



Epping Forest Strategic Assessment 2021-22

Document Owner: Epping Forest Community Safety Partnership

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Executive Summary

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 2022-23.

These priorities will inform the Partnership's 2022-23 Action Plan, which will assist in the allocation of appropriate resources to tackle the issues identified or those emerging throughout the year.

This year the CSP has been without the support of a Police Analyst and what we have endeavoured to provide is an overview of the major issues facing the district in 2022. We have specifically kept our priorities as broad as possible to enable us the flexibility to target our resources where they are most needed as and when required.

Data Parameters

Unless otherwise stated all data will be 01/10/2020 - 31/09/2021

Strategic Priorities

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 places responsibility on the CSP to annually review levels and patterns of crime and disorder. This supports local communities to counter the perception, threat and consequence of criminal and anti-social behaviour by working together to reduce both crime, fear of crime and reduce reoffending.

Covid 19 Restrictions and Impact

The pandemic restrictions have continued to impact crime committed and reported in 2021. There are certain crime types which continue to experience significantly reduced or increased levels. As restrictions have changed, crime levels have continually re-adjusted.

In the period between 2016/17 and 2020/21 Burglary decreased by 33% in Essex, Theft by 30% and Anti-social Behaviour by 15%. In contrast Drugs (possession and trafficking) increased by 124% and All Crime, including new crimes such as stalking and harassment increased by 22%.¹

Throughout the period of the pandemic the district has experienced new challenges and has had to respond quickly to new demands in view of this the priorities have been adapted to take this on board.

¹ Police and Crime Plan 2021-2024

2022-23 Strategic Priorities

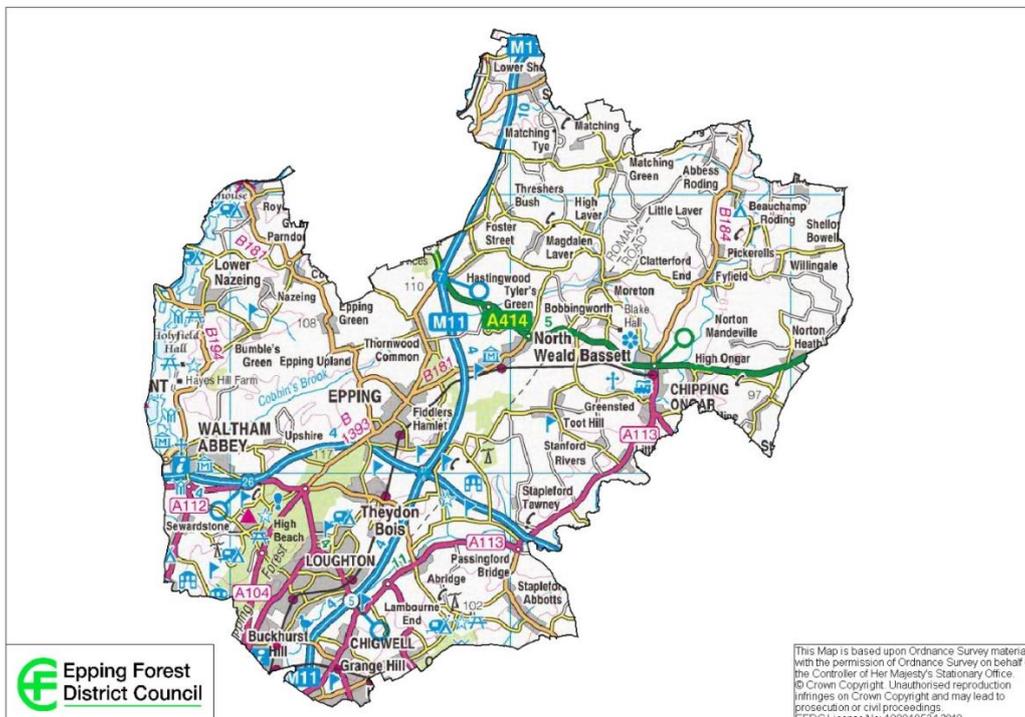
- To reduce crime, re-offending, and the fear of crime
- To protect vulnerable people
- To continue effective partnership working, to meet emerging local threats and issues

Epping Forest District

Covering an area of approximately 339 square kilometres, Epping Forest is the third largest local authority in Essex in terms of area. It is classed statistically as urban with significant rural populations, with the majority of residents living across a number of towns including Loughton, Waltham Abbey, Epping, Ongar and Buckhurst Hill.

The district is unique in Essex for its transport network with its 9 tube stations within the southern part of the district and railway station at Roydon which includes access to Stansted Airport and excellent road networks including the M25 and M11 which cuts across the district north to south.

The more rural areas of the district have reduced access to public transport in comparison to the south of the district.



The Partnership

In addition to the CSP statutory partners of Epping Forest District Council, Essex Police, Essex County Fire and Rescue Service, and the National Probation Service the Partnership also includes local voluntary groups including Voluntary Action Epping Forest (VAEF), Neighbourhood Watch and Epping Team Ministry. There is also a good representation of local service providers including Dept for Work and Pensions, Phoenix Futures, Frontline and Changing Pathways.

Police Fire and Crime Commissioner

The Police Fire and Crime Commissioner (PFCC) has recently launched the Police & Crime Plan 2021-2024, the original plan had been delayed as Covid caused the postponement of the PFCC elections in 2020.

The 12 policing priorities to reduce crime are:

- 1. Further investment in crime prevention**
- 2. Reducing drug driven violence**
- 3. Protecting vulnerable people and breaking the cycle of domestic abuse**
- 4. Reducing violence against women and girls**
- 5. Improving support for victims of crime**
- 6. Protecting rural and isolated areas**
- 7. Preventing dog theft**
- 8. Preventing business crime, fraud and cyber crime**
- 9. Improving safety on our roads**
- 10. Encouraging volunteers and community support**
- 11. Supporting our officers and staff**
- 12. Increasing collaboration**

Essex Police Crime Prevention Strategy 2021-2025

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

These are:

1. Knife Crime
2. Rape
3. Night-Time Economy
4. Child Abuse/Child Sexual Exploitation
5. Domestic Abuse
6. Drugs and Alcohol
7. Mental Health
8. County Lines/Exploitation
9. Serious Organised Crime
10. Cybercrime and Fraud
11. Places
12. Burglary/Robbery
13. Prevent
14. Hate Crime

SAFER ESSEX

Through Safer Essex, voluntary and public authority partners work together across Greater Essex to make the county a safer place for everyone. Its membership includes representatives from Community Safety Partnerships, Essex Police, Essex County Fire and Rescue Service, health colleagues, criminal justice partners, probation, education and the Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner for Essex.

This wide membership gives partners a unique ability to pull together to effect change across the county.

Safer Essex monitors the progress of the Crime Prevention Strategy and support delivery across the county.

Essex County Fire & Rescue Plan 2019-2024

The 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**

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2019

Source: Essex County Council

Key findings

In 2018, the total population of the Epping Forest local authority area was an estimated 131,137 people making it the sixth largest local authority area in Essex in terms of population size. This is an estimated increase of 816 people since the 2011 census (a rise of 0.63%).

Covering an area of approximately 339 square kilometres, the District of Epping Forest is the third largest local authority in Essex in terms of area.

With an estimated 385 residents per square kilometre, Epping Forest is the ninth (out of 12) most densely populated area in Essex, yet well below the county average (424 people per sq. km).

The average life expectancy at birth for a child born in Epping Forest (2015-2017) was 84 years for females and 81 years for males, higher than the average for England for both sexes (Females = 83.1, Males = 79.6).

Epping Forest had a rate of 78.76 people per 100,000 killed or seriously injured on roads. This was above the England and Essex levels and was the highest in Essex. Rates have also increased by 11.83 per 100K or 17.7% compared to 2011-13

The prevalence of reporting a long-term mental health condition among those aged over 18 years in the NHS West Essex CCG area (according to the GP Patient Survey (GPPS), was 7.19% in 2017/18. This was

lower than the prevalence across the whole of Essex (8.23%) and England (9.06%) and was ranked as being the lowest prevalence compared across the CCGs of Essex (highest: NHS North East CCG 9.63%).

Severe mental health conditions include schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses. The prevalence of these as recorded on general practise disease registers in Epping Forest in 2017/18 was 0.78. This was the 5th highest prevalence compared across the other districts in Essex.

At the time of the 2011 census the population of the Epping Forest District was majority white British (85.2%) with the remainder (14.8%) of residents coming from Black and Minority Ethnic (BAME) groups including white non-British residents. The percentage of BAME residents was slightly higher than the average for Essex (9.2%) but was significantly lower than the average for England (20.3%) and was the second most ethnically diverse district in 2011.

