Braintree District
Community
Safety
Partnership

Braintree District Strategic Assessment 2022-23

Document Owner:	**Braintree District Community Safety Partnership**
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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Aim & Purpose

The aim and purpose of this document is to assist the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) to determine the strategic priorities for the financial year of 2023-24.

These priorities will inform the Partnership's 2023-24 Action Plan, which will assist in the allocation of appropriate resources to tackle the issues identified.

1.2 Data Parameters

Unless otherwise stated all data will be 1st October 2021 to 30th September 2022.

Section source will be identified under the section heading.

Data has been taken from the following sources (any open source data will be referenced) –

- Essex Police's crime recording system, Athena
- Essex Police's incident reporting system, STORM

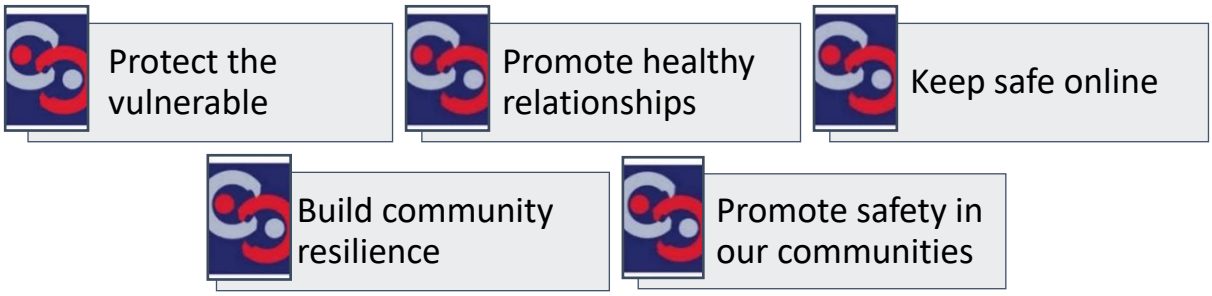
Relevant data or input sources are identified at the start of each section.

1.3 Strategic Priorities

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 places responsibility on the Community Safety Partnership to annually review levels and patterns of crime and disorder. This will support local communities to counter the perception, threat and consequence of criminal and anti-social behaviour by striving to reduce both crime and the fear of crime, and to reduce reoffending.

Community Safety work encompasses Anti-Social Behaviour, disorder and the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances.

The findings of this assessment, together with inputs from key CSP stakeholders at a multi-agency workshop held in January 2023, have informed the decision to select the CSP priorities for 2023-24 which will be:



To assist the identification of the Community Safety priorities, a Risk Matrix of crime types was completed. 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 7. Appendix):

1. Domestic Abuse
2. Robbery; Rape
3. Burglary
4. Violence with Injury
5. Trafficking of Drugs; Hate Crime

In comparison, the highest scoring crime types for the previous year were:

1. Rape
2. Domestic Abuse
3. Other Sexual Offences
4. Trafficking of Drugs
5. Hate Crime

2 THE PARTNERSHIP

Responsible Authority Group

The Responsible Authority Group is the strategic group of the Braintree District Community Safety Partnership and currently meets four times a year. The group consists of strategic and operational officers who are collectively responsible for addressing crime and disorder, community safety, substance misuse, and reoffending across the Braintree District.

These organisations include Braintree District Council, Essex Police, Essex County Fire & Rescue Service, Prison and Probation Service (HMPPS), Mid & South Essex Integrated Care System (NHS), Eastlight Community Homes, Essex County Council and Community360 (voluntary sector).

The group has overall strategic responsibility for making sure that the priorities identified from the annual Strategic Assessment are outlined within the Action Plan, and the projects within the Action Plan are 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.

Essex Police Community Safety Engagement Officers

To increase support to Community Safety Partnerships, Essex Police introduced Community Safety Engagement Officers to each district during 2020.

Their main responsibilities include the following:

- To build relationships within and as part of the Community Safety Hub, enhance and strengthen information sharing between agencies and ensure a more comprehensive and joined-up operational approach is taken to crime reduction, public safety and enhancing community trust and confidence.
- Work with partners to identify and understand the public's community safety concerns undertaking community engagement to capture community intelligence.

- Evaluate the level of public confidence and reasons for it from feedback obtained from public engagement activities and CSP/Police activity. Liaising with partners and internally within Essex Police to identify themes/trends and actions to address and improve trust and confidence.
- Communicate with local communities and hard to reach diverse groups to encourage their engagement and inclusion, demonstrate that public concerns are understood and describe how they are being addressed/resolved within the partnership.
- Develop, improve and promote CSP media channels and Police channels in support of CSP objectives. Manage public facing websites and use social media as appropriate to support the work of the CSP and Community Policing Team to improve public confidence. Conduct face-to-face outreach with diverse groups and communities where appropriate to build trust and unity with those groups.
- Actively seek to coordinate and align Public Engagement, Communications and Inclusion strategies with those of the CSP, and activity undertaken in support of them, to improve trust, confidence and credibility in the CSP and Essex Police.

