

# **Police and Crime Plan 2016-2020**

## **Monthly Performance Update**

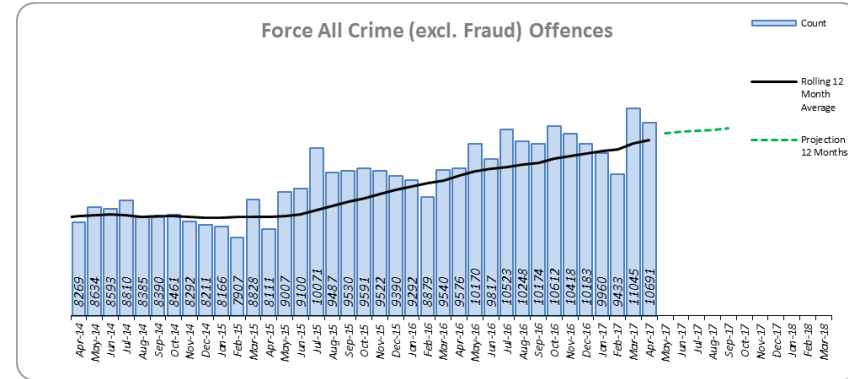
**April 2017**

## Key Areas

### All Crime

- 8.5% (9558 offences) increase for the 12 months to April 2017 compared to the same period to April 2016. This represents a 0.2% points decrease when compared to the 12 months to March 2017 versus 2016.
- Looking at iQuanta 12m to March 2017, Essex is placed 2<sup>nd</sup> in our MSG and 17<sup>th</sup> nationally for crime increase.
- The Force and 8 out of 14 districts have experienced statistically significant increases in April 2017.

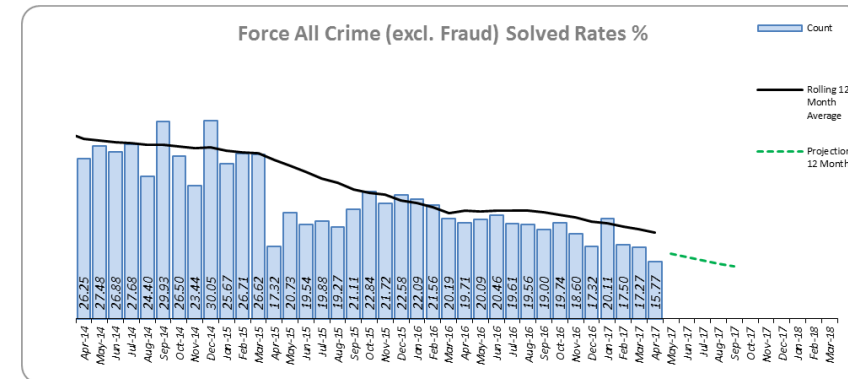
Figure 1



### All Crime Solved Rate

- 2.4% points (to 19.1%) decrease compared to 12 months to April 2016. This represents a 0.6% point decrease when compared to the 12 months to March 2017.
- Looking at iQuanta 12m to March 2017, Essex is placed 3<sup>rd</sup> in our MSG and 9<sup>th</sup> nationally for solved rate % change (but 23<sup>rd</sup> nationally for solved rate).
- The Force and 7 out of 14 districts have experienced statistically significant decreases in April 2017.

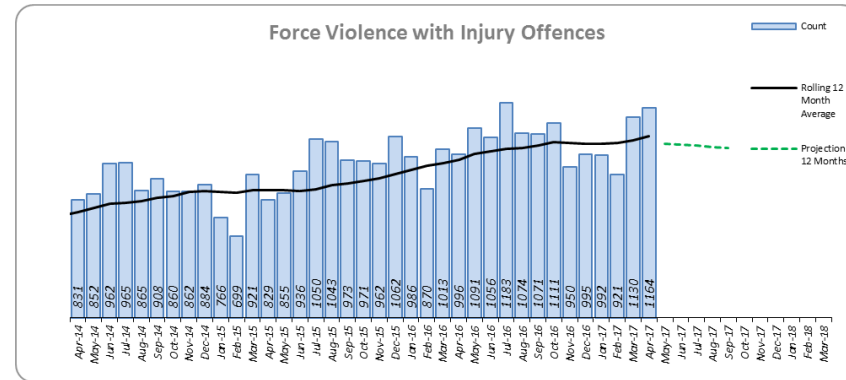
Figure 2



Violence with Injury - was ranked 1<sup>st</sup> in the Crime Severity Score (see page 8)

