

# Report to Community Overview and Scrutiny Panel

Agenda  
Item:  
**A.2**

Meeting Date: 23<sup>rd</sup> July 2015  
Portfolio: Communities, Health and Wellbeing  
Key Decision: Yes: Recorded in the Notice Ref:KD03/15  
Within Policy and Budget Framework YES  
Public / Private Public

Title: CARLISLE AND EDEN COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP  
ANNUAL PLAN 2015/16  
Report of: The Deputy Chief Executive  
Report Number: SD 11/15

### **Purpose / Summary:**

The Carlisle and Eden Community Safety Partnership (CSP) have developed their Partnership Plan for 2015/16 (Appendix 1) using data from the Community Safety Strategic Assessment and its Carlisle Local Summary (Appendices 2 and 3 respectively.) The plan has been developed by the CSP's Leadership group with input from City Council officers and the portfolio Holder for Communities, Health and Wellbeing.

The purpose of this report is to present the CSP's work programme for the coming year in the form of their partnership plan. While this is presented as a developed document it represents a 'live' work programme – which develops throughout the year and can be influenced and shaped through the city council's representation on the CSP's Leadership Group.

### **Recommendations:**

Community Overview and Scrutiny Panel are asked to consider the CSP partnership plan and provide comment and feedback to the Executive.

### **Tracking**

Executive:	<b>24<sup>th</sup> August 2015</b>
Overview and Scrutiny:	<b>23<sup>rd</sup> July 2015</b>
Council:	<b>8<sup>th</sup> September 2015</b>

## **1. BACKGROUND**

- 1.1** The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 placed statutory obligations on local authorities and the police to act in cooperation with the probation service, health authorities and other relevant agencies, to work together to develop and implement a partnership plan for tackling crime and disorder in their area.

The legislation requires local Community Safety Partnerships (CSP's) to produce a plan setting out how it intends to tackle crime and disorder and allowing the development of strategies to tackle short, medium and long-term priorities.

The Carlisle and Eden Community Safety Partnership's Leadership Group takes responsibility for developing the CSP annual plan based on evidence drawn from the annual countywide community safety strategic assessment. The Leadership Group includes representation from Carlisle City Council via the Portfolio Holder for Communities Health and Wellbeing and the Contracts and Community Services Manager.

Their proposed plan for 2015-2016 was approved at their most recent meeting (June 2015) and is attached at Appendix 1. The plan itself is a high level and brief summary of priorities for 2015-2016 but is supported by a more detailed action plan that is delivered by the CSP task group members.

## **2. PROPOSALS**

- 2.1** It is proposed that Community Overview and Scrutiny Panel consider the CSP Partnership Plan and provide comment and feedback to Carlisle City Council's Executive.

## **3. CONSULTATION**

- 3.1** The Partnership Plan has already been considered by members of the CSP's Leadership Group.

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

- 4.1** It is recommended that Community Overview and Scrutiny Panel consider the plan so that they can offer feedback to the Executive. Executive will ultimately be asked to recommend the plan to full Council for adoption so as to affirm proposed actions around crime and anti-social behaviour and ensure Carlisle City Council meets its legislative responsibilities.

## 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, Appendix 2, Appendix 3

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

### **CORPORATE IMPLICATIONS/RISKS:**

**Chief Executive’s -**

**Deputy Chief Executive –**

**Economic Development –**

**Governance –** The CSP Partnership Plan contributes towards the Council's obligations under the Crime & Disorder Act 1998.

**Local Environment –**

**Resources -** There are no financial implications of adopting the CSP Partnership Plan for 2015/16. The City Council makes no direct financial contribution to the partnership and therefore any additional support required will need to be met from existing base budgets.



**Carlisle and Eden Community Safety Partnership Plan  
2015/ 2016**

## **Contents of Partnership Plan**

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Crime and Disorder Regulations 2007**
- 3. Partnership Structure**
- 4. Carlisle Overview**
- 5. Eden Overview**
- 6. Priorities for Carlisle and Eden Community Safety Partnership 2015-2016**
- 7. How we aim to deliver the priorities**

## **1. Introduction**

Carlisle and Eden Community Safety Partnership has and continues to be a successful partnership of multi agencies working together to address crime and disorder in North Cumbria.

Since its inception, we have worked effectively to contribute to significant and sustained falls in levels of crime and disorder.

The partnership continues to have strong strategic leadership and dedicated and knowledgeable people who are committed, prepared and focussed on the priorities for the year ahead.

The Police and Crime Commissioner, is keen the partnership builds upon the good work that has already been delivered and has advised funding will continue for the coming year 2015/16.

**Mary Robinson, CSP Chair**

## **2. Crime and Disorder Regulations 2007**

The Crime & Disorder Regulations 2007 place a statutory duty on Community Safety Partnerships (CSP's), to work together to formulate and embed strategies to tackle local crime and disorder in the area.

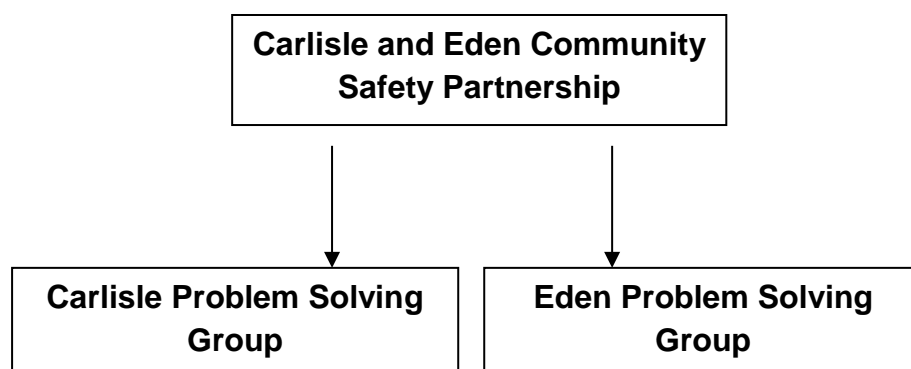
The aim of the Community Safety Strategic Assessment (CSSA) is to provide partners with an understanding of the levels and patterns of crime, disorder and substance misuse in the County and local areas which will enable partners to prioritise their resources in order to tackle crime and disorder.

The Technical Report is part of a collection of documents which make up the CSSA. It provides statistical analysis and information about crime, changes and patterns over time. It also provides 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.

### **3. Partnership Structure**

The CSP shall comprise of the following organisations being the responsible authorities:

- Eden District Council (1 x Elected Member and 1 x Officer)
- Carlisle City Council (1 x Elected Member and 1 x Officer)
- Cumbria County Council (2 x Elected Members - one each from Carlisle and Eden and 1 x Officer)
- Cumbria Constabulary (1 x Officer)
- Cumbria Fire Service (1 x Officer)
- Public Health (1 x Officer)
- Cumbria Probation Service (1 x Officer)
- Other invited organisations as agreed by the Leadership Group



#### **4. Carlisle Overview**

Levels of Crime in Carlisle City continue to fall. Over the past year crime has fallen by 0.1%, despite this, the overall crime rate in the City is the seconds highest out of all the Districts.

The City has the highest rates in the County of: theft of a motor vehicle, theft from a motor vehicle, business crime, and hate crime. ASB (Anti-Social Behaviour) and Youth ASB continue to fall in the district however rates of ASB in the City are the second highest in the County.

Numbers of incidents have increased of: theft of a motor vehicle, violence against a Person and criminal damage (3.8%). Levels of criminal damage in the City are above the average for its most similar groups/forces (ranked 13 out of 15 – 15 being the worst).

There has been a marginal increase in incidents of domestic violence and sexual offences. Incidents of the following crime categories have fallen, burglary dwelling, burglary other, theft from a motor vehicle, drug crime, business crime, and alcohol related violence against a person.

11.0% of Carlisle's total crime is alcohol related, and almost one third of violent and sexual offences are alcohol related.

#### **Geography**

Carlisle City covers an area of 1,039 square km. With an average population density of 104 people per square km, the city is the second most densely populated area in the County, but is more sparsely populated than the national average (Cumbria 74 people per square km, England & Wales 377 people per square km). 27% of the City's residents live in rural areas, compared to 54% across Cumbria and 18% across England & Wales.

#### **Demographics**

The resident population of Carlisle was estimated to be 107,900 persons as at mid-2013; an increase of 5,200 persons (+5%) since mid-2003. Population change over the last decade was not spread evenly across Carlisle's Wards, with a small number of wards experiencing a decrease in their population size whilst other wards experienced large increases. The greatest proportional decrease was seen in Lyne Ward (-7.5%) while the greatest proportional increase was seen in Belle Vue Ward (+17.8%). When compared to England & Wales, Carlisle has an older age profile; with lower proportions of residents in each of the three younger age groups and higher proportions of residents in the oldest four age groups.

When compared to Cumbria, Carlisle has slightly higher proportions of residents in each of the three younger age groups and slightly lower proportions of residents in the oldest four age groups.

Carlisle's population is projected to increase by 200 persons (0.2%) over the next 25 years (to 2037). In contrast, Cumbria's population is projected to decrease by 5,900 persons (-1.2%), while England's population is projected to increase substantially (+16.2%).



## 5. Eden Overview

Eden remains a safe place to live with low levels of crime (the lowest crime rate across All Districts in the County). Eden is the third least deprived District in England in terms of Crime. In the past year crime in Eden has increased by 3.8%, reversing the previous downward trend.

Levels of anti-social behaviour continue to fall, as well as incidents of criminal damage; theft of and from a motor vehicle; domestic violence and sexual offences; and drug crime.

Numbers of burglaries have increased, as have levels of hate crime, violence against a person and business crime. Although levels are still very low against national averages.

The number of people killed and seriously injured on Eden's roads has increased and the District continues to have the highest rate across the Districts.

### 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.

### Geography

Eden is Cumbria's largest District, covering an area of 2,142 square km. With an average population density of 25 people per square km, the District is the most sparsely populated district in the County and much more sparsely populated than the national average (Cumbria 74 people per square km, England & Wales 377 people per square km). 71% of the District's residents live in rural areas, compared to 54% across Cumbria and 18% across England & Wales.

### Demographics

The resident population of Eden was estimated to be 52,600 persons as at mid-2013; an increase of 1,700 persons (+3.4%) since mid-2003. Population change over the last decade was not spread evenly across Eden's wards, with a small number of wards experiencing a decrease in their population size whilst other wards experienced large increases. The greatest proportional decrease was seen in Crosby Ravensworth Ward (-7.3%) while the greatest proportional increase was seen in Hartside Ward (+15.6%). When compared to England & Wales, Eden has an older age profile; with lower proportions of residents in each of the three younger age groups (0-44 years) and higher proportions of residents in the oldest four age groups (45-85+ years). Eden's age profile is also older than the county average. Eden's population is projected to increase by 600 persons (+1.1%) over the next 25 years (to 2037). In contrast, Cumbria's

population is projected to decrease by 5,900 persons (-1.2%), while England's population is projected to increase substantially (+16.2%).

## Key Priorities 2015-16

The strategic assessment has been completed and highlighted the following priorities

6.



### Tackling the priorities 2015-16

#### Anti-Social Behaviour

- 1 Reduce anti-social behaviour and deal effectively with repeat victims and offenders
- 2 Deliver positive youth projects to prevent future offending
- 3 Make best use of current legislation such as Community Trigger

#### Violent Crime

- 4 Maintain existing Pub Watch schemes throughout the area and develop new schemes where appropriate
- 5 Work with partners to reduce violent crime and assaults

#### Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence

- 6 Actively support the County wide work on Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence.
- 7 To support the continuing development of Sexual Assault Referral Centres (SARC) services in Cumbria

- 8 Maintain effective monthly Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARAC)
- 9 Support the existing Independent Domestic Advisor (IDVA) and Independent Sexual Violence Advisor (ISVA) services and continuance of specialist DV courts
- 10 Share and build on the expertise between Crime Safety Partnerships in regards to Domestic Homicide Reviews.

