

Safer Oxfordshire Partnership

Strategic Intelligence Assessment 2016

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1. Introduction

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

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

- Crime data published by the Office for National Statistics in January 2016 (data running to September 2015) which allows for comparisons with national averages and similar areas
- Locally sourced data from Thames Valley Police, running to December 2015
- Other local and national datasets, as referenced throughout the report and in Appendix A

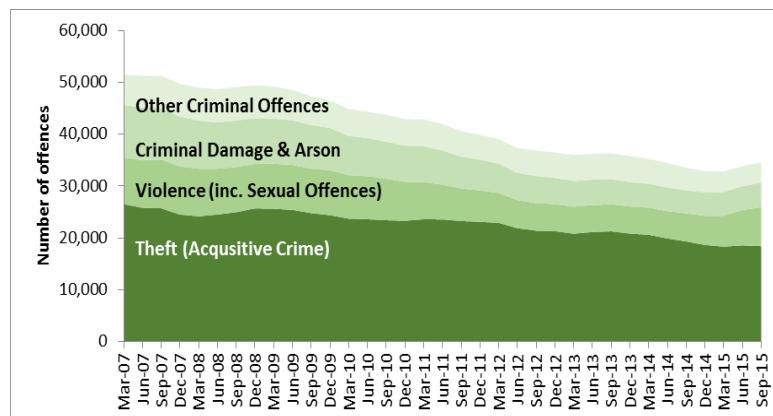
There are important overlaps between the SIA and Oxfordshire's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA), which contains information relevant to the health and wellbeing of the county's population. The JSNA is available at the following link:

<http://insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/joint-strategic-needs-assessment>.

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

2. Executive Summary

- In the 12 months to the end of September 2015 the police recorded **34,556 crimes** in Oxfordshire.
- Long-term trends for Oxfordshire show a fall in the number of crimes – by **33%** in the eight years since 2007; by **6%** in the three years since 2012.
- However, the number rose between 2014 and 2015 – from 33,524 to 34,556, an increase of **3%**. Over the same period, crime in England and Wales increased by **6%**. These increases are related to changes in police recording practices, particularly for violent crime. Numbers of most other types of crime fell in Oxfordshire in 2015.
- In most cases, Oxfordshire's crime rates per 1,000 people in the population were below the national average in the 12 months to the end of September 2015.
- Across the county's five districts, Oxford City had the highest rates of most crime types .
- Comparing each district with its set of "most similar areas" shows that the overall crime rate was above average in Cherwell and Oxford but below average in South Oxfordshire, Vale of White Horse, and West Oxfordshire.



- Other community safety and crime data show that:
 - **Anti-social behaviour:** Police data show that there were **9,058 incidents** in the 2015 calendar year, a fall of 11% compared with 2014
 - **Domestic abuse:** there were **3,161 recorded crimes** in the 2015 calendar year, an increase of 34% compared with 2014. There were **8,516 non crime occurrences**,¹ an increase of 2.9% compared with 2014 (*NB a minority of these will not meet the national definition of domestic abuse*)
 - **Exploitation:** There is continued focus on issues of child and adult exploitation, including in particular **child sexual exploitation** and **modern slavery**
 - **Hate incidents:** Numbers of police recorded hate incidents continue to rise, although there is still significant under-reporting
 - **Rogue trading and scams:** There were **292 rogue trading incidents** in the nine months from April to December 2015, a fall of 16% from the same period in the previous year. During the 2015 calendar year there were **36 intelligence reports of scams**.
 - **Mental health detentions:** In 2015 there were **267 detentions** under Section 136 of the Mental Health Act, similar to the 2014 figure (266) and lower than in 2013 (358)
 - **Re-offending:** adult re-offending rates in Oxfordshire increased slightly between 2012 and 2013 – from 24.1% to 24.6%. Juvenile re-offending rates fell – from 36.3% to 31.2%
 - **Road traffic accidents:** **378 people** were reported to the police as killed and seriously injured on Oxfordshire's roads in 2014. This was a slight increase from 2013 but the longer-term trend is downward

¹ More information about the difference between crimes and non crime occurrences is provided at the beginning of section 7.

3. Overview of Crime Trends

3.1. Police Recorded Crime in England and Wales

The latest police recorded crime data published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) are for **the 12 months to September 2015**. These data are published at a local authority district level and are used in comparison with groups of 'most similar areas' (see section 4).

Crimes recorded by the police for England and Wales for the year ending September 2015 increased by 6% compared to the previous year. Most of this rise is thought to be due to a greater proportion of reports of crime being recorded in the last year, following improved compliance with national recording standards by police forces. Improvements in recording of crime are thought to have particularly affected some categories of violent crime recorded by the police. There was a 27% rise in violence against the person offences in England and Wales, largely driven by increases within the 'violence without injury' sub-group (37% increase).

Sexual offences recorded by the police in England and Wales continued to rise, with the latest figures up 36% on the previous year; equivalent to an additional 26,606 offences. The numbers of rapes (33,431) and other sexual offences (66,178) were at the highest level since the introduction of the National Crime Recording Standard in the year ending March 2003. As well as improvements in recording, this is also thought to reflect a greater willingness of victims to come forward to report such crimes.

In 2014 Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) conducted an audit into crime recording.² The findings state that the police are failing to record a large proportion of the crimes reported to them. Over 800,000 crimes in England and Wales reported to the police have gone unrecorded each year **representing an under-recording of 19%**.

3.2. Crime Survey for England and Wales

The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) is a sample-based survey providing data at national and regional levels on people's experiences of crime.³ **Data from this survey are not available at a county level.**

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

The CSEW shows there were an estimated 6.6 million incidents of crime covered by the survey in the 12 months to the end of September 2015. In contrast with the increase in police recorded crime, the latest survey estimate was not significantly different compared with that for the previous year.

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

² <https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmic/publication/crime-recording-making-the-victim-count/>

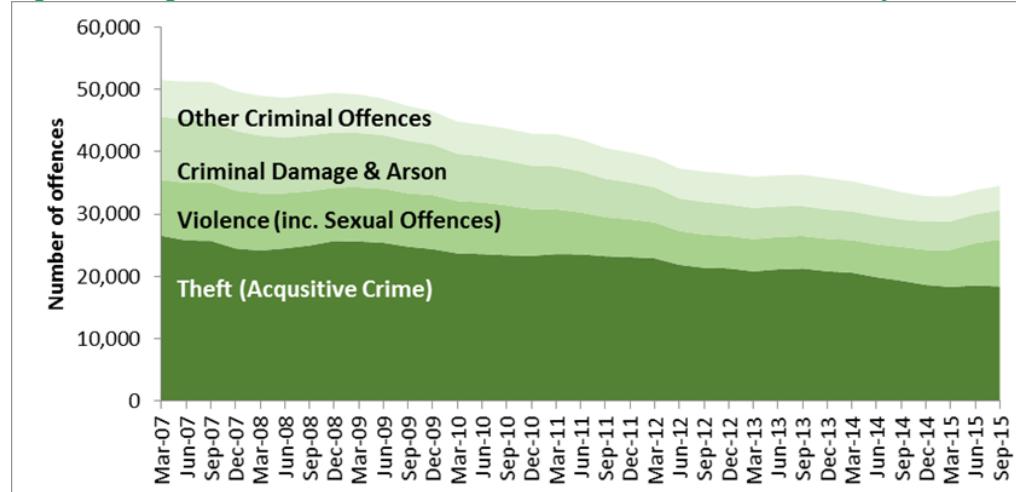
³ <http://www.crimesurvey.co.uk/>

3.3. Oxfordshire – long-term trends

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

Overall crime in Oxfordshire has **fallen by a third** (33%) between (the 12 months to) September 2007 and (the 12 months to) September 2015. Over the three years between (the 12 months to) September 2012 and (the 12 months to) September 2015, crime in Oxfordshire has fallen by 6%.

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



* Total Crime excluding Fraud. See the section on Fraud below for a report on fraud offences. For a list of crimes included in each category see table 3.

Source: ONS Police Recorded Crime Statistics (January 2016 data release)

Table 1: Long-term trends in recorded crime in Oxfordshire, broken down by crime category (2007-2015)*

Type	Sep-07	Sep-15	Change from Sep-07 to Sep-15	
Theft (Acquisitive Crime)	25,722	18,427	-7,295	
Violence (incl. Sexual Offences)	9,392	7,516	-1,876	
Criminal Damage & Arson	9,907	4,710	-5,197	
Other criminal offences	6,195	3,903	-2,292	
TOTAL	51,216	34,556	-16,660	
				-33%

* Total Crime excluding Fraud. See the section on Fraud below for a report on fraud offences. For a list of crimes included in each category see table 3.

Source: ONS Police Recorded Crime Statistics (January 2016 data release)

Table 2: Long-term trends in recorded crime in Oxfordshire, broken down by crime category (2012-2015)*

Type	Sep-12	Sep-13	Sep-14	Sep-15	Change from Sep-12 to Sep-15
Theft (Acquisitive Crime)	21,417	21,285	19,330	18,427	-2,990
Violence (incl. Sexual Offences)	5,315	5,229	5,428	7,516	2,201
Criminal Damage & Arson	5,222	4,797	4,411	4,710	-512
Other criminal offences	4,876	4,994	4,355	3,903	-973
TOTAL	36,830	36,305	33,524	34,556	-2,274
					-6%

* Total Crime excluding Fraud. See the section on Fraud below for a report on fraud offences. For a list of crimes included in each category see table 3.

** The increase in the number of Violence and Sexual Offences between 2012 and 2015 is likely to be due, at least in part, to improved compliance by police forces with national recording standards (NCRS). Numbers of crimes in these crime groups have also increased nationally.

Source: ONS Police Recorded Crime Statistics (January 2016 data release)

3.4. Oxfordshire – 12 month snapshot

In the 12 months to the end of September 2015, the police recorded **34,556 crimes** in Oxfordshire. This represented an increase of **1,032** crimes, or **3.1%**, compared with the 12 months to the end of September 2014. Crime rose by proportionately less in Oxfordshire than in England and Wales overall, where there was a 6% increase over the same period. For most crime types, in the 12 months to September 2015, the number of ONS police recorded crimes in Oxfordshire was below that of the previous year (and had fallen proportionately more than in England and Wales overall, including several categories of theft offences, drug offences, and public order offences). The exceptions to this pattern were:

- **Sexual Offences:** the number of crimes in Oxfordshire increased from 790 to 1,233, representing an increase of 443, or 56%. This was above the average increase in sexual offences across England and Wales of 36%.
- **Violence without Injury:** the number of crimes in Oxfordshire increased from 2,764 to 3,815, representing an increase of 1,051, or 38%. This was comparable with the national increase of 37%.
- **Violence with Injury:** the number of crimes in Oxfordshire increased from 1,870 to 2,461, representing an increase of 591 crimes, or 32%. This was above the national increase of 16%.
- **Other crime types:**
 - **Miscellaneous crimes against society** (up 23%, compared with a 21% increase in England and Wales)
 - **Possession of weapons offences** (up 18%, compared with a 15% increase in England and Wales)
 - **Criminal Damage & Arson** (up 7%, compared with a 5% increase in England and Wales)
 - **Non-domestic burglary** (up 6%, compared with a 6% *decrease* in England and Wales)

The increase in the number of Violence and Sexual Offences is likely to be due, at least in part, to improved compliance by police forces with national recording standards (NCRS). Numbers of crimes in these crime groups have also increased nationally, as described in section 3.1.

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

- **Bicycle theft** (3.3 crimes per 1,000 population in Oxfordshire, compared with 1.5 per 1,000 population in England and Wales)
- **Other theft offences** (8.9 crimes per 1,000 population in Oxfordshire, compared with 8.4 per 1,000 population in England and Wales)
- **Theft from the person** (1.6 crimes per 1,000 population in Oxfordshire, compared with 1.3 per 1,000 population in England and Wales).

Oxfordshire's rates of sexual offences (1.8 in Oxfordshire compared with 1.7 in England and Wales) and shoplifting (5.8 in Oxfordshire compared with 5.7 in England and Wales) were similar to the England and Wales average rates per 1,000 population.

Table 3: Police recorded crime for Oxfordshire for the 12 months to September 2015 (including annual change for the 12 months to September 2014 and rates per 1,000 population, with England & Wales comparison)*

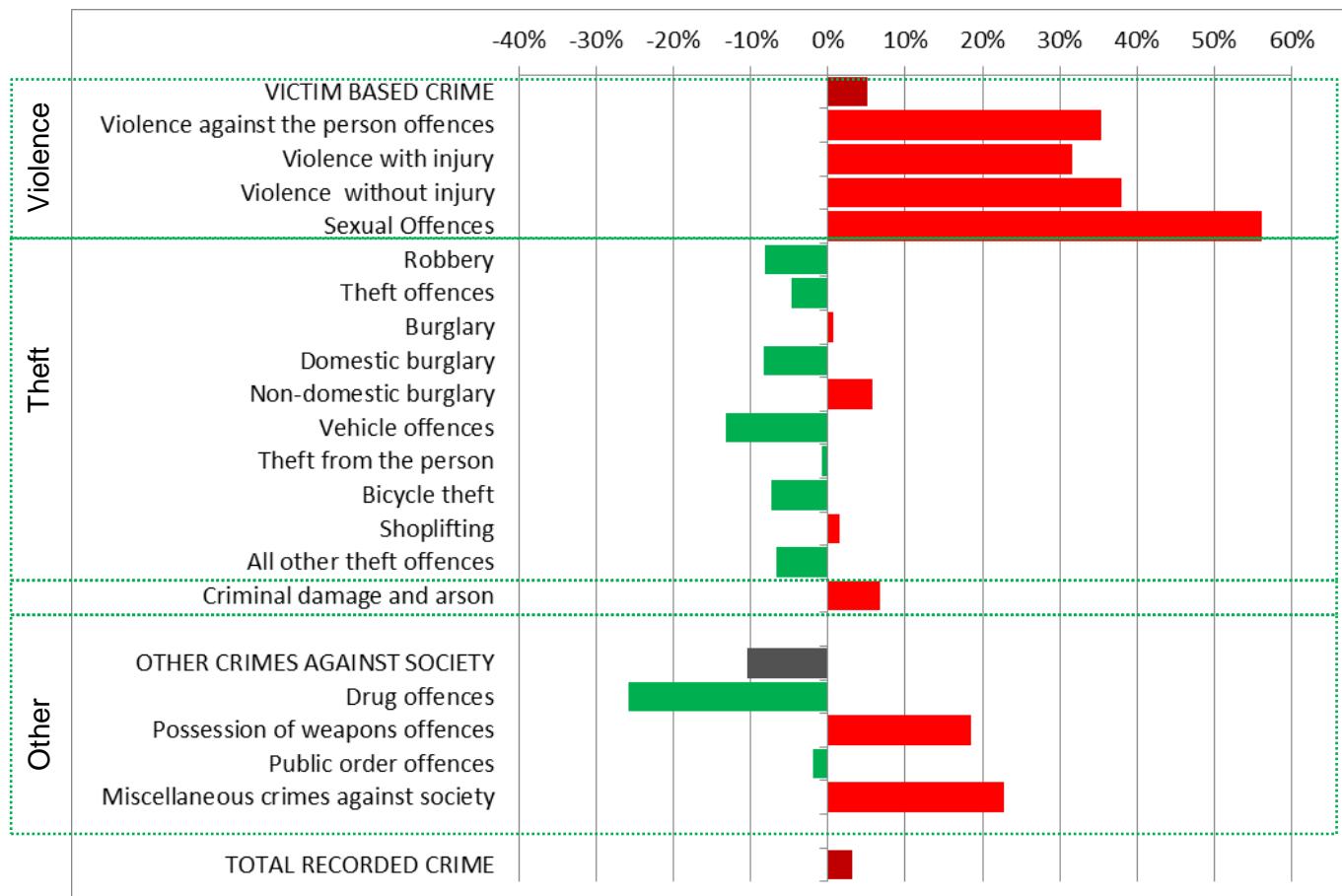
Crime category	Offence Type	Crimes	Change between 2014 and 2015		Rates per 1000 population/households**	
			Number	%	Oxfordshire	England & Wales
	VICTIM BASED CRIME	30,653	+1,484	+5.1%	45.6	57.0
Violence	Violence against the person offences	6,283	+1645	+35.5%	9.3	15.3
	Homicide	7	+3	+75.0%	0.0	0.0
	Violence with injury	2,461	+591	+31.6%	3.7	7.0
	Violence without injury	3,815	+1051	+38.0%	5.7	8.3
	Sexual Offences	1,233	+443	+56.1%	1.8	1.7
Theft (acquisitive crime)	Robbery	159	-14	-8.1%	0.2	0.9
	Theft offences	18,268	-889	-4.6%	27.2	30.1
	Burglary	2,804	+20	+0.7%	4.2	7.0
	Domestic burglary**	916	-84	-8.4%	3.5	8.3
	Non-domestic Burglary	1,888	+104	+5.8%	2.8	3.6
	Vehicle offences	2,303	-350	-13.2%	3.4	6.2
	Theft from the person	1,055	-8	-0.8%	1.6	1.3
	Bicycle theft	2,219	-177	-7.4%	3.3	1.5
	Shoplifting	3,880	+56	+1.5%	5.8	5.7
	All other theft offences	6,007	-430	-6.7%	8.9	8.4
Criminal damage	Criminal damage and arson	4,710	+299	+6.8%	7.0	9.0
Other criminal offences	OTHER CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY	3,903	-452	-10.4%	5.8	7.1
	Drug offences	1,595	-556	-25.8%	2.4	2.7
	Possession of weapons offences	231	+36	+18.5%	0.3	0.4
	Public order offences	1,549	-30	-1.9%	2.3	3.1
	Miscellaneous crimes against society	528	+98	+22.8%	0.8	1.0
	TOTAL RECORDED CRIME	34,556	+1,032	+3.1%	51.4	64.2

