

Safer Oxfordshire Partnership
Strategic Intelligence Assessment 2020
FULL REPORT

April 2020

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- Mark Ellison, Policy Evaluation and Research Unit (PERU) at Manchester Metropolitan University: analysis of ONS and related data.
- Thames Valley Police: data on victims of crime in Oxfordshire and assisting in reviewing findings.
- Oxfordshire County Council: IMD analysis and community safety data, linking with the [Oxfordshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment](#) and summarising the findings.

With thanks to the [Safer Oxfordshire Partnership Coordination Group](#) for their help and comments on drafts.

Updates

26th March 2021: Notes added to *Section 6 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 2020 SIA update uses the following sources of data:

- Crime data published by the Office for National Statistics in January 2020 (for year ending September 2019) which allows for comparisons with national averages. *NOTE: this latest release excludes data for Greater Manchester Police because of issues with their data supply following implementation of a new IT system.*
- Rates of crime comparisons from HMICFRS. *NOTE: there has been a delay to the release of crime comparisons and this report includes the latest data, from July 2018 to June 2019.*
- Locally sourced data on crimes, incidents and victims of crime from Thames Valley Police, January to December 2019.
- Offending and reoffending data from LG Inform from Ministry of Justice data *NOTE: data is no longer available at Local Authority level in the criminal justice system quarterly statistics series.*
- Public Health data on alcohol and drug use.
- Doorstep Crime and Road traffic accident data from Oxfordshire County Council.
- A list of data sources and links is provided 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>.

New data in this update:

- Indices of Deprivation 2019 (published September 2019) – crime domain ([section 5](#))
- Victims of abuse who have been repeat victims ([section 6.2](#))
- Child victims of crime ([section 6.8](#))
- Children in custody ([section 7.1](#))

2. Executive Summary

National crime trends

- The national Crime Survey data (year ending September 2019) shows:
 - No significant change in overall levels of crime;
 - Continued rises in overall fraud, with a 9% increase in the year ending September 2019, driven by a rise in “bank and credit account fraud”.
 - All other main crime types measured by the CSEW showed no change, including lower-harm violent offences (for example, violence without injury and assault with minor injury).

Oxfordshire crime trends and comparisons

- Between (year ending September) 2018 and 2019, police recorded crime in Oxfordshire increased by 3.7%. By district the change was Cherwell -5.2%; Oxford +5.2%; South Oxfordshire +7.2%; Vale of White Horse +2.9% and West Oxfordshire +15.8%.
- The crime severity score has increased nationally. In Oxfordshire the crime severity score remained similar in Cherwell, Oxford and South Oxfordshire and increased (from a lower base) in Vale of White Horse and West Oxfordshire (see [charts](#)).
- *Bicycle theft* in Oxfordshire has remained above (worse than) the national average. *Shoplifting* in Oxfordshire is now below average. Other crime categories remain below average.
- Between (year ending September) 2018 and 2019, there were increases in police recorded crimes of violence, stalking and harassment, sexual offences, vehicle offences, and other crimes against society including drugs, weapons and public order offences in Oxfordshire. Some of these increases will be due to changes in recording of crimes.
- For year ending June 2019, a comparison of Oxfordshire’s districts each within their most similar group of 15 areas (with 1 = highest crime rate area) shows:
 - Cherwell ranked 8th
 - Oxford ranked 7th
 - South Oxfordshire ranked 12th
 - Vale of White Horse ranked 15th
 - West Oxfordshire ranked 14th
- Crime types that were above average (compared with similar areas) AND increasing (trend July-June 2018 to July-June 2019) were: Drugs offences and “Other crime”, each in Cherwell district. See [summary table 2](#).
- According to the Crime domain of the IMD 2019, Oxfordshire had 6 areas (out of 407 in the county) ranked within the 10% most deprived nationally of which 5 areas have become relatively more crime-deprived since the 2015 IMD.

Victims¹ of abuse and exploitation

- Between (Jan-Dec) 2018 and 2019 there were increases in the number of police recorded victims¹ of abuse and exploitation in Oxfordshire for...
 - Domestic abuse victims - increased by 2% to 11,779;
 - Hate crime victims - increased by 6% to 934;
 - Modern slavery victims - increased by 17% to 168 (mainly as a result of changes in recording practice);
 - Honour-based violence – increased by 29% to 44 recorded victims.
- The number of younger and older victims have each increased.
 - Child victims of crime (aged 0-17) – increased by 12% to 3,939;
 - Older victims of violence (aged 65+) - increased by 2% to 377.
- Between 2018 and 2019, there were increases in racist crimes and occurrences, homophobic crimes and occurrences in Oxfordshire and transphobic occurrences.
- Oxford City had the greatest number of hate crimes in each category and accounted for most of the increase in racist crimes and occurrences.
- Over half of victims of domestic abuse in Oxfordshire in 2019 were subject to repeat occurrences in the year and over a quarter of victims of Rape, Modern Slavery, CSE and Honour-based violence.

Offending and re-offending

- In 2019/20 there was a total of 3 young people in Oxfordshire given a custodial sentence, below each of the previous years (11 in 2018/19 and 9 in 2017/18).
- As of 2018/19, the rate (per population aged 10-17) of first-time entrants to the Youth Justice System in Oxfordshire was below previous years and slightly above the average for English County Local Authorities.
- Between 2017/18 and 2018/19, the number of juvenile offenders and re-offenders had each gone down in Oxfordshire, the re-offending rate per population has stayed similar.
 - In Cherwell and Vale of White Horse district, the juvenile re-offending rate was above the Oxfordshire average, however, similar to the England & Wales averages.
 - Note that, although the rate of juvenile offenders and re-offenders has declined, those who are in the Youth Justice System (YJS) are more complex than before.

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.

- The adult re-offending rate in Oxfordshire was below the previous year and similar to the national rate. 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 passed to Thames Valley Police by Action Fraud has increased significantly in Oxfordshire, just below the increase across Thames Valley.
- The number of cyber-related offences has fallen - the previous year's count was inflated by the activities of a single person in South Oxfordshire.

Mental health, alcohol and drugs

- Between 2018 and 2019, there was significant increase in mental health (section 136) detentions in Oxfordshire.
- According to the 2018 Health survey for England, alcohol consumption by children (nationally) has continued to decline.
- The rate of hospital admissions for alcohol-specific conditions in females under 18 in Oxfordshire has remained above the England average. The rate for males in Oxfordshire has remained similar to average.
- Drug arrests of under 18s has declined.
- Compared with England, in 2018/19 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 drugs-related deaths (2016 to 2018) in Oxfordshire remains significantly lower than England and the South East.
- The number of police-recorded crimes related to alcohol in Oxfordshire has remained at a similar level in 2019, following a doubling of the number in the previous year. The rate per population in 2019 was highest in Oxford City.

Knife crime

- Between 2018 and 2019 there was an increase in the number of crimes related to the possession of a knife in Oxfordshire, just above the increase across the Thames Valley region.
- The 167 possession of knife crimes in Oxfordshire in 2019 involved 137 recorded offenders, 37 of whom were aged under 18 and 27 victims (3 were aged under 18).
- In 2019 there were 335 violent, sexual and robbery offences recorded in Oxfordshire where a sharp or bladed implement was linked to the offence as a weapon. This was 7% above the number in 2018 (312). The increase across Thames Valley was +6%.

Road casualties

- Between 2018 and 2019, the total number of police-reported road traffic casualties in Oxfordshire declined by 8.5%. The number of child casualties also declined (from 115 in 2018 to 98 in 2019).
- The age group with the highest number of road accident casualties in Oxfordshire in 2019 for both males and females was aged 25-34.
- In the last five-year period 2015 to 2019 there was 237 road traffic accidents in Oxfordshire where at least one driver either failed an alcohol breath test or refused to provide a sample when requested.
- This latest data puts Oxfordshire above the national average on the crude rate of alcohol-related road traffic accidents (per 1,000 accidents), although both follow a similar trend pattern up to 2018 (latest available national data) and compare similarly to Oxfordshire's statistical neighbours.

Rural crime

- Oxfordshire is the most rural county in the South East.
- Between 2018 and 2019 there was a decline in the number of rural crimes (offences meeting the rural definition) in Oxfordshire from 169 in 2018 to 127 in 2019 (-25%).

In numbers

All recorded crime in Oxfordshire

Oct 2018 to Sept 2019

Total 43,469



By major crime type

Theft, 19,478

Violence, 12,551

Criminal damage & arson, 4,735

Other, 4,800

Sexual, 1,596
Robbery, 309

Recorded victims*

Domestic Abuse	11,779
Hate crime	934
Rape	698
Modern slavery	168
Child Sexual Exploitation	78
Honour-based violence	44
Female Genital Mutilation	2
Child victims of crime	3,939
Older victims of violence	377
Victims of doorstep crime*	277

Selected offences and arrests

Alcohol-related crimes	2,221
Cyber-related offences	727
Action fraud offences	670
Section 136 mental health detentions	426
Knife crimes	335
Rural crimes	127
Under 18s arrests for drug offences	115
Road casualties# (2018)	1,513

Jan to Dec 2019

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS *Oxfordshire County Council 2018-19; #Oxfordshire County Council; * 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.

3. Overview of Crime Trends

1.1. 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 Data from this survey is not available at a county or local authority district level.*
2. *Police recorded crime³ data which is considered to be “considerably affected” by changes in recording policy and practice.*

NOTE: The latest release of Police recorded crime data excludes data for Greater Manchester Police because of issues with their data supply following implementation of a new IT system.⁴

The national Crime Survey data² (year ending September 2019) shows:

- No significant change in overall levels of crime;
- Continued rises in overall fraud, with a 9% increase in the year ending September 2019, driven by a rise in “bank and credit account fraud”.
- All other main crime types measured by the CSEW showed no change, including lower-harm violent offences (for example, violence without injury and assault with minor injury).

Police recorded crime data give more insight into the lower-volume but higher-harm violence that the Crime Survey either does not cover or does not capture well.

For the year ending September 2019 in England and Wales (excluding Greater Manchester Police) Police crime data shows:

- a 6% decrease in the overall number of homicides following a period of increases,
- no percentage change in the number of police recorded offences involving firearms,
- a 7% increase in the number of offences involving knives or sharp instruments.

² <http://www.crimesurvey.co.uk/>

³ Crime in England and Wales: year ending September 2019 (released January 2020)
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingseptember2019>

⁴ In order to allow for accurate comparisons across the years, data for GMP have been excluded from all the police recorded crime data and tables presented in [the ONS] bulletin for the years ending September 2019, March 2019, September 2018 and March 2018.

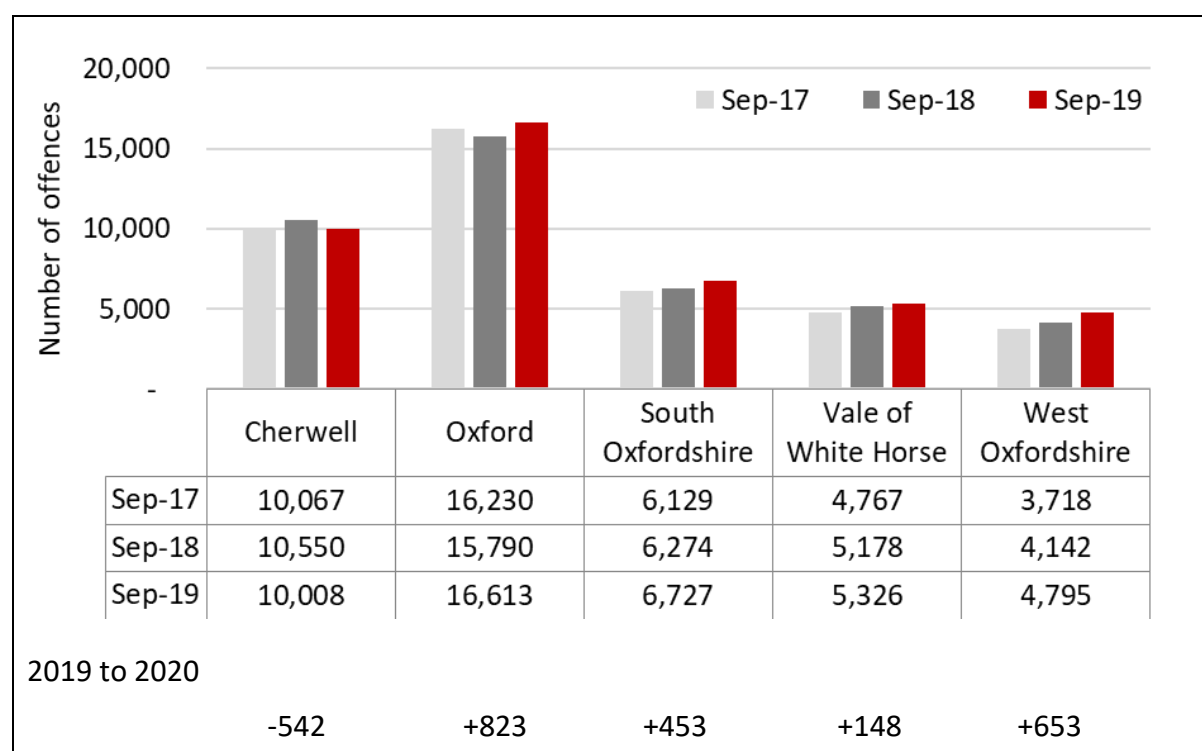
3.1. Police recorded crime in Oxfordshire

Between year ending September 2018 and year ending September 2019, police recorded crime in Oxfordshire increased from 41,934 to 43,469, a rise of 1,535 (3.7%).

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

By district the change between 2018 and 2019 was Cherwell -5.1%; Oxford +5.2%; South Oxfordshire +7.2%; Vale of White Horse +2.9% and West Oxfordshire +15.8%.

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



Source: ONS Crime in England and Wales: year ending September 2019; [Recorded crime data by Community Safety Partnership area](#)

3.2. 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. Once the weights have been calculated for each individual offence, these are multiplied by the number of incidents recorded by the police. For each year this is then summed and divided by the mid-year population estimate, to give the Crime Severity Score.

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

The crime severity score has increased nationally. In Oxfordshire the crime severity score remained similar in Cherwell, Oxford and South Oxfordshire and increased (from a lower base) in Vale of White Horse and West Oxfordshire.

Figure 2 Trend in crime rates per 1,000 population and crime severity score - Oxfordshire's districts (to year ending March)



Source: ONS ((released October 2019, next release April 2020); The [Crime Severity Score](#) published by ONS gives more severe offence categories a higher weight than less severe ones. [Please note different axes]

3.3. Change in crime by category

For year ending September 2019, the crime rate per 1,000 population in Oxfordshire has remained below (better than) the national average. All of the main police recorded crime types are below average in Oxfordshire, with the exception of *bicycle theft* which has remained above (worse than) average.

Shoplifting was above average last year and is now below average.

