

Report to Health & Wellbeing Scrutiny Panel

Agenda
Item:
A.5

Meeting Date: 11th January 2018
Portfolio: Communities, Health & Wellbeing
Key Decision: Not Applicable:
Within Policy and Budget Framework NO
Public / Private Public

Title: Community Safety Partnership Update
Report of: The Deputy Chief Executive
Report Number: CS05/18

Purpose / Summary:

This report provides the Health & Wellbeing Scrutiny Panel with the draft Crime and Community Safety Assessment for Cumbria (Appendix A.) The Crime and Community Safety Assessment (CCSA) provides an overall assessment of the issues that impact on the safety of Cumbria's communities. Research, evidence and intelligence have been gathered from local, regional and national sources and analysis undertaken to understand which communities have the greatest need for support to stay safe in Cumbria.

The report also provides members with an update on The Bridgeway (Sexual Assault Referral Centre) and the North Cumbria Multi agency Hub.

Recommendations:

The Health and Wellbeing Scrutiny Panel are asked to consider the data presented within the draft Crime and Community Safety Assessment for Cumbria (Appendix A) in preparation for supporting the North Cumbria Community Safety Partnership in setting their priorities for 2018/19.

Tracking

Executive:	N/A
Overview and Scrutiny:	N/A
Council:	N/A

1. BACKGROUND

1.1 Crime and Community Safety Assessment

The Crime and Community Safety Assessment (CCSA) provides an overall assessment of the issues that impact on the safety of Cumbria's communities. Research, evidence and intelligence have been gathered from local, regional and national sources and analysis undertaken to understand which communities have the greatest need for support to stay safe in Cumbria.

The Assessment is used by the North Cumbria Community Safety Partnership (CSP) as the key reference document when compiling their Annual Plan. The 2018/19 Annual Plan will be developed by the CSP's leadership early in the New Year.

The Health and Wellbeing Panel are asked to consider the Crime and Community Safety Assessment (attached at Appendix A) alongside a presentation from Catherine White from the Cumbria Intelligence Observatory (authors of the Assessment) and provide comment and input to the CSP Leadership Group as they develop their Annual Plan.

1.2 Sexual Assault Referral Centre

The Bridgeway is a dedicated service that helps men, women, children and young people in Cumbria who have been raped or sexually assaulted, either recently or in the past. The Bridgeway continues to be successful and received 180 referrals between 1st January 2017 and the 21st September. Carlisle City Council currently support the service with a £20,000 annual grant.

Bridgeway are also currently in the process of integrating the IDVA (Independent Domestic Violence Advisors) and the ISVA's (Independent Sexual Violence Advisors) services in order to provide a more resilient service and avoid duplication.

The attached report provides a more in depth review of The Bridgeway's services and a breakdown of the referrals (Appendix B.)

1.3 Multi Agency Hub

A new Multi-Agency Crime and Anti-social behaviour Hub was launched in September 2017. The Hub, which is hosted by Carlisle City Council at the Civic Centre and led by Cumbria Constabulary brings together key partners from the Carlisle District Problem Solving Group (PSG) as a co-located team, to solve problems in partnership on a daily basis. The aims of the Hub are to promote partnership working to prevent anti-social behaviour, to allow agencies to engage

with local communities proactively and to identify problem areas and tackle issues that are having a detrimental effect on the quality of life of the local community. Between September and December there have been over 180 visitors to the Hub and 22 referrals.

2. CONCLUSION AND REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1** The Health and Wellbeing Scrutiny Panel are asked to consider the data presented within the draft Crime and Community Safety Assessment for Cumbria (Appendix A) in preparation for supporting the North Cumbria Community Safety Partnership in setting their priorities for 2018/19.

3. CONTRIBUTION TO THE CARLISLE PLAN PRIORITIES

Contact Officer: **Darren Crossley** **Ext: 7004**

Appendices **Appendix 1 – Strategic Assessment**
attached to report: **Appendix 2 – Service Delivery Update – Sexual Assault**
 Strategic Group

Note: in compliance with section 100d of the Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985 the report has been prepared in part from the following papers:

- **None**

CORPORATE IMPLICATIONS/RISKS:

Chief Executive's

Deputy Chief Executive

Economic Development

Governance

Community Services

Resources

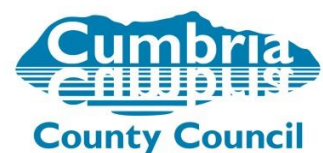
Crime and Community Safety Strategic Assessment for Cumbria 2016-17

[month / year]

DRAFT Version 1.0 – for consultation
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1 Introduction

The purpose of this Crime and Community Safety Strategic Assessment (CCSSA) document is to provide an assessment of the issues that have an impact on the safety of Cumbria's communities. The document aims to provide an insight into a range of topics including:

- crime and disorder;
- drug and alcohol misuse;
- fire safety;
- road safety;
- adult safeguarding.

The document is designed to provide partners and other relevant authorities with knowledge and an understanding of the safety needs of Cumbria's communities, to help inform future strategic planning.

Research, evidence and intelligence have been gathered from local, regional and national sources. Analysis has been undertaken to understand which Cumbrian communities have the greatest need for support to stay safe. A selection of data sources has been explored, including data sources around recorded crime and fear of crime that are available at smaller geographical areas, mainly ward level.

Being a victim of crime or anti-social behaviour, or worrying about becoming a victim can have a hugely negative impact on health and wellbeing, both physical and emotional. Having a safe and secure place in which to live is essential for everyone, and it needs to be somewhere where people not only are safe, but where they feel safe.

An overview of crime rates for the county and districts can be viewed in the [Cumbria and districts: crime and community safety statistical comparison](#) section.

The report has been written and produced by Cumbria County Council. Crime data for Cumbria has been provided by Cumbria Constabulary.

2 Key issues and gaps

2.1 Key issues

Cumbria is a relatively safe place in which to live, work and visit. In many areas, levels of crime and community safety issues are better than that experienced nationally and / or the North West region; these areas are identified within this assessment. However, there is evidence that suggests there are some areas of concern in relation to crime and community safety.

There is not always a correlation between the chances of becoming a victim of crime and the fear of crime. Of the 22 wards identified as being least safe (those with a crime rate for all crime greater than 60.0 per 1,000 population), only around one in six (18.2%; 4) were counted in the 10 wards with the greatest fear of crime, and just over half (54.5%; 12) counted within the 25 wards with the greatest fear of crime.

Links between crime and deprivation are well documented and have long been understood. Cumbria contains 29 communities (Lower Super Output Areas, (LSOAs)) that rank within the 10% most deprived in England, with the most deprived community in the county located within Central ward in Barrow-in-Furness. In total, over half of Cumbria's 29 most deprived communities (55.2%; 16) are located within the 22 wards identified as being least safe.

The wards which data suggest are least safe are shown below, by district, and ranked for levels of deprivation in Cumbria (out of 166 wards, where 1 is the most deprived).

Allerdale:

- Moss Bay (IMD rank 5th)
- St Michael's (IMD rank 11th)
- Moorclose (IMD rank 12th)
- Netherhall (IMD rank 21st)
- St John's (IMD rank 62nd)

Barrow-in-Furness:

- Central (IMD rank 1st)
- Hindpool (IMD rank 2nd)
- Barrow Island (IMD rank 3rd)
- Risedale (IMD rank 9th)

Carlisle:

- Castle (IMD rank 17th)
- Currock (IMD rank 22nd)
- Belle Vue (IMD rank 30th)
- Denton Holme (IMD rank 37th)
- St Aidan's (IMD rank 40th)

Copeland:

- Harbour (IMD rank 15th)

South Lakeland:

- Ulverston Town (IMD rank 53rd)
- Kendal Highgate (IMD rank 77th)
- Kendal Fell (IMD rank 100th)
- Windermere Bowness South (IMD rank 137th)
- Kendal Mintsfeet (IMD rank 148th)

Eden:

- Askham (IMD rank 91st)
- Penrith West (IMD rank 103rd)

(IMD = Indices of Multiple Deprivation)

2.1.1 Crime and community safety: who is at risk?

Evidence within this Crime and Community Safety assessment indicates that the group of people who are most likely to become victims of crime as well as offenders are males aged between 18 and 30 years. There are some exceptions, and age and gender are factors in some areas of crime. Females aged over 60 are more likely to become victims of theft from the person offences, whilst both males and females aged over 60 are more likely to become victims of all other theft and burglary offences. Males aged 18 to 50 are more likely to be victims of vehicle offences. Males aged 0 to 17 are more likely to commit arson offences.

Adults from higher income households aged 45 to 54 are more likely to become victims of fraud. However, Cumbrian victims of cyber dependent crimes are most likely to be in their 60s. Females under 18 years are also at risk of cyber crime, particularly regarding the distribution of indecent images and cyber bullying.

Whilst violence against the person (with injury) affects both sexes, predominately those aged 18 to 30 years, females aged 18 to 30 are more likely to become victims of violence without injury. Victims of rape and other sexual offences are most likely to be female, aged 0 to 17 years.

Domestic abuse victims are more likely to be female (95.8% in 2015-16), with the majority aged between 21 to 50 years; perpetrators are more likely to be male and have an existing criminal record.

People missing from home are more likely to be aged between 12 and 17 years; those repeatedly missing are often vulnerable children living in children's care homes, residential schools or foster care. Children missing from home are the group who are most at risk of experiencing abuse and child sexual exploitation; the most common group for victims of grooming are females aged 13 to 15 years. However, children under 16 are also increasingly at risk of becoming offenders of child sexual exploitation, with an increase in offences relating to possessing, taking of making indecent images of their peers.

Young males, aged 10 to 16 are the group most likely to be either referred to Cumbria's Youth Crime Prevention Service or be First Time Entrants to the Youth Justice System.

Males aged 26 to 45 from deprived backgrounds are most at risk of being involved with organised crime gangs. Vulnerable drug addicts are at risk of exploitation from organised crime gang members, whilst vulnerable children, particularly those living in Care Homes are at risk of being groomed to work the organised crime network.

People from Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) backgrounds are the group most likely to become victims of hate crime.

Males are more likely than females to be referred to Unity with drug and alcohol misuse problems. Males aged 60 to 64 and females aged 55 to 59 are most at risk of dying from alcohol-related conditions. Males are twice more likely than females to die from alcohol-specific causes.

Cumbria's communities face risks in their own homes. Fire is a greater risk for people who smoke, for those who live in areas where there are high levels of poverty and deprivation, those who are single parent families, single person households, social renters, those who are disabled or suffer from illness, or those who are unemployed or have never worked.

Adults (those aged 18 and over) with health or social care needs are more at risk of abuse or neglect.

On the county's road network, it is young, recently qualified drivers who are most at risk of death or serious injury whilst driving than any other road user groups. Injured pedestrians, cyclists and motorcyclists are more likely to be male

2.1.2 Crime and community safety trends

During 2016-17 overall crime levels decreased in Cumbria by -2.1% (-551) to 25,428 recorded incidents compared to 25,979 in 2015-16. Barrow-in-Furness had the highest crime rate (66.6 per 1,000 population) and was the only district to show an increase (+2.0%) compared to the previous year. The highest number and rate of overall crime was seen in Castle ward in the Carlisle district, with a total of 1,549 crimes, a rate of 272.1 per 1,000 population. Cumbria's rate for all crime has reduced by -1.1 to 51.1 per 1,000 and remains significantly below the rate for police recorded offences in England and Wales (74.6).

Offence rates varied across different crime categories. Thefts from motor vehicles have decreased by -15.6% (-128) in 2016-17 to 690 recorded incidents, compared to 818 in 2015-16. Rates of thefts from motor vehicles decreased in all districts, with the exception of Carlisle and Eden. Overall the rate in Cumbria has reduced by -0.2 to 1.4 per 1,000 population, and is substantially lower than nationally (4.5). In contrast, data show thefts of motor vehicles have increased by +22.5% (+64) to 349 over the same time period, higher than the national increase (+18.7%), with all districts except Copeland seeing an increase.

Whilst rates of burglary (dwelling) remained similar to that of 2015-16 (774 in total; +1.4%), burglary (other) decreased across the county in 2016-17 to 1,229 reported incidents (-16.5%; -228 compared to 2015-16).

Anti-social behaviour decreased across Cumbria by -11.1% (-1,528) in 2016-17 compared to the previous year. Decreases were seen in all districts, the highest in South Lakeland (-21.1%; -428). In contrast, youth anti-social behaviour across the county has seen no overall significant change with 3,775 incidents recorded in 2016-17. Variations can be seen across the districts however. Eden saw the largest proportional decrease (-23.4%; -45), while Barrow-in-Furness had the largest increase (+8.0%; +63).

Recorded hate crimes (all types) totalled 370 in 2016-17, showing no significant change across the county as a whole compared to the previous year (-2.4%; -9). However hate crimes increased significantly in Barrow-in-Furness (+60.9%; +28). Over half of all the county's hate crimes were racially motivated (53.5%; 198), a decrease of -3.5 percentage points compared to 2015-16. The majority of all racially motivated hate crimes were committed in the Carlisle district (39.9%; 79).

Violence against the person crimes fell slightly in Cumbria overall in 2016-17 by -1.4% (-102) to 7,274 incidents. However, violence against the person crimes increased in Allerdale (+16.6%) and Barrow-in-Furness (+4.4%).

Reported domestic abuse incidents decreased slightly overall in 2016-17 (-1.2%; -84) compared to 2015-16, with a rate of 14.1 per 1,000 population compared to 14.3 in 2015-16. The exceptions to this are Allerdale, Eden and South Lakeland districts, with the largest proportional increase in Eden (+18.1%; +68). However, the number of domestic abuse incidents with repeat victims increased overall (+15.7%; +435). Barrow-in-Furness saw the highest proportion of repeat victims, over half (52.0%), an increase of +10.8 percentage points compared to 2015-16.

Reported sexual offences increased in Cumbria in 2016-17, totalling 1,018 offences, an increase of +20.5% (+173) compared to the previous year. Increases have been seen in all districts with the exception of South Lakeland (-11.9%; -23), with the largest increase seen in Eden (+54.5%; +36). One in eight (12.8%; 130) of all sexual offences were recorded as being 'alcohol related', an increase of +4.0% (+5) compared to 2015-16. Although hospital admissions for violent crime (including sexual violence) have decreased in 2013-14/2015-16, the rate in Barrow-in-Furness (55.2 per 100,000) remains significantly worse than England.

Alcohol has a significant impact on crime and community safety being directly involved in 14.9% (3,795) of all crimes recorded in Cumbria in 2016-17, an increase of +4.1% (+151) compared to 2015-16. Allerdale saw the largest increase, (+18.0%; +101); Barrow-in-Furness had the highest rate (12.1 per 1,000 population), with the second highest in Carlisle (9.7 per 1,000).

Alcohol played a part in a large proportion of all violence against the person offences in 2016-17 (28.7%; 2,086). Although alcohol related violence against the person offences decreased by -3.6% (-78) in 2016-17, there was an increase in the Allerdale district where 383 crimes were reported (+10.4%; +36). The highest rate (6.9 per 1,000) was seen in Barrow-in-Furness, the second highest in Carlisle (5.2 per 1,000).

During 2016-17, one in eight (12.8%) of all recorded sexual offences were alcohol related, providing a rate of 0.3 per 1,000 population compared to 2.0 per 1,000 for all sexual offences. Allerdale saw the largest proportional increase in reported alcohol related sexual offences (+64.3%; +9); Barrow-in-Furness had the highest rate (0.5 per 1,000 population), followed closely by Carlisle (0.4 per 1,000).

Support is available for people misusing drugs and alcohol from Unity Drug and Alcohol Services Cumbria (Unity), the county's provider of statutory services to adults (aged 18+) with alcohol and drug problems. Referrals totalled 2,527 in 2016-17, a decrease of -13.5% (-396) compared to 2015-16. Across the county drug misuse referrals fell by -5.1% (-90), and alcohol misuse referrals fell by -26.1% (-306). However, reflecting the high rates of alcohol related crime in both Barrow-in-Furness and Carlisle, the two districts had the highest number and rates of referrals in 2016-17: Barrow-in-Furness 546 referrals (8.1 per 1,000 population); Carlisle 754 referrals (7.0 per 1,000).

Alcohol and drug misuse is having a detrimental impact on health across Cumbria. Data from the Local Alcohol Profiles for England for 2013-15 indicate that 126 males and 63 females died during 2013-15 from alcohol specific causes. In 2013-15 male alcohol-specific mortality in Allerdale (24.0 per 100,000) was significantly worse than England (15.9); South Lakeland (15.0) was similar to the North West (22.0) rather than better.

Hospital admissions for alcohol-specific conditions in 2015-16 (all persons) for Barrow-in-Furness (846 per 100,000) and Copeland (666 per 100,000) were significantly worse than that of England (583 per 100,000). Male hospital admissions for alcohol-specific conditions across the county (758 per 100,000) saw an improvement in 2015-16 and were significantly better than England (812 per 100,000) having previously been significantly worse. However female admissions for alcohol-specific conditions in 2015-16 (393 per 100,000) remained significantly worse than England (367 per 100,000); however the rate is improving and the gap closing.

Hospital admissions for alcohol-specific conditions for young people under the age of 18 years (60.3 per 100,000 population) remain significantly worse than that of England (37.4 per 100,000) and similar to the North West (54.1). Barrow-in-Furness and Copeland are significantly worse than the North West (95.9 and 87.7 per 100,000 respectively). South Lakeland (78.5) is also now worse than the North West, having previously been similar. Unlike the 2:1 male / female ratio for admission episodes for all ages, over half of all

admission episodes for under 18s during 2013-14 / 2015-16 were for young females (53.3%; 90); males made up 46.7% (79).

In total, 70 deaths relating to drug misuse occurred in Cumbria during 2013-15. Cumbria's rate (5.1 per 100,000 population) was higher than that for England (3.9) although lower than the North West (5.6). Carlisle showed the highest rate in 2013-15 (8.3 per 100,000; 26 deaths). Barrow-in-Furness had the highest rate for male deaths relating to drug misuse in 2013-15 (12.0 per 100,000; 11 deaths); this is higher than the rate for both England (5.7) and the North West (7.8). Carlisle had the highest rate for female deaths relating to drug misuse (4.9; 8) more than twice the England rate (2.1) although lower than the North West (3.4).

The number of offenders managed by the Cumbria and Lancashire Community Rehabilitation Company at mid-2017 (1,517) has increased by +4.0% (+59) compared to June 2016. Offenders managed by the National Probation Service at June 2017 (860) had increased by +12.4% (+95) compared to June 2016. In 2014, just over a quarter of offenders (26.7%) went on to re-offend. This is a decrease of -2.4 percentage points compared to the previous year, although still a higher proportion than that of the North West (26.2%) and England (25.4%). The proportion re-offending decreased across all districts except for Carlisle (30.3%) and Copeland (28.1%) where there was no significant change.

Vulnerable Adult referrals totalled 6,277 during 2016-17, a decrease of -12.0% (-854) compared to the previous year.

Provisional data indicate there were 1,587 road casualties in 2016, a reduction of -8.4% (-146) compared to 2015. All districts have seen a decrease, with the exception of Copeland (+6.4%; +15).

Emergencies attended by Cumbria Fire and Rescue Service across Cumbria decreased to a rate of 80.2 incidents per 10,000 population in 2016-17, the lowest rate in eight years, mirroring the national trend. Within this, the number of accidental primary dwelling fires has also shown a decreasing trend, dropping to a rate of 5.2 per 10,000 population in 2016-17.

2.2 Gaps and limitations in knowledge

Evidence within this Crime and Community Safety Strategic Assessment document for 2016-17 has highlighted some gaps and limitations in knowledge.

Measuring the full extent of sexual offences and domestic violence is difficult as these incidents are known to be under reported. Although reporting is increasing following high profile national cases, it is known that figures are largely influenced by the willingness of victims to come forward.

Data for Child Sexual Exploitation, children missing from home, Vulnerable Child reports and Vulnerable Adult reports were available at county level only for 2016-17. Although available data paint a broad picture at county level it should be noted that interpretation is limited without an understanding of data at lower level geographies.

Lack of recording of enhanced data for assault-related injury attendances at hospital Emergency Departments means it is not possible to further understand assault date, time, location or weapon which could be recorded.

The proportion of non-white service users accessing Unity Drug and Alcohol Services in Cumbria does not mirror the proportion of residents from BME groups across the county's districts. It is unclear whether drug and alcohol problems are less prevalent amongst BME groups, or whether cultural differences inhibit BME groups seeking help from drug and alcohol service providers.

Victim data under-represents the impact on health and wellbeing.

3 Community views

Local concerns regarding crime and community safety were captured during Cumbria Constabulary's annual public consultation survey in 2016. Of 1,426 respondents, over half (53.2%; 759) cited speeding vehicles as one of their top five priorities. The other four priorities were homes being broken into, selected by 41.3% (589) of respondents, dangerous driving (36.5%; 520), drug dealing (36.3%; 518) and criminal damage (33.6%; 479). Speeding vehicles was the top priority for each of Cumbria's districts.

ACORN data provided by CACI Ltd provides an indication of the fear of crime amongst Cumbria's residents. Across the county, 8.3% of residents are considered to be worried about becoming a victim of crime, lower than the percentage across England and the North West (both 9.4%). Concern was highest in Barrow-in-Furness (9.3%) and lowest in Eden (6.7%). Fear of crime was considered to be highest in Moss Bay and Moorclose wards in Allerdale, at 12.7% and 12.0% respectively.

Analysis of victim data and fear of crime figures shows that there is not always a correlation between the chances of becoming a victim of crime, and the *fear* of becoming a victim. Of the 10 wards with the highest crime rates for all crime, only two (Hindpool and Central in Barrow-in-Furness) had high levels of worry regarding becoming victims of crime.

Further data around community views can be found in Appendix 13.1 [Community views](#)

4 Cumbria Constabulary priorities

Within Cumbria Constabulary's *Force Strategic Assessment (Cumbria Constabulary, 2016a)* the following areas have been identified as a priority and / or concern for 2016-17:

- **Protection and Vulnerability**
 - Vulnerable children (including Child Abuse and Child Sexual Exploitation)
 - Domestic abuse
- **Violent Crime**
 - Violence against the person – particularly alcohol related
 - Sexual offences
- **Serious and Organised Crime**
 - Drug supply – Class A – particularly heroin and cocaine
 - Acquisitive crime – burglary, theft of vehicles
- **Modern slavery and human trafficking**
- **Cyber crime**

5 Cumbria's population

5.1 People and communities

Cumbria is England's second largest county, covering an area of 6,767 square km and much more sparsely populated than the national average with an average population density of 74 people per square km compared to 380 for England and Wales. Over half (54%) of Cumbria's residents live in rural areas, compared to 18% across England and Wales.

Cumbria's population differs in comparison with the national (England and Wales) picture in the number of ways. Cumbria has lower proportions of people in the three younger age groups (0-14; 15-29; 30-44), higher proportions in the four older age groups (45-59; 60-74; 75-84; 85+), with decreasing proportions of the population aged 16 to 64, and an increasing older (65+) population. By 2039 the number of 0 to 15 year olds is projected to decrease by (-8.2%); 16 to 64 year olds by -15.9%, whilst the older population aged 65+ is projected to increase by (+39.9%). All Cumbrian districts are projected to have greater proportions of residents aged 65+ than the national average by 2039.

Census 2011 data indicates that proportions of residents from BME groups in (3.5%) are much lower than the average for England and Wales (19.5%).

Comprehensive information relating to population estimates and projections, socio-economic profiles, equality, migration, housing and households can be accessed via the Cumbria Intelligence Observatory website:

<https://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/population/population-further-information/>

5.2 Poverty and deprivation

Cumbria has 29 communities out of 321 (LSOAs) that rank within the 10% most deprived of areas in England; these communities are located within the districts of Allerdale, Barrow-in-Furness, Carlisle and Copeland. The most deprived community falls within Central ward in Barrow-in-Furness.

There are currently 11,700 children aged 1-15 years living in poverty in Cumbria (14.5% of all children aged under 16 years); 13,200 children aged 0-19 live in poverty (13.8%). Both are below national levels of 18.6% and 18.0% respectively. Levels of child poverty in all districts, with the exception of Barrow-in-Furness, are below national levels. In Barrow-in-Furness, 20.8% of all children aged 0-15 years are living in poverty; 20.0% of all children aged 0-19 years. Three wards with the greatest proportion of children living in poverty are: Central ward in Barrow-in-Furness (44.0%); Sandwith ward in Copeland (42.2%); and Moss Bay ward in Allerdale (33.6%). In total, 30 of Cumbria's 166 wards have child poverty levels greater than the national average.

One in eight Cumbrian households (12.5%) is estimated to be in fuel poverty, above national (England) levels (10.6%). Levels of fuel poverty in Eden district are the second highest in England (out of 326 local authorities). The LSOA which falls within the ward of Warnell in Allerdale has the highest levels of fuel poverty in Cumbria at 28.9%.

Full briefings on the Indices of Deprivation, child poverty and fuel poverty in Cumbria can be accessed via the Cumbria Intelligence Observatory in the following location: <https://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/deprivation/deprivation-further-information/>

5.3 Household income

According to Paycheck (a modelled index of annual household income which has been developed by the company CACI Ltd and is subscribed to by the Cumbria Intelligence Observatory) median household income in Cumbria at May 2017 was £27,633 which is lower than the national (Great Britain) average of £30,921. When compared to Great Britain, Cumbria had a greater proportion of households with an annual income of less than £10k; 12.4% compared to 10.7% nationally. Of Cumbria's districts, Barrow-in-Furness had the greatest proportion of households with an annual income of less than £10k (14.9%). In contrast, South Lakeland had the smallest proportion of households in the county with annual income of less than £10k (8.6%).

