

Safer Oxfordshire Partnership

Oxfordshire Strategic Intelligence Assessment 2023

including

Serious Violence



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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](#).
- The 2023 update is in two parts:
 - [Part 1](#) is an update of the Oxfordshire Strategic Intelligence Assessment showing overall changes in all types of crime and community safety statistics;
 - [Part 2](#) is an overview of the key data relating to serious violence and violence with injury.
- This report is accompanied by an Oxfordshire [Interactive crime dashboard](#) showing trend charts and maps, which has been updated with data to year ending Dec22 from [Home Office crime open data tables](#) and [police.uk](#)

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last updated 12th July 2023

First step towards a Serious Violence Strategic Needs Assessment for Oxfordshire

Includes extracts from the Serious Violence Dashboard

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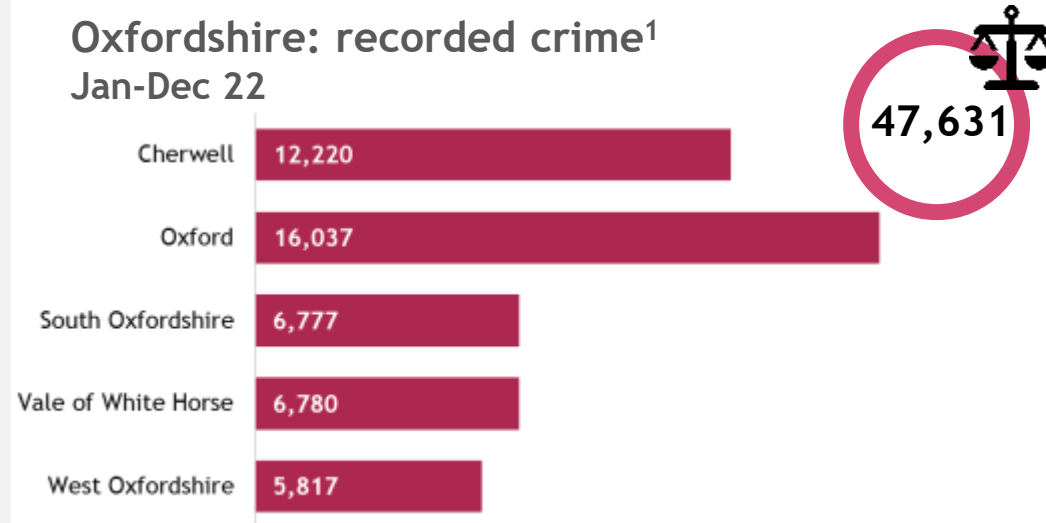
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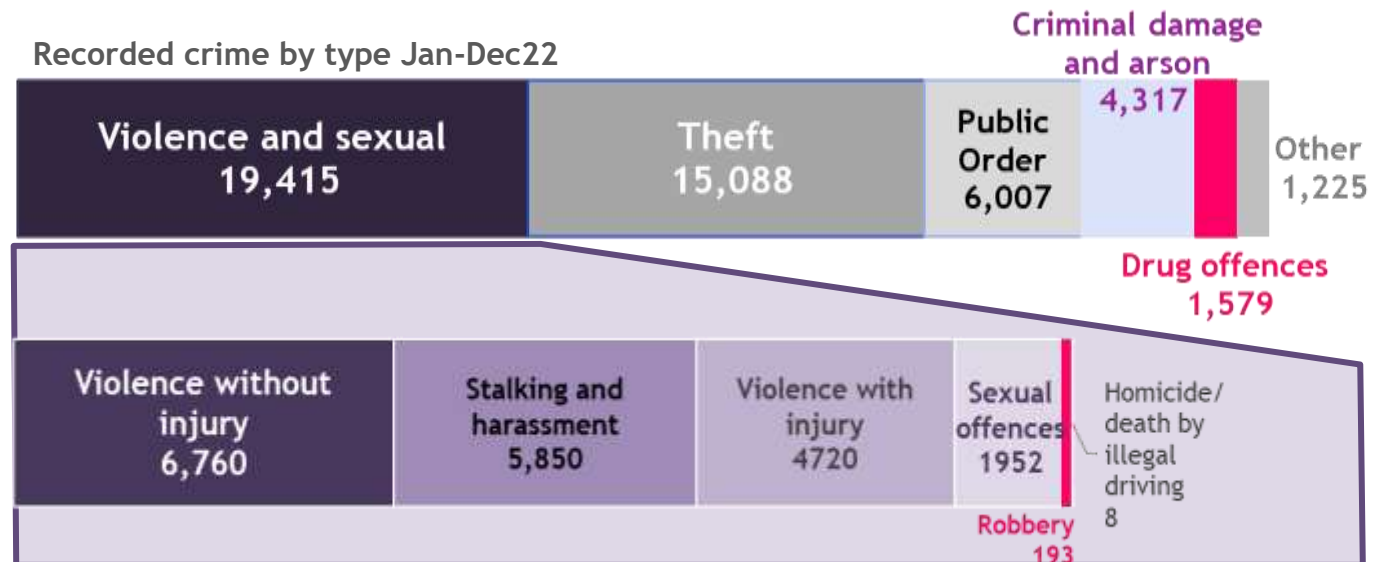
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Oxfordshire: recorded crime¹ Jan-Dec 22



Recorded crime by type Jan-Dec22



[1] ONS Police recorded crime to year ending Sept 22 [2] Thames Valley Police Niche Jan-Dec 2022

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Summary - crime trends

National police and crime survey trends

- As of December 2022, national police recorded crime (excluding fraud) has now exceeded pre-coronavirus pandemic levels.
- National crime survey data, however shows that compared with the pre-coronavirus pandemic year ending March 2020, total crime decreased by 12%.
- Oxfordshire has seen a 11.5% (+602) increase in recorded crime in West Oxfordshire from the previous year.
- West Oxfordshire has seen an increase of 13% in violence against the person and a 25% increase in violence with injury offences compared to 2021. This is above the Thames Valley rate; +5% violence against the person, +8% violence with injury.
- Cherwell has seen a 10% increase in stalking and harassment offences, this is above the Thames Valley rate of change at +2%.

- Between 2020/21 and 2021/22, the crime severity score and the offence rate each increased in Cherwell, Oxford, Vale of White Horse and West Oxfordshire
- Early results of the OPCC survey shows Oxfordshire respondents generally felt:
 - A high level of trust for the police
 - Those that used public transport felt safe
 - Most felt safe in their normal environment

Poverty and crime

- In Oxfordshire, there is a high correlation between deprivation and violence and sexual offences.
- Areas of Oxfordshire that have a high correlation include Banbury Ruscote, Banbury Grimsbury, Banbury Neithrop.

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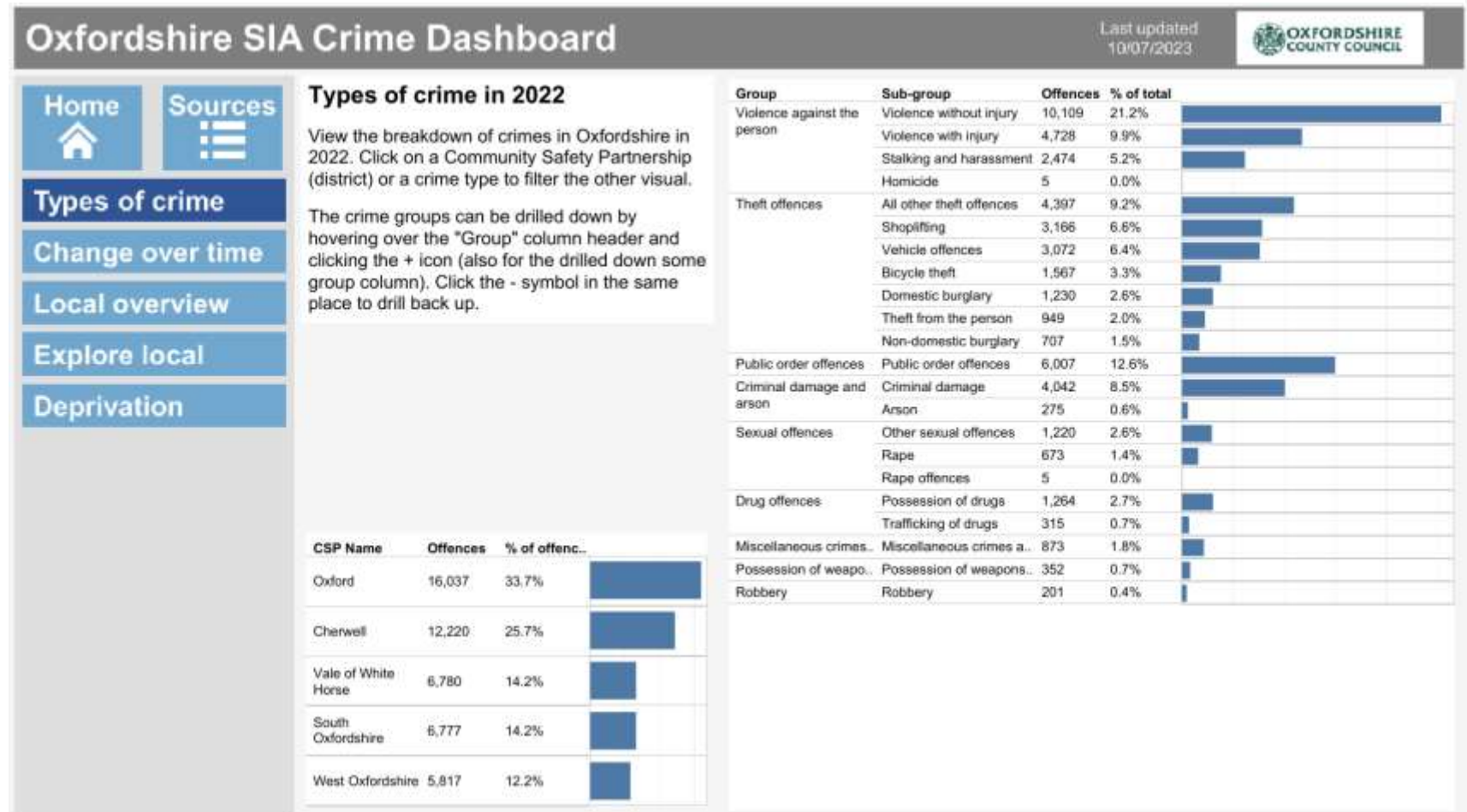
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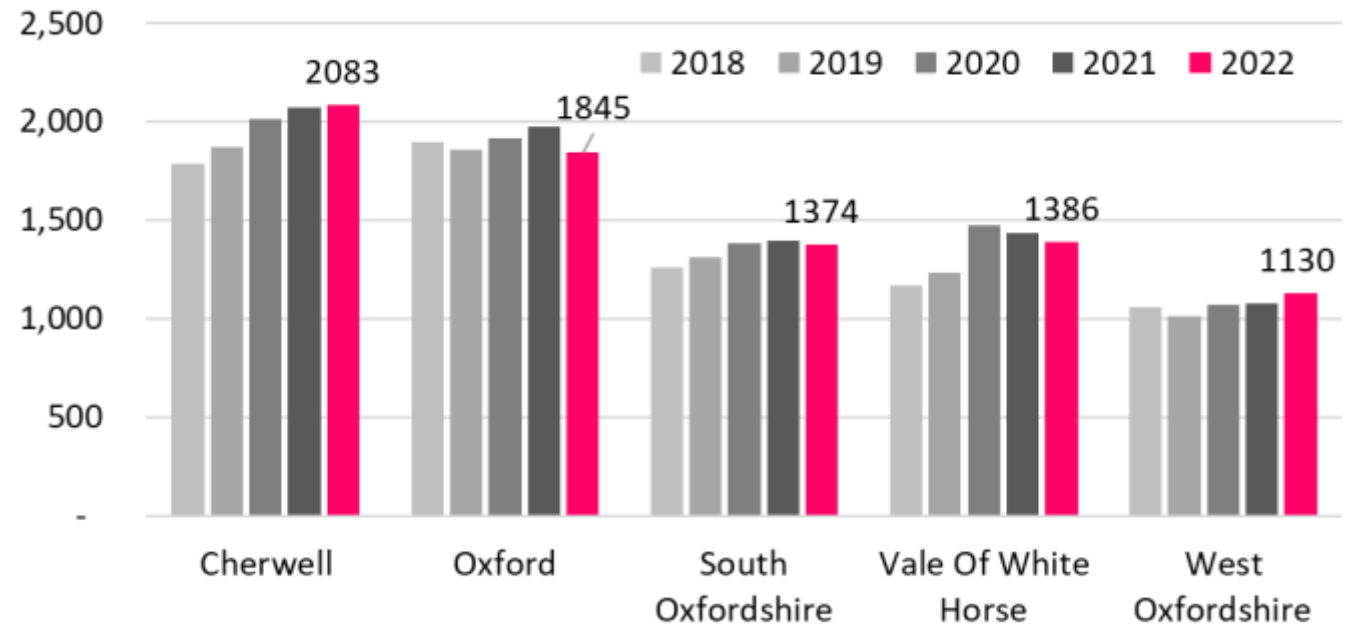
Oxfordshire SIA Crime Dashboard

Click on the image below to explore more detailed crime statistics at a local level.



Part 1: Oxfordshire Strategic Intelligence Assessment

Trends in crime and community safety

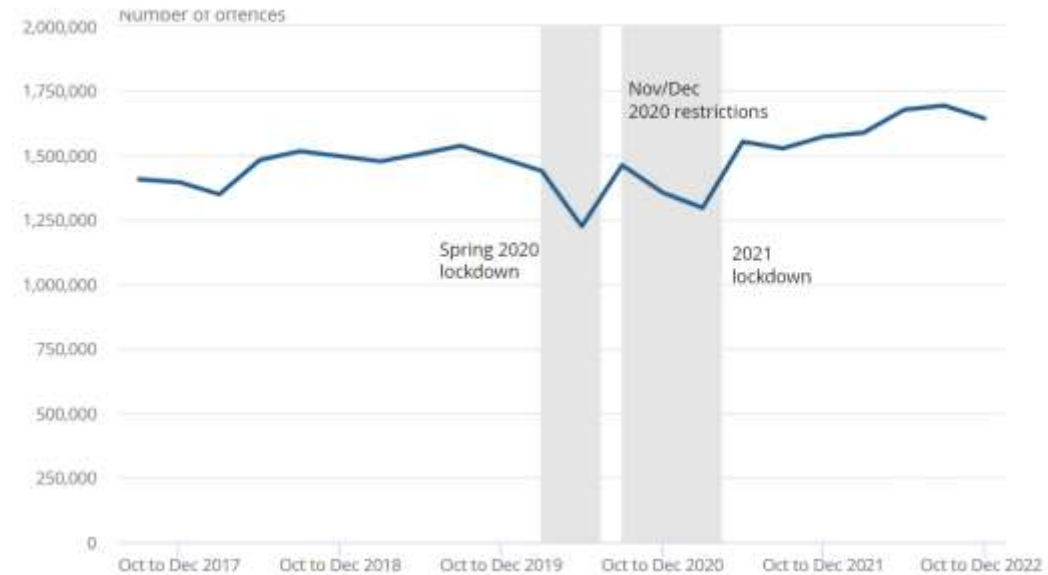


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National police recorded crime has exceeded pre-coronavirus pandemic levels

- Police recorded crime in England and Wales in the year ending December 2022 exceeded pre-coronavirus pandemic levels. The 6.6 million crimes recorded were 11% higher compared with the year ending March 2020 (6 million offences) excluding Devon and Cornwall Police.
- This overall increase was largely driven by increases in the offence categories most subject to changes in reporting and recording practices. Therefore, these estimates should be treated with caution as they may not reflect a genuine increase in crime.

Police recorded crime in England and Wales (quarterly Apr17 to Dec22) Click image for more detail



[Crime in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk); police recorded crime data are not designated as National Statistics

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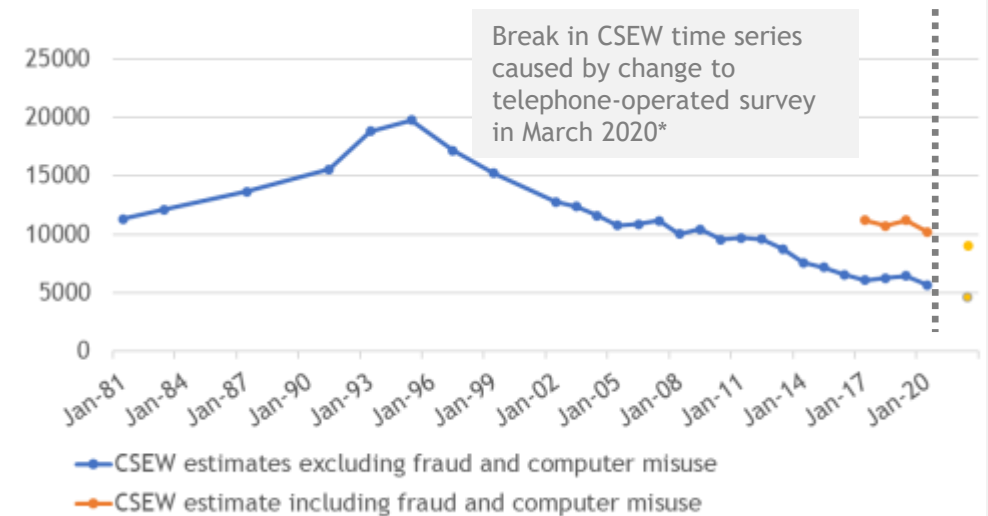
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National crime survey data shows a decrease in crime figures

The national crime survey (CSEW) is a better indicator of long-term trends than police recorded crime as it is unaffected by changes in levels of reporting to the police or police recording practices. The sample is not large enough however for data to be provided for Local Authorities.