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

** Domestic Burglary is provided as a rate per 1,000 households. All other rates are per 1,000 people.
Source: ONS Police Recorded Crime Statistics (January 2016 data release)

The figure below presents the percentage change in recorded crime, by category. Homicide is excluded because the numbers are small (7 crimes in 2015 compared with 3 in 2014) and therefore do not allow a meaningful percentage change figure to be given.

Figure 2: Change in overall crime and individual crime categories and groups for Oxfordshire between (the 12 months to) September 2014 and (the 12 months to) September 2015



Source: ONS Police Recorded Crime Statistics (January 2016 data release)

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 2015.

As might be expected of an urban centre in a rural county, Oxford City had the highest rates of most types of crime. The only exception was non-domestic burglary where rates in South Oxfordshire were above those in other districts, including Oxford.

Table 4: Numbers and rates of recorded crimes in Oxfordshire and districts, broken down by category (12 months to 30 September 2015)*

	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	30,653	45.6	7,036	48.7	12,253	77.6	4,463	32.6	3,871	31.0	3,030	28.0
Violence against the person offences	6,283	9.3	1,554	10.8	2,260	14.3	871	6.4	806	6.5	792	7.3
Homicide	7	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	4	0.0	1	0.0	-	0.0
Violence with injury	2,461	3.7	591	4.1	874	5.5	371	2.7	317	2.5	308	2.8
Violence without injury	3,815	5.7	962	6.7	1,385	8.8	496	3.6	488	3.9	484	4.5
Sexual Offences	1,233	1.8	273	1.9	480	3.0	159	1.2	171	1.4	150	1.4
Robbery	159	0.2	26	0.2	84	0.5	22	0.2	14	0.1	13	0.1
Theft offences	18,268	27.2	4,178	28.9	7,764	49.1	2,694	19.7	2,102	16.8	1,530	14.1
Burglary	2,804	4.2	599	4.1	926	5.9	635	4.6	390	3.1	254	2.3
Domestic burglary**	916	3.5	194	3.4	419	7.6	139	2.6	95	1.9	69	1.6
Non-domestic burglary	1,888	2.8	405	2.8	507	3.2	496	3.6	295	2.4	185	1.7
Vehicle offences	2,303	3.4	488	3.4	765	4.8	435	3.2	358	2.9	257	2.4
Theft from the person	1,055	1.6	157	1.1	666	4.2	95	0.7	75	0.6	62	0.6
Bicycle theft	2,219	3.3	188	1.3	1,668	10.6	115	0.8	190	1.5	58	0.5
Shoplifting	3,880	5.8	1,294	9.0	1,427	9.0	473	3.5	400	3.2	286	2.6
All other theft offences	6,007	8.9	1,452	10.0	2,312	14.6	941	6.9	689	5.5	613	5.7
Criminal damage and arson	4,710	7.0	1,005	7.0	1,665	10.5	717	5.2	778	6.2	545	5.0
OTHER CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY	3,903	5.8	943	6.5	1,618	10.2	474	3.5	490	3.9	378	3.5
Drug offences	1,595	2.4	400	2.8	658	4.2	197	1.4	196	1.6	144	1.3
Possession of weapons offences	231	0.3	70	0.5	98	0.6	25	0.2	22	0.2	16	0.1
Public order offences	1,549	2.3	311	2.2	691	4.4	182	1.3	202	1.6	163	1.5
Miscellaneous crimes against society	528	0.8	162	1.1	171	1.1	70	0.5	70	0.6	55	0.5
TOTAL RECORDED CRIME*	34,556	51.4	7,979	55.2	13,871	87.8	4,937	36.0	4,361	34.9	3,408	31.5

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

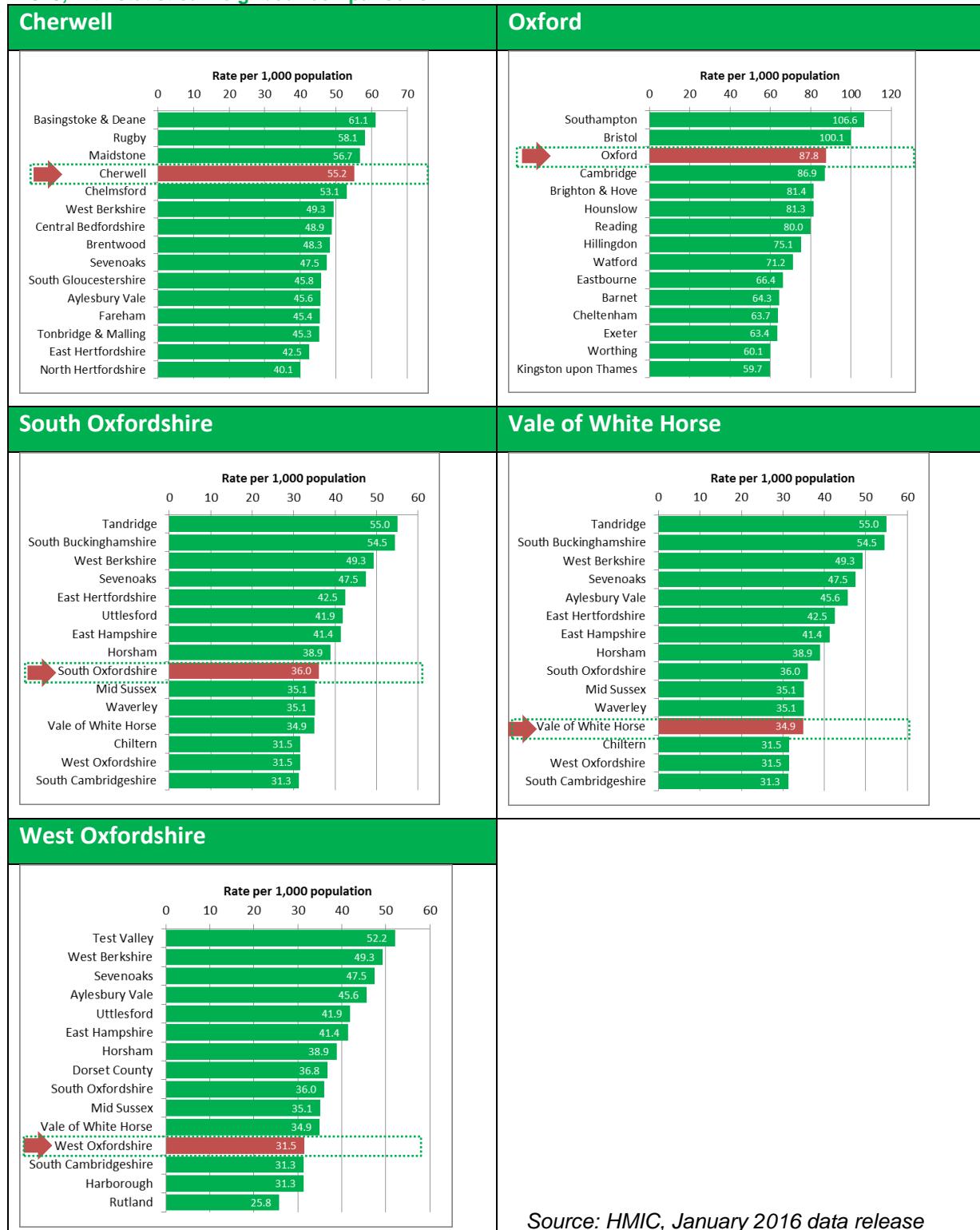
** Domestic Burglary is provided as a rate per 1,000 households. All other rates are per 1,000 people.

Source: ONS Police Recorded Crime Statistics (January 2016 data release)

4. Comparisons with Similar Areas

The following charts show how Oxfordshire's districts perform in comparison with their group of 'most similar areas' (or 'statistical neighbours').⁴

Figure 3: Rates of all crime per 1,000 population, for Oxfordshire districts for the 12 months to September 2015, with statistical neighbour comparisons



Source: HMIC, January 2016 data release

⁴ Statistical neighbour comparisons are not available at county level. Comparator areas are community safety partnership areas and may not always be local authorities.

For each district in Oxfordshire, the following tables show:

- The crime rate per 1,000 population, compared with their most similar community safety partnership areas
- The change in crime rate in the quarter between July-Sept 2014 and July-Sept 2015

For the comparison with most similar local authorities:⁵

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

For each district authority the change in crime rate:

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

4.1. Cherwell

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

Crime types that were above average AND increasing in Cherwell were: All Crime, Other Crime, Other Theft, Possession of Weapons and Shoplifting.

Table 5: CHERWELL - Recorded crime rate comparison 12 months to Sept 2015

CHERWELL	Rate per 1,000 population	Comparison with most similar LA/CSP	Trend July-Sept 2014 to July-Sept 2015
All crime	55.2	Above average	
Bicycle theft	1.3	Average	
Burglary	4.2	Below average	
Criminal damage and arson	7.0	Average	
Drugs	2.8	Above average	
Other crime	1.1	Above average	
Other theft	10.1	Above average	
Possession of weapons	0.5	Above average	
Public order	2.2	Average	
Robbery	0.2	Below average	
Shoplifting	9.0	Above average	
Theft from the person	1.1	Above average	
Vehicle crime	3.4	Below average	
Violence and sexual offences	12.6	Average	

Source: HMIC (January 2016 data release), rate calculated using ONS 2014 mid-year population estimate.

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

4.2. Oxford

The overall crime rate in Oxford was above the average for other comparator areas.

Crime types that were above average AND increasing in Oxford were: All Crime, Criminal Damage & Arson, and possession of weapons.

Table 6: OXFORD - Recorded crime rate comparison 12 months to Sept 2015

OXFORD	Rate per 1,000 population	Comparison with most similar LA/CSP	Trend July-Sept 2014 to July-Sept 2015
All crime	87.8	Above average	↑
Bicycle theft	10.6	Above average	↓
Burglary	5.9	Average	↑
Criminal damage and arson	10.5	Above average	↑
Drugs	4.2	Average	↑
Other crime	1.1	Average	↓
Other theft	14.6	Above average	↓
Possession of weapons	0.6	Above average	↑
Public order	4.4	Average	↑
Robbery	0.5	Below average	↓
Shoplifting	9.0	Average	↓
Theft from the person	4.2	Above average	↓
Vehicle crime	4.8	Below average	↓
Violence and sexual offences	17.3	Below average	↑

Source: HMIC (January 2016 data release), rate calculated using ONS 2014 mid-year population estimate.

4.3. South Oxfordshire

The overall crime rate in South Oxfordshire was below the average for other comparator areas and there were no crime types that were above average. However, some saw an increase between (July to September) 2014 and (July to September) 2015.

Table 7: SOUTH OXFORDSHIRE - Recorded crime rate comparison 12 months to Sept 2015

SOUTH OXFORDSHIRE	Rate per 1,000 population	Comparison with most similar LA/CSP	Trend July-Sept 2014 to July-Sept 2015
All crime	36.0	Below average	↑
Bicycle theft	0.8	Average	↑
Burglary	4.6	Average	↑
Criminal damage and arson	5.2	Below average	—
Drugs	1.4	Average	↓
Other crime	0.5	Average	↑
Other theft	6.9	Average	↓
Possession of weapons	0.2	Below average	↑
Public order	1.3	Average	↑
Robbery	0.2	Average	↑
Shoplifting	3.5	Average	—
Theft from the person	0.7	Average	↑
Vehicle crime	3.2	Below average	↑
Violence and sexual offences	7.5	Below average	↑

Source: HMIC (January 2016 data release), rate calculated using ONS 2014 mid-year population estimate.

4.4. Vale of White Horse

The overall crime rate in Vale of White Horse district was below the average for other comparator areas.

Only Bicycle theft was above average AND increasing in the Vale of White Horse.

Table 8: VALE OF WHITE HORSE - Recorded crime rate comparison 12 months to Sept 2015

VALE OF WHITE HORSE	Rate per 1,000 population	Comparison with most similar LA/CSP	Trend July-Sept 2014 to July-Sept 2015
All crime	34.9	Below average	↑
Bicycle theft	1.5	Above average	↑
Burglary	3.1	Below average	↓
Criminal damage and arson	6.2	Average	↓
Drugs	1.6	Average	↓
Other crime	0.6	Average	↑
Other theft	5.5	Below average	↑
Possession of weapons	0.2	Average	—
Public order	1.6	Average	↑
Robbery	0.1	Below average	—
Shoplifting	3.2	Average	↓
Theft from the person	0.6	Average	↑
Vehicle crime	2.9	Below average	↑
Violence and sexual offences	7.8	Below average	↑

Source: HMIC (January 2016 data release), rate calculated using ONS 2014 mid-year population estimate.

