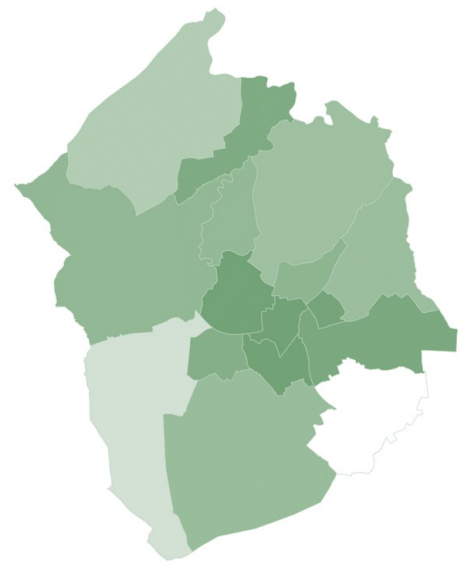




HYNDBURN 2018

STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT LOCAL PROFILE

Hyndburn is an authority in East Lancashire that contains 16 wards. Hyndburn has around three times the average number of people per kilometre squared than England and Wales.



Most deprived wards of Hyndburn (dark shading)
Hyndburn ranked 28/326 in Index of Multiple Deprivation against all local authorities in England

Health in Hyndburn is generally worse than the England average. Hyndburn is one of the 20% most deprived districts in England and approximately 19% (3,300) of children live in low income families.

Hyndburn Community Safety Partnership aims to make Hyndburn a safer place to live, work and visit by working in partnership.

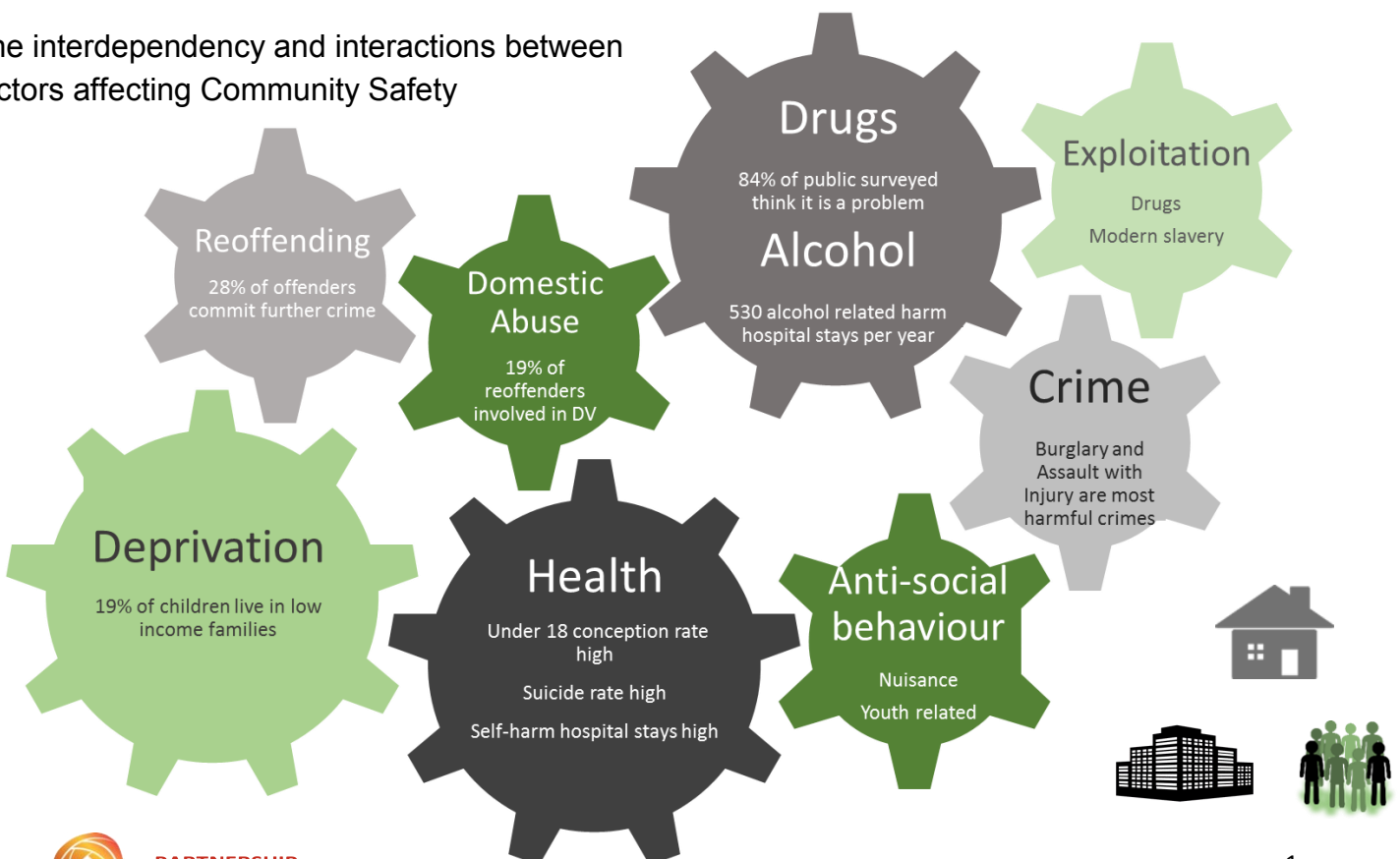
61% of Hyndburn residents responding to a survey felt the local area to be fairly or very safe. Almost 40% agree that the police and local public services are successful in dealing with crime.

