

**Joint  
Strategic  
Needs  
Assessment  
(JSNA)  
for  
Lancaster District  
Community Safety  
Partnership**

**November 2021**

**Compiled by:  
Fiona Inston, Head of Public Protection**

## **Rationale and sources of information**

This Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) for Lancaster district provides an overall assessment of the issues that impact on the safety of residents within our communities. The aim of the report is to provide an insight into a wide range of topics, including crime and disorder, health, fire and road safety, into one report: a copy of the last report can be found here [lancaster-2018.pdf \(lancashire.gov.uk\)](#)

The report is designed to provide the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) at Lancaster district, relevant partners and the third sector, as well as the Police Crime Commissioner (PCC) and other relevant agencies and partners, with knowledge and an understanding of the safety needs of our communities across the district, to help to inform both future strategic planning as we continue to develop our community safety approach and our CSP priorities from 2022 onwards.

Research, evidence and intelligence have been gathered from local, regional and national sources. Analysis of these has been undertaken to understand the prevalence of crime and other associated indicators to understand the greatest need for support to keep our residents safe in Lancaster. A selection of data sources have been explored, including some which is available in the public domain (such as PHE fingertips and ONS data); some of this data is sensitive and held by the police or on the Multi-Agency Data Exchange (MADE) held by Lancashire County Council or on the council's databases. Working with the police analyst, we have been able to provide details on hotspots, trends and other analysis without going into detail on a micro level about incidents.

## **Why does community safety matter?**

Community safety matters because it impacts on health and wellbeing. Crime and the fear of crime have a negative impact on people's health and wellbeing, affecting them in a number of ways:

- Directly, through violence, injury, rape and other offences against the person or indirectly, through the psychological and physical consequences of injury.
- Being a victim of crime or anti-social behaviour, or worrying about becoming a victim, can have a negative impact on health and wellbeing, both physically and emotionally.
- Feeling victimised and/or isolated because of fear can result in a lack of physical activity, as people don't feel safe to go outside or let their children play outside. This is a determinant of illness, which increases the burden of ill-health and lack of wellbeing on those communities least able to cope. Together with increased poverty and other inequalities, this reduces the effectiveness of our health care systems through violence against staff, damage to patients and property and revenue lost in replacement, liability/risk, repair and security by causing preventable health burdens, such as alcohol related crime and drug dependency.

Having a safe and secure place in which to live is essential for everyone, and it needs to be somewhere where people not only are safe, but where they feel safe. The perception of feeling safe is also important.

## **Legal duties and roles of the Community Safety Partnership**

Community safety involves various agencies working together with the local community to tackle persistent crime and disorder issues that affect the quality of life of local residents. The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 places a statutory duty on responsible authorities to implement strategies to reduce the levels of crime and disorder in the area in which they operate. This involves working in partnership with a wide range of agencies, such as the probation service, fire service and health authority, and the local voluntary sector and business community, as well as local community groups.

These organisations come together locally under the umbrella of the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) because it is recognised that solutions can be far more effective when agencies work together.

Major changes affecting police authorities occurred following the implementation of the Policing and Social Responsibility Act 2011. From 2012, police authorities were replaced by elected Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) for each police force.

There was also provision for amendments to the Licencing Act 2003, providing the police and local authorities with stronger powers to refuse licences or remove licences from premises that are causing problems, and enabling local councils to charge more for late-night licences to cover additional policing costs, with aspects like a late night levy or consideration of cumulative impact assessments.

## **Why is community safety important?**

Community safety is an area of work concerned with protecting people, individually and collectively, and their quality of life, from hazards or threats that result from the criminal or anti-social behaviour of others.

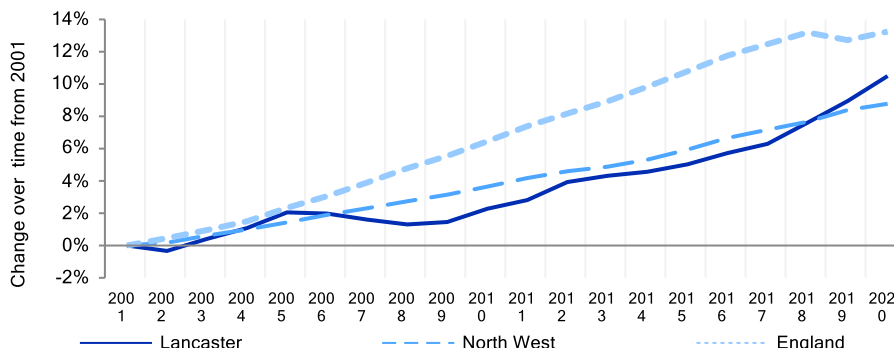
Although community safety as an area of work can be defined in a single paragraph, the range of problems and behaviours that it covers is incredibly varied and complex, and community safety is not just an issue for police and fire and rescue services. Local authorities also contribute in a variety of ways. This includes work carried out in:

- Community resilience and emergency planning – ensuring that plans are in place to deal with emergency situations, such as flooding, heavy snow and ice, civil unrest or terrorist incidents;
- Regulation, licensing and trading standards, such as alcohol and entertainment licenses to help maintain public order, food hygiene certification for businesses to prevent food poisoning, and taxi licensing to help keep the public safe
- Contributing to anti-social behaviour strategies through a range of council services, including lighting, street cleansing, planning and leisure.

## **Lancaster District Health and Wellbeing Profile**

Lancaster is the second largest Lancashire local authority in terms of geography, covering 567km<sup>2</sup> split into 27 wards and the 2020 mid-year population estimate total for the authority was 148,119. Despite its size, the population density, the number of people per km<sup>2</sup> is the second lowest in Lancashire (261 per km<sup>2</sup>) and is well below the national average. The growth is in line with the NW and below the projections for England, as seen in figure one; table one shows the projected population growth for the next twenty years.

**Figure one: Percentage change in total population from 2001-2020**

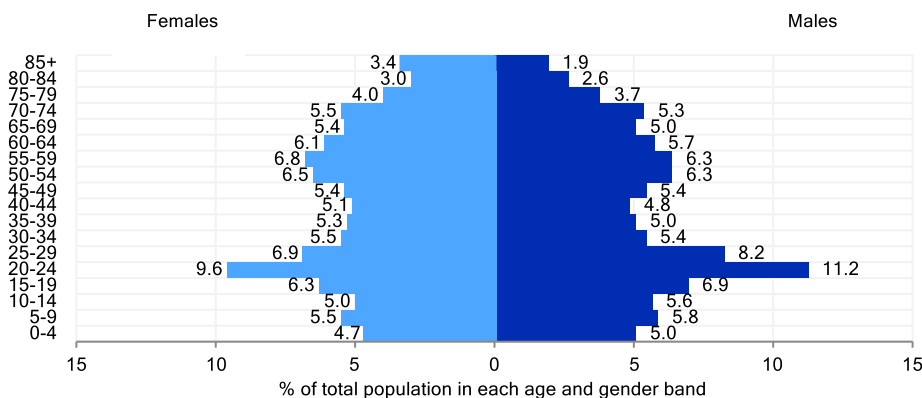


**Table one: Shows the projected population of Lancaster over the period 2016 to 2041**

Projected Population of Lancaster over the period 2016 – 2041 (Office of National Statistics' data)						
2016	2021	2026	2041	% change, number of years from 2016		
				5	10	25
141 723.0	143 213.8	144 834.4	146 016.3	1.05	2.17	2.98

The area is home to a major university and is a popular retirement destination, which is reflected by the above average proportions of 15-24 and 65+ aged groups within the population as shown in figure two:

**Figure two: Population estimates by 5-year age band**



Source: Mid-year estimates (ONS) 2020

The Lancaster district has a high proportion of White British residents: 91.5% compared to 79.8% in England, as shown in figure three.

