Braintree Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment 2018-19 (PUBLIC VERSION)

Document Owner:	Community Safety Partnership Manager Tracey Parry
Product:	Braintree Strategic Assessment 2018-19
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Date:	6th August 2019 (Version 1.0)

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Aim & Purpose

The aim and purpose of this document is to assist the Partnership in understanding the patterns and trends relating to crime, disorder, ASB and community safety issues affecting the District, and to enable it to identify and select its strategic priorities for the coming 12 months. These priorities will inform Braintree Community Safety Partnership's 2019/20 Action Plan, which will assist in the allocation of appropriate resources to tackle the issues identified.

1.2 Summary of Assessment

The aim of the Braintree Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment is to assess the scale and nature of crime, anti-social behaviour and vulnerability within the district. Analysis has been completed based on data ranging from 1st October 2017 to 30th September 2018* to allow the priorities for 2019/2020 to be determined and to inform the allocation of appropriate resources to tackle those issues.

The key findings from this data are shown in the table below, further detail can be found within the document itself.

Burglary offences 22% higher than force average	In the rolling twelve months to October 2018 there have been 912 recorded investigations of Burglary, this makes up 36% of the selected crime in Braintree, compared with 14% across the force (see crime proportionality charts on page 16)
Burglary Residential (Dwelling) is top crime type	According to the crime severity scores (a measure of crime that takes into account both the volume and the severity of offences, by weighting offences differently) Burglary Residential (Dwelling) is ranked number one crime type for Braintree.
Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) reported to Police has decreased.	ASB across the force has dropped 3.6% since the same period last year. ASB is still a notable issue within Braintree however, with Nuisance ASB being the stand out. There have been 3,109 ASB calls made to Police from the Braintree district within the dates specified, with 2,307 of these attributed to Nuisance.
Braintree ranks 7th based on volume of Domestic Abuse	When looking at data taken from the Domestic Abuse Problem Profile for the county. Braintree comes out with 19.72 DA incidents reported per 1000 adults for the time period specified. This places the district 8th in the county for reports per 1000, but 7th when this is based on volume.

*Where the date range varies, the accurate date range has been stated.

1.3   Strategic Priorities

Under the Crime and Disorder Act the Community Safety Partnership is responsible for reducing crime and disorder, reducing re-offending and combating the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances.

The findings of this assessment have informed the decision-making process in relation to identifying and selecting the CSP priorities for 2019-20. As a result, Braintree Community Safety Partnership (CSP), will focus on three core priorities:

Tackle the Trafficking of Drugs in the Community

Increase confidence in identifying & reporting Hidden Harms

Driving Down Violence and Disorder within the Community

Reduce Re-offending will be a running theme throughout the above priorities.

To ensure partnership data is managed in a consistent way, and that the right priorities were identified, a Risk Matrix was completed. This process assists the CSP with justification as to why an issue is, or is not, included as a strategic priority. A Risk Matrix is a visual risk assessment tool that allows the user to define the level of risk associated to multiple factors (e.g. types of crime), against a range of criteria. The following areas scored the highest for Braintree District (see Appendix A):

- Violence with Injury
- Rape
- Domestic Abuse
- Trafficking of Drugs

The priorities from 2018-19 were:

- Violence with Injury
- Sexual Offences (excl. Rape)
- Domestic Abuse
- Trafficking Drugs

2 THE PARTNERSHIP

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 requires the Community Safety Partnerships to complete an annual Strategic Assessment. The legislation also places a joint responsibility upon specific agencies to work together to protect the local community from crime, and to help people feel safer.

Braintree District Community Safety Partnership consists of representatives from –

- Braintree District Council
- Essex Police
- Essex County Fire & Rescue Service
- Essex Community Rehabilitation Company
- Mid Essex Clinical Commissioning Group
- Greenfields Community Housing
- Education
- Community 360 (voluntary sector)

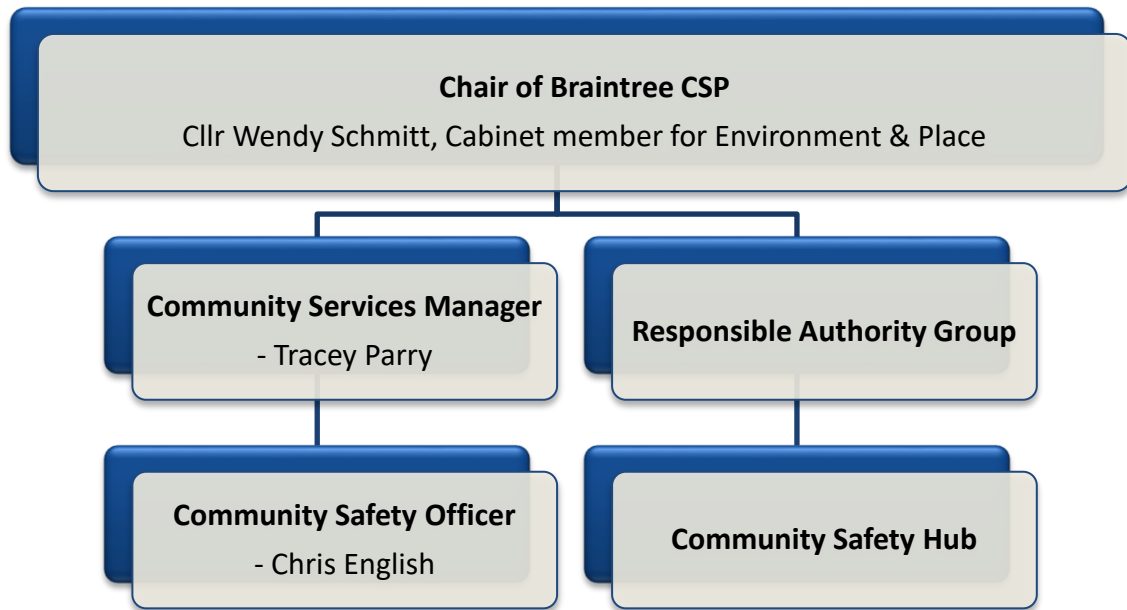The Assessment is compiled from data covering the time period 1 October 2016 to 30 September 2017.

Data has been taken from the following sources –

- Essex Police Athena crime reporting system
- Essex Police STORM incident management system
- iQuanta (Home Office)

Previous Strategic Priorities 2018/19

1. Reduce the risk and impact of Hidden Harm
2. Reduce Reoffending
3. Effective partnership working to meet emerging local threats and issues

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Current Partnership Structure

Chair of Braintree CSP

Cllr Wendy Schmitt, Cabinet member for Environment & Place

Community Services Manager
- Tracey Parry

Responsible Authority Group

Community Safety Officer
- Chris English

Community Safety Hub

Figure 1

RAG (Responsible Authority Group)

The RAG is the strategic group of the Community Safety Partnership and currently meets three times a year. The group consists of strategic and operational officers who are responsible in law for collectively addressing crime and disorder, substance misuse and reoffending in the Braintree District. This group have overall strategic responsibility for making sure that the priorities identified from the Strategic Assessment are outlined within an action plan and delivered.

Community Safety Hub

Multi-agency working is essential in the prevention of crime and disorder. The Braintree District Community Safety Hub aims to maximise the benefits of collaborative working with partners, develop better information sharing and closer working practices and tackle key issues identified in the CSP Action Plan, the Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner's (PFCC) Police and Crime Plan, and from emerging crime trends and patterns.

Membership of the Hub is varied and includes representation from partner organisations of the CSP, other statutory services and the voluntary sector.

The Hub is coordinated by Braintree District Council which has the necessary community knowledge and oversight to set the agenda and coordinate the work of the hub to deliver against the Strategic Priorities.

3 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

3.1 District detail

Braintree is a large, mainly rural district that covers 612 square kilometres in north and mid Essex, and is the second largest Essex local authority in terms of geographical area. Whilst large in area, the district is only the fifth most populated of the 12 Essex local authorities.

The district consists of the two large market towns of Braintree and Halstead along with the 1970's urban 'expanded town' of Witham interconnected with many smaller villages and rural areas. Crossing the southern portion of the district are the two main arterial roads of Essex, the A12 and the A120 which provide the area with quick access to the rest of the county, London and Stansted Airport. Braintree District has been one of the fastest growing areas in the country over the past decade. The population is projected to increase from 150,700 people (in 2014) to 175,600 people by 2035.

Map of District

3.2 Population Information

The population of Braintree District is 150,999 as per the mid-2016 estimates, and home to 10% of Essex residents. In terms of population density, there are 247 people per square km. The median age of the population of Braintree is 43 years old; this is higher that the United Kingdom median age of 40 years old.

