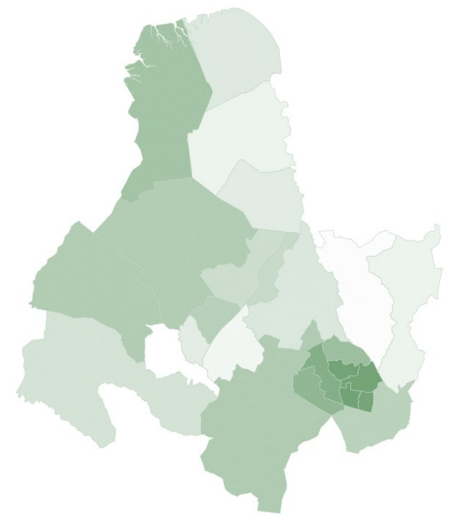


WEST LANCASHIRE 2018

STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT LOCAL PROFILE

West Lancashire is an authority that covers 347 square kilometres and has 25 wards. It is a district of contrasts, it contains a number of small towns and villages that offer a very good quality of life. The district of West Lancashire holds a university and a hospital.



Most deprived wards of West Lancashire (dark shading)
West Lancashire ranked 164/326 in Index of Multiple Deprivation against all local authorities in England.

Health varies compared with the England average. About 15% (2,800) of children in West Lancashire live in low income families. Life expectancy for women is lower than the England average.

More than 20% of West Lancashire consider their day-to-day activities are limited by health, hearing and visual impairment being most common. 12% of population have a common mental health problem (e.g. depression, anxiety).

The West Lancashire Community Safety Partnership is committed to multi-agency problem solving and delivering balanced and comprehensive solutions to tackle crime and disorder.

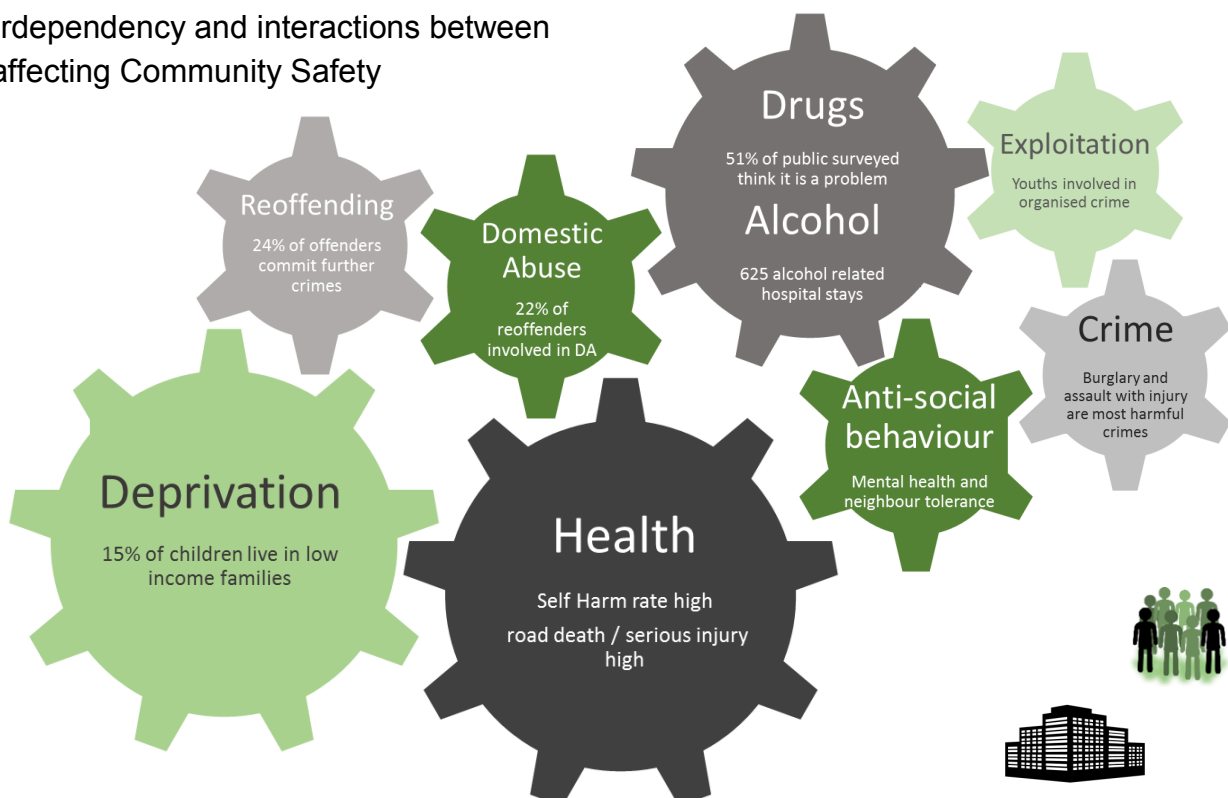
Repeat offending: the local rate is 24% this is less than the Lancashire average (29%). Financial gain crimes (robbery and theft) are strongest at predicting future reoffending.