2.1 Horizon Scan

The partnership should be aware of the following recent government activities:

- Following on from the Police & Crime Commissioner Review Part 2, the review of Community Safety Partnerships by the Home Office has been paused during recent ministerial changes and is expected to re-commence Autumn 2022. This review aims to identify how (if at all) they can increase their overall effectiveness in protecting local communities from crime and ASB.
- The Home Office has announced its intention to refresh and update the UK's counterterrorism strategy, CONTEST, which covers all four elements of the UK's counterterrorism approach: Prevent, Pursue, Protect and Prepare. The updated strategy is expected to be published in 2023 and will take into account findings from a series of important reviews, including the Manchester Arena Inquiry and Independent Review of Prevent. Consultation arrangements have not been announced. (The Home Office has received the final version of the Independent Review of Prevent and is preparing its response before publishing it alongside the full report.)
- The Serious Violence Duty requires local authorities, the police, fire and rescue authorities, specified criminal justice agencies and health authorities to work together to formulate an evidence based analysis of the problems associated with serious violence in a local area, and then produce and implement a strategy detailing how they will respond to those particular issues. The Strategy for Essex is being developed by the Violence & Vulnerability Unit, with the aim to finalise by March 2023 in line with the requirements of the duty.
- The new guidance from the Government's Joint Combatting Drugs Unit requires the creation of a Combatting Drugs Partnership in each area to ensure local delivery of the National Drug Strategy "From Harm to Hope". These partnerships will be responsible for delivering a joint local needs assessment and agreeing a local drugs strategy delivery plan.

2.2 Police Fire and Crime Commissioner

Source: Office of the Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner for Essex

The Police and Crime Plan sets out the policing priorities and aims for keeping Essex safe. It brings together police, partners and the people of Essex to build safe and secure communities, thereby promoting public confidence in the police and ensuring that victims are satisfied with the service and support they receive. The commitments set out in the plan build on existing partnerships and seek to develop them in new and ambitious ways. These include greater collaboration between police and fire and closer working with local councils, community safety partnerships, and the voluntary, community and health sectors.

The Police and Crime Plan 2021 – 2024 will make a strategic commitment to prevention, a shift in our main effort from rapid response into a model of targeted prevention and early intervention. This is the approach that will help us get crime down across Essex.

We also need to protect the vulnerable from being preyed on by County Lines gangs, we need to protect people in their homes from domestic abuse and we need to protect women and girls from violence and abuse on our streets. By working together, we can identify where people are most at risk and deliver effective interventions to keep them safe.

The twelve plan priorities are:

- Further investment in crime prevention
- Reducing drug driven violence
- Protecting vulnerable people and breaking the cycle of domestic abuse
- Reducing violence against women and girls
- Improving support for victims of crime
- Protecting rural and isolated areas
- Preventing dog theft
- Preventing business crime, fraud and cyber crime
- Improving safety on our roads
- Encouraging volunteers and community support
- Supporting our officers and staff
- Increasing collaboration

The full Plan can be viewed online at www.essex.pfcc.police.uk Search 'Police and Crime Plan'.

2.3 Safer Essex

Safer Essex has the strategic lead for co-ordinating the partnership response to community safety issues and initiatives across Essex, Southend and Thurrock. Safer Essex acts as the county-wide Strategy Group for community safety.

Safer Essex brings together key partner organisations / stakeholders to work jointly and effectively to facilitate a collaborative approach between agencies and partnerships in delivering the following community safety outcomes:

i. Prevent crime and anti-social behaviour

ii. Prevent fires from happening

iii. Understand and tackle hate crime

iv. Understand and tackle violence, including violence against women and girls

v. Improve community confidence in the multi-agency response to community safety issues

vi. Continue to deliver effective Community Safety Hubs across Greater Essex

3 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

3.1 District detail & Population

Data Source: Essex Police Performance Analysis Unit / Braintree District Council / ONS Census 2021

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.

The 2021 census shows that the population of Braintree District has increased by 5.5%, with 155,200 residents living in the district.

Braintree District Population Projection

0-19	20-39	40-59	60-79	80+
2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
35141.6	33383.5	42349.5	33885.1	8506.3
2043	2043	2043	2043	2043
33753.6	33593.4	41077.4	38402.7	15317.3
-3.9%	0.6%	-3%	13.3%	80.1%

4 HEALTH

4.1 Health Profile

Source: Essex County Council Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2019

THE TOP THREE THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT…

ACCESS TO SERVICES

- Covering an area of approximately 612 square kilometres, the Braintree District is the second largest local authority in Essex in terms of area.
- With an estimated 248 residents per square kilometre, the Braintree District has the third lowest population density Essex, of nearly half the county average (424 people per sq. km).
- Braintree District residents have slightly longer travel times to local services compared to the Essex average (19.4 minutes), with an average of 23.7 minutes by walking or public transport to 8 key services, the third highest time in the county. Average times to hospitals were 60 minutes and were third highest times in Essex.

