

Safer Oxfordshire Partnership

Strategic Intelligence Assessment 2018

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Last updated 30 August 2018 with additional contextual comments on the increase in crime, sexual offences, hate crime and knife crime and changes to domestic abuse recording.

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 2018 SIA updates the versions produced each year since 2014. The following sources of data have been used:

- Crime data published by the Office for National Statistics in January 2018 (data running to September 2017) which allows for comparisons with national averages and similar areas
- Locally sourced data from Thames Valley Police, running to December 2017
- Other local and national datasets, as referenced throughout the report and in Appendix A

New datasets added since the last version include:

- ONS experimental statistics on trends in crime severity
- Additional data on alcohol consumption
- Recent estimates of opiate and/or crack use

The current and previous Strategic Intelligence Assessments for Oxfordshire are published here: <http://insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/community-safety-0>

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 here: <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

- Crime levels in Thames Valley have increased during the last 12 months with increases occurring across almost all crime types. This is a picture that has been seen nationally, with increases in Thames Valley generally lower than or similar to those observed in England and Wales.
- The introduction of new legislation in response to a changing society is resulting in more offences of a different nature being recorded. This will include crimes such as Modern Slavery; “Revenge Porn”; “Sexting”, on-line grooming and indecent images of children.
- In the 12 months to the end of September 2017, police recorded crime in Oxfordshire was **41,029** and had increased by **5,297** crimes or by **14.8%** compared with the previous year. The increase in crime nationally was +15.3% (just above that seen in Oxfordshire).
- New “crime severity” data shows an increase in the severity of crime score in each of Oxfordshire’s districts between 2012-13 and 2016-17, similar to the national trend. This includes districts where the overall crime rate has gone down (Oxford, Vale of WH and West Oxfordshire).
- 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, except for:
 - **Bicycle theft** (4.9 per 1,000 population, compared with 1.8 per 1,000 population in England and Wales)
 - **Shoplifting** (8.0 per 1,000 population, compared with 6.6 per 1,000 population in England and Wales)
 - **Theft from the person** (1.8 per 1,000 population, compared with 1.7 per 1,000 population in England and Wales).
- 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:
 - **Anti-social behaviour:** Police data recorded 9,177 ASB incidents in the 2017 calendar year, an increase of 0.6% compared with 2016.
 - **Domestic abuse:** There were 3,351 recorded crimes in the 2017 calendar year, an increase of 6.3% compared with 2016. There were 34,142 non-crime occurrences,¹ an increase of 2% compared with 2016.
 - The perpetrators of domestic abuse were 77% male and 23% female.

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.

- **Rape offences:** The number of recorded rape offences increased by 3.8% in Oxfordshire between 2016 and 2017, below the increase across the Thames Valley (+9.6%). This followed a 17.8% increase in 2016 and a 49.5% increase in 2015.
- Nationally there has been a large increase (24%) in sexual offences (including rape), above that seen in the Thames Valley. There are a number of factors that will be affecting this increase; continuing publicity about historical offending (whether this be celebrity figures - including overseas, sports coaches, historic institutional offences) making people more aware that they may have been victims and giving them the courage to report them, as well as new forms of offending (i.e. – online grooming etc.).
- **Exploitation:** There is continued focus on issues of child and adult exploitation. In 2017, Thames Valley Police recorded a total of:
 - 106 victims of Child Sexual Exploitation in Oxfordshire, below the number in 2016 (170).
 - 106 victims of Modern Slavery in Oxfordshire, almost 3 times the number recorded in 2016 (37).
- **Hate incidents:** Between 2016 and 2017, in Oxfordshire there was:
 - An increase in the number of recorded hate incidents (which were non-crime occurrences) from 466 in 2016 to 538 in 2017 (+16%). This was below the increase across Thames Valley of +30%.
 - An increase in the number of recorded hate crimes from 346 in 2016 to 501 in 2017 (+45%). This was above the increase across Thames Valley of +39%.
 - Hate Crime levels in Thames Valley have increased for a number of reasons. In 2017/18 there were a number of terrorist attacks across England and Wales. This may have resulted in rises in hate crime. In addition, officers and staff have received additional training to help them correctly understand and identify hate crime. Due to low numbers recorded under some of the individual strands of hate crime, small increases in numbers can result in large percentage changes.
- **Re-offending rates** for adults and juveniles in 2015-16 were each above the Thames Valley averages:
 - The **adult** re-offending rate in Oxfordshire in 2015-16 was 30%. This was just above the national rate of 29% and above the Thames Valley average of 27%.
 - The **juvenile** re-offending rate in Oxfordshire in 2015-16 was 37%. This was below the national rate of 42% and above the Thames Valley average of 32%.
- **Doorstep crime:** Oxfordshire County Council's Trading Standards team recorded a total of **377** victims of doorstep crime in Oxfordshire in 2016/17, similar to the previous year.

- **Mental health detentions:** In 2017 there were **256 detentions** under Section 136 of the Mental Health Act, in Oxfordshire down from 313 in 2016 (-18%).
- The rate of hospital admissions for **alcohol-specific conditions** in females under 18 in Oxfordshire increased in 2013/14-2015/16 to statistically above the national average, and has remained above average in the latest data (2014/15-2016/17). The rate for males in Oxfordshire was similar to average.
- **Alcohol-related crime:** in 2017 (Jan-Dec) Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 1,200 alcohol-related crimes in Oxfordshire, down from 1,500 in 2016. This was a decrease of 23% compared with an increase in all crimes in Oxfordshire (calendar year 2016 to 2017) of +13%.
 - **Knife crime:** in 2017 there were 257 Violent or sexual crimes recorded in Oxfordshire where a sharp or bladed implement was linked to the offence as a weapon. This was 14% above the number in 2016 (221). The increase across Thames Valley was +21%. The level of knife crime in Thames Valley is similar to the level seen in England and Wales.
- **Road traffic accidents: 358 people** were reported to the police as killed and seriously injured on Oxfordshire's roads in 2016. This was similar to the number killed or seriously injured in 2015 (361).

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 2017. These data are published at a local authority district level and are used in comparison with groups of ‘most similar areas’ (see section 3).

Overall crime trend in England and Wales

Crimes recorded by the police for England and Wales for the year ending September 2017 increased by 14% compared to the previous year. There was a 20% rise in violence against the person offences, which was largely driven by increases within the ‘violence without injury’ sub-group (24% increase) including Stalking and harassment (36% increase).

The Office for National Statistics (2018) states that “Ongoing work by police forces over the last three years to improve crime-recording practices are thought to be an important driver of the increase in all police recorded violence, but make interpreting trends in police recorded violence against the person offences difficult.”²

The ONS (2018) also states that “Nationally, in 2014, an estimated one in three (33%) reports of violence that should have been logged as crimes were not recorded as such”.

Sexual offences

Sexual offences recorded by the police continued to rise in England and Wales, with the latest figures up 23% on the previous year; equivalent to an additional 26,053 offences. The numbers of rapes (48,773, up 29%) and other sexual offences (89,272, up 20%) 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).

Knife crime

The police recorded 37,443 offences in England and Wales involving a knife or sharp instrument in the latest year ending September 2017, a 21% increase compared with the previous year (30,941) and the highest number in the seven-year 3 series (from year ending March 2011), the earliest point for which comparable data are available. (ONS, 2018:32)

Burglary – classification change

Note that Domestic burglary and Non-domestic burglary percentage change have been affected by classification changes that were introduced from April 2017 (see following box). Therefore, it is not currently possible to make meaningful

²

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingseptember2017>

comparisons over time in these sub-categories. Figures for total burglary are unaffected.

ONS (2017) Overview of burglary and other household theft: England and Wales Burglary – police recorded crime extract from pages 2 and 3.

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/overviewofburglaryandotherhouseholdtheft/englandandwales>

The police record an incident of burglary if a person enters any building as a trespasser with the intent to commit an offence of theft; this includes dwellings and other properties, such as sheds, garages not connected to dwellings and businesses.

Prior to April 2017, police recorded burglary offence categories were split such that dwellings (domestic burglary) and buildings other than dwellings (non-domestic burglary) were separately identifiable, where:

- *domestic burglary covers residential premises, including attached buildings such as garages*
- *non-domestic burglary covers non-residential premises, including businesses and public buildings, as well as non-attached buildings within the grounds of a dwelling, such as sheds and detached garages*

From April 2017 onwards, a new classification of police recorded burglary was introduced, dividing offences into two categories of “residential” and “business and community”.

- *“Residential” burglary includes all buildings or parts of buildings that are within the boundary of, or form a part of, a dwelling and includes the dwelling itself, vacant dwellings, sheds, garages, outhouses, summer houses and any other structure that meets the definition of a building. It also includes other premises used for residential purposes such as houseboats, residential care homes and hostels.*
- *“Business and community” burglary includes all buildings or parts of buildings that are used solely and exclusively for business purposes or are otherwise entirely outside the classification of residential burglary.*

Since the latest period for which data are presented is the year ending March 2017, this article does not include any further information regarding the new “residential” and “business and community” burglary categories.

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 5.85 million incidents of crime covered by the survey in the 12 months to the end of September 2017, a reduction of 6% compared to the previous 12 months.

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 <http://www.crimesurvey.co.uk/>

3.3. Interpreting Crime Survey Data and police recorded crime

According to the latest ONS crime bulletin⁴

- An increase in the number of crimes recorded by the police does not necessarily mean the level of crime has increased.
- For many types of crime, police recorded crime statistics do not provide a reliable measure of levels or trends in crime. They only cover crimes that come to the attention of the police and can be affected by changes in policing activity and recording practice and by willingness of victims to report.
- The Crime Survey for England and Wales does not cover crimes against businesses or those not resident in households and is not well-suited to measuring trends in some of the more harmful crimes that occur in relatively low volumes.
- For offences that are well recorded by the police, police figures provide a useful supplement to the survey and provide insight into areas that the survey does not cover well.

Crime levels in Thames Valley have increased during the last 12 months with increases occurring across almost all crime types. This is a picture that has been seen nationally, with increases in Thames Valley generally lower than or similar to those observed in England and Wales.

The introduction of new legislation in response to a changing society is resulting in more offences of a different nature being recorded. This will include crimes such as Modern Slavery; “Revenge Porn”; “Sexting”, on-line grooming and indecent images of children.

3.4. Oxfordshire – long-term trends

Crime levels in Thames Valley have increased during the last 12 months with increases occurring across almost all crime types. This is a picture that has been seen nationally, with increases in Thames Valley generally lower than or similar to those observed in England and Wales.

Overall crime in Oxfordshire has fallen by 16% between (the 12 months to) September 2008 and (the 12 months to) September 2017.

Crime had steadily fallen until the last two years of data, with crime in Oxfordshire increasing by 23% since (the 12 months to) September 2014, with Violence (incl. Sexual Offences) increasing by 76% during this period. Note that some of this increase will be due to a change in crime recording practice.

4

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingdecember2017>

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

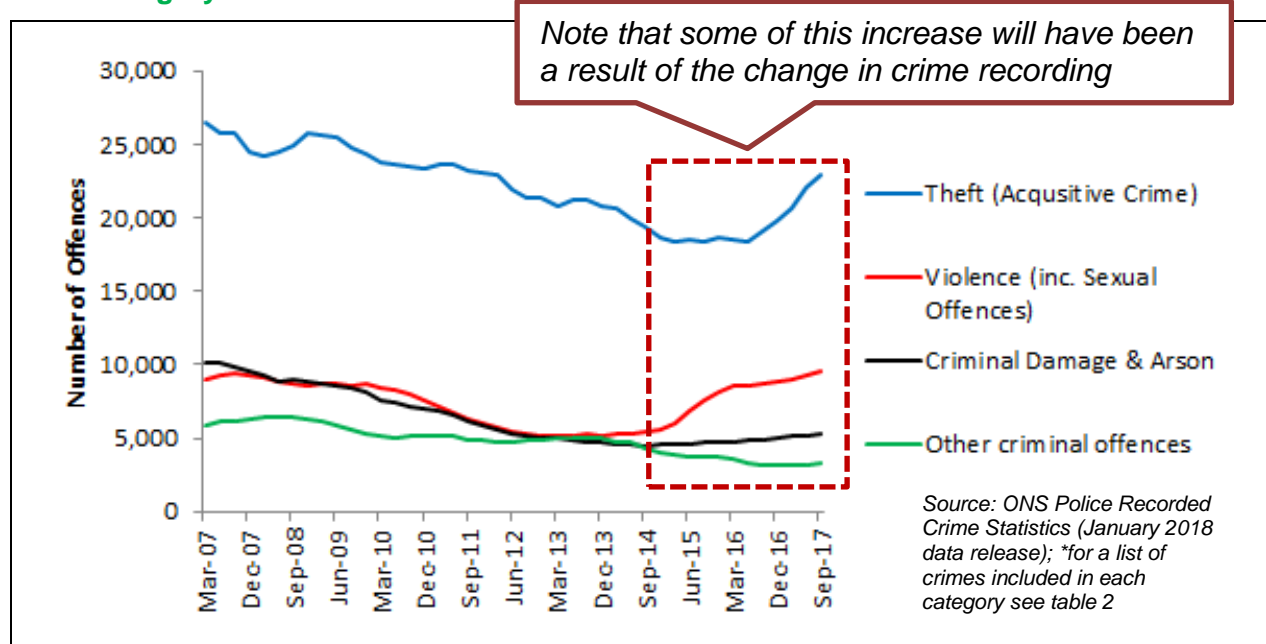


Table 1 Long term trends in police recorded crime in Oxfordshire, broken down by major crime category

2008 to 2017

Type	Sep-08	Sep-17	Sep-08 to Sep-17	
Theft (Acquisitive Crime)	24,975	22,979	-1,996	-8%
Violence (incl. Sexual Offences)	8,708	9,539	831	10%
Criminal Damage & Arson	8,975	5,253	-3,722	-41%
Other criminal offences	6,410	3,258	-3,152	-49%
TOTAL	49,068	41,029	-8,039	-16%

2014 to 2017

Type	Sep-14	Sep-15	Sep-16	Sep-17	Sep-14 to Sep-17	
Theft (Acquisitive Crime)	19,320	18,439	19,049	22,979	3,659	19%
Violence (incl. Sexual Offences)	5,432	7,548	8,643	9,539	4,107	76%*
Criminal Damage & Arson	4,413	4,729	4,877	5,253	840	19%**
Other criminal offences	4,326	3,787	3,163	3,258	-1,068	-25%
TOTAL	33,491	34,503	35,732	41,029	7,538	23%

Source: ONS Police Recorded Crime Statistics (January 2018 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.*

3.5. Trends in estimated severity of crime

New data published by the ONS as experimental statistics⁵, provides a different perspective on crime trends.

'The Crime Severity Score' gives more severe offence categories a higher weight than less severe ones.