- The latest figures from the CSEW for those interviewed in the year ending December 2022 showed that compared with the pre-coronavirus pandemic year ending March 2020, total crime decreased by 12%.
- Across the same period, estimates for individual crime types showed that:
 - Overall theft decreased by 20%.
 - Criminal damage decreased by 24%.
 - Fraud returned to pre-coronavirus pandemic levels (no significant change);
 - Despite no significant change in fraud overall, there was a 654% increase in advance fee fraud (from 60,000 to 454,000 offences).

Crime survey estimates
(crime survey to Mar20, telephone-operated survey Dec21 and crime survey Dec22)



- [*See definitions page for more info](#)
- [Crime in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk)

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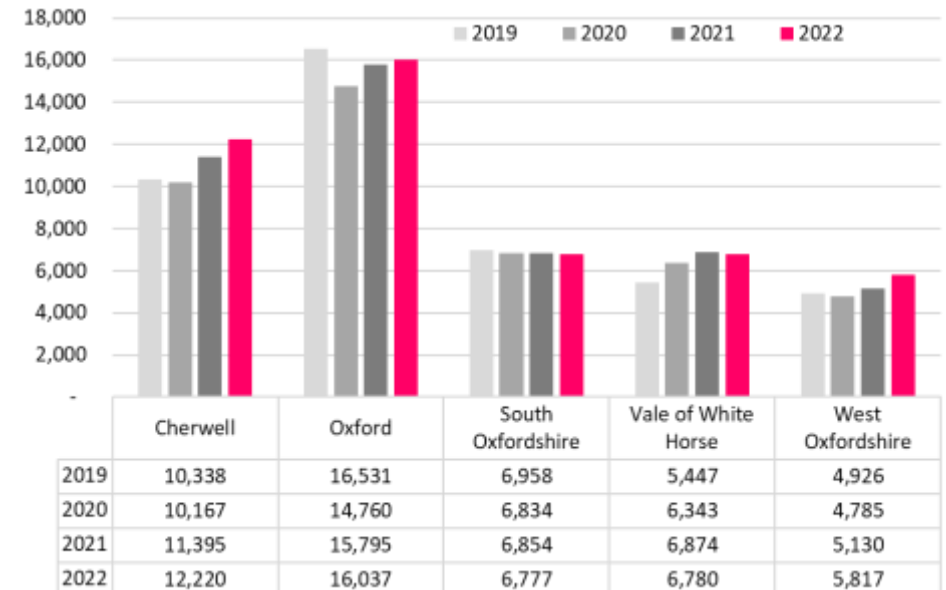
Police recorded crime in Oxfordshire in 2022

- The Jan-Dec 2022 total police recorded crime in Oxfordshire was **47,631** an increase of 1,034 (2.2%) above the previous year.
- Oxfordshire has seen a 11.5% (+602) increase in recorded crime in West Oxfordshire from the previous year.
- West Oxfordshire has seen an increase of 13% in violence against the person and a 25% increase in violence with injury offences compared to 2021. This is above the Thames Valley rate; +5% violence against the person, +8% violence with injury.
- Cherwell has seen a 10% increase in stalking and harassment offences, this is above the Thames Valley rate of change at +2%.

Number of police recorded crime offences (excluding fraud) by local authority district

Source ONS [Police recorded crime and outcomes open data tables - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/police-recorded-crime-and-outcomes-open-data-tables)

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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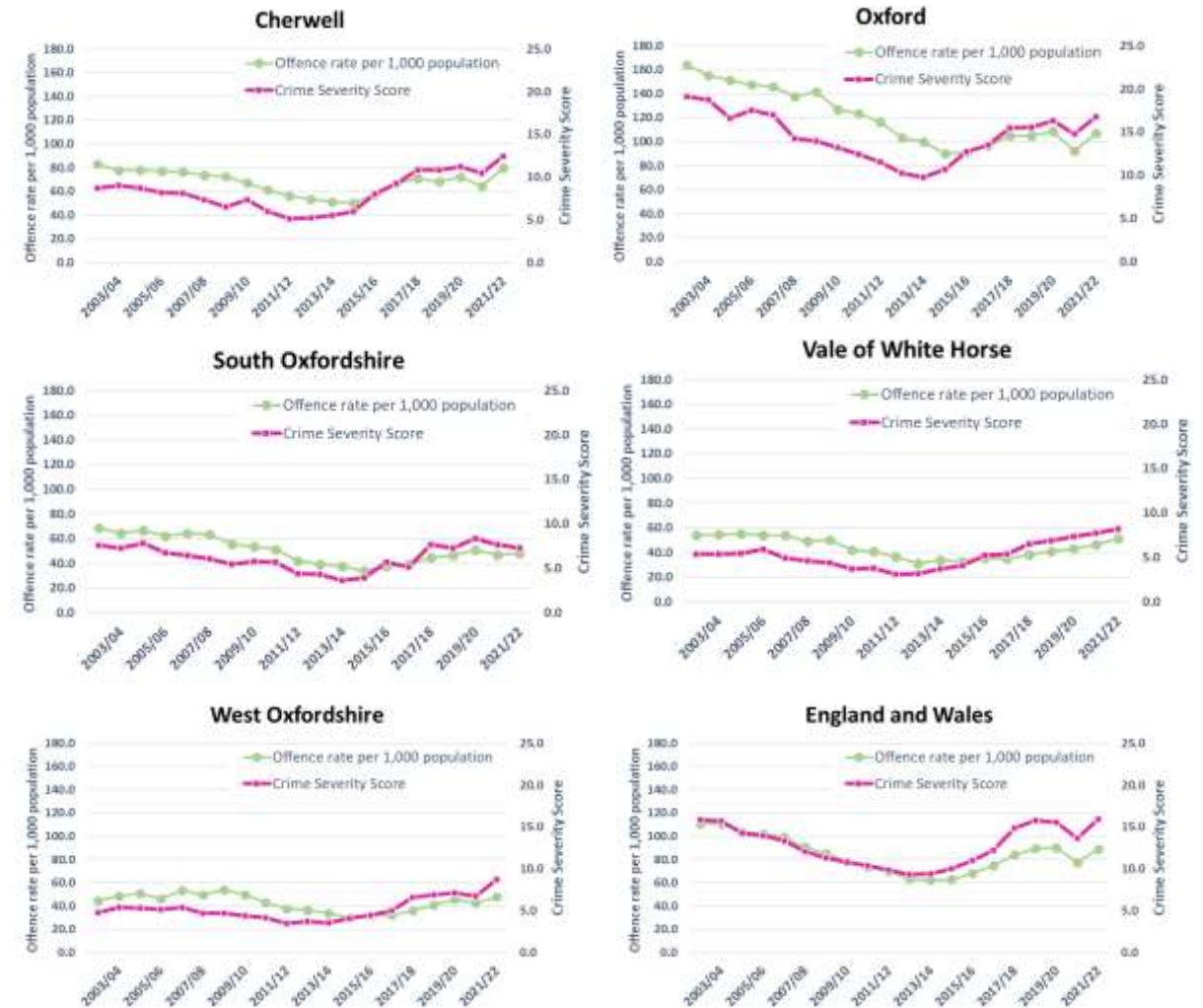
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Latest crime severity score shows an increase in most districts

- Between 2020/21 and 2021/22, the crime severity score and the offence rate each increased in Cherwell, Oxford, Vale of White Horse and West Oxfordshire
- In South Oxfordshire district the crime severity score decreased and the offence rate increased slightly

The Crime Severity Score upweights violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery and downweights theft, criminal damage & arson and other crimes against society.

ONS (released July 2022);
[Crime Severity Score](#)



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Significant increases in Public order

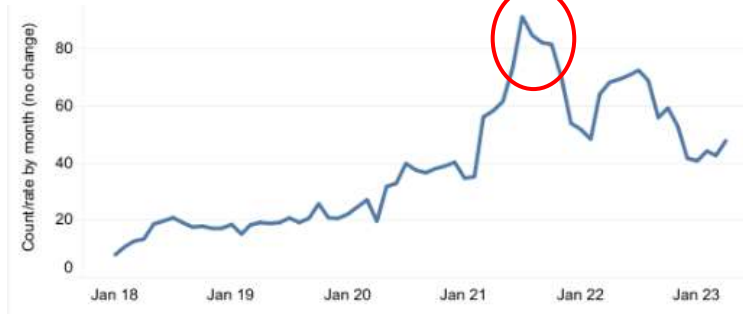
- Compared with pre-coronavirus levels, there were increases in police recorded crime in Oxfordshire for:
 - Public order of 111.9%
 - Violence and sexual offences of 48%
- There was a decline in:
 - Robbery of 54.4%
 - Bicycle theft of 38.0%
 - Theft from the person of 30.5%

- Public order offences increased post coronavirus lockdown

Change in count of recorded crimes in Oxfordshire 2022 compared with 2019

Crime type	Offences	Rate	Change
Public order	6,256	9.0	+111.9%
Violence and sexual offenc..	20,931	28.5	+48.0%
Drugs	1,320	3.3	+15.2%
Shoplifting	3,081	8.8	+15.0%
Criminal damage and arson	4,428	6.3	-5.8%
Other theft	4,510	6.6	-9.7%
Other crime	883	2.5	-12.8%
Vehicle crime	3,131	4.7	-18.4%
Possession of weapons	319	1.5	-19.5%
Burglary	2,049	3.7	-20.8%
Anti-social behaviour	5,011	7.4	-24.0%
Theft from the person	978	2.9	-30.5%
Bicycle theft	1,544	4.2	-38.0%
Robbery	243	1.4	-54.4%

Line chart showing public order offences in Oxfordshire change over time 2018-2022.



Source: [Home Office Police Recorded Crime Statistics](#); *ONS population estimates 2020

NOTE: 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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Cherwell had higher comparative rates for most types of crime


- For individual types of crime, Oxford generally had the highest rates in Oxfordshire. When compared to similar areas, however, Cherwell had higher rates for more types of crime (including drugs, public order, shoplifting, and theft from the person, as well as ‘other’ theft) and violence and sexual offences.

Rates of crime per 1,000 population, for Oxfordshire Districts with similar area comparisons¹

	Cherwell	Oxford	South Oxfordshire	Vale of White Horse	West Oxfordshire
All crime	83.48	103.5	48.15	51.45	52.17
Bicycle theft	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Burglary	2.85	4.33	2.22	2.22	2.46
Criminal damage and arson	7.48	7.94	4.44	6.04	5.19
Drugs	2.56	3.64	1.51	2.06	1.28
Other crime	1.7	1.32	0.93	0.94	1.25
Other theft	7.7	8.9	5.07	3.67	5.75
Possession of weapons	0.62	0.8	0.31	0.48	0.25
Public order	11.08	14.54	5.8	7.81	6.37
Robbery	0.31	0.6	0.14	0.1	0.12
Shoplifting	8.87	6.43	2.15	1.68	2.39
Theft from the person	1.07	2.88	0.7	0.69	0.72
Vehicle crime	3.9	7.26	4.41	2.77	2.8
Violence and sexual offences	34.37	37.41	19.84	22.21	22.86

Key

 - higher rate than normal² when compared to similar areas

 - lower rate than normal² when compared to similar areas

Police.uk [What's happening in your area?](#) (Data as of year ending September 2022); [1] [How Most Similar Groups are formed](#) [2] ["Calculating the red and green lines"](#) (at bottom of page)

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1558 completed the survey, a further 533 partially completed it. There is a strong skew towards older residents with 95% of respondents being over 34, 85% over 44 and two-thirds over 54. There is a gender skew with 53.7% identifying as male out of those that identified with a gender. Most minorities are under represented.

OPCC survey results Oxfordshire

- The purpose of the engagement was;
 - To sample perceptions about public safety
 - To sample public perceptions about TVP
 - Gaining an indication of under reported crimes
- The survey began on November 15th, 2022. Within Oxfordshire there have been 2,091 submissions by 15th May 2023 (533 respondents partially completing the survey).
- Oxfordshire respondents generally felt:
 - A high level of trust for the police
 - Those that used public transport felt safe
 - Most felt safe in their normal environment
 - There was a clear message of positive engagement with the police in the early stages of the reporting processes but less so in the subsequent stages of investigation and victim support.
 - 39% (736) responded disagreed or strongly disagreed that they felt safe alone in darkness hours. This was better than Thames Valley area (49%).
- Just over three quarters of survey respondents (77%, 1,239) had not been a victim of crime in Oxfordshire in the past 12 months.
- Of those that had been a victim of crime (16%, 265), nearly two thirds (63%, 164) reported it to police.

PCC data

Abuse and exploitation

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Increases in police recorded victims

- Comparing year ending December 2022 with the average of the previous 3 years (2019 to 2021), shows an increase in the number of police recorded victims of domestic abuse, older victims of violence and sexual offences, rape and modern slavery in Oxfordshire.
- There was a decrease in the number of recorded victims of child sexual exploitation, honour-based violence and female genital mutilation, however these are often hidden harms which are not reflected by crime figures.

Number of police recorded victims¹ of abuse and exploitation in Oxfordshire (Jan-Dec)

Recorded victims of..	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change from average of 2019-21 to 2022	
Domestic abuse	7,163	7,285	7,851	7,950	7,818	123	2%
Older victims of violence and sexual offences	403	410	555	601	589	67	13%
Rape crimes	473	508	503	588	597	64	12%
Modern slavery	124	132	149	182	209	55	35%
Child sexual exploitation	106	60	94	90	72	-9	-11%
Honour-based violence	33	34	24	26	26	-2	-7%
Female genital mutilation	6	2	1	0	0	-1	-100%

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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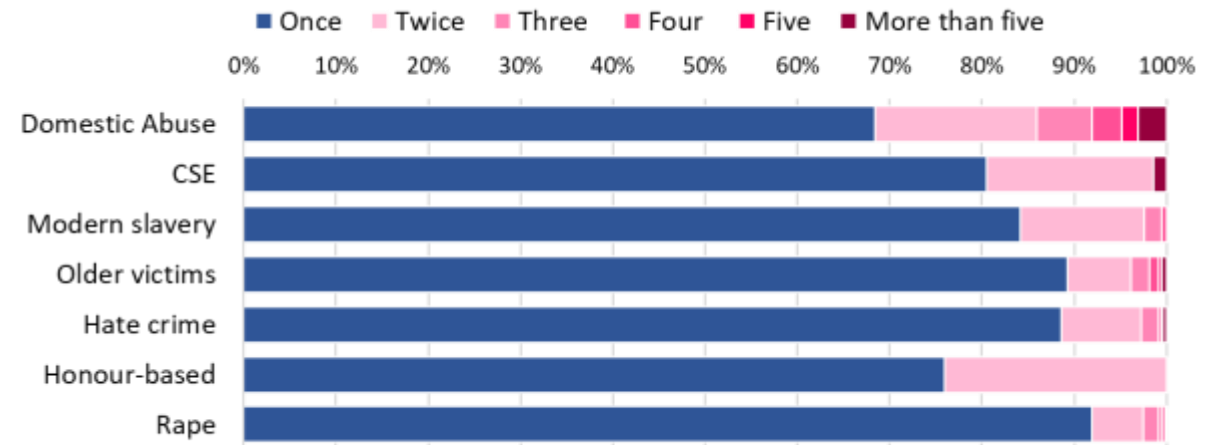
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Almost a third of domestic abuse victims in 2022 were repeat victims

- 32% of victims of domestic abuse in Oxfordshire were recorded at least twice in 2022.
 - 14% were a victim of an occurrence on three or more occasions. This is an decrease on 2021, where 15% were a victim on three or more occasions.
- 19% of victims of Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) were a repeat victim in 2022.

Proportion of victims¹ by number of times recorded as a victim Jan-Dec 2022



	Rape	Honour-based	Hate crime	Older victims	Modern slavery	CSE	Domestic Abuse
Once	92%	76%	89%	89%	84%	81%	68%
Twice	6%	24%	9%	7%	13%	18%	18%
Three	2%	0%	2%	2%	2%	0%	6%
Four	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	3%
Five	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
More than five	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	3%

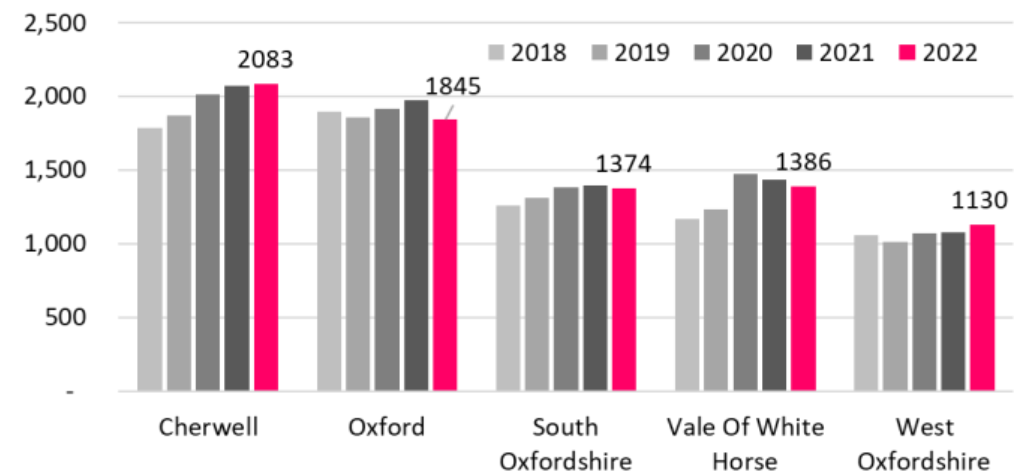
Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS (extracted Feb 2023)
 [1] Proportion of total unique victims

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Increase in victims of domestic abuse in Oxfordshire

- In 2022 (Jan-Dec) Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 7,818 victims of domestic abuse in Oxfordshire.
- This was 2% above the 3 year average for the years 2019 to 2021, with the greatest increases in West Oxfordshire (+7%) and Cherwell (5%).
- The rate (per 1,000 population) of domestic abuse victims, for year ending December 2022, was highest in the age group 25-34 (20 per 1,000 population).
- There has been an increase in the rate (per 1,000 population) of domestic abuse victims compared to 2020 data, in the age groups 0-15 and 75+.

