Safer Oxfordshire Partnership

Strategic Intelligence Assessment 2019

FULL REPORT
May 2019

Contents

Updates

26th March 2021:   Notes added to *Section 5 Abuse and Exploitation* to clarify the data on police recorded victims. All data on victims provided by TVP includes duplicate people, so if someone has been a victim of an offence multiple times, they will be counted in the data multiple times.

1. Introduction

The Strategic Intelligence Assessment (SIA) provides information about crime and community safety in Oxfordshire and is part of the evidence base which supports community safety partners to plan and target their work.

This 2019 SIA update uses the following sources of data:

- Crime data published by the Office for National Statistics in January 2019 (data running to September 2018) which allows for comparisons with national averages and similar areas
- Locally sourced data from Thames Valley Police, running to December 2018
- Other local and national datasets, as referenced throughout the report and in Annex 1.

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.

2. Executive Summary

National crime trends

- At a national level, between year ending September 2017 and year ending September 2018, there was:
    - No change in crimes according to the Crime Survey for England and Wales
    - An increase of +8.5% in crimes recorded by the police (for England and Wales).

Oxfordshire crime trends and comparisons

- In Oxfordshire, police recorded crime increased by 3.6% (5 percentage points below the national change). By district, the change between 2017 and 2018 was Cherwell +5.5%; Oxford -2.1%; South Oxfordshire +5.5%; Vale of White Horse +9.9% and West Oxfordshire +12.4%.

- Between 2016-17 and 2017-18, there was an increase in both recorded crime rates and in the severity of crime score in each of Oxfordshire's districts, similar to the national trend (see charts).

- *Bicycle theft* and *shoplifting* in Oxfordshire have each remained above the national average. *Theft from the person* in Oxfordshire is now below average. Other crime categories remain below average.

- Between 2017 and 2018, there were increases in police recorded crimes of violence, stalking and harassment, sexual offences, robbery, drugs, weapons and public order offences in Oxfordshire. Some of these increases will be due to changes in recording of crimes.

- Comparing Oxfordshire's districts within their most similar group of 15 areas (with 1 = highest crime rate area) shows:
    - Cherwell ranked 6
    - Oxford ranked 7
    - South Oxfordshire ranked 9
    - Vale of White Horse ranked 14
    - West Oxfordshire ranked 14

- Crime types that were above average (compared with similar areas) AND increasing (trend July-Sept 2017 to July-Sept 2018) were: Drugs offences in Cherwell and "Other theft" in Oxford City. See summary table.

Victims[1] of abuse and exploitation

- Between 2017 and 2018 (Jan-Dec) there were increases in the number of police recorded victims[1] of abuse and exploitation in Oxfordshire for...

    o Domestic abuse victims - increased by 1% to 11,586

    o Rape victims - increased by 14% to 699

    o Child sexual exploitation victims - increased by 30% to 138

    o Elder abuse victims - increased by 57% to 376

    o Modern slavery victims - increased by 36% to 144

    o Hate crime victims - increased by 2% to 882

- Between 2017 and 2018, there were increases in racist crimes, disablist crimes and occurrences, homophobic and transphobic crimes and occurrences in Oxfordshire. Oxford City had the greatest number of hate crimes in each category and accounted for most of the increase in racist crimes.

Offending and re-offending

- The rate (per population aged 10-17) of first-time entrants to the Youth Justice System has declined in Oxfordshire and is similar to the average for English County Local Authorities.

- The number of juvenile offenders and re-offenders have each gone down in Oxfordshire and the re-offending rate has stayed similar. In Vale of White Horse district, the juvenile re-offending rate was above the Oxfordshire and England & Wales averages.

- Note that, although the number of juvenile offenders and re-offenders has declined, the increase in criminal exploitation of young people has meant that those who are in the Youth Justice System (YJS) are more complex than before.

- The adult re-offending rate in Oxfordshire was below the previous year. Rates in Cherwell and Oxford City were each above the Oxfordshire and England & Wales averages.

Fraud and cyber-related crime

- There has been a fall in the number of recorded victims of doorstep crime in Oxfordshire.

- The number of fraud offences has increased significantly in Oxfordshire, above the increase across Thames Valley.

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[1] NOTE: All victims data from TVP includes duplicate people, so if someone has been a victim of an offence multiple times, they will be counted in the data multiple times.

- There has been a big increase in <u>cyber-related offences</u>, this was mainly due offences linked to the activities of one person in South Oxfordshire.

Mental health, alcohol and drugs

- Between 2017 and 2018, there was an increase in <u>mental health</u> (section 136) detentions in Oxfordshire, from 256 to 294 (+38, +15%). This followed a decline in the previous year.

- According to the 2017 Health survey for England, alcohol consumption by children (nationally) has continued to decline.

- <u>Drug arrests of under 18s</u> has increased. In 2018 there was a total of 128 under 18s arrested by Thames Valley Police in Oxfordshire for drug offences, up from 90 in 2017 (+38, +42%). Most of this increase was in Oxford (+20) followed by Banbury (+8). Of the total 128 arrests in 2018, 20 young people had a home address outside of Oxfordshire including 14 from outside the Thames Valley area.

- The rate of hospital admissions for <u>alcohol-specific conditions</u> in females aged <u>under 18</u> in Oxfordshire has remained above the England average in the latest data (2015/16-2017/18). The rate for under 18 males in Oxfordshire has remained similar to average.

- Compared with England, in 2017/18 hospital admissions for alcohol-related conditions (all people, all ages) were better than average in Oxfordshire and each of Oxfordshire's districts.

- The rate of <u>drugs-related deaths</u> (2015 to 2017) in Oxfordshire was significantly lower than England and the South East.

- The number of <u>police-recorded crimes related to alcohol</u> in Oxfordshire almost doubled between 2017 and 2018. The rate per population in 2018 was highest in Oxford City, Cherwell and Vale of White Horse.

Knife crime

- In 2018 there were 312 violent or sexual crimes recorded in Oxfordshire where a sharp or bladed implement was linked to the offence as a weapon. This was 17% above the number in 2017 (267). The increase across Thames Valley was +19%.

Road casualties

- The number of road traffic casualties declined between 2016 and 2017 and pedal cycle casualties in 2017 were well below the peak in 2014.

Rural crime

- Oxfordshire is the most rural county in the South East.

- Between 2017 and 2018 there was a decline in the number of rural crimes (offences meeting the rural definition) in Oxfordshire from 201 in 2017 to 169 in 2018 (-16%).

Table 1 Oxfordshire SIA 2019 in numbers

All recorded crime (ONS year ending Sept18)	42,369
Theft	20,492
Violence	10,829
Criminal damage & arson	5,021
Sexual offences	1,584
Other	1,408
Robbery	326

Recorded victims* (TVP Jan-Dec 2018)	
domestic abuse	11,586
hate crime	882
rape	699
elder abuse	376
modern slavery	144
child sexual exploitation	138
honour based violence	34
female genital mutilation	5
Victims of doorstep crime (OCC Apr17-Mar18)	284

Selected offences and arrests (TVP Jan-Dec 2018)	
Alcohol-related crimes	2,248
Knife crimes	1,477
Cyber-related offences	816
Action fraud offences	545
Section 136 mental health detentions	294
Rural crimes	169
Under 18s arrests for drug offences	128

Road casualties (OCC, Jan-Dec 2017)	1,705

NOTE: All TVP victims data includes duplicate people, so if someone has been a victim of an offence multiple times, they will be counted in the data multiple times.

3. Overview of Crime Trends

3.1. Trends in crime at national level

There are two main sources of national crime data:

1. The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW). This is a sample survey providing data at national and regional levels.[2] Note that data from this survey is <u>not</u> available at a county or local authority district level.
2. Police recorded crime[3] data which is considered to be *"considerably affected"* by changes in recording policy and practice. However, police recorded crime (and NHS data) give more insight into the lower-volume but higher-harm violence that the survey does not capture well.

Between year ending September 2017 and year ending September 2018[2] there was:

- <u>No change</u> in crimes according to the Crime Survey for England and Wales
- an <u>8.5% increase</u> in crimes recorded by the police (for England and Wales).

Police and NHS data gives more insight into the lower-volume, higher-harm types of violence and show:

- an 8% increase in the number of police recorded offences involving knives or sharp instruments
- a 15% increase in the number of admissions to hospital in England for assaults involving a sharp instrument
- a 14% increase in the number of homicides
- a 4% decrease in the number of police recorded offences involving firearms

A rise in police-recorded vehicle offences (+3%) and robbery (+17%) are each thought to include an element of genuine increases.

Find out more ONS Crime in England and Wales: year ending September 2018

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[2] http://www.crimesurvey.co.uk/

[3] Crime in England and Wales: year ending September 2018 (released January 2019)
https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingseptember2018

3.2. Police recorded crime in Oxfordshire

Between year ending September 2017 and year ending September 2018, police recorded crime in Oxfordshire increased from 40,888 to 42,369, a rise of 1,481 (3.6%).

Note that some of this increase is likely to be due to changes in recording policy and practice.

By district the change between 2017 and 2018 was Cherwell +5.5%; Oxford -2.1%; South Oxfordshire +5.5%; Vale of White Horse +9.9% and West Oxfordshire +12.4%.

Figure 1 Number of police recorded crime offences by local authority (to year ending September)

	Cherwell	Oxford	South Oxfordshire	Vale of White Horse	West Oxfordshire
Sep-16	8,725	14,234	5,159	4,299	3,315
Sep-17	10,072	16,246	6,111	4,751	3,708
Sep-18	10,622	15,910	6,445	5,223	4,169
2017 to 2018	+550	-336	+334	+472	+461
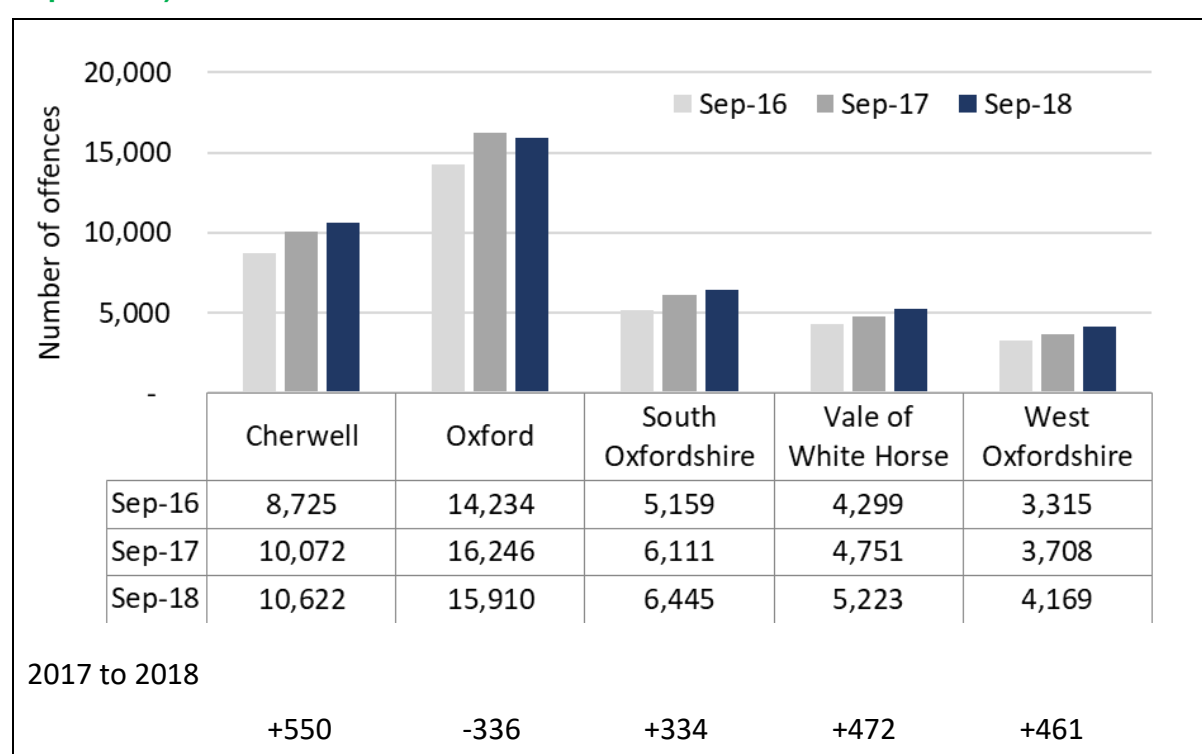
Source: ONS Crime in England and Wales: year ending September 2018
NOTE: Police recorded crime is not designated national statistics.

