

Safer Oxfordshire Partnership

Strategic Intelligence Assessment 2017

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1. Introduction

The Strategic Intelligence Assessment (SIA) provides information about crime and community safety in Oxfordshire. It aids understanding of emerging trends and patterns in crime and disorder, and it explores future threats and opportunities. The SIA is part of the evidence base which supports community safety partners to plan and target their work.

This 2017 SIA updates the versions produced in April 2014, April 2015 and April 2016. The following sources of data have been used:

- Crime data published by the Office for National Statistics in January 2017 (data running to September 2016) which allows for comparisons with national averages and similar areas
- Locally sourced data from Thames Valley Police, running to December 2016
- Other local and national datasets, as referenced throughout the report and in Appendix A

New datasets added since the last version include:

- Victims of abuse and exploitation (in addition to incidents and crimes)
- Victims of violence and sexual offences aged 65 and over
- Cyber related Offences
- Alcohol related crime
- Rural crime

There are important overlaps between the SIA and Oxfordshire's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA), which contains information relevant to the health and wellbeing of the county's population. The JSNA is available at the following link: <http://insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/joint-strategic-needs-assessment>.

Analysis by Mark Ellison, Policy Evaluation and Research Unit (PERU) at Manchester Metropolitan University, on behalf of the Safer Oxfordshire Partnership

2. Executive Summary

- In the 12 months to the end of September 2016, there was a total of **35,856 police recorded crimes** in Oxfordshire.
- Long-term trends for Oxfordshire show a fall in the number of crimes – by **30%** in the nine years since 2007 and by **1%** in the three years since 2013.
- However, the number of crimes rose between 2015 and 2016 – from 34,516 to 35,856, an increase of 1,340 or **3.9%**. Over the same period, crime in England and Wales increased by 8.8%. The increase in the number of Violence and Sexual Offences is likely to be due, at least in part, to improved compliance by police forces with national recording standards (NCRS). Numbers of crimes in these crime groups have also increased nationally.
- In most cases, Oxfordshire's crime rates per 1,000 people in the population remained below the national average in the 12 months to the end of September 2016.
- Across the county's five districts, Oxford City had the highest rates of most crime types.
- Comparing each district with its set of "most similar areas" shows that the overall crime rate was above average in Cherwell, similar to average in Oxford and South Oxfordshire and below average in Vale of White Horse, and West Oxfordshire.
- Other community safety and crime data shows that:
 - **Anti-social behaviour:** Police data show that there were **9,177 incidents** in the 2016 calendar year, an increase of 1.3% compared with 2015.
 - **Domestic abuse:** There were **3,146 recorded crimes** in the 2016 calendar year, an increase of 0.8% compared with 2015. There were **33,463 non crime occurrences**,¹ an increase of 7.2% compared with 2015
 - **Exploitation:** There is continued focus on issues of child and adult exploitation, including, in particular, child sexual exploitation and modern slavery. In 2016, Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 169 victims of Child Sexual Exploitation in Oxfordshire, a slight increase from 2015 (163).
 - **Hate incidents:** Between 2015 and 2016, in Oxfordshire there was:
 - An **increase** in the number of recorded hate incidents (which were non-crime occurrences) from 296 in 2015 to 470 in 2016 (+59%). This was above the increase across Thames Valley of +55%.
 - A **decrease** in the number of recorded hate crimes from 381 in 2015 to 340 in 2016 (-11%). Across Thames Valley there was an increase of +1.6%.

¹ Non crime occurrences are incidents which have come to the attention of the police, and would normally amount to a notifiable crime, but a resultant crime has not been recorded.

- **Doorstep crime:** Oxfordshire County Council's Trading Standards team recorded a total of **390** doorstep crime incidents in 2015/16, a slight increase (+3%) from the previous year.
- **Mental health detentions:** In 2016 there were **312 detentions** under Section 136 of the Mental Health Act, up from 274 in 2015 (+14%).
- **Re-offending:** the **adult** re-offending rate in Oxfordshire in 2014 was **24.6%**. This was the same as the national rate and the same as the level in Oxfordshire in 2013. **Juvenile** re-offending rates fell – from 31.2% in 2013 to **29.5% in 2014**.
- **Road traffic accidents:** **361 people** were reported to the police as killed and seriously injured on Oxfordshire's roads in 2015. This was a 4% reduction on the number killed or seriously injured in 2014 (378).

3. Overview of Crime Trends

3.1. Police Recorded Crime in England and Wales

The latest police recorded crime data published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) are for **the 12 months to September 2016**. These data are published at a local authority district level and are used in comparison with groups of 'most similar areas' (see section 4).

Crimes recorded by the police for England and Wales for the year ending September 2016 increased by 8% compared to the previous year. Most of this rise is thought to be due to a greater proportion of reports of crime being recorded in the last two years, following improved compliance with national recording standards by police forces. Improvements in recording of crime are thought to have particularly affected some categories of violent crime recorded by the police. There was a 21.8% rise in violence against the person offences which was largely driven by increases within the 'violence without injury' sub-group (30.4% increase). The Office for National Statistics (2017) states that "Due to recording improvements affecting comparisons over time, this series is not currently a reliable measure of trends in crime."²

Sexual offences recorded by the police continued to rise, with the latest figures up 12.5% on the previous year; equivalent to an additional 12,406 offences. The numbers of rapes (37,813) and other sexual offences (74,208) were at the highest level since the introduction of the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) in April 2002. The increases are believed to have resulted in part from an improvement in the recording of sexual offences by the police, with police forces also reporting an increased willingness of victims to come forward and report these crimes (ONS, 2017). Offence categories that directly relate to sexual offences against children contributed just under a third (31%) to the total increase in the number of sexual offences recorded by the police.

3.2. Crime Survey for England and Wales

The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) is a sample survey providing data at national and regional levels.³ **Data from this survey are not available at a county level.**

The CSEW covers a broad range of victim based crimes and includes crimes which do not come to the attention of the police. The CSEW is a valuable source for providing robust estimates on a consistent basis over time.

The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) shows there were an estimated 6.2 million incidents of crime covered by the survey in the 12 months to the end of September 2016. In contrast with the increase in police recorded crime, the latest survey estimate was not significantly different compared with that for the previous year.

²

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingsept2016>

³ <http://www.crimesurvey.co.uk/>

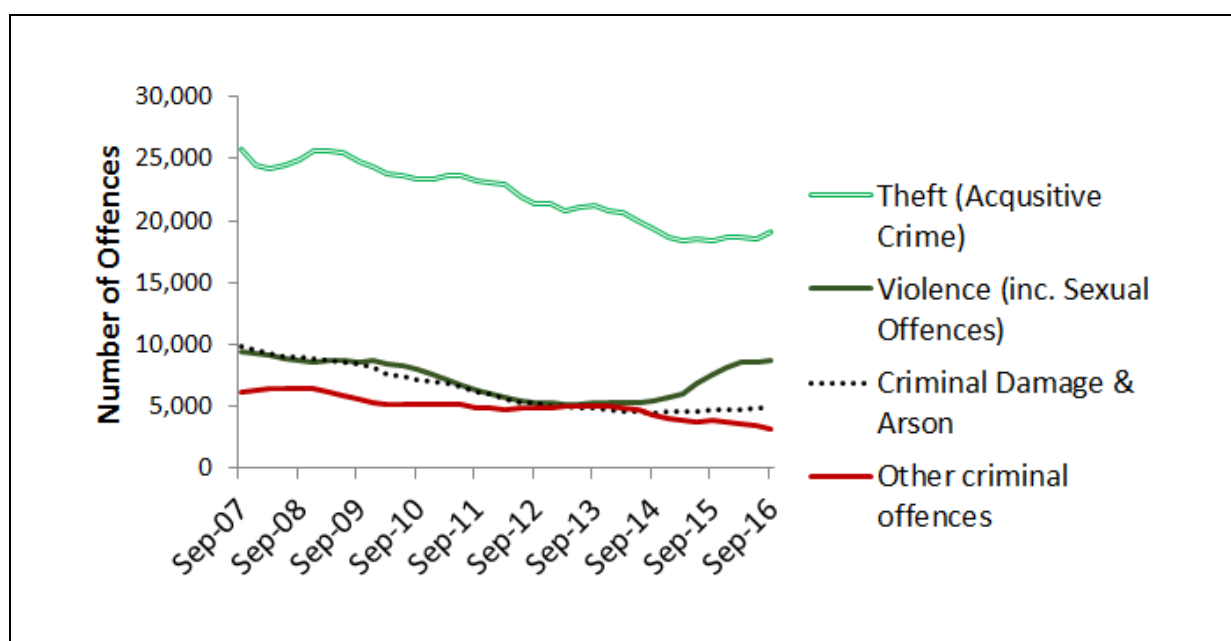
The CSEW estimate for violent crime showed no significant change compared with the previous year's survey. Due to the small number of sexual offences identified in the main CSEW crime measure (based on face to face interviews), estimates of the volume of incidents are too unreliable to report.

3.3. Oxfordshire – long-term trends

The chart below shows the long-term trends in police recorded crime in Oxfordshire.

Overall crime in Oxfordshire has **fallen by almost third (30%)** between (the 12 months to) September 2007 and (the 12 months to) September 2016. Crime has steadily fallen until the last two years of data, with crime in Oxfordshire increasing by 7% since (the 12 months to) September 2014.

Figure 1: Long-term trends in recorded crime in Oxfordshire, broken down by crime category*



Source: ONS Police Recorded Crime Statistics (January 2017 data release); *for a list of crimes included in each category see table 2

Table 1 Long term trends in police recorded crime in Oxfordshire, broken down by crime category

2007 and 2016

Type	Sep-07	Sep-16	Sep-07 to Sep-16	
Theft (Acquisitive Crime)	25,722	19,121	-6,601	-26%
Violence (incl. Sexual Offences)	9,392	8,641	-751	-8%
Criminal Damage & Arson	9,907	4,889	-5,018	-51%
Other criminal offences	6,195	3,205	-2,990	-48%
TOTAL	51,216	35,856	-15,360	-30%

2014 to 2016

Type	Sep-14	Sep-15	Sep-16	Sep-14 to Sep-16	
Theft (Acquisitive Crime)	19,325	18,429	19,121	-204	-1%
Violence (incl. Sexual Offences)	5,436	7,561	8,641	3,205	59%*
Criminal Damage & Arson	4,412	4,728	4,889	477	11%**
Other criminal offences	4,333	3,798	3,205	-1,128	-26%
TOTAL	33,506	34,516	35,856	2,350	7%

Source: ONS Police Recorded Crime Statistics (January 2017 data release)

* The increase in the number of Violence and Sexual Offences is likely to be due, at least in part, to improved compliance by police forces with national recording standards (NCRS). These crime groups have also increased nationally. Other possible causes include the increase in reporting of historic sexual assaults and abuse and a possible increase in recording of minor assaults, lawful chastisement, fights between children.

** this could be partly attributed to improvements in recording. Less serious cases of criminal damage may now be recorded, where before they may have been viewed as minor disputes.

3.4. Oxfordshire - 12 months to September 2016

In the 12 months to the end of September 2016, police recorded crime in Oxfordshire was 35,856 and had increased by **1,340** crimes or by **3.9%** compared with the 12 months to the end of September 2015. This compares with an 8.8% increase nationally⁴.

For most crime types, in the 12 months to September 2016, the number of ONS police recorded crimes in Oxfordshire was above that of the previous year:

- **Sexual Offences:** the number of crimes in Oxfordshire increased from 1,233 to 1,348, representing an increase of 125, or 10.2%. This was below the average increase in sexual offences across England and Wales of 12.5%.
- **Violence with Injury:** the number of crimes in Oxfordshire increased from 2,485 to 3,017, representing an increase of 532 crimes, or 21.4%. This was above than the national increase of 11.6%.
- **Violence without Injury:** the number of crimes in Oxfordshire increased from 3,846 to 4,272, representing an increase of 426, or 11.1%. This increase was lower than the national increase of 30.4%.
- **Domestic burglary:** the number of crimes in Oxfordshire increased from 917 to 1,014, representing an increase of 97, or 10.6%. This increase was higher than the national increase of 2.8%.
- **Theft from the person:** the number of crimes in Oxfordshire increased from 1,052 to 1,282, representing an increase of 230, or 21.9%. This increase was higher than the national increase of 6.2%.
- **Vehicle offences:** the number of crimes in Oxfordshire increased from 2297 to 2696, representing an increase of 399, or 17.4%. This increase was higher than the national increase of 5.7%.

⁴ Comparable offences – excluding Fraud

The increase in the number of Violence and Sexual Offences is likely to be due, at least in part, to improved compliance by police forces with national recording standards (NCRS). Numbers of crimes in these crime groups have also increased nationally.

The types of crimes which may not have been recorded historically include:

- crimes committed by children under the age of criminal responsibility,
- crimes reported by professional third parties on behalf of others,
- assaults which were regarded as being the lawful chastisement of a child by a parent,
- minor crimes committed by persons suffering from mental health issues,
- minor assaults between children,
- low value theft from shops by children,
- verbal threats where no physical violence took place,
- inappropriate and possibly sexual touching between young children which may have been previously regarded as innocent experimentation.

Comparing rates of crime in Oxfordshire (per 1,000 people in the population) with the rates in England and Wales overall shows that, for all crime types in Oxfordshire, rates were below average, with the exception of:

- bicycle theft (2.9 per 1,000 population, compared with 1.5 per 1,000 population in England and Wales)
- shoplifting (6.4 per 1,000 population, compared with 6.0 per 1,000 population in England and Wales)
- theft from the person (1.9 per 1,000 population, compared with 1.5 per 1,000 population in England and Wales).
- sexual offences (2.0 per 1,000 population, compared with 1.9 per 1,000 population in England and Wales)

Table 2 Police recorded crime for Oxfordshire for the 12 months to September 2016 (including annual change for the 12 months to September 2015 and rates per 1,000 population, with England & Wales comparison)*

