



Summary of OPCC Police and Crime Surveys: 2021-2023

1. Introduction

1.1 What is the Police and Crime Plan Survey?

The Police and Crime Plan Survey¹ was conducted in 2021, 2022 and 2023. The objective of the survey is to better inform the priorities of the Police and Crime Plan as set by Johnathan Evison, the Police and Crime Commissioner for Humberside.

The data in this survey also adds to the evidence base of the Police and Crime Commissioner's (OPPC) office. Examples of this are the use of the data to support funding opportunities, allowing the OPCC to better develop commissioned services and more effectively hold Humberside Police to account.

1.2 What are the objectives of this paper?

The aim of this paper is to summarise the key findings from 3 years of Police and Crime Plan surveys. As a result, it will not cover every question, but will provide insight in the following areas:

- The cohort completing the survey;
- Participants ranking of crime and Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) types in which agencies could do more to address;
- Participants views of crime and ASB;
- Participants views on reporting crime and ASB;
- Participants view on safety in their neighbourhood;
- Confidence in Humberside Police.

1.3 Methodology

1.3.1 A note on Alchemer.

Alchemer² was the survey tool used to conduct the survey. The data was extracted using the "report" mode; in contrast to downloading the raw data. The rationale for this is that only fully completed surveys are available in the raw data and this would therefore reduce the sample size and validity of this paper.

The trade-off for using the "report" data, is a lack of granularity in the dataset. The report mode is pre-defined and does not allow the combination of personal characteristics such as age-band, sex or home postcode to be analysed independently (e.g Women's view on night-time safety).

1.3.2 Analysis of Questions.

Due to the large data set, this paper will focus on quantitative data as this reduces the burden for the analyst and it will allow trends to be seen more easily.

¹ <https://www.humberside-pcc.gov.uk/News/News-Archive/2023/Have-Your-Say-Annual-Police-and-Crime-Survey.aspx>

² <https://www.alchemer.com/>

2. Summary of Findings

Over the 3 years of the Police and Crime plan survey, a total of 4,601 respondents engaged with the survey. However, when comparing the participants characteristics against Census data, the survey cohort is overrepresented with people aged over 45. The data also suggests that the population of the East Riding were underrepresented, and the population of North Lincolnshire were overrepresented.

The top 5 areas in which participants thought the Police and other agencies could do more to tackle were: Drug Use and Dealing, Misuse of Motorbikes, Speeding and Dangerous Driving, Fly-tipping and Environmental Crime, Neighbourhood Nuisance, Damage and Graffiti and Burglary. A potential driver of this activity is the lack of activities available to young people. In 2023, 50% of the cohort replied *no* to the question “Are there enough positive activities for young people”.

The percentage of the cohort who experienced a crime decreased from 42% in 2021 to 37% in 2023. The most frequently reported incidents were Intimidation or Harassment or Abuse, Criminal Damage, Vandalism, or Graffiti and Online Fraud. Of those who chose to report a crime via 999 or 101, the majority were left with a negative perspective of reporting.

In terms of on-going contact, 75% of the cohort felt that this assisted them with their understanding of the investigation and 60% felt the contact was sufficient. Nevertheless, between 24% and 36% of participants would have like to have been offered additional support, most notably around the Criminal Justice System.

The 4 main reasons for not reporting a crime or ASB incident were found to be the same. These were: There was no chance of catching the perpetrator, I wasn't confident anything would happen, It wasn't serious enough to report, I didn't think it would be taken seriously. These could all be linked to either a lack of confidence in progression to a successful outcome, or a feeling that they were not serious enough to report.

The percentage of the cohort that experienced ASB was just under 80%. The most frequently experienced ASB types were: Vehicle related nuisance, People using or dealing drugs, Intimidating/Anti – Social Gatherings, People being Drunk or Rowdy in Public and Graffiti, Arson or Deliberate Damage. These incidents correlate to the incidents that Police and other agencies could be doing more to tackle.

The participants had high levels of confidence in Humberside Police when dialling 999 or 101 and that their treatment or the treatment of others would be done respectfully and fairly. Furthermore, more generally there was feeling of confidence in Humberside Police, when asked in the question in 2023. On the other hand, participants had low levels of confidence when trying to contact their local Policing teams.

When asked about what crime occurs the most in their local area, the participants response was Burglary and Domestic Abuse. Compared to 2022 data in 2023 they also thought there was a higher prevalence of Violence Against Women and Girls (VaWG) and Knife related offences. In respect of crime and ASB levels, approximately 50% of the cohort perceived that Crime and ASB levels were favourable when compared to 2 and 5 years previously.

Finally, over half the respondents thought they knew the PCC role Well, or Very well. Their preferred mode of communication was via E-mail.

3. Survey Cohort

3.1 Size of Cohort

The total number of respondents saw an increase in 2022, with a significant reduction in 2023. The completion rate was highest in 2021.

Figure 1: Total number of respondents, with completion rate

Year	Total Completed	Total Partial Completed	Overall Respondent Total	% Fully Completed
2021	1,963	954	2,197	67.3%
2022	1,675	1,147	2,822 (+28%)	59.4%
2023	963	534	1,497 (-47%)	64.3%

3.2 Personal Characteristics

3.2.1 Age bands

Comparing the 2021 to the 2023 data, there has been an increase in the ratio in the 65 plus cohort (+5%pts) and decrease in the 45-64 cohort (-6%pts). However, the 45-64 age-band remained the largest in the survey.

Comparing the ratio of respondents who completed the survey against the 2021 Census data³, the 18-24 and 25-44 age bands appear to be under-represented and the 45-64 and 65+ age bands appear to be over-represented.

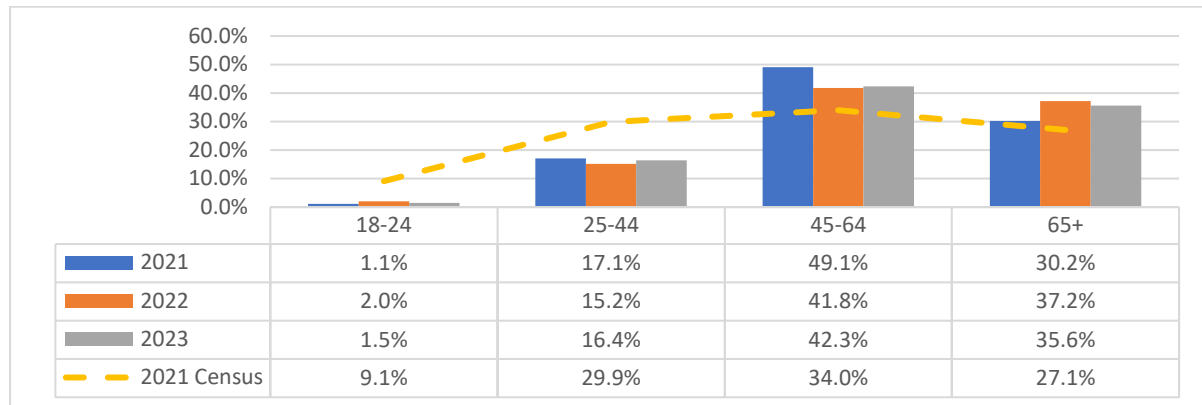
Figure 2a: Count and % Ratio of Survey Respondents by Age Range

	Under 18	18-24	25-44	45-64	65 +	Prefer not to say
2021	* ⁴	22 (1.1%)	25-44 (17.1%)	956 (49.1%)	588 (30.2%)	49 (2.5%)
2022	18 (1.1%)	34 (2%)	255 (15.2%)	700 (41.8%)	622 (37.2%)	44 (2.6%)
2023	* ⁴	14 (1.5%)	156 (16.4%)	404 (42.3%)	340 (35.6%)	39 (4.1%)

³ Information extracted from Nomis: TS009 Sex by Single Year of Age.

⁴ Number suppressed, due to small total.

Figure 2b: Comparison of % Survey cohort vs % of Age-Band Population in Humberside (2021 Census data)



3.2.2 Gender

The gender of the respondents was consistent year on year, with Males accounting for approximately 50% of the cohort, Females accounting for 46% of the cohort, with the remaining 4% responding with a Self-Ascribed gender or the “Prefer not to say” option.