Table 1 Police recorded crime for Oxfordshire for the 12 months to September 2019 (including annual change for the 12 months to September 2018 and rates per 1,000 population, with England & Wales comparison) *

Offence Type	Crimes	Change 2018 to 2019		Rates per 1000 population	
		Number	Percentage	Oxfordshire	England & Wales#
VICTIM BASED CRIME	38,669	+644	+1.4%	56.2	76.0
Violence against the person offences	12,551	+1,817	+16.9%	18.3	29.0
Homicide	5	+1	+25.0%	<0.1	<0.1
Death or serious injury caused by illegal driving	12	+1	+9.1%	<0.1	<0.1
Violence with injury	4,018	+58	+1.5%	5.8	9.1
Violence without injury	5,693	+746	+15.1%	8.3	11.8
Stalking and harassment	2,823	+1,011	+55.8%	4.1	8.0
Sexual Offences	1,596	+41	+2.6%	2.3	2.7
Robbery	309	-16	-4.9%	0.4	1.5
Theft offences	19,478	-937	-4.6%	28.3	33.4
Burglary	2,976	-302	-9.2%	4.3	6.8
Residential burglary**	2,088	-140	-6.3%	7.7	11.4
Non-residential burglary	888	-162	-15.4%	1.3	2.0
Vehicle offences	3,552	+368	+11.6%	5.2	7.8
Theft from the person	1,041	-46	-4.2%	1.5	1.9
Bicycle theft	2,563	71	+2.8%	3.7	1.6
Shoplifting	3,836	-707	-15.6%	5.6	6.2
All other theft offences	5,510	-321	-5.5%	8.0	9.1
Criminal damage and arson	4,735	-261	-5.2%	6.9	9.4
OTHER CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY	4,800	+891	+30.2%	7.0	12.8
Drug offences	1,464	+104	+23.0%	2.1	2.9
Possession of weapons offences	351	+75	+7.7%	0.5	0.8
Public order offences	2,062	+537	+36.2%	3.0	7.4
Miscellaneous crimes against society	923	+175	+42.8%	1.3	1.7
TOTAL RECORDED CRIME*	43,469	+1,535	3.7%	63.2	88.8

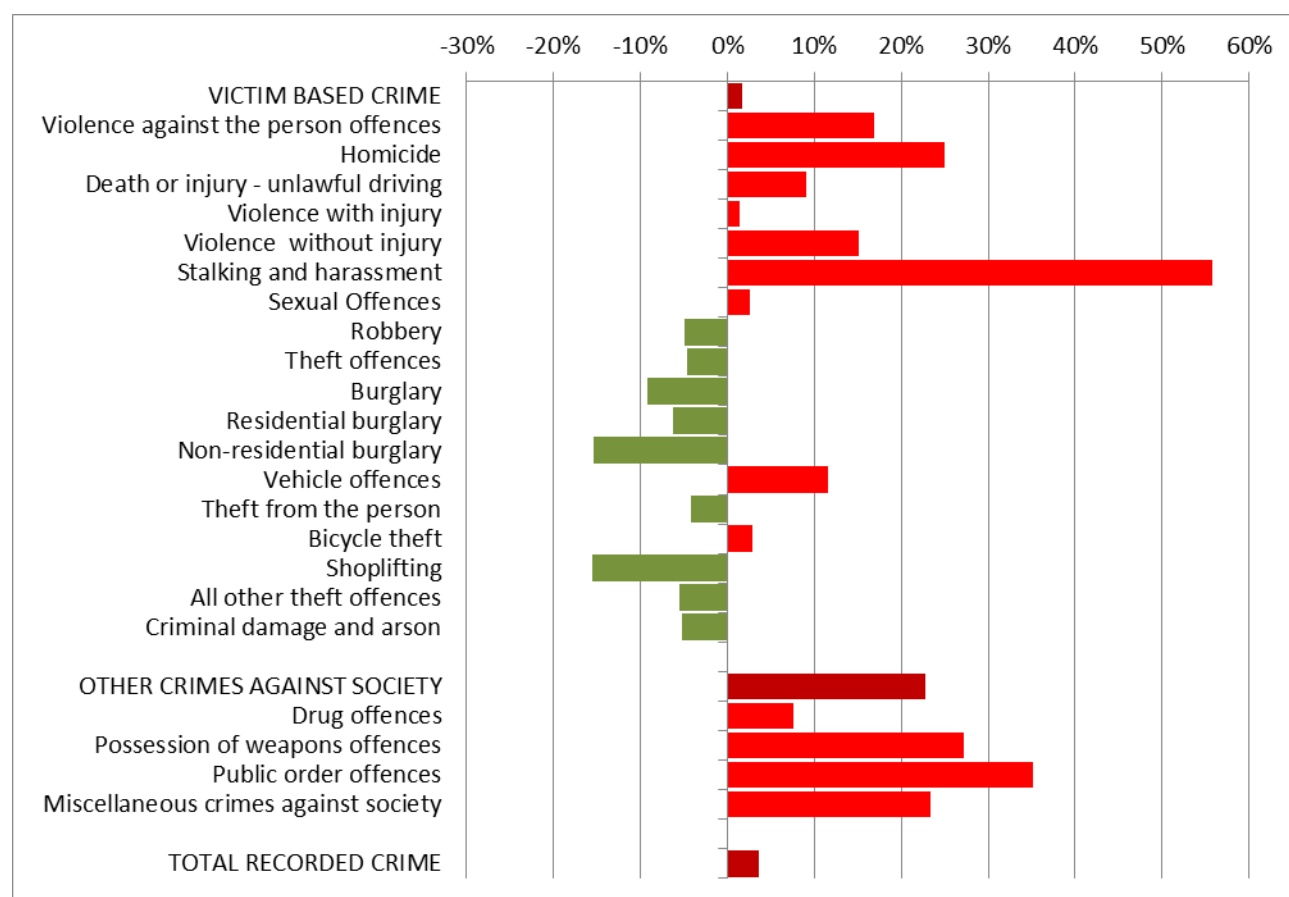
Source: ONS Police Recorded Crime Statistics (January 2020 data release); *Total Crime excluding Fraud. See the section on Fraud below for a report on fraud offences. ** Residential burglary as rate per 1000 households; # England and Wales rate per 1,000 population excludes GMP data

Between (the 12 months to) September 2018 and (the 12 months to) September 2019, there were increases in police recorded crimes of violence, stalking and harassment, sexual offences, vehicle offences, and other crimes against society including drugs, weapons and public order offences⁵ 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 2018 and (the 12 months to) September 2019



Source: ONS Police Recorded Crime Statistics (January 2020 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 (5 in 2019 compared with 4 in 2018, +25% and 12 and 11 respectively).

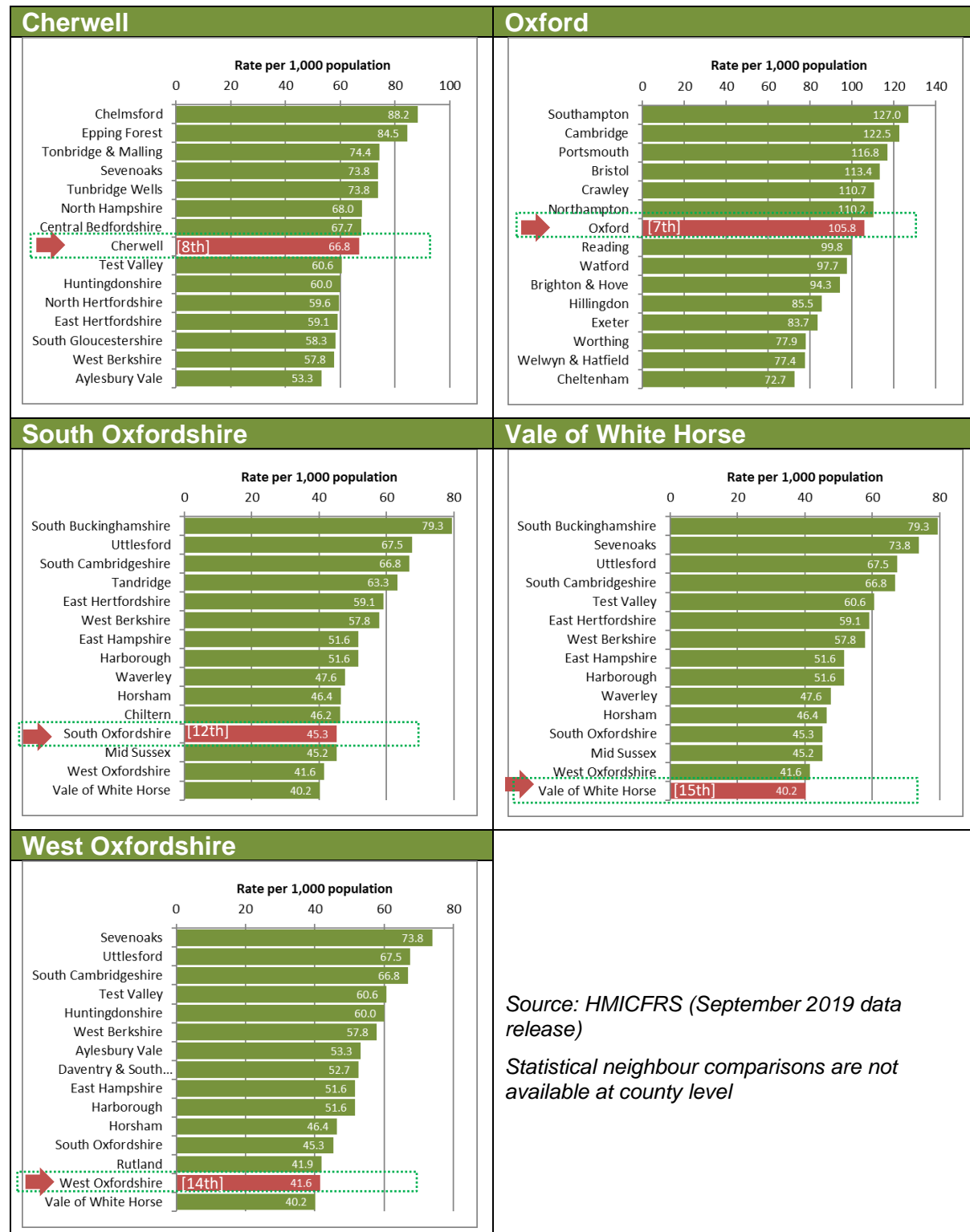
⁵ According to ONS, increases in public order offences are “likely to reflect improvements and changes to recording practices. For example, incidents that may have previously been recorded as an anti-social behaviour incident may now be recorded as a public order offence. However, it is possible that 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'.

The highest ranked district on overall rate of crime was Oxford (7th out of 15).

Figure 5 Rates of all crime per 1,000 population, for Oxfordshire districts for the 12 months to June 2019, with statistical neighbour comparisons



Source: HMICFRS (September 2019 data release)

Statistical neighbour comparisons are not available at county level

The following table summarises the police recorded crime rate comparison and trend for all districts. For individual district tables see [Annex 2](#).

Crime types that were above average (compared with similar areas) AND increasing (trend between 12 months to June 2018 and June 2019) were:

- Drugs offences and “Other crime” in Cherwell

Table 2 Oxfordshire districts - recorded crime rate comparison (12 months to June 2019) and trend 12 months to June 2018 and June 2019

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

Source: HMICFRS (September 2019 data release), rate calculated using ONS 2018 mid-year population estimate. NOTE: crime rate comparison is for 12 months to June 2019, trend is for 12 months to June 18 and 12 months to June 2019.

For the comparison with most similar local authorities:⁶

- “**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 for the 12 months ending 30th June 2019, the crime rate was **up** compared with the 12 months ending 30th June 2018.
- “**—**” means that in 12 months ending 30th June 2019, the crime rate was **the same** (to one decimal place) compared with the 12 months ending 30th June 2018
- “**↓**” means that in the 12 months ending 30th June 2019, the crime rate was **down** compared with the 12 months ending 30th June 2018

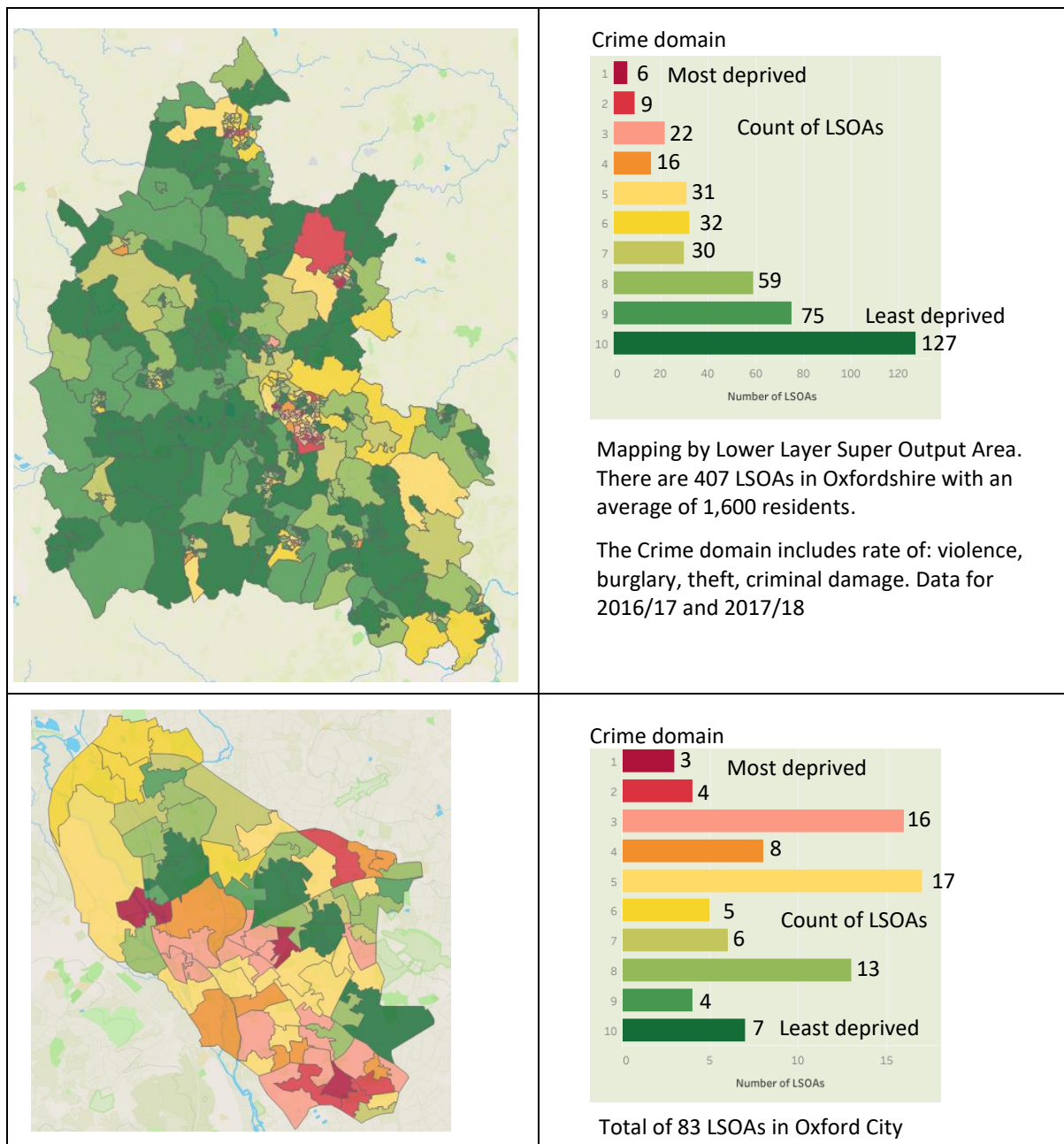
⁶ A detailed methodology and statistical differences are explained in the compare your area user guide: http://policeuk.s3.amazonaws.com/iquanta/Compare_Your_Area-User_Guide.pdf

5. Indices of Deprivation 2019, crime domain

According to the most recent release of the Indices of Deprivation, Oxfordshire has 6 areas (out of 407) ranked in the most deprived 10% nationally on the crime domain and a further 9 areas within the most deprived 10% to 20%.

