

Oxfordshire Safer Communities Partnership Strategic Intelligence Assessment 2014/15

25th April 2014

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Executive summary

This document uses a broad range of data, intelligence and analytical techniques to provide a strong evidence base for identifying the 2014/15 community safety priorities for the Oxfordshire Safer Communities Partnership (OSCP). This evidence base forms the second Countywide Strategic Intelligence Assessment (SIA) for the OSCP.

Based on these analyses (volume, direction of travel, comparisons with other areas, potential impact) the following themes have been identified;

- **Anti-Social Behaviour**
- **Abuse and Exploitation** including Domestic Abuse, Child Sexual Exploitation, Human Trafficking, Female Genital Mutilation, Hate Crime, Financial Abuse, Cyber-Crime and preventing vulnerable people being drawn into radicalisation.
- **Violent Crime** including night-time violence, disorder and domestic abuse
- **Serious and Organised Crime** (in relation to its links with cyber-crime, abuse and exploitation)
- **Offending and Reoffending** including vehicle crime, domestic burglary, youth offending, drugs and alcohol
- **Rural Crime**

When addressing these themes it is important in particular to consider the impact on the **Victims** (including the provision of support to Victims), the **Community** and their concerns as well as tackling **Offenders**.

The next step is for the OSCP to consider the identified themes and agree which themes should be included in the annual refresh (2014/15) of the five year OSCP Business Plan (2012-17). Inclusion as a theme could involve the setting up of a Tactical Business Group to identify specific outcomes to be achieved for 2014/15 or the identification of an existing group to identify outcomes. For all themes included in the OSCP Business Plan refresh, there will need to be specific measures in the OSCP performance scorecard for monitoring by the OSCP Board.

Introduction

A Strategic Assessment is a snapshot of crime and community safety produced using factual data. It aids understanding about crime and disorder issues, explores future threats and opportunities and considers where a community safety partner can make most difference.

A number of key sources of data and intelligence have been utilised for the identification of themes;

- Thames Valley Police Strategic Intelligence Assessment
- Police data on crime and incidents
- Comparisons with regional, national and statistical neighbour crime levels and trends (including data from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and Home Office Iquanta)
- Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) Plan priorities
- Community views

Because this assessment is a snapshot it uses data from a range of sources. Publically available Crime data are used, which runs to the period **12 months ending September 2013**, which allows for national and most similar area comparisons. These data are then supplemented with locally sourced information from Thames Valley Police, which currently runs to **December 2013**. Other datasets are

used to support the evidence base. These are from a range of sources and may use different time periods, but will contain the latest available data.

The report is structured as follows;

- Background context – providing Demographic, Labour Market and Health related information
- Looking ahead/Horizon scanning – a summary of a political, social, technological, environmental, legal and organisational (PESTEL) analysis
- Police and Crime Commissioner, Force and Local Priorities
- Community Voice – which includes evidence from local community consultations
- Neighbourhood Action Group priorities have been identified by the community and the police
- Overall Crime Trends – including national trends, long term trends in Oxfordshire, comparisons with similar areas, a quick facts page of all recorded crime, victim based crime, and crime attributable to alcohol
- The following sections provide evidence for each theme. They include a quick facts page (if appropriate data is available), additional information/tables (local information or sub-categories), a narrative on what the evidence says, and additional local information/intelligence regarding context or local interventions. Themes presented in this way include; Anti-Social Behaviour, Domestic Abuse, Vehicle Crime, Burglary Dwelling and Violent Crime
- Sections on Serious and Organised Crime, Offending & Reoffending and Rural Crime are then presented (data does not lend itself to be presented in a Quick Facts format). Also included is a section on Road Traffic Accidents
- Recommendations for ‘Themes’

Background context

Oxfordshire County Council incorporates five district councils including; Cherwell, Oxford, South Oxfordshire, Vale of White Horse and West Oxfordshire. Oxfordshire Safety Communities Partnership (OSCP) has representation from the four Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) which are; Cherwell, Oxford, South and Vale (which incorporates South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse district councils) and West Oxfordshire.

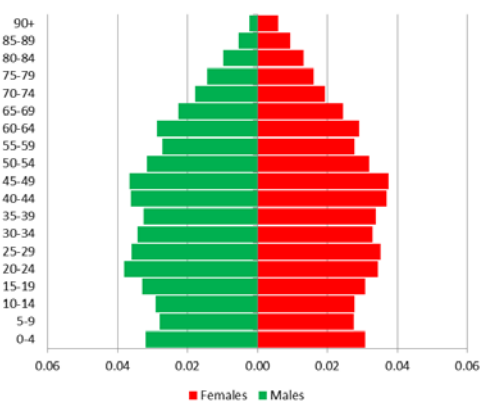
Oxfordshire Safer Communities Partnership is within the Thames Valley Police Force area. Thames Valley Police is the largest non-metropolitan police force in England and Wales and is divided into 14 local policing areas (LPAs).

Demographics data

Oxfordshire is the most rural county of the South East of England (2.5 persons per hectare). The latest mid-year population estimate for 2012 indicates that there are a total population of 660,800 in Oxfordshire. Approximately 38% of the Oxfordshire population live in rural wards.

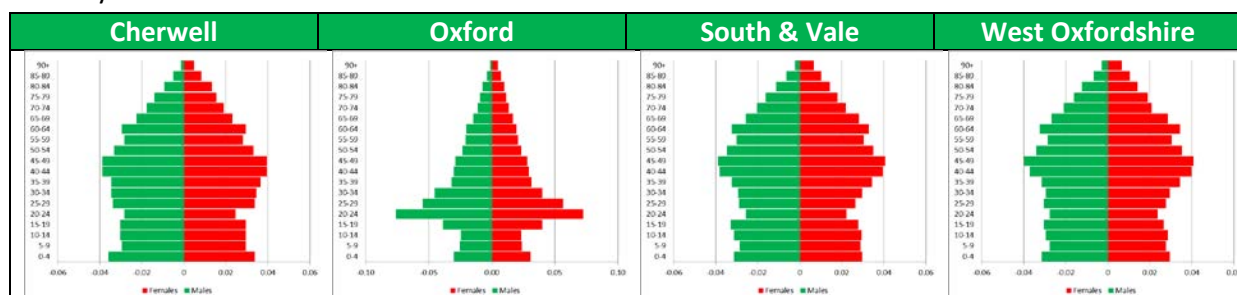
The population has grown by over 51,300 (8.4%) between the 2002 and 2012 (+0.9% between 2011 and 2012). This compares to a growth of 8.4% for the South East and 7.5% for England and Wales. Oxford district had the largest increase in Oxfordshire at 11.6%, followed by West Oxfordshire (11.5%), Cherwell (7.7%), Vale of White Horse (6.2%) and South Oxfordshire (5.2%).

The graph illustrates the population structure of Oxfordshire. Red bars represent females and green bars represent males. The population structure mirrors the England and Wales structure.



Source: ONS 2012

The graphs below illustrate the population structure for each of the Community Safety Partnerships in Oxfordshire. There are significantly larger proportions of younger people (aged 20-34) in Oxford than other districts. This is due to the Universities in Oxford and the significant urban centre in the County.



9.2% of the population of Oxfordshire are from black and minority ethnic (BME) communities. These have almost doubled since 2001 (4.9%). 22.3% of the population in Oxford are from a BME group and 12.4% are from a White-Other group. The BME proportions by CSP are; Cherwell (7.8%), South and Vale (4.5%) and West Oxfordshire (3.2%).

In September 2013, there are 427,800 people aged between 16-64 (this is classed as the working aged population) in Oxfordshire. There are a total of 347,500 working aged people in employment, which equates to 78.3%, this compares with 74.8% for the South East and 71.2% for Great Britain.

In September 2013 the unemployment rate was 20,700 at 5.6% compared with 6.2% for the South East and 7.7% for Great Britain.

In January 2014 there were 4,762 people claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA). 1.1% of working aged people for Oxfordshire, compared with 1.8% for the South East and 3.0% for Great Britain. Of these 940 JSA claimants (1.4%) were aged between 18 and 24 (classes as Youth JSA). This rate is more than half of the South East Youth JSA rate of 3.1% and less than a third of the GB youth JSA rate of 5.1%.

In August 2013, 24,200 people in Oxfordshire were claiming Key Out of Work Benefits (Job Seekers, Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) and Incapacity Benefits, Lone Parents and Others on Income Related Benefits). The Oxfordshire Rate of 5.7% was lower than the South East (7.6%) rate and almost half the Great Britain (10.9%) rate.

Deprivation

The map illustrates deciles of deprivation for Oxfordshire at Lower Level Super Output Area (LLSOA). Areas in green represent least deprived areas, areas in red represent the most deprived areas.

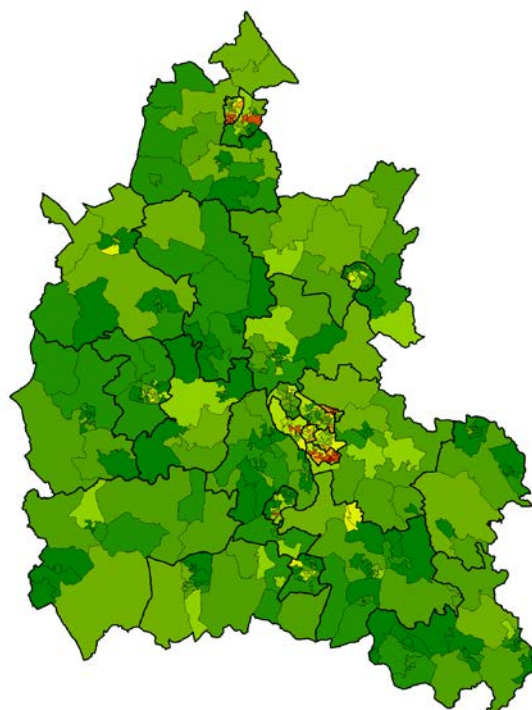
Deprivation - Percentage of population living in the most deprived national quintile (2010)¹

% of children (u16) in poverty in an area as a percentage of child benefit claims (2010)

Location	Deprivation (2010)	Proportion of children in poverty (2010)
Oxfordshire	4.8	12.7
Cherwell	5.8	12.7
Oxford	14.4	23.0
South Oxfordshire	0.0	8.7
Vale of White Horse	1.2	10.1
West Oxfordshire	0.0	8.4

See following page for colour coded key

Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2010



Contains Ordnance Survey Data (c) Crown Copyright 2014

Key – Areas shaded red have higher levels of deprivation, Areas shaded green have lower levels of deprivation

Young People

There are 204,900 children and young people living in Oxfordshire (ONS, 2012), which is 31.0% of the total population. This is slightly higher than the South East (30.2%) and Great Britain (30.5%). 115,500 of these are aged between 5 and 19.

On the 31st March 2013, there were 415 Look after children (LAC) in Oxfordshire; this has fallen from 450 in March 2012. The LAC rate for Oxfordshire was 30 per 10,000 children, compared with 60 for England and 47 for the South East.

In December 2012, there were 247 Young People Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET).

Older People

There are 109,000 people aged 65 and over living in Oxfordshire (ONS, 2012), which is 16.5% of the total population. This is lower than the South East (17.9%) and Great Britain (17.1%). Over the last 10 years the 65+ population has grown by 22.3% (19,900 people) which is higher than the South East (18.2%) and Great Britain (14.8%).

¹ Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010 is latest available produced by Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG)

Health related indicators

The network of public health observatories publish health and health related information at a local authority level with comparisons with national and regional averages. (Please note that South and Vale cannot be aggregated).

Indicator	Oxfordshire	Cherwell	Oxford	South Oxfordshire	Vale of White Horse	West Oxfordshire
Life expectancy – male ⁽²⁾	80.3	79.6	78.7	80.7	81.4	80.7
Life expectancy – female ⁽²⁾	84.1	83.7	83.4	84.8	84.6	83.7
Increasing and higher risk drinking ⁽³⁾	24.0	23.7	23.9	24.0	24.1	24.3
Drug misuse ⁽⁴⁾	6.7	5.2	15.8	3.1	3.3	2.4
Hospital stays for alcohol related harm ⁽⁵⁾	1245	1313	1569	1108	1172	1166
Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18) ⁽⁶⁾	47.3	53.0	52.6	44.5	44.6	39.9
Teenage pregnancy (under 18) ⁽⁷⁾	23.7	24.0	31.2	21.4	21.4	19.9
Childhood Obesity (Year 6) ⁽⁸⁾	15.6	17.2	19.2	14.2	15.2	12.0

2 3 4 5 6 7 8
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Source: Health Profiles (2013) <http://www.apho.org.uk/>

Red - Significantly worse than England average

Yellow - Not significantly different from England average

Green - Significantly better than England average

The table above illustrates a range of indicators from the 2013 public health profiles. These indicators were specifically picked from the profiles due to linkages with Community Safety issues. Across a range of indicators, Oxfordshire and district council areas generally perform significantly better than the England average. Although, 'Increasing and higher risk drinking' is not significantly different from the England average for Oxfordshire and all districts. 'Drug Misuse' (which is the 'estimated crude rate of opiate and/or crack cocaine users, per 1,000 aged 15-64') is significantly worse than the England average in Oxford. The larger younger population as presented in the demographic section above could contribute to this indicator.

In February 2013 (DWP, 2013), there were 2,180 (0.51%) Working aged on Incapacity Benefit claimants, flagged as 'Mental Health'. This number has fallen from 4,090 (0.96%) since February 2012. There are interdependencies between health (including mental health) and victims of crime. People with mental health problems are up to ten times more likely to become victims of crime than the general population (Victim Support, 2013). The Oxfordshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) provides more information.