3.2.3 Ethnicity

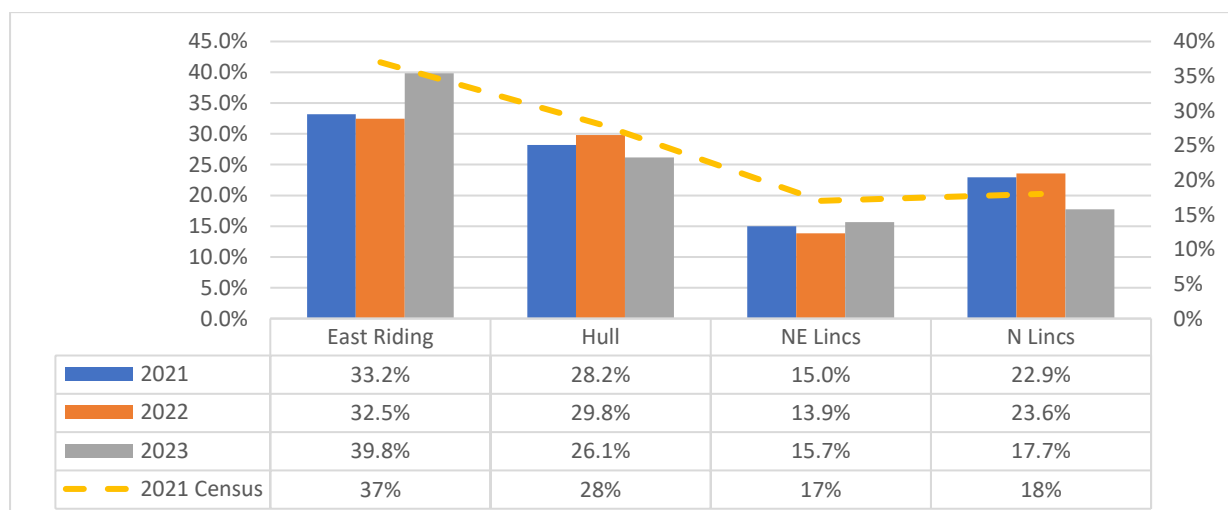
Approximately 92% of respondents classified themselves as “White-British”. This is comparable with the 2021 Census data for Humberside in which around 90% of the population were “White-British”. Notwithstanding this, given that 4% of responders selected the “Prefer not say” option, the dataset could suffer with under-representation with other recorded ethnicities.

3.2.4 Cohort Home Location

The largest proportion of cohort live in the East Riding (40%) in 2023. However, when compared with the estimated population of Humberside, in 2021 and 2022 they appeared to be underrepresented (6%pts). There is also underrepresentation in NE Lincs, most notably in 2022 which saw a 4%pts difference.

Conversely, the data suggests a higher-than-expected number of the cohort live in North Lincs in 2021 and 2022 survey.

Figure 3: Comparison of % Survey cohort home address vs % Population in Humberside (2021 Census data)



4. Ranking Crime and ASB: What areas did the participants think that the Police and other agencies could do more to address.

4.1 Methodology

Participants were asked to rank their top 5 priorities from a list of 18 Crimes and Anti-social Behaviours (ASB). It is important to note that the question asks what *Police and Other Agencies should do more to tackle* and not an overall ranking of priorities.

This may explain why less occurring high level crimes (such as Sexual Abuse, Violence Against Women and Girls (VaWG), Robbery) appear lower down on the list; whilst more visible higher frequency crimes/ASB incidents appear at the top of the rankings (Fly-Tipping, Neighbour Nuisance, Damage and Graffiti).

4.2 Year on Year Rankings

The year-on-year rankings remained constant, with the same priorities taking the top 7 ranks in all 3 years (See Figure 4 on the next page). Notably, all these responses are linked to impacting on neighbourhoods and consisted of 4 themes:

- *Drug use and dealing* (Ranked 1st)
Road safety: Misuse of Motorbikes/Scooters (Ranked 2nd=) and Speeding/Dangerous driving (Ranked 4th)
- *Anti-Social Behaviour*: Fly-tipping and environmental crime (Ranked 5th), Neighbourhood Nuisance (Ranked 6th) and Damage and graffiti (Ranked 7th)
- *Burglary*: (Ranked 2nd=).

Of the priorities outside of the top 7, Domestic abuse (DA) has had a lower ranking year on year, suggesting that the respondents feel like more action has been taken to prevent DA.

In addition, Knife crime also had some changes in ranks, going from 11th in 2021, to 8th in 2022 and returning to 13th in 2023. It is possible that this is linked to the Violence Prevention Partnership (VPP). The VPP was launched in 2022 as a response to weapon enabled violence as evidenced by an increase in Hospital Admissions for Assault by a Sharp Object⁵. This publicity may have raised awareness in 2022 and the subsequent interventions and Hotspot policing activity may have reduced concerns in 2023.

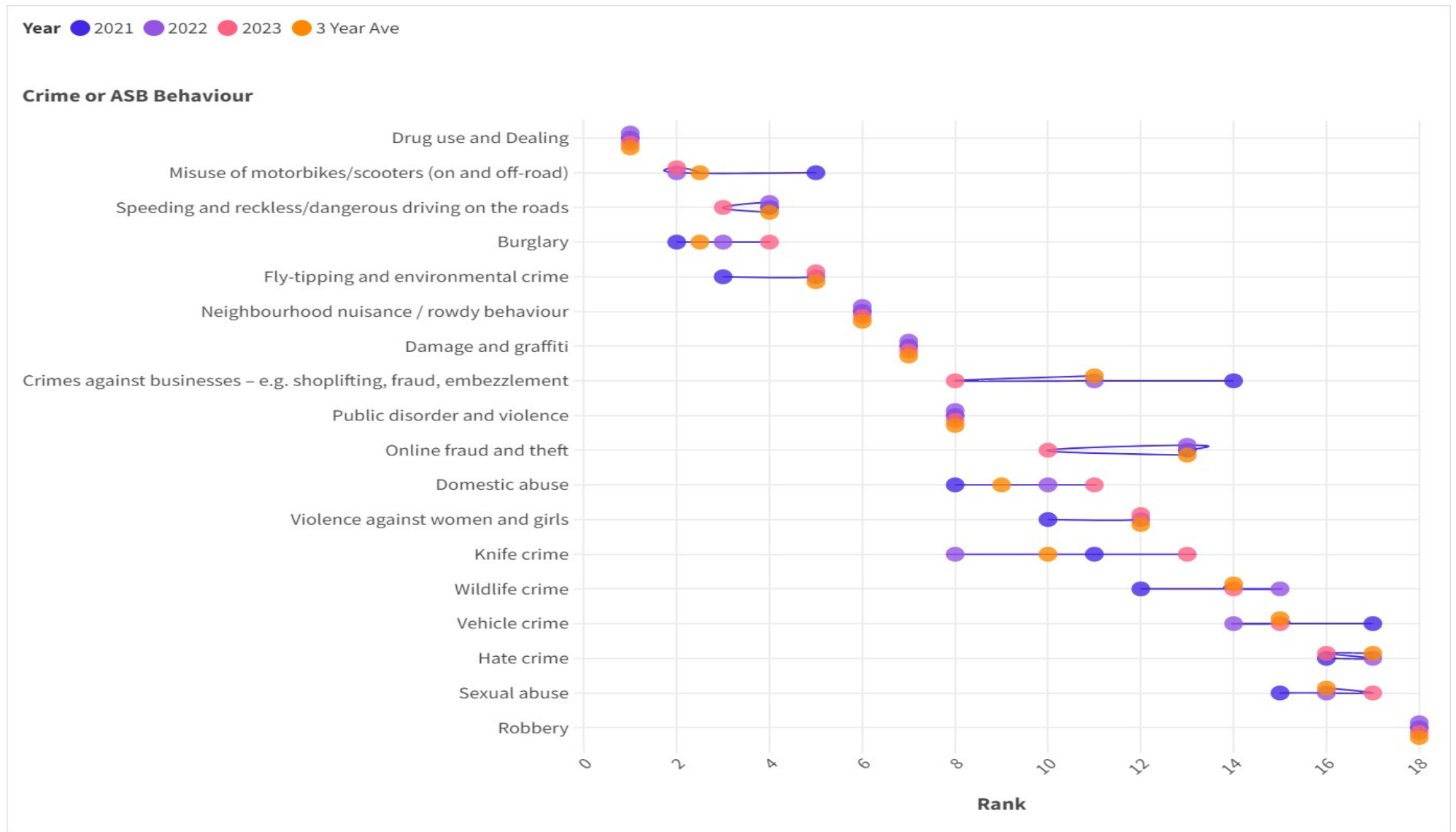
The lowest ranking 3 priorities: Hate Crime (17th), Sexual Abuse (16th) and Robbery (18th) were also found to be consistent over the survey period. This is an indication that the respondents feel these areas have been given sufficient resources to tackle these crimes.

4.3 Participants views on activities for young people.

In the 2022 and 2023 survey, participants were asked if there were enough positive activities for young people. In 2022, 45% responded No and in 2023 50% responded No. Analysing the free-text responses there was a lot of support for additional youth provision.

