

Police and Crime Plan 2021-2024

Monthly Performance Update

May 2023

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



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

Executive Summary

- The Police and Crime Plan 2021-2024 was introduced in April 2021, with new measures that reflect the Essex Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner's (PFCC) strategic commitment to targeted prevention and early intervention. On 13 December 2022, the Chief Constable of Essex Police and the Police, Fire & Crime Commissioner for Essex agreed that more measures should be included so a more holistic and rounded view of the Force's performance against the Police and Crime Plan could be provided.
- **Five 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), 4 (Reducing violence against women and girls), 6 (Protecting rural and isolated areas) and 7 (Dog Theft). **Five have been given a recommended grade of 'Adequate'** and **two have been given a recommended grade of 'Requires Improvement':** 5 (Improving support for victims of crime) and 9 (Improving safety on our roads).
- **There have been no changes in grading compared to the previous month's report.**
- Confidence (from the independent survey commissioned by Essex Police) was at 73.5% for the 12 months to March 2023. Although confidence decreased by 5.5 percentage points compared to the 12 months to March 2022 (79.0%), **confidence is 8.8 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 (2.9%) and Rural Crime (2.7%), but an increase in Business Crime (9.5%) for the 12 months to May 2023 compared to the 12 months to May 2022;** acquisitive crime has generally been at higher levels in the last 12 months than in the same 12 months the preceding year. When compared to the 12 months to December 2019, All Crime decreased by 4.0%; this equates to 6,797 fewer offences. **For the three months to May 2023, All Crime fell by 5.5% whilst the solved rate increased by 0.5 percentage points compared to the three months to May 2022.**
- In the 12 months to May 2023 all Theft offences rose by 11.2% (4,714 more), compared to the 12 months to May 2022. This has primarily been driven by increases in shoplifting (1,355 more), Theft of a Vehicle (956 more) and Theft from a Vehicle (810 more).
- Essex experienced a **9.4% decrease (4,536 fewer) in the number of offences with a repeat victim** for the 12 months to May 2023 (43,481 offences) compared to the 12 months to May 2022 (48,017 offences). Except for August 2022, **the year on year increase in repeat victimisation has been reducing each month since March 2022.** **The number of individual repeat victims decreased by 3.6% (810 fewer)** for the 12 months to May 2023 (21,800 individual victims) compared to the 12 months to May 2022 (22,610 individual victims). It is of note that any over-recording of Stalking & Harassment offences (discussed on the next slide) will impact both the number of repeat victims and the number of offences with a repeat victim.

Please note:

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

Executive Summary - continued

- **Essex Police prides itself on having excellent Crime Data Accuracy (CDA).** In its most recent inspection by HMICFRS, Essex Police was graded as Outstanding in relation to its CDA. Maintaining excellent CDA, however, requires the Force to neither under-record nor over-record offences. To this end, Essex Police is auditing and – where appropriate – cancelling Stalking & Harassment (S&H) offences to ensure additional crimes have not been unnecessarily recorded. Essex Police have also been educating those working within the Resolution Centre to ensure they fully research the individuals involved in these types of offences before they create new crimes; where previous records exist, these additional incidents are instead referred to the relevant officer(s) in order that they can be investigated together. This activity has therefore not only resulted in a decrease in offences since the start of the review (August 2022) but has enabled the Force to better coordinate these types of investigations. For the fiscal year to date, starting 01 April 2023, a further **261** records have been reviewed as potential duplicate crimes and **78** identified for cancellation; of these, **46** records (59%) have now been cancelled.
- **In May 2023 national Home Office Counting Rules (HOCR) changed as regards Stalking & Harassment (S&H) offences.** The “principle crime rule” now applies, meaning that only the most serious crime is recorded (previously, Stalking & Harassment offences were recorded as well as the more serious offence). This has resulted in fewer Stalking & Harassment offences being recorded. It is of note that Stalking & Harassment offences comprise the largest volume of Violence Against Women & Girls offences (VAWG) and account for 19.7% of all Domestic Abuse investigations. There were, for example, **2,991 fewer Stalking & Harassment crimes committed against females** in the 12 months to May 2023 (14,385 crimes) compared to the 12 months to May 2022 (17,376 crimes).
- **Violence Against the Person (VAP) offences committed against females decreased by 9.2%** (3,650 fewer) in the 12 months to May 2023 compared to the 12 months to May 2022. There was also a **6.1% decrease (300 fewer) in the number of sexual offences committed against females** in these time periods. **Essex Police additionally solved 32 more (11.7%) sexual offences committed against females** in the 12 months to May 2023 compared to the 12 months to May 2022.
- When comparing High Harm* offences to its Most Similar Group (MSG) by crimes per 1,000 population, Essex recorded the sixth highest number of offences (out of eight police forces) for Other Sexual Offences, fourth for Violence with Injury, third for Burglary Residential, second for Robbery of Personal Property and first for Rape.
- **There was a 1.8% decrease (16 fewer) in the number of those Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) in Essex** for the 12 months to May 2023 compared to the 12 months to May 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**.**
- **Stalking & Harassment experienced a statistically significant decrease** in May 2023, most likely linked to the review of these offences and changes in Home Office counting rules (discussed above). **Theft of a Vehicle experienced a statistically significant increase** in offences in May 2023.
- **In May 2023, almost half of all Essex Police employees were female (48.1%) with female officers accounting for over a third of all officers (37.1%). However Ethnic Minorities as a percentage of the workforce continues to fall,** with a decrease in overall numbers in May 2023 compared to 12 months ago.
- Officer numbers stand at 3,770 in May 2023, an increase of 172 from 3,598 in May 2022, but a slight decrease on the peak reached in February 2023**.

Please note:

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

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

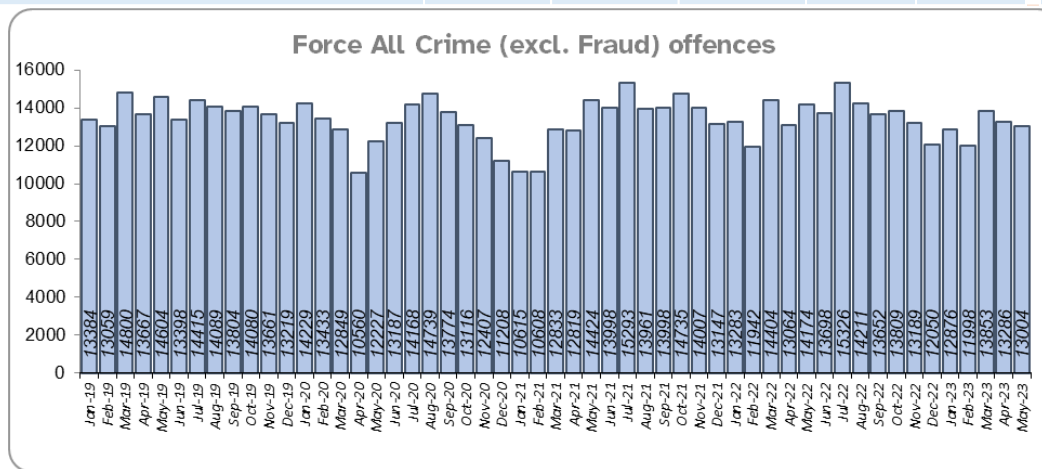
*** OCG disruption data are provided quarterly, data is to March 2023.

Priority 1 – Further investment in crime prevention

Grade: **Adequate**

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to May 2022	12 months to May 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	166,157	161,421	-4,736	-2.9	88.3	82.4	5.9	7

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	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	14.8	14.3	-0.5	-	14.3	12.7	1.6	7



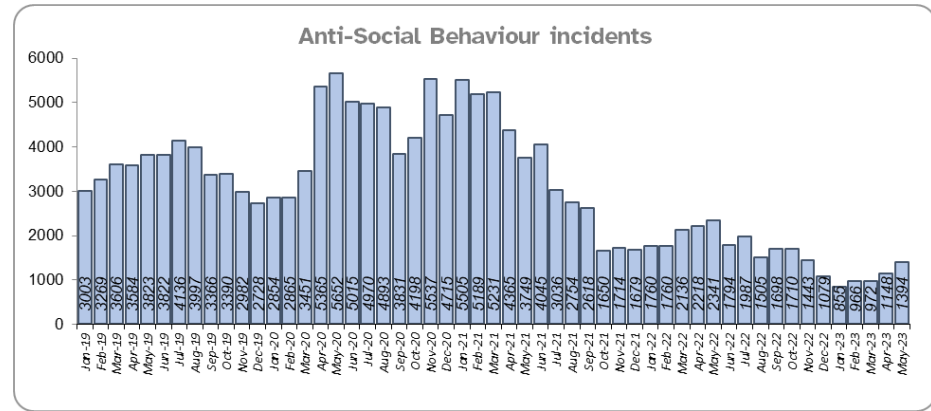
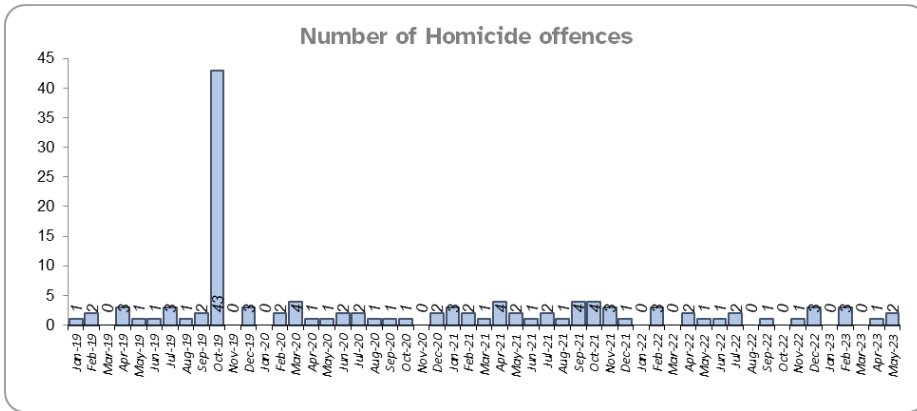
There was a 2.9% decrease in All Crime in the 12 months to May 2023 compared to the 12 months to May 2022; this equates to 4,736 fewer offences. There was also a **4.0% decrease in All Crime (6,797 fewer offences) for the 12 months to May 2023 compared to the 12 months to December 2019**. Essex recorded the second highest volume of offences per 1,000 population in its Most Similar Group of forces (MSG); there are seven other forces in Essex’s MSG.

Essex Police solved the 6th highest number of Rape offences per 1,000 population in it’s MSG (out of eight forces) and 32nd highest nationally (out of 42 forces). For offences committed, Essex had the highest number of offences per 1,000 population in it’s MSG and was 5th highest nationally.

