

Police and Crime Plan 2016-2020

Monthly Performance Update

March 2020

National and MSG positions are to 31st January 2020 (Essex Police data are to 31st March 2020).



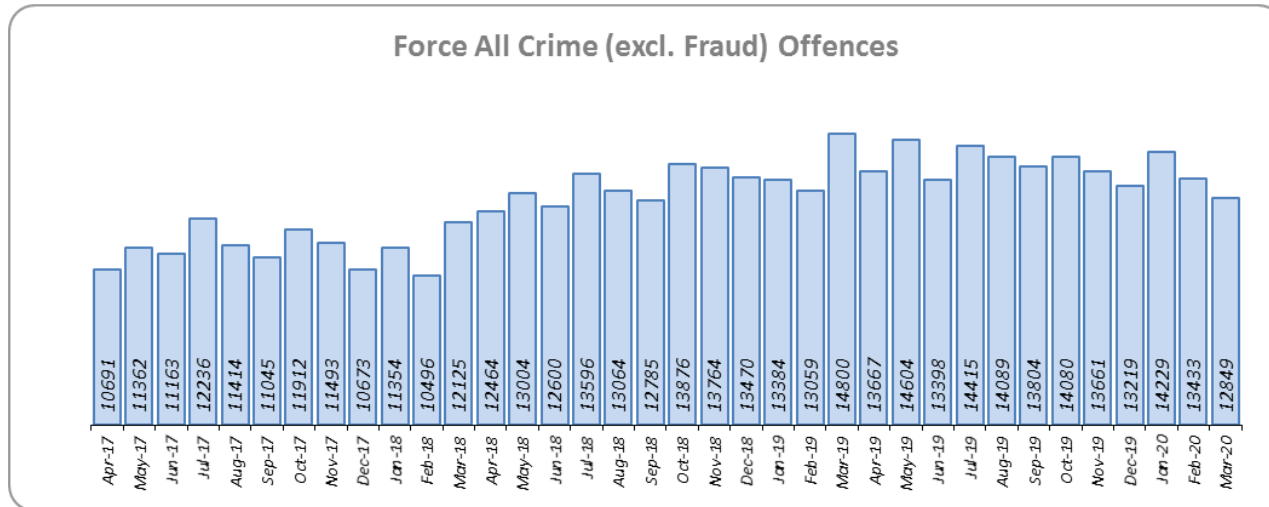
Version 1.3
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Performance Analysis Unit, Essex Police
Sensitivity: Official

Executive Summary

- **Three of the seven PFCC Priorities** for Essex Police have been given a recommended grade of '**Good**'. Recommended grades have been determined with reference to comparisons with Essex Police's Most Similar Group (MSG) of forces, internal Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), and professional judgement.
- **Four of the seven PFCC priorities** – 1 (More local, visible and accessible policing), 3 (Breaking the cycle of domestic abuse), 4 (Reverse the trend in serious violence) and 6 (Protecting children & vulnerable people) – have been given a recommended grade of '**Requires Improvement**'. None of these recommended grades have changed since the July 2019 report.
- All Crime has risen by 5.4% for the 12 months to March 2020 compared to the 12 months to March 2019. This equates to 8,577 additional offences.
- However, the number of crimes recorded by Essex Police reduced by around 24.5% since the Government's social restrictions on gathering and movement in relation to COVID-19 were introduced. This equates to around 113 fewer crimes being recorded each day. From 24 March to 31 March 2020, Essex Police recorded an average of 348 crimes per day; for the period 1 April 2019 to 23 March 2020, Essex Police recorded an average of 461 crimes per day.
- Essex Police solved 682 fewer crimes in the 12 months to March 2020 compared to the 12 months to March 2019; this equates to a 2.9% decrease. The All Crime solved rate also continues to decline due to the increase in the number of crimes reported. The solved rate is currently 13.5%.
- Confidence (Essex Police internal survey) is at 65.2% (results to the 12 months to September 2019). Compared to year ending September 2018, confidence in the local police significantly decreased (deterioration of 2.8% points). Confidence in the local police from the Crime Survey of England and Wales (CSEW) places Essex eighth in its MSG, and 10.7% points below the MSG average.
- **Shoplifting** experienced a statistically significant **decrease** for the month of March 2020. This offence type also experienced a 4.6% decrease (504 fewer offences) for the 12 months to March 2020 compared to the 12 months to March 2019.*
- **Other Theft** experienced a statistically significant **decrease** for the month of March 2020. This offence type also experienced a 10.4% decrease (1,435 fewer offences) for the 12 months to March 2020 compared to the 12 months to March 2019*.

