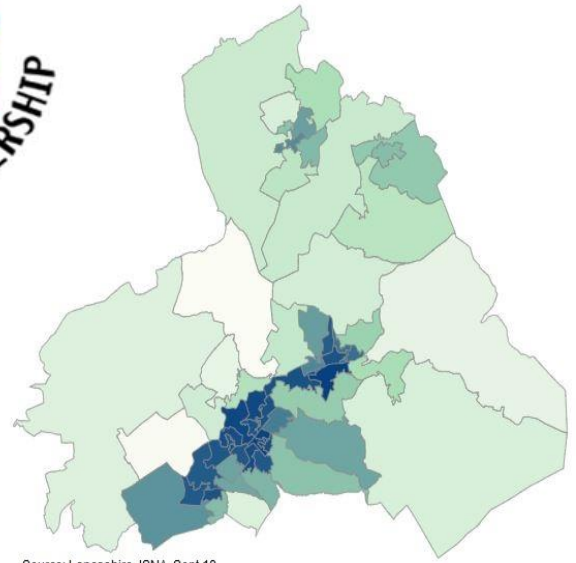# PENDLE 2021

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.

It is estimated that there will be a population increase in the district by 2041 of 4.1%

Source: Lancashire JSNA, Sept 19

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

Health varies compared with the England average.

Pendle is ranked 36/317 in the Index of Multiple Deprivation against all local authorities in England.

Approximately 16.3% (3,245) 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 – 10.8 years lower for males and 6.4 years lower for women.

Alcohol related hospital stays are increasing slightly. They are significantly better than both the regional and England average.
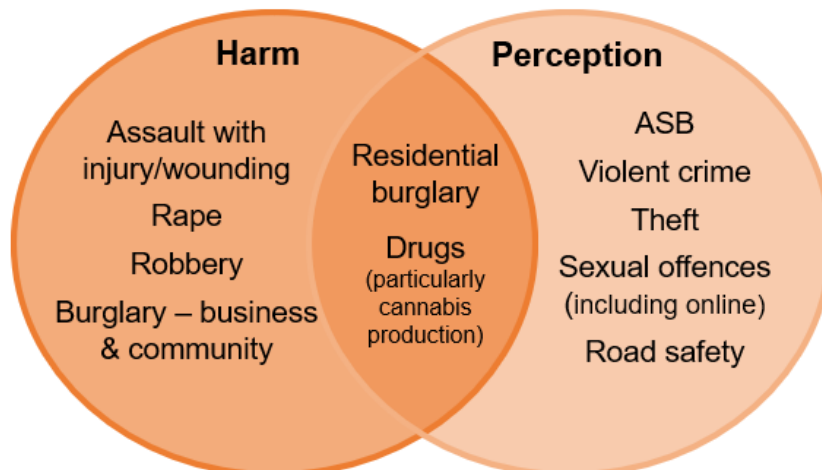
Hospital admissions for **intentional self-harm** are increasing but are below the national average. However, **suicide rates** are above both the regional and national averages.

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

HARM AND PERCEPTION

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

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

Harm
- Assault with injury/wounding
- Rape
- Robbery
- Burglary – business & community

Perception
- ASB
- Violent crime
- Theft
- Sexual offences (including online)
- Road safety

(overlap)
- Residential burglary
- Drugs (particularly cannabis production)

Residential burglary and drugs are of concern to the public and result in a high level of harm.

PARTNERSHIP INTELLIGENCE

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 Pendle:

- Drug supply by local Organised Crime Groups (OCGs)

- Violent activity between rival OCGs.

- Cannabis farms, production and cultivation.

- Child criminal exploitation (CCE).

ROAD SAFETY

- During the period 2010-2019 road traffic collision (RTC) casualties have reduced across Pendle by 41%. Killed or seriously injured (KSI) casualties remain unchanged and relatively low.

- 18% of all casualties are pedestrians.

- 34% of KSI casualties in Pendle are pedestrians, with 71% of all child KSI casualties being pedestrians – one of the highest rates across Lancashire.

