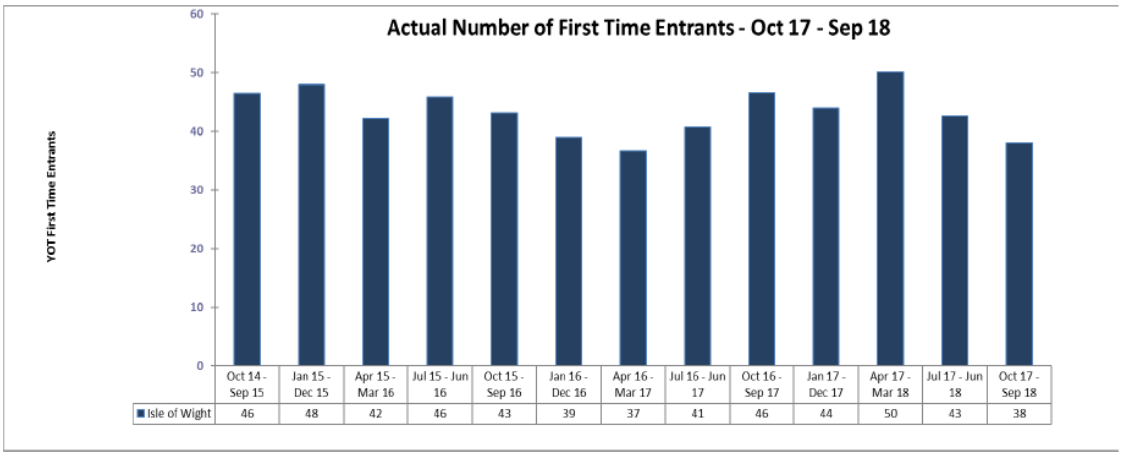
3.2.6 School Absence

For year ending March 2018 the percentage of authorised absences (% half days missed) for Island schools was 3.3%, an increase of 0.1% from the previous year. Secondary schools have seen the greater increase (0.4%) with primary staying the same. For unauthorised absences, the Island stands at 1.7% compared to an England average of 1.4 and a comparator average of 1.22. the figure for secondary schools locally is higher than that of primary (2% compared to 1.4% respectively). Both figures are higher than England, south east and comparator averages. However, locally the secondary percentage has seen the greater decrease (0.3%) since the previous year.

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

3.2.7 Youth Offending

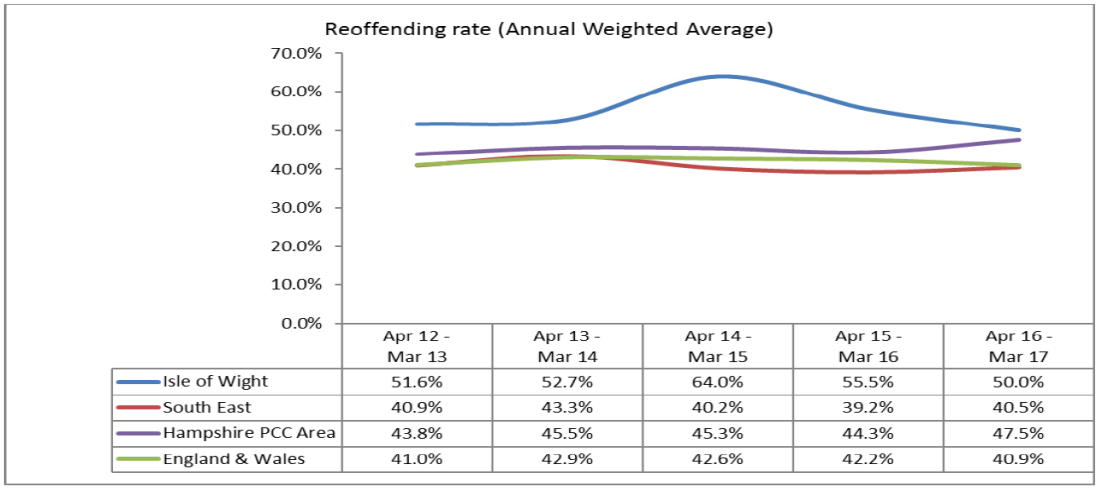
In the 12-month period up to September 2018 there was a fall in the number of First Time Entrants (FTEs) to 38 young people. This is the second lowest figure since 2014/2015 and down from 46 in the previous year:



Source: Youth Justice Board Data Release to YOTs (not published)

The FTE rate per 100,000 of under 18's shows a similar fall. The rate for the Island is now at 331 per 100,000 down from 401 per 100,000 in the previous year. However, this downward trend is also experienced by most of our comparator groups, the south east and the Hampshire OPCC area. Therefore, whilst there is a fall, the rate per 100,000 of the population remains higher than the south east, the OPPC area and England and Wales.

The youth reoffending rate for the most recent period (April 2016 to March 2017) is 50%, down from 55% in the previous year. The rate is still above that of England and Wales, the South East and the OPCC area:

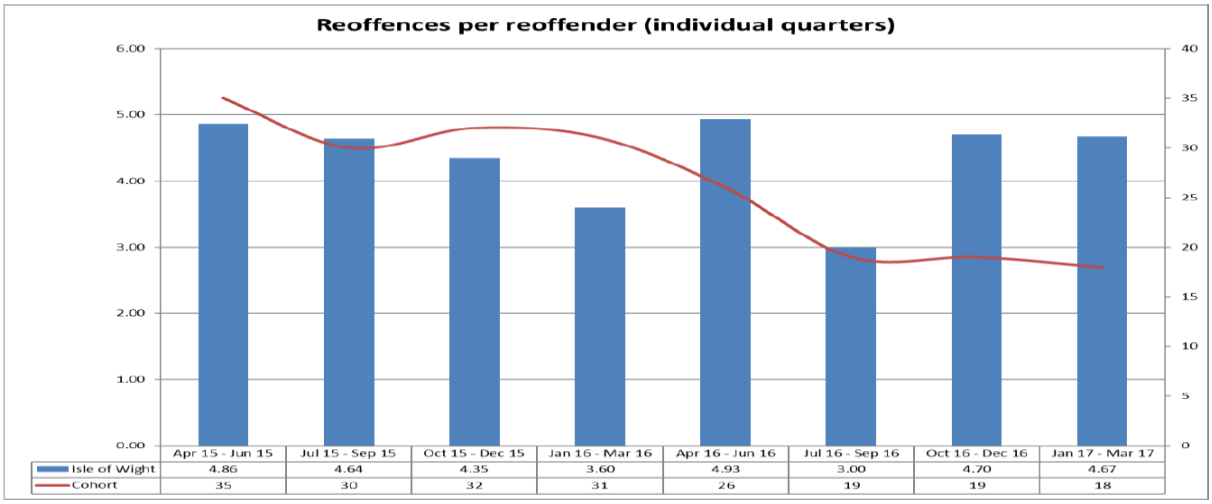


	Apr 12 - Mar 13	Apr 13 - Mar 14	Apr 14 - Mar 15	Apr 15 - Mar 16	Apr 16 - Mar 17
Isle of Wight	51.6%	52.7%	64.0%	55.5%	50.0%
South East	40.9%	43.3%	40.2%	39.2%	40.5%
Hampshire PCC Area	43.8%	45.5%	45.3%	44.3%	47.5%
England & Wales	41.0%	42.9%	42.6%	42.2%	40.9%

Source: Youth Justice Board Data Release to YOTs (not published)

The cohort has reduced from 128 offenders with a 55.5% reoffending rate (April 2015 to March 2016) to a cohort of 82 with a reoffending rate of 50%.

With reference to quarterly figures, offences per offender has also slightly reduced to 4.67 for the quarter Jan 2017 to Mar 2017 down from 4.70 in October 2016 to December 2016:



Source: Youth Justice Board Data Release to YOTs (not published)

The main crime type is robbery. The custody rate is 0.17 per 1,000 for year ending December 2018 and is lower than the England average (0.32) but slightly higher than the south east (0.16).

Source: Isle of Wight Youth Offending Team – Performance Report Quarter 3 2018-19

The Youth Offending Team (YOT) cohort continues to decrease, but it is recognised that those remaining, present with complex needs. The YOT locally have identified some areas for focus going forward, including absence from full time education and looked after children. The YOT are working closely with partners in Children's services and education to support development of early intervention and restorative approaches. A joint working protocol between YOT and Children's social care outlines expectations for joint working in key areas of overlap, including protocols to reduce the criminalisation of children in care.

3.3 Violent Crime

One area where number of reported crimes continue to rise is violence against the person, which includes violence with or without injury, stalking and harassment and also covers homicide and death or serious injury through unlawful driving. Locally, there has been a rise in reported incidents of violence without injury. This can in part be due to a change in the Home Office counting rules 2018/19 in relation to harassment, malicious communications and stalking which are now recorded as discreet offences.

Increased focus in this area by police following the publication of the Home Office's Serious Violence Strategy April 2018 which has led to improvements in Hampshire Constabulary's investigation into these offences as well as prevention and disruption of activities especially around Most Serious Violence (MSV) could also contribute to some of the rise.

Source: Hampshire and IOW Constabulary Strategic Assessment 2018/19

Published recorded crime for England and Wales shows a 4.7 percentage change in reported violence against the person with a local rate of 30.7 per 1,000. Although this is statistically significantly higher than four of the comparator group and England and Wales, the Isle of Wight has the second lowest percentage change compared to the comparator groups. Violence with

injury has seen a -0.1% change with a rate now of 12.2 per 1,000. This is statistically significantly higher than eight of the comparator group and England and Wales (9.3 per 1,000). Reported violence without injury has also seen a reduction on the previous year (-2.1%) with a rate now of 12.9 per 1,000. This is statistically significantly lower than six of the comparator group but statistically significantly higher than four of the comparator group and England and Wales (11.5 per 1,000).

