

Lancashire Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment



*'Making Lancashire A Place Where
People Are And Feel Safe'*

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Under the Police and Justice Act (2006), Community Safety Partnerships (CSP) are required to produce an annual strategic assessment which identifies the priorities they will tackle over the next three years. In Lancashire, we combine these to produce a county-wide strategic assessment, which identifies those community safety issues which do not respect borders and may be organised better at county level. Actions to deal with these issues are detailed in the Lancashire Community Safety Agreement.

The landscape for community safety activity over the next three years will be complicated by the transformation of the responsible authorities into smaller, more focused organisations and the introduction of directly elected Police and Crime Commissioners.

The reduction in central government controls has provided an opportunity to be more creative in the way that we look at community safety issues. To this end, four key themes have been identified to facilitate cross-partner working and enable focusing on outcomes.

Protect and support vulnerable people – increasing the resilience of individuals and families to being victimised or becoming an offender and protecting those who are vulnerable. This will include the following priority areas:

- Repeat victims of domestic abuse, both adults and children
- Repeat victims of sexual assault
- Child sexual exploitation
- High risk victims and perpetrators of anti-social behaviour
- Victims of hate crime
- Children killed or serious injured on the roads
- Fire safety, particularly for elderly or vulnerable
- Offenders with mental or substance misuse issues
- Victims and young offenders involved in serious and organised crime
- Safeguarding of adults and children
- Reducing first time entrants to justice system, in particular young people
- Loan sharking
- Distraction burglary and doorstep crime

Change attitudes and behaviours – only by changing views about what is acceptable behaviour by all residents, visitors and workers can Lancashire be made a safe place. One aspect of 'big society' is that individuals need to take more responsibility for their own actions and the partnership's role is to empower people to do this through crime prevention measures and education. Areas which fall under this theme are:

- Violent crime, particularly alcohol related and domestic abuse
- Road Safety – speed, seatbelts, drink and drug driving

- Foster tolerance and consideration to reduce anti-social behaviour, criminal damage and deliberate fire setting
- Increase the unacceptability of alcohol and drug misusing behaviour
- Violent extremism (international and domestic) – increase community intolerance of extremism
- Make all forms of hate crime unacceptable

Reduce alcohol and drug misuse – reducing drug and alcohol misuse will make Lancashire both a healthier and safer place. Sub-issues for this theme are:

- Alcohol related violent crime
- Alcohol and drug misuse – access to effective treatment services, education, particularly for offenders
- Acquisitive crime – reduce opportunities
- Serious and organised crime – drugs trafficking and supply
- Drink and drug driving

Reduce reoffending - offenders who repeatedly offend or commit serious violent or sexual crimes need to be closely managed in order to keep crime rates low and ensure that Lancashire is a safe place to visit, live and work. Lancashire needs to reduce prolific offenders all types of crime and disorder, but in particular:

- Acquisitive crime
- Violent crime
- Serious sexual offences
- Anti-social behaviour

And remove barriers to leaving the offending pathway, in particular increase access to effective drug and alcohol treatment services.

It is proposed that the Safer Lancashire Board adopt these themes as their priorities for 2011/12.

These themes have been identified after an evidence gathering process about the predominant community safety issues in the county. These issues are summarised below.

Serious Violent Crime

21% of all crime is violent crime, mainly violence against the person. 5% of all violent crime is most serious violent crime. Most serious violent crime in Lancashire is higher than its most similar family group but all indicators show that violent crime is reducing. It was identified as a priority by all 14 CSPs. Preston and Blackpool have the highest volumes. Serious violent crime is linked to organised crime groups nationally, particularly the supply and use of firearms¹, though firearms usage in

¹ Serious and Organised Crime Agency (www.soca.gov.uk)

Lancashire is considerably lower than in other parts of the UK. Serious violent crime is also linked to gang culture.

Alcohol Abuse/Alcohol Related Violence

Alcohol abuse and in particular alcohol related violence remains high on all partners' agendas. It was a top 5 priority for all CSPs. Alcohol-related crime is very concentrated in a few wards in the county. Preston and Blackpool have the highest volume areas, followed by Lancaster and Blackburn. Consumption of alcohol is above average in Lancashire in comparison to other parts of the country. The number of crimes with an alcohol related qualifier and the number of alcohol related hospital admissions have risen over the last eighteen months.

Domestic Abuse and Serious Sexual Offence

There were 19 calls to the police about domestic abuse for every thousand residents in Lancashire between April 2009 and March 2010. This is above average compared to other similar areas in the country. The total number of calls about domestic violence has increased by 9% between 08/09 and 09/10. This trend has been sustained for the last 4 years. 29% of domestic violence incidents in 2009/10 were classified as a crime. 372 cases warranted a multi-agency risk assessment conference, 115 of which were repeat cases. There were 11 domestic homicides between April 2009 and December 2010 and 1,528 attendances at emergency departments, where an assault took place at home, between January 2007 and December 2009. Domestic abuse is high on all partners' agendas. It was identified by all 14 CSPs as a top 5 priority.

The numbers of serious sexual offences associated with domestic abuse are significant. National research shows that 53% of serious sexual assaults are committed by a partner. Lancashire is average compared to its most similar families for serious sexual offences. There was a 24% rise between December 2009 and November 2010 compared with the previous 12 months.

Child Sexual Exploitation

Child Sexual Exploitation is a largely hidden behaviour, with cases only coming to light when harm has been done. There has been an increase in referrals about those at risk to the police over the last 12 months. The number of victims is expected to increase again as awareness of cases increases through proactive work. There is a strong relationship with deprivation. Many victims are children in care or missing from home. This issue has been highlighted by the police, council and 4 CSPs.

Road Safety

The number of people injured in RTCs in Lancashire has been decreasing year on year, mirroring the regional and national trend. However, the rate per thousand population for Lancashire is still above both the North West and England rates. Lancashire is above the average for its most similar family for all killed and seriously injured (KSI), but below for child casualties. West Lancashire, Lancaster and Preston had the highest number of KSIs in 2009/10. Nearly $\frac{1}{5}$ th of all RTCs in Lancashire involved a 16-20 year old. Blackburn had the most accidents on 2-wheeled powered

vehicles. The Living in Lancashire panel was asked in June 2010 what the main problems in their local area are. 45% felt that speeding cars or motorbikes was their main problem. Improving road safety is a priority for all partners. It was identified as an issue by all 14 CSPs and was a top 5 priority for 7 areas.

Anti Social Behaviour

There were 97 complaints per thousand residents to the police and 34 to other partners about anti-social behaviour between April 2009 and March 2010. Lancashire has less anti-social behaviour than the England and Wales average. Perceptions of anti-social behaviour and, in particular, drunk and rowdy behaviour, are below their most similar family group. Both complaints about and perception of anti-social behaviour have reduced in Lancashire in the last 4 years, complaints by 27%. ASB is much more prevalent in areas of high social deprivation than in other areas. The most deprived 20% of the county has more than six times the rate of complaints about anti-social behaviour than the least deprived 20% of the county. ASB was identified by all 14 CSPs as a problem, with an average rank of 4.

Acquisitive crime

Lancashire is ranked the best in its most similar family group for serious acquisitive crime and second best for distraction burglary. All serious acquisitive crime is reducing in Lancashire, although some of the less serious crime types, such as theft of pedal cycles and theft in a dwelling have seen an increase over the last year. Serious acquisitive crime is more widespread than other crime types, with all areas of the county affected. This issue has been raised by all 14 CSPs with an average rank of 9.

Illicit Drugs Misuse

It is estimated that there were approximately 10,000 problem drug (opiate and/or crack cocaine) users, aged between 15-64, in Lancashire in 2008/9. 17% of all drugs offences took place in Preston and 15% in Blackpool, though this geographic spread might be influenced by partnership activity. Lancashire is average for its most similar family group for all drug offences and for possession of drugs. All drugs offences have increased by 6.7% December 2009 to November 2010 when compared with the same period previously. Drug seizures were up 9% on the previous year. Cannabis is the most popular drug of choice for recreational and casual users. Heroin remains the most prevalent drug of choice for those presenting to services across Lancashire with 77% of all clients in treatment stating it as the main drug of choice. Recent data from Lancashire's substance misuse services show that the number of young people presenting to services with Mephedrone has increased over the last year. Services have reported an increase in "legal highs" as their main and secondary drug of choice. Substance misuse was considered a strategic priority by 10 of the CSPs with an average rank of 3 and is also a priority for all other partners.

Fire Safety

15 people were killed and 157 injured in primary fires in Lancashire between April 2009 and September 2010. Blackpool and Preston recorded the greatest numbers of primary fires. They also have the greatest numbers of accidental dwelling fires.

Lancashire has achieved the greatest reduction of accidental dwelling fires since 2005/06 (25%) of all the non-metropolitan counties. The number of casualties from these incidents has also reduced by 17% since 2008/09. All primary fires reduced by 11% in Lancashire from November 2009 to October 2010, when compared with the previous period. Accidental dwelling fires fell by 3% in the same period. Deaths and injuries fell considerably in this period. 56% of all accidental dwelling fires in Lancashire are as a result of a cooking related fire. Those who are most at risk of having this type of fire are single males 25-49 and older people +65.

Reoffending

The rate of reoffending is a cross cutting issue which affects many of the other sections. In the last 18 months, less than 1% of offenders have been responsible for 1 in 10 detected crimes in Lancashire. Adult reoffending rates in Lancashire are just slightly above their most similar family group. Prolific and priority offender rates are well below that seen in the national cohort. Youth reoffending rates are at the upper end of the most similar family group. First time entrants to the criminal justice system are average when compared to the most similar family group. All areas, apart from West Lancashire are showing good reductions in repeat offending by prolific and priority offenders. This is a priority for all partners.

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Purpose of the Strategic Assessment

Under the Police and Justice Act (2006), Community Safety Partnerships (CSP) are required to produce an annual strategic assessment which identifies the priorities they will tackle over a rolling three year period. In Lancashire, we combine these to produce a county-wide strategic assessment, to identify those community safety issues which do not respect borders and may be organised better at county level. It also assists in identifying where efficiency savings can be made through partnerships acting in a co-ordinated manner so that better outcomes can be achieved. The findings are used to inform the Lancashire Community Safety Agreement which sets out activity to be undertaken by the Safer Lancashire Board over the next 3 years.

Aim of the Strategic Assessment

The aim of this report is to answer key questions relating to crime and disorder issues affecting the communities of Lancashire. The process has focussed, where possible, on answering the following questions for each particular issue:

- Is the problem confined to one part of the county or widespread?
- Is the issue greater in Lancashire than in other similar areas in England and Wales?
- Is the problem getting worse?
- What is the level of harm to communities?
- Is this issue of community concern?
- What value can the Safer Lancashire Board add to tackling this issue?

Overview of Lancashire

Lancashire is divided between three local authorities. These are:

- Lancashire County Council (which has 12 district councils within its boundaries);
- Blackpool Council (unitary authority); and
- Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council (unitary authority).

There is one police authority, one constabulary, one fire and rescue service and one probation trust. There are five primary care trusts and three drug and alcohol action teams.

Lancashire is in the North West of England, bordered by Cumbria, Yorkshire, Greater Manchester and Merseyside. It covers 3,075 km², and has a population of nearly 1.5 million people, which has grown by nearly 2% over the last eight years. 82% of the area is green space, with the population concentrated into the remaining 18%. The county has a diverse make-up with pockets of both deprivation and affluence. This is highlighted by a socio-demographic analysis of the county, using Experian's Mosaic dataset, which reveals that 39% of the county's population fall into lower

income residents, predominantly lower income workers in urban terraces in diverse areas. 15% are middle income families in moderate suburban semis and 10% are affluent households.²

The level of crime is the most important element of making a place good to live according to 60% of the Living in Lancashire panel in November 2010, with 20% saying that crime still needs improving in their local area. 48% of respondents felt that activities for teenagers most needed improving in their neighbourhood.³

Methodology

The county strategic assessment comprises a number of elements: a horizon scanning exercise, a review of county partnership strategic documents (Joint Strategic Needs Analysis for Health and Wellbeing (JSNA), Police Strategic Assessment, Fire Service Integrated Risk Management Plan, Probation Trust's criminogenic needs analysis), consultation with other partners and a review of the strategic assessments from the 14 Lancashire Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs).

Timescales for the process are detailed in Appendix 1. Each local community safety partnership's strategic priorities are detailed on the matrix and picture in Appendix 2. Explanatory notes for the scoring system used by the CSPs to rank their issues are contained in Appendix 3.

These different elements have been used to review the strategic priorities documented in the 2010/11 strategic assessment and identify any emerging issues which might require a county partnership response in 2011/12.

The areas of work required to tackle these issues will be detailed in the Community Safety Agreement.

Horizon Scanning/PESTELO Analysis

All community safety activities operate in a wider context and as such will have an impact on, and are affected by, external factors. The PESTELO technique has been used to identify political, social, technological, environmental, legal and organisational influences which may affect the county's community safety activities. The completed PESTELO table is contained in Appendix 4.

The shrinking of the public sector in line with government policy will be the biggest threat faced by partnerships over the next three years. All partners are seeing a large reduction in their allocation from central government, but costs are rising due to the effect of interest rate changes, inflation and increased demand on local services, such as children's care and waste management. The voluntary sector is also likely to contract in the short term due to a reliance on government funding.

² http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/office_of_the_chief_executive/lancashireprofile/ia/001/atlas.html

³ Living in Lancashire (<http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/corporate/lil>)

There will be considerable public sector organisational changes over the next three years. From 2012 there will be a directly elected Policing and Crime Commissioner, instead of the Police Authority. A new Health and Wellbeing board is being introduced and Primary Care Trusts are being replaced by GP consortia for health commissioning with local authorities absorbing parts of public health over the next 2 years. The Lancashire Partnership which sits above the Safer Lancashire Board has recently evolved into the Public Service Board.

The government is encouraging more community involvement in community safety and therefore there is a need for even more transparency of information and intelligence between the partnerships and the community.

Although unemployment is rising in the county, it is still lower than the UK and North West average. Blackburn and Blackpool have unemployment rates that are rising faster than the UK average.⁴ There is no direct relationship between rising unemployment and crime in Lancashire but increasing unemployment and rising inflation will deepen social deprivation, widening the gap between affluent and less affluent areas.

Families, regardless of their make-up are probably the most significant influencing factor on its members. The success of services to change behaviour and improve outcomes for an individual member will often be determined by the actions and reactions of family members. Failure to understand and address the wider needs of the family will often undermine efforts to improve specific outcomes, leading to frustration, disengagement and ultimately greater costs to services as interventions are repeated or families are escalated up the continuum of need. There are drivers, both nationally and locally, to develop 'Total Family' approaches through the examination and adaptation of structures, operational procedures and workforce development to better equip services to deliver around the needs of families, both to address current issues and to build resilience against future need.

Themes

This year it is proposed that the Safer Lancashire Board develop a new structure for considering issues which will facilitate cross-partnership cooperation. This new structure will encourage an outcome focus.

The vision for the county is a Safer Lancashire – creating a place where people are and feel safer. Four main themes have been identified to help build Safer Lancashire. These themes are shown in figure 1 below.

⁴Lancashire Profile - <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashireprofile/unemployment>



Figure 1

Protect and support vulnerable people – increasing the resilience of individuals and families to being victimised or becoming an offender and protecting those who are vulnerable.

Change attitudes and behaviours – only by changing views of what is acceptable behaviour can Lancashire be made a safe place to live and work. Big Society is about individuals taking responsibility for their own actions and the partnership's role is to empower people to do this.

Reduce alcohol and drug misuse –reducing drug and alcohol misuse will make Lancashire both a healthier and safer place.

Reduce reoffending - offenders who repeatedly offend or commit serious violent or sexual crimes need to be closely managed in order to keep crime rates low and ensure that Lancashire is a safe place to visit, live and work.

It is recommended that the Safer Lancashire Board adopt these themes as the overarching priorities for activity in 2011/12.

Community Safety Issues

Partnerships have identified a number of key issues for the county. These issues are cross-cutting and feed into the four main themes. These are outlined in figure 2 and discussed in more detail below.

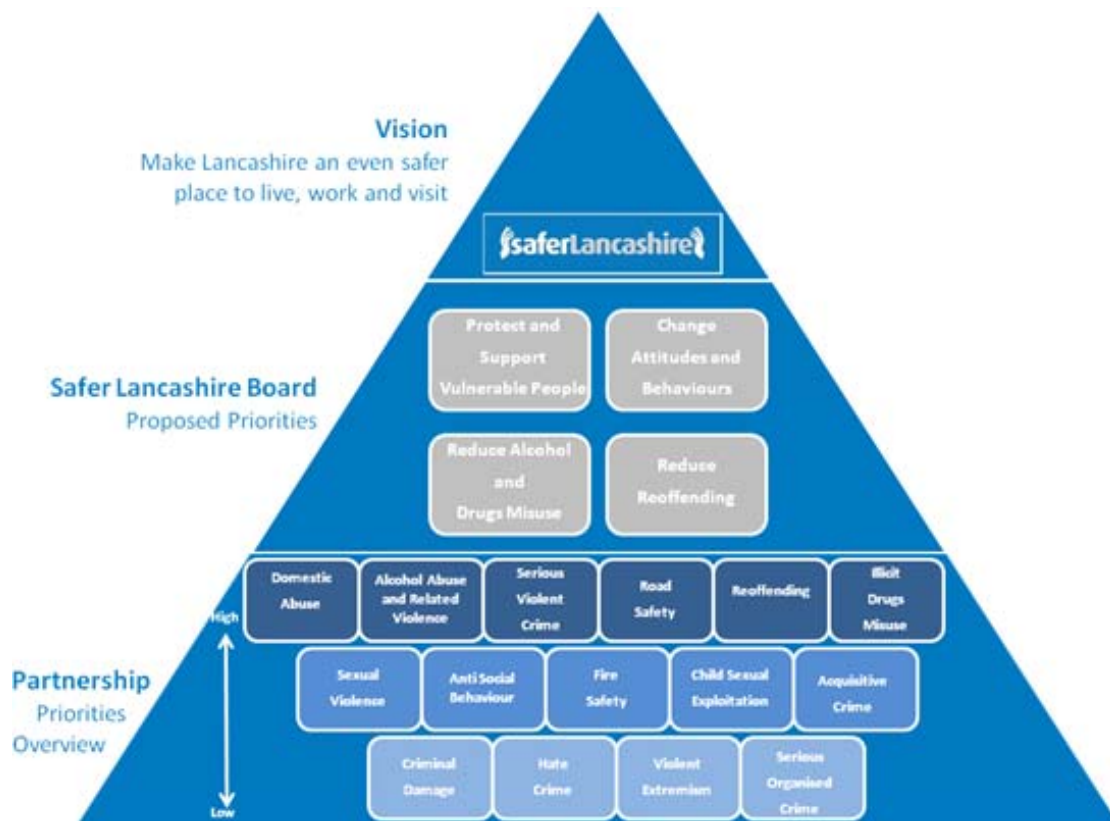


Figure 2

Serious Violent Crime

Issue

21% of all crime is violent crime, mainly violence against the person. Most serious violent crime accounts for 5% of all violent crime and comprises homicides, acts endangering life, grievous bodily harm and death by aggravated vehicle taking. Most serious violent crime in Lancashire is higher than its most similar family group, and reductions are relatively small.

Partnership Concern?

All violent crime was identified as a priority by all 14 community safety partnerships; with serious violent crime, domestic abuse and alcohol related violence being singled out as problem areas. Preston specifically identified gun and knife crime reflecting its city status. Blackpool, Pendle and Preston also mentioned organised crime groups, which are a strategic priority for the police.

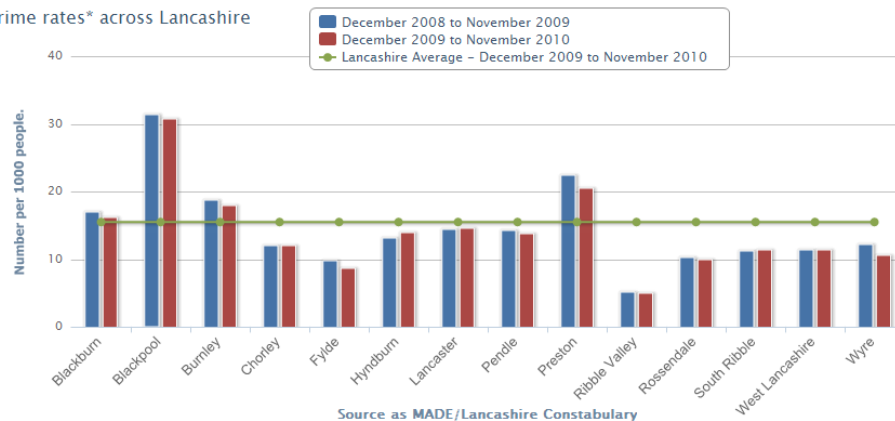
Geographical Extent

Violent crime occurs all over the county, but Blackpool and Preston have the highest volumes. Town Centre ward in Preston (the city centre) and Talbot and Claremont Wards in Blackpool record 10% of all the violent crime in the county. These wards have the most active night time economies in the county.

