Safer Oxfordshire Partnership

Strategic Intelligence Assessment 2021

June 2021

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Abuse and exploitation
Hate crime
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This report…

- The Safer Oxfordshire Partnership works together to reduce crime and create safer communities in Oxfordshire. Each year the Partnership receives a summary of the latest data on crime and community safety in a Strategic Intelligence Assessment (SIA) for Oxfordshire.
- This 2021 update of the SIA makes use of:
  - Crime data published by the Office for National Statistics in May 2021 (for year ending December 2020) which allows for comparisons with national averages
  - Locally sourced data on crimes, incidents and victims of crime from Thames Valley Police, January to December 2020
  - Doorstep Crime and Road traffic accident data from Oxfordshire County Council
  - Public Health data on alcohol and drug use
  - Offending and re-offending data from the Ministry of Justice
- NEW for this update
  - Interactive dashboard showing crime data trends and maps for Oxfordshire built from Home Office crime open data tables and police.uk
  - Use of hospital services related to knife crime /assaults
- With thanks to the SIA Steering Group and to the analysts and service experts who worked with us and provided advice and data extracts.
- SIA 2021 lead authors:
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- Date of publication: last updated 24th June 2021

Summary

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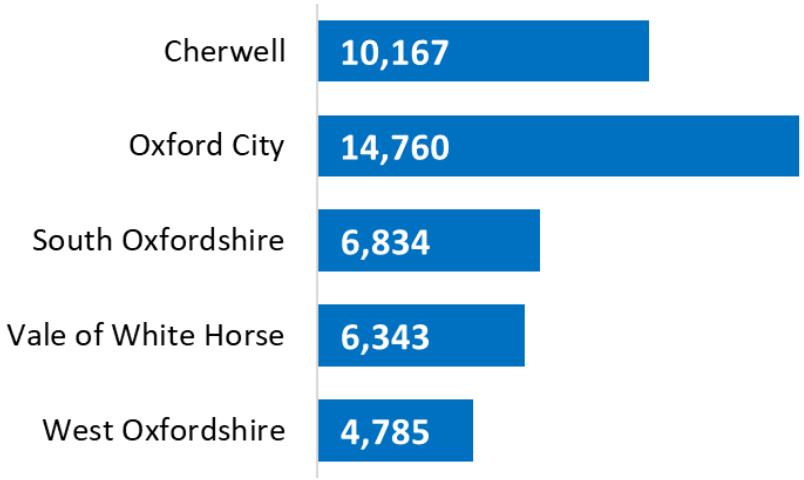
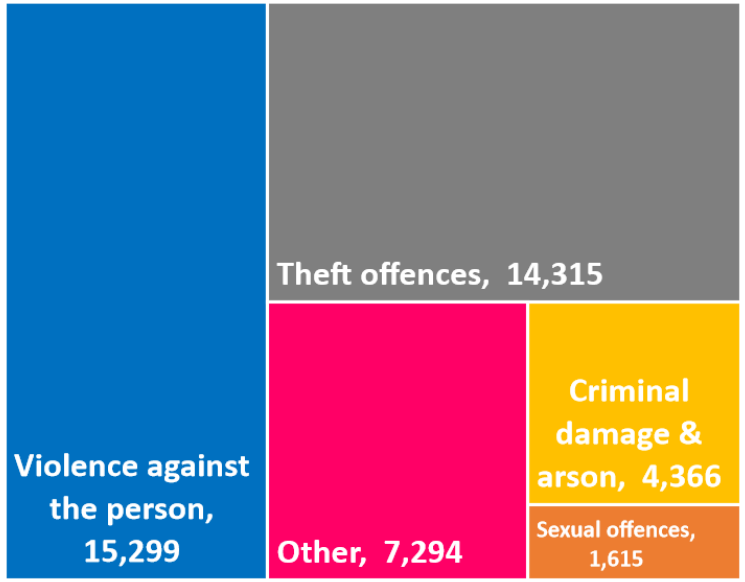
Oxfordshire: total recorded crime[1] year ending Dec20

42,889



Oxfordshire total recorded crime by type[1]



Selected offences[2]

1,817	Alcohol-related crime	317	Knife crimes
1,085	Cyber-related offences	424	Rural crimes

Road safety[3]

1,006	Road casualties
203	Killed or seriously injured

[1] ONS Police recorded crime to year ending Dec20 [2] Thames Valley Police Niche Jan-Dec 2020 [3] Oxfordshire County Council 2020

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Summary - crime trends

- Crime data to December 2020 for England and Wales, from both the national crime survey and national police recorded crime, shows a clear impact of the first national COVID-19 lockdown in April/May 2020 with a fall in overall crime, driven mainly by a decline in theft offences.
- Between year ending Dec 2019 and year ending Dec 2020, police recorded crime in England and Wales decreased by 8%. In Oxfordshire police recorded crime decreased from 44,200 to 42,889, a decline of 1,311 (-3%).
- By district the change between 2019 and 2020 was: Cherwell -2%; Oxford -11%; South Oxfordshire -2%; Vale of White Horse +16% and West Oxfordshire -3%.
- The increase in Vale of White Horse was mainly due to an increase in violence against the person offences.
- Crime comparator data shows that Oxford had the highest rate of overall crime of Oxfordshire's districts. Cherwell had above average rates for several types of crime (including drugs, shoplifting, and theft from the person, as well as 'other' crime/theft).
- There have been significant increases in in cyber-related offences in Oxfordshire and in the number of scams reported by Oxfordshire residents since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Knife crime offences increased in Oxfordshire in year ending Dec20 (compared with the 3 year average for 2017 to 2019) by +4%, the same change as Thames Valley. Oxford City saw a 15% decline in offences.
- There was a fall in the number of road causalities and in alcohol-related road traffic accidents in 2020
- Police detentions under S136 of the Mental Health Act increased significantly in 2020, particularly in Vale of White Horse
- Adult and juvenile re-offending rates have continued to decline

Note: police recorded crime excludes offences that are not reported to, or not recorded by, the police. Trends can be influenced by changes in recording practices making it difficult to make long-term comparisons.

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Summary - victims

- Comparing year ending Dec20 with the average of the previous 3 years (2017 to 2019), shows increases in police recorded victims in Oxfordshire for most types of abuse and exploitation.
- There were increases in the number of victims of:
  - Domestic abuse (+10%)
  - Elder abuse (+55%)
  - Rape (+7%)
  - Modern slavery (+26%)
  - Child Sexual Exploitation (+13%)
  - Hate crime (+24%)
- And decreases in the number of victims of:
  - Honour-based violence
  - Female Genital Mutilation
  - Doorstep crime / rogue traders
  - Knife crime

Oxfordshire: victims of crime
year ending Dec20

7,851	Victims of domestic abuse
3,608	Child victims of crime
996	Victims of hate crime
555	Older victims of violence or sexual offences (elder abuse)

- There has been a significant fall in the number of recorded child victims of crime and a relatively large percentage increase in the number of older victims of crime
- The number of knife crime victims fell slightly in 2020. Knife crime victims were much more likely to be from a non-white ethnic background than the population of Oxfordshire

Crime trends

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Sources of crime data

There are two main sources of national crime data:

1. **The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) – not available for Local Authority areas**
   - As a result of the COVID-19 lockdowns, in 2020 **the face-to-face CSEW** was replaced with the Telephone-Operated Crime Survey (TCSEW).
   - Estimates from the TCSEW are derived from telephone interviews conducted with household residents in England and Wales aged 18 years and over between May and December 2020 inclusive.
   - TCSEW estimates are NOT directly comparable with estimates derived from the face-to-face Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW).
2. **Police recorded crime (PRC)**
   - Police recorded crime data shows police activity only.
   - Police data is useful for local crime pattern analysis and provide a good measure of well-reported crimes (for example, homicide, which is not covered by the Crime Survey for England and Wales).
   - PRC is considered to be "considerably affected" by changes in recording policy and practice.

In this report we have used Office for National Statistics (ONS) reports on crime in England and Wales in the 12 months to year ending December 2020 based on findings from the Telephone-Operated Crime Survey for England and Wales (TCSEW) and police recorded crime. The majority of this 12-month period was affected by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and related lockdown restrictions.

ONS Crime in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk) released 13 May 2021

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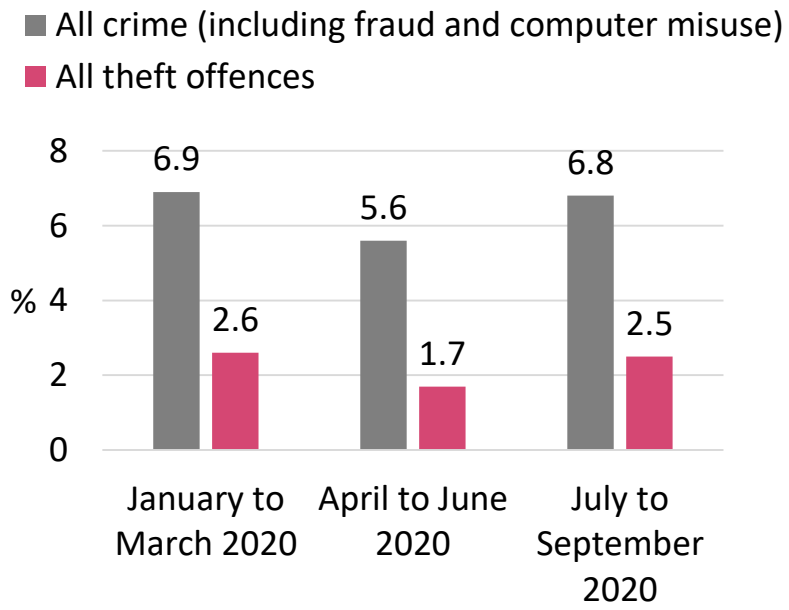
Telephone-Operated Crime Survey for England and Wales (TCSEW)

- Data from the Telephone-Operated Crime Survey for England and Wales showed decreases in crime at the start of the pandemic, with rises seen over the summer months, specifically in theft, following the easing of lockdown measures, with overall crime now similar to pre-lockdown levels of January to March 2020.
- The significant fall in theft offences, reflects the increase in time people spent at home during the lockdown period, a reduction in opportunities for theft in public spaces and the closure of the night-time economy.

Percentage of respondents aged 18+ to Telephone-Operated Crime Survey for England and Wales who were victims of all crime and % victims of theft



Crime in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)
Coronavirus and crime in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)
NOTE: TCSEW estimates are not directly comparable with estimates derived from the face-to-face Crime Survey for England and Wales in previous years.
As of May 2021, the TCSEW quarterly data for Oct-Dec 2020 was not yet available

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Police recorded crime - national (1)

Between year ending December 2019 and year ending December 2020:

- Total police recorded crime in England and Wales decreased by 8%, driven mainly by the COVID-19 lockdown in the period April to June 2020.
  - Overall, theft offences fell by 26%.
  - There were also falls in robbery offences (25% decrease), sexual offences (7% decrease) and criminal damage and arson (11% decrease)
  - There were rises in drug offences (15% increase) reflecting proactive police activity in crime hotspots and a slight rise in violence against the person offences (2% increase)

- For lower volume crimes, police recorded crime data for the year ending December 2020 showed:
  - the number of homicides decreased by 12%; this fall was partly because of the single incident that took place in the previous year, October 2019, when the bodies of 39 migrants were found in a lorry in Grays, Essex; excluding this incident from the previous year's homicide count (from 707 to 668 offences), the number of homicides shows a 6% decrease in the year ending December 2020 (625 offences)
  - a 9% decrease in the number of offences involving knives or sharp instruments
  - an 11% decrease in offences involving firearms

Crime in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk) Police recorded crime data, supplied by the Home Office, are not designated as National Statistics.

Note: police recorded crime excludes offences that are not reported to, or not recorded by, the police. Trends can be influenced by changes in recording practices making it difficult to make long-term comparisons.

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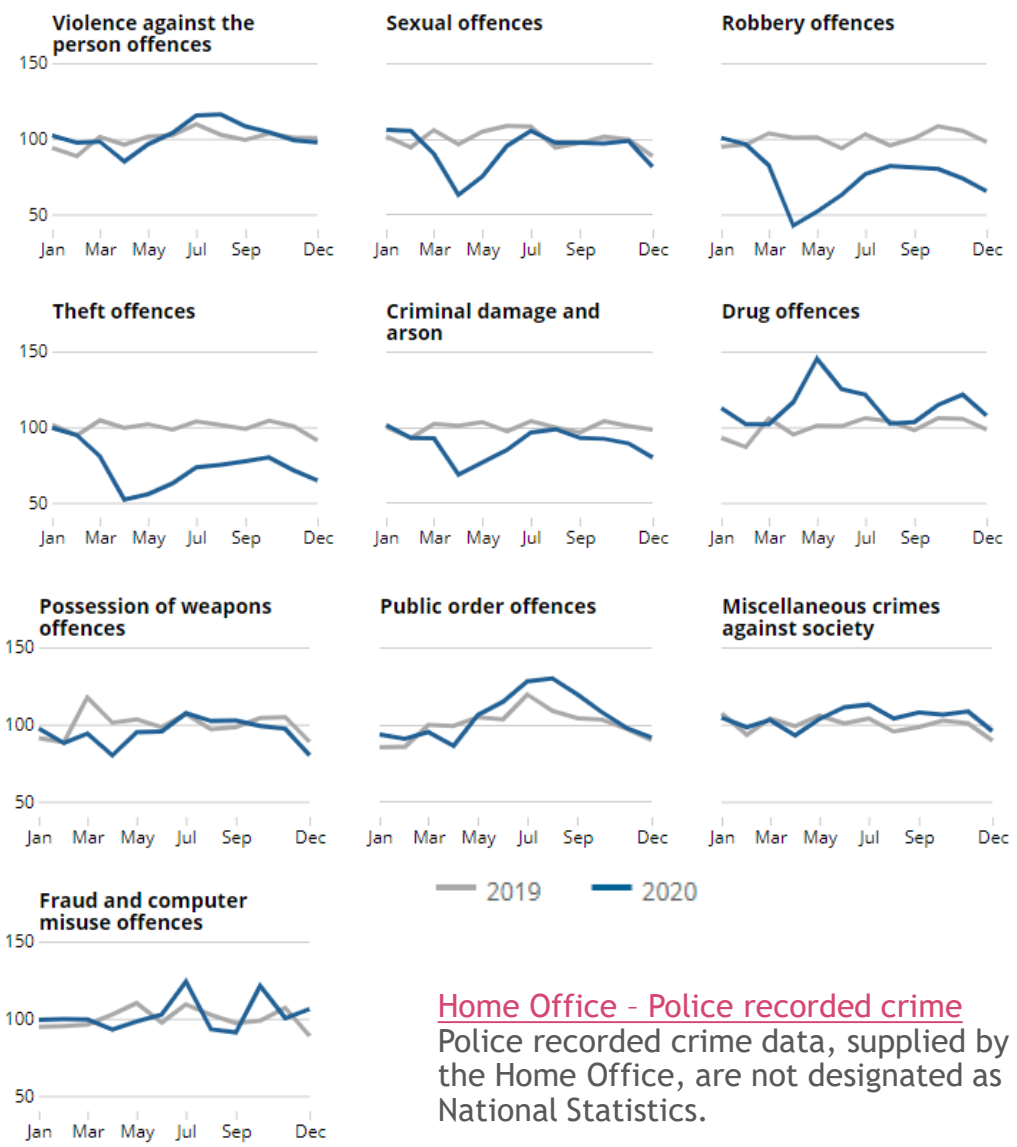
Police recorded crime - national (2)

- The main crime types showing the impact of the COVID-19 lockdown period April to June 2020 were Sexual offences, Robbery, Theft, Criminal damage and Drug offences
- By December 2020, levels of most crime types were similar to the 2019 average. Theft and Robbery each remained below average.



Home Office - Police recorded crime
Police recorded crime data, supplied by the Home Office, are not designated as National Statistics.

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Crime trends - Oxfordshire

- Between year ending Dec 2019 and year ending Dec 2020, police recorded crime in Oxfordshire decreased from 44,200 to 42,889, a decline of 1,311 (-3%)
- By district the change between 2019 and 2020 was: Cherwell -2%; Oxford -11%; South Oxfordshire -2%; Vale of White Horse +16% and West Oxfordshire -3%
- The increase in Vale of White Horse was mainly due to an increase in 'violence against the person' offences

To explore this data please visit our interactive dashboard
Source ONS Crime in England and Wales
Note: police recorded crime excludes offences that are not reported to, or not recorded by, the police. Trends can be influenced by changes in recording practices making it difficult to make long-term comparisons.

Number of police recorded crime offences (excluding fraud) by local authority (year ending December)

	Cherwell	Oxford	South Oxfordshire	Vale of White Horse	West Oxfordshire
2018	10,228	16,100	6,381	5,371	4,272
2019	10,338	16,531	6,958	5,447	4,926
2020	10,167	14,760	6,834	6,343	4,785

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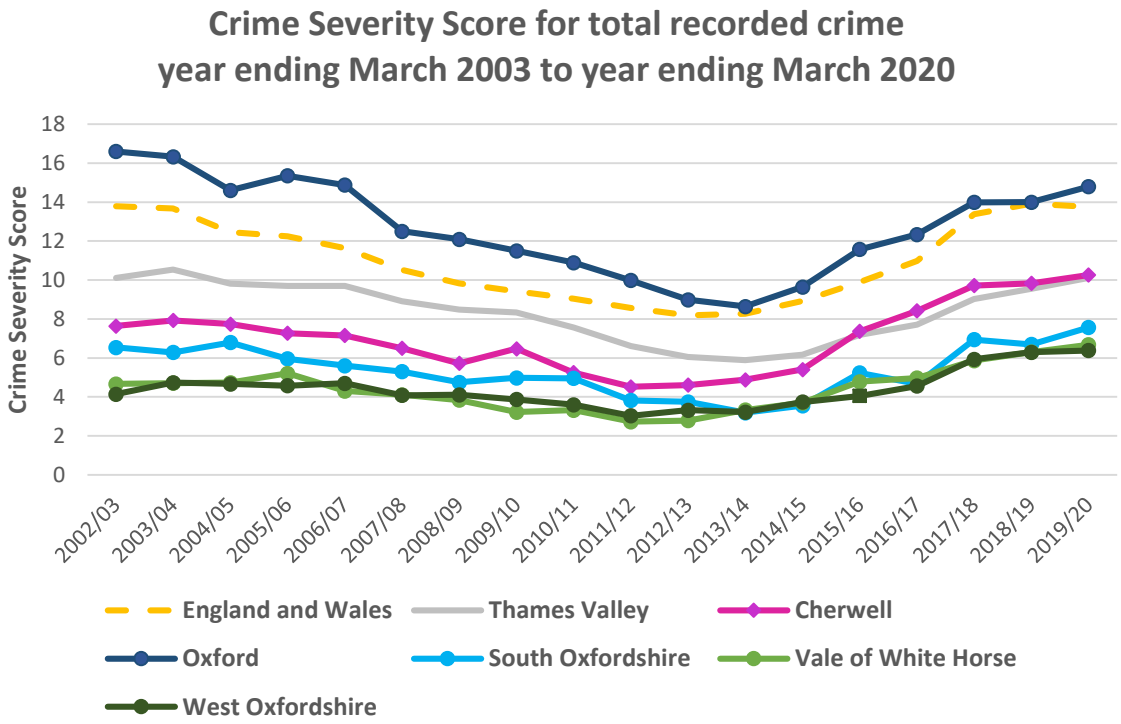
Trend in crime and severity of crime in Oxfordshire (pre-pandemic)

- Between 2018/19 and 2019/20 (pre-pandemic) the Crime Severity Score reduced nationally by 1%. Across Thames Valley the score increased by 6%.
- In Oxfordshire, the Crime Severity Score increased in all districts, with South Oxfordshire seeing the greatest increase of 13% compared with the previous year, however remaining below the England and Wales average.



The Crime Severity Score uses (the latest 5 years of) sentencing data - custodial sentences, community orders and fines - from the Ministry of Justice as the primary source for calculating offence weights. Once the weights have been calculated for each individual offence, these are multiplied by the number of incidents recorded by the police. For each year this is then summed and divided by the mid-year population estimate, to give the Crime Severity Score.
Applying the Crime Severity Score upweights violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery and downweighs theft, criminal damage & arson and other crimes against society.

