

*Most deprived wards of Preston (dark shading)
Preston ranked 72/326 in Index of Multiple Deprivation
against all local authorities in England.*

STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT LOCAL PROFILE

Preston is an authority in Central Lancashire that contains 22 wards, this will be reduced to 16 in 2019. Preston has twice the average number of people per square kilometre than England and Wales.

Health varies compared with the England average. Preston is one of the 20% most deprived districts in England and about 19% (5,200) of children live in low income families.

The city contains a university, hospital and prison and also has a night time economy.

Preston Community Safety Partnership aims to address crime and disorder, anti-social behaviour and other factors adversely affecting the environment, substance misuse and reducing reoffending in the local area.

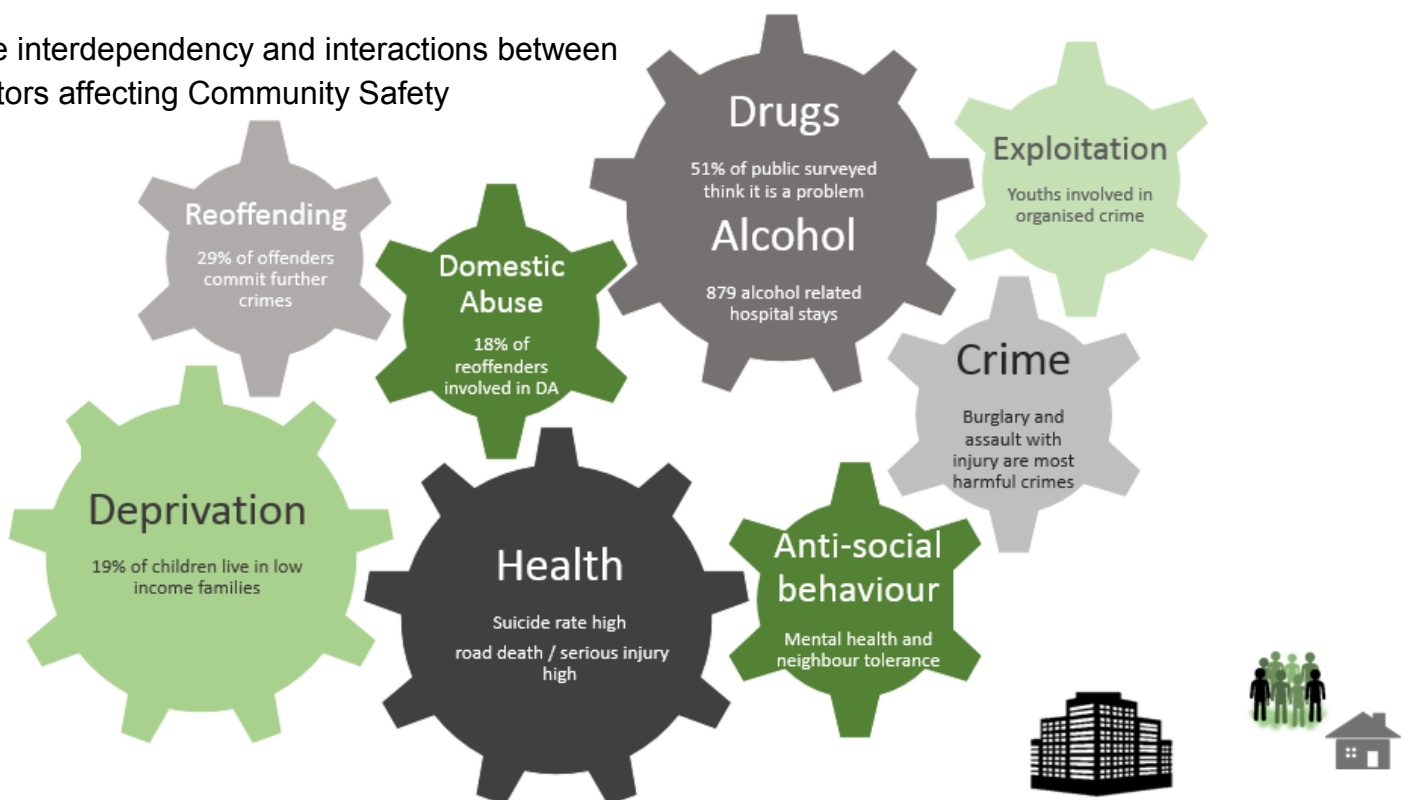
Repeat offending: the local rate is 29% this is the same as the Lancashire average (29%). Financial gain crimes (robbery and theft) are strongest at predicting future reoffending.

Repeat victimisation: the rate is 23%, similar to the Lancashire average of 21%. Victims are more likely to be targeted within 3 months of the index offence.

