

# CUMBRIA CRIME & COMMUNITY SAFETY STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT

## CUMBRIA SUMMARY

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Ali Wilson  
Research, Information & Intelligence



## **BACKGROUND**

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

The aim of this assessment is to provide partners with an understanding of the levels and patterns of crime, disorder and substance misuse in the county and local areas by providing statistical analysis and information about crime, changes and patterns over time and, where possible, explanation as to why these changes have occurred.

This assessment highlights the county's priorities for responsible authorities and partnerships working together to tackle crime, disorder and substance misuse. It draws on issues raised by those working or living in the local communities and what they feel should be considered and addressed.

This assessment provides the evidence base for the development of Cumbria's Community Safety Agreement. It aims to help identify, target and prioritise resources and interventions in order to combat crime and disorder by informing strategic plans and policies.

This summary report is part of a collection of documents which make up the Cumbria Community Safety Strategic Assessment. This report should be read in conjunction with the Cumbria Community Safety Strategic Assessment Technical Report and the District Summary Reports for Allerdale, Barrow, Carlisle, Copeland, Eden and South Lakeland. All reports are updated on an annual basis.

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Cumbria is a relatively safe place to live where crime rates and the risk of crime are low, however, numbers of crimes have increased in the county for the first time in over three years. Levels of crime have increased in the districts of Allerdale, Barrow, Copeland and Eden; but they have fallen in Carlisle and South Lakeland. Rates of crime are greatest in Barrow and Carlisle.

The greatest increase across the county is the numbers of those **killed or seriously injured** on Cumbria's roads with numbers almost doubling in South Lakeland. There has been a notable increase in the number of **sexual offences** where numbers have almost doubled in both Copeland and Barrow. Incidents of **domestic violence** have also increased as have incidents of **hate crime, burglary dwelling** and **burglary other** (with significant increases in burglary other in Copeland). Alcohol remains a serious issue in the county with the following indicators being above the national average: **alcohol specific mortality; hospital admissions for under 18s; hospital episodes with alcohol related conditions; and alcohol related violent crimes**. Demand for services relating to **alcohol and substance misuse** continue to increase.

Not all offences have increased. There has been a notable fall in the number of **theft from a motor vehicle** incidents and a fall in **theft of a motor vehicle** incidents. **Youth anti-social behaviour** continues to fall significantly, along with overall **anti-social behaviour**. However, although levels of **criminal damage** have fallen they remain above average for Cumbria compared to other similar forces.

Those areas with high levels of crime and disorder are predominantly urban areas with high levels of deprivation, unemployment and benefit claimants where life expectancy is low and there are other health related issues. These communities have high proportions of low income households, high numbers of workless households, and high levels of child poverty. High crime areas tend to be cities or towns and the surrounding urban areas of Carlisle, Barrow, Workington, Whitehaven, Penrith and Kendal. Although this is a recognisable pattern there are crimes in other areas such as the rural and otherwise affluent ward of Askham in Eden (where levels of drug crime and theft offences are high) and Lakes Ambleside (where levels of burglary dwelling and theft offences are relatively high).

Numbers of adult offenders have increased but numbers of youth offenders have decreased.

The typical offender in Cumbria is most likely to be aged 18-30 years and male. The typical victim is aged 18-30 years and female.

People living in Cumbria have confidence in their local police teams, believe they do a good job and can be relied upon. The greatest concern for the residents in Cumbria are speeding vehicles; followed by dangerous driving; and having your home broken in to.

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 we may see an increase in crime, potentially acquisitive crime as well as domestic violence and alcohol and substance misuse as financial pressures increase.

One of the main aims of the Police & Crime Commissioner in Cumbria is to target local 'hotspots'. The Commissioner has set out to target: organised crime groups (both within and outside of the county) by collaboration with other forces; violent

crime; ASB; thefts (including burglary, theft from a person, and thefts of or from a motor vehicle); alcohol related crime and disorder; domestic abuse, sexual violence and hate crime.