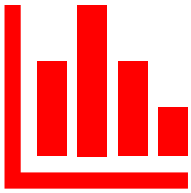
WIDER DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

- The average weekly income for a Braintree resident working full time in 2018 was £630.30, £11.70 (1.86%) higher than the average for Essex and £55.40 (8.79%) higher than the average for England.
- In Braintree in 2018 63% of pupils achieved grade 9-4 in English and Maths (a good pass) and 39% achieving grade 9-5 (a strong pass) at GCSE This just below the average for the Essex (63.3% and 40.7%) and the third lowest level in the county.
- The amount of residents claiming out of work benefits has increased to its highest level in 5 years from 1.2% in April 2015 to 1.9% in April 2019. This is lower than the averages for Essex (2.1%) and England average (2.6%) but compared to other areas is the fourth highest claimant rate overall.

LIFESTYLE, SEXUAL HEALTH & SUBSTANCE MISUSE

- In 2017/18 24% of pupils in Reception class were classed as overweight or obese. This was higher than the average for England (22.4%) and Essex (21.1%) and was the 3rd highest rate in Essex. The sample of pupils in Year 6 showed that 32.5% of pupils in this year group were classed as overweight or obese in Braintree, 8.5 percentage points higher than their Reception class counterparts.
- Of residents aged over 18 years, 60.84% were classified as overweight or obese in 2016/17. This is slightly lower than the prevalence across the whole of England (61.29%) and Essex (63.56%)
- The percentage of current smokers aged over 18 years was 17.15%. This was the second highest prevalence compared across the other Districts in Essex.

LIFE EXPECTANCY & MORTALITY



- The average life expectancy at birth for a child born in Braintree (2015-2017) was 82.7 years for females and 80.2 years for males. This lower than the average for England for females (83.1 years) but slightly higher for males (79.6 years)
- Life expectancy at age 65 (the number of additional years a person could expect to live) was 20.6 years for females and 18.7 years for males; this is the (joint) lowest female life expectancy at 65 in the county.
- Breast cancer caused 60 recorded deaths between 2015 and 2017. This equivalent to a rate of 27.5 deaths per 100,000 people and is the highest rate in Essex; significantly higher than the average for Essex (21.5) or England (20.6).

BIRTH RATES & INFANT HEALTH

- The rate of conceptions in women aged under 18 years per 1,000 females aged 15 to 17 years in the Braintree District of Essex was 14.8 in 2016, the 7th highest rate compared across the other Essex Districts.
- Breast feeding initiation was 70.82. This was the third lowest compared across the Essex Districts with data available, and lower than that for the whole of Essex (75.02) and England (74.49).
- The percentage of mothers known to be smokers at the time of delivery was 7.76% in the Mid Essex CCG area in 2017/18. This was the second lowest level in Essex.

ILLNESS & HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS

- The admissions ratio for emergency admissions for all causes among persons of all ages was 86.52 in Braintree, which was ranked as being the 7th highest admission ratio across the Essex Districts.
- The directly age standard admissions rate of hip fractures was estimated to be 716.43 per 100,000 population ages 65 and over. This was higher than the average for England (577.8) and the highest level in Essex.
- The QOF prevalence of Dementia was estimated to be 0.80%. This was ranked as being the 5th highest prevalence compared across the other Districts in Essex

MENTAL HEALTH

- The Braintree District had the 5th highest estimated prevalence of any mental health disorder among children aged between 5 to 16 years across the Districts of Essex in 2015, with a prevalence of was 8.00%. This was slightly higher than the estimated prevalence across the whole of Essex (8.71%).
- The prevalence of depression and anxiety among persons aged over 18 years in NHS Mid Essex CCG was 11.23%. This was lower than the prevalence across England (13.74%), and was ranked as being the lowest in Essex

The rate of suicide amongst men in Braintree (17.61 per 100,000) was 19.9% higher than the England average (14.69) but was also higher than the rate across Essex as a whole (16.90). This was the 6th highest suicide rate among males compared to the other Districts in Essex.

5 CRIME

5.1 Force Level All Crime Police Data – District comparison

Source: Essex Police Performance Analysis Unit.

In Essex a total of 167,641 offences (excl. Action Fraud) were recorded by Essex Police, of which 11,572 (6.9%) were recorded in Braintree (the 7th highest of all 14 areas).