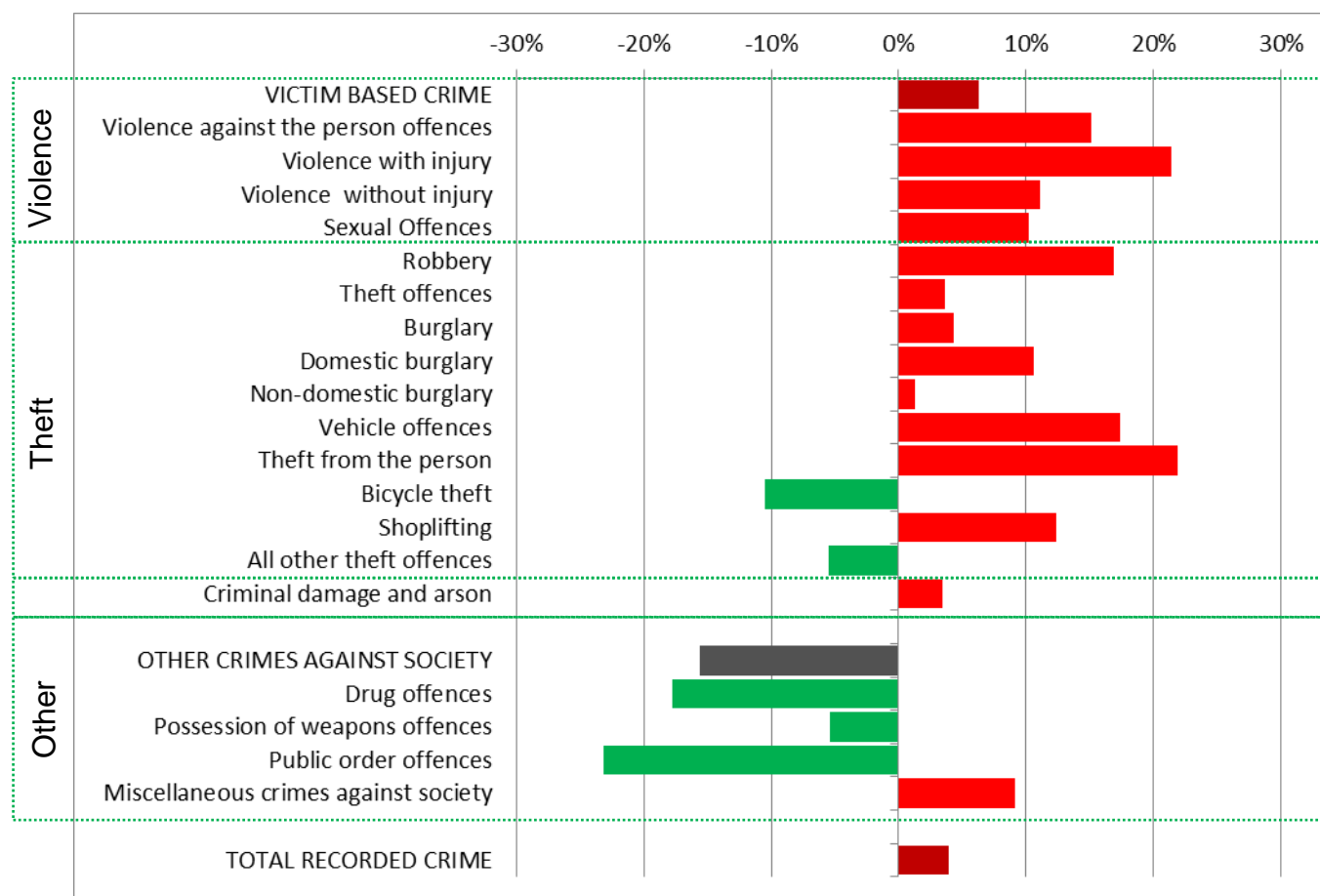
Offence Type	Crimes	Change 2015 to 2016		Rates per 1000 population/households **	
		Number	Percentage	Oxfordshire	England & Wales
VICTIM BASED CRIME	32,651	+1,933	+6.3%	48.2	61.7
Violence against the person offences	7,293	+955	+15.1%	10.8	18.6
Homicide	4	-3	-42.9%	0.0	0.0
Violence with injury	3,017	+532	+21.4%	4.5	7.8
Violence without injury	4,272	+426	+11.1%	6.3	10.8
Sexual Offences	1,348	+125	+10.2%	2.0	1.9
Robbery	187	+27	+16.9%	0.3	0.9
Theft offences	8,934	+665	+3.6%	27.9	30.8
Burglary	2,928	+122	+4.3%	4.3	6.9
Domestic burglary**	1,014	+97	+10.6%	3.9	8.5
Non-domestic burglary	1,914	+25	+1.3%	2.8	3.5
Vehicle offences	2,696	+399	+17.4%	4.0	6.5
Theft from the person	1,282	+230	+21.9%	1.9	1.5
Bicycle theft	1,987	-234	-10.5%	2.9	1.5
Shoplifting	4,369	+480	+12.3%	6.4	6.0
All other theft offences	5,672	-332	-5.5%	8.4	8.4
Criminal damage and arson	4,889	+161	+3.4%	7.2	9.5
OTHER CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY	3,205	-593	-15.6%	4.7	8.2
Drug offences	1,282	-277	-17.8%	1.9	2.4
Possession of weapons offences	211	-12	-5.4%	0.3	0.5
Public order offences	1,160	-350	-23.2%	1.7	4.1
Miscellaneous crimes against society	552	+46	+9.1%	0.8	1.2
TOTAL RECORDED CRIME*	35,856	+1,340	+3.9%	52.9	70.0

Source: ONS Police Recorded Crime Statistics (January 2017 data release)

*Total Crime excluding Fraud. See the section on Fraud below for a report on fraud offences.

** Domestic Burglary is provided as a rate per 1,000 households. All other rates are per 1,000 people

Figure 2 Change in overall crime and individual crime categories and groups for Oxfordshire between (the 12 months to) September 2015 and (the 12 months to) September 2016



Source: ONS Police Recorded Crime Statistics (January 2017 data release)

NOTE: Homicide percentage change are not presented in the graph because the numbers are small (4 in 2016 compared with 7 in 2015) to give a meaningful percentage change figure (-43%) in relation of other crime categories.

The following table shows numbers and rates (per 1,000 people) of different categories of crime recorded in Oxfordshire, by district, for the 12 months to the end of September 2016.

As might be expected of an urban centre in a rural county, Oxford City had the highest rates of most types of crime. The only exception was the number of homicides in Vale of White house and *Miscellaneous crimes against society* rates in Cherwell which were each above those in other districts, including Oxford.

Table 3 Numbers and rates of recorded crimes in Oxfordshire and districts, broken down by category (1 October 2015 to 30 September 2016)*

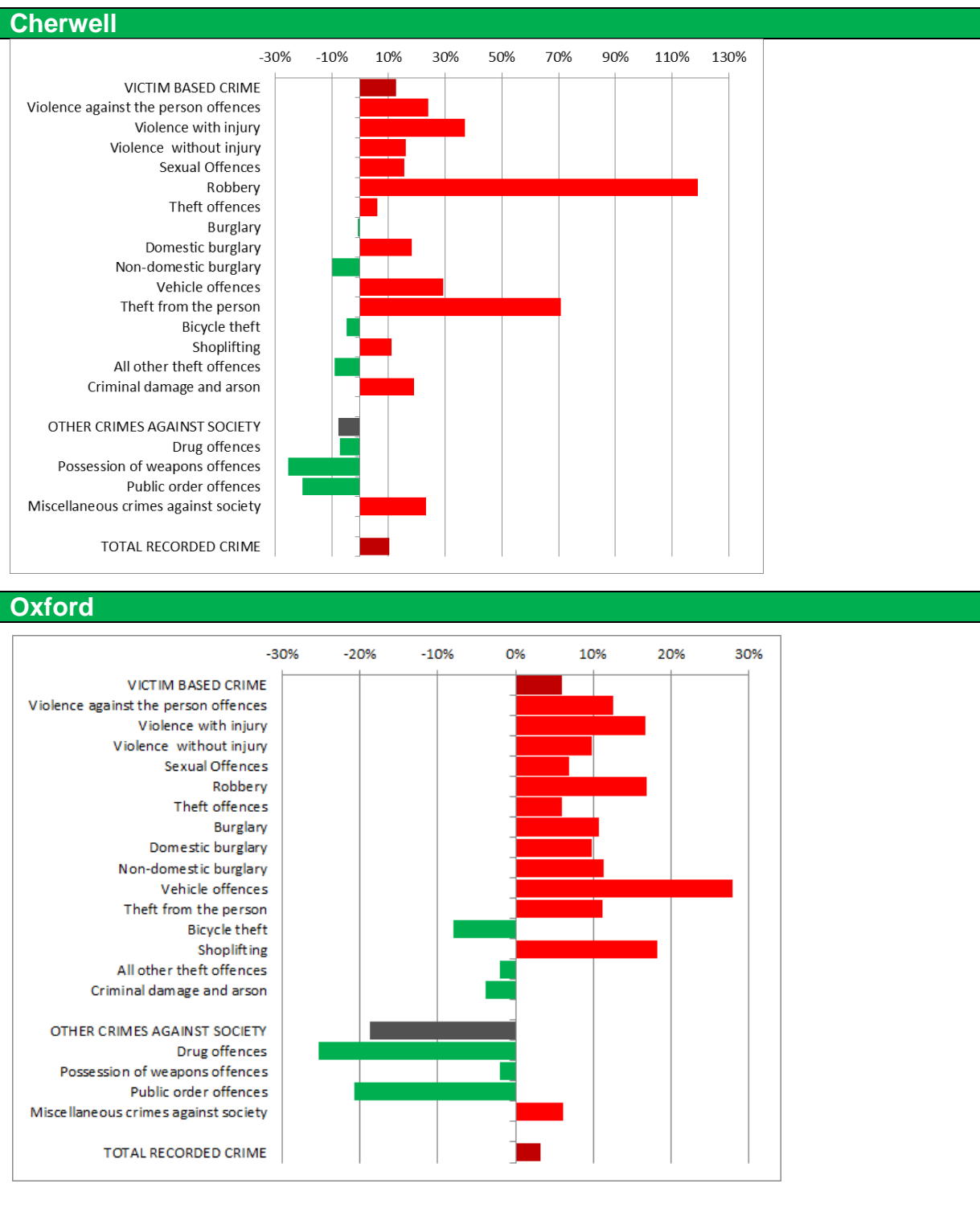
	Oxfordshire		Cherwell		Oxford		South Oxfordshire		Vale of White Horse		West Oxfordshire	
	Number of crimes	Rate per 1000 population	Number of crimes	Rate per 1000 population	Number of crimes	Rate per 1000 population	Number of crimes	Rate per 1000 population	Number of crimes	Rate per 1000 population	Number of crimes	Rate per 1000 population
VICTIM BASED CRIME	32,651	48.2	7,932	54.5	13,024	81.6	4,750	34.6	3,909	30.9	3,036	28.0
Violence against the person offences	7,293	10.8	1,926	13.2	2,574	16.1	1,071	7.8	967	7.6	755	7.0
Homicide	4	0.0	-	0.0	1	0.0	-	0.0	3	0.0	-	0.0
Violence with injury	3,017	4.5	807	5.5	1,033	6.5	479	3.5	388	3.1	310	2.9
Violence without injury	4,272	6.3	1,119	7.7	1,540	9.7	592	4.3	576	4.5	445	4.1
Sexual Offences	1,348	2.0	311	2.1	509	3.2	200	1.5	194	1.5	134	1.2
Robbery	187	0.3	57	0.4	97	0.6	17	0.1	8	0.1	8	0.1
Theft offences	18,934	27.9	4,431	30.4	8,234	51.6	2,646	19.3	1,995	15.8	1,628	15.0
Burglary	2,928	4.3	593	4.1	1,026	6.4	594	4.3	371	2.9	344	3.2
Domestic burglary**	1,014	3.9	228	4.0	460	8.3	127	2.3	105	2.1	94	2.2
Non-domestic burglary	1,914	2.8	365	2.5	566	3.5	467	3.4	266	2.1	250	2.3
Vehicle offences	2,696	4.0	634	4.4	976	6.1	502	3.7	326	2.6	258	2.4
Theft from the person	1,282	1.9	268	1.8	742	4.6	94	0.7	83	0.7	95	0.9
Bicycle theft	1,987	2.9	181	1.2	1,536	9.6	97	0.7	113	0.9	60	0.6
Shoplifting	4,369	6.4	1,435	9.9	1,694	10.6	482	3.5	487	3.8	271	2.5
All other theft offences	5,672	8.4	1,320	9.1	2,260	14.2	877	6.4	615	4.9	600	5.5
Criminal damage and arson	4,889	7.2	1,207	8.3	1,610	10.1	816	5.9	745	5.9	511	4.7
OTHER CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY	3,205	4.7	842	5.8	1,286	8.1	428	3.1	362	2.9	287	2.6
Drug offences	1,282	1.9	362	2.5	485	3.0	176	1.3	146	1.2	113	1.0
Possession of weapons offences	211	0.3	47	0.3	95	0.6	38	0.3	19	0.2	12	0.1
Public order offences	1,160	1.7	242	1.7	534	3.3	144	1.0	126	1.0	114	1.0
Miscellaneous crimes against society	552	0.8	191	1.3	172	1.1	70	0.5	71	0.6	48	0.4
TOTAL RECORDED CRIME*	35,856	52.9	8,774	60.3	14,310	89.7	5,178	37.7	4,271	33.7	3,323	30.6

*Total Crime excluding Fraud. See the section on Fraud below for a report on fraud offences.

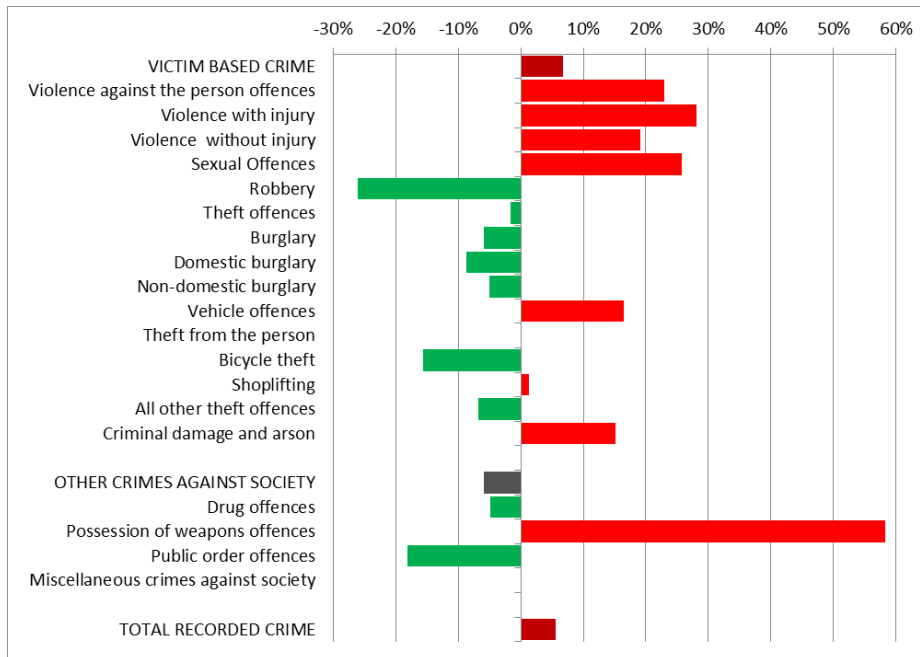
** Domestic Burglary is provided as a rate per 1,000 households. All other rates are per 1,000 people

Source: ONS Police Recorded Crime Statistics (January 2017 data release)

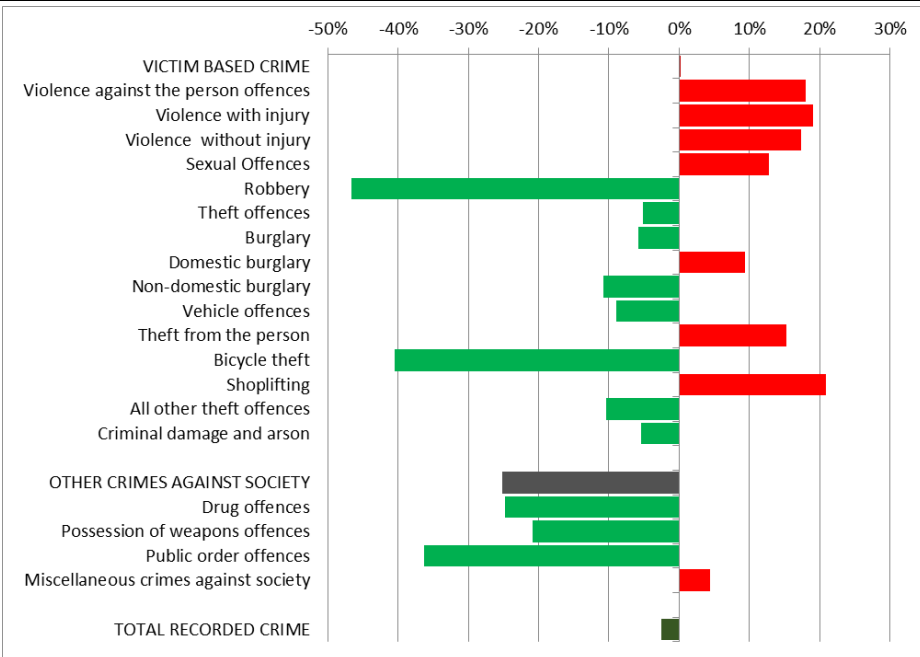
Figure 3 Change in overall crime and individual crime categories and groups for Oxfordshire's districts between (the 12 months to) September 2015 and (the 12 months to) September 2016