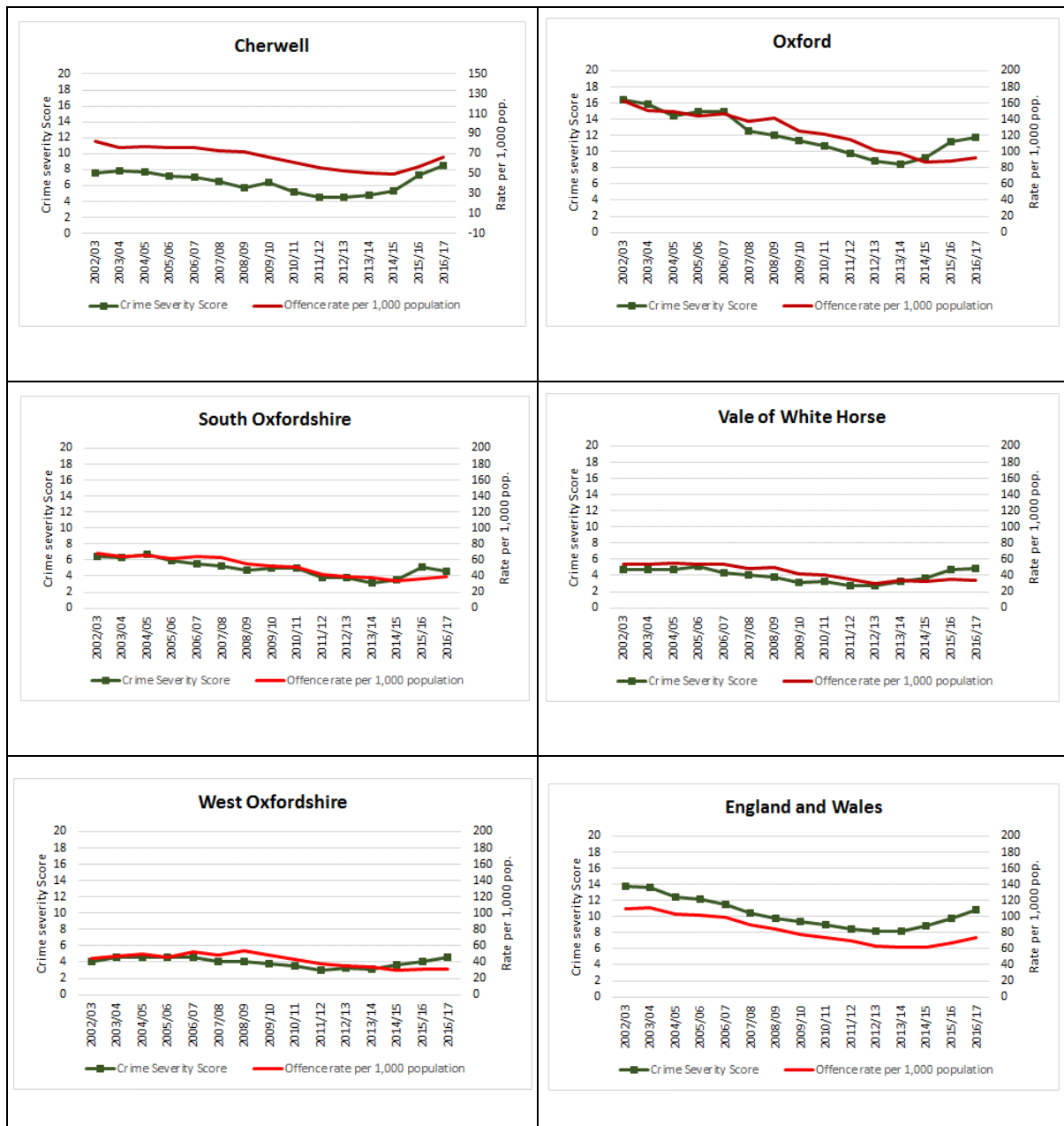
To do this, weights have been calculated for each offence in the published police recorded crime series based on sentencing information. The following graphs illustrate the trends of crime rates per 1,000 population and the crime severity score for each district in Oxfordshire and for England and Wales (the same scales have been used for each chart).

There has been an increase in the severity of crime score in each of Oxfordshire's districts between 2012-13 and 2016-17, similar to the national trend. This includes districts where the overall crime rate has gone down (Oxford, Vale of White Horse and West Oxfordshire).

⁵

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

Figure 2 Trend in crime rates per 1,000 population and crime severity score - Oxfordshire's districts



Source: ONS (2018)

3.6. Oxfordshire - 12 months to September 2017

In the 12 months to the end of September 2017, police recorded crime in Oxfordshire was 41,029 and had increased by **5,297** crimes or by **14.8%** compared with the 12 months to the end of September 2016. This compares with a 15.3% increase nationally⁶.

For most crime types, in the 12 months to September 2017, 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 1,330 to 1,362, representing an increase of 32, or 2.4%. This was below the average increase in sexual offences across England and Wales of 23.3%.
- **Violence with Injury:** the number of crimes in Oxfordshire increased from 3,027 to 3,278 representing an increase of 251 crimes, or 8.3%. This was slightly below the average increase of 9.4%.
- **Violence without Injury:** the number of crimes in Oxfordshire increased from 4,281 to 4,892, representing an increase of 611, or 14.3%. This increase was lower than the national increase of 27.7%.
- **Criminal damage and arson:** the number of crimes in Oxfordshire increased from 4,877 to 5,253, representing an increase of 376, or 7.7%. This increase was higher than the national increase of 6.4%.
- **Theft offences:** the number of crimes in Oxfordshire increased from 18,865 to 22,734, representing an increase of 3,869, or 20.5%. This increase was higher than the national increase of 11.3%. The following categories are sub-groups of theft:
 - **Burglary**⁷: the number of crimes in Oxfordshire increased from 2,920 to 3,595 representing an increase of 675, or 23.1%. This increase was higher than the national increase of 7.7%.
 - **Shoplifting:** the number of crimes in Oxfordshire increased from 4,367 to 5,394, representing an increase of 1,027, or 23.5%. This increase was higher than the national increase of 9.7%.
 - **Vehicle offences:** the number of crimes in Oxfordshire increased from 2,675 to 3,527, representing an increase of 852, or 31.9%. This increase was higher than the national increase of 17.8%.
 - **Bicycle theft:** the number of crimes in Oxfordshire increased from 1,984 to 3,297, representing an increase of 1,313, or 66.2%. This increase was higher than the national increase of 18.5%.

⁶ Comparable offences – excluding Fraud

⁷ Note that percentage change figures for the sub-categories 'Domestic Burglary' and 'Non-domestic burglary' are not provided as, due to classification changes, it is not meaningful to make comparisons between the latest figures and those from previous years.

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, except for:

- **Bicycle theft** (4.9 per 1,000 population, compared with 1.8 per 1,000 population in England and Wales)
- **Shoplifting** (8.0 per 1,000 population, compared with 6.6 per 1,000 population in England and Wales)
- **Theft from the person** (1.8 per 1,000 population, compared with 1.7 per 1,000 population in England and Wales).

Table 2 Police recorded crime for Oxfordshire for the 12 months to September 2017 (including annual change for the 12 months to September 2016 and rates per 1,000 population, with England & Wales comparison) *

Offence Type	Crimes	Change 2016 to 2017		Rates per 1000 population / households **	
		Number	Percentage	Oxfordshire	England & Wales
VICTIM BASED CRIME	37,771	+5,202	+16.0%	56.2	70.3
Violence against the person offences	8,177	+864	+11.8%	12.2	22.3
Homicide	7	+2	+40.0%	0.0	0.0
Violence with injury	3,278	+251	+8.3%	4.9	8.5
Violence without injury	4,892	+611	+14.3%	7.3	13.8
Sexual Offences	1,362	+32	+2.4%	2.0	2.4
Robbery	245	+61	+33.2%	0.4	1.2
Theft offences	22,734	+3,869	+20.5%	33.8	34.3
Burglary	3,595	+675	+23.1%	5.3	7.5
Domestic burglary**#	1,888	+878	+86.9%	7.3	11.2
Non-domestic burglary#	1,707	-203	-10.6%	2.5	3.0
Vehicle offences	3,527	+852	+31.9%	5.2	7.7
Theft from the person	1,244	-33	-2.6%	1.8	1.7
Bicycle theft	3,297	+1,313	+66.2%	4.9	1.8
Shoplifting	5,394	+1,027	+23.5%	8.0	6.6
All other theft offences	5,677	+35	+0.6%	8.4	9.1
Criminal damage and arson	5,253	+376	+7.7%	7.8	10.1
OTHER CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY	3,258	+95	+3.0%	4.8	10.4
Drug offences	1,183	-88	-6.9%	1.8	2.3
Possession of weapons offences	290	+89	+44.3%	0.4	0.6
Public order offences	1,138	-22	-1.9%	1.7	6.0
Miscellaneous crimes against society	647	+116	+21.8%	1.0	1.5
TOTAL RECORDED CRIME*	41,029	+5,297	+14.8%	61.0	80.7

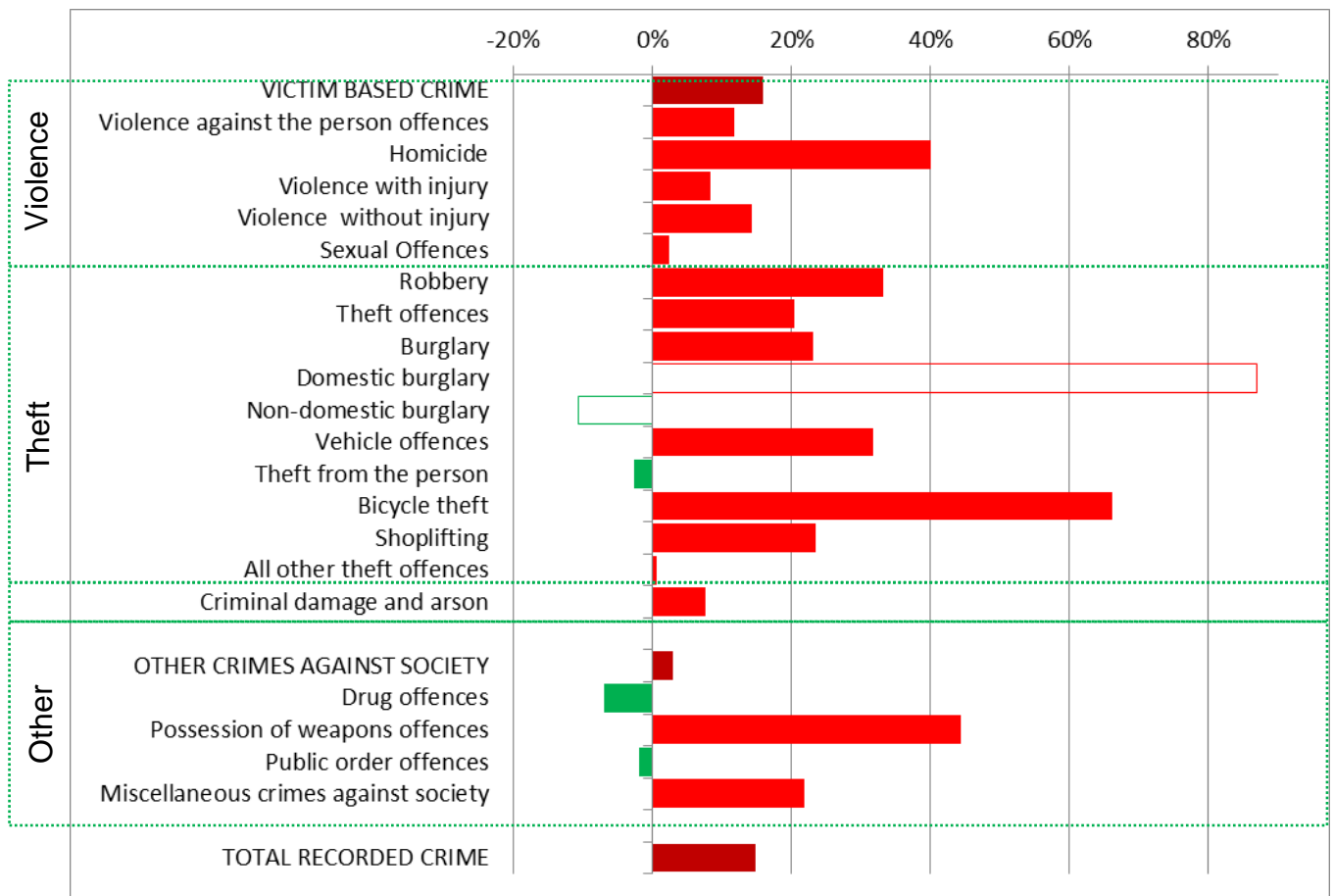
Source: ONS Police Recorded Crime Statistics (January 2018 data release)

*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

#The percentage change figures for the sub-categories 'Domestic Burglary' and 'Non-domestic burglary' are shown, however, due to classification changes, it is not meaningful to make comparisons between the latest figures and those from previous years

Figure 3 Change in overall crime and individual crime categories and groups for Oxfordshire between (the 12 months to) September 2016 and (the 12 months to) September 2017



Source: ONS Police Recorded Crime Statistics (January 2018 data release)

NOTES: Homicide percentage change are presented in the graph, but note that the numbers are small (7 in 2017 compared with 5 in 2016, +40%).

The percentage change figures for the sub-categories 'Domestic Burglary' and 'Non-domestic burglary' are shaded as, due to classification changes, it is not meaningful to make comparisons between the latest figures and those from previous years.

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 2017.

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 Horse, *Criminal damage and arson* 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 2016 to 30 September 2017) *