## **PEOPLE AND COMMUNITIES**

### **Demography**

Cumbria is the second largest county in England. With a population of 498,100 it is also the second least densely populated county in the country. Over 50% of the Cumbrian population live in rural communities spread across the county which brings diverse and unique challenges for partners and authorities and the way in which we provide services.

Cumbria is made up of six districts: Allerdale, Barrow, Carlisle, Copeland, Eden and South Lakeland. The largest urban areas are Barrow, in the South West of the county, and Carlisle in the North of the county.

Allerdale	Barrow	Carlisle	Copeland	Eden	South Lakeland	Cumbria
96,200	67,800	107,900	70,000	52,600	103,500	498,100

(Source: Office for National Statistics, Mid-Year Estimates 2013)

Over the last 10 years (2003 v 2013) the county's population has increased by 6,700 persons. The population of all of the county's districts have increased during this time, with the exception of Barrow where the population has decreased.

When compared to England & Wales, Cumbria has an older population with lower proportions of those aged 0-44 years, and higher proportions of those aged 45+ years; 22.2% of its residents are aged 65+ years compared to 17.4% nationally. The county's population is projected to decrease by 5,900 over the next 25 years.

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

17,734 Cumbrian residents reported that they were from Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) groups in their 2011 Census. The proportion of BME groups is much lower in Cumbria than it is nationally at 3.5% compared to 19.5% nationally (England & Wales). It is difficult to determine the migrant population in Cumbria between mid-2002 and mid-2012, 21,000 people migrated into Cumbria from overseas while 15,000 people migrated from Cumbria to overseas; resulting in a net balance of 6,000 overseas migrants moving into the county over the decade. Numbers of new registrations for National Insurance Numbers have been gradually declining since 2006 with a significant fall in recent years.

### **Economy**

Employment in Cumbria is mainly based in the manufacturing and tourism sectors; reflecting the nuclear and shipbuilding industries in Copeland and Barrow-in-Furness, and the role of the Lake District National Park and other areas of Cumbria as popular tourist destinations. Levels of unemployment in Cumbria are at their lowest since 2008. The rate of unemployment is below the national average however there are stark contrasts across the county with high levels of unemployment in the urban areas of Barrow and Copeland. Youth unemployment in Cumbria is an issue with rates above national levels in Allerdale, Barrow and Copeland. Although levels of unemployment are falling it seems that some are employed in low paid jobs, have no fixed hours or contract.

Wages and salaries in Cumbria are relatively low with earnings in particular areas significantly lower than national and regional averages. The average median household income in Cumbria is £25,104, compared to £28,466 for the rest of the UK. Barrow has the lowest household income of £22,461, whereas South Lakeland has the highest at £26,957. More than 31,000 households in Cumbria have an

income of less than £10,000, around 14.3% of all households, above national levels. House prices in Cumbria are also lower than they are nationally £140,864 compared to £172,794. However, there is substantial variation between districts; in South Lakeland the average house price is £203,038, above the national average and significantly higher than the average price of a house in Barrow at £95,180.

Changes to welfare reform have seen a number of people across the county removed from a range of benefits. Numbers of working age benefit claimants have fallen by 2,980 from 42,220 (February 2013) to 39,240 (February 2014); and numbers of 'out of work' benefit claimants have fallen from 33,300 to 30,190 – a fall of 3,110 over the same period. Further changes are planned which will continue up to and throughout 2017 which may have an impact on future levels of crime. As we see levels of household income reduce through benefit cuts and low paid work we may see an increase in alcohol and substance misuse; crime and in particular acquisitive crime; as well as levels of domestic violence as financial household pressures increase. Services may see an increase in demand and support as changes to personal and financial circumstances take place.

Some of the existing changes to welfare reform include the following: introduction of Personal Independent Payment and changes to Disability Living Allowance; the introduction of a household benefit cap; the abolition of Social Fund Crisis Loans and Community Care Grants and the introduction of Local Welfare Assistance Schemes; the replacement of Council Tax benefit with Local Council Tax support schemes; changes to the criteria for Child & Working Tax Credits; changes to Job Seekers Allowance (including sanctions); and reassessments of Incapacity Benefit & Employment Support Allowance. Following these changes there are local anecdotal reports of families and individuals struggling financially with significant increases and demand for food banks; and housing providers are reporting increases in numbers of rent arrears.