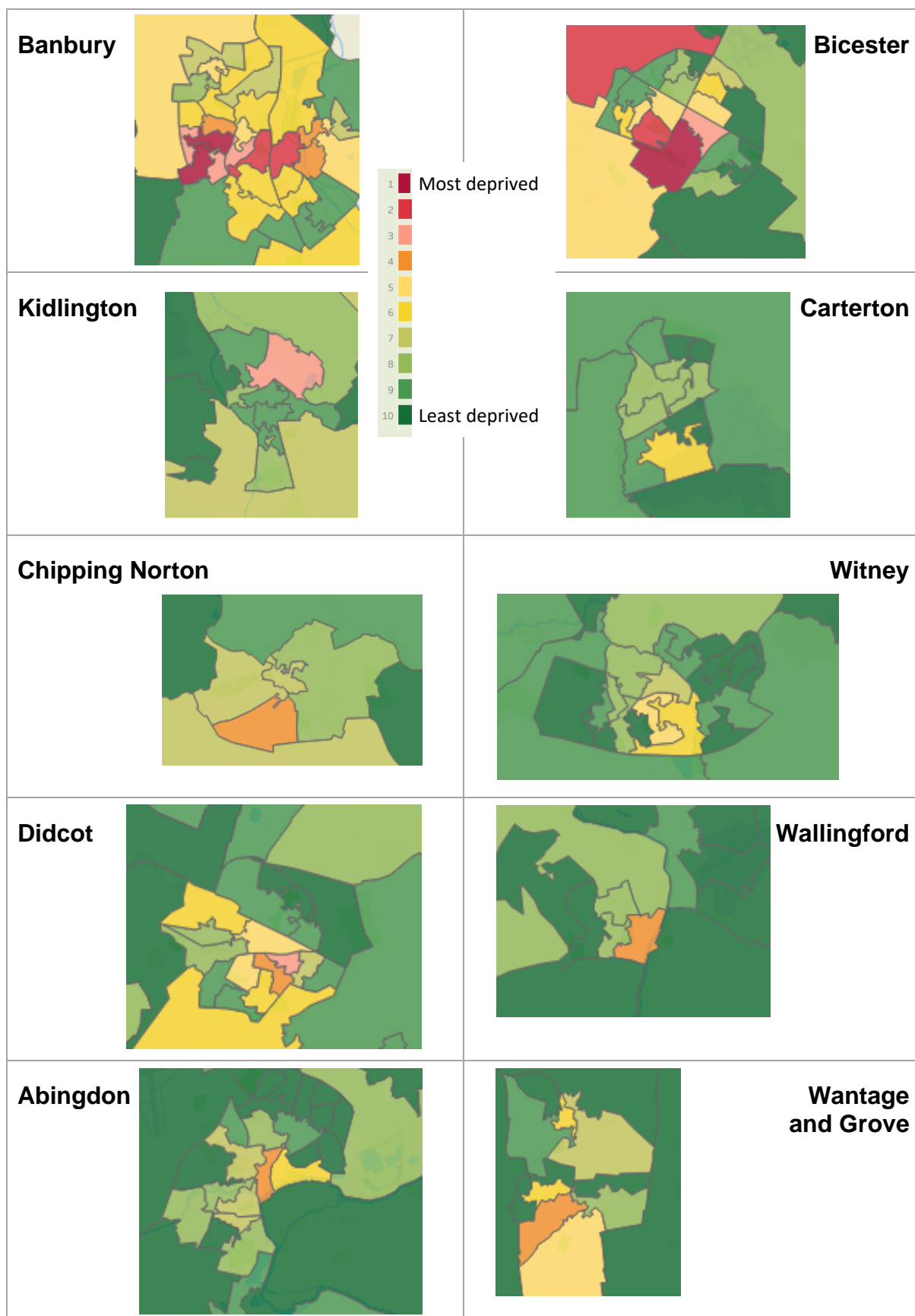
The 10% most deprived areas on crime include two areas of Banbury Ruscott, part of Bicester South and three areas in Oxford City (part of Jericho and Osney ward, part of St Clements and part of Northfield Brook).

Figure 4 Indices of Deprivation 2019 Crime Domain – Oxfordshire and Oxford City



Source: DCLG IMD 2019, maps from [Oxfordshire Insight Tableau dashboard](#)

Figure 5 Indices of Deprivation 2019 Crime Domain – urban centres in Oxfordshire



Source: MHCLG IMD 2019, maps from [Oxfordshire Insight Tableau dashboard](#)

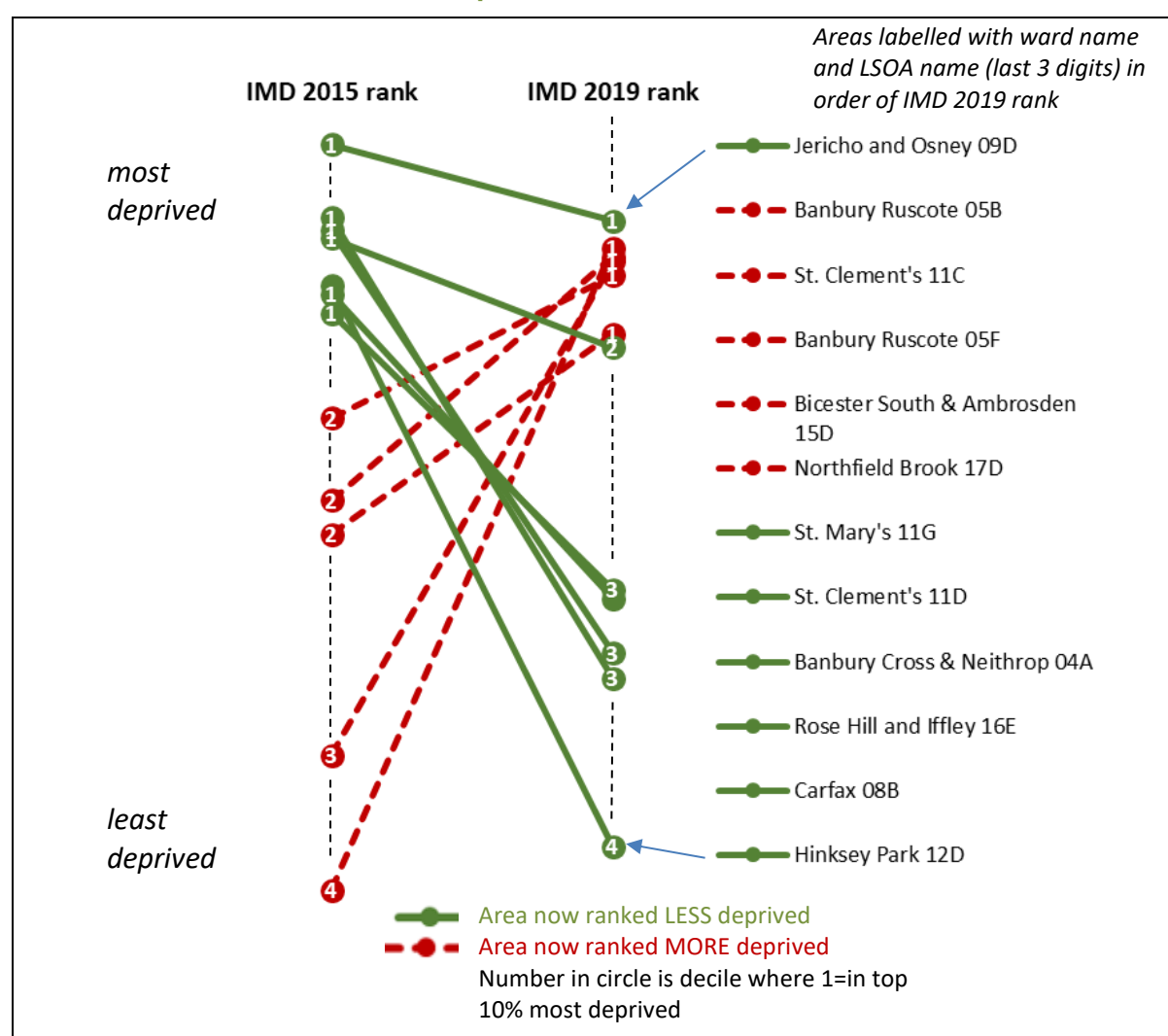
Of the six Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Oxfordshire ranked in the 10% most deprived in Oxfordshire on the crime domain of the 2019 IMD, one had been in this most deprived decile in 2015 and five areas were newly added.

- The area still ranked in the most deprived decile in 2019 was part of Jericho and Osney (Oxford 009D). The national rank of this area has improved but not enough to move it out of the top 10%;
- The additional 5 areas joining the top 10% most deprived in 2019 were parts of Banbury, Bicester and Oxford (part of St Clement's and Northfield Brook).

Seven areas dropped out of the top 10%, i.e. become LESS crime-deprived in 2019 (parts of Oxford and one area of Banbury Cross & Neithrop).

The following chart shows only those areas of Oxfordshire that were included in the most deprived 10% in England on the crime domain of the Indices of Deprivation in 2015 or in 2019. It plots the rank of each area (out of 32,844 in England) and is labelled with the decile where 1= most deprived 10%).

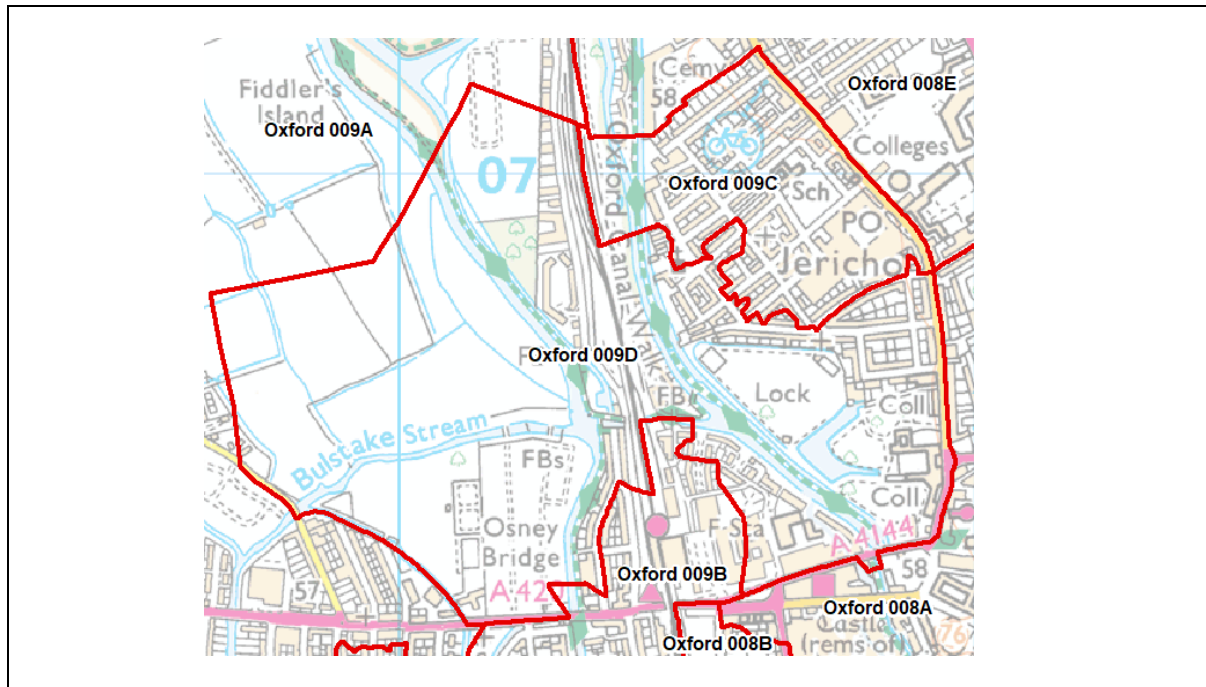
Figure 6 Change in Crime Domain for Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Oxfordshire ranked in the most deprived 10% in 2015 or in 2019



Source: MHCLG IMD 2019

The part of Jericho and Osney that is ranked in most deprived on the crime domain of the 2019 IMD is shown below. This includes the area surrounding Oxford railway station.

Figure 7 Lower super output area Oxford 009D, highest ranked on crime domain in Oxfordshire



Mapping by Oxfordshire County Council

It is not clear why this area is ranked the highest on crime in Oxfordshire. It may be that the number of crimes (violence, burglary, theft, criminal damage) in this area was high relative to the “at risk” population (population and workers in the area OR residential dwellings and non-domestic properties). Further work is needed to investigate this.

From [IMD 2019 technical report](#)

For the violence, theft and criminal damage indicators, the constrained Lower-layer Super Output Area counts for 2016/17 and 2017/18 were summed and divided by two in order to produce average annual crime counts over the two-year period. The resultant crime counts were then expressed as crime rates per 1,000 ‘at-risk’ population, using a special population-based denominator. This denominator was constructed by calculating the ‘at-risk’ population in mid-2016 and the ‘at-risk’ population in mid-2017 and then taking the average of the two. For each of the two years, the ‘at-risk’ population consisted of the total Lower-layer Super Output Area mid-year population estimate for that year (minus the prison population) plus the non-resident workplace population from the 2011 Census.

For the burglary indicator, counts for Lower-layer Super Output Areas for 2016/17 and 2017/18 were summed and divided by two in order to produce average annual crime counts over the two-year period. The resultant crime counts were then expressed as a crime rate per 1,000 ‘at-risk’ properties, using a special property-based denominator. This denominator consisted of residential dwellings at Lower-layer Super Output Area level from the 2011 Census plus non-domestic properties at the same level from the March 2018 version of Ordnance Survey’s Address Base.

6. Abuse and Exploitation

6.1. 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, 2018 and 2019 (Jan-Dec).

Table 3 Police recorded victims* of abuse and exploitation Oxfordshire, 2017 to 2019

Recorded victims of...	2017	2018	2019	2018 to 2019	
Domestic Abuse	11,446	11,586	11,779	193	2%
Hate crime	862	882	934	52	6%
Rape	611	699	698	-1	0%
Modern slavery	106	144	168	24	17%
Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)	106	138	78	-60	-43%
Honour-based violence	69	34	44	10	29%
Female Genital Mutilation	5	5	2	-3	-60%
Child victims of crime	3,086	3,526	3,939	413	+12%
Older victims of violence (aged 65+)	239	371	377	6	2%

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS (extracted Jan 2020). NB: these counts are for number of unique victims in the year. Some victims will have been a victim more than once. *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.

6.2. Repeat victimisation

Just over half of victims of domestic abuse were subject to repeat occurrences in Oxfordshire in 2019 and over a quarter of victims of Rape, Modern Slavery, CSE and Honour-based violence.

- 54% of victims of DA in Oxfordshire were recorded at least twice in 2019 and 35% were a victim of an occurrence on three or more occasions.

Table 4 Proportion of victims* by number of times recorded as a victim in 2019

Number of times	Domestic Abuse	Hate crime	Rape	Older victims	Modern slavery	CSE	Honour-based
Once	46%	83%	74%	84%	61%	65%	61%
Twice	19%	13%	15%	9%	30%	13%	23%
Three	11%	3%	3%	4%	9%	8%	7%
Four	7%	1%	2%	1%	0%	0%	9%
Five	4%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
More than five	13%	0%	4%	2%	0%	14%	0%
TOTAL (count)	11,779	934	698	418	168	78	44

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS (extracted Jan 2020). *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.

6.3. 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 2019, there were 5,976 DA crimes and 6,374 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.

Table 5 Domestic Abuse Crimes

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2019 rate per 1,000 pop aged 16+	2018 to 2019	
Cherwell	775	889	1,363	1,603	13.4	240	18%
Oxford	1,006	1,008	1,603	1,572	12.4	-31	-2%
South Oxfordshire	501	539	950	1,033	9.1	83	9%
Vale of White Horse	516	517	907	941	8.7	34	4%
West Oxfordshire	353	399	769	827	9.2	58	8%
Oxfordshire TOTAL	3,151	3,352	5,592	5,976	10.7	384	7%

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS (extracted Jan 2020). ONS mid-year population estimate 2017, aged 16+

NOTE The increase in the DA crimes recorded is following the HMIC inspection, which lead to various changes in recording practises. The Force Crime Registrars and now the supervisors in the control rooms carry out daily audits. The audit looks at crimes that have not had a DA flag attached to them but the Offence Enquiry Log includes words that indicate a domestic incident may have occurred. Another factor to the increase is the removal of the classification - Domestic Incident - Non Crime. All DA crimes now go on as a DA crimes, once assessed if it is deemed to be a none crime it will be made non valid.

While the number of incidents are decreasing the number of crimes has increased because of the auditing and crime recording changes.