- 7.9% (933 offences) increase for the 12 months to April 2017 compared to the same period to April 2016. This represents a 0.2% point increase when compared to the 12 months to March 2017 versus 2016.
- Looking at iQuanta 12m to March 2017, Essex is placed 2<sup>nd</sup> in our MSG and 17<sup>th</sup> nationally for crime increase.
- The Force and 7 out of 14 districts have experienced statistically significant increases in April 2017.

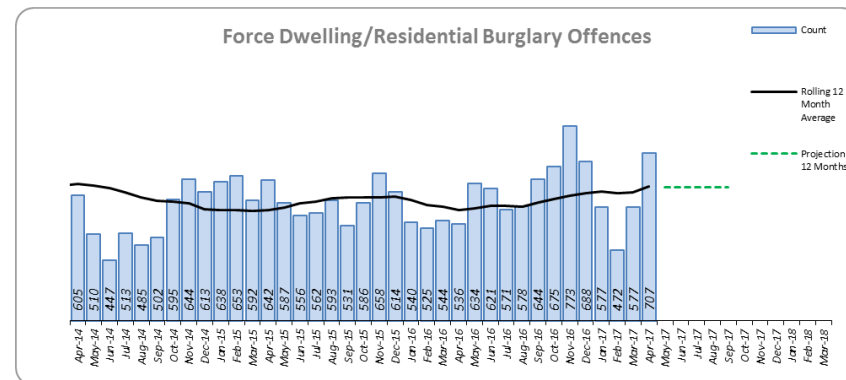
Figure 3



Burglary Residential Offences - was ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> in the Crime Severity Score (see page 8)

- Please note the Home Office changed the definition of Dwelling Burglary to Residential Burglary in April 2017. As such, no comparison information is available. However, figure 4 shows Dwelling Burglary from April 2014 to March 2017 and then Residential Burglary from April 2017.

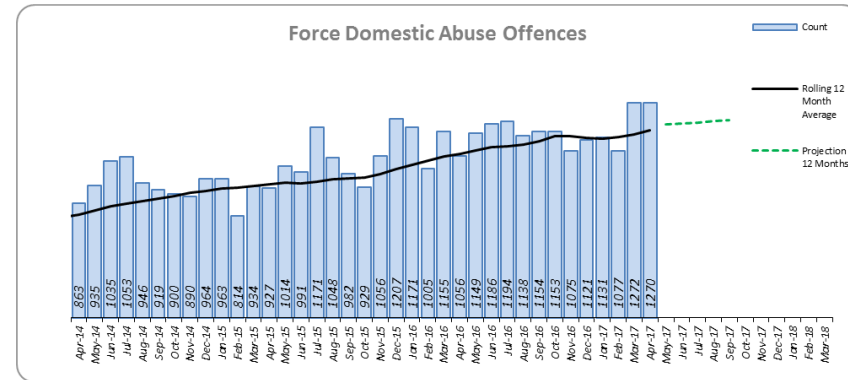
Figure 4



## Domestic Abuse

- 7.7% (991 offences) increase for the 12 months to April 2017 compared to the same period to April 2016. This represents a 0.5% point increase when compared to the 12 months to March 2017 versus 2016, but the number of high risk DA has fallen by 32.4% (1197 offences) as well as the number of medium risk DA by 20.4% (1447 offences).
- The Force and 7 out of 14 districts have experienced statistically significant increases in April 2017.

