

Crime and Community Safety Strategic Assessment for Cumbria

October 2015



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1 Introduction

Cumbria's Crime and Community Safety Strategic Assessment is published annually. It comprises an overall assessment for Cumbria, and an assessment for each of Cumbria's six districts. Research, evidence and intelligence have been gathered from local, regional and national sources. The report is designed to provide partners and other relevant authorities with knowledge and an understanding of the issues facing Cumbria's residents. Providing an insight into the levels and patterns of crime, disorder and substance misuse in the county and local areas aims to help inform future strategic planning, and help identify, target and prioritise resources and interventions. Crime rates for the county and the districts can be viewed in the appendix (Section 7.0).

It is acknowledged that there are some gaps in the report. Data regarding the proportion of crimes perpetrated by people with mental health problems is not readily available. Some data is only available at county level, and not district level, namely: rural crime; child abuse; Child Sexual Exploitation; children missing from home; and young people's offending. It should also be noted that ward level crime data has not been available from Cumbria Constabulary for this report. Historical data have shown that crime patterns across the county are diverse. Without ward level data, it is not possible to make comparisons at ward level with data from previous years. The Vulnerable Locality Index, a ranking system of different geographical areas, has also not been provided by Cumbria Constabulary for this report. Although the available data paint a broad picture of crime at county and district level it should be noted that interpretation is limited without an understanding of ward level data.

The report has been written and produced by Cumbria County Council. Crime data has been provided by Cumbria Constabulary via the *Crime and Disorder Dashboard*.

2 Executive summary

Cumbria is a relatively safe place in which to live, work and visit, and the fear of crime is generally lower than in other areas. National crime surveys show that people are concerned about anti-social behaviour, in particular drug use and drug supply, rubbish and litter, people drunk or rowdy in public places, vandalism, graffiti, deliberate damage to property, and teenagers hanging around on the streets. Cumbrian residents are particularly concerned about speeding vehicles, dangerous driving and drug dealing.

Cumbria Constabulary's key priorities are to focus on violent crime, acquisitive crime, protection of vulnerable people, alcohol-related crime and disorder, anti-social behaviour and drug supply.

Although Cumbria is relatively safe, overall reported crime rates have risen by +3.4% (+817) in 2014/15 compared to the previous year and by +8.3% comparing data over three years. The highest rise in overall crime over 12 months is in the Eden district (+10%, +173 incidents).

There has been an increasing number of recorded sexual offences in 2014/15 (+65.3%, +277); violence against the person incidents (+24.7%, +1,298); and hate crime (+43.2%, +102). Domestic abuse incidents also increased by +1.6%, (+114) to 7,046 compared to the previous year, but the number of repeat incidents has reduced by -10.8% (-333). The number of clients referred to 'LetGo', Cumbria's domestic violence service has dropped (-11.5%; -52) as there has been a decrease in the number of reported domestic abuse incidents that meet the criteria for referral.

The increase in reported sexual offences may be related to improved National Crime Report Standards compliance, greater police staff awareness of what constitutes sexual offending following Child Sexual Exploitation training, and new found confidence and willingness of victims to report crimes. Many reported crimes in Cumbria relate to historical offences. Increases in recorded domestic abuse and hate crime incidents are also considered to reflect increased confidence in victims in coming forward to report crime.

Vulnerable Child reports increased by +63% in 2013 compared with 2012. In 2013/14 there were 9,644 Vulnerable Child reports, of which 139 were relating to child sexual exploitation. The increase in reports is regarded as positive, in terms of potential victims now being identified and having the confidence to report issues to the police.

Alcohol-related crime continues to rise (+13.7%, +427) in 2014/15 compared to the previous year and accounts for 14.3% of all crimes (3,540), 33.7% (2,212) of violence against the person offences and 16.3% (114) of sexual offences. The largest proportion of alcohol-related crimes occur in Barrow district (19.3% / 850) and the least in Eden district (9.2% / 175). The greatest proportion of perpetrators and victims of alcohol-related crime are aged between 18-30 years.

Alcohol-specific hospital admission rates in Cumbria for all people, all ages (425.0 per 100,000 population, directly standardised rate, 2013/14) are better than the regional average (559.4 per 100,000) but significantly worse than the average for England (373.8 per 100,000); for young people aged under 18 years, the crude rate for alcohol-specific hospital admissions (68.0 per 100,000) is worse than the regional and England averages (60.4 and 40.1 per 100,000 respectively). Alcohol specific mortality rates are generally better than the regional average, with the exception of the female mortality rate in Allerdale (12.9 per 100,000) which is significantly worse than the England average (11.4 per 100,000).

Crime has not risen across all categories. Overall, reported crime rates have fallen in 2014/15 compared to the previous year for: anti-social behaviour (-15.4%, -3,673 incidents); youth anti-social behaviour (-20.0%, -950 incidents); drug offences (-9.5%, -146); burglary other (-23.4%, -375); criminal damage (-5.4%, -283). There has also been a reduction in overall numbers of people killed or seriously injured on the county's roads (-5.4%, -13).

3 Crime Survey for England and Wales

The latest figures from the Crime Survey for England and Wales show an estimated 6.8 million incidents of crime against households and resident adults (aged 16 and over). This represents a decrease of -7.0% compared to the previous year's survey and the lowest estimate since the survey began in 1981.

Crimes recorded by the police increased by +3.0% compared to the previous year, reaching 3.8 million offences in the year to March 2015. Recorded offences of violence against the person increased by +23.0% compared to the previous year. The rise is mainly attributed to changes in recording practices rather than an actual increase in crime levels. Sexual offences recorded by the police also rose by +37.0%. Along with improvements in the way crimes are recorded, this rise is considered to reflect a greater willingness of victims to come forward and report crimes. Whilst other acquisitive crimes showed a decline, there was an increase in fraud offences, particularly in the areas relating to online shopping and computer software services.

The survey contains questions asking respondents about their perceptions of problems with different types of anti-social behaviour in their local area. Responses show that 11.0% of adults perceive there to be a high level of anti-social behaviour. The main concerns were around rubbish or litter lying around (28.8% of respondents considered this to be a very or fairly big problem), people using or dealing drugs (24.3%), people being drunk or rowdy in public places (18.3%), teenagers hanging around on the streets (17.3%) and vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property (16.0%) (*Office for National Statistics, 2015a*).

At a local level, a county-wide public consultation survey was conducted during August 2013 by Cumbria Constabulary using a number of different sampling methods. In total, 2,347 surveys were distributed to members of "Community Voice", Cumbria's Citizens Panel. The survey was also made available online to all members of the public.

The response rate from Community Voice members was 41.5%, with 975 surveys returned. A further 304 surveys were completed online by the public bringing the total number of completed surveys to 1,279. Across the county, the issue of greatest concern was found to be speeding vehicles followed by dangerous driving. This is mirrored in all the districts, except Allerdale, where the greatest secondary concern was drug dealing (Cumbria County Council, 2014a).

