

Police and Crime Plan 2016-2021

Monthly Performance Update

September 2021

National and MSG positions are to 31 July 2021 (Essex Police data are to 30 September 2021).



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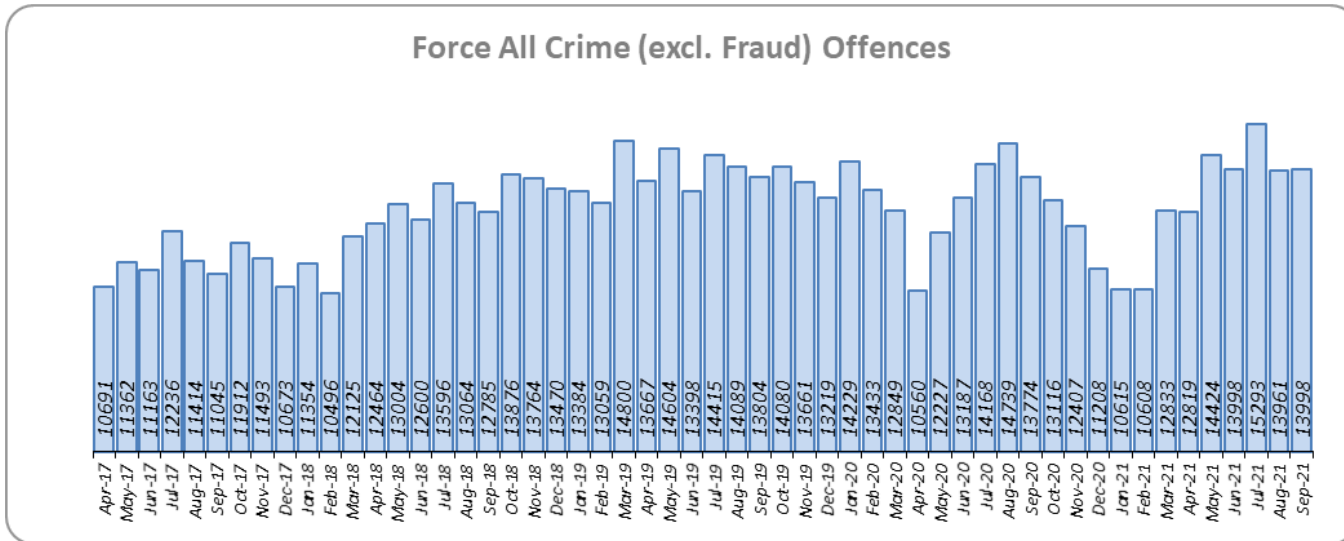
Executive Summary

- **Four 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, Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), and professional judgement.
- **Three of the seven PFCC priorities**—3 (Breaking the cycle of Domestic Abuse), 4 (Tackling Gangs and Serious Violence) and 6 (Protecting children and vulnerable people)—have been given a recommended grade of **'Requires Improvement'**. The level of improvement required to reach 'Good' have been added to the narrative for each priority.
- **All Crime fell by 3.3% for the 12 months to September 2021** compared to the 12 months to September 2020; this equates to 5,268 fewer offences. This decrease has been primarily influenced by the Government's restrictions on gathering and movement in relation to COVID-19.
*Each change in the rules relating to social distancing has affected the number of All Crime offences reported to Essex Police.**
- There was a 1.4% increase in All Crime in September 2021 compared to September 2019 (13,998 September 2021 v. 13,804 September 2019). The Force recorded 3,438 more offences in September 2021 than in April 2020 (10,560 offences), when the Government implemented the first lockdown; this equates to 32.6% more offences.
- The Force recorded **570 more Violence with Injury (VWI) offences (65.1% increase) in September 2021 compared to April 2020** (1,445 v. 875 offences). The number of **VWI offences recorded in September 2021 was higher than the number recorded before COVID restrictions were introduced**; compared with September 2019, there was an 18.4% increase (225 more crimes).
- There were **31.7% fewer reports of Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) in September 2021 (2,618 incidents)** compared to September 2020 (3,831 incidents). Since March 2020, the number of ASB incidents reported has generally been higher when tighter restrictions have been implemented by the Government, and lower when restrictions have been eased. **The average daily number of ASB incidents was 1.8% lower in September 2021** (ave. 87 incidents) **compared to August 2021** (ave. 89 incidents). **ASB incidents in September 2021 were also 22.2% lower compared to pre-COVID levels**; there were 748 fewer incidents in September 2021 compared to September 2019 (3,366 incidents). **September 2021 experienced the lowest number of ASB incidents recorded per month since April 2017** (2,618 incidents).
- Confidence (from the independent survey commissioned by Essex Police) is at 79.8% (results to the 12 months to June 2021). **Compared to year ending June 2020, confidence in the local police increased by 10.1% points.**
- There was an increase of 36.0% (41 more) Modern Slavery referrals in the 12 months to September 2021 compared to the same period in 2019-20. Essex Police have worked towards increasing the number of referrals to achieve greater range and engagement with hard to access groups, thereby creating more opportunities to help vulnerable people. This has resulted in the number of referrals being higher in the 12 months to September 2021 compared to the same period the previous year.
- Essex Police was awarded two Gold Awards in the Improvement and Efficiency Social Enterprise (iESE) Public Sector Transformation Awards, which celebrate the most innovative practices in transforming local public services. The first award, 'Police Force of the Year', was for transforming the Force to an organisation which is 'exceptional' in respecting victims of crime by accurately recording offences, and with record levels of trust. The second award, the 'Customer Focus' award, was for Operation HARRIER, which makes use of GPS technology to support vulnerable, high risk missing person living with Alzheimer's and Dementia who have previously been reported missing to the police.

Priority 1 - More local, visible and accessible policing

Grade: **Good**

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Sep 2019	12 months to Sep 2020	12 months to Sep 2021	Number Difference 2020/21	% Difference 2020/21	Essex per 1,000 pop.	MSG Ave per 1,000 pop.	# diff.	Essex MSG Position
Number of all crime offences	168,237	158,951	153,683	-5,268	-3.3	83.6	72.1	11.5	8



Essex experienced a 3.3% decrease in All Crime (5,268 fewer offences) for the 12 months to September 2021 compared to the 12 months to September 2020. This decrease in crime has been primarily influenced by the Government's restrictions on gathering and movement in relation to COVID-19. Essex is eighth in its Most Similar Group of forces (MSG) for crime per 1,000 population.

