

Police and Crime Plan 2021-2024

Monthly Performance Update

November 2022

National and MSG positions are to 30 September 2022 (Essex Police data are to 30 November 2022).

DRAFT



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Performance Analysis Unit, Research & Analysis Department, Essex Police
Sensitivity: Official

Executive Summary

- The Police and Crime Plan 2021-2024 was introduced in April 2021, with new measures that reflect the Essex Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner's (PFCC) strategic commitment to targeted prevention and early intervention.
- **Four of the eleven PFCC Priorities have been given a recommended grade of 'Good':** 2 (Reduce drug driven violence), 6 (Protect rural and isolated areas), 7 (Dog Theft) and 10 (Encouraging Volunteers and Community Support). **Four have been given a recommended grade of 'Adequate'** and **three have been given a recommended grade of 'Requires Improvement':** 4 (Violence against women and girls), 5 (Improving our service to support victims of crime) and 9 (Improving safety on our roads). There have been no changes in the recommended grades since the last report.
- Confidence (from the independent survey commissioned by Essex Police) is at 76.3% (results to the 12 months to September 2022). **Confidence has increased by 11.6 percentage points compared to the 12 months to December 2019** (64.7%); the 12 months to December 2019 has been used as a comparative period as it was the last full year (and last full financial quarter) in which society, crime and policing was not affected by the pandemic. Although confidence in the local police has deteriorated significantly compared to year ending September 2021 (80.9%), falls in confidence are reflected in publicly available trackers; in the past year, YouGov reported a fall of 10% in the number of people who say the Police are doing a 'Good Job'. Forces contacted separately by Essex Police similarly reported patterns similar to Essex Police: confidence was high during COVID, but has been in general decline ever since (the last two quarters especially have seen significant decreases).
- **There was a decrease in All Crime (1.3%), Rural Crime (7.6%) and Business Crime (14.3%) for the 12 months to November 2022 compared to the 12 months to December 2019.** However, compared to the 12 months to November 2021, All Crime increased by 5.8%; this equates to 9,071 more offences. The volume of crimes recorded by the police has been influenced by the Government's restrictions on gathering and movement in relation to COVID-19; fewer offences were recorded when more restrictions were in place.
- **Essex Police prides itself on having excellent Crime Data Accuracy (CDA).** In its most recent inspection by HMICFRS, Essex Police was graded as Outstanding in relation to its CDA. Maintaining excellent CDA, however, requires the Force to neither under-record nor over-record offences. To this end, Essex Police is auditing and – where appropriate – cancelling Stalking & Harassment (S&H) offences to ensure additional crimes have not been unnecessarily recorded. Essex Police have also been educating those working within the Resolution Centre to ensure they fully research the individuals involved in these types of offences before they create new crimes; where previous records exist, these additional incidents are instead referred to the relevant officer(s) in order that they can be investigated together. This activity has therefore not only resulted in a decrease in offences since the start of the review (August 2022) but has enabled the Force to better coordinate these types of investigations. The total number of investigations for the rolling year decreased to 15,111 for week ending 27th November 2022 compared to 15,927 for week ending 21st August 2022, 816 fewer investigations. It is of note that Stalking and Harassment offences comprise the largest volume of Violence Against Women & Girls offences (VAWG) and accounts for 21.0% of all Domestic Abuse investigations. There were, for example, **1,534 fewer Stalking and Harassment crimes committed against females** in the 12 months to November 2022 (16,310 crimes) compared to the 12 months to November 2021 (17,844 crimes).

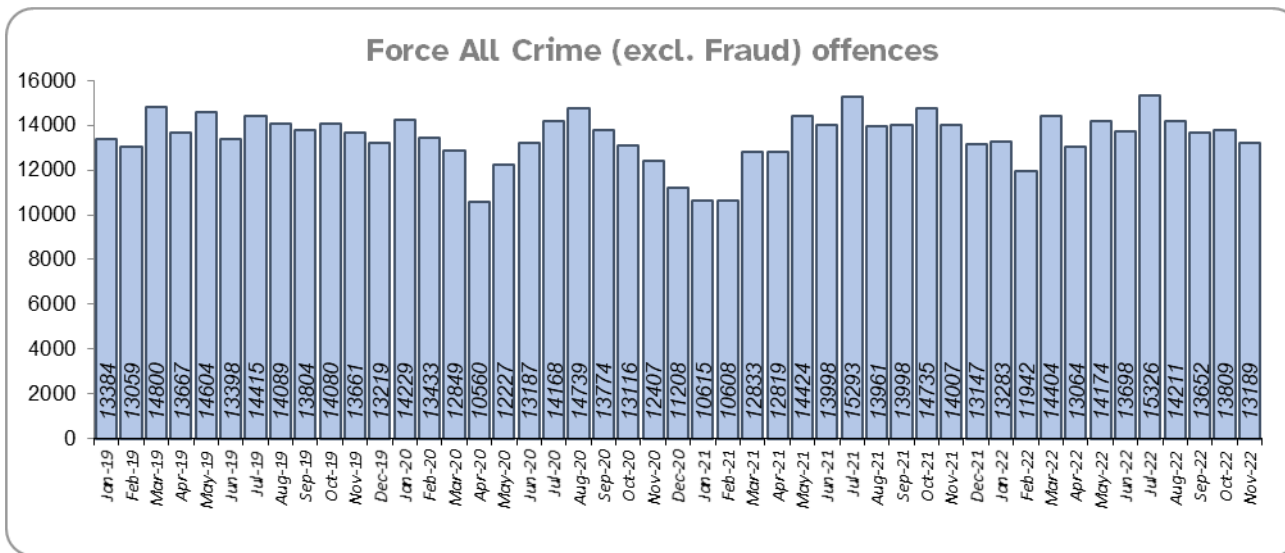
Executive Summary - continued

- Essex experienced a **2.4% increase (1,084 more) in the number of offences with a repeat victim** for the 12 months to November 2022 (46,747 offences) compared to the 12 months to November 2021 (45,663 offences). Except for August 2022, **the year on year increase in repeat victimisation has been reducing since March 2022** (decrease of 11.4%pts.)¹. **The number of individual repeat victims decreased by 1.3% (301 fewer)** for the 12 months to November 2022 (22,596 individual victims) compared to the 12 months to November 2021 (22,897 individual victims). It is of note that any over-recording of Stalking and Harassment offences will impact both the number of repeat victims and the number of offences with a repeat victim.
- **VAP offences committed against females increased by 0.6%** (229 more), and there was a **6.0% increase (275 more) in the number of sexual offences against females** in the 12 months to November 2022 compared to the 12 months to November 2021. These increases are smaller than those reported as being committed against males; there was a 2.1% rise (627 more) in VAP offences committed against males and a 12.4% rise (93 more) in sexual offences against males in the same period.
- **Essex Police solved 21 fewer sexual offences committed against females** in the 12 months to November 2022 compared to the 12 months to November 2021. This compares to a decrease of six fewer solved sexual offences committed against males in the same period.
- When comparing High Harm offences to its Most Similar Group (MSG) by crimes per 1,000 population, Essex is placed third (out of eight police forces) for Other Sexual Offences, fifth for Violence with Injury and Burglary Residential, and eighth for Rape and Robbery of Personal Property; first is considered to be the “best” performing force, and eighth the “worst”.
- **There was a 10.9% increase (87 more) in the number of those Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) in Essex** for the 12 months to November 2022 compared to the 12 months to November 2021. Since August 2022, the number of incidents reported each month has been slightly below those experienced in 2021 (although there were 14 more incidents in October 2022 compared to October 2021: 81 v. 67). It is of note that road traffic safety is the responsibility of the Safer Essex Roads Partnership (SERP) which includes Essex Police, Essex County Fire & Rescue Service, Essex County Council, Southend on Sea Borough Council, Thurrock Council, National Highways, East of England Ambulance Service Trust, Essex and Herts Air Ambulance Service Trust, and The Safer Roads Foundation (Registered Charity).
- **There was a statistically significant increase in Death or Serious Injury caused by unlawful driving for the month of November 2022.** 7 offences were recorded in the month of November 2022 (4 in Braintree, 2 in Epping and 1 in Tendring) compared to the month of November 2021. This equates to almost half the total number of offences recorded in the 12 months to November 2022; 15 more offences were committed in the 12 months to November 2022 compared to the 12 months to November 2021.
- **Essex Police now has the highest numbers of officers in its 182-year old history.** The Force is also on track to have a total of 3,755 officers by March 2023. It is also of note that there has been a steady and continual increase in the numbers of employed female colleagues, as well as those from ethnic minority backgrounds.

Priority 1 – Further investment in crime prevention

Grade: **Adequate**

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Nov 2021	12 months to Nov 2022	Number Difference 2021/22	% Difference 2021/22	Essex per 1,000 pop.	MSG Ave per 1,000 pop.	# diff.	Essex MSG Position
Number of all crime offences	168,218	156,967	166,038	9,071	5.8	91.1	81.2	9.8	7



There was a 1.3% decrease in All Crime in the 12 months to November 2022 compared to the 12 months to December 2019; this equates to 2,180 fewer offences. There was, however, **a 5.8% increase in All Crime (9,071 more offences) for the 12 months to November 2022 compared to the 12 months to November 2021.** The volumes of crimes recorded by the police has been influenced by the Government’s restrictions on gathering and movement in relation to COVID-19; fewer offences were recorded when there were more restrictions in place. Essex is seventh in its Most Similar Group of forces (MSG) for all crime per 1,000 population.

Essex Police recorded a daily average of 440 crimes in November 2022, compared to an average of 445 crimes recorded in October 2022. This equates to a decrease of 1.3%, or an average of 5 fewer crimes recorded per day.

13,189 offences were recorded in the month of November 2022, a decrease of 5.8% (818 fewer offences) compared to the month of November 2021 (14,007 offences), and a decrease of 3.5% (472 fewer offences) compared to the month of November 2019.

