

Crime and Community Safety Strategic Assessment for Carlisle District

October 2015



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1 Local Context

1.1 ACORN profile

- Carlisle has the greatest proportion of residents living in ACORN Category 2 postcodes (Rising Prosperity); 1.9%. Although this proportion is higher than the county average (1.1%), it is still much lower than the national average (9.4%).
- Over a third of residents (34.8%) live in ACORN Category 3 postcodes (Comfortable Communities), slightly less than the county average (35.5%).

1.2 Geography

- Carlisle district covers 1,039 square km.
- Average population density is 104 people per square km
- Carlisle 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 and Wales 380 people per square km).
- 27% of the district's residents live in rural areas (54% across Cumbria; 18% across England and Wales)

1.3 Demography including Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) groups and migration

- Resident population of Carlisle estimated to be 108,000 persons as at mid-2014; an increase of 3,600 persons (+3.5%) since mid-2004.
- The greatest proportional decrease was seen in Lyne ward (-7.5%) while the greatest proportional increase was seen in Belle Vue ward (+17.8%).
- Carlisle has an older age profile compared to England and Wales; 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.
- Age profiles vary across wards. Upperby ward has the greatest proportion of residents aged 0-15 (Upperby 21.3%, Carlisle 17.1%, Cumbria 16.5%, England and Wales 18.9%). Inversely, Morton ward has the greatest proportion of residents aged 65+ (Morton 25.6%, Carlisle 19.6%, Cumbria 22.2%, England and Wales 17.4%).
- 5,335 (5%) of residents in Carlisle are from Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) groups (Cumbria 3.5%, England and 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.
- Between mid-2004 and mid-2014, 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 1,300 persons in Carlisle, while international migration (to and from overseas) accounted for a net increase of 1,200 persons.
- 5,271 residents in Carlisle were born outside of the UK (4.9%).

1.4 Housing

- The median house price in Carlisle was £122,200 in 2015. This was lower than the county average of £139,900 and the national (GB) average of £175,100.
- House prices varied considerably across the district's wards; Upperby ward had the lowest median house price (£78,400), while Burgh ward had the highest (£228,700).
- The median house price in Carlisle was 4.8 times the median annual household income in 2015. This ratio was lower (more affordable) than the median affordability ratios for the county and nationally (GB); where median house prices were 5.5 and 6.1 times the median annual household income respectively.
- Castle ward had the lowest median affordability ratio (3.7).
- Burgh ward had the highest median affordability ratio (7.1).

1.5 Labour market and economy

- The median household income for Carlisle was £25,200 in 2015. This was similar to the county average (£25,300) but lower than the national average (£28,700).
- The median household income varied from £18,900 in Morton ward to £36,400 in Great Corby and Geltsdale ward.
- 13.9% of households in Carlisle had an annual income of less than £10k in 2015 (Cumbria 13.8%, GB 12.2%).
- Morton and Upperby wards had the greatest proportions of households with annual incomes of less than £10k (both 20.4%) while Wetheral ward had the smallest proportion (7.5%).
- During 2013, a total of 56,200 people were in employment in Carlisle.
- Main employment sector is health with 9,300 employees, 16.5% of the district's workforce.
- 6,700 people work in the retail sector (11.9%), 5,700 in manufacturing (10.1%) and 4,500 in transport and storage (8.0%).
- In the quarter to July 2015 there were 2,543 job postings in Carlisle, 36.9% of the county's total.
- In August 2015 there were 936 people claiming either Jobseeker's Allowance or Universal Credit (those not in employment) in Carlisle. The claimant rate is 1.4%, 0.5 percentage points lower than the national (GB) rate of 1.9%.

1.6 Poverty and deprivation

- Carlisle has five communities that rank within the 10% most deprived of areas in England.
- 13 communities across the district rank amongst the 10% most deprived in England in relation to geographical barriers to services; with five of these communities falling within the 3% most deprived in the country for this measure (these communities are located in the Lyne, Irthing, Great Corby and Geltsdale, Stanwix Rural and Dalston wards).
- 15.3% of children (0-19 years) living in Carlisle are living in poverty, below national levels of 18.6% for England. Despite this there are pockets of severe child poverty across the district in areas such as Upperby ward where these figures rise to 33.4% (1 in 3 children).