Essex Police recorded a daily average of 467 crimes in September 2021, compared with an average of 450 crimes in August 2021. This equates to an increase of 3.6%.

13,998 offences were recorded in September 2021. This equates to an increase of 1.6% (224 more offences) compared to September 2020 (13,774 offences). There was a 1.4% increase in September 2021 compared to September 2019 (13,804 offences).

Essex Police was awarded two Gold Awards in the Improvement and Efficiency Social Enterprise (iESE) Public Sector Transformation Awards, which celebrate the most innovative practices in transforming local public services. The first award, 'Police Force of the Year', was for transforming the Force to an organisation which is 'exceptional' in respecting victims of crime by accurately recording offences, and with record levels of trust. The second award, the 'Customer Focus' award, was for Operation HARRIER, which makes use of GPS technology to support vulnerable, high risk missing person living with Alzheimer's and Dementia who have previously been reported missing to the police.

Priority 1 - More local, visible and accessible policing

Grade: **Good**

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to June 2019	12 months to June 2020	12 months to June 2021	Number Difference 2020/21	% Difference 2020/21
Percentage of people who have confidence in policing in Essex (internal survey)	66.7	69.7	79.8	10.1	-
<i>Confidence Interval</i>	1.1	1.0	0.9		

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to March 2018	12 months to March 2019	12 months to March 2020	Number Difference 2019/20	% Difference 2019/20	Essex	MSG Ave	# diff.	Essex MSG Position
Confidence in the local police (Crime Survey of England and Wales)*	52.4	46.9	48.6	1.6	-	48.6	55.1	-6.5	8
<i>Confidence Interval</i>	4.5	4.5	3.9			3.9	1.6		

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Sep 2019	12 months to Sep 2020	12 months to Sep 2021	Number Difference 2020/21	% Difference 2020/21	Essex	MSG Ave	# diff.	Essex MSG Position
Harm (Crime Severity) Score** v. Most Similar Group of Forces (MSG) - All Crime	13.3	13.0	13.0	-	-	13.0	11.1	1.9	7
Emergency response attendance within 15 mins (urban) or 20 mins (rural) (GOS %)**	71.6	78.5	80.8	2.3	-				

Confidence (from the independent survey commissioned by Essex Police) is at 79.8% (results to the 12 months to June 2021). Compared to year ending June 2020, confidence in the local police has significantly increased (an improvement of 10.1% points).

The All Crime Harm (Crime Severity) Score** (13.0) places Essex seventh in its MSG.

Essex Police's performance in relation to emergency response attendance within 15 minutes (urban) or 20 minutes (rural) has improved by 2.3 percentage points to 80.8% in the 12 months to September 2021 compared to the 12 months to September 2020. This is above the 80% target.

Due to the fact that the percentage of people who have confidence in policing in Essex has improved and the emergency response attendance is above the 80% target, a grade of Good is recommended.

Please note:

* Crime Survey of England and Wales data are no longer available at Force level. Data are for the 12 months to March 2020.

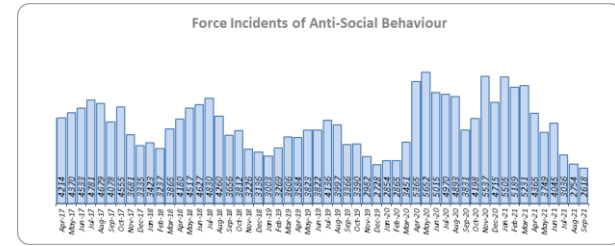
** Crime Severity Scores (as calculated by the Office for National Statistics) measure the 'relative harm' of crimes by taking into account both their volume and their severity. Data are for the 12 months to July in all three years.

*** Grade of Service.

Priority 2 - Crack down on anti-social behaviour

Grade: **Good**

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Sep 2019	12 months to Sep 2020	12 months to Sep 2021	Number Difference 2020/21	% Difference 2020/21
Number of anti-social behaviour incidents	43,010	48,361	50,849	2,488	5.1



Police Priority Indicators	12 months to March 2018	12 months to March 2019	12 months to March 2020	Number Difference 2019/20	% Difference 2019/20	Essex	MSG Ave	# diff.	Essex MSG Position
ASB Perception:- Perception that ASB is a problem (CSEW)*	11.0	3.3	4.3	1.0	-	4.3	4.8	-0.5	4
<i>Confidence Interval</i>	5.4	2.5	2.9			2.9	1.4		

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to June 2019	12 months to June 2020	12 months to June 2021	% pt. Difference 2020/21	% Difference 2020/21
Percentage of people who have confidence Essex Police and the organisations they work with are dealing with ASB (internal survey)	64.5	69.4	69.8	0.4	-
<i>Confidence Interval</i>	1.1	1.1	1.1		

Essex experienced a 5.1% increase (2,488 more) in Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents for the 12 months to September 2021 compared to the 12 months to September 2020. This increase was due to the COVID-19 restriction period, during which many additional reports were received that related to activities that were not previously considered to be ASB; examples include social gatherings and shops and businesses continuing to trade. Since March 2020 the number of ASB incidents reported has generally been higher when tighter restrictions were implemented by the Government, and lower when restrictions were eased.

There was a decrease of 31.7% ASB reports in September 2021 compared to September 2020 (1,213 fewer incidents). The average daily number of ASB incidents decreased by 1.8% in September 2021 (87 incidents) compared to August 2021 (89 incidents). September 2021 experienced the lowest number of ASB incidents recorded per month since April 2017 (2,618 incidents).

The number of ASB incidents for the 12 months to September 2021 compared to the 12 months to September 2019 increased by 18.2% (7,839 more incidents).

The results of Essex’s independent survey in relation to how well residents perceive Essex Police and partner organisations to be dealing with ASB showed a slight improvement: 0.4% points.

Due to the increase in public perception from the Essex independent survey, and the fact that the lowest monthly number of ASB incidents since pre-COVID were recorded in September 2021, a grade of Good is recommended.

Please note:

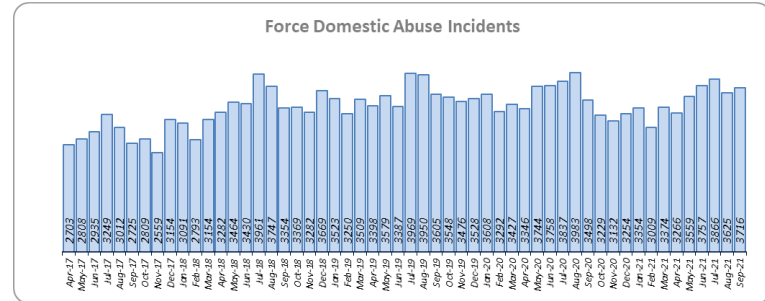
* Crime Survey of England and Wales data are no longer available at Force level. Data are for the 12 months to March 2020.