⁵ <https://d2e6b0zxjgwz5y.cloudfront.net/uploads/files/Hospital-Admissions-by-a-Sharp-Object.pdf>

Figure 4: Ranking of Crime/ASB Behaviours



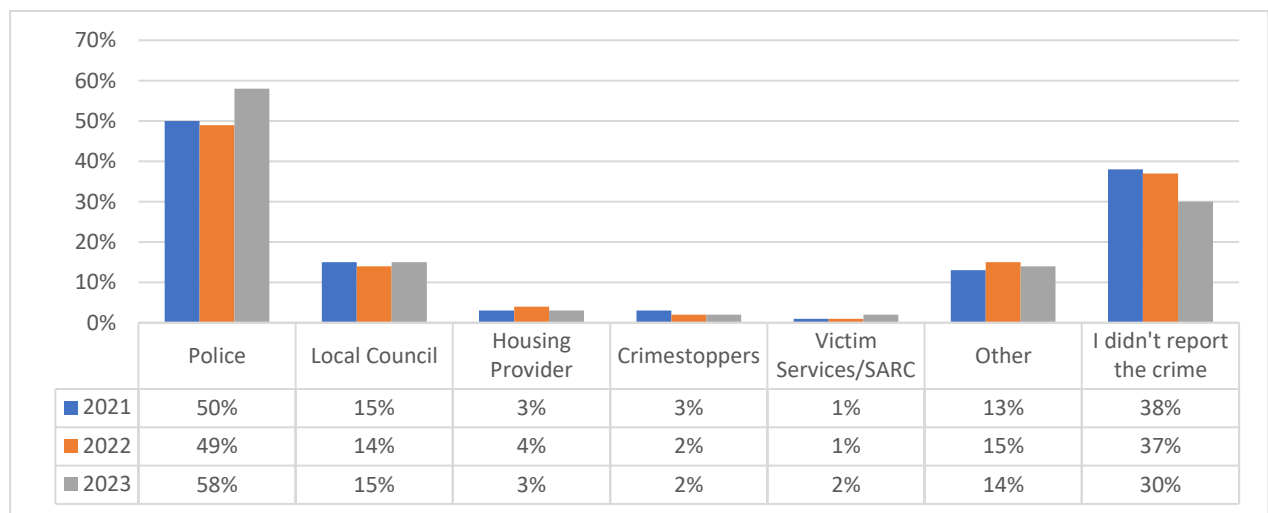
5. Survey participants experience of crime.

5.1 % Participants who experienced crime.

The percentage of participants who experience a crime in the past 12 months, decreased from 42% in 2021 to 37% in 2023. The most common incidents they reported was “*Intimidation, Harassment or Abuse*”, “*Criminal Damage, Vandalism, or Graffiti*” and “*Online Fraud*”. This was constant over the survey period. (See Appendixes 1-3 for full data).

Of the agencies listed, Police received most of these reports, increasing from 50% in 2021 to 58% in 2023. Furthermore, the % of respondents who reported the incident saw an increase of 8%pts (62% in 2021 compared to 70% in 2023⁶). This could be an indication that more crime is getting reported to the Police, but is caveated with having a smaller sample size.

Figure 5: Percentage of Crimes reported to each agency 2021-2023

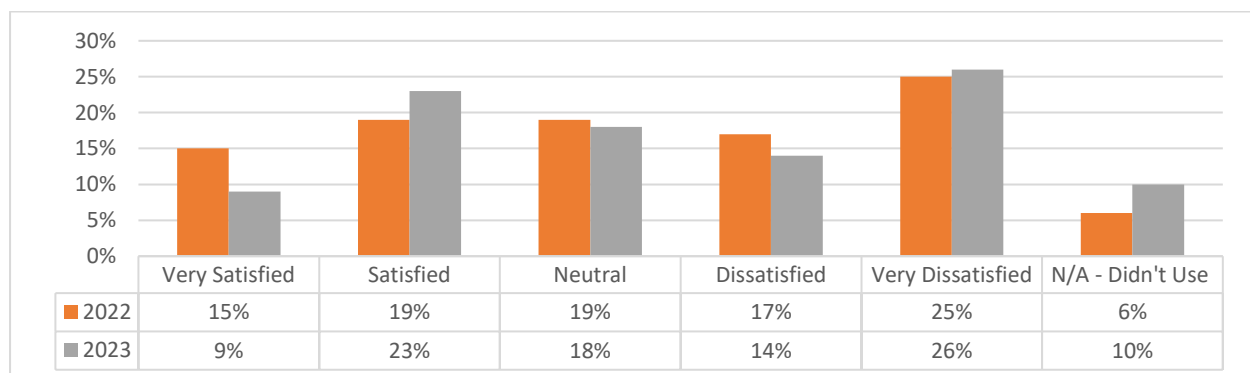


5.2 Participants interactions with services

5.2.1 Views in the reporting of crime using 999/101

In the 2022 and 2023 survey participants were asked to rate their experience with the 999/101 system. In both years there was a higher ratio of participants with a negative perspective (Dissatisfied + Very Dissatisfied) compared to those with a positive perspective (Satisfied + Very Satisfied). In both years the dissatisfied cohort had the highest overall percentage.

Figure 6: Participant satisfaction with the 999/101 systems in 2021 and 2022



⁶ Participants were also allowed to select more than one response and therefore the % will not add up to 100%

5.2.2 Participants receiving updates on their investigation.

There has been a 6%pts increase (24% to 30%) in participants who have received an update about the progress of their investigation comparing the 2021 and 2023 data.

For those who were contacted, ¾ felt the contact adequately clarified the investigation progress. There was also an 8%pts increase (56% to 64%) in the amount of contact being sufficient for their needs. This could be linked to improved compliance with the Victim’s Code of Practice⁷.

Figure 7: % of participants who responded Yes to contact questions.

	2021	2022	2023
Were you contacted about the progress of the investigation?	24%	28%	30%
Did that contact help you understand what was going on with the investigation?	77%	75%	75%
Was the contact sufficient?	56%	60%	64%

5.2.3 Participants receiving additional help or advice.

5.2.3.1 Referrals to other services

The percentage of Participants in the survey who have been offered to be referred to other agencies has seen an increase from 13% 2021 to 22% in 2023.

5.2.3.2 Offers of Information, Advice or Support

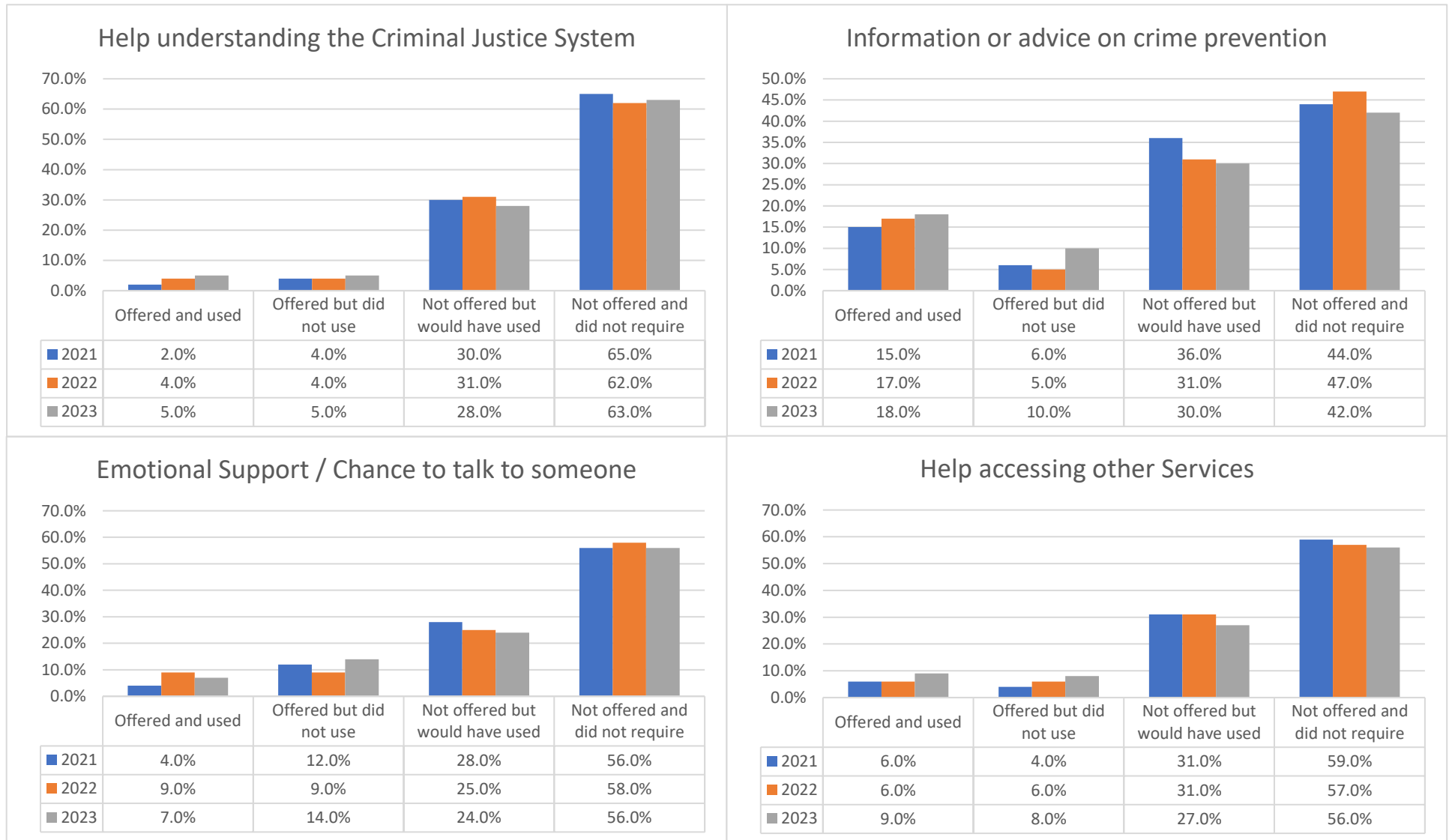
In this section, respondents were asked if they had been offered information, advice or support on the following themes:

- Emotional support / a chance to talk to someone formally or informally;
- Information to prevent further crime;
- Help understanding the Criminal Justice System;
- Help accessing other services.