Cumbria Constabulary is currently carrying out a Public Consultation Survey to find out what issues are of importance to Cumbria's residents. The results will be available from late October 2015.

4 Cumbria Constabulary priorities

Within Cumbria Constabulary's *Force Strategic Assessment* (2014a) the following areas have been identified as a priority for 2014/15:

- **Violent crime**
 - offences against the person; sexual offences
- **Acquisitive crime**
 - burglary; theft; vehicle crime
- **Protection and vulnerability:**
 - vulnerable children (Child Sexual Exploitation; Child Abuse)
 - management of violent and sexual offenders
 - domestic abuse
 - vulnerable missing persons
- **Alcohol-related crime and disorder**
- **Anti-social behaviour**
 - Vulnerable victims
 - Repeat victims
- **Drug supply**

5 People and communities

The following sections provide an insight into the county and its population. A brief overview is provided regarding socio-economic profiles, geography, demography including Black and Minority Ethnic groups and migration, housing, labour market and economy, poverty and deprivation, and health and wellbeing.

5.1 ACORN profiles

ACORN is a socio-economic profiling tool which has been developed by CACI Limited and is subscribed to by the Cumbria Intelligence Observatory. ACORN uses a range of information gathered from a number of administrative sources to classify each postcode in Great Britain (GB) as belonging to one of 6 socio-economic categories, 18 socio-economic groups and 62 socio-economic types. Using these classifications in relation to Cumbrian postcodes, assumptions can be made about how people in different areas of the county might think or behave. ACORN data can also be used to improve the understanding of service users, how services can be designed to meet the needs of particular socio-economic groups and how best to get key messages across to certain groups.

An overview of how Cumbria's population is distributed across the 6 socio-economic categories is set out below:

- 20.3% 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 9.4%).
- The greatest proportion of Cumbria's residents (35.5%) live in ACORN Category 3 postcodes (Comfortable Communities); this is much higher than the national average (GB 26.7%).
- The second greatest proportion of Cumbria's residents (29.1%) live in ACORN Category 4 postcodes (Financially Stretched); again, this is higher than the national average (GB 22.4%).
- 12.7% of Cumbria's residents live in ACORN Category 5 postcodes (Urban Adversity); this is lower than the national average (GB 17.9%).
- 1.2% of Cumbria's residents live in ACORN Category 6 postcodes (Not Private Households – i.e. business areas or communal establishments such as care homes, prisons etc.); this is similar to the national average (GB 0.9%)

The ACORN Category profile of Cumbria's wards (along with national, county and district level comparisons) can be viewed using the [Cumbria Atlas](http://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/Atlas/CumbriaAtlas.asp) - an interactive geographical tool which enables users to view data sets at ward level in a user-friendly format combining maps, tables and charts. The Cumbria Atlas can be accessed via the following webpage: <http://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/Atlas/CumbriaAtlas.asp>

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5.2 Geography

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

5.3 Demography including Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) Groups and Migration

The resident population of Cumbria was estimated to be 497,900 persons at mid-2014; an increase of 3,000 persons (+0.6%) since mid-2004 (England and Wales +8%). Of Cumbria's six districts, Carlisle, Eden, Allerdale and Copeland experienced overall increases in population between mid-2004 and mid-2014 (+3.5%, +2.4%, +1.7% and +0.1% respectively). Inversely, Barrow-in-Furness and South Lakeland experienced decreases in population over the above timeframe (-4.5% and -0.4% respectively). The population decrease experienced in Barrow-in-Furness was the second greatest decrease out of all local authority districts in England and Wales.

When compared to England and Wales, Cumbria 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.

The age profile of Cumbria's districts varies considerably. Barrow-in-Furness, Carlisle and Copeland have the greatest proportions of residents in each of the three youngest age groups and the smallest proportions of residents in each of the three oldest age groups. Inversely, Allerdale, Eden and South Lakeland have the smallest proportions of residents in each of the three youngest age groups and the greatest proportions of residents in each of the three oldest age groups.

17,734 Cumbrian residents reported that they were from Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) groups in their 2011 Census (3.5%). This is much lower than the average for England and Wales (19.5%). Across Cumbria's districts, the proportion of residents from BME groups ranged from 2.4% in Allerdale to 5% in Carlisle.

The Office for National Statistics estimate that between mid-2004 and mid-2014 UK migration and other changes (i.e. changes in prisoners, armed forces personnel etc) accounted for a net increase of 3,200 persons in Cumbria, while international migration accounted for a net increase of 4,200 persons. However, between mid-2009 and mid-2014, it is estimated that UK migration and other changes accounted for a net decrease of 1,100 persons in Cumbria, while international migration accounted for a net increase of just 200 persons.

The 2011 Census reported that 18,694 residents in Cumbria were born outside of the UK (3.7%). Of these non-UK born residents, 1,207 were born in Ireland, 3,504 were born in EU countries that were EU member countries in March 2001, 4,557 were born in EU countries that joined the EU between April 2001 and March 2011 and 9,426 were born countries other than those listed above.

5.4 Housing

The Street Value dataset (produced by CACI Limited using information drawn from mortgage lenders to model house prices) shows the median house price in Cumbria was £139,900 as at May 2015. This compared to an average of £175,100 across Great Britain. House prices vary considerably across the county's districts. Barrow-in-Furness had the lowest median house price amongst Cumbria's districts (£100,700), while South Lakeland had the highest (£201,800).

CACI Street Value dataset can be combined with the CACI Paycheck dataset to calculate a house price to annual household income ratio; known as an 'affordability ratio'. Based on the above sources, the median house price in Cumbria was 5.5 times the median annual household income in 2015. This ratio was slightly lower than the median affordability ratio nationally for Great Britain; where the median house price was 6.1 times the median annual household income. Of Cumbria's districts, Copeland had the lowest median affordability ratio in 2015 (4.1). At the opposite end of the scale, South Lakeland had the highest median affordability ratio (7.3), with Eden second highest (6.7).

5.5 Labour market and economy

During 2013, a total of 224,600 people were in employment in Cumbria. Manufacturing was the main employment sector with 36,900 employees, 16.4% of the workforce. A total of 31,200 people worked in the health sector (13.9%), 25,300 in retail (11.3%) and 23,800 in accommodation and food services (10.6%).

The latest labour market briefing available via the Cumbria Intelligence Observatory (September 2015) shows that in the quarter to July 2015, there were 9,610 job postings in Cumbria, 2,445 more than the previous quarter and 4,961 more than the same quarter in 2014. The health sector accounts partially for the increase due to the large number of NHS vacancies. Postings in wholesale and retail have also increased, to some extent seasonal, and also a sign of the improving retail position, especially in Carlisle. Job postings have also increased nationally. The highest number of postings where a sector could be identified was in the accommodation and food services sector (37% / 1,303). Postings in this sector have risen by 27% compared to the previous quarter. The next most common sectors were health (1,218, 35%) and manufacturing (601, 17%).

