

Oxfordshire

Strategic Needs Assessment 2024



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1. Strategic needs assessment

The Strategic Needs Assessment is a joint-partnership report involving key partners from across the local community safety sphere. The aim is to inform relevant stakeholders of the key regional priorities relating to suspects and victims of crime.

The 2024 review will cover data spanning from Jan 2018 to Dec 2023, providing six years of trend analysis and comparison. Thames Valley's Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner have led on this project, collaborating with internal police departments and external organisations on this development. Drawing on data from law enforcement, central and local government, and voluntary groups, the SNA brings a comprehensive approach to understanding what crime had occurred.

The SNA allows for the community safety focus groups at Council-level to design precise interventions and initiatives in line with budget allocation and strategic planning.

2. Serious violence - The duty

Following public consultation in July 2019, the Government announced that it would bring forward legislation introducing a new Serious Violence Duty ("the Duty") on a range of specified authorities. This will ensure relevant services work together to share information and allow them to target their interventions, where possible through existing partnership structures, collaborate and plan to prevent and reduce serious violence within their local communities.

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 and by making sure they have a strategy in place to explicitly tackle serious violence.

The duty must be.

- 1) Focused on a defined population.
- 2) With and for communities: embed the voices and lived experiences of the communities.
- 3) Focused on long and short-term solutions.
- 4) Data-based including inequalities to create new insights to understand local drivers of SV.
- 5) Rooted in evidence of effectiveness to tackle problems: learn from others to guide our activities to what is most effective

Serious violence - Definition

Serious violence has been given a single definition across the Thames Valley broadly based on the following:

"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."

This is broadly based on the original Home Office definition and is inclusive of all ages, location types (public / private) and domestic flags.

Please note this is knife crime according to the Home Office Annual Data Requirement (ADR) 160 – knife crime definition.

3. Valid crime definition

The data provided is taken from our crime recording system which is a dynamic system. Additional information identified during the investigation may lead to a reassessment of the crime classification. Information held on the system is also subject to review to ensure compliance with the Home Office Counting Rules for Recording Crime and the National Crime Recording Standard. As a result of this crime levels and classifications may change over time and this data may not match data previously published or data published in the future. For this reason, the data should only be used as an indicator of crime trends.

Reported crime is all reports of crime recorded on the crime recording system. Reported crime is made up of Recorded Crime, Non-Crime Occurrences and Cancelled Crimes, the definitions for the latter two are defined below.

Non-Crime Occurrence: This term is used to describe a record of an incident which has come to the attention of the police, which, on the Balance of Probabilities would normally amount to a notifiable crime, but a resultant crime has not been recorded. The specific circumstances where this would happen are:

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

Reasons for a crime being valid even if victim did not confirm:

1. State-based (or victim less crime) does not need to be confirmed by the victim for obvious reasons.
2. Victim based crime generally must be confirmed by the victim, but this does not always have to be the case. The most obvious of these exceptions will be homicide where the victim cannot confirm the offence. We can record a crime when a professional third party has reported it (health professional, social services) etc. we can also record where there is evidence that a crime has occurred even if the victim denies it (i.e. CCTV footage).
3. For domestic abuse, sometimes the victim does not recognise that a crime has occurred, and we will record that crime if we believe that it has occurred.

Cancelled Crime: An offence can only be cancelled if it has been recorded as a crime. The situations when a crime can be cancelled are governed by the Home Office Counting Rules for Recorded Crime. Specific circumstances when an offence can be cancelled are listed below:

- The offence was committed in another force area.
- There is additional verifiable information which determines that no notifiable crime has been committed.
- The crime constitutes part of a crime already recorded.
- The crime was recorded in error.
- The crime was recorded as an assault and there is additional verifiable information that the offender acted in self-defense.
- The crime is an offence of fraud and their clear auditable information that shows that the offender has been dealt with in another jurisdiction.

Recorded crime will be all reports of crime excluding those offences that fit within the above criteria for non-crime occurrence and cancelled crime.

Example of 'Non-Crime Occurrence' will be a domestic incident non-crime, child protection etc., where there is no HO Statscode.

4. Executive Summary

- There were 268,562 valid crimes committed between January 2018 and December 2023. Of these 37% were acquisitive crime, 35% were violent crimes (74% of which was without injury, 26% with injury)
- While there has been only a 1.5% increase in valid crime (almost in-line with population growth) from 2022 to 2023 there has been a 17% increase in valid crimes from 2018 to 2023.
- The Vale of White Horse experienced the largest increases in valid crimes since 2018, in terms of absolute numbers, West Oxfordshire experienced the biggest increase in terms of %.
- Serious violence has continued to decline with a 20% decline from 2022. It has declined every year since 2018 and is now 50% lower than it was in that year. The police data on the nature of serious violence is supported by hospital data.
- Sexual offences decreased (4%) from 2022 to 2023 but are significantly higher than pre-pandemic levels (22%).
- Both violence against women and girls and domestic abuse have seen significant increases in reported crime since 2018. As with sexual offences this could represent a success for the programs encouraging victims to come forward.
- Violence without injury is the fastest growing reported offence with harassment, stalking and coercive behavior now being frequently reported. However Acquisitive crime is the most common form of occurrence after dipping during the pandemic.
- Hate crime has seen increases but research conducted indicates this is not part of a coordinated campaign and is not associated with the arrival of refugees or asylum seekers.
- Although data is limited there is some indication of ethnic minorities being slightly overrepresented in crime figures (both as suspects and victims), but the problem does not appear to be hugely significant.

5. Recommendations

1. The October anomaly for acquisitive crime should be noted when promoting retail or domestic security.
2. There is a peak in youth violence in the time slot immediately after school, this should be considered when formulating intervention strategies.
3. The increase in reported domestic abuse, violence against women and girls and sexual offences should not necessarily be viewed negatively as it could be seen as more victims coming forward. However, it should be considered that existing campaigns focusing on respect for women and girls be expanded.
4. The peak age group for reported sex offence victims was 11-14, this should be taken into account when formulating awareness campaigns and intervention strategies.
5. The night-time economy clearly is playing a role in violent offences (despite the decrease in serious violence) and possibly more work should be done on limiting this.
6. The peak age band for suspects of many crime types is 18-21, this indicates that school or school age intervention programmes could be effective.

6. Demographic context

The following are the population changes from 2011 to 2021, as reported by the census conducted in those years. The valid crime data is the over the period January 2018 to December 2023, the per capita calculation is per 2021 census.

	Valid crimes	Population	VC per capita
Oxford	96,209	162,100	0.59
Cherwell	64,923	161,837	0.40
South Oxfordshire	29,796	150,024	0.20
Vale of White Horse	47,386	139,487	0.34
West Oxfordshire	30,252	115,161	0.26
Oxfordshire	268,566	726,530	0.37

Table 1 Comparison valid crimes across Oxfordshire districts 2018 to 2023

The two most urbanised districts, Oxford, and Cherwell, had both the most valid crimes and the most valid crimes per capita.

For comparison, the valid crime per capita for Berkshire is below.

Local Authority	VC per capita
Bracknell Forest	0.33
Reading	0.60
Slough	0.60
West Berkshire	0.34
Windsor and Maidenhead	0.38
Wokingham	0.25
Grand Total	0.42

Table 2 Valid crime per capita Berkshire

	Crime increases	Crime increases %	Population increases 2011 - 2021
Oxford	1022	6.48%	6.70%
Cherwell	1857	18.98%	13.50%
South Oxfordshire	303	6.33%	11.10%
Vale of White Horse	2045	30.94%	14.80%
West Oxfordshire	1668	40.60%	9.00%
Oxfordshire	6895	16.76%	10.90%

Table 3 Valid crime increases from 2018 to 2023.

The crime increase is from 2018 to 2023 so the increases should not be directly compared to the population increases from 2011 to 2021, the population increase figures are included to be indicative. Over the five-year period the district that has seen the highest % increase in valid crimes is West Oxfordshire, the Vale has seen the highest increase in the number of valid crimes.

7. Temporal analysis

7.1. Trends

7.1.1. Years and months

The period being analysed runs from 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2023.

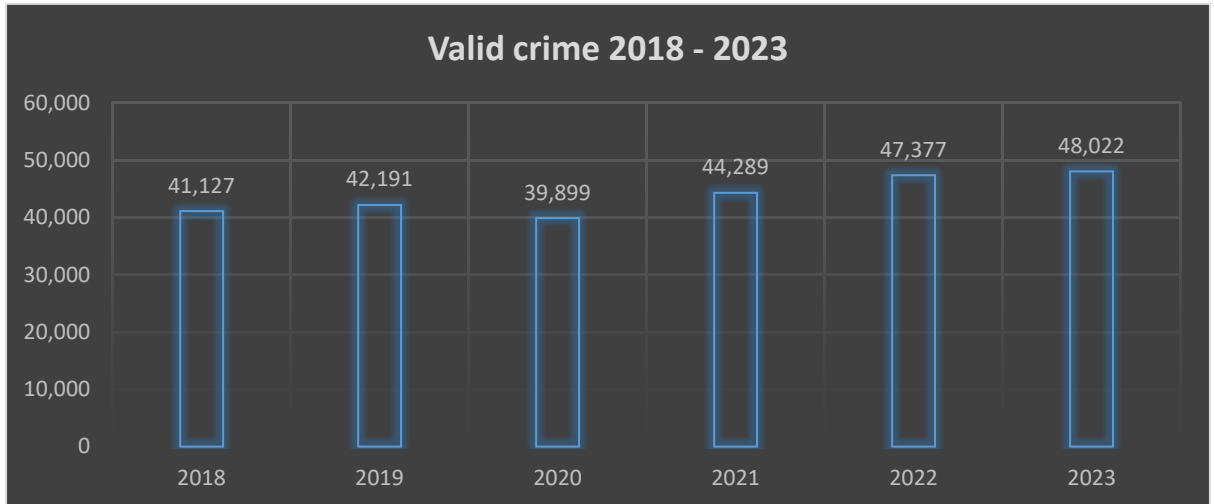
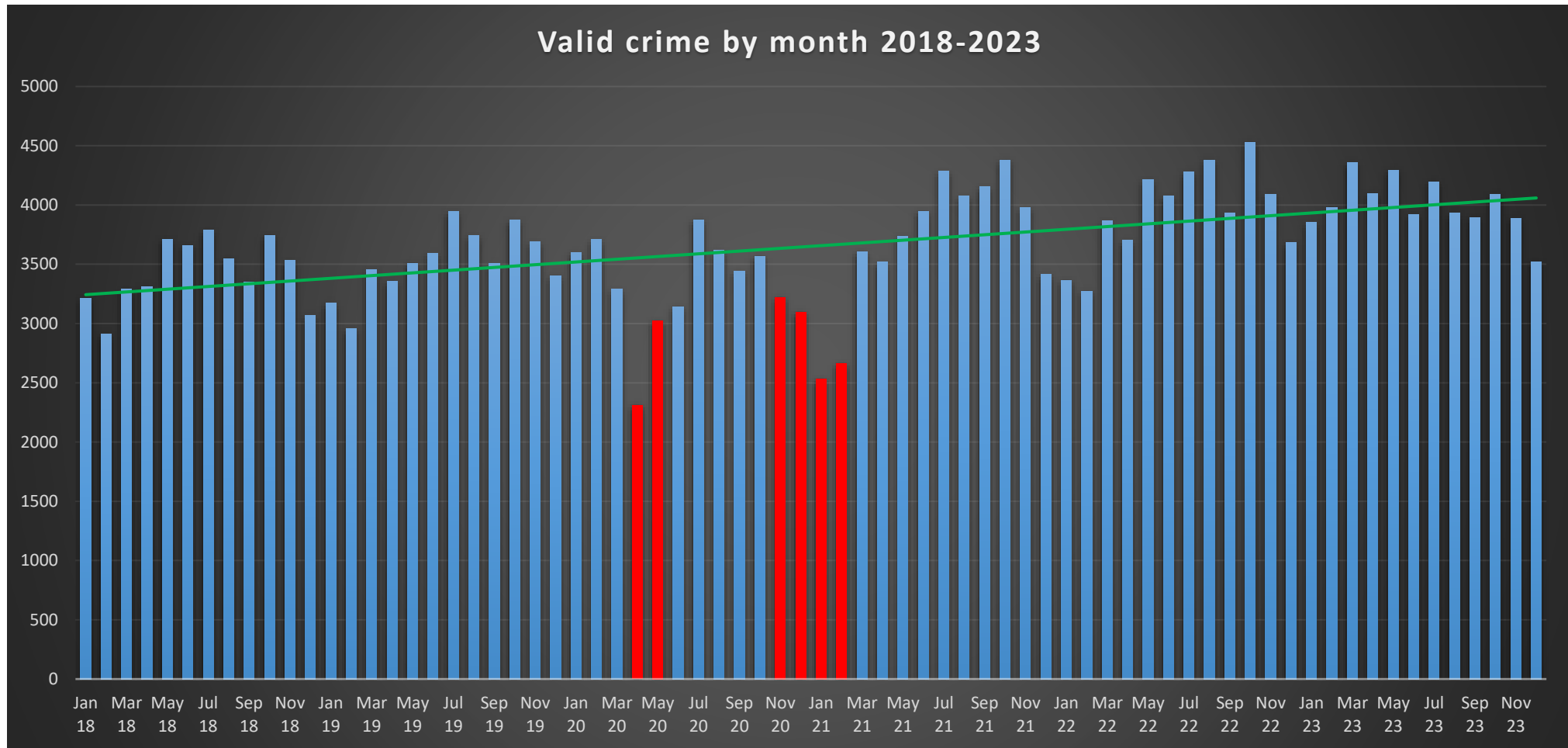


Figure 1 Valid crime by year.

As mentioned in chapter 5 there has been a 17% increase in valid crimes from 2018 to 2023, the increase from 2022 to 2023 is 1.5%.

On the next page Figure 2 shows the monthly figures for valid crime, the months where there was some form of Covid related lockdown are coloured red. The trend-line indicates an overall upward trend continuing into 2023.

Figure 2 Valid crime by month: Jan 2018 - December 2023



7.1.2. Seasonal patterns

The figure below is for data from January 2018 to December 2023.

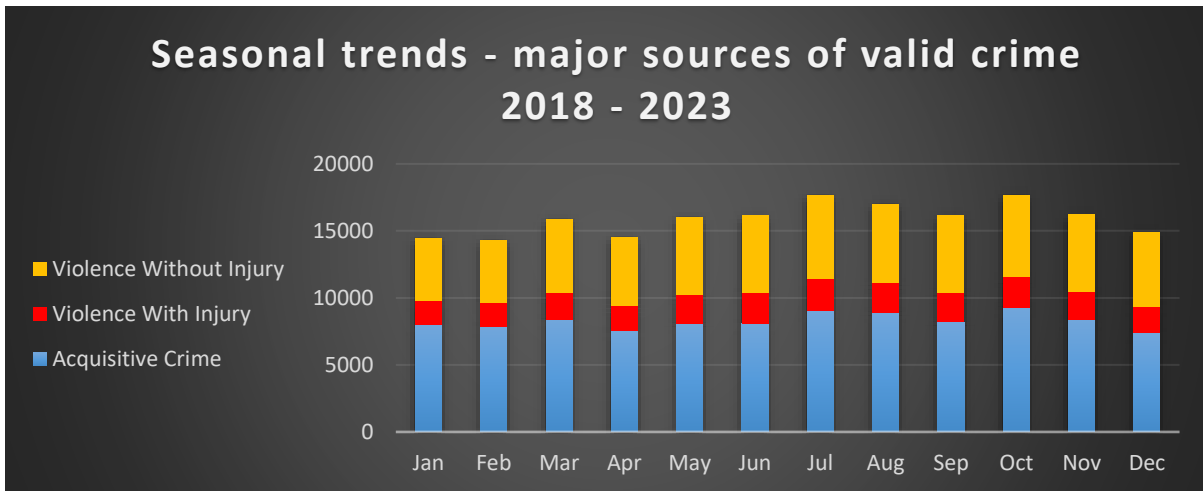


Figure 3 Seasonal trends - major sources of valid crime.

The period December to April is the quietest part of the year for these types of crimes, the effects of the lockdowns will influence these figures. July is peak month for both forms of violence and is the second for acquisitive crime. October has the highest amount of acquisitive crime and the second highest violence without injury.

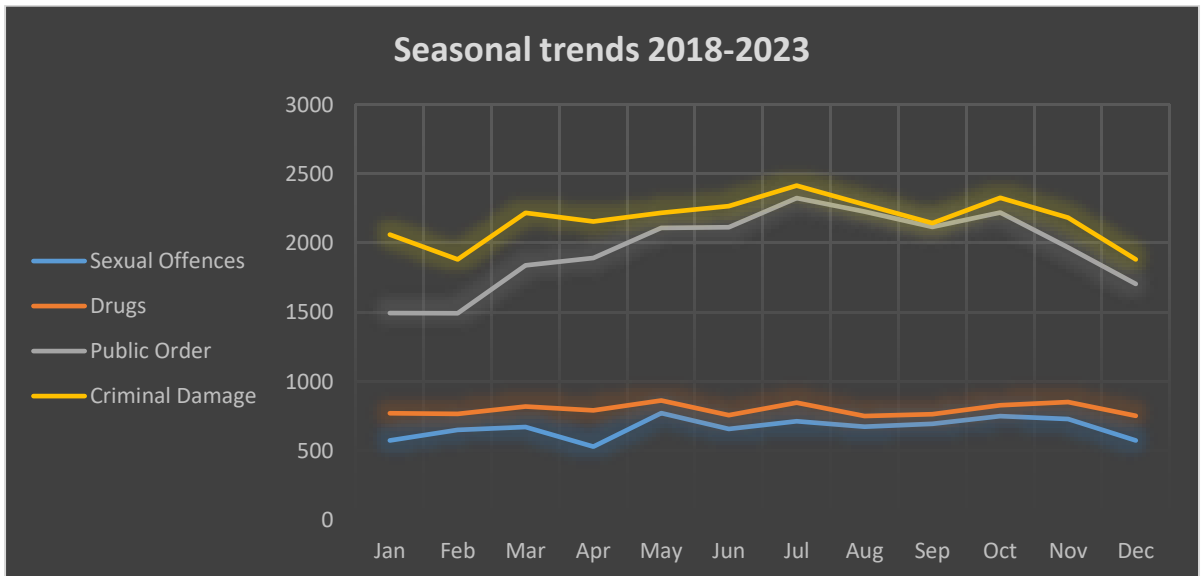


Figure 4 Valid crimes (drugs, public order, sexual offences, and criminal damage) by month 2018 - 2023.

Again, July is peak for both criminal damage and public order offences but the October figures are second in both those categories. Also, sexual assaults peaked in October.

7.1.3. Seasonal acquisitive

Acquisitive	Burglary Dwelling	Burglary non-dwelling	Robbery	Shoplifting	Theft	Vehicle Theft	Grand Total
Jan	903	381	122	1829	2510	2221	7966
Feb	854	397	102	1810	2504	2194	7861
Mar	927	431	99	1968	2650	2327	8402
Apr	760	390	109	1618	2483	2214	7574
May	703	351	147	1796	2586	2531	8114
Jun	720	326	110	1841	2591	2471	8059
Jul	845	337	129	1872	3096	2770	9049
Aug	837	387	117	1832	3013	2740	8926
Sep	812	351	142	1732	2695	2457	8189
Oct	896	370	158	1926	2985	2958	9293
Nov	885	401	140	1794	2736	2419	8375
Dec	768	323	153	1667	2555	1889	7355

Figure 5 Seasonal acquisitive crime heat map 2018-2023.

The above table shows the source of the various peaks in acquisitive crime. The July-August peak has a significant amount of vehicle related theft, further analysis shows this is largely made up of bicycle theft (40%) and theft from a motor vehicle (42%). The October peak looks more broadly based and could simply be pre-Christmas acquisition.

7.1.4. Seasonal criminal damage

Criminal damage	Arson	Criminal Damage Dwelling	Criminal Damage Non-Dwelling	Criminal Damage Other	Criminal Damage Vehicle	Grand Total
Jan	78	478	248	446	811	2061
Feb	82	456	239	427	678	1882
Mar	88	533	293	439	866	2219
Apr	131	547	288	471	720	2157
May	130	518	310	473	788	2219
Jun	135	518	289	540	784	2266
Jul	166	602	263	599	785	2415
Aug	165	522	287	527	777	2278
Sep	136	484	263	503	759	2145
Oct	111	642	292	416	867	2328
Nov	86	606	300	417	775	2184
Dec	59	550	224	334	715	1882
Total	1367	6456	3296	5592	9325	26036

Figure 6 Seasonal criminal damage 2018-2023.

Research was done to find if the criminal damage and public order peaks in October were associated with Halloween. It was found that while public order offences on 31 October were higher than average some years (2020 and 2021) they were lower in others (2023). There were no discernible peaks for Criminal damage for Halloween. Overall, the October peak cannot be attributed to a Halloween anomaly as arson is clearly highly seasonal with the peak in the summer. While 15% of Arson suspects (where an age is recorded) are school age there is insufficient data to suggest this is an issue relating to school holidays.

7.1.5. Violence with injury

	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
5	11	21	25	19	33	46	59
6	33	25	27	20	25	44	37
7	50	27	30	45	46	41	42
8	108	102	105	87	95	80	67
9	136	109	133	116	98	93	86
10	144	126	132	146	136	108	105
11	164	157	147	149	148	130	127
12	216	189	185	181	159	142	134
13	180	174	178	150	165	126	130
14	168	175	170	173	170	149	176
15	253	256	245	234	250	185	188
16	230	176	213	221	222	210	210
17	232	220	200	188	201	203	182
18	192	193	185	174	204	208	210
19	185	171	186	173	220	215	204
20	168	158	169	166	249	262	215
21	187	178	156	167	187	237	182
22	162	145	163	146	266	290	168
23	140	145	142	169	282	370	194
0	105	135	100	122	248	367	106
1	67	72	88	96	315	385	91
2	61	43	68	90	221	329	57
3	67	52	48	77	231	276	48
4	35	26	28	36	125	144	29

Figure 7 Violence with injury Day-Hour heat-map 2018-2023.

There are two areas of focus.

- i) The night time economy zone, in particular Friday and Saturday night. It should be noted that while the occurrences can be related to the NTE they may not be occurring in on licensed premises or even within their proximity. Occurrences can be happening when people return home or if parties are held in private residence.
- ii) The after-school zone, Monday to Friday 15:00 to 17:00. Further analysis indicated that 30% of Violence with injury within this timeslot had suspects aged 11 to 17. This is roughly double the % for that age group for all time periods.

8. Demographics

8.1. Suspect demographics

8.1.1. Gender

Please note the data below relates to occurrences where a suspect has been identified which is only the case for 13% of occurrences.

	Female	Male	Total occurrences	% Male
Sexual Offences	20	857	877	97.72%
Drugs	862	6636	7498	88.50%
Public Order	611	3594	4205	85.47%
Criminal Damage	438	2171	2609	83.21%
Acquisitive Crime	1877	7218	9095	79.36%
Violence Without Injury	2013	6776	8789	77.10%
Violence With Injury	1169	3690	4859	75.94%
Total	6990	30942	37932	81.57%

Table 4 Valid crimes by gender – suspects (2018-2023)

Suspects are predominantly males across the occurrence spectrum, though the type of occurrence with the highest proportion of females is for violence with Injury.

8.1.2. Age

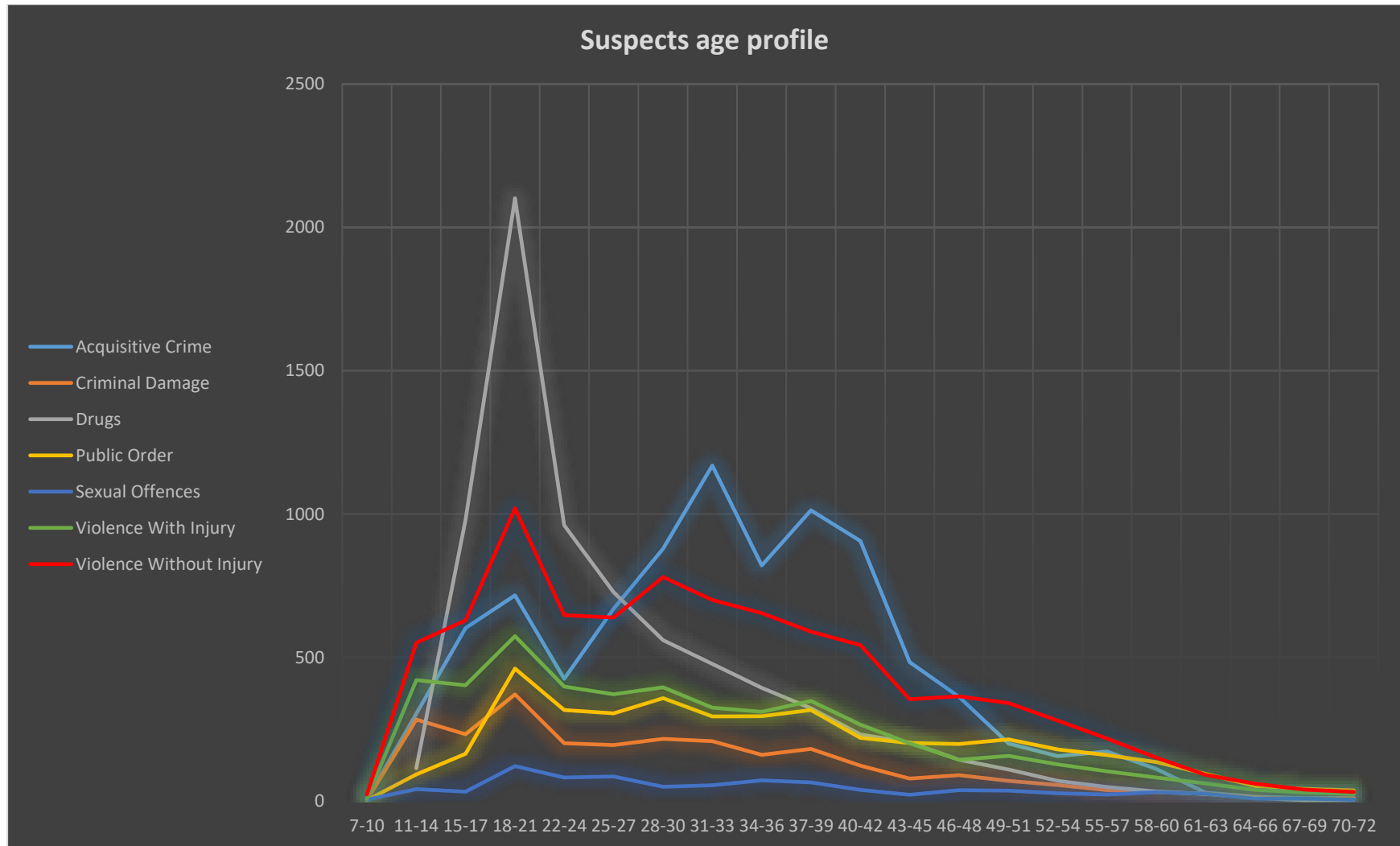


Figure 8 shows age profile of suspects by occurrence type (2018-2023)

There is a clear peak at age group 18-21 for most offences, particularly drugs. Most types of crime begin to taper down from age 30 but acquisitive crime peaks between in the 30-40 age range where drug offences are falling dramatically. This indicates that while some acquisitive crime is used to fund drug use a significant amount is not. Violence Without Injury (which includes harassment, stalking and coercive behaviour) persists into middle age.

8.1.3. Suspects of multiple occurrences

Acquisitive

We are reporting on six types of acquisitive crime: shoplifting, burglary (dwelling), burglary (non-dwelling), robbery, theft, and vehicle theft. Research was carried out into how many suspects were connected to differing crime types (e.g. a suspect connected to robbery and car theft would be connected to two crime types). A summary of the top multi-occurrence suspects is shown in Annex B, this indicates that for some acquisitive crime is a profession and they are willing to work across several crime types. A condensed summary of the complete data is shown in the table below.

