

Source: Lancashire JSNA, Sept 19

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

ROSSENDALE 2021

STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT LOCAL PROFILE

Rossendale is an authority in East Lancashire that contains 14 wards and covers 138 square kilometres.

Rossendale has the 2nd lowest population in Lancashire by district.

The population density has increased by over 5% since 2011.

Health varies compared with the England average.

Rossendale is ranked 91/317 in the Index of Multiple Deprivation against all local authorities in England.

Approximately 16% (2,115) 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 – 5.3 years lower for males and 4.5 years lower for women.

Alcohol related hospital stays are increasing slightly but are significantly lower than both the regional and England average.

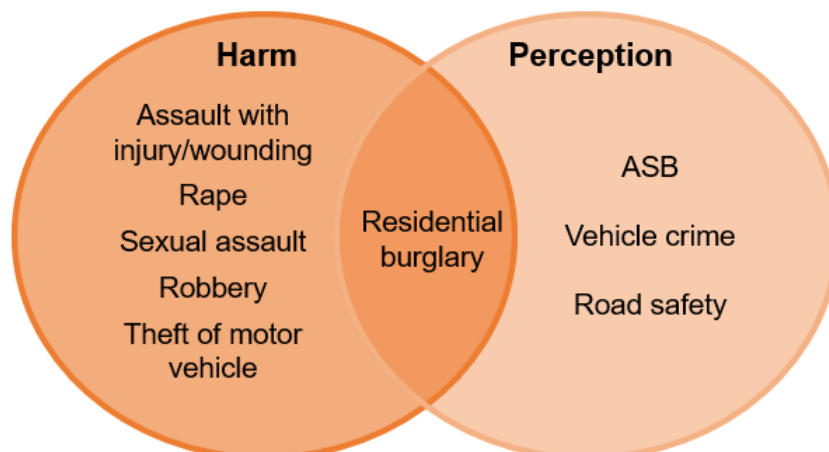
Hospital admissions for **intentional self-harm** are increasing and are above the national average. However, **suicide rates** are reducing and are below the national and regional average.

Hospital admissions for **violence** (including sexual violence) are decreasing and are below the regional average and similar to the England average.

HARM AND PERCEPTION

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

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



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 Rossendale:

- Cross border criminality from Manchester into Rossendale targeting specific vehicles and links to organised crime groups from Manchester.
- High class dwelling and non-dwelling burglaries targeting vehicles and properties.
- Rossendale nominals with links to theft of plant equipment.
- Links to drug supply from Yorkshire.
- Concerns regarding local businesses involved in possible fraud and rogue landlord activities.



ROAD SAFETY

- During the period 2010-2019 the count of road traffic collision (RTC) casualties has halved in Rossendale.
- The count of killed or seriously injured (KSI) casualties remain low.
- 26% of all KSI casualties in Rossendale are pedestrians whilst 17% are pedal cyclists. Car occupants make up the significant remainder of the KSI landscape.
- Rossendale is not significantly affected by the motorway network with less than 1% of all RTC casualties attributable to the M66 within the district.



VICTIM PROFILE

Where **gender** details were recorded 54% of all victims are female and 46% are male.

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

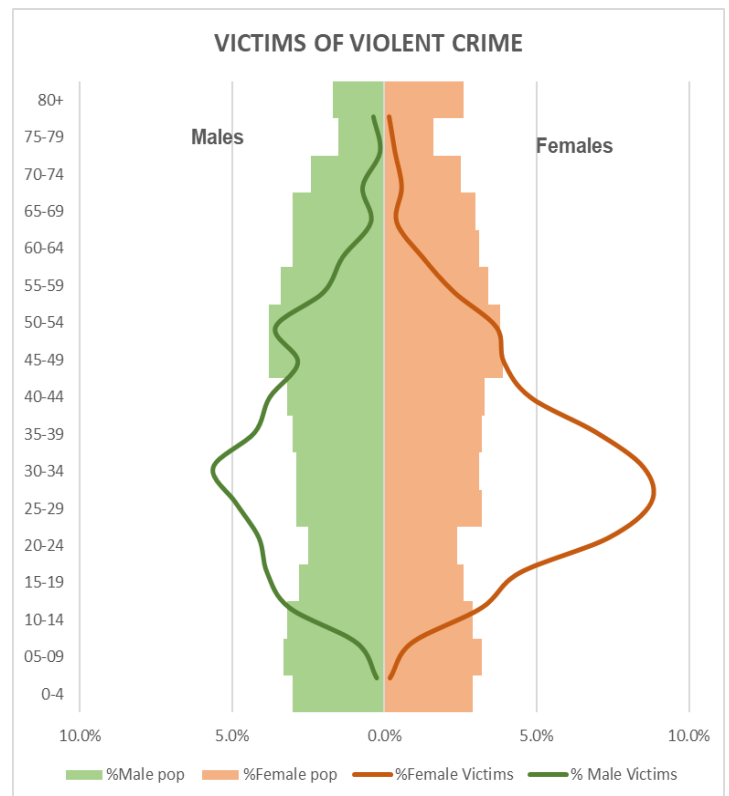
Domestic Abuse was a factor in 17% of cases.

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 Rossendale **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 75% of victims of domestic abuse (DA) and males 25%.
- The peak age group was 25-34 years.
- Victims were predominantly White British.
- 27% of domestic abuse offences were alcohol related.
- Assault without injury and assault with injury were the most commonly reported DA crime types in Rossendale.
- The highest number of offences were in the Worsley ward, followed by Irwell ward.

In Rossendale, 51% of all domestic abuse victims fell within the “Financially Stretched” category (ACORN, MADE Apr19-Mar21), which key characteristics include:

- Age – all
- House – semi-detached or terraced
- Children at home – mixed
- House tenure – social renting



This is disproportionate when compared to the Rossendale district population, where 40% make up this category. Therefore, showing an overrepresentation of DA victims within the Financially Stretched category compared to the district population.

REOFFENDING

The reoffending rate for Rossendale is 24.1%, which is lower than the Lancashire average of 27.8%. (MoJ release May 21).

Previous research has shown that the **gender** split is 83% male, 17% 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 Rossendale in the Lancashire Talking Survey.

The wards with the highest volume of ASB reported were **Greensclough, Worsley, Longholme** and **Hareholme**.

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

24% of all ASB in Rossendale 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.

Rossendale is the 91st **most deprived** district in England.

Life expectancy in Rossendale is 1.5 years lower than the UK average.

Rossendale has a lower rate of out of work **benefit claimants** at 6.6% compared to the North West rate of 7% (2020). **Unemployment** rates are also lower than the North West average – 3.3% compared to 4.1%

81% of 16-64 year olds are in **employment** compared to 74% across the North West.

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, Rossendale has the fifth lowest rate of fixed **school exclusions**.

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

Across all districts in Lancashire, Rossendale has a similar **attainment 8** score (average grade across 8 core subjects) to the Lancashire average.

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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