In August 2015 there were 4,720 people claiming either Jobseeker's Allowance or Universal Credit (those not in employment). The claimant rate in Cumbria in August 2015 was 1.6%, 0.3 percentage points lower than the national rate of 1.9%. Barrow has the highest number of claimants at 1,182 and also the highest rate at 2.8%. Claimant rates are above the national average in Allerdale (2.0%), Barrow (2.8%) and Copeland (2.1%). Claimant rates for 16-19, 20-24 and 25-29 year olds are higher in Cumbria than the national average.

According to Paycheck (a modelled index of annual household income, developed by CACI Limited and subscribed to by the Cumbria Intelligence Observatory), the median household income for Cumbria was £25,300 in 2015. This was lower than the national (GB) average of £28,700. At a district level, the median household income varied from £22,700 in Barrow-in-Furness to £27,500 in South Lakeland.

When compared to Great Britain as a whole, Cumbria has a greater proportion of households with an annual income of less than £10k; 13.8% compared to 12.2% nationally. Of Cumbria's districts, Barrow-in-Furness has the greatest proportion of households with an annual income of less than £10k (16.3%). Inversely, South Lakeland had the smallest proportion of households in the county with annual incomes of less than £10k (12.1%).

5.6 Poverty and deprivation

Cumbria has 29 communities that rank within the 10% most deprived of areas in England, with 8.3% of the county's population living in 29 these communities. Furthermore, eight of Cumbria's communities are classified as being within the 3% most deprived nationally, with 2.3% of the county's residents living within these eight communities (which are located in parts of Moss Bay, Barrow Island, Central, Hindpool, Ormsgill and Sandwith wards).

In Cumbria, 14.1% of children (0-19 years) are living in poverty, below national levels of 18.6% for England. Despite this, there are pockets of severe poverty spread across the county: 48.4% of children living in the ward of Central in Barrow are living in poverty. 11.6% of households in Cumbria are in fuel poverty, above national levels of 10.4% for England; this increases to 48.2% in some communities (Barrow Island) across the county.

It is important to note that there are also large numbers of people who are socially and economically disadvantaged who do not live in deprived areas; for example, of the DWP benefits claimants in Cumbria, only 20% live within the 29 communities across the county that are classed as being amongst the 10% most deprived areas in England, the remaining 80% of these claimants live in areas of Cumbria that are not within the 10% most deprived nationally.

Deprivation scores can be broken down into smaller deprivation 'domains'. The 'geographical barriers to services' domain considers the physical proximity of local services. 84 communities across the county rank amongst the 10% most deprived in England in relation to geographical barriers to services, with 44 of these communities falling within the 3% most deprived in the country for this measure. Additionally, out of the 32,482 statistical areas (LSOAs) across England, areas of Crummock, Seascale, Lyne and Skelton wards ranked in the top 25 most deprived for geographical barriers to services.

5.7 Health and wellbeing

Average life expectancy in Cumbria for both men and women is lower than the average for England. Men can expect, on average, to live to 79.0 years (England 79.4 years) and women to 82.5 years (England 83.1 years). Life expectancy is 9.5 years lower for men and 7.3 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Cumbria than in the least deprived areas (*Public Health England, 2015a*).

Obesity levels for both children and adults are higher than the average for England. Child obesity levels amongst Year 6 children stands at 19.3% (England 19.1%), and for adults 23.9% (England 23.0%). The percentage of people on GP surgery lists in 2013/14 with diabetes (6.6%) is significantly worse than the England average (6.2%). Hospital stays for self-harm (266.0 per 100,000 population, directly age sex standardised rate 2013/14) and alcohol-related harm (742.0 per 100,000 population, directly age standardised rate 2013/14) are significantly worse than the average for England at 203.2 and 645 respectively (*Public Health England, 2015a*).

Alcohol specific mortality rates for Cumbria are better in general than the regional average, and not significantly different to the average for England, except for females in Allerdale, where the rate is significantly worse than the England average. Alcohol specific hospital admissions for Cumbria (all persons, all ages) are worse than the average for England. For young people aged under 18 years, alcohol specific hospital admissions are worse than the regional and England averages (*Public Health England, 2015b*).

6 Crime and Community Safety Information

6.1 Introduction

Various aspects of crime and community safety are covered in the following sections to provide a sense of the issues that affect the county's residents. Sections cover: all crime; acquisitive crime; violent crime; issues affecting children and young people; other crime; offending and reoffending; drug and alcohol misuse; road safety. Unless stated otherwise, crime data has been provided by Cumbria Constabulary via the *Crime and Disorder Dashboard* to 31 March 2015.

6.2 All crime

Cumbria is a relatively safe place in which to live, work and visit, and the fear of crime is generally lower than in other areas (*Cumbria Police & Crime Commissioner, 2015*). Crime rates for Cumbria and the districts can be viewed in the appendix (section 7.0).

However, crime levels have increased in 2014/15. The police snapshot of recorded crime for the year to the end of March shows the total number of crimes recorded in Cumbria reaching 24,803 in 2014/15. This represents an increase of +3.4% (817) in the number of recorded crimes, and an increase in the crime rate of +1.6 to 49.8 per 1,000 population compared to the figures reported in the 2013/14 Crime and Community Safety Strategic Assessment.

The highest percentage increase in overall crime is in the Eden District (+10%, 173), although Eden still has the smallest number of crimes.

Not all categories of crime have seen an increase compared to the previous 12 months. Youth anti-social behaviour dropped overall by -39.7% (-950), drug offences (possession and trafficking) by -9.5% (-146) and criminal damage (including arson) by -5.4% (-283)

Increases in recorded crime were found across all Cumbria's districts in the areas of sexual offences, violence against the person and alcohol related crime. County wide, recorded sexual offences increased by +65.3% (277), violence against the person by +24.7%, (1,298) and alcohol related crime by +13.7%, (427).

Carlisle district had the highest number of crimes whilst Barrow had the highest rate of offences per 1,000 population. The lowest number of crimes was recorded in Eden, although the district showing the lowest rate of offences per 1,000 population is South Lakeland. More details for each district are provided in the district summaries.

Historical data have shown that crime patterns across the county are diverse. However, ward level crime data has not been available from Cumbria Constabulary for this report, and it is therefore not possible to make comparisons at ward level with data from previous years. The Vulnerable Locality Index, a ranking system of different geographical areas has also not been available from Cumbria Constabulary. Although the available data paint a broad picture of crime at county and district level it should be noted that interpretation is limited without an understanding of ward level data.

6.3 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.

6.3.1 Theft from a motor vehicle

Thefts from motor vehicles continue to fall in the county, with 737 incidents recorded in 2014/15. This represents a reduction of -15.8% compared to the previous year, and a -35.2% reduction over a three year period. The crime rate per 1,000 population is also down (1.5 per 1,000 compared to 1.8 per 1,000 for the previous year).