5.4 Unemployment

In July 2017 there were 5,305 people in Cumbria claiming either Job Seekers Allowance or Universal Credit (those not in employment but required to seek work), 760 more than in July 2016. The claimant rate in July 2017 was 1.8% which is 0.1 percentage points lower than the national rate of 1.9%. However, claimant rates were above the national average in Allerdale (2.6%), Barrow-in-Furness (2.6%) and Copeland (2.8%). Claimant rates for all age groups between 18 and 34 in Cumbria were above the national average. Labour market briefings are prepared monthly and can be accessed via the Cumbria Intelligence Observatory website in the following location: <https://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/economy-employment/economy-employment-further-information/>

6 Crime and Community Safety Information

6.1 Introduction

The following sections cover different aspects of crime and community safety to provide a sense of the issues that affect Cumbria's residents. Sections cover: all crime; acquisitive crime; violent crime; issues affecting children and young people; other crime including anti-social behaviour, criminal damage and hate crime; drug and alcohol misuse; fire safety; road safety and adult safeguarding. Unless otherwise stated, crime data for 2016-17 has been provided by Cumbria Constabulary via the *Crime and Disorder Dashboard* to 31 March 2017.

It should be noted that the crime numbers reported in this chapter are based on when a crime is *recorded* rather than when a crime is *committed*. Some crime categories will therefore include historical offences. The location of an offence or incident is based on the geographical location of the incident itself, not the home address of the offender.

Offence rates for Cumbria's wards and districts are based mid-2015 population estimates as published by the Office for National Statistics.

For the crime categories below, data regarding changes over time, crime rates and the wards most affected can be viewed in the appendices.

6.2 All crime

Crime response and management is covered by a range of legislation. Local authorities and police services have a duty, under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, to work together to develop crime and disorder audits and to implement crime and disorder reduction strategies, in addition to working in partnership with other agencies via Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) to tackle any problems identified. The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 was revised by the Police and Justice Act 2006, which placed duties on responsible authorities to share evidence based data to support CSPs. CSP membership includes the Fire Service, Probation Service, Health Service, Police, local authorities, and a representative from Housing Associations. CSPs have a duty under the legislation to come together as a formal strategic group to carry out assessments of drug misuse, crime levels and patterns, and to produce community safety plans.

The 'all crime' data provided by Cumbria Constabulary cover a number of main crime categories as illustrated in Table 1:

Table 1: Main crime categories making up ‘all crime’

Main crime category	Includes
Violence against the person	➤ violence with injury; violence without injury
Sexual offences	➤ rape; other sexual offences
Robbery	➤ robbery of business property; robbery of personal property
Theft offences	➤ theft from the person; bicycle theft; shoplifting; all other theft offences ➤ burglary dwelling; burglary other ➤ theft of a motor vehicle; theft from a motor vehicle
Criminal damage and arson offences	➤ arson ➤ damage to dwellings; damage to other buildings; damage to vehicles; other damage ➤ racially or religiously aggravated damage
Other crimes against society	➤ possession of weapons offences ➤ drugs offences (trafficking and possession) ➤ public order offences ➤ miscellaneous crimes against society

According to the Office for National Statistics (*Office for National Statistics, 2017b*) police recorded offences increased by +10% in England and Wales in 2016-17 compared to the previous year. The increase is attributed to a range of factors including improved recording processes, expanded offence coverage and also genuine increases in some crime categories.

Cumbria is a safe county compared to other areas of the country (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2016b*). In contrast to the national picture, all crime reduced in Cumbria in 2016-17 by -2.1% (-551) to 25,428 recorded incidents compared to 25,979 in 2015-16. Barrow-in-Furness had the highest crime rate (66.6 per 1,000 population) and was the only district to show an increase (+2.0%) compared to the previous year. Cumbria's rate for all crime has reduced by -1.1 to 51.1 per 1,000 and remains significantly below the rate for police recorded offences in England and Wales (74.6).

Rates for all crime for wards across the county are illustrated in Figure 1.

Not all categories of offences and community safety issues have seen a decrease compared to the previous 12 months. Crime rates, counts and trends over the last 12 months for Cumbria and the county's six districts, for all categories, can be viewed in Section 7.1 [Cumbria and districts: crime and community safety statistical comparison](#).

The Crime Survey for England and Wales (*Office for National Statistics, 2017b*) estimates that around 11% of children aged 10 to 15 were victims of at least one crime in 2016-17. Over half (52%) are estimated to have experienced violent crimes, over a third (36%) thefts of personal property, 7% criminal damage to personal property, and 6% robbery.

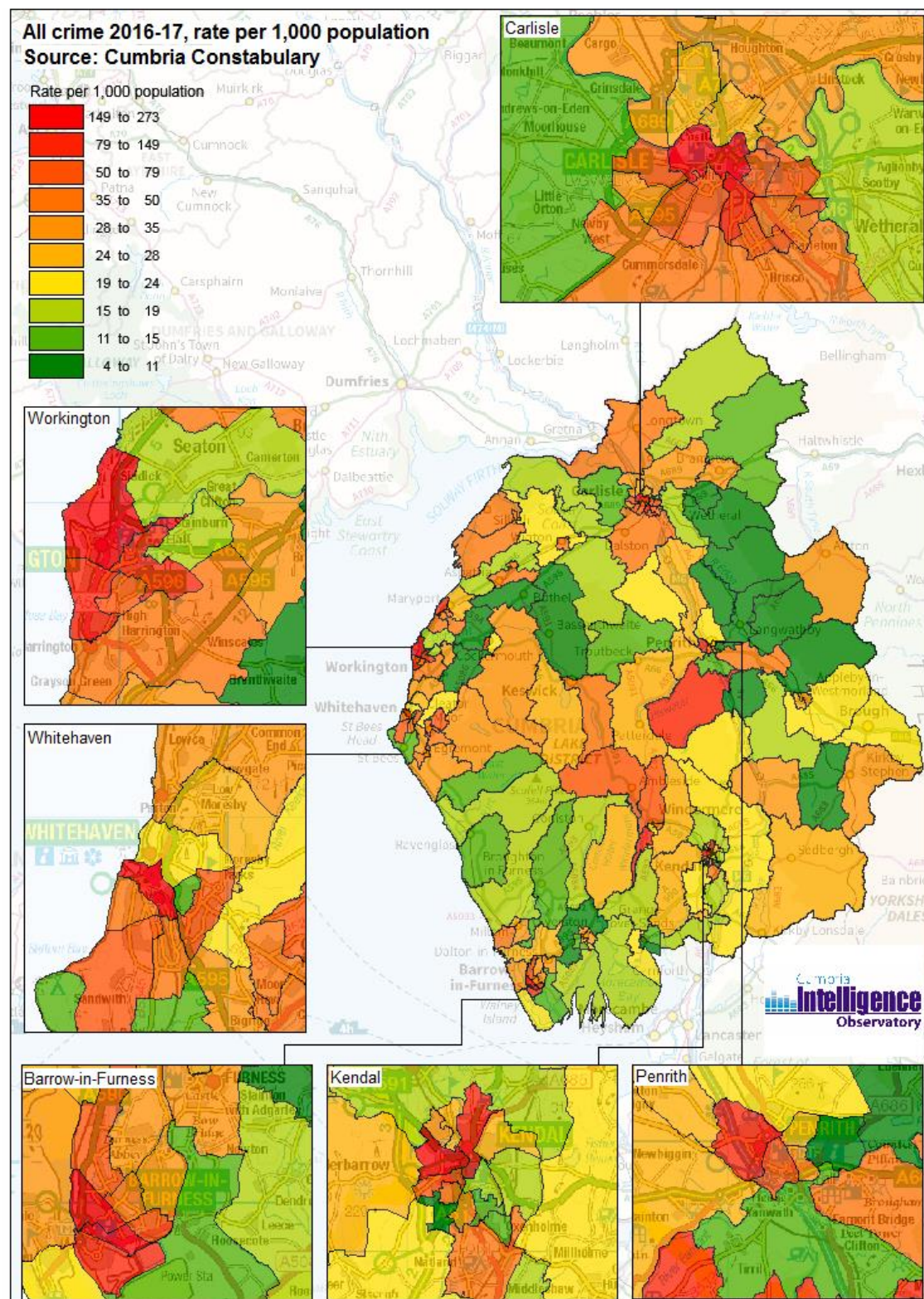
Cumbria Constabulary data for 18,279 victims of a range of crimes in 2016-17 indicate that males and females aged between 18 and 30 years are the group most at risk of becoming a victim of crime, with the wards of Castle (Carlisle), Hindpool (Barrow-in-Furness) and Harbour (Copeland) seeing the highest numbers of victims aged 18 to 30 years in 2016-17

(339, 251 and 159 respectively), and the highest victim rates per 1,000 population (all ages) at 161.8, 125.9 and 113.3 per 1,000 population respectively (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2017c*). The link between crime and deprivation is well documented and has long been understood; all three wards lie within the 10% most deprived in Cumbria and contain some communities (LSOAs) that rank within the 10% most deprived in England. However, although crime rates and numbers in Castle ward are the highest overall in the county (1,549 recorded crimes; 272.1 per 1,000 population), figures are likely to be affected by the night time economy with the ward's boundaries incorporating much of Carlisle city centre.

Data covering 7,451 crimes indicate that offenders are most likely to be young males aged 18 to 30, making up one third (32.4%) of all offenders for all crime.

Further data relating to all crime can be found in Appendix 13.2 [Rates and trends: All crime](#)

Figure 1: Map of all crime rates across Cumbria's wards, 2016-17



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6.3 Acquisitive crime

Acquisitive crimes are those in which an offender acquires or takes items from another person. The category covers a number of different offence types. The following sections look at theft from and of motor vehicles, domestic burglary and other types of burglary.

Females aged over 60 made up the largest proportion of victims of theft from the person offences in Cumbria in 2016-17 (22.8%; 36). Both males and females aged over 60 were the group most affected by 'all other theft offences', making up 20.2% (382) of all victims in 2016-17, with females aged 18 to 30 accounting for one in ten victims, the second largest proportion (10.5%, 198). Offenders of all other theft offences were most likely to be male, aged 18 to 30 years (29.0%; 81) (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2017c*).

Targeting acquisitive crime is a priority for Cumbria Constabulary (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2016a*).

6.3.1 Vehicle offences (theft from and of vehicles)

Thefts from motor vehicles have decreased by -15.6% (-128) in 2016-17 to 690 recorded incidents, compared to 818 in 2015-16. This is in contrast to the national trend for police recorded offences (England and Wales), where thefts from vehicles increased by +8.0%. Crime rates have decreased in all districts, with the exception of Carlisle and Eden. Overall the rate in Cumbria has reduced by -0.2 to 1.4 per 1,000 population, and is substantially lower than nationally (4.5).

It is known from information provided by Cumbria Constabulary that theft from motor vehicles is often linked to thefts from rural car parks during peak tourist periods (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2016a*). Of the 10 wards with the highest crime rates, three cover larger geographical areas that are relatively sparsely populated and popular with tourists. It would seem likely that thefts in these areas are tourist related.

In contrast, data show thefts of motor vehicles have increased by +22.5% (+64) to 349 over the same time period, higher than the national increase (+18.7%), with all districts except Copeland seeing an increase. However, although Cumbria's rate (0.7 per 1,000 population) has increased by +0.1, it remains lower than that of police recorded offences in England and Wales (1.7).

Two fifths (39.1%; 399) of all victims of vehicle offences are males, aged between 18 to 50 years, but just under half of offenders (45.5%; 87) are males aged 18 to 30 years. Askham (Eden), Denton Holme (Carlisle) and Barrow Island (Barrow-in-Furness) had the highest victim rate per 1,000 population for vehicle offences (12.6, 6.7 and 6.7 respectively) (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2017c*).

Further data relating to vehicle offences can be found in Appendix 13.3 [Rates and trends: Vehicle offences](#)

6.3.2 Burglary (dwelling)

During 2016-17 dwelling burglaries totalled 774, similar to that of 2015-16 (763; +1.4%). National police recorded offences (England and Wales) show that domestic burglary rose by +5.9% over the same time period.

Those aged 18 to 30 are most likely to become victims of burglary (23.4% of all known victims in 2016-17), closely followed by those aged 60+ (20.7% of known victims) (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2017c*). Carlisle district has the highest proportion of people aged 18 to 30 years (24.4%), whilst South Lakeland has the highest proportion of people aged 60+ (24.0%). Victim rates for burglary (dwelling) were highest in the wards of St Michael's, Allerdale (6.9 per 1,000 population), Barrow Island, Barrow-in-Furness (6.7) and Sandwith, Copeland (5.9).

During 2016-17, 748 people across Cumbria were reported as victims of domestic burglaries (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2017c*). As all but 0.4% of victims were aged 18 and over, and analysis shows that the number of victims matches the number of burglary (dwelling) crimes in all but a few instances, it would appear that the number of victims is more likely to represent the people reporting the offence rather than the wider number of victims within the home. The number of victims may well not reflect other family or extended family members living in the same household, or the number of children affected.

Further data relating to burglary (dwelling) can be found in Appendix 13.4 [Rates and trends: Burglary \(dwelling\)](#)

6.3.3 Burglary (other)

Burglary (other) has decreased across the county in 2016-17 to 1,229 reported incidents (-16.5%; -228 compared to 2015-16). The national (England and Wales) police recorded offence rate has also decreased, although not to the same extent as in Cumbria (-0.5%). All districts have seen a decrease, with the exception of Eden and South Lakeland where there has been no change. According to Cumbria Constabulary (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2016a*), offences have increased in rural locations, with farms targeted for machinery and quad bikes. This is reflected in the ward crime data, with four of the ten wards with the highest burglary (other) crime rates predominately rural.

People aged 60 and over are the group most likely to become victims of this crime category; offenders are most likely to be male, aged 18-30 years. Victim rates were highest in the wards of Skelton, Eden (5.5 per 1,000); Castle, Carlisle (5.1); Kells, Copeland and Waver, Allerdale (both 4.4) (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2017c*).

Further data relating to burglary (other) can be found in Appendix 13.5 [Rates and trends: Burglary \(other\)](#)

6.4 Violent crime

Violent crime is an offence in which an offender uses or threatens force upon a victim. The following sections look at various aspects of violent crime: violence against the person; hospital admissions for violent crime (including sexual violence); domestic abuse; and sexual offences. Alcohol related violence against the person offences are covered in the [Drug and alcohol misuse](#) section. Targeting violent crime is a priority for Cumbria Constabulary (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2016a*).

6.4.1 Violence against the person

Violence against the person has fallen slightly in Cumbria overall in 2016-17 by -1.4% (-102) to 7,274 incidents. However, violence against the person has increased in Allerdale (+16.6%) and Barrow-in-Furness (+4.4%), reflecting the increase in police recorded crime across England and Wales (+17.6%). Where increases have occurred, it is likely to be down to improved recording practices (*Office for National Statistics, 2017b*). Allerdale has a crime rate (22.3 per 1,000) that is higher than the national rate (20.2). According to Cumbria Constabulary (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2016a*), 33% of violence against the person offences were flagged as domestic abuse-related in 2015-16.

In 2016-17, younger people aged 18 to 30, both male and female, were the group most likely to become victims of violence with injury in Cumbria (36.4%; 1,212), whilst females aged 18 to 30 were more likely to become victims of violence without injury (16.3%; 618) (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2017c*).

Offenders were more likely to be male, aged 18 to 30 (30.8%; 697). Castle ward (Carlisle) had the highest number of crimes and the highest crime rate in 2016-17 (396; 69.6 per 1,000); this is likely to reflect the night time economy, with the ward boundary covering much of Carlisle city centre. Victim rates for violence with and without injury were highest in the wards of Castle, Carlisle (32.5 and 36.4 per 1,000 respectively), Hindpool, Barrow-in-Furness (32.0; 31.1) and Harbour, Copeland (25.8; 24.7) (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2017c*).

Further data relating to violence against the person can be found in Appendix 13.6 [Rates and trends: Violence against the person](#)

6.4.2 Hospital admissions for violent crime (including sexual violence)

Within Cumbria hospital admissions for violence have been falling steadily since 2010-11 / 2012-13, mirroring the national (England) and north west region trend. Cumbria's directly standardised rate of 33.6 per 100,000 people in 2013-14 / 2015-16 is significantly better than England (44.8) having previously been similar, and remains significantly better than the north west region (69.7). All districts are significantly better than England with the exception of Barrow-in-Furness. Although rates have been falling in Barrow-in-Furness, the district rate of 55.2 per 100,000 remains significantly worse than England, although better than the north-west. In terms of numbers, 457 people were admitted to hospital in Cumbria for reasons of violence and sexual violence during 2013-14 / 2015-16, a decrease of -22.9% (-136) (*Public Health England, 2016b*).

Rates, numbers and trends for *Violent crime (including sexual violence) – hospital admissions for violence* can be accessed via the following Public Health England website (indicator 1.12i): <http://www.phoutcomes.info/>

6.4.3 Domestic abuse

Domestic abuse incidents have increased nationally (police recorded offences England and Wales) by +10.8%, with violence against the person incidents most commonly flagged as domestic abuse-related (30.7%). The national increase is likely to be driven by improved recording of domestic abuse incidents as crimes and to police forces actively encouraging victims to come forward. Data suggests that women were more likely than men to be victims of domestic abuse in the last year (*Office for National Statistics, 2017b*).

In contrast to the national trend, Cumbria reported domestic abuse incidents have decreased slightly overall in 2016-17 (-1.2%; -84) compared to 2015-16, with a rate of 14.1 per 1,000 population compared to 14.3 in 2015-16. The exceptions to this are Allerdale, Eden and South Lakeland districts, with the largest proportional increase in Eden (+18.1%; +68). However, there was an increase in the number of domestic abuse incidents with repeat victims (+15.7%; +435). Repeat victims accounted for 45.4% of all domestic abuse incidents in 2016-17, an increase of +6.6 percentage points compared to 2015-16. The highest proportion was found in Barrow-in-Furness where over half (52.0%) were repeat victims, an increase of +10.8 percentage points compared to 2015-16 (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2017b*).

Targeting domestic abuse is a priority for Cumbria Constabulary (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2016a*).

During 2016-17 there were 430 referrals to access Cumbria's Independent Domestic Violence Advisory (IDVA) services through 'Let Go', a decrease of -9.3% (-44) compared to 2015-16. Of these, 294 (68.4%) were new referrals, clients who had not previously accessed the service. The majority were female (95.8%; 412). The majority of clients were aged between 21 to 50 years (78.4%; 337); those aged 21 to 30 years made up almost a third of all referrals (30.9%; 133). Referred clients were mainly White British or Irish (95.6%; 411). The proportion of referred clients from a BME background was 3.5% (15), similar to the proportion of BME residents in Cumbria identified within the 2011 Census (*Let Go, 2017*).

Children were present in the household in almost two thirds of referrals (60.7%; 261); 28 clients (6.5%) were pregnant (*Let Go, 2017*).

There were serious socio-economic issues affecting referred clients. In economic terms, over half of all referred clients (54.4%; 234) were not in paid employment or in education. One in four (25.3%; 109) were either struggling to pay for essentials or had nothing left over once essentials were paid for. Mental health issues were common, suffered by over a third of clients (36.3%; 156), two thirds of these (64%; 100) had accessed a specialist service. Over one in ten clients (11.6%; 50) had either planned or attempted suicide, 14.0% (60) had self-harmed, 4.9% (21) had misused drugs and 9.1% (39) had misused alcohol. Disability affected almost one in six (18.1%; 78) of clients (*Let Go, 2017*).

In the three months prior to intake, physical abuse was experienced by over half (57.2%; 246) of all clients; 23.7% (102) had experienced sexual abuse; 67.2% (289) had experienced harassment and stalking; and the majority 79.1% (340) had experienced jealous and controlling behaviour (*Let Go, 2017*).

Perpetrators were primarily male (94.4%; 406); females made up 5.6% (24) of the total in 2016-17. The majority of perpetrators (90.2%; 388) had a criminal record; half (49.5%; 213) related to domestic violence, and a third (33.0%; 142) related to other violent crime. Only one in 10 (9.8%; 42) had no criminal record (*Let Go, 2017*).

Further data relating to domestic abuse can be found in Appendix 13.7 [Rates and trends: Domestic abuse](#)

6.4.4 Sexual offences

Targeting sexual offences is a priority for Cumbria Constabulary (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2016a*). Data from Cumbria Constabulary (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2017f*) indicates that the number of Sexual Offences reported has been on a gradual upward trend since 2013/14. This follows a widespread national publicity regarding allegations of non-recent child sexual abuse in football and an aspiration to encourage more victims to come forward and report. Nationally, reported sexual offences increased by +14.1% in 2016-17 (*Office for National Statistics, 2017b*). Cumbria has mirrored this trend, seeing a total of 1,018 offences in 2016-17, an increase of +20.5% (+173) compared to the previous year. Increases have been seen in all districts with the exception of South Lakeland (-11.9%; -23), with the largest increase seen in Eden (+54.5%; +36). One in eight (12.8%; 130) of all sexual offences were recorded as being 'alcohol related', an increase of +4.0% (+5) compared to 2015-16.

Victims of rape and other sexual offences are most likely to be female, aged 0-17 years; offenders are most likely to be male, aged 18-30 years. Three wards in Copeland had the highest victim rate (all ages) in 2016-17: Haverigg (4.4 per 1,000 population); Holborn Hill (3.5) and Distington (3.5) (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2017c*).

One third (33%) of All Sexual Offences recorded in the 12 months May 2016 to April 2017 were reported 12 months or more after the date of the offence. During May 2016 to April 2017, 5% of rapes and 11% of other sexual offences were linked to strangers. There has been no change in the number of sexual offences which have been recorded as having been committed by a stranger. Almost three quarters (72%) were marked as the relationship between victim and offender as being partner/ex-partner, acquaintance/known by victim or other sexual relationships. In total, 172 of all recorded sexual offences had a marker to suggest an online element; this modus operandi has nearly doubled (+93%) in the last 12 months (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2017f*).

The Integrated Sexual Response Services (ISRS) under the umbrella of the Bridgeway became fully operational in December 2015. The new service has meant that victims of sexual abuse no longer have to travel to Preston to access services. The Bridgeway incorporates a number of services, including, medical/forensic services, emotional and practical support along with support with the criminal justice system via Independent Sexual Violence Advisors and therapeutic care via counselling and practical support (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2017f*).

The project led by the Office of Police and Crime Commissioner focused on integrating response services from victims of rape and sexual violence by developing a holistic approach to care and support the victim of sexual abuse. By the end of March 2017, 338 people have been referred to the Bridgeway for support services and 283 people have access forensic support services. The higher than expected referrals demonstrate a high demand and need for the service in Cumbria. Over a third (34%) of forensic examinations were offered to under 16 years for the period December 2015 to March 2017 (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2017f*).

In addition to the above Safety Net and Birchall Trust provide specialist therapeutic services for children and adults who have been victims of sexual abuse. Additional support is also available from The Freedom Project, Let Go and Victim Support for victims of domestic

abuse where there is often sexual violence present as a factor (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2017f*).

A pilot project funded by the OPCC has evidenced a link between offending and childhood exposure to sexual abuse. Women's Community Matters received funding for 3 years from April 2014 to March 2017 to deliver a support service for women of domestic abuse, sexual violence including female offenders. Research conducted over a three year period indicated that 82% of female offenders have also been victims of crime including rape, childhood sexual abuse/exploitation and sexual assault, evidencing the need to provide early support and intervention to victims of sexual abuse (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2017f*).

Further data relating to sexual offences can be found in Appendix 13.8 [Rates and trends: Sexual offences](#)

6.5 Children and young people

The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) *Children and Families* chapter, published in November 2015 covers issues around child abuse, child sexual exploitation and children missing from home, including those who are at risk. The following sections provide an overview and include information that has become available since the original chapter was published.

Targeting child abuse, child sexual exploitation and children missing from home is a priority for Cumbria Constabulary (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2016a*).

6.5.1 Child abuse

Data from the Office for National Statistics (*Office for National Statistics, 2016a*) suggest that 9% of adults in England and Wales aged 16 to 59 had experienced psychological abuse as children; 7% had suffered physical abuse; 7% sexual assault; and 8% had witnessed domestic violence or abuse in the home. Around one in five (42%) of adults who had survived abuse during childhood had suffered two or more different types of abuse. Perpetrators of psychological or physical abuse were more likely to be a parent; perpetrators of sexual assault by rape or penetration were more likely to be a friend, acquaintance or other family member; other types of sexual assault were more likely to be carried out by strangers. Negative effects on mental health and emotional wellbeing as a result of childhood abuse often persist well into adulthood (*Office for National Statistics, 2016a*).

Targeting child abuse is a priority for Cumbria Constabulary (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2016a*). Cumbria Constabulary report that the majority of victims of all sexual offences are children, with the proportion of child victims increasing from 53% in the 12 months to July 2013, to 59% in the 12 months to July 2016. Under 13s make up the largest group since 2013, largely based on victims of historic crimes. In current offences, the most common age group of victims is 14 to 15 years. Victims aged 16 to 17 have seen the steepest increase in 2015-16, more than doubling from around 30 victims in each of the previous three years, to 69 in the current year; the majority are female and involve contact offences in almost all cases, including 13 rape offences (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2016a*).

Instances of cruelty to children and young persons saw a decrease in 2016-17 to 131 (-26.0%; -46).

