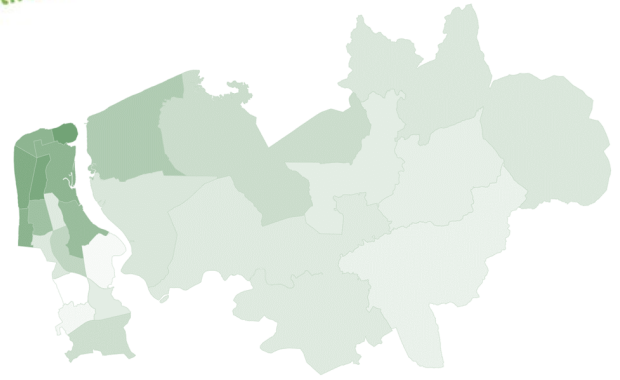


WYRE 2018

STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT LOCAL PROFILE



Most deprived wards of Wyre (dark shading)

Wyre ranked 167/326 in Index of Multiple Deprivation against all local authorities in England

Wyre is an authority that covers 283 square kilometres, following a recent boundary review, the district has gone from 26 wards to 24. The number of people per kilometre squared is similar to the county and national averages.

The health of people in Wyre is varied compared with the England average. Approximately 15% (2,500) of children live in low income families. Life expectancy for both men and women is similar to the England average.

The Wyre vision is for people to be able to live without fear for their own safety, or the safety of others and to secure sustainable reductions in crime and disorder and the fear of crime.

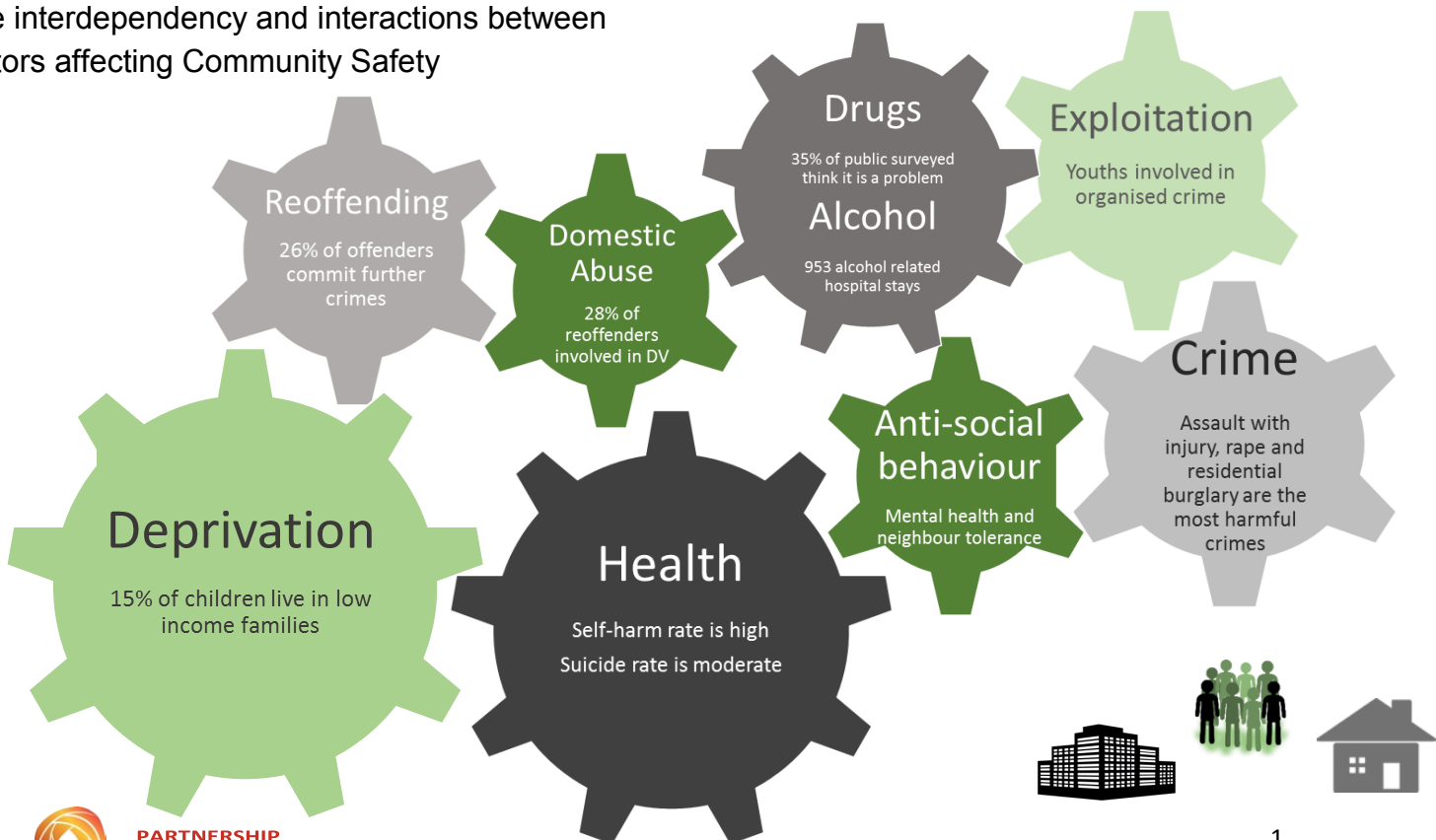
Repeat offending: the local rate is 26%. This is lower than the Lancashire rate of 29%. Financial gain crimes (robbery and theft) are strongest at predicting future reoffending.

