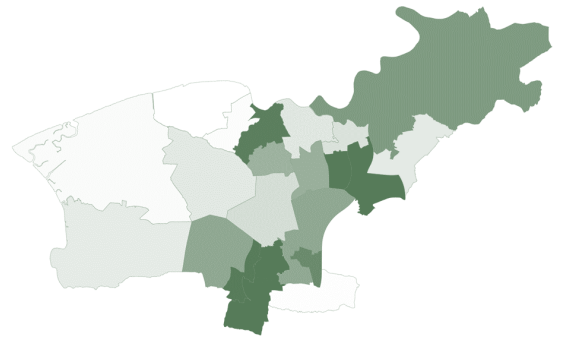


**SOUTH RIBBLE 2018**

**STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT LOCAL PROFILE**

South Ribble is an authority in Central Lancashire that covers 113 square kilometres, has 27 wards, and has more than twice the number of people per kilometre than the England and Wales average. Many residents commute to work especially to Preston city. Within South Ribble is the intersection of three motorways.



*Most deprived wards of South Ribble (dark shading). South Ribble ranked 234/326 in Index of Multiple Deprivation against all local authorities in England.*

Health varies compared with the England average. About 11% (2,100) of children in South Ribble live in low income families. Life expectancy for women and men is similar to the England average.

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.

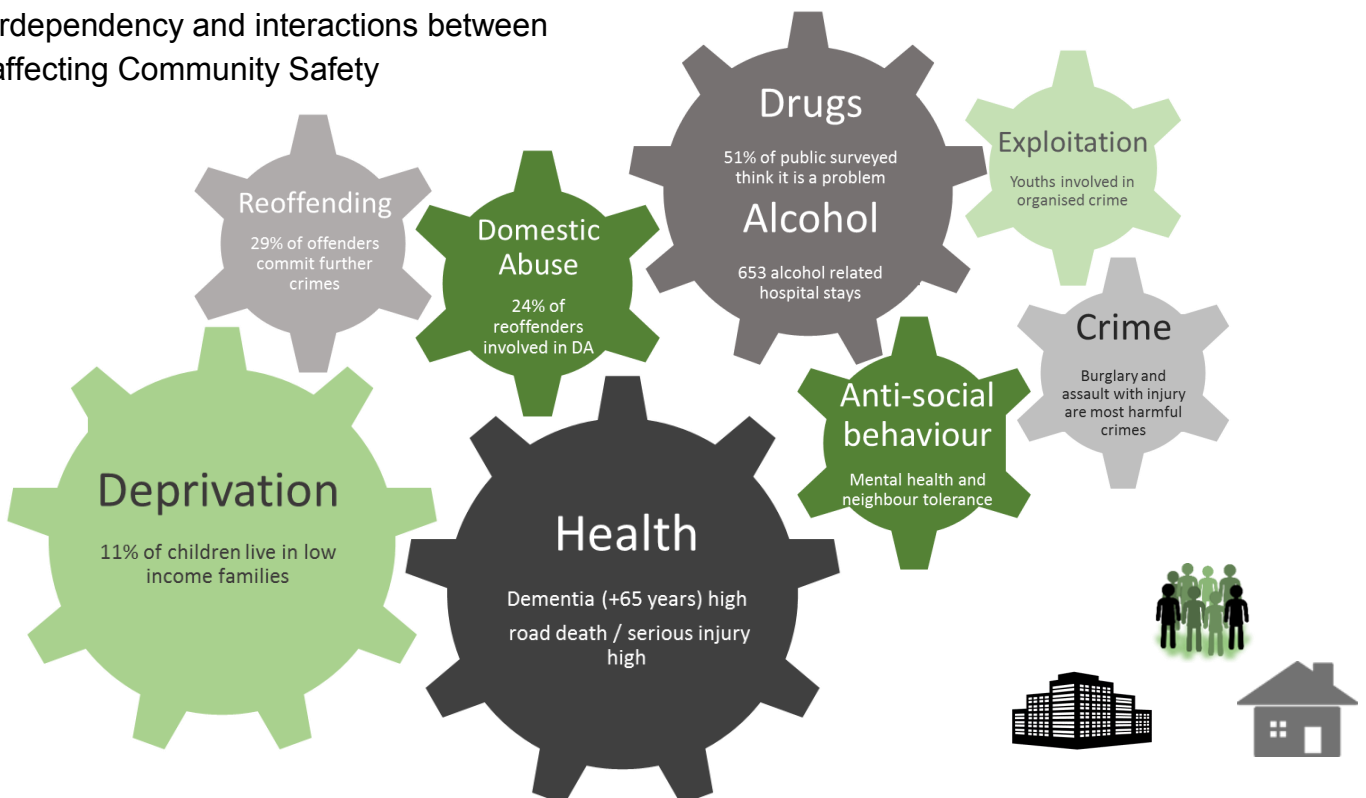
Repeat offending: the local rate is 29% this is the same as the Lancashire average (29%). Financial gain crimes (robbery and theft) are strongest at predicting future reoffending.