² Average life expectancy at birth (2009 - 11)

³ Estimated percentage of increasing and higher risk drinkers in the resident population, 2010, persons aged 16 years and over (2008/09)

⁴ Estimated crude rate of opiate and/or crack cocaine users, per 1,000 aged 15-64 (2010/11)

⁵ Hospital stays for alcohol related harm, Directly age and sex standardised rate per 100,000 population (2010/11)

⁶ Persons admitted to hospital due to alcohol-specific conditions - under 18s crude rate per 100,000 (2007/08 to 2009/10)

⁷ Under-18 conceptions, crude rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17 (2009-2011)

⁸ Percentage of children in Year 6 (aged 10-11 years) classified as obese, 2011/12

Looking ahead/Horizon scanning

A 'political, social, technological, environmental, legal and organisational' (PESTEL) analysis was undertaken. The table below summarises this.

Theme	Issues
Political	<p>Anthony Stansfeld is the elected as the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) for the Thames Valley Police area. The PCC has issued a Police and Crime Plan (see objectives below). The Police and Crime Plan is a statutory document for the PCC in determining, directing and communicating their priorities during their period in office.</p> <p>From April 2013 Community safety grant funding from went directly to distribute to community safety partnerships via the Police Authority. From April 2014 funds will no longer be ring-fenced but will be a 'single pot'. The PCC will be responsible for commissioning services to meet the needs of local communities in order to prevent and reduce crime.</p> <p>The new Organised Crime strategy uses the counter terrorism framework to set out action that will be taken at every opportunity to relentlessly disrupt serious and organised criminals.</p> <p>The Crisis Care Concordat aims to help cut the numbers of people detained inappropriately in police cells and drive out the variation in standards across the country. It has been signed by more than 20 national organisations (including the local Police and Crime Commissioners)</p>
Economic	<p>The broader UK economy – the economy has been extremely fragile since 2008 Q2, but is now in recovery with the economy growing by 0.7% in the last three months of 2013 according to the official gross domestic product (GDP) figures. This recession is different to previous recessions, because recovery was normally under way by this point since the start of the economic downturn.</p> <p>Unemployment – For the period September - November 2013, the unemployment rate was 7.2% of the economically active population. The unemployment rate is down 0.5 percentage points from June to August 2013 and down 0.6 from a year earlier. There were 2.32 million unemployed people aged 16 and over, down 167,000 from June to August 2013 and down 172,000 from a year earlier. (ONS, January 2014)</p> <p>38% cuts in Housing Support Grant across Oxfordshire from April 2015 having an impact on supported housing for vulnerable groups such as the homeless (some of who will be offenders) and refugees.</p>
Social	<p>Population growth – the 2012 Mid-Year Estimate states that the population of England has grown by 7.7% over the last 10 years. The Oxfordshire population has grown by over 41,300 (8.4%)</p> <p>Oxfordshire's total population is forecast to grow by 93,000 (14%) in the next 15 years, from 655,000 residents in 2011, to 748,000 in 2026. This is higher growth than projected in ONS' 2011-based Subnational Population Projections: a difference of 35,000 people by 2026. Oxfordshire's population is forecast to continue aging. The proportion of the population that is above the current working age limit (65) is</p>

	<p>forecast to increase from 16% in 2011 to over 20% by 2026, whilst the proportion that is of working age (18 to 65s) is forecast to fall.</p> <p>Net migration to the UK is fairly stable (i.e. there are more people arriving to live in the UK than there are leaving the UK to live overseas).</p> <p>The forthcoming change to benefits payments and the implementation of the single Universal Credit (including a change from weekly or fortnightly payments into a single monthly payment) may impact on crime.</p> <p>Other key factors; Increase in the use of Food banks, Increasing demographic pressures on social care and cuts in public sector funding including reductions in spending on Adult Mental Health Services.</p>
Technological	<p>The Department for Business Industry and Science Foresight report <i>Technology and Innovation Futures: UK Growth Opportunities for the 2020s</i> highlights key developments taking us into the 2020s; Smart Infrastructure, Web of Data, Internet Access as a Right, Technology enables us to move away from buying and owning to renting or sharing commodities, Victims of Crime – Access to Information, Police ICT Company</p> <p>The impact of ‘cyber-crime’ of the public through social media and network sites, links to organised crime and the risk of being a victim of cyber-fraud.</p>
Environmental	<p>Climate Change (including the impact on communities due to flooding and potential looting) & Migration and High Speed Rail Link 2 (HS2)</p>
Legal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key legal/legislative changes include; • The Children’s Bill • Transforming Rehabilitation Strategy of Reform including the creation of the new National Probation Service, Community Rehabilitation Companies and statutory supervision and rehabilitation in the community for every offender released from custody. This strategy will aim to implement; The Offender Rehabilitation Bill which is designed to reform the way offenders in England and Wales are rehabilitated; The Criminal Justice and Courts Bill is designed to make provision about how offenders are dealt with before and after conviction. • Safeguarding adults • Recent amendments to legislation regarding Domestic Abuse to include 16-17 year olds • Changes to ASB legislation • Modern Slavery Bill <p>The aim of the legal section of the Force Strategic Assessment PESTEL is to provide an accurate picture of legislation likely to affect Thames Valley Police. Please refer to this for more details.</p>

Police and Crime Commissioner, Force and Local Priorities

The Police and Crime Commissioner's (PPC) Police and Crime Plan for Thames Valley⁹ for the period 2012-2017 are;

1. Cut crimes that are of most concern to the public and to protect the most vulnerable members of our communities
2. Protect the visible presence of the police and partners to cut crime and the fear of crime and reassure communities
3. Protect the public from harm arising from serious organised crime and terrorism
4. Communicate and engage with the public in order to cut crime and the fear of crime, and build trust and confidence with our communities
5. Work with criminal justice partners to reduce crime and support victims and witnesses
6. Ensure policing, community safety and criminal justice services are delivered efficiently and effectively

A number of issues/risk have been identified which will be highlighted as priorities within the review of the Police and Crime Plan for 2014/15. The following relate to CSPs;

- Victims services/ Restorative Justice
- Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (inc. Female Genital Mutilation) and MASH (Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub)
- Fraud/cyber crime
- Serious organised crime strategy – setting up local Organised Crime Partnership Boards
- Crown Prosecution Service performance – file quality/response to files
- Revolving Doors Agency – how PCCs are shaping local responses to young adults (18-24), and those with complex needs, and mental health problems
- Roads Policing – reducing Motorway/main road closures time following an accident
- Late Night Levy

The Thames Valley Police Delivery Plan 2013-14¹⁰ set a number of priorities, which are examined in the Force Strategic Assessment (SIA);

1. To cut crimes that are of most concerns to the community
2. To increase the visible presence of the police
3. Protect our communities from the most serious harm
4. Improve communication and use of technology to build community confidence and cut crime.
5. Increase the professionalism and capability of our people
6. Reduce costs and protect the front line

Thames Valley Police states that the following crimes are of most concern to the community;

Crime Type	Theme
Violence Against the Person	Night Time Economy (NTE) Rape and Serious Sexual Assault

⁹ <http://www.thamesvalley-pcc.gov.uk/Priorities/Police-and-Crime-Plan.aspx>

¹⁰ <http://www.thamesvalley.police.uk/about-us-stplan-stratplan>

	Firearms and Gun Crime Threats to Life Homicide Kidnap Public Order
Domestic Burglary	
Anti-Social Behaviour	
Rural Crime	Theft of Metal Plant and Agricultural Theft Hunting Hare Coursing Unlicensed Music Events - Raves
Business Crime	Commercial Burglary Commercial Robbery Lorry Crime
Cyber Crime	
Youth Violence and Street Gang Criminality	

Thames Valley Police have set Force-wide priorities and the Community Safety Partnerships have set their own priorities, which are illustrated in the table below. CSP priorities are also refreshed on an annual basis; therefore some may change as a response to this Strategic Intelligence Assessment.

CSP	Priorities
Cherwell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serious Acquisitive Crime: to reduce domestic burglary and metal thefts • Anti-Social Behaviour: to reduce cases of persistent and resistant anti-social behaviour affecting our neighbourhoods and communities. To increase levels of satisfaction with Council's and Police's approach to ASB • Young people: to reduce the amount of young people entering the criminal justice system through partnership interventions • Domestic Abuse (DA) incorporating serious violence. To reduce the amount of high risk DA and to reduce the amount of serious violence in our Towns especially in the night time economy. • To protect those who are vulnerable to: Child Sexual Exploitation, Female Genital Mutilation, Human Trafficking & Adult Exploitation including links to Serious Organised Crime, by supporting the PCC priorities, and those of the OSCB. In creating delivery plans to increase awareness and information/intelligence pathways. In supporting the MASH
Oxford	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abuse and exploitation; domestic and sexual abuse, human trafficking , sex working CSE, and other models of exploiting the vulnerable • Violent crime, including alcohol-related disorder, serious youth violence, hate crime and robbery. • Anti-social behaviour, including neighbourhood nuisance, environmental concerns, drug misuse and rough sleeping • Priority theft offences, including burglary of people's homes, theft from cars and theft of electronic items

South and Vale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing anti-social behaviour (ASB) and supporting the south and vale multi-agency ASB team. • Tackling local priority crime (including reducing domestic burglaries and violence, promoting a safer night time economy and tackling rural crime) and reducing fear of crime. • Reducing domestic abuse and child sexual exploitation • Integrated Offender Management • Supporting victims and witnesses (including target hardening and those affected by hate crime) • Tackling drugs and alcohol • To protect the public from serious organised crime
West Oxfordshire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisitive crime: To support Thames Valley Police in the reduction of acquisitive crime including domestic burglary and metal thefts. • Tackling disorder and anti-social behaviour: To support Thames Valley Police, licensed premises, residents and key stakeholders in the community to reduce the impact of alcohol fuelled late night disorder and antisocial behaviour (ASB). • Rural Crime: To work with the police and the rural community to reduce crimes related to rural communities/dwellings, infrastructure and employment. • Vulnerable Individuals: To support vulnerable victims of crime and work in partnership to decrease the levels of crime associated with domestic abuse, child sexual exploitation, young people, prolific and priority offenders and substance misuse.

Links to other plans

In addition to the Police and Crime Commissioner's (PPC) Police and Crime Plan for Thames Valley, the Thames Valley Police Delivery Plan and the District Community Safety Plans there are also cross cutting themes with other plans, including;

- A thriving Oxfordshire: Oxfordshire County Council Corporate Plan 2013/14 to 2017/18
- Oxfordshire Children and Young Peoples Plan 2013/14
- Oxfordshire's Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2012-2016
- Oxfordshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2030
- Oxfordshire Safeguarding Children's Board Strategy for Tackling Child Sexual Exploitation 2012.
- Trading Standards Service Strategic Plan 2013/14- 2017/18

Resident surveys

Local people across each of the CSP have expressed their views about crime and antisocial behaviour, priorities for the council and satisfaction with services. A number of consultations were completed over the last two years. Information collected by each district council is not consistent and there is limited information about local priorities. The table below summarises the views of local people with regards to community safety issues;

Local Authority	Views
Cherwell	<p>94% of residents (sample 693) feel safe in walking alone in your local community during the day.</p> <p>74% of residents (sample 639) feel safe in walking alone in your local community at night.</p> <p>In 2013, 56% of residents (sample 520) were satisfied with the 'the Council's approach to dealing with anti-social behaviour and nuisance', a significant improvement on 2012 (49%).</p>
Oxford	<p>94% of respondents (sample 323) feel safe in walking alone in your local community during the day.</p> <p>80% of respondents (sample 323) feel safe in walking alone in your local community at night.</p> <p>50% of respondents (sample 323) strongly agreed or tend to agree 'that the police are dealing with antisocial behaviour and crime issues that matter in your area', The results for Oxford council for the same question was 38%.</p>
South Oxfordshire	<p>75% of people are satisfied with services that reduce crime and anti-social behaviour. 38% fewer people say they are 'very satisfied' compared to 2011</p> <p>99% of residents (sample 477) feel safe walking alone in the local community during the day</p> <p>90% of residents (sample 445 excludes 'never in situation', 'don't know' and 'not stated') feel safe walking alone in the local community at night.</p> <p>The top three priorities identified by residents (sample 496) for the police and local agencies are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. reducing levels of burglary, car crime, theft and robbery 2. supporting activities that aim to divert young people from committing crime/anti-social behaviour 3. improving road safety and reducing the number of environmental crimes such as fly-tipping and graffiti. <p>(Data from Residents Panel June 2013)</p>
Vale of White Horse	<p>81% of people are satisfied with services that reduce crime and anti-social behaviour; a slight increase compared to 2012 (75%)</p> <p>99% of residents (sample 383) feel safe walking alone in the local community during the day</p> <p>89% of residents (sample 367 excludes 'never in situation', 'don't know' and 'not stated') feel safe walking alone in the local community at night.</p> <p>The top three priorities identified by residents (sample 391) for the police and local agencies are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. supporting activities that aim to divert young people from committing crime/anti-social behaviour, 2. reducing levels of burglary, car crime, theft and robbery 3. supporting projects that utilise the Thames Valley Probation Community Payback scheme.

	(Data from Residents Panel June 2013).
West Oxfordshire	89.4% of respondents (sample 2,211) feel safe in West Oxfordshire during the day. 83.5% of respondents (sample 1,524) feel safe at night. With 60 respondents stating they 'feel intimidated by youths' , 57 stating 'Bad lighting' and 23 stating 'ASB is an ongoing problem' as reasons for not feeling safe at night. 73.8% of respondents agree or strongly agree 'The police and other local public services are successfully dealing with these issues in your local area.'

Source: Various Community Voice surveys – see Appendix A

Neighbourhood Priorities

Neighborhood Priorities have been identified by Neighborhood Action Groups (NAGs) for each of the 27 police neighbourhood within the county. These are illustrated in the table in Appendix E.

In total 89 priorities have been identified by the 27 police neighbourhoods across Oxfordshire. Types of Anti-social behaviour appears 22 times, Traffic related issues (Parking/Speeding) appears 16 times and Burglary (both domestic/non-domestic) 14 times.

