Police and Crime Plan 2021-2024 Monthly Performance Update

March 2023

National and MSG positions are to 31 January 2023 (Essex Police data are to 31 March 2023).

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).

- Confidence (from the independent survey commissioned by Essex Police) was at 75.0% for the 12 months to December 2022. Although confidence decreased by 5.1 percentage points compared to the 12 months to December 2021 (80.1%), **confidence is 10.3 percentage points higher than it was in 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 decrease in All Crime (1.3%) and Rural Crime (0.7%), but an increase in Business Crime (11.4%) for the 12 months to March 2023 compared to the 12 months to March 2022**. When compared to the 12 months to December 2019, All Crime decreased by 2.9%; this equates to 4,933 fewer offences. For the three months to March 2023, **All Crime fell by 2.6% whilst the solved rate increased by 1.0 percentage points compared to the three months to March 2022**.

- In the 12 months to March 2023 all Theft offence rose by 12% (4,926 more), compared to the 12 months to March 2022. This has primarily been driven by increases in shoplifting (1,171 more), Theft of a Vehicle (933 more) and Theft From a Vehicle (739 more).

- Essex experienced a **6.9% decrease (3,305 fewer) in the number of offences with a repeat victim** for the 12 months to March 2023 (44,575 offences) compared to the 12 months to March 2022 (47,880 offences). Except for August 2022, **the year on year increase in repeat victimisation has been reducing each month since March 2022.**[1] **The number of individual repeat victims decreased by 1.5% (336 fewer)** for the 12 months to March 2023 (22,148 individual victims) compared to the 12 months to March 2022 (22,484 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.

- **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 26 March 2023, 1865 records had been reviewed as potential duplicate crimes and 658 sent for cancellation; of these, 545 records (82.8%) 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 19.9% of all Domestic Abuse investigations. There were, for example, **2,902 fewer Stalking and Harassment crimes committed against females** in the 12 months to March 2023 (14,927 crimes) compared to the 12 months to March 2022 (17,829 crimes).

- **Violence Against the Person (VAP) offences committed against females decreased by 7.0%** (2,777 fewer) in the 12 months to March 2023 compared to the 12 months to March 2022. There was also a **6.3% decrease (317 fewer) in the number of sexual offences committed against females** in these time periods. **Essex Police also solved 6 more (2.1%) sexual offences committed against females** in the 12 months to March 2023 compared to the 12 months to March 2022.

- When comparing High Harm[2] 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 4.5% increase (38 more) in the number of those Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) in Essex** for the 12 months to March 2023 compared to the 12 months to March 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 March 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 85 more OCG disruptions in the 12 months to March 2023 compared to the 12 months to March 2022**.

- **Shoplifting and Death or Serious Injury caused by unlawful driving experienced statistically significant increases** in offences in March 2023.

- **In March 2023, Essex Police reached the highest numbers of officers in its 182-year history at 3,812 officers**. It is additionally of note that there has been a steady and continual increase in the numbers and proportion of employed female colleagues.

3

Priority 1 – Further investment in crime prevention

Grade: Adequate

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Mar 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	165,518	163,285	-2,233	-1.3	89.2	81.6	7.6	7
Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Jan 2021	12 months to Jan 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

Force All Crime (excl. Fraud) offences
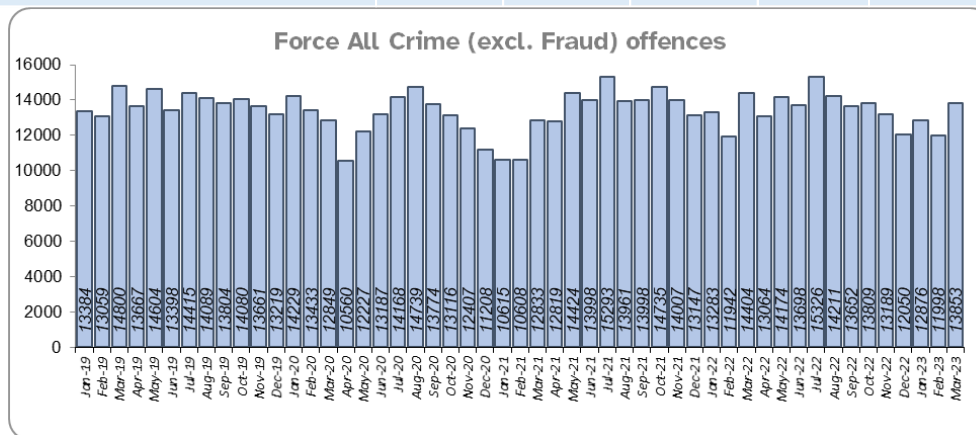
There was a **1.3% decrease in All Crime in the 12 months to March 2023 compared to the 12 months to March 2022**; this equates to 2,233 fewer offences. There was also **a 2.9% decrease in All Crime (4,933 fewer offences) for the 12 months to March 2023 compared to the 12 months to December 2019**. Essex 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.

13,853 offences were recorded in the month of March 2023, a decrease of 3.8% (551 fewer offences) compared to the month of March 2022 (14,404 offences). Compared to December 2019, the daily average has seen an increase from 426 to 447 in March 2023.

The All Crime Harm (Crime Severity) Score* (14.5) has increased by 0.4 in the 12 months to January 2023 with Essex the second highest 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 January 2023, the score for the 12 months to January for the preceding year has been included.

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Mar 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	30,674	21,056	-9,618	-31.4

Number of Homicide offences
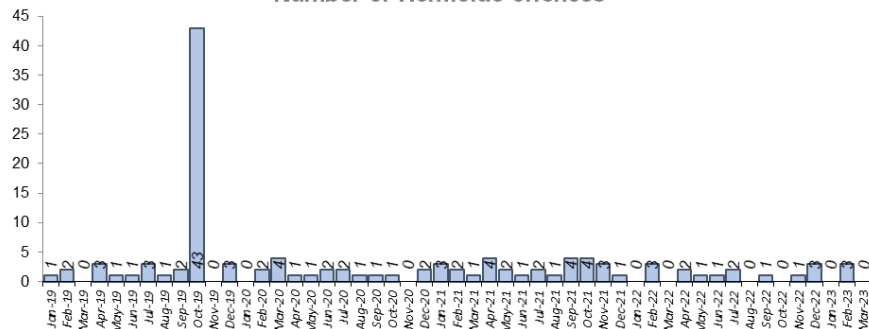
Anti-Social Behaviour incidents
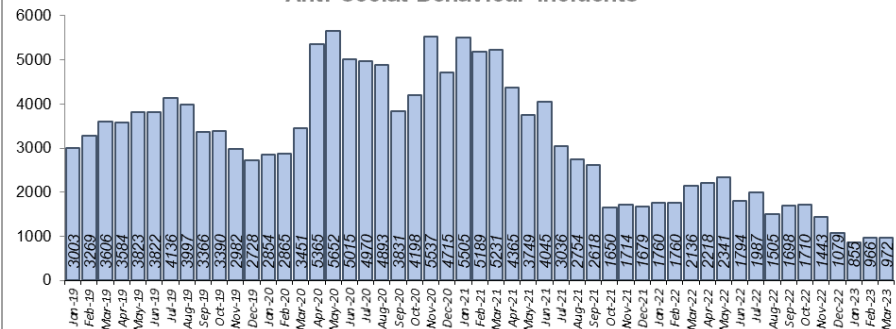
Eleven fewer Homicides (to 15 offences) were recorded for the 12 months to March 2023 compared to the 12 months to March 2022.

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

In March the government launched their National ASB Action Plan. Essex experienced a 31.4% decrease (9,618 fewer) in Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents for the 12 months to March 2023 compared to the 12 months to March 2022.** There was a decrease of 49.8% ASB reports in the 12 months to March 2023 compared to the 12 months to December 2019 (20,919 fewer 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.

5

Priority 1 - Further investment in crime prevention - continued

Grade: Adequate

| Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
Number of FCR 101 calls	293,049	257,603	229,895	-27,708	-10.8
Number of Resolution Centre calls	107,347	86,852	86,846	-6	0.0
Number of online reports	24,468	28,879	36,006	7,127	24.7

Police Priority Indicators	Dec 2019	Mar 2022	Mar 2023	Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
Percentage of FCR 101 Calls Abandoned	34.0	12.0	37.5	25.5	-
Percentage of Resolution Centre Calls Abandoned	23.5	15.5	17.7	2.1	-
FCR average wait time (mm:ss)	07:00	02:52	12:04	09:12	-
Resolution Centre average wait time (mm:ss)	14:52	11:03	17:06	06:03	-

Essex Police received 27,708 fewer 101 calls to the Force Control Room (FCR), a decrease of 10.8% in the 12 months to March 2023 (229,895 calls) compared to the 12 months to March 2022 (257,603). There was a 21.6% decrease compared to the 12 months to December 2019 (293,049 calls).

37.5% of FCR 101 calls were abandoned in March 2023, an increase of 25.5 percentage points. when compared to the same period last year, (12.0%). There was an increase of 3.5 percentage points when compared to December 2019 (34.0%). The average wait time increased by over nine minutes in March 2023 when compared to March 2022, and an increase of over five minutes when compared to December 2019.

The Resolution Centre received 6 fewer calls in the 12 months to March 2023 (86,846 calls) compared to the 12 months to March 2022 (86,852 calls). There was a 19.1% decrease compared to the 12 months to December 2019 (107,347 calls).

17.7% of Resolution Centre (RC) calls were abandoned in March 2023, an increase of 2.1 percentage points. when compared to the same period last year, (15.5%). There was a decrease of 5.8 percentage points when compared to December 2019 (23.5%). The average wait time increased by over six minutes in March 2023 when compared to March 2022, and an increase of over two 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. Although this is a decrease year on year, performance has improved compared to last month's report.

The number of online reports increased by 24.7% (7,127 more) in the 12 months to March 2023 compared to the 12 months to March 2022. The number of reports also increased by 47.2% (11,538 more) compared to the 12 months to December 2019.

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
Percentage of people who have confidence in policing in Essex (internal survey)	64.7	80.1	75.0	-5.1	-
Confidence Interval	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%).

Six of the twelve measures for this priority are improving, whilst six are deteriorating. Despite the deterioration in the call handling measures compared to last year and 2019, there has been an improvement over the last month and this area is currently subject to a major change programme to improve performance. Therefore, a grade of Adequate is recommended.