### **Alcohol and Substance Misuse**

- 11 Reduce the impact of alcohol related crime and substance misuse in our communities
- 12 Help support Multi Agency work and initiatives to reduce harm

### **Reduce Re-offending**

- 13 Maintain the Integrated Offender Management Programme
- 14 Target the most prolific offenders to reduce harm and impact on the local community
- 15 Encourage the use of restorative justice through provision of community initiatives

## Carlisle and Eden Community Safety Partnership

### Priorities and Action Plan 2015/2016

Priority	Lead Officer/ Agency	Project	Aims and Actions	Cost	
<p>1. Reduce anti-social behaviour and deal effectively with repeat victims and offenders</p> <p>3. Make best use of current legislation</p> <p>4. Maintain existing Pub Watch Schemes throughout area and develop new schemes where appropriate</p> <p>5. Work with Partners to reduce violent crime and assaults</p> <p>11. Reduce the impact of alcohol related crime and substance misuse in our communities</p> <p>12. Help support Multi-Agency work and initiatives to reduce harm</p>					
1	4	Licensing/ Police	Carlisle & Eden Best Bar None Scheme	To build upon and raise standards of operation at licensed premises across Eden and Carlisle by providing the Best Bar None Scheme.	£15,000.00 awarded through OPCC
2	4, 11, 12	Erich Thoele & Gill Cherry	Multi Agency Visits to licensed premises programme	Intelligence lead during peak times, multi-agency visits to licensed premises who consistently fail to address issues relating to crime and disorder. Ensure licensee is supported and encouraged to implement an action plan to address any weaknesses identified during multi agency visit. Appropriate enforcement action will be taken against those operators who fail to take the necessary steps to address issues which have	

				been identified.	
3	11, 12	Licensing/ Police	Safer Clubbing Assessments	Intelligence led Safer Clubbing Assessments by CADAS assessors at licensed premises identified as operating below acceptable standards. Assessment report will confirm problem areas so that the appropriate action may be taken. Re: sales to people under the influence of too much alcohol, Fixed Penalty Notice will be issued where appropriate.	
4	4, 11, 12	Erich Thoele & Gill Cherry	Test Purchase Programme	<p>The objectives of the programme are (a) To identify operators of licensed premises who fail to promote the licensing objectives; (b) To follow up test purchase with support, education, encourage participation in Best Bar None scheme; To take further action against those operators who fail to take the necessary steps to prevent further under 18 sales; (d) To use this programme in conjunction with other initiatives to raise standards of operation on licensed premises, thereby reducing alcohol related anti-social behaviour and violent crime.</p> <p>The testing of licensed premises will be undertaken by trading standards with support from Cumbria Police. Both will be generally be intelligence lead. Enforcement action under Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006 and Licensing Act 2003.</p>	
5	11, 5	Erich Thoele & Gill Cherry	Use of passive drug dogs in and around licensed premises.	The use of the dog is supported by licensees who have difficulties in ensuring that their premises remain drug free and safe places for customers. The use of the dog is disruptive to those who use and supply drugs in licensed premises, therefore to running a number of operations over a 12 month period will increase the drug user's perception that they may be	Funded and supplied by Cumbria Police

				detected with illegal substances. This initiative when coupled with the use of drug testing kits, improved drug awareness and effective policies within licensed premises will help reduce the use of controlled substances. During past operations, incidents of violence are seen to decrease.	
6	11, 12	Erich Thoele	Substance Misuse – Prevention & Enforcement	Cocaine wipes to be supplied for use on joint licensing visits the usage of these drugs with alcohol is known to increase aggression therefore identifying these people prior to entering licensed premises will reduce potential for violence.	
7	4	Pubwatch Chairs & Co-ordinators	To support and develop Pubwatch Schemes in North Cumbria	To ensure integrity of scheme by continuing to exclude violent and troublesome people from participating premises. To ensure that current legislation is used where appropriate in support of this objective. Effectively deal with the migration of banned individuals between Carlisle and Penrith by sharing information and best practice. Standardisation of branding to ensure recognition by the public.	
8	5, 11, 12	Erich Thoele and Gill Cherry	Use of headcams/ bodycams by those visiting and working Licensed Premises	To ensure increase use of overt head and body cams during enforcement by police, licensing officers and Security Industry Authority staff.	
9	12	Licensing/ Police	To ensure that Police are aware of powers under Licensing Act 2003	To ensure that relevant police officers have practical knowledge for review, closures etc. procedures by development of guidance (and workshops where appropriate).	
10	1,3, 5, 11	Licensing	Early Morning Restriction Orders (EMRO) and Late	To consider the impact of both EMRO and LNL legislation within the context of North Cumbria Licensed Premises and	

			Night Levy (LNL)	participate in any consultation which takes place.	
113, 5	Mike James & Gill Cherry	High Profile Events Initiatives – (Sporting and other large scale events).		Co-ordinate media campaign through Cumbria police and other task groups. Encouragement to licensees to risk assess all high profile events which may have an impact on crime and disorder to ensure implementation of measures which may help reduce the risk of violence on licensed premises. Consider use of Taxi Marshalls, multi-agency visits and dispersal orders.  Football matches – Intelligence led prevention, reduction and disruption of football violence. Use of Football Banning Orders.	
<p>1.Reduce anti-social behaviour and deal effectively with repeat victims and offenders</p> <p>2.Deliver positive youth projects to prevent future offending</p> <p>3.Make best use of current legislation</p> <p>5.Work with partners to reduce violent crime and assaults</p> <p>11.Reduce the impact of alcohol related crime and substance misuse in our communities</p> <p>12.Help support multi-agency work and initiatives to reduce harm</p> <p>14.Target the most prolific offenders to reduce harm and impact on the local community</p> <p>15.Encourage the use of restorative justice through provision of community initiatives</p>					
121, 5, 11, 12, 14	All Neighbourhood Policing Teams (NPT's)	Identify emerging and seasonal issues and problem areas		Use intelligence led approaches to ensure all activity is targeted.  Ensure appropriate partners are attending the group and are	

			in order to develop actions to reduce anti-social behaviour and associated criminality.	able to share information and raise emerging issues.	
13	14, 15	Tony Kirkbride and Sean Ruane	Support and utilise early interventions to prevent cases of anti-social behaviour escalating.	Utilise CADAS mediation services, restorative justice techniques, It's your choice and Prevent and Deter panel where appropriate.	
14	2, 12	Problem Solving Group Chairs	Improve perceptions of crime and anti-social behaviour.	Improve perceptions of crime and anti-social behaviour through targeted media campaigns and positive press coverage.	
15	3, 12	Clean Neighbourhood Teams (Carlisle and Eden)	Support and deliver a co-ordinated approach to environmental	Fully utilise all available intelligence to target emerging issues and priority areas in relation to environmental crime. Ensure links are maintained between new City Council enforcement team and Community Safety Partnership. Develop and deliver co-ordinated action where emerging issues are identified.	



			crime		
16		Community Safety Unit – Crime Prevention Design Advisors	Provide a co-ordinated approach to improving the use of ‘Secure By Design’ techniques.	Fully utilise and promote designing out crime techniques via the Community Safety Unit for initiatives such as new projects, re-builds and the built environment.	
17	13, 14, 15	Community Safety, Integrated Offender Management, Persistent Prolific Offender and Youth Offender Teams	Support a co-ordinated approach to repeat offenders of anti-social behaviour and criminality.	<p>Fully support the following schemes:</p> <p>Prevent and Deter Panel</p> <p>It’s Your Choice Initiative</p> <p>The delivery of junior and Senior Attendance Centre Programme (including those referred from Prevent and Deter and It’s Your Choice.</p> <p>The Integrated Offender Management and Persistent Prolific Offender Panel and any actions arising from the group.</p>	
18	1, 2, 3, 14	Fire Service	Operation Roman Candle	Deliver multi-agency operation to reduce incidents of anti-social behaviour and deliberate fire setting throughout the autumn months.	
19	2	Inspira, SPAFF and Problem Solvers	Co-ordinate a programme of youth activity to reduce anti-	Deliver SAFE Schemes, Summer Splash, and national Citizen Programme etc. to target seasonal trends.	£15,000

			social behaviour at key times.		
<p>5. Work with partners to reduce violent crime and assaults</p> <p>11. Reduce the impact of alcohol related crime and substance misuse in our communities.</p> <p>12. Help support Multi-Agency work and initiatives to reduce harm</p> <p>15. Encourage the use of restorative justice through provision of community initiatives</p>					
20	5, 11, 12	Erich Thoele and Carlisle and Eden Licensing	Taxi Rank Management in Carlisle and Penrith on key dates.	The project allows the deployment of trained security staff at times when there is an increased risk of disorder. The marshals are able to make early intervention to prevent more serious disorder developing which is reassuring for taxi operators and the customers. The use of marshals also compliments police presence at times when disorder is most likely to occur.	
21	11, 12, 15	Gill Cherry	Street Pastors in North Cumbria	To implement and develop Street Pastor Scheme in Carlisle City centre and Penrith during the night time economy and expand scheme to other areas in North Cumbria. The Pastors promote personal safety and carry out acts of kindness to those people who may be vulnerable.	
<p>2. Deliver positive youth projects to prevent future offending</p> <p>12. Help support Multi-Agency work and initiatives to reduce harm</p> <p>15. Encourage the use of restorative justice through provision of community initiatives</p>					

22	12	Licensing	Cumbria Alcohol Strategy Steering Group	To attend group meetings to ensure Community Safety Partnership input into development of effective county strategy.	
23	12	Helen Davies and Derek McCutcheon	British Transport Police and CADAS Education Programme	An alternative to prosecution for offenders who engaged in alcohol anti-social behaviour/ disorder on selected rail services in North Cumbria. Offenders will attend alcohol awareness courses after accepting a conditional caution.	
24	2, 15	Tony Kirkbride and PC Dave Mattinson	Every Action Has Consequences	The aim of the project is to teach children of secondary school age about the impact of alcohol. The education packs will be delivered to schools and publicised through local partnerships. The delivery of the lesson will be conducted by the schools as part of their curriculum. Packs include: Impactive footage and educational message about how alcohol can ruin lives and ultimately result in an individual's death, drama workshops, police interview, restorative justice etc.	
<p>6. Actively support the County wide work on Domestic and Sexual Violence</p> <p>7. To support the continuing development of Sexual Assault Referral Centres (SARC) services in Cumbria</p> <p>8. Maintain effective monthly Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARAC)</p> <p>9. Support the existing Independent Domestic Adviser (IDVA) and Independent Sexual Violence Advisor (ISVA) services and continuance of specialist domestic violence courts.</p>					

10. Share and build on expertise between Crime Safety Partnerships in regards to Domestic Homicide Reviews				
256, 9	Nicola Guthrie and Maureen Nelson	Domestic Violence Champions	To increase the number of domestic violence champions in the area from partner organisations and expanding the network to include Champions from larger private organisations and businesses in the area (targeting supermarkets and large employers).	
8	Problem Solving Group	To ensure representation is given at MARAC meetings to enable effective communication between both MARAC and the Problem Solving Groups.	To allow both groups to highlight any concerns they have to ensure the safety of the vulnerable and high risk members of the community.	
7	Community Safety Partnership	To work in partnership to support the development of Sexual Assault Referral Centres	Partner organisation to actively support the work of the Sexual Assault Referral Centre.	

			(SARC) in North Cumbria		
10	Community Safety Partnership Chair	Domestic Homicide Reviews		To build and share expertise between Crime Safety Partnerships in regards to Domestic Homicide Reviews working with all Crime Safety Partnerships within Cumbria.	
<p>3. Make best use of current legislation</p> <p>14. Target the most prolific offenders to reduce harm and impact on the local communities</p> <p>15. Encourage the use of restorative justice through provision of community initiatives</p>					
263, 14, 15	Fire Officer	To ensure that communication of intelligence acquired by Fire Officers is passed to relevant agencies.		To ensure that all agencies are aware of any relevant risks/intelligence when undertaking their duties in particular locations (areas or premises) so that appropriate Risk Assessment, actions may be taken.	
<p>5. Work with partners to reduce violent crime and assaults</p> <p>11. Reduce the impact of alcohol related crime and substance misuse in our communities</p> <p>12. Help support Multi-Agency work and initiatives to reduce harm</p>					
275, 11, 12	Erich Thoele and Eden Licensing	Contribute to the Multi-Agency Steering		To ensure the provision of accredited door supervisors over the period of Appleby Horse Fair to enable licensed premises to remain open and reduce the risk of anti-social behaviour and	

			Group (MASC) funding of door supervisors at Appleby Horse Fair	violent crime.	
14.Target the most prolific offenders to reduce harm and impact on the local community					
28	14	Michael James and Louise Gaskell	Rural Crime	To work with partners and the local rural farming community to reduce the incidents of targeted crime and theft.	
11.Reduce the impact of alcohol related crime and substance misuse in our communities 12.Help support Multi Agency work and initiatives to reduce harm					
29		CSP Chairs and Co-ordinators	Legal Highs	To work in partnership between the 3 CSP's to procure a joint project to help combat the increased levels of legal high misuse countywide.	
1.Reduce anti-social behaviour and deal effectively with repeat victims and offenders 2.Deliver positive youth projects to prevent future offending 3.Make best use of current legislation such as Community Trigger 14.Target the most prolific offenders to reduce harm and impact on the local community 15.Encourage the use of restorative justice through provision of community initiatives					
30		Multi Agency approach	Hate Crime	To work with partners to help reduce the incidents of Hate crime within the area of Carlisle and Eden.	

# CUMBRIA COUNTY AND DISTRICTS COMMUNITY SAFETY STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT

TECHNICAL REPORT

2013-14

Ali Wilson

Research, Information & Intelligence



CUMBRIA  
CONSTABULARY  
SAFER STRONGER CUMBRIA

Cumbria  
**Intelligence**  
Observatory

**Cumbria**  
County Council

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## Introduction

The Crime & Disorder Regulations 2007 place a statutory duty on local authorities 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. 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.

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.

