

Police and Crime Plan 2021-2024

Monthly Performance Update

February 2023

National and MSG positions are to 31 December 2022 (Essex Police data are to 28 February 2023).



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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. On 13 December 2022, the Chief Constable of Essex Police and the Police, Fire & Crime Commissioner for Essex agreed that more measures should be included so a more holistic and rounded view of the Force's performance against the Police and Crime Plan could be provided.
- **Three of the twelve PFCC Priorities have been given a recommended grade of 'Good':** 2 (Reducing drug driven violence), 3 (Protecting vulnerable people and breaking the cycle of domestic abuse) and 7 (Dog Theft). **Seven have been given a recommended grade of 'Adequate'** and **two have been given a recommended grade of 'Requires Improvement':** 5 (Improving support for victims of crime) and 9 (Improving safety on our roads).
- **There have been no changes in grading compared to last month's report.**
- Confidence (from the independent survey commissioned by Essex Police) was at 75.0% for the 12 months to December 2022. **Confidence decreased by 5.1 percentage points compared to the 12 months to December 2021 (80.1%), but increased by 10.3 percentage points compared to the 12 months to December 2019 (64.7%).** The 12 months to December 2019 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 December 2021, Forces contacted by Essex Police 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 increase in All Crime (0.5%), Rural Crime (0.5%) and Business Crime (14.6%) for the 12 months to February 2023 compared to the 12 months to February 2022.** However, the rate at which All Crimes have increased has slowed compared to last month's report. When compared to the 12 months to December 2019, All Crime decreased by 2.5%; this equates to 4,163 fewer offences. For the three months to February 2023, **All Crime fell by 3.6% whilst the solved rate increased by 1.5 percentage points compared to the three months to February 2022.**
- In the 12 months to February 2023 all Theft offence rose by 14% (5,638 more), compared to the 12 months to February 2022. This has primarily been driven by increases in shoplifting (1,325 more), theft of a vehicle (1,016 more) and theft from a vehicle (801 more).
- Essex experienced a **4.5% decrease (2,118 fewer) in the number of offences with a repeat victim** for the 12 months to February 2023 (45,220 offences) compared to the 12 months to February 2022 (47,338 offences). Except for August 2022, **the year on year increase in repeat victimisation has been reducing each month since March 2022.**¹ **However, the number of individual repeat victims increased by 0.3% (60 more)** for the 12 months to February 2023 (22,310 individual victims) compared to the 12 months to February 2022 (22,250 individual victims). It is of note that any over-recording of Stalking and Harassment offences (discussed on the next slide) will impact both the number of repeat victims and the number of offences with a repeat victim.

Executive Summary - continued

- **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. As of 31 January 2023, 904 records have been reviewed as potential duplicate crimes and 320 sent for cancellation; of these, 233 records (72.8%) have now been cancelled. It is of note that Stalking and Harassment offences comprise the largest volume of Violence Against Women & Girls offences (VAWG) and accounts for 19.6% of all Domestic Abuse investigations. There were, for example, **2,595 fewer Stalking and Harassment crimes committed against females** in the 12 months to February 2023 (15,285 crimes) compared to the 12 months to February 2022 (17,880 crimes).
- **Violence Against the Person (VAP) offences committed against females decreased by 5.1%** (2,007 fewer) in the 12 months to February 2023 compared to the 12 months to February 2022. There was also a **5.8% decrease (286 fewer) in the number of sexual offences committed against females** in these time periods. However, **Essex Police solved ten fewer (-3.4%) sexual offences committed against females** in the 12 months to February 2023 compared to the 12 months to February 2022.
- When comparing High Harm² offences to its Most Similar Group (MSG) by crimes per 1,000 population, Essex recorded the third highest number of offences (out of eight police forces) for Other Sexual Offences, fifth for Violence with Injury, sixth for Burglary Residential, and eighth for Rape and Robbery of Personal Property.
- **There was a 6.2% increase (52 more) in the number of those Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) in Essex** for the 12 months to February 2023 compared to the 12 months to February 2022. Since August, the number of incidents reported each month (except in October and January) has been slightly below those experienced in the 12 months to February 2022. 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).
- **Essex Police conducted 37 more OCG disruptions in the 12 months to December 2022 compared to the 12 months to December 2021.**
- **Burglaries (Residential and Business & Community combined) experienced a statistically significant increase** in offences in February 2023. **Domestic Abuse experienced a statistically significant decrease**, due primarily to a fall in the volume of standard risk DA offences.
- In spite of the fact that an article published in The Guardian in December³ indicated that more than 1,800 police officers recruited under the Government's pledge to increase numbers have already resigned, **in January Essex Police reached the highest numbers of officers in its 182-year history.** The Force is also on track to have a total of 3,755 officers by March 2023. It is additionally of note that there has been a steady and continual increase in the numbers and proportion of employed female colleagues.

¹ See comparison chart on slide 15 and data table on slide 33.

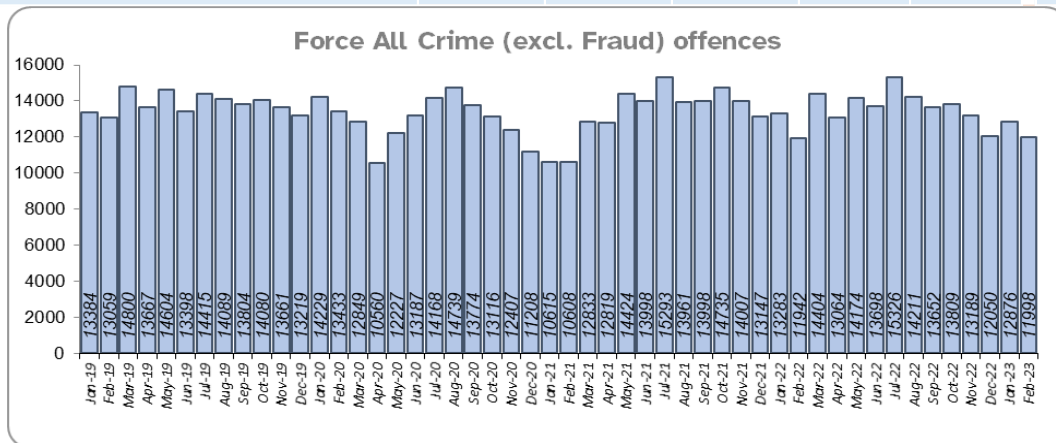
² High Harm offences: Violence with Injury, Rape, Other Sexual Offences, Robbery of Personal Property and Burglary Residential

³ [Police: 1,800 officers recruited under Boris Johnson scheme 'have resigned'](#). The Guardian, 30th December 2022.

Priority 1 – Further investment in crime prevention

Grade: **Adequate**

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Feb 2022	12 months to Feb 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23	Essex per 1,000 pop.	MSG Ave per 1,000 pop.	# diff.	Essex MSG Position
Number of all crime offences	168,218	163,284	164,055	771	0.5	89.7	81.4	8.3	7
Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Dec 2021	12 months to Dec 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	14.1	14.5	0.4	-	14.5	12.6	1.9	7



There was a 0.5% increase in All Crime in the 12 months to February 2023 compared to the 12 months to February 2022; this equates to 771 more offences. There was, however, **a 2.5% decrease in All Crime (4,163 fewer offences) for the 12 months to February 2023 compared to the 12 months to December 2019.** Essex recorded the second highest volume of offences per 1,000 population in its Most Similar Group of forces (MSG); there are seven other forces in Essex's MSG.

Essex Police recorded a daily average of 429 crimes in February 2023, compared to an average of 415 crimes recorded in January 2023. This equates to an increase of 3.2%, or an average of 13 more crimes recorded per day.

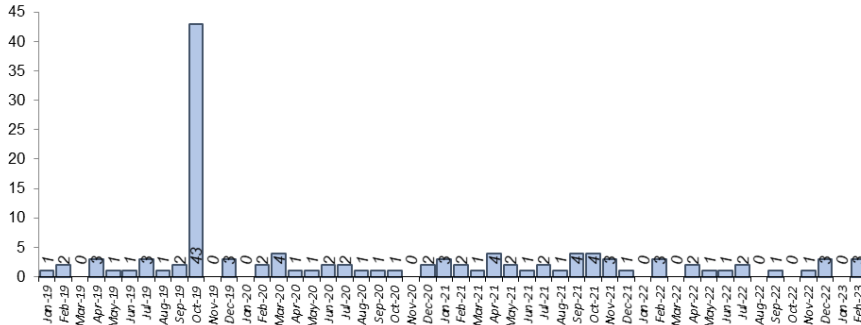
11,998 offences were recorded in the month of February 2023, a decrease of 0.5% (56 fewer offences) compared to the month of February 2022 (11,942 offences). Compared to December 2019, the daily average has seen an increase from 426 to 429 in February 2023.

The All Crime Harm (Crime Severity) Score* (14.5) has increased in the 12 months to December 2022 and places Essex seventh out of eight in its MSG.

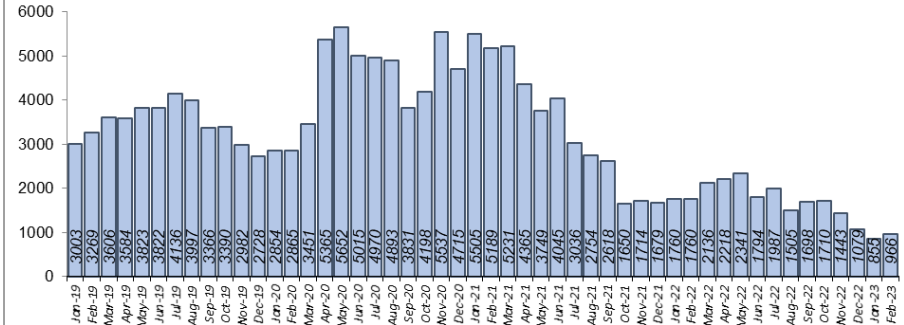
Please note:
 * Crime Severity Scores (as calculated by the Office for National Statistics) measure the 'relative harm' of crimes by taking into account both their volume and their severity. As national data are only available to December 2022, the score for the 12 months to December for the preceding year has been included.

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Feb 2022	12 months to Feb 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
Number of homicides	61	26	15	-11	-42.3
Number of Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents	41,975	33,733	22,251	-11,482	-34.0

Number of Homicide offences



Anti-Social Behaviour incidents



Eleven fewer Homicides (to 15 offences) were recorded for the 12 months to February 2023 compared to the 12 months to February 2022.

The number of Homicides decreased by 75.4% (46 fewer offences) in the 12 months to February 2023 compared to the 12 months to December 2019.*

Essex experienced a 34.0% decrease (11,482 fewer) in Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents for the 12 months to February 2023 compared to the 12 months to February 2022.** There was a decrease of 47.0% ASB reports in the 12 months to February 2023 compared to the 12 months to December 2019 (19,724 fewer incidents). The average daily number of ASB incidents increased by 25.1% in February 2023 (35 incidents) compared to January 2023 (28 incidents).

Please note:

* In 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 for the 12 months to December 2019.

** October 2021 saw the implementation of Operation SOMERTON, which aims to both improve the service given to victims of ASB and ensure crimes are correctly recorded.

