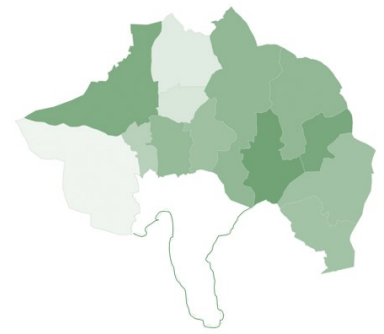


ROSSENDALE 2018

STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT LOCAL PROFILE



Most deprived wards of Rossendale (dark shading)
Rossendale ranked 98/326 in Index of Multiple Deprivation against all local authorities in England.

Rossendale is an authority in East Lancashire that contains 14 wards. The overall population of the area has seen some growth but has not kept pace with increases at the national level.

Health in Rossendale varies compared with the England average. Approximately 17% (2,300) of children in Rossendale live in low income families. The percentage of workless households is high in the authority.

The ethnic mix of Rossendale is less diverse than other authorities in East Lancashire.

As part of the Pennine Lancashire Community Safety Partnership, Rossendale aims to work with partners across Lancashire to make it a safe place to work, live and visit.

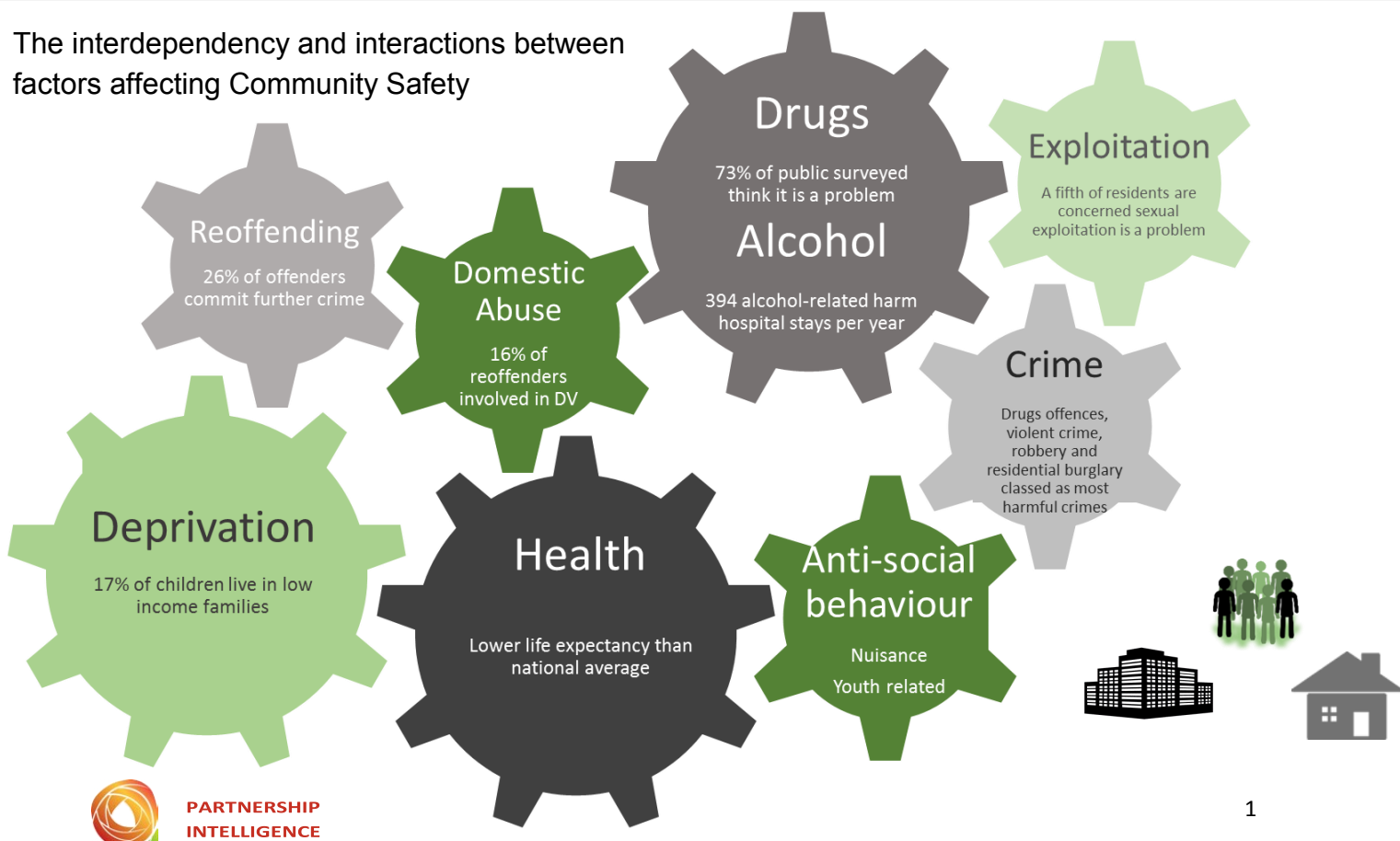
Repeat offending: the local rate is 26%. This is below the Lancashire rate, which is 29%. Shoplifting and assault with injury are the strongest offences at predicting reoffending.