Chart 1 Violent Crime by CSP

Violent crime

Crime rates* across Lancashire



5

Direction of Travel

All indicators show that violent crime is reducing in Lancashire.

All violent crime has fallen by 2.4% and serious violent crime by 0.2% in the twelve months ending November 2010, when compared with the previous twelve months. There were six fewer homicides.

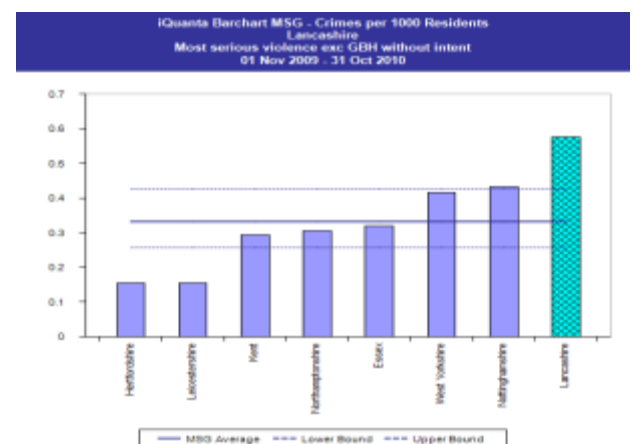
The number of Emergency Department assault attendances made by Lancashire residents decreased by 8% over the three year period, from 9,104 in 2007 to 8,421 in 2009. Assault attendances by Blackburn with Darwen residents had the greatest decrease (26%) but Ribble Valley residents increased by 10%.

Between December 2009 and November 2010 there were 5628 ambulance call outs for violence related injuries. This was a reduction of 20% on the previous twelve months.

Scale relative to other areas

When violent crime occurs in Lancashire, it is seemingly more injurious than when it occurs in other authorities. Lancashire is by far the worst of its most similar group for serious violent crime. Serious wounding is the component which pushes Lancashire to the top. However, this is due, in part, to variations in recording practices between forces rather than real differences.

Lancashire is mid-table, just above the most similar group average for assault with less serious injury. It is ranked 2nd worst for assault against the person with injury.



⁵ Safer Lancashire (<http://www.saferlancashire.co.uk/2011/crime/index.asp>)

Of Community Concern?

Serious violent crimes, such as homicides, attract media attention due to their severity and therefore, despite being very small numbers, each crime has a disproportionately high community impact. Less serious violent crime is not as visible to the general public, occurring as it does in concentrated areas or within the home.

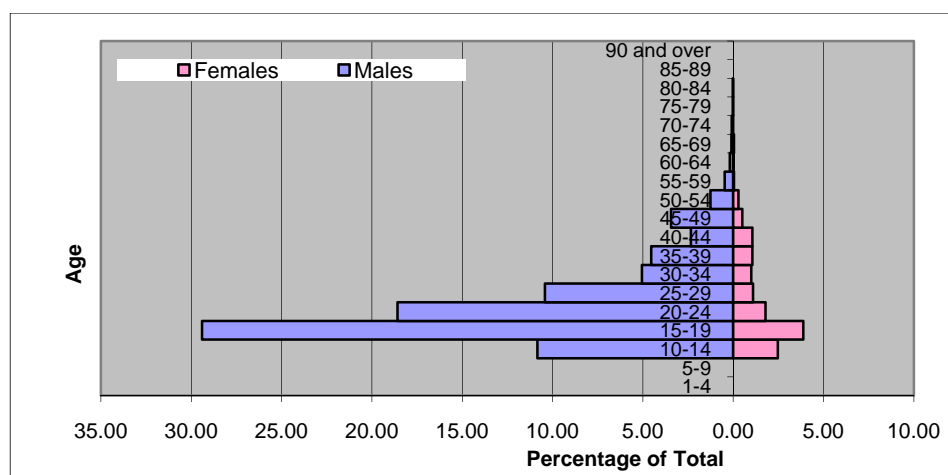
Level of Harm

Although serious violent crimes are rare, the impact on the victim is significant. Serious violent crime is linked to organised crime groups nationally, particularly the supply and use of firearms⁶, though firearms usage in Lancashire is considerably lower than in other parts of the UK. Serious violent crime is also linked to gang culture, domestic abuse and alcohol related violence.

Further Analysis

All violent crime occurs mainly on the weekends and in the late evenings. Young males aged 15 to 24 are the predominant offender group. The proportion of young women involved in violent crime has remained stable over the last few years.

Chart 2 - Profile of Offenders of Violent Crime in Lancashire



Source: MADE/Lancashire Constabulary

In 2009 the highest proportions of emergency department assault attendances by Lancashire residents were for persons aged 25-59 years (47%) and for all age groups the majority of assault attendances were male (73%). Blackpool residents made the most attendances to Emergency Departments for an assault (19%), followed by residents of Preston (14%), and Blackburn with Darwen (13%). The highest number of ambulance call outs was in Blackpool (21%).

⁶ Serious and Organised Crime Agency (www.soca.gov.uk)

Most emergency department assault attendances by Lancashire residents occurred in a public place (35%) or the home (13%), however this figure changes for residents of Preston (public place 67%; home 17%). Of all ambulance assault call outs, 6% were for stabbing or gunshot incidents.⁷

Alcohol Abuse/Alcohol Related Violence

Issue

Alcohol abuse and in particular alcohol related violence has been high all partners' agendas for a number of years. It is a cross-cutting issue which impacts on domestic abuse, serious sexual offences, criminal damage and anti-social behaviour.

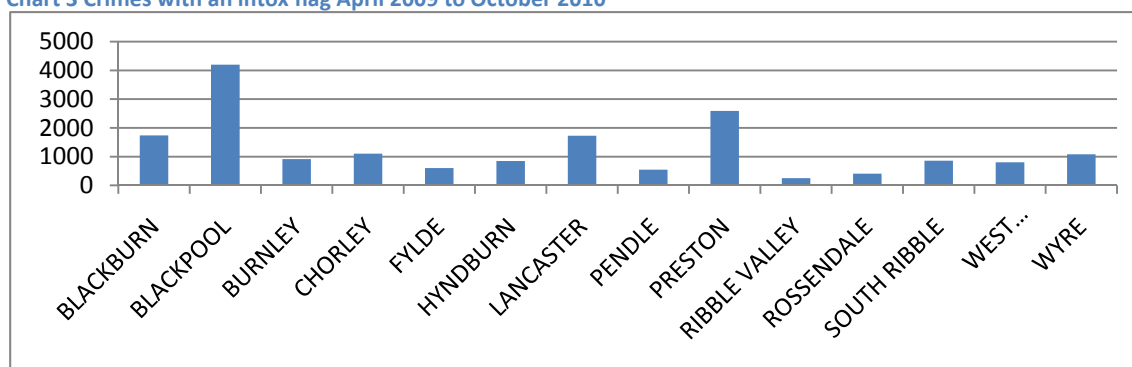
Partnership Concern?

Lancashire County Council have made a commitment to help adults who are misusing alcohol to make positive life choices and to safeguard children in homes where alcohol abuse impacts on the care they received. From the health perspective, the JSNA priority one is liver disease. Alcohol abuse and alcohol related violence has been identified as a top 5 priority or cross-cutting issue by all 14 CSPs.

Geographic Extent

Preston and Blackpool are the two areas with the most major issues, followed by Lancaster and Blackburn. These areas are typified with a vibrant night-time economy. Blackpool has high visitor numbers, 14.5m visits pa⁸, Preston is a major transport hub with 3.7m entries and exits in 2008/9.⁹ Preston and Lancaster also have large student populations, though these do not seem to be a high offending group. 8% of detected alcohol-related violent crime in Preston and Lancaster was committed by students, compared with 6% in the county as a whole in 2009/10. 50% of detected alcohol-related violent crime was committed by unemployed people in Lancashire, highlighting the link with deprivation. 3% of offenders were still at school.

Chart 3 Crimes with an intoxic flag April 2009 to October 2010



Source: MADE/Lancashire Constabulary

⁷ Trauma, Intelligence and Injury Group - www.tiig.info

⁸ www.visitblackpool.com/site/marketing-blackpool/home

⁹ Office of Rail Regulation - www.rail-reg.gov.uk

Alcohol related crime is very concentrated, with 21% of all such crimes taking place in just five wards.

<i>District</i>	<i>Ward</i>	<i>No of crimes with intox flag</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>cum %</i>	<i>No of Licensed Premises</i>
Preston	Town Centre	368	6.3	6.3	145
Blackpool	Claremont	258	4.4	10.8	215
Blackpool	Talbot	255	4.4	15.2	433
Blackpool	Bloomfield	238	4.1	19.3	431
Burnley	Daneshouse With Stoneyholme	115	2.0	21.3	86

Source: MADE/Lancashire Constabulary

Preston has the highest levels of alcohol related hospital admissions in Lancashire.

Scale relative to other areas

According to the British Crime Survey 2009/10, 21% of respondents thought that drunken and rowdy behaviour was a problem in Lancashire. This is lower than the North West average of 23% and the England & Wales average of 24%.

The General Lifestyle Survey 2008 found that average weekly consumption for males in the North West was 17.3 units and for women was 10.1 units. This is above the England and Wales average of 16.6 and 10.1 respectively.¹⁰

There are no alcohol related indicators on Iquanta.

Direction of travel

The number of crimes and the number of alcohol related hospital admissions have risen.

The number of crimes with an alcohol marker has been increasing over the last 2½ years.

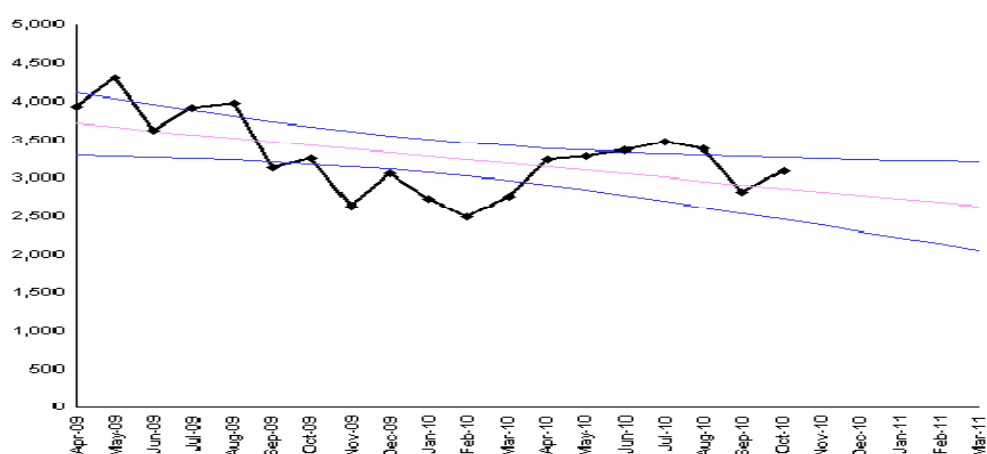
<i>Time period</i>	<i>Number with an alcohol marker</i>	<i>Percentage of all crimes</i>
April 2008 to March 2009	7788	6.6%
April 2009 to March 2010	11012	10.3%
April 2010 to October 2010	6915	10.9%

Source: MADE/Lancashire Constabulary

In contrast, incidents with an alcohol qualifier have been reducing. There is some anecdotal evidence that this might be a recording issue.

¹⁰ Office of National Statistics (http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_compendia/GLF08/GLFSmoking&DrinkingAmongAdults2008.pdf)

Chart 4 Calls to the police which have been given an alcohol qualifier



Source: MADE/Lancashire Constabulary

6% of primary fires (284) were given a drink/drug qualifier by the fire service.

Alcohol related hospital admissions are still increasing across most of the county. In the Lancashire County Council area they have risen by 3%, Blackburn 9% but Blackpool have reduced by 1% in 2009/10 when compared with the same period in 2008/9.¹¹

The number of licensed premises in Lancashire is also increasing which has implications because there is a link between alcohol outlet density and alcohol related violence.

<i>Snapshot date</i>	<i>Number of active licenses</i>
June 2010	6694
December 2009	6573
March 2009	6369
May 2008	6176

Source: MADE/Lancashire Constabulary

There were 8 complaints to trading standards in the Lancashire County Council area in 2008/9 and 11 complaints in the 2009/10 period about underage alcohol sales. Blackburn BC had 26 complaints in 2009/10.

Level of Harm

According to the 2009/10 British Crime Survey, victims believed the offender(s) to be under the influence of alcohol in 50% of all violent incidents. Alcohol also increases the likelihood of becoming a victim of crime. The survey found that the risk of being a victim increases significantly if the respondent visits a bar or nightclub once a week or more. Evidence suggests that victims of domestic abuse will drink alcohol both before and after an attack as a form of mental and physical pain relief.

¹¹ North West Public Health Observatory (www.nwph.net)

Liver disease was ranked as the number one and mental health issues as number two health inequality in Lancashire in the JSNA. Chronic liver disease, including cirrhosis, is often related to alcohol and for some categories is completely attributable to alcohol. Mental health issues are also linked to alcohol abuse (and drug abuse).

Of Community Concern?

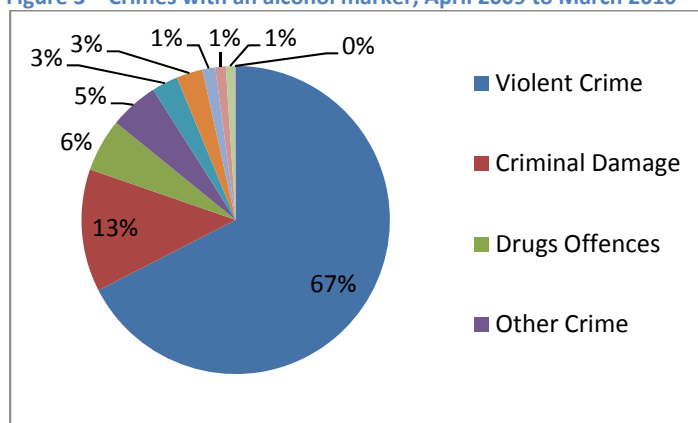
In the British Crime Survey 2009/10 53% of respondents thought that alcohol was one of the major causes of crime.

Lancashire County Councils Living in Lancashire panel were asked in June 2010 what the main problems in their local area are. 38% perceived that young people drinking on the street was an issue. 14% thought that the threat of violence or harassment was a major problem in their local area.¹²

Further Analysis

Violent crime is the predominant crime type, with 95% of this being violence against the person; the other 5% being robbery and sexual offences. 13% is criminal damage.

Figure 3 – Crimes with an alcohol marker, April 2009 to March 2010



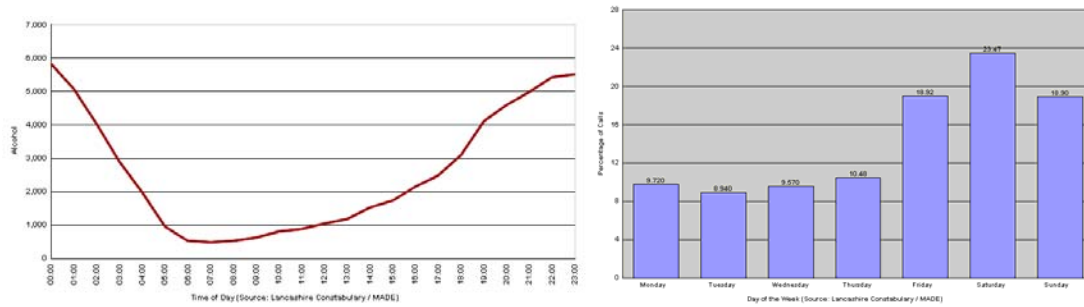
Source: MADE/Lancashire Constabulary

12% of domestic abuse incidents (5178) had an alcohol qualifier. This is likely to be an under-recording as evidence from elsewhere in the country suggests that alcohol has a much wider role in domestic abuse. Both with the perpetrator having had a drink or the victim drinking after the violence has occurred.

Alcohol related crime occurs predominantly between 8pm and midnight Friday to Sunday, however, in central parts of Preston and Blackpool this window widens into the small hours of the morning in line with bar and night club opening hours.

¹² Living in Lancashire (<http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/corporate/lil>)

Chart 5 Incidents with an alcohol qualifier April 09 to October 10



An analysis of offenders shows that the 15-29 age group is the largest and that males predominate.

96% of offenders are white and 2% Asian. (92% of Lancashire's population are white and 6% Asian).

A needs analysis by Lancashire Probation Trust between September 2009 and October 2010 shows that 58% of offenders have an alcohol problem which could lead to them reoffending.

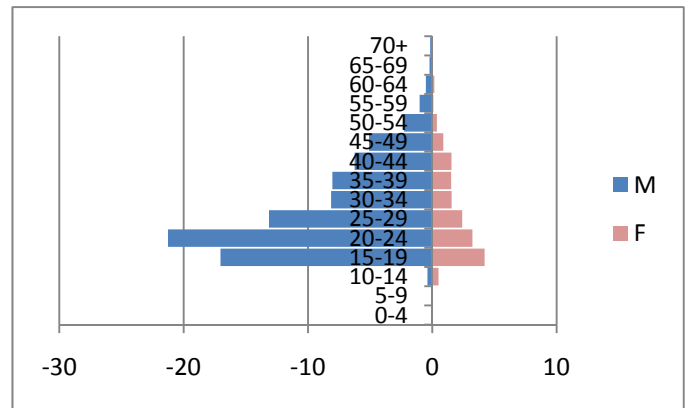


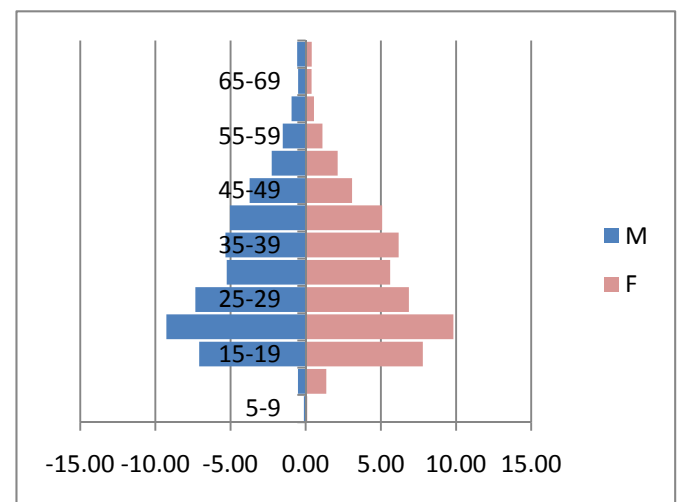
Chart 6 Age & Gender Profile of Offenders where crime has an intoxic flag 2009/10

A fundamental trend from draught to packaged beer sales passed a major milestone in 2008, when packaged sales overtook traditional draught beer sales volumes for the first time. The trend reflects the long-term growth in supermarket and off-trade sales.¹³ It is expected that these changes in drinking habits will be reflected in hidden harm associated with the misuse of alcohol in the home environment. The proposed introduction of minimum pricing of alcohol is unlikely to make much of a difference because the threshold has been set below the level that will have an impact; though pricing is a significant factor in the purchasing decisions of under-age drinkers and binge drinkers.

The victims profile is much closer to that of the general population, with victims split 50:50 between males and females. Young people aged 15-29 are more likely to be a victim of a crime where alcohol is involved than older people but the skew is not as great as that seen with perpetrators.

Chart 7 Age and Gender profile of victims of a crime with an alcohol qualifier

Source: MADE/Lancashire Constabulary



¹³ British Beer and Pub Association (<http://www.beerandpub.com>)

Domestic Abuse

Issue

There were 27,535 calls to the police about domestic abuse between April 2009 and March 2010 and a further 13,371 in the first half of 2010. This equates to 19 incidents per thousand population each year.