**Figure three: Population by Ethnic Group**

White British	Non-White	White-non-British	Mixed
126,624	6,033	5,718	1,356
91.5% (England average = 79.8%)	4.4% (England average = 14.6%)	4.1% (England average = 5.7%)	1.0% (England average = 2.3%)
Asian	Black	Other ethnic group	Households with multiple ethnicities
3,732	628	317	2,919
2.7% (England average = 7.8%)	0.5% (England average = 3.5%)	0.2% (England average = 1.0%)	5.0% (England average = 8.9%)
Source: Census 2011			

Source: Census 2011

The district has an above average proportion of Christian residents at 65% and 25% of the population state no religion, while the second largest religious group is Muslim (1.3% compared to 6.6% in Lancashire).

Lancaster has around 63,500 dwellings of which 90% are owner occupied or private rented, but the local authority maintains a notable proportion of the dwelling stock. Average house price (all types of housing) is £198,567 and the England average is 335,984 (Land registry Jun-20 to May-21).

Life expectancy at birth for both males and females is significantly worse than the average for England, with males expected to live 78.7 years and females to 82.5 years, compared with 79.8 and 83.4, respectively. Inequalities in life expectancy at birth can be seen across the district with those living in more affluent areas expected to live 10.2 years for males and 8.6 years for females longer than those living in the most deprived areas.

Lancaster is a relatively safe place in which to live, work and visit. In all categories, crime and community safety issues are better than the average for pan Lancashire; these areas are identified further within this report.

## Deprivation

The link between crime and deprivation is well documented and has long been understood. Out of 89 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Lancaster district, 13 (14.6%) are within the 10% most deprived areas in England. There are 21 LSOAs in the 20% most deprived areas in England. Overall, Lancaster ranks as the 112th most deprived area out of 321 local authorities. The most deprived areas are located in Heysham, Morecambe and Central Lancaster.

## Employment and income

The percentage of people in employment in Lancaster is 80.3%. The average in the North West is 77%, compared with 78.4% across Great Britain, during the period July 2020 to June 2021 (Source: ONS annual population survey). This has increased from the census data in 2011 as shown in figure four. In Lancaster, 62% of those in employment work full time.

**Figure four: Overview of economically active status for Lancaster district**

Economically active	Full-time employees	Part-time employees	Self-employed people	Economically inactive
67,262	34,812	14,852	8,834	36,034
65.1% (England average = 69.9%)	33.7% (England average = 38.6%)	14.4% (England average = 13.7%)	8.6% (England average = 9.8%)	34.9% (England average = 30.1%)

Source: Census 2011

The annual household income for residents in Lancaster is £38,042 compared to the England average of £43,966. The level of debt per person is £527 compared to £659 for the English average [UK Finance (June-2020)]. Figure five shows health and social care to be the biggest employment sector, followed by retail and education.

**Figure five: Overview of employment sectors for Lancaster district**

Largest employment sector	Second largest employment sector	Third largest employment sector
Health & social work	Retail	Education
10,112 employees (16% of 62,832 of people in employment)	9,569 employees (15% of 62,832 of people in employment)	9,173 employees (15% of 62,832 of people in employment)

Managerial occupations	Professional (or associate) occupations	Administrative or secretarial occupations	Skilled trades occupations	Elementary occupations
5,815	18,143	6,095	7,712	7,558
9.3% of 62,832 people in employment (England = 10.9%)	28.9% of 62,832 people in employment (England = 30.3%)	9.7% of 62,832 people in employment (England = 11.5%)	12.3% of 62,832 people in employment (England = 11.4%)	12.0% of 62,832 people in employment (England = 11.1%)

Source: Census 2011

**Figure six: Breakdown of unemployment claimants for Lancaster district**

Unemployment Benefit (JSA and UC) claimants (August-21)	Youth unemployment (JSA/UC) claimants aged 18-24 (August-21)	Older unemployed (JSA/UC claimants aged 50+) (August-21)
3,965	765	1,005
4.2% (England average = 5.4%)	3.7% (England average = 7.0%)	1.8% (England average = 2.1%)

Male unemployment claimants (JSA and UC) (August-21)	Female unemployment claimants (JSA and UC) (August-21)	Working age workless benefit claimants * (Feb-21)	Incapacity benefits claimants (Feb-21)
2,430	1,530	8,595	3,595
5.2% (England average = 6.3%)	3.3% (England average = 4.5%)	9.2% (England average = 11.0%)	3.8% (England average = 4.4%)

Source: Department for Work and Pensions

\* 'Working age workless benefit claimants' is a combination of 'Unemployment benefit claimants (JSA and Universal Credit)' + and 'Incapacity benefits claimants (IB/ESA)'

## Education

20.6% of people have no qualifications in Lancaster district, compared with 22.5% across England. Lancaster district performs above the national average in level 3 qualifications (equivalent to two A 'Levels') based on census data in 2011, as seen in figure seven.

**Figure seven: Breakdown of qualifications in 2011 for the working age population in Lancaster district**

People with no qualifications	People with highest qualification level 1	People with highest qualification level 2	People with highest qualification level 3
<b>23,804</b>	<b>13,178</b>	<b>17,539</b>	<b>20,214</b>
20.6% of working age people (England= 22.5%)	11.4% of working age people (England= 13.3%)	15.2% of working age people (England= 15.2%)	17.5% of working age people (England= 12.4%)
People with highest qualification level 4+ (degree)	'Level 1' qualifications are equivalent to a single O-level, GCSE or NVQ. 'Level 2' qualifications are equivalent to five O-levels or GCSEs. 'Level 3' qualifications are equivalent to two A levels. 'Level 4' qualifications are equivalent to degree level or higher.		
<b>31,396</b>			
27.2% of working age people (England= 27.4%)			
Source: Census 2011			

The data can also be shown in qualifications classified by NVQs as seen in figure eight. *Please note that the census data is not a 'like for like' - level 4 from the census data is equivalent to a degree level of higher and these data show NVQ4 or above, which is Higher Education Certificate/BTEC level whereas a degree is at NVQ Level 6.*

**Figure eight: Data from the ONS annual population survey**

Qualifications (Jan 2020-Dec 2020)				
	Lancaster (Level)	Lancaster (%)	North West (%)	Great Britain (%)
NVQ4 And Above	30,700	35.0	38.6	43.1
NVQ3 And Above	55,500	63.4	57.9	61.3
NVQ2 And Above	73,000	83.3	76.6	78.1
NVQ1 And Above	80,400	91.8	87.2	87.7
Other Qualifications	#	#	5.1	5.9
No Qualifications	#	#	7.6	6.4

Source: ONS annual population survey  
 # Sample size too small for reliable estimate  
 Notes: For an explanation of the qualification levels see the definitions section.  
 Numbers and % are for those of aged 16-64  
 % is a proportion of resident population of area aged 16-64

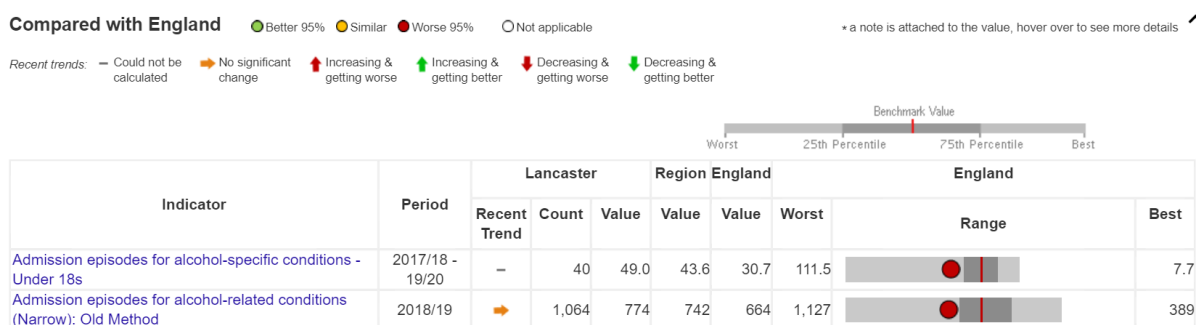
## Community cohesion

In the census data in 2011, 80% of residents in Lancaster district felt that people from different backgrounds get on well together in the local area, compared to 76% for the English average. 60% of people felt that they belonged to their neighbourhood, compared to 58% for the English average, and 80% of resident were satisfied with their local area, compared to 79% for the English average.

