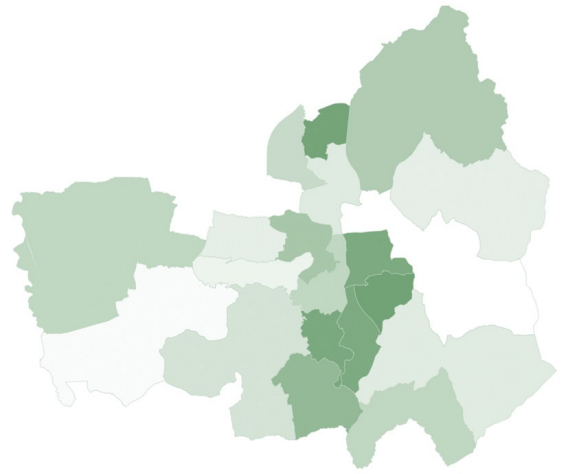


CHORLEY 2018

STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT LOCAL PROFILE

Chorley is a district in Central Lancashire that contains 20 wards, the number of people per square kilometre is similar to the North West average. Residents commonly commute out of the area for work with only 39% staying in the borough to work.



*Most deprived wards of Chorley (dark shading)
Chorley ranked 186/326 in Index of Multiple Deprivation
against all local authorities in England*

Health varies compared with the England average. About 14% of children live in low income families. Life expectancy for females is lower than the England average.

The district has two prisons and three motorways passing through, resulting in poor air quality in parts.

Chorley and South Ribble Community Safety Partnership has a vision to ensure that both areas remain two of the safest districts in the country to live, work, visit and play.

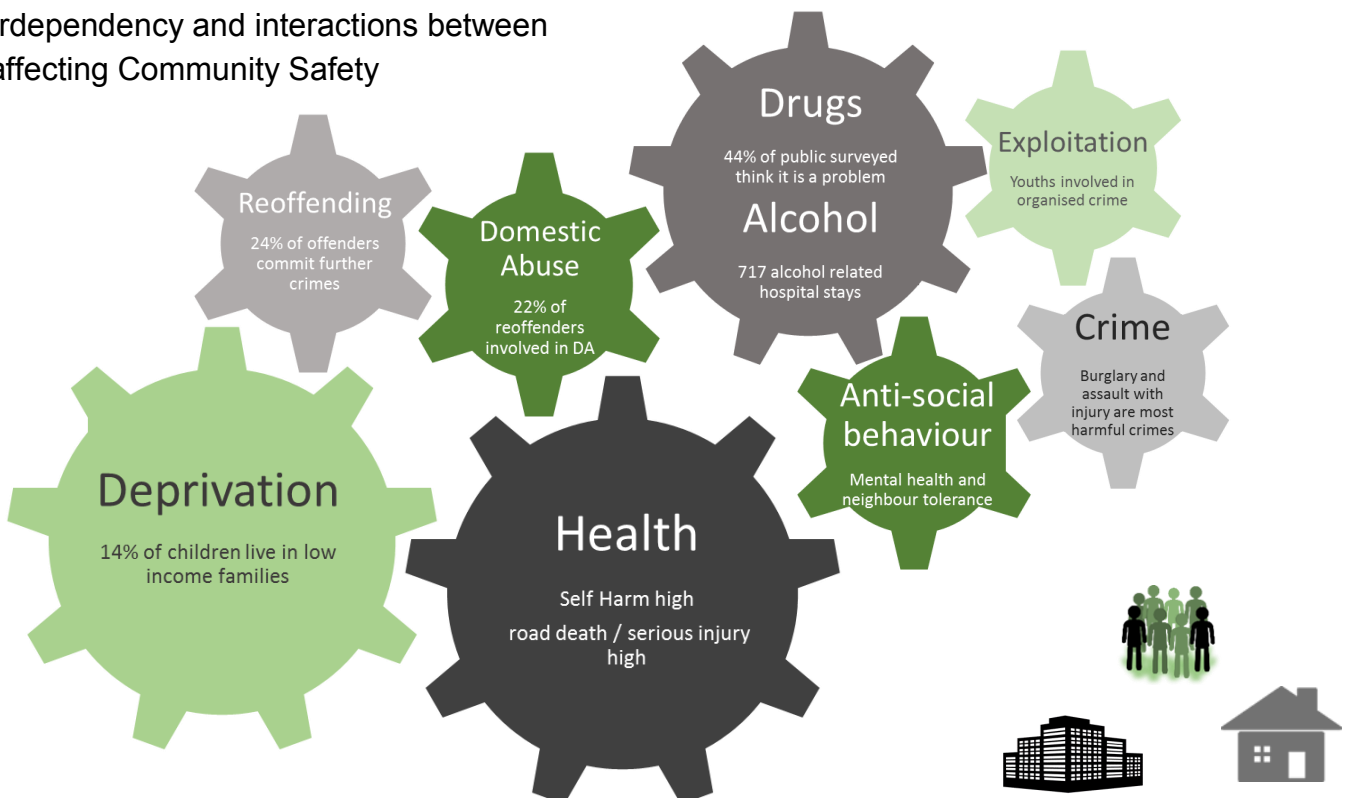
Repeat offending: the local rate is 24% this is less than the Lancashire average (29%). Financial gain crimes (robbery and theft) are strongest at predicting future reoffending.