3.3.   Trend in crime and severity of crime in Oxfordshire

The crime severity score uses (latest 5 years of) sentencing data – custodial sentences, community orders and fines - from the Ministry of Justice as the primary source for calculating offence weights.

Applying the crime severity score upweights violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery and downweights theft, criminal damage & arson, fraud and other crimes against society.

Between 2016-17 and 2017-18, there was an increase in both crime rates and in the severity of crime score in each of Oxfordshire's districts, similar to the national trend.

Figure 2 Trend in crime rates per 1,000 population and crime severity score - Oxfordshire's districts (to year ending March)
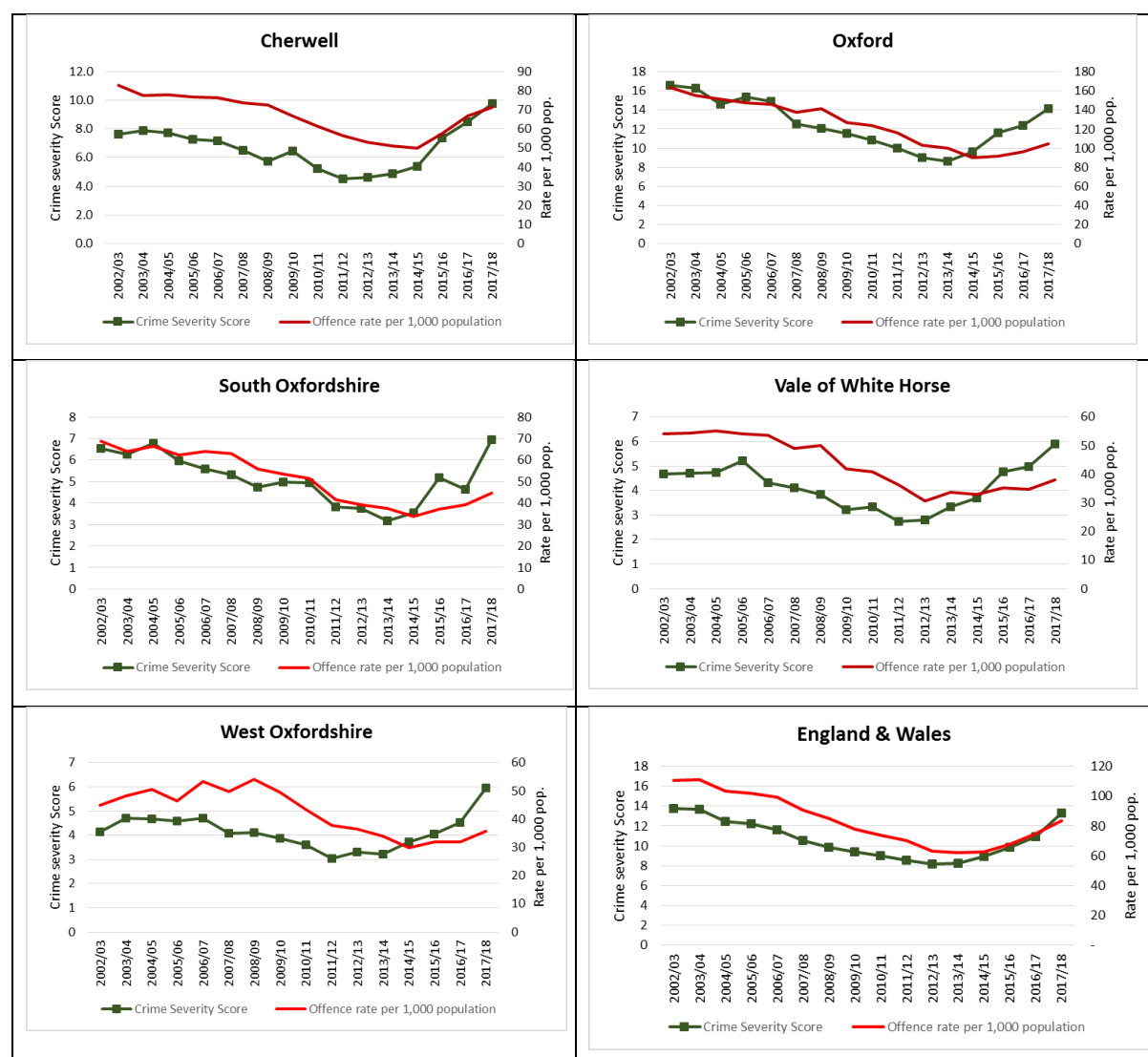
Source: ONS (2019); The Crime Severity Score published by ONS gives more severe offence categories a higher weight than less severe ones. [Please note different axes]

3.4.   Change in crime by category

For year ending September 2018, *bicycle theft* and *shoplifting* in Oxfordshire have each remained above the national average.

Theft from the person in Oxfordshire was above the national average to September 2017 and is now below average.

Table 2 Police recorded crime for Oxfordshire for the 12 months to September 2018 (including annual change for the 12 months to September 2017 and rates per 1,000 population, with England & Wales comparison) *

| Offence Type | Crimes | Change 2017 to 2018 | | Rates per 1000 population | |
		Number	Percentage	Oxfordshire	England & Wales
VICTIM BASED CRIME	**38,252**	**+525**	**+1.4%**	**56.1**	**74.3**
Violence against the person offences	10,829	+2,609	+31.7%	15.9	26.3
Homicide	4	-3	-42.9%	<0.1	<0.1
Death or injury - unlawful driving	5	-3	-37.5%	< 0.1	<0.1
Violence with injury	3,935	+621	+18.7%	5.8	9.1
Violence without injury	5,051	+1,087	+27.4%	7.4	10.9
Stalking and harassment	1,834	+907	+97.8%	2.7	6.3
Sexual Offences	1,584	+227	+16.7%	2.3	2.7
Robbery	326	+81	+33.1%	0.5	1.4
Theft offences	20,492	-2,180	-9.6%	30.0	34.0
Burglary#	3,288	-297	-8.3%	4.8	7.3
Vehicle offences	3,202	-311	-8.9%	4.7	7.8
Theft from the person	1,096	-138	-11.2%	1.6	1.7
Bicycle theft	2,492	-797	-24.2%	3.7	1.6
Shoplifting	4,551	-819	-15.3%	6.7	6.4
All other theft offences	5,863	+182	+3.2%	8.6	9.2
Criminal damage and arson	5,021	-212	-4.1%	7.4	9.9
OTHER CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY	**4,117**	**+956**	**+30.2%**	**6.0**	**12.1**
Drug offences	1,408	+263	+23.0%	2.1	2.4
Possession of weapons offences	293	+21	+7.7%	0.4	0.7
Public order offences	1,542	+410	+36.2%	2.3	7.3
Miscellaneous crimes against society	874	+262	+42.8%	1.3	1.7
TOTAL RECORDED CRIME*	**42,369**	**+1,481**	**3.6%**	**62.1**	**86.4**

Source: ONS Police Recorded Crime Statistics (January 2019 data release)
*Total Crime excluding Fraud. See the section on Fraud below for a report on fraud offences.
#Due to classification changes, it is not meaningful to make comparisons between the latest figures and those from previous years for types of burglary.

Between (the 12 months to) September 2017 and (the 12 months to) September 2018, there were increases in police recorded crimes of violence, stalking and harassment, sexual offences, robbery, drugs, weapons and public order offences[4] in Oxfordshire.

Some of these increases will be due to changes in recording of crimes.

Charts for districts are provided in Annex 2

Figure 3 Change in overall police recorded crime and individual crime categories and groups for Oxfordshire between (the 12 months to) September 2017 and (the 12 months to) September 2018
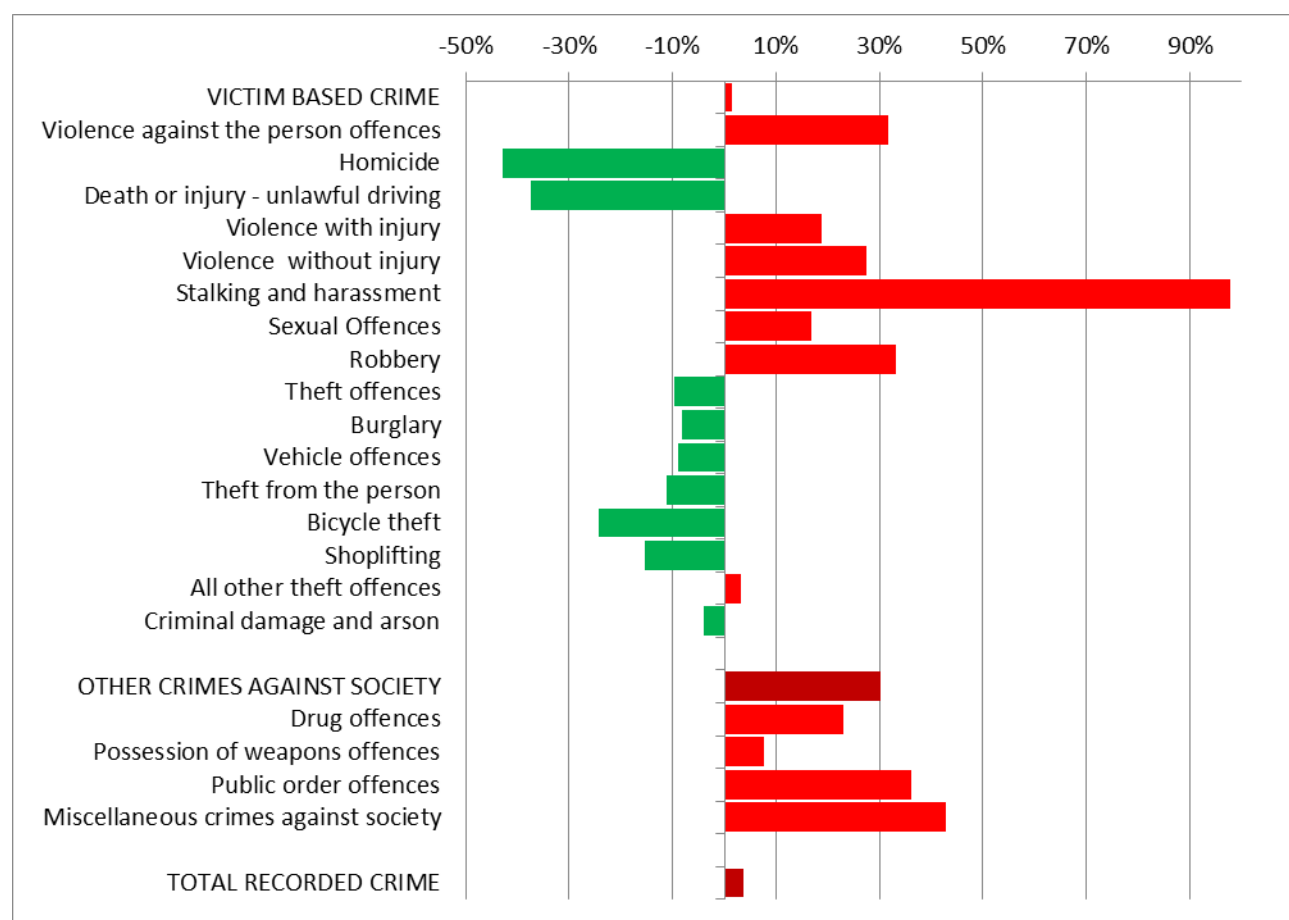
Source: ONS Police Recorded Crime Statistics (January 2019 data release)
NOTES: The Homicide and Death or injury - unlawful driving percentage changes are presented in the graph, however please note that the numbers are small (4 in 2018 compared with 7 in 2017, -43% and 5 and 8 respectively).
Due to burglary classification changes, it is not meaningful to make comparisons between the latest figures and those from previous years, therefore all burglary is presented

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[4] According to ONS, increases in public order offences are "likely to reflect improvements and changes to recording practices. For example, incidents that may have previously been recorded as an anti-social behaviour incident may now be recorded as a public order offence. However, it is possible that genuine increases in public disorder may have contributed to this rise".

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).

The highest ranked district on overall rate of crime was Cherwell (6 out of 15).