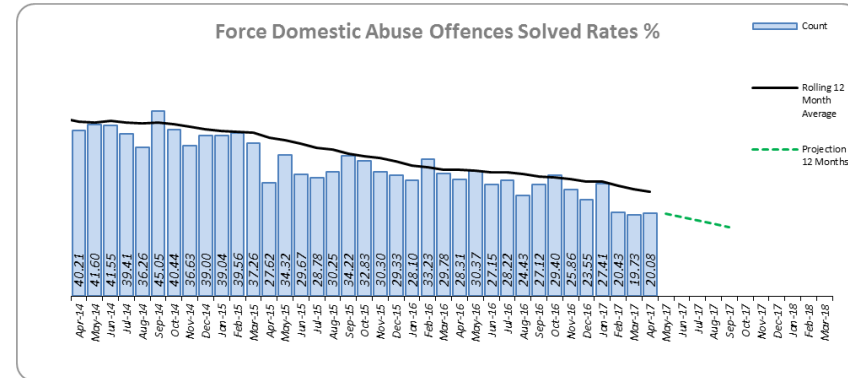
Figure 5



## Domestic Abuse Solved Rate

- 5.5% points (to 25.5%) decrease compared to 12 months to April 2016. This represents a 0.7% point decrease when compared to the 12 months to March 2017.
- The Force and 8 out of 14 districts have experienced statistically significant decreases in April 2017.

Figure 6

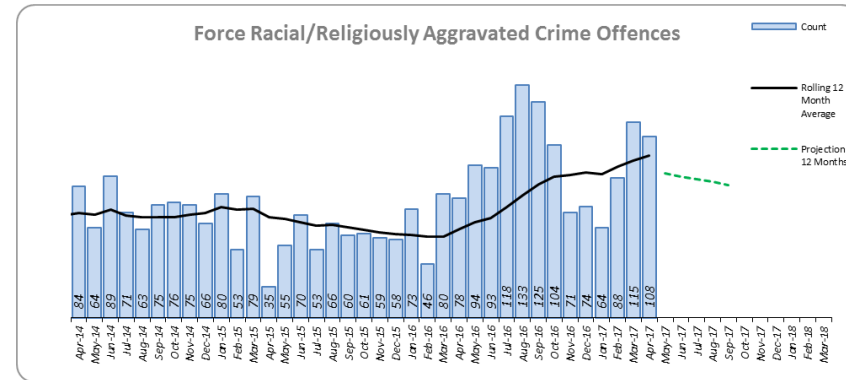


## Statistical Exceptions

### Racially/Religiously Aggravated Crime

- The Force and 5 out of 14 districts have experienced a statistically significant increase in April 2017.
- 49.3% (398 offences) increase for the 12 months to April 2017 compared to the same period to April 2016. This represents a 3.0% points decrease when compared to the 12 months to March 2017 versus 2016.
- Looking at iQuanta 12m to March 2017, Essex is placed 8<sup>th</sup> in our MSG and 37<sup>th</sup> nationally for crime increase (but 24<sup>th</sup> for Crimes per 1000 pop.).

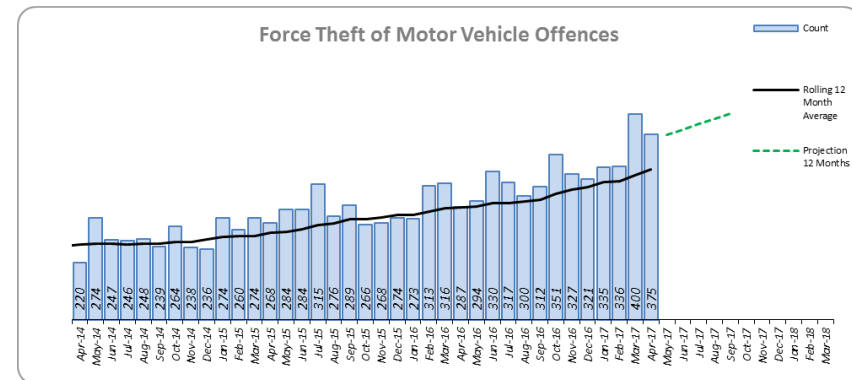
Figure 7



### Theft of Motor Vehicles

- The Force and 5 out of 14 districts have experienced statistically significant increases in April 2017.
- 16.6% (556 offences) increase for the 12 months to April 2017 compared to the same period to April 2016. This represents a 2.1% points increase when compared to the 12 months to March 2017 versus 2016.
- Looking at iQuanta 12m to March 2017, Essex is placed 4<sup>th</sup> in our MSG and 23<sup>rd</sup> nationally for crime increase.