	0-17 years	18-35 years	36-60 years	61+ years
51% 49%	19,417	14,984	31,218	20,569
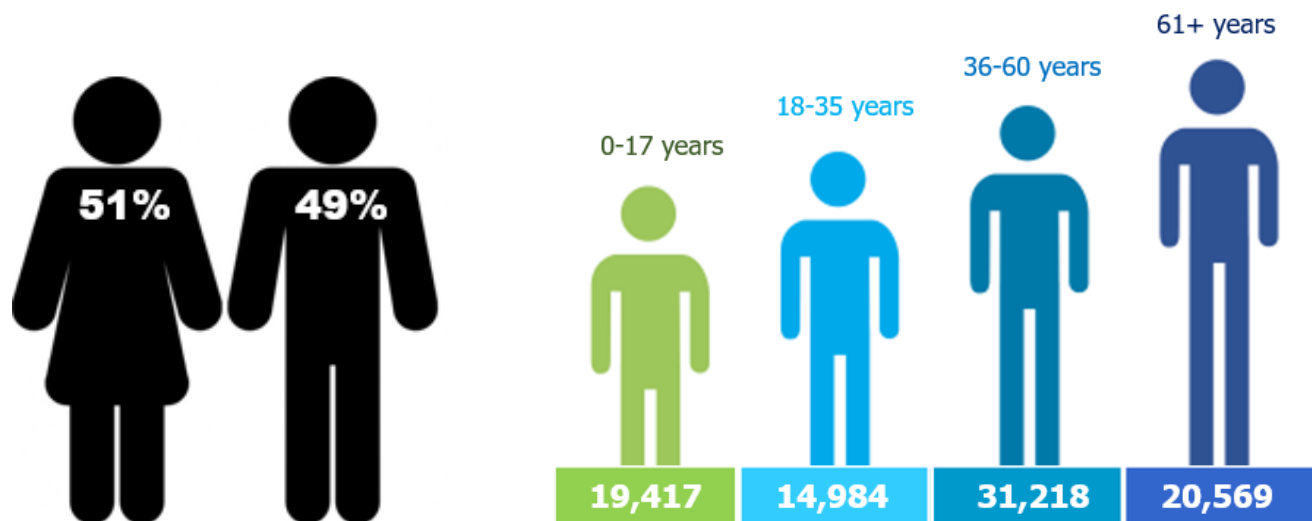
3.3 Public Perception

# Braintree Q1-4 2017/18 Public Perception Survey Results

The following dashboard summarises data collected as part of the Essex Police Public Perceptions Survey 2017/18. These results represent the combined sample of Q1-Q4 interviews which took place between April 2017 and March 2018. A total of 7,708 residents were surveyed across Essex during this period with 550 from Braintree. Results have been weighted to accurately represent the population size and demographics of each District.
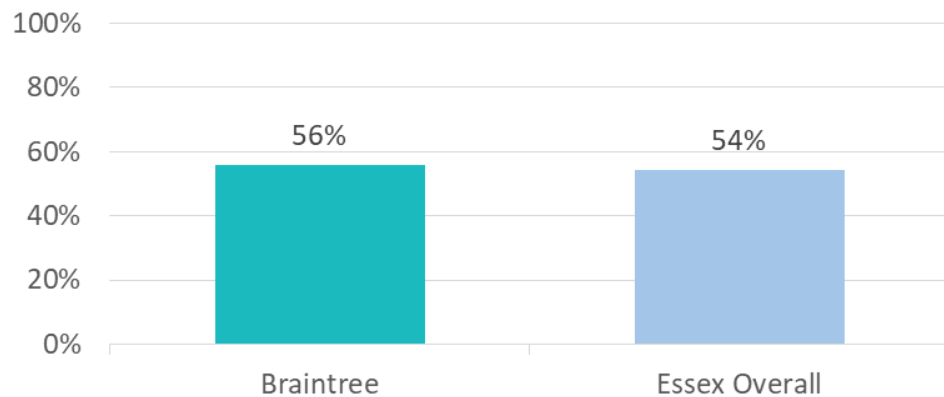
## Satisfaction with the level of policing in the local area (% very satisfied/satisfied)

Braintree	42%
Essex Overall	42%
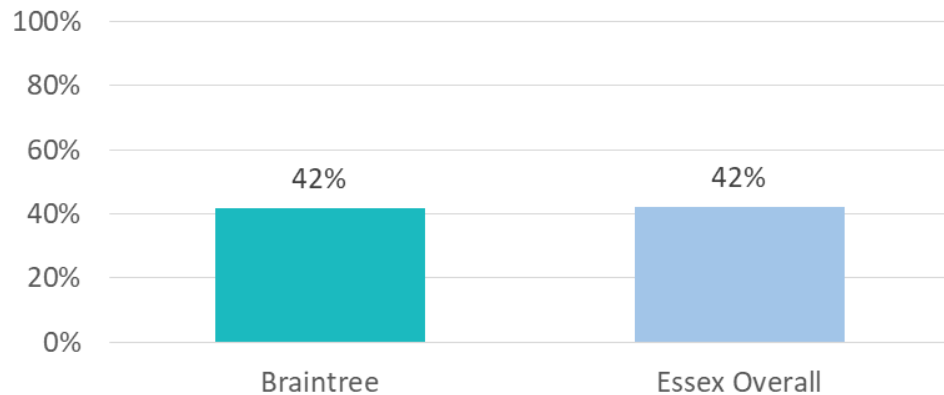
Importance of a regular uniformed police presence in the area (% very important)

Braintree	65%
Essex Overall	65%
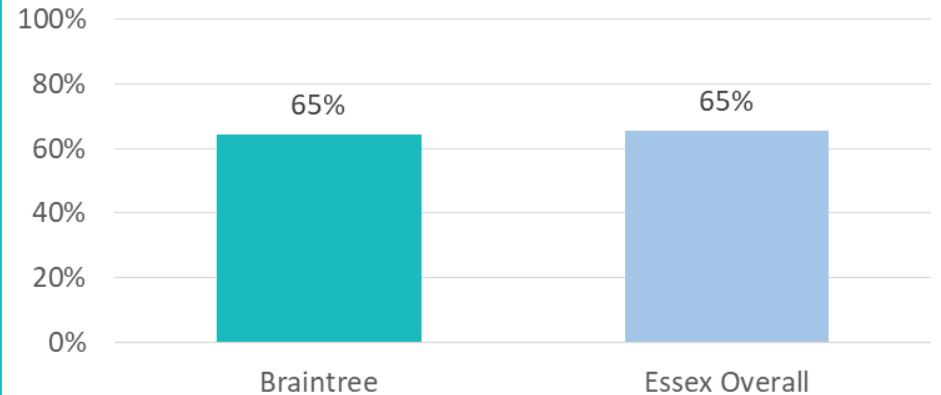
Essex Police understand the issues that affect your community (% strongly/tend to agree)

Braintree	56%
Essex Overall	54%

Essex Police are dealing with crime & ASB (% strongly/tend to agree)

Braintree	48%
Essex Overall	49%
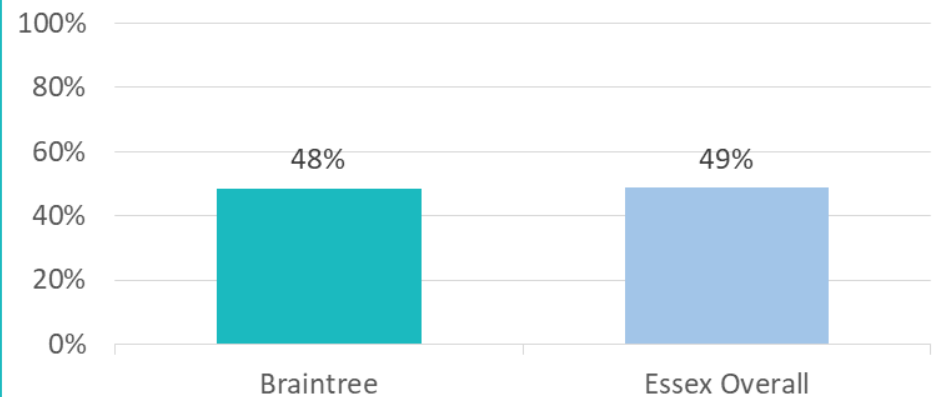
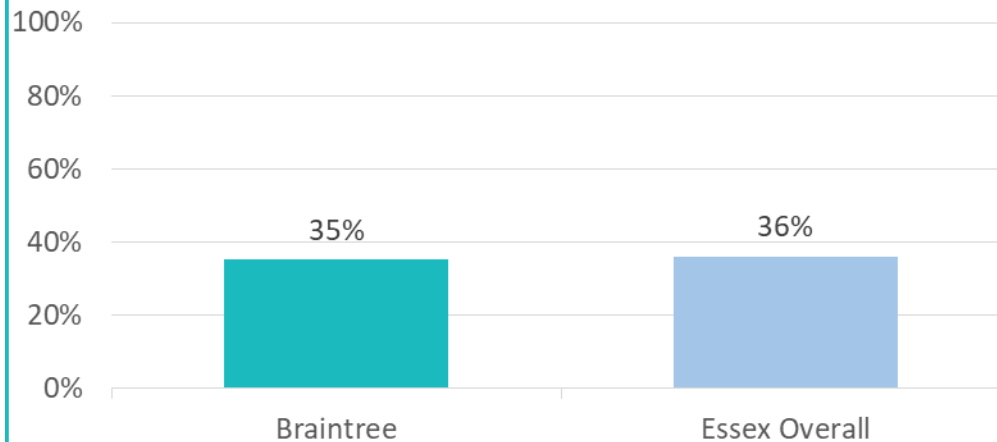## Confidence in receiving a good service from Essex Police (% very/fairly confident)