* Please see additional notes on p11.

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to March 2019	12 months to March 2020	Number Difference	% Difference	Essex per 1,000 pop.	MSG Ave per 1,000 pop.	# diff.	Essex MSG Position
Number of all crime offences	158,689	167,266	8,577	5.4	93.3	79.3	14.0	8



Essex experienced an 5.4% increase in All Crime (8,577 additional offences) for the 12 months to March 2020 compared to the 12 months to March 2019. Essex is eighth in its Most Similar Group of forces (MSG) for crime per 1,000 population.

The number of crimes recorded by Essex Police reduced by around 24.5% since the Government’s social restrictions on gathering and movement in relation to Covid-19 were introduced. This equates to around 113 fewer crimes being recorded each day. From 24 March to 31 March 2020, Essex Police recorded an average of 348 crimes per day; for the period 1 April 2019 to 23 March 2020, Essex Police recorded an average of 461 crimes per day.

(Average figures were extracted from a live database at a later date than above figures, which were produced on 1st April 2020).

Essex was graded as Outstanding in its recent HMICFRS Crime Data Integrity (CDI) inspection. Essex Police is only the third force of the 41 that have been judged as outstanding on the first visit in this inspection programme.

Priority 1 - More local, visible and accessible policing

Grade: **Requires Improvement**

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Sept 2018	12 months to Sept 2019	% pt. Difference	% Difference
Percentage of people who have confidence in policing in Essex (internal survey Q13b)	68.0	65.2	-2.8	-
<i>Confidence Interval</i>	1	1.1		

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Sept 2018	12 months to Sept 2019	Number Difference	% Difference	Essex	MSG Ave	# diff.	Essex MSG Position
Confidence in the local police (Crime Survey of England and Wales)	50.4	45.0	-5.4	-	45.0	55.7	-10.7	8
<i>Confidence Interval</i>	4.3	3.5			3.5	1.6		

Confidence (Essex Police internal survey) is at 65.2% (results to the 12 months to September 2019). Compared to year ending September 2018, confidence in the local police has significantly decreased (deterioration of 2.8% points).

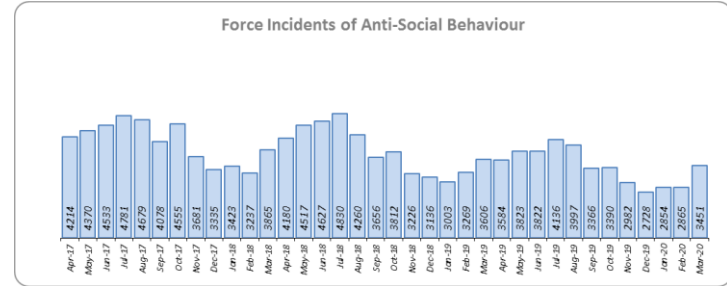
Confidence in the local police from the Crime Survey of England and Wales (CSEW) places Essex eighth in its MSG, and 10.7% points below the MSG average. However, the sample size from this survey is not representative at a sufficiently small scale to measure local level results. The Essex Police internal survey (results detailed above) was therefore introduced to achieve a more accurate local measure with only a small margin of error. The results from the Essex Police survey show that the Force performs significantly better on confidence in local policing than the results from the CSEW, which asks the same question.

Due to the fact that Essex is 8th in its MSG for both crime per 1,000 population and for confidence in local police (CSEW), and that the Essex Police internal survey shows a deterioration in confidence in local police, a grade of Requires Improvement is recommended.

Priority 2 - Crack down on anti-social behaviour

Grade: **Good**

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to March 2019	12 months to March 2020	Number Difference	% Difference
Number of anti-social behaviour incidents	46,441	41,262	-5,179	-11.2



Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Sept 2018	12 months to Sept 2019	Number Difference	% Difference	Essex	MSG Ave	# diff.	Essex MSG Position
ASB Perception:- Perception that ASB is a problem (CSEW)	6.6	3.6	-3.0	-	3.6	4.7	-1.1	2
<i>Confidence Interval</i>	4.6	2.6			2.6	1.3		

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2018	12 months to Dec 2019	% pt. Difference	% Difference
Percentage of people who have confidence Essex Police and the organisations they work with are dealing with ASB (internal survey Q8a)	66.1	64.0	-2.1	-
<i>Confidence Interval</i>	1.1	1.1		