Overall reduction mirrors the national trend. Home Office figures show a decrease of -14.0% for England and Wales compared to the previous year (*Office for National Statistics, 2015a*).

Two of Cumbria's districts are an exception; increases have been seen in Copeland and Eden.

6.3.2 Theft of a motor vehicle

Vehicle thefts across the county decreased slightly in 2014/15 compared to the previous year (-3.9%, -12 incidents) with an overall falling trend over a three year period. This is slightly better than national figures provided by the Home Office that indicate a slight increase of +1.0% for England and Wales compared to the previous year, the first recorded annual increase since the National Crime Recording Standard was introduced in 2002/03, and thought to be linked to the theft of high value cars, especially in the London area. The slight increase in national figures is not considered to be a significant change (*Office for National Statistics, 2015a*).

Vehicle thefts vary across the districts, with Allerdale seeing the biggest improvement over the previous year (-23.7%; -14) and Eden the greatest increase (+15.4%; +6).

6.3.3 Burglary (dwelling)

Tackling thefts (including burglary) remains a priority for Cumbria Constabulary (*Cumbria Police & Crime Commissioner, 2015*).

Recorded theft offences, including domestic burglary, have continued to fall year-on-year nationally since 2002/03, according to the Office for National Statistics. Figures for England and Wales show domestic burglary falling by -7.0% in 2014/15 compared to the previous year (*Office for National Statistics, 2015a*).

In contrast, data for Cumbria shows a very slight increase. A total of 717 domestic burglaries were recorded in 2014/15, an increase of +2.3% (16 incidents) compared to the previous year, and +12.2% over three years. Variations are seen between the districts, with levels falling in Allerdale, and remaining stable in Barrow and Copeland.

6.3.4 Burglary (other)

The number of reported burglary (other) crimes has dropped across the county by -23.4% (-375) in 2014/15 compared to the previous year. Barrow district has seen the greatest improvement, a reduction of -50.8% (100). Carlisle has also seen an improvement of -23.0% (-97), but remains the district with the highest number of reported crimes (325) and the highest rate per 1,000 population (3.0 per 1,000).

6.4 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.

6.4.1 Violence against the person

“Violence against the person” offences contain a full range of assaults, from pushing and showing that result in no physical harm, through to murder (*Office for National Statistics, 2015b*). In Cumbria, the highest proportion of violence against the person relates to non-injury offences (*Cumbria Police & Crime Commissioner, 2015*).

Cumbria has seen a rise in reported violence against the person crimes across all districts in 2014/15 to 6,558 offences in total. County-wide, reported crimes increased by +24.7% (1,298) compared to the previous year, and +47.4% (2,110) over a three year period, with a crime rate of 13.2 per 1,000 population. Alcohol played a part in 33.7% (2,212) of violence against the person offences in 2014/15, a reduction of 3.3 percentage points compared to the previous year.

The position in Cumbria reflects the national picture. The Crime Survey for England and Wales reports a national increase in violence against the person crimes of 23.0% in 2014/15 compared to the previous year. The national crime rate for violence against the person offences has risen to 14 per 1,000 population compared to 13 per 1,000 for the previous year. However, the increase nationally is thought to reflect changes in police recording practices rather than an actual rise in violent crime incidents (*Office for National Statistics, 2015a*).

6.4.2 Alcohol related offences

During 2014/15, there were 3,540 recorded instances of alcohol-related crime and disorder across the county. This figure represents The proportion of alcohol-related crimes varies across the county with the largest proportion in Barrow district (19.3% / 850) and the least in Eden district (9.2% / 175). A report by the Police and Crime Commissioner states that according to national and local data, almost 50% of domestic abuse incidents are alcohol related (*Cumbria Police & Crime Commissioner, 2015*). Numbers of alcohol related offences may be higher; the link to, or presence of, alcohol may not always be accurately recorded (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2014a*).

Alcohol-related recorded crimes have increased by +13.7% (427) compared to the previous year, and by +15.8% (483) over a three year period. This is mirrored in the crime rate for alcohol-related violence against the person offences which has increased from 3.9 per 1,000 population in 2013/14 to 4.4 per 1,000 population in 2014/15. Increases have been seen in all districts with the exception of Eden.

Over half of alcohol related offences against the person are committed by offenders aged between 18-30. The greatest proportion of victims of alcohol related offences (45.1%) are also aged between 18-30. A full breakdown by age, of offenders and victims, across the county in 2014/15 is set out below:

Age range	Number / % of offenders (alcohol related offences against the person)		Number / % of victims (alcohol related offences against the person)	
0-17	21	3.0%	86	6.7%
18-30	359	51.0%	583	45.1%
31-40	159	22.6%	246	19.0%
41-50	105	14.9%	226	17.5%
51-60	50	7.1%	98	7.6%
Over 60	10	1.4%	37	2.9%
Unknown	0	0.0%	16	1.2%
Total	704		1,292	

(Source: Cumbria Constabulary, 2015b)

Tackling crime and disorder related to alcohol remains a priority for Cumbria Constabulary (Cumbria Police & Crime Commissioner, 2015).

6.4.3 Domestic abuse

Recorded instances of domestic abuse are continuing to rise in Cumbria. The rise is thought to reflect increased confidence in victims of domestic abuse in coming forward to report crime (Cumbria Police & Crime Commissioner, 2015). The exceptions are Allerdale and Copeland where a downward trend has been observed.

A total of 7,046 incidents were recorded in 2014/15, an increase of +1.6% (+114) compared to the previous year, and +7.6% (+499) over a three year period. Whilst there has been an increase in the total recorded instances of domestic abuse, there has been a decrease in the number of incidents that meet the criteria for referral to 'LetGo', Cumbria's domestic violence service.

Repeat incidents reduced from 3,090 to 2,757 (-10.8%) in 2014/15 compared to the previous year. The exception is Eden where there has been a +21.2% (+14) increase in repeat incidents compared to the previous year. Proportionally, repeat victims account for 39.1% of all domestic abuse incidents in 2014/15, a decrease of -5.4 percentage points compared to the previous year. According to Cumbria's Police and Crime Commissioner (2015), alcohol has a part to play in nearly 50% of all domestic abuse incidents.

Domestic abuse crime levels are not rising across all the districts however. Allerdale and Copeland have seen a decrease in incidents, and the situation remains largely unchanged in South Lakeland. Of the districts with increasing levels of reported domestic abuse incidents, the largest increase has been seen in Eden district.

Throughout 2014/15, there were 399 referrals to access Cumbria's Independent Domestic Violence Advisory services through 'LetGo', a reduction of -11.5% (-52). Of these, 275 (69%) were new referrals, clients who have not previously accessed the service, and 96% are female. The majority of clients (81%) are aged between 21 to 50 years old; the age group with the largest percentage of referrals (31%) are those aged between 21 to 30 years.

