

Source: Lancashire JSNA, Sept 19

Chorley Lower Super Output Area deprivation map. The darker the colour the more deprived the area.

CHORLEY 2021

STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT LOCAL PROFILE

Chorley is an authority in Central Lancashire that contains 20 wards.

The number of people per square kilometre is similar to the North West average.

Health varies compared with the England average.

Chorley is ranked 192/317 in the Index of Multiple Deprivation compared to all local authorities in England.

The district has approximately 11.2% (2,195) of children living in **low income families**.

Life expectancy is lower than the England average. In the most deprived areas of the district, life expectancy is 9.6 years lower for men and 9.1 years lower for women compared to the least deprived areas.

Alcohol related hospital stays are better than the region and England average, however, are increasing slightly.

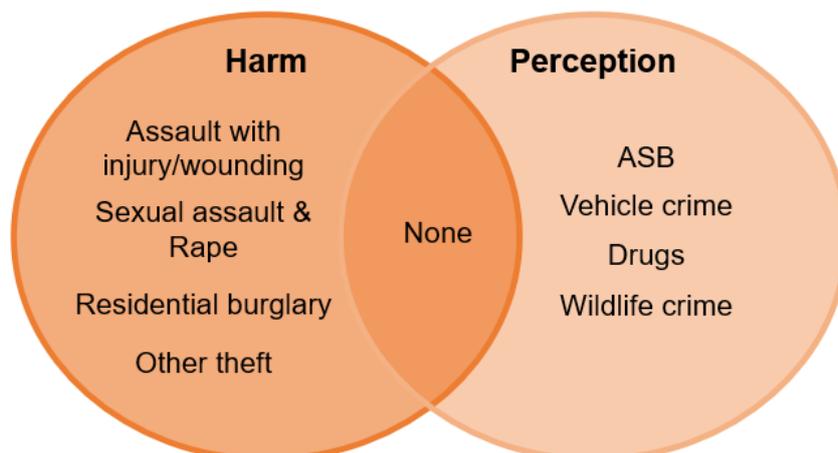
Hospital admissions for **intentional self-harm** are reducing and are lower than the region and similar to the national average. **Suicide** rates are increasing and are higher than the region and national average.

Hospital admissions for **violence** (including sexual violence) are reducing and are lower than the region and England average.

HARM AND PERCEPTION

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

Lancashire Talking provided an indicator of the public's **perception** of the crime and community safety issues important to Chorley.



There were no crimes that were both a concern to the public and caused a high level of harm.

RISK AND THREATS

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.

- Gun & knife crime
- Domestic abuse
- Violence linked to drug supply
- County lines
- Modern day slavery/trafficking
- Child criminal & sexual exploitation
- Anti-social behaviour
- Road safety
- Cyber crime
- Fraud
- Homicide
- Robbery & burglary

SERIOUS AND ORGANISED CRIME

As part of Operation Genga (partnership approach to tackling organised crime) the following were highlighted in the **Serious Organised Crime** profile as **key issues** for Chorley:

- County Lines OCGs (organised crime groups) travelling from Liverpool and Manchester to supply Class A drugs.
- Exploitation of vulnerable drug users and children to deal Class A drugs.
- High performance vehicles and motor bikes stolen.
- Theft of catalytic converters.
- Illicit tobacco and alcohol sales funding OCGs.



ROAD SAFETY

- During the period 2010-2019, counts of road traffic collision (RTC) casualties peaked in Chorley in 2011 with 512, reducing by 190 casualties (37%) in 2019.
- The motorway network in Chorley – comprising substantial stretches of both the M6 and M61 as well as four miles of the M65 – accounts for 19% of all casualties in the district and 11% of all killed or seriously injured (KSI) casualties.
- Excluding the motorway network, 29% of all KSI casualties are motorcyclists with a further 15% being pedal cyclists.



VICTIM PROFILE

Where **gender** details were recorded 55% of all victims are female and 45% are male.

Predominant group of victims were **White British**, aged **30-34 years**.

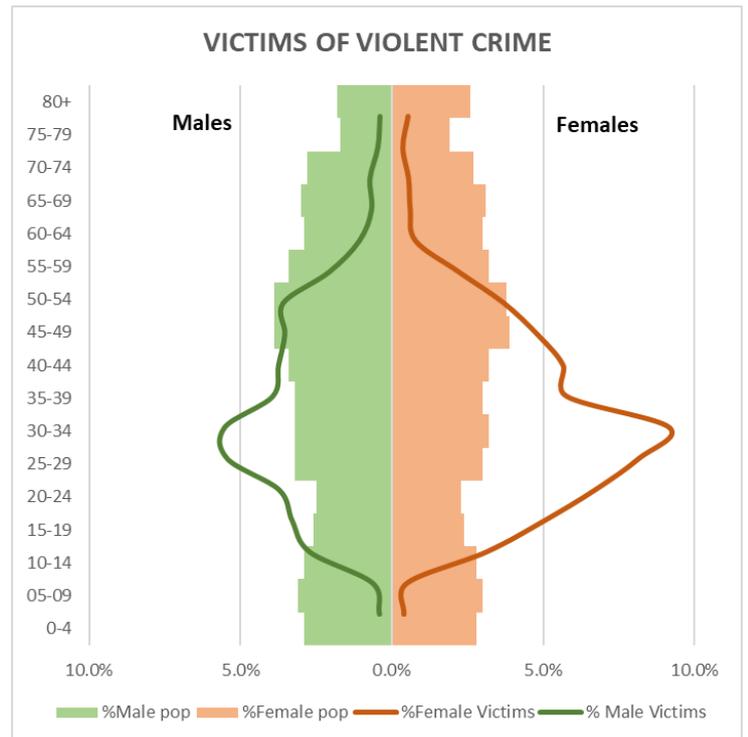
Domestic Abuse was a factor in 18% of cases.

