

Beating Crime Plan: National Crime & Policing Measures

Performance to June 2023

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Unit: Strategic Change Directorate

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Key Findings

Essex Police is not a Home Office “Outlier” for any of the measures with outlier criteria in place, namely Homicide, Serious Violence and Neighbourhood Crime.

Performance is otherwise improving or stable. This has not changed compared to last quarter.

Additional points of note:

- **The Home Office comparison period for offences is now the 12 months to December 2019.** It was formerly the 12 months to June 2019.
- **The number of offences involving discharge of a Firearm has increased** compared to the baseline year. This is driven by a rise in offences involving ball bearings.
- The number of VAWG Offences have decreased compared to the previous year, and more significantly since August 2022. This is because:
 - **Essex Police began auditing and – where appropriate – cancelling Stalking and Harassment offences in August 2022** to ensure additional crimes have not been unnecessarily recorded. The Force also began 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.
 - **National Home Office Counting Rules (HOCR) changed in May 2023 as regards Stalking & Harassment (S&H) and Malicious Communications 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. Furthermore, only single instances of Malicious Communications are now being recorded as Malicious Communications; multiple instances are now being recorded as S&H.
- While Burglary and Theft offence levels remain lower than those experienced prior to the COVID pandemic, **Robbery and Vehicle offences appear to be returning to their previous levels.** Violence with Injury offences are continuing to increase, beyond the levels experienced prior to COVID.
- **Essex is above the MSG average for Robbery and Theft of and From a Vehicle offences** for crimes per 1,000 population but is not an Outlier for neighbourhood crime. Small increases have occurred of some categories in recent months but most types remain below pre-pandemic levels.

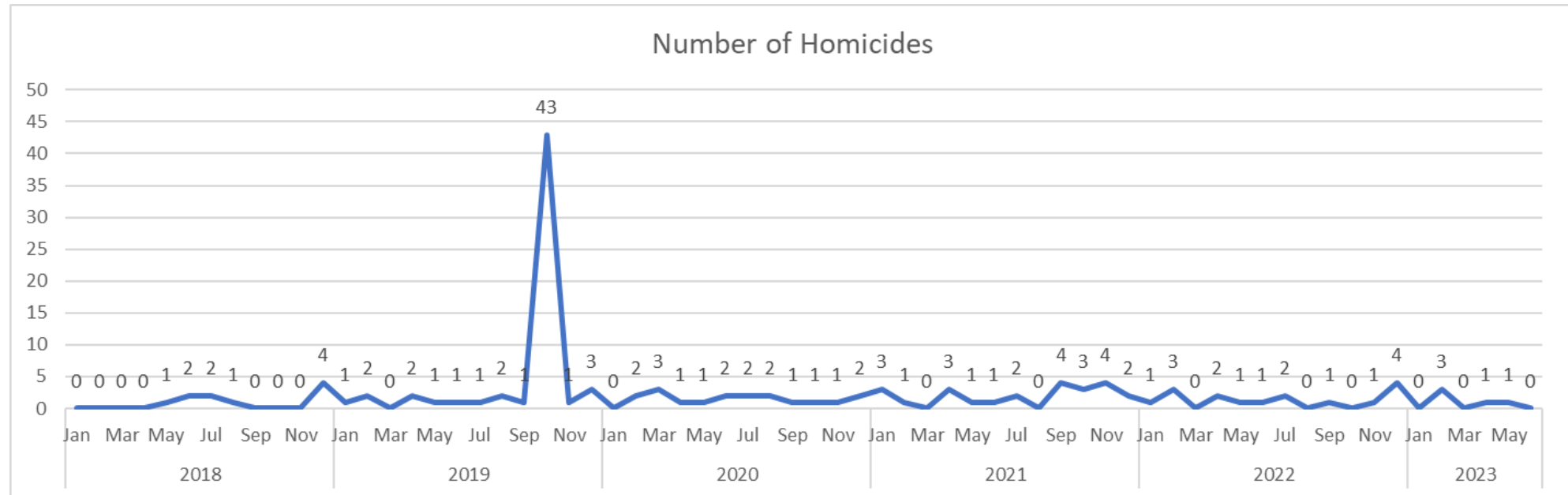


Performance Overview – 12 months to June 2023 v. 12 months to December 2019

| Priority area | National metrics | Essex Police measure | Current position |
|--|--|--|---|
| Reduce murder and other homicide | Homicides | Number of Homicides | Fewer v. 12 months to December 2019 |
| Reduce serious violence | Hospital admissions of u25s for assault with a sharp object | Knife-enabled crime committed against u25s (proxy measure) | Stable trend since the introduction of the mandatory knife check (CDA) |
| | Offences involving a knife or sharp instrument | Offences involving a knife | Stable trend since the knife crime data revision as part of NDQIS |
| | Offences involving discharge of a firearm | Offences involving discharge of a firearm | Decreasing long-term trend but more offences v. 12 months to December 2019 |
| | Violence With Injury | Number Violence With Injury Offences | Increase in offences v. 12 months to December 2019 |
| | Robbery (against business and personal property) | Number of Robbery Offences | Decreasing long-term trend v. 12 months to December 2019 |
| | VAWG | Number of VAWG Offences | Increasing long-term trend but fewer offences v. 12 months to December 2019 |
| Disrupt drugs supply and county lines | Drug-related homicides | Drug-related Homicides | Fewer offences v. 12 months to December 2019 |
| | Police referrals into drug treatment | Number of police referrals into drug treatment | Stable long-term trend in the number of referrals |
| | Drug Crime | Number of Drug Crime Offences | Increase long term trend but fewer offences v. 12 months to December 2019 |
| Reduce neighbourhood crime | Burglary, robbery, theft of and from a vehicle, theft from a person | Robbery, Theft and Burglary Offences | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burglary – Decreasing long-term trend and fewer offences v. 12 months to December 2019 Robbery – Decreasing long-term trend and fewer offences v. 12 months to December 2019 Theft from a Person – Decreasing long-term trend and fewer offences v. 12 months to December 2019 Theft of/from a Vehicle – Decreasing long-term trend and fewer offences v. 12 months to December 2019 |
| Improve satisfaction among victims, with a particular focus on victims of domestic abuse | Satisfaction with the police among victims of domestic abuse | ADR 444 DA victim survey results | Domestic abuse victim’s overall experience – stable long-term trend |
| | Victim satisfaction with the police | SMSR survey (Qs 37 and 40) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Q40 (victim’s most recent experience) – stable long-term trend Q37 (victim satisfied with updates) – stable long-term trend |
| Tackle cyber crime | Confidence in the law enforcement response to cyber crime | SMSR survey - How good a job do you think Essex Police is doing at tackling cyber crime? | 49% of respondents think Essex Police are doing a good/excellent job. |
| | Percentage of businesses experiencing a cyber breach or attack | Number of businesses experiencing a cyber breach or attack (proxy measure) | Stable long-term trend and fewer offences v. 12 months to December 2019 |
| 999 Response Times | Average % of 999 calls answered in under 10 seconds and average 999 call answer time | Average % of 999 calls answered in under 10 seconds and average 999 call answer time | Performance is better than the National average. Lower proportion of calls answered in under 10 seconds vs the National average and a lower average 999 call answer time vs the National average. |
| | Average % of 999 calls answered in 60 seconds | Average % of 999 calls answered in 60 seconds or | |

Reduce Murder and other Homicide: Homicides

(same data used by Home Office)



Fewer offences in the 12 months to June 2023 v. December 2019 (13 v. 58).

10 fewer offences v. 12 months to June 2022 (13 v. 23)

There is a strong statistical correlation between the volume of Homicides recorded and the size of the population: the more people who live in a county the more Homicides are recorded.

Homicides per million population in Essex are in line with the national trend. Essex Police recorded the 18th highest number of offences nationally per million population and the 2nd highest in its MSG (iQuanta data 12m to March 2023).



Reduce Murder and other Homicide: Homicides

(same data used by Home Office)

Home Office Outlier Position

Outlier Criteria for Homicides:

Forces must have at least 3 flags out of a possible 4 to qualify as outliers.

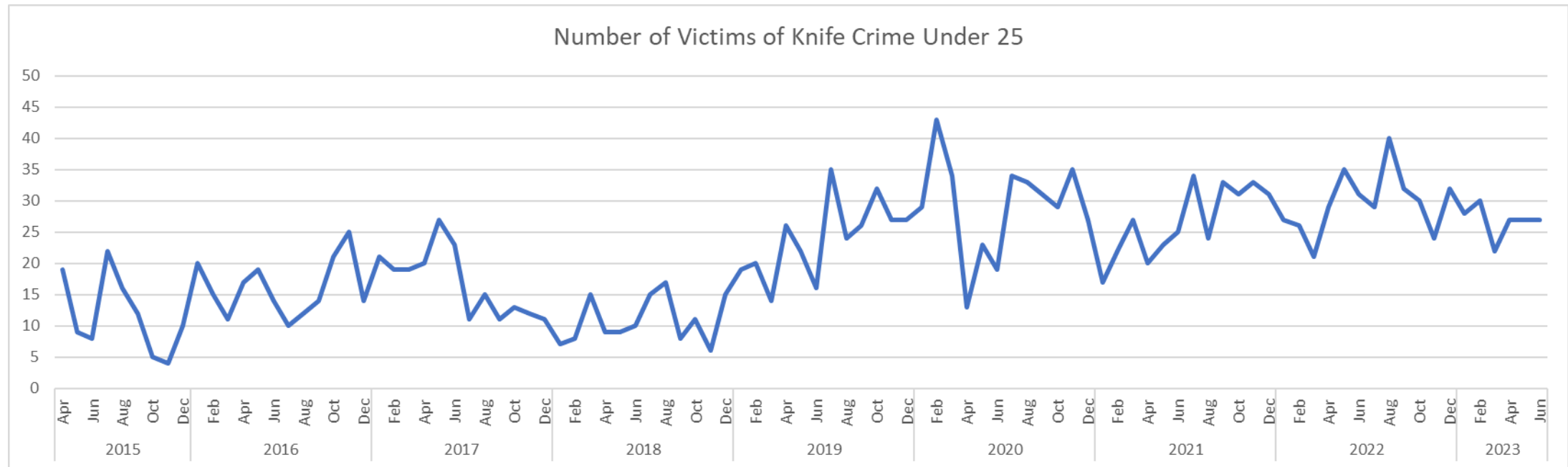
Additionally, forces must have seen an increase in volumes of at least 5 offences in the last 6 months YoY to qualify as an outlier.

| Homicides | | | | |
|--------------|----------------------|----------------|---------|-----------------------|
| 12M Dec 19 | 12M June 2023 | Difference (#) | STD Dev | Outlier Indicator Hit |
| 15 | 14 | -1 | | N |
| 6M LY | 6M TY | Difference (#) | | |
| 12 | 9 | -3 | | N |
| National Avg | Crimes Per 1,000 pop | Difference (#) | | |
| 0.010 | 0.010 | 0.000 | 0.005 | N |
| MSG Avg | Crimes Per 1,000 pop | Difference (#) | | |
| 0.008 | 0.010 | 0.002 | 0.003 | N |

Not an outlier for Homicide using the 12M to June iQuanta data and outlier criteria.