Repeat victimisation: the rate is 20%, less 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.

88% 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

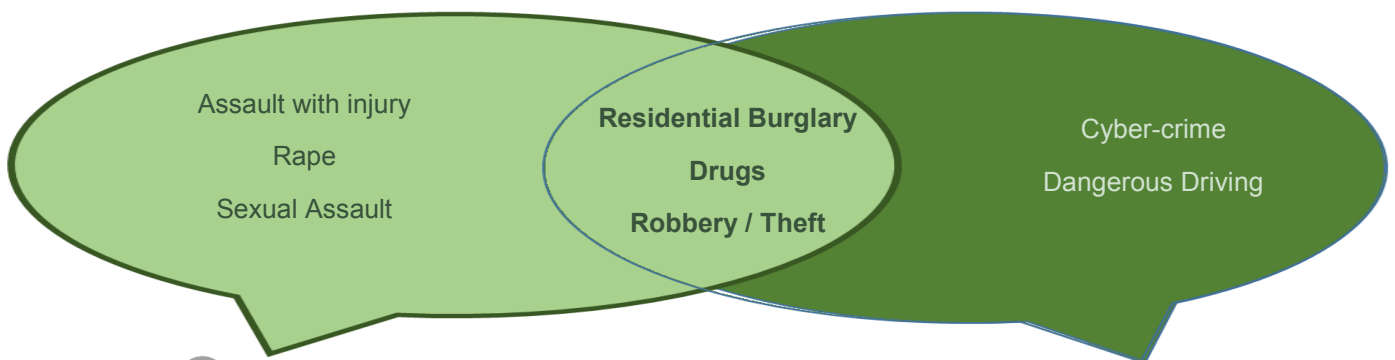
HARM AND PUBLIC PERCEPTION

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

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

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

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



Residential burglary, drugs and robbery / theft are both a concern to public and result in a high level of harm.

Robbery and drugs are both associated with knife crime.



ROAD SAFETY

- The number of casualties on the road is decreasing especially child casualties saw the lowest on record in 2017.
- There were no child pedestrian or child cyclists seriously injured last year.
- For 17-24 year olds, more motorcycle riders were injured compared to car occupants of the same age.
- "Green and Healthy" Cycling increased the number of cyclists whilst the number of casualties reduced.

Since the introduction of **average speed cameras** on the **A565 (Tarleton to Banks)**, no collisions have resulted in killed or serious injury casualties.

VICTIMISATION

The **REPEAT VICTIMISATION** rate for West Lancashire is 20%. This is the lowest rate in the county.

