

STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT LOCAL PROFILE

Burnley is an authority in East Lancashire that contains 15 wards. Burnley has twice the average number of people per square kilometre than England and Wales.

*Most deprived wards of Burnley (dark shading)
Burnley ranked 17/326 in Index of Multiple Deprivation against all local authorities in England.
Burnley is one of the 20% most deprived districts in England.*

In Burnley about 23% (4,100) of children live in low income families. Life expectancy for both men and women is lower than the England average and health is generally worse.

Burnley has a college campus as a result of investment by UCLan that has brought University education to the town.

Overall employment rates are below the national average and the percentage of workless households is high. However over the past few years, Burnley has recorded a growth in employment at a time when Lancashire saw virtually no overall change.

Repeat offending: the local rate is 30%, similar to the Lancashire rate of 29%. Financial gain crimes (robbery and theft) are strongest at predicting future reoffending.

Repeat victimisation: the rate is 26%, the Lancashire rate is 21%. Victims are more likely to be targeted within 3 months of the index offence.

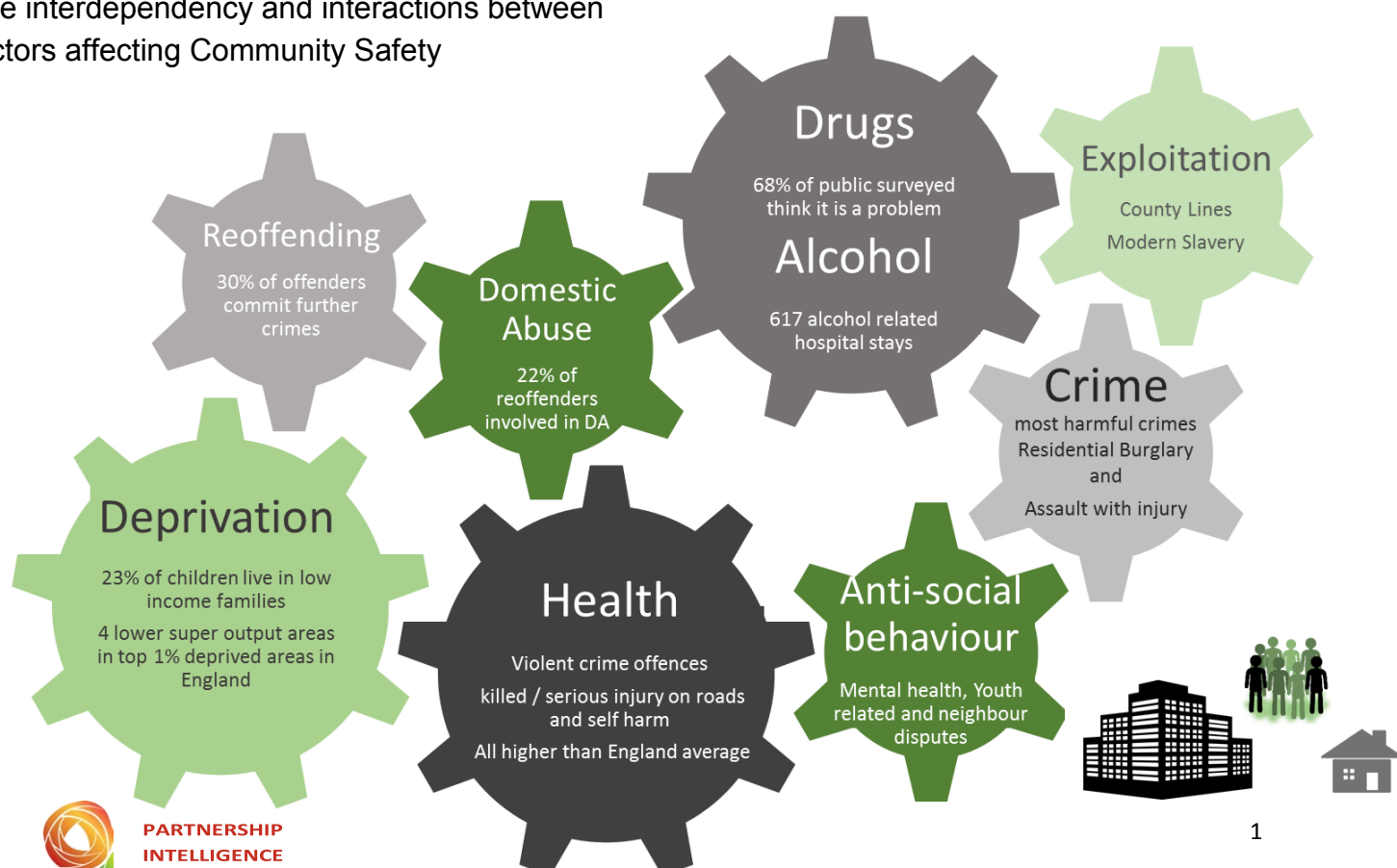
Anti-social behaviour: local issues are mental health, youth tolerance and problems with neighbours.