Priority 1 - Further investment in crime prevention - continued

Grade: **Adequate**

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Sep 2021	12 months to Sep 2022	Number Difference 2021/22	% Difference 2021/22	Essex	MSG Ave	# diff.	Essex MSG Position
Harm (Crime Severity) Score* v. Most Similar Group of Forces (MSG) - All Crime	13.8	13.2	14.9	1.7	-	14.9	12.7	2.2	7

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Sep 2021	12 months to Sep 2022	Number Difference 2021/22	% Difference 2021/22
Percentage of people who have confidence in policing in Essex (internal survey)	64.7	80.9	76.3	-4.5	-
<i>Confidence Interval</i>	1.1	0.9	0.9		

Confidence has experienced a statistically significant improvement compared to levels reported prior to the pandemic (by 11.6% points from 64.7% for the 12 months to December 2019). It was **during the height of the pandemic that confidence reached its highest levels**. Although there was a statistically significant decrease in confidence of 4.5% points (from the independent survey commissioned by Essex Police) in the 12 months to September 2022 (76.3%) compared to the 12 months to September 2021 (80.9%), falls in confidence are reflected in publicly available trackers; in the past year, YouGov reported fall of 10% in the number of people who say the Police are doing a 'Good Job'. Forces contacted separately by Essex Police similarly reported patterns similar to Essex Police: confidence was high during COVID, but has been in general decline ever since (the last two quarters especially have seen significant decreases).

The All Crime Harm (Crime Severity) Score* (14.9) places Essex seventh in its MSG.

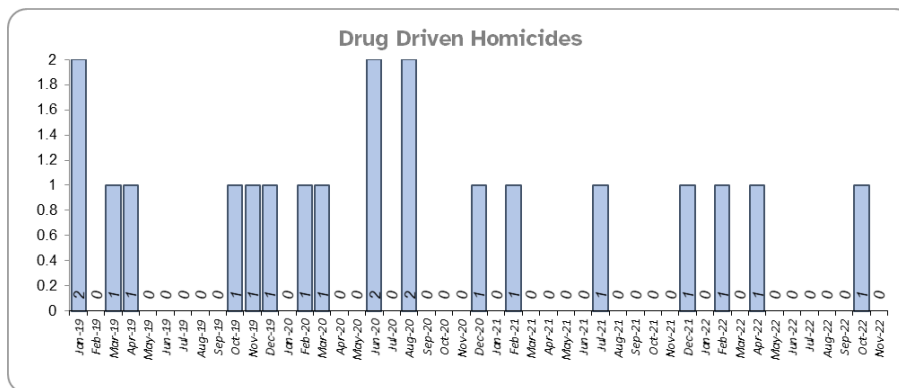
Compared to the pre-COVID period, there has been a reduction in crime and an increase in confidence. However, when comparing the 12 months to September 2022 with the 12 months to September 2021, this pattern is reversed: crime has increased and confidence has decreased. As such, a grade of Adequate is recommended.

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. As national data are only available to September 2022, the score for the 12 months to September for the preceding year has been included.

Priority 2 – Reducing drug driven violence

Grade: **Good**

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Nov 2021	12 months to Nov 2022
Drug related homicides*	7	3	4



Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Sep 2022
Percentage of people who have confidence Essex Police and the organisations they work with are dealing with drug crime (internal survey)**	61.0
<i>Confidence Interval</i>	1.2

Essex experienced an **increase of one drug related homicide** for the 12 months to November 2022 compared to the 12 months to November 2021 and three fewer compared to the 12 months to December 2019.

Confidence that Essex Police and partners are dealing with drug crime (from the independent survey commissioned by Essex Police) is at 61.0% for the 12 months to September 2022. The results for this question have been stable since it was first asked in September 2021.

Due to the fact that drug related homicides are lower compared to the pre-COVID period, and that confidence is relatively high, a grade of Good is recommended.

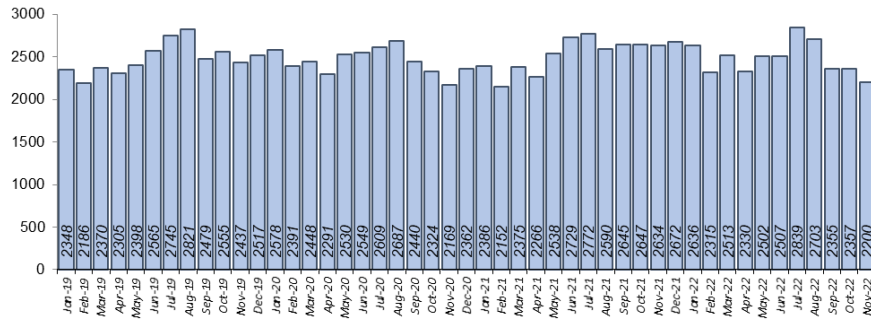
Please note:
 * The methodology used for identifying investigations as being drug-related is subjective (qualitative data) and based on the circumstances presented. These figures include investigations where the victim and/or suspect are suspected of being involved in Drug Use, Possession or Selling.
 ** The confidence question was added to the external independent survey in September 2021. A year on year comparison is therefore not available.

Priority 3 - Protecting vulnerable people and breaking the cycle of domestic abuse

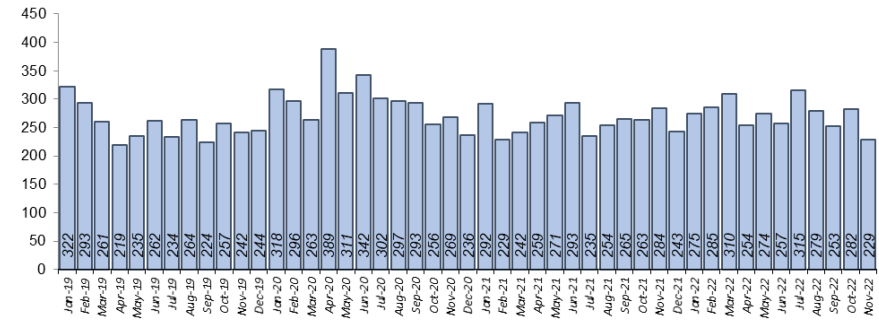
Grade: **Adequate**

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Nov 2021	12 months to Nov 2022	Number Difference 2021/22	% Difference 2021/22
Number of Domestic Abuse offences	29,726	30,096	29,929	-167	-0.6
Number of Domestic Abuse offences solved	3,005	3,123	3,256	133	4.3

Domestic Abuse offences



Domestic Abuse solved



Essex experienced a **0.6% decrease (167 fewer) in Domestic Abuse (DA) offences** for the 12 months to November 2022 compared to the 12 months to November 2021. The Force recorded **1,014 fewer offences in the three months to November 2022 compared to the same period in 2021** (6,912 v. 7,926). It is of note that Stalking & Harassment offences account for more than a fifth (21.0%) of all Domestic Abuse investigations and that Essex Police are currently auditing and – where appropriate – cancelling Stalking & Harassment offences to ensure additional crimes have not been unnecessarily recorded.

Essex Police **solved 4.3% (133) more DA offences** for the 12 months to November 2022 compared to the 12 months to November 2021. However, the Force **solved 48 fewer offences in the three months to November 2022 compared to the same period in 2021** (764 v 812).

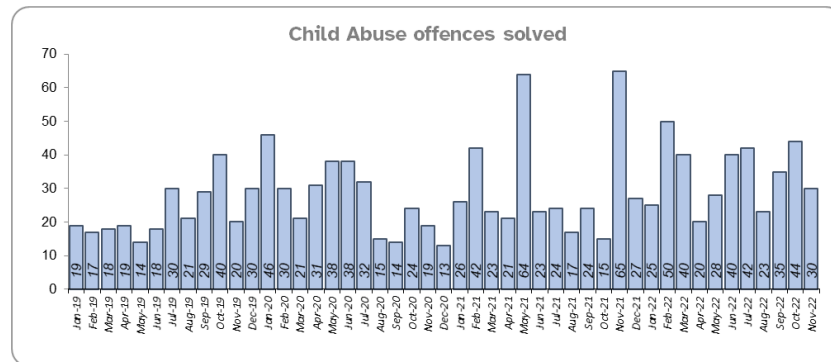
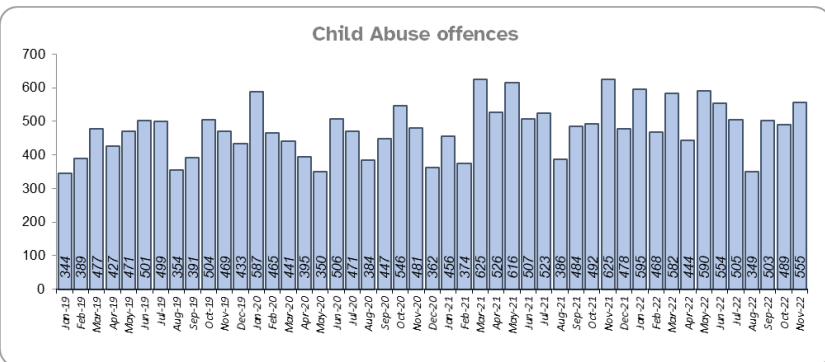
There was a **0.7% increase (203 more) in DA offences** and an **8.4% increase (251 more) in the number of DA offences solved** for the 12 months to November 2022 compared to the 12 months to December 2019.

The Essex Police Domestic Abuse Problem Solving Teams (DAPST) were formed in March 2021 and are divided into a victim focused contingent (Problem-Solving officers) and an Offender Management contingent (Offender Management officers). They work alongside DAIT, who manage the most prolific DA perpetrators and the most vulnerable victims. The team provide a continual and sustained problem-solving approach, focusing on preventing future harm and reducing repeat victimisation.

Priority 3 - Protecting vulnerable people and breaking the cycle of domestic abuse - continued

Grade: **Adequate**

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Nov 2021	12 months to Nov 2022	Number Difference 2021/22	% Difference 2021/22
Number of Child Abuse offences	5,259	5,976	6,112	136	2.3
Number of Child Abuse offences solved	275	357	404	47	13.2



Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Sep 2021	12 months to Sep 2022	Number Difference 2021/22	% Difference 2021/22
Percentage of people who have confidence that the policing response to protecting children and vulnerable people is improving (internal survey)*	83.2	89.3	79.2	-10.1	-
<i>Confidence Interval</i>	1.0	0.8	1.0		

Essex Police solved 47 more (13.2%) child abuse offences for the 12 months to November 2022 compared to the 12 months to November 2021; there was a **2.3% increase (136 more)** in offences for the same comparison periods. Essex Police also solved 129 more (46.9%) offences for the 12 months to November 2022 compared to the 12 months to December 2019; there was also a 16.2% increase (853 more) in Child Abuse offences for the same comparison periods.