According to the NSPCC (2017) 18.6% of 11 to 17 year olds in the UK have experienced some type of severe maltreatment. In recent years, there has been an increase in emotional abuse as a reason for a child being on a child protection plan or register in England (an increase from 19% of all children on a register in 2006 to 34% in 2016). Evidence shows that the impact of emotional abuse or neglect can have at least as significant an impact on children as physical or sexual abuse (NSPCC, 2017).

Further data relating to child abuse can be found in Appendix 13.9 [Rates and trends: Child abuse](#)

6.5.2 Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

Targeting child sexual exploitation (CSE) remains a national priority and has a high media profile. It is also a priority for Cumbria Constabulary. During 2016-17, crimes with a CSE marker totalled 540, representing an increase of +54.7% (+191) compared to 2015-16, and +128.8% (+304) compared to 2014-15 (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2017d*).

The overall picture of CSE within Cumbria is identified as being almost exclusively single male offenders and individual or groups of vulnerable teenage girls, although there are also some young male victims. There is no evidence to suggest that groups of males are involved as in other areas of the country. During 2016, 107 young people were identified as being at risk or subject to CSE; 95 female and 12 male. Ages range from 10 to 18 years. The most common group for victims of grooming are females aged 13 to 15; looked after children (female) made up 16.8% (18) of the total (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2016a*).

The increase in the number of incidents is likely to be attributable to the increased use of a CSE marker in crimes recorded by Cumbria Constabulary, and an increase in recorded sexual offences generally. Just under half (46%) of all sexual offences in 2016 had markers against them for CSE related factors (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2016a*).

Offences relating to possessing, taking or making indecent images of children have also been increasing. In the 12 months to July 2016, there were a total of 129 offences, an increase of +44.9% (+40) compared to the previous year, and +74.3% (+55) over two years. The numbers of children under 16 becoming offenders in this type of offence has continued to increase, making up over a third (37%) of offenders in 2015-16 (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2016a*).

Vulnerable Child reports with CSE as the reason for referral increased significantly during 2015-16; the increase is due in part to the rigorous checking process within the Safeguarding Hub (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2016a*).

6.5.3 Children missing from home

During 2016-17 there were 3,021 missing from home cases (all ages); children (those aged under 18) made up almost two thirds of these (64.1%; 1,935), a decrease of -13.5% (-303) compared to 2015-16, although an increase of +123.7% (+1,070) compared to 2014-15 (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2017d*). Young people aged between 12 and 17 years are the most likely group to be missing from home, with a fairly even gender split. Those repeatedly missing are often vulnerable children living in children's care homes, residential schools or

foster care (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2016a*). It is recognised that all children missing from home are at risk of significant harm, such as sexual and other exploitation; children in the care of the local authority, especially those in residential care are particularly vulnerable. Frequent missing from home cases in the 12 months to July 2016 accounted for 44% (1,176) of all reported incidents (*Cumbria Local Safeguarding Board, 2017*). Targeting the issue of children missing from home is a priority for Cumbria Constabulary (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2016a*).

During 2016-17 Cumbria Constabulary made 11,460 Vulnerable Child Referrals, an increase of +24.8% (+2,280) compared to 2015-16 and +45.3% (+3,572) compared to 2014-15 (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2017d*). Children are considered vulnerable for a range of reasons including neglect, Child Sexual Exploitation physical and / or sexual abuse (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2016a*). The rise in Vulnerable Child referrals is considered to be mainly as a consequence of the submission of reports in domestic abuse incidents alongside domestic abuse reports to ensure the risk to children in the household is adequately assessed. An increase in CSE reporting has also increased the number of vulnerable child reports.

Further data relating to children missing from home can be found in Appendix 13.10 [Rates and trends: Children missing from home](#)

6.5.4 Young people's offending

Youth Crime Prevention Service

The Youth Crime Prevention (YCP) Service (formerly Triage) works with young people aged 10 to 18 years who have committed a first time offence and admitted guilt. The aim of this service is to prevent further offending through early intervention and prevent young people from entering the Cumbria Youth Offending Service (CYOS). The YCP Service has positively impacted on reducing the number of First Time Entrants (FTEs) to the CYOS system; during 2016 a total of 241 young people accessed this service as an alternative to a more formal disposal. Almost three quarters (72.6%; 175) were male. The most common age for referral was 14 to 16 years. The main reasons for referrals were assaults (23.5%; 63 individuals); theft (20.0%; 54 individuals); and criminal damage (17.6%; 47 individuals) (*Cumbria County Council, 2017b*).

A high proportion of the 241 young people are known to be vulnerable: 26 were known to Children's Services; 24 were subject to Child in Need; 11 subject to Child Protection plans; and 19 were Looked After Children (LAC). Whilst this would indicate that 23.65% (57) of the 241 young people were open cases to Children's Service in one form or another, please note this figure is not a true representation as a young person can be subject to LAC and be on a Child Protection Plan at the same time. What is clear is that a high proportion of these young people were involved in and with the wider Children's Services Department. This is an area of concern as research (Prison Reform Trust) shows that young people who are in care are five times more likely to be involved in criminality. Cumbria Constabulary are currently leading on work with the looked after system in relation to criminalisation of young people for petty offences, who are looked after (*Cumbria County Council, 2017b*).

In tracking these 241 young people over 17 months to May 2017, 33 young people reoffended. As such, 208 out of 241 young people did not re-enter the system through reoffending, representing a positive reoffending rate of 13.7%. Whilst this demonstrates a

success rate of 86.3%, it is acknowledged that further analysis and scrutiny involving a longer time period may influence this figure. However, these findings indicate very positive performance in reducing FTEs into the criminal justice system.

Cumbria Youth Offending Service (CYOS)

Cumbria's Youth Offending Service is a partnership created by the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, and made up from a range of statutory and other key partners such as the Police, Probation Service and Health. The service works to prevent offending and re-offending by young people aged from 10 to 17 years, deal appropriately with those who do offend and support victims of crime.

In relation to FTEs, 172 young people entered the criminal justice system, CYOS in the 12 months from January to December 2016, a slight reduction of -1.2% (-2) (*Cumbria County Council, 2017b*).

Reoffending rates have in the main remained relatively static over the years. It is important to note that the impact on these rates is tied in with a significant time lapse (12 months). In the 12 month reporting period July 2014 to June 2015 CYOS is operating at 39.3% which shows a -1.6% positive move away from the baseline which was 41% in the same period the previous year. This brings CYOS slightly below the North West Region in relation to reoffending rates and more in line with the national picture, which is currently 37.7% (*Cumbria County Council, 2017b*).

In the reporting period July 2014 to June 2015 there has been a decrease in the number in the cohort from 354 to 338 young people (-4.5%; -16) compared to the same period in 2013 to 2014. Of the 338 young people in the cohort around two fifths (39.3%; 133) went on to reoffend committing 479 re-offences; this represents 3.60 re-offences per re-offender (*Cumbria County Council, 2017b*).

Custodial sentences have been reducing steadily over the years. In the financial year 2016-17 there were 12 episodes, a reduction of -25.0% (-4) compared to 2015-16 and -62.5% (-20) compared to 2014-15. The reduction in custodial sentences is a result of a combination of approaches:

- The continued use of Compliance Panels has provided a 'early doors' approach to identifying barriers to engagement where plans can be formulated with the young person to address these barriers.
- Where breach does occur, report writers have more creative options available to them when making recommendations to the court. These recommendations are tailored to individual need and often involve bespoke pieces of work delivered by the Specialist Youth Services.
- The bringing in-house of the Junior Attendance Centre (JAC) and Unpaid Work (UPW) has seen a significant reduction in breaches. This has further improved since the Intervention Teams became part of the Specialist Youth Service, promoting engagement and participation. Programmes are tailored to individual need and in many cases result in the young person achieving a recognised qualification through the OCN One Awards (*Cumbria County Council, 2017b*).

Data from the Youth Justice Board indicates that of the FTEs to the Youth Justice System (YJS) in England and Wales in the year ending March 2016, the majority were male (78%), 31% were aged 10 to 14 years, and the average age for a FTE was 15.2 years. Young people from BME groups accounted for 19% of all FTEs in the year ending March 2016, an increase of +8.0 percentage points compared to 10 years previously (year ending March 2006); white young people accounted for 72%, a decrease of -13 percentage points; ethnicity for the remaining 9% is unknown (*Ministry of Justice, 2017*).

6.6 Other crime

The following sections explore other areas of crime that affect people in Cumbria that have not been captured in previous sections. Areas covered include the following: fraud; cyber crime; serious and organised crime; terrorism; rural crime; business crime; anti-social behaviour; criminal damage (including arson); deliberate fires; and hate crime.

6.6.1 Fraud

Fraud is a deceptive crime, involving a person dishonestly and deliberately deceiving a victim for personal gain of property or money. Fraud is not a new crime – laws on fraud were first established in 1275 – but the crime has evolved a great deal in more recent times with the introduction of new technology, especially the internet, and now provides opportunities for criminals to commit crime on an industrial scale (*Office for National Statistics, 2016d*).

Although it is accepted that fraud offences have increased steadily across England and Wales, changes in recording practices and reporting arrangements make it difficult to interpret trends. The Office for National Statistics (*2016d*) estimate that 5.8 million incidents of fraud and computer misuse were experienced by adults aged 16 and over for the 12 months ending March 2016. Fraud accounted for almost two thirds of this estimated total (3.8 million offences) with the majority of these relating to bank and credit card account fraud (2.5 million incidents). It is estimated that 4.5% of adults have been a victim of bank and credit account fraud in 2015-16 (*Office for National Statistics, 2016d*).

Adults aged 45-54 were more likely to be a victim of fraud (7.9%) than 16-24 year olds (5.0%) or those aged 75+ (4.0%). Victims were more likely to come from higher income households, £50k or more (9.1%) than lower income households of less than £10k (5.6%). Individuals in managerial or professional occupations were more likely to be victims of fraud (8.0%) (*Office for National Statistics, 2016d*).

6.6.2 Cyber crime

Cyber crime is defined within the Crime Survey for England and Wales as crime cases where the internet or any type of online activity was related to any aspect of the offence (*Office for National Statistics, 2017b*). Criminals have been quick to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the Internet, in particularly the growth in electronic commerce and online banking, targeting individuals, small businesses and large corporate networks. Common cyber threats to consumers include phishing, taking over webcams, hijacking files and holding them to ransom, keylogging to record what is typed, taking screenshots, directing a victim's computer to click a specific link. Businesses are at risk of hacking, Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attacks preventing legitimate access to online services by swamping communications links, and ransomware (*National Crime Agency, 2017*).

Data provided for Cumbria by the National Fraud Intelligence Bureau (NFIB) indicates that victims of cyber dependent crimes are most likely to be in their 60s. Nationally, the majority are in their 40s (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2016a*). The higher proportion of older victims in Cumbria is likely to reflect Cumbria's demographic make-up, with larger proportions of older people than nationally.

Whilst half of Cumbria's victims reported that they were concerned by the cyber dependent fraud but did not suffer any other impact, 15% of victims reported a significant impact that affected their health or wellbeing. Data indicate there were 140 cyber crimes in Cumbria between April and June 2016, an increase of +118.8% (+76) compared to the previous year. Improved recording processes are thought to be partly responsible for the increase (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2016a*).

Harassment has consistently been the largest offence type since the recording of cyber crimes began in April 2015. Over two thirds (44%) of cyber crimes were related to harassment in 2015-16, mostly between ex-partners. On average there were 16 cyber related harassment offences each month. Cyber related obscene publications accounted for 19% of all offences, averaging 7 offences per month. Almost three quarters of cyber crimes (68%) involved some form of social media, with 5% involving more than one type. Two fifths (38%) involved using Facebook, usually through harassment or distribution of images (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2016a*).

One third of cyber crime victims in 2015-16 were under the age of 18, 43% of these were female (19% male, the remainder unknown). The majority of offences related to either the distribution of indecent images amongst under 18 year olds, in particular young females receiving sexual images from older males, or cyber bullying (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2016a*).

Online harassment and cyberbullying can take a wide variety of forms including "trolling" (sending menacing or upsetting messages), identity theft, "doxxing" (making available personal information) and cyber stalking, and can affect both adults and children. Online bullying amongst school children could be considered more invasive and inescapable than face to face bullying as it can follow a child home after school, and from one school to another. The inability to get away from this type of harassment and bullying can have an extremely detrimental impact on a young person's mental health and wellbeing (*National Crime Agency, 2017*).

Considering data quality limitations and the likelihood that cyber crimes are heavily under-reported, it is likely that the extent of the cyber crime problem is not fully realised (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2016a*).

6.6.3 Serious and organised crime

Serious and organised crime is estimated to cost the United Kingdom at least £24 billion per year, with crimes carried by an estimated 5,600 active organised crime groups comprising around 39,000 people (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2015*).

Data from Cumbria Constabulary for 2015-16 indicate there are 48 Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) in Cumbria, 34 of them classified as "Active" and 14 as "Archived". The majority of

active OCGs (30; 88.2%) are involved in some form of drug supply (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2016a*).

Local communities have seen an impact of urban street gangs from other parts of the country setting up crime networks in Cumbria. As well as drug supply, the impact on communities has included increasing levels of violence, burglary (dwelling) and robbery relating to OCG activity. Vulnerable drug addicts are at particular risk from the national phenomenon of external OCGs 'cuckooing' within Cumbrian communities, a practice where OCG members move in with a vulnerable drug addict and further their criminal enterprise by exploiting the addict and their home. Vulnerable children, particularly those from Care Homes, are at risk of being groomed to work the crime network, seen as cheap labour, easy to exploit and easy to replace. There has been a significant increase in OCG related violence from urban street gangs infiltrating the County (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2016a*).

The majority of OCG members in Cumbria in 2015 were male (89%; 336), aged 26 to 45 years. Two thirds (67%) of OCG members resided in areas categorised by CACI Ltd as "Urban Adversity" or "Financially Stretched", areas where people are more likely to face difficult social and financial conditions. Around one in six (17%; 64) were in prisons, the majority in Haverigg, where they are often likely to develop and expand their criminal association networks (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2015*).

6.6.4 Terrorism

The current threat level for international terrorism in the UK is "Severe", meaning that an attack is highly likely. The threat level for Northern Ireland related terrorism in Britain is "Substantial", meaning that an attack is a strong possibility (*Security Service MI5, 2017*).

A key means of indoctrinating and training those who would be terrorists is the Internet. Extremists make use of websites and social media to attract and radicalise individuals through videos and propaganda, and can also provide advice and instructions on how to plan and prepare for attacks. In order to carry out attacks in the UK or other western countries, terrorist groups look for those who can travel to target countries easily without attracting attention. In the case of the UK, British citizens would be most able to do this (*Security Service MI5, 2017*).

The majority of people arrested and charged with terrorism offences are male, aged under 30 years and British nationals. Many offenders in prison are vulnerable to those promoting extremist views (*House of Commons Library, 2016*). A proportion of prisoners housed at HMP Haverigg at Millom in Cumbria could be susceptible to extremism.

The main risk of radicalisation in Cumbria is materials available on the Internet or social media to those who are vulnerable (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2016a*).

6.6.5 Rural crime

Rural crime is estimated to have cost the UK economy £39.2m in 2016. Offences typically include theft of livestock, quad bikes, machinery, small and mid-sized tractors, and older tractors stolen to feed the market for spares. Fly tipping and illegal waste dumping is an increasing problem and can cost landowners tens of thousands of pounds to clear up. Hare

coursing and livestock worrying is also on the increase. The impact of crime on rural communities can be devastating to livelihoods and individuals (NFU Mutual, 2017).

Based on NFU Mutual's claims data, the cost of rural crime to Cumbria totalled £614,387 in 2016, a decrease of -16.5% (-£121,275) compared to 2015 (NFU Mutual, 2017). Rural crime is estimated to account for one in five (20.4%) of all crimes in Cumbria (Cumbria Constabulary, 2017a).

Organised criminal groups (OCGs) often have an impact on rural crime. It is known that in 2015 ten OCGs were involved in organised acquisitive crime, chiefly relating to organised vehicle theft from rural areas, particularly in the Eden district on the border between Cumbria and Durham where there are links to main arterial routes into the county (Cumbria Constabulary, 2015).

Although the cost to Cumbria is less than many other counties (NFU data show Cumbria ranking 25 out of 30 English counties), Cumbria is a predominantly rural county: 54% of Cumbria's residents live in rural area, compared to 18% across England and Wales; three fifths of Cumbria's businesses trading above the VAT threshold and employing staff through PAYE in 2016 were based in rural areas (60.4%; 16,960) (Office for National Statistics, 2016c). The impact on Cumbria's rural communities is therefore likely to be significant.

6.6.6 Business crime

Business crime increased across Cumbria in 2016-17 by +4.9% (+238) to 5,104 instances. All districts with the exception of Allerdale saw an increase, with the highest proportional increase in Copeland (+13.2%; +62). Shoplifting was the most common crime (2,627; 51.5%) followed by criminal damage (1,061; 20.8%) and 'all other theft offences' (683; 13.4%). Shoplifting had increased by +13.8% (+319) in 2016-17 compared to 2015-16, with the largest increase seen in Copeland (+43.0%; +83). Shoplifting offenders are most likely to be male aged 18 to 40.

Further data relating to business crime can be found in Appendix 13.11 [Rates and trends: Business crime](#)

6.6.7 Anti-social behaviour

Anti-social behaviour

Anti-social behaviour decreased across Cumbria by -11.1% (-1,528) in 2016-17 compared to the previous year. Decreases were seen in all districts, the highest in South Lakeland (-21.1%; -428). Cumbria's crime rate fell from 27.8 per 1,000 population in 2015-16 to 24.7 in 2016-17.

The decrease in Cumbria is higher than in England and Wales (-1%). However, the Crime Survey highlights wide variations in the quality of decision making associated with the recording of anti-social behaviour incidents, and that incident data should be treated with caution (Office for National Statistics, 2017b).

Youth anti-social behaviour

In contrast, youth anti-social behaviour across the county has seen no overall significant change with 3,775 incidents recorded in 2016-17. Variations can be seen across the districts however. Eden saw the largest proportional decrease (-23.4%; -45), while Barrow-in-Furness had the largest increase (+8.0%; +63).

Further data relating to anti-social behaviour and youth anti-social behaviour can be found in Appendix 13.12 [Rates and trends: Anti-social behaviour](#)

6.6.8 Criminal damage (including arson)

Overall, criminal damage (including arson) has seen no significant change in 2016-17. In total 5,106 crimes were recorded, resulting in a crime rate of 10.3 per 1,000 population. This is higher than the national (England and Wales) rate of 9.7 per 1,000 (*Office for National Statistics, 2017b*). People aged between 18 and 30 years were more frequently the victims of criminal damage, making up 24.0% (930). The wards of St Michael's (Allerdale), Castle (Carlisle) and Central (Barrow-in-Furness) had the highest victim rate for criminal damage (all ages) at 25.5, 23.0 and 22.9 per 1,000 population respectively (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2017c*).

Offenders in relation to criminal damage were more likely to be male, aged 18 to 30 years (36.5%; 277). Of the 26 people logged as committing arson offences in 2016-17, two fifths (42.3%; 11) were male aged up to 17 years (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2017c*).

Further data relating to criminal damage (including arson) can be found in Appendix 13.13 [Rates and trends: Criminal damage \(including arson\)](#)

6.6.9 Hate crime

Hate crime has a particularly harmful effect on its victims, as it seeks to attack an fundamental part of who they are, or who they are perceived to be: their race, religion, sexual orientation, disability or transgender identity. Hate crime victims are more likely to suffer repeat victimisation than others, and more likely to suffer serious psychological impacts as a result. Hate crime can limit people's opportunities through the spread of fear, abuse and violence, stopping people from enjoying the benefits of society that most take for granted, potentially leading to isolation and segregation. Victims of hate crimes are also less likely than victims of other crime types to be satisfied with the response of the police (*Home Office, 2016a*).

Recorded hate crimes (all types) totalled 370 in 2016-17, showing no significant change across the county compared to the previous year (-2.4%; -9). The picture varied across the districts. Although the majority of districts saw a decrease, hate crimes increased significantly in Barrow-in-Furness (+60.9%; +28). Over half of all hate crimes in the county were racially motivated (53.5%; 198), a decrease of -3.5 percentage points compared to 2015-16. The majority of all racially motivated hate crimes were committed in the Carlisle district (39.9%; 79).

Racially motivated hate crimes are less prevalent in Cumbria (53.5%) than in England and Wales, where they made up 79% of all hate crimes in 2015-16 (*Home Office, 2016b*). This is likely to reflect the smaller proportion of BME residents in Cumbria (3.5%) compared to

England and Wales (19.5%) (*Census 2011*). However, as it is considered that hate crimes are significantly under-reported (*Home Office, 2016a*) the numbers in Cumbria could be much higher.

The EU Referendum in June 2016 does not appear to have had an affect overall on hate crimes in 2016-17. However, during the period of Brexit negotiations and associated media interest combined with resettlement of Syrian refugees in the county, there may be an increase in community tensions and hate crime (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2016a*).

Further data relating to hate crime can be found in Appendix 13.14 [Rates and trends: Hate crime](#)

6.7 Offending and Reoffending

6.7.1 Offending

Probation services were divided in 2014 into a public sector National Probation Service and 21 new Community Rehabilitation Companies (CRCs) operated by primarily private providers. The National Probation Service has responsibility for monitoring and managing all high risk of harm offenders and those convicted of sexual offences. Within Cumbria, the Cumbria and Lancashire Community Rehabilitation Company (CLCRC) manages all offenders not managed by the National Probation Service, delivering offender management and rehabilitation services to low and medium risk offenders who are serving community sentences or have been released from prison on licence.

Data provided by CLCRC at mid-June 2017 indicates the organisation is managing 1,517 offenders currently residing in Cumbria, an increase of +4.0% (+59) compared to June 2016. The majority (84.0%; 1,275) are male; around one in six (16.0%; 242) are female. Just over half of all offenders (54.3%; 824) have been assessed as low risk of re-offending or causing harm, with 45.2% assessed as medium risk. Robbery and violence account for around one third (32.0%; 530) of all offences committed by offenders managed by CLCRC. Those on the active domestic violence perpetrator register have increased by +33.8 (+74) to 293 in total (*CLCRC, 2017*).

As of June 2017, the National Probation Service in Cumbria was managing 860 offenders, an increase of +12.4% (+95). Males were more likely than females to be offenders (95.3%, 820). Over half of all offenders (54.7%, 470) were assessed as being of medium risk, 39.7% (341) were high risk, and 1.5% (13) were assessed as very high risk. Violence accounted for two fifths (39.2%, 364) of all offences committed by offenders managed by the National Probation Service. Sexual offences against children made up one in five offences (21.9%, 203) whilst sexual offences (not against children) made up 11.9% (111) (*National Probation Service, 2017*).

Risks posed by the most serious sexual and violent offenders are managed under Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA), which brings the police, probation and prison services together as a MAPPA Responsible Authority, working with other local agencies. At the end of March 2016 there were 628 MAPPA-eligible offenders in Cumbria, an increase of +3.3% (+20) compared to March 2015, slightly less than the national (England and Wales) trend (+5.4%). Registered sex offenders accounted for three quarters

of these (76.4%; 480) (*Ministry of Justice, 2016*). At mid-June 2017, the National Probation Service was managing 754 MAPPA-eligible offenders in Cumbria, 81.2% of the total caseload (*National Probation Service, 2017*).

Data covering 7,451 crimes in Cumbria in 2016-17 indicate that the majority (76.9%; 5,730) were committed by males, with almost a third (32.4%) committed by males aged between 18 and 30 years. The majority of offenders of alcohol related violent crimes were male (78.4%), with 38.6% of offences committed by males aged 18 to 30 (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2017c*).

Further data relating to offending can be found in Appendix 13.15 [Rates and trends: Offending](#)

6.7.2 Re-offending

Ministry of Justice re-offending data for 2014 indicate that 26.7% of offenders in Cumbria went on to re-offend. Although this represents a decrease of -2.4 percentage points compared to the previous year, it is still a higher proportion than that of the North West (26.2%) and England (25.4%). The proportion had decreased across all districts, with the exception of Carlisle (30.3%) and Copeland (28.1%) where there was no change (*Public Health England, 2013*).

Re-offence rates decreased across the county in 2014 by -5.6% to 0.84 re-offences per offender compared to 0.89 in 2013. Re-offences are slightly higher than both the North West (0.83) and England (0.82).

Further data relating to re-offending can be found in Appendix 13.16 [Rates and trends: Re-offending](#)

6.7.3 Restorative justice

In criminal justice, restorative practice is widely known as restorative justice. Restorative justice gives victims the chance to meet or communicate with their offenders to explain the real impact the crime had on their lives. The process, which can take place as a structured meeting or the passing of messages or letters empowers victims by giving them a voice and also holds offenders to account for what they have done and helps them to take responsibility and make amends. Involvement is voluntary, confidential and provided free of charge for those taking part.

Government research demonstrates that restorative justice provides an 85% victim satisfaction rate and a 14% reduction in the frequency of reoffending. The Restorative Justice Council website in 2016 indicated (nationally) that RJ reduced the frequency of reoffending, leading to £8 in savings to the criminal justice system for every £1 spent on restorative justice.

Benefits for victims can include:

- An opportunity to ask questions only the offender could answer;
- Empowering victims by giving them a voice;
- Helping victims to move on and offer closure;
- Helping victims feel safer;
- Increase confidence in the Criminal Justice System.

Benefits for offenders often include:

- Reduced risk of future offending and help in re-building their lives;
- Help them understand the impact of their offending behaviour;
- An opportunity to offer an apology to the victim and make amends for the harm they have caused.