13,004 offences were recorded in the month of May 2023, a decrease of 8.3% (1,170 fewer offences) compared to the month of May 2022 (14,174 offences). The All Crime Harm (Crime Severity) Score* (14.3) has decreased by 0.5 in the 12 months to March 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 March 2023, the score for the 12 months to March for the preceding year has been included.

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to May 2022	12 months to May 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
Number of homicides	61	25	15	-10	-40.0
Number of Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents	41,975	27,333	18,771	-8,562	-31.3



Ten fewer Homicides were recorded for the 12 months to May 2023 compared to the 12 months to May 2022, a 40% decrease.

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

In March 2023, the government launched their National ASB Action Plan. Essex experienced a 31.3% decrease (8,562 fewer) in Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents for the 12 months to May 2023 compared to the 12 months to May 2022.** There was a decrease of 55.3% ASB reports in the 12 months to May 2023 compared to the 12 months to December 2019 (23,204 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.

Priority 1 - Further investment in crime prevention - continued

Grade: **Adequate**

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to May 2022	12 months to May 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
Number of FCR 101 calls	293,049	258,573	214,911	-43,662	-16.9
Number of Resolution Centre calls	107,347	88,195	82,001	-6,194	-7.0
Number of online reports	24,468	29,529	37,001	7,472	25.3

Police Priority Indicators	Dec-19	May-22	May-23	Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
Percentage of FCR 101 Calls Abandoned	34.0	15.5	35.7	20.3	-
Percentage of Resolution Centre Calls Abandoned	23.5	26.3	19.9	-6.4	-

Police Priority Indicators	As at 31st Dec 2019	As at 31st May 2022	As at 31st May 2023	Number Difference 2021/22	% Difference 2021/22
FCR average wait time (mm:ss)	07:00	03:23	10:14	06:51	-
Resolution Centre average wait time (mm:ss)	14:52	20:07	17:56	-02:11	-

Essex Police received 43,662 fewer 101 calls to the Force Control Room (FCR), a decrease of 16.9% in the 12 months to May 2023 (214,911 calls) compared to the 12 months to May 2022 (258,573). There was a 26.7% decrease compared to the 12 months to December 2019 (293,049 calls).

35.7% of FCR 101 calls were abandoned in the month of May 2023, an increase of 20.3 percentage points compared to May 2022 (15.5%). There was also a decrease of 1.8 percentage points compared to December 2019 (35.7%). The average wait time as of 31 May 2023 increased by almost seven minutes when compared to 31 May 2022, and increased by over three minutes when compared to the 31st December 2019.

The Resolution Centre received 6,194 fewer calls in the 12 months to May 2023 (82,001 calls) compared to the 12 months to May 2022 (88,195 calls). There was a 23.6% decrease compared to the 12 months to December 2019 (107,347 calls).

19.9% of Resolution Centre (RC) calls were abandoned in the month of May 2023, a decrease of 6.4 percentage points when compared to the month of May 2022 (26.3%). There was a decrease of 3.6 percentage points when compared to December 2019 (23.5%). The average wait time on 31 May 2023 decreased by over two minutes when compared to the 31 May 2022 and by over three minutes compared to 31 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 25.3% (7,472 more) in the 12 months to May 2023 compared to the 12 months to May 2022. The number of reports also increased by 51.2% (12,533 more) compared to the 12 months to December 2019.

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	Number Difference 2021/22	% Difference 2021/22
Percentage of people who have confidence in policing in Essex (internal survey)	64.7	79.0	73.5	-5.5	-
<i>Confidence Interval</i>	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.0	

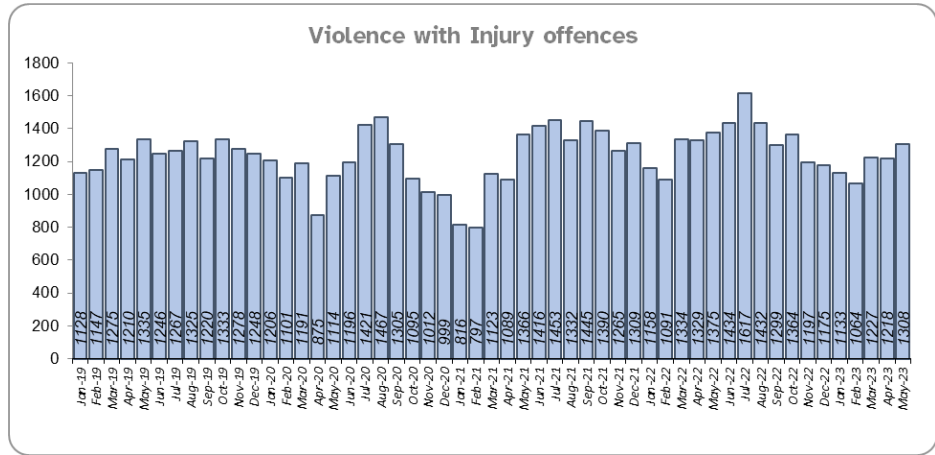
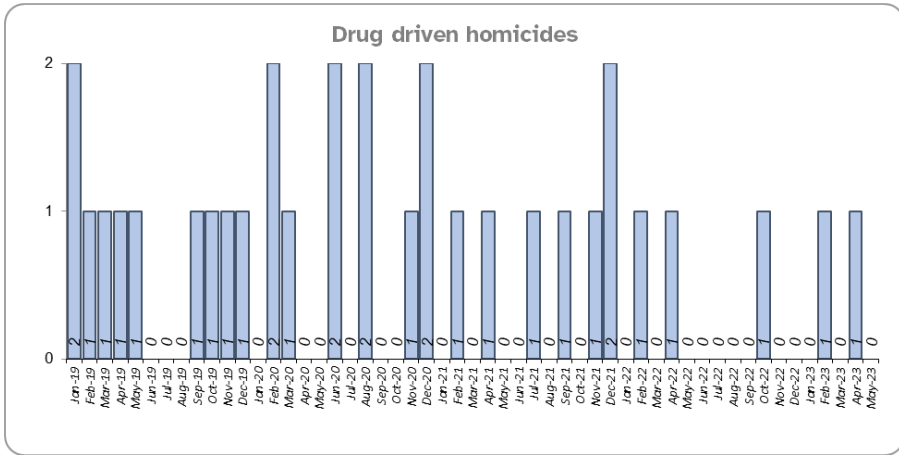
Confidence experienced a statistically significant decline to 73.5% in the 12 months to March 2023 compared to the 12 months to March 2022 (by 5.5% percentage points from 79.0% for the 12 months to March 2022). It was **during the height of the pandemic that confidence reached its highest levels**. Forces contacted by Essex Police reported similar patterns: confidence was high during COVID, but has been in general decline ever since. Confidence remains 8.8 percentage points higher compared to the 12 months to December 2019 (64.7%).

Nine of the twelve measures for this priority are improving, whilst three are deteriorating. Due to the deterioration in the call handling measures compared to last year and 2019, this area is currently subject to a major change programme to improve performance. However, due to the significant decline in confidence, a grade of Adequate is recommended.

Priority 2 – Reducing drug driven violence

Grade: **Good**

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to May 2022	12 months to May 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
Drug related homicides*	10	7	3	-4	-
Number of Violence with Injury offences	15,360	15,984	15,572	-412	-2.6



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

There was a 2.6% decrease (412 fewer offences) in Violence with Injury (VWI) offences for the 12 months to May 2023 compared to the 12 months to May 2022. There was a 1.4% increase compared to the 12 months to December 2019 (212 more offences).

Please note:
 * The methodology used for identifying investigations as being drug-related is subjective (qualitative data) and based on the circumstances presented. These figures include investigations where the victim and/or suspect are suspected of being involved in Drug Use, Possession or Selling. Data has been re-run to reflect the current position. This will be run on an annual basis due to the complexity of the process.

Priority 2 – Reducing drug driven violence – continued

Grade: **Good**

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to May 2022	12 months to May 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23	
Number of knife-enabled crime offences*	1,638	1,678	1,591	-87	-5.2	
Number of Organised Criminal Group disruptions**	99	336	421	85	25.3	
Police Priority Indicators					12 months to Mar 2023	
Percentage of people who have confidence Essex Police and the organisations they work with are dealing with drug crime (internal survey)***					57.6	
					<i>Confidence Interval</i>	1.2

There was a 5.2% decrease (87 fewer) in the number of knife-enabled crime offences in the 12 months to May 2023 compared to the 12 months to May 2022. The number of knife-enabled crime offences also decreased by 2.9% (48 fewer) in the 12 months to May 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 57.6% for the 12 months to March 2023. The results for this question have been stable since it was first asked in September 2021.

Drug related homicides, Violence with Injury offences and Knife enabled crimes have fallen, whilst confidence is relatively high and OCG disruptions are higher. Therefore, 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.

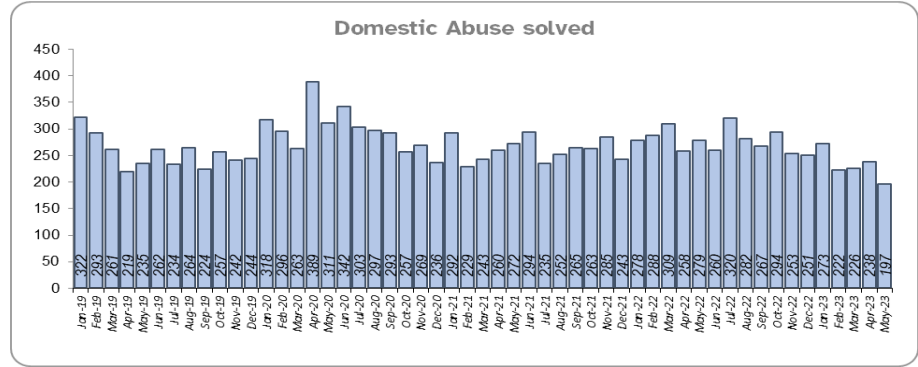
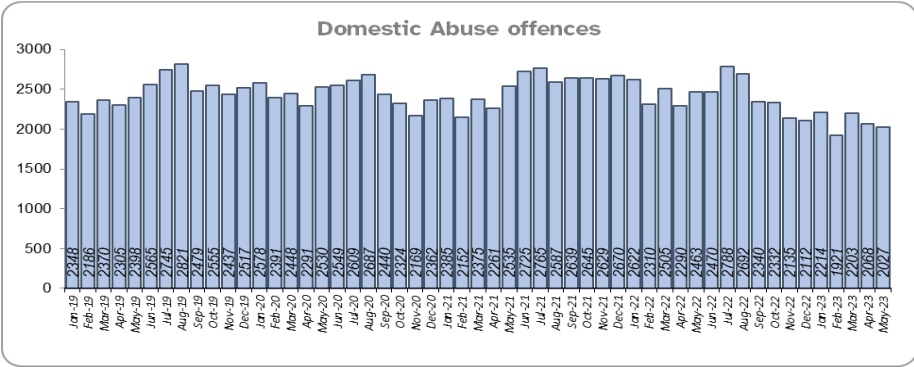
** In the fiscal year 2019/20 the disruption returns to the Eastern Region Special Operations Unit (ERSOU) averaged 25 a quarter. A process review identified a breakdown in the communication of the data from the operation activity to the figures produced by ERSOU. A project of improvement was implemented 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.