Priority 2 – Reducing drug driven violence

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
Drug related homicides*	10	7	3	-4	-
Number of Violence with Injury offences	15,360	15,706	15,823	117	0.7

Drug driven homicides

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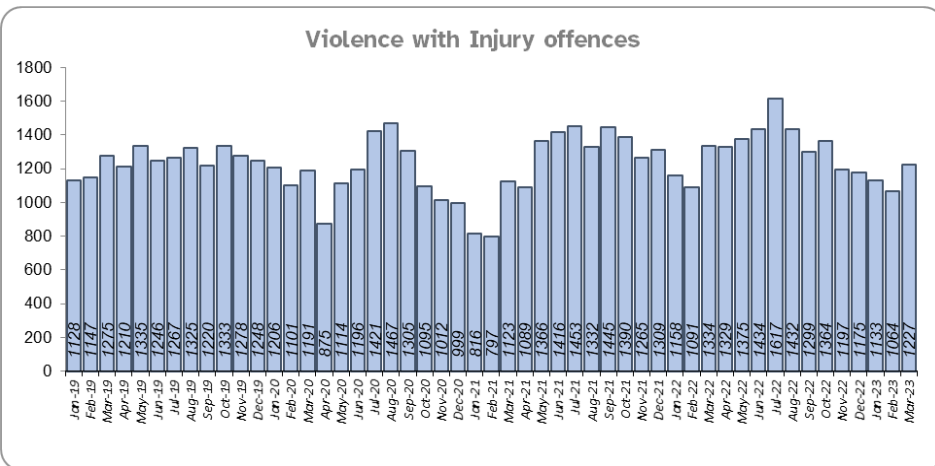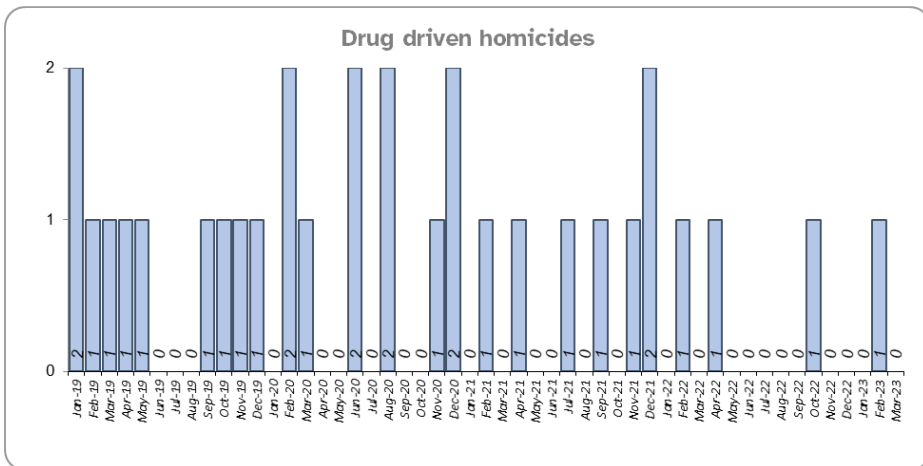
Essex experienced **four fewer drug related homicides (3)** for the 12 months to March 2023 compared to the 12 months to March 2022 (7) and seven fewer compared to the 12 months to December 2019.

There was an 0.7% increase (117 more offences) in Violence with Injury (VWI) offences for the 12 months to March 2023 compared to the 12 months to March 2022. There was a 3.0% increase compared to the 12 months to December 2019 (463 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 a annual basis due to the complexity of the process.

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
Number of knife-enabled crime offences*	1,638	1,634	1,622	-12	-0.7
Number of Organised Criminal Group disruptions**	99	336	421	85	25.3

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
Confidence Interval	1.2

There was a 0.7% decrease (12 fewer) in the number of knife-enabled crime offences in the 12 months to March 2023 compared to the 12 months to March 2022. The number of knife-enabled crime offences also decreased by 1.0% (16 fewer) in the 12 months to March 2023 compared to the 12 months to December 2019.

Essex conducted 25.3% more Organised Crime Group (OCG) disruptions (85 more) for the 12 months to March 2023 compared to the 12 months to March 2022. Although there was a 325.3% increase compared with the 12 months to December 2019 (322 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 March 2023.
*** The confidence question was added to the external independent survey in September 2021. A year on year comparison is therefore not available.

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
Number of Domestic Abuse offences	29,726	30,894	28,079	-2,815	-9.1
Number of Domestic Abuse offences solved	3,005	3,244	3,146	-98	-3.0
Repeat victims of DA*	20,558	21,182	18,391	-2,791	-13.2

Domestic Abuse offences

Domestic Abuse solved
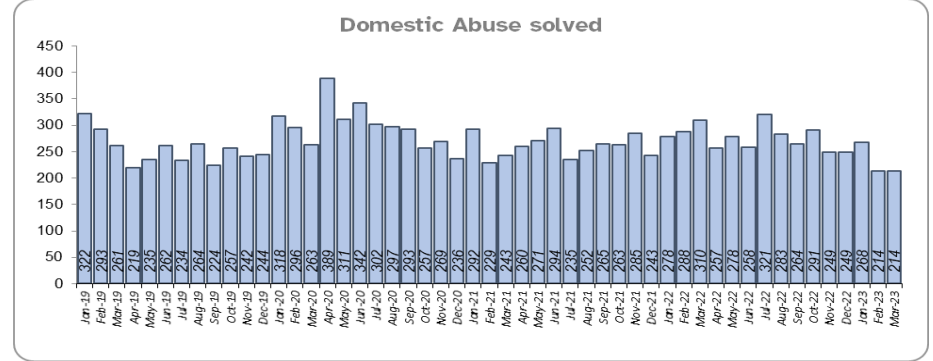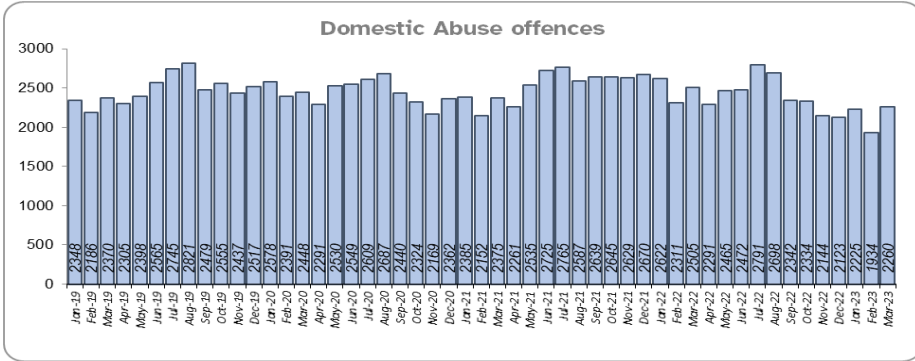
Essex experienced a **9.1% decrease (2,815 fewer) in the number of recorded Domestic Abuse (DA) offences** for the 12 months to March 2023 compared to the 12 months to March 2022. The Force recorded 1,019 **fewer offences in the three months to March 2023 compared to the three months to March 2022** (6,419 v. 7,438). It is of note that Stalking & Harassment offences account for about a fifth (19.9%) 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 3.0% (98) fewer DA offences** for the 12 months to March 2023 compared to the 12 months to March 2022. The Force **solved 180 fewer offences in the three months to March 2023 compared to the three months to March 2022** (876 v. 696).

There was a 5.5% decrease (1,647 fewer) in DA offences and a 4.7% increase (141 more) in the number of DA offences solved for the 12 months to March 2023 compared to the 12 months to December 2019.

There were 2,791 fewer repeat victims of DA in the 12 months to March 2023 compared to the 12 months to March 2022 (13.2% less). There was also a decrease of 10.5% (2,167 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.

Grade: Good

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
Number of Child Abuse offences	5,259	6,391	6,050	-341	-5.3
Number of Child Abuse offences solved	275	420	451	31	7.4

Child Abuse offences
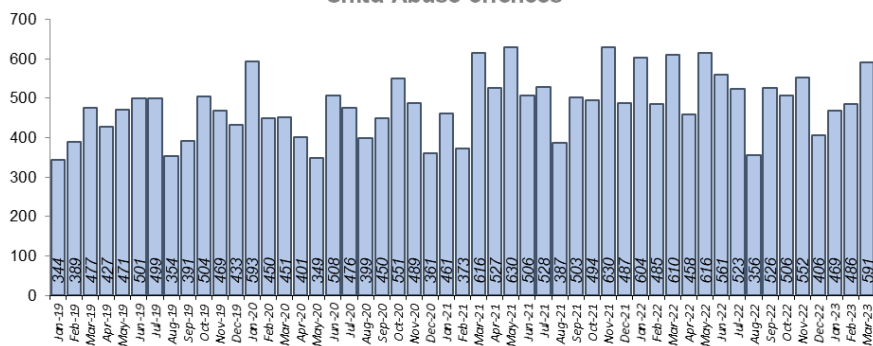
Child Abuse offences solved

Essex Police solved 31 more (7.4%) child abuse offences for the 12 months to March 2023 compared to the 12 months to March 2022, whilst there was a **5.3% decrease (341 fewer)** in offences for the same comparison periods.

Essex Police also solved 176 more (64.0%) offences for the 12 months to March 2023 compared to the 12 months to December 2019. There was also a 15.0% increase (791 more) in Child Abuse offences for the same comparison periods.

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
NRM referrals (Modern Slavery)*	98	170	248	78	45.9
Number of Domestic Violence Protection Notices**	245	273	163	-110	-40.3
Number of Domestic Violence Protection Orders**	245	252	144	-108	-42.9

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	-
Confidence Interval	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.0	

248 Modern Slavery referrals were made in the 12 months to March 2023 compared with 170 in the 12 months to March 2022 (78 more).

The number of Domestic Violence Protection Notices (DVPN) decreased by 40.3% (110 fewer notices) in the 12 months to March 2023 compared to the 12 months to March 2022. 108 fewer (42.9%) Domestic Violence Protection Orders (DVPO) were issued in the 12 months to March 2023 compared to the 12 months to March 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 Abuse. This includes implementing improvements to the risk assessment and victim safeguarding processes.

Five of the nine metrics for this Priority improved in the 12 months to March 2023 compared to the 12 months to March 2022 (DA offences, repeat victims of DA, CA offences, CA solved and NRM referrals); four deteriorated (DA offences solved, DVPNs, DVPOs and confidence). Five metrics improved when compared with the 12 months to December 2019. Whilst DA solved fell, the proportional fall in offences was much greater. As a result 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.

Priority 4 – Reducing violence against women and girls

Grade: Adequate

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
Number of violence against the person (including stalking & harassment offences) against females***	35,418	39,739	36,962	-2,777	-7.0
Number of sexual offences against females***	3,811	4,996	4,679	-317	-6.3
Number of sexual offences against females solved***	203	292	298	6	2.1

Where gender is detailed, over half of victims of Violence Against the Person (VAP) offences identified as female* (56.2%). 3.1% of offences (2,114 offences) had no gender recorded**.

Essex experienced a **7.0% decrease (2,777 fewer) in the number of VAP offences committed against females** in the 12 months to March 2023 compared to the 12 months to March 2022. There was a 4.4% increase (1,544 more) in the number of VAP offences committed against females in the 12 months to March 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 26 March 2023, 1,865 records have been reviewed as potential duplicate crimes and 658 sent for cancellation; of these, 545 records (72.8%) have now been cancelled. It is of note that Stalking and Harassment offences comprise the largest volume of VAWG offences at 40.0% of VAWG incidents in the 12 months to March 2023. There were **2,902 fewer Stalking and Harassment crimes committed against females** in the 12 months to March 2023 (14,927 crimes) compared to the 12 months to March 2022 (17,829 crimes).