In the 17 months from April 2016 to August 2017, the number of victims in Cumbria directly contacted and offered restorative justice or referred by partner organisations after expressing an interest in exploring restorative justice totalled 289. Just over a quarter (26.0%; 75) went ahead with restorative justice. Of these 75, the majority (54.7%; 41) elected for indirect communication with the offender, just under half (45.3%; 34) opted for face to face meetings (*Remedi, 2017*).

6.8 Drug and alcohol misuse

6.8.1 Substance misuse

Unity Drug and Alcohol Services Cumbria (Unity), the county's provider of statutory services to adults (aged 18+) with alcohol and drug problems was in contact with 2,527 service users during 2016-17, a decrease of -13.5% (-396) compared to 2015-16. Across the county drug misuse referrals fell by -5.1% (-90), and alcohol misuse referrals fell by -26.1% (-306) (*Unity, 2017*).

The main use of the service is for drug related issues (65.7%; 1,659). One third (34.3%; 868) use the service for alcohol related problems. Opiate drugs account for over half (58.7%; 1,484) of all service users, an increase of +8.0 percentage points compared to 2015-16. Heroin was the most commonly used drug accounting for half (50.4%; 1,273) of all service users in the county. Allerdale and Barrow-in-Furness had the highest proportions of service users using heroin, 56.1% (259) and 54.6% (298) respectively; Carlisle had the highest number using heroin (407; 54.0%) (*Unity, 2017*).

Males are more likely than females to access Unity's services, making up two thirds 67.4% (1,702) of all Cumbria's service users in 2016-17. Cumbria's districts had similar proportions with the exception of Eden, where females made up a larger proportion (43.1%; 56). Copeland had the highest proportion of male service users (71.5%; 256). The majority (67.6%; 1,707) of all service users were aged between 30 to 49 years old (*Unity, 2017*).

In terms of ethnicity, 97.2% (2,457) of all service users in 2016-17 were white; just 1.2% (30) were known to be from BME backgrounds. Ethnicity was unknown for 1.6% (40) service users. Eden had the largest proportion of BME service users (2.3%; 14) (*Unity, 2017*). The proportion of non-white service users does not reflect the proportion of residents from BME groups across the county's districts.

Across the county one in four service users (23.9%; 605) had children living in the same household for at least one night per week. Barrow-in-Furness had the highest proportion of clients with children in the same household (28.8%; 157); Carlisle had the highest number (162; 21.5%) (*Unity, 2017*).

Office for National Statistics data (*Office for National Statistics, 2016b*) show 70 deaths relating to drug misuse in Cumbria in 2013-15, a rate of 5.1 per 100,000 population, higher than that for England (3.9) although lower than the North West (5.6). Carlisle showed the highest rate in 2013-15 (8.3 per 100,000; 26 deaths). Barrow-in-Furness had the highest rate for male deaths relating to drug misuse in 2013-15 (12.0 per 100,000; 11 deaths); this is higher than the rate for both England (5.7) and the North West (7.8). Carlisle had the highest rate for female deaths relating to drug misuse (4.9; 8) more than twice the England rate (2.1) although lower than the North West (3.4) (*Office for National Statistics, 2016b*).

Further data relating to substance misuse can be found in Appendix 13.17 [Rates and trends: Substance misuse](#)

6.8.2 Drug possession and supply

Across the county, reported drug possession and supply offences decreased by -17.7% (-189) to 881 instances in 2016-17. Decreases have been seen across all districts, with the exception of Eden where there has been no change. The rate in Cumbria (1.8 per 1,000 population) is below the rate of police recorded offences for England and Wales (2.4). Askham ward in Eden had by far the highest crime rate (35.0 per 1,000); this is likely to reflect the music festival 'Kendal Calling' held annually in the ward. Those possessing and trafficking drugs are more likely to be male, aged between 18 to 30 years making up 54.3% (451) of all offenders in this category.

Recorded drug offences are heavily dependent on police activity and may therefore be much higher than currently stated. Targeting drug supply and associated criminality is a priority for Cumbria Constabulary (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2016a*).

Further data relating to drug possession and supply can be found in Appendix 13.18 [Rates and trends: Drug possession and supply](#)

6.8.3 Alcohol related crime

During 2016-17, alcohol was involved in 14.9% of all crimes recorded in Cumbria. Alcohol related crime increased by +4.1% (+151) in 2016-17 to 3,795 instances. Allerdale saw the largest increase, (+18.0%; +101). Overall, the crime rate for Cumbria increased by +0.3 to 7.6 per 1,000 population.

Further data relating to alcohol-related crime can be found in Appendix 13.19 [Rates and trends: Alcohol related crime](#)

6.8.4 Alcohol related violent crime

Alcohol related violence against the person offences decreased by -3.6% (-78) to 2,086 instances in 2016-17. However, alcohol still played a part in a large proportion of all violence against the person offences in 2016-17 (28.7%). Allerdale was the only district to see an increase, totalling 383 instances (+10.4%; +36). The highest rate (6.9 per 1,000) was seen in Barrow-in-Furness.

Victims are most likely to be those aged 18 to 30 years; offenders are most likely to be male, aged 18 to 30. The highest victim rates were found in the wards of Castle, Carlisle (26.5 per 1,000); Hindpool, Barrow-in-Furness (26.1) and Harbour, Copeland (22.7) (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2017c*).

Further data relating to alcohol-related violent crime can be found in Appendix 13.20 [Rates and trends: Alcohol related violent crime](#)

6.8.5 Alcohol related sexual offences

During 2016-17, one in eight (12.8%) of all recorded sexual offences were alcohol related, providing a rate of 0.3 per 1,000 population compared to 2.0 per 1,000 for all sexual offences. In total, 130 offences were recorded in 2016-17, no marked change compared to the previous year. Allerdale saw the largest proportional increase (+64.3%; +9); Barrow-in-Furness had the highest rate (0.5 per 1,000 population).

Further data relating to alcohol related sexual offences can be found in Appendix 13.21 [Rates and trends: Alcohol related sexual offences](#)

6.8.6 Alcohol specific mortality

Excessive alcohol consumption is an underlying cause of death in a wide range of conditions. The Office for National Statistics defines alcohol-related deaths as only those where the causes are considered to be the direct result of alcohol consumption, and does not include diseases that are partially attributable to alcohol. Deaths from external causes, such as road traffic and other accidents are not included. UK data show that males aged 60 to 64 years were most at risk of dying from alcohol-related related conditions in 2015 (44.9 per 100,000 males. For females, those aged 55 to 59 years were most at risk (23.1 per 1,000). Alcohol-related death rates tend to be higher in the north of England relative to the south, with the North West ranking second highest of all England's regions. There is a strong link between higher alcohol-related death rates and those living in the most deprived neighbourhoods of England and Wales; this could be due to the existence of other health problems, differences in drinking habits and access to healthcare (*Office for National Statistics, 2017a*).

Data from the Local Alcohol Profiles for England for 2013-15 indicate that 126 males and 63 females died during 2013-15 from alcohol specific causes. Overall, the rate for Cumbria (male and female) is 12.0 deaths per 100,000 population, a slight decrease from 12.3 in 2012-14. The current rate is similar to that for England (11.5) and significantly better than the North West region (16.3) (*Public Health England, 2016a*).

Cumbria's rate for male alcohol-specific mortality at 16.5 per 100,000 population (directly standardised rate) and females at 7.8 per 100,000 are also not significantly different to the national (England) rate (15.9 males and 7.3 females) and again are significantly better than the rate for the North West (22.0 males and 10.9 females). There are some exceptions to this. Male alcohol-specific mortality in Allerdale (24.0 per 100,000) is significantly worse than England; South Lakeland (15.0) is similar to the North West rather than better. Rates for males in other districts are not available (*Public Health England, 2016a*).

Trend tables for Cumbria are available via Public Health England's *Local Alcohol Profiles for England* (indicator 2.01) in the following location: <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/>

6.8.7 Hospital admission episodes – alcohol specific (all)

Alcohol misuse is a contributing factor to hospital admissions and deaths from a wide range of conditions, is estimated to cost the NHS in the region of £3.5 billion each year, and wider society around £21 billion. Reducing alcohol-related harm is an NHS priority (*Public Health England, 2016a*).

Cumbria's hospitals saw 2,889 admissions for alcohol-specific conditions in 2015-16, a decrease of -12.4% (-408) compared to 2014-15. Cumbria's directly standardised rate of 571 per 100,000 population is now similar to England (583) having previously been significantly worse, and remains significantly better than the North West (891). Although rates are decreasing across all districts, Barrow-in-Furness and Copeland have rates significantly worse than that of England at 846 and 666 per 100,000 respectively (*Public Health England, 2016a*).

Males were more likely to be admitted, accounting for two thirds of all admissions in 2015-16 (65.6%; 1,894), female 34.4% (995). Male admissions (758 per 100,000) have seen an improvement and are significantly better than England in 2015-16 (812 per 100,000) having previously been significantly worse. Female admissions (393 per 100,000) remain significantly worse than England (367 per 100,000); however the rate is improving and the gap closing (*Public Health England, 2016a*).

Trend tables for Cumbria are available via Public Health England's *Local Alcohol Profiles for England* (indicator 6.02) in the following location: <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/>

6.8.8 Hospital admission episodes – alcohol specific (under 18 year olds)

During 2013-14 / 2015-16 Cumbrian hospitals saw 169 admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions from young people under the age of 18 years. Cumbria's crude rate per 100,000 population had been falling steadily since 2006-07 / 2008-09, but this has slowed and the 2013-14 / 2015-16 rate of 60.3 per 100,000 population is similar to the previous year (60.7 per 100,000; -2 admissions). Cumbria's rate remains significantly worse than that of England (37.4 per 100,000) and similar to the North West (54.1). Variations can be seen across the districts, with Barrow-in-Furness and Copeland significantly worse than the North West (95.9 and 87.7 per 100,000 respectively). South Lakeland (78.5) is also now worse than the North West, having previously been similar (*Public Health England, 2016a*).

Unlike the 2:1 male / female ratio for admission episodes for all ages, over half of all admission episodes for under 18s during 2013-14 / 2015-16 were for young females (53.3%; 90); males made up 46.7% (79) (*Public Health England, 2016a*).

Trend tables for Cumbria are available via Public Health England's *Local Alcohol Profiles for England* (indicator 5.02) in the following location: <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/>

6.9 Fire safety

The following sections cover fire emergencies attended by the Cumbria Fire and Rescue Service, fire prevention and deliberate fires. Further data relating to these topics can be found in Appendix 13.22 [Rates and trends: Fire safety](#)

6.9.1 Emergencies

The number of all emergencies attended by Cumbria Fire and Rescue Service across Cumbria has decreased to a rate of 80.2 incidents per 10,000 population in 2016-17, the lowest rate in eight years, which follows the national trend. Within this, the number of accidental primary dwelling fires has also shown a decreasing trend, dropping to a rate of 5.2 per 10,000 population in 2016-17. The majority of accidental primary dwelling fires remain within the urban centres across Cumbria; Barrow-in-Furness, Kendal, Carlisle, Penrith and Whitehaven. Two communities had six fires in 2016-17: the Hindpool area in Barrow (Hindpool ward) and the Queens Road area in Kendal (Kendal Fell ward) (*Cumbria County Council, 2016*).

6.9.2 Fire prevention

The Cumbria Fire and Rescue Service Integrated Risk Management Plan 2016-2020 (*Cumbria County Council, 2015*) indicates the following groups are at greater risk of having a fire:

- People who smoke
- People living in areas of poverty and deprivation
- Single parent families
- Single person households
- Those living in socially rented accommodation
- People with a disability or suffering from illness
- People who are unemployed and have never worked

Further social factors identified include family stress and critical life events such as hospitalisation, chronic disease or a change of residence increases risk (*Cumbria County Council, 2015*).

Within their preventative work, Fire and Rescue Services have increased collaboration with health services to provide more targeted support for some of the most vulnerable people in the community. The demographic and behavioural profile of people who are at higher risk of fire often correlates with particular health needs. Firefighters' access to these vulnerable individuals through home fire safety visits provides an opportunity to better support these health needs. Home safety visits now incorporate procedures to identify and refer those who may benefit from: (i) falls prevention; (ii) alcohol reduction; (iii) smoking cessation; and (iv) social wellbeing advice. Cumbria Fire and Rescue Service has a target for 2017-18 of conducting 10,000 Safe and Well visits (*Cumbria County Council, 2016*).

6.9.3 Deliberate fires

Across the county there were 1,304 fires in 2016-17, a decrease of -7.2% (-101) compared to the previous year. Deliberate fires decreased by -11.7% (-62) compared to 2015-16, and accounted for around one in three fires in 2016-17 (36.0%; 470). Communities (LSOAs) that are within the 20% most deprived communities nationally are more likely to have higher rates of deliberate fires than those that are less deprived.

6.10 Road Safety: Killed and Seriously Injured (KSI) statistics

Although vehicle traffic levels increased by +1.6% across Great Britain between 2014 and 2015, reported road deaths decreased by -3.0% and casualties of all severities decreased by -4.0%. Fatalities nationally have remained relatively stable since 2011, with most yearly

changes explained by one-off effects such as bad weather, or natural variation. Pedestrians, cyclists and motorcyclist are the most vulnerable road user groups (*Department for Transport, 2016*).

National data show that injured pedestrians are slightly more likely to be male (55%), with one quarter (25%) of all pedestrian casualties occurring between 4.00pm and 7.00pm. Males are more likely to be injured whilst cycling (81%); one in ten (10%) of all cycling casualties were aged 15 or under, with the majority of incidents (80%) occurring on urban (30mph) routes. Males again made up the majority of motorcyclist casualties (91%), with almost a third of all casualties (32%) aged 17 to 24 years (*Department for Transport, 2016*). The higher proportion of males injured whilst cycling is likely to reflect higher proportions of male cyclists nationally, 71% male compared to 29% female (*Department for Transport, 2017*). Similarly, it is likely that a higher proportion of males ride motorcycles.

Provisional data for Cumbria for 2016 indicate there were 1,587 road casualties in 2016, a reduction of -8.4% (-146) compared to 2015. All districts have seen a decrease, with the exception of Copeland (+6.4%; +15). Those killed and seriously injured (KSI) numbered 278, making up 17.5% of all casualties. Police reporting procedures have changed during the year which has resulted in some former slight injuries being reclassified as serious; KSI figures for 2016 cannot therefore be compared directly with figures for 2015 (*Cumbria Road Safety Partnership, 2017*). Data re fatalities and child KSIs are not currently available for 2016.

Accidents on rural roads are more likely to be fatal than those on urban roads, as rural roads have a much higher average speed than urban roads, and are often more winding and narrow in nature. Young novice drivers who have just passed their test are most at risk of death or serious injury whilst driving on the roads than any other road user group (*Cumbria Road Safety Partnership, 2016*).

Further data relating to KSIs can be found in Appendix 13.23 [Road Safety: Killed and Seriously Injured \(KSI\) statistics](#)

6.11 Adult Safeguarding

Of the Vulnerable Adult referrals made by Cumbria Constabulary to other agencies during 2015-16, the majority related to mental health issues (4,781; 67.0%). Others included physical abuse (431; 6.0%), financial abuse (158; 2.2%), neglect (101; 1.4%), honour based violence (2; 0.03%) and sexual abuse (189; 2.7%) (*Cumbria Safeguarding Board, 2016*).

Cumbria Constabulary made 6,277 Vulnerable Adult referrals during 2016-17. This represents a decrease of -12.0% (-854) compared to the previous year. It is considered that education around Vulnerable Adults and the criteria for submission of a Vulnerable Adult has resulted in a reduction as the number of inappropriate submissions drop.

Adults aged 18 and over with health or social care needs are the group at risk. An adult at risk may be a person who:

- Is elderly and frail due to ill health, physical disability or cognitive impairment;
- Has a learning disability;
- Has a physical disability and / or sensory impairment;
- Has mental health needs, including dementia or a personality disorder;
- Has a long term illness / condition;
- Misuses substances or alcohol;
- Is a carer and is subject to abuse;
- Is unable to demonstrate the capacity to make a decision and is in need of care and support (*Cumbria County Council, 2017a*).

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7 Crime and community safety - geographical differences across Cumbria

7.1 Cumbria and districts: crime and community safety statistical comparison

Indicator	Allerdale Count (rate)	Barrow Count (rate)	Carlisle Count (rate)	Copeland Count (rate)	Eden Count (rate)	South Lakeland Count (rate)	CUMBRIA Count (rate)
Total crime (rate per 1,000 population, 2016-17)	→ 5,012 (51.9)	↑ 4,494 (66.6)	↓ 7,195 (66.5)	↓ 3,083 (44.3)	→ 1,865 (35.5)	↓ 3,779 (36.5)	↓ 25,428 (51.1)
Total alcohol related crime (rate per 1,000 population, 2016-17)	↑ 661 (6.8)	↑ 817 (12.1)	↑ 1,051 (9.7)	↓ 474 (6.8)	↑ 242 (4.6)	↑ 550 (5.3)	↑ 3,795 (7.6)
Acquisitive crime							
Theft from a motor vehicle (rate per 1,000 population, 2016-17)	↓ 158 (1.6)	↓ 76 (1.1)	→ 212 (2.0)	↓ 59 (0.8)	→ 93 (1.8)	↓ 92 (0.9)	↓ 690 (1.4)
Theft of a motor vehicle (rate per 1,000 population, 2016-17)	↑ 70 (0.7)	↑ 55 (0.8)	↑ 105 (1.0)	→ 32 (0.5)	↑ 31 (0.6)	↑ 56 (0.5)	↑ 349 (0.7)
Burglary (dwelling) (rate per 1,000 population, 2016-17)	↑ 174 (1.8)	↑ 148 (2.2)	↓ 211 (2.0)	↓ 94 (1.3)	→ 55 (1.0)	→ 92 (0.9)	→ 774 (1.6)
Burglary (other) (rate per 1,000 population, 2016-17)	↓ 251 (2.6)	↓ 154 (2.3)	↓ 281 (2.6)	↓ 159 (2.3)	→ 136 (2.6)	→ 248 (2.4)	↓ 1,229 (2.5)
Violent crime							
Violence against the person (rate per 1,000 population 2016-17)	↑ 1,426 (14.8)	↑ 1,508 (22.3)	→ 2,005 (18.5)	↓ 965 (13.9)	→ 432 (8.2)	↓ 938 (9.1)	↓ 7,274 (14.6)
Alcohol related violence against the person offences (rate per 1,000 population 2016-17)	↑ 383 (4.0)	→ 464 (6.9)	→ 566 (5.2)	↓ 294 (4.2)	↓ 118 (2.2)	↓ 261 (2.5)	→ 2,086 (4.2)
Hospital admissions, violence (inc. sexual violence) (rate per 100,000 population 2013-14 / 2015-16)	↓ 74 (28.3)	↓ 106 (55.2)	↓ 115 (36.5)	↓ 68 (34.8)	20 (*)	↓ 74 (29.5)	↓ 457 (33.6)
Domestic abuse (rate per 1,000 population 2016-17)	↑ 1,433 (14.8)	↓ 1,488 (22.0)	↓ 1,744 (16.1)	↓ 1,085 (15.6)	↑ 443 (8.4)	↑ 850 (8.2)	↓ 7,043 (14.1)
Sexual offences (rate per 1,000 population 2016-17)	↑ 197 (2.0)	↑ 200 (3.0)	↑ 224 (2.1)	↑ 125 (1.8)	↑ 102 (1.9)	↓ 170 (1.6)	↑ 1,018 (2.0)

*value cannot be calculated as the number of cases is too small

Indicator	Allerdale Count (rate)	Barrow Count (rate)	Carlisle Count (rate)	Copeland Count (rate)	Eden Count (rate)	South Lakeland Count (rate)	CUMBRIA Count (rate)
Other crime							
Business crime (rate per 1,000 population, 2016-17)	↓ 1,065 (11.0)	↑ 817 (12.1)	↑ 1,469 (13.6)	↑ 532 (7.6)	↑ 350 (6.7)	↑ 871 (8.4)	↑ 5,104 (10.2)
Anti-social behaviour (rate per 1,000 population, 2016-17)	↓ 2,001 (20.7)	↓ 2,566 (38.0)	↓ 3,592 (33.2)	↓ 1,793 (25.7)	↓ 735 (14.0)	↓ 1,600 (15.5)	↓ 12,291 (24.7)
Anti-social behaviour involving young people (rate per 1,000 population, 2016-17)	↓ 636 (6.6)	↑ 849 (12.6)	↑ 1,203 (11.1)	↑ 497 (7.1)	↓ 147 (2.8)	↓ 443 (4.3)	→ 3,775 (7.6)
Criminal damage (including arson) (rate per 1,000 population, 2016-17)	↓ 1,069 (11.1)	↓ 866 (12.8)	↑ 1,452 (13.4)	↓ 606 (8.7)	↓ 296 (5.6)	↑ 817 (7.9)	→ 5,106 (10.3)
Deliberate fires (rate per 1,000 population, 2016-17)	↓ 119 (1.2)	↑ 83 (1.2)	↑ 157 (1.5)	↓ 62 (0.9)	↑ 15 (0.3)	↓ 34 (0.3)	↓ 470 (0.9)
Hate crime (rate per 1,000 population, 2016-17)	↓ 62 (0.6)	↑ 74 (1.1)	↓ 127 (1.2)	↓ 34 (0.5)	↓ 24 (0.5)	↑ 49 (0.5)	→ 370 (0.7)
Re-offending levels (average number of re-offences per offender, 2014)	↓ 0.83	↓ 0.87	↑ 1.03	↓ 0.76	→ 0.49	↑ 0.67	↓ 0.84
Drug and alcohol misuse							
Drug possession and supply (rate per 1,000 population, 2016-17)	↓ 139 (1.4)	↓ 160 (2.4)	↓ 230 (2.1)	↓ 105 (1.5)	→ 124 (2.4)	↓ 123 (1.2)	↓ 881 (1.8)
Alcohol specific mortality: males (all ages) (DSR per 100,000 population 2013-15)	↑ 34 (24.0)	23 (*)	18 (*)	23 (*)	3 (*)	25 (15.0)	→ 126 (16.5)
Alcohol specific mortality: females (all ages) (DSR per 100,000 population 2013-15)	20 (*)	13 (*)	13 (*)	8 (*)	5 (*)	4 (*)	→ 63 (7.8)
Alcohol-specific hospital admissions (episodes): all persons, all ages (DSR per 100,000 2015-16)	↓ 565 (568)	↓ 569 (846)	↓ 654 (603)	↓ 473 (666)	↓ 158 (303)	↓ 470 (446)	↓ 2,889 (571)
Alcohol specific hospital admissions (episodes): under 18 yr olds (crude rate per 100,000 2015-16)	(**)	↑ 39 (95.9)	↑ 28 (44.4)	↓ 35 (87.7)	(**)	↑ 42 (78.5)	→ 169 (60.3)
Road Safety: Killed and Seriously Injured (KSI) statistics*** (rate per 1,000 population, 2016)	49 (0.5)	22 (0.3)	55 (0.5)	43 (0.6)	36 (0.7)	73 (0.7)	278 (0.6)

(DSR: Directly Standardised Rate)

*value cannot be calculated as the number of cases is too small

**value suppressed for disclosure control reasons

***changes in reporting procedures during 2016-17 mean that trend changes cannot be reported for this indicator

Key: trend over 12 months



= increase



= decrease



= no significant change

7.2 Allerdale district

Geographical differences in need:

- Two wards had the highest proportion of residents worried about becoming a victim of crime: Moss Bay (12.7%) and Moorclose (12.0%).
- Three wards were within the 10 highest crime rates for all crime in 2016-17: St Michaels (168.1 per 1,000); Netherhall (126.1); and St John's (116.2).
- Largest proportional increase in burglary (dwelling) 2016-17 (+22.5%; +32), one of only two districts to see a significant increase.
- St Michael's ward had the highest crime rate for burglary (dwelling) in 2016-17 of all Cumbria's wards (6.9 per 1,000), and the highest victim rate for burglary (dwelling) (6.9 per 1,000).
- Highest victim rate for criminal damage 2016-17 (25.5 per 1,000).
- Allerdale had a higher rate for criminal damage (including arson) in 2016-17 (11.1 per 1,000) than that in England and Wales (9.7 per 1,000).
- The proportion of offenders who reoffended in 2014 (26.1%) was higher than the proportion in England (25.4%).
- Largest proportional increase in violence against the person offences 2016-17 (+16.7%; +204) and the only district to see a significant increase in alcohol-related violence against the person offences (+10.4%; +36)
- Largest proportional increase in all alcohol-related crime 2016-17 (+18.0%; +101)
- Largest proportional increase in alcohol-related sexual offences 2016-17 (+64.3%; +9)
- Male alcohol-specific mortality in Allerdale (24.0 per 100,000) was significantly worse than England in 2013-15
- Moss Bay ward has the third highest proportion of children living in poverty (33.6%).
- A community (LSOA) within the ward of Warnell in Allerdale has the highest level of fuel poverty in Cumbria (28.9%).
- Unemployment claimant rate above the national average (July 2017).

7.3 Barrow-in-Furness district

Geographical differences in need:

- Barrow-in-Furness had the highest proportion of residents worried about becoming a victim of crime (9.3%).
- Barrow-in-Furness had the highest crime rate for all crime 2016-17 (66.6 per 1,000) and the only district to see a significant increase in all crime (+2.9%; +125).
- Hindpool ward had the second highest victim rate (all crime) 2016-17 (251 per 1,000) and the second highest crime rate (202.5 per 1,000). Two further wards were within the 10 highest crime rates in Cumbria for all crime (Central, 149.3 and Barrow Island, 105.9).
- Highest crime rate for burglary (dwelling) 2016-17 (2.2 per 1,000).
- Barrow Island ward had the second highest victim rate for burglary (dwelling) 2016-17 (6.7 per 1,000).
- One of only two districts to see a significant increase in burglary (dwelling) 2016-17; second highest proportional increase (+16.5%; +21).
- Central ward had the highest rate for theft of a motor vehicle in 2016-17 of all Cumbria's wards (2.5 per 1,000).