Count of police recorded victims¹ 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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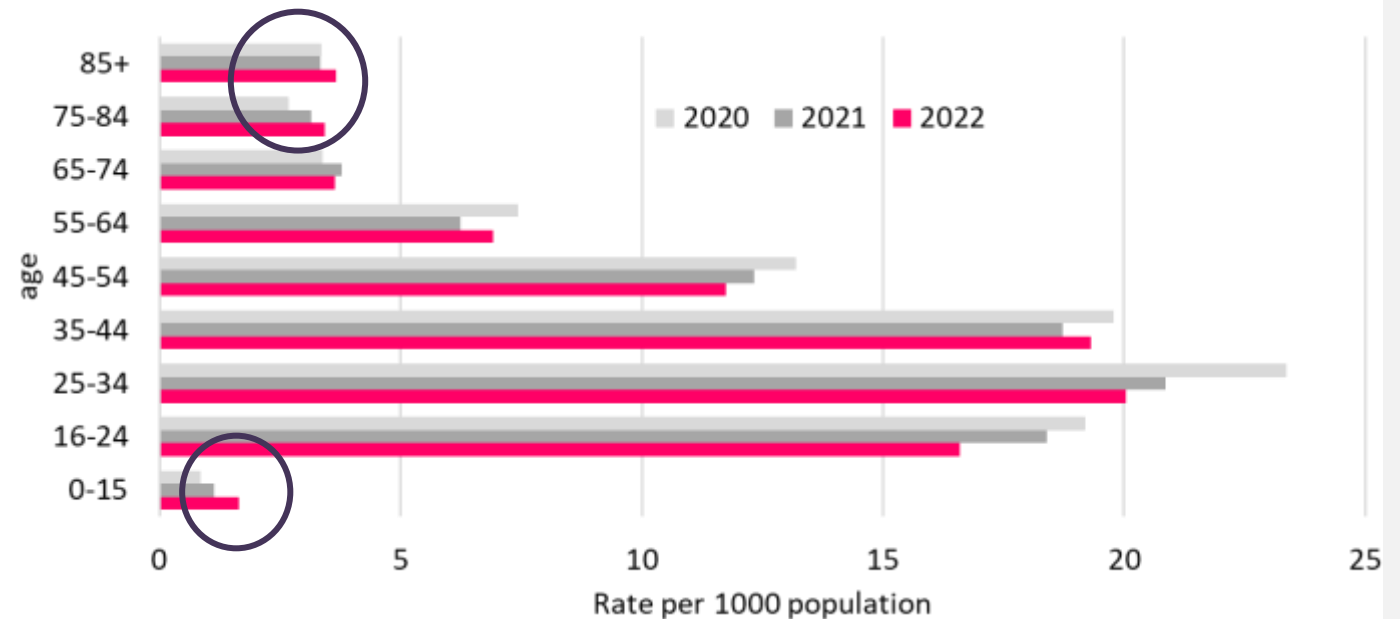
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Younger working age people more likely to be victims of domestic abuse; increases in post-retirement age groups

- The rate (per 1,000 population) of domestic abuse victims, for year ending December 2022, was highest in the age group 25-34 (20.0 per 1,000 population).
- There has been an increase in the rate (per 1,000 population) of domestic abuse victims compared to 2020 data, in the age groups 0-15 and 75+.

Domestic abuse victims by broad age Oxfordshire (calendar years 2020 - 2022) rate per 1000 population



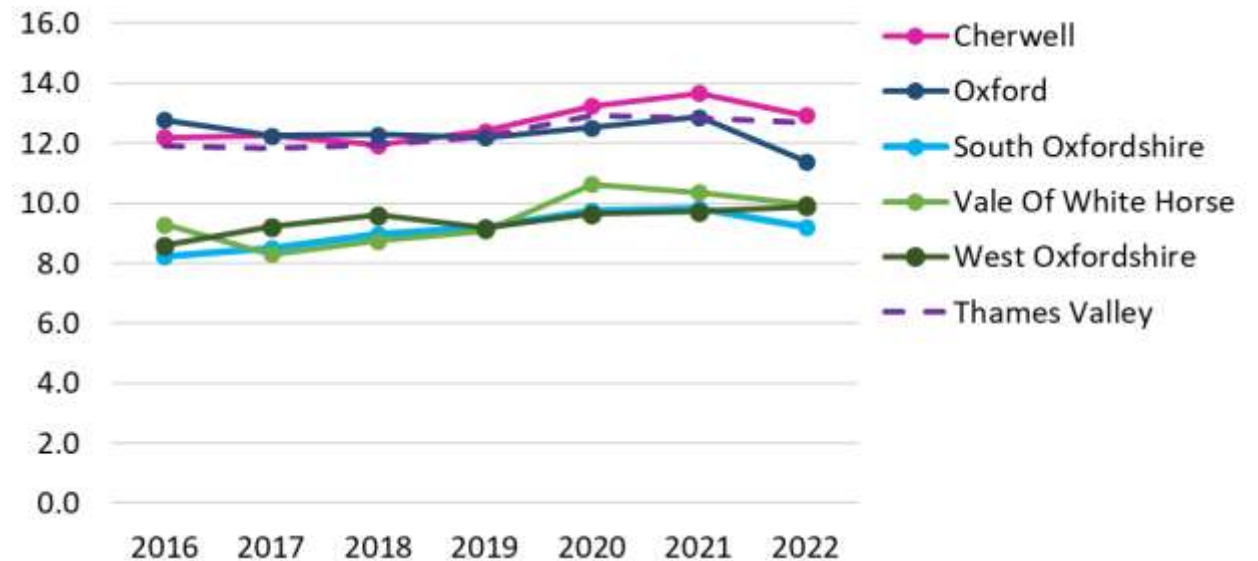
Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS; Census 2021 population (Nomis) (Note that rates for 2018, 2019 and 2020 each use the 2019 pop estimate) [1] Total recorded unique victims in the 12 month period, whether or not individuals have been a victim more than once

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Cherwell continues to have an above-average rate of domestic abuse victims

- The rate (per 1,000 population) of domestic abuse victims, for year ending December 2022, was highest in Cherwell (12.9 per 1,000 population).
- Cherwell district's rate per 1000 population in 2022 was above the Thames Valley rate (12.7), the Oxfordshire rate (10.8) and above Oxford (11.4), Vale of White Horse (10.0), West Oxfordshire (9.9), and South Oxfordshire (9.2).

Police recorded victims¹ of domestic abuse (all occurrences), rate per 1,000 population



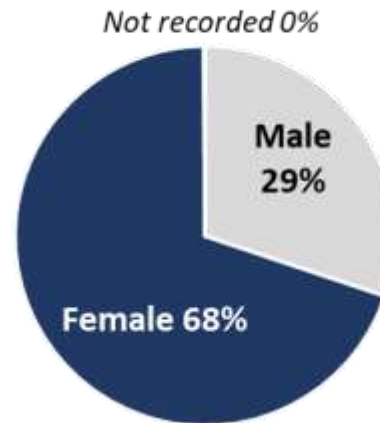
Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS; Nomis Census 2021 population estimates (Note that rates for 2019 and 2020 each use the 2019 pop estimate) [1] Total recorded unique victims in the 12 month period, whether or not individuals have been a victim more than once

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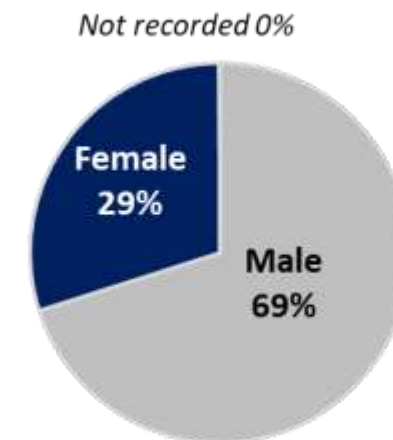
Victims and perpetrators of domestic abuse by gender

- In year ending December 2022 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

Victims¹ of domestic abuse in Oxfordshire, by gender (Jan-Dec 2022)



Perpetrators¹ (suspects and offenders) of domestic abuse in Oxfordshire, by gender (Jan-Dec 2022)



Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS; [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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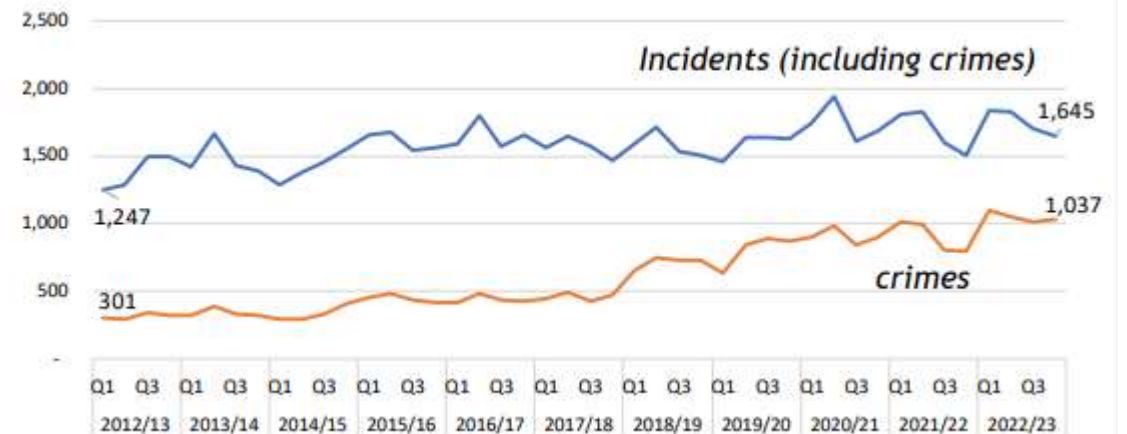
Increase in recorded domestic abuse affecting children

- Data for Apr22-Mar23 shows a total of 4,202 police recorded domestic crimes involving children in Oxfordshire and a 16% increase compared with the previous year.
- All districts saw an increase with the greatest change in South Oxfordshire (+25%).

Police recorded domestic crimes involving children, by district per year

	2021-22	2022-23	2021-2023 change	
Cherwell	985	1,106	+121	+12%
Oxford	856	946	+90	+11%
South Oxfordshire	591	739	+148	+25%
Vale of White Horse	671	810	+139	+21%
West Oxfordshire	514	601	+87	+17%
Oxfordshire	3,617	4,202	+585	+16%

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



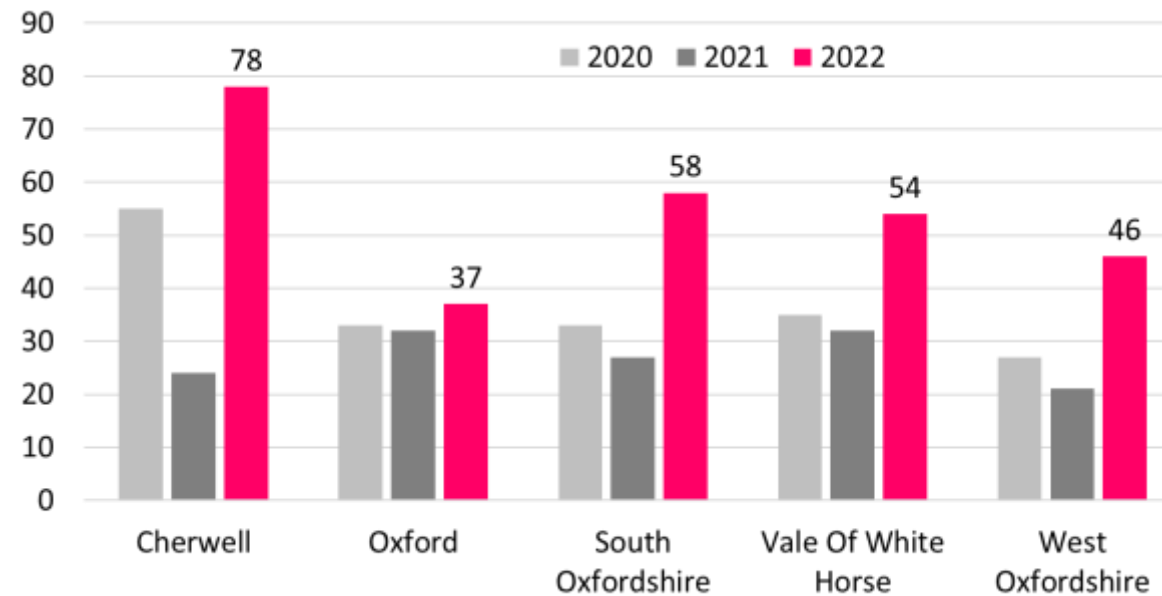
Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS
[NSPCC Report](#)

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2 in 10 cyber-related offences were linked to domestic abuse

- In Oxfordshire, there were 273 domestic related cyber occurrences in year ending Dec22. This made up 20% of all cyber-related offences (1,395) in Oxfordshire.

Domestic cyber-related occurrences (Crime and Non-Crime) by district



Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS, Feb23

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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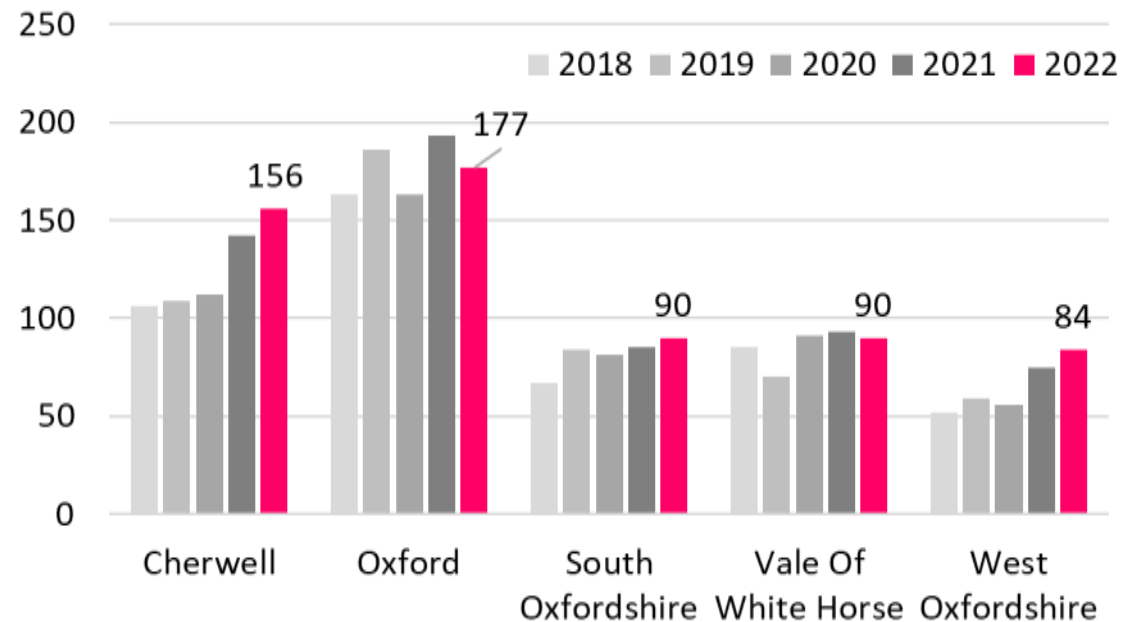
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Increase in victims of rape crimes

- In 2022 (Jan-Dec) Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 597 victims of rape crimes in Oxfordshire. This was 12% above the 3 year average (for the years 2019 to 2021), with the greatest increases in West Oxfordshire (+33%) and Cherwell (+29%)
- 88% of victims were female
- 63% of victims were aged under 25

Recorded victims¹ of rape crimes



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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Recent small decrease in victims of honour based violence

- In 2022 (Jan-Dec) Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 25 victims of honour-based violence in Oxfordshire, mainly in Oxford (see table below).
- This was below the number in 2021 (26) but well below the number in 2018 (33).
- TVP recorded no victims of forced marriage in Oxfordshire (none in 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021).

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Value change 2021-22
Cherwell	10	18	10	10	5	-5
Oxford	19	11	13	10	14	4
South Oxfordshire	0	2	0	2	4	2
Vale Of White Horse	2	2	1	4	0	-4
West Oxfordshire	2	1	0	0	2	2
Oxfordshire	33	34	24	26	25	-1

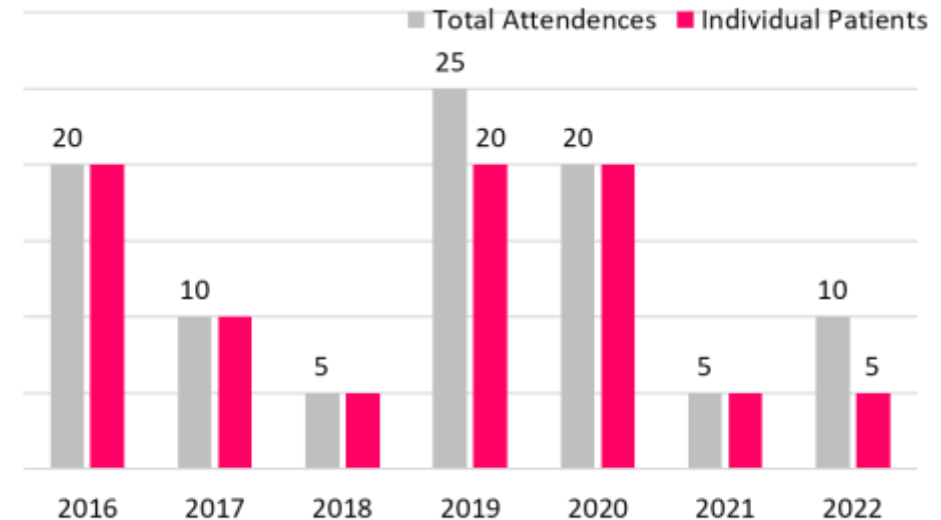
Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS Note: The above HBV data is a count of unique victims of offences where either the HBV Latest or HBV Finalisation qualifier has been used or the Occurrence Type or Classification has been recorded as Honour Based Violence - Non Crime Occurrence. Please see [definitions](#) page for information on honour-based violence.