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

75% of local residents consider their local area to be safe. Almost 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 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

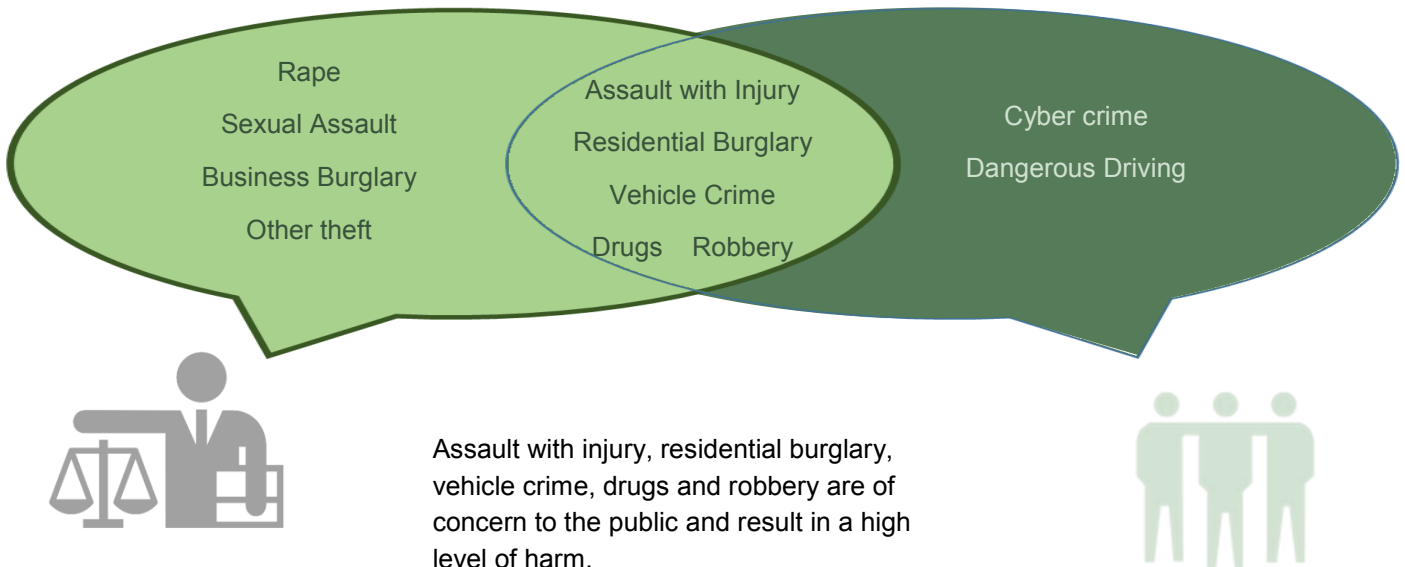
HARM AND PUBLIC PERCEPTION

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

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 Preston.

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



ROAD SAFETY

- 53% of public surveyed considered dangerous driving to be a problem.
- Serious road traffic collision casualties have reduced in the past two years.
- 25-39 year olds car occupants were the most common casualty group in Preston.
- “Green and Healthy” Cycling increased the number of cyclists whilst the number of casualties reduced.
- Child pedestrian casualties have increased slightly.

Since the introduction of Average Speed cameras on A6 London Road:

No collisions have resulted in killed or serious injury casualties.

Speed compliance is now over 99%.

Rolling vehicle noise has reduced over 2 decibels per vehicle.

VICTIMISATION

REPEAT VICTIMISATION rate for Preston is **23%**.

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 15% of repeat victimisation cases.

Domestic Abuse was a factor in 19% of repeat victimisation cases.

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



DOMESTIC ABUSE

It is estimated there are over 5,000 domestic abuse victims in Preston, however there were only 1,178 domestic abuse victims recorded by police.

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

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

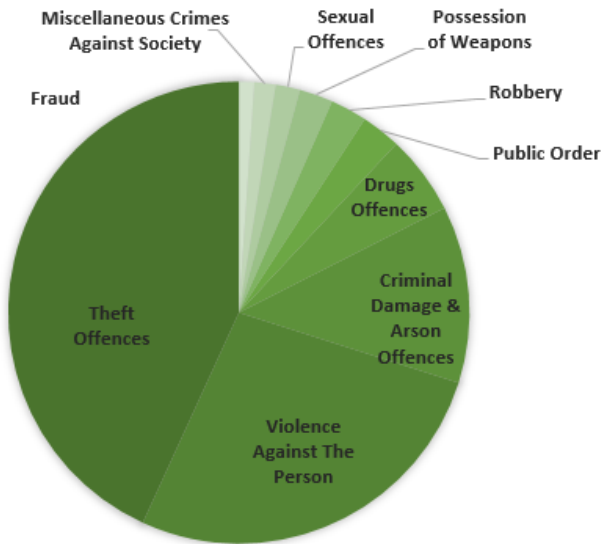
26% of domestic abuse victims are from "Transient Renters" group