Table 6 Domestic Abuse Incidents (non-Crime occurrences)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2019 rate per 1,000 pop aged 16+	2018 to 2019	
Cherwell	2,254	2,220	1,639	1,619	13.6	-20	-1%
Oxford	2,431	2,311	1,661	1,698	13.4	37	2%
South Oxfordshire	1,329	1,480	1,086	1,127	9.9	41	4%
Vale of White Horse	1,443	1,333	1,013	1,053	9.8	40	4%
West Oxfordshire	1,147	1,222	979	877	9.8	-102	-10%
Oxfordshire TOTAL	8,604	8,566	6,378	6,374	11.4	-4	0%

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS (extracted Jan 2020); 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 2019, Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 11,779 victims* of domestic abuse crimes and incidents (+2% compared with 2018). Districts with the greatest increases were South Oxfordshire (+6%) and Cherwell (+5%).

The district with the greatest rate of recorded DA victims per 1,000 population was Cherwell.

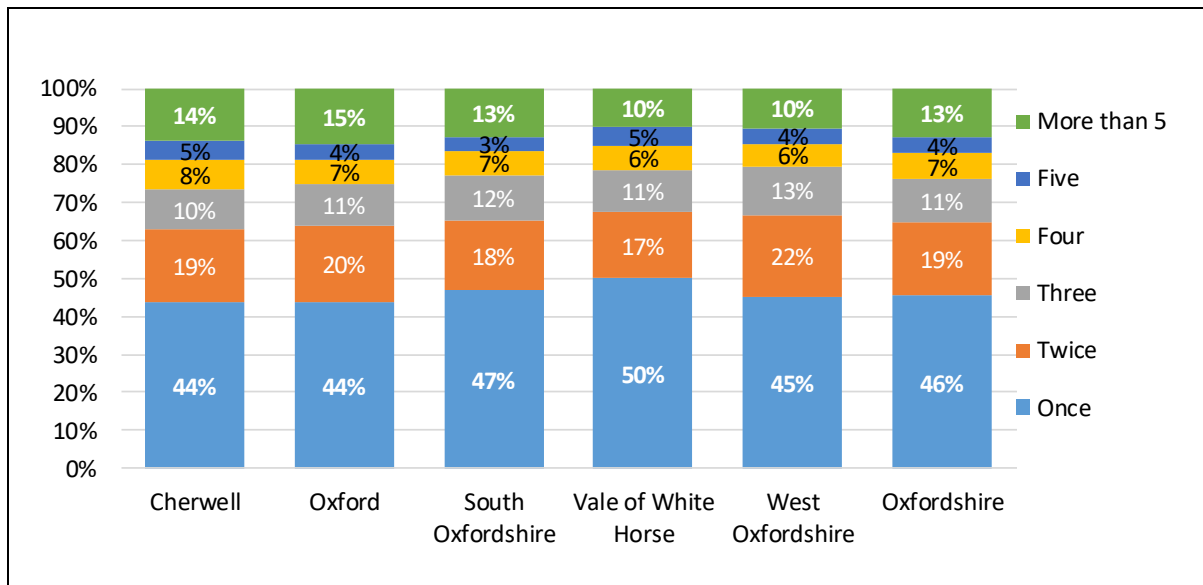
Table 7 Number of police recorded victims* of Domestic Abuse (Crime and Incidents) in Oxfordshire

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2019 rate per 1,000 pop aged 16+	2018 to 2019	
Cherwell	2,878	2,999	2,910	3,061	25.6	151	5%
Oxford	3,278	3,174	3,170	3,095	24.4	-75	-2%
South Oxfordshire	1,742	1,934	1,963	2,085	18.4	122	6%
Vale of White Horse	1,880	1,777	1,860	1,923	17.8	63	3%
West Oxfordshire	1,416	1,562	1,683	1,615	18.1	-68	-4%
Oxfordshire TOTAL	11,194	11,446	11,586	11,779	21.1	193	2%

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS (extracted Jan 2020) *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.

Just over half of victims* of domestic abuse were subject to repeat occurrences in Oxfordshire in 2019 and over 1 in 10 were victims more than 5 times in the year. Cherwell and Oxford each have a higher proportion of victims who were victims more than once and victims more than 5 times.

Figure 8 Repeat victims* of domestic abuse: % victims by number of times recorded as a victim in 2019



Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System: Niche. *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 (under 18) and the 50-64 year age groups.

The age group with the highest rate per population was 25-49.

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

Age band	2016	2017	2018	2019	2019 rate per 1,000 pop	2018 to 2019	% change
0-15	114	95	141	176	1.4	35	25%
16-17	377	297	326	347	23.7	21	6%
18-24	2,087	2,217	2,204	2,073	30.7	-131	-6%
25-49	6,697	6,825	6,862	6,981	31.5	119	2%
50-64	1,417	1,534	1,445	1,606	12.5	161	11%
65-79	364	358	393	390	4.3	-3	-1%
80+	110	90	134	116	3.3	-18	-13%
Age not recorded	28	30	81	90			
Total	11,194	11,446	11,586	11,779	17.1	193	2%

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS (extracted Jan 2020); 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 2019, of the recorded victims with a recorded gender (the majority): 76% of victims were female and 24% were male. Between 2018 and 2019 the number of male victims declined.

Domestic abuse victims by ethnicity

- Over half, (55%) of domestic victims in Oxfordshire 2019 had no recorded ethnicity.
- Of those with ethnicity recorded..
 - 89% of victims in Oxfordshire were White ethnic background and 11% were non-White (Asian 4%; Mixed 3%; Black 2%; Other 1%)
 - In Oxford, as expected from the more ethnically diverse population, 78% of victims were White and 22% were non-White (Asian 11%; Mixed 2%; Black 4%, Other 4%).

Perpetrators of Domestic abuse by gender

In 2019, Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 11,298 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%).

Honour based violence

The number of police recorded victims⁷ of Honour-based violence in Oxfordshire has increased from 34 recorded by Thames Valley Police in 2018 to 44 in 2019, of which more than half (26) were in Cherwell⁵.

The majority of recorded victims in the 3-year period 2017-2019 were residents of Oxford City (54%). 31% were resident in Cherwell and 5% in each of South Oxfordshire, Vale of White Horse and West Oxfordshire.

Female genital mutilation (FGM)

In Oxfordshire in 2019, Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 2 victims⁷ of Female Genital Mutilation (crime and non-crime)⁸, down from 5 in 2018.

⁷ *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.

⁸ Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS (extracted Jan 2020)

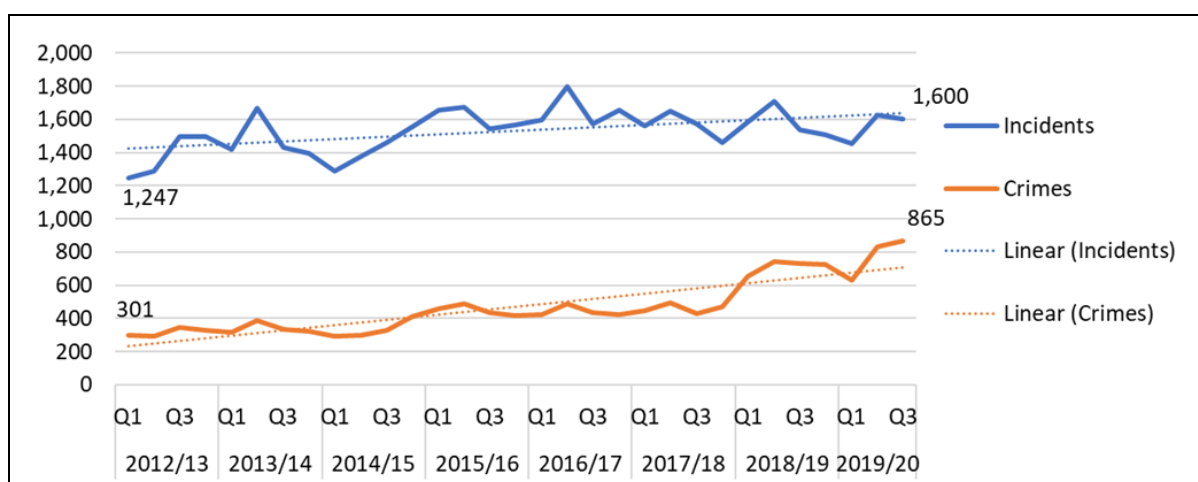
6.4. Domestic abuse involving children

There has been a significant increase in the number of police recorded domestic abuse crimes in Oxfordshire involving children (as aggrieved, suspect, offender or witness).

This may be a result of a genuine increase, or changes in recording practice or both.

The district with the highest rate per population in 2018/19 was Cherwell

Figure 9 Number of police recorded domestic abuse incidents and crimes involving children, Oxfordshire per quarter



Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS; all DA incidents where the person role matches the word 'Child' or the person age at time of offence is between 0-17. This will include any child linked to the offence in anyway (aggrieved, suspect, offender or witness).

6.5. Rape offences and victims of rape

Between 2018 and 2019, the number of recorded rape offences increased by 14.0% in Oxfordshire, above the increase across the Thames Valley (+12.3%). This followed a 9.7% increase in 2018, a 3.8% increase in 2017 and a 17.8% increase in 2016.

Table 9 Rape offences 2016 to 2019

	For period to January-December			2018-19 change		
	2017	2018	2019	(n)	%	
Cherwell	108	121	154	+33	+27.3%	↑
Oxford	173	204	216	+12	+5.9%	↑
South Oxfordshire	87	73	99	+26	+35.6%	↑
Vale of White Horse	66	88	84	-4	-4.5%	↓
West Oxfordshire	56	55	64	+9	+16.4%	↑
Oxfordshire	490	541	617	+76	+14.0%	↑
Thames Valley	1,724	1,844	2,071	+227	+12.3%	↑

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

The total number of recorded victims* of rape offences in Oxfordshire remained similar at 698 in 2019 (699 in 2018).

The greatest number of recorded rape victims was in Oxford (36% of the total for Oxfordshire) and the greatest increase in victims between 2018 and 2019 was in Cherwell (+25%, 36 additional victims) and South Oxfordshire (+23%, 20 additional victims).

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2019 % of total	2018 to 2019	
Cherwell	128	136	144	180	26%	36	25%
Oxford	228	222	293	248	36%	-45	-15%
South Oxfordshire	70	98	88	108	15%	20	23%
Vale of White Horse	69	82	102	92	13%	-10	-10%
West Oxfordshire	53	73	72	70	10%	-2	-3%
Oxfordshire TOTAL	548	611	699	698	100%	-1	0%

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS (extracted Jan 2020); 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.

6.6. Child sexual exploitation

In February 2017, the government published *Child sexual exploitation: definition and guide for practitioners*⁹ 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 2019, Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 78 victims* of Child Sexual Exploitation in Oxfordshire, well below that in 2018 (138) with the greatest decrease in Oxford (12 in 2019 down from 78 in 2018).

45% of victims recorded in the five years between 2015 and 2019 were in Oxford City and a further 25% were in Cherwell.

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

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total 2015-19	% of total
Cherwell	29	41	36	31	29	166	25%
Oxford	92	94	21	78	12	297	45%
South Oxfordshire	15	16	24	7	19	81	12%
Vale of White Horse	16	10	16	18	10	70	11%
West Oxfordshire	11	9	9	4	8	41	6%
Oxfordshire TOTAL	163	170	106	138	78	655	100%

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS (extracted Jan 2020); 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.

⁹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/child-sexual-exploitation-definition-and-guide-for-practitioners>

6.7. 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 2019, Thames Valley Police recorded 168 victims* of Modern Slavery in Oxfordshire, above the number recorded in 2018 (144).

This increase is mainly a result of recording practice following the change of guidance. Police forces are now required to classify every National Referral Mechanism (NRM) submission¹⁰ that they receive as a crime, both from their own officers and external agencies.

There has been also been an increase due to the increase in NRM referrals generally.

Table 12 Number of police recorded victims* of Modern Slavery and Trafficking Offences in Oxfordshire

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2018 to 2019
Cherwell#	12	30	51	39	-12
Oxford	20	50	52	78	26
South Oxfordshire	1	6	13	22	9
Vale of White Horse	2	15	24	14	-10
West Oxfordshire	2	5	4	15	11
Oxfordshire TOTAL	37	106	144	168	24

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS (extracted Jan 2020). 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.*

¹⁰ The [National Referral Mechanism \(NRM\)](#) is a framework for identifying and referring potential victims of modern slavery and ensuring they receive the appropriate support.

6.8. Hate Crimes and Incidents

According to the latest Home Office Hate Crime bulletin (Oct 2016)¹¹, 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
- transgender identity

Between 2018 and 2019, there were increases in racist crimes and occurrences, homophobic crimes and occurrences in Oxfordshire and transphobic occurrences.

Oxford City had the greatest number of hate crimes in each category and accounted for most of the increase in racist crimes and occurrences.

Table 13: Hate crime - crimes and offences in Oxfordshire by type

	2017	2018	2019	2018 to 2019
Racist Crime	375	530	531	51
Racist All Occurrences	742	716	754	38
Faith Crime	40	40	38	-2
Faith All Occurrences	63	52	47	-5
Disablist Crime	35	76	74	-2
Disablist All Occurrences	111	123	127	4
Homophobic Crime	47	79	92	13
Homophobic All Occurrences	107	110	121	11
Transphobic Crime	2	20	20	0
Transphobic All Occurrences	11	29	37	8

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS (extracted Jan 2020). 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.

¹¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/hate-crime-england-and-wales-2015-to-2016>

In 2019, Thames Valley Police recorded 934 victims* of hate crime in Oxfordshire. This was 6% above the number recorded in 2018 (882) and well above the number in 2016 (681).

Table 14 Number of police recorded victims* of Hate crime offences (all occurrences, crime and non-crime) in Oxfordshire

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2018 to 2019
Cherwell	170	212	222	214	-8
Oxford	304	416	393	424	31
South Oxfordshire	85	90	100	108	8
Vale of White Horse	86	79	113	114	1
West Oxfordshire	36	65	54	74	20
Oxfordshire TOTAL	681	862	882	934	52

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS (extracted Jan 2020). 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 15 Number of hate crimes by type and district 2019 and change between 2018 and 2019

Recorded crimes in 2019 (Jan to Dec)					
	Racist Crime	Faith Crime	Disablist Crime	Homophobic Crime	Transphobic Crime
Cherwell	134	7	16	17	6
Oxford	304	25	18	43	11
South Oxfordshire	59	2	11	10	2
Vale of White Horse	49	2	17	13	0
West Oxfordshire	35	2	12	9	1
Oxfordshire	581	38	74	92	20
CHANGE 2018 to 2019					
	Racist Crime	Faith Crime	Disablist Crime	Homophobic Crime	Transphobic Crime
Cherwell	8	1	-1	-4	0
Oxford	35	2	-10	8	5
South Oxfordshire	7	0	0	2	-3
Vale of White Horse	-11	-5	5	3	-2
West Oxfordshire	12	0	4	4	0
Oxfordshire	51	-2	-2	13	0

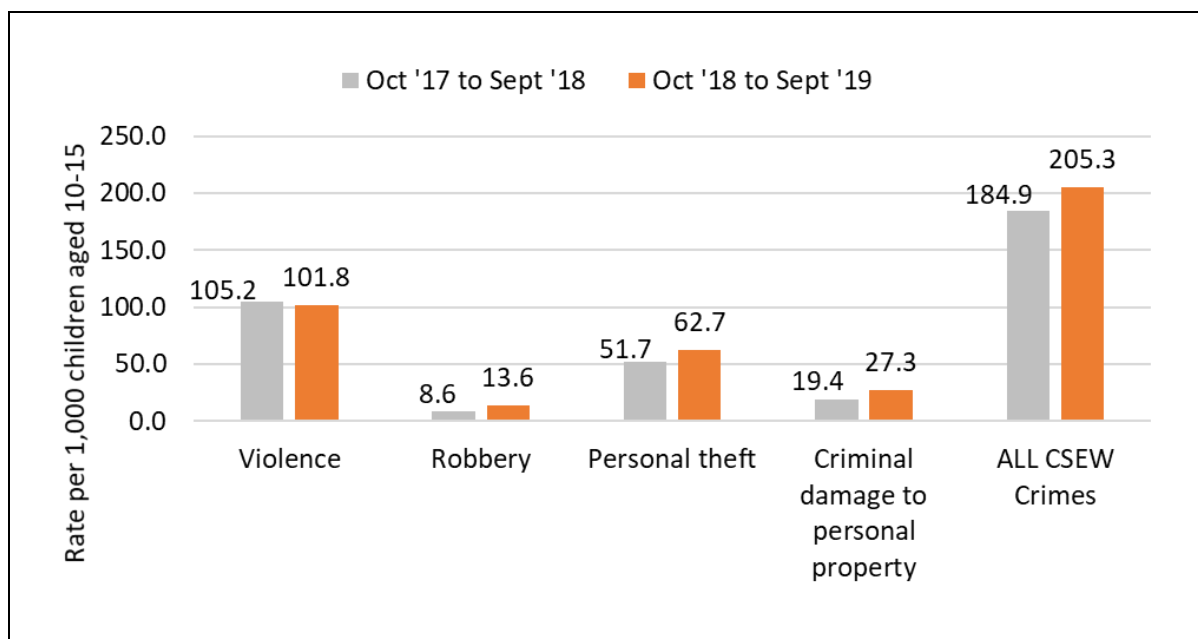
Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS (extracted Jan 2020)

6.9. Child victims of crime

National Crime Survey for England and Wales data shows an increase in the rate of victims of crime for young people aged 10-15, driven by increases in robbery, personal theft and criminal damage to personal property.