ONS (released July 2020); Crime Severity Score

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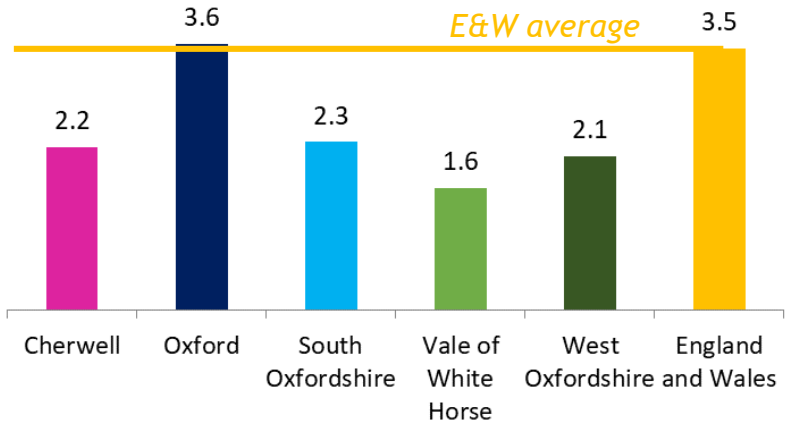
Severity of crime by type and district

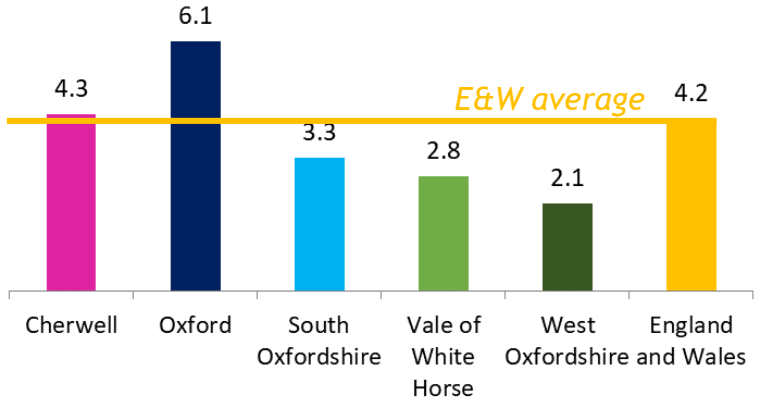
- In 2019/20, the Crime Severity Score for theft offences was greater in Oxford (3.6) than England and Wales (3.5)
- For **sexual offences,** the Crime Severity Score in Cherwell (4.3) and Oxford (6.1) were each greater than that of England and Wales (4.2)

The Crime Severity Score uses (latest 5 years of) sentencing data - custodial sentences, community orders and fines - from the Ministry of Justice as the primary source for calculating offence weights. Once the weights have been calculated for each individual offence, these are multiplied by the number of incidents recorded by the police. For each year this is then summed and divided by the mid-year population estimate, to give the Crime Severity Score.
Applying the Crime Severity Score upweights violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery and downweighs theft, criminal damage & arson and other crimes against society.

Crime Severity Score - Theft Offences (2019/20)



Crime Severity Score - Sexual Offences (2019/20)



ONS (released July 2020); Crime Severity Score

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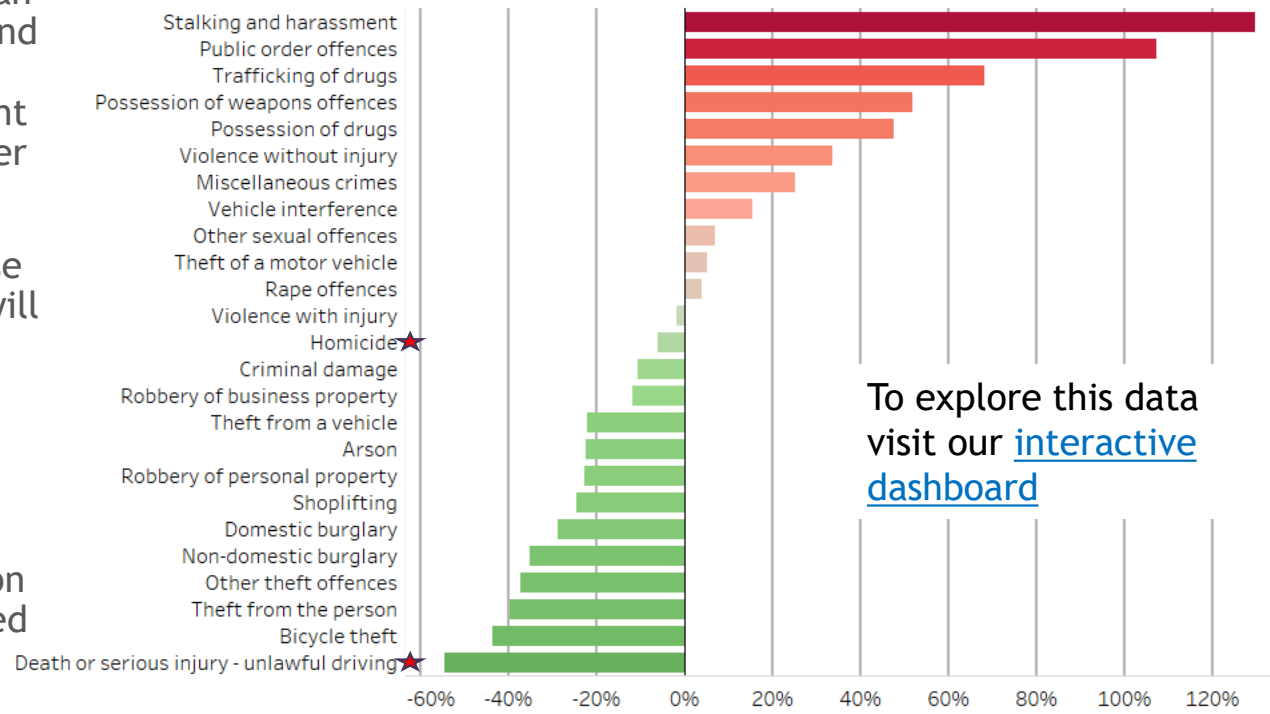
Change in police recorded crime by type - Oxfordshire

- Police recorded crime by type shows the greatest percentage increases in Oxfordshire between (an average for) 2017-19 and year ending Dec20 for Stalking and Harassment followed by Public order offences.
- Note that some of these increases/ decreases will be due to changes in recording.
- Population change will have only had a small effect. Between 2017 and 2019 the population of Oxfordshire increased by 1.4%

Change in crime in Oxfordshire between (the average for) the years 2017-2019 and year ending December 2020



To explore this data visit our interactive dashboard

Source: Home Office Police Recorded Crime Statistics; ONS population estimates NOTES★ Small counts for *Homicide* (5 in 2020) and *Death or injury - unlawful driving* (5 in 2020). In 2017, "Stalking and Harassment" offences were moved out of the sub-category of "violence without injury" and into a separate sub-category

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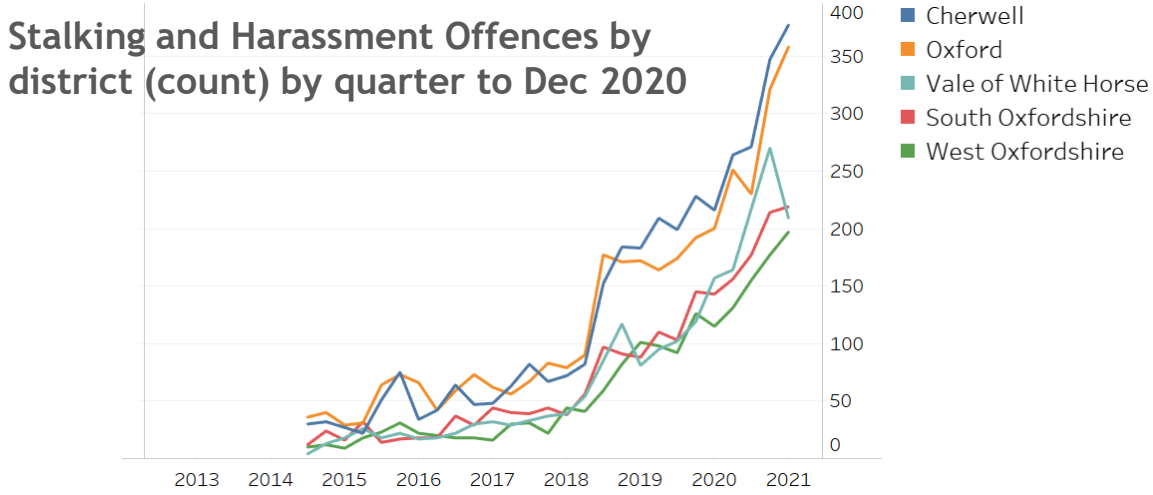
Stalking and Harassment - trend

- The latest quarterly data for police recorded Stalking and Harassment (Home Office CSP data) shows significant increases for all districts in Oxfordshire
  - Between Jan-Dec 2019 and Jan-Dec 2020, the number of Stalking and Harassment offences increased by 58% across Oxfordshire
  - Some of this change is likely to be a result of changes in recording practice

Stalking and Harassment Offences	Jan-Dec 2019	Jan-Dec 2020
Cherwell	852	1,259
Oxford City	730	1,160
South Oxfordshire	501	766
Vale of White Horse	473	860
West Oxfordshire	431	660
Oxfordshire	*2,987*	*4,705*



Source: Home Office Police Recorded Crime Statistics; In 2017, "Stalking and Harassment" offences were moved out of the sub-category of "violence without injury" and into a separate sub-category. To explore this data visit our interactive dashboard

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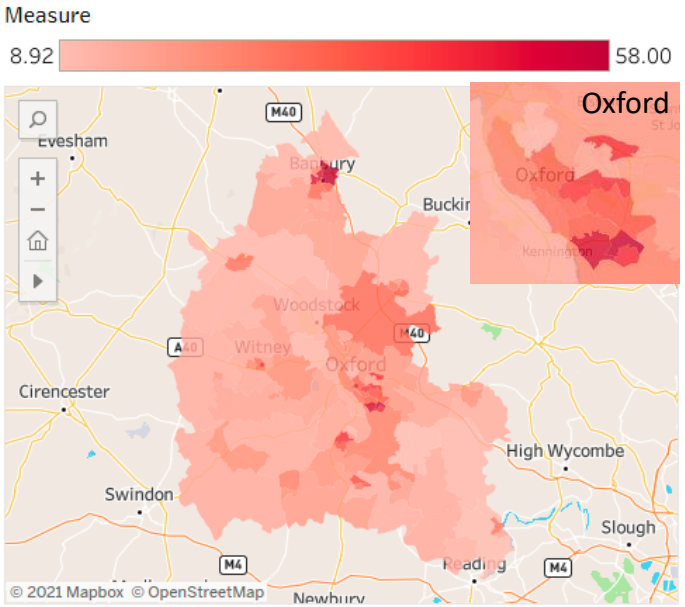
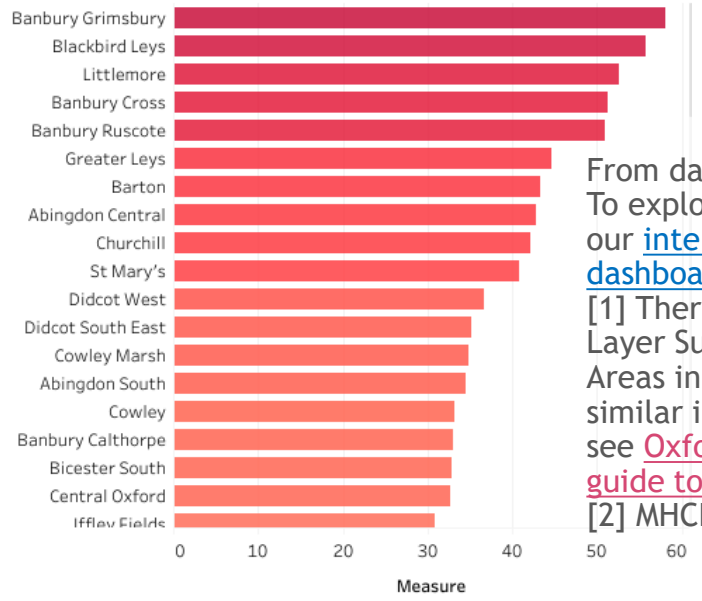
Violence and Sexual offences - hotspots

The crime type of Violence and Sexual offences includes Stalking and Harassment.

- The areas of Oxfordshire with the highest rates per population of police recorded Violence and Sexual offences (Jan-Dec 2020) were the Middle Super Output Areas[1] of Banbury Grimsbury, Blackbird Leys and Littlemore, Banbury Cross and Banbury Ruscote
- These parts of Banbury and Oxford also include areas ranked as relatively deprived[2]

Rate of police recorded Violence and Sexual offences per 1000 population for Middle Layer Super Output Areas in Oxfordshire (Jan-Dec 2020)





From data.police.uk
To explore this data visit our interactive dashboard
[1] There are 86 Middle Layer Super Output Areas in Oxfordshire similar in size to wards, see Oxfordshire Insight guide to geography
[2] MHCLG IMD 2019

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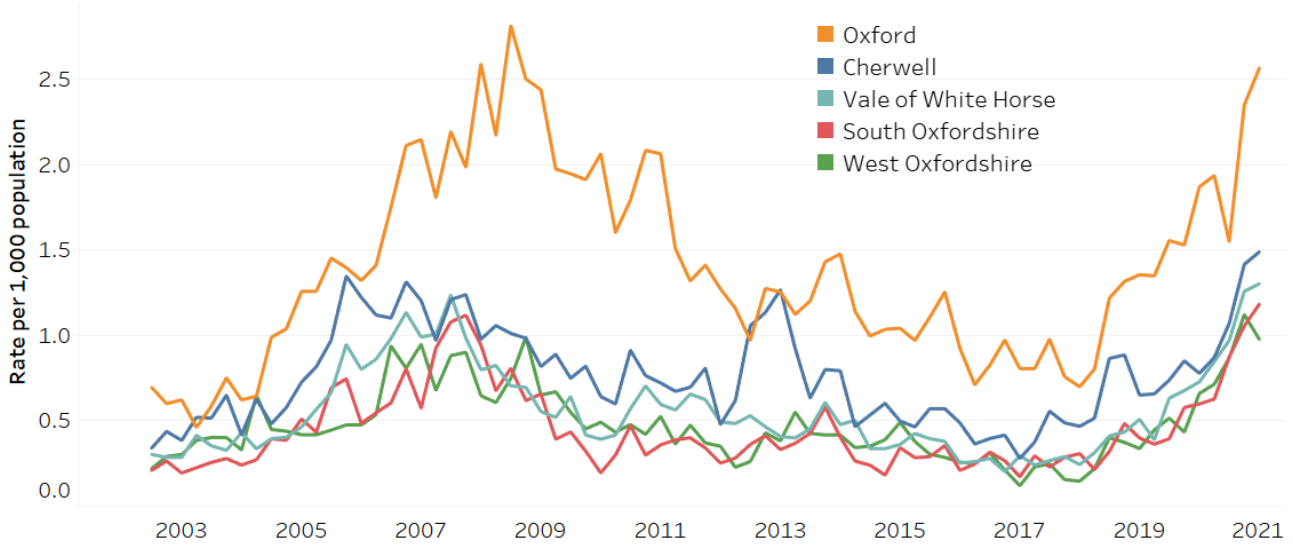
Public Order offences - trend

- The latest quarterly data for police recorded Public Order offences (Home Office CSP data) shows significant increases for all districts in Oxfordshire
- The district with the highest rate per population was Oxford City which saw a dip in rates in Apr-June 2020, followed by increases in Jul-Sept 2020 and in Oct-Dec 2020

Public Order Offences by district (rate per 1000 population) by quarter to Dec 2020



Source: Home Office Police Recorded Crime Statistics To explore this data visit our interactive dashboard

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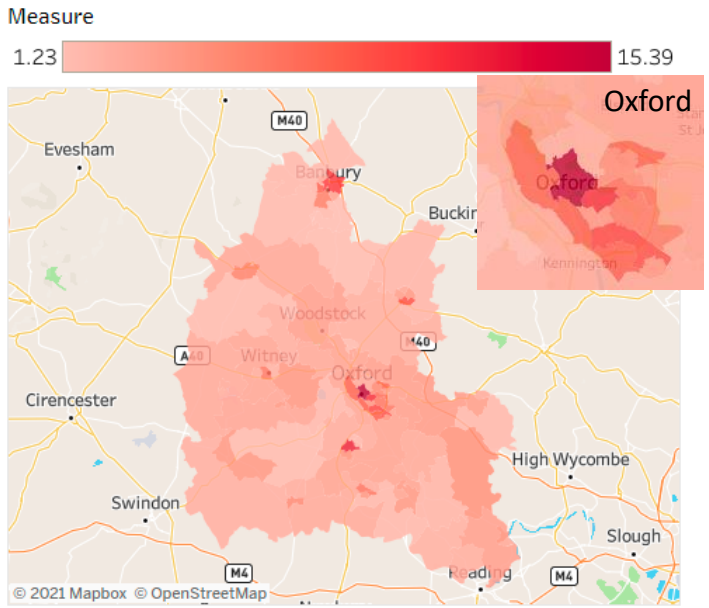
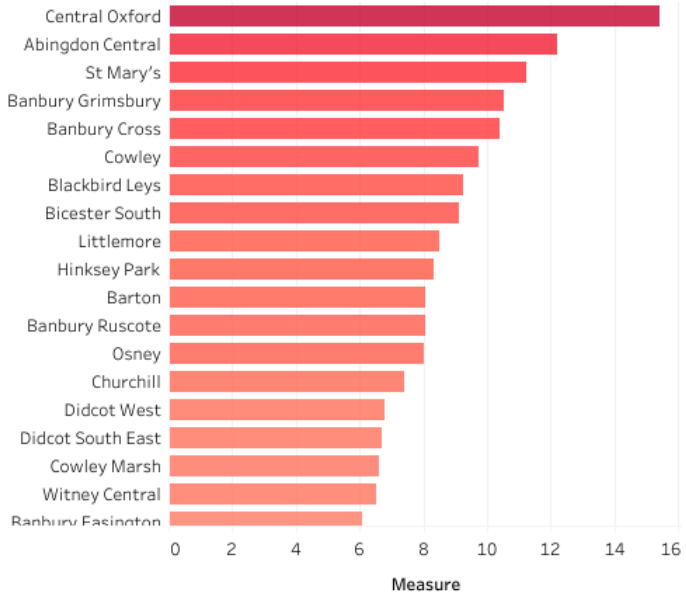
Public Order offences - hotspots

- The areas of Oxfordshire with the highest rates of police recorded Public Order offences (Jan-Dec 2020) were mainly retail areas in Oxfordshire, including Central Oxford and Abingdon Central Middle Layer Super Output Areas[1]

Rate of police recorded Public Order offences per 1000 population for Middle Layer Super Output Areas in Oxfordshire (Jan-Dec 2020)





From data.police.uk To explore this data visit our interactive dashboard [1] There are 86 Middle Layer Super Output Areas in Oxfordshire similar in size to wards, see Oxfordshire Insight guide to geography

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Comparisons with similar areas

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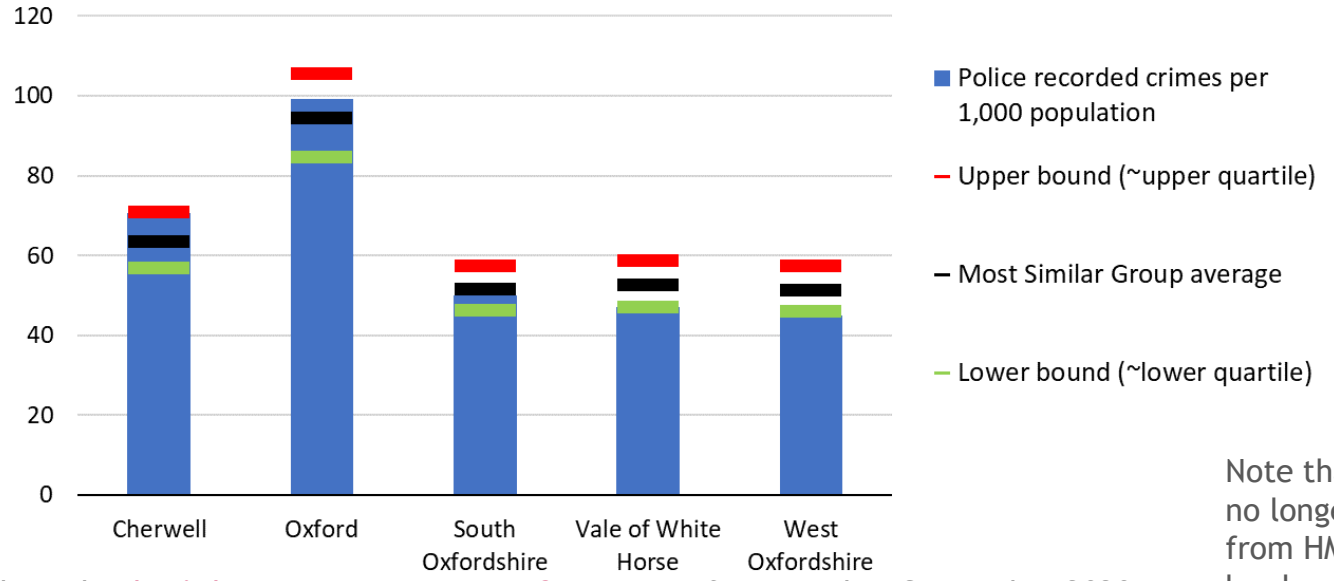
Comparison with similar areas: all crime

Police.uk publish statistics showing how crime rates for Community Safety Partnerships (equivalent to Oxfordshire's districts) compare with similar Partnerships.