Area	Offences			
	Oct20 to Sept21	Oct21 to Sept22	# diff.	% diff.
Basildon	18,492	20,411	1,919	10.4%
Braintree	10,539	11,572	1,033	9.8%
Brentwood	5,384	5,800	416	7.7%
Castle Point	5,772	6,082	310	5.4%
Chelmsford	14,408	15,909	1,501	10.4%
Colchester	16,883	19,029	2,146	12.7%
Epping Forest	10,592	10,433	-159	-1.5%
Harlow	10,230	11,501	1,271	12.4%
Maldon	3,562	3,864	302	8.5%
Rochford	4,298	4,696	398	9.3%
Southend	19,327	21,225	1,898	9.7%
Tendring	13,497	14,410	913	6.8%
Thurrock	15,919	17,070	1,151	7.2%
Uttlesford	4,467	5,112	645	14.4%
Essex (Excl Stanstead)	**153,683**	**167,641**	**13,958**	**9.1%**

5.2 District Level Police Data

Source: Essex Police Performance Analysis Unit.

Top Level		Offences			
Crime Type	% DA 2022	2021	2022	# diff.	% diff.
Anti-Social Behaviour (incidents)	-	3484	1676	-1808	-51.9
All Crime (excl. Action (NFIB) Fraud)	18.5	10539	11572	1033	9.8
- State Based Crime	7.3	1817	2044	227	12.5
- Victim Based Crime	20.9	8722	9528	806	9.2

Victim Based Crime		Offences			
Crime Type	% DA 2022	2021	2022	# diff.	% diff.
Violence Against the Person	32.4	4744	5114	370	7.8
- Homicide	-	0	0	0	-
- Violence with Injury	37.1	986	1235	249	25.3
- Death or Serious Injury caused by unlawful driving	50.0	3	2	-1	-33.3
- Violence without Injury	34.3	1782	1944	162	9.1
- Stalking and Harassment	27.4	1973	1933	-40	-2.0
Sexual Offences	28.6	424	482	58	13.7
- Rape	49.3	184	209	25	13.6
- Rape - Under 16 yrs	10.9	51	55	4	7.8
- Rape - Over 16 yrs	63.0	133	154	21	15.8
- Other Sexual Offences	12.8	240	273	33	13.8
Robbery	4.8	48	63	15	31.3
- Robbery of business property	0.0	7	5	-2	-28.6
- Robbery of Personal Property	5.2	41	58	17	41.5
Theft Offences	2.7	2554	2893	339	13.3
- Burglary	3.2	365	539	174	47.7
- Burglary Residential	5.0	261	337	76	29.1
- Burglary Business & Community	0.0	104	202	98	94.2
- Burglary Dwelling (pre-Apr 17 definition)	7.2	140	237	97	69.3
- Burglary Other (pre-Apr 17 definition)	0.0	225	302	77	34.2
- Vehicle Offences (incl. Interference)	1.6	714	623	-91	-12.7
- Theft from a Vehicle	0.3	344	308	-36	-10.5
- Theft of a Vehicle	3.9	259	230	-29	-11.2
- Vehicle Interference	0.0	111	85	-26	-23.4
- Theft	2.9	1475	1731	256	17.4
- Theft from the Person	7.4	41	68	27	65.9
- Theft of Pedal Cycle	0.0	88	65	-23	-26.1
- Shoplifting	0.0	607	738	131	21.6

- Other Theft	5.3	739	860	121	16.4
Criminal Damage inc. Arson	11.7	952	976	24	2.5
- Criminal Damage	12.4	916	902	-14	-1.5
- Arson	2.7	36	74	38	105.6
Racial/Religiously Aggravated Offences	0.0	81	95	14	17.3
Hate Crime HO Definition	3.9	234	254	20	8.5
Domestic Abuse	####	2165	2138	-27	-1.2
- High Risk Domestic Abuse	####	206	214	8	3.9
- Medium Risk Domestic Abuse	####	260	275	15	5.8
- Standard Risk Domestic Abuse	####	1590	1546	-44	-2.8
- No Risk Assessment	####	109	103	-6	-5.5

State Based Crime		Offences			
Crime Type	**% DA 2022**	**2021**	**2022**	**# diff.**	**% diff.**
Drug Offences	0.0	368	469	101	27.4
- Trafficking of Drugs	0.0	74	67	-7	-9.5
- Possession of Drugs	0.0	294	402	108	36.7
Possession of Weapons	2.1	76	96	20	26.3
Public Order	8.6	1144	1227	83	7.3
Miscellaneous Crimes against Society	17.1	229	252	23	10.0

6 PARTNERSHIP DATA

6.1 Crime Prevention

Source: Essex Police Crime Prevention Strategy 2021-2025

Policing has seen significant changes over the last decade; the landscape of crime has shifted and our response has evolved to address this. Over the last year, significant global events have required us to change how and where we work, flex, learn and improve. Society has changed, we face a tough recovery from Covid but in every recovery there is opportunity to do things differently and this is what this new Crime Prevention Strategy presents: a new whole system approach to preventing and reducing the harm caused by crime.