Braintree: 73%
Essex Overall: 72%
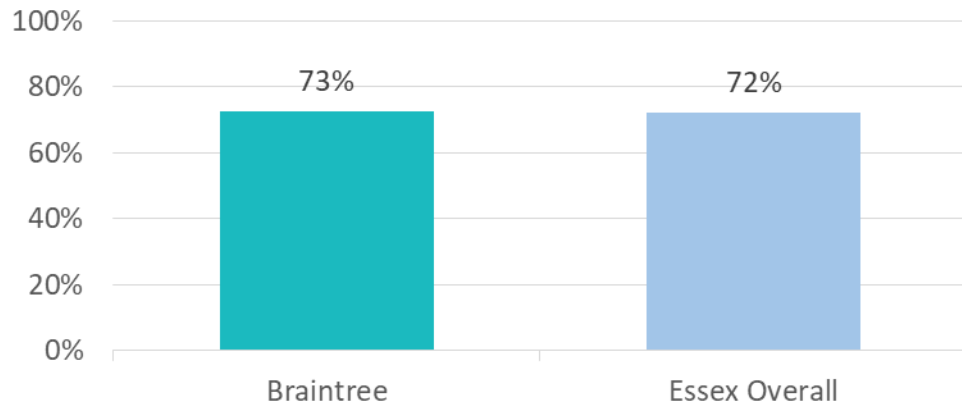
Police in this area are doing a good/excellent job
Results are for Q3-4 only and replace the previous question

Braintree: 68%
Essex Overall: 69%
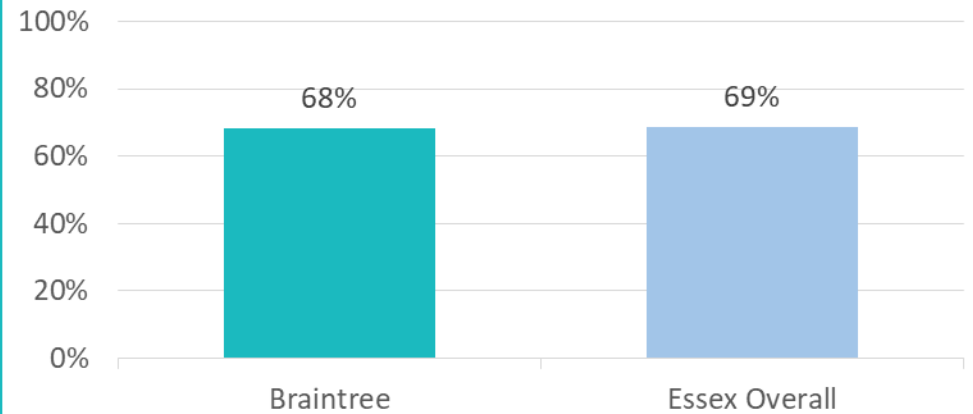
Feel crime and ASB have become more of a problem in your area in the last 12 months

Braintree: 35%
Essex Overall: 36%

Feel informed about what the police are doing in my local area (% very/fairly informed)

Braintree: 42%
Essex Overall: 39%
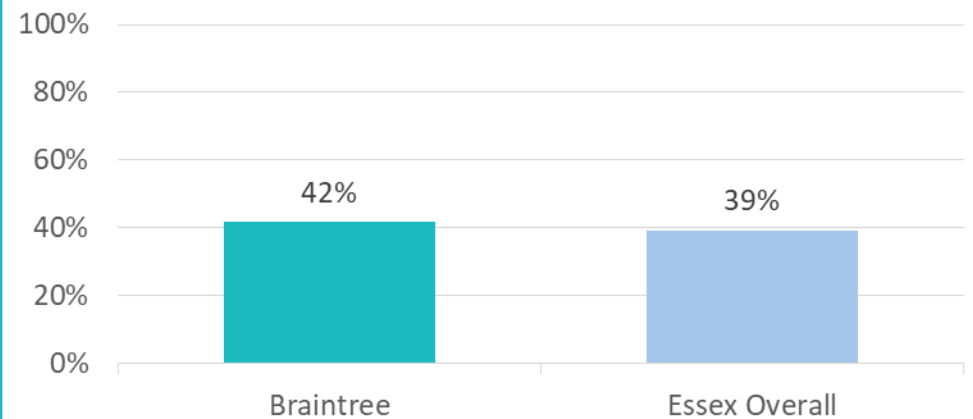
Braintree Key Insights

- Over 4 out of 10 Braintree residents surveyed (42%) feel informed about what the police are doing in their area – third highest of all Districts
- All other KPIs are in line with the Essex average

3.4   Health Profile[1]

This profile gives a picture of people's health in Braintree. It is designed to help local government and health services understand their community's needs, so that they can work together to improve people's health and reduce health inequalities.

Health in summary

The health of people in Braintree is varied compared with the England average. About 12% (3,300) of children live in low income families. Life expectancy for men is higher than the England average.

Health inequalities

Life expectancy is 3.9 years lower for men and 3.9 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Braintree than in the least deprived areas. The level of deprivation in an area can be used to identify those communities who may be in the greatest need of services. These maps and charts show the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015).

National

The first of the two maps shows differences in deprivation in this area based on national comparisons, using national quintiles (fifths) of IMD 2015, shown by lower super output area. The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived neighbourhoods in England.

Local

The second map shows the differences in deprivation based on local quintiles (fifths) of IMD 2015 for this area.

The chart shows the percentage of the population who live in areas at each level of deprivation.
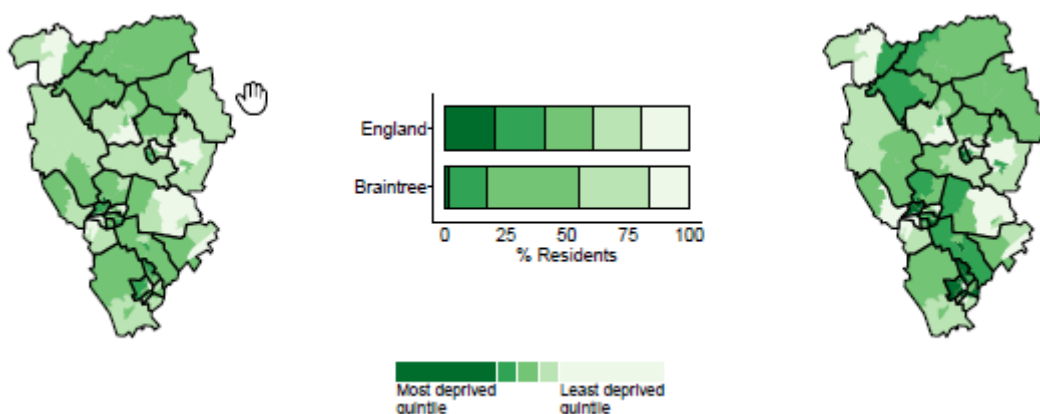
Child health

In Year 6, 17.5% (265) of children are classified as obese, better than the average for England. The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under

18 is 14*, better than the average for England. This represents 5 stays per year. Levels of breastfeeding initiation are worse than the England average. Levels of smoking at time of delivery are better than the England average.

Adult health

The rate of alcohol-related harm hospital stays is 537*, better than the average for England. This represents 800 stays per year. The rate of self-harm hospital stays is 136*, better than the average for England. This represents 197 stays per year. The rate of people killed and seriously injured on roads is worse than average. Rates of sexually transmitted infections and TB are better than average. Rates of violent crime and early deaths from cardiovascular diseases are better than average.

* rate per 100,000 population

[1]Data taken from Local Authority Health Profile 2018

4 COMMUNITY PROJECTS & INITIATIVES

Below are three successful CSP activities from the past year -

1. Spot It Stop It – Child Sexual Exploitation scheme

   A new scheme to tackle exploitation will be rolled out across the county after its success in Braintree. Braintree District CSP launched the Spot It Stop It campaign to raise awareness and stop children and young people becoming victims of exploitation.. To date more than 130 staff from businesses, licensed premises, taxi firms and sports clubs have attended training to increase their knowledge of exploitation, including how to look for and report concerns. The scheme was nominated for a National Working Group award by the Essex Safeguarding Children Board in April 2018, and came runner-up in the safer environments award category.

2. Stalking and Harassment Training

   The CSP commissioned the domestic abuse charity Safer Places to deliver a 4 hour Stalking Masterclass 'Stealing lives & taking lives' training session for professionals working in the district. The training covered the difference between stalking and harassment, case studies from victims, how to risk assess victims, safety planning, and examples of best practice. The training took place on 2nd October 2018 at Braintree District Council's offices, 16 professionals attended the training, representing a broad range of agencies including housing associations, social care, education, the police, district council, and family support services, among others. Feedback from those who attended the training was extremely positive.