## Alcohol

Alcohol is known to contribute to offending behaviour, particularly violence, anti-social behaviour and criminal damage. Residents in the Lancaster district are significantly worse for the number of hospital admissions due to alcohol-related conditions than the national average with a rate of 774.5 per 100,000 population in 2018/19 compared to a rate of 663.7 nationally. Focusing on young people, admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions in under 18s are high in the area with a rate of 49.0 per 100,000 compared with the region and national averages of 43.6 and 30.7 respectively, as seen in figure nine. Lancaster is the eighth worst performing district in the Northwest for under 18's hospital admissions linked to alcohol.

**Figure nine: Alcohol admission for under 18 and admissions linked to alcohol**



## Domestic Homicide review

In the last twelve months, Lancaster has had no domestic homicide reviews. The number across pan Lancashire is eight in 2020/21.

A Domestic Homicide Review (DHR) is a locally conducted multi-agency review of the circumstances in which the death of a person aged 16 or over has, or appears to have, resulted from violence, abuse or neglect by:

- a person to whom he or she was related, or with whom he or she was or had been in an intimate personal relationship; or,
- a member of the same household as himself or herself.

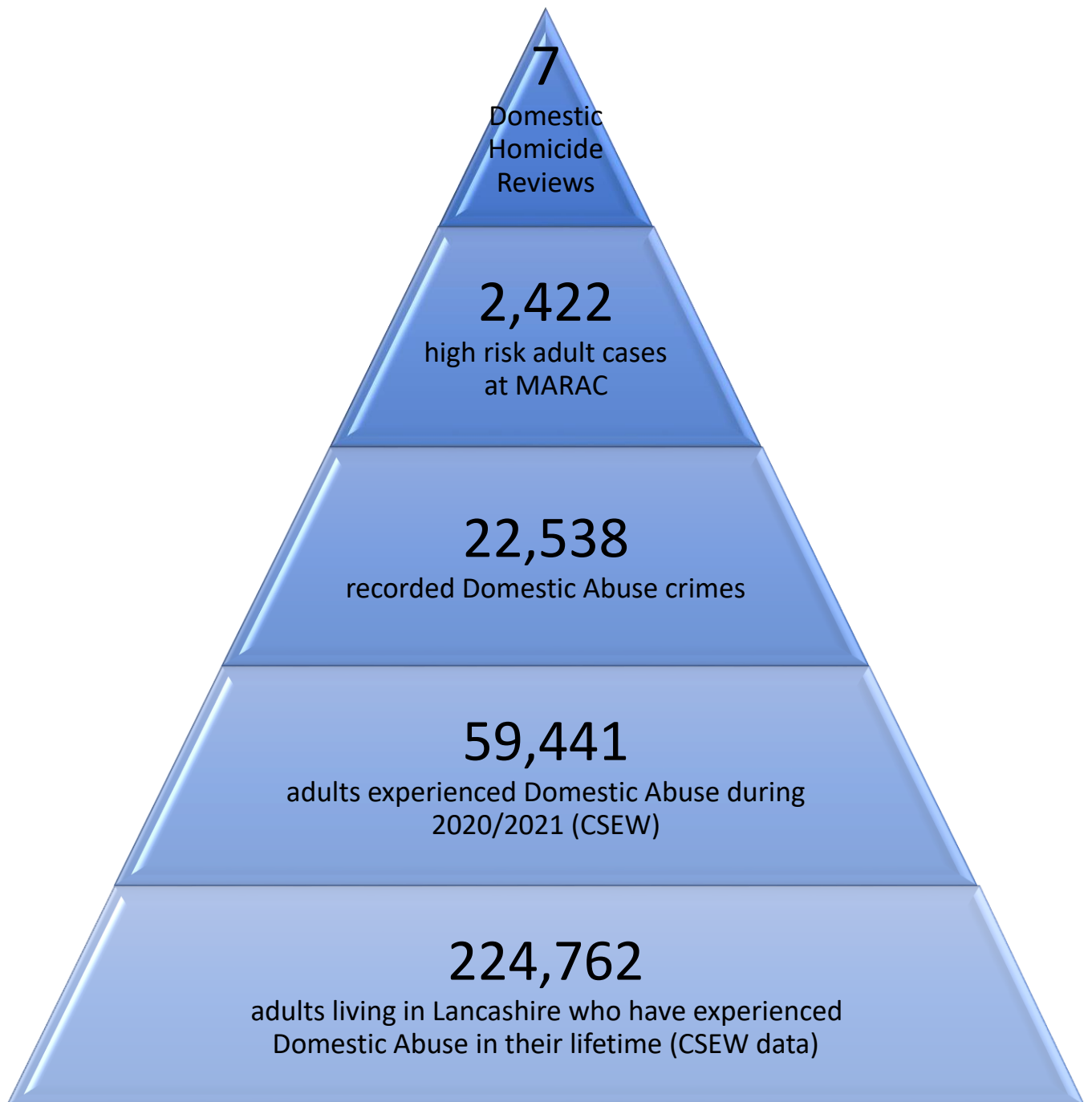
DHRs were introduced by section 9 of the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004 (DVCA 2004). Their purpose is not to reinvestigate the death or apportion blame, but to:

- establish what lessons are to be learned from the domestic homicide, regarding the way in which local professionals and organisations work individually and together to safeguard victims;
- identify clearly what those lessons are, both within and between agencies, how they will be acted on, within what timescales, and what is expected to change as a result;
- apply these lessons to service responses, including changes to policies and procedures as appropriate; and to,
- prevent domestic violence homicide and improve service responses for all domestic violence victims and their children, through improved intra and inter-agency working.

There is a high prevalence of domestic abuse which is outlined in figure ten.



Figure ten: Prevalence of domestic abuse in pan Lancashire 2020/2021 – Adults



## Crime categories

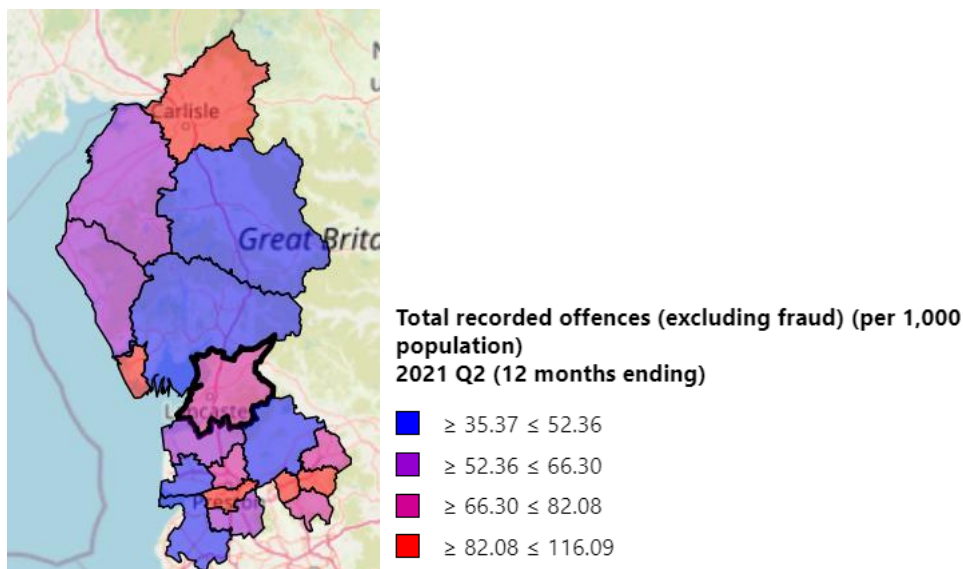
For a consistent approach, crime is categorised in a consistent way. Table two outlines each crime category:

**Table two: Main crime categories making up all crime**

Crime Category	Includes:
<b>Violence against the person</b>	Violence with Injury, Violence without Injury, Stalking, Harassment, Homicide
<b>Vehicle offences</b>	Theft from a vehicle, Aggravated vehicle taking, Stealing motor vehicles or UTMV, Interfering with a motor vehicle
<b>Sexual offences</b>	Rape, other sexual offences
<b>Theft</b>	Theft from the person, Shoplifting, Other theft, Bicycle theft
<b>Robbery</b>	Robbery of personal property, Robbery of business property
<b>Burglary</b>	Burglary- Business and Community, Burglary-Residential
<b>Arson and Criminal Damage</b>	Arson, Criminal Damage
<b>Public Order offences</b>	Other offences public order, Public fear alarm or distress, Race or Religious agg public fear, Violent disorder
<b>Miscellaneous crimes against society</b>	Miscellaneous crimes against society
<b>Possession of weapons</b>	Possession of weapons
<b>Drug offences</b>	Possession of drugs, trafficking of drugs
<b>Nfib Fraud</b>	Nfib

Crime data can be displayed in a variety of ways and figure eleven provides a heat map for crime across Lancashire and Cumbria.

**Figure eleven: Total recorded offences (excluding fraud) (per 1,000 population)**



## Lancaster Crime, ASB and Mental Health Incidents

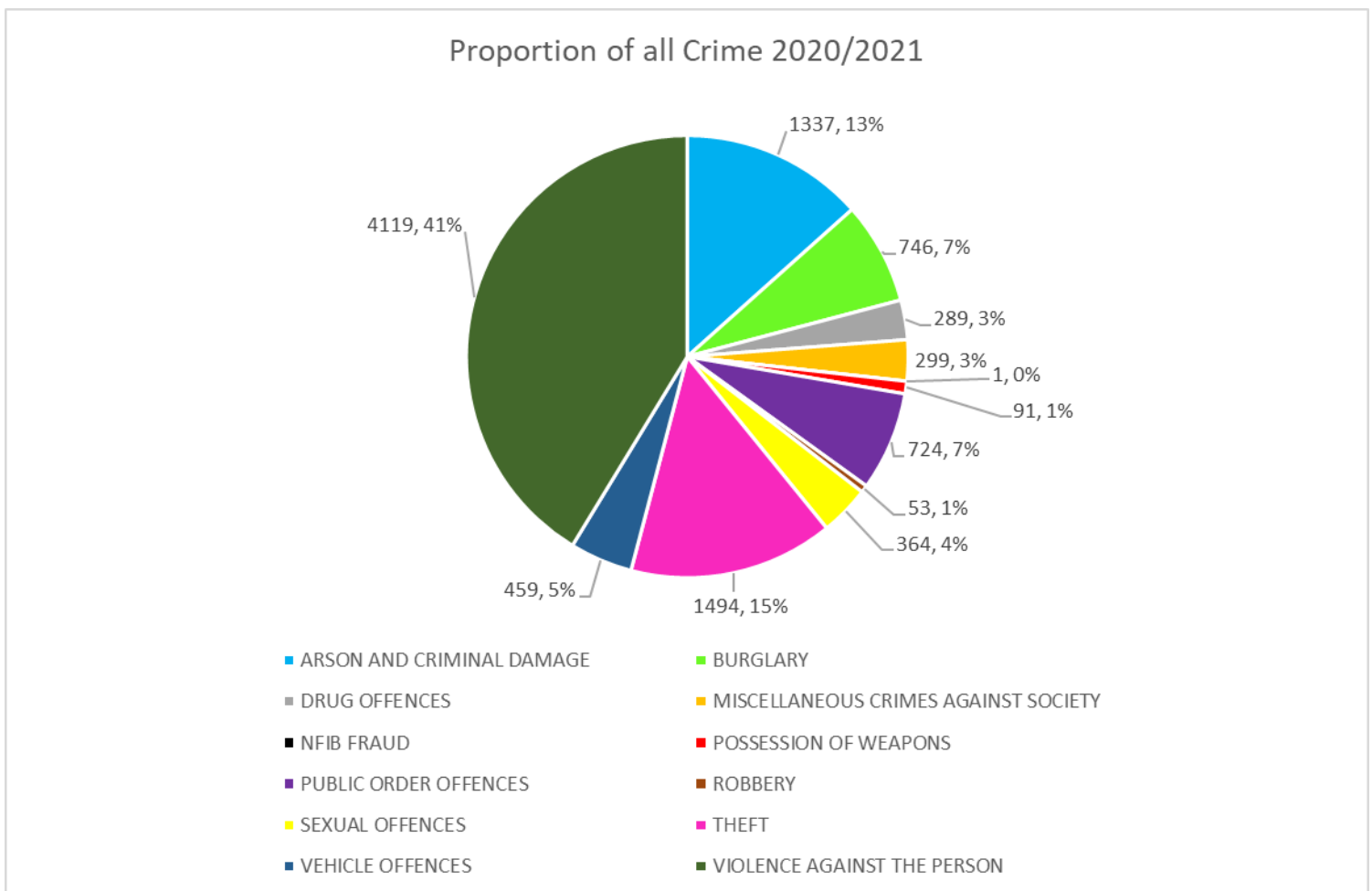
- *The following police information/statistics have been obtained from Lancashire Constabulary's investigation and incident recording systems and Lancashire Insight-MADE.*

- Data was obtained for the period April 2020-March 2021 and was compared to April 2019-March 2020 (unless otherwise stated).
- Of note, there may be some degree of under-reporting due to geocoding issues.

The pie chart below (figure twelve) shows the total offences per category, alongside the proportion which were recorded for the period April 2020-March 2021.

The pie chart indicates the peak crime category was Violence against the person (n=4119) which contributed to 41% of all crime, followed by Theft (n=1494) which contributed to 15% of all crime and Arson and Criminal Damage (n=1337) which contributed to 13% of all crime.

**Figure twelve: Proportion of all crime over a one-year time period in Lancaster district**



The below table (table three) shows the total number of offences recorded in each CSP across Lancashire for all crime categories during April 2020-March 2021. The table also provides the population total for each CSP which was obtained from the most recent population estimates for mid-year 2020 and therefore, the rate per thousand population has been calculated, too.

**Table three: Total number of offences recorded in each CSP across Lancashire for all crime categories during April 2020-March 2021**