There was a **6.3% decrease (317 fewer) in the number of Sexual Offences committed against females** in the 12 months to March 2023 compared to the 12 months to March 2022, and a 22.8% increase (868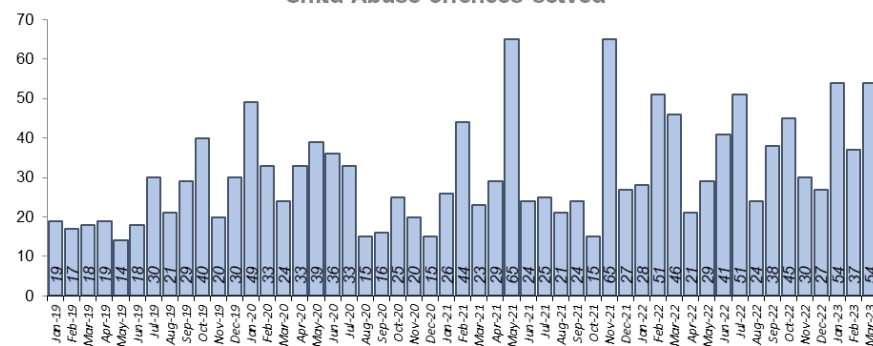 more) compared to the 12 months to December 2019. Essex Police solved six more of these offences in the 12 months to March 2023 compared to the 12 months to March 2022 and **solved 95 more compared to the 12 months to December 2019**.

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.

Number of Street Safe reports submitted by month

Values by month: Sep-21: 25, Oct-21: 32, Nov-21: 30, Dec-21: 13, Jan-22: 7, Feb-22: 2, Mar-22: 5, Apr-22: 1, May-22: 5, Jun-22: 9, Jul-22: 15, Aug-22: 41, Sep-22: 16, Oct-22: 13, Nov-22: 67, Dec-22: 35, Jan-23: 11, Feb-23: 7, Mar-23: 4
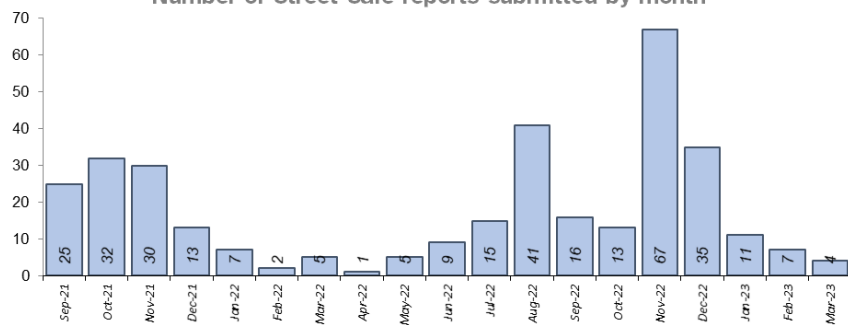
Number of Street Safe reports submitted by District
(Data period September 2021 – February 2023)

Values by district: Basildon: 33, Braintree: 27, Brentwood: 15, Castle Point: 5, Chelmsford: 38, Colchester: 27, Epping: 14, Harlow: 8, Maldon: 3, Rochford: 16, Southend: 73, Tendring: 11, Thurrock: 55, Uttlesford: 13
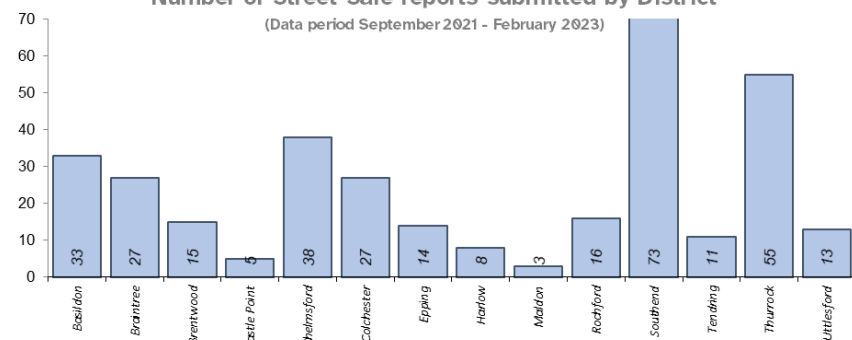
Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2022
Percentage of females who feel safe walking alone in their area after dark (internal survey)*	43.5
Confidence Interval	1.5

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 March 2023, 4 reports were submitted in Essex. In total 338 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. In March, the NPCC released national findings on VAWG performance.

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 and sexual offences against females compared to last year. Conversely, there has been an increase in sexual offences solved. 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.

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
Number of offences with a repeat victim*	42,704	47,880	44,575	-3,305	-6.9
Average days taken to investigate High Harm offences**	44.2	43.7	52.1	8.4	-
Number of referrals to Victim Support	41,068	28,601	27,983	-618	-2.2
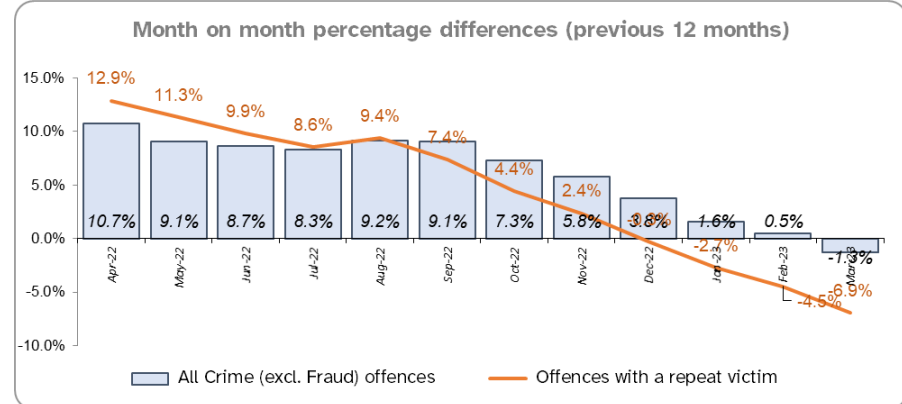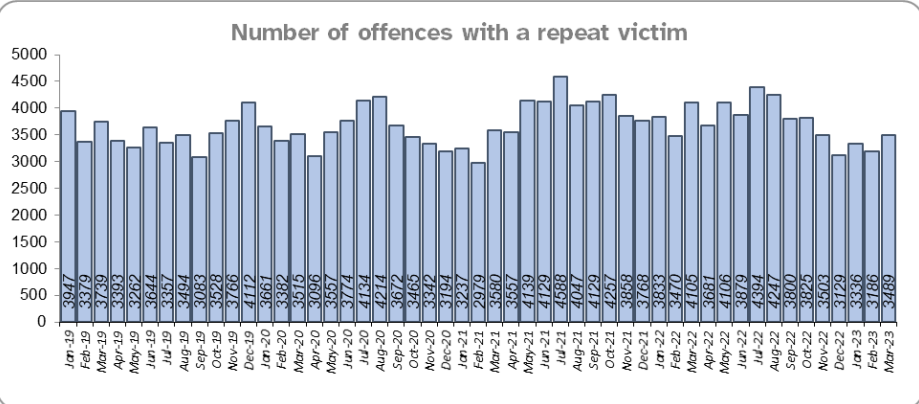
Number of offences with a repeat victim

Month on month percentage differences (previous 12 months)

Essex experienced a **6.9% decrease (3,305 fewer) in the number of *offences* with a repeat victim** for the 12 months to March 2023 (44,575 offences) compared to the 12 months to March 2022 (47,880 offences) and a 4.4% increase (1,871 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 decreased by 1.5%** (336 fewer) for the 12 months to March 2023 (22,148 individual victims) compared to the 12 months to March 2022 (22,484 individual victims). There was an increase of 3.9% (841 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 52.1 in March 2023 compared to 43.7 in March 2022 (8.4 days more). There was an increase of 7.9 days compared to December 2019 (44.2 days).

There was a 2.2% decrease in the number of referrals to Victim Support in the 12 months to March 2023 compared to the 12 months to March 2022; this equates to 618 fewer referrals. There was, however, a 31.9% decrease (13,085 fewer referrals) for the 12 months to March 2023 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 March only for the last two years.
*** Please see slide 37 for tables detailing Offence details.

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	-
	Confidence Interval	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	-
	Confidence Interval	3.5	3.5	3.0		
Percentage disparity between victims and non-victims		13.4	21.1	16.1	-5.0	-

Taking everything into account, how good a job do you think the police in this area are doing?
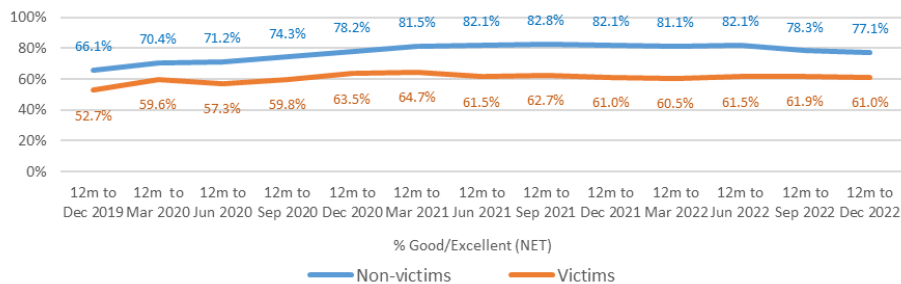
Disparity between non-victims and victims
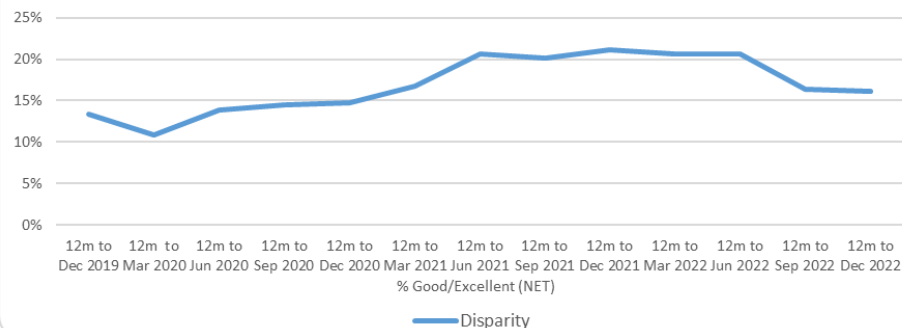
Confidence among victims (from the independent survey commissioned by Essex Police) is at 61.0% (results to the 12 months to December 2022). Although this is 16.1 percentage points lower than confidence of non-victims for the same period (77.1%), the gap has narrowed from 21.1 percentage points over 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 amongst 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 March 2023 compared to last year, the average number of days taken to investigate high harm offences has increased when compared to the March 2022 and December 2019, a grade of Requires Improvement is recommended.