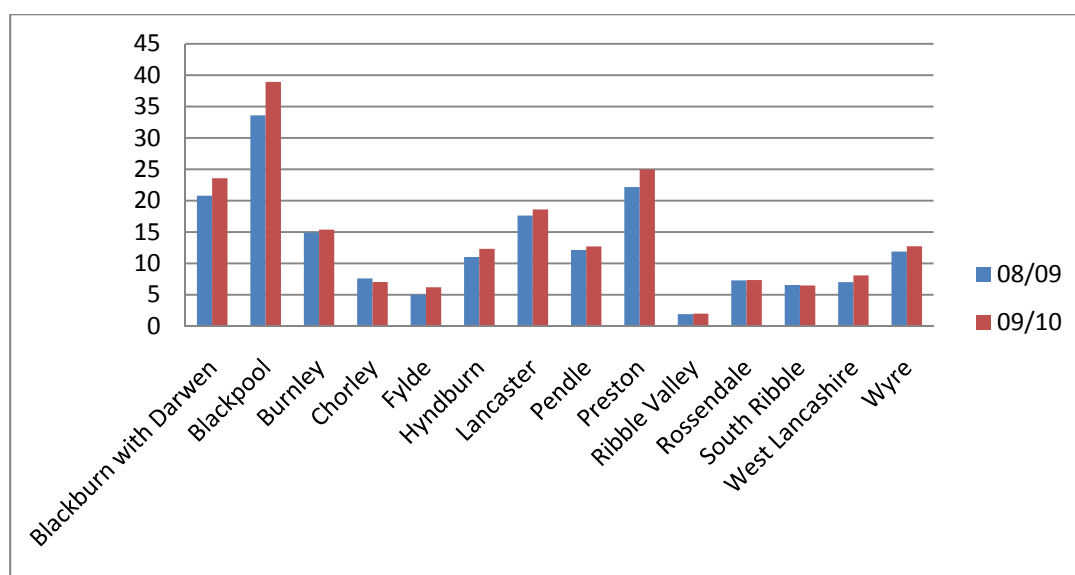
Partnership concern?

This has been raised by all 14 of the CSPs as a top 5 priority. It is a priority for the police, county council (Safeguarding adults and children) and improving mental health and wellbeing is JSNA priority 2.

Geographic extent

Domestic abuse is highest in Blackpool and Preston. Blackburn and Lancaster also have above average volumes. These are the areas which experience above average violence in the county.

Chart 8 Calls to the police about domestic abuse, rate per thousand pop



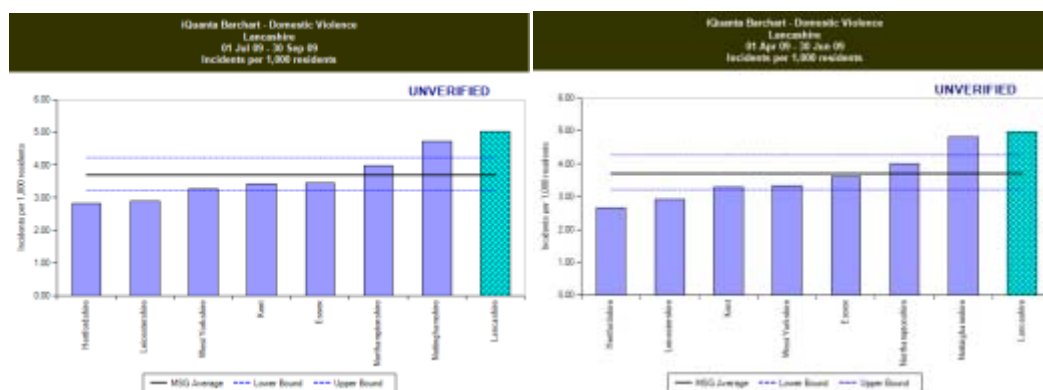
Domestic abuse is geographically concentrated. 25% of calls were from just 20 wards in the county between April 2009 and March 2010. Many of these wards are characterised by social deprivation and high levels of alcohol abuse.

<i>District</i>	<i>Ward</i>	<i>Domestic Abuse Calls</i>	<i>% of all calls</i>	<i>cum %</i>
Blackpool	Bloomfield	608	2.3	2.3
Blackpool	Claremont	559	2.1	4.4
Blackpool	Talbot	450	1.7	6.2
Blackpool	Brunswick	441	1.7	7.8
Blackburn	Shadsworth with Whitebirk	374	1.4	9.3
Preston	Ribbleton	362	1.4	10.6
Preston	St Matthew's	359	1.4	12.0
Blackpool	Park	317	1.2	13.2
Blackpool	Waterloo	317	1.2	14.4
Lancaster	Poulton	305	1.2	15.6
Wyre	Pharos	292	1.1	16.7
Blackpool	Victoria	285	1.1	17.8
Lancaster	Westgate	263	1.0	18.8
Preston	Town Centre	262	1.0	19.8
Blackpool	Clifton	260	1.0	20.8
Blackpool	Hawes Side	259	1.0	21.7
Blackburn	Sudell	258	1.0	22.7
Wyre	Rossall	245	0.9	23.7
Blackburn	Higher Croft	245	0.9	24.6
Lancaster	Skerton East	241	0.9	25.5

Source: MADE/Lancashire Constabulary

Scale Relative to other areas

Lancashire is above average, compared to its most similar family group.

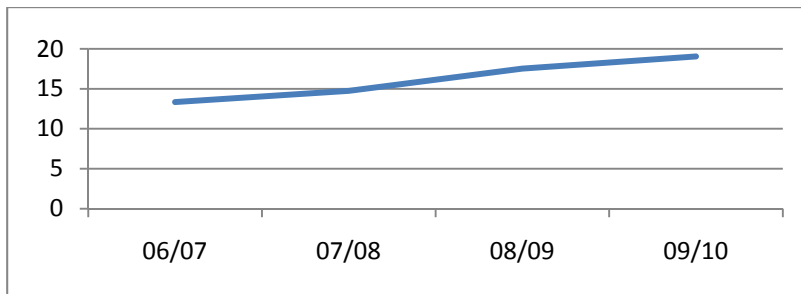


Source: Iquanta

Direction of travel

The total number of calls about domestic abuse has increased by 9% between 08/09 and 09/10. This trend has been sustained for the last 4 years.

Chart 9 Rate per thousand pop calls to the police about domestic abuse



Source: MADE/Lancashire Constabulary

This is in contrast to police crime figures which show that violence against the person has decreased by 4% over the same period. All agencies working with domestic violence have actively tried to improve confidence in reporting domestic abuse, which might partially explain the increase against the trend. The specific domestic violence work that is involved in the Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) and Specialist Domestic Violence Court (SDVC) processes has also contributed to a victim's belief and confidence in the system.

Calls to domestic abuse helplines in the county have increased from 13,380 in 2008 to, 15,210 between April 09 and March 10. Referrals have stayed the same, around 4,000 annually.

Level of harm

29% of domestic abuse incidents in 2009/10 were classified as a crime. 71% were assaults and 11% criminal damage. Domestic assaults make up 20% of all violence against the person. 372 cases warranted a multi-agency risk assessment conference, 115 of which were repeat cases. There were 11 domestic homicides between April 2009 and December 2010.

In 22% (no=1528) of attendances by females at emergency departments for assault between January 2007 and December 2009 the assault took place at home. The same figure for males was 9% (no=1728), giving a combined percentage of 13%. This percentage of assaults at home is repeated in the first quarter of 2010, when 14% of assaults occurred at home (no=272). Preston and Blackpool residents had more attendances at AED for an assault at home than residents of other areas in the county.¹⁴

Victims are predominantly female, and one third of domestic abuse begins or gets worse in pregnancy. Children are also victims of abusive relationships and many suffer considerable harm. Domestic abuse is present in two thirds of cases of child deaths and serious injury, according to the Lancashire Safeguarding Children Board Serious Case Reviews.

¹⁴ www.tiig.info

Domestic abuse directly impacts upon the physical health and mental wellbeing of the adults and children it affects. It causes a lot of stress which is linked to an above average absence from work, depression, coronary heart disease and can lead to a repetition of abusive behaviour in subsequent relationships.

Community concern

It is a very difficult issue to raise in surveys with the public, but when community groups are spoken to it is found to be a big problem. The Government's consultation on Violence Against Women and Girls in 2009 generated thousands of responses. Domestic abuse questions are not put into general surveys and publicly domestic abuse is still tolerated and there can be a reluctance to acknowledge it.¹⁵

Other

Offenders are predominantly male. No specific analysis is available for their age or ethnic profile.

A mosaic profile of calls about domestic abuse shows residents on social housing estates are more than five times as likely as the average to experience or perpetrate domestic abuse in Lancashire.

<i>Mosaic Public Sector Types</i>	<i>Index</i>	<i>% of Lancs HH</i>
Tenants in social housing flats on estates at risk of serious social problems	519	0.21
Families with varied structures living on low rise social housing estates	507	0.42
Transient singles, poorly supported by family and neighbours	379	1.40
Vulnerable young parents needing substantial state support	274	2.96
Childless tenants in social housing flats with modest social needs	244	1.89
Childless, low income tenants in high rise flats	227	0.17
Low income families occupying poor quality older terraces	221	5.73

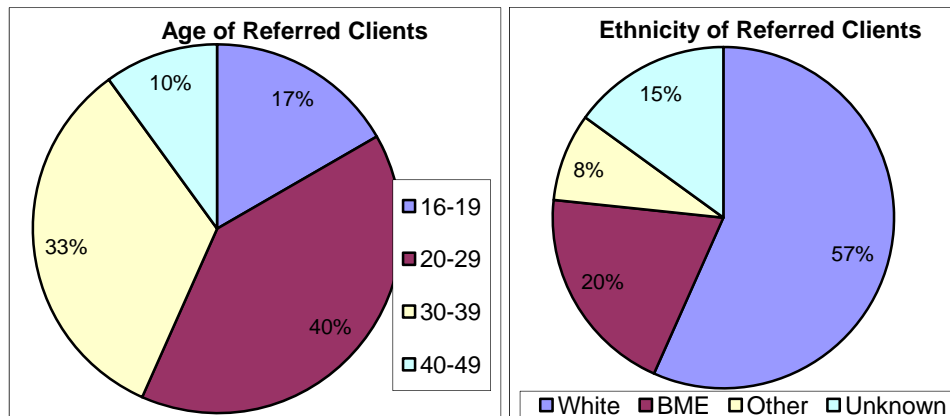
The socio-economic concentration is high with 62% of incidents occurring in mosaic groups which comprise only 29% of households.

The 2009/10 British Crime Survey self-completion module on violent and non-violent abuse carried out by a partner or family member shows that 7% of women were victims of domestic abuse in the past year compared with 4% of men. There was no statistically significant change in either the proportion of men or the proportion of women experiencing domestic abuse between the 2008/09 and 2009/10 BCS. According to the BCS, 73% of domestic abuse victims are female and 27% male. Twenty-nine per cent of women and 16 per cent of men had experienced any domestic abuse (any emotional, financial or physical abuse, sexual assault or stalking by a partner or family member) since they were 16.

A snapshot survey is undertaken by the women's refuges in Lancashire every six months. The snapshot survey for April 2010 surveyed 60 victims. 17% of clients were

¹⁵ Preston CSP SA

aged between 16 and 19, 40% of clients were aged between 20 and 29, and 33% between 30 and 39.



Source: MADE/Domestic abuse refugees

An above average (for the county) number of clients were from ethnic communities.

53% of those the refuge could not accommodate were due to lack of capacity. A further 13% were not accommodated due to drink or drugs problems.

There are peaks around Christmas and New Year each year and an analysis of the world cup period in June/July 2010 showed that there were peaks on the days that England played and also after the final game, with a marked peak when England went out of the tournament.¹⁶

The current economic climate may increase the level of harm. Domestic abuse crimes may rise as a result of financial hardship, with more people losing their jobs and homes, leading to increased violence in homes, use of alcohol etc. The economic climate may also make victims less likely to leave violent partners, due to finances.

12% of domestic abuse incidents (5178) had an alcohol qualifier. This is likely to be an under-recording as evidence from elsewhere in the country¹⁷ suggests that alcohol has a much wider role in domestic abuse, both with the perpetrator having had a drink or the victim drinking after the violence has occurred. The current economic climate means that more people are likely to drink at home where alcohol is cheaper and the police or members of the public are unable to intervene at an early stage of an argument.

¹⁶ 2010 world cup analysis, MADE

¹⁷ Alcohol concern, grasping the nettle fact sheet

Serious sexual offences

Issue

The number of serious sexual offences associated with domestic abuse is significant. The 2009/10 British Crime Survey shows that more than half serious sexual assaults (54%) are committed by a partner or ex-partner. Only 11% of those who had been victims of serious sexual assault in the last year had reported the abuse to the police. 36% of victims of serious sexual assault thought the offender had been drinking and 25% said that they had been drinking alcohol before they had been attacked.¹⁸

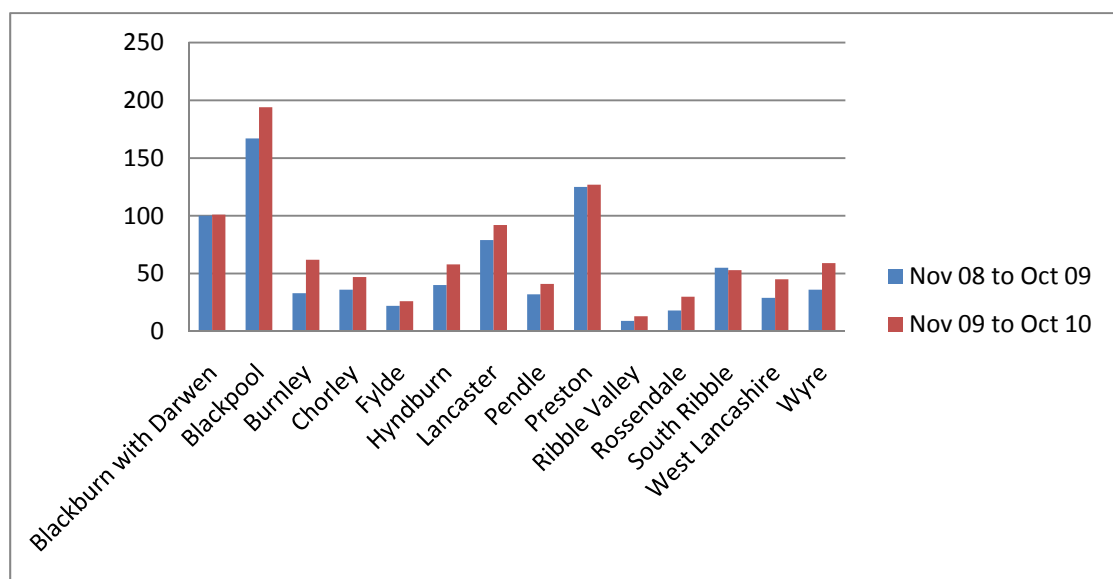
Partnership concern?

This was raised by two CSPs, Lancaster who ranked it 4th and Preston who mentioned it, alongside domestic abuse. It is an integral element of the Violence Against Women and Girls strategy and a priority for the police, health and the county council, alongside domestic abuse.

Geographic extent

The geographic variation across the county mirrors that for domestic abuse, with Blackpool and Preston having the highest numbers, followed by Blackburn and Lancaster.

Chart 10 Number of serious sexual offences

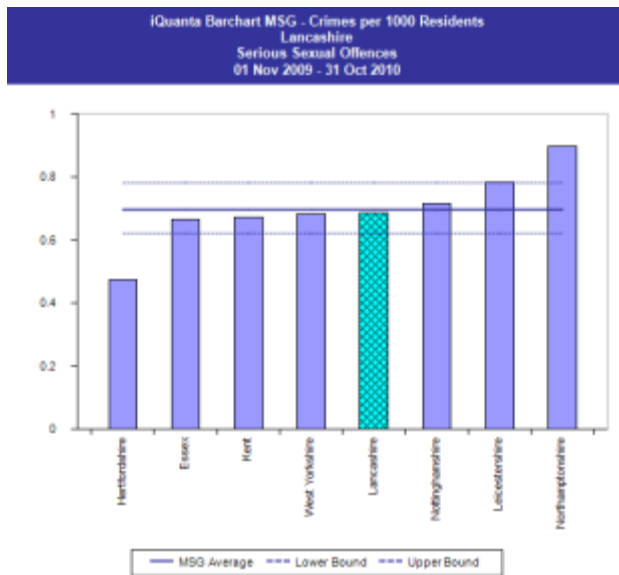


Source: MADE

Scale Relative to other areas

Lancashire is average compared to its most similar families for serious sexual offences.

¹⁸ RDS - <http://rds.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs11/hosb0111.pdf>

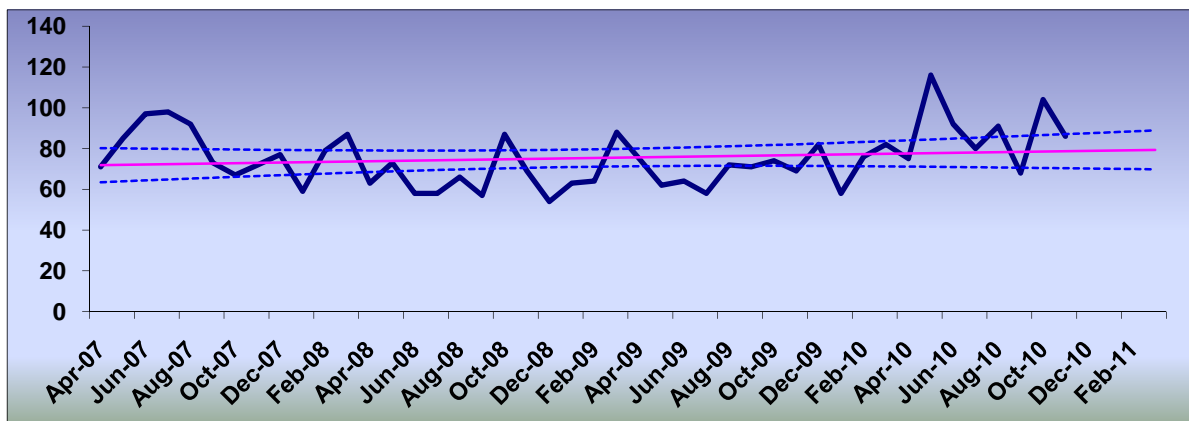


Source: Iquanta

Direction of travel

The direction of travel is upwards. There was a 24% (no=196) rise between December 2009 and November 2010 compared with the previous 12 months. The police have worked with Lancashire residents to increase the confidence to report these types of offences, as there is known under-reporting of this issue.

Chart 11 Serious Sexual Offences



Source: Lancashire Constabulary

Other

According to the British Crime Survey, for women, the risk of intimate violence was higher for younger age groups. Women aged between 16 and 19 were at the highest risk of sexual assault (7.9%), while women aged between 16 and 19 or between 20 and 24 were at the highest risk of stalking (8.5% and 7.5% respectively) and any domestic abuse (12.7% and 11.1% respectively).

Child Sexual Exploitation

Issue

Child Sexual Exploitation is a largely hidden behaviour, with cases only coming to light when serious harm has been done.

Partnership concern?

This has been highlighted as a priority in Preston, Burnley, Pendle and Rossendale. The police and county council (safeguarding children) have also identified this as a priority issue.

Geographic extent

Child sexual exploitation exists throughout the county but there is a strong relationship with deprivation, particularly in the deprived areas of Blackpool, Preston, Burnley and Blackburn.

Direction of travel

There has been an increase in numbers reported to the police over the last 12 months. The number of victims is expected to increase as awareness of cases increases through proactive work.

Level of harm

The pain of children's experiences can show itself in self-destructive behaviour such as self-mutilation, overdosing, eating disorders and crime. Children who run away from home are especially vulnerable to child sexual exploitation.

Other

The average age range at which children are most vulnerable to sexual exploitation is 13 to 15.

While National research¹⁹ shows that young people who are resident within the care system are more at risk of becoming involved in Child Sexual Exploitation, in Lancashire only 10% of victims were identified as within this group. The suggestion is that more Lancashire cases will be identified from this group.

80% of cases in Lancashire were considered 'medium risk'. This is an indication that victims are being identified by services, and interventions taking place, when the victims are already entrenched in exploitative relationships.