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Feb 2022	12 months to Feb 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
Number of FCR 101 calls	293,049	257,678	236,781	-20,897	-8.1
Number of Resolution Centre calls	107,347	86,083	87,493	1,410	1.6
Number of online reports	24,468	28,323	35,352	7,029	24.8

Police Priority Indicators	Dec 2019	Feb 2022	Feb 2023	Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
Percentage of FCR 101 Calls Abandoned	34.0	10.7	28.9	18.2	-
Percentage of Resolution Centre Calls Abandoned	23.5	8.8	28.8	20.0	-
FCR average wait time (mm:ss)	07:00	02:26	07:59	05:33	-
Resolution Centre average wait time (mm:ss)	14:52	05:00	28:43	23:43	-

Essex Police received 20,897 fewer 101 calls to the Force Control Room (FCR), a decrease of 8.1% in the 12 months to February 2023 (236,781 calls) compared to the 12 months to February 2022 (257,678). There was a 19.2% decrease compared to the 12 months to December 2019 (293,049 calls).

28.9% of FCR 101 calls were abandoned in February 2023, an increase of 18.2 percentage points. when compared to the same period last year, (10.7%). There was a decrease of 5.0 percentage points when compared to December 2019 (34.0%). The average wait time increased by over five minutes in February 2023 when compared to February 2022, and an increase of almost a minute when compared to December 2019.

The Resolution Centre received 1,410 more calls (an increase of 1.6%) in the 12 months to February 2023 (87,493 calls) compared to the 12 months to February 2022 (86,083 calls). There was a 18.5% decrease compared to the 12 months to December 2019 (107,347 calls).

28.8% of Resolution Centre (RC) calls were abandoned in February 2023, an increase of 20.0 percentage points. when compared to the same period last year, (8.8%). There was an increase of 5.3 percentage points when compared to December 2019 (23.5%). The average wait time increased by almost 24 minutes in February 2023 when compared to February 2022, and an increase of almost fourteen minutes when compared to December 2019.

Due to concerns in this area, Contact Management is subject to one of the Force's major change programmes, which aims to optimise and improve its processes.

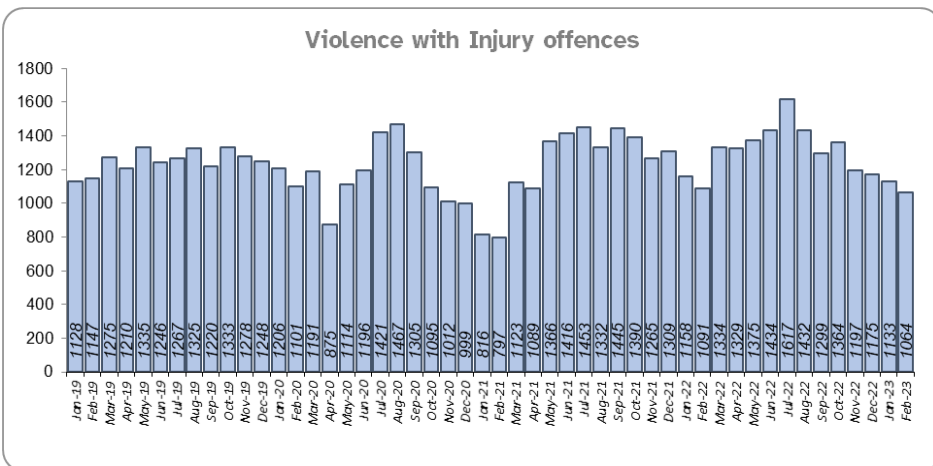
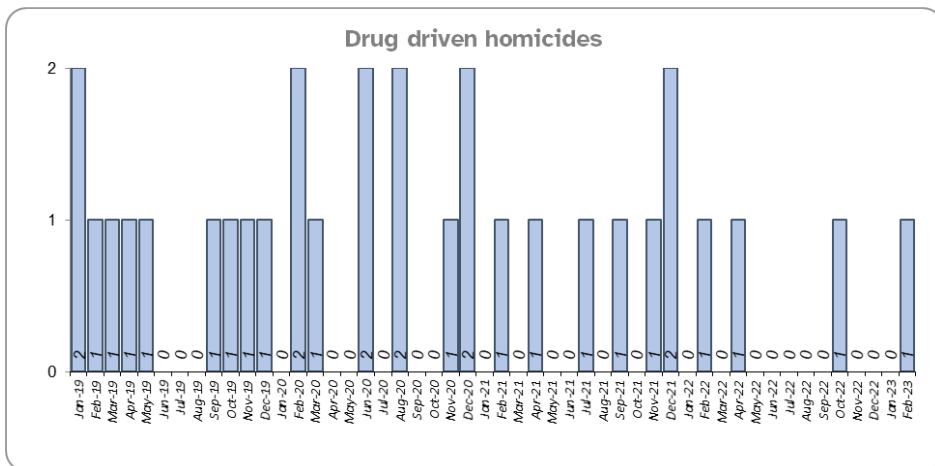
The number of online reports increased by 24.8% (7,029 more) in the 12 months to February 2023 compared to the 12 months to February 2022. The number of reports also increased by 44.5% (10,884 more) compared to the 12 months to December 2019.

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Dec 2021	12 months to Dec 2022	Number Difference 2021/22	% Difference 2021/22
Percentage of people who have confidence in policing in Essex (internal survey)	64.7	80.1	75.0	-5.1	-
<i>Confidence Interval</i>	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.0	

Confidence has experienced a statistically significant decline to 75.0% in the 12 months to December 2022 compared to the 12 months to December 2021 (by 5.1% percentage points from 80.1% for the 12 months to December 2021). It was **during the height of the pandemic that confidence reached its highest levels**. Forces contacted by Essex Police reported similar patterns: confidence was high during COVID but has been in general decline ever since. Confidence remains 10.3 percentage points higher compared to the 12 months to December 2019 (64.7%).

Year on Year, the FCR and RC 101 call abandonment rates have deteriorated. However, compared to last month there has been an improvement in the FCR statistics and both areas are currently subject to a major change programme within the Contact Management Command. Due to this, a grade of Adequate is recommended.

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Feb 2022	12 months to Feb 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
Drug related homicides*	10	7	3	-4	-
Number of Violence with Injury offences	15,360	15,436	15,949	513	3.3



Essex experienced **four fewer drug related homicides (3)** for the 12 months to February 2023 compared to the 12 months to February 2022 (7) and seven fewer compared to the 12 months to December 2019.

There was an 3.3% increase (513 more offences) in Violence with Injury (VWI) offences for the 12 months to February 2023 compared to the 12 months to February 2022. There was a 3.8% increase compared to the 12 months to December 2019 (589 more offences).

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. Data has been re-run to reflect the current position. This will be run on an annual basis due to the complexity of the process.

Priority 2 – Reducing drug driven violence – continued

Grade: **Good**

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Feb 2022	12 months to Feb 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23	
Number of knife-enabled crime offences*	1,638	1,648	1,632	-16	-1.0	
Number of Organised Criminal Group disruptions**	99	325	362	37	11.4	
Police Priority Indicators					12 months to Dec 2022	
Percentage of people who have confidence Essex Police and the organisations they work with are dealing with drug crime (internal survey)***					59.8	
					<i>Confidence Interval</i>	1.2

There was a 1.0% decrease (16 fewer) in the number of knife-enabled crime offences in the 12 months to February 2023 compared to the 12 months to February 2022. The number of knife-enabled crime offences also decreased by 0.4% (six fewer) in the 12 months to February 2023 compared to the 12 months to December 2019.

Essex conducted 11.4% more Organised Crime Group (OCG) disruptions (37 more) for the 12 months to December 2022 compared to the 12 months to December 2021. Although there was a 265.7% increase compared with the 12 months to December 2019 (263 more), this is due to a breakdown in the communication between the data from the operation activity to the figures which were produced by the Eastern Region Special Operations Unit (ERSOU)**.

Confidence that Essex Police and partners are dealing with drug crime (from the independent survey commissioned by Essex Police) is at 59.8% for the 12 months to December 2022. The results for this question have been stable since it was first asked in September 2021.

Drug related homicides and Knife enabled crimes have fallen, whilst confidence is relatively high and OCG disruptions are higher. However, there has been an increase in the number of VWI offences when compared to the same period. Overall, with three measures improving and one deteriorating, a grade of Good is recommended.

Please note:

* 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. This has enabled Essex Police to better understand knife crime in Essex.

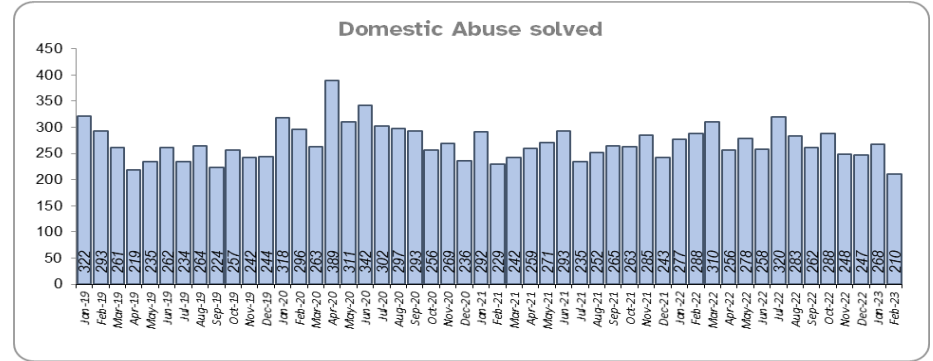
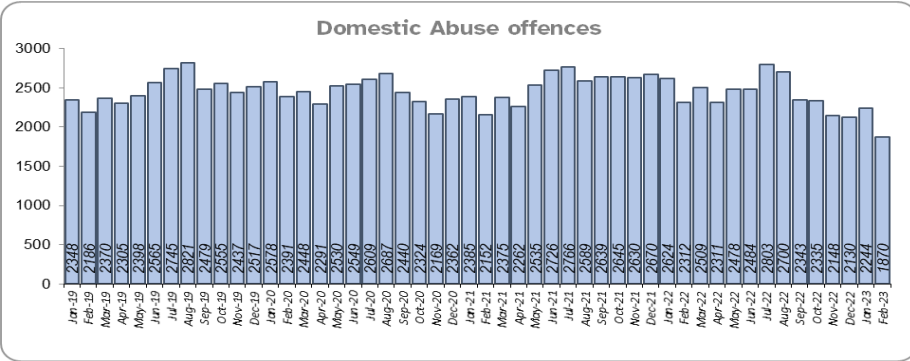
** In the fiscal year 2019/20 the disruption returns to the Eastern Region Special Operations Unit (ERSOU) averaged 25 a quarter. A process review identified a breakdown in the communication of the data from the operation activity to the figures produced by ERSOU. A project of improvement was implemented which focussed on improving the communication between teams internally, and more importantly with ERSOU, to understand the parameters of what a disruption is and share this information with all teams within Essex Police. Over a two year period a continual improvement of disruption figures has come from a refinement of the communication and claiming process. This has been focussed on ensuring that we are claiming all possible disruptions of OCGs, tracking all activity from inception to closure, being innovative in our activity led by the Organised Crime Group Management Unit (OCGMU) and highlighting and educating new teams on how they can impact OCGs in their daily work. The moderation process has also been refined to ensure consistency with ERSOU. OCG disruption data are provided quarterly, data is to December 2022.