- Based on these statistics for the year ending September 2020, out of all of Oxfordshire's districts, Oxford had the highest absolute rate of crime. However, when each district is compared to a group of districts with similar demographics and levels of deprivation, etc., Cherwell had a more unusually high rate of crime than the other Oxfordshire districts.

Rates of all crime per 1,000 population, for Oxfordshire Districts (Community Safety Partnerships) with similar area comparisons[2]



Police.uk What's happening in your area? (Data as of year ending September 2020)
[1] How Most Similar Groups are formed [2] Calculating the red and green lines

Note that this data is no longer available from HMICFRS and has been extracted from police.uk

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Comparison with similar areas: types of crime

- For individual types of crime, although Oxford generally has the highest rates, when compared to similar areas, Cherwell has higher rates for more types of crime (including drugs, shoplifting, and theft from the person, as well as 'other' crime/theft).

Rates of crime per 1,000 population, for Oxfordshire Districts (Community Safety Partnerships) with similar area comparisons[1]

	Cherwell	Oxford	South Oxfordshire	Vale of White Horse	West Oxfordshire
All crime	70.66	99.31	49.95	47.2	44.88
Bicycle theft	0.80	7.87	0.73	0.84	0.69
Burglary	3.08	4.92	3.77	2.52	2.91
Criminal damage and arson	6.84	7.94	6.51	5.74	5.91
Drugs	3.32	4.54	1.74	2.21	1.74
Other crime	2.14	1.85	1.02	1.08	0.82
Other theft	6.84	8.25	4.99	3.10	4.26
Possession of weapons	0.65	1.27	0.43	0.44	0.42
Public order	4.19	7.67	3.22	3.90	3.45
Robbery	0.39	0.91	0.33	0.15	0.28
Shoplifting	6.72	10.78	2.55	2.33	2.20
Theft from the person	1.13	2.88	0.79	0.58	0.59
Vehicle crime	4.96	8.01	4.93	2.70	2.82
Violence and sexual offences	29.61	32.42	18.93	21.6	18.78

Key

- **higher** rate than normal[2] when compared to similar areas

- **lower** rate than normal[2] when compared to similar areas

Police.uk What's happening in your area? (Data as of year ending September 2020); [1] How Most Similar Groups are formed [2] "Calculating the red and green lines" (at bottom of page)

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Abuse and exploitation

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Victims of abuse and exploitation - summary

- Comparing year ending December 2020 with the average of the previous 3 years (2017 to 2019), shows an increase in the number of police recorded victims of domestic abuse, elder abuse, rape, modern slavery and child sexual exploitation in Oxfordshire.
- There was a decrease in the number of recorded victims of honour-based violence and female genital mutilation.

Number of police recorded victims[1] of abuse and exploitation in Oxfordshire 2018, 2019 and 2020 (Jan-Dec)

Recorded victims of..	2017	2018	2019	2020	*Change from average of 2017-19 to 2020*	
domestic abuse	6,986	7,163	7,285	7,851	*+706*	*+10%*
elder abuse	250	403	410	555	*+198*	*+55%*
rape crimes	428	473	508	503	*+33*	*+7%*
modern slavery	99	124	132	149	*+31*	*+26%*
child sexual exploitation	83	106	60	94	*+11*	*+13%*
honour-based violence	47	33	34	24	*-14*	*-37%*
female genital mutilation	5	6	2	1	*-3*	*-77%*

Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS; [1] count is of total recorded unique victims in the 12 month period, whether or not individuals have been a victim more than once

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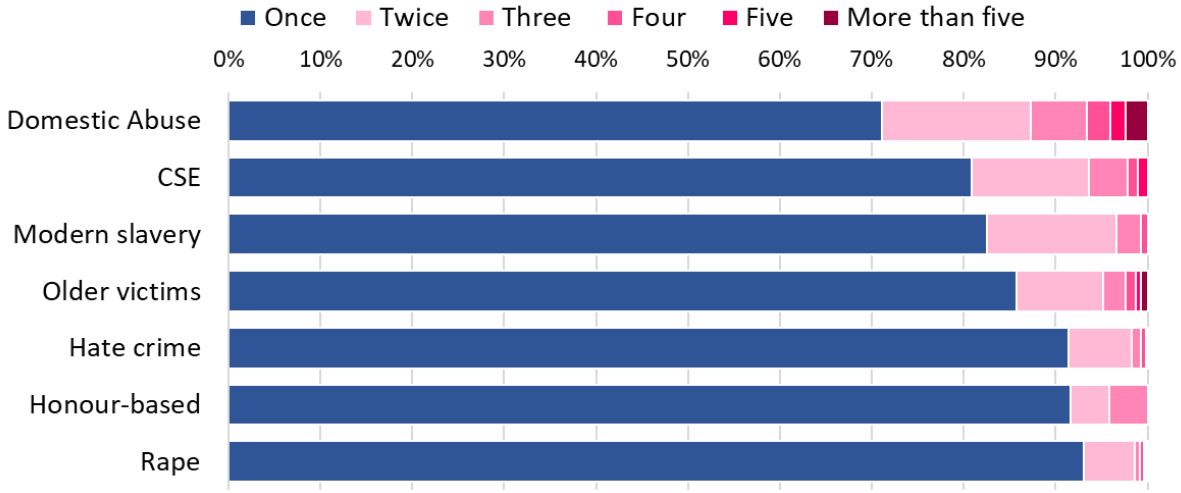
Repeat victimisation

- Over a quarter of victims of domestic abuse and almost one in five of victims of CSE were subject to repeat occurrences in Oxfordshire in 2020.
- 29% of victims of domestic abuse in Oxfordshire were recorded at least twice in 2020 and 13% were a victim of an occurrence on three or more occasions.

Proportion of victims[1] by number of times recorded as a victim Jan-Dec 2020



	Rape	Honour-based	Hate crime	Older victims	Modern slavery	CSE	Domestic Abuse
Once	93%	92%	91%	86%	83%	81%	71%
Twice	6%	4%	7%	9%	14%	13%	16%
Three	1%	4%	1%	3%	3%	4%	6%
Four	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	3%
Five	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	2%
More than five	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%

Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS (extracted April 2021)
CSE = Child Sexual Exploitation
[1] Proportion of total unique victims

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Domestic Abuse and COVID-19 - national

ONS findings

- Police recorded crime data show an increase in offences flagged as domestic abuse-related during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, however, there has been a gradual increase in police recorded domestic abuse-related offences over recent years as police have improved their recording of these offences; therefore it cannot be determined whether this increase can be directly attributed to the coronavirus pandemic.
- There has generally been an increase in demand for domestic abuse victim services during the coronavirus pandemic, particularly affecting helplines as lockdown measures eased; this does not necessarily indicate an increase in the number of victims, but perhaps an increase in the severity of abuse being experienced, and a lack of available coping mechanisms such as the ability to leave the home to escape the abuse, or attend counselling.

Domestic abuse during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)

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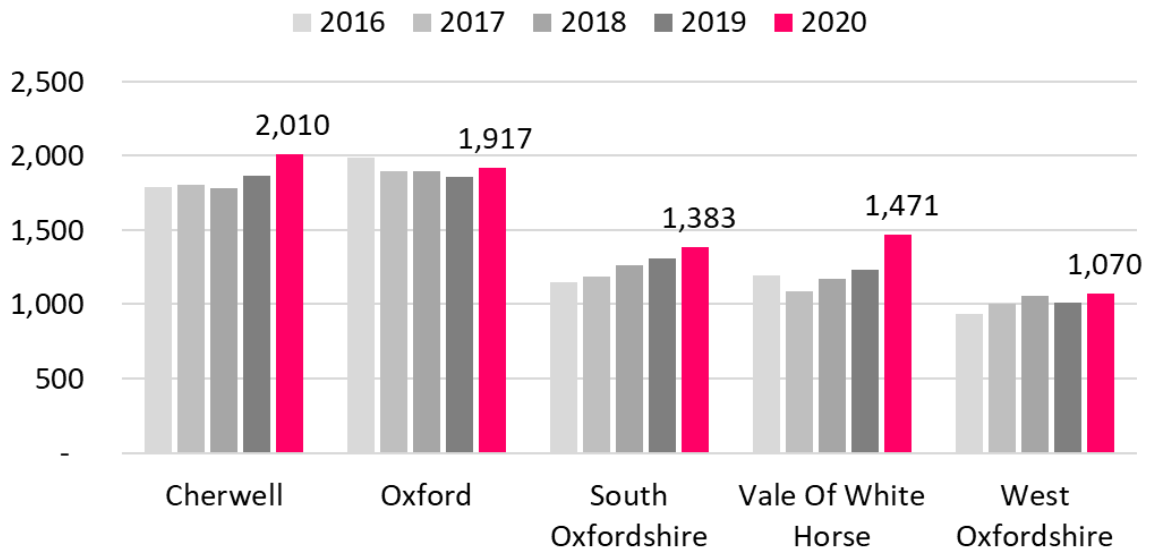
Victims of domestic abuse - Oxfordshire trend

- In 2020 (Jan-Dec) Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 7,851 victims of domestic abuse in Oxfordshire
- This was 10% above the 3 year average for the years 2017 to 2019, with the greatest increases in Vale of White Horse (+26%) and Cherwell (11%)

Count of police recorded victims[1] of domestic abuse (all occurrences)



Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS; [1] count is of total recorded unique victims in the 12 month period, whether or not individuals have been a victim more than once

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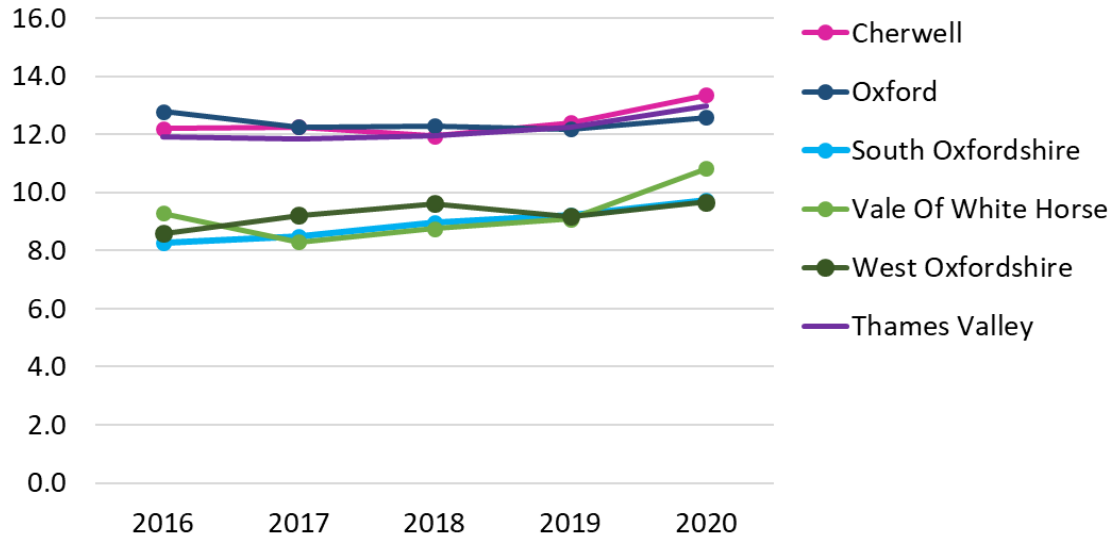
Victims of domestic abuse - district comparison

- The rate (per 1,000 population) of domestic abuse victims, for year ending December 2020, was highest in Cherwell (13.4 per 1,000 population)
- Cherwell district's rate per 1000 population in 2020 was above the Thames Valley rate (13.0), the Oxfordshire rate (11.4) and above Oxford (12.6), Vale of White Horse (10.8), West Oxfordshire (9.7), and South Oxfordshire (9.7).

Police recorded victims[1] of domestic abuse (all occurrences), rate per 1,000 population



Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS; ONS 2019 mid year population estimates (Note that rates for 2019 and 2020 each use the 2019 pop estimate) [1] Total recorded unique victims in the 12 month period, whether or not individuals have been a victim more than once

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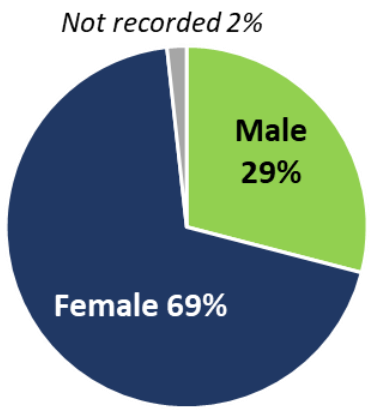
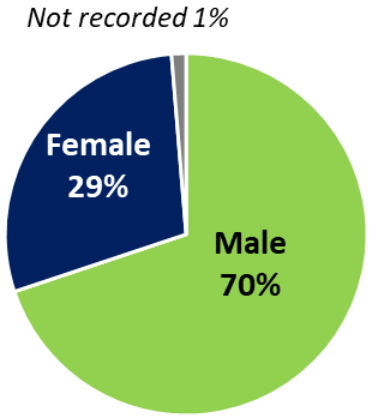
Victims and perpetrators of domestic abuse by gender

- In year ending December 2020 in Oxfordshire, females remain more likely to be victims of domestic abuse and males more likely to be perpetrators, however, in each case, almost a third were of a different gender:
  - 29% of recorded domestic abuse victims in Oxfordshire were males
  - 29% of recorded suspects/offenders were females

Victims[1] of domestic abuse in Oxfordshire, by gender (Jan-Dec 2020)



Perpetrators[1] (suspects and offenders) of domestic abuse in Oxfordshire, by gender (Jan-Dec 2020)



Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS; ONS 2019 mid year population estimates (Note that rates for 2019 and 2020 each use the 2019 pop estimate) [1] Total recorded unique victims or perpetrators in the 12 month period, whether or not individuals have been a victim/perpetrator more than once

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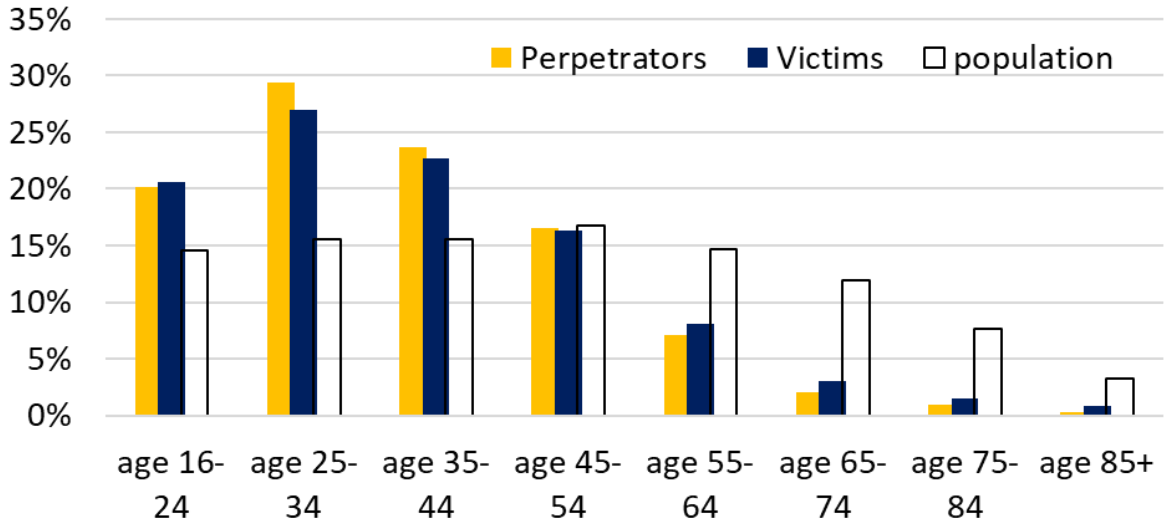
Victims and perpetrators of domestic abuse by age

- In year ending December 2020 in Oxfordshire, the overall age profile of victims and perpetrators (as % of total) shows some differences, with perpetrators more likely to be in the broad age range 25 to 44.

Domestic abuse perpetrators and victims by broad age
Oxfordshire (Jan-Dec 2020), as % of total
compared with the distribution of population by age



Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS; ONS mid-2019 population estimates from nomis
Total recorded unique victims or perpetrators in the 12 month period, whether or not individuals have been a victim/perpetrator more than once

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Domestic abuse affecting children

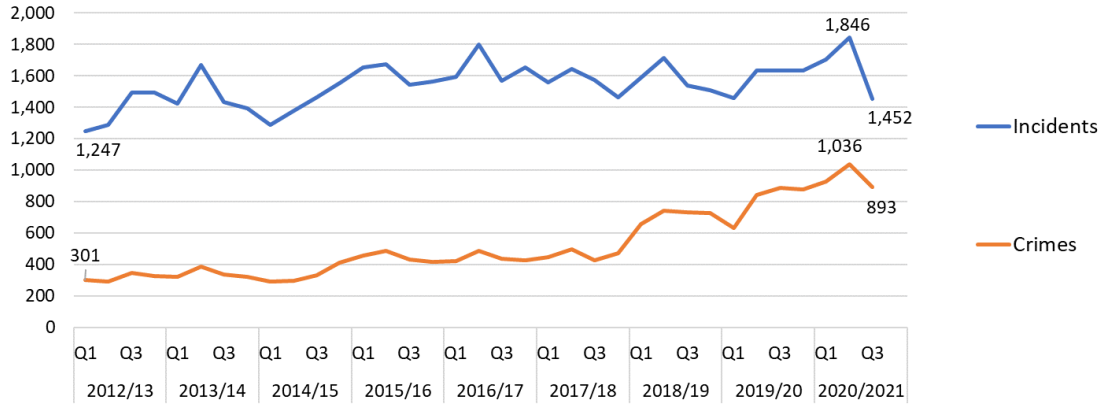
- There has been a consistent and significant upward trend in the number of police recorded domestic abuse crimes in Oxfordshire involving children
- Reports from organisations such as the NSPCC indicate a rise in calls to helplines and highlight the increased risk to children of abuse during the lockdown.
- This may be a result of a genuine increase, or changes in recording practice or both.
- The district with the highest rate per population in 2019/20 was Cherwell
- Q3 Oct-Dec 2020 saw a drop in both DA incidents and crimes involving children

Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS
NSPCC Report
ONS mid-2019 population estimates from nomis

Police recorded domestic crimes involving children, by district per year

	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19 to 2019/20		Per pop
Cherwell	726	884	158	22%	0.59%
Oxford	735	767	32	4%	0.50%
South Oxfordshire	470	574	104	22%	0.40%
Vale of White Horse	481	533	52	11%	0.39%
West Oxfordshire	447	480	33	7%	0.43%
Oxfordshire	2,859	3,238	379	13%	0.47%

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



From JSNA

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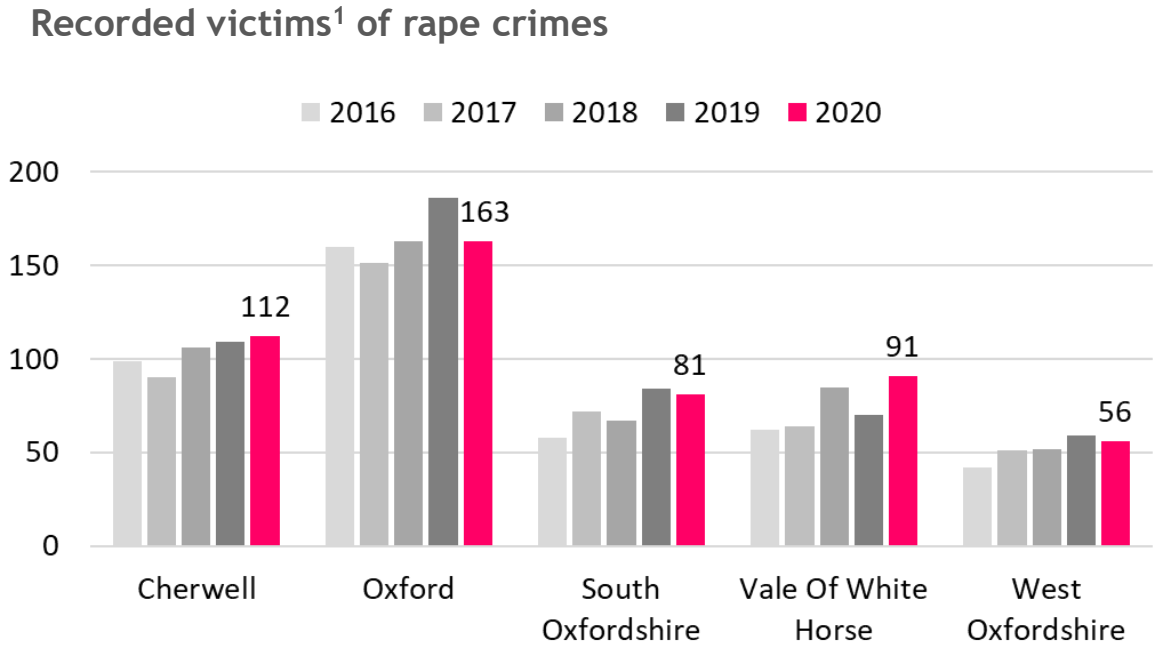
Victims of rape crimes

- In 2020 (Jan-Dec) Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 503 victims of rape crimes in Oxfordshire. This was 7% above the 3 year average (for the years 2017 to 2019), with the greatest increases in Vale of White Horse (+25%) and Cherwell (+10%)
- 91% of victims were female
- 54% of victims were aged under 25

Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS. Year is Jan-Dec. NOTE: that police recorded rape is at the time of reporting rather than time of offence. [1] Total recorded unique victims in the 12 month period, whether or not individuals have been a victim more than once



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Female genital mutilation, forced marriage and honour based violence

- In 2020 (Jan-Dec) Thames Valley Police recorded a total of:
  - 1 victim of Female Genital Mutilation in Oxfordshire, down from 2 in 2019;
  - No victims of forced marriage in Oxfordshire (none in 2018 and 2019);
  - 24 victims of honour-based violence in Oxfordshire, mainly in Cherwell and Oxford (see table below). This was well below the number in 2019 (34).