Repeat victimisation: the rate is 25%. The Lancashire rate is 21%. Theft offences were the most commonly reported crime group for repeat victimisation.

Anti-social behaviour: local issues are youth related.

A survey of local residents of Rossendale found 80% of respondents felt fairly or very safe in the local area. A total of 40% of people surveyed agreed that the police and local public services are successful in dealing with crime in the local area.

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

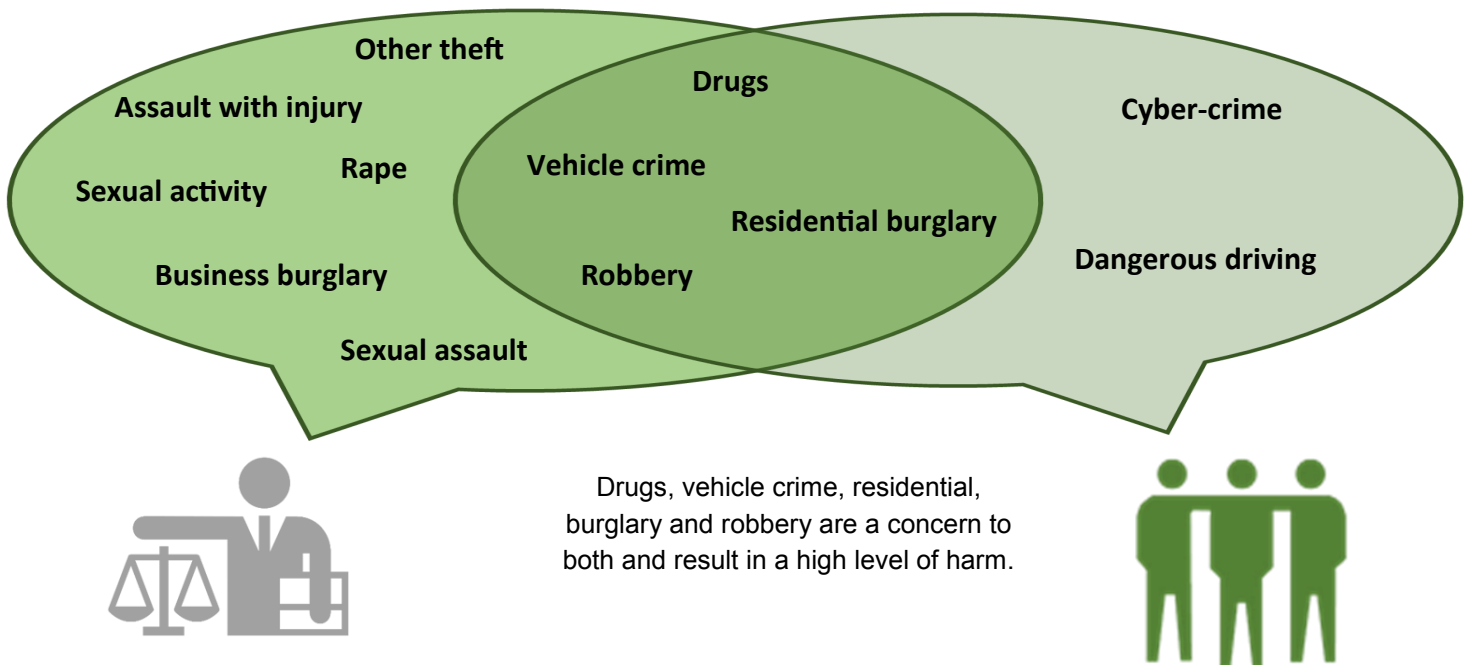
The **Office for National Statistics Crime Severity Tool** was used to calculate the level of harm caused by crime in Rossendale