## 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.

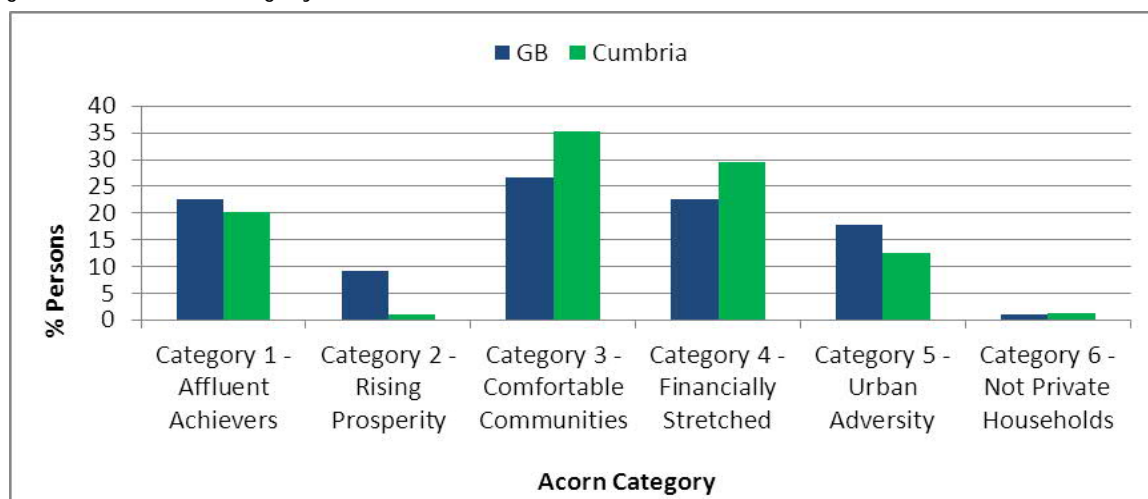
Table 1: ACORN Category Profile (% Persons) 2014

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	20.2%	1.1%	35.3%	29.5%	12.5%	1.3%
Allerdale	15.0%	0.6%	37.2%	33.6%	12.4%	1.3%
Barrow	12.2%	0.8%	26.5%	31.5%	27.9%	1%
Carlisle	15.7%	2.0%	34.3%	29.4%	17.4%	1%
Copeland	15.1%	0.9%	28.5%	44.1%	9.7%	1.7%
Eden	16.7%	0.6%	58.7%	18.6%	4.0%	1.3%
South Lakeland	40.4%	1.3%	32.9%	20.1%	3.6%	1.7%
Great Britain	22.7%	9.3%	26.7%	22.5%	17.8%	1.0%

### ACORN Category Profile - Cumbria

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

Figure 1: ACORN Category Profile – Cumbria vs. GB, 2014:



Source: CACI ACORN

Working from left to right across the horizontal axis of figure 1:

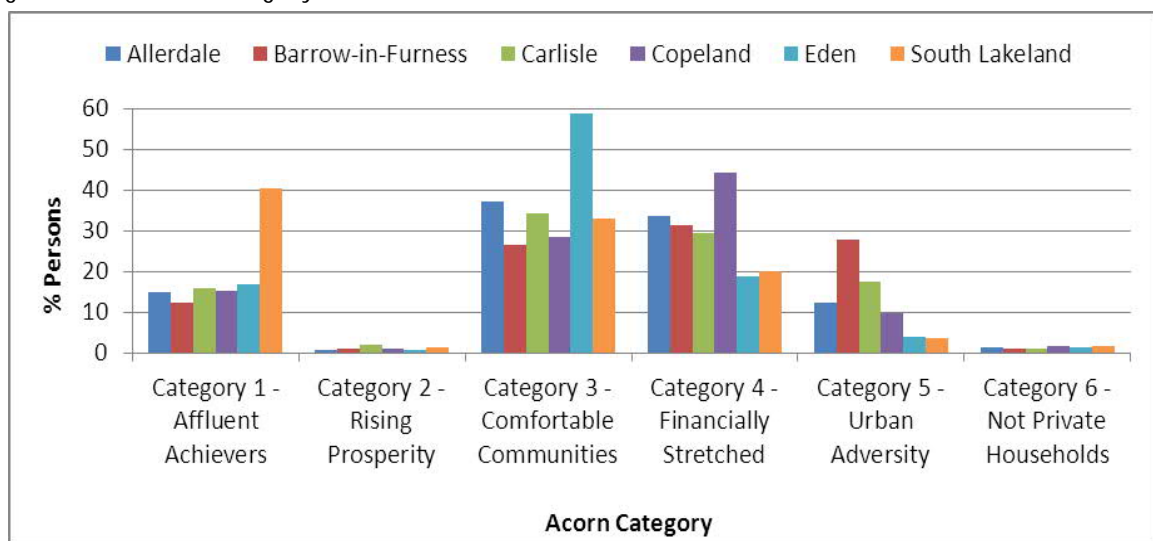
- 20.2% of Cumbria's residents live in postcodes that have been classified by CACI as 'ACORN Category 1 postcodes'; residents living in these postcodes are also referred to by CACI as 'Affluent Achievers'. Compared to national average, Cumbria has a slightly lower proportion of Affluent Achievers; with 22.7% of the population of GB living in ACORN Category 1 postcodes.
- Just 1.1% of Cumbria's residents live in ACORN Category 2 postcodes (Rising Prosperity); this is much lower than the national average (GB 9.3%).

- The greatest proportion of Cumbria's residents (35.3%) live in ACORN Category 3 postcodes (Comfortable Communities); this is much higher than the national average (GB 26.7%).
- Furthermore, the second greatest proportion of Cumbria's residents (29.5%) live in ACORN Category 4 postcodes (Financially Stretched); again, this is higher than the national average (GB 22.5%).
- 12.5% of Cumbria's residents live in ACORN Category 5 postcodes (Urban Adversity); this is lower than the national average (GB 17.8%).
- Finally, 1.3% 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 1%).

#### ACORN Category Profile – Cumbria's Districts

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

Figure 2: ACORN Category Profile – Cumbria's Districts, 2014:



Source: CACI ACORN

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. 20.2% for Cumbria. In contrast, just 12.2% 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%. Although this proportion is higher than the county average (1.1%), it is still much lower than the national average (9.3%).
- Eden has the greatest proportion of residents living in ACORN Category 3 postcodes (Comfortable Communities); 58.7% compared 35.3% for Cumbria.
- Copeland has the greatest proportion of residents living in ACORN Category 4 postcodes (Financially Stretched); 44.1% compared to 29.5% for Cumbria.
- Barrow-in-Furness has the greatest proportion of residents living in ACORN Category 5 postcodes (Urban Adversity); 27.9%, which is more than double the county average of 12.5%. 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; 4% and 3.6% respectively.

## 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 2013-14 there were a total of 23,986 crimes recorded in Cumbria, a 4.8% increase from the previous year
- Compared to the previous year there has been an increase in crime in all districts with the exception of Carlisle and South Lakeland where crime levels have fallen
- Carlisle district had the highest number of crimes, however, Barrow had the highest rate of offences per 1,000 population
- Eden district had the lowest number and rate of offences
- Alcohol related crime attributes to 13% of all crime
- The rate of alcohol related crime is highest in Barrow
- 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, Botcherby  
Copeland: Harbour, Hensingham, Cleator Moor North  
Eden: Penrith West, Penrith South, Askham  
South Lakeland: Kendal Fell, Windermere Bowness South, Lakes Ambleside
- 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 increased for the first time in over 3 years. In the last year numbers have increased in all districts with the exception of Carlisle and South Lakeland where numbers have fallen. The greatest proportional increase in crime was in Copeland.

### Data

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

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	% change in the last year	Rate (per 1,000)
Cumbria	25,626	22,896	23,986	+4.8	46.0
Allerdale	5,114	4,379	4,919	+12.3	45.5
Barrow	3988	4,134	4,307	+4.2	61.0
Carlisle	7,342	6,344	6,337	-0.1	58.8
Copeland	3,194	2,864	3,409	+19.0	40.9
Eden	1,909	1,673	1,737	+3.8	31.8
South Lakeland	4,077	3,499	3,271	-6.5	33.8

Table 2: Alcohol related crime in Cumbria and Districts for the last 3 financial years

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	% change in the last year	Rate (per 1,000)
Cumbria	3,635	3,057	3,113	1.8	6.2
Allerdale	597	499	559	12.0	5.8
Barrow	839	633	694	9.6	10.2
Carlisle	986	766	697	-9.0	6.5
Copeland	496	468	534	14.1	7.6
Eden	195	186	171	-8.1	3.3
South Lakeland	522	504	458	-9.1	4.4

## 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 2013-14 there were 23,874 ASB incidents in Cumbria (7.4% reduction from the previous year); there were 4,742 incidents involving young people (24.6% reduction from the previous year)
- Compared to the previous year, there has been a reduction in ASB in all districts
- Carlisle district had the highest number of offences, however, Barrow had the greatest rate per 1,000 population
- Eden district had the lowest number of offences
- The wards with the highest number of ASB incidents in each of the districts are:  
 Allerdale: St. Michael's, St. John's, Moorclose  
 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, Ulverston Town, Windermere Bowness South

The wards with the highest number of incidents involving young people are:

Allerdale: St Michael's, Moorclose, Moss Bay  
 Barrow: Central, Hindpool, Risedale  
 Carlisle: Castle, Currock, Belle Vue  
 Copeland: Harbour, Egremont South, Hensingham  
 Eden: Penrith South, Penrith West, Penrith East  
 South Lakeland: Kendal Fell, Kendal Kirkland, Kendal Oxenholme

- 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 over a 3 year period. ASB has fallen in all districts.

### Data

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

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	% change in the last year	Rate (per 1,000)
Cumbria	26,067	25,777	23,874	-7.4	47.9
Allerdale	4,687	4,467	4,100	-8.2	42.6
Barrow	5,159	5,241	5,134	-2.0	75.7
Carlisle	7,191	7,101	6,309	-11.2	58.5
Copeland	3,547	3,886	3,548	-8.7	50.7
Eden	1,656	1,671	1,606	-3.9	30.5
South Lakeland	3,827	3,411	3,177	-6.9	30.7

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

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	% change in the last year	Rate (per 1,000)
Cumbria	7,545	6,288	4,742	-24.6	9.5
Allerdale	1,548	1,224	900	-26.5	9.4
Barrow	1,526	1,314	1,124	-14.5	16.6
Carlisle	1,831	1,512	1,054	-30.5	9.8
Copeland	1,015	1,091	720	-34.0	10.3
Eden	381	321	304	-5.3	5.8
South Lakeland	1,244	826	640	-22.5	6.2

## 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 2013-14 there were 701 crimes in Cumbria (9.7% increase from the previous year)
- Numbers of crimes have increased in all districts with the exception of Carlisle and South Lakeland where they have fallen
- Barrow had the highest rate of offences per 1,000 population, South Lakeland had the lowest rate
- The wards with the highest number of crimes in each of the districts are:  
 Allerdale: St. Michael's, Netherhall, Moss Bay  
 Barrow: Central, Hindpool, Barrow Island  
 Carlisle: Castle, Botcherby, Denton Holme  
 Copeland: Mirehouse, Newtown, Sandwith  
 Eden: Penrith North, Penrith West, Penrith South  
 South Lakeland: Lakes Ambleside, Grange, Kirkby Lonsdale
- The burglary dwelling crime rate in Cumbria is below the average and is the lowest of its Most Similar Groups (out of 4 Forces)
- In Cumbria, most offenders are male and aged between 18-30 years; and most victims are male and aged 18-30 years

### Conclusions

In Cumbria numbers of offences have increased in the past year and over a 3 year period. Numbers have increased in all districts with the exception of Carlisle and South Lakeland where they have fallen.

### Data

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

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	% change in the last year	Rate (per 1,000)
Cumbria	663	639	701	+9.7	1.4
Allerdale	139	146	204	+39.7	2.1
Barrow	122	120	153	+27.5	2.3
Carlisle	182	186	160	-14.0	1.5
Copeland	87	55	78	+41.8	1.1
Eden	41	35	41	+17.1	0.8
South Lakeland	92	97	65	-33.0	0.6

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 – below the average, ranked 2

Carlisle – below the average, ranked 4

Copeland – below the average, ranked 1

Eden – below the average, ranked 2

South Lakeland – below the average, ranked 1

## Burglary Other (burglary in a building other than a dwelling)

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 2013-14 there were 1,601 crimes in Cumbria, 5.8% increase compared to the previous year
- Compared to the previous year, numbers of crimes increased in Allerdale, Copeland and Eden; numbers decreased in Barrow, Carlisle and South Lakeland
- Carlisle had the highest rate of offences per 1,000 population; Barrow and Copeland had the lowest rate, despite this the number of offences in Copeland increase by more than 60.0 %.
- The wards with the highest number of crimes in each of the districts are:  
 Allerdale: St Michael's, Moss Bay, Netherhall  
 Barrow: Hindpool, Central, Roosecote  
 Carlisle: Catle, Dalston, Currock  
 Copeland: Frizington, Cleator Moor North, Harbour  
 Eden: Penrith West, Kirkby Stephen, Penrith East  
 South Lakeland: Sedbergh, Kendal Highgate, Lakes Ambleside
- 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 Allerdale, Copeland and Eden. Numbers have fallen in Barrow, Carlisle and South Lakeland.

### Data

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

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	% change in the last year	Rate (per 1,000)
Cumbria	1,405	1,513	1,601	+5.8	3.2
Allerdale	336	283	328	+15.9	3.4
Barrow	180	220	197	-10.5	2.9
Carlisle	377	436	422	-3.2	3.9
Copeland	150	127	204	+60.6	2.9
Eden	131	133	162	+21.8	3.1
South Lakeland	231	314	288	-8.3	2.8

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 8

Copeland – below the average, ranked 5

Eden – below the average, ranked 4

South Lakeland – below the average, ranked 3



## Criminal Damage and Arson 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 reduce the number of Criminal Damage offences.