Assault without injury was the most common recorded offence type for both males and females.

There is an overrepresentation of **male** victims of **violent crime** aged 15-44 compared to the overall male population breakdown for those age groups.

A greater disproportionality can be seen amongst **female** victims of **violent crime** aged 15-49 compared to the overall female population breakdown for those age groups.

The **elderly** are less likely to be victims of crime.



The chart depicts the Chorley **population** breakdown by age and gender within the bar charts, whilst the line depicts the breakdown of **victims of violent crime** by age and gender.

DOMESTIC ABUSE

- Females accounted for 73% of victims of domestic abuse (DA) and males 27%.
- The peak age group was 25-34 years.
- Victims were predominantly White British.
- A quarter of domestic abuse offences were alcohol related.
- Assault without injury was the most commonly reported DA crime type in Chorley, followed by assault with injury.
- The highest number of DA offences were in Chorley South West ward and Chorley South East ward.

In Chorley, a third (33%) of all domestic abuse victims fell within the “Financially Stretched” category (ACORN, MADE Apr19-Mar21), which key characteristics include:

- All ages
- House tenure – social renting
- Children at home – mixed
- House – semi-detached or terraced



This is disproportionate when compared to the Chorley district population, where 19% make up this category. Therefore, showing an overrepresentation of DA victims within the Financially Stretched category compared to the district population.

REOFFENDING

The reoffending rate for Chorley is 26%, which is slightly lower than the Lancashire average of 27.8%. (MoJ release May 21).

Previous research has shown that the **gender** split is 84% male, 16% female – similar to the Lancashire picture.

Peak crime types are **theft from shop, assault with injury** and **assault without injury**.

Peak age groups are **25-31** and **32-40 years** – almost half of all reoffenders are within this age range.

More than half of all **female reoffenders** are aged 32 years and over.

Female reoffenders commit a higher proportion of theft from shop offences than males.

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

Anti-social behaviour (ASB) features as one of the primary concerns for the people of Chorley in the Lancashire Talking Survey.

The wards with the highest volume of ASB reported were **Chorley South East, Chorley South West** and **Chorley North East**.

Mental health is a common factor in anti-social behaviour and **neighbour** disputes.

22% of all ASB in Chorley is **youth related**, which involves groups **congregating**, being **rowdy** and causing **other issues**.

Seasonal trends within ASB include **moto-nuisance** in and around parks, open fields and residential areas.

There is a direct correlation between the increase in ASB and the **Coronavirus pandemic**.



SUBSTANCE MISUSE



For young people in Lancashire **Cannabis** is the primary substance, followed by alcohol use.

In young adults there is an increase in the use of illicit **Benzodiazepines** commonly linked with mental health issues. (Source: WAWY)

40% of individuals in treatment services are aged between **40-49**. (Source: CGL Inspire Lancashire)

Of the adults that required substance misuse treatment following **release from prison**, 41% successfully engaged in community-based structured treatment, compared to the national average of 37%.

The number of individuals entering **drugs treatment** – opiate, non-opiate, alcohol and alcohol with non-opiate – who were also identified as requiring **mental health** support was higher than the national average.

The number of **deaths** in treatment for opiate, non-opiate and alcohol in Lancashire were above the national average.

(Source: National Drug Treatment Monitoring System)

SOCIAL & DEMOGRAPHIC INEQUALITIES

Health and deprivation are determining and interlinking factors in community safety.

The average **life expectancy** in Chorley is lower than the England average. In the most deprived areas of the district life expectancy is 9.6 years lower for men and 9.1 for women compared to the least deprived areas.

Chorley has a lower rate of out of work **benefit claimants** at 4.4% compared to the North West rate of 7% (2020). The rate is highest for those aged between **18-21**.

Hate crime impacts individuals and communities. A high proportion of hate crimes are **racially motivated**, however there is currently a rise in **sexual orientation** and **transgender** motivated offences. The monitoring of **community tension and cohesion** increases confidence.

The **elderly** are more susceptible to cybercrime (including **fraud** and **online scams**) anti-social behaviour and health related injuries.

The growing elderly population coupled with **technological advancements**/changes and the impact of **COVID** (more people reliant on technology than ever before) has led to an increased risk of the elderly becoming a victim of these sorts of crimes.



Chorley records the 3rd lowest rate of **NEET** (not in employment, education or training) across Lancashire.

Within Lancashire, Chorley has the 4th lowest rate of **fixed period exclusions** and 2nd lowest rate of **permanent school exclusions**.

Chorley has the 2nd highest **attainment 8 score** across Lancashire. (average grade across 8 core subjects)

The impacts of COVID have affected not just the elderly, but the wider community. With young people and the vulnerable likely feeling the effects of **isolation**, increasing the risk of them being coerced into **exploitation**.

The **economic downturn** and **deprivation** as a result of COVID has **reduced living standards** for many, and again links to the possibility of more people becoming victims and being exploited.

PROCESS

This profile forms part of the output of the 2022-25 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 was conducted where necessary.

Consultation with local stakeholders has taken place through local area Consultation Workshops (June 2021).

The data parameters for analysis within this profile (unless otherwise stated) is within the last 3-year period.

For any queries relating to the information and analysis contained within, or underpinning, this profile, please contact the **CSP analyst team using the email address:**

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