There have been increases in some categories of acquisitive crime including burglary dwelling (up 9.7%); burglary other (up 5.8%); as well as increases in theft offences, shoplifting and robbery, although not significant.

### **Poverty and Deprivation**

There are high levels of poverty and deprivation spread across the county and in particular in the urban areas of Barrow and West Cumbria. There are 29 communities that rank within the 10% most deprived areas in England; and there are eight communities that fall within the 3% most deprived nationally. These communities are located in Moss Bay in Allerdale; Barrow Island, Central, Hindpool, and Ormsgill in Barrow; and Sandwith in Copeland. Although the prevalence of poverty and deprivation is greater in Cumbria's urban areas there are pockets of significant deprivation in some of the most rural communities.

### **Crime**

Cumbria is a relatively safe place to live with low levels of crime, however, numbers of crimes have increased for the first time in over three years. Rates of crime are greatest in the districts of Barrow and Carlisle; they are lowest in Eden and South Lakeland. Areas in Cumbria with the greatest levels of crime are the wards of Castle in Carlisle and Central and Hindpool in Barrow.

### **Health**

A female living in Cumbria can expect to live longer than a male living in Cumbria, however, life expectancy for both males and females in Cumbria is lower than the national average. The average life expectancy for males living in Cumbria is 78.8 years, compared to 79.2 for the rest of England. Female life expectancy in Cumbria

is 82.4 years, lower than the rest of England at 83.0 years. There is significant variation in life expectancy across the county with a staggering 16.2 years gap for males living in the worst and best areas – a male living in Central ward in Barrow can expect to live to 70.2 years whereas a male living in Levens ward in South Lakeland can expect to live to 86.4 years. For females there is an even greater gap of 17.6 years – a female living in Central ward can expect to live to 75.4 years but a female living in Ambleside & Grasmere ward can expect to live to 93.0 years. In areas where life expectancy is low crime and disorder is prevalent. These areas also tend to be deprived areas characterised by low household income, high levels of unemployment and benefit claimants, and high levels of child poverty. Alcohol misuse in the county remains an issue and despite a fall in alcohol related health indicators rates are above national levels for the following indicators: alcohol related mortality for both males and females; alcohol specific hospital admissions for under 18s; admitted to hospital episodes with alcohol related conditions; and alcohol related crimes.

## **COMMUNITY SAFETY INFORMATION**

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

Two different measures of incidents have been used:

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

### **Substance Misuse & Alcohol**

13% of all crime in the county is alcohol related, and more than 1 out of 3 (35.4%) violent and sexual offences are alcohol related. Total alcohol related crime in Cumbria has increased in the past year. Although rates of some of the key alcohol related health indicators have fallen across Cumbria most remain above national levels. Alcohol misuse has a significant impact on crime and anti-social behaviour with wider impacts on health and the health services particularly emergency services. Alcohol and substance misuse must be tackled in order to help reduce levels of crime and to improve overall health and wellbeing.

Rates of **alcohol specific mortality for males** continue to fall but remain above national levels. Barrow has the highest rate in the county and falls within the worst 10% of all local authorities across England. Rates of **alcohol specific mortality for females** also continue to fall but remain above national levels, again, Barrow has the highest rate.

Rates of **alcohol specific hospital admissions for under 18 year olds** have fallen in Cumbria, however, rates are above national and regional levels. Copeland is ranked the worst out of all 326 authorities across England, closely followed by Allerdale and Barrow which fall within the worst 10%.

Rates of **admitted to hospital episodes with alcohol related conditions** have fallen but are above national levels. Barrow and Copeland have the highest rates and fall within the worst 10% nationally. Carlisle district also falls in the worst 10%.

Rates of **alcohol related recorded crimes** are falling and are below national levels, however, in Barrow rates are above the rest of England. **Alcohol related violent crimes** are also falling but are above national and regional levels.