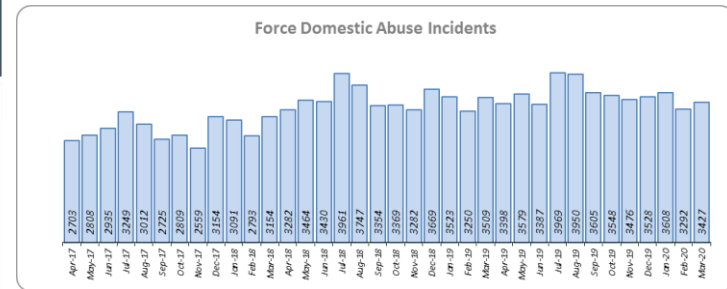
Essex experienced an 11.2% reduction (5,179 fewer) in Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents for the 12 months to March 2020 compared to the 12 months to March 2019. Part of this decrease is due to better Crime Data Accuracy (CDA); more incidents reported as ASB are now being correctly recorded as crimes. Some of the decrease may also be due to people reporting incidents directly to the Council and Housing Authorities.

ASB Perception (from the Crime Survey of England and Wales) in Essex experienced a 3.0% point decrease (improvement). Essex is 1.1% points better than the MSG average; this places Essex second in its Most Similar Group of forces. However, results of Essex’s internal survey decreased in relation to how well Essex Police and the organisations they work with deal with ASB (deterioration of 2.1% points).

Due to the reduction in ASB incidents, and the fact that ASB Perception is better than the MSG average, a grade of Good is recommended.

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to March 2019	12 months to March 2020	Number Difference	% Difference
Number of incidents of domestic abuse	41,840	42,767	927	2.2
Number of repeat incidents of domestic abuse	19,133	20,776	1,643	8.6

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to March 2019	12 months to March 2020	Number Difference	% Difference
Percentage of domestic abuse offences solved	12.9	9.8	-3.1	-
Total domestic abuse offences solved	3,365	2,976	-389	-11.6
High Risk domestic abuse offences solved	899	742	-157	-17.5
Medium Risk domestic abuse offences solved	1,103	930	-173	-15.7
Standard Risk domestic abuse offences solved	1,159	1,159	0	0.0



Essex experienced a 2.2% increase (927 more) in Domestic Abuse incidents and an 8.6% increase (1,643 more) in repeat incidents of Domestic Abuse for the 12 months to March 2020 compared to the 12 months to March 2019.

The Domestic Abuse solved rate fell by 3.1% points to 9.8% during the same period. The number of offences solved has also fallen by 389 offences.

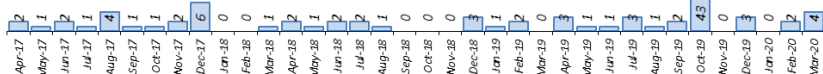
Due to the increase in repeat incidents and the decrease in both the solved volume and the solved rate, a grade of Requires Improvement is recommended.

Priority 4 - Reverse the trend in serious violence

Grade: **Requires Improvement**

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to March 2019	12 months to March 2020	Number Difference	% Difference	Essex per 1,000 pop.	MSG Ave per 1,000 pop.	# diff.	Essex MSG Position
Number of homicides	14	63	49	350.0	0.032	0.012	0.020	8
Number of violence with injury offences (new definition from Nov 2017)	14,731	15,262	531	3.6	8.532	8.497	0.035	5