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No police recorded victims of Female Genital Mutilation and drop in NHS recorded victims of FGM

- Thames Valley Police recorded no victims of Female Genital Mutilation in Oxfordshire in 2022 (Jan-Dec), the same as the figure in 2021.
- There were between 1 and 5 women and girls who had an attendance within Oxfordshire where FGM was identified.

"Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) Quarterly Report: April 2015 - December 2022 Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group



Total Attendances refers to all attendances in the reporting period where FGM was identified or a procedure for FGM was undertaken. Women and girls may have one or more attendances in the reporting period. This category includes both newly recorded and previously identified women and girls.

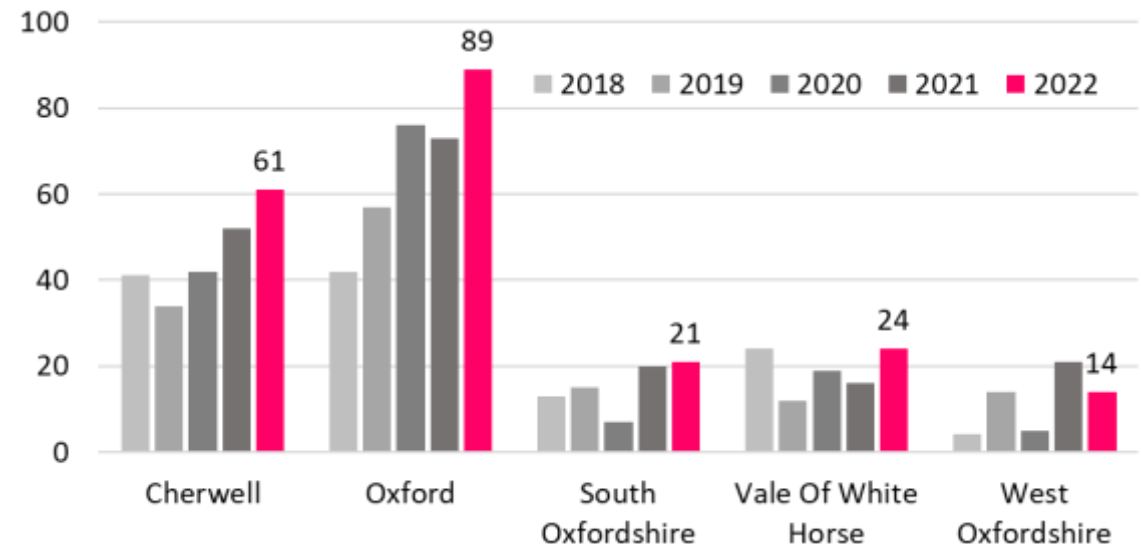
"A risk assessment has been carried out to assess the possibility of identifying women and girls from the publication of this data. Suppression procedures are in place to manage this risk. All values have been rounded. Values between 1 and 7 are represented as a 5. All values greater than 7 have been rounded to the nearest five."

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Still seeing an increase in victims of Modern Slavery

- In 2022 (Jan-Dec) Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 209 victims of Modern Slavery in Oxfordshire.
- This was 35% above the 3 year average (for the years 2019 to 2021), with the greatest increases in the rural districts of Vale of White Horse (+53%) and South Oxfordshire (+50%).
- Areas of Oxford saw increases including policing neighbourhood Barton/Risinghurst. The most common recorded classification was 'Require a person to perform forced or compulsory labour'.

Recorded victims¹ of Modern Slavery and Trafficking - All Occurrences (Crime and Non Crime)



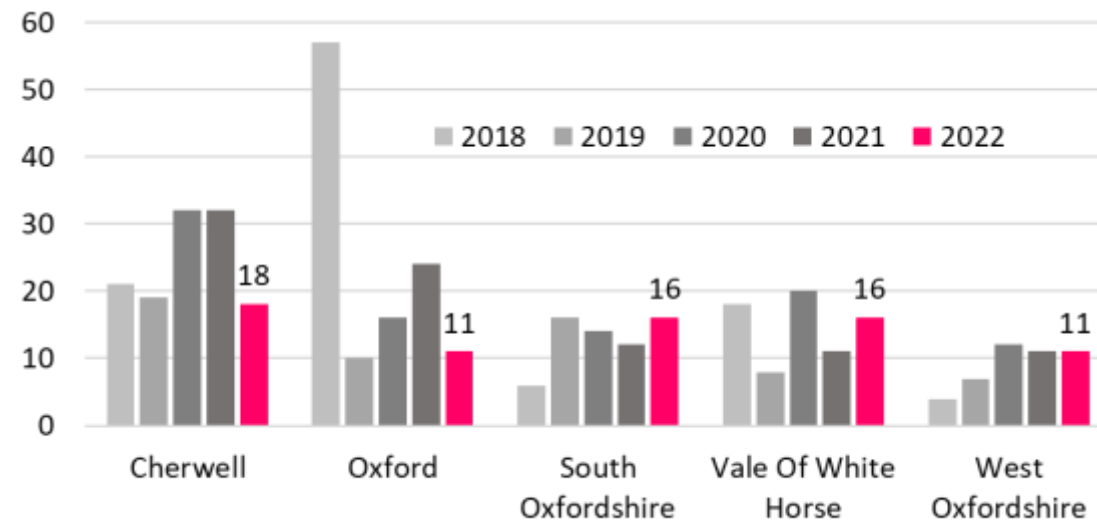
Please see [definitions](#) page for information on modern slavery. Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS. [1] Total recorded unique victims in the 12 month period, whether or not individuals have been a victim more than once

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Increase in victims of Child Sexual Exploitation

- In 2022 (Jan-Dec) Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 72 victims of Child Sexual Exploitation in Oxfordshire.
- This was 11% below the 3 year average (for the years 2019 to 2021), with the greatest reductions in Cherwell (-35%) and Oxford (-34%). The greatest increases were in Vale of White Horse (+23%).

Recorded victims¹ of Child Sexual Exploitation All Occurrences (Crime and Non Crime)



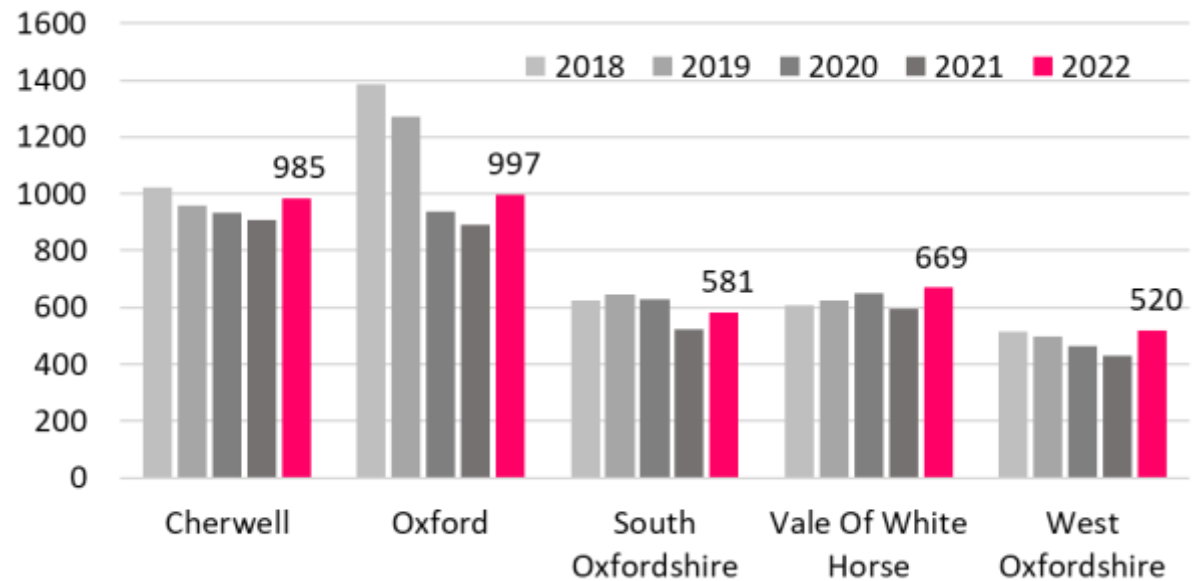
Please see [definitions](#) page for information on child sexual exploitation. Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS. The above CSE data is for all victims of offences where either the 'Child Sexual Exploitation' qualifier has been used or the Occurrence Type has been recorded as 'Suspected 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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Slight increase in child victims of crime

- In 2022 (Jan-Dec) Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 3,752 child victims (aged 0-17) of all crimes in Oxfordshire
- This was 3% above the 3 year average (for the years 2019 to 2021), with the greatest increases in West Oxfordshire (+12%) and Vale of White Horse (+7%).

Number of children (aged 0-17) recorded by Thames Valley Police as victims¹ 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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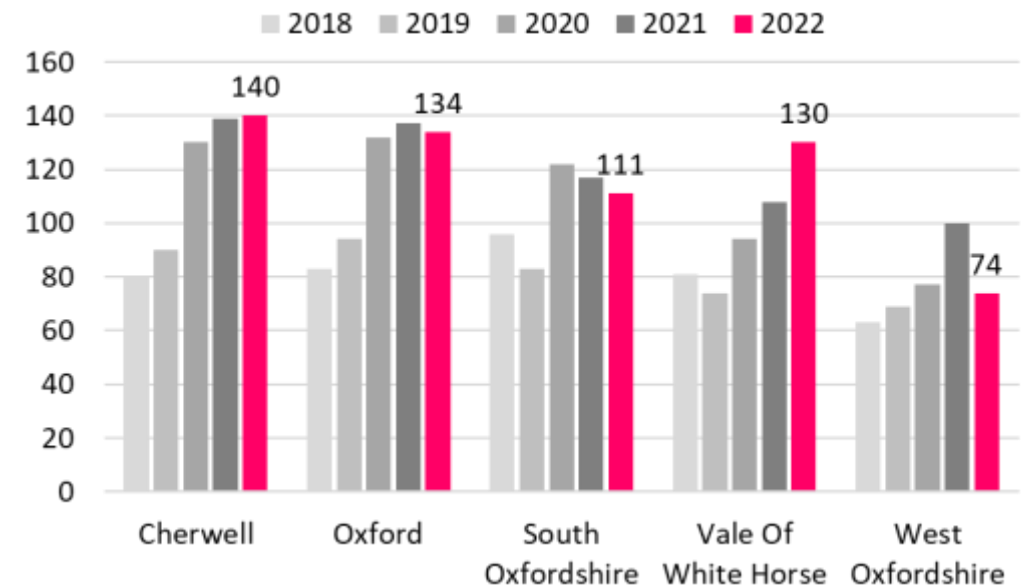
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Increase in older victims of crime (violence or sexual offences)

- In 2022 (Jan-Dec) Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 589 older victims (aged 65 and over) of crimes of violence or sexual offences in Oxfordshire.
- This was 13% above the 3 year average (for the years 2019 to 2021), same as the increase across Thames Valley (+13%) and with the greatest increases in Vale of White Horse (+41%).
- The increase is well above the growth in the older population in Oxfordshire.
- The rate of older victims of crime per 1,000 population aged 65+ was highest in Oxford City 7.1 compared with 4.5 in Oxfordshire and 5.2 across Thames Valley)

Recorded victims¹ 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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Decline in number of victims of doorstep crime

- In 2022 there were 175 victims of traders classed as a criminal breach within Oxfordshire, down from 296 in the previous year, a fall of 41% (-121).
- In 2021-22 there was an increase in the monies paid by victims.
- Roofing, roof sealing and chimney repairs was the most reported complaint with 24 complaints made during 2022.
- The reduction in complaints may be linked to diminishing numbers of enforcement officers and more complaints being reported on social media platforms rather than via Citizens Advice.

Top 5 Goods Service Areas in Oxfordshire 2022

Goods Service	Count
Roofing, roof sealing and chimney repairs	24
Gardeners, tree surgeons and landscapers	23
Window frames and doors (excluding electric garage doors)	19
Major renovations (including lofts, conversions and extensions)	18
Plumbers and plumbing	16

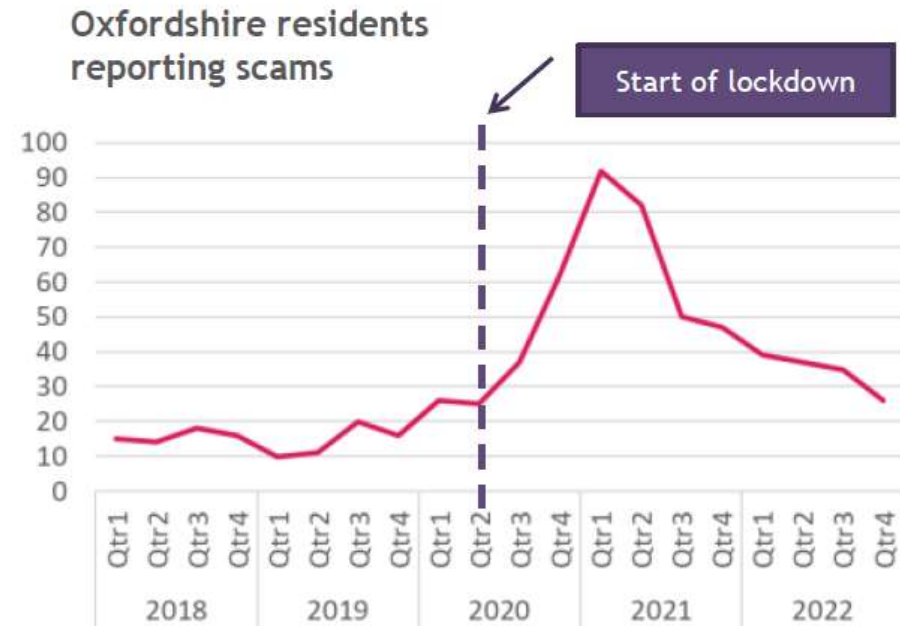
Oxfordshire County Council Trading Standards; Trading Standards - Community Safety IDB (Intelligence Database)

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Victims of Scams

Victims of scams

- The Covid pandemic has accelerated change in the consumer protection landscape. Some of the more traditional scams such as doorstep crime were curtailed by the imposed lockdown restrictions. Criminals adapted quickly, which has led to a surge in different tactics being deployed by scammers, who have sought to exploit social change and evolving technology. UK Finance has reported that so-called ‘impersonation scams’ have doubled as criminals pretend to be from banks, delivery firms or the government to dupe consumers and businesses.
- The number of scams reported by Oxfordshire residents increased significantly at the start of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Data ending December 2022 indicate levels remain higher than pre-COVID.
- These scams relate to ‘bogus selling’ which can be via unsolicited phone call, unsolicited mail or email.



[Action Fraud](#), [National Trading Standards](#), Citizens Advice data for ‘bogus selling’ Oxfordshire consumers

Hate crime

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Increases in police recorded hate crime driven by improvements in crime recording

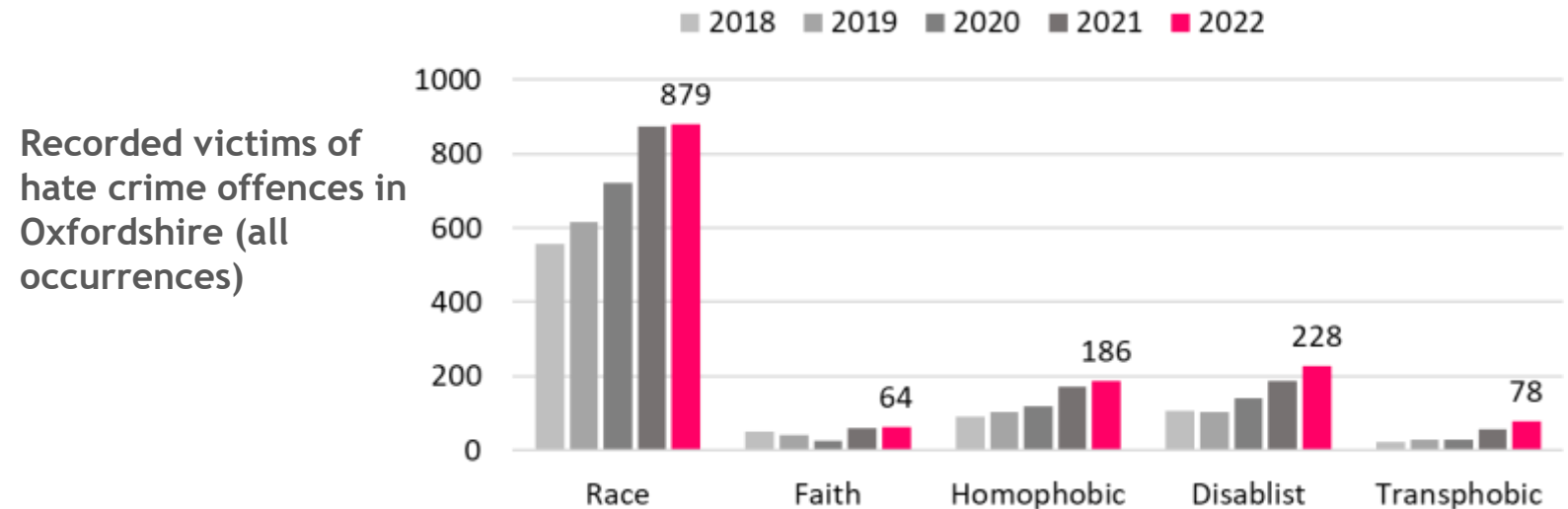
- The Home Office October 2021 hate crime statistical bulletin reports that:
 - Increases in police recorded hate crime in recent years have been driven by improvements in crime recording and a better identification of what constitutes a hate crime.
 - As in previous years, the majority of hate crimes were racially motivated, accounting for around three-quarters of such offences (74%; 85,268 offences); these types of hate crime increased by 12 per cent between year ending March 2020 and year ending March 2021
 - The CSEW is a face-to-face victimisation survey and also provides information on hate crimes experienced by people resident in England and Wales. Estimates from the survey were last published in ‘Hate Crime, England and Wales, 2019 to 2020’. The next publication of figures from the CSEW would have been due in 2023, but this may be delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic

[Hate crime, England and Wales, 2020 to 2021 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/hate-crime-england-and-wales-2020-to-2021)

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Increase in recorded victims of hate crime in Oxfordshire

- In year ending December 2022, Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 1,363 victims of hate crime (crime and non-crime occurrences) in Oxfordshire.
- This was a 32% increase in 2022 compared with the average of the previous 3 years (2019-21), likely to have been affected by improvements in recording. Across Thames Valley the increase was 22%.