Priority 3 - Breaking the cycle of domestic abuse

Grade: **Requires Improvement**

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Sep 2019	12 months to Sep 2020	12 months to Sep 2021	Number Difference 2019/20	% Difference 2019/20
Number of incidents of domestic abuse	42,490	42,849	40,714	-2,135	-5.0
Number of repeat incidents of domestic abuse	20,028	19,792	20,143	351	1.8
Number of domestic abuse arrests	11,898	13,886	14,446	560	4.0
Number of Domestic Violence Protection Notices (DVPNs) and Protection Orders (DVPOs)	173	241	211	-30	-12.4

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Sep 2019	12 months to Sep 2020	12 months to Sep 2021	Number Difference 2020/21	% Difference 2020/21
Total domestic abuse offences solved	3,127	3,499	3,015	-484	-13.8
High Risk domestic abuse offences solved	776	755	702	-53	-7.0
Medium Risk domestic abuse offences solved	1,017	956	646	-310	-32.4
Standard Risk domestic abuse offences solved	1,121	1,605	1,516	-89	-5.5



Essex experienced a 5.0% decrease (2,135 fewer) in Domestic Abuse incidents but a 1.8% increase (351 more) in repeat incidents of Domestic Abuse for the 12 months to September 2021 compared to the 12 months to September 2020. There was also a 4.0% increase (560 more) in Domestic Abuse arrests but a 12.4% decrease (30 fewer) in the number of Domestic Violence Protection Notices (DVPN) and Protection Orders (DVPO) issued in the 12 months to September 2021 compared to the 12 months to September 2020.

Domestic Abuse incidents in September 2021 were higher than at pre-COVID levels, with a 3.1% increase (111 more incidents) compared to September 2019.

There was a 13.8% decrease (484 fewer) in the number of solved Domestic Abuse outcomes in the 12 months to September 2021 compared to the 12 months to September 2020 and a 3.6% decrease (112 fewer) compared to the 12 months to September 2019.

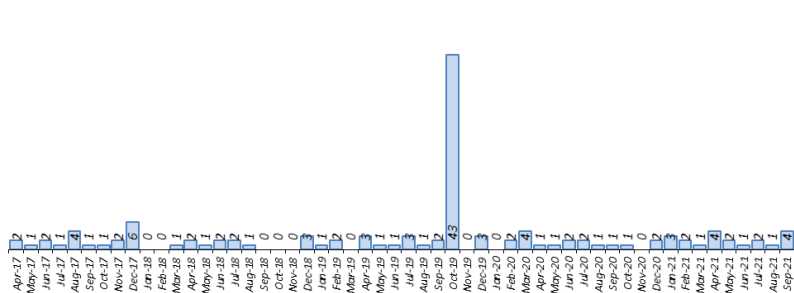
Due to the fact that the number of DA solved offences has decreased for the fifth month in a row, a grade of Requires Improvement is recommended. In the past 12 months, on average 251 Domestic Abuse offences were solved each month. A 'Good' grade required an average of 292 solved offences per month, put another way about 41 more solved offences were required each month. For DVPN/Os, an average of 18 were issued monthly in the last 12 months with an average of 20 needed to achieve a 'Good' grade.

Priority 4 – Tackling gangs and serious violence

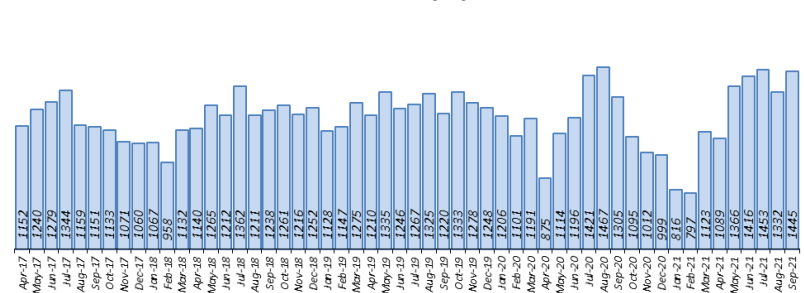
Grade: **Requires Improvement**

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Sep 2019	12 months to Sep 2020	12 months to Sep 2021	Number Difference 2020/21	% Difference 2020/21	Essex per 1,000 pop.	MSG Ave per 1,000 pop.	# diff.	Essex MSG Position
Number of homicides	19	60	23	-37	-61.7	0.011	0.009	0.002	5
Number of violence with injury offences (new definition from Nov 2017)	15,214	14,725	13,896	-829	-5.6	7.532	7.815	-0.283	5

Force Homicide Offences



Force Violence with Injury Offences



37 fewer Homicides (to 23 offences) were recorded for the 12 months to September 2021 compared to the 12 months to September 2020. The 12 months to September 2020 includes the tragic incident where 39 Vietnamese nationals were discovered in a lorry trailer in Grays in October 2019. Essex is fifth in its Most Similar Group (MSG) of forces for offences per 1,000 population, and is slightly higher than the MSG average.

There were four Homicide offences in September 2021 compared to one offence in September 2020 and two offences in September 2019.

There was a 5.6% decrease (829 fewer offences) in Violence with Injury offences for the 12 months to September 2021 compared to the 12 months to September 2020. The average daily number of Violence with Injury offences was 48 for September 2021 and 43 for August 2021. 570 more offences (65.1%) were recorded in September 2021 (1,445 offences) compared to April 2020 (875 offences) when the Government first implemented national restrictions.

The number of Violence with Injury offences decreased by 8.7% (1,318 fewer offences) in the 12 months to September 2021 compared to the 12 months to September 2019.

Essex is fifth in its MSG for Violence with Injury offences per 1,000 population, and is better than the MSG average. There was also a decrease in domestic abuse-related Violence with Injury (6.0% decrease, 348 fewer offences); 38.9% of Violence with Injury is domestic abuse-related.