Force Homicide Offences



Force Violence with Injury Offences

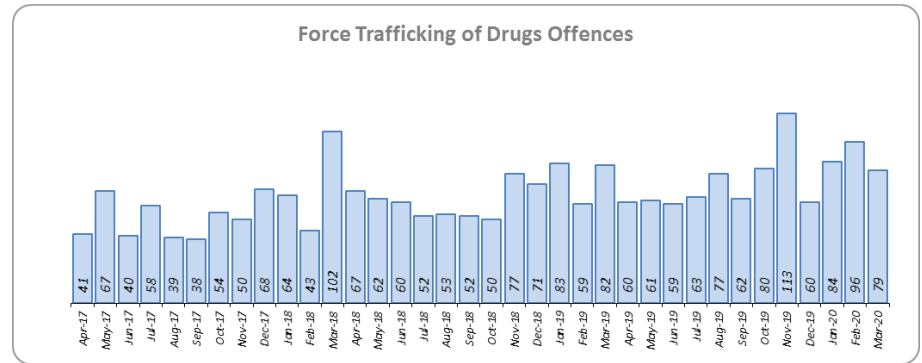
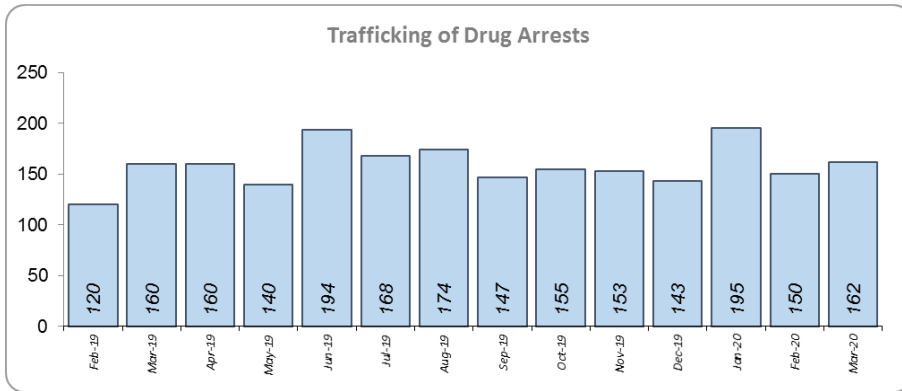


Essex saw an increase of 49 Homicides (to 63 offences) for the 12 months to March 2020 compared to the 12 months to March 2019. This includes the tragic incident where 39 Vietnamese nationals were discovered in a lorry trailer in Grays. Essex is eighth in its Most Similar Group (MSG) of forces for offences per 1,000 population, and is higher than the MSG average.

There was a 3.6% increase (531 more offences) in Violence with Injury. Essex is fifth in its MSG for offences per 1,000 population, and is slightly worse than the MSG average. The increase in this offence is, in part, due to the rise in domestic abuse related Violence with Injury (10.9% increase, 540 more offences); 35.9% of Violence with Injury is domestic abuse-related.

Due to the fact that Essex continues to experience an increase in Violence with Injury, a grade of Requires Improvement is recommended.

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to March 2019	12 months to March 2020	Number Difference	% Difference
Number of Organised Criminal Group disruptions*	17	37	20	117.6
Trafficking of drugs arrests	1,498	1,877	379	25.3



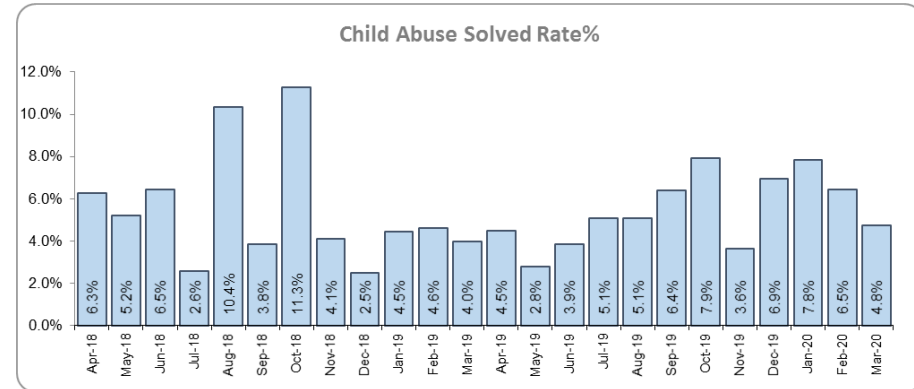
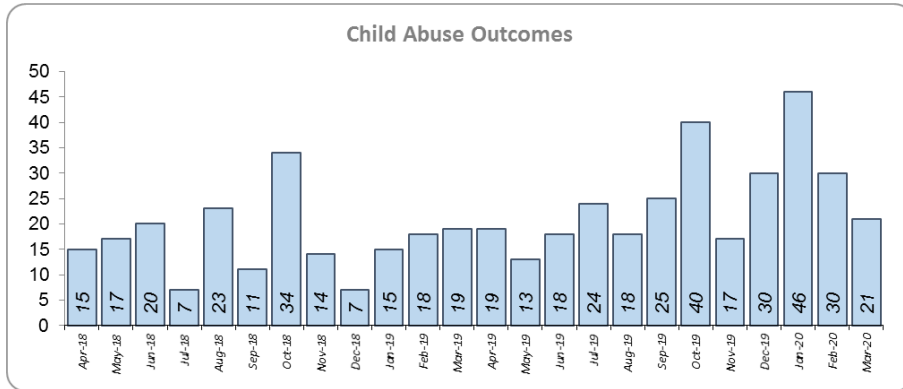
37 Organised Crime Group (OCG) disruptions were conducted in Essex in January to March 2020 inclusive compared with 17 in the same months in 2019 (20 more).* In January 2019 there was a change in the way in which the number of OCG disruptions were counted; this follows National Crime Agency (NCA) and Eastern Region Special Operations Unit (ERSOU) guidance to ensure that all forces record disruptions in the same way. Year-on-year comparisons can only therefore be made from January 2020.