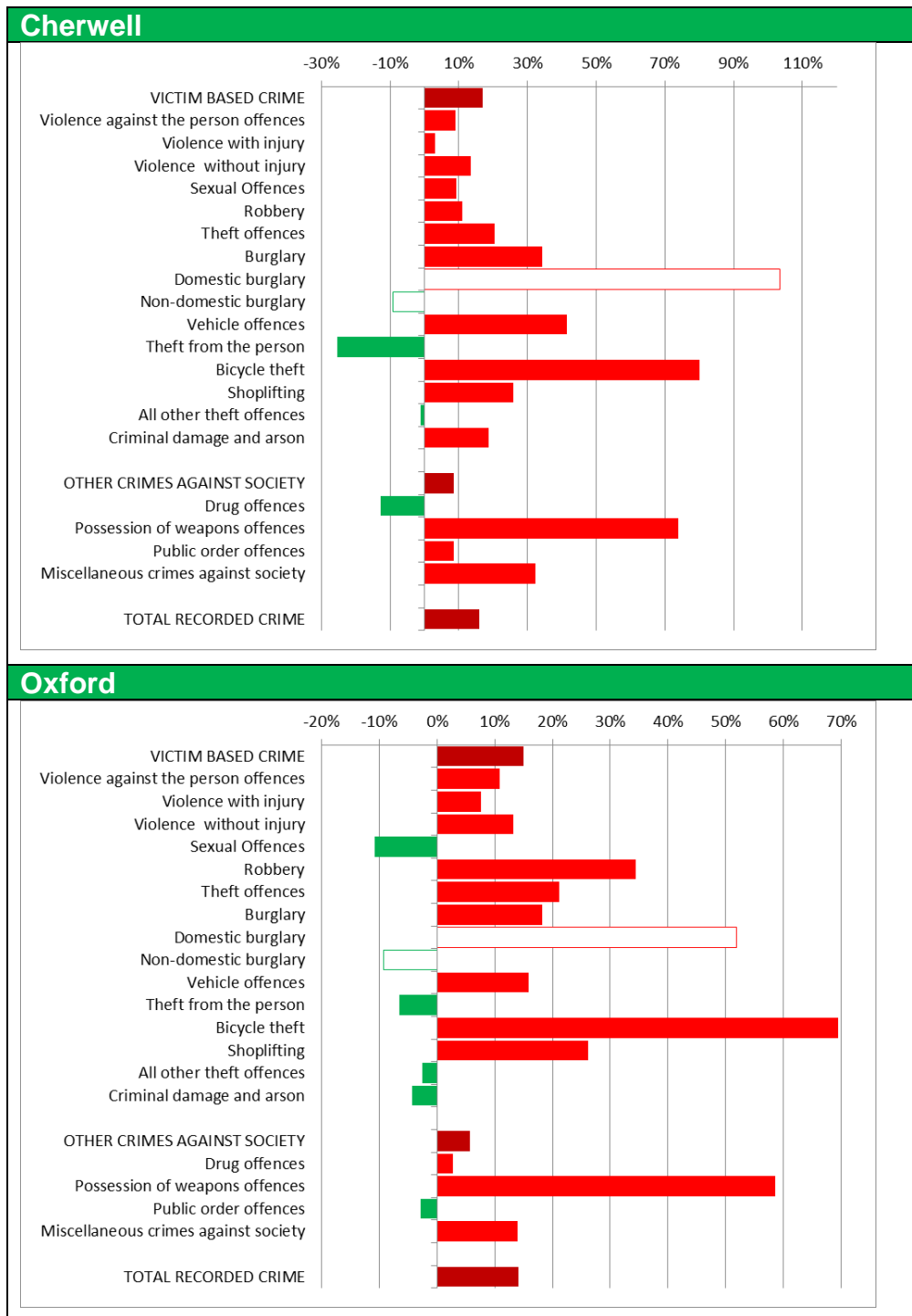
	Oxfordshire		Cherwell		Oxford		South Oxfordshire		Vale of White Horse		West Oxfordshire	
	Number of crimes	Rate per 1000 population	Number of crimes	Rate per 1000 population	Number of crimes	Rate per 1000 population	Number of crimes	Rate per 1000 population	Number of crimes	Rate per 1000 population	Number of crimes	Rate per 1000 population
VICTIM BASED CRIME	39,150	57.3	9,224	63.0	14,916	92.5	5,716	41.4	4,433	34.4	4,861	44.7
Violence against the person offences	8,932	13.1	2,105	14.4	2,847	17.7	1,219	8.8	1,125	8.7	1,636	15.1
Homicide	7	0.0	-	0.0	3	0.0	-	0.0	4	0.0	-	0.0
Violence with injury	3,588	5.3	833	5.7	1,110	6.9	493	3.6	458	3.6	694	6.4
Violence without injury	5,337	7.8	1,272	8.7	1,734	10.8	726	5.3	663	5.1	942	8.7
Sexual Offences	1,362	2.0	329	2.2	456	2.8	217	1.6	202	1.6	158	1.5
Robbery	245	0.4	61	0.4	129	0.8	27	0.2	15	0.1	13	0.1
Theft offences	23,358	34.2	5,300	36.2	9,963	61.8	3,307	23.9	2,342	18.2	2,446	22.5
Burglary	3,595	5.3	791	5.4	1,213	7.5	667	4.8	462	3.6	462	4.3
Domestic burglary**	1,888	7.3	462	8.1	699	12.6	322	6.0	220	4.5	185	4.3
Non-domestic burglary	1,707	2.5	329	2.2	514	3.2	345	2.5	242	1.9	277	2.5
Vehicle offences	3,785	5.5	887	6.1	1,127	7.0	779	5.6	429	3.3	563	5.2
Theft from the person	1,339	2.0	197	1.3	693	4.3	133	1.0	120	0.9	196	1.8
Bicycle theft	3,297	4.8	324	2.2	2,601	16.1	145	1.0	157	1.2	70	0.6
Shoplifting	5,665	8.3	1,807	12.3	2,136	13.2	612	4.4	537	4.2	573	5.3
All other theft offences	5,677	8.3	1,294	8.8	2,193	13.6	971	7.0	637	4.9	582	5.4
Criminal damage and arson	5,253	7.7	1,429	9.8	1,521	9.4	946	6.8	749	5.8	608	5.6
OTHER CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY	3,258	4.8	900	6.2	1,327	8.2	405	2.9	389	3.0	237	2.2
Drug offences	1,183	1.7	310	2.1	489	3.0	163	1.2	141	1.1	80	0.7
Possession of weapons offences	290	0.4	80	0.5	138	0.9	21	0.2	33	0.3	18	0.2
Public order offences	1,138	1.7	264	1.8	520	3.2	135	1.0	139	1.1	80	0.7
Miscellaneous crimes against society	647	0.9	246	1.7	180	1.1	86	0.6	76	0.6	59	0.5
TOTAL RECORDED CRIME*	42,408	62.1	10,124	69.2	16,243	100.7	6,121	44.3	4,822	37.5	5,098	46.9

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

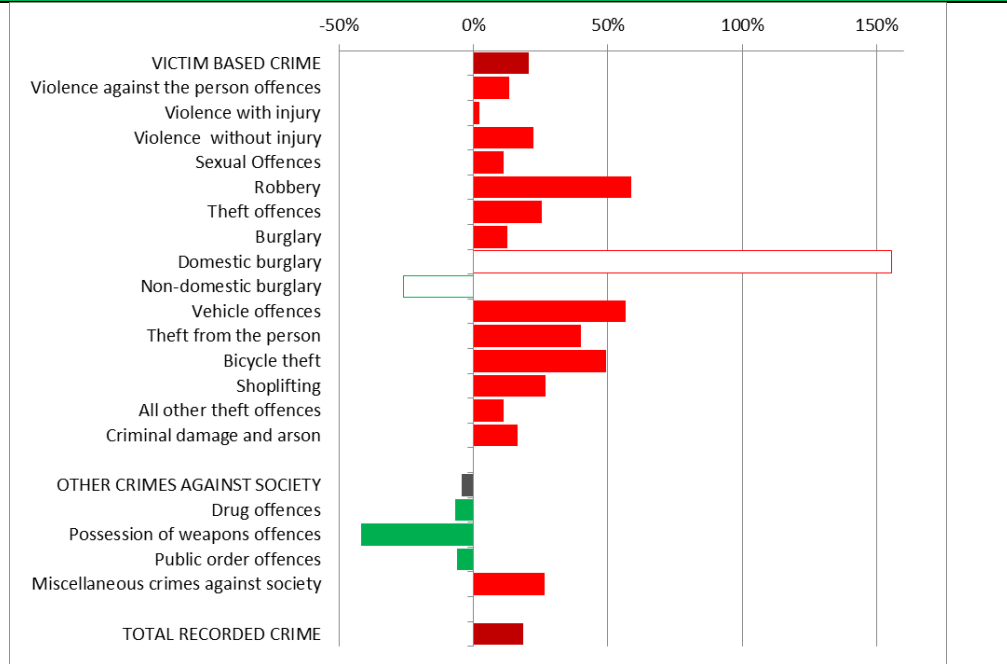
** Domestic Burglary is provided as a rate per 1,000 households. All other rates are per 1,000 people Rates per 1,000 population used mid-2016 population estimates based on the 2011 census.

Source: ONS Police Recorded Crime Statistics (January 2018 data release)

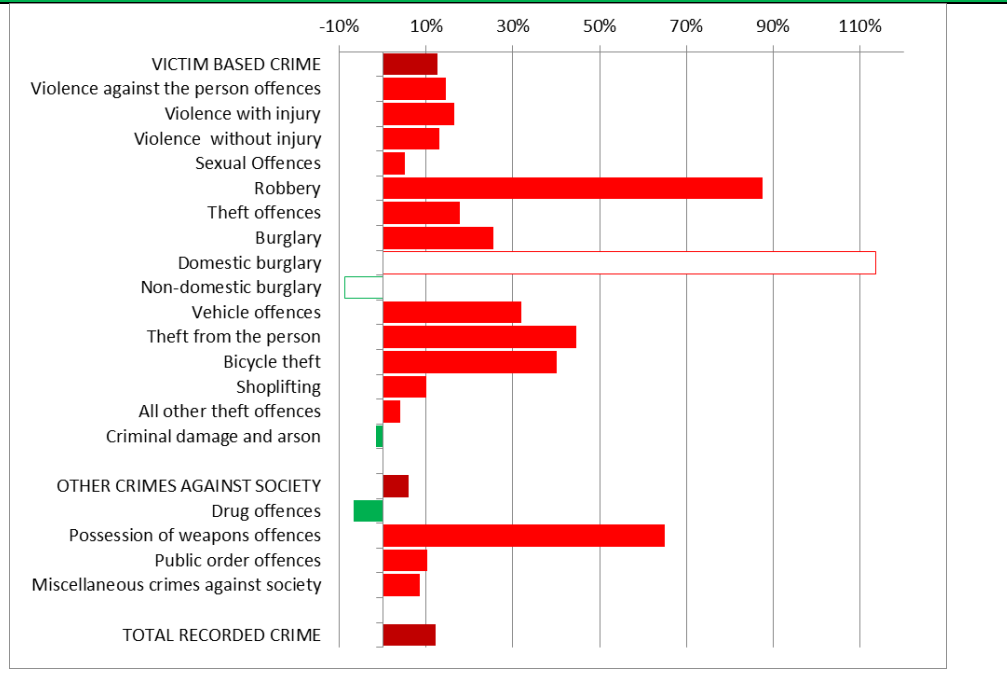
Figure 4 Change in overall crime and individual crime categories and groups for Oxfordshire's districts between (the 12 months to) September 2016 and (the 12 months to) September 2017



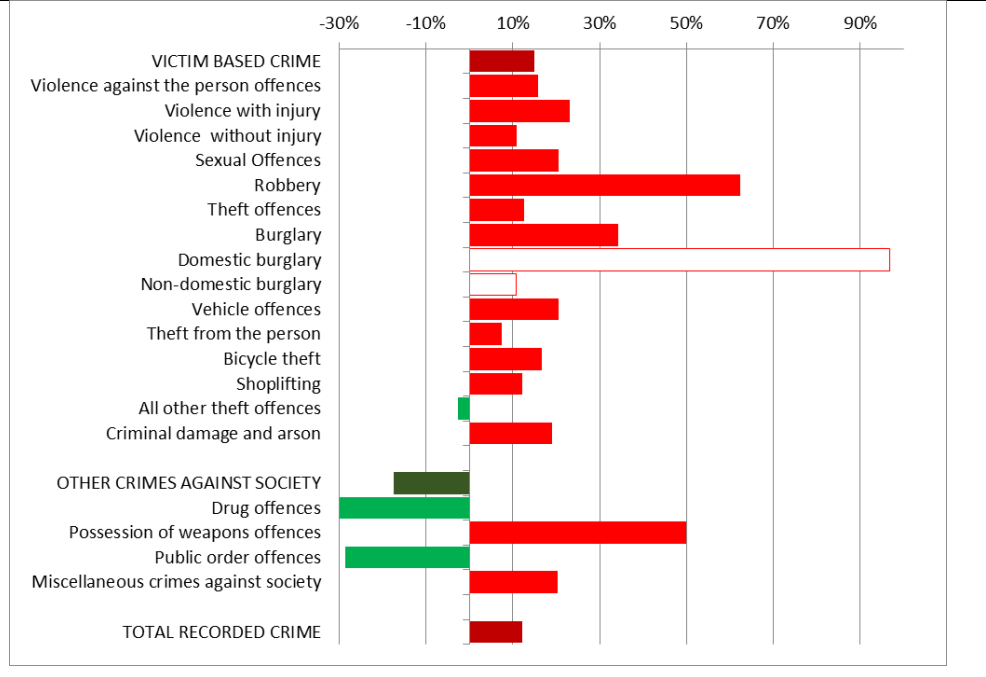
South Oxfordshire



Vale of White Horse



West Oxfordshire

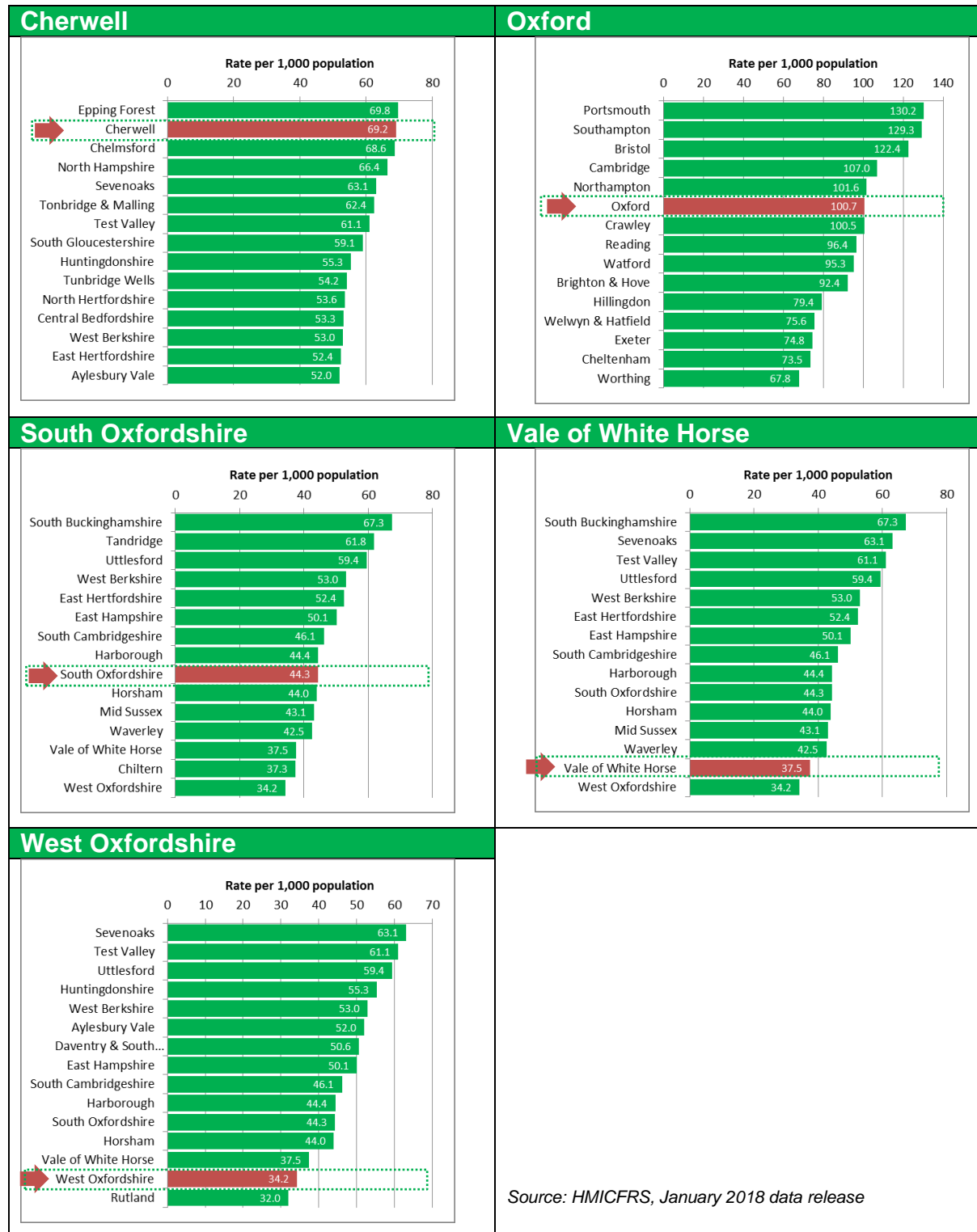


Source: ONS, January 2018 data release

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 2017, with statistical neighbour comparisons



Source: HMICFRS, January 2018 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 2016 and July-Sept 2017.

For the comparison with most similar local authorities:⁸

- **“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 2017, the crime rate was **up** compared with the corresponding quarter in 2016
- **“—”** means that in the quarter ending 30th September 2017, the crime rate was **the same** (to one decimal place) compared with the corresponding quarter in 2016
- **“↓”** means that in the quarter ending 30th September 2017, the crime rate was **down** compared with the corresponding quarter in 2016

⁸ A detailed methodology and statistical differences are explained in the compare your area user guide:
http://policeuk.s3.amazonaws.com/iqanta/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, Bicycle theft, Criminal Damage and arson, Other crime, and Possession of weapons.

Table 4 Cherwell - Recorded crime rate comparison 12 months to Sept 2017

Cherwell	Rate per 1,000 population	Comparison with most similar LA/CSP	Trend July-Sept 2016 to July-Sept 2017
All crime	69.2	Above average	↑
Bicycle theft	2.2	Above average	↑
Burglary	5.4	Average	↑
Criminal damage and arson	9.8	Above average	↑
Drugs	2.1	Above average	↓
Other crime	1.7	Above average	↑
Other theft	8.8	Above average	↓
Possession of weapons	0.6	Above average	↑
Public order	1.8	Below average	↑
Robbery	0.4	Average	↑
Shoplifting	12.4	Above average	↓
Theft from the person	1.3	Above average	↓
Vehicle crime	6.1	Average	↑
Violence and sexual offences	16.6	Average	↓

Source: HMICFRS (January 2018 data release), rate calculated using ONS 2016 mid-year population estimate.
NOTE: this data is from a different source and time period to the bar charts shown in fig4

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, Shoplifting and Theft from the person.