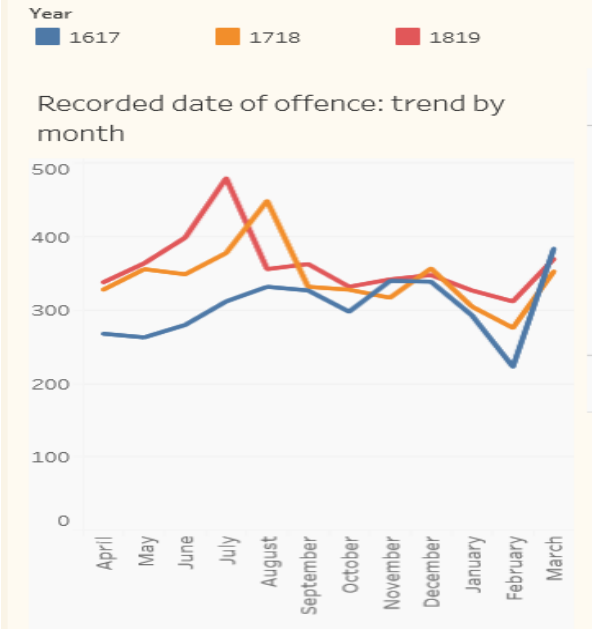
Source: https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/recordedcrimedatabycommunitysafetypartnershiparea

The increased focus of stalking and harassment can be seen in the published figures with a national increase of 50% and a local increase of 42.2%.

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

Taking all this into account, deeper analysis of the figures for the Island indicate that there has been an increase of 203 reported crimes. The peak month for such crimes was July with 11% (n479) of reported violent crimes occurring in this month. More research is required to fully understand the reasons for this seasonal peak.

Trends in Violence Against the Person – Isle of Wight – 2016/17, 2017/18 and 2018/19



Source: Offences and incidents dashboard
https://public.tableau.com/profile/police.and.crime.commissioner.for.hampshire.isle.of.wig#!/vizhome/

The table below also adds more analysis around violence against the person and shows that nearly a third of reported violence against the person was domestic abuse related, an increase on last year's figures (n142). Reported youth on youth crime has seen a slight decrease (n11). Reported hate crime related violence against the person has seen a slight decrease in terms of race related hate but a slight increase in violence against the person associated with sexual orientation / gender (n13) and disability (n6). Honour-based violence, although still low numbers has also seen a slight increase (n9).

Reported most serious violence has seen a slight increase (n10) but violence related to a bladed weapon has actually decreased (n24). Reported violence against the person which included a non-bladed weapon has also decreased on last year's figures (n37).

In a fifth of reported violence against the person crimes alcohol, drugs or both were involved; a slight reduction on last year's figures (n32):

Isle of Wight	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
total violence against the person	3647	4116	4319
	%	%	%
domestic violence flag	30.7	28.0	30.0
in public place	35.5	35.7	35.0
youth on youth crime	1.2	1.6	1.2
hate crime: race	0.5	0.7	0.6
hate crime: sexual orientation / gender identity	0.3	0.2	0.5
hate crime: disability	0.2	0.2	0.3
Honour-based violence (HBV)	0.2	0.2	0.4
Most Serious Violence (MSV)	2.0	2.5	2.6
bladed weapon used	3.7	3.7	3.0
non-bladed weapon used	8.9	8.5	7.3
substance used (including alcohol, drugs and alcohol and drugs)	23.3	22.1	20.4

Source: OPCC – Interact dashboard

Also of interest is the offender/victim relationship where known which indicates that nearly a quarter (22.7%) of violent crime is related to the spousal relationship (including ex and historic). This appears a slight increase from the previous year but some reservations must be made as categories may differ slightly in description. A further 18.8% were family. Nearly a quarter (24.1%) were an acquaintance or neighbour with 16.7% a stranger indicating that most violence is personal and supporting the findings around domestic abuse:

Isle of Wight	2017/18	2018./19
	%	%
Offender/victim relationship: spouse/partner (including historical and ex-partner)	21.1*	22.7*
Offender/victim relationship: family member (including step/half/adopted)	18.8*	17.8*
Offender/victim relationship: acquaintance / neighbour	24.5	24.1
Offender/victim relationship: stranger	18.0	16.7
Peak time of day for violence:		
15:00 - 19:00	25.5	28.3
20:00 -24:00	34.7	33.8

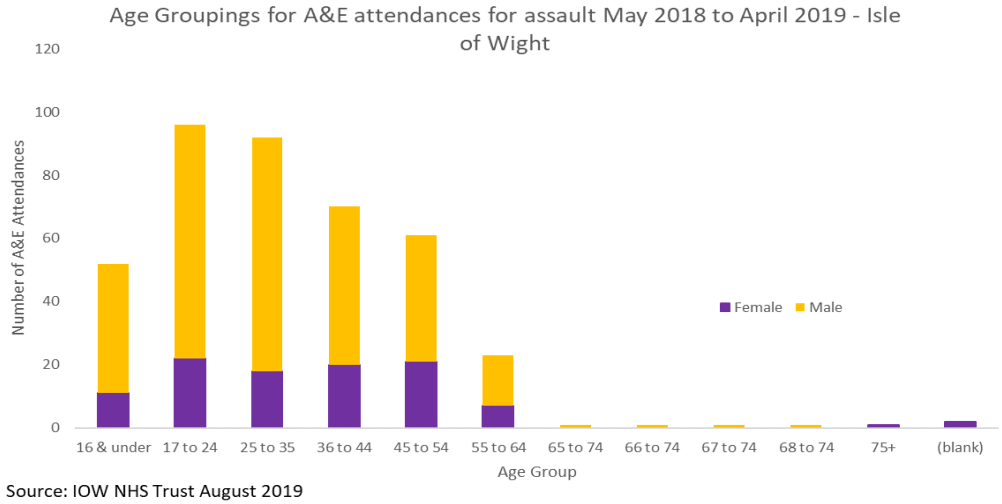
*Categories included in this definition may differ slightly between 2017/18 and 2018/19 so comparisons are not robust

The main profile of offenders of reported violence against the person crimes is predominately male and particularly 18 to 24 year olds (22.8% of all reported violence against the person offenders). The next main group is males aged 25 to 29 years where nearly 17% (16,9%) are in this category.

3.3.1 A&E attendances for Assault

There were 401 attendances at A&E for assault between May 2018 to April 2019. This is a slight increase on the previous year which saw 356 attendances (n45). There was a relatively even spread of attendances across the four quarters of the year with a slight peak seen in May to July (28.2%) with November to January seeing the second highest percentage (26.4%). More research needs to be done on the reason for these peaks but the July peak mirrors the findings for recorded crime locally and the November – January period covers Christmas and New Year holiday season.

A quarter of assault attendees were female (25.4%) with three quarters male (74.6%). The highest proportion of male attendees (nearly 50%) were aged between 17 and 35 years with the highest proportion of female attendees were aged between 17 to 24 (21.6%) and 45 to 54 (20.6%).



Source: IOW NHS Trust August 2019

The majority of assaults reported to A&E occurred in a public place or street (46.8%). This peak is particularly evident with males 17 to 35 years (50% of all incidents involving males 17 to 35 year olds occurred in a public place). 15.9% occurred at home with 30.0% of incidents involving females occurring at home compared to 11.2% for males. Just over 11% occurred in the work place with nearly 15% of female assaults occurring at work compared to 9.9% for males. A further 8.1% occurred at school or college with 6.9% of female incidents occurring there and 8.5% of males.

Over half of assaults reported to A&E involved a punch or hit (53.6%) with only 1.0% involving a knife or bladed instrument with 5.2% involving a blunt object.

Source: IOW NHS Trust – August 2019

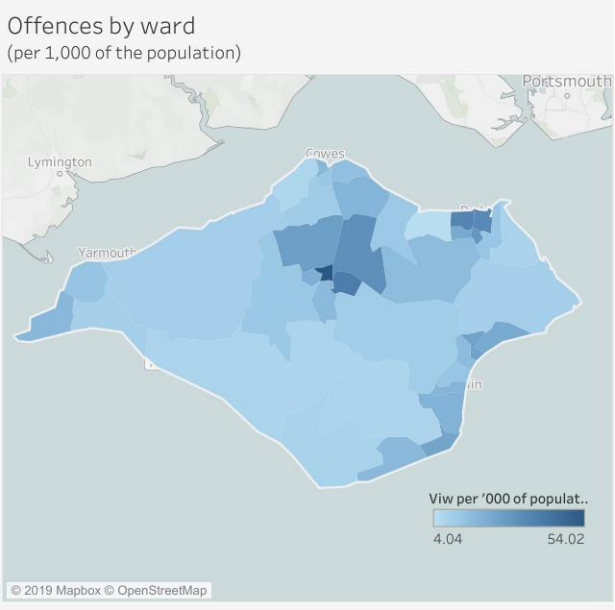
The weekend sees the highest number of incidents with 16.9% of incidents occurring on a Saturday and 15.8% occurring on a Sunday. Friday has the next highest percentage of incidents (14.6%).

In terms of areas on the Island where violence peaks – we see a pattern with the main urban areas and areas of highest deprivation. See analysis on sexual offences below for further detail on locational hotspots:

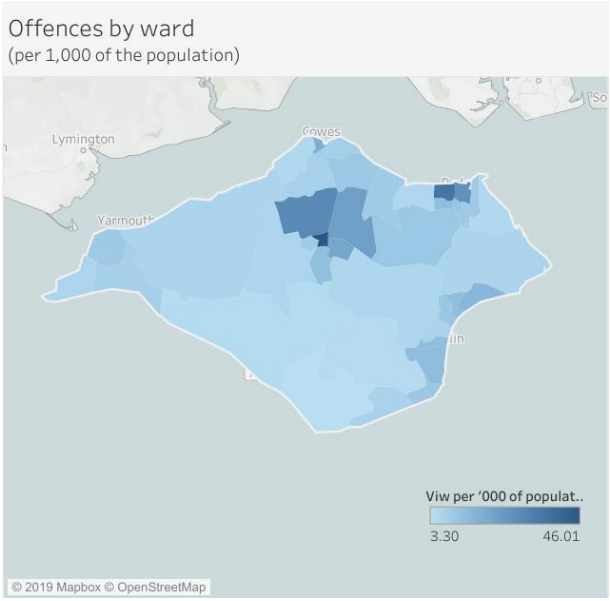
- Newport central
- Newport east

- Ryde north west
- Ryde north east
- Newport north

Violence without injury:



Violence with Injury:



A Violent Crime Reduction Unit (VCRU) is being set up to help understand trends in most serious violence. Locally this will include a problem profile which will outline trends and look in further detail into data around locational peaks, trends associated with days of the week and times of day as well as offender profiling. It is hoped that this in-depth research will help target drivers of violent crime and help reduce the increasing national trend.

3.4 Sexual Offences

Published recorded crime data for England and Wales indicates that the sexual offences rate for the Isle of Wight has seen a 3.8 percentage change and now stands at 3.3 per 1,000. This is statistically significantly lower than four of the comparator group but statistically significantly higher than three of the group and England and Wales (2.8 per 1,000).