Reduce Serious Violence: Knife Crime Victims Under 25

(proxy measure for: Hospital admissions of u25s for assault with a sharp object)



60 more offences in the 12 months to June 2023 v. 12 months to December 2019.

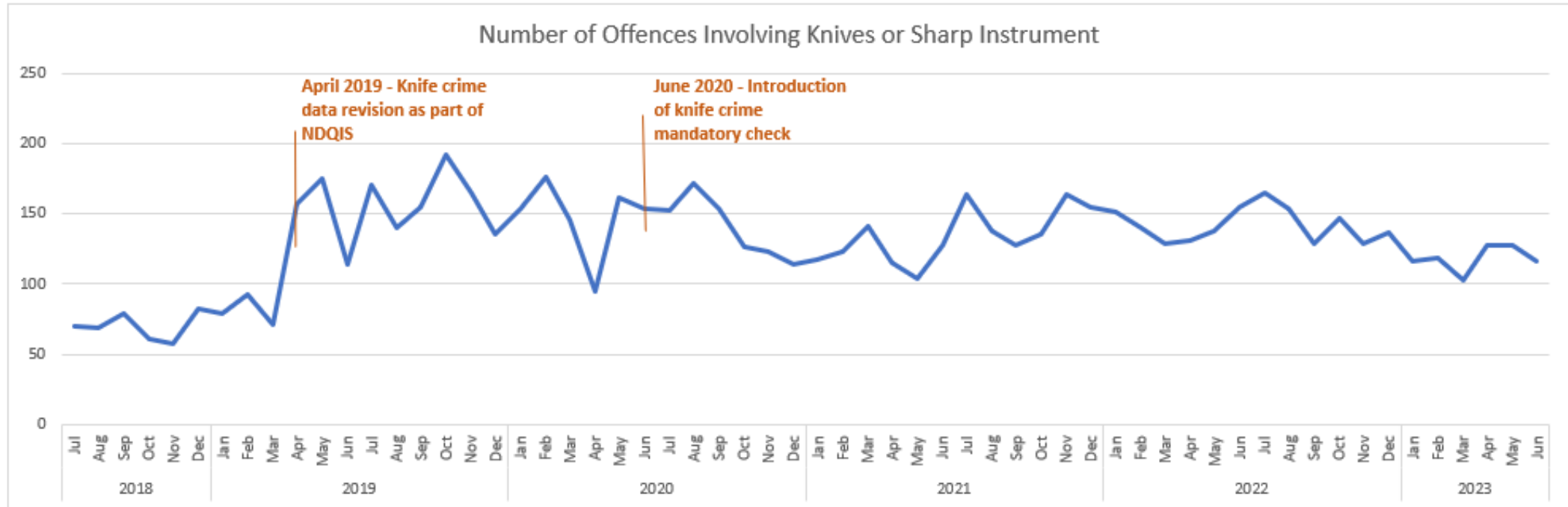
Increase in recorded offences in the last 24 months due to introduction of knife crime check in June 2020 (but a **stable trend** since this point).

7 fewer offences v. 12 months June 2022.

Essex Police recorded the 13th highest number of offences per million population nationally and the 2nd highest in its MSG (iQuanta data 12m to February 2023)

Reduce Serious Violence : Offences involving a knives or sharp Instruments

(same data used by Home Office)



77 fewer offences in the 12 months to June 2023 v. 12 months to December 2019.

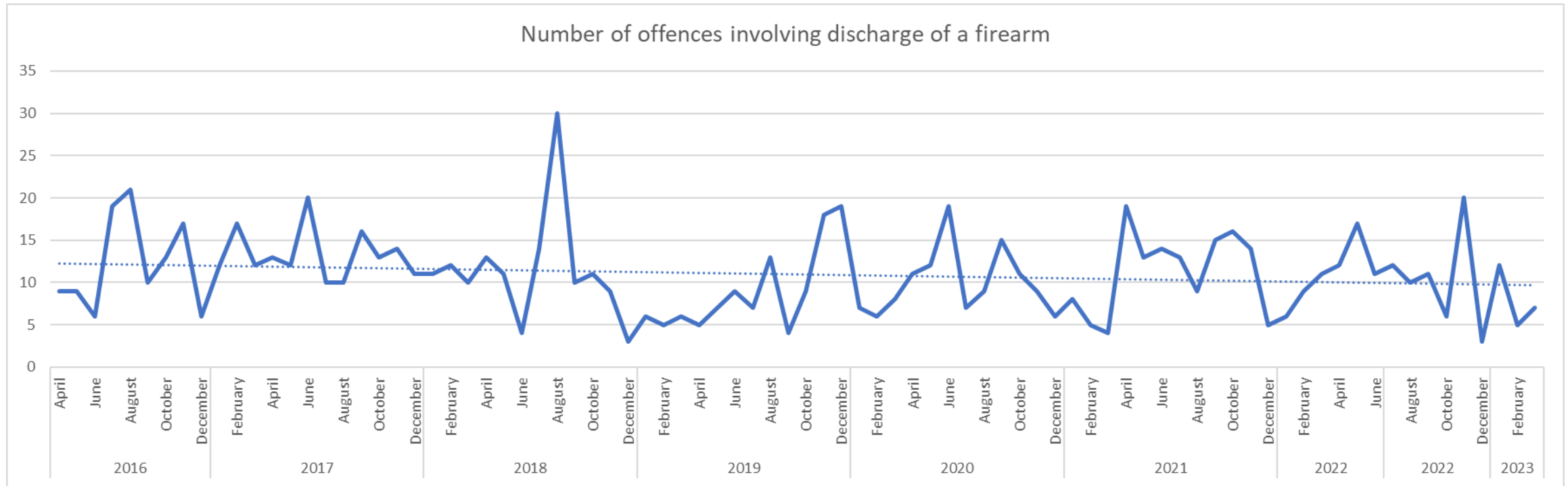
Increase in recorded offences in April 2019 due to the knife crime data review as part of NDQIS (but a **stable trend** since this point).

159 fewer offences v. 12 months June 2022.

Essex Police recorded the 5th highest number of offences nationally and is 1st highest in its MSG (iQuanta data 12m to March 2023)



Reduce Serious Violence: Offences involving discharge of a Firearm (same data used by Home Office)



18 more offences in the 12 months to March 2022 v. 12 months to December 2019.

Long-term **decreasing** trend.

18 **fewer** offences v. March 2022.

Essex Police recorded the 6th highest number of offences nationally per 1,000 population and the 1st highest in its MSG (iQuanta data 12m to March 2023)

Reduce Serious Violence: Offences involving discharge of a Firearm

(same data used by Home Office)

| Weapon | Number of Offences | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------|
| | 12M Dec 2019 | 12M Mar 2022 | Difference (#) |
| Ball bearing gun | 37 | 96 | 59 |
| Air weapon | 26 | 0 | -26 |
| Supposed -type unknown | 14 | 19 | 5 |
| Stun-gun | 3 | 0 | -3 |
| Shotgun (long barrelled) | 4 | 0 | -4 |
| Soft air weapon | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pepper spray | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| CS gas | 12 | 1 | -11 |
| Imitation handgun | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Handgun - unknown | 5 | 2 | -3 |
| Rifle | 2 | 1 | -1 |
| Shotgun (sawn off) | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Not Known | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Handgun - converted air pistol | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other imitation | 1 | 0 | -1 |
| Grand Total | 107 | 126 | 20 |

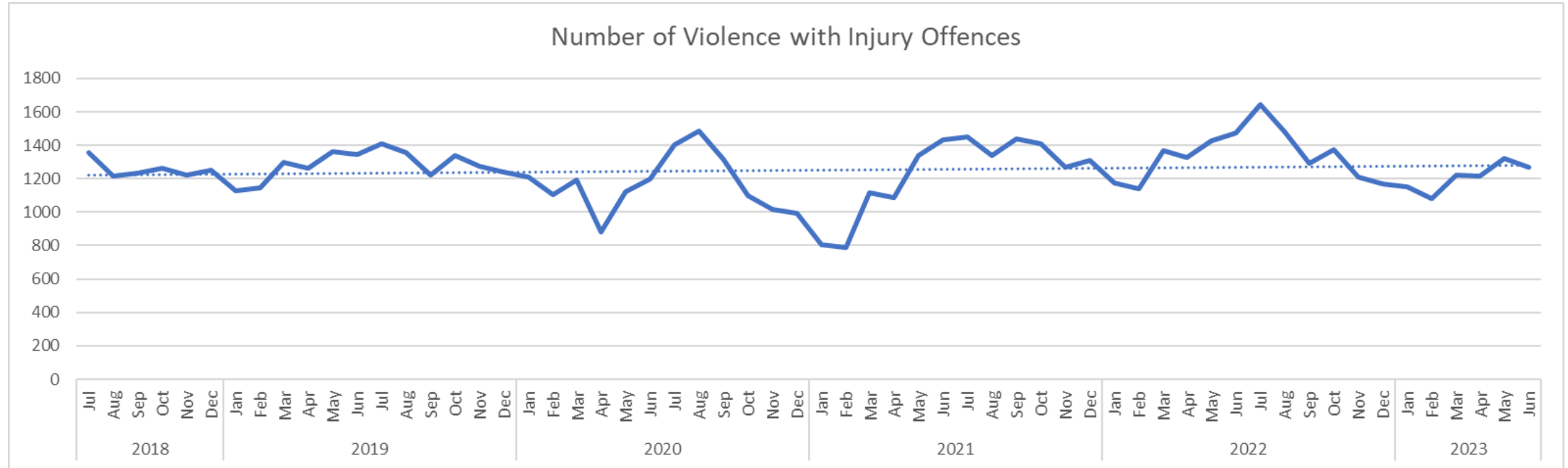
| Offence | Number of Offences 12M Mar 2022 |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| CRIMINAL DAMAGE | 60 |
| VIOLENCE WITH INJURY | 35 |
| VIOLENCE WITHOUT INJURY | 27 |
| ROBBERY - PERSONAL | 1 |
| MISC CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY | 1 |
| PUBLIC ORDER OFFENCES | 1 |
| RAPE | 1 |
| Grand Total | 126 |

59 more offences involving a ball bearing gun in 12 months to March 2023 v. 12 months to December 2019; this equates to a 159% increase. 76% (n=96) of offences in 12 months to March 2023 involved a ball bearing gun.

No air weapon offences in the 12m to March 2022 (compared to 26 in the 12m to December 2019).

Reduce Serious Violence: Violence With Injury Offences

(same data used by Home Office)



44 more Violence With Injury Offences v. 12 months December 2019.