Table 5 Oxford - Recorded crime rate comparison 12 months to Sept 2017

Oxford	Rate per 1,000 population	Comparison with most similar LA/CSP	Trend July-Sept 2016 to July-Sept 2017
All crime	100.7	Average	↑
Bicycle theft	16.1	Above average	↑
Burglary	7.5	Average	↑
Criminal damage and arson	9.4	Below average	↑
Drugs	3.0	Average	↓
Other crime	1.1	Below average	↑
Other theft	13.6	Above average	↓
Possession of weapons	0.9	Average	↑
Public order	3.2	Below average	↓
Robbery	0.8	Below average	↑
Shoplifting	13.3	Above average	↑
Theft from the person	4.3	Above average	↑
Vehicle crime	7.0	Average	↑
Violence and sexual offences	20.5	Below average	↑

Source: HMICFRS (January 2018 data release), rate calculated using ONS 2016 mid-year population estimate.
NOTE: this data is from a different source and time period to the bar charts shown in fig4

4.3. South Oxfordshire

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

Table 6 South Oxfordshire - Recorded crime rate comparison 12 months to Sept 2017

South Oxfordshire	Rate per 1,000 population	Comparison with most similar LA/CSP	Trend July-Sept 2016 to July-Sept 2017
All crime	44.3	Average	↑
Bicycle theft	1.1	Average	↑
Burglary	4.8	Average	↑
Criminal damage and arson	6.9	Average	↑
Drugs	1.2	Average	↓
Other crime	0.6	Below average	↑
Other theft	7.0	Average	↑
Possession of weapons	0.2	Below average	↓
Public order	1.0	Below average	↑
Robbery	0.2	Average	↑
Shoplifting	4.4	Above average	↑
Theft from the person	1.0	Above average	↑
Vehicle crime	5.6	Average	↑
Violence and sexual offences	10.4	Below average	↑

Source: HMICFRS (January 2018 data release), rate calculated using ONS 2016 mid-year population estimate.
NOTE: this data is from a different source and time period to the bar charts shown in fig4

4.4. Vale of White Horse

The overall crime rate in Vale of White Horse 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 Vale of White Horse district.

Table 7 Vale of White Horse - Recorded crime rate comparison 12 months to Sept 2017

Vale of White Horse	Rate per 1,000 population	Comparison with most similar LA/CSP	Trend July-Sept 2016 to July-Sept 2017
All crime	37.5	Below average	↑
Bicycle theft	1.2	Above average	↑
Burglary	3.6	Below average	↑
Criminal damage and arson	5.8	Below average	↓
Drugs	1.1	Average	↑
Other crime	0.6	Below average	↓
Other theft	4.9	Below average	↑
Possession of weapons	0.3	Below average	↑
Public order	1.1	Below average	↑
Robbery	0.1	Below average	↑
Shoplifting	4.2	Average	↓
Theft from the person	0.9	Above average	↑
Vehicle crime	3.3	Below average	↑
Violence and sexual offences	10.3	Below average	↑

Source: HMICFRS (January 2018 data release), rate calculated using ONS 2016 mid-year population estimate.
NOTE: this data is from a different source and time period to the bar charts shown in fig4

4.5. West Oxfordshire

The overall crime rate in West Oxfordshire district was below the average for other comparator areas. There were no crime types which were above average AND increasing in West Oxfordshire.

Table 8 West Oxfordshire - Recorded crime rate comparison 12 months to Sept 2017

West Oxfordshire	Rate per 1,000 population	Comparison with most similar LA/CSP	Trend July-Sept 2016 to July-Sept 2017
All crime	34.2	Below average	↑
Bicycle theft	0.7	Average	↓
Burglary	4.3	Below average	↑
Criminal damage and arson	5.6	Below average	↑
Drugs	0.7	Below average	↑
Other crime	0.6	Below average	↑
Other theft	5.4	Below average	↑
Possession of weapons	0.2	Below average	↓
Public order	0.7	Below average	↓
Robbery	0.1	Below average	↑
Shoplifting	2.8	Below average	↓
Theft from the person	0.9	Above average	↓
Vehicle crime	2.8	Below average	↑
Violence and sexual offences	9.6	Below average	↑

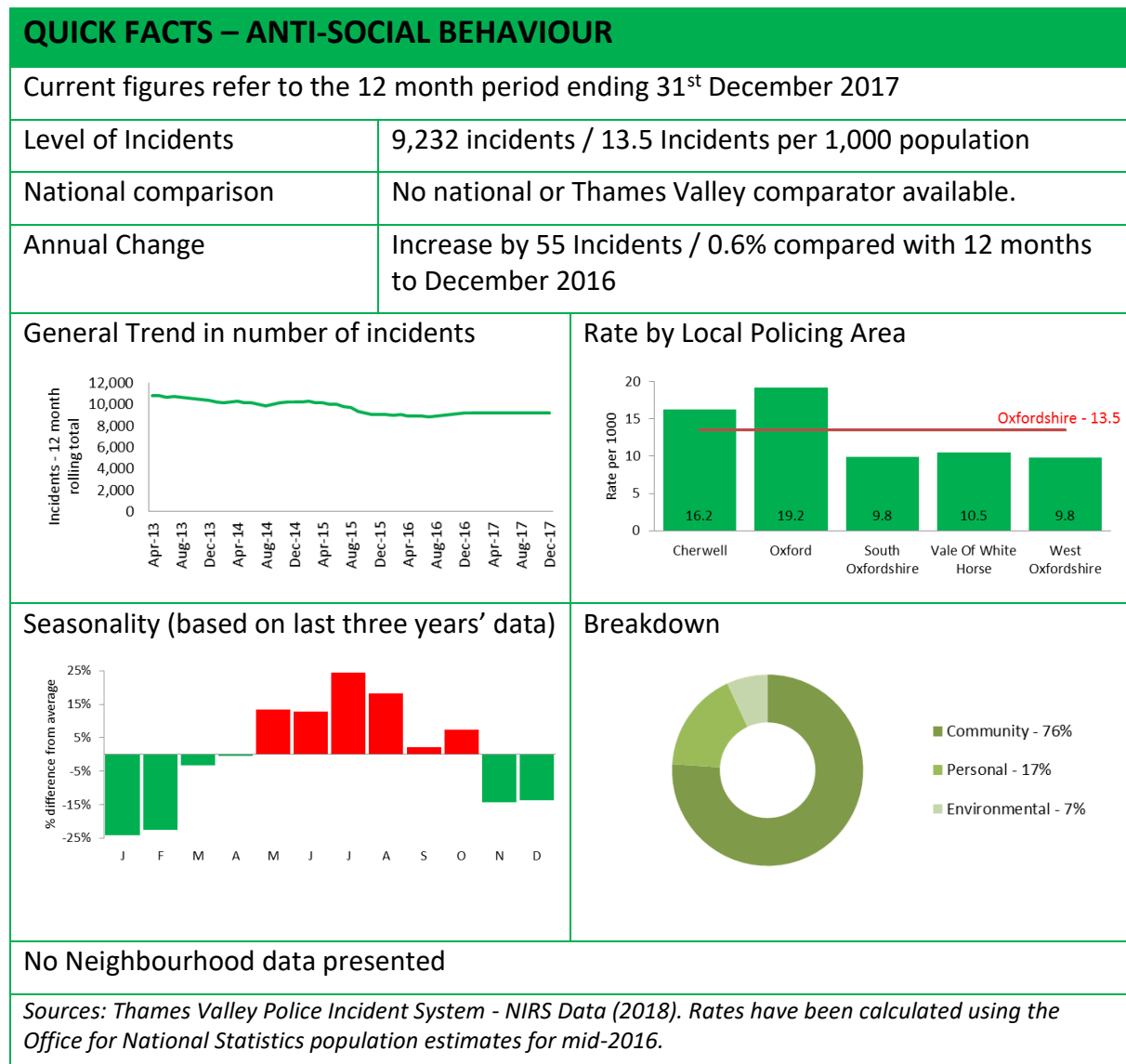
Source: HMICFRS (January 2018 data release), rate calculated using ONS 2016 mid-year population estimate.

NOTE: this data is from a different source and time period to the bar charts shown in fig4

5. Antisocial Behaviour

5.1. Police data

Thames Valley Police data for the 2017 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.



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. Partnership data

The table below details the Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents reported directly to each of Oxfordshire's Districts during the 2017 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.

Note that Oxford City includes "nuisance" incidents in the count of ASB incidents, these are not included in the totals for other districts.

Table 9: ASB incidents reported to District Councils (Jan to Dec 2017)

	Cherwell	Oxford	South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse	West Oxfordshire
Personal	#	52	31	32
Community	#	1,247*	48	39
Environmental	#	978	8	27
TOTAL	504	2,277	87	98

Source: District Council ASB leads; #breakdown for Cherwell is not available; *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 13.3% increase in the number of victim based crimes between January 2017 and December 2017 compared with the

corresponding period in 2016 in Oxfordshire (see table below). This increase is above the Thames Valley increase (10.6%).

Table 10 Victim based crime (2015 to 2017)

Victim Based Crime	For period to January-December			2016-17	%	
	2015	2016	2017	change (n)		
Cherwell	7,284	8,409	9,481	1,072	12.7%	↑
Oxford	12,518	13,357	14,834	1,477	11.1%	↑
South Oxfordshire	4,663	4,800	5,802	1,002	20.9%	↑
Vale of White Horse	3,930	3,981	4,490	509	12.8%	↑
West Oxfordshire	3,043	3,145	3,572	427	13.6%	↑
Oxfordshire	31,438	33,692	38,179	4,487	13.3%	↑
Thames Valley	115,498	122,719	135,670	12,951	10.6%	↑

Source: Thames Valley Police: Summary of Notifiable Offences (January 2018 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 2017 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.

The following two tables illustrate Thames Valley Police data for the period January 2017 – December 2017 compared with corresponding data for 2016 and 2015 for Domestic Abuse Incidents for Non-Recorded Crime and Recorded Crime⁹.

Note that the recent HMICFRS Crime Data Integrity inspection of Thames Valley established that while Thames Valley Police identified domestic incidents and looked after the victims appropriately, offences were not always correctly identified as a crime. Whilst this does not change the total number of domestic incidents, it does impact on the number shown as a crime. Processes have been put in place to

⁹ 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

ensure that these are correctly recorded as crimes and this is starting to show in the levels recorded.

Domestic Abuse recorded crime increased by 6.3% in Oxfordshire between 2016 and 2017. Domestic Abuse Incidents which were non-crime occurrences decreased slightly by 0.4% over the same time period.

Table 11 Domestic Abuse Incidents Annual trend

Domestic Abuse Incidents - Non Crime Occurrence	For period to January-December			2016-17 change		
	2015	2016	2017	(n)	%	
Cherwell	2,143	2,254	2,221	-33	-1.5%	↓
Oxford	2,326	2,431	2,311	-120	-4.9%	↓
South Oxfordshire	1,287	1,329	1,480	151	11.4%	↑
Vale of White Horse	1,238	1,443	1,333	-110	-7.6%	↓
West Oxfordshire	1,026	1,147	1,222	75	6.5%	↑
Oxfordshire	8,020	8,604	8,567	-37	-0.4%	↓
Thames Valley	30,921	33,483	34,142	659	2.0%	↑

Domestic Abuse Incidents - Recorded Crime	For period to January-December			2016-17 change		
	2015	2016	2017	(n)	%	
Cherwell	818	775	888	113	14.6%	↑
Oxford	982	1,006	1,008	2	0.2%	↑
South Oxfordshire	470	501	539	38	7.6%	↑
Vale of White Horse	459	516	517	1	0.2%	↑
West Oxfordshire	394	353	399	46	13.0%	↑
Oxfordshire	3,123	3,151	3,351	200	6.3%	↑
Thames Valley	12,602	13,330	13,548	218	1.6%	↑

Source: Thames Valley Police: Summary of Notifiable Offences (2018)

Domestic abuse victims and perpetrators

In Oxfordshire in 2017, Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 11,446 victims of domestic abuse crimes and incidents (+2% compared with 2016)

District-level data shows the greatest number of recorded victims of domestic abuse was in Oxford and the greatest increase in recorded victims between 2016 and 2017 was in South Oxfordshire (+11%) and West Oxfordshire (+10%).

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2016 to 2017	% change
Cherwell	2,455	2,860	2,878	2,999	121	4%
Oxford	2,965	3,166	3,278	3,174	-104	-3%
South Oxfordshire	1,694	1,760	1,742	1,934	192	11%
Vale of White Horse	1,588	1,696	1,880	1,777	-103	-5%
West Oxfordshire	1,333	1,385	1,416	1,562	146	10%
Oxfordshire TOTAL	10,035	10,867	11,194	11,446	252	2%

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS (extracted Jan 2018)

The oldest victim in 2017 in Oxfordshire was aged 101.

Between 2016 and 2017:

- The number of younger victims of domestic abuse in Oxfordshire (aged under 25) increased slightly.
- The 18-24 age group saw the biggest increase in numbers (+130).
- The greatest percentage increase by broad age was in the older age group 50-64 (+8%).

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

Age band	2014	2015	2016	2017	2016 to 2017	% change
0-15	128	141	114	95	-19	-17%
16-17	281	359	377	297	-80	-21%
18-24	2,023	2,116	2,087	2,217	130	6%
25-49	5,918	6,421	6,697	6,825	128	2%
50-64	1,224	1,339	1,417	1,534	117	8%
65-79	300	328	364	358	-6	-2%
80+	68	92	110	90	-20	-18%
Total	9,942	10,797	11,166	11,416	250	2%

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS (extracted Jan 2018); total excludes age not recorded

Domestic abuse victims by gender

- Overall in Oxfordshire in 2017, of the victims with a recorded gender (the majority): 77% of victims were female and 23% were male, similar to previous years.
- The gender split was similar in all districts with a slightly higher proportion of female victims in Oxford (78%) and Vale of White Horse (78%) and a slightly lower proportion of female victims in West Oxfordshire (73%).

Domestic abuse victims by ethnicity:

- Overall in Oxfordshire in 2017, of the victims with a recorded ethnicity: 91% of victims were White ethnic background and 9% were non-White.
 - Asian 4%; Mixed 2%; Black 2%.
- In Oxford, as expected from the more ethnically diverse population, 80% of victims were White and 20% were non-White.
 - Asian 10%; Mixed 3%; Black 5%.
- Note that caution is needed in interpreting this data as there is a relatively high rate of victims without an ethnic group recorded (26% of the total).

Perpetrators of Domestic abuse by gender

In 2017, Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 11,023 perpetrators (suspect and offenders) of domestic abuse in Oxfordshire.

Just over three quarters of perpetrators of Domestic abuse were male (77%) and just below a quarter were female (23%). There was a slightly higher proportion of female perpetrators in West Oxfordshire (26%) than average for the county.

Table 14 Suspect and Offenders of Domestic Abuse All Occurrences (Crime and Non-Crime) by gender, Oxfordshire 2017

	Male		Female		TOTAL
Cherwell	2,242	78%	633	22%	2,875
Oxford	2,379	79%	649	21%	3,028
South Oxfordshire	1,405	75%	467	25%	1,872
Vale of White Horse	1,371	79%	363	21%	1,734
West Oxfordshire	1,093	74%	393	26%	1,486
Oxfordshire TOTAL	8,490	77%	2,505	23%	10,995
Total including gender unknown or not recorded					11,023

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS (extracted Jan 2018)

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 ten Domestic Homicide Reviews in Oxfordshire (including two in progress), see below.