- Barrow-in-Furness had a higher rate for criminal damage (including arson) in 2016-17 (12.8 per 1,000) than that in England and Wales (9.7 per 1,000).
- Joint highest crime rate with Eden for drug trafficking and possession 2016-17 (2.4 per 1,000).
- Highest rate for anti-social behaviour (38.0 per 1,000) and youth anti-social behaviour 2016-17 (12.6 per 1,000).
- Highest proportional increase in youth anti-social behaviour 2016-17 (+8.0%; +63).
- Largest proportional increase in hate crime 2016-17 (+60.9%; +28), one of only two districts to see an increase.
- Highest crime rate for sexual offences 2016-17 (3.0 per 1,000).
- Highest rate for domestic abuse 2016-17 (22.0 per 1,000) and the highest proportion of repeat victims (52.0%).
- Highest crime rate for violence against the person 2016-17 (22.3 per 1,000).
- Hindpool ward had the second highest victim rate for violence with and without injury 2016-17 (32.0 and 31.1 per 1,000 respectively).
- Barrow-in-Furness was the only district in 2016-17 to have a crime rate for violence against the person (22.3 per 1,000) higher than the rate in England and Wales (20.2); and the only district to have a crime rate for sexual offences (3.0 per 1,000) higher than England and Wales (2.1).
- Hospital admissions for violent crime (including sexual violence) in 2013-14 / 2015-16 (55.2 per 100,000) were the highest in the county and remain significantly worse than England.
- Highest crime rate for alcohol-related violence against the person 2016-17 (6.9 per 1,000).
- Highest crime rate for all alcohol-related offences 2016-17 (12.1 per 1,000) and the highest proportional increase in all alcohol-related offences of all the districts (+18.2%; +817).
- Highest crime rate for alcohol-related sexual offences 2016-17 (0.5 per 1,000).
- Hindpool ward had the second highest victim rate for alcohol-related violent crime 2016-17 (26.1 per 1,000).
- Alcohol-specific hospital admission episodes for those aged under 18 in 2013-14 / 2015-16 (95.9 per 100,000) were significantly worse than the North West region (54.1).
- Highest rate for drug and alcohol misuse referrals to Unity 2016-17 (8.1 per 1,000).
- Largest proportion of referrals to Unity services in relation to drug misuse (65.4%).
- Highest proportion of Unity service users with children in the same household 2016-17 (28.8%; 157).
- Highest rate for male deaths relating to drug misuse in 2013-15 (12.0 per 100,000; 11 deaths).
- The proportion of offenders who reoffended in 2014 (27.1%) was higher than the proportion in England (25.4%).
- Hindpool ward (Hindpool area) had a high number of accidental primary dwelling fires in 2016-17 (6).
- The most deprived community in the county falls within Central ward.
- Highest proportion of children living in poverty of all the districts: 20.8% of all children aged 0-15; 20.0% of all children aged 0-19 years; Central ward has the highest proportion of all Cumbria's wards (44.0%).
- Greatest proportion of households with an annual income of less than £10k (14.9%).
- Unemployment claimant rate above the national average (July 2017).

7.4 Carlisle district

Geographical differences in need:

- Second highest crime rate for all crime 2016-17 (66.5 per 1,000).
- Highest crime rate for theft of a motor vehicle 2016-17 (1.0 per 1,000).
- Highest crime rate for theft from a motor vehicle 2016-17 (2.0 per 1,000).
- Highest crime rate for criminal damage (including arson) 2016-17 (13.4 per 1,000), higher than the rate for England and Wales (9.7 per 1,000).
- Highest crime rate for hate crime 2016-17 (1.2 per 1,000).
- Highest rate for business crime 2016-17 (13.6 per 1,000).
- Castle ward had the highest crime rate for all crime 2016-17 (272.1 per 1,000); Currock ward was also within the 10 highest rates (127.4 per 1,000)
- Castle ward had the highest victim rate (all crime) 2016-17 (339 per 1,000).
- Castle ward had the highest crime rate for anti-social behaviour in 2016-17 (147.9 per 1,000) and the highest for youth anti-social behaviour (48.8 per 1,000).
- Castle ward had the highest crime rate for burglary (other) in 2016-17 (9.8 per 1,000).
- Castle ward had the highest crime rate for hate crime in 2016-17 (4.9 per 1,000).
- Castle ward had the highest number of crimes and the highest crime rate for violence against the person offences 2016-17 (396; 69.6 per 1,000); it follows that the ward also had the highest victim rate for both violence with and violence without injury (32.5 and 36.4 per 1,000 respectively).
- Castle ward had the highest crime rate in 2016-17 for alcohol-related violence against the person (26.5 per 1,000) and alcohol-related sexual offences (1.9 per 1,000)
- Castle ward had the highest crime rate for all alcohol-related crime (50.2 per 1,000)
- Highest number of drug and alcohol misuse referrals to Unity 2016-17 (754)
- Highest number of Unity service users with children in the same household 2016-17 (162; 21.5%)
- Highest rate in 2013-15 of deaths relating to drug misuse (8.3 per 100,000; 26 deaths)
- Highest rate for female deaths relating to drug misuse in 2013-15 (4.9 per 100,000; 8 deaths)
- Highest rate for all fires 2016-17 (3.1 per 1,000) and deliberate fires (1.5 per 1,000); communities within Belle Vue and Denton Holme had the highest rate for all fires (19.1 and 15.8 per 1,000 respectively); a community within Belle Vue had the highest rate for deliberate fires (15.7 per 1,000)
- Highest proportion of offenders who reoffended in 2014 (30.3%) and highest average number of re-offences per reoffender (1.03 per offender). The proportion reoffending is higher than in England (25.4%); the average number of re-offences is also higher than England (0.82).

7.5 Copeland district

Geographical differences in need:

- One ward (Harbour) was within the 10 highest crime rates for all crime (187.5 per 1,000).
- Harbour ward had the third highest victim rate (all crime) 2016-17 (159 per 1,000).
- Copeland had the highest proportional increase in business crime 2016-17 (+13.2%; +62); largest proportional increase in shoplifting (+43.0%; +83).
- Harbour ward had the third highest victim rate of all ward for violence with and without injury 2016-17 (25.8 and 24.7 respectively).
- Haverigg ward had the highest crime rate for sexual offences (7.2 per 1,000).
- Three wards had the highest victim rates for sexual offences (all ages) in 2016-17: Haverigg (4.4 per 1,000 population); Holborn Hill (3.5) and Distington (3.5).
- Largest proportion of males accessing Unity drug and alcohol services 2016-17 (71.5%; 256).
- Alcohol-specific hospital admission episodes for those aged under 18 in 2013-14 / 2015-16 (87.7 per 100,000) were significantly worse than the North West region (54.1).
- Only district to see an increase for KSI (Killed and Seriously Injured on Cumbria's roads) in 2016 (+6.4%; +15).
- Sandwith ward has the second highest proportion of children living in poverty (42.2%).
- Unemployment claimant rate above the national average (July 2017).

7.6 Eden district

Geographical differences in need:

- Eden, being on the border between Cumbria and Durham is more vulnerable to rural crime, with links to main arterial routes into the county.
- Joint highest crime rate with Barrow-in-Furness for drug trafficking and possession 2016-17 (2.4 per 1,000).
- Only district with a significant increase in theft from a motor vehicle 2016-17 (+5.7%; +5).
- Askham ward had the highest crime rate for theft from a motor vehicle in 2016-17 (8.4 per 1,000), and the highest victim rate for vehicle offences (from and of motor vehicles) 2016-17 (12.6 per 1,000).
- Skelton ward had the highest victim rate for burglary (other) 2016-17 (5.5 per 1,000).
- Largest proportional increase in reported domestic abuse incidents 2016-17 (+18.1%; +68).
- Largest proportional increase in reported sexual offences 2016-17 (+54.5%; +36).
- Two wards (Kirkby Stephen and Dacre) were within the 10 highest crime rates for sexual offences (3.8 and 3.6 per 1,000 respectively).
- Askham ward had the highest rate for drug possession and supply 2016-17 (35.0 per 1,000).
- A larger proportion of females access Unity drug and alcohol services in Eden than in other districts 2016-17 (43.1%; 56).
- Largest proportion of BME service users accessing Unity 2016-17 (2.3%; 14).
- Largest proportion of referrals to Unity services in relation to alcohol misuse (46.2%).
- Joint highest rate with South Lakeland for KSI (Killed and Seriously Injured) on Cumbria's roads in 2016 (0.7 per 1,000).
- Levels of fuel poverty are the highest in Cumbria and second highest in England.

7.7 South Lakeland district

Geographical differences in need:

- Largest proportional increase in theft of a motor vehicle 2016-17 (+51.4%; +19).
- Largest proportional increase in criminal damage (including arson) 2016-17 (+8.8%; +66); one of only two districts to see a significant increase.
- Second largest proportional increase in hate crime 2016-17 (+25.6%; +10), one of only two districts to see an increase.
- Kendal Fell ward had the fifth highest rate for all crime (151.9 per 1,000) of all wards in 2016-17.
- Kendal Fell ward had the fifth highest rate for anti-social behaviour in 2016-17 (85.2 per 1,000).
- Kendal Fell ward had the fifth highest rate for criminal damage (including arson) in 2016-17 (28.0 per 1,000).
- Kendal Fell ward (Queens Road area) had a high number of accidental primary dwelling fires in 2016-17 (6).
- Windermere Bowness South had the sixth highest rate for hate crime in 2016-17 (2.2 per 1,000).
- Alcohol-specific hospital admission episodes for those aged under 18 in 2013-14 / 2015-16 (78.5 per 100,000) were significantly worse than the North West region (54.1).
- Joint highest rate with Eden for KSI (Killed and Seriously Injured) on Cumbria's roads in 2016 (0.7 per 1,000).

8 Key contacts

Catherine White, Senior Analyst

Performance and Intelligence Team, Performance and Risk Unit, Cumbria County Council

Email: info@cumbriaobservatory.org.uk

9 Related documents

JSNA Children and Families chapter

<https://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/jsna/>

JSNA Health Living and Lifestyles chapter

<https://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/jsna/>

JSNA Staying Safe chapter

<https://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/jsna/>

10 Links to data sources

English indices of deprivation

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/english-indices-of-deprivation>

Population estimates, mid-2015

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/bulletins/annualsmallareapopulationestimates/mid2015>

Public Health England - Local Alcohol Profiles for England

<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/>

Public Health England – Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF)

<http://www.phoutcomes.info/>

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12 Acronyms

BME	Black and Minority Ethnic
CCSSA	Crime and Community Safety Strategic Assessment
CLCRC	Cumbria and Lancashire Community Rehabilitation Company
CRC	Community Rehabilitation Company
CYOS	Cumbria Youth Offending Service
DDoS	Distributed Denial of Service
FTE	First Time Entrant
IDVA	Independent Domestic Violence Advisory (service)
IMD	Indices of Multiple Deprivation
JAC	Junior Attendance Centre
KSI	Killed and Seriously Injured
LAC	Looked After Children
LSOA	Lower Super Output Area
MAPPA	Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements
NFIB	National Fraud Intelligence Bureau
NFU	National Farmers Union
NHS	National Health Service
OCG	Organised Crime Group
UK	United Kingdom
UPW	Unpaid Work
YCP	Youth Crime Prevention

13 Appendix – crime data, rates and trends

The following sections provide details of crime numbers, rates and trends by district.

National (England & Wales) crime rates per 1,000 (where quoted) refer to police recorded crimes in England and Wales to the end of March 2017 (*Office for National Statistics, 2017b*). Crime data for Cumbria has been provided by Cumbria Constabulary.

13.1 Community views

Cumbria Constabulary Annual Population Survey Top 5 priorities of respondents, by District, 2016					
Allerdale	Barrow-in-Furness	Carlisle	Copeland	Eden	South Lakeland
1) Speeding vehicles	1) Speeding vehicles	1) Speeding vehicles	1) Speeding vehicles	1) Speeding vehicles	1) Speeding vehicles
2) Your home broken into	2) Your home broken into	2) Your home broken into	2/3) Dangerous driving / drug dealing	2) Rural Crime	2) Dangerous driving
3) Drug dealing	3) Criminal damage	3) Drug dealing	4) Your home broken into	3/4) Your home broken into / dangerous driving	3) Criminal damage
4) Criminal damage	4) Drug dealing	4) Criminal damage	5) Protecting vulnerable people	5) Protecting vulnerable people	4) Your home broken into
5) Dangerous driving	5) Protecting vulnerable people	5) Dangerous driving			5) Drunken rowdy behaviour

Source: (Cumbria Constabulary, 2017e)

Cumbria Constabulary Annual Population Survey, 2016 Priorities of Respondents						
Local concern – CUMBRIA		Nr with concern*	% with concern	Local concern - CUMBRIA		Nr with concern* % with concern
1	Speeding vehicles	759	53.2%	13	Online fraud	241 16.9%
2	Your home broken into	589	41.3%	14	Dangerous offenders	231 16.2%
3	Dangerous driving	520	36.5%	15	Child sexual abuse	197 13.8%
4	Drug dealing	518	36.3%	16	Domestic violence	193 13.5%
5	Criminal damage	479	33.6%	17	Hate crime	116 8.1%
6	Protecting vulnerable people	397	27.8%	18	Selling / giving alcohol	101 7.1%
7	Drunken rowdy behaviour	355	24.9%	19	Terrorism	91 6.4%
8	Car crime	349	24.5%	20	Harassment / bullying	80 5.6%
9	Violent crime (assault)	342	24.0%	21	Other	61 4.3%
10	Robbery	324	22.7%	22	Your business broken into	52 3.6%
11	Disorder involving groups of people	297	20.8%	23	Remote surveillance	23 1.6%
12	Rural crime	274	19.2%	24	Human trafficking	23 1.6%
Total number of respondents = 1,426						

*each respondent selected 5 concerns

Source: (Cumbria Constabulary, 2017e)

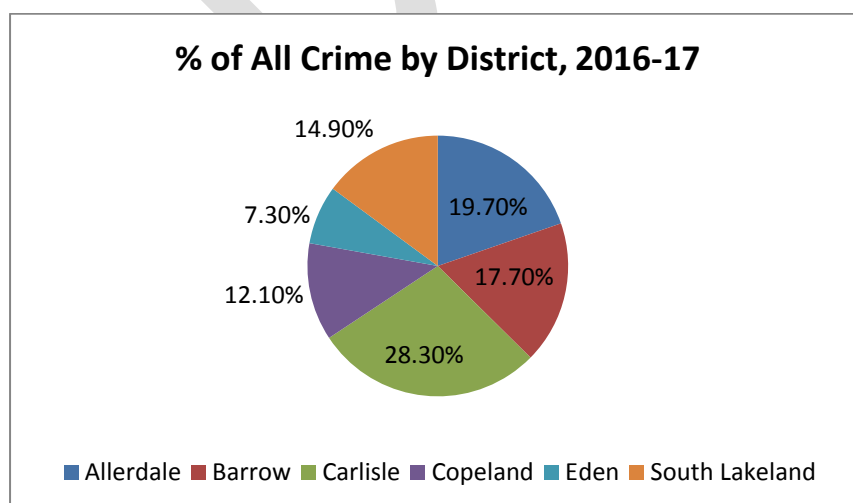
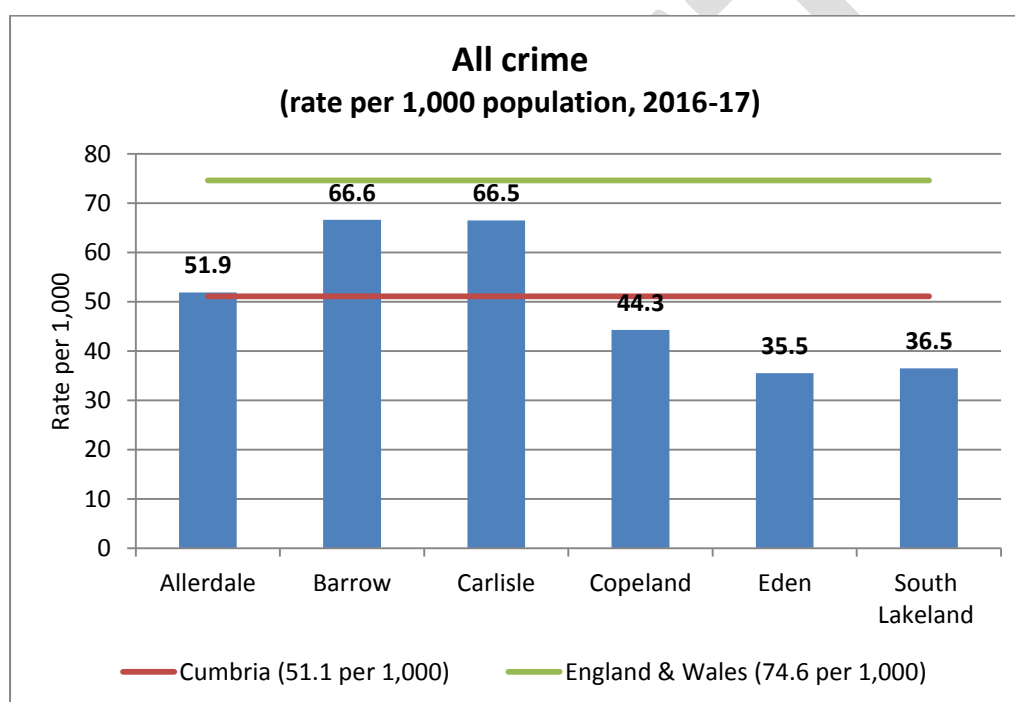
Wards where more than 10% of people are “very worried” about crime				
District	Ward name	Nr with fear of crime	% with fear of crime	Cumbria Ward IMD rank*
Allerdale	Moss Bay	654	12.7	5
Allerdale	Moorclose	591	12.0	12
Barrow-in-Furness	Hindpool	659	11.9	2
Barrow-in-Furness	Central	502	11.8	1
Carlisle	Upperby	647	11.8	6
Carlisle	Botcherby	732	11.7	14
Copeland	Mirehouse	504	11.7	10
Copeland	Sandwith	305	11.3	4
Allerdale	Ewanrigg	379	11.1	7
Carlisle	Morton	638	11.0	18
South Lakeland	Kendal Kirkland	221	11.0	35
Barrow-in-Furness	Risedale	653	10.9	9
Barrow-in-Furness	Ormsgill	626	10.9	8
Eden	Penrith Pategill	137	10.6	39
Carlisle	Castle	583	10.6	17
Carlisle	Currock	641	10.4	22
Carlisle	Denton Holme	663	10.4	37
South Lakeland	Kendal Underley	232	10.3	65
Copeland	Hensingham	406	10.3	23
Carlisle	St Aidans	628	10.3	40
Copeland	Harbour	392	10.3	15
Allerdale	St Michael's	505	10.2	11
Eden	Appleby (Appleby)	122	10.1	92
Barrow-in-Furness	Barrow Island	253	10.1	3
South Lakeland	Kendal Far Cross	230	10.0	50

*out of 166, where 1 = the most deprived

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13.2 Rates and trends: All crime

ALL CRIME							
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	% change 1 year	% change 3 years	Nr. change 1 year	Nr. change 3 years
Allerdale	4,908	4,967	5,012	0.9	2.1	45	104
Barrow	4,396	4,369	4,494	2.9	2.2	125	98
Carlisle	6,566	7,339	7,195	-2.0	9.6	-144	629
Copeland	3,546	3,453	3,083	-10.7	-13.1	-370	-463
Eden	1,908	1,897	1,865	-1.7	-2.3	-32	-43
South Lakeland	3,452	3,954	3,779	-4.4	9.5	-175	327
Cumbria	24,761	25,979	25,428	-2.1	2.7	-551	667



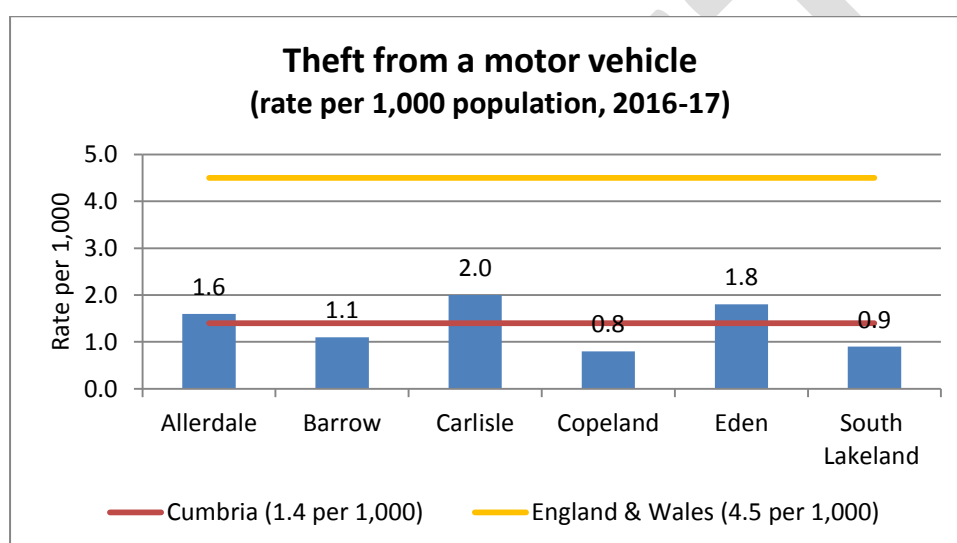
ALL CRIME - 10 highest crime rates by ward (2016-17)				
District	Ward name	Rate*	Nr of crimes	Cumbria Ward IMD rank**
Carlisle	Castle	272.1	1,549	17
Barrow-in-Furness	Hindpool	202.5	1,140	2
Copeland	Harbour	187.5	728	15
Allerdale	St Michael's	168.1	830	11
South Lakeland	Kendal Fell	151.9	353	100
Barrow-in-Furness	Central	149.3	664	1
Carlisle	Currock	127.4	787	22
Allerdale	Netherhall	126.1	385	21
Allerdale	St John's	116.2	630	62
Barrow-in-Furness	Barrow Island	105.9	269	3

*Rate = per 1,000 population

**out of 166, where 1 = the most deprived

13.3 Rates and trends: Vehicle offences

Theft (from a motor vehicle)							
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	% change 1 year	% change 3 years	Nr. change 1 year	Nr. change 3 years
Allerdale	176	205	158	-22.9	-10.2	-47	-18
Barrow	67	100	76	-24.0	13.4	-24	9
Carlisle	196	230	212	-7.8	8.2	-18	16
Copeland	88	70	59	-15.7	-33.0	-11	-29
Eden	121	88	93	5.7	-23.1	5	-28
South Lakeland	89	125	92	-26.4	3.4	-33	3
Cumbria	737	818	690	-15.6	-6.4	-128	-47

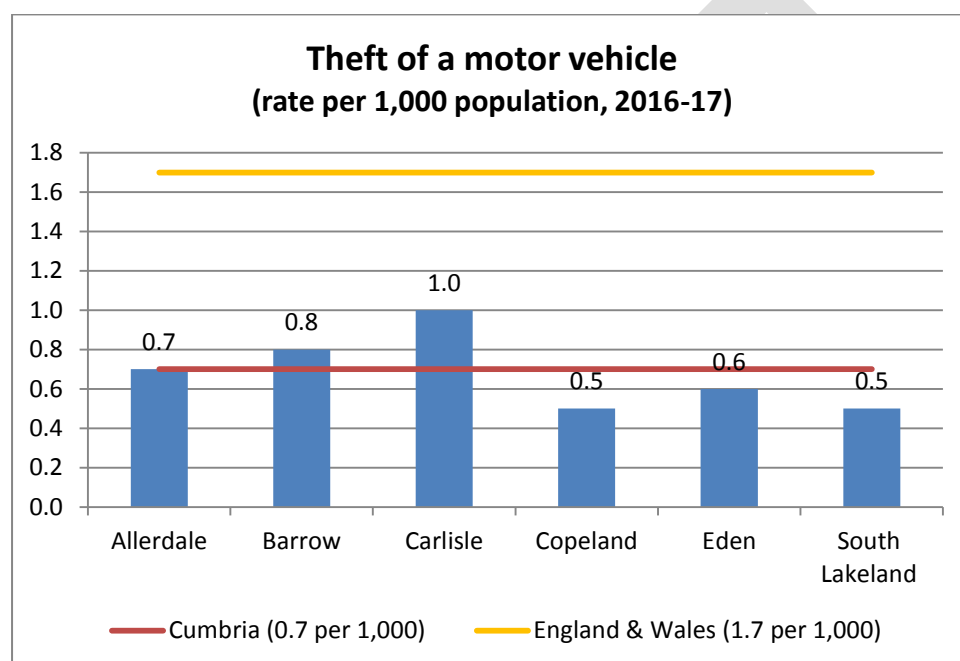


THEFT FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE 10 highest crime rates by ward (2016-17)				
District	Ward name	Rate*	Nr of crimes	Cumbria Ward IMD rank**
Eden	Askham	8.4	12	91
Allerdale	St Michael's	6.5	32	11
Copeland	Ennerdale	5.3	5	46
Carlisle	Castle	4.6	26	17
Carlisle	Denton Holme	4.0	26	37
Allerdale	Netherhall	3.9	12	21
Allerdale	Ewanrigg	3.8	13	7
Eden	Brough	3.7	5	51
Carlisle	Currock	3.6	22	22
Copeland	Harbour	3.3	13	15