Acquisitive Crime types	Number of suspects
1	3042
2	339
3	91
4	36
5	14
6	4

Table 5 Multi occurrence suspects - Acquisitive

Violence and sexual offences

As with acquisitive crime research was carried out to see if suspects were linked to violence with injury, violence without injury and sexual offences. A summary of the top multi-occurrence suspects is shown in Annex A, and a summary of the full data is shown below.

Violence crime types	Number of suspects
1	8491
2	1137
3	29

Table 6 Multi occurrence suspects - Acquisitive

With this table 12% of suspects are across two or more crime types. Further research indicated that suspects were more likely to be linked to both types of violence rather than

linked to one type of violence and sexual offences. The next table shows suspects linked to both violence and sexual offences amount to just over 1% of suspects.

Sexual offences and violence	
1	9534
2	123

Table 7 Multi -suspects - Violence and sexual offences delineation

8.2. Aggrieved demographics

8.2.1. Gender

Higher offence category	Female	Male	Total	% male
Acquisitive Crime	25,603	35,919	61,522	58.38%
Violence With Injury	11,174	13,354	24,528	54.44%
Criminal Damage	8,961	9,173	18,134	50.58%
Public Order	8,735	8,812	17,547	50.22%
Violence Without Injury	35,217	26,065	61,282	42.53%
Sexual Offences	8,277	1,480	9,757	15.17%
Grand Total	98,178	94,847	19,3025	49.18%

Table 8 Valid crimes by gender – victims (2018-2023)

Victims of crime are far more evenly split across genders, though women are far more likely to be the victims of sexual offences. It should also be noted that the acquisitive crime data could be skewed if the crime is committed against a family asset such as a dwelling, car, or business where the person reporting may be more likely to be male.

30% of Violence with Injury were domestic abuse, of these 71% of the victims were female.

Drugs have been removed as further investigation revealed that the victims were either victims of linked occurrences or the concerned family and friends of a drug user.

8.2.2. Age profile

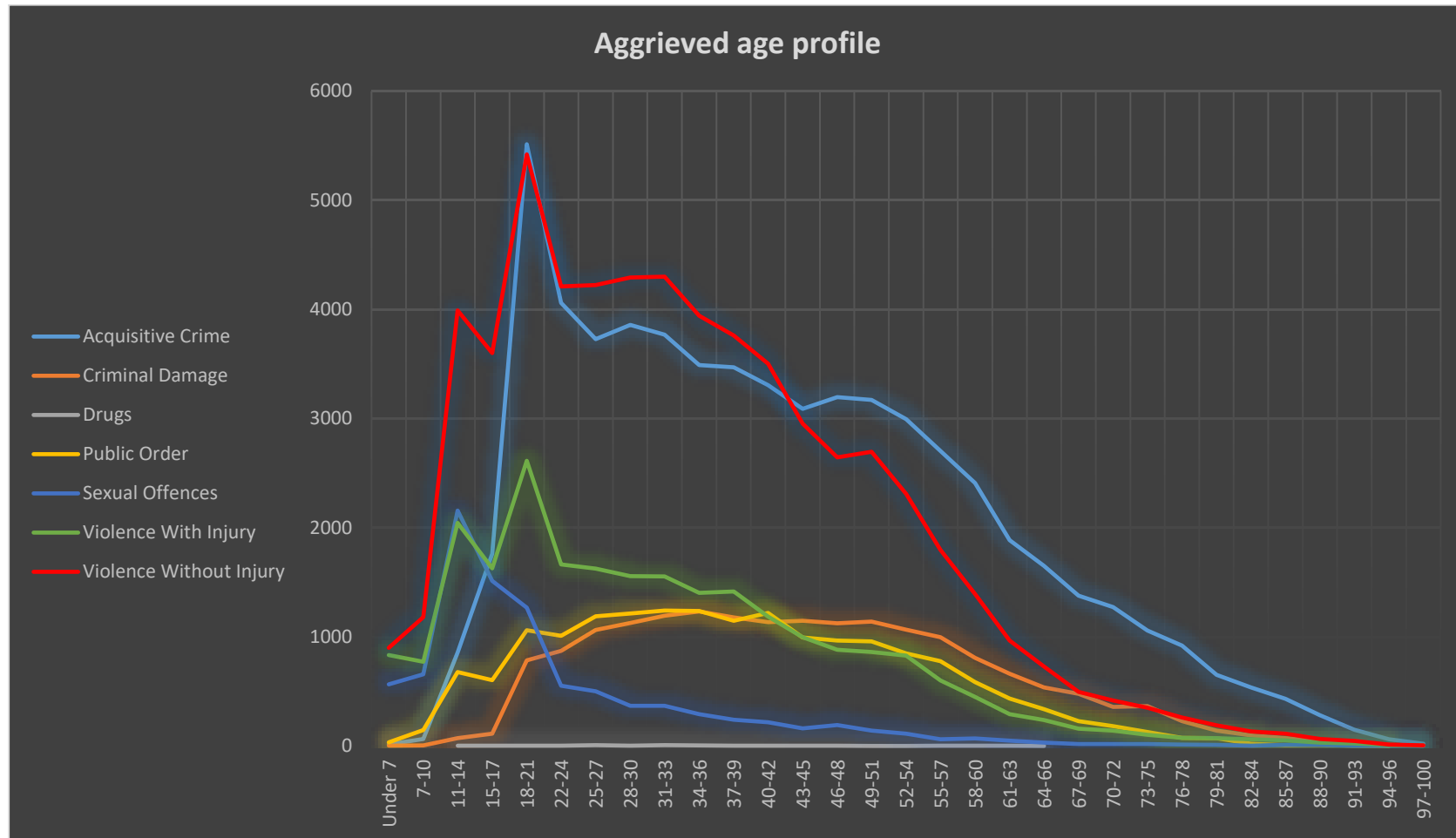


Figure 9 shows age profile of victims by occurrence type (2018-2023)

A concerning outcome from this analysis is that the peak age for sexual offences is 11-14, there is a significant decrease from age 24.

Within the 11-14 age group only 5% were domestic, most of which were rapes and assaults of females. Overall, 83% of the victims were female.

5% of the offences involved causing a child to watch acts, 22% involved inciting a child. Both offences will clearly have an online aspect. 21% were rapes, 12% sexual activity and 30% sexual assaults.

The peak for both types of violence and acquisitive crime is 18-21, violence with injury falls away quite quickly but violence without injury persists into the forties. Acquisitive crime only falls away through the fifties but remains significant for the elderly.

8.2.3. Multi-victims

Number of times a victim	Number of victims	% of victims
One	101,176	75.90%
Two	17,666	13.25%
Three	6,099	4.58%
Four	2,927	2.20%
Five	1,694	1.27%

Table 9 multi-victim's table

Please note two caveats exist for victim data; it only applies for occurrences between 2018 and 2023 and only in the TVP area. Clearly most have been victims of only one occurrence and almost 90% have been the victim of not more than two occurrences. However over 5% have been victims of four or more occurrences, within the parameters of the two caveats.

Further research showed that domestic violence was more prevalent amongst victims of three or more offences. 26% of two offence victims were DA whereas 38% six offence victims were DA. Partly therefore the % of female victims rises to 62% from 52% when comparing six times victims with twice victims.

Violence and sexual offences

Research was carried out to see if victims were often victims of both types of violence and sexual offences. Please see Annex C for the list of top two hundred victims. It indicated that when someone is a victim of more than ten occurrences it was likely that this would be across more than two of the three crime types (violence with injury, violence without injury and sexual offences).

Victims of ten or more occurrences		
Number of crime types	Number of victims	% of victims
1	37	7.03%
2	245	46.58%
3	244	46.39%

Table 10 Victims of multiple crime types - 10 or more occurrences

However, across all victims the chances of being the victim of multiple crime types are lower.

Victims of all occurrences		
Number of crime types	Number of victims	% of victims
1	56,691	85.80%
2	8,334	12.61%
3	1,048	1.59%

Table 11 Victims of crime - all occurrences

8.3. Ethnic factors

Data on the suspects' and victims' ethnicity is often not recorded, partly because the police require the permission of the individual to record it. Therefore, it is difficult to produce analysis or draw conclusions from incomplete data.

The ethnic breakup of Oxfordshire at the 2021 census was as follows.

Ethnic group	% of population in 2021
Asian	6%
Black	2%
Mixed	3%
White British	77%
White Other	10%
Other ethnic group	2%

Table 12 Ethnic breakdown of Oxfordshire

8.3.1. Ethnic – suspects

	Acquisitive Crime	Criminal Damage	Drugs	Public Order	Sexual Offences	Violence With Injury	Violence Without Injury	Total	Total %
Asian	132	40	339	89	48	118	251	1017	4.31%
Black	258	60	403	107	21	124	227	1200	5.08%
Mixed	287	67	276	92	18	127	232	1099	4.65%
Other	33	7	30	12	7	17	29	135	0.57%
White British	4641	1278	3307	2136	404	2151	4381	18298	77.50%
White Other	637	98	278	202	51	217	378	1861	7.88%

Table 13 Valid crimes by ethnicity – suspects (2018-2023)

The overall suspects' figures are broadly in line with the Census 2021 ethnicity data for Oxfordshire, for example the % "White British" people in Oxfordshire was 76.8%. There are some slight anomalies with 9% of drug suspects being black and 9% of sex offence suspects Asian.

8.3.2. Ethnic – victims

	Acquisitive Crime	Criminal Damage	Drugs	Public Order	Sexual Offences	Violence With Injury	Violence Without Injury	Total	Total %
Asian	2553	454	1	547	98	482	1400	5535	6.68%
Black	789	186		237	79	323	769	2383	2.87%
Mixed	707	143	1	215	166	297	747	2276	2.75%
Other	610	88		112	34	118	324	1286	1.55%
White British	21487	6605	236	5275	2690	8000	19743	64036	77.24%
White Other	3568	611	1	584	188	747	1695	7394	8.92%

Table 14 Valid crimes by ethnicity – victims (2018-2023)

There appears to be no significant anomalies, i.e. the figures are in line with the general population.

9. Qualitative analysis

9.1. Overview

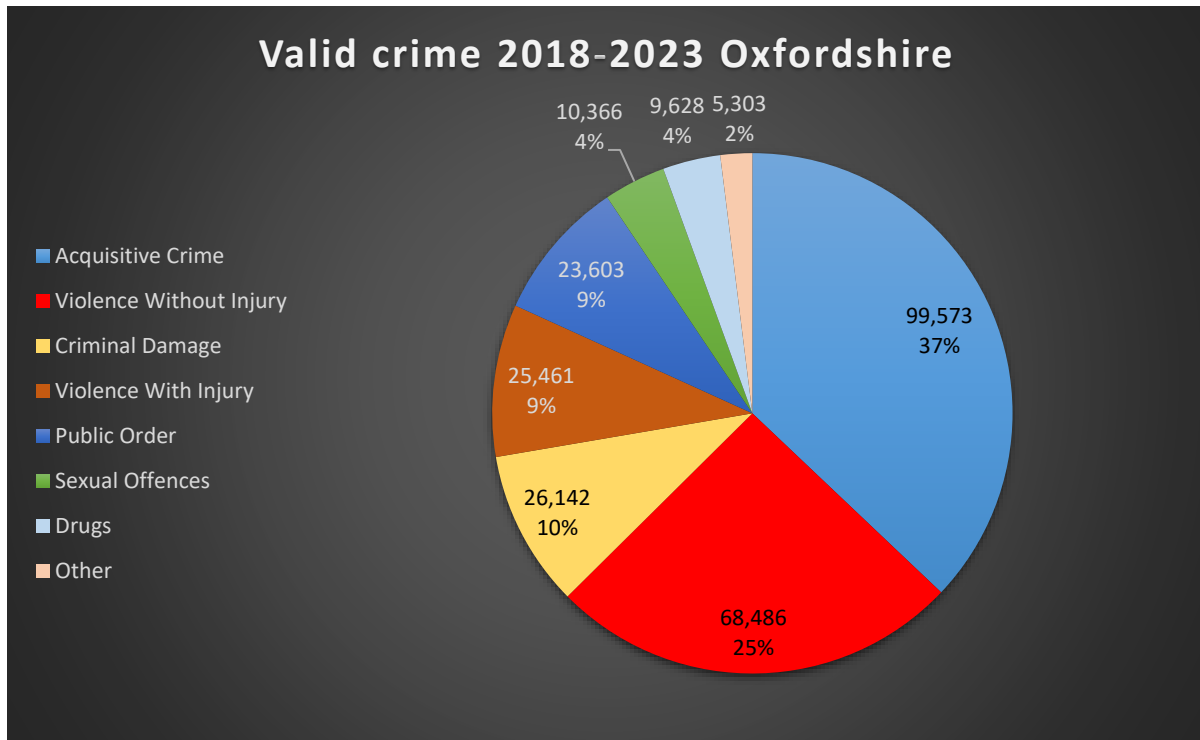


Figure 10 Valid crime breakdown 2018 to 2023.

The above chart includes 'non-recent' occurrences (occurrences more than a year old). Acquisitive crime and violence without injury amount to 62% of all valid crimes.

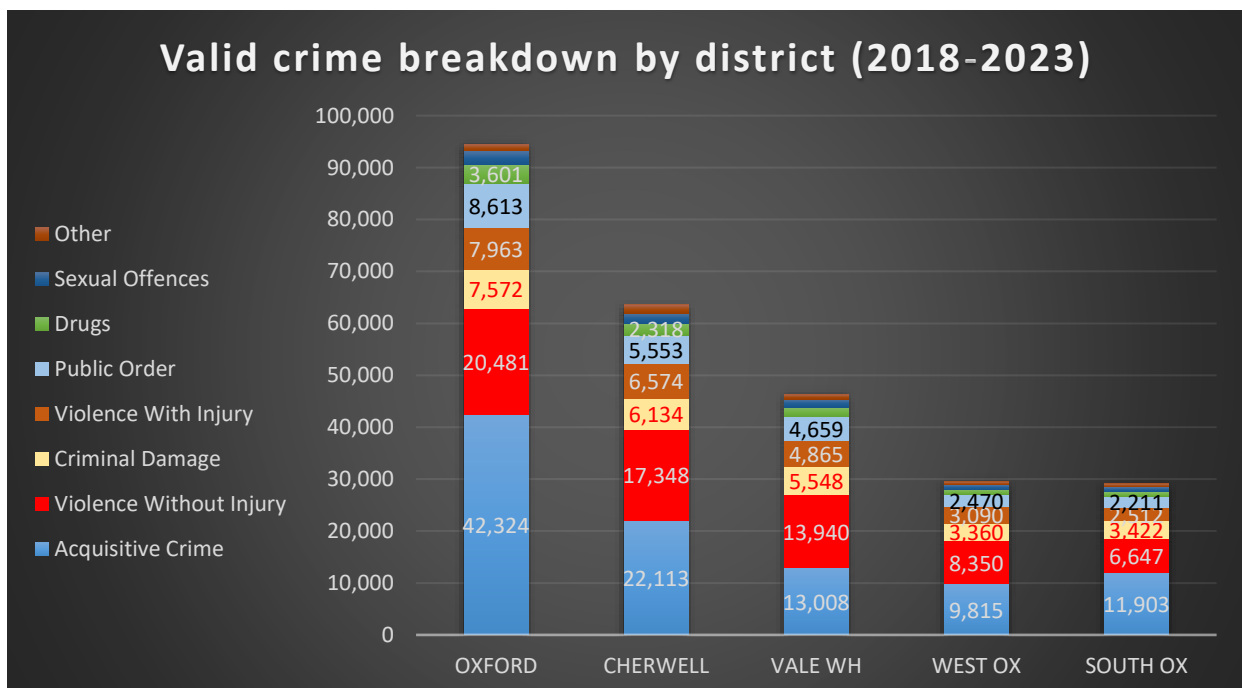


Figure 11 Valid crime by district.

Comparisons with Oxfordshire			
Per 100,000, for a 12 month period ending June 2022			
	England and Wales	South-East England	Oxfordshire
Total recorded crime (excluding fraud)	93.4	79.0	65.8
Violence against the person	35.3	31.4	24.7
Violence with injury	9.6	8.4	6.5
Violence without injury (including harassment and stalking)	25.6	22.9	21.1
Sexual offences	3.2	3.0	2.6
Robbery	1.3	0.6	0.3
Acquisitive crime	29.2	23.0	21.0
Shoplifting	6.1	5.8	4.3
Criminal damage and arson	8.8	7.8	5.9
Drug offences	3.0	2.4	2.0
Possession of weapons offences	1.0	0.9	0.5
Public order offences	9.7	8.1	8.3

Figure 12 Comparison of Oxfordshire crimes.

Oxfordshire comparison – occurrences per one thousand population

- The figures in the above table are for a 12-month period ending June 2022.
- The area described as South-East England consists of Hampshire, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, and the Thames Valley. It does not include London.
- Given the relative affluence and Urban-Rural nature of this region it should not be surprising that crime is lower than in England and Wales as a whole.
- Oxfordshire has fewer occurrences than SE England across all categories except public order, but the difference is not significant.

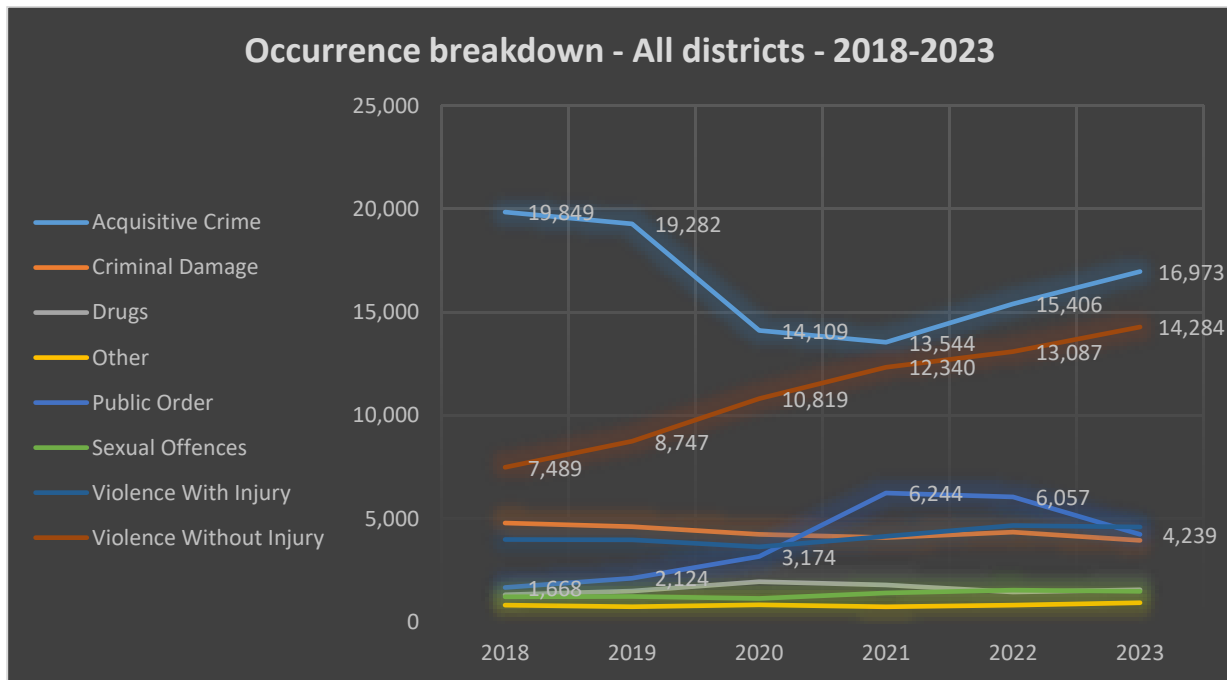


Figure 13 Trend breakdown 2018-2023.

There is a clear upward trend in violence without injury. This includes the new offence of coercive and controlling behaviour along with offences such as harassment and stalking which may have historically been under reported. Acquisitive crime dipped during the pandemic, increased during 2022 and 2023 but to returning to pre-pandemic levels. Public order includes offences such as harassment that have seen an increase in reporting.

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
Acquisitive Crime	19,849	19,282	14,109	13,544	15,406	16,973	99,163
Criminal Damage	4,790	4,618	4,243	4,089	4,347	3,949	26,036
Drugs	1,316	1,489	1,948	1,794	1,452	1,562	9,561
Other	819	735	833	734	818	931	4,870
Public Order	1,668	2,124	3,174	6,244	6,057	4,239	23,506
Sexual Offences	1,211	1,225	1,137	1,399	1,540	1,483	7,995
Violence With Injury	3,985	3,971	3,636	4,145	4,670	4,597	25,004
Violence Without Injury	7,489	8,747	10,819	12,340	13,087	14,284	66,766
Total	41,127	42,191	39,899	44,289	47,377	48,018	262,901

Table 15 Breakdown of vail crime across 2018-2023.

Figure 13 and table 15 excludes non-recent occurrences to maintain the accuracy of yearly reporting.

9.2. Acquisitive breakdown

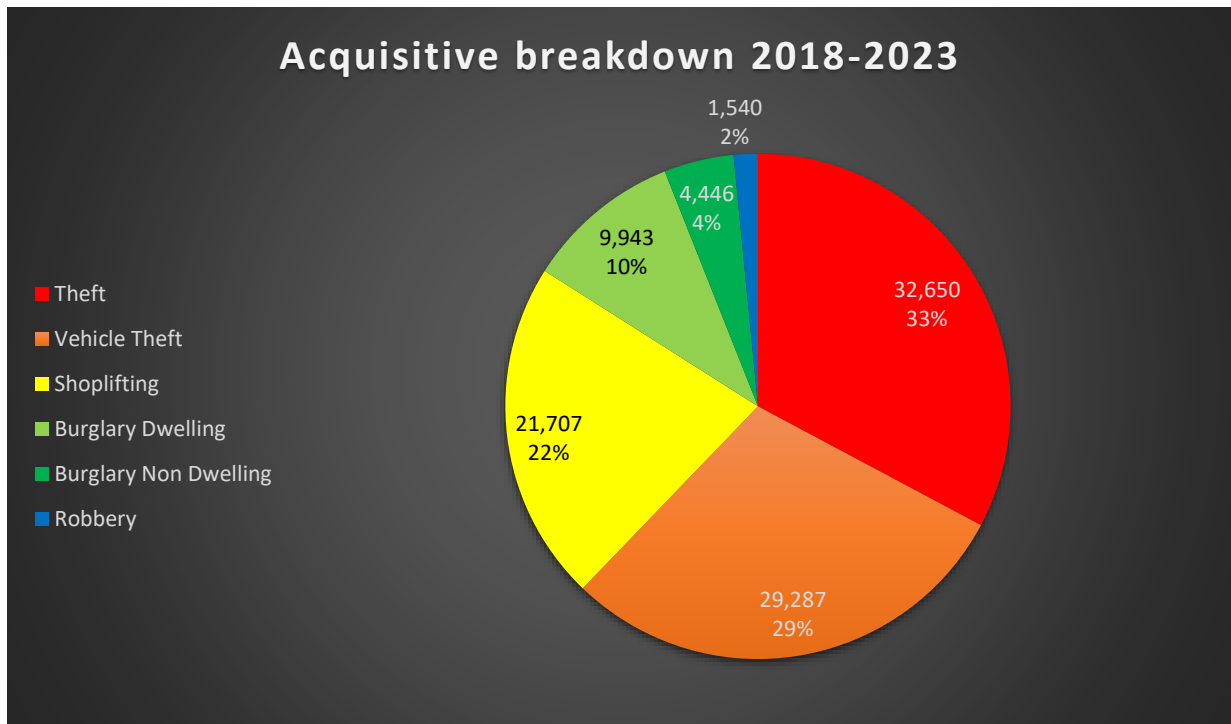


Figure 14 Acquisitive occurrence breakdown 2018-2023.

Please note the vehicle theft includes theft from a vehicle as well as theft of a vehicle. Along with theft this makes up 62% of acquisitive crime in Oxfordshire.

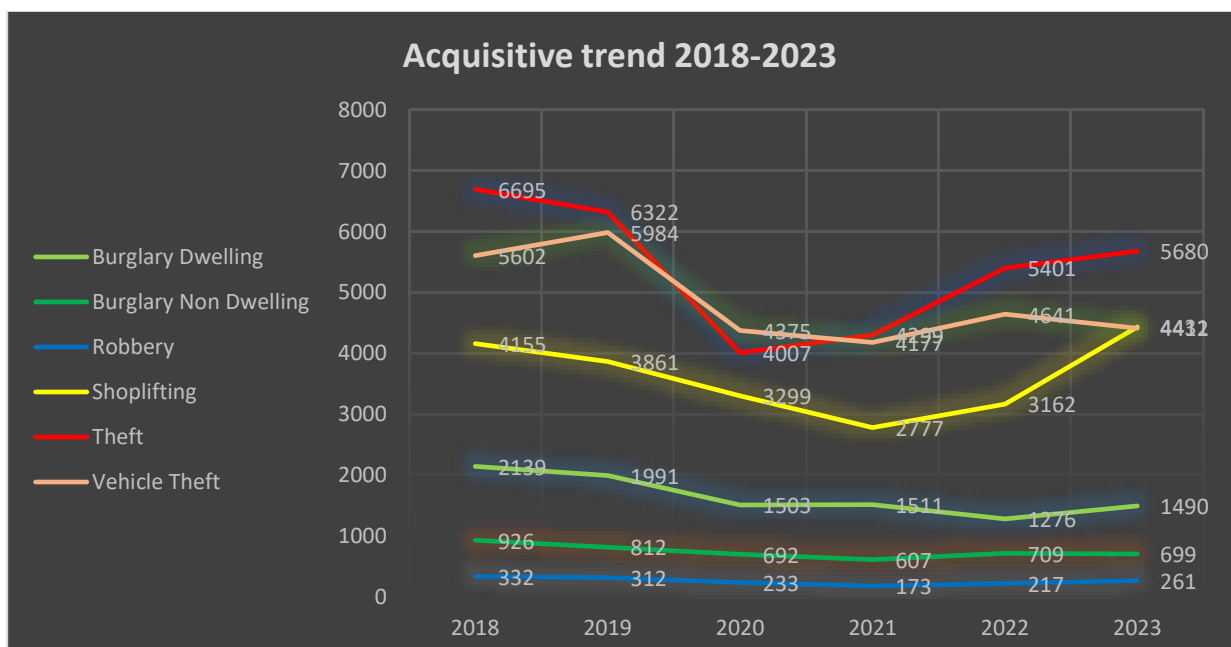


Figure 15 Acquisitive trend breakdown.

The pandemic saw a fall in all types of acquisitive crime. Shoplifting is the only type of acquisitive crime that has returned to pre-pandemic levels, though theft is now significantly above pandemic levels.