Priority 6 – Protecting rural and isolated areas

Grade: Adequate

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
Number of rural crime offences	26,459	24,195	24,036	-159	-0.7
Number of rural crime offences solved	3,047	2,589	2,577	-12	-0.5
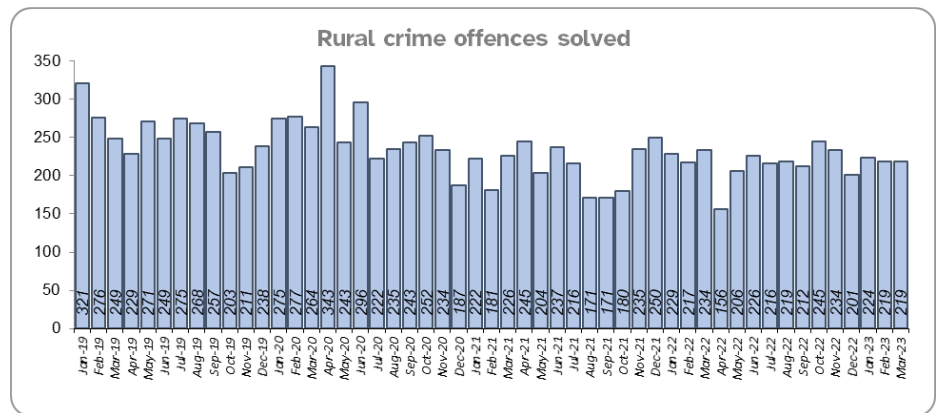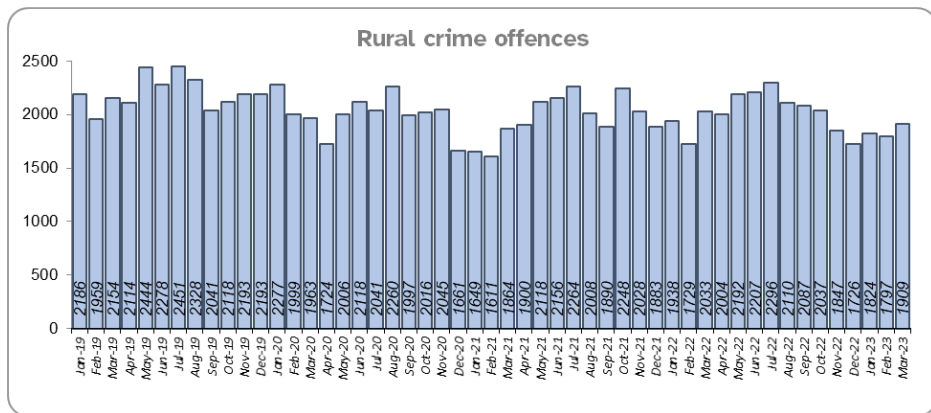
Rural crime offences

Rural crime offences solved

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
Harm (Crime Severity) Score* for rural crime	8.7	8.8	8.8	0.0	-

Rural Crime decreased by 0.7% (159 fewer offences) in the 12 months to March 2023 compared to the 12 months to March 2022 During this period All crime decreased by 1.3%. However, Rural Crime decreased by 9.2% (2,423 fewer offences) compared to the 12 months to December 2019. All Crime in Essex decreased by 2.9% in the same period.

Essex Police solved 0.5% (-12) fewer Rural Crime offences for the 12 months to March 2023 compared to the 12 months to March 2022, and 15.4% fewer (a decrease of 470) compared to the 12 months to December 2019.

The Rural Crime Harm (Crime Severity) Score* was 8.8 for the 12 months to March 2023, which is stable when compared to the 12 months to March 2022 and lower than the All Crime Harm Score in Essex (14.5) which increased by 0.4.

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 March 2023) have been used rather than national data (which are to January 2023).

17

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	-
Confidence Interval	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.

In March 2023, a new Rural Crime Strategy was launched in collaboration with the Essex Rural Partnership (ERP) and the Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner (PFCC).

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 decrease in the number of rural offences solved, the overall number of Rural Crime offences has also fallen by a similar proportion and the Severity Score remains stable. A grade of Adequate is therefore recommended.

Please note:
* Rural districts: Braintree, Maldon, Tendring and Uttlesford

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	Number Difference 2022/23
Number of dog thefts*	57	60	53	-7
Number of dog thefts solved	2	2	2	0
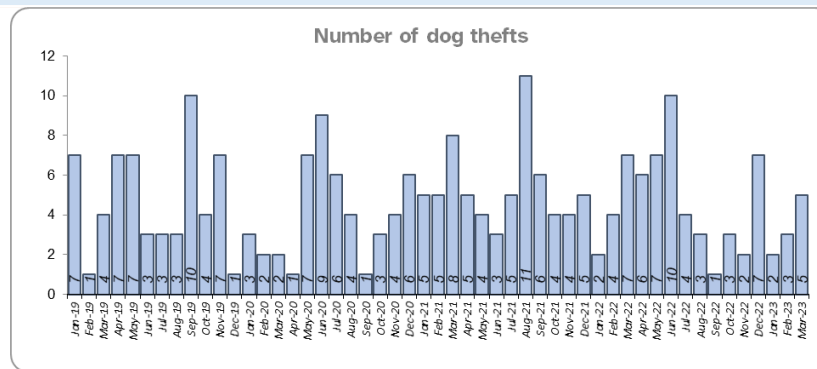
Number of dog thefts

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
Confidence Interval	1.4

There were seven fewer dog thefts in Essex for the 12 months to March 2023 compared to the 12 months to March 2022 (53 v. 60). There were four fewer dog thefts in the 12 months to March 2023 compared to the 12 months to December 2019.

The number of dog thefts solved for the 12 months to March 2023 (2) was stable compared to the 12 months to March 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.

Grade: Adequate

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
Number of Business Crime Offences	24,034	18,810	20,959	2,149	11.4
Number of Business Crime Offences solved	4,891	2,952	3,376	424	14.4

Business crime offences

Business crime solved
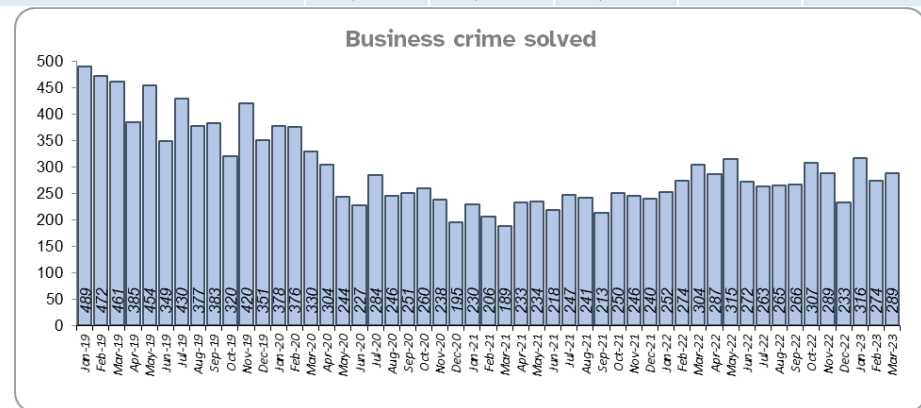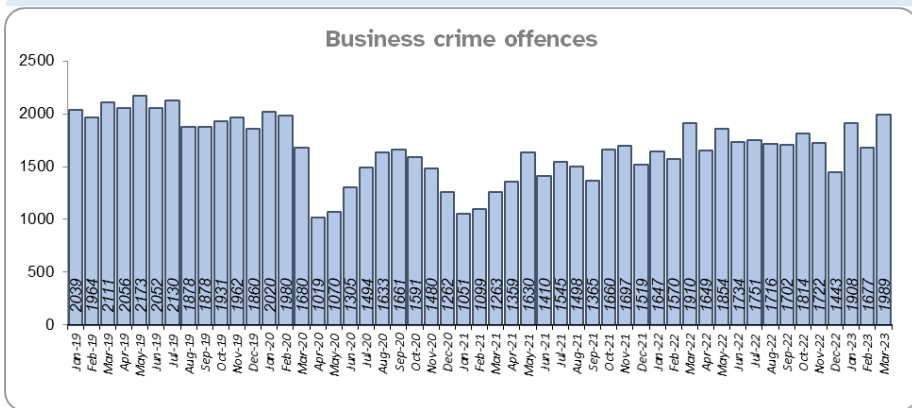
Business Crime offences include any notifiable crimes recorded with a victim which is an organisation; it does not include Fraud offences. All reports of Fraud are recorded by the National Fraud Intelligence Bureau (NFIB) rather than Essex Police. In the 12 months to March 2023, a total of 1,931 Fraud 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 **11.4% increase (2,149 more) in the number of Business Crime offences and a 14.4% increase (424 more) in the number of these offences which were solved** in the 12 months to March 2023 compared to the 12 months to March 2022. Shoplifting accounts for approximately 47.2% of business crime. Essex Police have been working with businesses to encourage them to record more offences.

There was a 12.8% decrease (3,075 fewer) in the number of Business Crime offences and a 31.0% decrease (1,515 fewer) in the number of Business Crimes solved in the 12 months to March 2023 compared to the 12 months to December 2019.

Priority 8 – Reducing business crime, fraud and cyber crime - continued

Grade: Adequate

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
Number of fraud offences related to business crime*	485	367	329	-38	-10.4
Total number of fraud offences	2,076	1,462	1,931	469	32.1

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
Confidence Interval	1.7

There was a 10.4% decrease in the number of fraud offences related to business crime in the 12 months to March 2023 compared to the 12 months to March 2022; this equates to 38 fewer offences. There was also a 32.2% decrease in the 12 months to March 2023 compared to the 12 months to December 2019; this equates to 156 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.

Two of the five metrics deteriorated when compared to the 12 months to March 2022 (Business Crime offences and the total number of fraud offences). However, despite the increase in Business Crime Offences, the number solved has increased in proportion to this and business related fraud has decreased. 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.

