

# Report to Community Overview and Scrutiny Panel

Agenda  
Item:  
**A.4**

Meeting Date: 13th February 2014  
Portfolio: Communities and Housing  
Key Decision: Yes: Recorded in the Notice Ref:KD  
Within Policy and Budget Framework No  
Public / Private Public

Title: CARLISLE AND EDEN COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT 2014-15  
Report of: The Deputy Chief Executive  
Report Number: SD 05/14

**Purpose / Summary:**

The purpose of this report is to present the Carlisle and Eden Community Safety Partnership (CSP) Draft Strategic Assessment for 2014/15.

The Strategic Assessment provides partners, and other responsible authorities, with an understanding of the levels and patterns of crime, disorder and substance misuse within the County and local areas.

The report (attached at appendix 1) and local summary (attached at appendix 2) provides the evidence base that will be used by the Community Safety Partnership to identify their key priorities for the year ahead.

**Recommendations:**

It is recommended that panel consider and note the report and provide feedback to the Carlisle and Eden Community Safety Partnership as appropriate.

**Tracking**

Executive:	
Overview and Scrutiny:	
Council:	

## **1. BACKGROUND**

- 1.1** The Crime and Disorder Regulations 2007 place a statutory duty on Community Partnerships to prepare a joint strategic assessment of crime and disorder in their local area. The Strategic Assessment provides statistical analysis and information about crime, changes and patterns over time; and qualitative information about what those working or living in the local communities feel are priorities and issues from information drawn from the annual British Crime Survey and the annual Public Consultation document.

## **2. PROPOSALS**

- 2.1** The strategic assessment (as presented) will be used as the evidence base to inform decision making and the development of the Carlisle and Eden Community Safety Partnership's annual plan for 2014/15.

## **3. CONSULTATION**

- 3.1** The Strategic Assessment has already been circulated to all individual partners within the Carlisle and Eden Community Safety Partnership's and considered by their Leadership Group.

## **4. CONCLUSION AND REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 4.1** It is recommended that Carlisle City Council's Community Overview and Scrutiny Panel consider and note the report and provide feedback to the Carlisle and Eden Community Safety Partnership as they prepare their annual plan.

## **5. CONTRIBUTION TO THE CARLISLE PLAN PRIORITIES**

- 5.1** "We will work more effectively with partners to achieve the City Council's priorities".

**Contact Officer:** Darren Crossley

**Ext:** 7004

**Appendices attached to report:** Appendix 1 Draft Strategic Assessment Technical Report  
Appendix 2 Carlisle and Eden District Summary

**CORPORATE IMPLICATIONS/RISKS:**

**Chief Executive's -**

**Community Engagement –**

**Economic Development –**

**Governance –**

**Local Environment –**

**Resources -**

# CUMBRIA COUNTY AND DISTRICTS COMMUNITY SAFETY STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT

## TECHNICAL REPORT

2012-13

Ali Wilson

Senior Research, Information & Intelligence Officer

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CUMBRIA  
CONSTABULARY  
SAFER STRONGER CUMBRIA



CUMBRIA  
PROBATION  
TRUST



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September 2013

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## Introduction

The Crime & Disorder Regulations 2007 place a statutory duty on Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) to prepare a Joint Strategic Assessment of crime and disorder in their local areas.

This Technical Report will provide the evidence base for the Community Safety Strategic Assessment which will be used by the Safer & Stronger Thematic Partnership and the Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) for the development of Cumbria's Community Safety Agreement. The aim of the Community Safety Strategic Assessment is to provide partners, and other responsible authorities, with an understanding of the levels and patterns of crime, disorder and substance misuse in the county and local areas which will enable partners to plan their resources in order to tackle crime and disorder. The CSPs use this document to inform their Partnership Plans.

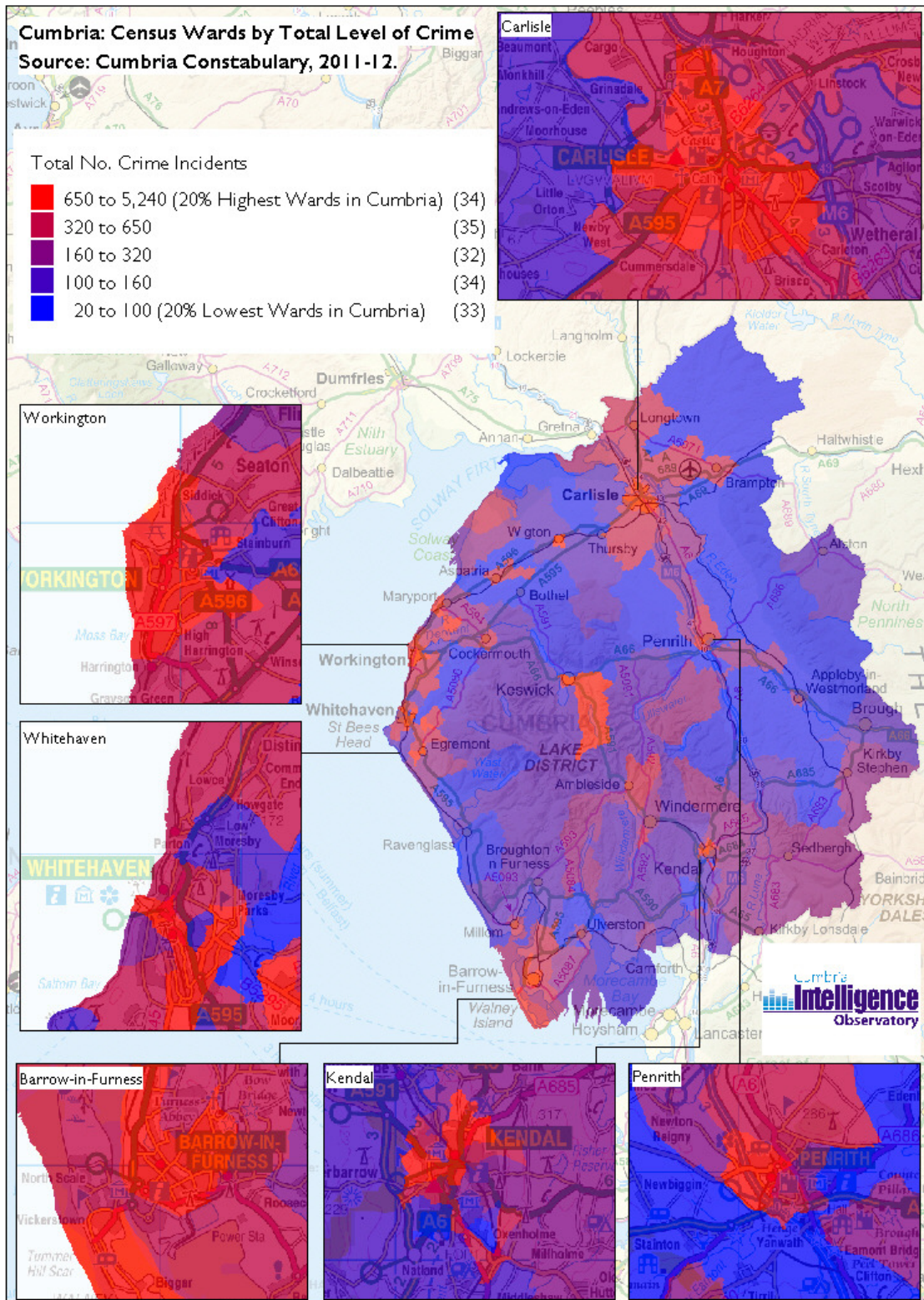
This Technical Report provides statistical analysis and information about crime, changes and patterns over time; and qualitative information about what those working or living in the local communities feel are priorities and issues from information drawn from the annual British Crime Survey and the annual Public Consultation Survey.

This Technical Report is part of a collection of documents which make up the Cumbria Community Safety Strategic Assessment. This document should be read in conjunction with the County and six District Summary Reports for Allerdale, Barrow, Carlisle, Copeland, Eden and South Lakeland.

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# Crime Mapping

The map below shows the level of crime in Cumbria by wards. The darker shades represent areas with the greatest levels of crime and the lighter shades are areas with the least crime. The wards with the greatest levels of crime in each of the districts are: **Allerdale:** St. Michael's, St. John's, Moss Bay; **Barrow:** Central, Hindpool, Ormsgill; **Carlisle:** Castle, Currock, Upperby; **Copeland:** Harbour, Egremont South, Hensingham; **Eden:** Penrith West, Penrith South, Kirkby Stephen; **South Lakeland:** Kendal Fell, Kendal Mintsfeet, Windermere Bowness South.



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## ACORN Data

ACORN is a socio-economic profiling tool which uses a range of information gathered from a number of sources to classify postcodes in the UK as belonging to one of: 6 socio-economic categories; 18 socio-economic groups; and 62 socio-economic types. This information provides us with an insight into the common characteristics of residents and enables us to make assumptions about how people might think or behave.

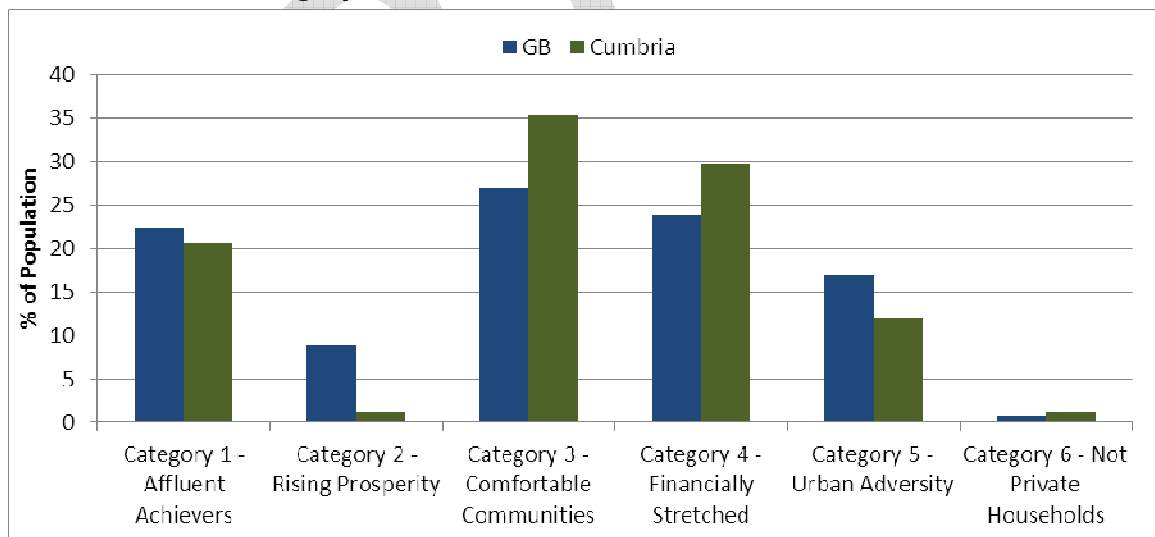
**Table 1: ACORN Category Profile (% Persons)**

Area Name	Category 1: Affluent Achievers	Category 2: Rising prosperity	Category 3: Comfortable Communities	Category 4: Financially stretched	Category 5: Urban Adversity	Category 6: Not private households
Cumbria	20.7%	1.2%	35.2%	29.8%	11.9%	1.2%
Allerdale	16.5%	0.4%	36.5%	34.9%	10.7%	1.0%
Barrow	11.7%	0.7%	27.1%	31.3%	28.5%	0.8%
Carlisle	16.8%	2.1%	33.6%	29.5%	17.2%	0.9%
Copeland	13.9%	1.1%	29.4%	45.6%	8.7%	1.4%
Eden	18.4%	0.5%	58.4%	19.2%	2.5%	1.0%
South Lakeland	40.4%	1.6%	33.4%	19.2%	3.6%	1.7%
Great Britain	22.4%	8.9%	26.9%	23.9%	17.0%	0.9%

### ACORN Category Profile - Cumbria vs. Great Britain

Chart 1 compares the profile of Cumbria's population with the profile of the population of Great Britain (GB) across the six broad 'ACORN Categories'.

**Chart 1: ACORN Category Profile – Cumbria vs. GB, 2013**



- 20.7% of Cumbria's residents live in postcodes that have been classified by CACI as 'ACORN Category 1 postcodes'; residents living in these postcodes are also referred to by CACI as 'Affluent Achievers'. Compared to national average, Cumbria has a slightly lower proportion of Affluent Achievers; with 22.4% of the population of GB living in ACORN Category 1 postcodes.
- Just 1.2% of Cumbria's residents live in ACORN Category 2 postcodes (Rising Prosperity); this is much lower than the national average (GB 8.9%).

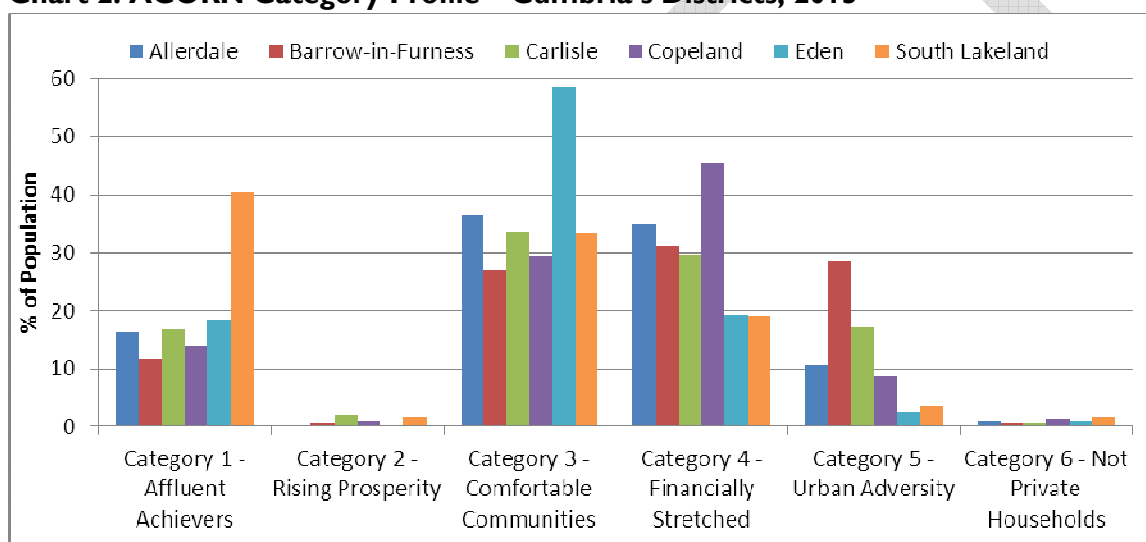


- The greatest proportion of Cumbria’s residents (35.2%) live in ACORN Category 3 postcodes (Comfortable Communities); this is much higher than the national average (GB 26.9%).
- Furthermore, the second greatest proportion of Cumbria’s residents (29.8%) live in ACORN Category 4 postcodes (Financially Stretched); again, this is higher than the national average (GB 23.9%).
- 11.9% of Cumbria’s residents live in ACORN Category 5 postcodes (Urban Adversity); this is lower than the national average (GB 17%).
- Finally, 1.2% of Cumbria’s residents live in ACORN Category 6 postcodes (Not Private Households – i.e. business areas or communal establishments such as care homes, prisons etc.); this is similar to the national average (GB 0.9%).