- The motorway network does not have a significant impact on casualty numbers in Pendle, with less than 7% of casualties attributable to the M65.

PARTNERSHIP
INTELLIGENCE

VICTIM PROFILE

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

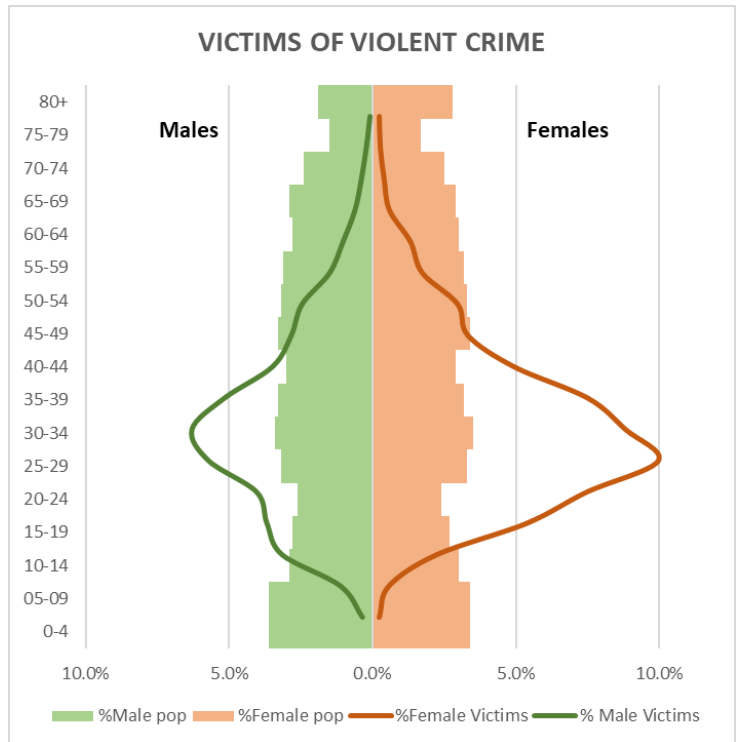The most prevalent group of victims were **White British,** aged **25-34 years.**

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 Pendle **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 77% of victims of domestic abuse (DA) and males 23%.
- The peak age group was 25-34 years.
- Victims were predominantly White British.
- 18% of domestic abuse offences were alcohol related.
- Assault without injury and assault with injury were the most commonly reported DA crime types in Pendle.
- The highest number of offences were in the Southfield ward and Bradley ward.

In Pendle, 42% of all domestic abuse victims fell within the "Financially Stretched" category (ACORN, MADE Apr19-Mar21), which key characteristics include:

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

This is proportionate when compared to the Pendle district population, where 44% make up the "Financially Stretched" category.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

PARTNERSHIP INTELLIGENCE

REOFFENDING

The reoffending rate for Pendle is 25%, which is lower than the Lancashire average of 27.8%. (MoJ release May 21).

Previous research has shown that the **gender** split is 82% male, 18% 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 Pendle in the Lancashire Talking Survey.

The wards with the highest volume of ASB reported were **Southfield, Waterside, Horsfield** and **Bradley.**

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

22% of all ASB in Pendle 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)

PARTNERSHIP INTELLIGENCE

SOCIAL & DEMOGRAPHIC INEQUALITIES

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

Pendle is the 36th **most deprived** district in England.

Life expectancy in Pendle is lower than the UK average.

Pendle has a similar rate of out of work **benefit claimants** at 7.1% compared to the North West rate of 7% (2020).

Females in Pendle have a **lower rate of employment** compared to the North West, whilst **males** have a **higher rate of employment.**

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.

Pendle has the 2nd lowest rate of pupils achieving the Key Stage 1 expected levels of **reading, writing** and **mathematics** across Lancashire.

Across all districts in Lancashire, Pendle has a lower **attainment 8** score (average grade across 8 core subjects) than the average 43.3% to 46.7%.

Pendle has the 5th highest proportion of **NEET** (not in education, employment or training) 16-17-year olds across Lancashire but is lower than the Lancashire average.

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.

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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