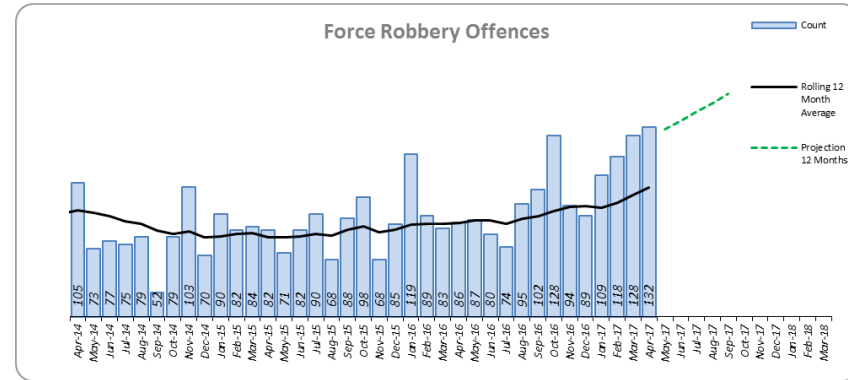
Figure 8



## Robbery

- The Force and 6 out of 14 districts have experienced statistically significant increases in April 2017.
- 21.8% (221 offences) increase for the 12 months to April 2017 compared to the same period to April 2016. This represents a 4.2% points increase when compared to the 12 months to March 2017 versus 2016.
- Looking at iQuanta 12m to March 2017, Essex is placed 5<sup>th</sup> in our MSG and 24<sup>th</sup> nationally for crime increase (but 31<sup>st</sup> for Crimes per 1000 pop.).

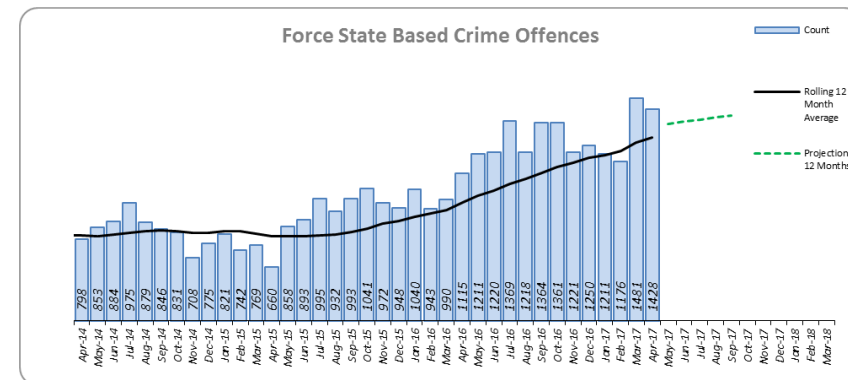
Figure 9



## State Based Crime

- The Force and 9 out of 14 districts have experienced statistically significant increases in April 2017.
- 31.7% (3660 offences) increase for the 12 months to April 2017 compared to the same period to April 2016. This represents a 2.2% points decrease when compared to the 12 months to March 2017 versus 2016.
- Looking at iQuanta 12m to March 2017, Essex is placed 7<sup>th</sup> in our MSG and 31<sup>st</sup> nationally for crime increase (but 27<sup>th</sup> for Crimes per 1000 pop.).

Figure 10



# Police and Crime Plan Performance Indicators

The table below sets out the progress against the performance indicators within the Police and Crime Plan 2016-2020.