Repeat offending: the local rate is 28%, this is lower than the Lancashire rate (29%). Financial gain crimes (robbery and theft) are strongest at predicting future reoffending.

Repeat victimisation: the rate is 25%. Theft offences were the most commonly reported crime group in relation to repeat victimisation.

Anti-social behaviour: local issues are youth related, with youths involved in nuisance related anti-social behaviour in repeat public locations.

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

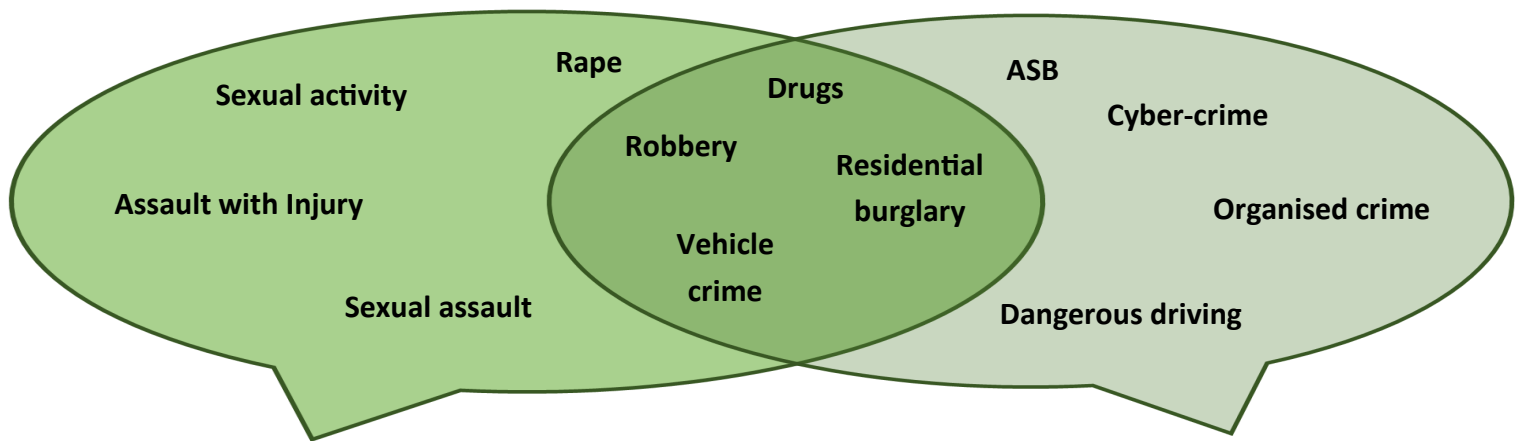
The **Office for National Statistics Crime Severity Tool** was used to calculate the level of harm caused by crime in Hyndburn.

The crimes with the highest harm were: residential burglary, assault with injury and rape.

The **Living in Lancashire Survey** provided an indication of the community safety issues stated as important by the public of Hyndburn.

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

61% of residents feel safe in Hyndburn



Drugs, robbery, residential burglary and vehicle crime are both a concern to the public and result in a higher level of harm.