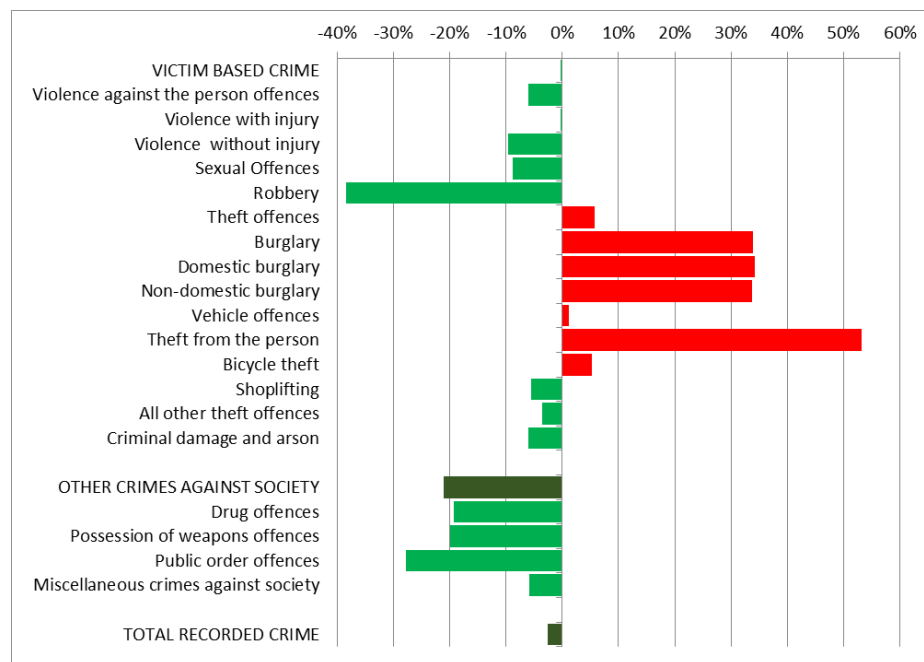
South Oxfordshire



Vale of White Horse



West Oxfordshire

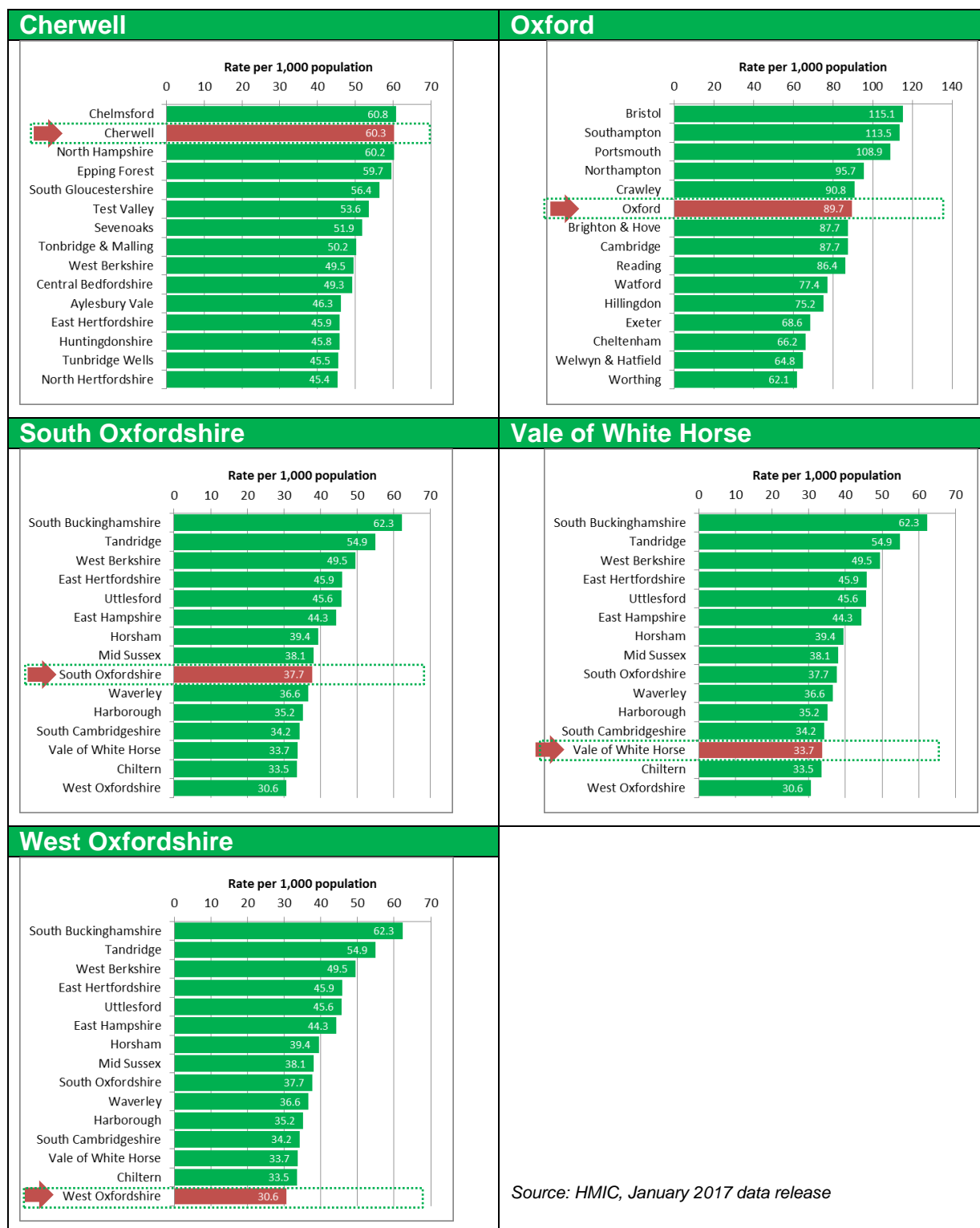


Source: ONS, January 2017 data release

4. Comparisons with Similar Areas

The following charts show how Oxfordshire's districts perform in comparison with their group of 'most similar areas' (or 'statistical neighbours' - note that statistical neighbour comparisons are not available at county level).

Figure 5 Rates of all crime per 1,000 population, for Oxfordshire districts for the 12 months to September 2016, with statistical neighbour comparisons



Source: HMIC, January 2017 data release

For each district in Oxfordshire, the following tables show:

1. the crime rate per 1,000 population compared with their most similar local authorities/community safety partnerships area;
2. the change in crime rate in the quarter between July-Sept 2015 and July-Sept 2016.

For the comparison with most similar local authorities:⁵

- **“Above Average”** means that the crime rate was within the highest 25% for the corresponding “similar areas group”
- **“Average”** means that the crime rate was within the middle 50% for the corresponding “similar areas group”
- **“Below Average”** means that the crime rate was within the lowest 25% for the corresponding “similar areas group”

For each district authority the change in crime rate:

- **“↑”** means that in the quarter ending 30th September 2015, the crime rate was **up** compared with the corresponding quarter in 2014
- **“—”** means that in the quarter ending 30th September 2015, the crime rate was **the same** (to one decimal place) compared with the corresponding quarter in 2014
- **“↓”** means that in the quarter ending 30th September 2015, the crime rate was **down** compared with the corresponding quarter in 2014

⁵ A detailed methodology and statistical differences are explained in the compare your area user guide:
http://policeuk.s3.amazonaws.com/iquanta/Compare_Your_Area- User_Guide.pdf

4.1. Cherwell

The overall crime rate in Cherwell was above the average of other comparator areas.

Crime types that were above average AND increasing in Cherwell were: All Crime, Other Crime, Shoplifting and Theft from the person.

Table 4 CHERWELL - Recorded crime rate comparison 12 months to Sept 2016

Cherwell	Rate per 1,000 population	Comparison with most similar LA/CSP	Trend July-Sept 2015 to July-Sept 2016
All crime	60.3	Above average	↑
Bicycle theft	1.2	Above average	↓
Burglary	4.1	Below average	↑
Criminal damage and arson	8.3	Average	↑
Drugs	2.5	Above average	↔
Other crime	1.3	Above average	↑
Other theft	9.1	Above average	↓
Possession of weapons	0.3	Average	↑
Public order	1.7	Below average	↓
Robbery	0.4	Average	↑
Shoplifting	9.9	Above average	↑
Theft from the person	1.8	Above average	↑
Vehicle crime	4.4	Average	↑
Violence and sexual offences	15.4	Average	↓

Source: HMIC (January 2017 data release), rate calculated using ONS 2015 mid-year population estimate

4.2. Oxford

The overall crime rate in Oxford was average compared with other comparator areas. Crime types that were above average AND increasing in Oxford were: Bicycle Theft and Theft from the person.

Table 5 Oxford - Recorded crime rate comparison 12 months to Sept 2016

Oxford	Rate per 1,000 population	Comparison with most similar LA/CSP	Trend July-Sept 2015 to July-Sept 2016
All crime	89.7	Average	↑
Bicycle theft	9.6	Above average	↑
Burglary	6.4	Average	↓
Criminal damage and arson	10.1	Average	↓
Drugs	3.0	Average	↓
Other crime	1.1	Average	↑
Other theft	14.2	Above average	↓
Possession of weapons	0.6	Average	↑
Public order	3.4	Below average	↓
Robbery	0.6	Below average	↑
Shoplifting	10.6	Average	↑
Theft from the person	4.7	Above average	↑
Vehicle crime	6.1	Average	↑
Violence and sexual offences	19.3	Below average	↑

Source: HMIC (January 2017 data release), rate calculated using ONS 2015 mid-year population estimate

4.3. South Oxfordshire

The overall crime rate in South Oxfordshire was average compared with other comparator areas. There were no crime types that were above average.

Table 6 South Oxfordshire - Recorded crime rate comparison 12 months to Sept 2016

South Oxfordshire	Rate per 1,000 population	Comparison with most similar LA/CSP	Trend July-Sept 2015 to July-Sept 2016
All crime	37.7	Average	↑
Bicycle theft	0.7	Average	↓
Burglary	4.3	Average	↓
Criminal damage and arson	5.9	Average	↑
Drugs	1.3	Average	↓
Other crime	0.5	Below average	↑
Other theft	6.4	Average	↑
Possession of weapons	0.3	Below average	↑
Public order	1.1	Below average	↓
Robbery	0.1	Below average	↓
Shoplifting	3.5	Average	↓
Theft from the person	0.7	Average	↔
Vehicle crime	3.7	Average	↑
Violence and sexual offences	9.3	Below average	↑

Source: HMIC (January 2017 data release), rate calculated using ONS 2015 mid-year population estimate

4.4. Vale of White Horse

The overall crime rate in Vale of White Horse district was below the average for other comparator areas. There were no crime types that were above average.

Table 7 Vale of White Horse - Recorded crime rate comparison 12 months to Sept 2016

Vale of White Horse	Rate per 1,000 population	Comparison with most similar LA/CSP	Trend July-Sept 2015 to July-Sept 2016
All crime	33.7	Below average	↓
Bicycle theft	0.9	Average	↓
Burglary	2.9	Below average	↓
Criminal damage and arson	5.9	Average	↑
Drugs	1.2	Average	↓
Other crime	0.6	Below average	↔
Other theft	4.9	Below average	↑
Possession of weapons	0.2	Below average	↓
Public order	1.0	Below average	↓
Robbery	0.1	Below average	↓
Shoplifting	3.8	Average	↑
Theft from the person	0.7	Average	↑
Vehicle crime	2.6	Below average	↓
Violence and sexual offences	9.2	Below average	↓

Source: HMIC (January 2017 data release), rate calculated using ONS 2015 mid-year population estimate

4.5. West Oxfordshire

The overall crime rate in West Oxfordshire district was below the average for other comparator areas. Theft from the person was the only crime type that was above average AND increasing in West Oxfordshire.

Table 8 West Oxfordshire - Recorded crime rate comparison 12 months to Sept 2016

West Oxfordshire	Rate per 1,000 population	Comparison with most similar LA/CSP	Trend July-Sept 2015 to July-Sept 2016
All crime	30.6	Below average	↓
Bicycle theft	0.6	Average	↓
Burglary	3.2	Below average	↑
Criminal damage and arson	4.7	Below average	↑
Drugs	1.0	Average	↓
Other crime	0.4	Below average	↓
Other theft	5.5	Average	↓
Possession of weapons	0.1	Below average	↓
Public order	1.1	Below average	↓
Robbery	0.1	Below average	↓
Shoplifting	2.5	Below average	↓
Theft from the person	0.9	Above average	↑
Vehicle crime	2.4	Below average	↓
Violence and sexual offences	8.2	Below average	↓

Source: HMIC (January 2017 data release), rate calculated using ONS 2015 mid-year population estimate

5. Antisocial Behaviour

5.1. Police data

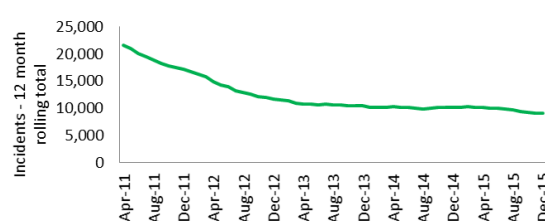
Thames Valley Police data for the 2016 calendar year and earlier time periods are presented in this quick facts page. Anti-social Behaviour (ASB) is measured slightly differently across each local partnership and is therefore not comparable for performance management purposes.

QUICK FACTS – ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

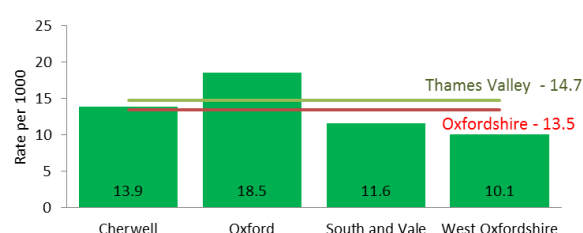
Current figures refer to the 12 month period ending 31st December 2016

Level of Incidents	9,177 incidents / 13.6 Incidents per 1,000 population
National comparison	No national comparator available. Thames Valley rate is 14.7 incidents per 1,000 population
Annual Change	Increase by 119 Incidents / 1.3% compared with 12 months to December 2015

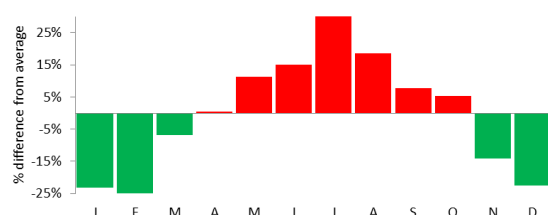
General Trend in number of incidents



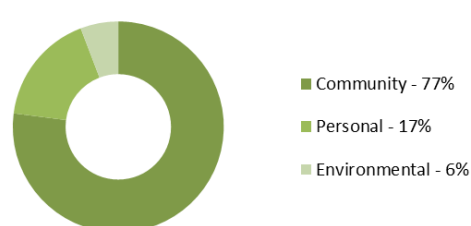
Rate by Local Policing Area



Seasonality (based on last three years' data)



Breakdown*



Hotspots 2016 (rates per 1,000 pop.)