	CHERWELL	OXFORD	SOUTH OX	VALE WH	WEST OX
Burglary Dwelling	1,779	3,583	1,604	1,638	1,306
Burglary non-dwelling	977	1,242	809	768	649
Robbery	347	782	114	164	121
Shoplifting	6,999	8,876	1,529	2,655	1,626
Theft	7,429	12,737	4,159	4,431	3,648
Vehicle Theft	4,582	15,104	3,688	3,352	2,465
Grand Total	22,113	42,324	11,903	13,008	9,815

Table 16 Acquisitive crime across districts (2018-2023)

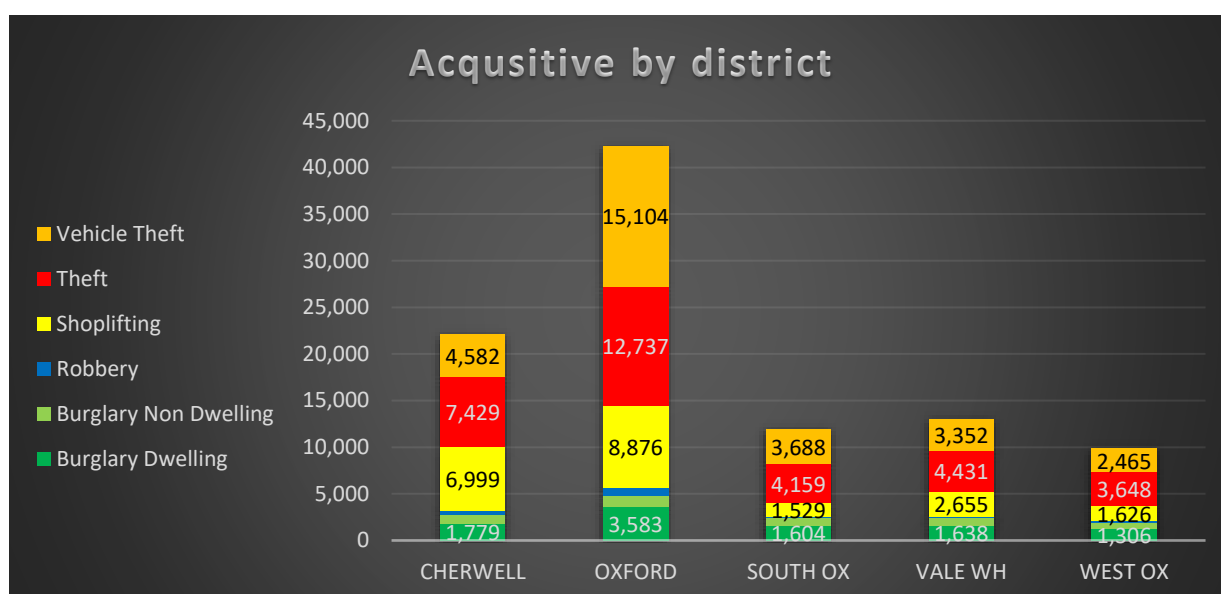


Figure 16 Acquisitive breakdown by district (2018-2023)

The data clearly indicates the concentration of acquisitive crime in Oxford with vehicle theft slightly exceeding all other districts combined. While Oxford has the highest population valid acquisitive crime is hugely disproportionate in that district, being nearly double that of Cherwell and over four times that of West Oxfordshire. It is also notable that while dwelling burglary is lower in the more rural districts it represents a greater proportion of acquisitive crime, also South Oxfordshire's figures for dwelling burglary almost matched Cherwell's.

10. Locational

10.1. District distribution

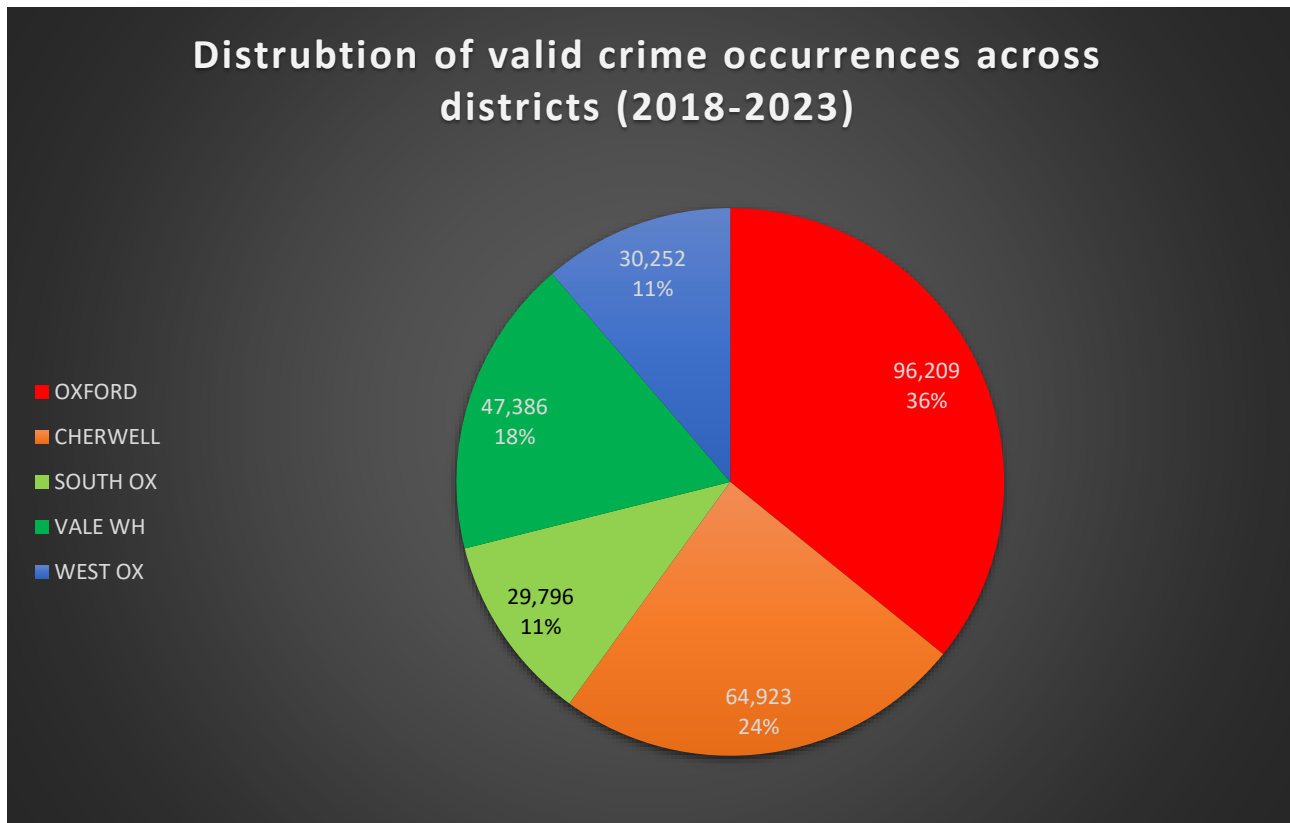


Figure 17 Distribution of valid crime across districts (2018-2023)

Oxford has a clear over-representation while Cherwell had more crime than West Oxfordshire and the Vale combined.

Distribution by crime type is shown in the respective sections of this report.

10.2. Acquisitive crime mapping

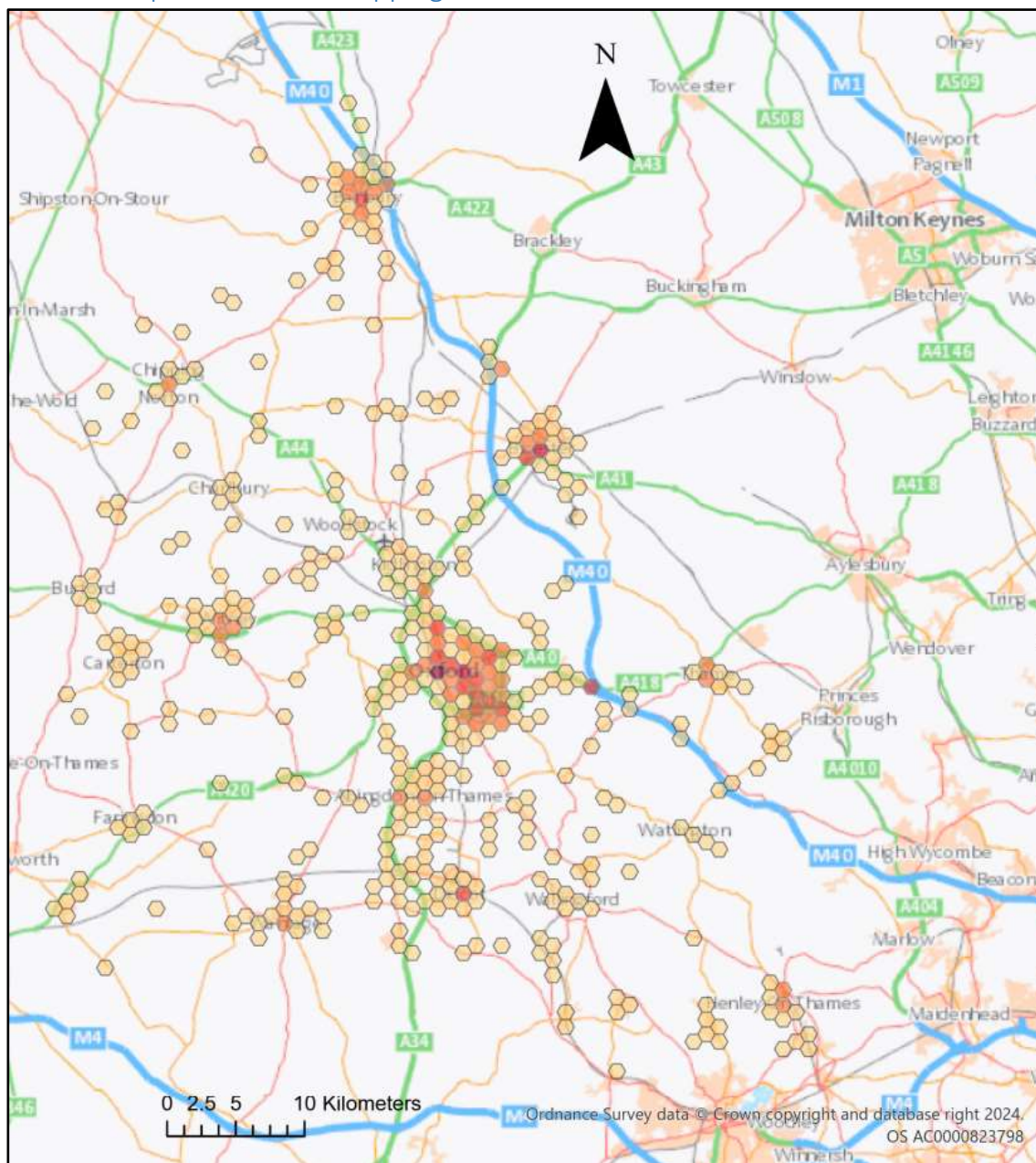


Figure 18 Map of acquisitive crime Oxfordshire (2018-2023)

The map shows two types of concentrations.

- Urban centers, this does not only involve the larger centres such as Oxford and Banbury but Wantage, Thame, Henley-on-Thames, Didcot, and Chipping Norton have concentrations.
- Motorway service stations, particularly the M40 Oxford station.

The colour scale for occurrences on the map indicates how many locations are affected by acquisitive crime. Even the lightest shade has had at least 20 acquisitive occurrences from 2018-2023.

Total Count
0 - 20
20 - 417
418 - 920
921 - 2176
2177 - 3423
3424 - 8520

11. Hate crime.

11.1. Hate crime overview.

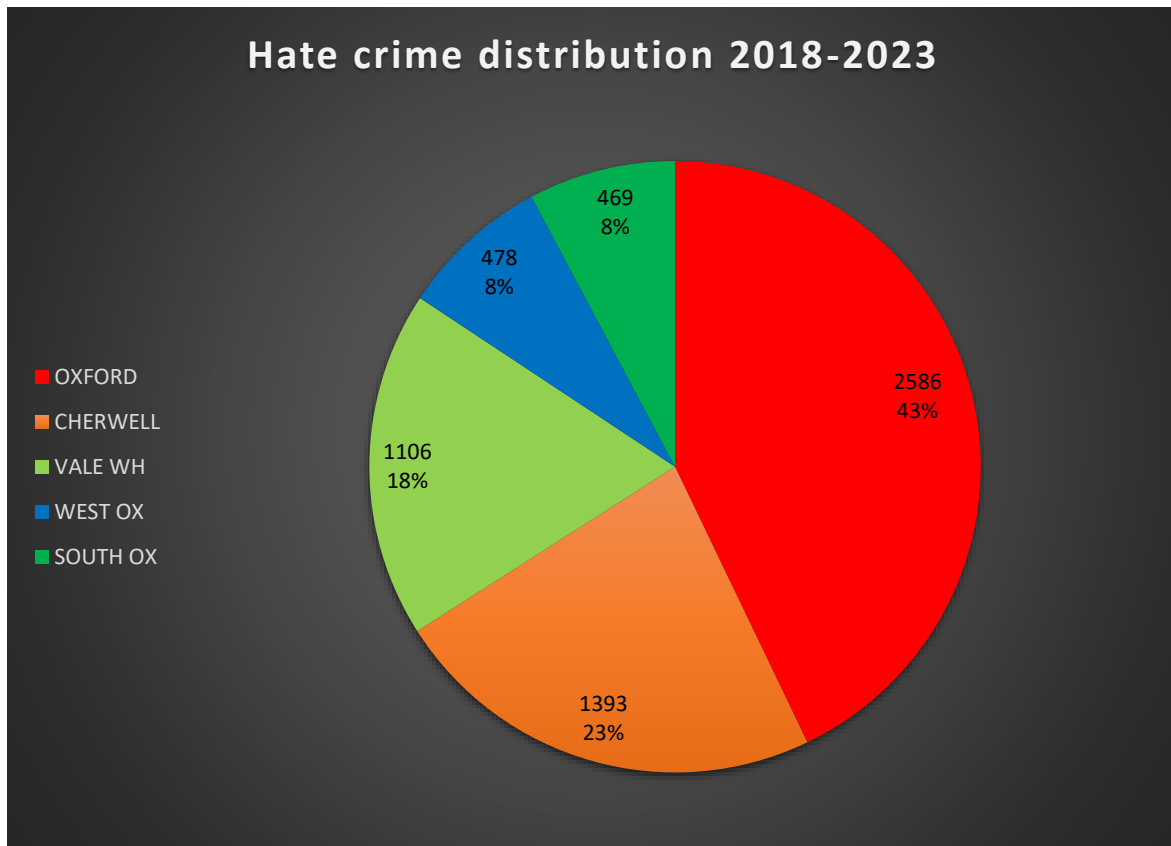


Figure 19 Distribution of hate crime across the districts (2018-2023)

Oxford has the highest number of hate crimes, this is to be expected given its high population, the high level of diversity and urban environment. However, Cherwell and the Vale have hate crime disproportionately higher than their populations.

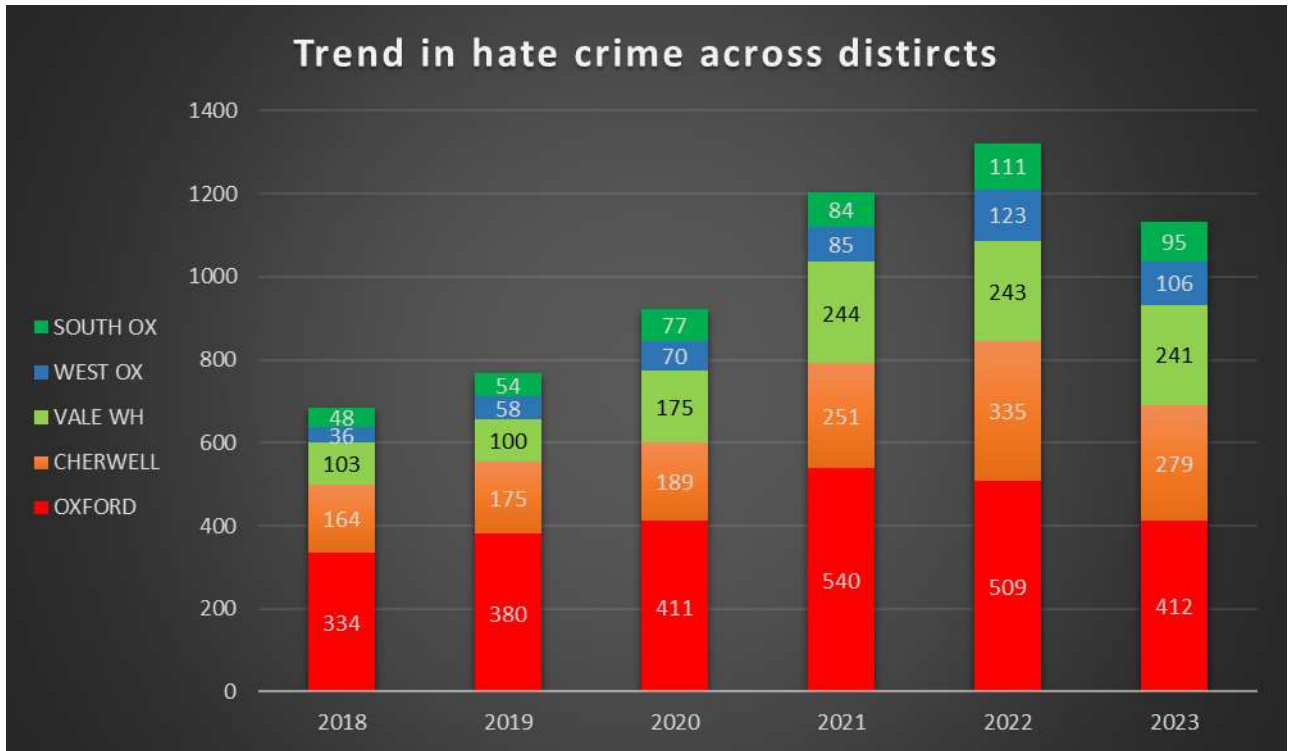


Figure 20 Growth of hate crime across districts (2018-2023) There has been a decrease of 17% from 2022 to 2023 but the figures of 2023 are 65% higher than 2018. Of concern is the Vale of the White horse which has seen a significant increase in hate crime, in terms of both numbers and %.

11.1.1. Hate crime breakdown.

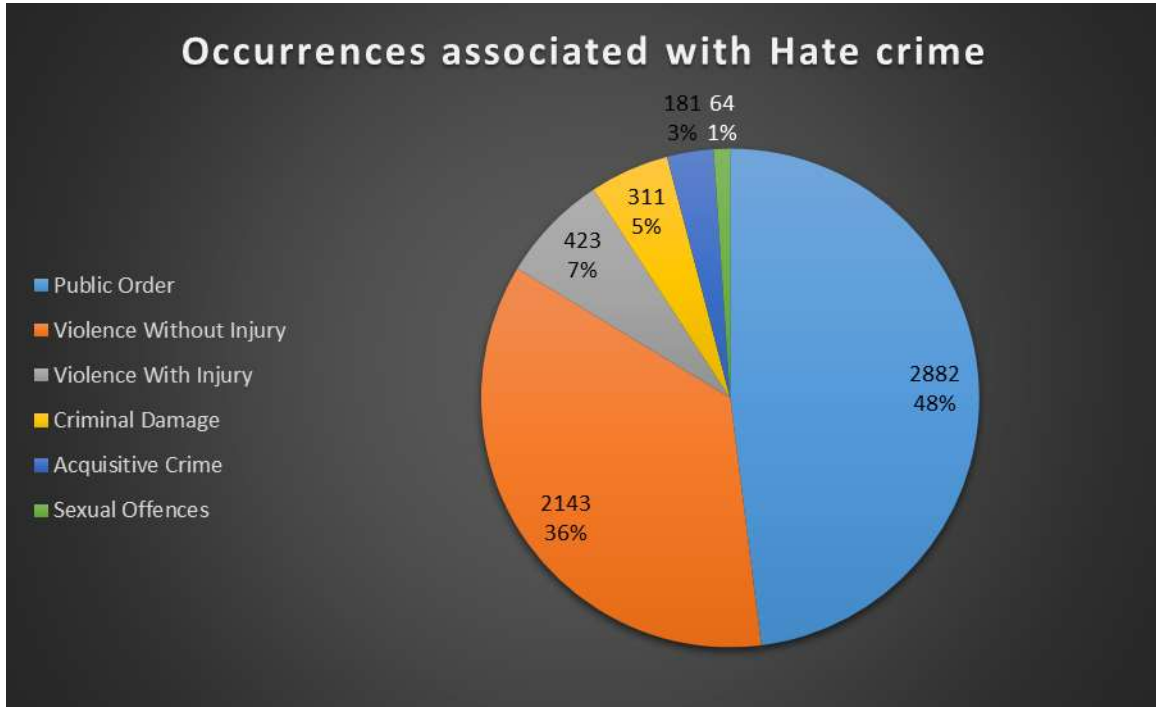


Figure 21 Breakdown of occurrences associated with hate crime (2018-2023)

Of the violence without injury occurrences less than a third (579) were common assault. This means that less than 17% of hate crimes involved physical violence when violence with injury is considered.

11.1.2. Disposal rates

	Non-hate crime	Hate crime
Caution	1.55%	0.99%
Charged	5.95%	7.44%
FPN	0.27%	0.03%
In Progress	14.10%	21.14%
NFA	74.55%	67.62%
Restorative Disposal	3.32%	2.77%
Street Warning	0.26%	0.00%

Table 17 Disposal rate of hate crime compared to non-hate crime (2018-2023)

While there is not a huge difference between the disposal rates it would appear that Hate crime is dealt with more seriously with a higher % of hate crime resulting in charges, a lower % receiving a restorative disposal and no hate crime receiving just a street warning.

11.1.3. Hate crime in the Vale of White Horse

The following represent the demographic changes from 2011 to 2021 in the Vale.

- ▶ Asian 2.4% to 4%
- ▶ Black 1.0% to 1.7%
- ▶ Mixed and other 1.6% to 3.6%

This means that ethnic minorities have nearly doubled from 5.0% to 9.3% since 2011.

The presence of asylums seekers and refugees as potential victims also increases the possibility of race/faith harassment. Accommodation for refugees is present across the county but this is less likely to be a factor in areas with already diverse populations but in areas adjusting to becoming more diverse then this could be an issue. A bridging hotel for refugees has been present in the Vale for the last two years.

It was decided to read randomly selected reports of racial incidents in the Vale from January 2022.

Of the 155 racial incidents in the Vale during 2022, 32 were sampled. Of the ninety-nine racial incidents in the Vale during the period January to September 30th, 2023, 30 were sampled.

- The sampled reports did not suggest any coordinated large-scale campaign was underway. No report sampled related to an attack on a refugee or an asylum seeker.
- Three reports indicated some level of premeditation with eggs thrown or liquid sprayed from passing cars. One of these reports indicated that other Asians had been victims of similar but unreported attacks.
- The reports strongly featured.
 - School bullying

- Disputes between neighbours
- Road rage incidents
- Verbal abuse when in custody
- Counter-accusation.
- Victims belonged to various minorities with Anti-Semitism and abuse of travellers occurring.

In some cases, no racial abuse was used but the victims perceived that race was either the cause of the incident or the authorities would have dealt with it differently if they were white.

12. West Oxfordshire increase

As shown in section 6 West Oxfordshire has seen an increase in valid crime of just over 40% between 2018 and 2023. It should be noted that though that in terms of absolute numbers West Oxfordshire did not have the highest increase in occurrences.

Population growth during this time is estimated to be less than 1% per year, therefore it was decided to investigate further to determine the source of the increase in occurrences. A high-level scan indicated the main sources were drugs, public order but the largest in terms of numbers was violence without injury.

West Ox	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
Acquisitive Crime	1774	1788	1368	1277	1726	1882	6.09%
Criminal Damage	583	602	606	524	552	493	-15.44%
Drugs	83	183	164	162	150	184	121.69%
Other	78	68	75	88	132	98	25.64%
Public Order	142	213	353	680	649	433	204.93%
Sexual Offences	114	136	122	186	214	179	57.02%
Violence With Injury	468	517	434	468	595	608	29.91%
Violence Without Injury	866	1107	1232	1529	1717	1899	119.28%
Grand Total	4108	4614	4354	4914	5735	5776	40.60%

Table 18 West Oxfordshire source of increases (2018-2023)

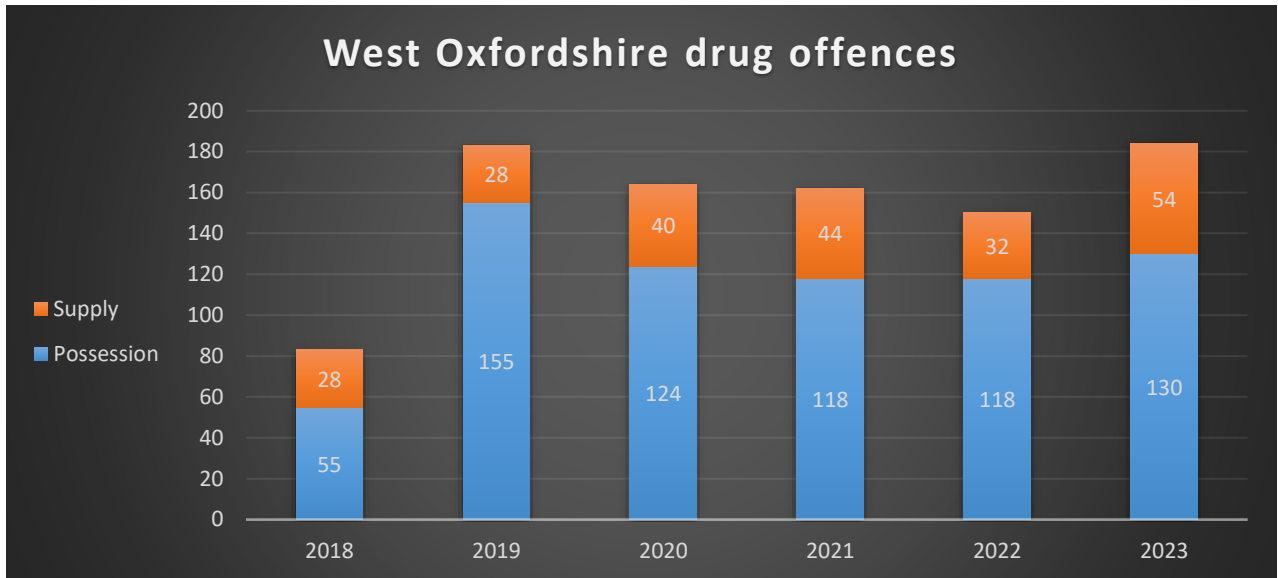


Figure 22 West Oxfordshire drug trends (2018-2023)

There was clearly a large increase in possession occurrences from 2018 to 2019 but numbers have stayed at the same level since. While the total number of supply occurrences remains low it is nearly double the number of supply occurrences recorded in 2018 and 2019, and an increase of 43% between 2022 and 2023. This might not be a cause for concern yet but perhaps should be monitored.

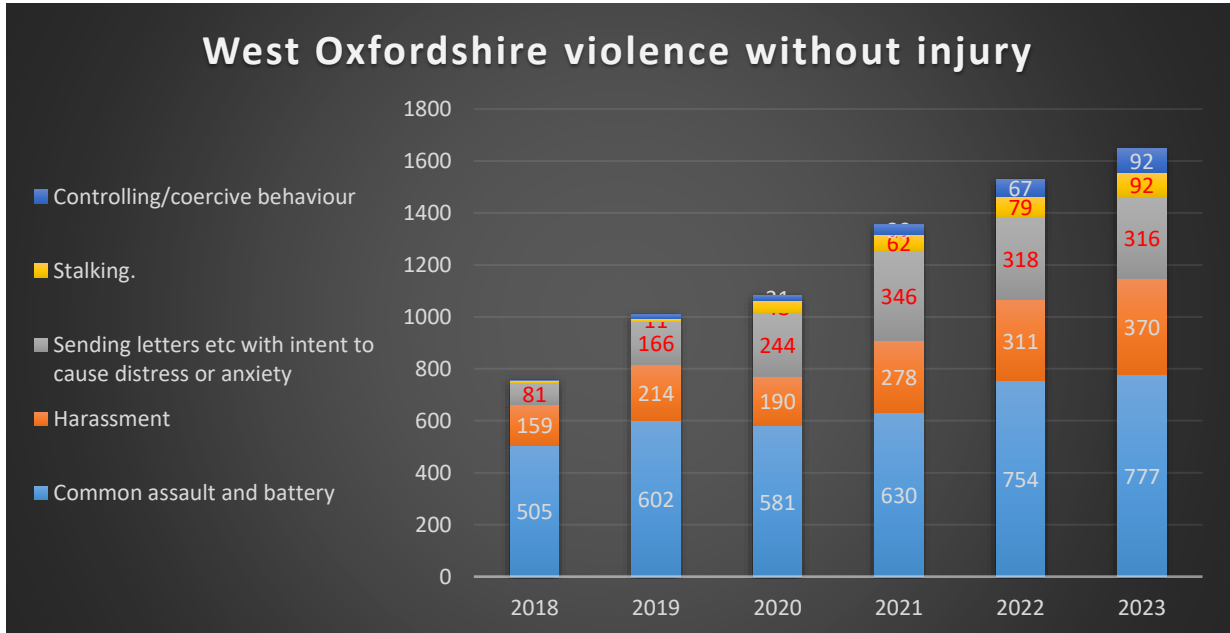


Figure 23 Violence without injury West Oxfordshire (2018-2023)

Overall violence without injury has nearly doubled, the biggest component being common assault which has risen 65%. The other offences have seen very significant increases in recorded occurrences but one of them is a new offence (coercion and controlling behaviour) and the others were likely to have been under-reported.