Figure 5 Rates of all crime per 1,000 population, for Oxfordshire districts for the 12 months to September 2018, with statistical neighbour comparisons

Cherwell

Rate per 1,000 population

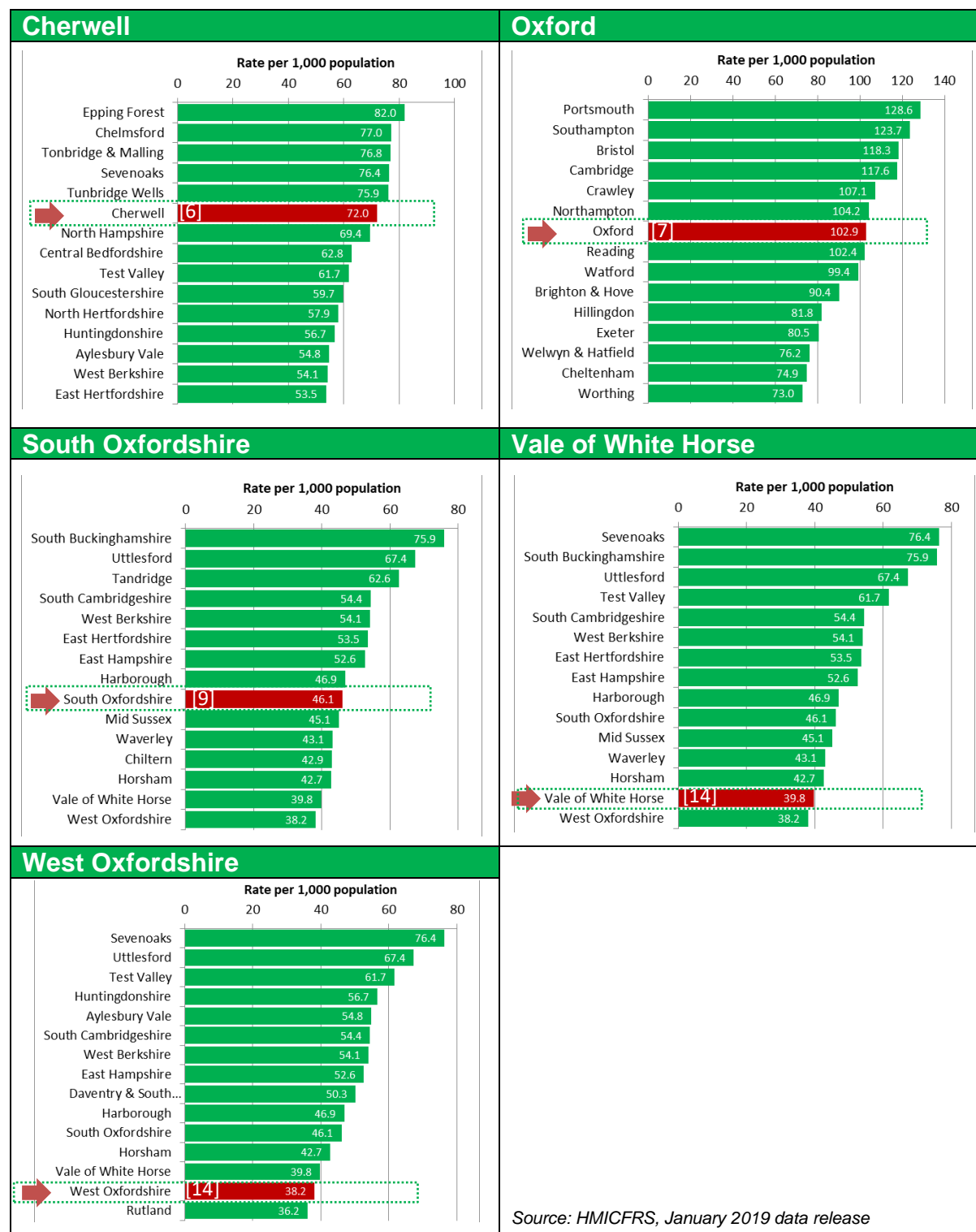| District	Rate
Epping Forest	82.0
Chelmsford	77.0
Tonbridge & Malling	76.8
Sevenoaks	76.4
Tunbridge Wells	75.9
Cherwell [6]	72.0
North Hampshire	69.4
Central Bedfordshire	62.8
Test Valley	61.7
South Gloucestershire	59.7
North Hertfordshire	57.9
Huntingdonshire	56.7
Aylesbury Vale	54.8
West Berkshire	54.1
East Hertfordshire	53.5

Oxford

Rate per 1,000 population

District	Rate
Portsmouth	128.6
Southampton	123.7
Bristol	118.3
Cambridge	117.6
Crawley	107.1
Northampton	104.2
Oxford [7]	102.9
Reading	102.4
Watford	99.4
Brighton & Hove	90.4
Hillingdon	81.8
Exeter	80.5
Welwyn & Hatfield	76.2
Cheltenham	74.9
Worthing	73.0

South Oxfordshire

Rate per 1,000 population

District	Rate
South Buckinghamshire	75.9
Uttlesford	67.4
Tandridge	62.6
South Cambridgeshire	54.4
West Berkshire	54.1
East Hertfordshire	53.5
East Hampshire	52.6
Harborough	46.9
South Oxfordshire [9]	46.1
Mid Sussex	45.1
Waverley	43.1
Chiltern	42.9
Horsham	42.7
Vale of White Horse	39.8
West Oxfordshire	38.2

Vale of White Horse

Rate per 1,000 population

District	Rate
Sevenoaks	76.4
South Buckinghamshire	75.9
Uttlesford	67.4
Test Valley	61.7
South Cambridgeshire	54.4
West Berkshire	54.1
East Hertfordshire	53.5
East Hampshire	52.6
Harborough	46.9
South Oxfordshire	46.1
Mid Sussex	45.1
Waverley	43.1
Horsham	42.7
Vale of White Horse [14]	39.8
West Oxfordshire	38.2

West Oxfordshire

Rate per 1,000 population

District	Rate
Sevenoaks	76.4
Uttlesford	67.4
Test Valley	61.7
Huntingdonshire	56.7
Aylesbury Vale	54.8
South Cambridgeshire	54.4
West Berkshire	54.1
East Hampshire	52.6
Daventry & South...	50.3
Harborough	46.9
South Oxfordshire	46.1
Horsham	42.7
Vale of White Horse	39.8
West Oxfordshire [14]	38.2
Rutland	36.2

Source: HMICFRS, January 2019 data release

The following table summarises the police recorded crime rate comparison and trend for all districts. For individual district tables see .

Crime types that were above average (compared with similar areas) AND increasing (trend July-Sept 2017 to July-Sept 2018) were:

- Drugs offences in Cherwell
- "Other theft" in Oxford City

Table 3 Oxfordshire districts - recorded crime rate comparison (12 months to September 2018) and trend July-Sept 2017 to July-Sept 2018

	Cherwell		Oxford		South Oxfordshire		Vale of White Horse		West Oxfordshire	
All crime	Average	↑	Average	↓	Average	↓	Below	↑	Below	↑
Bicycle theft	Above	↓	Above	↓	Average	↓	Average	↓	Average	↑
Burglary	Average	↓	Average	↓	Below	↓	Below	↓	Below	↓
Criminal damage & arson	Average	↓	Average	↓	Average	↓	Average	↑	Below	↓
Drugs	Above	↑	Average	↑	Below	↑	Average	↑	Below	↑
Other crime	Average	↑	Below	↓	Above	↓	Below	↑	Below	↑
Other theft	Above	↓	Above	↑	Average	↓	Below	↑	Below	↓
Possession of weapons	Average	↓	Average	↑	Below	↑	Below	↑	Below	↑
Public order	Below	↑	Below	↑	Below	↑	Below	↑	Below	↑
Robbery	Average	↑	Average	↑	Below	↓	Below	◄	Average	↑
Shoplifting	Above	↓	Above	↓	Average	↓	Average	↓	Below	↓
Theft from the person	Above	↓	Above	↓	Average	↓	Average	↓	Average	↓
Vehicle crime	Average	↑	Below	↓	Average	↓	Below	↑	Below	↑
Violence & sexual	Average	↑	Below	↑	Below	↑	Below	↑	Below	↑

Source: HMICFRS (January 2019 data release), rate calculated using ONS 2017 mid-year population estimate.
NOTE: crime rate comparison is for 12 months to September 2018, trend is for July-Sept 2017 to July-Sept 2018

For the comparison with most similar local authorities:[5]
- **"Above"** 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"** 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 2018, the crime rate was **up** compared with the corresponding quarter in 2017
- "—" means that in the quarter ending 30th September 2018, the crime rate was **the same** (to one decimal place) compared with the corresponding quarter in 2017
- "↓" means that in the quarter ending 30th September 2018, the crime rate was **down** compared with the corresponding quarter in 2017

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

5. Abuse and Exploitation

5.1. Oxfordshire summary

This section provides data on the number of recorded crimes, incidents and victims of abuse and exploitation.

The following table is a summary of the number of police recorded victims* of different forms of abuse and exploitation recorded by Thames Valley Police in Oxfordshire in 2017 and 2018 (Jan-Dec).

Table 4 Police recorded victims* of abuse and exploitation in Oxfordshire, 2017 to 2018

Recorded victims of…	2017	2018	2017 to 2018	
domestic abuse	11,446	11,586	+140	1%
honour based violence	69	34	-35	-51%
female genital mutilation	5	5	0	0%
rape	611	699	+88	14%
child sexual exploitation	106	138	+32	30%
elder abuse	239	376	+137	57%
modern slavery	106	144	+38	36%
hate crime	862	882	+20	2%

*Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS (extracted Jan 2019). NB: these counts are for number of unique victims in the year. *NOTE: All data includes duplicate people, so if someone has been a victim of an offence multiple times, they will be counted in the data multiple times.*

5.2. 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. Victims are not confined to one gender or ethnic group.

Changes in the recording of domestic abuse crimes and incidents may have contributed to an increase in the number of DA crimes and a decrease in the number of DA incidents in Oxfordshire.

For calendar year 2018, there were 5,592 DA crimes and 6,378 DA incidents in Oxfordshire. The rate of DA crimes and the rate of DA incidents per population were each highest in Cherwell and Oxford City and lowest in South Oxfordshire.

Table 5 Domestic Abuse Crimes

	2016	2017	2018	2018 rate per 1,000 pop aged 16+	*2017 to 2018*	
Cherwell	775	889	1,363	11.5	*474*	*53%*
Oxford	1,006	1,008	1,603	12.6	*595*	*59%*
South Oxfordshire	501	539	950	8.4	*411*	*76%*
Vale of White Horse	516	517	907	8.6	*390*	*75%*
West Oxfordshire	353	399	769	8.6	*370*	*93%*
Oxfordshire TOTAL	**3,151**	**3,352**	**5,592**	**10.1**	***2,240***	***67%***

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS (extracted Jan 2019). ONS mid-year population estimate 2017, aged 16+

NOTE that, following an HMIC inspection, changes in recording of Domestic Abuse crimes and incidents were introduced. Daily audits by the Force Crime Registrars and the supervisors in the control rooms look at crimes that have not had a DA flag attached to them and where the Offence Enquiry Log includes words that indicate a domestic incident may have occurred. In addition, the classification - Domestic Incident - Non Crime has been removed. All DA crimes are now recorded as DA crimes, once assessed if it is deemed to be a non crime it will be made non valid.

Table 6 Domestic Abuse Incidents (non Crime occurrences)

	2016	2017	2018	2018 rate per 1,000 pop aged 16+	2017 to 2018	
Cherwell	2,254	2,220	1,639	13.8	-581	-26%
Oxford	2,431	2,311	1,661	13.0	-650	-28%
South Oxfordshire	1,329	1,480	1,086	9.6	-394	-27%
Vale of White Horse	1,443	1,333	1,013	9.6	-320	-24%
West Oxfordshire	1,147	1,222	979	11.0	-243	-20%
Oxfordshire TOTAL	**8,604**	**8,566**	**6,378**	**11.5**	**-2188**	**-26%**

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS (extracted Jan 2019); 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: the occurrence is reported by a third party and the alleged victim either declines to confirm the crime or cannot be traced OR the occurrence is being dealt with by another police force OR the National Crime Recording Standard or Home Office Counting Rules for Recording Crime direct that a crime should not be recorded.

Domestic abuse victims and perpetrators

In Oxfordshire in 2017, Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 11,586 victims* of domestic abuse crimes and incidents (+1% compared with 2017).

District-level data shows the greatest number and rate of recorded victims of domestic abuse was in Oxford and the greatest increase in recorded victims between 2017 and 2018 was in West Oxfordshire (+8).