Priority 4 – Tackling gangs and serious violence

Grade: **Requires Improvement**

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Sep 2019	12 months to Sep 2020	12 months to Sep 2021	Number Difference 2020/21	% Difference 2020/21	Essex	MSG Ave	# diff.	Essex MSG Position
Harm (Crime Severity) Score* v. Most Similar Group of Forces (MSG) for Violence with Injury, Rape, Other Sexual Offences and Robbery of Personal Property	7.7	7.7	8.4	-	-	8.4	7.0	1.4	7
Number of Violence with Injury, Rape, Other Sexual Offences and Robbery of Personal Property solved	2,951	3,059	2,604	-455	-14.9				
Stop and search for weapons	2,373	3,479	1,284	-2,195	-63.1				
Knife-enabled crime**	891	1,873	1,531	-342	-18.3				

The combined harm (Crime Severity) score* (8.4) for Violence with Injury, Rape, Other Sexual Offences and Robbery of Personal Property places Essex seventh in its Most Similar Group of Forces (MSG).

There was a 14.9% decrease (455 fewer) in the number of solved high harm offences (Violence with Injury, Rape, Other Sexual Offences and Robbery of Personal Property combined) in the 12 months to September 2021 compared to the 12 months to September 2020. Please see [page 19](#) for the numbers of solved for each category.

There was a 63.1% decrease (2,195 fewer) in the number of stop and search for weapons in the 12 months to September 2021 compared to the 12 months to September 2020.

There was an 18.3% decrease (342 fewer) in the number of Knife-enabled crime offences in the 12 months to September 2021** compared to the 12 months to September 2020.

The number of solved high harm offences decreased by 11.8% (347 fewer) in the 12 months to September 2021 compared to the 12 months to September 2019. The number of stop and search for weapons also decreased by 45.9% (1,089 fewer) in the same period.

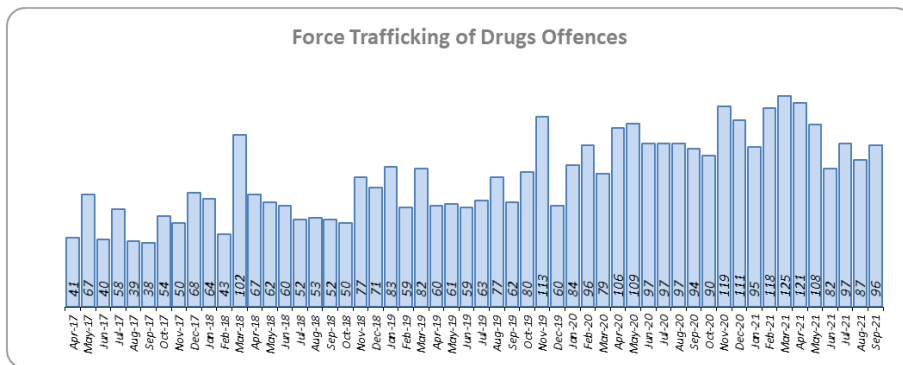
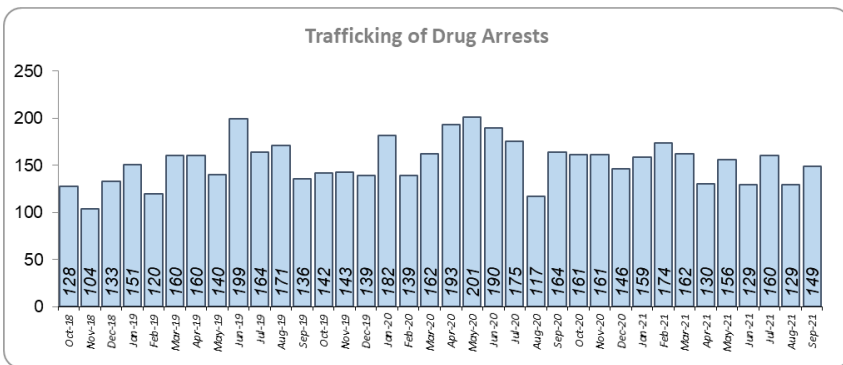
Due to the fact that Essex is higher than the MSG average in the number of Homicides, and that the number of solved high harm offences has reduced, a grade of Requires Improvement is recommended. On average in the last 12 months, 217 High Harm offences were solved each month. A 'Good' grade required a monthly average of 255 solved offences; put another way, about 38 more solved offences were required each month. Four fewer homicides in Essex in the last year would have been the equivalent of the average rate per 1,000 population in Essex's MSG.

Please note:

* Crime Severity Scores (as calculated by the Office for National Statistics) measure the 'relative harm' of crimes by taking into account both their volume and their severity. Data are for the 12 months to July in all three years.

** The number of knife crime offences is an indicator of how effective Essex Police is at identifying knife-enabled offences, and is not necessarily reflective of the number of these offences that have been committed in the county. This is because the identification of these offences is reliant on the appropriate indicator being manually added to the crime record. A new data quality process was introduced in June 2020 and Essex Police is currently working with the National Data Quality Improvement Service (NDQIS) to revise knife crime flags. In September 2021, data from April 2019 was revised; this resulted in an increase in the number of offences recorded, particularly in the 2019/20 financial year. Whilst this has enabled Essex Police to better understand knife crime in Essex, the process has consequently inflated the figures. As such, no inferences can be drawn as to the current trend.

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Sep 2019	12 months to Sep 2020	12 months to Sep 2021	Number Difference 2020/21	% Difference 2020/21
Number of Organised Criminal Group disruptions*	65	191	287	96	50.3
Trafficking of drugs arrests	1,795	1,943	1,820	-123	-6.3



Essex experienced a 50.3% increase in Organised Crime Group (OCG) disruptions (96 more) for the 12 months to September 2021 compared to the 12 months to September 2020. 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.

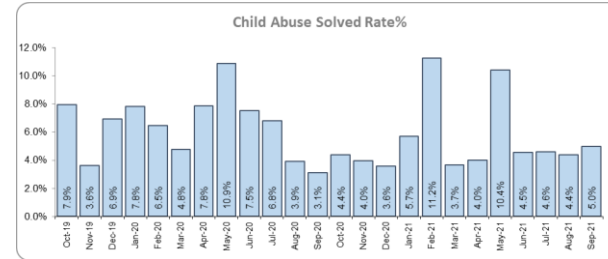
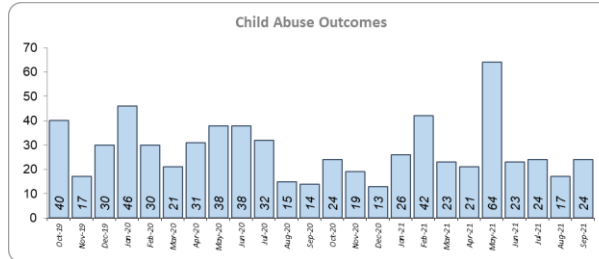
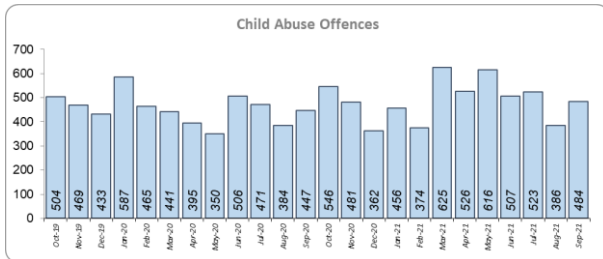
Trafficking of drug arrests, which are primarily driven by police proactivity, decreased by 6.3% (123 fewer) for the 12 months to September 2021 compared to the 12 months to September 2020. In the same period, 13.3% more trafficking of drugs offences have been recorded (150 more offences to 1,278).