For all themes there was an increase in respondents receiving advice; however, these percentages were still less than then “Not offered but would have used” option. This gap was most noticeable in the *Criminal Justice* and *Help accessing other services* themes.

⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-code-of-practice-for-victims-of-crime>

Figure 8: % of responders that were offered advice by theme 2021-2023



5.3 Participants reasons for not reporting a crime.

Where a crime was not reported by the respondent, the survey sought to establish the reasoning behind that decision. In addition, all these reasons have seen an increase in 2023 compared to 2021.

Figure 9: Top 4 reasons for not reporting a crime.

	2021		2022		2023	
	Responses	%	Responses	%	Responses	%
There was no chance of catching the perpetrator(s)	107	34%	103	36%	48	39%
I wasn't confident anything would happen	127	40%	144	50%	58	48%
It wasn't serious enough to report	61	19%	72	25%	28	23%
I didn't think it would be taken seriously	78	25%	74	26%	38	31%

6. Participants who experienced ASB

6.1 % Participants who experienced ASB.

The prevalence of participants who experience ASB was higher than those who had experienced crime. However, in contrast to the crime figures, the year on year % were comparable with just under 4/5th of the of the cohort experiencing an ASB incident (78% in 2021, 79% in 2022 and 2023).

The ASB incidents with the highest % was (full data in Appendix 4):

- Vehicle – related nuisance (Rank 1, 42%)
- People using or dealing drugs (Rank 2, 32% to 36%)
- Intimidating / Anti-Social Gatherings (Rank 3, 27% to 29%).
- People being drunk or rowdy in public (Rank 4, 24% to 25%)
- Graffiti, Arson or deliberate damage (Rank 5, 22% to 24%)

Notably, these incidents broadly match to the highest ranking ASB behaviours which agencies could be doing more to tackle (See 3.2 for more information)

Of the agencies that received these reports, the Police were again the lead agency at 33%, but the difference to the Council (24%) was smaller at 9%pts. All other agencies listed was under 4%.

6.2 Participants reasons for not reporting an ASB incident.

The same four reasons were repeated for not reporting an ASB incident as for not reporting a crime (see 4.3 for more information). Again, this could be linked to a lack of confidence in seeing a “positive outcome” and that the incident wasn’t serious enough to report.

Figure 10: Top 4 reasons for not reporting an ASB incident

	2021		2022		2023	
	Responses	%	Responses	%	Responses	%
I wasn't confident anything would happen	438	54%	544	58%	270	57%
There was no chance of catching the perpetrator(s)	249	30%	314	34%	151	32%
I didn't think it would be taken seriously	230	28%	273	29%	131	27%
It wasn't serious enough to report	170	21%	161	17%	94	20%

6.3 ASB Case review/Community trigger

Participants were asked about their knowledge of the Community Trigger/ASB case review. The data suggests that there has been an increased awareness of the process.

Figure 11: % Aware of ASB Case Review/Community Trigger

	2021	2022	2023
Yes, and I have used it	2%	2%	3%
Yes, but I have not used it	9%	10%	16%
No	89%	88%	81%

7. Confidence in Policing and Feeling of Safety

7.1 Confidence in Policing

7.1.1 Situational confidence

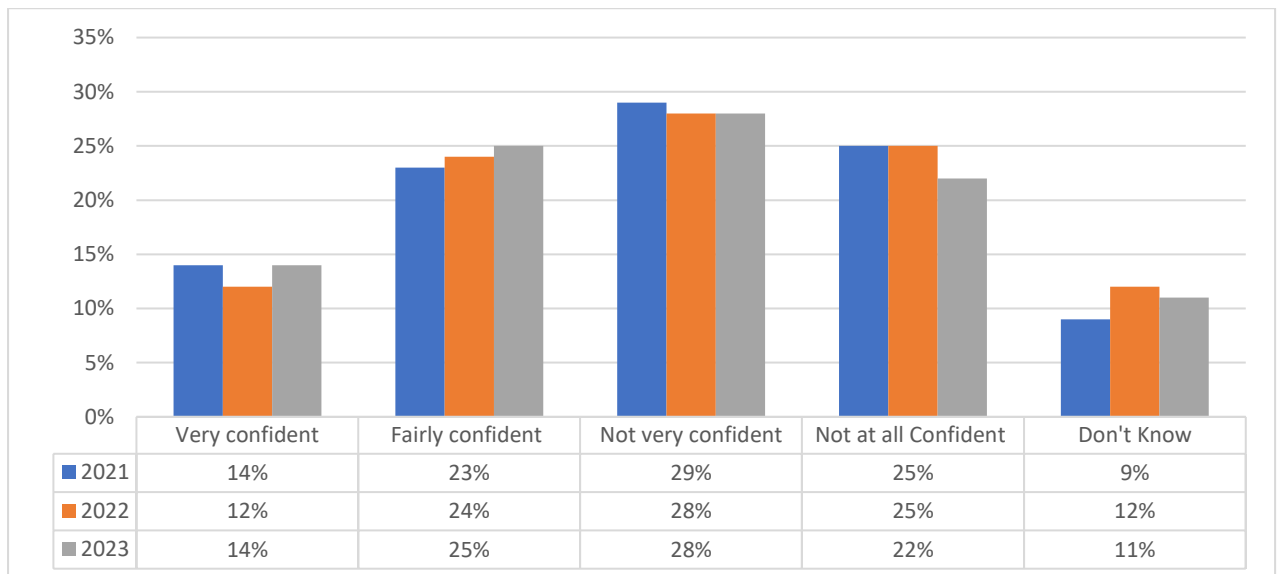
Participants were asked to provide a level of confidence to the below 5 statements:

- I could speak to the police in an emergency by dialling 999;
- I could speak to the police in a non-emergency by dialling 101;
- I could contact my local policing team;
- The Police treated me with respect if I had contact with them;
- The Police in the area treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are.

Except for “*I could contact my local policing team*”, the majority of participants selected either Very Confident or Fairly Confident in their answers. These % also remained consistent over the 3-year period. (See appendix 5 for full data).

Examining the responses further in respect of the “*I could contact my local policing team*”, it is possible that this is reflective of Covid lockdown restrictions, and previous opening time practices, which have been reviewed more recently as evidenced by the change to 24-hour policing in Driffield.

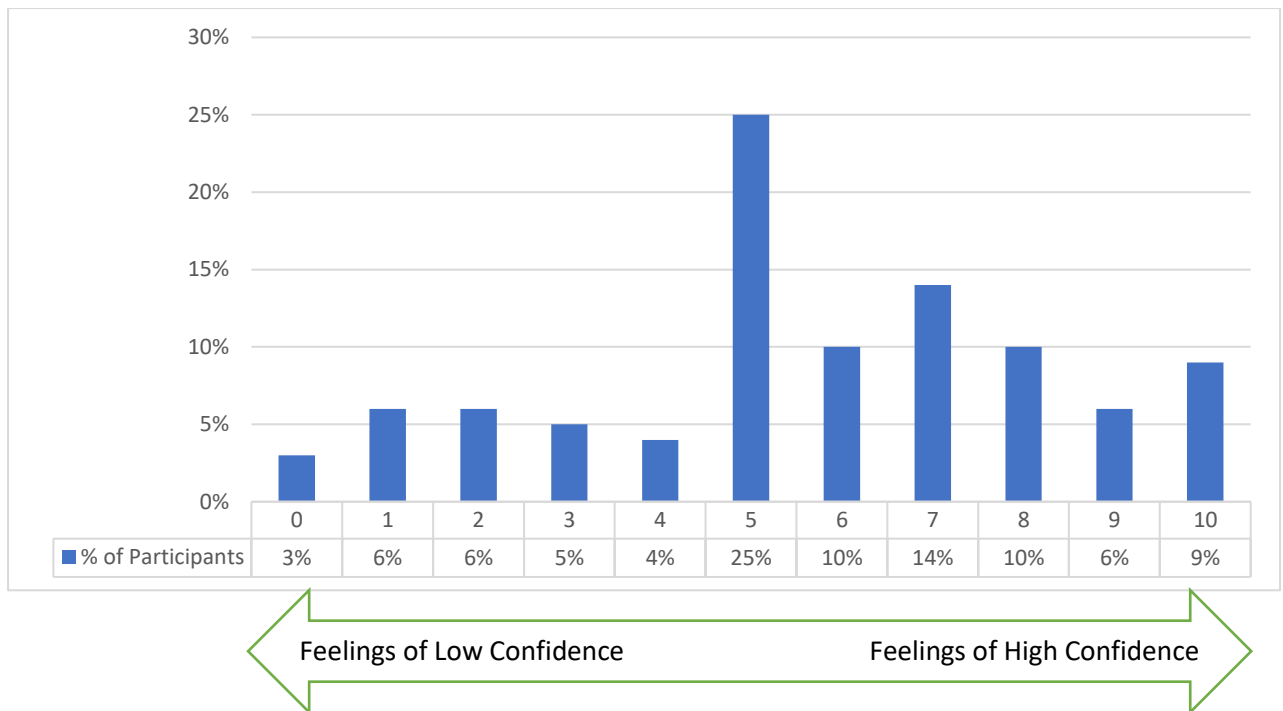
Figure 12: Participants response to the question: I could contact my local policing team



7.1.2 Confidence in Humberside Police

In the 2023 survey, the direct question “How confident are you in Humberside Police?” was asked on a scale of 1 to 10. The most common answer was 5 indicating that they were neutral in their feelings. However, given the positive skew in the data towards the higher numbers (higher confidence), the data suggest that the survey cohort have a level of confidence in Humberside Police.