### ACORN Category Profile – Cumbria’s Districts

Chart 2 compares the profile of the populations of each of Cumbria’s districts across the six broad ACORN Categories.

**Chart 2: ACORN Category Profile – Cumbria’s Districts, 2013**



The ACORN Category profiles of Cumbria’s districts vary considerably from the county average. Of Cumbria’s six districts:

- South Lakeland has by far the greatest proportion of Affluent Achievers (ACORN Category 1); 40.4% vs. 20.7% for Cumbria. In contrast, just 11.7% of residents in Barrow-in-Furness live in postcodes classified as ACORN Category 1.
- Carlisle has the greatest proportion of residents living in ACORN Category 2 postcodes (Rising Prosperity); 2.1%. Although this proportion is higher than the county average (1.2%), it is still much lower than the national average (8.9%).
- Eden has the greatest proportion of residents living in ACORN Category 3 postcodes (Comfortable Communities); 58.4% compared 35.2% for Cumbria.
- Copeland has the greatest proportion of residents living in ACORN Category 4 postcodes (Financially Stretched); 45.6% compared to 29.8% for Cumbria.
- Barrow-in-Furness has the greatest proportion of residents living in ACORN Category 5 postcodes (Urban Adversity); 28.5%, which is more than double the county average of 11.9%. Inversely, the proportions of residents in Eden and South Lakeland living in postcodes belonging to this classification are less than a third of the county average; 2.5% and 3.6% respectively.

## Anti-Social Behaviour, including young people

This section looks at data in relation to Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) including ASB involving young people. It includes all ASB where an interest marker was added by the call handler stating that it involved youths (Age under 18). The source of this information is Cumbria Constabulary. Data is also provided by the Home Office iQuanta system when making comparisons to other Most Similar Forces. iQuanta is a web-based tool which provides policing performance information and analysis. The aim of the Constabulary is to reduce the number of offences.

### Headlines/Key findings

- Throughout 2012-13 there were 25,772 ASB incidents in Cumbria, a 1.1% reduction from the previous year; and there were 6,287 incidents involving young people, a 16.7% reduction
- Numbers of ASB were at their highest in August. Numbers of Youth ASB were at their highest in October
- Compared to the previous year, there has been a reduction in ASB in Allerdale, Carlisle and South Lakeland; and an increase in Barrow, Copeland and Eden
- Carlisle district had the highest number of offences, equating to 28% of the total number, however Barrow had the greatest rate per 1,000 population
- Eden district had the lowest number of offences, equating to 6% of the total number
- The wards with the highest number of ASB incidents in each of the districts are:  
**Allerdale:** St. Michael's, St. John's and Wigton;  
**Barrow:** Central, Hindpool and Ormsgill  
**Carlisle:** Castle, Currock and Upperby  
**Copeland:** Harbour; Hensingham, Egremont South  
**Eden:** Penrith West, Penrith South, Penrith North  
**South Lakeland:** Kendal Fell, Kendal Mintsfeet, Ulverston Town  
 The wards with the highest number of incidents involving young people are:  
**Allerdale:** St Michael's, Moss Bay, Wigton  
**Barrow:** Central, Hindpool, Risedale  
**Carlisle:** Castle, Upperby, Belle Vue  
**Copeland:** Egremont South, Hensingham, Harbour  
**Eden:** Penrith South, Penrith West, Penrith East/Appleby  
**South Lakeland:** Kendal Fell, Kendal Kirkland, Kendal Mintsfeet
- **The most prevalent category is 'nuisance' behaviour accounting for 75.7% of all ASB**
- In Cumbria, most offenders and victims are male and aged 18-30years

### Conclusions

Anti-Social Behaviour and incidents involving young people have fallen year on year in Cumbria and in all of the districts over 3 years.

### Data

**Table 1: Anti-Social Behaviour incidents in Cumbria and Districts for the last 3 financial years**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	% change in the last year	Rate (per 1,000)
Cumbria	32,932	26,062	25,772	-1.1	51.6
Allerdale	6,016	4,685	4,468	-4.6	46.4
Barrow	6,604	5,159	5,241	1.6	<b>76.6</b>
Carlisle	9,020	7,191	<b>7,100</b>	-1.3	65.7
Copeland	4,770	3,546	3,883	9.5	55.2
Eden	2,195	1,656	<b>1,669</b>	0.8	31.7
South Lakeland	4,334	3,825	3,411	-10.8	33.0

**Table 2: ASB incidents involving young people in Cumbria and Districts for the last 3 financial years**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	% change in the last year	Rate (per 1,000)
Cumbria	10,405	7,544	6,287	-16.7	12.6
Allerdale	2,043	1,547	1,224	-20.9	12.7
Barrow	2,221	1,526	1,314	-13.9	19.2
Carlisle	2,788	1,831	<b>1,512</b>	-17.4	14.0
Copeland	1,597	1,015	1,090	7.4	15.5
Eden	476	381	<b>321</b>	-15.7	6.1
South Lakeland	1,280	1,244	826	-33.6	8.0

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## Total Crime

This section looks the total of All Crime. The source of this information is Cumbria Constabulary. The aim of the Constabulary is to reduce the number of offences.

### Headlines/Key findings

- Throughout 2012-13 there were a total of 23,225 crimes recorded in Cumbria, a 10.7% reduction from the previous year
- Numbers were at their highest in July and December
- Compared to the previous year there has been a reduction in crime in all districts with the exception of Barrow where crime has increased by 3.0%
- Carlisle district had the highest number and rate of offences per 1,000 population
- Eden district had the lowest number and rate of offences
- The wards with the highest number of crimes in each of the districts are:  
**Allerdale:** St. Michael's, St. John's and Moss Bay;  
**Barrow:** Central, Hindpool, Ormsgill  
**Carlisle:** Castle, Currock, Upperby  
**Copeland:** Harbour, Egremont South, Hensingham  
**Eden:** Penrith West, Penrith South, Kirkby Stephen  
**South Lakeland:** Kendal Fell, Kendal Mintsfeet, Windermere Bowness South
- In Cumbria, most offenders are male and aged between 18-30years; and most victims are female and aged 18-30years

### Conclusion

Numbers of crimes have fallen in Cumbria year on year. In the last year numbers have fallen in all districts with the exception of Barrow where numbers have increased. Despite fluctuations, total numbers of crime have fallen in all districts over the last 3 years.

### Data

**Table 1: All crime offences in Cumbria and Districts for the last 3 financial years**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	% change in the last year	Rate (per 1,000)
Cumbria	26,966	25,996	23,225	-10.7	52.1
Allerdale	5,034	5,166	4,423	-14.4	53.6
Barrow	4,667	4,057	4,180	3.0	59.3
Carlisle	7,496	7,463	6,487	-13.1	69.1
Copeland	3,581	3,222	2,902	-9.9	45.8
Eden	1,974	1,926	1,691	-12.2	36.5
South Lakeland	4,214	4,162	3,540	-14.9	40.2

## Burglary Dwelling

This section looks at data in relation to Burglary Dwelling offences. The source of this information is Cumbria Constabulary. Data is also provided by the Home Office iQuanta system when making comparisons to other Most Similar Forces. The aim of the Constabulary is to maintain or decrease the number of offences.

### Headlines/Key findings

- Throughout 2012-13 there were 641 crimes in Cumbria, a -3.5% decrease from the previous year
- Numbers of crimes fell in Barrow, Copeland and Eden; numbers increased in Allerdale, Carlisle and South Lakeland
- The greatest number of crimes took place in October (73)
- Barrow had the highest rate of offences per 1,000 population, Eden had the lowest rate
- The wards with the highest number of crimes in each of the districts are:  
**Allerdale:** Ellen, St. Michael's, Moss Bay  
**Barrow:** Central, Barrow Island, Hindpool  
**Carlisle:** Botcherby, St. Aidans, Castle  
**Copeland:** Harbour, Mirehouse, Hensingham  
**Eden:** Hesketh, Kirkby Stephen, Kirkby Thore  
**South Lakeland:** Windermere Bowness South, Kendal Highgate, Ulverston East
- The burglary dwelling crime rate in Cumbria is below the average and is the lowest of its Most Similar Groups (out of 8 forces)
- In Cumbria, most offenders are male and aged between 18-30years; and most victims are male and aged over 60years

### Conclusions

In Cumbria numbers of offences have fallen in the last year and over a 3 year period. Despite the overall fall, numbers have increased in Allerdale, Carlisle and South Lakeland.

### Data

**Table 1: Burglary Dwelling offences in Cumbria and Districts for the last 3 financial years**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	% change in the last year	Rate (per 1,000)
Cumbria	661	664	641	-3.5	1.3
Allerdale	127	139	146	5.0	1.5
Barrow	150	122	120	-1.6	1.8
Carlisle	159	182	186	2.2	1.7
Copeland	84	87	54	-37.9	0.8
Eden	49	42	35	-16.7	0.7
South Lakeland	92	92	100	8.7	1.0

### District results against Most Similar Groups (each district has its own set of MSGs):

Allerdale – below the average, ranked 5 (out of 15; 1 being the best, 15 being the worst)

Barrow – below the average, ranked 1

Carlisle – below the average, ranked 4

Copeland – below the average, ranked 1

Eden – below the average, ranked 1

South Lakeland – below the average, ranked 2

## Burglary Other (non domestic)

The source of this information is Cumbria Constabulary. Data is also provided by the Home Office iQuanta system when making comparisons to other Most Similar Forces. The aim of the Constabulary is to maintain or reduce the number of Burglary offences.

### Headlines/Key findings

- Throughout 2012-13 there were 1,514 crimes in Cumbria, a 7.8% increase compared to the previous year
- Compared to the previous year, numbers of crimes increased in all districts with the exception of Allerdale and Copeland where they fell
- Carlisle has the highest rate of offences per 1,000 population, Copeland has the lowest rate
- The wards with the highest number of crimes in each of the districts are:
  - Allerdale:** Moss Bay, St Michael's, Harrington
  - Barrow:** Central, Hindpool, Walney South
  - Carlisle:** Harraby, Castle, Upperby
  - Copeland:** Egremont South, Frizington, Harbour
  - Eden:** Penrith West, Hesketh, Kirkby Stephen
  - South Lakeland:** Windermere Bowness South, Kirkby Lonsdale, Kendal Mintsfeet
- The crime rate in Cumbria is below the average and is the second lowest of its Most Similar Groups
- In Cumbria, most offenders are male and aged between 18-30years; and most victims are male and aged 41-50years

### Conclusions

In Cumbria numbers of offences have increased in the past year and over a 3 year period. In the past year numbers have increased in Barrow, Carlisle, Eden and South Lakeland. In Allerdale and Copeland numbers have fallen in the past year.

### Data

**Table 1: Burglary Other in Cumbria and Districts for the last 3 financial years**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	% change in the last year	Rate (per 1,000)
<b>Cumbria</b>	1,429	1,405	1,514	7.8	3.0
<b>Allerdale</b>	287	336	283	-15.8	2.9
<b>Barrow</b>	180	180	221	22.8	3.2
<b>Carlisle</b>	348	377	<b>436</b>	15.6	4.0
<b>Copeland</b>	162	150	127	-15.3	1.8
<b>Eden</b>	194	131	<b>134</b>	2.3	2.5
<b>South Lakeland</b>	258	231	313	35.5	3.0

### District results against Most Similar Groups (each district has its own set of MSGs):

- Allerdale – below the average, ranked 6 (out of 15; 1 being the best, 15 being the worst)
- Barrow – below the average, ranked 1
- Carlisle – below the average, ranked 8
- Copeland – below the average, ranked 1
- Eden – below the average, ranked 1
- South Lakeland – below the average, ranked 6

## Criminal Damage

The source of this information is Cumbria Constabulary. Data is also provided by the Home Office iQuanta system when making comparisons to other Most Similar Forces. The aim of the Constabulary is to maintain or reduce the number of Criminal Damage offences.

### Headlines/Key findings

- Throughout 2012-13 there were 5,315 offences in Cumbria, a 15.6% increase from the previous year
- Compared to the previous year, numbers of offences have increased in all districts with the exception of Barrow where they have fallen
- Barrow had the highest rate of offences per 1,000 population, Eden had the lowest
- The wards with the highest number of crimes in each of the districts are:  
**Allerdale:** St. Michael's, St. John's, Moss Bay,  
**Barrow:** Central, Hindpool, Parkside  
**Carlisle:** Castle, Currock, Upperby  
**Copeland:** Harbour, Hensingham, Mirehouse  
**Eden:** Penrith West, Penrith South, Kirkby Stephen  
**South Lakeland:** Kendal Fell, Kendal Kirkland, Kendal Mintsfeet
- The crime rate in Cumbria is above the average and is ranked 6th highest of its Most Similar Groups (out of 8 Forces)
- In Cumbria, most offenders are male and aged between 18-30years; and most victims are female aged 18-30years

### Conclusions

In Cumbria, numbers of offences have been falling year on year. In the past year numbers have fallen in all districts with the exception of Barrow where they have increased. Despite this, over a 3 year period numbers of offences have fallen in all districts.

### Data

**Table 1: Criminal Damage in Cumbria and Districts for the last 3 financial years**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	% change in the last year	Rate (per 1,000)
<b>Cumbria</b>	6,912	6,298	5,315	-15.6	10.6
<b>Allerdale</b>	1,340	1,324	1,110	-16.2	11.5
<b>Barrow</b>	1,308	958	994	3.8	14.5
<b>Carlisle</b>	1,660	1,588	<b>1,250</b>	-21.3	11.6
<b>Copeland</b>	1,149	914	858	-6.1	12.2
<b>Eden</b>	359	388	<b>305</b>	-21.4	5.8
<b>South Lakeland</b>	1,096	1,126	798	-29.1	7.7

### District results against Most Similar Groups (each district has its own set of MSGs):

Allerdale – above the average, ranked 12 (out of 15; 1 being the best, 15 being the worst)

Barrow – above the average, ranked 13

Carlisle – above the average, ranked 10

Copeland – above the average, ranked 14

Eden – below the average, ranked 4

South Lakeland – above the average, ranked 9

## Drug Crime

This section looks at data in relation to Drug Crime, including possession and trafficking. The source of this information is Cumbria Constabulary. Data is also provided by the Home Office iQuanta system when making comparisons to other Most Similar Forces. The aim of the Constabulary is to increase the number of drug offences and therefore reduce the number of drugs in circulation.

### Headlines/Key findings

- Throughout 2012-13 there were 1,533 drug offences in Cumbria, a 15.5% decrease from the previous year
- In Cumbria drug possession was down by 16.8%; and drug trafficking was down by 7.3%
- Numbers were down in all districts with the exception of Barrow where numbers increased
- Carlisle had the highest rate of offences per 1,000 population, South Lakeland had the lowest
- The wards with the highest number of crimes in each of the districts are:
  - Allerdale:** St. Michael's, Moss Bay, St. John's
  - Barrow:** Central, Hindpool, Ormsgill
  - Carlisle:** Castle, Currock, Harraby
  - Copeland:** Harbour, Sandwith, Hensingham
  - Eden:** Askham, Penrith West, Penrith South
  - South Lakeland:** Kendal Fell, Windermere Bowness South, Kendal Far Cross
- The crime rate in Cumbria is above the average and is the second highest of its Most Similar Groups (out of 8 Forces). Allerdale, Carlisle, and Eden are above average.
- In Cumbria, most offenders are male and aged between 18-30years

### Conclusion

In Cumbria numbers of offences have fallen in the past year and over a 3 year period. In the past year numbers of offences have fallen in all districts with the exception of Barrow where they have increased. Allerdale experienced the greatest fall in offences by 34.7%.