Repeat victimisation: the rate is 28%. The Lancashire rate is 21%. 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.

93% of Wyre 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

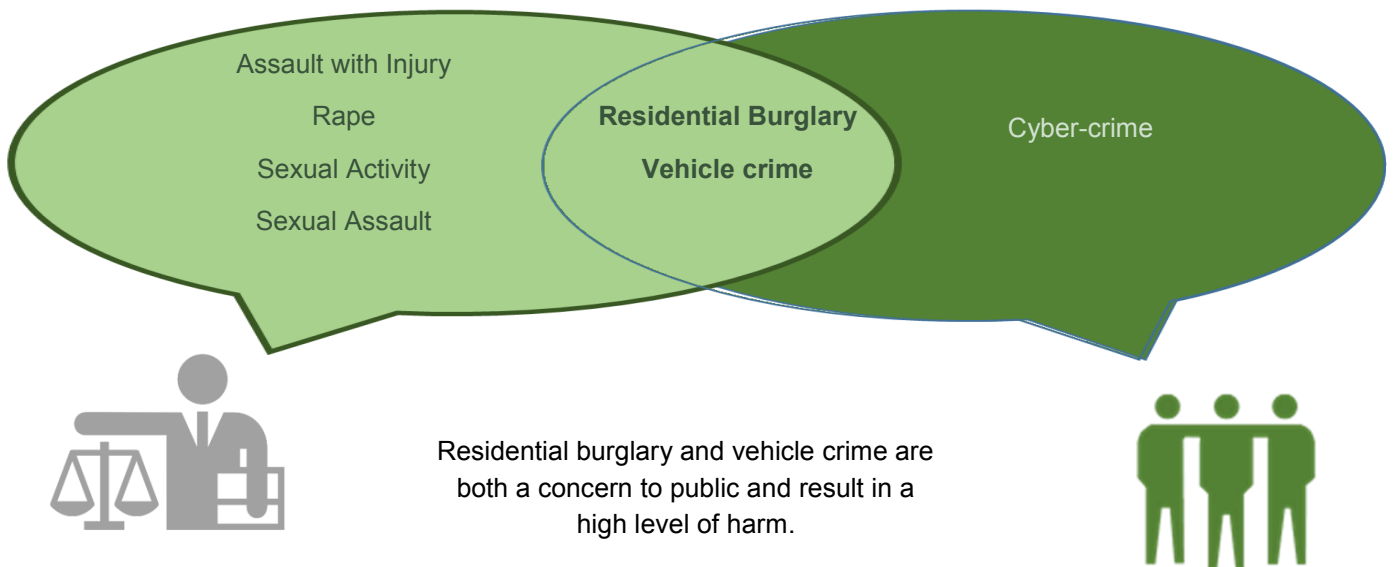
The **Office for National Statistics Crime severity tool** was used to calculate the level of harm of crime in Wyre.

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

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

93% of residents considered their local area to be safe.

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



ROAD SAFETY

- 31% of public surveyed considered dangerous driving to be a problem.
- The number of road traffic collision casualties rose slightly in 2017 although the long-term trend remains one of steady reductions across the district.
- In terms of road casualty fatalities, Wyre remains third lowest of the 14 Lancashire districts with record lows recorded in 2016 and 2017.
- Despite the county-wide initiative to promote 'Green and Healthy Travel', pedal cyclist casualties hit record lows in 2017, whilst numbers of pedestrian casualties have increased slightly (including child pedestrian casualties).
- Whilst numbers of seriously-injured female motorcyclist casualties remain static and very low, significant reductions in male motorcyclist casualties have been recorded over the past five years.
- Average Speed Cameras are now live along the A588, Head Dyke Lane, east of Preesall. Early evaluations are highlighting a positive impact in terms of speed compliance and casualty reductions.

VICTIMISATION

The **REPEAT VICTIMISATION** rate for Wyre is 28%.

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

Domestic abuse accounted for 19% of repeat victimisation and **alcohol** accounted for 16% of repeats.