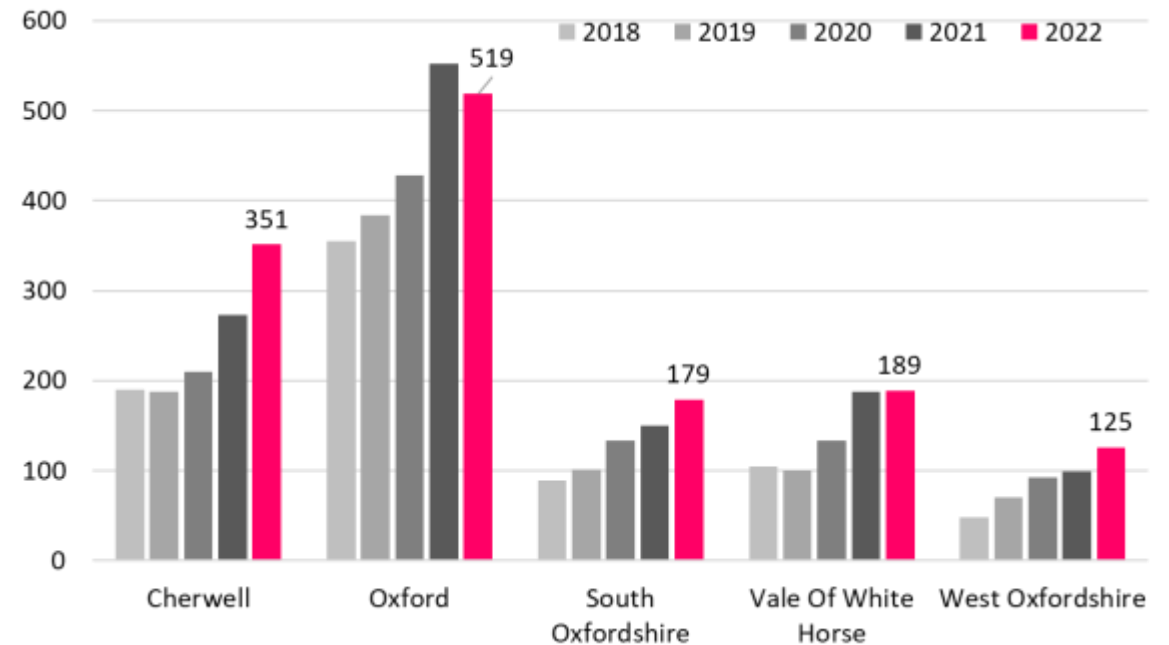
Please see [definitions](#) page for information on hate crime. Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS. Notes: The data counts people who have been victims of hate crime on multiple occasions as one individual. However someone may be a victim of an offence where multiple hate crime qualifiers have been applied, i.e. someone could be a victim of an occurrence where both the Race and Faith qualifiers have been applied, 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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Greatest % increase in recorded victims of hate crime in Cherwell

- Most districts in Oxfordshire saw an increase in recorded victims of hate crime occurrences (Dec22 compared with 3 year average 2019-21), with the greatest increase in Cherwell (+57%), compared with +32% for Oxfordshire overall

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



Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS. 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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Profile of victims of hate crime

In year ending Dec 2022, demographic details of recorded victims of all types of hate crime (all occurrences) in Oxfordshire shows...

- By gender
 - 48% of hate crime victims were males and 45% were females (7% unknown).
- By age
 - 77% of hate crime victims were aged 18 to 64
 - 11% 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 half the victims (56%) did not have an ethnic group recorded

Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS. 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.

Rural crime

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Overall decrease in rural crime

Rural crime is defined as an offence that relates to farms, agriculture, wildlife, the environment and heritage sites where they are targeted due to their isolation or rural location.

- In year ending Dec22, Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 478 rural crimes in Oxfordshire, below the number recorded in 2021 (548). This change may be a result of changes in recording.

Number of recorded rural crimes in Oxfordshire (Jan-Dec)



Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS extracted February 2023. *Rural Crime Data is now based on the definition that came into effect on 1st April 2021. The definition is now more in line with other leading forces in Rural Crime and was developed by practitioners to reflect the diverse nature of rural crime offences. Due to the change in definition data produced now may differ to any previous figures provided.

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Top rural crime was criminal damage

- In addition to the 478 rural crimes recorded in Oxfordshire in 2022, there were 379 non-crime offences.

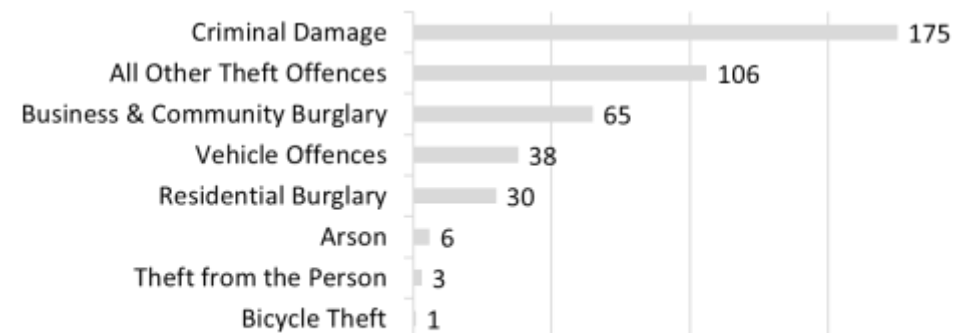
Rural crime in Oxfordshire by crime and non-crime (Jan-Dec22)

	Recorded Crime	Non Crime Occurrence	Total Occurrences
Cherwell	97	63	160
Oxford	3	10	13
South Oxfordshire	124	123	247
Vale Of White Horse	169	118	287
West Oxfordshire	85	65	150
Oxfordshire Total	478	379	857

- The top sub-category for rural crime in Oxfordshire in 2022, was Criminal Damage (175)

Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS extracted February 2023

Top 5 crime group categories in Oxfordshire (recorded crime only)



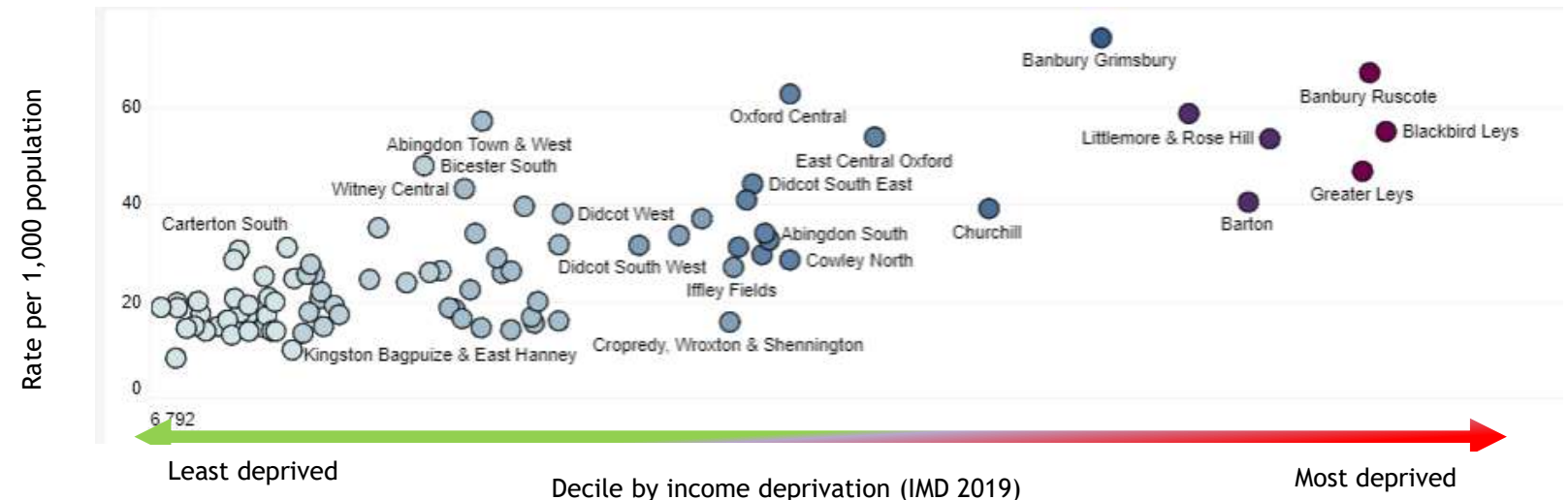
Poverty, mental health, alcohol and drugs

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People in poverty more likely to live in areas with higher rates of crime

- In Oxfordshire, there is a high correlation between deprivation and violence and sexual offences.
- Areas of Oxfordshire that have a high correlation include Banbury Ruscote, Banbury Grimsbury, Banbury Neithrop.

Rate of Recorded Violence and sexual offences by MSOA and income deprivation decile



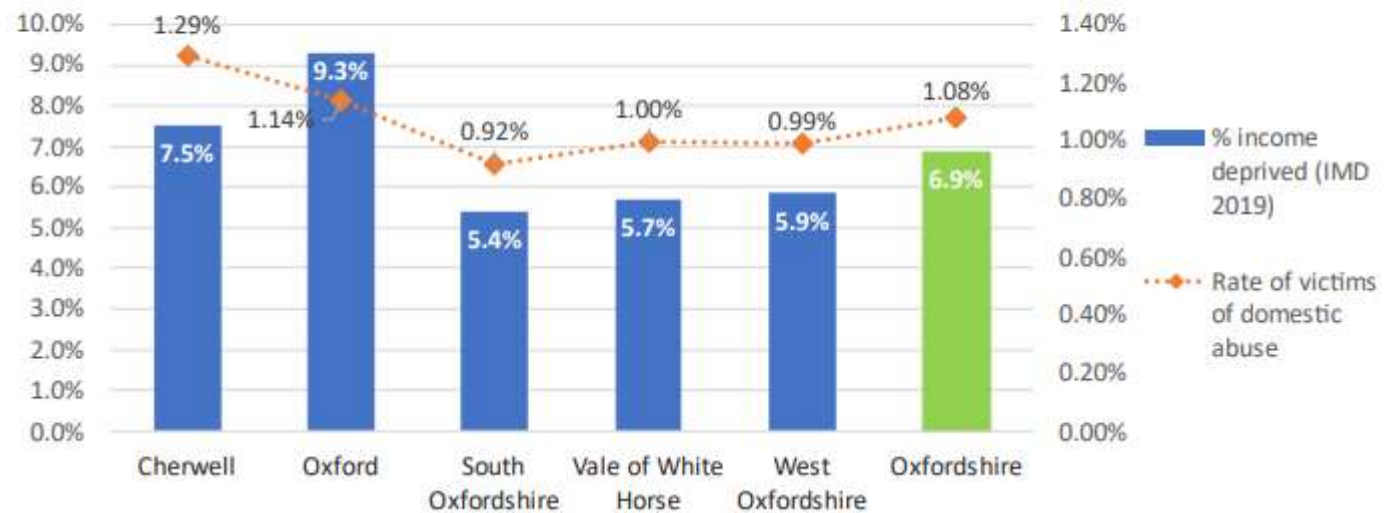
From data.police.uk and IMD 2019 MHCLG. Oxfordshire has 14 out of 407 areas in 20% most deprived on income deprivation in parts of Banbury, south east Oxford, Barton and one part of Abingdon (and no areas in the 10% most deprived). To explore this data visit our [interactive dashboard](#)

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Rates of poverty vs domestic abuse by district

- Districts with higher rates of income deprivation also have higher rates of victims of domestic abuse, but the pattern for Cherwell and Oxford is reversed.
- Oxford had the highest rate of income deprivation of districts in Oxfordshire (IMD 2019).
- Cherwell had the highest rate of victims of domestic abuse (Jan-Dec 2022)

Rate of victims of domestic abuse per population Jan-Dec 2022 vs % income deprived (from IMD 2019)



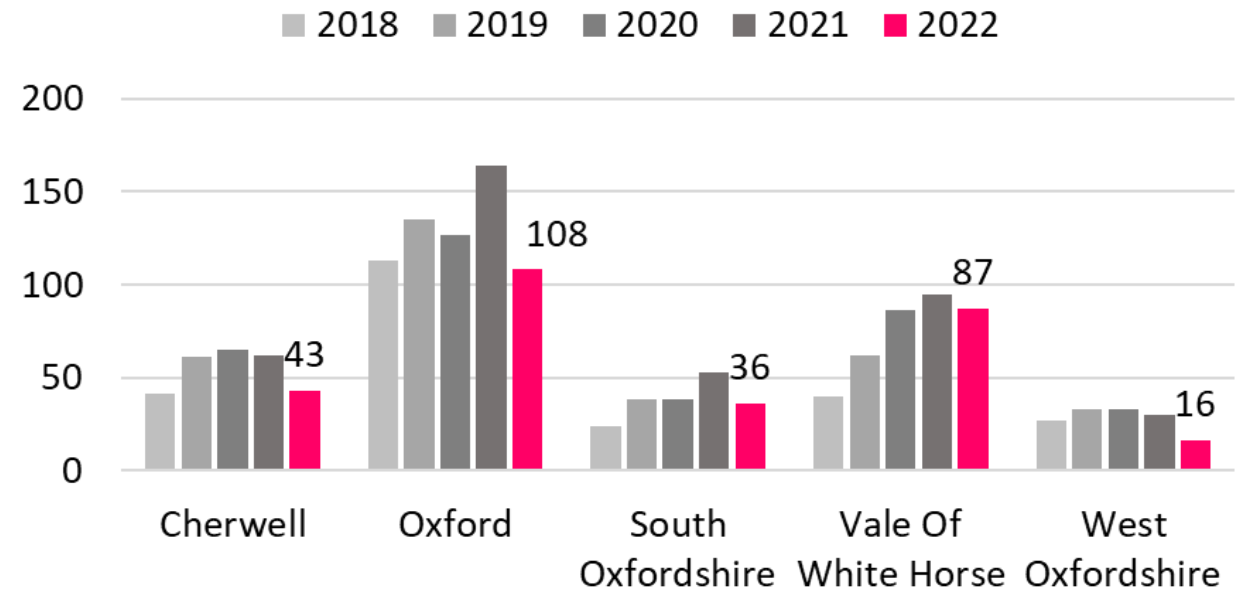
Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche [English indices of deprivation 2019](#) - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) uses underlying indicator (count) for Income deprivation and the population denominator supplied with the IMD publication

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Increase in police detentions under S136 of the Mental Health Act

- In 2022 (Jan-Dec) Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 290 section 136 detentions in Oxfordshire.
- This was 20% below the 3 year average (for the years 2019 to 2021). Thames Valley Police saw a decrease in section 136 detentions (-13%)
- Vale of White Horse saw an increase compared to the benchmark years of +7%.

Count of Section 136 detentions by district 2018 to 2022 (Jan-Dec)



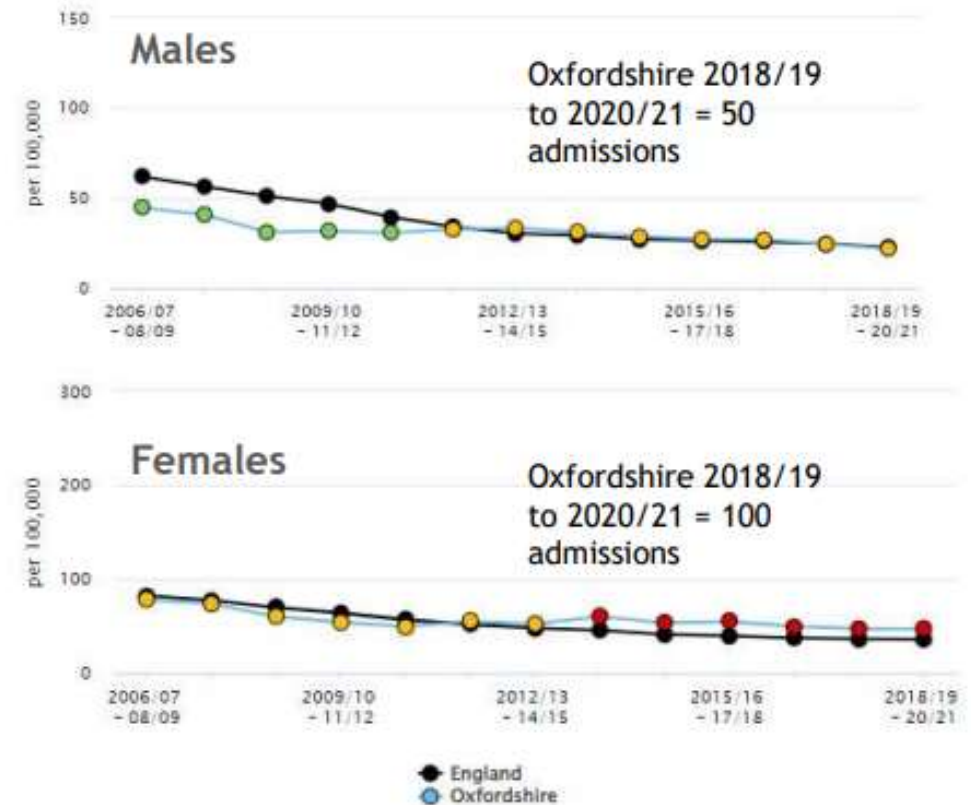
Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS. For definition of Section 136 please see [definitions page](#)

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Under 18s hospital admissions for alcohol remains above average

- There were 145 admissions of people aged under 18 in Oxfordshire due to alcohol-specific conditions in the three year period 2018-19 to 2020-21.
- This is equivalent to a rate of 33 admissions per 100,000 population, similar to England and South East averages.
- Under 18s admissions were higher in females than males. In the most recent data (2018/19 to 2020/21), the rate per 100,000 in Oxfordshire was 22.2 in males (similar to England and South East) and 46.9 in females (significantly worse than England and South East).

