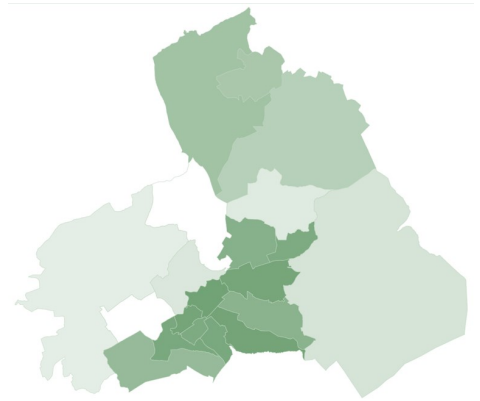


STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT LOCAL PROFILE

Pendle is an authority in East Lancashire that contains 20 wards. Pendle has a similar number of people per kilometre squared to the North West average.

Health in Pendle residents varies compared with the England average. Pendle is one of the 20% most deprived districts in England and approximately 16% (3,200) of children live in low income families.

Pendle Community Safety Partnership works together to manage, prevent and reduce crime and anti-social behaviour in Pendle making it a safer place to live and work.



*Most deprived wards of Pendle (dark shading)
Pendle ranked 42/326 in Index of Multiple Deprivation
against all local authorities in England*

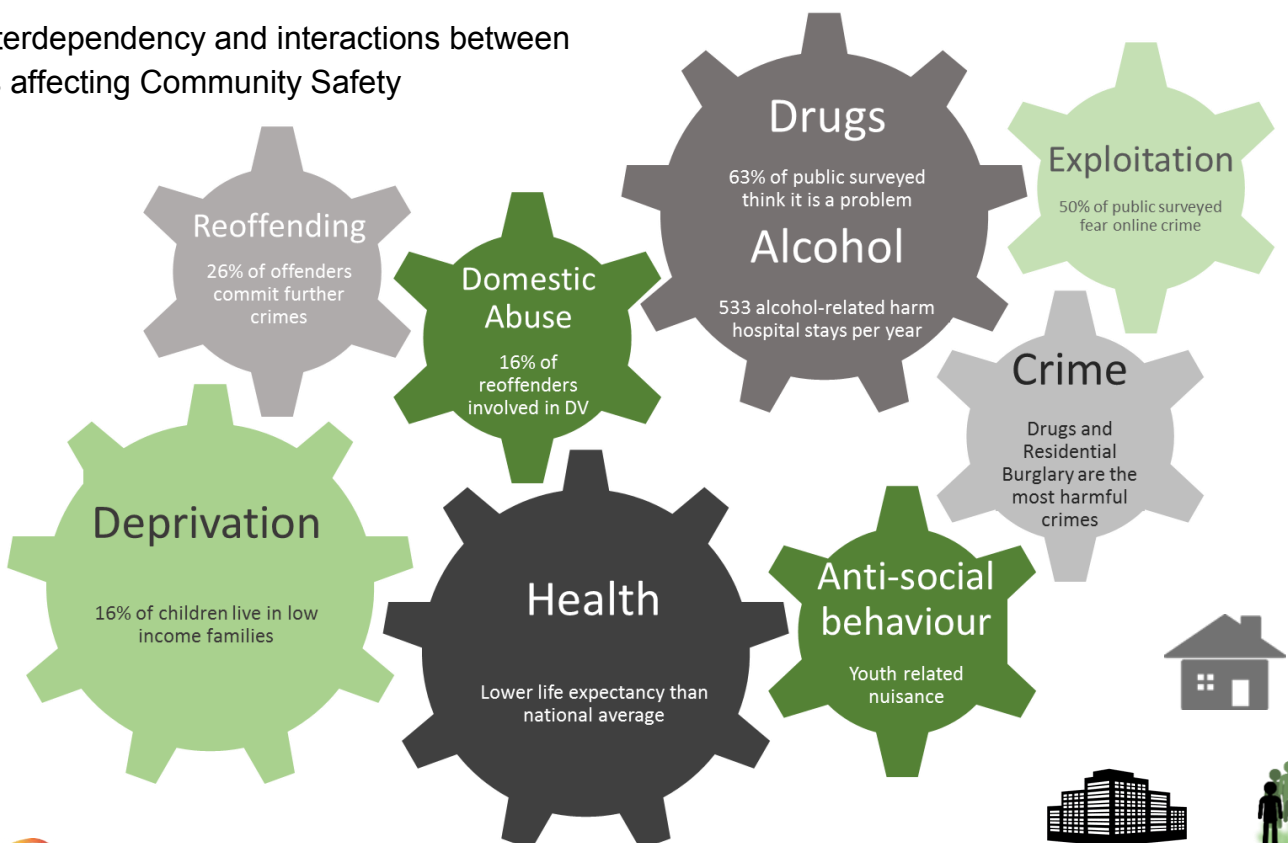
Repeat offending: the local rate is 26%, This is lower than the Lancashire rate (29%). Key index crimes are shoplifting, assault both with injury and without injury.