*** 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: **Good**

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Feb 2022	12 months to Feb 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
Number of Domestic Abuse offences	29,726	30,773	28,355	-2,418	-7.9
Number of Domestic Abuse offences solved	3,005	3,173	3,228	55	1.7
Repeat victims of DA*	20,558	21,157	18,711	-2,446	-11.6



Essex experienced a **7.9% decrease (2,418 fewer)** in the number of recorded Domestic Abuse (DA) offences for the 12 months to February 2023 compared to the 12 months to February 2022. The Force recorded **1,353 fewer offences in the three months to February 2023 compared to the three months to February 2022** (6,218 v. 7,571). It is of note that Stalking & Harassment offences account for about a fifth (19.6%) 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 1.7% (55) more DA offences** for the 12 months to February 2023 compared to the 12 months to February 2022. The Force **solved 37 fewer offences in the three months to February 2023 compared to the three months to February 2022** (724 v. 761).

There was a 4.6% decrease (1,371 fewer) in DA offences and a 7.4% increase (223 more) in the number of DA offences solved for the 12 months to February 2023 compared to the 12 months to December 2019.

There were 2,446 fewer repeat victims of DA in the 12 months to February 2023 compared to the 12 months to February 2022 (11.6% less). There was also a decrease of 9.0% (1,847 fewer) compared to the 12 months to December 2019.

Please note:

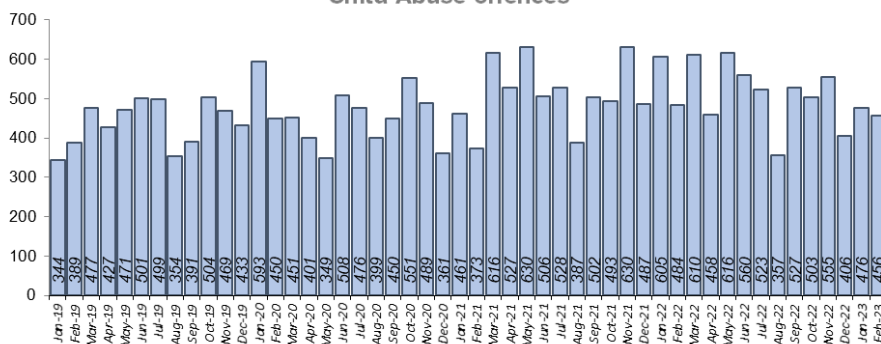
- A repeat victim is someone who has been named as a victim for more than one crime within a 12-month period; to mitigate the fact that multiple crimes can be associated with the same incident, additional crimes with the same victim on the same date are not counted.

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

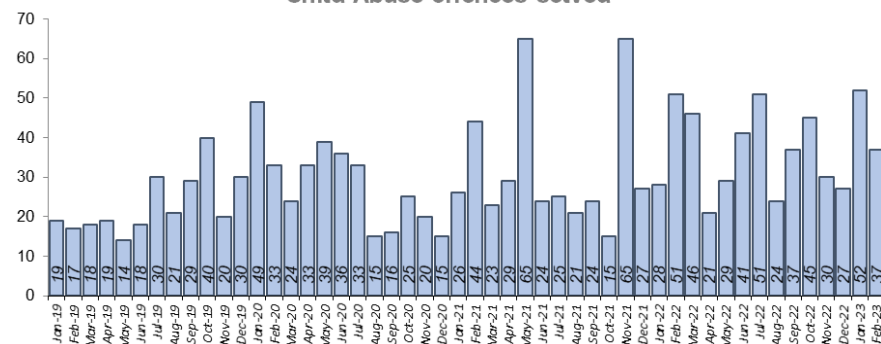
Grade: **Good**

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Feb 2022	12 months to Feb 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
Number of Child Abuse offences	5,259	6,395	6,047	-348	-5.4
Number of Child Abuse offences solved	275	397	440	43	10.8

Child Abuse offences



Child Abuse offences solved



Essex Police solved 43 more (10.8%) child abuse offences for the 12 months to February 2023 compared to the 12 months to February 2022, whilst there was a **5.4% decrease (348 fewer)** in offences for the same comparison periods.

Essex Police also solved 165 more (60.0%) offences for the 12 months to February 2023 compared to the 12 months to December 2019. There was also a 15.0% increase (788 more) in Child Abuse offences for the same comparison periods.

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

Grade: **Good**

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Feb 2022	12 months to Feb 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
NRM referrals (Modern Slavery)*	98	166	210	44	26.5
Number of Domestic Violence Protection Notices**	245	274	180	-94	-34.3
Number of Domestic Violence Protection Orders**	245	253	159	-94	-37.2

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Dec 2021	12 months to Dec 2022	Number Difference 2021/22	% Difference 2021/22
Percentage of people who have confidence that the policing response to protecting children and vulnerable people	83.2	86.3	79.6	-6.7	-
<i>Confidence Interval</i>	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.0	

210 Modern Slavery referrals were made in the 12 months to February 2023 compared with 166 in the 12 months to February 2022 (44 more).

The number of Domestic Violence Protection Notices (DVPN) decreased by 34.3% (94 fewer notices) in the 12 months to February 2023 compared to the 12 months to February 2022. 94 fewer (37.2%) Domestic Violence Protection Orders (DVPO) were issued in the 12 months to February 2023 compared to the 12 months to February 2022.

Confidence that the policing response to protect children and vulnerable people (from the independent survey commissioned by Essex Police) is at 79.6% (results to the 12 months to December 2022). Compared to year ending December 2021, confidence has decreased by 6.7 percentage points but nevertheless remains at a high level.

As a result of Operation Puffin***, the force has implemented a number of changes to how it approaches the issue of domestic violence. This includes implementing improvements to the risk assessment and victim safeguarding processes.

Six of the nine metrics for this Priority improved in the 12 months to February 2023 compared to the 12 months to February 2022 (DA offences, DA solved, repeat victims of DA, CA offences, CA solved and NRM referrals); three deteriorated (DVPNs, DVPOs and confidence). Five metrics improved when compared with the 12 months to December 2019. As such, a grade of Good is recommended.

Please note:

* The number of Modern Slavery referrals made to the National Referral Model are only available from April 2019 due to a change in the method of recording. A year on year comparison for the 12 months to December 2019 is therefore not possible.

** DVPN's are the first stage of the process, and DVPO the second. An officer issues a DVPN which has to go to court to become a DVPO, there are always less orders than notices as a result, as not all are approved or process hasn't been followed.

*** Operation Puffin was an investigation into the horrific murder of Ashley Wadsworth by a young man with a history of domestic violence in Chelmsford last year.

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Feb 2022	12 months to Feb 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
Number of violence against the person (including stalking & harassment offences) against females***	35,418	39,469	37,462	-2,007	-5.1
Number of sexual offences against females***	3,811	4,944	4,658	-286	-5.8
Number of sexual offences against females solved***	203	294	284	-10	-3.4

Where gender is detailed, over half of victims of Violence Against the Person (VAP) offences identified as female* (56.3%). 3.1% of offences (2,101 offences) had no gender recorded**.

Essex experienced a **5.1% decrease (2,007 fewer) in the number of VAP offences committed against females** in the 12 months to February 2023 compared to the 12 months to February 2022. There was an 5.8% increase (2,044 more) in the number of VAP offences committed against females in the 12 months to February 2023 compared to the 12 months to December 2019.

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. As of the 31st January 2023, 904 records have been reviewed as potential duplicate crimes and 320 sent for cancellation; of these, 233 records (72.8%) have now been cancelled. It is of note that Stalking and Harassment offences comprise the largest volume of VAWG offences; there were, for example, **2,595 fewer Stalking and Harassment crimes committed against females** in the 12 months to February 2023 (15,285 crimes) compared to the 12 months to February 2022 (17,880 crimes).

There was a **5.8% decrease (286 fewer) in the number of Sexual Offences committed against females** in the 12 months to February 2023 compared to the 12 months to February 2022, and a 22.2% increase (847 more) compared to the 12 months to December 2019. Although Essex Police solved ten fewer of these offences in the 12 months to February 2023 compared to the 12 months to February 2022, it **solved 81 more compared to the 12 months to December 2019.**

Please note:

* Officer defined gender.

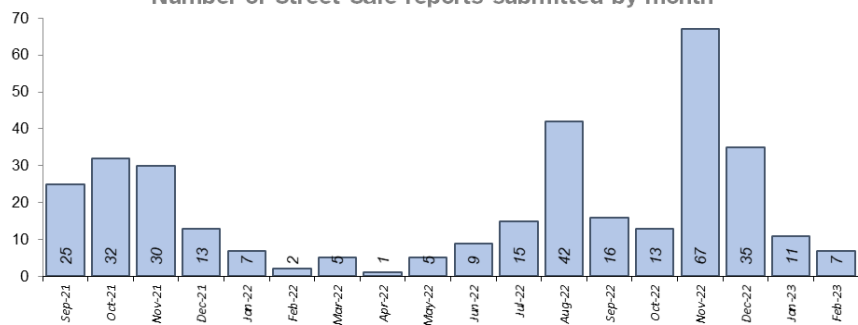
** Not Recorded also includes records where gender is unknown or unspecified.

*** Please see slide 36 for tables detailing Offences, Solved Outcomes and Solved Rates% for Violence against the Person and Sexual offences (by crime type) split by gender.

Priority 4 – Reducing violence against women and girls - continued

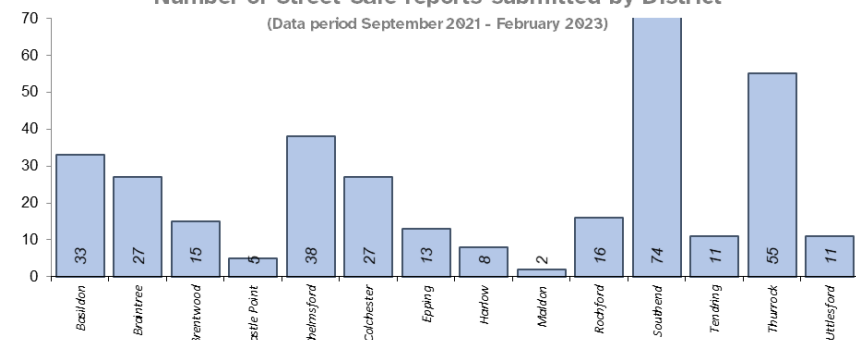
Grade: **Adequate**

Number of Street Safe reports submitted by month



Number of Street Safe reports submitted by District

(Data period September 2021 - February 2023)



Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2022
Percentage of females who feel safe walking alone in their area after dark (internal survey)*	43.5
	<i>Confidence Interval</i> 1.5

The Home Office is trialling a new online tool called StreetSafe on police.uk to enable people, particularly women and girls, to pin-point locations where they feel unsafe or have felt unsafe and identify why that location made them feel unsafe. StreetSafe 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. StreetSafe was introduced into Essex as part of the government's strategy to tackle Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG). In February 2023, 7 reports were submitted in Essex. In total 335 reports have been submitted for the county.