### Data

**Table 1: Drug Crime in Cumbria and Districts for the last 3 financial years**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	% change in the last year	Rate (per 1,000)
<b>Cumbria</b>	1,809	1,815	1,533	-15.5	3.1
<b>Allerdale</b>	371	487	318	-34.7	3.3
<b>Barrow</b>	188	187	206	10.2	3.0
<b>Carlisle</b>	474	477	468	-1.9	4.3
<b>Copeland</b>	206	241	209	-13.3	3.0
<b>Eden</b>	245	204	149	-27.0	2.8
<b>South Lakeland</b>	325	219	183	-16.4	1.8

**Table 2: Drug Crime in Cumbria for the last 3 financial years**

Type of drugs offence	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	% change in the last year
Drugs (other offences)	11	9	4	-55.6
Drugs (possession)	1,495	1,532	1,275	-16.8
Drugs (trafficking)	303	274	254	-7.3
All drug offences	1,809	1,815	1,533	-15.5



**Table 3: Drug Crime in Allerdale for the last 3 financial years**

Type of drugs offence	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	% change in the last year
Drugs (other offences)	3	5	1	-80.0
Drugs (possession)	324	389	273	-29.8
Drugs (trafficking)	44	93	44	-52.7
All drug offences	371	487	318	-34.7

**Table 4: Drug Crime in Barrow for the last 3 financial years**

Type of drugs offence	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	% change in the last year
Drugs (other offences)	2	1	1	0.0
Drugs (possession)	148	149	168	12.8
Drugs (trafficking)	38	37	37	0.0
All drug offences	188	187	206	10.2

**Table 5: Drug Crime in Carlisle for the last 3 financial years**

Type of drugs offence	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	% change in the last year
Drugs (other offences)	4	1	1	0.0
Drugs (possession)	409	416	401	-3.6
Drugs (trafficking)	61	60	66	10.0
All drug offences	474	477	468	-1.9

**Table 6: Drug Crime in Copeland for the last 3 financial years**

Type of drugs offence	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	% change in the last year
Drugs (other offences)	1	0	1	100.0
Drugs (possession)	178	219	169	-22.8
Drugs (trafficking)	27	22	39	77.3
All drug offences	206	241	209	-13.3

**Table 7: Drug Crime in Eden for the last 3 financial years**

Type of drugs offence	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	% change in the last year
Drugs (other offences)	0	0	0	0.0
Drugs (possession)	214	175	118	-32.6
Drugs (trafficking)	31	29	31	6.9
All drug offences	245	204	149	-27.0

**Table 8: Drug Crime in South Lakeland for the last 3 financial years**

Type of drugs offence	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	% change in the last year
Drugs (other offences)	1	2	0	-100.0
Drugs (possession)	222	184	146	-20.7
Drugs (trafficking)	102	33	37	12.1
All drug offences	325	219	183	-16.4

**District results against Most Similar Groups (each district has its own set of MSGs):**

Allerdale – above the average, ranked 14 (out of 15; 1 being the best, 15 being the worst)

Barrow – below the average, ranked 8

Carlisle – above the average, ranked 13

Copeland – below the average, ranked 9

Eden – above the average, ranked 12

South Lakeland – below the average, ranked 2

## Offences Against the Person (Violence)

This section looks at data in relation to Offences Against the Person. The source of this information is Cumbria Constabulary. Data is also provided by the Home Office iQuanta system when making comparisons to other Most Similar Forces. The aim of the Constabulary is to maintain/decrease the number of offences.

### Headlines/Key findings

- Throughout 2012-13 there were a total of 5,461 offences in Cumbria, a 13% decrease from the previous year; and a total of 2,105 Alcohol Related offences, a 17.5% decrease from the previous year
- Numbers of offences have fallen in all districts
- Barrow had the highest rate of offences per 1,000 population at 16.8, Eden had the lowest rate at 6.0
- The wards with the highest number of crimes in each of the districts are:  
**Allerdale:** St. John's, St. Michael's, Moss Bay  
**Barrow:** Central, Hindpool, Risedale  
**Carlisle:** Castle, Currock, Botcherby  
**Copeland:** Harbour, Cleator Moor North, Sandwith  
**Eden:** Penrith West, Penrith South, Penrith North  
**South Lakeland:** Kendal Fell, Ulverston Town, Windermere Bowness South
- The crime rate in Cumbria is below the average and is ranked 4th out of its Most Similar Groups (out of 8 Forces)
- Numbers of offences were highest in December
- In Cumbria, most offenders are male and aged between 18-30years; and most victims are female and aged 18-30years

### Conclusion

In Cumbria and districts numbers of offences have fallen in the past year and over a 3 year period.

### Data

**Table 1: Offences Against the Person in Cumbria and Districts for the last 3 financial years**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	% change in the last year	Rate (per 1,000)
<b>Cumbria</b>	6,277	6,279	5,461	-13.0	10.9
<b>Allerdale</b>	1,088	1,117	998	-10.7	10.4
<b>Barrow</b>	1,159	1,223	1,147	-6.2	16.8
<b>Carlisle</b>	1,917	1,869	1,480	-20.8	13.7
<b>Copeland</b>	928	814	791	-2.8	11.3
<b>Eden</b>	379	402	317	-21.1	6.0
<b>South Lakeland</b>	806	854	727	-14.9	7.0

### Alcohol Related Data

This includes all offences against the person where an interest marker was added by the officer stating that the offender was under the influence of alcohol.

**Table 2: Alcohol Related Offences Against the Person in Cumbria and districts for the last 3 financial years**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	% change in the last year	Rate (per 1,000)
<b>Cumbria</b>	2,020	2,550	2,105	-17.5	4.2
<b>Allerdale</b>	311	391	363	-7.2	3.8
<b>Barrow</b>	416	606	446	-26.4	6.5
<b>Carlisle</b>	627	697	534	-23.4	4.9
<b>Copeland</b>	309	354	313	-11.6	4.5
<b>Eden</b>	108	145	123	-15.2	2.3
<b>South Lakeland</b>	249	357	327	-8.4	3.2

### District results against Most Similar Groups (each district has its own set of MSGs):

Allerdale – below the average, ranked 7 (out of 15; 1 being the best, 15 being the worst)

Barrow – above the average, ranked 11

Carlisle – below the average, ranked 7

Copeland – above the average, ranked 8

Eden – below the average, ranked 1

South Lakeland – below the average, ranked 4

## Theft from a Motor Vehicle

This section looks at data in relation to Theft from a Motor Vehicle (TFMV). The source of this information is Cumbria Constabulary. Data is also provided by the Home Office iQuanta system when making comparisons to other Most Similar Forces. The aim of the Constabulary is to decrease the number of offences.

### Headlines/Key findings

- Throughout 2012-13 there were a total of 1,135 offences in Cumbria, a 7.3% increase from the previous year
- Compared to the previous year, numbers of offences have fallen in Allerdale, Copeland and South Lakeland; numbers have increased in Barrow, Carlisle, and Eden
- Barrow had the greatest increase of 65.3%
- Carlisle had the greatest rate of offences per 1,000 population, Copeland had the lowest
- Numbers were highest in October
- The wards with the highest number of crimes in each of the districts are:  
**Allerdale:** Ellenborough, St. Michael's, Ewanrigg  
**Barrow:** Hindpool, Central, Parkside  
**Carlisle:** Belah, Currock, Denton Holme  
**Copeland:** Harbour, Sandwith, Arlecdon  
**Eden:** Penrith West, Askham, Appleby  
**South Lakeland:** Lakes Grasmere, Lakes Ambleside, Kendal Mintsfeet
- The 'vehicle offences' crime rate in Cumbria is below the average of its Most Similar Groups, and ranks 1st (lowest) out of 8 Forces
- In Cumbria, most offenders are male and aged between 18-30years; and most victims are male and aged 41-50years

### Conclusion

In Cumbria numbers of offences have increased in the last year (and over a 3 year period); numbers have increased in Barrow, Carlisle, Copeland and Eden; numbers have fallen in Allerdale, Copeland and South Lakeland.

### Data

**Table 1: TFMV in Cumbria and Districts for the last 3 financial years**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	% change in the last year	Rate (per 1,000)
<b>Cumbria</b>	1,098	1,058	1,135	7.3	2.3
<b>Allerdale</b>	276	263	257	-2.3	2.7
<b>Barrow</b>	187	98	162	65.3	2.4
<b>Carlisle</b>	221	272	317	16.5	2.9
<b>Copeland</b>	105	110	85	-22.7	1.2
<b>Eden</b>	78	102	117	14.7	2.2
<b>South Lakeland</b>	231	213	197	-7.5	1.9

### District results against Most Similar Groups (each district has its own MSGs):

Allerdale – below the average, ranked 6 (out of 15; 1 being the best, 15 being the worst)

Barrow – below the average, ranked 1

Carlisle – below the average, ranked 6

Copeland – below the average, ranked 1

Eden – below the average, ranked 6

South Lakeland – below the average, ranked 2

## Theft of a Motor Vehicle (Vehicle taking)

This section looks at data in relation to Theft of a Motor Vehicle (TOMV). The source of this information is Cumbria Constabulary. Data is also provided by the Home Office iQuanta system when making comparisons to other Most Similar Forces. The aim of the Constabulary is to maintain/decrease the number of offences.

### Headlines/Key findings

- Throughout 2012-13 there were a total of 350 offences in Cumbria, a 4.9 % decrease from the previous year
- Compared to the previous year, numbers of offences have fallen in all districts with the exception of Barrow and Eden where they have increased
- Barrow had the greatest rate of offences per 1,000 population, South Lakeland had the lowest
- The wards with the highest number of crimes in each of the districts are:
  - Allerdale:** Moss Bay, Moorclose, Silloth
  - Barrow:** Central, Hindpool, Risedale
  - Carlisle:** Upperby, Denton Holme, Castle
  - Copeland:** Distington, Cleator Moor South, Mirehouse
  - Eden:** Hesketh, Penrith West, Dacre
  - South Lakeland:** Kendal Mintsfeet, Kendal Fell, Windermere Bowness South
- The 'vehicle offences' crime rate in Cumbria is below the average of its Most Similar Groups, and is the lowest out of 8 Forces. All districts are below the average of their Most Similar Groups
- In Cumbria, most offenders and victims are male and aged between 18-30years

### Conclusions

In Cumbria numbers of offences have decreased year on year. Numbers of offences fell in all districts with the exception of Barrow and Eden where they increased. The greatest increase has been in Barrow.

### Data

**Table 1: TOMV in Cumbria and Districts for the last 3 financial years**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	% change in the last year	Rate (per 1,000)
<b>Cumbria</b>	465	368	350	-4.9	0.7
<b>Allerdale</b>	88	73	57	-21.9	0.6
<b>Barrow</b>	74	38	71	86.8	1.0
<b>Carlisle</b>	145	130	100	-23.1	0.9
<b>Copeland</b>	63	44	34	-22.7	0.5
<b>Eden</b>	40	34	42	23.5	0.8
<b>South Lakeland</b>	55	49	46	-6.1	0.4

## Business Crime

This section looks at data in relation to Business Crime. This includes all crimes where the victim was entered by the officer as a business rather than an individual. The source of this information is Cumbria Constabulary. The aim of the Constabulary is to decrease the number of offences.

### Headlines/Key findings

- Throughout 2012-13 there were a total of 4,429 offences in Cumbria, a 12.2% decrease from the previous year
- Compared to the previous year numbers of offences have fallen in Cumbria and in all districts, with the exception of Eden where numbers have increased
- Carlisle had the greatest rate of offences per 1,000 population, Eden had the lowest
- The wards with the highest number of crimes in each of the districts are:  
**Allerdale:** St. Michael's, St. John's, Moss Bay  
**Barrow:** Central, Hindpool, Parkside  
**Carlisle:** Castle, Currock, Denton Holme  
**Copeland:** Harbour, Frizington, Egremont South  
**Eden:** Penrith West, Penrith South, Kirkby Stephen  
**South Lakeland:** Kendal Fell, Kendal Mintsfeet, Lakes Ambleside

### Conclusion

In Cumbria numbers of offences have decreased year on year. Numbers have fallen in all districts in the last year with the exception of Eden where they have increased.

### Data

Please note that all instances of Burglary Dwelling are where a business owns the dwelling that has been targeted.

**Table 1: Business Crime in Cumbria and Districts for the last 3 financial years**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	% change in the last year	Rate (per 1,000)
<b>Cumbria</b>	5,264	5,047	4,429	-12.2	8.9
<b>Allerdale</b>	1,059	1,152	807	-29.9	8.4
<b>Barrow</b>	758	644	640	-0.6	9.4
<b>Carlisle</b>	1,754	1,605	1608	0.2	14.9
<b>Copeland</b>	662	591	411	-30.5	5.8
<b>Eden</b>	287	266	295	10.9	5.6
<b>South Lakeland</b>	744	789	668	-15.3	6.5

**Table 2: Numbers of Business Crimes, by offence type, in Cumbria for the last 3 financial years**

Offence	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	% change in the last year
Burglary dwelling	23	23	26	13.0
Burglary other	454	385	401	4.2
Criminal Damage	1,466	1,197	1020	-14.8
Fraud & Forgery	209	238	177	-25.6
Offences Against the Person	3	4	5	25.0
Robbery	6	2	1	-50.0
Theft	2,894	3,001	2625	-12.5
Theft from a Motor Vehicle	184	176	163	-7.4
Theft of a Motor Vehicle	25	21	11	-47.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,264</b>	<b>5,047</b>	<b>4,429</b>	<b>-12.2</b>

**Table 3: Numbers of Business Crimes, by offence type, in Allerdale for the last 3 financial years**

Offence	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	% change in the last year
Burglary dwelling	5	2	7	250.0
Burglary other	124	130	89	-31.5
Criminal Damage	303	288	219	-24.0
Fraud & Forgery	22	35	16	-54.3
Offences Against the Person	0	0	0	0
Robbery	4	1	0	-100.0
Theft	519	634	444	-30.0
Theft from a Motor Vehicle	72	57	31	-45.6
Theft of a Motor Vehicle	10	5	1	-80.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,059</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>-29.9</b>

**Table 4: Numbers of Business Crimes, by offence type, in Barrow for the last 3 financial years**

Offence	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	% change in the last year
Burglary dwelling	2	5	5	0.0
Burglary other	39	42	43	2.4
Criminal Damage	222	151	168	11.3
Fraud & Forgery	16	24	18	-25.0
Offences Against the Person	1	0	3	100.0+
Robbery	0	0	0	0
Theft	464	415	395	-4.8
Theft from a Motor Vehicle	12	4	8	100.0
Theft of a Motor Vehicle	2	3	0	-100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>-0.6</b>

**Table 5: Numbers of Business Crimes, by offence type, in Carlisle for the last 3 financial years**

Offence	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	% change in the last year
Burglary dwelling	12	12	7	-41.7
Burglary other	116	65	90	38.5
Criminal Damage	413	321	280	-12.8
Fraud & Forgery	80	85	88	3.5
Offences Against the Person	2	3	1	-66.7
Robbery	1	1	0	-100.0
Theft	1,081	1,057	1075	1.7
Theft from a Motor Vehicle	43	57	63	10.5
Theft of a Motor Vehicle	6	4	4	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,754</b>	<b>1,605</b>	<b>1608</b>	<b>0.2</b>