Overview of Crime Trends – National Datasets

The latest public data published through Office for National Statistics (ONS) is for **the 12 months to September 2013**. These data are published at a local authority district level and are used in comparison with most similar areas.

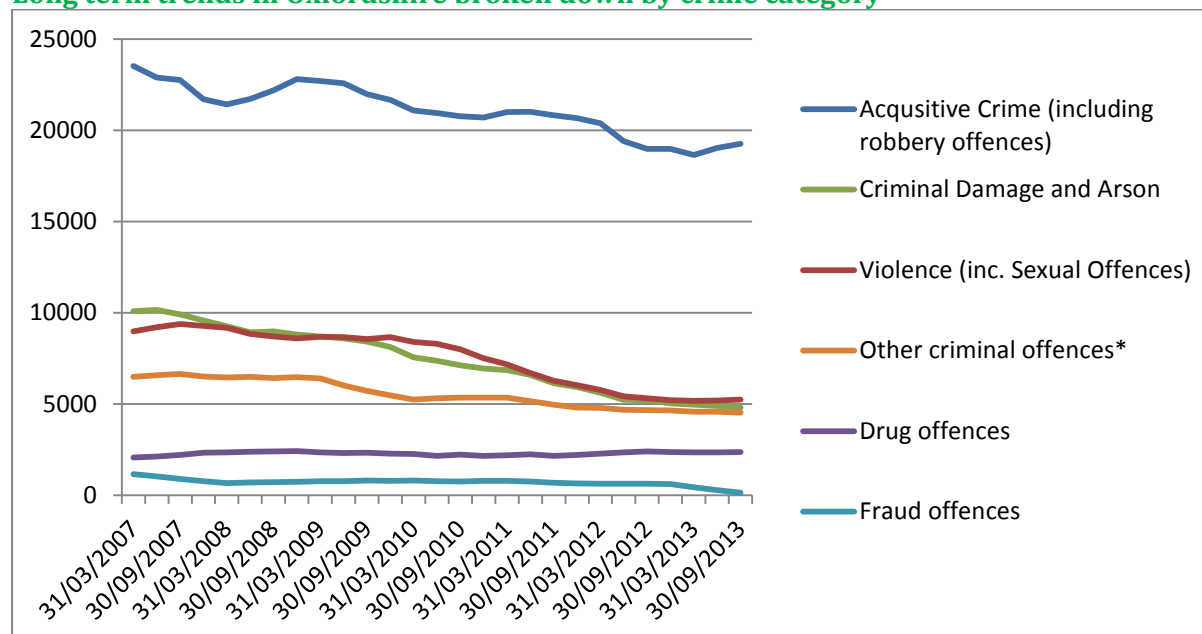
Nationally – Crime in England and Wales, year ending September 2013

Latest figures from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) for the year ending September 2013 show a 10 per cent decrease in overall crime against adults compared with the previous year, and is statistically significant. This is the lowest estimate over the history of the survey, which began in 1981. (ONS, 2014)

Crimes recorded by the police also fell by 3 per cent for the year ending September 2013 compared with the previous year. This is the lowest comparative level since 2002/03 when the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) was introduced to bring greater consistency to crime recording. (ONS, 2013). Compared with the Crime Survey of England and Wales (CSEW), crime is generally under-reported in official crime statistics.

In accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007, statistics based on police recorded crime data have been assessed against the Code of Practice for Official Statistics and found not to meet the required standard for designation as National Statistics. The full assessment report can be found on the UK Statistics Authority website. Data from the Crime Survey for England and Wales continue to be badged as National Statistics.

Long term trends in Oxfordshire broken down by crime category



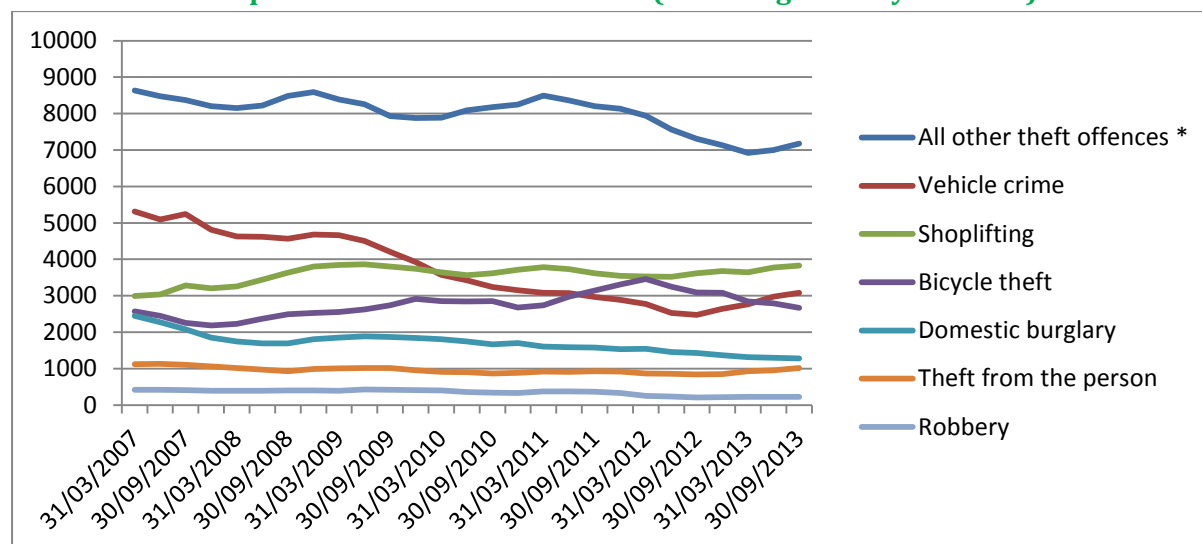
*including Miscellaneous crimes against society, Non-domestic burglary, Public order offences.

Source: ONS Recorded Crime (2014) -groupings do not match ONS, Fraud offences are now reported nationally to the National Fraud Authority.

The chart above shows the long-term reducing trend for crime in Oxfordshire. Overall Crime has **fallen by almost a third (28.9%)** between September 2007 (12 months to) and September 2013.

Acquisitive crime is the highest volume and therefore has been broken down further as shown in the graph bellow.

Breakdown of Acquisitive crime in Oxfordshire (including robbery offences)



*excluding non-domestic burglary

Source: ONS Recorded Crime (2014) -groupings do not match ONS

In the last 12 months

In the last 12 months (to the period ending 30th September 2013) police recorded crime in Oxfordshire was 36,406 and had fallen by 414 crimes or by 1.1% compared to the corresponding period in 2012. The table below illustrates the numbers and change in crime for Key offence types.

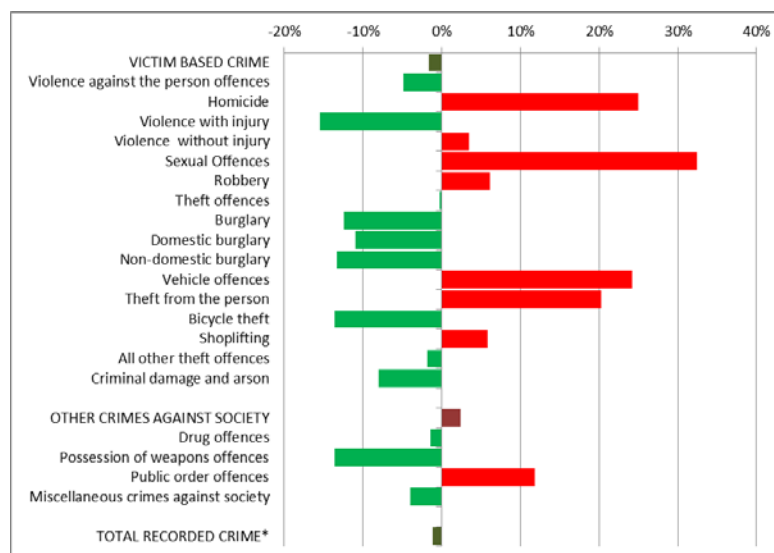
All crime has fallen except Homicide (+25% - but only an increase of 1 crime), Sexual Offences (+32.4%), Vehicle Offences (+24.2%), Theft from the Person (+20.3%), Public Order Offences (+11.8%), Robbery (+6.1%), Shoplifting (+5.8%) and Violence without injury (+3.5%).

Offence Type	Crimes	Change	
		Number	Percentage
Victim Based Crime	31,417	-531	-1.7%
Violence against the person offences	4,591	-234	-4.8%
Homicide	5	1	25.0%
Violence with injury	1,798	-329	-15.5%
Violence without injury	2,788	94	3.5%
Sexual Offences	649	159	32.4%
Robbery	225	13	6.1%
Theft offences	21,148	-53	-0.2%
Burglary	3,385	-481	-12.4%
Domestic burglary	1,276	-157	-11.0%
Non-domestic burglary	2,109	-324	-13.3%
Vehicle offences	3,080	601	24.2%
Theft from the person	1,014	171	20.3%
Bicycle theft	2,671	-420	-13.6%
Shoplifting	3,825	211	5.8%
All other theft offences	7,173	-135	-1.8%
Criminal damage and arson	4,804	-416	-8.0%
Other Crimes Against Society	4,989	117	2.4%
Drug offences	2,365	-34	-1.4%
Possession of weapons offences	210	-33	-13.6%
Public order offences	1,931	204	11.8%
Miscellaneous crimes against society	483	-20	-4.0%
Total Recorded Crime*	36,406	-414	-1.1%
Fraud offences to 2012/13	138	-500	-78.4%

Source: ONS Recorded Crime (2014)

*Total Crime Excluding Fraud. Fraud offences are now reported nationally to the National Fraud Authority..

The graph illustrates the change in overall crime and individual crime categories and groups for Oxfordshire between September 2012 and September 2013.



Source: ONS Recorded Crime (2014)

Comparisons with similar areas

Oxfordshire does not have any natural comparators (as published by Home Office/ONS Crime Statistics – because it is only available at lower tier level), so this section illustrates change and comparisons with most similar areas for each of the districts (not CSPs). Most similar areas for each district can be found in Appendix B.

For each district authority there is a comparison for the crime rate against their most similar (MS column) local authorities/community safety partnerships area. The colour coding represents;

- **red** - the crime rate was higher than the average crime rate across similar areas .
- **yellow** - the crime rate was about the same as the average crime rate across similar areas.
- **green** - the crime rate was lower than the average crime rate across similar areas.

For each district authority there is a comparison for the change in crime rate in the quarter between April-June 2013 and April-June 2012. Again these are colour coded;

- **red** - In the quarter ending 30th September 2013, the crime rate was **up** compared with the corresponding quarter in 2012.
- **Orange** - In the quarter ending 30th September 2013, the crime rate was **the same** compared with the corresponding quarter in 2012.
- **green** - In the quarter ending 30th September 2013, the crime rate was **down** compared with the corresponding quarter in 2012.

The table below illustrates these comparisons and changes (please note that South and Vale cannot be aggregated).

Offence Type	Cherwell			Oxford			South Oxfordshire			Vale of White Horse			West Oxfordshire		
	Rate	MS	U/D	Rate	MS	U/D	Rate	MS	U/D	Rate	MS	U/D	Rate	MS	U/D
All crime	52.2			104.2			40.9			32.6			36.4		
Bicycle theft	1.6			13.6			0.9			1.5			1.0		
Burglary	4.2			8.1			5.8			3.4			3.5		
Criminal damage and arson	7.0			10.8			6.3			5.7			6.1		
Drugs	3.6			5.8			2.9			2.7			2.5		
Other crime	0.9			1.3			0.6			0.3			0.4		
Other theft	9.4			23.1			7.9			5.1			6.3		
Possession of weapons	0.3			0.6			0.2			0.3			0.1		
Public order	3.7			5.0			1.8			1.9			1.8		
Robbery	0.3			1.0			0.1			0.1			0.1		
Shoplifting	7.4			10.3			3.4			3.2			3.5		
Theft from the person	1.0			4.9			0.4			0.3			0.5		
Vehicle crime	4.6			7.4			5.0			2.4			3.4		
Violence and sexual offences	8.3			12.4			5.6			5.7			7.1		

Source: HMIC (2014)

The table shows that;

- 'all crime' rates were higher in Oxford than MS areas is going up in Oxford, South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse when compared with the corresponding quarter in 2012.
- 'public order' rate is higher than most similar (MS) areas for Cherwell, Oxford, South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse and is going up in Oxford, South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse.
- the 'drugs' rate is higher than MS areas for Cherwell, Oxford and South Oxfordshire and is going up in South Oxfordshire, Vale of White Horse and West Oxfordshire.
- the 'shoplifting' rate is higher in Cherwell than MS areas and is going up in all districts except South Oxfordshire.
- the 'other theft' rate is higher in Cherwell and Oxford than MS areas and is going up in Oxford, South Oxfordshire and West Oxfordshire.
- the 'vehicle crime' rate is going up in all districts.

The visualisation below illustrates quick facts for recorded crime, which use data from Thames Valley Police. Appendix C: Quick Facts Layout explains in more detail each section.

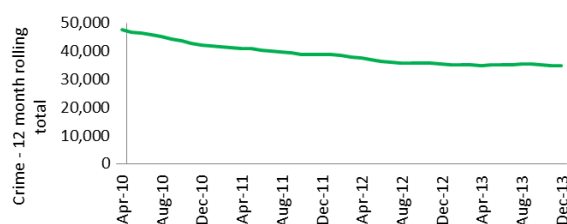
From this point forward all crime data uses Thames Valley police data which runs to the period to **31st December 2013**.