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
West Oxfordshire CSP	Started September 2017
Cherwell CSP	Started November 2017
Oxford CSP	Signed off March 2018

* combined Serious Case Review and Domestic Homicide Review

Honour based violence

The number of victims of Honour-based violence in Oxfordshire has increased from 18 recorded by Thames Valley Police in 2014 to 69 in 2017.

The majority of victims in the 4-year period 2014-2017 were residents of Oxford city (61%). 23% were resident in Cherwell and 8% in Vale of White Horse.

Female genital mutilation (FGM)

In Oxfordshire in 2017, Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 5 victims of Female Genital Mutilation (crime and non-crime)¹⁰.

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

7.2. Rape offences and victims of rape

The number of recorded rape offences increased by 3.8% in Oxfordshire between 2016 and 2017, below the increase across the Thames Valley (+9.6%). This followed a 17.8% increase in 2016 and a 49.5% increase in 2015.

Nationally there has been a large increase (24%) in sexual offences (including rape), above that seen in the Thames Valley. There are a number of factors that will be affecting this increase; continuing publicity about historical offending (whether this be celebrity figures - including overseas, sports coaches, historic institutional offences) making people more aware that they may have been victims and giving them the courage to report them, as well as new forms of offending (i.e. – online grooming etc.).

¹⁰ Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS (extracted Jan 2018)

Table 15 Rape offences 2015 to 2017

Rape	For period to January-December			2016-17 change		
	2015	2016	2017	(n)	%	
Cherwell	93	116	111	-5	-4.3%	↓
Oxford	172	200	177	-23	-11.5%	↓
South Oxfordshire	60	61	88	27	44.3%	↑
Vale of White Horse	53	59	64	5	8.5%	↑
West Oxfordshire	36	44	58	14	31.8%	↑
Oxfordshire	414	480	498	18	3.8%	↑
Thames Valley	1,375	1,601	1,754	153	9.6%	↑

Source: Thames Valley Police: Summary of Notifiable Offences (2018)

The total number of recorded victims of rape offences in Oxfordshire increased from 548 in 2016 to 611 in 2017 (+11%).

The greatest number of recorded rape victims was in Oxford (36% of the total for Oxfordshire) and the greatest increase in victims between 2016 and 2017 was in South Oxfordshire (+40%, 28 additional victims).

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2017 % of total	2016 to 2017	% change
Cherwell	82	112	128	136	22%	8	6%
Oxford	147	231	228	222	36%	-6	-3%
South Oxfordshire	40	70	70	98	16%	28	40%
Vale of White Horse	50	64	69	82	13%	13	19%
West Oxfordshire	49	47	53	73	12%	20	38%
Oxfordshire TOTAL	368	524	548	611	100%	63	11%

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS (extracted Jan 2018); The above data is for all victims of rape offences

7.3. Child sexual exploitation

In February 2017, the government published *Child sexual exploitation: definition and guide for practitioners*¹¹ setting out a definition of child sexual exploitation, potential vulnerabilities and indicators of abuse and appropriate action to take in response.

The definition of Child Sexual Exploitation from this guidance is:

Child sexual exploitation is a form of child sexual abuse. It occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce,

¹¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/child-sexual-exploitation-definition-and-guide-for-practitioners>

manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into sexual activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator. The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. Child sexual exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology.

In 2017, Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 106 victims of Child Sexual Exploitation in Oxfordshire, almost 40% below that in 2016 (170) with the greatest reduction in Oxford (21 in 2017 compared with 94 in 2016).

Over 40% (44%) of victims recorded in the four years between 2014 and 2017 were in Oxford city and a further 26% were in Cherwell.

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total 2014-17	% of total
Cherwell	38	29	41	36	144	26%
Oxford	36	92	94	21	243	44%
South Oxfordshire	8	15	16	24	63	11%
Vale of White Horse	26	16	10	16	68	12%
West Oxfordshire	6	11	9	9	35	6%
Oxfordshire TOTAL	114	163	170	106	553	100%

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS (extracted Jan 2018); 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 – Crime Related Incident'

7.4. Elder Abuse

In calendar year 2017, there were 239 older victims (aged 65 and over) of violence against the person or sexual offences in Oxfordshire. This was up from 211 in 2016 (+28, 13%).

In 2017, this was equivalent to 20 older victims per 10,000 population aged 65+, in Oxfordshire, below the Thames Valley average of 23 per 10,000. The rate was above average in Oxford at 40 older victims per 10,000 population.

Table 18 Victims of violence and sexual offences aged 65 and over, 2016 and 2017

	2016	2017	2016 to 2017		per 10,000 pop aged 65+	vs Thames Valley average
Cherwell	46	42	-4	-9%	16	Below
Oxford	48	73	25	52%	40	Above
South Oxfordshire	46	52	6	13%	18	Below
Vale of White Horse	37	45	8	22%	18	Below
West Oxfordshire	34	27	-7	-21%	12	Below
Oxfordshire	211	239	28	13%	20	Below
Thames Valley	803	911	108	13%	23	

Source: Thames Valley Police; rate calculated as a proportion of population aged 65 and over ONS 2016 mid-year estimate

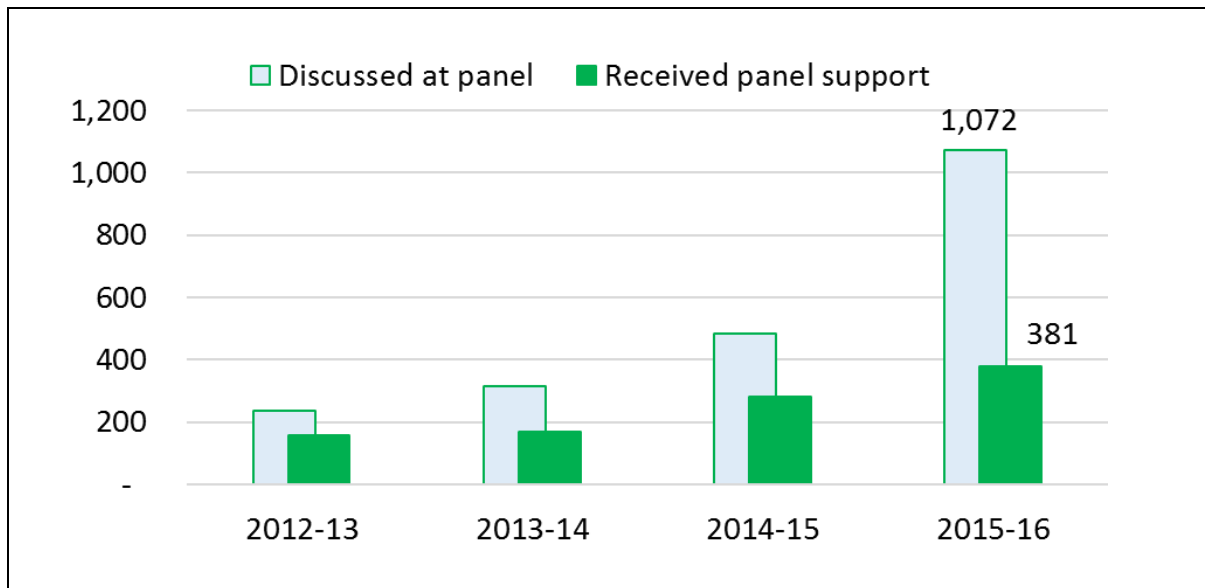
7.5. Preventing extremism

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.

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 Chief Fire Officer (CFO). All other partners have a 'duty to co-operate' with the Panel which has been fully active since April 2014.

The latest Home Office data, for financial year 2015-16, shows that across England and Wales a total of 7,631 individuals were referred to Channel Panels of whom 1,072 were discussed (14%) and 381 received support (5%).

Figure 5 Number of individuals discussed at Panel and given Panel support in England and Wales



Source: Home Office <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/individuals-referred-to-and-supported-through-the-prevent-programme-april-2015-to-march-2016>

Of the 381 at risk individuals receiving support, 69 per cent were for Islamist concerns and 26 per cent for extreme right-wing concerns.

A third of referrals to the prevent programme (33%) in England & Wales in 2015-16 were from education and just under a third (31%) were from police.

Oxfordshire is assessed as a low risk area by Counter Terrorism Policing South East unit.

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 106 victims of Modern Slavery in Oxfordshire in 2017, almost 3 times the number recorded in 2016 (37).

Table 19 Number of Victims of Modern Slavery and Trafficking Offences in Oxfordshire, calendar year

	2016	2017	Total 2016-2017	% of total
Cherwell*	12	30	42	29%
Oxford	20	50	70	49%
South Oxfordshire	1	6	7	5%
Vale of White Horse	2	15	17	12%
West Oxfordshire	2	5	7	5%
Oxfordshire TOTAL	37	106	143	100%

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS (extracted Jan 2018). 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)¹², 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 2016 and 2017, in Oxfordshire there was:

¹² <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/hate-crime-england-and-wales-2015-to-2016>

- An increase in the number of recorded hate incidents which were non-crime occurrences¹³ from 466 in 2016 to 538 in 2017 (+15%). This was lower than the increase across Thames Valley of +30%.
- An increase in the number of recorded hate crimes from 346 in 2016 to 501 in 2017 (+45%). This was higher than the increase of +39% across Thames Valley.

Table 20: Hate crime incidents in Oxfordshire – non-crime occurrences

Hate Crime Incidents in Oxfordshire – Non Crime Occurrences	For period to January-December			2016-17 change		
	2015	2016	2017	(n)	%	
Racist	219	363	362	-1	-0.3%	↓
Religion	16	25	25	0	0.0%	
Sexual orientation	32	37	63	26	70.3%	↑
Disability	22	30	79	49	163.3%	↑
Transgender identity	7	11	9	-2	-18.2%	↓
Oxfordshire	296	466	538	72	15.5%	↑
Thames Valley	1,170	1,771	2,293	522	29.5%	↑

Source: Thames Valley Police: Summary of Notifiable Offences (January 2018 data release)

Table 21: Hate crime incidents in Oxfordshire – recorded crime

Hate Crime Incidents in Oxfordshire – Recorded Crime	For period to January-December			2016-17 change		
	2015	2016	2017	(n)	%	
Racist	304	267	375	108	40.4%	↑
Religion	16	16	40	24	150.0%	↑
Sexual orientation	42	36	49	13	36.1%	↑
Disability	18	24	35	11	45.8%	↑
Transgender identity	3	3	2	-1	-33.3%	↓
Oxfordshire	383	346	501	155	44.8%	↑
Thames Valley	1,636	1,706	2,366	660	38.7%	↑

Source: Thames Valley Police: Summary of Notifiable Offences (January 2018 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”.

¹³ 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.

Between 2016 and 2017 there was an increase in racially or religiously aggravated crime in Oxfordshire of 45%. This was above the increase across the Thames Valley area (36%).

Table 22 Racially or Religiously Aggravated Crime

Racially or Religiously Aggravated Crime	For period to January-December			2016-17 change		
	2015	2016	2017	(n)	%	
Cherwell	57	47	76	29	61.7%	↑
Oxford	106	97	129	32	33.0%	↑
South Oxfordshire	28	19	30	11	57.9%	↑
Vale of White Horse	14	17	23	6	35.3%	↑
West Oxfordshire	8	5	10	5	100.0%	↑
Oxfordshire	213	185	268	83	44.9%	↑
Thames Valley	983	977	1,325	348	35.6%	↑

Source: Thames Valley Police: Summary of Notifiable Offences (2018)

Comment on recent trends

Hate Crime levels in Thames Valley have increased for a number of reasons. In 2017/18 there were a number of terrorist attacks across England and Wales. This may have resulted in rises in hate crime. In addition, officers and staff have received additional training to help them correctly understand and identify hate crime. Due to low numbers recorded under some of the individual strands of hate crime, small increases in numbers can result in large percentage changes.

Under-reporting

As reported in previous Strategic Intelligence Assessments, 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 of under-reporting has not been updated since 2014/15.

Table 23: Under-reporting of hate crime in England and Wales, estimates as of 2014/15

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: This table was produced using aggregated data from the Crime Survey for England and Wales January 2016 data release, alongside Police Recorded Crime; there has been no update to the CSEW aggregated data (as of April 2018)

8. Offending and Re-offending

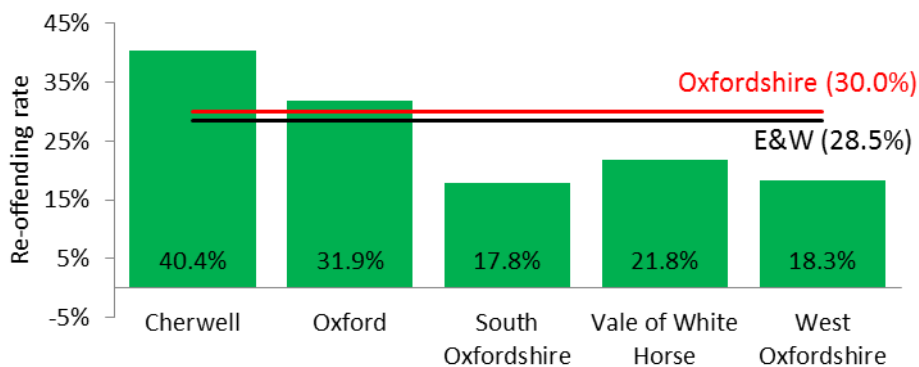
8.1. Adult re-offending

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 April 2015 to March 2016 was 30 percent, this was above the England and Wales average (28.5%) and above the Thames Valley average (26.6%). The way re-offending rates has changed and therefore comparisons with previous periods are not possible.

The following chart illustrates the district re-offending rates. Cherwell and Oxford had higher re-offending rates compared with the county average.

Figure 6 Proven Adult re-offending rates April 2015 to March 2016



Source: MOJ Proven Re-offending (2018)

For the period April 2015 to March 2016, there were 4,422 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 1,325 (30.0%) re-offended, committing a total of 6,021 re-offences. Figures may tend to fluctuate due to different cohorts of offenders.

8.2. Juvenile first time entrants

There were 642 juvenile first time entrants to the criminal justice system (aged 10-17 years) in the 12 months to March 2017. This was a decrease of 9 percent compared with the 12 months to March 2016. (MOJ, 2017).

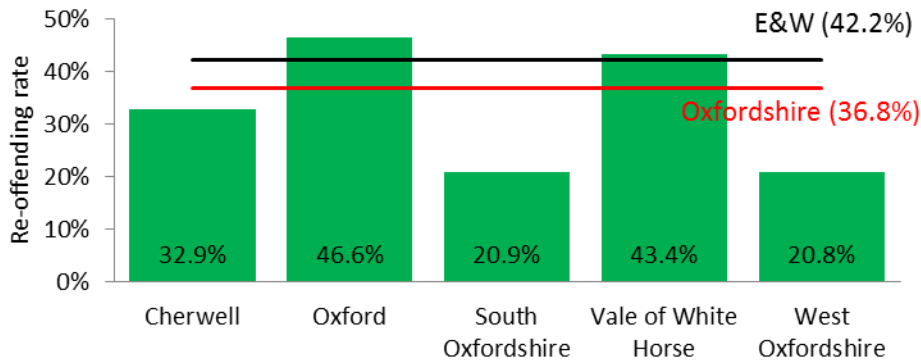
8.3. Juvenile re-offending

The one-year proven re-offending rate of juvenile offenders in Oxfordshire for the period April 2015 to March 2016 was 36.8 percent. The Oxfordshire one-year proven re-offending rate was lower than the national rate of 42.2 percent and above the Thames Valley rate of 32.5.

In the period April 2015 to March 2016, there were 304 Juvenile offenders, 112 re-offenders committing a total of 395 re-offences.