Repeat victimisation: the rate is 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.

89% 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** (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

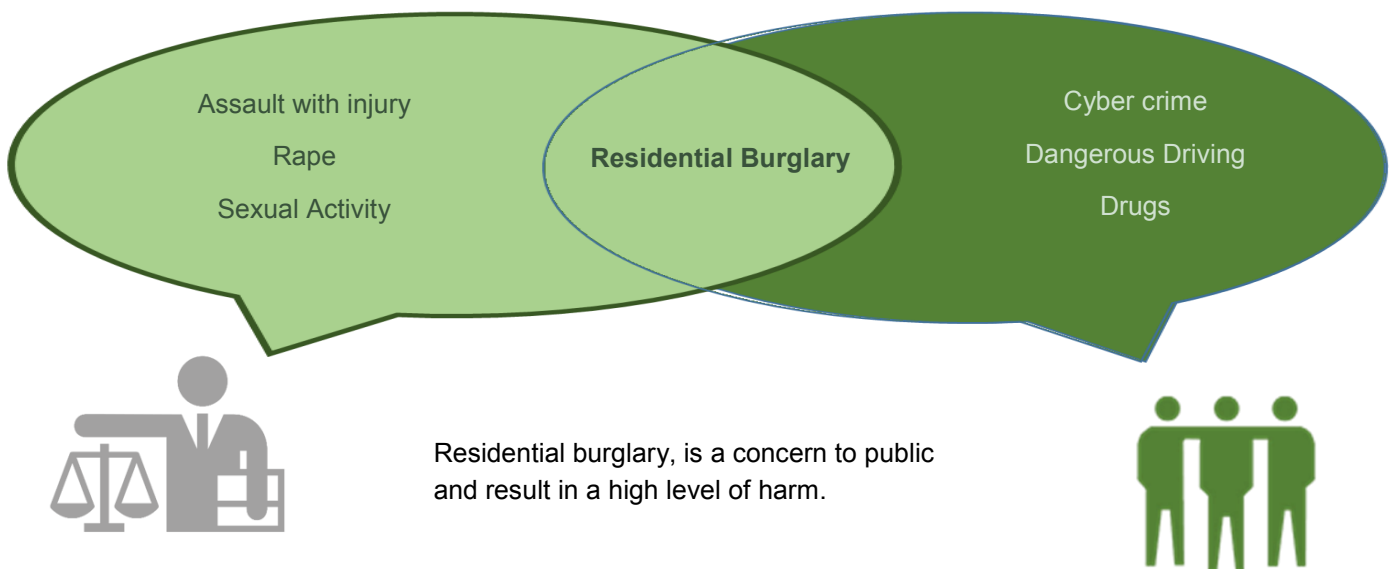
## HARM AND PUBLIC PERCEPTION

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

The crime groups 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 important to the public of South Ribble.