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

Grade: **Good**

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to May 2022	12 months to May 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
Number of Domestic Abuse offences	29,726	30,850	27,302	-3,548	-11.5
Number of Domestic Abuse offences solved	3,005	3,249	3,083	-166	-5.1
Repeat victims of DA*	20,558	21,173	17,571	-3,602	-17.0



Essex experienced an **11.5% decrease (3,548 fewer)** in the number of recorded **Domestic Abuse (DA) offences** for the 12 months to May 2023 compared to the 12 months to May 2022. The Force recorded **1,012 fewer offences in the three months to May 2023 compared to the three months to May 2022** (6,281 v. 7,293). It is of note that Stalking & Harassment offences account for about a fifth (19.7%) 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 5.1% (166) fewer DA offences** for the 12 months to May 2023 compared to the 12 months to May 2022. The Force **solved 130 fewer offences in the three months to May 2023 compared to the three months to May 2022** (658 v. 788).

There was a 8.2% decrease (2,424 fewer) in DA offences and a 2.6% increase (78 more) in the number of DA offences solved for the 12 months to May 2023 compared to the 12 months to December 2019.

There were 3,602 fewer repeat victims of DA in the 12 months to May 2023 compared to the 12 months to May 2022 (17.0% less). There was also a decrease of 14.5% (2,987 fewer) compared to the 12 months to December 2019.

Please note:

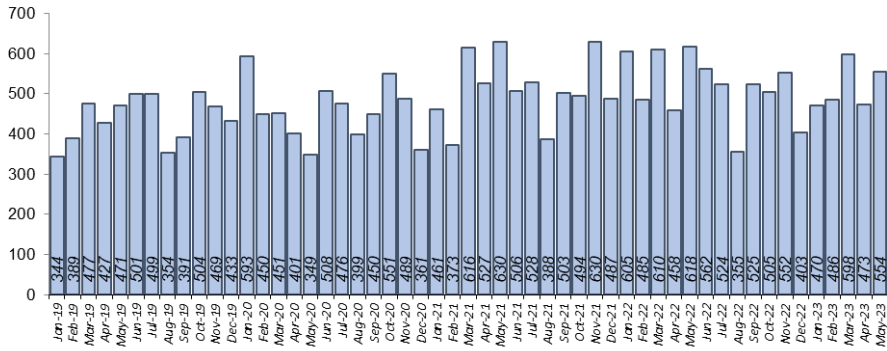
- A repeat victim is someone who has been named as a victim for more than one crime within a 12-month period; to mitigate the fact that multiple crimes can be associated with the same incident, additional crimes with the same victim on the same date are not counted.

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

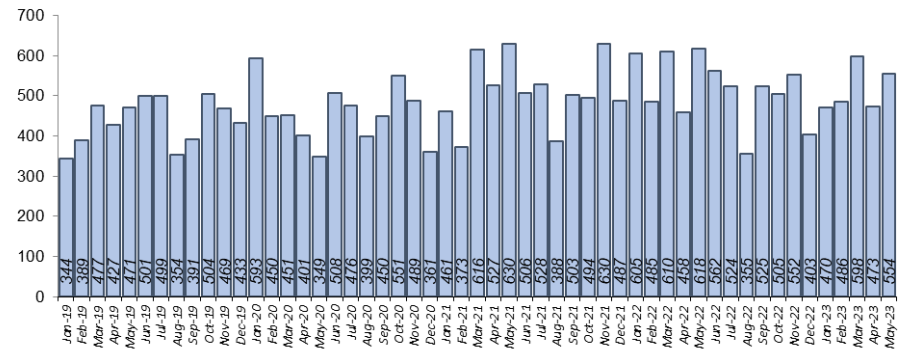
Grade: **Good**

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to May 2022	12 months to May 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
Number of Child Abuse offences	5,259	6,312	6,007	-305	-4.8
Number of Child Abuse offences solved	275	376	471	95	25.3

Child Abuse offences



Child Abuse offences



Essex Police solved 95 more (25.3%) child abuse offences for the 12 months to May 2023 compared to the 12 months to May 2022, whilst there was a **4.8% decrease (305 fewer)** in offences for the same comparison periods.

Essex Police also solved 196 more (71.3%) offences for the 12 months to May 2023 compared to the 12 months to December 2019. There was also a 14.2% increase (748 more) in Child Abuse offences for the same comparison periods.

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

Grade: **Good**

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to May 2022	12 months to May 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
NRM referrals (Modern Slavery)*	98	178	245	67	37.6
Number of Domestic Violence Protection Notices**	245	236	145	-91	-38.6
Number of Domestic Violence Protection Orders**	245	223	127	-96	-43.0

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	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	83.8	78.6	-5.2	-
<i>Confidence Interval</i>	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.0	

245 Modern Slavery referrals were made in the 12 months to May 2023 compared with 178 in the 12 months to May 2022 (67 more).

The number of Domestic Violence Protection Notices (DVPN) decreased by 38.6% (91 fewer notices) in the 12 months to May 2023 compared to the 12 months to May 2022. 96 fewer (43.0%) Domestic Violence Protection Orders (DVPO) were issued in the 12 months to May 2023 compared to the 12 months to May 2022.

Confidence that the policing response to protect children and vulnerable people (from the independent survey commissioned by Essex Police) is at 78.6% (results to the 12 months to March 2023). Compared to year ending March 2022, confidence has decreased by 5.2 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.

Four of the nine metrics for this Priority improved in the 12 months to May 2023 compared to the 12 months to May 2022 (DA offences, Repeat victims of DA, CA offences and CA solved); five deteriorated (DA offences solved, NRM referrals, DVPNs, DVPOs and confidence). Four metrics improved when compared with the 12 months to December 2019. Due to changes efforts to improve recording and cancel duplicate Stalking & Harassment incidents, reductions repeats are hard to assess. 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.

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to May 2022	12 months to May 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
Number of violence against the person (including stalking & harassment offences) against females***	35,418	39,685	36,035	-3,650	-9.2
Number of sexual offences against females***	3,811	4,954	4,654	-300	-6.1
Number of sexual offences against females solved***	203	274	306	32	11.7

Essex experienced a **9.2% decrease (3,650 fewer) in the number of VAP offences committed against females** in the 12 months to May 2023 compared to the 12 months to May 2022. There was a 1.7% increase (617 more) in the number of VAP offences committed against females in the 12 months to May 2023 compared to the 12 months to December 2019. Where gender is detailed, over half of victims of Violence Against the Person (VAP) offences identified as female* (56.1%). 3.2% of offences (2,174 offences) had no gender recorded**.

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 28 May 2023, for the fiscal year to date, **261** records have been reviewed as potential duplicate crimes and **78** identified for cancellation; of these, **46** records (78%) have now been cancelled. It is of note that Stalking & Harassment offences comprise the largest volume of VAP offences at 39.9% in the 12 months to May 2023. There were **2,991 fewer Stalking & Harassment crimes committed against females** in the 12 months to May 2023 (14,385 crimes) compared to the 12 months to May 2022 (17,376 crimes).

In May 2023, national Home Office Counting Rules (HOCR) changed as regards Stalking & Harassment (S&H) offences. The “principle crime rule” now applies, meaning that only the most serious crime is recorded (previously, Stalking & Harassment offences were recorded as well as the more serious offence). This has resulted in fewer Stalking & Harassment offences being recorded. The HOCRs in relation to Malicious Communications have also changed; only isolated offences will now be recorded as Malicious Communications (repeat offences with the same victim and suspect will be recorded as Stalking & Harassment).

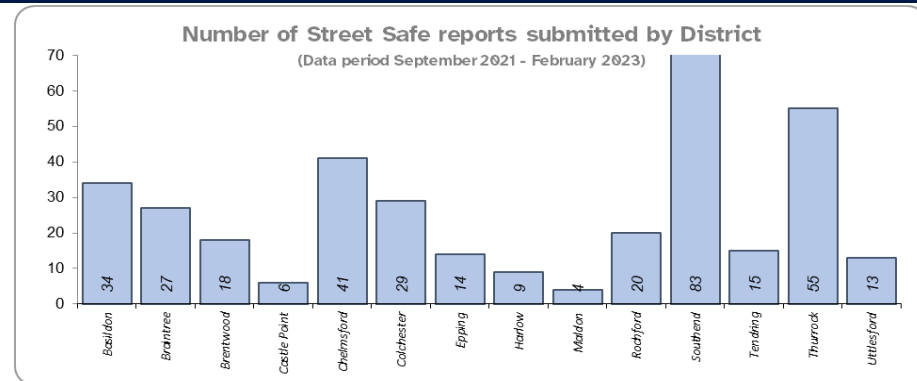
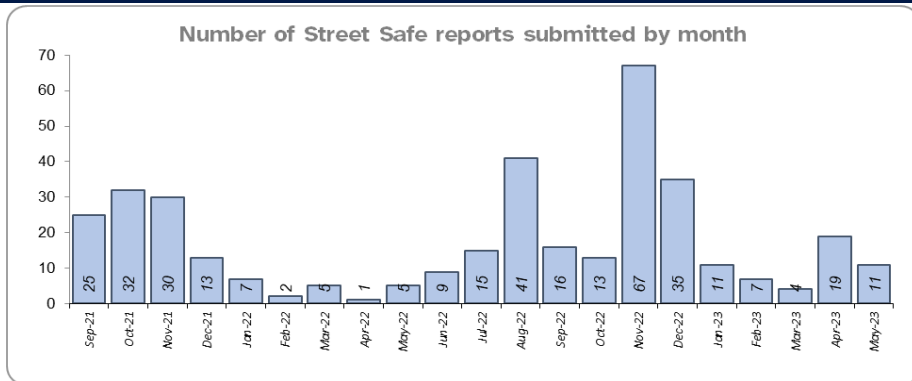
There was a **6.1% decrease (300 fewer) in the number of Sexual Offences committed against females** in the 12 months to May 2023 compared to the 12 months to May 2022, and a 22.1% increase (843 more) compared to the 12 months to December 2019. Essex Police solved 32 more of these offences in the 12 months to May 2023 compared to the 12 months to May 2022 and **solved 103 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.



Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Mar 2023
Percentage of females who feel safe walking alone in their area after dark (internal survey)*	44.5
	<i>Confidence Interval</i> 1.5

The Home Office is trialling a new online tool called StreetSafe on police.uk to enable people, particularly women and girls, to pin-point locations where they feel unsafe or have felt unsafe and identify why that location made them feel unsafe. StreetSafe was developed by the Digital Public Contact (DPC) Programme in cooperation with the Home Office and the National Police Chiefs’ Council (NPCC) and was launched on 2 September 2021 as a national pilot for three months. StreetSafe was introduced into Essex as part of the government’s strategy to tackle Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG). In April 2023, 11 reports were submitted in Essex. In total 368 reports have been submitted for the county.

44.5% of females feel safe walking alone in their area after dark (from the independent survey commissioned by Essex Police) for the 12 months to March 2023 compared to 73.2% 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 2023, the NPCC released national findings on VAWG performance.

Essex Police encourage reporting and are working to gain a better understand this type of offence. 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 the number of sexual offences solved. As such a grade of Good is recommended.

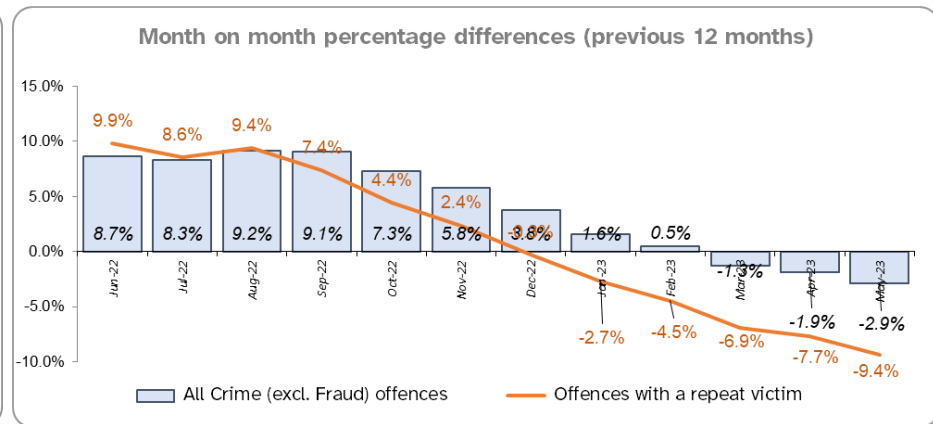
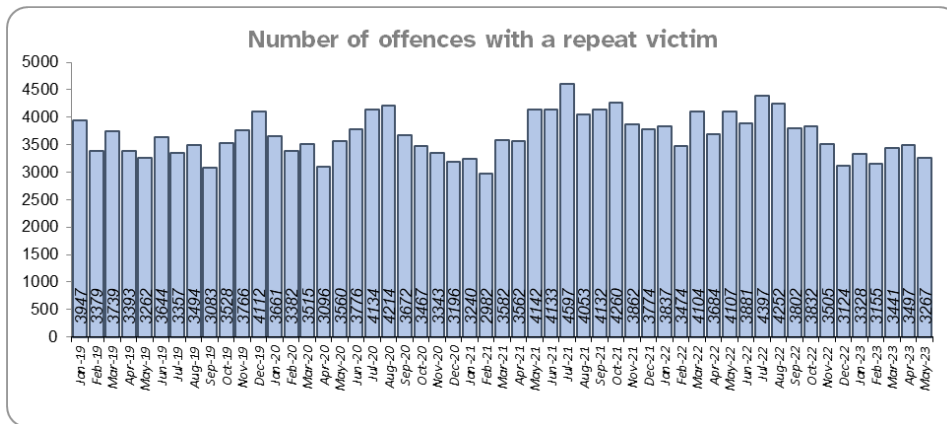
Please note:

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

Priority 5 – Improving support for victims of crime

Grade:
Requires Improvement

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to May 2022	12 months to May 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
Number of offences with a repeat victim*	42,704	48,017	43,481	-4,536	-9.4
Average days taken to investigate High Harm offences**	44.2	43.7	51.6	7.9	-
Number of referrals to Victim Support	41,068	28,291	28,175	-116	-0.4



Essex experienced a **9.4% decrease (4,536 fewer)** in the number of offences with a repeat victim for the 12 months to May 2023 (43,481 offences) compared to the 12 months to May 2022 (48,017 offences) and a 1.8% increase (777 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 **3.6%** (810 fewer) for the 12 months to May 2023 (21,800 individual victims) compared to the 12 months to May 2022 (22,610 individual victims). There was an increase of 2.3% (493 more) compared to the 12 months to December 2019 (21,307 individual victims).

The average number of days taken to investigate High Harm offences increased to 51.6 in May 2023 compared to 43.7 in May 2022 (7.9 days more). There was an increase of 17.5 days compared to December 2019 (44.2 days).

There was a **0.4%** decrease in the number of referrals to Victim Support in the 12 months to May 2023 compared to the 12 months to May 2022; this equates to 116 fewer referrals. There was, however, a 31.4% decrease (12,893 fewer referrals) for the 12 months to May 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 May only for the last two years.

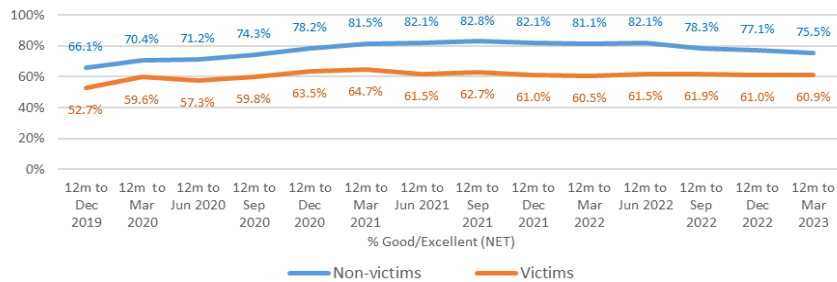
*** Please see slide 37 for tables detailing Offence details.

Priority 5 – Improving support for victims of crime - continued

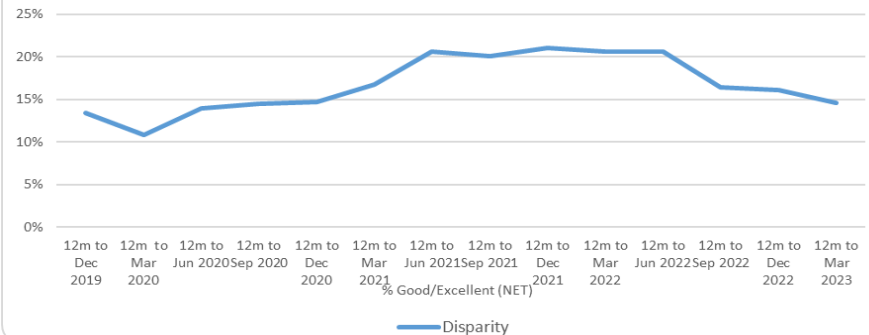
Grade:
Requires Improvement

Police Priority Indicators		12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	Number Difference 2021/22	% Difference 2021/22
Percentage of people who have confidence in policing in Essex (internal survey)	Non-victims	66.1	81.1	75.5	-5.6	-
	<i>Confidence Interval</i>	1.1	0.9	1.0		
Percentage of people who have confidence in policing in Essex (internal survey)	Victims	52.7	60.5	60.9	0.3	-
	<i>Confidence Interval</i>	3.5	3.5	3.0		
Percentage disparity between victims and non-victims		13.4	20.5	14.6	-5.9	-

Taking everything into account, how good a job do you think the police in this area are doing?



Disparity between non-victims and victims

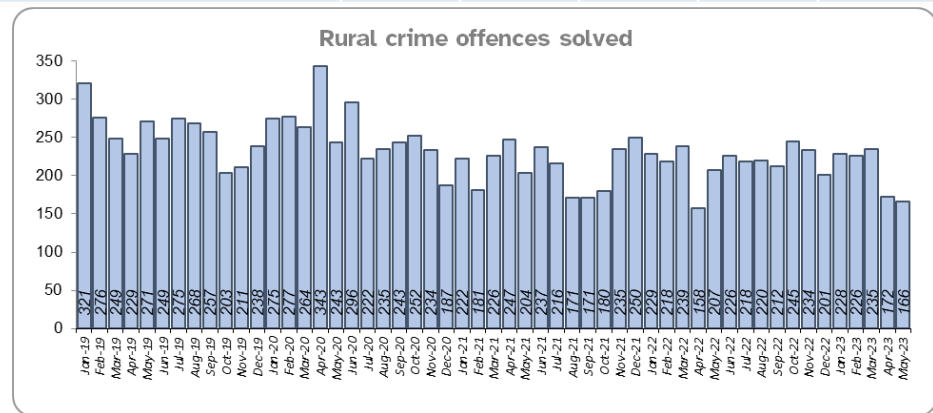
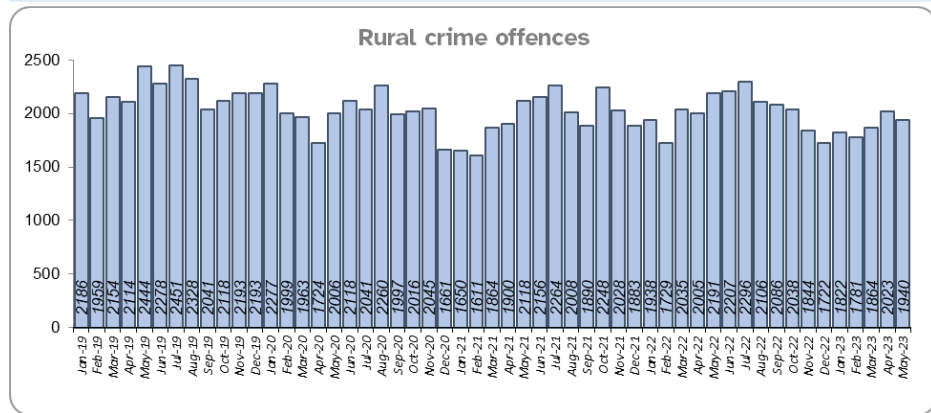


Confidence among victims (from the independent survey commissioned by Essex Police) is at 60.9% (results to the 12 months to March 2023). Although this is 14.6 percentage points lower than confidence of non-victims for the same period (75.5%), the gap has narrowed from 20.5 percentage points over the same period last year. However, the disparity has increased by 1.2 percentage points compared to the 12 months to December 2019 (13.4%).

Compared to year ending March 2023, **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 5.6 percentage points.

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

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to May 2022	12 months to May 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
Number of rural crime offences	26,459	24,375	23,729	-646	-2.7
Number of rural crime offences solved	3,047	2,511	2,583	72	2.9



Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to May 2022	12 months to May 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
Harm (Crime Severity) Score* for rural crime	8.7	8.8	8.6	-0.3	-

Rural Crime decreased by 2.7% (646 fewer offences) in the 12 months to May 2023 compared to the 12 months to May 2022 During this period All crime decreased by 2.9%. However, Rural Crime decreased by 10.3% (2,730 fewer offences) compared to the 12 months to December 2019. All Crime in Essex decreased by 3.0% in the same period.