Figure 13: % of Participants with feelings of confidence of Humberside Police.



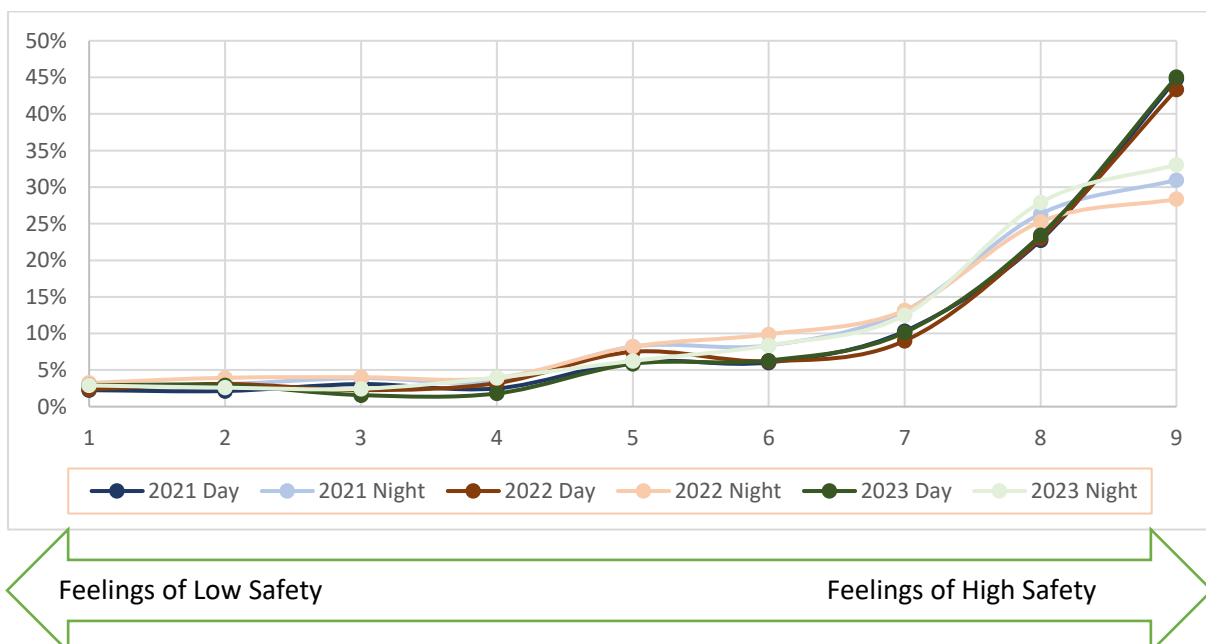
7.2 Feelings of safety

Participants were asked to provide their feelings of safety at day and night at the following locations:

- Out in their local neighbourhood;
- Out in their local town or city centre;
- At home.

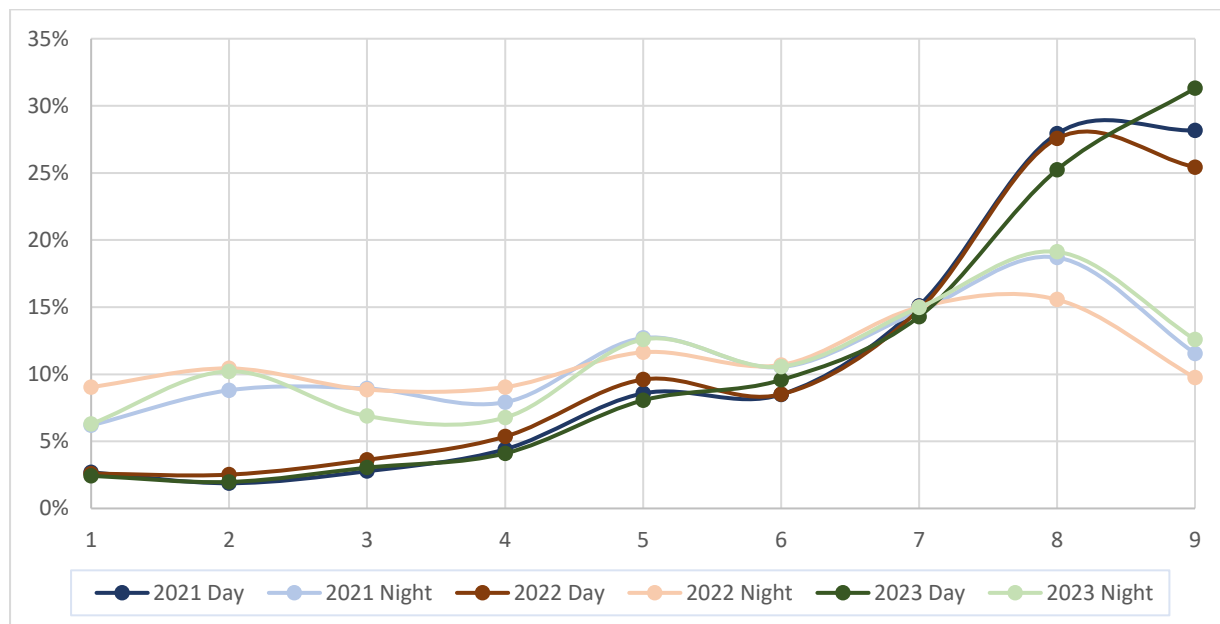
In respect of the At Home question, a nominal difference was found between feelings between scores 1-7 and between years. There were some differences in scores 8 to 9, nevertheless the data suggests that participants felt safe in their home, regardless of it being day or night.

Figure 14a: Feeling of safety at home



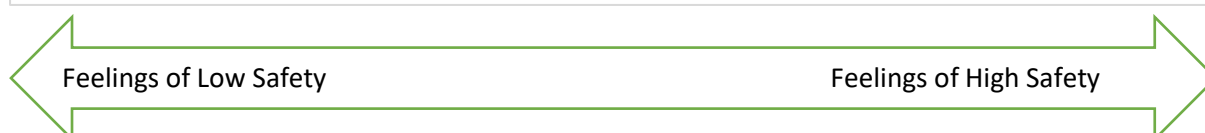
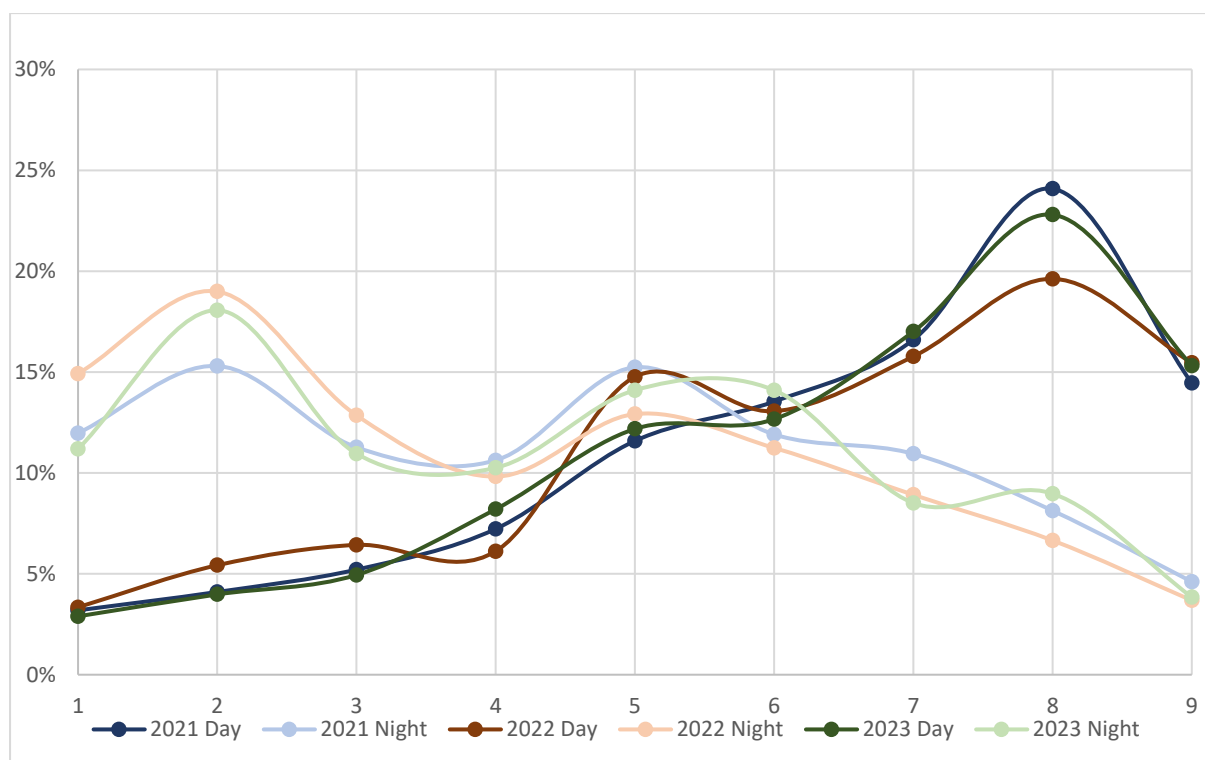
The differences in feelings of safety can start to be seen in the in Local Neighbourhood data. Visually, the data suggests that participants felt safer during the day and less safe during the night. Although, point 7 (some feelings of safety) had smallest differences between day and night (1%pts).