Essex Police Crime Data

Epping Forest

Rolling 12 Months to September

| Top Level | | Offences | | | | Solved Outcomes | | | | Solved Rates % | | |
|--|-----------|----------|-------|---------|---------|-----------------|------|---------|---------|----------------|------|-------------|
| Crime Type | % DA 2021 | 2020 | 2021 | # diff. | % diff. | 2020 | 2021 | # diff. | % diff. | 2020 | 2021 | % pt. diff. |
| Anti-Social Behaviour (incidents) | - | 3322 | 3387 | 65 | 2.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| All Crime (excl. Action (NFIB) Fraud) | 16.7 | 10899 | 10592 | -307 | -2.8 | 1492 | 1529 | -163 | -10.9 | 13.7 | 12.5 | -1.1 |
| - State Based Crime | 5.5 | 1883 | 1840 | -43 | -2.3 | 696 | 593 | -103 | -14.8 | 37.0 | 32.2 | -4.7 |
| - Victim Based Crime | 19.0 | 9016 | 8752 | -264 | -2.9 | 796 | 736 | -60 | -7.5 | 8.8 | 8.4 | -0.4 |
| Victim Based Crime | | Offences | | | | Solved Outcomes | | | | Solved Rates % | | |
| Crime Type | % DA 2021 | 2020 | 2021 | # diff. | % diff. | 2020 | 2021 | # diff. | % diff. | 2020 | 2021 | % pt. diff. |
| Violence Against the Person | 35.5 | 3848 | 4037 | 189 | 4.9 | 428 | 397 | -31 | -7.2 | 11.1 | 9.8 | -1.3 |
| - Homicide | 25.0 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 33.3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 100.0 | 33.3 | 50.0 | 16.7 |
| - Violence with Injury | 39.5 | 820 | 840 | 20 | 2.4 | 154 | 129 | -25 | -16.2 | 18.8 | 15.4 | -3.4 |
| - Death or Serious Injury caused by unlawful driving | - | 7 | 0 | -7 | -100.0 | 8 | 0 | -8 | -100.0 | 114.3 | - | - |
| - Violence without Injury | 39.8 | 1532 | 1590 | 58 | 3.8 | 140 | 173 | 33 | 23.6 | 9.1 | 10.9 | 1.7 |
| - Stalking and Harassment | 29.1 | 1486 | 1603 | 117 | 7.9 | 125 | 93 | -32 | -25.6 | 8.4 | 5.8 | -2.6 |
| Sexual Offences | 21.1 | 233 | 266 | 33 | 14.2 | 20 | 35 | 15 | 75.0 | 8.6 | 13.2 | 4.6 |
| - Rape | 40.7 | 99 | 108 | 9 | 9.1 | 7 | 1 | -6 | -85.7 | 7.1 | 0.9 | -6.1 |
| - Rape - Under 16 yrs | 0.0 | 23 | 26 | 3 | 13.0 | 5 | 1 | -4 | -80.0 | 21.7 | 3.8 | -17.9 |
| - Rape - Over 16 yrs | 53.7 | 76 | 82 | 6 | 7.9 | 2 | 0 | -2 | -100.0 | 2.6 | 0.0 | -2.6 |
| - Other Sexual Offences | 7.6 | 134 | 158 | 24 | 17.9 | 13 | 34 | 21 | 161.5 | 9.7 | 21.5 | 11.8 |
| Robbery | 0.0 | 122 | 73 | -49 | -40.2 | 8 | 2 | -6 | -75.0 | 6.6 | 2.7 | -3.8 |
| - Robbery of business property | 0.0 | 8 | 4 | -4 | -50.0 | 1 | 0 | -1 | -100.0 | 12.5 | 0.0 | -12.5 |
| - Robbery of Personal Property | 0.0 | 114 | 69 | -45 | -39.5 | 7 | 2 | -5 | -71.4 | 6.1 | 2.9 | -3.2 |
| Theft Offences | 1.5 | 3784 | 3443 | -341 | -9.0 | 255 | 226 | -29 | -11.4 | 6.7 | 6.6 | -0.2 |
| - Burglary | 0.9 | 803 | 531 | -272 | -33.9 | 37 | 23 | -14 | -37.8 | 4.6 | 4.3 | -0.3 |
| - Burglary Residential | 1.2 | 632 | 405 | -227 | -35.9 | 21 | 19 | -2 | -9.5 | 3.3 | 4.7 | 1.4 |
| - Burglary Business & Community | 0.0 | 171 | 126 | -45 | -26.3 | 16 | 4 | -12 | -75.0 | 9.4 | 3.2 | -6.2 |
| - Burglary Dwelling (pre-Apr 17 definition) | 1.6 | 497 | 317 | -180 | -36.2 | 20 | 19 | -1 | -5.0 | 4.0 | 6.0 | 2.0 |
| - Burglary Other (pre-Apr 17 definition) | 0.0 | 306 | 214 | -92 | -30.1 | 17 | 4 | -13 | -76.5 | 5.6 | 1.9 | -3.7 |
| - Vehicle Offences (incl. Interference) | 0.5 | 1574 | 1398 | -176 | -11.2 | 35 | 16 | -19 | -54.3 | 2.2 | 1.1 | -1.1 |
| - Theft from a Vehicle | 0.0 | 724 | 689 | -35 | -4.8 | 6 | 2 | -4 | -66.7 | 0.8 | 0.3 | -0.5 |
| - Theft of a Vehicle | 1.4 | 563 | 506 | -57 | -10.1 | 20 | 12 | -8 | -40.0 | 3.6 | 2.4 | -1.2 |
| - Vehicle Interference | 0.0 | 287 | 203 | -84 | -29.3 | 9 | 2 | -7 | -77.8 | 3.1 | 1.0 | -2.2 |
| - Theft | 2.6 | 1407 | 1514 | 107 | 7.6 | 183 | 187 | 4 | 2.2 | 13.0 | 12.4 | -0.7 |
| - Theft from the Person | 1.5 | 55 | 67 | 12 | 21.8 | 4 | 1 | -3 | -75.0 | 7.3 | 1.5 | -5.8 |
| - Theft of Pedal Cycle | 0.0 | 35 | 25 | -10 | -28.6 | 1 | 0 | -1 | -100.0 | 2.9 | 0.0 | -2.9 |
| - Shoplifting | 0.2 | 530 | 649 | 119 | 22.5 | 145 | 159 | 14 | 9.7 | 27.4 | 24.5 | -2.9 |
| - Other Theft | 4.8 | 787 | 773 | -14 | -1.8 | 33 | 27 | -6 | -18.2 | 4.2 | 3.5 | -0.7 |
| Criminal Damage inc. Arson | 13.6 | 1029 | 933 | -96 | -9.3 | 85 | 76 | -9 | -10.6 | 8.3 | 8.1 | -0.1 |
| - Criminal Damage | 14.5 | 930 | 875 | -55 | -5.9 | 83 | 71 | -12 | -14.5 | 8.9 | 8.1 | -0.8 |
| - Arson | 0.0 | 99 | 58 | -41 | -41.4 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 150.0 | 2.0 | 8.6 | 6.6 |
| Racial/Religiously Aggravated Offences | 0.6 | 151 | 172 | 21 | 13.9 | 21 | 35 | 14 | 66.7 | 13.9 | 20.3 | 6.4 |
| Hate Crime HO Definition | 1.8 | 269 | 279 | 10 | 3.7 | 33 | 44 | 11 | 33.3 | 12.3 | 15.8 | 3.5 |
| Domestic Abuse | 100.0 | 1800 | 1769 | -31 | -1.7 | 209 | 195 | -14 | -6.7 | 11.6 | 11.0 | -0.6 |
| - High Risk Domestic Abuse | 100.0 | 151 | 119 | -32 | -21.2 | 34 | 22 | -12 | -35.3 | 22.5 | 18.5 | -4.0 |
| - Medium Risk Domestic Abuse | 100.0 | 160 | 156 | -4 | -2.5 | 53 | 48 | -5 | -9.4 | 33.1 | 30.8 | -2.4 |
| - Standard Risk Domestic Abuse | 100.0 | 1422 | 1420 | -2 | -0.1 | 110 | 112 | 2 | 1.8 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 0.2 |
| - No Risk Assessment | 100.0 | 67 | 74 | 7 | 10.4 | 12 | 13 | 1 | 8.3 | 17.9 | 17.6 | -0.3 |
| State Based Crime | | Offences | | | | Solved Outcomes | | | | Solved Rates % | | |
| Crime Type | % DA 2021 | 2020 | 2021 | # diff. | % diff. | 2020 | 2021 | # diff. | % diff. | 2020 | 2021 | % pt. diff. |
| Drug Offences | 0.0 | 482 | 392 | -90 | -18.7 | 455 | 354 | -101 | -22.2 | 94.4 | 90.3 | -4.1 |
| - Trafficking of Drugs | 0.0 | 44 | 56 | 12 | 27.3 | 31 | 30 | -1 | -3.2 | 70.5 | 53.6 | -16.9 |
| - Possession of Drugs | 0.0 | 438 | 336 | -102 | -23.3 | 424 | 324 | -100 | -23.6 | 96.8 | 96.4 | -0.4 |
| Possession of Weapons | 1.7 | 87 | 59 | -28 | -32.2 | 41 | 37 | -4 | -9.8 | 47.1 | 62.7 | 15.6 |
| Public Order | 5.6 | 1123 | 1134 | 11 | 1.0 | 149 | 151 | 2 | 1.3 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 0.0 |
| Miscellaneous Crimes against Society | 14.9 | 191 | 255 | 64 | 33.5 | 51 | 51 | 0 | 0.0 | 26.7 | 20.0 | -6.7 |