Repeat victimisation: the rate is 23%. Theft offences were the most commonly reported crime group in relation to repeat victimisation.

Anti-social behaviour: local issues are youth related nuisance.

A survey of local residents of Pendle found 90% felt fairly or very safe in the local area. Almost 60% of people surveyed agree that the police and local public services are successful in dealing with crime.

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

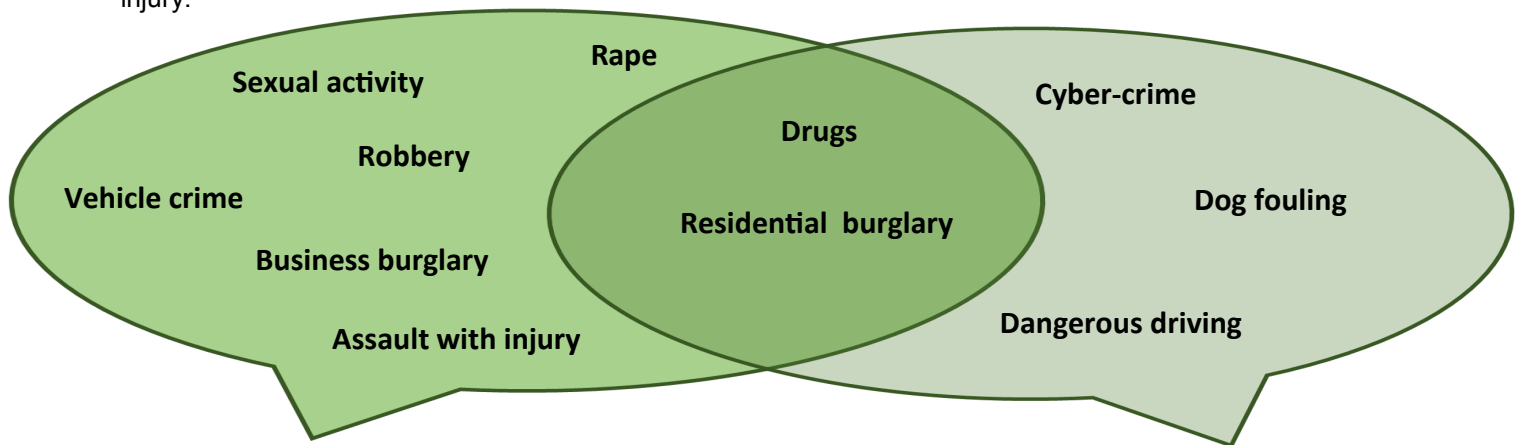
HARM AND PUBLIC PERCEPTION

The **Office for National Statistics Crime Severity Tool** was used to calculate the level of harm caused by crime in Pendle.

The crimes with the highest harm were: residential burglary, rape and assault with injury.