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

InterAct data indicates that reported sexual offences have seen an increasing trend on the Island over the last three years. This rise is due in part to an increase in reported rape (23.8% n31) whereas other sexual offences have actually seen a slight decrease (4.1% n13). This trend is seen across Hampshire Constabulary as identified in their Strategic Assessment which states that considerable focus and investment was placed upon improvements around investigative processes regarding that threat area.

Source: Hampshire and IOW Constabulary Strategic Assessment 2018/19

Hampshire Constabulary's Serious Sexual Offences Report for the Isle of Wight (July 2019) indicates that between 01/04/2018 and 31/05/2019 there were 403 reports of serious sexual offences (167 rape offences and 236 other sexual offences). Recent offences (within 365 days of occurrence) account for 72.7% (n=293) of rape and other sexual offences and 27.3% (n=110)

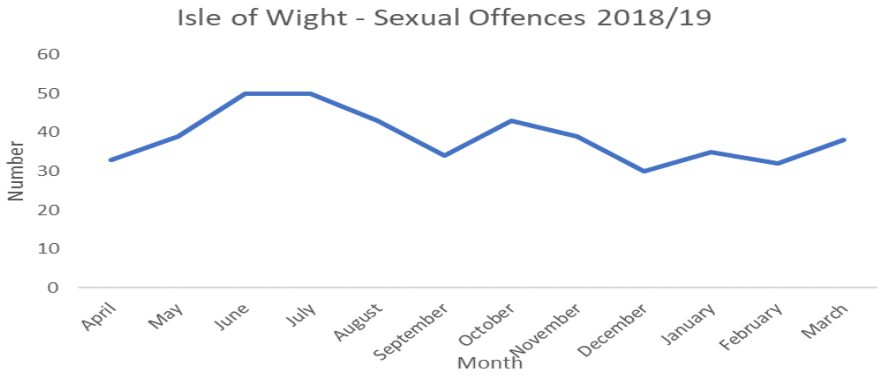
are non-recent offences. 45.9% (n=185) of all rape and other sexual offences were reported within 7 days of the offence occurring. 18% (n=73) of all rape and other sexual offences were domestic related offences, with spouse/partner or ex-partner. 25 of these incidents are a result of additional disclosure by the victim and overall 52 offences were reported less than a year after they occurred.

Source: Hampshire Constabulary – Serious Sexual Offences Report – Isle of Wight – July 2019

Data for 2017 and 2018 allows us to better understand the trend in recent and non-recent reporting. Where there has been a 9% increase in reporting of recent serious sexual offences but a 30% increase in non-recent serious sexual offences. With specific reference to rape – the increase in non-recent reporting is even more pronounced with an increase of 70% compared to 3.6% for recent rapes.

Source: Hampshire Constabulary Intelligence Team July 2019

Peak months across the year were June and July but no common themes have been identified in the months where peak reporting is recorded:



Source: Crime Records DAshboard - Interact dashboard - https://public.tableau.com/profile/police.and.crime.commissioner.for.hampshire.isle.of.wig#!/vizhome/CrimerecordsFY1819/Story1

Peak days were seen at the weekend but for reported sexual offences Sunday was the peak day (13.1%) with Saturday the next highest (10.1%).

Across the Hampshire Constabulary the profile of crime types has altered little between 2017 and 2018, with reported rape of a female over 16 and reported sexual assault of a female over 13 together accounting for over half of all reported SSO (Serious Sexual Offences) crimes. This pattern is replicated to an extent on the Island with reported sexual assault in a female aged 13 and over and reported rape of a female aged 16 or over forming the two largest crime types in this area with 44.4%.

Hampshire Constabulary's Serious Sexual Offence Report for the Isle of Wight indicates that offences with victims under the age of 18 account for 36.9% (n=108) of recent reported serious sexual offences across the district, the majority are female (91). The West Wight district which includes Newport records almost 45% of these occurrences (n=51), Newport Central recording 11 and Newport North 10.

41.6% (47) of victims knew their offender as an acquaintance and a further 18.6% (21) victims were assaulted by a family member. Over a fifth (22%, 24) of incidents have occurred between victims and offenders both under 18 years, and the majority of whom are known to each other.

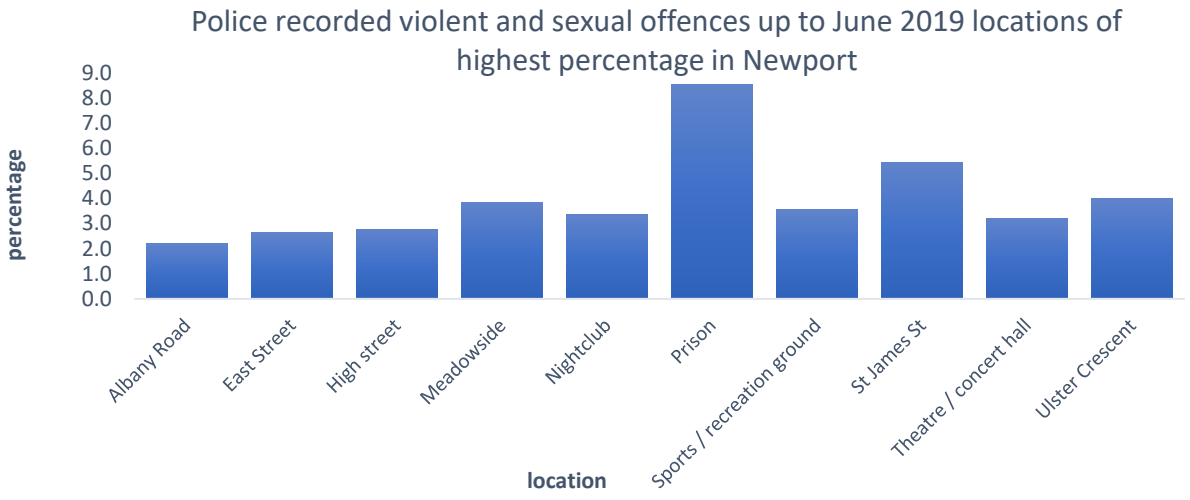
Over half of reported peer on peer incidents occur in North East Wight, 18.5% (20) of victims are flagged as either being a child at risk or subject to child protection planning. There are 10 incidents of social media being involved in the offence, either to groom/blackmail victims or to circulate images and the victims are aged between 12 and 17 years.
Source: Hampshire Constabulary – Serious Sexual Offences Report – Isle of Wight – July 2019

For Hampshire Constabulary overall, previously the focus has been around domestic related offences and stranger offences in relation to reported sexual offences. While these threats remain a significant proportion of the overall offence type, crimes committed by an acquaintance are now the largest proportion of instances. This pattern is again seen on the Island where 24.4% of reported sexual offences are perpetrated by related / partner relationship and therefore could be domestic abuse flagged, 17.2% are strangers whilst well over a third (38.9%) are acquaintances. These changes present both opportunities and challenges for prevention and detection.
Source: Hampshire and IOW Constabulary Strategic Assessment 2018/19 and OPCC dashboard – Victim Profile https://public.tableau.com/profile/police.and.crime.commissioner.for.hampshire.isle.of.wig#!/vizhome/Victimprofile

When looking at areas with greater levels of offences in this area, there is a similarity with violent crime with Newport North, Central and East featuring as well as Ryde North East and West. These from the main urban areas on the Island with higher density of people. These also encompass areas of highest deprivation on the Island. With particular reference to sexual offences Parkhurst has the highest number of incidents.

Hampshire Constabulary's Serious Sexual Offence Report for the Isle of Wight indicates that there have been 19 incidents reported where both the victim and offender are prisoners.
Source: Hampshire Constabulary – Serious Sexual Offences Report – Isle of Wight – July

To further understand locational trends police neighbourhood's data up to June 2019 can help however, reported violent crime and sexual offences are included in the same breakdown. With this in mind data shows that 'on or near the Prison' has the highest level of incidents (8.5% of total violent and sexual offences) with main streets and recreational places and spaces also having higher levels:



Source: Police Neighbourhoods Data https://www.police.uk/hampshire/6LW02/

In terms of locational hotspots in Ryde a similar pattern can be seen with the areas of highest incidence including by the Esplanade, parking areas and main streets with shops, cafés and bars. More research is needed into time of day to better understand hotspots and what response is required.

3.5 Hate Crime:

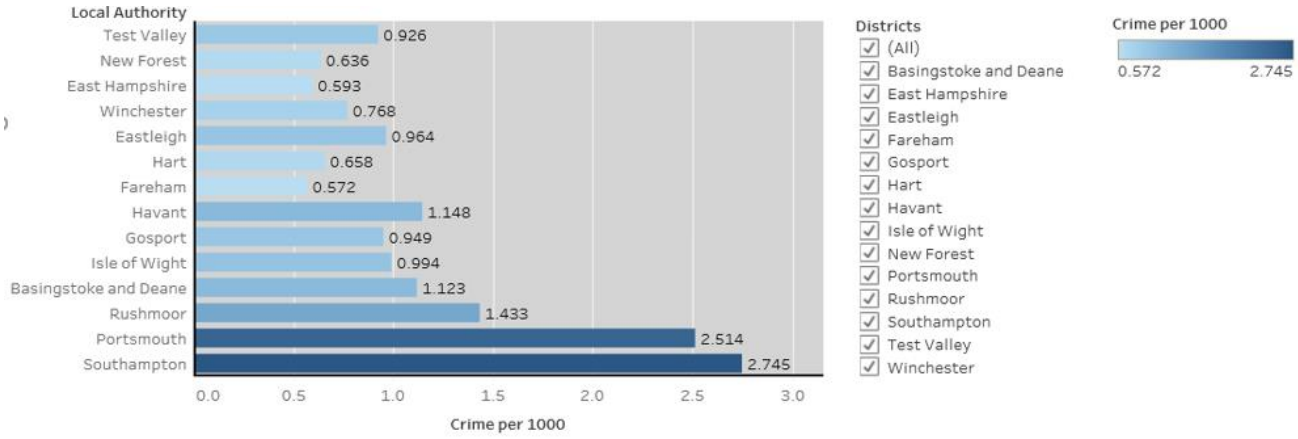
The impact of hate crime on a victim can be very personal and long lasting. Across the country it is widely acknowledged by criminal justice agencies that hate crime is under reported by victims. The latest national figures show a 17% increase from the previous year and across the Hampshire policing area hate crime levels have increased by 42% between 2014/15 and 16/17.