3. 'J9' domestic abuse training

   The CSP commissioned Safer Places to deliver 'J9' training – an initiative to raise awareness and to help victims of domestic abuse following the death of Janine Mundy, in Cornwall where she lived, in 2003. To date the CSP has worked with Safer Places to deliver four training sessions to help raise awareness and increase knowledge and understanding of domestic abuse for staff in the public and the voluntary sector including GP surgeries, veterinary practices, opticians, dental practices and community organisations. To date 33 people have attended the training. Where the J9 logo is displayed in a premises it alerts victims that they can obtain information which will help them to access a safe place where there can seek information and the use of a telephone.

5 CRIME

5.1 National Trends[2]

The following data has been taken from The Office for National Statistics most recent publication of Crime in England and Wales (released 24/01/2019):
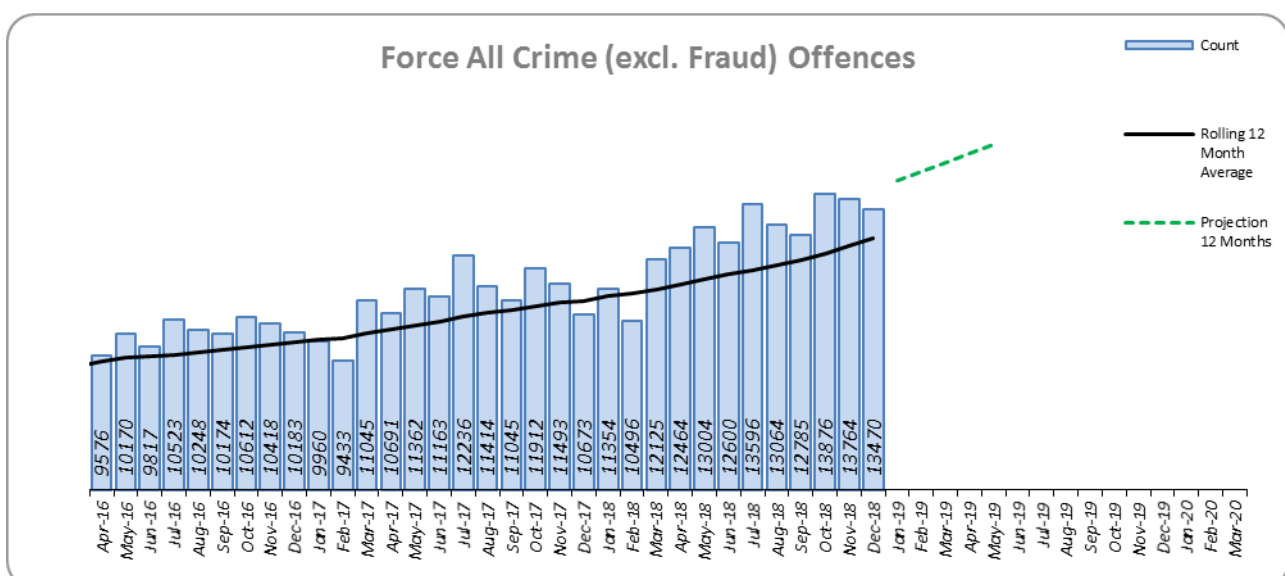
"Over recent decades we've seen continued falls in overall levels of crime but in the last year there has been no change. The overall figure covers a broad range of crimes and hides variation within different crime types. Over the last year we've seen rises in vehicle offences, robbery, and some lower-volume but higher-harm types of violence. We've seen decreases in computer misuse, burglary and shoplifting.

The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) provides the best overview of long-term changes in theft offences, with the latest estimates showing no significant change. For crime types thought to be well-reported and accurately recorded, police recorded crime data can help identify short-term changes. In the last few years, the police recorded series has been showing increases in many types of offences involving theft but the latest figures show a mixed picture."
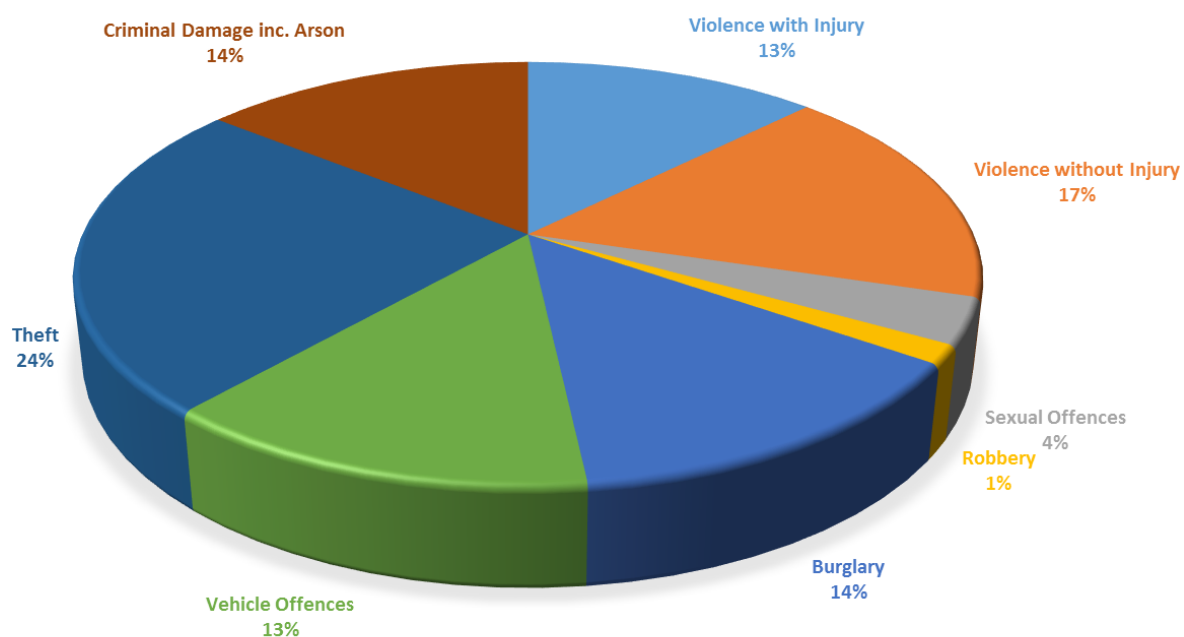
[2]Crime in England and Wales Year ending June 2018 (ONS).pdf
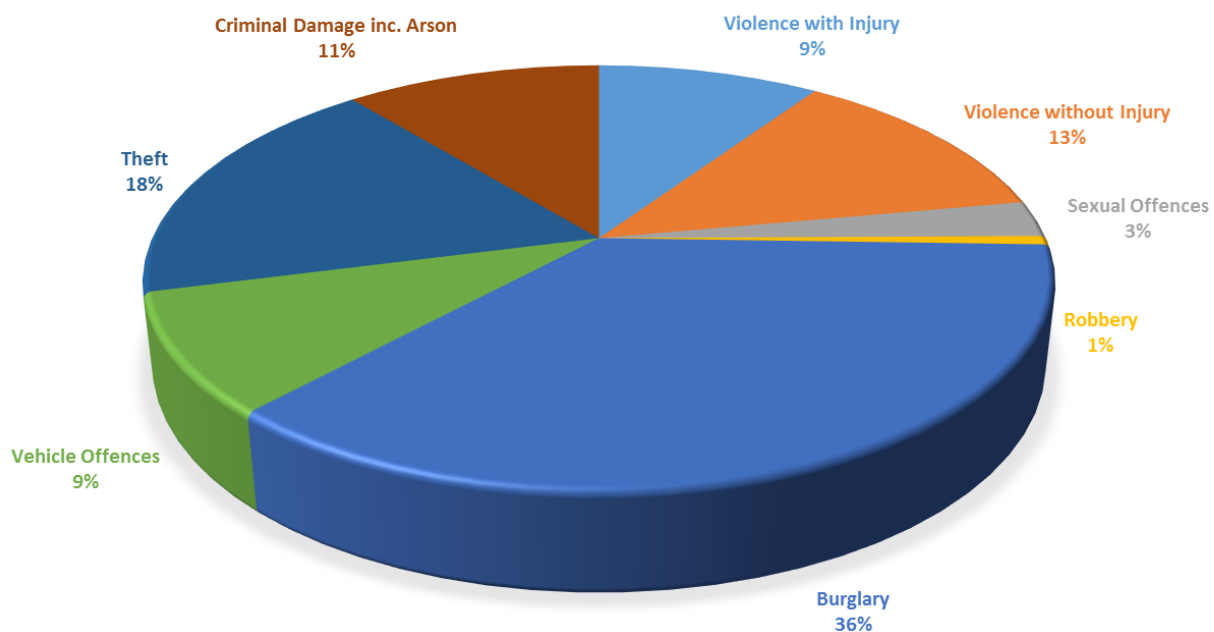
5.2 Essex Trends

Similar to the national trend, a mixed picture can be seen in Essex. Looking at the most recent results there has been an increase yearly, but this fluctuates throughout. The increase in recorded crimes is predicted to continue in the coming twelve months.