1.7 Health and wellbeing

- Average life expectancy for men is 78.9 years, less than the average for England (79.4 years)
- Average life expectancy for women is 82.0 years, significantly less than the average for England (83.1 years)
- Life expectancy is 10.1 years lower for men and 7.1 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Carlisle than in the least deprived areas.
- 17.1% of Year 6 children and 23.0% of adults are classified as obese (rates for England are 19.1% and 23.0% respectively)
- 6.4% of people on GP surgery lists 2013/14 have diabetes, higher than the England average (6.2%)
- Alcohol specific mortality rates 2011/13 (all ages, Directly Standardised Rate per 100,000 population) for men (11.9) is lower than the average for England (16.6). The rate for women (8.8) is higher than the rate for England (7.5).
- Alcohol specific hospital admission rate 2013/14 (all persons, all ages, Directly Standardised Rate per 100,000 population) for Carlisle (458.7) is higher than the rate for England (373.8).

2 Crime and Community Safety Information for Carlisle District

Different aspects of crime and community safety are explored in the following sections to provide an overview of issues that affect Carlisle district. An overview is provided for the following: all crime; acquisitive crime; violent crime; other crime; offending and reoffending; drug and alcohol misuse; road safety; and a summary of crime rate statistics. Unless stated otherwise, crime data has been provided by Cumbria Constabulary via the *Crime and Disorder Dashboard* to 31 March 2015.

2.1 All crime

Carlisle district has the highest number of recorded crimes of all Cumbria's districts comprising 26.5% (6,573) of all the county's crimes, and representing the second highest rate per 1,000 population (60.8 per 1,000). The crime rate trend for Carlisle is relatively stable.

Details around different crime categories are set out in the following sections.

2.2 Acquisitive crime

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

2.2.1 Theft from a motor vehicle

Thefts from motor vehicles continued to fall in Carlisle district in 2014/15, decreasing by -19.7% (-48) and continuing an overall downward trend.

2.2.2 Theft of a motor vehicle

More vehicle thefts occurred in the Carlisle district in 2014/15 than in any other district. Carlisle also has the highest rate for vehicle thefts per 1,000 population (1.0 per 1,000). A total of 104 thefts were recorded in 2014/15, representing an increase of +4.0% (+4). As the numbers involved are relatively small, this is not considered to be a significant increase.

2.2.3 Burglary (dwelling)

Carlisle district had the highest number of recorded domestic burglaries of all the county's districts in 2013/14. A total of 192 incidents were recorded, an increase of +20.0% (+32) compared to the previous year, and the second highest rate per 1,000 population at 1.8 per 1,000.

2.2.4 Burglary (other)

Burglary (other) reported crimes continue to fall in Carlisle, and were reduced by -23.0% (-97) in 2014/15 compared to the previous year. Carlisle still has the highest number of reported crimes of all districts, and the highest crime rate per 1,000 population (3.0 per 1,000).

2.3 Violent Crime

Violent crime is a crime in which an offender uses or threatens force upon a victim. The following sections look at various aspects of violent crime: violence against the person; alcohol related offences; domestic abuse; and sexual offences.

2.3.1 Violence against the person

The highest number of reported violence against the person crimes occurred in the Carlisle district in 2014/15 with 1,617 crimes reported. However, Carlisle does not have the highest crime rate per 1,000 population. Reported crimes increased by +29.7% (+370) compared to the previous year, and +42.6% (+483) over a three year period, the three year rate being less than the average for the county (+47.4%).

Increases are thought to reflect changes in police recording practices rather than an actual rise in violent crime (*Office for National Statistics, 2015a*).

2.3.2 Alcohol related offences

During 2014/15, there were 841 recorded instances of alcohol-related crimes in Carlisle district. This represents 12.8% of all recorded crimes in the district, and makes up 31.9% (516) of violence against the person offences, and 20.8% (27) of sexual offences.

Alcohol-related recorded crimes have increased by +20.7% (+144) compared to the previous year, the second highest increase of all the districts. The crime rate for alcohol-related violence against the person offences has increased from 3.8 per 1,000 population to 4.8 per 1,000 compared to the previous year, the highest increase of all the districts.

2.3.3 Domestic abuse

Carlisle had the highest number of recorded domestic abuse crimes of all the county's districts in 2014/15, and a crime rate per 1,000 population higher than the average for the county. Recorded domestic abuse crimes increased by +17.0% (+255) in 2014/15 compared to the previous year, and by +18.2% (+271) over a three year period.

This rise may well reflect increased confidence in victims of domestic abuse in coming forward to report crime (*Cumbria Police & Crime Commissioner, 2015*).

Repeat victims account for 40.3% of all domestic abuse incidents in Carlisle in 2014/15, a decrease of -6.1 percentage points compared to the previous year.

2.3.4 Sexual offences

The reporting of sexual offences in Carlisle district increased by +42.9% (+39) in 2014/15 compared to the previous year. Alcohol-related sexual offences accounted for 20.8% (27) of the total.