### Headlines/Key findings

- Throughout 2013-14 there were 5,231 offences in Cumbria, 0.7% decrease from the previous year
- Compared to the previous year, numbers of offences increased in Allerdale, Carlisle, Copeland. Numbers decreased in Barrow, Eden and South Lakeland
- Barrow 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, Netherhall, St. John's  
 Barrow: Central, Hindpool, Risedale  
 Carlisle: Castle, Currock, Botcherby  
 Copeland: Harbour, Hensingham, Mirehouse  
 Eden: Penrith West, Penrith South, Penrith North  
 South Lakeland: Kendal Fell, Kendal Mintsfeet, Kendal Kirkland
- The crime rate in Cumbria is above the average and is ranked the worst of its Most Similar Groups (out of 4 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 increased in Allerdale, Carlisle and Copeland; numbers have fallen in Barrow and Eden and South Lakeland..

### Data

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

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	% change in the last year	Rate (per 1,000)
Cumbria	6,247	5,268	5,231	-0.7	10.5
Allerdale	1,306	1,097	1208	+10.1	12.6
Barrow	951	988	973	-1.5	14.4
Carlisle	1,579	1,241	1288	+3.8	11.9
Copeland	905	845	880	+4.1	12.6
Eden	386	306	304	-0.7	5.8
South Lakeland	1,120	791	577	-27.1	5.6

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

Allerdale – above the average, ranked 13 (out of 15; 1 being the best, 15 being the worst)

Barrow – above the average, ranked 13

Carlisle – above the average, ranked 13

Copeland – above the average, ranked 15

Eden – below the average, ranked 5

South Lakeland – below the average, ranked 2

## Drug offences

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 2013-14 there were 1,529 drug offences in Cumbria, 0.1% decrease from the previous year
- In Cumbria drug possession was down by 3.3%; drug trafficking was up by 17.6%
- Numbers were down in Carlisle, Copeland, Eden and South Lakeland; numbers had increased in Allerdale and Barrow
- Allerdale 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. John's, St. Michael's, Moss Bay  
 Barrow: Central, Hindpool, Risedale  
 Carlisle: Castle, Currock, Belle Vue  
 Copeland: Harbour, Sandwith, Bransty  
 Eden: Askham, Penrith West, Penrith South  
 South Lakeland: Windermere Bowness South, Kendal Fell, Kendal Strickland
- The 'possession of drugs' crime rate in Cumbria is above the average and is ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> of its Most Similar Groups (out of 4 Forces). Drugs trafficking in Cumbria is above average and is the worst of its Most Similar Groups (4 out of 4).
- In Cumbria, most offenders are male and aged between 18-30years

### Conclusion

In Cumbria numbers of offences have marginally increased in the past year but have decreased over a 3 year period. In the past year numbers of offences increased in Allerdale and Barrow; numbers decreased in all other districts.

### Data

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

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	% change in the last year	Rate (per 1,000)
Cumbria	1,815	1,527	1,529	-0.1	3.1
Allerdale	487	314	396	+26.1	4.1
Barrow	187	206	236	+14.6	3.5
Carlisle	477	466	403	-13.5	3.7
Copeland	241	207	188	-9.2	2.7
Eden	204	150	136	-9.3	2.6
South Lakeland	219	184	169	-8.2	1.6

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

Type of drugs offence	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	% change in the last year
Drugs (possession)	1,542	1,277	1,235	-3.3
Drugs (trafficking)	273	250	294	+17.6
All drug offences	1,815	1,527	1,529	+0.1

Table 3: Drug offences in Allerdale for the last 3 financial years

Type of drugs offence	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	% change in the last year
Drugs (possession)	394	272	321	+18.0
Drugs (trafficking)	93	42	75	+78.6
All drug offences	487	314	396	+26.1

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

Type of drugs offence	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	% change in the last year
Drugs (possession)	150	170	172	+1.2
Drugs (trafficking)	37	36	64	+77.8
All drug offences	187	206	236	+14.6

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

Type of drugs offence	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	% change in the last year
Drugs (possession)	417	399	329	-17.5
Drugs (trafficking)	60	67	74	+10.4
All drug offences	477	466	403	-13.5

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

Type of drugs offence	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	% change in the last year
Drugs (possession)	219	168	146	-13.1
Drugs (trafficking)	22	39	42	+7.7
All drug offences	241	207	188	-9.2

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

Type of drugs offence	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	% change in the last year
Drugs (possession)	176	119	118	-0.8
Drugs (trafficking)	28	31	18	-41.9
All drug offences	204	150	136	-9.3

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

Type of drugs offence	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	% change in the last year
Drugs (possession)	186	149	148	-0.7
Drugs (trafficking)	33	35	21	-40.0
All drug offences	219	184	169	-8.2

District results against Most Similar Groups (each district has its own set of MSGs):  
(Out of 15; 1 being the best, 15 being the worst)

Possession of drugs	Trafficking of drugs
Allerdale – above the average, ranked 13	Allerdale – above the average, ranked 15
Barrow – above the average, ranked 11	Barrow – above the average, ranked 14
Carlisle – above the average, ranked 10	Carlisle – above the average, ranked 12
Copeland – below the average, ranked 6	Copeland – above the average, ranked 10
Eden – above the average, ranked 13	Eden – above the average, ranked 12
South Lakeland – below the average, ranked 3	South Lakeland – below the average, ranked 3

## Violence Against the Person

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 2013-14 there were a total of 5,260 offences in Cumbria, 18.3% increase from the previous year; and a total of 1,937 Alcohol Related offences, 6% increase from the previous year
- Numbers of offences have increased in all districts
- Barrow had the highest rate of offences per 1,000 population (16.4), Eden had the lowest rate at (5.3)
- 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, Ormsgill  
 Carlisle: Castle, Currock, Botcherby/Upperby  
 Copeland: Harbour, Hensingham, Mirehouse  
 Eden: Penrith West, Penrith South, Penrith East  
 South Lakeland: Kendal Fell, Windermere Bowness South, Kendal Kirkland
- 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 increased in the past year.

### Data

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

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	% change in the last year	Rate (per 1,000)
Cumbria	4,904	4,448	5,260	+18.3	10.6
Allerdale	914	827	994	+20.2	10.3
Barrow	1,016	972	1,114	+14.6	16.4
Carlisle	1,331	1,134	1,247	+10.0	11.6
Copeland	669	658	898	+36.5	12.8
Eden	284	244	280	+14.8	5.3
South Lakeland	690	613	724	+18.1	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

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	% change in the last year	Rate (per 1,000)
Cumbria	2,092	1,828	1,937	6.0	3.9
Allerdale	343	323	347	7.4	3.6
Barrow	511	393	446	13.5	6.6
Carlisle	518	445	407	-8.5	3.8
Copeland	299	279	343	22.9	4.9
Eden	112	104	107	2.9	2.0
South Lakeland	309	284	287	1.1	2.8

## Theft from a 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 2013-14 there were a total of 875 offences in Cumbria, 23% decrease from the previous year
- Compared to the previous year, numbers of offences fell in all districts
- Carlisle had the greatest rate of offences per 1,000 population, Copeland had the lowest

### Conclusion

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

### Data

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

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	% change in the last year	Rate (per 1,000)
Cumbria	1,058	1,137	875	-23.0	1.8
Allerdale	263	258	177	-31.4	1.8
Barrow	98	162	132	-18.5	1.9
Carlisle	272	317	244	-23.0	2.3
Copeland	110	85	79	-7.1	1.1
Eden	102	117	96	-17.9	1.8
South Lakeland	213	197	147	-25.4	1.4

## Theft of a 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 2013-14 there were a total of 305 offences in Cumbria, 12.6% decrease from the previous year
- Compared to the previous year, numbers of offences increased in Allerdale and Carlisle; numbers decreased in Barrow, Copeland, Eden and South Lakeland
- Carlisle had the greatest rate of offences per 1,000 population, Copeland and South Lakeland had the lowest

### Conclusions

In Cumbria numbers of offences have decreased year on year. Numbers of offences decreased in all districts with the exception of Allerdale and Carlisle where they increased.

### Data

Table 1: Theft of a Vehicle in Cumbria and Districts for the last 3 financial years

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	% change in the last year	Rate (per 1,000)
Cumbria	368	349	305	-12.6	0.6
Allerdale	73	56	59	5.4	0.6
Barrow	38	71	40	-43.7	0.6
Carlisle	130	99	100	1.0	0.9
Copeland	44	34	27	-20.6	0.4
Eden	34	42	39	-7.1	0.7
South Lakeland	49	46	40	-13.0	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. (Please note that the Home Office have changed the crime categories therefore we can not compare to previous years).

### Headlines/Key findings

- Throughout 2013-14 there were a total of 4,465 offences in Cumbria, a 0.8% increase from the previous year
- Compared to the previous year numbers of offences had increased in Cumbria and in all districts, with the exception of Carlisle and South Lakeland where numbers have fallen
- Carlisle had the greatest rate of offences per 1,000 population, Eden and South Lakeland had the lowest
- Compared to the previous year, shoplifting had increased by 10.8% from 1,965 to 2,178
- The wards with the highest number of crimes in each of the districts are:  
Allerdale: St.Michael's, St. John's, Moss Bay  
Barrow: Hindpool, Central, Parkside  
Carlisle: Castle, Currock, Harraby  
Copeland: Harbour, Frizington, Bransty  
Eden: Penrith West, Penrith South, Penrith East  
South Lakeland: Kendal Fell, Lakes Ambleside, Kendal Mintsfeet

### Conclusion

In Cumbria numbers of offences have increased, reversing the previous trend. Numbers of crimes had increased in Allerdale, Barrow, Copeland and Eden; numbers had fallen in Carlisle and South Lakeland.

### 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

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	% change in the last year	Rate (per 1,000)
Cumbria	5,144	4,428	4,465	0.8%	9.0
Allerdale	1,154	807	875	8.4%	9.1
Barrow	679	640	696	8.7%	10.3
Carlisle	1,640	1,607	1,443	-10.2%	13.4
Copeland	595	411	561	36.5%	8.0
Eden	272	295	298	1.0%	5.7
South Lakeland	804	668	592	-11.4%	5.7



Table 2: Numbers of Business Crimes, by offence type, in Cumbria and Districts 2013-14

Home office level 5 offences	Allerdale	Barrow	Carlisle	Copeland	Eden	South Lakeland	Cumbria
All other theft offences	132	81	175	113	57	136	694
Arson	7	13	9	11	2	8	50
Bicycle theft				1			1
Burglary in a building other than a dwelling	97	35	83	68	34	68	385
Burglary in a dwelling	10		4	6	1	4	25
Criminal damage	210	159	300	137	63	115	984
Miscellaneous crimes against society	1		2	2			5
Other sexual offences				1			1
Possession of weapons offences		1					1
Public order offences			1			1	2
Robbery of business property	1		2	1	1		5
Shoplifting	387	399	834	208	118	232	2,178
Vehicle offences	30	8	33	13	22	28	134
Total	875	696	1,443	561	298	592	4,465

Table 3: Numbers of Business Crimes, by offence type, in Cumbria and Districts 2012-13

Home office level 5 offences	Allerdale	Barrow	Carlisle	Copeland	Eden	South Lakeland	Cumbria
All other theft offences	132	88	152	99	72	159	702
Arson	16	6	14	7	4	14	61
Bicycle theft	2		17		2	5	26
Burglary in a building other than a dwelling	89	42	90	44	45	89	399
Burglary in a dwelling	7	6	7	3	1	3	27
Criminal damage	203	161	266	104	62	163	959
Fraud	9	15	57	11	4	10	106
Miscellaneous crimes against society	1	1	2				4
Public order offences		2					2
Robbery of business property						1	1
Shoplifting	319	310	932	132	80	192	1,965
Theft from the person	1						1
Vehicle offences	28	8	69	11	25	31	172
Violence without injury		1	1			1	3
Totals	807	640	1607	411	295	668	4,428

Table 4: Numbers of Business Crimes, by offence type, in Cumbria and Districts 2011-12

Home office level 5 offences	Allerdale	Barrow	Carlisle	Copeland	Eden	South Lakeland	Cumbria
All other theft offences	238	81	167	120	71	156	833
Arson	14	15	16	11	4	11	71
Bicycle theft	1		2		1	1	5
Burglary in a building other than a dwelling	132	43	66	53	28	71	393
Burglary in a dwelling	2	5	13	3	1	1	25
Criminal damage	272	140	312	151	67	196	1,138
Fraud	31	23	60	15	8	34	171
Miscellaneous crimes against society	3			1	3		7
Public order offences			2		1		3
Robbery of business property	1		1				2
Shoplifting	404	364	940	216	64	314	2,302
Theft from the person					2		2
Vehicle offences	56	8	60	25	22	20	191
Violence without injury			1				1
Totals	1,154	679	1,640	595	272	804	5,144

## 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 2013-14 there were a total of 236 offences in Cumbria, a 12.9% increase from the previous year
- Compared to the previous year, numbers of offences increased in Allerdale, Carlisle and Eden; numbers fell in Barrow, Copeland and South Lakeland
- Carlisle had the greatest rate of offences per 1,000 population, Eden and South Lakeland had the lowest
- Racist hate crime contributes to the majority of all hate crime (69.5% of the total), followed by sexual orientation (16.9% 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. Michael's  
 Barrow: Central  
 Carlisle: Castle  
 Copeland: Harbour  
 Eden: Penrith West  
 South Lakeland: a number of wards had one incident

### 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.

NB: A hate crime can have more than one hate type per crime so the total number of hate crimes is less than the sum of the individual types of hate crime.