Cherwell - Banbury Town (27.8), Bicester Town (23.5)

Oxford - Oxford Central (103.6), Oxford Cowley (21.9)

South & Vale - Didcot (24.7), Abingdon Town (15.0)

West Oxfordshire - Witney (15.9), Chipping Norton (11.0)

Sources: Thames Valley Police Incident System - NIRS Data (2017). Rates have been calculated using the Office for National Statistics population estimates for mid-2015.

The introduction of the new Anti-Social Behaviour codes in July 2011 reduced the number of ASB 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.

5.2. District data

The table below details the Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents reported directly to each of Oxfordshire's Districts during the 2016 calendar year. Some of these incidents were passed on to Thames Valley Police so there may be some overlap with the police ASB data provided in the previous subsection.

Table 9: ASB incidents reported to District Councils (Jan to Dec 2016)

	Cherwell	Oxford	South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse	West Oxfordshire
Personal	#	53	32*	55
Community	#	573	29*	31
Environmental	#	832	14*	10
TOTAL	632	1,458	100**	96

Source: District Council ASB leads; #breakdown for Cherwell is not available;

* personal / community / environmental data for South and Vale is from 1 Apr 2016 to 31 Dec 2016

**total for South and Vale is for full year Jan-Dec 2016, NB does not include Environmental Health complaints such as noise nuisance

6. Victim based crime

Victim based crime excludes crimes that do not normally have a specific identifiable victim including categories of drug offences, possession of weapons, public order and miscellaneous crimes against society.

Data from Thames Valley Police highlights a 7.5% increase in the number of victim based crimes between January 2016 and December 2016 compared with the corresponding period in 2015 (see table below).

Table 10 Victim based crime (2014-2016)

Victim Based Crime	For period to January-December			2015-16 change		
	2014	2015	2016	n	%	
Cherwell	6,086	7,287	8,446	1159	15.9%	↑
Oxford	12,265	12,519	13,365	846	6.8%	↑
South Oxfordshire	4,071	4,666	4,820	154	3.3%	↑
Vale of White Horse	3,495	3,928	4,002	74	1.9%	↑
West Oxfordshire	2,907	3,045	3,160	115	3.8%	↑
Oxfordshire	28,824	31,445	33,793	2348	7.5%	↑
Thames Valley	108,228	115,491	123,300	7809	6.8%	↑

Source: Thames Valley Police: Summary of Notifiable Offences (January 2017 data release)

7. Abuse and Exploitation

This section includes data on crimes and 'non crime occurrences'.

Non crime occurrences are incidents which have come to the attention of the police, and would normally amount to a notifiable crime, but a resultant crime has not been recorded. Specific circumstances in which this would happen are as follows:

- The occurrence is reported by a third party and the alleged victim either declines to confirm the crime or cannot be traced
- The occurrence is being dealt with by another police force
- The National Crime Recording Standard or Home Office Counting Rules for Recording Crime direct that a crime should not be recorded.

7.1. Domestic abuse

The cross-government definition of domestic violence and abuse is any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members, regardless of gender or sexuality. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to:

- psychological
- physical
- sexual
- financial
- emotional

This definition (which is not a legal definition) includes so called 'honour' based violence, female genital mutilation (FGM) and forced marriage, and it is clear that victims are not confined to one gender or ethnic group.

This section presents Thames Valley Police data on domestic abuse incidents during the 2016 calendar year, compared with the previous two years. A minority of these incidents will not meet the national definition, e.g. because they involve individuals who are aged under 16 or are unknown to one another. However, due to recording issues, these data are thought to provide a better picture of domestic abuse than data on the subset of incidents that are known to meet the national definition.

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

The following two tables illustrate Thames Valley Police data for the period January 2016 – December 2016 compared with corresponding data for 2014 and 2015 for Domestic Abuse Incidents for Non Recorded Crime and Recorded Crime⁶.

Domestic Abuse recorded crime increased by 0.8% in Oxfordshire between 2015 and 2016. Domestic Abuse Incidents which were non-crime occurrences increased by 7.2% over the same time period.

Table 11 Domestic Abuse Incidents Annual trend

Domestic Abuse Incidents - Non Crime Occurrence	For period to January-December			2015-16 change		
	2014	2015	2016	n	%	
Cherwell	1,980	2,138	2,257	119	5.6%	↑
Oxford	2,289	2,324	2,410	86	3.7%	↑
South Oxfordshire	1,358	1,283	1,330	47	3.7%	↑
Vale of White Horse	1,328	1,233	1,437	204	16.5%	↑
West Oxfordshire	1,050	1,023	1,145	122	11.9%	↑
Oxfordshire	8,005	8,001	8,579	578	7.2%	↑
Thames Valley	30,459	30,860	33,463	2,603	8.4%	↑

Domestic Abuse Incidents - Recorded Crime	For period to January-December			2015-16 change		
	2014	2015	2016	n	%	
Cherwell	527	816	778	-38	-4.7%	↓
Oxford	713	980	996	16	1.6%	↑
South Oxfordshire	373	470	500	30	6.4%	↑
Vale of White Horse	324	459	515	56	12.2%	↑
West Oxfordshire	321	396	357	-39	-9.8%	↓
Oxfordshire	2,258	3,121	3,146	25	0.8%	↑
Thames Valley	10,336	12,576	13,299	723	5.7%	↑

Source: Thames Valley Police: Summary of Notifiable Offences (2017)

Domestic abuse victims and perpetrators

In Oxfordshire in 2016, Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 11,186 victims of domestic abuse crimes and incidents (+3% compared with 2015)

District-level data shows the greatest number of recorded victims of domestic abuse was in Oxford and the greatest increase in recorded victims between 2015 and 2016 was in Vale of White Horse (+11%).

⁶ Following the introduction of Niche RMS the number of crimes with a domestic abuse qualifier that have been finalised as domestic abuse under the national definition has fallen from around 94% to around 80%. At the same time the number of domestic abuse non crime occurrences has fallen from around 70% to around 40%. This is due to the fact that key information to identify whether an occurrence is compliant with the national definition has not been recorded. Additional records which meet the criteria but which do not have the domestic qualifier are also included

Table 12 Number of Victims of Domestic Abuse (Crime and Incidents) in Oxfordshire, calendar year

	2014	2015	2016	2015 to 2016	% change
Cherwell	2,455	2,860	2,887	27	1%
Oxford	2,965	3,166	3,259	93	3%
South Oxfordshire	1,694	1,760	1,747	-13	-1%
Vale Of White Horse	1,588	1,696	1,878	182	11%
West Oxfordshire	1,333	1,385	1,415	30	2%
Oxfordshire TOTAL	10,035	10,867	11,186	319	3%

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS (extracted Jan 2017)

The youngest victim in 2016 in Oxfordshire was aged under a year and the oldest victim was aged 99.

Between 2015 and 2016:

- The number of younger victims of domestic abuse in Oxfordshire (aged under 25) decreased. The number in 2016 was a similar to 2013.
- The 25-49 age group saw the biggest increase in numbers (+254).
- The greatest percentage increase by broad age was in the older age groups 50 and above.
- Although the number of victims aged 80+ remained relatively small (108 in 2016), this group saw the biggest percentage increase.

Table 13 Victims of Domestic Abuse (Crime and Incidents) in Oxfordshire, by age

	2014	2015	2016	2015 to 2016	% change
0-15	128	141	130	-11	-8%
16-17	281	359	360	1	0%
18-24	2,023	2,116	2,080	-36	-2%
25-49	5,918	6,421	6,675	254	4%
50-64	1,224	1,339	1,417	78	6%
65-79	300	328	364	36	11%
80+	68	92	108	16	17%
Total (excluding age not recorded)	9,942	10,797	11,135	338	3%

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS (extracted Jan 2017)

Domestic abuse victims by gender

Overall in Oxfordshire in 2016, of the victims with a recorded gender (the majority): 76% of victims were female and 24% were male, similar to previous years.

The gender split was similar in all districts with a slightly higher proportion of female victims in Cherwell (77%) and a slightly lower proportion of female victims in West Oxfordshire (74%)

Domestic abuse victims by ethnicity

Overall in Oxfordshire in 2016, of the victims with a recorded ethnicity 90% of victims were White ethnic background and 10% were non-White.

In Oxford, as expected from the more ethnically diverse population, 79% of victims were White and 21% were non-White.

Note that caution is needed in interpreting this data as there is a relatively high rate of victims without an ethnic group recorded (22% of the total).

Perpetrators of Domestic abuse by gender

In 2016, Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 10,200 perpetrators of domestic abuse in Oxfordshire.

Around three quarters of perpetrators of Domestic abuse were male (76%) and around a quarter were female (25%). There was a slightly lower proportion of female perpetrators in South Oxfordshire (22%) than average for the county.

Table 14 Suspect and Offenders of Domestic Abuse All Occurrences (Crime and Non Crime) by gender, Oxfordshire 2016

	Male		Female		TOTAL
Cherwell	2,068	77%	622	23%	2,690
Oxford	2,152	76%	670	24%	2,822
South Oxfordshire	1,212	78%	350	22%	1,562
Vale of White Horse	1,319	76%	424	24%	1,743
West Oxfordshire	1,022	75%	333	25%	1,355
Oxfordshire TOTAL	7,773	76%	2,399	24%	10,172
<i>Total including gender unknown or not recorded</i>					<i>10,200</i>

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS (extracted Jan 2017)

Domestic Homicide Reviews

In April 2011, the Government implemented section 9 of the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004. Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) are expected to undertake a multi-agency review, following a domestic homicide in their area, to assist all those involved in the review process, in identifying the lessons that can be learned with a view to preventing future homicides and violence. Since April 2011, there have been seven Domestic Homicide Reviews in Oxfordshire, as follows:

South and Vale CSP	October 2011
Oxford CSP	August 2011
Cherwell CSP	December 2012
Oxford/ South and Vale CSP SCR/DHR*	December 2013
South & Vale CSP	October 2014
South & Vale CSP	April 2015
South & Vale CSP	January 2017

** combined Serious Case Review and Domestic Homicide Review*

Honour based violence

In 2016, Thames Valley Police recorded 61 victims of Honour-based violence in Oxfordshire, up from 24 victims recorded in 2015.

The majority of the 103 victims over the three year period 2014 to 2016 were residents of Oxford city (55%). 30% were resident in Cherwell and 10% in Vale of White Horse.

Female genital mutilation (FGM)

In Oxfordshire: for the three year period Jan 2014 to Dec 2016, Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 9 victims of Female Genital Mutilation (crime and non-crime) in Oxfordshire, of which 5 were in Oxford, 2 in Cherwell, 1 in each of South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse and none in West Oxfordshire.

According to Thames Valley Police, there are very few reports around FGM and most of these relate to occurrences of concerns about FGM victims rather than victimisation.

Further information about FGM is available from the [Joint Strategic Needs Assessment](#).

7.2. Rape offences

The number of recorded rape offences increased by 17.8% in Oxfordshire between 2015 and 2016. This followed a 49.5% increase in the previous year. This increase in rape offences is in line with national trends, and is thought to be due, at least in part, to:

- An increase in reporting of historical sexual crime linked to improvements in victim care.

- Greater awareness - the publicity surrounding the major cases, Jimmy Savile, Rolf Harris etc. may have encouraged victims to come forward;
- Reporting of rape offences being encouraged;
- Changes in rape crime recording in July 2016 affecting the number of crimes recorded in cases of multiple/gang rape. Before July 2016 rape crimes were recorded on the basis of one crime per victim/offender (group of offenders) basis. i.e. if three men, acting together, all rape a female this would have been recorded. After July 2016 the crimes will be recorded on the basis of one crime per victim/offender, so in the example above this would now be three separate crimes.

Table 15 Rape Offences

Rape	For period to January-December			2015-16 change		
	2014	2015	2016	n	%	
Cherwell	65	91	119	28	30.8%	↑
Oxford	98	170	200	30	17.6%	↑
South Oxfordshire	29	60	63	3	5.0%	↑
Vale of White Horse	41	53	58	5	9.4%	↑
West Oxfordshire	42	37	44	7	18.9%	↑
Oxfordshire	275	411	484	73	17.8%	↑
Thames Valley	960	1,373	1,621	248	18.1%	↑

Source: Thames Valley Police: Summary of Notifiable Offences (2017)

The total number of recorded victims of rape offences in Oxfordshire increased from 524 in 2015 to 537 in 2016 (+2%).

The greatest number of recorded rape victims was in Oxford (42% of the total for Oxfordshire) and the greatest increase in victims between 2015 and 2016 was in Cherwell (+14%, 16 additional victims).

Table 16 Number of Victims of Rape (Crime and Non Crime) in Oxfordshire, calendar year

	2014	2015	2016	2016 % of total	2015 to 2016	% change
Cherwell	82	112	128	24%	16	14%
Oxford	147	231	226	42%	-5	-2%
South Oxfordshire	40	70	70	13%	0	0%
Vale Of White Horse	50	64	62	12%	-2	-3%
West Oxfordshire	49	47	51	9%	4	9%
Oxfordshire TOTAL	368	524	537	100%	13	2%

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS (extracted Jan 2017); The above data is for all victims of rape offences

7.3. Child sexual exploitation

The current definition of child sexual exploitation was published in the 2009 guidance “Safeguarding Children and Young People from Sexual Exploitation”.

‘Sexual exploitation of children and young people under 18 involves exploitative situations, contexts and relationships where young people (or a third person or persons) receive ‘something’ (e.g. food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affection, gifts, money) as a result of them performing, and/or another or others performing on them, sexual activities. Child sexual exploitation can occur through the use of technology without the child’s immediate recognition; for example being persuaded to post sexual images on the Internet/mobile phones without immediate payment or gain. In all cases, those exploiting the child/young person have power over them by virtue of their age, gender, intellect, physical strength and/or economic or other resources. Violence, coercion and intimidation are common, involvement in exploitative relationships being characterised in the main by the child or young person’s limited availability of choice resulting from their social/economic and/or emotional vulnerability’.

In 2016 the government consulted on the statutory definition of Child Sexual Exploitation and (separately) on the possible introduction of mandatory reporting of child abuse and neglect or a duty to act in relation to child abuse or neglect. The results of these consultations have not yet been published.

In 2016, Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 169 victims of Child Sexual Exploitation in Oxfordshire, a slight increase from 2015 (163).

Around half (49%) of victims recorded in the three years between 2014 and 2016 were in Oxford city and a further 25% were in Cherwell.

Table 17 Number of Victims of Child Sexual Exploitation (Crime and Non Crime) in Oxfordshire, calendar year

	2014	2015	2016	2014-16	% of total
Cherwell	38	29	43	110	25%
Oxford	36	92	90	218	49%
South Oxfordshire	8	15	15	38	9%
Vale Of White Horse	26	16	12	54	12%
West Oxfordshire	6	11	9	26	6%
Oxfordshire TOTAL	114	163	169	446	100%

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS (extracted Jan 2017); The above CSE data is for all victims of offences where either the 'Child Sexual Exploitation' qualifier has been used or the Occurrence Type has been recorded as 'Suspected CSE - Non Crime Incident'

7.4. Elder Abuse

In the 9 months between 1 April and 31 December 2016, there were 655 older victims (aged 65+) of violence and sexual offences in Oxfordshire. This was equivalent to 15 victims per 10,000 people, below the Thames Valley average of 17 per 10,000. The rate was above average in Oxford at 23 per 10,000.