Grade:
Requires Improvement

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Mar 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	852	890	38	4.5	1.039	0.963	0.075	6

Force People Killed or Seriously Injured in Road Collisions (KSIs)
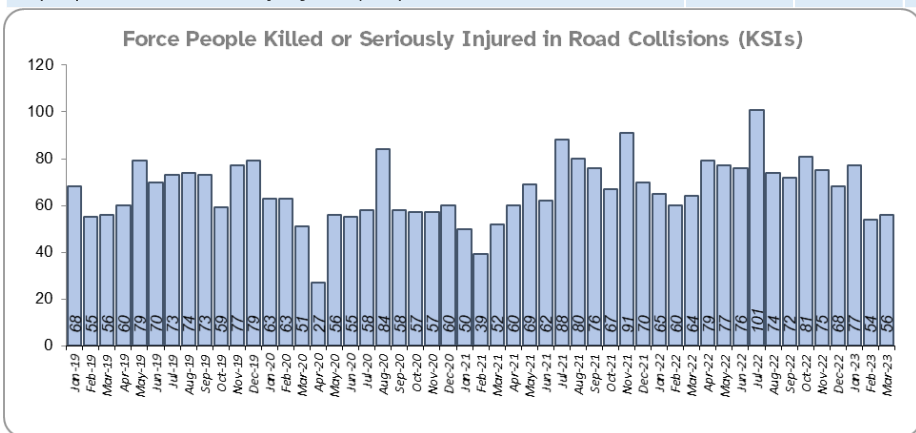
Rolling 12 months	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
KSI - All	823	852	890	38	4.5%
KSI - Fatalities	41	49	41	-8	-16.3%
KSI - Serious injuries	782	803	849	46	5.7%
Number of Collisions	774	769	810	41	5.3%

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 **4.5% increase (38 more) in the number of those Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) in Essex** for the 12 months to March 2023 compared to the 12 months to March 2022, with the rate of increase slowing more recently. The number of KSIs also increased by 67 in the 12 months to March 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.

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
Number of driving under the influence of drink and/or drugs on Essex roads	3,312	2,520	2,215	-305	-12.1
Number of driving under the influence of drink on Essex roads	*1,467*	*1,540*	*1,301*	*-239*	*-15.5*
Number of driving under the influence of drugs on Essex roads	*1,845*	*980*	*914*	*-66*	*-6.7*
Number of Failure to Provide samples	*399*	*365*	*306*	*-59*	*-16.2*
Number of driving related mobile phone crime on Essex roads*	2,269	475	1,635	1,160	244.2
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 Essex Police and the organisations they work with policing the roads (internal survey)	68.2	63.9	66.9	3.0	-
Confidence Interval	1.1	1.1	1.1		

There was a **12.1% decrease (305 fewer offences) in drink/drug driving offences** for the 12 months to March 2023 compared to the 12 months to March 2022. There was a 15.5% decrease (239 fewer offences) in drink driving and a 6.7% decrease (66 fewer offences) in drug driving. There was also a 33.1% decrease (1,097 fewer offences) in drink/drug driving offences for the 12 months to March 2023 compared to the 12 months to December 2019; of these offences, there was a 11.3% decrease (166 fewer offences) in drink driving and a 50.5% decrease (931 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 16.2% (59 fewer) in the 12 months to March 2023 compared to the same period last year, and by 23.3% compared to the 12 months to December 2019.

There was a **244.2% increase (1,160 more offences) in the number of driving related mobile phone offences** recorded for the 12 months to March 2023 compared to the 12 months to March 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	Mar 23 No. of members
Allotment	Individuals, existing bodies e.g., allotment committees and interested partners.	51
Business	Individual businesses, business branches, existing representative bodies e.g., Business Crime Reduction Parterships, Business Improvement District groups, pro-active site management and interested partners.	104
Caravan	Individuals, related businesses and interested partners.	59
Dog	Individuals, related businesses and interested partners.	2,721
		4
Farm and Rural	Individuals, farm related businesses, rurally located businesses and interested partners.	757
Heritage (inc. Faith Watch)	Individuals, businesses inc. museums, art galleries, faith groups etc. and interested partners.	199
Marine	Individuals, related businesses and interested partners.	61

Police Priority Indicators	Dec 2019	Mar 2022	Mar 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: 26 more dog group members, three more farm and rural group members, three more heritage group members, two more allotment group members, one more horse group member and one more marine group member. There are also three fewer caravan 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.

24

Priority 10 – Encouraging volunteers and community support   Grade: Adequate

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
Number of Specials	519	458	317	-141	-30.8

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Feb 2023	12 months to Mar 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
Number of Police Support Volunteers*	117	99	99	0	0.0
Number of Active Citizens*	60	56	56	0	0.0
Number of Volunteer Police Cadets*	296	221	220	-1	-0.5
Number of Volunteer Cadet Leaders*	90	87	86	-1	-1.1
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
Confidence Interval	1.1

The Special Constabulary headcount is currently 317 (as of 31 March 2023). This is down 30.8% (141 fewer) compared to March 2022. Compared to the 12 months to December 2019 this is down 38.9% (202 fewer).

There are 220 Volunteer Police Cadets (VPCs) and 86 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. 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 Special Constabulary headcount has 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. 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	Mar 2022	Mar 2023	% Pt. Difference 2022/23
Ethnic Minority employees: percentage of total workforce*	3.53	4.36	4.11	-0.25
• % of all Police**	2.99	4.17	4.09	-0.08
• % of all Staff (excluding PCSOs)**	3.67	4.48	4.16	-0.11
• % of all PCSOs**	2.59	0.97	0.00	-0.97
• % of all Specials**	6.51	6.02	5.20	-0.82

Police Priority Indicators	Apr – Dec 2019	Apr – Mar 2022	Apr – Mar 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	17.00	-11.87	-28.87	-169.8
• 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	-165.75	-284.03	-118.28	71.4
• 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	-9.19	-8.43	0.75	-8.2
• Vacancies (%)	-0.84	-7.95	-3.07	4.88	-

There has been a **slight decrease (0.25%) in the proportion of ethnic minority employees** in March 2023 (70) compared to March 2022 (286); this equates to 16 fewer employees. However, in contrast, there has been an increase of 53 compared to December 2019 (217).

In the 12 months to March 2023, 423 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, 257 officers left their positions, leading to an overall increase of 166 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 March 2023 compared to the 12 months to March 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.

Grade: Adequate

Police Priority Indicators*	12 months to Dec 2019	12 Months to Dec 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
School Visits ***	-	330	361	31	9.4
Programmes Delivered ***	2,688	1,291	1,347	56	4.3
Audience Numbers ***	209,265	120,302	122,599	2,297	1.9

School Visits*	12 months to Mar 2023
All schools	1028
Primary	696
Secondary	263
Alternative Provision	33
Special	12
6th Form/College	24

Programmes Delivered**			12 months to Sep 2022
Total			**1,030**
Home Safety	143	Respect assembly	45
Heat of the moment	64	RTC & Pedestrian safety	14
Knife Crime	73	Summer Safety (Field fires, water safety, pedestrian safety)	168
Gangs Awareness	70	Water Safety	4
Cyber Crime	133	Firework & Halloween	114
Hate Crime	66	People who help us	61
Healthy Relationships	35	Great Fire of London	40

The data is 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 March 2023.

1,028 school visits at 361 unique schools were conducted in the 12 months to March 2023. 67.7% of these were at primary schools.

Over the 12 months to March 2023 the number programmes delivered and audience numbers have increased compared to the 12 months to December 2022, however, due to a lack of further qualitative information, a grade of Adequate is recommended.

Please note:
* Data is to March 2023. Due to changes to the way data is recorded, data is only available from January 2022. As such, year on year comparisons are not possible.
** Data only available to September 2022.
*** Comparison data only available to December 2022.

Exceptions Overview
The force saw a statistically exceptional increase in Shoplifting and Death or Serious Injury caused by unlawful driving in March 2023.

Death or Serious Injury caused by unlawful driving – Increase
200% increase (24 more crimes) for the 12 months to March 2023 compared to the 12 months to March 2022. None of these incidents were related to drink or drugs.

Shoplifting – Increase
13.4% decrease (1,171 More crimes) for the 12 months to March 2023 compared to the 12 months to March 2022. There were statistically exceptional decreases in five Districts in March 2023: Chelmsford, Uttlesford, Maldon, Castle Point and Basildon.

Table 1

Police and Crime Plan Priorities	Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Mar 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	165,518	163,285	-2,233	-1.3	Improving
	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	30,674	21,056	-9,618	-31.4	Improving
	Number of FCR 101 calls received	293,049	257,603	229,895	-27,708	-10.8	Improving
	Number of Resolution Centre calls received	107,347	86,852	86,846	-6	0.0	Improving
	Number of online reports	24,468	28,879	36,006	7,127	24.7	Improving
	Percentage of FCR 101 Calls Abandoned	34.0	12.0	37.5	25.5	-	Deteriorating
	Percentage of Resolution Centre Calls Abandoned	0.2	15.5	17.7	2.1	-	Deteriorating
	FCR 101 Average wait time (mm:ss)	07:00	02:52	12:04	09:12	-	Deteriorating
	Resolution Centre Average wait time (mm:ss)	14:52	11:03	17:06	06:03	-	Deteriorating
	Percentage of people who have confidence in policing in Essex (internal survey)[4]	64.7	80.1	75.0	-5.1	-	Deteriorating
	Confidence Interval[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	15,706	15,823	117	0.7	Deteriorating
	Number of knife-enabled crime offences[7]	1,638	1,634	1,622	-12	-0.7	Improving
	Number of Organised Criminal Group disruptions[8]	99	336	421	85	25.3	Improving
	Percentage of people who have confidence that the policing response to drug crime is improving	-	-	59.8	-	-	-
	Confidence Interval[5]			1.2			
Priority 3 - Protecting vulnerable people and breaking the cycle of domestic abuse	Number of domestic abuse offences	29,726	30,894	28,079	-2,815	-9.1	Improving
	Number of domestic abuse offences solved[9]	3,005	3,244	3,146	-98	-3.0	Deteriorating
	Repeat victims of DA	20,558	21,182	18,391	-2,791	-13.2	Improving
	Number of child abuse offences	5,259	6,391	6,050	-341	-5.3	Improving
	Number of child abuse offences solved[9]	275	420	451	31	7.4	Improving
	NRM referrals (modern slavery)[10]	98	170	248	78	45.9	Improving
	Number of Domestic Violence Protection Notices	242	273	163	-110	-40.3	Deteriorating
	Number of Domestic Violence Protection Orders	242	252	144	-108	-42.9	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
	Confidence Interval[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	39,739	36,962	-2,777	-7.0	Improving
	Number of sexual offences against females	3,811	4,996	4,679	-317	-6.3	Improving
	Number of sexual offences against females solved[9]	203	292	298	6	2.1	Improving
	Percentage of females who feel safe walking alone in their area after dark (internal survey)[4]	-	-	43.5	-	-	-
	Confidence Interval[5]			1.5	-		

