

Source: Lancashire JSNA, Sept 19

Burnley Lower Super Output Area deprivation map. The darker the colour the more deprived the area.

BURNLEY 2021

STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT LOCAL PROFILE

Burnley is an authority in East Lancashire that contains 15 wards.

The area has around twice the average number of people per square kilometre than England and Wales average.

Health varies compared with the England average.

Burnley is ranked 11/317 in the Index of Multiple Deprivation against all local authorities in England.

Approximately 21.4% (3,940) of children live in low income families.

Life expectancy for both men and women is lower than the England average. There are also inequalities within the district between the most deprived areas and the least deprived – 11.5 years lower for males and 4.5 years lower for women.

Alcohol related hospital stays are increasing slightly. They are worse than both the regional and England average.

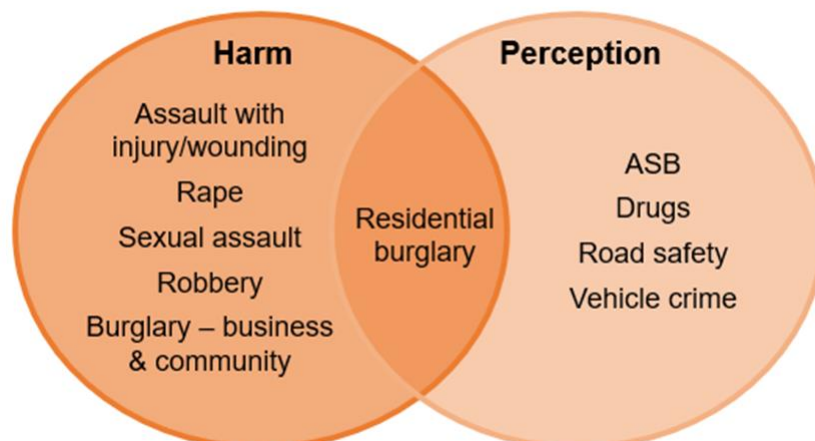
Hospital admissions for **intentional self-harm** are increasing and are above the national average. However, **suicide rates** are similar to the national average and below the regional average.

Hospital admissions for **violence** (including sexual violence) are decreasing but are above the regional and England averages.

HARM AND PERCEPTION

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

Lancashire Talking provided an indicator of the public's **perception** of the crime and community safety issues important to Burnley.



Residential burglary is of concern to the public and results in a high level of harm.

RISK AND THREATS

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

- Gun & knife crime
- Domestic abuse
- Violence linked to drug supply
- County lines
- Modern day slavery/trafficking
- Child criminal & sexual exploitation
- Anti-social behaviour
- Road safety
- Cyber crime
- Fraud
- Homicide
- Robbery & burglary

SERIOUS AND ORGANISED CRIME

As part of Operation Genga (partnership approach to tackling organised crime) the following were highlighted in the **Serious Organised Crime** profile as **key issues** for Burnley:



- Drug supply by local Organised Crime Groups (OCGs)
- Violent activity between rival OCGs in Burnley.
- Cannabis farms, production and cultivation in Burnley.
- Child criminal exploitation (CCE) in Burnley.

ROAD SAFETY

- During the period 2010-2019 the count of road traffic collision (RTC) casualties has reduced across Burnley. RTC casualties peaked in 2014 with 369, reducing by 91 (25%) in 2019.
- Almost 19% of all killed or seriously injured (KSI) casualties in Burnley are motorcyclists, which is slightly lower than the Lancashire rate of 21%.
- 31% of KSI casualties in Burnley, a significant figure, are pedestrians.
- 66% of child KSI casualties are pedestrians.



VICTIM PROFILE

Where **gender** details were recorded 55% of all victims are female and 45% are male.

The most prevalent group of victims were **White British**, aged **25-34 years**.

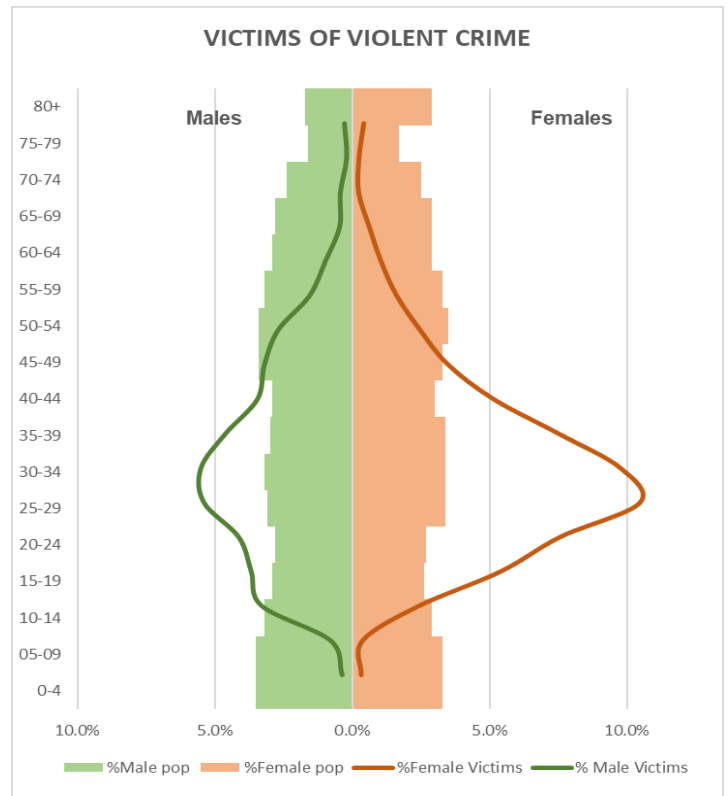
Domestic Abuse was a factor in 17% of cases.