FORCE

Criminal Damage inc. Arson 14%
Violence with Injury 13%
Violence without Injury 17%
Sexual Offences 4%
Robbery 1%
Burglary 14%
Vehicle Offences 13%
Theft 24%

BRAINTREE

Criminal Damage inc. Arson 11%
Violence with Injury 9%
Violence without Injury 13%
Sexual Offences 3%
Robbery 1%
Burglary 36%
Vehicle Offences 9%
Theft 18%

The charts above take data from the Crime tree – rolling 12 months to October 2018. The results show that Braintree as a district follows a very similar pattern to Essex as a whole with the division of crime types appearing very similar. The differences are apparent when the burglary crime type is viewed. This is substantially higher than the force average, whilst all other offences are similar but lower that the force average.

5.3   Crime Severity Scores

Crime Severity Scores, as developed by the Office of National Statistics, can be used to show which crime types have the highest impact on society, and which require the greatest allocation of police resources. They can therefore help inform the strategic decision-making process. They should be considered when reviewing the priorities set (see Appendix B for further details).

The top three crime types, in rank order, based on **Crime Severity Scores**, for Braintree District are:

Burglary Residential (Dwelling)

Violence with Injury

Rape - Over 16 yrs

6 PARTNERSHIP DATA

6.1 Drug & Alcohol Data

Drugs and alcohol are identified as two of the key drivers of crime and disorder in the Home Office Modern Crime Prevention Strategy (2016).

Individuals dependent on opioids and/or crack cocaine (OCUs) are responsible for an estimated 45% of acquisitive crime (shoplifting, burglary, vehicle crime and robbery), equating to the commission of more than 2,000,000 offences. Around 40% of all violent crimes are alcohol-related, which translates into almost 500,000 violent incidences per year.

Drug and alcohol misuse are related to other issues such as child protection, impaired driving, anti-social behaviour and domestic abuse. Alcohol and drug-related offending are estimated to cost £11 billion and £13.9 billion, respectively.

The evidence shows that being in treatment itself reduces levels of offending, so the Modern Crime Prevention Strategy focuses on the need for treatment, prevention and enforcement to mitigate the impact of drug-related crime. Evidence-based drug and alcohol treatment also help in terms of health improvements, reduced drug and/or alcohol related deaths, lower levels of blood-borne infection and wider social harm. The Drugs Strategy (2017) echoes the commitment to treatment when it sets out the need to support people to address their dependence in order to reduce the risk of reoffending. Drug treatment has prevented approximately 4.9m offences in 2010-11. For drug-related crime, reducing the number of heroin and crack users is likely to have the largest impact on volume crime levels.

Local authorities commission substance misuse treatment services. It is good practice to base commissioning decisions on a full understanding of the needs of the local population, including those in contact with the criminal justice system. A partnership approach to the planning and delivery of services between all commissioners of health and justice services can bring mutual benefits. Police and Crime Commissioners play a central role in shaping the actions taken by local authorities, enforcement bodies and other local partners.

The picture for alcohol is slightly more complex. Violence and disorder in the night-time economy or in the home are largely the result of binge drinking. Some binge drinkers are alcohol dependent, and there is good evidence for specialist alcohol treatment for dependence. However, most binge drinkers are not dependent, so wouldn't necessarily benefit from specialist treatment. Other effective responses supporting a reduction in alcohol-related crime include controlling accessibility and times of sale of alcohol,

intelligence-led management of enforcement activity and shaping the built environment to limit the likelihood of violence.

Evidence-based drug and alcohol treatment can help reduce harms to the individual and the local community and deliver real savings, particularly in terms of crime costs, but also in savings in terms of health improvements, reduced drug and/or alcohol related deaths, lower levels of blood-borne infection and wider social harm.

Further information in relation to the National Drug Treatment Monitoring System (NDTMS), including publication of national statistics, can be found in the East of England Essex Police Force Area PCC Support pack 2018-19.

6.2	**Anti-Social Behaviour Data**

Essex Police have logged 48,588 calls which relate to Anti-Social Behaviour between 01/10/2017 – 30/09/2018. This is a decrease of 1,818 or 3.6% from the same time period in the previous year where 50,406 calls were logged between 01/10/2016 – 30/09/2017. When the results are split into ASB types; Nuisance, Environmental, and Personal, for the force Nuisance is the stand out leader with 35,726 results, equating to 73% of all the calls. Meanwhile, Environmental has 9,170 calls (19%) and Personal 3,691 calls (8%).
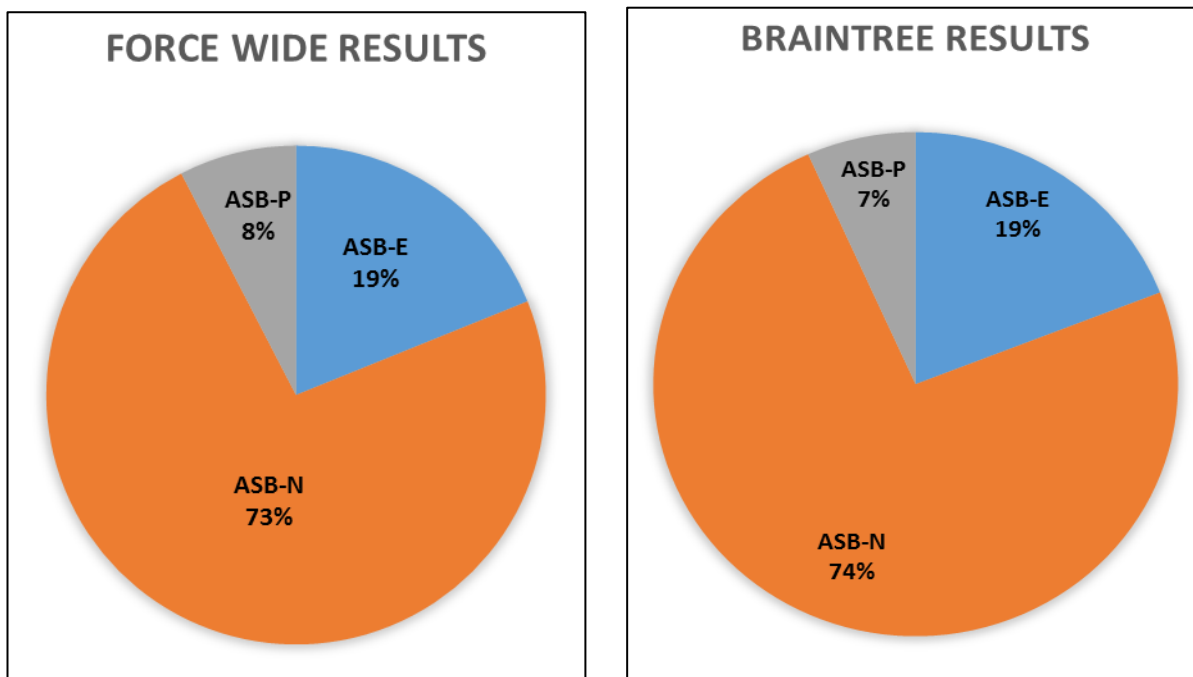
Braintree follows a similar pattern to the Force as a whole but with more emphasis on Nuisance with 74% of the total, equating to 2,307 calls. Environmental has 593 calls (19%) and Personal has 209 calls (7%). Braintree accounts for 6.4% of the total ASB calls for Essex.

6.3 Road Casualties

Local Authority	Casualties 01/10/2016 to 30/09/2017				Casualties 01/10/2017 to 30/09/2018				% change				
	Fatal	Serious	Slight	KSI	Fatal	Serious	Slight	KSI	Fatal	Serious	Slight	KSI	All
BASILDON	2	86	366	88	5	74	272	79	150%	-14%	-26%	-10%	-23%
BRAINTREE	5	89	257	94	3	78	225	81	-40%	-12%	-12%	-14%	-13%
BRENTWOOD	4	51	183	55	3	40	162	43	-25%	-22%	-11%	-22%	-14%
CASTLE POINT	3	40	127	43	4	30	157	34	33%	-25%	24%	-21%	12%
CHELMSFORD	3	95	350	98	5	108	339	113	67%	14%	-3%	15%	1%
COLCHESTER	4	84	345	88	4	99	356	103	0%	18%	3%	17%	6%
EPPING FOREST	7	128	500	135	10	113	458	123	43%	-12%	-8%	-9%	-9%
HARLOW	0	27	108	27	1	32	113	33	100%	19%	5%	22%	8%
MALDON	1	47	124	48	1	58	89	59	0%	23%	-28%	23%	-14%
ROCHFORD	1	26	137	27	3	47	146	50	200%	81%	7%	85%	20%
SOUTHEND-ON-SEA	3	86	290	89	1	71	291	72	-67%	-17%	0%	-19%	-4%
TENDRING	7	101	309	108	3	79	299	82	-57%	-22%	-3%	-24%	-9%
THURROCK	4	75	374	79	2	84	361	86	-50%	12%	-3%	9%	-1%
UTTLESFORD	4	77	187	81	3	74	205	77	-25%	-4%	10%	-5%	5%
ESSEX	48	1,012	3,657	1,060	48	987	3,473	1,035	0%	-2%	-5%	-2%	-4%

Accs Map is the source for official figures once they have been finalised and agreed with DfT, but the validation and quality assurance process means accurate monthly figures are only usually available up to around 3 months before the current date. In contrast CRASH is a live system where figures are very up to date, but will include some data that dosen't end up being counted by DfT. Older collisions on CRASH can also change indefinitely as there is no cut-off where records stop being editable. Therefore comparisons between CRASH data and AccsMap data will not give accurate trends.