4.5. West Oxfordshire

The overall crime rate in West Oxfordshire district was below the average for other comparator areas and there were no crime types that were above average.

Table 9: WEST OXFORDSHIRE - Recorded crime rate comparison 12 months to Sept 2015

WEST OXFORDSHIRE	Rate per 1,000 population	Comparison with most similar LA/CSP	Trend July-Sept 2014 to July-Sept 2015
All crime	31.5	Below average	↑
Bicycle theft	0.5	Average	↓
Burglary	2.4	Below average	↓
Criminal damage and arson	5.0	Below average	↑
Drugs	1.3	Average	↓
Other crime	0.5	Average	↑
Other theft	5.7	Average	↓
Possession of weapons	0.2	Below average	↓
Public order	1.5	Average	↓
Robbery	0.1	Average	↑
Shoplifting	2.6	Average	↑
Theft from the person	0.6	Average	↑
Vehicle crime	2.4	Below average	↓
Violence and sexual offences	8.7	Average	↑

Source: HMIC (January 2016 data release), rate calculated using ONS 2014 mid-year population estimate.

5. Antisocial Behaviour

5.1. Police data

Thames Valley Police data for the 2015 calendar year (and previous time periods) are presented in this quick facts page. Anti-social Behaviour (ASB) is measured slightly differently across each local partnership and is therefore not comparable for performance management purposes.

QUICK FACTS – ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR																																									
Current figures refer to the 12 month period ending 31 st December 2015																																									
Level of Incidents	9,058 incidents / 13.5 Incidents per 1,000 population																																								
National comparison	No national comparator available. Thames Valley rate is 14.7 incidents per 1,000 population																																								
Annual Change	Decrease by 1,150 Incidents / 11.3% compared with 12 months to December 2014																																								
General Trend in number of incidents	Rate by Local Policing Area																																								
<p>Incidents - 12 month rolling total</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Date</th> <th>Incidents (approx.)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Apr-11</td><td>22,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug-11</td><td>18,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Dec-11</td><td>16,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Apr-12</td><td>14,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Dec-12</td><td>11,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Apr-13</td><td>10,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Dec-13</td><td>9,500</td></tr> <tr><td>Apr-14</td><td>9,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Dec-14</td><td>8,500</td></tr> <tr><td>Apr-15</td><td>8,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug-15</td><td>7,500</td></tr> <tr><td>Dec-15</td><td>7,000</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Date	Incidents (approx.)	Apr-11	22,000	Aug-11	18,000	Dec-11	16,000	Apr-12	14,000	Dec-12	11,000	Apr-13	10,000	Dec-13	9,500	Apr-14	9,000	Dec-14	8,500	Apr-15	8,000	Aug-15	7,500	Dec-15	7,000	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Local Policing Area</th> <th>Rate per 1,000</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Cherwell</td><td>13.9</td></tr> <tr><td>Oxford</td><td>18.5</td></tr> <tr><td>South and Vale</td><td>11.6</td></tr> <tr><td>West Oxfordshire</td><td>10.1</td></tr> <tr><td>Thames Valley</td><td>14.7</td></tr> <tr><td>Oxfordshire</td><td>13.5</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Local Policing Area	Rate per 1,000	Cherwell	13.9	Oxford	18.5	South and Vale	11.6	West Oxfordshire	10.1	Thames Valley	14.7	Oxfordshire	13.5
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<u>Hotspots 2015 (rates per 1,000 pop.)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Cherwell</u> - Banbury Town (23.9), Ruscote / Hardwick / Neithrop (23.6) <u>Oxford</u> - Oxford Central (34.1), Oxford East (21.1) <u>South & Vale</u> - Didcot (17.6), Abingdon Town (17.3) <u>West Oxfordshire</u> - Witney (13.9), Chipping Norton (12.5) 																																									
<small>*Definitions of ASB categories are provided on the following page.</small>																																									
<small>Sources: Thames Valley Police crime data (2016). Rates have been calculated using the Office for National Statistics population estimates for mid-2014.</small>																																									

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

- **ASB: Personal** - deliberately targeted at an individual or group or having an impact on an individual or group rather than the community at large. It includes incidents that cause concern, stress, disquiet and/or irritation through to incidents which have a serious adverse impact on people's quality of life.
- **ASB: Community** - captures those incidents where an act, condition, thing or person causes trouble, annoyance, inconvenience, offence or suffering to the local community in general rather than to individual victims. It includes incidents where behaviour goes beyond the conventional bounds of acceptability and interferes with public interests including health, safety and quality of life.
- **ASB Environmental** - deals with the interface between people and places. It includes incidents where individuals and groups have an impact on their surroundings including natural, built and social environments.

5.2. District data

The table below details the Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents reported directly to each of Oxfordshire's Districts during the 2015 calendar year. Some of these incidents were passed on to Thames Valley Police so there may be some overlap with the police ASB data provided in the previous subsection. Unless otherwise stated, it is assumed that the definitions of ASB categories presented in the box above apply.

Table 10: Anti-Social-Behaviour incidents reported directly to Districts

District	ASB incidents reported during 2015
Cherwell	Total = 942 Personal - 350 Community - 361 Environmental - 222
Oxford	Total = 1938 (data for 1 April 2015 to 31 December 2015)* Personal - 112 Community – 897 Environmental - 929
West Oxfordshire	Total = 83 Personal – 9 Community - 69 Environmental – 9
South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse	Total = 66** Neighbour - 42 Vehicle - 11 Young People - 4 Criminal Damage - 7 Hate Crime - 2

*Oxford City Council switched their ASB recording to the Environmental/Personal/Community definitions on 1 April 2015. As such the reported ASB figures are those reported after this date.

**ASB reports to South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse are lower than over the same period in the previous year. The council believes that this was due to the shutdown of their Crowmarsh offices following an arson attack. In 2016/17 South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse will be collating data on ASB incident types: personal, community, and environmental, in line with other districts.

Source: district ASB leads

6. Victims of Crime

Data from Thames Valley Police highlights an 8.9% increase in the number of victim based crimes between January 2015 and December 2015 compared with the corresponding period in 2014 (see table below).

Table 11: Victim based crime (2013-2015)

Victim Based Crime	For period to January-December			2014-15 change	
	2013	2014	2015	n	%
Cherwell	5,632	6,085	7,248	1163	19.1%
Oxford	12,552	12,264	12,479	215	1.8%
South Oxfordshire	4,258	4,075	4,692	617	15.1%
Vale of White Horse	3,081	3,499	3,949	450	12.9%
West Oxfordshire	2,936	2,908	3,031	123	4.2%
Oxfordshire	28,459	28,831	31,399	2568	8.9%
Thames Valley	106,116	108,213	115,462	7249	6.7%

Source: Thames Valley Police: Summary of Notifiable Offences (January 2016 data release)

NB it is not currently possible to extract data from police recording systems relating to unique victims (rather than unique *incidents*).

7. Abuse and Exploitation

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

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

7.1. Domestic abuse

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

- psychological
- physical
- sexual
- financial
- emotional

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

This section presents Thames Valley Police data on domestic abuse incidents during the 2015 calendar year, compared with the previous two years. A minority of these incidents will not meet the national definition, e.g. because they involve individuals who are aged under 16 or are unknown to one another. However, due to recording issues, these data are thought to provide a better picture of domestic abuse than data on the subset of incidents that are known to meet the national definition.

Between 2014 and 2015, the number of recorded domestic abuse crimes increased by 34% in Oxfordshire. Domestic abuse incidents which were non-crime occurrences increased by 2.9% over the same time period.

Table 12: Domestic abuse incidents – recorded crime (annual trends 2013-2015)

Domestic Abuse Incidents - Recorded Crime	For period to January-December			2014-15 change	
	2013	2014	2015	n	%
Cherwell	566	561	826	265	47.2% ▲
Oxford	691	755	983	228	30.2% ▲
South Oxfordshire	371	381	478	97	25.5% ▲
Vale of White Horse	352	329	472	143	43.5% ▲
West Oxfordshire	346	333	402	69	20.7% ▲
Oxfordshire	2,326	2,359	3,161	802	34.0% ▲
Thames Valley	10,226	10,613	12,760	2147	20.2% ▲

Source: Thames Valley Police: Summary of Notifiable Offences (January 2016 data release)

Table 13: Domestic abuse incidents – non crime occurrence (annual trends 2013-2015)

Domestic Abuse Incidents - Non Crime Occurrence	For period to January-December			2014-15 change	
	2013	2014	2015	n	%
Cherwell	2,085	2,048	2,242	194	9.5% ▲
Oxford	2,378	2,372	2,440	68	2.9% ▼
South Oxfordshire	1,283	1,397	1,399	2	0.1% ▲
Vale of White Horse	1,259	1,363	1,362	-1	-0.1% ▼
West Oxfordshire	999	1,095	1,073	-22	-2.0% ▼
Oxfordshire	8,004	8,275	8,516	241	2.9% ▲
Thames Valley	30,623	31,877	32,999	1,122	3.5% ▲

Source: Thames Valley Police: Summary of Notifiable Offences (January 2016 data release)

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

South and Vale CSP	October 2011
Oxford CSP	August 2011
Cherwell CSP	December 2012
Oxford/ South and Vale CSP	December 2013
South & Vale CSP	October 2014
South & Vale CSP	April 2015

Honour based violence

In 2015 Thames Valley Police recorded 13 incidents of honour based violence in Oxfordshire (6 crimes and 7 non crime occurrences). All of the incidents were in Oxford City or the Cherwell and West Oxfordshire Local Policing Area

Table 14: Honour based violence incidents and crimes in Oxfordshire, 2015

Local Policing Area	Offence Status		Total
	Crime	Non Crime Occurrence	
Cherwell and West Oxfordshire	3	1	4
Oxford	3	6	9
South and Vale	0	0	0
Total	6	7	13

Source: Thames Valley Police crime data, supplied in January 2016

Female genital mutilation (FGM)

In 2015 Thames Valley Police recorded 3 incidents of FGM in Oxfordshire. Further information about FGM is available from the [Joint Strategic Needs Assessment](#).

7.2. Rape offences

The number of recorded rape offences increased by 49.5% in Oxfordshire between (January to December) 2014 and (January to December) 2015. This increase in rape offences is in line with national trends, and is thought to be due, at least in part, to greater encouragement, support and willingness of victims to come forward and report such crimes.

Table 15: Rape offences (annual trends 2013-2015)

Rape	For period to January-December			2014-15 change	
	2013	2014	2015	n	%
Cherwell	34	65	86	21	32.3% 
Oxford	47	96	174	78	81.3% 
South Oxfordshire	15	29	60	31	106.9% 
Vale of White Horse	31	41	52	11	26.8% 
West Oxfordshire	26	42	36	-6	-14.3% 
Oxfordshire	153	273	408	135	49.5% 
Thames Valley	598	955	1,378	423	44.3% 

Source: Thames Valley Police: Summary of Notifiable Offences (January 2016 data release)

7.3. Child sexual exploitation

Child sexual exploitation (CSE) is when people use the power they have over children to groom, coerce and exploit them into participating in sexual activity.⁶

CSE is a form of child sexual abuse. Victims of CSE can experience severe and enduring consequences on their physical and mental health. The prevalence of CSE has been an emerging national issue of concern over recent years. As knowledge and understanding of the issue grows, there is increasing awareness of the different models of abuse and the growing risk to children through on-line grooming and abuse; this includes pressurising children to send indecent images, which are then used to threaten or blackmail the child or are sold on to paedophiles.

Both boys and girls are known to be victims of abuse through sexual exploitation and boys remain harder to identify, although there is growing understanding of the ways in which boys are groomed.

⁶ A full definition is available in Safeguarding Children and Young People from Sexual Exploitation (Department for Children, Schools and Families, 2009):

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/278849/Safeguarding_Children_and_Young_People_from_Sexual_Exploitation.pdf

Perpetrators of CSE are mainly male but females are also known to be involved. Perpetrators include older adults and similar age peers, and they groom children on-line, on the streets, at 'parties', and in other face-to-face situations. Perpetrators act alone, in groups and in gangs. Like their victims, they come from all sectors of the community.

Since 2011, when Operation Bullfinch commenced, there have been a number of successful convictions across Oxfordshire and there are a number of active investigations into both recent and non-recent (historic) abuse.

Since its inception in November 2012 the multi-agency CSE specialist Kingfisher team has worked with 299 children at risk of sexual exploitation. The majority of these were aged between 13 and 17 years.

Risk factors linked to the risk of CSE include children going missing from home, from care and from school, children with a history of abuse, and children in care. During the first half of 2015, there were 203 reports of missing children known to social care in Oxfordshire, with 29% of those going missing on more than two occasions. The numbers of children going missing have reduced significantly in the last twelve months but more of those children are missing more often.

The Oxfordshire Safeguarding Children Board (OSCB) has a CSE strategy and action plan which is managed through a dedicated CSE sub-group with wide partnership representation. The subgroup monitors missing children and the prevalence of CSE across the county.

In 2015 the OSCB undertook a [CSE Stocktake](#) and a [Learning Review](#), both of which are published on the website (www.oscb.org.uk).

7.4. Preventing extremism

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

Prevent - to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism: Prevent strategy
Pursue - to stop terrorist attacks: detection and disruption
Protect - to strengthen protection against a terrorist attack: strengthening infrastructure
Prepare - to mitigate the impact of a terrorist attack: reduce impact through effective response

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

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

Table 16: Channel Referrals in England and Wales (2006/07 to 2013/14)

Year	Number of referrals
2006/07	5
2007/08	75
2008/09	179
2009/10	467
2010/11	599
2011/12	580
2012/13	748
2013/14	1281
Total	3934

Source: National Police Chiefs' Council

7.5. Modern slavery

Modern Slavery was recognised in the Modern Slavery Act 2015, and under Part 4 of The Act an Independent Antislavery Commissioner (IASC) was appointed (currently Kevin Hyland); he describes Modern Slavery as follows:⁸

"Modern Slavery in 2015 exists in a wide variety of brutal forms, including forced and bonded labour, child slavery, early and forced marriage and all forms of trafficking in persons. This includes, but is not limited to, for the purposes of forced prostitution or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour, forced begging, forced criminality, the removal of organs and domestic servitude. Modern Slavery is both an extremely serious crime and a grave violation of human rights and human dignity."

The National Referral Mechanism (NRM) is the official UK referral mechanism for victims of human trafficking; it was set up following a European convention in 2008. Ideally all cases would be referred to the NRM but for many understandable reasons only a small proportion are.

In 2014 there were 2,340 victims referred to the NRM.⁹ Of those victims, 131 or 5.6% came from the UK; the UK was the sixth most common country of origin for victims of human trafficking in the UK, with Albania as the most common. Of the 2,340 victims, 671 were minors. 75 of those minors (approximately 11%) came from the UK, with the UK ranking third after Albania and Vietnam.

⁷ National Police Chiefs' Council:

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

⁸ IASC Strategic Plan 2015:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/468729/IASC_StrategicPlan_2015.pdf

⁹ NRM End of Year Statistics 2014: <http://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/publications/502-national-referral-mechanism-statistics-end-of-year-summary-2014/file>

In contrast with these figures, in 2014 the Home Office estimated that in 2013 there had been between 10,000 and 13,000 potential victims.¹⁰ This suggests reporting levels in the region of 20%.