For the Isle of Wight there were 166 reported incidents (any non-crime incident perceived by the victim or any other person to be motivated by a hostility or prejudice based on a personal characteristic, race, religion/faith, sexual orientation, disability and transgender identity), 139 crimes (as above but actual criminal offence) and 134 outcomes.

In terms of reported incidents over 50% were classed as hate 'other', 20% were to do with sexual orientation, 15.7% a disability and 10.1% faith/religion. For crimes over half were related to race (50.7%) which reflects the severity of this crime with a fifth (20.9%) related to sexual orientation, 15.5% a disability and 10.1% gender identity.

The hate crime rate per 1,000 population is 0.994 and the sixth highest area across the Hampshire Constabulary:

Hate Crimes – per 1,000 population – Hampshire Constabulary Year Ending March 2019



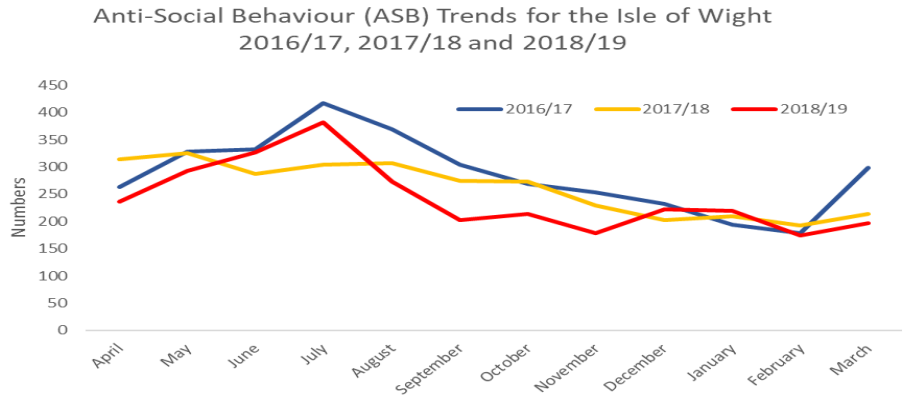
Source: OPCC Hate Crime dashboard

With reference to patterns of peak activity and demographics, whilst the level of reported hate crime rises in the summer months, the rise is comparable with all areas of Hampshire constabulary. The majority of reported hate crime is between resident populations with 87% of the victims of hate crime coming from the Isle of Wight and only 11% being visitors and the majority of incidents involving visitors (73%) were between May and September. Furthermore, only 30% of hate crimes have offenders recorded but of those 27% are from the Isle of Wight.
Source: Hampshire Constabulary July 2019

3.6 Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

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.

For all ASB the Island has seen a reducing trend with 2,913 incidents down from 3,134 in 2017/18 (n221). The peak month for ASB incidents in 2018/19 was July and this mirrors findings for all crime and violence against the person and could in part be attributed to the continued hot weather and sports events such as the World Cup taking place in July giving people reason to gather outside and increasing the potential for crime, violence and anti-social behaviour:

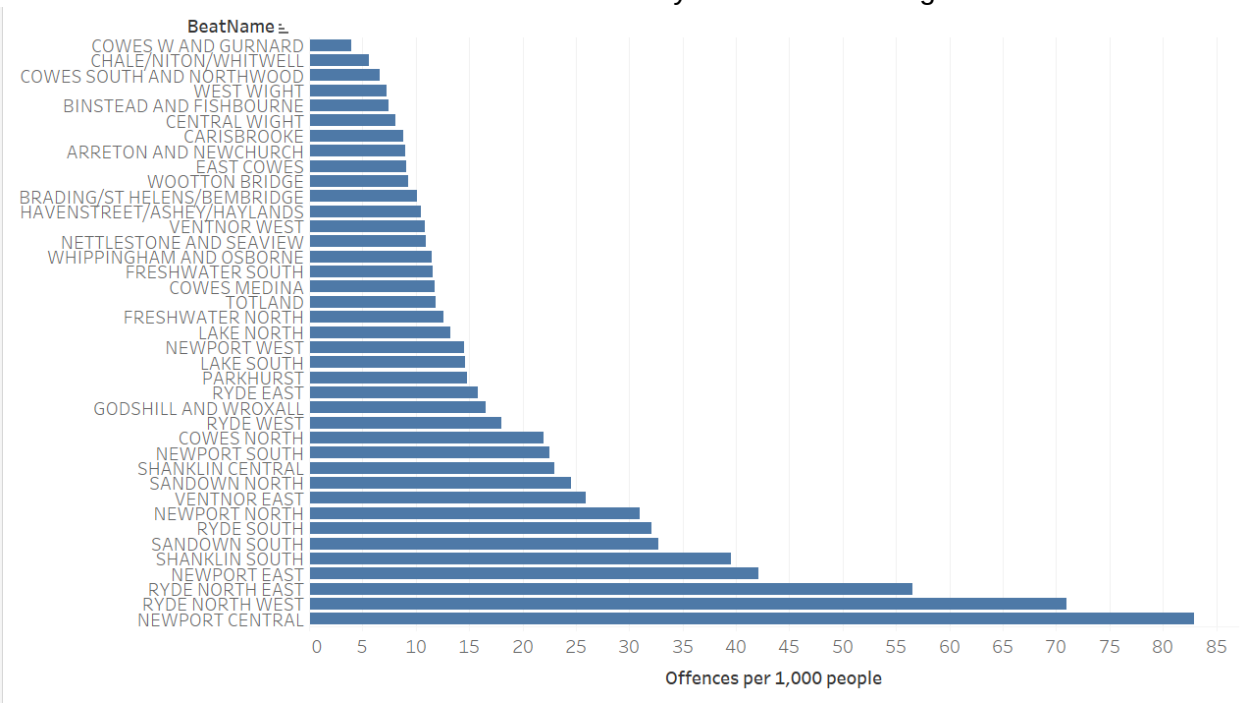


Source: ASB dashboard - OPCC InterAct - 2018/19https://public.tableau.com/profile/police.and.crime.commissioner.for.hampshire.isle.of.wig#!

Anti-social behaviour can be classed as ‘personal’ – deliberately targeted at an individual or group or having an impact on an individual or group; ‘nuisance – community’ – where an act, condition, thing or person causes trouble, annoyance, inconvenience, offence or suffering to local community rather than individuals; ‘environmental’ – where individuals and groups have an impact on their surroundings including natural, built and social environments. In 2018/19 the majority of incidents were classed as ‘community’ with 63.1% (n1,838) in this category. The second largest group was ‘personal’ with nearly a third (33.8% n896) and the smallest group was ‘environmental’ with 179 incidents (6.1%).

Hotspots in terms of areas on the Island show a correlation with violent crime locations with Newport Central, Ryde North West, Ryde North East and Newport East. These are all urban areas where young people are more likely to congregate around shops and fast food outlets as well as the Bus Station for Newport Central. Also of note, is Shanklin South and Sandown South which have a relatively high level of ASB and are again the larger urban areas as well as coastal resorts like the Ryde wards, where young people are more likely to be outside in groups:

Anti-Social Behaviour incidents by Ward – Isle of Wight 2018/19



Source: ASB dashboard - OPCC InterAct - 2018/19https://public.tableau.com/profile/police.and.crime.commissioner.for.hampshire.isle.of.wig#!

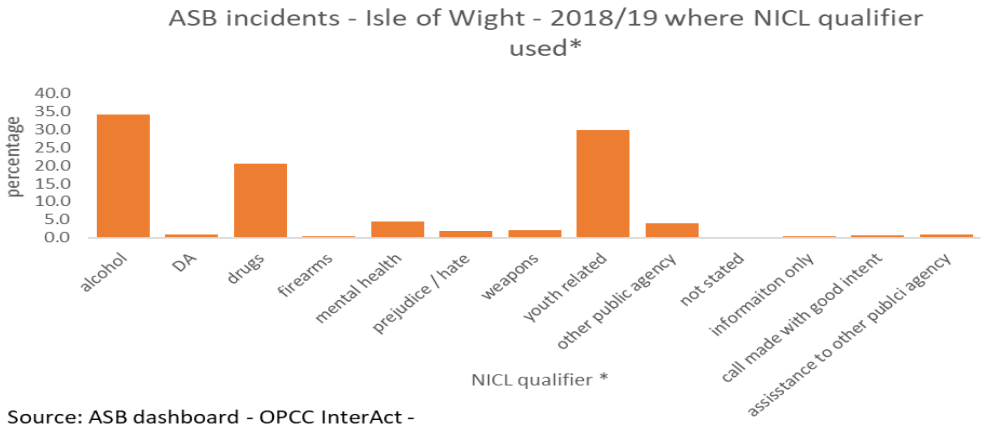
Operation Varney was set up as a response to ASB in Newport Town Centre. The initial response focussed on police activity but this could not resolve the problem alone so the approach was broadened to include:

- Joint partnership working with YOT - it was arranged for officers and YOT officers to combine their efforts and engage with the youths on the street in joint foot patrols over the course of different weeks;
- Local schools were engaged with and advice provided to students in assembly;
- Local businesses – Mcdonalds using classical music, turning off wifi to deter trouble;
- Use of Newport Rejuvenation Project to assist in getting funding for the Library fence to be installed.

An extension of Operation Varney was Operation Trench – which targeted offences involving drugs and possession of weapons with the main concern around safeguarding and risk young people were exposing themselves to.