This data is from CRASH so will not match official DfT figures, but is the most accurate representation of collision records as they stand on the day the query was run (21/11/2018)

6.4 Youth Offending Data

"The aim of Essex Youth Offending Service (YOS) is to work with children and young people who have offended and to help prevent them getting into further trouble. Each Youth Offending Team (YOT) includes a police officer, social workers, probation officers and staff from Health and Education."

- Between 1st December 2017 and 30th November 2018, 37 young people were active on Youth Offending Team (YOT) programmes in Braintree District. There are currently 45 YOT programmes running. The 37 children will include Looked After Children from Braintree who may have been placed out of the District during all or part of their programme(s). The total excludes any cases that were from other Local Authorities.
- Of the 37 young people 35 were male (95%) 2 were female (5%).
- Based on the young people's age, as of 1st December 2017, most young people were aged 17 (41%) whilst 16% were aged 14 and 16% were aged 15.
- 6 were first-time entrants (16%) i.e. the first substantive outcome occurred in the period; many of these young people went on to get further disposals within the period.
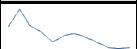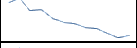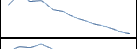
- Of 45 YOT programmes, the breakdown in type is as follows:
  - Prevention: 8 (18%)
  - Pre-court disposal: 4 (9%)
  - Community: 22 (49%)
  - Custodial order: 4 (9%)
  - Licence: 3 (7%)
  - Bail programme: 2 (4%)
  - Remand: 2 (4%)
- The top three offence types, leading to a YOT referral, were Violence Against the Person, Criminal Damage and Sexual Offences. The least common offence type is Non Domestic Burglary.
- Of the 37 young people, 4 (11%) had multiple programmes, indicating repeat offending. This is likely to underrepresent true reoffending since it does not account for disposals where there was no YOT involvement (e.g. fines).*

* It is not possible to accurately reflect reoffending rates of a cohort so soon after period-end; to allow a level playing field, everyone in the cohort should be monitored for same period of time.

6.5 Reoffending

The following information has been extracted from the government website for National Statistics, as provided by the Ministry of Justice* in relation to proven reoffending statistics for the financial years since 2005: Statistics on reoffending of offenders who were released from custody, received a non-custodial conviction, or a caution.

* https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/proven-reoffending-statistics-october-to-december-2016

Values	Apr 2005 to Mar 2006	Apr 2006 to Mar 2007	Apr 2007 to Mar 2008	Apr 2008 to Mar 2009	Apr 2009 to Mar 2010	Apr 2010 to Mar 2011	Apr 2011 to Mar 2012	Apr 2012 to Mar 2013	Apr 2013 to Mar 2014	Apr 2014 to Mar 2015	Apr 2015 to Mar 2016	Apr 2016 to Mar 2017	Sparkline
Proportion of offenders who reoffend (%)	27.3	31.9	27.7	26.3	23.6	25.3	26.0	25.1	23.8	22.5	22.2	22.6	
Average number of reoffences per reoffender	3.6	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.0	4.0	
Number of reoffences	1,616	1,783	1,355	1,416	1,118	1,033	968	851	799	658	535	611	
Number of reoffenders	451	572	485	496	406	382	324	294	252	218	180	154	
Number of offenders in cohort	1,651	1,792	1,752	1,885	1,717	1,510	1,244	1,172	1,060	970	811	682	
Average number of previous offences per offender	7.47	6.93	7.17	7.69	8.38	8.80	9.34	9.89	9.24	11.31	12.08	11.41	

Proportion of offenders who reoffend (%)
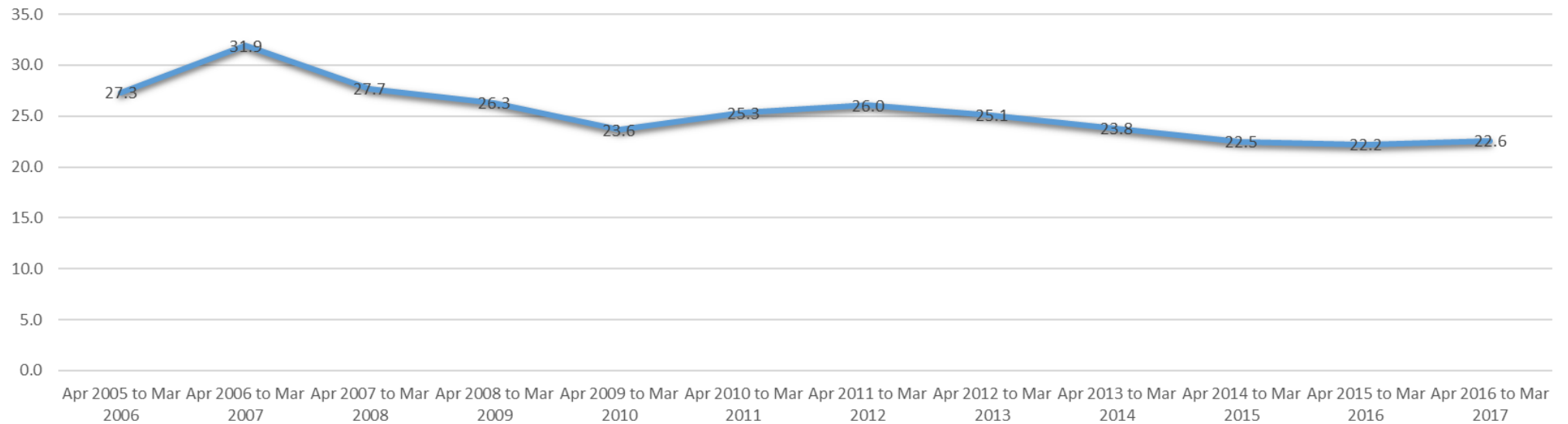
7 HIDDEN HARMS

7.1 Child Sexual Exploitation / Abuse

The information and data taken for this section has been provided by Essex Police's Crime & Public Protection Command (Operations Centre).

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

In February 2017, the Department for Education published a revised definition of Child Sexual Exploitation and guide for 'practitioners, local leaders and decision makers working to protect children from CSE'*.

> *"Child sexual exploitation is a form of child sexual abuse. It occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into sexual activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator. The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. Child sexual exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology".*

CSE is a Hidden Harm. The recording of CSE investigations should therefore be regarded in a different way to offence data, as recording of such investigations is often a reflection of proactive policing and a greater knowledge of CSE indicators by the wider Partnership. It would consequently be inaccurate to suggest that North LPA has a bigger CSE issue than the other LPAs because it has recorded more CSE investigations.

*http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/591903/CSE_Guidance_Core_Document_13.02.2017.pdf

7.2 Domestic Abuse (DA)

The information for this section was sourced from Essex Police's Domestic Abuse Problem Profile 2018.

42% of all DA investigations recorded were in North LPA, which has been the highest LPA for DA investigations for the last four years. This is likely due to its large adult population.

The following table displays the number of investigations per 1,000 adults (15 years old and over), organised by district; this analysis is based on population figures obtained from the 2011 Census which were presented by district, and Unitary Authority. Each district has been given a rank based on the number of investigations per 1,000 adults in that area but the rank based on volume of recorded investigations is also included as a comparison.

Rank based on reported rates of DA per 1,000 adults	District	Reported rates of DA per 1,000 adults	Rank based on volume
1	Southend-on-Sea	32.15	1
2	Harlow	31.91	8
3	Tendring	31.64	4
4	Basildon	29.11	2
5	Colchester	28.76	3
6	Thurrock	26.53	5
7	Castle Point	21.99	10
8	Braintree	19.72	7
8	Chelmsford	19.72	6
10	Epping Forest	19.41	9
11	Brentwood	17.48	11
12	Maldon	14.86	14
13	Rochford	14.47	12
14	Uttlesford	13.65	13

On average there is a difference in ranking of two positions either higher or lower between reported rates of DA per 1,000 adults and volume. Where the difference in the rankings is greater than the average this suggests an anomaly.

Right to Know/Ask – Clare's Law

Right to Ask: For the public

The scheme allows someone within a relationship - either male or female, to make a request to the police for information about a partner's history. The scheme is also open to anyone who has a concern about a relationship and is worried that someone may be at risk of harm from their partner. If disclosure is deemed necessary, the information is given to the person at risk, not to the applicant.

Right to Know: For the police

This side of Clare's Law allows the police to decide whether to disclose information to someone.

In both Right to Ask and Right to Know, a panel of police, probation services and other agencies check every request to decide if disclosure of information is necessary, before trained police officers and advisers then provide support to victims. Even if no violence is found in someone's background, police will still help with advice and signposting if someone is fearful of their partner's behaviour.