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

Table 2

Police and Crime Plan Priorities	Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Mar 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	47,880	44,575	-3,305	-6.9	Improving
	Average days taken to investigate High Harm offences[11]	44.2	43.7	52.1	8.4	-	Deteriorating
	Number of referrals to Victim Support	41,068	28,601	27,983	-618	-2.2	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
	Confidence Interval[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
	Confidence Interval[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	24,195	24,036	-159	-0.7	Improving
	Number of rural crime offences solved	3,047	2,589	2,577	-12	-0.5	Deteriorating
	Harm (Crime Severity) Score for Rural Crime	8.7	8.8	8.8	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
	Confidence Interval[5]	2.1	1.7	1.9			
Priority 7 - Peventing dog theft	Number of dog thefts[12]	57	60	53	-7	-	Improving
	Number of dog thefts solved[9]	2	2	2	0	-	Stable
	Percentage of people who have confidence that the policing response to dog theft is improving (internal	-	-	63.3	-	-	-
	Confidence Interval[5]			1.4			
Priority 8 - Reducing business crime, fraud and cyber crime	Number of business crime offences	24,034	18,810	20,959	2,149	11.4	Deteriorating
	Number of business crime offences solved[9]	4,891	2,952	3,376	424	14.4	Improving
	Number of fraud offences related to business crime	485	367	329	-38	-10.4	Improving
	Total number of fraud offences	2,076	1,462	1,931	469	32.1	Deteriorating
	Percentage of people who have confidence that the policing response to tackling cyber crime is improving (internal survey)[4]	-	-	50.4	-	-	-
	Confidence Interval[5]	-		1.7			
Priority 9 - Improving safety on our roads	All people killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road collisions[13]	823	852	890	38	4.5	Deteriorating
	Number of driving under the influence of drink and/or drugs on Essex roads	3,312	2,520	2,215	-305	-12.1	Deteriorating
	Failure to provide offences	399	365	306	-59	-16.2	Deteriorating
	Number of driving related mobile phone crime on Essex roads[14]	2,269	475	1,635	1,160	244.2	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
	Confidence Interval[5]	1.1	1.1	1.1			

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

Table 3

Police and Crime Plan Priorities	Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23	Direction of Travel 2022/23
Priority 10 - Encouraging volunteers and community support	Number of Specials	519	458	317	-141	-30.8	Deteriorating
	Number of Police Support Volunteers	117	99	99	0	0.0	Stable
	Number of Active Citizens	60	56	56	0	0.0	Stable
	Number of Volunteer Police Cadets	296	221	220	-1	-0.5	Deteriorating
	Number of Volunteer Cadet Leaders	90	87	86	-1	-1.1	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	-	-	-
	Confidence Interval[5]			1.1			
Priority 11 - Supporting our officers and staff	Ethnic Minority employees: percentage of total workforce[17]	3.53	4.36	4.11	-0.25	-	Deteriorating
	Vacancies (Full Time Employee): Officers[18]	-21.07	17.00	-11.87	-29	-169.8	Deteriorating
	Vacancies (Full Time Employee): Staff[18]	-204.13	-165.75	-284.03	-118	71.4	Deteriorating
	Vacancies (Full Time Employee): PCSO[18]	-0.91	-9.19	-8.43	1	-8.2	Improving
Priority 12 - Increasing collaboration	School Visits[19]	-	330	361	31	9.4	Improving
	Programmes Delivered[19]	2,688	1,291	1,347	56	4.3	Improving
	Audience Numbers[19]	209,265	120,302	122,599	2,297	1.9	Improving

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

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 January 2023 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 March 2023.

[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 31st March 2023.

[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. Comparison data provided to the 12 months to December 2022 only.

[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
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%
Mar	47,880	44,575	-3,305	-6.9%

Table 4

Force

Crime Tree Data - Rolling 12 Months to March

Top Level / Crime Type	% DA 2023	Offences 2022	2023	# diff.	% diff.	Z	CSS	1m Mar 22	1m Mar 23	Yr on Yr 1m % diff.	3m Mar 22	3m Mar 23	Yr on Yr 3m % diff.	Solved 2022	2023	# diff.	% diff.	1m Mar 22	1m Mar 23	Yr on Yr 1m % diff.	3m Mar 22	3m Mar 23	Yr on Yr 3m % diff.	Rates 2022	2023	% pt. diff.	Z	1m Mar 22	1m Mar 23	Yr on Yr 1m % pt. diff.	3m Mar 22	3m Mar 23	Yr on Yr 3m % pt. diff.
Anti-Social Behaviour (incidents)	-	30674	21056	-9618	-31.4	-1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Crime (excl. Action (NFIB) Fraud)	17.1	165518	163285	-2233	-1.3	0.5	-	14404	13853	-3.8	40251	39186	-2.6	20579	21949	1370	6.7	1994	1840	-3.4	5216	5465	4.8	12.4	13.4	1.0	0.1	13.2	13.3	0.1	13.0	13.9	1.0
- State Based Crime	6.1	28341	27187	-1154	-4.1	-0.3	-	2346	2210	-5.8	6411	6157	-4.0	8666	8732	66	0.8	820	750	-8.5	2149	2215	3.1	30.6	32.1	1.5	0.3	35.0	33.9	-1.0	33.5	36.0	2.5
- Victim Based Crime	19.3	137177	136098	-1079	-0.8	0.6	-	12058	11643	-3.4	33840	33029	-2.4	11913	13217	1304	10.9	1084	1090	0.6	3067	3250	6.0	8.7	9.7	1.0	0.3	9.0	9.4	0.4	9.1	9.8	0.8