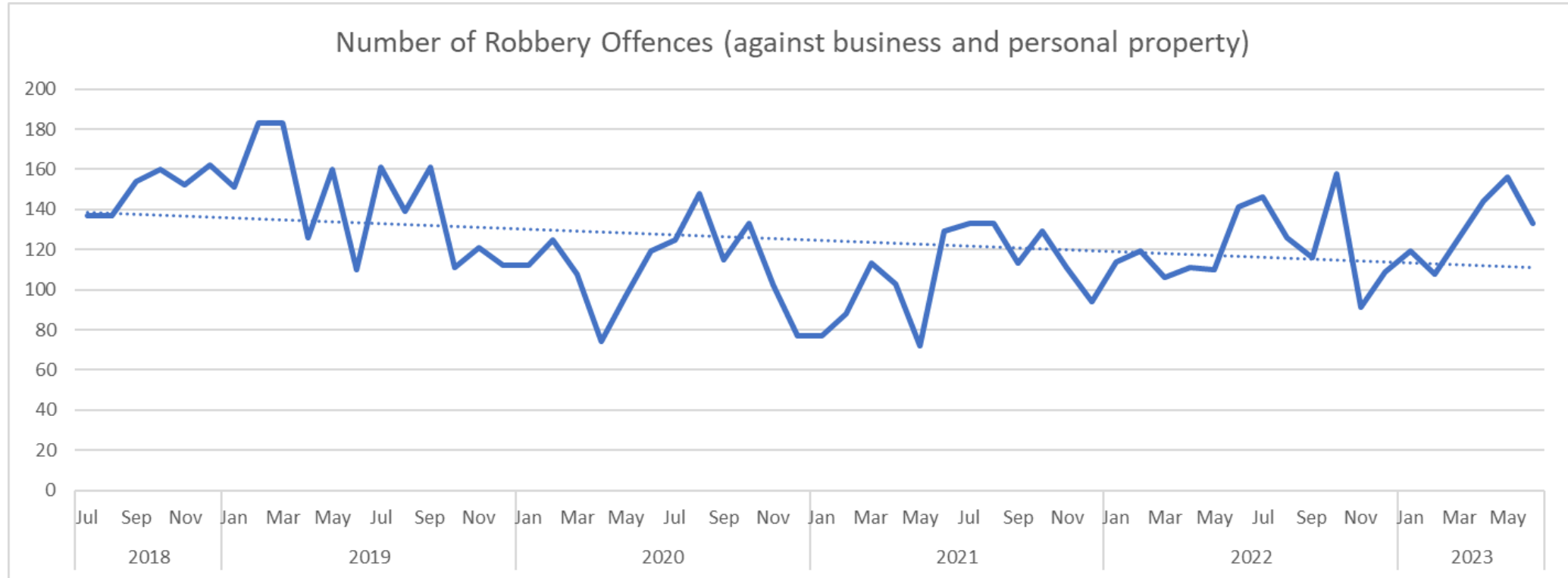
Slightly **increasing** long-term trend.

Decreasing compared to last year: 698 less offences in the 12 months to June 2023 v.2022.



Reduce Serious Violence: Robbery Offences (against business and personal property combined)

(same data used by Home Office)



186 fewer Robbery Offences v. 12 months December 2019.

Decreasing long-term trend. However, the direction of travel has been increasing trend since May 2021.

118 more offences in the 12 months to June 2023 v.2022.



Reduce Serious Violence: Violence With Injury and Robbery Offences

(same data used by Home Office)

Home Office Outlier Position

Outlier Criteria for Serious Violence:

Forces must have at least 3 flags out of a possible 4 to qualify as outliers.

| Serious Violence : Violence With Injury | | | | |
|---|----------------------|----------------|---------|-----------------------|
| 12M Dec 19 | 12M June 2023 | Difference (#) | STD Dev | Outlier Indicator Hit |
| 14961 | 15741 | 780 | | Y |
| 6M LY | 6M TY | Difference (#) | | |
| 7602 | 7048 | -554 | | Y |
| National Avg | Crimes Per 1,000 pop | Difference (#) | | |
| 9.36 | 8.55 | -0.81 | 1.76 | N |
| MSG Avg | Crimes Per 1,000 pop | Difference (#) | | |
| 9.06 | 8.55 | -0.50 | 1.65 | N |

| Serious Violence : Robbery | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------|---------|-----------------------|
| 12M Dec 19 | 12M June 2023 | Difference (#) | STD Dev | Outlier Indicator Hit |
| 1829 | 1496 | -333 | | N |
| 6M LY | 6M TY | Difference (#) | | |
| 665 | 699 | 34 | | Y |
| National Avg | Crimes Per 1,000 pop | Difference (#) | | |
| 0.760 | 0.780 | 0.020 | 0.601 | N |
| MSG Avg | Crimes Per 1,000 pop | Difference (#) | | |
| 0.692 | 0.780 | 0.088 | 0.125 | N |

| Serious Violence : Offences Involving Firearms | | | | |
|--|---------------|----------------|---------|-----------------------|
| 12M Dec 19 | 12M June 2023 | Difference (#) | STD Dev | Outlier Indicator Hit |
| 115 | 126 | 11 | | Y |
| 6M LY | 6M TY | Difference (#) | | |
| 61 | 53 | -8 | | N |

| Serious Violence : Offences Involving Knives | | | | |
|--|---------------|----------------|---------|-----------------------|
| 12M Dec 19 | 12M June 2023 | Difference (#) | STD Dev | Outlier Indicator Hit |
| 1112 | 1583 | 471 | | Y |
| 6M LY | 6M TY | Difference (#) | | |
| 866 | 716 | -150 | | N |

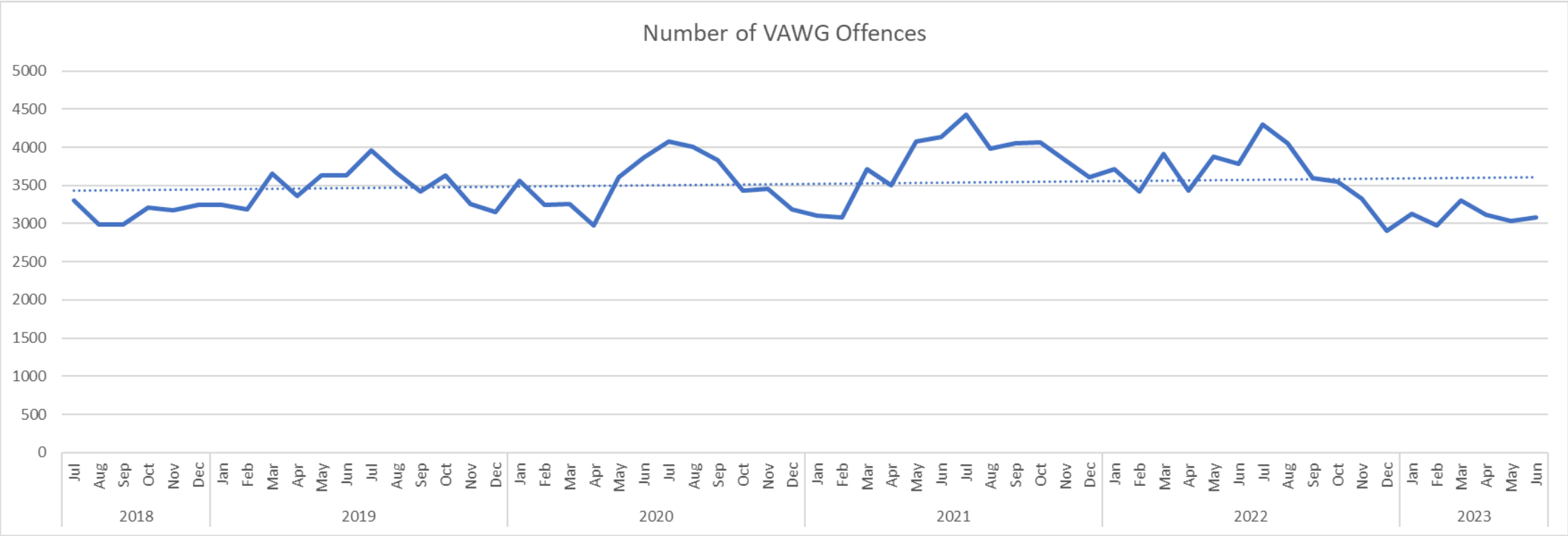
Not an outlier for Serious Violence using the 12m to June iQuanta data and outlier criteria.

Two out of four outlier criteria met for Violence With Injury.

One out of four outlier criteria met for Robbery.

Reduce Serious Violence: VAWG

(same data used by Home Office)



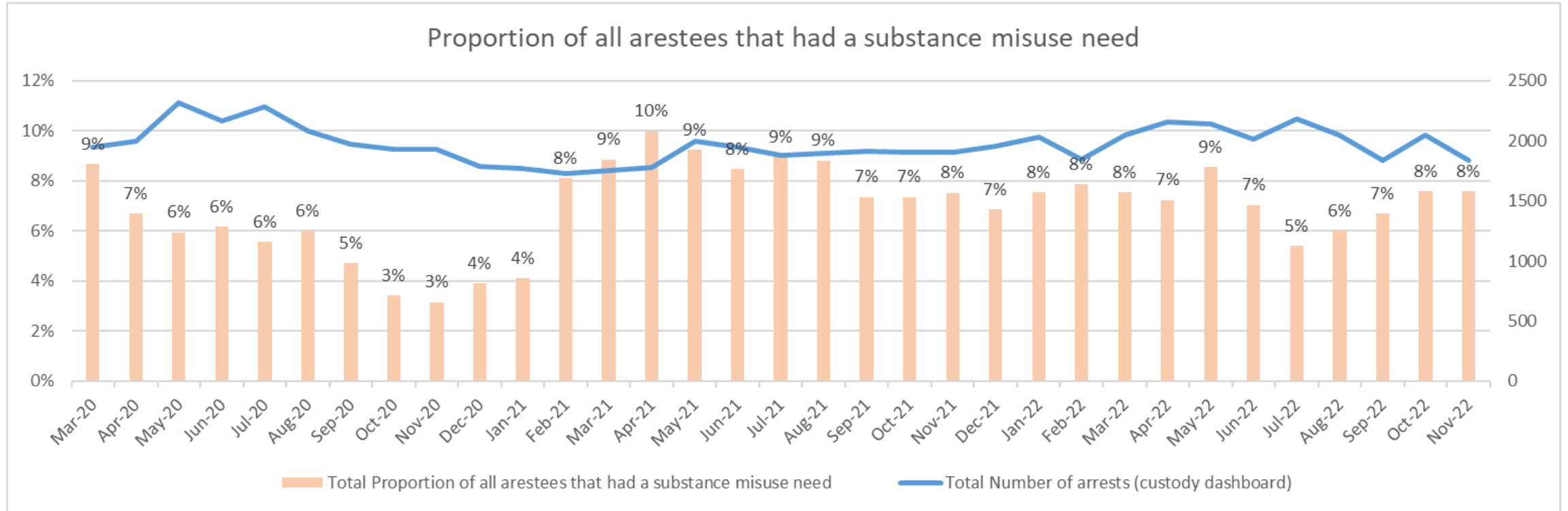
1,428 fewer VAWG Offences v. 12 months December 2019.

