

Source: Lancashire JSNA, Sept 19

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

RIBBLE VALLEY 2021

STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT LOCAL PROFILE

Ribble Valley is an authority in East Lancashire that contains 26 wards.

The rural nature of the area means the average number of people per square kilometre is the lowest in the county, and a third of the England and Wales average.

Health varies compared with the England average.

Ribble Valley is ranked 282/317 in the Index of Multiple Deprivation against all local authorities in England and is in the 20% least deprived areas of the country.

Approximately 5.9% (515) of children **live in low income** families.

Life expectancy for both men and women is higher than the England average, with no significant difference between the most deprived and least deprived areas.

Alcohol related hospital stays are increasing slightly but are significantly lower than the region and England average.

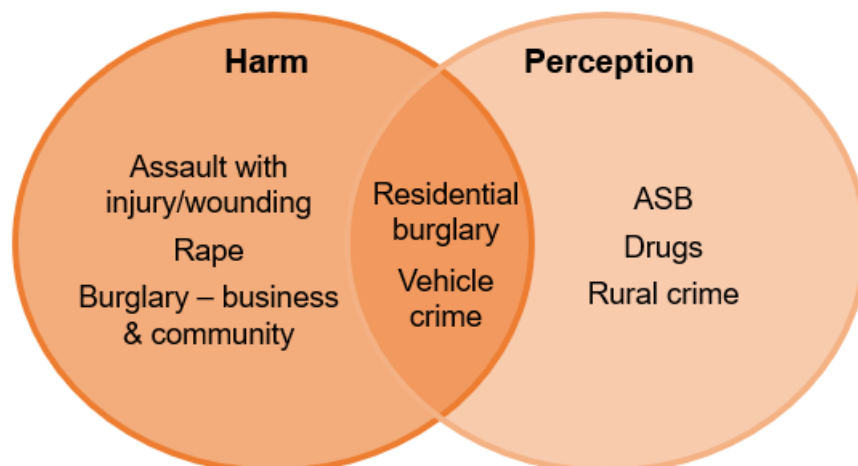
Hospital admissions for **intentional self-harm** are reducing and are significantly better than the region and national average. **Suicide rates** are also reducing and are similar to the region and national average.

Hospital admissions for **violence** (including sexual violence) are increasing slightly but are significantly better than the region and England averages.

HARM AND PERCEPTION

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

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



Residential burglary and vehicle crime are of concern to the public and results in 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

Within Ribble Valley there is a knowledge and evidence gap in relation to the extent of modern slavery, child exploitation, county lines drug dealing, cuckooing linked to county lines groups, and other organised crime.

Lancashire Talking highlights a public concern within Ribble Valley around drug activity. The scale of drug activity in Ribble Valley, however, is not as prevalent as in some surrounding areas.

Evidence suggests that in neighbouring areas there are issues associated with local Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) dealing Class A drugs and organised thefts of vehicles.

The full extent of how this impacts on the Ribble Valley is being developed. Recent proactive work identified certain locations where drug related activity has occurred.



ROAD SAFETY

- Ribble Valley records the lowest count of road traffic collision (RTC) casualties of all the Lancashire districts, despite a varied and rural road network.
- The district has also recorded very low numbers and rates of killed or seriously injured (KSI) casualties involving children during the last decade.
- Of the 203 KSI casualties recorded in Ribble Valley within the five-year period 2016 to 2020, 93 (46%) were either cyclists or motorcyclists.



VICTIM PROFILE

Where **gender** details were recorded 49% of all victims are female and 51% are male.

The most prevalent group of victims were **White British**, aged **30-34 years**.

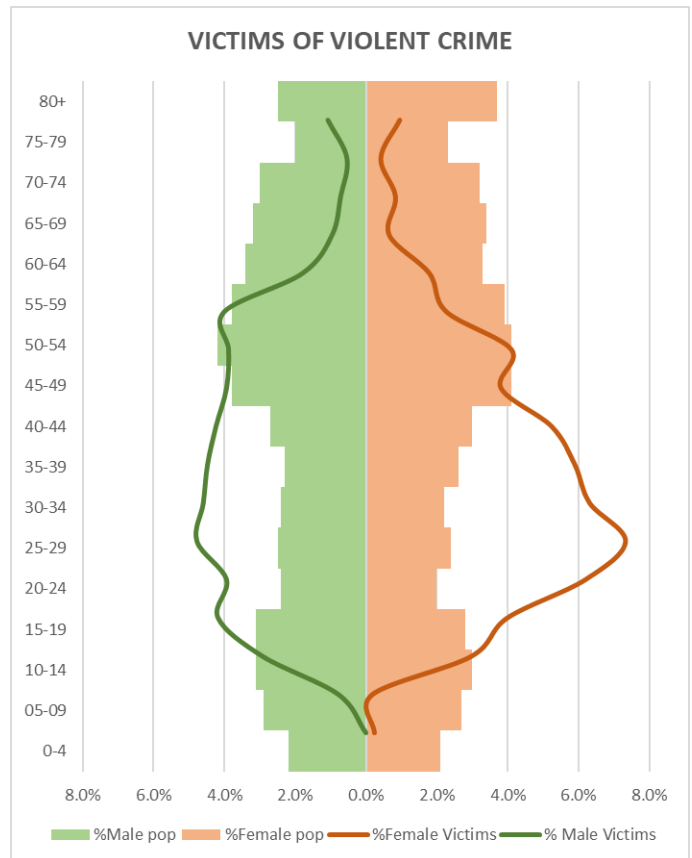
Domestic Abuse was a factor in 13% of cases.

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 15-44 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 Ribble Valley **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 around 74% of victims of domestic abuse (DA) and males 26%.
- The peak age group was 25-34 years.
- Victims were predominantly White British (79%).
- A quarter of domestic abuse offences were alcohol related.
- Assault without injury and assault with injury were the most commonly reported DA crime types in Ribble Valley.
- The highest number of offences were in the Salthill ward, closely followed by Derby and Thornley ward.

In Ribble Valley, 35% of all domestic abuse victims fell within the “Financially Stretched” category (ACORN, MADE Apr19-Mar21), which key characteristics include:

- Age range: all ages
- Children at home: mixed
- House tenure: social renting
- House: semi-detached or terraced

This is disproportionate when compared to the Ribble Valley 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 Ribble Valley is 20.1%, which is 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, which is 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.

Almost half of all **female reoffenders** are aged 31 and under.

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 Ribble Valley in the Lancashire Talking Survey.

The wards with the highest volume of ASB reported were **Salthill ward, Whalley & Painter Wood ward** and **Primrose ward**.

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

17% of all ASB in Ribble Valley is **youth related**, and can involve groups congregating, and being **rowdy** and **abusive**.

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.

Ribble Valley is the 35th **least deprived** district in England.

Life expectancy in Ribble Valley is higher than the Lancashire average.

Ribble Valley has a lower rate of out of work **benefit claimants** at 3.2% compared to the North West rate of 7% (2020).

The district has a lower percentage of the working age population that are **unemployed** (1.9%) compared to the North West as a whole (4.1%). Over 90% of those in unemployment state that they '*do not want a job*'.

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.



Ribble Valley has the lowest proportion of **NEET** (not in education, employment or training) 16-17-year olds across Lancashire.

Within Lancashire, Ribble Valley has the lowest rate of fixed period and permanent **school exclusions**.

Ribble Valley has the highest rate of pupils achieving the Key Stage 1 expected levels of **reading, writing** and **mathematics** across Lancashire.

Across all districts in Lancashire, Ribble Valley also has the highest **attainment 8** score (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:**

CSPAnalysis@lancashire.police.uk