Victim Based Crime / Crime Type	% DA 2023	Offences 2022	2023	# diff.	% diff.	Z	CSS	1m Mar 22	1m Mar 23	Yr on Yr 1m % diff.	3m Mar 22	3m Mar 23	Yr on Yr 3m % diff.	Solved 2022	2023	# diff.	% diff.	1m Mar 22	1m Mar 23	Yr on Yr 1m % diff.	3m Mar 22	3m Mar 23	Yr on Yr 3m % diff.	Rates 2022	2023	% pt. diff.	Z	1m Mar 22	1m Mar 23	Yr on Yr 1m % pt. diff.	3m Mar 22	3m Mar 23	Yr on Yr 3m % pt. diff.
Violence Against the Person	32.4	72882	67855	-5027	-6.9	-0.3	-	6181	5575	-9.8	17391	15696	-9.7	7073	7584	511	7.2	650	592	-8.9	1842	1794	-2.6	9.7	11.2	1.5	0.1	10.5	10.6	0.1	10.6	11.4	0.8
- Homicide	20.0	26	15	-11	-42.3	-1.3	14	6	-	-	4	3	-25.0	20	13	-7	-35.0	0	0	-	5	6	20.0	76.9	86.7	9.7	-1.0	-	-	-	125.0	200.0	75.0
- Violence with Injury	35.3	15706	15823	117	0.7	0.0	2	1334	1227	-8.0	3647	3461	-5.1	2184	2630	446	20.4	211	183	-13.3	556	596	7.2	13.9	16.6	2.7	-0.3	15.8	14.9	-0.9	15.2	17.2	2.0
- Death or Serious Injury caused by unlawful driving	5.6	12	36	24	200.0	3.0	20	3	9	200.0	3	12	300.0	16	36	20	125.0	2	8	300.0	4	12	200.0	133.3	100.0	-33.3	0.6	66.7	88.9	22.2	133.3	100.0	-33.3
- Death or serious injury by dangerous driving	7.4	11	27	16	145.5	-	-	3	5	66.7	3	8	166.7	14	26	12	85.7	2	2	0.0	4	8	100.0	127.3	96.3	-31.0	-	66.7	40.0	-26.7	133.3	100.0	-33.3
- 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	7	7	-	-	-	0	2	-	0	2	-	0	7	7	-	0	2	-	0	2	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-
- Death or serious injury driving - unlicensed, disqualified, unin	0.0	0	2	2	-	-	-	0	2	-	0	2	-	1	3	2	200.0	0	2	-	0	2	-	-	150.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-
- 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	30.9	28800	28670	-130	-0.5	-0.1	6	2463	2331	-5.4	6923	6692	-3.3	3055	3284	229	7.5	290	268	-7.6	828	801	-3.3	10.6	11.5	0.8	0.2	11.8	11.5	-0.3	12.0	12.0	0.0
- Stalking and Harassment	32.2	28338	23311	-5027	-17.7	-0.6	9	2381	2008	-15.7	6814	5528	-18.9	1798	1621	-177	-9.8	147	133	-9.5	449	379	-15.6	6.3	7.0	0.6	0.2	6.2	6.6	0.4	6.6	6.9	0.3
Sexual Offences	24.9	6437	5971	-466	-7.2	0.7	-	543	540	-0.6	1583	1418	-10.4	480	564	84	17.5	39	61	56.4	128	174	35.9	7.5	9.4	2.0	1.0	7.2	11.3	4.1	8.1	12.3	4.2
- Rape	43.6	2833	2445	-388	-13.7	-0.2	-	227	194	-14.5	685	553	-19.3	59	101	42	71.2	3	6	100.0	9	23	155.6	2.1	4.1	2.0	-0.1	1.3	3.1	1.8	1.3	4.2	2.8
- Rape - Under 16 yrs	5.4	705	555	-150	-21.3	0.0	5	64	50	-21.9	183	125	-31.7	35	48	13	37.1	2	3	50.0	5	12	140.0	5.0	8.6	3.7	-0.3	3.1	6.0	2.9	2.7	9.6	6.9
- Rape - Over 16 yrs	54.9	2128	1890	-238	-11.2	-0.3	1	163	144	-11.7	502	428	-14.7	24	53	29	120.8	1	3	200.0	4	11	175.0	1.1	2.8	1.7	0.0	0.6	2.1	1.5	0.8	2.6	1.8
- Other Sexual Offences	11.8	3604	3526	-78	-2.2	1.4	4	316	346	9.5	898	865	-3.7	421	463	42	10.0	36	55	52.8	119	151	26.9	11.7	13.1	1.4	0.9	11.4	15.9	4.5	13.3	17.5	4.2
- Other sexual offences : Under 13	1.5	768	681	-87	-11.3	-	-	71	70	-1.4	175	174	-0.6	50	56	6	12.0	4	4	0.0	6	16	166.7	6.5	8.2	1.7	-	5.6	5.7	0.1	3.4	9.2	5.8
- Other sexual offences : Under 16	4.5	989	913	-76	-7.7	-	-	88	94	6.8	264	249	-5.7	187	238	51	27.3	19	34	78.9	69	85	23.2	18.9	26.1	7.2	-	21.6	36.2	14.6	26.1	34.1	8.0
- Other sexual offences : Age 13 to 17	8.3	43	24	-19	-44.2	-	-	3	3	0.0	11	5	-54.5	14	2	-12	-85.7	0	0	-	2	0	-100.0	32.6	8.3	-24.2	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	0.0	-18.2
- Other sexual offences : Over 13	20.7	1488	1565	77	5.2	-	-	129	150	16.3	376	374	-0.5	114	114	0	0.0	8	15	87.5	32	41	28.1	7.7	7.3	-0.4	-	6.2	10.0	3.8	8.5	11.0	2.5
- Other sexual offences : Over 16	11.8	6	17	11	183.3	-	-	0	1	-	1	5	400.0	1	9	8	800.0	0	0	-	0	0	-	16.7	52.9	36.3	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
- Other sexual offences : Not Age Specific	11.8	300	323	18	4.2	-	-	25	28	12.0	71	58	-18.3	55	43	-12	-21.8	5	2	-60.0	10	9	-10.0	17.7	13.3	-4.4	-	20.0	7.1	-12.9	14.1	15.5	1.4
Robbery	3.5	1367	1471	104	7.6	0.7	-	105	128	21.9	341	357	4.7	127	116	-11	-8.7	13	11	-15.4	35	35	0.0	9.3	7.9	-1.4	-0.2	12.4	8.6	-3.8	10.3	9.8	-0.5
- Robbery of business property	0.0	97	93	-4	-4.1	0.6	18	6	10	66.7	19	19	0.0	10	10	0	0.0	1	2	100.0	2	5	150.0	10.3	10.8	0.4	0.0	16.7	20.0	3.3	10.5	26.3	15.8
- Robbery of Personal Property	3.8	1270	1378	108	8.5	0.6	8	99	118	19.2	322	338	5.0	117	106	-11	-9.4	12	9	-25.0	33	30	-9.1	9.2	7.7	-1.5	-0.3	12.1	7.6	-4.5	10.2	8.9	-1.4
Theft Offences	2.6	41209	46135	4926	12.0	1.8	-	3879	4246	9.5	10779	12266	13.8	2861	3557	696	24.3	256	312	21.9	700	932	33.1	6.9	7.7	0.8	0.8	6.6	7.3	0.7	6.5	7.6	1.1
- Burglary	3.5	6535	6886	351	5.4	1.9	-	570	654	14.7	1771	1975	11.5	344	418	74	21.5	35	37	5.7	87	102	17.2	5.3	6.1	0.8	0.2	6.1	5.7	-0.5	4.9	5.2	0.3
- Burglary Residential	4.8	4877	5003	126	2.6	1.5	3	422	476	12.8	1291	1512	17.1	203	250	47	23.2	18	25	38.9	44	62	40.9	4.2	5.0	0.8	0.2	4.3	5.3	1.0	3.4	4.1	0.7
- Burglary Business & Community	0.1	1658	1883	225	13.6	1.4	12	148	178	20.3	480	463	-3.5	141	168	27	19.1	17	12	-29.4	43	40	-7.0	8.5	8.9	0.4	-0.1	11.5	6.7	-4.7	9.0	8.6	-0.3
- Burglary Dwelling (pre-Apr 17 definition)	6.8	3267	3358	91	2.8	0.8	-	261	303	16.1	867	1034	19.3	187	225	38	20.3	18	25	38.9	43	59	37.2	5.7	6.7	1.0	0.4	6.9	8.3	1.4	5.0	5.7	0.7
- Burglary Other (pre-Apr 17 definition)	0.3	3268	3506	238	7.3	1.4	-	309	330	6.8	904	919	1.7	157	193	36	22.9	17	12	-29.4	44	43	-2.3	4.8	5.5	0.7	-0.2	5.5	3.6	-1.9	4.9	4.7	-0.2
- Vehicle Offences (incl. Interference)	1.3	11562	13549	1987	17.2	1.6	-	1172	1252	6.8	3181	3750	17.9	227	346	119	52.4	31	22	-29.0	63	56	-11.1	2.0	2.6	0.6	-0.4	2.6	1.8	-0.9	2.0	1.5	-0.5
- Theft from a Vehicle	0.2	5720	6459	739	12.9	1.3	13	571	585	2.5	1514	1834	21.1	63	70	7	11.1	13	6	-53.8	18	16	-11.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.3	2.3	1.0	-1.3	1.2	0.9	-0.3
- Theft of a Vehicle	2.9	4284	5217	933	21.8	1.8	10	447	504	12.8	1248	1417	13.5	123	142	19	15.4	13	14	7.7	34	33	-2.9	2.9	2.7	-0.1	-0.2	2.9	2.8	-0.1	2.7	2.3	-0.4
- Vehicle Interference	0.4	1558	1873	315	20.2	0.9	21	154	163	5.8	419	499	19.1	41	134	93	226.8	5	2	-60.0	11	7	-36.4	2.6	7.2	4.5	-0.5	3.2	1.2	-2.0	2.6	1.4	-1.2
- Theft	3.0	23112	25700	2588	11.2	1.5	-	2137	2340	9.5	5827	6541	12.3	2290	2793	503	22.0	190	253	33.2	550	774	40.7	9.9	10.9	1.0	0.7	8.9	10.8	1.9	9.4	11.8	2.4
- Theft from the Person	2.0	1229	1171	-58	-4.7	0.6	16	114	105	-7.9	306	265	-13.4	14	29	15	107.1	0	5	-	1	12	1100.0	1.1	2.5	1.3		0.0	4.8	4.8	0.3	4.5	4.2
- Theft of Pedal Cycle	0.2	1571	1568	-3	-0.2	-0.5	19	123	115	-6.5	310	301	-2.9	51	33	-18	-35.3	6	4	-33.3	9	5	-44.4	3.2	2.1	-1.1	0.6	4.9	3.5	-1.4	2.9	1.7	-1.2
- Shoplifting	0.0	8725	9896	1171	13.4	2.3	15	818	1019	24.6	2293	2876	25.4	1787	2267	480	26.9	148	203	37.2	432	638	47.7	20.5	22.9	2.4	0.0	18.1	19.9	1.8	18.8	22.2	3.3
- Other Theft	5.8	11587	13065	1478	12.8	1.0	7	1082	1101	1.8	2918	3099	6.2	438	464	26	5.9	36	41	13.9	108	119	10.2	3.8	3.6	-0.2	0.3	3.3	3.7	0.4	3.7	3.8	0.1
Criminal Damage inc. Arson	11.2	15282	14666	-616	-4.0	-0.4	-	1350	1154	-14.5	3746	3292	-12.1	1372	1396	24	1.7	126	114	-9.5	362	315	-13.0	9.0	9.5	0.5	0.3	9.3	9.9	0.5	9.7	9.6	-0.1
- Criminal Damage	12.1	14251	13358	-893	-6.3	-0.2	17	1268	1093	-13.8	3550	3123	-12.0	1328	1332	4	0.3	125	110	-12.0	353	301	-14.7	9.3	10.0	0.7	0.1	9.9	10.1	0.2	9.9	9.6	-0.3
- Arson	2.7	1031	1308	277	26.9	-0.7	11	82	61	-25.6	196	169	-13.8	44	64	20	45.5	1	4	300.0	9	14	55.6	4.3	4.9	0.6	0.9	1.2	6.6	5.4	4.6	8.3	3.7

Table 5

Victim Based: Under Reported	% DA 2023	Offences												Solved Outcomes										Solved Rates %									
Crime Type		2022	2023	# diff.	% diff.	Z	CSS	1m Mar 22	1m Mar 23	Yr on Yr 1m % diff.	3m Mar 22	3m Mar 23	Yr on Yr 3m % diff.	2022	2023	# diff.	% diff.	1m Mar 22	1m Mar 23	Yr on Yr 1m % diff.	3m Mar 22	3m Mar 23	Yr on Yr 3m % diff.	2022	2023	% pt. diff.	Z	1m Mar 22	1m Mar 23	Yr on Yr 1m % pt. diff.	3m Mar 22	3m Mar 23	Yr on Yr 3m % pt. diff.
Racial/Religiously Aggravated Offences	1.5	2135	2104	-31	-1.5	-0.1		157	162	3.2	448	425	-5.1	285	370	85	29.8	35	34	-2.9	75	97	29.3	13.3	17.6	4.2	0.7	22.3	21.0	-1.3	16.7	22.8	6.1
Hate Crime HO Definition	3.1	4576	4256	-320	-7.0	0.2		366	352	-3.8	988	912	-7.7	458	567	109	23.8	50	46	-8.0	117	144	23.1	10.0	13.3	3.3	0.2	13.7	13.1	-0.6	11.8	15.8	3.9
Domestic Abuse	100.0	30881	27995	-2886	-9.3	-0.9		2429	2251	-7.3	7401	6392	-13.6	3134	3144	10	0.3	289	214	-26.0	818	694	-15.2	10.1	11.2	1.1	-0.7	11.9	9.5	-2.4	11.1	10.9	-0.2
- High Risk Domestic Abuse	100.0	3259	3194	-65	-2.0	-0.3		278	233	-16.2	753	668	-11.3	762	869	107	14.0	69	50	-27.5	182	187	2.7	23.4	27.2	3.8	-0.8	24.8	21.5	-3.4	24.2	28.0	3.8
- Medium Risk Domestic Abuse	100.0	3753	3495	-258	-6.9	0.7		297	334	12.5	963	894	-7.2	635	597	-38	-6.0	57	41	-28.1	167	124	-25.7	16.9	17.1	0.2	-1.1	19.2	12.3	-6.9	17.3	13.9	-3.5
- Standard Risk Domestic Abuse	100.0	22723	20290	-2433	-10.7	-1.1		1720	1570	-8.7	5399	4550	-15.7	1623	1535	-88	-5.4	155	115	-25.8	440	352	-20.0	7.1	7.6	0.4	-0.1	9.0	7.3	-1.7	8.1	7.7	-0.4
- No Risk Assessment	100.0	1146	1016	-130	-11.3	-1.5		134	114	-14.9	286	280	-2.1	114	143	29	25.4	8	8	0.0	29	31	6.9	9.9	14.1	4.1	-0.5	6.0	7.0	1.0	10.1	11.1	0.9

State Based Crime	% DA 2023	Offences												Solved Outcomes										Solved Rates %									
Crime Type		2022	2023	# diff.	% diff.	Z	CSS	1m Mar 22	1m Mar 23	Yr on Yr 1m % diff.	3m Mar 22	3m Mar 23	Yr on Yr 3m % diff.	2022	2023	# diff.	% diff.	1m Mar 22	1m Mar 23	Yr on Yr 1m % diff.	3m Mar 22	3m Mar 23	Yr on Yr 3m % diff.	2022	2023	% pt. diff.	Z	1m Mar 22	1m Mar 23	Yr on Yr 1m % pt. diff.	3m Mar 22	3m Mar 23	Yr on Yr 3m % pt. diff.
Drug Offences	0.0	5459	5318	-141	-2.6	-0.5		471	438	-7.0	1309	1334	1.9	4888	4499	-389	-8.0	457	362	-20.8	1173	1137	-3.1	89.5	84.6	-4.9	-1.0	97.0	82.6	-14.4	89.6	85.2	-4.4
- Trafficking of Drugs	0.0	1204	1426	222	18.4	1.3		97	124	27.8	290	376	29.7	910	911	1	0.1	74	68	-8.1	210	223	6.2	75.6	63.9	-11.7	-1.4	76.3	54.8	-21.4	72.4	59.3	-13.1
- Possession of Drugs	0.0	4255	3892	-363	-8.5	-0.7		374	314	-16.0	1019	958	-6.0	3978	3588	-390	-9.8	383	294	-23.2	963	914	-5.1	93.5	92.2	-1.3	0.0	102.4	93.6	-8.8	94.5	95.4	0.9
Possession of Weapons	2.3	1300	1746	446	34.3	0.9		111	140	26.1	326	436	33.7	776	970	194	25.0	79	66	-16.5	219	239	9.1	59.7	55.6	-4.1	-1.2	71.2	47.1	-24.0	67.2	54.8	-12.4
Public Order	6.9	18079	16621	-1458	-8.1	-0.4		1447	1302	-10.0	3889	3471	-10.7	2393	2575	182	7.6	225	261	16.0	619	654	5.7	13.2	15.5	2.3	2.3	15.5	20.0	4.5	15.9	18.8	2.9
Miscellaneous Crimes against Society	13.6	3503	3502	-1	0.0	1.3		317	330	4.1	887	916	3.3	609	688	79	13.0	59	61	3.4	138	185	34.1	17.4	19.6	2.3	0.0	18.6	18.5	-0.1	15.6	20.2	4.6