Anti-Social Behaviour

Source: Essex Police & Epping Forest District Council – Community Resilience /Neighbourhoods Teams

Essex Police Data

| LPA/District | Oct 2019 to Sept 2020 | | | Oct 2020 to Sept 2021 | | | 2020 CMP. Oct 2020- Sept 2021 | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------------|----------|
| | ASB-E | ASB-N | ASB-P | ASB-E | ASB-N | ASB-P | Qty +/- | % +/- |
| North | 3,275 | 14,704 | 918 | 5,645 | 11,819 | 2,543 | 1,110 | 6 |
| Braintree | 531 | 2,347 | 146 | 976 | 2,063 | 416 | 431 | 12 |
| Chelmsford | 744 | 3,719 | 202 | 1,339 | 2,692 | 563 | -71 | -2 |
| Colchester | 840 | 3,875 | 244 | 1,533 | 3,352 | 730 | 656 | 12 |
| Maldon | 192 | 743 | 50 | 410 | 661 | 101 | 187 | 16 |
| Tendring | 702 | 3,021 | 208 | 940 | 2,234 | 551 | -206 | -6 |
| Uttlesford | 266 | 999 | 68 | 447 | 817 | 182 | 113 | 8 |
| South | 2,135 | 12,258 | 671 | 2,536 | 11,474 | 1,893 | 839 | 5 |
| Basildon | 668 | 4,251 | 299 | 935 | 4,082 | 700 | 499 | 9 |
| Castle Point | 266 | 1,471 | 76 | 354 | 1,301 | 191 | 33 | 2 |
| Rochford | 200 | 1,005 | 58 | 251 | 1,071 | 159 | 218 | 15 |
| Southend | 1,001 | 5,531 | 238 | 996 | 5,020 | 843 | 89 | 1 |
| West | 2,193 | 10,466 | 1,075 | 2,961 | 9,392 | 1,737 | 356 | 3 |
| Brentwood | 318 | 1,361 | 218 | 464 | 1,341 | 267 | 175 | 8 |
| Epping Forest | 585 | 2,605 | 132 | 831 | 2,220 | 318 | 47 | 1 |
| Harlow | 509 | 2,750 | 170 | 659 | 2,220 | 420 | -130 | -4 |
| Thurrock | 781 | 3,750 | 555 | 1,007 | 3,611 | 732 | 264 | 5 |
| Grand Total | 7,603 | 37,428 | 2,664 | 11,142 | 32,685 | 6,173 | 2,305 | 5 |
| | 47,695 | | | 50,000 | | | | |
| | 97,695 | | | | | | | |

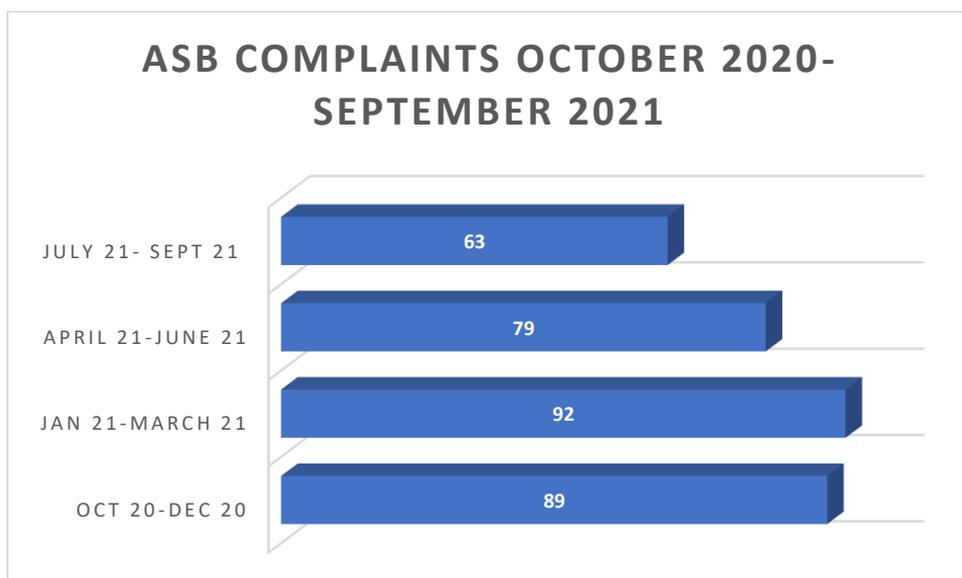
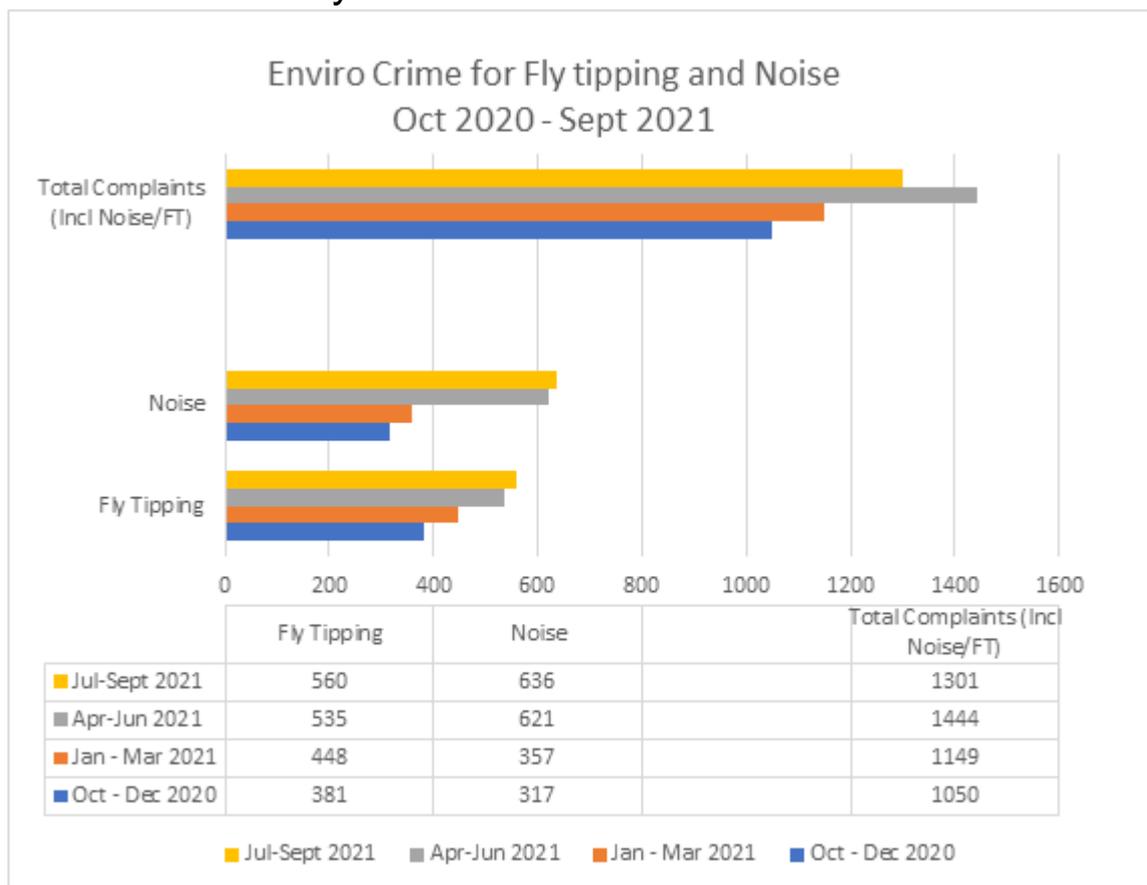
ASB – E = Environmental