Confidence that the policing response to protect children and vulnerable people (from the independent survey commissioned by Essex Police) is at 79.2% (results to the 12 months to September 2022). Compared to year ending September 2021, confidence has decreased by 10.1% points but nevertheless remains at a high level.

There has been a continuing increase in the number of Child Abuse and Domestic Abuse offences solved in the 12 months to November 2022 compared to the previous 12 months and the 12 months to December 2019, even though offences have increased over the same time periods. As such, a grade of Adequate is recommended.

Priority 4 – Reducing violence against women and girls

Grade:
Requires Improvement

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Nov 2021	12 months to Nov 2022	Number Difference 2021/22	% Difference 2021/22
Number of violence against the person (including stalking & Harassment offences) against females***	35,418	38,417	38,646	229	0.6
Number of sexual offences against females***	3,811	4,586	4,861	275	6.0
Number of sexual offences against females solved***	203	291	270	-21	-7.2

Where gender is detailed, over half of victims of Violence Against the Person (VAP) offences identified as female* (56.3%). 3.0% of offences (2,131 offences) had no gender recorded**.

More VAWG offences are being reported. Essex experienced a **0.6% increase (229 more) in the number of VAP offences committed against females** in the 12 months to November 2022 compared to the 12 months to November 2021. There was also a 9.1% increase (3,228 more) in the number of VAP offences committed against females in the 12 months to November 2022 compared to the 12 months to December 2019. A rise in these types of offences, however, is often driven by an increased confidence in reporting. This not only raises more awareness of VAWG-related issues but better enables the Force to understand the problem and thereby meet victims' needs.

Essex Police prides itself on having excellent Crime Data Accuracy (CDA). In its most recent inspection by HMICFRS, Essex Police was graded as Outstanding in relation to its CDA. Maintaining excellent CDA, however, requires the Force to neither under-record nor over-record offences. To this end, Essex Police is auditing and – where appropriate – cancelling Stalking & Harassment offences to ensure additional crimes have not been unnecessarily recorded. Essex Police have also been educating those working within the Resolution Centre to ensure they fully research the individuals involved in these types of offences before they create new crimes; where previous records exist, these additional incidents are instead referred to the relevant officer(s) in order that they can be investigated together. This activity has therefore not only resulted in a decrease in offences since the start of the review (August 2022) but has enabled the Force to better coordinate these types of investigation. The total number of investigations for the rolling year decreased to 15,111 for week ending 27th November 2022 compared to 15,927 for week ending 21st August 2022, 816 fewer investigations. (There was a decrease of 163 investigations in the period 31st October 2022 to 27th November 2022). It is of note that Stalking and Harassment offences comprise the largest volume of VAWG offences; there were, for example, **1,534 fewer Stalking and Harassment crimes committed against females** in the 12 months to November 2022 (16,310 crimes) compared to the 12 months to November 2021 (17,844 crimes).

There was a **6.0% increase (275 more) in the number of Sexual Offences committed against females** in the 12 months to November 2022 compared to the 12 months to November 2021, and a 27.6% increase (1,050 more) compared to the 12 months to December 2019. Although Essex Police solved 21 fewer of these offences in the 12 months to November 2022 compared to the 12 months to November 2021, it **solved 67 more compared to the 12 months to December 2019.**

Please note:

* Officer defined gender.

** Not Recorded also includes records where gender is unknown or unspecified.

*** Please see slide 28 for table of violence against the person and sexual offences and outcomes (by crime type) split by gender.

Priority 4 – Reducing violence against women and girls - continued

Grade:
Requires Improvement

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Sep 2022
Percentage of females who feel safe walking alone in their area after dark (internal survey)*	44.5
	<i>Confidence Interval</i> 1.5

44.5% of females feel safe walking alone in their area after dark (from the independent survey commissioned by Essex Police) for the 12 months to September 2022 compared to 76.2% of males.

The Home Office is trialling a new online tool called Street Safe on police.uk to enable people, particularly women and girls, to pin-point locations where they feel unsafe or have felt unsafe to better understand why. Street-Safe was developed by the Digital Public Contact (DPC) Programme in cooperation with the Home Office and the National Police Chiefs' Council (NPCC) and was launched on 2 September 2021 as a national pilot for three months. Street Safe was introduced into Essex as part of the government's strategy to tackle Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG). In November 2022, 67 reports were submitted in Essex, the highest total since the service was launched. In total 286 reports have been submitted for Essex.

Essex Police is regularly reporting to the national VAWG Taskforce and HMICFRS in respect of its performance as regards VAWG, its action plan to tackle VAWG, and its internal conduct and behaviour. This contact also shares best practice and innovation. The national VAWG Taskforce categorise work in three distinct areas: improving trust and confidence in policing; relentless pursuit of offenders; and creating safer spaces. Partnership engagement is key to tackling VAWG, as there are many strands which policing cannot tackle alone; these include education and the prevalence of VAWG and the anonymity of the internet.

White Ribbon Day (International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women and Girls) started on 25 November. This is a global campaign that encourages people, and especially men and boys, to individually and collectively take action and change the behaviour and culture that leads to abuse and violence; to wear a white ribbon is to promise to never commit, excuse or remain silent about male violence against women. As a White Ribbon accredited force, Essex Police will be promoting the day and hosting several events across the Local Policing Areas to reignite the conversation. By raising awareness among employees, people can learn how to become allies and call out violent and abusive behaviour when they see it. Essex Police will once again be joining everyone across the country in participating in the 16 days of action, although its prime concern will be to tackle violence against women all year round. The Force's VAWG strategy sets out our priorities to relentlessly pursue perpetrators with a focus on high harm offenders, improving trust and confidence in policing through addressing culture and behaviours as well as working with partners to create safer spaces in Essex.

Essex Police encourage reporting and are working to gain a better understand this type of offence. While an increase in offences should therefore not necessarily be viewed negatively, the number of solved Sexual Offences committed against women has fallen in the 12 months to November 2022 compared to the same period last year (even though solved volumes are higher compared to the 12 months to December 2019). As such a grade of Requires Improvement is recommended.

Please note:

* The confidence question was added to the internal survey in September 2021 so year on year comparison is not available.

Priority 5 – Improving support for victims of crime

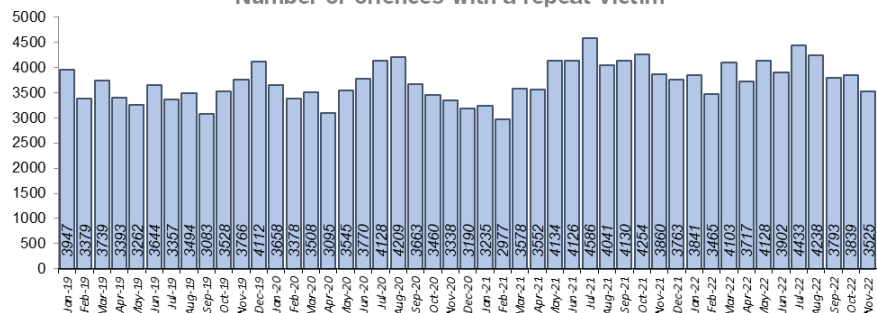
Grade:
Requires Improvement

Police Priority Indicators

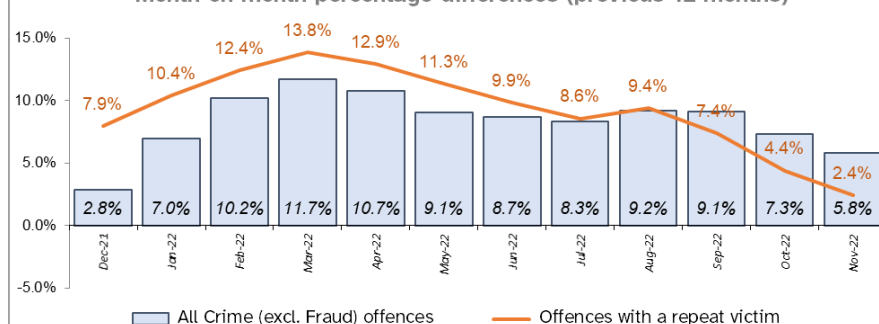
Number of offences with a repeat victim*

12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Nov 2021	12 months to Nov 2022	Number Difference 2021/22	% Difference 2021/22
42,704	45,663	46,747	1,084	2.4

Number of offences with a repeat victim



Month on month percentage differences (previous 12 months)



Essex experienced a **2.4% increase (1,084 more)** in the number of offences with a repeat victim for the 12 months to November 2022 (46,747 offences) compared to the 12 months to November 2021 (45,663 offences) and a 9.5% increase (4,043 more) compared to the 12 months to December 2019 (42,704 offences)*. Except for August 2022, the year on year increase for repeat victimisation, however, has decreased each month since March 2022 (decrease of 11.4%pts. in that period).

The number of individual repeat victims decreased by 1.3% (301 fewer) for the 12 months to November 2022 (22,596 individual victims) compared to the 12 months to November 2021 (22,897 individual victims). There was a slightly larger overall rise of 6.0% (1,289 more) compared to the 12 months to December 2019 (21,307 individual victims).

Please note:

* This metric details how many crimes had a repeat victim rather than the number of individual people who are repeat victims of crime. A repeat victim is someone who has been named as a victim for more than one crime within a 12-month period; to mitigate the fact that multiple crimes can be associated with the same incident, additional crimes with the same victim on the same date are not counted.

Police Priority Indicators		12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Sep 2021	12 months to Sep 2022	Number Difference 2021/22	% Difference 2021/22
Percentage of people who have confidence in policing in Essex (internal survey)	Victims	52.7	62.7	61.9	-0.8	-
	<i>Confidence Interval</i>	3.5	3.5	3.1		

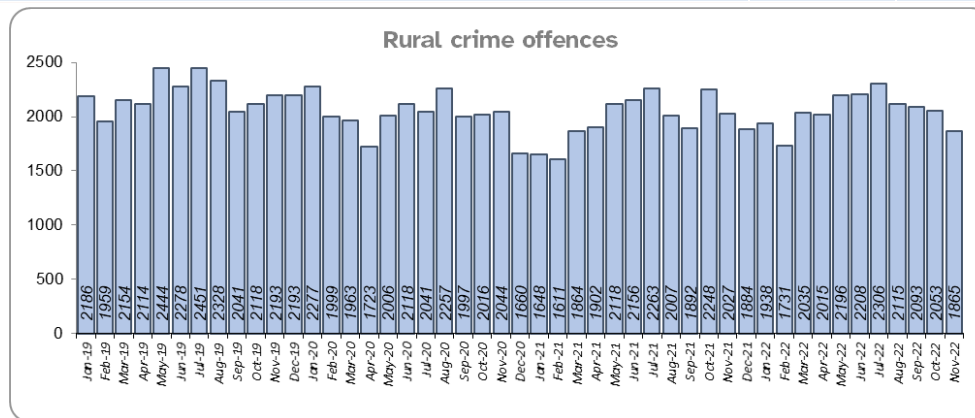
Police Priority Indicators		12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Sep 2021	12 months to Sep 2022	Number Difference 2021/22	% Difference 2021/22
Percentage of people who have confidence in policing in Essex (internal survey)	Non-victims	66.1	82.8	78.3	-4.5	
	<i>Confidence Interval</i>	1.1	0.9	1.0		

Confidence among victims (from the independent survey commissioned by Essex Police) is at 61.9% (results to the 12 months to September 2022). This is 16.4% points lower than confidence of non-victims for the same period (78.3%) but the gap has narrowed.