Essex Police solved 2.9% (72) more Rural Crime offences for the 12 months to May 2023 compared to the 12 months to May 2022, and 15.2% fewer (a decrease of 464) compared to the 12 months to December 2019.

The Rural Crime Harm (Crime Severity) Score* was 8.6 for the 12 months to May 2023, which is a decrease of 0.3 when compared to the 12 months to May 2022 and lower than the All Crime Harm Score in Essex (14.3) which decreased by 0.5.

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

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	Number Difference 2021/22	% Difference 2021/22
Percentage of people who have confidence in policing of rural areas in Essex (internal survey)	64.2	81.5	74.0	-7.6	-
<i>Confidence Interval</i>	2.1	1.7	2.0	0.0	

Confidence in rural policing (from the independent survey commissioned by Essex Police) is at 74.0% (results to the 12 months to March 2023). Compared to year ending March 2022 (81.5%), confidence in rural policing has deteriorated significantly (by 7.6%), although it remains slightly higher than the current overall Essex average (rural and urban combined) of 73.5%. **Since 2019, confidence in Essex Police has increased significantly in every area across Essex.**

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 is in line with the rest of the county, and offence levels in the 12 months to May 2023 are lower compared to the 12 months to December 2019 (pre-COVID). With an increase in the number of rural offences solved and a decrease in the overall number of Rural Crime offences and the Severity Score, a grade of Good is recommended.

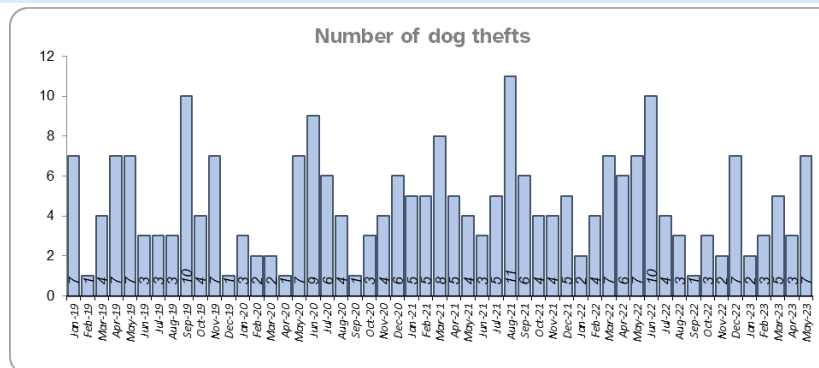
Please note:

* Rural districts: Braintree, Maldon, Tendring and Uttlesford

Priority 7 – Preventing dog theft

Grade: **Good**

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to May 2022	12 months to May 2023	Number Difference 2022/23
Number of dog thefts*	57	64	50	-14
Number of dog thefts solved	2	3	1	-2



Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Mar 2023
Percentage of people who have confidence Essex Police and the organisations they work with are dealing with dog theft (internal survey)**	61.6
<i>Confidence Interval</i>	1.4

There were fourteen fewer dog thefts in Essex for the 12 months to May 2023 compared to the 12 months to May 2022 (50 v. 64). There were seven fewer dog thefts in the 12 months to May 2023 compared to the 12 months to December 2019.

The number of dog thefts solved for the 12 months to May 2023 (1) fell by two compared to the 12 months to May 2022 (3) and by 1 compared to the 12 months to December 2019 (2).

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 61.6% for the 12 months to March 2023.

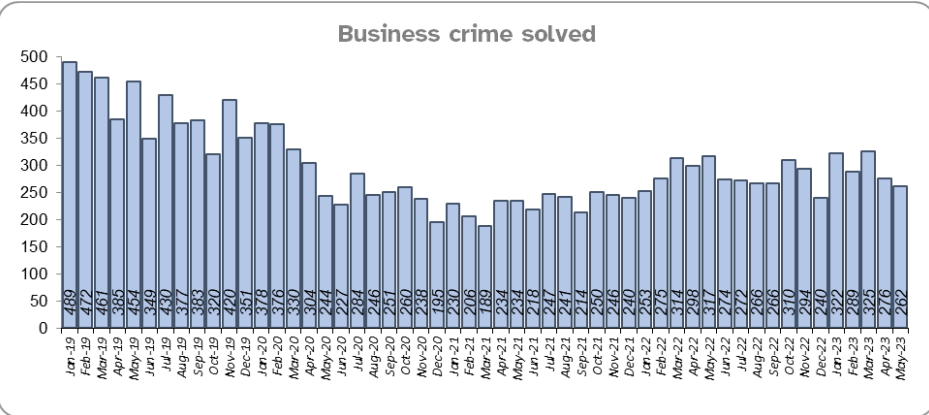
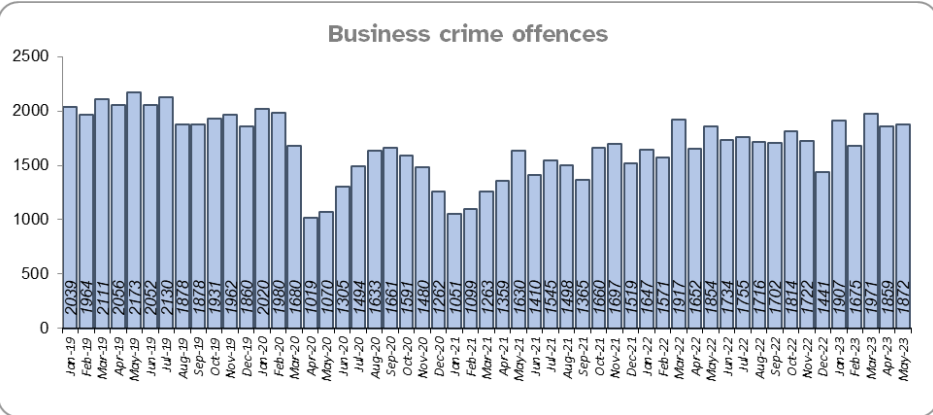
Due to the low and reducing number of thefts across the county (given the comparatively large population of Essex), along with relatively high confidence levels, a grade of Good is recommended.

Please note:

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

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

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to May 2022	12 months to May 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
Number of Business Crime Offences	24,034	19,335	21,168	1,833	9.5
Number of Business Crime Offences solved	4,891	3,113	3,396	283	9.1



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 May 2023, a total of 1,872 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 **9.5% increase (1,833 more) in the number of Business Crime offences and a 9.1% increase (283 more) in the number of these offences which were solved** in the 12 months to May 2023 compared to the 12 months to May 2022. Shoplifting accounts for approximately 48.4% of business crime. Essex Police have been working with businesses to encourage them to record more offences.

There was a 11.9% decrease (2,866 fewer) in the number of Business Crime offences and a 30.6% decrease (1,495 fewer) in the number of Business Crimes solved in the 12 months to May 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 May 2022	12 months to May 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
Number of fraud offences related to business crime*	485	373	335	-38	-10.2
Total number of fraud offences	2,076	1,553	1,872	319	20.5

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Mar 2023
Percentage of people who have confidence that the policing response to tackling cyber crime is improving (internal survey)**	48.8
	<i>Confidence Interval</i> 1.7

There was a 10.2% decrease in the number of fraud offences related to business crime in the 12 months to May 2023 compared to the 12 months to May 2022; this equates to 38 fewer offences. There was also a 30.9% decrease in the 12 months to May 2023 compared to the 12 months to December 2019; this equates to 150 fewer offences.

Confidence that Essex Police are dealing with cyber crime (from the independent survey commissioned by Essex Police) is at 48.8% for the 12 months to March 2023.

Two of the five metrics deteriorated when compared to the 12 months to May 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.

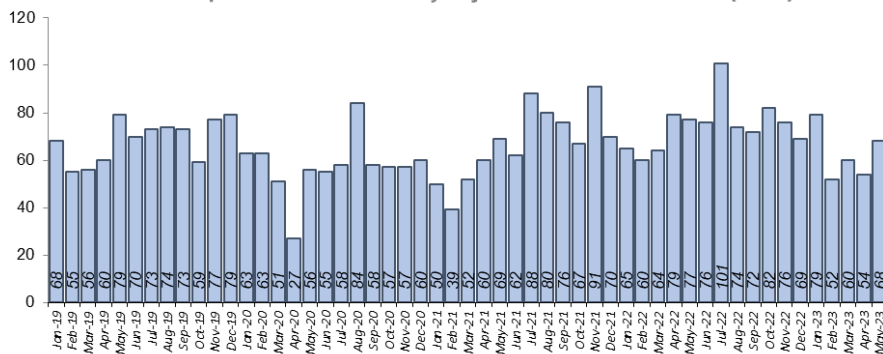
** The confidence question was added to the internal survey in September 2021 so year on year comparison is not yet available.

Priority 9 - Improving safety on our roads

Grade:
Requires Improvement

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to May 2022	12 months to May 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	879	863	-16	-1.8	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 May 2022	12 months to May 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
KSI - All	823	879	863	-16	-1.8%
KSI - Fatalities	41	50	37	-13	-26.0%
KSI - Serious injuries	782	829	826	-3	-0.4%
Number of Collisions	774	789	785	-4	-0.5%

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 **1.8% decrease (16 fewer) in the number of those Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) in Essex** for the 12 months to May 2023 compared to the 12 months to May 2022. The number of KSIs increased by 40 in the 12 months to May 2023 compared to the 12 months to December 2019, however.

Essex recorded the third highest number of casualties per 100 million vehicle kilometres (results to June 2021) in its Most Similar Group (MSG) of eight forces; Essex are above the MSG average also. However, due to the fact that more recent national figures have not been released, the current position cannot be determined (the date of the next national release has not yet been confirmed).

Please note that not all KSIs will result in a criminal offence, for instance where a fatal collision has been caused by bad weather or because of a medical episode suffered by the driver.

Priority 9 - Improving safety on our roads - continued

Grade:
Requires Improvement

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to May 2022	12 months to May 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
Number of driving under the influence of drink and/or drugs on Essex roads	3,312	2,449	2,222	-227	-9.3
<i>Number of driving under the influence of drink on Essex roads</i>	1,467	1,512	1,283	-229	-15.1
<i>Number of driving under the influence of drugs on Essex roads</i>	1,845	937	939	2	0.2
<i>Number of Failure to Provide samples</i>	399	356	326	-30	-8.4
Number of driving related mobile phone crime on Essex roads*	2,269	611	1,847	1,236	202.3

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Mar 2022	12 months to Mar 2023	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	64.0	66.0	1.9	-
<i>Confidence Interval</i>	1.1	1.1	1.1		

There was a **9.3% decrease (227 fewer offences) in drink/drug driving offences** for the 12 months to May 2023 compared to the 12 months to May 2022. There was a 15.1% decrease (229 fewer offences) in drink driving and a 0.2% increase (2 more offences) in drug driving. There was also a 32.9% decrease (1,090 fewer offences) in drink/drug driving offences for the 12 months to May 2023 compared to the 12 months to December 2019; of these offences, there was a 12.5% decrease (184 fewer offences) in drink driving and a 49.1% decrease (906 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 8.4% (30 fewer) in the 12 months to May 2023 compared to the same period last year, and by 18.3% compared to the 12 months to December 2019.