The new strategy builds on the success of its predecessor and uses intelligence and evidence to predict our future challenges forecast over the next five years, and prepares us for the anticipated increase in volume and complexity of crime within a significant political, economic and community recovery period post-Covid.

Essex Police have identified 14 thematic strands which not only pose the greatest potential threat, harm and risk to our people and communities, but also present the greatest opportunity for prevention. These are:

Knife Crime	**Rape**	**Night-Time Economy**
Child Abuse / Child Sexual Exploitation	**Domestic Abuse**	**Drugs & Alcohol**
Mental Health	**County Lines / Exploitation**	**Serious Organised Crime**
Cybercrime & Fraud	**Places**	**Burglary / Robbery**
Prevent	**Hate Crime**	

The full Strategy can be viewed online at www.essex.pfcc.police.uk Search 'Crime Prevention Strategy 2021-2025'.

6.2 ECFRS

Source: Essex County Fire & Rescue Service Open Dashboard

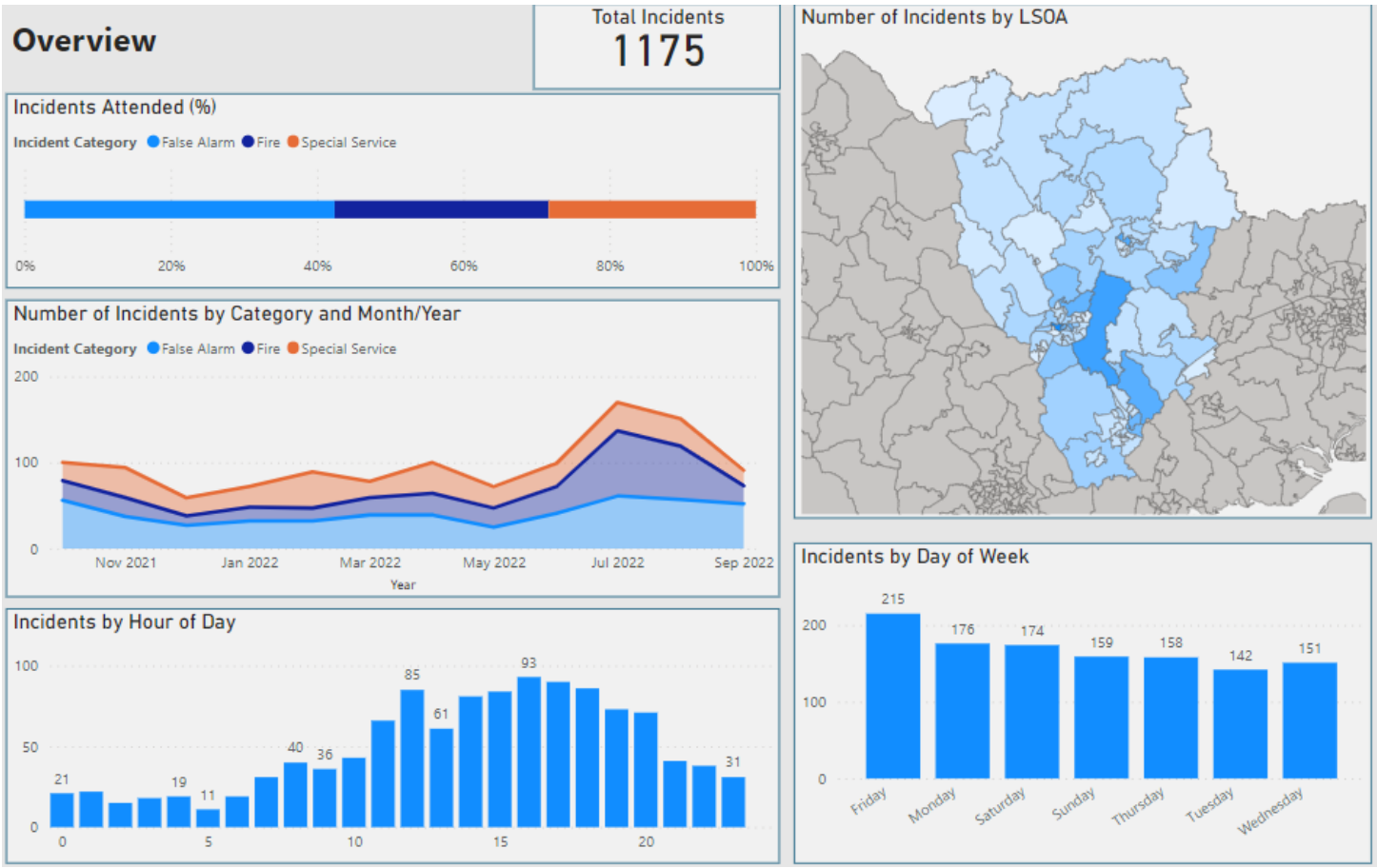
At Essex County Fire and Rescue Service (ECFRS) we are committed to improving the overall safety of our public, our people and environment by preventing fires and other emergencies from occurring in the first place. By doing this, we can make Essex a safe place to live, work and travel.

