

## Appendix A

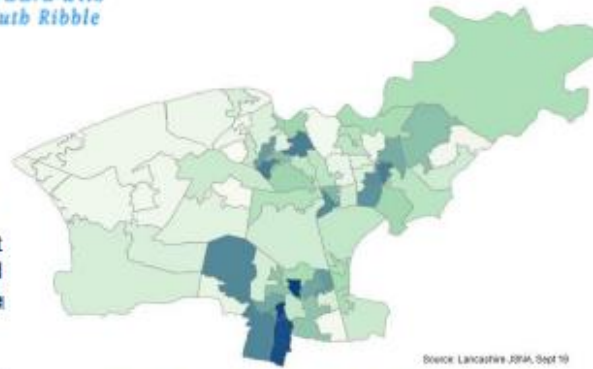


### SOUTH RIBBLE 2021

#### STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT LOCAL PROFILE

South Ribble is an authority in Central Lancashire that covers 113 square kilometres. It has 23 wards and twice the number of people per kilometre than the England and Wales average.

There are three motorways that intersect South Ribble.



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

Health varies compared with the England average.

South Ribble is ranked 210/317 in the Index of Multiple Deprivation compared to all local authorities in England.

The district has approximately 10.2% (1,990) of children living in **low income families**.

**Life expectancy** for both men and women is similar to the England average. Within the most deprived areas of the district however, life expectancy is 7.8 years lower for men and 5.7 years lower for women compared to the least deprived areas.

**Alcohol** related hospital stays are reducing and are significantly better than the region and England average.

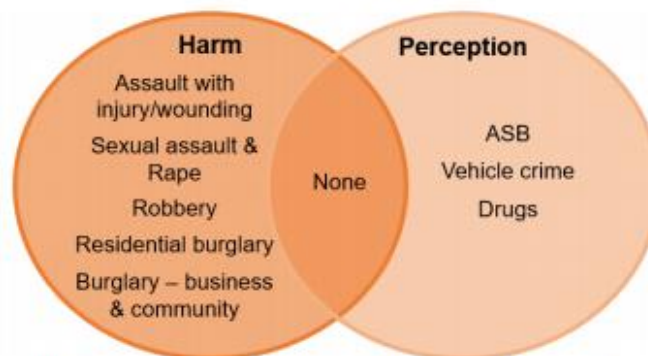
Hospital admissions for **intentional self-harm** are increasing but are lower than the region and national average. **Suicide** rates are reducing within South Ribble and are similar to the national average.

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

#### HARM AND PERCEPTION

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

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



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

## RISK AND THREATS

A threat assessment undertaken by Lancashire Constabulary using Management of Risk in Law Enforcement methodology found these crime types were the **highest risk** across Lancashire.

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

## SERIOUS AND ORGANISED CRIME



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

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

## ROAD SAFETY

- Within South Ribble the overall count of road traffic collision (RTC) casualties has reduced by 46% during the ten-year period of 2010-2019.
- South Ribble records a lower proportion of RTC casualties involving pedestrians than many other Lancashire districts.
- 8.4% of all RTC casualties are motorcyclists with 20% of all killed or seriously injured (KSI) casualties being riders of motorbikes.
- The motorway networks managed by the Highways England (parts of M6, M61 and M65) account for almost 16% of all casualties recorded in South Ribble.



## VICTIM PROFILE

Where **gender** details were recorded 54% of all victims are female and 46% are male.