The fall in the rate of child victims of violence has continued a declining trend and is significantly below the rate in 2011.

Figure 10 National crime survey: prevalence of young people aged 10-15 as victims of crime by crime type, preferred measure*



Source: [ONS Crime in England and Wales year ending September 2019 Appendix Tables](#)

*The 'Preferred measure' takes into account factors identified as important in determining the severity of an incidence (such as level of injury, value of item stolen or damaged, relationship with the perpetrator) while the 'Broad measure' counts all incidents which would be legally defined as crimes and therefore may include low-level incidents between children.

In 2019, Thames Valley Police recorded 3,939 children aged 0-17 as victims of crime in Oxfordshire. This was 12% above the number recorded in 2018 (3,526) and well above the number in 2015 (+1,377, +54%).

Oxford City had the highest number and rate per population.

Table 16 Number of children (aged 0 - 17) recorded by Thames Valley Police as victims of crime in Oxfordshire for the calendar years 2015 - 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2018 to 2019		per 1,000 pop aged 0-17
Cherwell	646	757	784	910	975	65	7%	3%
Oxford	856	961	986	1,165	1,228	63	5%	4%
South Oxfordshire	376	434	489	522	650	128	25%	2%
Vale of White Horse	394	453	453	503	598	95	19%	2%
West Oxfordshire	290	289	374	426	488	62	15%	2%
Oxfordshire	2,562	2,894	3,086	3,526	3,939	413	12%	3%

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System: NICHE RMS, extracted 18/02/2020.

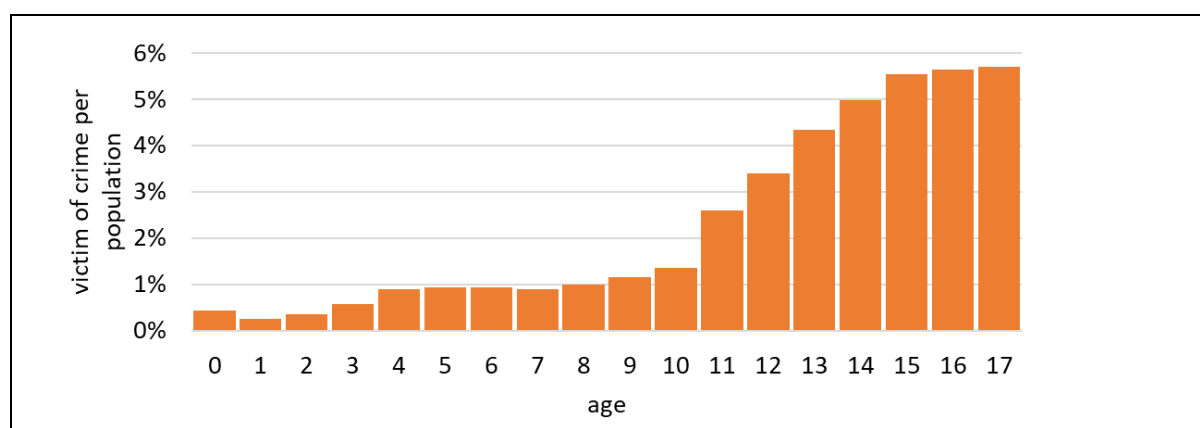
Note: The above data is representative of the number of children (aged 0-17) who have been victims of crime in the calendar year. Report filters set to 'Valid Crimes' and Age at time of Offence 'Less than 17'.

Between 2018 and 2019, the increase in the number of male child victims was 15%, almost double the growth in female victims (8%).

The likelihood of being a child victim of crime increases with age of child.

- An 11-year-old is twice as likely as a 10-year-old to be a victim of crime and
- a 17-year-old is twice as like as an 11-year-old to be a victim of crime.

Figure 11 Children recorded as victims of crime in 2019 in Oxfordshire by single year of age, as percentage of population



Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System: NICHE RMS; ONS 2018 population estimate

6.10. Older victims of Abuse

From January to December 2019, police recorded 377 older victims* (aged 65 and over) of violence against the person or sexual offences in Oxfordshire. This was similar to the number in 2018 (376).

In 2019, this was equivalent to 3.0 older victims per 1,000 population aged 65+ in Oxfordshire. The rate was above the county average in Oxford (4.7) and Cherwell (3.2).

Table 17 Police recorded victims* of violence and sexual offences aged 65 and over, 2016 to 2019

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2018 to 2019	per 1,000 pop aged 65+
Cherwell	46	42	75	85	10	3.2
Oxford	48	73	76	88	12	4.7
South Oxfordshire	46	52	87	71	-16	2.4
Vale of White Horse	37	45	75	70	-5	2.6
West Oxfordshire	34	27	58	63	5	2.7
Oxfordshire	211	239	371	377	6	3.0

Source: Thames Valley Police; rate calculated as a proportion of population aged 65 and over ONS 2019 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.

7. Offending and Re-offending

7.1. Children in custody

In 2019/20 there was a total of 3 young people in Oxfordshire given a custodial sentence. These young people were male and aged 16 and 17¹².

The number of children in custody in 2019/20 was below each of the previous years (11 in 2018/19 and 9 in 2017/18).

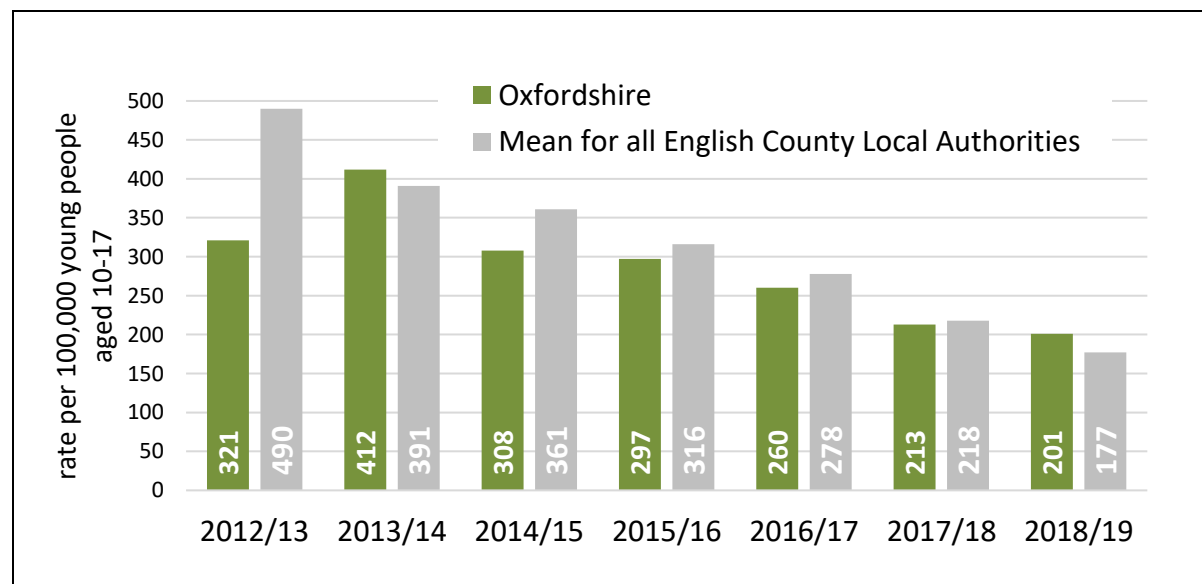
The national benchmarking measure¹³ is the rate per 1,000 of the local 10-17 population on a rolling year. Oxfordshire performs better than both statistical neighbours and the national average. As of 2018/19 (the latest data) Oxfordshire was 0.15 per 1,000 compared with 0.18 for statistical neighbours and 0.38 nationally.

7.2. First-time entrants to the Youth Justice System

Between 2017/18 and 2018/19, the rate of first-time entrants to the Youth Justice System declined in Oxfordshire. In 2018/19 the rate for Oxfordshire was slightly above 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 2018/19 was 201.
- This is higher than the average of English County Local Authorities (177), however below previous years (213 in 2017/18 and 260 in 2016/17).

Figure 12 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 28 February 2020); note that data is no longer available at Local Authority level in the criminal justice system quarterly statistics series

¹² Oxfordshire County Council

¹³ [See Youth Justice Statistics 2018/19](#) published January 2020

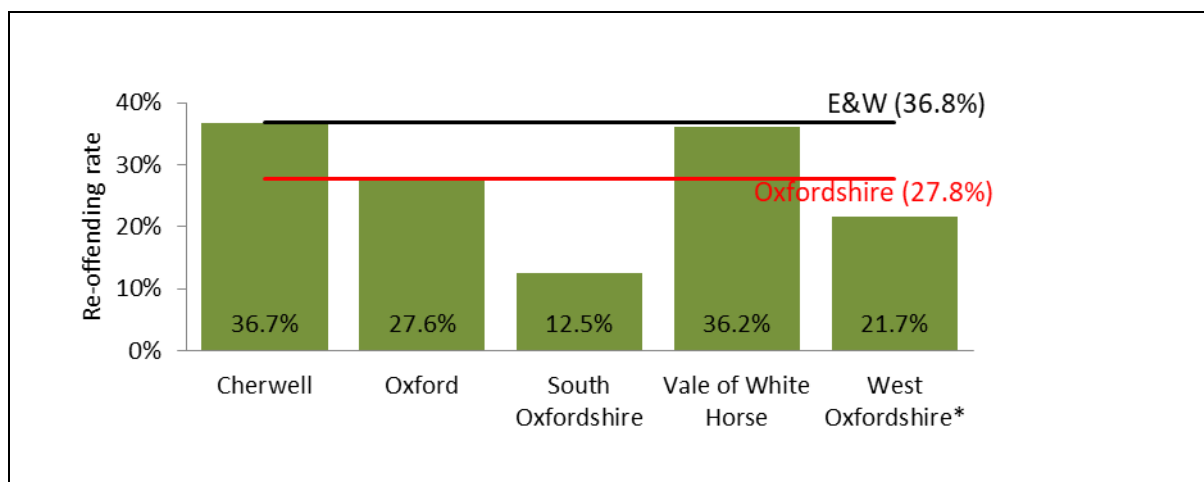
7.3. Juvenile re-offending

The one-year proven re-offending rate of juvenile offenders in Oxfordshire for the period January 2017 to December 2017 was 27.8 percent. The Oxfordshire one-year proven re-offending rate was lower than the national rate of 38.6 percent.

In the period January 2017 to December 2017, there were 255 Juvenile offenders and 71 re-offenders committing a total of 351 re-offences. This was below the 284 juvenile offenders and 110 re-offenders committing 376 re-offences in 2016.

The chart below illustrates the district Juvenile re-offending rates. Cherwell and Vale of White Horse had similar juvenile re-offending rates to England and Wales average.

Figure 7 Proven Juvenile re-offending rates January 2017 to December 2017



Source: MOJ Proven Re-offending (2019)

NOTE: * West Oxfordshire contains a very low cohort (23 offenders)

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

7.4. Adult re-offending

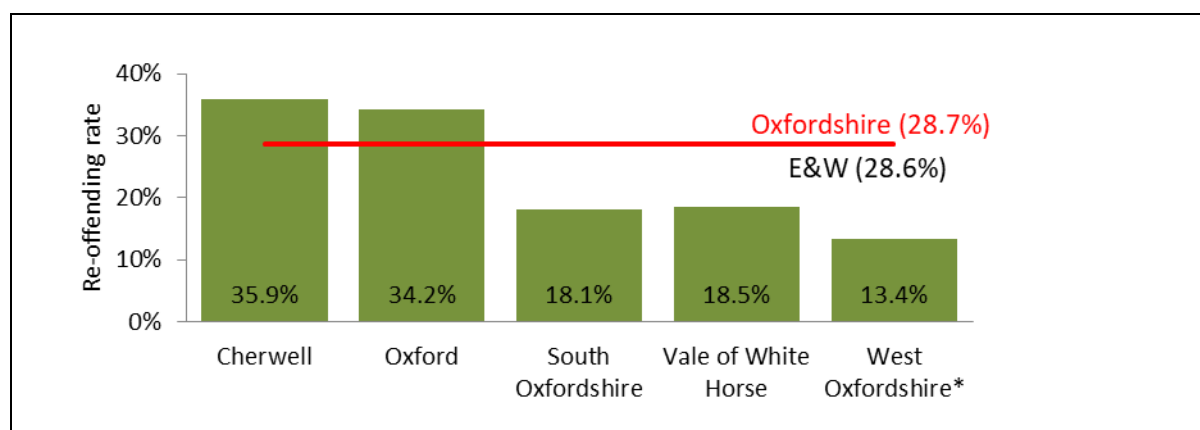
The 'proven re-offending rate' measures the proportion of offenders who reoffend.

The one-year proven re-offending rate of adult offenders in Oxfordshire, for the period January 2017 to December 2017 was 28.7 percent¹⁴. This was lower than the previous re-offending rate of 29.3 percent for the period January 2016 to December 2016.

The Oxfordshire one-year proven re-offending rate for this period was similar to the national rate of 28.6 percent. The following chart illustrates the district re-offending rates. Cherwell and Oxford each had higher re-offending rates compared with the county and national averages.

¹⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/proven-reoffending-statistics-january-to-march-2017>

Figure 13 Proven Adult re-offending rates January 2017 to December 2017



Source: MOJ Proven Re-offending (2019)

For the period January 2017 to December 2017, there were 6,625 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 1,140 (28.7%) re-offended, committing a total of 4,499 re-offences. Figures may tend to fluctuate due to different cohorts of offenders.

8. Fraud and Cyber related offences

8.1. 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 2018-19 there were 277 victims of doorstep crime or rogue traders in Oxfordshire, down from 284 in the previous year, a fall of 2% (-7)¹⁵.

The majority of victims continue to be elderly residents.

The top 3 types of "services" were (1) Roofing, (2) Gardening and landscaping and (3) Product selling¹⁶.

¹⁵ Oxfordshire County Council Trading Standards team

¹⁶ The category 'product selling' refers mostly to 'Nottingham knockers' who target mostly elderly/ vulnerable residents to sell cleaning or kitchen products. This is often linked to burglaries.

Table 18 Victims of doorstep crime and rogue traders

District	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Cherwell	78	99	80	83	80	58	58
Oxford	67	66	115	85	101	58	50
South Oxfordshire	83	97	42	63	73	62	67
Vale of White Horse	97	89	56	80	58	44	55
West Oxfordshire	48	79	50	49	53	36	45
SUM of districts	373	430	343	360	365	258	275
<i>District not recorded</i>	20	197	34	19	12	26	2
TOTAL Oxfordshire	393	627	377	379	377	284	277

Source: Oxfordshire County Council Trading Standards

8.2. 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 fraud¹⁷ 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 2019 (Jan-Dec) Thames Valley Police recorded 670 fraud offences in Oxfordshire passed from Action Fraud for further action. This was above the number in 2018 (545). The increase between 2018 and 2019 in Oxfordshire of 23% was just below the increase across Thames Valley (+26%).