Figure 14b: Feeling of safety within their local neighbourhood



The biggest difference in feelings of safety can be seen when the cohort was asked about their local town or city centre data. The data is clearly indicating that feeling of safety are lower in the night-time period.

Figure 14c: Feeling of safety within their local town or city centre.



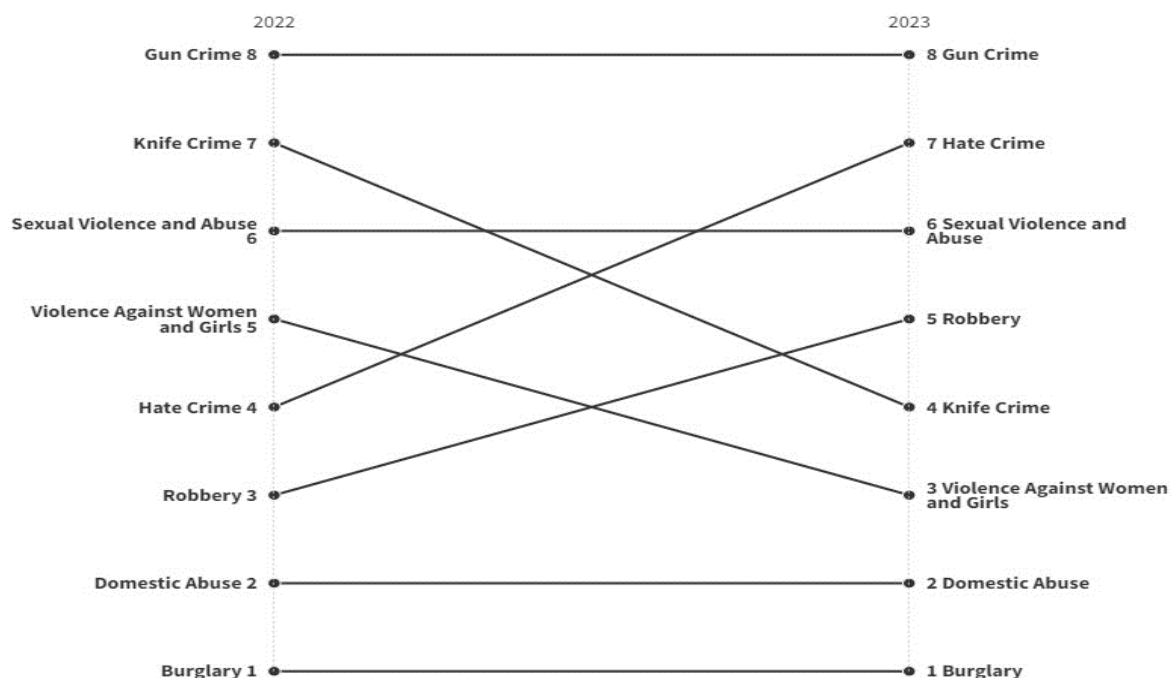
7.3 Perceptions of crime types occurring

Participants were asked to score the frequency of crime types occurring in their local area. A ranked analysis of this data was conducted to establish low frequency crimes (Scores 1 to 4) and high frequency crimes (7 to 10).

Analysing the low frequency crimes, Gun and Hate crime was thought to occur the least in the participants local areas. In contrast, the top 2 high frequency crimes were Burglary and Domestic Abuse. Participants also thought that prevalence of VaWG and Knife offences had increased in 2023.

The largest year on year change occurred for Knife offences. Compared against the 2022 data participants in 2023 thought knife crime was more likely to occur in their local area. (Full data see Appendix 6).

Figure 15: Rank changes for high frequency crimes



7.4 Perceptions of Crime and ASB levels

Participants were also asked the following question, “Compared to 2/5 years ago and thinking about Crime and ASB in your local neighbourhood, do you think things are better or worse than they used to be?”

The results were found to be consistent across all survey years, with under 50% of the cohort reporting that they felt they were worse or much worse 2 years ago and just over 50% of the cohort reporting that they felt they were worse or much worse compared to 5 years ago.

Figure 16: % of respondent's ratings, better or worse when compared against 2 or 5 years ago.

2021 Survey Responses

	Much Better	Better	About the Same	Worse	Much Worse	Don't Know
Compared to 2019	2%	7%	42%	26%	18%	5%
Compared to 2016	4%	8%	30%	27%	23%	8%

2022 Survey Responses

	Much Better	Better	About the Same	Worse	Much Worse	Don't Know
Compared to 2020	2%	6%	39%	28%	20%	6%
Compared to 2017	3%	8%	29%	27%	26%	9%

2023 Survey Responses

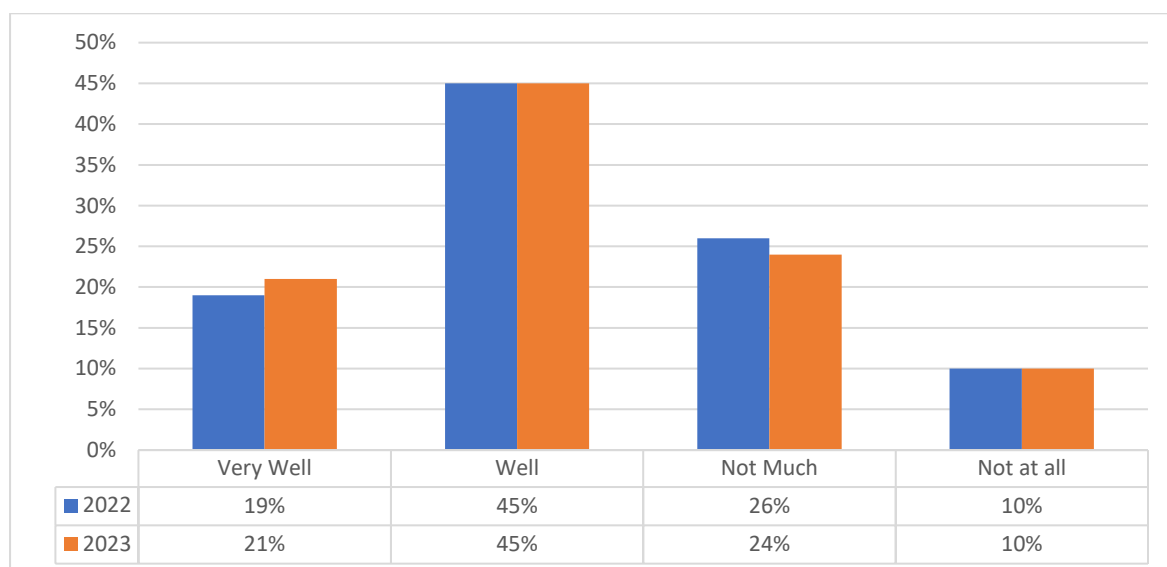
	Much Better	Better	About the Same	Worse	Much Worse	Don't Know
Compared to 2021	2%	8%	38%	30%	16%	6%
Compared to 2018	3%	8%	36%	31%	22%	10%

8. Awareness of the Police and Crime Commissioner

8.1 Knowledge of the PCC Role

The last section of this paper will focus on respondents' awareness of the PCC. In 2022 and 2023 respondents were asked how well they understood the PCC role. The data suggests that approximately 2/3rd of the survey cohort either knew the PCC role Well or Very Well, with 10% having no knowledge of the PCC role.