QUICK FACTS – ALL RECORDED CRIME

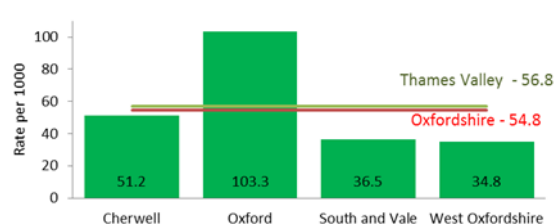
Current figures refer to the 12 month period ending 31st December 2013

Level of Crime	35,771 crimes / 54.8 Crimes per 1000 population
National comparison	Rate is lower than the Thames Valley (56.8) and National (61.5) Rates per 1000 population. Same as Region (54.8)
Annual Change	Decreased by 790 crimes / 2.2% compared with 12 months to December 2012

General Trend



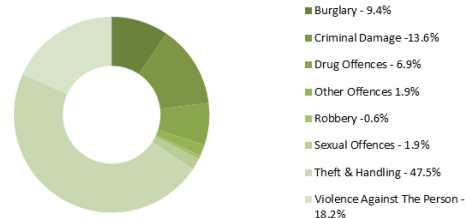
Rate



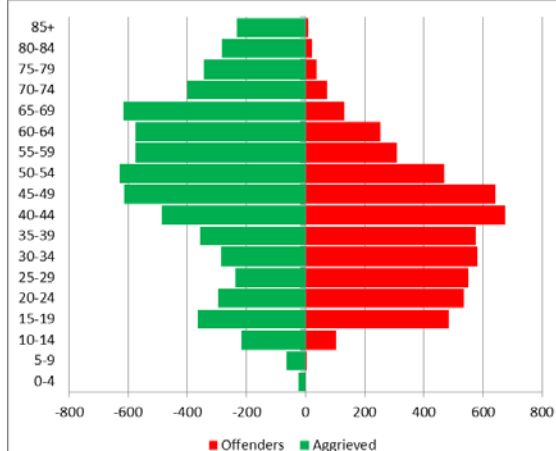
Seasonality (based on last three years data)



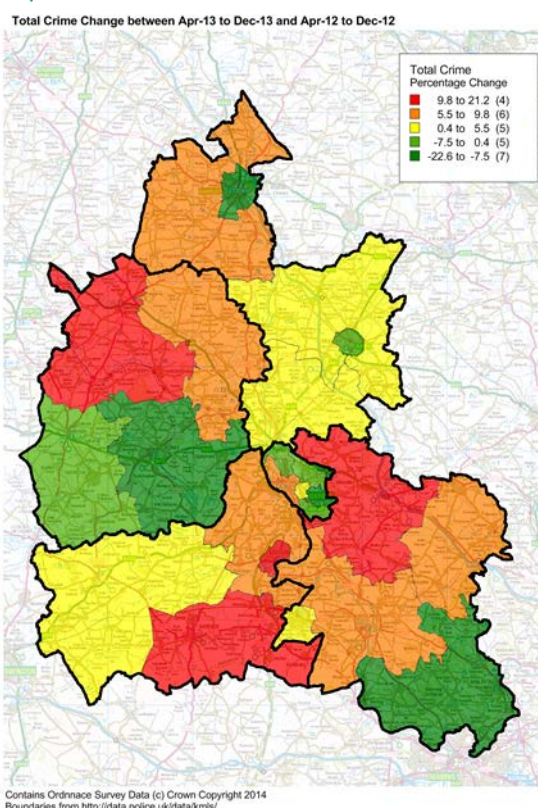
Breakdown



Victim/Offenders (based on three years data)



Map



Hotspots 2013 (rates per 1000 pop.)

Cherwell

Banbury Town (85.9), Bicester Town (56.0)

Oxford

Oxford Central (225.9), Oxford East (107.4)

South & Vale

Abingdon Town (41.2), Didcot (40.0)

West Oxfordshire

Witney (47.6), Chipping Norton (34.9)

Sources: Thames Valley Police Crime data (2014) /Iquanta (2014)

Victims of crime

Victim Based Crime	For period to April-December			2012-13 change	
	2011	2012	2013	n	%
Cherwell	5,360	4,785	4,658	-127	-2.7%
Oxford	11,534	10,280	10,262	-18	-0.2%
South and Vale	6,725	5,973	6,185	212	3.5%
West Oxfordshire	2,783	2,642	2,417	-225	-8.5%
Oxfordshire	26,402	23,680	23,522	-158	-0.7%
Thames Valley Police	100,504	89,277	87,045	-2232	-2.5%

Source: Thames Valley Police: Summary of Notifiable Offences (2014)

Data from Thames Valley Police highlights a 0.7% reduction in the number of Victim based crimes between January 2013-December 2013 compared with the corresponding period in 2011 and 2012.

Each crime theme presented as a quick facts page includes a section on the age distribution of victims.

Local Information

A range of support services are provided for victims of crime including;

- Work with Domestic Abuse professionals in the community to reduce the number of domestic abuse cases
- Support organizations such as Eve to provide specialist advice for victims of Domestic abuse and vulnerable families
- work with perpetrators, supporting and enabling men to change their abusive behaviour
- Support the work of charities such as Base 33 which provide individual support to vulnerable members of the community
- Work in partnership with local stakeholders to identify young people at risk of sexual exploitation
- Stop Hate UK, a third party reporting service for hate crime
- support the work of Street Pastors who provide assistance to vulnerable members of the community
- support target hardening schemes that assist older, disabled and vulnerable people, allowing them to remain safe in their own home. This work also involves security measures for victims of domestic violence under the 'Sanctuary Scheme' and guard cameras for victims of burglary and anti-social behaviour

Crime attributable to alcohol

The table below illustrates the crime attributable to alcohol: Persons, all ages, crude rate per 1,000 population (2011/12). Crude rates are calculated using the former UK Prime Minister's Strategy Unit's alcohol-attributable fractions¹¹ (proportion of people tested positive for alcohol in urine tests) and applying them to the total number of recorded crimes. All districts except for Oxford are significantly better than the England average for Recorded Crime and Violent Crime. Oxford is significantly worse, but has experience year on year reductions since 2007/08. (Please note that South and Vale cannot be aggregated)

¹¹ Further guidance on these calculations can be found on pg. 34 at http://www.lape.org.uk/downloads/Lape_guidance_and_methods.pdf

Indicator	Cherwell	Oxford	South Oxfordshire	Vale of White Horse	West Oxfordshire
Recorded crime attributable to alcohol ⁽¹²⁾	5.43	8.19	3.58	3.44	3.59
Violent crimes attributable to alcohol ⁽¹³⁾	4.56	6.18	2.64	2.93	2.94
Sexual crimes attributable to alcohol ⁽¹⁴⁾	0.12	0.15	0.08	0.06	0.08

¹², ¹³, ¹⁴, ¹⁵ Source: Local Alcohol Profiles for England (2012) <http://www.lape.org.uk>

Red - Significantly worse than England average

Yellow - Not significantly different from England average

Green - Significantly better than England average

Evidence for themes

The following section examines data associated with the themes. Quick facts pages for the following themes are presented;

- Anti-Social Behaviour – Taken from the National Incident Recoding Standard (NIRS)
- Violence
- Vehicle Crime
- Domestic Burglary

Each quick facts page uses Thames Valley Police data to 31st December 2013 for consistency, with supplementary data from a range of sources. Each page contains information on;

- the level of crime,
- national comparisons (if available)
- annual change
- general trend (data from April 2010)
- seasonality (based on last three years)
- individual breakdown (for sub-crimes/incidents)
- rates by Community Safety Partnership (CSP)
- victim and offender age distribution – where age is known for crime specific data (data from September 2010 to August 2013)
- thematic map illustrating year on year percentage change
- neighbourhood hotspots

Information is also presented on Abuse and Exploitation (including domestic abuse, sexual violence, female genital mutilation, human trafficking, financial abuse and hate crime), Offending and Re-offending, Road Traffic Accidents, Rural Crime, but these data available does not lend itself to presenting in a Quick Facts format. Local information from a range of sources and professionals working in these themes and localities also supplements the evidence base.

¹² Recorded crime attributable to alcohol: Persons, all ages, crude rate per 1000 population (2011/12)

¹³ Violent crimes attributable to alcohol: Persons, all ages, crude rate per 1000 population (2011/12)

¹⁴ Sexual crimes attributable to alcohol: Persons, all ages, crude rate per 1000 population (2011/12)

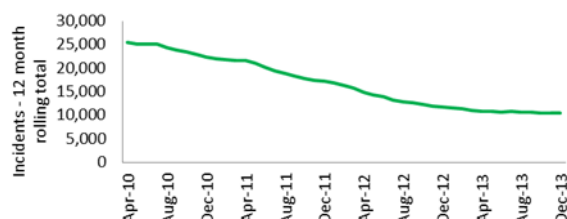
¹⁵ Alcohol-related recorded crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population. (NWPHO from Home Office recorded crime statistics 2011/12). Office for National Statistics 2010 mid year population were used. Attributable fractions for alcohol for each crime category were applied, based on survey data on arrestees who tested positive for alcohol by the former UK Prime Minister's Strategy Unit.

QUICK FACTS – ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

Current figures refer to the 12 month period ending 31st December 2013

Level of Incidents	10,397 incidents / 15.9 Incidents per 1000 population
National comparison	No national comparator available
Annual Change	Decrease by 1,309 Incidents / 11.2% compared with 12 months to December 2012

General Trend



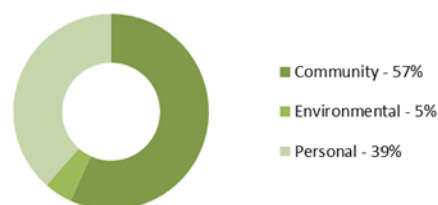
Rate



Seasonality (based on last three years data)



Breakdown



Hotspots 2013 (rates per 1000 pop.)

Cherwell

Banbury Town (30.5), Ruscote / Hardwick / Neithrop (20.0)

Oxford

Oxford Central (39.0), Oxford East (32.5)

South & Vale

Abingdon Town (16.0), Wantage / Grove (15.6)

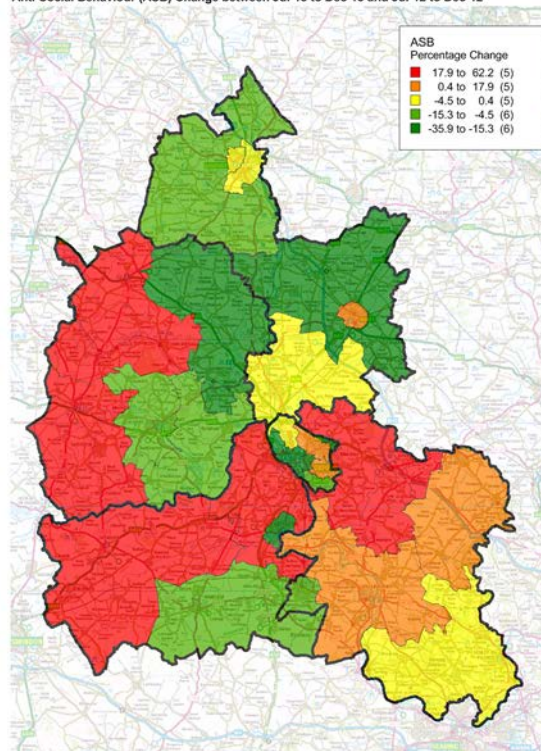
West Oxfordshire

Witney (18.9), Chipping Norton (14.0)

Thames Valley Police data are presented in this quick facts page. Anti-social Behaviour (ASB) is measured slightly differently across each local partnership, therefore not comparable for performance management purposes.

Map

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) Change between Jul-13 to Dec-13 and Jul-12 to Dec-12



Contains Ordnance Survey Data (c) Crown Copyright 2014
Boundaries from <http://data.police.uk/data/kmls/>

Sources: Thames Valley Police Incident System - NIRS Data (2014)

The introduction of the new Anti-Social Behaviour codes in July 2011 reduced the number of incident types from 14 to three. Incident types include ASB: Personal, ASB: Nuisance and ASB: Environmental and are described below;

ASB: Personal - deliberately targeted at an individual or group or having an impact on an individual or group rather than the community at large. It includes incidents that cause concern, stress, disquiet and/or irritation through to incidents which have a serious adverse impact on people's quality of life.

ASB: Community - captures those incidents where an act, condition, thing or person causes trouble, annoyance, inconvenience, offence or suffering to the local community in general rather than to individual victims. It includes incidents where behaviour goes beyond the conventional bounds of acceptability and interferes with public interests including health, safety and quality of life.

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

What the evidence says

- Thames Valley Police data are presented above. Anti-social Behaviour (ASB) is measured slightly differently across each local partnership, therefore not comparable for performance management purposes.
- Anti-social behaviour shows a reducing trend which has been evidence over the last number of years, but this has slowed over the last six months
- Anti-social behaviour is highest during the spring/summer months (March – August)
- Over half of ASB incidents impacted on the community
- Oxford district have the highest rates of anti-social behaviour across the County

Local Information

- Partnerships have implemented a range of prevention, intervention and diversionary activities.
- Preventative measures including young people out-reach, investment youth sports activities, introduction of Street pastors who patrol towns on weekend/evening.
- A range of targeted initiatives in specific communities/localities have been implemented including the Safeguarding of vulnerable individuals, providing visible presence in hotspots, mediation and the issuing of Fixed Penalty Notices.
- Certain hotspots can be linked to areas of deprivation but ASB will change in location and type over time.
- More ASB incidents linked with the night-time economy are now being 'crimed' as public order offences.
- ASB impacts on both urban and rural communities. Rural crimes such as hare coursing and fly tipping have a detrimental impact on communities.
- Seasonal ASB in rural areas with 'raves' over summer months (criminal damage/noise nuisance/drinking/drugs).
- Arson recorded by the fire service has been steadily falling over the last number of years.
- Joint Agency Tasking and Co-ordination (JATAC) brings together multi-agencies to tackle local community safety issues by sharing medium ASB risk cases, repeat ASB caller data,

Thriving Families data, intel on top local offenders and ‘hot spot’ areas and information on vulnerable people.

