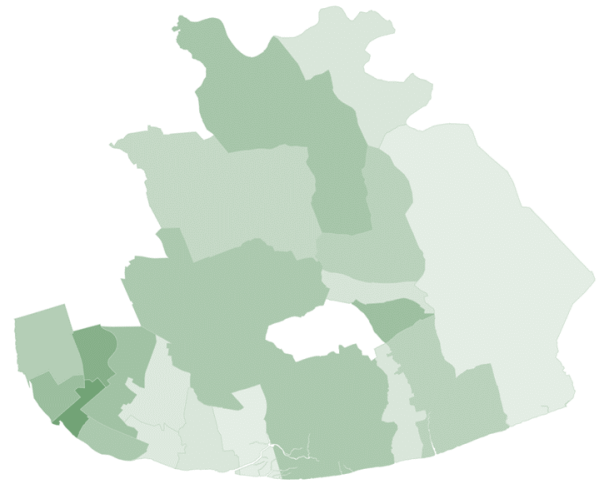




FYLDE 2018

STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT LOCAL PROFILE

Fylde is an authority that borders the Lancashire coastline, Fylde covers 166 square kilometres and has 21 wards. The number of people per kilometre squared is similar to the average of England and Wales.



Most deprived wards of Fylde (dark shading)

Fylde ranked 218/326 in Index of Multiple Deprivation against all local authorities in England.

The health of people in Fylde is varied compared with the England average. Approximately 11% (1,200) of children live in low income families. Life expectancy for both men and women is similar to the England average.

The Borough of Fylde contains a category C prison and tourist attractions.

The Fylde Community Safety Partnership is made up of a number of key organisations who work together to ensure the Borough of Fylde remains one of the country's safest places to live, work or visit.

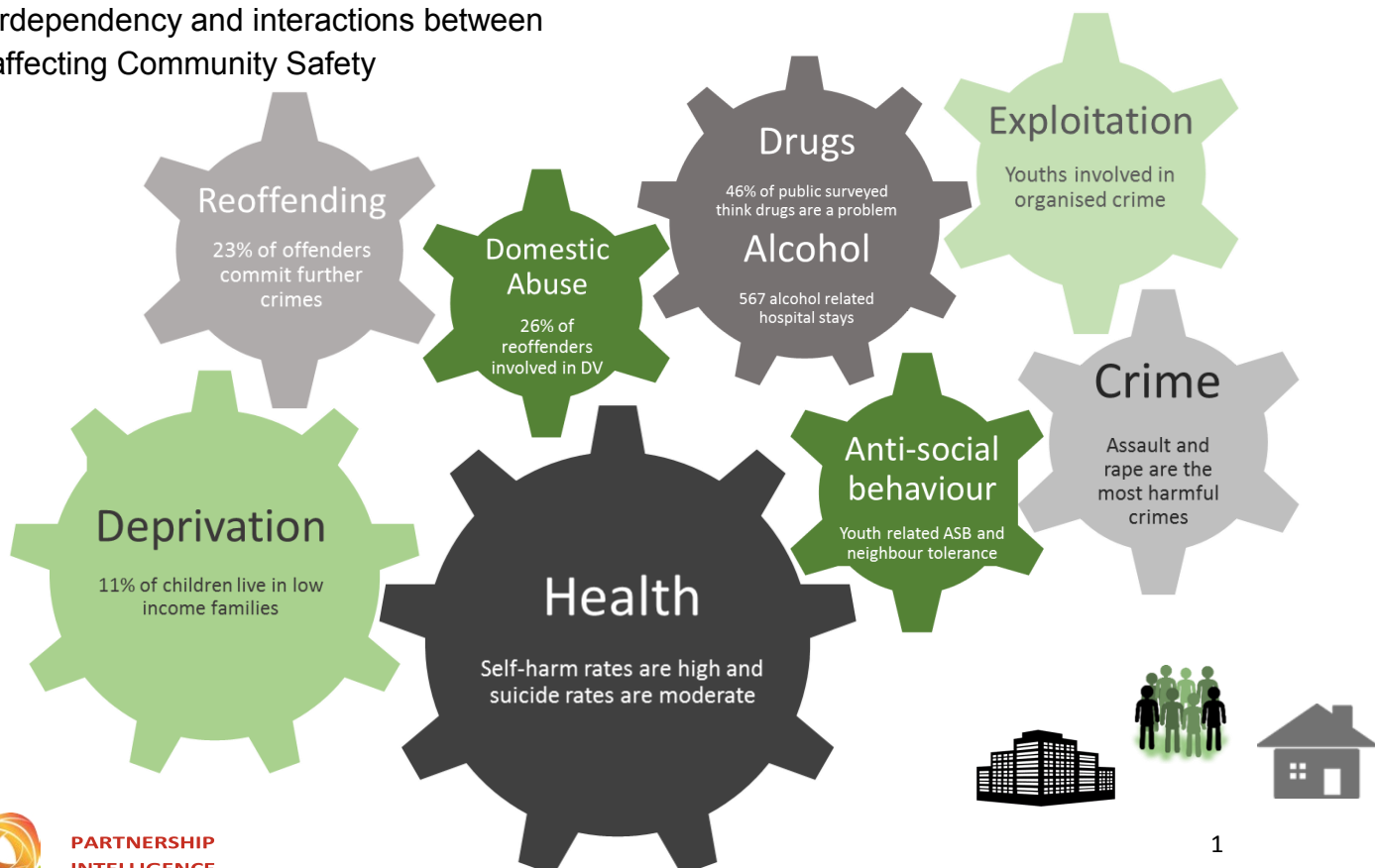
Repeat offending: the local rate is 23%. This is lower than the Lancashire rate of 29%. Financial gain crimes (robbery and theft) are strongest at predicting future reoffending.