¹⁹ Ibid

Road Safety

Issue

The number of people injured in RTCs (Road Traffic Collisions) in Lancashire has been decreasing year on year, mirroring the regional and national trend. However, the rate per 1000 population for Lancashire is still above both the North West and England rates.

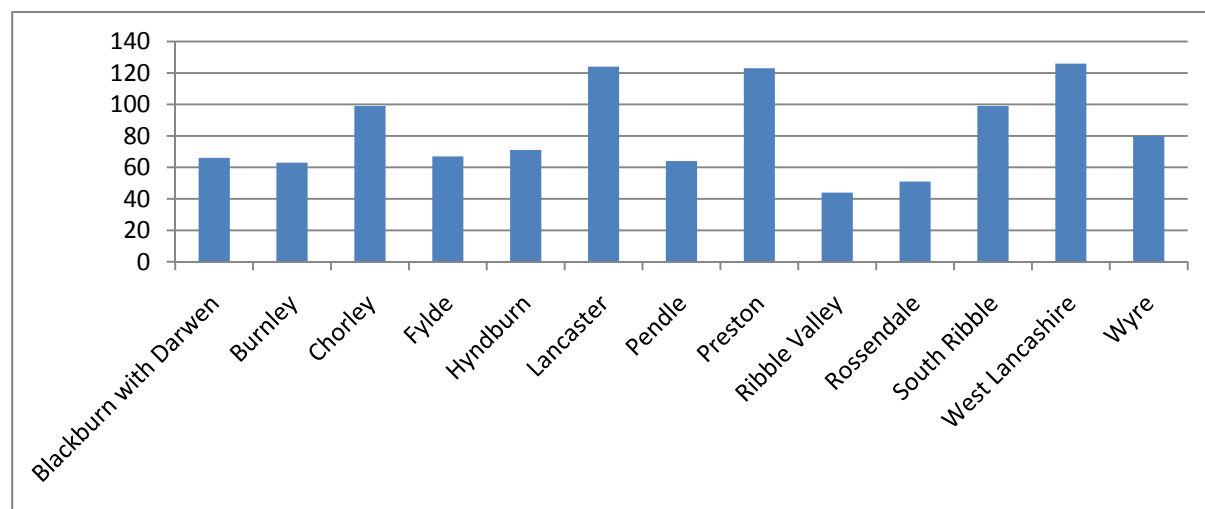
Partnership concern?

Improving road safety is a priority for all 14 community safety partnerships. Burnley, Pendle and Ribble Valley all put this at the top of their priorities and Lancaster put it at number 2. Chorley, South Ribble and West Lancashire have categorised it as an emerging threat. The police, fire and rescue service and Lancashire County Council have also identified this as a priority. Road safety is a key area under JSNA Priority 10, Accidents and JSNA Priority 9, Child Health and Wellbeing.

Geographic extent

West Lancashire, Lancaster and Preston had the highest number of KSIs in 2009/10. Ellel ward in Lancaster had the most KSIs and the most motorbike accidents.

Chart 12 Total Fatal or Serious Casualties 2009/10



²⁰

Source: MADE

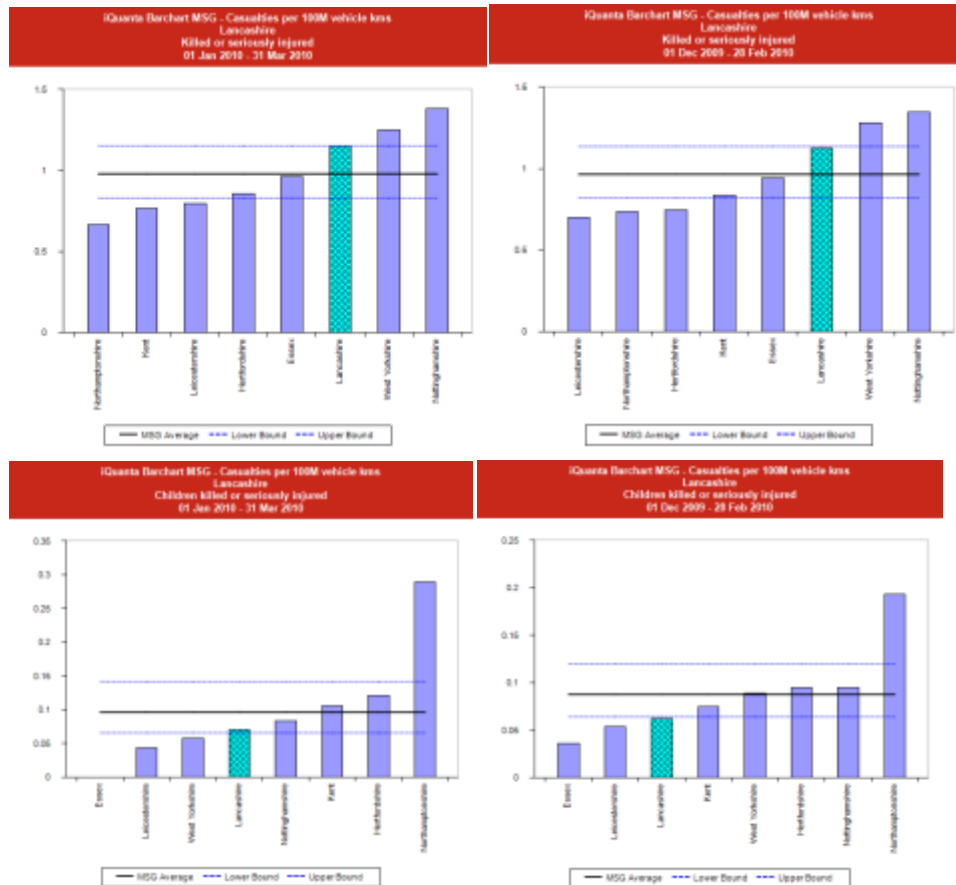
Blackburn had the most accidents on 2-wheeled powered vehicles (number =75), followed by Lancaster (33).

²⁰ Data unavailable for Blackpool

Scale Relative to other areas

Lancashire is above the average for its most similar family group for all killed or seriously injured according to Iquanta, the Home Office comparison tool.

Lancashire as a whole is below average for child casualties but Preston has the highest rate in the country.



Source: Iquanta

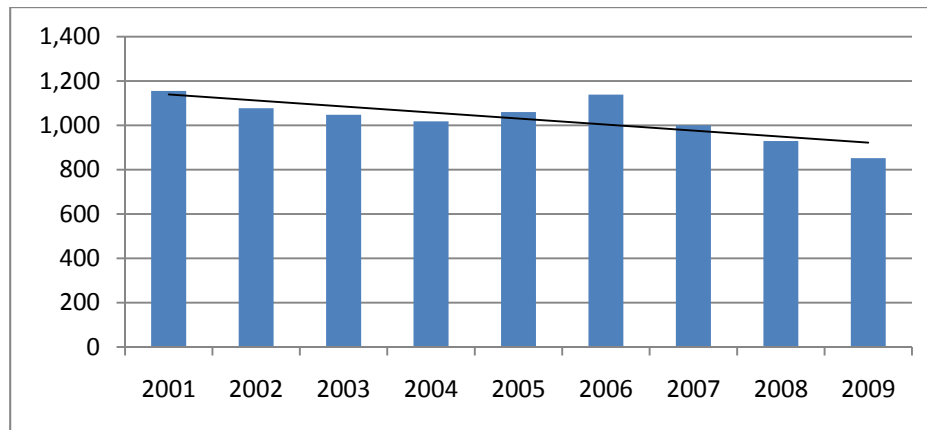
A north west public health observatory report also places Lancashire as significantly worse than the rest of the north west for Road Traffic deaths and injuries, both adult and child.²¹

Direction of travel

The number of people killed or seriously injured on Lancashire's roads has reduced from 929 in 2008/9 to 852 in 2009/10.

²¹ NWPHO - http://www.nwpho.org.uk/rctcs_nw/reports/RoadtrafficcollisionsandcasualtiesintheNW.pdf

Chart 13 Numbers killed or seriously injured over time



Source: MADE

There were 2% less accidents reported to the police and 19% fewer casualties in this period.

Between December 2009 and November 2010 there were 3586 ambulance call outs due to RTCs. This was a rise of 7% on the previous twelve months. Preston and Blackburn had the largest numbers in their boundaries.

There was a 2% decrease over three years in attendance at emergency departments for RTCs.²²

The fire service attended 658 RTC incidents between April 2009 and March 2010, 572 required interventions, the rest were on standby or to help clear up.

Level of harm

RTCs resulted in Lancashire residents making 12,241 attendances at Lancashire emergency departments in 2009/10.

The JSNA Health Inequalities report says that accidents are one of the top ten causes of reduced life expectancy of both sexes in Lancashire according to the healthy inequalities intervention tool from the North West Public Health Observatory. For road traffic collisions, the most vulnerable age group are young adults.

Community concern

Lancashire Opinions on Policing (LOOP) Survey, 2, found that dangerous/inconsiderate driving/speeding cars was one of the top three things that made people feel unsafe.

The Living in Lancashire panel was asked in June 2010 what the main problems in their local area are. 45% felt that speeding cars or motorbikes was their main problem.

²² www.tiig.info – Lancashire RTC report

Other

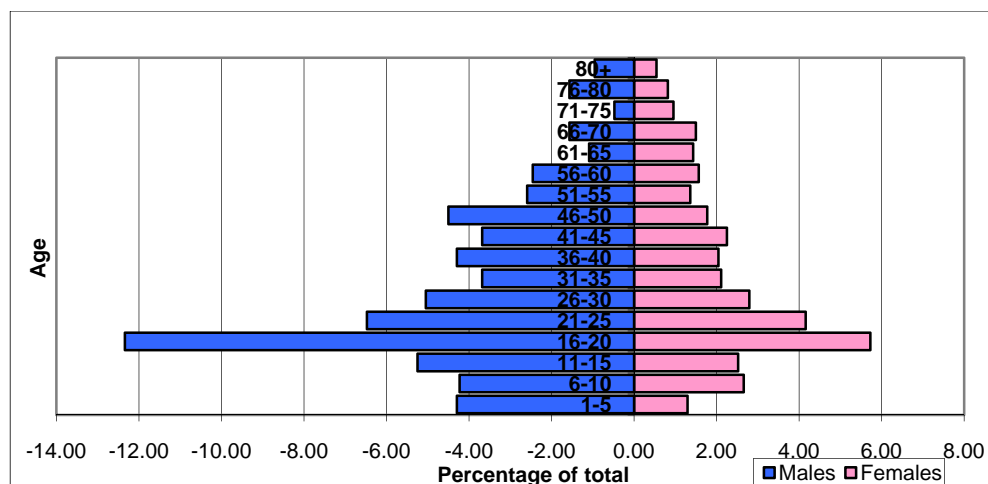
In the majority of RTCs the casualty sustains a minor injury (86%), the remaining 14% sustained serious or fatal injuries. Of the 14% that are killed or seriously injured, the majority are drivers or passengers of cars (45%), followed by pedestrians (22%) closely followed by motorcyclists (19%).

Fridays experience the greatest proportion of collisions. However, the most fatalities occur on Saturdays (21%) and Sundays (17%).

There are marked differences in the times of day that different age groups will travel. The overall number of incidents involving 18 to 25's is greater, but it can also be seen that collisions involving 18 to 25 year olds occur throughout the day, whereas incidents involving over 60 year olds fall dramatically after 5pm and continue to drop through the evening. Collisions involving 18 to 25 year olds drop less dramatically and continue to occur through the night until 3am after which the numbers fall.

There are no obviously monthly or seasonal trends that can be identified from the data however studies have shown that the majority of road accidents nationally (70% and 85%) take place in fine weather, possibly due to higher number of vehicles on the road as more people decide to travel, while accident numbers are often lower in extreme weather (such as snow and ice) because drivers take more care on the roads or cancel trips altogether. The most common adverse weather condition recorded during accidents is rain.^{1(p.14)}

Chart 14 Ambulance call outs due to Road Traffic Collision, April 2010 to November 2010



Source: MADE/North West Ambulance Service

The graph above shows that almost 20% of all RTCs in Lancashire involved a 16-20 year old.

Over four-fifths of all child casualties in the North West occur on roads that have a speed limit of 30 mph. A modelling exercise indicates that 140 killed or seriously injured child casualties could have been prevented each year between 2004 and

2008 if 20 mph traffic speed zones had been introduced in residential areas (other than main roads) across the North West.²³

Anti Social Behaviour

Issue

Between 1 April 2009 and 31 March 2010 Lancashire Constabulary received 140,956 complaints about anti-social behaviour (97.1 per thousand residents). A further 49,469 complaints were made to other organisations (local authorities, transport links, registered social landlords and British Transport Police).²⁴ Anti-social behaviour is visible to a broad spectrum of the populace and is therefore high profile. It is often a precursor to more serious behaviour such as criminal damage. The category of anti-social behaviour is very broad and masks a range of activity, some of which is relatively minor and more about tolerance levels of a community and some which is much more serious, particularly where specific families or individuals are being targeted.

Partnership concern?

Anti-social behaviour was scored by all 14 community safety partnerships. Wyre named it as their number one issue. Blackburn, Chorley, Lancaster, Ribble Valley, South Ribble and West Lancashire all thought it was their second highest priority area. ASB is of concern to the fire service because people who behave anti-socially may also set deliberate fires. Lancashire County Council have made a commitment to improve public reassurance to narrow the gap between perceived and actual levels of crime, including a focus on tackling criminal damage and anti-social behaviour.

All partners have signed up to the ASB pledge and ASB issues are a key element of neighbourhood policing. The health and wellbeing JSNA identified ASB as an issue within priority four, Quality of Life.

Geographic extent

Complaints and perception about anti-social behaviour are highest in the urban areas of Blackburn, Blackpool, Preston, Burnley and Lancaster and lowest in Ribble Valley and Fylde. However, the perception that anti-social behaviour is fairly or very high is greater in the eastern part of the county (Burnley, Pendle and Rossendale) than complaints would indicate.

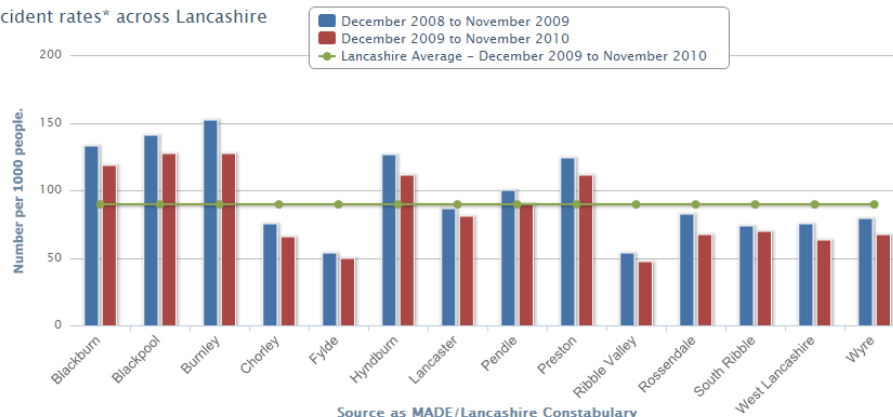
²³ NWPPO RTC Report, 01/11, http://www.nwpho.org.uk/rtcs_nw/reports/RoadtrafficcollisionsandcasualtiesintheNW.pdf

²⁴ Please note, some complaints are made to more than one organisation, so the two numbers cannot be added together, to get an overall figure.

Chart 15 Anti-social behaviour by CSP

Anti-social behaviour

Incident rates* across Lancashire



Anti-social behaviour is much more prevalent in areas of high social deprivation than in other areas. The most deprived 20% of the county has more than six times the rate of complaints about anti-social behaviour than the least deprived 20% of the county.

Deprivation quintile	Rate per thousand population, April 2009 to March 2010
Most deprived -1	186
2	95
3	71
4	44
Least deprived - 5	30

Source: Lancashire Constabulary/MADE/Index of Deprivation 2007

This is also borne out by perceptions of anti-social behaviour as measured by the Place Survey 2008.

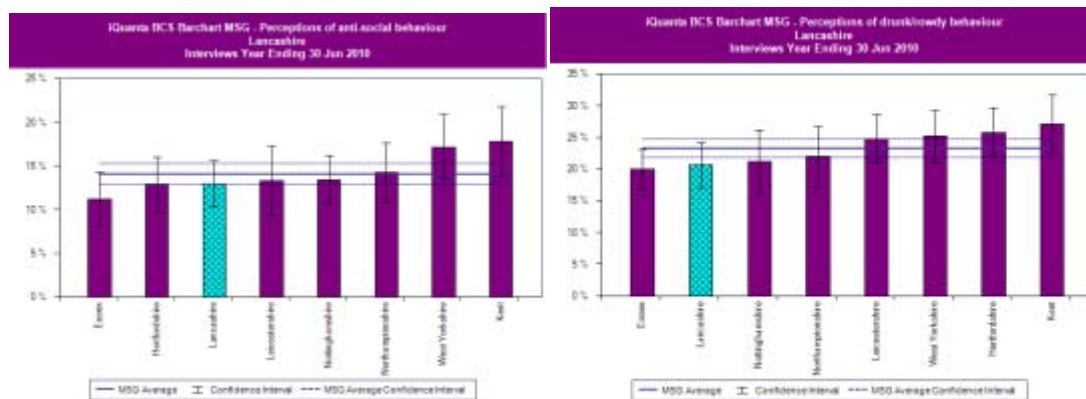
25% of all ASB calls in April 2009 to March 2010 came from 22 wards. 3 wards accounted for 6% of all calls alone.

<i>District</i>	<i>Ward Name</i>	<i>ASB</i>	<i>% of all</i>	<i>cum %</i>
Preston	Town Centre	2995	2.1	2.1
Blackpool	Talbot	2779	2.0	4.1
Blackpool	Claremont	2548	1.8	5.9
Blackpool	Bloomfield	2345	1.7	7.6
Burnley	Daneshouse With Stoneyholme	1900	1.4	8.9
Blackburn	Wensley Fold	1668	1.2	10.1
Blackburn	Shear Brow	1601	1.1	11.3
Blackburn	Shadsworth With Whitebirk	1536	1.1	12.3
Blackburn	Sudell	1421	1.0	13.4
Hyndburn	Barnfield	1409	1.0	14.4
Preston	Ribbleton	1393	1.0	15.3
Blackpool	Brunswick	1389	1.0	16.3
Lancaster	Duke's	1347	1.0	17.3
Blackburn	Mill Hill	1297	0.9	18.2
Lancaster	Poulton	1275	0.9	19.1
Preston	St Matthew's	1268	0.9	20.0
Burnley	Trinity	1210	0.9	20.9
Burnley	Bank Hall	1161	0.8	21.7
Wyre	Pharos	1137	0.8	22.5
Blackpool	Park	1124	0.8	23.3
Lancaster	Bulk	1090	0.8	24.1
Blackburn	Queen's Park	1074	0.8	24.9

Source: MADE/Lancashire Constabulary

Scale Relative to other areas

Lancashire has less anti-social behaviour than the England and Wales average. Perceptions of anti-social behaviour and, in particular, drunk and rowdy behaviour, are below the most similar family group.

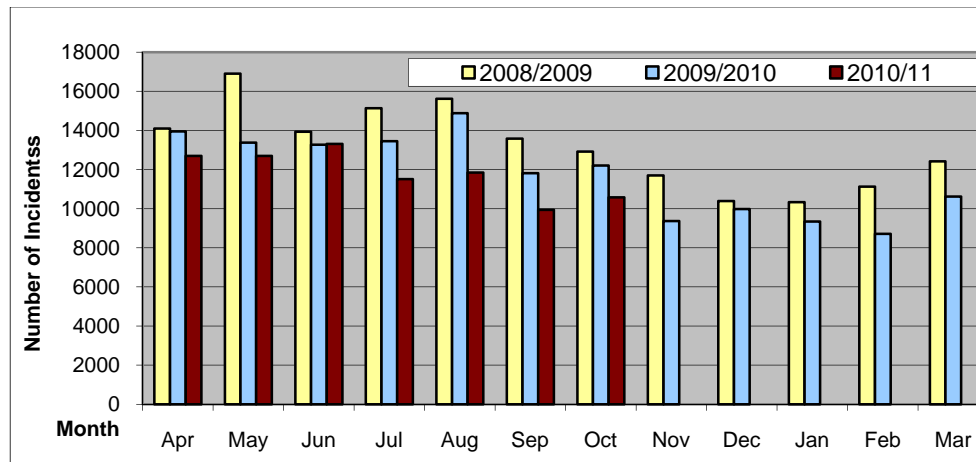


Source: Iquanta

Direction of travel

Both complaints about and perception of anti-social behaviour have reduced, in Lancashire in the last 4 years, complaints by 27%.