Table 7 Number of police recorded victims* of Domestic Abuse (Crime and Incidents) in Oxfordshire

	2016	2017	2018	2018 rate per 1,000 pop aged 16+	2017 to 2018	
Cherwell	2,878	2,999	2,910	24.6	-89	-3%
Oxford	3,278	3,174	3,170	24.8	-4	0%
South Oxfordshire	1,742	1,934	1,963	17.4	29	1%
Vale of White Horse	1,880	1,777	1,860	17.5	83	5%
West Oxfordshire	1,416	1,562	1,683	18.9	121	8%
Oxfordshire TOTAL	**11,194**	**11,446**	**11,586**	20.9	**140**	**1%**

*Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS (extracted Jan 2019) *NOTE: All data includes duplicate people, so if someone has been a victim of an offence multiple times, they will be counted in the data multiple times.*

By age, the greatest increases in recorded victims of domestic abuse in Oxfordshire were in the younger (below 18) and older (65+) age groups.

The age group with the highest rate per population was 18-24.

Table 8 Police recorded victims* of Domestic Abuse (Crime and Incidents) in Oxfordshire, by age

Age band	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2018 rate per 1,000 pop	2017 to 2018	% change
0-15	128	141	114	95	141	1.1	46	48%
16-17	281	359	377	297	326	21.4	29	10%
18-24	2,023	2,116	2,087	2,217	2,204	32.6	-13	-1%
25-49	5,918	6,421	6,697	6,825	6,862	30.9	37	1%
50-64	1,224	1,339	1,417	1,534	1,445	11.5	-89	-6%
65-79	300	328	364	358	393	4.4	35	10%
80+	68	92	110	90	134	3.9	44	49%
Total	**9,942**	**10,797**	**11,166**	**11,416**	**11,505**	*16.9*	*89*	*1%*

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS (extracted Jan 2019); total excludes age not recorded. *NOTE: All data includes duplicate people, so if someone has been a victim of an offence multiple times, they will be counted in the data multiple times.

Domestic abuse victims by gender

- Overall in Oxfordshire in 2018, of the recorded victims with a recorded gender (the majority): 75% of victims were female and 25% were male. Between 2017 and 2018 the number of male victims increased, and the number of female victims declined.

Domestic abuse victims by ethnicity

- Overall in Oxfordshire in 2018, of the victims with a recorded ethnicity: 90% of victims were White ethnic background and 9% were non-White.
  - Asian 4%; Mixed 3%; Black 2%.
- In Oxford, as expected from the more ethnically diverse population, 81% of victims were White and 20% were non-White.
  - Asian 10%; Mixed 4%; Black 4%.
- Note that caution is needed in interpreting this data as there is a relatively high rate of victims without an ethnic group recorded (39% of the total).

Perpetrators of Domestic abuse by gender

In 2018, Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 10,997 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 (25%) than average for the county.

Honour based violence

The number of police recorded victims[6] of Honour-based violence in Oxfordshire has fallen from 69 recorded by Thames Valley Police in 2017 to 34 in 2018.

The majority of recorded victims in the 3-year period 2016-2018 were residents of Oxford city (63%). 21% were resident in Cherwell and 8% in Vale of White Horse.

Female genital mutilation (FGM)

In Oxfordshire in 2018, Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 5 victims[5] of Female Genital Mutilation (crime and non-crime)[7].

5.3. Rape offences and victims of rape

Between 2017 and 2018, the number of recorded rape offences increased by 9.7% in Oxfordshire, above the increase across the Thames Valley (+7.2%). This followed a 3.8% increase in 2017 and a 17.8% increase in 2016.

Sexual offences recorded by the police continued to rise in England and Wales, with the latest figures up 14.2% on the previous year, above the increase in Oxfordshire and Thames Valley. The numbers of rapes (56,698, up 15.8%) and other sexual offences (101,464, up 13.3%) 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).

Table 9 Rape offences 2016 to 2018

Rape	For period to January-December			2017-18 change		
	2016	2017	2018	(n)	%	
Cherwell	115	108	119	11	10.2%	⬆
Oxford	201	175	209	34	19.4%	⬆
South Oxfordshire	61	88	73	-15	-17.0%	⬇
Vale of White Horse	59	65	87	22	33.8%	⬆
West Oxfordshire	45	57	53	-4	-7.0%	⬇
Oxfordshire	**481**	**493**	**541**	**48**	**9.7%**	⬆
Thames Valley	**1,558**	**1,733**	**1,858**	**125**	**7.2%**	⬆

Source: Thames Valley Police: Summary of Notifiable Offences (2019)

The total number of recorded victims[5] of rape offences in Oxfordshire increased from 611 in 2017 to 699 in 2018 (+14%).

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[6] *NOTE: All data includes duplicate people, so if someone has been a victim of an offence multiple times, they will be counted in the data multiple times.*

[7] Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS (extracted Jan 2018)

The greatest number of recorded rape victims* was in Oxford (42% of the total for Oxfordshire) and the greatest increase in victims between 2017 and 2018 was in Oxford (+32%, 71 additional victims).

Table 10 Number of police recorded victims* of Rape (Crime and Crime Related Occurrence) in Oxfordshire, calendar year

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2018 % of total	2017 to 2018	
Cherwell	82	112	128	136	144	21%	8	6%
Oxford	147	231	228	222	293	42%	71	32%
South Oxfordshire	40	70	70	98	88	13%	-10	-10%
Vale of White Horse	50	64	69	82	102	15%	20	24%
West Oxfordshire	49	47	53	73	72	10%	-1	-1%
Oxfordshire TOTAL	**368**	**524**	**548**	**611**	**699**	100%	88	14%

*Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS (extracted Jan 2019); The above data is for all victims of rape offences. *NOTE: All data includes duplicate people, so if someone has been a victim of an offence multiple times, they will be counted in the data multiple times.*

5.4.   Child sexual exploitation

In February 2017, the government published *Child sexual exploitation: definition and guide for practitioners[8]* 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, 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 2018, Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 138 victims[9] of Child Sexual Exploitation in Oxfordshire, 30% above that in 2017 (106) with the greatest increase in Oxford (78 in 2017 compared with 21 in 2016).

46% of victims recorded in the five years between 2014 and 2018 were in Oxford city and a further 25% were in Cherwell.

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[8] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/child-sexual-exploitation-definition-and-guide-for-practitioners

[9] *NOTE: All data includes duplicate people, so if someone has been a victim of an offence multiple times, they will be counted in the data multiple times.*

Table 11 Number of police recorded victims* of Child Sexual Exploitation (Crime and Crime Related Occurrence) in Oxfordshire, calendar year

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	*Total 2014-18*	*% of total*
Cherwell	38	29	41	36	31	175	25%
Oxford	36	92	94	21	78	321	46%
South Oxfordshire	8	15	16	24	7	70	10%
Vale of White Horse	26	16	10	16	18	86	12%
West Oxfordshire	6	11	9	9	4	39	6%
Oxfordshire TOTAL	**114**	**163**	**170**	**106**	**138**	**691**	**100%**

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS (extracted Jan 2019); 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' *NOTE: All data includes duplicate people, so if someone has been a victim of an offence multiple times, they will be counted in the data multiple times.

5.5.   Elder Abuse

From January to December 2018, police recorded 376 older victims (aged 65 and over) of violence against the person or sexual offences in Oxfordshire. This was up from 239 in 2017 (+137, 57%).

In 2018, this was equivalent to 3.1 older victims per 1000 population aged 65+ in Oxfordshire, below the Thames Valley average of 3.5 per 1000. The rate was above average in Oxford at 4.2 older victims per 1000 population.

Table 12 Police recorded victims* of violence and sexual offences aged 65 and over, 2016 and 2017

	2016	2017	2018	*2017 to 2018*		per 1000 pop aged 65+	vs Thames Valley average
Cherwell	46	42	75	*33*	*79%*	2.8	Below
Oxford	48	73	78	*5*	*7%*	4.2	Above
South Oxfordshire	46	52	87	*35*	*67%*	3.0	Below
Vale of White Horse	37	45	78	*33*	*73%*	3.0	Below
West Oxfordshire	34	27	58	*31*	*115%*	2.5	Below
Oxfordshire	211	239	376	*137*	*57%*	3.1	Below
Thames Valley	803	911	1,373	*462*	*51%*	3.5	

Source: Thames Valley Police; rate calculated as a proportion of population aged 65 and over ONS 2017 mid-year estimate. *NOTE: All data includes duplicate people, so if someone has been a victim of an offence multiple times, they will be counted in the data multiple times.

5.6. 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.

In 2018, Thames Valley Police recorded 144 victims* of Modern Slavery in Oxfordshire, around a third above the number recorded in 2017 (106).

Table 13 Number of police recorded victims* of Modern Slavery and Trafficking Offences in Oxfordshire

	2016	2017	2018	*2017 to 2018*	
Cherwell#	12	30	51	*21*	*70%*
Oxford	20	50	52	*2*	*4%*
South Oxfordshire	1	6	13	*7*	*117%*
Vale of White Horse	2	15	24	*9*	*60%*
West Oxfordshire	2	5	4	*-1*	*-20%*
Oxfordshire TOTAL	**37**	**106**	**144**	***38***	***36%***

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS (extracted Jan 2019). 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

*NOTE: All data includes duplicate people, so if someone has been a victim of an offence multiple times, they will be counted in the data multiple times.

5.7. Hate Crimes and Incidents

According to the latest Home Office Hate Crime bulletin (Oct 2016)[10], 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

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[10] https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/hate-crime-england-and-wales-2015-to-2016

- sexual orientation
- transgender identity
- disability

Between 2017 and 2018, there were increases in racist crimes, disablist crimes and occurrences, homophobic and transphobic crimes and occurrences in Oxfordshire. Oxford City had the greatest number of hate crimes in each category and accounted for most of the increase in racist crimes.

Table 14: Hate crime - crimes and offences in Oxfordshire by type

	2017	2018	2017 to 2018	
Racist Crime	375	530	155	41%
Racist All Occurrences	742	716	-26	-4%
Faith Crime	40	40	0	0%
Faith All Occurrences	63	52	-11	-17%
Disablist Crime	35	76	41	117%
Disablist All Occurrences	111	123	12	11%
Homophobic Crime	47	79	32	68%
Homophobic All Occurrences	107	110	3	3%
Transphobic Crime	2	20	18	900%
Transphobic All Occurrences	11	29	18	164%

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS (extracted Jan 2019). Note: The hate crime data is for all victims of any occurrence where one or more of the hate crime qualifiers has been used - Racial Incident Finalisation, Racial Incident Latest, Faith Incident Finalisation, Faith Incident Latest, Disablist Incident Finalisation, Disablist Incident Latest, Homophobic Incident Finalisation, Homophobic Incident Latest or Transphobic Incident Finalisation, Transphobic Latest. The data will include people who have been victims of hate crime on multiple occasions over the period.

In 2018, Thames Valley Police recorded 882 victims* of hate crime in Oxfordshire, this was 2% above the number recorded in 2017 (862) and well above the number in 2016 (681).

Table 15 Number of police recorded victims* of Hate crime in Oxfordshire

	2016	2017	2018	2017 to 2018	
Cherwell	170	212	222	10	5%
Oxford	304	416	393	-23	-6%
South Oxfordshire	85	90	100	10	11%
Vale of White Horse	86	79	113	34	43%
West Oxfordshire	36	65	54	-11	-17%
Oxfordshire TOTAL	**681**	**862**	**882**	**20**	**2%**

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS (extracted Jan 2019). Note: The hate crime data is for all victims of any occurrence where one or more of the hate crime qualifiers has been used - Racial Incident Finalisation, Racial Incident Latest, Faith Incident Finalisation, Faith

Incident Latest, Disablist Incident Finalisation, Disablist Incident Latest, Homophobic Incident Finalisation, Homophobic Incident Latest or Transphobic Incident Finalisation, Transphobic Latest.
*NOTE: All data includes duplicate people, so if someone has been a victim of an offence multiple times, they will be counted in the data multiple times.