Repeat victimisation: the rate is 30%. This is the third highest rate in the county. Victims are more likely to be targeted within 3 months of the initial offence.

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

87% of Fylde residents consider their local area to be safe.

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 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

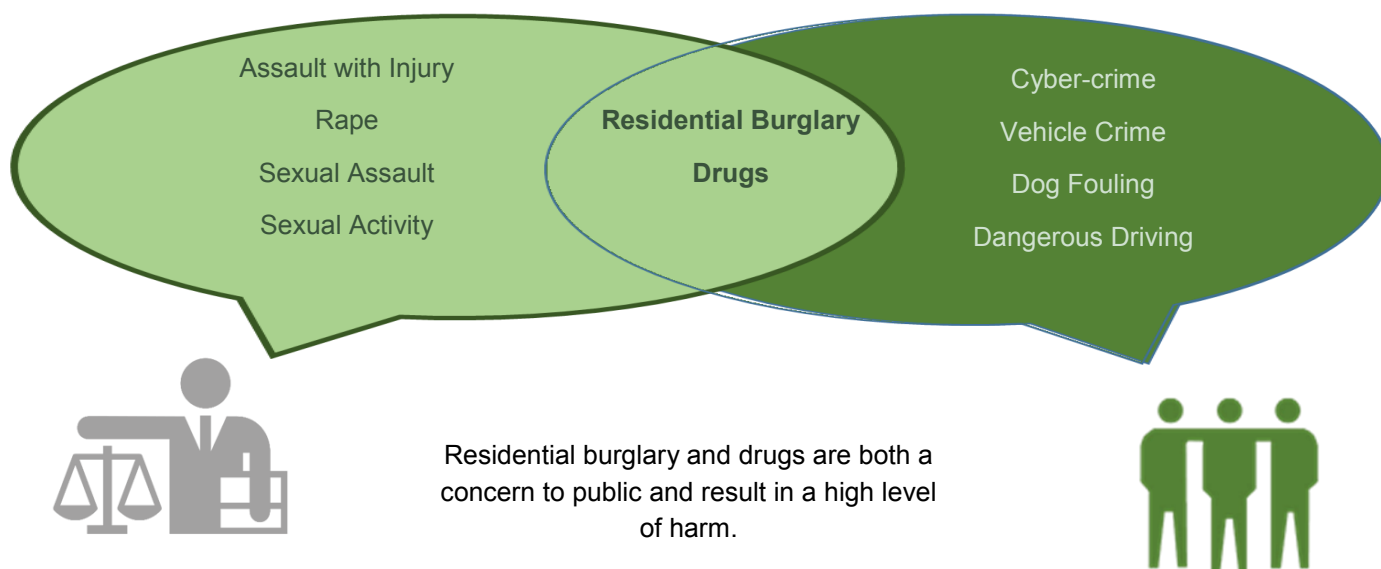
The **Office for National Statistics Crime severity tool** was used to calculate the level of harm of crime in Fylde.