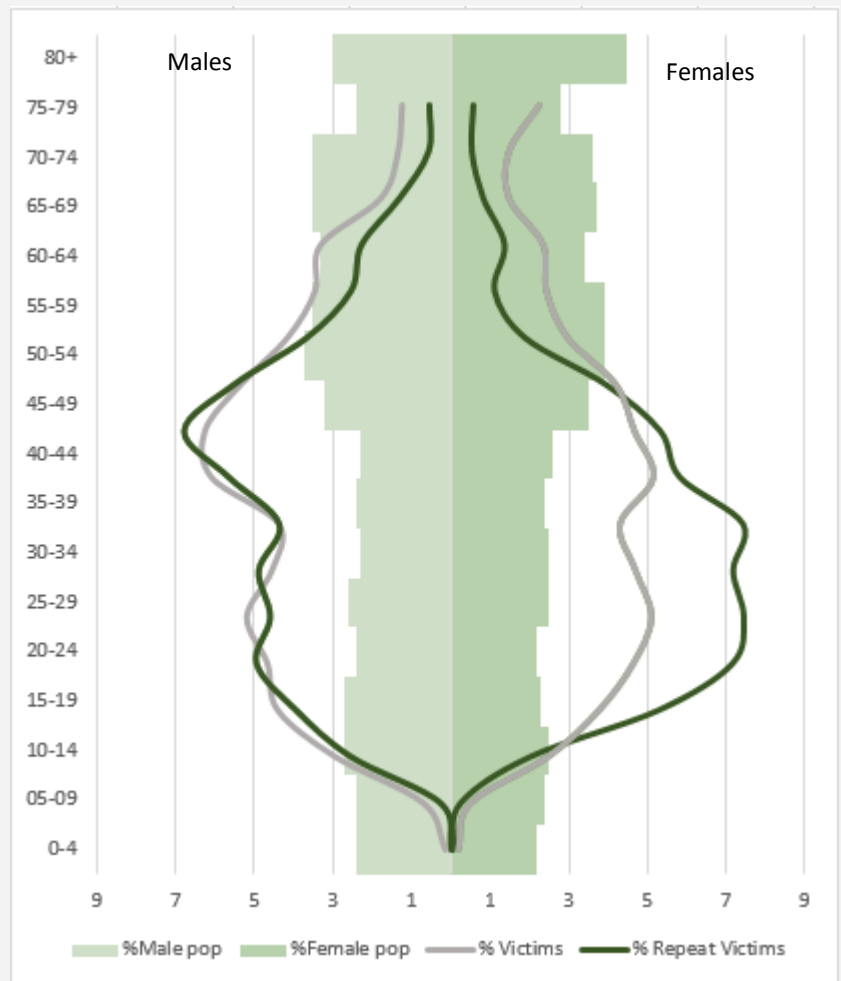
Repeat victims were predominantly **white British** and the peak age group was between **20 and 29 years**.

Females aged **20 - 34** years were overrepresented repeat victims of crime and victims of crime. **Males** aged **40-49** were overrepresented repeat victims and victims.

There were slightly more **female** 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 Wyre by gender overlaid with the percentage repeat victim population in Wyre and the percentage victim population in Wyre.



DOMESTIC ABUSE

During a one year period, there were 635 domestic abuse victims recorded by police.

21% domestic abuse victims are from "Transient Renters" group

- Age 20-30
- Private renters
- Low length of residence
- Singles or sharers
- Older terraces



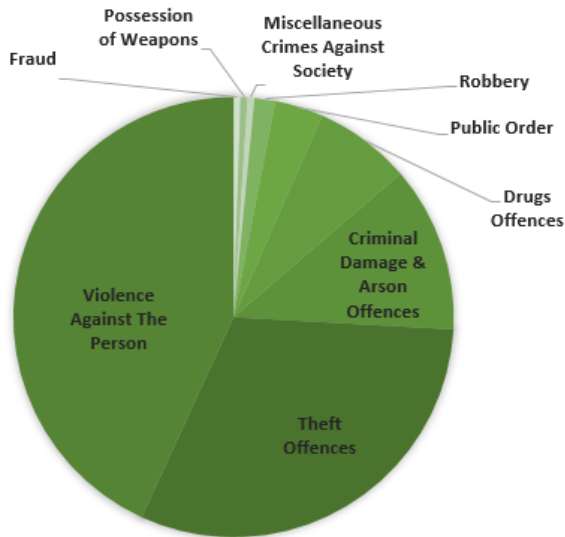
The life style of more than one-third of all domestic abuse victims belong to two main groups (MOSAIC).