		2020/2021																							
Crime Categories		Violence against the person		Arson and Criminal Damage		Burglary		Sexual Offences		Theft		Vehicle Offences		Robbery		Public Order offences		Miscellaneous crimes against society		Drug offences		Possession of weapons		Grand Total	Rate per 1,000 pop
CSP	Population (All ages)	No. of offences	Rate per 1,000 pop	No. of offences	Rate per 1,000 pop	No. of offences	Rate per 1,000 pop	No. of offences	Rate per 1,000 pop	No. of offences	Rate per 1,000 pop	No. of offences	Rate per 1,000 pop	No. of offences	Rate per 1,000 pop	No. of offences	Rate per 1,000 pop	No. of offences	Rate per 1,000 pop	No. of offences	Rate per 1,000 pop	No. of offences	Rate per 1,000 pop		
Blackburn with Darwen	150,030	5,870	39.1	1744	11.6	927	6.2	413	2.8	1858	12.4	740	4.9	130	0.9	1246	8.3	347	2.3	321	2.1	128	0.9	13,724	91.5
Blackpool	138,381	8,708	62.9	2317	16.7	1032	7.5	668	4.8	2651	19.2	728	5.3	179	1.3	1657	12	523	3.8	633	4.6	240	1.7	19,336	139.7
Burnley	89,344	4,092	45.8	1388	15.5	842	9.4	313	3.5	1341	15.0	493	5.5	59	0.7	784	8.8	259	2.9	249	2.8	88	1	9908	110.9
Chorley	118,870	3,046	25.6	833	7.0	373	3.1	210	1.8	921	7.7	391	3.3	40	0.3	453	3.8	169	1.4	177	1.5	56	0.5	6669	56.1
Fylde	81,211	1,761	21.6	452	5.6	222	2.7	190	2.3	602	7.4	159	2.0	17	0.2	269	3.3	115	1.4	92	1.1	29	0.4	3908	48.1
Hyndburn	81,133	3,305	40.7	895	11.0	607	7.5	208	2.6	1055	13.0	482	5.9	57	0.7	679	8.4	191	2.4	177	2.2	71	0.9	7727	95.2
<b>Lancaster</b>	<b>148,119</b>	<b>4,119</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>1337</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1494</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>9975</b>	<b>67.3</b>
Pendle	92,145	3,050	33.1	876	9.5	498	5.4	221	2.4	1022	11.1	275	3.0	33	0.4	549	6	162	1.8	162	1.8	61	0.7	6909	75.0
Preston	144,147	6,519	45.2	1920	13.3	1226	8.5	436	3.0	2297	15.9	945	6.6	206	1.4	1210	8.4	368	2.6	431	3.0	224	1.6	15,782	109.5
Ribble Valley	62,026	877	14.1	275	4.4	229	3.7	79	1.3	294	4.7	193	3.1	8	0.1	112	2	42	0.7	41	0.7	17	0.3	2167	34.9
Rossendale	71,432	2,004	28.1	589	8.2	294	4.1	171	2.4	687	9.6	342	4.8	24	0.3	362	5.1	118	1.7	89	1.2	42	0.6	4722	66.1
South Ribble	111,086	2,828	25.4	728	6.6	419	3.8	201	1.8	792	7.1	325	2.9	51	0.5	429	3.9	163	1.5	129	1.2	62	0.6	6127	55.2
West Lancashire	114,496	2,465	21.5	674	5.9	455	4.0	194	1.7	718	6.3	284	2.5	30	0.3	302	2.6	139	1.2	133	1.2	51	0.4	5445	47.6
Wyre	113,067	2,894	25.6	934	8.3	432	3.8	200	1.8	967	8.6	406	3.6	28	0.2	405	3.6	175	1.5	146	1.3	50	0.4	6637	58.7
Not geocoded	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
<b>Lancashire-14</b>	<b>1,515,487</b>	<b>51,539</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>14,963</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>8,302</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>3,871</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>16,700</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>6,222</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>9,181</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>3,070</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3,069</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1,210</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>119,042</b>	<b>78.6</b>

When you review rates per thousand population (also known as the prevalence), it highlights that Lancaster has a lower average rate for all categories compared to Lancashire-14. When you benchmark to a nearest comparison area with the county, e.g. Preston, Lancaster district out-performs in all categories.

## Violence against the person

- During the period April 2020-March 2021, there were 4119 **Violence against the person** offences recorded. This is a -12% (-570) decrease when compared to April 2019-March 2020, where 4689 offences were recorded.
- The rate of **Violence against the person** offences per thousand population for Lancaster was 27.8, which is lower than the Lancashire average of 34.
- 17% (698/4119) of **Violence against the person** offences were alcohol related during April 2020-March 2021, this is a reduction in the number of alcohol related violence offences (-162) and in the percentage of **Violence against the person** offences that were alcohol related (-1%) compared to April 2019-March 2020 (n=860, 18%).
  - However, this does rely on officers selecting the alcohol marker and hence there may be some under-reporting.

## Victims

- Where gender was recorded (n=3763), in 58% (n=2176) of **Violence against the person** offences, the victim was female and in 42% (n=1587) the victim was male (during April 2020-March 2021).
- Where age was recorded (n=3948), 58% (n=2303) of victims of **Violence against the person** offences were aged between 15-39, with the peak age group being 25-29 (n=538), followed by 30-34 (n=514) and 35-39 (n=448) (during April 2020-March 2021).
- Where age was recorded (n=672), 62% (n=416) of victims of **alcohol related Violence against the person** offences were aged between 20-44, with the peak age groups 35-39 (n=96), 25-29 (n=92) and 30-34 (n=86) (during April 2020-March 2021).

## Violent crime resulting in hospital admissions

Over the time period 2017/18 to 2019/20, there were 195 incidents of violent crime, which resulted in a hospital admission rate of 45.8 per 100,00; this is the same as the English average. The regional average is 66.4 per 100,000.

## Residential Burglaries

- During April 2020-March 2021, there were 502 **Residential Burglaries**; this is a -25% (-168) decrease when compared to April 2019-March 2020, where 670 **Residential Burglaries** were recorded.
- The majority of wards recorded decreases in **Residential Burglaries**, all except for Castle ward (n=47) which recorded a 21% (+8) increase, Scotforth West ward (n=42) which recorded a 62% (+16) increase, University & Scotforth Rural ward (n=10) which recorded a 900% (+9) increase, Upper Lune Valley ward (n=5) which recorded a 67% (+2) increase and Westgate Ward (n=27) which recorded an 8% (+2) increase.
  - The wards which recorded the greatest decrease in the number of **Residential Burglaries** were Bolton and Slyne Ward (n=10) (-25) and Skerton West ward

(n=24) (-25). Moreover, the wards which recorded the greatest percentage decreases were Silverdale Ward (n=2) (-85%), Bolton and Slyne ward (n=10) (-71%) and Warton ward (n=4) (-69%).

- The rate of **Residential Burglaries** per thousand population was 3.4 for Lancaster, which is below the Lancashire average of 3.7.

CSP	Population (All ages)	Residential Burglaries 2020/2021	
		No. of offences	Rate per 1,000 pop
Blackburn with Darwen	150,030	594	4.0
Blackpool	138,381	753	5.4
Burnley	89,344	559	6.3
Chorley	118,870	278	2.3
Fylde	81,211	150	1.8
Hyndburn	81,133	412	5.1
<b>Lancaster</b>	<b>148,119</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Pendle	92,145	318	3.5
Preston	144,147	814	5.6
Ribble Valley	62,026	118	1.9
Rossendale	71,432	188	2.6
South Ribble	111,086	303	2.7
West Lancashire	114,496	306	2.7
Wyre	113,067	313	2.8
<b>Lancashire-14</b>	<b>1,515,487</b>	<b>5609</b>	<b>3.7</b>

### Business and Community Burglaries

- During the period April 2020-March 2021, there were 244 **Business and Community Burglaries** recorded; this is a -47% (-217) decrease when compared to April 2019-March 2020 where 461 **Business and Community Burglaries** were recorded.
- The majority of wards across Lancaster recorded decreases in **Business and Community Burglaries**, except for Heysham Central ward (n=4) which recorded a 33% (+1) increase and Scotforth East ward (n=2) which recorded a 100% (+1) increase.
  - The wards which recorded the greatest decrease in the number of **Business and Community Burglaries** were Castle ward (n=48) (-28) and Ellel ward (n=5) (-22). Moreover, the wards with the greatest percentage decreases included Bare ward (n=1) (-86%), Torrisholme ward (n=2) (-85%) and Ellel ward (n=5) (-81%).

- The rate of **Business and Community Burglaries** per thousand population was 1.6 for Lancaster which is below the Lancashire average of 1.8.