Table 1

Police and Crime Plan Priorities	Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Apr 2016	12 months to Apr 2017	Number Difference	% Difference	Direction of Travel	Statistically Significant Change*
Priority 1 - More local, visible and accessible policing	Percentage of people who have confidence in policing in Essex <sup>1</sup>			Data are not currently available			n/k
	Confidence in the local police (CSEW) <sup>2</sup>	56.9	59.8	2.9	-	Increasing	
	<i>Confidence Interval</i>	5.2	4.2				
	Number of all crime offences	112,362	121,920	9,558	8.5	Increasing	✓
Priority 2 - Crack down on anti-social behaviour	Number of anti-social behaviour incidents	51,992	52,084	92	0.2	Increasing	
	Percentage of people who have confidence that the policing response to ASB is improving <sup>1</sup>			Data are not currently available			n/k
Priority 3 - Breaking the cycle of domestic abuse	Number of incidents of domestic abuse	31,065	32,118	1,053	3.4	Increasing	n/k
	Number of repeat incidents of domestic abuse <sup>3</sup>	n/a	13,542	-	-	n/k	n/k
	Percentage of domestic abuse offences solved	31.0	25.5	-5.5	-	Decreasing	✓
Priority 4 - Reverse the trend in serious violence	Number of homicides	31	16	-15	-48.4	Decreasing	
	Number of violence with injury offences	11,818	12,751	933	7.9	Increasing	✓
Priority 5 - Tackle gangs and organised crime	Number of Organised Criminal Group disruptions <sup>4</sup>	n/a	35	-	-	n/k	n/k
	Number of drug offences in relation to Trafficking of Drugs	596	593	-3	-0.5	Decreasing	
Priority 6 - Protecting children & vulnerable people	Number of child abuse outcomes <sup>5</sup>	373	350	-23	-6.2	Decreasing	n/k
Priority 7 - Improve safety on our roads	Number of driving related mobile phone crime on Essex roads	5,781	3,977	-1,804	-31.2	Decreasing	n/k
	Number of driving under the influence of drink and/or drugs on Essex roads	1,739	1,720	-19	-1.1	Decreasing	n/k

See Appendix for endnotes.





# HMIC Crime Tree Data – Rolling 12 Months to April

Table 3

Victim Based: Under Reported		Offences										Outcomes						Solved Rates %													
Crime Type	% DA 2017	2016	2017	# diff.	% diff.	12m Trend	Roll 3m % diff.	Yr on Yr 3m % diff.	Z	Outlier	CSS	District High	District Low	2016	2017	# diff.	% diff.	12m Trend	Roll 3m % diff.	Yr on Yr 3m % diff.	District High	District Low	2016	2017	% pt. diff.	12m Trend	Roll 3m % pt. diff.	Yr on Yr 3m % pt. diff.	Z	District High	District Low
41	Racial/Religiously Aggravated Offences	0.1	808	1206	398	49.3		46.9	55.7	1.4	●	108.1	-37.1	202	223	21	10.4		8.3	18.2	-66.7	100.0	25.0	18.5	-6.5		-5.9	-5.3	-1.2	-30.4	25.5
42	Hate Crime HO Definition	1.9	1261	1989	728	57.7	-	-	71.8	-	-	142.6	-20.4	251	302	51	20.3	-	-	22.8	-41.2	130.0	19.9	15.2	-4.7	-	-	-5.3	-	-20.3	18.7
43	Domestic Abuse	-	12907	13898	991	7.7		9.0	12.3	1.9		49.1	-1.5	3998	3541	-457	-11.4		-15.0	-26.0	-22.6	14.7	31.0	25.5	-5.5		-5.7	-10.4	-1.8	-8.0	-1.2
44	- High Risk Domestic Abuse	-	3689	2492	-1197	-32.4		-3.0	-41.6	-1.6		-8.8	-52.4	1643	1137	-506	-30.8		-16.0	-44.3	-48.7	-3.3	44.5	45.6	1.1		-6.8	-2.2	0.2	-3.8	10.3
45	- Medium Risk Domestic Abuse	-	7099	5652	-1447	-20.4		-5.7	-41.0	-1.6		11.7	-35.3	1957	1627	-330	-16.9	●	-14.3	-40.7	-38.6	25.8	27.6	28.8	1.2		-2.8	0.1	-0.5	-4.2	9.4
46	- Standard Risk Domestic Abuse	-	1829	5497	3668	200.5		21.5	263.6	2.6		465.0	83.8	310	701	391	126.1		-17.1	125.6	51.0	760.0	16.9	12.8	-4.2		-4.7	-6.2	-1.5	-10.9	4.4
47	- No Risk Assessment	-	290	257	-33	-11.4		33.8	35.9	0.4		75.0	-50.0	88	76	-12	-13.6		18.8	18.8	-100.0	125.0	30.3	29.6	-0.8		-2.8	-3.2	-0.4	-34.3	15.7
State Based Crime		Offences										Outcomes						Solved Rates %													
Crime Type	% DA 2017	2016	2017	# diff.	% diff.	12m Trend	Roll 3m % diff.	Yr on Yr 3m % diff.	Z	Outlier	CSS	District High	District Low	2016	2017	# diff.	% diff.	12m Trend	Roll 3m % diff.	Yr on Yr 3m % diff.	District High	District Low	2016	2017	% pt. diff.	12m Trend	Roll 3m % pt. diff.	Yr on Yr 3m % pt. diff.	Z	District High	District Low
48	Drug Offences	0.0	2779	3210	431	15.5		-9.2	22.3	-0.4	●	59.6	-0.3	2564	3045	481	18.8		-8.9	24.7	2.7	53.7	92.3	94.9	2.6		0.3	1.8	0.0	-12.6	12.8
49	- Trafficking of Drugs	0.0	596	593	-3	-0.5		-1.9	9.9	-0.8		112.5	-48.5	453	512	59	13.0		-8.5	31.1	-36.5	133.3	76.0	86.3	10.3		-5.5	12.3		-47.1	59.8
50	- Possession of Drugs	0.0	2183	2617	434	19.9		-10.8	25.7	0.0	●	68.4	-1.5	2111	2533	422	20.0		-9.0	23.5	3.1	63.0	96.7	96.8	0.1		1.9	-1.7		-4.7	7.8
51	Possession of Weapons	0.8	1032	1369	337	32.7	●	11.4	42.6	2.3		65.8	-19.2	803	1059	256	31.9	●	6.4	31.4	-51.4	83.9	77.8	77.4	-0.5		-3.5	-6.3	0.1	-42.2	10.7
52	Public Order	8.1	6108	8362	2254	36.9		19.2	29.7	1.5		79.4	22.9	1819	1897	78	4.3		-12.1	-14.6	-18.2	45.8	29.8	22.7	-7.1		-6.6	-9.5	-1.3	-12.6	-1.5
53	Miscellaneous Crimes against Society	7.5	1642	2280	638	38.9		17.8	58.5	2.7		97.7	9.9	609	739	130	21.3		-4.3	11.9	-24.7	179.2	37.1	32.4	-4.7		-6.0	-10.8	-1.3	-34.1	17.2