Note: According to the Crown Prosecution Service guidance:
There is no specific offence of "honour-based crime". It is an umbrella term to encompass various offences covered by existing legislation. Honour-based violence (HBV) can be described as a collection of practices, which are used to control behaviour within families or other social groups to protect perceived cultural and religious beliefs and/or honour. Such violence can occur when perpetrators perceive that a relative has shamed the family and/or community by breaking their honour code.

Recorded victims of Honour-based violence (Crime and non Crime)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2019 to 2020
Cherwell	13	7	10	18	10	-8
Oxford	28	33	19	11	13	2
South Oxfordshire	1	3	0	2	0	-2
Vale Of White Horse	8	2	2	2	1	-1
West Oxfordshire	0	2	2	1	0	-1
Oxfordshire	50	47	33	34	24	-10

Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS Note: The above HBV data is a count of unique victims of offences where either the HBV Latest or HBV Finalisation qualifier has been used or the Occurrence Type or Classification has been recorded as Honour Based Violence - Non Crime Occurrence.

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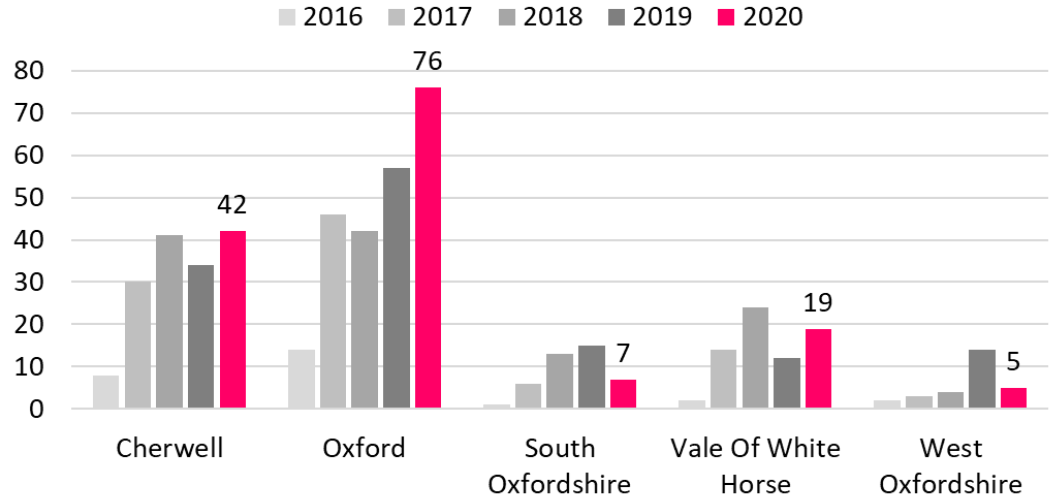
Modern Slavery

- In 2020 (Jan-Dec) Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 149 victims of Modern Slavery in Oxfordshire.
- This was 26% above the 3 year average (for the years 2017 to 2019), with the greatest increases in Oxford City (+57%) and Cherwell (+20%)

According to the Home Office Modern Slavery awareness booklet Modern Slavery is a serious and often hidden crime in which people are exploited for criminal gain. The impact can be devastating for the victims.
Modern slavery comprises slavery, servitude, forced and compulsory labour and human trafficking.
There were an estimated 40 million people in slavery globally in 2016 and 10,000 -13,000 potential victims in the UK, however many victims are not identified or reported.

Recorded victims[1] of Modern Slavery and Trafficking - All Occurrences (Crime and Non Crime)



Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS. The above data is for a count of unique victims of Modern Slavery and Trafficking offences. Modern Slavery offences have been identified where either the HO Category Number is 106 or the Modern Slavery Finalisation Qualifier has been used. Trafficking offences have been identified where either the classification or Occurrence Type has been recorded as trafficking for exploitation or sexual exploitation, into, out of or within the UK. [1] Total recorded unique victims in the 12 month period, whether or not individuals have been a victim more than once

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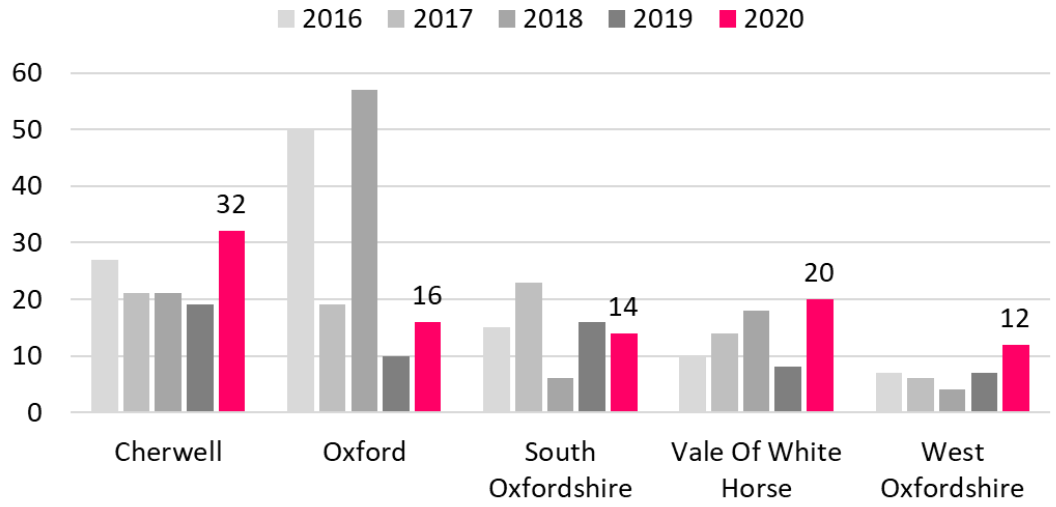
Child Sexual Exploitation

- In 2020 (Jan-Dec) Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 94 victims of Child Sexual Exploitation in Oxfordshire.
- This was 13% above the 3 year average (for the years 2017 to 2019), with the greatest increases in West Oxfordshire (+112%), Cherwell (+57%) and Vale of White Horse (+50%)

Note: The definition of Child Sexual Exploitation from government guidance is: Child sexual exploitation is a form of child sexual abuse. It occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into sexual activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator. The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. Child sexual exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology.

Recorded victims[1] of Child Sexual Exploitation All Occurrences (Crime and Non Crime)



Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS. The above CSE data is for all victims of offences where either the 'Child Sexual Exploitation' qualifier has been used or the Occurrence Type has been recorded as 'Suspected CSE - Non Crime Incident' [1] Total recorded unique victims in the 12 month period, whether or not individuals have been a victim more than once

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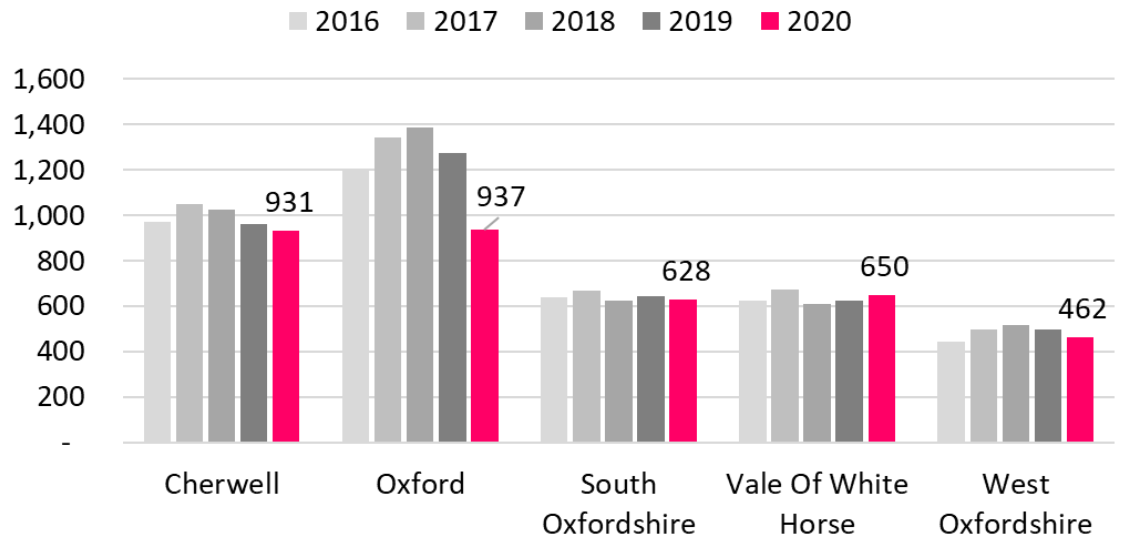
Child victims of crime

- In 2020 (Jan-Dec) Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 3,608 child victims (aged 0-17) of all crimes in Oxfordshire
- This was 13% below the 3 year average (for the years 2017 to 2019), with the greatest falls in Oxford City (-30%), Cherwell (-8%) and West Oxfordshire (-8%)

Number of children (aged 0-17) recorded by Thames Valley Police as victims[1] of crime in Oxfordshire



Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS. [1] Total recorded unique victims in the 12 month period, whether or not individuals have been a victim more than once

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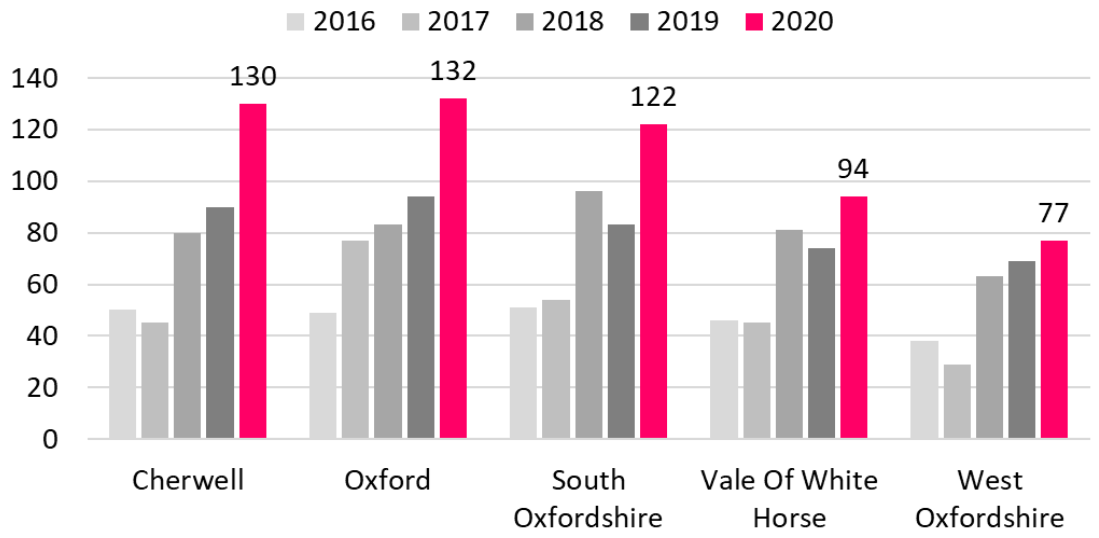
Older Victims of Abuse

- In 2020 (Jan-Dec) Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 555 older victims (aged 65 and over) of crimes of violence or sexual offences in Oxfordshire.
- This was 57% above the 3 year average (for the years 2017 to 2019), above the increase across Thames Valley (+45%) and with the greatest increases in Cherwell (+81%), South Oxfordshire (+57%) and Oxford City (+56%)
- The increase is above the growth in the older population in Oxfordshire.
- The rate of older victims of abuse per 1,000 population aged 65+ was highest in Oxford City (6.9 compared with 4.3 in Oxfordshire and 4.8 across Thames Valley)

Recorded victims[1] aged 65 or over of violence against the person or sexual offences (crimes)



Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS. [1] Total recorded unique victims in the 12 month period, whether or not individuals have been a victim more than once

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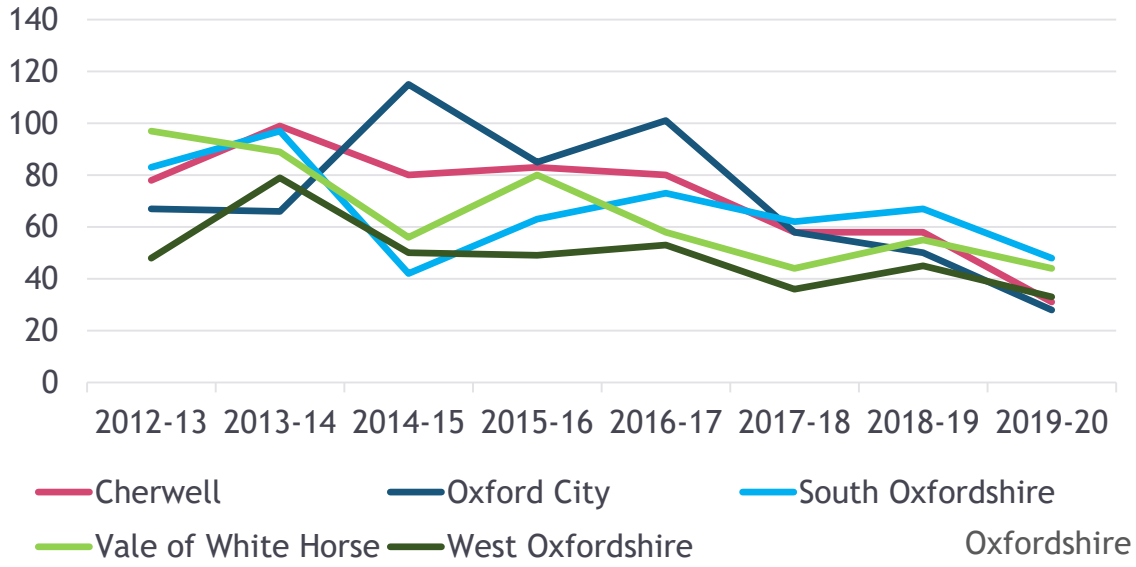
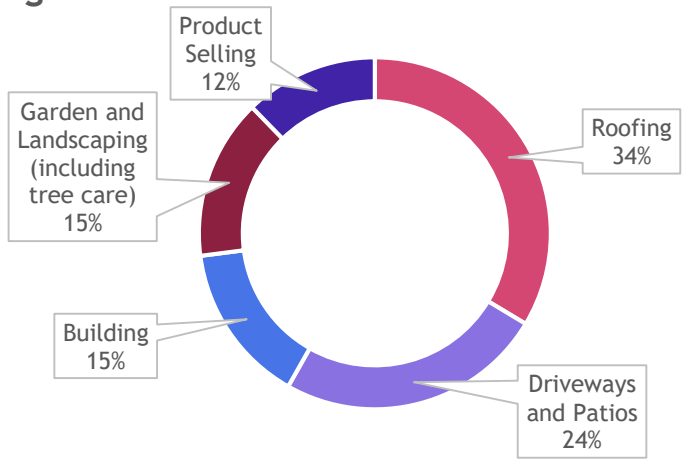
Victims of doorstep crime

- In 2019-20 there were 212 victims of doorstep crime or rogue traders in Oxfordshire, down from 277 in the previous year, a fall of 23% (-65).
- The most likely reason for a decrease in victims is a reduction in resource to the doorstep crime team in 2016.
- The majority of victims continue to be elderly residents.

Count of victims of doorstep crime and rogue traders in Oxfordshire



Top 5 Goods Service Areas used by rogue traders in Oxfordshire 2019-20



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

Oxfordshire County Council Trading Standards

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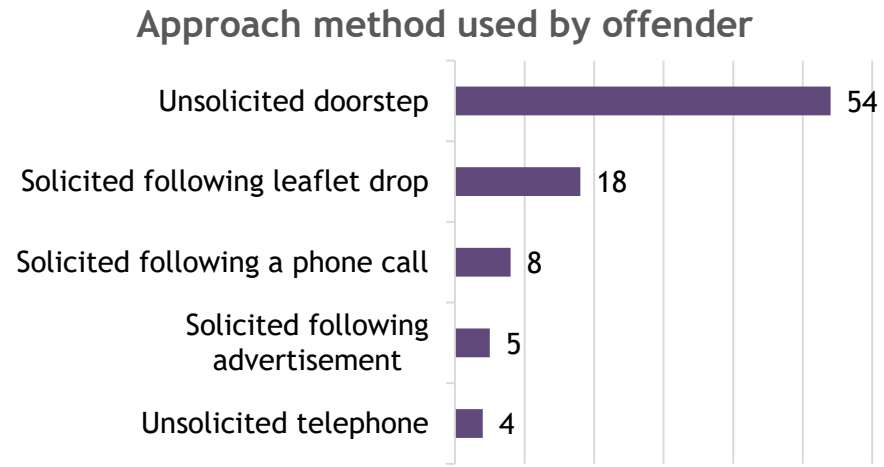
Profiling victims of doorstep crime in Oxfordshire

- 12 months of data (01/04/2020 – 01/04/2021) from Trading Standards highlights the tactics used by doorstep criminals.
- 191 intelligence reports were analysed for this period where the primary area was 'Doorstep Crime'.
- **High pressure selling** was the most commonly used tactic (28% n.41) by doorstep criminals. High pressure selling is where the salesperson exerts relentless and persistent pressure upon the customer, using inducements and psychological pressure to gain a fast sale.
- **Unsolicited doorstep** was the most commonly used approach method (61% n.54). Unsolicited doorstep means that the doorstep approach was not asked for.
- *Note: business practice may have multiple values per offence*



Trading Standards – Community Safety IDB (Intelligence Database)

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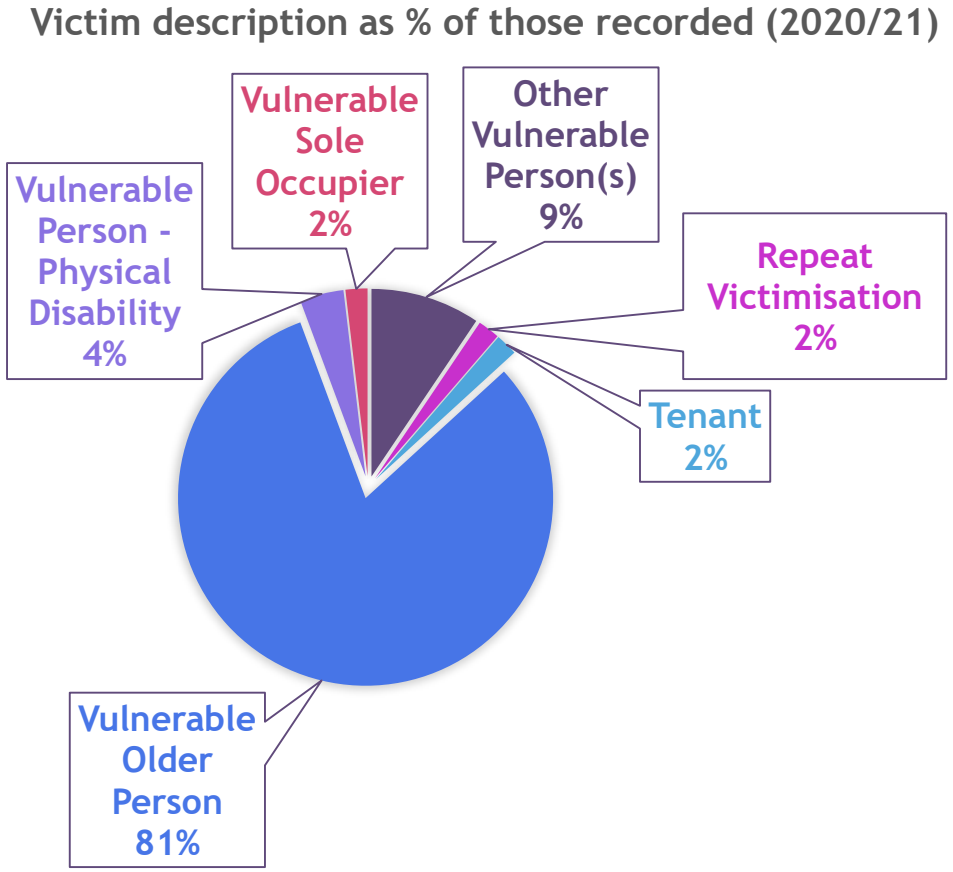
Doorstep victims in Oxfordshire

- 27% (53) of intelligence reports in 2020/21 had information relating to the victim.
- Unfortunately, due to lack of recording or insufficient information there are 138 intelligence reports that had no victim details.
- Most of the victims of doorstep crime recorded (43) were a 'vulnerable older person'.