Chart 16 ASB by month



Source: MADE/Lancashire Constabulary

Level of harm

Whilst anti-social behaviour does not usually involve any physical or huge financial harm, it is a signal crime, contributing disproportionately to people's fear of crime. ASB is often the visible symptom of deep-rooted problems covering a range of issues that cause distress to people in the community, from vandalism to noisy neighbours, to littering. What at first appears to be low-level ASB can in fact potentially lead to incidents of violence. ASB would appear to be one of the highest priorities for the community who express their concerns in surveys and particularly at police PACT meetings. The main concerns are usually around youths on streets causing a 'nuisance', environmental issues such as litter/rubbish, and neighbour disputes. Respondents felt that the lack of things for young people to do would lead them into committing ASB and crime.²⁵

Community concern

Lancashire Opinions on Policing (LOOP) Survey 2 found that the main reasons for feeling unsafe in specific areas of the neighbourhood were common across many areas and generally relate to groups of young people or undesirable people (often perceived to be under the influence of alcohol or drugs) being present and poorly maintained areas which signal the likelihood of a threat (e.g. signs of neglect including vandalism, graffiti, poor lighting, boarded up houses etc.).

The Living in Lancashire panel was asked in June 2010 what the main problems in their local area are. The most commonly perceived problem in local areas is groups of young people hanging around (54%); a further 6% felt that deliberate fires being lit was a main problem.

A further survey in November 2010 asked about perceptions of anti-social behaviour in their local area.

²⁵ Burnley SA

<i>Thinking about the local area, how much do you think the following are a problem?</i>	<i>% who thought it a big or very big problem</i>
Rubbish or litter lying around	34
People being drunk or rowdy in public places	24
People using or dealing drugs	25
Vandalism, graffiti or other deliberate damage	23
Noisy neighbours or loud parties	14

Source: Living in Lancashire, November 2010, All respondents (unweighted 1935, weighted 1393)

The biggest perceived problem is rubbish or litter lying around (34% think it is a very or fairly big problem). BME respondents are more likely to think that all of these issues are a problem in their local area, echoing similar results from the Place Survey. BME respondents are more likely to live in deprived areas which have higher levels of anti-social behaviour than other parts of the county.

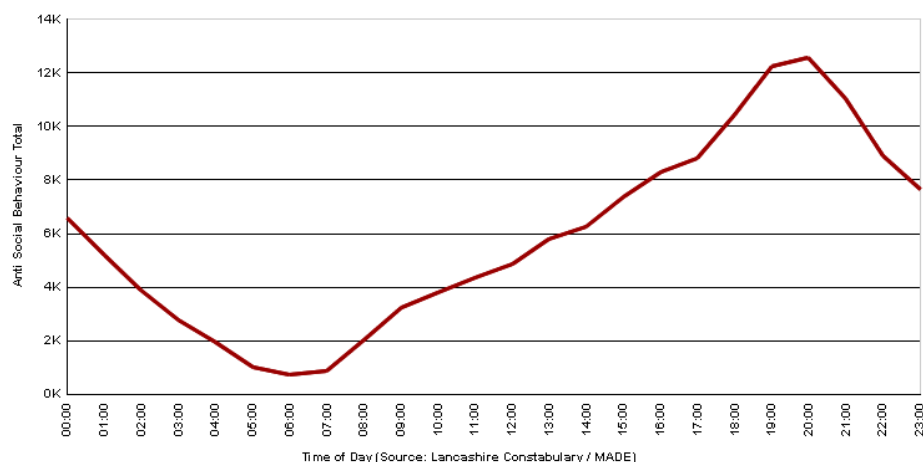
Responses have not changed significantly since the Place Survey 2008 suggesting that, while anti-social behaviour is not felt to have increased, any initiatives to try and reduce anti-social behaviour does not appear to be changing respondents' perceptions.

Other

The main aspect of anti-social behaviour that people complain about is rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour. 59% of complaints to Lancashire Constabulary between April 2009 and March 2010 were about rowdy or inconsiderate behaviour. The next largest category was complaints about neighbours (9%) and then vehicle nuisance (7%). 42% of calls to other organisations were about environmental damage or littering, 18% about rowdy or inconsiderate behaviour, 14% about animal related problems and 10% about noise related issues.

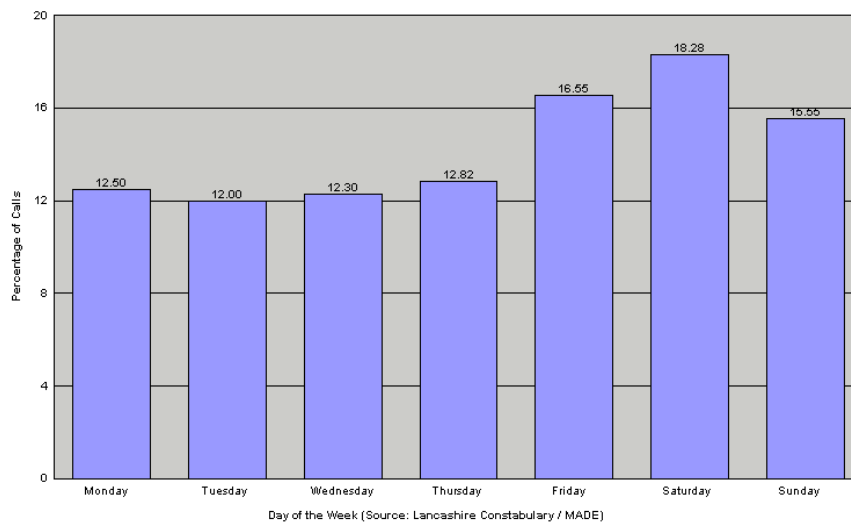
The peak period for anti-social behaviour incidents is between 4pm and 11pm, peaking around 8pm.

Chart 17 Complaints about anti-social behaviour by time of day (April 2009 to March 2010)



50% of all incidents occur on a weekend (Friday to Sunday), with nearly $\frac{1}{5}$ th of all complaints being made on a Saturday.

Chart 18 Complaints about anti-social behaviour by day of the week. (April 2009 to March 2010)



There are marked seasonal trends in anti-social behaviour, with relatively high levels found in between April and August and lows in December and January. This is probably linked to weather, as people are more likely to stay indoors during poor weather.

Acquisitive crime

Issue

There is no evidence so far that serious or less acquisitive crime has increased due to the economic downturn and rise in unemployment. Some local areas have seen a small rise, but the county as a whole has seen a reduction. However, serious acquisitive crimes, such as vehicle crime and burglary, are visible and have an impact on public fear of crime and confidence. 46% of all crime is acquisitive crime, 13% serious acquisitive crime.

Partnership concern?

This issue has been raised by all 14 areas. Blackpool, Burnley, Lancaster, Ribble Valley, Rossendale and Wyre have made this a top 5 priority due to the volume of crimes and impact they have on the community.

Armed robbery is a crime type used by organised crime groups from nearby metropolitan areas, such as Manchester and therefore features in the police strategic assessment as a potential cross-border threat.

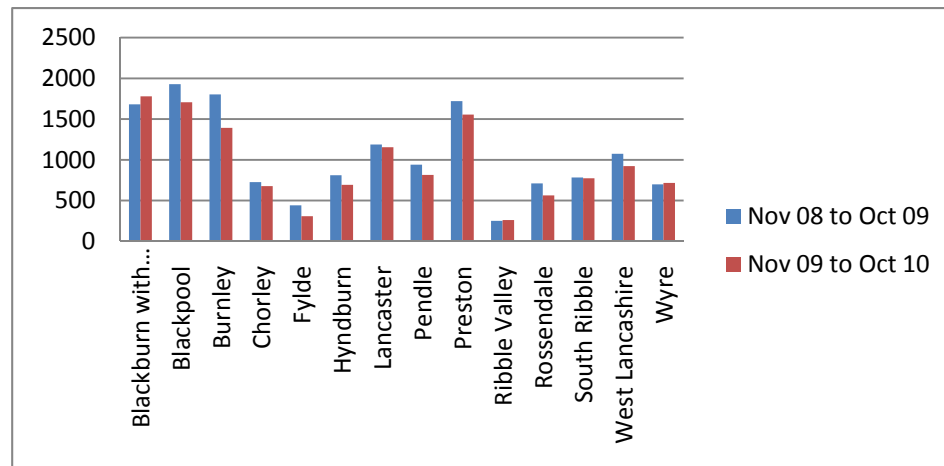
Partnership referrals to the Prolific and Priority Offender scheme are largely based on offenders of acquisitive crime. Trading Standards are involved through doorstep crime and health, because of the long-term effect of this type of crime on the health of victims, particularly elderly victims.

Acquisitive crime is known to fund substance misuse and therefore reducing the opportunities may have an impact on substance misuse services.

Geographic extent

Blackpool, Blackburn, Burnley and Preston have higher levels of acquisitive crime than the more rural parts of the county.

Chart 19 Serious acquisitive crime by CSP



Source: Lancashire Constabulary/MADE

Serious acquisitive crime is more widespread than other crime types, with all areas of the county affected. However there are some concentrations. 14 wards in the county accounted for 15% of serious acquisitive crime April 2009 to March 2010.

Talbot, Trinity, Claremont and Town Centre had 5% of the total in this period.

	<i>District</i>	<i>Ward Name</i>	<i>SAC</i>	<i>Perc</i>	<i>Cum Perc</i>
1	Blackpool	Talbot	189	1.4	1.4
2	Burnley	Trinity	185	1.3	2.7
3	Preston	Town Centre	180	1.3	4.0
4	Blackpool	Claremont	172	1.2	5.3
5	Blackburn	Mill Hill	165	1.2	6.5
6	Preston	Ribbleton	157	1.1	7.6
7	Blackpool	Bloomfield	153	1.1	8.7
8	Burnley	Bank Hall	148	1.1	9.8
9	Burnley	Rosegrove With Lowerhouse	133	1.0	10.7
10	Burnley	Rosehill With Burnley Wood	132	1.0	11.7
11	Burnley	Queensgate	128	0.9	12.6
12	Blackburn	Ewood	127	0.9	13.6
13	Preston	St Matthew's	123	0.9	14.4
14	Blackburn	Queen's Park	121	0.9	15.3

Source: MADE/Lancashire Constabulary

Chart 20 Burglary by CSP

Burglary

Crime rates* across Lancashire

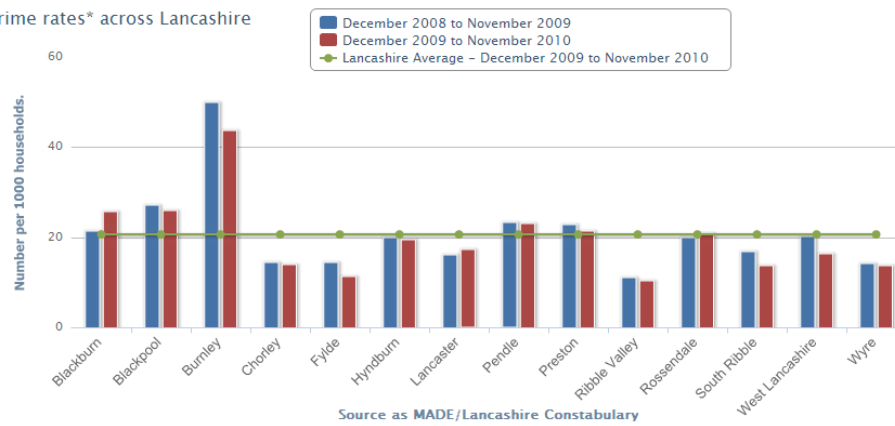
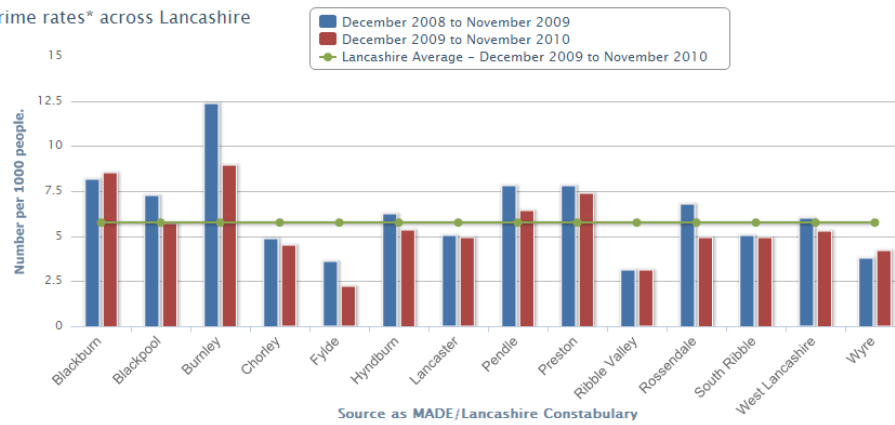


Chart 21 Vehicle crime by CSP

Vehicle

Crime rates* across Lancashire

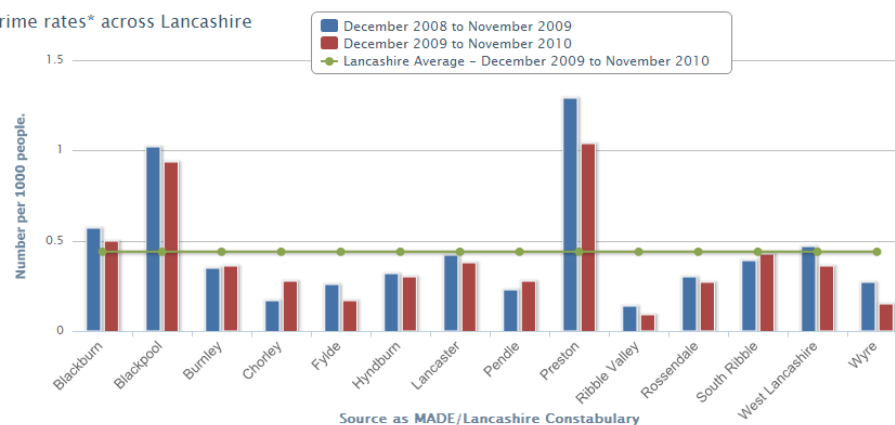


Burnley has the highest rates of both burglary and vehicle crime. Preston has the highest rates of Robbery, followed by Blackpool. Both areas have busy shopping centres which attract visitors from outside the immediate locale.

Chart 22 Robbery by CSP

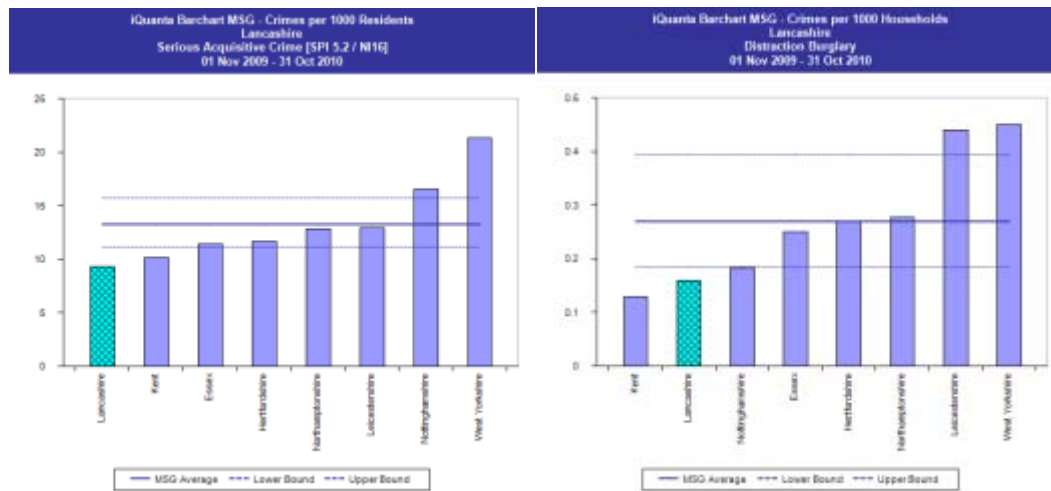
Robbery

Crime rates* across Lancashire



Scale Relative to other areas

Lancashire is ranked the best in its most similar family group for serious acquisitive crime and second best for distraction burglary.



Source: Iqanta

Direction of travel

All serious acquisitive crime is reducing in Lancashire, although some of the less serious crime types, such as theft of pedal cycles and theft in a dwelling have seen an increase in this period.

Serious acquisitive crimes	<i>Dec 10 to Nov 09</i>	<i>Dec 08 to Nov 09</i>	<i>Num Dif</i>	<i>% Dif</i>
All Vehicle Crime	8362	9426	-1064	-11%
<i>Vehicle Taking</i>	2140	2633	-493	-19%
<i>Theft from a Vehicle</i>	6222	6793	-571	-8%
Burglary Dwelling	4422	4865	-443	-9%
Burglary Other	7705	7793	-88	-1%
All Robbery	676	745	-69	-9%
Robbery (Business)	86	107	-21	-20%
Robbery (Personal)	590	638	-48	-8%
Other acquisitive crime				
Shoplifting	8271	8650	-379	-4%
Theft in a Dwelling	2257	2107	150	7%
Theft from the Person	1026	1154	-128	-11%
Theft of Pedal Cycles	2741	2470	271	11%
Other Classified Thefts & Handling	1073	1077	-4	0%
Other Stealings	11232	10597	635	6%
Vehicle Interference	1259	1426	-167	-12%

Source: Lancashire Constabulary

Level of harm

Serious acquisitive crime affects all sectors and backgrounds of the local community. It is unbiased about victim and its harm is measured mostly in financial and emotional costs. Once it affects an area it very quickly raises the fear of all crime within that local community. It has been shown to directly impact on public confidence.

Car key burglaries have continued to be seen in Rossendale and Ribble Valley areas where high value vehicles have been stolen by criminals travelling from the Manchester area. Cross-border crime is also an issue in West Lancashire where criminals travel from the Merseyside and Manchester areas to target more affluent households in the borough. Serious acquisitive crime causes harm through the cost of dealing with it through police, courts, and prison or probation management.

Community concern

The perception of residents that crime is increasing negatively affects public confidence in the Criminal Justice Services.

The Living in Lancashire panel was asked in June 2010 what the main problems in their local area are. 24% perceived that domestic burglary was the main problem and 24% that theft of or from a vehicle was a main problem. 5% stated robbery on the street was a main problem and 9% theft from shops.

Other

There is little day of the week variation, although more acquisitive crime will be reported on a Monday because householders might have been away over the weekend when the crime occurred. The peak time is between midnight and 3am, with a smaller peak between 12noon and 2pm.

The demographic profile of detected offenders of domestic burglary and vehicle crime in Lancashire highlights that it is predominantly young males who commit this kind of offence. 52% of offenders were male, aged between 15-24 years. The ethnicity profile of offenders matches that of the general population.

Victims of domestic burglary follow the general population demographics.

Illicit Drugs Misuse

Issue

About a third of the population admit to taking drugs at some stage in their lives, and about a quarter of young adults say they have used drugs in the last year, but few people go on to develop serious problems. In fact, fewer than 2% of the population used opiates (heroin) or crack in the past year. Most will use a handful of times and stop when they realise where it is heading, before they become addicted. It is estimated that there were approximately 10,000 problem drug (opiate and/or crack cocaine) users aged between 15-64 in Lancashire in 2008/9. This figure is slightly higher than that estimated in 2006/7.²⁶ There were 5,118 drugs offences in Lancashire in 2010, up by 3% on 2009. Many people who are dependent on illicit drugs also misuse alcohol.

Partnership concern?

Substance misuse was considered a strategic priority by 10 of the CSPs with 8 putting it in their top 5 issues. The police, health and wellbeing (JSNA Priority two, Mental Health & Wellbeing) and Lancashire County Council all have drugs misuse as an issue within their strategies.