There are no data for referrals from Oxfordshire, but we do have some data from a Local Commissioned Victims Service (LCVS)¹¹, which is funded and commissioned by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner. The LCVS has joined police on nine raids and has completed around 160 victim identification checks. They have worked with 35 victims, but only four were referred to the NRM. Non-referral was generally due to the victim being unwilling to proceed.

In the Thames Valley Police area (no figures are available for Oxfordshire alone) the latest estimate according to the LCVS is 700 to 900 Modern Slavery victims, or around 7% of the UK estimate. This suggests that Modern Slavery is a significant issue for Oxfordshire.

7.6. Hate Crimes and Incidents

Hate crimes and incidents are taken to mean any crime or incident where the perpetrator's hostility or prejudice against an identifiable group of people is a factor in determining who is victimised¹².

The definition can apply to anybody but the following specific types or groups are identified and monitored: race or perceived race, religion or perceived religion, sexual orientation or perceived sexual orientation, disability or perceived disability, and transgender or perceived to be transgender. Recorded rates of almost all types of hate crime increased in Oxfordshire between 2014 and 2015, in line with the Thames Valley and national trends.

The tables of local data presented below and in Appendix C do not contain percentage changes or a RAG rating due to small values and exaggerated percentage changes.

The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) includes survey data for victims of hate crime at a national (England and Wales) level; data are not available at local level. Due to the low volume of hate crime incidents in the sample survey, the figures are not sufficiently robust to report for a single year of the CSEW. Data from three survey years have therefore been combined to give larger sample sizes, increasing the number of incidents available for analysis. For the latest time period, data have been combined for the 2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15 CSEW (referred to as CSEW 2012/13 to 2014/15 for the rest of this section); this includes incidents experienced by respondents between March 2011 and February 2015. Figures reported in the following subsections and in Appendix C are 12-month averages of the estimates from the three survey years and so are comparable with 12-month CSEW estimates presented elsewhere.

Racially and religiously motivated crimes and incidents

Some hate crimes are specifically coded as “racially or religiously aggravated” and the data for Oxfordshire are given below.

¹⁰ Home Office Research: <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/true-scale-of-modern-slavery-in-uk-revealed-as-strategy-to-tackle-it-published>

¹¹ The provider of the data cannot be named for reasons of sensitivity and confidentiality.

¹² True Vision website, owned by the Association of Chief Police Officers: http://www.report-it.org.uk/files/hate_crime_definitions_-_v3_0.pdf

Table 17: Racially or Religiously Aggravated Crime

Racially or Religiously Aggravated Crime	For period to January-December			2014-15 change
	2013	2014	2015	(n)
Cherwell	24	22	60	38
Oxford	77	91	105	14
South Oxfordshire	23	10	26	16
Vale of White Horse	20	20	15	-5
West Oxfordshire	6	15	8	-7
Oxfordshire	150	158	214	56
Thames Valley	835	827	979	152

Source: Thames Valley Police: Summary of Notifiable Offences (January 2016 data release)

These crimes will also be included in the data given in the next two tables, under the 'Racist Incidents' and 'Religious Incidents' categories.

Hate crimes and incidents summary

The tables below summarise the number of hate crimes and incidents reported to the police in Oxfordshire. Further detail for each category is provided in Appendix C.

Table 18: Hate crime incidents in Oxfordshire – recorded crime

Hate Crime Incidents in Oxfordshire - Recorded Crime	For period to January-December			2014-15 change
	2013	2014	2015	(n)
Racist	203	206	304	98
Homophobic	35	32	44	12
Religious	10	4	16	12
Disability	15	8	18	10
Transphobic	12	6	3	-3

Source: Thames Valley Police: Summary of Notifiable Offences (January 2016 data release)

Table 19: Hate crime incidents in Oxfordshire – non crime occurrences

Hate Crime Incidents in Oxfordshire - Non Crime Occurrence	For period to January-December			2014-15 change
	2013	2014	2015	
Racist	161	143	219	76
Homophobic	24	26	33	7
Religious	11	7	16	9
Disability	17	11	22	11
Transphobic	12	9	7	-2

Source: Thames Valley Police: Summary of Notifiable Offences (January 2016 data release)

Under-reporting

The ONS statistical bulletin tables report both on hate crimes recorded by police and on estimates based on CSEW 2012/13 to 2014/15. The table below combines these data to give some idea of the levels of under-reporting for each category. All values are for England and Wales; local under-reporting estimates are not available.

Table 20: Under-reporting of hate crime

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

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

Source: *Crime Survey for England and Wales (January 2016 data release)*.

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

PCC commissioned reporting service

Until 31 March 2015 the hate crime reporting service was provided for Thames Valley by Stop Hate UK. During the 2014/15 financial year they changed the way they reported referrals: Cherwell and West Oxfordshire were combined as were South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse. The table below gives the results for the 12 months to March 2015.

Table 21: Contacts with Stop Hate 2014-2015

	Number of Incidents	Update/ Support	Enquiry	Total
Oxford City	9	2	2	13
Cherwell & West Oxfordshire	1	0	0	1
South Oxfordshire & Vale of White Horse	2	0	0	2
Unspecified Oxfordshire	4	1	3	8
Totals	16	3	5	24

Source: *Stop Hate UK quarterly reports*

The main motivations cited for these incidents were:

- Non-hate (7 incidents) (victim does not believe there was a hate motivation)
- Race (6 incidents)
- Disability (5 incidents)

The numbers are lower than in previous years.

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

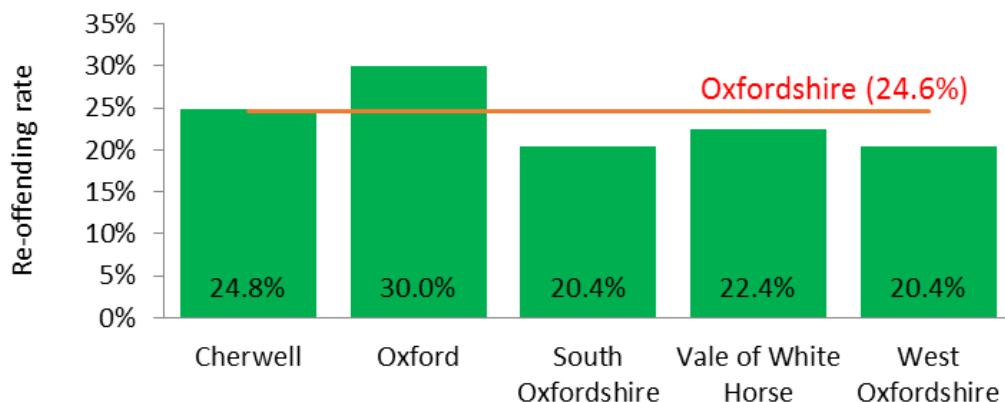
8. Offending and Re-offending

8.1. Adult re-offending

In 2013 there were 4,319 adult offenders in Oxfordshire who had been released from custody, received a non-custodial conviction at court, received a caution, or received a reprimand or warning. Of these 1,063 (24.6%) re-offended, committing a total of 3,173 re-offences.

The one-year proven re-offending rate of adult offenders in Oxfordshire, for the 2013 calendar year was therefore 24.6%. This represents an increase of 0.5 percentage points compared with 2012. The Oxfordshire one-year proven re-offending rate was lower than the national rate of 25.4%. The chart below illustrates the district re-offending rates. Cherwell and Oxford had higher re-offending rates compared with the county average. NB Figures may tend to fluctuate for different cohorts of offenders.

Figure 4: Proven adult re-offending rates in Oxfordshire, 2013



Source: Ministry of Justice Proven Re-offending (2015 data release)

8.2. Juvenile first time entrants

There were 178 juvenile first time entrants to the criminal justice system (aged 10-17 years) in the 12 months to June 2015. This was a decrease of 25.7% compared with the 12 months to June 2014. (MOJ, 2015) This was a larger percentage reduction than England and Wales (11.5% reduction).

8.3. Juvenile re-offending

The one-year proven re-offending rate of juvenile offenders in Oxfordshire for the 2013 calendar year was 31.2%. This is a decrease of 3.4 percentage points compared with 2012 . The Oxfordshire one-year proven re-offending rate was lower than the national rate of 37.9%. During 2013 there were 112 re-offenders committing a total of 255 re-offences.

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

Figure 5: Proven juvenile re-offending rates in Oxfordshire, 2013



Source: Ministry of Justice Proven Re-offending (2015 data release)

9. Trading Standards

Oxfordshire Trading Standards service takes a flexible and intelligence-led approach, using a range of information and intelligence sources to identify the biggest causes of consumer and business harm, and to plan resources.

When referring to 'intelligence' within this section, this is information received from a variety of sources, such as the police, members of the public, and other agencies such as the RSPCA, HMRC, and Crimestoppers. Intelligence reporting is slightly different from complaints recording as the information goes through a system of processing which anonymises it and puts it into a format so that it can be shared with various agencies. Intelligence reports assist in building the richer picture of criminality in Oxfordshire.

9.1. Rogue Trading and Doorstep Crime

Number of Incidents

Trading Standards has seen a decrease in rogue trading incidents during the first nine months of 2015, falling 16% from 351 to 292 incidents, compared with the same period in 2014. This decrease was expected, as much of the time was committed to a complex and lengthy investigation working in partnership with Thames Valley Police. Over the past couple of years Trading Standards has increasingly been dealing with Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) which has led to developing intelligence and gathering a lifestyle picture on these individuals. Time spent investigating and prosecuting these complex OCGs has meant that the number of routine patrols has decreased.

Trading Standards spent 2015 focussing on dealing with offenders when they are at the victim's address. Apprehension of the offender whilst on the premises was an objective from the previous year.

Sanction detections relate to early apprehension and detection of minor breaches of legislation. Sanction detections are seen as a step down from a prosecution and may come in the form of a warning letter, verbal advice or signing an assurance that the trader will comply. Although Trading Standards has seen a decrease in doorstep crime incidents during 2015, the team was more able to attend incidents when they were happening, improving on the sanction detection rate, increasing it from 8.8% last year to 19.1% during 2015 (see the table below). The sanction detection rate is the proportion of all recorded doorstep crime that is subject to sanction detections.

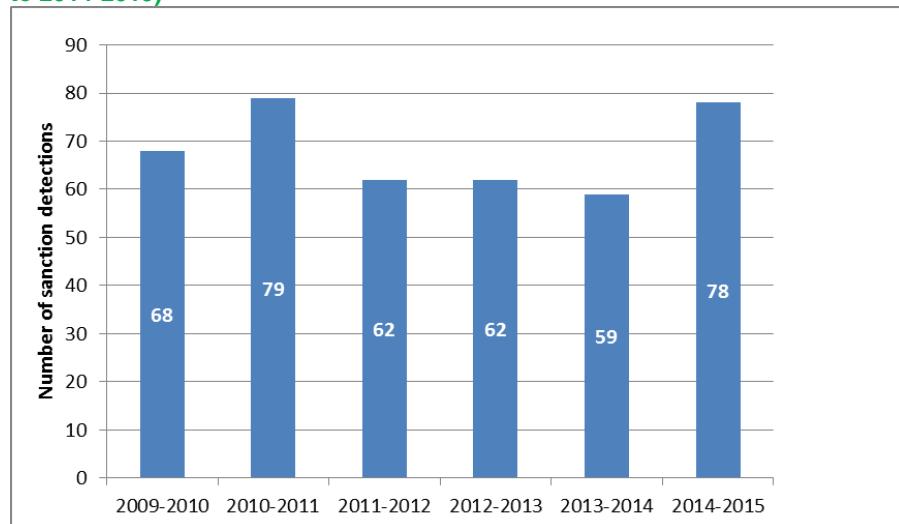
Table 22: Doorstep crime incidents – sanction detections

Time period	Sanction detections	Recorded doorstep crime incidents	Sanction detection rate
01/04/2014-31/12/2014	31	351	8.8%
01/04/2015-31/12/2015	56	292	19.1%

Source: Oxfordshire Trading Standards

The following graph shows how numbers of sanction detections have changed in the last 6 financial years.

Figure 6: Numbers of sanction detections by the doorstep crime team (for the financial years 2009-2010 to 2014-2015)

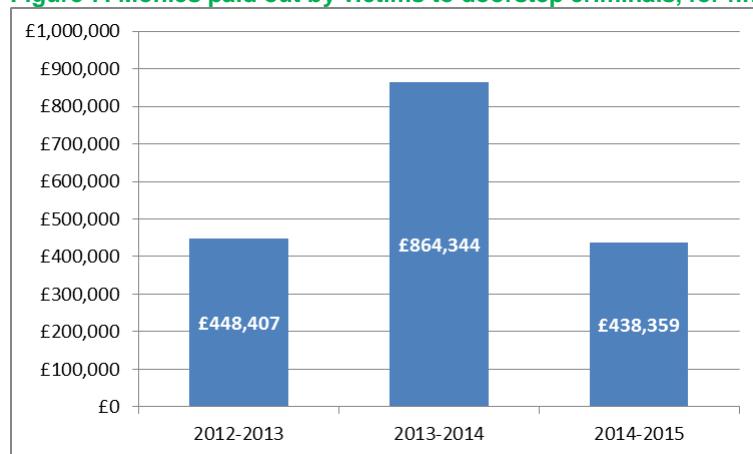


Source: Oxfordshire Trading Standards

Monies Paid to Offenders

The amount of monies paid out by victims of doorstep criminals during the first nine months of this financial year (01/04/15 – 31/12/2015) has amounted to £367,169. The following figures show previous years' data. It is difficult to predict the outcome of the current financial year due to the possibility of large payments made to offenders in the remaining months.

Figure 7: Monies paid out by victims to doorstep criminals, for financial years 2012-2013 to 2014-2015



Source: Oxfordshire Trading Standards

NB The 2013-2014 figure includes a large amount (£420,000) paid out by one victim, which helps to explain the spike in this year.

More information about the following Trading Standards issues is provided in Appendix D:

- Rogue trading and doorstep crime
- Fair-trading and scams
- Illicit tobacco, alcohol and food
- Animal health and welfare

10. Fraud

Fraud arises when trickery is used to gain a dishonest advantage, which is often financial, over another person. Fraud can be committed against individuals or businesses. There are numerous types of fraud – for more details see the Action Fraud website.

Fraud is included in ONS crime reports. Data comes via one of three reporting sources:

- Action Fraud (individuals and small businesses reporting either directly or via police)
- CIFAS (members from industry and public sector)
- FFA UK (banks, card issuers etc. – cheque, card and online bank account fraud only).

The ONS reports only provide figures on a national basis (England and Wales). A total of 604,598 frauds were recorded in the year ending September 2015, representing a 5% increase on the previous year. 234,881 of these cases were reported through Action Fraud; if this was uniformly distributed throughout the population we would expect around 2750 cases of fraud to have been reported (to Action Fraud) in Oxfordshire. This is in line with what other counties are reporting¹³.

11. Mental Health – Detentions under Section 136

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

During the three calendar years 2013-2015, there were 891 Section 136 detentions in Oxfordshire.¹⁴ Around 40% of these (358) were during 2013, with around 30% in each of 2014 and 2015 (266 and 267 detentions, respectively).