- Negative Outlier ●
- Near Negative Outlier ○
- Positive Outlier ●
- Near Positive Outlier ○

For offences, the outliers were taken from the ForceSight (iQuanta 12m to February 2017) direction bar chart - crimes per 1000 population/households. Outliers are calculated in comparison to all other forces.

Outcome outliers are currently unavailable.

**Crime Severity Score (CSS)** - Based on the ONS Crime Severity Score which replaces the Cambridge Harm Index - data are for the year 2016/17, (a total of 19 crime types have been ranked where scores are available).

The CSS excludes proactively generated crime detection by police i.e. State Based Crime, as these offences do not reliably measure harms experienced by the population. Rather, they measure the resources invested in catching offenders.

**12m Trend** - shows the direction of travel based on the last 5 years (12m to April year on year %/pt. changes) and is only shown if there is statistical evidence.

**Roll 3m %/pt. diff.** - compares the 3 months to April 2017 with the 3 months to January 2017.

**Yr on Yr 3m %/pt. diff.** - compares the 3 months to April 2017 with the 3 months to April 2016.

**Z Score** - Standard Score over 1.28 or under -1.28. Standard Scores are used to calculate the probability of an event occurring within a normal distribution; they are also used to compare two scores from different normal distributions (for example the number of offences per police District). In this document, Standard Scores are calculated in the following way: (current month's figure, minus the average figure per month over the previous three years) divided by the Standard Deviation of the same three year period.

Standard Deviation is a measure to determine how spread out figures are from the average or "mean" - a large standard deviations indicates the data is widely spread; if small, the data will be more clustered together.

**District High** - is the worst performing districts year on year %/pt. difference for the 12 months to the date of the report.

**District Low** - is the best performing districts year on year %/pt. difference for the 12 months to the date of the report.