Further information can be found at https://www.essex.police.uk/advice/domestic-abuse/clare-s-law/

7.3 Human Trafficking, Modern Slavery & Immigration (HTMSI)

The information below has been provided by Vulnerability Analysis Team at Essex Police.

The National Picture

The National Referral Mechanism (NRM) - a system for safeguarding victims of Modern Slavery, statistics are published quarterly by the National Crime Agency (NCA). The statistics analysed cover four quarters from 1st October 2017 to 30th September 2018.

Essex accounts for 1.6% of all NRM referrals nationally. This includes referrals by partner agencies and designated charities. This is a reduction from last year which is likely due to increased awareness and action by other agencies.

Nationally, Essex Police has the sixth highest level of referrals amongst police forces in the UK (up from eighth last year). This reflects the pro-active stance taken by Essex Police in recognising trafficking and slavery.

The statistics are categorised by Labour Exploitation, Domestic Servitude, Sexual Exploitation and Unknown Exploitation. The Home Office typology includes an

Essex Police accounts for 1.7% of all Police Force NRM referrals in England (104 out of 5,997)			
Essex Police account for 0.6% of all referrals for Domestic Servitude	Essex Police account for 2% of all Labour Exploitation Referrals	Essex Police account for 1.9% of all Sexual Exploitation Referrals	Essex accounts for 0.8% of all Referrals for Unknown Exploitation

additional category of Criminal Exploitation – these are considered as Labour Exploitation in the national statistics. The statistical breakdown above shows Essex Police in comparison to other Police Forces in England. This level of detail is unavailable for the County including all referring agencies.

Essex

During the reporting period, Essex has been involved in the national Project Aidant. This is a national operation co-ordinated by the NCA whereby local forces and agencies commit to regular weeks of action targeting specific areas of Modern Slavery & Human Trafficking. These weeks have been successful in focussing on and raising awareness of specific areas such as Child Trafficking (Missing or Looked after Children), Labour Exploitation (Nail Bars and Car Washes), and Sexual Exploitation (Brothels and Adult Services websites). They are planned to continue throughout 2019.

Essex Police are also involved with several other projects to improve analysis, detection and investigation of Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking:

- Internal review leading to the establishment of a dedicated Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking to provide a centre of excellence, advice, and support for officers and staff identifying and investigating these offences. This unit will also investigation organised crime groups associated with Human Trafficking.

- Joint project with partner agencies in Essex to establish a common data sharing platform focussing on Labour Exploitation.

As a county, Essex has seen an increased level of referrals in two areas:

- Criminal Exploitation for Drug Dealing of British minors by Urban Street Gangs and/or County Lines

- Sexual Exploitation of Albanian females on the journey across Europe. There is an increasing trend of trafficking Albanian females into prostitution in Albania, Italy and Belgium. These victims are then either sent to the UK and escape or escape and make their own way to the UK.

Braintree District

As shown in the chart below, Braintree had 15 investigations* in the period reviewed.

Number of MSHT Investigations by District
Oct 2017 - Sept 2018

District values: Basildon 43, Braintree 15, Brentwood 10, Castle Point 7, Chelmsford 22, Colchester 24, Epping Forest 17, Harlow 34, Maldon 4, Rochford 2, Southend-on-Sea 36, Tendring 27, Thurrock 34, Uttlesford 30
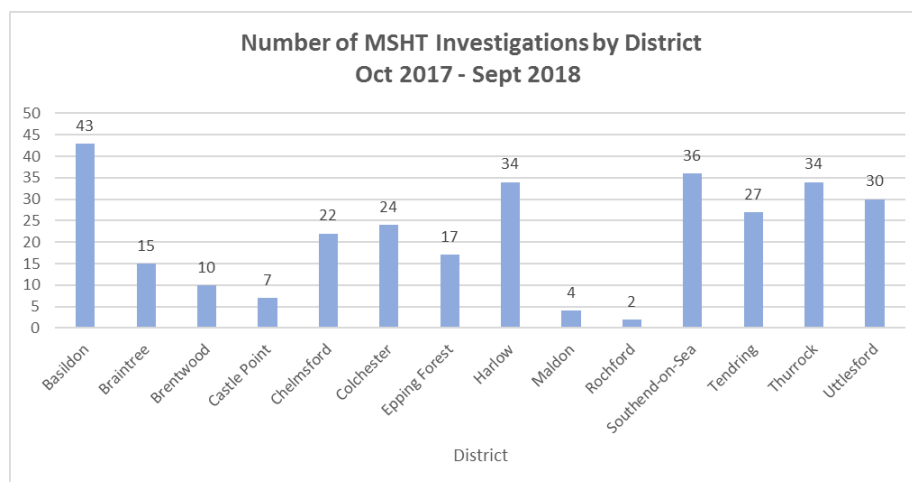
*Each investigation should have a corresponding NRM or MS1 (Duty to Notify) Form. Therefore, the terms "investigation" and "referral" are used interchangeably

7.4   Hate Crime

Hate Crime[4] - A crime that the victim or any other person perceives to be motivated by hostility or prejudice towards any aspect of a person's identity. Police forces in England, Wales and Northern Ireland annually monitor five strands of Hate Crime:

– Disability
– Gender Identity
– Race, Ethnicity or Nationality
– Religion, Faith or Belief
– Sexual Orientation

Hate Incident - Any incident, which may or may not be a crime that the victim or any other person perceives to be motivated by hostility or prejudice towards any aspect of a person's identity.

The National Picture*

Police recorded crime
In 2017/18, there were 94,098 hate crime offences recorded by the police in England and Wales, an increase of 17% compared with the previous year.
This continues the upward trend in recent years with the number of recorded hate crime offences having more than doubled since 2012/13 (from 42,255 to 94,098 offences; an increase of 123%).
This increase is thought to be largely driven by improvements in police recording, although there has been spikes in hate crime following certain events such as the EU Referendum and the terrorist attacks in 2017.

Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW)

The combined 2015/16 to 2017/18 CSEW estimates that there were around 184,000 incidents of hate crime a year. This estimate is 40% lower than the 307,000 incidents a year estimated by the 2007/08 and 2008/09 combined CSEW.

The most commonly reported motivating factor in these hate crime incidents was race, with an average of 101,000 incidents a year according to the combined 2015/16 to 2017/18 CSEW.

Overall, 53% of hate crime incidents came to the attention of the police, a higher proportion than for all CSEW crime (40%).

Victims of hate crime were more likely to report being affected by the incident rather than victims of all CSEW crime. For example, 36% of hate crime victims said they were 'very much' affected compared with 13% for all CSEW crime.

Around half (51%) of victims of hate crime were very or fairly satisfied with how the police handled the incident, a lower proportion than for all CSEW crime (69%).

Essex

Between November 2016/October 2017 and November 2017/October 2018 there was a 4% decrease in recorded Hate Crime offences in Essex.

This is against a 10% increase in recorded Hate Crime offences in Essex from the November 2015/October 2016 to November 2016/October 2017 period.

Overall Essex is still seeing a three year trend which indicates a gradual rise in Hate crime offending. There have been peaks in previous years in both September 2016 and September 2017 however this did not continue into 2018. The peak for 2018 occurred instead in July.

It is not immediately evident why this is the case, however awareness of the crime type and an increase in awareness/prevention schemes to deal with hate crime, which have gained traction in recent years, will have impacted the volumes.

Braintree District

Between the period between November 2016/October 2017 and November 2017/October 2018 there was a 25% increase in recorded Hate Crime offences in Braintree. This is against a 23% decrease in recorded Hate Crime offences in Braintree from the November 2015/October 2016 to November

Essex Hate Crime Recordings
November 2015 - October 2018 - With Trendline
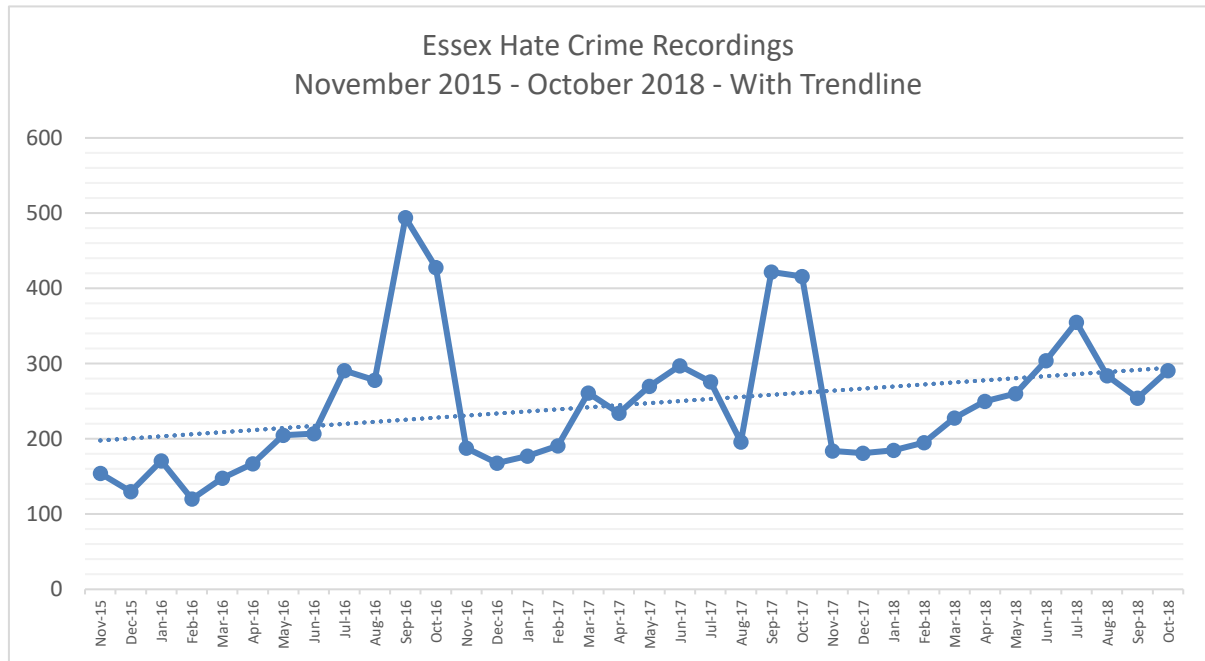
2016/October 2017 period.