The areas of most concern were cyber crime and dangerous driving.



## ROAD SAFETY

- 49% of public surveyed considered dangerous driving to be a problem.
- Whilst the number of road traffic collision casualties reduced in the past five years the number of seriously injured casualties increased.
- Motorcyclist casualties have reduced over the past two years.
- In contrast to the Lancashire trend, in South Ribble more young motorcyclists were seriously injured compared to young car occupants.
- "Green and Healthy" Cycling increased the number of cyclists whilst the number of casualties reduced.

### Since the introduction of Average Speed cameras on A6 London Road into Preston

No collisions resulted in killed or serious injury casualties.

Speed compliance is now over 99%

Rolling vehicle noise has reduced over 2 decibels per vehicle

A further camera set was installed on A59 Brockholes Brow from South Ribble into Preston

## VICTIMISATION

The **REPEAT VICTIMISATION RATE** for South Ribble is 24%.

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

**Domestic abuse** accounted for 20% of repeat victimisation, this is the highest domestic abuse repeat rate in the county. **Alcohol** was a factor in 15% of repeats.

**Repeat victims** were predominantly white British. The peak age groups for **females** were between 20 and 24 years, for **males** it was 40 to 49 years.

Females between the age of 10 to 45 years were more likely to be a victim of crime and even more likely to be a repeat victims.

Overall, there was an equal split between male and female victims. Males were more likely to be a victim of theft and females were more likely to be a repeat victim of violence.



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

## DOMESTIC ABUSE

It is estimated there are over 3,600 domestic abuse victims in South Ribble however, there were only 531 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

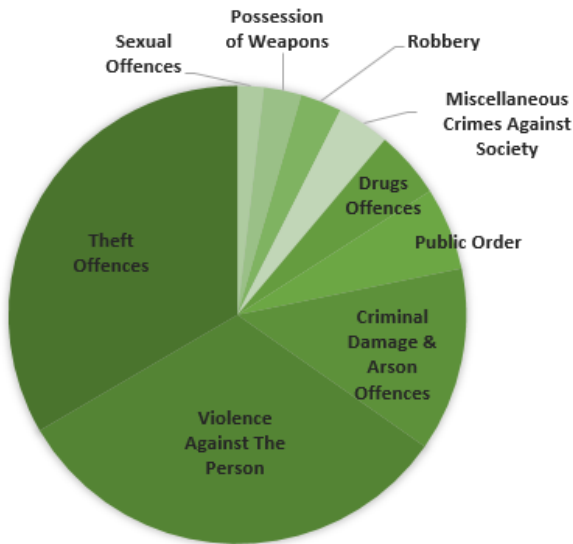


Younger households  
Full-time employment  
Private suburbs  
Affordable housing costs  
Starter salaries

18% of domestic abuse victims are from "Aspiring Homemakers" group



## REOFFENDING

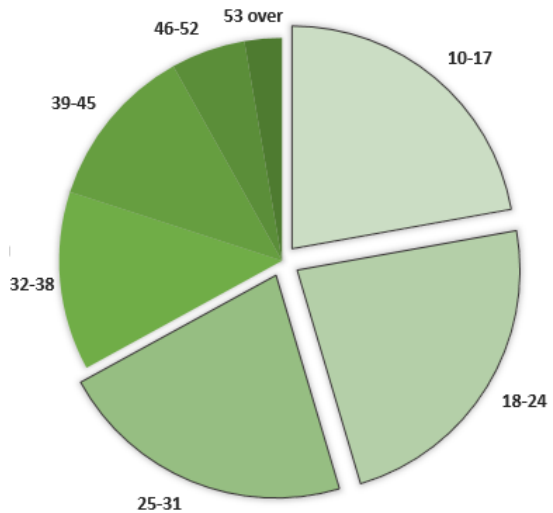


*Last offence distribution of reoffenders*

Peak crime types committed: **shoplifting, assault with injury.**

24% of reoffenders have been involved in a **domestic related offence** during the last 12 months.