¹⁷ See Action Fraud for a list of types of fraud http://www.actionfraud.police.uk/types_of_fraud

Note that these offences are limited to those passed to Thames Valley Police from Action Fraud for further action and give only a partial picture of fraud in Oxfordshire.

Table 19 Fraud offences recorded by Thames Valley Police (passed from Action Fraud as requiring further action)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2018 to 2019	
Cherwell	62	65	133	149	16	12%
Oxford	64	91	178	200	22	12%
South Oxfordshire	46	41	84	117	33	39%
Vale of White Horse	52	55	89	117	28	31%
West Oxfordshire	20	36	61	87	26	43%
Oxfordshire TOTAL	244	288	545	670	125	23%
THAMES VALLEY	1,118	1,211	2,024	2,546	522	26%

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche (extracted Jan 2020); 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

8.3. 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 Strategy¹⁸ (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 2019 Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 727 Cyber-related offences in Oxfordshire.

Overall this was below the number recorded in 2018 (816), however that year was inflated by the offences of a single person in South Oxfordshire.

Between 2018 and 2019, Cherwell, Oxford, Vale of White Horse and West Oxfordshire have each seen an increase in cyber-related offences.

¹⁸ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-cyber-security-strategy-2016-to-2021>

Table 20 Cyber-related Offences (Crime and Non-Crime) Oxfordshire (calendar year)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2018 to 2019	
Cherwell	132	158	85	132	194	62	47%
Oxford	145	141	84	124	160	36	29%
South Oxfordshire	69	100	59	381*	124	-257	-67%
Vale of White Horse	85	94	45	99	106	7	7%
West Oxfordshire	75	67	51	80	143	63	79%
Oxfordshire	506	560	324	816	727	-89	-11%

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS, January 2020; *Note that, of the 381 offences recorded in South Oxfordshire in 2018, 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.

9. Mental Health – Detentions under Section 136

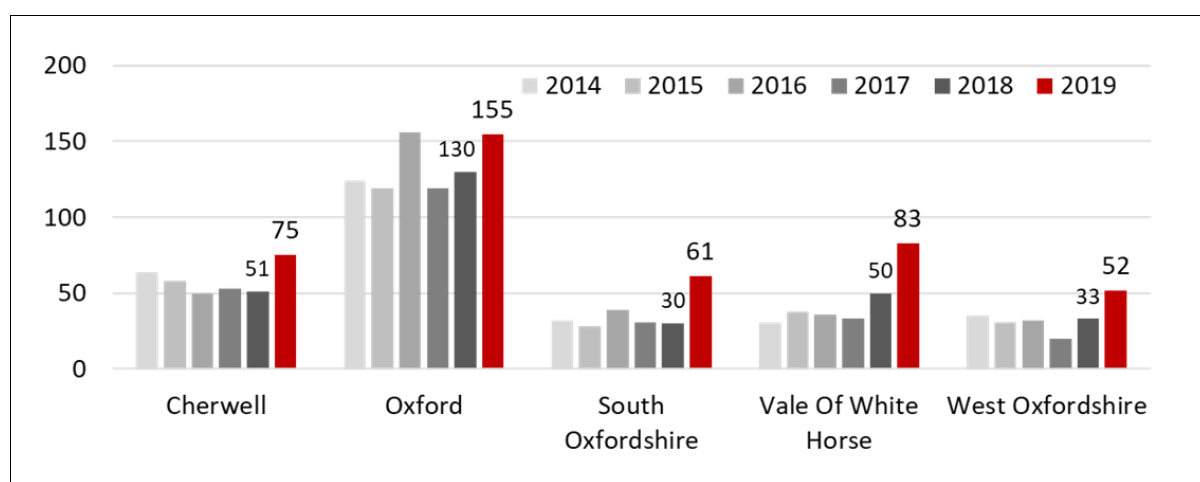
Section 136 of the Mental Health Act enables the police to act if they believe that someone is suffering from a mental illness and needs immediate treatment or care. The police may take that person from a public place to a place of safety, either for their own protection or for the protection of others.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

Between 2018 and 2019, there was a significant increase in section 136 detentions in Oxfordshire, from 294 to 426 (+132, +45%).

During the six years from 2014 to 2019, there was a total of 1,849 Section 136 detentions in Oxfordshire of which 803 (43%) were in Oxford City.

In the latest year, there were increases in detentions in all districts with the greatest percentage increases in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse districts.

Figure 14 Number of Section 136 detentions 2014 to 2019



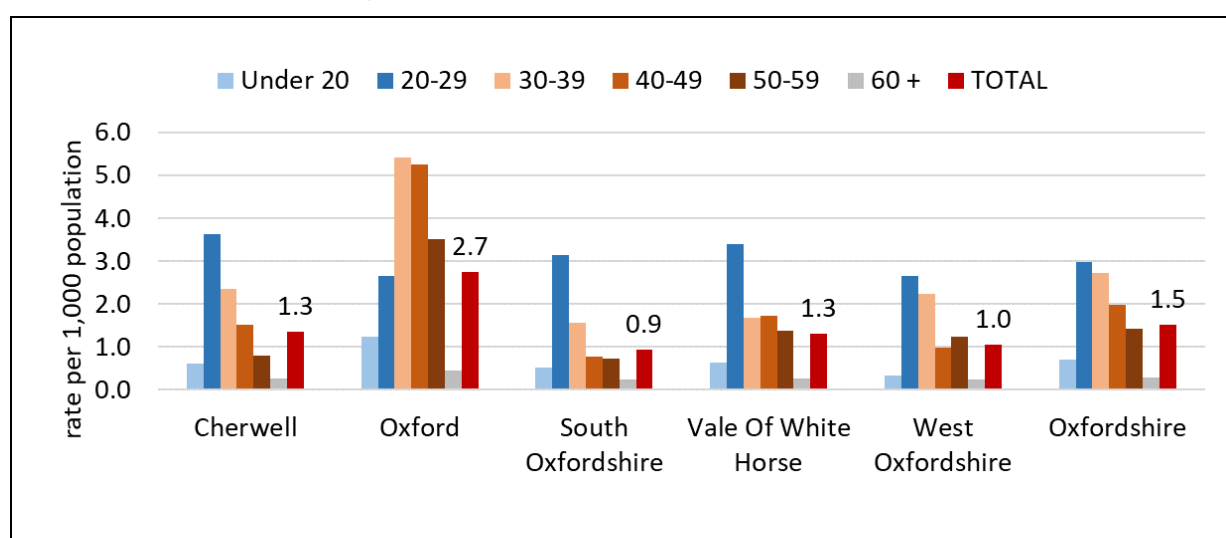
Source: Thames Valley Crime Recording System - NICHE RMS & Mental Health Master, Jan20

In 2019 in Oxfordshire, the breakdown of S136 detentions by broad age was:

- 45 (11%) people aged under 20
- 209 (49%) people aged 20-39
- 132 (31%) people aged 40-59
- 15 (4%) people aged 60+
- (remainder were people with unknown age)

The rate of S136 detentions per 1,000 population of three years combined (2017, 2018 and 2019) was highest in Oxford City (2.7 compared with 1.5 across Oxfordshire).

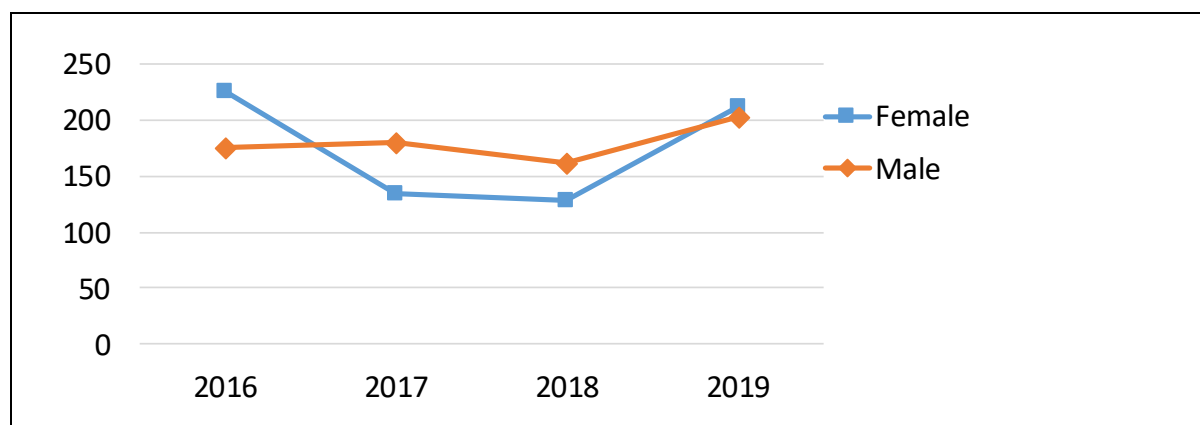
Figure 15 Rate of section 136 detentions per population by broad age (three years of data, 2017, 2018 and 2019)



Source: Thames Valley Crime Recording System - NICHE RMS & Mental Health Master, Jan20

For the combined four years of 2016 to 2019, the total number of male and female S136 detainees in Oxfordshire was similar.

Figure 16 Count of Section 136 detentions in Oxfordshire 2016 to 2019 by sex



Source: Thames Valley Crime Recording System - NICHE RMS & Mental Health Master, Jan20

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

10. Alcohol and Drugs

10.1. Young people

Alcohol consumption

According to the 2018 Health survey for England¹⁹, 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 14% in 2018.

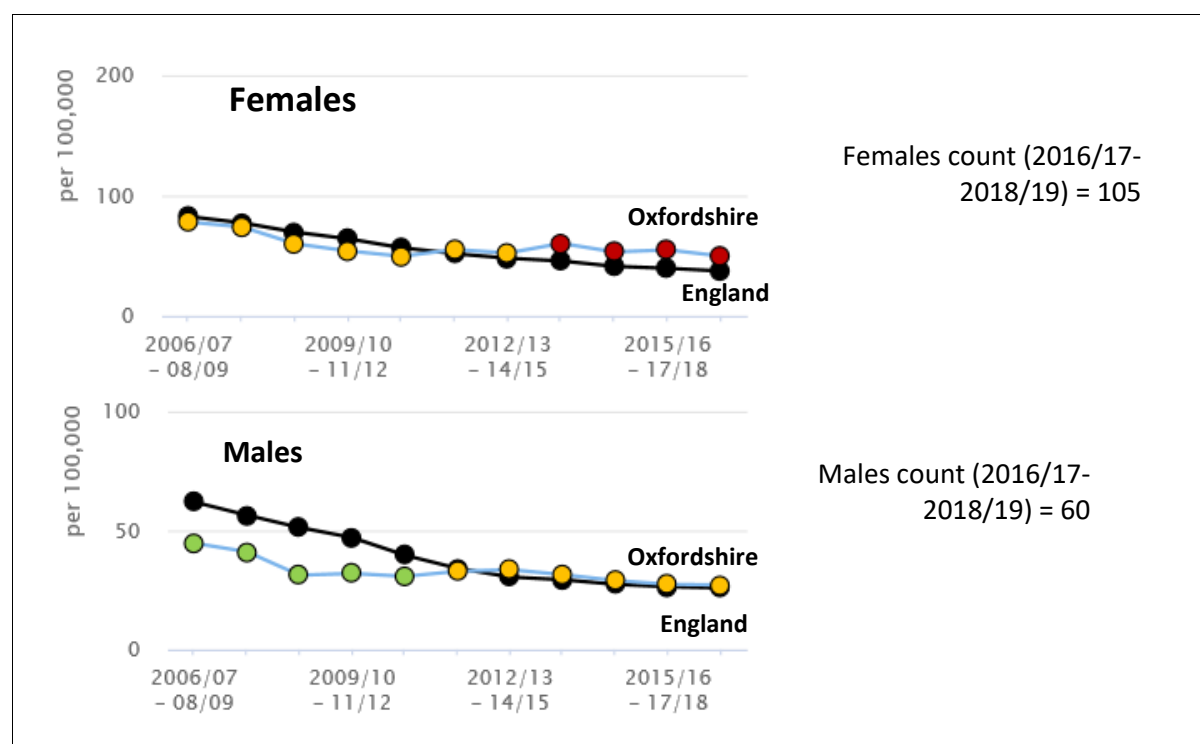
Alcohol hospital admissions

The number of under 18s in Oxfordshire admitted to hospital for alcohol-specific conditions in the three-year period 2016/17 to 2018/19 was **165**.

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 (2016/17-2018/19). The rate for males in Oxfordshire has remained similar to average.

¹⁹ <https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/health-survey-for-england/2018> 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.

Figure 17 Hospital admissions for alcohol-specific conditions, under 18s, crude rate per 100,000 population, Oxfordshire (to 2016/17-18/19)



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

Drug arrests

Between January and December 2019, there was a total of 115 under 18s arrested by Thames Valley Police in Oxfordshire for drug offences, down from 128 in 2018 (-13). Arrests in Oxford declined by 27.

The increase in arrests in West Oxfordshire was due to possession of cannabis.

Table 21 The number of Under 18s arrested for Drug offences in Oxfordshire by district

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2018-19	
Cherwell	20	29	28	29	1	4%
Oxford	29	41	67	40	-27	-40%
South Oxfordshire	11	6	2	9	7	350%
Vale of White Horse	3	9	18	17	-1	-6%
West Oxfordshire	1	5	13	20	7	54%
Oxfordshire	64	90	128	115	-13	-10%

Source: Thames Valley Police Custody Recording System - NICHE RMS, extracted January 2020;
NOTE: if an individual has been arrested within Oxfordshire on more than one occasion within a year, they have only been counted once.

Substance misuse services

National data²⁰ for 2018/19 shows that:

- Around 1 in 5 (20.3%) people aged 16-24 had taken a drug in the last year, with an apparent increase since the 2015/16 survey (18.0%);
- 1 in 11 (8.7%) 16-24 year olds had taken a Class A drug in the last year.

In 2018/19 the number of young people (aged under 18 years) in specialist substance misuse services in Oxfordshire was 185²¹. This was up from 148 in 2017/18 and 102 in 2016/17.

- 71 began using their main substance before they reached 15 years of age,
- 79 were using two or more substance (this includes Alcohol),
- 30 reported being affected by others' substance misuse,
- 47 identified as having a mental health treatment needs,
- 40 receiving treatment for their mental health need(s)

Referrals were predominantly from education services (31%) and children and family services (47%).

²⁰ Home Office, [Drugs Misuse: Findings from the 2018/19 Crime Survey for England and Wales](#)

²¹ Oxfordshire County Council, Public Health team

10.2. Adults

Alcohol hospital admissions

Data on hospital admissions for alcohol-related conditions in Oxfordshire²² shows that:

- Overall, males continue to have higher rates than females for alcohol-related admission episodes.
- Although admissions in Oxfordshire are significantly lower than England in all adult age groups for both males and females, between 2017/18 and 2018/19 there has been an increase in admissions for both males and females across all three age groups.
- National data show that these admissions tend to be more prevalent in more deprived groups.

Drug users

The latest estimate of the number people using opiate and/or crack cocaine in Oxfordshire in 2016/17²³ was 3,416 (confidence interval range 2,024 to 4,747).

In 2018/19, there were 40 hospital admissions for drug-related mental and behavioural disorders in Oxfordshire. This equates to 6 admissions per 100,000 population, lower than the regional (7 per 100,000) and national (13 per 100,000) rates.

Local data shows that Oxfordshire has one of the lowest rates of deaths from drug misuse in the South East region and is significantly lower than the England average²⁴.

- There were 48 deaths (rate 2.4 per 100,000) from drug misuse between 2016 and 2018 in Oxfordshire, compared to 1,021 in South East (rate 3.9). More than half of these deaths were in Oxford City.