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

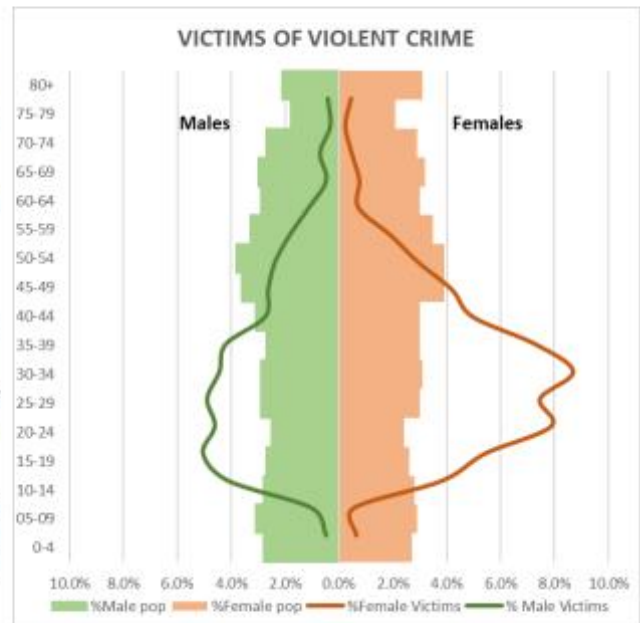
**Domestic Abuse** was a factor in 17% of cases.

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

There is an overrepresentation of **male** victims of **violent crime** aged 15-39 compared to the overall male population breakdown for those age groups.

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

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



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

## DOMESTIC ABUSE

- Females accounted for 75% of victims of domestic abuse (DA) and males 25%.
- The peak age group was 25-34 years.
- Victims were predominantly White British.
- A quarter of domestic abuse offences were alcohol related.
- Assault without injury was the most commonly reported DA crime type in South Ribble, followed by assault with injury.
- The highest number of offences were in Middleforth ward, followed by Seven Stars ward.

In South Ribble, almost a third (30%) of all domestic abuse victims fell within the "Comfortable Communities" category (ACORN, MADE Apr19-Mar21), which key characteristics include:

- Age: 35-64
- Children at home: 0-2
- House: semi-detached or detached
- House tenure: owned outright or mortgaged



Although the "Comfortable Communities" category records the highest proportion of DA victims in South Ribble, as 39% of the South Ribble population makes up this category, the overall number of DA victims within this category is slightly disproportionate.



## REOFFENDING

The reoffending rate for South Ribble is 17.5%, which is lower than the Lancashire average of 27.8%. (MoJ release May 21).

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

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

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

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

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

## ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

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

The wards with the highest volume of ASB reported were **Leyland Central, Middleforth** and **Seven Stars**.

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

23% of all ASB in South Ribble is **youth related**, which involves groups **congregating**, being **rowdy** and causing **other issues**.

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

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



## SUBSTANCE MISUSE



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

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

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

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

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

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

(Source: National Drug Treatment Monitoring System)

## SOCIAL & DEMOGRAPHIC INEQUALITIES

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

The average **life expectancy** in South Ribble is similar to the England average. However, in the most deprived areas of the district life expectancy is 7.8 years lower for men and 5.7 for women compared to the least deprived areas.

South Ribble has a lower rate of out of work **benefit claimants** at 4.1% compared to the North West rate of 7% (2020).

87.4% of **16-64** year olds are in **employment**, compared to 74.2% across the North West.

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

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

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



10.2% of children (under 16) live in **low-income families** compared to 15.1% in Lancashire (2016).

South Ribble records the 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest rate of **NEET** (not in employment, education or training) across Lancashire.

Within Lancashire, South Ribble has the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest rate of **permanent school exclusions** and the 5<sup>th</sup> highest rate of **fixed period exclusions**.

South Ribble has a higher **attainment 8 score** than the Lancashire average. (average grade across 8 core subjects)

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

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

## PROCESS

This profile forms part of the output of the 2022-25 Pan-Lancashire Strategic Assessment – it is accompanied by 13 other profiles covering the Lancashire district authorities and unitary authorities, along with a strategic overview at a pan-Lancashire level. Here you will find more detailed references.

Analysis in this profile is underpinned by the strategic threat matrix, developed on a Lancashire wide footprint and highlighting key threats at a local level. Existing Partnership Intelligence Assessments and local analytical products have been used to provide supporting evidence; additional research and analysis was conducted where necessary.

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

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

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

**CSPAnalysis@lancashire.police.uk**