Compared to year ending September 2021, **confidence in the local police among victims is stable**, in contrast to confidence amongst non-victims for whom there was a statistically significant reduction of 4.5% points.

Due to the fact that the number of repeat victims has increased in the 12 months to November 2022 compared to the same period last year and the 12 months to December 2019, a grade of Requires Improvement is recommended.

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Nov 2021	12 months to Nov 2022	Number Difference 2021/22	% Difference 2021/22
Number of rural crime offences	26,459	23,396	24,439	1,043	4.5



Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Nov 2021	12 months to Nov 2022	Number Difference 2021/22	% Difference 2021/22
Harm (Crime Severity) Score* for rural crime	8.7	8.0	8.9	0.9	-

Rural Crime decreased by 7.6% (2,020 fewer offences) in the 12 months to November 2022 compared to the 12 months to December 2019 pre-COVID period (All Crime in Essex decreased by 1.3% in the same period). Essex experienced a 4.5% increase in Rural Crime (1,043 more offences) for the 12 months to November 2022 compared to the 12 months to November 2021; All Crime in Essex increased by 5.8% in the same period.

The Rural Crime Harm (Crime Severity) Score* was 8.9 for the 12 months to November 2022, a rise of 0.9 when compared to the 12 months to November 2021. However, this is lower than the All Crime Harm Score in Essex (14.9) which increased by 1.7 over the same period.

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. National data are not available for crimes committed in rural areas, so it is not possible to measure against an MSG average; due to this, Essex Police data (to November 2022) have been used rather than national data (which are to September 2022).

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Sep 2021	12 months to Sep 2022	Number Difference 2021/22	% Difference 2021/22
Percentage of people who have confidence in policing of rural areas in Essex* (internal survey)	64.2	82.9	77.4	-5.5	-
<i>Confidence Interval</i>	2.1	1.7	1.9		

Confidence in rural policing (from the independent survey commissioned by Essex Police) is at 77.4% (results to the 12 months to September 2022). Compared to year ending September 2021, confidence in rural policing has deteriorated, although it remains higher than the current overall Essex average (rural and urban combined) of 76.3%. In all four of the more rural districts in Essex, more than 75% of people believe Essex are doing a good or excellent job. **Since 2019, confidence in Essex Police has increased significantly in every area across Essex.** The four districts with the lowest levels of confidence (between 69%-75%) are urban.

Essex Police is one of only 15 forces who have dedicated Rural Policing Teams. The Rural Engagement Team establishment is two Sergeants and 11 PCs, one of whom is a dedicated Wildlife and Heritage Crime Officer. Four special constables are also fully embedded into the team. Delivery of the Rural Crime Strategy is overseen by the Local Policing Support Unit (LPSU) Chief Inspector and LPSU Inspector with the Rural Engagement Team delivering much of the activity.

Essex Police are continuing their commitment to prevent rural and heritage crime with the innovative launch of a horseback volunteer scheme in Uttlesford. The idea behind the scheme is that horse riders are in a unique position to spot signs of suspicious activity related to offences such as hare coursing, stolen agricultural vehicles, unlawful metal detecting or theft of lead from protected heritage buildings. The horseback volunteers will be trained in what to look out for and will be able to report any concerns or suspicious activity, helping the Force target those committing offences and stop criminality before it happens.

As confidence in the local police in rural areas is higher than in Essex as a whole, and offence levels in the 12 months to September 2022 compared to the 12 months to December 2019 (pre-COVID) are lower, a grade of Good is recommended.

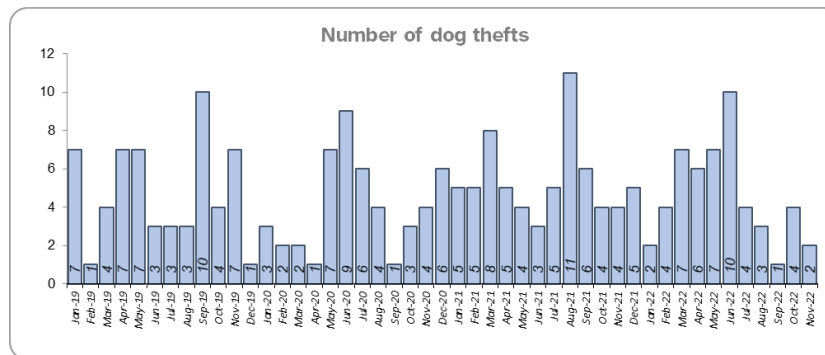
Please note:

* Rural districts: Braintree, Maldon, Tendring and Uttlesford

Priority 7 – Preventing dog theft

Grade: **Good**

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Nov 2021	12 months to Nov 2022	Number Difference 2021/22
Number of dog thefts*	57	66	55	-11



Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Sep 2022
Percentage of people who have confidence Essex Police and the organisations they work with are dealing with dog theft (internal survey)**	63.4
<i>Confidence Interval</i>	1.4

There were 11 fewer dog thefts in Essex for the 12 months to November 2022 compared to the 12 months to November 2021 (55 v. 66). There were two fewer dogs theft in the 12 months to November 2022 compared to the 12 months to December 2019.

Confidence in how Essex Police and the organisations they work with are dealing with dog theft (from the independent survey commissioned by Essex Police) is at 63.4% for the 12 months to September 2022.

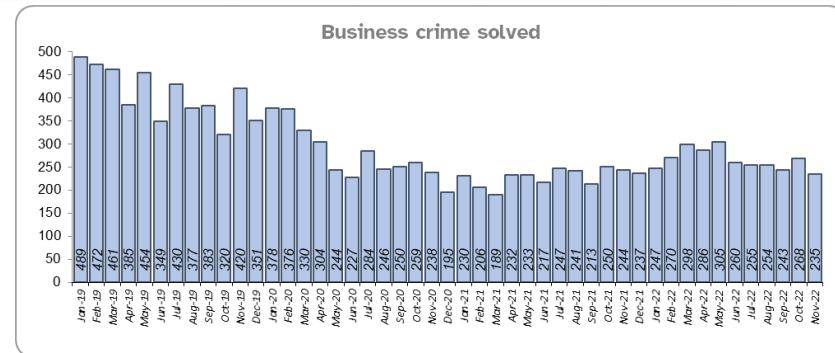
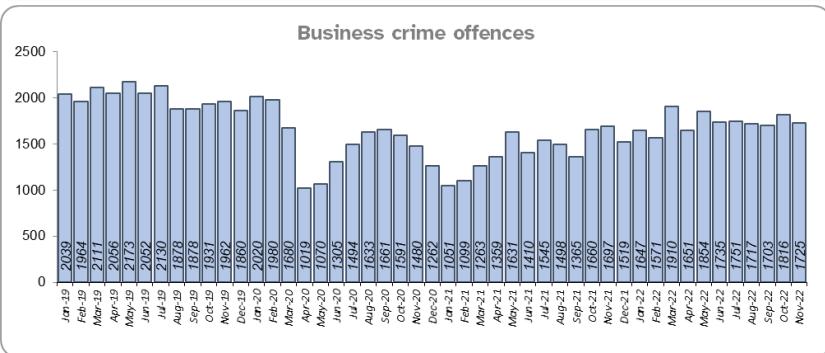
Due to the low and reducing number of thefts across the county (given the comparatively large population of Essex), along with relatively high confidence levels, a grade of Good is recommended.

Please note:

* This is number of thefts in which dogs were stolen, and not quantity of dogs stolen in each theft. Data are based on theft offence crimes and robbery offence crimes where the 'property code' is 'pet animal – dog' and the 'property status' is 'stolen' and/or 'stolen/recovered'.

** The confidence question was added to the internal survey in September 2021 so year on year comparison is not available.

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Nov 2021	12 months to Nov 2022	Number Difference 2021/22	% Difference 2021/22
Number of Business Crime Offences	24,034	16,840	20,599	3,759	22.3
Number of Business Crime Offences solved	4,891	2,697	3,158	461	17.1



Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Sep 2022
Percentage of people who have confidence that the policing response to tackling cyber crime is improving (internal survey)*	51.1
<i>Confidence Interval</i>	1.6

Business Crime offences include any notifiable crimes recorded with a victim which is an organisation; it does not include Fraud offences. All reports of Fraud are recorded by the National Fraud Intelligence Bureau (NFIB) rather than Essex Police. In the 12 months to November 2022, a total of 1,769 Fraud investigations were allocated to Essex Police by NFIB for investigation. For data on the number and type of Fraud investigations reported as being committed within the Essex Police area, please visit the [NFIB Fraud and Cyber Crime Dashboard](#).

Essex experienced a **22.3% increase (3,759 more) in the number of Business Crime offences and a 17.1% increase (461 more) in the number of these offences which were solved** in the 12 months to November 2022 compared to the 12 months to November 2021. COVID restrictions were lifted at the end of January 2021 resulting in lower crime levels in the 12 months to November 2021 as this includes periods when businesses were not open; shoplifting accounts for approximately 45% of business crime. Essex Police have been working with businesses to encourage them to record more offences.

There was a 14.3% decrease (3,435 fewer) in the number of Business Crime offences and a 35.4% decrease (1,733 fewer) in the number of Business Crimes solved in the 12 months to November 2022 compared to the 12 months to December 2019.