ROAD SAFETY

- The number of injury collisions across Hyndburn hit an all-time low in 2017.
- Following a significant rise in 2014 which proved to be an exceptionally high year, numbers of seriously injured casualties in Hyndburn remain largely unchanged and relatively low.
- Child casualties, of all severity of injury, decreased substantially in Hyndburn in 2017.
- Numbers of killed and seriously injured casualties reduced in all casualty groups within the 17-24 year age group in 2017, contrary to many other districts.
- The Green and Healthy Travel initiative promotes walking and cycling as an alternative to car travel. The initiative aims to make commuters healthier at the same time as reducing traffic on the roads.

VICTIMISATION

REPEAT VICTIMISATION rate for Hyndburn is **25%**

Theft offences and **violence against the person** were the most commonly reported crimes of repeat victims.

Predominant group of repeat victims were white British, aged 25-34 years.

Alcohol was a factor in at least 13% of repeat victimisation cases.

Domestic Abuse was a factor in 16% of repeat victimisation cases.

Slightly more male repeat victims were recorded than female repeat victims. Males are more likely to become a repeat victim of theft offences and females are more likely to be a repeat victim of violence against the person.

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 Hyndburn by gender overlaid with the percentage repeat victim population in Hyndburn and the percentage victim population in Hyndburn



DOMESTIC ABUSE

In one year there were 539 domestic abuse victims recorded by police in Hyndburn.

The lifestyle of more than half of all domestic abuse victims belong to two main groups (MOSAIC):

34% DV victims are from "Transient Renters" group

- Singles and home sharers
- Short term private renters
- Low rent accommodation
- Often Victorian terraces
- Low wage occupations
- Age 26-30 years

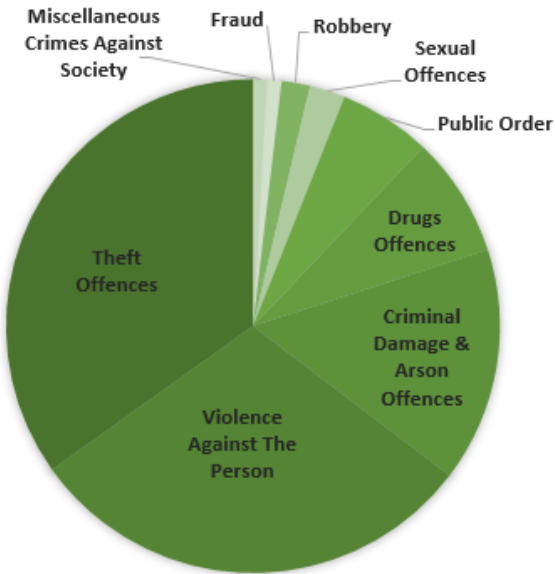


19% DV victims are from "Family Basics" group

- Married / cohabiting couples
- Own low value homes
- Both parents working
- Age 31-35 years
- Pre-school children

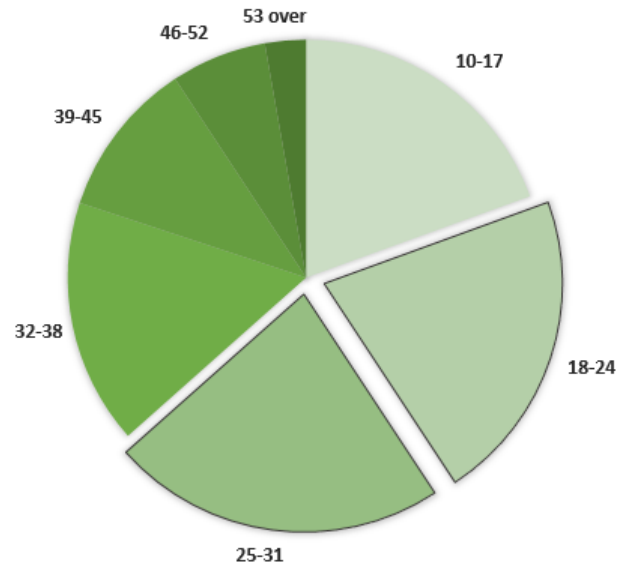


REOFFENDING



Last offence distribution of reoffenders

Peak crime types committed: shoplifting, assault with injury and burglary other than in a dwelling.
 19% of reoffenders have been involved in a domestic related offence during the last 12 months.
 69% 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 offences for youth, 10-17 years were assaults and shoplifting.
 Peak age groups for reoffenders who committed assaults were 30 years and under.