Violence without injury has increased across the Thames Valley for the reasons outlined above so this increase is not anomalous.

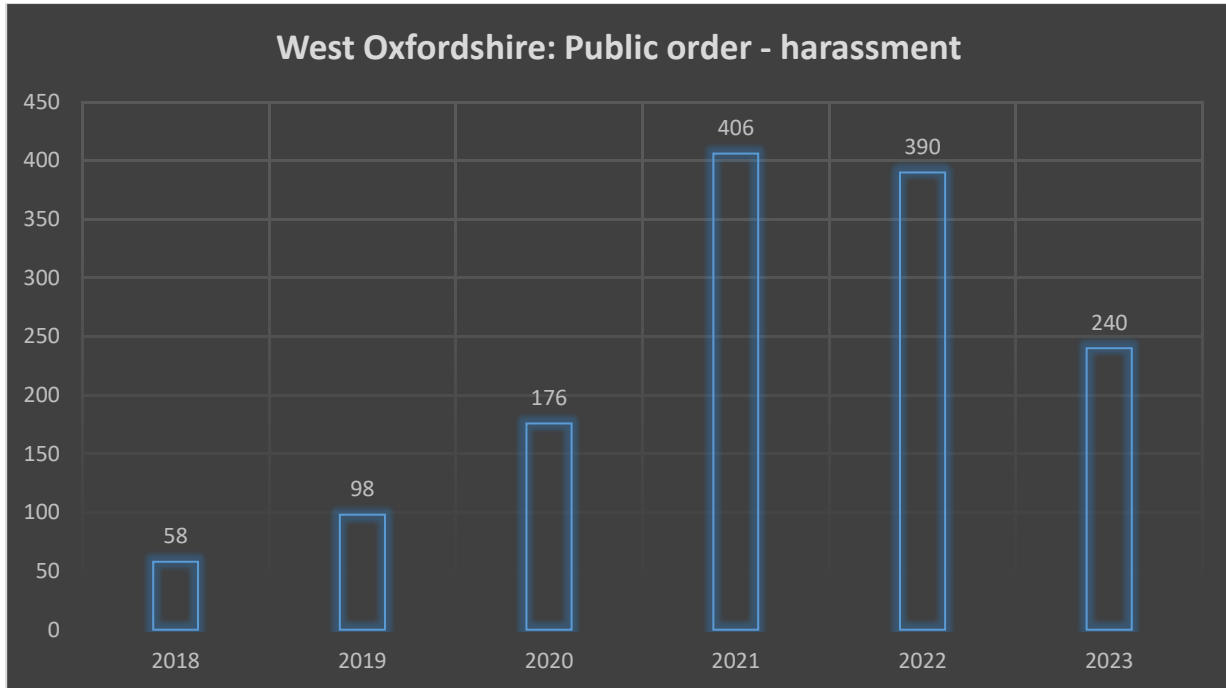


Figure 24 West Oxfordshire public order trend (2018-2023)

Harassment recorded as a form of public order has seen a significant increase since 2018. The decrease to 2023 is due to procedural changes with harassment being recorded as violence without injury.

13. Scams

Data was acquired from the Citizens Advice Consumer Service regarding scams for Oxfordshire and the Southeast of England.

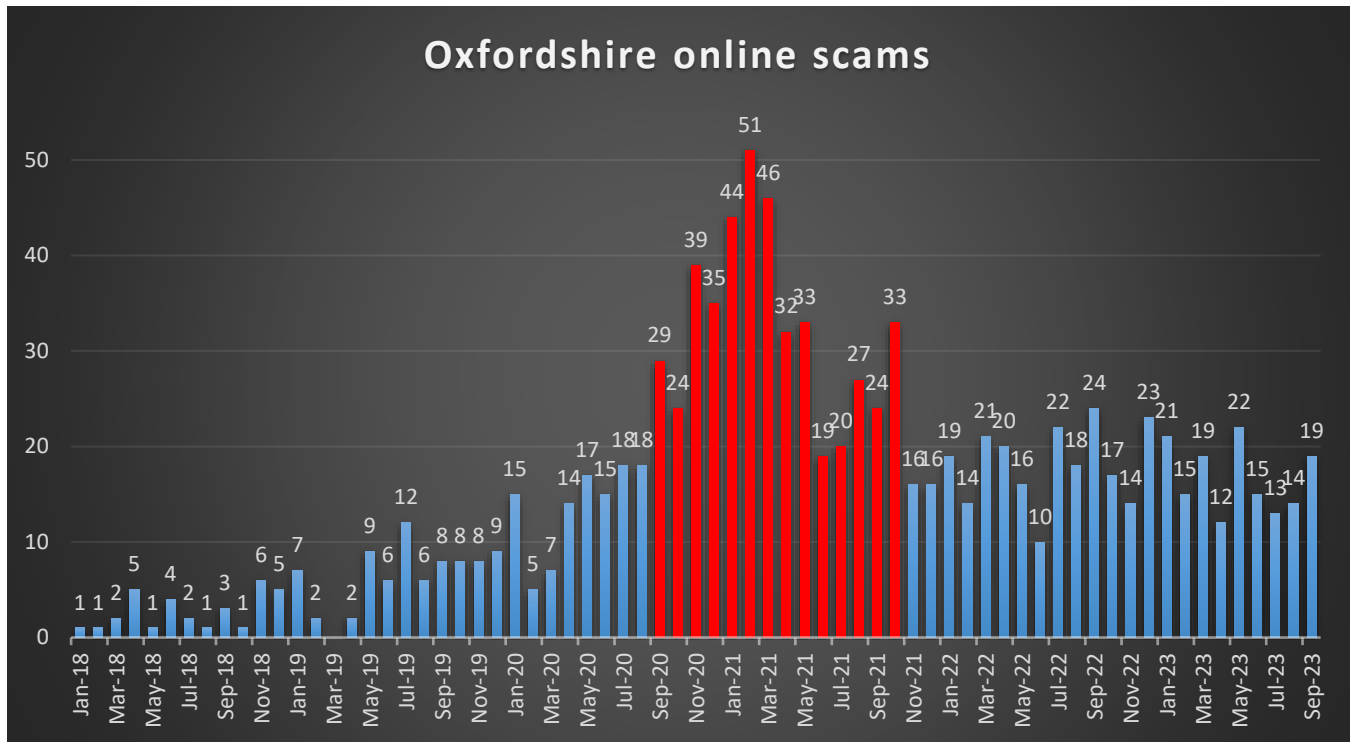


Figure 25 Oxfordshire online scams (2018-2023)

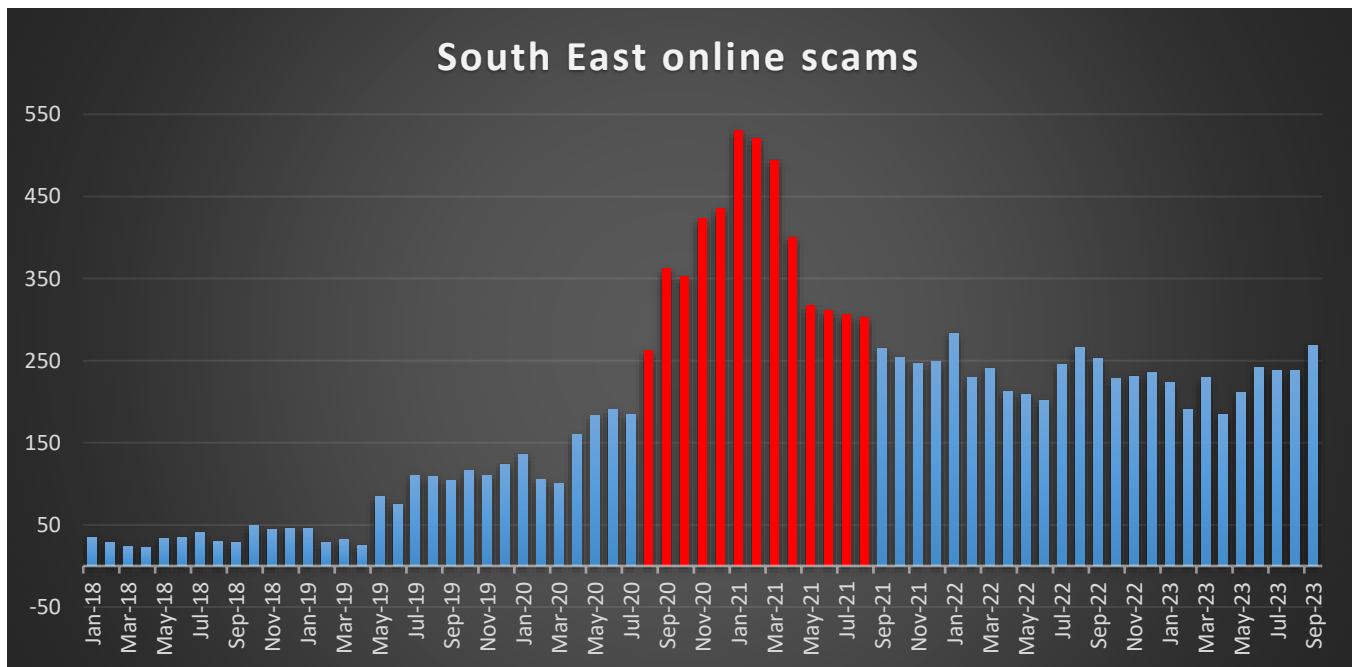


Figure 26 South-East online scams (2018-2023)

Online scams for both Oxfordshire and the Southeast increased from the start of the pandemic, peaking at the beginning of 2021, and remaining higher than pre-pandemic levels through to September 2023.

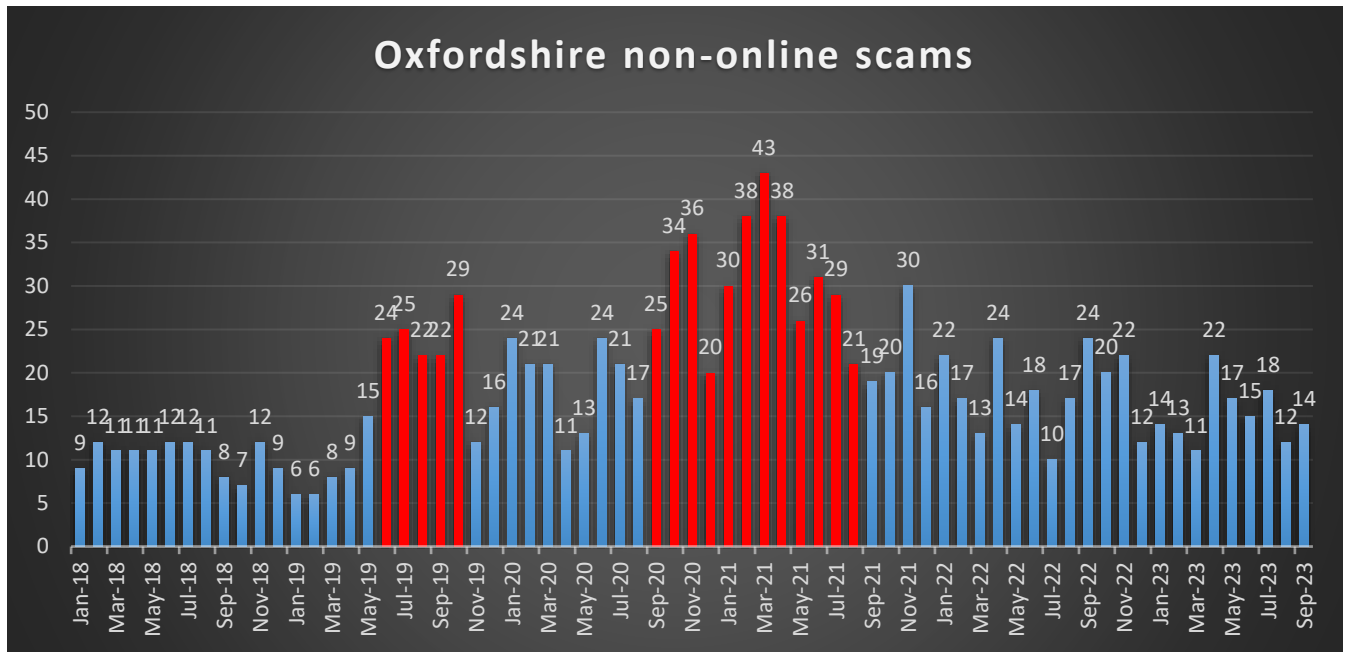


Figure 27 Oxfordshire non-online scams (2018-2023)

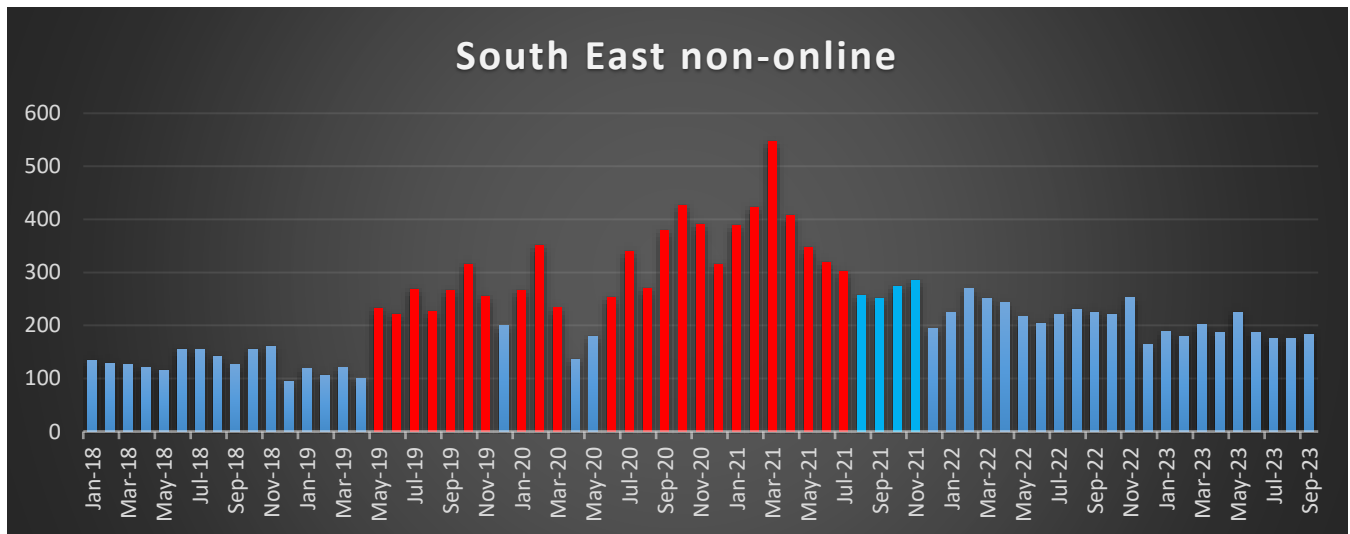


Figure 28 Southeast non-online scams (2018-2023)

As with online scams there was a surge of non-online scams during the pandemic, which lingered across the subsequent years. Also, there was a pre-pandemic surge in 2019 and early 2020.

Average payment amount		
	Oxfordshire	SE England
Online	£9,593	£4,419
Non-online	£68,976	£51,090

Table 19 Scams average payment (2018-2023)

Online scams are clearly less productive than non-online while Oxfordshire was higher on average than the rest of the southeast.

14. Sexual offences

14.1. Sexual violence trends

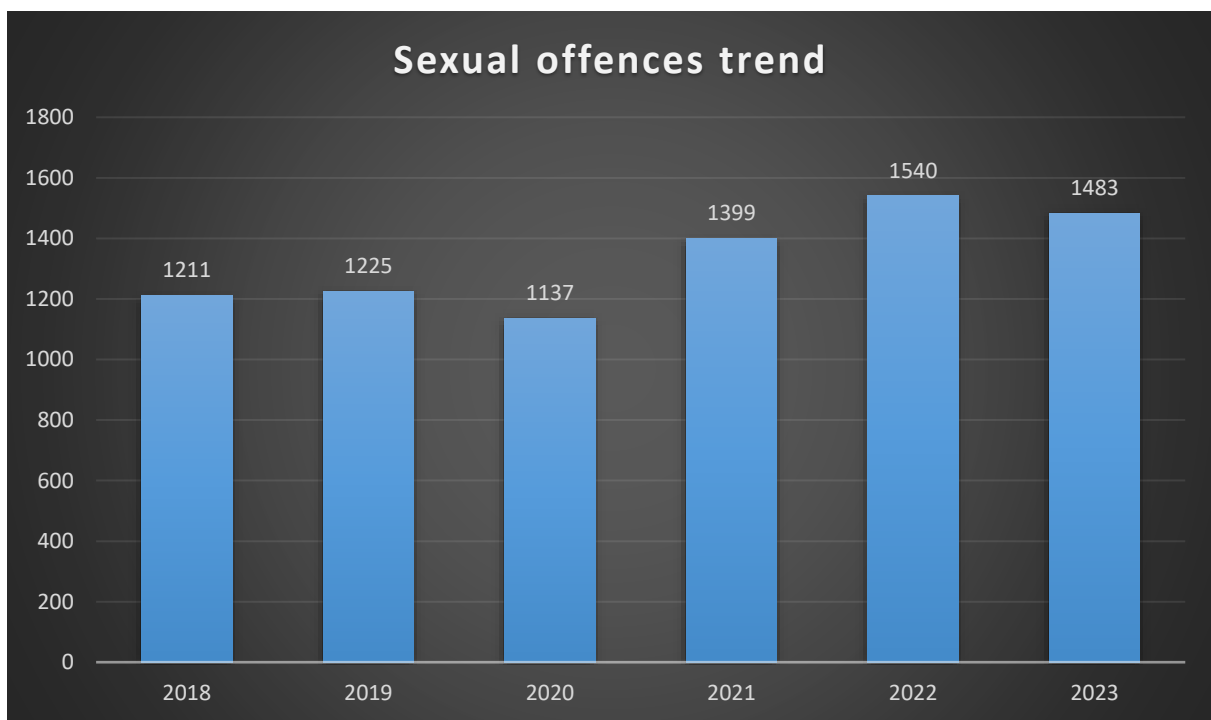


Figure 29 Sexual offences trend (2018-2023)

Please note the decrease of 4% from 2022 to 2023 but this is 22% higher than 2018.

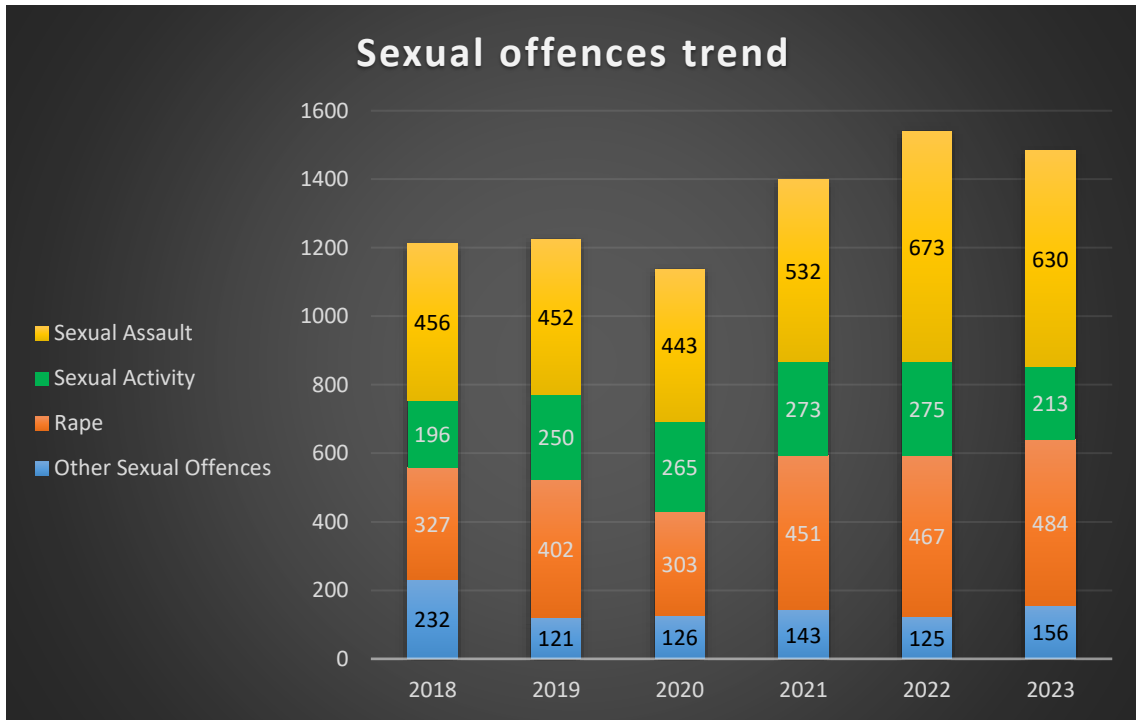


Figure 30 Sexual offences trend – breakdown (2018-2023)

Please note that the data shown relates to valid crime reported within one-year, sexual offences are the most likely of all offences to be reported historically.

A point of concern is rape which decreased during the pandemic but has since increased. Rape figures for 2023 were 48% higher than 2018, sexual assault in 2023 was 38% higher than 2018.

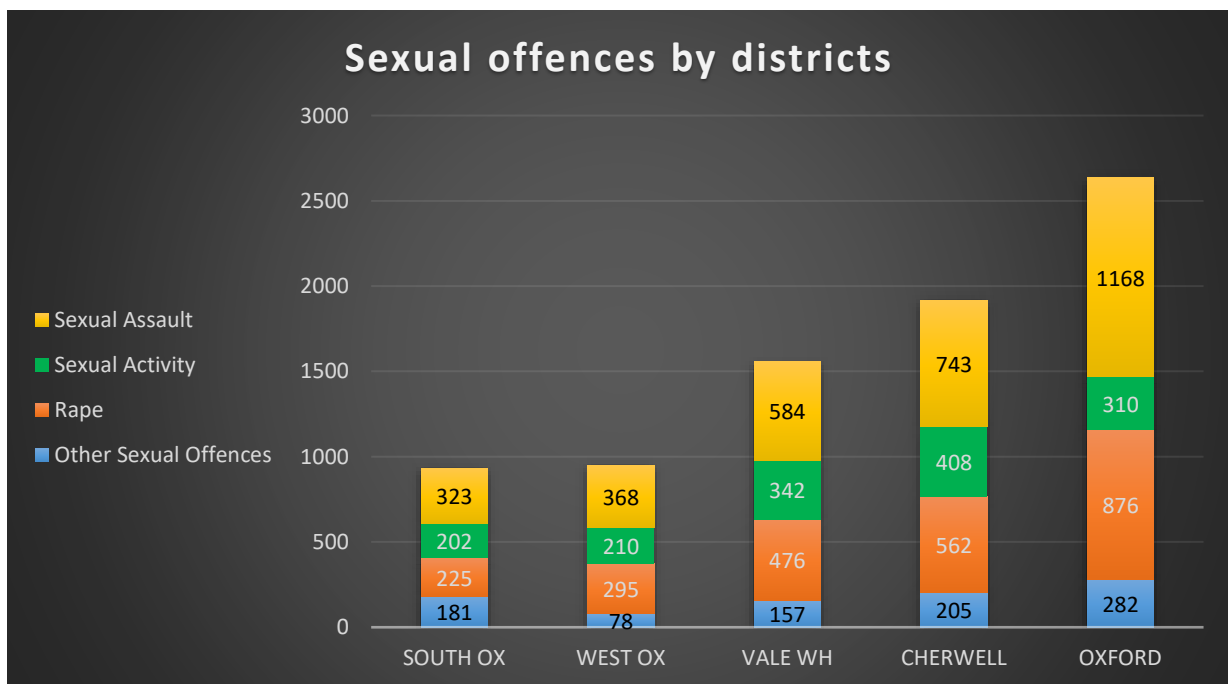


Figure 31 Sexual offences by districts (2018-2023)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		Total
CHERWELL	260	277	279	354	392	356		1918
OXFORD	382	466	346	483	485	474		2636
SOUTH OX	221	138	131	135	121	185		931
VALE WH	234	208	259	241	328	289		1559
WEST OX	114	136	122	186	214	179		951
Grand Total	1211	1225	1137	1399	1540	1483		7995

Figure 32 Sexual offences heat-map – districts (2018-2023)

Oxford has had significantly more sexual offences than any other district, it had nearly three times the number of rapes recorded in South Oxfordshire between 2018 and 2023. A similar factor exists for comparing sexual assaults in Oxford and South Oxfordshire and West Oxfordshire. A key factor in this is the nighttime economy of Oxford as the next two figures demonstrates.

14.2. Sexual offences – time heat-maps

Seasonal

Sexual offences	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		Total
Jan	89	84	115	58	111	118		178
Feb	78	115	124	70	124	139		232
Mar	93	92	86	107	144	150		229
Apr	63	98	70	117	99	83		192
May	194	99	80	133	137	129		209
Jun	94	115	80	121	118	130		214
Jul	116	110	96	125	144	122		189
Aug	99	113	104	126	119	113		222
Sep	90	95	85	135	148	142		267
Oct	103	120	118	156	147	107		257
Nov	101	98	98	137	138	158		250
Dec	91	86	81	114	111	92		197

Figure 33 Sexual offences heat-map – by month (2018-2023)

Day -Hour

Oxford rape and sex assault							
Hour	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
5	10	4	3		2	6	2
6	1	1	2	3	2	6	
7	1	6	3	6	4	7	5
8	5	6	4	7	6	10	8
9	12	10	10	12	17	5	5
10	13	15	7	18	11	3	7
11	7	6	14	7	19	3	17
12	19	14	17	19	13	16	7
13	20	14	11	15	14	5	8

14	13	16	11	11	14	15	8
15	27	16	15	20	16	10	10
16	18	13	11	6	20	15	9
17	12	14	12	8	11	9	9
18	14	19	16	13	10	17	6
19	5	15	8	15	12	16	13
20	10	13	7	16	17	10	11
21	12	10	14	8	11	12	7
22	9	9	13	10	16	8	14
23	15	20	26	18	29	42	33
0	9	13	12	11	4	31	16
1	7	11	14	14	25	24	2
2	13	7	14	11	40	29	14
3	8	5	8	9	25	29	5
4	3	5	7	7	12	18	4

Figure 34 Oxford rape and sexual assault heat map (2018-2023)

This heat map shows clear concentrations around.

- 23:00 all week
- 23:00 to 03:00 Friday and Saturday night

This indicates the NTE, (which includes night clubs) are associated with rapes and sexual assaults, even if the incidents are (mostly) not occurring on licensed premises.