### Data

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

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	% change in the last year	Rate (per 1,000)
Cumbria	269	209	236	+12.9	0.5
Allerdale	36	30	53	+76.7	0.6
Barrow	47	47	32	-31.6	0.5
Carlisle	100	54	82	+51.9	0.8
Copeland	18	31	25	-19.4	0.4
Eden	16	12	17	+41.7	0.3
South Lakeland	52	35	27	-22.9	0.3

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

Offence type	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Disability	16	20	30
Orientation	43	40	40
Racist	194	142	164
Religious	9	15	24
Transgender	7	6	3
All Hate (TOTAL)	269	206	236

## Domestic Violence and Abuse; 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 2013-14 there were 6,932 domestic violence incidents in Cumbria, 5.9% increase from the previous year; there were 424 sexual offences in the county, 22% increase from the previous year
- Compared to the previous year, numbers of domestic violence incidents increased in all districts with the exception of Eden and South Lakeland where they have fallen; numbers of sexual offences increased in all districts with the exception of Eden where they fell, and South Lakeland where they remained the same
- Barrow district had the highest rate of domestic violence incidents per 1,000 population while Eden had the lowest; Barrow had the highest rate of sexual offences, Eden had the lowest rate
- Copeland had the greatest 'repeat victim rate' at 50%, while Eden had the lowest at 27%
- Repeat victim rates had increased in Copeland; rates had fallen in Barrow, Carlisle, Eden and South Lakeland; they remained the same in Cumbria and Allerdale
  
- The wards with the highest number of domestic violence incidents in each of the districts are:
  - Allerdale: St Michaels, Moss Bay, Moorclose;
  - Barrow: Central, Hindpool, Ormsgill;
  - Carlisle: Castle, Upperby, Botcherby;
  - Copeland: Harbour, Cleator Moor North, Hensingham
  - Eden: Penrith West, Penrith South, Penrith East
  - South Lakeland: Kendal Kirkland, Windermere Bowness South, Lakes Ambleside
  
- The wards with the highest number of rape offences in each of the districts are:
  - Allerdale: Ellenborough
  - Barrow: Hindpool, Central, Ormsgill
  - Carlisle: Castle, Denton Holme
  - Copeland: Egremont North, Harbour
  - Eden: Penrith North
  - South Lakeland: Kendal Kirkland, Kendal Oxenholme
- Offenders of rape offences are typically male and aged 18-30years; victims are female and aged 0-17years
  
- There were 421 cases opened for those accessing Cumbria's Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVA) Services, equating to an annual caseload of 70 cases per FTE; a decrease of 276 cases compared to the previous year. Of those, 96% were female; 95% were White British or Irish; 37% were aged 21 – 30 years. 63% of clients have children; 58% of clients were 'high risk'; 72% experienced physical abuse; 76% experienced jealous and controlling behaviour; 21% experienced sexual abuse; and 60% experienced harassment and stalking; 5% were misusing drugs; 14% are misusing alcohol; 33% 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 Eden and South Lakeland where they have fallen. Numbers have increased over a 3 year period in the county. Repeat victim rates remain the same in Cumbria however they are increasing in some of the districts. Numbers of sexual offences incidents increased in all districts with the exception of Eden where they fell, and South Lakeland where they remained the same. Over a 3 year period numbers have increased in the county and in all districts with the exception of Carlisle and Eden.

Table 2: Domestic Violence and abuse 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)

Force	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	% change in the last year
Incidents	6,422	6,547	6,932	+5.9
Repeat incidents	2,843	2,932	3,090	+5.4
Repeat Victim Rate	44	45	45	0.0

Table 3: Domestic Violence and abuse incidents in Allerdale for the last 3 financial years

Allerdale	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	% change in the last year
Incidents	1,399	1,514	1,616	+6.7
Repeat incidents	683	715	764	+6.9
Repeat Victim Rate	49	47	47	0.0

Table 4: Domestic Violence and abuse incidents in Barrow for the last 3 financial years

Barrow	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	% change in the last year
Incidents	1,224	1,298	1,408	+8.5
Repeat incidents	544	619	622	+0.5
Repeat Victim Rate	44.4	48	44	-8.3

Table 5: Domestic Violence and abuse incidents in Carlisle for the last 3 financial years

Carlisle	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	% change in the last year
Incidents	1,616	1,487	1,503	+1.1
Repeat incidents	707	693	697	+0.6
Repeat Victim Rate	44	47	46	-2.1

Table 6: Domestic Violence and abuse incidents in Copeland for the last 3 financial years

Copeland	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	% change in the last year
Incidents	1,122	1,173	1,370	16.8
Repeat incidents	513	551	684	24.1
Repeat Victim Rate	45.7	47.0	50	6.4

Table 7: Domestic Violence and abuse incidents in Eden for the last 3 financial years

Eden	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	% change in the last year
Incidents	270	265	241	-9.1
Repeat incidents	100	88	66	-25.0
Repeat Victim Rate	37.0	33.3	27	-18.9

Table 8: Domestic Violence and abuse incidents in South Lakeland for the last 3 financial years

South Lakeland	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	% change in the last year
Incidents	791	810	794	-2.0
Repeat incidents	296	266	257	-3.4
Repeat Victim Rate	37.4	33	32	-3.0

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

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	% change in the last year
Cumbria	402	348	424	+22
Allerdale	57	69	69	0
Barrow	60	48	87	+81
Carlisle	123	89	91	+2
Copeland	54	41	78	+90
Eden	49	29	26	-10
South Lakeland	59	72	72	0

Table 10: Cumbria Integrated, IDVA Service, Coordinated Action Against Domestic Abuse (CAADA) Insights Service Report, 12 months – April 2013 to March 2014

Cumbria	12 months
Intake forms (number of cases opened)	421
Exit forms (number of cases leaving the service)	437
Criminal & Civil Justice forms	264
New referrals	77%
Repeat clients	22%
Gender of clients: Female	96%
Gender of clients: Male	4%
Ethnic origin of clients: White British or Irish	95%
Clients with children	63%
Clients with CYPS involvement with the family	31%
Police primary referral route	61%
Age: <18years	1%
Age: 18-20years	7%
Age: 21-30years	37%
Age: 31-40years	25%
Age: 41-50years	19%
Age: 51-60years	8%
Age: 61+years	2%
Proportion of clients with a financial problem	22
Proportion of clients with mental health issues	33
Proportion of clients attempting or threatening suicide	16
Proportion of clients self-harming	14
Proportion of clients misusing drugs	5
Proportion of clients misusing alcohol	14
Average length of abusive relationship	2 years
Proportion of clients 'high risk'	58
Proportion of clients experiencing physical abuse	72
Proportion of clients experiencing jealous and controlling behaviour	76
Proportion of clients experiencing sexual abuse	21
Proportion of clients experiencing harassment and stalking	60
Relationship to perpetrator: intimate partner	27%
Relationship to perpetrator: ex intimate partner	60%
Relationship to perpetrator: intermittent intimate partner	6%
Relationship to perpetrator: family member (minor)	6%

## 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 Cumbria & Lancashire Community Rehabilitation Company (CLCRC); the source of the Re-offending data is the Ministry of Justice. As of 1<sup>st</sup> June Cumbria Probation Trust merged with Lancashire Probation Trust and the CLCRC was formed. The aim of CLCRC 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 2014 there were a total of 1,945 registered Offenders
- Compared to the previous year the number of cases increased by 26 from 1,919 to 1,945
- Actual re-offending rates in Cumbria are below the predicted rate
- Re-offending rates in Cumbria are above the regional and national average
- In Cumbria 87% of offenders are male
- 37.0% of offenders are aged between 20-29 years; 28.7% are aged 30–39 years
- 97.9% of offenders are of white origin
- There is a greater proportion of Offenders in the North & West LDU (60.9%) than the South (39.1%), however, the population is much greater in the North & West
- Violence accounts for the greatest proportion of the total offences in Cumbria (33.7%)
- Theft account for 10.9%
- Public order or riot account for 9.0%

### Data

Table 1: Profile of Offender Caseload at 31st March 2014, CLCRC

Gender:	North & West LDU			South LDU			Cumbria Probation Trust		
	Community Order	Licence	Custody	Community Order	Licence	Custody	Community Order	Licence	Custody
Female	104	21	20	88	7	15	192	28	35
Male	473	209	358	374	85	191	847	294	549
Total	577	230	378	462	92	206	1,039	322	584

Age:	North & West LDU			South LDU			Cumbria Probation Trust		
	Community Order	Licence	Custody	Community Order	Licence	Custody	Community Order	Licence	Custody
18-19yrs	24	2	5	31	1	2	39	3	7
20-29yrs	233	59	125	417	31	66	438	90	191
30-39yrs	173	79	114	366	29	62	275	108	176
40-49yrs	88	49	68	205	16	41	182	65	109
50-59yrs	47	30	41	118	9	17	81	39	58
60-69yrs	11	7	19	37	6	12	20	13	31
70-80yrs	1	4	6	11	-	6	4	4	12
Total	577	230	378	462	92	206	1,039	322	584

Racial Origin:	North & West LDU			South LDU			Cumbria Probation Trust		
	Community Order	Licence	Custody	Community Order	Licence	Custody	Community Order	Licence	Custody
Asian			3	2		3	2		6
Black	1	1		2	1	1	3	2	1
Mixed	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	2
Other			1	3			3		1
White	569	228	371	448	90	199	1,017	318	570
Refused			1						1
Not recorded	4		1	6		2	10		3
Total	577	230	378	462	92	206	1,039	322	584

Table 2: Probation commencements by offence type (at Trust and Office level), 2013-2014

	Cumbria	Barrow	Carlisle	Kendal & Penrith	West Cumbria
Violence	764	201	238	100	225
Theft	247	71	81	27	68
Public Order or Riot	203	69	59	24	51
Drugs (possession and small scale supply)	175	36	60	23	56
Criminal or malicious damage	95	32	22	8	33
Drink driving offences	94	14	26	26	28
Domestic burglary	92	26	38	3	25
Drugs (import or export or production or supply)	90	9	38	18	25
Fraud and forgery	89	15	35	14	25
Other	84	22	21	14	27
Other motoring offences	72	10	27	11	24
Other burglary	60	11	23	11	15
Taking and driving away and related offences	51	7	27	4	13
Sexual (child)	42	9	15	10	8
Robbery	38	11	14	1	12
Sexual	36	4	14	12	6
Handling	26	8	10	1	7
Theft from vehicles	4	1	3		
Absconding or bail offences	3	1	1		1
Total	2,265	557	752	307	649

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, 2013-2014

	Cumbria	Barrow	Carlisle	Kendal & Penrith	West Cumbria
Violence	33.7%	36.1%	31.6%	32.6%	34.7%
Theft	10.9%	12.7%	10.8%	8.8%	10.5%
Public Order or Riot	9.0%	12.4%	7.8%	7.8%	7.9%
Drugs (possession and small scale supply)	7.7%	6.5%	8.0%	7.5%	8.6%
Criminal or malicious damage	4.2%	5.7%	2.9%	2.6%	5.1%
Drink driving offences	4.2%	2.5%	3.5%	8.5%	4.3%
Domestic burglary	4.1%	4.7%	5.1%	1.0%	3.9%
Drugs (import or export or production or supply)	3.9%	1.6%	4.9%	5.9%	3.9%
Fraud and forgery	3.9%	2.7%	4.7%	4.6%	3.9%
Other	3.7%	3.9%	2.8%	4.6%	4.2%
Other motoring offences	3.2%	1.8%	3.6%	3.6%	3.7%
Other burglary	2.6%	2.0%	3.1%	3.6%	2.3%
Taking and driving away and related offences	2.3%	1.3%	3.6%	1.3%	2.0%
Sexual (child)	1.9%	1.6%	2.0%	3.3%	1.2%
Robbery	1.7%	2.0%	1.9%	0.3%	1.8%
Sexual	1.6%	0.7%	1.9%	3.9%	0.9%
Handling	1.1%	1.4%	1.3%	0.3%	1.1%
Theft from vehicles	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Absconding or bail offences	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%

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

Table 6: Local adult reoffending rates, 2013, Ministry of Justice

Cumbria Probation Trust	Cumbria	North West	England
Cohort size (combining four quarters of probation caseload data) <sup>1</sup>	5,186	90,929	429,271
Actual rate of reoffending	11.1%	8.97%	10.25%
Predicted rate of reoffending	11.6%	9.17%	10.59%
% difference from baseline <sup>2</sup>	-5.27%	-2.17%	-3.23%

<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 reoffending from the baseline is statistically significant.