Throughout 2013-14, 1,830 users came into contact with **Unity** (the provider of statutory drug and alcohol services in the county) for **drug related** issues; and 1,419 users used the service for **alcohol related** issues. Most service users are aged between 30-39 years and two out of three drug and alcohol clients are male; while one in four service users 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. Those accessing drug and alcohol services in the county has increased and treatment pathways have been re-designed to be able to manage increased numbers of service users.

### **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, an increase of 26 from the previous year. 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.

## **Youth Offending**

The Principle aims of the Youth Offending Service are to: prevent offending and reoffending by young people; deal appropriately with those who offend including encouraging them to make amends for their crimes; and to support victims of crime. Cumbria Youth Offending Service is built on the basis of strong partnership work across both statutory and voluntary sector organisations. It works hard to balance supervision and surveillance of young people with support and advice to help them change their lifestyles. This helps drive down youth crime in Cumbria continuing to make it a safer place to live, and a place where young people are making better decisions about their behaviour which will help improve their life chances as they move into adulthood and independence.

Numbers of young offenders continue to fall across the county. Throughout 2013-14 there were 340 young offenders, a fall of 102 (-23.1%) from the previous year. Numbers of custodial sentences are also falling. The rate of first time entrants has fallen significantly at 322 per 100,000 (down from 440 per 100,000 in the previous year). Over a third (36.3%) of young offenders are aged 17+ years. Nationally youth offending is falling, along with numbers of first time entrants and those in custody.

## **Domestic Violence**

In the most recent Crime Survey for England and Wales it is reported that five million women (30% of the adult female population) have experienced some form of domestic abuse since the age of 16. A recent report by HM Inspectorate of Constabulary states that three women a fortnight are being killed by a partner or former partner and a third of all assaults recorded by the police related to domestic violence. Domestic abuse is estimated to cost society £15.7 billion a year. 77 women were killed by their partners or ex-partners in 2012/13. In the UK, one in four young people aged 10 to 24 reported that they experienced domestic violence and abuse during their childhood. On average the police receive an emergency call relating to domestic abuse every 30 seconds (source: Everyone's business: Improving the police response to domestic abuse. HMIC, 2013).

Throughout 2013-14 there were 6,932 domestic violence incidents in Cumbria, and 424 sexual offences. Numbers of incidents have increased by 5.9% and 22.0% respectively. Despite the overall increase in domestic violence across the county numbers have fallen in Eden and South Lakeland. There has been a notable increase in the number of sexual offences where numbers have almost doubled in both Copeland and Barrow. The rate of domestic violence and sexual offences is greatest in Barrow. Reducing the rate of repeat incidents is a priority for Cumbria Constabulary, the rate of repeat incidents remained the same in Cumbria but has increased in Copeland. Over a 3 year period numbers of domestic violence incidents and sexual offences have increased which may be a reflection of the investment of specialist support services as the aim of the Constabulary is to increase the number of first time reports. However, consideration still must be taken to other possible contributing factors such as financial pressures, lack of social and economic opportunities, mental health issues and drugs and alcohol misuse.

Throughout 2013-14, 510 cases were opened for those accessing Cumbria's Independent Domestic Violence Advisory services through "Let Go". 96% of those accessing the service were female; 94% were White British or Irish; and 37% were aged 21 – 30 years. 65% of clients have children; 46% of clients were classed as 'high risk'; 65% experienced physical abuse; 73% experienced jealous and controlling behaviour; 17% experienced sexual abuse; and 60% experienced harassment and stalking; 5% were misusing drugs; 13% are misusing alcohol; 31% have mental health issues.

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 see an increase in demand.

There is a relationship between numbers of domestic abuse incidents and 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. 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. It is a priority for the Constabulary and supporting services to increase the numbers of reports and ultimately convictions of domestic abuse.

### **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.

Levels of Anti-Social Behaviour continue to fall in Cumbria along with incidents involving young people. This downward trend is reflected in each of the districts. 16.2% of ASB is alcohol related. Reducing the number of incidents involving repeat offenders and repeat victims remain a priority for Cumbria Constabulary.

Numbers of ASB incidents in the county were at their highest throughout July and August, and incidents involving young people were highest in May and August. Carlisle district had the greatest number of incidents however Barrow has the highest rate of offences per 1,000 population. High rates of incidents tend to take place in town centres and areas with high levels of deprivation and unemployment. 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.