Table 16 Number of hate crimes by type and district 2018 and change between 2017 and 2018

Recorded crimes in 2018 (Jan to Dec)					
	Racist Crime	Faith Crime	Disablist Crime	Homophobic Crime	Transphobic Crime
Cherwell	126	6	17	21	6
Oxford	269	23	28	35	6
South Oxfordshire	52	2	11	8	5
Vale of White Horse	60	7	12	10	2
West Oxfordshire	23	2	8	5	1
Oxfordshire TOTAL	**530**	**40**	**76**	**79**	**20**
CHANGE 2017 to 2018					
	Racist Crime	Faith Crime	Disablist Crime	Homophobic Crime	Transphobic Crime
Cherwell	35	-6	6	11	5
Oxford	82	2	18	14	6
South Oxfordshire	9	-1	6	-1	5
Vale of White Horse	25	4	8	7	1
West Oxfordshire	4	1	3	1	1
Oxfordshire TOTAL	**155**	**0**	**41**	**32**	**18**

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS (extracted Jan 2019)
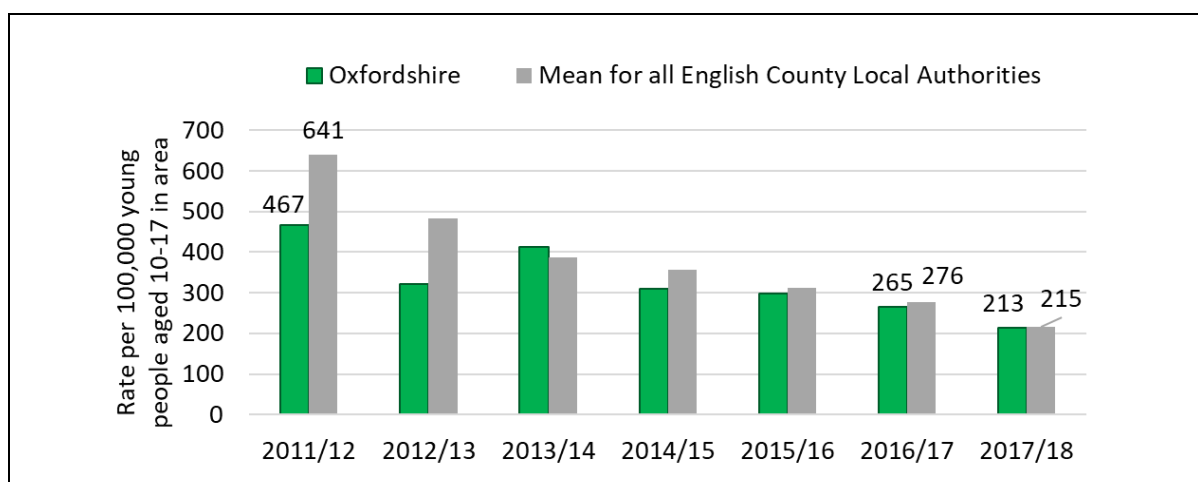
6. Offending and Re-offending

6.1. First-time entrants to the Youth Justice System

The rate of first-time entrants to the Youth Justice System has declined in Oxfordshire and is similar to the average for English County Local Authorities.

- The rate of first-time entrants to the Youth Justice System (per 100,000 people aged 10-17 years) in Oxfordshire in 2017/18 was 213.
- This was similar to the average of English County Local Authorities (215) and below the previous year (265 in 2016/17).

Figure 4 First-time entrants to the Youth Justice System rate per 100,000 young people aged 10-17, Oxfordshire vs English County Local Authorities

Source: LG Inform from Ministry of Justice data (accessed 5 March 2019); note that data is no longer available at Local Authority level in the criminal justice system quarterly statistics series
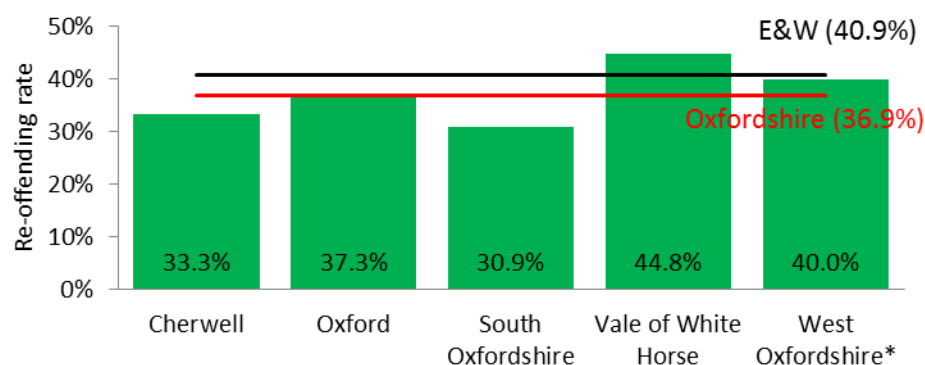
6.2. Juvenile re-offending

The one-year proven re-offending rate of juvenile offenders in Oxfordshire for the period April 2016 to March 2017 was 36.9 percent. The Oxfordshire one-year proven re-offending rate was lower than the national rate of 40.9 percent.

In the period April 2016 to March 2017, there were 282 Juvenile offenders and 104 re-offenders committing a total of 358 re-offences. This was below the 304 juvenile offenders and 112 re-offenders committing 395 re-offences in 2015/16.

The chart below illustrates the district Juvenile re-offending rates. Vale of White had a higher juvenile re-offending rate than the England and Wales average.

Figure 7 Proven Juvenile re-offending rates April 2016 to March 2017

Source: MOJ Proven Re-offending (2019)
*NOTE: * West Oxfordshire contains a very low cohort (25 offenders)*

Note that, although the number of juvenile offenders and re-offenders has declined, the increase in criminal exploitation of young people has meant that those who are in the Youth Justice System (YJS) are more complex than before. The demand on the YJS, therefore, has expanded rather than diminished.
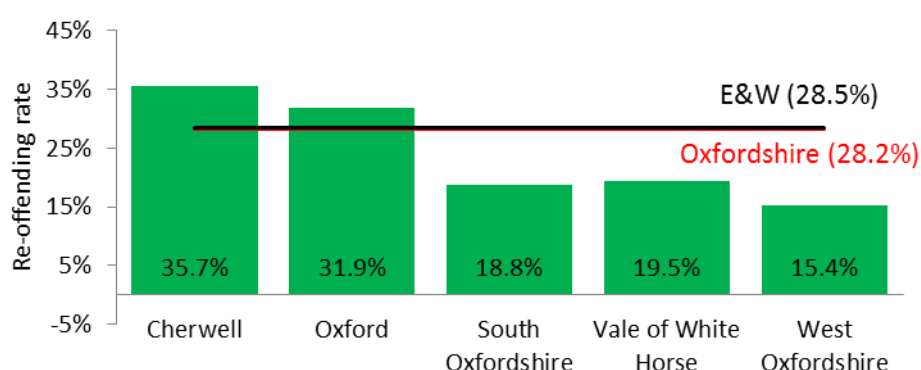
6.3.   Adult re-offending

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 2016 to March 2017 was 28.2 percent[11]. This was lower than the previous re-offending rate of 30.0 percent for the period April 2015 to March 2016.

The Oxfordshire one-year proven re-offending rate for this period was just below the national rate of 28.5 percent. The chart below illustrates the district re-offending rates. Cherwell and Oxford each had higher re-offending rates compared with the county and national averages.

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[11] https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/proven-reoffending-statistics-january-to-march-2017

Figure 5 Proven Adult re-offending rates April 2016 to March 2017

Source: MOJ Proven Re-offending (2019)

For the period April 2016 to March 2017, there were 4,050 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 1,141 (28.2%) re-offended, committing a total of 4,985 re-offences. Figures may tend to fluctuate due to different cohorts of offenders.

7. Fraud and Cyber related offences

7.1. 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.

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 2017-18 there were 284 victims of doorstep crime or rogue traders in Oxfordshire, down from 377 in the previous year, a fall of 25% (-93).

The majority of victims continue to be elderly residents, with 74% aged 60 or over (where age recorded).

The top 3 types of "services" were (1) driveways and patios, (2) roofing and (3) gardening and landscaping.

Table 17 Victims of doorstep crime and rogue traders

District	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Cherwell	78	99	80	83	80	58
Oxford City	67	66	115	85	101	58
South Oxfordshire	83	97	42	63	73	62
Vale of White Horse	97	89	56	80	58	44
West Oxfordshire	48	79	50	49	53	36
SUM of districts	373	430	343	360	365	258
District not recorded	*20*	*197*	*34*	*19*	*12*	*26*
TOTAL Oxfordshire	**393**	**627**	**377**	**379**	**377**	**284**

Source: Oxfordshire County Council Trading Standards

7.2. 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 fraud[12] including identity theft, advanced fee fraud (victim asked to pay upfront for goods), bank and cheque fraud and online fraud.

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.*

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

In 2018 (Jan-Dec) there were 545 recorded fraud offences in Oxfordshire, well above the number in 2017 (288). The increase in Oxfordshire was above the increase across Thames Valley.

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

Table 18 Action Fraud offences

	2016	2017	2018	2017 to 2018	
Cherwell	62	65	133	68	105%
Oxford	64	91	178	87	96%
South Oxfordshire	46	41	84	43	105%
Vale of White Horse	52	55	89	34	62%
West Oxfordshire	20	36	61	25	69%
Oxfordshire TOTAL	244	288	545	257	89%
THAMES VALLEY	1,118	1,211	2,024	813	67%

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche (extracted Jan 2019); Note: the above data is for all occurrences that have been reported under the occurrence type of Action Fraud - Call For Service and Action Fraud - NFIB Referral

7.3. Cyber related Offences

Cybercrime is an umbrella term used to describe two closely linked, but distinct ranges of criminal activity. The Government's National Cyber Security Strategy[13] (published in November 2016) defines them as follows:

1.Cyber-dependent crimes - crimes that can be committed only through the use of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) devices, where the devices are both the tool for committing the crime, and the target of the crime (e.g. developing and propagating malware for financial gain, hacking to steal, damage, distort or destroy data and/or network or activity).

2.Cyber-enabled crimes - traditional crimes which can be increased in scale or reach by the use of computers, computer networks or other forms of ICT (such as cyber-enabled fraud and data theft).

In 2018 Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 816 Cyber-related offences in Oxfordshire. This was well above the number recorded in 2017 (324) and above that in 2016 (560).

Note that, of the 381 offences recorded in South Oxfordshire, 287 of those were linked to one person who was responsible for indecent images/sexual activity offences with a lot of different people, committed on-line.

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[13] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-cyber-security-strategy-2016-to-2021

Table 19 Cyber related Offences (Crime and Non-Crime) Oxfordshire (calendar year)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2017 to 2018	
Cherwell	132	158	85	132	47	55%
Oxford	145	141	84	124	40	48%
South Oxfordshire	69	100	59	381	322	546%
Vale of White Horse	85	94	45	99	54	120%
West Oxfordshire	75	67	51	80	29	57%
Oxfordshire Total	506	560	324	816	492	152%

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS, January 2019

8. 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.

During the five years from January 2014 to December 2018, there was a total of 1,423 Section 136 detentions in Oxfordshire of which 648 (46%) were in Oxford City.

Between 2017 and 2018, there was an increase in section 136 detentions in Oxfordshire, from 256 to 294 (+38, +15%). This followed a decline in the previous year.

In the latest year, there were increases in detentions in Oxford, Vale of White Horse and West Oxfordshire. The numbers have fallen slightly in Cherwell and South Oxfordshire.

The majority (53%) of detentions were of people aged in their 20s and 30s. 11% were aged under 20.

Figure 6 Number of Section 136 detentions 2014 to 2018
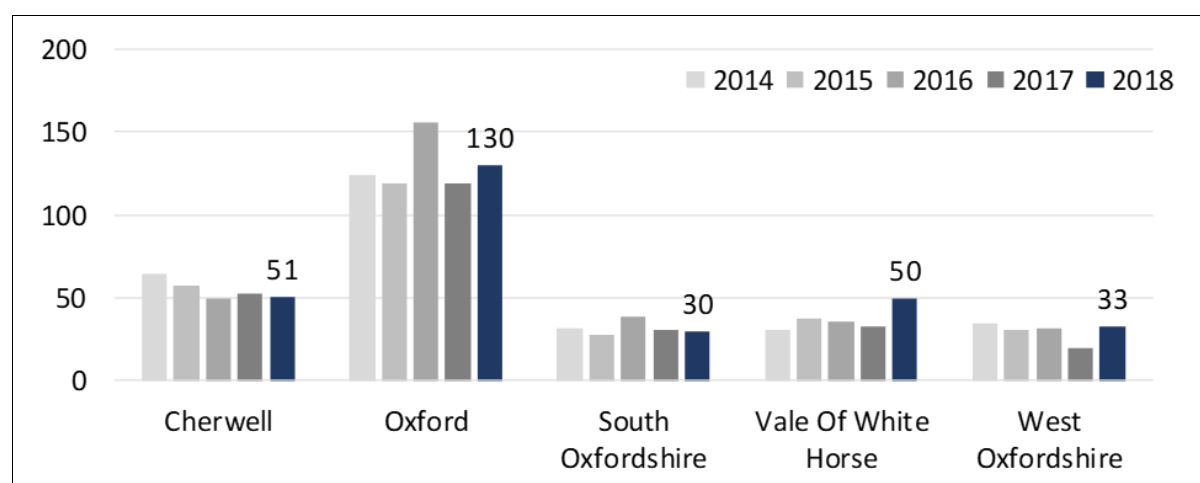
Source: Thames Valley Crime Recording System - NICHE RMS & Mental Health Master, Jan19

Find out more [Joint Strategic Needs Assessment focused on Mental Health in Oxfordshire](#)

9. Alcohol and Drugs

9.1. Young people

Alcohol consumption

According to the 2017 Health survey for England[14], alcohol consumption by children has continued to decline.