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

20% of domestic abuse victims are from "Family Basics" group



REOFFENDING

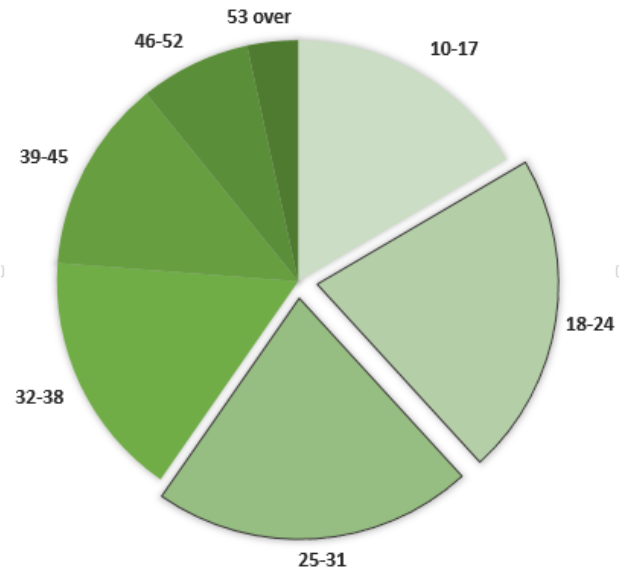


Last offence distribution of reoffenders

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

18% of reoffenders have been involved in a **domestic related offence** during the last 12 months.

57% of **shoplifting** offences committed by reoffenders were aged over 32 years.



Age distribution of reoffenders

Peak age groups for all were 18-24 and 25-31 years.

Peak age groups for females were 25 - 45years.

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

REPEAT REOFFENDER rate for Preston is **29%**.

Reoffender gender split was 79% male, 21% female.

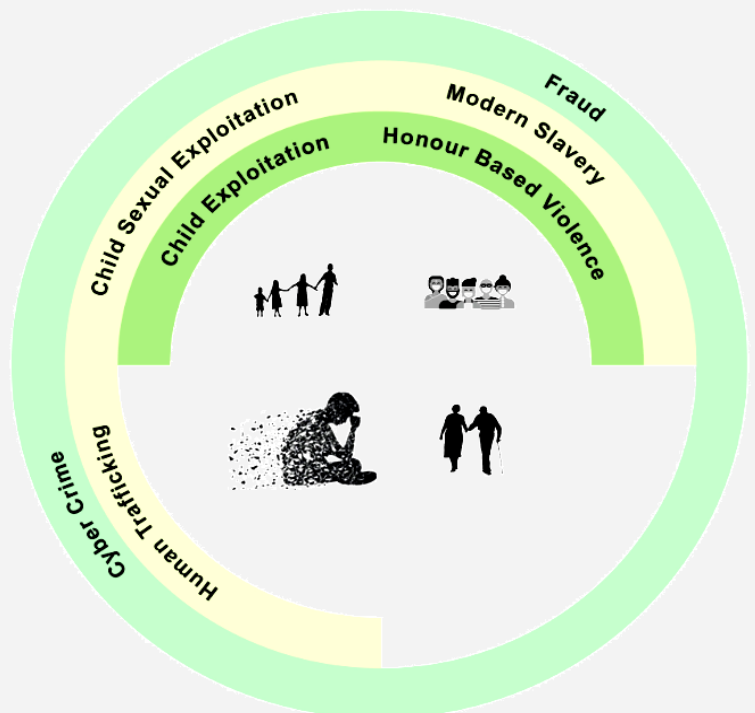
EXPLOITATION

- Almost 50% of Preston respondents in a Lancashire survey are worried about being a victim of online crime.
- 15% of respondents felt worried that sexual exploitation of children or vulnerable adults was a problem.
- Although the number of victims are relatively small within the district the harm is very high.
- The majority of Modern Slavery intelligence reports in South relate to areas of concern in Preston and encompass mainly sexual and labour exploitation.

Vulnerable groups include:

Young people and children, diverse communities,

People with mental health issues and the elderly.



SUBSTANCE MISUSE



43% of violence against the person crimes in the **city centre** are alcohol related compared with 19% of all crimes

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**.

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

Two thirds of **sexual offences** in night time economy hours occurred when either the victim or offender had taken alcohol.

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



Drugs is the most common activity of **organised crime groups** in Preston, this results in conflict between **rival groups**.

There are strong connections between **local families dealing drugs**.

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

Cannabis grows are a continuing issue throughout Preston.

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 30-34 year old for males and 25-29 year old females; the most common group for opiates 30-44 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

Half of **people surveyed** in Preston would report crime and anti-social behaviour to their Local Authority and a further 38% would report same to the police.

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

Mental health is reported in nearly half of 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 Preston is significantly worse 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 abusive** with smaller localised trends of **motorbike noise nuisance** and dangerous behaviour incorporating **criminal damage** when missiles are thrown.

A fifth of **hate crime** reported in Lancashire was committed in Preston and predominantly in the City Centre where diverse groups are most likely to come into contact with others.

The most common offending group of racist/ religious crimes are **males aged 35-39 years**, whilst the most common victim group are males between 30-34 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

Preston is one of the 20% most deprived districts in England and about 19% (5,200) of children live in low income families.

Over a third of households in Preston live in rented accommodation.

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

A large proportion of health indicators including life expectancy are significantly worse in Preston than the England average.

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.

A lack of appropriate facilities and services for children and young people to thrive is highlighted by service providers throughout the district. Research suggests children, nowadays, are less likely to meet informally with friends and feel less safe on transport



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.

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