The increase in reported crimes is generally attributed to the increased willingness of victims to come forward, in addition to improved recording of crimes (*Office for National Statistics, 2015a*).

2.4 Other crime

The following sections look at other areas of crime not captured in other sections. The following aspects are covered: business crime; anti-social behaviour; criminal damage; deliberate fires; and hate crime.

2.4.1 Business crime

Business crime has remained relatively static in Carlisle compared to the previous year. Shoplifting makes up 57.6% (822) of the total business crime in 2014/15 with criminal damage and other theft offences accounting for 19.5% (279) and 12.9% (184) respectively. Carlisle has the highest business crime rate (13.2 per 1,000 population) of all the districts.

2.4.2 Anti-social behaviour

Carlisle district has seen a reduction in the number of recorded anti-social behaviour incidents (-13.5%, -850) and youth anti-social behaviour incidents (-10.9%, -115) in 2014/15 compared to the previous year. However, the crime rate for anti-social behaviour and youth anti-social behaviour (50.5 and 8.7 per 1,000 population respectively) remains higher than the average for the county.

2.4.3 Criminal damage

The number of recorded criminal damage (including arson) crimes decreased in Carlisle district by -5.8% (-75) in 2014/15 compared to the previous year, continuing a downward trend over a three year period. Arson crimes accounted for 2.6% (31) of the total, lower than the average for the county.

2.4.4 Deliberate fires

Carlisle has seen a rise in deliberate fires in 2014/15 compared to the previous year (+16.3%, +20). The number of all fires has increased by +11.1% (+36) over the same period.

Three wards in Carlisle are amongst the 10% of wards in Cumbria with the highest number of deliberate fires. These are set out below:

Ward	No of deliberate fires	% of total deliberate fires in the county
Castle	29	5.1%
Currock	19	3.4%
Botcherby	17	3.0%

(Source: Cumbria County Council, 2015b)

2.4.5 Hate crime

Carlisle district had the highest number of reported hate crimes of all districts in 2014/15, and highest crime rate (1.0 per 1,000 population) jointly with Barrow. Reported hate crimes increased by +36.6% (+30) compared to the previous year, continuing an upward trend over a three year period. Nearly two thirds of hate crimes were racially motivated (65.2%; 73); this is higher than the county average (53.8%).

2.5 Offending and reoffending

2.5.1 Offending

Robbery and violence account for 26.4% (122) of all offences committed by offenders managed by the Carlisle office of the Cumbria and Lancashire Community Rehabilitation Company. Drug related offences account for a total of 24.7%, split into the following: drug possession and / or supply stand at 13.0% (60), slightly higher than the Cumbria average of 12.0%; and other drugs related offences (drug import, export, production) make up 11.7% (54), higher than the county average of 8.5%. Nearly 1 in 10 offences are related to

burglaries at 9.3% (43), again higher than the county average of 8.7% (*Cumbria & Lancashire Community Rehabilitation Company, 2015*).

2.5.2 Reoffending

Ministry of Justice proven Reoffending data (2012/13) shows a decrease of -2.1 percentage points compared to the previous year in the percentage of offenders in the Carlisle district who went on to reoffend (28.7%; 413). The average number of re-offences per reoffender is 3.2, the highest rate of all Cumbria's districts, and an increase of 5.6%. The average number of re-offences per offender decreased by -1.6% to 0.9 per offender (*Ministry of Justice, 2015*).

2.6 Drug and alcohol misuse

The consequences of drug and alcohol misuse across the district are serious and wide ranging. The following sections explore trends relating to: drug possession and supply; alcohol specific mortality; and rates of alcohol specific hospital admissions.

2.6.1 Drug possession and supply

There has been no substantial change in the number of reported drug crimes in Carlisle district in 2014/15. Drug possession increased slightly (+1.2%; +4), and drug trafficking decreased by a small amount (-4.1%; -3). However, the numbers involved in the increase and decrease are very small, and therefore not statistically significant. The district has the highest crime rate for drug offences (3.7 per 1,000) of all the county's districts.

2.6.2 Substance misuse

During 2014/15, 786 service users in Carlisle came into contact with Unity (the provider of statutory drug and alcohol services in Cumbria), a decrease of -7.4% (-63) compared to the previous year. The majority of clients (65.4%; 514) use the service for drug related issues; 34.6% (272) for alcohol related issues. The proportion of clients misusing alcohol decreased by -16.3% (-53 clients). Heroin is the primary drug for 52.2% of drug users in Carlisle. Men account for 67.9% of all service users; over half (54.3%) of all service users are aged from 30 to 44; and 19.0% of all service users have children living with them (*Unity, 2015*).

