

*Most deprived wards of Blackpool (dark shading)
Blackpool ranked 4/326 in Index of Multiple Deprivation
against all local authorities in England.*

STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT LOCAL PROFILE

Blackpool is a unitary authority. It is a well known coastal resort and is the smallest Lancashire authority. There are 21 wards and the number of people per square kilometre in Blackpool is more than ten times the average in England and Wales.

The health of people in Blackpool is generally worse than the National average. It is one of the 20% most deprived authorities in England. Around 28% (7,200) of children live in low income families.

Blackpool is home to a diverse community, it contains a hospital, tourist attractions and a popular night time economy.

BSafe Blackpool is dedicated to improving people's quality of life. Through a partnership approach, and listening to the needs of the residents.

Repeat offending: the local rate is 28% (this is less than the Lancashire rate). Financial gain crimes (robbery and theft) are strongest at predicting future reoffending.

Repeat victimisation: the rate is 33%. This is above the Lancashire rate of 21% and is the highest rate in the county. Victims are more likely to be targeted within 3 months of the index offence.

Anti-social behaviour: local issues are youths, noise, mental health and problems with neighbours.

The interdependency and interactions between factors affecting Community Safety



THREATS AND RISKS

A threat assessment undertaken by Lancashire Constabulary using the **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

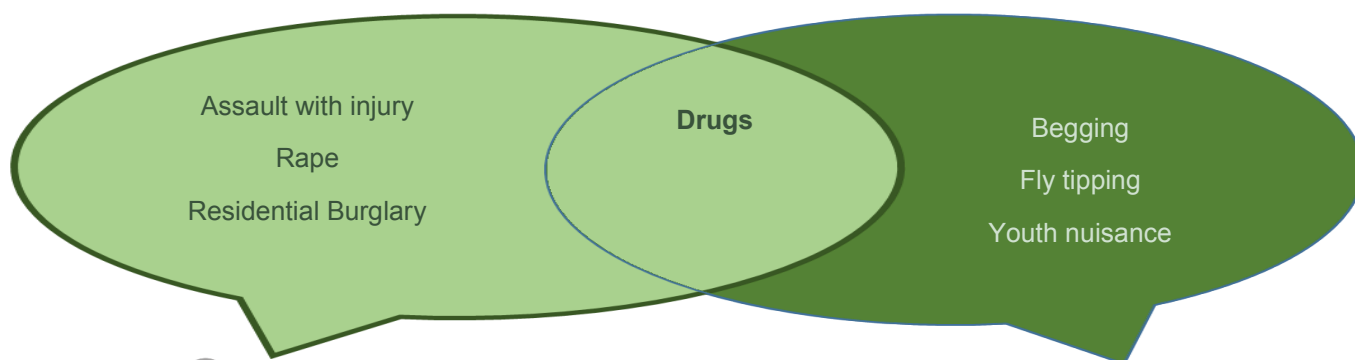
HARM AND PUBLIC PERCEPTION

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

The crime groups with the highest harm were assault with injury, rape and residential burglary.

Community issues raised at various meetings (including Police and Communities Together meetings), provided an indication of the community safety issues important to the public of Blackpool.

The areas of most concern were begging, fly tipping and drugs, including spice.



Drugs were a concern to the public and result in a high level of harm.



ROAD SAFETY

- Numbers of casualties of road traffic collisions continue to fall across Blackpool.
- Across all casualty groups, the numbers of seriously injured road casualties remain relatively low in Blackpool.
- Reductions in seriously injured car occupant casualties have been evidenced in all age groups in Blackpool except for 75+ years with a substantial increase recorded in 2017, although numbers remain relatively low.
- Young motorcyclist casualties, especially those riding motorbikes of 125cc or less, remain an issue for Blackpool.



VICTIMISATION

REPEAT VICTIMISATION rate for Blackpool is **33%**

Violence against females and **theft against males** were the most commonly reported crimes of repeat victims.