ASB – N = Nuisance

ASB – P = Personal

| ASB by Distict / ASB Type. | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| Oct 2019- Sept 2020 CMP. Oct 2020- Sept 2021 | | | | | | |
| | ASB-E | | ASB-N | | ASB-P | |
| | Qty +/- | % +/- | Qty +/- | % +/- | Qty +/- | % +/- |
| North | 2,370 | 72 | -2,885 | -20 | 1,625 | 177 |
| Braintree | 445 | 84 | -284 | -12 | 270 | 185 |
| Chelmsford | 595 | 80 | -1,027 | -28 | 361 | 179 |
| Colchester | 693 | 83 | -523 | -13 | 486 | 199 |
| Maldon | 218 | 114 | -82 | -11 | 51 | 102 |
| Tendring | 238 | 34 | -787 | -26 | 343 | 165 |
| Uttlesford | 181 | 68 | -182 | -18 | 114 | 168 |
| South | 401 | 19 | -784 | -6 | 1,222 | 182 |
| Basildon | 267 | 40 | -169 | -4 | 401 | 134 |
| Castle Point | 88 | 33 | -170 | -12 | 115 | 151 |
| Rochford | 51 | 26 | 66 | 7 | 101 | 174 |
| Southend | -5 | 0 | -511 | -9 | 605 | 254 |
| West | 768 | 35 | -1,074 | -10 | 662 | 62 |
| Brentwood | 146 | 46 | -20 | -1 | 49 | 22 |
| Epping | 246 | 42 | -385 | -15 | 186 | 141 |
| Harlow | 150 | 29 | -530 | -19 | 250 | 147 |
| Thurrock | 226 | 29 | -139 | -4 | 177 | 32 |
| Grand Total | 3,539 | 47 | -4,743 | -13 | 3,509 | 132 |

EFDC Community Resilience Team recorded ASB



The total number of complaints for the time period is 323.

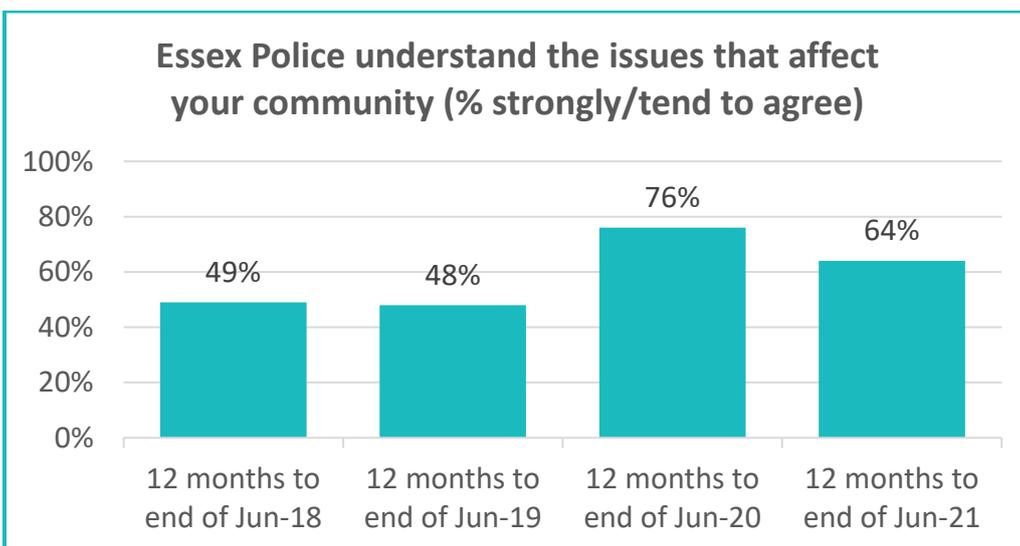
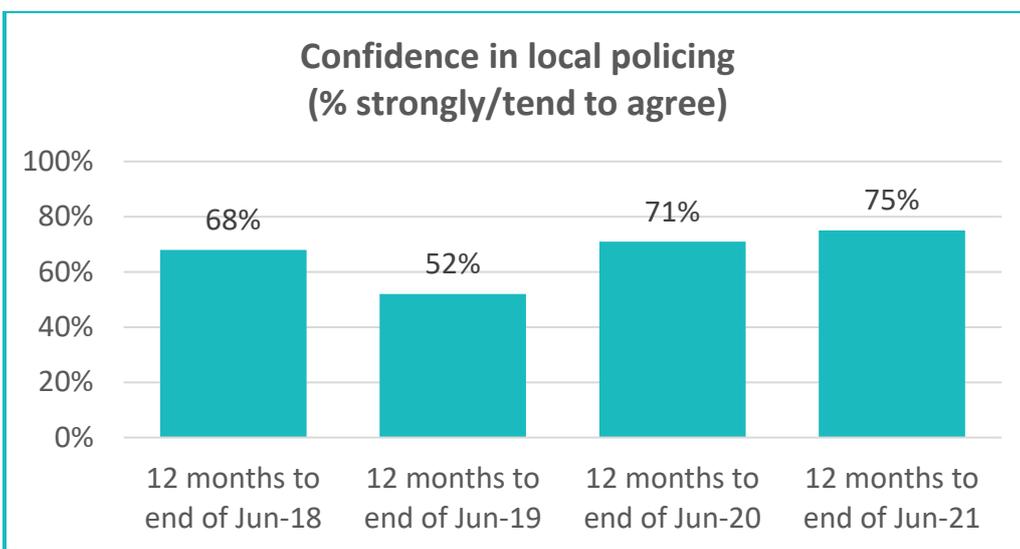
Public Perception

Source: Essex Police Performance Analysis Unit
Data from Quarter 1 2021-2022

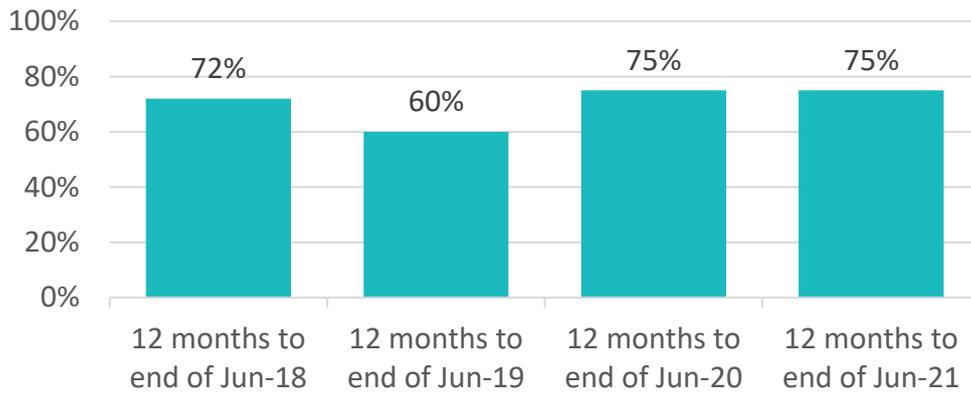
EPPING FOREST Survey Responses

| | |
|--|--------|
| Q11 % agree they have confidence in the police in this area | |
| 12 months to end of Jun-18 | 68% |
| 12 months to end of Jun-19 | 52% |
| 12 months to end of Jun-20 | 71% |
| 12 months to end of Jun-21 | 75% |
| | 4% |
| Q2 % think a regular uniformed police presence is very important | |
| 12 months to end of Jun-18 | 68% |
| 12 months to end of Jun-19 | 69% |
| 12 months to end of Jun-20 | 70% |
| 12 months to end of Jun-21 | 67% |
| | -3% |
| Q4 % agree EP understand issues affecting their community | |
| 12 months to end of Jun-18 | 49% |
| 12 months to end of Jun-19 | 48% |
| 12 months to end of Jun-20 | 76% |
| 12 months to end of Jun-21 | 64% |
| | -12% ↓ |
| Q5 % agree EP are dealing with crime and ASB in their area | |
| 12 months to end of Jun-18 | 44% |
| 12 months to end of Jun-19 | 38% |
| 12 months to end of Jun-20 | 48% |
| 12 months to end of Jun-21 | 51% |
| | 3% |
| Q10 % very/fairly confident of receiving a good service if they were to report a crime | |
| 12 months to end of Jun-18 | 72% |
| 12 months to end of Jun-19 | 60% |
| 12 months to end of Jun-20 | 75% |
| 12 months to end of Jun-21 | 75% |
| | 0% |
| Q13b % think local police are doing a good or excellent job | |
| 12 months to end of Jun-18 | 67% |
| 12 months to end of Jun-19 | 57% |
| 12 months to end of Jun-20 | 74% |
| 12 months to end of Jun-21 | 76% |
| | 2% |