A little more detail relating to the particulars of the incident itself is contained in the National Incident Category List (NICL) qualifier. Qualifiers are designed to add value to closing codes by capturing key aspects and characteristics of an incident. In some instances, qualifiers may influence the overall response to an incident and improve the production of actionable intelligence. For example, the qualifier 'youth related' can alert Neighbourhood Policing Teams (NPTs) and other stakeholders to the possibility that the local youth service could become involved in problem-solving[19]. In terms of ASB locally, 76% were recorded without a qualifier but of those that did have a qualifier over a third (34.1%) was alcohol related, 29.7% had the 'youth related qualifier' mentioned above – for emphasis of the age and 20.5% had the drugs qualifier:

[19] NPIA – National Policing Improvement Agency, NSIR 2011 Incorporating the National Incident Category List, p.6



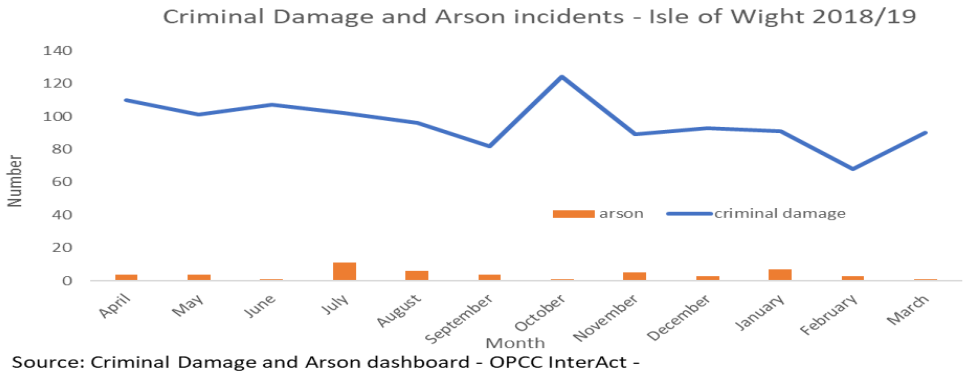
Source: ASB dashboard - OPCC InterAct - 2018/19https://public.tableau.com/profile/police.and.crime.commissioner.for.hampshire.isle.of.wig#!

3.7 Criminal Damage and Arson

Published data on recorded crime indicates that there has been a -8.0 percentage change in criminal damage and arson with a local rate of 8.5 per 1,000. This is statistically significantly lower than nine of the comparator group and England and Wales (9.8 per 1,000).

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

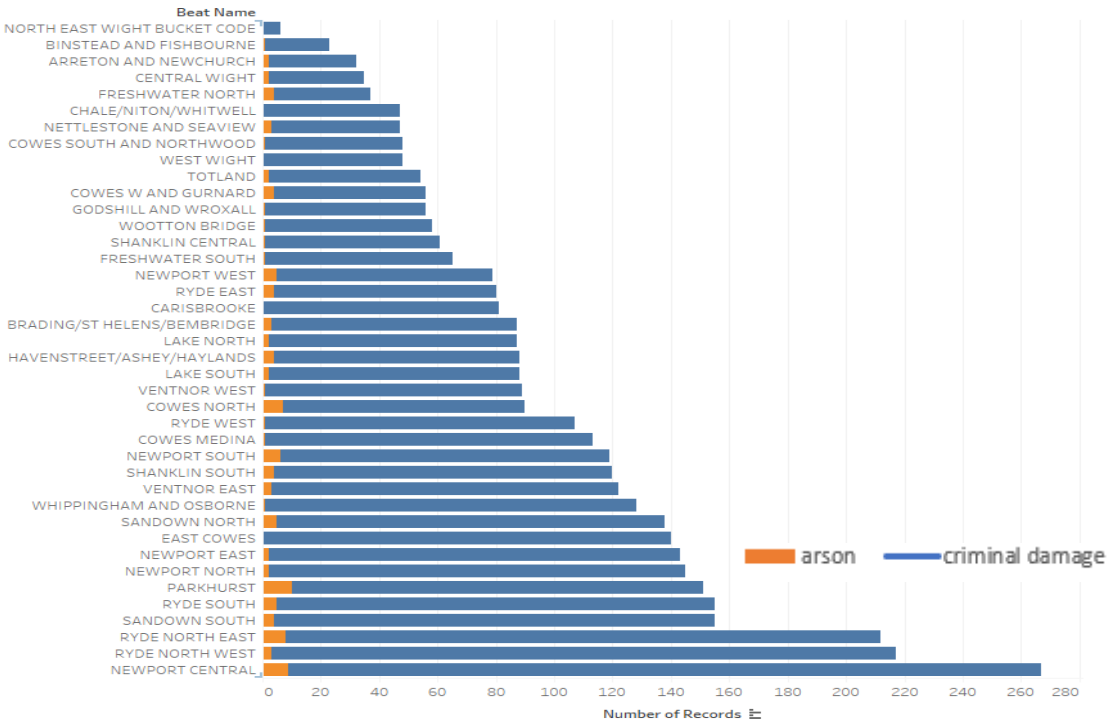
From the InterAct dashboard we can see that on the Isle of Wight, reported criminal damage has seen a reduction of 9.7% (n124) on last year's figures whilst arson has seen an increase of 21 incidents from 29 in 2017/18 to 50 in 2018/19. The peak month for reported criminal damage was October and this is related to the spate of incidents in Newport (see information on Operations Varney which was launched to help in manage this). The peak month for reported arson was July. See information on deliberate fires below for some explanation around this peak as was predominately due to the hot dry months of summer which saw a total of 88 calls - double that of the same period last year:



Source: Criminal Damage and Arson dashboard - OPCC InterAct - 2018/19https://public.tableau.com/profile/police.and.crime.commissioner.for.hampshire.isle.of.wig#!

Hotspot locations for arson and criminal damage include Newport Central, Ryde North West and North East and Sandown South. For criminal damage alone Newport North and Ventnor East also feature and for arson alone Parkhurst features:

Criminal Damage and Arson Incidents 2018/19 by Isle of Wight Ward



Source: Crime Records - OPCC InterAct - 2018/19https://public.tableau.com/profile/police.and.crime.commissioner.for.hampshire.isle.of.wig#!

To better understand locational hotspots published police data for neighbourhoods up to June 2019 show that areas of peak incidents with regards to arson and criminal damage for central Newport include: Albany Road, the main shopping area, on or near sports / recreation area, on or near St James's Street which includes take-away restaurants which had a spate of incidents within this timeframe as well as the High Street and Lugley Street.

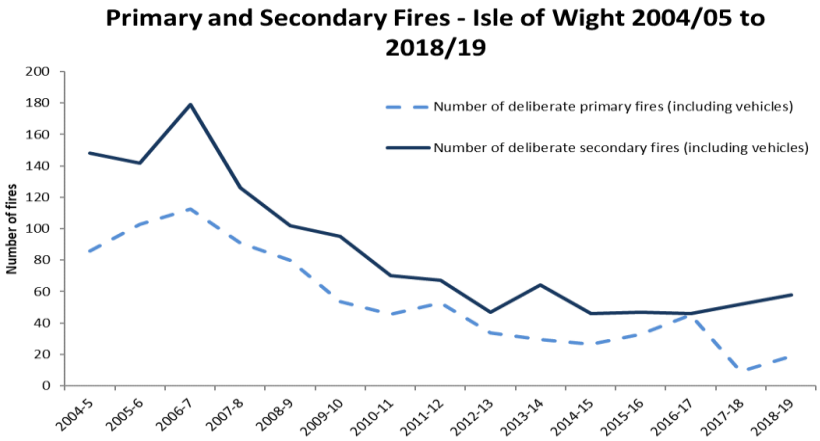
For the Ryde area hotspots include on or near the Esplanade, on or near George Street, Appley Road and the high street and on or near parking area. All these areas are main central shopping / eatery locations or areas where people can congregate such as the Esplanade and car parks.

3.7.1 Deliberate Fires

Fires are categorised into primary and secondary types with primary fires including any fire that occurs in a building (non-derelict), road vehicle or outdoor structure, any fire involving fatalities and/or casualties and any fire attended by five or more pumping appliances. Secondary fires are almost exclusively outdoors including scrub or grassland, rubbish bins and bonfires. If either primary or secondary fires was started as a malicious act then they are classed as 'deliberate'. In 2018/19 there were 17 deliberate primary fires (excluding vehicles) and 2 deliberate primary vehicle fires. This is an increase on 2017/18 figures which saw only a total of 9 deliberate primary fires but a decrease on 2016/17 figures where there were 45. Although it is difficult to accurately quantify the reasons for the increase, records show that there has been an increase in anti- social behaviour leading to fire-setting at several buildings including 2 cell fires at HMP IOW, and unoccupied buildings such as Harcourt Sands Ryde and Stonehaven Residential Home in Sandown. There has also been a trend for fires being set in public conveniences

particularly in the Lake/Battery Gardens area where 3 fires have occurred and one in toilets in Cowes. There has also been ignition of rubbish left in the stairwells of 2 retail premises. All suspected deliberate fires will see police requested. Locality Managers also liaise with police to try and prevent reoccurrence though initiatives.

In 2018/19 there were 58 deliberate secondary fires. This is a slight increase on 2017/18 figures where there were 52. The increase is predominantly down to the hot dry months of June and July which saw a total of 88 calls which represented double the number in the same months the previous year. Preventative measures such as multi-agency working, social media use, referrals for checks and smoke alarms have been used to try and achieve targets for the service.



Source: Isle of Wight Fire and Rescue Service June 2019

3.7.2 FireWise

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

3.7.3 Noise complaints - Local Data

The following data was provided by Environmental Health about noise complaints between 2014 and 2018. Over the five years, the majority of complaints (64%) were around domestic premises although this continues to decrease. Noise from commercial and licensed premises were the next highest sources of compliant. With construction and demolition noise complaints fourth. There has been an overall reduction in noise complaints since 2014 with a total for 2018 of 525 down from 561 in the previous year.

Source: Isle of Wight Environmental Health Team 2019

3.7.4 Doorstep crime and Scams

Trading Standards help protect the Isle of Wight's residents from cold callers, rogue traders and other scams. Isle of Wight Against Scams partnership supports victims and promotes a hostile environment to scammers. The membership has risen over the past year from 22 to 33 with agencies both statutory and voluntary receiving training to enable them to prevent residents becoming victims and support those who may have been victims.

During 2018/19, 55 doorstep crimes were reported and same day interventions implemented.

There were 354 reports of scams and 175 interventions.

The intervention of the Trading Standards Service has resulted in a saving of £353,538.00, increased from £259, 574 in the previous year. This is based on a national formula looking at the consequences to the local authority and other agencies if victims are left not only with little or no money but the health and wellbeing consequences of being a victim of this type of crime.