The number of trafficking of drug arrests increased by 1.4% (25 more) in the 12 months to September 2021 compared to the 12 months to September 2019.

Due to the increase in OCG disruptions, a grade of Good is recommended.

* OCG disruptions are now reported quarterly. Data are to September 2021. Due to the change in recording in January 2019 it is not possible to compare the 12 months to September 2019 to the 12 months to September 2021.

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Sep 2019	12 months to Sep 2020	12 months to Sep 2021	Number Difference 2020/21	% Difference 2020/21
Number of child abuse outcomes	240	365	327	-38	-10.4
Number of child abuse offences	4,770	5,491	5,925	434	7.9
Child abuse solved rate	5.0	6.6	5.5	-1.1	-
Child Sexual Abuse/Exploitation investigations	2,066	2,018	2,350	332	16.5
Modern Slavery referrals made to the National Referral Model (NRM)*	60	114	155	41	36.0



Although there was a 16.5% increase (332 more) in the number of Child Sexual Abuse/Exploitation investigations in the 12 months to September 2021 compared to the 12 months to September 2020, there was a 10.4% decrease (38 fewer) in the number of solved Child Abuse Outcomes.

7.9% more Child Abuse offences (an increase of 434) were recorded in the 12 months to September 2021 compared to the 12 months to September 2020. This increase in offences can be partly attributed to a rise in referrals from schools in the latter part of 2020. There was a 1.1% point decrease in the solved rate (from 6.6% to 5.5%).

155 Modern Slavery referrals were made in the 12 months to September 2021 compared with 114 in the 12 months to September 2020 (41 more).

The number of child abuse outcomes increased by 36.3% (87 more outcomes) and the number of child abuse offences increased by 24.2% (1,155 more offences) in the 12 months to September 2021 compared to the 12 months to September 2019.

13.7% more Child Sexual Abuse/Exploitation investigations (an increase of 284) were recorded in the 12 months to September 2021 compared to the 12 months to September 2019.

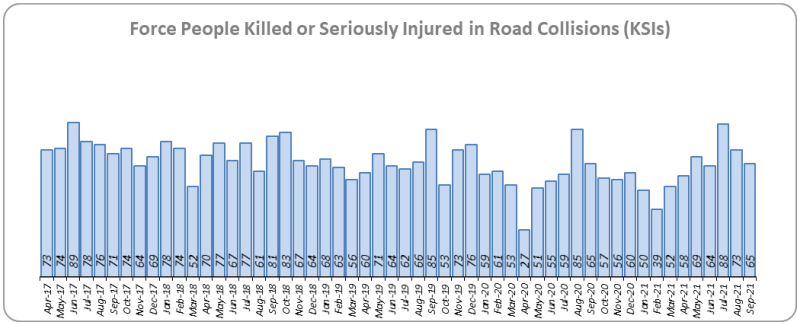
Due to the decrease in the number of child abuse outcomes and the increase of child abuse offences, a grade of Requires Improvement is recommended. On average in the last 12 months, 27 Child Abuse offences were solved each month. A 'Good' grade required a monthly average of 30 solved offences over the past 12 months.

* Due to a change in recording of Modern Slavery referrals in April 2019 it is not possible to compare the 12 months to September 2019 to the 12 months to September 2021.

Priority 7 - Improve safety on our roads

Grade: **Good**

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Sep 2019	12 months to Sep 2020	12 months to Sep 2021	Number Difference 2020/21	% Difference 2020/21	Essex (per 100 million km) Data to June 2020	MSG Ave (per 100 million km) Data to June 2020	# diff.	Essex MSG Position
All people killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road collisions	881	726	736	10	1.4	0.795	0.652	0.144	6
Number of driving related mobile phone crime on Essex roads*	2,269	604	455	-149	-24.7				
Number of driving under the influence of drink and/or drugs on Essex roads	3,487	4,310	2,954	-1,356	-31.5				
<i>Number of driving under the influence of drink on Essex roads</i>	1,394	1,465	1,299	-166	-11.3				
<i>Number of driving under the influence of drugs on Essex roads</i>	1,706	2,382	1,303	-1,079	-45.3				
<i>Number of Failure to Provide samples</i>	387	463	352	-111	-24.0				



Rolling 12 months	12 months to Sep 2019	12 months to Sep 2020	12 months to Sep 2021	Number Difference 2020/21	% Difference 2020/21
KSI - All	881	726	736	10	1.4%
KSI - Fatalities	42	48	39	-9	-18.8%
KSI - Serious injuries	839	678	697	19	2.8%
Number of Collisions	828	677	670	-7	-1.0%

There was a 1.4% increase (10 more) in the number of those Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) in Essex for the 12 months to September 2021 compared to the 12 months to September 2020. The number of KSIs decreased by 16.5% (145 fewer offences) in the 12 months to September 2021 compared to the 12 months to September 2019. Please note that most KSIs do not necessarily result in criminal offences (such as death or serious injury caused by dangerous driving) being recorded. Essex is sixth in its Most Similar Group (MSG) of forces for casualties per 100 million vehicle kilometres (results to June 2020) and slightly worse than the MSG average. However, due to the fact that more recent national figures have not been released, the current position cannot be determined (the date of the next national release has not yet been confirmed).

There was a 24.7% decrease (149 fewer offences) in the number of driving related mobile phone offences recorded for the 12 months to September 2021 compared to the 12 months to September 2020.* There was also a 31.5% decrease (1,356 fewer offences) in drink/drug driving offences for the 12 months to September 2021 compared to the 12 months to September 2020; of these offences, there was an 11.3% decrease (166 fewer offences) in *drink* driving and a 45.3% decrease (1,079 fewer offences) in *drug* driving. All of these offence types are primarily driven by police proactivity in relation to road safety.