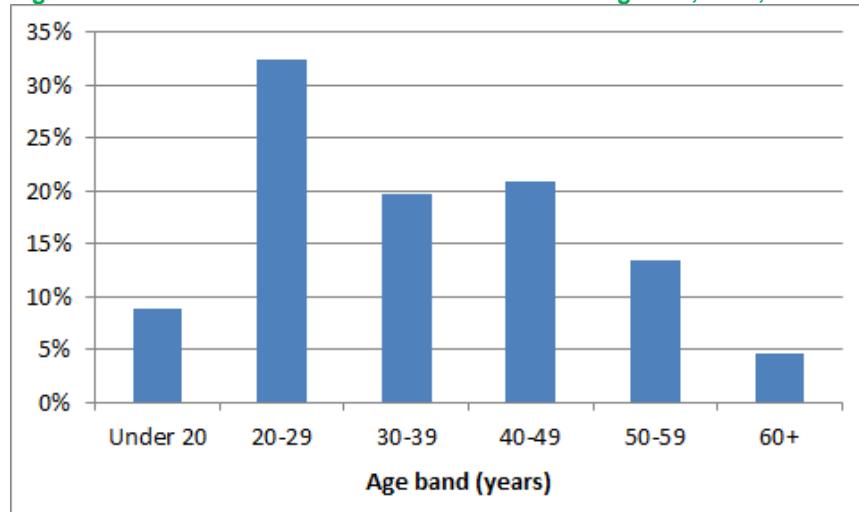
Over the full three-year period, around 45% of the detentions were made in Oxford, whilst around 35% were in Cherwell and West Oxfordshire, and around 21% were in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse.

A majority of the detainees were male (around 59%). The chart below shows the age distribution, with those aged 20-29 making up the largest group of people detained.

¹³ Although data are not available for Oxfordshire, 5 month data for some counties, including Buckinghamshire and Berkshire, are available at <http://www.actionfraud.police.uk/fraud-statistics>.

¹⁴ Data provided by Thames Valley Police, January 2016.

Figure 8: Distribution of Section 136 detentions during 2013, 2014, and 2015, by age band



Source: Thames Valley Police

12. Alcohol and Drugs

12.1. Emergency Department Attendances for Alcohol and Violence

Data gathered from Emergency Departments at the John Radcliffe and Horton General hospitals show that, in the first eight months of the 2015/16 financial year (1st April to 31st December) around 2,000 attendances were recorded as being alcohol-related.¹⁵ They made up around 2.1% of all emergency department attendances. As might be expected, alcohol-related attendances were more likely to occur at the weekend, and also in the early hours of the morning.

The age group experiencing the most alcohol-related attendances were those aged 20-24, making up over one in six of the total number. 63% of attendances were for men or boys, compared with 37% for women or girls. Over 90% of attendances were among people of White ethnicities, broadly in line with the overall make-up of the population.

Meanwhile, slightly over 800 emergency department attendances were recorded as involving assault. Again, they were more likely to occur at the weekend (particularly Sunday) and during the evening/ night.

Again, the age group experiencing the most alcohol-related attendances was those aged 20-24, making up almost a quarter of the total number. Over three quarters of attendances (77%) were for men or boys, compared with 23% for women or girls. Slightly below 90% of attendances were among people of White ethnicities, suggesting that people from Black and Minority Ethnic could be slightly overrepresented in the assault-related attendances figures, compared with the proportion of the overall population they make up.

A little under 200 emergency department attendances were recorded as involving both alcohol and assault. These made up around 9% of all alcohol-related attendances, and around 23% of all attendances for assault. However, it is thought that the figures are likely to underestimate the true extent of alcohol-related violence presenting in A&E.

NB previous versions of the SIA have included data on crime attributable to alcohol but this is no longer being published.

¹⁵ Data provided by Emergency Department Community Safety Practitioner.

12.2. Drug and alcohol treatment

The National Drug Treatment monitoring system (NDTMS) states that between December 2014 and November 2015 there were 1,563 OCU (Opiate/Crack Use) clients in treatment in Oxfordshire.

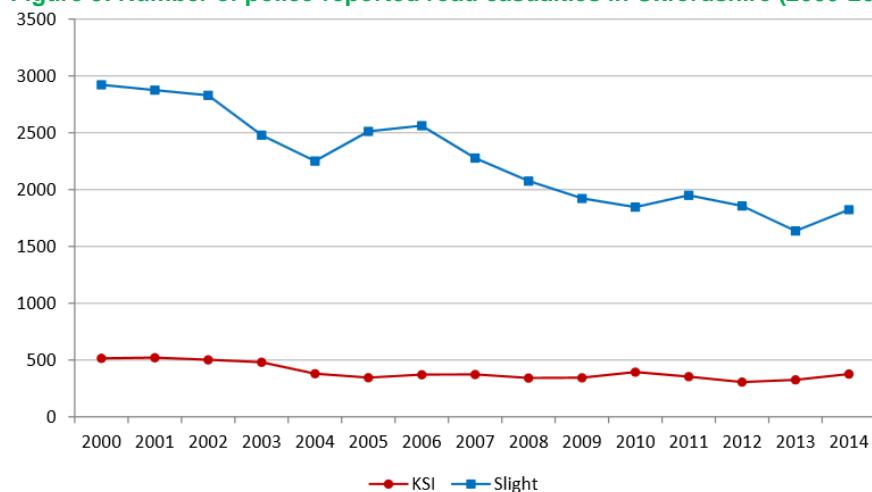
Of the 1,541 clients in treatment between September 2014 and August 2015, 95% continued in effective treatment and were engaging after 12 weeks, or were successfully discharged.

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

13. Road Traffic Accidents

378 people were reported to the police as killed and seriously injured (KSI) on Oxfordshire's roads in 2014.¹⁶ The chart below shows key trends in road casualties since the turn of the century.

Figure 9: Number of police-reported road casualties in Oxfordshire (2000-2014)



Source: Oxfordshire County Council

More detailed analysis, including comparisons between national, regional and local rates, is available in the [Joint Strategic Needs Assessment](#) and Oxfordshire County Council's [Road Traffic Accident Casualty Data Summary 2014](#).

14. Rural Crime

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

¹⁶ Oxfordshire County Council's road casualties statistics: <https://www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/content/road-casualties>

Types of rural crime include:

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

CSPs are working with communities, landowners, farmers and gamekeepers to prevent this type of behaviour and are implementing crime reduction initiatives to raise awareness within the community and hotspots.

Note that detailed rural crime data are not available.

15. Looking Ahead/ Horizon Scanning

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

Theme	Issues
Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• On 5 May 2016 there will be local elections in Cherwell, Oxford, and West Oxfordshire, involving a third of seats in Cherwell and West Oxfordshire and half of seats in Oxford.• Elections for Police and Crime Commissioners will take place the same day.• On 23 June there will be a referendum on the UK's membership of the EU.• Future budget reductions remain very likely for police forces and other partner organisations. HMIC has previously raised concerns regarding the erosion of neighbourhood policing and crime prevention as more time is diverted to crime investigation work.• The new Police Funding Formula has been deferred by a year, after consultation, and will come into effect in April 2017.• Nationally, public sector finances are expected to experience future cuts. Funding available to local councils is expected to fall.• Various enquires (Hillsborough/Plebgate/Phone Hacking) continue to impact on confidence in police.• Increasing awareness of Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.• Probation services delivered by the Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC) have changed from public ownership to private ownership (MTCnovo) under Transforming Justice. The CRC is expected to undergo further organisational changes/ rationalisation over the next few years.• Fundamental review of the role and function of Local Safeguarding Children Boards including the child death review process and consideration of how serious case reviews will work effectively at a local level. Will report to the Department for Education at the end of March 2016.• Ministry of Justice has announced a review of the youth justice system, to report in summer 2016.• Department of Business, Innovation and Skills review of Trading Standards due to report in spring 2016, which could lead to structural change.• New national drugs strategy expected in spring 2016.• The Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner's strategic plan for 2016/17 includes actions which may require partnership consideration in Oxfordshire.

Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broader UK economy has been extremely fragile since 2008 Q2, but is now thought to be in recovery, with GDP (gross domestic product) estimated to be 1.9% higher in Q4 2015 compared with the same quarter a year ago.¹⁷ GDP in 2015 as a whole was up 2.2% on 2014. • In Oxfordshire, for the period October 2014 to September 2015, the unemployment rate (as a proportion of the economically active population) was 3.6%. This was lower than the South East (4.3%) and Great Britain as a whole (5.4%).¹⁸ • Cost of living concerns remain, including an increase in the use of food banks. • Welfare reforms are ongoing, including for example to housing-related support. • Universal Credit will be fully rolled out nationally by the end of 2020/21 • Funding for the Independent Trauma Advisory Service which provides support for victims of exploitation in Oxfordshire only runs to March 2017.
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In June 2015 the Office for National Statistics (ONS) released population estimates for mid-2014.¹⁹ These put Oxfordshire's population at 672,500, continuing a trend of growth. Oxfordshire County Council's latest population forecast shows the county's population increasing by 86,000 (13%) from 2014 to 2026.²⁰ Older people (aged 65 and over) constitute the fastest growing group within the population. • Increasing numbers of refugees from the Middle East (Syria, Iran, Iraq) and North Africa and accompanying difficulties in European Union's response to this crisis. • Terrorism threats from the Middle East/ISIS/Islamic Extremists including individuals returning from fighting. • Increase in Anti-Semitism and Anti- Islamic sentiments. • New organised crime gang profile to raise awareness of cross-border crime and the exploitation of vulnerable people. • Increased awareness of concerns associated with self-neglect. • New Psychoactive Substances Act 2016 has made legal highs illegal. • New national Drugs Strategy expected soon.

¹⁷ ONS (2016) Preliminary Estimate of GDP - Time Series Dataset Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2015

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/gva/gross-domestic-product--preliminary-estimate/q4-2015/tsd.html>

¹⁸ ONS (2016) Labour Market Statistics, January 2016:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/lms/labour-market-statistics/january-2016/statistical-bulletin.html>

Further information about the economy in Oxfordshire is available from [Oxfordshire Insight](#).

¹⁹ ONS population estimates for mid-2014: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/pop-estimate/population-estimates-for-uk--england-and-wales--scotland-and-northern-ireland/mid-2014/mid-year-population-estimates-for-the-uk-2014.html>. Percentages are based on raw ONS figures.

²⁰ Oxfordshire County Council Population Forecast (May 2015) –

<http://insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/system/files/documents/OxfordshireCC%20PopulationForecasts%20May%2015.pdf>; https://public.tableau.com/views/May2015Forecasts/Story1?:embed=y&:display_count=no&showVizHome=no

Technological	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant risks and impact of ‘cyber-crime’ to the public through social media and network sites, with links to organised crime and the risk of being a victim of cyber-fraud. Recent successful hacking attacks of large websites such as Gmail and Ebay and organisations (Sony and US Central Command) show that large organisations or Governments are not immune. • Influence of online behaviour (from on-line gaming and avatars in virtual worlds) has potential to influence real world behaviour. • Increase in the use of peer to peer money transfers (e.g. via Bitcoin) are independent from Banks and Governments are anonymous and untraceable therefore appealing to criminals.
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change (including the impact on communities due to flooding and potential looting). • Flooding - government has increased spending on flood defences. Oxford and Abingdon Flood Alleviation Scheme construction expected in 2018. • Fracking – law drafted to enable fracking to occur underneath private land. Increase in protests against fracking. • HS2 – direct impact on people and increase in protests.
Legal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014 • Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015 • Deregulation Act 2015 • Modern Slavery Act 2015 • Serious Crime Act 2015 • Offender Rehabilitation Act 2014 and transforming rehabilitation agenda – new framework in place in 2015 • Care Act 2014 (with regard to Adult Safeguarding) • Cities and Local Government Devolution Act 2016 (enabling powers and budgets to be devolved to local levels) • Psychoactive Substances Act 2016 (making substances known as ‘Legal Highs’ illegal) • Riot (Compensation) Bill • Pavement Parking (Protection of Vulnerable Pedestrians) Bill • UK Borders Control Bill

16. Evidence Gaps

As highlighted throughout the report, significant data gaps exist in the following areas:

- **Experience of crime** – no local survey data are available, so national data from the Crime Survey for England and Wales are discussed instead
- **Victims of crime** – it is not currently possible to extract data from police recording systems relating to unique victims (rather than unique *incidents*)
- **Crime attributed to alcohol** – these data are no longer published
- **Abuse and Exploitation** (including domestic abuse, rape, child sexual exploitation, human trafficking, modern slavery, and hate crime) – due to the hidden nature of these incidents, and issues affecting reporting and recording, the available data is limited and unlikely to reflect the true scale of the problem
- **Rural Crime** – no data are currently available

Cyber crime remains an issue of growing concern, for which robust local data are not yet available.

Likewise, as noted in previous years, there are still no comparable local data on **perceptions/ fear of crime**.

Appendix A: Sources of Data

The main public sources of data are listed below. Other sources are cited in footnotes throughout the report.

ONS (2016) Crime in England and Wales, Year Ending September 2015

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/crime-stats/crime-statistics/crime-in-england-and-wales---year-ending-september-2015/stb-crime-sept-2015.html>

HMIC (2016) Crime and Police Comparator Data

<http://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmic/data/crime-and-policing-comparator-data/>
<https://www.police.uk/>

Thames Valley Police (2016) Crime Summaries

<http://www.thamesvalley.police.uk/aboutus/aboutus-operf/aboutus-operf-figs.htm>

MOJ (2015) Proven re-offending <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/proven-reoffending-statistics-january-2013-to-december-2013>

MOJ (2015) Criminal justice statistics quarterly

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/criminal-justice-statistics-quarterly>

NDTMS (2016) Drug Treatment Performance Reports <https://www.ndtms.net/>

Appendix B: Quick Facts Summaries

QUICK FACTS – ALL RECORDED CRIME

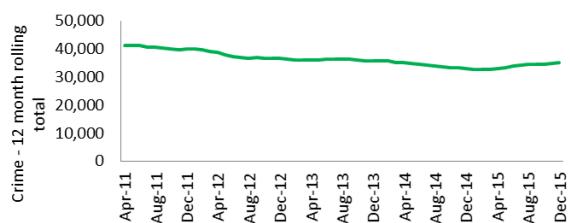
Current figures refer to the 12 month period ending 31st December 2015

Level of Crime 35,176 crimes / 52.3 crimes per 1,000 population

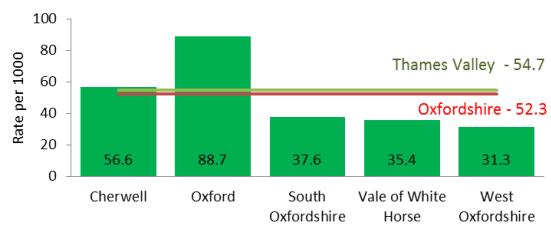
National comparison Oxfordshire rate of 52.3 is lower than the Thames Valley (54.7) and national (65.6) rates per 1,000 population.