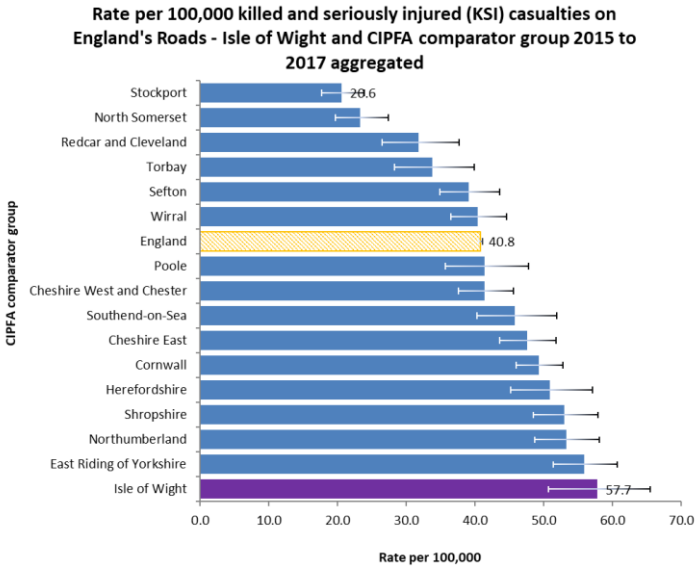
3.7.5 Fly tipping

For 2017/18 there were 827 fly-tipping incidents, a reduction of 43 incidents on last year. This resulted in 65 enforcement actions, an increase of 15 on the previous year. Over 90% of fly-tipping incidents occur on the highways. The majority, over 60%, are the size of small van loads with a further 18% the size of car boot load.

Source: Local Authority Reported Fly Tipping, LGInform 12th Feb 2019

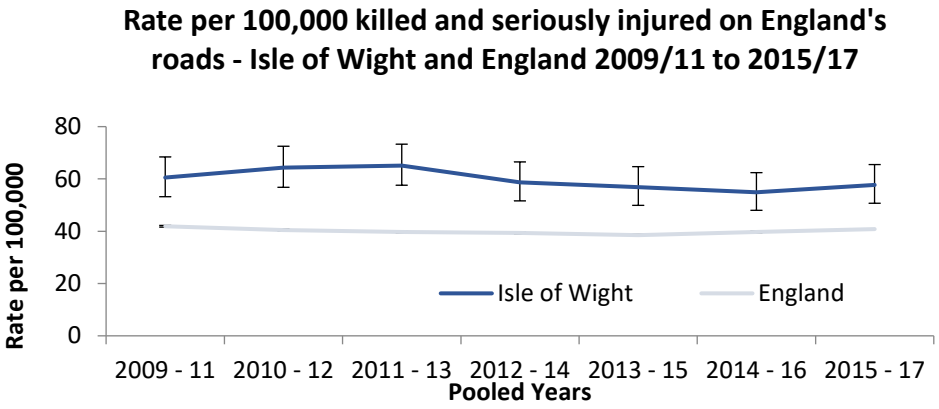
3.8 Road safety

The rate of those killed or seriously injured (KSI) on the Island's road (aggregated data 2015 to 2017) is 57.7 per 100,000 compared to the England average 40.8 per 100,000. Both the Isle of Wight's and England's rate have increased from 2014 to 2016 period (54.9 and 39.7 respectively). The Isle of Wight's rate is statistically significantly higher (worse) than nine of the comparator group including England and Wales (compared to six in 2014 to 2016). It is important to remember that numbers are low (with the Island having the sixth lowest count - 243 people) and therefore comparisons less robust:



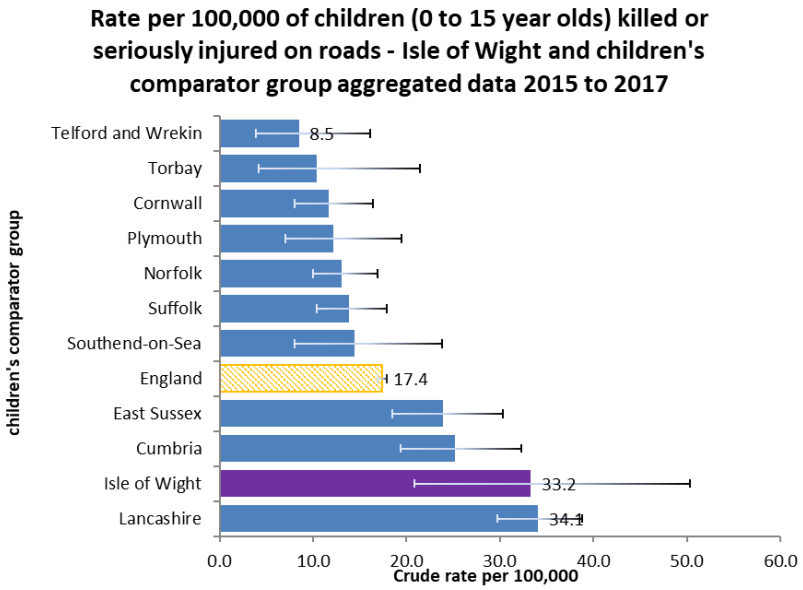
Source: https://fingertips.phe.org.uk

There had been a reducing (improving) trend locally but as we have seen, 2015 to 2017 data has seen an increase both locally and nationally:



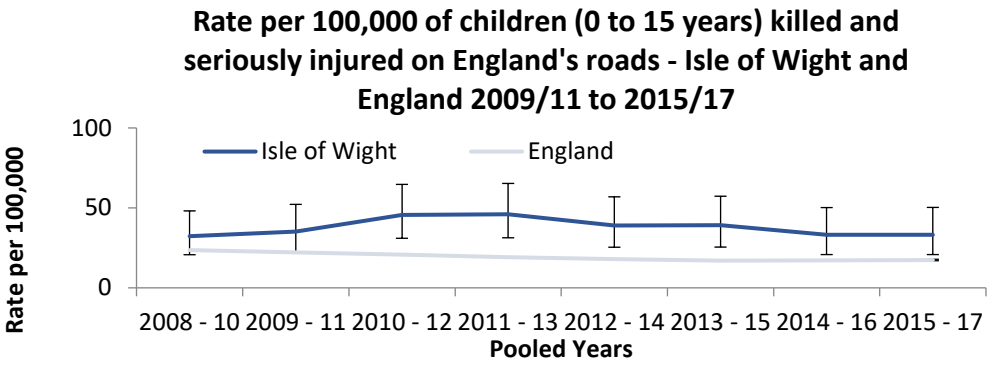
Source: https://fingertips.phe.org.uk

The rate of under-16 year olds killed or seriously injured on the Island's road is 33.2 per 100,000 (2015 to 2017). This figure is the same as the previous data period (2014 to 2016). The Island's rate is statistically significantly worse than six of the comparator group including England's rate (17.4 per 100,000). The Island's position as compared to the comparator group has remained unchanged from the 2014 to 2016 data. It is important to remember that small numbers (22 0 to 15-year olds) makes comparisons less robust:



Source: https://fingertips.phe.org.uk

The graph below further illustrates the trends locally and nationally. The Isle of Wight had seen a reducing trend since 2012-14 which has recently plateaued. Nationally, there has been a slight increase from 17.1 per 100,000 in 2014 to 2016 to 17.4 per 100,000 in 2015 to 2017:



Source: https://fingertips.phe.org.uk

Isle of Wight Fire and Rescue Service provide a comprehensive multi-agency education programme to drip feed road safety education throughout the Island's young people's first 18 years. Education is key for young people to be able to assess risk and make sensible choices with their use of the road. This knowledge will stay with them into adulthood. Recent years have seen a small reduction in child KSI's, and although subjective, this could in part be attributed to the current education programme. Interrogation of the data is frequent to ensure that the education initiatives are appropriate.

3.9 Reducing Reoffending

Adult

Reducing re-offending is a key statutory responsibility for the Community Safety Partnership.

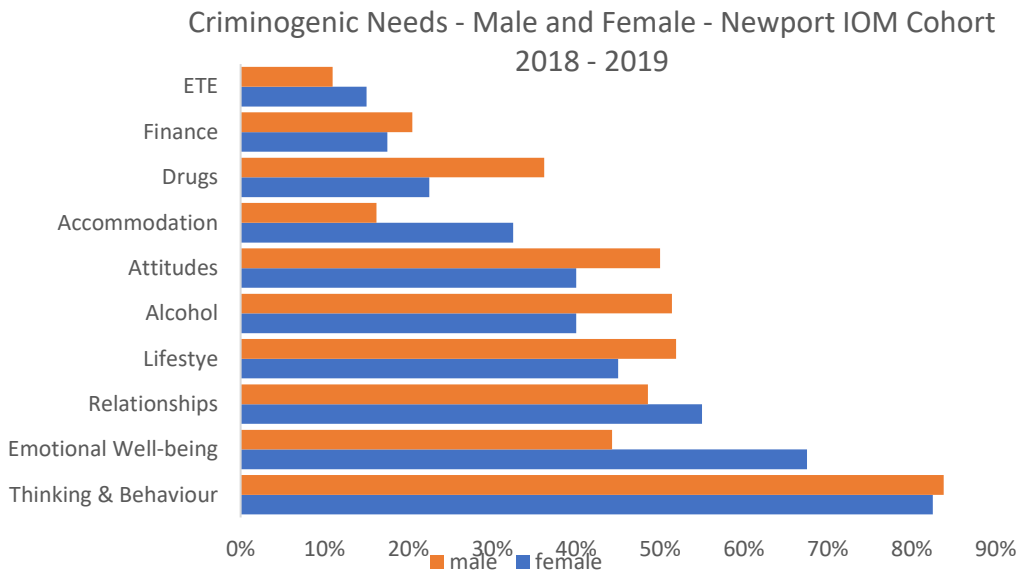
Integrated Offender Management (IOM) describes a partnership approach to working with those (around 40) who commit the most crime on the Isle of Wight. The goal is to offer more intensive support from the key partners: Prison and Probation service (HMPPs), Hampshire and Isle of Wight Community Rehabilitation 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

The data below is on the needs of the offenders known to CRC between April 2018 and March 2019 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 (250 cases) cohort show that 'Thinking & Behaviour' is a need in over four fifths (84%) of cases. For males in the cohort lifestyle, alcohol and attitudes are the next highest criminogenic needs with emotional wellbeing, relationships and lifestyle forming the next greatest needs for females:



Source: Hampshire and IOW CRC April 2018 to March 2019

The age profile of the offenders for this cohort shows that nearly two fifths (37.6%) are aged between 35 to 49 with nearly a third (31.2%) aged 26 to 34, and over four out of five are male. The majority are also white British (79.2%) (see Appendix D for graph)

With reference to accommodation and employment needs, the majority (44%) were in permanent independent housing with a further 31% with friends and family and 43% were unemployed.

With regards to all offenders between April 2018 and March 2019 from the Police and Crime Commissioner's Dashboard (1,299), the main crime type was violence with injury (21.9%) followed by shoplifting (18.8%) and violence without injury (16.4%) (see Appendix D for graph).