**Table 6: Numbers of Business Crimes, by offence type, in Copeland for the last 3 financial years**

Offence	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	% change in the last year
Burglary dwelling	2	2	3	50.0
Burglary other	65	53	44	-17.0
Criminal Damage	263	163	111	-31.9
Fraud & Forgery	17	21	15	-28.6
Offences Against the Person	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0
Theft	302	329	227	-31.0
Theft from a Motor Vehicle	11	19	10	-47.4
Theft of a Motor Vehicle	2	4	1	-75.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>-30.5</b>

**Table 7: Numbers of Business Crimes, by offence type, in Eden for the last 3 financial years**

Offence	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	% change in the last year
Burglary dwelling	0	1	1	0.0
Burglary other	47	27	45	66.7
Criminal Damage	67	70	66	-5.7
Fraud & Forgery	20	28	15	-46.4
Offences Against the Person	0	1	0	-100.0
Robbery	1	0	0	0
Theft	132	117	143	22.2
Theft from a Motor Vehicle	16	19	22	15.8
Theft of a Motor Vehicle	4	3	3	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>10.9</b>

**Table 8: Numbers of Business Crimes, by offence type, in South Lakeland for the last 3 financial years**

Offence	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	% change in the last year
Burglary dwelling	2	1	3	200.0
Burglary other	63	68	90	32.4
Criminal Damage	198	204	176	-13.7
Fraud & Forgery	54	45	25	-44.4
Offences Against the Person	0	0	1	100.0
Robbery	0	0	1	100.0
Theft	396	449	341	-24.1
Theft from a Motor Vehicle	30	20	29	45.0
Theft of a Motor Vehicle	1	2	2	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>-15.3</b>



## Hate Crime

This section looks at data in relation to Hate Crime, crimes which have been given a hate crime interest marker by Police Officers. This includes all crimes where an interest marker was added by the officer stating that the crime was either Racially, Religiously, Sexual Orientation, Disability or Transgender motivated. The source of this information is Cumbria Constabulary. *The aim of the constabulary is to increase the reporting of hate incidents and crimes*

### Headlines/Key findings

- Throughout 2012-13 there were a total of 209 offences in Cumbria, a 22% fall from the previous year
- Compared to the previous year, numbers of offences have fallen in all districts, with the exception of Copeland where they have increased
- Barrow had the greatest rate of offences per 1,000 population, Eden had the lowest
- Race hate crime contributes to the majority of all hate crime (68.9% of the total), followed by sexual orientation (19.4% of the total)
- At ward levels numbers of crimes are relatively low, however, wards with the highest number of crimes in each of the districts are:
  - Allerdale:** St. John's, Christchurch, Moss Bay
  - Barrow:** Central, Hindpool, Hawcoat
  - Carlisle:** Castle, Currock, Dalston
  - Copeland:** Harbour, Hensingham, Cleator Moor North
  - Eden:** Penrith West, Penrith South, Penrith East
  - South Lakeland:** Kendal Fell, Kendal Stricklandgate, Windermere Appletwhaite

### Conclusions

In the last year numbers of crimes have fallen in Cumbria; this is true for all districts with the exception of Copeland where numbers have increased. Carlisle district had the greatest fall in the number of offences.

### Data

**Table 1: Total Hate Crime in Cumbria and Districts for the last 3 financial years**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	% change in the last year	Rate (per 1,000)
Cumbria	234	269	209	-22.0	0.4
Allerdale	32	36	30	-14.3	0.3
Barrow	50	47	47	0.0	0.7
Carlisle	86	100	54	-46.0	0.5
Copeland	23	18	31	72.2	0.4
Eden	8	16	12	-25.0	0.2
South Lakeland	35	52	35	-32.7	0.3

**Table 2: Hate Crime Type in Cumbria for the last 3 financial years**

Offence type	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Disability	13	16	20
Orientation	39	43	40
Racist	172	194	142
Religious	5	9	15
Transgender	5	7	6
All Hate (TOTAL)	234	269	206

## Domestic Violence and Sexual Offences

This section looks at data in relation to Domestic Violence incidents (all incidents recorded on the Force domestic abuse system). The source of this information is Cumbria Constabulary. Regional data has also been drawn from the British Crime Survey. The aim of the Constabulary and the wider Domestic Violence Partnership is to reduce the number of repeat incidents and repeats to MARAC, to increase the number of first time reports/ incidents and to reduce the number of repeat perpetrators.

### Headlines/Key findings

- Throughout 2012-13 there were 6,524 **domestic violence** incidents in Cumbria, a 1.6% increase from the previous year; there were 354 **sexual offences** in the county, a 12.4% decrease from the previous year
- Compared to the previous year, numbers of **domestic violence** incidents have increased in all districts with the exception of Carlisle and Eden where they have fallen; numbers of **sexual offences** have fallen in all districts with the exception of Allerdale and South Lakeland where they have increased
- Barrow district had the highest number and rate of **domestic violence** incidents per 1,000 population, while Eden had the lowest; Carlisle district had the highest number and rate of **sexual offences**, Copeland and Eden had the lowest rate
- Barrow had the greatest 'repeat victim rate' at 47.7%, while South Lakeland had the lowest at 32.8%
- Repeat victim rates have increased in Barrow, Carlisle and Copeland; rates have fallen in Allerdale, Eden and South Lakeland
  
- The wards with the highest number of **domestic violence** incidents in each of the districts are:
  - **Allerdale:** Moss Bay, St Michaels, Moorclose;
  - **Barrow:** Central, Hindpool, Ormsgill;
  - **Carlisle:** Castle, Currock, Botcherby
  - **Copeland:** Mirehouse, Harbour, Sandwith
  - **Eden:** Penrith South, Penrith West, Penrith North
  - **South Lakeland:** Kendal Kirkland, Kendal Fell, Kendal Underley
  
- The wards with the highest number of **sexual offences** in each of the districts are:
  - **Allerdale:** Moss Bay, Seaton, St. John's
  - **Barrow:** Hindpool, Walney South, Barrow Island
  - **Carlisle:** Castle, Currock, Harraby
  - **Copeland:** Egremont South, Harbour, Bootle
  - **Eden:** Kirkby Stephen, Kirkby Thore, Crosby Ravensworth
  - **South Lakeland:** Kendal Castle, Kendal Fell, Lakes Ambleside
- Offenders of **sexual offences** are typically male and aged 18-30years; victims are female and aged 0-17years
  
- There were 697 cases of those accessing Cumbria's Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVA) Services, equating to an annual caseload of 70 cases per FTE; an increase of 295 cases compared to the previous year. Of those, 92% were female; 95% were White British or Irish; 97% were heterosexual; and 36% are aged 21 – 30 years. 59% of clients have children; 36% of clients are 'high risk'; 64% experience physical abuse; 75% experience jealous and controlling behaviour; 13% experience sexual abuse; and 57% experience harassment and stalking; 3% are misusing drugs; 10% are misusing alcohol; 28% have mental health issues

## Conclusions

Compared to the previous year, numbers of **domestic violence** incidents have increased in Cumbria. Numbers of incidents have increased in all districts with the exception of Carlisle and Eden where they have fallen. Numbers have increased over a 3 year period in the county. Repeat victim rates are increasing. Numbers of **sexual violence** incidents have fallen in the last year in all districts with the exception of Allerdale and South Lakeland where they have increased; over a 3 year period numbers have fallen in the county, but have increased in Allerdale, Carlisle and South Lakeland.

DRAFT

**Data . Table 1: Levels of Violence Against Women and Girls in Cumbria**

<b>Do you know how many women and girls are victims of violence in your area?</b>	
<b>Based on regional data from the British Crime Survey, the estimate for an area this size would be that:</b>	
Women and girls aged 16-59 have been a victim of domestic abuse in the past year	<b>15,247</b> (margin of error +/- 3,528)
Women and girls aged 16-59 have been a victim of a sexual assault in the past year	<b>5,249</b> (margin of error +/- 2,999)
Women and girls aged 16-59 have been a victim of stalking in the past year	<b>29,068</b> (margin of error +/- 4,546)

(These figures are estimates based on the population size specified for Cumbria and the BCS prevalence rate for the North West region. They are only indicative of the level of VAWG, and should serve as one of several sources on which to assess the need for VAWG services in the area).

**Table 2: Domestic Violence Incidents in Cumbria for the last 3 financial years. (DV Repeats - all domestic abuse incidents where the victim was a victim in the 12 months prior to the incident)**

<b>Force</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>change in the last year</b>
Incidents	6,455	6,424	6,524	1.6%
Repeat incidents	2812	2840	2,920	2.8%
Repeat Victim Rate	43.6	44.2	44.8	0.6

**Table 3: Domestic Violence Incidents in Allerdale for the last 3 financial years**

<b>Allerdale</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>change in the last year</b>
Incidents	1,305	1,398	1,511	8.1%
Repeat incidents	571	682	714	4.7%
Repeat Victim Rate	43.8	48.8	47.3	-1.5

**Table 4: Domestic Violence Incidents in Barrow for the last 3 financial years**

<b>Barrow</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>change in the last year</b>
Incidents	1,376	1,224	1,292	5.6%
Repeat incidents	650	544	616	13.2%
Repeat Victim Rate	47.2	44.4	47.7	3.3

**Table 5: Domestic Violence Incidents in Carlisle for the last 3 financial years**

<b>Carlisle</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>change in the last year</b>
Incidents	1,493	1,619	1,477	-8.8%
Repeat incidents	633	705	687	-2.6%
Repeat Victim Rate	42.4	43.6	46.5	2.9

**Table 6: Domestic Violence Incidents in Copeland for the last 3 financial years**

<b>Copeland</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>change in the last year</b>
Incidents	1,205	1,122	1,171	4.4%
Repeat incidents	571	513	550	7.2%
Repeat Victim Rate	47.4	45.7	47.0	1.3

**Table 7: Domestic Violence Incidents in Eden for the last 3 financial years**

Eden	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	change in the last year
Incidents	249	270	264	-2.2%
Repeat incidents	71	100	88	-12.0%
Repeat Victim Rate	28.5	37.0	33.3	-3.7

**Table 8: Domestic Violence Incidents in South Lakeland for the last 3 financial years**

South Lakeland	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	change in the last year
Incidents	827	791	809	2.3%
Repeat incidents	316	296	265	-10.5%
Repeat Victim Rate	38.2	37.4	32.8	-4.6

**Table 9: Sexual Offences in Cumbria and Districts for the last 3 financial years**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	% change in the last year
Cumbria	383	404	354	-12.4
Allerdale	69	58	70	20.7
Barrow	72	60	48	-20.0
Carlisle	89	124	91	-26.6
Copeland	59	54	41	-24.1
Eden	34	49	29	-40.8
South Lakeland	60	59	75	27.1

**Table 10: Cumbria Integrated, IDVA Service, Coordinated Action Against Domestic Abuse (CAADA) Insights Service Report, 12 months to July 2013**

Cumbria	12 months to July 2013
Intake forms (number of cases opened)	697
Annual caseload per FTE	70
Exit forms (number of cases leaving the service)	667
Criminal & Civil Justice forms	358
Repeat clients	21%
Gender of clients: Female	92%
Gender of clients: Male	8%
Ethnic origin of clients: White British or Irish	95%
Clients with children	59%
Social Services involvement	23%
Police primary referral route	62%
Age: <18years	2%
Age: 18-20years	6%
Age: 21-30years	36%
Age: 31-40years	26%
Age: 41-50years	18%
Age: 51-60years	7%
Age: 61+years	4%
Proportion of clients with a financial problem	25%
Proportion of clients with mental health issues	28%
Proportion of clients attempting or threatening suicide	13%
Proportion of clients self-harming	11%
Proportion of clients misusing drugs	3%
Proportion of clients misusing alcohol	10%
Average length of abusive relationship	2 years
Proportion of clients 'high risk'	36%
Proportion of clients experiencing physical abuse	64%
Proportion of clients experiencing jealous and controlling behaviour	75%
Proportion of clients experiencing sexual abuse	13%
Proportion of clients experiencing harassment and stalking	57%

## Offender and Re-offending data

This section looks at data in relation to Adult Offending and Re-offending. The source of the Offending information is the Cumbria Probation Trust; and the source of the Re-offending data is the Ministry of Justice. The aim of the Probation Trust is to protect the public and to reduce reoffending.

To note: Local Delivery Units (LDU); North & West LDU: Carlisle, Penrith and West Cumbria Probation Offices; South LDU: Barrow and Kendal Probation Offices.

The order/licence/custody categories are: Community Orders: sentences of the court which are managed in the community. Licences: adults custodial sentences of 12 months or more which are then subject to supervision in the community upon release from custody; youths: releases from Young Offenders Institutions. Custody: adult sentences of 12 months or more and sentences to Young Offenders Institutions, who are in custody.

### Headlines/Key findings

- In March 2013 there were a total of 1,919 registered Offenders
- Compared to the previous year the number of cases fell by 32 from 1951 to 1,919
- Re-offending rates in Cumbria have fallen over the last year and over a 3 year period
- Over the 3 year period 'actual' rates of reoffending have been below the 'predicted' rates
- In Cumbria 87.5% of offenders are male
- Almost half of offenders (40.2%) are aged between 20-29 years
- 96.8% of offenders are of white origin
- There is a greater proportion of Offenders in the North & West LDU (65.5%) than the South (34.5%), however, the population is much greater in the North & West
- Violence accounts for the greatest proportion of the total offences in Cumbria (26.3%)
- Thefts account for 12.5%
- Drugs account for 9.2%
- 21.6% of offenders show evidence of domestic abuse
- 20.4% of offenders have parental responsibility

### Data

**Table 1: Profile of Offender Caseload at 31st March 2013, Cumbria Probation Trust**

Gender:	North & West LDU			South LDU			Cumbria Probation Trust		
	Community Order	Licence	Custody	Community Order	Licence	Custody	Community Order	Licence	Custody
Female	122	20	14	65	5	14	187	25	28
Male	563	219	318	325	105	149	888	324	467
<b>Total</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>1075</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>495</b>

Age:	North & West LDU			South LDU			Cumbria Probation Trust		
	Community Order	Licence	Custody	Community Order	Licence	Custody	Community Order	Licence	Custody
18-19yrs	22	1	7	12	1	5	34	2	12
20-29yrs	311	83	91	168	46	48	479	129	139
30-39yrs	181	74	109	102	27	48	283	101	157
40-49yrs	105	44	64	67	20	36	172	64	100
50-59yrs	47	27	37	31	14	14	78	41	51
60-69yrs	19	7	18	8	2	8	27	9	26
70-80yrs	0	3	6	2	0	4	2	3	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>1075</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>495</b>

Racial Origin:	North & West LDU			South LDU			Cumbria Probation Trust		
	Community Order	Licence	Custody	Community Order	Licence	Custody	Community Order	Licence	Custody
Asian	2	1	6	1		2	3	1	8
Black	1			1	1	1	2	1	1
Mixed	3	2	3	4	1	2	7	3	5
Other			1	2			2		1
White	674	234	317	369	108	156	1043	342	473
Refused							0	0	0
Not recorded	5	2	5	13		2	18	2	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>1075</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>495</b>