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

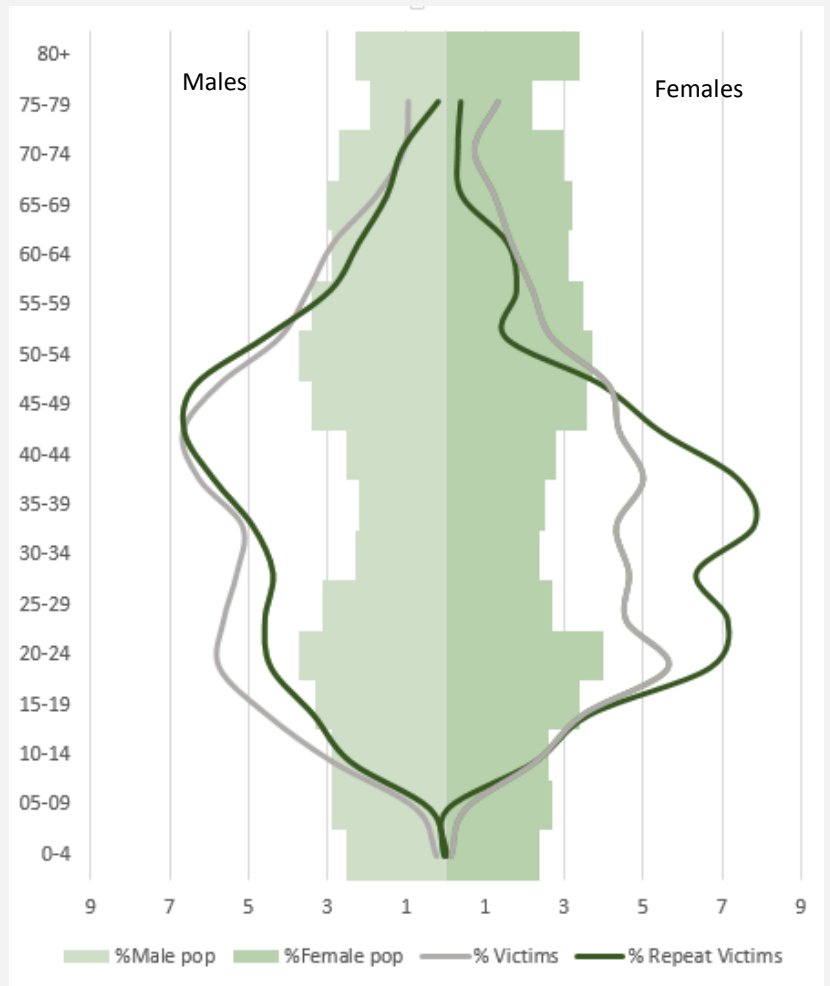
Domestic abuse accounted for 18% of repeat victimisation and **alcohol** accounted for 11% of repeats, this is the lowest rate of alcohol related repeat victimisation in the county.

Repeat victims were predominantly **white British** and the peak age group was between **35 and 44 years**, this is slightly higher than a lot of other areas in the county.

There was an equal split between male and female victims.

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

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



DOMESTIC ABUSE

It is estimated there are over 3,700 domestic abuse victims in West Lancashire, however there were only 399 domestic abuse victims recorded by police.

The lifestyle of 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

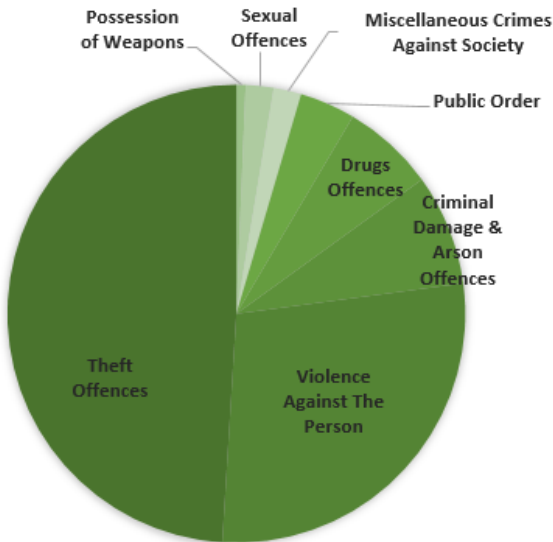
22% of domestic abuse victims are from "Family Basics" group

Age 56-60 years
Social landlords
Victorian Terraces 2-3 bedrooms
Income < £15-19k
Low level of employment
No children