Confidence that Essex Police are dealing with cyber crime (from the independent survey commissioned by Essex Police) is at 51.1% for the 12 months to September 2022. Confidence has significantly increased from the previous quarter when it was at 25.2%.

Due to the increase in the number of solved Business Crime offences, a grade of Adequate is recommended.

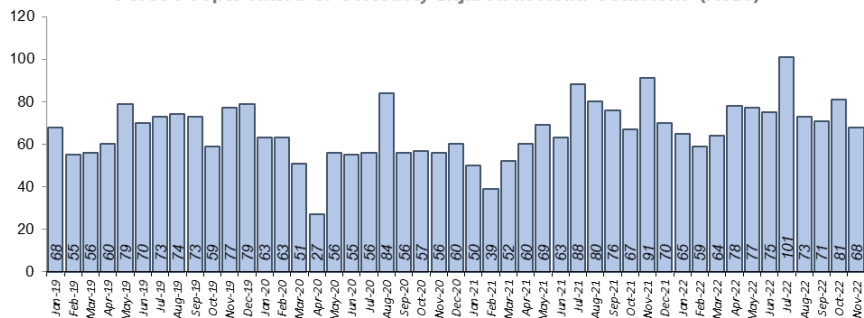
* The confidence question was added to the internal survey in September 2021 so year on year comparison is not yet available.

Priority 9 - Improving safety on our roads

Grade:
Requires Improvement

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Nov 2021	12 months to Nov 2022	Number Difference 2021/22	% Difference 2021/22	Essex (per 100 million km) Data to Jun 2021	MSG Ave (per 100 million km) Data to Jun 2021	# diff.	Essex MSG Position
All people killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road collisions	823	795	882	87	10.9	1.039	0.963	0.075	6

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



Rolling 12 months	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Nov 2021	12 months to Nov 2022	Number Difference 2021/22	% Difference 2021/22
KSI - All	823	795	882	87	10.9%
KSI - Fatalities	41	43	42	-1	-2.3%
KSI - Serious injuries	782	752	840	88	11.7%
Number of Collisions	774	706	803	97	13.7%

Road traffic safety is the responsibility of the Safer Essex Roads Partnership (SERP). SERP comprises representatives from Essex Police, Essex County Fire & Rescue Service, Essex County Council, Southend on Sea Borough Council, Thurrock Council, National Highways, East of England Ambulance Service Trust, Essex and Herts Air Ambulance Service Trust and The Safer Roads Foundation (Registered Charity). The aspiration of Essex Police and partners is ‘Vision Zero’, namely to have no road deaths or serious injuries by 2040. The SERP Safety delivery plan sets out a structured programme of educational and engagement activity to address this and support behavioural changes.

There was a **10.9% increase (87 more)** in the number of those **Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) in Essex** for the 12 months to November 2022 compared to the 12 months to November 2021 with the rate of increase slowing more recently. The number of KSIs also increased by 59 in the 12 months to November 2022 compared to the 12 months to December 2019.

Essex is sixth in its Most Similar Group (MSG) of police forces (out of eight) for casualties per 100 million vehicle kilometres (results to June 2021) and is slightly higher 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).

Please note that most KSIs do not necessarily result in criminal offences (such as death or serious injury caused by dangerous driving) being recorded.

Priority 9 - Improving safety on our roads - continued

Grade:
Requires Improvement

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Nov 2021	12 months to Nov 2022	Number Difference 2021/22	% Difference 2021/22
Number of driving under the influence of drink and/or drugs on Essex roads	3,711	2,830	2,643	-187	-6.6
<i>Number of driving under the influence of drink on Essex roads</i>	1,467	1,368	1,409	41	3.0
<i>Number of driving under the influence of drugs on Essex roads</i>	1,845	1,122	901	-221	-19.7
<i>Number of Failure to Provide samples</i>	399	340	333	-7	-2.1
Number of driving related mobile phone crime on Essex roads*	2,269	467	1,132	665	142.4

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Sep 2021	12 months to Sep 2022	Number Difference 2021/22	% Difference 2021/22
Percentage of people who have confidence Essex Police and the organisations they work with policing the roads (internal survey)	68.2	66.0	65.8	-0.2	-
<i>Confidence Interval</i>	1.1	1.1	1.1		

There was a 6.6% decrease (187 fewer offences) in drink/drug driving offences for the 12 months to November 2022 compared to the 12 months to November 2021. This is due to a decrease in recorded drug driving offences; there was a 3.0% increase (41 more offences) in drink driving but a 19.7% decrease (221 fewer offences) in drug driving. There was also a 28.8% decrease (1,068 fewer offences) in drink/drug driving offences for the 12 months to November 2022 compared to the 12 months to December 2019; of these offences, there was a 4.0% decrease (58 fewer offences) in drink driving and a 51.2% decrease (944 fewer offences) in drug driving. All of these offence types are primarily driven by police proactivity in relation to road safety.

There was a **142.4% increase (665 more offences) in the number of driving related mobile phone offences** recorded for the 12 months to November 2022 compared to the 12 months to November 2021.*

Essex Police are launching a new campaign aimed at the friends of drink drivers to prevent, persuade and, as a last resort, report drink driving to police this Christmas. The campaign runs alongside the National Police Chiefs Council's annual drink and drug drive operation, which provides an increased policing presence, targeting drink and drug drivers during the men's football World Cup and in the run up to Christmas.

Confidence in Essex Police and organisations with whom they police the roads (from the independent survey commissioned by Essex Police) is at 65.8% (results to the 12 months to September 2022). Confidence in the local police and organisations they work with has remained stable when compared to year ending September 2021 (66.0%).

Due to the increase in KSIs in the past 12 months compared to the previous 12 months and the 12 months to December 2019 a grade of Requires Improvement is recommended.

Please note:

* 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 the government announced that the law was to be changed making it illegal to "hold" a phone or sat nav when driving or riding a motorcycle. This law was finally passed on 25th March 2022. In addition, due to some processing issues there may be outstanding tickets not yet included in October's total.

Watch Group	Membership types	Nov 22
		No. of members
Allotment	Individuals, existing bodies e.g., allotment committees and interested partners.	47
Business	Individual businesses, business branches, existing representative bodies e.g., Business Crime Reduction Partnerships, Business Improvement District groups, pro-active site management and interested partners.	105
Caravan	Individuals, related businesses and interested partners.	62
Dog	Individuals, related businesses and interested partners.	2,681
Farm and Rural	Individuals, farm related businesses, rurally located businesses and interested partners.	750
Heritage (inc. Faith Watch)	Individuals, businesses inc. museums, art galleries, faith groups etc. and interested partners.	198
Marine	Individuals, related businesses and interested partners.	60

Essex Watch Liaison Officers continue to work with Neighbourhood Watch to offer crime and fraud prevention advice.*

Citizens in Policing and the Special Constabulary play an integral part in supporting Essex Police. In January 2022, the Local Policing Support Unit (LPSU) introduced a Strategic Co-ordination Group which proactively supports, throughout the county, the mobilisation of all Special Constables, Police Support Volunteers, Active Citizens, Accredited Persons and, where appropriate our Volunteer Police Cadets, with local operations and initiatives under the Chief Constable’s Plan on a Page and the Police, Fire Crime Commissioner’s Police and Fire Plan.

The Special Constabulary headcount is currently 364 (as of 30 November 2022). There are 428 Volunteer Police Cadets (VPCs) and 97 Volunteer Cadet Leaders across 13 Cadet Units. In addition there are 125 Police Support Volunteers and 63 Active Citizens within Essex Police across the county, a total of 188 Volunteers. These volunteers also are part of the Strategic Co-ordination Group and support their Local Community Policing Teams with local events.

Since last month’s report, there are now: 14 more allotment group members, one more caravan group member, 41 more dog group members, one more farm and rural group member and three more heritage group members.

Please note:

* Neighbourhood Watch data were first produced in March 2022 so year on year comparison is not available.

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Sep 2022
Percentage of people who feel there are good opportunities for those who want to volunteer to assist policing and reduce crime in Essex (internal survey)*	49.4
<i>Confidence Interval</i>	1.1

Confidence that there are good opportunities for volunteers to assist policing and reduce crime in Essex (from the independent survey commissioned by Essex Police) is at 49.4% for 12 months to September 2022. Confidence has increased each quarter since Q4 2021/22 (2021/22 Q4 45.1%; 2022/23 Q1 48.6%)

Due to the fact that Essex has the second largest Special Constabulary in the country, and the fact that the Essex Police makes use of Ethics Boards to inform its work, a grade of Good is recommended.

Please note:

* The confidence question was added to the internal survey in September 2021 so year on year comparison is not available.

Police Priority Indicators	Dec 2019	Nov 2021	Nov 2022	% Difference 2021/22
Ethnic Minority employees: percentage of total workforce*	3.53	4.30	4.19	-0.11
• % of all Police**	2.99	4.11	4.13	0.02
• % of all Staff (excluding PCSOs)**	3.67	4.35	4.32	-0.03
• % of all PCSOs**	2.59	0.91	0.00	-0.91
• % of all Specials**	6.51	6.16	5.22	-0.94

There has been a **slight decrease (0.1%) in the proportion of ethnic minority employees** in November 2022 (272) compared to November 2021 (282); this equates to 10 fewer employees. However, in contrast, there has been a 25.3% increase compared to December 2019 (217); this equates to 55 additional employees.

There is a 3.4% point disparity in the proportion of ethnic minority residents in Essex*** (7.6%) compared to the proportion of ethnic minority employees in Essex Police (4.2%).

The exceptional work of our Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs) was celebrated in November to mark the 20th anniversary of the role's creation. PCSOs have become a vital link between communities and the police since they were established by the 2002 Police Reform Act. By forming close working relationships with local bodies and individuals, resolving disputes, and providing support to policing operations, PCSOs help to deter crime and promote community cohesion. The Force's 108 PCSOs are involved in tackling a multitude of issues including hate crimes, anti-social behaviour, noise, parking, fly tipping and criminal damage. They also look out for vulnerable people such as the elderly and those in danger of radicalisation.

Essex Police reached record strength in its 182-year history. 74 new officers took their oaths to the King and started their Essex Police careers as the Force now has more officers protecting and serving the county than ever before. The new officers pledged their commitment to police with the consent of every community at a time when the force is welcoming more new colleagues from a range of different backgrounds.

Please note:

* Ethnic minority employees as a percentage of the total workforce.

