

Source: Lancashire JSNA, Sept 19

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

ROSSENDALE 2025

STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT LOCAL PROFILE

Rossendale is an authority in East Lancashire that contains 10 wards.

Rossendale has a similar number of people per square kilometre to the North West average.

It is estimated that there will be a population increase of 9% over the next 10 years.

Health varies compared with the England average.

Rossendale is ranked 91/317 in the **Index of Multiple Deprivation** against all local authorities in England and 7/14 across Lancashire.

Approximately 24.7% (3,356) of children live in relative low-income families.

Life expectancy for both men and women are lower than the England average. There are also inequalities within the district between the most deprived areas and the least deprived – 7.9 years lower for males and 1.7 years lower for women.

Alcohol related hospital admissions have remained similar and are significantly better than both the regional and England average.

Hospital admissions for **intentional self-harm** are decreasing and are significantly better than the North West and national average. **Suicide rates** are similar to the national average.

Hospital admissions for **violence** (including sexual violence) are similar to the region rate but above the national rate and are the 7th highest across Lancashire when looking at rate per population.

Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour headlines

There has been a 3.2% increase in all crime from 2021 to 2024.

Rossendale had the 8th highest rate of all crime per 1000 population across the county in 2024.

There has been a reduction in burglary. Rossendale ranks 10/14 across the county for rate but is 2nd lowest for volume.

Rossendale has rates lower than the Lancashire average for robbery, vehicle crime, and violent crime, and has the 2nd lowest volumes for vehicle crime and violent crime across the county.

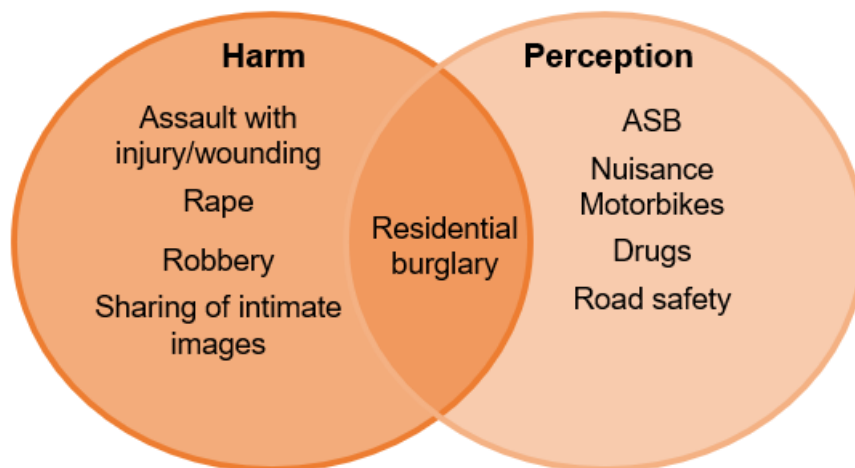
The reoffending rate for all crime is 22.1% and is below the national rate of 26.3%.

Anti-Social Behaviour incidents – Rossendale ranked 12th by volume and 6th by rate per 1000 population across Lancashire in 2024.

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 the Management of Risk in Law Enforcement methodology found these crime types and issues were the **highest risk** across Lancashire.

- Anti-Social Behaviour
- County Lines/violence related to drug supply
- Cyber crime
- Domestic abuse
- Exploitation of young people – child criminal exploitation
- Fraud
- Gang crime
- Homicide
- Knife Crime
- Modern Slavery/Human Trafficking
- Road Safety
- Violence Against Women and Girls

SERIOUS AND ORGANISED CRIME



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

- Local Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) with drugs supply from out of the area.
- Violence and threats used as a tactic to enforce debts/retain standing.
- Child Criminal Exploitation – vulnerable youths used to deliver drugs.

ROAD SAFETY

- The number of collisions (all severities) have increased when comparing 2022 (n=96) to 2024 (n=107). Fatal and serious collisions have remained similar for the last 3 years (n=30).

In 2024:

- 76% of all casualties were involved in collisions on roads with speed limits of 30mph or less.
- 60% of all casualties were male, 40% female.
- The peak age groups for casualties were 15-19 years and 30-34 years.
- 9% (n=3) of all killed or seriously injured (KSI) casualties in Rossendale during 2024 were pedal cyclist, which is below the Lancashire rate of 11%.
- 31% (n=10) of KSI casualties in Rossendale were pedestrians.
- All (n=2) of child KSI casualties in 2024 were pedestrians.



VICTIM PROFILE

Where **gender** details were recorded 52% of all victims of crime were female and 48% were male.

75% of all victims were aged under 50 years old.

The most prevalent group of victims were **White British**, aged **25-39** years.

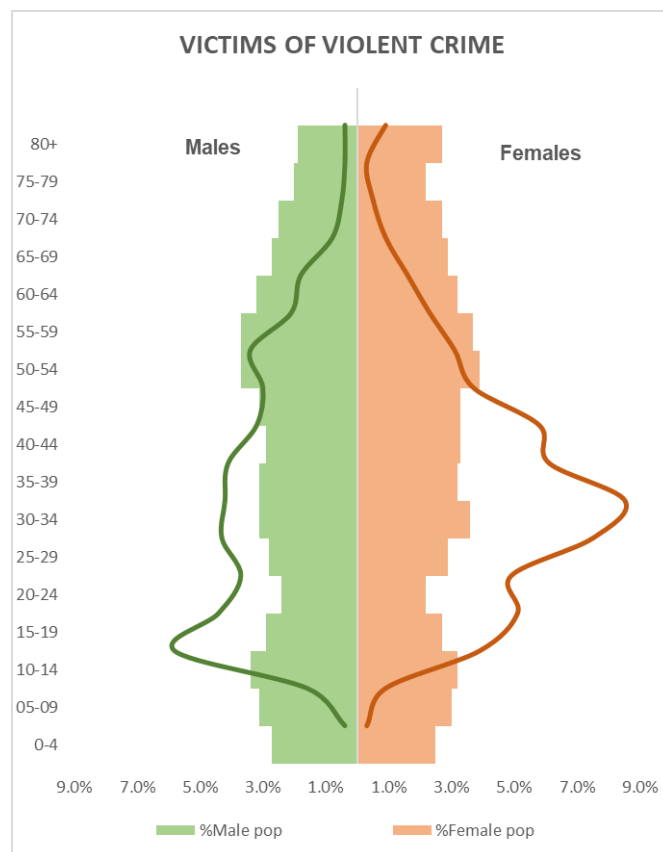
Domestic Abuse was a factor in 18% of all recorded crime.