Drug and alcohol treatment

In 2018/19 there were 1,870 adults (aged 18 and over) in specialist drug treatment in Oxfordshire. This is down (again) by 2% from last year.

The majority of those in drug treatment were aged between 30 to 49 (1,346, 72%)

The number of adults in treatment for alcohol only in Oxfordshire in 2018/19 was 587 (up from 561 in 2017/18), the majority of whom were aged 30 to 59. (78%)

Find out more: [Oxfordshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment](#)

²² Source: Public Health England [Local Alcohol Profiles](#)

²³ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/opiate-and-crack-cocaine-use-prevalence-estimates-for-local-populations> last updated March 2019;

²⁴ Public Health England [Mortality Profile](#)

10.3. Alcohol-related crime

In 2019 (Jan-Dec), Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 2,221 alcohol-related crimes in Oxfordshire, just below number in 2018 (2,248).

The rate per 1,000 population aged 16+ in 2019 was highest in Oxford City (7.7) and Cherwell (3.4).

Table 22 Alcohol-related crimes, number and % of all crimes in Oxfordshire (2014 to 2019)

Number of alcohol-related crimes	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2018 to 2019		2019 rate per 1,000 pop aged 16+
Cherwell	239	306	301	476	405	-71	-15%	3.4
Oxford	593	647	417	923	982	59	6%	7.7
South Oxfordshire	166	185	153	267	320	53	20%	2.8
Vale of White Horse	213	230	155	370	293	-77	-21%	2.7
West Oxfordshire	154	161	129	212	221	9	4%	2.5
Oxfordshire	1,365	1,529	1,155	2,248	2,221	-27	-1%	4.0

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS, January 2020; 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.

11. Knife crime

Between 2018 and 2019 there was an increase in the number of crimes related to the possession of a knife in Oxfordshire from 146 to 167 (+21, +14%), just above the increase across the Thames Valley region.

The 167 possession of knife crimes in Oxfordshire in 2019 involved 137 recorded offenders, 37 of whom were aged under 18 and 27 victims (3 were aged under 18).

Table 23 Number of crimes relating to the possession of an article with a blade or point (calendar year)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2018 to 2019	
Cherwell	33	43	41	40	-1	-2%
Oxford	63	81	74	76	2	3%
South Oxfordshire	20	8	7	17	10	143%
Vale of White Horse	9	18	13	17	4	31%
West Oxfordshire	6	5	11	17	6	55%
Oxfordshire	131	155	146	167	21	14%
Thames Valley	552	657	671	744	73	11%

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS extracted 23/03/2020. The data is inclusive of valid crimes only. The period covered is anything recorded between 1st January 2016 and 31st December 2019. Home Office Category Number in list to 10D - includes classification of; 'Possession of Article with Blade or Point', 'Having an article with a blade or point in a public place', 'Having an article with a blade or point on school premises', 'Threaten with an article with a blade or point in a public place' and 'Threaten with an article with a blade or point on school premises'..

In 2019 there were 335 violent, sexual and robbery offences recorded in Oxfordshire where a sharp or bladed implement was linked to the offence as a weapon. This 7% above the number in 2018 (312). The increase across Thames Valley was +6%.

Table 24 Violent, sexual and robbery offences recorded in Oxfordshire where a sharp or bladed implement was linked to the offence as a weapon (calendar year)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2018 to 2019	
Cherwell	45	77	79	71	-8	-10%
Oxford	91	114	131	159	28	21%
South Oxfordshire	25	32	31	34	3	10%
Vale of White Horse	23	24	37	36	-1	-3%
West Oxfordshire	18	20	34	35	1	3%
Oxfordshire	202	267	312	335	23	7%
Thames Valley	971	1,240	1,477	1,560	83	6%

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS extracted January 2020. 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.

12. Road casualties

In 2019, there was a total of 1,389 police-reported road casualties in Oxfordshire of which 232 were the more serious *Killed or Seriously Injured* (KSI). This was a decline of 8.5% on the number in 2018 (1,513 in total including 273 KSI) .

Child (aged 0-15) casualties decreased from 115 in 2018 to 98 in 2019. Children *Killed or Seriously Injured* increased slightly from 13 in 2018 to 19 in 2019 (there were no fatal casualties in this age group).

By vehicle type

The split of *Killed or Seriously Injured* (KSI) casualties by vehicle type in Oxfordshire in 2019 was 41% car driver or car passenger, 19% pedal cycle, 19% motorcycle and 13% pedestrian.

Compared with the average for 2010-14, KSI casualties have declined for all vehicle types, whilst reductions can be seen when compared with the 2018 figures - apart from pedal cyclist numbers which have seen no change.

Table 25 Killed and Seriously Injured casualties by vehicle type to 2019, Oxfordshire

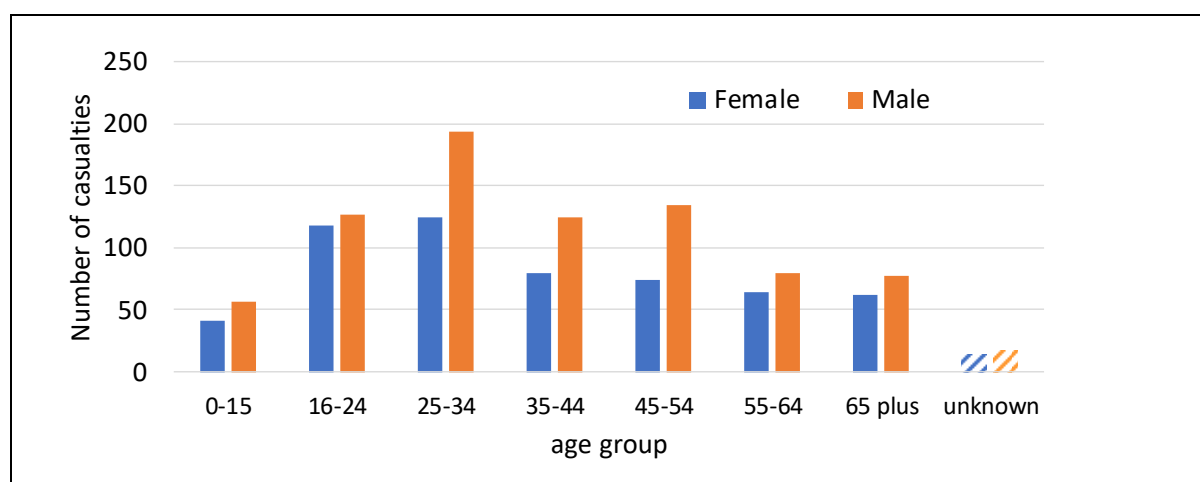
	2010-14 average	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Change from 10-14 average	Change from 2018
Pedestrians	50	51	44	37	36	31	-38%	-14%
Pedal cyclists	66	67	72	61	45	45	-32%	0%
Motorcycle	78	94	75	64	51	45	-42%	-10%
Car occupants	139	122	153	107	127	93	-33%	-27%
All road users	352	359	358	281	273	232	-34%	-15%

Source: Oxfordshire County Council Traffic and Road Safety 2019

By age and gender

The age group with the highest number of road accident casualties in Oxfordshire in 2019 for both males and females was aged 25-34.

Figure 18 Total casualties by age and gender, Oxfordshire 2019



Source: Oxfordshire County Council Traffic and Road Safety 2019

Alcohol-related road traffic accidents

In the last five-year period 2015 to 2019 there was 237 road traffic accidents in Oxfordshire where at least one driver either failed an alcohol breath test or refused to provide a sample when requested.

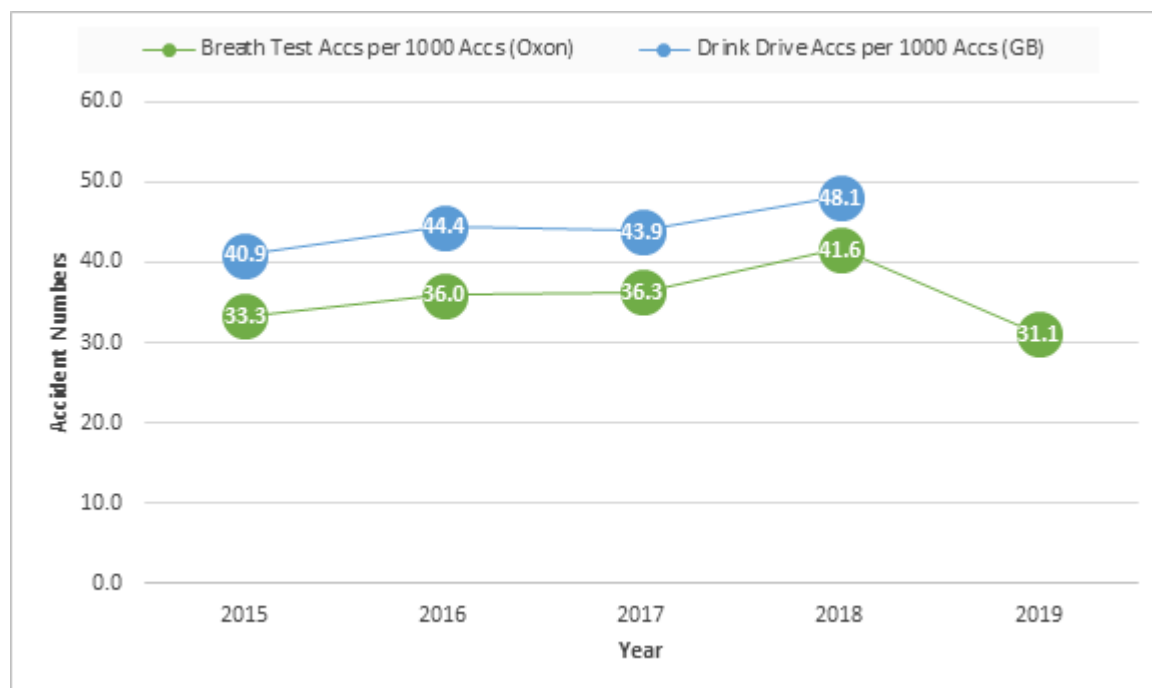
This latest data puts Oxfordshire above the national average on the crude rate of alcohol-related road traffic accidents (per 1,000 accidents), although both follow a similar trend pattern up to 2018 (latest available National data) and compare similarly to Oxfordshire's statistical neighbours.

Table 26 Alcohol-related road traffic accidents

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Oxfordshire					
All Accidents (Oxon)	1622	1502	1293	1153	1094
Breath Test Accidents (Oxon)	54	54	47	48	34
Breath Test Accs per 1,000 Accs (Oxon)	33.3	36	36.3	41.6	31.1
Great Britain					
All Accidents (GB)	140,056	136,621	129,982	122,635	no data
Drink Drive Accidents (GB)	5,730	6,070	5,700	5,900	
Drink Drive Accs per 1,000 Accs (GB)	40.9	44.4	43.9	48.1	

Source: Oxfordshire County Council Traffic and Road Safety 2019

Figure 19 Alcohol-related road traffic accidents (rate per 1,000 accidents)



Source: Oxfordshire County Council Traffic and Road Safety 2019

13. 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-2018 (the most recent ONS population estimates), 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 2018 and 2019 there was a decline in the number of rural crimes (offences meeting the rural definition) in Oxfordshire from 169 in 2018 to 127 in 2019 (-25%).

Table 27 Number of rural crimes in Oxfordshire (rural crime definition) 2014 to 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2018 to 2019	
						(n)	(%)
Cherwell	80	40	47	46	26	-20	-43%
Oxford	15	12	20	11	10	-1	-9%
South Oxfordshire	85	37	61	46	33	-13	-28%
Vale of White Horse	78	27	28	27	21	-6	-22%
West Oxfordshire	79	41	45	39	37	-2	-5%
Oxfordshire	337	157	201	169	127	-42	-25%

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS extracted January 2020.

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 Crime in England and Wales, Year Ending September 2019	www.ons.gov.uk/releases/crimeinenglandandwalesyearendingseptember2019
Local crime data	www.police.uk/thames-valley/N448/
HMIC Crime and Police Comparator Data	LG Inform from Ministry of Justice data
MOJ Proven re-offending	www.gov.uk/government/collections/proven-reoffending-statistics
MOJ Criminal justice statistics quarterly	www.gov.uk/government/statistics/criminal-justice-system-statistics-quarterly-june-2019
NDTMS Drug Treatment Monitoring	www.ndtms.net
Public Health England Local Alcohol Profiles	fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/local-alcohol-profiles
Oxfordshire County Council Road Traffic Accident statistics	www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/residents/roads-and-transport/road-safety/road-casualties
Further information on road safety	<p>The annual National document on Reported Road Accidents & Casualties: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/834585/reported-road-casualties-annual-report-2018.pdf including a section on the “Underreporting of casualties and accidents”</p> <p>Further data & documents https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/road-accidents-and-safety-statistics-guidance</p>

Indices of Deprivation 2019

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019>

Related reports

Safeguarding Children at Risk from Criminal Exploitation (4 March 2020)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/safeguarding-children-at-risk-from-criminal-exploitation>

A qualitative study of 21 cases from 17 local areas regarding children who died or experienced serious harm where criminal exploitation was a factor.

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 2019.

As might be expected of an urban centre in a rural county, Oxford City had the highest rates of most types of crime. The exceptions were *Stalking and Harassment* which was highest in Cherwell and the rate of *Drug offences* which were similar in Cherwell and Oxford.

Table 28 Numbers and rates of recorded crimes in Oxfordshire and districts, broken down by category (12 months to September 2019) *