Repeat victimisation: the rate is 24% greater than the Lancashire average (21%). Victims are more likely to be targeted within 3 months of the initial offence.

Anti-social Behaviour: local issues are noise, mental health, problems with neighbours.

91% of local residents consider their local area to be safe. Over half agree that the police and local public services are successful in dealing with crime.

The interdependency and interactions between factors affecting Community Safety



THREATS AND RISKS

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

- Terrorism
- Violence: domestic assault
- Hate: incidents and crime
- Collisions: Killed / Serious Injury
- Child abuse
- Domestic abuse
- Human trafficking
- Sexual: rape

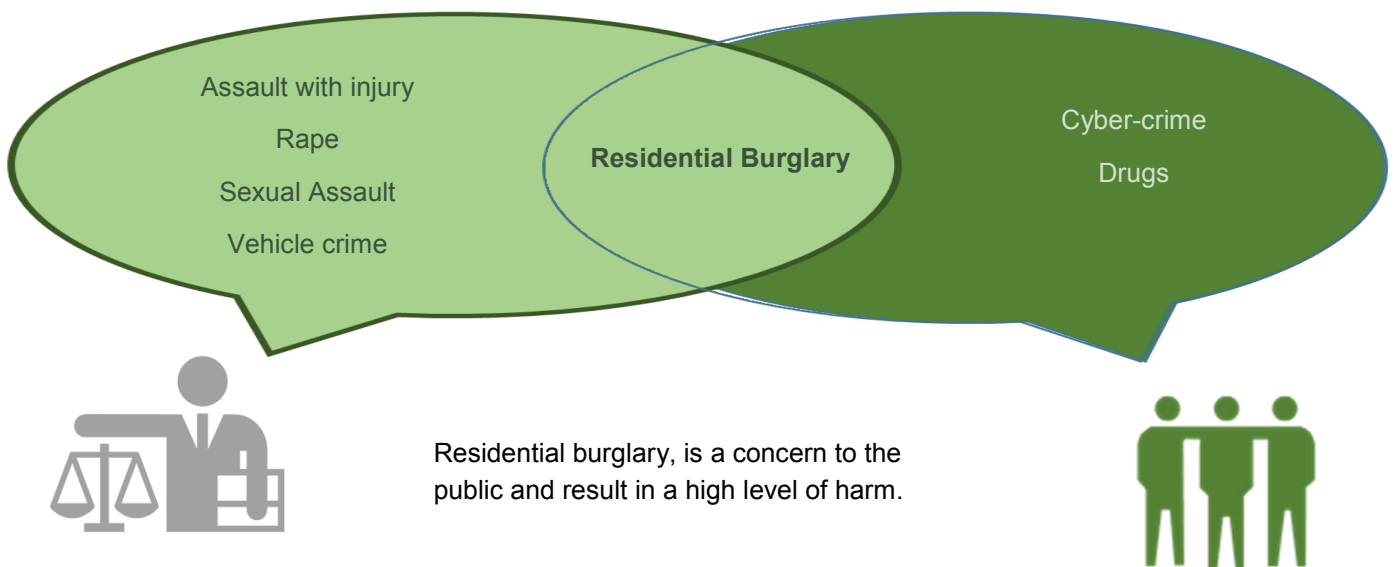
HARM AND PUBLIC PERCEPTION

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

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

The **Living in Lancashire Survey** provided an indication of the community safety issues important to the public of Chorley.