Annual Change Increased by 2,284 crimes / 6.9% compared with 12 months to December 2014

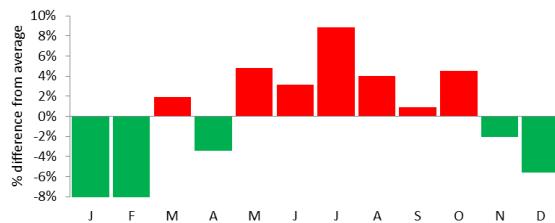
General Trend in number of crimes



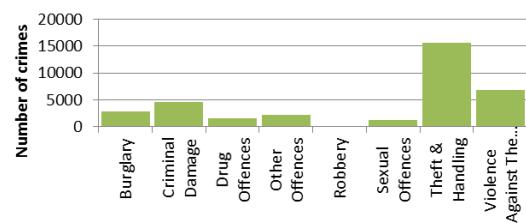
Rate



Seasonality (based on last three years data)



Breakdown



Hotspots 2015 (rates per 1,000 pop.)

Cherwell

Banbury Town (97.0), Bicester Town (64.4)

Oxford

Oxford Central (170.5), Oxford East (93.9)

South & Vale

Wheatley / Chalgrove (46.3), Abingdon Town (46.0)

West Oxfordshire

Witney (43.8), Chipping Norton (29.5)

Sources: Thames Valley Police crime data/ Summaries of Notifiable Offences (2016) /Iquanta (2016). Rates have been calculated using the Office for National Statistics population estimates for mid-2014.

QUICK FACTS – VIOLENT CRIME

Current figures refer to the 12 month period ending 31st December 2015. For the purposes of these Quick Facts, 'Violent Crime' includes 'Violence with Injury' and 'Violence without Injury'

Level of Crime	6,855 crimes / 10.2 Crimes per 1,000 population																
National comparison	Oxfordshire rate is lower than the Thames Valley (11.6) and national (16.2) rates per 1,000 population.																
Annual Change	Increased by 2,117 crimes / 44.6% compared with 12 months to December 2014																
General Trend in number of violent crimes	Rate																
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>District</th> <th>Rate per 1,000</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cherwell</td> <td>11.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oxford</td> <td>15.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South Oxfordshire</td> <td>7.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vale of White Horse</td> <td>7.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>West Oxfordshire</td> <td>7.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Thames Valley</td> <td>11.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oxfordshire</td> <td>16.2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	District	Rate per 1,000	Cherwell	11.7	Oxford	15.5	South Oxfordshire	7.2	Vale of White Horse	7.1	West Oxfordshire	7.7	Thames Valley	11.6	Oxfordshire	16.2
District	Rate per 1,000																
Cherwell	11.7																
Oxford	15.5																
South Oxfordshire	7.2																
Vale of White Horse	7.1																
West Oxfordshire	7.7																
Thames Valley	11.6																
Oxfordshire	16.2																
Seasonality (based on last three years data)	Breakdown																
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Injury Status</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>with injury</td> <td>39.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>without injury</td> <td>60.6%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Injury Status	Percentage	with injury	39.4%	without injury	60.6%										
Injury Status	Percentage																
with injury	39.4%																
without injury	60.6%																

Hotspots 2015 (rates per 1,000 pop.)

Cherwell

Banbury Town (21.2), Ruscote / Hardwick / Neithrop (16.6)

Oxford

Oxford Central (26.2), Oxford South East (23.3)

South & Vale

Didcot (12.1), Abingdon Town (9.9)

West Oxfordshire

Witney (11.8), Carterton / Bampton / Burford (7.0)

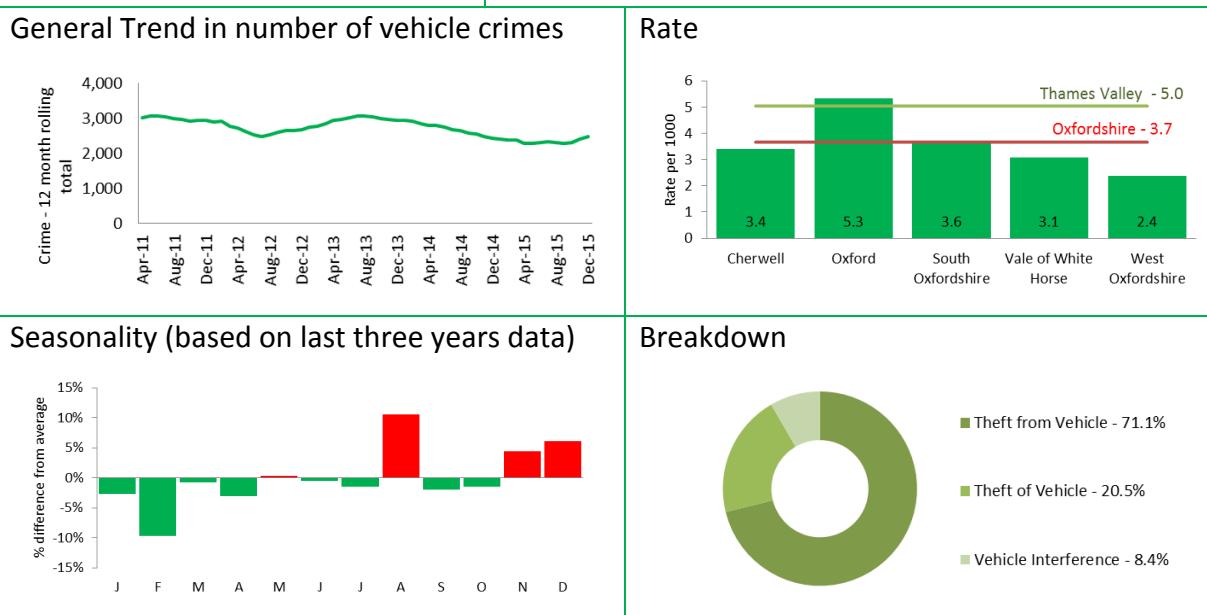
*Most of this rise is thought to be due to a greater proportion of reports of crime being recorded in the last year, following improved compliance with national recording standards by police forces

Sources: Thames Valley Police crime data/ Summaries of Notifiable Offences (2016) /Iquanta (2016). Rates have been calculated using the Office for National Statistics population estimates for mid-2014.

QUICK FACTS – VEHICLE CRIME

Current figures refer to the 12 month period ending 31st December 2015

Level of Crime	2,472 crimes / 3.7 Crimes per 1,000 population
National comparison	Oxfordshire rate is lower than the Thames Valley (5.0) and national (6.3) rates per 1,000 population.
Annual Change	Decreased by 19 crimes / 0.8% compared with 12 months to December 2014



Hotspots 2015 (rates per 1,000 pop.)

Cherwell

Kidlington (4.6), Bicester Rural (4.2)

Oxford

Oxford South East (6.9), Oxford East (6.5)

South & Vale

Wheatley / Chalgrove (7.4), Faringdon (4.4)

West Oxfordshire

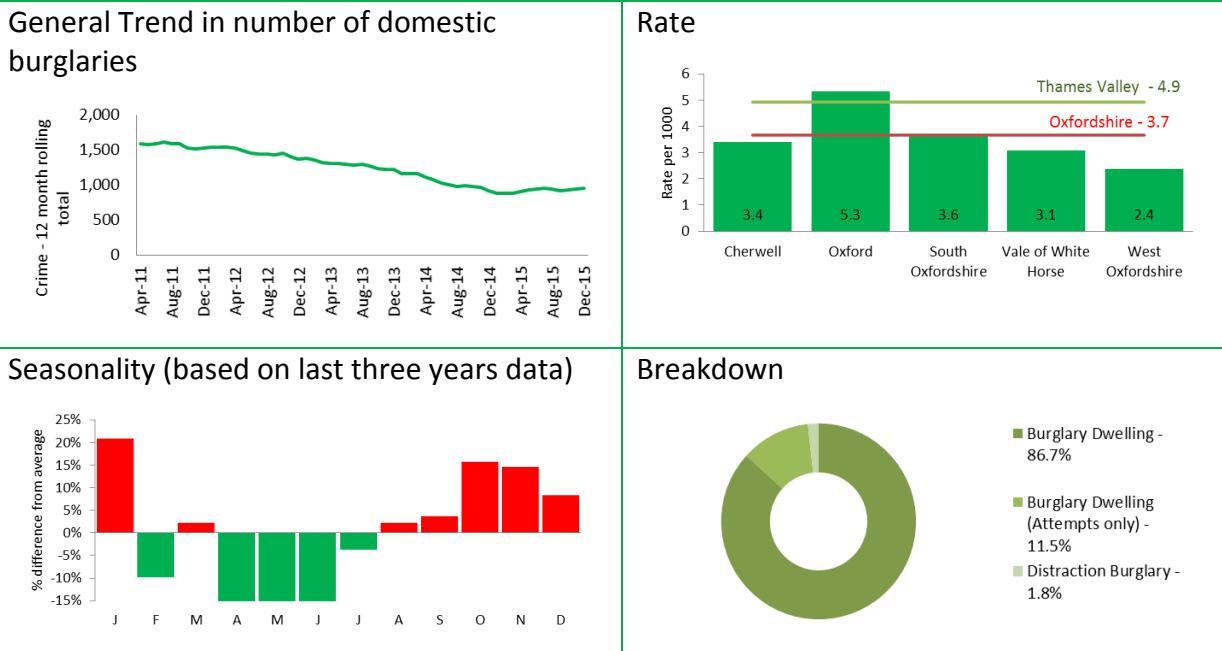
Chipping Norton (3.2), Witney (2.4)

Sources: Thames Valley Police crime data/ Summaries of Notifiable Offences (2016) /Iquanta (2016). Rates have been calculated using the Office for National Statistics population estimates for mid-2014.

QUICK FACTS – DOMESTIC BURGLARY

Current figures refer to the 12 month period ending 31st December 2015

Level of Crime	950 crimes / 3.7 Crimes per 1,000 households
National comparison	Oxfordshire rate is lower than the Thames Valley (4.9) and national (8.3) rates per 1,000 households.
Annual Change	Domestic Burglary increased by 33 crimes / 3.6% compared with 12 months to December 2014



Hotspots 2015 (rates per 1,000 households)

Cherwell

Banbury Town (5.1) Ruscote / Hardwick / Neithrop (4.0)

Oxford

Oxford North (10.9), Oxford East (10.4)

South & Vale

Wheatley / Chalgrove (3.0), Henley (2.7)

West Oxfordshire

Chipping Norton (2.0), Witney (1.9)

Sources: Thames Valley Police crime data/ Summaries of Notifiable Offences (2016) /Iquanta (2016). Rates have been calculated using the Office for National Statistics population estimates for mid-2014.

Appendix C: Detailed Data on Hate Incidents

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

Race

Race is the most commonly recorded motivation for hate crime (nationally and locally) and the best reported, although reporting levels are still low (see the discussion of under-reporting in section 7.5 above). Although at a national level some incidents, such as the murder of Lee Rigby, have caused spikes in previous periods, there is no indication that there have been any such spikes in 2015.

Data from CSEW 2012/13 to 2014/15 suggest that adults in non-White ethnic groups were much more likely to be victims of a racially motivated hate crime than White adults (for example, 1.0% of Asian and 0.7% of Black adults compared with 0.1% of White adults). This is a more pronounced difference in the likelihood of victimisation than for overall CSEW crime (of which hate crime incidents are a subset), where similar proportions of adults from different ethnic groups were victims (19% of adults from an Asian ethnic group and 18% of those from a Black ethnic group were victims of crime compared with 17% of White adults). However, those from a Black ethnic group are more likely to belong to particular socio-economic groups such as:

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

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

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

Table 23: Racist incidents – recordable crime (annual trends 2013-2015)

Racist Incidents - Recordable Crime	For period to January-December			2014-15 change
	2013	2014	2015	(n)
Cherwell	33	33	71	38
Oxford	102	121	159	38
South Oxfordshire	32	10	34	24
Vale of White Horse	28	24	27	3
West Oxfordshire	8	18	13	-5
Oxfordshire	203	206	304	98
Thames Valley	1,103	1,046	1,304	258

Source: Thames Valley Police: Summary of Notifiable Offences (January 2016 data release)

Table 24: Racist incidents – non crime occurrence (annual trends 2013-2015)

Racist Incidents - Non Crime Occurrence	For period to January-December			2014-15 change
	2013	2014	2015	(n)
Cherwell	30	29	49	20
Oxford	87	74	102	28
South Oxfordshire	15	14	29	15
Vale of White Horse	19	13	28	15
West Oxfordshire	10	13	11	-2
Oxfordshire	161	143	219	76
Thames Valley	755	644	878	234

Source: Thames Valley Police: Summary of Notifiable Offences (January 2016 data release)

Religion

Religion is the third or fourth most commonly recorded motivation for hate crime in most police forces (fourth in Oxfordshire). It is the third most common nationally according to CSEW 2012/13 to 2014/15. The survey data suggests that Muslim adults were the most likely group to be a victim of religiously motivated hate crime, and that adults within an Asian ethnic group were more likely to be victims of a religiously motivated hate crime than adults of White ethnic group (0.5% and less than 0.1% respectively).

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

Table 25: Religious incidents – recordable crime (annual trends 2013-2015)

Religious Incidents - Recorded Crime	For period to January-December			2014-15 change
	2013	2014	2015	(n)
Cherwell	0	2	3	1
Oxford	7	2	10	8
South Oxfordshire	1	0	0	0
Vale of White Horse	1	0	1	1
West Oxfordshire	1	0	2	2
Oxfordshire	10	4	16	12
Thames Valley	50	25	64	39

Source: Thames Valley Police: Summary of Notifiable Offences (January 2016 data release)

Table 26: Religious incidents – non crime occurrence (annual trends 2013-2015)

Religious Incidents - Non Crime Occurrence	For period to January-December			2014-15 change
	2013	2014	2015	(n)
Cherwell	3	4	5	1
Oxford	5	2	5	3
South Oxfordshire	2	0	2	2
Vale of White Horse	1	0	3	3
West Oxfordshire	0	1	1	0
Oxfordshire	11	7	16	9
Thames Valley	40	23	67	44

Source: Thames Valley Police: Summary of Notifiable Offences (January 2016 data release)

Sexual orientation

Homophobic crimes were the second most commonly (police) recorded hate crimes (nationally and locally) but are only the fourth most commonly experienced (according to CSEW 2012/13 to 2014/15), although they are still heavily under-reported (CSEW 2012/13 to 2014/15).

In October 2013, Stonewall released “Homophobic Hate Crime: The Gay British Crime Survey 2013” (carried out by YouGov).²¹ This survey, based upon the responses from 2,544 lesbian, gay and bisexual adults from across Britain in February and March 2013, provides an alternative source of information about sexual orientation hate crime. Key findings were:

- One in ten victims experiencing a homophobic hate crime or incident were physically assaulted
- Almost one in five victims were threatened with violence or the use of force
- One in eight victims experienced unwanted sexual contact
- One in eight victims have had their home, vehicle or property vandalised
- Two thirds of those experiencing a hate crime or incident did not report it to anyone
- More than three quarters did not report it to the police

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

Table 27: Homophobic incidents – recordable crime (annual trends 2013-2015)

Homophobic Incidents - Recorded Crime	For period to January-December			2014-15 change
	2013	2014	2015	(n)
Cherwell	13	5	10	5
Oxford	17	18	22	4
South Oxfordshire	1	3	3	0
Vale of White Horse	2	3	5	2
West Oxfordshire	2	3	4	1
Oxfordshire	35	32	44	12
Thames Valley	100	104	131	27

Source: Thames Valley Police: Summary of Notifiable Offences (January 2016 data release)

Table 28: Homophobic incidents – non crime occurrence (annual trends 2013-2015)

Homophobic Incidents - Non Crime Occurrence	For period to January-December			2014-15 change
	2013	2014	2015	(n)
Cherwell	2	4	7	3
Oxford	10	12	11	-1
South Oxfordshire	3	4	5	1
Vale of White Horse	4	2	6	4
West Oxfordshire	5	4	4	0
Oxfordshire	24	26	33	7
Thames Valley	103	98	104	6

Source: Thames Valley Police: Summary of Notifiable Offences (January 2016 data release)

²¹ Homophobic Hate Crime, The Gay British Survey 2013:

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

Disability

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

Thorneycroft and Asquith conclude that people with disability are much more likely to be victimised than their non-disabled counterparts.²² Among the reasons they suggest for under-reporting and under-recording are a lack of understanding of what constitutes hate crime and a dependent relationship with the abuser.