### **Crime**

Cumbria is a relatively safe place to live with low levels of crime, however, numbers of crimes have increased for the first time in over three years. Total crime has

increased in all of the districts with the exception of Carlisle and Eden where they have slightly fallen. Rates of crime are greatest in the districts of Barrow and Carlisle; they are lowest in Eden and South Lakeland. Areas in Cumbria with the greatest levels of crime are in town/city centres and in particular the wards of Castle in Carlisle, Central and Hindpool in Barrow, Harbour in Copeland, and St. Michael's in Allerdale. These areas have high levels of anti-social behaviour and violence, business crime, shoplifting, and criminal damage. Typically there are high levels of overall deprivation and unemployment in these areas.

Incidents of **burglary dwelling** have increased, most significantly in Allerdale (+39.7%) and in Copeland (41.8%). Numbers of **burglary other** have also increased in particular in the west with significant increases in Copeland (+60.6%).

Incidents of **hate crime** have increased in the county (+12.9%), most significantly in Allerdale (+76.7%) where they have almost doubled; increased numbers are noticeable in Carlisle also (+51.9%). The cause of the majority of hate crimes is racism, accounting for 69.5%. Hate crime incidents tend to take place in and around city centres and are also linked to areas where there are greater proportions of black and ethnic minority groups and migrant workers. The wards with the highest numbers of incidents were Castle in Carlisle, Central in Barrow, and St. Michael's in Allerdale. The aim of Cumbria Constabulary is to increase the reporting of hate incidents and crimes.

Not all offences have increased. There has been a notable fall in the number of **theft from a motor vehicle** incidents, a -23.0% decrease across the county as a whole and a fall in each of the districts, the greatest proportional fall being in Allerdale at -31.4%. Alongside this, there has been a fall in **theft of a motor vehicle** incidents also, down -12.6% across the county with the greatest and most significant fall in Barrow (-43.7%). Despite the overall downward trend, incidents have increased in Allerdale and Carlisle.

**Anti-social behaviour** continues to fall across the county and in all of the districts though not as significantly as previous years (down 7.4%); as well as **youth anti-social behaviour** which has fallen by 24.6%, the greatest proportional decrease was in Copeland (-34.0%).

Although levels of **criminal damage** have fallen as a whole in the county they have increased in Allerdale (+10.1%), Carlisle (+3.8%), and Copeland (+4.1%). The most significant fall was in South Lakeland (-27.1%). Despite the overall decrease levels remain above average in the county compared to other similar forces (most similar groups). This is reflected in all districts with the exception of Eden and now South Lakeland where they are well below the average. Barrow has the greatest rate of offences followed by Allerdale and Copeland. Offences tend to occur in town centres and areas with high levels of deprivation with greatest incidents taking place in the wards of Central in Barrow, Castle in Carlisle, and St. Michael's in Allerdale.

**Drug crime** has fallen marginally across the county but in particular in Carlisle (-13.5%), Copeland (-9.2%), Eden (-9.3%) and South Lakeland (-8.2%). Despite the overall fall, numbers of drug offences have increased in Allerdale (+26.1%) and in Barrow (+14.6%). Areas with the highest levels of drug crime are the wards of Castle in Carlisle and Central in Barrow. Offences tend to take place in urban areas and town centres however there remains a relatively high number of offences in the rural ward of Askham in Eden. The figures indicate that this continues to relate to the Kendal Calling music festival as numbers were at their highest in July when the festival takes place. The aim of Cumbria Constabulary is to increase the number of drug convictions and therefore reduce the number of drugs in circulation.

Numbers of **offences of violence against the person** have increased in Cumbria and in all districts. Rates are highest in Barrow and Copeland with offences taking

place in and around city centres and other urban areas. The most significant increase has been in Copeland (+36.5%). Alcohol related offences are increasing and over a third of offences (36.8%) are alcohol related.