The areas of most concern were cyber-crime and drugs.



ROAD SAFETY

- 36% of public surveyed considered dangerous driving to be a problem. This was lower than other districts the average was 49%.
- The number of road traffic collision casualties is currently low, with a significant reduction in child pedestrian casualties of high school age.
- There was a reduction in the number of young motorcyclist seriously injured whilst the number of young car occupant casualties remains a concern.
- "Green and Healthy" Cycling increased the number of cyclists whilst the number of casualties reduced.

Average speed cameras are situated on A675 in Chorley district covering 3.2 miles of road from M65 to south of Belmont village.

VICTIMISATION

The **repeat victimisation rate** for Chorley is 24%.

The most commonly reported crime group for repeat victimisation was **violence against the person**, followed by theft from the person offences.

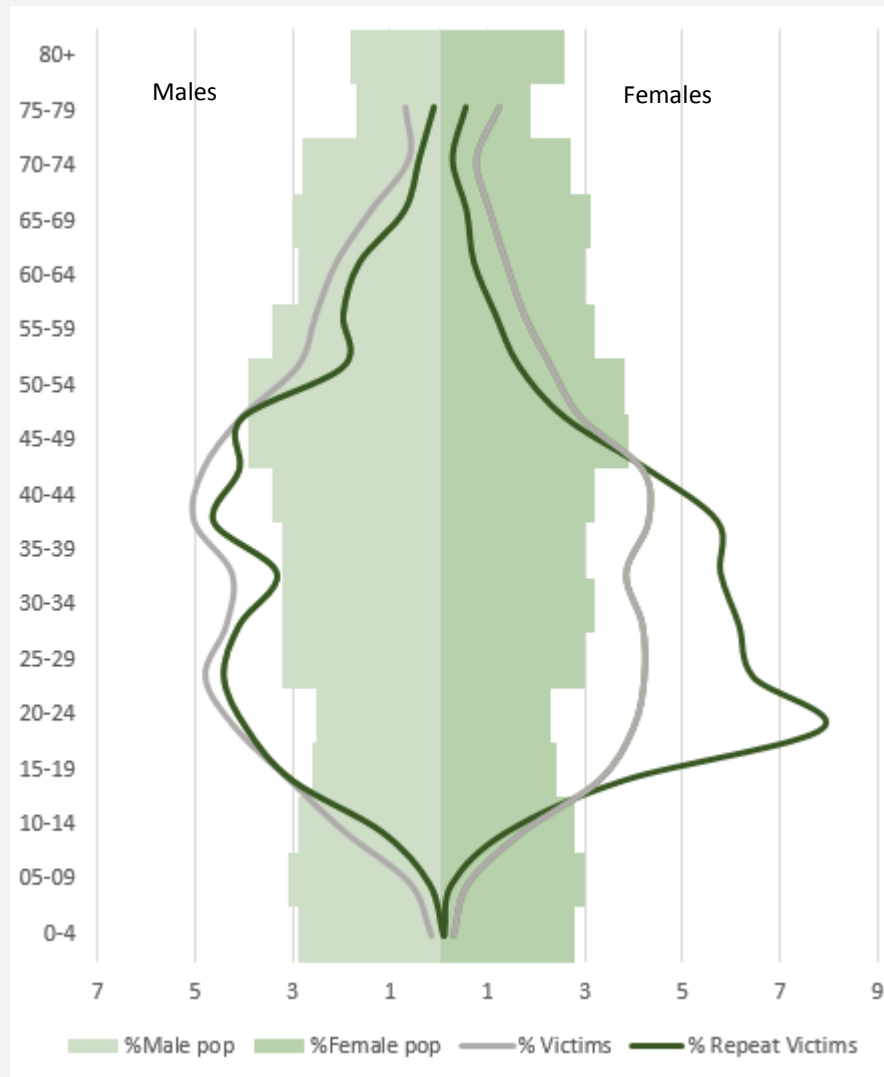
Domestic abuse accounted for 22% of repeat victimisation, this is the highest domestic abuse repeat rate in the county. **Alcohol** was a factor in 17% of repeats.

Repeat victims were predominantly white British. The peak age group was between 20 and 29 years.

Females between the age of 15 to 29 years were more likely to be a victim of crime and even more likely to be a repeat victims.

There were a slightly higher number of **female repeat victims** in Chorley. Females were more likely to be a repeat victim of **violence against the person** and males were more likely to be a repeat victim of **theft offences**.