43.5% of females feel safe walking alone in their area after dark (from the independent survey commissioned by Essex Police) for the 12 months to December 2022 compared to 74.7% of males.

Essex Police is regularly reporting to the national VAWG Taskforce and HMICFRS in respect of its performance, 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 in 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. A national report into VAWG performance is due to be released in the near future.

Essex Police encourage reporting and are working to gain a better understand this type of offence. The recent high-profile conviction of Stephen Bear demonstrates the Forces commitment to reducing VAWG and it is hoped this will encourage other victims to come forward with their experiences. There has been a decrease in Violence Against the Person offences against females compared to last year. Whilst the number of solved sexual offences has fallen compared to last year, the number of sexual offences reported has also fallen proportionately. As such a grade of Adequate is recommended.

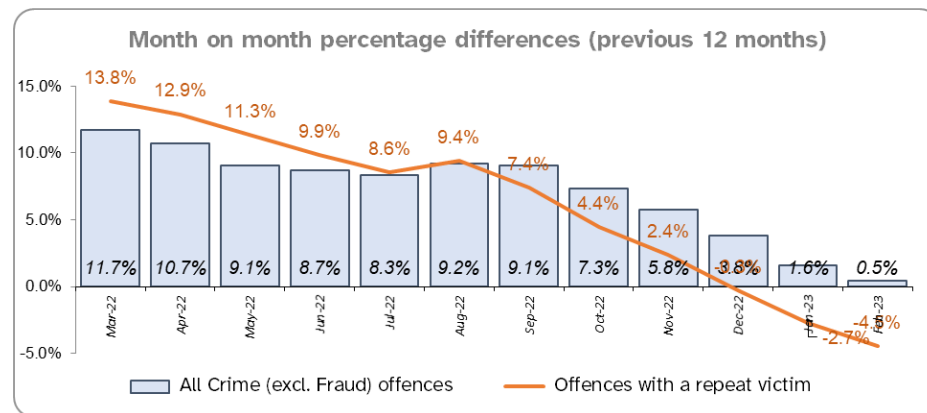
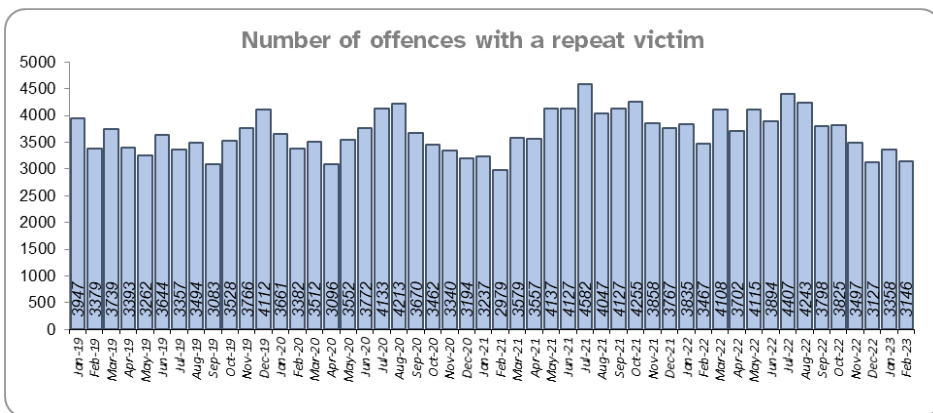
Please note:

* 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	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Feb 2022	12 months to Feb 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
Number of offences with a repeat victim*	42,704	47,338	45,220	-2,118	-4.5
Average days taken to investigate High Harm offences**	44.2	49.2	51.3	2.1	-
Number of referrals to Victim Support	41,068	28,226	28,074	-152	-0.5



Essex experienced a **4.5% decrease (2,118 fewer)** in the number of offences with a repeat victim for the 12 months to February 2023 (45,220 offences) compared to the 12 months to February 2022 (47,338 offences) and a 5.9% increase (2,516 more) compared to the 12 months to December 2019 (42,704 offences).* Except for August 2022, the year on year change for repeat victimisation has decreased each month since March 2022.

The number of individual repeat victims increased by **0.3%** (60 more) for the 12 months to February 2023 (22,310 individual victims) compared to the 12 months to February 2022 (22,250 individual victims). There was a slightly larger overall rise of 4.7% (1,003 more) compared to the 12 months to December 2019 (21,307 individual victims).

The average number of days taken to investigate High Harm offences increased to 51.3 in February 2023 compared to 49.2 in February 2022 (2.1 days more); it was 44.2 days in December 2019 (7.2 days more).

There was a 0.5% decrease in the number of referrals to Victim Support in the 12 months to February 2023 compared to the 12 months to February 2022; this equates to 152 fewer referrals. There was, however, a 31.6% decrease (12,994 fewer referrals) for the 12 months to February 2022 compared to the 12 months to December 2019.***

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.

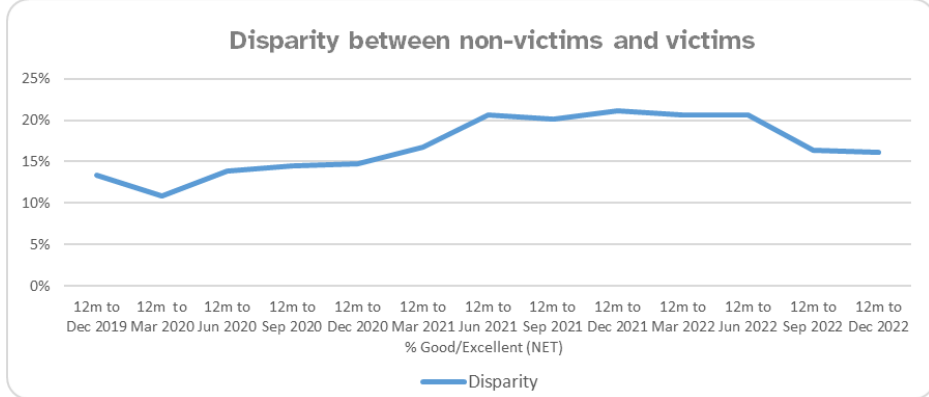
** Data are for February only for all three years.

*** Please see slide 37 for tables detailing Offence details.

Priority 5 – Improving support for victims of crime - continued

Grade:
Requires Improvement

Police Priority Indicators		12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Dec 2021	12 months to Dec 2022	Number Difference 2021/22	% Difference 2021/22
Percentage of people who have confidence in policing in Essex (internal survey)	Non-victims	66.1	82.1	77.1	-5.0	-
	<i>Confidence Interval</i>	1.1	0.9	1.0		
Percentage of people who have confidence in policing in Essex (internal survey)	Victims	52.7	61.0	61.0	0.0	-
	<i>Confidence Interval</i>	3.5	3.5	3.0		
Percentage disparity between victims and non-victims		13.4	21.1	16.1	-5.0	-

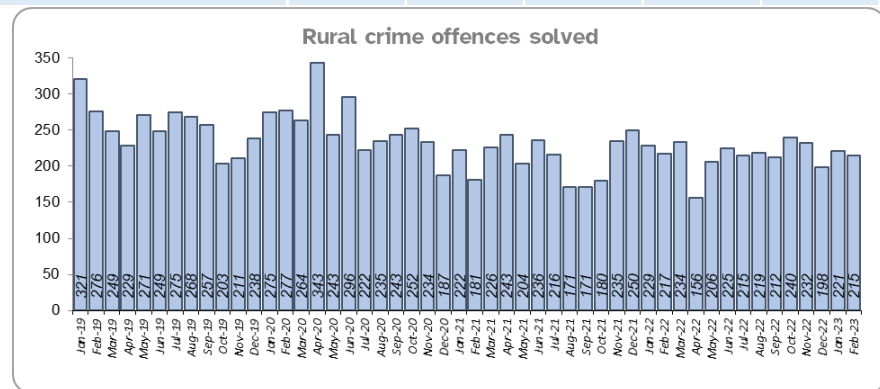
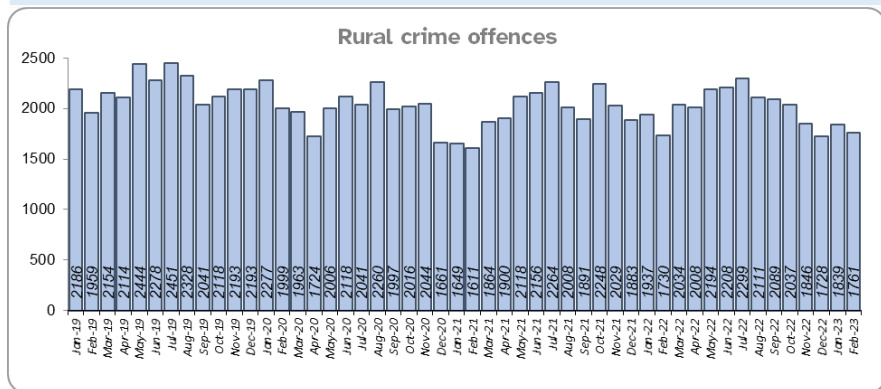


Confidence among victims (from the independent survey commissioned by Essex Police) is at 61.0% (results to the 12 months to December 2022). Although this is 16.1 percentage points lower than confidence of non-victims for the same period (77.1%), the gap has narrowed from 21.1 percentage points over the same period last year. However, the disparity has increased by 2.7 percentage points compared to the 12 months to December 2019 (13.4%).

Compared to year ending December 2021, **confidence in the local police among victims is stable**, in contrast to confidence amongst non-victims for whom there was a statistically significantly reduction of 5.0 percentage points.

Whilst the number of repeat victims has decreased in the 12 months to February 2023 compared to last year, the average number of days taken to investigate high harm offences has increased when compared to the February 2022 and December 2019, a grade of Requires Improvement is recommended.

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Feb 2022	12 months to Feb 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
Number of rural crime offences	26,459	24,028	24,154	126	0.5
Number of rural crime offences solved	3,047	2,578	2,573	-5	-0.2



Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Feb 2022	12 months to Feb 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
Harm (Crime Severity) Score* for rural crime	8.7	8.7	8.7	0.0	-

Rural Crime increased by 0.5% (126 more offences) in the 12 months to February 2023 compared to the 12 months to February 2022. During this period All crime increased by 0.5%. However, Rural crime decreased by 8.7% (2,305 fewer offences) compared to the 12 months to December 2019. All Crime in Essex decreased by 2.5% in the same period.

Essex Police solved 0.2% (-5) fewer rural crime offences for the 12 months to February 2023 compared to the 12 months to February 2022, and 15.6% fewer (a decrease of 474) compared to the 12 months to December 2019.

The rural crime Harm (Crime Severity) Score* was 8.7 for the 12 months to February 2023, which is stable when compared to the 12 months to February 2022 and lower than the All Crime Harm Score in Essex (14.5) which increased by 0.4 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 January 2023) have been used rather than national data (which are to December 2022).