There was a **202.3% increase (1,236 more offences) in the number of driving related mobile phone offences** recorded for the 12 months to May 2023 compared to the 12 months to May 2022.*

Confidence in Essex Police and organisations with whom they police the roads (from the independent survey commissioned by Essex Police) is at 66.0% (results to the 12 months to March 2023). Confidence in the local police and organisations they work is stable when compared to year ending March 2022 (64.0%).

Due to the increase in KSIs compared to the 12 months to December 2019 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	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 Partnerships, Business Improvement District groups, pro-active site management and interested partners.	104
Caravan	Individuals, related businesses and interested partners.	60
Dog	Individuals, related businesses and interested partners.	2,814
Essex Horse Rider Volunteers	Individual Horse Riders	6
Farm and Rural	Individuals, farm related businesses, rurally located businesses and interested partners.	767
Heritage (inc. Faith Watch)	Individuals, businesses inc. museums, art galleries, faith groups etc. and interested partners.	200
Marine	Individuals, related businesses and interested partners.	62

Police Priority Indicators	Dec 2019	May 2022	May 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: 33 more dog group members, four more farm and rural group members, one more caravan group member, one more horse group member, one less allotment group member and one less heritage group member.

There are currently 2,343 NHW Co-ordinators and 79,449 NHW members.

Please note:

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

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to May 2022	12 months to May 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
Number of Specials	519	442	300	-142	-32.1

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to Dec 2022	12 months to May 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
Number of Police Support Volunteers*	117	105	98	-7	-6.7
Number of Active Citizens*	60	59	54	-5	-8.5
Number of Volunteer Police Cadets*	296	223	220	-3	-1.3
Number of Volunteer Cadet Leaders*	90	89	86	-3	-3.4
Number of Cadet Units*	10	13	13	0	0.0

Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Mar 2023
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)**	54.0
<i>Confidence Interval</i>	1.1

The Special Constabulary headcount is currently 300 (as of 31 May 2023). This is down 32.1% (142 fewer) compared to May 2022. Compared to the 12 months to December 2019 this is down 42.2% (219 fewer).

There are 220 Volunteer Police Cadets (VPCs) and 86 Volunteer Cadet Leaders across 13 Cadet Units. In addition, there are 98 Police Support Volunteers and 54 Active Citizens within Essex Police across the county, a total of 152 Volunteers. These volunteers also are part of the Strategic Co-ordination Group and support their Local 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 54.0% for the 12 months to March 2023. Confidence has increased each quarter since Q4 2021/22 (45.1%).

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***, the Force's use of Ethics Boards to inform its work and the uptick in watch group membership, 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.

*** As of September 2022. The latest National Police Workforce Statistics were published in January 2023 and are updated bi-annually.

Police Priority Indicators	Dec 2019	Apr 2022	Apr 2023	% Pt. Difference 2022/23
Ethnic Minority employees: percentage of total workforce*	3.53	4.28	4.10	-0.18
• % of all Police**	2.99	4.09	4.08	-0.01
• % of all Staff (excluding PCSOs)**	3.67	4.39	4.17	-0.22
• % of all PCSOs**	2.59	0.98	0.00	-0.98
• % of all Specials**	6.51	5.92	5.19	-0.73

Police Priority Indicators	Apr - Dec 2019	Apr - May 2022	Apr - May 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
Officers					
• Sickness (Average days lost per person)	6.87	1.44	1.27	-0.17	-11.8
• Vacancies (Full Time Employee)	-21.07	30.95	-52.71	-83.66	-270.3
• Vacancies (%)	-0.65	0.87	-1.40	-2.27	-
Staff					
• Sickness (Average days lost per person)	7.72	1.28	1.25	-0.03	-2.3
• Vacancies (Full Time Employee)	-204.13	-165.75	-286.30	-120.55	-72.7
• Vacancies (%)	-9.16	-7.22	-12.03	-4.81	-
PCSOs					
• Sickness (Average days lost per person)	8.37	2.07	1.72	-0.35	-16.9
• Vacancies (Full Time Employee)	-0.91	-9.19	-6.11	3.08	33.5
• Vacancies (%)	-0.84	-8.92	-6.17	2.75	-

There has been a **slight decrease (0.18%) in the proportion of ethnic minority employees** in May 2023 (266) compared to May 2022 (277); this equates to 11 fewer employees. However, in contrast, there has been an increase of 49 compared to December 2019 (217).

In the 12 months to May 2023, 431 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, 259 officers left their positions, leading to an overall increase of 172 officers over the last year.

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

Please note:

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

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

Priority 12 – Increasing collaboration

Grade: **Adequate**

Police Priority Indicators*	12 months to Dec 2019	12 Months to May 2022	12 months to May 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23
School Visits ***	-	-	361	-	-
Programmes Delivered ***	-	-	1,347	-	-
Audience Numbers	209,265	143,328	125,733	-17,595	-12.3

School Visits*	12 months to Mar 2023	Programmes Delivered**			12 months to Sep 2022
		Total			1,030
All schools	1028	Home Safety	143	Respect assembly	45
Primary	696	Heat of the moment	64	RTC & Pedestrian safety	14
Secondary	263	Knife Crime	73	Summer Safety (Field fires, water safety, pedestrian safety)	168
Alternative Provision	33	Gangs Awareness	70	Water Safety	4
Special	12	Cyber Crime	133	Firework & Halloween	114
6th Form/College	24	Hate Crime	66	People who help us	61
		Healthy Relationships	35	Great Fire of London	40

The data in this section is provided by Essex County Fire and Rescue Service as part of the Joint Essex Fire and Police Education in Schools Programme (2022). Except for audience numbers, school visit data has been provided up to March 2023 as data to the end of May is not yet available.

There has been a 12.3% decrease (17,595 fewer) in audience numbers in the 12 months to May 2023 (125,733) compared to the 12 months to May 2022 (143,328).

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 May 2023 audience numbers have decreased compared to the 12 months to May 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.
 - *** Data only available to March 2023

Monthly Performance Overview: Exceptions

Exceptions Overview

The force saw a statistically significant decrease in Stalking & Harassment offences in May 2023 and a statistically significant increase in Theft of a Vehicle offences in May 2023.

Stalking & Harassment- Decrease

19.3% decrease (5,368 fewer crimes) for the 12 months to May 2023 compared to the 12 months to May 2022. There were statistically exceptional decreases in three Districts in May 2023: Colchester, Southend and Castle Point. This has been driven by both a Force-wide effort to review and cancel duplicate offences and changes to Home Office counting rules, which came into effect on 1 May 2023.

Theft of a Vehicle - Increase

21.4% increase (956 more crimes) for the 12 months to May 2023 compared to the 12 months to May 2022. There were statistically exceptional increases in two Districts in May 2023: Rochford and Brentwood.

2021-2024 Police and Crime Plan Performance Indicators

Police and Crime Plan Priorities	Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to May 2022	12 months to May 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	166,157	161,421	-4,736	-2.9	Improving
	Harm (Crime Severity) Score - All Crime ¹	13.8	14.8	14.3	-0.5	-	Improving
	Number of homicides ²	61	25	15	-10	-40.0	Improving
	Number of Anti-Social Behaviour incidents ³	41,975	27,333	18,771	-8,562	-31.3	Improving
	Number of FCR 101 calls received	293,049	258,573	214,911	-43,662	-16.9	Improving
	Number of Resolution Centre calls received	107,347	88,195	82,001	-6,194	-7.0	Improving
	Number of online reports	24,468	29,529	37,001	7,472	25.3	Improving
	Percentage of FCR 101 Calls Abandoned	34.0	15.5	35.7	20.3	131.0	Deteriorating
	Percentage of Resolution Centre Calls Abandoned	23.5	26.3	19.9	-6.4	-24.3	Improving
	FCR 101 Average wait time (mm:ss)	07:00	03:23	10:14	06:51	-	Deteriorating
	Resolution Centre Average wait time (mm:ss)	14:52	20:07	17:56	-02:11	-	Improving
Percentage of people who have confidence in policing in Essex (internal survey) ⁴	64.7	79.0	73.5	-5.5	-	Deteriorating	
	<i>Confidence Interval</i> ⁵	1.1	0.9	1.0			
Priority 2 - Reducing drug driven violence	Number of drug related homicides ⁶	10	7	3	-4	-	Improving
	Number of Violence with Injury offences	15,360	15,984	15,572	-412	-2.6	Improving
	Number of knife-enabled crime offences ⁷	1,638	1,678	1,591	-87	-5.2	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 (internal survey) ⁴	-	-	57.6	-	-	-
	<i>Confidence Interval</i> ⁵			1.2			
Priority 3 - Protecting vulnerable people and breaking the cycle of domestic abuse	Number of domestic abuse offences	29,726	30,850	27,302	-3,548	-11.5	Improving
	Number of domestic abuse offences solved ⁹	3,005	3,249	3,083	-166	-5.1	Deteriorating
	Repeat victims of DA	20,558	21,173	17,571	-3,602	-17.0	Improving
	Number of child abuse offences	5,259	6,312	6,007	-305	-4.8	Improving
	Number of child abuse offences solved ⁹	275	376	471	95	25.3	Improving
	NRM referrals (modern slavery) ¹⁰	98	178	245	67	37.6	Deteriorating
	Number of Domestic Violence Protection Notices	261	236	145	-91	-38.6	Deteriorating
	Number of Domestic Violence Protection Orders	261	223	127	-96	-43.0	Deteriorating
	Percentage of people who have confidence that the policing response to protecting children and vulnerable people is improving (internal survey) ⁴	83.2	83.8	78.6	-5.2	-	Deteriorating
	<i>Confidence Interval</i> ⁵	1.0	0.9	1.0			
Priority 4 - Reducing violence against women and girls	Number of violence against the person (including Stalking & Harassment offences) against females	35,418	39,685	36,035	-3,650	-9.2	Improving
	Number of sexual offences against females	3,811	4,954	4,654	-300	-6.1	Improving
	Number of sexual offences against females solved ⁹	203	274	306	32	11.7	Improving
	Percentage of females who feel safe walking alone in their area after dark (internal survey) ⁴	-	-	44.5	-	-	-
	<i>Confidence Interval</i> ⁵			1.5			