Under 18s admitted to hospital due to alcohol-specific conditions - under 18 year olds, crude rate per 100,000 population



Public Health England, [Local Alcohol Profiles for](#) alcohol-specific conditions divided by the under 18 population of the area and multiplied by 100,000. Males+Females total differs to total Persons due to rounding

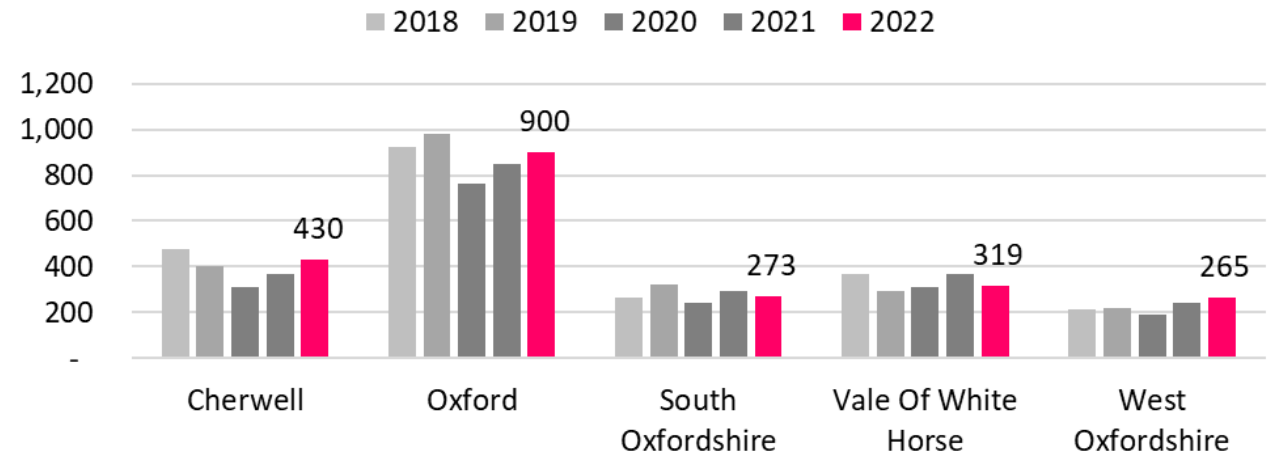
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Slight increase in alcohol-related crime

- In 2022 (Jan-Dec) Thames Valley Police recorded 2,187 alcohol-related crimes in Oxfordshire above the number in 2021 (2,187). Alcohol-related crimes were 5% of all crimes in the county.
- Comparing 2022 with the average for 2019-21 shows a 7% increase in Oxfordshire and the greatest increase in West Oxfordshire (22%).

Alcohol-related crimes in Oxfordshire

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.



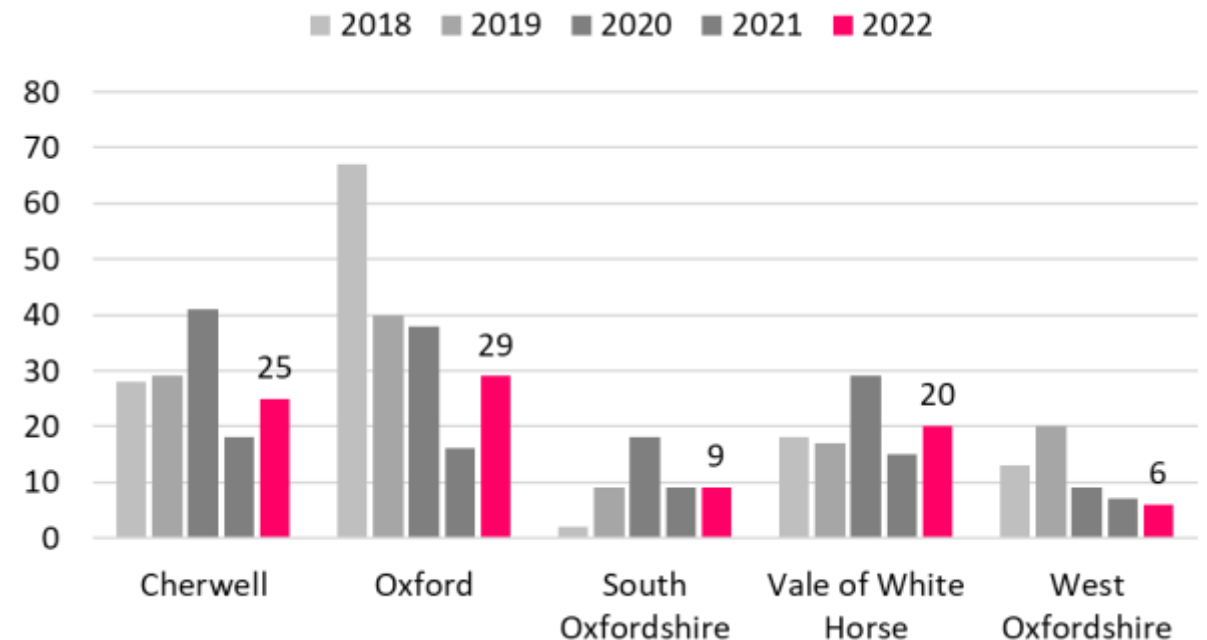
Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS

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Overall, decline in young people arrested for drug offences

- In 2022 (Jan-Dec) Thames Valley Police recorded 89 young people aged under 18 arrested for drug offences in Oxfordshire.
- Compared with the average for 2019 to 2021, this was a 15% decrease in Oxfordshire. All districts saw a decrease in offences but the greatest decrease was seen in West Oxfordshire (50%) however these numbers were small.

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



Source: Thames Valley Police Custody Recording System - NICHE RMS February 2023

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Low rate of deaths from drug misuse in Oxfordshire

- National data published August 2019 shows 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 63 deaths (directly standardised rate of 3.1 per 100,000) from drug misuse between 2018 and 2020 in Oxfordshire, compared to 1,052 in South East (rate 4.0).
 - In Oxfordshire, males (4.6 per 100,000) are more likely to die from drug misuse than females (1.7 per 100,000). This is still well below the South East rate for both sexes.

Public Health England [Mortality Profile](#),
 ONS [Middle-aged generation most likely to die by suicide and drug poisoning](#), [Samaritans](#)

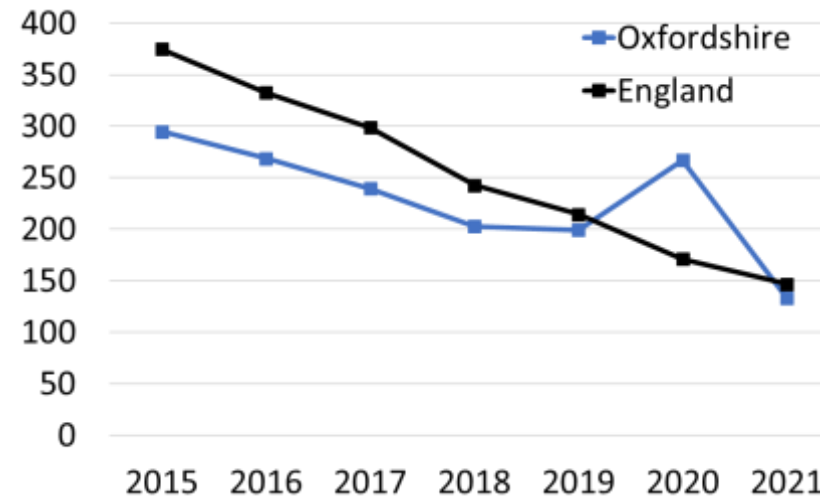
Offending and re-offending

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Significant decrease in first-time entrants to the Youth Justice System in Oxfordshire, compared to previous year

- Between 2018 and 2019, the rate of first time entrants to the Youth Justice System stayed relatively stable.
- For the year ending December 2020, the Oxfordshire rate (263 per 100,000 people aged 10-17) was higher than the national rate (169).
- For the year ending December 2021, the Oxfordshire rate reduced (133 per 100,000 people) to below national levels (147).

First time entrants into the Youth Justice System,
Rate per 100,000 people aged 10-17 (year ending Dec21)



Ministry of Justice [Criminal justice statistics quarterly](#)

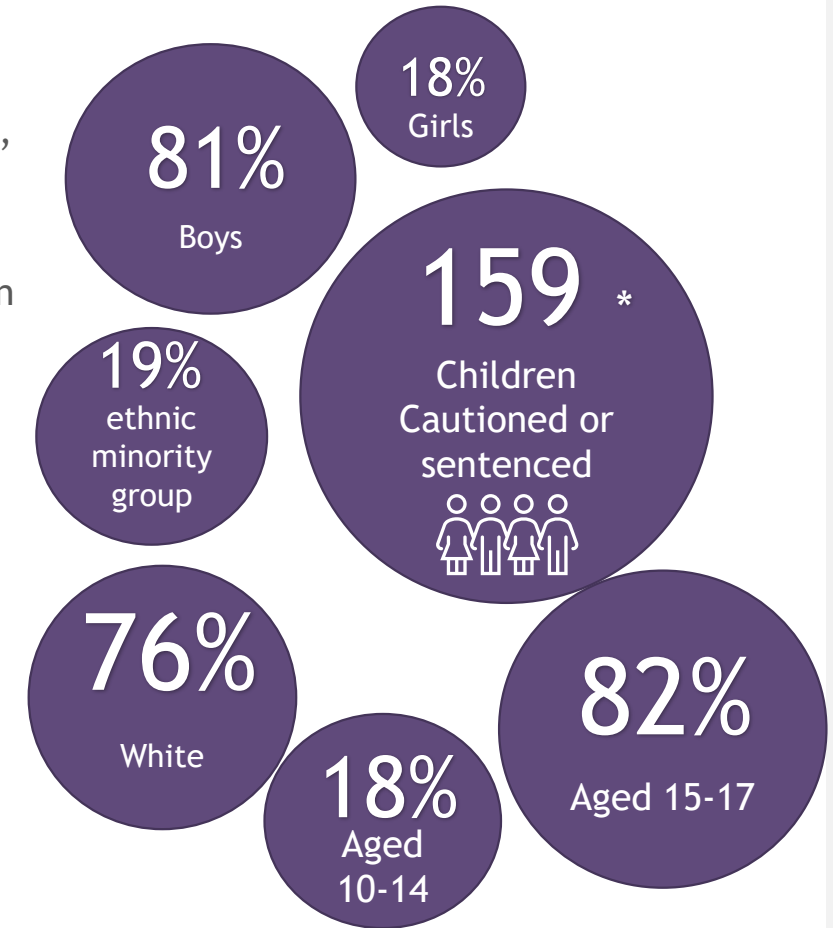
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Demographic characteristics of children who received a caution or sentence (Oxfordshire)

- Arrests in Oxfordshire are at their lowest level since the time series began. This large decrease, is likely to be driven in part by the COVID-19 pandemic; with many children being home schooled for large parts of the year, as well as changes to people's behaviour and a reduction in police recorded crime.

In the year ending March 2022:

- 18% of children in Oxfordshire who received a caution or sentence were aged 10-14. This is 2% lower than the national average (20%).
- 18% of girls in Oxfordshire received a caution or sentence, compared to 14% nationally.
- 76% of children in Oxfordshire were classified as white. Nationally 71% of children receiving a caution or sentence were white.



*Not a count of unique children, one child may commit multiple offences.

[Youth Justice Statistics](#);

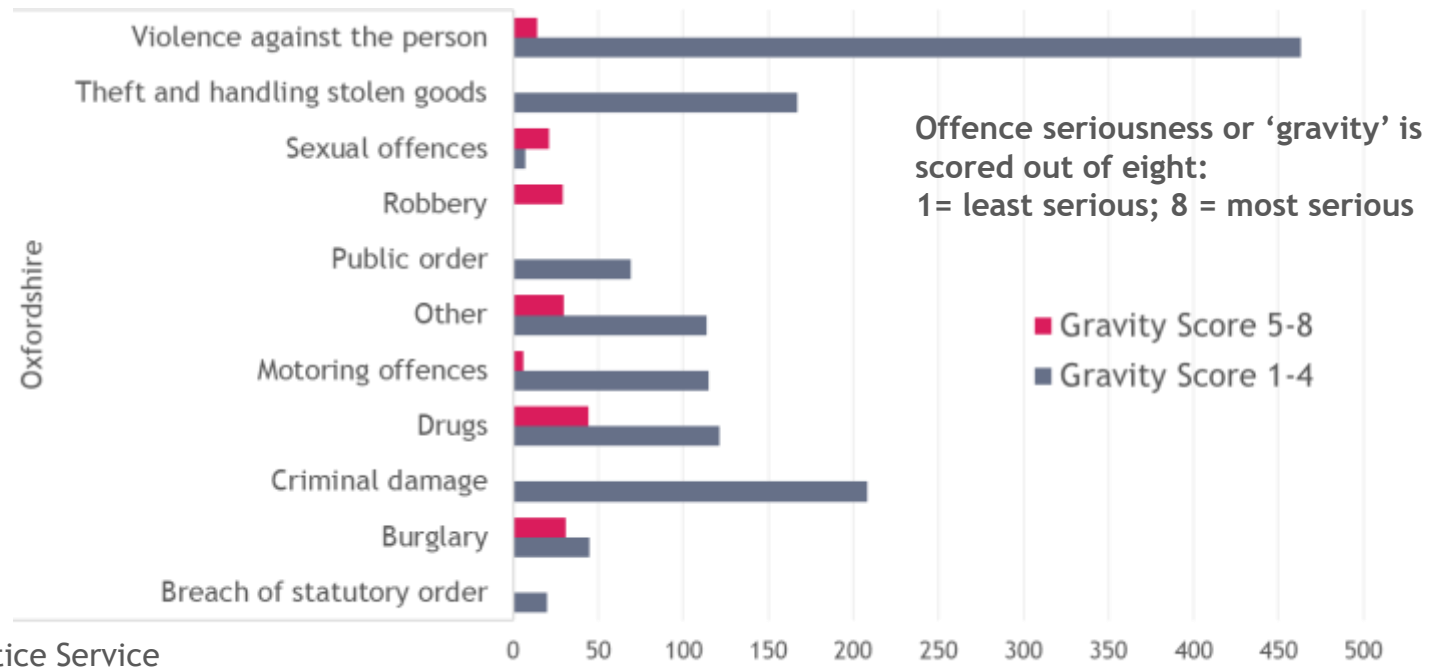
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Proven Offences by Children

- In the year ending March 2022, the following chart shows the proven offences by children in Oxfordshire.
- The most serious offences committed by children in Oxfordshire are drug offences (44 offences).

Proven Offences by Children

Youth Justice Statistics, Oxfordshire, year ending March 2022



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The number of young people in custody has continued to decline

- In 2022/23 2 young people were sentenced to custodial sentences. Both were male and aged 16 at the time of sentencing.
- The number of young people has continued to decline year on year from a high of 11 in 2018/19.
- In terms of the rate of custodial sentencing of young people per 1,000 of the 10-17 population, Oxfordshire continues to have a lower rate than national and regional averages:
 - Oxfordshire 0.04
 - South-East region 0.06
 - England 0.11

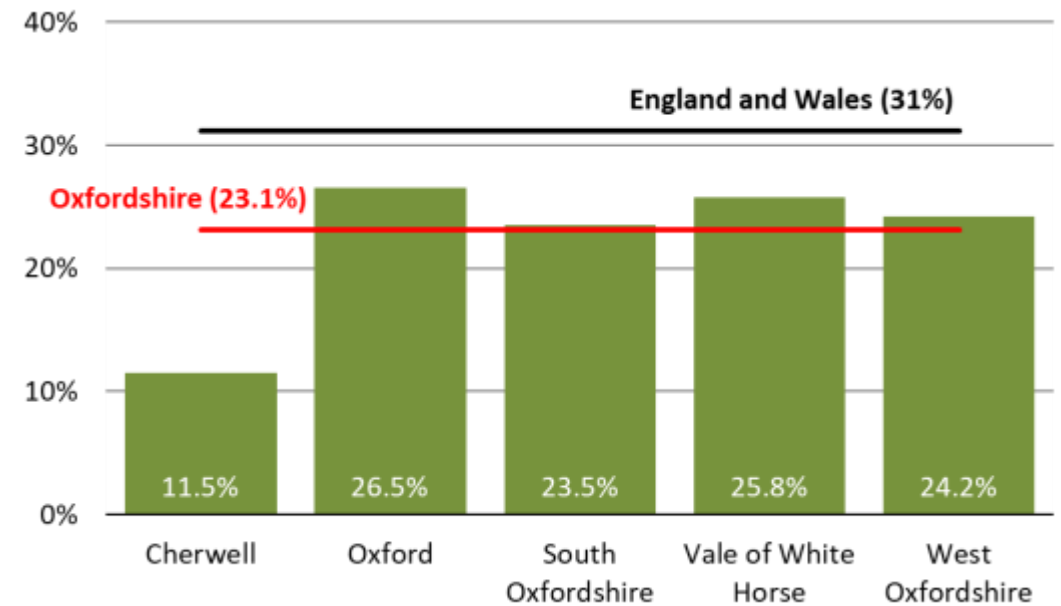
Data from Oxfordshire County Council

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Juvenile reoffending rates in Oxfordshire are well below the national average

- In the year ending March 2021, the proportion of juvenile offenders in Oxfordshire who were reoffenders was 23.1% (50 out of 216), lower than the national proportion of 31%.
- The 50 reoffenders committed 125 offences.
- Cherwell saw a 16.8% decrease in reoffending rates, compared to the previous year 28.3% in 2020 vs 11.5% in 2021.

Proven juvenile reoffending (% of juvenile offenders, year ending March 2021)



Note: the ranking of Oxfordshire districts by % of juvenile offenders reoffending can vary year on year due to the small numbers involved.