The crimes with the highest harm were: Residential Burglary, Assault with Injury and Rape.

The **Living in Lancashire Survey** provided an indication of the community safety issues stated as important by the public of Rossendale

The areas of most concern were: drugs and cyber -crime.

80% of residents feel safe in Rossendale



ROAD SAFETY

- Rossendale recorded the lowest number of killed or seriously injured road casualties in 2017 out of the 14 Lancashire districts with almost record lows across the district.
- Despite the topography of the district being attractive to cyclists and the county-wide initiative to promote 'Green and Healthy Travel', the number of killed and seriously injured pedal cyclists remains extremely low.
- Car occupant casualties amongst the 25-39 year old casualty group remain a priority for Rossendale, although numbers remain relatively low and the general trend is one of reducing casualties.
- Early evaluation of the Average Speed Camera system along the B6232 Grane Road is highlighting a positive impact on both speed compliance and injury collisions.
- 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.

VICTIMISATION

REPEAT VICTIMISATION rate for Rossendale is **25%**

Theft offences were the most commonly reported crime group for repeat victimisation, followed by violence against the person.

Domestic abuse accounted for 17% of repeat victimisation.

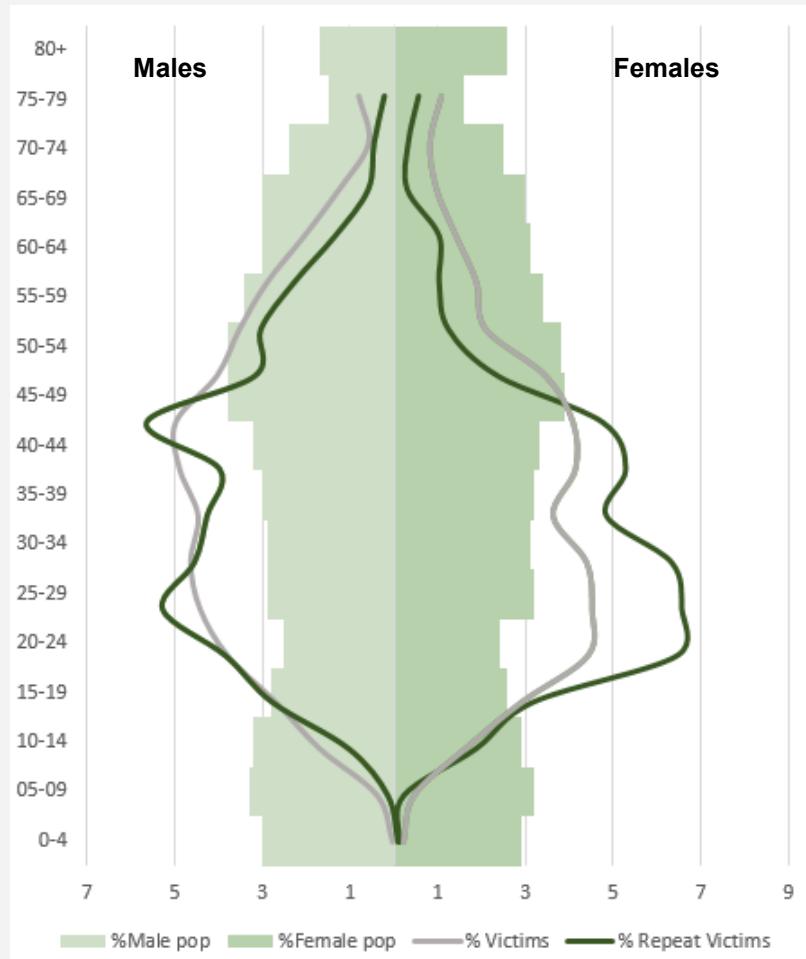
Alcohol was a factor in at least 12% of cases with a repeat victim.