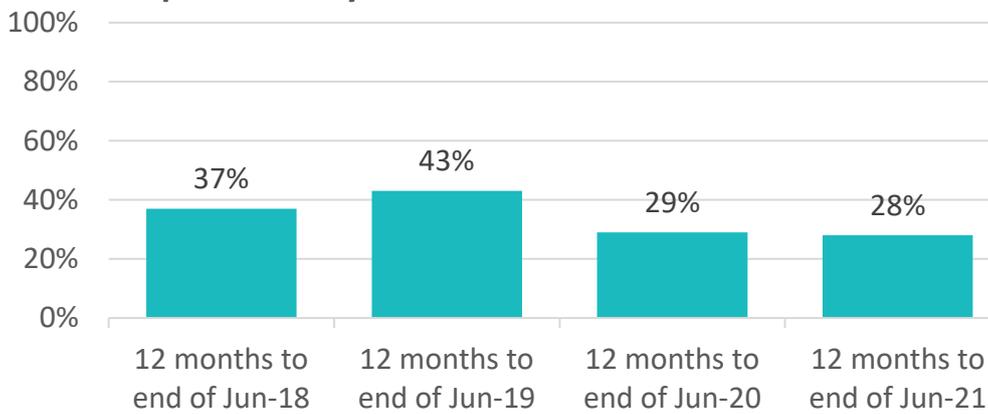
| | |
|--|--------|
| Q19 % who think crime and ASB has become more of a problem in the last 12 months | |
| 12 months to end of Jun-18 | 37% |
| 12 months to end of Jun-19 | 43% |
| 12 months to end of Jun-20 | 29% |
| 12 months to end of Jun-21 | 28% |
| | -1% |
| Q21 % feel well-informed about what police are doing in their area | |
| 12 months to end of Jun-18 | 33% |
| 12 months to end of Jun-19 | 34% |
| 12 months to end of Jun-20 | 41% |
| 12 months to end of Jun-21 | 55% |
| | +14% ↑ |



Confidence in receiving a good service from Essex Police (% very/fairly confident)



Feel crime and ASB have become more of a problem in your area in the last 12 months



Essex County Fire & Rescue Service

Source: ECFRS Data – CSP Strategic Assessment (Essex)

Fire Data – (ECFRS) Prevention

| Activity | 2020-2021 | 2019-2020 |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Total Number of Home Safety Visits | 4,346 | 7,718 |
| Number of Safe & Well Visits | 3,764 | 5,288 |
| Standard Smoke Alarms fitted | 5,865 | 8,459 |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-------|
| Sensory Smoke Alarms Fitted | 753 | 1,307 |
|-----------------------------|-----|-------|

Rate of Accidental Dwelling Fires (ADF) – See below for District level

| Quarter, Months | 2020 - 2021 |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Q1, Apr – Jun | 207 |
| Q2, Jul - Sept | 187 |
| Q3, Oct - Dec | 173 |
| Q4, Jan - Mar | 171 |
| TOTAL | 738 |

58% of all ADF incidents since 2017 have started in the kitchen

28% of all Accidental Dwelling Fires in 2020-21 were caused by cooking related incidents

For national context, 5% of accidental dwelling fires attended by English fire and rescue services in 2019/20 were related to chip/fat pan fires specifically

Number of Incidents by District

| District | Number of Incidents | Number of ADFS | ADF Fatalities | ADF Injuries | RTC Attendances | Special Services Attendances | False Alarms Attendances |
|---------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Basildon | 1703 | 180 | 0 | 101 | 85 | 467 | 725 |
| Braintree | 948 | 99 | 0 | 50 | 69 | 240 | 428 |
| Brentwood | 689 | 64 | 0 | 46 | 65 | 169 | 294 |
| Castle Point | 551 | 70 | 2 | 52 | 53 | 159 | 174 |
| Chelmsford | 1452 | 141 | 0 | 128 | 103 | 309 | 700 |
| Colchester | 1403 | 163 | 1 | 97 | 113 | 380 | 580 |
| Epping Forest | 1271 | 150 | 0 | 116 | 158 | 299 | 491 |
| Harlow | 1035 | 72 | 0 | 55 | 35 | 271 | 500 |
| Maldon | 478 | 64 | 0 | 29 | 44 | 90 | 233 |
| Rochford | 503 | 54 | 0 | 41 | 40 | 110 | 233 |

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|------|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Southend-on-Sea | 1891 | 182 | 1 | 106 | 69 | 561 | 893 |
| Tendring | 1556 | 136 | 1 | 110 | 89 | 376 | 709 |
| Thurrock | 1545 | 178 | 0 | 89 | 112 | 339 | 600 |
| Uttlesford | 736 | 105 | 1 | 55 | 63 | 186 | 302 |

ADF at Risk Profiles (based on incidents from 2017 to 2021)

Cause:

- Cooking Related: caused by distraction
- Electrical Fires

Risk Profiles:

- Live alone
- Single parents
- Over the age of 65
- Disability
- Low income

Property:

- Social Housing
- Flats / Rented

Road Safety

Reduced traffic levels have had an impact on road casualties in the last 12 months.

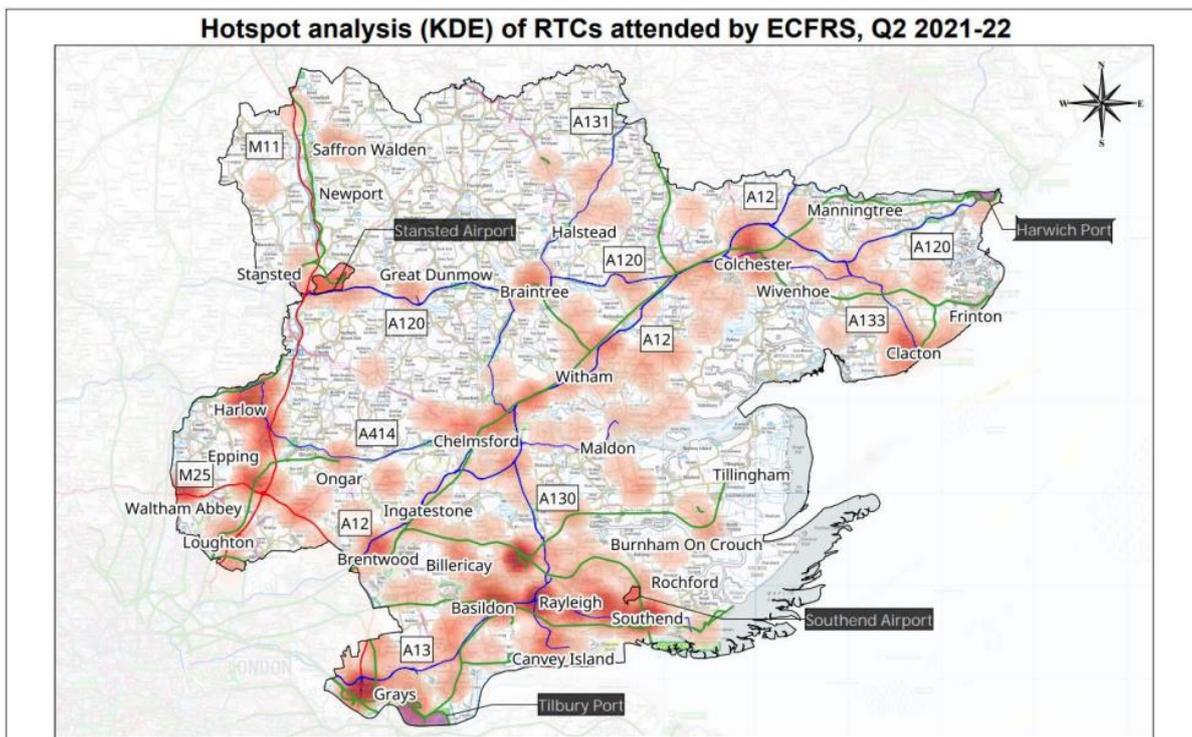
The data presented by Safer Essex Roads Partnership (SERP) regards traffic flow and capacity in Essex during 2020/21 is as expected, exceptional. There was a significant drop in traffic during the earlier lockdown months, although higher speeds were recorded, which has continued as lockdown measures are lifted and traffic flows have returned to almost normal levels. There was an increased prevalence of speed and errors behind the wheel as factors in Road Traffic Collisions (RTC's), suggesting driver skills had declined during lockdown, and/or drivers and riders took the opportunity to drive faster. Younger drivers are the most affected. Causation for the RTC mostly attributed to observation distraction such as use of a mobile phone while driving, combined with high speed. Essex Police reported an increase in drug driving impairments alongside other offences. ECFRS notes that there was a slight increase in powered two-wheeler (P2W) KSI from previous years. Motorcycle casualties are often influenced by good weather conditions, which Essex experienced for much of last year, alongside some riders taking advantage of

quieter roads at those times. The road network saw more people taking up cycling, with anecdotal evidence of an almost doubling of the number of this road user group.