Local residents of Burnley feel that violence, organised crime and drug dealing are a problem.

Burnley has an established night time economy.

87% of local residents consider their local area to be

The interdependency and interactions between factors affecting Community Safety



THREATS AND RISKS

A threat assessment undertaken by Lancashire Constabulary using **Management of Risk in Law Enforcement (MORILE)** methodology found these crime types were the highest risk across Lancashire.

- Terrorism
- Violence: domestic assault
- Hate: incidents and crime
- Collisions: Killed / Serious Injury
- Child abuse
- Domestic abuse
- Human trafficking
- Sexual: rape

HARM AND PUBLIC PERCEPTION IN BURNLEY

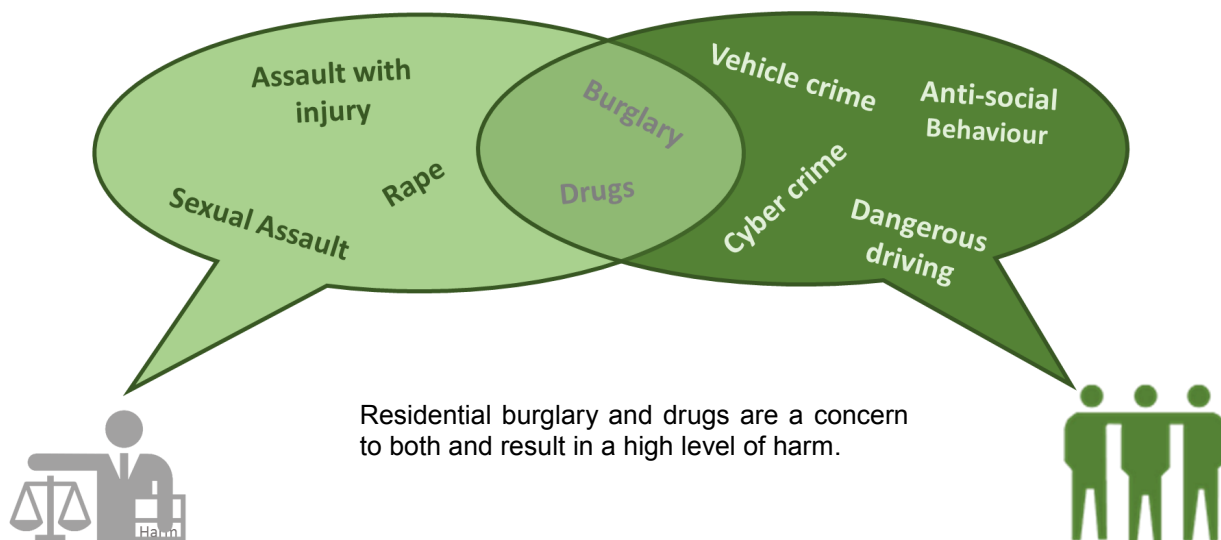
The **Office for National Statistics Crime severity tool** was used to calculate the level of harm of crime in Burnley

The crime groups with the highest harm were assault with injury, rape, residential burglary and sexual activity.