Due to the decrease in the number of drink/drug driving offences in the past 12 months, a grade of Good is recommended.

* In 2019, the definition as to what constituted “use” of a mobile phone in relation to driver-related mobile phone offences was subject to a legal challenge. This resulted in a ruling, which held that while “use” included accessing the interactive functions of the mobile phone (such as making calls, sending messages or using the internet), it did not extend to solely accessing the device’s internal functions (such as making use of the camera). Fewer mobile phone offences were subsequently prosecuted from this point. In 2021, however, the law was changed: it is now illegal to “hold” a phone or sat nav when driving or riding a motorcycle. It is therefore likely that offences will now start to increase.

Exceptions Overview

Hate Crime HO Definition offences experienced a statistically significant increase for the month of September 2021.

Hate Crime HO Definition – **Increase**

27.9% increase (909 more crimes) for the 12 months to September 2021 compared to the 12 months to September 2020. The Force saw a statistically exceptional increase in September 2021.

Monthly Performance Overview: Of Note

COVID-19: Restrictions of movement and social distancing

Since 13 March 2020, the Government implemented a series of alert levels and steps regarding the level of social distancing allowed in relation to COVID-19. Each change has affected the number of All Crime offences recorded.

On 14 October 2020 the Government introduced three levels of restrictions according to different levels of infections around the country. Tier 1 – Medium, Tier 2 – High and Tier 3 – Very High.

On 5 November 2020 the Government implemented a period of increased restrictions which ended on 2nd December 2020 when the country returned to the Tier system.

Date Period	Level	Restrictions	Number of days	Daily Average
01/10/2020 - 13/10/2020	Level 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only 15 people able to attend weddings and civil partnerships, in groups of six Indoor adult sports only permitted in groups of less than six 	13	421
Date Period	Alert Level - Essex County Council		Number of days	Daily Average
14/10/2020 - 16/10/2020	Tier 1 - Medium		3	437
17/10/2020 - 04/11/2020	Tier 2 - High		19	417
Date Period	Level	Restrictions	Number of days	Daily Average
05/11/2020 - 02/12/2020	Period of increased restrictions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pubs and restaurants closed but takeaways permitted Non-essential shops, leisure and entertainment venues closed No households mixing indoors, or in private gardens, unless in your support bubble Stay home - only leave for specific reasons including education and work Schools, universities and colleges remain open Outdoor recreation encouraged, you can meet one person outside your household 	28	406

Monthly Performance Overview: Of Note (continued)

COVID-19: Restrictions of movement and social distancing

On 20 December the Government introduced Tier 4 – Stay at Home and on 5th January 2021 a third period of increased restrictions was implemented. In March 2021 the Government announced its roadmap out of restrictions, starting with Step 1 on 8th March, Step 1a on 29th March and Step 2 on 12th April.

Date Period	Alert Level - Essex County Council	Alert Level - Thurrock and Southend	Number of days	Daily Average
03/12/2020 - 15/12/2020	Tier 2 - High	Tier 2 - High	13	381
16/12/2020 - 19/12/2020	Tier 3 - Very High*	Tier 3 - Very High	4	375
20/12/2020 - 04/01/2021	Tier 4 - Stay at Home*	Tier 4 - Stay at Home	16	318
05/01/2021 - 07/03/2021	Tier 4 - Stay at Home with increased restrictions	Tier 4 - Stay at Home with increased restrictions	63	361

Date Period	Level	Restrictions	Number of days	Daily Average
08/03/2021 - 28/03/2021	Easing of restrictions - Step 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schools and colleges are open for all students. University students can return for practical courses. Recreation or exercise outdoors with household or one other person. 30 people allowed to attend funerals. 6 people allowed to attend weddings and wakes. 	20	413
29/03/2021 - 11/04/2021	Easing of restrictions - Step 1a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rule of 6 or two households outdoors. No household mixing indoors. Outdoor Sport and leisure facilities reopen. Organised outdoor sport allowed (children and adults). Minimise travel. No holidays. Outdoor parent and child groups (up to 15 parents). 	14	382
12/04/2021 - 16/05/2021	Easing of restrictions - Step 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advice remains to keep journeys to a minimum and work from home where possible. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pubs and restaurants are allowed to serve drinks and meals outdoors. All shops can open. Hairdressers, nail salons and other personal care businesses can reopen. Indoor gyms and sports facilities reopen for individual exercise or for exercise with your household or bubble. Indoor children's activities. Members of the same household can take a holiday in self-contained accommodation. 30 people allowed to attend funerals. 15 people allowed to attend weddings and wakes. 	35	448

* The majority of Essex is in this Tier

Monthly Performance Overview: Of Note (continued)

COVID-19: Restrictions of movement and social distancing

The Government continued on its roadmap out of restrictions with Step 3 on 17th May 2021 and Step 3a on 21st June.

Date Period	Level	Restrictions	Number of days	Daily Average
17/05/2021 - 20/06/2021	Easing of restrictions - Step 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social distancing will remain in place in social care, medical, retail, hospitality and business settings. People will still need to wear face coverings on transport and in shops, unless they are exempt <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People can meet in groups of up to 30 outdoors • Six people, or two households, can meet indoors with overnight stays allowed • Pubs, restaurants bars and cafes allowed to serve customers indoors • Museums, theatres and cinemas can open • Hotels, hostels and B&Bs can reopen • Adult indoor group exercise classes can restart • People urged to be cautious about hugging close friends and family • Face coverings no longer recommended in secondary schools for pupils • All remaining university students eligible to return to in-person teaching 	35	470
21/06/2021 - 18/07/2021	Easing of restrictions - Step 3a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social distancing will remain in place in social care, medical, retail, hospitality and business settings. People will still need to wear face coverings on transport and in shops, unless they are exempt <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of guests at a wedding is no longer limited to 30, (although risk assessments must be carried out to ensure social distancing can take place). Similar rules apply to wakes • Care home residents will not necessarily have to self-isolate after leaving their care homes and they will be able to nominate an "essential care-giver" who can visit even if they are self-isolating • Children can go on overnight trips in groups of 30 • Large events pilots will continue, including sport, art and music events 	28	484

Monthly Performance Overview: Of Note (continued)

COVID-19: Restrictions of movement and social distancing

On 19th July 2021 all legal restrictions were lifted but the Government urged caution due to rising case numbers.