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

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

87% of residents considered their local area to be safe.

The areas of most concern were cyber-crime, residential burglary and vehicle crime.



ROAD SAFETY

- 42% of public surveyed considered **dangerous driving** to be a problem.
- The number of killed or seriously-injured casualties remain static and relatively low in Fylde.
- Significant reductions in **young car occupant casualties** have been recorded in Fylde.

- As the numbers of 17-24 year **old car occupant casualties** have reduced substantially in Fylde, the numbers of 56-74 year old car occupant casualties have started to increase.
- Serious and fatal child casualties hit an all-time low in 2017 with one seriously injured recorded.



VICTIMISATION

The **REPEAT VICTIMISATION** rate for Fylde is 30%.

Violence against the person was the most commonly reported crime group in relation to repeat victimisation, followed by theft offences.

Domestic abuse accounted for 18% of repeat victimisation and **alcohol** related crimes accounted for 16% of repeats.

Repeat victims were predominantly **white British** and the peak age group was between **40 and 44 years**, this is a higher age group compared with other areas of Lancashire, but this is due to the older population in Fylde.

Females aged **20 - 24 years** were overrepresented repeat victims of crime and victims of crime.

There were slightly more **male** repeat victims.

Females were more likely to be a repeat victim of violent crime and **males** more likely to be a victim of theft offences.

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



DOMESTIC ABUSE

During a one year period, there were 326 domestic abuse victims recorded by police.

15% domestic abuse victims are from “Aspiring Homemakers”

- Age 31-35
- 2 children
- Full time employment
- Starter salaries
- Private suburbs
- Affordable housing



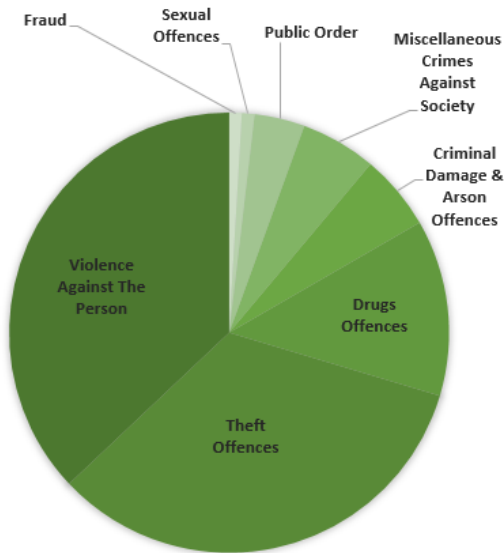
The life style of nearly one-third of all domestic abuse victims belong to two main groups (MOSAIC).

13% domestic abuse victims are from “Senior Security” group

- Age 76 - 80
- Elderly singles and couples
- Owned bungalow
- Comfortable homes
- Low mileage drivers

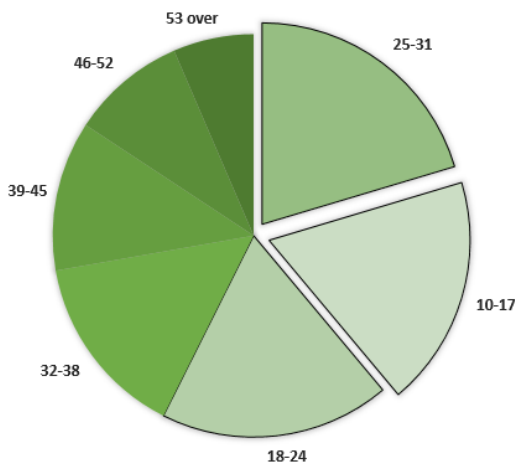


REOFFENDING



Last offence distribution of reoffenders

Peak crime types committed: Assault with injury, shoplifting and assault without injury.
 26% of reoffenders have been involved in a domestic related offence during the last 12 months.
 68% of shoplifting offences committed by reoffenders were aged 32+.