**Table 2: Probation commencements by offence type (at Trust and Office level), 2012-2013**

	Cumbria	Barrow	Carlisle	Kendal & Penrith	West Cumbria
Violence	555	139	161	80	175
Theft	264	52	111	23	78
Drugs	194	40	53	31	70
Public Order	184	43	75	21	45
Breach	171	32	66	11	62
Motoring	144	22	45	29	48
Burglary	127	24	58	13	32
Criminal Damage	90	16	23	17	34
Other	169	29	66	29	45
Fraud/Forgery	85	15	27	19	24
Sexual	65	13	25	13	14
Theft Vehicle	54	9	24	7	14
Dangerous Driving	8	3	1	3	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2110</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>642</b>

Note: Data is combined for Kendal and Penrith, the data is not available for the individual offices)

**Table 3: Proportion of probation commencements by offence type, 2012-2013**

	Cumbria	Barrow	Carlisle	Kendal & Penrith	West Cumbria
Violence	26.3%	31.8%	21.9%	27.0%	27.3%
Theft	12.5%	11.9%	15.1%	7.8%	12.1%
Drugs	9.2%	9.2%	7.2%	10.5%	10.9%
Public Order	8.7%	9.8%	10.2%	7.1%	7.0%
Breach	8.1%	7.3%	9.0%	3.7%	9.7%
Motoring	6.8%	5.0%	6.1%	9.8%	7.5%
Burglary	6.0%	5.5%	7.9%	4.4%	5.0%
Criminal Damage	4.3%	3.7%	3.1%	5.7%	5.3%
Other	8.0%	6.6%	9.0%	9.8%	7.0%
Fraud/Forgery	4.0%	3.4%	3.7%	6.4%	3.7%
Sexual	3.1%	3.0%	3.4%	4.4%	2.2%
Theft Vehicle	2.6%	2.1%	3.3%	2.4%	2.2%
Dangerous Driving	0.4%	0.7%	0.1%	1.0%	0.2%

Note: Data is combined for Kendal and Penrith, the data is not available for the individual offices)

**Table 4: Probation commencements with incidents of domestic violence/partner abuse, 2012-13**

	Evidence of Domestic Violence	
	Number	% of all offenders
Cumbria	389	21.6%
Barrow	107	27.0%
Carlisle	139	21.8%
Kendal & Penrith	46	18.0%
West Cumbria	97	18.8%

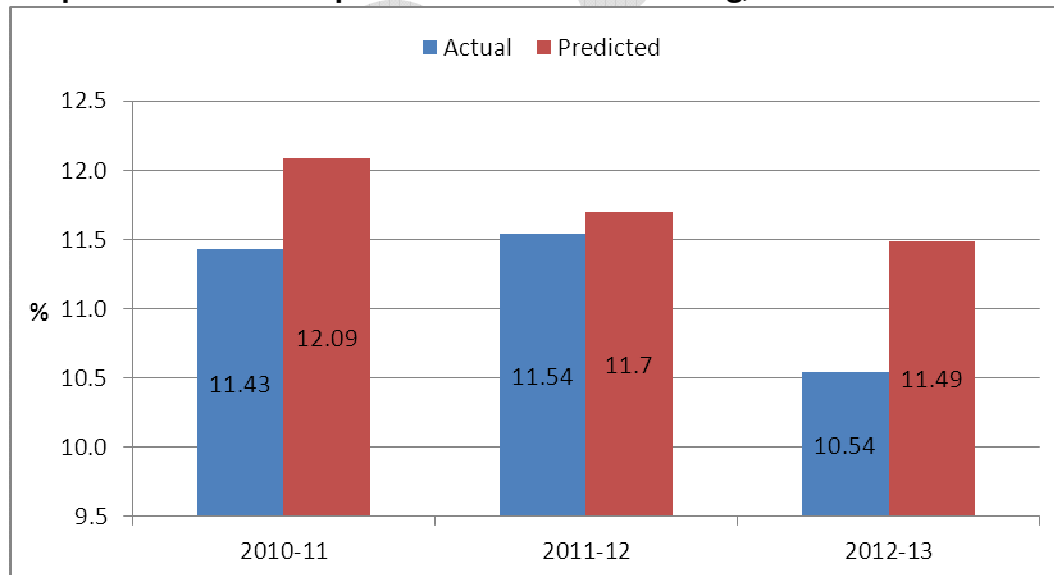
**Table 5: Probation commencements with identified evidence of parental responsibility data, 2012-13**

	Evidence of parental responsibility	
	Number	% of all offenders
Cumbria	369	20.4%
Barrow	101	25.5%
Carlisle	113	17.8%
Kendal & Penrith	53	20.7%
West Cumbria	102	19.7%

**Table 6: Local adult reoffending rates over 3 years, Probation area, Ministry of Justice**

Cumbria Probation Trust	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Cohort size (combining four quarters of probation caseload data) <sup>1</sup>	5,654	5,426	5,322
Actual rate of reoffending	11.43%	11.54%	10.54%
Predicted rate of reoffending	12.09%	11.70%	11.49%
% difference from baseline <sup>2</sup>	-5.50%	-1.42%	<b>-8.25%</b>

**Graph I: Actual rates v predicted rates of reoffending, 2009-10 – 2012-13**



<sup>1</sup> Note that data will not exactly aggregate from the local authority level to the Probation Trust level, as there are a small (roughly 1%) number of offenders who could not be assigned to a local authority as they have no postcode data. There are also a small (again roughly 1%) number of offenders whose postcode is in a local authority which is not in the probation trust where they are on the caseload.

<sup>2</sup> Data in bold illustrate that the change in re-offending from the baseline is statistically significant.



## Youth Offending

This section looks at data in relation to young offenders (those aged 10-17 years) who enter the youth offending system. The source of the information is Cumbria Youth Offending Service and Ministry of Justice.

### Headlines/Key findings

- Throughout 2012-13, there were 442 young offenders, a reduction of 32.3% from the previous year
- 373 young people entered the Youth Justice System for the first time, a fall of 25.4% from the previous year
- A total of 1,548 offences were committed
- 33 young people received a custodial (prison) sentence, a 17.5% reduction from the previous year

**Table 1: First Time Entrants, Cumbria Youth Offending Service**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	change in the last year
First Time Entrants	684	500	373	-25.4%

**Table 2: Overall Youth Crime, Cumbria Youth Offending Service**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	change in the last year
Number of Offenders	1,035	653	442	-32.3%
Number of Offences	1,940	1,548		-20.2%

**Table 3: Re-offending rates, Cumbria Youth Offending Service, 2010-11**

	2009-10	2010-11	Change from baseline
Frequency rate	0.91	0.90	-0.01
Binary rate	34.8%	34.0	-0.8% (% point change)

**Table 4: Offence data, Youth Offending Service, Youth Justice Board**

	2010-11	2011-12	Change in last year
Total Offences MIS report 2000	1,940	1,548	-20%
Number of Pre-court disposals	600	197	-67%
Number of First-tier disposals	662	571	-14%
Number of Community disposals	130	225	73%
Number of Custody disposals	36	39	8%
Total Disposals	1,428	1,032	-28%

**Table 5: Offending population, Youth Justice Board**

	2010-11	2011-12	Change in last year
Cumbria	1,035	632	-38.9%

**Table 6: Outcomes, Youth Justice Board**

	2011-12	2011-12	Change in last year
First Time Entrants	373		-113
Custodial sentences	40	33	-17.5

## Cumbria Drug & Alcohol Services (CDAS) data

This section looks at data in relation to drug users who come into contact with the Cumbria Drugs and Alcohol Services (CDAS). The primary source of this information is CDAS. In addition to this we have also used data drawn from the Cumbria Young Persons Alcohol & Tobacco Consumption Survey, Trading Standards

### Headlines/Key findings

- Throughout 2012-13, 2,642 substance users came into contact with CDAS (an increase of 149 users from 2,493 in 2011-12)
- In Cumbria 66% of users are male, 34% are female
- Most users are aged between 30-39years
- 98% of users are White British
- 66% of service users are accessing services because of drugs misuse; 34% are accessing services because of alcohol misuse (an increase of alcohol users compared to the previous year)
- **Allerdale:** 486 service users came into contact with CDAS (an increase of 86 users from the previous year). 49% of those use heroin as their main drug; 31% use alcohol. Most users are male and aged between 35-39years.
- **Barrow:** 640 service users came into contact with CDAS (an increase of 81 users from the previous year). 54% of those use heroin as their main drug; 30% use alcohol. Most users are male and aged between 35-39years.
- **Carlisle:** 673 service users came into contact with CDAS (an increase of 89 users from the previous year). 58% of those use heroin as their main drug; 30% use alcohol. Most Users are male and aged between 35-39 years.
- **Copeland:** 327service users came into contact with CDAS (an increase of 85 users from the previous year). 41% of those use heroin as their main drug; 39% use alcohol (an 11% increase from the previous year). Most Users are male and aged between 30-34 years.
- **Eden:** 212 service users came into contact with CDAS (an increase of 40 users from the previous year). 50% (increase) of those use alcohol as their main drug; 33% use heroin. Most users are male and aged between 30-34 years.
- **South Lakeland:** 337 service users came into contact with CDAS (an increase of 78 users from the previous year). 38% use heroin as their main drug; 42% use alcohol (increase). Most users are male and aged between 35-39 years
- 30% of drug users using the service have children; 43% of alcohol users using the service have children

### Cumbria Young Persons Alcohol & Tobacco Survey 2013

- The survey of 14-17 years olds was carried out between January and April 2013
- 1,363 completed surveys were received
- Compared to 2011 results, 14-17 year olds are drinking less often or not at all
- Proportions of those claiming they never drink alcohol has increased from 12% in 2011 to 25% in 2013
- Levels of binge drinking have fallen from 19% in 2011 to 9% in 2013
- There has been a fall in the number of 14-17 year olds drinking in pubs/clubs and outside on streets and in parks
- 27% of respondents are aware of drinking dens and/or party houses
- Respondents who drink alcohol mostly obtain it from their parents/guardians/family
- 3% of respondents claim to have fake ID, below the regional average of 7% (the internet is the most common source for fake ID)
- 17% of respondents claim they drink alcohol because there is nothing else to do
- 69% of respondents think that getting drunk is fun
- 54% of respondents think that it is normal to get drunk
- 16% of respondents claim they have been violent whilst drunk
- 36% of respondents are not worried about the long-term health effects

## Data

**Table 1: Gender of Drug Users who have come into contact with CDAS**

	2012-13	
Gender	Number	%
Male	1,753	66.4
Female	889	33.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,642</b>	

**Table 2: Ethnicity of Drug Users who have come into contact with CDAS**

	2012-13	
Ethnicity	Number	%
White British	2,590	98.0%
White Irish	6	0.2%
Other White	29	1.1%
White & Black Caribbean	2	0.1%
White & Black African	1	0.0%
White & Asian	1	0.0%
Other Mixed	0	0.0%
Indian	0	0.0%
Pakistani	0	0.0%
Bangladeshi	1	0.0%
Other Asian	4	0.2%
Caribbean	0	0.0%
African	0	0.0%
Other Black	2	0.1%
Chinese	1	0.0%
Other	5	0.2%
Not Stated	0	0.0%
Missing ethnicity code	0	0.0%

**Table 3: Age of Drug & Alcohol Users who came into contact with CDAS**

	2012-13	
Age group at mid-point (End September)	Number	%
18-24 years	186	7.0%
25-29 years	326	12.3%
30-34 years	466	17.6%
35-39 years	524	19.8%
40-44 years	404	15.3%
45-49 years	322	12.2%
50-54 years	203	7.7%
55-59 years	108	4.1%
60-64 years	61	2.3%
65+ years	42	1.6%

Table 4: Main and Secondary drugs used by Drug Users who have come into contact with CDAS

MAIN DRUG	SECOND DRUG																			Total	
	Heroin	Methadone	Other Opiates	Benzodiazepines	Amphetamines	Cocaine	Crack	Hallucinogens	Ecstasy	Cannabis	Solvents	Barbiturates	Major Tranquilisers	Anti-depressants	Alcohol	Other Drugs	Poly Drug	Prescription Drugs	Misuse Free		N/A
Heroin		90	34	218	66	14	34		1	57					107	2	3	2	5	666	1,299
Methadone	4		1	13											4					36	58
Other Opiates	5	1		15	5		1			6					9					76	118
Benzodiazepines	3		2							3					6					28	42
Amphetamines	4		1	4		3				5					6					36	59
Cocaine				1	2				1	10					8					13	35
Crack					1	1															2
Hallucinogens			1			1				1					1						4
Ecstasy										1										1	2
Cannabis			1	5	2	4		1	2		1			1	34	1		1		53	106
Solvents										1											1
Barbiturates																					
Major Tranquilisers																					
Anti-depressants															1						1
Other Drugs				1																2	3
Poly Drug																					
Prescription Drugs				1						2										4	7
Misuse free																					
<b>Total</b>	16	91	40	258	76	23	35	1	4	86	1			1	176	3	3	3	5	915	1,737

## Alcohol

This section looks at data in relation to Alcohol, alcohol related mortality, hospital admissions, crime, violent crime and binge drinking. The source of the information is from the Local Alcohol Profiles for England (LAPE) produced by the North West Public Health Observatory.

### Headlines/Key findings

- In Cumbria the rate of **alcohol specific mortality for males** is below the national and regional average, however, in Barrow and Carlisle it is above the national average. **Alcohol specific mortality for females** is above the national average in Cumbria, Allerdale, Barrow and South Lakeland
- In Cumbria the rate of **under 18s admitted to hospital with alcohol specific conditions** is above national and regional rates. Rates in Allerdale, Barrow and Copeland are also above national and regional rates
- In Cumbria **admission episodes for alcohol-attributable conditions** is above the national average; this is reflected in the rates for Allerdale, Barrow, Carlisle and Copeland
- In Cumbria the rate of those **engaging in binge drinking** is above the national average but below the regional average; this is reflected in all districts with the exception of Barrow
- In Cumbria the rate of **recorded crime attributable to alcohol** is below the national and regional average, however, in Barrow and Carlisle rates are above both national and regional averages
- In Cumbria the rate of **violent crimes attributable to alcohol** is below the national and regional average, however, rates in Barrow and Carlisle are above national and regional rates

### Conclusion

Rates of **Alcohol specific mortality for males** have fallen in Cumbria. This is true for Allerdale, Copeland, Eden and South Lakeland, however, rates in Barrow and Carlisle have increased.

Rates of **Alcohol specific mortality for females** have fallen in Cumbria. This is true for Allerdale, Barrow, Carlisle and Copeland. Rates in Eden and South Lakeland have increased.

Rates of **Under 18s admitted to hospital with alcohol specific conditions** are falling in Cumbria. This is true for Allerdale, Barrow, Carlisle, Eden and South Lakeland; in Copeland rates are increasing.

Rates of **Admission episodes for alcohol-attributable conditions** have increased in Cumbria. This is true for Barrow however, rates have increased in all other districts.

Rates of **Crime attributable to alcohol** have fallen in Cumbria, this is true for Carlisle and Copeland. Rates have increased in Allerdale, Barrow, Eden and South Lakeland.

Rates of **Violent crimes attributable to alcohol** in Cumbria have remained the same. Rates have increased in Allerdale, Barrow, Eden and South Lakeland. Rates have fallen in Carlisle and Copeland.