- 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 and 14% in 2017.

Alcohol hospital admissions

The number of under 18s in Oxfordshire admitted to hospital for alcohol-specific conditions in the three-year period 2015/16 to 2017/18 was **175**.

The rate of hospital admissions for alcohol-specific conditions in females under 18 in Oxfordshire has remained above the England average in the latest data (2015/16-2017/18). The rate for males in Oxfordshire has remained similar to average.

Figure 7 Hospital admissions for alcohol-specific conditions, under 18s, crude rate per 100,000 population, Oxfordshire (to 2015/16-17/18)
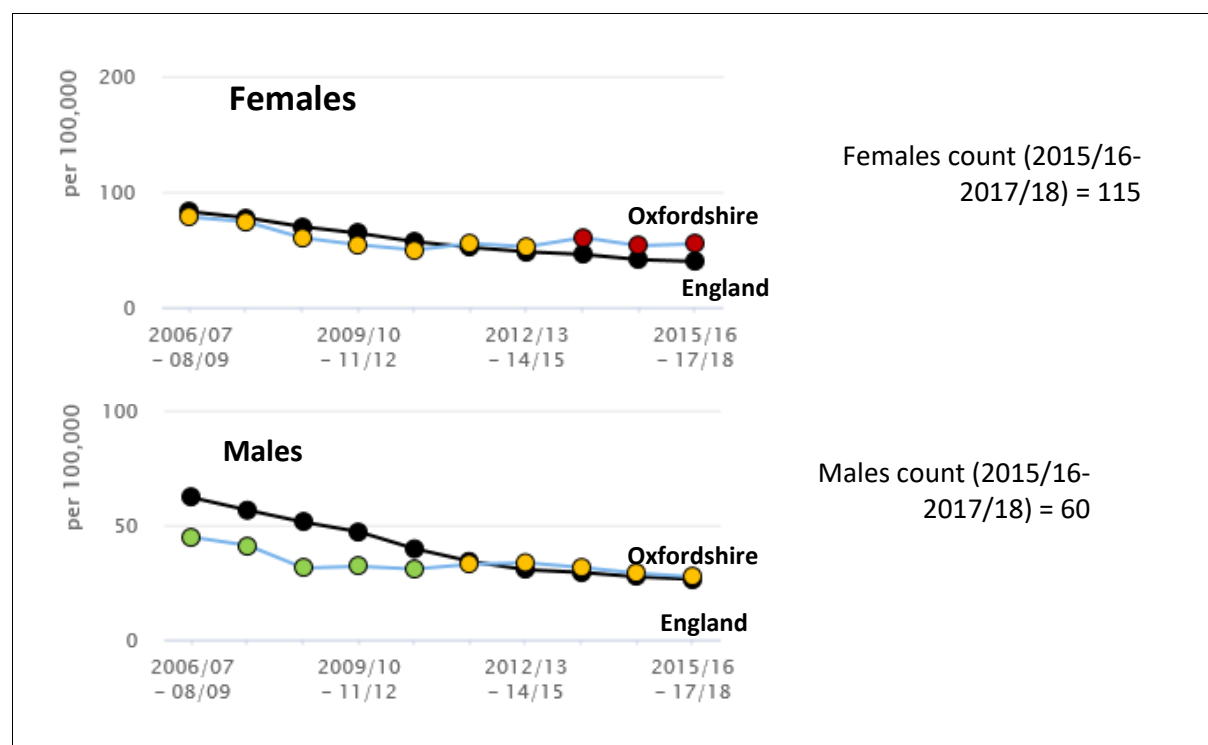
Source: Public Health England Alcohol Profiles from Hospital Episode statistics and ONS population estimates

[14] http://healthsurvey.hscic.gov.uk/support-guidance/public-health/health-survey-for-england-2017.aspx

Note: The Health Survey for England data on alcohol consumption by children was collected in participants' homes via a self-completed questionnaire. However, previous studies have shown that children feel able to answer questions on risky behaviours more honestly when asked away from the home setting. Therefore HSE will underestimate the level of alcohol consumption amongst children.

Drug arrests

Between January and December 2018, there was a total of 128 under 18s arrested by Thames Valley Police in Oxfordshire for drug offences, up from 90 in 2017 (+38, +42%).

Most of the increase was in Oxford (+26) followed by Banbury (+8). Arrests in Bicester, Kidlington and rural Banbury declined, giving a similar number for Cherwell overall.

Of the total 128 arrests in 2018, 20 young people had a home address outside of Oxfordshire including 14 from outside the Thames Valley area.

Table 20 The number of Under 18s arrested for Drug offences in Oxfordshire by district

	2016	2017	2018	2017-18	
Cherwell	20	29	28	-1	-3%
Oxford	29	41	67	26	63%
South Oxfordshire	11	6	2	-4	-67%
Vale of White Horse	3	9	18	9	100%
West Oxfordshire	1	5	13	8	160%
Total People	64	90	128	38	42%

Source: Thames Valley Police Custody Recording System - NICHE RMS, extracted 26th March 2019

Substance misuse services

In 2017-18 the number of young people (aged under 18 years) in specialist substance misuse services in Oxfordshire was 148. This was up from 102 in 2016-17.

- 68 began using their main substance before they reached 15 years of age
- 66 were using more than one substance
- 32 reported being affected by others' substance misuse.
- 41 Identified as having a mental health treatment need
- 33 Receiving treatment for their mental health need(s)

Referrals were predominantly from education services (29%) and children and family services (50%).

9.2. Adults

Alcohol hospital admissions

Data on hospital admissions for alcohol-related conditions in Oxfordshire[15] shows that:

- Overall males continue to have higher rates than females for alcohol-related admission episodes
- Between 2016/17 and 2017/18, admissions in under 40s decreased for both males and females. Admissions in Oxfordshire are now significantly lower than England in all age groups for both males and females.

Compared with England, in 2017/18 hospital admissions for alcohol-related conditions (all people, all ages) were better than average in Oxfordshire and each of Oxfordshire's districts.

Drug users

The latest estimate of the number people using opiate and/or crack cocaine in Oxfordshire in 2014/15[16] was 2,933 (confidence interval range 1,974 to 3,948). This was similar to the estimate in 2010/11.

Combined data from 2015-17[17] gives a total of 49 drugs-related deaths in Oxfordshire, half of which were in Oxford. The rate of drugs-related deaths in Oxfordshire (2.5 per 100,000) was significantly lower than England (4.3) and the South East (3.9).

Separating by sex, the rate is significantly higher in males (3.6 per 100,000) than females (1.4). Males accounted for 35 of the 49 Oxfordshire deaths.

Drug and alcohol treatment

In 2017-18 there were 1,916 adults (aged 18 and over) in specialist drug treatment in Oxfordshire. This is down by 2% from last year. The majority of those in drug treatment were aged between 30 to 49 (72%).

The number of adults in treatment for alcohol only in Oxfordshire in 2017-18 was 561, the majority of whom were aged 30 to 59. (78%).

Find out more: Oxfordshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Lifestyles Chapter

9.3. Alcohol-related crime

In 2018 (Jan-Dec), Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 2,248 alcohol-related crimes in Oxfordshire, almost double the number in 2017 (1,155).

The rate per 1,000 population aged 16+ in 2018 was highest in Oxford City (7.2), Cherwell (4.0) and Vale of White Horse (3.5).

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[15] Source: Public Health England Local Alcohol Profiles

[16] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/opiate-and-crack-cocaine-use-prevalence-estimates-for-local-populations last updated August 2018;

[17] Mortality Profile, Public Health England

Table 21 Alcohol-related crimes, number and % of all crimes in Oxfordshire (2014 to 2018)

Number of alcohol-related crimes	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2017 to 2018		2018 rate per 1,00 0 pop aged 16+
Cherwell	305	239	306	301	476	175	58%	4.0
Oxford	611	593	647	417	923	506	121%	7.2
South Oxfordshire	210	166	185	153	267	114	75%	2.4
Vale of White Horse	210	213	230	155	370	215	139%	3.5
West Oxfordshire	170	154	161	129	212	83	64%	2.4
Oxfordshire Total	**1,506**	**1,365**	**1,529**	**1,155**	**2,248**	**1,093**	**95%**	**4.1**

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS, January 2019; 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.

10.   Knife crime

In 2018 there were 312 violent or sexual crimes recorded in Oxfordshire where a sharp or bladed implement was linked to the offence as a weapon. This 17% above the number in 2017 (267). The increase across Thames Valley was +19%.

Table 22 Violent or sexual crimes recorded in Oxfordshire where a sharp or bladed implement was linked to the offence as a weapon (calendar year)

	2016	2017	2018	2017 to 2018 change	
Cherwell	45	77	79	2	3%
Oxford	91	114	131	17	15%
South Oxfordshire	25	32	31	-1	-3%
Vale of White Horse	23	24	37	13	54%
West Oxfordshire	18	20	34	14	70%
Oxfordshire	**202**	**267**	**312**	**45**	**17%**
Thames Valley	971	1,240	1,477	237	19%

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS extracted February 2019. 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.

11. Road Traffic Accidents

In 2017, there was a total of 1,705 police-reported road casualties in Oxfordshire of which 281 were the more serious "killed or seriously injured" (KSI). This was a decline of 17% on the number in 2016 (2,064 in total including 358 KSI)[18].

Per head of population

According to the Public Health England road casualties indicator[19], Oxfordshire continues to have a significantly higher rate of people killed or seriously injured per head of population (49.1 in 2015-17) than England overall (40.8). The latest data shows Oxfordshire with a similar rate to the South East.

All districts, except for Oxford, had rates above the national average. The highest was South Oxfordshire with 54.1.

Rate of people KSI on the roads, all ages, per 100,000 resident population
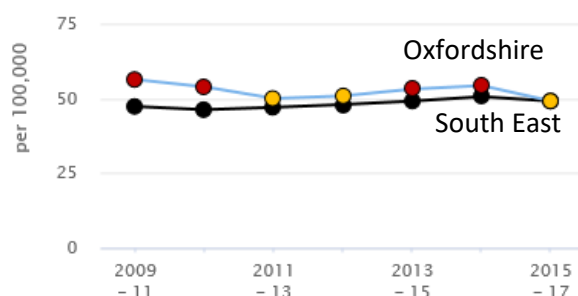
Source: Public Health England Local Health Profiles from Department for Transport; KSI=killed or seriously injured

By vehicle type

In 2017 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 well below the peak in 2014.

Figure 8 Road casualties in Oxfordshire by vehicle type (indexed to year 2000)
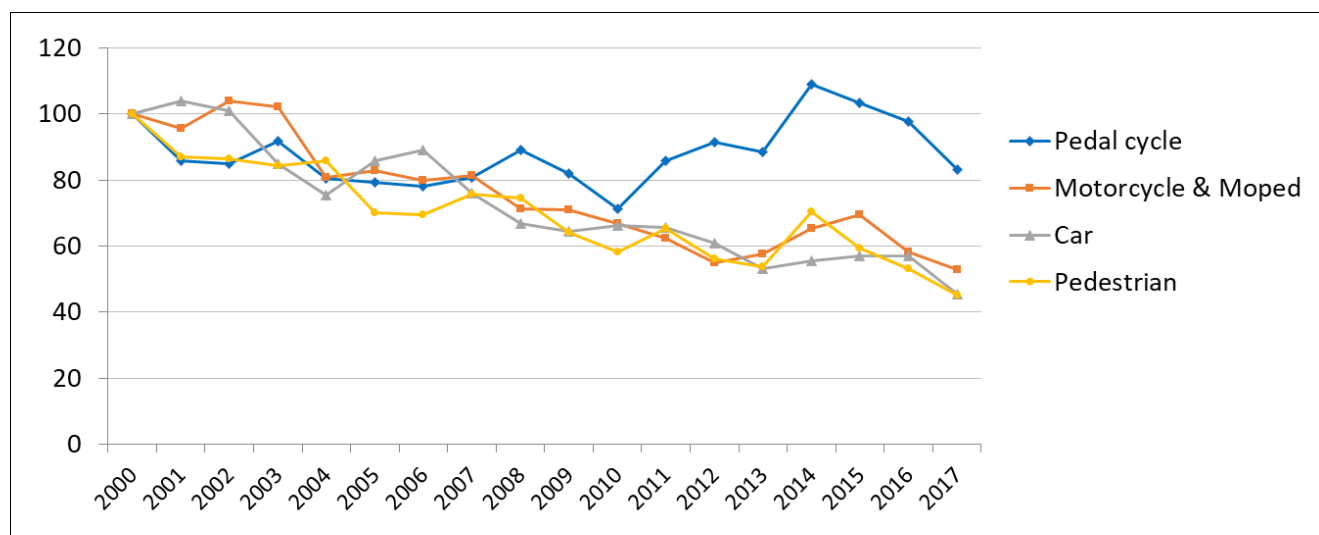
Source: Oxfordshire County Council 2017 Road Traffic Accident Casualty Data Summary

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[18] Source: Oxfordshire County Council from police reports
[19] Source: Public Health England Outcomes Framework, Killed and Seriously Injured Casualties on Roads, crude rate per 100,000

12. Rural 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).*

As at mid-2017, Oxfordshire was the most rural county in the South East with 2.6 people per hectare compared with 4.8 people per hectare across the region.