## Youth Offending

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

### Headlines/Key findings

- Throughout 2013-14, there were 340 young offenders, a reduction of -23.1% from the previous year
- There were 32 custodial sentences, a 3% reduction from the previous year
- The rate of first time entrants has been falling year on year
- Based on previous data, more than a third of offenders are aged 17+ (36.3%)
- 81.4% of offenders are male; and 90.8% are white
- The greatest proportion of offences accounts for Violence Against the Person makes (20.0%)

Table 1: Overall Youth Crime, Cumbria Youth Offending Service

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	change in the last year
Number of Offenders	653	442	340	-23.1%
Number of custodial sentences	40	33	32	-3.0%

Table 2: Rate of young people aged 10-17 (per 100,000) receiving their first reprimand, warning, caution or conviction, Youth Offending Service

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	change in the last year
First time entrants - rate per 100,000	991	440	322	-26.8%

Table 3: Young people, 2012/13, Cumbria, Youth Justice Board (awaiting 2013/14 data)

	Profile	Number	% of total
Age	10-14 years	108	24.2%
	15 years	86	19.3%
	16 years	90	20.2%
	17+ years	162	36.3%
Gender	Female	82	18.4%
	Male	363	81.4%
	Not Known	1	0.2%
Ethnicity	White	405	90.8%
	Mixed	2	0.4%
	Asian or Asian British	0	0.0%
	Black or Black British	2	0.4%
	Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	0	0.0%
	Not Known	37	8.3%

Table 5: Offences resulting in a disposal 2012/13, Cumbria, Youth Justice Board  
(awaiting 2013/14 data)

Offence	Number	%
Arson	8	0.7%
Breach Of Bail	22	2.0%
Breach Of Conditional Discharge	2	0.2%
Breach Of Statutory Order	172	15.2%
Criminal Damage	123	10.9%
Death Or Injury By Dangerous Driving	0	0.0%
Domestic Burglary	20	1.8%
Drugs	42	3.7%
Fraud And Forgery	16	1.4%
Motoring Offences	108	9.6%
Non Domestic Burglary	22	2.0%
Other	30	2.7%
Public Order	88	7.8%
Racially Aggravated	6	0.5%
Robbery	13	1.2%
Sexual Offences	15	1.3%
Theft And Handling Stolen Goods	177	15.7%
Vehicle Theft / Unauthorised Taking	38	3.4%
Violence Against The Person	226	20.0%
TOTAL	1,128	

## Unity/CADAS (Alcohol & Drugs Services) data

This section looks at data in relation to drug users who come into contact with the Cumbria Alcohol & Drugs Advisory Service (CADAS). The primary source of this information is CADAS. In addition to this we have also used data drawn from the Cumbria Young Persons Alcohol & Tobacco Consumption Survey, Trading Standards, which is carried out every two years (an updated survey is scheduled in 2015).

### Headlines/Key findings

- Throughout 2013-14, 1,830 users came into contact with CADAS for drug related issues; 1,419 users used the service for alcohol related issues
- In Cumbria 68% of drug clients are male, 32% are female; and 63% of alcohol clients are male, 37% are female
- Most users are aged between 30-39years
- 97% of users are White British
- 24% of drugs clients have children living with them; 25% of alcohol clients have children living with them
- Allerdale: 588 service users came into contact with CADAS (an increase of 102 users from the previous year). 41% use alcohol as their main drug; 40% use heroin. Most users are male and aged between 36-45years. 35% of service users have a child/children living with them.
- Barrow: 728 service users came into contact with CADAS (an increase of 88 users from the previous year). 45% of those use heroin as their main drug; 40% use alcohol. 67% of users are male. Most users are aged between 36-45years. 38% of service users have a child/children living with them.
- Carlisle: 849 service users came into contact with CADAS (an increase of 176 users from the previous year). 50% of those use heroin as their main drug; 38% use alcohol. 67% of users are male. Most users are aged between 36-45 years. 31% of service users have a child/children living with them.
- Copeland: 432 service users came into contact with CADAS (an increase of 105 users from the previous year). 50% of clients use alcohol as their main drug; 33% use heroin. 63% of users are male. Most users are aged between 36-45 years. 41% of service users have a child/children living with them.
- Eden: 234 service users came into contact with CADAS (an increase of 22 users from the previous year). 53% of clients use alcohol as their main drug; 30% use heroin. 59% of users are male. Most users are aged between 26-35 years. 29% of service users have a child/children living with them.
- South Lakeland: 409 service users came into contact with CADAS (an increase of 72 users from the previous year). 31% use heroin as their main drug; 53% use alcohol (increase). 65% of users are male. Most users are aged between 36-45 years. 27% of service users have a child/children living with them.

### 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 and Alcohol users who came into contact with CADAS

Gender	Drugs clients		Alcohol clients	
	Number	%	Number	%
Male	1,246	68%	897	63%
Female	584	32%	522	37%
Total	1,830		1,419	

Table 2: Ethnicity of Drug and Alcohol users who came into contact with CADAS

Ethnicity	Drugs clients		Alcohol clients	
	Number	%	Number	%
White British	1,780	97.3%	1,387	97.7%
White Irish	7	0.4%	12	0.8%
Other White	29	1.6%	10	0.7%
White & Black Caribbean	1	0.1%	2	0.1%
White & Black African	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
White & Asian	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Other Mixed	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Indian	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
Pakistani	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
Bangladeshi	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
Other Asian	4	0.2%	0	0.0%
Caribbean	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
African	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other Black	1	0.1%	2	0.1%
Chinese	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
Other	4	0.2%	2	0.1%
Not Stated	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Missing ethnicity code	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Table 3: Age of Drug and Alcohol users. All in treatment YTD, Q4, 2013-14

	Drugs clients		Alcohol clients	
	Number	%	Number	%
18-24 years	131	7.2%	92	6.5%
25-29 years	257	14.0%	118	8.3%
30-34 years	362	19.8%	171	12.1%
35-39 years	407	22.2%	158	11.1%
40-44 years	327	17.9%	194	13.7%
45-49 years	181	9.9%	245	17.3%
50-54 years	94	5.1%	196	13.8%
55-59 years	36	2.0%	120	8.5%
60-64 years	15	0.8%	74	5.2%
65+ years	2	0.1%	51	3.6%

**Table 4: Main and secondary drugs used by drug users who came into contact with CADAS**

MAIN DRUG	SECOND DRUG																				
	Heroin	Methadone	Other Opiates	Benzodiazepines	Amphetamines	Cocaine	Crack	Hallucinogens	Ecstasy	Cannabis	Solvents	Barbiturates	Major Tranquilisers	Anti-depressants	Alcohol	Other Drugs	Novel Psy .Sub	Prescription Drugs	Misuse Free	N/A	Total
Heroin		86	34	236	80	12	40		1	70				1	101	1		6		646	1314
Methadone	7		3	12											3					38	63
Other Opiates	7	1		17	7		2			11					18	1		2		94	160
Benzodiazepines	2		2		4	2				8					9					24	51
Amphetamines	2		1	1		5				15					7	1				26	58
Cocaine				3	4				1	13					9	1				11	42
Crack					1	1				1										1	4
Hallucinogens			1							3											4
Ecstasy						2		1		1											4
Cannabis			2	7	4	8		1	1					1	24		1			58	107
Solvents															2						2
Barbiturates																					
Major Tranquilisers																					
Anti-depressants															1						1
Other Drugs					1															5	6
Novel Psychoactive Sub										2										3	5
Prescription Drugs										2					2					5	9
Misuse free																					
<b>Total</b>	18	87	43	276	101	30	42	2	3	126				2	176	4	1	8		911	1830

## 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 above the national average; rates in Barrow and Copeland are also above the national average
- In Cumbria the rate of alcohol specific mortality for females is above the national average; this is also true in Allerdale, Barrow, Eden and South Lakeland
- In Cumbria the rate of alcohol specific hospital admissions – under 18s is above national and regional rates. Rates in Allerdale, Barrow and Copeland and South Lakeland are also above national levels; Copeland is ranked the worst authority (out of 326)
- In Cumbria the rate of admitted to hospital episodes with alcohol related conditions is above the national average; this is true in 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 alcohol related recorded crimes has fallen and is below the national and regional average; this is true in Barrow
- In Cumbria the rate of alcohol-related violent crimes is above the national and regional Average; this is true in Barrow

### Conclusion

Although rates of all listed alcohol related indicators have fallen in Cumbria, rates are above national levels with the exception of alcohol related recorded crimes where they have fallen

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

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

Rates of alcohol specific hospital admissions – under 18 year olds continue to fall in Cumbria. This is true for Allerdale, Carlisle and Eden; rates are increasing in Barrow, Copeland and South Lakeland.

Rates of admitted to hospital episodes with alcohol related conditions have increased in all districts.

Rates of alcohol related recorded crimes and alcohol related violent crimes have fallen in Cumbria and in all districts.

Table 1: Ranks of all indicators, for all districts (out of 326 authorities. 1 = best, 326 = worst)

	Alcohol specific mortality: Males	Alcohol specific mortality: Females	Alcohol specific hospital admissions – under 18 year olds	Admitted to hospital episodes with alcohol related conditions	Synthetic estimate of the percentage of the population aged 16years+	Alcohol related recorded crimes	Alcohol related violent crimes
Allerdale	75	256	315	238	241	112	148
Barrow	313	287	323	301	128	234	277
Carlisle	164	195	195	296	249	166	204
Copeland	256	127	326	299	233	107	167
Eden	91	247	31	147	261	6	18
South Lakeland	18	230	285	103	239	32	51

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

	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	Number of deaths 2010-2012
Cumbria	18.13	17.69	17.28	100
Allerdale	11.57	10.52	9.12	14
Barrow	30.68	29.92	25.91	27
Carlisle	15.55	13.97	12.44	20
Copeland	9.41	14.46	17.97	20
Eden	3.42	4.07	9.54	9
South Lakeland	5.52	3.97	5.91	10
North West	20.54	20.59	20.23	2003
England	15.03	14.85	14.57	10,615

Table 3: Alcohol specific mortality: Females, all ages, DSR per 100,000 population

	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	Number of deaths 2010-2012
Cumbria	9.24	8.88	8.76	58
Allerdale	9.27	6.10	8.24	12
Barrow	8.92	9.74	9.77	10
Carlisle	5.94	5.03	6.51	11
Copeland	4.31	5.15	5.17	6
Eden	5.11	6.94	7.81	6
South Lakeland	8.88	8.18	7.33	13
North West	10.95	10.45	10.63	1,093
England	6.92	6.85	6.78	5,169



Table 4: Alcohol specific hospital admissions – under 18 year olds: Persons, crude rate per 100,000 population

	2008-09- 2010-11	2009/10- 2011-12	2010/11- 2012-13	Number of under 18s admitted 2010/11- 2012-13
Cumbria	95.08	87.28	77.07	224
Allerdale	130.73	119.94	90.94	51
Barrow-in-Furness	112.58	110.35	113.01	48
Carlisle	84.03	66.82	44.65	28
Copeland	134.54	122.44	126.66	52
Eden	40.15	30.49	20.59	6
South Lakeland	74.24	69.86	70.79	39
North West	94.91	85.46	71.92	3,241
England	56.91	52.15	44.88	15,278

Table 5: Admitted to hospital episodes with alcohol related conditions (broad): All ages, DSR per 100,000 population

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Number of admission episodes 2012/13
Cumbria (and Lancashire)	2307.72	2331.26	2324.97	11,770.38
Allerdale	1994.61	2053.04	2174.16	2,211.70
Barrow-in-Furness	2520.31	2580.98	2664.97	1,832.17
Carlisle	2087.72	2481.78	2533.59	2,745.07
Copeland	2194.70	2410.08	2636.06	1,915.34
Eden	1404.72	1697.45	1821.47	1,076.93
South Lakeland	1560.90	1667.73	1696.68	1,989.17
North West	2414.52	2443.17	2440.47	163,172.50
England	1968.93	2032.25	2031.76	1,008,846.20

Table 6: Synthetic estimate of the percentage of the population aged 16 years and over who report engaging in binge drinking (no update)

	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 7: Alcohol related recorded crimes: Persons, all ages, crude rate per 1,000 population

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Number recorded crime 2012/13
Cumbria	5.76	5.66	5.53	2,004.36
Allerdale	3.99	4.31	3.96	382.07
Barrow-in-Furness	6.01	6.14	6.08	419.97
Carlisle	5.61	5.56	4.83	519.43
Copeland	4.64	4.11	3.88	274.15
Eden	2.38	2.59	2.32	121.65
South Lakeland	2.92	3.03	2.77	287.09
North West	6.05	5.80	5.59	39,472.02
England	6.54	6.12	5.74	305,048.40

Table 8: Alcohol related violent crimes: Persons, all ages, crude rate per 1,000 population

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Number violent crimes 2012/2013
Cumbria	4.51	4.46	4.34	1650.20
Allerdale	3.17	3.53	3.18	306.73
Barrow-in-Furness	4.98	5.45	5.23	361.12
Carlisle	4.79	4.61	3.91	420.69
Copeland	4.01	3.52	3.44	243.09
Eden	1.84	1.99	1.73	91.02
South Lakeland	2.32	2.46	2.19	227.55
North West	4.07	4.02	3.87	27330.79
England	4.44	4.15	3.93	208,568.26

## 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 2013 there were 239 KSI incidents in Cumbria, 43 more incidents than the previous year equating to a 21.9% increase; over the 3 year period there was a decrease of 4% (-10 incidents)
- Compared to the previous year numbers of incidents increased in all districts with the exception of Carlisle and Copeland where they have fallen
- The district of Allerdale had the highest number of KSIs, Eden had the highest rate per 1,000 population
- Barrow had the lowest number and rate of KSIs; however Carlisle experienced the greatest fall
- The wards with the highest number of KSI collisions in each of the districts are:  
 Allerdale: Keswick, Harrington, St.Michael's  
 Barrow: Hindpool, Ormsgill  
 Carlisle: Castle, Dalston, Stanwix Rural  
 Copeland: Millom Without, Beckermet  
 Eden: Heskett, Greystoke, Warcop  
 South Lakeland: Whinfell, Crooklands, Crake Valley