Table 18 Victims of violence and sexual offences aged 65 and over (Apr to Dec 2016)

Victims aged 65 and over	Violence	Sexual Offences	Total Violence and Sexual Offences	per 10,000 population aged 65+	Rate compared with Thames Valley average
Cherwell	36	3	39	15.5	below
Oxford	38	4	42	23.1	above
South Oxfordshire	40	1	41	14.7	below
Vale Of White Horse	27	3	30	12.0	below
West Oxfordshire	22	3	25	11.3	below
Oxfordshire	163	14	177	14.9	below
Thames Valley	607	48	655	17.2	

Source: Thames Valley Police; rate calculated as a proportion of population aged 65 and over ONS 2015 mid-year estimate

7.5. Preventing extremism

Prevent is one of four core elements of the Government's strategy for countering terrorism (CONTEST):

Prevent - to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism: Prevent strategy

Pursue - to stop terrorist attacks: detection and disruption

Protect - to strengthen protection against a terrorist attack: strengthening infrastructure

Prepare - to mitigate the impact of a terrorist attack: reduce impact through effective response

The Counter Terrorism and Security Act became law on 16 February 2015. The Act places a statutory duty on local authorities and other 'specified authorities' (schools, including early year's settings, academies and independent schools, further and higher education colleges, health, penal bodies and the police) to have 'due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism'. This is known as the Prevent Duty and includes all forms of extremism. Compliance with the duty includes raising awareness of Prevent, training frontline staff and building prevent into existing policies and procedures as a safeguarding concern. The 2015 Counter Terrorism Local Profile (CTLTP) for Oxfordshire assessed the county as a low risk area. The 2017 CTLTP is due to be presented at the end of March 2017.

Local Authorities are also required to establish multi-agency panels, known as the Channel Panel, to identify and support those vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism. In Oxfordshire, Channel is a County Council statutory responsibility and is chaired by the Deputy Chief Fire Officer. All other partners have a 'duty to co-operate' with the Panel which has been fully active since April 2014. National data are available on referrals to channel panel, which have grown steadily as awareness of Prevent has increased.⁷

⁷ National Police Chiefs' Council:

<http://site.npccms.coraider.com/FreedomofInformation/NationalChannelReferralFigures.aspx>

Table 19: Channel Referrals in England and Wales (2006/07 to 2014/15)

Year	Number of referrals
2006/07	5
2007/08	75
2008/09	179
2009/10	467
2010/11	599
2011/12	580
2012/13	748
2013/14	1,281
Total	3,934

Source: National Police Chiefs' Council. More recent data not yet provided by the Home Office (as of May 2017)

7.6. Modern slavery

From 1 November 2015, as set out in the Modern Slavery Act 2015, specified public authorities (including all police forces and local authorities), have a duty to notify the Home Office of any individual encountered in England and Wales who they believe is a suspected victim of slavery or human trafficking.

Thames Valley Police recorded 32 victims of Modern Slavery in Oxfordshire in 2016 out of a total of 124 in the region (26%).

Local intelligence in Oxford city suggests this police recorded data significantly under-represents the full extent of Modern Slavery and Trafficking.

Table 20 Number of Victims of Modern Slavery and Trafficking Offences in Oxfordshire, calendar year

	2016	% of total
Cherwell	12*	38%
Oxford	16	50%
South Oxfordshire	1	3%
Vale Of White Horse	1	3%
West Oxfordshire	2	6%
Oxfordshire TOTAL	32	100%
Thames Valley	124	

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS (extracted Jan 2017). The above data is for all victims of Modern Slavery and Trafficking offences. Modern Slavery offences have been identified where either the HO Category Number is 106 or the Modern Slavery Finalisation Qualifier has been used. Trafficking offences have been identified where either the classification or Occurrence Type has been recorded as Trafficking for Sexual exploitation (out of, into, within the UK) and Trafficking for non-sexual Exploitation (out of, into, within the UK).

*Note that a significant number of the Cherwell Modern Slavery victims will be related to Campsfield House, which is a Home Office, Immigration Detention Centre

7.7. Hate Crimes and Incidents

According to the latest Home Office Hate Crime bulletin (Oct 2016)⁸, Hate crime is defined as:

‘any criminal offence which is perceived, by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice towards someone based on a personal characteristic.’

This common definition was agreed in 2007 by the police, Crown Prosecution Service, Prison Service (now the National Offender Management Service) and other agencies that make up the criminal justice system.

There are five centrally monitored strands of hate crime:

- race or ethnicity;
- religion or beliefs;
- sexual orientation;
- disability; and
- transgender identity

Between 2015 and 2016, in Oxfordshire there was:

- An increase in the number of recorded hate incidents which were non-crime occurrences⁹ from 296 in 2015 to 470 in 2016 (+59%). This was above the increase across Thames Valley of +55%.
- A decrease in the number of recorded hate crimes from 381 in 2015 to 340 in 2016 (-11%). Across Thames Valley there was an increase of +1.6%.

Table 21: Hate crime incidents in Oxfordshire – non crime occurrences

Hate Crime Incidents in Oxfordshire – Non Crime Occurrences	For period January-December			2015-16 change	
	2014	2015	2016	(n)	%
Race	143	219	366	147	67%
Religion	7	16	24	8	50%
Sexual orientation	26	32	38	6	19%
Disability	11	22	30	8	36%
Transgender identity	22	30	40	10	71%
Oxfordshire TOTAL	196	296	470	+174	+59%
Thames Valley TOTAL	844	1,169	1,812	643	+55%

Source: Thames Valley Police: Summary of Notifiable Offences (January 2017 data release)

⁸ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/hate-crime-england-and-wales-2015-to-2016>

⁹ Non crime occurrences are incidents which have come to the attention of the police, and would normally amount to a notifiable crime, but a resultant crime has not been recorded. Specific circumstances in which this would happen are as follows:

- The occurrence is reported by a third party and the alleged victim either declines to confirm the crime or cannot be traced
- The occurrence is being dealt with by another police force
- The National Crime Recording Standard or Home Office Counting Rules for Recording Crime direct that a crime should not be recorded.

Table 22: Hate crime incidents in Oxfordshire – recorded crime

Hate Crime Incidents in Oxfordshire – Recorded Crime	For period January-December			2015-16 change	
	2014	2015	2016	(n)	%
Race	206	302	262	-40	-13%
Religion	4	16	17	1	6%
Sexual orientation	32	42	35	-7	-17%
Disability	8	18	24	6	33%
Transgender identity	6	3	2	-1	-33%
Oxfordshire TOTAL	256	381	340	-41	-11%
Thames Valley	1,246	1,629	1,655	26	1.6%

Source: Thames Valley Police: Summary of Notifiable Offences (January 2017 data release)

(Further detail for each category is provided in Appendix C.)

Racially and religiously motivated crimes and incidents

Some crimes are specifically coded as “racially or religiously aggravated”.

Between 2015 and 2016 there was a decrease in racially or religiously aggravated crime in Oxfordshire of -15%. Across Thames Valley the decrease was -4%.

Table 23 Racially or Religiously Aggravated Crime

Racially or Religiously Aggravated Crime	For period to January-December			2015-16 change		
	2014	2015	2016	n	%	
Cherwell	22	56	44	-12	-21.4%	↓
Oxford	90	106	95	-11	-10.4%	↓
South Oxfordshire	10	28	19	-9	-32.1%	↓
Vale of White Horse	20	14	17	3	21.4%	↑
West Oxfordshire	15	8	5	-3	-37.5%	↓
Oxfordshire	157	212	180	-32	-15.1%	↓
Thames Valley	826	982	941	-41	-4.2%	↓

Source: Thames Valley Police: Summary of Notifiable Offences (2017)

Under-reporting

As reported in the previous Strategic Intelligence Assessment (2016), the ONS statistical bulletin of 2014/15 reported both on hate crimes recorded by police and on estimates based on the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) 2012/13 to 2014/15.

The table below combines these data to give some idea of the levels of under-reporting for each category. All values are for England and Wales; local under-reporting estimates are not available.

For race hate crime, the strand with the best reporting rates, the rate of reporting is at best only around 53%. At the other end of the scale, even in the best case scenario reporting levels for disability hate crime are only around 5%. Levels for religious hate crime are also low (at best c13%). The limits for hate crime relating to sexual orientation are wide but this has the second best reporting levels. No survey figures are given for transgender identity.

According to ONS this analysis has not been updated.

Table 24: Under-reporting of hate crime

Type of hate crime	Recorded by police	CSEW Estimate	Recorded as % of estimated	CSEW Lower limit*	Recorded as % of lower limit	CSEW Upper limit*	Recorded as % of upper limit
Race	42,930	106,073	40.5%	80,961	53.0%	131,184	32.7%
Religion	3,254	37,777	8.6%	24,777	13.1%	50,778	6.4%
Sexual orientation	5,597	29,351	19.1%	12,376	45.2%	46,326	12.1%
Disability	2,508	69,576	3.6%	49,574	5.1%	89,577	2.8%
Transgender	605	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total number of motivating factors	54,894	221,745	24.8%	183,728	29.9%	259,762	21.1%
Total number of offences	52,528						

* The CSEW lower and upper limit figures given are based on a 95% confidence interval. Some recorded crimes may have more than one motivating factor, hence the variation in totals. Total percentage calculations are based on the total number of motivating factors.

Source: Crime Survey for England and Wales January 2016 data release. This remains the latest data (as of February 2017)

PCC commissioned reporting service

Until 31 March 2015 the hate crime reporting service was provided for Thames Valley by Stop Hate UK.

On 1 July 2015 the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner commissioned a new provider of hate crime reporting: The Hate Crime Network. As well as reporting they work on raising awareness and providing support for the victims of hate crime. The focus so far has been on building the service. It is expected that data on contacts will be available for the next report.

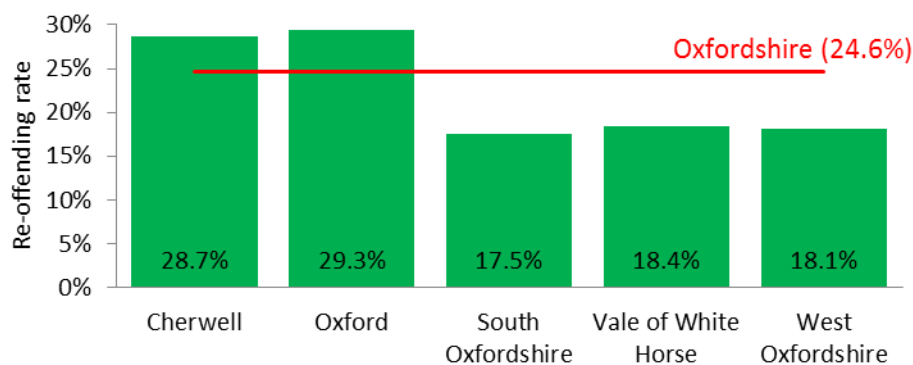
8. Offending and Re-offending

8.1. Adult re-offending

The 'proven re-offending rate' measures the proportion of offenders who reoffend. The one-year proven re-offending rate of adult offenders in Oxfordshire, for the period January 2014 to December 2014 was 24.6 percent¹⁰. This remains the same compared with the 12 months to December 2013. The Oxfordshire one-year proven re-offending rate was the same as the national rate of 24.6 percent. The chart below illustrates the district re-offending rates. Cherwell and Oxford had higher re-offending rates compared with the county average.

¹⁰ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/proven-reoffending-statistics-quarterly-january-to-december-2014>

Figure 4 Proven Adult re-offending rates January 2014 to December 2014



Source: MOJ Proven Re-offending (2016)

For the period January 2014 to December 2014, there were 3,927 adult offenders who had been released from custody, received a non-custodial conviction at court, received a caution, or received a reprimand or warning. Of these 967 (24.6%) re-offended, committing a total of 3,252 re-offences. Figures may tend to fluctuate due to different cohorts of offenders.

8.2. Juvenile first time entrants

There were 167 juvenile first time entrants to the criminal justice system (aged 10-17 years) in the 12 months to June 2016. This was a decrease of 10 percent compared with the 12 months to June 2015. (MOJ, 2016). The Oxfordshire rates per 100,000 of the 10-17 year old population was 280 compared with 266 in the South East and 348 in England.

8.3. Juvenile re-offending

The one-year proven re-offending rate of juvenile offenders in Oxfordshire for the period January 2014 to December 2014 was 29.5 percent. This is a decrease of 1.7 percentage points compared with 2013. The Oxfordshire one-year proven re-offending rate was lower than the national rate of 37.9 percent. In the period January 2014 to December 2014, there were 322 Juvenile offenders, 95 re-offenders committing a total of 256 re-offences.

The chart below illustrates the district Juvenile re-offending rates. Cherwell, Oxford and Vale of White Horse had higher juvenile re-offending rates compared with the county average.

Figure 7 Proven Juvenile re-offending rates January 2014 to December 2014



Source: MOJ Proven Re-offending (2016)

9. Trading Standards – Doorstep crime

Doorstep Crime can affect anyone, but often elderly and vulnerable people are targeted by Rogue Traders offering home improvement services, or by Bogus Callers who claim to be from the council, police, health carers, market researchers or utility and phone companies.

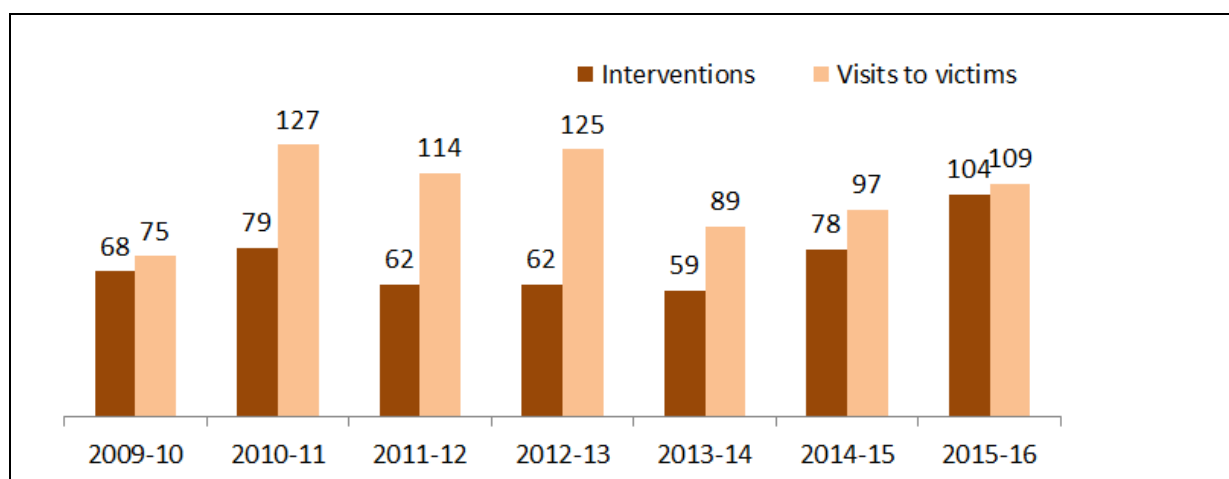
Number of Incidents

Doorstep crime incidents are notified to Oxfordshire County Council's Trading Standards Doorstep crime team via police referrals, phone calls to the Doorstep crime team direct or through intelligence reports.