Although there is a slight upward long-term trend, the **direction of travel has been downward since August 2022**, when Essex Police began to ensure additional crimes were not being unnecessarily recorded (and that staff within the Resolution Centre were educated to ensure they fully research the individuals involved in these types of offences).

5,743 fewer offences in the 12 months to June 2023 v.2022.



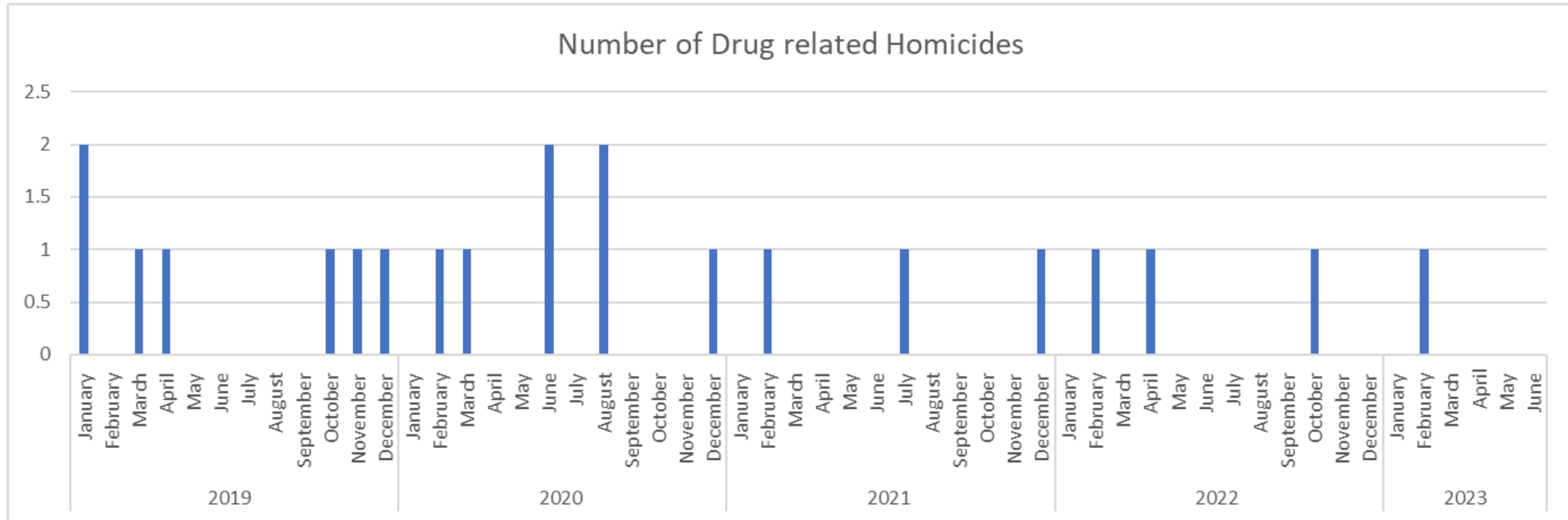
Disrupt Drug Supply and County Lines: Police referrals into drug treatment (data used by Home Office)



Stable trend in 12 months to December 2022 vs to 12 months to December 2021.
Decrease in the proportion of arrestees referred into substance misuse treatment
(7% 12m to Dec22 v. 8% 12m to Dec21).

Disrupt Drug Supply and County Lines: Drug related Homicides

(same data used by Home Office)



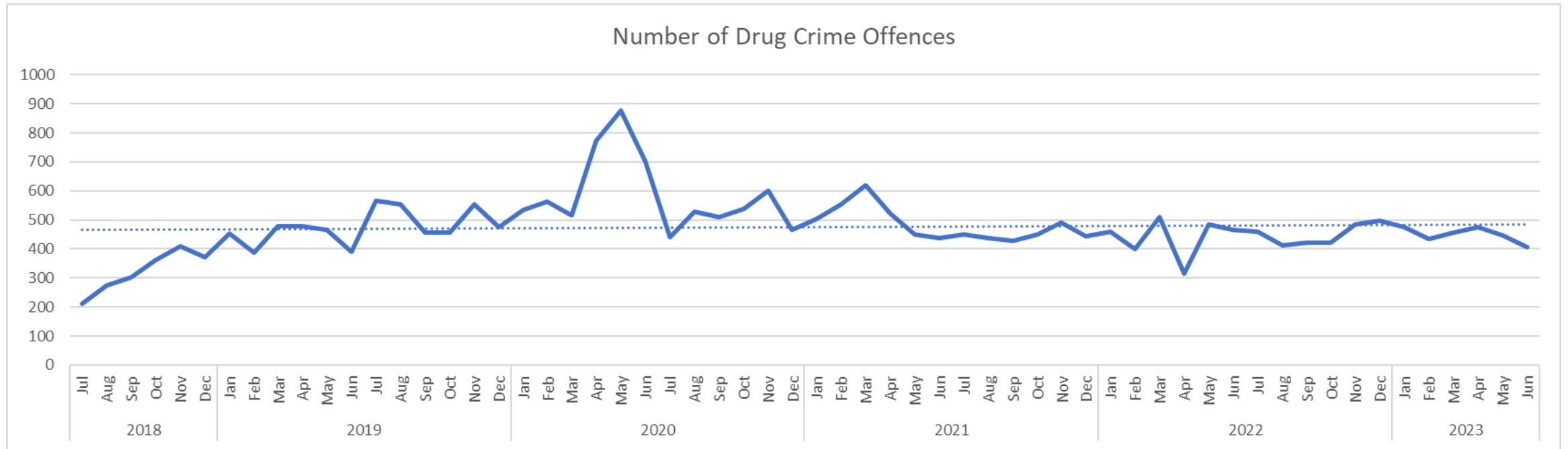
Five **fewer** offences in the 12 months to June 2023 v. 12 months to December 2019.

Two fewer offences v. 12 months to June 2022.



Disrupt Drug Supply and County Lines: Drug Crime

(data used by Home Office)



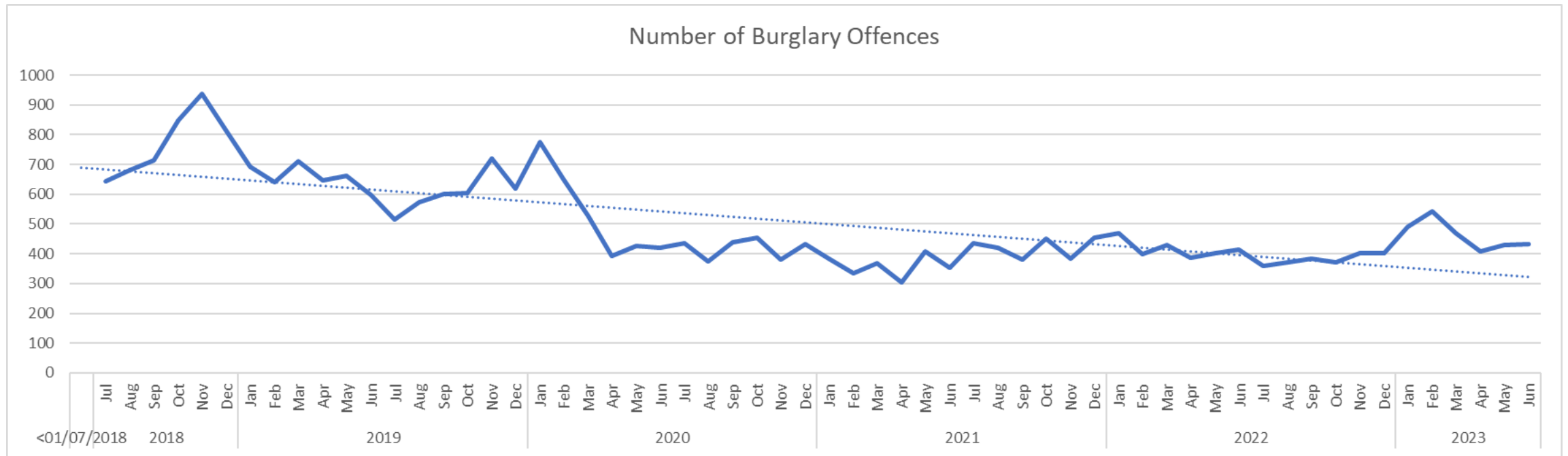
329 fewer Drug Crime Offences v. 12 months December 2019 (drug offences are an indication of police proactivity). There were, however, 50 more offences in the 12 months to June 2023 v.2022.

Increasing long-term trend.

Essex Police recorded the 12th highest number of offences nationally per 1,000 population and the 1st highest in its MSG (iQuanta data 12m to May 2023)

Reduce neighbourhood crime: Burglary

(same data used by Home Office)



38% fewer Burglary offences (-2,914) in the 12 months to June 2023 v. 12 months to December 2019.

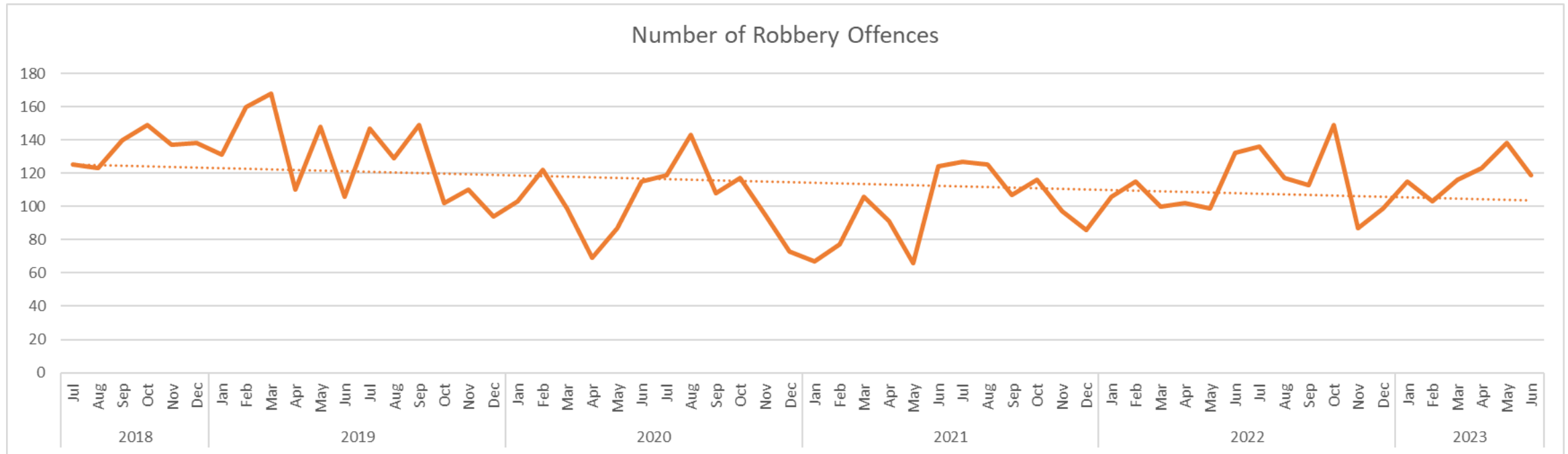
Improving long-term trend and a **stable trend since COVID restrictions** were introduced in March 2020.