Figure 17: Knowledge of the PCC Role 2022-2023

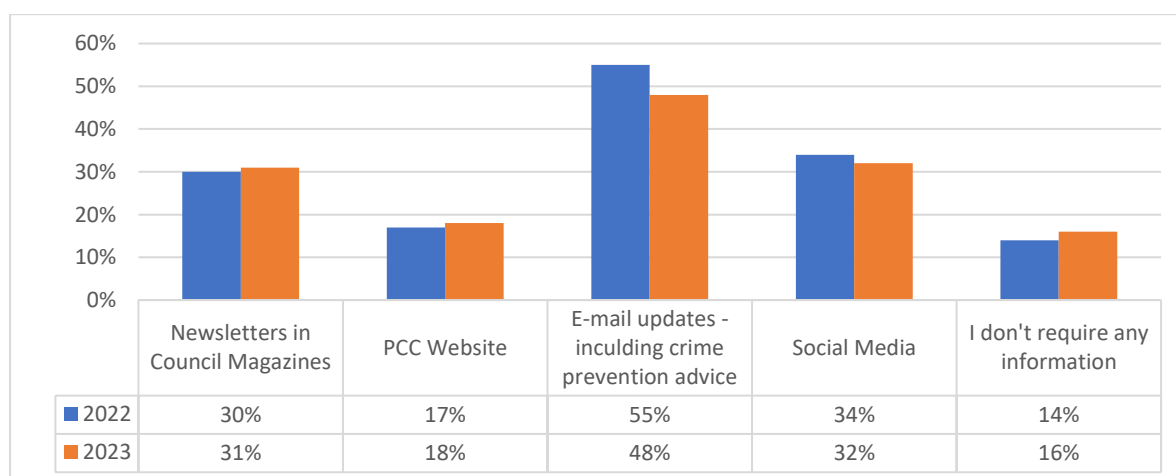


8.2 Receiving news from the PCC Office

8.2.1 Favoured methods of communication.

The preferred method was to receive updates via E-mail, which was selected approximately half of the time. Communication via social media and Newsletters in Council Magazines were also favoured by the survey cohort.

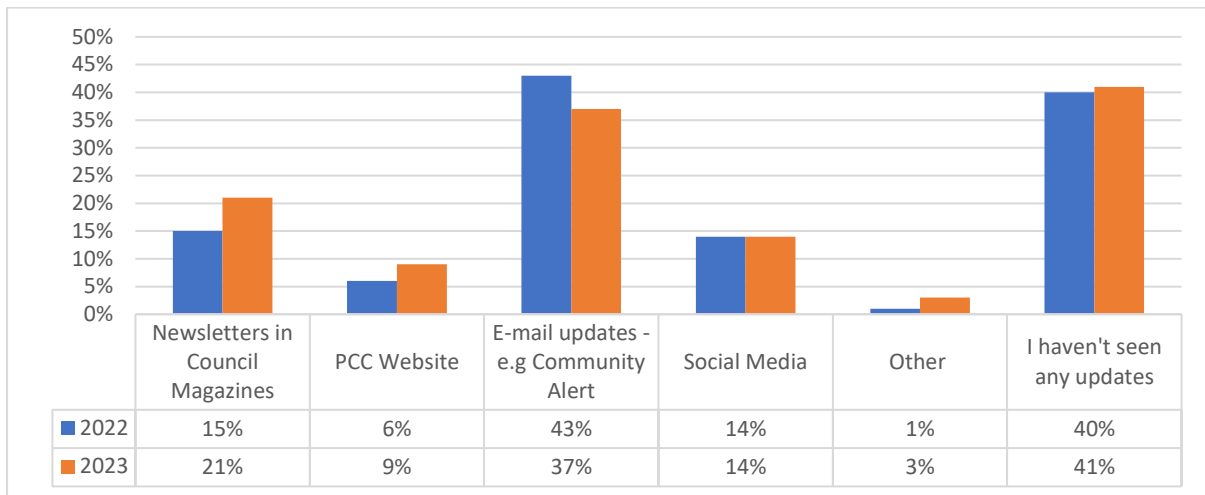
Figure 18a Favoured method of communication type.



8.2.2 % of communication type seen by responders.

In respect of communication type, the most frequently viewed method was by E-mail. There was a noticeable increase (6%pts) in the number of respondents who viewed a PCC update in a newsletter in 2023 when compared to 2022. Approximately 40% of the cohort hadn't seen a PCC update.

Figure 18b % of communication type seen.



Appendix 1: 2021 Data: In the past 12 months, have you personally been a victim to any of the following crime types or anti-social behaviour? Select all that apply

Value	Percent		Responses
Physical violence or assault	3.8%		78
Sexual violence or abuse	0.8%		17
Coercive control (psychological and/or emotional abuse)	2.5%		51
Hate crime	2.9%		60
Intimidation, harassment or abuse (including online)	15.3%		315
Criminal damage, vandalism or graffiti	9.4%		193
Online fraud	8.2%		169
Computer viruses or malware	6.5%		133
Car crime	5.5%		113
Burglary	2.3%		47
Robbery	0.9%		19
Any other form of property theft (shed break-in etc.)	5.3%		108
Other (Please state) (click to view)	8.9%		183
Prefer not to say	2.9%		59
None – I have not personally been a victim of crime in the last 12 months	55.4%		1,138

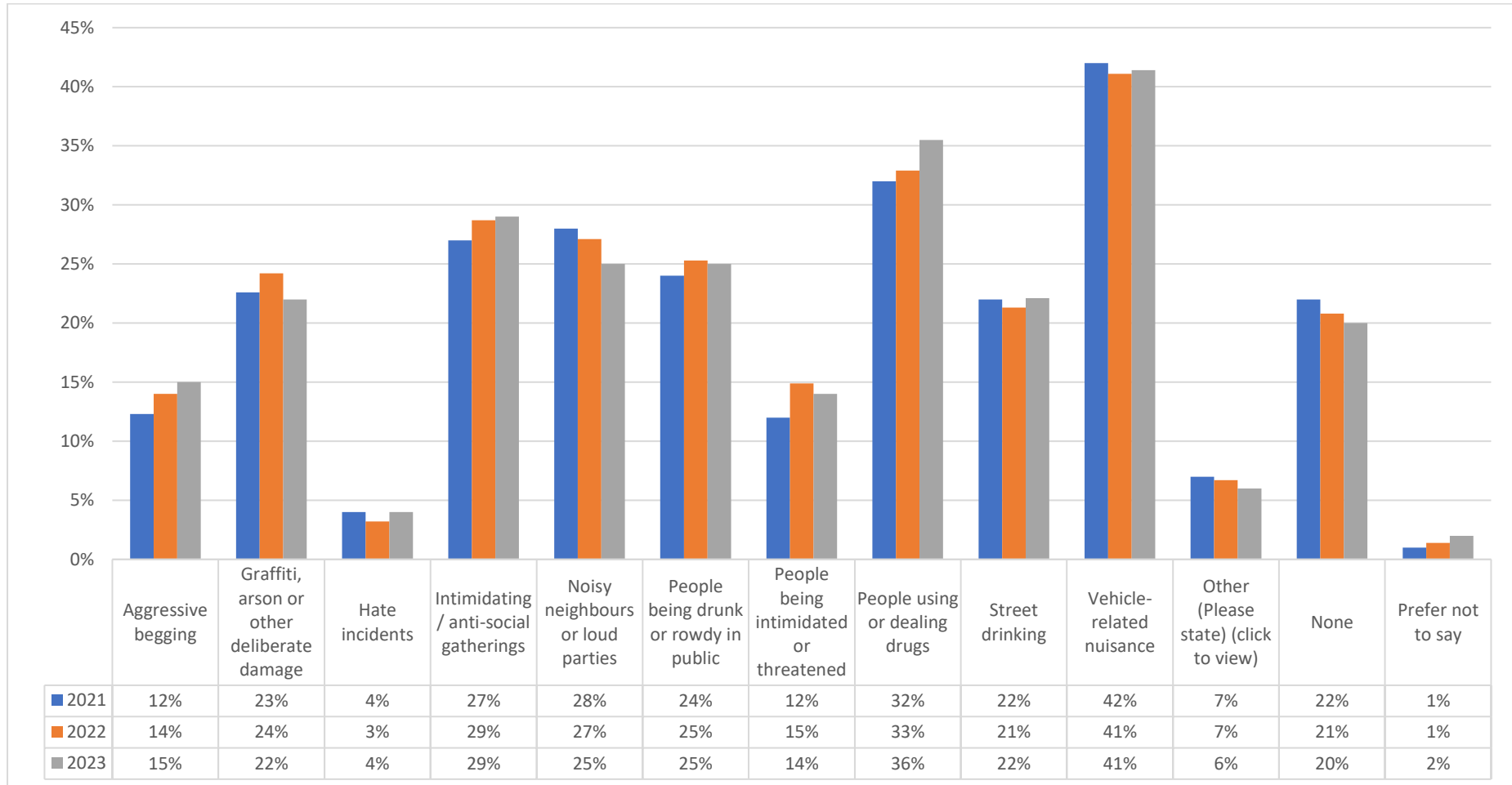
Appendix 2: 2022 Data: In the past 12 months, have you personally been a victim to any of the following crime types or anti-social behaviour? Select all that apply

Value	Percent		Responses
Physical violence or assault	2.3%		51
Sexual violence or abuse	0.3%		7
Coercive control (psychological and/or emotional abuse)	2.1%		46
Hate crime	2.2%		48
Intimidation, harassment or abuse (including online)	14.3%		317
Criminal damage, vandalism or graffiti	8.3%		185
Online fraud	6.3%		139
Computer viruses or malware	5.3%		118
Car crime	4.9%		108
Burglary	1.8%		40
Robbery	0.6%		14
Any other form of property theft (shed break-in etc.)	4.3%		96
Other (Please state) (click to view)	7.8%		173
Prefer not to say	3.9%		87
None – I have not personally been a victim of crime in the last 12 months	59.7%		1,323