3.9.1 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 28 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 (see Appendix D for breakdown of numbers and percentages).

Source: Hampshire and IOW CRC October 2016 to September 2017

Nearly a third (32.4%) of offenders re-offend. This is statistically significantly higher than the England average (29.25) (see Appendix D for graph)

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 1.41 and is statistically higher than England (1.17) and all but one of our CIPFA nearest neighbours. This is a new method along with re-offending levels so cannot be compared to previous data:

Area	Recent Trend	Neighbour Rank	Count	Value	95% Lower CI Lower CI	95% Upper CI Upper CI
England	–	-	516,438	1.17	1.17	1.17
South East region	–	-	63,787	1.15	1.14	1.16
Brighton and Hove	–	-	4,807	1.75	1.70	1.80
Portsmouth	–	-	3,377	1.67	1.61	1.72
Medway	–	-	3,577	1.41	1.37	1.46
Isle of Wight	–	-	1,238	1.41	1.33	1.49
Southampton	–	-	3,551	1.38	1.33	1.42
Hampshire	–	-	8,275	1.35	1.33	1.38
Oxfordshire	–	-	5,343	1.23	1.20	1.27
Reading	–	-	1,973	1.20	1.15	1.26
Slough	–	-	2,037	1.14	1.10	1.20
Milton Keynes	–	-	2,404	1.07	1.02	1.11
Kent	–	-	9,602	1.02	1.00	1.04
Surrey	–	-	5,764	1.00	0.97	1.02
West Berkshire	–	-	998	0.96	0.90	1.02
Buckinghamshire	–	-	2,725	0.93	0.90	0.97
West Sussex	–	-	3,902	0.91	0.88	0.94
East Sussex	–	-	2,753	0.90	0.87	0.93
Bracknell Forest	–	-	534	0.86	0.79	0.94
Wokingham	–	-	409	0.68	0.62	0.75
Windsor and Maidenhead	–	-	518	0.61	0.56	0.67

Source: Public Health outcomes framework
https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/offenders#page/3/gid/1/pat/6/par/E12000008/ati/102/are/E06000046/iid/93513/age/1/sex/4/nn/nn-1-E06000046

3.9.2 Restorative Justice (RJ)

Restorative justice (RJ) brings those harmed by crime or conflict and those responsible for the harm into communication, enabling everyone affected by a particular incident to play a part in repairing the harm and finding a positive way forward. This is part of a wider field called restorative practice[20].

Since April 2018 40 cases have been referred to the Isle of Wight RJ service. 7 of these cases are currently live. Of the completed cases nearly a third were public order offences, 27% were assault, 12% burglary and a further 12% theft, 6% were malicious communications and the remaining 12% were harassment, child abduction, dog dangerously out of control and neighbour dispute.

Of the completed cases dealt with 15% were a face to face RJ conference, 18% were indirect communication, just over a fifth (21%) were a restorative conversation with the victim and 12% resulted in the offender taking part in a hate crime awareness course. The remaining cases were NFA'd (no further action), most likely due to the fact the victim did not wish to explore RJ.

The live cases at present involve several that are sensitive and complex with over half (57%) of the offenders currently serving a custodial sentence.

Source: Restorative Solution Isle of Wight – July 2019

[20] https://restorativejustice.org.uk/what-restorative-justice

3.10 Rural crime

In 2018 the National Police Chiefs Council developed the 'Wildlife Crime Policing Strategy and 'Rural Affairs Strategy'. Hampshire Constabulary adopted both of these to police Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.

See: https://www.npcc.police.uk/documents/crime/2018/NPCC%20Wildlife%20Crime%20Policing%20Strategy%202018%20%202021.pdf and https://www.npcc.police.uk/documents/crime/2018/NPCC%20Rural%20affairs%20Strategy%202018%202021.pdf

On the Island there are two PC's and three PCSO's who are dedicated to dealing with rural and wildlife crime who sit under the Country Watch Team.

The following are the main areas of concern:

- Livestock Worrying - This is an issue with many offences being committed by irresponsible dog owners who have not kept their dogs under control. A number of offences have resulted in livestock being mutilated and, in some cases killed.
- Fuel theft – Heating fuel
- Equine crime – Tack stolen
- Fly tipping - Although the council are the lead agency on this offence, local Police work closely with them to try to target offenders. This includes joint partnership days of action e.g. Operation Wolf.
- Wildlife Crime – Offences around badgers and bats

4. 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.

Political	The UK Government has a new Prime Minister (July 2019) Brexit will take place on or before October 31st and there are many unknowns as to the impact Police Crime Commissioner (PCC) elections will take place in May 2020, it is expected there will be an election campaign prior to that time, a change in PCC could result in a change of priorities in the PCC Crime plan.
Economy	Seasonal trend in crime with increases in peak tourist seasons and festival times – pressure on services in peak tourist season Roll out of Universal credit, inflation increase as a result of Brexit, and energy costs. 2019 Government Spending review will announce new spending plans for public services and investment Reducing partners budgets and increasing demands from the public will continue to impact on the partnership Government funding being allocated to Hampshire Constabulary and OPCC to tackle violent crime. Regeneration Strategy 2019 to 2030 launched
Social	Pressure on young people from social media and cyber bullying, online CSE and increase in vulnerability – Fear of missing out culture Education – change in school holidays in October half term on IOW which includes Halloween, when ASB has been known to increase. An increase in the numbers of festivals and events taking place on the IOW, this trend is likely to continue in future years. National increase of county lines, criminal exploitation New Housing Strategy being developed 1,452 approaches to the homelessness service with 549 progressing to homeless applications and were owed homelessness prevention and/or homelessness relief duties, 290 applications had their

	homelessness prevented or relieved with assistance from the authority and 58 were accepted as homeless The number of households in temporary accommodation at year end was 180, an increase of 16 from 12 months previously. Rough sleeping saw a significant increase in 2018, with 23 individuals identified during a rough sleeper count. Older population vulnerable to rogue traders and doorstep crime Social discontent (Brexit) may lead to an increase in community tensions and hate crime. You Trust – new provider for Isle of Wight Domestic Abuse and Sexual Crime services
Technology	Cybercrime and use of social media for fraud and scams is increasing nationally. Online gambling sites have become more popular, nationally recognised that severe problem gamblers have stolen to finance habit. (s*ource UK Addiction Treatment centre)* Social media increasingly being used for CSE, hate crime incidents (source Force Strategic Assessment 2016/17) CCTV continues but is unmanned Operation Magnet is piloting the use of GPS tracking to help those at risk of going missing.
Legal	Partners beginning to use ASB enforcement orders more frequently, e.g. CBO, Closure powers, injunctions could increase workload of IOW community safety team or the police Introduction of additional/wider Public Space Protection Orders on the Island January 2020 New standards for Children in the Youth Justice system 2019 Introduction of the Domestic Abuse Bill (2019)
Environment	In 2018/19 there were 7 flood alerts or warnings, 22 weather warnings (wind/rain/cold/snow) and 6 heatwave alerts on the Isle of Wight. 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.

Organisation	Cost savings, restructures within Isle of Wight Council including: Public Health and Regulatory Services Isle of Wight Fire and Rescue Service will join with Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service in April 2021 Isle of Wight Council Community Safety are now responsible for delivering Domestic Abuse (Partnership) Government commitment to providing additional Police Officers within the next year. MSC student project into drivers of crime and comparison to MSG's to be published October 2019 Violent Crime Reduction Unit (VCRU) and New Most Serious Violent Project to begin – end of 2019 Development of a serious violence reduction unit – end of 2019

Glossary

ACEs	Adverse Childhood Experiences
AFV	Adult Family Violence
AHC	After housing costs
APWA	Absent from Placement Without Authorisation
ASB	Anti-Social Behaviour
ATR	Alcohol Treatment Requirements
BHC	Before Housing costs
BME	Black Minority Ethnic
CAMHS	Children and Adolescent Mental Health Service
CCE	Child Criminal Exploitation
CDI	Crime Data Integrity
CIN	Child in need
CIPFA	Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy
CP	Child Protection
CPI Form	Community Partnership Information Sharing Form
CPS	Crown Prosecution Service
CQC	Care Quality Commission
CRC	Community Rehabilitation Company
CRT	Children's Reception Team
CSE	Child Sexual Exploitation
CSEW	Crime Survey for England and Wales
CSP	Community Safety partnership
DA	Domestic abuse
DAF	Domestic Abuse Forum
DHR	Domestic homicide review
DRR	Drug Rehabilitation Requirements
DRV/ H	Drug Related Violence/ Harm
DV	Domestic Violence
EHCP	Education Health Care Plans
EHE	Elected Home Educated
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FIT	Family Intervention Team
FM	Forced Marriage
FSM	Free School Meals
FTE	First Time Entrants
Full fibre gigabit	Ultrafast broadband internet
HBAI	Houses below average income
HMIC (FRS)	Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (Fire and Rescue Services)
HMO	Home Office
HMO	Houses of Multiple Occupancy
HMP	Her Majesty's Prison
HMPPS	Her Majesty's Prison and Probation service
HIOW	Hampshire and the Isle of Wight
IDVA	Independent Domestic violence advocate
Inclusion	IOW Substance misuse treatment service
ILC	Island Learning Centre
InterAct	OPCC Data dashboard
IOM	Integrated Offender Management
IOW	Isle of Wight
IPV	Interpersonal Violence
IRIS	Island Rehabilitation Integrated Service
ISVA	Independent Sexual Violence Advocate
IWASP	Isle of Wight Against Scams Partnership
IWC	Isle of Wight COUNCIL
IWFRS	Isle of Wight Fire and Rescue Service