CSP	Population (All ages)	Business and Community Burglaries 2020/2021	
		No. of offences	Rate per 1,000 pop
Blackburn with Darwen	150,030	333	2.2
Blackpool	138,381	279	2.0
Burnley	89,344	283	3.2
Chorley	118,870	95	0.8
Fylde	81,211	72	0.9
Hyndburn	81,133	195	2.4
<b>Lancaster</b>	<b>148,119</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Pendle	92,145	180	2.0
Preston	144,147	412	2.9
Ribble Valley	62,026	111	1.8
Rossendale	71,432	106	1.5
South Ribble	111,086	116	1.0
West Lancashire	114,496	149	1.3
Wyre	113,067	118	1.0
<b>Lancashire-14</b>	<b>1,515,487</b>	<b>2693</b>	<b>1.8</b>

## Domestic Incidents

*\*Domestic Incident statistics have been taken from Lancashire Insight-Made.*

- During April 2020-March 2021, there were 1506 **Domestic incidents** recorded; this is a -1% (-20) decrease compared to April 2019-March 2020 where 1526 **Domestic incidents** were recorded.
- 14 wards recorded decreases in **Domestic incidents** in 2020/2021 compared to 2019/2020. However, the wards which recorded the largest increases in the number of **Domestic incidents** were Westgate ward (n=169) (+33), Heysham North ward (n=115) (+22) and Harbour ward (n=149) (+21). The wards which recorded the largest percentage increases were Silverdale ward (n=8) (167%), Scotforth East ward (n=36) (64%), Bare ward (n=46) (53%) and Halton-with-Aughton ward (n=12) (50%).
- The rate of **Domestic incidents** per thousand population was 10.2 for Lancaster, this is lower than the Lancashire average of 13.0.

CSP	Population (All ages)	Domestic Incidents 2020/2021	
		No. of offences	Rate per 1,000 pop
Blackburn with Dar	150,030	2256	15.0
Blackpool	138,381	3238	23.4
Burnley	89,344	1645	18.4
Chorley	118,870	1118	9.4
Fylde	81,211	701	8.6
Hyndburn	81,133	1277	15.7
<b>Lancaster</b>	<b>148,119</b>	<b>1506</b>	<b>10.2</b>
Pendle	92,145	1306	14.2
Preston	144,147	2311	16.0
Ribble Valley	62,026	253	4.1
Rosendale	71,432	829	11.6
South Ribble	111,086	1028	9.3
West Lancashire	114,496	945	8.3
Wyre	113,067	1107	9.8
Not geocoded	-	133	-
<b>Lancashire-14</b>	<b>1,515,487</b>	<b>19,653</b>	<b>13.0</b>

## Domestic Abuse Crimes

- There were 1763 **Domestic abuse** crimes recorded during April 2020-March 2021; this is a 5% (+91) increase when compared to April 2019-March 2020 where 1672 **Domestic abuse** crimes were recorded.

- The rate of **Domestic abuse** crimes per thousand population was 11.9 for Lancaster, this is lower than the Lancashire average of 14.9.

CSP	Population (All ages)	Domestic Abuse 2020/2021	
		No. of offences	Rate per 1,000 pop
Blackburn with Darwen	150,030	2527	16.8
Blackpool	138,381	3550	25.7
Burnley	89,344	1839	20.6
Chorley	118,870	1397	11.8
Fylde	81,211	735	9.1
Hyndburn	81,133	1424	17.6
<b>Lancaster</b>	<b>148,119</b>	<b>1763</b>	<b>11.9</b>
Pendle	92,145	1416	15.4
Preston	144,147	2876	20.0
Ribble Valley	62,026	308	5.0
Rossendale	71,432	898	12.6
South Ribble	111,086	1274	11.5
West Lancashire	114,496	1176	10.3
Wyre	113,067	1341	11.9
<b>Lancashire-14</b>	<b>1,515,487</b>	<b>22,524</b>	<b>14.9</b>

### Crime survey results for Domestic Abuse

According to the Crime Survey for England and Wales year ending March 2020, an estimated 5.5% of adults experienced domestic abuse in the last year; 7.3% of women and 3.6% of men aged 16 to 74 years. Using the 2020 mid-year estimates, this equates to 48,281 adults in the Lancashire-12 area and 59,441 adults in the Lancashire-14 area.

- 20.8% (1 in 5) of adults aged 16+ (13.8% of men and 27.6% of women) will have been a victim of domestic abuse once or more in their lifetime. Using the 2020 mid-year estimates, this equates to 183,370 adults in the Lancashire-12 area and 225,762 adults in the Lancashire-14 area.

Source: [Domestic abuse prevalence and trends, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/domesticabuseprevalenceandtrendsendlandandwales/yearendingmarch2019)

- Between 01/07/2020 and 36/06/2021, there were 2,196 domestic abuse incidents or crimes which had a child victim or witness (aged 0-17 years) across Pan Lancashire and 3,658 children were living in households that were referred to MARAC (Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference).
- The Crime Survey for England and Wales 2019 found 11.92% of women and 7.6% of men witnessed domestic abuse before the age of 16 years. (This figure wasn't updated in 2020). If we look at the 0-15 year olds in the 2020 mid-year estimates, this would equate to 27,857 children.

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/domesticabuseprevalenceandtrendsendlandandwales/yearendingmarch2019>

### **Sexual Offences**

- During April 2020-March 2021, there were 364 **Sexual offences** recorded; this is a -12% (-49) decrease compared to April 2019-March 2020 where there were 413 **Sexual offences** recorded.
  - The majority of districts across Lancashire recorded decreases.



- Of the **Sexual offences** recorded (n=364), 234 were recent (committed April 2020-March 2021), 50 were non-recent (committed April 2019-March 2020) and 80 were historical (committed Pre-April 2019).
- The rate of **Sexual offences** per thousand population for Lancaster was 2.5, which is lower than the Lancashire average of 2.6.
- The peak crime classes were Rape of a female aged 16 and over (n=81), Sexual Assault on a female aged 13 and over (n=71), Sexual activity involving a child under 16 (n=46), Sexual Activity involving a child under 13 (n=37) and Sexual Grooming (n=24).
  - The crime classes which recorded the largest increases included Rape of a female aged 16 and over which had increased by 19% (+13) from 68 to 81, Sexual Activity involving a child under 13 had increased by 48% (+12) from 25 to 37 and Sexual Assault on a male aged 13 and over by 38% (+5) from 13 to 18.
- Where age was stated (n=345), the peak age groups of victims of a **Sexual offence** were 10-14 (n=103), followed by 15-19 (n=72) and 5-9 (n=36), together constituting 61% (n=211) of all offences.
- A proportion of **Sexual offences** involving younger victims during recent years have involved the use of social media and or sending/receiving images.

**Caution** - Sexual offences and domestic abuse-related crimes recorded by the police do not provide a reliable measure of trends in these types of crime. Improvements in police recording practices and increased reporting by victims have contributed to increases in recent years, although this effect is thought to be gradually receding. The figures do, however, provide a good measure of the crime-related demand on the police.

### **Criminal Damage and Arson**

- During April 2020-March 2021, there were 1337 **Arson and Criminal damage** offences recorded, this is a -24% (-411) decrease compared to April 2019-March 2020 where there were 1748 offences recorded.
- Peak crimes classes included Criminal Damage to Vehicles (n=477), Criminal Damage to Dwellings (n=354) and Other Criminal Damage (n=325).
- The rate of **Arson and Criminal Damage** offences per thousand population for Lancaster was 9.0, which is lower than the Lancashire average of 9.9.

### **Vehicle Crime**

- During April 2020-March 2021, there were 459 **Vehicle Crime** offences recorded, this is a -36% (-259) decrease compared to April 2019-March 2020 where there were 718 offences recorded.
  - All districts across Lancashire recorded decreases in **Vehicle Crime**.

- The rate of **Vehicle offences** per thousand population for Lancaster was 3.1, which is lower than the Lancashire average of 4.1.
- The peak crime classes were Theft from Vehicle (n=254) and Stealing Motor Vehicles or UTMV (n=114); however, both recorded the largest reductions - Theft from Vehicle was down by 43% (-191) and Stealing Motor Vehicles or UTMV reduced by 35% (-61).