- Significant drop in traffic during early 2020 (Lockdown)
- Although higher speeds recorded
- Normal levels of traffic returned quickly with lifting of restrictions

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-------------|---|-----|------------------|
| Fatal Car Accidents: | 43 | (2020-2021) | & | 43 | (2019-2020) |
| Serious Casualties: | 598 | (2020-2021) | & | 778 | (2019-2020) |
| ECFRS Attended: | 845 | RTC | | 95 | (which were KSI) |

RTC Hotspot Mapping (ECFRS)



Domestic Abuse (DA)

Source Domestic Abuse 2020/21 Problem Profile Partnership Edition – 22 June 2021

Key Findings

1. The New Domestic Abuse Act became law on 29 April 2021.
2. Nationally it is estimated that around two million adults experience domestic abuse each year, affecting almost 6% of all adults. Women are twice as likely to be victims as men.
3. The latest figures from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (data to year ending March 2020) show a slight but non-significant decrease in the prevalence of domestic abuse from the previous year.
4. It has been widely reported that COVID-19 has resulted in an increase in domestic abuse offences in the UK. However, Essex crime statistics do not quantify this. The 2020 fiscal year saw a decrease in incidents by comparison to the previous year.
5. There was a 4.5% decrease in domestic abuse offences in 2020/21 compared to the previous year.
6. 23% of all crime investigations recorded for the year 2020/21 relate to domestic abuse.
7. Common Assault equates to 29.3% of all domestic abuse offences recorded in 2020/21.
8. North LPA consistently experiences a higher volume of domestic abuse than South and West LPAs.
9. Southend-on-Sea has been the top district for domestic abuse investigations across Essex consistently for the last eight years.
10. Harlow is the top ranked district for the reported rates of domestic abuse per 1000 adult population.
11. In 2020/21 the average number of domestic abuse investigations was 113 per day. The seasonal trend in offences continues to see an increase in the summer and then again in December, in line with the Summer and Christmas school holidays

National – Statistics during the Coronavirus Pandemic

Available data sources show that during the coronavirus pandemic:

There was a 7% increase in police recorded offences flagged as domestic abuse-related between March and June 2020, compared with the same period in the previous year. However, there has been a gradual increase in these offences over recent years, therefore it cannot be determined whether this can be directly attributed to the coronavirus pandemic.

There was generally an increase in demand for domestic abuse victim support services, including a 65% increase in calls and contacts logged by the National Domestic Abuse Helpline between April and June 2020, compared with the first three months of the year.

Increases in demand for domestic abuse support were particularly noticeable following the easing of lockdown measures in mid-May, such as a 12% increase in the number of domestic abuse cases handled by Victim Support in the week lockdown restrictions were eased, compared to the previous week. This reflects the difficulties victims faced in safely seeking support during the lockdown.

Increases in demand for domestic abuse victim services do not necessarily indicate an increase in the number of victims, but perhaps an increase in the severity of abuse being experienced, and a lack of available coping mechanisms such as the ability to leave the home to escape the abuse, or attend counselling.

The table below displays a breakdown of Domestic Abuse investigations by LPA and District; they are separated into both crime and non-crime investigations

| Location | Crime | Non-Crime | Grand Total |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| North Essex (inc Stansted) | 12342 | 5535 | 17877 |
| Braintree | 2132 | 1012 | 3144 |
| Chelmsford | 2535 | 1088 | 3623 |
| Colchester | 3178 | 1457 | 4635 |
| Maldon | 822 | 295 | 1117 |
| Tendring | 2794 | 1335 | 4129 |
| Uttlesford | 881 | 348 | 1229 |
| South Essex | 9384 | 4141 | 13525 |
| Basildon | 3789 | 1350 | 5139 |
| Castlepoint | 1225 | 477 | 1702 |
| Rochford | 971 | 435 | 1406 |
| Southend on Sea | 3398 | 1879 | 5277 |
| West Essex | 7212 | 2761 | 9973 |
| Brentwood | 893 | 456 | 1349 |
| Epping Forest | 1748 | 737 | 2485 |
| Harlow | 1820 | 619 | 2439 |
| Thurrock | 2751 | 949 | 3700 |
| Total committed in Essex | 28938 | 12437 | 41375 |

43% of all DA investigations recorded were in North LPA, which has been the highest LPA for DA investigations for the last seven years. This is likely due to its large adult population. • The Colchester District experienced the highest volume within this LPA.

33% of all DA investigations recorded were in South LPA. • Southend-on-Sea has been the top district for DA investigations across Essex consistently for the last eight years.

24% of all DA investigations recorded were in West LPA; this LPA has consistently been the lowest LPA for DA investigations for the last seven years. • The Thurrock District experiences the highest volume year on year for West LPA.

Temporal Analysis

Previous Five Years •

The average number of DA Investigations over the last five years has been 106 per day.

Year 2020/21

In 2020/21 the average number of DA Investigations was 113 per day.

Weekends saw the highest number of investigations recorded, with an average daily number on these days being 122, compared to 109 for weekdays.

During the first national lockdown (23 March – 1 June) the average number of DA investigations was 115 a day. In the three weeks following the lifting of restrictions this rose to 124 per day.

During the second national lockdown (3rd Oct – 2 Dec) the average was 103 investigations per day, but this did not increase once the measures were lifted on 3 Dec.

During the third national lockdown (6 Jan – 8 March) the average number of DA investigations was 106, and in the three weeks following the lifting of restrictions this rose slightly to 110 per day.

The seasonal trend in offences continues to see an increase in the summer and then again in December, in line with the Summer and Christmas school holidays.

Year 2019/20

In 2019/20 the average number of DA Investigations was 118 per day.

Saturdays, Sundays, and Mondays saw the highest number of investigations recorded, with an average daily number of investigations recorded on these days being 126, compared to 112 for the other days of the week.

During the school holidays, the average number of DA investigations was higher than the year average at 124 per day, driven by the summer school holidays where there was an average of 132 investigations per day, and the Christmas school holidays where there was an average of 127 per day. This trend was also seen in the previous year. The trend is for an increasing number of DA incidents during the main school holidays (Summer and Christmas).

Hate Crime

Source Essex Police October 2021 Independent Advisory Group (IAG) last twelve months to 30/09/21

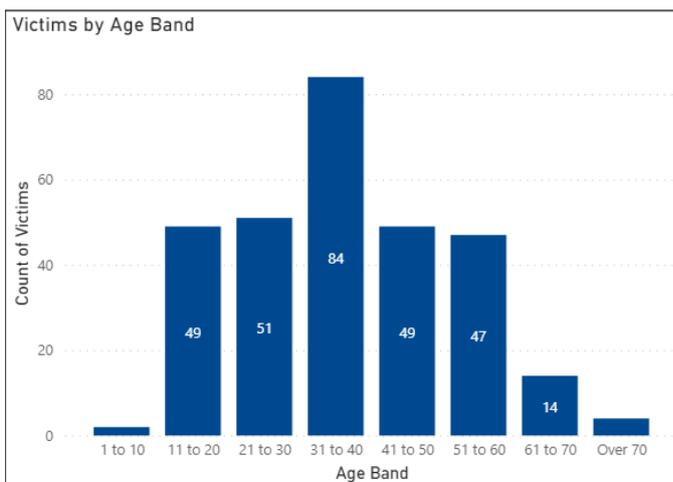
| Year | 2020 | | | | 2021 | | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|------------|
| | October | November | December | Total | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | Total | |
| Racial | 18 | 19 | 13 | 50 | 11 | 16 | 15 | 7 | 25 | 21 | 24 | 12 | 26 | 2 | 169 | 219 |
| Disability | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | 1 | 2 | | 2 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 4 | | 26 | 28 |
| Homophobic | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | 4 | 6 | 7 | 3 | | 24 | 27 |
| Religious - Jewish | 3 | | | 3 | | | 1 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 1 | | | | 14 | 17 |
| Religious - Muslim | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 | | 2 | | 6 | 6 |
| Multiple Types | | | | | 1 | | | | | 4 | | | | | 5 | 5 |
| Religious - Christian | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 3 | | | 4 | 4 |
| Transgender | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 3 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | 2 | 2 |
| Religious - Sikh | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 22 | 21 | 16 | 59 | 13 | 22 | 19 | 19 | 37 | 38 | 37 | 31 | 35 | 2 | 253 | 312 |

April-July 2020 there was a clear easing of lockdown and opening of non-essential retail which could explain the increase in incidents during this period.