Between 2017 and 2018 there was a decline in the number of rural crimes (offences meeting the rural definition) in Oxfordshire from 201 in 2017 to 169 in 2018 (-16%).

Table 23 Number of rural crimes in Oxfordshire (rural crime definition) 2014 to 2018

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2017 to 2018 (n)	2017 to 2018 (%)
Cherwell	37	80	40	47	46	*-1*	*-2%*
Oxford	15	15	12	20	11	*-9*	*-45%*
South Oxfordshire	40	85	37	61	46	*-15*	*-25%*
Vale of White Horse	31	78	27	28	27	*-1*	*-4%*
West Oxfordshire	34	79	41	45	39	*-6*	*-13%*
Oxfordshire Total	**157**	**337**	**157**	**201**	**169**	***-32***	***-16%***

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.

Annex 1: Sources of Data

Oxfordshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment	http://insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/joint-strategic-needs-assessment
Oxfordshire Mental Health JSNA, February 2018	https://insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/mental-health-jsna-february-2018
ONS (2019) Crime in England and Wales, Year Ending September 2018	www.ons.gov.uk/releases/crimeinenglandandwalesyearendingseptember2018
HMIC (2018) Crime and Police Comparator Data	https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmicfrs/crime-and-policing-comparator/
Local crime data	www.police.uk/thames-valley/N448/
MOJ (2019) Proven re-offending	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/proven-reoffending-statistics-january-to-march-2017
MOJ (2019) Criminal justice statistics quarterly	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/criminal-justice-system-statistics-quarterly-september-2018
NDTMS Drug Treatment Performance Reports	www.ndtms.net
Public Health England Local Alcohol Profiles	fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/local-alcohol-profiles

Annex 2: Crime comparison and trend for districts

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 2018.

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 Cherwell, *Vehicle offences and arson* and *Miscellaneous crimes against society* rates in Cherwell and South Oxfordshire, and *Death or injury - unlawful driving* in Cherwell, Vale of White Horse and South Oxfordshire which were each above those in other districts, including Oxford.

Table 24 Numbers and rates of recorded crimes in Oxfordshire and districts, broken down by category (12 months to September 2018) *
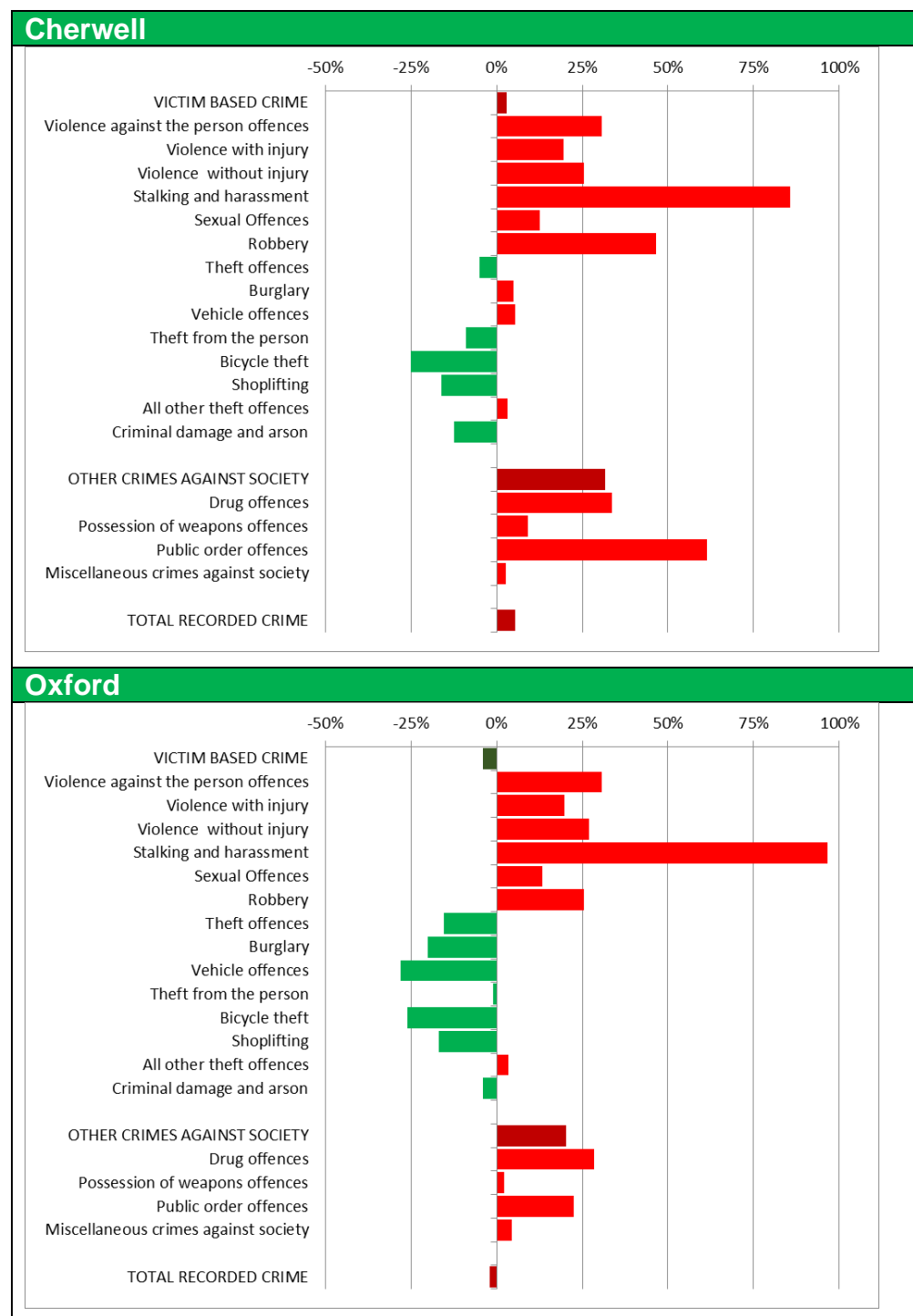
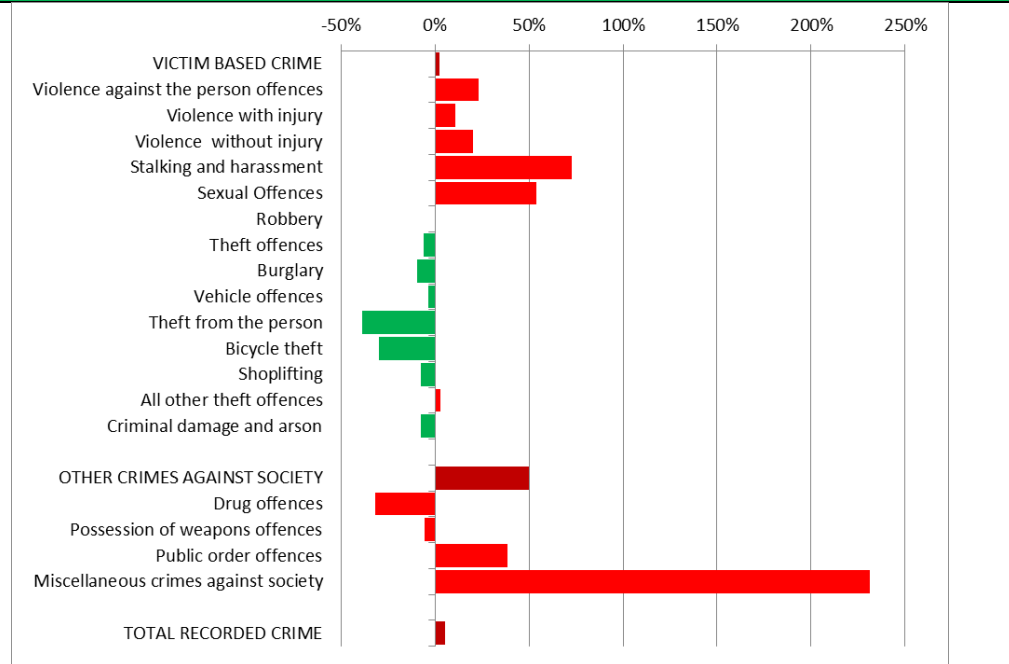|	Oxfordshire		Cherwell		Oxford		South Oxfordshire		Vale of White Horse		West Oxfordshire	
	Number of crimes	Rate per 1000 population	Number of crimes	Rate per 1000 population	Number of crimes	Rate per 1000 population	Number of crimes	Rate per 1000 population	Number of crimes	Rate per 1000 population	Number of crimes	Rate per 1000 population
VICTIM BASED CRIME	38,252	56.1	9,501	64.4	14,335	92.7	5,844	41.8	4,733	36.1	3,839	35.1
Violence against the person offences	10,829	15.9	2,772	18.8	3,765	24.4	1,509	10.8	1,531	11.7	1,252	11.5
Homicide	4	0.0	3	0.0	1	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Death or injury - unlawful driving	5	0.0	2	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0
Violence with injury	3,935	5.8	1,012	6.9	1,339	8.7	552	3.9	535	4.1	497	4.5
Violence without injury	5,051	7.4	1,267	8.6	1,900	12.3	667	4.8	687	5.2	530	4.9
Stalking and harassment	1,834	2.7	488	3.3	525	3.4	290	2.1	307	2.3	224	2.1
Sexual Offences	1,584	2.3	372	2.5	515	3.3	328	2.3	205	1.6	164	1.5
Robbery	326	0.5	85	0.6	162	1.0	29	0.2	19	0.1	31	0.3
Theft offences	20,492	30.0	5,025	34.0	8,410	54.4	3,100	22.2	2,160	16.5	1,797	16.4
Burglary	3,288	4.8	828	5.6	966	6.2	602	4.3	457	3.5	435	4.0
Vehicle offences	3,202	4.7	929	6.3	810	5.2	750	5.4	406	3.1	307	2.8
Theft from the person	1,096	1.6	175	1.2	685	4.4	79	0.6	83	0.6	74	0.7
Bicycle theft	2,492	3.7	242	1.6	1,918	12.4	102	0.7	125	1.0	105	1.0
Shoplifting	4,551	6.7	1,509	10.2	1,764	11.4	565	4.0	433	3.3	280	2.6
All other theft offences	5,863	8.6	1,342	9.1	2,267	14.7	1,002	7.2	656	5.0	596	5.5
Criminal damage and arson	5,021	7.4	1,247	8.4	1,483	9.6	878	6.3	818	6.2	595	5.4
OTHER CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY	4,117	6.0	1,121	7.6	1,575	10.2	601	4.3	490	3.7	330	3.0
Drug offences	1,408	2.1	400	2.7	622	4.0	109	0.8	182	1.4	95	0.9
Possession of weapons offences	293	0.4	83	0.6	133	0.9	17	0.1	27	0.2	33	0.3
Public order offences	1,542	2.3	407	2.8	636	4.1	190	1.4	181	1.4	128	1.2
Miscellaneous crimes against society	874	1.3	231	1.6	184	1.2	285	2.0	100	0.8	74	0.7
TOTAL RECORDED CRIME*	42,369	62.1	10,622	72.0	15,910	102.9	6,445	46.1	5,223	39.8	4,169	38.2