Vehicle Crime	2019/2020	2020/2021	Difference	
Crime Class	Actuals	Actuals	Numeric	Percent
Theft from Vehicle	445	254	-191	-43%
Stealing Motor Vehicles OR UTMV	175	114	-61	-35%
Interfering with a Motor Vehicle	82	80	-2	-2%
Aggravated Vehicle Taking	16	11	-5	-31%
Grand Total	718	459	-259	-36%

- The peak wards for **Vehicle Crime** offences during April 2020-March 2021, were Westgate ward (n=48), Harbour ward (n=47), Castle ward (n=35), Bulk ward (n=30) and Marsh ward (n=30).
- A proportion of the Vehicle offences recorded involved vehicles being insecure and common items that were stolen included catalytic converters, VRN plates, tools, phones and Cash/Cards.

## Theft

- During April 2020-March 2021, there were 1494 **Theft** offences recorded, this is a -33% (-725) decrease compared to April 2019-March 2020 where 2219 **Theft** offences were recorded.
  - All districts across Lancashire recorded decreases in **Theft**.
- The peak crime classes during April 2020-March 2021 were Other Theft or Unauthorised Taking (36%, n=538), Shoplifting (34%, n=506) and Theft of Pedal Cycle (11%, n=157).
  - The majority of **Theft** offences recorded during April 2020-March 2021 had decreased when compared to April 2019-March 2020, except for Blackmail which doubled (+16) as 32 offences were recorded compared to 16 for the previous year.
- The rate of **Theft** offences per thousand population was 10.1 for Lancaster, which is lower than the Lancashire average of 11.0.

## Robbery

- During April 2020-March 2021, there were 53 **Robberies**; this is a -36% (-30) decrease compared to April 2019-March 2020 where 83 **Robberies** were recorded.
  - 11/14 districts across Lancashire recorded decreases.
- The rate of **Robbery** offences per thousand population was 0.4 for Lancaster; this is lower than the Lancashire average of 0.6.

- Common items that were stolen included cash, phones, pedal cycles and handbags.
- A proportion of the **Robberies** involved knives being in possession and used to threaten victims and the majority of **Robberies** involved physical violence.

### Hate Crime

- During April 2020-March 2021, there were 236 **Hate crimes** recorded (shown in the table below with comparisons across Lancashire); this is a 32% (+57) increase compared to April 2019-March 2020 where 179 **Hate crimes** were recorded.
  - 9/14 districts across Lancashire recorded increases in **Hate crime**; however, Lancashire as a whole recorded a -0.3% (-7) decrease as 2580 **Hate crimes** were recorded during April 2020-March 2021 compared to 2587 in April 2019-March 2020.
- The peak crime classes included Racially or Religiously aggravated public fear alarm or distress (n=79), Public fear alarm or distress (n=25) and Malicious Communications (n=24).
- A proportion of Hate offences were via social media and some involved the victim receiving racist/homophobic text messages or calls.

- The rate of **Hate** offences per thousand population was 1.6 for Lancaster, which is lower than the Lancashire average of 1.7.

CSP	Population (All ages)	Hate Crime 2020/2021	
		No. of offences	Rate per 1,000 pop
Blackburn with Darwen	150,030	332	2.2
Blackpool	138,381	376	2.7
Burnley	89,344	205	2.3
Chorley	118,870	126	1.1
Fylde	81,211	48	0.6
Hyndburn	81,133	147	1.8
<b>Lancaster</b>	<b>148,119</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Pendle	92,145	167	1.8
Preston	144,147	520	3.6
Ribble Valley	62,026	40	0.6
Rossendale	71,432	91	1.3
South Ribble	111,086	106	1.0
West Lancashire	114,496	103	0.9
Wyre	113,067	83	0.7
<b>Lancashire-14</b>	<b>1,515,487</b>	<b>2580</b>	<b>1.7</b>

### Alcohol Related Crime

- 11% (1068/9976) of crime recorded during April 2020-March 2021 in Lancaster was **alcohol related**. This is a percentage increase in the proportion of crime that is **alcohol related** (+1%), but a decrease in the number of **alcohol related crimes** (-194) compared to April 2019-March 2020 (10%, n=1262).
  - However, this does rely on officers selecting the alcohol marker and hence there may be some under-reporting.

### Offender Reoffending

*\*Proven reoffending data taken from Ministry of Justice which was released 28<sup>th</sup> October 2021. The comparative periods cover January-December 2018 and 2019.*

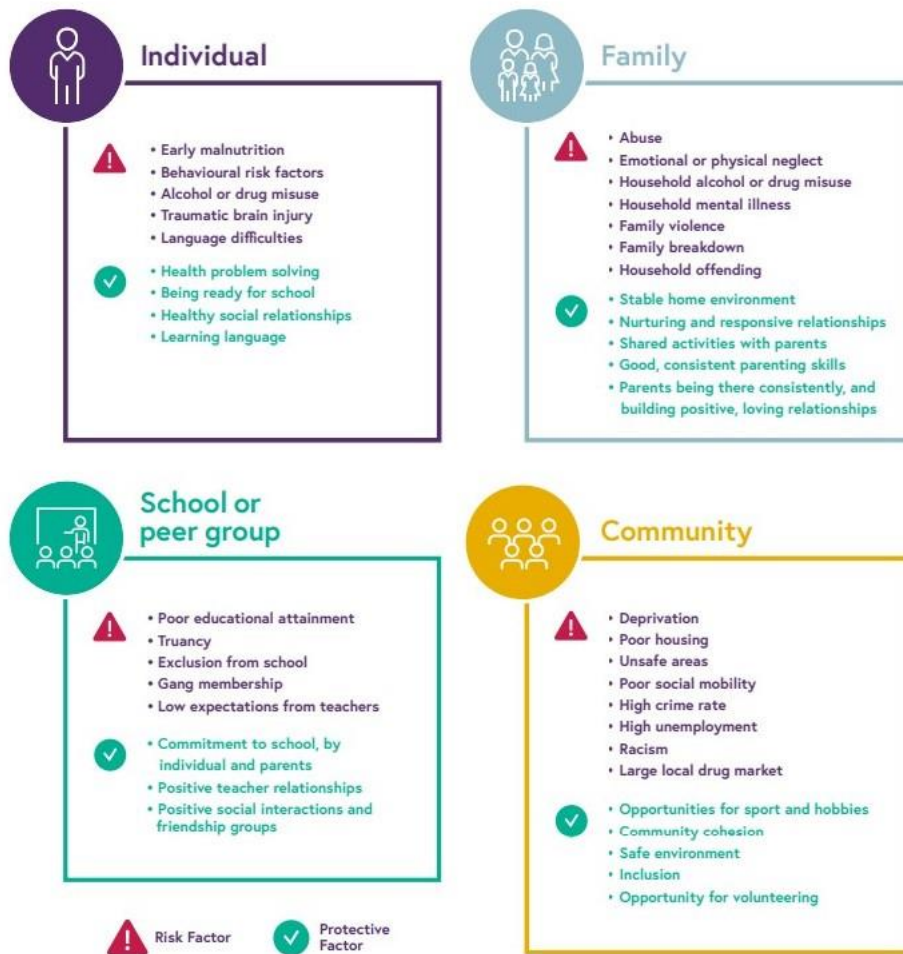
Lancaster	Number of offenders			Number of reoffenders			Reoffending rate		
	2018	2019	Difference	2018	2019	Difference	2018	2019	Difference
Reoffending rate (young person)	53	35	-18	16	8	-8	30.2	22.9	-7.3
Reoffending rate (Adults)	1,101	938	-163	348	268	-80	31.6	28.6	-3
Reoffending rate (combined)	1,154	973	-181	364	276	-88	31.5	28.3	-3.2

- 28.3% of offenders went on to reoffend during January 2019-December 2019, this is a -3.2% decrease compared to January 2018-December 2018 where 31.5% of offenders went on to reoffend.
- Both the number of reoffenders has decreased from 364 to 276 (-88) and the average number of offences they have committed from 3.98 to 3.49 during January 2019-December 2019.