*Rate = per 1,000 population

**out of 166, where 1 = the most deprived

Theft (of a motor vehicle)							
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	% change 1 year	% change 3 years	Nr. change 1 year	Nr. change 3 years
Allerdale	44	59	70	18.6	59.1	11	26
Barrow	33	41	55	34.1	66.7	14	22
Carlisle	104	93	105	12.9	1.0	12	1
Copeland	23	34	32	-5.9	39.1	-2	9
Eden	45	21	31	47.6	-31.1	10	-14
South Lakeland	39	37	56	51.4	43.6	19	17
Cumbria	288	285	349	22.5	21.2	64	61



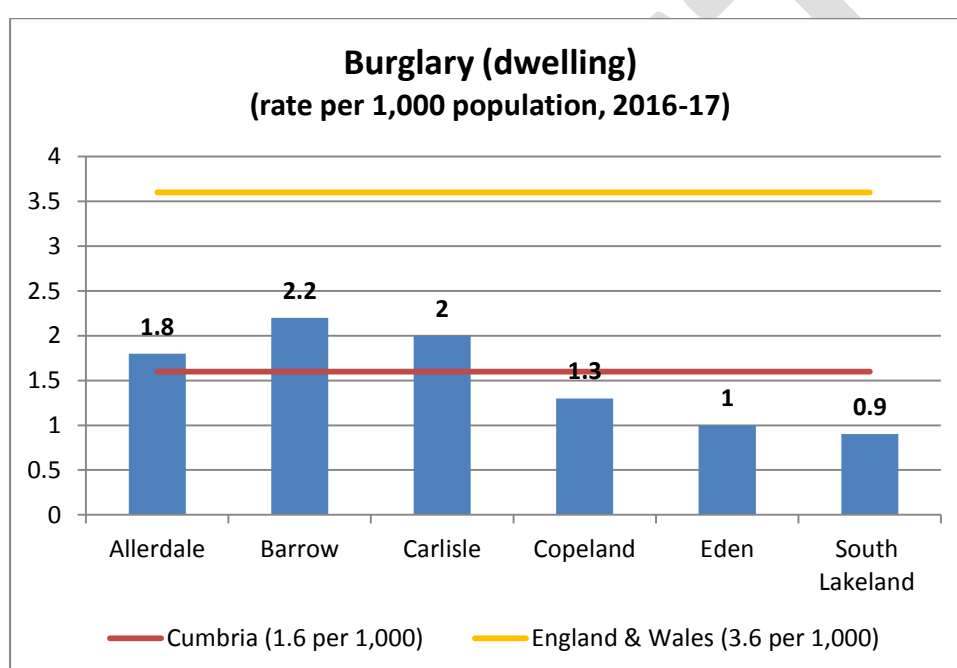
THEFT OF A MOTOR VEHICLE - 10 highest crime rates by ward (2016-17)				
District	Ward name	Rate*	Nr of crimes	Cumbria Ward IMD rank**
Barrow-in-Furness	Central	2.5	11	1
Allerdale	Harrington	2.2	7	113
Carlisle	Botcherby	1.9	12	14
Allerdale	Wampool	1.7	3	95
Allerdale	Moss Bay	1.7	9	5
Carlisle	Denton Holme	1.7	11	37
Allerdale	Waver	1.6	3	63
Carlisle	Lyne	1.6	3	36
Barrow-in-Furness	Barrow Island	1.6	4	3
Eden	Penrith West	1.5	5	103

*Rate = per 1,000 population

**out of 166, where 1 = the most deprived

13.4 Rates and trends: Burglary (dwelling)

Burglary dwelling							
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	% change 1 year	% change 3 years	Nr. change 1 year	Nr. change 3 years
Allerdale	157	142	174	22.5	10.8	32	17
Barrow	143	127	148	16.5	3.5	21	5
Carlisle	190	240	211	-12.1	11.1	-29	21
Copeland	81	103	94	-8.7	16.0	-9	13
Eden	48	55	55	0.0	14.6	0	7
South Lakeland	91	96	92	-4.2	1.1	-4	1
Cumbria	710	763	774	1.4	9.0	11	64



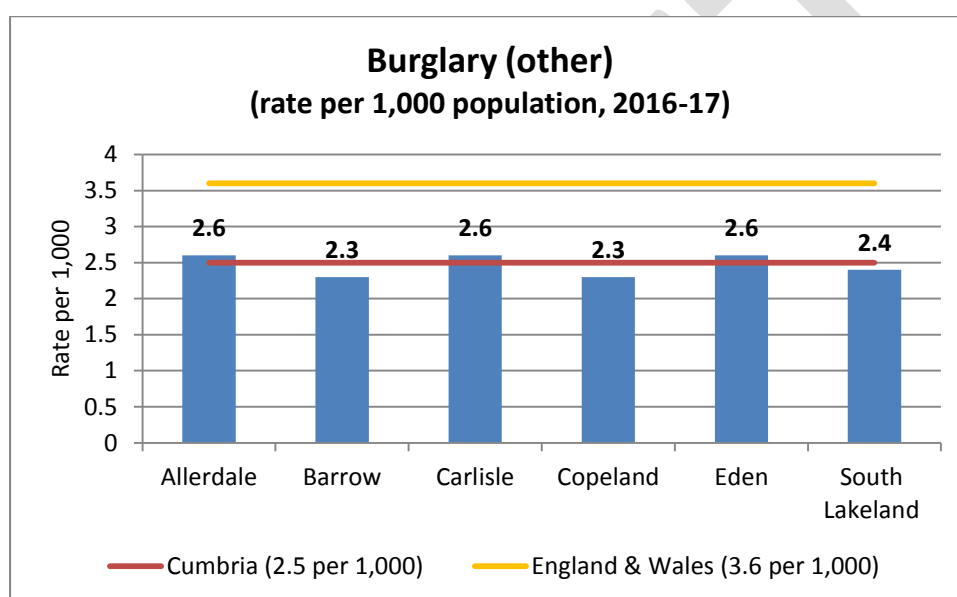
BURGLARY (DWELLING) - 10 highest crime rates by ward (2016-17)				
District	Ward name	Rate*	Nr of crimes	Cumbria Ward IMD rank**
Allerdale	St Michael's	6.9	34	11
Barrow-in-Furness	Barrow Island	6.7	17	3
Copeland	Sandwith	5.9	16	4
Carlisle	St Aidans	5.9	36	40
Barrow-in-Furness	Hindpool	5.2	29	2
Barrow-in-Furness	Central	4.9	22	1
Copeland	Harbour	4.6	18	15
Allerdale	Moorclose	4.4	22	12
Allerdale	St John's	4.4	24	62
Barrow-in-Furness	Ormsgill	3.6	21	8

*Rate = per 1,000 population

**out of 166, where 1 = the most deprived

13.5 Rates and trends: Burglary (other)

Burglary other							
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	% change 1 year	% change 3 years	Nr. change 1 year	Nr. change 3 years
Allerdale	254	368	251	-31.8	-1.2	-117	-3
Barrow	98	178	154	-13.5	57.1	-24	56
Carlisle	327	342	281	-17.8	-14.1	-61	-46
Copeland	161	191	159	-16.8	-1.2	-32	-2
Eden	154	132	136	3.0	-11.7	4	-18
South Lakeland	237	246	248	0.8	4.6	2	11
Cumbria	1,229	1,457	1,229	-15.6	0.0	-228	0



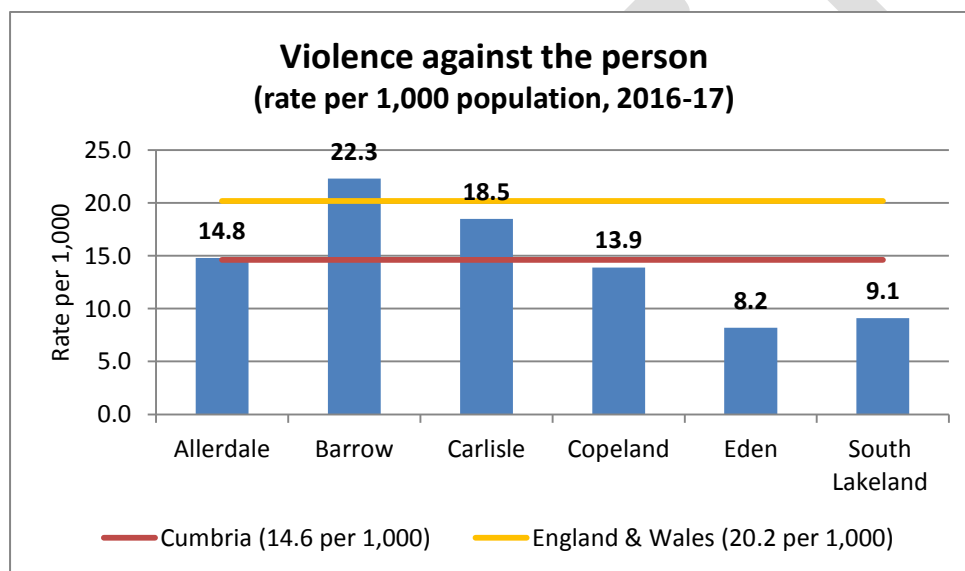
BURGLARY (OTHER) - 10 highest crime rates by ward (2016-17)				
District	Ward name	Rate*	Nr of crimes	Cumbria Ward IMD rank**
Carlisle	Castle	9.8	56	17
South Lakeland	Kendal Mintsfeet	8.4	18	148
South Lakeland	Windermere Bowness South	7.0	16	137
Eden	Skelton	6.2	9	81
Copeland	Harbour	6.2	24	15
Eden	Penrith West	6.2	20	103
Copeland	Egremont South	6.1	22	54
South Lakeland	Kendal Fell	6.0	14	100
Copeland	Kells	6.0	15	41
Allerdale	Netherhall	5.9	18	21

*Rate = per 1,000 population

**out of 166, where 1 = the most deprived

13.6 Rates and trends: Violence against the person

Violence against the person (alcohol)							
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	% change 1 year	% change 3 years	Nr. change 1 year	Nr. change 3 years
Allerdale	385	347	383	10.4	-0.5	36	-2
Barrow	506	470	464	-1.3	-8.3	-6	-42
Carlisle	517	569	566	-0.5	9.5	-3	49
Copeland	366	366	294	-19.7	-19.7	-72	-72
Eden	112	124	118	-4.8	5.4	-6	6
South Lakeland	330	288	261	-9.4	-20.9	-27	-69
Cumbria	2,213	2,164	2,086	-3.6	-5.7	-78	-127



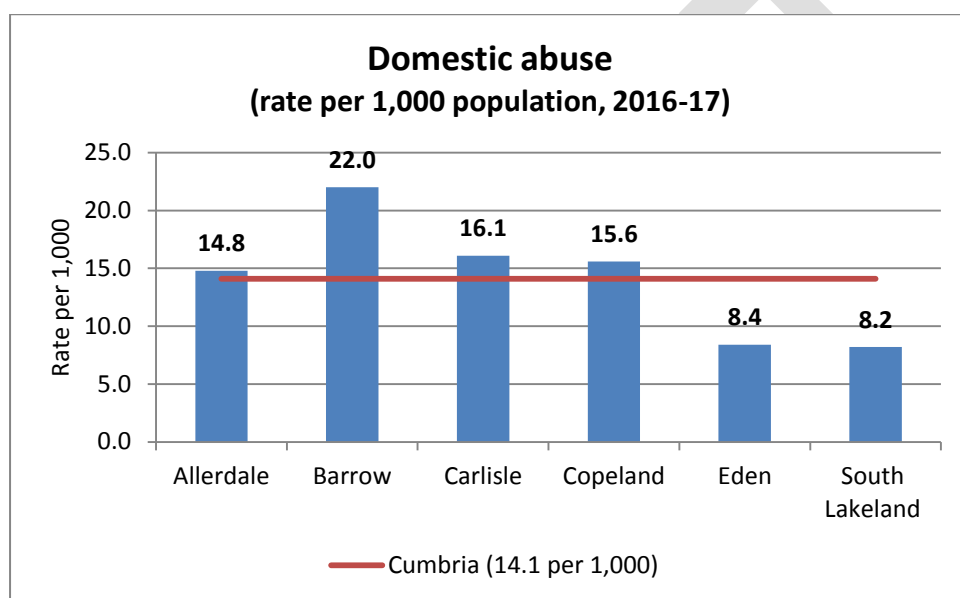
Violence against the person - 10 highest crime rates by ward (2016-17)				
District	Ward name	Rate*	Nr of crimes	Cumbria Ward IMD rank**
Carlisle	Castle	69.6	396	17
Barrow-in-Furness	Hindpool	64.5	363	2
Copeland	Harbour	51.3	199	15
Barrow-in-Furness	Central	48.6	216	1
Allerdale	St Michael's	41.5	205	11
Barrow-in-Furness	Barrow Island	40.6	103	3
Carlisle	Currock	35.1	217	22
Allerdale	Netherhall	35.0	107	21
South Lakeland	Kendal Fell	28.8	67	100
Allerdale	St John's	27.9	151	62

*Rate = per 1,000 population

**out of 166, where 1 = the most deprived

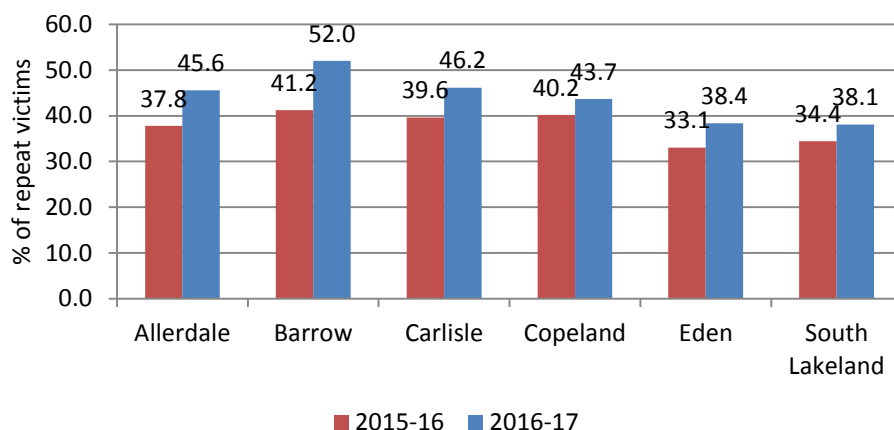
13.7 Rates and trends: Domestic abuse

Domestic abuse incidents							
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	% change 1 year	% change 3 years	Nr. change 1yr	Nr. change 3yrs
Allerdale	1,501	1,405	1,433	2.0	-4.5	28	-68
Barrow	1,438	1,508	1,488	-1.3	3.5	-20	50
Carlisle	1,758	1,887	1,744	-7.6	-0.8	-143	-14
Copeland	1,251	1,165	1,085	-6.9	-13.3	-80	-166
Eden	315	375	443	18.1	40.6	68	128
South Lakeland	783	787	850	8.0	8.6	63	67
Cumbria	7,046	7,127	7,043	-1.2	0.0	-84	-3



Domestic abuse incidents with repeat victims							
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	% 1 year	% 3 year	Nr. 1yr	Nr. 3yr
Allerdale	623	531	653	23.0	4.8	122	30
Barrow	580	622	774	24.4	33.4	152	194
Carlisle	708	748	805	7.6	13.7	57	97
Copeland	536	468	474	1.3	-11.6	6	-62
Eden	80	124	170	37.1	112.5	46	90
South Lakeland	230	271	324	19.6	40.9	53	94
Cumbria	2,757	2,765	3,200	15.7	16.1	435	443

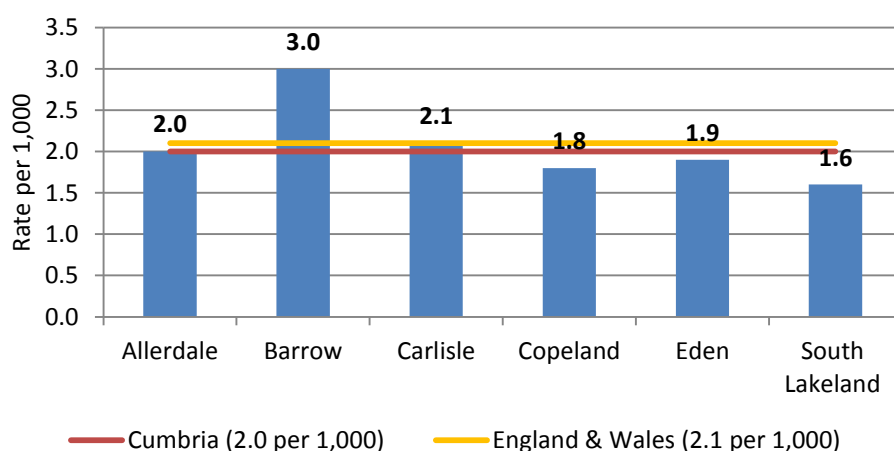
Proportion of repeat victims of domestic abuse (2016-17 compared to 2015-16)



13.8 Rates and trends: Sexual offences

Sexual offences							
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	% change 1 year	% change 3 years	Nr. change 1 year	Nr. change 3 years
Allerdale	139	139	197	41.7	41.7	58	58
Barrow	144	144	200	38.9	38.9	56	56
Carlisle	129	205	224	9.3	73.6	19	95
Copeland	86	98	125	27.6	45.3	27	39
Eden	49	66	102	54.5	108.2	36	53
South Lakeland	148	193	170	-11.9	14.9	-23	22
Cumbria	694	845	1,018	20.5	46.7	173	324

Sexual offences (rate per 1,000 population, 2016-17)



Sexual offences - 10 highest crime rates by ward (2016-17)

District	Ward name	Rate*	Nr of crimes	Cumbria Ward IMD rank**
Copeland	Haverigg	7.2	13	48
Carlisle	Castle	5.1	29	17
Allerdale	St Michael's	4.9	24	11
Barrow-in-Furness	Hindpool	4.8	27	2
Barrow-in-Furness	Barrow Island	4.7	12	3
Barrow-in-Furness	Central	4.3	19	1
Copeland	Distington	4	16	20
Copeland	Harbour	3.9	15	15
Eden	Kirkby Stephen	3.8	10	75
Eden	Dacre	3.6	5	123

*Rate = per 1,000 population

**out of 166, where 1 = the most deprived

13.9 Rates and trends: Child abuse

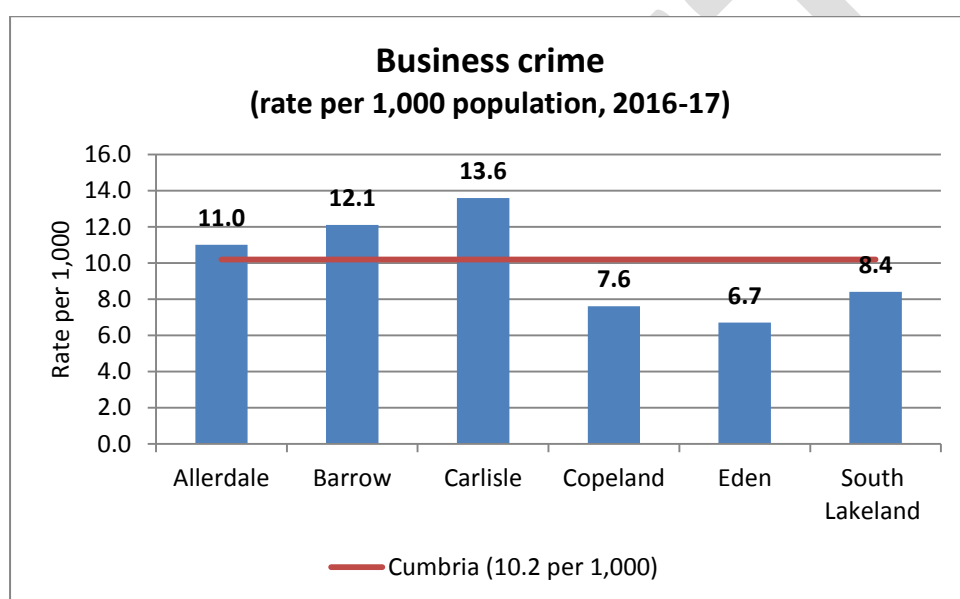
Cruelty to children/young persons							
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	% change 1 year	% change 3 years	Nr. change 1 year	Nr. change 3 years
Cumbria	142	177	131	-26.0	-7.7	-46	-11

13.10 Rates and trends: Children missing from home

Missing from home							
Cumbria	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	% change 1 year	% change 3 years	Nr. change 1 year	Nr. change 3 years
Missing from Home cases under 18	865	2,238	1,935	-13.5	123.7	-303	1,070
Missing from Home cases over 18	466	166	1,086	554.2	133.0	920	620
Missing from Home cases total	1,331	2,404	3,021	25.7	127.0	617	1,690
% Missing from Home under 18	65.0%	93.1%	64.1%				

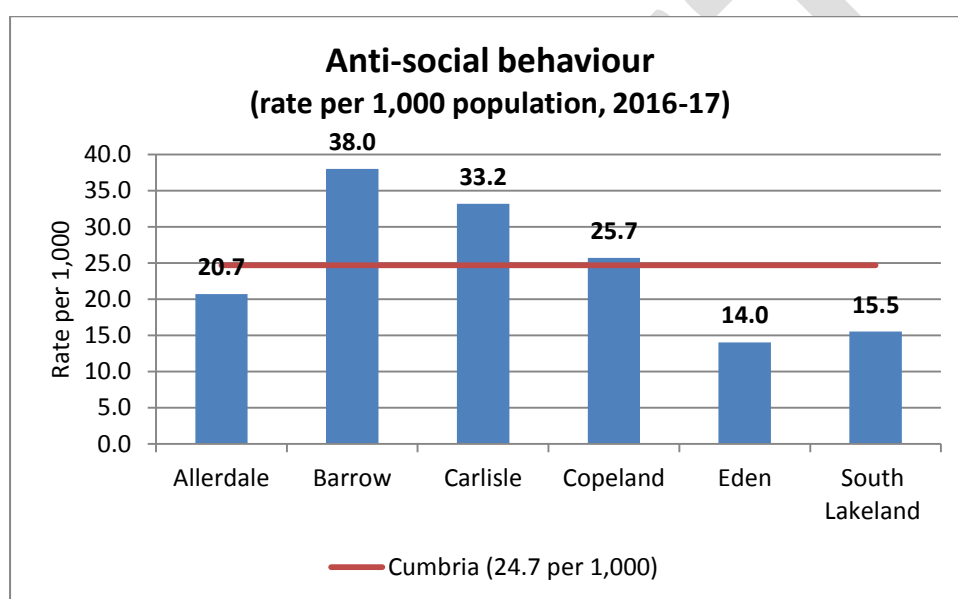
13.11 Rates and trends: Business crime

Business Crime							
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	% change 1 year	% change 3 years	Nr. change 1 year	Nr. change 3 years
Allerdale	886	1,082	1,065	-1.6	20.2	-17	179
Barrow	752	756	817	8.1	8.6	61	65
Carlisle	1,428	1,441	1,469	1.9	2.9	28	41
Copeland	445	470	532	13.2	19.6	62	87
Eden	320	322	350	8.7	9.4	28	30
South Lakeland	702	795	871	9.6	24.1	76	169
Cumbria	4,533	4,866	5,104	4.9	12.6	238	571



13.12 Rates and trends: Anti-social behaviour

Anti-social behaviour (ASB)							
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	% change 1 year	% change 3 years	Nr. change 1 year	Nr. change 3 years
Allerdale	3307	2,367	2,001	-15.5	-39.5	-366	-1,306
Barrow	4336	2,835	2,566	-9.5	-40.8	-269	-1,770
Carlisle	5461	3,788	3,592	-5.2	-34.2	-196	-1,869
Copeland	2853	1,874	1,793	-4.3	-37.2	-81	-1,060
Eden	1456	922	735	-20.3	-49.5	-187	-721
South Lakeland	2795	2,028	1,600	-21.1	-42.8	-428	-1,195
Cumbria	20208	13,819	12,291	-11.1	-39.2	-1,528	-7,917

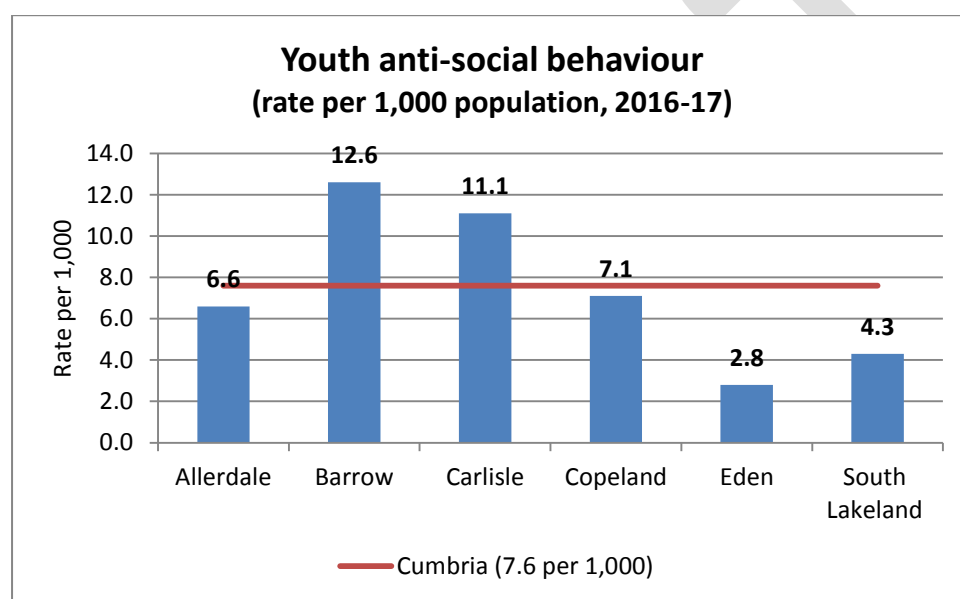


Anti-social behaviour - 10 highest crime rates by ward (2016-17)				
District	Ward name	Rate*	Nr of crimes	Cumbria Ward IMD rank**
Carlisle	Castle	147.9	842	17
Barrow-in-Furness	Hindpool	118.1	665	2
Barrow-in-Furness	Central	114.9	511	1
Copeland	Harbour	103.6	402	15
South Lakeland	Kendal Fell	85.2	198	100
Carlisle	Currock	66.9	413	22
Allerdale	St Michael's	61.2	302	11
Barrow-in-Furness	Barrow Island	57.1	145	3
Copeland	Hensingham	52	207	23
Eden	Penrith South	50	132	83