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

Figure 7 Proven Juvenile re-offending rates April 2015 to March 2016



Source: MOJ Proven Re-offending (2018)

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.

Victims of doorstep crime

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 2016-17 there were **377** people who were victims of doorstep crime or rogue traders in Oxfordshire. The majority of rogue traders were ‘selling’ garden and landscape services followed by roofing.

The number of victims has been at a similar level for the past 3 years and remains below a peak of 627 in 2013-14.

In 2016-17, 87% of victims of doorstep crime and rogue traders (where age was recorded) were aged over 60 (count=145). Oxfordshire Trading Standards has seen a repeat targeting of elderly and vulnerable victims.

Table 24 Victims of doorstep crime and rogue traders

District	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Cherwell	78	99	80	83	80
Oxford City	67	66	115	85	101
South Oxfordshire	83	97	42	63	73
Vale of White Horse	97	89	56	80	58
West Oxfordshire	48	79	50	49	53
SUM of districts	373	430	343	360	365
<i>District not recorded</i>	20	197	34	19	12
TOTAL Oxfordshire	393	627	377	379	377

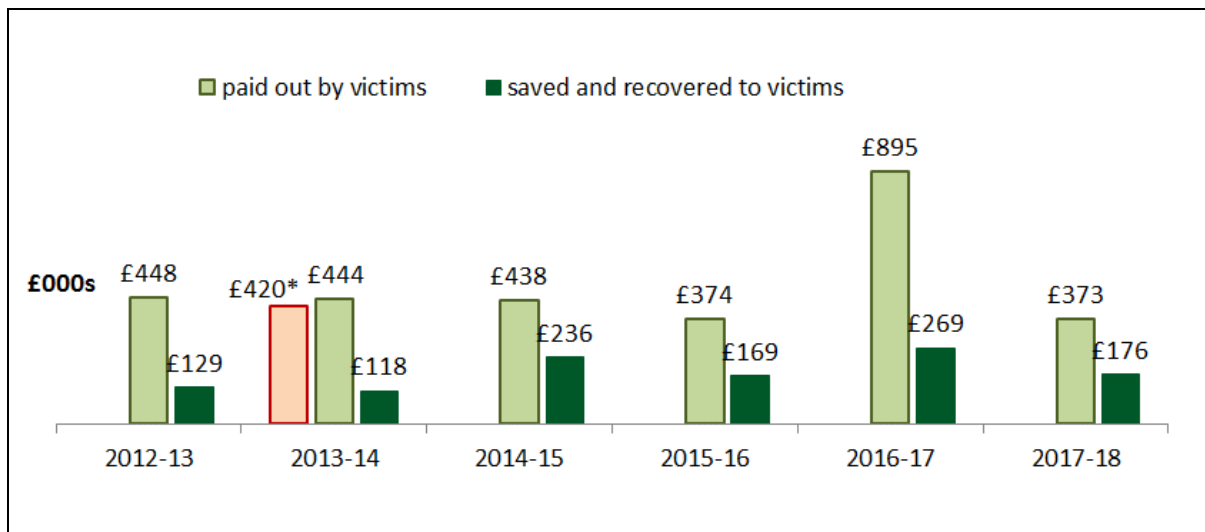
Source: Oxfordshire County Council Trading Standards

Monies Paid to Offenders

The amount of monies recorded by Trading Standards as having been paid out by victims of doorstep criminals in 2017-18 was £373,191. This was less than half the amount of the previous year (£894,672 in 2016-17).

The amount saved and recovered to victims in 2017-18 was £176,399, equivalent to 47% of the total monies paid out in that year.

Figure 7: Monies paid out by victims to doorstep criminals and monies saved and recovered to victims



Source: Oxfordshire County Council 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 fraud¹⁴ 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.

There are three main sources of data on fraud:

- incidents of fraud reported to the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW), including both the existing plastic card fraud series and newly introduced questions on fraud and computer misuse. Note that 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.
- incidents of fraud referred to the National Fraud Intelligence Bureau (NFIB) by Action Fraud (the public facing national fraud and cybercrime reporting centre) as well as two industry bodies, Cifas and Financial Fraud Action UK (FFA UK, now a constituent part of UK Finance), who report instances of fraud where their member organisations have been a victim.
- additional data collected by UK Finance on a broader range of bank account and plastic card frauds than those referred to the NFIB, using a system called CAMIS.

Fraud trend in England and Wales

Results from the Crime survey for England and Wales for year ending September 2017 indicate a **15% reduction compared with the previous survey year** (down from 5.6 million to 4.7 million incidents) in the total number of fraud and computer misuse offences experienced by adults aged 16 and over in England and Wales.

Fraud fell by 10% (down from 3.6 million to 3.2 million incidents) and was driven largely by a volume decrease in “consumer and retail fraud” – such as fraud related to online shopping or fraudulent computer service calls (down 20% from 0.9 million to 0.7 million offences).

Decreases were also seen in “advance fee fraud” (down 53%, from 0.1 million to 56,000 offences) and “other fraud” (down 57%, from 0.1 million to 46,000 offences). “Bank and credit account fraud”, which accounted for around three-quarters of fraud offences (2.4 million incidents or 74% of total fraud), remained at a similar level to the previous year. Over half of fraud incidents for the latest survey year were cyber-related (56% or 1.8 million incidents).

As reported by ONS¹⁵, the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) analysis of fraud and computer misuse shows that this type of crime is more prevalent than

¹⁴ See Action Fraud for a list of types of fraud http://www.actionfraud.police.uk/types_of_fraud

¹⁵

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/overviewoffraudandcomp>

many traditional crimes, with data for the year ending September 2017 showing **individuals to be 10 times more likely to be a victim of fraud and computer misuse than a victim of theft from the person and 35 times more likely than robbery.**

Victims of fraud

Personal and household characteristics associated with being a victim of fraud (from CSEW) were:

Age - fraud victimisation was identified as being higher in the middle of the age distribution, where adults aged 35 to 44 were more likely to be a victim of fraud (7.4%) than 16 to 24 year olds (4.9%) or those aged 65 or over (65 to 74, 5.4%; 75 and over, 2.8%). This differs from violent crime and most property crime types where younger age groups were generally most likely to be victims.

Household income - unlike victims of violence, victimisation from both fraud and computer misuse was greater in higher income households of £50,000 or more (fraud, 8.8% and computer misuse, 4.4%) than lower income households of less than £10,000 (fraud, 5.3% and computer misuse, 2.5%).

Occupation - individuals in managerial and professional occupations were more likely to be a victim of fraud (8.0%) than individuals in intermediate occupations (6.1%), routine or manual occupations (4.6%), full-time students (4.6%) and those who have never worked or are in long-term unemployment (2.0%). This is in contrast to violence where students are at greatest risk of being victims.

Area of residence - in some cases the groups typically less likely to be victims of other crime types indicated higher prevalence of victimisation from fraud. For example, individuals living in the least deprived areas were shown to be more likely to be a victim of fraud (7.2%) than those living in the most deprived areas (5.3%). This was also shown to be true of victims of computer misuse (3.3% and 2%, respectively). This cannot be used as an indication of where the fraud took place, only where the victim resides.

Experimental statistics based on Action Fraud data broken down by force area are consistent with the CSEW findings in showing less variation than other crime types in rates across forces (where the victim lived) for the year ending September 2017, although rates for forces in southern England were slightly higher than those among forces in Wales or northern England

There is no local Action Fraud data available for Oxfordshire.

10.2. Cyber related Offences

In 2017 Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 324 Cyber-related offences in Oxfordshire. This was well below the number recorded in 2016 (560).

The district in Oxfordshire with the greatest number of recorded Cyber-related offences was Cherwell.

<https://www.actionfraud.org.uk/press-releases/2018-01-25#which-groups-in-society-are-most-likely-to-be-victims-of-fraud-and-computer-misuse>

Table 25 Cyber related Offences (Crime and Non-Crime) Oxfordshire, (calendar year)

	2015	2016	2017	2016 to 2017	
Cherwell	132	158	85	-73	-46%
Oxford	145	141	84	-57	-40%
South Oxfordshire	69	100	59	-41	-41%
Vale of White Horse	85	94	45	-49	-52%
West Oxfordshire	75	67	51	-16	-24%
Oxfordshire Total	506	560	324	-236	-42%

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS, January 2018

11. Mental Health – Detentions under Section 136

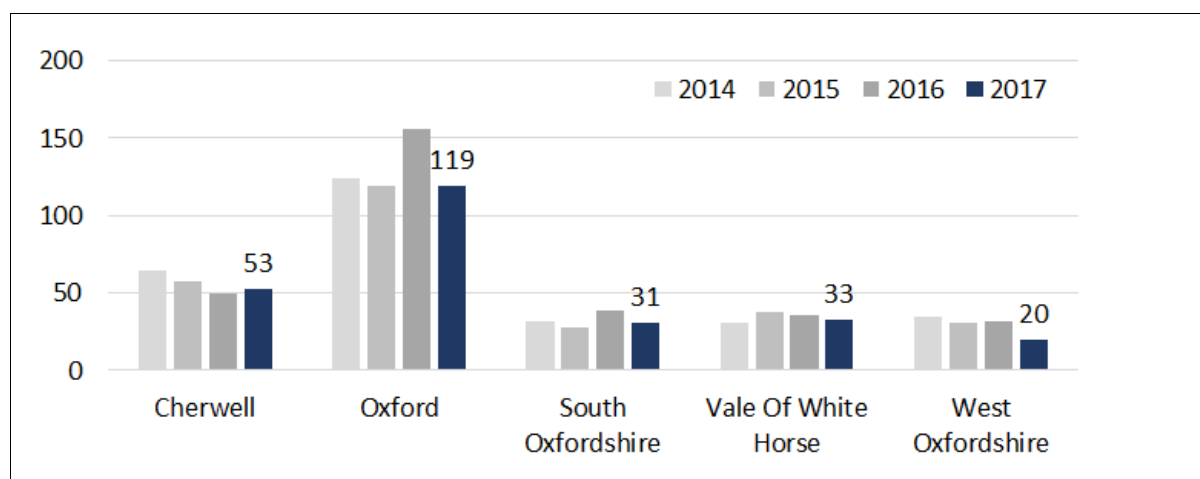
Section 136 of the Mental Health Act enables the police to act if they believe that someone is suffering from a mental illness and needs immediate treatment or care. The police may take that person from a public place to a place of safety, either for their own protection or for the protection of others.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

In 2017 there were 256 detentions under Section 136 of the Mental Health Act, in Oxfordshire down from 313 in 2016 (-18%).

During the four years from January 2014 to December 2017, there was a total of **1,129** Section 136 detentions in Oxfordshire of which 518 (46%) were in Oxford.

Cherwell saw a slight increase between 2016 and 2017, from 50 to 53 detentions. The numbers have fallen in other Oxfordshire districts.

Figure 8 Number of Section 136 detentions 2014 to 2017



Source: Thames Valley Crime Recording System - NICHE RMS & Mental Health Master, extracted Jan18

From January to December 2017:

- Over half (57%) of the detainees were male.
- Almost two thirds (64%) were aged under 40.

12. Alcohol and Drugs

12.1. Young people

Alcohol consumption

According to the 2016 Health survey for England, alcohol consumption in general has been declining in children.

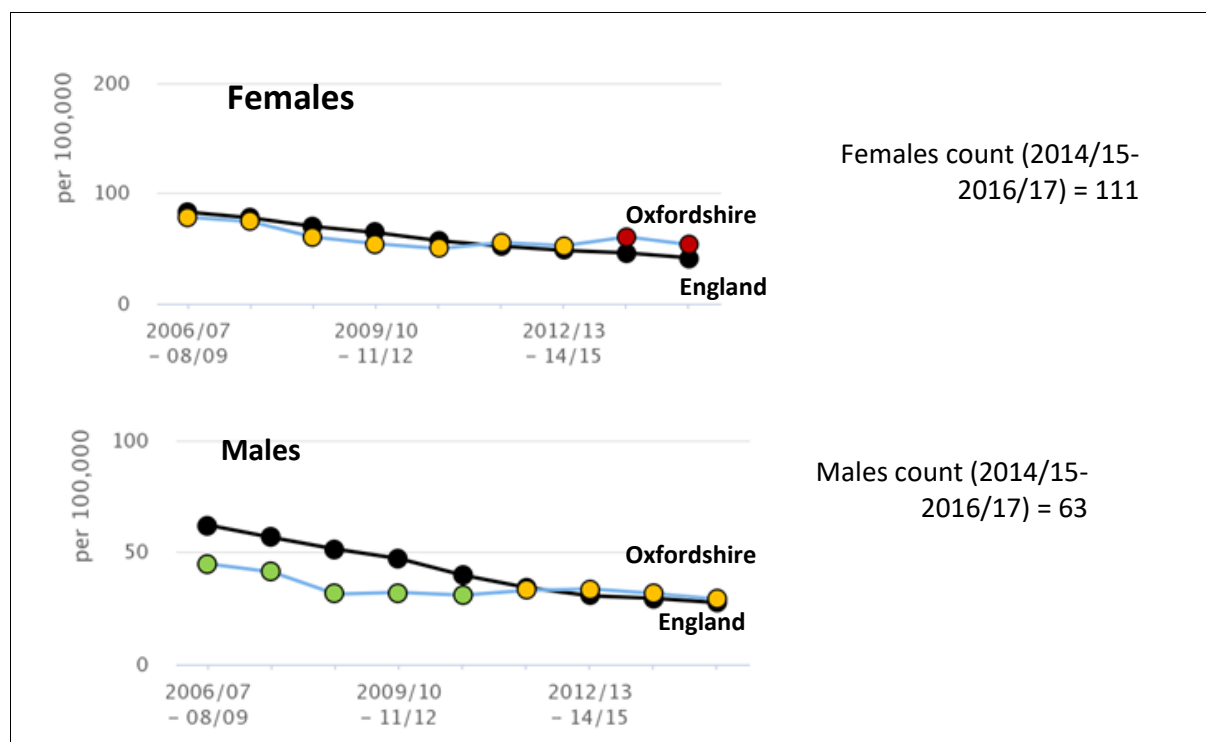
- The proportion of children aged 8 to 15 reporting ever having had a proper alcoholic drink (a whole drink, not just a sip) fell from 45% in 2003 to 15% in 2016.

Alcohol hospital admissions

The rate of hospital admissions for alcohol-specific conditions in females under 18 in Oxfordshire increased in 2013/14-2015/16 to statistically above the national average, and has remained above average in the latest data (2014/15-2016/17). The rate for males in Oxfordshire was similar to average.

The number of under 18s in Oxfordshire admitted to hospital for alcohol-specific conditions in the three-year period 2014/15 to 2016/17 was **174**.

Figure 9 Hospital admissions for alcohol-specific conditions, under 18s, crude rate per 100,000 population, Oxfordshire (to 2014/15-16/17)



Source: Public Health England Alcohol Profiles from Hospital Episode statistics and ONS population estimates

Substance misuse services

In 2016/17 the number of young people (aged under 18 years) in specialist substance misuse services in Oxfordshire was 102.

- 69 began using their main substance before they reached 15 years of age
- 45 were using more than one substance
- 20 reported being affected by others' substance misuse.

Referrals were predominantly from education services and children and family services.

12.2. Adults

Alcohol hospital admissions

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

- Overall males continue to have higher rates than females for alcohol-related admission episodes.
- Between 2008/09 and 2016/17 there was no statistically significant change in the rate of admissions for alcohol-related conditions in Oxfordshire.

In 2016/17 admissions for alcohol-related conditions were better than average in Oxfordshire compared with England. Oxford City had a similar rate of admissions to England; other Oxfordshire districts were better than average.

Drug users

The estimated number of people using opiate and/or crack cocaine in Oxfordshire in 2014/15¹⁶ was 2,933 (confidence interval range 1,974 to 3,948). This was similar to the estimate in 2010/11.