JAG	Joint Action Group
KSI	Killed or Seriously Injured (used to describe serious road traffic collisions)
LAAA	Local Alcohol Action Area
LAC	Looked After Child
LGBT	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender
LSOA	Lower Super Output Area
MAPPA	Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements
MASH	Multi agency Safeguarding Hub
MARAC	Multi agency risk assessment conference (Domestic violence)
METRAC	Missing Exploited and Trafficked Risk Assessment Conference
MISPERS	Missing persons
MSG	Most Similar Groups
MSHT	Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking
MSV	Most Serious Violence
NACRO	National Association Care and Re-settlement of Offenders
NCA	National Crime Agency
NEET	Not in education, training or employment
NFA	No Further Action
NICL	National Incident Category List
NPS	National Probation Service
NPT	Neighbourhood Policing team
NSTCG	National Strategic Tasking and Coordination Group
NTE	Night Time Economy
OCG	Organised Crime Group
OGP	Offender Group Predictor
OGRS	Offender Group Reconviction Score
OIC	Organised Immigration Crime
ONS	Office for National Statistics
OPCC	Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner
PCSO	Police Community Support Officer
PFI	Public Finance Initiative
PHE	Public Health England
PHOF	Public Health Outcomes Framework
PNC	Police National Computer
PPO	Prolific and Priority Offender
PSPO	Public Space Protection Order
QST	Quality Standards Team
RAFT	Resilience Around Families Team
RJ	Restorative Justice
RTC	Road Traffic Collision
SCP	Safeguarding Children Partnership
SERAF	Sexual Exploitation Risk Assessment Form
SERCO	Science and Engineering Research Council
SOC	Serious Organised Crime
SSOG	Serious Sexual Offences Group
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
VAWG	Violence Against Women Group
VCRU	Violent Crime Reduction Unit
WRAP	Workshop to Raise Awareness of Prevent
YJB	Youth Justice Board
YOT	Youth Offending Team

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NPIA – National Policing Improvement Agency, NSIR 2011 Incorporating the National Incident Category List, p.6
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/116658/count-nsir11.pdf

National Rural Crime Network - Captive & Controlled - Domestic Abuse in Rural Areas – isolated, unsupported and unprotected, victims failed by the system, services and those around them https://www.ruralabuse.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Domestic-Abuse-in-Rural-Areas-National-Rural-Crime-Network.pdf

Suicide prevention strategy:
https://www.iow.nhs.uk/Downloads/Consultation%20Engagement/Suicide%20Prevention%20Strategy%20-%20Final%20For%20Consultation.pdf (to be updated)

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V. Bickham, 2017, Safe Lives - Risk, Threat and Toxic Trio – Ending Domestic Abuse, Focus on Families,
http://safelives.org.uk/sites/default/files/resources/Risk%2C%20threat%20and%20toxic%20trio.pdf

Appendix A

	IOW						Portsmouth		Southampton		IOW		Portsmouth	Southampton
Crime type	**2016/17**	**2017/18**	**2018/19**	**IOW Trend**	**% of total crime 2017/18**	**% of total crime 2018/19**	**2017/18**	**2018/19**	**2017/18**	**2018/19**	**% Change 2017/18 to 2018/19**			
1a Homicide	4	1	0		0.0	0.0	0	0	5	2	-100	↓		-60
1b Violence with injury	1,484	1,715	1,718		**16.7**	**16.8**	3,845	3,822	4,244	4,183	0.2	↔	-0.6	-1.4
1c Violence without injury	2,161	2,400	2,601		**23.3**	**25.5**	5,392	5,774	6,024	6,888	8.4	↑	7.1	14.3
2a Rape	136	130	161		1.3	1.6	287	314	398	382	23.8	↑	9.4	-4
2b Other sexual offences	301	318	305		3.1	3.0	521	492	625	656	-4.1	↓	-5.6	5
3a Robbery of Business Property	3	4	3		0.0	0.0	24	19	47	51	-25	↓	-20.8	8.5
3b Robbery of Personal Property	41	30	48		0.3	0.5	200	210	367	374	60	↑	5	1.9
4a1 Burglary Residential	172	337	286		3.3	2.8	996	969	1,730	1,871	-15.1	↓	-2.7	8.2
4a2 Burglary Business and Commercial	324	222	221		2.2	2.2	587	405	831	657	-0.5	↔	-31	-20.9
4b Vehicle Offences	308	370	267		3.6	2.6	2,602	1,984	2,591	2,319	-27.8	↓	-23.8	-10.5
4c Theft from the person	103	41	60		0.4	0.6	220	228	380	327	46.3	↑	3.6	-13.9
4d Bicycle Theft	90	95	90		0.9	0.9	1,185	845	1,074	1,090	-5.3	↓	-28.7	1.5
4e Shoplifting	635	714	705		6.9	6.9	2,879	2,297	2,749	2,381	-1.3	↓	-20.2	-13.4
4f All Other Theft Offences	954	887	873		8.6	8.6	2,004	1,813	2,489	2,363	-1.6	↓	-9.5	-5.1
5a Criminal Damage	1,329	1,277	1,153		**12.4**	**11.3**	3,074	2,727	3,295	3,381	-9.7	↓	-11.3	2.6
5b Arson	36	29	50		0.3	0.5	99	97	108	175	72.4	↑	-2	62
6a Trafficking of Drugs	67	57	69		0.6	0.7	227	235	170	178	21.1	↑	3.5	4.7
6b Possession of Drugs	318	238	245		2.3	2.4	543	585	486	541	2.9	↑	7.7	11.3
7 Possession of Weapon Offences	91	113	112		1.1	1.1	273	295	325	381	-0.9	↓	8.1	17.2
8 Public Order Offences	923	1,094	1,024		**10.6**	**10.0**	2,565	2,426	3,037	3,240	-6.4	↓	-5.4	6.7
9 Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	198	219	206		2.1	2.0	404	355	519	443	-5.9	↓	-12.1	-14.6
Historical code					0.0		1		1					
Total	9,678	10,291	10,197		100.0	100	27928	25892	31495	31883	-0.9	↓	-7.3	1.2

Appendix B

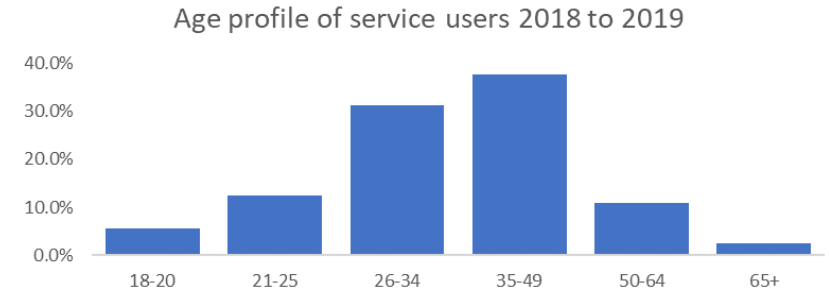
The Crime Tree, 2013/14

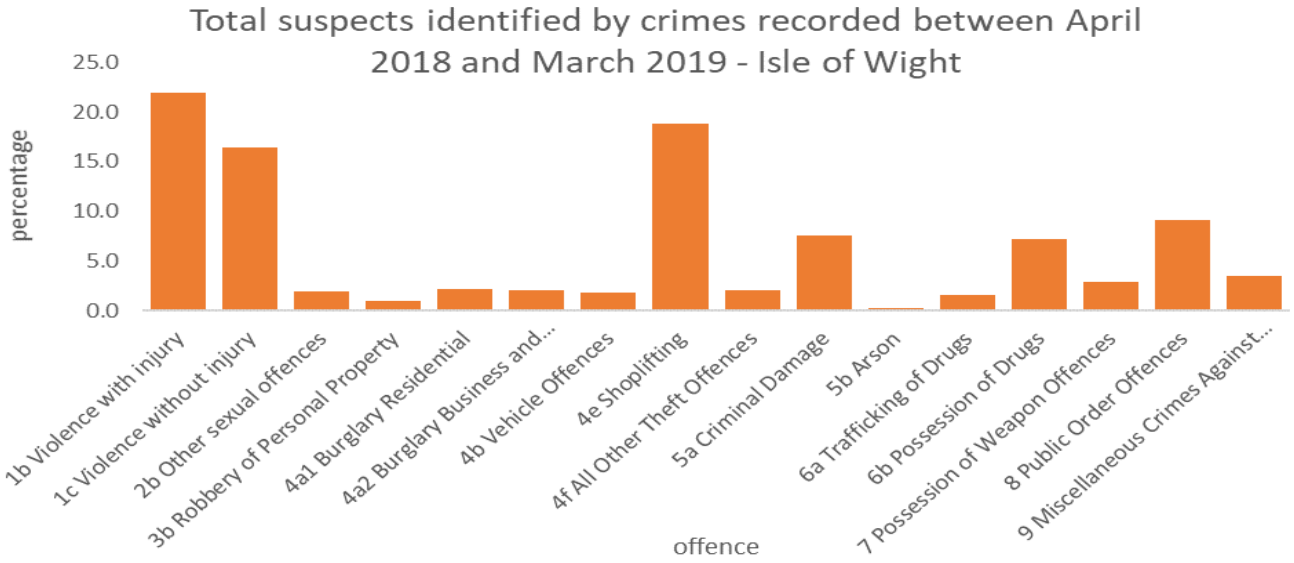
Appendix C

2019 CSP survey results.pdf

Appendix D

Re-offending Graphs





Source: OPCC Offender dasboard

Offender Group Reconviction Scale					
Number of offenders	**Low**	**Med**	**High**	**Very High**	**Avg OGP Score**
266	106	74	27	1	40.24
	50.96%	35.58%	12.98%	0.48%	

Re-offending Levels – percentage of offender who re-offend

Area	Recent Trend	Neighbour Rank	Count	Value	95% Lower CI Lower CI	95% Upper CI Upper CI
England	–	-	128,901	29.2	29.1	29.3
Neighbours average	–	-	8,561	27.9*	-	-
Redcar and Cleveland	–	14	451	35.0	32.5	37.7
Isle of Wight	–	-	285	32.4	29.4	35.6
Cheshire West and Chester	–	12	953	30.9	29.3	32.6
Torbay	–	3	400	30.8	28.3	33.4
Wirral	–	10	923	30.0	28.4	31.6
Sefton	–	4	789	29.8	28.1	31.6
Southend-on-Sea	–	15	409	28.9	26.6	31.3
Northumberland	–	2	550	28.7	26.7	30.8
Cheshire East	–	11	804	27.9	26.3	29.6
Herefordshire	–	6	472	27.0	25.0	29.1
North Somerset	–	5	331	26.8	24.4	29.3
Poole	–	8	261	26.7	24.0	29.5
East Riding of Yorkshire	–	1	398	24.7	22.7	26.9
Shropshire	–	7	439	24.4	22.5	26.4
Cornwall	–	9	699	22.6	21.2	24.1
Stockport	–	13	397	22.3	20.5	24.3

Source: Public Health outcomes framework
https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/offenders#page/3/gid/1/pat/6/par/E12000008/ati/102/are/E06000046/iid/93513/age/1/sex/4/nn/nn-1-E06000046