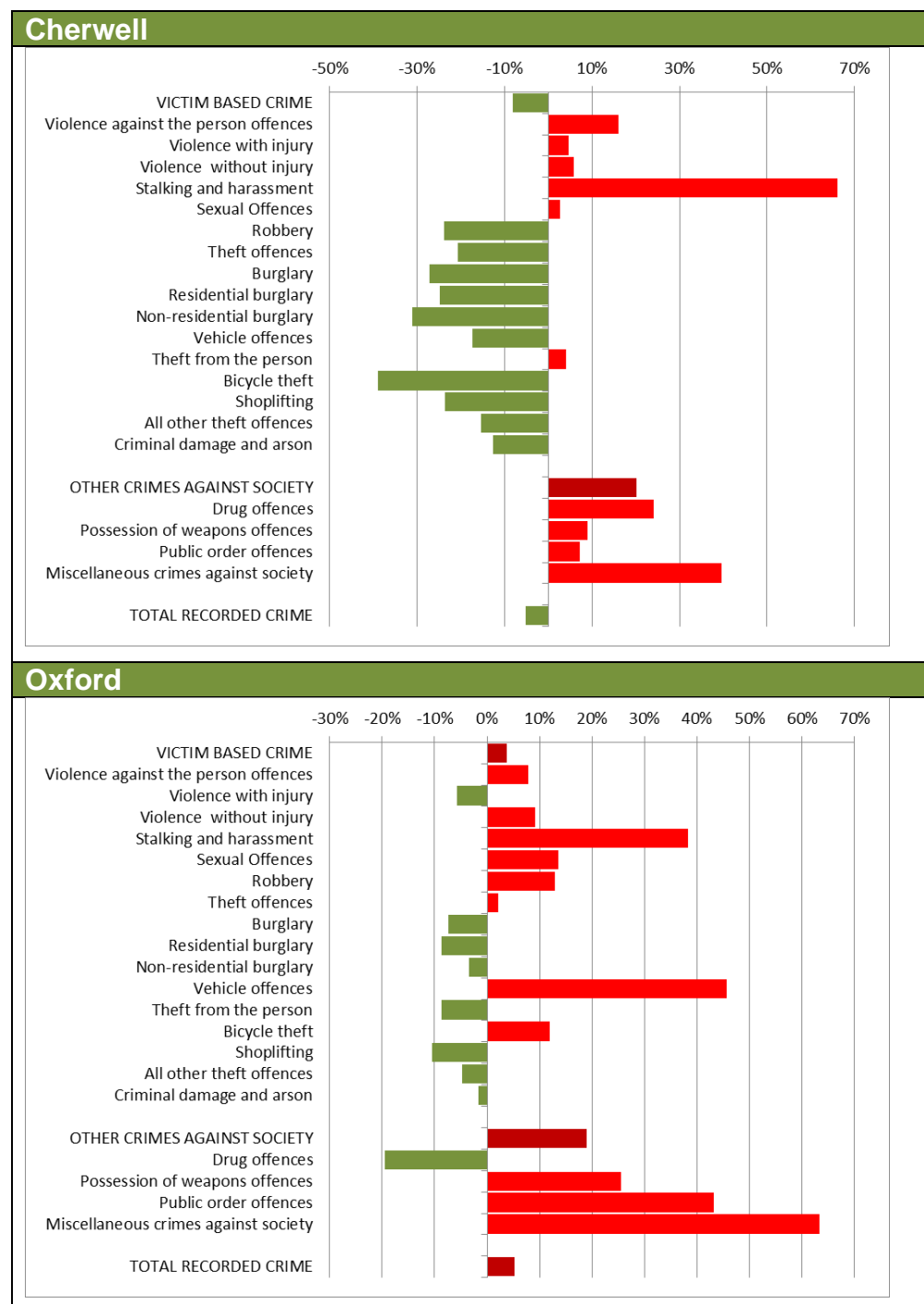
	Oxfordshire		Cherwell		Oxford		South Oxfordshire		Vale of White Horse		West Oxfordshire	
	Number of crimes	Rate per 1000 population	Number of crimes	Rate per 1000 population	Number of crimes	Rate per 1000 population	Number of crimes	Rate per 1000 population	Number of crimes	Rate per 1000 population	Number of crimes	Rate per 1000 population
VICTIM BASED CRIME	38,669	56.2	8,692	58.3	14,793	95.9	6,152	43.8	4,729	35.4	4,303	39.2
Violence against the person offences	12,551	18.3	3,198	21.4	4,031	26.1	1,918	13.7	1,791	13.4	1,613	14.7
Homicide	5	0.0	1	0.0	4	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Death or injury - unlawful driving	12	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0	4	0.0	4	0.0
Violence with injury	4,018	5.8	1,061	7.1	1,271	8.2	596	4.2	583	4.4	507	4.6
Violence without injury	5,693	8.3	1,319	8.8	2,039	13.2	862	6.1	794	5.9	679	6.2
Stalking and harassment	2,823	4.1	816	5.5	716	4.6	458	3.3	410	3.1	423	3.9
Sexual Offences	1,596	2.3	376	2.5	569	3.7	257	1.8	212	1.6	182	1.7
Robbery	309	0.4	64	0.4	183	1.2	28	0.2	15	0.1	19	0.2
Theft offences	19,478	28.3	3,965	26.6	8,560	55.5	3,073	21.9	1,996	14.9	1,884	17.2
Burglary	2,976	4.3	601	4.0	889	5.8	616	4.4	420	3.1	450	4.1
Residential burglary*	2,088	7.7	389	6.5	661	12.0	413	7.3	295	5.5	330	7.2
Non-residential burglary	888	1.3	212	1.4	228	1.5	203	1.4	125	0.9	120	1.1
Vehicle offences	3,552	5.2	760	5.1	1,175	7.6	750	5.3	475	3.6	392	3.6
Theft from the person	1,041	1.5	176	1.2	625	4.1	94	0.7	59	0.4	87	0.8
Bicycle theft	2,563	3.7	147	1.0	2,146	13.9	102	0.7	111	0.8	57	0.5
Shoplifting	3,836	5.6	1,149	7.7	1,575	10.2	462	3.3	347	2.6	303	2.8
All other theft offences	5,510	8.0	1,132	7.6	2,150	13.9	1,049	7.5	584	4.4	595	5.4
Criminal damage and arson	4,735	6.9	1,089	7.3	1,450	9.4	876	6.2	715	5.3	605	5.5
OTHER CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY	4,800	7.0	1,316	8.8	1,820	11.8	575	4.1	597	4.5	492	4.5
Drug offences	1,464	2.1	473	3.2	490	3.2	164	1.2	169	1.3	168	1.5
Possession of weapons offences	351	0.5	85	0.6	157	1.0	36	0.3	38	0.3	35	0.3
Public order offences	2,062	3.0	434	2.9	892	5.8	249	1.8	297	2.2	190	1.7
Miscellaneous crimes against society	923	1.3	324	2.2	281	1.8	126	0.9	93	0.7	99	0.9
TOTAL RECORDED CRIME*	43,469	63.2	10,008	67.1	16,613	107.7	6,727	47.9	5,326	39.8	4,795	43.7

*Total Crime excluding Fraud

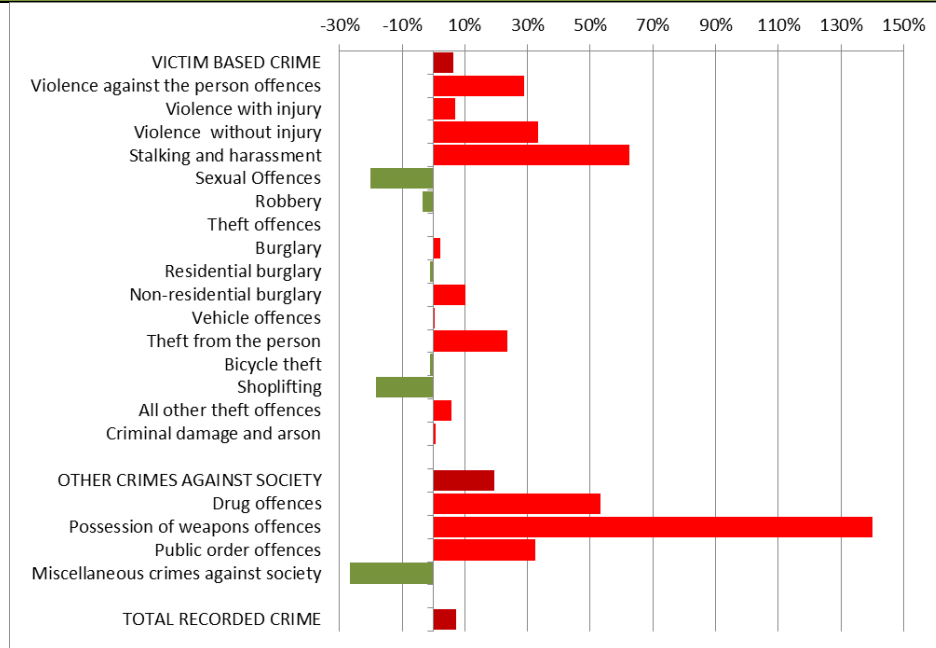
Rates per 1,000 population used mid-2018 population estimates.

Source: ONS Police Recorded Crime Statistics (January 2020 data release)

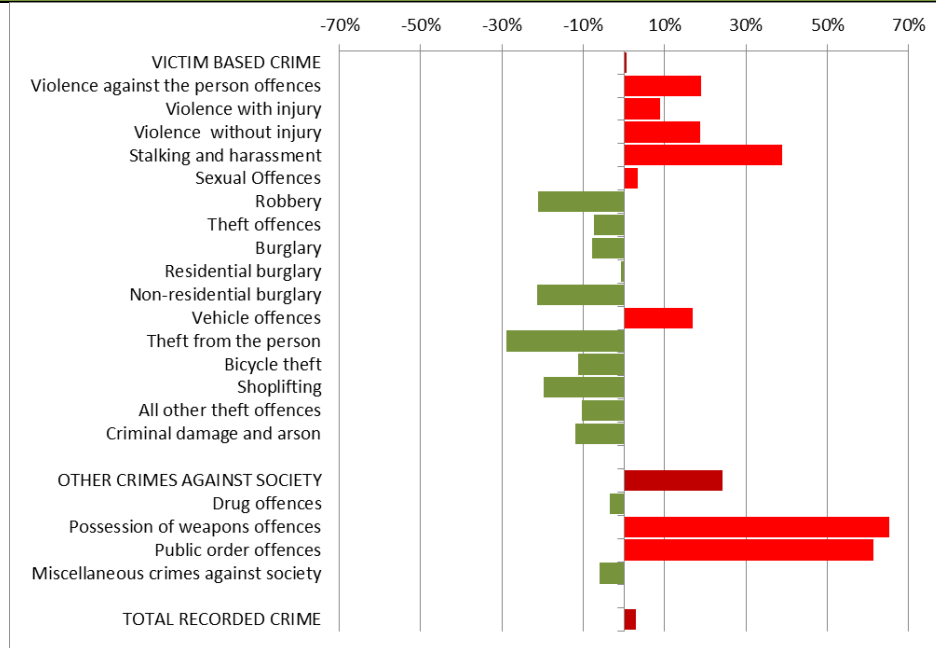
Figure 20 Change in overall crime and individual crime categories and groups for districts between (12 months to) September 2018 and (12 months to) September 2019

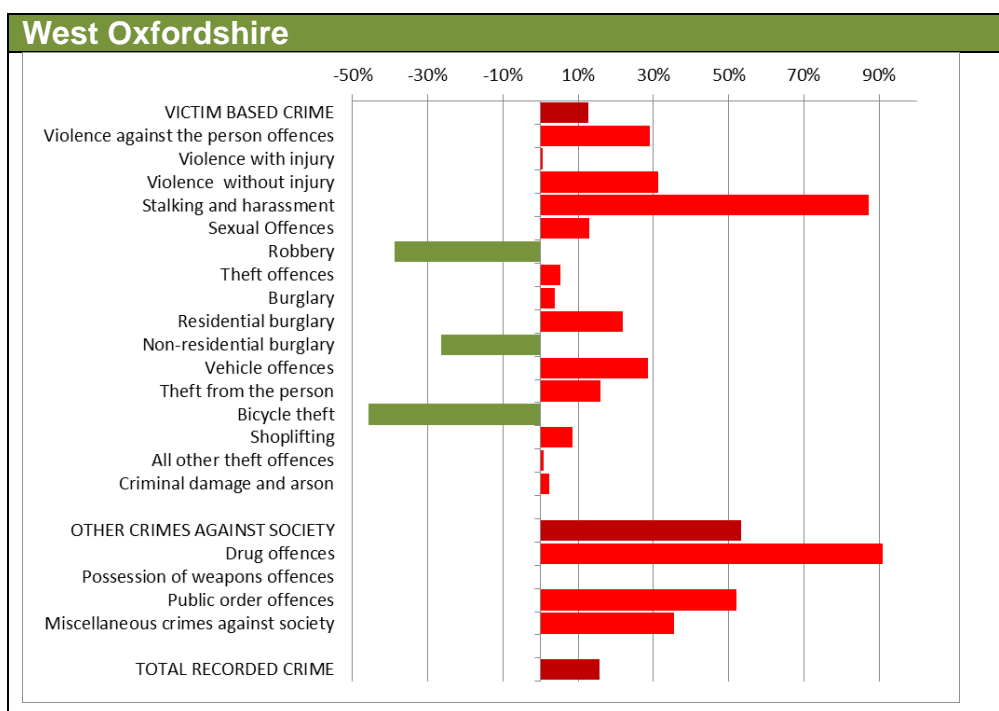


South Oxfordshire



Vale of White Horse





Source: ONS, January 2020 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-June 2018 and July-June 2019*.

**NOTE: data is not yet released for the 12 months to September 2019*

For the comparison with most similar local authorities:²⁵

- **“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

²⁵ 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

Cherwell

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

Table 29 Cherwell - Recorded crime rate comparison 12 months to June19

Cherwell	Rate per 1,000 population	Comparison with most similar LA/CSP	Trend July-June 2018 to July-June 2019
All crime	66.8	Average	↓
Bicycle theft	1.1	Average	↓
Burglary	4.3	Below average	↓
Criminal damage and arson	7.5	Average	↓
Drugs	3.0	Above average	↑
Other crime	2.2	Above average	↑
Other theft	7.9	Above average	↓
Possession of weapons	0.4	Average	↓
Public order	2.9	Below average	↑
Robbery	0.5	Average	↓
Shoplifting	7.4	Above average	↓
Theft from the person	1.1	Above average	↓
Vehicle crime	5.3	Average	↓
Violence and sexual offences	23.2	Average	↑

Source: HMICFRS (January 2019 data release), rate calculated using ONS 2018 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. No offences were above average AND increasing in Oxford.

Table 30 Oxford - Recorded crime rate comparison 12 months to June19

Oxford	Rate per 1,000 population	Comparison with most similar LA/CSP	Trend July-June 2018 to July-June 2019
All crime	105.8	Average	↑
Bicycle theft	13.3	Above average	↓
Burglary	6.1	Average	↓
Criminal damage and arson	9.4	Average	↓
Drugs	3.3	Average	↓
Other crime	1.7	Average	↑
Other theft	13.9	Above average	↓
Possession of weapons	1.0	Average	↑
Public order	5.6	Below average	↑
Robbery	1.3	Average	↑
Shoplifting	9.8	Average	↓
Theft from the person	3.8	Above average	↓
Vehicle crime	7.0	Average	↑
Violence and sexual offences	29.7	Average	↑

Source: HMICFRS (January 2019 data release), rate calculated using ONS 2018 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 below average compared with other comparator areas. No offences were above average AND increasing in South Oxfordshire.

Table 31 South Oxfordshire - Recorded crime rate comparison 12 months to June19

South Oxfordshire	Rate per 1,000 population	Comparison with most similar LA/CSP	Trend July-June 2018 to July-June 2019
All crime	45.3	Below average	↓
Bicycle theft	0.7	Average	↓
Burglary	4.1	Below average	↓
Criminal damage and arson	6.1	Average	↓
Drugs	1.0	Below average	↑
Other crime	0.8	Below average	↓
Other theft	6.9	Average	↓
Possession of weapons	0.2	Below average	↑
Public order	1.7	Below average	↑
Robbery	0.2	Below average	↔
Shoplifting	3.3	Average	↓
Theft from the person	0.5	Average	↓
Vehicle crime	5.1	Average	↓
Violence and sexual offences	14.7	Below average	↑

Source: HMICFRS (January 2019 data release), rate calculated using ONS 2018 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 of other comparator areas. No offences were above average AND increasing in Vale of White Horse.

Table 32 Vale of White Horse - Recorded crime rate comparison 12 months to June19

Vale of White Horse	Rate per 1,000 population	Comparison with most similar LA/CSP	Trend July-June 2018 to July-June 2019
All crime	40.2	Below average	↑
Bicycle theft	0.9	Average	↓
Burglary	3.1	Below average	↓
Criminal damage and arson	5.6	Below average	↓
Drugs	1.3	Average	↑
Other crime	0.7	Below average	↑
Other theft	4.8	Below average	↓
Possession of weapons	0.3	Below average	↑
Public order	1.9	Below average	↑
Robbery	0.1	Below average	↓
Shoplifting	2.8	Below average	↓
Theft from the person	0.4	Average	↓
Vehicle crime	3.5	Below average	↑
Violence and sexual offences	14.8	Below average	↑

Source: HMICFRS (January 2019 data release), rate calculated using ONS 2018 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 33 West Oxfordshire - Recorded crime rate comparison 12 months to June19

West Oxfordshire	Rate per 1,000 population	Comparison with most similar LA/CSP	Trend July-June 2018 to July-June 2019
All crime	41.6	Below average	↑
Bicycle theft	0.6	Average	↓
Burglary	3.9	Below average	↓
Criminal damage and arson	5.2	Below average	↓
Drugs	1.4	Average	↑
Other crime	0.9	Below average	↑
Other theft	5.4	Below average	↓
Possession of weapons	0.4	Below average	↑
Public order	1.7	Below average	↑
Robbery	0.2	Below average	↓
Shoplifting	2.5	Below average	↓
Theft from the person	0.8	Above	↑
Vehicle crime	3.4	Below average	↑
Violence and sexual offences	15.4	Below average	↑

Source: HMICFRS (January 2019 data release), rate calculated using ONS 2018 mid-year population estimate.

NOTE: this data is from a different source and time period to the bar charts shown in fig 4