Trafficking of drug arrests, which are also as a result of police proactivity, increased by 25.3% (379 more) for the 12 months to March 2020 compared to the 12 months to March 2019. In the same period, 24.4% more trafficking of drugs offences have been recorded (184 more offences to 938).

Due to the increase in Trafficking of Drug Arrests, a grade of Good is recommended.

*Please note that the number of Organised Crime Group disruptions are a comparison of January to March 2019 and January to March 2020, as there was a change in the method by which these disruptions were counted from January 2019.

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to March 2019	12 months to March 2020	Number Difference	% Difference
Number of child abuse outcomes	205	306	101	49.3
Child abuse solved rate	5.4	5.5	0.1	-



There was a 49.3% increase (101 more) in the number of solved Child Abuse Outcomes in the 12 months to March 2020 compared to the 12 months to March 2019.

47.1% more offences (an additional 1,778) were recorded in the 12 months to March 2020 compared to the 12 months to March 2019. There was a 0.1% point increase in the solved rate (from 5.4% to 5.5%).

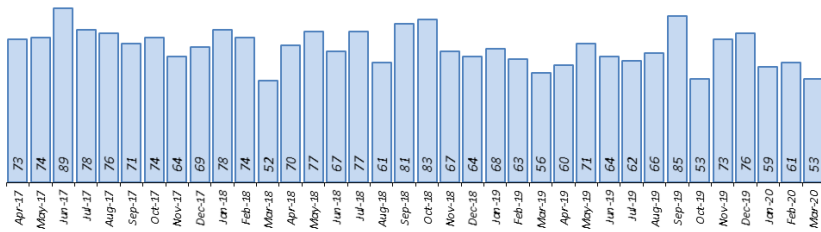
In spite of the increase in the number of Child Abuse solved outcomes and slight increase in the solved rate a grade of Required Improvement is still recommended due to the low solved rate (5.5%).

Priority 7 - Improve safety on our roads

Grade: **Good**

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to March 2019	12 months to March 2020	Number Difference	% Difference	Essex (per 100 million km) Data to December 2018	MSG Ave (per 100 million km) Data to December 2018	# diff.	Essex MSG Position
All people killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road collisions	835	827	-8	-1.0				
Number of driving related mobile phone crime on Essex roads	2,620	1,493	-1,127	-43.0				
Number of driving under the influence of drink and/or drugs on Essex roads	3,024	3,694	670	22.2				
<i>Number of driving under the influence of drink on Essex roads</i>	<i>1,386</i>	<i>1,460</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>5.3</i>				
<i>Number of driving under the influence of drugs on Essex roads</i>	<i>1,285</i>	<i>1,824</i>	<i>539</i>	<i>41.9</i>	1.287	1.102	0.185	6
<i>Number of Failure to Provide samples</i>	<i>353</i>	<i>410</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>16.1</i>				

Force People Killed or Seriously Injured in Road Collisions (KSIs)



Rolling 12 months	12m to Mar 19	12m to Mar 20	Number Diff	% Diff
KSI - All	835	827	-8	-1.0%
KSI - Fatalities	46	45	-1	-2.2%
KSI - Serious injuries	789	782	-7	-0.9%
Number of Collisions	834	817	-17	-2.0%

There was a 1.0% decrease (8 fewer) in the numbers of those Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) in Essex for the 12 months to March 2020 compared to the 12 months to March 2019. Please note that most KSIs do not result in criminal offences (such as death or serious injury caused by dangerous driving). Essex is placed sixth in its Most Similar Group (MSG) of forces for casualties per 100 million vehicle kilometres (results to December 2018).

There has been a 43.0% decrease in mobile phone crime (1,127 fewer offences) and a 22.2% increase (670 more offences) in drink/drug driving with drug driving seeing a 41.9% increase (539 more).