The **Living in Lancashire Survey** provided an indication of the community safety issues stated as important by the public of Pendle. The areas of most concern were: cyber-crime and dangerous driving.

90% of residents feel safe in Pendle



Drugs and residential burglary are both a concern to the public and result in a higher level of harm.



ROAD SAFETY

- Although numbers remain relatively small, numbers of seriously injured older car occupant casualties are increasing in Pendle.
- The 'Green and Healthy Travel' initiative promotes walking and cycling as an alternative to car travel. The initiative aims to make commuters healthier at the same time as reducing traffic on the roads.
- Despite the 'Green and Healthy Travel' initiative across Lancashire, and the national increases in cycling, numbers of seriously injured cyclist casualties are reducing in Pendle.
- The A682 is a commonly used route for motorcyclists and there have been a disproportionate number of serious injury collisions involving such road users over the years. Average Speed Cameras are designed to counter such incidents. Early indications from other routes of the Average Speed Camera project are very encouraging and highlight a positive impact.
- Child seriously injured casualties within all casualty groups reduced in 2017.

VICTIMISATION

REPEAT VICTIMISATION rate for Pendle is **23%**

Theft offences were the most commonly reported crime group in relation to repeat victimisation, followed by **violence against the person**.

Domestic abuse accounted for 16% of repeat victimisation.

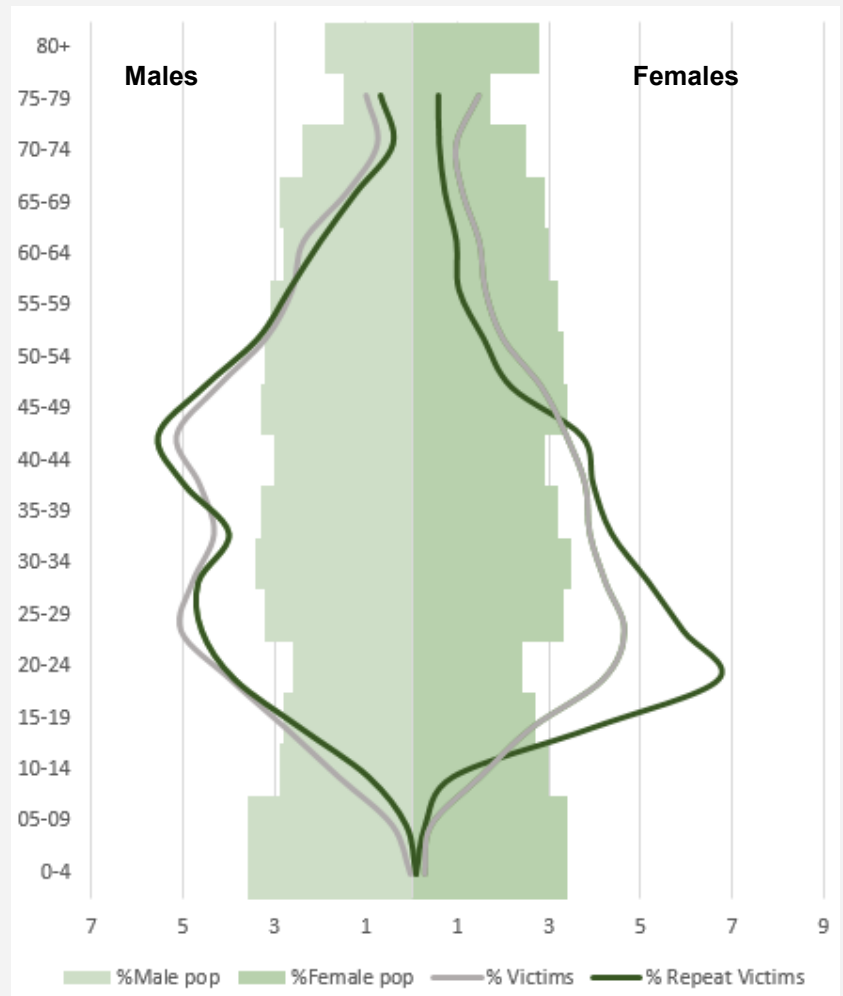
Alcohol was a factor in at least 12% of offences where a repeat victim was involved.

