



Staying Safe Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)

- Purpose
 - Information resource
 - Inform strategic planning
 - Prioritise resources and interventions
- Overview of:
 - People and communities
 - Crime and community safety information
 - Trends and comparisons
- ✤ Geographical differences in need
- Crime and Disorder Act 1998 / Police and Justice Act 2006



Information covered in assessment

- Recorded crime
- ✤ Offending and re-offending
- Drug and alcohol misuse
- ✤ Fire safety
- Road safety
- Current services and assets
- Community views
- Information from local, regional and national sources



Process

- Priorities
- Data sourcing
- Analysis
- Consultation



Data gaps

- Data granularity
- A&E enhanced data recording
- Under reported crime categories
- Victim data / health and wellbeing impact
- Mental health
- BME drug and alcohol problems



Wider determinants

Crime and community safety contributory factors:

- Deprivation
- Low income households
- High levels of unemployment
- Low life expectancy / health issues
- Child poverty

Victims of crime

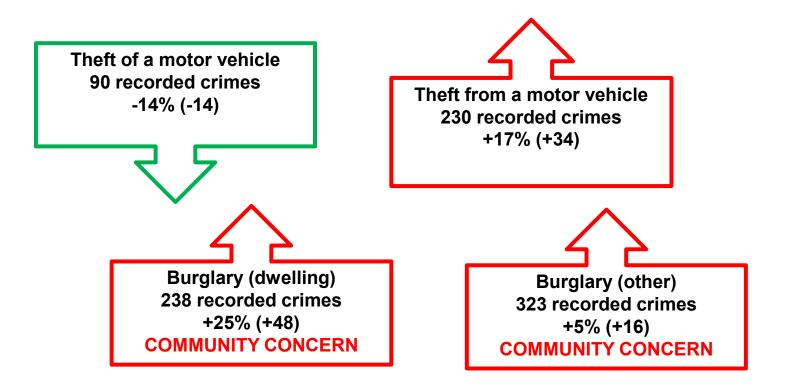


Carlisle - all crime

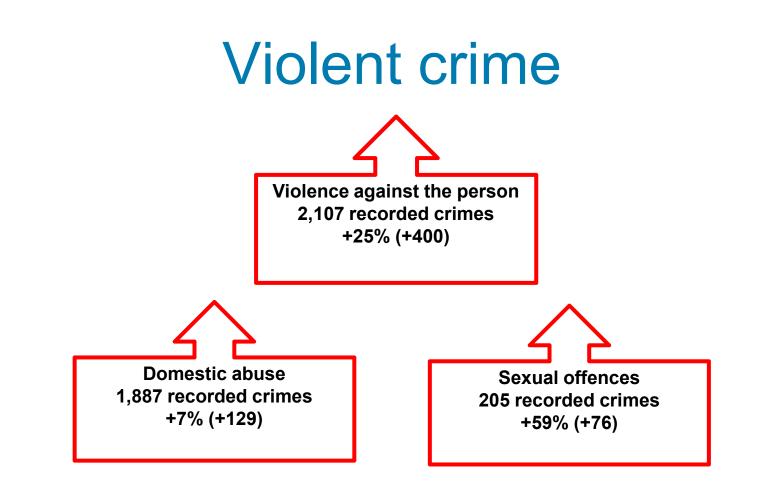
- 7,342 reported crimes 2015-16
- +12% (+776)
- Highest rate (68.0 per 1,000)



Acquisitive crime









Anti-social behaviour

- Anti-social behaviour:
 - 3,785 recorded crimes 2015-16 (-31%; -1,676)
- Youth anti-social behaviour:
 - 1,132 recorded crimes (+20%; +192)
- Anti-social behaviour = COMMUNITY CONCERN
- Criminal damage (including arson):
 - 1,403 recorded crimes (+16%; +189)

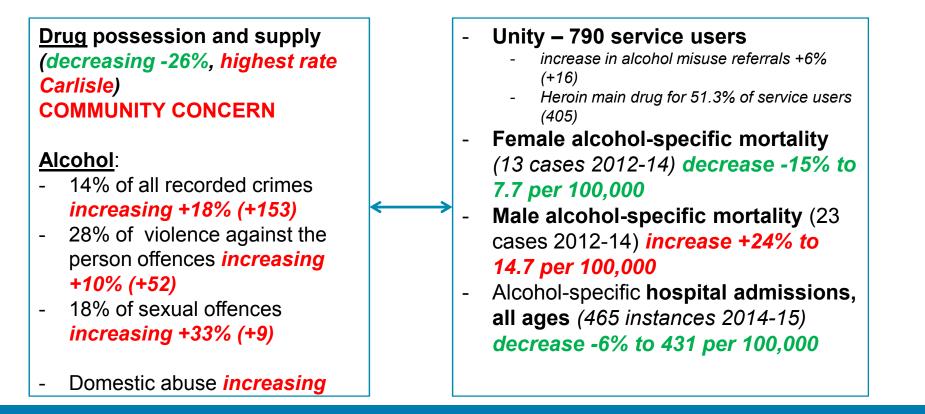


Hate crime

- Recorded crimes 135
- Rate 1.2 per 1,000 population, highest of all districts
- +21% (+23)
- 91 crimes / 67% racist



Substance misuse: health and crime





Further information

http://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/health/JSNA/2015/staysafe.asp