Due to the decrease in KSIs, a grade of Good is recommended. As of December 2018, Essex was slightly worse than the MSG average per 100 million km for this metric. However, due to the fact that more recent national figures have not been released, the current position cannot be updated. The date of the next national release has not yet been confirmed.

Monthly Performance Overview: Exceptions

Exceptions Overview

The following offence types experienced statistically significant changes for the month of March 2020:

- Shoplifting – **decrease**
- Other Theft – **decrease**

Shoplifting

4.6% decrease (504 fewer offences) for the 12 months to March 2020 compared to the 12 months to March 2019. There were statistically exceptional decreases in one District in March 2020.

- *The daily average number of recorded offences reduced to 24 in the Government self-isolation period relating to Covid-19 (13 to 23 March 2020), and further reduced to 10 after the movement and gathering restrictions introduced on 24 March 2020. For the period 1st April 2019 to 13th March 2020 the daily average was 29.*

(Average figures were extracted from a live database at a later date than above figures, which were produced on 1st April 2020).

Other Theft*

10.4% decrease (1,435 fewer offences) for the 12 months to March 2020 compared to the 12 months to March 2019. There were statistically exceptional increases in five Districts and Stansted Airport in March 2020.

- *The daily average number of recorded offences reduced to 25 in the Government self-isolation period relating to Covid-19 (13 to 23 March 2020), and further reduced to 19 after the movement and gathering restrictions introduced on 24 March 2020. For the period 1st April 2019 to 13th March 2020 the daily average was 34.*

(Average figures were extracted from a live database at a later date than above figures, which were produced on 1st April 2020).

* **Other Theft** comprises: Blackmail, Theft in a Dwelling, Theft by a Employee, Theft of mail, Dishonest Use of Electricity, Theft from Automatic Machines or Meters, Other Theft or Unauthorised Taking and Making Off without Payment

Monthly Performance Overview: Of Note

Priority 2 – Crack down on anti-social behaviour

The number of anti-social behaviour incidents recorded by Essex Police increased by around 26.4% since the Government's social restrictions on gathering and movement in relation to Covid-19 were introduced. This equates to around 30 more crimes being recorded each day. From 24 March to 31 March 2020, Essex Police recorded an average of 142 incidents per day; for the period 1 April 2019 to 23 March 2020, Essex Police recorded an average of 112 incidents per day.

(Average figures were extracted from a live database at a later date than above figures, which were produced on 1st April 2020).

Priority 5 – Tackle gangs and organised crime

Operation Produce

Operation Produce ran for two weeks in March in the West LPA (following similar operations in the South LPA in January and the North LPA in February). This important work is part of Operation Sceptre, Essex Police's ongoing work to tackle serious violence and knife crime in public places. In total, officers dedicated more than 10,007 extra hours on patrol; these resulted in 230 arrests, 66 of which involved possession with intent to supply drugs. In addition, weapons taken off the streets included machetes and knives.

Operation Sceptre

Twelve people were charged following raids to target a drug-dealing ring in Harlow. Cars, designer clothing, jewellery and £10,000 in cash were seized. Cannabis plants were also found and removed.

2016-2020 Police and Crime Plan Performance Indicators

Table 1

Police and Crime Plan Priorities	Police Priority Indicators	12 months to March 2019	12 months to March 2020	Number Difference	% Difference	Direction of Travel
Priority 1 - More local, visible and accessible policing	Percentage of people who have confidence in policing in Essex (internal survey Q13b) ¹	68.0	65.2	-2.8	-	Deteriorating
	<i>Confidence Interval</i> ²	1.0	1.1			
	Confidence in the local police (CSEW) ³	50.4	45.0	-5.4	-	Deteriorating
	<i>Confidence Interval</i> ²	4.3	3.5			
	Number of all crime offences	158,689	167,266	8,577	5.4	Deteriorating
Priority 2 - Crack down on anti-social behaviour	Number of anti-social behaviour incidents	46,441	41,262	-5,179	-11.2	Improving
	Percentage of people who have confidence that the policing response to ASB is improving (internal survey Q8a) ⁴	66.1	64.0	-2.1	-	Stable
	<i>Confidence Interval</i> ²	1.1	1.1			
Priority 3 - Breaking the cycle of domestic abuse	Number of incidents of domestic abuse	41,840	42,767	927	2.2	Deteriorating
	Number of repeat incidents of domestic abuse	19,133	20,776	1,643	8.6	Deteriorating
	Percentage of domestic abuse offences solved	12.9	9.8	-3.1	-	Deteriorating
Priority 4 - Reverse the trend in serious violence	Number of homicides ⁸	14	63	49	350.0	Deteriorating
	Number of violence with injury offences (new definition from Nov 2017)	14,731	15,262	531	3.6	Deteriorating
Priority 5 - Tackle gangs and organised crime	Number of Organised Criminal Group disruptions ⁵	17	37	20	117.6	Improving
	Trafficking of drugs arrests	1,498	1,877	379	25.3	Improving
Priority 6 - Protecting children & vulnerable people	Number of child abuse outcomes ⁶	205	306	101	49.3	Improving
	Child abuse solved rate	5.4	5.5	0.1	-	Improving
Priority 7 - Improve safety on our roads	Number of driving related mobile phone crime on Essex roads	2,620	1,493	-1,127	-43.0	Improving
	Number of driving under the influence of drink and/or drugs on Essex roads	3,024	3,694	670	22.2	Deteriorating
	All people killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road collisions ⁷	835	827	-8	-1.0	Improving