We focus our efforts on helping people to live safe, be road safe, be water safe and safeguard by targeting our prevention activities at the most vulnerable to manage risk under pinning our strategy, we have developed Operational delivery Plans and introduced our new Pillars for prevention Live Safe, Be Road Safe, Be Water safe and Safeguarding.

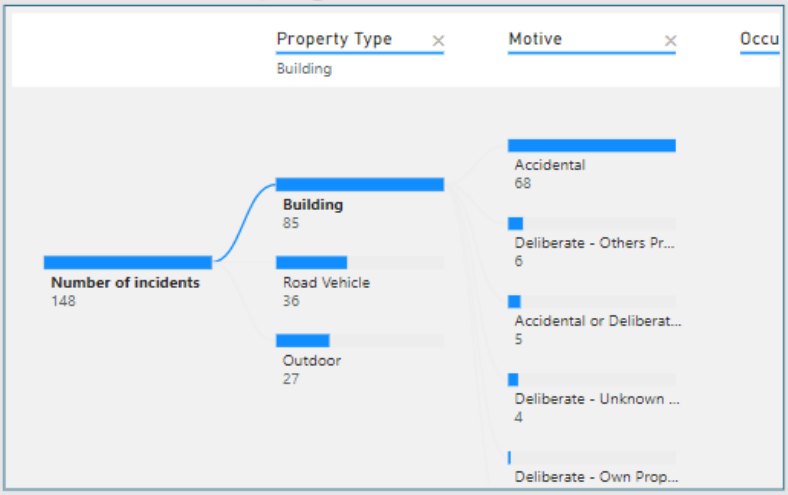
The Essex County Fire & Rescue Plan sets out the following priorities:

- Protection and response
- Improve safety on our roads
- Help the vulnerable to stay safe
- Promote positive culture in the workplace
- Develop and broaden the roles and ranges of activities undertaken by the service
- Be transparent, open and accessible
- Collaborate with our partners
- Make the best of our resources

The below data tables show an overview of incidents attended by ECFRS in Braintree District, including Primary Fires, False Alarms, Special Services and Road Traffic Collisions.



Primary fires

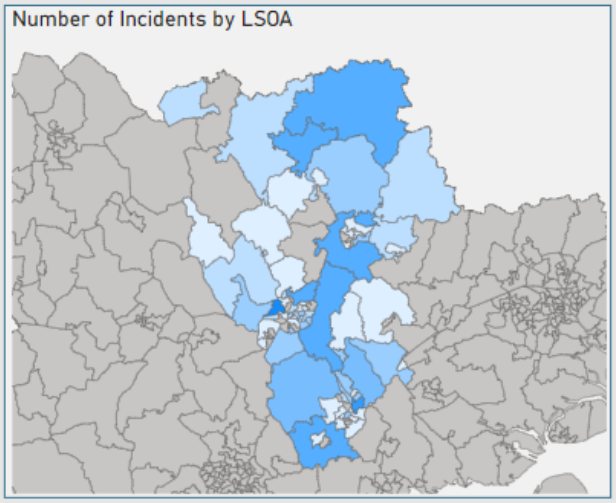


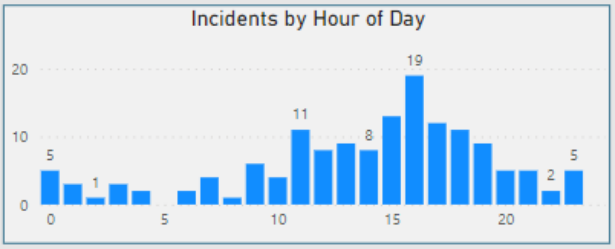
Number of Accidental Dwelling Fires

129

Number of Primary Fires Involving Victims

11





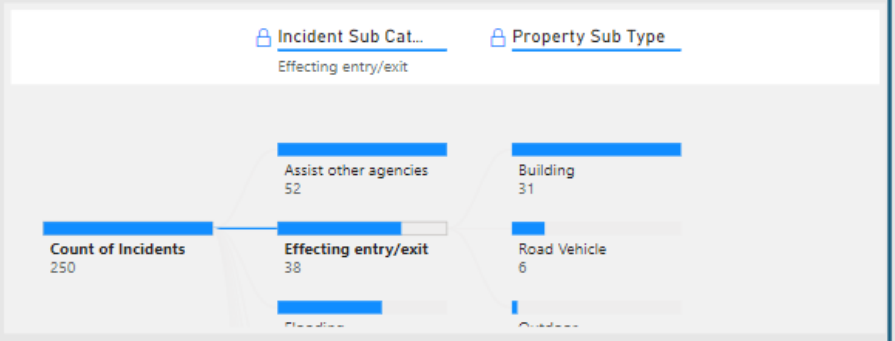
All Special Services (excluding RTCs)