Appendix 3: 2023 Data: In the past 12 months, have you personally been a victim to any of the following crime types or anti-social behaviour? Select all that apply

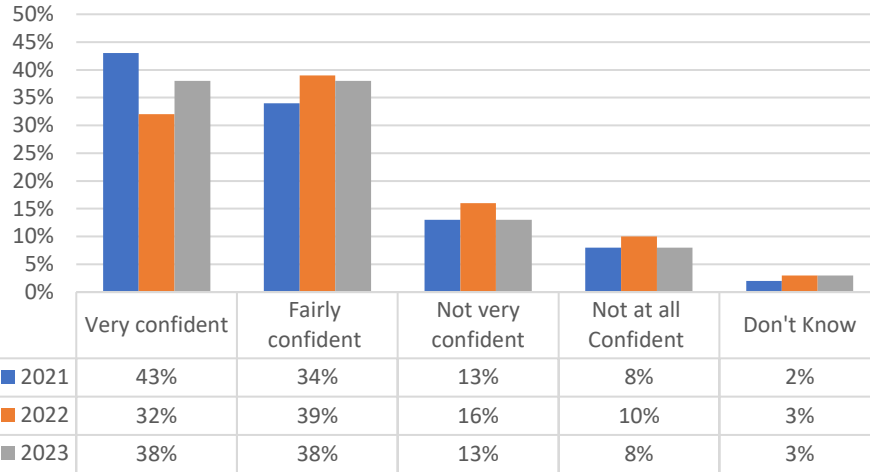
Value	Percent		Responses
Physical violence or assault	3.4%		39
Sexual violence or abuse	0.6%		7
Coercive control (psychological and/or emotional abuse)	3.6%		41
Hate crime	2.4%		27
Intimidation, harassment or abuse (including online)	13.2%		151
Criminal damage, vandalism or graffiti	9.2%		105
Online fraud	6.6%		76
Computer viruses or malware	4.5%		52
Car crime	3.8%		43
Burglary	2.6%		30
Robbery	1.3%		15
Any other form of property theft (shed break-in etc.)	3.8%		44
Other (Please state) (click to view)	6.6%		76
Prefer not to say	2.8%		32
None – I have not personally been a victim of crime in the last 12 months	60.4%		692

Appendix 4: Which of the following types of antisocial behaviour, if any, have you personally experienced in your local neighbourhood over the last 12 months? 2021 – 2023

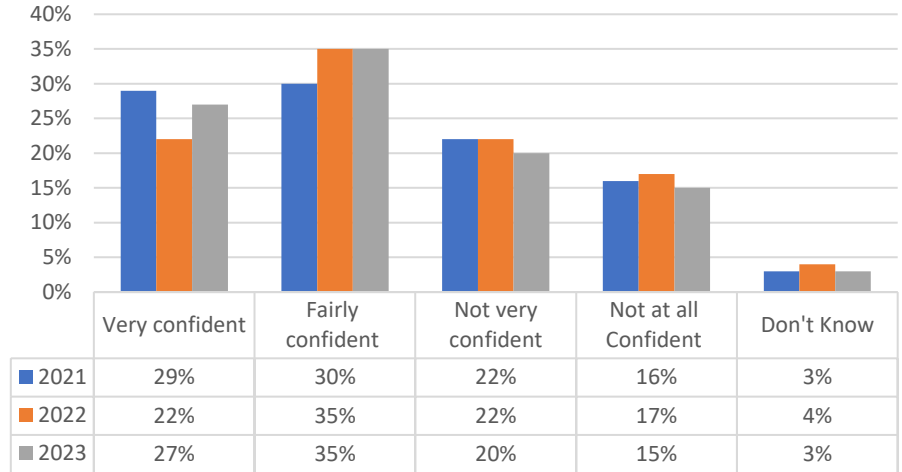


Appendix 5: Participants responses to confidence measures 2021-2023

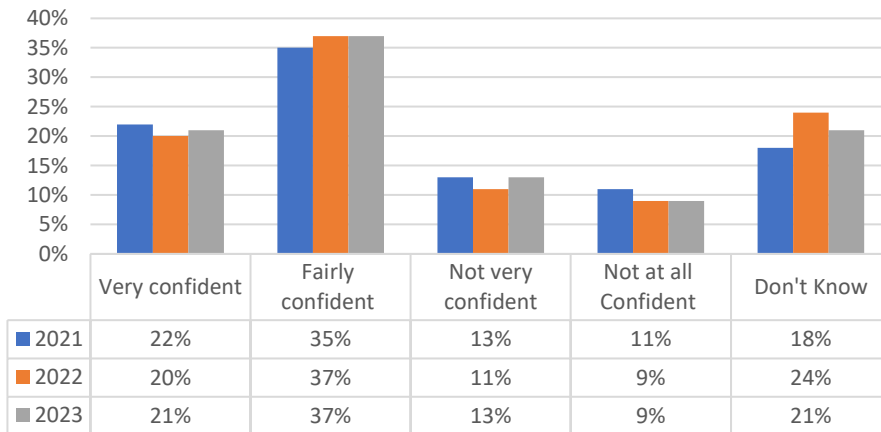
I could speak to the Police by dialling 999



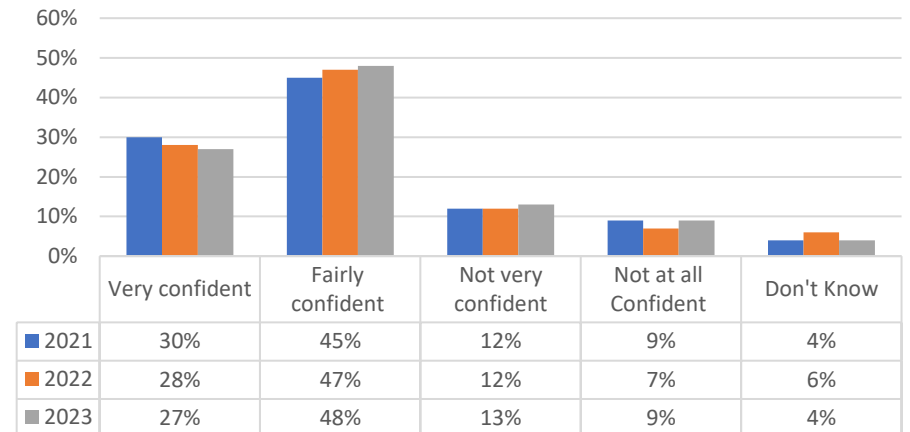
I could speak to the Police by dialling 101



The Police in this area treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are



The Police would treat me with respect if I had contact with them



Appendix 6: How frequently do you think the following types of crime occur in your local area?

2022 Data Set

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Burglary	5%	8%	14%	11%	17%	12%	11%	9%	5%	8%
Robbery	13%	19%	17%	12%	14%	9%	5%	5%	3%	4%
Knife Crime	30%	27%	15%	9%	8%	5%	2%	2%	1%	2%
Gun Crime	57%	25%	8%	4%	3%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%
Hate Crime	23%	21%	15%	10%	11%	6%	6%	4%	2%	3%
Sexual Violence and Abuse	20%	20%	15%	12%	12%	7%	5%	5%	2%	2%
Violence Against Women and Girls	18%	21%	14%	11%	13%	9%	6%	5%	2%	2%
Domestic Abuse	12%	16%	12%	12%	16%	10%	8%	8%	3%	4%

2023 Data Set

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Burglary	3%	11%	11%	11%	16%	15%	11%	10%	4%	7%
Robbery	12%	22%	15%	12%	15%	9%	6%	6%	2%	3%
Knife Crime	12%	22%	15%	12%	15%	9%	6%	6%	2%	3%
Gun Crime	55%	30%	8%	2%	3%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Hate Crime	21%	22%	15%	11%	10%	7%	5%	4%	2%	3%
Sexual Violence and Abuse	18%	23%	14%	10%	12%	8%	6%	5%	2%	2%
Violence Against Women and Girls	16%	20%	14%	9%	13%	9%	8%	6%	2%	3%
Domestic Abuse	9%	14%	12%	10%	14%	11%	11%	10%	5%	5%

% Difference 2022 vs 2023

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Burglary	2%	-3%	3%	0%	1%	-3%	0%	-1%	1%	1%
Robbery	1%	-3%	2%	0%	-1%	0%	-1%	-1%	1%	1%
Knife Crime	18%	5%	0%	-3%	-7%	-4%	-4%	-4%	-1%	-1%
Gun Crime	2%	-5%	0%	2%	0%	1%	-1%	0%	0%	1%
Hate Crime	2%	-1%	0%	-1%	1%	-1%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Sexual Violence and Abuse	2%	-3%	1%	2%	0%	-1%	-1%	0%	0%	0%
Violence Against Women and Girls	2%	1%	0%	2%	0%	0%	-2%	-1%	0%	-1%
Domestic Abuse	3%	2%	0%	2%	2%	-1%	-3%	-2%	-2%	-1%