353 fewer offences (-8%) in the 12 months to June 2023 v.2022.

Essex Police recorded the 17th highest number of offences nationally per 1,000 population and the 3rd highest in its MSG (iQuanta data 12m to March 2023)

Reduce neighbourhood crime: Robbery

(same data used by Home Office)



9% fewer Robbery offences (-139) v. 12 months December 2019.

Improving long-term trend. However, the direction of travel has been increasing trend since May 2021.

7% more offences (+104) in the 12 months to June 2023 v. 2022.

Essex Police recorded the 12th highest number of offences nationally per 1,000 population and the 2nd highest in its MSG (iQuanta data 12m to March 2023)



Reduce neighbourhood crime: Theft from Person

(same data used by Home Office)



10% fewer Theft From a Person offences (-130) in the 12 months to June 2023 v. 12 months to December 2019.

Improving long-term trend.

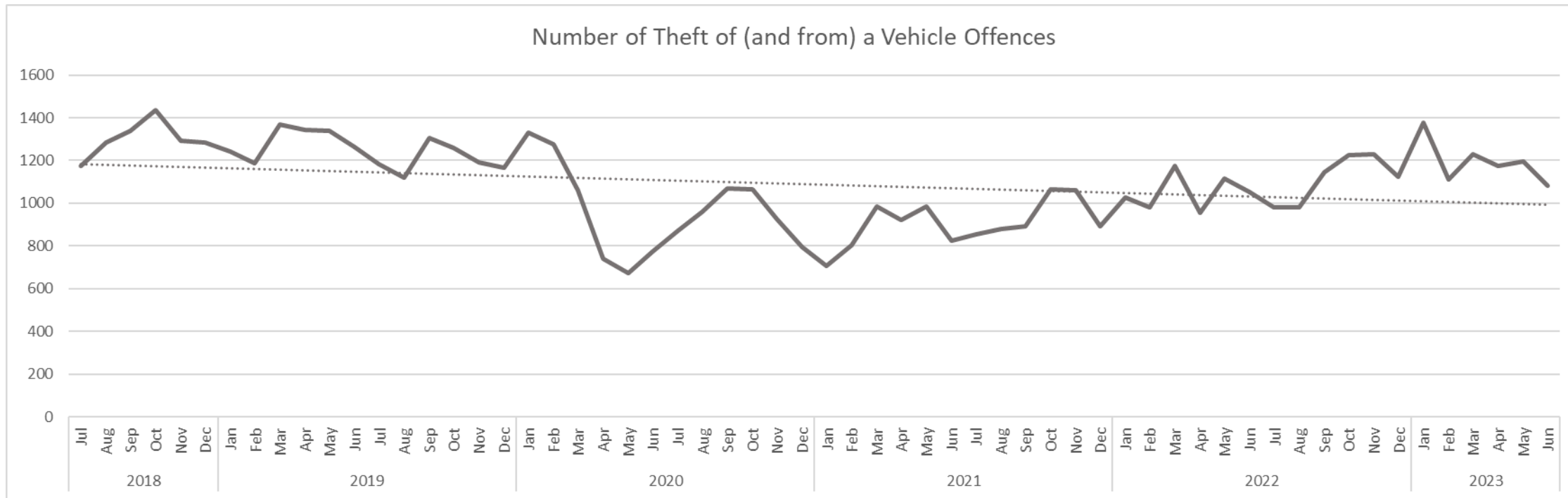
10% fewer offences (-112) in the 12 months to June 2023 v. 2022.

Essex Police recorded the 17th highest number of offences nationally per 1,000 population and the 5th highest in its MSG (iQuanta data 12m to March 2023)



Reduce neighbourhood crime: Vehicle Offences

(same data used by Home Office)



7% fewer Theft of (and From) a Vehicle offences (-1,120) in the 12 months to June 2023 v. 12 months to December 2019.

Improving long-term trend. However, the direction of travel has been gradually increasing trend since May 2020.

14% **more** offences (+1,897) in the 12 months to June 2023 v. 2022.

Essex Police recorded the 8th highest number of offences nationally per 1,000 population and the 1st highest in its MSG (iQuanta data 12m to March 2023)



Reduce neighbourhood crime: Robbery, Theft and Burglary

(same data used by Home Office)

Home Office Outlier Position

Outlier Criteria: Forces must have at least 2 flags out of a possible 3 to qualify as outliers.

| Theft from person | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------|---------|-----------------------|
| Essex 6M TY vs LY % Change | MSG 6M TY vs LY % Change | Difference (% point) | STD Dev | Outlier Indicator Hit |
| -4% | -1% | -3% | 11% | N |
| 12M June 2023 vs 12M Dec 19 % Change | MSG 12M June 2023 vs 12M Dec 19 % Change | Difference (% point) | | |
| -9% | -19% | 10% | 9% | Y |
| Crime Per 1,000 pop | MSG Avg | Difference (#) | | |
| 0.64 | 0.64 | 0.00 | 0.14 | N |

No Burglary data available due to issues with home office counting rules change

| Robbery | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------|---------|-----------------------|
| Essex 6M TY vs LY % Change | MSG 6M TY vs LY % Change | Difference (% point) | STD Dev | Outlier Indicator Hit |
| 5% | 7% | -1% | 11% | N |
| 12M June 2023 vs 12M Dec 19 % Change | MSG 12M June 2023 vs 12M Dec 19 % Change | Difference (% point) | | |
| -11% | -15% | 4% | 16% | N |
| Crime Per 1,000 pop | MSG Avg | Difference (#) | | |
| 0.75 | 0.64 | 0.11 | 0.08 | Y |

| Vehicle Theft | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------|---------|-----------------------|
| Essex 6M TY vs LY % Change | MSG 6M TY vs LY % Change | Difference (% point) | STD Dev | Outlier Indicator Hit |
| 20% | 14% | 6% | 12% | N |
| 12M June 2023 vs 12M Dec 19 % Change | MSG 12M June 2023 vs 12M Dec 19 % Change | Difference (% point) | | |
| -8% | -12% | 4% | 13% | N |
| Crime Per 1,000 pop | MSG Avg | Difference (#) | | |
| 7.41 | 5.68 | 1.73 | 1.25 | Y |

Not currently classed as an outlier for Neighborhood Crime using the 12M to June iQuanta data and outlier criteria.

One out of three outlier criteria met for Robbery and Vehicle Theft.

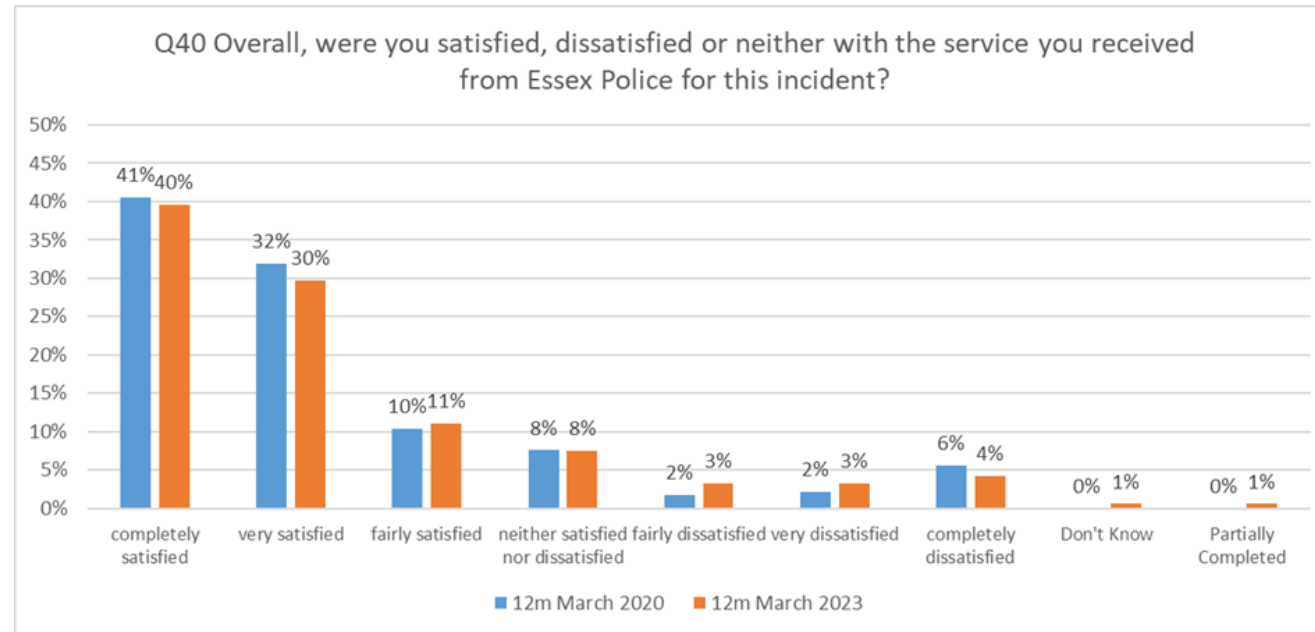
No outlier criteria met for Theft from Person and Burglary.



Improve Satisfaction among Victims: Domestic Abuse Victim Satisfaction with Police

(Home Office measure from ADR444 - DA victim survey)