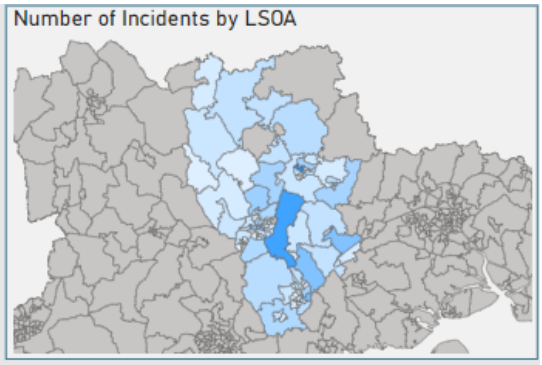
Total

250

Incidents where victims involved

70



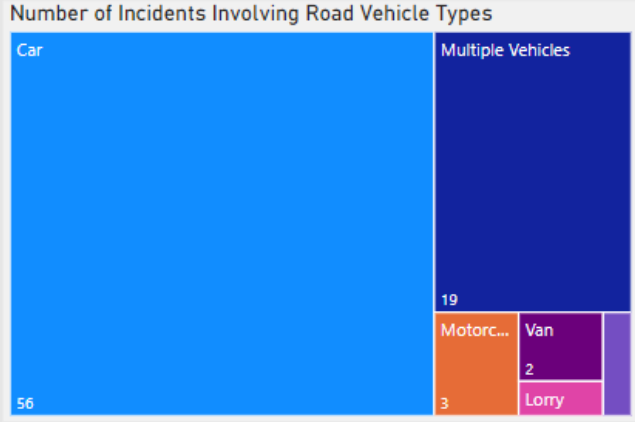


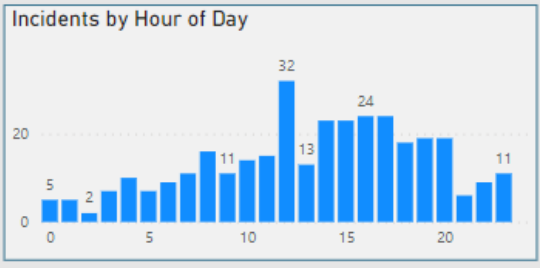
Incident Sub Category	Count of Incidents
RTC	83
Assist other agencies	52
Effecting entry/exit	38
Flooding	32
Animal assistance incidents	22
Making Safe (not RTC)	20
Total	**333**

Road Traffic Collisions attended by Essex Fire

Number of RTC where victims involved

38





Data dictionary:

***Special Service** are non-fire incidents which require the attendance of an appliance or officer. They include but not limited to: local emergencies, major disasters, domestic incidents and prior arrangements to attend incidents.*

***Primary fires** are defined as fires that cause damage by fire/heat/smoke and meet at least one of the following conditions: any fire that occurred in a (non-derelict) building, vehicle or (some) outdoor structures, any fire involving fatalities, casualties or rescues, and any fires attended by five or more pumping appliances.*

6.3 Youth Offending

- Between 1st October 2021 and 30th September 2022, 65 young people were active on Youth Offending Team (YOT) programmes in Braintree (including POWER prevention programmes). This number includes Looked After Children from Essex who may have been placed out of district during all or part of their programme(s). The total excludes any cases that were from other Local Authorities
- 53 were male (82%) and 12 were female (18%)
- Based on the young person's age at the commencement of their programme most young people were aged 15 (17%) and 16 (17%) (where a young person had multiple programmes in the period, the earliest start was counted)
- 3 were from a BAME background (5%)
- There were 69 YOT programmes running, the breakdown in type is as follows:
  - Prevention: 27 (39%)
  - Pre-court disposal: 14 (20%)
  - Community: 24 (35%)
  - Custodial order: 0 (0%)
  - Licence: 0 (0%)
  - Bail programme: 3 (4%)
  - Remand: 1 (1%)
- Of 69 programmes, there were 80 offences. The top three offence types were violence against the person 28 (35%), sexual 12 (15%) and drugs 11 (14%)

6.4 IOM

Integrated Offender Management (IOM) is a joint initiative between the Home Office and Ministry of Justice to address Neighbourhood Crime, focusing on serious and frequent acquisitive offending. A partnership jointly led locally by Essex Police and the Probation Service, IOM activity consists of two main pillars:

1. Rehabilitation – Access to Rehabilitative Services / Provision supporting & prioritising access to resources across 7 pathways: Accommodation; Substance misuse; Family / Significant others; Wellbeing; Attitude, Thinking and Behaviour; Education, Training and Employment; Finance, Benefit and Debt.