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Hate crime - national

- *Hate crime is defined as 'any criminal offence which is perceived, by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice towards someone based on a personal characteristic.'*
- *This common definition was agreed in 2007 by the police, Crown Prosecution Service, Prison Service (now the National Offender Management Service) and other agencies that make up the criminal justice system.*
- *There are five centrally monitored strands of hate crime:*
  - *race or ethnicity*
  - *religion or beliefs*
  - *sexual orientation*
  - *disability*
  - *transgender identity*
- The Home Office October 2020 hate crime statistical bulletin reports that..
  - Increases in police recorded hate crime in recent years have been driven by improvements in crime recording and a better identification of what constitutes a hate crime
  - In contrast, the Crime Survey for England & Wales, which is not affected by changes in crime recording, shows a long-term decline in hate crime, with a 38% fall in these incidents between the combined year ending March 2008 and year ending March 2009 and the combined year ending March 2018, year ending March 2019 and year ending March 2020 surveys.
  - From the CSEW it is estimated that 47% of hate crime incidents came to the attention of the police, a higher proportion than for all CSEW crime (38%).
  - Victims of hate crime were more likely to report being affected by the incident, 36% of hate crime victims said they were "very much" affected emotionally following the incident compared with 15% for all CSEW crime.

Hate crime, England and Wales, 2019 to 2020 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

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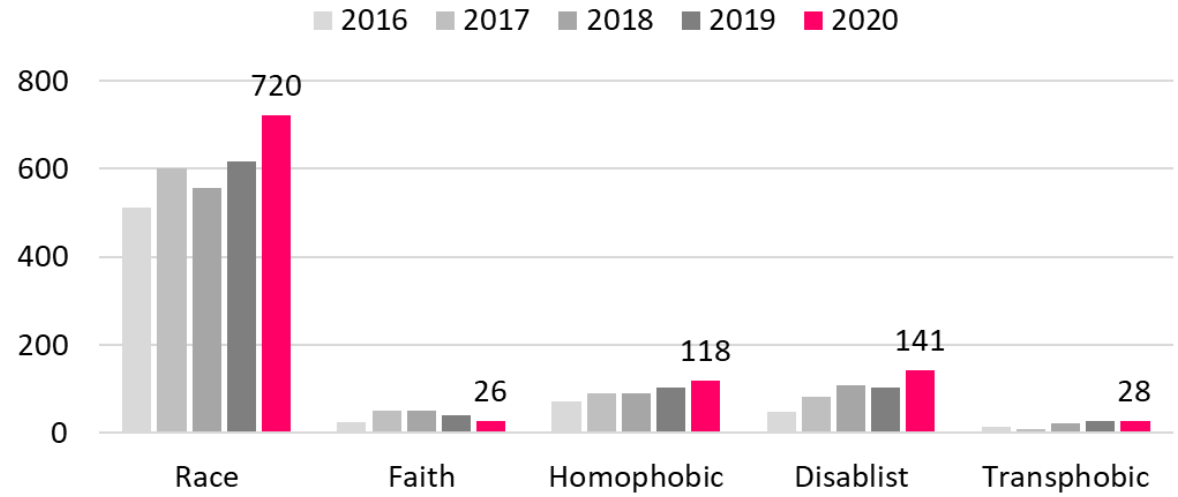
Victims of hate crime - Oxfordshire by type

- In year ending December 2020, Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 996 victims of hate crime (crime and non-crime occurrences) in Oxfordshire.
- This was a 24% increase in 2020 compared with the average of the previous 3 years (2017-19), likely to have been affected by improvements in recording. Across Thames Valley the increase was +19%.

Recorded victims of hate crime offences in Oxfordshire (all occurrences)



Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS extracted 23/4/21 Notes: The data counts people who have been victims of hate crime on multiple occasions as one individual. However someone may be a victim of an offence where multiple hate crime qualifiers have been applied, i.e. someone could be a victim of an occurrence where both the Race and Faith qualifiers have been applied to the occurrence, therefore this will reflect in the figures for both qualifiers. “Victim” of a hate crime may be an organisation i.e. racist graffiti on council property will not have a person listed as a victim.

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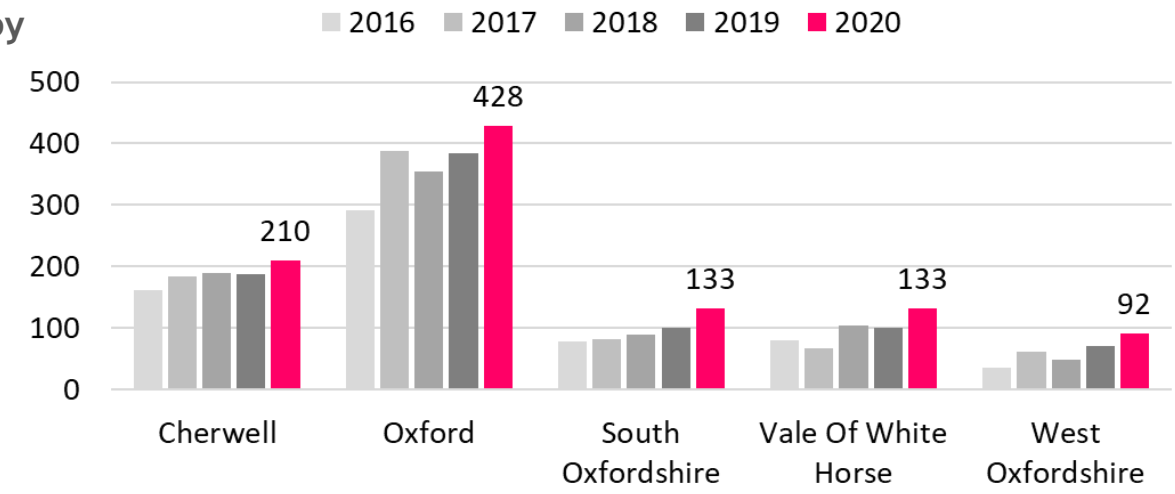
Victims of hate crime - trend by district

- All districts in Oxfordshire saw an increase in recorded victims of hate crime occurrences (Dec20 compared with 3 year average 2017-19), with the greatest increases in West Oxfordshire (+53%), South Oxfordshire (+47%) and Vale of White Horse (+47%), compared with +24% for Oxfordshire overall

Recorded victims of hate crime offences by district (all occurrences)



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Victims of hate crime

In year ending Dec 2020, demographic details of recorded victims of all types of hate crime (all occurrences) in Oxfordshire shows…

- By gender
  - 53% of hate crime victims were males and 39% were females (8% not recorded).
- By age
  - 69% of hate crime victims were aged 18 to 64
  - 6% were children and young people aged 0-17 and a further 12% were aged 18-24
  - 3% were older people aged 65 and over
- By ethnic background
  - It is not possible to present data by ethnic background as three quarters of victims (76%) did not have an ethnic group recorded

Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS extracted 23/4/21 Notes: The data counts people who have been victims of hate crime on multiple occasions as one individual. However someone may be a victim of an offence where multiple hate crime qualifiers have been applied, i.e. someone could be a victim of an occurrence where both the Race and Faith qualifiers have been applied to the occurrence, therefore this will reflect in the figures for both qualifiers. “Victim” of a hate crime may be an organisation i.e. racist graffiti on council property will not have a person listed as a victim.

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Knife crime

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Knife Crime Offences

- In year ending December 2020, there were 317 violent, sexual and robbery offences recorded in Oxfordshire where a sharp or bladed implement was linked to the offence as a weapon. Compared with the 3 year average for 2017 to 2019, this was a 4% increase, the same as the change across Thames Valley.
- Oxford City saw a 15% decline in offences. The greatest % increases were in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse districts.

Violent, sexual and robbery offences recorded in Oxfordshire where a sharp or bladed implement was linked to the offence as a weapon (Jan-Dec)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	*Change from average of 2017-19 to 2020*	
Cherwell	45	77	79	71	84	+8	*+11%*
Oxford	91	114	131	159	114	-21	*-15%*
South Oxfordshire	25	32	31	34	59	+27	*+82%*
Vale of White Horse	23	24	37	36	40	+8	*+24%*
West Oxfordshire	18	20	34	35	20	-10	*-33%*
Oxfordshire	202	267	312	335	317	+12	*+4%*
Thames Valley	971	1,240	1,477	1,560	1,487	+61	*+4%*

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS extracted January 2021. Note: the above information is for knife crime offence that meet the Home Office definition. These are certain violent offences, sexual offences and robbery offences where a sharp, pointed or bladed instrument has been used to pierce the skin or used as a threat.

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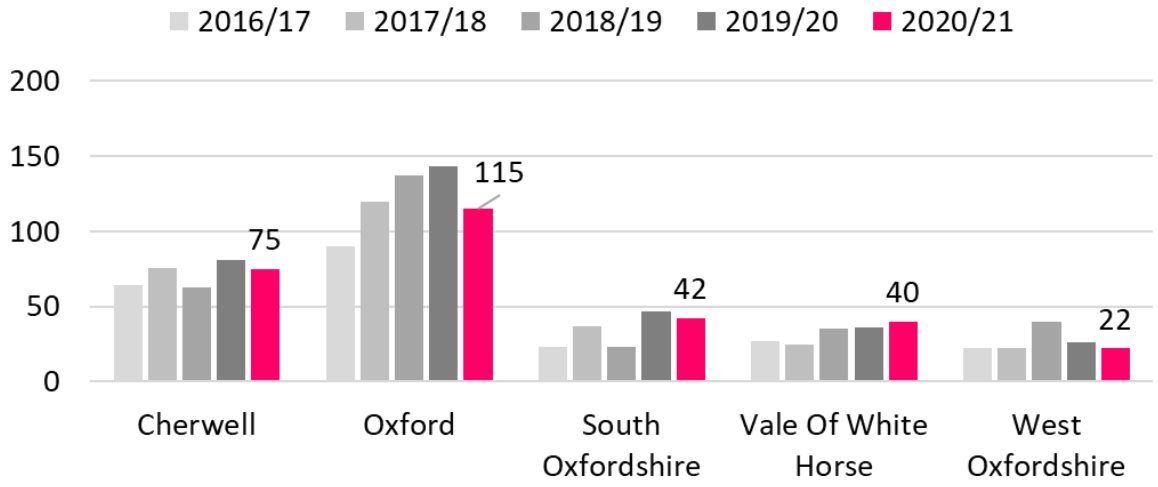
Victims of knife crime - trend by district

- In 2020/21 (Apr-Mar) Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 294 victims of knife crime offences in Oxfordshire.
- This was 3% below the previous 3 year average (for the years 2017/18 to 2019/20).
- Oxford City saw a fall of 14%.

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS extracted April 2021. Note: the information is for knife crime offence that meet the Home Office definition. These are certain violent offences, sexual offences and robbery offences where a sharp, pointed or bladed instrument has been used to pierce the skin or used as a threat.
[1] Total recorded unique victims in the 12 month period, whether or not individuals have been a victim more than once

Victims[1] of violent, sexual and robbery offences recorded in Oxfordshire where a sharp or bladed implement was linked to the offence as a weapon (financial year)



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Knife crimes - victims and perpetrators by gender and age

In year ending March 2021, demographic details of recorded victims and perpetrators of knife crime in Oxfordshire shows…

By gender

- 68% of knife crime VICTIMS were males and 30% were females (2% not recorded).
- 83% of knife crime PERPETRATORS were males and 17% were females

VICTIMS by age

- 77% of knife crime victims were aged 18 to 64
- 18% were children and young people aged 0-17 and a further 21% were aged 18-24
- 2% were older people aged 65 and over

PERPETRATORS by age

- 77% of knife crime perpetrators were aged 18 to 64
- 20% were children and young people aged 0-17 and a further 26% were aged 18-24
- 1% were older people aged 65 and over

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS extracted April 2021. Note: the above information is for knife crime offence that meet the Home Office definition. These are certain violent offences, sexual offences and robbery offences where a sharp, pointed or bladed instrument has been used to pierce the skin or used as a threat. Total recorded unique victims in the 12 month period, whether or not individuals have been a victim more than once. ONS Census 2011 table KS201 from nomis

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Knife crimes - victims and perpetrators by ethnicity

In year ending March 2021, the count of recorded victims and perpetrators of knife crime in Oxfordshire by ethnic group shows…

VICTIMS of knife crime were much more likely to be from a non-white ethnic background

- 29% of knife crime victims were white and 51% were from a non-white ethnic background (20% had no ethnicity recorded)
- This is very different to the ethnic composition of the total population of Oxfordshire (Census 2011) which was 91% white and 9% from a non-white ethnic background

PERPETRATORS of knife crime may be more likely to be from a white ethnic background, but there is insufficient recording of ethnic group to be certain

- 50% of knife crime perpetrators were white and 18% were from a non-white ethnic background (32% had no ethnicity recorded)
- It is difficult to assess whether this ethnicity profile is different to the ethnic composition of the total population of Oxfordshire (91% white and 9% from a non-white ethnic background, Census 2011) because such a high proportion had no ethnicity recorded

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS extracted April 2021. Note: the above information is for knife crime offence that meet the Home Office definition. These are certain violent offences, sexual offences and robbery offences where a sharp, pointed or bladed instrument has been used to pierce the skin or used as a threat. Total recorded unique victims in the 12 month period, whether or not individuals have been a victim more than once. ONS Census 2011 table KS201 from nomis

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Knife crimes - use of hospital services

- *Most people with knife injuries would attend the emergency department rather than as an inpatient. There is no recording of knife assaults within ED.*
- *The following data is for people attending following an "assault with a sharp object"*
- In 2020 (Jan-Dec) Oxford University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust recorded a total of:
  - 479 Oxfordshire residents attending Accident and Emergency units following an assault with a sharp object, 167 residents of Oxford City (35%) and 156 from Cherwell (33%)
  - 17 Oxfordshire residents admitted as an in-patient following an assault with a sharp object

Source: Oxford University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust; UK Parliament: Knife Crime Statistics

Fraud and cyber-related crime

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Impact of COVID-19 on fraud (national)

According to ONS

- *The coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic is likely to have had differential effects on trends in fraud offences as a result of lockdown restrictions.*
- *For example, data from Action Fraud showed a 27% increase in "online shopping and auctions" fraud in the latest year, which could be accounted for by the increase in online shopping.*
- *The data also showed a 17% decrease in "other advance fee" fraud (to 26,080 offences), which could be attributed to a reduction in holiday fraud figures as fewer holidays were booked.*
- *However, it is too early to say whether this is evidence of a change to longer-term patterns.*

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Fraud and computer misuse - national

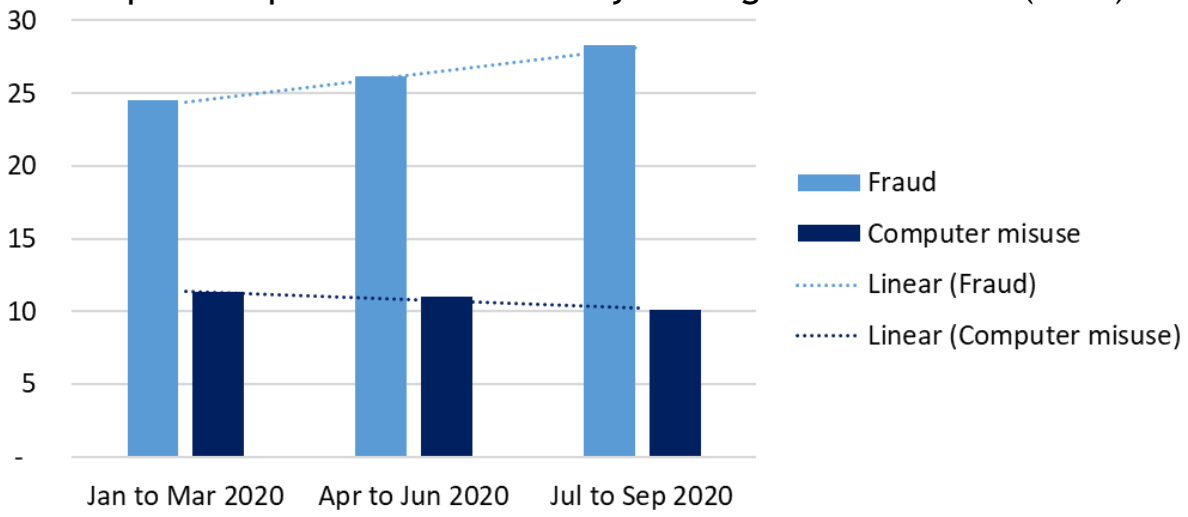
- National Telephone-Operated Crime Survey data for Jul-Sep 20 shows the quarterly rate of fraud per 1,000 adults appears to have increased compared with Jan-Mar 2020 (+21%).
- The rate of computer misuse had apparently decreased by 1%.
- These changes were not statistically significant at the 5% significance level.

Fraud involves a person dishonestly and deliberately deceiving a victim for personal gain of property or money or causing loss or risk of loss to another.
Most incidents include:

- banking and payment card frauds
- consumer and retail frauds
- advance fee payment frauds

Computer misuse covers computer viruses and any unauthorised access to computer material including smartphones, games consoles and smart TVs.

Rate of incidents fraud and computer misuse per 1,000 adults from Telephone-Operated Crime Survey for England and Wales (2020)



ONS Crime in England and Wales, year ending September 2020 - Appendix tables experimental statistics

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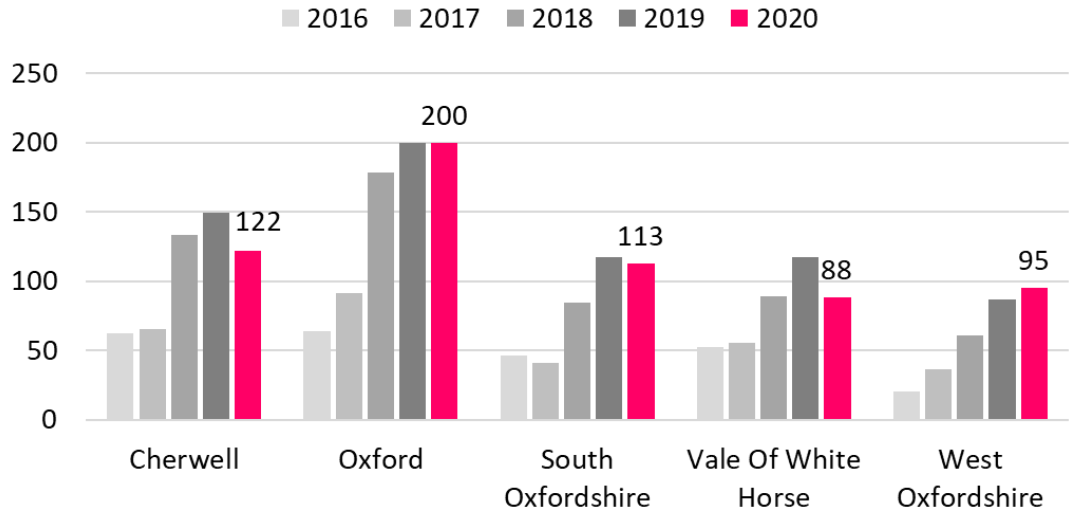
Fraud in Oxfordshire

- In 2020 (Jan-Dec) Thames Valley Police recorded 618 fraud offences in Oxfordshire passed from Action Fraud for further action.
- Between year ending Dec19 and Dec20, the number of fraud offences in Oxfordshire fell by 8% compared with a drop of 15% across Thames Valley.
- Cherwell, South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse each saw a decline. Oxford City remained the same and in West Oxfordshire offences increased (from 87 to 95)

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



Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS, January 2021; Note: the above data is for all occurrences that have been reported under the occurrence type of Action Fraud - Call For Service and Action Fraud - NFIB Referral

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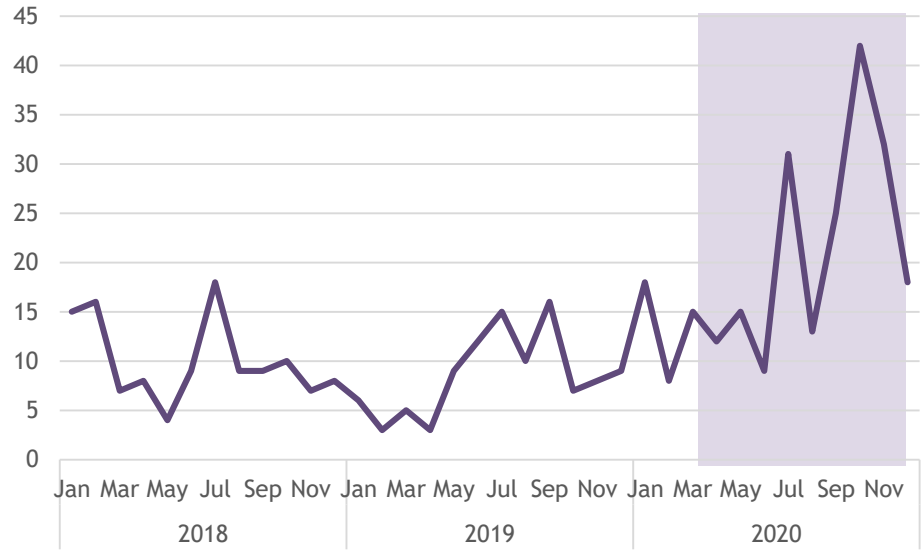
Victims of scams

- Nationally, unscrupulous criminals are exploiting fears about COVID-19 to prey on members of the public, particularly older and vulnerable people who are isolated from family and friends. Initially, criminals exploited COVID-19 earlier this year by offering the fraudulent sale of fake PPE, hand sanitiser and testing kits. Between September 2019 and September 2020, Action Fraud received just over 17,000 reports of investment fraud, amounting to £657.4m in reported losses. This is a 28% increase when compared to the same period in 2019.