## Data

**Table 1: Alcohol specific mortality: Males, all ages, DSR per 100,000 population**

	2006-2008	2007-2009	2008-2010	Number of deaths 2008-2010
Cumbria	10.87	11.53	11.25	95
Allerdale	10.12	12.72	10.71	17
Barrow	19.11	23.55	<b>27.05</b>	32
Carlisle	12.21	13.99	<b>14.27</b>	24
Copeland	11.63	8.91	8.13	10
Eden	4.66	4.89	2.82	3
South Lakeland	7.76	5.35	4.88	9
North West	18.51	19.01	18.51	1,982
England	13.12	13.06	13.16	10,579

**Table 2: Alcohol specific mortality: Females, all ages, DSR per 100,000 population**

	2006-2008	2007-2009	2008-2010	Number of deaths 2008-2010
Cumbria	7.66	7.69	6.62	56
Allerdale	9.04	8.67	8.10	14
Barrow	11.54	12.02	8.10	9
Carlisle	9.88	7.93	5.67	9
Copeland	5.96	6.04	3.26	5
Eden	3.98	4.79	5.59	4
South Lakeland	4.87	6.03	7.95	15
North West	9.98	9.93	9.82	1,082
England	6.12	6.12	6.04	5,029

**Table 3: Under 18s admitted to hospital with alcohol specific conditions: Persons, crude rate per 100,000 population**

	2006/07-2008/09	2007/08-2009/10	2008/09-2010/11	Number of under 18s admitted 2008/09-2010/11
Cumbria	111.71	103.21	96.38	283
Allerdale	156.00	144.90	132.23	75
Barrow-in-Furness	109.55	104.51	103.98	47
Carlisle	107.70	110.41	85.25	52
Copeland	167.90	121.89	136.43	57
Eden	32.87	43.09	40.15	12
South Lakeland	74.48	71.88	67.75	40
North West	113.33	102.81	93.71	4,165
England	66.41	61.81	55.79	18,444

**Table 4: Admission episodes for alcohol-attributable conditions (previously NI39): All ages, DSR per 100,000 population**

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Number of admission episodes 2011/12	% change in the last year
Cumbria	1896.02	1924.33	2076	13,710	8%
Allerdale	1957.06	1972.37	1956	2,536	-1%
Barrow-in-Furness	2528.12	2464.45	2560	2,190	4%
Carlisle	2021.69	2047.67	2403	3,197	17%
Copeland	2120.89	2185.33	2314	2,089	6%
Eden	1367.06	1404.29	1663	1,221	18%
South Lakeland	1433.26	1530.67	1617	2,477	6%
North West	2295.19	2425.49	2413	199,855	-1%
England	1742.78	1895.18	1974	1,220,293	4%

**Table 5: Synthetic estimate of the percentage of the population aged 16 years and over who report engaging in binge drinking**

	2007-2008	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI
Cumbria	21.6	20.1	23.2
Allerdale	22.0	18.6	25.7
Barrow-in-Furness	18.7	15.5	22.4
Carlisle	22.4	19.1	26.0
Copeland	21.7	17.6	26.5
Eden	22.8	18.4	28.0
South Lakeland	21.9	18.8	25.3
North West	23.3	21.2	25.5
England	20.1	19.4	20.8

**Table 6: Recorded crime attributable to alcohol: Persons, all ages, crude rate per 1,000 population**

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Number recorded crime 2011/12
Cumbria	5.80	5.46	5.44	2,688
Allerdale	5.54	5.13	5.21	491
Barrow-in-Furness	7.66	7.09	7.10	502
Carlisle	7.98	7.64	7.60	<b>795</b>
Copeland	5.33	5.57	4.94	343
Eden	3.72	3.28	3.48	180
South Lakeland	3.90	3.47	3.63	377
North West	7.76	7.17	6.73	46,684
England	8.01	7.58	7.02	366,791

**Table 7: Violent crimes attributable to alcohol: Persons, all ages, crude rate per 1,000 population**

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Number violent crimes 2011/2012
Cumbria	4.94	4.71	4.71	2,330
Allerdale	4.59	4.29	4.41	415
Barrow-in-Furness	6.75	6.08	6.43	454
Carlisle	7.00	6.80	6.63	<b>693</b>
Copeland	4.61	4.93	4.33	301
Eden	2.99	2.72	2.87	149
South Lakeland	3.16	2.88	3.07	318
North West	5.46	5.16	4.93	34,183
England	5.79	5.46	5.03	262,791

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## Killed or Seriously Injured (KSIs)

This section looks at data in relation to KSIs which are defined as being the number of casualties who were killed or seriously injured in road traffic collisions. The source of the information is Cumbria County Council (Department for Transport).

### Headlines/Key findings

- Throughout 2012 there were 196 KSI incidents in Cumbria, 53 less than the previous year equating to a 21.3% decrease, and 15.9% decrease over 3 years
- Compared to the previous year numbers of incidents have fallen in all districts with the exception of Carlisle where they have increased
- Carlisle had the highest number of KSIs, Eden had the highest rate per 1,000 population
- Barrow had the lowest number of KSIs, however South Lakeland had the greatest proportional fall in the last year

### Conclusion

In Cumbria and districts numbers of KSIs have fallen in the last year with the exception of Carlisle where they have increased.

**Table 1: KSIs in Cumbria and Districts for the last 3 calendar years**

	2010	2011	2012	% change in the last year
Cumbria	233	249	196	-21.3%
Allerdale	50	63	40	-36.5%
Barrow	18	14	13	-7.1%
Carlisle	37	42	48	14.3%
Copeland	20	31	30	-3.2%
Eden	52	42	30	-28.6%
South Lakeland	56	57	35	-38.6%

**Table 2: KSIs by user group category, Cumbria, 2012**

	2010	2011	2012	% change in the last year
All KSIs	233	249	196	-21.3%
Child KSI	35	18	10	-44.4%
All fatal	30	30	30	0.0%
Slight	1586	1506	1511	0.3%
Total casualties	1819	1755	1707	-2.7%

## Fire Service

This section looks at data in relation to deliberately started Fire Incidents. The source of this information is Cumbria Fire Service.

The information is broken down by primary and secondary fires (primary - including all fires in buildings, vehicles and outdoor structures or any fire involving casualties, rescues or fires attended by five or more appliances; secondary fires are fire incidents that did not occur at a primary location, was not a chimney fire in an occupied building, did not involve casualties (otherwise categorised as a Primary incident) and was attended by four or fewer appliances). Please note that numbers of arson offences are included in the Criminal Damage which are reported in this Assessment.

### Headlines/Key findings

- Throughout 2012-13 there were a total of 1,664 fire incidents in Cumbria
- There were a total of 663 deliberate fire incidents in the county, which accounted for 39.8% of all fire incidents
- Compared to the previous year the number of all fire incidents had fallen by 8.7%; the number of deliberate fire incidents had fallen by 22.1%
- Over the last 3 years, the number of incidents had fallen across Cumbria and in all of the districts
- Allerdale district had the greatest number of incidents and the greatest rate per 1,000 population
- Eden district had the lowest number of incidents and the lowest rate per 1,000 population

The wards with the highest number of deliberate fire incidents are as follows:

- **Allerdale:** St Michaels, Moss Bay, Moorclose; **Barrow:** Central, Ormsgill, Hindpool; **Carlisle:** Castle, Currock, Botcherby; **Copeland:** Distington, Harbour, Mirehouse; **Eden:** Hesket, Brough/Penrith West, Alston Moor/Penrith South; **South Lakeland:** Arnside & Beetham, Kendal Far Cross, Ullswater/Kirby Lonsdale

### Conclusions

The general trend for all fires (both accidental and deliberate) is downward as it is nationally.

### Data

**Table 1: All fires incidents in Cumbria and Districts for the last 3 financial years**

	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
	Accidental	Deliberate	Total	Accidental	Deliberate	Total	Accidental	Deliberate	Total
<b>Allerdale</b>	166	265	431	161	253	414	182	231	413
<b>Barrow</b>	157	240	397	126	156	282	122	121	243
<b>Carlisle</b>	191	358	549	193	224	417	228	141	369
<b>Copeland</b>	129	160	289	117	119	236	120	95	215
<b>Eden</b>	168	29	197	151	27	178	160	12	172
<b>South Lakeland</b>	213	87	300	224	72	296	189	63	252
<b>Cumbria</b>	1,024	1,139	2,163	972	851	1,823	1,001	663	1,664

**Table 2: Deliberate fire incidents in Cumbria and Districts for the last 3 financial years**

	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
	Primary	Secondary	Total	Primary	Secondary	Total	Primary	Secondary	Total
Allerdale	58	207	265	45	208	253	50	181	231
Barrow	28	212	240	27	129	156	19	102	121
Carlisle	70	288	358	53	171	224	37	104	141
Copeland	33	127	160	34	85	119	18	77	95
Eden	11	18	29	10	17	27	5	7	12
South Lakeland	19	68	87	17	55	72	18	45	63
<b>Cumbria</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>1,139</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>663</b>

**Table 3: All (accidental and deliberate) fire incidents - change over time**

	Numerical change 3 years	% change 3 years	Numerical change 1 year	% change 1 year
Allerdale	-18	-4.2%	-1	-0.2%
Barrow	-154	-38.8%	-39	-13.8%
Carlisle	-180	-32.8%	-48	-11.5%
Copeland	-74	-25.6%	-21	-8.9%
Eden	-25	-12.7%	-6	-3.4%
South Lakeland	-48	-16.0%	-44	-14.9%
<b>Cumbria</b>	<b>-499</b>	<b>-23.1%</b>	<b>-159</b>	<b>-8.7%</b>

**Table 4: Deliberate fire incidents - change over time**

	Numerical change 3 years	% change 3 years	Numerical change 1 year	% change 1 year
Allerdale	-34	-12.8%	-22	-8.7%
Barrow	-119	-49.6%	-35	-22.4%
Carlisle	-217	-60.6%	-83	-37.1%
Copeland	-65	-40.6%	-24	-20.2%
Eden	-17	-58.6%	-15	-55.6%
South Lakeland	-24	-27.6%	-9	-12.5%
<b>Cumbria</b>	<b>-476</b>	<b>-41.8%</b>	<b>-188</b>	<b>-22.1%</b>

## British Crime Survey

The British Crime Survey (BCS) is a face to face survey in which adults living in private households are asked about their experiences of crime. The results are only available at County level and percentage responses for Cumbria to questions posed are shown in the table below:

	Mar-12	Mar-13	Trend	MSG Rank (1 = best 8 = worst)
Percentage who think their local police do a good or excellent job	68.3%	67.7%	Worse	1
Police or Council dealing with Crime	65.4	63.9	Worse	1
Reliable	62.5	62.3	Worse	1
Respect	89.7	89.6	Worse	2
Fair Treatment	67.8	65.3	Worse	4
Community Understanding	79.6	79.3	Worse	1
Police deal with community priorities	70.0	65.8	Worse	1
Confidence	81.5	80.4	Worse	1
Risk of crime (household)	9.7	10.4	Worse	4
Risk of crime (personal)	4.5	2.2	Better	1

(Note: MSG = Most Similar Group)

## Public Consultation Survey

The Annual Public Consultation Survey is a county wide survey and was conducted during August 2012 using a number of different sampling methods.

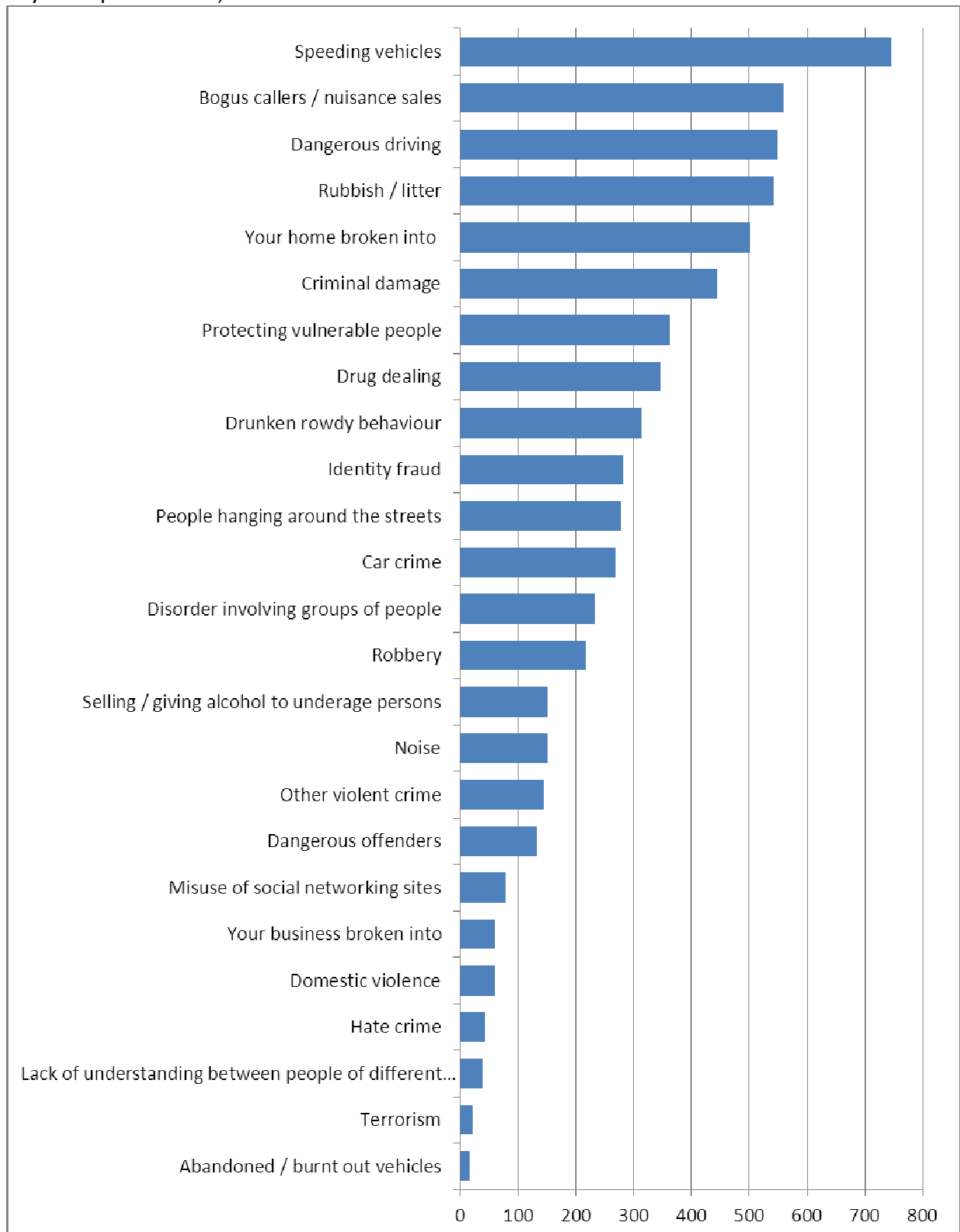
In total, 2,430 surveys were distributed to Members of Community Voice. The survey was also made available online.