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Dec 2021	12 months to Dec 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	0.0	

Confidence in rural policing (from the independent survey commissioned by Essex Police) is at 77.4% (results to the 12 months to December 2022). Compared to year ending December 2021, confidence in rural policing has deteriorated significantly, although it remains higher than the current overall Essex average (rural and urban combined) of 75.0%. **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. Essex Police are also 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.

Confidence in the local police in rural areas remains higher than in Essex as a whole, and offence levels in the 12 months to February 2023 are lower compared to the 12 months to December 2019 (pre-COVID). While there has been a slight increase in the number of rural offences and a slight decrease in the number solved, performance remains stable. A grade of Adequate is therefore recommended.

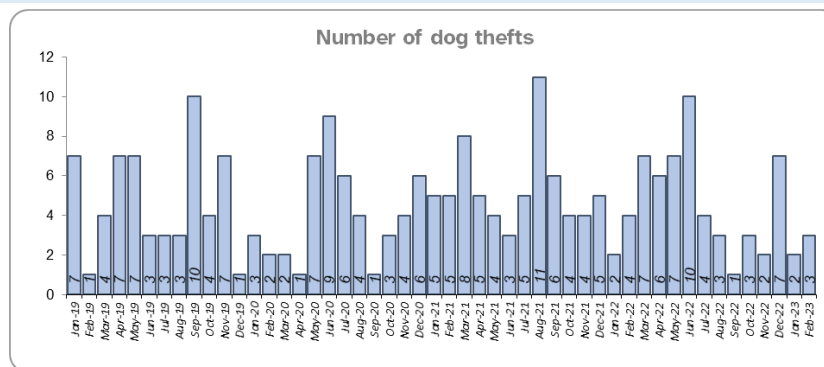
Please note:

* 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 Feb 2022	12 months to Feb 2023	Number Difference 2022/23
Number of dog thefts*	57	61	55	-6
Number of dog thefts solved	2	2	1	-1



Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2022
Percentage of people who have confidence Essex Police and the organisations they work with are dealing with dog theft (internal survey)**	63.3
<i>Confidence Interval</i>	1.4

There were six fewer dog thefts in Essex for the 12 months to February 2023 compared to the 12 months to February 2022 (55 v. 61). There were two fewer dog thefts in the 12 months to February 2023 compared to the 12 months to December 2019.

Essex Police solved one fewer dog theft offence for the 12 months to February 2023 compared to the 12 months to February 2022 and 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 63.3% for the 12 months to December 2022.

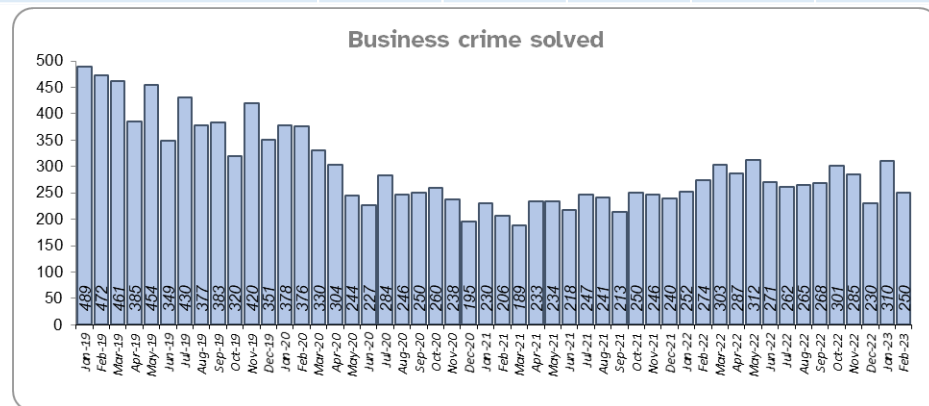
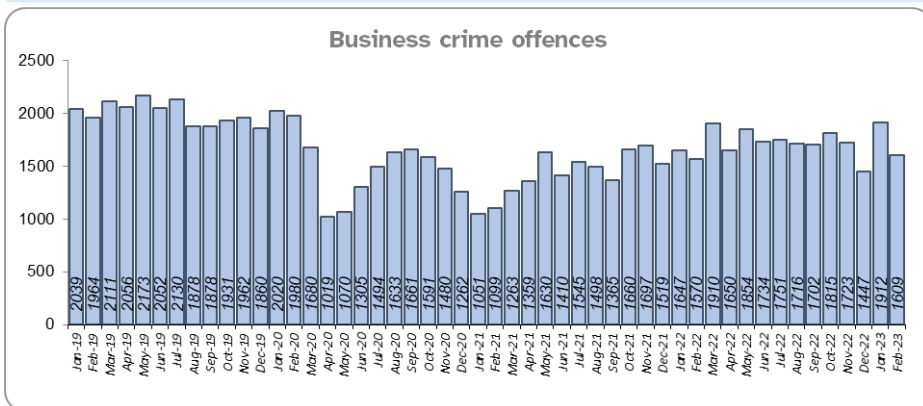
Due to the low and reducing number of thefts across the county (given the comparatively large population of Essex), along with relatively high confidence levels, a grade of Good is recommended.

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 Feb 2022	12 months to Feb 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
Number of Business Crime Offences	24,034	18,163	20,823	2,660	14.6
Number of Business Crime Offences solved	4,891	2,837	3,344	507	17.9



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 February 2023, a total of 1,934 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 **14.6% increase (2,660 more) in the number of Business Crime offences and a 17.9% increase (507 more) in the number of these offences which were solved** in the 12 months to February 2023 compared to the 12 months to February 2022. Shoplifting accounts for approximately 46.6% of business crime. Essex Police have been working with businesses to encourage them to record more offences.

There was a 13.4% decrease (3,211 fewer) in the number of Business Crime offences and a 31.6% decrease (1,547 fewer) in the number of Business Crimes solved in the 12 months to February 2023 compared to the 12 months to December 2019.

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Feb 2022	12 months to Feb 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
Number of fraud offences related to business crime*	485	344	354	10	2.9
Total number of fraud offences	2,076	1,434	1,934	500	34.9

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2022
Percentage of people who have confidence that the policing response to tackling cyber crime is improving (internal survey)**	50.4
<i>Confidence Interval</i>	1.7

There was a 2.9% increase in the number of fraud offences related to business crime in the 12 months to February 2023 compared to the 12 months to February 2022; this equates to 10 more offences. There was also a 27.0% decrease in the 12 months to February 2023 compared to the 12 months to December 2019; this equates to 131 fewer offences.

Confidence that Essex Police are dealing with cyber crime (from the independent survey commissioned by Essex Police) is at 50.4% for the 12 months to December 2022.

Three of the five metrics deteriorated when compared to the 12 months to January 2022 (Business Crime offences, fraud offences related to Business Crime and the total number of fraud offences). However, despite the increase in Business Crime Offences, the number solved has increased in proportion to this. Due to the fact that these measures are also improving when compared to the 12 months to December 2019, a grade of Adequate is recommended.

Please note:

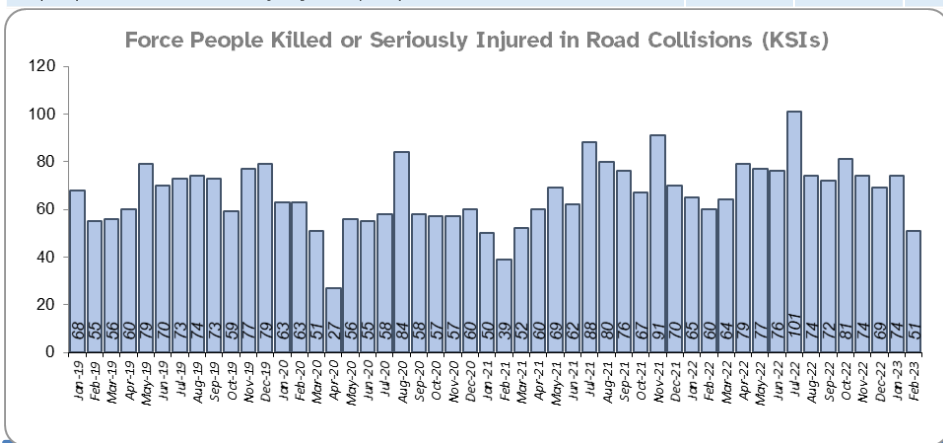
* Fraud offences recorded on Athena where the victim is either an organisation or a person with the Business Victim flag.

** 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 Feb 2022	12 months to Feb 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23	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	840	892	52	6.2	1.039	0.963	0.075	6



Rolling 12 months	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Feb 2022	12 months to Feb 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
KSI - All	823	840	892	52	6.2%
KSI - Fatalities	41	47	39	-8	-17.0%
KSI - Serious injuries	782	793	853	60	7.6%
Number of Collisions	774	754	816	62	8.2%

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 **6.2% increase (52 more) in the number of those Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) in Essex** for the 12 months to February 2023 compared to the 12 months to February 2022 with the rate of increase slowing more recently. The number of KSIs also increased by 69 in the 12 months to February 2023 compared to the 12 months to December 2019.

Essex recorded the third highest number of casualties per 100 million vehicle kilometres (results to June 2021) in its Most Similar Group (MSG) of eight forces; Essex are above the MSG average also. 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 not all KSIs will result in a criminal offence, for instance where a fatal collision has been caused by bad weather or because of a medical episode suffered by the driver.

Priority 9 - Improving safety on our roads - continued

Grade:
Requires Improvement

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Feb 2022	12 months to Feb 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
Number of driving under the influence of drink and/or drugs on Essex roads	3,312	2,481	2,263	-218	-8.8
<i>Number of driving under the influence of drink on Essex roads</i>	1,467	1,476	1,329	-147	-10.0
<i>Number of driving under the influence of drugs on Essex roads</i>	1,845	1,005	934	-71	-7.1
<i>Number of Failure to Provide samples</i>	399	356	317	-39	-11.0
Number of driving related mobile phone crime on Essex roads*	2,269	449	1,479	1,030	229.4
Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Dec 2021	12 months to Dec 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	63.9	66.9	3.0	-
<i>Confidence Interval</i>	1.1	1.1	1.1		

There was a **8.8% decrease (218 fewer offences) in drink/drug driving offences** for the 12 months to February 2023 compared to the 12 months to February 2022. There was a **10.0% decrease (147 fewer offences) in drink driving** and a **7.1% decrease (71 fewer offences) in drug driving**. There was also a **31.7% decrease (1,049 fewer offences) in drink/drug driving offences** for the 12 months to February 2023 compared to the 12 months to December 2019; of these offences, there was a **9.4% decrease (138 fewer offences) in drink driving** and a **49.4% decrease (911 fewer offences) in drug driving**. All of these offence types are primarily driven by police proactivity in relation to road safety.

The number of Failure to Provide samples decreased by **11.0% (39 fewer)** in the 12 months to February 2023 compared to the same period last year, and by **20.6%** compared to the 12 months to December 2019.

There was a **229.4% increase (1030 more offences) in the number of driving related mobile phone offences** recorded for the 12 months to February 2023 compared to the 12 months to February 2022.*

Confidence in Essex Police and organisations with whom they police the roads (from the independent survey commissioned by Essex Police) is at **66.9%** (results to the 12 months to December 2022). Confidence in the local police and organisations they work with has increased significantly when compared to year ending December 2021 (**63.9%**).