- The number of scams reported by Oxfordshire residents has increased significantly since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic
- These scams relate to 'bogus selling' which can be via unsolicited phone call, unsolicited mail or email.

Oxfordshire residents reporting scams



Action Fraud, National Trading Standards, Citizens Advice data for 'bogus selling' Oxfordshire consumers

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Cyber crime - national

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

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

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

- The threat from cyber crime to the UK continues to evolve in terms of its complexity. Russian language OCGs behind financial Trojans present the biggest cyber crime threat to the UK
- 37% of reports to Action Fraud in calendar year 2018 related to hacking of social media and email.
- 22% of reports to Action Fraud in calendar year 2018 related to computer viruses, malware or spyware.
- Majority of children aged 10 to 15 years were reported by parents to not have had a negative online experience within the previous month
  - Parents with children aged 10 to 15 years living in their households were asked questions about online experiences on behalf of their child. Respondents were interviewed during the months of September to November 2020.

National Crime Agency 2019; ONS - Telephone-Operated Crime Survey for England and Wales

Not updated – data not available

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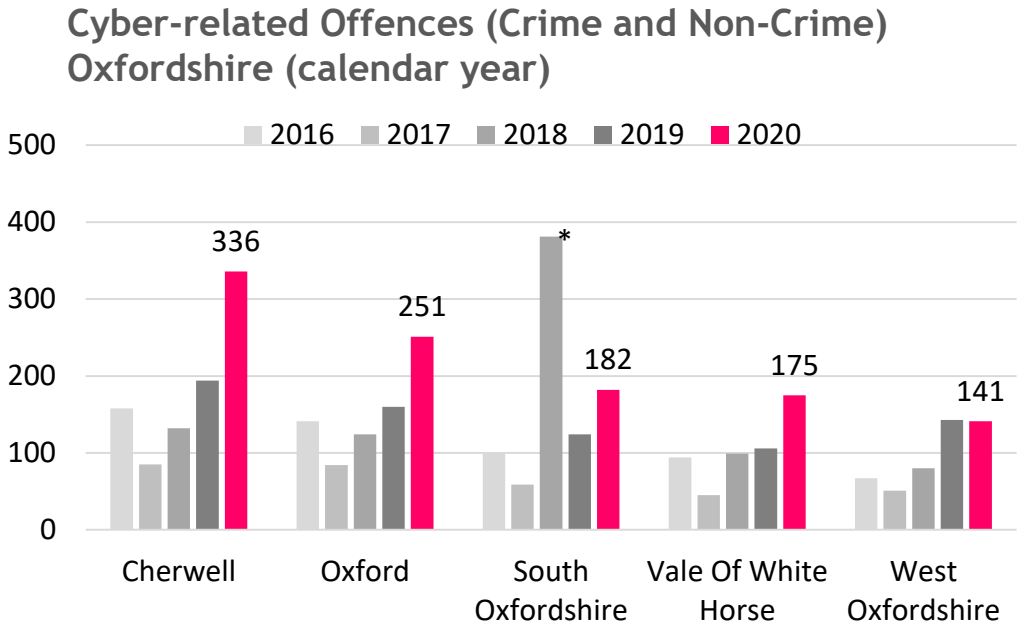
Cyber Crime in Oxfordshire

- In year ending Dec20, Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 1,085 Cyber-related offences in Oxfordshire, a significant increase on the number recorded in 2019 (777, +49%).
- Between 2019 and 2020, Cherwell, Oxford, South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse districts each saw an increase in cyber-related offences.



Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS, Jan21

*Note that, of the 381 offences recorded in South Oxfordshire in 2018, 287 of those were linked to one person who was responsible for indecent images/sexual activity offences with a lot of different people, committed on-line.

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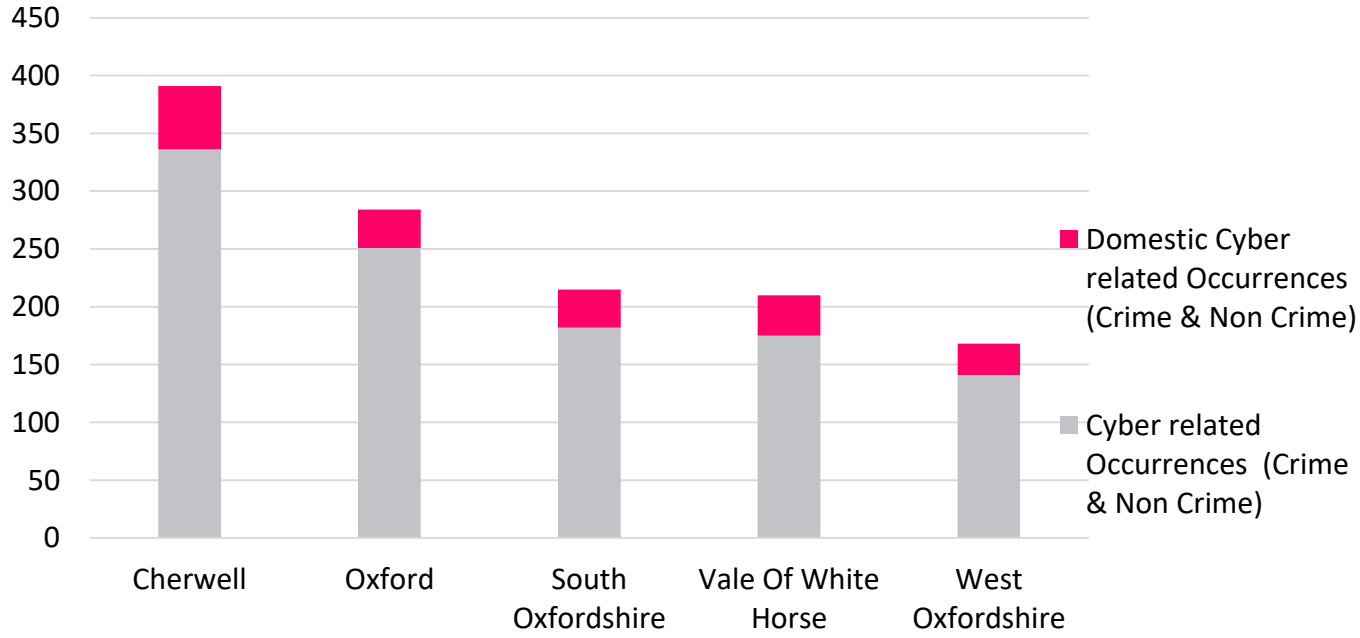
Domestic cyber crime - Oxfordshire

- Of the 1,085 cyber-related offences in Oxfordshire in year ending Dec20, 16.9% (183) were related to domestic abuse occurrences (crime and non-crime).

Total cyber-related occurrences and domestic cyber-related occurrences (Crime and Non-Crime) Oxfordshire (calendar year)



Note: The above data is for all occurrences of Cyber related offences where the Cyber Crime Qualifier has been used. Data has also been provided for those cyber related occurrences which also have the Domestic Abuse qualifiers attached to the occurrence.

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Rural crime

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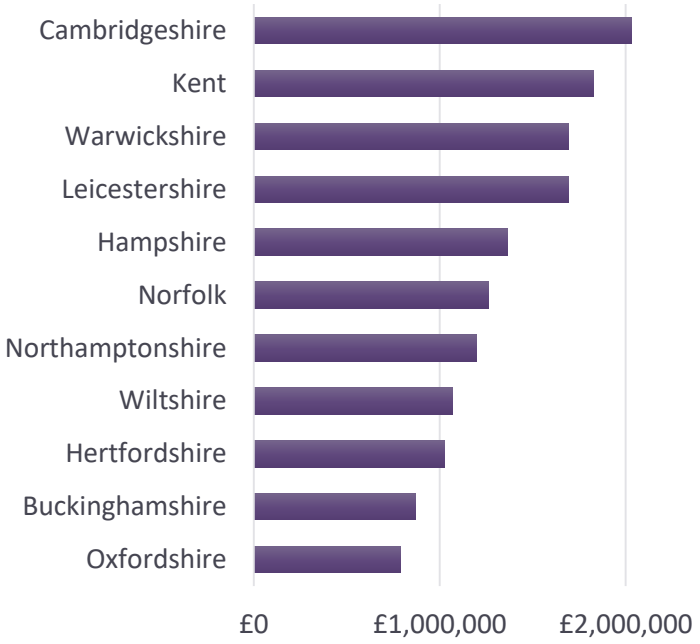
Rural Crime - national

- According to NFU Mutual's Rural Crime report (2020), theft claim figures show that:
  - Rural crime cost the UK £54.3m in 2019
  - This is an increase of nearly 9% on the previous year, making it the highest cost recorded in eight years.
  - For the second year running, the sharp rise was driven by thefts of high-value tractors, quad bikes and other farm vehicles.
- Oxfordshire was one of the top 30 worst affected counties with £792k in theft claims.
- Unlike the national trend, however, Oxfordshire's rural crime theft claims in 2019 were below that in 2018, with a fall of 3.6%

Selected counties from 30 worst affected by cost of rural crime in 2019 in the UK, based on NFU Mutual claims statistics



Rural Crime Report (NFU)

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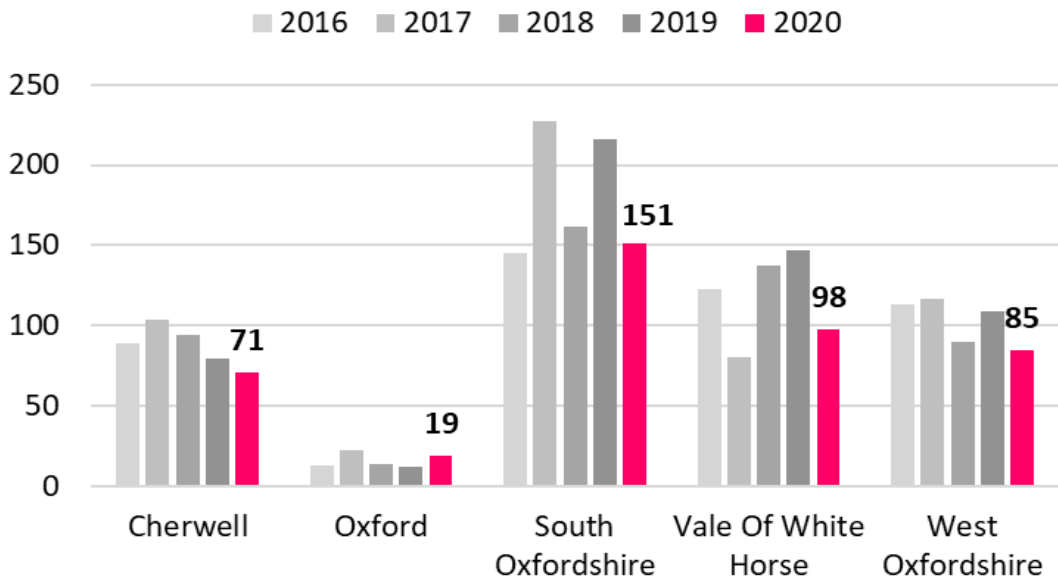
Trend in rural crime

Thames Valley Police defines a rural crime as occurring on a farm where the property involved is agricultural or livestock relate, and the offence is: burglary, robbery, theft, criminal damage, or a public health offence (fly tipping).

- In year ending Dec20, Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 424 rural crimes (rural crime definition or qualifier*) in Oxfordshire, below the number recorded in 2019 (563). This change may be a result of changes in recording.

Number of recorded rural crimes in Oxfordshire (rural crime definition or qualifier, Jan-Dec)



Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS extracted January 2021. *The above data is for all recorded crimes where the offence meets the Rural Crime Definition or has a Rural Crime Qualifier. A Rural Crime Qualifier includes qualifier words on NICHE such as 'heritage', 'rural', etc.

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Rural Crime - Oxfordshire

- Out of the total of 424 rural crimes recorded in Oxfordshire in 2020, 123 (29%) met the Rural Crime Definition and a further 301 (71%) had a Rural Crime Qualifier*

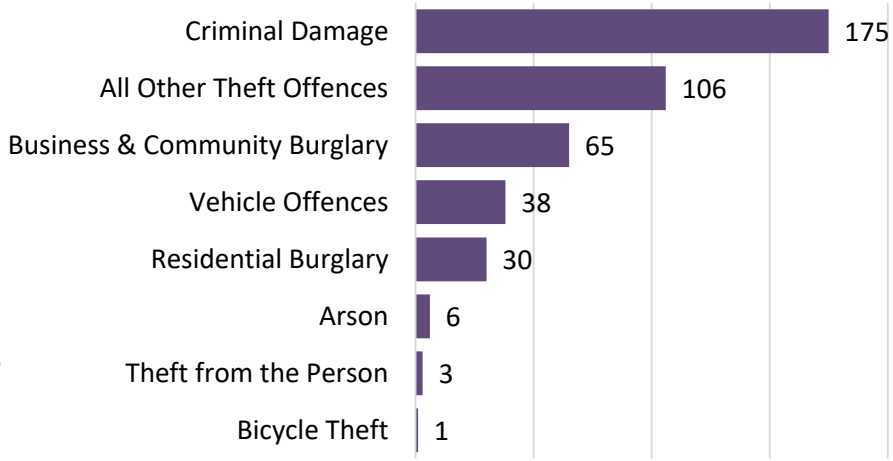
- The top sub-category for rural crime in Oxfordshire in 2020, was Criminal Damage (175, 41%)

Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS extracted January 2021.
The above data is for all recorded crimes where the offence meets the Rural Crime Definition or has a Rural Crime Qualifier. *A Rural Crime Qualifier includes qualifier words on NICHE such as 'heritage', 'rural', etc.

Recorded rural crime in Oxfordshire by qualifier and definition (Jan-Dec20)

	Qualifier Only	Definition Only	Total recorded rural crime
Cherwell	37	34	**71**
Oxford	3	16	**19**
South Oxfordshire	117	34	**151**
Vale Of White Horse	83	15	**98**
West Oxfordshire	61	24	**85**
Oxfordshire Total	**301**	**123**	**424**

Recorded rural crime in Oxfordshire by Crime Group Category (Jan-Dec20)



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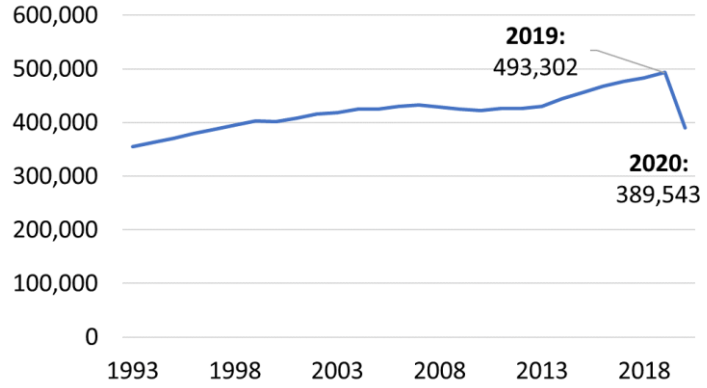
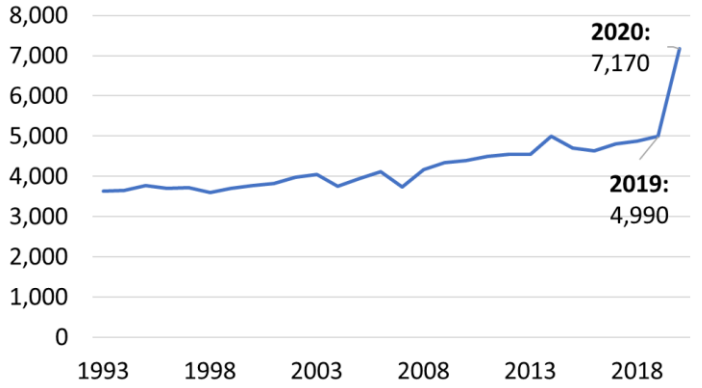
Impact of COVID-19 on car use and cycling - national

- Motor vehicle traffic in England fell sharply (-21%) in 2020, compared to 2019.
- Pedal cycle traffic, however, increased (+44%) on 2019 levels.

Motor vehicle traffic (million vehicle kilometres), England, annual from 1993



Pedal cycle traffic (million vehicle kilometres), England, annual from 1993



Department for Transport Road traffic estimates in Great Britain: 2020. Annual traffic statistics are compiled using data from around 8,000 roadside 12-hour manual counts, continuous data from automatic traffic counters, and data on road lengths

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Road safety

- In 2020, there was a total of 1,006 police-reported road casualties in Oxfordshire of which 203 were the more serious "killed or seriously injured" (KSI). This was a decline of 28% on the number in 2019 (1,397 in total, including 232 KSI) .
- Child (aged 0-15) casualties decreased from 98 in 2019 to 47 in 2020. Children Killed or Seriously Injured decreased slightly from 19 in 2019 to 16 in 2020, although there were 4 fatal casualties (2 male & 2 female) in this age group, up from zero the previous year.

Source: Oxfordshire County Council Traffic and Road Safety

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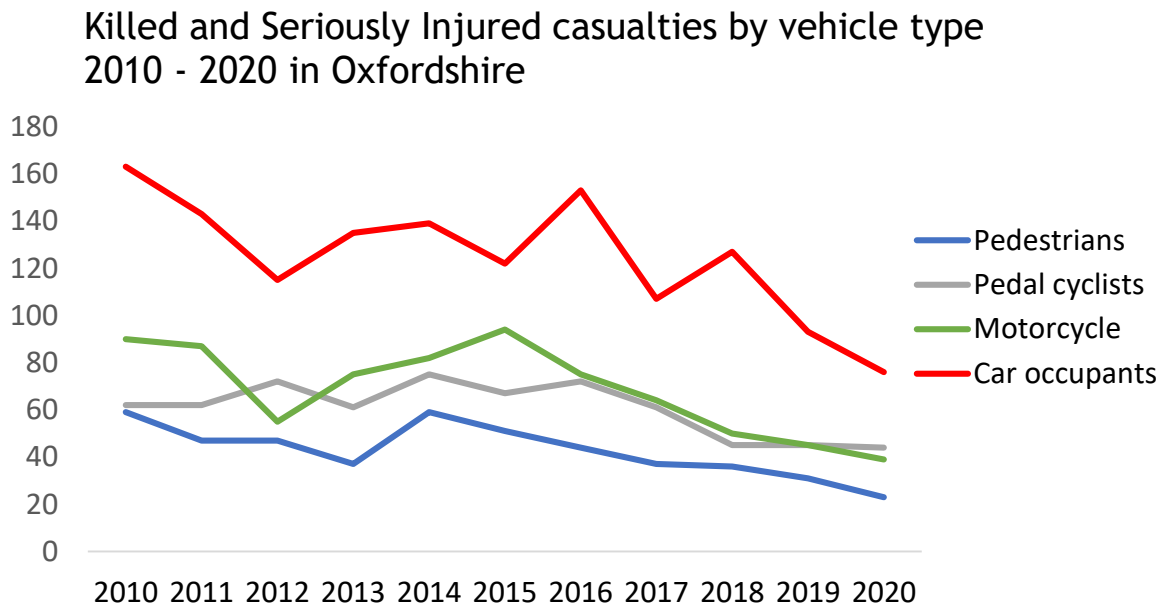
Killed and seriously injured by mode of transport

- The split of Killed and Seriously Injured (KSI) casualties by vehicle type in Oxfordshire in 2020 was 37% car driver or car passenger (was 41% in 2019), 22% pedal cycle (19% in 2019), 19% motorcycle (19% in 2019) and 11% pedestrian (13% in 2019).
- Compared with 2010-14, KSI causalities have continued to decline steadily for all vehicle types, whilst reductions can be seen when compared with the 2019 figures – although the numbers from pedal cyclists have seen only minimal change.