** Ethnic minority employees as a percentage of type of employee.

*** Office for National Statistics Population Estimates 2019: Essex population 1,846,655, ethnic minority residents 140,641.

Monthly Performance Overview: Exceptions

Exceptions Overview

Death or Serious Injury caused by unlawful driving experienced a statistically significant increase for the month of November 2022. There were no statistically exceptional decreases.

Death or Serious Injury caused by unlawful driving – Increase

7 offences were recorded in the month of November 2022 (4 in Braintree, 2 in Epping and 1 in Tendring) compared to 2 offences in the month of November 2021. This equates to almost half the total number of offences recorded in the 12 months to November 2022; 15 more offences were committed in the 12 months to November 2022 compared to the 12 months to November 2021.

2021-2024 Police and Crime Plan Performance Indicators

Table 1

Police and Crime Plan Priorities	Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Nov 2021	12 months to Nov 2022	Number Difference 2021/22	% Difference 2021/22	Direction of Travel 2021/22
Priority 1 - Further investment in crime prevention	Number of all crime offences	168,218	156,967	166,038	9,071	5.8	Deteriorating
	Harm (Crime Severity) Score - All Crime ³	13.8	13.2	14.9	1.7	-	Deteriorating
	Percentage of people who have confidence in policing in Essex (internal survey) ¹	64.7	80.9	76.3	-4.5	-	Deteriorating
	<i>Confidence Interval</i> ²	1.1	0.9	0.9			
Priority 2 - Reducing drug driven violence	Number of drug related homicides ⁴	7	3	4	1	-	Deteriorating
	Percentage of people who have confidence that the policing response to drug crime is improving (internal survey) ¹	-	-	61.0	-	-	-
	<i>Confidence Interval</i> ²			1.2			
Priority 3 - Protecting vulnerable people and breaking the cycle of domestic abuse	Number of domestic abuse offences	29,726	30,096	29,929	-167	-0.6	Improving
	Number of domestic abuse offences solved ⁷	3,005	3,123	3,256	133	4.3	Improving
	Number of child abuse offences	5,259	5,976	6,112	136	2.3	Deteriorating
	Number of child abuse offences solved ⁷	275	357	404	47	13.2	Improving
	Percentage of people who have confidence that the policing response to protecting children and vulnerable people is improving (internal survey) ¹	83.2	89.3	79.2	-10.1	-	Deteriorating
	<i>Confidence Interval</i> ²	1.0	0.8	1.0			
Priority 4 - Reducing violence against women and girls	Number of violence against the person (including Stalking & Harassment offences) against females	35,418	38,417	38,646	229	0.6	Deteriorating
	Number of sexual offences against females	3,811	4,586	4,861	275	6.0	Deteriorating
	Number of sexual offences against females solved ⁷	203	291	270	-21	-7.2	Deteriorating
	Percentage of females who feel safe walking alone in their area after dark (internal survey) ¹	-	-	44.5	-	-	-
	<i>Confidence Interval</i> ²			1.5			
Priority 5 - Improving support for victims of crime	Number of offences with a repeat victim ¹⁰	42,704	45,663	46,747	1,084	2.4	Deteriorating
	Percentage of victims of crime who have confidence in policing in Essex (internal survey) ¹	52.7	62.7	61.9	-0.8	-	Stable
	<i>Confidence Interval</i> ²	3.5	3.5	3.1			
	Percentage of victims of crime who have confidence in policing in Essex (internal survey) ¹	66.1	82.8	78.3	-4.5	-	Deteriorating
	<i>Confidence Interval</i> ²	1.1	0.9	1.0			
Priority 6 - Protecting rural and isolated areas	Number of rural crime offences	26,459	23,396	24,439	1,043	4.5	Deteriorating
	Harm (Crime Severity) Score for Rural Crime	8.7	8.0	8.9	0.9	-	Deteriorating
	Percentage of people who have confidence in policing of rural areas in Essex (internal survey) ¹	64.2	82.9	77.4	-5.5	-	Deteriorating
	<i>Confidence Interval</i> ²	2.1	1.7	1.9			

2021-2024 Police and Crime Plan Performance Indicators - continued

Table 2

Police and Crime Plan Priorities	Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Nov 2021	12 months to Nov 2022	Number Difference 2021/22	% Difference 2021/22	Direction of Travel 2021/22
Priority 7 - Preventing dog theft	Number of dog thefts ⁶	57	66	55	-11	-	Improving
	Percentage of people who have confidence that the policing response to dog theft is improving (internal survey) ¹	-	-	63.4	-	-	-
	<i>Confidence Interval</i> ²			1.4			
Priority 8 - Reducing business crime, fraud and cyber crime	Number of business crime offences	24,034	16,840	20,599	3,759	22.3	Deteriorating
	Number of business crime offences solved ⁷	4,891	2,697	3,158	461	17.1	Improving
	Percentage of people who have confidence that the policing response to tackling cyber crime is improving (internal survey) ¹	-	-	51.1	-	-	-
	<i>Confidence Interval</i> ²	-		1.6			
Priority 9 - Improving safety on our roads	All people killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road collisions ⁵	823	795	882	87	10.9	Deteriorating
	Number of driving under the influence of drink and/or drugs on Essex roads	3,711	2,830	2,643	-187	-6.6	Deteriorating
	Number of driving related mobile phone crime on Essex roads ⁶	2,269	467	1,132	665	142.4	Improving
	Percentage of people who have confidence that the policing response to policing the roads is improving (internal survey) ¹	68.2	66.0	65.8	-0.2	-	Stable
	<i>Confidence Interval</i> ²	1.1	1.1	1.1			
Priority 10 - Encouraging volunteers and community support	Percentage of people who feel there are good opportunities for those who want to volunteer to assist policing and reduce crime in Essex (internal survey) ¹	-	-	49.4	-	-	-
	<i>Confidence Interval</i> ²			1.1			
Priority 11 - Supporting our officers and staff	Ethnic Minority employees: percentage of total workforce ⁹	3.53	4.30	4.19	-0.11	-	Stable

End Notes

¹ Question from the independent survey commissioned by Essex Police. Results are for the period 12 months September 2022 versus the 12 months to September 2021.

² The confidence interval is the range +/- within which the survey result will 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 Severity Score measures 'relative harm' of crimes by taking into account both the volume and the severity of offences, and by weighting offences differently. National data for the 12 months to September 2022 have been used in order that comparisons can be made to Essex's Most Similar Group of Forces (MSG).

⁴ The methodology used for identifying these investigations as drug related is subjective and based on the circumstances presented. These figures will include investigations where the victim or the suspect are involved Drug Use, Possession or Selling.

⁵ '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 slide 17) refers to the number of crimes of this type.

⁶ 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 the government announced that the law was to be changed making it illegal to "hold" a phone or sat nav when driving or riding a motorcycle. This law was finally passed on 25th March 2022.

⁷ Solved outcomes are crimes that result in: charge or summons, caution, crimes taken into consideration, fixed penalty notice, cannabis warning or community resolution.

⁸ This is the number of theft offences in which dogs were stolen, and not necessarily the number of dogs which were stolen.

⁹ Ethnic minority employees as a percentage of the total workforce.

¹⁰ Number of offences with repeat victim including month on month percentage change.

Number of offences with a repeat victim				
Month	12 months to Nov 2021	12 months to Nov 2022	Number Difference 2021/22	% Difference 2021/22
Dec-21	42,605	45,990	3,385	7.9%
Jan-22	42,194	46,586	4,392	10.4%
Feb-22	41,814	46,993	5,179	12.4%
Mar-22	41,886	47,684	5,798	13.8%
Apr-22	42,447	47,922	5,475	12.9%
May-22	43,061	47,945	4,884	11.3%
Jun-22	43,411	47,691	4,280	9.9%
Jul-22	43,905	47,667	3,762	8.6%
Aug-22	43,772	47,879	4,107	9.4%
Sep-22	44,282	47,553	3,271	7.4%
Oct-22	45,114	47,111	1,997	4.4%
Nov-22	45,663	46,747	1,084	2.4%