Due to the increase in KSIs and the decrease in the number of driving under the influence of drink drug driving 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.

Watch Group	Membership types	Feb 23				
		No. of members				
Allotment	Individuals, existing bodies e.g., allotment committees and interested partners.	49				
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.	104				
Caravan	Individuals, related businesses and interested partners.	62				
Dog	Individuals, related businesses and interested partners.	2,695				
Farm and Rural	Individuals, farm related businesses, rurally located businesses and interested partners.	754				
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				
Police Priority Indicators		Dec 2019	Feb 2022	Feb 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
Number of Neighbourhood Watch - Co-ordinators		-	-	2,343	-	-
Number of Neighbourhood Watch - Members		-	-	79,449	-	-

Essex Watch Liaison Officers continue to work with Neighbourhood Watch (NHW) 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.

Since last month's report, there are now: twelve more dog group members, three more farm and rural group members and three more heritage group members.

There are currently 2,343 NHW Co-ordinators and 79,449 NHW 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 Dec 2019	12 months to Feb 2022	12 months to Feb 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
Number of Specials	519	471	327	-144	-30.6

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Dec 2022	12 months to Feb 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
Number of Police Support Volunteers*	117	105	99	-6	-5.7
Number of Active Citizens*	60	59	56	-3	-5.1
Number of Volunteer Police Cadets*	296	223	221	-2	-0.9
Number of Volunteer Cadet Leaders*	90	89	87	-2	-2.2
Number of Cadet Units*	10	13	13	0	0.0

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 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)**	52.5
<i>Confidence Interval</i>	1.1

The Special Constabulary headcount is currently 327 (as of 28 Feb 2023). This is down 30.6% (144 fewer) compared to February 2022. Compared to the 12 months to December 2019 this is down 37.0% (192 fewer).

There are 221 Volunteer Police Cadets (VPCs) and 87 Volunteer Cadet Leaders across 13 Cadet Units. In addition, there are 99 Police Support Volunteers and 56 Active Citizens within Essex Police across the county, a total of 155 Volunteers. This is a decrease of 2 compared to last month. These volunteers also are part of the Strategic Co-ordination Group and support their Locally Community Policing Teams with local events.

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 52.5% for the 12 months to December 2022. Confidence has increased each quarter since Q4 2021/22 (2021/22 Q4 45.1%; 2022/23 Q1 48.6%; Q2 49.4%).

The total number of volunteers decreased slightly compared to last month. The Special Constabulary headcount has also decreased significantly compared to 12 months ago and December 2019. However, due to the fact that Essex has the second largest Special Constabulary in the country, and that the Essex Police makes use of Ethics Boards to inform its work, a grade of Adequate is recommended.

Please note:

- Monthly data only collected from December 2022 so year on year comparisons not available. VPC data are taken from the cadet census and are for the 28th February each year. Of the 13 Cadet Units 10 are active and 3 are temporarily suspended due to not enough leader coverage in that area. Recruitment is ongoing to get the units up and running again. They are Southend, Chelmsford & Braintree.

** 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	Feb 2022	Feb 2023	% Pt. Difference 2022/23
Ethnic Minority employees: percentage of total workforce*	3.53	4.41	4.12	-0.30
• % of all Police**	2.99	4.24	4.07	-0.16
• % of all Staff (excluding PCSOs)**	3.67	4.55	4.17	-0.11
• % of all PCSOs**	2.59	0.96	0.00	-0.96
• % of all Specials**	6.51	5.86	5.59	-0.27

Police Priority Indicators	Apr - Dec 2019	Apr - Feb 2022	Apr - Feb 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
Officers					
• Sickness (Average days lost per person)	6.87	7.72	8.86	1.14	14.7
• Vacancies (Full Time Employee)	-21.07	-3.12	-67.84	-64.73	2,077.3
• Vacancies (%)	-0.65	-0.09	-1.81	-1.72	-
Staff					
• Sickness (Average days lost per person)	7.72	8.38	7.94	-0.44	-5.2
• Vacancies (Full Time Employee)	-204.13	-153.16	-312.77	-159.62	104.2
• Vacancies (%)	-9.16	-6.67	-13.02	-6.35	-
PCSOs					
• Sickness (Average days lost per person)	8.37	14.49	9.71	-4.78	-33.0
• Vacancies (Full Time Employee)	-0.91	-8.19	-3.13	5.05	-61.7
• Vacancies (%)	-0.84	-7.95	-3.07	4.88	-

There has been a **slight decrease (0.3%) in the proportion of ethnic minority employees** in February 2023 (268) compared to February 2022 (289); this equates to 21 fewer employees. However, in contrast, there has been an increase of 51 compared to December 2019 (217).

In the 12 months to February 2023, 356 new officers took their oaths to the King and started their Essex Police careers. 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. Over the same period, 244 officers left their positions, leading to an overall increase of 112 officers over the last year.

The average days lost per person for sickness decreased for Staff and PCSOs, but increased for Officers in the 12 months to February 2023 compared to the 12 months to February 2022. Full Time Employee vacancies deteriorated for all employee types except PCSOs over the same period. For these reasons a grade of Adequate is recommended.

Please note:

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

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

Priority 12 – Increasing collaboration

Grade: **Adequate**

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 Months to Dec 2021	12 months to Dec 2022	Number Difference 2021/22	% Difference 2021/22
School Visits	-	282	330	48	17
Programmes Delivered	2,688	998	1,291	293	29.4
Audience Numbers	209,265	146,045	120,302	-25,743	-17.6

School Visits***	12 months to Sep 2022	Programmes Delivered***	12 months to Sep 2022
All schools	302	Total	1,030
Primary	230	Home Safety	143
Secondary	62	Heat of the moment	64
6th Form/Colleges	3	Knife Crime	73
Alternative Provision	5	Gangs Awareness	70
Special	2	Cyber Crime	133
		Hate Crime	66
		Healthy Relationships	35
		Respect assembly	45
		RTC & Pedestrian safety	14
		Summer Safety (Field fires, water safety, pedestrian safety)	168
		Water Safety	4
		Firework & Halloween	114
		People who help us	61
		Great Fire of London	40

The data in this section is provided by Essex County Fire and Rescue Service as part of the Joint Essex Fire and Police Education in Schools Programme (2022). School visit data has been provided up to December 2022.

330 school visits were conducted in the 12 months to December 2022. This is an increase of 17% compared to the 12 months to December 2021.*

There was a 52.0% decrease (1,397 fewer) in the number of programmes delivered in the 12 months to December 2022 compared to the 12 months to December 2019.** Audience Numbers decreased by 42.5% (88,963 fewer) in the 12 months to December 2022 compared to the 12 months to December 2019.**

This section is due to be reviewed to include additional context. Whilst there has been a decrease in programmes delivered and audience numbers in the 12 months to December 2022 compared to the 12 months to December 2019, due to a lack of further qualitative information, a grade of Adequate is recommended.

Please note:

* Data is to December 2022. Only data for the last two years has been provided, so comparisons to the Pre-Covid period are not possible.

** Schools and colleges reopened in September 2020 due to the pandemic, but were closed again from January to March 2021. In addition, throughout most of the September 2020 to July 2021 period there were still government restrictions on gathering and movement, especially for non-essential mixing.

*** Data is only available to September 2022.

Monthly Performance Overview: Exceptions

Exceptions Overview

The force saw a statistically exceptional increase in Burglaries and a statistically exceptional decrease in Domestic Abuse in February 2023.

Burglary (Residential and Business & Community combined) - **Increase**

5.0% increase (321 more crimes) for the 12 months to February 2023 compared to the 12 months to February 2022.

Domestic Abuse - **Decrease**

8.1% decrease (2,489 fewer crimes) for the 12 months to February 2023 compared to the 12 months to February 2022. This is primarily being driven by Standard Risk Domestic Abuse. There were statistically exceptional decreases in four Districts in February 2023: Tendring, Southend, Castle Point and Basildon.

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 Feb 2022	12 months to Feb 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23	Direction of Travel 2022/23
Priority 1 - Further investment in crime prevention	Number of all crime offences	168,218	163,284	164,055	771	0.5	Deteriorating
	Harm (Crime Severity) Score - All Crime ¹	13.8	14.1	14.5	0.4	-	Deteriorating
	Number of homicides ²	61	26	15	-11	-42.3	Improving
	Number of Anti-Social Behaviour incidents ³	41,975	33,733	22,251	-11,482	-34.0	Improving
	Number of FCR 101 calls received	293,049	257,678	236,781	-20,897	-8.1	Improving
	Number of Resolution Centre calls received	107,347	86,083	87,493	1,410	1.6	Deteriorating
	Number of online reports	24,468	28,323	35,352	7,029	24.8	Improving
	Percentage of FCR 101 Calls Abandoned	34.0	10.7	28.9	18.2	-	Deteriorating
	Percentage of Resolution Centre Calls Abandoned	0.2	8.8	28.8	20.0	-	Deteriorating
	FCR 101 Average wait time (mm:ss)	07:00	02:26	07:59	05:33	-	Deteriorating
	Resolution Centre Average wait time (mm:ss)	14:52	05:00	28:43	23:43	-	Deteriorating
	Percentage of people who have confidence in policing in Essex (internal survey) ⁴	64.7	80.1	75.0	-5.1	-	Deteriorating
	<i>Confidence Interval</i> ⁵	1.1	0.9	1.0			
Priority 2 - Reducing drug driven violence	Number of drug related homicides ⁶	10	7	3	-4	-	Improving
	Number of Violence with Injury offences	15,360	15,436	15,949	513	3.3	Deteriorating
	Number of knife-enabled crime offences ⁷	1,638	1,648	1,632	-16	-1.0	Improving
	Number of Organised Criminal Group disruptions ⁸	99	325	362	37	11.4	Improving
	Percentage of people who have confidence that the policing response to drug crime is improving	-	-	59.8	-	-	-
	<i>Confidence Interval</i> ⁵			1.2			
Priority 3 - Protecting vulnerable people and breaking the cycle of domestic abuse	Number of domestic abuse offences	29,726	30,773	28,355	-2,418	-7.9	Improving
	Number of domestic abuse offences solved ⁹	3,005	3,173	3,228	55	1.7	Improving
	Repeat victims of DA	20,558	21,157	18,711	-2,446	-11.6	Improving
	Number of child abuse offences	5,259	6,395	6,047	-348	-5.4	Improving
	Number of child abuse offences solved ⁹	275	397	440	43	10.8	Improving
	NRM referrals (modern slavery) ¹⁰	98	166	210	44	26.5	Deteriorating
	Number of Domestic Violence Protection Notices	244	274	180	-94	-34.3	Deteriorating
	Number of Domestic Violence Protection Orders	244	253	159	-94	-37.2	Deteriorating
	Percentage of people who have confidence that the policing response to protecting children and vulnerable people is improving (internal survey) ⁴	83.2	86.3	79.6	-6.7	-	Deteriorating
		<i>Confidence Interval</i> ⁵	1.0	0.9	1.0		
Priority 4 - Reducing violence against women and girls	Number of violence against the person (including Stalking & Harassment offences) against females	35,418	39,469	37,462	-2,007	-5.1	Improving
	Number of sexual offences against females	3,811	4,944	4,658	-286	-5.8	Improving
	Number of sexual offences against females solved ⁹	203	294	284	-10	-3.4	Deteriorating
	Percentage of females who feel safe walking alone in their area after dark (internal survey) ⁴	-	-	43.5	-	-	-
	<i>Confidence Interval</i> ⁵			1.5	-		

Please view above table with the explanations and caveats detailed on slides 32 and 33.