# Proportions of Crime – Rolling 12 Months to April

Figure 11

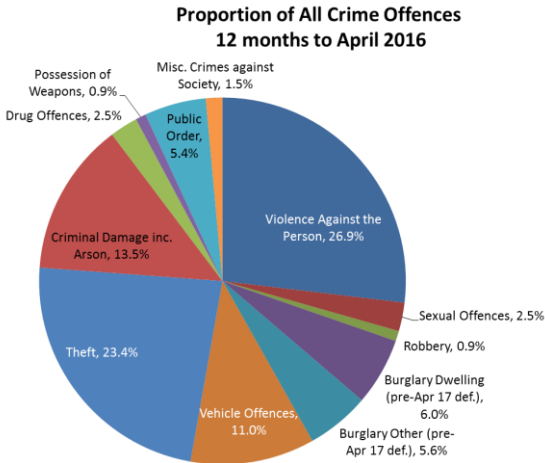


Figure 12

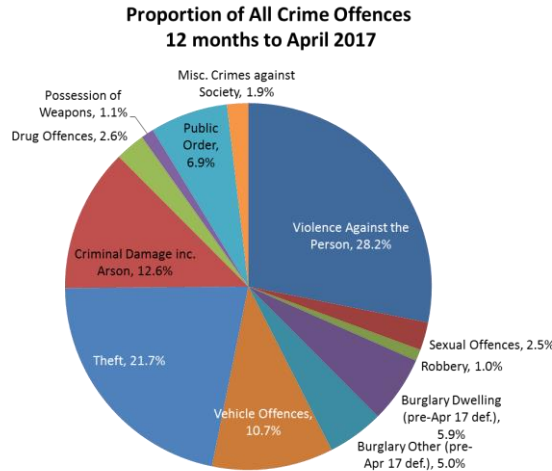


Figure 13

% Proportion	2016	2017	% pt. dif.	# diff.
Violence Against the Person	26.9%	28.2%	1.3%	4112
Sexual Offences	2.5%	2.5%	-0.1%	167
Robbery	0.9%	1.0%	0.1%	221
Burglary Dwelling (pre-Apr 17 def.)	6.0%	5.9%	-0.1%	502
Burglary Other (pre-Apr 17 def.)	5.6%	5.0%	-0.6%	-218
Vehicle Offences	11.0%	10.7%	-0.3%	738
Theft	23.4%	21.7%	-1.7%	168
Criminal Damage inc. Arson	13.5%	12.6%	-0.9%	208
Drug Offences	2.5%	2.6%	0.2%	431
Possession of Weapons	0.9%	1.1%	0.2%	337
Public Order	5.4%	6.9%	1.4%	2254
Misc. Crimes against Society	1.5%	1.9%	0.4%	638

- Violence Against the Person saw a 1.3% point increase in the proportion of all crime. This was the biggest rise with 4112 further offences.
- Public Order saw a 1.4% point increase in the proportion of all crime. This was the second biggest rise with 2254 offences.
- These two categories combined account for 6366 further crimes.

<sup>1</sup> This question will be included in the new survey that is currently being commissioned, with the results being available quarterly from Summer 2017.

<sup>2</sup> Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) - 12 months to September 2016 vs. 12 months to September 2015. The confidence interval is the range +/- which the survey result may lie between.

<sup>3</sup> The number of repeat incidents of domestic abuse is for May 2016 to April 2017. The previous period cannot be produced due to a change in how this measure is captured.

<sup>4</sup> The number of Organised Criminal Group disruptions can not be produced this month due to a recent change in the definition (January 2017). The data is for the period January 2017 to April 2017.

<sup>5</sup> All solved outcomes (These are crimes that the police consider solved result in a charged or summons, caution, crimes taken into consideration, fixed penalty notice, cannabis warning or community resolution).

\* Standard Score over 1.28 or under -1.28. Standard Scores are used to calculate the probability of an event occurring within a normal distribution; they are also used to compare two scores from different normal distributions (for example the number of offences per crime type). In this document, Standard Scores are calculated in the following way: (previous month's figure, minus the average figure per month over the previous three years) divided by the Standard Deviation of the same three year period. Standard Deviation is a measure to determine how spread out figures are from the average or 'mean' - a large standard deviations indicates the data is widely spread; if small, the data will be more clustered together.