### Headlines/Key findings

- 1,033 surveys were returned, a response rate of 42.5%
- 355 surveys were filled in online, bringing the total number of completed surveys to 1,388
- In Cumbria the greatest concern is speeding vehicles followed by bogus callers / nuisance sales
- In Allerdale the greatest concern is speeding vehicles followed by dangerous driving
- In Barrow the greatest concern is speeding vehicles (& rubbish/litter) followed by bogus callers / nuisance sales
- In Carlisle the greatest concern is speeding vehicles followed by bogus callers / nuisance sales
- In Copeland the greatest concern is speeding vehicles followed by dangerous driving
- In Eden the greatest concern is speeding vehicles followed by dangerous driving
- In South Lakeland the greatest concern is speeding vehicles followed by bogus callers / nuisance sales

**Chart 1: Graph showing the most important local concerns**

(Question 5 – Thinking about your local neighbourhood, please look at the following list and put an X next to your top 5 concerns).



# Cumbria Community Safety Strategic Assessment

## Carlisle District Summary

November 2013

Ali Wilson

Senior Research, Information & Intelligence Officer



CUMBRIA  
CONSTABULARY  
SAFER STRONGER CUMBRIA



## **BACKGROUND**

This Summary Report provides a narrative overview of community safety within Carlisle District. It forms part of a collection of documents which make up the Community Safety Strategic Assessment (CSSA) for Cumbria.

The Crime and Disorder Regulations 2007 place a statutory duty on Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) to prepare a Joint Strategic Assessment of crime and disorder in their local areas. The aim of the CSSA is to provide partners with an understanding of the levels and patterns of crime, disorder and substance misuse in the county and local areas, through statistical analysis, information about crime, changes and patterns over time, and, where possible, explanations as to why these changes have occurred.

The CSSA will highlight the county's priorities for the Safer and Stronger Thematic Partnership, the CSPs and other responsible authorities that are working together to tackle crime, disorder and substance misuse. The CSSA will provide the evidence base for the development of Cumbria's Community Safety Agreement by helping to identify and prioritise the resources and interventions required to combat crime and disorder. It will draw on issues raised by those working or living in local communities including areas that they feel should be addressed.

This report is one of six district Summaries which sit alongside an overall Cumbria Summary and the Cumbria Community Safety Technical Report to make up the CSSA. The narrative within this report draws on the data and analysis contained in the comprehensive Cumbria Community Safety Strategic Assessment Technical Report.



## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Levels of crime in Carlisle district continue to **fall**. Over the past year crime has fallen by 13.1%, despite this, the overall crime rate in the district is higher than any other district in the county.

Whilst levels of overall crime are falling, incidents of **burglary dwelling** and **burglary other** and **theft from a motor vehicle** are **rising**. The number of people killed and seriously injured on Carlisle's roads has also increased in the past year. **Hate crime** has **fallen** significantly in the district with numbers of crimes almost half what they were in the previous year.

Despite a slight fall in levels of **drug crime**, Carlisle has the highest rate out of all districts across the county.

Carlisle has experienced the second highest rise in the rate of alcohol attributable hospital admissions. And rates for those aged under 18 years admitted to hospital with alcohol specific conditions remain above national and regional levels. The rate of alcohol specific mortality among men is also on the rise (awaiting data update).

The typical offender in Carlisle district is most likely to be male and aged 18-30 years; and the typical victim is female aged 18-30 years. Crime and disorder is most prevalent in deprived areas characterised by relatively high levels of unemployment and child poverty.

Castle Ward, which includes Carlisle city centre, is the ward with the highest level of crime in the county. This is driven by high levels of anti-social behaviour, business crime, theft, offences against the person, and criminal damage.

Crime was focused in the city of Carlisle, with the highest levels of crime in Castle ward. Currock ward had the fourth highest level of crime in the county. While crime is concentrated in deprived urban areas, crimes do take place in more affluent areas such as Dalston and Stanwix where there were a notable number of thefts of a motor vehicle. Belah had the second highest number of thefts from a motor vehicle in the county. While levels of deliberate fires are falling, incidents are relatively high in Currock.

Future changes to welfare reform may have an impact on levels of crime. As we see levels of household income reduce through benefit cuts, adding further to financial pressures in the home, we may see an increase in alcohol and substance misuse, crime (potentially acquisitive crime) as well as domestic violence. Some of these welfare reforms have already taken place but further changes will continue to take place up until 2017. Services may see an increase in demand as changes to personal and financial circumstances take place.

## **PEOPLE AND COMMUNITIES**

The district of Carlisle is in the north east corner of Cumbria. The historic city of Carlisle is the largest in Cumbria and acts as service centre and transportation hub for the north of the county and the south west of Scotland. The district includes the market towns of Brampton, Dalston and Longtown. Carlisle district contains two Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, the Solway Estuary in the west of the district and the Pennines in the east. The district also includes the western part of Hadrian's Wall which is classified as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO.

Carlisle district has a geographical area of 1,040 km<sup>2</sup>. While the majority of the district is urban it still contains significant rural areas. The district's urban / rural split is approximately 60:40. Carlisle is the most populated district in Cumbria with a current population of 108,800 people.

When compared to England & Wales, Carlisle has lower proportions of residents in the three youngest age groups (0-44 years) and higher proportions of residents in the four oldest age groups (aged 45+); Since Mid-2002, the population of Carlisle has increased by 6,200 people (+6.1%), with the greatest percentage increase occurring in the 85+ age group (+37.6%) and the greatest percentage decrease occurring in the 30-44 age group (-9.8%); Since Mid-2002, there have been more births than deaths in Carlisle, this 'natural change' has accounted for an increase of 700 persons across the district. Furthermore, during the same time, 5,600 more people have migrated into Carlisle (from other parts of the UK and overseas) than have migrated out from Carlisle.

Carlisle district has the second highest proportion of residents from black and minority ethnic (BME) groups at 5.6%, above the county average of 4.9%. The average male living in Carlisle can expect to live to 77.6 years, below the county and national average; and the average female 81.6 years, also below the county and national average. There is an approximate gap of 4.6 years for males and 7.1 years for females between the best and worst areas in Carlisle.

The largest areas of employment in the district are health (14.8%), retail (12.8%), manufacturing (10.7%) and transport (8.0%). This reflects the city of Carlisle's role as a service and administrative centre. While the role of manufacturing in Carlisle's economy has declined, some major national companies still have a presence in the district including Nestle, Pirelli Tyres and United Biscuits. The city of Carlisle also hosts the headquarters of Stobart Group.

The median average annual household income in Carlisle district is also above the county average at £26,017. The median house price in the district is £114,818, approximately £19,000 less than the county average. 3.3% of working age residents in Carlisle district were unemployed (claiming Job Seekers Allowance), above the county average rate but below national and regional averages. This figure differs considerably between the best and worst areas across the district from 6.8% in Upperby to 0.9% in Wetheral and Great Corby.

Within Carlisle district there are pockets of deprivation, particularly in the urban areas of the district and close by Carlisle city centre including Upperby, Botcherby and Castle wards. Upperby is the most deprived ward in the district and the seventh most deprived in Cumbria. In Upperby the median household income is £19,821 and the average house price is £74,688. 6.8% of the population are claiming Job Seekers Allowance, and youth unemployment is an issue. 14% of households in Carlisle district have an annual income of under £10,000, while 16.1% of children live in poverty. In Upperby these figures rise to 20.2% of households with an annual income less than £10,000 and 32.0% of children living in poverty.

## **COMMUNITY SAFETY INFORMATION**

This section will present the narrative of community safety within Carlisle district.

Two different measures of incidents have been used:

- **Number:** the exact number of incidents / offences within Carlisle district.
- **Rate:** the number of incidents in relation to the population of Carlisle district.

### **Substance misuse & alcohol**

The impact of alcohol on the health of the district's population is significant, a reflection of the situation in Cumbria as a whole. The district performs poorly in a number of indicators when compared to the situation at a county and a national level. Alcohol abuse remains a significant contributing factor in crime and disorder in the district, as well as being detrimental to peoples' overall health and wellbeing.

22.4% of the district's population aged over 16 years report engaging in binge drinking, above county and national levels. Rates of alcohol related hospital admissions are rising and are above national levels. And although admissions of those aged under 18 have fallen they remain above county and national levels (awaiting data update).

Although rates of recorded crimes and violent crimes attributable to alcohol have fallen they remain above national and regional levels. The rate of alcohol specific mortality among males is rising in the district and is also above county and national levels (awaiting update).

673 service users in Carlisle came into contact with Cumbria Drug and Alcohol Services (CDAS). 70% used the service because of drugs misuse, 30% use the service for alcohol misuse. A significant proportion (58%) of service users in Carlisle use heroin as their primary drug. The greatest proportion of service users are male aged between 35-39 years.

There is a clear relationship between levels of crime and alcohol misuse. Castle ward in the city centre of Carlisle had the greatest number of alcohol related offences against the person in the county, followed by Currock in third place.

### **Reoffending**

The north and west of the county, which includes Carlisle district, currently has a significantly higher number of offenders than the South. Offenders are typically male and aged between 20-29 years reflecting the situation in Cumbria as a whole. Over the last 3 years actual rates of reoffending in Cumbria have remained below predicted rates. Over the same period, reoffending rates have fallen. In Carlisle, violence accounts for 21.9% of offending, followed by theft (15.1%). 21.8% of offenders in Carlisle have shown evidence of committing domestic abuse; and 17.8% have parental responsibility. Reducing the level of reoffending in Cumbria remains a priority for the partnership and through systems such as Prevent and Deter for young people, and the Integrated Offender Management system for adults this should be achieved in the future.

## Domestic Violence

Numbers of domestic violence incidents have fallen by 8.8% in the district, repeat victim rates have also fallen. Domestic violence is most common in deprived areas with high levels of crime, unemployment, low household income and high proportions of child poverty. Castle ward has the greatest levels of domestic violence in the district and the fourth highest in the county; Castle ward is also the third most deprived ward in the district. The correlation between deprivation and domestic violence is further evidenced by other areas where levels of domestic violence are high, specifically Currock, Botcherby and Upperby wards. Despite the typical trend of incidents taking place in areas of poverty and deprivation it is important to be aware that domestic violence is often hidden and not reported particularly in affluent areas and rural areas. Improving detection rates and access to services should be a priority.

The wards of Castle, Currock and Harraby had the greatest number of sexual offences in the county, although numbers are not significant.

## Anti social behaviour (ASB)

ASB and ASB involving young people in Carlisle continues to fall, by 1.3% and 17.0% respectively. There are various initiatives and interventions in place throughout Cumbria including: Pub Watch, Integrated Offender Management (IOM), Local Problem Solving, Prevent and Deter, the 'It's Your Choice' staged process of dealing with youth ASB and supporting repeat victims of ASB using the 'Anti-social behaviour risk assessment (ASBRA) which have all continue to contribute to this fall. Carlisle district has the second highest rate of ASB in the county. ASB is most prevalent in deprived areas in and around the city of Carlisle. Castle ward had the highest rate of ASB incidents in the county. Currock ward had high levels of ASB and other areas of concern are the relatively deprived wards of Upperby, Botcherby, Denton Holme and St Aidan's. Incidents of ASB involving young people were greatest in Castle, Upperby and Belle Vue.

## Crime

Overall levels of crime in the district have fallen by 13.1% in the last year and by 13.5% in the last three years. Despite this continuous fall, Carlisle district has the highest crime rate than any other district in the county. Incidents of **burglary at dwellings** and **burglary other** have increased by 2.2% and 15.6% respectively.

The most significant fall in crime was levels of **hate crime** incidents which fell by 46.0% in the last year, the greatest fall experienced than any other district. Despite this fall, the district has the second highest rate in the county. It is worth noting that the aim of Cumbria Constabulary is to increase the reporting of **hate incidents and crimes**. The cause of the majority of hate crimes is racism, accounting for 68.9% across the county. Hate crime incidents tend to take place in and around town centres and are also linked to areas where there are greater proportions of black and ethnic minority groups and migrant workers. The increase in the number of hate crimes may not necessarily reflect an absolute increase in crimes as it could relate to improved reporting systems which are available online via multi agencies and organisations.

Despite a slight fall in levels of **drug crime**, Carlisle has the highest rate out of all districts across the county. The wards of Castle and Currock had the greatest number of offences. The aim of Cumbria Constabulary is to increase the number of drug convictions and therefore

reduce the number of drugs in circulation, therefore the increase in drug crime does not necessarily mean things are getting worse in Carlisle as it may reflect an increase in operations and an improvement in the number of offenders getting caught and being convicted.

**Offences against the person** continue to fall (-21.0%) as did **alcohol related** offences against the person (-23.0%) however, the overall rates remain the second highest in the county, as we would expect in and around the town centre. **Criminal damage** has fallen (-21.3%) however compared to the district's most similar groups (other forces with similar characteristics) Carlisle remains above the average.

**Theft from a motor vehicle** have increased (+16.35%) and the rate of incidents in the district are the highest in the county. **Theft of motor vehicles** have fallen (-23.1%) but the rate remains the second highest in the county.

Castle ward, which incorporates Carlisle's city centre and the nightlife area, had the highest levels of crime in the county as well as the district, followed by Currock and Upperby. The wards of Botcherby and St. Aidan's had high levels of burglary dwelling; Harraby ward had high levels of burglary other and similar to previous years – there were notable numbers of offences experienced in the more affluent ward of Wetheral. Other wards with high levels of crime include Denton Holme, Belle Vue and Morton.

While crime is concentrated in deprived urban areas of Carlisle, it is worth noting that crimes do take place in more affluent areas such as Dalston and Stanwix where there were a notable number of thefts of a motor vehicle. Belah had the second highest number of thefts from a motor vehicle in the county.

Crime in the district was typically committed by males aged 18-30 years in deprived areas of the city of Carlisle. Victims are typically female aged 18-30 years.

### **Killed and seriously injured**

48 people were killed or seriously injured on Carlisle's roads, a 14.3% increase from the previous year. The greatest numbers of KSI s took place in Longtown & Rockcliffe ward where there were 13 KSIs, followed by Dalston with 12 incidents. **In the most recent annual Public Consultation Survey speeding vehicles was the main area of concern for Carlisle's residents.**

### **Deliberate Fires**

Numbers of deliberate fires in the district continue to fall and in the last year they fell by 37.1%, and by 60.6% over a three year period. Currock ward had the highest number of deliberate fires in the district and the fifth highest in the county, followed by Botcherby. Incidents of deliberate fires are highest and tend to take place in deprived areas surrounding the city.