% of Victims satisfied with the service they received

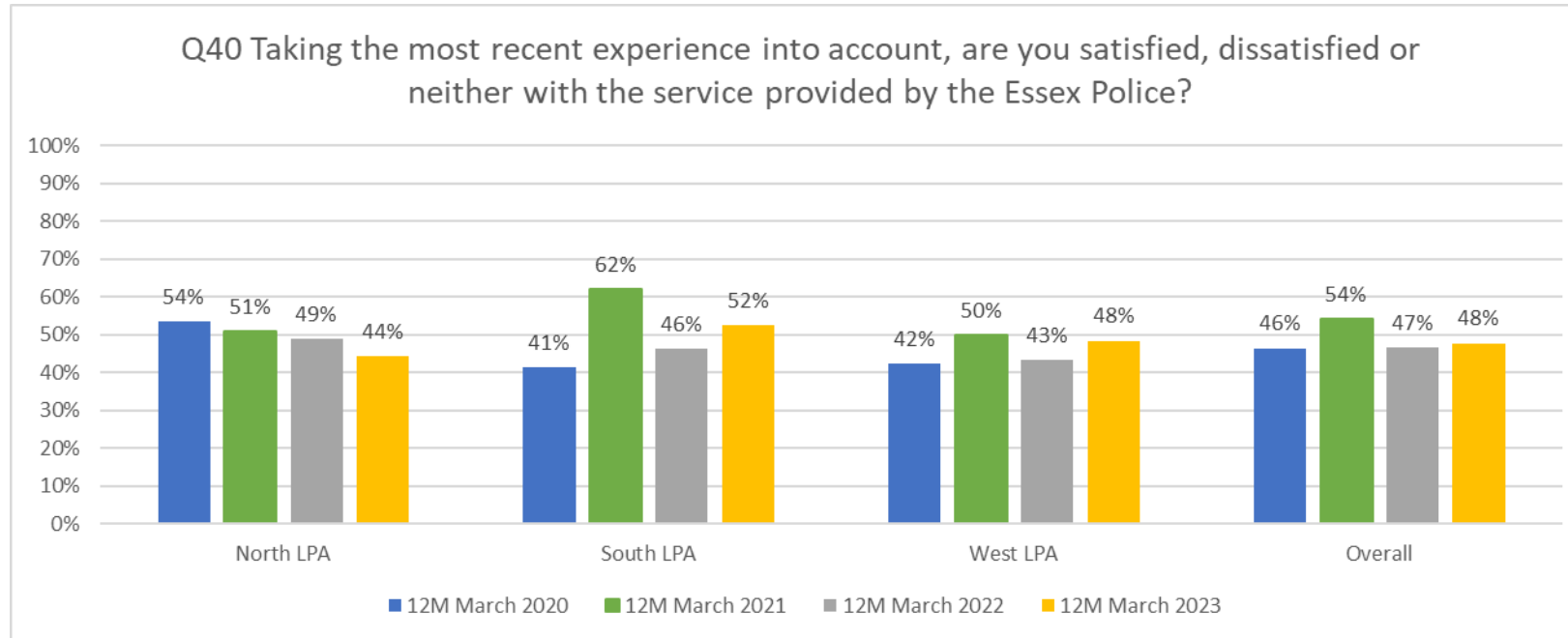


Stable trend compared to 12 months to March 2020.

No change in the proportion of respondents who were either completely, very or fairly satisfied (83% 12M March 2020 vs 80% 12M March 2023).

Improve Satisfaction among Victims: Victim Satisfaction with Police (proxy measure from SMSR independent survey)

% of Victims Satisfied with Essex Police Service



Stable trend in the last 12 months.

No significant change in the number of victims satisfied with Essex Police service.

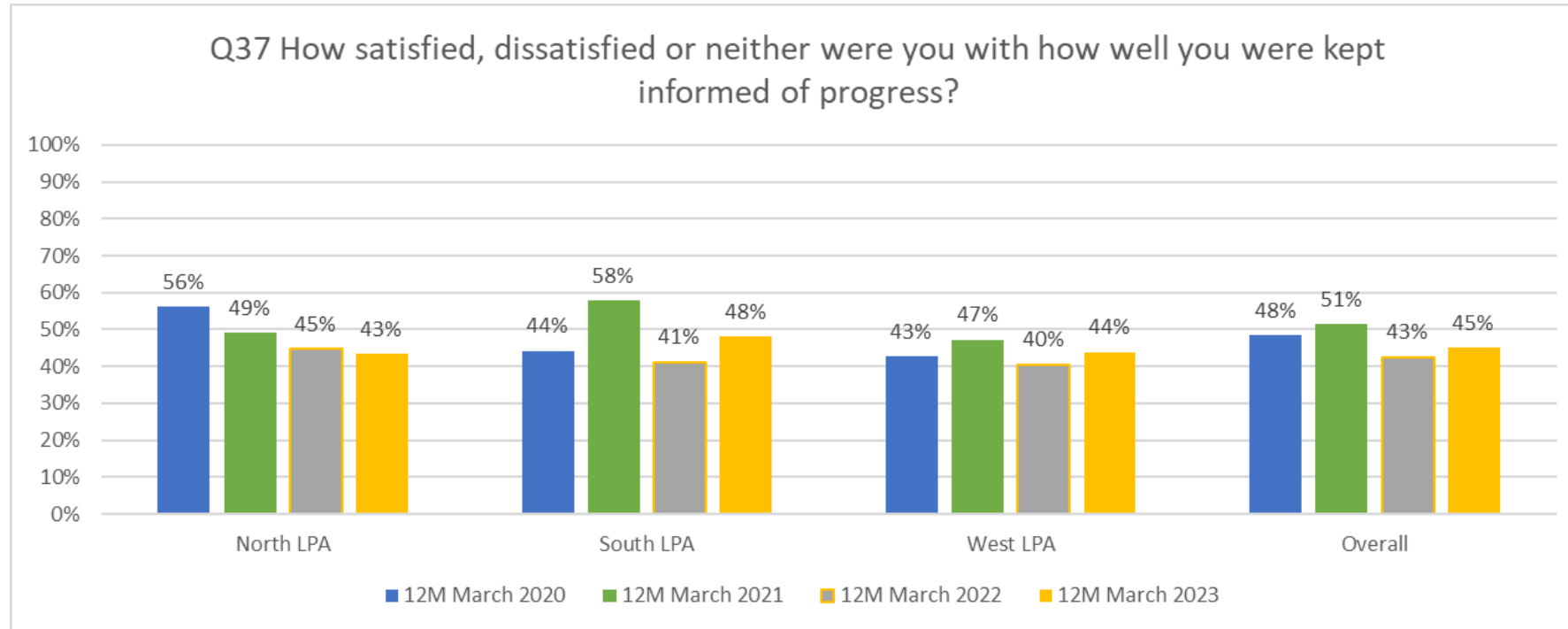
South LPA has seen a significant increase of 6% points in the last 12 months.

West LPA has seen a significant increase of 5% points in the last 12 months.

North LPA has seen a significant decrease of 5% points in the last 12 months.

Improve Satisfaction among Victims: Victim Satisfaction with Police (proxy measure from SMSR independent survey)

% of Victims satisfied with updates



Stable trend in the last 12 months.

No significant change in the number of victims satisfied with how well they were kept informed of progress of their case.

South LPA has seen a significant increase of 7% points in the last 12 months.



Improve Satisfaction among Victims: Q13b

(proxy measure from SMSR independent survey)

| | Annual Trend (year ending) | | | | | | |
|---------------|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | % change |
| Chelmsford | 74% | 70% | 71% | 76% | 79% | 80% | +1% |
| Uttlesford | 52% | 62% | 70% | 82% | 84% | 79% | -5% |
| Rochford | 72% | 65% | 60% | 86% | 84% | 79% | -5% |
| Southend | 71% | 64% | 67% | 82% | 82% | 76% | -6% ↓ |
| Harlow | 74% | 73% | 64% | 89% | 79% | 75% | -4% |
| Basildon | 64% | 64% | 65% | 77% | 74% | 75% | +1% |
| Braintree | 68% | 73% | 69% | 82% | 81% | 74% | -7% ↓ |
| Thurrock | 67% | 68% | 55% | 74% | 78% | 74% | -4% |
| Maldon | 69% | 66% | 60% | 79% | 82% | 73% | -9% ↓ |
| Colchester | 73% | 75% | 66% | 81% | 78% | 72% | -6% ↓ |
| Tendring | 71% | 65% | 71% | 80% | 81% | 71% | -10% ↓ |
| Brentwood | 69% | 60% | 66% | 78% | 79% | 70% | -9% ↓ |
| Epping Forest | 66% | 58% | 69% | 77% | 75% | 66% | -9% ↓ |
| Castle Point | 66% | 59% | 58% | 73% | 75% | 60% | -15% ↓ |

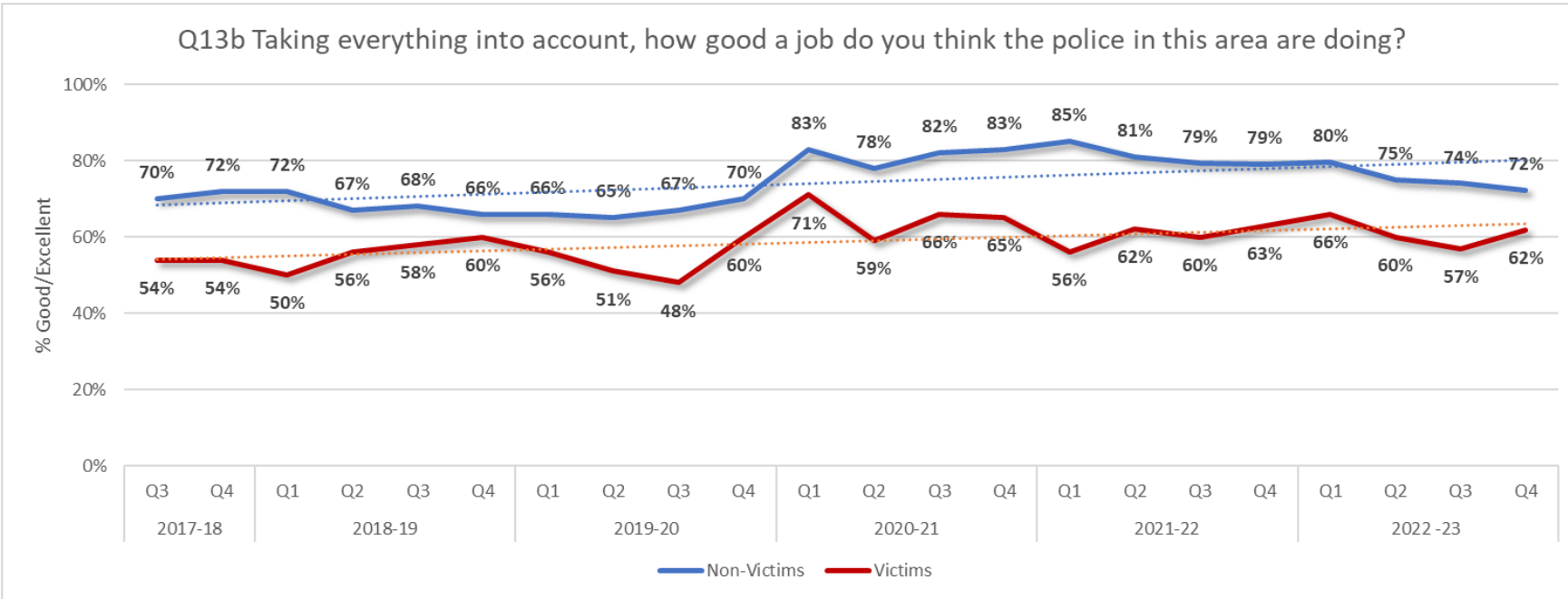
| | Annual Trend (year ending) | | | | | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | % change |
| Male | 71% | 68% | 64% | 78% | 78% | 71% | -7% ↓ |
| Female | 67% | 65% | 67% | 80% | 80% | 75% | -5% ↓ |
| Under 35 | 78% | 75% | 67% | 83% | 83% | 78% | -5% ↓ |
| 35-54 | 67% | 64% | 64% | 78% | 77% | 75% | -2% |
| 55+ | 66% | 63% | 66% | 79% | 78% | 70% | -8% ↓ |
| White | 69% | 66% | 67% | 79% | 79% | 73% | -6% ↓ |
| Other than White | 76% | 73% | 59% | 78% | 76% | 79% | +3% |
| Victim of crime | 54% | 56% | 53% | 65% | 61% | 61% | 0% |
| Non victim | 71% | 68% | 67% | 81% | 81% | 76% | -5% ↓ |