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

There was an equal split between male and female victims, however, females were more likely to be a repeat victim of violence and males more likely to be a repeat victim of theft.

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 Pendle by gender overlaid with the percentage repeat victim population in Pendle and the percentage victim population in Pendle



DOMESTIC ABUSE

In one year there were 463 domestic abuse victims recorded by police in Pendle.

The lifestyle of nearly half of all Domestic Abuse victims belong to two main groups (MOSAIC):

32% DV victims are from "Transient Renters" group

- Singles and home sharers
- Short term private renters
- Low rent accommodation
- Victorian Terraces
- Low wage occupations

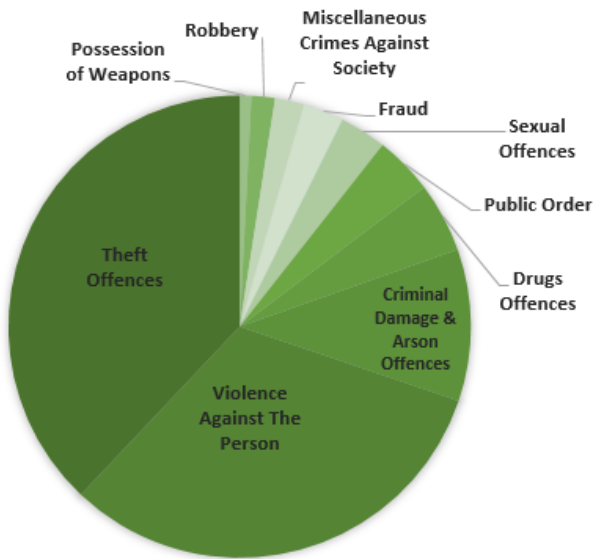


16% DV victims are from "Urban Cohesion" group

- Large extended families
- High South Asian population
- Importance of traditions
- Victorian terraces
- 31-35 years



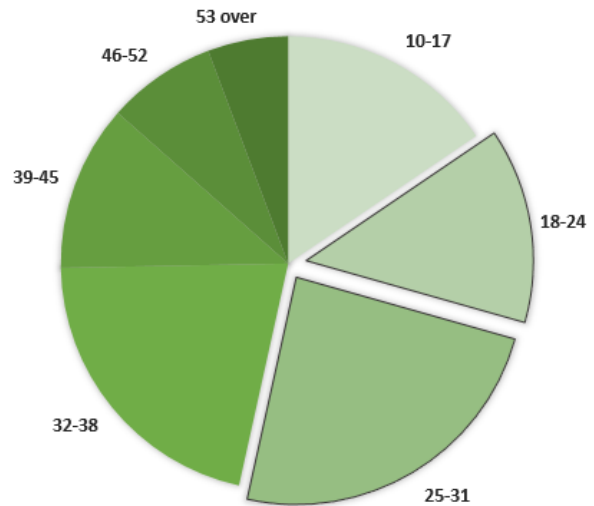
REOFFENDING



Last offence distribution of reoffenders

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

16% of reoffenders have been involved in a domestic related offence during the last 12 months.



Age distribution of reoffenders

Peak age groups for all were 25-31 and 32-38 years.

Peak age groups for females were 10-17 years.

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

75% of shoplifting offences committed by offenders aged 32+ years.

REPEAT REOFFENDER rate for Pendle is **26%**.

Reoffender gender split is 86% male, 14% female.