Abuse and Exploitation

This theme includes the following; Domestic Abuse, Sexual Violence including Child Sexual Exploitation, Female Genital Mutilation and Rape, Financial Abuse, Human Trafficking and Hate Crime,

Domestic Abuse

Data presented in this section are provided by Thames Valley police, which currently do not allow for visualisation in the quick facts format.

Local Performance Management Information on Crime and Incidents

The two tables below illustrate Thames Valley Police data for the period January 2013 – December 2013 compared with corresponding data for 2011 and 2012 for Domestic Abuse Incidents for Non Recorded Crime and Recorded Crime.

Domestic Abuse Incidents - Non Recorded Crime	For period to April-December			2012-13 change		
	2011	2012	2013	n	%	
Cherwell	1,220	1,402	1,523	121	8.6%	
Oxford	1,707	1,613	1,686	73	4.5%	
South and Vale	1,421	1,616	1,845	229	14.2%	
West Oxfordshire	604	630	732	102	16.2%	
Oxfordshire	4,952	5,261	5,786	525	10.0%	
Thames Valley Police	18,854	20,107	21,720	1,613	8.0%	

Source: Thames Valley Police: Summary of Notifiable Offences (2014)

Domestic Abuse Incidents - Recorded Crime	For period to April-December			2012-13 change		
	2011	2012	2013	n	%	
Cherwell	492	451	409	-42	-9.3%	
Oxford	603	481	515	34	7.1%	
South and Vale	531	537	565	28	5.2%	
West Oxfordshire	227	278	247	-31	-11.2%	
Oxfordshire	1,853	1,747	1,736	-11	-0.6%	
Thames Valley Police	8,148	7,682	7,825	143	1.9%	

Source: Thames Valley Police: Summary of Notifiable Offences (2014)

A2Dominion provide the Domestic Abuse Helpline for Oxfordshire. The table below illustrates the reasons for helpline calls between October and December 2013.

Helpline calls Oct - Dec 2013 Reason	Number	%
Seeking Refuge (of the 194 calls for refuge, 9 were from Berkshire, 8 from West Berks)	194	19.5%
Professional advice/referrals	193	19.4%
Seeking advice/support	203	20.4%
Seeking Outreach	91	9.1%
Freedom Info Enquiry/referrals	41	4.1%
Follow up	234	23.5%
Miscellaneous	38	3.8%
Not recorded	2	0.2%
Total calls	996	100%

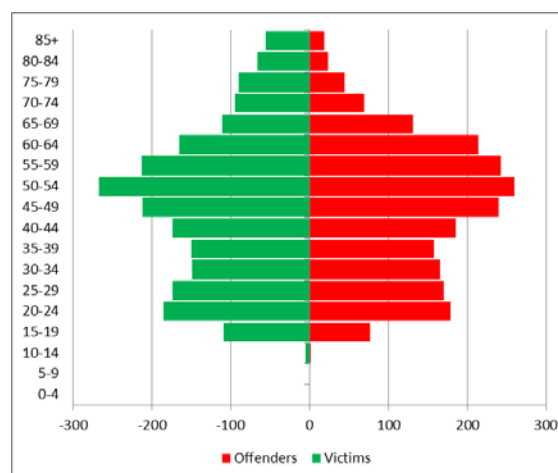
The population pyramid shows the age distribution of victims and offenders of crimes with a Domestic Abuse flag.

The average age of a victim is 47.

13.5% of victims are aged 24 or less.

39.0% of victims are aged between 40 and 60.

The age distribution supports evidence that victims eventually come forward after years of abuse and children have reached a certain age.



Children and Domestic Abuse

Children were in homes of 4800 domestic abuse reports to police (Thames Valley Police data 2012/13). In 2012/13 there were 258 children of victims of DA supported by IDVAs and 43 children in refuge (Reducing the Risk, 2012/13).

What the evidence says

- The number of reported Domestic Abuse Incidents – Non Recorded Crime have been increasing over the last three years.
- More recent data from Thames Valley police (April 2013 - December 2013) illustrates that although non recorded domestic abuse incidents are increasing, the number of domestic abuse incidents – recorded crimes are decreasing over the corresponding period.
- This suggests that the preventative approach in Oxfordshire is working.
- Domestic Abuse reporting has increased which is positive and does not indicate an increase in crime
- 85% of high risk domestic violence victims had a reduced assessed level of risk managed through the MARAC (Multi-Agency Referral Risk Assessment Conference). This has improved from 78% in 2012/13.
- In 2012/13, 2,829 victims of DA accessed dedicated support services. For the period April-September 13 1,601 victims of DA accessed dedicated support services.

- There have been three domestic homicide reviews in Oxfordshire since March 2012

Local Information

- Domestic abuse is a priority for the partnership with the county coordinating the approach. This has resulted in a network of hundreds of front line domestic abuse 'Champions' across the county.
- Support for victims, female and male, can be accessed through the Oxfordshire Domestic Abuse Service where referrals can be made to outreach workers, support groups, refuge and Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVAs) who support those victims who are at high risk of serious harm.
- It is difficult to identify specific hotspots, but anecdotally there are links with deprivation. There is also continued improvement in reporting of domestic abuse, but there is an underrepresentation in Black and Minority Ethnic groups such as Asian communities.
- Additional support is required for Male victims or victims within a homosexual relationship.
- Support provision for victims with children is limited.

Sexual violence

Operation Yewtree and media surrounding the operation, has raised awareness of sexual abuse and violence, which has led to greater reporting of current and previous offences.

Child Sexual Exploitation

A number of emerging issues under the violence crime theme include Child sexual exploitation and human trafficking. These are atrocious crimes which have a devastating impact on the victim. Thames Valley Police and Oxfordshire County Council have opened a confidential helpline for anyone worried about child sexual exploitation to call for help and advice, the contact number is 01865 335276. Secondary school children are also being made aware of these issues through a play called 'Chelsea's Choice.' In addition the Community Safety Partnerships each have an action plan to improve early identification of sexual exploitation through four areas of work

- A. Raising public awareness through a Human trafficking conference
- B. Undertaking specific training / awareness raising with local communities and local businesses where CSE activity may be more likely to happen (i.e. 'Say something if you see something' train the trainers programme)
- C. Developing a customer care programme for licensed transport providers to protect vulnerable people
- D. Piloting a new mentoring programme to prevent CSE amongst 'at risk' communities, including work to identify those at risk of perpetrating CSE across Oxfordshire so that they can be mentored

The Oxfordshire Safeguarding Children Board (OSCB) will take the lead on this with a co-ordinated approach with partners.

Rapes

The table below illustrates that the number of have increase by 23.1% in Oxfordshire between April 2013 - December 2013 and the corresponding period in 2012. Increases in Rapes follow national trends due to increased reporting of historical events, greater awareness and reporting being encouraged.

Rape	For period to April-December			2012-13 change		
	2011	2012	2013	n	%	
Cherwell	13	23	25	2	8.7%	
Oxford	31	41	45	4	9.8%	
South and Vale	25	26	33	7	26.9%	
West Oxfordshire	9	10	21	11	110.0%	
Oxfordshire	78	100	124	24	24.0%	
Thames Valley Police	347	377	507	130	34.5%	

Source: Thames Valley Police: Summary of Notifiable Offences (2014)

Female genital mutilation

Female genital mutilation (FGM), also known as female circumcision or female genital cutting, is defined by the World Health Organisation (WHO) as "all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons". Procedures can cause severe bleeding and problems urinating, and later, potential childbirth complications and newborn deaths. There is currently no reliable data on the extent of FGM in the Oxfordshire or even United Kingdom. An estimated 100 to 140 million girls and women worldwide are currently living with the consequences of FGM. It is estimated that in 2001 nearly 66,000 women with FGM were living in England and Wales with an addition 5,000-8,000 girls at a high risk of FGM (Dorkenoo et al., 2007). The Oxfordshire Safeguarding Children Board (OSCB) will take the lead on this with a co-ordinated approach with partners.

Financial Abuse

Financial Abuse is felt emotionally, physically and financially by the victim, and will often result in greater dependence on public services and increased costs to health and local authorities. These are also links to Organised Crime groups.

Financial abuse can:

- involve the direct theft of money and/or other possessions from an older person.
- involve the withholding of benefits belonging to the older person.
- involve the misuse of Power of Attorney and Enduring Power of Attorney and other systems giving power to a third party to act financially on behalf of an older person
- involve older people being forced to sell their homes, having their homes sold against their wishes, or significant assets from the value of the property removed without their consent or knowledge.
- involve older people being tricked into scam/rogue investments.

Oxfordshire Trading Standards deals with some areas of consumer detriment that disproportionately affects vulnerable adults, especially older people. These areas include doorstep crime, telephone and mail scams, high pressure selling (particularly mobility aids) and the miss-selling of credit. The outcome on older people can be devastating. Many lose large sums of money, lose property they have lived in fear for years, do not receive benefits to which they are entitled, incur large debts or simply do not have enough money to live on.

The number of victims of such incidents are relatively low in numbers when compared to the total population, but when vulnerable people become a victim of a scam, doorstep crime incident or a rogue salesman visit it can have an acute effect. With respect to telephone and mail scams

understanding the true number of victims is very difficult. Whilst many reports are received from those residents recognising that they have received a scam (“just wanted to let you know” type reports) reports from active victims is understandably low, as they believe the scam is genuine. This is also complicated by the fact that there are a number of agencies that may receive any such reports including the Police, Action Fraud, Trading Standards etc.

Key issues relate to the pathways for reporting and responding to victims of financial abuse which currently lack coordination.

Human trafficking

Human trafficking is a subject of growing concern, both internationally and domestically. There are some difficulties of definition, as various different terms are used inconsistently, and it is also very difficult to get a clear idea of the numbers of people involved in human trafficking.

Due to its illegal and hidden nature, there are no robust statistics on the number of people – adults or children – trafficked to or within the UK for the purposes of labour or sexual exploitation. Regarding modern slavery in the UK, in March 2013 the Centre for Social Justice Slavery Working Group said: “Our research shows that a large proportion of cases are never recognised or reported, and do not appear in any statistics or measures of the size of the problem. There is no consistent grip on the numbers; agencies charged with such responsibility are groping in the dark for a sense of scale.”¹⁶

In August 2010, the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) published a report¹⁷ that suggested that 17,000 of the estimated 30,000 women involved in off-street prostitution in England and Wales were migrants. Of these women, 2,600 were deemed to have been trafficked and a further 9,200 were deemed vulnerable migrants who might be further victims of trafficking. However, some organisations, for example Amnesty International and the women’s charity Eaves, have argued that this figure is an underestimate, possibly due to an “overly prescriptive” definition of trafficking. The National Referral Mechanism (NRM), recorded 1,254 potential victims of trafficking in the UK referred from 1 April 2009 to 31 December 2010. In 2010/11 there were 116 prosecutions rerecorded by the CPS.

Victims of Human Exploitation and Human Trafficking require different specific support mechanisms

Hate Crime, Homophobic Incidents and Racist Incidents

Hate crime covers any crime which is perceived as having been motivated (entirely or partially) by a hostility or prejudice to a personal characteristic or perceived personal characteristic. There are five equality strands of hate crime:

- Disability
- Gender-identity
- Race
- Religion/faith

¹⁶ Centre for Social Justice, It happens here: Equipping the United Kingdom to fight modern slavery, March 2013, p16

¹⁷ ACPO, Setting the Record, August 2010

- Sexual orientation

The vast majority of hate crimes reported to Thames Valley Police are either racially or religiously aggravated crimes.

The table below illustrate Thames Valley Police data on Racially or Religiously Aggravated Crime.

Racially or Religiously Aggravated Crime	For period to April-December			2012-13 change		
	2011	2012	2013	n	%	
Cherwell	29	26	17	-9	-34.6%	
Oxford	60	44	47	3	6.8%	
South and Vale	37	31	25	-6	-19.4%	
West Oxfordshire	10	7	5	-2	-28.6%	
Oxfordshire	136	108	94	-14	-13.0%	
Thames Valley Police	620	518	503	-15	-2.9%	

Source: Thames Valley Police: Summary of Notifiable Offences

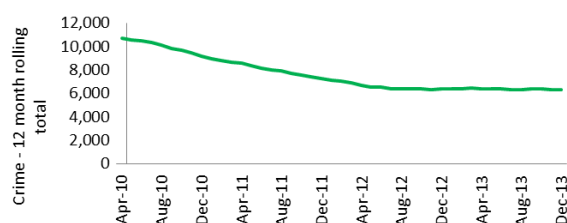
- Hate Crime reporting to the Police has fallen 13.0% between April 2013 - December 2013 (9 months) and the corresponding period in 2012, from 108 crimes to 94 crimes.
- There has been a 27.7% reduction in the numbers of Homophobic Incidents recorded as crime in Oxfordshire falling from 47 in 2012 to 34 in 2013.
- There has been a 16.1% reduction in the number of Racist Incidents recorded as crime in Oxfordshire falling from 242 in 2012 to 203 in 2013.
- Between January and December 2013 there were 20 Disablist Flagged hate crimes in Oxfordshire (8% of all recorded hate crime)
- Over the 12 month period January to December 2013, 58 connections were made to the referral service 'Stop Hate UK' of which 35 were incidents, 18 for update and support and 7 enquiries. This has resulted in 23 referrals to Thames Valley Police, 18 referrals to the local authority and 13 referrals to victim support.
- From the period April 2013 to December 2013 the majority of reported incidents reported to Stop Hate UK in Oxfordshire related to race hate crimes (41%) and disability hate crimes (28%).