## STATISTICAL SUMMARY - CARLISLE

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Trend</u> <u>(change</u> <u>from</u> <u>2011/12 -</u> <u>2012/13</u>
<b>Total Crime</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2012/13	6,487	69.1	down
<b>Anti-Social Behaviour</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2012/13	7,100	65.7	down
<b>Anti-Social Behaviour involving young people</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2012/13	1,512	14.0	down
<b>Burglary Dwelling</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2012/13	186	1.7	up
<b>Burglary Other</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2012/13	436	4.0	up
<b>Criminal Damage</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2012/13	1,250	11.6	down
<b>Drug crime</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2012/13	468	4.3	down
<b>Offences Against the Person</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2012/13	1,480	13.7	down
<b>Alcohol Related Offences Against the Person</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2012/13	534	4.9	down
<b>Theft from a Motor Vehicle</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2012/13	317	2.9	up
<b>Theft of a Motor Vehicle</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2012/13	100	0.9	down
<b>Business crime</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2012/13	1,608	14.9	up
<b>Hate crime</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2012/13	54	0.5	down
<b>Domestic Violence</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2012/13	1,477	13.7	down
<b>Sexual offences</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2012/13	91	0.8	down
<b>Alcohol specific mortality: Males</b> (all ages, DSR per 100,000) 2008-10 *	24	14.3	no change
<b>Alcohol specific mortality: Females</b> (all ages, DSR per 100,000) 2008-10 *	9	5.7	no change
<b>Under 18s admitted to hospital with alcohol specific conditions</b> (all ages, per 100,000) 2008/09-2010/11 *	52	85.2	no change
<b>Admission episodes for alcohol-attributable conditions</b> (all ages, per 100,000) 2011/12	3,197	2,403	up
<b>Recorded crime attributable to alcohol</b> (Persons, all ages, per 1,000) 2011/12 *	795	7.6	no change
<b>Violent crimes attributable to alcohol</b> (Persons, all ages, per 1,000) 2011/12 *	693	6.6	no change
<b>Killed or Seriously Injured</b> (Rate per 1,000) (2012)	48	0.4	up
<b>Deliberate Fire Incidents</b> (Rate per 1,000) (2012/13)	141	2.1	down

(DSR: Directly Standardised Rate)

\*Awaiting data update

# Cumbria Community Safety Strategic Assessment

## Eden District Summary

November 2013

Ali Wilson

Senior Research, Information & Intelligence Officer



CUMBRIA  
CONSTABULARY  
SAFER STRONGER CUMBRIA



## **BACKGROUND**

This Summary Report provides a narrative overview of community safety within Eden. It forms part of a collection of documents which make up the Community Safety Strategic Assessment (CSSA) for Cumbria.

The Crime and Disorder Regulations 2007 place a statutory duty on Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) to prepare a Joint Strategic Assessment of crime and disorder in their local areas. The aim of the CSSA is to provide partners with an understanding of the levels and patterns of crime, disorder and substance misuse in the county and local areas, through statistical analysis, information about crime, changes and patterns over time, and, where possible, explanations as to why these changes have occurred.

The CSSA will highlight the county's priorities for the Safer and Stronger Thematic Partnership, the CSPs and other responsible authorities that are working together to tackle crime, disorder and substance misuse. The CSSA will provide the evidence base for the development of Cumbria's Community Safety Agreement by helping to identify and prioritise the resources and interventions required to combat crime and disorder. It will draw on issues raised by those working or living in local communities including areas that they feel should be addressed.

This report is one of six District Summaries which sit alongside an overall Cumbria Summary and the Cumbria Community Safety Technical Report to make up the CSSA. The narrative within this report draws on the data and analysis contained in the comprehensive Cumbria Community Safety Strategic Assessment Technical Report.



## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Eden remains a very safe place to live with low levels of crime and the lowest crime rate in the county. Eden is the third least deprived district in England in terms of crime.

In the past year crime in Eden has fallen by 12.2%.

Despite the declining levels of crime overall, incidents of burglary other, theft 'from' and 'of' a motor vehicle, business crime and anti-social behaviour have increased.

The number of people killed and seriously injured on Eden's roads has fallen however the district continues to have the highest rate of people killed and seriously injured within Cumbria. This could be attributable to the rurality of the district and the distances being travelled, the infrastructure and make up of the roads, and perhaps the high numbers of tourists travelling around Eden.

The typical offender in Eden is most likely to be male and aged 18-30 years, and victims are typically male and aged 41-50 years, perhaps a reflection of the older population in Eden. Crime and disorder is most prevalent in Penrith, in particular the ward of Penrith West. Penrith West has the highest levels of crime and is also the fifth most deprived ward in Eden. Overall the link between levels of crime and levels of poverty and deprivation is less significant in Eden than in other districts of Cumbria.

Future changes to welfare reform may have an impact on levels of crime. As we see levels of household income reduce through benefit cuts, adding further to financial pressures in the home, we may see an increase in alcohol and substance misuse, crime (potentially acquisitive crime) as well as domestic violence. Some of these welfare reforms have already taken place but further changes will take place from October 2013 to 2017. Services may see an increase in demand as changes to personal and financial circumstances take place.

## **PEOPLE AND COMMUNITIES**

Eden sits in the East of the county. The administrative centre of the district is the market town of Penrith. Eden contains a number of other historic market towns including Kirkby Stephen, Appleby-in-Westmorland and Britain's highest market town Alston, which can be reached by the scenic Hartside pass. Eden has a rich and varied natural landscape, which includes sections of the Lake District National Park including Ullswater, the countryside of the Eden Valley and the moorlands that make up the North Pennines, an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

Eden has a geographical area of 2142 km<sup>2</sup> and is predominantly rural in nature. The district is the least populated in Cumbria with a current population of 52,700 people. Eden also has by far the lowest population density of all the districts in Cumbria with only 24 people per km<sup>2</sup>.

Eden's population is ageing with proportions of residents aged over 65 years increasing year on year. When compared to England & Wales, Eden has lower proportions of residents in the three youngest age groups (0-44 years) and higher proportions of residents in the four oldest age groups (aged 45+); Since Mid-2002, the population of Eden has increased by 2,400 people (+4.7%), with the greatest percentage increase occurring in the 85+ age group (+37.2%) and the greatest percentage decrease occurring in the 30-44 age group (-20.0%); Since Mid-2002, there have been more deaths than births in Eden, this 'natural change' has accounted for a decrease of 800 persons across the district. However, during the same time, 3,200 more people have migrated into Eden (from other parts of the UK and overseas) than have migrated out from Eden.

4.8% of Eden's population are from black and minority ethnic groups, similar to the county average. Eden has the highest life expectancy in Cumbria for males at 79.8 years. The wards of Askham, Dacre, Greystoke and Ullswater have the highest male life expectancy in the county at 83.5 years. For males, there is a 9.4 years gap between the best and worst areas. Eden also has the highest life expectancy in the county for females at 84 years. There is a gap of 5.3 years for females living between the best and worst areas in Eden.

Tourism plays a key role in Eden's economy. Within the district the largest areas of employment are accommodation & food (19.2%), health (10.5%), health (10.5%) and manufacturing (10.0%).

61.1% of Eden's population are of working age. Despite wages being relatively low in the district the median average household income of £25,458 is slightly above the county average. House prices have fallen in the district in recent years, reflecting the local and national picture, with the current median house price of £183,866, significantly greater than the Cumbria average of £133,946. There are low levels of unemployment with just 1.3% of the district's working-age population claiming job seekers allowance. Factors such as the low levels of crime and the rich natural beauty of the Eden Valley and of the district as a whole make it a very desirable place to live.

Eden is a relatively affluent district yet there are pockets of poverty and deprivation spread across the district. 14.2% of households have an annual income of less than £10,000, above national levels. 8.5% of children living in the district are living in poverty, while 28.3% of households are in fuel poverty, the greatest level of fuel poverty out of any other local authority in England. Because of the rurality of the district this makes access to some essential services for part of the district's population very difficult, particularly those living in the very rural areas with poor or no access to transport or public transport.

## **COMMUNITY SAFETY INFORMATION**

This section will present the narrative of community safety within Eden.

Two different measures of incidents have been used:

- **Number:** the exact number of incidents / offences within Eden.
- **Rate:** the number of incidents in relation to Eden's population.

### **Substance misuse and alcohol**

The impact of alcohol on the health of the population in Eden is comparatively less significant than other districts in Cumbria, however, rates of alcohol related hospital admissions are increasing but remain below regional and national levels.

The rate of the population aged over 16 years engaging in binge drinking has increased, at 22.8% it is the highest in the county and is above the rate for England. Rates of alcohol specific mortality for males have fallen however rates for females have increased, both remain the lowest in Cumbria and are well below national and regional rates (**awaiting data update**).

Alcohol related offences against a person have fallen however there are still areas of particular concern such as Penrith West (the town centre of Penrith). **Rates of crime and violent crime attributable to alcohol have increased however they remain below county, regional and national levels.**

212 drugs and alcohol misusers in Eden came into contact with Cumbria Drug and Alcohol Services (CDAS), an increase of 40 users from the previous year. 50.0% used the service because of drugs misuse, while 50.0% used the service for alcohol misuse (an increase from the previous year). 33.0% of service users in Eden use heroin as their primary drug. The greatest proportion of service users are aged between 30-34 years. Spikes in drug related offences are significantly influenced by a major music festival that occurs annually in the district.

### **Reoffending**

The north and west of the county, which includes Eden, currently has a significantly higher number of offenders than the South. Offenders are typically male and aged between 20-29 years reflecting the situation in Cumbria as a whole. Over the last 3 years actual rates of reoffending in Cumbria have remained below predicted rates. Over the same period, reoffending rates have fallen. In Kendal & Penrith Trust, violence accounts for 27.0% of offending, followed by drugs (10.5%). 18.0% of offenders in Penrith have shown evidence of committing domestic abuse; 20.7% have parental responsibility. Reducing the level of reoffending in Cumbria remains a priority for the partnership and through systems such as Prevent and Deter for young people, and the Integrated Offender Management system for adults this should be achieved in the future.

## Domestic Violence

Eden has the lowest rate of domestic violence in the county. Numbers of incidents have fallen by 2.2% in the last year, as well as the repeat victim rate (-3.7). Numbers of sexual offences also fell in Eden, from 49 to 29 (-40.8%). Levels of domestic violence were highest in and around the town of Penrith, particularly the wards of Penrith South and West. There were also a notable number of incidents in the Appleby ward. There is a clear link between overall levels of crime and levels of domestic violence. Despite the typical trend of incidents taking place in areas of poverty and deprivation it is important to be aware that domestic violence is often hidden and not reported particularly in affluent areas and rural areas, improving detection rates and access to services should be a priority.

## Anti Social Behaviour (ASB)

In recent years there has been a significant fall in ASB and ASB involving young people in Eden and in the rest of the county, however, in the past year there has been a marginal increase of ASB (0.8%); ASB involving youth disorder did fall (16.0%). There are various initiatives and interventions in place throughout Cumbria which have contributed to this fall.

Eden continues to have the lowest rate of ASB incidents in Cumbria, mirroring the low levels of crime overall. The levels of ASB are partly a reflection on the relatively small number of young people in the district. Incidents typically take place in and around urban areas which have comparatively high levels of crime overall. ASB was most prevalent in Penrith, particularly the wards of Penrith West, Penrith South and Penrith North. The rural wards Appleby, Alston Moor and Kirkby Thore also had a notable number of incidents.

## Crime

Eden is a safe place to live with low levels of crime. It has the lowest crime rate in the county and is the third least deprived district in terms of crime in the whole of England. In the past year crime in the district has fallen by 12.2%.

There were significant falls in the number of **criminal damage** crimes (-21.4%), **hate crime** (-25.0%), **drug crime** (-27.0%) and **anti-social behaviour involving young people** (-34.0%). There were falls in other crimes including **burglary dwelling** (-16.7%), **offences against the person** (-21.0%) and **alcohol related offences the person** (-15.0%), and **domestic violence** (-2.2%).

Although overall levels of crime have fallen in Eden, some forms of crime have increased. The most significant increase was **theft of a motor vehicle** which rose by 23.5%. The area with the greatest number of incidents was the ward of Hesket followed by Penrith (please note numbers are relatively low). Incidents of **theft from a motor vehicle** also rose (+14.7%) (the wards of Penrith West and Askham had the greatest numbers of incidents); incidents of **burglary other** increased (+2.3%), **business crime** (+10.9%), and there was a slight increase of **anti-social behaviour** (+0.8%).

Levels of drug crime in Eden have improved in the past year and have fallen by 27.0%, however, it is worth noting that there are still a notable amount of incidents in Askham ward which can

been attributed to the Kendal Calling Music Festival which takes place in the Lowther Deer Park. Askham had the second highest number of incidents in the district following Penrith West ward which had the highest. The aim of Cumbria Constabulary is to increase the number of drug convictions in order to reduce the number of drugs in circulation. Despite the fall in drug crimes it is still an issue, compared to its most similar groups (forces with similar characteristics) Eden is above average. There were also a relatively high number of thefts in Askham (also linked to the festival), following Penrith West which had the highest.

Crime in Eden was typically committed by men aged 18-30 years, and victims are typically male and aged 41-50 years, perhaps a reflection of the older population in Eden. Crime is most prevalent in Penrith and in particular the ward of Penrith West where there are high levels of anti-social behavior and theft, while the surrounding areas of Penrith South and North also had relatively high levels of crime. The rural ward of Kirkby Stephen also had a notable level of crime which can be attributed to relatively high levels of anti-social behaviour.

### **Killed and seriously injured**

30 people were killed or seriously injured on Eden's roads, a 28.6% decrease from the previous year. Despite falling numbers Eden has the highest rate of collisions, perhaps a reflection of the rurality of the district and the distances being travelled, and the infrastructure and make-up of the roads. The greatest numbers of KSI s took place in the ward of Brough where there were 13 KSIs, followed by Alston Moor ward where there were 10 KSIs; and Ullswater where there were 9 KSIs. **In the most recent annual Public Consultation Survey speeding vehicles was the main area of concern for Eden's residents, followed by dangerous driving (awaiting update).**

### **Deliberate fires**

Eden has the lowest number and rate of deliberate fires in Cumbria. Numbers of incidents continue to fall and over the past year they have fallen by 55.6%; over a three year period they have fallen by 58.6%, reflecting the picture of falling numbers of the county as a whole. Although numbers are low, the ward of Penrith South had the greatest number of deliberate fires, the ward has the second highest levels of crime and pockets of deprivation.

## STATISTICAL SUMMARY - EDEN

Indicator	Number	Rate	Trend (change from 2011/12 – 2012/13)
<b>Total Crime</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2012/13	1,691	36.5	down
<b>Anti-Social Behaviour</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2012/13	1,669	31.7	up
<b>Anti-Social Behaviour involving young people</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2012/13	321	6.1	down
<b>Burglary Dwelling</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2012/13	35	0.7	down
<b>Burglary Other</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2012/13	134	2.5	up
<b>Criminal Damage</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2012/13	305	5.8	down
<b>Drug Crime</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2012/13	149	2.8	down
<b>Offences Against the Person</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2012/13	317	6.0	down
<b>Alcohol Related Offences Against the Person</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2012/13	123	2.3	down
<b>Theft from a Motor Vehicle</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2012/13	117	2.2	up
<b>Theft of a Motor Vehicle</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2012/13	42	0.8	up
<b>Business crime</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2012/13	295	5.6	up
<b>Hate crime</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2012/13	12	0.2	down
<b>Domestic Violence</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2012/13	264	5.0	down
<b>Sexual offences</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2012/13	29	0.6	down
<b>Alcohol specific mortality: Males</b> (all ages, DSR per 100,000) 2008-10 *	3	2.8	no change
<b>Alcohol specific mortality: Females</b> (all ages, DSR per 100,000) 2008-10 *	4	5.6	no change
<b>Under 18s admitted to hospital with alcohol specific conditions</b> (all ages, per 100,000) 2008/09-2010/11 *	12	40.1	no change
<b>Admission episodes for alcohol-attributable conditions</b> (all ages, per 100,000) 2010/11	1,221	1,663	up
<b>Recorded crime attributable to alcohol</b> (Persons, all ages, per 1,000) 2011/12 *	180	3.5	no change
<b>Violent crimes attributable to alcohol</b> (Persons, all ages, per 1,000) 2011/12 *	149	2.9	no change
<b>Killed or Seriously Injured</b> (Rate per 1,000) (2012)	30	0.6	down
<b>Deliberate Fire Incidents</b> (Rate per 1,000) (2012/13)	12	0.5	down

(DSR: Directly Standardised Rate)

\*Awaiting data update