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 Feb 2022	12 months to Feb 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23	Direction of Travel 2022/23
Priority 5 - Improving support for victims of crime	Number of offences with a repeat victim ²⁰	42,704	47,338	45,220	-2,118	-4.5	Improving
	Average days taken to investigate High Harm offences ¹¹	44.2	49.2	51.3	2.1	-	Deteriorating
	Number of referrals to Victim Support	41,068	28,226	28,074	-152	-0.5	Improving
	Percentage of victims of crime who have confidence in policing in Essex (internal survey) ⁴	52.7	61.0	61.0	0.0	-	Stable
	<i>Confidence Interval</i> ⁵	3.5	3.5	3.0			
	Percentage of victims of crime who have confidence in policing in Essex (internal survey) ⁴ No	66.1	82.1	77.1	-5.0	-	Deteriorating
	<i>Confidence Interval</i> ⁵	1.1	0.9	1.0			
Percentage disparity between victims and non-victims	13.4	21.1	16.1	-5.0	-	Improving	
Priority 6 - Protecting rural and isolated areas	Number of rural crime offences	26,459	24,028	24,154	126	0.5	Deteriorating
	Number of rural crime offences solved	3,047	2,578	2,573	-5	-0.2	Deteriorating
	Harm (Crime Severity) Score for Rural Crime	8.7	8.7	8.7	0.0	-	Stable
	Percentage of people who have confidence in policing of rural areas in Essex (internal survey) ⁴	64.2	82.9	77.4	-5.5	-	Deteriorating
<i>Confidence Interval</i> ⁵	2.1	1.7	1.9				
Priority 7 - Preventing dog theft	Number of dog thefts ¹²	57	61	55	-6	-	Improving
	Number of dog thefts solved ⁹	2	2	1	-1	-	Deteriorating
	Percentage of people who have confidence that the policing response to dog theft is improving (internal survey) ⁴	-	-	63.3	-	-	
<i>Confidence Interval</i> ⁵			1.4				
Priority 8 - Reducing business crime, fraud and cyber crime	Number of business crime offences	24,034	18,163	20,823	2,660	14.6	Deteriorating
	Number of business crime offences solved ⁹	4,891	2,837	3,344	507	17.9	Improving
	Number of fraud offences related to business crime	485	344	354	10	2.9	Deteriorating
	Total number of fraud offences	2,076	1,434	1,934	500	34.9	Deteriorating
	Percentage of people who have confidence that the policing response to tackling cyber crime is improving (internal survey) ⁴	-	-	50.4	-	-	
	<i>Confidence Interval</i> ⁵	-		1.7			
Priority 9 - Improving safety on our roads	All people killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road collisions ¹³	823	840	892	52	6.2	Deteriorating
	Number of driving under the influence of drink and/or drugs on Essex roads	3,312	2,481	2,263	-218	-8.8	Deteriorating
	Failure to provide offences	399	356	317	-39	-11.0	Deteriorating
	Number of driving related mobile phone crime on Essex roads ¹⁴	2,269	449	1,479	1,030	229.4	Deteriorating
	Percentage of people who have confidence that the policing response to policing the roads is improving (internal survey) ⁴	68.2	63.9	66.9	3.0	-	Stable
	<i>Confidence Interval</i> ⁵	1.1	1.1	1.1			

2021-2024 Police and Crime Plan Performance Indicators - continued

Table 3

Police and Crime Plan Priorities	Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Feb 2022	12 months to Feb 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23	Direction of Travel 2022/23
Priority 10 - Encouraging volunteers and community support	Number of Specials	519	471	327	-144	-30.6	Deteriorating
	Number of Police Support Volunteers	117	105	99	-6	-5.7	Deteriorating
	Number of Active Citizens	60	59	56	-3	-5.1	Deteriorating
	Number of Volunteer Police Cadets	296	223	221	-2	-0.9	Deteriorating
	Number of Volunteer Cadet Leaders	90	89	87	-2	-2.2	Deteriorating
	Number of Cadet Units	10	13	13	0	0.0	Stable
	Number of Neighbourhood Watch - Co-ordinators ¹⁶	-	-	2,343	-	-	
	Number of Neighbourhood Watch - Members ¹⁶	-	-	79,449	-	-	
	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) ⁴	-	-	52.5	-	-	
<i>Confidence Interval⁵</i>				1.1			
Priority 11 - Supporting our officers and staff	Ethnic Minority employees: percentage of total workforce ¹⁷	3.53	4.41	4.12	-0.30	-	Deteriorating
	Vacancies (Full Time Employee): Officers ¹⁸	-21.07	-3.12	-67.84	-65	2077.3	Deteriorating
	Vacancies (Full Time Employee): Staff ¹⁸	-204.13	-153.16	-312.77	-160	104.2	Deteriorating
	Vacancies (Full Time Employee): PCSO ¹⁸	-0.91	-8.19	-3.13	5	-61.7	Improving
Priority 12 - Increasing collaboration	School Visits ¹⁹	-	282	330	48	17.0	Improving
	Programmes Delivered ¹⁹	2,688	998	1,291	293	29.4	Deteriorating
	Audience Numbers ¹⁹	209,265	146,045	120,302	25,743	-17.6	Deteriorating

End Notes

¹ 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 December 2022 have been used in order that comparisons can be made to Essex's Most Similar Group of Forces (MSG).

² 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.

³ October 2021 saw the implementation of Operation SOMERTON, which aims to both improve the service given to victims of ASB and ensure crimes are correctly recorded.

⁴ Question from the independent survey commissioned by Essex Police. Results are for the period 12 months December 2022 versus the 12 months to December 2021.

⁵ 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.

⁶ 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.

⁷ 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.

⁸ OCG disruptions are reported quarterly. Data are to December 2022.

⁹ Solved outcomes are crimes that result in: charge or summons, caution, crimes taken into consideration, fixed penalty notice, cannabis warning or community resolution.

¹⁰ NRM data only available from April 2019 due to recording change at that time.

¹¹ High Harm offences: Violence with Injury, Rape, Other Sexual Offences, Robbery of Personal Property and Residential Burglary. Average number of days are for the previous month in all three periods.

¹² This is the number of theft offences in which dogs were stolen, and not necessarily the number of dogs which were stolen.

End Notes - continued

¹³ ‘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 22) refers to the number of crimes of this type.

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ Monthly data only collected from December 2022 so year on year comparisons not available.

¹⁶ Neighbourhood Watch data are reported quarterly. Data as at 28th February 2022.

¹⁷ Ethnic minority employees as a percentage of the total workforce.

¹⁸ Absence data: Rolling from 1st April each year.

¹⁹ Data provided by the Fire Service and to the 12 months to December 2022.

²⁰ Number of offences with repeat victim including month on month percentage change.

Number of offences with a repeat victim				
Month	Last Year	This Year	Number Difference	% Difference
Mar	41,886	47,684	5,798	13.8%
Apr	42,447	47,922	5,475	12.9%
May	43,061	47,945	4,884	11.3%
Jun	43,411	47,691	4,280	9.9%
Jul	43,905	47,667	3,762	8.6%
Aug	43,772	47,879	4,107	9.4%
Sep	44,282	47,553	3,271	7.4%
Oct	45,114	47,111	1,997	4.4%
Nov	45,663	46,747	1,084	2.4%
Dec	46,258	46,134	-124	-0.3%
Jan	46,863	45,595	-1,268	-2.7%
Feb	47,338	45,220	-2,118	-4.5%

Crime Tree Data – Rolling 12 Months to February - continued

Table 5

Victim Based: Under Reported		Offences											Solved Outcomes											Solved Rates %										
Crime Type	% DA 2023	2022	2023	# diff.	% diff.	Z	CSS	1m Feb 22	1m Feb 23	Yr on Yr 1m % diff.	3m Feb 22	3m Feb 23	Yr on Yr 3m % diff.	2022	2023	# diff.	% diff.	1m Feb 22	1m Feb 23	Yr on Yr 1m % diff.	3m Feb 22	3m Feb 23	Yr on Yr 3m % diff.	2022	2023	% pt. diff.	Z	1m Feb 22	1m Feb 23	Yr on Yr 1m % pt. diff.	3m Feb 22	3m Feb 23	Yr on Yr 3m % pt. diff.	
Racial/Religiously Aggravated Offences	1.5	2123	2101	-22	-1.0	-1.3		131	121	-7.6	430	401	-6.7	279	369	90	32.3	25	30	20.0	59	94	59.3	13.1	17.6	4.4	1.4	19.1	24.8	5.7	13.7	23.4	9.7	
Hate Crime HO Definition	3.2	4503	4274	-229	-5.1	-1.2		274	253	-7.7	926	858	-7.3	452	569	117	25.9	34	43	26.5	99	158	59.6	10.0	13.3	3.3	1.1	12.4	17.0	4.6	10.7	18.4	7.7	
Domestic Abuse	100.0	30761	28272	-2489	-8.1	-2.8		2243	1863	-16.9	7571	6218	-17.9	3073	3224	151	4.9	267	209	-21.7	761	724	-4.9	10.0	11.4	1.4	0.5	11.9	11.2	-0.7	10.1	11.6	1.6	
- High Risk Domestic Abuse	100.0	3232	3279	47	1.5	-0.7		243	216	-11.1	734	796	-3.8	748	896	148	19.8	61	55	-9.8	154	211	37.0	23.1	27.3	4.2	0.0	25.1	25.5	0.4	21.0	29.9	8.9	
- Medium Risk Domestic Abuse	100.0	3733	3451	-282	-7.6	-1.1		306	270	-11.6	1013	802	-20.8	620	610	-10	-1.6	53	37	-30.2	160	137	-14.4	16.6	17.7	1.1	-0.8	17.3	13.7	-3.6	15.8	17.1	1.3	
- Standard Risk Domestic Abuse	100.0	22635	20500	-2135	-9.4	-3.2		1569	1251	-20.3	5537	4423	-20.1	1589	1579	-10	-0.6	142	109	-23.2	418	342	-18.2	7.0	7.7	0.7	1.2	9.1	8.7	-0.3	7.5	7.7	0.2	
- No Risk Assessment	100.0	1161	1042	-119	-10.2	-1.1		125	126	0.8	287	287	0.0	116	139	23	19.8	11	8	-27.3	29	34	17.2	10.0	13.3	3.3	-0.8	8.8	6.3	-2.5	10.1	11.8	1.7	
State Based Crime		Offences											Solved Outcomes											Solved Rates %										
Crime Type	% DA 2023	2022	2023	# diff.	% diff.	Z	CSS	1m Feb 22	1m Feb 23	Yr on Yr 1m % diff.	3m Feb 22	3m Feb 23	Yr on Yr 3m % diff.	2022	2023	# diff.	% diff.	1m Feb 22	1m Feb 23	Yr on Yr 1m % diff.	3m Feb 22	3m Feb 23	Yr on Yr 3m % diff.	2022	2023	% pt. diff.	Z	1m Feb 22	1m Feb 23	Yr on Yr 1m % pt. diff.	3m Feb 22	3m Feb 23	Yr on Yr 3m % pt. diff.	
Drug Offences	0.0	5564	5353	-211	-3.8	-0.8		358	403	12.6	1236	1361	10.1	4949	4599	-350	-7.1	328	369	12.5	1127	1130	0.3	88.9	85.9	-3.0	0.4	91.6	91.6	-0.1	91.2	83.0	-8.2	
- Trafficking of Drugs	0.0	1219	1396	177	14.5	-0.2		88	100	13.6	278	394	41.7	917	918	1	0.1	57	67	17.5	220	217	-1.4	75.2	65.8	-9.5	-0.5	64.8	67.0	2.2	79.1	55.1	-24.1	
- Possession of Drugs	0.0	4345	3957	-388	-8.9	-0.8		270	303	12.2	958	967	0.9	4032	3681	-351	-8.7	271	302	11.4	907	913	0.7	92.8	93.0	0.2	0.0	100.4	99.7	-0.7	94.7	94.4	-0.3	
Possession of Weapons	2.1	1288	1723	435	33.8	0.9		101	140	38.6	314	413	31.5	752	980	228	30.3	55	88	60.0	212	243	14.6	58.4	56.9	-1.5	0.6	54.5	62.9	8.4	67.5	58.8	-8.7	
Public Order	7.2	17930	16789	-1141	-6.4	-1.4		1136	1075	-5.4	3693	3222	-12.8	2336	2538	202	8.6	198	180	-9.1	564	576	2.1	13.0	15.1	2.1	1.2	17.4	16.7	-0.7	15.3	17.9	2.6	
Miscellaneous Crimes against Society	13.8	3493	3481	-12	-0.3	-0.8		263	267	1.5	825	829	0.5	598	692	94	15.7	37	63	70.3	134	168	40.3	17.1	19.9	2.8	1.5	14.1	23.6	9.5	16.2	22.7	6.4	