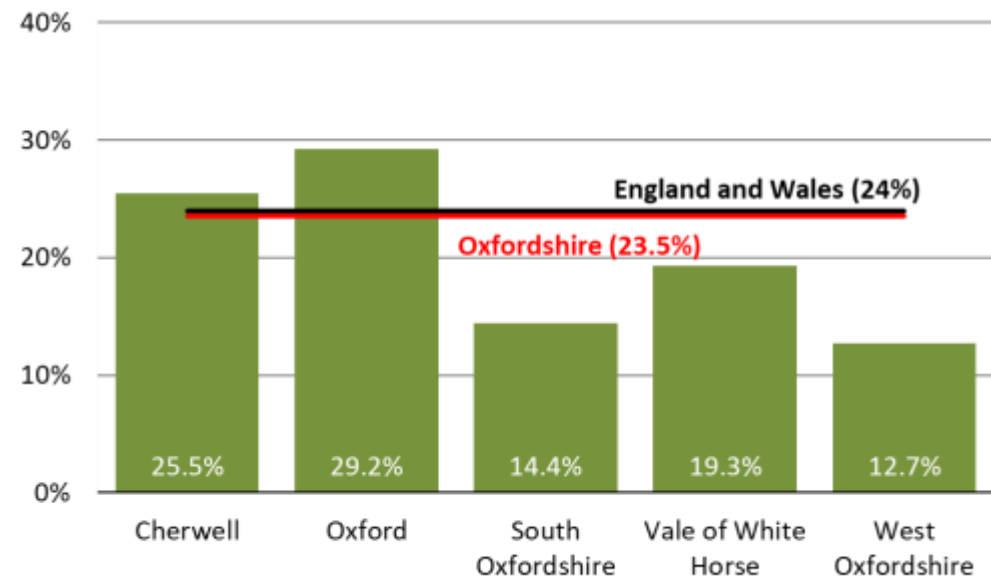
* = small cohorts (Cherwell 35; South Oxfordshire 34; VOWH 31; West Oxfordshire 33)
 Ministry of Justice [Proven reoffending statistics](#) Geographic data tool

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Adult reoffending rates have continued to decline and are similar to average

- In the year ending March 2021, the proportion of adult offenders in Oxfordshire who were reoffenders was 23.5% (613 out of 2,612) similar to the national proportion of 24%.
- The 613 reoffenders committed 2,612 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.

Proven adult reoffending (% of adult offenders, year ending March 2021)



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

Ministry of Justice [Proven reoffending statistics](#) Geographic data tool

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Serious violence

- Serious violence in the local area is violence that is serious in that area, taking account of: the maximum penalty which could be imposed for the offence (if any) involved in the violence, the impact of the violence on any victim, the prevalence of the violence in the area and the impact of the violence on the community in the area.
- Serious Violence should include such violence as defined in the [Serious Violence Strategy 2018](#), HM Government.
- The scope of the strategy is concerned with specific types of crime such as homicide, knife crime, and gun crime and areas of criminality where serious violence or its threat is inherent, such as in gangs and county lines drug dealing.
- It also includes emerging crime threats faced in some areas of the country which amount to serious violence, such as the use of corrosive substances as a weapon. For the purposes of the Duty, violence includes domestic abuse, sexual offences, violence against property and threats of violence but does not include terrorism.

[Strategic needs assessment Thames Valley Violence Reduction Unit \(tvvru.co.uk\)](#)

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A Public Health approach

- Public health approaches start with the needs of the public or population groups rather than with individual people. Violence is a major public health problem - it affects billions of peoples' lives each year, through death, injury, and detrimental impacts on neurological, cardiovascular, immune, and other biological systems.
- High-risk behaviours such as unsafe sex, harmful alcohol and drug use and smoking are more frequent among victims, among whom they contribute to lifelong ill health and premature mortality.
- Individuals maltreated in childhood are more likely to be involved in interpersonal violence as they grow up, and attempt suicide.
- Public health approaches look behind an issue, problem or illness to understand what is driving it. Often called social determinants or structural factors, these are the circumstances such as housing, education and income that underpin people's lives and make them more or less likely to:
 - experience poor health outcomes, criminal victimisation and premature death
 - have contact with the police and other services; and
 - enter the criminal justice system. (FrameWorks Institute 2018, pp6-12; Bibby 2018)



[World Health Organization violence prevention unit](#); [Public health approaches in policing](#)

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Serious Violence: Risk and Protective Factors

- College of Policing demand research has identified that over 80% of calls to the police are not directly about crime (2015). Many of these are about complex social needs or vulnerability.
- Risk factors are characteristics linked with youth violence, but they are not direct causes of youth violence. A combination of individual, relationship, community, and societal factors contribute to the risk of youth violence.
- Many risk factors for youth violence are linked to experiencing toxic stress, or stress that is prolonged and repeated. Toxic stress can negatively change the brain development of children and youth.
- Toxic stress can result from issues like living in impoverished neighbourhoods, experiencing food insecurity, experiencing racism, limited access to support and medical services, and living in homes with violence, mental health problems, substance abuse, and other instability.

[College of Policing;](#)

[Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; WHO](#)

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Risk Factors - Health and Wellbeing in Oxfordshire

- **Education** - Oxfordshire has an increasing percentage of children with social, emotional and mental health needs, with a higher prevalence in boys.
- The % of pupils with SEN support at schools in Oxfordshire in January 2022 was 2 percentage points above the percentage for England.
- **Mental health** - Mental health services have seen growing numbers of referrals, especially for young people:
 - Based on the predicted forecast from Oxford Health, 11% of 10-19 year olds were referred to mental health services in Oxfordshire.
- 23 of Oxfordshire's 86 Middle Layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs) had significantly higher rates of hospital stays for self harm than England (combined 5 years of data 2015-16 to 2019-20). The areas with the highest rates for self-harm were Greater Leys, Barton, Littlemore & Rose Hill, and Blackbird Leys.
- **Deprivation** - 4 areas of Oxfordshire were in the most deprived 10% nationally. The most deprived areas on the IDACI 2019, were in parts of Banbury Ruscote, Blackbird Leys, Littlemore and Rose Hill & Iffley wards.

10 most deprived wards and population characteristics

Area	Population (Census 2021)	Median age (Census 2021)	Non-White British % (Census 2021)
Oxfordshire	725,292	38.8	23.2
Abingdon Caldecott	7,575	39.5	20
Banbury Cross and Neithrop	10,257	37.8	35.7
Banbury Grimsbury and Hightown	10,423	35.2	41
Banbury Ruscote	11,597	35.1	29.3
Barton & Sandhills	7,271	33.6	48.3
Blackbird Leys	6,387	34.3	47.3
Littlemore	6,230	34.9	42.5
Northfield Brook	7,080	34.7	41.8
Osney & St Thomas	6,487	29.2	52.4
Rose Hill & Iffley	7,083	36.7	50.3

[Special educational needs in England: January 2022 Department for Education, based on where child attends school; Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government indices of deprivation - income deprivation affecting children index; Dimensions of deprivation](#)

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Risk Factors - Family socioeconomic status/deprivation

- Early Help can reduce problems and improve outcomes for children, young people and families. This assessment aims to identify the children/families strengths and needs.
 - In 2022, there were 3,412 Strengths and Needs (early help) cases submitted to Oxfordshire County Council. This is 15% increase on the previous year. Oxfordshire has seen a considerable increase in the abuse or neglect category of 27% (+195).
- Local research
 - West Oxfordshire District Council Youth Needs Assessment. Young people were disproportionately affected by the COVID-19 pandemic - their learning was interrupted, they lost opportunities to develop social skills, to earn and to work and they were not able to access professional services to support with their physical and mental health.
 - OxWell School Survey 2021 - The OxWell School Survey asks questions on a range of health and wellbeing-related issues to pupils at participating schools in Oxfordshire and elsewhere in England.

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Violence Profile - What is Serious Violence?

- Serious Violence includes specific types of recorded crime, such as homicide, grievous bodily harm, incidents that involve a knife, and areas of criminality where serious violence or its threat is inherent, such as in county lines drug dealing.”
- There are three groups of recordable crime/activity:
- Group One - These are recorded offences that we intend to have direct impact on and see reductions. These will be monitored for the purposes of performance and submission to the Home Office under the SV Duty.
 - All homicide
 - All grievous bodily harm
 - All knife crime (as collected for Home Office recording)
 - ...inclusive of all ages, location types (public / private) and domestic flags
- Group Two - These crimes are recorded offences which contribute to the threat, inhereance and understanding of Group 1 offences. These would be analysed for the purposes of understanding the correlation/relationship of the crime type, the person involvement and the context. Group two crimes can increase as a result of improved awareness, reporting, recording, trust and other external factors.
 - All actual bodily harm (thus excluding ‘other’ violence with injury)
 - All drug supply / trafficking (thus excluding possession alone)
 - All sexual assault (thus excluding sexual activity and ‘other’ sexual offences)
 - All rape



For full definition of ‘Serious Violence’ please see [definitions](#) page

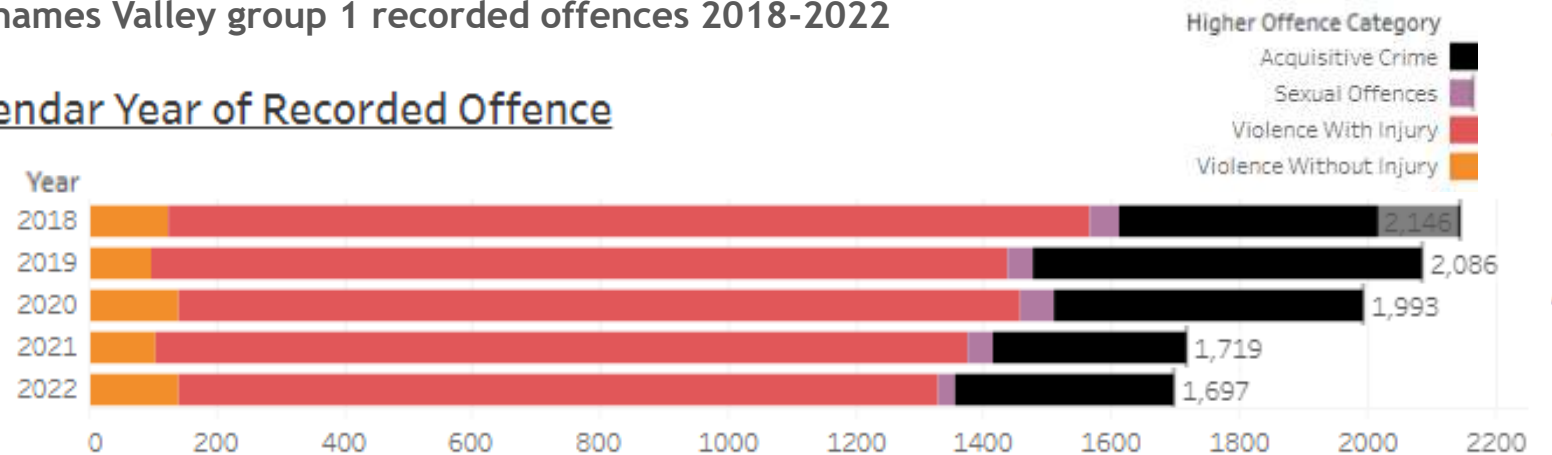
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Across Thames Valley, group one offences have decreased

- According to the Thames Valley Police Crime figures:
 - Group 1 offences decreased across the Thames Valley compared to pre-covid year 2019. We saw a 23% (-389) decrease in recorded offences in 2022 compared to 2019.
 - In 2022, violence with injury was the most common recorded group 1 offence with 70% (1189) falling into this category.

Thames Valley group 1 recorded offences 2018-2022

Calendar Year of Recorded Offence



Serious Violence Dashboard (last accessed July 2023)

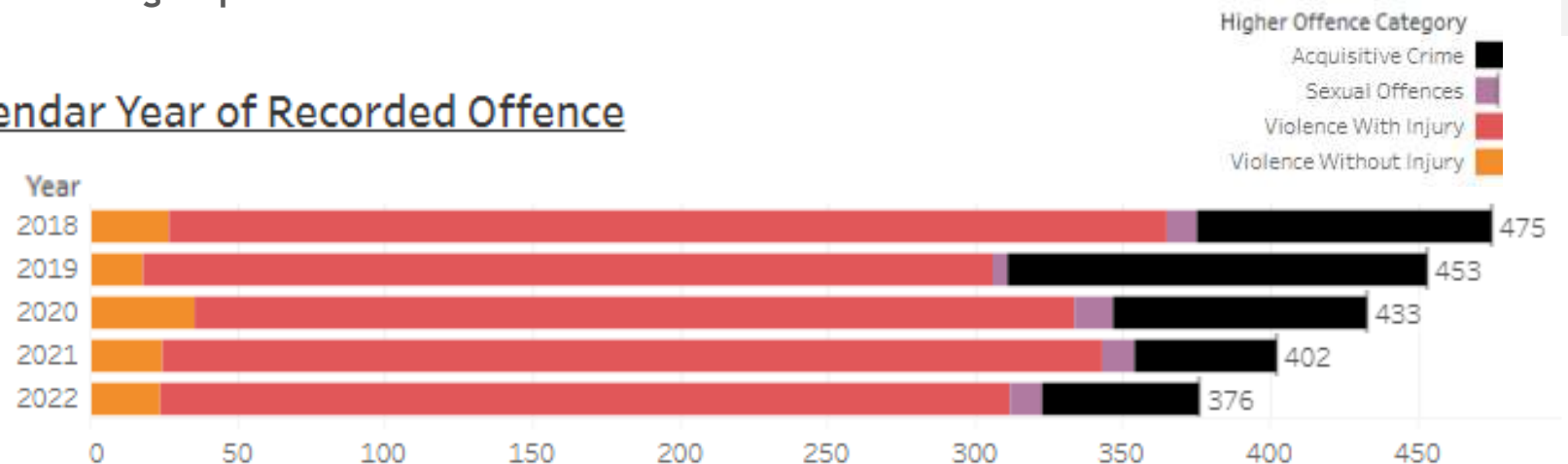
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Across Oxfordshire, group one offences have decreased

- According to the Thames Valley Police Crime figures:
 - Group 1 offences decreased across the Oxfordshire compared to pre-covid year 2019. We saw a 20% (-77) decrease in recorded offences in 2022 compared to 2019.
 - This is slightly below the percentage change across Thames Valley meaning Oxfordshire offences have decreased however not as quickly as Thames Valley figures.
 - In 2022, violence with injury was the most common recorded group 1 offence with 77% (288) falling into this category. This was greater than the Thames Valley rate (70%).

Oxfordshire group 1 recorded offences 2018-2022

Calendar Year of Recorded Offence



Serious Violence Dashboard (last accessed July 2023)

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Group 1 serious violence across Oxfordshire

- Oxfordshire has the lowest rate of group 1 serious violence in the Thames Valley area with 2.9 people per 1000 population.
- Cherwell and Oxford districts had a higher than average rate per 1000 population compared to the county average.

Group one serious violence, calendar year 2018-2022

Area	Recorded cases	Census 2021 population	Rate per 1000 population
Berkshire	2,002	161,500	12.4
Buckinghamshire	1,706	553,100	3.1
Milton Keynes	1,833	287,100	6.4
Oxfordshire	2,139	725,300	2.9

Group one serious violence by Oxfordshire districts, calendar year 2018-2022

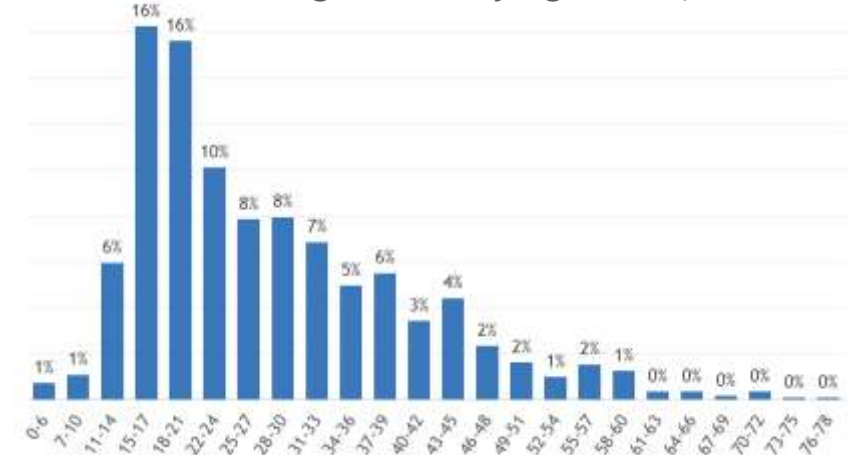
Area	Recorded cases	Census 2021 population	Rate per 1000 population
Cherwell	530	161,000	3.3
Oxford	863	162,000	5.3
South Oxfordshire	268	149,100	1.8
Vale of White Horse	276	138,900	2.0
West Oxfordshire	202	114,200	1.8

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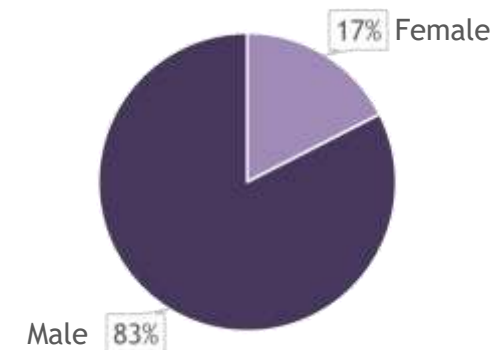
Younger people, especially males were more likely to be a suspect in serious violence involving a knife, than older people

- In Oxfordshire, 16% (180) of 15-17 year olds and 16% (173) of 18-21 year olds were the suspects in serious violence offences involving a knife.
- Males (83%) were more likely to be a suspect in a serious violence occurrence involving a knife, than females (17%).
- 91% (163) of males aged 15-17 were the suspect in occurrences relating to serious violence involving a knife.