QUICK FACTS – VIOLENT CRIME

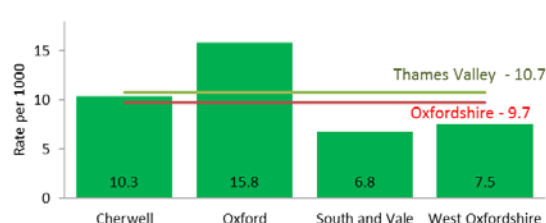
Current figures refer to the 12 month period ending 31st December 2013

Level of Crime	6,307 crimes / 9.7 Crimes per 1000 population
National comparison	Lower than the Thames Valley (10.7), Regional (11.8) and National (12.8) rates per 1000 population
Annual Change	Decreased by 78 crimes / 1.2 % compared with 12 months to December 2012

General Trend



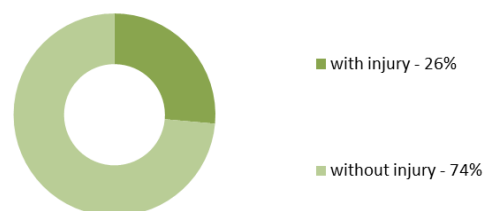
Rate



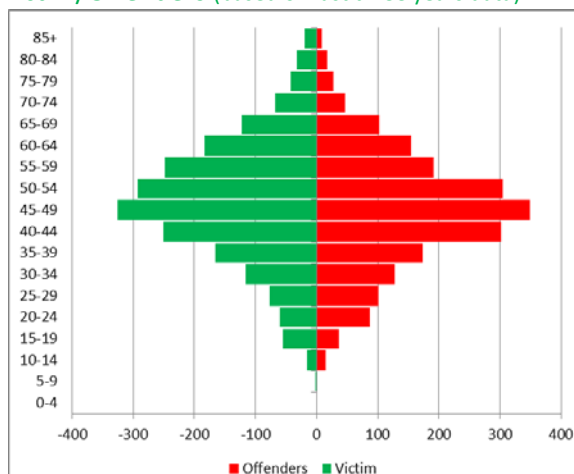
Seasonality (based on last three years data)



Breakdown

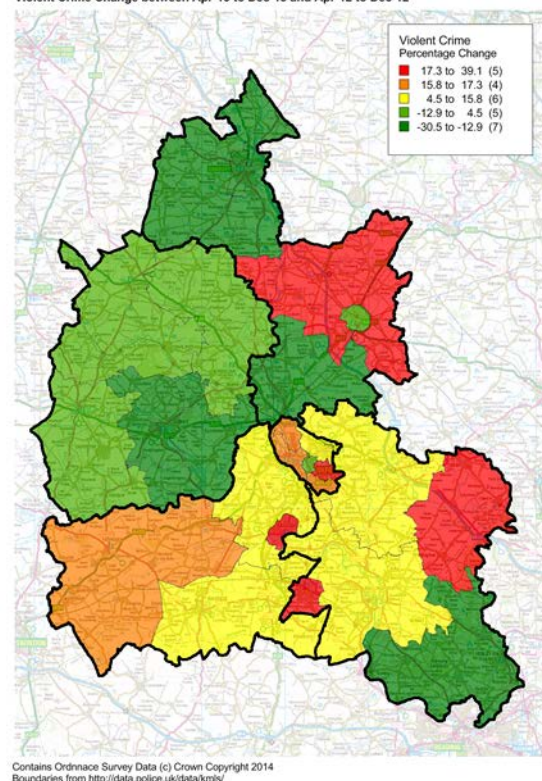


Victim/Offenders (based on last three years data)



Map

Violent Crime Change between Apr-13 to Dec-13 and Apr-12 to Dec-12



Hotspots 2013 (rates per 1000 pop.)

Cherwell

Banbury Town (21.1), Bicester Town (11.7)

Oxford

Oxford Central (39.0), Oxford South East (15.3)

South & Vale

Didcot (10.4), Abingdon Town (9.8)

West Oxfordshire

Witney (12.2), Chipping Norton (6.2)

Sources: Thames Valley Police Crime data (2014)/Iqanta (2014)

Temporal analysis of Violent Crime

The table below illustrates the frequency of Violent Crime by Day of Week and Hour of day, for crimes where an “hour-from” was recorded by Thames Valley police in 2013. Cells shaded red have the highest frequencies. Almost half of all Violent Crime occurs between 22:00 and 03:59, with 28% occurring between these times on a Friday and Saturday night suggesting strong links to the night-time economy

	Hour																								
Day	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total
Monday	112	22	17	23	6	3	4	3	11	11	22	31	20	30	38	46	39	37	35	38	44	28	22	33	675
Tuesday	140	35	27	9	4	2	11	8	18	16	20	28	30	26	36	39	36	42	27	39	44	29	24	22	712
Wednesday	125	16	18	12	4	3	3	3	17	25	20	27	25	26	29	31	36	31	49	43	35	32	25	26	661
Thursday	143	14	18	11	2	3	1	9	19	13	18	20	25	19	26	38	42	36	34	47	43	36	24	40	681
Friday	182	53	54	46	9	10	6	7	20	22	24	19	26	23	23	44	41	36	57	34	42	36	38	91	943
Saturday	260	129	141	110	21	16	5	8	7	15	20	23	23	26	34	32	29	44	39	48	56	46	53	101	1286
Sunday	269	173	165	153	40	16	3	8	11	17	21	24	28	17	24	27	42	35	36	28	45	33	45	24	1284
Total	1231	442	440	364	86	53	33	46	103	119	145	172	177	167	210	257	265	261	277	277	309	240	231	337	6242

What the evidence says

- After a reduction to April 2012, Violent Crime has remained at the same rate for the last 12 months.
- Violent Crime is lower in Oxfordshire compared with the regional and national rates.
- The Summer months have higher proportions of crime compared with the monthly average
- Three quarters of Violent Crime is without injury, one quarter is with injury.
- Violence with injury has reduced by 16.7% (327 crimes) over the last 12 months, whereas, Violence without injury has increased by 5.6% (249 crimes).
- Oxford district rates are higher than the Country and Thames Valley Police rate. Cherwell district rates is higher than the County rate.
- The Victim and Offender age distribution mirrors each other.

Local Information

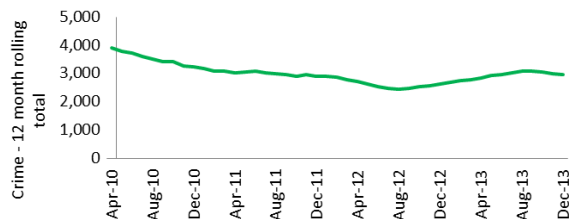
- Violent Crime includes Domestic Violence and Violent Crime associated with the Night-time Economy in both urban and rural areas. Hotspots occur in towns with high concentration of pubs/clubs etc.
- The Nightsafe multi-agency partnership project to tackle alcohol-related violent crime and anti-social behaviour which includes a range of initiatives including; targeted work to identify and work with hotspots, licensees, use of CCTV, test-purchasing operations, pub-watch schemes, radio-link and the use of drug dogs.
- Partnerships have been raising awareness of these initiatives.

QUICK FACTS – VEHICLE CRIME

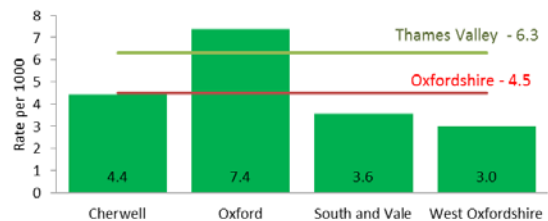
Current figures refer to the 12 month period ending 31st December 2013

Level of Crime	2,970 crimes / 4.5 Crimes per 1000 population
National comparison	Lower than the Thames Valley (6.3), Regional (5.3) and National (6.7) rates per 1000 population
Annual Change	Increase by 239 crimes / 12.5% compared with 12 months to December 2012

General Trend



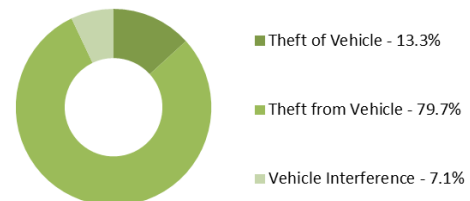
Rate



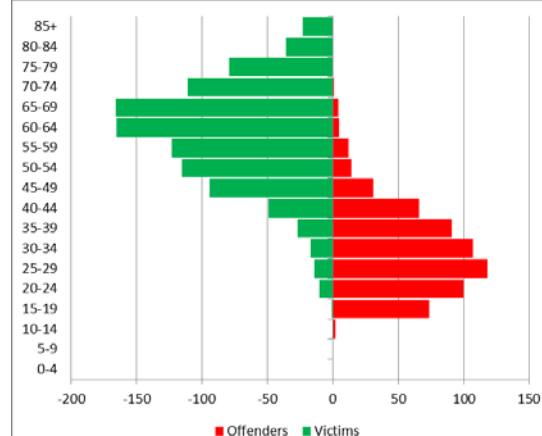
Seasonality (based on last three years data)



Breakdown

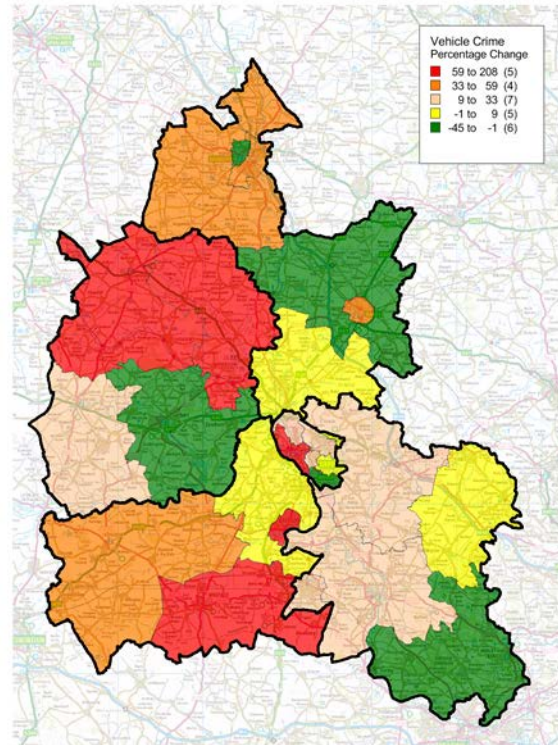


Victim/Offenders (based on last three years data)



Map

Vehicle Crime Change between Apr-13 to Dec-13 and Apr-12 to Dec-12



Contains Ordnance Survey Data (c) Crown Copyright 2014
Boundaries from <http://data.police.uk/data/kmls/>

Hotspots 2013 (rates per 1000 pop.)

Cherwell

Banbury Rural (5.7), Kidlington (4.9)

Oxford

Oxford East (9.6), Oxford Central (8.5)

South & Vale

Wheatley / Chalgrove (9.1), Thame / Watlington / Chinnor (6.1)

West Oxfordshire

Chipping Norton (3.7), Witney (2.9)

Sources: Thames Valley Police Crime data (2014)/Iqanta (2014)

What the evidence says

- After a downward trend, Vehicle Crime has increased over the last 12 months.
- Spring and autumn have higher proportions of Vehicle Crime compared with the monthly average.
- Theft from a vehicle contributes to three quarters of Vehicle Crime.
- Oxford district rate is almost double the rate of Cherwell and West and South and Vale.

Local Information

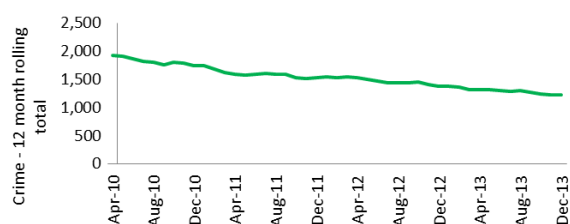
- Issues with offenders from across Oxfordshire border for auto-crime (Northamptonshire).
- Due to high metal prices, there have been thefts of and from vehicles including catalytic converters and high value plant theft.
- There have also been thefts from vehicles in beauty spots – ‘plant cars’ have been used to catch offenders.
- A range of crime reduction initiatives have been implemented to raise awareness of these types of crime and provision of stickers for business vehicles/vans.