In 2015/16 there was a total of **390** Doorstep crime incidents recorded in Oxfordshire. This was a slight increase on the number in the previous year (+3%, up from 377 in 2014/15).

In the same year the Doorstep crime team carried out 104 interventions (finding and dealing with suspects when they are at the victims address or premises) and 109 visits to victims.

Table 25: Doorstep crime in Oxfordshire 2009/10 to 2015/16, interventions and visits to victims



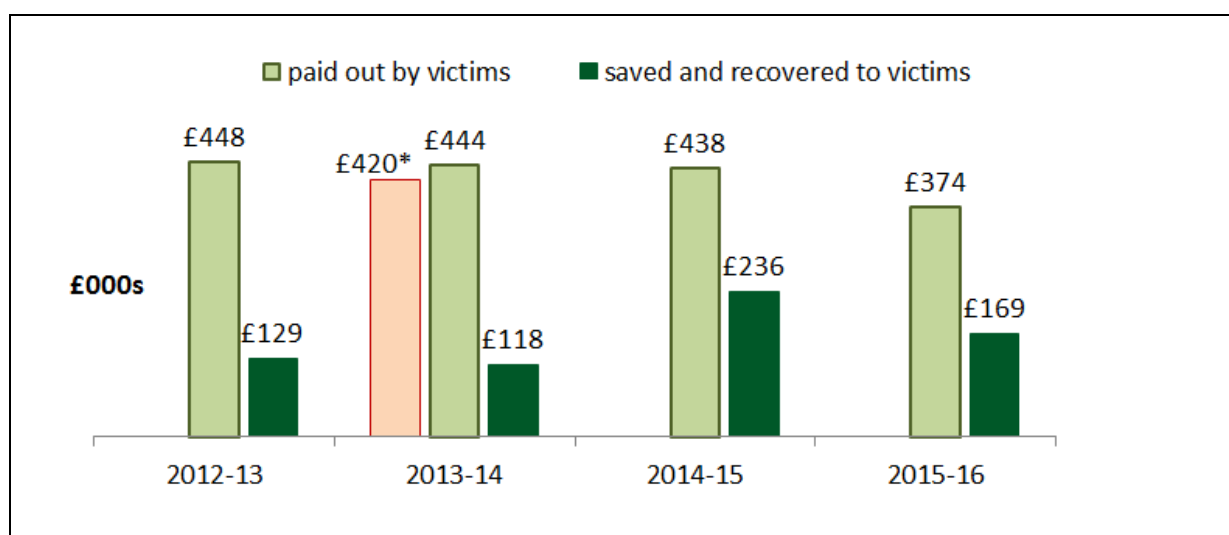
Source: Oxfordshire Trading Standards

Monies Paid to Offenders

The amount of monies recorded by Trading Standards as having been paid out by victims of doorstep criminals in 2015-16 was £374,173. This was 15% below the previous year (£438,359 in 2014-15).

The amount saved and recovered to victims in 2015-16 was £169,000, equivalent to 45% of the total monies paid out in that year.

Figure 5: Monies paid out by victims to doorstep criminals and monies saved and recovered to victims



Source: Oxfordshire Trading Standards

*Note that the 2013-2014 total includes a large amount (£420,000) paid out by one victim – shown separately in the chart.

10. Fraud and Cyber related offences

10.1. Fraud

Fraud arises when trickery is used to gain a dishonest advantage, which is often financial, over another person. Fraud can be committed against individuals or businesses. There are numerous types of fraud¹¹ including identity theft, advanced fee fraud (victim asked to pay upfront for goods), bank and cheque fraud and online fraud.

Since March 2013, Action Fraud has been responsible for the recording of fraud offences rather than individual police forces.

Published statistics on fraud are from two sources:

- The Crime survey for England and Wales gives estimates based on a sample survey of households of crimes affecting the resident adult population. Data is not available from this source for fraud affecting businesses and the sample is not large enough to provide estimates at a county level.
- Police recorded crime including fraud offences recorded by Action Fraud (the national fraud and cybercrime reporting centre) as well as two industry bodies, Credit Industry Fraud Avoidance System (Cifas) and Financial Fraud Action UK (FFA UK) who refer offences to the police via the National Fraud Intelligence Bureau (NFIB) based at the City of London Police.

The latest Crime Survey for England and Wales shows a total of 622,700 fraud offences in England and Wales recorded in the year ending September 2016, representing a 3% increase on the previous year.

37% of these cases were reported through Action Fraud, 47% through Cifas and 15% through FFA UK.

Most types of fraud declined between (year ending) September 2015 and (year ending) September 2016.

Banking and credit industry fraud increased by 8% and Business trading fraud increased by 19% (and 'other'), see following table.

More detailed national data shows a significant increase in Doorstep crime. Within the category "Non-investment fraud", offences categorised as "Door to door sales and bogus tradespeople" increased from 4,781 to 5,673 (+19%).

¹¹ See Action Fraud for a list of types of fraud http://www.actionfraud.police.uk/types_of_fraud

Table 26: Fraud offences recorded by National Fraud Intelligence Bureau, years ending September 2015 and September 2016 (England and Wales)

	Oct '14 to Sep '15	Oct '15 to Sep '16	change	%
Banking and credit industry fraud	339,572	368,060	28,488	8%
Business trading fraud	435	519	84	19%
Insurance fraud	10,429	9,077	-1,352	-13%
Telecom industry fraud (misuse of contracts)	48,024	43,261	-4,763	-10%
All charity fraud	915	616	-299	-33%
Advance fee payments	40,975	34,153	-6,822	-17%
Financial investments	5,307	4,952	-355	-7%
Non-investment fraud	99,493	95,504	-3,989	-4%
Corporate fraud	1,972	1,766	-206	-10%
Pension fraud	884	373	-511	-58%
Computer misuse crime	14,992	13,424	-1,568	-10%
Other	41,250	51,024	9,774	24%
Total fraud offences recorded	604,248	622,729	18,481	3%

Source: ONS from National Fraud Intelligence Bureau

Local fraud statistics (for the past 5 months) accessed February 2017 via the Action Fraud website shows a significant variation on the number and rate of fraud offences by county from (for example) 1.1 per 1,000 population for Cambridgeshire to 2.5 per 1,000 population for Buckinghamshire¹².

There is no local Action Fraud data published for Oxfordshire.

10.2. Cyber related Offences

In 2016 Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 546 Cyber-related offences in Oxfordshire. The district in Oxfordshire with the greatest number of recorded Cyber-related offences was Cherwell.

Table 27 Cyber related Offences (Crime and Non Crime) Oxfordshire, (calendar year)

	2015	2016	2015 to 2016
Cherwell	132	151	+19
Oxford	145	140	-5
South Oxfordshire	69	98	+29
Vale Of White Horse	85	92	+7
West Oxfordshire	75	65	-10
Oxfordshire Total	506	546	+40

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS, January 2017

¹² Calculated using Action Fraud statistics from www.actionfraud.police.uk/fraud-statistics and 2015 mid year population estimates

11. Mental Health – Detentions under Section 136

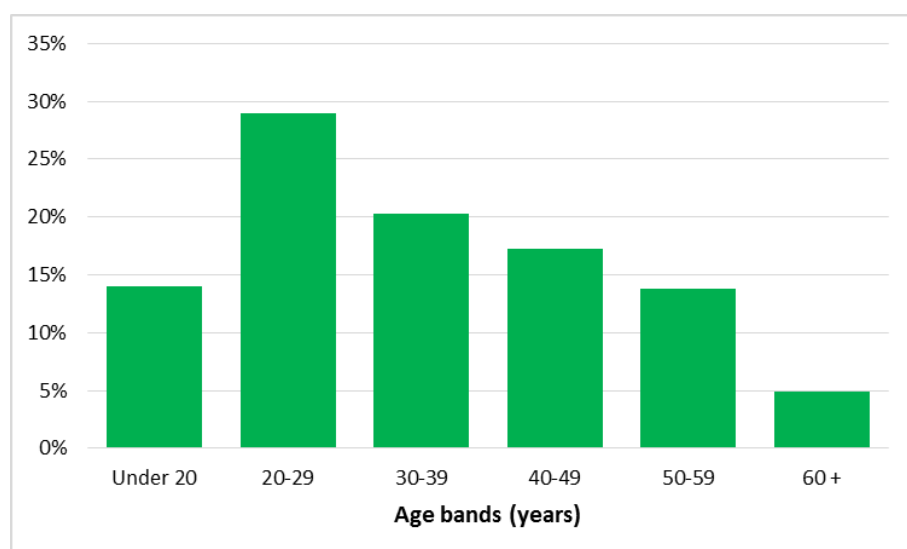
Section 136 of the Mental Health Act enables the police to act if they believe that someone is suffering from a mental illness and is in need of immediate treatment or care. The police may take that person from a public place to a place of safety, either for their own protection or for the protection of others. This is known as a Section 136 detention.

During the three calendar years 2014-2016, there were 872 Section 136 detentions in Oxfordshire.¹³ The number of detentions increased by 13.9% from 274 to 312 between 2015 and 2016.

Over the full three-year period, around 46% of the detentions were made in Oxford, whilst around 20% were in Cherwell, approximately 11% in South Oxfordshire, Vale of White Horse and West Oxfordshire districts.

A majority of the detainees were male (around 58%). The chart below shows the age distribution, with those aged 20-29 making up the largest group of people detained.

Figure 10: Distribution of Section 136 detentions during 2014, 2015, and 2016, by age band



Source: Thames Valley Police, January 2017

¹³ Data provided by Thames Valley Police, January 2017.

12. Alcohol and Drugs

12.1. Hospital admissions for Alcohol

Data on hospital admissions for alcohol-related conditions in Oxfordshire¹⁴ shows that:

- Overall males continue to have higher rates than females for alcohol-related admission episodes.
- Between 2008-09 and 2014-15, **the 40-64 age group** saw a significant increase in the rate of hospital admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions.
- Between 2013-14 and 2014-15 the rate of admissions for males and females aged 65 and over increased significantly.

12.2. Drug and alcohol treatment

The National Drug Treatment monitoring system (NDTMS)¹⁵ states that between December 2015 and November 2016 there were 1,519 OCU (Opiate/Crack Use) clients in treatment in Oxfordshire.

Of the 1,534 clients in treatment between September 2015 and August 2016, 97 percent continued in effective treatment and were engaging after 12 weeks, or were successfully discharged.

The number of adults in treatment for alcohol only was 482 (up from 433 in 2014-15).

The number of young people (aged under 18 years) in specialist substance misuse services in Oxfordshire in 2015-16 was 71 (up from 58 in 2014-15).

- 41 began using their main substance before they reached 15 years of age (42 in 2014-15)
- 20 were using more than one substance (34 in 2014-15)
- 10 reported being affected by others' substance misuse (14 in 2014-15)

Further information about drug and alcohol use in Oxfordshire is available from the [Joint Strategic Needs Assessment](#).

12.3. Alcohol-related crime

In 2016 (Jan-Dec), Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 1,500 alcohol-related crimes in Oxfordshire, around 4% of total crimes. This was an increase of 10% compared with 2015, double the increase in total crime in Oxfordshire (5%).

¹⁴ Admissions to hospital where the primary diagnosis is an alcohol-attributable code or a secondary diagnosis is an alcohol-attributable external cause code. Source: Public Health England Local Alcohol Profiles from Hospital Episode statistics.

¹⁵ <https://www.ndtms.net/default.aspx>

Table 28 Alcohol-related crimes, number and % of all crimes in Oxfordshire (2014 to 2016)

Number of alcohol-related crimes	2014	2015	2016	2015 to 2016	
Cherwell	305	239	299	60	25%
Oxford	611	593	634	41	7%
South Oxfordshire	210	166	181	15	9%
Vale Of White Horse	210	213	229	16	8%
West Oxfordshire	170	154	159	5	3%
Oxfordshire Total	1,506	1,365	1,502	137	10%
Alcohol-related crime as % of all crimes	2014	2015	2016		
Cherwell	4.3%	2.9%	3.2%		
Oxford	4.4%	4.2%	4.3%		
South Oxfordshire	4.6%	3.3%	3.4%		
Vale Of White Horse	5.3%	4.9%	5.2%		
West Oxfordshire	5.1%	4.5%	4.6%		
Oxfordshire Total	4.6%	3.9%	4.1%		

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS, January 2017; Note: This data is for all recorded crimes in Oxfordshire where the substance use field has been recorded as 'Alcohol' related. The Alcohol related data has not been subject to validation.

13. Knife crime

In the 9 months between 1 April and 31 December 2016, there were 239 violent or sexual crimes recorded in Oxfordshire where a sharp or bladed implement was linked to the offence as a weapon.

This was equivalent to 3.5 crimes per 10,000 people in Oxfordshire which was below the Thames Valley average of 4.4. The rate was above average in Oxford at 6.5 knife crimes per 10,000 population.

Table 29 Violent or sexual crimes recorded in Oxfordshire where a sharp or bladed implement was linked to the offence as a weapon (Apr to Dec 2016)

Victims aged 65 and over	Knife crimes	Rate per 10,000 population	Rate compared with Thames Valley average
Cherwell	61	4.2	below
Oxford	103	6.5	above
South Oxfordshire	28	2.0	below
Vale Of White Horse	24	1.9	below
West Oxfordshire	23	2.1	below
Oxfordshire	239	3.5	below
Thames Valley	1,046	4.4	

Source: Thames Valley Police; rate calculated as a proportion of total population ONS 2015 mid-year estimate

14. Road Traffic Accidents

The latest comparative data for 2015 was published in the Department for Transport Reported Road Casualties: Great Britain 2015 Annual Report¹⁶.

There was a 4 percent reduction in killed and seriously injured casualties between 2014 and 2015 in Oxfordshire. This decrease was greater than the national trend (a 2 percent decrease). There was a 5 percent reduction in the rate per million population in Oxfordshire, however rates remain above the regional and national averages.

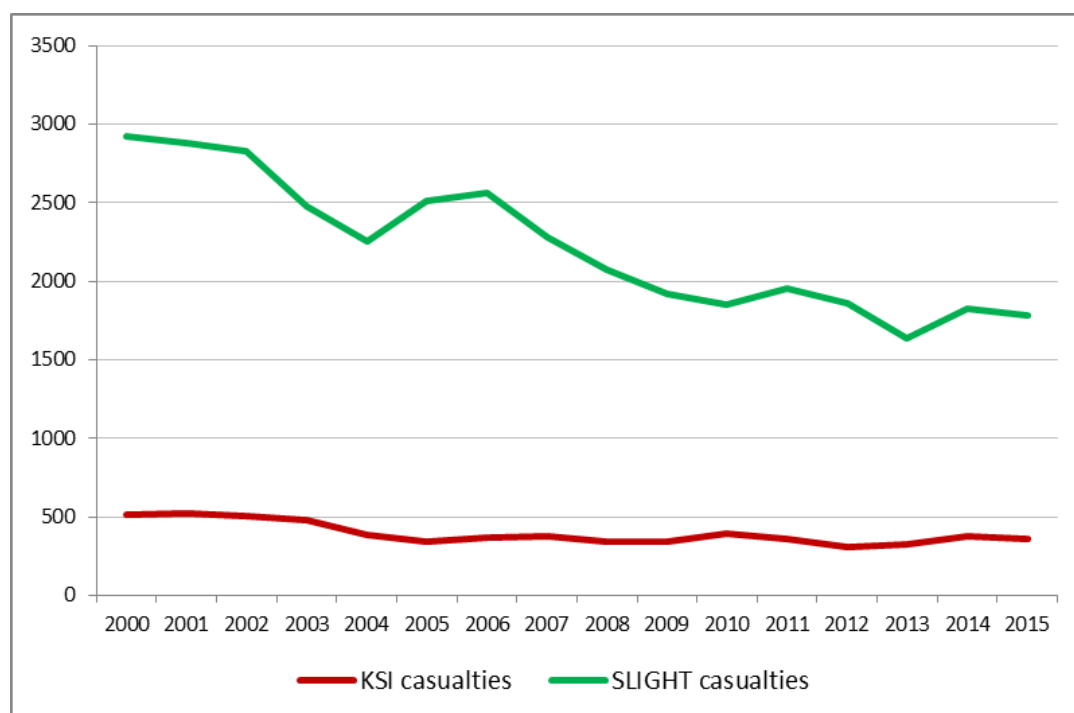
According to Oxfordshire County Council: in 2015, there were 2,146 road traffic accidents resulting in injury in Oxfordshire reported to the police, leading to: 26 deaths 335 serious injuries 1,785 slight injuries.