Braintree district follows the same three trend as Essex as a whole with an increasing trend for recorded Hate Crime offences, however of note is this increased trend is less distinct than the overall force trend.

The peaks and troughs in offending in the Braintree are quite static across the three recording periods for the months of November-May and August with less than 15 offences in each month for each period. June and July are the peak months for offending with September and October falling for the last two recoding periods compared with 2015/2016.

The increased in offending in the District is not down to a distinct peak. Whilst there is an increase in June is this latest reporting period there has been increase in eight of the twelve months compared with the previous year's data.
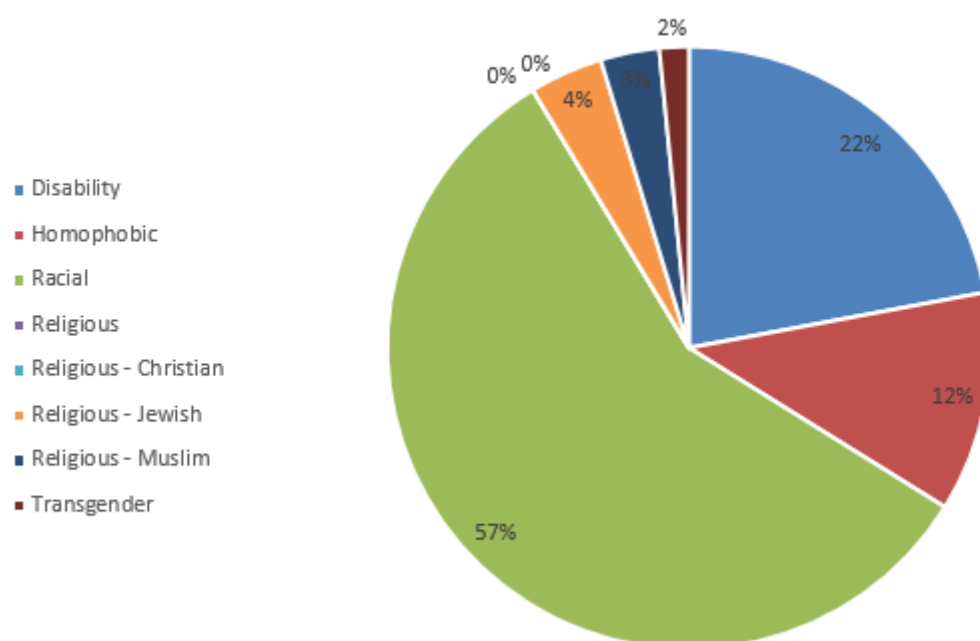
Braintree Hate Crime Recordings
November 2015 - October 2018 - With Trendline
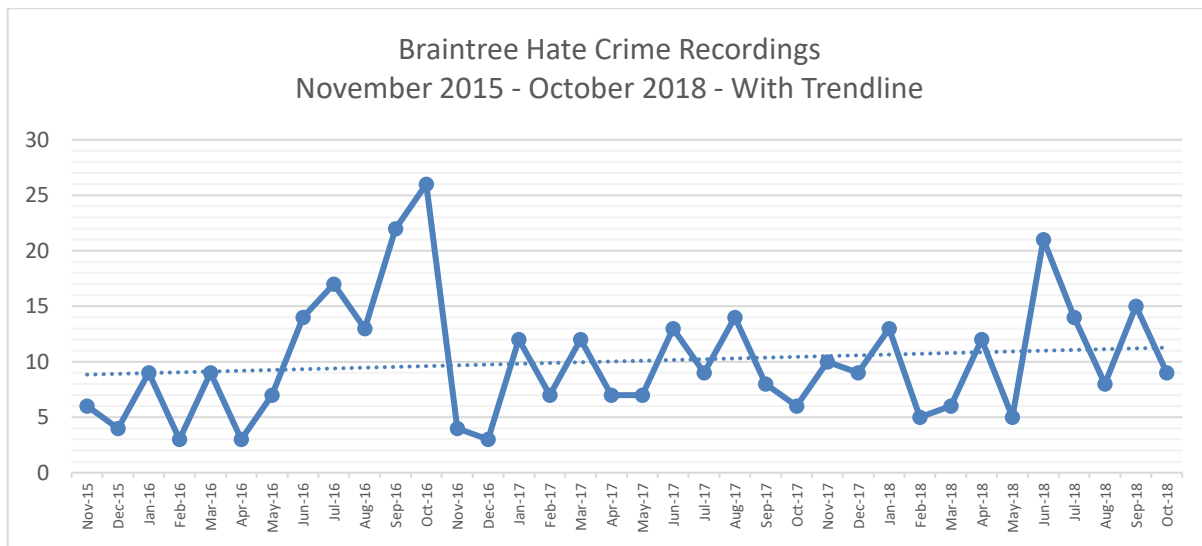
	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018
Braintree	133	102	127
% Change	-	-23%	25%

The largest category of offending in Hate Crime remains Race Hate offences at 73, an increase of 20% from the previous year and making up 57% of all investigations in Braintree. There was an increase in five other categories, most notably in Disability crime, which rose by 8 offences in the Braintree District, a 40% increase. Whilst there was an increase in other categories increase were smaller in number despite the percentage change being greater.

The increase in Race and Disability Hate offences has been the biggest driving factor for the 25% increase in Hate Crime in the Braintree District.

Hate Crime by Type - Braintree - 2017-2018

Legend:
- Disability
- Homophobic
- Racial
- Religious
- Religious - Christian
- Religious - Jewish
- Religious - Muslim
- Transgender

Braintree	Disability	Homophobic	Racial	Religious	Religious - Christian	Religious - Jewish	Religious - Muslim	Transgender	Grand Total
2016-2017	20	13	61	0	3	1	3	1	102
2017-2018	28	15	73	0	0	5	4	2	127
% Change	40%	15%	20%	0%	-100%	400%	33%	100%	25%

8   APPENDIX A – RISK MATRIX

Offence Header	Total	Rank
Violence against the person		
Homicide	11	**11**
Violence with injury	22	**1**
Death or Serious Injury caused by unlawful driving	9	**15**
Violence without injury (new definition)	11	**11**
Stalking & Harassment	12	**10**
Sexual Offences		
Rape	17	**4**
Other Sexual Offences	15	**5**
Robbery		
Robbery - Business	5	**24**
Robbery - Personal	13	**9**
Burglary		
Burglary - Residential	15	**5**
Burglary - Business And Community	8	**18**
Vehicle offences		
Theft From a Motor Vehicle	5	**24**
Theft Of a Motor Vehicle	6	**23**
Vehicle Interference	3	**28**
Theft		
Theft from the person	3	**28**
Bicycle theft	3	**28**
Shoplifting	4	**27**
Other theft	10	**14**
Arson and criminal damage		
Criminal Damage	7	**22**
Arson	8	**18**
Domestic Abuse	22	**1**
Drug offences		
Trafficking of drugs	18	**3**
Possession of drugs	9	**15**
Possession of weapons offences	9	**15**
Public Order Offences	9	**15**
Hate Crime HO Definition	15	**5**
ASB (Police)		
Environment	8	**18**
Nuisance	8	**18**
Personal	11	**11**
KSI	14	**8**

To ensure partnership data is managed in a consistent way, and that the right priorities are identified, a Risk Matrix was completed. This process assists the CSP with justification as to why an issue is, or is not, included as a strategic priority.

The completion of a Risk Matrix is a method used as part of a risk assessment process to be able to define the level of risk associated to multiple factors, against a range of criteria.

The categories assessed and scored were: Performance, Harm, National Priority, Cost Impact, PFCC Priority, Local priority, Community Priority, Harm to Property, Physical Harm to People, Psychological Harm to People, Risk to Vulnerable Groups, Hidden Crime, and Is a CSP Approach of Benefit?

The scores are then totalled and ranked (as depicted in the table to the left).