Predominant Group of repeat victims were **White British, aged 20-29 years**.

Alcohol was a factor in 18% of repeat victimisation cases.

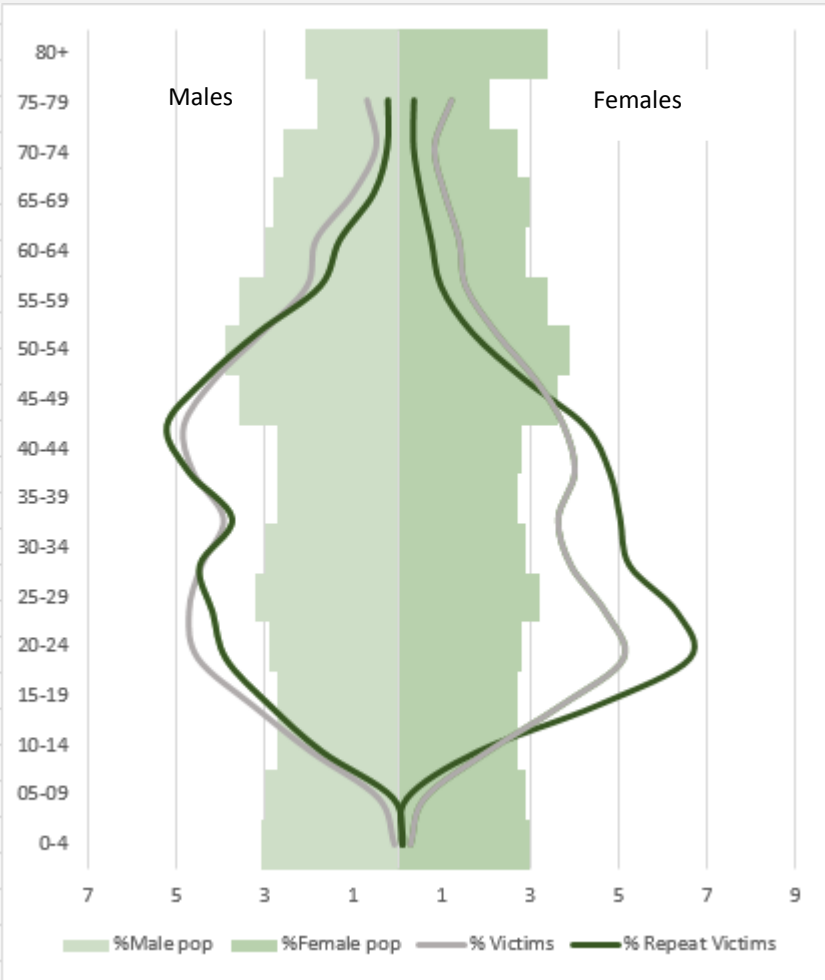
Domestic abuse was a factor in 18% of repeat victimisation cases.

Females aged 20-24 years are an over represented group of victims and more likely to become repeat victims.

Males aged 20-24 years are also an over-represented group of victims but are under-represented repeat victims.

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 Blackpool by gender overlaid with the percentage repeat victim population in Blackpool and the percentage victim population in Blackpool.



DOMESTIC ABUSE

During a one year period, there were 1888 domestic abuse victims recorded by police.

The life style of over half of all domestic abuse victims belong to two main groups (MOSAIC)