The **Living in Lancashire Survey** provided an indication of the community safety issues important to the public of Burnley.

87% of residents considered their local area to be safe.

The areas of most concern were cyber crime, drugs and dangerous driving.



ROAD SAFETY

- 57% of public surveyed considered dangerous driving to be a problem.
- Whilst a small increase in casualty numbers was recorded in 2017 the general trend in Burnley is one of reducing numbers of road casualties.
- Two consecutive years of reductions in the most serious of collisions has been evidenced across the district.
- Increases in car occupant casualties have been recorded in most adult age groups since 2016.
- Increases in seriously-injured car occupant road casualties, within most age groups, was recorded in 2017.
- Child pedestrian casualties receiving serious injury hit an all-time low in 2017 with one incident recorded.
- Against a backdrop of the drive for 'Green and Healthy Travel' the numbers of pedal cyclist casualties remains very low in Burnley.

VICTIMISATION

The **REPEAT VICTIMISATION** rate for Burnley is **26%**.

Theft offences were the most common crime group in relation to repeat victimisation.

Repeat victims were predominantly **white British** and aged between **20 and 29 years**.

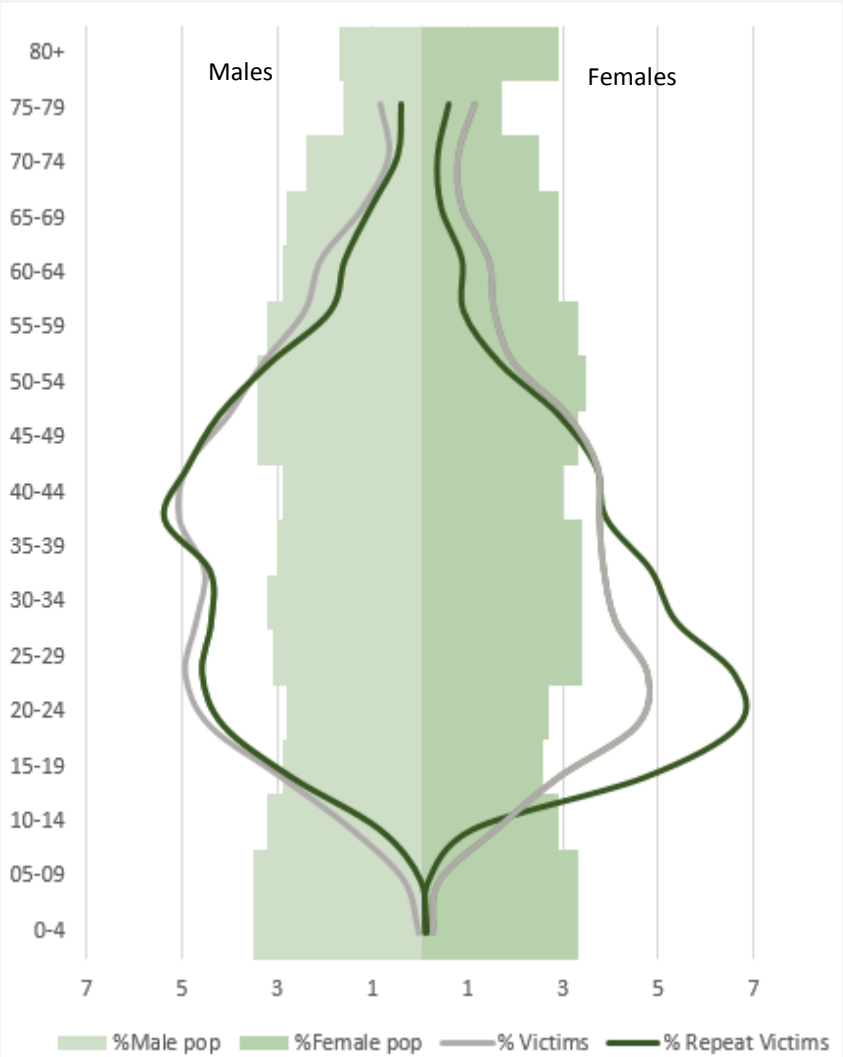
Domestic abuse accounted for 18% of repeat victimisation and **alcohol** was a factor in at least 18% of repeats.