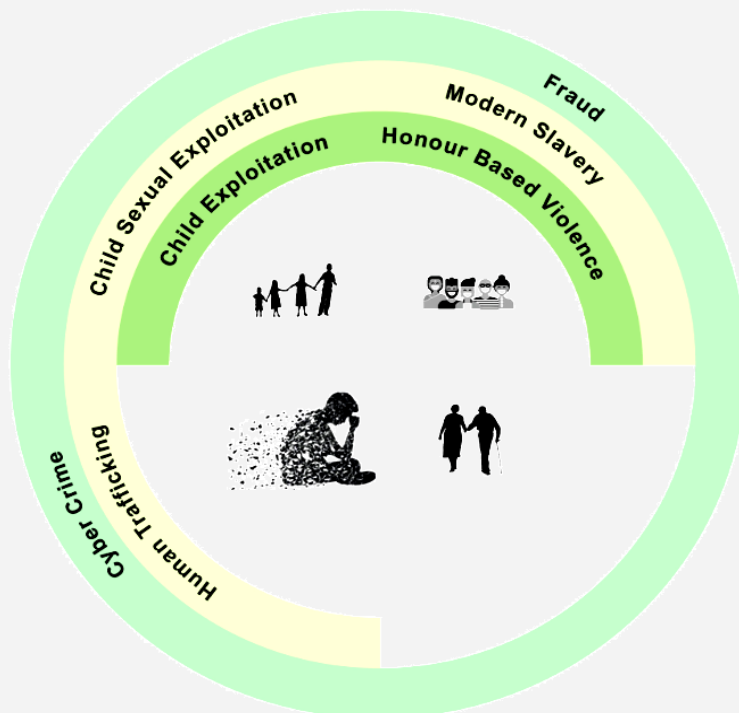
Age distribution of reoffenders

Peak age groups for all were 25-31 years and 10 - 17 years.
 Peak age groups for **females** were 35 - 39 years.
 Peak offences for youths, 10-17 years were assaults and shoplifting.
REPEAT REOFFENDER rate for Fylde is **23%**.
 Reoffender gender split; 86% male, 14% female.

EXPLOITATION

- Over half of Fylde respondents in a Lancashire survey were worried about being a victim of **online crime**.
- 46% of respondents felt **people using or dealing drugs** was a problem.
- Cannabis** cultivations were identified in Fylde with links to **Vietnamese** nationals.

Vulnerable groups include:
 Young people and children, diverse communities, people with mental health issues and the elderly.



SUBSTANCE MISUSE



Alcohol was a factor in 27% of violence against the person crimes and 14% of all crime.

A quarter of all **domestic violence** offences were alcohol related.

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**.

The number (per 100,000) of **claimants of benefits** due to alcoholism has decreased in England the number in Fylde is similar to that of the national figure.



The use of '**county line**' telephone numbers are used by groups from outside of Lancashire to deal drugs. This involves the use of a single number for ordering drugs.

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

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

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

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

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

63% of **people surveyed** in Fylde would report anti-social behaviour to the Local Authority and 92% of respondents would report the same to the police.

Anti-social behaviour is over represented in the same MOSAIC groups as Domestic Abuse: "**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**.

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

Youth related anti-social behaviour focuses on groups congregating, causing nuisance and being **rowdy and abusive**.

The percentage of hate crime reported in Fylde is 2%. This is the second lowest figure in Lancashire

The most common offending group of racist / religious crimes are **males aged 25 to 29 years**, whilst the most common victim group are males between 34 - 44 years.



VULNERABILITIES

The **elderly population (+65 years)** is expected to increase by 5% over the next three years, the elderly are vulnerable to domestic abuse, fraud, scams, health related injury and 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.

The health of people in Fylde is varied compared with the England average. Approximately 11% (1,200) of children live in low income families.

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

There is a significantly higher rate of hospital stays for self harm.

The **young (0-15 years) population** is expected to increase by 1% 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.

The number of alcohol specific hospital stays for under 18 year olds is higher than the national average.

A lack of appropriate facilities and services for children and young people to thrive is highlighted by the partnership.



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.

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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