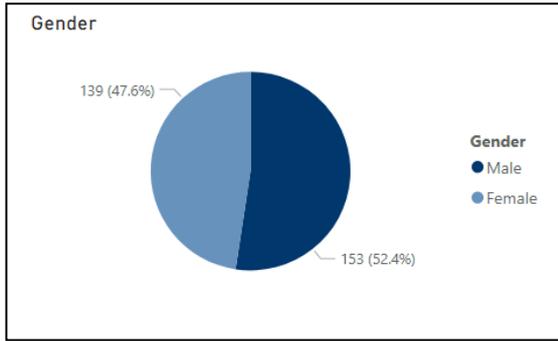
WARD DATA

| Row Labels | Count of Crime Reference Number |
|--|---------------------------------|
| ⊕ Broadley Common, Epping Upland, Nazeing | 4 |
| ⊕ Buckhurst Hill East | 11 |
| ⊕ Buckhurst Hill West | 7 |
| ⊕ Chigwell Row | 5 |
| ⊕ Chigwell Village | 14 |
| ⊕ Chipping Ongar, Greensted and Marden Ash | 4 |
| ⊕ Epping Hemnall | 8 |
| ⊕ Epping Lindsey and Thornwood Common | 35 |
| ⊕ Grange Hill | 22 |
| ⊕ Hastingwood Matching Sheering Village | 5 |
| ⊕ High Ongar, Willingale and The Rodings | 1 |
| ⊕ Lambourne | 4 |
| ⊕ Loughton Alderton | 8 |
| ⊕ Loughton Broadway | 16 |
| ⊕ Loughton Fairmead | 8 |
| ⊕ Loughton Forest | 7 |
| ⊕ Loughton Roding | 4 |
| ⊕ Loughton St. John's | 8 |
| ⊕ Loughton St. Mary's | 18 |
| ⊕ Lower Nazeing | 3 |
| ⊕ Lower Sheering | 4 |
| ⊕ Moreton and Fyfield | 4 |
| ⊕ North Weald Bassett | 14 |
| ⊕ Passingford | 8 |
| ⊕ Roydon | 5 |
| ⊕ Theydon Bois | 9 |
| ⊕ Waltham Abbey High Beach | 8 |
| ⊕ Waltham Abbey Honey Lane | 15 |
| ⊕ Waltham Abbey North East | 6 |
| ⊕ Waltham Abbey Paternoster | 16 |
| ⊕ Waltham Abbey South West | 31 |
| Grand Total | 312 |

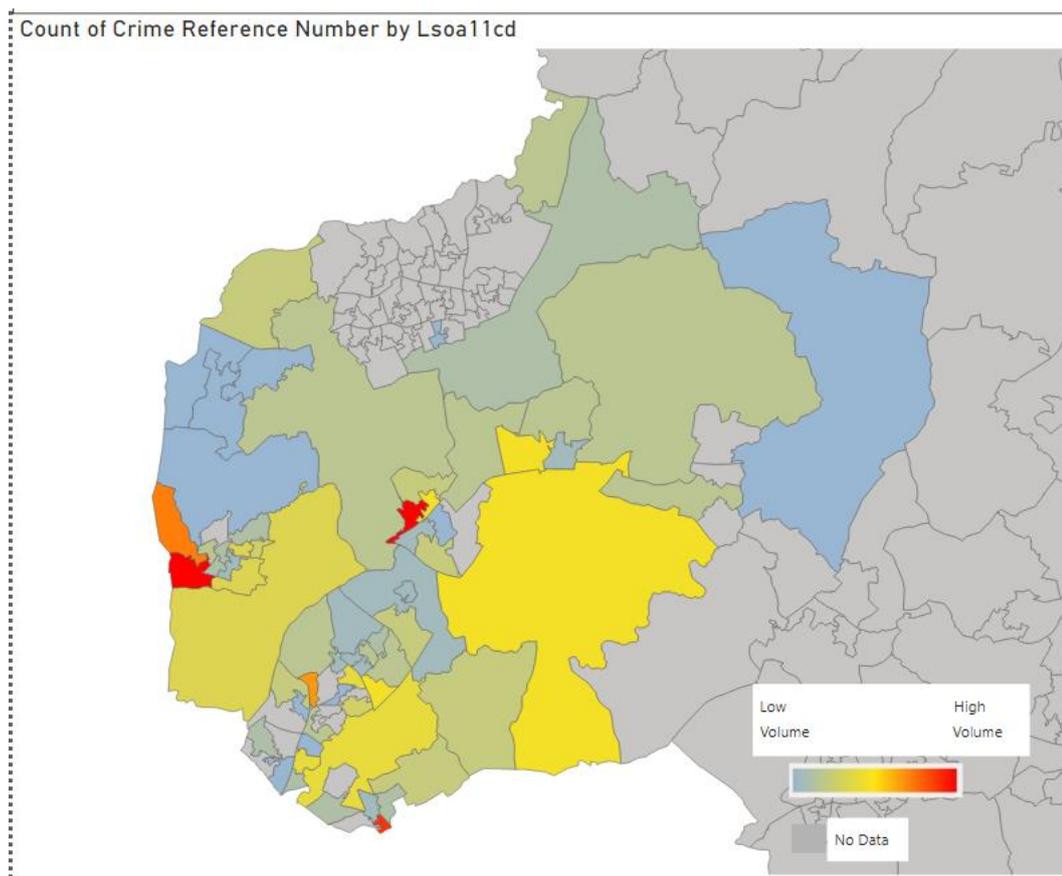
Victims by Age and Gender



| Age Band | Count of Victims |
|----------|------------------|
| 1 to 10 | 2 |
| 11 to 20 | 49 |
| 21 to 30 | 51 |
| 31 to 40 | 84 |
| 41 to 50 | 49 |
| 51 to 60 | 47 |
| 61 to 70 | 14 |
| Over 70 | 4 |



District Hot Spot Map



Highest areas are Epping Lindsey and Thornwood Common, Waltham Abbey South West and Grange Hill

Epping Forest - Waltham Abbey South West
E01021817

| Type | Count of Crimes |
|--------------|-----------------|
| Racial | 17 |
| Homophobic | 2 |
| Total | 19 |

Epping Forest - Grange Hill - E01021764

| Type | Count of Crimes |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Racial | 13 |
| Religious - Jewish | 2 |
| Religious - Muslim | 2 |
| Total | 17 |

Epping Forest - Epping Lindsey and Thornwood
Common - E01021763

| Type | Count of Crimes |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Racial | 14 |
| Religious - Jewish | 3 |
| Disability | 1 |
| Religious - Muslim | 1 |
| Total | 19 |

Force wide data

| | Last 12 Months | Last 24 Months | Previous 12 Months | Change | Percentage |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|--------|------------|
| Force | 4825 | 8611 | 3786 | 1039 | 27% |
| North | 1847 | 3249 | 1402 | 445 | 32% |
| Braintree | 271 | 465 | 194 | 77 | 40% |
| Chelmsford | 425 | 789 | 364 | 61 | 17% |
| Colchester | 590 | 1022 | 432 | 158 | 37% |
| Maldon | 71 | 138 | 67 | 4 | 6% |
| Tendring | 364 | 610 | 246 | 118 | 48% |
| Uttlesford | 126 | 225 | 99 | 27 | 27% |
| South | 1547 | 2772 | 1225 | 322 | 26% |
| Basildon | 624 | 1107 | 483 | 141 | 29% |
| Castle Point | 155 | 316 | 161 | -6 | -4% |
| Rochford | 87 | 149 | 62 | 25 | 40% |
| Southend | 681 | 1200 | 519 | 162 | 31% |
| West | 1427 | 2581 | 1154 | 273 | 24% |
| Brentwood | 142 | 277 | 135 | 7 | 5% |
| Epping | 312 | 613 | 301 | 11 | 4% |
| Harlow | 384 | 641 | 257 | 127 | 49% |
| Thurrock | 589 | 1050 | 461 | 128 | 28% |

Serious Organised Crime

Source: Essex Police Serious Organised Crime Local Profile – Epping Forest District

Urban Street Gangs and County Lines

As at 13/09/2021, there were four persons on the PLG (people, lines and gangs record) living in Epping Forest who are linked to county lines (not including those in custody or inactive) and six persons on the PLG were believed to be active in Epping Forest.

As at 13/09/2021 there was one county line that scores for threat in terms of vulnerability, violence and/or network and appears to have been active since the start of August 2021 based on intelligence received. The highest scoring county line impacting Epping Forest is called the Noodles Line.

Organised Criminal Gangs (OCGs)

Most OCGs affect at least a whole Local Policing Area as opposed to a particular district. There are 18 OCGs impacting West LPA. There is **one** mapped Essex owned OCG particularly impacting Epping Forest District.

This OCG relates to: A newly identified OCG with threat areas relating to Class B drug supply, Modern Slavery Human Trafficking (MSHT) and Firearms across Epping Forest.

Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

LPA – West – Jan 2021 to Aug 2021 shows that 23.8% (379 of 1,594) of all CSA/E occurred in West LPA. Thurrock District accounts for over half of the investigations in West LPA with 52.0%.