Referred clients are mainly White British or Irish (94%). In 63% of cases there are children in the household with an average number of 2.2 children per household; 21% of children in the household are under 3 years of age. Physical abuse is experienced by 59% of clients; 80% experience jealous and controlling behaviour; 20% experience sexual abuse; and 65% experience harassment and stalking (*LetGo, 2015*).

Mental health issues are common and suffered by 38% of clients; 13% have attempted or threatened suicide and 10% have self-harmed. Some 9% of clients are misusing alcohol, 4% are misusing drugs and 16% have a disability (*LetGo, 2015*).

In economic terms, 55% of referred clients are not in paid employment, 50% have an annual household income of less than £15,599 and 32% either have, or foresee financial problems (*LetGo, 2015*).

There are serious socio-economic issues surrounding the perpetrators: 42% misuse drugs; 46% misuse alcohol; 44% have mental health issues; 23% have financial problems; and 39% have a criminal record related to domestic violence. The majority of perpetrators are men; women make up 4% of the total (*LetGo, 2015*).

6.4.4 Sexual offences

Recorded sexual offences in Cumbria reached 701 in 2014/15, an increase of +65.3% (277) compared to the previous year, and +101.4% (353) over a three year period. Increases have been seen across all the districts. Alcohol-related sexual offences accounted for 16.3% (114) of the total, a decrease of -1.0% compared to the previous year.

Many of the reported offences in Cumbria relate to historical offences, the reporting of which has seen a rise nationally following media attention, in particular those offences involving high profile celebrities. Cumbria Constabulary ascribes the increase in recorded offences to: improved National Crime Reporting Standards (NCRS) compliance; a greater awareness by staff of what constitutes sexual offending following the investment in Child Sexual Exploitation training; and a new found confidence of victims to report such crimes (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2014a*).

In England and Wales, sexual offences recorded by the police rose by 37% in 2014/15, with numbers of rapes and other sexual offences at the highest level since the introduction of the National Crime Recording Standard in 2002/03. Again, the willingness of victims to come forward and report crimes and the improvements in recording crimes is thought to be responsible for the rise, rather than an actual significant increase in the crime rate (*Office for National Statistics, 2015a*). It remains a priority of Cumbria Constabulary to target sexual violence (*Cumbria Police & Crime Commissioner, 2015*).

6.5 Children and young people

There are a number of issues facing children and young people across the county. The following sections look at trends around child abuse, child sexual exploitation, children missing from home and offending by young people.

6.5.1 Child abuse

During 2014/15 there were 144 reported incidents of cruelty to children and young people, an increase of +8.3% (11 incidents) compared to the previous year.

Children who are exposed to abuse and violence at home, both directly and indirectly, are at an increased risk of behavioural problems, emotional trauma and mental health issues. Children living with domestic abuse are more vulnerable and at risk of entering a life of crime, being physically or sexually exploited or getting involved in substance misuse (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2014a*).

6.5.2 Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

Historically child sexual exploitation (CSE) has been a hidden problem in the United Kingdom. However, high profile investigations into current and historic cases are now significantly raising awareness of the problem. Within Cumbria understanding and knowledge of CSE is developing with the help of the Cumbria Safeguarding Hub, created in November 2012. It is known that CSE is under reported nationally. However, improvements are being made locally to the reporting of CSE and action plans are in place. Cumbria Police and partners across the county are working together in order to understand the threat and allocate resources accordingly. The Government is working on new legislation to make it illegal for an adult to send an illegal image to a child, and also looking at technical solutions to track down people using the internet to view and share illegal images (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2014a*).

Vulnerable Child reports increased by +63% in 2013 compared with 2012. Vulnerable Child reports for January to August 2014 are greater than for the whole of 2012. Cumbria Constabulary report that between 1 September 2013 and 31 August 2014 there were 9,644 Vulnerable Child reports, of which 139 were relating to child sexual exploitation. The increase in reports is regarded as positive, in terms of potential victims now being identified and having the confidence to report issues to the police. As previously mentioned reporting mechanisms are being developed in order to try and capture a more accurate picture of the numbers of children and issues involved (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2014a*).

There are significant health impacts to children and young people from the effects of sexual exploitation. These include anxiety, stress or fear that can be severe enough as to be known as Post Traumatic Stress Disorder. Children and young people may also turn to alcohol or other substances to relieve emotional suffering, are at risk of self-harming, may have physical as well as psychological injuries, depression, sexually transmitted infections. Teenage girls are at risk of pregnancy (Department of Health and Chanon Consulting, 2014).

6.5.3 Children missing from home

Between 1 September 2013 and 31 August 2014 there were 1,017 cases of people missing from home for more than 24 hours. Children and young people under the age of 18 years made up 58% of these cases, with a relatively equal gender split of 52% female and 48% male. It is recognised that being missing from home is an indicator that a child may be the victim of physical and / or sexual abuse (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2014a*).

In the west of the county more children go missing from family homes, whereas in the south of the county more children go missing from care homes (there are more care homes for children in the south of the county than in other areas of Cumbria). In general, children in care are three times more likely to go missing than children living at home. The children most likely to go missing are those placed in residential homes outside of their own local authority with the increased risk of emotional and physical abuse that running away can bring. Partners are currently working together to improve intelligence on what children do and where they go when they are missing (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2014a*).

6.5.4 Young people's offending

The principle aims of Cumbria's 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 County Council, 2015a*).

Cumbria's Youth Offending Service is built on the basis of strong partnership work across both statutory and voluntary sector organisations. The service works primarily with children and young people aged 10-17 years and engages in a range of programmes and activities aimed at achieving a balance between supervision and surveillance and providing early help, support and advice to help change lifestyles. This approach helps to drive down the rates of youth crime and continues to make Cumbria a safer place in which to live, a place where young people are supported to make better life choices which in turn helps to improve life chances as they move into adulthood and independence (*Cumbria County Council, 2015a*).

Recent years have seen significant reductions in youth crime and the number of offenders. Reduction rates are now slowing and levelling out. In 2014/15, the overall number of crimes committed by young people in the county was 809, a reduction of just over 5%. The overall number of young people involved in the criminal justice system also reduced by 4% (332 compared to 346 in 2013/14). However, there has been an increase in the number of young people entering the youth justice system (First Time Entrants (FTEs)). The past year has seen an increase from 145 to 189 FTEs, an increase of 23% (*Cumbria County Council, 2015a*).

Numbers of custodial sentences have fallen by 20% compared to 2011/12 data (40 in 2011/12 down to 32 in 2014/15) but has remained static over the last 3 years. The current rate in Cumbria (0.74 per 1,000 10-17 year old population) is higher than figures for the north west (0.61 per 1,000) and nationally (0.42 per 1,000) (*Cumbria County Council, 2015a*).