2.6.3 Alcohol specific mortality

The rate of alcohol specific mortality for males in Carlisle district for 2011-13 (11.9 per 100,000 population, Directly Standardised Rate) is better than the regional average (23.3 per 100,000) and not significantly different to the average for England (16.6 per 100,000).

For females, the rate (8.8 per 100,000) is better than the regional average (11.4 per 100,000), but again not significantly different to the average for England (7.5 per 100,000).

Male mortality rates have decreased by -27.7% compared to the previous period (2010-12). However, female mortality rates have increased by +23.9%. In total, 19 males and 15 females lost their lives from alcohol specific causes in 2011-13 (*Public Health England, 2015b*).

2.6.4 Hospital admissions – alcohol specific (all)

The rate of alcohol specific hospital admissions in Carlisle district in 2013/14 for all persons and all age groups (458.7 per 100,000 population, Directly Standardised Rate) is slightly better than the regional average but significantly worse than the average for England (373.8 per 100,000). The rate has increased by +14.9% compared to the previous year (*Public Health England, 2015b*).

2.6.5 Hospital admissions – alcohol specific (under 18 year olds)

Data relating to alcohol specific admissions for young people aged under 18 years old in Carlisle district has been suppressed to avoid disclosure by differencing (*Public Health England, 2015b*) but has not historically been significantly higher than the rate for England.

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

A total of 33 people were killed or seriously injured in 2014, two less than the previous year (*Cumbria Road Safety Partnership, 2015*). This represents a decrease of -5.7%. However, as the numbers involved are relatively small, the decrease is not considered to be significant. The Public Consultation Survey carried out in 2013 by Cumbria Constabulary highlighted the main concern of Carlisle's residents as speeding vehicles followed by dangerous driving.

2.8 References

A full list of references is provided in the *Crime and Community Safety Strategic Assessment for Cumbria*.

3 Appendices

3.1 Appendix: Crime rate statistical summary for Carlisle district with county comparison

Indicator	Carlisle			Cumbria		
	Number	Rate	Trend (change over 12 months)	Number	Rate	Trend (change over 12 months)
Total crime (rate per 1,000 population) 2014/15	6,573	60.8	No change	24,803	49.8	Up
Acquisitive crime (rates per 1,000 population) 2014/15						
Theft from a motor vehicle	196	1.8	Down	737	1.5	Down
Theft of a motor vehicle	104	1.0	No change	293	0.6	Down
Burglary (dwelling)	192	1.8	Up	717	1.4	Up
Burglary (other)	325	3.0	Down	1,226	2.5	Down
Violent crime (rates per 1,000 population) 2014/15						
Violence against the person	1,617	15.0	Up	6,558	13.2	Up
Alcohol related offences	841	7.8	Up	2,212	4.4	Up
Domestic abuse	1,758	16.3	Up	7,046	14.2	Up
Sexual offences	130	1.2	Up	701	1.4	Up
Other crime (rates per 1,000 population) 2014/15						
Business crime	1,428	13.2	No change	4,533	9.1	No change
Anti-social behaviour	5,459	50.5	Down	20,201	40.6	Down
Anti-social behaviour involving young people	939	8.7	Down	3,792	7.6	Down
Criminal damage (including arson)	1,213	11.2	Down	4,948	9.9	Down
Deliberate fires	143	1.3	Up	565	1.1	Down
Hate crime	112	1.0	Up	338	0.7	Up
Reoffending (re-offences / rate per reoffender) 2012/13	1,313	3.18	No change	4,146	3.1	Up

Indicator	Carlisle			Cumbria		
	Number	Rate	Trend (change over 12 months)	Number	Rate	Trend (change over 12 months)
Drug and alcohol misuse						
Drug possession and supply (per 1,000 population, 2014/15)	404	3.7	No change	1,383	2.8	Down
Alcohol specific mortality: males (all ages, DSR, per 100,000 population 2011-13)	19	11.9	Down	119	15.4	No change
Alcohol specific mortality: females (all ages, DSR per 100,000 population 2011-13)	15	8.8	Up	62	7.7	No change
Alcohol specific hospital admissions: all persons (all ages, DSR per 100,000 population 2013/14)	490	458.7	Up	2,100	425.0	Up
Alcohol specific hospital admissions: under 18 year olds (crude rate per 100,000 population 2011/12-2013/14)	<i>Not available; suppressed by Public Health England</i>			195	68.0	195
Road Safety: Killed and Seriously Injured (KSI) statistics (rate per 1,000 population) 2014	33	0.3	No change	226	0.5	Down

(DSR: Directly Standardised Rate)