Crime Tree Data – Rolling 12 Months to November

Table 3

Force

Crime Tree Data - Rolling 12 Months to November

Top Level		Offences										Solved Outcomes										Solved Rates %												
Crime Type	% DA 2022	2021	2022	# diff.	% diff.	Z	CSS	1m Nov 21	1m Nov 22	Yr on Yr 1m % diff.	3m Nov 21	3m Nov 22	Yr on Yr 3m % diff.	2021	2022	# diff.	% diff.	1m Nov 21	1m Nov 22	Yr on Yr 1m % diff.	3m Nov 21	3m Nov 22	Yr on Yr 3m % diff.	2021	2022	% pt. diff.	Z	1m Nov 21	1m Nov 22	Yr on Yr 1m % pt. diff.	3m Nov 21	3m Nov 22	Yr on Yr 3m % pt. diff.	
Anti-Social Behaviour (incidents)	-	43987	24426	-19561	-44.5	-1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Crime (excl. Action (NFIB) Fraud)	18.0	156967	166038	9071	5.8	-0.1	14007	13189	-5.8	42651	40729	-4.5	20296	21568	1272	6.3	1660	1678	1.1	4820	5197	7.8	12.9	13.0	0.1	-0.2	11.9	12.7	0.9	11.3	12.8	1.5		
- State Based Crime	6.6	27753	27676	-77	-0.3	-0.7	2271	2113	-7.0	7181	6668	-7.1	8807	8693	-114	-1.3	684	715	4.5	1977	2121	7.3	31.7	31.4	-0.3	0.2	30.1	33.8	3.7	27.5	31.8	4.3		
- Victim Based Crime	20.2	129214	138362	9148	7.1	0.0	11736	11076	-5.6	35470	34061	-4.0	11489	12875	1386	12.1	976	963	-1.3	2843	3076	8.2	8.9	9.3	0.4	-0.2	8.3	8.7	0.4	8.0	9.0	1.0		
Victim Based Crime																																		
Violence Against the Person																																		
- Homicide	21.4	25	14	-11	-44.0	-0.5	14	3	1	-66.7	11	2	-81.8	18	12	-6	-33.3	3	0	-100.0	8	1	-87.5	72.0	85.7	13.7	-1.1	100.0	0.0	-100.0	72.7	50.0	-22.7	
- Violence without Injury	35.8	14452	16176	1724	11.9	-0.2	2	1265	1197	-5.4	4198	3857	-6.1	2088	2511	423	20.3	184	199	3.3	541	598	10.5	14.4	15.5	1.1	0.1	14.5	15.9	1.3	13.2	15.5	2.3	
- Death or Serious Injury caused by unlawful driving	6.9	14	29	15	107.1	2.5	1	2	7	250.0	2	7	250.0	15	27	12	80.0	2	4	100.0	2	11	450.0	100.0	93.1	-14.0	0.1	100.0	57.1	-42.9	100.0	91.7	-8.3	
- Death or serious injury by dangerous driving	8.7	13	23	10	76.9	-	-	2	5	150.0	2	10	400.0	13	21	8	61.5	2	1	-50.0	2	8	300.0	100.0	91.3	-8.7	-	100.0	20.0	-80.0	100.0	80.0	-20.0	
- Death by careless driving (drink or drugs)	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Death by careless or inconsiderate driving	0.0	0	5	5	-	-	-	0	2	-	0	2	-	0	5	5	-	0	2	-	0	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150.0	-	
- Death or serious injury driving - unlicensed, disqualified, uninsured	0.0	0	1	1	-	-	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	1	1	0	0.0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Causing death by aggravated vehicle taking	-	1	0	-1	-100.0	-	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	1	0	-1	-100.0	0	0	-	0	0	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Violence without Injury	31.4	26993	29183	2190	8.1	0.0	6	2333	2354	0.9	7440	7160	-3.8	2938	3279	341	11.6	253	267	5.5	761	790	3.8	10.9	11.2	0.4	0.2	10.8	11.3	0.5	10.2	11.0	0.8	
- Stalking and Harassment	33.3	28322	25398	-2924	-10.3	-1.4	9	2344	1836	-21.7	7250	5731	-21.0	1787	1762	-25	-1.4	131	120	-8.4	398	383	-3.8	6.3	6.9	0.6	0.0	5.6	6.5	0.9	5.5	6.7	1.2	
Sexual Offences																																		
- Rape	43.9	2592	2618	21	0.8	0.0	0	230	521	-11.7	734	642	-12.5	456	515	59	12.9	73	56	-23.3	122	156	27.9	7.7	8.3	0.6	0.9	12.4	10.7	-1.6	7.3	10.2	2.9	
- Rape - Under 16 yrs	5.9	622	629	7	1.1	-0.8	4	65	40	-38.5	180	163	-9.4	39	41	2	5.1	6	4	-33.3	12	11	-8.3	6.3	6.5	0.2	0.5	9.2	10.0	0.8	6.7	6.7	0.1	
- Rape - Over 16 yrs	55.9	1970	1984	14	0.7	0.3	1	165	163	-1.2	554	479	-13.5	32	44	12	37.5	1	6	500.0	7	20	185.7	1.6	2.2	0.6	1.2	0.6	3.7	3.1	1.3	4.2	2.9	
- Other Sexual Offences	12.1	3303	3573	270	8.2	0.9	5	361	318	-11.9	928	883	-4.8	385	430	45	11.7	66	46	-30.3	103	125	21.4	11.7	12.0	0.4	0.6	18.3	14.5	-3.8	11.1	14.2	3.1	
- Other sexual offences : Under 13	1.9	747	686	-61	-8.2	-	-	67	75	11.9	195	173	-11.3	54	50	-4	-7.4	7	5	-28.6	13	22	69.2	7.2	7.3	0.1	-	10.4	6.7	-3.8	6.7	12.7	6.1	
- Other sexual offences : Under 16	5.4	907	938	31	3.4	-	-	108	72	-33.3	240	210	-12.5	154	219	65	42.2	32	14	-56.3	39	60	53.8	17.0	23.3	6.4	-	29.6	19.4	-10.2	16.3	28.6	12.3	
- Other sexual offences : Age 13 to 17	6.7	53	30	-23	-43.4	-	-	14	0	-100.0	15	5	-66.7	12	4	-8	-66.7	9	0	-100.0	11	0	-100.0	22.6	13.3	-9.3	-	64.3	-	-	73.3	0.0	-73.3	
- Other sexual offences : Over 13	21.2	1291	1564	273	21.1	-	-	143	135	-5.6	404	385	-4.7	104	108	4	3.8	13	13	0.0	27	26	-3.7	8.1	6.9	-1.2	-	9.1	9.6	0.5	6.7	6.8	0.1	
- Other sexual offences : Over 16	12.5	6	8	2	33.3	-	-	1	2	100.0	2	3	50.0	1	4	3	300.0	0	1	-	0	1	-	16.7	50.0	33.3	-	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	33.3	33.3	
- Other sexual offences : Not Age Specific	10.2	299	344	45	15.1	-	-	28	32	14.3	72	104	44.4	60	44	-16	-26.7	5	13	160.0	13	15	15.4	20.1	12.8	-7.3	-	17.9	40.6	22.8	18.1	14.4	-3.6	
Robbery																																		
- Robbery of business property	3.6	1093	1446	353	32.3	-1.0	-	111	93	-16.2	355	371	4.5	129	121	-8	-6.2	6	11	83.3	28	36	28.6	10.0	8.4	-1.6	0.5	5.4	11.8	6.4	7.9	9.7	1.8	
- Robbery of Personal Property	0.0	104	89	-15	-14.4	-1.2	17	14	4	-71.4	35	16	-54.3	17	5	-12	-70.6	0	0	-	1	0	-100.0	16.3	5.6	-10.7	-0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	-2.9	
Theft Offences																																		
- Burglary	3.8	1189	1357	168	14.1	-0.8	7	97	89	-8.2	320	355	10.9	112	116	4	3.6	6	11	83.3	27	36	33.3	9.4	8.5	-0.9	0.9	6.2	12.4	6.2	8.4	10.1	1.7	
- Burglary Residential	2.7	37863	44496	6633	17.5	0.9	0	3683	3883	5.4	10736	11807	10.9	2725	3233	508	18.6	218	222	1.8	695	778	11.9	7.2	7.3	0.1	-0.7	5.9	5.7	-0.2	6.5	6.6	0.1	
- Burglary Business & Community	3.4	6183	6769	586	9.5	-0.1	-	555	571	2.9	1621	1660	2.4	390	395	5	1.3	27	39	44.4	95	112	17.9	6.3	5.8	-0.5	0.8	4.9	6.8	2.0	5.9	6.7	0.9	
- Burglary Dwelling (pre-Apr 17 definition)	4.7	4663	4839	176	3.8	-0.3	3	390	406	2.6	1224	1156	-5.6	266	218	-48	-18.0	20	19	-5.0	65	61	-6.2	5.7	4.5	-1.2	0.1	5.1	4.8	-0.4	5.3	5.3	0.0	
- Burglary Other (pre-Apr 17 definition)	0.0	1520	1930	410	27.0	0.5	12	165	171	3.6	397	504	27.0	124	177	53	42.7	7	20	185.7	30	51	70.0	8.2	9.2	1.0	1.7	4.2	11.7	7.5	7.6	10.1	2.6	
- Theft from a Vehicle	6.8	3043	3238	195	6.4	-0.1	-	250	283	13.2	639	768	20.0	244	197	-47	-19.3	18	16	-11.1	58	45	-22.4	8.0	6.1	-1.9	-0.2	7.2	5.7	-1.5	6.9	5.9	-1.1	
- Theft of a Vehicle	0.3	3140	3531	391	12.5	-0.1	-	305	288	-5.6	782	892	14.1	146	198	52	35.6	9	23	155.6	37	67	81.1	4.6	5.6	1.0	2.6	3.0	8.0	5.0	4.7	7.5	2.8	
- Vehicle Interference	1.3	10972	12767	1795	16.3	1.6	-	1071	1236	15.4	3036	3606	18.8	217	336	119	54.8	15	16	20.0	56	79	41.1	2.0	2.6	0.6	-0.7	1.4	1.5	0.1	1.8	2.2	0.3	
- Vehicle Interference	0.2	5414	6108	694	12.8	1.6	13	526	626	19.0	1470	1781	21.2	54	69	15	27.8	2	3	50.0	19	17	-10.5	1.0	1.1	0.1	-0.7	0.4	0.5	0.1	1.3	1.0	-0.3	
- Theft	3.1	3829	4926	1091	28.5	1.3	10	385	444																									