Youth justice statistics published by the Ministry of Justice and the Youth Justice Board for England and Wales show that the greatest proportion of offences in Cumbria resulting in a disposal for 2013/14 are related to 'Violence Against The Person' (22.2%) followed by 'Theft and Handling Stolen Goods' (17.7%). Of all the offences committed in Cumbria, over half (61%) were carried out by young offenders aged 16-17+, and the majority of offenders (82%) were male.

6.6 Other crime

The following sections look at other areas of crime affecting people living in Cumbria that have not been captured in other sections. The following aspects are covered: rural crime; business crime; anti-social behaviour; criminal damage; deliberate fires; and hate crime.

6.6.1 Rural crime

Cumbria Constabulary has adopted the use of grading output areas into eight urban / rural classifications to map geographic areas using the system defined by a joint project between the Commission for Rural Communities, DEFRA, the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, the Welsh Assembly and The Office for National Statistics in 2004. All data relating to rural crime has been based on output areas that fall into village or hamlet classifications. Half of Cumbria's population lives in rural communities.

Rural crime, defined as "any crime and anti-social behaviour that takes place in a rural location or as identified as rural crime by the victim" accounted for 19% of all crime in Cumbria over the three years 2010-2012, and can affect rural businesses, wildlife and the environment, tourism and local people alike. The four main types of rural crime are theft, burglary other than in a dwelling, theft from motor vehicles and criminal damage (*Cumbria Constabulary, 2014b*).

The Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (2013) considers average crime rates to be lower in rural areas than urban areas, and states that overall the rate of crime has been decreasing between 2005/06 and 2012/13. Evidence put together by NFU Mutual using claims data suggests that crime rates are falling. The cost of rural theft was down overall by -15.0% in the UK in 2014. However, rural crime is increasing in some areas, in particular around quad bike theft and livestock crime (*NFU Mutual, 2015*).

Following a survey carried out earlier in 2015 by the National Rural Crime Network, it is estimated that the cost of rural crime to the rural economy in England and Wales is £800m, equivalent to £200 for every household in the countryside. Respondents indicated that their fear of crime is increasing, with 39% of rural residents reporting they were very, or fairly worried about becoming a victim of crime, compared to 19% nationally. It is also thought that crime is under reported in rural areas. The two issues of greatest concern to the rural community were road safety and fly-tipping (*Countryside Alliance, 2015*).

Cumbria Constabulary's aims to keep rural communities safe by tackling crime and disorder in rural areas (*Cumbria Police & Crime Commissioner, 2015*).

6.6.2 Business crime

Levels of business crime remain relatively stable Cumbria overall during 2014/15. Variations can be seen across the districts. Copeland is showing the largest downward trend in business (-20.7%; -116 incidents), whilst South Lakeland has seen the largest increase (+18.6%; +110). Shoplifting makes up nearly half of all business crime (47.6%; 2,158 incidents). Criminal damage accounts for 21.9% (991) of the total with all other theft offences making up 16.7% (747).

Shoplifting in England and Wales is estimated to make up 44% of all business crimes (*Office for National Statistics, 2015a*).

6.6.3 Anti-social behaviour

Anti-social behaviour and youth-anti social behaviour incidents have decreased in Cumbria in 2014/15 compared to the previous year (-15.4% / 3,673 reported incidents and -20.0% / 950 incidents respectively). Youth anti-social behaviour incidents are a sub-set of the total anti-social behaviour figures quoted. Incidents of overall anti-social behaviour and youth anti-social behaviour have decreased across all the districts in 2014/15 compared to the previous year, and also over a three year period, indicating a continuing downward trend.

The Office for National Statistics also report falling levels of anti-social behaviour incidents in England and Wales (*Office for National Statistics, 2015a*).

6.6.4 Criminal damage (including arson)

Across Cumbria in 2014/15 there were a total of 4,948 recorded criminal damage and arson offences. This figure represents a decrease of -5.4% (-283 incidents) compared to the previous year, continuing a downward trend over a three year period. Arson, defined by the Crown Prosecution Service (2011) as “the offence of criminal damage where the property is destroyed or damaged by fire” accounted for 3.0% (146) of the total number of recorded crimes. Not all areas have seen a reduction. Recorded incidents increased South Lakeland in 2014/15 by +20.8% (+120).

The overall reduction in Cumbria is better than the average for England and Wales; Office for National Statistics figures show no change in the recorded incidents of criminal damage (including arson) for 2014/15 compared to the previous year (*Office for National Statistics, 2015a*).

6.6.5 Deliberate fires

In 2014/15 there was a total of 1,501 fires in the county, 565 of these were started deliberately. The overall general trend for all fires and deliberate fires is downward in Cumbria, mirroring the national trend. All fires decreased by -8.0% in 2014/15 compared to the previous year, and deliberate fires decreased by -8.3%. It is however a variable picture across the county, with increases in all fires and deliberate fires in Carlisle and South Lakeland, and decreases in Allerdale and Barrow. Copeland and Eden have seen a decrease in all fires but no significant change in the rate of deliberate fires (*Cumbria County Council, 2015b*).

There has been a general downward trend in deliberate fires over the last 10 years in Great Britain. Provisional figures produced by the Department for Communities and Local Government (2015) show a decrease of -8.0% compared to the previous year. Figures show that over two thirds of fire-related deaths occurred in accidental dwelling fires in 2013/14; more than half of the victims were aged 65 years or older. Older people are more at risk from dying in a fire. For people aged 80 and over, the risk is four times higher than average. People aged between 65 and 79 also have a higher than average rate (*Department for Communities and Local Government, 2015*).

6.6.6 Hate crime

Victims of hate crime are most often targeted because of their disability, race, religion, sexual or gender orientation, and can have their lives made a misery. The reporting of hate crime has risen across the county in 2014/15 by +43.2% (102 incidents), continuing an upward trend over a three year period. Variations between districts are apparent: Barrow

had the largest increase (+106.3% / 34 incidents) whilst Eden remained unchanged. No districts saw a reduction in reported hate crime. Over half the reported hate crimes were racially motivated (53.8% / 182 incidents), 21.0% (71) were linked to sexual orientation and 17.8% (60) to disability. Hate crimes relating to disability increased by +100% (30 incidents) and crimes relating to sexual orientation increased by +77.5% (31 incidents).

The increase in reported crimes is generally considered to reflect increased confidence in victims of hate crime in coming forward. Targeting hate crime is a priority for Cumbria Constabulary (*Cumbria Police & Crime Commissioner, 2015*).

6.7 Offending and Reoffending

6.7.1 Offending

The Cumbria and Lancashire Community Rehabilitation Company (CLCRC) was formed in 2014 following a merger of the former Cumbria Probation Trust and the Lancashire Probation Trust, and operates from four locations across the county: Barrow, Carlisle, Kendal and Workington. The aim of the CLCRC is to protect the public by delivering effective offender management and rehabilitation services to low and medium risk offenders who are serving community sentences or have been released from prison on licence (*Cumbria & Lancashire Community Rehabilitation Company, 2015*).