	Other districts rape and sex assault						
	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
5	5	4	4	2	7	7	11
6	2	2	2	3	2	3	5
7	4	5	7	5	1	9	5
8	21	14	16	11	22	21	14
9	17	22	26	28	21	16	22
10	18	22	27	19	23	15	11
11	24	29	24	27	29	9	17
12	30	34	38	31	23	26	20
13	25	32	29	31	22	15	17
14	27	29	38	34	32	21	16
15	38	27	33	36	31	22	33
16	28	16	25	35	29	19	21
17	29	23	21	21	26	19	21
18	26	25	27	20	30	22	26
19	26	19	18	15	23	27	17
20	14	19	21	27	18	33	25
21	11	21	22	14	25	32	24
22	10	14	14	18	25	29	31
23	36	45	45	33	53	59	63

0	14	19	29	27	36	38	19
1	12	9	13	9	31	33	13
2	7	5	8	11	22	28	7
3	12	7	6	7	20	22	10
4	5	9	4	6	10	16	3

Figure 35 Oxford rape and sexual assault heat map (2018-2023)

The other districts also show a 23:00 concentration, along with further concentrations and Friday and Saturday night. Again, we see association with the NTE but less of an association with late opening establishments.

Please note the location of these occurrences is not always recorded so the table below should be used as an indication. The table shows only the top location types and only the top location sub-types within those.

Location type	Location sub types	Sub-type total	Type number
Dwelling			770
Public / open space			202
	Street / Road	109	
	Park	43	
Hospitality			76
	Club	26	
	Hotel/Motel	21	
	Pub	16	

Table 20 Location of rapes and sexual assault (2018-2023)

The indications are that dwelling is the single most significant location for rapes and sexual assaults.

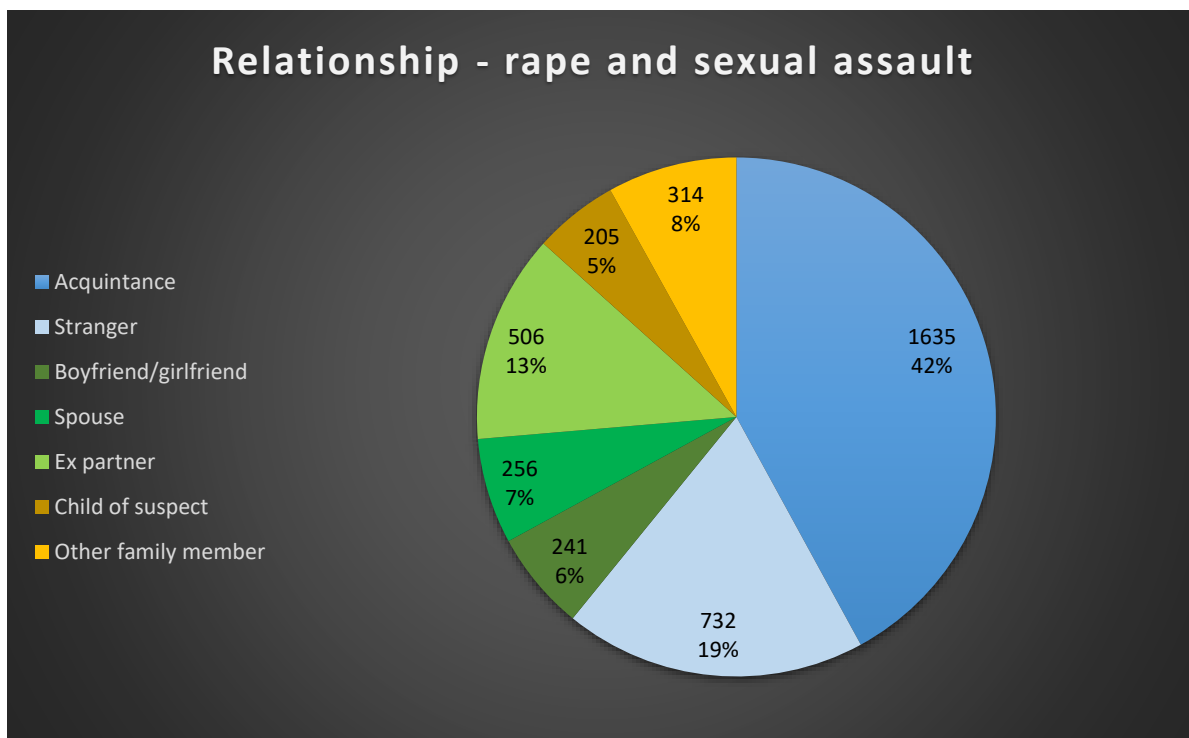


Figure 36 Relationship between rape and sexual assault victims and suspects (2018-2023)

As with locational data not all relationships between suspect and victim are recorded so the figure should be considered indicative.

This data shows two things firstly that over 80% of suspects are in some way known to the victim, this is consistent with the most frequent location being 'dwelling' rather than a public place. However, the figures show just over 60% are not strongly connected, either a stranger or an acquaintance, this is consistent with the NTE association.

15. Violence against women and girls

15.1. VAWG overview

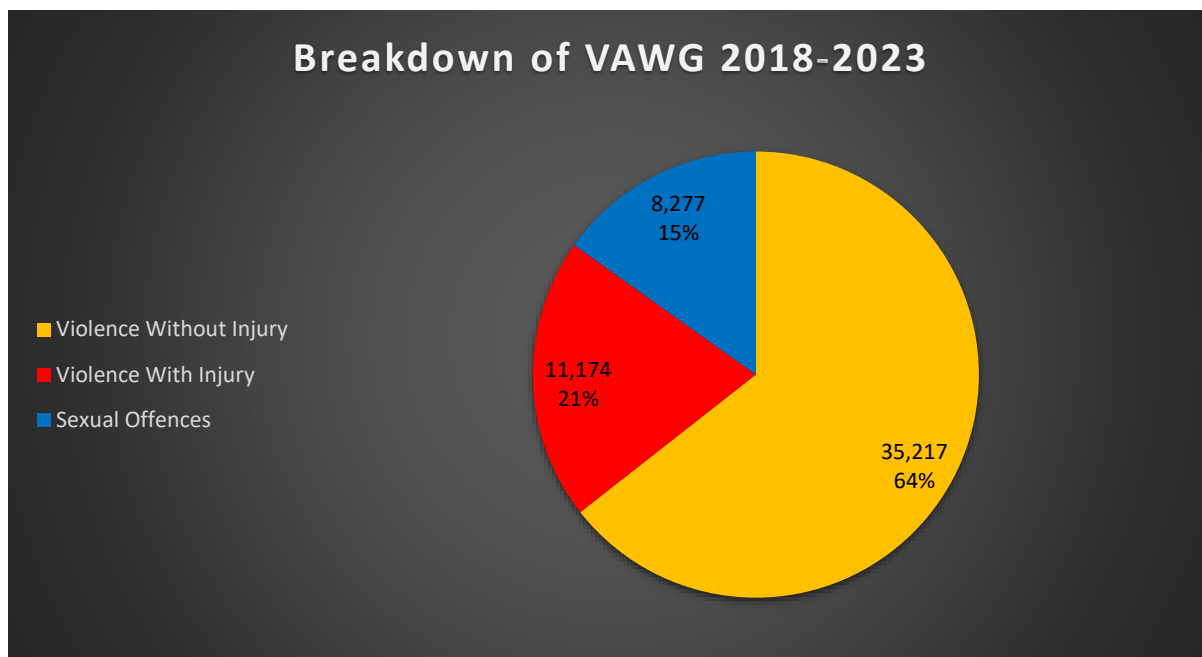


Figure 37 Breakdown of VAWG 2018-2023

Violence without injury represents nearly two-thirds of VAWG. Please note that 71% of violence with injury is ABH and only 2% GBH. There were only three homicides. For context with males ABH is also 71% but GBH is 5% of violence with injury, there were sixteen homicides.

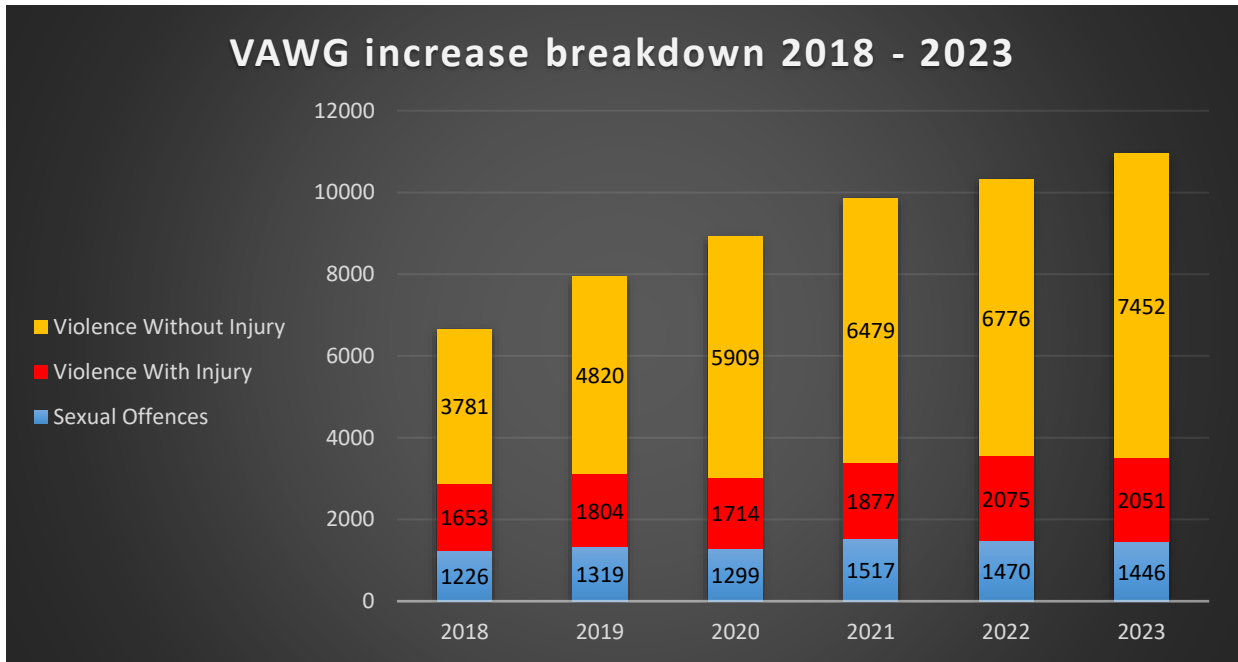


Figure 38 VAWG increase breakdown (2018-2023).

There has been a 64% increase in violence and against women and girls but has the above graph indicates this increase has mostly come from Violence without injury. The graph below shows the main components of violence without injury.

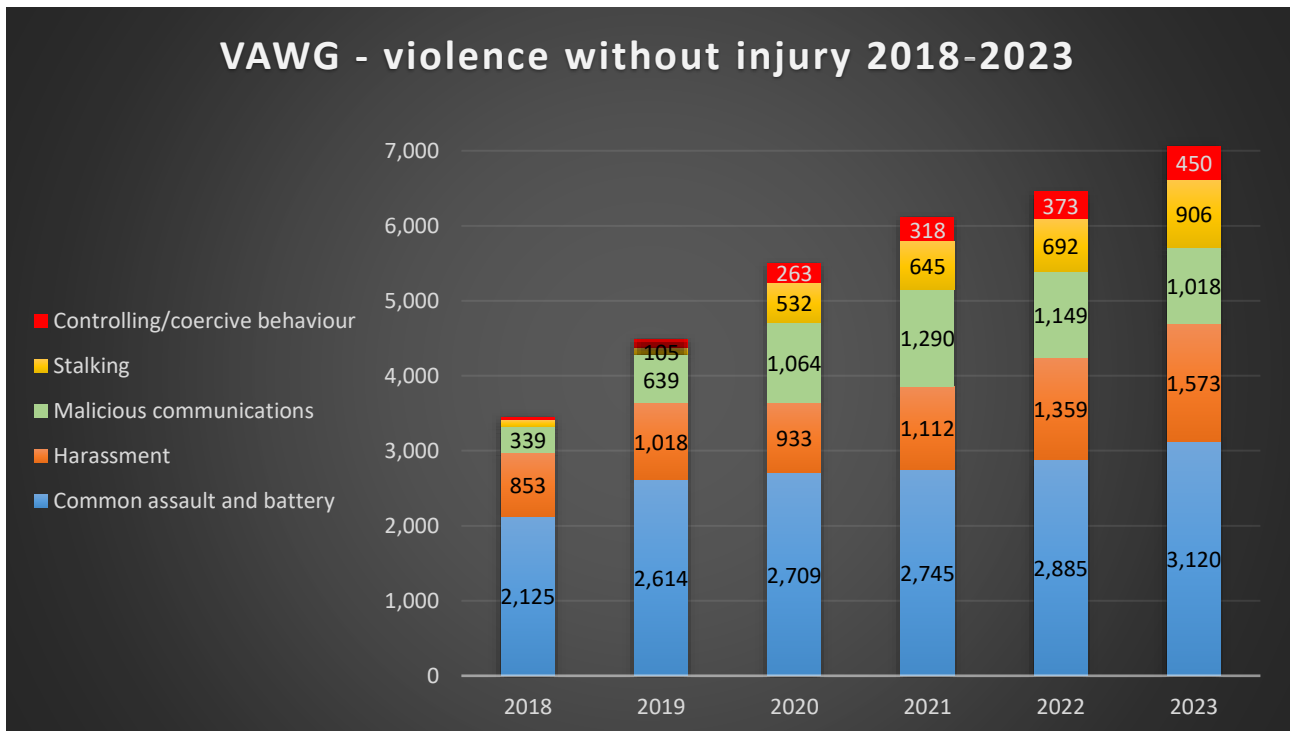


Figure 39 Breakdown of VAWG increase (2018-2023)

As shown in other chapters we have seen a very significant increase in violence without injury. It is probably the case that issues such harassment and stalking were under-reported, while coercive behaviour has only recently become an offence. However, the number of recorded common assaults has increased by 46%.

15.2. VAWG age profile

The graph on the next page indicates that most victims of sexual offences are young. The peak age group for the victims for sexual assault is 11 to 14, 62% are twenty-one or younger, 78% were thirty or younger. Both violence without injury and violence with injury are across a broader age spectrum but 76% of victims are forty-two or younger.

Further research was carried out on the age profile of malicious communications. It was found that while there was skew to the younger age groups, with a peak at 18-21, it was a problem for many age groups.

School age – 14%

Age 18-30 – 32%

Age 31-60 – 48%

Over 60 – 5%

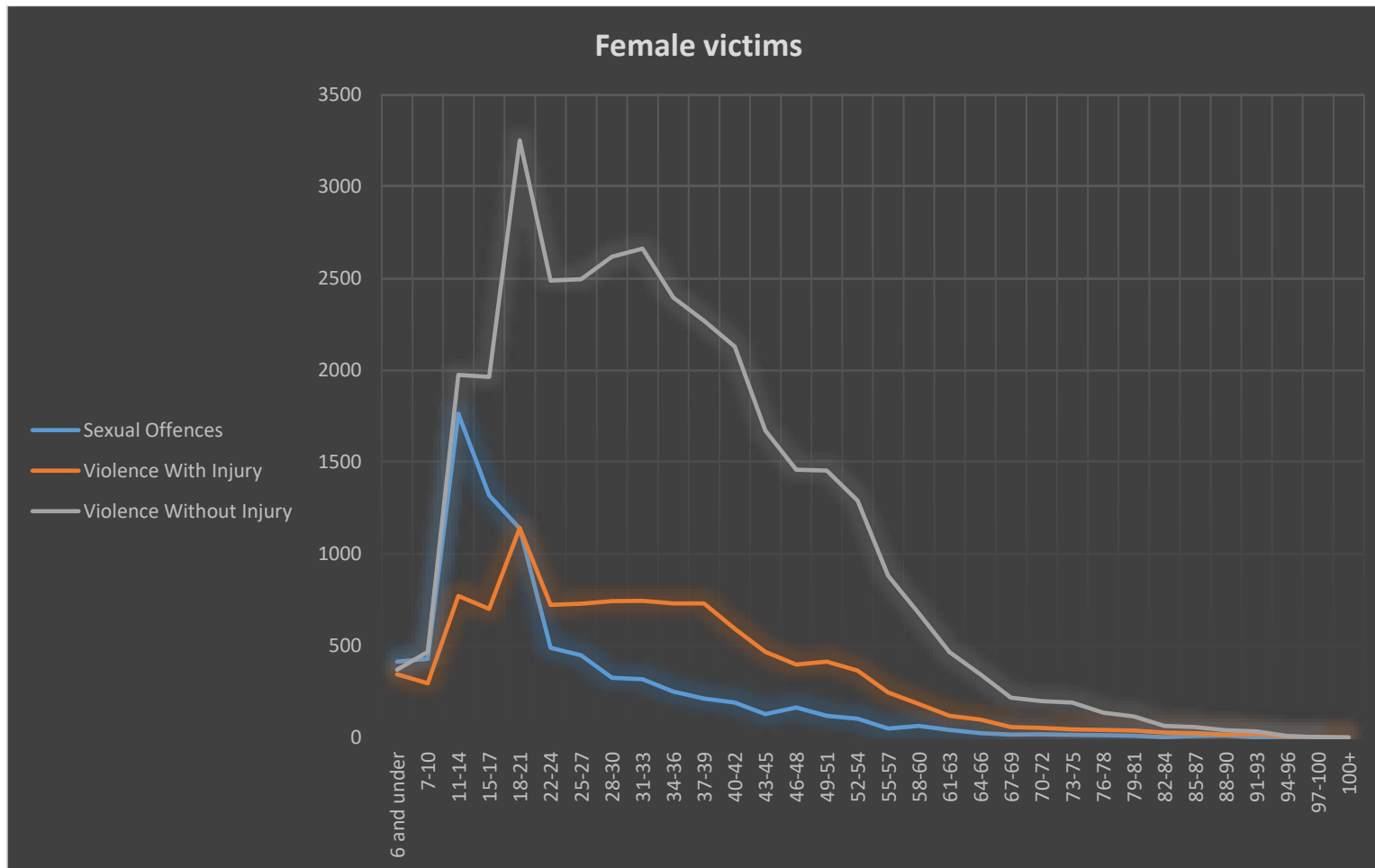


Figure 40 Age profile of VAWG victims (2018-2023)

15.3. Role of Domestic abuse in VAWG

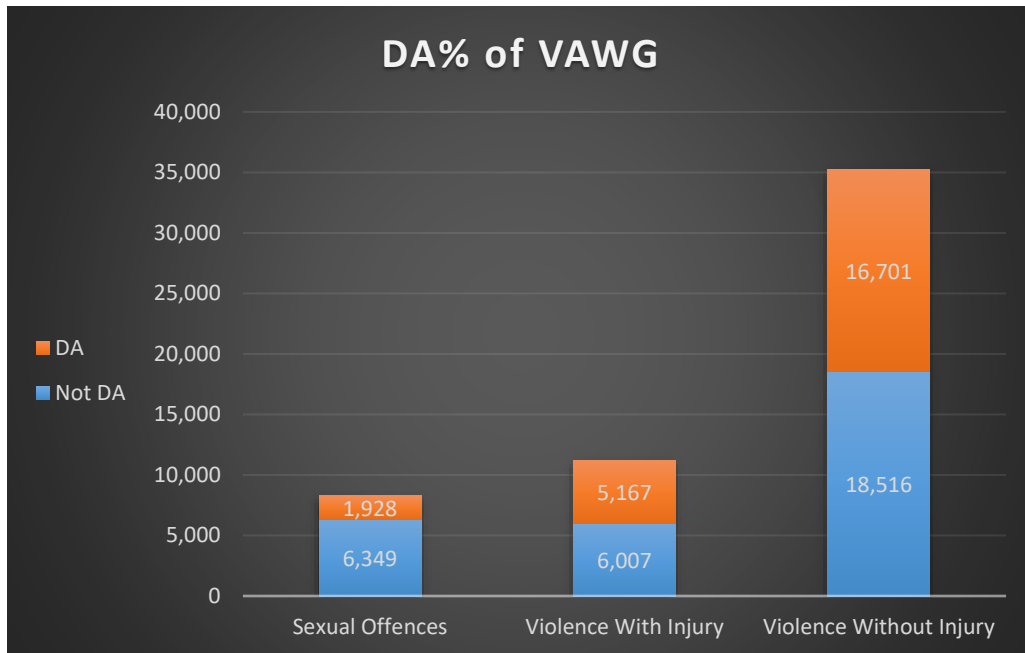


Figure 41 DA % of VAWG

Nearly half of violence with or without injury occurrences were domestic related but only 23% of sexual offences were.

Further analysis showed that this 23% figure was not evenly split across the types of sexual offence with 42% of rapes being DA.

Offence	Not DA	DA	% DA
Rape	1,540	1,149	43%
Other Sexual Offences	4,809	779	14%

Table 21 % rape from DA (2018-2023)

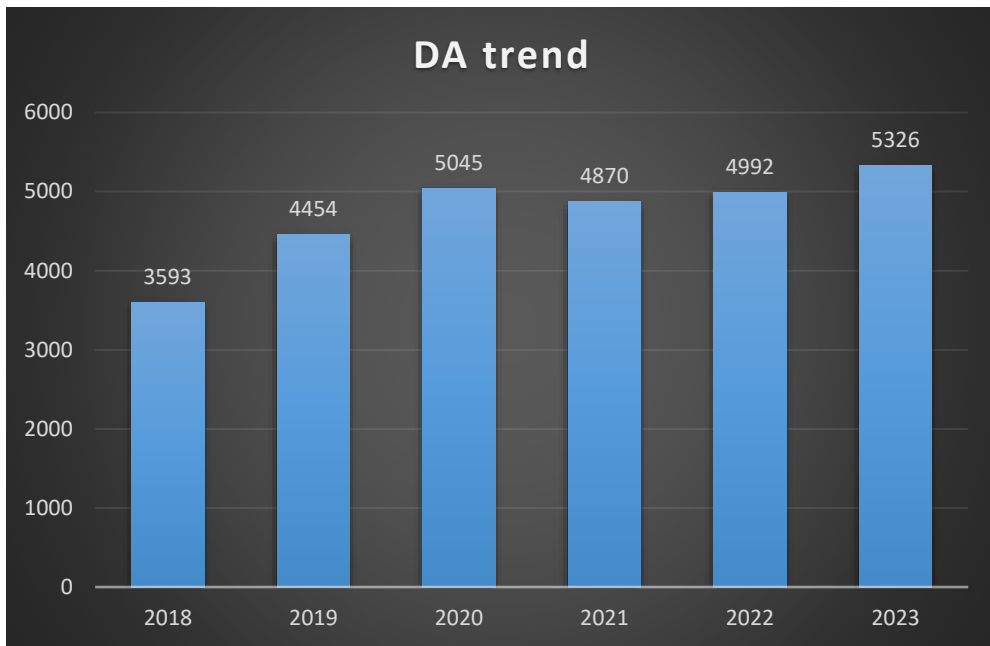


Figure 42 DA trend (2018-2023)

There was a 40% increase in DA from 2018 to 2020, which the lockdowns in 2020 may have contributed to. There was a post-pandemic dip in 2021 but the figures for 2023 are 6% higher than 2022 and 48% higher than 2018.

16. Public perceptions of safety

Public consultations can be useful exercises to gauge public concerns or to indications of unreported crime.

16.1. OPCC consultation

The OPCC conducted a survey from November 2022 to March 2024 across the TVP area. There were 1079 completed responses and 401 partially completed responses from Oxfordshire. When asked if they felt safe in various environments the following answers were obtained.

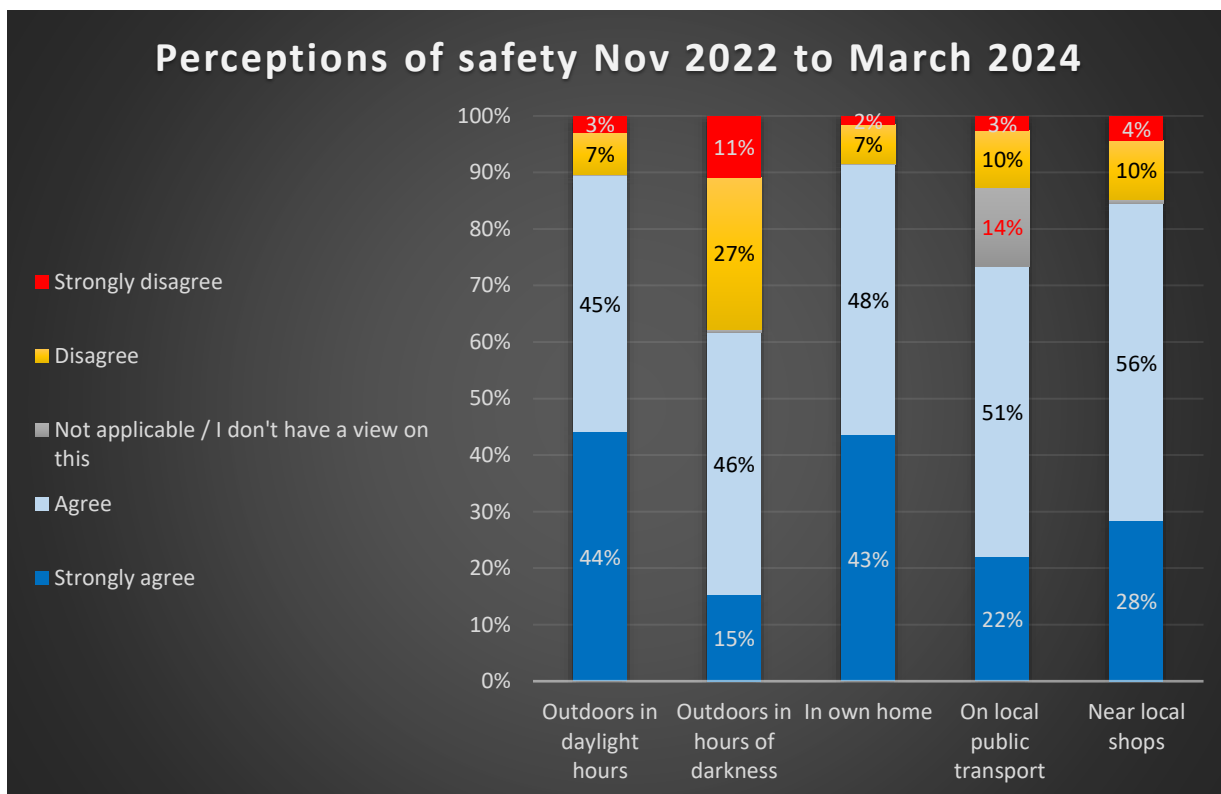


Figure 43 Public consultation - perceptions of safety.

The figures indicate strong perceptions of safety in most environments even outdoors in hours of darkness shows a clear majority feeling safe and only 11% strongly disagreeing. However, the demographics of the consultation are skewed to the older age groups with only 1% of respondents in the 18-24 age bracket and less than 19% younger than 45. These are the age-groups most likely to be victims of violent crime.

15% of respondents said they were victims of crime of which 64% said they reported it. However, most of these occurrences were ASB, and online fraud that were either reported to other agencies or not considered worth reporting.

16.2. StreetSafe

StreetSafe is a police run reporting system for members of the public. There were 228 reports for Oxfordshire between January 2022 and March 2023.

Environmental concern	
Badly lit e.g. poor or no street lighting	53
Signs of drug or alcohol use	28
Absence of CCTV	27
Poor street layout e.g. blind spots and hidden areas	24
Restricted visibility e.g. overgrown bushes and trees, walls	21
Other	14
Rundown e.g. derelict buildings, abandoned cars, graffiti, fly-tipping etc.	6
Empty buildings or isolated places	5

Table 22 Street safe environmental concerns

Behavioural concern	
Feeling like you are being followed / have previously been followed	16
Other forms of harassment	11
Verbal harassment from / by a group of people	11
Verbal harassment from / by a single stranger	12

Table 23 Behavioural concern

Environment concerns totalled 178 compared to 50 behavioural issues. This does not indicate significant under-reporting of harassment.

It should be noted that residents have other mechanisms for reporting these types of issues to their CSPs.