Assault with injury and assault without injury were the most common recorded offence type for both males and females.

There is an overrepresentation of **male** victims of **violent crime** aged 10-44 compared to the overall male population breakdown for those age groups.

A greater disproportionality can be seen amongst **female** victims of **violent crime** aged 10-49 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 73% of victims of domestic abuse (DA) and males 27%.
- The peak age group was 25-39 years.
- Victims were predominantly White British (93%).
- 23% of domestic abuse offences were alcohol related.
- Assault without injury, assault with injury, and stalking were the most reported DA crime types in Rossendale.
- The highest number of offences were reported in the Bacup ward, followed by Whitworth, and Longholme wards.

In Rossendale, 50% of all domestic abuse victims fell within the "Financially Stretched" category (ACORN, Jan22-Dec24), which key characteristics include:

- Age range – 16-44
- House – semi-detached or terraced
- Children at home – 1+
- 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 Urban Adversity category compared to the district population.

REOFFENDING

The reoffending rate for Rossendale is 22.1%, which is below the Lancashire rate of 28.1% and the national rate of 26.3%. (MoJ release Jan 25).

Previous cohorts have shown that the **gender** split is 90% male, 10% female – this has remained similar in recent years. Males have a higher repeat rate than females.

The average number of reoffences per reoffender is greater for males than females.

The ethnicity of 90% of repeat offenders is white and 8% Asian. The repeat rate for white ethnicity is higher than other ethnic backgrounds.

Peak age groups are between **30-39 years** – over half of all reoffenders are within these age ranges.

Peak crime types fall within the **theft and violence against the person** categories.

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

Anti-social behaviour (ASB) features as one of the primary concerns for the people of Rossendale in the Lancashire Talking Survey. Annual totals of reported ASB have been increased between 2022 and 2024.

In 2024, the wards with the highest volume of ASB reported were **Hareholme & Waterfoot, Britannia & Lee Mill, and Whitworth** – these wards account for over 40% of ASB across the district.

- 14% of incidents were **noise nuisance**.
- 16% of incidents were **neighbour disputes**.
- 23% of incidents were **youth related**.
- 8% were **moto nuisance** related.

Peak locations include in and around the bus station, supermarkets, and parks.



SUBSTANCE MISUSE



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

The gender split for young people in treatment is 65% male and 35% female.

For adults in treatment the gender split is consistent with the England average – 66% male, 34% female.

In 2023/24 58% of adults in treatment were aged 30-49 years, with a further 30% aged 50+ years.

For adults, the main drugs of concern are **heroin/opiates** and alcohol. There are also significant levels of use of cocaine powder and crack cocaine, whilst cannabis is widely used as a secondary or tertiary drug. Legal and illicit use of **benzodiazepines** is also noted – commonly linked with mental health issues.

Of the adults that required substance misuse treatment following **release from prison**, 63% successfully engaged in community-based structured treatment, compared to the national average of 47%.

In 2023/24 49% of people in treatment showed substantial progress in their treatment – comparing favourably with the England average of 47%.

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 lower for males and females than the UK average.

The **rate of employment** (77.8%) has remained similar over the last 5-year period and is above both the region (73.2%) and national rate (75.7%).

Rossendale has the 7th highest rate of **claimant count** (4.0%) across Lancashire and is lower than the North West (4.4%) and UK (4.1%) rate. This count includes people on Universal Credit who are required to seek work and be available for work (2024).

Homelessness – households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act is worse than the region and national rate and is increasing (2023/24).

Rossendale has the 6th lowest rate of **child obesity** (10–11-year-olds) across Lancashire and is below the region and national rate.

Overweight prevalence in adults (18+ years) is below the regional rate and ranks 8/14 across Lancashire.



Rossendale has the 7th highest rate of pupils achieving the **Key Stage 2** (aged 11 years) expected levels of **reading, writing** and **mathematics** across Lancashire, and is similar to the Lancashire and UK average.

Across all districts in Lancashire, Rossendale has the 5th highest **attainment 8** score (average grade across 8 core subjects, 15–16-year-olds) and is above the region and similar to the national rates.

Rossendale (2.8%) has a lower proportion of **NEET** (not in education, employment, or training) 16-17-year-olds than the Lancashire rate (3.1%), and ranks 11/14 across the county.

Rossendale has the 3rd highest rate of 16–20-year-olds with no qualifications across the county.

Physically active adults (19+ years) are significantly above the region and national rate and are the 3rd highest in Lancashire (2022/23).

20% of the population in Rossendale are deemed **disabled under the Equality Act** – 7th highest in the county.

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 some of the key threats at a local level. Existing Partnership Intelligence Assessments and local analytical products have been used to provide supporting evidence.

Consultation with local stakeholders has taken place through local area Consultation Workshops (June 2024).

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

Sources for this product include:

[Lancashire Insight - Lancashire County Council](#)

[Fingertips | Department of Health and Social Care](#)

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