There are a broad range of factors that can contribute to someone offending, including inadequate housing, alcohol and drug misuse, family behaviour, education, unemployment and social networks. Tackling offending and reoffending is set out as a priority within the Police & Crime Commissioner's Police and Crime Plan for Cumbria, incorporating measures such as working collaboratively with partner organisations and promoting restorative justice (*Cumbria Police & Crime Commissioner, 2015*).

Information provided by the CLCRC to mid-August 2015 indicates there are 1,265 offenders currently residing in Cumbria. Approximately 82% of these are male, 18% female (*Cumbria & Lancashire Community Rehabilitation Company, 2015*). This is in line with the national average (*Ministry of Justice, 2015*).

Offenders cover a wide age range, as set out below:

Age range	% of offenders (all crimes)
0-17	16.5%
18-30	41.9%
31-40	21.3%
41-50	12.7%
51-60	5.4%
Over 60	2.2%

(Source: *Cumbria Constabulary, 2015b*)

A total of 66 offenders in Cumbria currently have active involvement with Children's Services. A total of 160 offenders have a current domestic violence offence (*Cumbria & Lancashire Community Rehabilitation Company, 2015*).

Robbery and violence account for 31.8% of offences committed by offenders managed by CLCRC, drug possession and / or supply account for 12.0%, whilst public order offences make up 10.1% (*Cumbria & Lancashire Community Rehabilitation Company, 2015*).

Over half of all offenders (53.9%) have been assessed as low risk of reoffending or causing harm, with 44.0% assessed as a medium risk. CLCRC does not manage offenders who are at high or very high risk of reoffending or causing harm; these offenders are managed by the National Probation Service (*Cumbria & Lancashire Community Rehabilitation Company, 2015*).

The National Probation Service (NPS) came into existence in June 2014 and has responsibility for monitoring and managing all high risk of harm offenders and those convicted of sexual offences. It also provides an assessment service to the Magistrates and Crown Courts to assist with appropriate sentencing and supports victims of serious crime. In Cumbria, the NPS operates in Carlisle, Kendal, Workington, Barrow-in-Furness and Penrith and works in close partnership with the Police, Children's Services, the CLCRC and other partners to protect the public and manage serious offenders (*National Probation Service, Cumbria 2015*).

As of June 2015, the number of offenders being managed by the NPS in Cumbria was 691 and this includes a mixture of those in the community on Court Orders and on prison licences and those currently serving custodial sentences. 96% (663) of the Cumbria NPS caseload is male with 4% (28) of females. 46% (318) are serving sentences in the community and 54% (373) are in custody, to be released on licence into the community at a future date. The majority of the caseload is made up of violent offenders (43%; 297) and this will include domestic violence offences. 17% (117) of NPS offenders have been convicted of sexual offences against children and 10% (69) of sexual offences against adults. These cases are closely monitored in conjunction with the police, children's services and any other relevant partnership agency. The remainder of the caseload is made up of smaller percentages of robbery, burglary, criminal damage, drug and public order offences (*National Probation Service, Cumbria 2015*).

The risks posed by the most serious sexual and violent offenders are managed under Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA), which brings the police, probation and prison services together as a MAPPA Responsible Authority, working with other local agencies. At 31 March 2014 there were 552 MAPPA-eligible offenders in Cumbria (*MAPPA, 2014*). The next MAPPA report is due for publication at the end of October 2015.

6.7.2 Reoffending

Ministry of Justice proven reoffending statistics for October 2012 to September 2013 show the proportion of offenders in Cumbria who went on to reoffend is 27.5%, an increase of +0.8 percentage points compared to the previous year. A proven re-offence is defined by the Ministry of Justice as any offence committed in a one year follow-up period that leads to a court conviction, caution, reprimand or warning in the one year follow-up or within a further

six month waiting period to allow the offence to be proven in court. The average number of re-offences per reoffender is 3.1, an increase of +8.3%. There was also an increase in the average number of re-offences per offender at 0.8, an increase of +11.7% over 12 months (*Ministry of Justice, 2015*).

6.8 Drug and alcohol misuse

6.8.1 Drug possession and supply

Drug offences overall decreased in Cumbria during 2014/15 compared to the previous year (-9.5%; -146 incidents). Drug trafficking decreased by -20.4% (-60 incidents) and possession by -7.0% (-86).

This pattern follows the national picture. Figures provided by the Office for National Statistics indicate that reported drug offences decreased by -14.0% overall in 2014/15 in England and Wales, with trafficking down by -8.0% and possession by -15.0% (*Office for National Statistics, 2015a*).

An objective for Cumbria Constabulary is to tackle the problem of drug supply in the county (*Cumbria Police & Crime Commissioner, 2015*).

6.8.2 Substance misuse

Throughout 2014/15 there were 3,118 service users in contact with Unity (the provider of statutory drug and alcohol services in the county), a decrease of -3.8% compared to 2013/14. Most service users (57.7%) use the service for drugs related issues; 42.3% use the service for alcohol related issues. 65.7% of all service users are male; 34.3% female. The majority of all service users (64.0%) are aged between 30 to 49. Heroin is the main drug of services users across all districts (*Unity, 2015*).

6,000 people have registered for needle exchange with the majority of users reporting performance enhancers as their main drug.

6.8.3 Alcohol specific mortality

Data provided by Public Health England (2015b) indicate that 119 males and 62 females lost their lives during 2011-2013 from alcohol specific causes. Alcohol specific mortality rates for Cumbria as a whole (for both males, 15.4 per 100,000 population and females 7.7 per 100,000 population, directly standardised rate) are better than the regional average (23.3 for males, 11.4 for females per 100,000), and not significantly different to the average for England (16.6 for males, 7.5 for females per 100,000). The exception to this is the mortality rate for females in Allerdale (12.9 per 100,000) which is significantly worse than the England average for females.

The trend for the county as a whole appears to be neither better nor worse than for the previous period (2010-2012). However, trends differ across the districts and genders. Alcohol specific mortality in males has increased in Allerdale (+30.0%) and South Lakeland (+51.4%) and decreased in Barrow (-14.4%) and Carlisle (-27.7%). Alcohol specific mortality in females has increased in Allerdale (+36.2%) and Carlisle (+23.9%), and decreased in Barrow (-19.8%), Eden (-13.2%) and South Lakeland (-43.8%) (*Public Health England, 2015b*).

6.8.4 Hospital admissions – alcohol specific (all)

The rate of alcohol specific hospital admissions in Cumbria at 425.0 per 100,000 population (directly standardised rate, 2013/14 for all persons and all age groups) is better than the regional average (559.4 per 100,000). However, the rate is significantly worse than the average for England (373.8 per 100,000). Variations can be seen between Cumbria's districts; Allerdale (387.7 per 100,000) is not significantly different to the average for England (373.8 per 100,000), whilst Eden and South Lakeland are significantly better (227.9 and 333.9 per 100,000 respectively). A total of 2,100 people were admitted to hospital for alcohol specific reasons during 2013/14. Alcohol specific hospital admissions rose slightly (+4.8%) compared to the previous year (*Public Health England, 2015b*).