17. Hospital data

Data was provided by the Information Support Team, Oxford University Hospitals (NHS Foundation Trust). It details those who attended hospitals in Oxfordshire in 2023 in relation to violence. The main reason for examining this data is to help validate what we are seeing in the police data. It is acknowledged that crimes such as domestic abuse and VAWG are under reported. Also, it is important to understand if drugs were fuelling unreported violence or that knife crime was more prevalent than police data was indicating.

The data from 1216 attendances to John Radcliffe and Horton hospital is included, though residents of Oxfordshire will have attended hospitals in other counties.

17.1. Hospital data – demographics

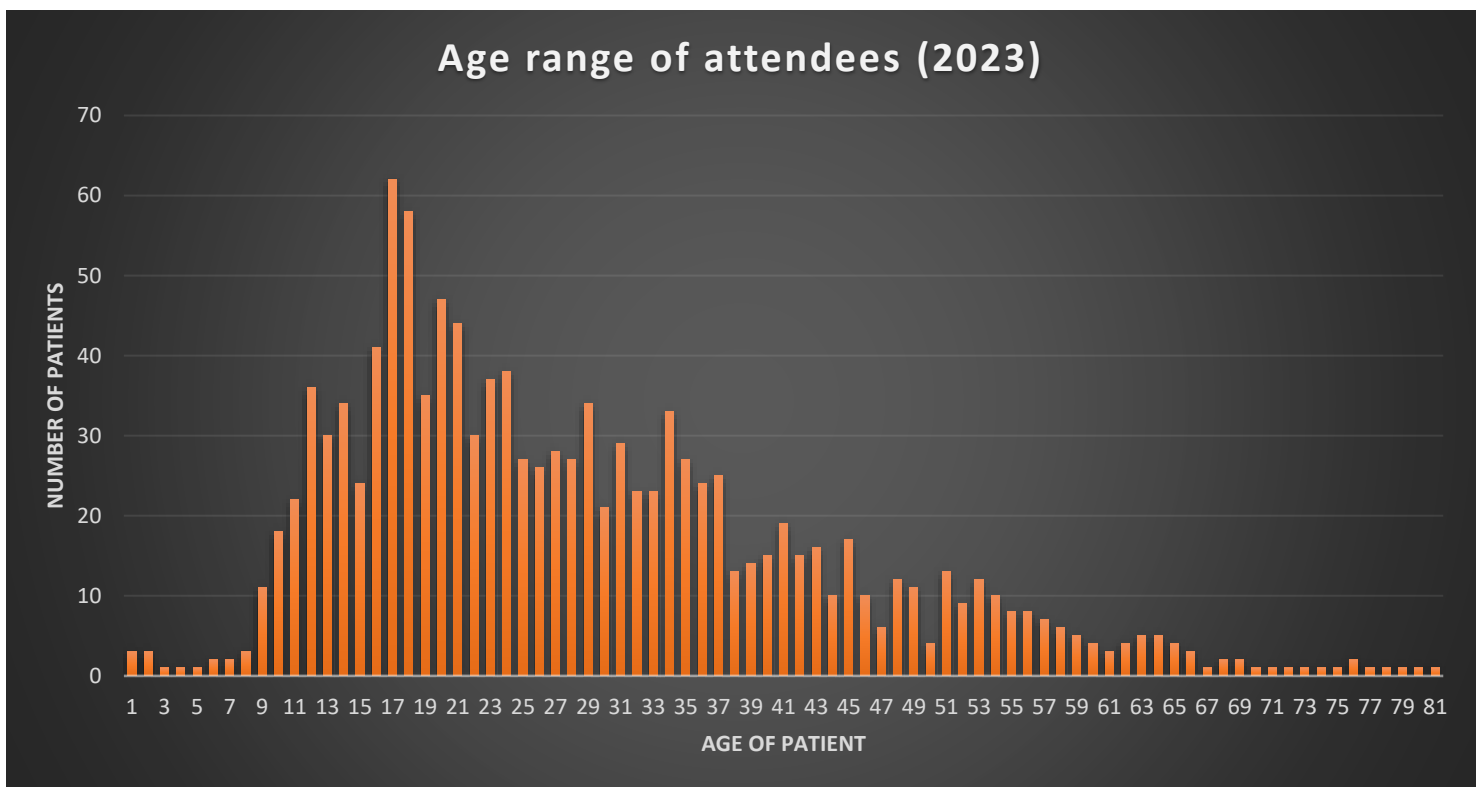


Figure 44 Hospital admission age range.

The age profile is very close to the profile of violence with injury. The victims are predominantly male (73%). With ethnic group representation there is some over representation with some minorities but the absolute numbers are not huge.

Ethnic group	Attendance data	Census 2021
White British	71%	77%
White Other (not Irish)	11%	9%
Asian	5%	6%
Black	5%	2%
Mixed	2.5%	3%

Table 24 Hospital attendance ethnic comparisons

17.1. Hospital data – Alcohol /drug associations

Over 30% of these attendances were flagged as alcohol related. The attendances that were alcohol or drug related 90% were exclusively alcohol, a further 5% involved alcohol and an illegal drug. This fits in with strong association between violence and the night time economy.

17.2. Hospital data – Nature of violence

Over 80% of attendances involved blunt force and three-quarters of those did not involve an object. Just under 8% involved a sharp object and there were only two incidents involving a firearm out of the 1216. Just over 12% were involved/related to domestic abuse.

17.3. Hospital data – Timeframe heat map

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Hour							
07	2	1		3	2	4	6
08	2	6	4	5	3	3	3
09	4	5	3	4	4	2	5
10	6	5	4	6	6	3	2
11	11	6	5	8	5	4	7
12	8	9	7	8	5	12	5
13	17	12	8	7	7	11	10
14	12	5	8	6	5	3	4
15	4	7	5	5	11	7	5
16	8	8	5	4	6	4	10
17	8	5	4	12	7	5	7
18	7	7	8	6	14	8	15
19	9	5	4	8	7	6	7
20	8	7	10	7	7	17	8
21	9	5	4	3	15	15	10
22	10	12	7	9	17	11	11
23	6	5	5	11	14	16	5
00	4	9	6	8	5	19	9
01	9	9	4	9	11	26	6
02	6	5	1	11	16	26	1
03	4	5	7	5	12	16	5
04	5	2	8	9	20	24	2
05	1	2	2	1	11	14	2
06	3	1	3	3	9	8	2

Figure 45 Hospital data - Timeframe map (2023)

The day-hour heat-map shows a clear concentration around Saturday and Friday night, indicating an association with the night time economy. It is also known that the Monday concentration is associated with injuries received over the weekend in relation to the NTE.

17.4. Hospital data – summary

The data confirms much of what we know from police data regarding the demographic of the victims of violence with injury, the only point of concern is the over representation of Black victims. There does not appear to be underreporting of the levels of knife crime or domestic abuse.

Both the day-time heat map and the number of alcohol related incidents indicate the significance of the night time economy.

18. Anti-social behaviour

Police data for Anti-social behaviour only goes back as far as 2022. The number of recorded ASB occurrences has decreased from 2022 to 2023. The graph and table indicate the source of the decrease.

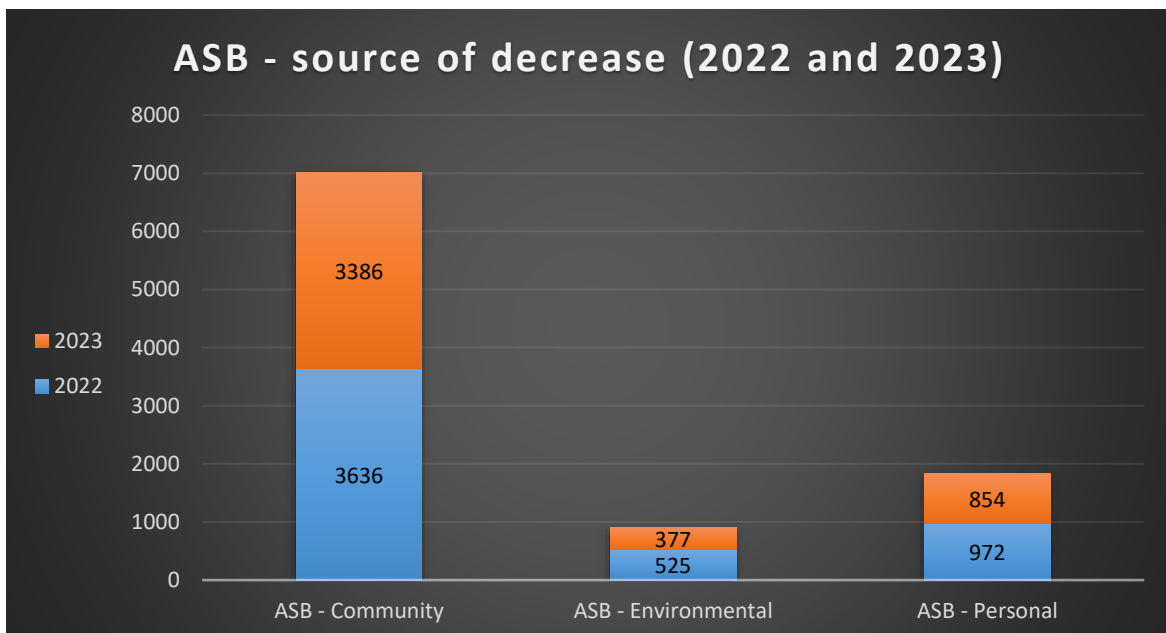


Figure 46 ASB- source of decrease (2022 & 2023)

The bulk of ASB is community related (72%) with personal ASB being 19% and Environmental 9%. Community related ASB relates to noise and nuisance issues,

Environmental involves fly tipping, littering and vandalism, personal involves intimidation and harassment.

ASB - % decrease	
ASB - Community	7.38%
ASB - Environmental	39.26%
ASB - Personal	13.82%
Total	11.18%

Table 25 ASB % decrease (2022 & 2023)

There has been a decrease in ASB across all types. The decrease in environmental ASB is greatest in terms of % while community ASB is greatest in terms of absolute numbers. With just two years data it is very difficult to determine trends but in future years this will be possible.

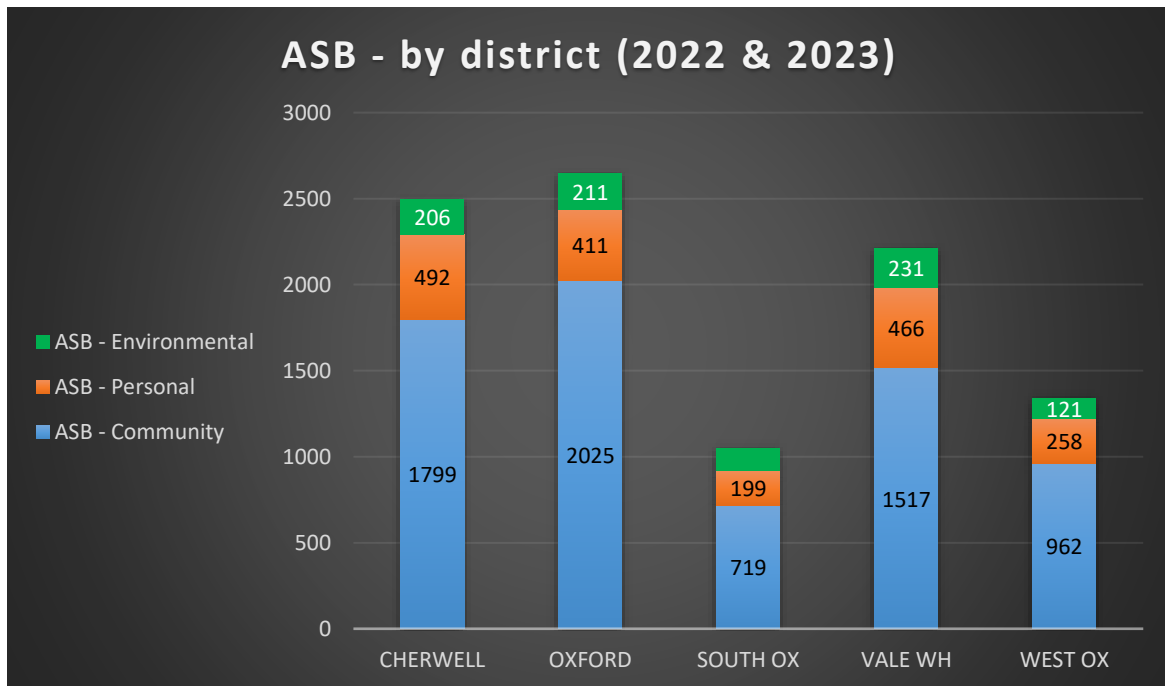


Figure 47 ASB by district (2022 & 2023)

19. Modern Slavery

19.1. Overview

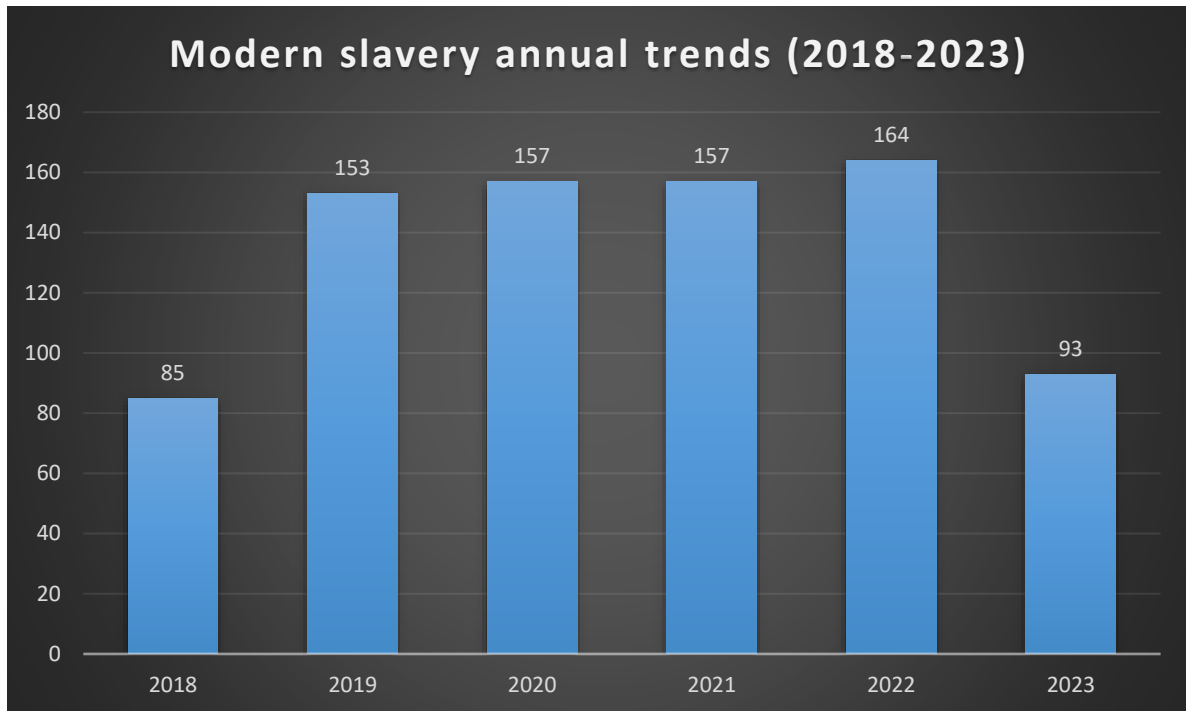


Figure 48 Modern slavery annual trend (2018-2023)

In 2023 recorded modern slavery occurrences fell to 2018 levels after increasing by nearly 100% from 2018 to 2022. When the data from 2024 is available it may show if the 2023 results are an anomaly or part of a sustained trend.

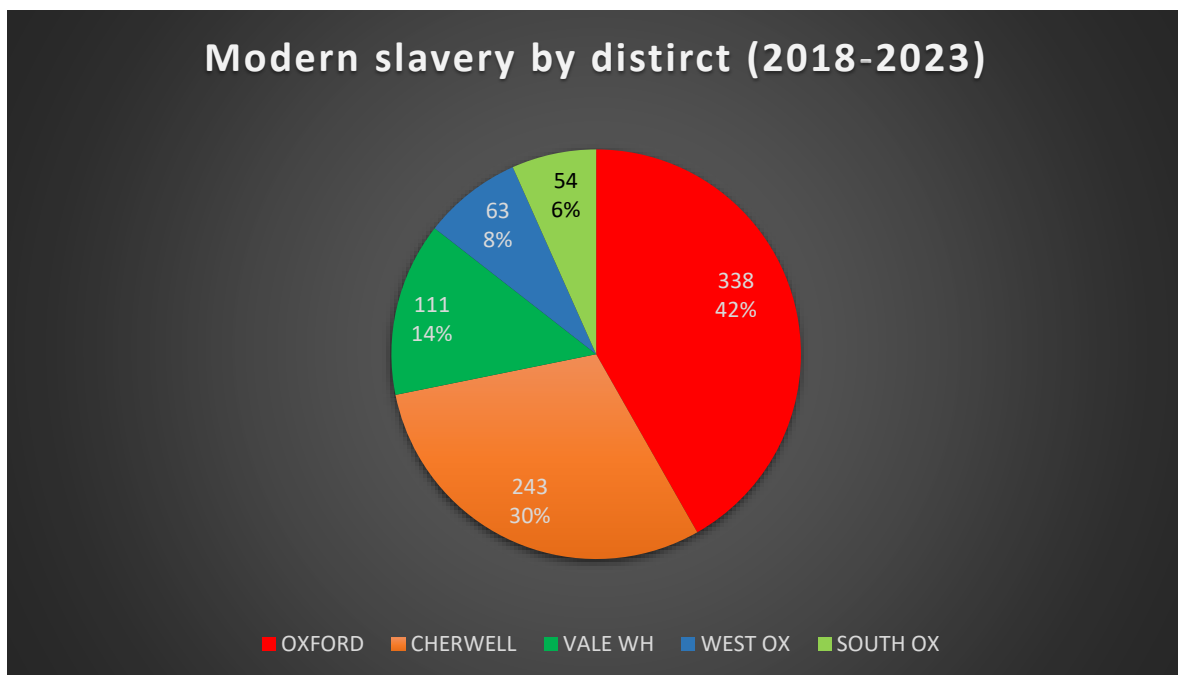


Figure 49 Modern slavery - distribution by district (2018-2023)

Modern slavery is heavily concentrated in the two more urbanised districts. While the Vale has higher recorded than West and South Oxfordshire that itself is not a cause for concern.

19.2. NRM data

The following is taken from both the National Referral Mechanism or sent directly to the anti-slavery coordinator at Oxford City Council and refers only adults. There were recorded from 12 January 2022 to 13 December 2023.

19.2.1. Type of exploitation and relationship

Exploitation type		
Labour Exploitation	115	45.45%
Criminal Exploitation	70	27.67%
Sexual Exploitation	46	18.18%
Domestic Servitude	12	4.74%
Financial Exploitation	4	1.58%
Unknown	4	1.58%
Cultural Exploitation	1	0.40%
Multiple Exploitation	1	0.40%

Table 26 Modern slavery - type of exploitation (2022-2023)

Modern slavery - Top six relationships		
Employer of victim	95	37.55%
Unknown	71	28.06%
(blank)	17	6.72%
Known by victim in another way	14	5.53%
Unknown to victim	14	5.53%
OCG	10	3.95%

Table 27 Modern slavery –top six relationships (2022-2023)

Labour exploitation clearly features strongly, even within other categories such as domestic servitude and criminal exploitation. When criminal exploitation is combined with sexual exploitation it exceeds slavery within legitimate employment areas.

While relationship data is incomplete ‘employer’ is the most significant.

Exploitation sub category		
Domiciliary Care	54	21.34%
Other	24	9.49%
Unknown	21	8.30%
Brothel	19	7.51%
Cannabis Cultivation	18	7.11%
Prostitution	18	7.11%
County Lines	13	5.14%
Cuckooing	13	5.14%
DS - Single Household	9	3.56%
Drugs	6	2.37%
Food Outlets	6	2.37%
Hospitality	6	2.37%
Cleaning	5	1.98%
Construction	5	1.98%
Agriculture	4	1.58%
Car Wash	4	1.58%
Drugs Other	4	1.58%
Forced Drug Dealing	4	1.58%

Table 28 Modern slavery - exploitation sub-category (2022-2023)

The sub-categories are mostly a mixture of legitimate and illegal employment. The drug trade features across six sub-categories.

19.2.2. Modern slavery - demographics

Age profile		
18-24	32	12.65%
25-34	52	20.55%
35-44	30	11.86%
45-54	15	5.93%
55-64	3	1.19%
65-74	4	1.58%
75-84	3	1.19%
N/A	42	16.60%
Unknown	72	28.46%

Table 29 Modern slavery - Victim age profile (2022-2023)

Gender		
Female	98	38.74%
Male	114	45.06%

Table 30 Modern slavery - Gender profile (2022-2023)

Victim nationality		
British	58	22.92%
Unknown	40	15.81%
Albanian	35	13.83%
Zambian	27	10.67%
Romanian	19	7.51%
Sudanese	7	2.77%

Table 31 Modern slavery - victim nationality (2022-2023)

The profiles show us that victims are typically young but not in the youth category with nearly the same number in the 35-44 age bracket as 18-24. Only 23% were identified as British so the profile indicates people that may have come to Britain looking for work. There is a skew towards male but not a significant one.

Suspect nationality		
Unknown	150	59.29%
British	67	26.48%
Albanian	11	4.35%

Table 32 Modern slavery - Suspect nationality profile (2022-2023)

Where identified the British are the single biggest source of suspects.

The overall picture is of vulnerable people coming to the UK and being exploited in either otherwise legitimate businesses or in illegal activities.

20. Serious violence

20.1. Overview

For the definition of serious violence please see section 2. It has been reported in the media that serious violence fell from 2022 to 2023 across and England and Wales, as part of a longer downward trend. Cardiff University's Violence Research Group analysed data from 219 hospital emergency departments, minor injury units and walk-in-centres in England and Wales in 2023. An estimated 141,804 people with injuries sustained in violence were treated in emergency departments across England and Wales, down 22,919 (14%) compared to the previous year. This data will not exactly match the definition but it is consistent with the downward trend shown in 20.2.1.

Serious violence breakdown 2018-2023

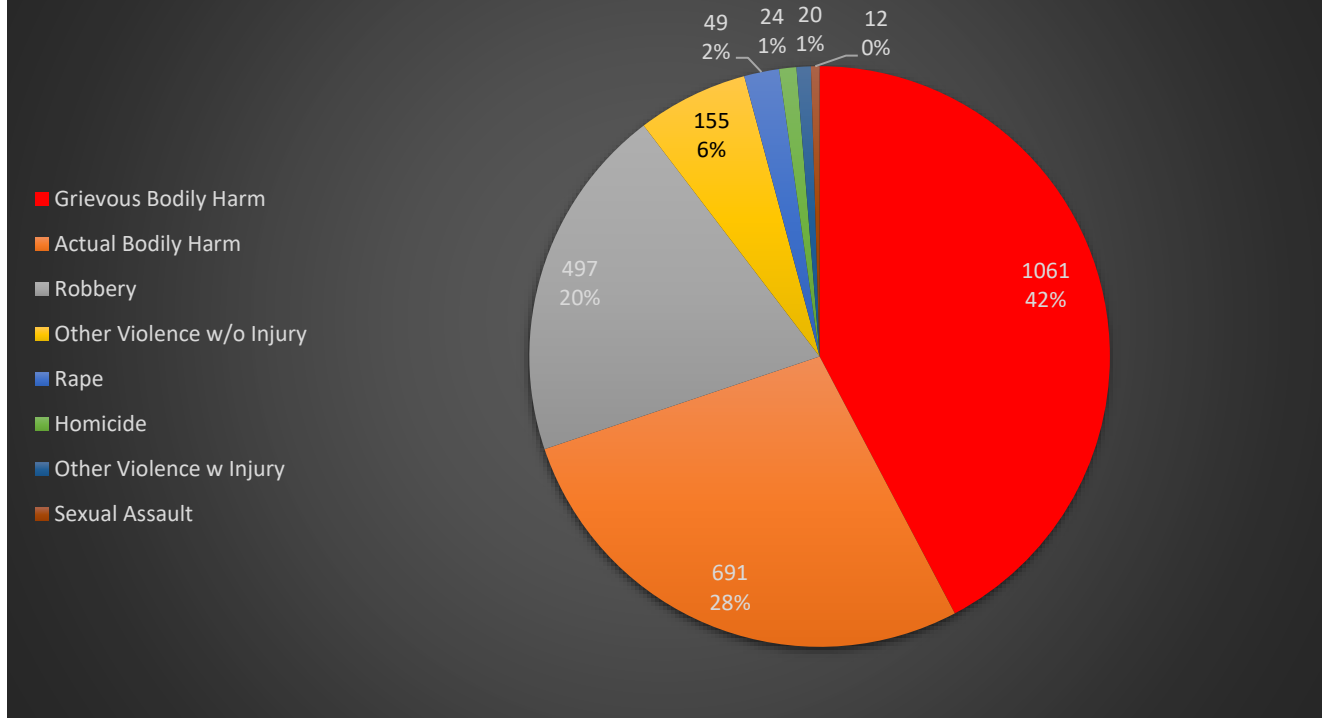


Figure 50 Serious violence breakdown 2018-2023.

GBH is the biggest single source of serious violence, partly because (along with homicide) it is regarded as serious violence whether a knife is used or not.

Knife	N	Y
Actual Bodily Harm		691
Grievous Bodily Harm	774	287
Homicide	11	13
Other Violence w Injury		20
Other Violence w/o Injury		155
Rape		49
Robbery		497
Sexual Assault		12
	785	1724
	31.29%	68.71%

Table 33 Serious violence - knife involvement (2018-2023)

Please note that any crime (for example Harassment) that involves the credible threat of a knife is defined as serious violence.

Domestic abuse	N	Y
Actual Bodily Harm	460	231
Grievous Bodily Harm	827	234

Homicide	18	6
Other Violence w Injury	17	3
Other Violence w/o Injury	94	61
Rape	26	23
Robbery	496	1
Sexual Assault	8	4
Total	1946	563
	77.56%	22.44%

Table 34 Serious violence – DA (2018-2023)

While overall domestic abuse represents less than a quarter of all serious violence it represents a third of ABH, a third of sexual assaults and nearly half of rapes (in the SV category).

20.2. Serious violence – temporal

20.2.1. Annual and monthly trends

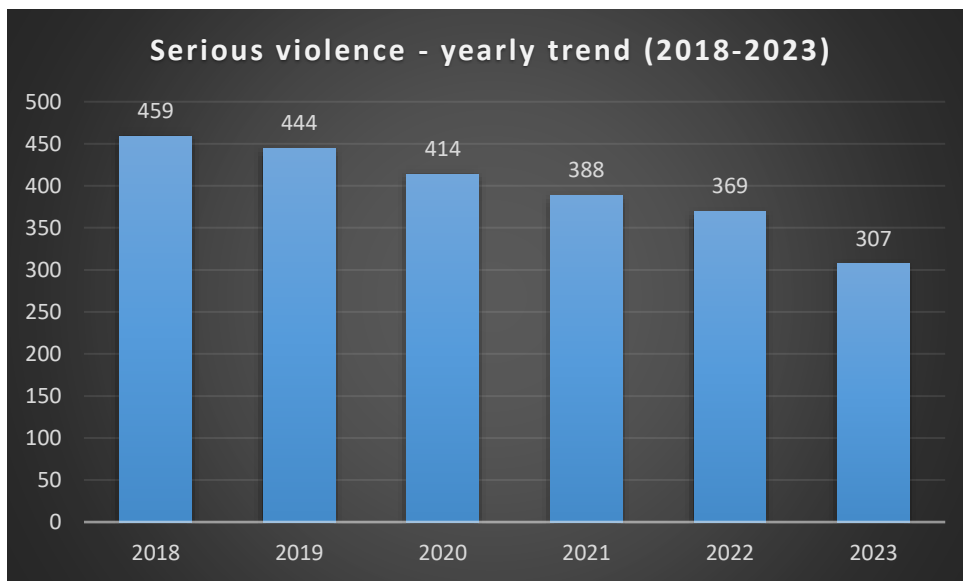


Figure 51 serious violence yearly trend since (2018-2023)

There has been a 20% decrease in serious violence since 2022 and a 50% decrease since 2018.