Emerson and Roulstone²³ analysed the results of the UK Life Opportunity Survey²⁴. They calculated that

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

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

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

Table 29: Disability incidents – recordable crime (annual trends 2013-2015)

Disability Incidents - Recorded Crime	For period to January-December			2014-15 change
	2013	2014	2015	(n)
Cherwell	5	6	3	-3
Oxford	1	0	8	8
South Oxfordshire	3	1	1	0
Vale of White Horse	3	1	4	3
West Oxfordshire	3	0	2	2
Oxfordshire	15	8	18	10
Thames Valley	46	50	107	57

Source: Thames Valley Police: Summary of Notifiable Offences (January 2016 data release)

²² Thorneycroft, R. and Asquith, N.L. (2015) 'The Dark Figure of Disablist Violence', *The Howard Journal* Vol 54 No 5. December 2015, ISSN 0265-5527, pp. 489–507

²³ Emerson, E. and Roulstone, A. (2014) 'Developing an evidence base for violent and disablist hate crime in Britain: findings from a life opportunities survey', *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 29, 3086–104.

²⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/life-opportunities-survey>

Table 30: Disability incidents – non crime occurrence (annual trends 2013-2015)

Disability Incidents - Non Crime Occurrence	For period to January-December			2014-15 change
	2013	2014	2015	(n)
Cherwell	4	1	6	5
Oxford	5	5	3	-2
South Oxfordshire	3	1	4	3
Vale of White Horse	3	2	6	4
West Oxfordshire	2	2	3	1
Oxfordshire	17	11	22	11
Thames Valley	61	57	97	40

Source: Thames Valley Police: Summary of Notifiable Offences (January 2016 data release)

Transgender identity

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

Table 31: Transphobic incidents – recordable crime (annual trends 2013-2015)

Transphobic Incidents - Recorded Crime	For period to January-December			2014-15 change
	2013	2014	2015	(n)
Cherwell	4	1	0	-1
Oxford	0	2	2	0
South Oxfordshire	5	2	1	-1
Vale of White Horse	1	0	0	0
West Oxfordshire	2	1	0	-1
Oxfordshire	12	6	3	-3
Thames Valley	46	17	15	-2

Source: Thames Valley Police: Summary of Notifiable Offences (January 2016 data release)

Table 32: Transphobic incidents – non crime occurrence (annual trends 2013-2015)

Transphobic Incidents - Non Crime Occurrence	For period to January-December			2014-15 change
	2013	2014	2015	(n)
Cherwell	4	4	2	-2
Oxford	2	3	3	0
South Oxfordshire	4	1	2	1
Vale of White Horse	2	1	0	-1
West Oxfordshire	0	0	0	0
Oxfordshire	12	9	7	-2
Thames Valley	54	22	29	7

Source: Thames Valley Police: Summary of Notifiable Offences (January 2016 data release)

Appendix D: Additional Trading Standards Data

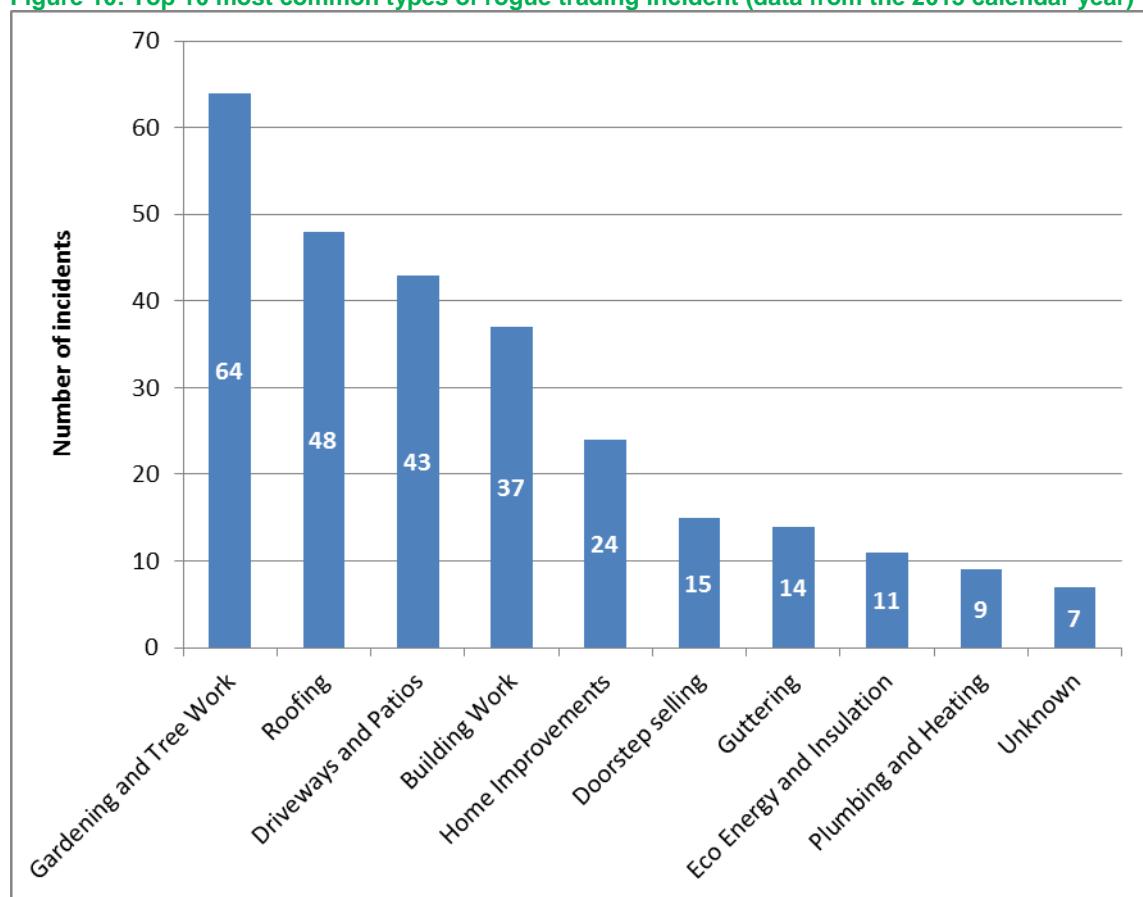
Rogue Trading and Doorstep Crime

Type of Work

Data relating to 2015 indicates that the type of work being carried out by rogue traders mainly relates to gardening and tree work, roofing, and driveways and patios. The offenders are becoming more sophisticated, professional, and devious in the way that they operate and present themselves at the victim's address. An increasingly common method is the mirroring of legitimate company names. The offenders purport to be from a legitimate, established and highly respected company, gaining the trust of the victim before overcharging and often leaving the victim worse off than they were before.

The chart below shows the most common types of rogue trading incident, based on 2015 data.

Figure 10: Top 10 most common types of rogue trading incident (data from the 2015 calendar year)



Source: Oxfordshire Trading Standards

Looking towards the next 12 months the Government's feed in tariff for solar energy was reduced in January 2016. This is expected to see a reduction in the sale and installation of solar panels. Consequently, doorstep criminals will no longer be able to reap benefits from exploiting this area of trading.

Over the past two years Trading Standards has seen an increase in the number of investigations relating to solar energy suppliers. One investigation related to 3 individuals involved in the running of a business, selling and installing solar energy systems. In October, 2015 the last of the sentencing hearings was heard for this trial, resulting in sentences of up

to 19 months' imprisonment, along with fines and other sanctions. It is evident this technology and government incentive has been exploited by rogue traders.

Complaints by Area

During 2014/15 complaints have appeared to spike in Oxford City, whereas in previous years they have remained fairly consistent. The current figure, of 71 complaints, for the data period 01/04/15 - 31/12/15 indicates that we may see a further increase in complaints in the Oxford area. Complaints so far in this data period are in the table below:

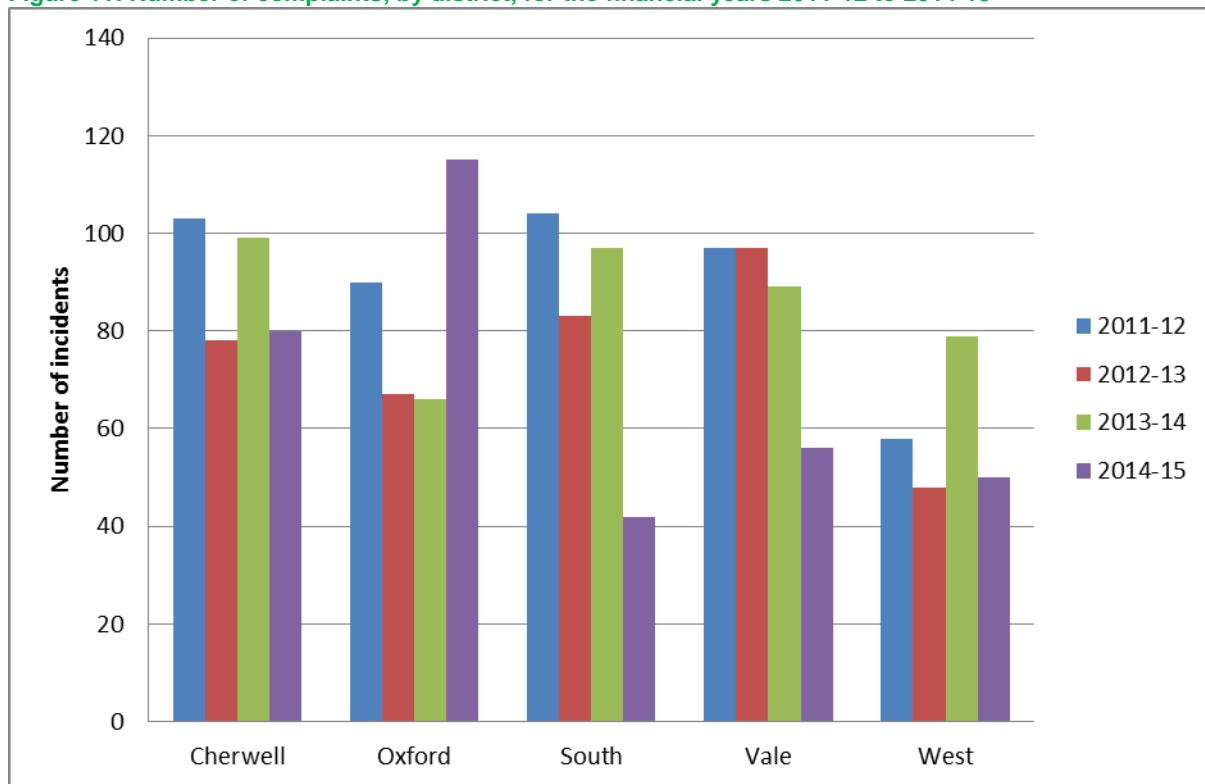
Table 33: Rogue trading complaints in the first nine months of the 2015-2016 financial year, by district

District	Cherwell	Oxford	South	Vale	West
Total complaints 01/04/15 - 31/12/15	56	71	54	63	38

Source: Oxfordshire Trading Standards

A possible explanation for the rise in complaints in Oxford is that the Organised Criminal Group being investigated by Trading Standards was especially active in this area, resulting in a number of arrests and warrants across Oxford City area. West Oxfordshire has had a history of low incident rates since 2009, and for the fourth year in a row this is still the case (see the figure below).

Figure 11: Number of complaints, by district, for the financial years 2011-12 to 2014-15



Source: Oxfordshire Trading Standards

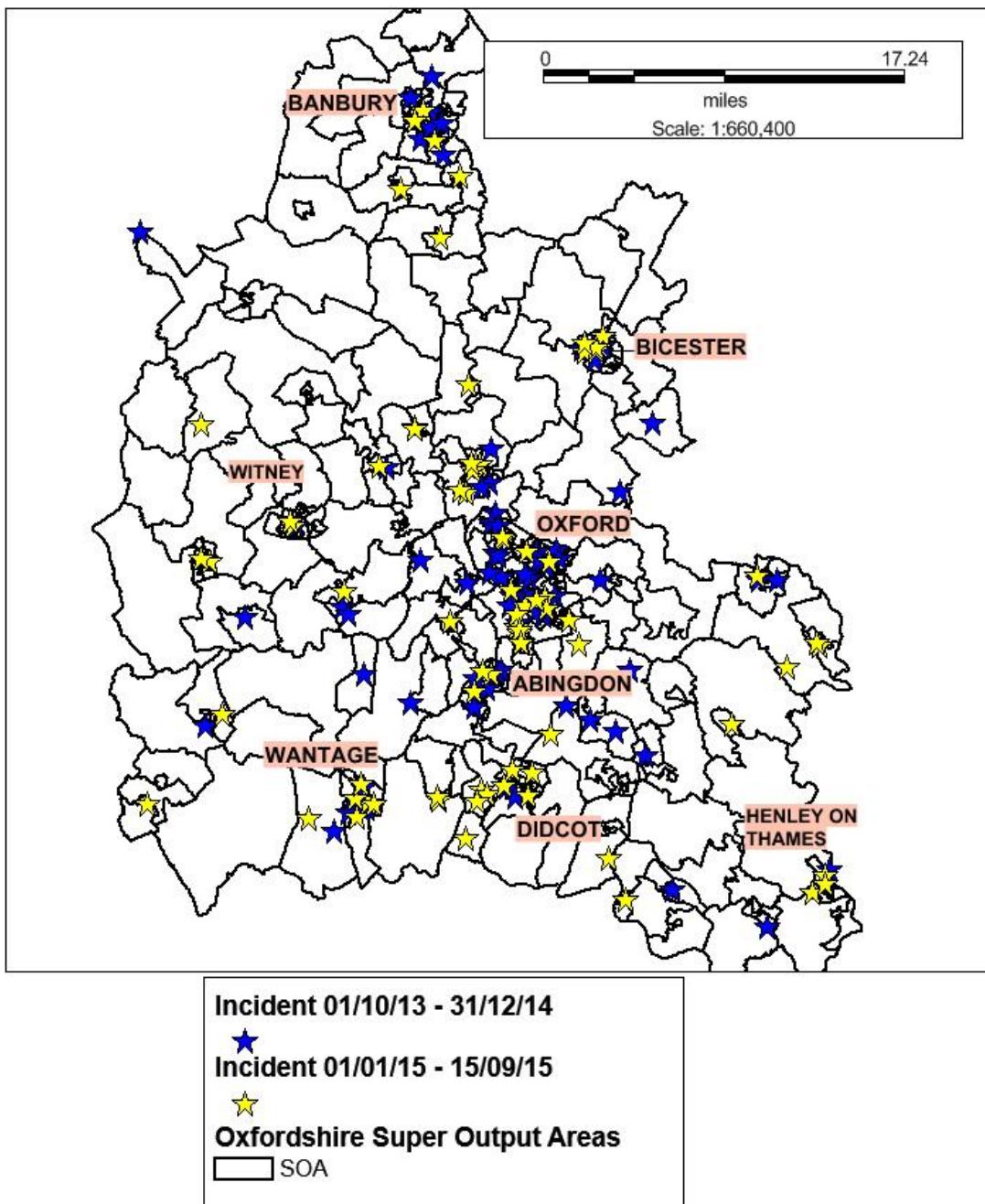
Mapping

The figure below details the locations of intelligence reports about rogue trading activity in Oxfordshire. The yellow stars denote incidents during 2015 and the blue stars are historical incidents from the previous years (please see key below). The notable points are:

- Clusters of reporting centred on major population areas such as Oxford, Abingdon and Banbury.