15% domestic abuse victims are from "Family Basics" group

- Age 25 - 40
- Families with children
- Limited resources
- Fewer employment options
- Some own low cost homes
- Some rent from social landlords

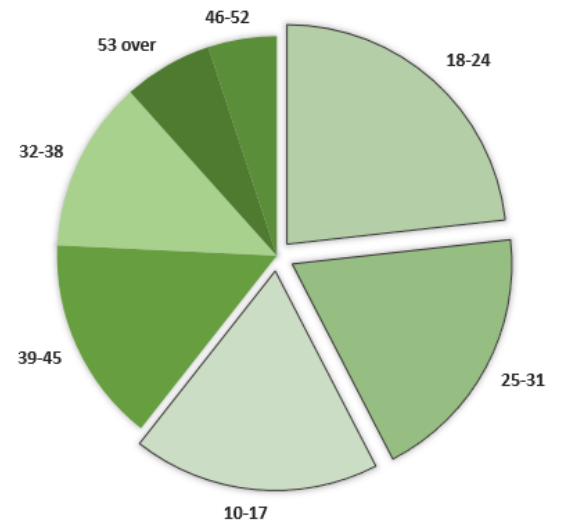


REOFFENDING



Last offence distribution of reoffenders

Peak crime types committed: Assault with injury, shoplifting and assault without injury. 28% of reoffenders have been involved in a domestic related offence during the last 12 months. 84% of shoplifting offences committed by reoffenders were aged 25+.



Age distribution of reoffenders

Peak age groups for all were 18 - 24 years and 25 - 31 years. Peak age groups for **females** were 10 - 17 years. Peak offences for **youths, 10-17 years** were **assault with injury**. Peak age groups for reoffenders who committed assaults were 18-24 years.

REPEAT REOFFENDER rate for Wyre is **26%**.

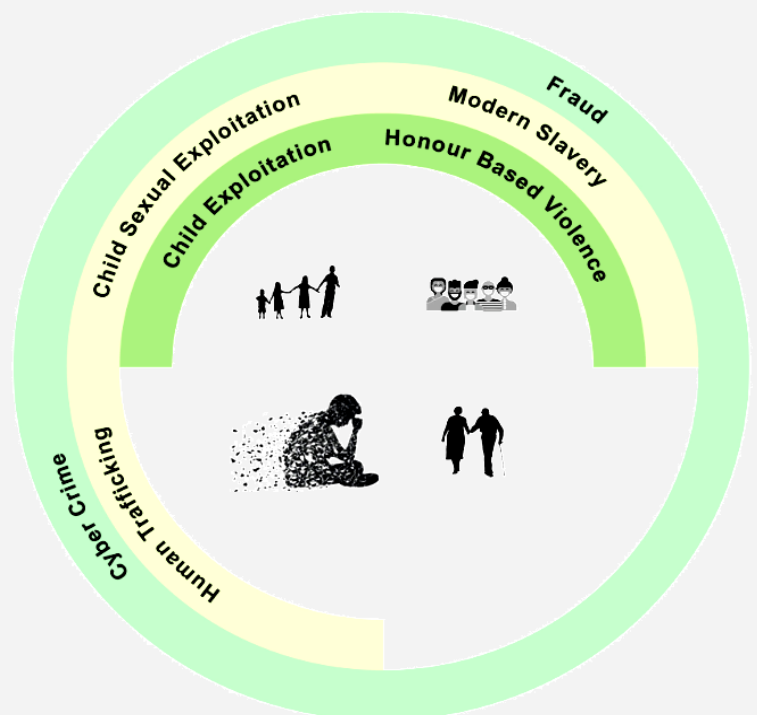
Reoffender gender split; 86% male, 14% female.

EXPLOITATION

- Over half of Wyre respondents in a Lancashire survey were worried about being a victim of **online crime**.
- 35% of residents of Wyre feel dealing and using drugs is a problem.
- The use of 'county line' telephone numbers are used to deal drugs.
- Lower level ASB activities are on the fringe of OCG activities.
- There are modern day slavery offences associated to nail bars and takeaway premises.

Vulnerable groups include:

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



SUBSTANCE MISUSE



Alcohol was a factor in 29% of violence against the person crimes and 14% of all crime.

Over a third 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 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**.

The number (per 100,000) of **claimants of benefits** due to alcoholism has decreased in England. The number in Wyre is significantly worse than the national figure.



Drug dealing is the most common activity of **organised crime groups** in Wyre.

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

53% of **people surveyed** in Wyre would report anti-social behaviour to the Local Authority and 94% of respondents would report the same to the police.

ASB is over represented in the same MOSAIC profile types communities 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**. There are smaller localised trends of **moto nuisance** and objects being **thrown**.

The percentage of hate crime reported in Wyre is 3%.

The most common offending group of racist / religious crimes are **males aged 10 - 14 years and 25 to 29 years**, whilst the most common **victim** group are **males between 30 - 39 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 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 Wyre is varied compared with the England average. Approximately 15% (2,500) 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 alcohol related harm and 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 18s is significantly 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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