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

Data available for 2011/12 to 2013/14 show the rate of alcohol specific hospital admissions for young people aged under 18 years (68.0 crude rate per 100,000) as worse than the regional average (60.4 per 100,000) and significantly worse than the average for England (40.1 per 100,000). Rates for Allerdale (73.8 per 100,000), Barrow (93.6), Copeland (105.8) and South Lakeland (78.8) are all higher than the regional and England averages; Copeland has the highest rate of all the districts. However, overall the trend is falling in Cumbria; the hospital admissions overall rate for the under 18s has reduced by -13.1% compared to 2010/11 to 2012/13, and by -23.3% from 2009/10 to 2011/12. In total, 195 young people in Cumbria under the age of 18 were admitted to hospital for alcohol specific reasons in the period 2011/12 to 2013/14. A breakdown of figures is not available for Carlisle and Eden as values have been suppressed for disclosure control (*Public Health England, 2015b*). The values for Carlisle and Eden have historically not been significantly higher than the rate for England.

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

During 2014, the percentage of all people Killed and Seriously Injured (KSI) in road traffic collisions in Cumbria decreased by -5.4% from the previous year. In terms of numbers, this represents a reduction of -13 KSIs. Child KSIs make up 5.3% of the total. Fatalities account for 11.1% of the total (*Cumbria Road Safety Partnership, 2015*).

Numbers of child KSI incidents are relatively low with a total of 12 incidents across the county, a decrease of -3 (-20.0%) compared to 2013. Fatalities reduced by -2 (-7.4%) to 25 overall. South Lakeland had the highest number of KSIs (56). However, on a positive note, this rate represents an -18.8% (-13) decrease compared to 2013 figures. Barrow had the lowest incidence of KSIs (23), although this represents a large increase of +27.8% compared to 2013 (*Cumbria Road Safety Partnership, 2015*).

Cumbria Constabulary's *Road Safety Report* (2015a) indicates that the highest number collisions for the period 2011/13 occurred on the county's unclassified roads (24% / 231 collisions). With regard to the strategic 'A' roads, the route with the highest proportion of collisions (9% / 81) is the A595 (running from Carlisle to Askam-in-Furness via west Cumbria) followed by the A66 (from Workington in the west to the county boundary in the east) with 7% / 63 collisions. A total of 55 (6%) of collisions occurred on the A6 (from Carlisle to the county boundary with Lancashire) and 49 (5%) collisions on the A590 (from M6 Junction 36 to Park Road Roundabout, Barrow-in-Furness). The A596 (from Lillyhall

roundabout to Thursby roundabout) saw 36 collisions (4%) and 34 (4%) collisions on the A591 (from Bothel to A590 Brettargh Holt roundabout, near Kendal).

The DfT recognise that it is difficult to isolate the impact of a single factor in casualty trends, but long-term decreases are likely to be driven by a combination of factors including: road safety education and training; improved vehicle and highway technology and engineering; greater compliance with speed limits; improved medical care following collisions such as the creation of major trauma centres (*Department for Transport, 2014*).

When taking KSI and slight injuries into account, the total number of casualties actually increased by +10.4% (+175) in 2014 compared to 2013, ending a 10 year trend of decreases year on year since 2003. The Cumbria Road Safety Partnership aim to review road safety in Cumbria over the coming year, and take appropriate action (*Cumbria Road Safety Partnership, 2015*).

7 Appendix – Cumbria and districts crime rate statistical comparison

Indicator	Allerdale (rate)	Barrow (rate)	Carlisle (rate)	Copeland (rate)	Eden (rate)	S.Lakes (rate)	Cumbria (rate)	Cumbria (number)	Cumbria trend (change over 12 months)
Total crime (rate per 1,000 population) 2014/15	51.0	65.2	60.8	50.8	36.3	33.5	49.8	24,803	Up
Acquisitive crime (rates per 1,000 population) 2014/15									
Theft from a motor vehicle	1.8	1.0	1.8	1.3	2.3	0.9	1.5	737	Down
Theft of a motor vehicle	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.6	293	Down
Burglary (dwelling)	1.6	2.2	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.4	717	Up
Burglary (other)	2.6	1.4	3.0	2.3	2.9	2.3	2.5	1,226	Down
Violent crime (rates per 1,000 population) 2014/15									
Violence against the person	12.8	20.6	15.0	15.1	7.2	8.6	13.2	6,558	Up
Alcohol related offences	6.2	12.6	7.8	8.2	3.3	5.0	4.4	2,212	Up
Domestic abuse	15.6	21.3	16.3	17.9	6.0	7.6	14.2	7,046	Up
Sexual offences	1.5	2.2	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.4	701	Up
Other crime (rates per 1,000 population) 2014/15									
Business crime	9.2	11.1	13.2	6.4	6.1	6.8	9.1	4,533	No change
Anti-social behaviour (all)	34.3	64.1	50.5	40.9	27.7	27.0	40.6	20,201	Down
Anti-social behaviour (involving young people)	6.3	13.0	8.7	8.1	4.5	5.5	7.6	3,792	Down
Criminal damage (including arson)	10.3	12.7	11.2	12.5	6.0	6.7	9.9	4,948	Down
Deliberate fires	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.7	0.3	0.6	1.1	565	Down
Hate crime	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.7	338	Up
Reoffending (rate per reoffender / number of reoffences) 2012/13	3.1	3.2	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.7	3.1	4,146	Up

Indicator	Allerdale (rate)	Barrow (rate)	Carlisle (rate)	Copeland (rate)	Eden (rate)	S.Lakes (rate)	Cumbria (rate)	Cumbria (number)	Cumbria trend (change over 12 months)
Drug and alcohol misuse									
Drug possession and supply (per 1,000 population, 2014/15)	3.2	3.0	3.7	2.3	3.0	1.5	2.8	1,383	Down
Alcohol specific mortality: males (all ages, DSR, per 100,000 population 2011-13)	15.3	24.8	11.9	20.3	9.5	12.3	15.4	119	No change
Alcohol specific mortality: females (all ages, DSR per 100,000 population 2011-13)	12.9	7.8	8.8	5.2	6.8	4.1	7.7	62	No change
Alcohol specific hospital admissions: all persons (all ages, DSR per 100,000 population 2013/14)	387.7	618.6	458.7	517.9	227.9	333.9	425.0	2,100	Up
Alcohol specific hospital admissions: under 18 year olds (crude rate per 100,000 population 2011/12-2013/14)	73.8	93.6	n/a*	105.8	n/a*	78.8	68.0	195	Down
Road Safety: Killed and Seriously Injured (KSI) statistics (rate per 1,000 population) 2014	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.5	226	Down

(DSR: Directly Standardised Rate)

*Not available; suppressed by Public Health England

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