80% of **assaults with injury** offences committed were aged 10-31years.



*Age distribution of reoffenders*

**Peak age groups for all were 10-31 years.**

Peak age groups for females were 10-17 years.

Peak offences for youth, 10-17 years were assaults and public fear, alarm or distress.

**REPEAT REOFFENDER** rate for South Ribble is **29%**.

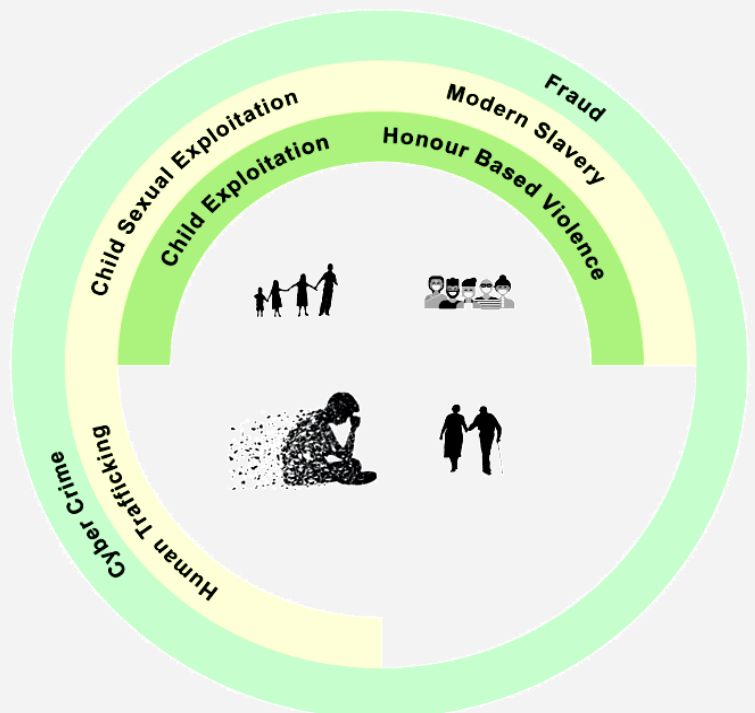
Reoffender gender split: 84% male, 16% female.

## EXPLOITATION

- Nearly half of South Ribble respondents in a Lancashire survey were worried about being a victim of **online crime**.
- 19% of respondents felt **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.
- Organised crime groups target and exploit vulnerable adults and use children to deal drugs in South Ribble.
- Cases of Modern Day Slavery were uncovered in South Ribble, car wash and takeaways were most prevalent businesses.

*Vulnerable groups include:*

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



## SUBSTANCE MISUSE



29% of violence against the person crimes are alcohol related; the peak time is midnight to 1am on Sunday mornings.

Alcohol consumption both on and off licenced premises per head of population is less than the Lancashire 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 is **50-54 year old males**. This range broadens for females to 25-59 years.

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 South Ribble, with some rival groups crossing into Preston.

There are strong connections between **drugs, 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 females; the most common group for opiates 40-44 year old males.

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

55% of **people surveyed** in South Ribble would report crime and anti-social behaviour to their Local Authority and a further 39% 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 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 South Ribble is much 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 '**car-racing**' nuisance, climbing on roofs and substance using outdoors.

1% of **hate crime** reported in Lancashire was committed in South Ribble, racist and religiously motivated hate are the most dominant types.

The most common offending group of racist or religious crimes are **males aged 10-19 years**, whilst the most common victim group are females between 20-24 years.





## VULNERABILITIES

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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, 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 is worse than the England average, however alcohol stays are much better than England average.

The **young (0-15 years) population** is expected to increase (+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 than 10 years ago.



## PROCESS

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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:**

**CSPAnalysis@lancashire.pnn.police.uk**