REPEAT REOFFENDER rate for Hyndburn is **28%**.

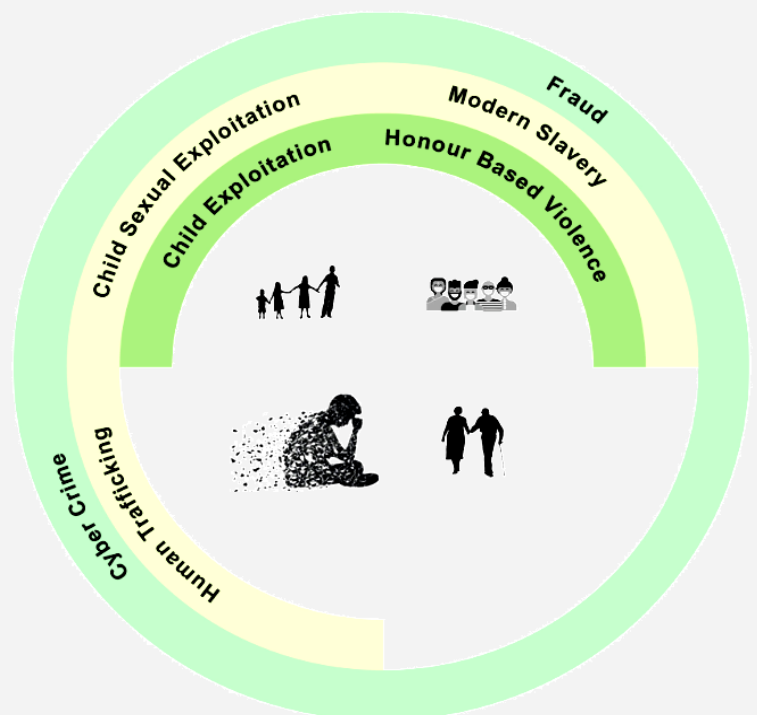
Reoffender gender split is 80% male, 20% female.

EXPLOITATION

- 58% of Hyndburn respondents in a Lancashire survey are worried about being a victim of online crime.
- 36% of respondents felt worried that sexual exploitation of children or vulnerable adults was a problem.
- Although the number of victims of exploitation are relatively small within the district, the harm is very high.
- East BCU is accountable for 43% of all reports of modern slavery received by the Force as a whole, with sexual exploitation of non-UK females stated as the major concern.

Vulnerable groups include:

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



SUBSTANCE MISUSE



At least 72% of assault offences in the town centre / night time economy area are 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 outlet 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**.

Approximately one third of all **domestic violence** offences were alcohol related.

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



Drugs are the most common commodity of **organised crime groups** in Hyndburn.

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

There has been an increase in demand to services from the number of reports of incidents relating to the use of New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) known commonly as "Spice".

84% of residents surveyed in Hyndburn believe that people using / dealing drugs is a problem in the local area.

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

There has been an increase in the number of young people using cocaine, linked to the night time economy.

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

Almost half of **people surveyed** in Hyndburn believe anti-social behaviour to be a fairly or very big problem in the local area. Anti-social behaviour has decreased in Hyndburn over the last 3 years.

Over a third of all anti-social behaviour reported in Hyndburn was youth related. Many of these incidents involved groups of youths congregating in public areas causing nuisance. Very few youth related incidents of anti-social behaviour involved alcohol. Weekends are highlighted as peak times for youth related ASB.

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

The number of reported incidents of **hate crime** in Hyndburn have remained relatively static over the last two years.

The most common offending group of racist/religious crimes are **females aged 10-14 years**, followed by males aged 15-19 years.

Males aged 30-34 years accounted for the most significant number of victims of racially/religiously aggravated crime.



VULNERABILITIES

The **elderly population (+65 years)** in Hyndburn is expected to increase by 4% 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.

Hyndburn is one of the 20% most deprived districts in England and about 19% (3,300) 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 are significantly worse in Hyndburn than the England average.

The **young population (0-15 years)** in Hyndburn is expected to decrease slightly by 0.5% 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: Rachel Johnson, Lancashire Community Safety Partnership Analyst team.

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