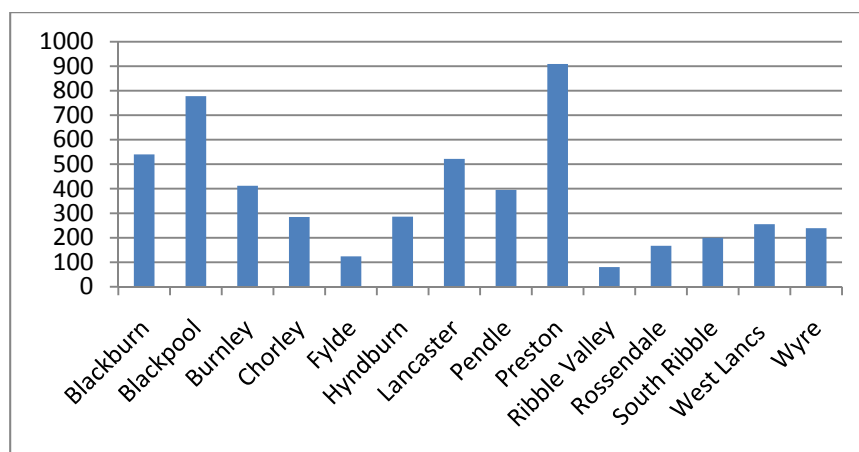
Geographic extent

Detection of drugs offences is more influenced by police activity than other crime types. Often drugs offences will come to light when offenders are arrested for other crimes. Also drugs warrant deployments and specific drug related police activity is often targeted at the more deprived, higher crime areas and may skew the figures. This means that the analysis of geographic extent using police data alone might not give the true picture of the problem across the county. Unfortunately there are no other, more reliable sources available at the moment.

17% of all drugs offences took place in Preston and 15% in Blackpool.

²⁶ NTA - [http://www.nta.nhs.uk/uploads/nw\[1\].pdf](http://www.nta.nhs.uk/uploads/nw[1].pdf)

Chart 23 - Number of Drug Offences April 2009 to March 2010



Source: MADE/Lancashire Constabulary

The concentration is also seen at ward level. Just 8 wards account for 20% of all drugs offences. These are predominantly city centre areas with high visitor numbers which offer more opportunities for drugs supply or areas with high deprivation where there are greater concentrations of drug users.

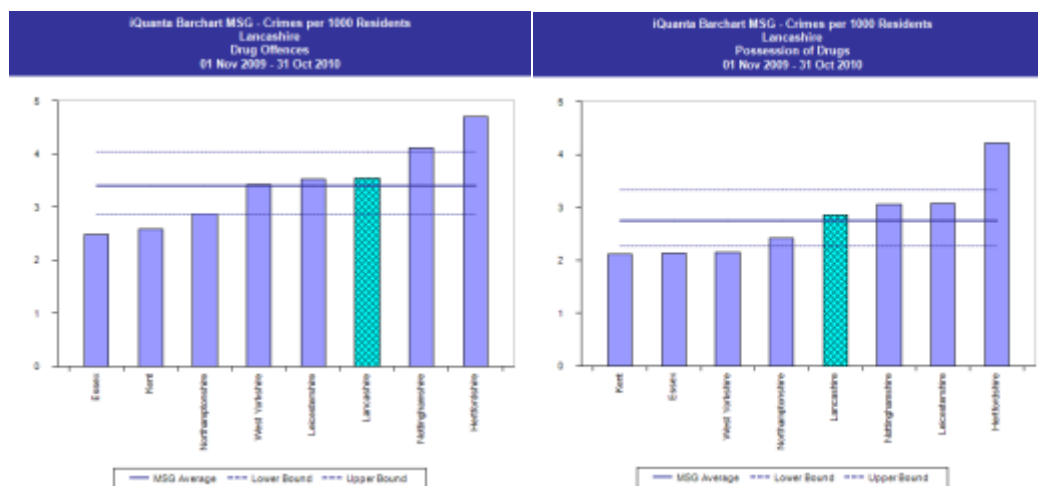
CSP	Ward	All Drug Offences	Share	Cum
Preston	Town Centre	198	4%	4%
Blackpool	Talbot	180	3%	7%
Burnley	Daneshouse With	147	3%	10%
	Stoneyholme			
Blackpool	Claremont	111	2%	12%
Lancaster	Poulton	104	2%	14%
Preston	St Matthew's	93	2%	16%
Burnley	Trinity	88	2%	18%
Blackpool	Bloomfield	86	2%	20%

Source: MADE/Lancashire Constabulary

Numbers in treatment have remained similar across Central Lancashire (Chorley, Preston, South Ribble and West Lancashire) but have increased in North Lancashire (Lancaster and Morecambe, Fylde and Wyre) this is due to the re-commissioning of drug and alcohol services into the new substance misuse partnership J2R.

Scale Relative to other areas

Lancashire is average for its most similar family group for all drug offences and for possession of drugs.



Source: Iquanta

Direction of travel

All drugs offences have increased by 6.7% Dec 09 to Nov 10 when compared with the same period previously.

	<i>Dec 09 to Nov 10</i>	<i>Dec 08 to Nov 09</i>	<i>Num Diff</i>	<i>% Diff</i>
All Drugs Offences	5217	4889	328	6.71%
Drugs (Trafficking)	1043	918	125	13.62%
Drugs (Possession)	4152	3943	209	5.30%
Drugs (Other Offences)	22	28	-6	-21.43%

Source: Lancashire Constabulary/MADE

Drugs possession accounts for 80% of all drugs offences; drugs trafficking accounts for the other 20%.

Recent data from Lancashire’s substance misuse services show that the number of young people presenting to services with Mephedrone has increased over the last year. Mephedrone is a stimulant drug belonging to a family of drugs chemically similar to amphetamine. Services have reported an increase in “legal highs” as their main and secondary drug of choice.

4176 seizures of controlled drugs were made in Lancashire in 2008-9, up by 9% on the previous year.²⁷ 22% were class A drugs, mainly cocaine and heroin and 75% were class B drugs, mainly cannabis.

Level of harm

Drugs supply and distribution is one of the main crimes associated with organised crime groups.

Substance misuse is common amongst groups of vulnerable young people. These groups include:

²⁷ Rds.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs10/hos1710.pdf

- Looked after Young People
- Young offenders
- Young people who are not in mainstream education
- Young people who are truanting
- Children of substance-misusing parents
- Young homeless
- Young people who are sexually exploited

The close correlation between substance misuse and unplanned teenage pregnancy has been highlighted in many studies as risk taking behaviour in that one may easily lead to experimentation in the other. Use of substances may lead young people to intimate sexual contacts, having unprotected sex, have sex with someone they do not know or become victim of a sexual act.²⁸

Substance misuse is particularly prevalent amongst young people entering the criminal justice system.

Not just the users themselves, but the family of substance misusers are also affected. 49% of clients in treatment in North Lancashire have children, up from 29% last year. Across Lancashire 12 area 29% of the in-treatment population have children.

Community concern

The Living in Lancashire panel was asked in June 2010 what the main problems in their local area are. 34% perceived that using or dealing drugs was an issue in their area.

Other

Cannabis is the most popular drug among occasional or casual users. Heroin remains the most prevalent drug of choice for those presenting to services across Lancashire with 77% of all clients in treatment stating it as the main drug of choice.

The majority of people in treatment (27%) are aged 35-39 years similar to last year. Those aged between 30-39 years represent 49% of the in treatment population

93% of the in-treatment population stated their ethnicity as White British, similar to last year.

Male clients make up the majority of those in treatment representing 68% of that population. This is similar to last year.

The numbers of people stating that they have an urgent housing need is up compared to the previous reported period with 8% of clients having this need.

²⁸ Independence Advisory Group on Sexual Health and HIV, 2007

Fire Safety

Issue

15 people were killed and 157 injured in primary fires in Lancashire between April 2009 and September 2010. Deliberate secondary fires have been included under anti-social behaviour.

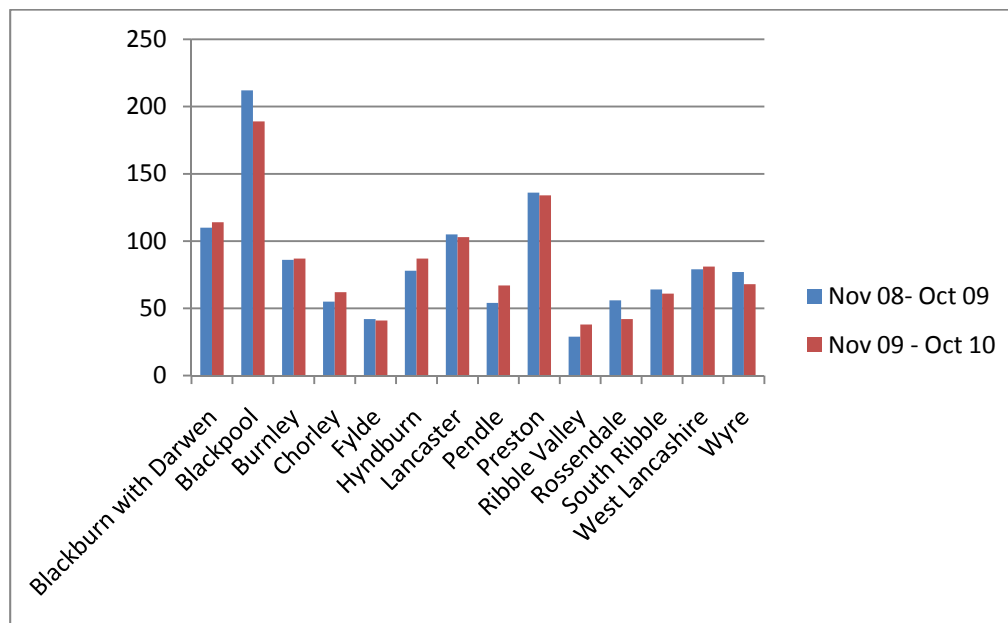
Partnership concern?

Reducing deaths and injuries in primary fires is the number one priority for Lancashire Fire and Rescue Service. Primary fires were included in 9 CSP strategic assessments but were not put in the top 5 priorities by any. Health inequalities, JSNA Priority 10, Accidents.

Geographic extent

Blackpool and Preston recorded the greatest numbers of primary fires.

Chart 24 - Primary Fires



Source: MADE/LFRS

They also have the greatest numbers of accidental dwelling fires.

Scale Relative to other areas

Lancashire is ranked 6th best of all the non-metropolitan counties for reductions in primary fires since 2005/06 and has reduced its casualties by -7% in 2009/10 on the previous year.²⁹

²⁹ DCLG <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/monitorq1q420091>

Direction of travel

All primary fires reduced by 11% in Lancashire November 2009 to October 2010, when compared with the previous period. Accidental dwelling fires fell by 3% in the same period. Deaths and injuries fell considerably in this period.

Level of harm

Fires cause damage to property and to people's lives.

Other

56% of all accidental dwelling fires in Lancashire are as a result of a cooking related fire. Those who are most at risk of having this type of fire are single males 25-49 and older people +65.

Whilst fire deaths and fire-related injuries have reduced, those which still occur remain crystallised around several distinct groups within Lancashire, for example vulnerable older people. Whilst this remains a priority to the fire service it is one which we recognise we cannot deliver in isolation and advocate a multi-disciplinary partnership-led approach to the proactive sharing of information in respect of those individuals or service users who are most vulnerable.

Reoffending

Issue

The rate of reoffending is a cross cutting issue which affects many of the other sections, particularly serious acquisitive crime and violent crime. Reducing reoffending affects all aspects of crime reduction, and if we can successfully divert young people from entering the justice system we can reduce the long term cost to the public of dealing with offenders. Working to ensure that people released from prison are monitored and supported to reduce the risk of reoffending by lapsing back into old habits plays its part too. Through the existing frameworks in Lancashire, including MAPPA, Revolution and Prolific and other Priority Offender (PPO), we can ensure that individuals are targeted as necessary to both dissuade further criminal activity and enforce against those who do continue to break the law.

In the last 18 months, less than 1% of offenders have been responsible for 1 in 10 detected crimes in Lancashire. These are mainly acquisitive and alcohol-related violent crimes.

Reduced victimisation of vulnerable groups and reduction of offending in specific high crime areas will impact on creating safer communities and reducing the fear of crime. Although there has been a fall in crime against households and individuals, the costs of crime to society remain high (estimated at £36.2 billion in 2003). The majority of these costs are borne by victims.³⁰

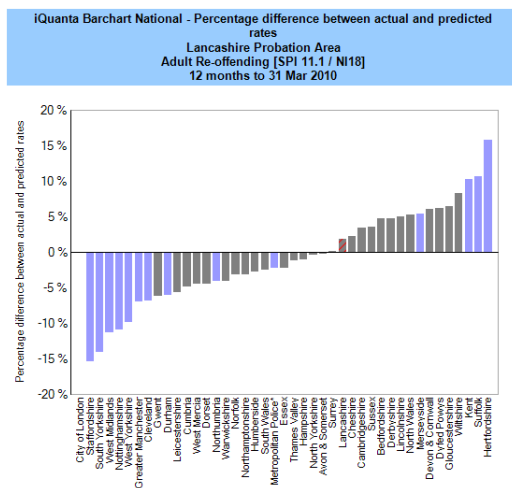
³⁰ 'Green Paper Evidence Report - Breaking the Cycle: Effective Punishment, Rehabilitation and Sentencing of Offenders' MOJ

Partnership concern?

Lancashire Probation Trust, Lancashire County Council (Youth Offending), Blackburn with Darwen BC, Blackpool BC and three other community safety partnerships (Hyndburn, Preston and Ribble Valley) who gave this issue an average rank of 9. Reoffending impacts on many health inequalities, JSNA Priority one, Liver Disease; two, Mental Health and Wellbeing and nine, Child Health and Wellbeing.

Scale Relative to other areas

According to Iqanta, the Home Office reporting tool, adult reoffending rates in Lancashire are just slightly above their most similar family group.



Direction of travel

All areas, apart from West Lancashire are showing good reductions in repeat offending by prolific and priority offenders.

Figure 4 Safer Lancashire Board Performance Report September 2010, Prolific and Priority Offenders

	Name	Indicator ▲
●	Fylde	-82
●	Ribble Va...	-75
●	South Ri...	-68
●	Preston	-61
●	Burnley	-57
●	Pendle	-50
●	Blackpool	-44
●	Lancaster	-43
●	Blackburn	-39
●	Rosendale	-33
●	Wyre	-20
●	Chorley	-20
●	Hyndburn	-6
●	West Lan...	29

Source: Lancashire Probation Trust

Many prisoners are sentenced to short periods in custody which provides little time to address rehabilitation. Many return to a life of crime on release, with the most recent figures showing that nearly 50% of offenders released from prison reoffend within a year. Overall, one in five offenders spend some time in custody the year after they were released from prison or started a community sentence. Almost three quarters of those who were released from custody or began a community order in the first quarter of 2000 were reconvicted of another offence within nine years.

³¹

The National Audit Office has estimated that the social and economic costs of reoffending by those released from short sentences alone are between £7–10 billion a year.

Level of harm

A relatively small number of highly prolific offenders are responsible for a disproportionate amount of crime. Recent evidence suggests that nationally there is a group of around 16,000 active offenders at any one time, who each have over 75 previous convictions. On average they have been to prison 14 times, usually for less than 12 months, with nine community sentences and 10 fines. These offenders cause immense damage to the community. ³²

³¹ 'Breaking the Cycle Effective Punishment, Rehabilitation and Sentencing of Offenders', Ministry of justice

³² 'Breaking the Cycle Effective Punishment, Rehabilitation and Sentencing of Offenders', Ministry of justice

Offenders who repeatedly offend are a threat to society and need to be closely managed in order to keep crime rates low. It is important to ensure that arrangements get the balance right between the need to protect the public and the importance of enabling those who do not pose a significant risk of harm to move into legitimate, productive activities. Assessments should ensure that the interventions identified, such as family contact or employment in the community, are appropriate and will not increase the risk of harm.

Ensuring that interventions are established to break the destructive cycle of crime are important, as are methods of ensuring offenders make amends to victims and communities for the harm they have caused, including schemes such as Community Payback.

Other

Recent analysis suggests that community sentences are more effective at reducing reoffending than short prison sentences, and cautions are slightly more effective than fines.

Proven reoffending by those offenders commencing probation supervision (both community orders and suspended sentence orders) in 2007 was seven percentage points lower than for those who had served short-term custodial sentences (under 12 months) after controlling for differences between offenders.

The majority of offenders have a wide range of social problems which are often associated with high reoffending rates. Offenders have a variety of social problems such as a lack of or low qualifications, lack of employment, accommodation needs, and drugs and/or alcohol misuse. These factors are also associated with higher rates of reoffending on release from prison. These problems need to be taken into account and tackled when developing and delivering strategies for reducing reoffending.

A recent study of prisoners also found that:

- 37% of prisoners have stated that they will need help finding a place to live when they are released from prison;
- 12% said they had a mental illness or depression as a long-standing illness, while 20% reported needing help with an emotional or mental health problem;
- 24% said they had been taken into care as a child;
- almost half (47%) said they had no qualifications; and
- 13% said that they have never had a paid job.³³

³³ 'Compendium of reoffending statistics and analysis', November 2010, Ministry of Justice

An offender needs analysis by Lancashire Probation Trust for the period April 2009 to September 2010 shows that 58% of offenders have an alcohol problem and 37% a drugs misuse problem. 26% have accommodation needs and 24% employment and training needs.

<i>CSP</i>	<i>Accomm</i>	<i>Employment & Training</i>	<i>Finance</i>	<i>Health</i>	<i>Relation</i>	<i>Drug</i>	<i>Alcohol</i>	<i>Attitude, thinking & behaviour</i>
Blackburn	29%	22%	41%	37%	52%	36%	54%	98%
Blackpool	30%	24%	39%	44%	51%	39%	59%	91%
Burnley	29%	24%	44%	33%	54%	45%	54%	90%
Chorley	27%	23%	38%	31%	49%	36%	62%	97%
Fylde	24%	25%	39%	47%	51%	22%	64%	86%
Hyndburn	25%	14%	29%	41%	51%	34%	58%	93%
Lancaster	26%	34%	43%	48%	57%	36%	63%	95%
Pendle	24%	28%	33%	32%	45%	39%	52%	91%
Preston	26%	31%	44%	38%	48%	43%	55%	95%
Ribble Valley	21%	23%	30%	23%	39%	25%	77%	98%
Rossendale	26%	18%	33%	34%	51%	32%	65%	88%
South Ribble	23%	20%	27%	37%	47%	33%	69%	89%
West Lancashire	20%	16%	31%	36%	51%	28%	57%	92%
Wyre	21%	22%	34%	39%	42%	32%	57%	86%
Grand Total	26%	24%	38%	39%	50%	37%	58%	93%

Source: Lancashire Probation Trust

Criminal Damage (including arson and deliberate fires)

Issue

Criminal damage is reducing in Lancashire and is around average compared to other areas.

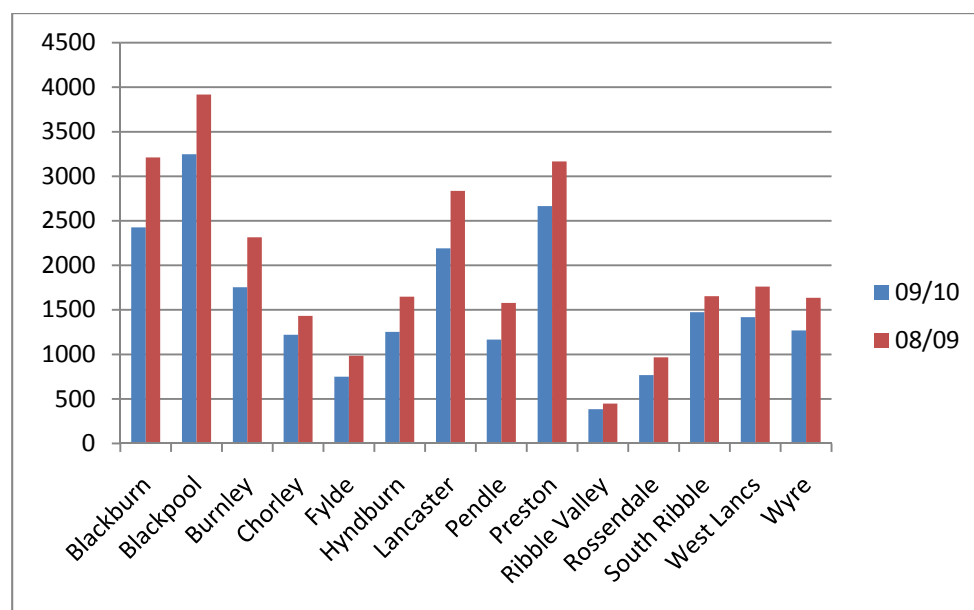
Partnership concern?