11% of domestic abuse victims are from "Municipal Challenge" group



REOFFENDING

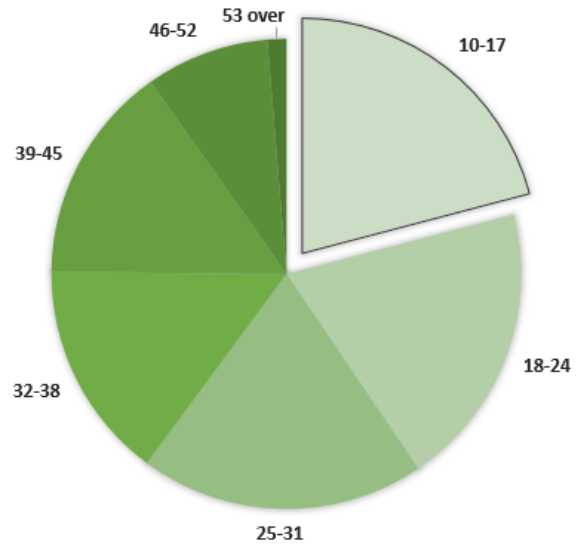


Last offence distribution of reoffenders

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.

66% of shoplifting offences committed by reoffenders were aged over 32 years.



Age distribution of reoffenders

Peak age groups for all were 10-17 years.

Peak age groups for females were 10-17 years.

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

REPEAT REOFFENDER rate for West Lancashire is **24%**.

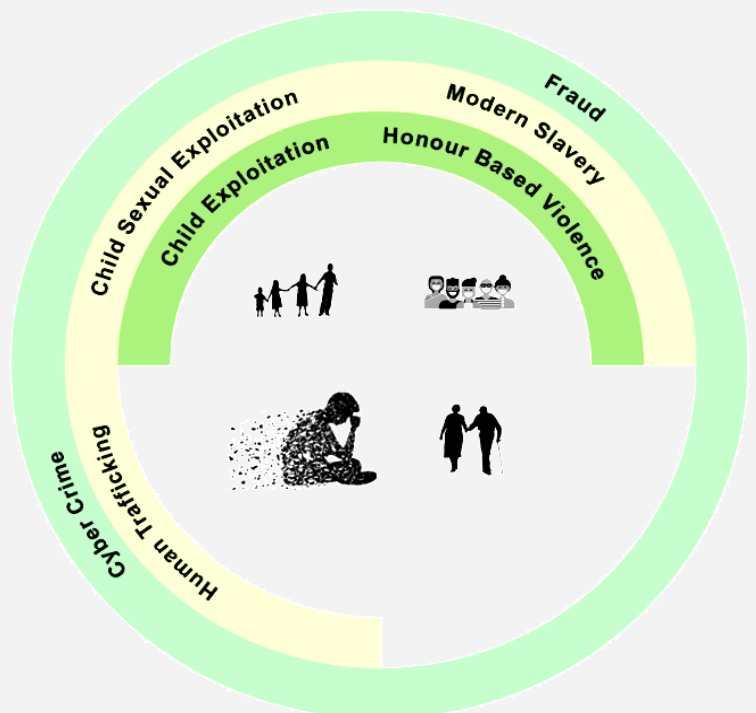
The reoffender gender split was 77% male, 23% female.

EXPLOITATION

- Over 50% of West Lancashire 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.
- There are cases of labour exploitation and sexual exploitation in West Lancashire.
- 39% of West Lancashire's organised crime nominals reside outside the Lancashire area.

Vulnerable groups include:

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



SUBSTANCE MISUSE



31% of violence against the person crimes in Ormskirk town centre are alcohol related compared to 19% in the other areas of West Lancashire.

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 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 were alcohol related.

The most common adult group receiving treatment for alcohol is **45-54 year old males**. The most common female treatment group for alcohol is aged 40-44 years.

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



Drug dealing was the most common activity of **organised crime groups** in West Lancashire, this resulted in conflict between **rival groups**.

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 males and for opiates 45-54 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

59% of **people surveyed** in West Lancashire would report crime and anti-social behaviour to their Local Authority and a further 34% would report same to the police.

Anti-social behaviour is over represented in the MOSAIC profile type "**Transient Renters**" living in low cost subdivided 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 West Lancashire 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 **off-road motorbike nuisance** and dangerous behaviour incorporating **criminal damage** when missiles are thrown.

3% of **hate crime** reported in Lancashire was committed in West Lancashire; racist, homophobic and disability 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

The **elderly population (+65 years)** is expected to increase by 4% 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 remain stable (+0.4%) 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

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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