Please note that the number of Organised Crime Group disruptions are a comparison of January to March 2019 and January to March 2020, as there was a change in the method by which these disruptions were counted from January 2019.

[Please view above table with the explanations and caveats detailed on page 14.](#)

End Notes

¹ Question from Essex Police's own confidence and perception survey (Question 13b). Results are for the period 12 months September 2019 versus the 12 months to September 2018.

² The confidence interval is the range +/- between where the survey result may lie. This is mainly influenced by the number of people answering the survey. The more people that answer the survey, the smaller the interval range.

³ Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW): 12 months to September 2019 vs. 12 months to September 2018.

⁴ Question from Essex Police's own confidence and perception survey (Question 8a). Results are for the period 12 months to September 2019 versus the 12 months to September 2018.

⁵ Please note that the number of Organised Crime Group disruptions are a comparison of January to March 2019 and January to March 2020 only due to a change in counting rules that occurred in January 2019. From January 2019, activity has been recorded rather than the number of people arrested. If there was a day of action, for example, and five people were arrested, this would formerly have counted as five disruptions, but now will count as one. The change stems from confusion over the previous guidelines, with police forces counting disruptions in different ways.

⁶ Solved outcomes are crimes that result in: charge or summons, caution, crimes taken into consideration, fixed penalty notice, cannabis warning or community resolution.

⁷ 'Killed or Seriously Injured' (KSI) refers to all people killed or seriously injured on Essex's roads, regardless of whether any criminal offences were committed. 'Causing Death/Serious Injury by Dangerous/Inconsiderate Driving' offences (detailed on p.10) refers to the number of crimes of this type.

⁸ Please note that on Wednesday 23 October 2019 the bodies of 39 Vietnamese nationals were discovered in a lorry trailer in Grays. This tragic incident is reflected in the Homicide numbers.