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

2021-2024 Police and Crime Plan Performance Indicators - continued

Table 2

Police and Crime Plan Priorities	Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to May 2022	12 months to May 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	48,017	43,481	-4,536	-9.4	Improving	
	Average days taken to investigate High Harm offences ¹¹	44.2	43.7	51.6	7.9	-	Deteriorating	
	Number of referrals to Victim Support	41,068	28,291	28,175	-116	-0.4	Improving	
	Percentage of victims of crime who have confidence in policing in Essex (internal survey) ⁴	Victims	52.7	60.5	60.9	0.3	-	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	Non-Victims	66.1	81.1	75.5	-5.6	-	Deteriorating
		Confidence Interval ⁵	1.1	0.9	1.0			
	Percentage disparity between victims and non-victims	13.4	20.5	14.6	-5.9	-	Improving	
Priority 6 - Protecting rural and isolated areas	Number of rural crime offences	26,459	24,375	23,729	-646	-2.7	Improving	
	Number of rural crime offences solved	3,047	2,511	2,583	72	2.9	Improving	
	Harm (Crime Severity) Score for Rural Crime	8.7	8.8	8.6	-0.3	-	Improving	
	Percentage of people who have confidence in policing of rural areas in Essex (internal survey) ⁴	64.2	81.5	74.0	-7.6	-	Deteriorating	
		Confidence Interval ⁵	2.1	1.7	2.0			
Priority 7 - Preventing dog theft	Number of dog thefts ¹²	57	64	50	-14	-	Improving	
	Number of dog thefts solved ⁹	2	3	1	-2	-	Deteriorating	
	Percentage of people who have confidence that the policing response to dog theft is improving (internal survey) ⁴	-	-	61.6	-	-	-	
		Confidence Interval ⁵			1.4			
Priority 8 - Reducing business crime, fraud and cyber crime	Number of business crime offences	24,034	19,335	21,168	1,833	9.5	Deteriorating	
	Number of business crime offences solved ⁹	4,891	3,113	3,396	283	9.1	Improving	
	Number of fraud offences related to business crime	485	373	335	-38	-10.2	Improving	
	Total number of fraud offences	2,076	1,553	1,872	319	20.5	Deteriorating	
	Percentage of people who have confidence that the policing response to tackling cyber crime is improving (internal survey) ⁴	-	-	48.8	-	-	-	
		Confidence Interval ⁵	-		1.7			
Priority 9 - Improving safety on our roads	All people killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road collisions ¹³	823	879	863	-16	-1.8	Improving	
	Number of driving under the influence of drink and/or drugs on Essex roads	3,312	2,449	2,222	-227	-9.3	Deteriorating	
	Failure to provide offences	399	356	326	-30	-8.4	Deteriorating	
	Number of driving related mobile phone crime on Essex roads ¹⁴	2,269	611	1,847	1,236	202.3	Deteriorating	
	Percentage of people who have confidence that the policing response to policing the roads is improving (internal survey) ⁴	68.2	64.0	66.0	1.9	-	Stable	
		Confidence Interval ⁵	1.1	1.1	1.1			

2021-2024 Police and Crime Plan Performance Indicators - continued

Table 3

Police and Crime Plan Priorities	Police Priority Indicators	12 months to Dec 2019	12 months to May 2022	12 months to May 2023	Number Difference 2022/23	% Difference 2022/23	Direction of Travel 2022/23
Priority 10 - Encouraging volunteers and community support	Number of Specials	519	442	300	-142	-32.1	Deteriorating
	Number of Police Support Volunteers	117	105	98	-7	-6.7	Deteriorating
	Number of Active Citizens	60	59	54	-5	-8.5	Deteriorating
	Number of Volunteer Police Cadets	296	223	220	-3	-1.3	Deteriorating
	Number of Volunteer Cadet Leaders	90	89	86	-3	-3.4	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	-	-	
Priority 11 - Supporting our officers and staff	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	-	-	54.0	-	-	-
	<i>Confidence Interval</i> ⁵			1.1			
Priority 11 - Supporting our officers and staff	Ethnic Minority employees: percentage of total workforce ¹⁷	3.53	4.28	4.10	-0.18	-	Deteriorating
	Vacancies (Full Time Employee): Officers ¹⁸	-21.07	30.95	-52.71	-84	-270.3	Deteriorating
	Vacancies (Full Time Employee): Staff ¹⁸	-204.13	-165.75	-286.30	-121	-72.7	Deteriorating
	Vacancies (Full Time Employee): PCSO ¹⁸	-0.91	-9.19	-6.11	3	33.5	Improving
Priority 12 - Increasing collaboration	School Visits ¹⁹	-	-	361	-	-	-
	Programmes Delivered ¹⁹	-	-	1,347	-	-	-
	Audience Numbers ¹⁹	209,265	143,328	125,733	-17,595	-12.3	Deteriorating

End Notes

¹ Crime Severity Score measures 'relative harm' of crimes by taking into account both the volume and the severity of offences, and by weighting offences differently. National data for the 12 months to March 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 March 2023 versus the 12 months to March 2022.

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. Data for School Visits and Programmes are to March 2023. Data for Audience numbers are to May 2023.

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
Jun 22	43,411	47,691	4,280	9.9%
Jul 22	43,905	47,667	3,762	8.6%
Aug 22	43,772	47,879	4,107	9.4%
Sep 22	44,282	47,553	3,271	7.4%
Oct 22	45,114	47,111	1,997	4.4%
Nov 22	45,663	46,747	1,084	2.4%
Dec 22	46,258	46,134	-124	-0.3%
Jan 23	46,863	45,595	-1,268	-2.7%
Feb 23	47,338	45,220	-2,118	-4.5%
Mar 23	47,880	44,575	-3,305	-6.9%
Apr 23	48,019	44,311	-3,708	-7.7%
May 23	48,017	43,481	-4,536	-9.4%

Crime Tree Data – Rolling 12 Months to May - continued

Table 5

Victim Based: Under Reported		Offences											Solved Outcomes								Solved Rates %												
Crime Type	% DA 2023	2022	2023	# diff.	% diff.	Z	CSS	1m May 22	1m May 23	Yr on Yr 1m % diff.	3m May 22	3m May 23	Yr on Yr 3m % diff.	2022	2023	# diff.	% diff.	1m May 22	1m May 23	Yr on Yr 1m % diff.	3m May 22	3m May 23	Yr on Yr 3m % diff.	2022	2023	% pt. diff.	Z	1m May 22	1m May 23	Yr on Yr 1m % pt. diff.	3m May 22	3m May 23	Yr on Yr 3m % pt. diff.
Racial/Religiously Aggravated Offences	1.4	2183	2847	-136	-6.2	-0.2		209	163	-22.0	536	564	-6.0	297	380	83	27.9	22	33	50.0	79	89	12.7	13.6	18.6	5.0	0.8	10.5	20.2	9.7	14.7	17.7	2.9
Hate Crime HO Definition	3.1	4621	4140	-481	-10.4	-0.2		425	331	-22.1	1153	1034	-10.3	470	599	129	27.4	37	50	35.1	117	148	26.5	10.2	14.5	4.3	0.9	8.7	15.1	6.4	10.1	14.3	4.2
Domestic Abuse	100.0	36878	27223	-3655	-11.8	-1.7		2436	2031	-16.6	7293	6281	-13.9	3138	3078	-60	-1.9	255	196	-23.1	788	658	-16.5	10.2	11.3	1.1	-0.6	10.5	9.7	-0.8	10.8	10.5	-0.3
- High Risk Domestic Abuse	100.0	3321	3080	-241	-7.3	-0.7		304	220	-27.6	855	662	-22.6	774	863	89	11.5	74	66	-10.8	212	183	-13.7	23.3	28.0	4.7	1.2	24.3	38.0	5.7	24.8	27.6	2.8
- Medium Risk Domestic Abuse	100.0	3745	3392	-353	-9.4	-0.6		334	283	-15.3	897	837	-6.7	630	594	-36	-5.7	48	36	-25.0	140	127	-9.3	16.8	17.5	0.7	-1.0	14.4	12.7	-1.7	15.6	15.2	-0.4
- Standard Risk Domestic Abuse	100.0	22669	19793	-2876	-12.7	-1.8		1621	1420	-12.4	5190	4536	-12.6	1624	1477	-147	-9.1	126	86	-31.7	415	321	-22.7	7.2	7.5	0.3	-1.2	7.8	6.1	-1.7	8.0	7.1	-0.9
- No Risk Assessment	100.0	1143	958	-185	-16.2	-1.4		177	108	-39.0	351	246	-29.9	110	144	34	30.9	7	8	14.3	21	27	28.6	9.6	15.0	5.4	-0.4	4.0	7.4	3.5	6.0	11.0	5.0
State Based Crime		Offences											Solved Outcomes								Solved Rates %												
Crime Type	% DA 2023	2022	2023	# diff.	% diff.	Z	CSS	1m May 22	1m May 23	Yr on Yr 1m % diff.	3m May 22	3m May 23	Yr on Yr 3m % diff.	2022	2023	# diff.	% diff.	1m May 22	1m May 23	Yr on Yr 1m % diff.	3m May 22	3m May 23	Yr on Yr 3m % diff.	2022	2023	% pt. diff.	Z	1m May 22	1m May 23	Yr on Yr 1m % pt. diff.	3m May 22	3m May 23	Yr on Yr 3m % pt. diff.
Drug Offences	0.0	5250	5433	183	3.5	0.0		455	471	3.5	1316	1389	5.5	4601	4500	-101	-2.2	344	363	5.5	1151	1059	-8.0	87.6	82.8	-4.8	-1.6	75.6	77.1	1.5	87.5	76.2	-11.2
- Trafficking of Drugs	0.0	1178	1507	329	27.9	1.5		96	134	39.6	306	412	34.6	848	880	32	3.8	66	53	-19.7	225	188	-16.4	72.0	58.4	-13.6	-2.1	68.8	39.6	-29.2	73.5	45.6	-27.9
- Possession of Drugs	0.0	4072	3926	-146	-3.6	-0.4		359	337	-6.1	1010	977	-3.3	3753	3620	-133	-3.5	278	310	11.5	926	871	-5.9	92.2	92.2	0.0	-0.3	77.4	92.0	14.6	91.7	89.2	-2.5
Possession of Weapons	2.5	1404	1777	373	26.6	1.2		154	152	-1.3	412	469	13.8	832	966	134	16.1	90	75	-16.7	256	241	-5.9	59.3	54.4	-4.9	-0.9	58.4	49.3	-9.1	62.1	51.4	-10.7
Public Order	6.7	18179	15763	-2416	-13.3	-1.5		1592	1018	-36.1	4499	3514	-21.9	2482	2521	119	5.0	192	145	-24.5	607	598	-1.5	13.2	16.0	2.8	0.1	12.1	14.2	2.2	13.5	17.0	3.5
Miscellaneous Crimes against Society	13.6	3423	3475	52	1.5	-1.0		393	261	-33.9	888	877	-1.2	595	727	132	22.2	38	61	60.5	158	200	26.6	17.4	20.9	3.5	1.3	12.5	23.4	10.8	17.8	22.8	5.0

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

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

Z Score - Standard Score over 1.96 or under -1.96. Standard Scores are used to calculate the probability of an event occurring within a normal distribution; they are also used to compare two scores from different normal distributions (for example the number of offences per police District).