Criminal damage is a priority for 11 districts. Hyndburn, Lancaster, Ribble Valley and Wyre have put criminal damage as a top 5 priority. Preventing deliberate fires is an aim for the fire service.

Geographic extent

Blackpool has the highest level of criminal damage in the county, followed by Preston, Blackburn and Lancaster.

Chart 25 - Criminal Damage



Source: MADE/Lancashire Constabulary

Although criminal damage is fairly widespread throughout the county, there are some wards which show a much higher concentration of this crime. Talbot and Bloomfield wards in Blackpool and Town Centre ward in Preston (city centre) accounted for 5% of all criminal damage crimes.

Criminal Damage April 2009 to March 2010

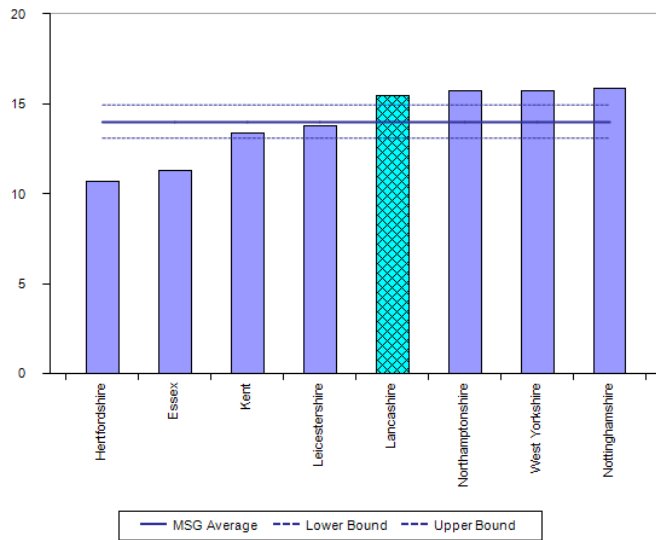
<i>CSP</i>	<i>Ward</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Perc.</i>	<i>Cum Perc.</i>
Blackpool	Talbot	450	1.8	1.8
Preston	Town Centre	436	1.8	3.6
Blackpool	Bloomfield	412	1.7	5.2
Blackburn with Darwen	Shadsworth With Whitebirk	378	1.5	6.7
Blackpool	Claremont	333	1.3	8.1
Preston	Ribbleton	306	1.2	9.3
Lancaster	Skerton West	298	1.2	10.5

Source: MADE/Lancashire Constabulary

Scale Relative to other areas

Lancashire has been the 4th worst in its most similar family group for All Criminal Damage over the last 12 months, just above the group average.

**iQuanta Barchart MSG - Crimes per 1000 Residents
Lancashire
Criminal Damage (inc 59)
01 Nov 2009 - 31 Oct 2010**

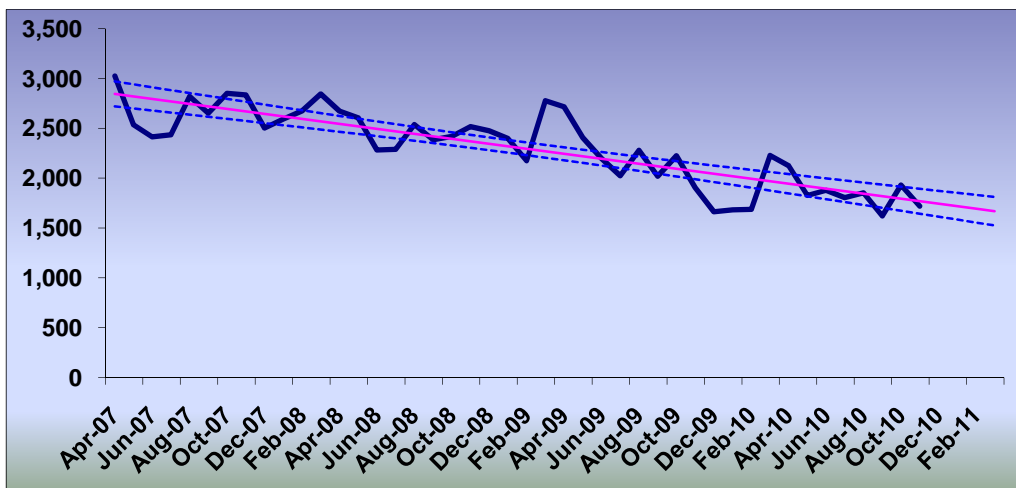


Source: Iquanta

Direction of travel

All criminal damage has fallen by 21% December 2009 to November 2010, when compared with the previous 12 months. This downward trend has been seen since 2007.

Chart 26 Criminal Damage April 2007 to November 2010



Source: Lancashire Constabulary

The fire service attended 4260 deliberate secondary fires November 2009 to October 2010, down by 9% on the previous period.

Community concern

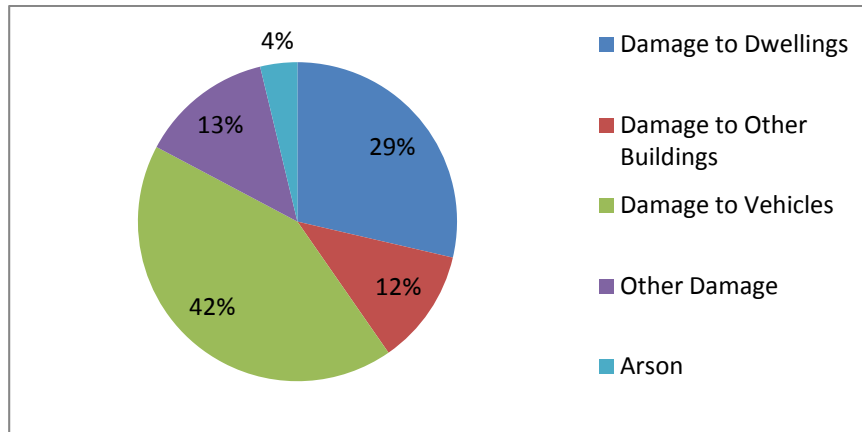
Criminal damage is a signal crime in that it has an impact on community confidence greater than the value of the damage. As a volume crime, criminal damage affects all areas across the County, and impacts upon the quality of life within each.

The Living in Lancashire panel were asked in June 2010 what the main problems in their local area are. 43% felt that damage to property or vandalism was the main problem.

Other

There is a strong relationship between anti-social behaviour and criminal damage. Damage to vehicles is the main type of criminal damage, followed by damage to dwellings.

Chart 27 Criminal Damage types

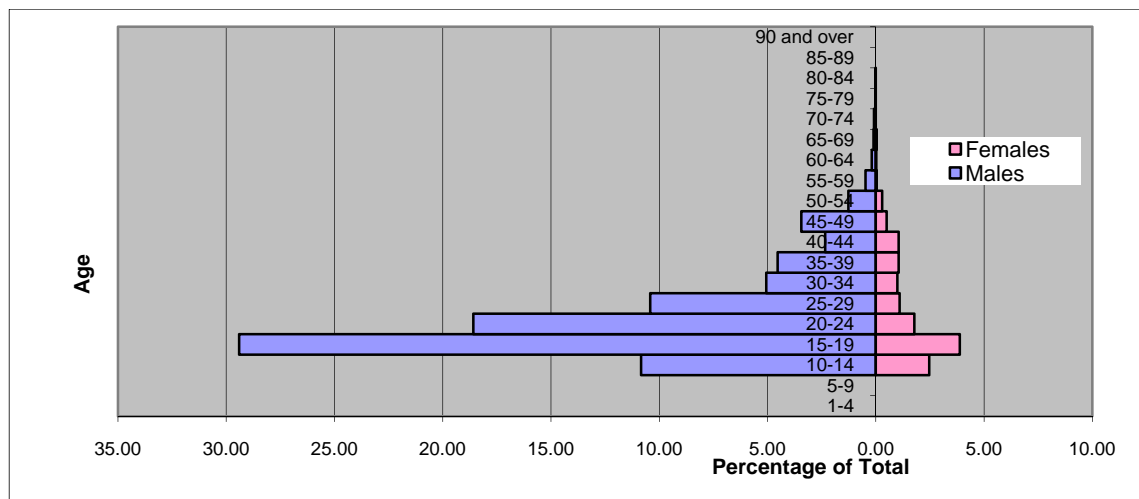


Source: MADE/Lancashire Constabulary

Offenders

Offenders have a very young, male profile. 47% of offenders are males aged 15 to 24. The ethnic profile is similar to the county profile.

Chart 28 Age and Gender profile of offenders of Criminal Damage



Source: MADE/Lancashire Constabulary

Public Transport

Issue

Crime and disorder problems on public transport are a serious concern for transport providers, the police, community safety partnerships, service users and the community. A public transport system where people can travel easier and safer is a key corporate priority for Lancashire County Council and in Lancashire there is in excess of 62 million bus passenger journeys made each year. There were nearly 15 million entries and exits at railway stations in Lancashire, particularly in Preston which acts as a major rail hub for the region.

Partnership concern?

British Transport Police, Bus operators, Lancashire County Council. This issue was not raised by any CSPs specifically.

Geographic extent

Incidents on the rail system are recorded by British Transport Police. Their recording practices mean that incidents which take place on route are linked to the nearest station. 36% of all rail incidents have been coded to Preston station, reflecting the passenger numbers that travel through it. 12% of all incidents were coded to Blackpool station. Preston also had the most incidents on buses, followed by Ribble Valley.

Direction of travel

Crime and incidents on the railway system in Lancashire has reduced by 18%, September 09 to August 10, compared to the previous 12 months.

Safer Travel Unit statistics show that there was a reduction of 15% April 2009 to March 2010, when compared with the previous period. Incidents on school buses fell by 5%. Incidents on public buses fell by 28%. However, there has been an increase in the 2nd quarter of 2010 (July to September 2010) on public buses.

Level of harm

Crime and anti-social behaviour on public transport discourages people from using it and contributes to increased road usage. The cost to bus operators due to crime was nearly £89,000 in 2009/10.

Community concern

A Department for Transport survey found that 11.5% more journeys would be made on public transport if passengers felt they were more secure. This would equate to 7.13 million additional bus journeys and 1.5million more railway station entry and exits in Lancashire each year.

Other

Offenders on the railways are predominantly young males.

More detailed statistics on incidents on buses available from Safer Travel unit.

Hate Crime

Issue

92% of Lancashire's residents class themselves as white ethnic; the most significant minority ethnic group are those from an Asian heritage, 6%. Cohesion issues can occur where communities with strong and differing identities are neighbours. The county has seen demonstrations from radical groups such as the English Defence League in recent months which are targeting such communities.

Blackpool has a significant Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender community.

Partnership concern?

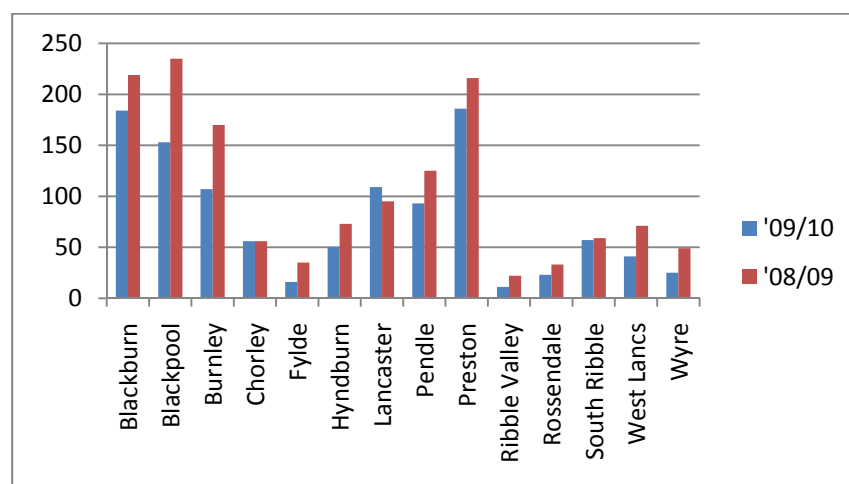
This has been raised by the police and Lancashire County Council. This issue was raised by 12 out of the 14 CSPs, with an average rank of 9th most important problem in the locality. Lancaster had the highest ranking at number 5. Lancashire County Council has made a commitment to strengthen cohesion in our communities by promoting activities that bring people from different backgrounds together.

Geographic extent

Pakistani people make up the majority of the concentration in Pendle, Hyndburn and Burnley whereas Indian people are in the majority in the BME population in Preston, Indian and Pakistani people make up an almost equal proportion of the group in Blackburn.³⁴ Blackpool has a thriving Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender community.

Hate related problems are concentrated in the few key areas. Preston had the highest number of hate related crimes, followed by Blackburn and Blackpool.

Chart 29 Hate related crimes December to November

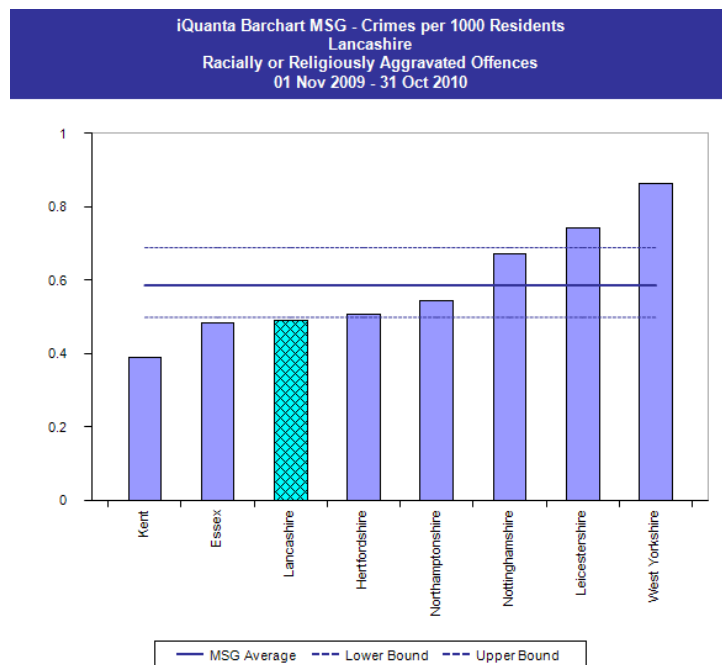


Source: MADE Diversity report

³⁴ www.lancashire.gov.uk/profile/monitors/popethnic.asp

Scale Relative to other areas

Lancashire is below its most similar family average for racially or religiously aggravated offences.



Source: Iquanta

Direction of travel

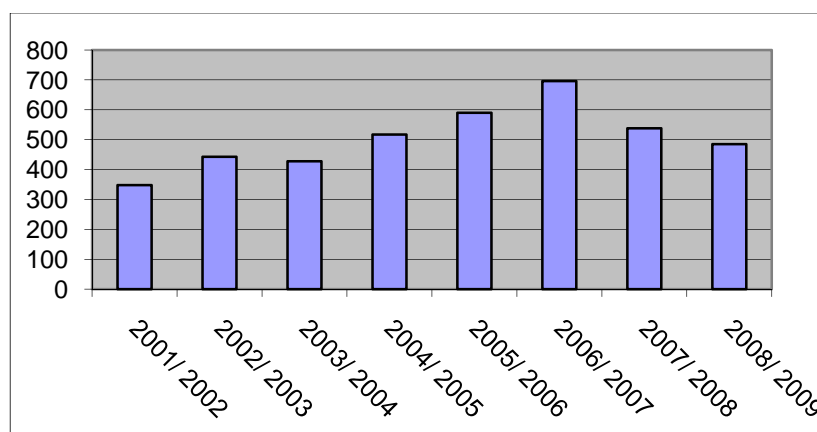
Reporting of hate crime is still low in Lancashire, as in other parts of the UK. In particular, Crown Prosecution Service research shows that the reporting of disability hate crime is very low.³⁵

Hate crime has reduced by 24% Dec 09 to Nov 10 when compared with the previous twelve months. Racial violence has reduced from 763 to 636 crimes in that period. Hate related incidents have reduced commensurately in the same period.

Hate related incidents have also reduced in Lancashire's schools from a peak in 2006/7.

³⁵ Hate crime action plan, <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/documents/hate-crime-action-plan/index.html>

Chart 30 Number of Racial Incidents reported in Lancashire County Council run Schools



Source: MADE

Level of harm

The impact of failure would be great and could lead to large scale unrest in some parts of the county. Blackburn report that it has the potential to 'split' the population due to the different ethnic and cultural backgrounds.

Community concern

Place Survey 2008, about a-quarter of respondents expressing an opinion answer that people from different backgrounds do not get along in their local area (26%). This is the same for people from both white and minority ethnic backgrounds.

The Living in Lancashire panel was asked in June 2010 what the main problems in their local area are. 6% of respondents perceived that hate crimes or harassment were a major problem.

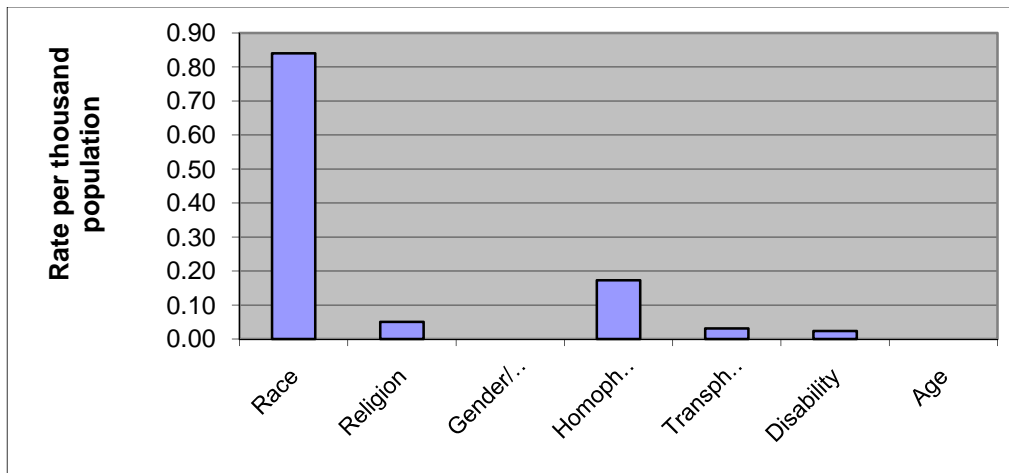
Other

The vulnerable localities index has been calculated for Lancashire. There are just 49 lower level super output areas which have an index value of 200 or more, making them twice as vulnerable to cohesion problems than the average for the county. These are concentrated in the main urban areas of Preston, Blackpool, Blackburn, Burnley, Lancaster and Pendle.³⁶

Racially motivated crime is more prevalent than other types of hate crime in Lancashire, followed by homophobic crime.

³⁶ www.lancashire.gov.uk/profile/monitors/vli.asp

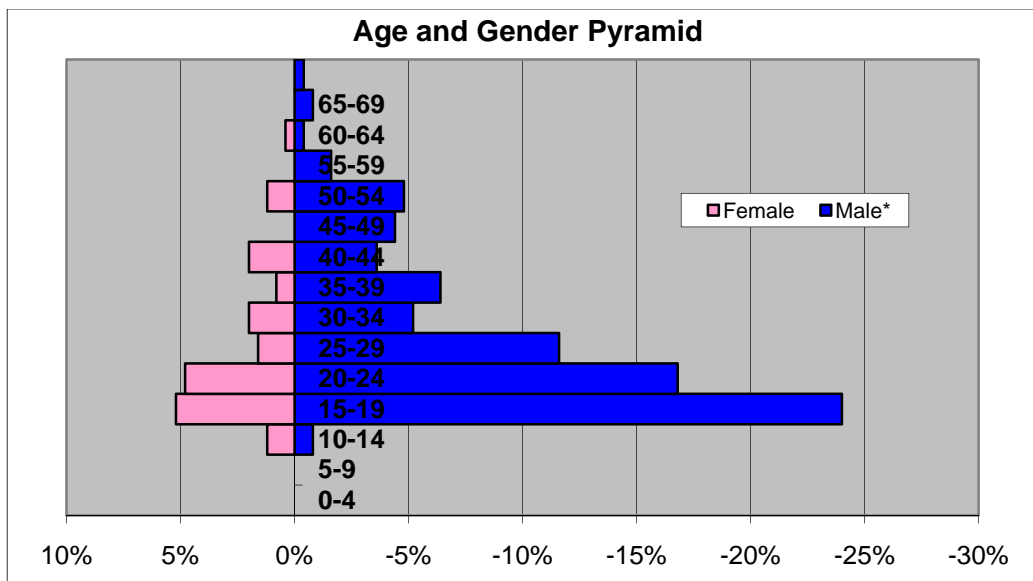
Chart 31 Breakdown of Hate Related Incidents in Lancashire , Nov-08 - Oct-09



Source: MADE Diversity Report

Offenders are in line with the general population in terms of ethnicity. They are predominantly young males.