Source: Oxfordshire County Council Traffic and Road Safety

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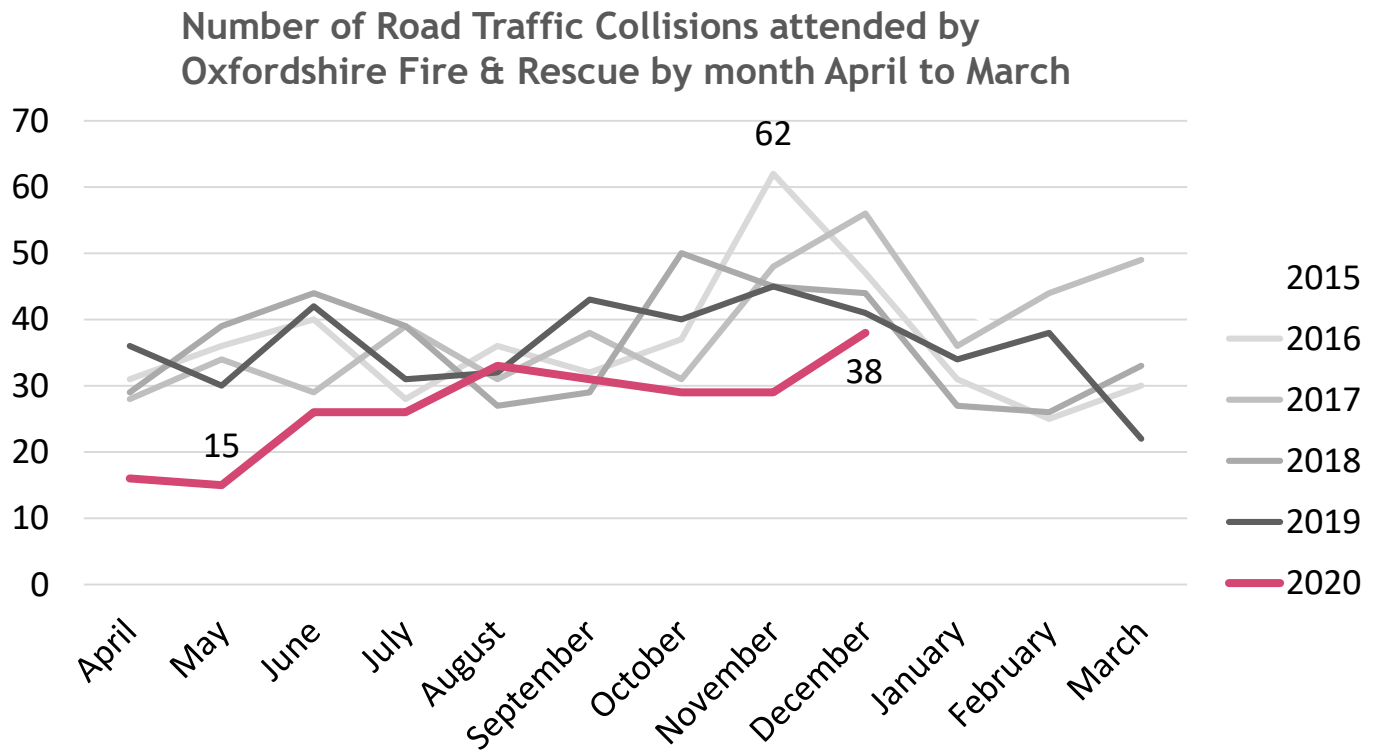
Road Traffic Collisions attended by Oxfordshire Fire and Rescue

- The number of attended Road Traffic Collisions is seasonal, with higher numbers in October to December.
- Between April and June 2020, the coronavirus lockdown caused a dip in road collisions as a result of far less traffic on the roads.



Oxfordshire Fire and Rescue - IRS

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Emergency admissions for pedal cyclists aged 0-24 - Oxfordshire

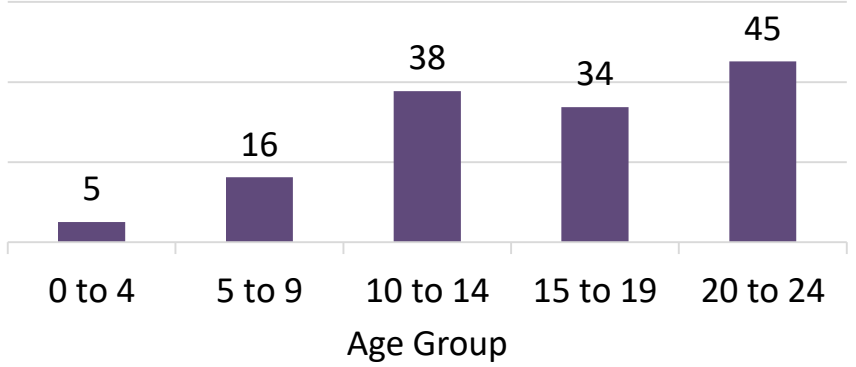
- The latest data puts Oxfordshire above the national average on the crude rate of emergency admissions for pedal cyclists aged 0-24 (20.5 per 1,000 accidents).
- Further analysis of hospital data indicates the majority of admissions are for those aged between 20-24 (45 per 10,000 population).
- Road traffic collisions are a major cause of deaths in children, and comprise higher proportions of accidental deaths as children get older.

Compared with benchmark: Better Similar Worse Not compared

Emergency admissions for pedal cyclists (aged 0-24) 2014/15 - 18/19 — Crude rate - per 100,000

Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	–	11,150	13.4	13.1	13.6
South East region	–	1,900	14.1	13.5	14.8
Southampton	–	115	24.9	20.4	29.6
Oxfordshire	–	215	20.5	17.7	23.3
West Sussex	–	205	17.9	15.6	20.6
Hampshire	–	315	16.5	14.8	18.5
Milton Keynes	–	70	16.4	12.4	20.2
Reading	–	40	14.4	10.3	19.5
Brighton and Hove	–	65	14.1	10.9	17.9
Buckinghamshire	–	110	13.8	11.5	16.8
Medway	–	55	12.4	8.9	15.6
Portsmouth	–	45	11.9	9.1	16.5
Kent	–	270	11.7	10.3	13.1
Isle of Wight	–	20	11.5	6.6	17.0
Surrey	–	200	11.5	9.9	13.1
Bracknell Forest	–	20	10.9	5.8	15.4
West Berkshire	–	25	10.8	6.3	14.9
Wokingham	–	25	10.2	6.9	15.5
Slough	–	25	9.5	5.9	13.6
Windsor and Maidenhead	–	20	9.3	6.4	15.4
East Sussex	–	65	9.0*	7.2	11.8

Hospital admissions for pedal cyclists in 2019/20 per 10,000 population



Source: Oxfordshire County Council Traffic and Road Safety

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Alcohol-related road traffic accidents

- In the five-year period 2016 to 2020 there were 206 road traffic accidents in Oxfordshire where at least one driver either failed an alcohol breath test or refused to provide a sample when requested.
- This latest data puts Oxfordshire below the national average on the crude rate of alcohol-related road traffic accidents (per 1,000 accidents), although both follow a similar trend pattern up to 2018, however Oxfordshire saw a large decrease in 2019, and overall compares similarly to Oxfordshire's statistical neighbours.

Group	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
All Accidents (Oxon)	1,502	1,293	1,153	1,101	810
Breath Test Accidents (Oxon)	54	47	48	34	23
Breath Test Accs per 1000 Accs (Oxon)	35.95	36.35	41.63	30.88	28.40
All Accidents (GB)	136,621	129,982	122,635	117,536	
Drink Drive Accidents (GB)	6,070	5,700	5,900	5400	no data
Drink Drive Accs per 1000 Accs (GB)	44.43	43.85	48.11	45.94	

Source: Oxfordshire County Council Traffic and Road Safety

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Mental health

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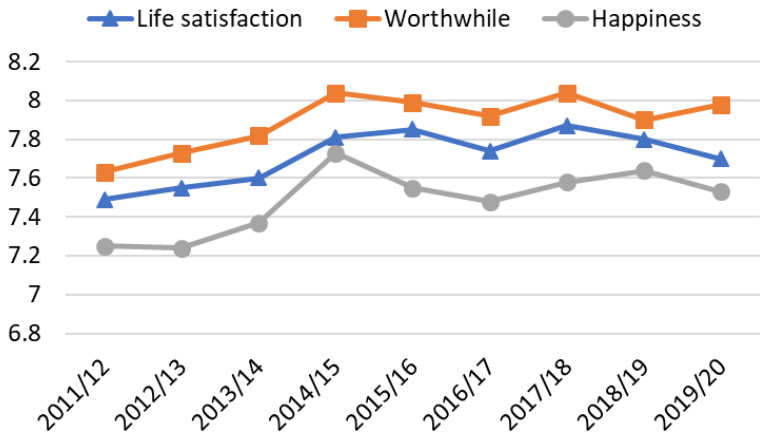
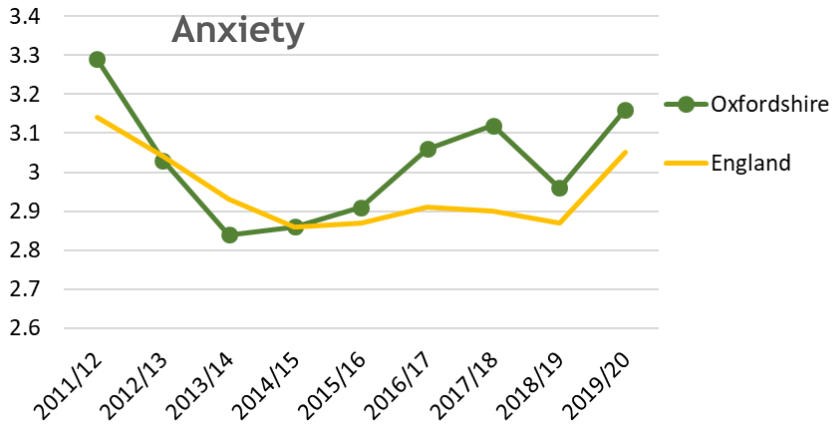
Mental health pre-COVID-19 - Oxfordshire

- In Oxfordshire, between the years ending March 2019 and March 2020, the mean score for feeling "worthwhile" increased slightly. However life satisfaction and happiness have each decreased slightly.
- Levels of reported anxiety in Oxfordshire appear to have increased and remain above the England average.

Trend in average wellbeing scores in Oxfordshire to year ending March 2020



Trend in average level of Anxiety to year ending March 2020, Oxfordshire vs England



ONS Personal wellbeing in the UK *note that vertical scales do not start at zero*

The personal wellbeing estimates are from the Annual Population Survey (APS), which provides a representative sample of those living in private residential households in the UK. People living in communal establishments (such as care homes) or other non-household situations are not represented in this survey and this may be important in interpreting the findings in relation to those people reporting lower personal wellbeing.

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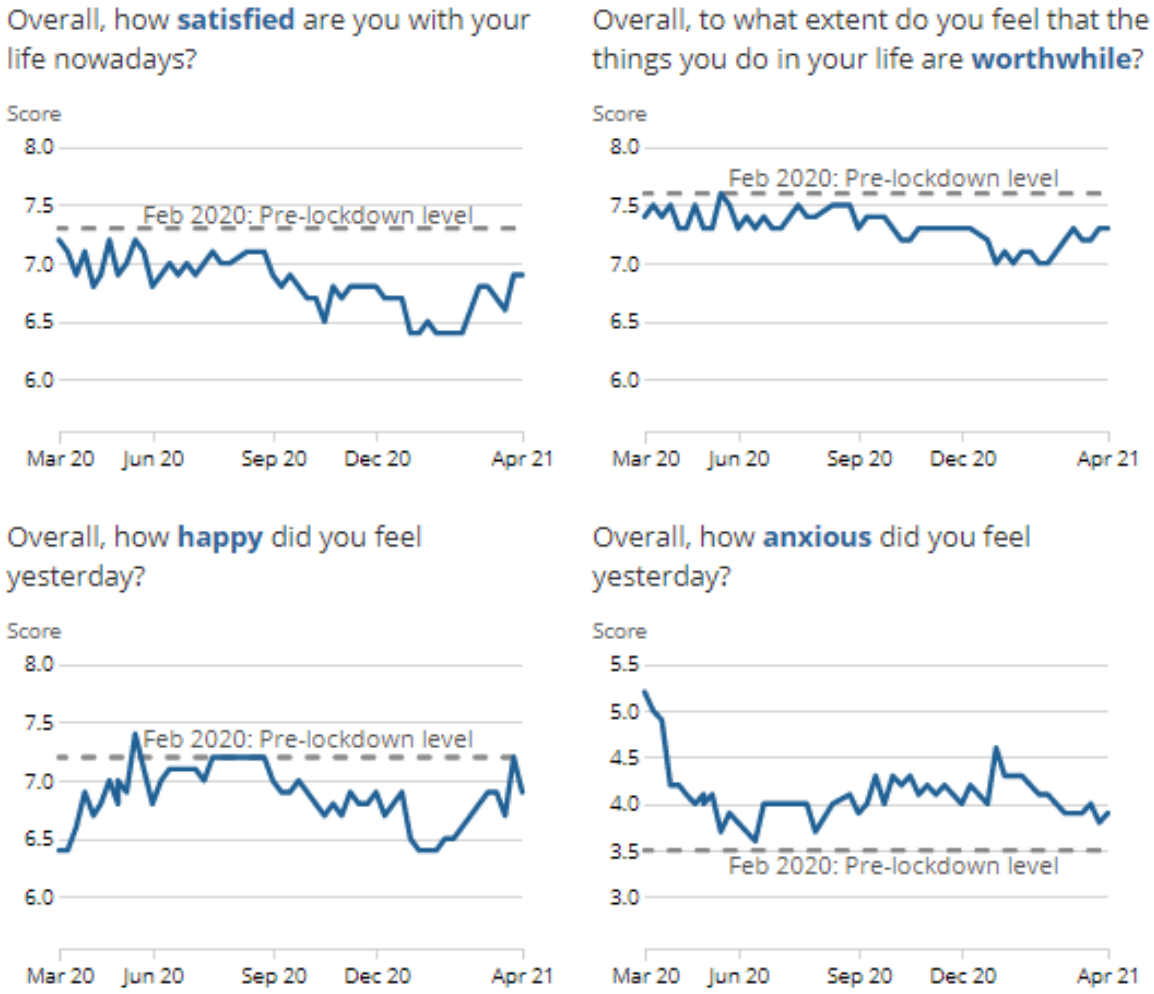
Mental health post-COVID-19 – national

According to the Opinions and Lifestyle Survey for Great Britain, across the course of the COVID-19 pandemic respondents have generally reported lower life satisfaction, feelings of doing worthwhile things, and happiness, as well as increased anxiety.

Source: ONS, April 2021

Adults in Great Britain, March 2020 to April 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics – Opinions and Lifestyle Survey

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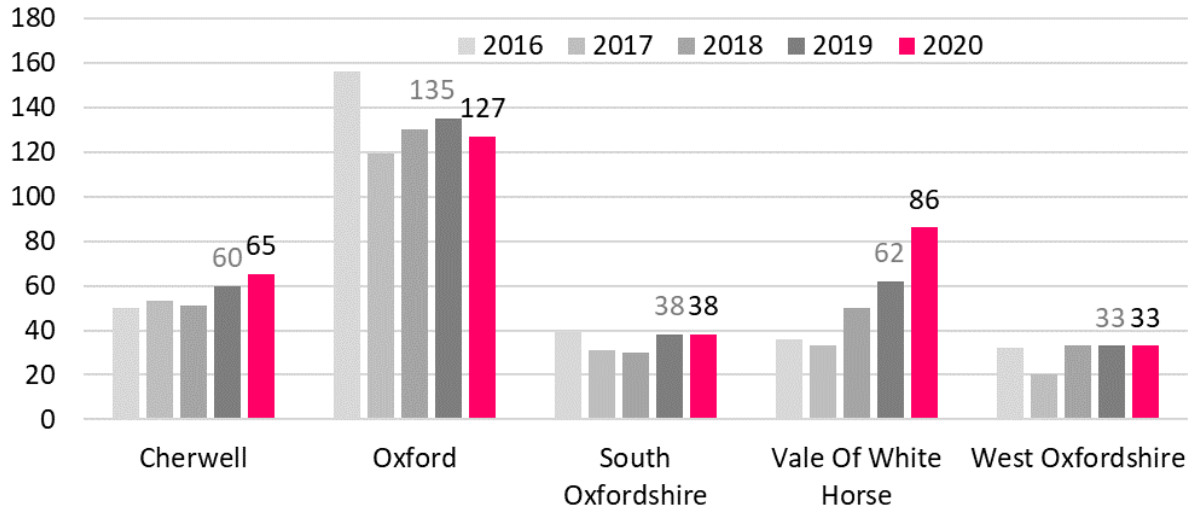
Police detentions under S136 of the Mental Health Act

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

- In 2020 (Jan-Dec) Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 349 section 136 detentions in Oxfordshire.
- This was 26% above the 3 year average (for the years 2017 to 2019), and above the increase across Thames Valley (+20%)
- The district with the greatest increase was Vale of White Horse (+93%)

Count of Section 136 detentions by district 2016 to 2020 (Jan-Dec)



Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS.

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Alcohol and drugs

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Children in households with "toxic trio" - national

ONS has published estimates of victimisation and negative behaviours of children aged 10 to 15 years living in a household with an adult who reported experiencing domestic abuse, substance misuse and mental ill-health (the so-called "toxic trio" factors) based on findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales. Note that the findings are pre-COVID (Mar17 to Mar19).

ONS notes that the 'toxic trio' are hard to measure and can often remain hidden and has also commented that.. there are lots of factors which influence childhood experiences. The majority of children living in a household where one or more of the so-called 'toxic trio' are present did not report victimisation or negative behaviours in the 12 months prior to being interviewed.

- Children living in households with an adult who reported going through mental ill-health or domestic abuse were more likely to have been a victim of crime in the previous 12 months than children living in households where the interviewed adult did not report mental ill-health (16.7% compared with 10.8%) or domestic abuse (16.1% compared with 10.7%).
- Violent crime was approximately twice as likely to be experienced by children aged 10 to 15 years living in households with mental ill-health (11.6%) or domestic abuse (9.6%) compared with children living in households where the interviewed adult did not report mental ill-health (5.4%) or domestic abuse (5.4%).
- Around one-third of children aged 10 to 15 years living in households with mental ill-health or domestic abuse had been bullied in the last year (32.4% and 29.5% respectively), compared with under one-fifth of children living in households without mental ill-health (18.1%) or domestic abuse (18.1%).
- Assuming that the national prevalence applies in Oxfordshire, gives an estimate of 9,500 children aged 10-15 in the county in a household with an adult who reported experiencing one or more "toxic trio" factors (Mar17 to Mar19).