Drug and alcohol treatment

In 2016/17 there were 1,963 adults (aged 18 and over) in specialist drug treatment in Oxfordshire¹⁷. This was a similar number to each of the previous 4 years.

The majority of those in drug treatment were aged between 30 to 49.

The number of adults in treatment for alcohol only in Oxfordshire in 2016-17 was 604, the majority of whom were aged 30 to 59.

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

12.3. Alcohol-related crime

In 2017 (Jan-Dec), Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 1,200 alcohol-related crimes in Oxfordshire, around 2.8% of total crimes, down from 1,500 in 2016.

This was a decrease of 23% compared with an increase in total recorded crime across Oxfordshire of 13%.

¹⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/opiate-and-crack-cocaine-use-prevalence-estimates-for-local-populations> published September 2017;

¹⁷ Source: NDTMS - Adults and YP commissioning support pack 2018-19: key data

Table 26 Alcohol-related crimes, number and % of all crimes in Oxfordshire (2014 to 2017)

Number of alcohol-related crimes	2014	2015	2016	2017	2016 to 2017	
Cherwell	305	239	306	309	3	1%
Oxford	611	593	647	434	-213	-33%
South Oxfordshire	210	166	185	159	-26	-14%
Vale of White Horse	210	213	230	147	-83	-36%
West Oxfordshire	170	154	161	132	-29	-18%
Oxfordshire Total	1,506	1,365	1,529	1,181	-348	-23%

Alcohol-related crime as % of all crimes	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cherwell	4.3%	2.9%	3.3%	3.0%
Oxford	4.4%	4.2%	4.4%	2.7%
South Oxfordshire	4.6%	3.3%	3.5%	2.6%
Vale of White Horse	5.3%	4.9%	5.3%	3.0%
West Oxfordshire	5.1%	4.5%	4.7%	3.5%
Oxfordshire Total	4.6%	3.9%	4.2%	2.8%

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS, May 2018; 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 2017 there were 257 Violent or sexual crimes recorded in Oxfordshire where a sharp or bladed implement was linked to the offence as a weapon. This 14% above the number in 2016 (221), the increase across Thames Valley was +21%.

The level of knife crime in Thames Valley is similar to the level seen in England and Wales.

Table 27 Violent or sexual crimes recorded in Oxfordshire where a sharp or bladed implement was linked to the offence as a weapon (calendar year 2016 and 2017)

	2016	2017	2016 to 2017 change	%
Cherwell	61	74	13	18%
Oxford	90	107	17	16%
South Oxfordshire	25	32	7	22%
Vale of White Horse	23	24	1	4%
West Oxfordshire	22	20	-2	-10%
Oxfordshire	221	257	36	14%
Thames Valley	968	1,225	257	21%

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS extracted January 2018. Note: The above information is for knife crime offence that meet the Home Office definition. These are certain violent offences, sexual offences and robbery offences where a sharp, pointed or bladed instrument has been used to pierce the skin or used as a threat.

14. Road Traffic Accidents

There was a total of 2,061 police-reported road casualties in Oxfordshire in 2016 of which 358 were more serious “killed or seriously injured” (KSI). This was a decline of 4% on the number in 2015 (2,146 in total including 361 KSI)¹⁸.

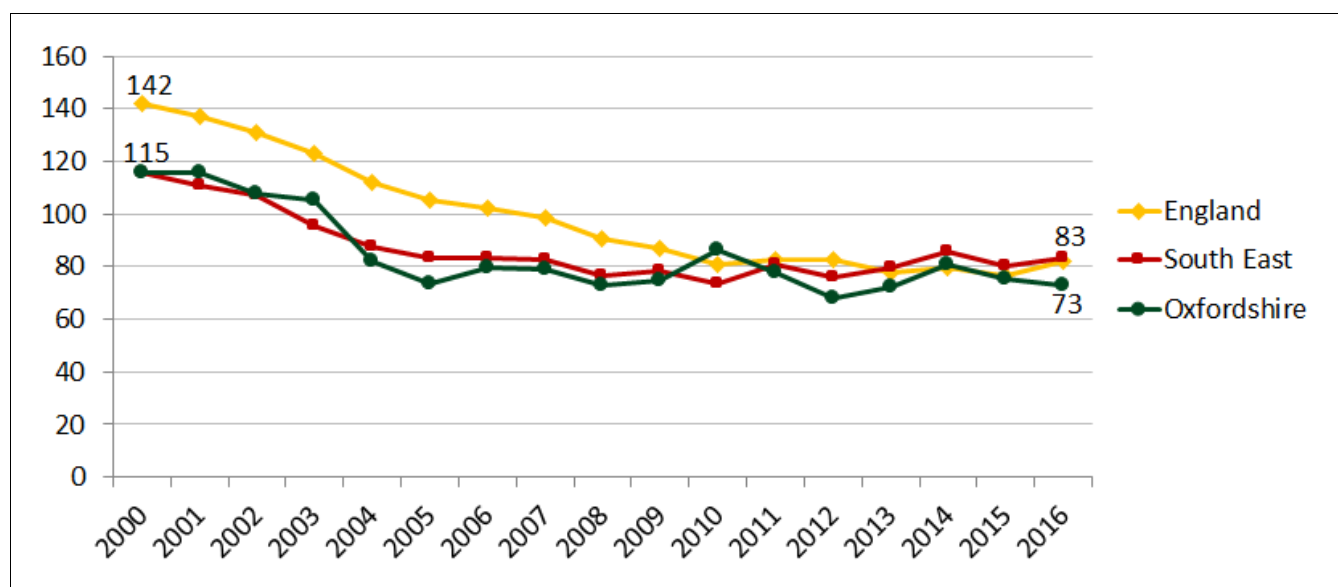
Per head of population

According to the Public Health England road casualties indicator¹⁹, Oxfordshire continues to have a significantly higher rate of people killed or seriously injured per head of population (53.9 in 2014-16) than in the South East (50.6) and England overall (39.7). All districts, except for Oxford, had rates exceeding the national average. The highest was Cherwell with 62.3.

Per billion vehicle miles

Between 2000 and 2009, the rate of people killed or seriously injured per billion vehicle miles in Oxfordshire was below the national average. Since 2010 it has been closer to the national average. As of 2016 the rate in Oxfordshire was 73 compared with 83 in the South East and 82 in England.

Figure 10 Rate of Killed and Seriously Injured per billion vehicle miles



Source: Oxfordshire County Council (KSI=Killed or Seriously Injured)

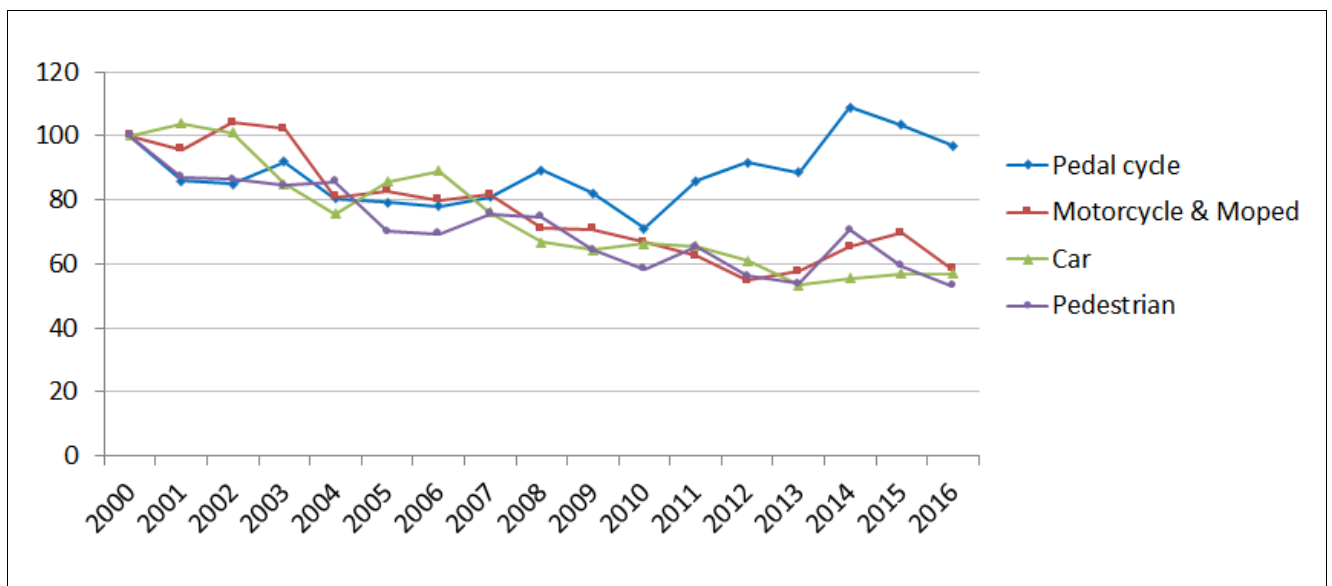
In 2016 the split of all casualties by vehicle type in Oxfordshire was 65% car, 17% pedal cycle, 10% motorcycle and 8% pedestrian.

Indexing the number of casualties to the count in 2000 shows that pedal cycle casualties are now just below the number in 2000 but still above the low point in 2010.

¹⁸ Source: Oxfordshire County Council

¹⁹ Source: Public Health England Outcomes Framework, Killed and Seriously Injured Casualties on Roads, crude rate per 100,000

Figure 11 Road casualties in Oxfordshire by vehicle type (indexed to yr 2000)



Source: Oxfordshire County Council

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 2016](#)

15. Rural Crime

As at mid-2016, 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 2016 and 2017 there was an increase in the number of rural crimes in Oxfordshire from 157 in 2016 to 201 in 2017 (+28%). This was still below the number in 2015 (337).

Table 28 Number of rural crimes in Oxfordshire (rural crime definition) 2014 to 2017

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2016 to 2017	
					(n)	(%)
Cherwell	37	80	40	47	7	18%
Oxford	15	15	12	20	8	67%
South Oxfordshire	40	85	37	61	24	65%
Vale of White Horse	31	78	27	28	1	4%
West Oxfordshire	34	79	41	45	4	10%
Oxfordshire Total	157	337	157	201	44	28%

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS extracted January 2018.

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 people²⁰.

National

- The new Police Funding Formula has been deferred again and will be revisited at the next Spending Review. This is to allow funding certainty over the next two years. The police grant allocation has been issued for 2018/19. The Home Office are empowering locally elected Police and Crime Commissioners to raise council tax contributions by up to a £1 per month per household.
- 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.

²⁰ <https://www.thamesvalley-pcc.gov.uk/police-and-crime-plan/>

- ‘Working Together to Safeguard Children’ is due to be republished in May 2018 and will provide opportunities to change local safeguarding partnership arrangements.
- Following the general election in the UK on 8 June 2017, the Conservative party lost their parliamentary majority and made a deal with the Democratic Unionist Party to form a new government.
- The Lammy Review (Sept 2017) into the treatment of, and outcomes for, Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic individuals in the Criminal Justice System published 35 recommendations covering fair treatment, trust, greater responsibility and transparency.
- Independent Review of Building Regulations and Fire Safety: interim report (Dame Judith Hackitt) published December 2017 following the Grenfell Tower fire to make recommendations on the future regulatory system.

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 1.7% higher in Q3 2017 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 2016 to September 2017 the unemployment rate (as % of economically active population) was 3.3%. This was lower than the South East (3.4%) and Great Britain as a whole (4.5%).
- House prices in Oxfordshire continue to increase at a higher rate than earnings.
- The Centre for Cities report 2017 ranks Oxford as the least affordable UK city for housing. In Oxford city, social rents in 2016 were 17% above the national average.
- Universal Credit will be fully rolled out nationally by the end of 2020/21.

SOCIAL

- In June 2017 the Office for National Statistics (ONS) released population estimates for mid-2016.²¹ These put Oxfordshire’s population at 683,200, continuing a trend of growth. Oxfordshire County Council’s latest population forecast (released April 2018) predicts the county’s population will increase by +186,500 people (+27%) from 2016 to 2031. 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.
- 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 published on 14th July 2017.

²¹ ONS population estimates for mid-2016

- Unauthorised Encampments and tent encampments – TVP are currently operating a County wide UE strategy due to the emerging demands/trends.
- Open drug markets and the increased number of needle finds in Oxford City. The Homelessness Reduction Act goes live in April and will place additional requirements on all authorities to prevent homelessness – an issue connected to early death, substance misuse and mental health issues.

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. A Thames Valley Cybercrime strategy has been developed.
- A Thames Valley Cybercrime strategy has been developed.
- 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 winter 2018 at a cost of around £120m.
- 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 contracts were awarded in 2017.

LEGAL

Key legal/legislative changes 2017 to 2019 include:

- Children and Social Work Act 2017
- Homelessness Reduction Bill – waiting Royal Assent
- Modern Slavery (Transparency in Supply Chains) Bill – in progress
- Policing and Crime Act 2017 – received Royal Assent January 2017
- Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence Bill - received Royal Assent April 2017
- Serious Crime Bill Border Control Bill
- Children Act 1989 (Amendment) (Female Genital Mutilation) Bill
- Courts (Abuse of Process) Bill

- Criminal Fraud (Private Prosecutions) Bill
- Criminal Records Bill
- European Union (Referendum on the Withdrawal Agreement) Bill
- Foreign Nationals (Criminal Offender and Prisoner Removal) Bill
- Human Trafficking (Child Protection) Bill
- Legalisation of Cannabis (Medicinal Purposes) Bill
- Mental Health Units (Use of Force) Bill
- Modern Slavery (Transparency in Supply Chains) Bill
- Modern Slavery (Victim Support) Bill
- Policing Resources Bill
- Road Traffic Offenders (Surrender of Driving Licences Etc) Bill
- Speed Limits (England) Bill
- Victims of Crime (Rights, Entitlements, and Notification of Child Sexual Abuse) Bill

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)
- **Neighbourhood “hotspots” data** for Quick Facts summaries in Appendix B.
- **Fraud** at a local level

Appendix A: Sources of Data

Department for Transport (2017) Reported Road Casualties: Great Britain 2016 Annual Report	assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/668504/reported-road-casualties-great-britain-2016-complete-report.pdf
HMIC (2018) Crime and Police Comparator Data	www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmic/data/crime-and-policing-comparator-data/
Local crime data	www.police.uk/thames-valley/N448/
MOJ (2018) Proven re-offending	www.gov.uk/government/statistics/proven-reoffending-statistics-january-2016-to-march-2016
MOJ (2018) Criminal justice statistics quarterly	www.gov.uk/government/statistics/criminal-justice-system-statistics-quarterly-september-2017
NDTMS (2018) Drug Treatment Performance Reports	www.ndtms.net
ONS (2018) Crime in England and Wales, Year Ending September 2017	www.ons.gov.uk/releases/crimeinenglandandwalesyearendingseptember2017
ONS (2018) Labour Market Statistics, March 2018	www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/bulletins/uklabourmarket/march2018
ONS (2017) Preliminary Estimate of GDP - Time Series Dataset Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2016	www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossdomesticproductgdp/bulletins/grossdomesticproductpreliminaryestimate/octtodec2016
Public Health England Local Alcohol Profiles (2018)	fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/local-alcohol-profiles
Thames Valley Police (2018) Crime and Incident Data	www.thamesvalley.police.uk/news/general/crime-statistics-thames-valley-police-201617/
Thames Valley Police (2018) Crime Summaries	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 31 st December 2017	
Level of Crime	41,451 crimes / 60.7 crimes per 1,000 population
National comparison	Oxfordshire rate of 60.7 is lower than the Thames Valley (62.5) and national (81.9) rates per 1,000 population.
Annual Change	Increased by 4,586/ 12.4% compared with 12 months to December 2016
General Trend in number of crimes	Rate
<p>Crime - 12 month rolling total</p>	<p>Rate per 1,000</p>
Seasonality (based on last three years data)	Breakdown
<p>% difference from average</p>	<p>Number of crimes</p>
No Neighbourhood data presented	
Sources: Thames Valley Police Crime data and summaries (2018) /Iquanta (2018). Rates have been calculated using the Office for National Statistics population estimates for mid-2016.	