↑ significant increase ↓ significant decrease

Q13b Taking everything into account, how good a job do you think the police in this area are doing?
FIRST ASKED IN Q3 2017/18

Improve Satisfaction among Victims: Q13b

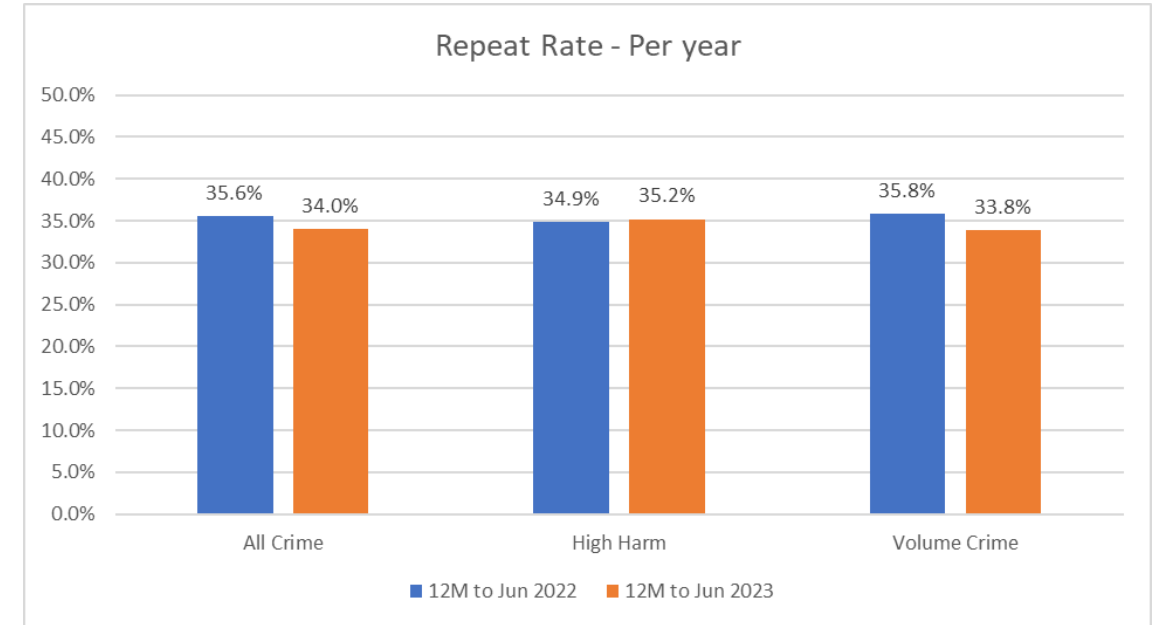
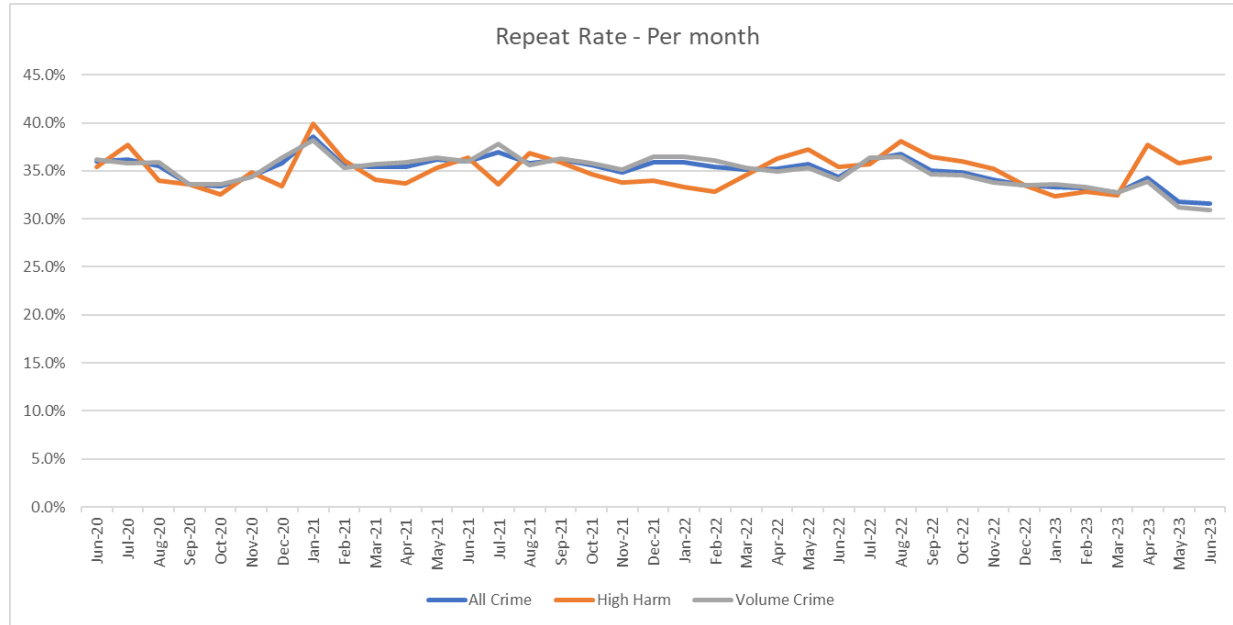
(proxy measure from SMSR independent survey)



- **The gap between victim and non-victim has decreased compared to last quarter but decreased compared to the same quarter last year.**
- Gap of 10% points between victims and non-victims in Q4 2022/23 v. 16% in Q4 2021/22.



Improve Satisfaction among Victims: Repeat Victims



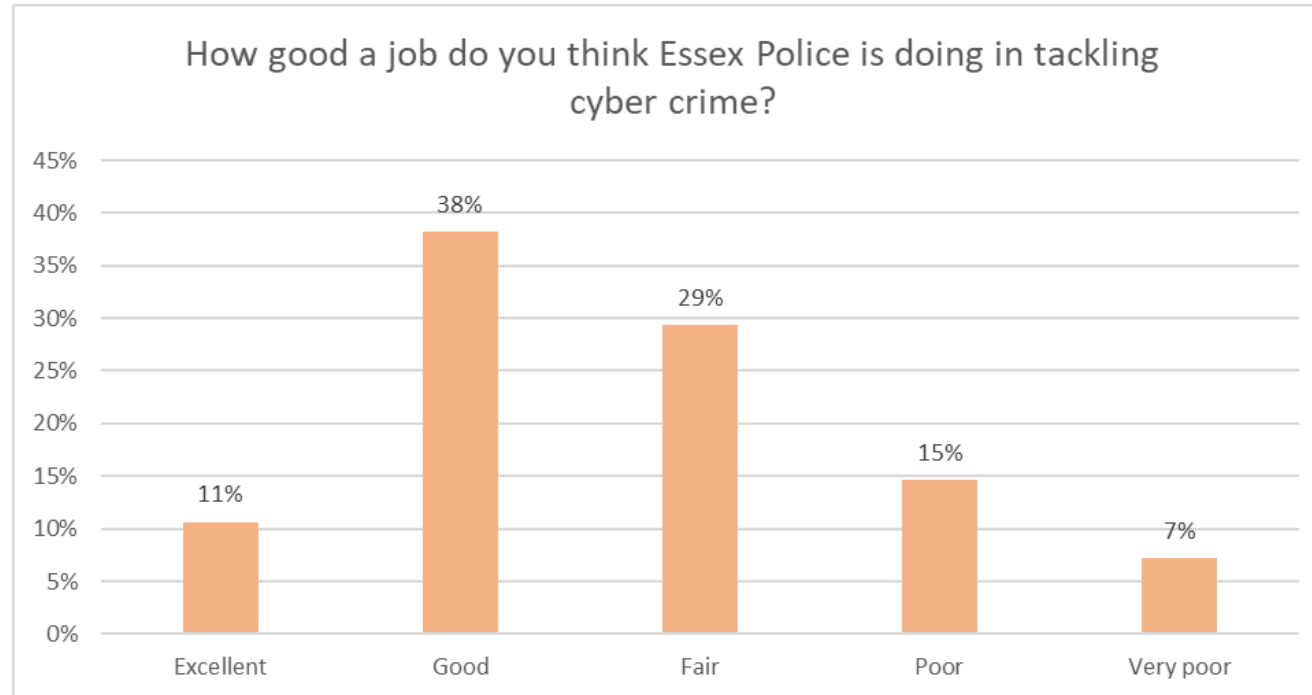
Repeat is a measure of whether the same victim has any previous crime recorded in the past year - excludes crimes recorded on the same day when identifying repeat status.

One in three victims are repeats, i.e., have reported more than one crime to Essex Police in the previous year.

There is little difference (1.4% point) in the repeat rate for High Harm offences and Volume Crime offences.



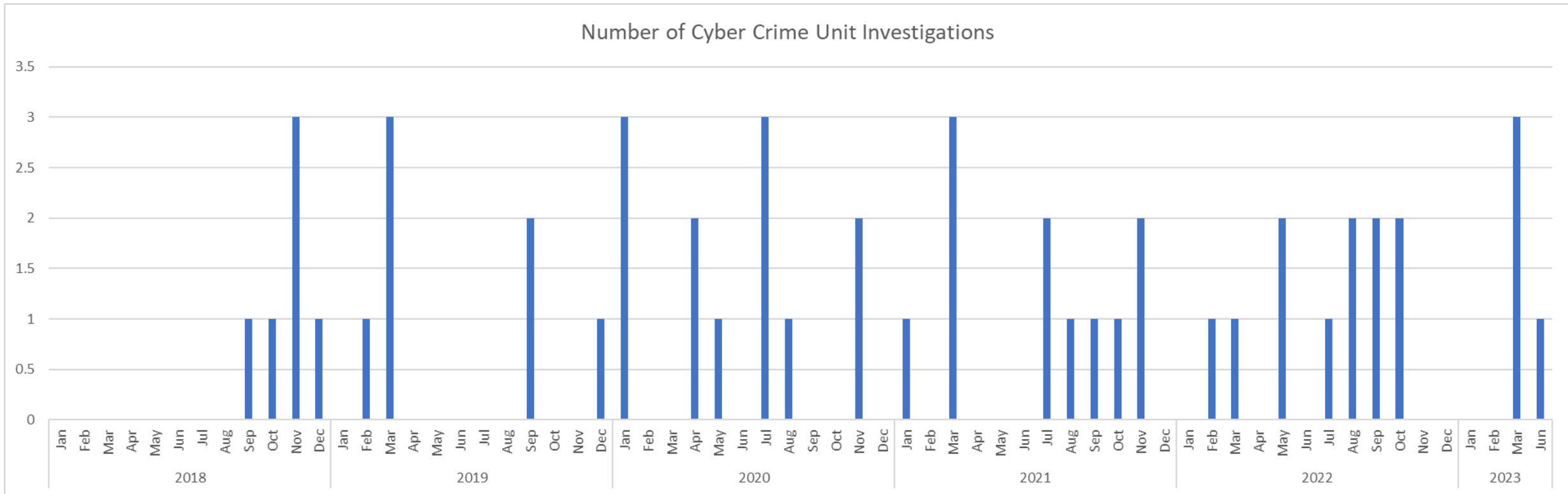
Tackle Cyber Crime: Confidence in the law enforcement response to cyber crime (proxy data from SMSR independent survey)



49% of respondents reported that they think Essex Police are doing a Good/Excellent job.
22% think Essex Police are doing a Poor/Very Poor job.