### Conclusion

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

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

	2011	2012	2013	Rate (per 1,000 population)	Numerical change	% change in the last year
Cumbria	249	196	239	0.5	+43	+21.9%
Allerdale	63	40	41	0.4	+1	+2.5%
Barrow	14	13	18	0.3	+5	+38.5%
Carlisle	42	48	35	0.3	-13	-27.1%
Copeland	31	30	25	0.4	-5	-16.7%
Eden	42	30	51	1.0	+21	+70.0%
South Lakeland	57	35	69	0.7	+34	+97.1%

Table 2: KSIs by user group category, Cumbria, 2013

	2011	2012	2013	Numerical change	% change in the last year
All KSIs	249	196	239	+43	+21.9%
Child KSI	18	10	15	+5	+50.0%
All fatal	30	30	27	-3	-10.0%
Slights	1,506	1,511	1,437	-74	-4.9%
Total casualties	1,755	1,707	1,676	-31	-1.8%

## 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 2013-14 there were a total of 1,631 fire incidents in Cumbria
- There were a total of 616 deliberate fire incidents in the county, which accounted for 37.8% of all fire incidents
- Compared to the previous year the number of all fire incidents had fallen by 1.7% (-28); the number of deliberate fire incidents had fallen by 6.9% (-46)
- Over the last 3 years, the number of incidents had fallen across Cumbria and in all of the districts with the exception of Barrow and Copeland where they rose
- Allerdale district had the greatest number of incidents however Barrow had the greatest rate per 1,000 population
- Eden district had the lowest number of incidents; South Lakeland had 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, Netherhall; Barrow: Hindpool; Central; Ormsgill Carlisle: Botcherby; Castle; Dalston Copeland: Distington, Cleator Moor North; Sandwith Eden: Clifton; Morland; Penrith West South Lakeland: Kendal Fell; Kendal Stonecross

### 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

	2011-12			2012-13			2013-14		
	Accidental	Deliberate	Total	Accidental	Deliberate	Total	Accidental	Deliberate	Total
Allerdale	161	253	414	182	231	413	178	195	373
Barrow	126	156	282	118	120	238	159	129	288
Carlisle	193	224	417	228	141	369	200	123	323
Copeland	117	119	236	120	95	215	143	113	256
Eden	151	27	178	160	12	172	151	14	165
South Lakeland	220	71	291	189	63	252	184	42	226
Cumbria	968	850	1,818	997	662	1,659	1,015	616	1,631

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

	2011-12			2012-13			2013-14		
	Primary	Secondary	Total	Primary	Secondary	Total	Primary	Secondary	Total
Allerdale	45	208	253	50	181	231	28	167	195
Barrow	27	129	156	19	101	120	22	107	129
Carlisle	53	171	224	37	104	141	32	91	123
Copeland	34	85	119	18	77	95	21	92	113
Eden	10	17	27	5	7	12	4	10	14
South Lakeland	17	54	71	18	45	63	13	29	42
Cumbria	186	664	850	147	515	662	120	496	616

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	-41	-9.9%	-40	-9.7%
Barrow	6	2.1%	50	21.0%
Carlisle	-94	-22.5%	-46	-12.5%
Copeland	20	8.5%	41	19.1%
Eden	-13	-7.3%	-7	-4.1%
South Lakeland	-65	-22.3%	-26	-10.3%
Cumbria	-187	-10.3%	-28	-1.7%

Table 4: Deliberate fire incidents - change over time

	Numerical change 3 years	% change 3 years	Numerical change 1 year	% change 1 year
Allerdale	-58	-22.9%	-36	-15.6%
Barrow	-27	-17.3%	9	7.5%
Carlisle	-101	-45.1%	-18	-12.8%
Copeland	-6	-5.0%	18	18.9%
Eden	-13	-48.1%	2	16.7%
South Lakeland	-29	-40.8%	-21	-33.3%
Cumbria	-234	-27.5%	-46	-6.9%

## Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW)

The Crime Survey for England and Wales (formerly the British Crime Survey) measures the extent of crime in England and Wales by asking people whether they have experienced any crime in the past year and what they think of their local police. The Crime Survey for England and Wales is a face-to-face victimisation survey in which people resident in households in England and Wales are asked about their experiences of crimes in the 12 months prior to the interview. The CSEW therefore includes crimes that are not reported to or recorded by the police, but is limited to crimes against people resident in households.

The survey has measured crime in this way since 1982 and is a valuable source of information for the government about the extent and nature of crime in England and Wales.

The Crime Survey records crimes that may not have been reported to the police and it is therefore used alongside the police recorded crime figures to show a more accurate picture of the level of crime in the country.

In 2012/13 around 50,000 households across England and Wales were invited to participate in the survey. Three quarters of households invited to take part actually did so and it is thanks to this cooperation from the public that the survey can provide the robust information needed by government to understand the nature of crime in this country.

Results are available at County/Force level. Responses to questions relating to Cumbria Constabulary are shown in the table below:

	Mar-13	Mar-14	Trend	MSG Rank (1 = best 4 = worst)
Percentage who think their local police do a good or excellent job	67.7%	64.0%	Worse	2
Police or Council dealing with Crime	63.9%	67.9%	Better	1
Reliable	62.3%	62.7%	Better	1
Respect	89.6%	88.0%	Worse	1
Fair Treatment	65.3%	64.9%	Worse	3
Community Understanding	79.3%	79.8%	Better	1
Police deal with community priorities	65.8%	69.2%	Better	1
Confidence	80.4%	78.4%	Worse	1
Risk of crime (household)	10.4%	6.9%	Better	1
Risk of crime (personal)	2.2%	3.9%	Worse	2
Anti-Social Behaviour perception – total	n/a	4.3%	n/a	1
Anti-social Behaviour perception – people being drunk or rowdy	n/a	7.9%	n/a	1

(Note: MSG = Most Similar Group. Lincolnshire, Norfolk, North Wales, Cumbria)

## Public Consultation Survey 2013

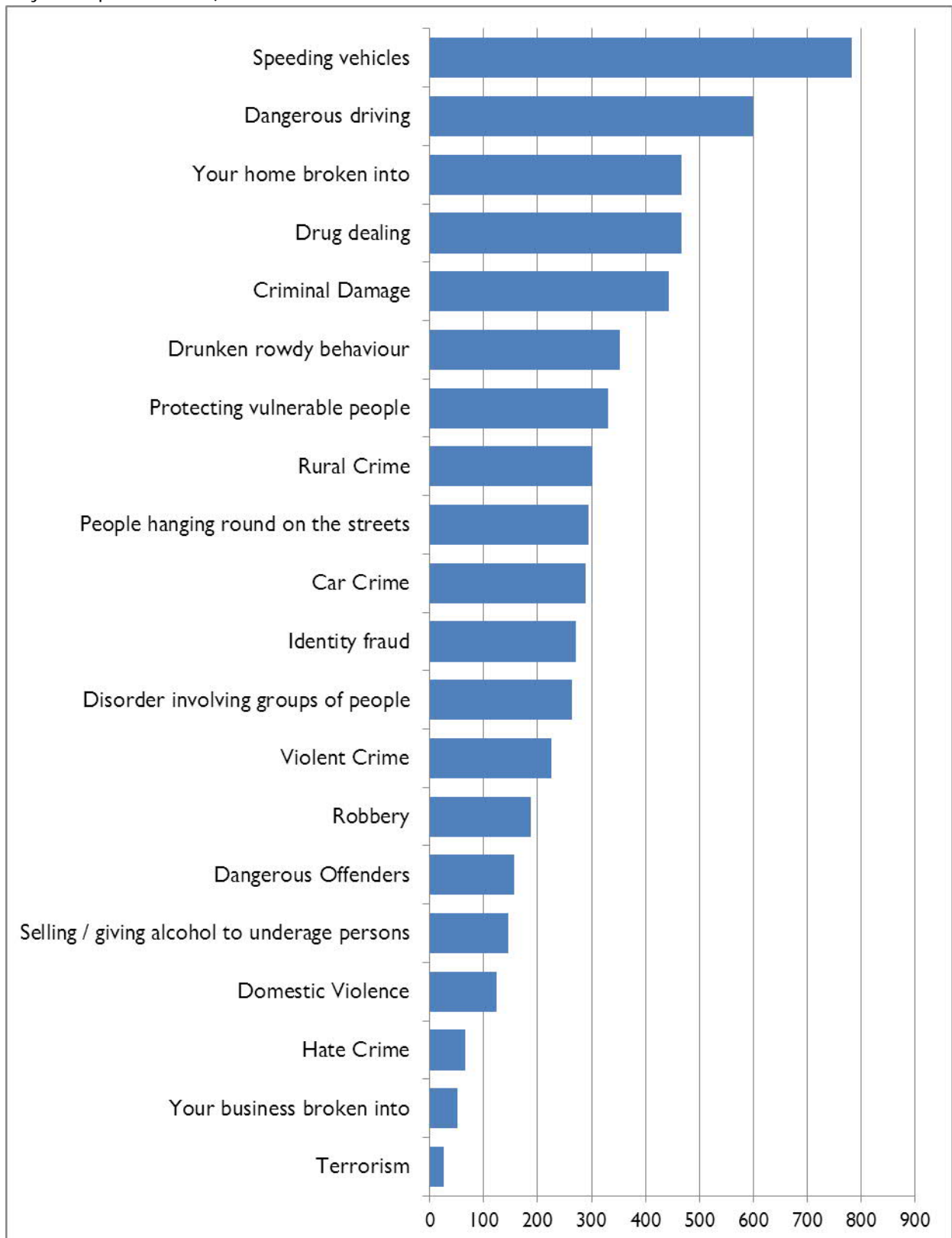
The Annual Public Consultation Survey is a county wide survey and was conducted during August 2013 using a number of different sampling methods.

In total, 2,347 surveys were distributed to Members of Community Voice. The survey was also made available online.

### Headlines/Key findings

- 975 surveys were returned, a response rate of 41.5 %
- 304 surveys were completed online, bringing the total number of completed surveys to 1,279
- In Cumbria the greatest concern is speeding vehicles followed by dangerous driving
- In Allerdale the greatest concern is speeding vehicles followed by drug dealing
- In Barrow the greatest concern is speeding vehicles followed dangerous driving
- In Carlisle the greatest concern is speeding vehicles followed by dangerous driving
- 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 dangerous driving

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 Crime & Community Safety Strategic Assessment

## Carlisle District Summary

2014

Ali Wilson

Research, Information & Intelligence



## **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 local authorities 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 responsible authorities and partnerships 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 0.1%, despite this, the overall crime rate in the district is the second highest out of all districts across the county.

The district has the highest rates in the county of: theft of a motor vehicle; theft from a motor vehicle; business crime; and hate crime. ASB and Youth ASB continue to fall in the district however rates of ASB in the district are the second highest in the county.

Numbers of incidents have increased of: **theft of a motor vehicle**; **violence against a person**; and **criminal damage** (3.8%). Levels of criminal damage in the district are above the average for its most similar groups/forces (ranked 13 out of 15 – 15 being the worst).

There has been a marginal increase in incidents of **domestic violence** and **sexual offences**.

Incidents of the following crime categories have fallen: **burglary dwelling**; **burglary other**; **theft from a motor vehicle**; **drug crime**; **business crime**; and **alcohol related violence against a person**.

11.0% of Carlisle's total crime is alcohol related, and almost one third of violent and sexual offences are alcohol related. Alcohol misuse is an issue in the district with increasing rates of **alcohol specific mortality of females**; and **admitted to hospital episodes with alcohol related conditions**. Rates of alcohol related hospital admissions are above the national average.

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, shoplifting, drug crime and criminal damage.

The implications of welfare reform and the impact this may have on individuals and families across the county should be taken into consideration when planning priorities and forecasting levels of crime throughout 2015. As we see levels of household income reduce through benefit cuts and low paid work we may see an increase in crime, potentially acquisitive crime as well as domestic violence, alcohol and substance misuse as financial pressures increase.

Existing changes to welfare reform have seen a number of people removed from a range of benefits. Numbers of working age benefit claimants in Carlisle have fallen by 650 from 9,510 (February 2013) to 8,860 (February 2014). Greater numbers of 'out of work' benefit claimants have fallen from 7,660 to 6,950 – a fall of 710 over the same period. Further changes are planned which will continue up to and throughout 2017. Services may see an increase in demand and support 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.

### **Geography**

Carlisle district covers an area of 1,039 square km. With an average population density of 104 people per square km, the district is the second most densely populated district in the county, but is more sparsely populated than the national average (Cumbria 74 people per square km, England & Wales 377 people per square km). 27% of the district's residents live in rural areas, compared to 54% across Cumbria and 18% across England & Wales.

### **Demography**

The resident population of Carlisle was estimated to be 107,900 persons as at mid-2013; an increase of 5,200 persons (+5%) since mid-2003. Population change over the last decade was not spread evenly across Carlisle's wards, with a small number of wards experiencing a decrease in their population size whilst other wards experienced large increases. The greatest proportional decrease was seen in Lyne ward (-7.5%) while the greatest proportional increase was seen in Belle Vue ward (+17.8%).