Crime Severity Score (CSS) - Based on the ONS Crime Severity Score which replaces the Cambridge Harm Index - data are for the 12 months to December 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 February 2023 with the month of February 2022.

Yr on Yr 3m %/% pt. diff. - compares the three months to February 2023 with the three months to February 2022.

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 February

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

Force

Crime Tree Data - Rolling 12 Months to February

Table 6

Victim Based Crime - Female	Offences				Solved Outcomes				Solved Rates %		
	2022	2023	# diff.	% diff.	2022	2023	# diff.	% diff.	2022	2023	% pt. diff.
Violence Against the Person	39,469	37,462	-2007	-5.1	3,641	3,891	250	6.9	9.2	10.4	1.2
- Homicide	6	4	-2	-33.3	3	3	0	0.0	50.0	75.0	25.0
- Violence with Injury	7,486	7,779	293	3.9	1,118	1,326	208	18.6	14.9	17.0	2.1
- Death or Serious Injury caused by unlawful driv	6	10	4	66.7	9	11	2	22.2	150.0	110.0	-40.0
- Violence without Injury	14,091	14,384	293	2.1	1,281	1,429	148	11.6	9.1	9.9	0.8
- Stalking and Harassment	17,880	15,285	-2595	-14.5	1,230	1,122	-108	-8.8	6.9	7.3	0.5
Sexual Offences	4,944	4,658	-286	-5.8	294	284	-10	-3.4	5.9	6.1	0.2
- Rape	2,403	2,227	-176	-7.3	58	86	28	48.3	2.4	3.9	1.4
- Rape - Under 16 yrs	535	477	-58	-10.8	30	38	8	26.7	5.6	8.0	2.4
- Rape - Over 16 yrs	1,868	1,750	-118	-6.3	28	48	20	71.4	1.5	2.7	1.2
- Other Sexual Offences	2,541	2,431	-110	-4.3	236	198	-38	-16.1	9.3	8.1	-1.1
- Other sexual offences : Under 13	482	436	-46	-9.5	31	35	4	12.9	6.4	8.0	1.6
- Other sexual offences : Under 16	431	322	-109	-25.3	37	28	-9	-24.3	8.6	8.7	0.1
- Other sexual offences : Age 13 to 17	19	15	-4	-21.1	6	0	-6	-100.0	31.6	0.0	-31.6
- Other sexual offences : Over 13	1,358	1,436	78	5.7	117	103	-14	-12.0	8.6	7.2	-1.4
- Other sexual offences : Over 16	4	5	1	25.0	1	2	1	100.0	25.0	40.0	15.0
- Other sexual offences : Not Age Specific	247	217	-30	-12.1	44	30	-14	-31.8	17.8	13.8	-4.0

Victim Based Crime - Unrecorded	Offences				Solved Outcomes				Solved Rates %		
	2022	2023	# diff.	% diff.	2022	2023	# diff.	% diff.	2022	2023	% pt. diff.
Violence Against the Person	1,887	2,101	214	11.3	290	301	11	3.8	15.4	14.3	-1.0
- Homicide	1	0	-1	-100.0	1	0	-1	-100.0	100.0	-	-
- Violence with Injury	374	416	42	11.2	30	50	20	66.7	8.0	12.0	4.0
- Death or Serious Injury caused by unlawful driv	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
- Violence without Injury	781	972	191	24.5	41	67	26	63.4	5.2	6.9	1.6
- Stalking and Harassment	731	713	-18	-2.5	218	184	-34	-15.6	29.8	25.8	-4.0
Sexual Offences	430	469	39	9.1	147	201	54	36.7	34.2	42.9	8.7
- Rape	63	56	-7	-11.1	0	1	1	-	0.0	1.8	1.8
- Rape - Under 16 yrs	20	14	-6	-30.0	0	0	0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
- Rape - Over 16 yrs	43	42	-1	-2.3	0	1	1	-	0.0	2.4	2.4
- Other Sexual Offences	367	413	46	12.5	147	200	53	36.1	40.1	48.4	8.4
- Other sexual offences : Under 13	47	55	8	17.0	9	14	5	55.6	19.1	25.5	6.3
- Other sexual offences : Under 16	230	249	19	8.3	119	168	49	41.2	51.7	67.5	15.7
- Other sexual offences : Age 13 to 17	10	3	-7	-70.0	7	1	-6	-85.7	70.0	33.3	-36.7
- Other sexual offences : Over 13	35	48	13	37.1	2	1	-1	-50.0	5.7	2.1	-3.6
- Other sexual offences : Over 16	0	8	8	-	0	6	6	-	-	75.0	-
- Other sexual offences : Not Age Specific	45	48	3	6.7	10	9	-1	-10.0	22.2	18.8	-3.5

Victim Based Crime - Male	Offences				Solved Outcomes				Solved Rates %		
	2022	2023	# diff.	% diff.	2022	2023	# diff.	% diff.	2022	2023	% pt. diff.
Violence Against the Person	30,647	29,062	-1585	-5.2	3,179	3,474	295	9.3	10.4	12.0	1.6
- Homicide	17	11	-6	-35.3	17	10	-7	-41.2	100.0	90.9	-9.1
- Violence with Injury	7,611	7,754	143	1.9	1,031	1,287	256	24.8	13.5	16.6	3.1
- Death or Serious Injury caused by unlawful driv	6	21	15	250.0	7	19	12	171.4	116.7	90.5	-26.2
- Violence without Injury	13,474	13,478	4	0.0	1,687	1,809	122	7.2	12.5	13.4	0.9
- Stalking and Harassment	9,539	7,798	-1741	-18.3	437	349	-88	-20.1	4.6	4.5	-0.1
Sexual Offences	816	822	6	0.7	45	53	8	17.8	5.5	6.4	0.9
- Rape	216	173	-43	-19.9	9	9	0	0.0	4.2	5.2	1.0
- Rape - Under 16 yrs	103	73	-30	-29.1	8	9	1	12.5	7.8	12.3	4.6
- Rape - Over 16 yrs	113	100	-13	-11.5	1	0	-1	-100.0	0.9	0.0	-0.9
- Other Sexual Offences	600	649	49	8.2	36	44	8	22.2	6.0	6.8	0.8
- Other sexual offences : Under 13	218	184	-34	-15.6	13	6	-7	-53.8	6.0	3.3	-2.7
- Other sexual offences : Under 16	288	344	56	19.4	18	27	9	50.0	6.3	7.8	1.6
- Other sexual offences : Age 13 to 17	16	6	-10	-62.5	1	1	0	0.0	6.3	16.7	10.4
- Other sexual offences : Over 13	42	55	13	31.0	1	2	1	100.0	2.4	3.6	1.3
- Other sexual offences : Over 16	3	4	1	33.3	0	1	1	-	0.0	25.0	25.0
- Other sexual offences : Not Age Specific	33	55	22	66.7	3	7	4	133.3	9.1	12.7	3.6

Please note: the breakdown of data for the previous 12 months within these tables may not tally with the totals on slide 13 as gender data is rerun on a monthly basis.

Victim Referrals by Crime offence - Rolling 12 months to February 2023

Table 7

Sum of Count	Month												Grand Total
Offence	Mar 2022	Apr 2022	May 2022	Jun 2022	Jul 2022	Aug 2022	Sep 2022	Oct 2022	Nov 2022	Dec 2022	Jan 2023	Feb 2023	Grand Total
ALL OTHER THEFT OFFENCES	134	104	148	155	168	155	160	150	134	135	137	141	1,721
ARSON	6	10	13	7	5	4	11	18	2	4	6	4	90
BICYCLE THEFT	16	17	27	20	17	24	27	32	16	12	22	14	244
BURGLARY - BUSINESS AND COMMUNITY	7	5	2	1	7	3	7	4	9	2	7	5	59
BURGLARY - RESIDENTIAL	120	103	111	127	101	123	126	102	118	121	155	176	1,483
CRIMINAL DAMAGE	223	152	191	174	194	164	176	188	169	154	172	167	2,124
HOMICIDE		1							1	1			3
OTHER SEXUAL OFFENCES	80	83	90	86	109	79	79	64	91	59	66	81	967
RAPE	61	61	71	89	83	76	80	68	64	53	58	65	829
ROBBERY - BUSINESS	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	4		1			15
ROBBERY - PERSONAL	36	35	32	44	46	44	40	52	28	35	39	45	476
SHOPLIFTING	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	4		3	5	24
THEFT FROM THE PERSON	27	17	15	10	21	21	11	20	17	29	18	14	220
VEHICLE OFFENCES	160	116	119	148	139	126	160	150	148	159	155	169	1,749
VIOLENCE WITH INJURY	378	386	346	439	490	433	402	413	353	354	333	326	4,653
VIOLENCE WITHOUT INJURY	1,241	1,010	1,145	1,147	1,300	1,212	1,123	1,132	1,128	977	997	1,005	13,417
													0
Grand Total	2,493	2,103	2,312	2,452	2,683	2,466	2,404	2,398	2,282	2,096	2,168	2,217	28,074

Please note: data updated quarterly.