QUICK FACTS – DOMESTIC BURGLARY

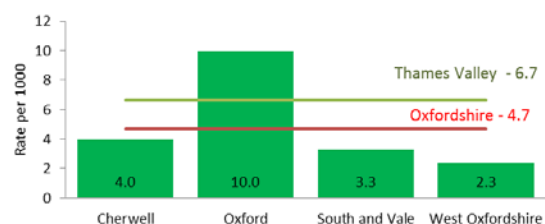
Current figures refer to the 12 month period ending 31st December 2013

Level of Crime	1,220 crimes / 4.7 Crimes per 1000 households
National comparison	Lower than the Thames Valley (6.7), Regional (6.7) and National (9.4) Rates per 1000 households
Annual Change	Decrease by 148 crimes / 10.8% compared with 12 months to December 2012

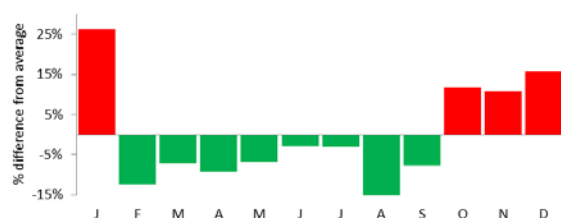
General Trend



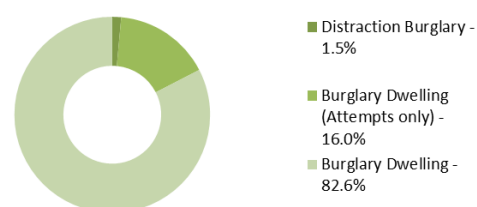
Rate



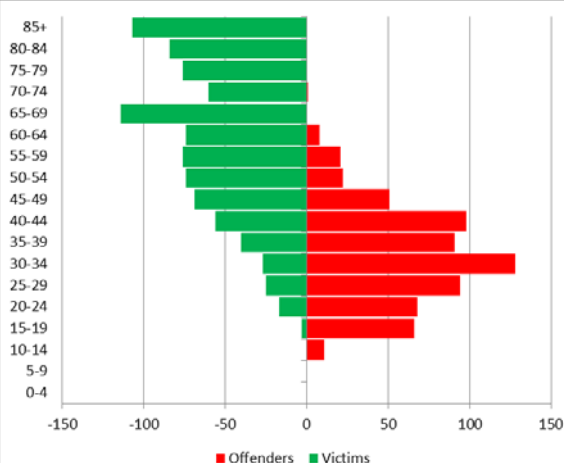
Seasonality (based on last three years data)



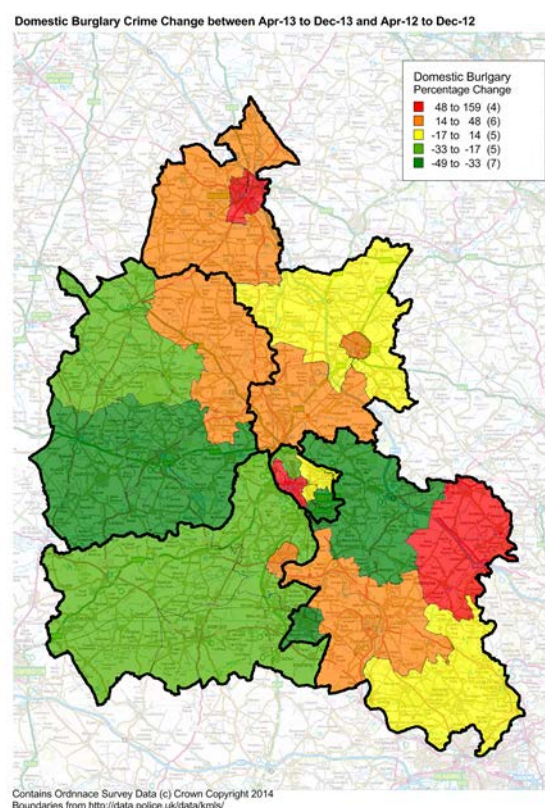
Breakdown



Victim/Offenders (based on last three years data)



Map



Hotspots 2013 (rates per 1000 households)

Cherwell

Bicester Town (4.7), Kidlington (4.0)

Oxford

Oxford East (15.5), Oxford Central (14.6)

South & Vale

Henley (6.8), Thame / Watlington / Chinnor (4.8)

West Oxfordshire

Chipping Norton (3.5), Eynsham (2.9)

Sources: Thames Valley Police Crime data (2014)/ Iquanta (2014)

What the evidence says

- There has been a continuing reduction in Burglary Dwelling.
- The winter months (October, November, December and January) have higher proportions of crime compared with the monthly average.
- Oxford district rate is almost three times the Cherwell and West and South and Vale.

Local Information

- Acquisitive crime has been falling significantly across the last decade, which has been driven by the Thames Valley policing plan and a variety of initiatives.
- Acquisitive crime remains a major priority for residents due to impact on personal space and property.
- Funded Initiatives include the allocation of security products for properties of risk of burglary.
- Specific housing stock including Households of multiple occupancy (HMOs) at risk of Burglary.
- Students returning to their properties in Oxford after summer/winter breaks also report burglary after the actually crime took place.
- Issues with offenders from across Oxfordshire border for Burglary (Reading).

Serious and Organised Crime

Serious and Organised Crime includes; drug trafficking, human trafficking, and organised illegal immigration, high value fraud and other financial crimes, counterfeiting, organised acquisitive crime and cyber-crime. This requires a local approach to the national coordinated response. The National Serious and Organised Crime Strategy (Home Office, 2013) includes the following;

- PERSUE: Prosecute and disrupt people engaged in serious and organised criminality
- PREVENT: Prevent people from engaging in serious and organised crime
- PROTECT: Increase protection against serious and organised crime
- PREPARE: Reduce the impact of this criminality where it takes place

Agencies will work closely to map organised crime groups (OCG), which has a set criteria and disrupt them preying on Isolated communities and vulnerable individuals.

Cyber-crime

Cyber-crime is an umbrella term used to describe two distinct, but closely related criminal activities: cyber-dependent and cyber-enabled crime. *Cyber-dependent crimes* are offences that can only be committed by using a computer, computer networks, or other form of ICT. These acts include the spread of viruses and other malicious software, hacking, and distributed denial of service (DDoS) attacks, i.e. the flooding of internet servers to take down network infrastructure or websites. Cyber-dependent crimes are primarily acts directed against computers or network resources, although there may be secondary outcomes from the attacks, such as fraud. *Cyber-enabled crimes* are traditional crimes that are increased in their scale or reach by the use of computers, computer networks or other ICT. Unlike cyberdependent crimes, they can still be committed without the use of ICT. For the purposes of this review the following types of cyber-enabled crimes are included:

- fraud (including mass-marketing frauds, 'phishing' e-mails and other
- scams; online banking and e-commerce frauds);

- theft (including theft of personal information and identification-related data); and
- sexual offending against children (including grooming, and the possession, creation and/or distribution of sexual imagery).

Cyber-crime including the use of social network sites are increasingly used by organised criminals. The British Crime survey found that the risk of being a victim of fraud (much of which is now believed to be facilitated on-line) is two and a half times the risk of being a victim of traditional acquisitive crime

Many of these crimes are dealt with at a national level via The National Cyber Crime Unit (NCCU) by

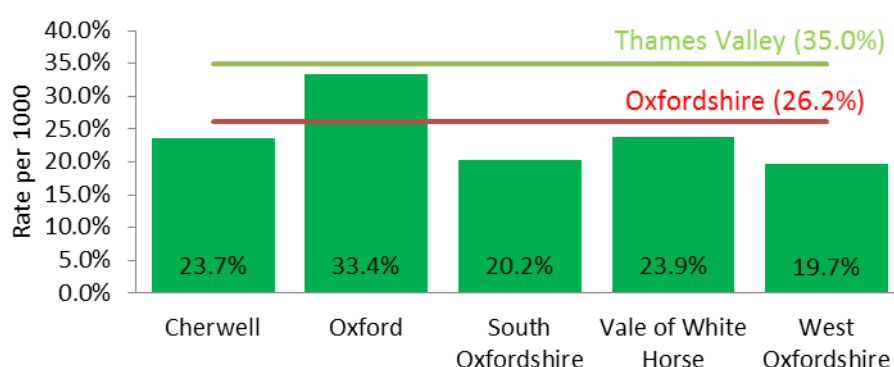
- providing a powerful and highly visible investigative response to the most serious incidents of cyber-crime: pursuing cyber criminals at a national and international level
- working proactively to target criminal vulnerabilities and prevent criminal opportunities
- assisting the NCA and wider law enforcement to prevent cyber-enabled crime and pursue those who utilise the internet or ICT for criminal means
- driving a step-change in the UK's overall capability to tackle cyber and cyber enabled crime, supporting partners in industry and law enforcement to better protect themselves against the threat from cyber-crime.

Offending and Reoffending

Adult reoffending

The one-year proven re-offending of adult offenders for Oxfordshire for the period October 2010 to September 2011 was 26.2%. This is an increase of 1.8 percentage points (pp) compared with the 12 months to September 2010. The Oxfordshire one-year proven re-offending is now higher than national rate of 25.6%.

The chart below illustrates the district reoffending rates. Oxford has a higher reoffending rate compared with the county rate.



Source: MOJ Proven Re-offending (2013)

For the period October 2010 to September 2011, there were 4,634 adult offenders within the cohort, with 1,213 (26.2%) reoffending, committing 3,405 re-offences.

Nationally 34% of offenders are assessed as having housing as an offence related need (MOJ, 2013)

and this is reflected in the probation data for Oxfordshire (Thames Valley Probation, 2013). The cost of private rented accommodation in Oxfordshire is out of reach of offenders reliant on benefits and finding suitable accommodation can be difficult because of the nature of risk posed by some offenders. In addition local housing association stock is only offered to those who have a local connection to the area resulting in some high risk offender at risk of becoming homeless or not able to be moved on from approved premises or hostels. 38% cuts in Housing Support Grant across Oxfordshire from April 2015 will also have an impact.

Juvenile First Time Entrants

There were a total of 189 juvenile first time entrants to the criminal justice system in the 12 months to March 2013. This was a decrease of 32.5% on the 12 months to March 2012. (MOJ, 2013)

Oxfordshire Youth Offenders outcomes for 01/01/2012 to 31/12/2013

Main Substantive Outcome	Number
Absolute Discharge	7
Caution + Support	1
Community Resolution	1
Compensation Order	2
Conditional Discharge	45
Curfew	2
Detention + Training Order (Custody)	14
Extended Custodial Sentence (Section 228) (Do not use post Dec 2012)	1
Final Warnings	13
Final Warnings + Programme	103
Fine	14
Generic Community Sentence - Supervision	2
Hospital Order	1
Indeterminate Custodial Sentence (Section 226)	1
Referral Order	187
Reparation Order (YOT)	3
Reprimand	158
Restraining Order	1
Section 91 Order	4
Young Offenders Institution (Yoi Custody)	1
Youth Cannabis Warning	158
Youth Caution	71
Youth Conditional Caution	26
Youth Rehabilitation Order	116
Youth Rehabilitation Order ISS Requirement Band 2	3
Total	935

Source: Oxfordshire Youth Offending Service, Feb 2014

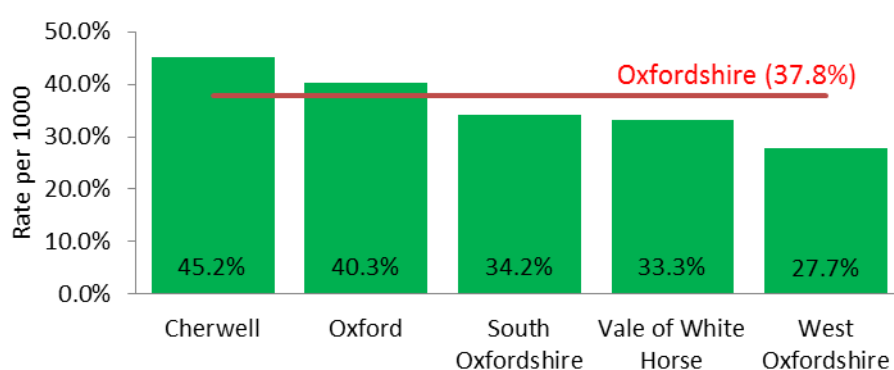
Juvenile custody rates

Comparative data on custodial sentences are produced as a rate per 1,000 of the 10 to 17 population. Oxfordshire recorded the lowest ever rates of custody in 2012/13 with only 3.5% of all sentences resulting in custody against a target of <5%. This equates to a rate of 0.12 per 1,000 of the youth population, lower than that of our family group, regionally and nationally. (YOS, 2013)

Juvenile reoffending

The one-year proven re-offending of juvenile offenders for Oxfordshire for the period October 2010 to September 2011 was 37.8%. This is an increase of 0.3 percentage points (pp) compared with September 2010. The Oxfordshire one-year proven re-offending is higher than national rate of 36.1%. The national rate increased by 1.3pp over the previous 12 months (MOJ, 2013). In the period October 2010 to September 2011 there were 183 re-offenders committing 543 re-offences.

The chart below illustrates the district Juvenile reoffending rates. Oxford has a higher reoffending rate compared with the county rate.



Source: MOJ Proven Re-offending (2013)

Selected offender groups – Early Estimates

The table below illustrates prolific and other priority offenders (PPO) and Adult drug-misusing offender. The PPO group experienced a reduction of 2.2pp in reoffending and the Adult drug-misusing offender experienced an increase of 1.8pp.

Offender group	Oct 11- Sep 12		Oct 10- Sep 11	
	rate	cohort	rate	cohort
Adult and juvenile prolific and other priority offenders (PPOs)	41.4%	87	43.6%	110
Adult drug-misusing offenders	33.1%	290	31.3%	383

Source: MOJ Proven Re-offending (2013)

Numbers in Effective Treatment

The National Drug Treatment monitoring system (NDTMS) states that between October 2012 and September 2013 that there were 1495 OCU (Opiate/Crack Use) clients in effective treatment.

Of the 658 clients starting new treatment journeys during this period, 76% continued in treatment and engaging after 12 weeks, or were successfully discharged.

Local Information

- There is a focus on a range of preventative measures and early interventions including young people out-reach, investment youth sports activities etc., to actively stop children and young people entering the criminal justice system.
- A number of 'payback' schemes are in place including painting over graffiti, car park ceilings, cutting overgrown streams/brooks. These are high visibility projects so that it can be seen that offenders give back to the community as part of a sentence order.
- For prolific and other priority offenders (PPOs) there are specific interventions and dedicated officers.
- Multi-agency Joint Tasking and Briefing (JTAC) which identify issues around offenders such as housing, benefits, drug dependency, Thriving families etc. develop responses and allocate resources.
- A focus is made on drugs and alcohol treatment orders to help reduce individuals using crime to fund their addiction.

Thriving families

In January 2014, there are 74 families in Oxfordshire are currently supported by the Thriving families' programme which is DCLG funded. This programme aims to make a real and lasting impact to the lives of some of the most vulnerable families in the County while reducing the impact on the public purse. 15% of families had an adult and 27% of families had a young person convicted in the last 12 months. 14% of families had members identified as a Priority and Prolific Offender (PPO), 18% of families had an adult and 28% of families had a young person subject to ASB sanction. 24% of families had a member of the family identified as suffering domestic abuse.

Road Traffic Accidents

The latest comparative data for 2012 was published in the Department for Transport Reported Road Casualties: Great Britain 2012 Annual Report.