Group one suspects of Serious Violence involving a knife by age band, 2018-2022



Group one suspects of serious violence involving a knife by gender, 2018-2022



Knife crime

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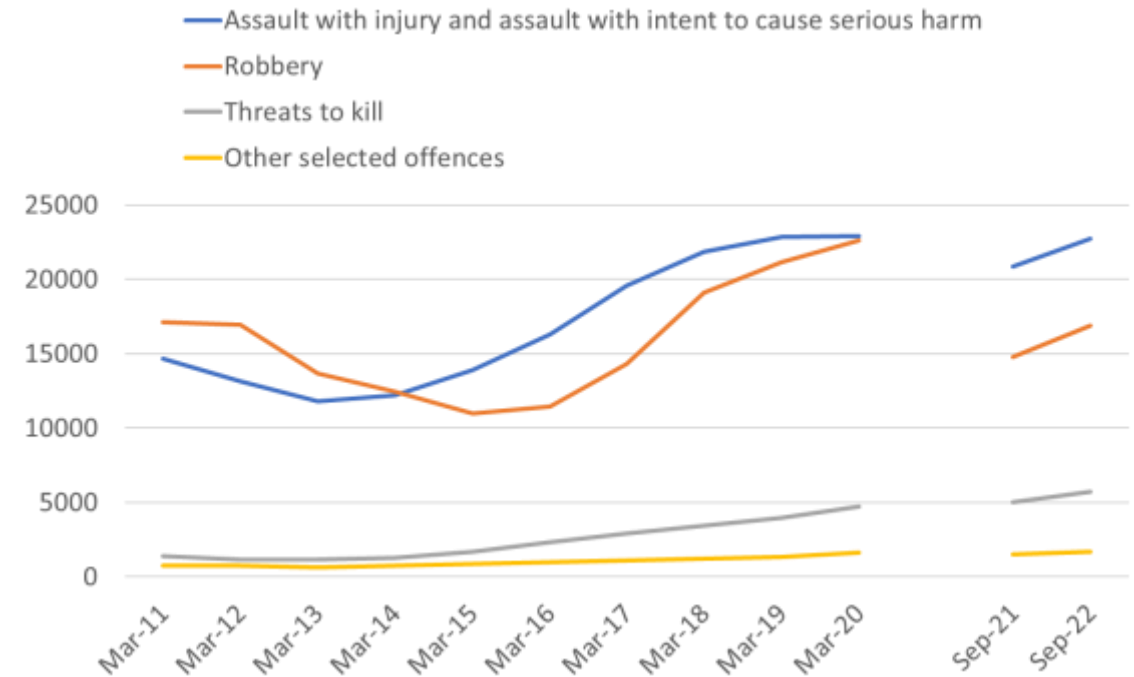
Nationally incidents of police recorded knife-enabled crime decreased for the third consecutive year

- Knife-enabled crime recorded by the police in the year ending September 2022 remained 8% lower (50,434 offences) than pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic levels in the year ending March 2020 (55,076 offences).
- This is mainly because the number of knife-enabled robbery offences (18,253 offences) was 25% lower in the year ending September 2022 than in the year ending March 2020 (24,314 offences).

Knife-enabled crime England and Wales

[Crime in England and Wales -
Office for National Statistics
\(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk)

Excludes data from Greater
Manchester Police.
*Other selected offences
include rape, attempted
murder, homicide, and sexual
assault.



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Just over a quarter of possession of knife offences involved young people

- For the calendar year January to December 2022, there were 180 perpetrators involved in possession of knife offences in Oxfordshire.
- Of these 59 (33%) were young people aged under 18.
- 42% of offenders in Vale of White Horse were aged under 18.

Perpetrators of Possession of an article with a blade or point Offences recorded in Oxfordshire Jan-Dec 2022

	0-17	18 and over	Age not Recorded	Total
Cherwell	10	31	0	41
Oxford	26	48	0	74
South Oxfordshire	9	15	0	24
Vale of White Horse	10	14	0	24
West Oxfordshire	4	13	0	17
Oxfordshire	59	121	0	180

Data Source: Thames Valley Police Crime System - Niche "Note: The data is inclusive of valid crimes only. CSP in list: 'Cherwell', 'Oxford', 'South Oxfordshire', 'Vale of White Horse' and West Oxfordshire'. Filter set to: 'Suspect' or 'Offender'. HO Category Number in list to 10D - includes classification of; Possession of Article with Blade or Point', 'Having an article with a blade or point in a public place', 'Having an article with a blade or point on school premises', 'Threaten with an article with a blade or point in a public place' and 'Threaten with an article with a blade or point on school premises'."

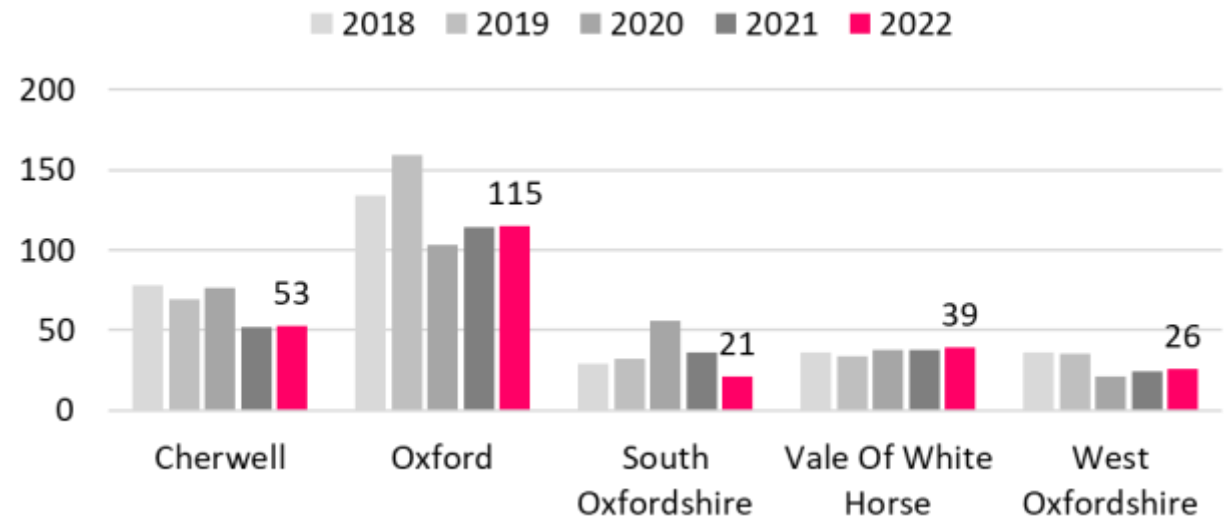
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Decline in victims of knife crime in Oxfordshire

- In 2022, Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 254 victims of knife crime offences in Oxfordshire.
- This was 14% below the previous 3 year average (for the years 2019-21).
- South Oxfordshire saw a fall of 49%.

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS extracted April 2021. Note: Knife Crime offences have been identified following the Home Office Definition, this will be specific violent and sexual offences, robbery and threats to kill offences where a pointed, bladed or sharp instrument has been used in the offence and is capable of piercing the skin or has been used as threat.

Victims of violent, sexual and robbery offences recorded in Oxfordshire where a sharp or bladed implement was linked to the offence as a weapon



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Knife crimes - victims and suspect by gender and age

In year ending December 2022, demographic details of recorded victims and suspects of knife crime in Oxfordshire shows...

By gender

- 70% of knife crime VICTIMS were males and 27% were females (0% not recorded).
- 83% of knife crime SUSPECT were males and 16% were females

VICTIMS by age

- 79% of knife crime victims were aged 18 to 64
- 18% were children and young people aged 0-17, a further 22% were aged 18-24.
- 1% were older people aged 65 and over

SUSPECT by age

- 72% of knife crime perpetrators were aged 18 to 64, a reduction of 6% (from the previous year
- 27% were children and young people aged 0-17, and a further 26% were aged 18-24
- 1% were older people aged 65 and over

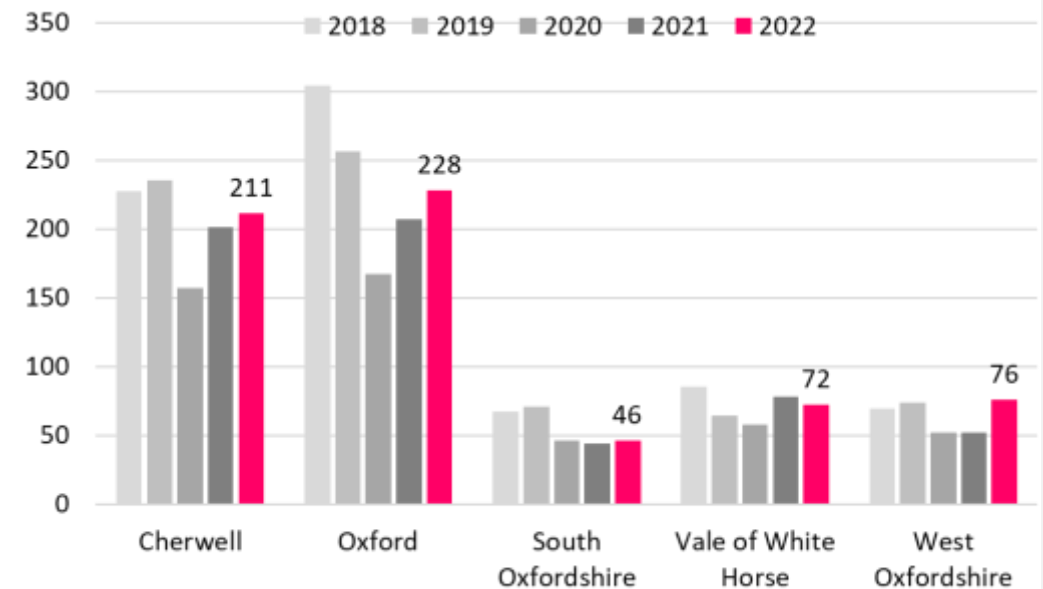
Source: Thames Valley Police

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Decline in use of hospital services as a result of knife crime

- *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 2022 (Jan-Dec) Oxford University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust recorded a total of:
 - 633 Oxfordshire residents attending Accident and Emergency units following an assault with a sharp object, this is an 8% decrease from the benchmark years 2019-2021.
 - We saw an increase in incidents in West Oxfordshire of 28%.
 - 19 Oxfordshire residents were admitted as an inpatient following an assault with a sharp object

Assault by sharp object admissions Emergency Department (calendar year)



Source: Oxford University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust; [UK Parliament: Knife Crime Statistics](#)

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PESTELO - introduction

- A PESTELO is a risk assessment and horizon scanning methodology based around:
 - Political
 - Economic
 - Social
 - Technological
 - Environmental
 - Legal
 - Organisational
- This PESTELO has been developed in consultation with members of the Safer Oxfordshire Partnership

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Heading	Change/issue	Possible impact
Political	General elections	Changes in policing priorities
	Local elections	Changes in policing priorities
Economic	Increasing pressures on household finances - increase in consumer prices, energy bills	Increase in households in poverty and impact on health and family relationships. Potential for an increase in scams, fraud, stealing and prostitution. Increasing number of protests (Oxford)
	Availability of government grants	Positive for commissioning
	Cost of living impact on recruitment and retention of staff	Lack of staff impacting multi-agency working Support for voluntary and community sector/domestic abuse Patchwork funding Wage rises

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Heading	Change/issue	Possible impact
Social	Ongoing health and economic impacts of COVID-19	Increase in households in poverty and impact on health and family relationships (see Economic)
	Rising populations in specific areas of Oxfordshire	Rising population in areas such as Kidlington (+21%), Didcot (+27%), Wantage, Chipping Norton (+39%) and Grove (+35%). Housing estimates: 831,200 by 2031, a growth of 131,600 (+15%). Over the same period the ONS projections show an increase of +4%. Differences are particularly apparent for the younger and working age groups. For older people aged 65 and over, the predicted growth is similar. Increases in victims and crimes.
	Ageing population	Increase in older victims of crime (65+) People living longer and in worse health therefore requiring relatives to provide unpaid care. This in turn can cause stress and mental health difficulties for family members.
	Increase in migration. Refugee and asylum seekers (including from Ukraine, Afghanistan, Syria)	Increasing victims and crimes. Increase in hate crime. Modern slavery and exploitation offences. Possible increases in homeless presentations.
Technological	Increases in cyber-related crime Increase use of technology	Threat increase for business and individuals Money Laundering likely increased as a result of fraud and drug crimes rising. Using new technology.

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Heading	Change/issue	Possible impact
Environmental	Climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in emissions for Thames Valley Police and partners (EV car replacement) • Supported technology • Co-location • Remote working • Estate rationalisation • Waste and recycling • Enforcement of low emission zones • Protests
	Housing and population growth	Possible increase in crime and RTAs
	Expansion of Bullingdon prison (new wing)	Possible increase in police contact and increasing need for local service to support prisoners leaving

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Heading	Change/issue	Possible impact
Legal	Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 received Royal Assent and became an Act of Parliament on 28 April 2022.	[more detail expected June 2022] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police Covenant for England and Wales - greater protection for Police • The Law, Guidance and Training Governing Police Pursuits. • Serious Violence Reduction Orders: a new court order to target known knife carriers. • Strengthening police powers to tackle unauthorised encampments. • Reforms pre-charge bail to better protect vulnerable victims and witnesses. • A Smarter Approach to Sentencing, which details several proposals covering both youth and adult offenders, aiming to produce a sentencing regime which is robust when faced with the most dangerous offenders, but agile enough to give offenders a fair start on their road to rehabilitation. • Repeal of rough sleeping and begging legislation.
	Martyn's Law	This Duty will look at making the public safer at publicly accessible locations, especially in relation to possible terrorist attacks. The proposed Protect Duty could apply to three main areas (but may also apply to other locations, parties and processes by exception): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Public venues (e.g. entertainment and sports venues, tourist attractions, shopping centres) 2. Large organisations (e.g. retail, or entertainment chains) and 3. Public spaces (e.g. public parks, beaches, thoroughfares, bridges, town / city squares and pedestrianised areas) https://www.gov.uk/government/news/martyns-law-to-ensure-stronger-protections-against-terrorism-in-public-places
	Social housing regulation bill	Pressures to deliver on districts
	Controlling or coercive behaviour	Statutory Guidance Framework - may impact changes in offence rates (increasing/decreasing). Help to support victims and families and reducing harm.

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Heading	Change/issue	Possible impact
Legal	Anti-Social Behaviour Action Plan	The Anti-social Behaviour Action Plan sets out the government's approach to stamping out anti-social behaviour and restoring the right of people to feel safe in, and proud of, their local area. The plan is an ambitious and wide-reaching new approach that will give Police and Crime Commissioners, local authorities, and other agencies the tools to tackle the blight of anti-social behaviour facing communities across England and Wales. https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/anti-social-behaviour-action-plan
	Serious Violence Duty	A new legal duty to support a multi-agency approach to preventing and tackling serious violence. Duty ensures relevant services work together to share data and knowledge and allow them to target their interventions to prevent serious violence altogether. The Government also announced that it would amend the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to ensure that serious violence is an explicit priority for Community Safety Partnerships by making sure they have a strategy in place to tackle violent crime. Provision for Secretary of State to introduce regulations/offences for begging.
	National Fraud Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures to stop criminals abusing the telephone network • A ban on cold calls on financial products. • Protecting more people online by driving industry action • Establishment of a National Fraud Squad with 400 new investigators. • Replacement of Action Fraud • The appointment of Anthony Browne MP as Anti-Fraud Champion. • A new UKIC cell to drive intelligence-led lead disruptions. • Ensuring more people get their money back by changing the law to require banks and financial institutions to pay back victims of fraud. https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/fraud-strategy
Organisational	Thames Valley Force Review	Thames Valley Police Force Review and consideration to move away from the current 11 Local police area model to a 5 operational command unit structure.

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Crime Survey England and Wales:

- *In 2020, as a result of COVID-19 restrictions, the national crime survey became a telephone-operated survey and is not completely comparable with previous face-to-face estimates.*

Hate Crime:

- *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*

Honour-based crime:

- *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.*

Modern Slavery:

- 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. 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.

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Definitions continued:

Sexual exploitation of children:

- 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.

Section 136:

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

Serious Violence:

- In addition to group one and two, group three offences will take into account the wider work and investment but is not captured in crime types. Group 3 offences will capture police activity which indicates additional resource, focus and better outcomes for Group 1 and 2 offences. Increased in activity is generally a positive indicator but, additionally, recorded activity should be able to be tracked to improved outcomes. These would not be included in Home Office reporting nor would we be reporting to the partnership formally.
 - Op Deter demand, throughput and engagement
 - Stop & Search (related to knife / blade possession)
 - Serious Violence Reduction Orders (SVRO)

Deprivation:

- Dimensions of deprivation - *Census 2021* - The dimensions of deprivation used to classify households are indicators based on four selected household characteristics including:
 - Education
 - Employment
 - Health
 - Housing

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Sources of national crime data

There are two main sources of crime data:

1. **The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) which is 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 2020 and December 2021 inclusive.
 - TCSEW estimates cannot be compared with estimates for the year ending September 2020 because of overlapping reporting periods for some respondents. Therefore, TCSEW estimates are compared with the year ending September 2019 CSEW estimates.
 - Concerns around confidentiality and respondent safeguarding led to domestic abuse questions being excluded from the TCSEW.

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 2021, based on findings from the Telephone-Operated Crime Survey for England and Wales (TCSEW) and police recorded crime.

ONS [Crime in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk)

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[Oxfordshire Strategic Intelligence Assessments](#)

[Oxfordshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment](#)

[Strategic Needs Assessment - Thames Valley Violence Reduction Unit](#)

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

[Crime data](#)

- [User guide to crime statistics for England and Wales](#)
- [Crime in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](#)
- [Compare your area](#)

[Further information](#)

- [Home - The Independent Review of Children's Social Care \(independent-review.uk\)](#)
- [Significant funding increase for youth justice services - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)