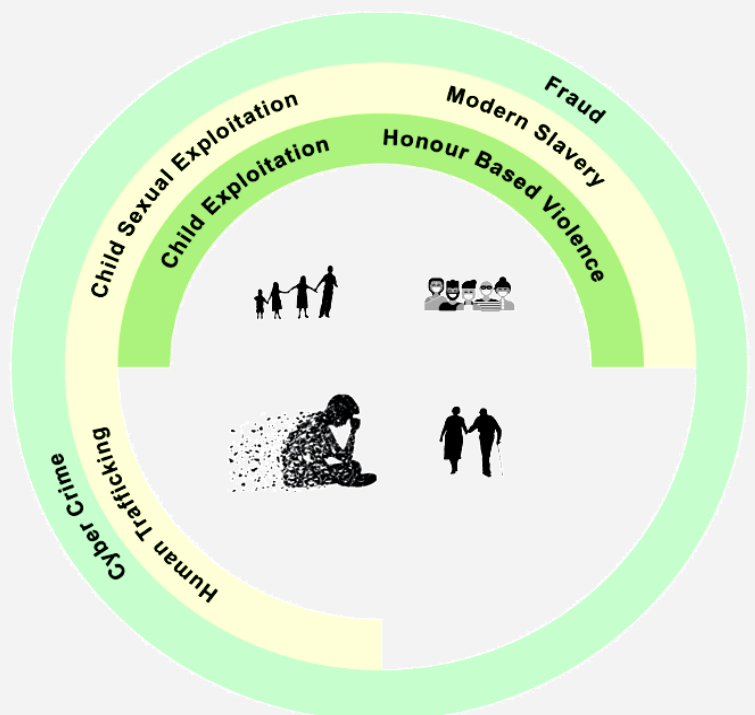
EXPLOITATION

- Almost 50% of Pendle respondents in a Lancashire survey are worried about being a victim of online crime.
- A total of 18% of respondents felt worried that sexual exploitation of children or vulnerable adults was a problem.
- Although the number of victims are relatively small within the district the harm is very high.
- East BCU is accountable for 43% of all reports of modern slavery received by the Force as a whole, with sexual exploitation of non-UK females stated as the major concern.

Vulnerable groups include:

Young people and children, diverse communities,

People with mental health issues and the elderly.



SUBSTANCE MISUSE



At least 13% of all violent crime in Pendle in the last year involved alcohol.

Alcohol was a factor in at least 20% of domestic violence offences.

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

A higher density of on and off licensed outlets is associated with **higher hospital admissions** for conditions wholly attributable to alcohol.

Pendle records 533 alcohol related harm hospital stays per year which is not significantly different from the England average.



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

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

There has been an increase in demand to services from the number of reports of incidents relating to the use of new psychoactive substances (NPS) known commonly as “spice”.

62% of residents surveyed in Pendle believe that people using / dealing drugs is a problem in the local area.

The first choice of substance misuse in **young people** referred into partners is cannabis, then alcohol.

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

A total of 18% of people surveyed in Pendle believed anti-social behaviour to be a fairly big or very big problem in the local area.

Anti-social behaviour has shown a downward trend in Pendle over the last 3 years, with recent notable reductions in both environmental and personal incidents.

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.

Over one third of anti-social behaviour incidents were youth related, occurring predominantly during evening hours.

The number of reported incidents of **hate crime** in Pendle have remained relatively static over the last two years.

The most common offending group of racist / religious crimes are **males aged 10-14 years and 20-24 years**, whilst the most common victim group are **males aged 30-34 years**.



VULNERABILITIES

The **elderly population (+65 years)** in Pendle is expected to increase by 4% 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

Pendle is one of the 20% most deprived districts in England and about 16% (3,200) of children live in low income families.

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

A large proportion of health indicators including life expectancy are significantly worse in Pendle than the England average.

The **young population (0-15 years)** in Pendle is expected to increase by 1% 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, nowadays, are 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: Rachel Johnson, Lancashire Community Safety Partnership Analyst team.

For any queries relating to the information and analysis contained within, or underpinning, this profile please contact the **CSP analyst team using the e-mail address:**

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