The tables below are extracts from the report and show data for Oxfordshire, the South East Region and England for;

- Numbers of Reported Killed and Seriously Injured (KSI) casualties
- KSI rate per million population

Reported Killed and Seriously Injured (KSI) Casualties

Place	Number of casualties						Percentage Change	
	2005-09 average	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2011-2012	2005-09 average - 2012
Oxfordshire	355	343	345	395	355	307	-14%	-14%
South East	4,317	4,077	4,124	3,820	4,221	3,951	-6%	-8%
England	25,958	24,389	23,206	21,255	21,717	21,630	0%	-17%

Source: DfT (2013)

Reported Killed and Seriously Injured (KSI) Casualty rate per million population

Place	Rate per million population						Percentage Change	
	2005-09 average	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2011-2012	2005-09 average - 2012
Oxfordshire	560	540	539	609	550	465	-15%	-17%
South East	520	487	489	448	493	453	-8%	-13%
England	508	474	448	407	412	404	-2%	-20%

Source: DfT (2013)

Overall KSI Casualty numbers and rates in Oxfordshire have fallen by 14% between 2011 and 2012, compared with decreases in the South East (6%) and England (0%). The KSI Casualty rate per million population of 465 is still higher than the South East (453 per million) and England (404 per million).

Local Information

- Speeding in both urban and rural remains a concern for local communities, identified from the Police Local Neighbourhood priorities

Rural Crime

Rural crime is a key crosscutting theme and an issue in a number of communities due to the geographical size of the county and very isolated locations throughout rural Oxfordshire. Rural crime has a major impact on victims. Types of rural crime also have links to organised crime.

Type of rural crime include;

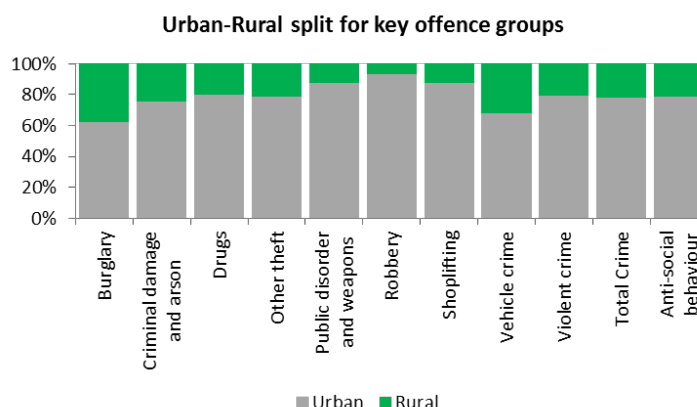
- burglaries to non-dwellings
- thefts on farmland
- metal theft and theft of fuel and oil
- high value plant theft
- theft from vehicles in beauty spots
- theft of livestock and illegal hare coursing
- Fly-tipping.

CSPs are working with communities, landowners, farmers and gamekeepers to prevent this type of behaviour and are implementing crime reduction initiatives to raise awareness within the community and hotspots. In 2012/13 a baseline for rural crimes was established for the performance scorecard. 363 rural crimes were committed over this period. In 2013/14 89 rural crimes were committed in quarter 1 (April-June), 64 in quarter 2 (July-Sept), and 69 in quarter 3 (October – December).

The graph below illustrates the number of crimes committed on Urban and Rural Wards¹⁸ in 2013. In total 21.5% of Total Crime occurred in Rural Wards. There are 37.6% of the Oxfordshire population living in rural wards.

¹⁸ DEFRA classifications - Urban > 10k - Less Sparse and Rural (Town and Fringe - Less Sparse and Village, Hamlet & Isolated Dwellings - Less Sparse)

Burglary (domestic and non-domestic) and Vehicle crime are the crime types with the largest proportion of crime in rural areas, with 37.4% and 32.1% respectively.



Source: Data from Police.uk¹⁹

Recommendations for ‘Themes’

Based on these analyses (volume, direction of travel, comparisons with other similar areas, potential impact) the following themes have been identified;

- **Anti-Social Behaviour**
- **Abuse and Exploitation** including Domestic Abuse, Child Sexual Exploitation, Human Trafficking, Female Genital Mutilation, Hate Crime, Financial Abuse, Cyber-Crime and preventing vulnerable people being drawn into radicalisation.
- **Violent Crime** including night-time violence, disorder and domestic abuse
- **Serious and Organised Crime** (in relation to its links with cyber-crime, abuse and exploitation)
- **Offending and Reoffending** including vehicle crime, domestic burglary, youth offending, drugs and alcohol
- **Rural Crime**

When addressing these themes it is important in particular to consider the impact on the **Victims** (including the provision of support to Victims), the **Community** and their concerns as well as tackling **Offenders**. The Urban and **Rural Crime** aspects of these themes should also be considered.

¹⁹ Street level geocodes from police.uk dataset mapped into Ward boundaries

Appendix A: Sources of data

Cherwell District Council (2013) Annual Satisfaction Survey 2013

Department for Transport (2013) Reported Road Casualties: Great Britain 2012 Annual Report.
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/reported-road-casualties-great-britain-annual-report-2012>

Department for Education (2013) Looked after Children in England, including adoption
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/264464/SFR36_2013_LATables.xlsx

Dorkenoo, E., Morison, L. & Macfarlane, A. (2007) Statistical Study to Estimate the Prevalence of Female Genital Mutilation in England and Wales. Foundation for Women's Health, Research and Development (FORWARD). Department of Health

Home Office (2012) Counting Rules: Notifiable offences 2012-2013 <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/crime-research/counting-rules/count-notif>

Home Office (2013) Serious and Organised Crime Strategy
<http://www.official-documents.gov.uk/document/cm87/8715/8715.pdf>

HMIC (2014) Crime and Police Comparator Data
<http://www.hmic.gov.uk/data/crime-and-policing-comparator-data/>
<http://www.police.uk/>

MOJ (2013) Proven re-offending
<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/proven-reoffending-statistics>

MOJ (2013) Criminal histories September 2012
<https://www.gov.uk/...data/.../chapter-7-criminal-histories-sept12.xls.xls>

NOMIS (2014) Labour Market Profile Oxfordshire – downloaded 05/01/2014
<http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1941962886/report.aspx>

NDTMS (2014) Drug Treatment Performance Reports
www.ndtms.net/

ONS (2014) Crime in England and Wales, Year Ending September 2013
http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171778_349849.pdf

ONS (2012) 2011 Census, Population and Household Estimates for England and Wales
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/census/2011-census/population-and-household-estimates-for-england-and-wales/index.html>

ONS (2014) Labour Market Statistics, January 2014
http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171778_347785.pdf

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Appendix B: Most Similar Areas

Cherwell	Oxford	South Oxfordshire	Vale of White Horse	West Oxfordshire
Brentwood & Epping Forest	Cambridge	West Berkshire	West Oxfordshire	Rutland
Sevenoaks	Hillingdon	Chiltern	East Hertfordshire	Vale of White Horse
Tonbridge & Malling	Reading	Horsham	Tunbridge Wells	New Forest
Charnwood	Exeter	Chelmsford & Maldon	North Somerset	East Hertfordshire
North Hertfordshire	Bristol	Tandridge	Dorset County	East Hampshire
Aylesbury Vale	Hounslow	South Cambridgeshire	Maidstone	Huntingdonshire
Hertsmere	Southampton	South Buckinghamshire	Harrogate	North Somerset
Dacorum	York	Mid Sussex	Cheshire East	Sevenoaks
Huntingdonshire	Cheltenham	Mole Valley	Wiltshire County	Basingstoke & Deane
New Forest	Cardiff	Waverley	Rutland	Wiltshire County
Chelmsford & Maldon	Trafford	Aylesbury Vale	Fylde	North Hertfordshire
Arun	Watford	East Hampshire	Craven	Dorset County
East Hampshire	Eastbourne	Sevenoaks	North Hertfordshire	Tonbridge & Malling
Three Rivers	Welwyn & Hatfield	Windsor & Maidenhead	East & Mid Devon	Maidstone

Source: derived from

(please note that South and Vale cannot be aggregated)

Appendix C: Quick Facts Layout

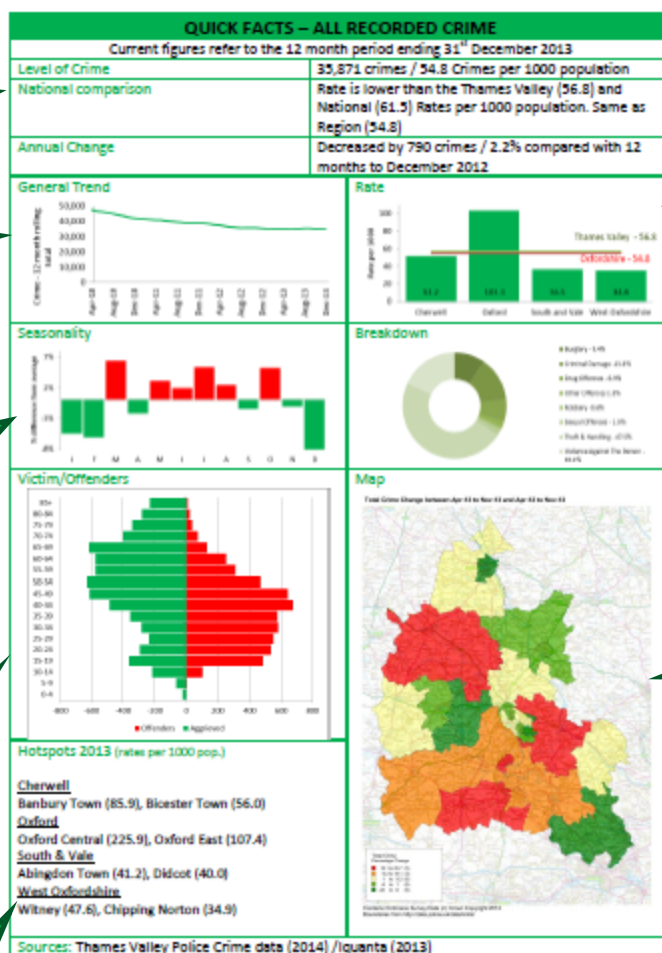
Level of Crime, Comparison and change – actual numbers of crimes/incidents, rates and comparisons with England and Wales and the South

Trend – rolling 12 month crime/incident trend (total for last 12 months)

Seasonality – percentage difference between the number of crimes/incident for each month compared with the calculated average number of crimes/incidents for a 36 month period.

Victim/Offenders – Population pyramid/age frequency distribution of Victims and Offenders (where age known) of Crime between September 2010 and August 2013.

Hotspots – top two neighbourhoods for each CSP as a rate per 1000 population



Rates – Crime/Incident rates per 1000 population for each CSP and Oxfordshire.

Breakdown – proportion of crime for previous year broken down into sub-groups

Map – Map illustrating percentage change at neighbourhood level between Apr-Dec 13 and Apr-Dec 12

Sources – Data source

Appendix D: Police Neighbourhoods

Oxfordshire Police Neighbourhoods



Contains Ordnance Survey Data (c) Crown Copyright 2014
Boundaries from <http://data.police.uk/data/kmls/>

Appendix E: Police Neighbourhood Community/Police Priorities

CSP	Neighbourhood	1	2	3	4	5
Cherwell	Barbury Rural	Rural Crime	Theft of Metal	Burglary Dwellings		
	Barbury Town	Burglary (All types)	Metal Thefts	Violent Crime (in association with Drunkenness)	Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)	
	Bicester Rural	Rural Crime	Theft of Metal	Burglary Dwellings		
	Bicester Town	Burglary (All types)	Metal Thefts	Violent Crime (in association with Drunkenness)		
	Kidlington	Rural Crime	Theft of Metal	Burglary (All types)	Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) and Drugs	
	Ruscote, Hardwick and Neithrop	Burglary Dwellings	Metal Thefts			
Oxford	Oxford Barton / Risinghurst / Sandhills	Youth related Anti-Social Behaviour	Speeding	Parking and Off Road Bikes		Dog fouling
	Oxford Central	Drug dealing and use	Anti-Social, drunken and rowdy behaviour	Street scene (City Centre)	Extended community engagement	
	Oxford Cowley	Anti-Social Behaviour	Traffic offences - parking and speeding	Theft		
	Oxford East	Drunkenness / Alcohol related Anti-Social Behaviour	Begging	Drug dealing / misuse		
	Oxford North	VERA	Criminal Damage	Crime reduction		
	Oxford North East	Anti-Social Behaviour / Drugs	Parking	Burglary (Brooks University)	Burglary	Cycle Thefts (Brooks University)
	Oxford South East	Anti Social Behaviour	Drugs	Theft		
South and Vale	Abingdon Outer	Burglary	Metal Theft	Speeding		
	Abingdon Town	Anti-Social Behaviour	Shoplifting	Cycle Theft		
	Didcot	Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)				
	Faringdon	Rural Crime	Seasonal Initiatives	Anti-Social Behaviour		
	Henley	Speeding	Anti-social behaviour (ASB)	Emerging crime trends		
	Thame / Watlington / Chinnor	Anti-Social Behaviour	Traffic Issues	Theft from Vehicles	Burglary Dwelling	Burglary non Dwelling
	Wallingford / Berinsfield / Cholsey	Anti-social Behaviour (ASB)	Burglary/Attempted Burglary	Rural Crime/Bicycle Thefts		
	Wantage / Grove	Rural Crime	Seasonal Initiatives	Anti-Social Behaviour		
West Oxfordshire	Wheatley / Chalgrove	Anti-Social Behaviour	Traffic Issues	Theft from Vehicles	Burglary Dwelling	Burglary non Dwelling
	Burford	Youth Provisions	Litter and Dog Fouling	Speeding		
	Chipping Norton	Anti-Social Behaviour	Speeding	Metal and Fuel Thefts		
	Eynsham	Speeding	Parking	Youth Facilities		
	Witney	Anti Social Behaviour	Litter/FlyTipping	Speeding	Parking	Drinking/Pubs
	Woodstock	Speeding	Parking			