*Rate = per 1,000 population

**out of 166, where 1 = the most deprived

Youth anti-social behaviour (ASB)							
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	% change 1 year	% change 3 years	Nr. change 1 year	Nr. change 3 years
Allerdale	605	715	636	-11.0	5.1	-79	31
Barrow	880	786	849	8.0	-3.5	63	-31
Carlisle	940	1,134	1,203	6.1	28.0	69	263
Copeland	568	462	497	7.6	-12.5	35	-71
Eden	235	192	147	-23.4	-37.4	-45	-88
South Lakeland	566	546	443	-18.9	-21.7	-103	-123
Cumbria	3794	3,835	3,775	-1.6	-0.5	-60	-19



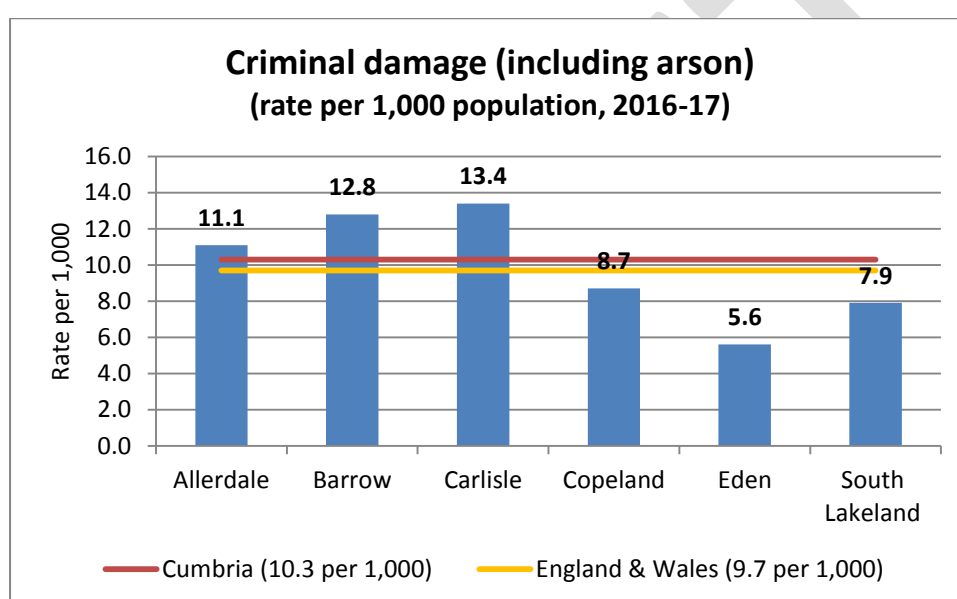
Youth anti-social behaviour - 10 highest crime rates by ward (2016-17)				
District	Ward name	Rate*	Nr of crimes	Cumbria Ward IMD rank**
Carlisle	Castle	48.8	278	17
Barrow-in-Furness	Central	41.4	184	1
Barrow-in-Furness	Hindpool	39.1	220	2
South Lakeland	Kendal Fell	32.3	75	100
Carlisle	Belle Vue	28.7	193	30
South Lakeland	Kendal Mintsfeet	21.9	47	148
Copeland	Harbour	17.5	68	15
Carlisle	Currock	17.5	108	22
Allerdale	St Michael's	17.0	84	11
South Lakeland	Kendal Kirkland	15.7	32	35

*Rate = per 1,000 population

**out of 166, where 1 = the most deprived

13.13 Rates and trends: Criminal damage (including arson)

Criminal damage (including arson)							
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	% change 1 year	% change 3 years	Nr. change 1 year	Nr. change 3 years
Allerdale	991	1,110	1,069	-3.7	7.9	-41	78
Barrow	858	889	866	-2.6	0.9	-23	8
Carlisle	1,214	1,401	1,452	3.6	19.6	51	238
Copeland	871	704	606	-13.9	-30.4	-98	-265
Eden	318	335	296	-11.6	-6.9	-39	-22
South Lakeland	698	751	817	8.8	17.0	66	119
Cumbria	4,949	5,190	5,106	-1.6	3.2	-84	157



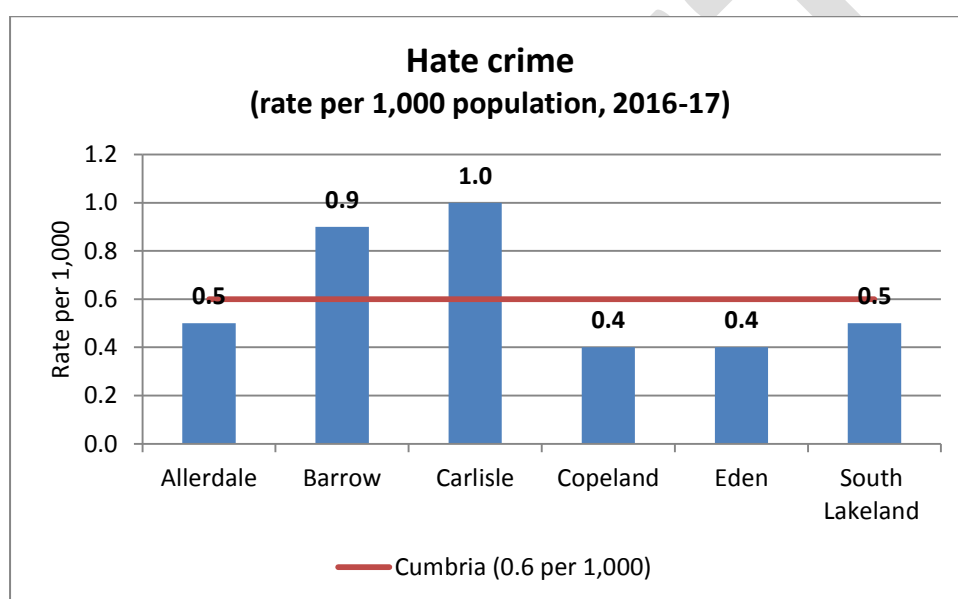
Criminal damage (including arson) - 10 highest crime rates by ward (2016-17)				
District	Ward name	Rate*	Nr of crimes	Cumbria Ward IMD rank**
Carlisle	Castle	36.4	207	17
Allerdale	St Michael's	32.0	158	11
Barrow-in-Furness	Central	31.7	141	1
Barrow-in-Furness	Hindpool	31.3	176	2
South Lakeland	Kendal Fell	28.0	65	100
Copeland	Harbour	27.0	105	15
Allerdale	Netherhall	24.6	75	21
Carlisle	Currock	24.1	149	22
Carlisle	Belle Vue	21.5	145	30
Allerdale	St John's	20.8	113	62

*Rate = per 1,000 population

**out of 166, where 1 = the most deprived

13.14 Rates and trends: Hate crime

Hate Crime							
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	% change 1 year	% change 3 years	Nr. change 1 year	Nr. change 3 years
Allerdale	65	79	62	-21.5	-4.6	-17	-3
Barrow	66	46	74	60.9	12.1	28	8
Carlisle	112	135	127	-5.9	13.4	-8	15
Copeland	47	50	34	-32.0	-27.7	-16	-13
Eden	17	30	24	-20.0	41.2	-6	7
South Lakeland	31	39	49	25.6	58.1	10	18
Cumbria	338	379	370	-2.4	9.5	-9	32

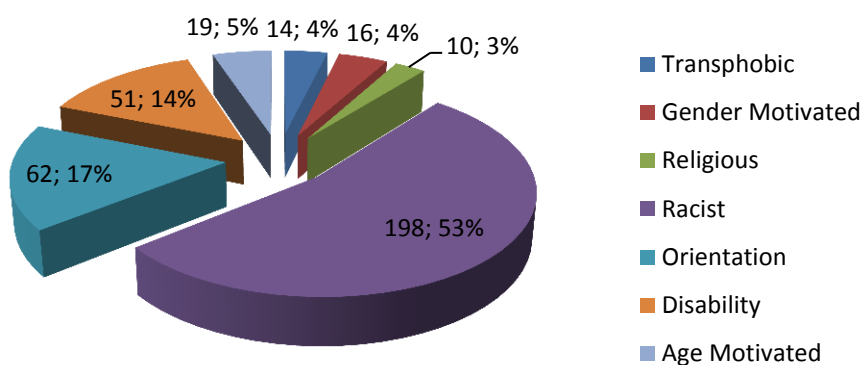


Hate crime - 10 highest crime rates by ward (2016-17)				
District	Ward name	Rate*	Nr of crimes	Cumbria Ward IMD rank**
Carlisle	Castle	4.9	28	17
Barrow-in-Furness	Hindpool	4.3	24	2
Allerdale	Netherhall	2.6	8	21
Copeland	Harbour	2.6	10	15
Allerdale	Christchurch	2.3	8	143
South Lakeland	Windermere Bowness South	2.2	5	137
Carlisle	Belle Vue	2.1	14	30
Carlisle	Currock	1.9	12	22
Eden	Penrith South	1.9	5	83
Barrow-in-Furness	Central	1.8	8	1

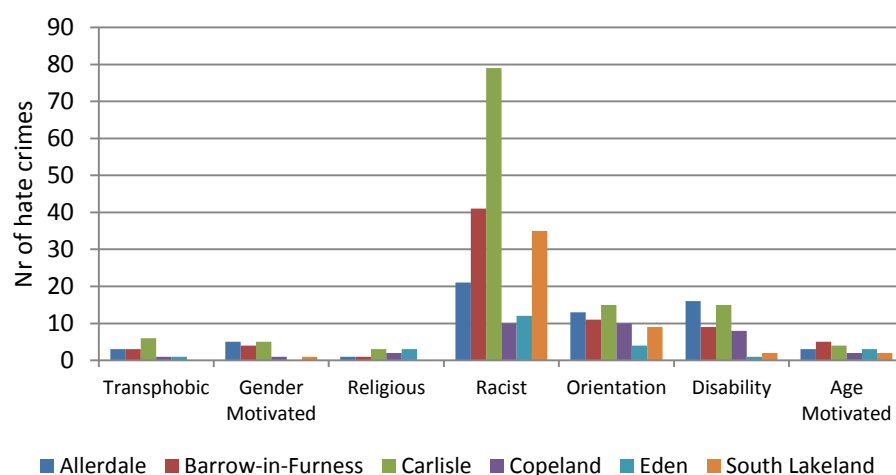
*Rate = per 1,000 population

**out of 166, where 1 = the most deprived

Hate crime types in Cumbria, 2016-17



Cumbria - hate crime types, by District, 2016-17



13.15 Rates and trends: Offending

Offenders managed by CLCRC				
	At June 2016	At June 2017	% change 1 year	Nr. change 1 year
CUMBRIA				
All Service Users	1,458	1,517	4.0	59
Male	1,220	1,275	4.5	55
Female	238	242	1.7	4
Low Risk	784	824	5.1	40
Medium Risk	664	685	3.2	21
High / Very High Risk	1	2	100.0	1
No Risk	6	6	0.0	0
Multiple Risks	3	0	-100.0	-3
Active Child Protection Register	73	72	-1.4	-1
Active Domestic Violence Perpetrator Register	219	293	33.8	74

Source: CLCRC, 2017

Offenders managed by the National Probation Service				
	At mid-June 2016	At mid-June 2017	% change 1 year	Nr. change 1 year
CUMBRIA				
All Service Users	765	860	12.4	95
High risk of harm	306	341	11.4	35
Low risk of harm	12	34	183.3	22
Medium risk of harm	433	470	8.5	37
Risk of harm not recorded	3	2	-33.3	-1
Very high risk of harm	11	13	18.2	2
Female	37	40	8.1	3
Male	728	820	12.6	92
Location: Community	360	436	21.1	76
Location: Custody	405	424	4.7	19
Not MAPPA	84	106	26.2	22
MAPPA cases	681	754	10.7	73

Source: National Probation Service, 2017

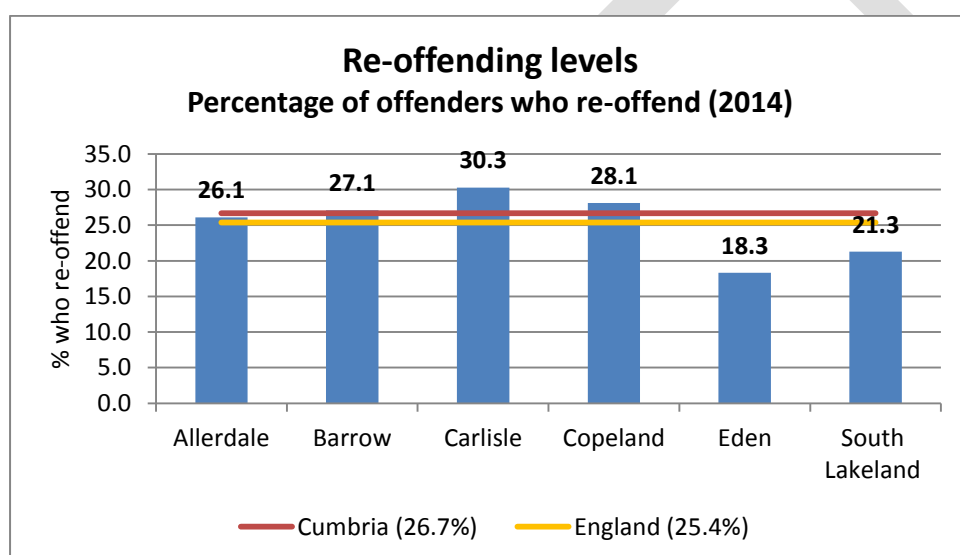
MAPPA CUMBRIA: STATISTICS							
	At 31 March 2014	At 31 March 2015	At 31 March 2016	% change 1 year	% change 3 years	Nr. change 1 year	Nr. change 3 years
CUMBRIA							
MAPPA-eligible offenders	552	608	628	3.3	13.8	20	76
Registered sex offenders	383	438	480	9.6	25.3	42	97
Violent offenders	166	169	147	-13.0	-11.4	-22	-19
Other dangerous offenders	3	1	1	0.0	-66.7	0	-2

Source: Ministry of Justice, 2016

13.16 Rates and trends: Re-offending

Re-offending levels - percentage of offenders who re-offend					
	2012	2013	2014	Percentage point change 1 year	Percentage point change 3 years
Allerdale	27.1	31.3	26.1	-5.2	-1.0
Barrow	29.5	31.8	27.1	-4.7	-2.4
Carlisle	29.7	31.1	30.3	-0.8	0.6
Copeland	28.3	27.8	28.1	0.3	-0.2
Eden	19.6	20.3	18.3	-2.0	-1.3
South Lakeland	22.5	23.4	21.3	-2.1	-1.2
Cumbria	27.4	29.1	26.7	-2.4	-0.7

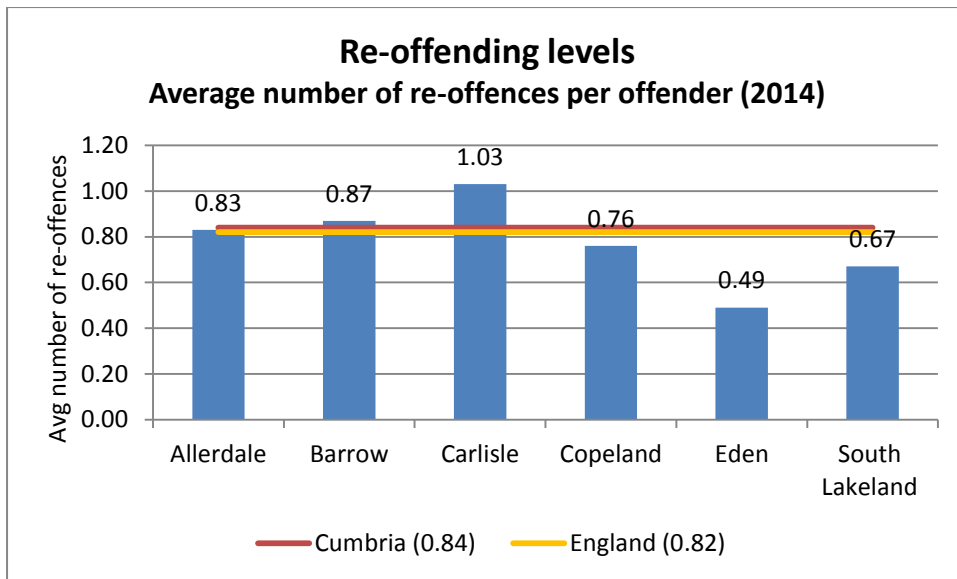
Source: (Public Health England, 2013)



Source: (Public Health England, 2013)

Re-offending levels - average number of re-offences per offender							
	2012	2013	2014	% change 1 year	% change 3 years	Nr. change 1 year	Nr. change 3 years
Allerdale	0.75	1.01	0.83	-17.8	10.7	-0.18	0.08
Barrow	0.88	1.01	0.87	-13.9	-1.1	-0.14	-0.01
Carlisle	0.90	0.99	1.03	4.0	14.4	0.04	0.13
Copeland	0.77	0.81	0.76	-6.2	-1.3	-0.05	-0.01
Eden	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.0	-2.0	0.00	-0.01
South Lakeland	0.61	0.60	0.67	11.7	9.8	0.07	0.06
Cumbria	0.79	0.89	0.84	-5.6	6.3	-0.05	0.05

Source: (Public Health England, 2013)

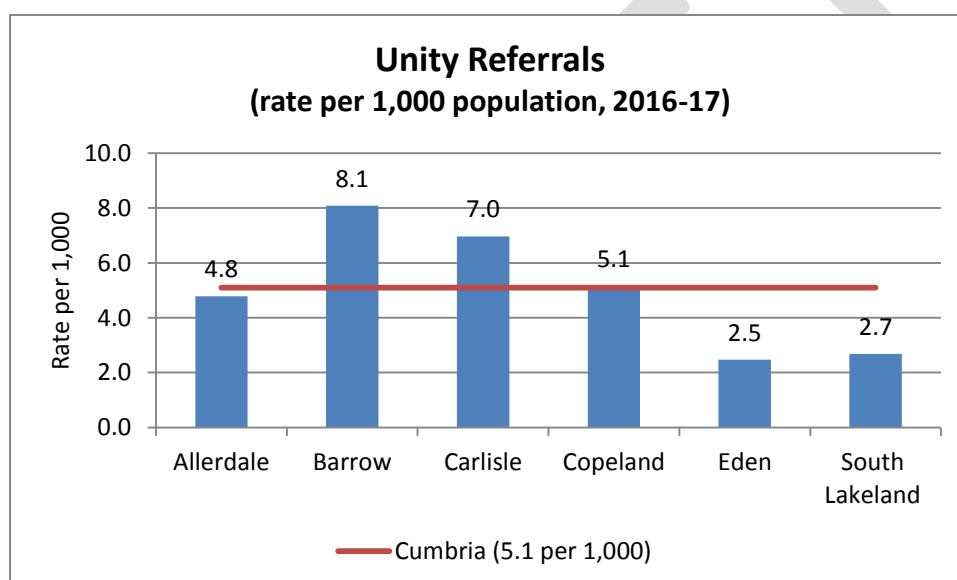


Source: (Public Health England, 2013)

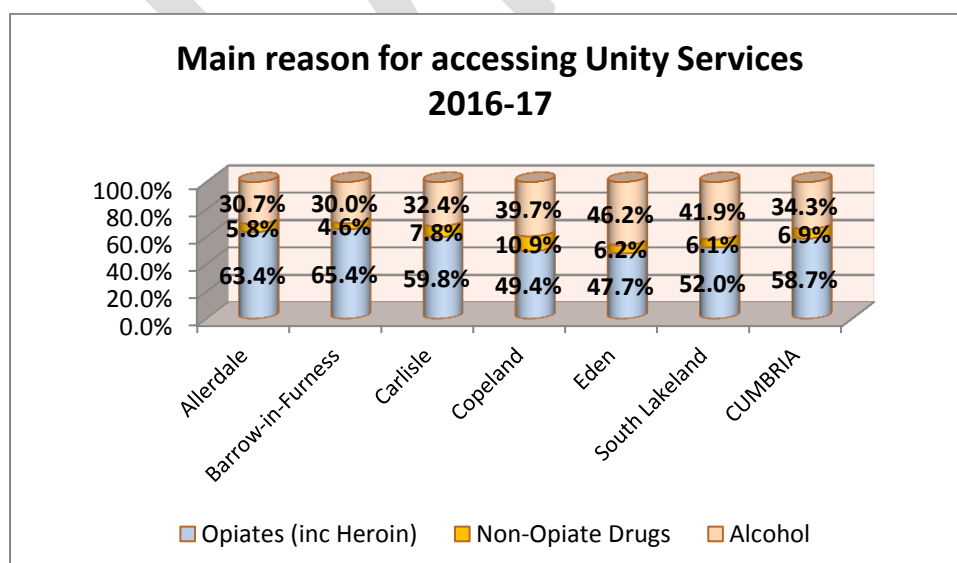
13.17 Rates and trends: Substance misuse

UNITY - Drug and Alcohol misuse referrals							
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	% change 1 year	% change 3 years	Nr. change 1 year	Nr. change 3 years
Allerdale	546	515	462	-10.3	-15.4	-53	-84
Barrow	739	616	546	-11.4	-26.1	-70	-193
Carlisle	786	790	754	-4.6	-4.1	-36	-32
Copeland	414	430	358	-16.7	-13.5	-72	-56
Eden	234	194	130	-33.0	-44.4	-64	-104
South Lakeland	399	378	277	-26.7	-30.6	-101	-122
Cumbria	3,118	2,923	2,527	-13.5	-19.0	-396	-591

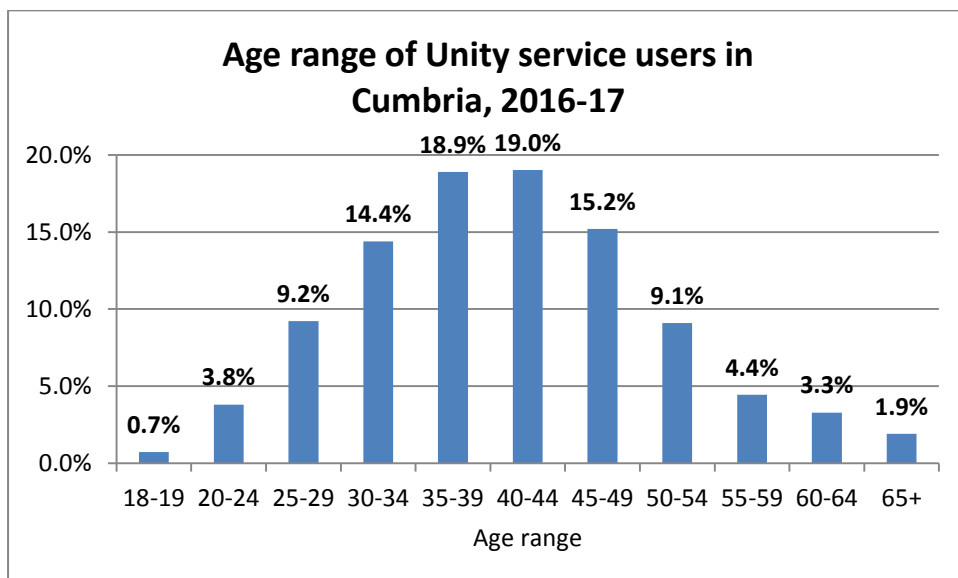
Source: Unity, 2017



Source: Unity, 2017



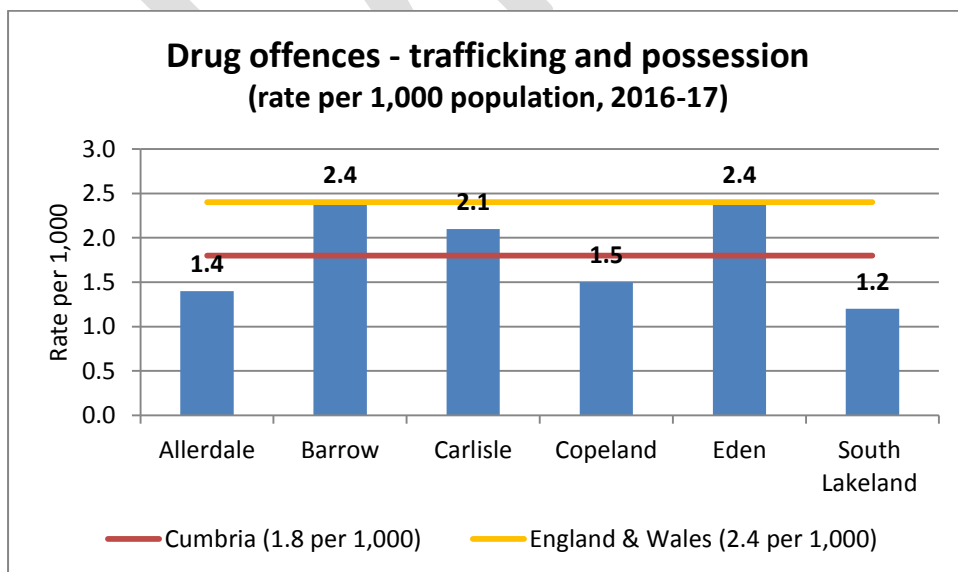
Source: Unity, 2017



Source: Unity, 2017

13.18 Rates and trends: Drug possession and supply

Drug Crime (trafficking and possession)							
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	% change 1 year	% change 3 years	Nr. change 1 year	Nr. change 3 years
Allerdale	303	183	139	-24.0	-54.1	-44	-164
Barrow	199	176	160	-9.1	-19.6	-16	-39
Carlisle	404	301	230	-23.6	-43.1	-71	-174
Copeland	162	140	105	-25.0	-35.2	-35	-57
Eden	156	119	124	4.2	-20.5	5	-32
South Lakeland	154	151	123	-18.5	-20.1	-28	-31
Cumbria	1,378	1,070	881	-17.7	-36.1	-189	-497