2. Reduce Recidivism – Share information, joint planning & implementation of support control & enforcement.

A multi-disciplinary approach is taken to this work, to offer an enhanced package of support and controls to IOM nominals. The range of IOM activity consists of:

- Prison in-reach for release preparation
- Joint visits by agencies to integrate the support and controls for nominals
- Increased levels contact
- Weekly tasking meetings (Multi Agency Panel)
- Information sharing between IOM partners
- Supported referrals to universal and specialist services
- Electronic monitoring on licence (for eligible acquisitive offences)

IOM in Essex is arranged in 6 working areas: Basildon and Brentwood; Braintree, Chelmsford and Maldon; Castle Point, Rochford and Southend; Colchester and Tendring; Epping, Harlow and Uttlesford; Thurrock.

The number of individuals on the scheme for each district are shown in the data table below:

Area	Volume of Nominals
BCU: Essex Central	1
BCU: Essex Western	1
CJA: Essex	2
CSP: Basildon	19
CSP: Braintree	16
CSP: Brentwood	1
CSP: Castle Point	3
CSP: Chelmsford	16
CSP: Colchester	10
CSP: Harlow	8
CSP: Maldon	2
CSP: Rochford	1
CSP: Southend	17
CSP: Tendring	8
CSP: Thurrock	11
Probation Area: Essex	3

Note: The access to Integrated Offender Management (IOM) data is in its very early stages of adoption within Essex Police. IOM data is stored on a national system called IDIOM and the reporting process is still being developed. Work is ongoing to establish true performance reporting frameworks from the IDIOM system with the aim of a month by month breakdown of active offenders by management area.

6.5 Essex Resident Survey – Perceptions of safety

Source: Essex County Council

The 2020 and 2022 Essex Resident Survey included the following two questions which asked about perceptions of safety:

- How safe or unsafe do you feel when outside in your local area during the day?
- How safe or unsafe do you feel when outside in your local area after dark?

The Essex Resident Survey is a sample survey designed to be representative of the Essex adult population; provide insight on specific groups and cohorts; and draw conclusions at the district level.

2022 survey: The 2022 survey was delivered in partnership with Opinion Research Services (ORS) and conducted in line with Market Research Society standards. Fieldwork took place during February - May 2022. 25,000 invitations to participate in an online survey (with the option to request a paper copy of the questionnaire) were dispatched to selected households. Reminders (which included a paper copy of the questionnaire) were dispatched to 20,000 non-responding households, as well as a fresh 'boost' sample of an additional 10,000 households. A total of 5,987 residents aged 18+ responded to the survey. The data has been weighted to be representative of the Essex adult (18+) population by district, age, gender, ethnic group and tenure (with age and gender weights applied within each district to ensure the age/gender profile is in line with the population profile for each district).

% who feel (very/fairly) safe: During the Day		
Area	**2020**	**2022**
Essex	92%	91%
Basildon	86%	87%
Braintree	93%	90%
Brentwood	94%	93%
Castle Point	93%	91%
Chelmsford	94%	95%
Colchester	92%	90%
Epping Forest	91%	93%
Harlow	86%	85%
Maldon	92%	96%
Rochford	94%	96%
Tendring	90%	91%
Uttlesford	96%	93%

% who feel (very/fairly) safe: After Dark		
Area	**2020**	**2022**
Essex	54%	55%
Basildon	48%	41%
Braintree	59%	58%
Brentwood	65%	60%
Castle Point	42%	46%
Chelmsford	53%	60%
Colchester	54%	49%
Epping Forest	50%	66%
Harlow	35%	37%
Maldon	69%	67%
Rochford	61%	55%
Tendring	49%	53%
Uttlesford	74%	74%

7 APPENDIX – RISK MATRIX

Crime header	Total	Rank
Violence against the person		
Homicide	10	
Violence with injury	19	**4**
Death or Serious Injury caused by unlawful driving	14	
Violence without injury	8	
Stalking and Harassment	14	
Sexual Offences		
Rape	21	**2**
Other Sexual Offences	17	
Robbery		
Robbery - Business	9	
Robbery - Personal	21	**2**
Burglary		
Burglary - Residential	20	**3**
Burglary - Business And Community	11	
Vehicle offences		
Theft From a Motor Vehicle	9	
Theft Of a Motor Vehicle	9	
Vehicle Interference	2	
Theft		
Theft from the Person	8	
Theft of Pedal Cycle	6	
Shoplifting	4	
Other Theft	8	
Criminal Damage	8	
Arson	12	
Domestic Abuse	22	**1**
Hate Crime HO Definition	18	**5**
Anti-Social Behaviour (Police)	13	
Drug Offences		
Trafficking of Drugs	18	**5**
Possession of Drugs	14	
Possession of Weapons	13	
Public Order	6	

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).