- Clear areas where there is no intelligence relating to rogue trading activity. This may be due to large areas of rural and agricultural land and/or it may indicate under-reporting in these areas.
- Reports and incidents appear to occur in the vicinity of main arterial routes such as the A34, M40 and A40.

Figure 12: Map of intelligence reports about rogue trading activity in Oxfordshire



Source: Oxfordshire Trading Standards

Fair Trading and Scams

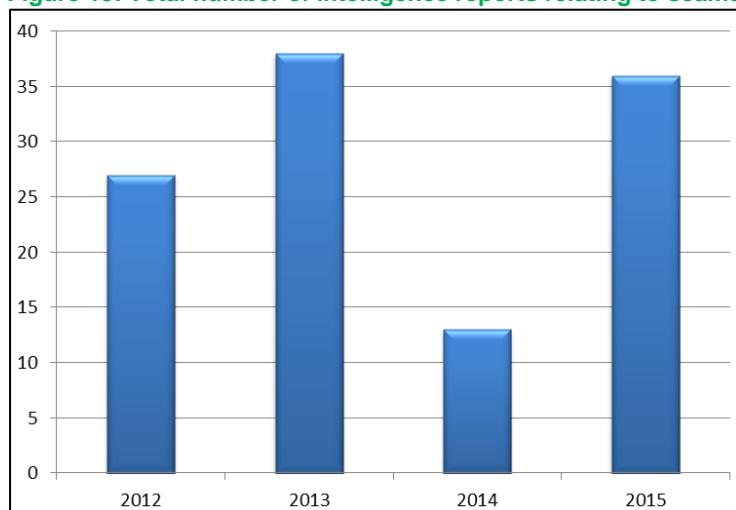
The issue concerning scams is a growing concern nationally. The variety of ways in which fraudsters can reach consumers is also increasingly diverse. With the growth of technology in our everyday lives, scammers are becoming increasingly advanced in their methods. Scams which have been prevalent throughout Oxfordshire between 01/10/2014 and 30/09/2015 include those relating to:

- Peoples Postcode Lottery
- Inheritance pay-outs
- Subscription Traps
- Driving Licence
- Claims Management Companies

This list is not exhaustive; however these are the most commonly reported scams.

During the time period January 2015 – December 2015 there were 36 intelligence reports²⁵ detailing Scams in Oxfordshire. During the same time period in 2014, 13 reports were submitted. In comparison to previous years the figure reported in 2014 was relatively low. It is believed this was due to lack of reporting of scams by Trading Standards, as Action Fraud became the main reporting mechanism. In 2015 Trading Standards reverted back to recording scams on its intelligence database.

Figure 13: Total number of intelligence reports relating to scams, for the calendar years 2012-2015



Source: Oxfordshire Trading Standards

The chart above clearly indicates the growth of reporting in this area, but it only represents a small percentage of the overall picture.

It is estimated that nationally 14 million mobile and internet transactions are processed each week. It is highly likely that the reach and opportunities for scammers will only increase over the next 12-18 months.

With the new flexibility offered to pensioners through pension reforms, and the growth of consumers seeking out opportunities to maximise savings it is likely that investment frauds will increase over the next 12 months. Current investment frauds in operation include:

- **Advanced Fee Schemes** - this is when fraudsters target victims to make advance or upfront payments for goods, services, and/or financial gains that do not materialise.
- **Foreign Currency Trading (Forex) Scams** - this is a trading scheme used to defraud traders by convincing the victim that they can expect to gain a high profit by trading in the foreign exchange market.
- **Boiler Rooms** - this is where fraudsters cold-call investors offering them worthless, overpriced or even non-existent shares
- **Off Shore Investment Scams** - the scammer offers huge rewards with low risk by investing in the offshore markets

²⁵ Via the Trading Standards Intelligence reporting system IDB

It is possible that new investment scams may occur in the form of **Container Investments** (where companies are promising returns of 12% a year by simply investing in shipping containers, or 'boxes', with full repayment of capital after three years) and **Car Parking Investments** (where sales people offer investment opportunities in parking spaces in car parks close to British airports). Fraudsters can offer verbal and written promises of a guaranteed and questionably high rate of return on the investment.

Each year Oxfordshire Trading Standards is involved with Scams Awareness Month. The most recent one took place in July 2015 where 6 scams talks were given and events were held at Thames Valley Police and Barclays Bank. Between May 2015 and December 2015 Trading Standards visited 97 people in relation to safeguarding and scams. Predictions are that Trading Standards will have completed 145 visits in the 2015/16 financial year.

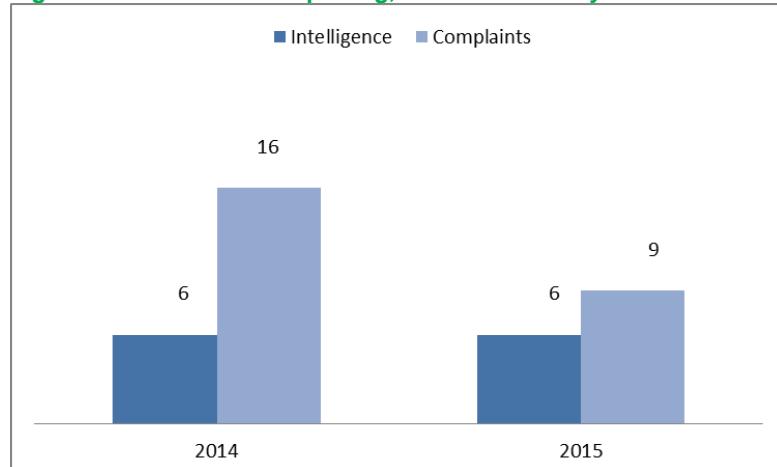
Illicit Tobacco, Alcohol and Food

Alcohol

Problem areas relating to cheap Italian wines and counterfeit vodka are re-occurring themes throughout Oxfordshire and the South East of England. Cheap Italian Wines create a problem where the products are labelled as being of Italian origin but they are not traceable as such. There are also concerns that the wines are out of alcohol tolerance (suspicion of dilution). Further work is required across Oxfordshire to fully understand the issue of illicit alcohol.

The figure below shows that Trading Standards has seen a decrease in reporting of complaints during 2015. However reporting of intelligence has remained consistent.²⁶ Trading Standards ran an operation relating to tobacco and alcohol in September 2014, which may have resulted in an increase in reporting during 2014. It is recognised that there is often a public health issue in relation to counterfeit alcohol.

Figure 14: Illicit alcohol reporting, for the calendar years 2014 and 2015



Source: Oxfordshire Trading Standards

Tobacco

Trade in counterfeit/ illicit tobacco in Oxfordshire is increasing significantly and is expected to continue to do so as the pricing for legitimate cigarettes increases. The potential financial gain involved in selling counterfeit tobacco is high with low risk involved. Counterfeit tobacco has an impact on legitimate business and public health, and this remains a priority for 2016-17.

²⁶ See box on at the beginning of section 9 for more information about the difference between complaints and intelligence

The figure below indicates that there has been a decrease in the number of intelligence reports relating to illicit tobacco.

Table 34: Number of intelligence reports about counterfeit/ illicit tobacco, for 2014 and 2015

Year	Number of Intelligence Reports
2014	18
2015	14

Source: Oxfordshire Trading Standards

The higher level of intelligence during 2014 was probably due to Operation Henry which targeted premises selling illicit tobacco. Operation Henry was a regional crackdown on the supply of tobacco suspected to be illegal. Investigations relate to seizures of a total of 5,300 potentially illicit cigarettes from five Cowley businesses during 2014. Investigations relating to this operation are on-going.

Counterfeit/illicit tobacco is another area that will not generate a high number of consumer complaints, as often the purchaser is aware that the product they are buying is not genuine or non-duty paid and he/ she is buying it for financial benefit (as the counterfeit/illicit products are significantly lower in cost). Illicit tobacco sales are facilitated via local market stalls, retail shops, food and licenced premises and social media websites.

Food

Throughout the financial year 2015-2016 there has been persistent reporting of door to door fish sellers operating within Oxfordshire. This has led to concerns over both the storage of these fish but also of the descriptions given to the fish sold. Many of these fish are sold via cold calls at consumers' addresses.

Animal Health and Welfare

Animal Health intelligence has increased during 2015 but is still only the tip of the iceberg. Under-reporting in this area is common as the consumers are unaware of what to look for and sometimes which agency to report the issue to. Animal Health and Welfare is a business area which does not tend to generate consumer complaints and therefore it is vital that intelligence is recorded and utilised.

Illegal Importations

There has been an increase in reports of illegal imports of puppies from countries that have a high risk of rabies, such as Poland and Croatia. Illegal landings/ importations have been identified at a national and regional level as a proposed priority area for 2016/17. The animals are often too young to have received the appropriate vaccinations and are often advertised for sale over the Internet. These cases often come to the attention of Trading Standards via veterinary surgeons within Oxfordshire.

Table 35: Illegal importation complaints, for the calendar years 2014 and 2015

Year	Total Complaints
2014	3
2015	7

Source: Oxfordshire Trading Standards

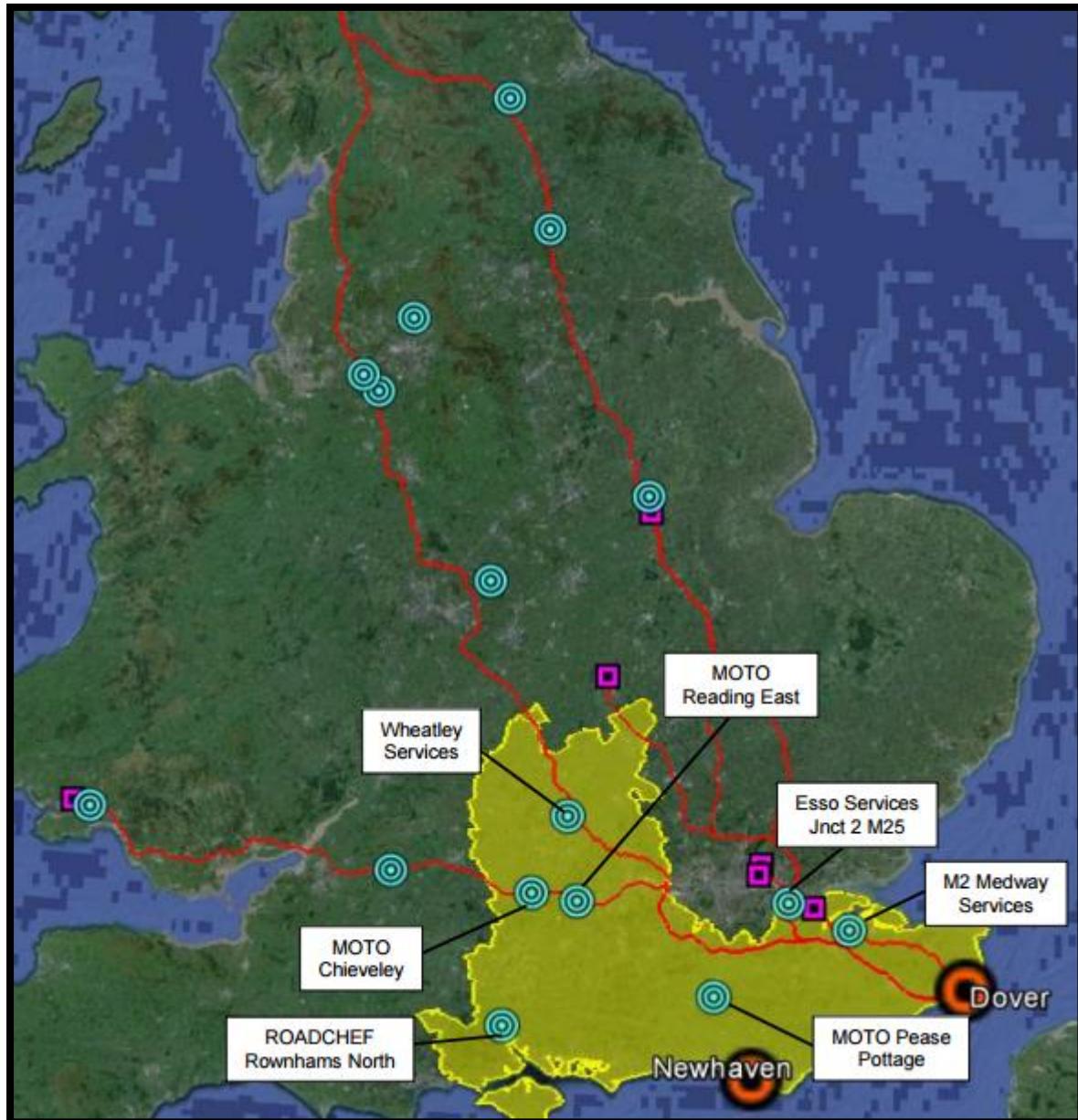
Illegally imported puppies from Eastern European countries are still an issue within Animal Health. Between 2011 and 2013 national figures state the number of dogs entering the UK has increased significantly.²⁷ However an accurate figure cannot be determined, as this would not incorporate those dogs that are smuggled into the country illegally. In December

²⁷ [https://www.dogstrust.org.uk/press-materials/dt_puppy_smuggling_report_v12_web\(1\).pdf](https://www.dogstrust.org.uk/press-materials/dt_puppy_smuggling_report_v12_web(1).pdf)

2014 there were changes to the Pet and Travel Scheme that were not deemed a sufficient solution. Concerns in relation to puppies being smuggled into the UK are not only for the welfare of the dog but the risk of disease outbreaks such as rabies.

Out of county ports, such as Dover, are the major point of entry for illegally imported puppies; however major arterial routes are used to transport the puppies through and out of Oxfordshire, for example the M40. Motorway service stations are also being used as transhipment points for onward movement of puppies. Within Oxfordshire a possible location is Wheatley Services M40 (OX33 1JL). The scale of the issue within Oxfordshire is predominantly unknown as the recording of intelligence is still relatively low.

Figure 15: Map of key South East arterial routes and services



Source: Oxfordshire Trading Standards