There was an equal split between **male** and **female** victims.

Females were more likely to be a repeat victim of violence against the person and **males** were more likely to be a repeat victim of theft offences.

The **elderly** are less likely to be victims of crime and are even less likely to become repeat victims.

The chart highlights the percentage population of Burnley by gender overlaid with the percentage repeat victim population in Burnley and the percentage victim population in Burnley



DOMESTIC ABUSE

During a one year period, there were 824 domestic abuse victims recorded by police.

The life style of over half of all domestic abuse victims belong to two main groups (MOSAIC).

Singles, home shares

Age 26-30 years

Short term private renters

Victorian Terraces

Income £15-19k

Often get a lift to work

43% of domestic abuse victims are from “Transient Renters” group



There are communities at risk in Burnley of Forced Marriage and Honour Based Abuse.

Age 25 - 40

Families with children

Limited resources

Fewer employment options

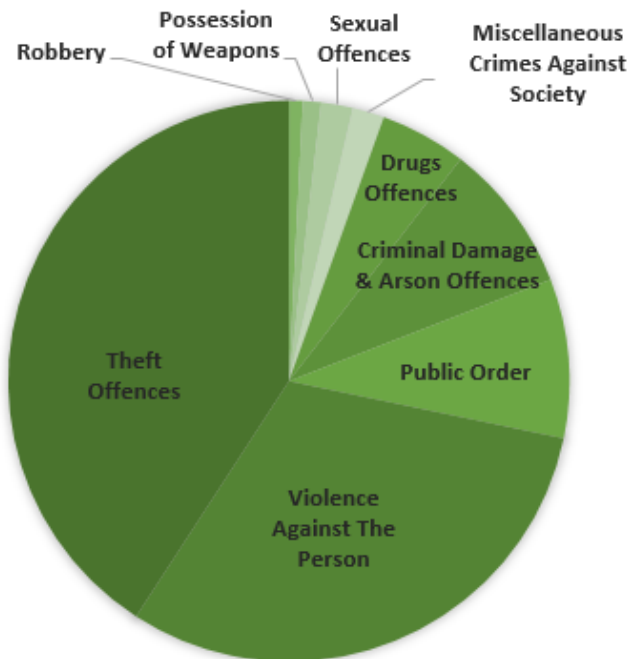
Some own low cost homes

Some rent from social landlords

14% of domestic abuse victims are from “Family Basics” group



REOFFENDING

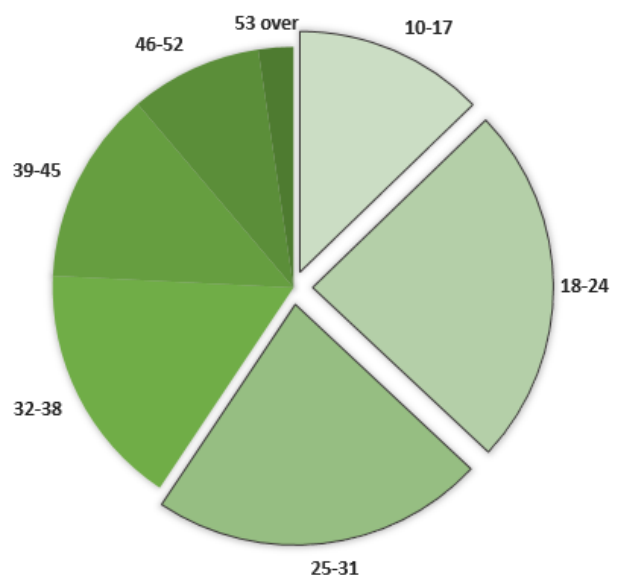


Last offence distribution of reoffenders

Peak crime types committed: shoplifting, assault with injury and assault without injury.