Numbers of **business crimes** continue to fall year on year with a slight fall again in the past year. Despite the overall decrease they have increased in the districts of Allerdale (+8.4%), Barrow (+8.7%), Eden (+1.0%) and most significantly in Copeland (+36.5%). Incidents fell in Carlisle (-10.2%) and South Lakeland (-11.4%). Shoplifting accounts for the majority of business crimes, followed by thefts and criminal damage. Castle ward in Carlisle experienced the greatest number of business crimes, followed by the wards of Hindpool and Central in Barrow.

The risk of both personal and household crime in the county is low compared to other areas across England (Cumbria's most similar groups), with an improvement in the proportion of households feeling they are at risk of crime (source: Crime Survey for England & Wales). However, the perception of risk of personal crime has increased slightly from the previous survey.

### **Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI)**

Throughout 2013, 239 people were **killed and/or seriously injured (KSI)** on Cumbria's roads, an increase of 43 incidents (+21.9%) from the previous year. Numbers have increased in Allerdale, Barrow, Eden and South Lakeland. In South Lakeland numbers have almost doubled from 35 in 2012 to 69 in 2013. South Lakeland had the greatest number of KSIs particularly in the wards of Whinfell and Crooklands. In the most recent annual Public Consultation Survey speeding vehicles was the top area of concern for Cumbria's residents, followed by dangerous driving.

### **Deliberate Fires**

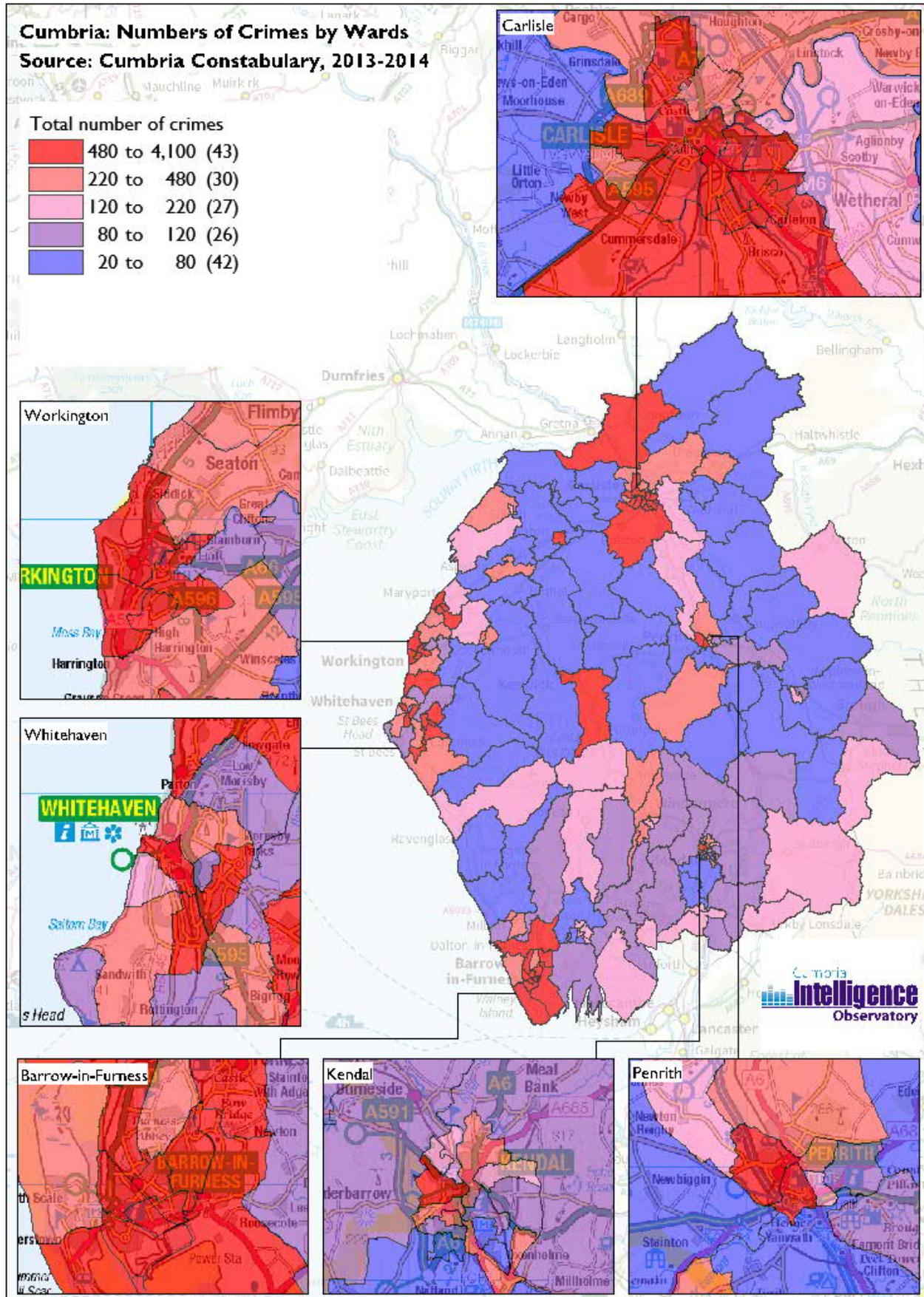
The general trend for all fires (both accidental and deliberate) is a downward as it is nationally. Numbers of deliberate fires continue to fall in Cumbria but not across all of the districts – numbers have increased in Barrow, Copeland and Eden. In the last year numbers in Cumbria have fallen by 6.9%, and over three years they have fallen by 27.5%. The fall in the number of deliberate fires could be attributed to changes in reporting mechanisms, the role of Community Safety officers, and the Neighbourhood Management Teams. Allerdale had the highest number and rate of deliberate fires per 1,000 population. St. Michael's ward in Allerdale (Workington) had the greatest number of deliberate fires followed by Hindpool in Barrow. Areas with the greatest number of deliberate fires tend to be some of the most deprived areas in the county with relatively high levels of crime.