Crime Severity Score (CSS) - *Based on the ONS Crime Severity Score which replaces the Cambridge Harm Index - data are for the 12 months to January 2023, (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 March 2023 with the month of March 2022.*
Yr on Yr 3m %/% pt. diff. - *compares the three months to March 2023 with the three months to March 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.*

Force

Crime Tree Data - Rolling 12 Months to March

Table 6

Victim Based Crime - Female	Offences				Solved Outcomes				Solved Rates %		
Crime Type	2022	2023	# diff.	% diff.	2022	2023	# diff.	% diff.	2022	2023	% pt. diff.
Violence Against the Person	39,739	36,962	-2777	-7.0	3,723	3,798	75	2.0	9.4	10.3	0.9
- Homicide	7	4	-3	-42.9	4	3	-1	-25.0	57.1	75.0	17.9
- Violence with Injury	7,574	7,708	134	1.8	1,141	1,290	149	13.1	15.1	16.7	1.7
- Death or Serious Injury caused by unlawful driv	7	14	7	100.0	9	14	5	55.6	128.6	100.0	-28.6
- Violence without Injury	14,322	14,309	-13	-0.1	1,315	1,394	79	6.0	9.2	9.7	0.6
- Stalking and Harassment	17,829	14,927	-2902	-16.3	1,254	1,097	-157	-12.5	7.0	7.3	0.3
Sexual Offences	4,996	4,679	-317	-6.3	292	298	6	2.1	5.8	6.4	0.5
- Rape	2,438	2,216	-222	-9.1	53	91	38	71.7	2.2	4.1	1.9
- Rape - Under 16 yrs	544	466	-78	-14.3	29	39	10	34.5	5.3	8.4	3.0
- Rape - Over 16 yrs	1,894	1,750	-144	-7.6	24	52	28	116.7	1.3	3.0	1.7
- Other Sexual Offences	2,558	2,463	-95	-3.7	239	207	-32	-13.4	9.3	8.4	-0.9
- Other sexual offences : Under 13	477	441	-36	-7.5	32	36	4	12.5	6.7	8.2	1.5
- Other sexual offences : Under 16	433	317	-116	-26.8	38	30	-8	-21.1	8.8	9.5	0.7
- Other sexual offences : Age 13 to 17	18	17	-1	-5.6	6	0	-6	-100.0	33.3	0.0	-33.3
- Other sexual offences : Over 13	1,390	1,471	81	5.8	117	111	-6	-5.1	8.4	7.5	-0.9
- 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	236	212	-24	-10.2	45	28	-17	-37.8	19.1	13.2	-5.9

Victim Based Crime - Male	Offences				Solved Outcomes				Solved Rates %		
Crime Type	2022	2023	# diff.	% diff.	2022	2023	# diff.	% diff.	2022	2023	% pt. diff.
Violence Against the Person	31,095	28,779	-2316	-7.4	3,258	3,481	223	6.8	10.5	12.1	1.6
- Homicide	17	11	-6	-35.3	17	10	-7	-41.2	100.0	90.9	-9.1
- Violence with Injury	7,760	7,704	-56	-0.7	1,056	1,289	233	22.1	13.6	16.7	3.1
- Death or Serious Injury caused by unlawful driv	8	21	13	162.5	7	22	15	214.3	87.5	104.8	17.3
- Violence without Injury	13,741	13,384	-357	-2.6	1,743	1,820	77	4.4	12.7	13.6	0.9
- Stalking and Harassment	9,569	7,659	-1910	-20.0	435	340	-95	-21.8	4.5	4.4	-0.1
Sexual Offences	831	827	-4	-0.5	43	56	13	30.2	5.2	6.8	1.6
- Rape	216	176	-40	-18.5	10	9	-1	-10.0	4.6	5.1	0.5
- Rape - Under 16 yrs	102	74	-28	-27.5	8	9	1	12.5	7.8	12.2	4.3
- Rape - Over 16 yrs	114	102	-12	-10.5	2	0	-2	-100.0	1.8	0.0	-1.8
- Other Sexual Offences	615	651	36	5.9	33	47	14	42.4	5.4	7.2	1.9
- Other sexual offences : Under 13	217	185	-32	-14.7	12	6	-6	-50.0	5.5	3.2	-2.3
- Other sexual offences : Under 16	306	347	41	13.4	17	30	13	76.5	5.6	8.6	3.1
- Other sexual offences : Age 13 to 17	16	4	-12	-75.0	1	1	0	0.0	6.3	25.0	18.8
- Other sexual offences : Over 13	44	47	3	6.8	1	2	1	100.0	2.3	4.3	2.0
- Other sexual offences : Over 16	2	4	2	100.0	0	1	1	-	0.0	25.0	25.0
- Other sexual offences : Not Age Specific	30	63	33	110.0	2	7	5	250.0	6.7	11.1	4.4

Victim Based Crime - Unrecorded	Offences				Solved Outcomes				Solved Rates %		
Crime Type	2022	2023	# diff.	% diff.	2022	2023	# diff.	% diff.	2022	2023	% pt. diff.
Violence Against the Person	1,934	2,114	180	9.3	294	305	11	3.7	15.2	14.4	-0.8
- Homicide	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
- Violence with Injury	393	411	18	4.6	30	51	21	70.0	7.6	12.4	4.8
- Death or Serious Injury caused by unlawful driv	0	1	1	-	0	0	0	-	-	0.0	-
- Violence without Injury	801	977	176	22.0	41	70	29	70.7	5.1	7.2	2.0
- Stalking and Harassment	740	725	-15	-2.0	223	184	-39	-17.5	30.1	25.4	-4.8
Sexual Offences	434	465	31	7.1	158	210	52	32.9	36.4	45.2	8.8
- Rape	60	53	-7	-11.7	0	1	1	-	0.0	1.9	1.9
- Rape - Under 16 yrs	17	15	-2	-11.8	0	0	0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
- Rape - Over 16 yrs	43	38	-5	-11.6	0	1	1	-	0.0	2.6	2.6
- Other Sexual Offences	374	412	38	10.2	158	209	51	32.3	42.2	50.7	8.5
- Other sexual offences : Under 13	50	55	5	10.0	8	14	6	75.0	16.0	25.5	9.5
- Other sexual offences : Under 16	237	249	12	5.1	132	178	46	34.8	55.7	71.5	15.8
- Other sexual offences : Age 13 to 17	8	3	-5	-62.5	7	1	-6	-85.7	87.5	33.3	-54.2
- Other sexual offences : Over 13	37	47	10	27.0	2	1	-1	-50.0	5.4	2.1	-3.3
- Other sexual offences : Over 16	0	8	8	-	0	6	6	-	-	75.0	-
- Other sexual offences : Not Age Specific	42	48	6	14.3	9	8	-1	-11.1	21.4	16.7	-4.8

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 March 2023

Table 7

Sum of Count	Month												
Offence	Apr 2022	May 2022	Jun 2022	Jul 2022	Aug 2022	Sep 2022	Oct 2022	Nov 2022	Dec 2022	Jan 2023	Feb 2023	Mar 2023	Grand Total
ALL OTHER THEFT OFFENCES	104	147	155	168	155	159	150	134	135	135	145	160	1,747
ARSON	10	13	7	5	4	11	18	2	4	6	4	7	91
BICYCLE THEFT	17	27	20	17	24	27	32	16	12	22	14	14	242
BURGLARY - BUSINESS AND COMMUNITY	5	2	1	7	3	7	4	9	2	7	6	5	58
BURGLARY - RESIDENTIAL	103	111	127	101	123	126	102	118	121	154	190	143	1,519
CRIMINAL DAMAGE	152	191	174	194	164	176	189	169	155	175	170	181	2,090
HOMICIDE	1							1	1				3
OTHER SEXUAL OFFENCES	83	90	86	109	79	79	64	90	59	65	84	74	962
RAPE	61	71	89	83	76	80	68	64	52	59	67	52	822
ROBBERY - BUSINESS	2	1	2	1	1	1	4		1			2	15
ROBBERY - PERSONAL	35	32	44	46	44	40	52	28	35	39	45	46	486
SHOPLIFTING	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	4		3	4	5	26
THEFT FROM THE PERSON	17	15	10	21	21	11	20	17	29	18	15	28	222
VEHICLE OFFENCES	116	119	148	139	126	160	151	148	159	155	176	180	1,777
VIOLENCE WITH INJURY	386	346	439	490	432	402	414	354	354	328	333	359	4,637
VIOLENCE WITHOUT INJURY	1,001	1,139	1,137	1,295	1,209	1,123	1,128	1,126	971	982	1,046	1,121	13,278
RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY-HOME											1	7	8
Grand Total	2,094	2,305	2,442	2,678	2,462	2,403	2,397	2,280	2,090	2,148	2,300	2,384	27,983

Offence	12m to Mar 2022	12m to Mar 2023	# Diff 2022/23	% Diff 2022/24
ALL OTHER THEFT OFFENCES	1,581	1,747	166	10.5
ARSON	104	91	-13	-12.5
BICYCLE THEFT	222	242	20	9.0
BURGLARY - BUSINESS AND COMMUNITY	65	58	-7	-10.8
BURGLARY - RESIDENTIAL	1,401	1,519	118	8.4
CRIMINAL DAMAGE	2,299	2,090	-209	-9.1
HOMICIDE	5	3	-2	-40.0
OTHER SEXUAL OFFENCES	968	962	-6	-0.6
RAPE	910	822	-88	-9.7
ROBBERY - BUSINESS	24	15	-9	-37.5
ROBBERY - PERSONAL	456	486	30	6.6
SHOPLIFTING	29	26	-3	-10.3
THEFT FROM THE PERSON	247	222	-25	-10.1
VEHICLE OFFENCES	1,429	1,777	348	24.4
VIOLENCE WITH INJURY	4,461	4,637	176	3.9
VIOLENCE WITHOUT INJURY	14,400	13,278	-1,122	-7.8
RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY-HOME	-	8	-	-
Grand Total	28,601	27,983	-618	-2.2

Please note: data updated quarterly.