Date Period	Level	Restrictions	Number of days	Daily Average
19/07/2021 - 30/09/2021	End of legal restrictions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social distancing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No limit on meeting people but try to meet others outside where possible • 1m-plus guidance removed (except in some places like hospitals and passport control when entering) • Face coverings no longer required by law, although the government still "expects and recommends" them in crowded and enclosed spaces • Some shops and transport operators will still require masks • Events and gatherings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nightclubs can reopen • Business and large events encouraged to use Covid-certification to limit the spread of the virus • Pubs and restaurants no longer table-service only • No limits on guests at weddings and funerals • No limits on people attending concerts, theatres, cinemas or sports events • No restrictions on communal worship • Other changes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People currently working from home should return to the workplace gradually • Limits on visitors to care homes will be removed 	74	460

Essex hotspot policing trial to be rolled out nationally

After identifying hotspots with higher levels of violence in Southend, and committing to visible policing by implementing regular patrols throughout 2020, Operation Grip resulted in a 73.5% drop in violent crime and a 31.9% drop in street crime in test areas in Southend.

The initiative, created and piloted in Essex, has been praised by Policing Minister Kit Malthouse and will be rolled out across the country.

2016-2021 Police and Crime Plan Performance Indicators

Table 1

Police and Crime Plan Priorities	Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Sep 2019	12 months to Sep 2020	12 months to Sep 2021	Number Difference 2020/21	% Difference 2020/21	Direction of Travel 2020/21
Priority 1 - More local, visible and accessible policing	Percentage of people who have confidence in policing in Essex (internal survey) ¹	66.7	69.7	79.8	10.1	-	Improving
	<i>Confidence Interval</i> ²	1.1	1.0	0.9			
	Confidence in the local police (CSEW) ³	52.4	46.9	48.6	1.6	-	Improving
	<i>Confidence Interval</i> ²	4.5	4.5	3.9			
	Number of all crime offences	168,237	158,951	153,683	-5,268	-3.3	Improving
	Harm (Crime Severity) Score - All Crime ⁸	13.3	13.0	13.0	-	-	Stable
	Emergency response attendance within 15 minutes (urban) or 20 minutes (rural)	71.6	78.5	80.8	2.3	-	
Priority 2 - Crack down on anti-social behaviour	Number of anti-social behaviour incidents	43,010	48,361	50,849	2,488	5.1	Deteriorating
	Percentage of people who have confidence that the policing response to ASB is improving (internal survey) ⁴	64.5	69.4	69.8	0.4	-	Stable
	<i>Confidence Interval</i> ²	1.1	1.1	1.1			
Priority 3 - Breaking the cycle of domestic abuse	Number of incidents of domestic abuse	42,490	42,849	40,714	-2,135	-5.0	Improving
	Number of repeat incidents of domestic abuse	20,028	19,792	20,143	351	1.8	
	Number of domestic abuse arrests	11,898	13,886	14,446	560	4.0	Improving
	Number of Domestic Violence Protection Notices (DVPNs) and Protection Orders (DVPOs)	173	241	211	-30	-12.4	Deteriorating
	Number of domestic abuse offences solved	3127	3,499	3,015	-484	-13.8	Deteriorating
Priority 4 - Tackling gangs and serious violence	Number of homicides ⁷	19	60	23	-37	-61.7	Improving
	Number of violence with injury offences (new definition from Nov 2017)	15,214	14,725	13,896	-829	-5.6	Deteriorating
	Harm (Crime Severity) Score for Violence with Injury, Rape, Other Sexual Offences and Robbery of Personal Property	7.7	7.7	8.4	-	-	Deteriorating
	Number of Violence with Injury, Rape, Other Sexual and Robbery of Personal Property Offences solved	2,951	3,059	2,604	-455	-14.9	Deteriorating
	Stop and search for weapons	2,373	3,479	1,284	-2,195	-63.1	Deteriorating
	Knife-enabled crime ⁹	891	1,873	1,531	-342	-18.3	Improving
Priority 5 - Disrupting and preventing organised crime	Number of Organised Criminal Group disruptions ¹²	65	191	287	96	50.3	Improving
	Trafficking of drugs arrests	1,795	1,943	1,820	-123	-6.3	Deteriorating
Priority 6 - Protecting children & vulnerable people	Number of child abuse outcomes ⁵	240	365	327	-38	-10.4	Deteriorating
	Child abuse offences	4,770	5,491	5,925	434	7.9	Deteriorating
	Child abuse solved rate	5.0	6.6	5.5	-1.1	-	Deteriorating
	Child Sexual Abuse/Exploitation investigations	2,066	2,018	2,350	332	16.5	-
	Modern Slavery referrals made to the National Referral Model (NRM) ¹¹	60	114	155	41	36.0	Improving
Priority 7 - Improve safety on our roads	Number of driving related mobile phone crime on Essex roads ¹⁰	2,269	604	455	-149	-24.7	Improving
	Number of driving under the influence of drink and/or drugs on Essex roads	3,487	4,310	2,954	-1,356	-31.5	Improving
	All people killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road collisions ⁶	881	726	736	10	1.4	Deteriorating

Please view above table with the explanations and caveats detailed on page 19.

End Notes

- ¹ Question from the independent survey commissioned by Essex Police (Percentage of people who have confidence in policing in Essex). Results are for the period 12 months June 2021 versus the 12 months to June 2020.
- 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 of England and Wales data are no longer available at Force level. Data are for the 12 months to March 2020.
- ⁴ Question from Essex Police's own confidence and perception survey (Percentage of people who have confidence that the policing response to ASB is improving). Results are for the period 12 months to June 2021 versus the 12 months to June 2020.
- ⁵ Solved outcomes are crimes that result in: charge or summons, caution, crimes taken into consideration, fixed penalty notice, cannabis warning or community resolution.
- ⁶ '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.11) refers to the number of crimes of this type.
- ⁷ 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.
- ⁸ Crime Severity Score measures 'relative harm' of crimes by taking into account both the volume and the severity of offences, and by weighting offences differently. Data are for the 12 months to July 2021.
- ⁹ The number of knife crime offences is an indicator of how effective Essex Police is at identifying knife-enabled offences, and is not necessarily reflective of the number of these offences that have been committed in the county. This is because the identification of these offences is reliant on the appropriate indicator being manually added to the crime record. A manual review of knife flags was conducted and missing flags were added retrospectively. Additionally a new data quality process was introduced in June 2020. Whilst this has enabled us to better understand knife crime in Essex, the process has consequently inflated the figures. As such, no inferences can be drawn as to the current trend.
- ¹⁰ The year on year data for driving offences related to mobile phones are not comparable due to a legal appeal (which occurred in October 2019). The current phone use legislation is awaiting clarification in the courts, which has been delayed due to the impact of COVID-19. Since the appeal, fewer offences have been prosecuted.
- ¹¹ NRM data only available from April 2019 due to recording change at that time.
- ¹² OCG disruptions are now reported quarterly. Data are to September 2021.