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

Approximately 20,000 other incidents will have occurred – most were damage-only collisions, though some will have resulted in personal injury (this figure is derived from information from insurers and the NHS).

The following chart shows key trends in road casualties between 2000 and 2015.

Figure 6: Number of police-reported road casualties in Oxfordshire (2000-2015)



Source: Oxfordshire County Council (2017)

¹⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/reported-road-casualties-great-britain-annual-report-2015>

The majority of road casualties in Oxfordshire in 2015 were car drivers and car passengers (59%). Around a quarter (24%) of all casualties were pedestrians or cyclists.

Table 30 Total casualties by road user group, Oxfordshire 2015

All casualties	Fatal	Serious	KSI	Slight	TOTAL	% of total
Pedestrian	3	48	51	120	171	8.0
Pedal cycle	4	63	67	277	344	16.0
Two-wheel motor vehicle	1	93	94	128	222	10.3
Car driver	12	72	84	809	893	41.6
Car passenger	4	36	40	323	363	16.9
Bus occupant	0	3	3	34	37	1.7
Goods vehicle occupant	2	16	18	74	92	4.3
Other	0	4	4	20	24	1.1
Total	26	335	361	1,785	2,146	100

Source: Oxfordshire County Council, Traffic Safety & Accident Prevention Team

More detailed analysis, including comparisons between national, regional and local rates, is available in the Oxfordshire County Council's [Road Traffic Accident Casualty Data Summary 2015](#)

15. Rural Crime

As at mid-2015, Oxfordshire was the second least densely populated county in the South East with 2.6 people per hectare compared with 4.7 people per hectare across the region.

Rural crime is a key crosscutting theme and has a major impact on victims. Some types of rural crime have links to organised crime.

Thames Valley Police defines a rural crime as:

- Occurring on a farm OR
 - Where the property involved is agricultural or livestock related.
- and
- The offence is:
 - Burglary
 - Robbery
 - Theft
 - Criminal damage
 - Public health offences (fly-tipping).

Between 2015 and 2016 there was an apparent fall in the number of rural crimes in Oxfordshire from 337 in 2015 to 155 in 2016 (-54%).

Table 31 Number of rural crimes in Oxfordshire (rural crime definition) 2014 to 2016

	2014	2015	2016	2015 to 2016	
				(n)	(%)
Cherwell	37	80	41	-39	-49%
Oxford	15	15	13	-2	-13%
South Oxfordshire	40	85	34	-51	-60%
Vale Of White Horse	31	78	24	-54	-69%
West Oxfordshire	34	79	43	-36	-46%
Oxfordshire Total	157	337	155	-182	-54%

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS extracted January 2017.

Note: The above data is for all recorded crimes of rural crime where the offence meets the Rural Crime Definition.

16. Looking Ahead/ Horizon Scanning

A 'political, social, technological, environmental, legal and organisational' (PESTEL) analysis was undertaken as part of this SIA refresh. The following table summarises this.

POLITICAL

Local

- The new Police and Crime Commissioner Strategic Plan (2017-2022) was published in April 2017 with a focus on joining up services supporting vulnerable people.
- Recently completed strategic review of Domestic abuse services in Oxfordshire,
- In May 2017, local elections will be held in Oxfordshire for all 63 councillors from 61 electoral divisions.
- Oxfordshire County Council is consulting on a *One Oxfordshire* proposal to abolish the county and district local authorities and create a single (unitary) authority for the county.

National

- The new Police Funding Formula has been deferred again for further consultation. The police grant allocation has been issued for 2017/18.
- Nationally, public sector finances are expected to continue to experience future cuts. Funding available to local councils is expected to fall.
- Increasing awareness of Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse including multiple allegations of child abuse in football.
- The Review of the Youth Justice System in England and Wales, by Charlie Taylor (Ministry of Justice) was published Dec 2016 recommending improvements to the quality of youth justice advocacy
- The Chief Inspector of Probation has criticised the privately-run London Community Rehabilitation Company - in particular for a "lack of awareness of domestic abuse and child safeguarding issues".

- The EU Referendum took place on 23 June 2016 and the people of the UK voted to leave the European Union.
 - National data showed an apparent five-fold increase in the numbers of racial incidents in mid-2016, with perpetrators making specific references to the Brexit vote.
 - MPs overwhelmingly backed Article 50 bill for the UK to leave the European Union.
 - Potential impact on the status of EU workers in health and social care.
- The Casey Review (Dec 2016) into Opportunity and Integration published recommendations including area-based funding for integration, promoting British values, improving routes to employment and English language provision. There are implications for locality and community based planning.
- The Wood Review of Local Safeguarding Boards including recommendations to make boards more effective.
- General election in the UK to be held on 8 June 2017.

ECONOMIC

- The broader UK economy has been extremely fragile since 2008 Q2, but is now thought to be in recovery, with GDP (gross domestic product) estimated to be 4% higher in Q3 2016 compared with the same quarter a year ago. GDP in 2016 as a whole was up 2.2% on 2015.
- In Oxfordshire, for the period October 2015 to September 2016 the unemployment rate (as % of economically active population) was 3.8%. This was lower than the South East (4.2%) and Great Britain as a whole (4.9%).
- Cost of living concerns remain, including an increase in the use of food banks.
- Universal Credit will be fully rolled out nationally by the end of 2020/21.
- Funding for the Independent Trauma Advisory Service which provides support for victims of exploitation in Oxfordshire only runs to March 2017.

SOCIAL

- In June 2016 the Office for National Statistics (ONS) released population estimates for mid-2015.¹⁷ These put Oxfordshire's population at 677,900, continuing a trend of growth. Oxfordshire County Council's latest population forecast predicts the county's population will increase by +183,900 people (+27%) from 2015 to 2030.¹⁸ Older people (aged 65 and over) constitute the fastest growing group within the population.
- Increasing numbers of refugees from the Middle East (Syria, Iran, Iraq) and North Africa and accompanying difficulties in European Union's response to this crisis.
- Terrorism threats from the Middle East/ISIS/Islamic Extremists including individuals returning from fighting.
- Increase in Anti-Semitism and Anti- Islamic sentiments.
- New organised crime gang profile to raise awareness of cross-border crime and the exploitation of vulnerable people.
- New Psychoactive Substances Act 2016 made legal highs illegal.
- New national Drugs Strategy expected soon.

¹⁷ ONS population estimates for mid-2015

TECHNOLOGICAL

- Significant risks and impact of 'cyber-crime' to the public through social media and network sites, with links to organised crime and the risk of being a victim of cyber-fraud. Recent successful hacking attacks of large websites such as Gmail and Ebay and organisations (Sony and US Central Command) show that large organisations or Governments are not immune.
- Influence of online behaviour (from on-line gaming and avatars in virtual worlds) has potential to influence real world behaviour.
- Increase in the use of peer to peer money transfers (e.g. via Bitcoin) are independent from Banks and Governments are anonymous and untraceable therefore appealing to criminals.

ENVIRONMENTAL

- Climate Change (including the impact on communities due to flooding and potential looting).
- Flooding - government has increased spending on flood defences. Oxford and Abingdon Flood Alleviation Scheme construction expected in 2018.
- Fracking – law drafted to enable fracking to occur underneath private land. Increase in protests against fracking.
- HS2 – direct impact on people and potential for protests. On 23 February 2017 HS2 completed over 3 years of Parliamentary scrutiny to receive Royal Assent. Construction due to begin spring 2017.

LEGAL

Key legal/legislative changes in 2016/17 include:

- Children and Social Work Bill
- Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 (Amendment) Bill
- Crime (Aggravated Murder of and Violence Against Women) Bill
- Criminal Finances Bill
- Gangmasters (Licensing) and Labour Abuse Authority Bill
- Homelessness Reduction Bill
- Modern Slavery (Transparency in Supply Chains) Bill
- Policing and Crime Act 2017
- Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence Bill
- Serious Crime Bill
- Offender Rehabilitation Act 2014 and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Amendment) Bill
- Road Traffic Offenders (Surrender of Driving Licences Etc.) Bill
- Stalking (Sentencing) Bill

¹⁸ Oxfordshire County Council Population Forecast (

17. Evidence Gaps

Data gaps exist in the following areas:

- **Perceptions/ fear of crime**
- **Experience of crime** – no local survey data are available
- The full extent of **criminal exploitation** (including sexual exploitation, modern slavery, gangs)
- **Neglect** of children and young people
- **Young victims of crime**
- **Neighbourhood “hotspots” data** for Quick Facts summaries in Appendix B.

Appendix A: Sources of Data

Department for Transport (2016) Reported Road Casualties: Great Britain 2015 Annual Report	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/reported-road-casualties-great-britain-annual-report-2015
HMIC (2017) Crime and Police Comparator Data	http://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmic/data/crime-and-policing-comparator-data/
Local crime data	https://www.police.uk/
MOJ (2016) Proven re-offending	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/proven-reoffending-statistics-quarterly-january-to-december-2014
MOJ (2016) Criminal justice statistics quarterly	https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/criminal-justice-statistics-quarterly
NDTMS (2017) Drug Treatment Performance Reports	https://www.ndtms.net/
ONS (2017) Crime in England and Wales, Year Ending September 2016	https://www.ons.gov.uk/releases/crimeinenglandandwalesyearendingsept2016
ONS (2017) Labour Market Statistics, January 2017	https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/bulletins/uklabourmarket/jan2017
ONS (2017) Preliminary Estimate of GDP - Time Series Dataset Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2016	https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossdomesticproductgdp/bulletins/grossdomesticproductpreliminaryestimate/octodec2016
Public Health England Local Alcohol Profiles (2017)	http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/local-alcohol-profiles
Thames Valley Police (2017) Crime and Incident Data	http://www.thamesvalley.police.uk/aboutus-operf-csp
Thames Valley Police (2017) Crime Summaries	http://www.thamesvalley.police.uk/aboutus/aboutus-operf/aboutus-operf-figs.htm

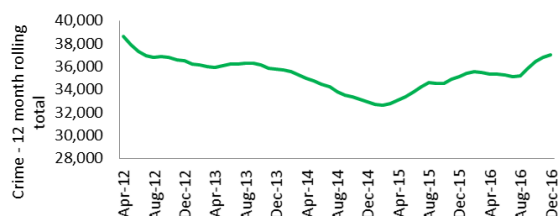
Appendix B: Quick Facts Summaries

QUICK FACTS – ALL RECORDED CRIME

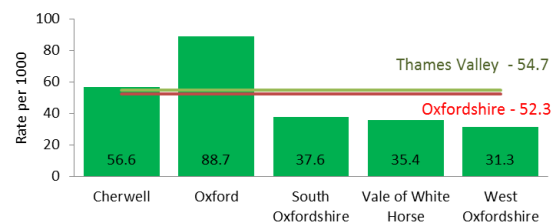
Current figures refer to the 12 month period ending 31st December 2016

Level of Crime	36,997 crimes / 54.6 crimes per 1,000 population
National comparison	Oxfordshire rate of 54.6 is lower than the Thames Valley (57.5) and national (71.1) rates per 1,000 population.
Annual Change	Increased by 1,887 / 5.4% compared with 12 months to December 2014

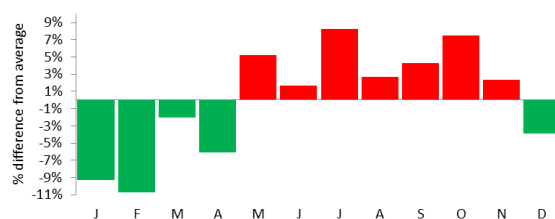
General Trend in number of crimes



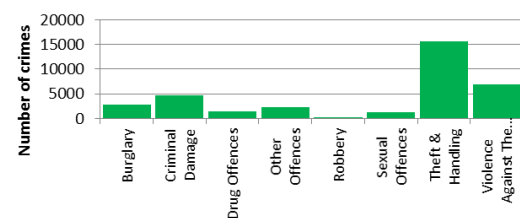
Rate



Seasonality (based on last three years data)



Breakdown



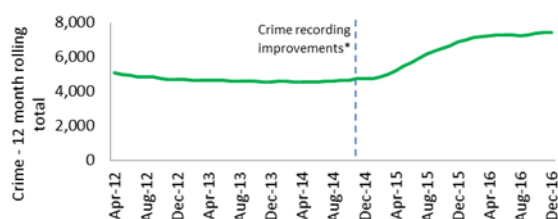
Sources: Thames Valley Police Crime data and summaries (2017) /Iquanta (2017). Rates have been calculated using the Office for National Statistics population estimates for mid-2017.

QUICK FACTS – VIOLENT CRIME

Current figures refer to the 12 month period ending 31st December 2016

Level of Crime	7,443 crimes / 11.0 Crimes per 1,000 population
National comparison	Oxfordshire rate is lower than the Thames Valley (12.8) and national (18.4) rates per 1,000 population.
Annual Change	Increased by 569 / 8.3% compared with 12 months to December 2015

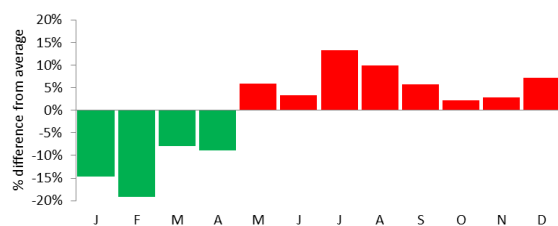
General Trend in number of violent crimes



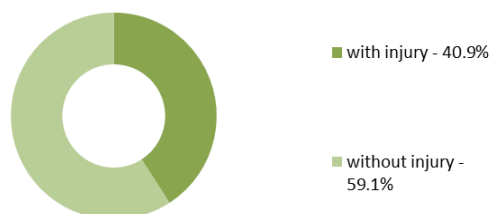
Rate



Seasonality (based on last three years data)



Breakdown



*Most of this rise is thought to be due to a greater proportion of reports of crime being recorded in the last year, following improved compliance with national recording standards by police forces

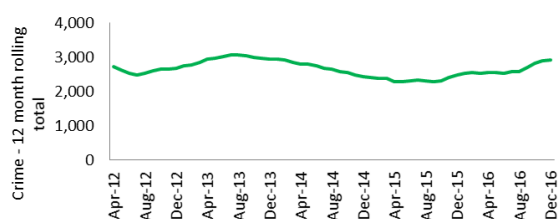
Sources: Thames Valley Police Crime data and summaries (2017) /Iquanta (2017). Rates have been calculated using the Office for National Statistics population estimates for mid-2015.