Crime Tree Data – Rolling 12 Months to March

Table 3

Victim Based: Under Reported		Offences										Solved Outcomes										Solved Rates %											
Crime Type	% DA 2020	2019	2020	# diff.	% diff.	Z	CSS	1m Mar 19	1m Mar 20	Yr on Yr 1m % diff.	3m Mar 19	3m Mar 20	Yr on Yr 3m % diff.	2019	2020	# diff.	% diff.	1m Mar 19	1m Mar 20	Yr on Yr 1m % diff.	3m Mar 19	3m Mar 20	Yr on Yr 3m % diff.	2019	2020	% pt. diff.	Z	1m Mar 19	1m Mar 20	Yr on Yr 1m % pt. diff.	3m Mar 19	3m Mar 20	Yr on Yr 3m % pt. diff.
Racial/Religiously Aggravated Offences	0.9	1444	1589	145	10.0	1.3		152	144	-5.3	363	375	3.3	238	252	14	5.9	16	18	12.5	65	60	-7.7	16.5	15.9	-0.6	-0.7	10.5	12.5	2.0	17.9	16.0	-1.9
Hate Crime HO Definition	3.2	2705	3085	380	14.0	1.2		247	271	9.7	643	758	17.9	362	348	-14	-3.9	24	25	4.2	84	80	-4.8	13.4	11.3	-2.1	-1.1	9.7	9.2	-0.5	13.1	10.6	-2.5
Domestic Abuse	100.0	25994	30232	4238	16.3	0.9		2355	2451	4.1	6899	7446	7.9	3365	2976	-389	-11.6	249	243	-2.4	855	834	-2.5	12.9	9.8	-3.1	-0.9	10.6	9.9	-0.7	12.4	11.2	-1.2
- High Risk Domestic Abuse	100.0	2481	2733	252	10.2	0.2		221	202	-8.6	622	653	5.0	899	742	-157	-17.5	60	49	-18.3	209	182	-12.9	36.2	27.1	-9.1	-1.1	27.1	24.3	-2.9	33.6	27.9	-5.7
- Medium Risk Domestic Abuse	100.0	4791	4914	123	2.6	-1.6		417	329	-21.1	1179	1070	-9.2	1103	930	-173	-15.7	87	56	-35.6	265	225	-15.1	23.0	18.9	-4.1	-1.1	20.9	17.0	-3.8	22.5	21.0	-1.4
- Standard Risk Domestic Abuse	100.0	16866	20923	4057	24.1	1.2		1464	1705	16.5	4491	5232	16.5	1159	1159	0	0.0	82	117	42.7	316	376	19.0	6.9	5.5	-1.3	-0.4	5.6	6.9	1.3	7.0	7.2	0.2
- No Risk Assessment	100.0	1856	1662	-194	-10.5	0.4		253	215	-15.0	607	491	-19.1	204	145	-59	-28.9	20	21	5.0	65	51	-21.5	11.0	8.7	-2.3	0.8	7.9	9.8	1.9	10.7	10.4	-0.3
State Based Crime		Offences										Solved Outcomes										Solved Rates %											
Crime Type	% DA 2020	2019	2020	# diff.	% diff.	Z	CSS	1m Mar 19	1m Mar 20	Yr on Yr 1m % diff.	3m Mar 19	3m Mar 20	Yr on Yr 3m % diff.	2019	2020	# diff.	% diff.	1m Mar 19	1m Mar 20	Yr on Yr 1m % diff.	3m Mar 19	3m Mar 20	Yr on Yr 3m % diff.	2019	2020	% pt. diff.	Z	1m Mar 19	1m Mar 20	Yr on Yr 1m % pt. diff.	3m Mar 19	3m Mar 20	Yr on Yr 3m % pt. diff.
Drug Offences	0.0	4141	6031	1890	45.6	1.3		456	498	9.2	1304	1593	22.2	3616	5367	1751	48.4	409	512	25.2	1128	1492	32.3	87.3	89.0	1.7	1.5	89.7	102.8	13.1	86.5	93.7	7.2
- Trafficking of Drugs	0.0	754	938	184	24.4	0.8		82	79	-3.7	226	261	15.5	503	659	156	31.0	49	79	61.2	147	191	29.9	66.7	70.3	3.5	2.1	59.8	100.0	40.2	65.0	73.2	8.1
- Possession of Drugs	0.0	3387	5093	1706	50.4	1.4		374	419	12.0	1078	1332	23.6	3113	4708	1595	51.2	360	433	20.3	981	1301	32.6	91.9	92.4	0.5	1.1	96.3	103.3	7.1	91.0	97.7	6.7
Possession of Weapons	0.8	2041	1475	-566	-27.7	-1.4		147	105	-28.6	445	307	-31.0	1409	807	-602	-42.7	97	59	-39.2	301	208	-30.9	69.0	54.7	-14.3	-0.8	66.0	56.2	-9.8	67.6	67.8	0.1
Public Order	8.9	13324	15346	2022	15.2	1.1		1386	1288	-7.1	3430	3517	2.5	2134	2028	-106	-5.0	179	187	4.5	535	483	-9.7	16.0	13.2	-2.8	-0.5	12.9	14.5	1.6	15.6	13.7	-1.9
Miscellaneous Crimes against Society	17.4	3462	3743	281	8.1	0.3		317	298	-6.0	944	888	-5.9	596	721	125	21.0	60	59	-1.7	145	195	34.5	17.2	19.3	2.0	0.6	18.9	19.8	0.9	15.4	22.0	6.6

Crime Severity Score (CSS) - Based on the ONS Crime Severity Score which replaces the Cambridge Harm Index - data are for the financial year 2018/19, (a total of 21 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.

Yr on Yr 1m %/ % pt. diff. - compares the month of March 2020 with the month of March 2019.

Yr on Yr 3m %/ % pt. diff. - compares the three months to March 2020 with the three months to March 2019.

Z Score - Standard Score over 1.96 or under -1.96. 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 deviation indicates the data is widely spread; if small, the data will be more clustered together.