The chart highlights the percentage population of Chorley by gender overlaid with the percentage repeat victim population in Chorley and the percentage victim population in Chorley.



DOMESTIC ABUSE

It is estimated there are over 3,800 domestic abuse victims in Chorley however there were only 618 domestic abuse victims recorded by police.

The life style of more than one-third of all domestic abuse victims belong to two main groups (MOSAIC).

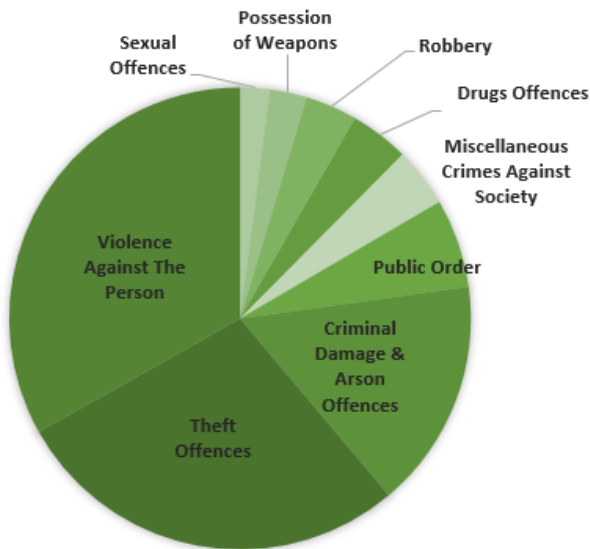
High unemployment
Age 26-30 years
4+ children
Social rented terrace or semis
House income <15k



Late 20s and early 30s
Singles and cohabittees
No children
Low length of residence
Rent low value properties
Search for jobs online



REOFFENDING

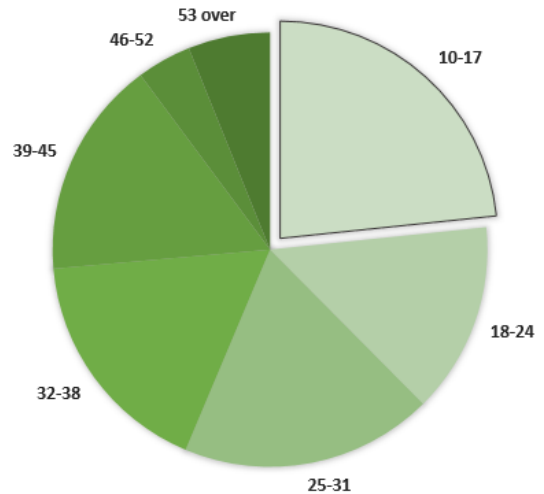


Last offence distribution of reoffenders

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

22% of reoffenders have been involved in a domestic related offence during the last 12 months.

69% of Shoplifting offences were committed by reoffenders aged 32+ years.



Age distribution of reoffenders

Peak age groups for all were 10-17 and 25-31 years.

Peak age groups for females were 10-17 and 39-45 years.

Peak offences for youth, 10-17 years were assaults and criminal damage.

Peak age groups for reoffenders who committed assaults were aged 10-17 and 32-40 years.

REPEAT REOFFENDER rate for Chorley is **24%**.

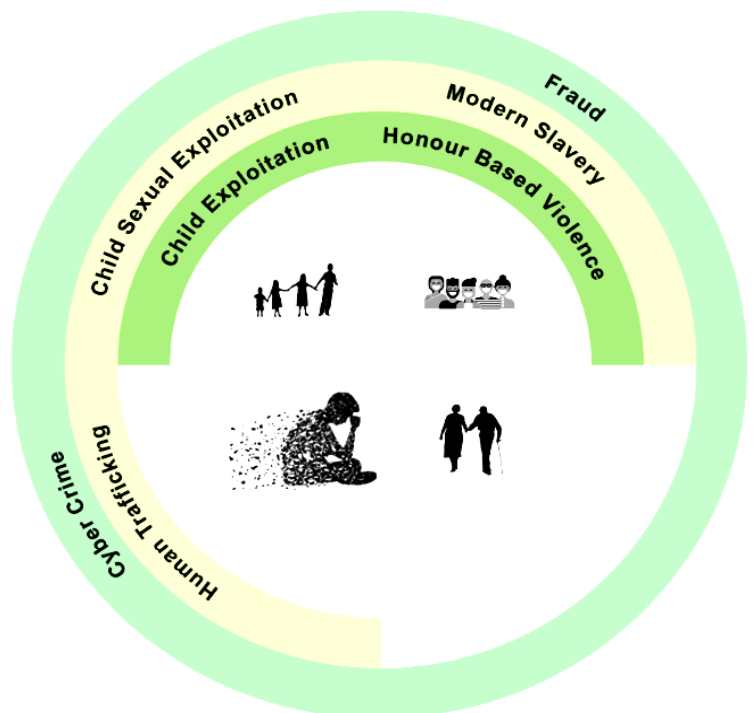
Reoffender gender split : 83% male, 17% female.