Childhood vulnerability to victimisation in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)

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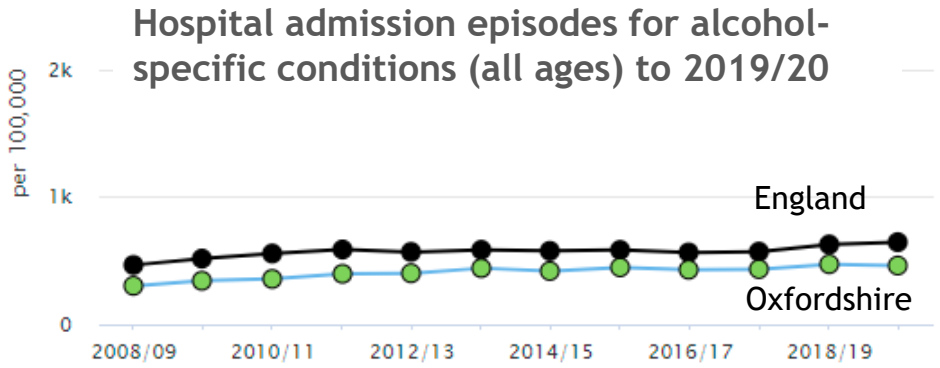
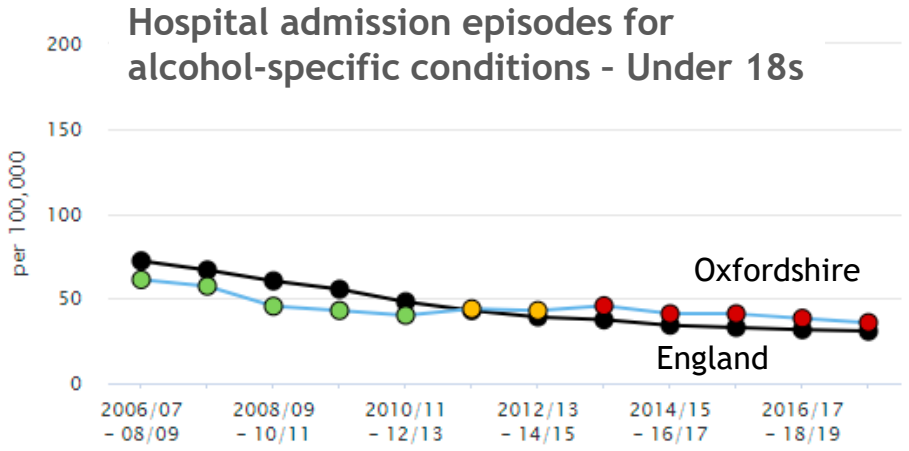
Alcohol - hospital admissions

- In 2019/20, there were 3,060 admission episodes for **alcohol-specific** conditions in Oxfordshire, equivalent to 461 admissions per 100,000 population, significantly lower than national and regional rates
  - *These include admissions to hospital where the primary diagnosis or any of the secondary diagnoses are an alcohol-specific (wholly attributable) condition code only*
- There were 155 admissions of people aged under 18 in Oxfordshire due to alcohol-specific conditions in the three year period 2017/18 to 2019/20
- This is equivalent to a rate of 35.7 admissions per 100,000 population, significantly higher than the England and South East averages. Unlike the older age groups, admissions are higher in females than males.





Public Health England, Local Alcohol Profiles for England

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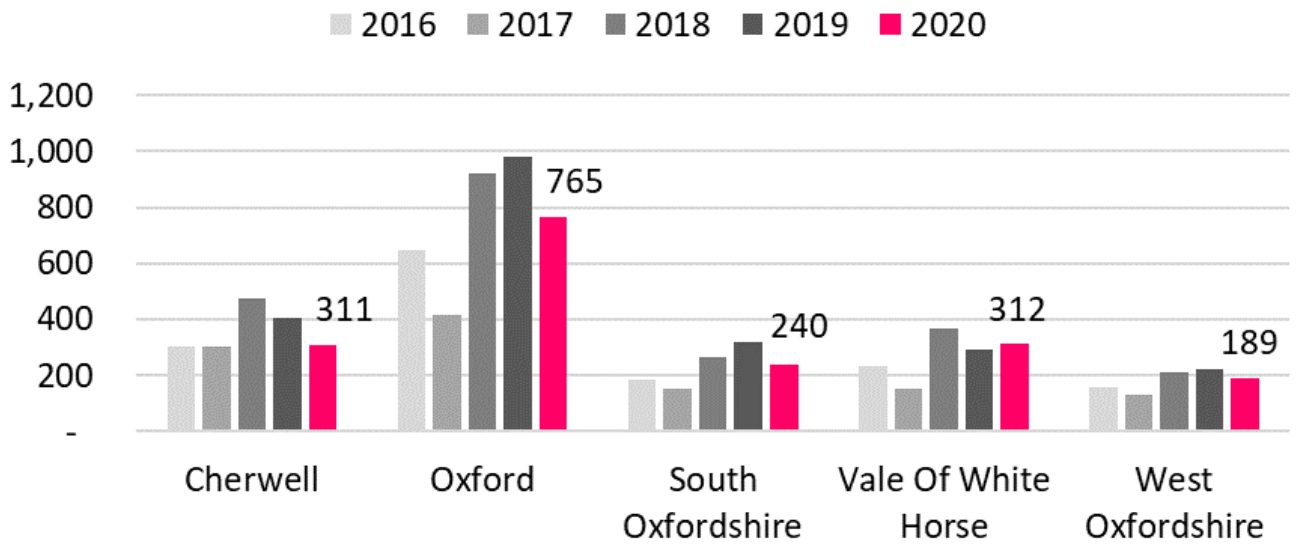
Alcohol-related crime

- In 2020 (Jan-Dec) Thames Valley Police recorded 1,817 alcohol-related crimes in Oxfordshire below the number in 2019 (2,221). Alcohol-related crimes were 4% of all crimes in the county.
- Comparing 2020 with the average for 2017-19 shows a 3% decline in Oxfordshire and a decline or similar level in all districts with the exception of Vale of White Horse where alcohol-related crimes increased by 14%

Note: This data is for all recorded crimes in Oxfordshire where the substance use field has been recorded as 'Alcohol' related. 2018 data has also had the new qualifiers of 'Alcohol related - crime suspect' and 'Alcohol related - crime victim' added to the report.

Alcohol-related crimes in Oxfordshire



Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS

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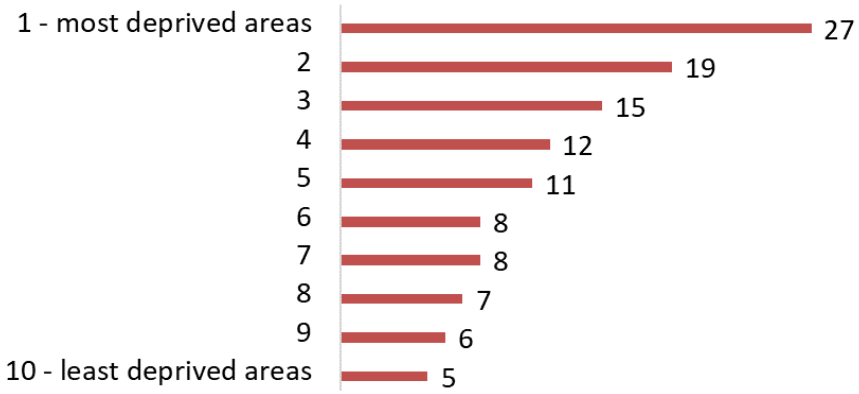
Hospital admissions related to drug misuse

- In 2019/20, there were 40 admissions for drug-related mental and behavioural disorders in Oxfordshire (the same number as in 2019/20). This equates to 6 admissions per 100,000 population, lower than the regional (8 per 100,000) and national (13 per 100,000) rates
- In the same period, there were 750 admissions where drug-related mental and behavioural disorders were a factor (down from 795 in 2019/20), which equates to 110 admissions per 100,000, higher than the regional rate (122 per 100,000) but lower than the national rate (181 per 100,000)
- Admissions for drug related mental and behavioural disorders in England were highest for people aged 25 to 34.
- Admission rates for both drug related mental and behavioural disorders, and for poisoning by drug misuse increase with the level of deprivation

Admissions with a primary diagnosis of drug related mental and behavioural disorders, rate per 100,000 population (England 2019/20)



NHS Digital, Statistics on Drug Misuse, England, 2020

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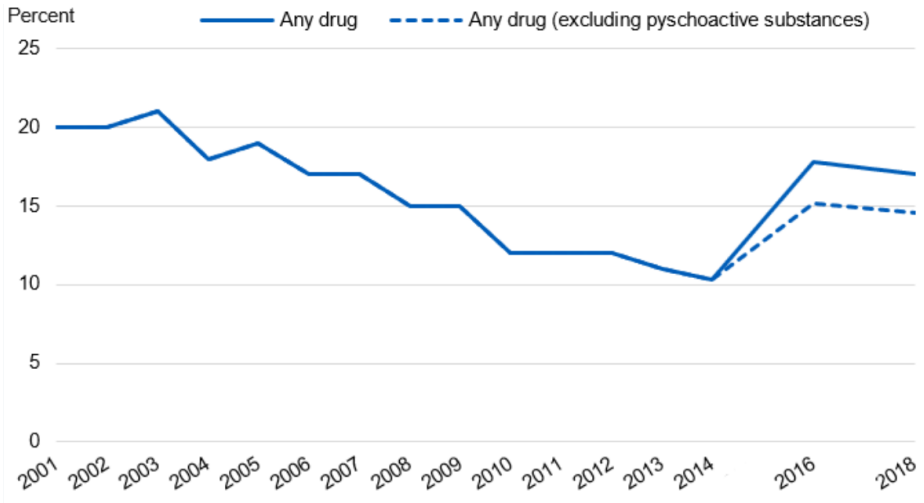
Drug use in school pupils aged 11-15 - national

- In 2018, 24% of pupils reported they had ever taken drugs, the same as in 2016
- 17% of pupils said that they had taken drugs in the last year, compared to 18% in 2016 (not a statistically significant difference)

Pupils who have taken drugs in the last year, 2001 to 2018



- The difference in prevalence between the proportion of boys (18%) and girls (16%) who had taken drugs in the last year was not statistically significant
- The likelihood of having taken drugs in the last year increased with age, from 5% of 11 year olds to 31% of 15 year olds
- Asian pupils were less likely than other ethnic groups to have taken drugs in the last year; 13%, compared to 23% of mixed ethnicity pupils, 18% of Black pupils, and 17% of White pupils

NHS Digital, Smoking, Drinking and Drug Use among Young People in England 2018

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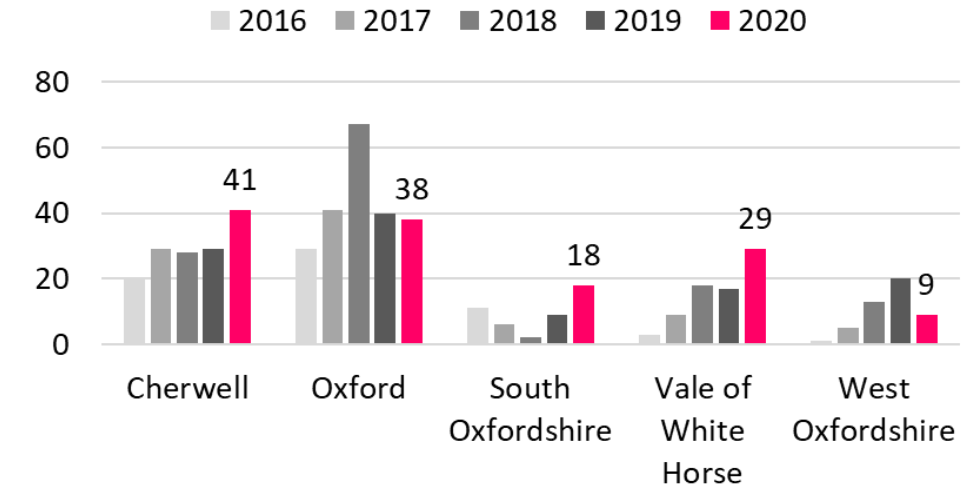
Young people and drug offences

- In 2020 (Jan-Dec) Thames Valley Police recorded 135 young people aged under 18 arrested for drug offences in Oxfordshire.
- Compared with the average for 2017 to 2019, this was a 22% increase in Oxfordshire, with the greatest increases in Cherwell, South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse

Number of young people aged under 18 arrested for drug offences by district



Source: Thames Valley Police Custody Recording System - NICHE RMS extracted 21/01/21

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Suicide and deaths from drug misuse

- National data show that people born in the 1960s and 1970s are dying from suicide or drug poisoning in greater numbers than any other generation.
  - ONS data for England and Wales has shown that in the late 1980s to early 1990s, the age at which most people died by taking their own lives or drug poisoning was concentrated around this generation, when they were in their 20s.
  - Since that time, deaths from these two causes have continued to affect the same generation, who are currently in their 40s and 50s to a higher degree than any other. A similar effect is seen in the USA and Canada.
- Local data show that Oxfordshire has one of the lowest rates of deaths from drug misuse in the South East region and is significantly lower than the England rate.
  - However there were still 55 deaths (directly standardised rate of 2.7 per 100,000) from drug misuse between 2017 and 2019 in Oxfordshire, compared to 1,025 in South East (rate 3.9).
  - 24 of Oxfordshire's deaths (44%) were in Oxford City.

Public Health England Mortality Profile,
ONS Middle-aged generation most likely to die by suicide and drug poisoning,
Samaritans
Data does not cover 2020 and the COVID-19 pandemic.

Offending and re-offending

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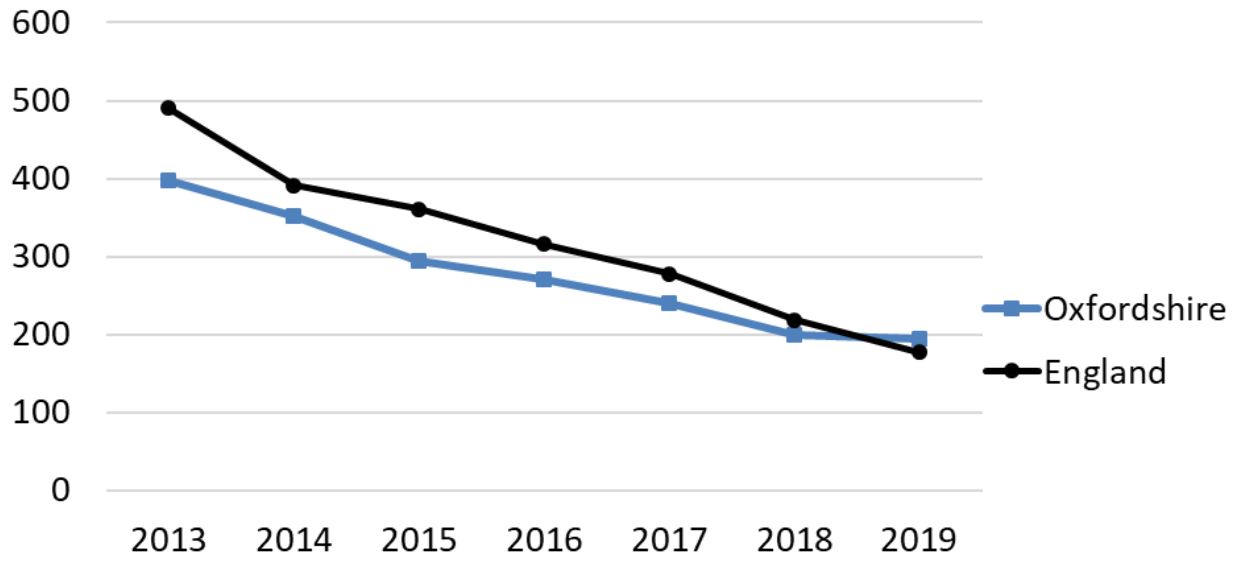
First-time entrants to the Youth Justice System

- Between 2018 and 2019, the rate of first time entrants to the Youth Justice System stayed relatively stable.
- For the year ending December 2019, the Oxfordshire rate (195 per 10,000 people aged 10-17) was slightly higher than the national rate (177).

First time entrants into the Youth Justice System,
Rate per 100,000 people aged 10-17 (year ending December 2019)



Ministry of Justice Criminal justice statistics quarterly

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Children in custody

In 2020/21, there were a total of two young people in Oxfordshire given a custodial sentence. These young people were both male, and aged 16 and 17.

The number of young people in custody has continued to decline (there were 3 in 2019/20, 11 in 2018/19, and 9 in 2017/18).

In terms of the rate of custodial sentencing of young people per 1,000 population, Oxfordshire continues to have a lower rate than the national and regional rates.

Rate per 1,000 for custodial sentencing of young people for 2019/20 (latest data) was:

- Oxfordshire 0.03
- England 0.23
- South East Region 0.09

Data from Oxfordshire County Council

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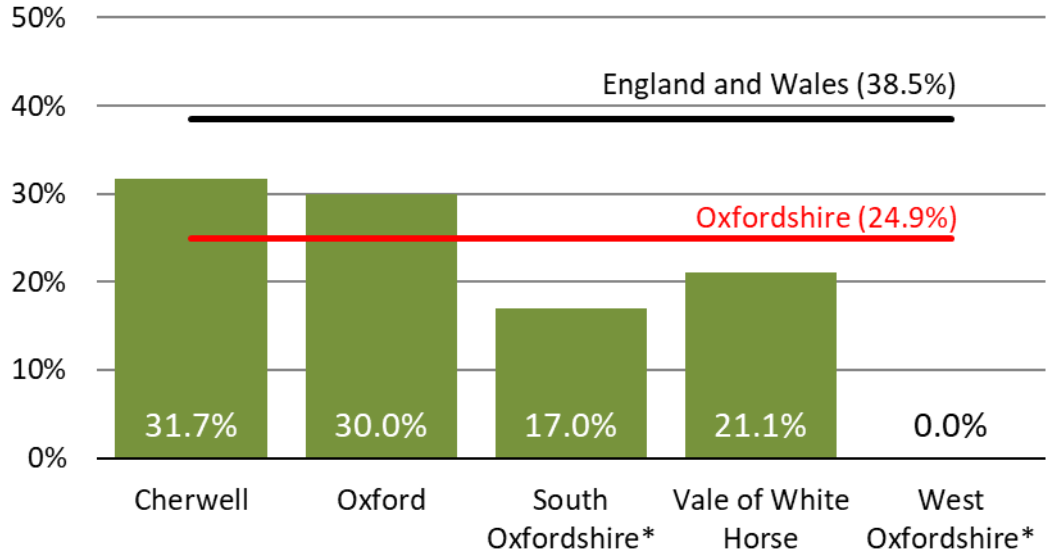
Juvenile reoffending

- In the year ending December 2018, the proportion of juvenile offenders in Oxfordshire who were reoffenders was 24.9% (48 out of 193), lower than the national proportion of 38.5%.
- The 48 reoffenders committed 130 offences.
- These figures represent a continued decrease in Oxfordshire since comparable data began in 2016, in the proportion of juvenile reoffenders, and in the total number of juvenile offenders.

The ranking of Oxfordshire districts by % of juvenile offenders reoffending can vary year on year due to the small numbers involved. In 2018, this % in all districts was below the England and Wales %

Proven juvenile reoffending (% of juvenile offenders, year ending December 2018)



Latest release of data by MoJ has been delayed

Note: * = small cohorts (SE: 18, WE: 17)
Ministry of Justice Proven reoffending statistics Geographic data tool

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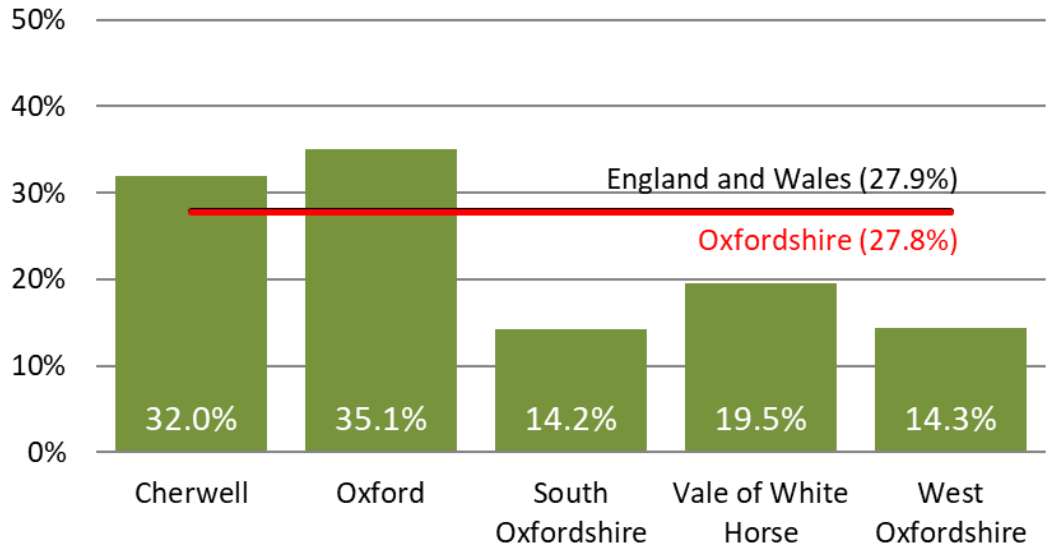
Adult reoffending

- In 2018, the proportion of adult offenders in Oxfordshire who were reoffenders was 27.8% (885 out of 3,186), similar to the national proportion of 27.9%.
- The 885 reoffenders committed 3,773 offences.
- This represents a continued decrease in Oxfordshire since comparable data began in 2016, in the proportion of adult reoffenders, and in the total number of adult offenders.

The ranking of Oxfordshire districts by % of adult offenders reoffending can vary year on year due to the change in offender cohort composition.

In 2018, this % in all districts was below the England and Wales %

Proven adult reoffending (% of adult offenders, year ending December 2018)



Latest release of data by MoJ has been delayed

Ministry of Justice Proven reoffending statistics Geographic data tool

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Oxfordshire Strategic Intelligence Assessments

Interactive crime dashboard for Oxfordshire

Oxfordshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

Related to COVID-19

- Domestic abuse during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)
- Coronavirus and crime in England and Wales: August 2020

Crime data

- User guide to crime statistics for England and Wales
- https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/sexualoffencesinenglandandwalesoverview/march2020