41% domestic abuse victims are from “Transient Renters” group

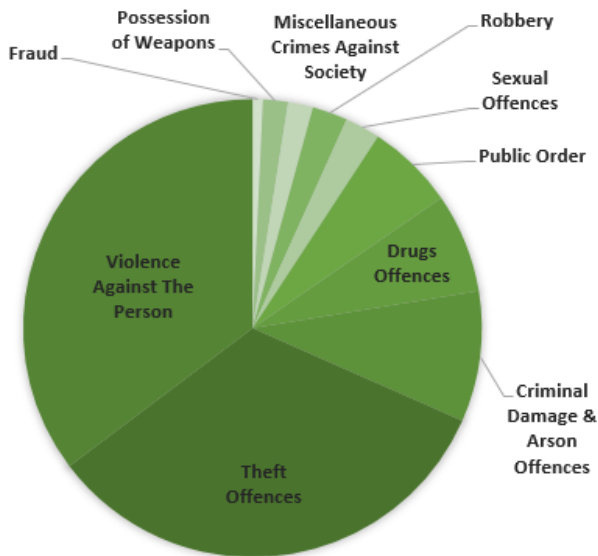
14% domestic abuse victims are from “Family Basics” group

- Singles, home shares
- Age 26-30 years
- Short term private renters
- Victorian Terraces
- Income £15-19k
- Often get a lift to work

- High unemployment
- Age 26-40 years
- 4+ children
- Social rented terrace or semis
- House income <£15k



REOFFENDING

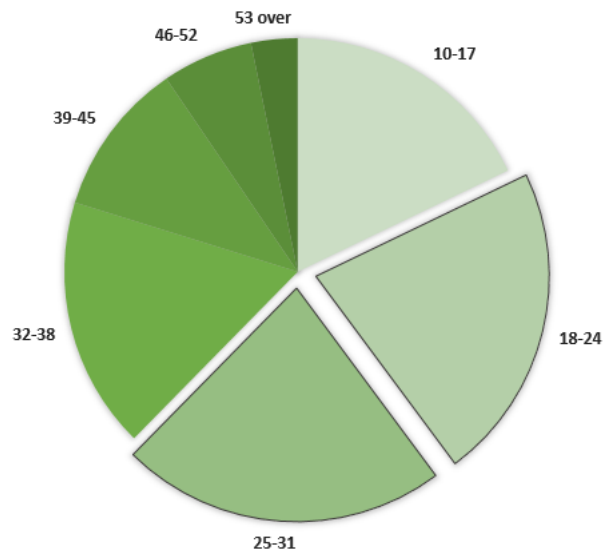


Last offence distribution of reoffenders

Peak crime types committed: assault with injury, shoplifting and assault without injury.

24% 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 18-24 and 25-31 years.

Peak age groups for females were 10-17 and 32-38 years.

Peak offences for youths, 10-17 years were assaults.

REPEAT REOFFENDER rate for Blackpool is **28%**

Reoffender gender split; 83% male, 17% female.