When compared to England & Wales, Carlisle has an older age profile; with lower proportions of residents in each of the three younger age groups and higher proportions of residents in the oldest four age groups. When compared to Cumbria, Carlisle has slightly higher proportions of residents in each of the three younger age groups and slightly lower proportions of residents in the oldest four age groups.

Carlisle's population is projected to increase by 200 persons (0.2%) over the next 25 years (to 2037). In contrast, Cumbria's population is projected to decrease by 5,900 persons (-1.2%), while England's population is projected to increase substantially (+16.2%).

### **Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) Groups**

5,335 residents in Carlisle reported that they were from Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) groups in their 2011 Census (5%); Cumbria 3.5%, England & Wales 19.5%. Across the district's wards, the proportion of residents from BME groups ranged from 1.7% in Burgh ward to 12.9% in Castle ward.

### **Migration**

The Office for National Statistics estimate that between mid-2003 and mid-2013, internal migration (to and from other parts of the UK) and other changes (i.e. changes in prisoners, armed forces personnel etc.) accounted for a net increase of 2,700 persons in Carlisle, while international migration (to and from overseas) accounted for a net increase of 1,700 persons.

The 2011 Census reported that 5,271 residents in Carlisle were born outside of the UK (4.9%). Of these non-UK born residents, 308 were born in Ireland, 1,063 were born in EU countries that were EU member countries in March 2001, 1,588 were born in EU countries that joined the EU between April 2001 and March 2011 and 2,312 were born countries other than those listed above.

## **Health**

A male living in Carlisle can expect to live to 78.5 years, below the county average (78.8 years) and national average (79.2 years). A female can expect to live to 82.0 years, also below the county average (82.4 years) and the national average (83.0 years). There is a significant gap between the best and worst areas in Carlisle – life expectancy for a male born in Castle ward is 72.5 years compared to 84.2 years if they were born in Belah ward.

## **Economy**

The largest areas of employment in the district are wholesale and retail trade (18.6%), health and social work (16.5%), and manufacturing (10.1%).

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 household income in Carlisle is £25,300, higher than the county average (£25,100) but lower than the national average (£28,500). Amongst the district's wards, the median household income varied from £18,500 in Morton ward to £35,600 in Great Corby and Geltsdale ward. 14.1% of households in Carlisle have an annual income of less than £10k (Cumbria 14.3%, GB 12.4%). Of the district's wards, Upperby ward had the greatest proportion of households with annual incomes of less than £10k (21.6%) while Wetheral ward had the smallest proportion (7.4%).

The median house price in Carlisle is £123,200, lower than the county average of £140,900 and the national (GB) average of £172,800. House prices varied considerably across the district's wards; Upperby ward had the lowest median house price (£78,800), while Great Corby and Geltsdale ward had the highest (£230,100). Housing is slightly more affordable in the district than the rest of the county at 4.9 (median household income divided by median house price) compared to 5.6 in Cumbria.

Unemployment levels in the district are low. 1.5% of working age residents in Carlisle is claiming Job Seekers Allowance, below the county average of 1.6% and above the national average of 2.1%. Unemployment is falling in the district, in line with the rest of the UK. The youth unemployment rate is 1.7, below the national average of 2.9%.

## **Poverty and Deprivation**

Within Carlisle district there are pockets of deprivation. Carlisle has five communities that rank within the 10% most deprived of areas in England, these communities are located in the wards of Upperby, Botcherby and Castle.

Upperby ward is the most deprived ward in the district. In Upperby ward the median household income is £18,595 (almost £20,000 less than the highest ward). There are high levels of households claiming benefits, and 1 in 5 households in Upperby have an income of

less than £10,000, well above the county and national average. 2.7% of the population is claiming Job Seekers Allowance (above the district and county average). 15.3% of children living in Carlisle are living in poverty (below national levels of 18.6%). In Upperby these figures rise to 33.4%, 1 in 3 children.

## **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**

Alcohol and substance misuse not only has a significant impact on health but potentially crime. National research shows that in general alcohol misuse remains a significant contributing factor in crime and disorder as well as being detrimental to peoples' health and wellbeing. 11.0% of all crime in Carlisle is alcohol related, and 1 out of 3 (31.6%) of violent and sexual offences are alcohol related.

Alcohol misuse is an issue in the district with increasing rates of **alcohol specific mortality of females**; and **admitted to hospital episodes with alcohol related conditions** . Rates of alcohol related hospital admissions are above the national average.

Rates of **alcohol specific mortality of males** are falling and are below the England average, along with **alcohol specific admissions for under 18 year olds** .

There is a relationship between overall levels of crime, domestic violence and alcohol abuse. Incidents of alcohol related violence against a person are greatest in town centre areas and in particular in the wards of Castle and Currock, where there are also high levels of anti-social behaviour.

Throughout 2013-14, 849 service users came into contact with **Unity** (the provider of statutory drug and alcohol services in the county). Numbers of those accessing drug and alcohol services are increasing in Carlisle, and in particular those accessing the service for alcohol related issues. 38.3% of clients use the service for alcohol misuse while 61.7% use the service for drugs misuse. 81.5% of drug service users in Carlisle use heroin as their primary drug. The greatest proportion of service users are male and aged between 36-45 years; while 31% have a child or have children living with them. Drug dealing and drug crime, dependency on heroin and alcohol may cause users to commit crimes, by helping those with addictions may help to reduce levels of crime in the county and help to protect vulnerable children.

### **Reoffending**

As of 1<sup>st</sup> June 2014 Cumbria Probation Trust merged with Lancashire Probation Trust to form the Cumbria & Lancashire Community Rehabilitation Company (CLCRC). The aim of CLCRC is to protect the public and to reduce reoffending.

As at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014 there were 1,945 registered offenders in Cumbria, in the North and West (which includes Carlisle) there were 1,185 offenders. In the county, over a third (37.0%) of offenders are aged between 20-29 years, 28.7% are aged 30-39 years. 87% are male and 98% are of white origin. Violence accounts for one in three offences (33.7%), theft accounts for 10.9%. Over a three year period (up to 2013) actual rates of reoffending in Cumbria were below predicted rates. Over the same period, reoffending rates had fallen.

There are a series of factors which can contribute to someone offending which include housing issues, alcohol misuse, and the lack of opportunities through limited education or employment. Re-offending remains a priority in Cumbria and plans to help address re-offending are set out in the Police & Crime Commissioners Plan 2013 – 2017, restorative justice being one of them.

### **Domestic Violence**

Throughout 2013-14 there were 1,503 domestic violence incidents in Carlisle, and 91 sexual offences. There has been a 1.1% increase in incidents of domestic violence, but a fall in the repeat victim rate. Numbers of sexual offences rose marginally from 89 to 91 (2.0%). Domestic violence is most common in areas where there are high levels of deprivation, high levels of unemployment, and greater numbers of households with low incomes. In addition to this, where there are high levels of domestic abuse there are high levels of child poverty. Castle ward had the greatest number of incidents of domestic violence in the district, followed by Upperby and Botcherby wards.

As expected, there is correlation between alcohol related crimes and domestic abuse, more than 1 out of 3 violent and sexual offences are alcohol related. Domestic abuse tends to take place in deprived urban areas, however, we must be mindful of hidden and unreported abuse in more affluent and more rural areas. Improving detection rates and access to services should be a priority.

Changes in welfare reform may have a significant impact on victims of domestic abuse. Not only could the reduction in benefits and household income add further financial pressure in the home but it is planned for a *household* to receive the one benefit (Universal Credit) and not an individual therefore allowing greater power to the offender and increasing the vulnerability of the victim. The government has pledged to support known cases however many victims and cases are hidden and remain unknown. Some welfare reform changes have already taken place but further reforms are planned up until 2017. Services may experience an increase in demand.

### **Anti social behaviour (ASB)**

The Crime and Disorder Act (1998) definition of anti-social behaviour (ASB) defines ASB as follows: 'Acting in a manner that caused or was likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household as (the defendant).'

ASB can have a serious effect on an individual's quality of life and despite falling numbers of incidents it remains a continuing priority for Cumbria. ASB, particularly Youth ASB, can lead to further and more serious offending. Collaboration and restorative work with local partners and agencies can help to prevent this.

Throughout 2013-14 there were 6,309 incidents of ASB; and 1,054 incidents involving young people. ASB and Youth ASB continue to fall in the district, down by 11.2% and 30.5% (the second greatest fall in youth ASB across the county) respectively. Rates of ASB in the district are the second highest in the county. 16.2% of ASB is alcohol related.

ASB is most prevalent in town centres and areas with high levels of deprivation and unemployment. The greatest number of ASB incidents took place in Castle ward. Incidents were relatively high in the wards of Currock, Upperby, St. Aidan's and Denton Holme.



Incidents typically increase throughout the summer and holiday months and then fall again during the winter months. Support and activity should reflect these trends and should continue to focus on those months.

Reducing the number of incidents involving repeat offenders and repeat victims remain a priority for Cumbria Constabulary.

## **Crime**

Levels of overall crime in Carlisle continue to fall, in the past year they have fallen by 0.1%, despite this the district has the second highest rate of crime overall across the county.

The district has the highest rates in the county of: theft of a motor vehicle; theft from a motor vehicle; business crime; and hate crime.

In the past year numbers of incidents have increased of: **theft of a motor vehicle** (1.0%); **violence against a person** (10.0%); and **criminal damage** (3.8%). Levels of criminal damage in the district are above the average for its most similar groups/forces (ranked 13 out of 15 – 15 being the worst).

Incidents in the following categories have fallen: **burglary dwelling** (14.0%); **burglary other** (3.2%); **theft from a motor vehicle** (23.0%); **drug crime** (13.5%); **business crime** (10.2%); and **alcohol related violence against a person** (8.5%).

The greatest levels of crime are typically in town/city centres. These areas tend to have high levels of anti-social behaviour and violence, business crime, shoplifting, and criminal damage. Typically there are high levels of deprivation and unemployment. Incidents of crime were highest in the Castle ward. Castle ward has the greatest number of incidents of shoplifting, business crime, anti-social behaviour and drug crime. Other hot spot areas within the district include Currock, Botcherby, Upperby and Denton Holme wards.

Crime in the district is typically committed by men aged 18-30 years; victims of crime in the district are typically female and aged 18-30 years.

The most significant change in crime was the increase in levels of **hate crime** (51.9%, from 54 incidents in the previous year to 82) 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 69.5% 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.

## **Killed and seriously injured**

Throughout 2013, 35 people were killed or seriously injured on Carlisle's roads, a 13.0% decrease from the previous year. The greatest numbers of KSI s took place in the wards of Castle, Dalston and Stanwix Rural. In the most recent annual Public Consultation Survey speeding vehicles was the main area of concern for Carlisle's residents, followed by dangerous driving.

## **Deliberate Fires**

Throughout 2013-14 there were 123 deliberate fires in Carlisle. Numbers of incidents have fallen in the district in the past year (down by 12.8%) and have fallen over a three year period (45.1%). Deliberate fires tend to take place in urban areas, areas with high levels of deprivation and crime. Botcherby ward had the greatest number of incidents (23) in the district followed by Castle (12) and Dalston (12) wards.

## STATISTICAL SUMMARY – CARLISLE

Indicator	Number	Rate	Trend (change from 2012/13 – 2013/14)
<b>Total Crime</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2013/14	6,337	58.8	down
<b>Anti-Social Behaviour</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2013/14	6,309	58.5	down
<b>Anti-Social Behaviour involving young people</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2013/14	1,054	9.8	down
<b>Burglary Dwelling</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2013/14	160	1.5	down
<b>Burglary Other</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2013/14	422	3.9	down
<b>Criminal Damage</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2013/14	1,288	11.9	up
<b>Drug Crime</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2013/14	403	3.7	down
<b>Violence Against the Person</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2013/14	1,247	11.6	up
<b>Alcohol Related Offences Against the Person</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2013/14	407	3.8	down
<b>Theft from a Motor Vehicle</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2013/14	244	2.3	down
<b>Theft of a Motor Vehicle</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2013/14	100	0.9	up
<b>Business Crime</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2013/14	1,443	13.4	down
<b>Hate Crime</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2013/14	82	0.8	up
<b>Domestic Violence</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2013/14	1,503	13.9	up
<b>Sexual offences</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2013/14	91	0.8	up
<b>Alcohol specific mortality: Males</b> (all ages, DSR per 100,000) 2010-12	20	12.44	down
<b>Alcohol specific mortality: Females</b> (all ages, DSR per 100,000) 2010-12	11	6.51	up
<b>Alcohol specific hospital admissions – under 18 year olds</b> (persons, crude rate per 100,000) 2010/11-2012/13	28	44.65	down
<b>Admitted to hospital episodes with alcohol related conditions (broad)</b> (all ages, DSR per 100,000) 2012/13	2,745.07	2533.59	up
<b>Alcohol related recorded crimes</b> (persons, all ages, crude rate per 1,000) 2012/13	519.43	4.83	down
<b>Alcohol related violent crimes</b> (persons, all ages, crude rate per 1,000) 2012/13	420.69	3.91	down
<b>Killed or Seriously Injured</b> (rate per 1,000) 2013	35	0.3	down
<b>Deliberate Fire Incidents</b> (rate per 1,000) 2013/14	123	1.1	down

(DSR: Directly Standardised Rate)

**MAP 1: Numbers of Crimes by Wards in Carlisle**

**Carlisle: Numbers of Crimes by Ward**  
**Source: Cumbria Constabulary 2013-14**

Numbers of crimes