The monthly trend graph on the next page confirms the downward trend and indicates it has continued into the first two months of 2024.

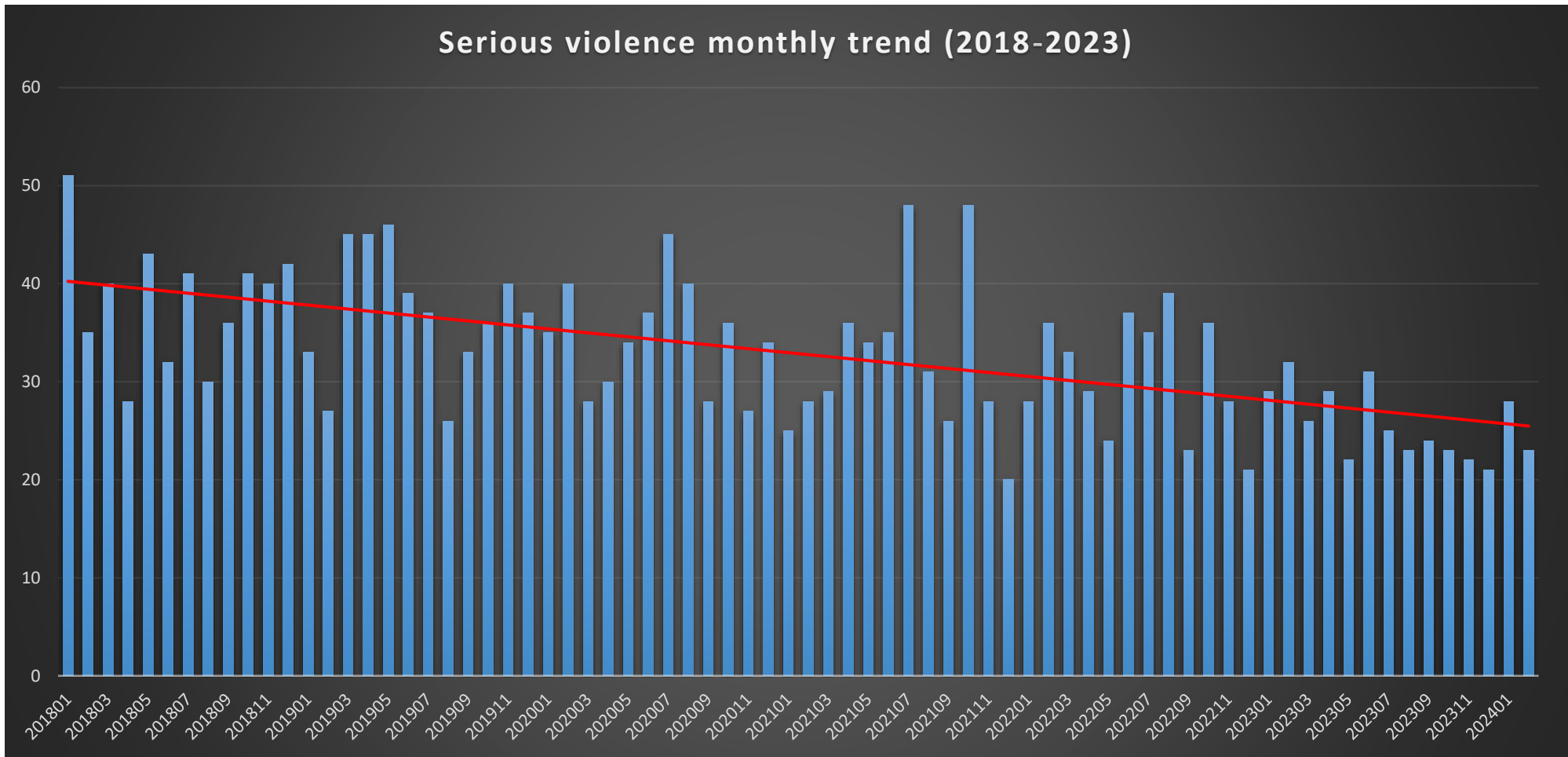


Figure 52 Serious violence monthly trend (2018-2023)

20.2.2. Serious violence – seasonal trend

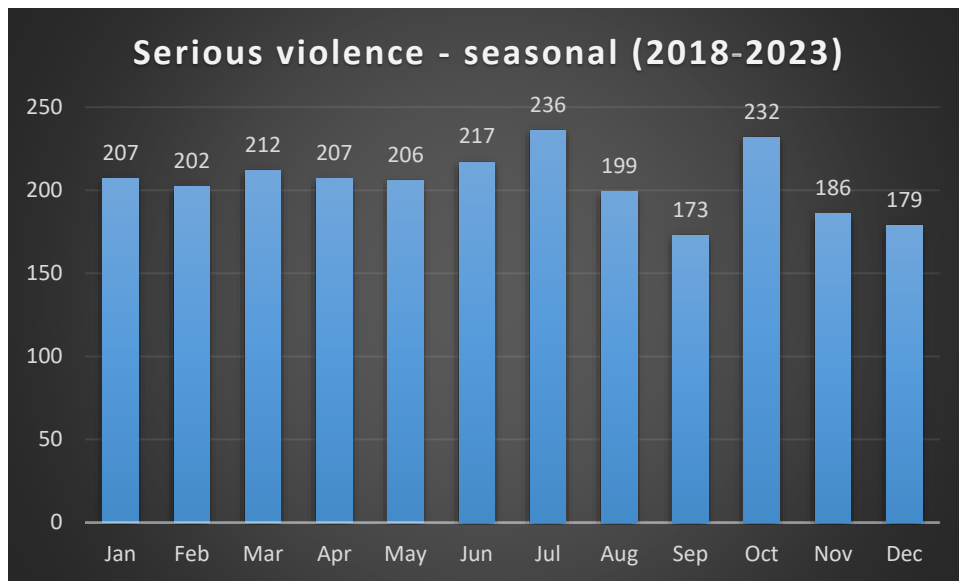


Figure 53 Serious violence - seasonal trends (2018-2023)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2018	52	36	43	29	44	33	42	31	36	46	41	42
2019	35	27	46	49	46	39	38	26	33	37	40	37
2020	36	42	31	32	35	38	46	43	29	40	27	34
2021	27	28	30	36	34	38	50	36	28	48	28	21
2022	28	36	35	29	25	37	35	39	23	38	28	23
2023	29	33	27	32	22	32	25	24	24	23	22	22

Figure 54 Serious violence - Year-month heat map (2018-2023)

The seasonal figures show moderate peaks for July and October but for 2023 both peaks are absent.

20.2.3. Serious violence Day – hour heat map

All districts

	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
Hour							
5	1	4	3	4	1	8	12
6	1	1	4	2	4	10	8
7	3	5	8	3	5	2	7
8	7	8	6	9	8	10	8
9	13	6	8	15	7	9	11
10	11	6	12	7	14	9	13
11	7	13	11	9	15	11	10
12	24	14	10	12	15	10	7
13	16	12	12	11	10	7	8
14	13	12	12	12	8	21	18
15	24	13	10	13	21	16	21
16	18	14	18	18	21	21	11
17	27	21	25	15	23	17	19
18	15	15	12	23	21	26	16
19	19	9	21	17	18	18	16
20	26	21	20	20	20	21	19
21	37	30	27	15	18	27	22
22	29	15	25	21	21	27	27
23	19	21	23	28	39	34	24
0	16	17	16	23	40	51	9
1	7	13	13	20	25	27	12
2	9	10	8	10	26	22	6
3	9	4	7	8	33	20	8
4	4	3	3	5	15	28	5

Figure 55 Serious violence - Year-month heat map (2018-2023)

There is a clear concentration of occurrences with NTE associated times, particularly late on Friday and Saturday, though other concentrations exist in the late afternoon on most days.

Figure 56 excludes Oxford to show the impact of absence of that city's NTE. However there remains a concentration on Friday and Saturday night indicating that even with fewer late-night venues open the trend persists.

Excluding Oxford

	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
Hour							
5		2	1	3	1	4	10
6	1		1	1	3	7	4
7	1	3	5	3	3		5
8	5	7	4	4	4	6	3
9	9	5	7	11	6	4	6
10	8	3	11	6	10	5	8
11	5	8	6	4	14	10	6
12	10	7	5	7	9	6	3
13	8	6	5	8	6	4	7
14	7	9	8	11	6	12	13
15	16	9	6	7	8	13	13
16	9	5	13	13	11	9	9
17	14	9	12	11	10	10	12
18	7	9	7	12	11	14	9
19	8	4	15	10	9	15	8
20	17	15	10	12	12	11	9
21	20	17	13	9	11	16	16
22	11	9	20	10	14	16	17
23	5	14	13	9	22	19	13
0	10	12	8	11	20	32	8
1	3	8	4	8	17	17	2
2	3	4	2	5	10	14	4
3	2	3	6	4	17	12	4
4	1	3	2	5	9	17	2

Figure 56 Serious violence day-hour heat-map, excluding Oxford (2018-2023)

Serious violence – location

20.2.4. Serious violence – location – overview

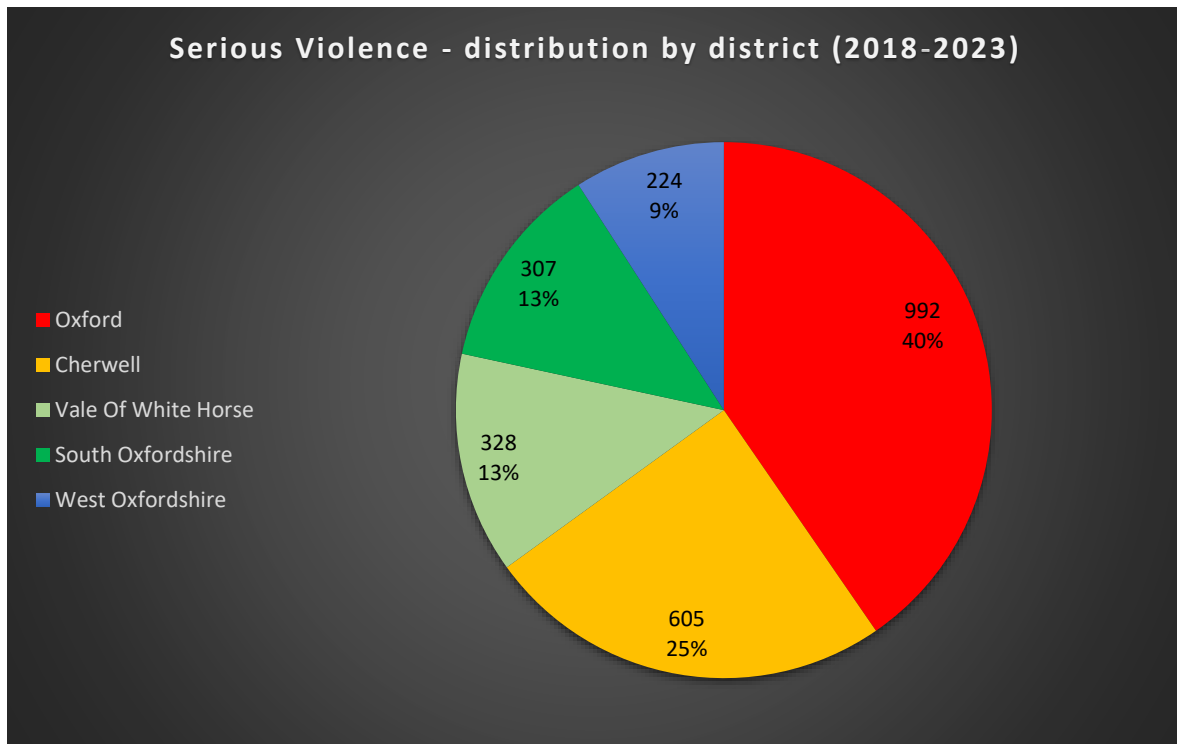


Figure 57 Serious violence – distribution by district (2018-2023)

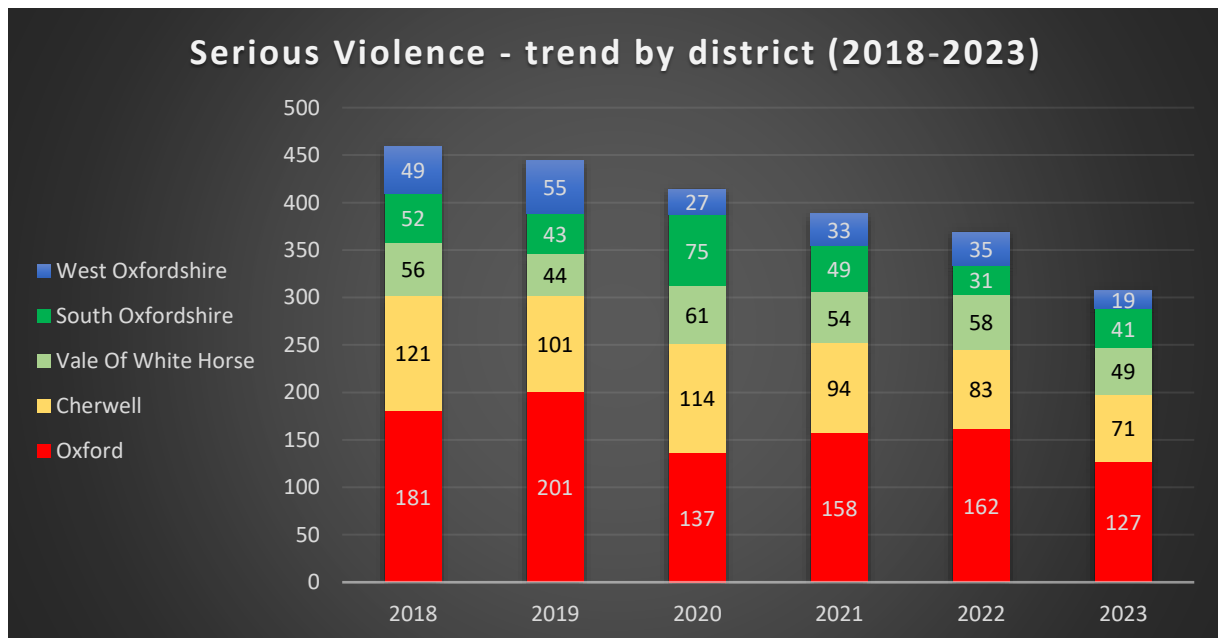


Figure 58 Serious violence – trend by district (2018-2023)

Nearly two-thirds of serious violence occurred in the two most urbanised districts. The % decrease in SV has been evenly spread across the district, though the districts with most SV have seen the biggest numeric falls.

20.2.5. Serious violence – location – mapping
Oxfordshire

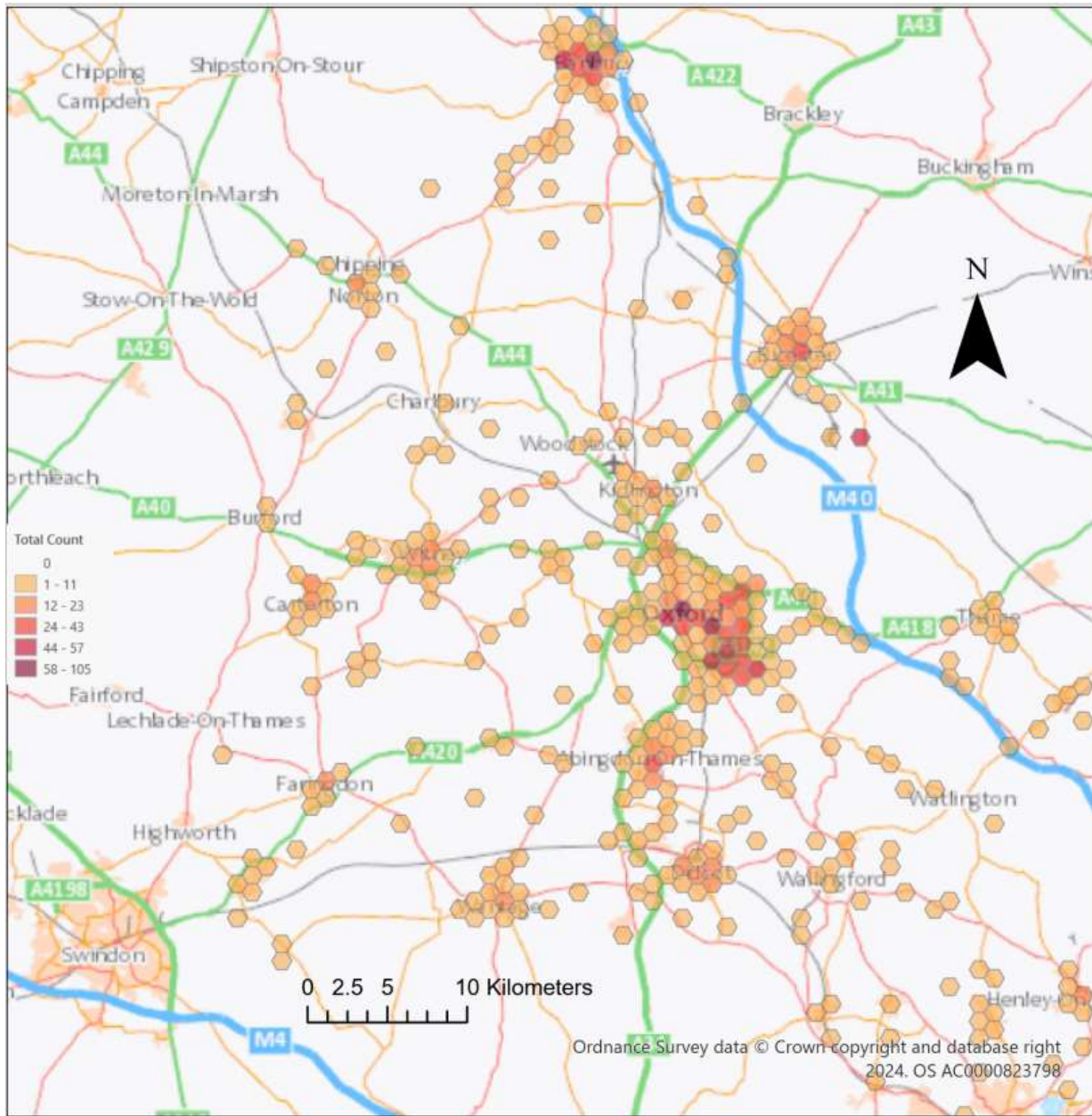


Figure 59 Map of Oxfordshire serious violence concentrations (2018-2023)

As expected, serious violence is concentrated in the main population centres, particularly Oxford and Banbury. HMP Bullingdon also presents a predicible anomaly south-east of Bicester.

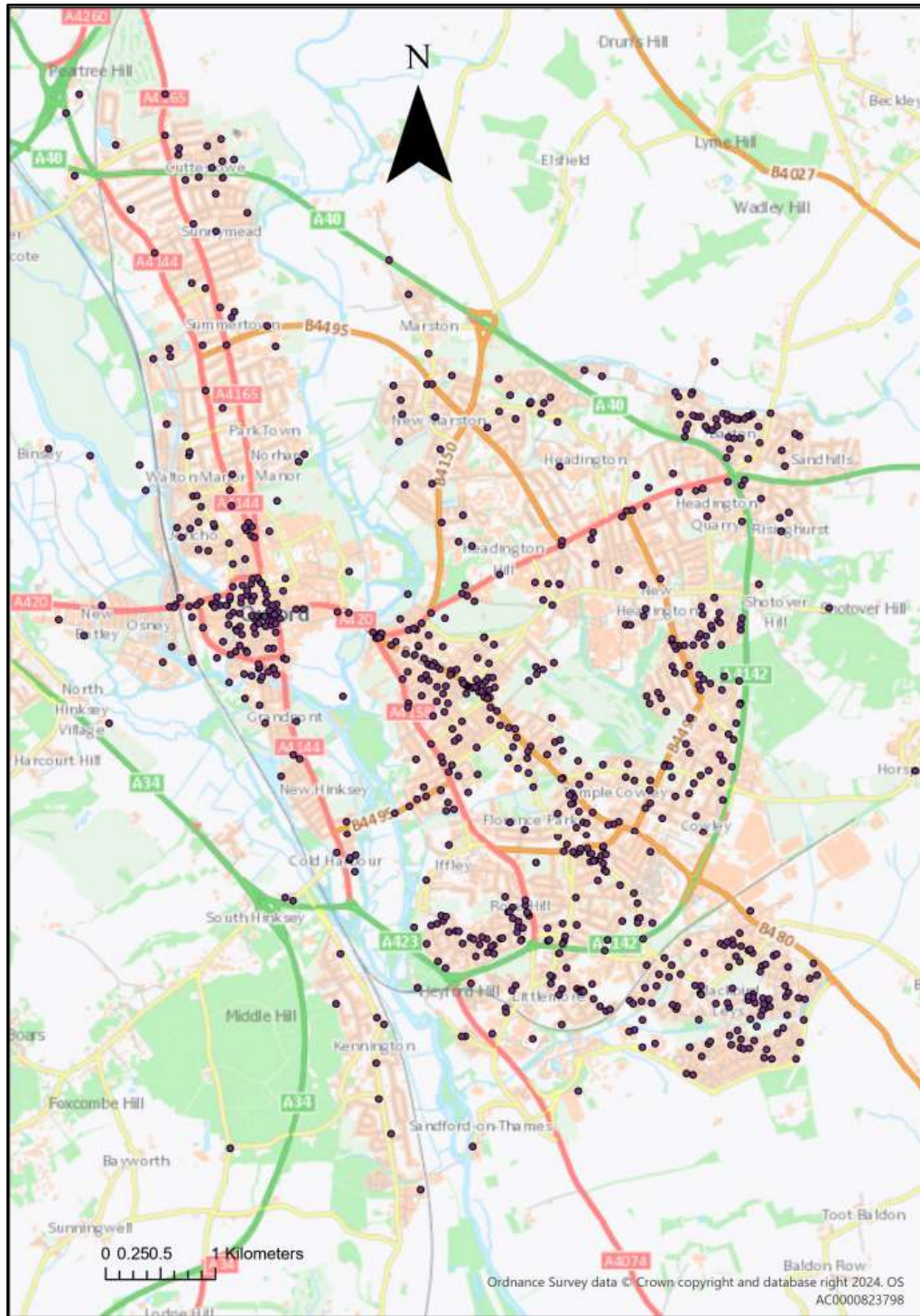


Figure 60 Map of Oxford SV (2018-2023)

Serious violence in Oxford is concentrated in two types of areas.

1. Areas associated with the NTE (The town centre, Park End and Cowley Road)
2. Areas associated deprivation (The Leys, Barton, Rosehill, and Carfax)

It is notable that while Littlemore has been regarded as an area of deprivation the concentration of SV is not as high as nearby Rosehill.

Banbury

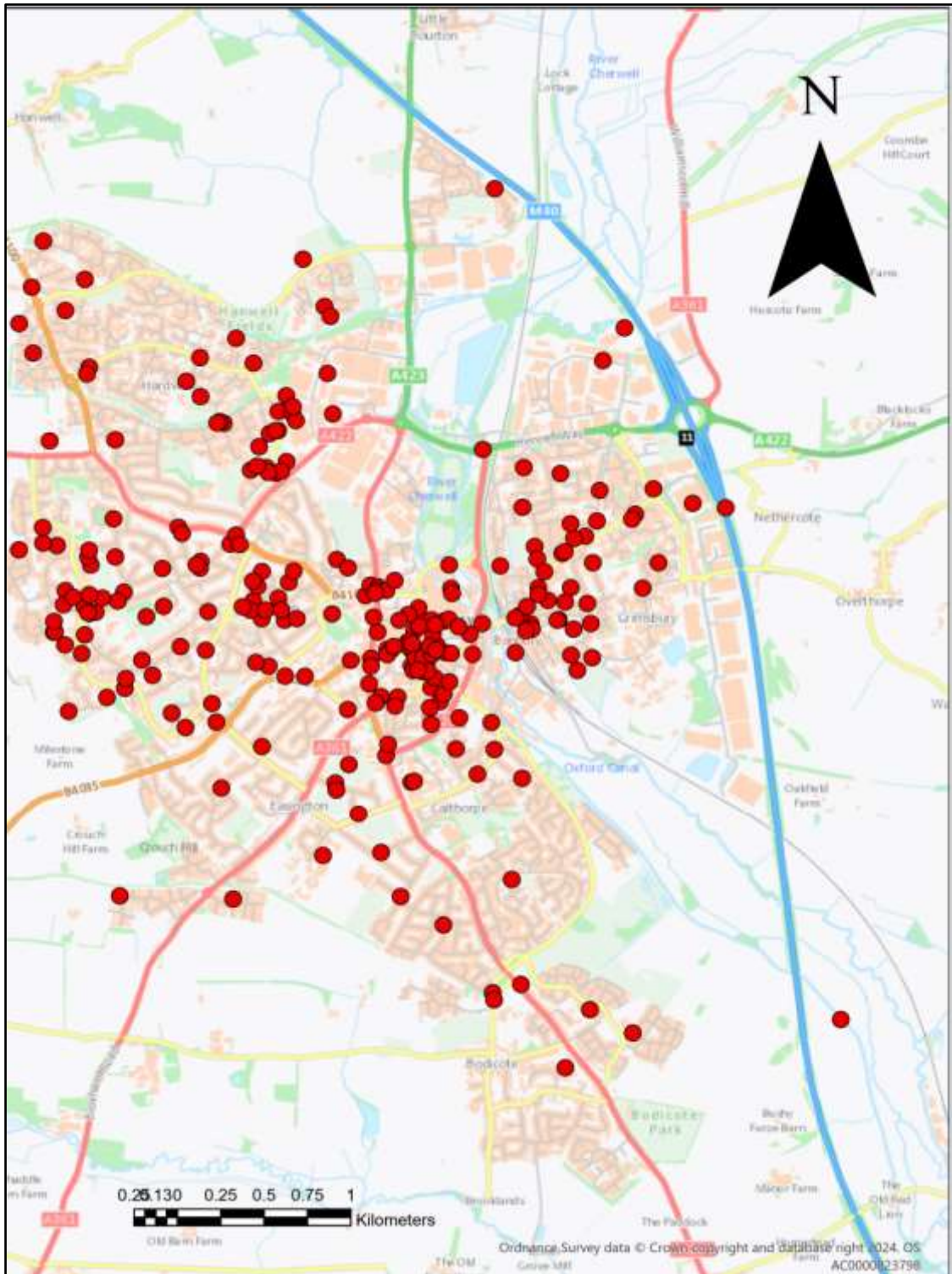


Figure 61 Map of Banbury serious violence (2018-2023)

As with Oxford the town centre has a clear concentration of SV, along with pockets of deprivation in Neithrop and Ruscut.