22% of reoffenders have been involved in a domestic related offence during the last 12 months.

70% of shoplifting offences committed by reoffenders were aged 32+.



Age distribution of reoffenders

Peak age groups for all were 18-24 and 25-31 years.

Peak age groups for females were 10-17 years and 25-31 years.

Peak offences for youths, 10-17 years were assaults and shoplifting.

REPEAT REOFFENDER rate for Burnley is **30%**

Reoffender gender split was 83% male, 17% female.

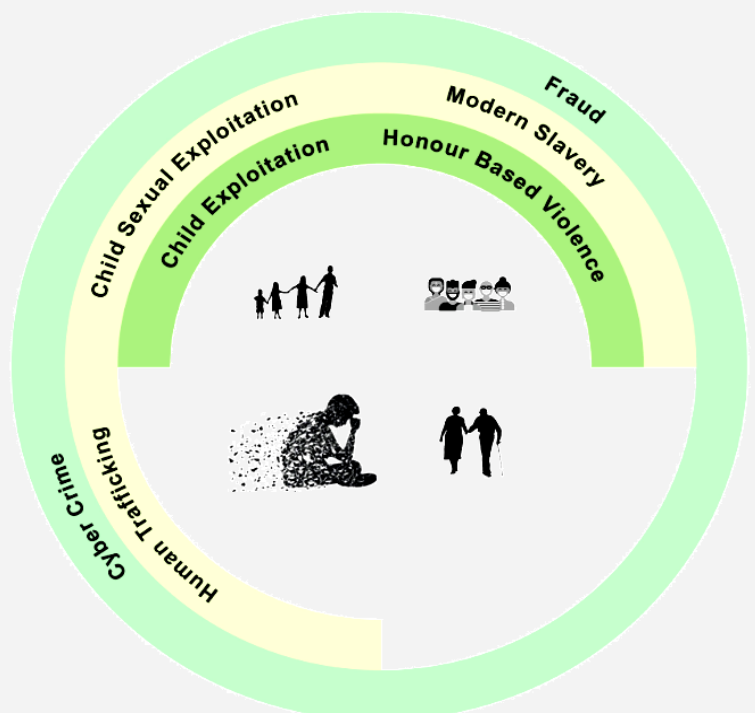
EXPLOITATION

- 45% of Burnley respondents in a Lancashire survey are worried about being a victim of **online crime**.
- 68% of respondents felt **people using or dealing drugs** was a problem.
- Child sexual exploitation** and 'county lines' drug dealing issues are being addressed.
- Modern Slavery** intelligence reports in Burnley relate to sexual, labour and criminal exploitation.
- Labour exploitation in Burnley includes car washes, restaurants and takeaways.
- Criminal exploitation primarily involves Vietnamese tended cannabis farms.

Vulnerable groups include:

Young people and children, diverse communities,

People with mental health issues and the elderly.



SUBSTANCE MISUSE



Alcohol was a factor in 28% of violence against the person crimes compared with 14% of all crime.

A higher density of on and off licensed outlets is associated with

higher hospital admissions for conditions wholly attributable to alcohol.

The number of alcohol specific hospital stays for under 18s is much higher than the national average.

Over a third of all **domestic violence** offences were alcohol related.

Over half of **sexual offences** in night time economy hours occurred when either the victim or offender had consumed alcohol.

Whilst the number (per 100,000) of **claimants of benefits** due to alcoholism has decreased in England, the number is significantly greater in Burnley and is increasing.

There is an increase in female 20-40 years deaths due to drug and alcohol.



Drugs are the most common commodity of **organised crime groups** in Burnley.