Between 01/01/2021 and 31/08/2021 there were 69 CSA/E crime and non-crime investigations in Epping Forest District accounting for 18.2% of the West LPA total.

Firearms

Epping Forest District recorded 78 Firearms offences between 01/09/2020 and 31/08/2021. This was an 11% increase on the previous year.

The hotspot wards for incidents were Epping Lindsey and Thornwood Common and Lower Nazeing with 6 incidents

Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking (MSHT)

Epping Forest District had 11 MSHT investigations between 01/01/2021- 31/08/2021. 1 investigation linked to Criminal Exploitation.

Of the 11 investigations linked to Criminal Exploitation, 5 were linked to drug dealing.

The age range of victims was 14 to 41, with 91 % male and 9% female.

Organised Immigration Crime

Between 01/01/21- 31/08/21, there were 8 OIC incidents that geographically occurred in Epping Forest District with 24 clandestine entrants located.

Cyber Crime/Fraud

This is coordinated by the City of London Police and largely reported straight into Action Fraud. Essex Police only has records of offences referred back to them from Action Fraud or where immediate safeguarding action was required

Integrated Offender Management (IOM)

Most crime in a community is carried out by a small number of people who commit crime time and time again (prolific offenders).

Integrated Offender Management (IOM) brings together organisations from the public, voluntary and community sectors to tackle prolific offenders through intensive programmes combining rehabilitation and enforcement.

The IOM team works with offenders at high risk of re-offending to support changes in offender behaviour and remove issues which influence offending. That support can range from assistance in finding accommodation, obtaining training and employment, right through to anger management and treatment for substance misuse. If offenders commit further crimes, they will be swiftly caught and brought to justice.

Without help to break the cycle of crime many offenders spend large parts of their lives revolving around the criminal justice system, causing harm to themselves, their families, and the communities they live in as well as costing the taxpayer huge amounts of money.

IOM has recently undergone a refresh of the cohort system and an Essex IOM Strategic Group has been set up to measure implementation and milestones with a view to developing a dashboard which would incorporate outcome data. In the interim, the table below is based on the current IOM Cohort data as at 9/12/2021.

GSC: OFFICIAL

TITLE: IOM COHORT LIST (AS OF DECEMBER 2021)

SOURCE: LOCAL POLICING SUPPORT UNIT (PRIORITY OFFENDER TEAM)

| NUMBER OF PERSONS BY IOM AREA | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| IOM AREA | NO. OF IOMS |
| IOM SOUTH TEAM #1 | 21 |
| IOM SOUTH TEAM #2 | 17 |
| SOUTH - PRIORITY OFFENDER TEAM | 1 |
| SOUTH LPA | 39 |
| WEST | |
| IOM WEST TEAM #3 | 20 |
| IOM WEST TEAM #4 | 4 |
| IOM WEST TEAM #5 | 31 |
| WEST - PRIORITY OFFENDER UNIT | 0 |
| WEST LPA | 55 |
| NORTH | |
| #6 IOM NORTH TEAM #6 | 8 |
| #7 IOM NORTH TEAM #7 | 14 |
| #8 IOM NORTH TEAM #8 | 15 |
| NORTH - PRIORITY OFFENDER UNIT | 16 |
| NORTH LPA | 53 |
| FORCE TOTAL | 147 |

| TABLE 2 | | |
|--|-----------------|-------------|
| NUMBER OF PERSONS BY IOM AREA / DISTRICT | | |
| IOM AREA | DISTRICT | NO. OF IOMS |
| IOM SOUTH | | 39 |
| IOM SOUTH - TEAM #1 | CASTLE POINT | 4 |
| | ROCHFORD | 1 |
| | SOUTHEND-ON-SEA | 16 |
| IOM SOUTH - TEAM #2 | BASILDON | 17 |
| SOUTH - PRIORITY OFFENDER TEAM | UNKNOWN | 1 |
| IOM WEST | | 55 |
| IOM WEST - TEAM #3 | HARLOW | 20 |
| IOM WEST - TEAM #4 | BRENTWOOD | 3 |
| | EPPING FOREST | 1 |
| IOM WEST - TEAM #5 | THURROCK | 31 |
| WEST- PRIORITY OFFENDER TEAM | UNKNOWN | 0 |
| IOM NORTH | | 53 |
| IOM NORTH - TEAM #6 | BRAINTREE | 7 |
| | UTTLESFORD | 1 |
| IOM NORTH - TEAM #7 | CHELMSFORD | 14 |
| IOM NORTH - TEAM #8 | COLCHESTER | 9 |
| | TENDRING | 6 |
| SOUTH - PRIORITY OFFENDER TEAM | UNKNOWN | 16 |
| ESSEX IOM TOTALS | | 147 |

Child Exploitation (CE)

Missing and Child Exploitation Meetings (MACE 1 & 2)

The aims of MACE 1 meetings are to share relevant information amongst core members and agree any further actions required to safeguard the individual child; agree any required or additional disruption activities; consider any additional support required; consider any further activities to support in building evidence and prosecution of offenders

MACE 2 focuses on identifying the local picture of child exploitation and communities vulnerable to exploitation, through bi-monthly data reports, trend analysis reports from partners, and partnership updates with regard to hotspots, emerging trends, disruption and prevention activities. It develops local multi-agency responses to disrupt child exploitation.

The governance of MACE 1 & 2 sits with the Essex Safeguarding Children Board Child Exploitation & Missing Sub-Committee.

ECC Children and Families Social Care is the lead agency and chairs both MACE 1 & 2 meetings. Vice Chairs for MACE 1 are the district Police Inspectors of the Local Policing Teams.

MACE 2 meetings are held bi-monthly in each Essex quadrant, Mid, North, South and West.

Essex Missing Children/Episodes

Source May End of Year Report May 2021

In 2020/21, 684 Essex children went missing in Essex, a 26% fall compared to the previous year and significantly lower than any of the preceding three years. A further 58 Essex children went missing outside of the county, 24% fewer than 2019/20.

The rate of Essex children missing in Essex (per 10,000 0-17-year-olds) decreased in 2020/21 for all districts. Tendring had the highest rate in the last four years (36.4 per 10,000 in 2020/21).

In the last four years the largest proportion of missing Essex children were from North (26.7% in '20/21).

2020/21 was the first year in the four years of data studied, that there was a larger proportion of female Essex children going missing in Essex than males (52% female).

In the last four years of data the majority of Essex children missing in Essex were recorded as not open to social care or were open to assessment/other social care at time of missing (69% in '20/21).

Despite looked after children accounting for 14.2% of missing children in 2020/21, they accounted for 41% of missing episodes.

Missing Children at Risk of Exploitation

18.1% of children from Essex that went missing in 2020/21 were at risk of exploitation in the same year and this has increased from 15.1% of missing children in '17/18.

The largest proportion of these children were medium risk (40%), 23% were standard risk, 20.5% were high risk and 5.5% were victim.

In 2020/21, the largest proportion of Essex missing children that were at risk of exploitation in the same year were from North (27.7%).

Children at Risk of Exploitation

In April 2021 there were 135 open child exploitation (CE) cases. 61% had a child criminal exploitation (CCE) flag and this has been increasing compared to previous snapshots. 39% had a child sexual exploitation (CSE) flag and 26% had both CCE and CSE flags. The largest proportion of open CE cases were open to teams in North.

Compared to Sept '20, April '21 saw an increase in proportion of high risk CSE and high risk CCE cases but a decrease in victim risk cases.

In April 2021, the largest proportion of high risk open cases were in Mid (35%). 60% of victim cases were in West and this has been increasing compared to previous snapshots.

In April 2021, Tendring had the highest rate of children at risk of exploitation at 19.3 per 10,000 10-17-year olds. Basildon, Brentwood, Colchester and Harlow were the four districts to see an increase in the rate in April '21 compared to September '20.

The majority of children with a risk recorded in the last four years have been Child in Need (CIN) (68.9% in 2020/21- 255 children)

As of April 2021, 6.5% of Child in Care (CIC) are currently at risk of exploitation. The largest proportion of these are currently placed in semi-independent accommodation (SIA). 29% of CIC at risk are placed outside of Essex.

Covid-19 Period

When looking at the period that covers the Covid-19 lockdown in 2020, there was an initial decrease in total number of missing Essex children at the start of lockdown - 127 in March to just 86 in April. Subsequently a slow but steady rise was seen for the following three months, bringing the total number of missing Essex children back in line with numbers seen prior to lockdown (128 by July 2020). After July monthly numbers fluctuated until a drop in December, with 66 missing children compared to 112 in November. This may be in line with the second national lockdown and tier restrictions in Essex which took place during November and December. After December, the monthly number of missing Essex children increased again, with 97 missing children in January and 115 by March 2021.

Epping Forest is the only district to see a year-on-year reduction in the rate of missing Essex children per 10,000 over the last 4 years.