Abingdon

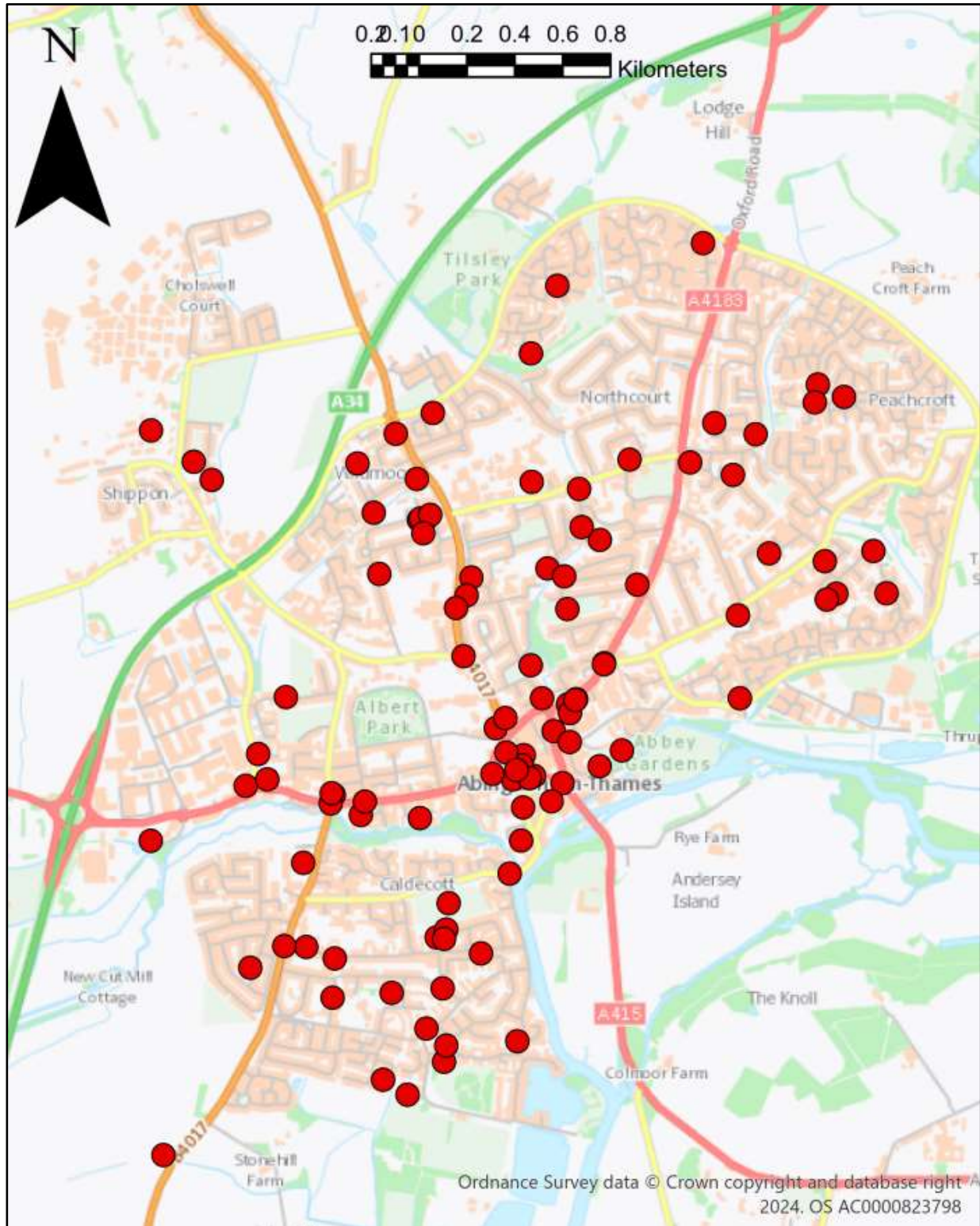


Figure 62 Map of Abingdon serious violence (2018-2023)

As with the other urban areas the town centre features a concentration but the most deprived area of Caldecott does not have a serious concentration. There is another moderate concentration in the Fitzharris area.

20.3. Serious violence – demographics

20.3.1. Suspects

Age and gender profile

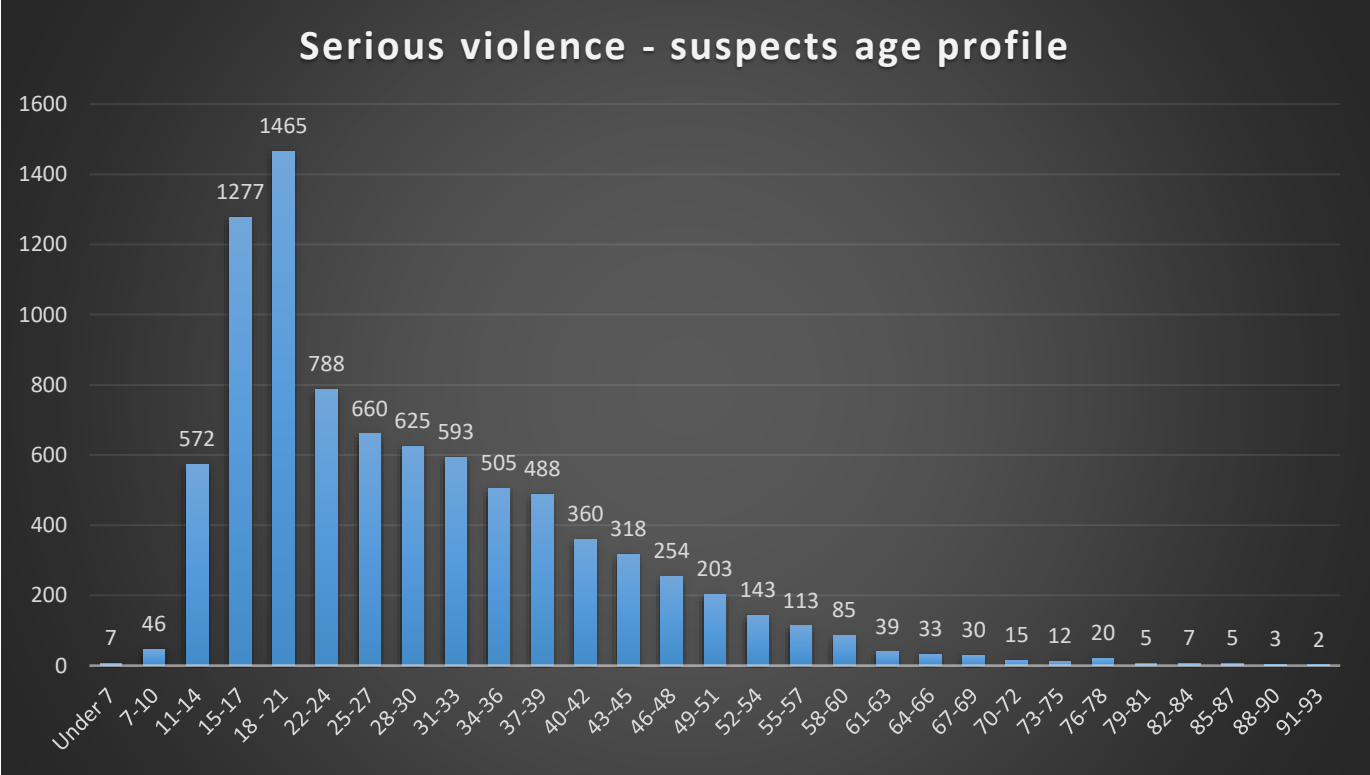


Figure 63 Serious violence - suspects' age profile (2018-2023)

Gender	Number of suspects	%
Female	1418	16.26%
Male	7305	83.74%

Table 35 Serious violence suspects gender profile table (2018-2023)

The demographic for serious violence suspects is clearly young males with a discernible peak in the 15-21 age range, though the number of suspects in their thirties is not insignificant. It is a concern that so many teenagers have already reached the threshold of serious violence early in their lives.

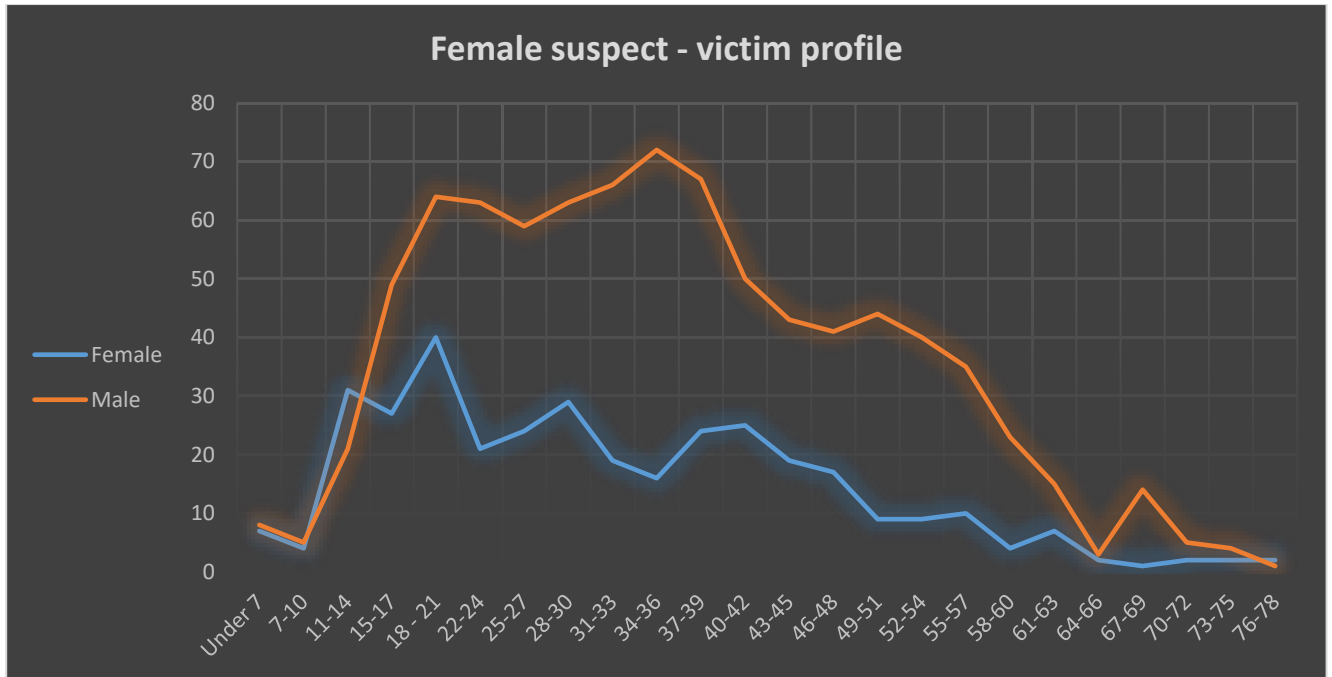


Figure 64 Female suspect - victim profile (2018-2023)

The age profile of female suspects is similar though slightly older to that of the overall suspect population (see figure 53). The crime profile (see figure 44). is also different with GBH being only as is the crime profile (see figure 44). The victim profile is perhaps surprising with adult males being the most likely victims. Over twenty reports were sampled and the occurrences can be grouped into three themes.

- Group altercations where the female suspect is with a number of male suspects.
- Partner. Frequently with a history of alcohol related abuse within the domestic setting.
- Family member, again in the home environment, attacking parent(s) or sibling.

Multi serious violence suspects

Number of SV occurrences	Number of Suspects	%
1	6223	85.81%
2	747	10.30%
3	180	2.48%

Table 36 Serious violence - suspects of multi occurrences (2018-2023)

There are two caveats with this data. It relates only to occurrences in the TVP area and only in the last six years. The indication is however that serial serious violence offenders are the exception and not the norm.

20.3.2. Aggrieved
Age and gender profile

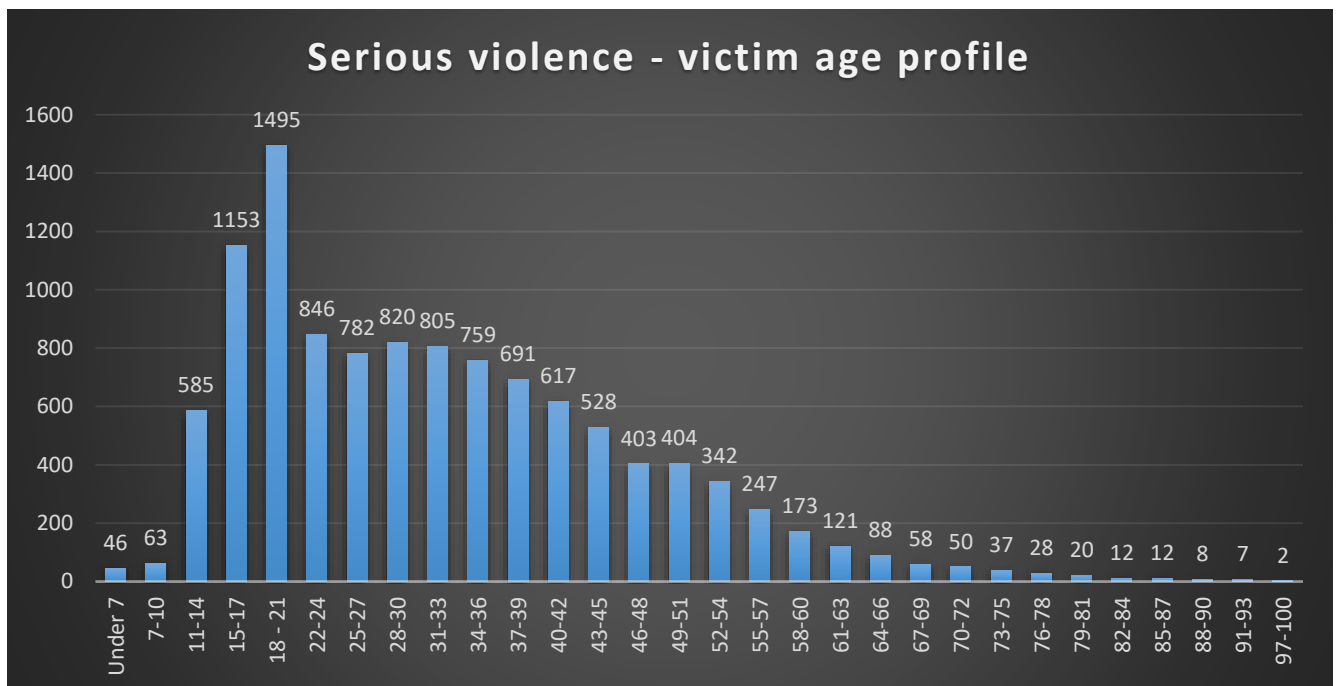


Figure 65 Serious Violence - Victim age profile (2018-2023)

Gender	Number of victims	%
Female	3,185	28.29%
Male	8,072	71.71%

Table 37 SV victims gender profile (2018-2023)

The profile for serious violence victims is similar to that of serious suspects. The same age range of 15-21 represents the peak while the clear majority are male. However, females are more likely to be victims of serious violence (28%) than suspects 16%.

Multi SV victims

Number of SV occurrences	Number of victims	%
1	10,060	93.86%
2	561	5.23%
3	76	0.71%

Table 38 Multi SV victims (2018-2023)

Only 6% of victims have been victims of serious violence more than once within the TVP area between 2018 and 2023.

Annex A – Sexual offences and Violence.

Suspect ID	Sexual Offences	Violence With Injury	Violence Without Injury	Grand Total
1			41	41
2	21			21
3	3	3	12	18
4		4	14	18
5		5	13	18
6		3	14	17
7		4	12	16
8		4	10	14
9		2	12	14
10		10	4	14
11	13			13
12	1	4	8	13
13		2	11	13
14		4	9	13
15		4	9	13
16			13	13
17		7	5	12
18		2	10	12
19		1	11	12
20		2	10	12
21		1	11	12
22		6	6	12
23	11			11
24		1	10	11
25		6	5	11
26	1	2	7	10
27		4	6	10
28		4	6	10
29		2	8	10
30		3	7	10
31		1	9	10
32		2	8	10
33		2	8	10
34		2	8	10
35		3	7	10
36		2	8	10
37		5	5	10
38		2	8	10
39		3	7	10
40		1	9	10

Suspect ID	Sexual Offences	Violence With Injury	Violence Without Injury	Grand Total
41	9			9
42	9			9
43	1		8	9
44	1		8	9
45	1	3	5	9
46		1	8	9
47		8	1	9
48		3	6	9
49		3	6	9
50		2	7	9
51			9	9
52		2	7	9
53		2	7	9
54		2	7	9
55		4	5	9
56		3	6	9
57			9	9
58		1	8	9
59		2	7	9
60	8			8
61	8			8
62	6		2	8
63	1		7	8
64			8	8
65		3	5	8
66		5	3	8
67		2	6	8
68		3	5	8
69		2	6	8
70		2	6	8
71		2	6	8
72		3	5	8
73			8	8
74		3	5	8
75		2	6	8
76		1	7	8
77		3	5	8
78		3	5	8
79		2	6	8
80		4	4	8
81		6	2	8
82		1	7	8
83		2	6	8
84	7			7

Suspect ID	Sexual Offences	Violence With Injury	Violence Without Injury	Grand Total
85	1	2	4	7
86	1	1	5	7
87		2	5	7
88			7	7
89		1	6	7
90			7	7
91			7	7
92		4	3	7
93		2	5	7
94			7	7
95		1	6	7
96			7	7
97		2	5	7
98		4	3	7
99		2	5	7
100		4	3	7

Annex B - Acquisitive crimes – Top Multiple suspect.

Suspect ID	Burglary Dwelling	Burglary non-dwelling	Robbery	Shoplifting	Theft	Vehicle Theft	Grand Total	Number of crime types
1				104	1		105	2
2				94		2	96	2
3		6		86	2	1	95	4
4	1			6	1	79	87	4
5				85			85	1
6		4		4	1	71	80	4
7				70	2	6	78	3
8				76			76	1
9				66			66	1
10	8	8	1	10	1	27	55	6
11			1	47			48	2
12			1	47			48	2
13				44		1	45	2
14				38		6	44	2
15			2	40	1		43	3
16				40	2		42	2
17		1	1	39		1	42	4
18				40			40	1
19				39		1	40	2
20				31	5	1	37	3
21				37			37	1
22				35		1	36	2
23	6	5		15	2	7	35	5
24		1		33		1	35	3
25					33	2	35	2

Suspect ID	Burglary Dwelling	Burglary non-dwelling	Robbery	Shoplifting	Theft	Vehicle Theft	Grand Total	Number of crime types
26				34			34	1
27						33	33	1
28	2			18	4	8	32	4
29				30		1	31	2
30		1		30			31	2
31	1	1		25	2	1	30	5
32				30			30	1
33	2	1	2	8	1	15	29	6
34		1	1	27			29	3
35	4		2	1		21	28	4
36	2			18	2	6	28	4
37				27			27	1
38	3	2		11	3	7	26	5
39	2		1	4	2	17	26	5
40				26			26	1
41	1			12	1	12	26	4
42	1	15		2	3	5	26	5
43				25			25	1
44			1	24			25	2
45			1	23			24	2
46	7	11		3	1	2	24	5
47					24		24	1
48				24			24	1
49				22	1		23	2
50				14	3	5	22	3
51	1			20	1		22	3
52	1			18	3		22	3
53				21	1		22	2

Suspect ID	Burglary Dwelling	Burglary non-dwelling	Robbery	Shoplifting	Theft	Vehicle Theft	Grand Total	Number of crime types
54	7	3	1	4	2	4	21	6
55				21			21	1
56	6	12			2	1	21	4
57				21			21	1
58				20			20	1
59	4	1		12		3	20	4
60	1	10		8	1		20	4
61		6		14			20	2
62		1		19			20	2
63		1		18		1	20	3
64						19	19	1
65	1		1	16		1	19	4
66	1	1		15	1	1	19	5
67				18		1	19	2
68				19			19	1
69				17	1	1	19	3
70				19			19	1
71				19			19	1
72				18			18	1
73				17	1		18	2
74				17	1		18	2
75		1		17			18	2
76				18			18	1
77	18						18	1
78	18						18	1
79				16		1	17	2
80	16					1	17	2
81				14	1	2	17	3

Suspect ID	Burglary Dwelling	Burglary non-dwelling	Robbery	Shoplifting	Theft	Vehicle Theft	Grand Total	Number of crime types
82	17						17	1
83		1		8	1	7	17	4
84	4			8	3	1	16	4
85		2		8	2	4	16	4
86	11	1		1		3	16	4
87	15	1					16	2
88	1			14	1		16	3
89	1	15					16	2
90	3	3		8	1	1	16	5
91	1	8			2	5	16	4
92				15	1		16	2
93			1	15			16	2
94	3			12			15	2
95				15			15	1
96		7			1	7	15	3
97	1	7			1	6	15	4
98		7			1	7	15	3
99	13	2					15	2
100	13	2					15	2
101	13	2					15	2
102	1			13	1		15	3
103				14			14	1
104		1		10	2	1	14	4
105	1	1		11	1		14	4
106		1		13			14	2
107				14			14	1
108				14			14	1
109				12	2		14	2

Suspect ID	Burglary Dwelling	Burglary non-dwelling	Robbery	Shoplifting	Theft	Vehicle Theft	Grand Total	Number of crime types
110		1		11		2	14	3
111				14			14	1
112	13	1					14	2
113		3		11			14	2
114	13	1					14	2
115	2		1	10			13	3
116				13			13	1
117			1	12			13	2
118				12		1	13	2
119				10		3	13	2
120					3	10	13	2
121				12		1	13	2
122	11	2					13	2
123	5	3				4	12	3
124	1			10		1	12	3
125				12			12	1
126				12			12	1
127	11	1					12	2
128	11						11	1
129				11			11	1
130				11			11	1
131			1	10			11	2
132			2	9			11	2
133	1	1		2		7	11	4
134				10		1	11	2
135				11			11	1
136					11		11	1
137				5	1	5	11	3

Suspect ID	Burglary Dwelling	Burglary non-dwelling	Robbery	Shoplifting	Theft	Vehicle Theft	Grand Total	Number of crime types
138				9	2		11	2
139	3	2		3	2	1	11	5
140		3		8			11	2
141	1	1	1	7		1	11	5
142				11			11	1
143				9		1	10	2
144				10			10	1
145	4	3			3		10	3
146				9		1	10	2
147	1	4		3	1	1	10	5
148	1	5		1	1	2	10	5
149				9		1	10	2
150	4	4		1		1	10	4
151	2			8			10	2
152				9		1	10	2
153	5	2		1	1	1	10	5
154		1		4	3	2	10	4
155				9	1		10	2

Annex C – Top 200 aggrieved.

Victim ID	Sexual Offences	Violence With Injury	Violence Without Injury	Total	Number of Crime types
1	21	18	55	94	3
2	1	5	58	64	3
3	49	1	2	52	3
4	4	16	28	48	3
5	5	21	18	44	3
6			44	44	1
7	5	9	30	44	3
8		2	41	43	2
9		2	40	42	2
10	8	20	14	42	3
11	5	6	30	41	3
12	5	1	35	41	3
13	10	6	25	41	3
14	29		10	39	2
15	1	8	30	39	3
16		7	30	37	2
17		11	25	36	2
18	1	23	12	36	3
19	1	9	25	35	3
20		8	27	35	2
21	1	11	22	34	3
22	7	10	16	33	3
23	4	4	25	33	3
24	2	8	22	32	3
25	5	6	21	32	3
26	13	6	13	32	3

Victim ID	Sexual Offences	Violence With Injury	Violence Without Injury	Total	Number of Crime types
27	3	2	25	30	3
28	3	6	21	30	3
29	2	10	18	30	3
30	13	4	13	30	3
31	2	9	19	30	3
32	1		28	29	2
33	2	8	19	29	3
34	8	1	20	29	3
35		2	26	28	2
36	2	9	17	28	3
37		3	25	28	2
38	15	2	11	28	3
39	14	3	11	28	3
40	1	6	20	27	3
41	23	2	2	27	3
42		16	11	27	2
43	5	16	6	27	3
44	1	5	21	27	3
45		7	20	27	2
46	3	3	21	27	3
47	1	1	24	26	3
48	8	7	11	26	3
49	5	11	10	26	3
50		2	24	26	2
51	2	4	20	26	3
52	1	2	23	26	3
53	3	7	15	25	3
54	5	3	17	25	3
55	8	5	12	25	3

Victim ID	Sexual Offences	Violence With Injury	Violence Without Injury	Total	Number of Crime types
56		2	23	25	2
57	1	2	22	25	3
58			25	25	1
59	7	6	12	25	3
60		7	17	24	2
61	1	1	22	24	3
62	2	12	10	24	3
63	2	8	14	24	3
64	5	5	14	24	3
65	2	7	15	24	3
66		3	20	23	2
67	3	13	7	23	3
68		14	9	23	2
69	1	4	18	23	3
70	6	3	14	23	3
71	1	7	14	22	3
72		3	19	22	2
73	1	3	18	22	3
74		5	17	22	2
75		1	21	22	2
76	19		3	22	2
77	1	2	18	21	3
78	2	2	17	21	3
79	1	6	14	21	3
80	6	4	11	21	3
81	9	3	9	21	3
82	8	1	12	21	3
83		4	17	21	2
84	2	2	17	21	3

Victim ID	Sexual Offences	Violence With Injury	Violence Without Injury	Total	Number of Crime types
85	5	6	10	21	3
86	1	5	15	21	3
87	1	2	17	20	3
88	1	3	16	20	3
89		1	19	20	2
90	1	5	14	20	3
91	9	2	9	20	3
92	2	4	14	20	3
93		1	19	20	2
94		10	10	20	2
95	11	4	5	20	3
96	7	1	12	20	3
97			19	19	1
98	3	1	15	19	3
99		4	15	19	2
100		2	17	19	2
101		6	13	19	2
102	1	7	11	19	3
103	2	8	9	19	3
104			19	19	1
105			19	19	1
106		3	16	19	2
107		9	10	19	2
108		2	17	19	2
109	16		3	19	2
110	1	7	11	19	3
111	1	5	12	18	3
112		4	14	18	2
113	2		16	18	2

Victim ID	Sexual Offences	Violence With Injury	Violence Without Injury	Total	Number of Crime types
114		9	9	18	2
115	2	5	11	18	3
116	2	8	8	18	3
117	1	6	11	18	3
118		1	17	18	2
119	14	3	1	18	3
120	1	1	16	18	3
121		2	16	18	2
122	1	4	13	18	3
123		3	15	18	2
124	2		16	18	2
125	8	4	6	18	3
126	1	4	13	18	3
127	1	3	14	18	3
128	1	1	16	18	3
129		5	12	17	2
130	1	4	12	17	3
131		2	15	17	2
132		2	15	17	2
133	1		16	17	2
134		10	7	17	2
135	1	5	11	17	3
136		2	15	17	2
137	1	3	13	17	3
138	1	2	14	17	3
139	1	2	14	17	3
140	1		16	17	2
141		2	15	17	2
142		8	9	17	2

Victim ID	Sexual Offences	Violence With Injury	Violence Without Injury	Total	Number of Crime types
143	2		15	17	2
144			17	17	1
145	2	8	7	17	3
146		6	11	17	2
147	3	4	10	17	3
148		8	9	17	2
149		1	16	17	2
150	1	4	12	17	3
151		4	13	17	2
152	5	2	10	17	3
153		7	10	17	2
154		3	14	17	2
155			17	17	1
156	4	8	4	16	3
157	1	8	7	16	3
158	1	5	10	16	3
159	14		2	16	2
160		3	13	16	2
161		6	10	16	2
162			16	16	1
163	4	1	11	16	3
164		4	12	16	2
165		5	11	16	2
166	1	6	9	16	3
167	4	3	9	16	3
168		3	13	16	2
169	3	2	11	16	3
170		3	13	16	2
171	4	1	11	16	3

Victim ID	Sexual Offences	Violence With Injury	Violence Without Injury	Total	Number of Crime types
172			16	16	1
173	1	10	5	16	3
174	2	4	10	16	3
175	7		9	16	2
176	9	2	5	16	3
177	1	4	11	16	3
178	1		15	16	2
179		5	10	15	2
180	1	5	9	15	3
181	1	4	10	15	3
182		6	9	15	2
183	1	2	12	15	3
184		5	10	15	2
185			15	15	1
186		4	11	15	2
187	2	3	10	15	3
188	2	6	7	15	3
189			15	15	1
190		1	14	15	2
191		3	12	15	2
192		1	14	15	2
193	7	1	7	15	3
194		1	14	15	2
195	1	9	5	15	3
196	2	1	12	15	3
197	4	5	6	15	3
198		1	14	15	2
199		4	11	15	2
200	12	1	2	15	3

Annex D Sunburst breakdown.