Crime Tree Data – Rolling 12 Months to November - continued

Table 4

Victim Based: Under Reported		Offences											Solved Outcomes											Solved Rates %										
Crime Type	% DA 2022	2021	2022	# diff.	% diff.	Z	CSS	1m Nov 21	1m Nov 22	Yr on Yr 1m % diff.	3m Nov 21	3m Nov 22	Yr on Yr 3m % diff.	2021	2022	# diff.	% diff.	1m Nov 21	1m Nov 22	Yr on Yr 1m % diff.	3m Nov 21	3m Nov 22	Yr on Yr 3m % diff.	2021	2022	% pt. diff.	Z	1m Nov 21	1m Nov 22	Yr on Yr 1m % pt. diff.	3m Nov 21	3m Nov 22	Yr on Yr 3m % pt. diff.	
Racial/Religiously Aggravated Offences	1.8	2049	2132	83	4.1	0.4		170	177	4.1	612	538	-12.1	303	333	30	9.9	21	38	81.0	80	111	38.8	14.8	15.6	0.8	1.0	12.4	21.5	9.1	13.1	20.6	7.6	
Hate Crime HO Definition	3.8	4355	4358	3	0.1	-0.1		326	327	0.3	1245	1008	-19.0	450	512	62	13.8	38	51	34.2	133	169	27.1	10.3	11.7	1.4	1.1	11.7	15.6	3.9	10.7	16.8	6.1	
Domestic Abuse	100.0	30099	29833	-266	-0.9	-1.8		2621	2183	-16.7	7946	6887	-13.3	3031	3252	221	7.3	256	229	-10.5	757	764	0.9	10.1	10.9	0.8	0.0	9.8	10.5	0.7	9.5	11.1	1.6	
- High Risk Domestic Abuse	100.0	3072	3340	268	8.7	-0.1		305	242	-20.7	879	828	-5.8	727	842	115	15.8	66	59	-10.6	200	219	9.5	23.7	25.2	1.5	-0.2	21.6	24.4	2.7	22.8	26.4	3.7	
- Medium Risk Domestic Abuse	100.0	3525	3697	172	4.9	-1.0		301	276	-8.3	967	814	-15.8	649	629	-20	-3.1	54	46	-14.8	170	147	-13.5	18.4	17.0	-1.4	-0.3	17.9	16.7	-1.3	17.6	18.1	0.5	
- Standard Risk Domestic Abuse	100.0	22239	21746	-493	-2.2	-1.9		1837	1531	-16.7	5704	4958	-13.1	1531	1648	117	7.6	126	113	-10.3	358	359	0.3	6.9	7.6	0.7	0.1	6.9	7.4	0.5	6.3	7.2	1.0	
- No Risk Assessment	100.0	1263	1050	-213	-16.9	-1.0		178	134	-24.7	396	287	-27.5	124	133	9	7.3	10	11	10.0	29	39	34.5	9.8	12.7	2.8	-0.1	5.6	8.2	2.6	7.3	13.6	6.3	
State Based Crime		Offences											Solved Outcomes											Solved Rates %										
Crime Type	% DA 2022	2021	2022	# diff.	% diff.	Z	CSS	1m Nov 21	1m Nov 22	Yr on Yr 1m % diff.	3m Nov 21	3m Nov 22	Yr on Yr 3m % diff.	2021	2022	# diff.	% diff.	1m Nov 21	1m Nov 22	Yr on Yr 1m % diff.	3m Nov 21	3m Nov 22	Yr on Yr 3m % diff.	2021	2022	% pt. diff.	Z	1m Nov 21	1m Nov 22	Yr on Yr 1m % pt. diff.	3m Nov 21	3m Nov 22	Yr on Yr 3m % pt. diff.	
Drug Offences	0.0	5838	5248	-590	-10.1	-0.3		477	467	-2.1	1325	1289	-2.7	5211	4599	-612	-11.7	391	381	-2.6	1119	1099	-1.8	89.3	87.6	-1.6	-1.5	82.0	81.6	-0.4	84.5	85.3	0.8	
- Trafficking of Drugs	0.0	1263	1281	18	1.4	1.9		110	125	13.6	292	318	8.9	958	920	-38	-4.0	59	63	6.8	193	215	11.4	75.9	71.8	-4.0	-1.8	53.6	50.4	-3.2	66.1	67.6	1.5	
- Possession of Drugs	0.0	4575	3967	-608	-13.3	-0.5		367	342	-6.8	1033	971	-6.0	4253	3679	-574	-13.5	332	318	-4.2	926	884	-4.5	93.0	92.7	-0.2	-0.2	90.5	93.0	2.5	89.6	91.0	1.4	
Possession of Weapons	1.5	1221	1624	403	33.0	0.8		122	136	11.5	344	445	29.4	700	942	242	34.6	54	75	38.9	177	216	22.0	57.3	58.0	0.7	-0.3	44.3	55.1	10.9	51.5	48.5	-2.9	
Public Order	7.6	17308	17309	1	0.0	-0.8		1381	1224	-11.4	4637	4110	-11.4	2293	2514	221	9.6	187	201	7.5	534	649	21.5	13.2	14.5	1.3	1.3	13.5	16.4	2.9	11.5	15.8	4.3	
Miscellaneous Crimes against Society	14.0	3386	3495	109	3.2	-0.2		291	286	-1.7	875	824	-5.8	603	638	35	5.8	52	58	11.5	147	157	6.8	17.8	18.3	0.4	0.6	17.9	20.3	2.4	16.8	19.1	2.3	

Crime Severity Score (CSS) - Based on the ONS Crime Severity Score which replaces the Cambridge Harm Index - data are for the 12 months to September 2022, (a total of 24 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 November 2022 with the month of November 2021.

Yr on Yr 3m %/pt. diff. - compares the three months to November 2022 with the three months to November 2021.

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.

Crime Tree Data - Rolling 12 months to November

Violence against the Person and Sexual offences and outcomes (by crime type) split by gender

Table 5

Force

Crime Tree Data - Rolling 12 Months to November

Victim Based Crime - Female	Offences				Solved Outcomes				Solved Rates %		
	2021	2022	# diff.	% diff.	2021	2022	# diff.	% diff.	2021	2022	% pt. diff.
Crime Type											
Violence Against the Person	38,417	38,646	229	0.6	3,623	3,847	224	6.2	9.4	10.0	0.5
- Homicide	7	3	-4	-57.1	3	3	0	0.0	42.9	100.0	57.1
- Violence with Injury	7,058	7,881	823	11.7	1,112	1,259	147	13.2	15.8	16.0	0.2
- Death or Serious Injury caused by unlawful driving	7	9	2	28.6	7	10	3	42.9	100.0	111.1	11.1
- Violence without Injury	13,501	14,443	942	7.0	1,283	1,396	113	8.8	9.5	9.7	0.2
- Stalking and Harassment	17,844	16,310	-1534	-8.6	1,218	1,179	-39	-3.2	6.8	7.2	0.4
Sexual Offences	4,586	4,861	275	6.0	291	270	-21	-7.2	6.3	5.6	-0.8
- Rape	2,243	2,351	108	4.8	63	75	12	19.0	2.8	3.2	0.4
- Rape - Under 16 yrs	478	529	51	10.7	32	33	1	3.1	6.7	6.2	-0.5
- Rape - Over 16 yrs	1,765	1,822	57	3.2	31	42	11	35.5	1.8	2.3	0.5
- Other Sexual Offences	2,343	2,510	167	7.1	228	195	-33	-14.5	9.7	7.8	-2.0
- Other sexual offences : Under 13	461	450	-11	-2.4	33	28	-5	-15.2	7.2	6.2	-0.9
- Other sexual offences : Under 16	407	338	-69	-17.0	34	29	-5	-14.7	8.4	8.6	0.2
- Other sexual offences : Age 13 to 17	28	17	-11	-39.3	4	2	-2	-50.0	14.3	11.8	-2.5
- Other sexual offences : Over 13	1,210	1,465	255	21.1	109	105	-4	-3.7	9.0	7.2	-1.8
- Other sexual offences : Over 16	2	4	2	100.0	1	1	0	0.0	50.0	25.0	-25.0
- Other sexual offences : Not Age Specific	235	236	1	0.4	47	30	-17	-36.2	20.0	12.7	-7.3

Victim Based Crime - Male	Offences				Solved Outcomes				Solved Rates %		
	2021	2022	# diff.	% diff.	2021	2022	# diff.	% diff.	2021	2022	% pt. diff.
Crime Type											
Violence Against the Person	29,396	30,023	627	2.1	3,077	3,432	355	11.5	10.5	11.4	1.0
- Homicide	17	11	-6	-35.3	16	9	-7	-43.8	94.1	81.8	-12.3
- Violence with Injury	7,060	7,880	820	11.6	983	1,207	224	22.8	13.9	15.3	1.4
- Death or Serious Injury caused by unlawful driving	7	20	13	185.7	8	17	9	112.5	114.3	85.0	-29.3
- Violence without Injury	12,745	13,763	1018	8.0	1,641	1,818	177	10.8	12.9	13.2	0.3
- Stalking and Harassment	9,567	8,349	-1218	-12.7	429	381	-48	-11.2	4.5	4.6	0.1
Sexual Offences	751	844	93	12.4	48	42	-6	-12.5	6.4	5.0	-1.4
- Rape	189	195	6	3.2	8	9	1	12.5	4.2	4.6	0.4
- Rape - Under 16 yrs	87	87	0	0.0	7	8	1	14.3	8.0	9.2	1.1
- Rape - Over 16 yrs	102	108	6	5.9	1	1	0	0.0	1.0	0.9	-0.1
- Other Sexual Offences	562	649	87	15.5	40	33	-7	-17.5	7.1	5.1	-2.0
- Other sexual offences : Under 13	224	179	-45	-20.1	15	8	-7	-46.7	6.7	4.5	-2.2
- Other sexual offences : Under 16	263	348	85	32.3	20	15	-5	-25.0	7.6	4.3	-3.3
- Other sexual offences : Age 13 to 17	14	10	-4	-28.6	1	1	0	0.0	7.1	10.0	2.9
- Other sexual offences : Over 13	34	51	17	50.0	1	2	1	100.0	2.9	3.9	1.0
- Other sexual offences : Over 16	3	0	-3	-100.0	0	1	1	-	0.0	-	-
- Other sexual offences : Not Age Specific	24	60	36	150.0	3	6	3	100.0	12.5	10.0	-2.5

Victim Based Crime - Unrecorded	Offences				Solved Outcomes				Solved Rates %		
	2021	2022	# diff.	% diff.	2021	2022	# diff.	% diff.	2021	2022	% pt. diff.
Crime Type											
Violence Against the Person	1,772	2,131	359	20.3	287	312	25	8.7	16.2	14.6	-1.6
- Homicide	1	0	-1	-100.0	1	0	-1	-100.0	100.0	-	-
- Violence with Injury	325	415	90	27.7	29	45	16	55.2	8.9	10.8	1.9
- Death or Serious Injury caused by unlawful driving	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
- Violence without Injury	702	977	275	39.2	41	65	24	58.5	5.8	6.7	0.8
- Stalking and Harassment	744	739	-5	-0.7	216	202	-14	-6.5	29.0	27.3	-1.7
Sexual Offences	399	481	82	20.6	129	203	74	57.4	32.3	42.2	9.9
- Rape	54	67	13	24.1	0	1	1	-	0.0	1.5	1.5
- Rape - Under 16 yrs	18	13	-5	-27.8	0	0	0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
- Rape - Over 16 yrs	36	54	18	50.0	0	1	1	-	0.0	1.9	1.9
- Other Sexual Offences	345	414	69	20.0	129	202	73	56.6	37.4	48.8	11.4
- Other sexual offences : Under 13	48	57	9	18.8	9	14	5	55.6	18.8	24.6	5.8
- Other sexual offences : Under 16	214	252	38	17.8	101	175	74	73.3	47.2	69.4	22.2
- Other sexual offences : Age 13 to 17	11	3	-8	-72.7	7	1	-6	-85.7	63.6	33.3	-30.3
- Other sexual offences : Over 13	33	48	15	45.5	1	1	0	0.0	3.0	2.1	-0.9
- Other sexual offences : Over 16	1	4	3	300.0	0	2	2	-	0.0	50.0	50.0
- Other sexual offences : Not Age Specific	38	48	10	26.3	11	8	-3	-27.3	28.9	16.7	-12.3

Please note: the breakdown of data for the previous 12 months within these tables may not tally with the totals on slide 9 as gender data is rerun on a monthly basis.