QUICK FACTS – VEHICLE CRIME

Current figures refer to the 12 month period ending 31st December 2016

Level of Crime	2,926 crimes / 4.3 Crimes per 1,000 population
National comparison	Oxfordshire rate is lower than the Thames Valley (5.5) and national (6.7) rates per 1,000 population.
Annual Change	Increased by 448 crimes / 18.1% compared with 12 months to December 2015

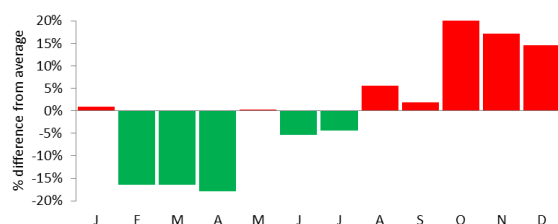
General Trend in number of vehicle crimes



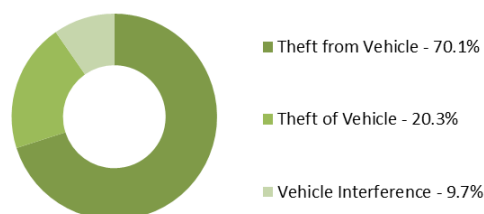
Rate



Seasonality (based on last three years data)



Breakdown



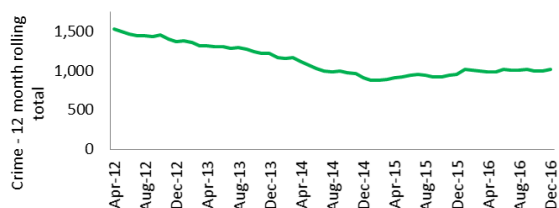
Sources: Thames Valley Police Crime data and summaries (2017) /Iquanta (2017). Rates have been calculated using the Office for National Statistics population estimates for mid-2015.

QUICK FACTS – DOMESTIC BURGLARY

Current figures refer to the 12 month period ending 31st December 2016

Level of Crime	1,015 crimes / 3.9 Crimes per 1,000 households
National comparison	Oxfordshire rate is lower than the Thames Valley (5.3) and national (8.4) rates per 1,000 households.
Annual Change	Domestic Burglary increased by 64 crimes / 6.7% compared with 12 months to December 2015

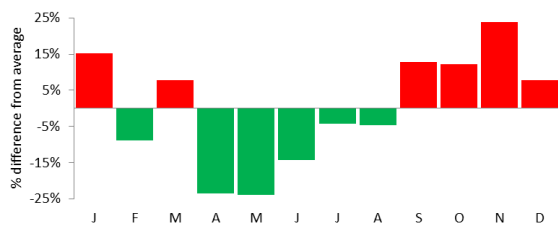
General Trend in number of domestic burglaries



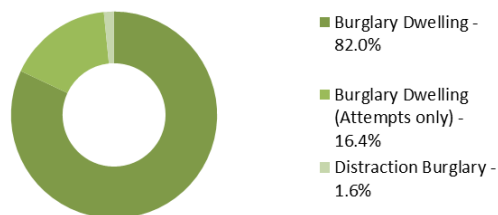
Rate



Seasonality (based on last three years data)



Breakdown



Sources: Thames Valley Police Crime data and summaries (2017) /Iquanta (2017). Rates have been calculated using the Office for National Statistics population estimates for mid-2015.

Appendix C: Detailed Data on Hate Incidents

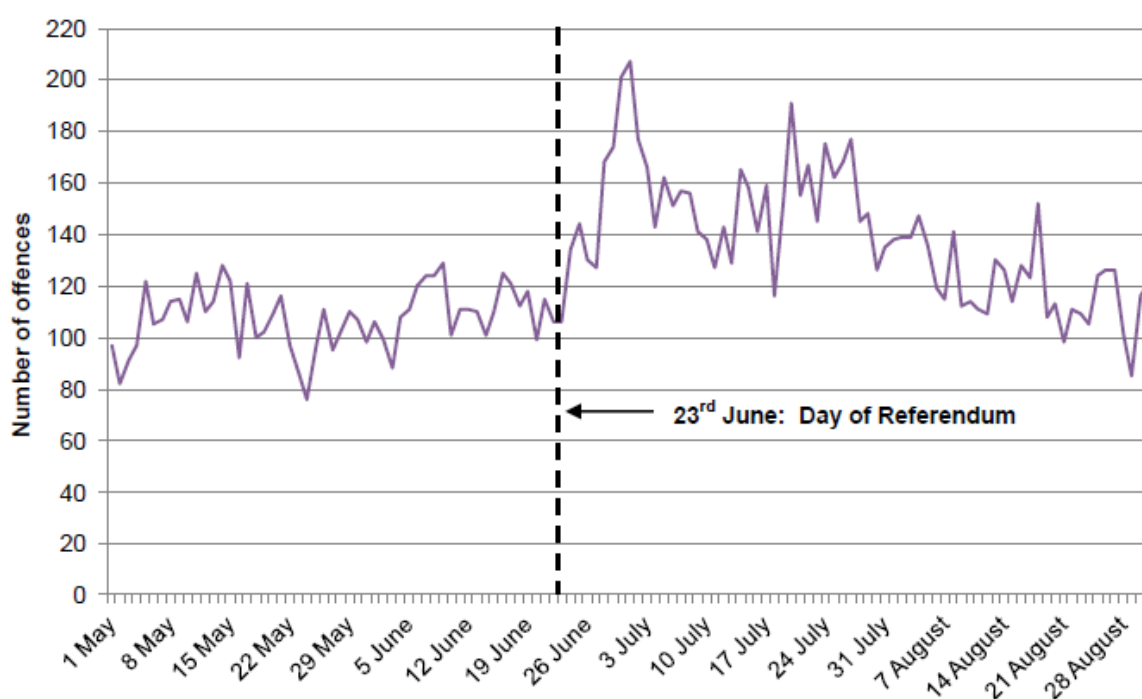
This appendix includes more detailed information about different categories of hate incident, as summarised in section 7.5 above.

Race

Race is consistently the most commonly recorded motivation for hate crime (nationally and locally) and the best reported, although reporting levels are still low (see the discussion of under-reporting in section 7.5 above).

Nationally the number of hate crime incidents increased significantly following the EU Referendum vote on 23 June 2016. The number of hate crime offences in July 2016 was 40% above that in July 2015¹⁹.

Figure 7 Number of racially or religiously aggravated offences recorded by the police, 31 forces* in England and Wales, May to August 2016



Source: Police recorded crime, Home Office Data Hub

*including Thames Valley Police

Data from the Crime Survey for England and Wales 2012/13 to 2014/15 (before the Brexit vote) suggested that adults in non-White ethnic groups were much more likely to be victims of a racially motivated hate crime than White adults (for example, 1.0% of Asian and 0.7% of Black adults compared with 0.1% of White adults). This is a more pronounced difference in the likelihood of victimisation than for overall CSEW crime (of which hate crime incidents are a subset), where similar proportions of

¹⁹ Hate Crime in England and Wales 2015/16 <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/hate-crime-england-and-wales-2015-to-2016>

adults from different ethnic groups were victims (19% of adults from an Asian ethnic group and 18% of those from a Black ethnic group were victims of crime compared with 17% of White adults).

However, those from a Black ethnic group are more likely to belong to particular socio-economic groups such as:

- people aged 16 to 24
- social renters
- those who lived in a household with a total income of less than £10,000

This also increases the risk of experiencing such crime, which may account for some of the increase experienced by this ethnic group.

Data on recorded crime and incidents in Oxfordshire are given below.

Table 32 Racist Incidents

Racist Incidents - Non Crime Occurrence	For period to January-December			2015-16 change		
	2014	2015	2016	n	%	
Cherwell	29	49	96	47	95.9%	↑
Oxford	74	103	169	66	64.1%	↑
South Oxfordshire	14	29	38	9	31.0%	↑
Vale of White Horse	13	27	43	16	59.3%	↑
West Oxfordshire	13	11	20	9	81.8%	↑
Oxfordshire	143	219	366	147	67.1%	↑
Thames Valley	645	877	1427	550	62.7%	↑

Racist Incidents - Recordable Crime	For period to January-December			2015-16 change		
	2014	2015	2016	n	%	
Cherwell	33	67	69	2	3.0%	↑
Oxford	121	160	134	-26	-16.3%	↓
South Oxfordshire	10	34	27	-7	-20.6%	↓
Vale of White Horse	24	27	26	-1	-3.7%	↑
West Oxfordshire	18	14	6	-8	-57.1%	↓
Oxfordshire	206	302	262	-40	-13.2%	↓
Thames Valley	1,046	1,308	1,313	5	0.4%	↑

Source: Thames Valley Police: Summary of Notifiable Offences (2017)

Religion

Religion is the fourth most commonly recorded motivation for hate crime in Oxfordshire.

CSEW 2012/13 to 2014/15 data suggests that Muslim adults were the most likely group to be a victim of religiously motivated hate crime, and that adults within an Asian ethnic group were more likely to be victims of a religiously motivated hate crime than adults of White ethnic group (0.5% and less than 0.1% respectively).

Data on recorded crime and incidents in Oxfordshire are given in the following tables.

Table 33 Religious Incidents

	For period to January-December			2015-16 change
Religious Incidents - Non Crime Occurrence	2014	2015	2016	n
Cherwell	4	5	5	0
Oxford	2	5	11	6
South Oxfordshire	0	2	6	4
Vale of White Horse	0	3	2	-1
West Oxfordshire	1	1	0	-1
Oxfordshire	7	16	24	8
Thames Valley	23	65	74	9

	For period to January-December			2015-16 change
Religious Incidents - Recorded Crime	2014	2015	2016	n
Cherwell	2	3	3	0
Oxford	2	10	9	-1
South Oxfordshire	0	0	0	0
Vale of White Horse	0	1	4	3
West Oxfordshire	0	2	1	-1
Oxfordshire	4	16	17	1
Thames Valley	25	66	66	0

Source: Thames Valley Police: Summary of Notifiable Offences (2017)

Sexual orientation

Homophobic crimes were the second most commonly (police) recorded hate crimes in Oxfordshire, although they are still heavily under-reported (CSEW 2012/13 to 2014/15).

As reported in the 2016 SIA, in October 2013, Stonewall released “Homophobic Hate Crime: The Gay British Crime Survey 2013” (carried out by YouGov).²⁰ This survey, based upon the responses from 2,544 lesbian, gay and bisexual adults from across Britain in February and March 2013, provides an alternative source of information about sexual orientation hate crime. Key findings were:

- One in ten victims experiencing a homophobic hate crime or incident were physically assaulted
- Almost one in five victims were threatened with violence or the use of force
- One in eight victims experienced unwanted sexual contact
- One in eight victims have had their home, vehicle or property vandalised

²⁰ Homophobic Hate Crime, The Gay British Survey 2013:
https://www.stonewall.org.uk/sites/default/files/Homophobic_Hate_Crime__2013_.pdf

- Two thirds of those experiencing a hate crime or incident did not report it to anyone
- More than three quarters did not report it to the police

Data on recorded crime and incidents in Oxfordshire are given below.

Table 34 Homophobic Incidents

	For period to January-December			2015-16 change
Homophobic Incidents - Non Crime Occurrence	2014	2015	2016	n
Cherwell	4	6	12	6
Oxford	12	11	14	3
South Oxfordshire	4	5	3	-2
Vale of White Horse	2	6	7	1
West Oxfordshire	4	4	2	-2
Oxfordshire	26	32	38	6
Thames Valley	97	103	139	36

	For period to January-December			2015-16 change
Homophobic Incidents - Recorded Crime	2014	2015	2016	n
Cherwell	5	10	4	-6
Oxford	18	22	16	-6
South Oxfordshire	3	3	5	2
Vale of White Horse	3	4	9	5
West Oxfordshire	3	3	1	-2
Oxfordshire	32	42	35	-7
Thames Valley	106	132	151	19

Source: Thames Valley Police: Summary of Notifiable Offences (2017)

Disability

Although only the third most commonly (police) recorded hate crime in Oxfordshire, CSEW 2012/13 to 2014/15 suggests that disability motivated hate crime is the second most commonly experienced. There appears to be a particularly high level of under-reporting and under-recording for this category.

As reported in the 2016 SIA, Thorneycroft and Asquith conclude that people with disability are much more likely to be victimised than their non-disabled counterparts.²¹ Among the reasons they suggest for under-reporting and under-recording are a lack of understanding of what constitutes hate crime and a dependent relationship with the abuser.

²¹ Thorneycroft, R. and Asquith, N.L. (2015) 'The Dark Figure of Disablist Violence', The Howard Journal Vol 54 No 5. December 2015, ISSN 0265-5527, pp. 489–507

Emerson and Roulstone²² analysed the results of the UK Life Opportunity Survey²³. They calculated that

- A disabled person was 2.33 times more likely than a non-disabled person to be a victim of violent crime and 2.58 times more likely to be a victim of hate crime
- A person with mental health problems was 6.26 more likely to than a non-disabled person be a victim of violent crime and 10.70 times more likely to be a victim of hate crime
- A person with cognitive impairments was 6.66 times more likely than a non-disabled person to be a victim of hate crime.

The actual rates could be even higher as they had not been able to include people within institutions.

Data on recorded crime and incidents in Oxfordshire are given below.

Table 35 Disability Incidents

Disability Incidents - Non Crime Occurrence	For period to January			2015-16
	2014	2015	2016	change
Cherwell	1	6	11	5
Oxford	4	3	6	3
South Oxfordshire	1	4	3	-1
Vale of White Horse	3	6	4	-2
West Oxfordshire	2	3	6	3
Oxfordshire	11	22	30	8
Thames Valley	57	94	132	38

Disability Incidents - Recorded Crime	For period to January-December			2015-16
	2014	2015	2016	change
Cherwell	6	3	5	2
Oxford	0	8	8	0
South Oxfordshire	1	1	7	6
Vale of White Horse	1	4	1	-3
West Oxfordshire	0	2	3	1
Oxfordshire	8	18	24	6
Thames Valley	51	107	111	4

Source: Thames Valley Police: Summary of Notifiable Offences (2017)

²² Emerson, E. and Roulstone, A. (2014) 'Developing an evidence base for violent and disablist hate crime in Britain: findings from a life opportunities survey', *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 29, 3086–104.

²³ <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/life-opportunities-survey>

Transgender identity

This is the least commonly reported and experienced form of hate crime. The CSEW has only asked about gender-identity motivated hate crime since 2011/12. Even though the analysis uses data from combined years of the CSEW, the number reporting a gender-identity motivated crime is still very small and therefore a reliable estimate for this particular strand of hate crime cannot be produced.

Table 36 Transphobic Incidents

	For period to January-December			2015-16 change
Transphobic Incidents - Non Crime Occurrence	2014	2015	2016	n
Cherwell	4	2	1	-1
Oxford	3	3	5	2
South Oxfordshire	1	2	2	0
Vale of White Horse	1	0	2	2
West Oxfordshire	0	0	2	2
Oxfordshire	9	7	12	5
Thames Valley	22	30	40	10

	For period to January-December			2015-16 change
Transphobic Incidents - Recorded Crime	2014	2015	2016	n
Cherwell	1	0	0	0
Oxford	2	2	1	-1
South Oxfordshire	2	1	1	0
Vale of White Horse	0	0	0	0
West Oxfordshire	1	0	0	0
Oxfordshire	6	3	2	-1
Thames Valley	18	16	14	-2

Source: Thames Valley Police: Summary of Notifiable Offences (2017)