EXPLOITATION

- Nearly half of Chorley respondents in a Lancashire survey were worried about being a victim of **online crime**.
- Specific business types such as car washes, restaurants / takeaways and nail bars are routinely recognised as places where **labour exploitation** takes place, further threats are emerging in Chorley around **modern slavery** and **human trafficking**.
- Organised crime groups** target and exploit vulnerable adults and use children to deal drugs in Chorley, however only 8% of the population surveyed felt this was a problem.

Vulnerable groups include:

Young people and children, diverse communities, people with mental health issues and the elderly.



SUBSTANCE MISUSE



22% of violence against the person crimes are alcohol related; the peak time is 1-2 am on Sunday mornings.

Alcohol consumption both on and off licenced premises per head of population is less than the England 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 this appears more pronounced for older people. This appears to be **the same in deprived areas and affluent areas**.

A third of all **domestic violence** offences are alcohol related.

The most common adult group receiving treatment for alcohol in Chorley is **50-54 year old males** and **40-44 year old females**.

The number (per 100,000) of **claimants of benefits due to alcoholism** is comparable to the England average.



Drug dealing is the most common activity of **organised crime groups** in Chorley.

Cross border crime is strongly connected to drug dealing, this again is commonly associated with organised crime groups.

There are also smaller **groups of youths** with the potential to get involved in organised crime.

There is an increase in demand to services from the number of reports of new psychoactive substances "**spice**".

The main **adult groups receiving treatment** for non-opiate drugs are 25-29 year old for males and 35-39 year old for females; the most common group for opiates is 40-44 year old males and females.

The first choice of substance misuse in **young people** referred into partners is cannabis, then alcohol; there is an increase in young people taking cocaine (18-20 years).

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

58% of **people surveyed** in Chorley would report crime and anti-social behaviour to their Local Authority and a further 31% would report same to the police.

Anti-social Behaviour is over represented in the MOSAIC profile type "**Transient Renters**" living in low cost sub-divided older accommodation and aged 26-30 years.

Mental health is reported in nearly half of high risk anti-social behaviour cases, this is greater in cases between **direct neighbours**.

There is a significant correlation between **mental health** and lower tolerance to **noise**. The rate of complaints about noise in Chorley is better than the England average.

Alcohol and drugs are common factors relating to anti-social behaviour, this has increased among **females 20-40 years living in social housing**.

Youth related anti-social behaviour focuses on groups congregating being **rowdy and intimidating** with smaller localised trends of dangerous behaviour incorporating criminal damage where **objects are thrown**.

3% of **hate crime** reported in Lancashire was committed in Chorley, racist and religiously motivated hate are the most dominant types.

The most common offending group of racist or religious crimes are **males aged 20-24 years**, whilst the most common victim group are males between 30-34 years.



VULNERABILITIES

The **elderly population (+65 years)** is expected to increase by 7% over the next three years, the elderly are vulnerable to domestic abuse, fraud, scams, health related injury, missing episodes and anti-social behaviour.

There is an increase in demand for mental health services as well as combined services for those affected by mental health and substance misuse.

An increase in demand for domestic abuse services together with recent reductions and changes in services reveals a need to overhaul the current service provision for adults, young people and children.

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

Overall, the district is above the England average for deprivation however wards in Skelmersdale are significantly worse than the England average and about 15% (2,800) of **children live in low income families**.

Crime and anti-social behaviour is more prevalent in deprived areas.

Hospital stays for self-harm are worse than the England average, however alcohol stays are much better than England average.

The **young (0-15 years) population** is expected to increase by 3% over the next 3 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 and services for children and young people to thrive is highlighted by the partnership. 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: Rebecca Eckersley, Lancashire Community Safety Partnership Analyst team.

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

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