In this document, Standard Scores are calculated in the following way: (current month's figure, minus the average figure per month over the previous three years) divided by the Standard Deviation of the same three year period. Standard Deviation is a measure to determine how spread out figures are from the average or "mean" a large standard deviation indicates the data is widely spread; if small, the data will be more clustered together.

Crime Tree Data - Rolling 12 months to May

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

Force

Crime Tree Data - Rolling 12 Months to May

Table 6

Victim Based Crime - Female	Offences				Solved Outcomes				Solved Rates %		
	2022	2023	# diff.	% diff.	2022	2023	# diff.	% diff.	2022	2023	% pt. diff.
Violence Against the Person	39,685	36,035	-3650	-9.2	3,757	3,723	-34	-0.9	9.5	10.3	0.9
- Homicide	5	6	1	20.0	3	4	1	33.3	60.0	66.7	6.7
- Violence with Injury	7,777	7,604	-173	-2.2	1,203	1,245	42	3.5	15.5	16.4	0.9
- Death or Serious Injury caused by unlawful driv	5	12	7	140.0	7	13	6	85.7	140.0	108.3	-31.7
- Violence without Injury	14,522	14,028	-494	-3.4	1,316	1,401	85	6.5	9.1	10.0	0.9
- Stalking and Harassment	17,376	14,385	-2991	-17.2	1,228	1,060	-168	-13.7	7.1	7.4	0.3
Sexual Offences	4,954	4,654	-300	-6.1	274	306	32	11.7	5.5	6.6	1.0
- Rape	2,430	2,195	-235	-9.7	60	87	27	45.0	2.5	4.0	1.5
- Rape - Under 16 yrs	536	463	-73	-13.6	32	32	0	0.0	6.0	6.9	0.9
- Rape - Over 16 yrs	1,894	1,732	-162	-8.6	28	55	27	96.4	1.5	3.2	1.7
- Other Sexual Offences	2,524	2,459	-65	-2.6	214	219	5	2.3	8.5	8.9	0.4
- Other sexual offences : Under 13	464	435	-29	-6.3	25	38	13	52.0	5.4	8.7	3.3
- Other sexual offences : Under 16	388	312	-76	-19.6	26	30	4	15.4	6.7	9.6	2.9
- Other sexual offences : Age 13 to 17	20	19	-1	-5.0	5	2	-3	-60.0	25.0	10.5	-14.5
- Other sexual offences : Over 13	1,428	1,461	33	2.3	117	118	1	0.9	8.2	8.1	-0.1
- Other sexual offences : Over 16	5	5	0	0.0	2	2	0	0.0	40.0	40.0	0.0
- Other sexual offences : Not Age Specific	219	227	8	3.7	39	29	-10	-25.6	17.8	12.8	-5.0

Victim Based Crime - Male	Offences				Solved Outcomes				Solved Rates %		
	2022	2023	# diff.	% diff.	2022	2023	# diff.	% diff.	2022	2023	% pt. diff.
Violence Against the Person	31,062	28,200	-2862	-9.2	3,282	3,426	144	4.4	10.6	12.1	1.6
- Homicide	18	8	-10	-55.6	17	8	-9	-52.9	94.4	100.0	5.6
- Violence with Injury	7,854	7,547	-307	-3.9	1,058	1,279	221	20.9	13.5	16.9	3.5
- Death or Serious Injury caused by unlawful driv	10	21	11	110.0	10	21	11	110.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
- Violence without Injury	13,837	13,354	-483	-3.5	1,777	1,803	26	1.5	12.8	13.5	0.7
- Stalking and Harassment	9,343	7,270	-2073	-22.2	420	315	-105	-25.0	4.5	4.3	-0.2
Sexual Offences	821	795	-26	-3.2	43	53	10	23.3	5.2	6.7	1.4
- Rape	212	182	-30	-14.2	9	8	-1	-11.1	4.2	4.4	0.2
- Rape - Under 16 yrs	103	76	-27	-26.2	9	7	-2	-22.2	8.7	9.2	0.5
- Rape - Over 16 yrs	109	106	-3	-2.8	0	1	1	-	0.0	0.9	0.9
- Other Sexual Offences	609	613	4	0.7	34	45	11	32.4	5.6	7.3	1.8
- Other sexual offences : Under 13	201	177	-24	-11.9	10	8	-2	-20.0	5.0	4.5	-0.5
- Other sexual offences : Under 16	313	316	3	1.0	16	31	15	93.8	5.1	9.8	4.7
- Other sexual offences : Age 13 to 17	15	5	-10	-66.7	2	0	-2	-100.0	13.3	0.0	-13.3
- Other sexual offences : Over 13	44	41	-3	-6.8	2	1	-1	-50.0	4.5	2.4	-2.1
- Other sexual offences : Over 16	1	4	3	300.0	0	1	1	-	0.0	25.0	25.0
- Other sexual offences : Not Age Specific	35	69	34	97.1	4	4	0	0.0	11.4	5.8	-5.6

Victim Based Crime - Unrecorded	Offences				Solved Outcomes				Solved Rates %		
	2022	2023	# diff.	% diff.	2022	2023	# diff.	% diff.	2022	2023	% pt. diff.
Violence Against the Person	1,992	2,162	170	8.5	295	303	8	2.7	14.8	14.0	-0.8
- Homicide	0	1	1	-	0	0	0	-	-	0.0	-
- Violence with Injury	405	421	16	4.0	37	49	12	32.4	9.1	11.6	2.5
- Death or Serious Injury caused by unlawful driv	0	1	1	-	0	0	0	-	-	0.0	-
- Violence without Injury	838	1,006	168	20.0	44	74	30	68.2	5.3	7.4	2.1
- Stalking and Harassment	749	733	-16	-2.1	214	180	-34	-15.9	28.6	24.6	-4.0
Sexual Offences	418	482	64	15.3	144	217	73	50.7	34.4	45.0	10.6
- Rape	58	51	-7	-12.1	0	1	1	-	0.0	2.0	2.0
- Rape - Under 16 yrs	16	12	-4	-25.0	0	0	0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
- Rape - Over 16 yrs	42	39	-3	-7.1	0	1	1	-	0.0	2.6	2.6
- Other Sexual Offences	360	431	71	19.7	144	216	72	50.0	40.0	50.1	10.1
- Other sexual offences : Under 13	50	53	3	6.0	8	16	8	100.0	16.0	30.2	14.2
- Other sexual offences : Under 16	212	270	58	27.4	115	185	70	60.9	54.2	68.5	14.3
- Other sexual offences : Age 13 to 17	9	3	-6	-66.7	8	0	-8	-100.0	88.9	0.0	-88.9
- Other sexual offences : Over 13	44	51	7	15.9	2	1	-1	-50.0	4.5	2.0	-2.6
- Other sexual offences : Over 16	0	8	8	-	0	6	6	-	-	75.0	-
- Other sexual offences : Not Age Specific	45	44	-1	-2.2	11	7	-4	-36.4	24.4	15.9	-8.5

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 May 2023

Sum of Count	Month												
Offence	Jun 2022	Jul 2022	Aug 2022	Sep 2022	Oct 2022	Nov 2022	Dec 2022	Jan 2023	Feb 2023	Mar 2023	Apr 2023	May 2023	Grand Total
ALL OTHER THEFT OFFENCES	155	169	155	159	150	133	133	133	144	159	162	167	1,819
ARSON	7	5	4	11	18	2	4	6	4	7	7	14	89
BICYCLE THEFT	20	17	24	27	32	16	12	22	14	14	17	20	235
BURGLARY - BUSINESS AND COMMUNITY	1	7	3	7	4	9	2	7	6	5	2	4	57
BURGLARY - RESIDENTIAL	127	101	123	126	102	118	121	154	190	138			1,300
CRIMINAL DAMAGE	175	194	164	176	189	168	156	173	169	181	188	181	2,114
HOMICIDE						1	1						2
OTHER SEXUAL OFFENCES	85	109	78	79	65	90	59	64	84	72	89	100	974
RAPE	89	83	76	79	68	64	52	59	68	57	57	62	814
ROBBERY - BUSINESS	2	1	1	1	4		1				2		12
ROBBERY - PERSONAL	44	45	44	40	52	28	35	39	45	47	41	49	509
SHOPLIFTING	3	2	1	1	1	4		3	4	6	2	2	29
THEFT FROM THE PERSON	10	21	21	11	20	17	29	18	15	28	17	17	224
VEHICLE OFFENCES	148	139	126	160	151	148	162	155	174	176	135	160	1,834
VIOLENCE WITH INJURY	439	489	432	402	415	354	352	327	335	358	396	404	4,703
VIOLENCE WITHOUT INJURY	1,135	1,294	1,207	1,121	1,127	1,126	968	969	1,032	1,098	1,035	1,058	13,170
RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY-HOME										9	115	125	249
RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY-UNCONNECTED BUILD										1	25	15	41
Grand Total	2,440	2,676	2,459	2,400	2,398	2,278	2,087	2,129	2,284	2,358	2,288	2,378	28,175

Offence	12m to May 2022	12m to May 2023	# Diff 2022/23	% Diff 2022/24
ALL OTHER THEFT OFFENCES	1,570	1,819	249	15.9
ARSON	110	89	-21	-19.1
BICYCLE THEFT	227	235	8	3.5
BURGLARY - BUSINESS AND COMMUNITY	56	57	1	1.8
BURGLARY - RESIDENTIAL	1,423	1,300	-123	-8.6
CRIMINAL DAMAGE	2,277	2,114	-163	-7.2
HOMICIDE	4	2	-2	-50.0
OTHER SEXUAL OFFENCES	956	974	18	1.9
RAPE	890	814	-76	-8.5
ROBBERY - BUSINESS	23	12	-11	-47.8
ROBBERY - PERSONAL	458	509	51	11.1
SHOPLIFTING	29	29	0	0.0
THEFT FROM THE PERSON	249	224	-25	-10.0
VEHICLE OFFENCES	1,402	1,834	432	30.8
VIOLENCE WITH INJURY	4,475	4,703	228	5.1
VIOLENCE WITHOUT INJURY	14,142	13,170	-972	-6.9
RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY-HOME	-	249	-	-
RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY-UNCONNECTED BUILD	-	41	-	-
Grand Total	28,486	28,175	-311	-1.1