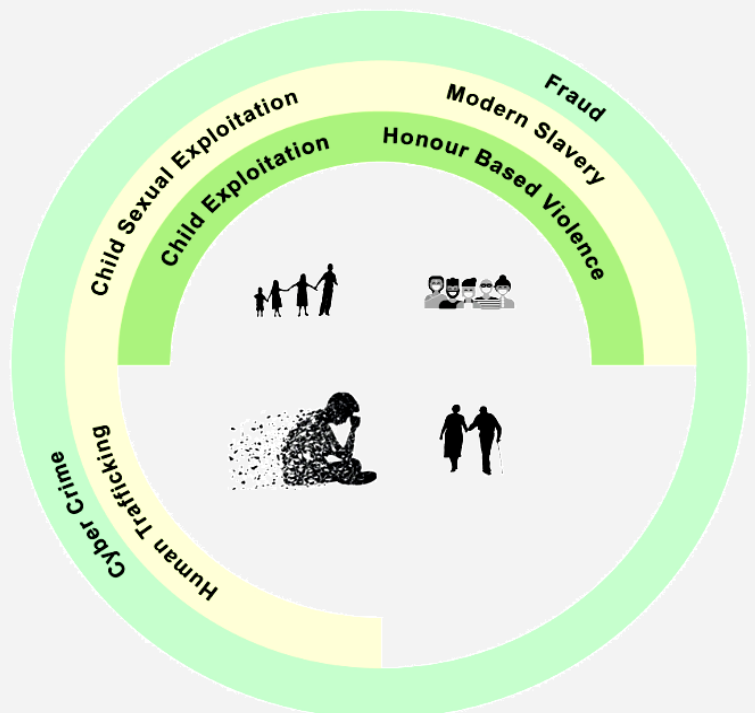
EXPLOITATION

- There have been increases in organised crime groups in Blackpool.
- The use of 'county lines' telephone numbers are being used to deal drugs.
- Drug suppliers from out of force area, use vulnerable local nominals to deal drugs.
- Sexual exploitation has been highlighted as an issue in the area, using Blackpool hotels.
- Prostitution in Blackpool is linked to modern day slavery and pop up brothels.
- Cyber crime is increasing, however, it could be that victims could be elsewhere in the country.

Vulnerable groups include:

Young people and children.

People with mental health issues and the elderly.



SUBSTANCE MISUSE



Alcohol is a common factor in violent crimes, 34% of violence against the person offences in the **town centre** are alcohol related compared with 20% of all crimes.

Over a third of all **domestic violence** offences were alcohol related.

The rate of alcohol-related harm hospital stays is worse than the national average.

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

The relationship between alcohol licensed outlets density and hospital admissions is largely the same for men and women, though appears more pronounced for older people. This appears to be **the same in deprived areas and affluent areas**.

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



Drug dealing is the most common activity of **organised crime groups** in Blackpool, this is linked to groups from out of force (Manchester & Merseyside).

The activity relates to drugs and violence from those involved in the supply.

The rail network continues to be used for drug transportation.

Cannabis cultivations are a continuing issue throughout Blackpool.

There is an increase in demand to services from the number of reports of new psychoactive substances "**spice**". The highest number of spice incidents have occurred in Blackpool.

Over half the individuals in treatment services are aged between 35 - 49 years.

The first choice of substance misuse in **young people** referred into services is cannabis, then alcohol.

There is an increase in the number of young people taking cocaine, in the night time economy.

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

Anti-social behaviour is over represented in the same MOSAIC profile types as domestic abuse is: "**Transient Renters**" living in low cost sub-divided older accommodation and aged 26-30 years.

Mental health is reported as being a factor in almost half of high risk anti-social behaviour cases, this was greater when cases were between direct neighbours.

There is a significant correlation between **mental health** and lower tolerance to **noise**.

Alcohol and drugs are common factors relating to anti-social behaviour.

Youth related anti-social behaviour focuses on groups congregating, causing nuisance, being **rowdy and abusive** with smaller localised trends of behaviour incorporating **criminal damage** when items are thrown.

Almost one fifth of **hate crime** in Lancashire occurred in Blackpool. Race and Ethnicity accounted for 55%, almost a quarter of offences were in relation to sexual orientation. Hate crime offences were predominantly in the town centre wards where diverse groups are most likely to come into contact with others.

Victims of hate crime were predominantly males between 30 and 39 years and offenders of hate crimes were males aged 15 to 24 years.



VULNERABILITIES

The **elderly population (+65 years)** is expected to increase by 1% over the next three years, the elderly are vulnerable to domestic abuse, fraud, scams, health related injury and missing episodes and anti-social behaviour.

Self neglect and hoarding are emerging issues.

Mental health has become an increasing demand on all services. Partnership working is being developed to deliver a more collaborative approach to dealing with mental health and substance misuse.

The increase in **domestic abuse** offences is also creating a great deal of demand for agencies.

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

Blackpool is one of the 20% most deprived districts in England and about 28% (7,200) of children 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, suicide rate and self harm are significantly worse than the national average.

The **young (0-15 years) population** is expected to remain stable over the next three 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, education and services for children and young people to thrive is highlighted by the partnership. Blackpool has the highest number of looked after children. 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: Hannah Cartmell, Lancashire Community Safety Partnership Analyst team.

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