QUICK FACTS – VIOLENT CRIME

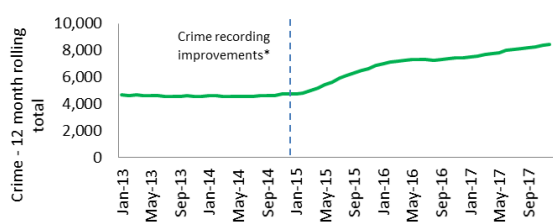
Current figures refer to the 12 month period ending 31st December 2017

Level of Crime 8,421 crimes / 12.3 Crimes per 1,000 population

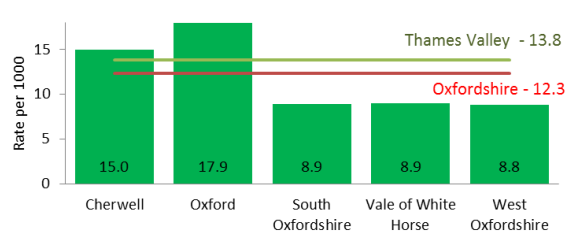
National comparison Oxfordshire rate is lower than the Thames Valley (13.8) and national (22.4) rates per 1,000 population.

Annual Change Increased by 956 / 12.8% compared with 12 months to December 2016

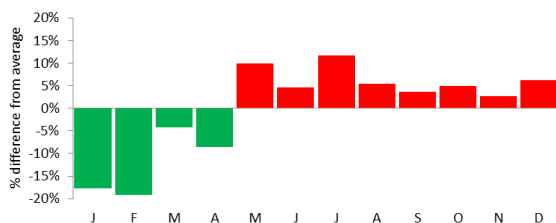
General Trend in number of violent crimes



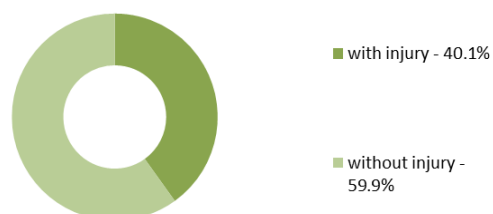
Rate



Seasonality (based on last three years data)



Breakdown



No Neighbourhood data presented

*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

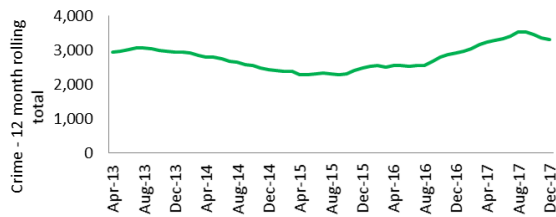
Sources: Thames Valley Police Crime data and summaries (2018) /Iquanta (2018). Rates have been calculated using the Office for National Statistics population estimates for mid-2016.

QUICK FACTS – VEHICLE CRIME

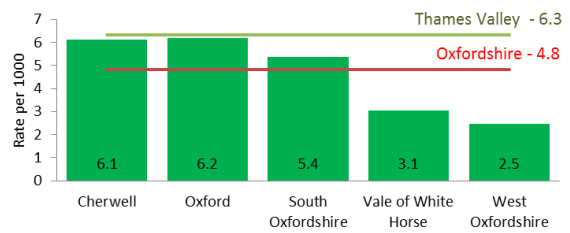
Current figures refer to the 12 month period ending 31st December 2017

Level of Crime	3,297 crimes / 4.8 Crimes per 1,000 population
National comparison	Oxfordshire rate is lower than the Thames Valley (6.3) and national (7.8) rates per 1,000 population.
Annual Change	Increased by 389 crimes / 13.4% compared with 12 months to December 2016

General Trend in number of vehicle crimes



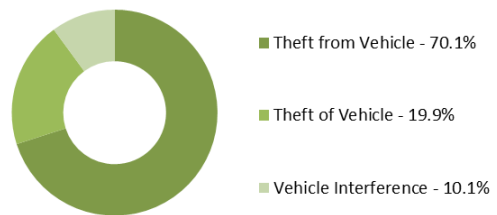
Rate



Seasonality (based on last three years data)



Breakdown



No Neighbourhood data presented

Sources: Thames Valley Police Crime data and summaries (2018) / Iquanta (2018). Rates have been calculated using the Office for National Statistics population estimates for mid-2016.

QUICK FACTS – BURGLARY*

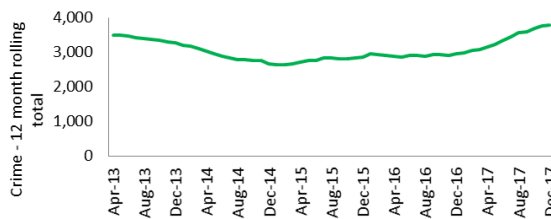
Current figures refer to the 12 month period ending 31st December 2017

Level of Crime 3,786 crimes / 5.5 Crimes per 1,000 population*

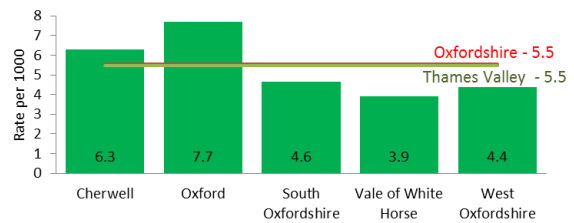
National comparison The Oxfordshire rate is the same as Thames Valley rate (5.5) and lower than the national (7.6) rate.

Annual Change Burglary increased by 820 crimes / 27.6% compared with 12 months to December 2016

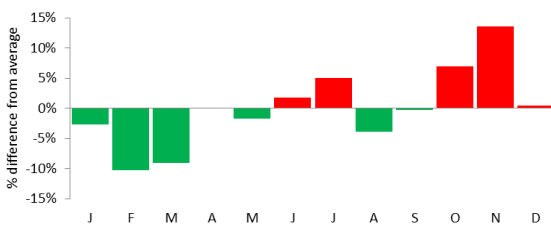
General Trend in number of burglaries*



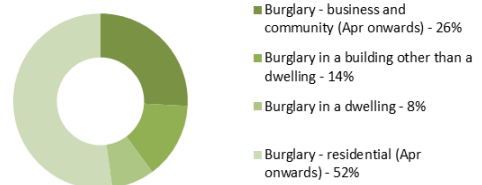
Rate



Seasonality (based on last three years data)



Breakdown



No Neighbourhood data presented

Sources: Thames Valley Police Crime data and summaries (2018) / Iquanta (2018). Rates have been calculated using the Office for National Statistics population estimates for mid-2016.

*N.B. Due to the changes in categorisation of burglary this summary covers all burglaries and is a rate per 1000 population.

The table below illustrates the changes in categorisation of burglary since April 2017 making direct comparisons difficult.

Crime Type	Jan 17	Feb 17	Mar 17	Apr 17	May 17	Jun 17	Jul 17	Aug 17	Sep 17	Oct 17	Nov 17	Dec 17
Burglary - business and community				80	104	100	137	115	111	103	125	104
Burglary - residential				219	212	273	194	222	187	240	234	194
Burglary in a building other than a dwelling	181	173	177	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary in a dwelling	113	110	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	294	283	255	299	316	373	331	337	298	343	359	298

Appendix C: Detailed Data on Hate Incidents

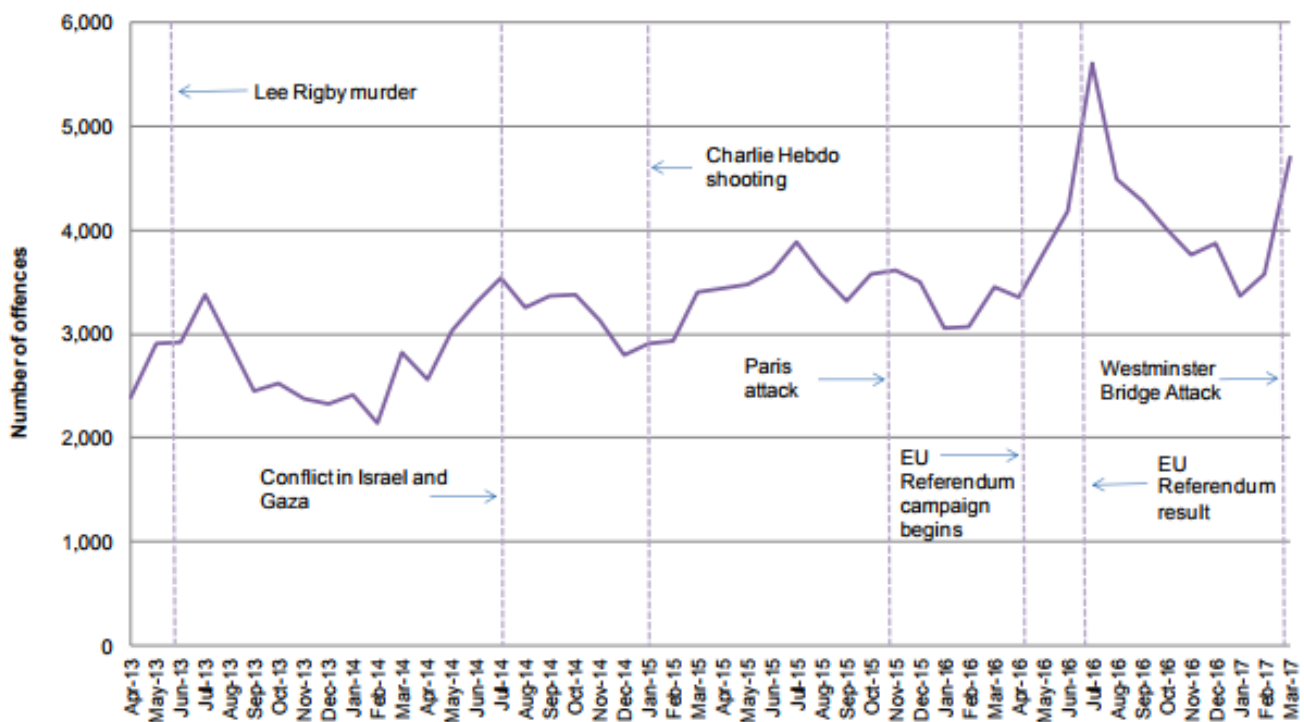
This appendix includes more detailed information about different categories of hate incident, as summarised in section 7.7 above.

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 44% above that in July 2015²².

Figure 12 Number of racially or religiously aggravated offences recorded by the police by month, April 2013 to March 2017



Source: Police recorded crime, Home Office

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 adults from

²² Hate Crime, England and Wales, 2016/17

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/652136/hate-crime-1617-hosb1717.pdf

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 29 Racist Incidents

	For period to January-December			2016-17 change		
Racist Incidents - Non Crime Occurrence	2015	2016	2017	(n)	%	
Cherwell	49	94	90	-4	-4.3%	↓
Oxford	103	168	177	9	5.4%	↑
South Oxfordshire	29	38	28	-10	-26.3%	↓
Vale of White Horse	27	43	37	-6	-14.0%	↓
West Oxfordshire	11	20	30	10	50.0%	↑
Oxfordshire	219	363	362	-1	-0.3%	↓
Thames Valley	878	1400	1664	264	18.9%	↑

	For period to January-December			2016-17 change		
Racist Incidents - Recordable Crime	2015	2016	2017	(n)	%	
Cherwell	68	71	91	20	28.2%	↑
Oxford	161	137	187	50	36.5%	↑
South Oxfordshire	34	27	43	16	59.3%	↑
Vale of White Horse	27	26	35	9	34.6%	↑
West Oxfordshire	14	6	19	13	216.7%	↑
Oxfordshire	304	267	375	108	40.4%	↑
Thames Valley	1,313	1,351	1,772	421	31.2%	↑

Source: Thames Valley Police: Summary of Notifiable Offences (2018)

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 30 Religious Incidents

	For period to January-December			2016-17
Religious Incidents - Non Crime Occurrence	2015	2016	2017	change (n)
Cherwell	5	5	4	-1
Oxford	5	12	13	1
South Oxfordshire	2	6	2	-4
Vale of White Horse	3	2	4	2
West Oxfordshire	1	0	2	2
Oxfordshire	16	25	25	0
Thames Valley	65	76	115	39

	For period to January-December			2016-17
Religious Incidents - Recorded Crime	2015	2016	2017	change (n)
Cherwell	3	4	12	8
Oxford	10	8	21	13
South Oxfordshire	0	0	3	3
Vale of White Horse	1	3	3	0
West Oxfordshire	2	1	1	0
Oxfordshire	16	16	40	24
Thames Valley	66	70	178	108

Source: Thames Valley Police: Summary of Notifiable Offences (2018)

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).²³ 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
- 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

²³ Homophobic Hate Crime, The Gay British Survey 2013:

https://www.stonewall.org.uk/sites/default/files/Homophobic_Hate_Crime__2013_.pdf

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

Table 31 Homophobic Incidents

	For period to January-December			2016-17
Homophobic Incidents - Non Crime Occurrence	2015	2016	2017	change (n)
Cherwell	6	12	10	-2
Oxford	11	14	26	12
South Oxfordshire	5	2	7	5
Vale of White Horse	6	7	9	2
West Oxfordshire	4	2	11	9
Oxfordshire	32	37	63	26
Thames Valley	103	133	230	97

	For period to January-December			2016-17
Homophobic Incidents - Recorded Crime	2015	2016	2017	change (n)
Cherwell	10	4	10	6
Oxford	22	16	21	5
South Oxfordshire	3	6	11	5
Vale of White Horse	4	9	3	-6
West Oxfordshire	3	1	4	3
Oxfordshire	42	36	49	13
Thames Valley	133	158	190	32

Source: Thames Valley Police: Summary of Notifiable Offences (2018)

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.²⁴ 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.

²⁴ 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 Roulstone²⁵ analysed the results of the UK Life Opportunity Survey²⁶. 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 32 Disability Incidents

	For period to January-December			2016-17
Disability Incidents - Non Crime Occurrence	2015	2016	2017	change (n)
Cherwell	6	11	21	10
Oxford	3	6	25	19
South Oxfordshire	4	3	17	14
Vale of White Horse	6	4	7	3
West Oxfordshire	3	6	9	3
Oxfordshire	22	30	79	49
Thames Valley	94	126	244	118

	For period to January-December			2016-17
Disability Incidents - Recorded Crime	2015	2016	2017	change (n)
Cherwell	3	5	11	6
Oxford	8	8	10	2
South Oxfordshire	1	7	5	-2
Vale of White Horse	4	1	4	3
West Oxfordshire	2	3	5	2
Oxfordshire	18	24	35	11
Thames Valley	108	111	205	94

Source: Thames Valley Police: Summary of Notifiable Offences (2018)

²⁵ 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.

²⁶ <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 33 Transphobic Incidents

	For period to January-December			2016-17
Transphobic Incidents - Non Crime Occurrence	2015	2016	2017	change (n)
Cherwell	2	1	0	-1
Oxford	3	5	7	2
South Oxfordshire	2	1	1	0
Vale of White Horse	0	2	0	-2
West Oxfordshire	0	2	1	-1
Oxfordshire	7	11	9	-2
Thames Valley	30	36	40	4

	For period to January-December			2016-17
Transphobic Incidents - Recorded Crime	2015	2016	2017	change (n)
Cherwell	0	0	1	1
Oxford	2	1	0	-1
South Oxfordshire	1	2	0	-2
Vale of White Horse	0	0	1	1
West Oxfordshire	0	0	0	0
Oxfordshire	3	3	2	-1
Thames Valley	16	16	21	5

Source: Thames Valley Police: Summary of Notifiable Offences (2018)