Crime Tree Data – Rolling 12 Months to September

Table 3

Victim Based: Under Reported		Offences										Solved Outcomes										Solved Rates %											
Crime Type	% DA 2021	2020	2021	# diff.	% diff.	Z	CSS	1m Sep 20	1m Sep 21	Yr on Yr 1m % diff.	3m Sep 20	3m Sep 21	Yr on Yr 3m % diff.	2020	2021	# diff.	% diff.	1m Sep 20	1m Sep 21	Yr on Yr 1m % diff.	3m Sep 20	3m Sep 21	Yr on Yr 3m % diff.	2020	2021	% pt. diff.	Z	1m Sep 20	1m Sep 21	Yr on Yr 1m % pt. diff.	3m Sep 20	3m Sep 21	Yr on Yr 3m % pt. diff.
Racial/Religiously Aggravated Offences	1.4	1770	1942	172	9.7	1.7	169	201	18.9	572	588	2.8	278	290	12	4.3	13	29	123.1	70	75	7.1	15.7	14.9	-0.8	-0.3	7.7	14.4	6.7	12.2	12.8	0.5	
Hate Crime HO Definition	3.6	3259	4168	909	27.9	2.1	315	435	38.1	985	1275	29.4	408	419	11	2.7	30	46	53.3	104	109	4.8	12.5	10.1	-2.5	-0.3	9.5	10.6	1.1	10.6	8.5	-2.0	
Domestic Abuse	100.0	30043	29326	-717	-2.4	1.2	2445	2664	9.0	7764	8038	3.5	3499	3015	-484	-13.8	274	247	-9.9	861	715	-17.0	11.6	10.3	-1.4	-0.8	11.2	9.3	-1.9	11.1	8.9	-2.2	
- High Risk Domestic Abuse	100.0	2682	2829	147	5.5	1.4	202	271	34.2	616	841	36.5	755	702	-53	-7.0	73	70	-4.1	194	194	0.0	28.2	24.8	-3.3	-0.4	36.1	25.8	-10.3	31.5	23.1	-8.4	
- Medium Risk Domestic Abuse	100.0	4224	3412	-812	-19.2	0.0	318	353	11.0	989	938	-5.2	956	646	-310	-32.4	60	59	-1.7	212	154	-27.4	22.6	18.9	-3.7	-0.7	18.9	16.7	-2.2	21.4	16.4	-5.0	
- Standard Risk Domestic Abuse	100.0	21607	21838	231	1.1	1.2	1744	1888	8.3	5700	5875	3.1	1605	1516	-89	-5.5	123	106	-13.8	406	331	-18.5	7.4	6.9	-0.5	-0.8	7.1	5.6	-1.4	7.1	5.6	-1.5	
- No Risk Assessment	100.0	1530	1247	-283	-18.5	-1.2	181	152	-16.0	459	384	-16.3	183	151	-32	-17.5	18	12	-33.3	49	36	-26.5	12.0	12.1	0.1	-0.2	9.9	7.9	-2.1	10.7	9.4	-1.3	
State Based Crime		Offences										Solved Outcomes										Solved Rates %											
Crime Type	% DA 2021	2020	2021	# diff.	% diff.	Z	CSS	1m Sep 20	1m Sep 21	Yr on Yr 1m % diff.	3m Sep 20	3m Sep 21	Yr on Yr 3m % diff.	2020	2021	# diff.	% diff.	1m Sep 20	1m Sep 21	Yr on Yr 1m % diff.	3m Sep 20	3m Sep 21	Yr on Yr 3m % diff.	2020	2021	% pt. diff.	Z	1m Sep 20	1m Sep 21	Yr on Yr 1m % pt. diff.	3m Sep 20	3m Sep 21	Yr on Yr 3m % pt. diff.
Drug Offences	0.0	6967	6042	-925	-13.3	-0.8	499	415	-16.8	1575	1278	-18.9	6371	5429	-942	-14.8	460	346	-24.8	1465	1126	-23.1	91.4	89.9	-1.6	-1.3	92.2	83.4	-8.8	93.0	88.1	-4.9	
- Trafficking of Drugs	0.0	1128	1278	150	13.3	0.4	94	96	2.1	284	286	0.7	836	957	121	14.5	66	65	-1.5	217	203	-6.5	74.1	74.9	0.8	-0.4	70.2	67.7	-2.5	76.4	71.0	-5.4	
- Possession of Drugs	0.0	5839	4764	-1075	-18.4	-1.0	405	319	-21.2	1291	992	-23.2	5535	4472	-1063	-19.2	394	281	-28.7	1248	923	-26.0	94.8	93.9	-0.9	-0.9	97.3	88.1	-9.2	96.7	93.0	-3.6	
Possession of Weapons	1.3	1427	1185	-242	-17.0	-0.5	119	106	-10.9	376	353	-6.1	816	704	-112	-13.7	60	58	-3.3	206	195	-5.3	57.2	59.4	2.2	-0.5	50.4	54.7	4.3	54.8	55.2	0.5	
Public Order	7.6	15967	16908	941	5.9	1.3	1498	1650	10.1	4973	5267	5.9	2312	2302	-10	-0.4	206	178	-13.6	656	602	-8.2	14.5	13.6	-0.9	-1.4	13.8	10.8	-3.0	13.2	11.4	-1.8	
Miscellaneous Crimes against Society	14.3	3601	3375	-226	-6.3	0.1	292	308	5.5	927	876	-5.5	783	630	-153	-19.5	66	48	-27.3	184	148	-19.6	21.7	18.7	-3.1	-0.8	22.6	15.6	-7.0	19.8	16.9	-3.0	

Crime Severity Score (CSS) - Based on the ONS Crime Severity Score which replaces the Cambridge Harm Index - data are for the 12 months to July 2021, (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 September 2021 with the month of September 2020.

Yr on Yr 3m % pt. diff. - compares the three months to September 2021 with the three months to September 2020.

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.