*Total Crime excluding Fraud
Rates per 1,000 population used mid-2017 population estimates.
Source: ONS Police Recorded Crime Statistics (January 2019 data release)
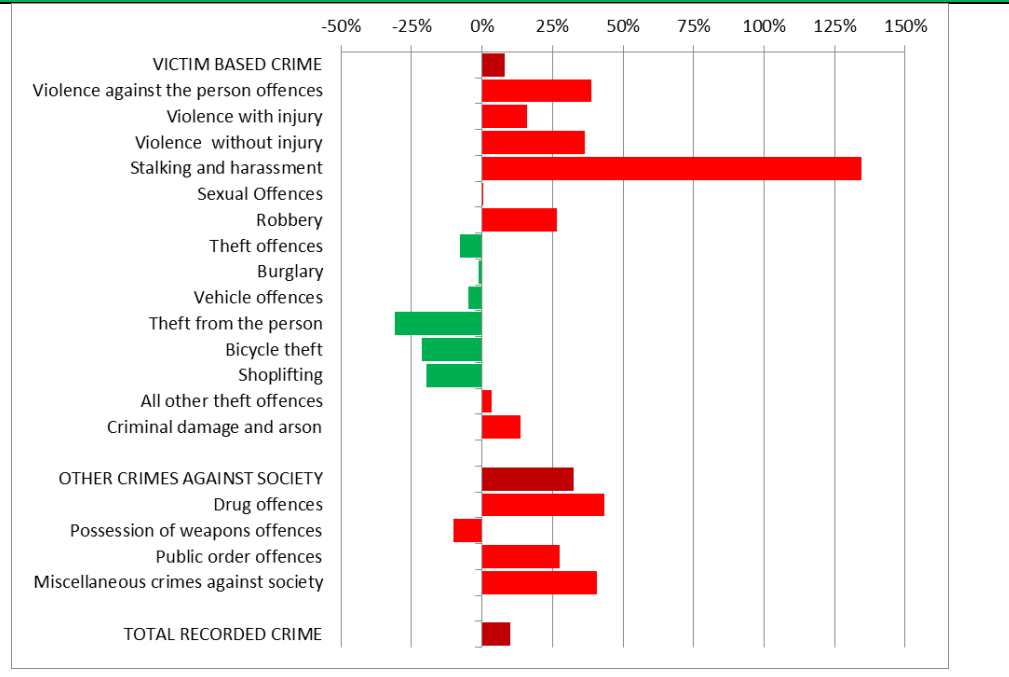
Figure 9 Change in overall crime and individual crime categories and groups for districts between (12 months to) September 2017 and (12 months to) September 2018
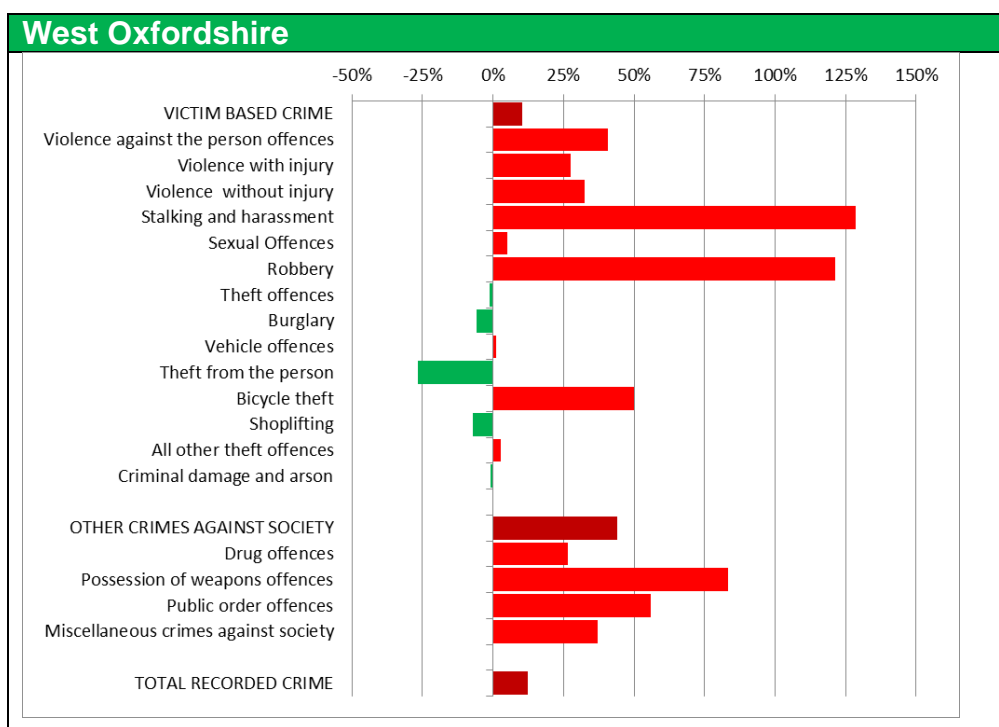

Cherwell

Oxford

South Oxfordshire

A horizontal bar chart showing percentage change by crime category, with axis from -50% to 250%.

Category	
VICTIM BASED CRIME	
Violence against the person offences	
Violence with injury	
Violence without injury	
Stalking and harassment	
Sexual Offences	
Robbery	
Theft offences	
Burglary	
Vehicle offences	
Theft from the person	
Bicycle theft	
Shoplifting	
All other theft offences	
Criminal damage and arson	
OTHER CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY	
Drug offences	
Possession of weapons offences	
Public order offences	
Miscellaneous crimes against society	
TOTAL RECORDED CRIME	

Vale of White Horse

A horizontal bar chart showing percentage change by crime category, with axis from -50% to 150%.

Category	
VICTIM BASED CRIME	
Violence against the person offences	
Violence with injury	
Violence without injury	
Stalking and harassment	
Sexual Offences	
Robbery	
Theft offences	
Burglary	
Vehicle offences	
Theft from the person	
Bicycle theft	
Shoplifting	
All other theft offences	
Criminal damage and arson	
OTHER CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY	
Drug offences	
Possession of weapons offences	
Public order offences	
Miscellaneous crimes against society	
TOTAL RECORDED CRIME	

West Oxfordshire

Source: ONS, January 2019 data release

NOTE: Graphs exclude the offences 'Homicide' and 'Death or injury - unlawful driving' due to small numbers

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 2017 and July-Sept 2018.

For the comparison with most similar local authorities:[20]

- **"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 2018, the crime rate was **up** compared with the corresponding quarter in 2017
- "—" means that in the quarter ending 30th September 2018, the crime rate was **the same** (to one decimal place) compared with the corresponding quarter in 2017
- "⬇" means that in the quarter ending 30th September 2018, the crime rate was **down** compared with the corresponding quarter in 2017

Cherwell

The overall crime rate in Cherwell was the same as the average of other comparator areas. Drugs offences were above average AND increasing in Cherwell.

Table 25 Cherwell - Recorded crime rate comparison 12 months to Sept 2018

Cherwell	Rate per 1,000 population	Comparison with most similar LA/CSP	Trend July-Sept 2017 to July-Sept 2018
All crime	72.0	Average	⬆
Bicycle theft	1.6	Above average	⬇
Burglary	5.6	Average	⬇
Criminal damage and arson	8.5	Average	⬇
Drugs	2.7	Above average	⬆
Other crime	1.6	Average	⬆
Other theft	9.1	Above average	⬇
Possession of weapons	0.6	Average	⬇
Public order	2.8	Below average	⬆
Robbery	0.6	Average	⬆
Shoplifting	10.2	Above average	⬇
Theft from the person	1.2	Above average	⬇
Vehicle crime	6.3	Average	⬆
Violence and sexual offences	21.3	Average	⬆

Source: HMICFRS (January 2019 data release), rate calculated using ONS 2017 mid-year population estimate.
NOTE: this data is from a different source and time period to the bar charts shown in fig 4

Oxford

The overall crime rate in Oxford was average compared with other comparator areas.   "Other theft" offences were above average AND increasing in Oxford.

Table 26 Oxford - Recorded crime rate comparison 12 months to Sept 2018

Oxford	Rate per 1,000 population	Comparison with most similar LA/CSP	Trend July-Sept 2017 to July-Sept 2018
All crime	102.9	Average	⬇
Bicycle theft	12.4	Above average	⬇
Burglary	6.3	Average	⬇
Criminal damage and arson	9.6	Average	⬇
Drugs	4.0	Average	⬆
Other crime	1.2	Below average	⬇
Other theft	14.7	Above average	⬆
Possession of weapons	0.9	Average	⬆
Public order	4.1	Below average	⬆
Robbery	1.1	Average	⬆
Shoplifting	11.4	Above average	⬇
Theft from the person	4.4	Above average	⬇
Vehicle crime	5.2	Below average	⬇
Violence and sexual offences	27.7	Below average	⬆

Source: HMICFRS (January 2019 data release), rate calculated using ONS 2017 mid-year population estimate.
NOTE: this data is from a different source and time period to the bar charts shown in fig 4

South Oxfordshire

The overall crime rate in South Oxfordshire was average compared with other comparator areas. No offences were above average AND increasing in South Oxfordshire.

Table 27 South Oxfordshire - Recorded crime rate comparison 12 months to Sept 2018

South Oxfordshire	Rate per 1,000 population	Comparison with most similar LA/CSP	Trend7 July-Sept 2017 to July-Sept 2018
All crime	46.1	Average	⬇
Bicycle theft	0.7	Average	⬇
Burglary	4.3	Below average	⬇
Criminal damage and arson	6.3	Average	⬇
Drugs	0.8	Below average	⬆
Other crime	2.0	Above average	⬇
Other theft	7.2	Average	⬇
Possession of weapons	0.1	Below average	⬆
Public order	1.4	Below average	⬆
Robbery	0.2	Below average	⬇
Shoplifting	4.0	Average	⬇
Theft from the person	0.6	Average	⬇
Vehicle crime	5.4	Average	⬇
Violence and sexual offences	13.1	Below average	⬆

Source: HMICFRS (January 2019 data release), rate calculated using ONS 2017 mid-year population estimate.
NOTE: this data is from a different source and time period to the bar charts shown in fig 4

Vale of White Horse

The overall crime rate in Vale of White Horse district was below the average for other comparator areas. No offences were above average AND increasing in Vale of White Horse.

Table 28 Vale of White Horse - Recorded crime rate comparison 12 months to Sept 2018

Vale of White Horse	Rate per 1,000 population	Comparison with most similar LA/CSP	Trend July-Sept 2017 to July-Sept 2018
All crime	39.8	Below average	⬆
Bicycle theft	1.0	Average	⬇
Burglary	3.5	Below average	⬇
Criminal damage and arson	6.2	Average	⬆
Drugs	1.4	Average	⬆
Other crime	0.8	Below average	⬆
Other theft	5.0	Below average	⬆
Possession of weapons	0.2	Below average	⬆
Public order	1.4	Below average	⬆
Robbery	0.1	Below average	◀
Shoplifting	3.3	Average	⬇
Theft from the person	0.6	Average	⬇
Vehicle crime	3.1	Below average	⬆
Violence and sexual offences	13.2	Below average	⬆

Source: HMICFRS (January 2019 data release), rate calculated using ONS 2017 mid-year population estimate.
NOTE: this data is from a different source and time period to the bar charts shown in fig 4

West Oxfordshire

The overall crime rate and most crime categories in West Oxfordshire district were below the average for other comparator areas. No offences were above average AND increasing in West Oxfordshire.

Table 29 West Oxfordshire - Recorded crime rate comparison 12 months to Sept 2018

West Oxfordshire	Rate per 1,000 population	Comparison with most similar LA/CSP	Trend July-Sept 2017 to July-Sept 2018
All crime	38.2	Below average	⬆
Bicycle theft	1.0	Average	⬆
Burglary	4.0	Below average	⬇
Criminal damage and arson	5.5	Below average	⬇
Drugs	0.9	Below average	⬆
Other crime	0.7	Below average	⬆
Other theft	5.5	Below average	⬇
Possession of weapons	0.3	Below average	⬆
Public order	1.2	Below average	⬆
Robbery	0.3	Average	⬆
Shoplifting	2.6	Below average	⬇
Theft from the person	0.7	Average	⬇
Vehicle crime	2.8	Below average	⬆
Violence and sexual offences	13.0	Below average	⬆

Source: HMICFRS (January 2019 data release), rate calculated using ONS 2017 mid-year population estimate.
NOTE: this data is from a different source and time period to the bar charts shown in fig 4