Repeat victims were predominantly white British aged between 25-34 years.

There was an equal split between male and female victims, however, female victims were more likely to be a victim of violent crime 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 Rossendale by gender overlaid with the percentage repeat victim population in Rossendale and the percentage victim population in Rossendale



DOMESTIC ABUSE

In one year there were 334 victims of domestic abuse recorded by police in Rossendale.

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

31% DV victims are from "Transient Renters" group

- Rental low value properties
- Singles / cohaboritees
- Low length of residence
- Late 20s / Early 30s

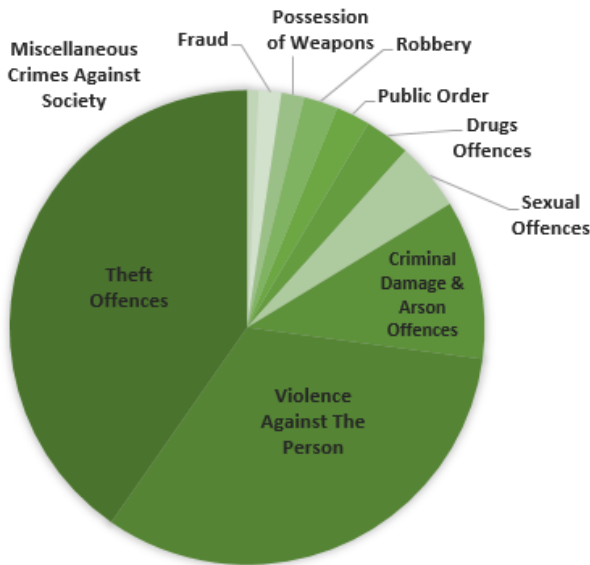


17% DV victims are from "Family Basics" group

- High unemployment
- Low household income
- Small socially rented properties
- Children aged 5-17 years
- 26-30 years



REOFFENDING

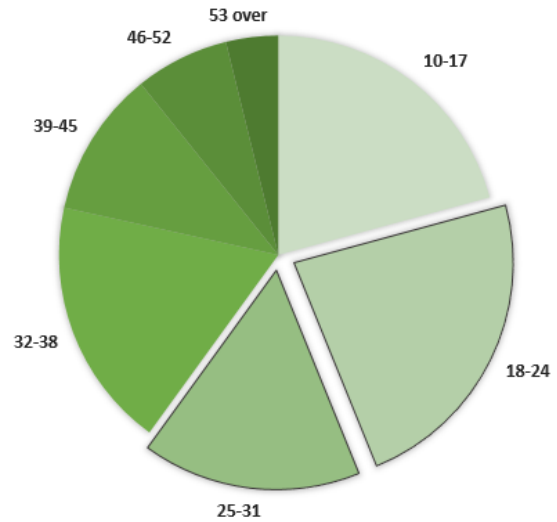


Last offence distribution of reoffenders

Peak crime types committed: shoplifting and assault with injury.