Tackle Cyber Crime: Number of businesses experiencing a cyber breach or attack (proxy data from Athena Crime)



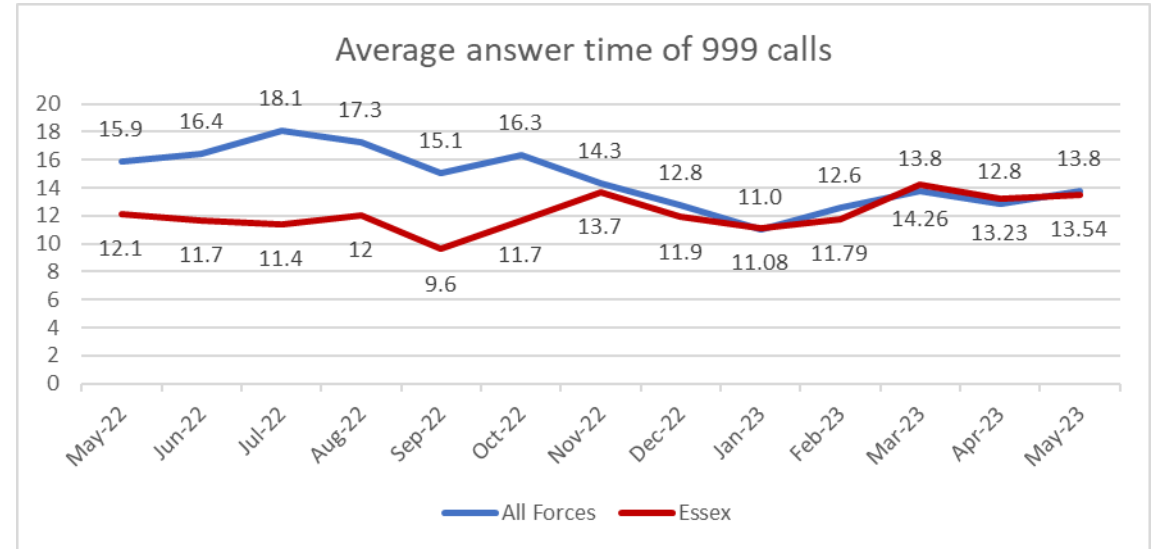
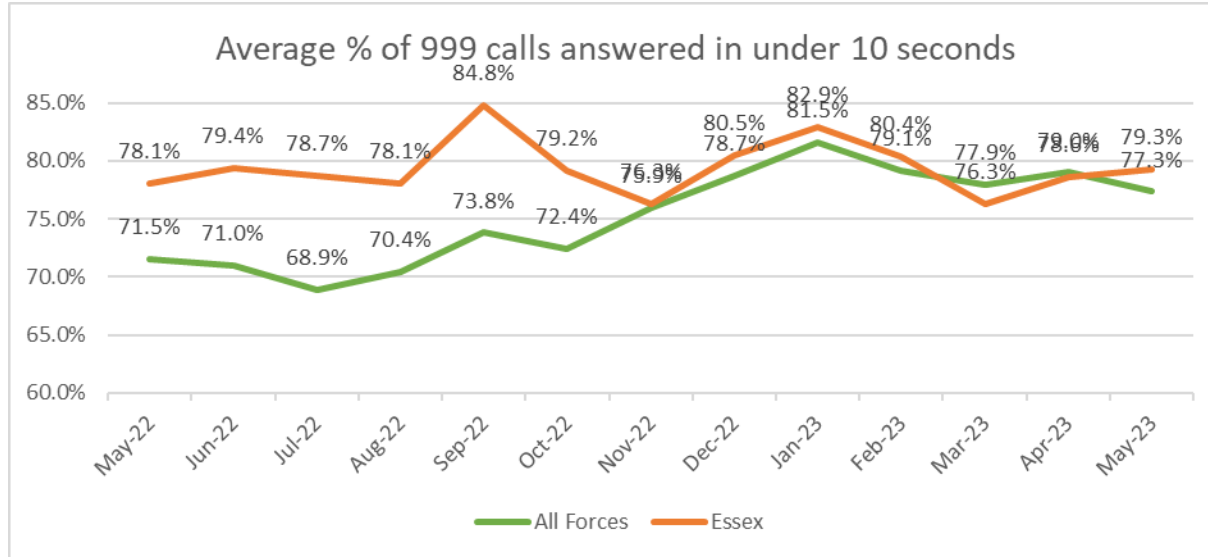
Stable trend in the last 12 months.

Two **fewer** offences in the 12 months to June 2023 v. 12 months to December 2019.

Four more offences v. 12 months to June 2022.



999 response times (data from Police.co.uk)

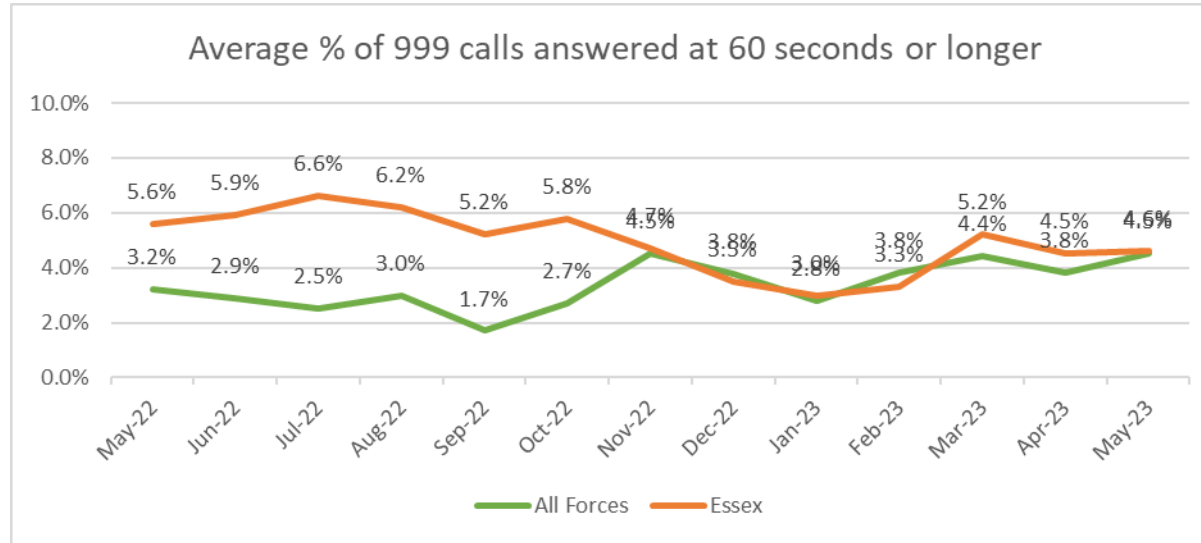


In May 2023, Essex Police achieved a **compliance of 79.3%** for the proportion of calls answered within 10 seconds v. the 77.3% National average.

In May 2023, Essex Police achieved an **average call answer time of 13.5 seconds** v. a National average of 13.8 seconds.



999 response times (data from Police.co.uk)



In May 2023, Essex Police achieved **compliance of 4.6%** for the proportion of calls answered at 60 or longer v. 4.5% for the National average.



| Priority area | National metrics | Source of metric | National Measure Published (Digital Crime and Performance Pack) | Essex Police Measure |
|--|---|---|--|---|
| Reduce murder and other homicide | Homicides | National Crime & Policing Measures and Digital Crime and Performance Pack | Police recorded crime (PRC) Homicide Index (HI) | Number of Homicides (Business Objects) |
| Reduce serious violence | Hospital admissions of u25s for assault with a sharp object | National Crime & Policing Measures and Digital Crime and Performance Pack | Police recorded offences involving knives and sharp instruments (PRC) Number of inpatient admissions with cause code 'assault with sharp object' by month/age/police force (NHS Digital)*only currently available at national level | Knife-enabled crime committed against u25s - proxy measure (Business Objects) |
| | Offences involving a knife | Digital Crime and Performance Pack only | Police recorded crime (PRC) | Number of Offences involving a knife (Business Objects) |
| | Offences involving discharge of a firearm | National Crime & Policing Measures and Digital Crime and Performance Pack | Police recorded offences involving a firearm (PRC) | Offences involving discharge of a firearm (Business Objects) |
| | Violence With Injury | Digital Crime and Performance Pack only | Police recorded crime (PRC) | Number of Violence With Injury Offences (Business Objects) |
| | Robbery (against business and personal property) | Digital Crime and Performance Pack only | Police recorded crime (PRC) | Number of Robbery Offences (Business Objects) |
| | VAWG | Digital Crime and Performance Pack only | Police recorded crime (PRC) from iQuanta DA Flagged data | Number of VAWG Offences (Business Objects) |
| Disrupt drugs supply and county lines | Drug-related homicides | National Crime & Policing Measures and Digital Crime and Performance Pack | Homicide Index (HI) | Drug-related Homicides (current Situation Reports (CSRs) from Homicide investigations) |
| | Police referrals into drug treatment | National Crime & Policing Measures only | Not published currently | Number of police referrals into drug treatment (Substance misuse referral data - NHS ESSEX PARTNERSHIP UNIVERSITY NHS FOUNDATION TRUST) |
| | Drug crime volume, trafficking, possession and seizures | Digital Crime and Performance Pack only | Police recorded crime (PRC) from iQuanta Agency and Partner Management Information System (APMIS) from the NCA | Number of Drug Crime Offences (Business Objects) |
| Reduce neighbourhood crime | Burglary, robbery, theft of and from a vehicle, theft from a person | National Crime & Policing Measures and Digital Crime and Performance Pack | Police recorded crime (PRC) from iQuanta | Robbery, Theft and Burglary Offences (Business Objects) |
| Improve satisfaction among victims, with a particular focus on victims of domestic abuse | Satisfaction with the police among victims of domestic abuse | National Crime & Policing Measures only | Not published currently | ADR 444 DA victim survey |
| | Victim satisfaction with the police | National Crime & Policing Measures only | Not published currently | Victim satisfaction (SMSR Survey) |
| Tackle cyber crime | Confidence in the law enforcement response to cyber crime | National Crime & Policing Measures only | Not published currently | Confidence in Essex Police doing a good/excellent job at tackling cyber crime (SMSR survey) |
| | Percentage of businesses experiencing a cyber breach or attack | National Crime & Policing Measures only | Not published currently | Number of businesses experiencing a cyber breach or attack - proxy measure (Business Objects) |