## STATISTICAL SUMMARY - CUMBRIA

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Trend</u> <u>(change</u> <u>from</u> <u>2012/13 –</u> <u>2013/14</u>
<b>Total Crime</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2013/14	23,986	46.0	down
<b>Anti-Social Behaviour</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2013/14	23,874	47.9	down
<b>Anti-Social Behaviour involving young people</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2013/14	4,742	9.5	down
<b>Burglary Dwelling</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2013/14	701	1.4	up
<b>Burglary Other</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2013/14	1,601	3.2	up
<b>Criminal Damage</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2013/14	5,231	10.5	down
<b>Drug Crime</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2013/14	1,529	3.1	no change
<b>Violence Against the Person</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2013/14	5,260	10.6	down
<b>Alcohol Related Offences Against the Person</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2013/14	1,937	3.9	down
<b>Theft from a Motor Vehicle</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2013/14	875	1.8	down
<b>Theft of a Motor Vehicle</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2013/14	305	0.6	down
<b>Business Crime</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2013/14	4,465	9.0	up
<b>Hate Crime</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2013/14	236	0.5	up
<b>Domestic Violence</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2013/14	6,932	13.9	up
<b>Sexual offences</b> (rate per 1,000 population) 2013/14	424	0.9	up
<b>Alcohol specific mortality: Males</b> (all ages, DSR per 100,000) 2010-12	100	17.28	down
<b>Alcohol specific mortality: Females</b> (all ages, DSR per 100,000) 2010-12	58	8.76	down
<b>Alcohol specific hospital admissions – under 18 year olds</b> (persons, crude rate per 100,000) 2010/11-2012/13	224	77.07	down
<b>Admitted to hospital episodes with alcohol related conditions (broad)</b> (all ages, DSR per 100,000) 2012/13	11770.38	2,324.97	down
<b>Alcohol related recorded crimes</b> (persons, all ages, crude rate per 1,000) 2012/13	2,004.36	5.53	down
<b>Alcohol related violent crimes</b> (persons, all ages, crude rate per 1,000) 2012/13	1650.20	4.34	down
<b>Killed or Seriously Injured</b> (rate per 1,000) 2013	239	0.5	up
<b>Deliberate Fire Incidents</b> (rate per 1,000) 2013/14	616	1.2	down

(DSR: Directly Standardised Rate)

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



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