Drug possession - 10 highest crime rates by ward (2016-17)				
District	Ward name	Rate*	Nr of crimes	Cumbria Ward IMD rank**
Eden	Askham	35.0	50	91
Carlisle	Castle	10.0	57	17
Eden	Penrith West	9.6	31	103
Copeland	Harbour	6.7	26	15
Allerdale	St John's	6.5	35	62
South Lakeland	Windermere Bowness South	6.1	14	137
Barrow-in-Furness	Hindpool	6.0	34	2
Barrow-in-Furness	Barrow Island	4.3	11	3
South Lakeland	Kendal Fell	4.3	10	100
Carlisle	Currock	4.2	26	22

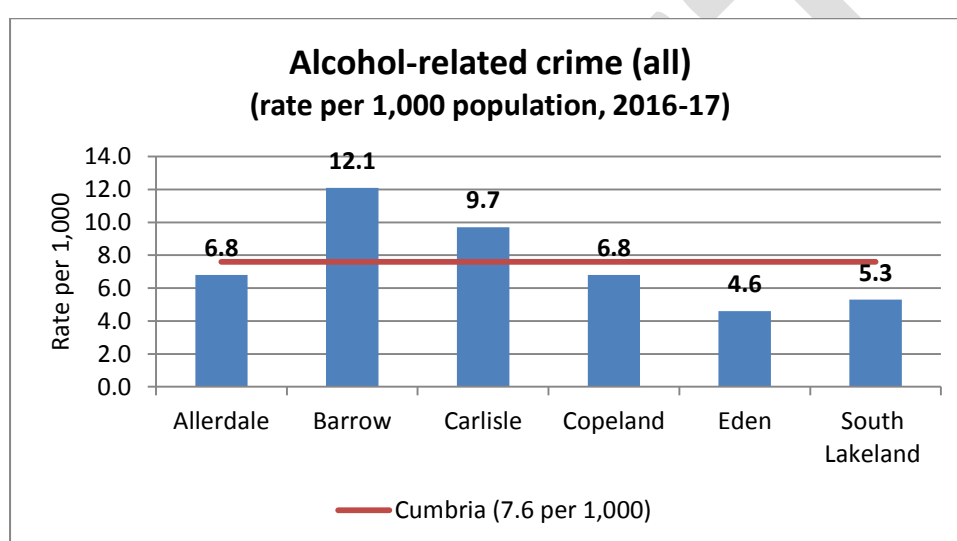
*Rate = per 1,000 population **out of 166, where 1 = the most deprived

Drug trafficking - 10 highest crime rates by ward (2016-17)				
District	Ward name	Rate*	Nr of crimes	Cumbria Ward IMD rank**
Eden	Askham	2.1	3	91
Barrow-in-Furness	Barrow Island	2.0	5	3
Barrow-in-Furness	Central	1.3	6	1
Barrow-in-Furness	Hindpool	1.2	7	2
Carlisle	Castle	1.1	6	17
South Lakeland	Kendal Kirkland	1.0	2	35
Allerdale	Netherhall	1.0	3	21
Eden	Alston Moor	0.9	2	72
South Lakeland	Kendal Far Cross	0.9	2	50
Copeland	Bootle	0.8	1	57

*Rate = per 1,000 population **out of 166, where 1 = the most deprived

13.19 Rates and trends: Alcohol related crime

ALCOHOL related ALL CRIME							
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	% change 1 year	% change 3 years	Nr. change 1 year	Nr. change 3 years
Allerdale	594	560	661	18.0	11.3	101	67
Barrow	852	773	817	5.7	-4.1	44	-35
Carlisle	841	998	1,051	5.3	25.0	53	210
Copeland	569	573	474	-17.3	-16.7	-99	-95
Eden	175	218	242	11.0	38.3	24	67
South Lakeland	515	522	550	5.4	6.8	28	35
Cumbria	3,542	3,644	3,795	4.1	7.1	151	253



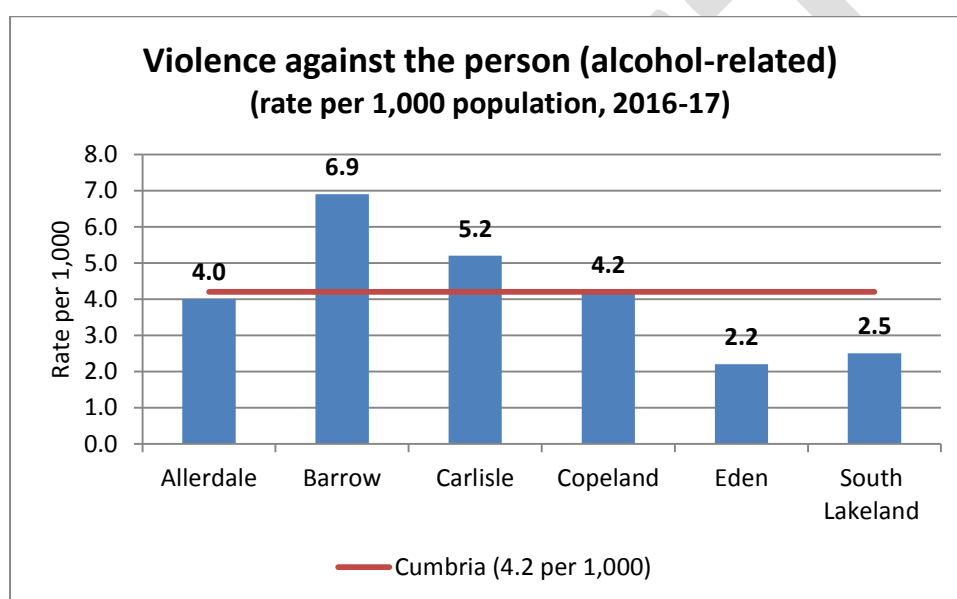
Alcohol-related crime (all) - 10 highest crime rates by ward (2016-17)				
District	Ward name	Rate*	Nr of crimes	Cumbria Ward IMD rank**
Carlisle	Castle	50.2	286	17
Barrow-in-Furness	Hindpool	45.6	257	2
Copeland	Harbour	41.0	159	15
South Lakeland	Windermere Bowness Sth	32.5	74	137
Barrow-in-Furness	Central	32.4	144	1
South Lakeland	Kendal Fell	29.3	68	100
Carlisle	Currock	28.5	176	22
Barrow-in-Furness	Barrow Island	27.2	69	3
Allerdale	St John's	23.8	129	62
Eden	Penrith West	22.8	74	103

*Rate = per 1,000 population

**out of 166, where 1 = the most deprived

13.20 Rates and trends: Alcohol related violent crime

Violence against the person (alcohol)							
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	% change 1 year	% change 3 years	Nr. change 1 year	Nr. change 3 years
Allerdale	385	347	383	10.4	-0.5	36	-2
Barrow	506	470	464	-1.3	-8.3	-6	-42
Carlisle	517	569	566	-0.5	9.5	-3	49
Copeland	366	366	294	-19.7	-19.7	-72	-72
Eden	112	124	118	-4.8	5.4	-6	6
South Lakeland	330	288	261	-9.4	-20.9	-27	-69
Cumbria	2,213	2,164	2,086	-3.6	-5.7	-78	-127



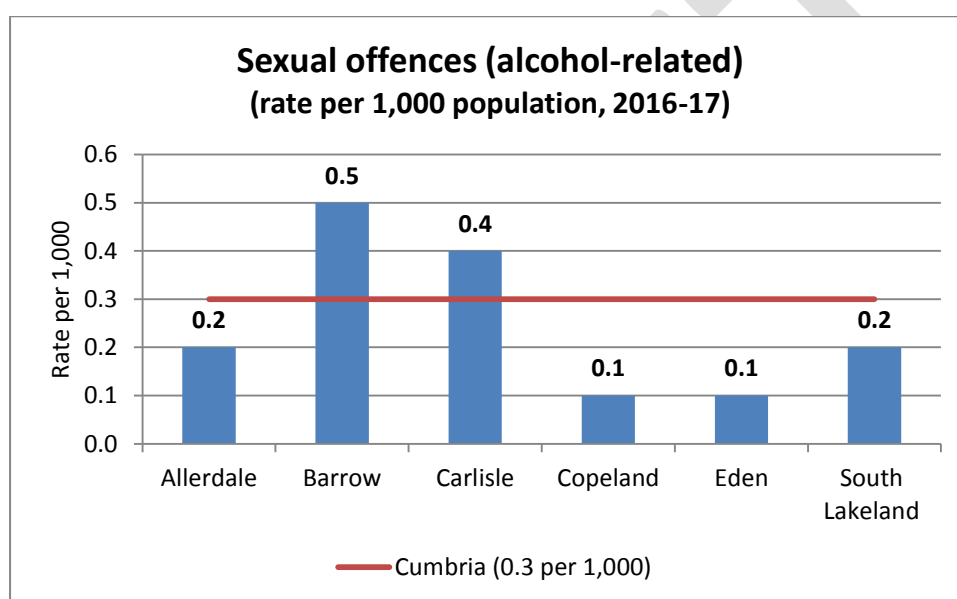
Alcohol-related violence against the person 10 highest crime rates by ward (2016-17)				
District	Ward name	Rate*	Nr of crimes	Cumbria Ward IMD rank**
Carlisle	Castle	26.5	151	17
Barrow-in-Furness	Hindpool	26.3	148	2
Copeland	Harbour	22.9	89	15
Carlisle	Currock	17.8	110	22
Barrow-in-Furness	Central	16.4	73	1
South Lakeland	Windermere Bowness South	15.4	35	137
Allerdale	St John's	13.1	71	62
Barrow-in-Furness	Barrow Island	12.2	31	3
Allerdale	Netherhall	11.5	35	21
South Lakeland	Kendal Fell	10.8	25	100

*Rate = per 1,000 population

**out of 166, where 1 = the most deprived

13.21 Rates and trends: Alcohol related sexual offences

Sexual offences (alcohol-related)							
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	% change 1 year	% change 3 years	Nr. change 1 year	Nr. change 3 years
Allerdale	21	14	23	64.3	9.5	9	2
Barrow	30	25	35	40.0	16.7	10	5
Carlisle	27	37	41	10.8	51.9	4	14
Copeland	14	14	7	-50.0	-50.0	-7	-7
Eden	4	8	6	-25.0	50.0	-2	2
South Lakeland	18	27	18	-33.3	0.0	-9	0
Cumbria	114	125	130	4.0	14.0	5	16



Alcohol-related sexual offences - 10 highest crime rates by ward (2016-17)				
District	Ward name	Rate*	Nr of crimes	Cumbria Ward IMD rank**
Carlisle	Castle	1.9	11	17
Allerdale	St John's	1.8	10	62
Barrow-in-Furness	Barrow Island	1.6	4	3
Barrow-in-Furness	Hindpool	1.2	7	2
Barrow-in-Furness	Central	1.1	5	1
South Lakeland	Windermere Bowness South	0.9	2	137
South Lakeland	Kendal Fell	0.9	2	100
South Lakeland	Ulverston East	0.8	2	34
Barrow-in-Furness	Newbarns	0.7	4	42
Carlisle	Morton	0.7	4	18

*Rate = per 1,000 population

**out of 166, where 1 = the most deprived

13.22 Rates and trends: Fire safety

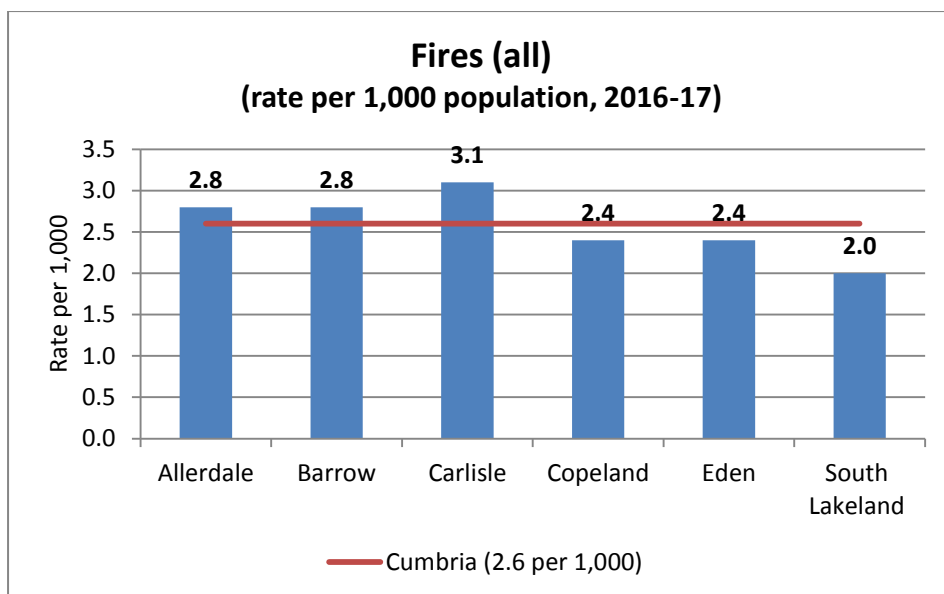
Accidental, primary dwelling fires (Source: Cumbria County Council, 2016)

Cumbria - 15 communities with the highest number of Accidental, Primary, Dwelling Fires 2016-17				
LSOA Code	LSOA Local Name	District Name	Nr of fires	LSOA IMD Decile*
E01019156	Hindpool: West Central	Barrow-in-Furness	6	1
E01019360	Kendal Fell	South Lakeland	6	6
E01019209	Currock: East	Carlisle	5	3
E01019280	Harbour: North	Copeland	5	1
E01019335	Penrith West: North South West	Eden	5	6
E01019133	Wharrels	Allerdale	4	6
E01019141	Central: North West	Barrow-in-Furness	4	1
E01019217	Denton Holme: East	Carlisle	4	4
E01019245	Upperby: East	Carlisle	4	1
E01019301	Sandwith: North East	Copeland	4	1
E01019304	Seascale: South & East	Copeland	4	6
E01019395	Windermere Applethwaite	South Lakeland	4	7
E01019365	Kendal Mintsfeet	South Lakeland	4	8
E01019394	Whinfell	South Lakeland	4	5
E01019388	Ulverston Central	South Lakeland	4	5

*Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Decile (where 1 is most deprived 10% of LSOAs nationally)

All fires (Source: Cumbria County Council, 2016)

ALL FIRES							
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	% change 1 year	% change 3 years	Nr. change 1 year	Nr. change 3 years
Allerdale	295	340	275	-19.1	-6.8	-65	-20
Barrow	209	182	189	3.8	-9.6	7	-20
Carlisle	359	322	339	5.3	-5.6	17	-20
Copeland	202	185	169	-8.6	-16.3	-16	-33
Eden	153	130	124	-4.6	-19.0	-6	-29
South Lakeland	283	246	208	-15.4	-26.5	-38	-75
Cumbria	1,501	1,405	1,304	-7.2	-13.1	-101	-197



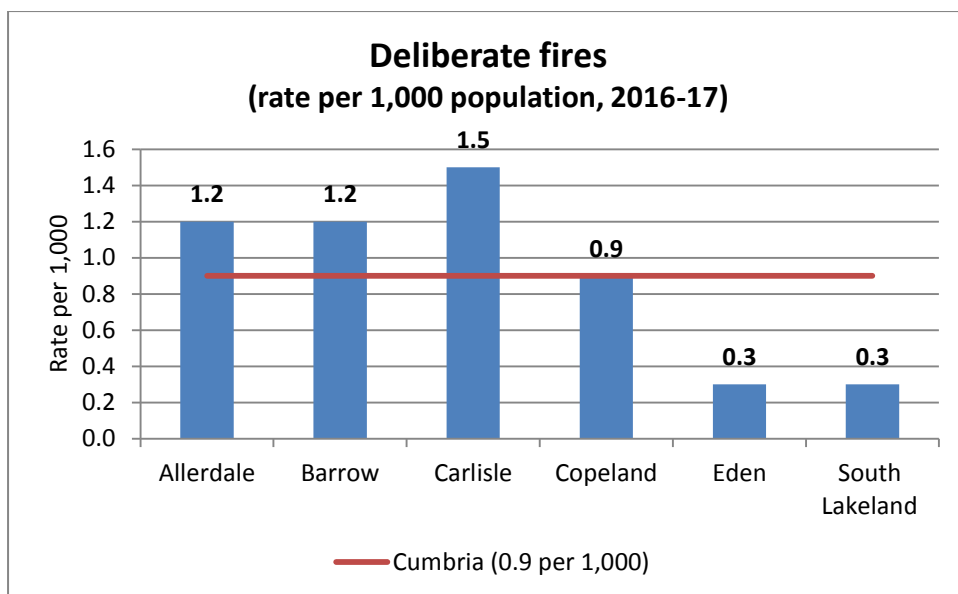
Fires (all) - 10 highest rates by LSOA (2016-17)					
District	LSOA name	Rate*	Total nr. of fires	% of deliberate fires	LSOA IMD decile**
Carlisle	Belle Vue: South East	19.1	33	81.8%	1
Carlisle	Denton Holme: East	15.8	28	64.3%	4
Allerdale	St. Michael's: North & East	14.3	20	85.0%	1
Allerdale	Wigton: South West Central	13.2	14	57.1%	4
Barrow-in-Furness	Hindpool: West Central	10.9	15	20.0%	1
Barrow-in-Furness	Central: South West	9.0	14	71.4%	1
Allerdale	Moss Bay: North	8.9	16	50.0%	1
Allerdale	Netherhall: North South West	8.8	14	64.3%	2
Copeland	Millom without	8.4	11	0.0%	4
Carlisle	Castle: North	8.2	10	50.0%	3

*Rate = per 1,000 population

**Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Decile (where 1 is most deprived 10% of LSOAs nationally)

Deliberate fires (Source: Cumbria County Council, 2016)

DELIBERATE FIRES							
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	% change 1 year	% change 3 years	Nr. change 1 year	Nr. change 3 years
Allerdale	132	158	119	-24.7	-9.8	-39	-13
Barrow	93	76	83	9.2	-10.8	7	-10
Carlisle	143	148	157	6.1	9.8	9	14
Copeland	116	82	62	-24.4	-46.6	-20	-54
Eden	15	13	15	15.4	0.0	2	0
South Lakeland	66	55	34	-38.2	-48.5	-21	-32
Cumbria	565	532	470	-11.7	-16.8	-62	-95



Fires (deliberate) - 10 highest rates by LSOA (2016-17)				
District	LSOA name	Rate*	Nr of crimes	LSOA IMD decile**
Carlisle	Belle Vue: South East	15.7	27	1
Allerdale	St. Michael's: North & East	12.2	17	1
Carlisle	Denton Holme: East	10.2	18	4
Allerdale	Wigton: South West Central	7.5	8	4
Barrow-in-Furness	Central: South West	6.4	10	1
Allerdale	Netherhall: North South West	5.7	9	2
Copeland	Cleator Moor North: South Central	4.7	6	2
Allerdale	Moss Bay: Central	4.7	8	1
Barrow-in-Furness	Risedale: South East	4.6	6	2
Copeland	Mirehouse: Central	4.5	7	1
Allerdale	Moss Bay: North	4.5	8	1

*Rate = per 1,000 population

**Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Decile (where 1 is most deprived 10% of LSOAs nationally)

13.23 Road Safety: Killed and Seriously Injured (KSI) statistics

All KSI & Slight							
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*	% change 1 year	% change 3 years	Nr. change 1 year	Nr. change 3 years
Allerdale	395	335	269	-19.7	-66	-31.9	-126
Barrow	197	176	166	-5.7	-10	-15.7	-31
Carlisle	409	340	316	-7.1	-24	-22.7	-93
Copeland	289	233	248	6.4	15	-14.2	-41
Eden	254	271	231	-14.8	-40	-9.1	-23
South Lakeland	388	378	357	-5.6	-21	-8.0	-31
Cumbria	1,932	1,733	1,587	-8.4	-146	-17.9	-345

*Figures provisional until confirmed by the Department for Transport later in 2017



Service Delivery Update - Sexual Assault Strategic Group

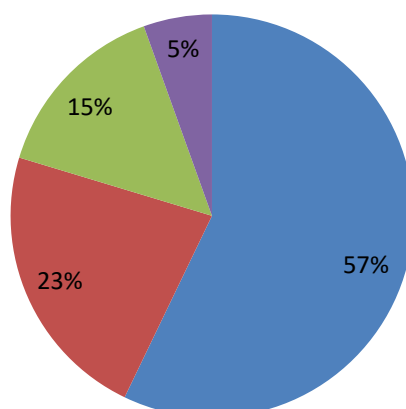
21st September 2017

Data since 1st January 2017

Total referrals – 180

Referral Source

■ Police ■ Self-referral ■ Other ■ Social Care



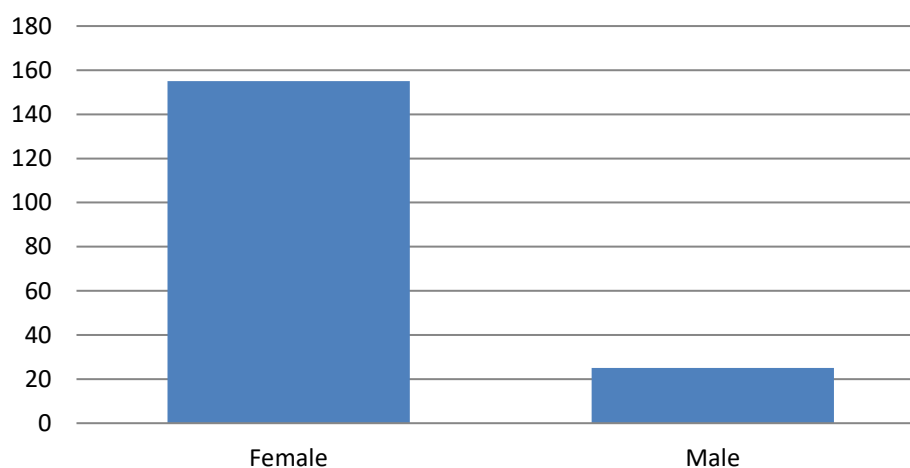
Referral Source	Breakdown of referral	Number
Police	Forensic-medical Examination	102
	ISVA	3
Self-referral	Forensic-medical Examination	5
	ISVA	3
	Counselling	26
Social Care	Forensic-medical Examination	2
	ISVA	1
	Counselling	6
Other		
GP	Counselling	3
	ISVA	2
Sexual Health Service	Counselling	1
Mental Health	Counselling	5
	ISVA	1

Hospital	Forensic-medical Examination	6
Third Sector	Counselling	1
	ISVA	1
Education	Counselling	1
Family Member	ISVA	1
Probation	Counselling	1

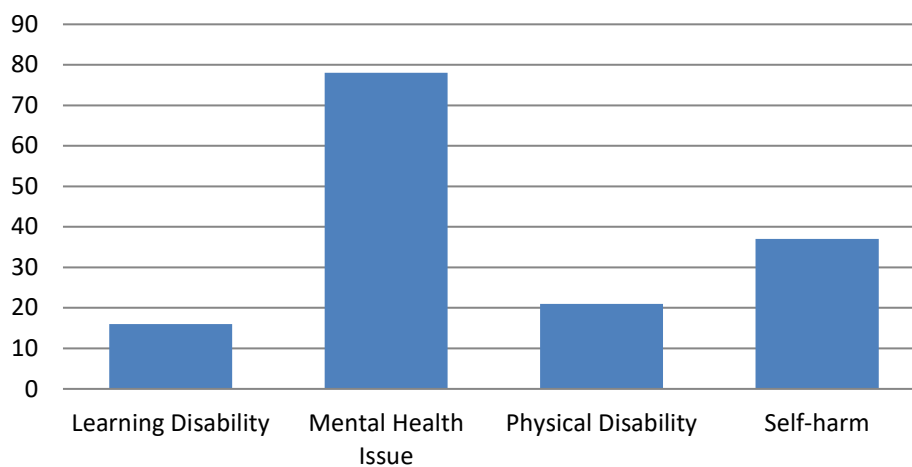
Referral Ages

Under 13	20
13-15	18
16-17	17
18-24	43
25-34	33
35-44	26
45-54	12
55-64	5
65-74	1
Unknown	5

Client Gender



Client Vulnerabilities



Client Local Area