Chart 32 Offenders of Racially or religiously



Source: MADE Diversity profile

Victim support report that 56% of victims in 2009/10 were female . 44% of victims were Asian heritage and 20% white. Further analysis of hate crime is contained in the police hate crime scoping report.

Violent Extremism

This has been raised by the police and 3 of the community safety partnerships, Blackpool who ranked it 18th, Burnley who ranked it 7th and Rossendale who also ranked it 7th.

International extremism is focused in very small areas within the Eastern and Pennine areas of the county and is predominantly Islamic extremism.

Domestic extremism centres is mainly extreme right wing and is focused on football violence and hate related violence and disorder. The English Defence League has held some rallies in the county in 2010.

Review of Safer Lancashire Board Activity 2010-2011

The role of the Safer Lancashire Board is to support the coordination and commissioning of activity across partnership boundaries. The main activity for 2010/11 is outlined below.

Communication and Reassurance

Lancashire residents told us, through the Living in Lancashire panel, that they wanted us to tell them what we are doing to tackle crime and anti-social behaviour in their area.

Safer Lancashire carried out a six week confidence campaign throughout the summer to increase the levels of confidence in communities by delivering local information at a local level, together with installing an interactive information kiosk in Preston and re-designing the Safer Lancashire website.

The confidence campaign promoted key messages about anti-social behaviour, criminal justice, vulnerable people, quality of life issues, access and availability to neighbourhood policing teams, and road safety, all through the delivery of neighbourhood newsletters to areas of low confidence, local radio adverts, the use of an AdVan which toured the county and our love my Lancashire facebook page.

The interactive information kiosk allows users to access a wide range of information about keeping safe and lets users speak directly to the police if they need any assistance.

The new Safer Lancashire website now allows users to:

- Access information about how we are tackling anti-social behaviour, domestic violence, drug and alcohol misuse and road safety in Lancashire.
- View crime and anti-social behaviour levels in your area and the compare your area with other areas in Lancashire.
- Users can read our crime prevention advice, information about how we are supporting victims, witnesses, young people and families, together with how we are tackling re-offending in Lancashire.
- Residents can find out how they can play their part by getting involved in their local criminal justice system and can tell us how we can improve our website and provide them with more of the information they want through the new online enquiry form.

Crime Prevention

The Living in Lancashire panel told us that residents in East Lancashire are more likely to say that burglary is a problem than those from the west of the county. Safer Lancashire has identified vulnerable properties in Burnley, Lancaster, West Lancashire and Wyre, conducted crime prevention assessments at each property and provided home security kits i.e. door and window locks where required.

Protecting our roads

Lancashire Constabulary identified gaps in automatic number plate recognition provision at key points in the county. Improving the automatic number plate recognition infrastructure will protect people who live and work in or travel through Lancashire from those who use our roads to commit serious and organised crime, engage in terrorist activity and jeopardise the safety of others.

Supporting victims of domestic abuse

The board has secured the provision of independent domestic abuse advocates (IDVA) until the end of March 2011. Additional funding for one year was secured from the Home Office to extend IDVA provision even further where service levels were not adequate to demand.

Reducing re-offending

The board has commissioned the development of an integrated offender management partner database designed to highlight reoffending need and track offender progress.

The board has support the HMP Preston short sentence prisoner pilot which aims to address the needs of those offenders that receive short sentences through a mentoring process.

Contact Details

This report has been written by Melanie Greenslade, on behalf of the Safer Lancashire Board. Any queries about the content of this report should be sent to Melanie Greenslade.

📄 Corporate Research & Intelligence, Policy Unit, Lancashire County Council, PO Box 78, County Hall, Preston, PR1 8XJ

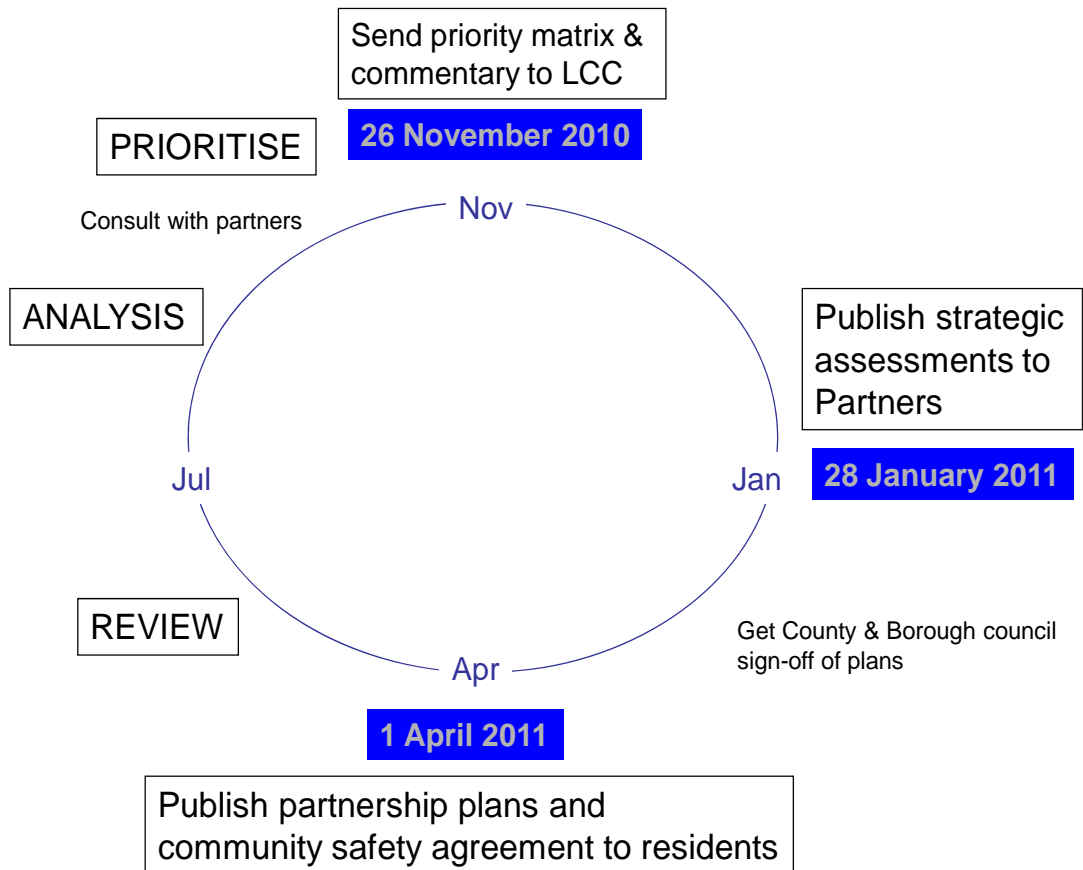
☎ 01772 532864

✉ melanie.greenslade@lancashire.gov.uk

Appendix 1 – The Planning Cycle

The Strategic Assessments are undertaken on an annual planning cycle. See diagram below:

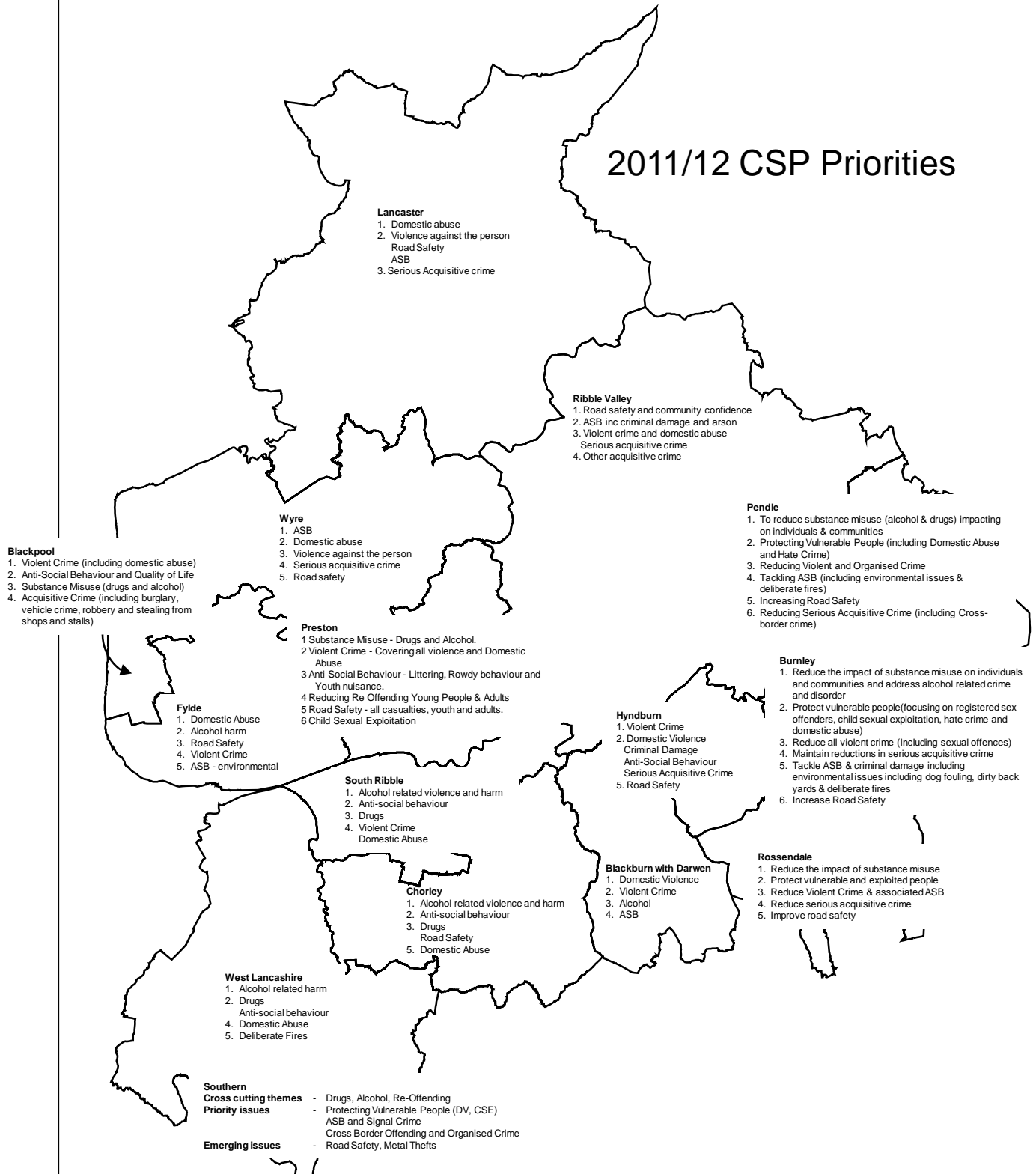
Planning cycle for strategic assessment & partnership plans



Appendix 2 – Combined Districts Priority Matrix

Priority	Blackburn with Darwen	Blackpool	Burnley	Chorley	Fylde	Hyndburn	Lancaster	Pendle	Preston	Ribble Valley	Rosendale	South Ribble	West Lancashire	Wyre	No of Districts Identified By	Total	Average	
Violent Crime	2	1	7	6	4	2	2	3	6	3	3	4	10	2	14	55	4	
<i>Serious Violent Crime</i>									8						1	8	8	
<i>Gun Crime and Knife Crime</i>		11							16						2	27	14	
<i>Violence against the person</i>							2								1	2	2	
<i>Alcohol related violence</i>			1	1				1				1			4	4	1	
<i>Serious & organised crime (OCGs)</i>		14						7	16						3	37	12	
Domestic Abuse	1	3	1	5	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	4	4	2	14	33	2	
<i>Serious Sexual Offences</i>		7					4								2	11	6	
<i>sex workers</i>			12						25						2	37	19	
<i>Child Sexual Exploitation</i>			4					3	3		5				4	15	4	
Community Cohesion/Hate Crime	5	7		9			9	5	9	16	7	7	8	13	7	102	9	
Violent Extremism/ Prevent		18	7												3	32	11	
Criminal Damage inc. Arson	8	11	10	6			3	4		16	2		6	8	4	11	78	7
<i>Criminal Damage</i>															4	1	4	4
<i>Arson</i>		10					6							8	3	24	8	
Deliberate Secondary Fires		10	10	14			3			21			13	5	7	76	11	
Primary Fires/ Deaths from Accidental Fires	11		10	11	7		7			21			15	13	6	9	101	11
Vulnerable people/families			4												3	12	4	
Reoffending	10						9			7	8				4	34	9	
Prolific and Priority Offenders - Adult; Catch and Convict Resettle and Rehabilitate		7							6						2	13	7	
Prolific and Priority Offenders - Young People; Prevent and Deter									8						1	8	8	
Acquisitive Crime	8	14	5	13	7	8	3	8	24	4	3		12	12	4	14	126	9
<i>Serious Acquisitive Crime</i>	8		5		7	8	3	8		3	3				3	9	48	5
<i>Less Serious Acquisitive Crime</i>						7				5					5	3	17	6
<i>Robbery</i>		14		11					21				13	16		5	75	15
<i>Domestic Burglary</i>		11		10					28				10	6		5	65	13
<i>Other Burglary</i>				14									10	12		3	36	12
<i>Vehicle Crime</i>		18							23							2	41	21
<i>Theft from</i>				14									9	10		3	33	11
<i>Theft of</i>				17									17	13		3	47	16
<i>Shoplifting</i>		14		11									15	17		4	57	14
<i>Doorstep crime</i>					10											1	10	10
<i>Cross-border issues</i>								8								1	8	8
Substance Misuse - Drugs	6	3	1	2	9			1	3		1	3	2		10	31	3	
Substance Misuse - Alcohol	2	1	1	1	2	1		1	1	5	1	1	1		12	18	2	
Tobacco smuggling					9										1	9	9	
Anti-Social Behaviour	2	5	5	2	5	3	2	3	12	2	9	2	2	1	14	55	4	
<i>Anti-Social Behaviour - Young People</i>									13						1	13	13	
<i>ASB - Disorder</i>					5				11						2	16	8	
<i>Rough Sleepers</i>									25						1	25	25	
Quality of Life/Environmental Issues (Litter/Fly Tipping/Dog Fouling)				8	5				11			10	9		5	43	9	
Road Safety	7	14	1	4	3	6	2	1	5	1	6	7	6	3	14	66	5	
Public Confidence & Satisfaction		6	9												2	15	8	

2011/12 CSP Priorities



Appendix 3 – Priority Scoring System

Each problem identified has been scored according the following criteria:

Category	Description	Scoring System	
Geographic extent of the problem	Is this problem confined to one small area or is it widespread across the borough?	0	This is not a problem in our area
		1	The problem occurs in only one or two confined locations
		2	The problem occurs in less than half of the wards in the borough
		3	The problem is borough wide.
Scale relative to other areas	Compared to most similar families on Iquanta or other parts of Lancashire as reported on MADE or the tracker tool, is the problem worse, the same as or better than other areas?	0	This is better than MSF or other equivalent comparator
		1	This is the same as MSF or other equivalent comparator
		2	This is slightly worse than MSF or other equivalent comparator
		3	This is substantially worse than MSF or other equivalent comparator
Direction of Travel	Is the problem getting worse, getting better or staying the same?	0	Improving
		1	Staying the same
		2	Worsening slightly
		3	Worsening substantially
Level of Harm	Is this problem a signal crime? Is it a precursor to something more serious? Does it disproportionately affect one sector of society?	0	This is not a problem in our area
		1	There is some small evidence that this is the case in our area
		2	There is moderate evidence that this is the case in our area
		3	There is substantial evidence that this is the case in our area.
Threat level	What is the probability of this problem occurring?	0	There is little chance of the event/outcome predicted, probability $\leq 10\%$
		1	There is some chance of the event/outcome predicted, probability $\leq 50\%$
		2	There is a better than even chance of the event/outcome predicted, probability $\geq 51\%$
		3	There is an almost certain chance of the event/outcome predicted, probability $\geq 90\%$
Of Community	Does community consultation	0	This is not a problem in our area

Category	Description	Scoring System	
Concern	indicate that this is a real concern?	1	There is some small evidence that this is the case in our area
		2	There is moderate evidence that this is the case in our area
		3	There is substantial evidence that this is case in our area
Local Strategies/Targets*	Is this included in a number of local partner strategies and plans? For example, community plans, LAA, police control strategy, IRMP, health plans	0	It is not included in any local strategies or plans.
		1	One partner includes it in a local strategy
		2	Two partners include it their local strategies
		3	More than two partners include it in their local strategy or plans
National Strategies/Targets*	Is this problem included in national strategies or plans? For example the Respect Agency or National Drugs Strategy.	0	It is not included in any national strategies or plans.
		1	It is a small element of a national strategy
		2	It is a key or primary element of a national strategy
		3	It is covered in several national strategies.
Other	Is there anything else important which should be scored, and if so, please ensure that all problems are scored against this to ensure consistency when scores are ranked. This should be suitably evidenced. Examples could be – cross-border issues, links with other cross-cutting issues	0	This is not a problem in our area
		1	There is some small evidence that this is the case in our area
		2	There is moderate evidence that this is the case in our area
		3	There is substantial evidence that this is the case in our area.

*Many national and local targets were withdrawn during the analysis period.

Appendix 4 – PESTELO

<p>Political</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of Police & Crime Panels • Police Commissioners • Big society – smaller Government • Introduction of National Crime Agency • Transparency – data release – it's the public's not our data (major agenda) • No government targets to be set • Reduction in frontline services i.e. PCSO's • Introduction of regional hubs in Lancashire • Possibility of a new conflict in the world which may increase violent extremism. 	<p>Economic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All public sector organisations will be receiving substantial reductions in their budgets from central government. • In addition, income from business rates and council tax has fallen. • Council tax has been frozen. • Costs are rising due to inflation, interest rate changes and rising fuel costs. • Unemployment is rising.
<p>Social</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater community mobilisation • Introduction of Neighbourhood Justice Panels • Social discontent may lead to an increase in community tensions • Financial hardship will reduce people's freedom to move and may result in more homelessness. • Fear of crime is greatest amongst older people. As the number of older people in our population is increasing, this fear will also increase. • The proportion of residents from a black or minority ethnic background is increasing. • Migrant workers may return home if work opportunities become scarcer. • Gang activities will increase as a result of housing problems and unemployment. • There has been a shift in drinking patterns from pubs to in the home. 	<p>Technological</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Automatic number plate recognition will make it easier to find criminals and reduce crime. • Smart Water (for marking property) may prevent theft and make it easier to return property to the owner. • CCTV (close circuit television) will improve safety and reduce fear of crime. • Community Safety community TV will improve communication about community safety issues to residents. • Bluetooth community safety announcements will improve communication between the police and the public. • Satellite navigation trackers will ensure that stolen cars can be traced more easily. • Shotspotter Gunshot Location System, being trialled in Birmingham, will make locating the source of gunshots easier and quicker. • CCTV/GATSO funding could be removed and/or reduced • Freedom Bill to introduce new CCTV regulations
<p>Environmental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvements to building and environmental design will reduce the opportunity for crime. • Increased empty buildings due to recession. • Reduction in frontline services i.e. street cleansing 	<p>Legal (proposed legislation)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gang injunctions, powers for Local Authorities & police to stop gang-related behaviour • Revised ASB powers • Domestic Crime, Violence and Victims Bill • Health Bill • Police Reform and Social Responsibility Bill • Rehabilitation of Offenders Bill • Support & Protection For Elderly People and Adults at Risk of Abuse Bill • Young Offenders (Parental Responsibility) Bill • Violence against women and girls strategy. • Localism Bill • Alcohol Pricing Legislation • Organised Crime Strategy • Revised PREVENT/CONTEST Strategy
<p>Organisational (possible changes which could have an impact)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of Police Commissioners and removal of Police Authorities. • Public health move into county/unitary authorities and commissioning allocated to GPs consortia. • Changes in the way partners share information. • A change in the way we set targets towards localism. 	

PESTELO Analysis of community safety in Lancashire