The use of '**county line**' telephone numbers are used by groups from outside of Lancashire.

There are drug supply connections with Manchester, Merseyside and West Yorkshire.

Cannabis grows are an ongoing issue throughout Burnley.

There is an increase in demand to services from the number of reports of new psychoactive substances "**spice**".

The first choice of substance misuse in **young people** referred into partners is cannabis, then alcohol; there is an increase in young people taking cocaine (18-20 years).

Over half the individuals in treatment services are aged between 35 - 49 years.

Illicit tobacco businesses in Burnley are a recurring threat to health and have links with organised crime.

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

Almost two-thirds of **people surveyed** in Burnley would report crime and anti-social behaviour to their Local Authority and 91% would report same to the police.

Anti-social behaviour is over represented in the same MOSAIC profile groups as domestic abuse: "**Transient Renters**" living in low cost sub-divided older accommodation and aged 26-30 years.

Mental health is reported in nearly half of high risk anti-social behaviour cases, this is greater in cases between **direct neighbours**.

There is a significant correlation between **mental health** and lower tolerance to **noise**.

Alcohol and drugs are common factors relating to anti-social behaviour, this has increased among **females 20-40 years living in social housing**.

Youth related anti-social behaviour focuses on groups congregating, being **rowdy and abusive** with smaller localised trends of **motorbike noise nuisance** and dangerous behaviour incorporating **criminal damage** when objects are thrown.

Burnley accounted for 10% of the **hate crime** reported across Lancashire, this was predominantly in the central wards where diverse groups are most likely to come into contact with others.

The most common offending group of racist or religious crimes are **males aged 35-39 years**, whilst the most common victim group are males between 30-34 years.



VULNERABILITIES

The **elderly population (+65 years)** is expected to increase by 3.6% over the next three years, the elderly are vulnerable to domestic abuse, fraud, scams, health related injury and missing episodes and anti-social behaviour.

There is an increase in demand for mental health services as well as combined services for those affected by mental health and substance misuse.

An increase in demand for domestic abuse services together with recent reductions and changes in services reveals a need to overhaul the current service provision for adults, young people and children.

Health and deprivation are determining and interlinking factors in community safety

Burnley is one of the 20% most deprived districts in England and about 23% (4,100) of children live in low income families.

Crime and anti-social behaviour is more prevalent in deprived areas.

In Burnley, health indicators including infant mortality, life expectancy and hospital stays for self harm are significantly worse than the England average.

At this stage any impact from the implementation of Universal Credit is a knowledge gap.

The **young (0-15 years) population** is relatively stable and expected to increase by 0.5% over the next 3 years.

Young people are vulnerable to criminal exploitation especially violent crimes involving knives, drugs, and sexual assault.

There is an increase in malicious communication and sexualised behaviour on cyber technologies criminalising young people.

Mental health problems in England affect 1 in 10 children (depression, anxiety, conduct disorder, self harm) and link to substance misuse.

A lack of appropriate facilities and services for children and young people to thrive is highlighted by the partnership. Research suggests children are now less likely to meet informally with friends and feel less safe on transport than 10 years ago.



PROCESS

This profile forms part of the output of the 2018 Pan-Lancashire Strategic Assessment – it is accompanied by 13 other profiles covering the Lancashire district authorities and unitary authorities, along with a strategic overview at a pan-Lancashire level. Here you will find more detailed references.

Analysis in this profile is underpinned by the strategic threat matrix, developed on a Lancashire wide footprint and highlighting key threats at a local level. Existing Partnership Intelligence Assessments and local analytical products have been used to provide supporting evidence; additional research and analysis has been conducted where necessary.

Consultation with local stakeholders has taken place through the Pan-Lancashire Strategic Assessment Stakeholder Conference (April 2018) and local area Consultation Workshops (May 2018).

The date parameters for analysis within this profile (unless otherwise stated) is the last 3 year period. Author: Lynda Waddington, Lancashire Community Safety Partnership Analyst team.

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