Assault without injury was the most common recorded offence type for both males and females.

There is an overrepresentation of **male** victims of **violent crime** aged 15-44 compared to the overall male population breakdown for those age groups.

A greater disproportionality can be seen amongst **female** victims of **violent crime** aged 15-44 compared to the overall female population breakdown for those age groups.

The **elderly** are less likely to be victims of crime.



The chart depicts the Burnley **population** breakdown by age and gender within the bar charts, whilst the line depicts the breakdown of **victims of violent crime** by age and gender.

DOMESTIC ABUSE

- Females accounted for around 78% of victims of domestic abuse (DA) and males 22%.
- The peak age group was 25-34 years.
- Victims were predominantly White British (79%), followed by Asian (6%).
- A quarter of domestic abuse offences were alcohol related.
- Assault without injury and assault with injury were the most commonly reported DA crime types in Burnley.
- The highest number of offences were in the Trinity ward, followed by Bank Hall, Rosehill with Burnley Wood and Rosegrove with Lowerhouse wards.

In Burnley, 60% of all domestic abuse victims fell within the “Urban Adversity” category (ACORN, MADE Apr19-Mar21), which key characteristics include:

- Age 25-34
- House – flat or terraced
- Children at home – 3+
- House tenure – social renting



This is disproportionate when compared to the Burnley district population, where 33% make up this category. Therefore, showing an over representation of DA victims within the Urban Adversity category compared to the district population.

REOFFENDING

The reoffending rate for Burnley is 34.9%, which is higher than the Lancashire average of 27.8%. (MoJ release May 21).

Previous research has shown that the **gender** split is 86% male, 14% female, which is similar to the Lancashire picture.

Peak crime types are **theft from shop, assault with injury and assault without injury**.

Peak age groups are **25-31** and **32-40 years** – almost half of all reoffenders are within this age range.

Almost half of all **female reoffenders** are aged 31 and under.

Female reoffenders commit a higher proportion of theft from shop offences than males.

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

Anti-social behaviour (ASB) features as one of the primary concerns for the people of Burnley in the Lancashire Talking Survey.

The wards with the highest volume of ASB reported were **Daneshouse with Stoneyholme, Trinity, Queensgate, Rosehill with Burnley Wood and Bank Hall**.

Mental health is a common factor in anti-social behaviour and **neighbour** disputes.

26% of all ASB in Burnley is **youth related**, and can involve groups congregating, being **rowdy** and **abusive** and contributing to **criminal damage**.

Seasonal trends within ASB include **moto-nuisance** in and around parks, open fields and residential areas.

There is a direct correlation between the increase in ASB and the **Coronavirus pandemic**.



SUBSTANCE MISUSE



For young people in Lancashire, **Cannabis** is the primary substance, followed by alcohol use.

In young adults there is an increase in the use of illicit **Benzodiazepines** commonly linked with mental health issues. (Source: WAWY)

40 % of individuals in treatment services are aged between **40-49** (Source: CGL Inspire Lancashire)

Of the adults that required substance misuse treatment following **release from prison**, 41% successfully engaged in community-based structured treatment, compared to the national average of 37%.

The number of individuals entering **drugs treatment** – opiate, non-opiate, alcohol and alcohol with non-opiate – who were also identified as requiring **mental health** support was higher than the national average.

The number of **deaths** in treatment for opiate, non-opiate and alcohol in Lancashire were above the national average.

(Source: National Drug Treatment Monitoring System)

SOCIAL & DEMOGRAPHIC INEQUALITIES

Health and deprivation are determining and interlinking factors in community safety.

Burnley is the 11th **most deprived** district in England.

Life expectancy in Burnley is 3 years lower than the UK average.

Burnley has a higher rate of out of work **benefit claimants** at 8.8% compared to the North West rate of 7% (2020).

Females in Burnley have a **lower rate of employment** compared to the North West (67% to 73%). Whilst **males** have a **higher rate of employment** (85% to 82%).

Hate crime impacts individuals and communities. A high proportion of hate crimes are **racially motivated**, however there is currently a rise in **sexual orientation** and **transgender** motivated offences. The monitoring of **community tension and cohesion** increases confidence.

The **elderly** are more susceptible to cybercrime (including **fraud** and **online scams**) anti-social behaviour and health related injuries.

The growing elderly population coupled with **technological advancements**/changes and the impact of **COVID** (more people reliant on technology than ever before) has led to an increased risk of the elderly becoming a victim of these sorts of crimes.



Within Lancashire, Burnley has the second highest rate of fixed and permanent **school exclusions** and the highest rate of overall **persistent absence**.

Burnley has the lowest rate of pupils achieving the Key Stage 1 expected levels of **reading, writing** and **mathematics** across Lancashire.

Burnley has the second highest proportion of **NEET** (not in education, employment or training) 16-17-year olds across Lancashire.

Across all districts in Lancashire, Burnley has the lowest **attainment 8** score (average grade across 8 core subjects).

The impacts of COVID have affected not just the elderly, but the wider community. With young people and the vulnerable likely feeling the effects of **isolation**, increasing the risk of them being coerced into **exploitation**.

The **economic downturn** and **deprivation** as a result of COVID has **reduced living standards** for many, and again links to the possibility of more people becoming victims and being exploited.

PROCESS

This profile forms part of the output of the 2022-25 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 was conducted where necessary.

Consultation with local stakeholders has taken place through local area Consultation Workshops (June 2021).

The data parameters for analysis within this profile (unless otherwise stated) is within the last 3-year period.

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

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