16% 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 10-17 and 18-24 years.

Peak age groups for females were 10-17 and 39-45 years.

Peak age groups for reoffenders who committed assaults were 10-17 years.

REPEAT REOFFENDER rate for Rossendale is **26%**

Reoffender gender split is 82% male, 18% female.

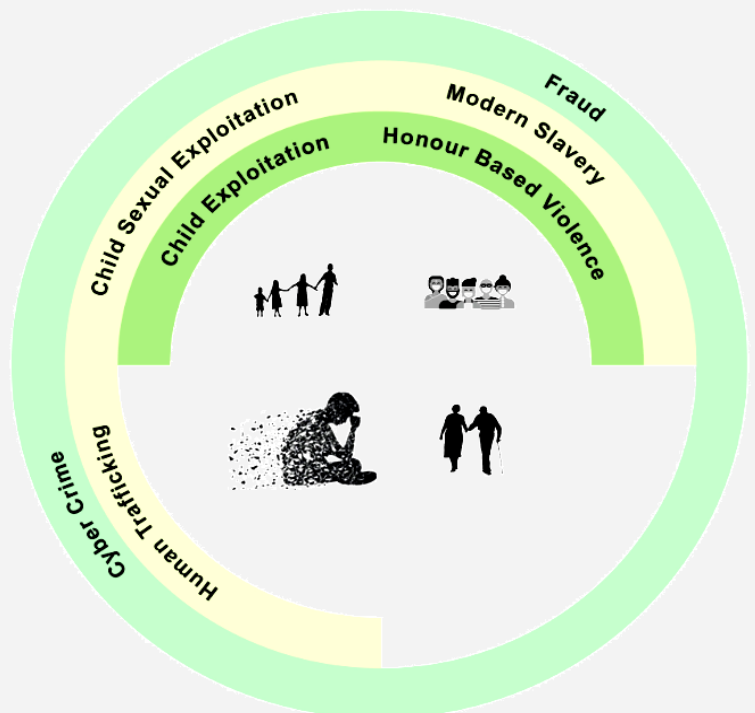
EXPLOITATION

- A total of 43% of Rossendale respondents in a Lancashire survey are worried about being a victim of online crime.
- 20% of respondents felt worried that sexual exploitation of children or vulnerable adults was a problem.
- Although the number of victims is 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



Over a quarter of non-domestic violent crime was alcohol related, with many of these offences occurring over the weekend period.

Alcohol was a factor in at least 37% of all domestic related offences in Rossendale.

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

Rossendale records 394 alcohol related harm hospital stays per year, this figure is not significantly different from the England average.

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



Drug dealing is known to be related to **organised crime groups** in Rossendale.

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 known commonly as "Spice".

74% of residents surveyed in Rossendale believe that people using and 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.

There has been an increase in young people using cocaine.

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

Almost one quarter of **people surveyed** in Rossendale believe anti-social behaviour to be a fairly big or very big problem in the local area.

Incidents of anti-social behaviour have decreased in Rossendale over the last 3 years. Personal and environmental incidents of ASB have shown reductions, however there has been a slight increase in nuisance incidents.

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

Anti-social behaviour is over represented in the same MOSAIC groups as Domestic Abuse. "**transient renters**" living in low cost, sub-divided, older accommodation and aged 26-30 years.

Youth related anti-social behaviour accounts for approximately one third of incidents in Rossendale. Very few youth related incidents of anti-social behaviour involved alcohol.

The number of **hate crimes** recorded in Rossendale has decreased by almost one third over the last two years.

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



VULNERABILITIES

The **elderly population (+65 years)** in Rossendale is expected to increase by 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.

Approximately 17% (2,300) of children in Rossendale 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 Rossendale than the England average.

Organised criminal gangs target vulnerable people to deal drugs.

The **young population (0-15 years)** in Rossendale 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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