### **Youth offending**

Risk factors for youth offending exist on many levels: the individual (e.g. gender or learning difficulties), within the family (e.g. family breakdown or abuse, neglect - also known as adverse childhood experiences) or a wider environmental level (such as deprivation or homelessness), as seen in figure fifteen. Risk factors do not exist in isolation, they interact with each other, can be cumulative and, as such, a young person may experience multiple risk factors at any given time.

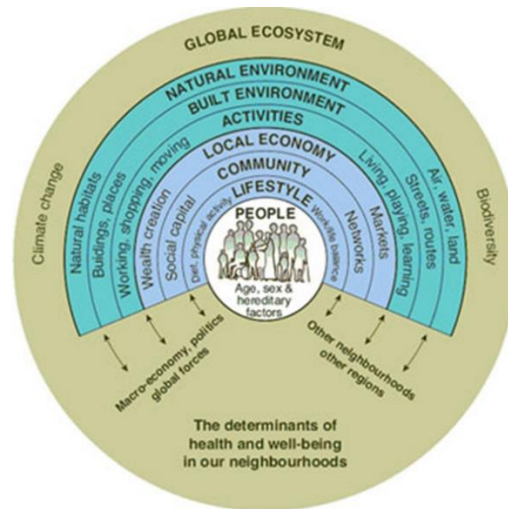
### **Figure fifteen: Risk factors for youth reoffending**



Protective factors are conditions or attributes that exist which mitigate risk factors and may reduce the likelihood of an individual exhibiting offending or violent behaviours and, ultimately, coming into contact with the youth justice system.

Many of these risk factors are influenced by the wider determinants of health, as seen in figure sixteen.

**Figure sixteen: Wider determinants of health**



## Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

Victims frequently feel helpless and frustrated and can often be extremely vulnerable members of society; even what might be perceived as low level ASB, when targeted and persistent, can have a devastating effect on people's lives.

- During April 2020-March 2021, there were 8370 ASB incidents recorded; this is a 71% (+3486) increase, compared to April 2019-March 2020 where there were 4884 ASB incidents recorded.
  - A proportion of the increase was due to covid-19 related ASB incidents, such as breaching the restrictions that were in place.
- The most common ASB recorded was Nuisance (n=6459), followed by Personal (n=1709) and Environmental (n=202), during April 2020-March 2021.
- Some themes within the ASB data included:<sup>1</sup>
  - 19% (n=1621) covid-19 related breaches.
  - 19% (n=1589) noise related incidents.
  - 16% (n=1367) neighbour related incidents.
  - 16% (n=1343) youth related incidents.
  - 8% (n=672) alcohol related incidents.
  - 7% (n=572) moto-nuisance incidents.
- During April 2020-March 2021, the most ASB incidents occurred in Harbour ward (n=695), Poulton ward (n=678), Castle ward (n=641), Bulk ward (n=631) and Westgate ward (n=603), contributing to 39% (3248/8370) of the total ASB incidents.
- Frequently reported locations for ASB incidents included Supermarkets, Hospitals, Sports Clubs and occasionally the same addresses.

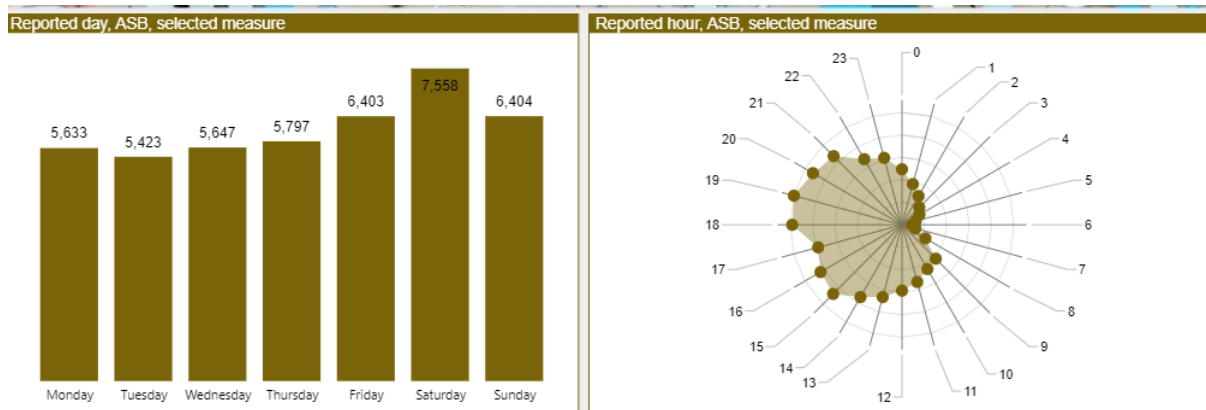
<sup>1</sup> Criteria used- markers on ASB incidents and free text searches completed.

- 66% (5538/8370) of all ASB incidents recorded occurred between 13:00-00:00 and the most ASB incidents occurred on a Saturday (n=1611) and a Sunday (n=1281) (see table four below and figure thirteen).

**Table four: Peak times/days for ASB incidents in Lancaster.**

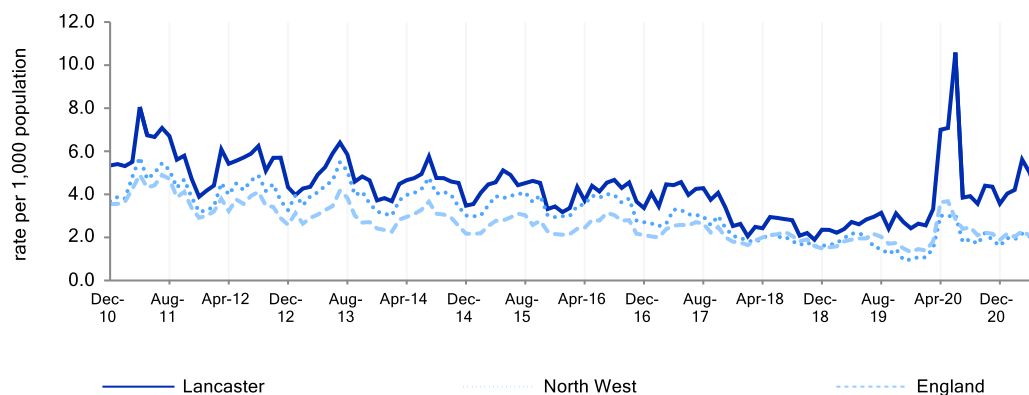
Hour/Day	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total
Monday	43	28	21	22	6	11	12	7	19	33	44	60	46	55	57	75	64	49	72	89	60	63	42	40	1018
Tuesday	38	31	18	16	15	6	8	9	32	41	41	49	50	50	76	76	68	60	69	79	61	62	43	35	1033
Wednesday	32	32	14	21	10	7	10	23	25	54	41	61	58	68	64	78	68	67	74	97	51	47	52	56	1110
Thursday	40	28	17	17	11	7	6	8	18	38	44	56	58	61	68	82	67	58	95	87	82	78	57	62	1145
Friday	44	28	23	14	9	8	3	12	32	40	41	47	57	62	66	71	73	66	74	87	62	87	86	80	1172
Saturday	85	49	49	24	28	20	16	21	29	40	52	59	62	74	90	104	133	82	104	115	95	108	85	87	1611
Sunday	71	46	33	27	25	14	8	21	29	37	61	63	63	88	94	88	73	80	87	66	61	54	45	47	1281
<b>Total</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>8370</b>

**Figure thirteen: Overview days of the week breakdown of ASB and the hour of the reported incident (taken from MADE)**



The trend of ASB offences over the last ten years can be seen in figure fourteen.

**Figure fourteen: Anti-social behaviour offences over the last ten years taken (from data.police)**



## **Child Sexual Exploitation**

---

Any young person regardless of their age, gender, ethnicity and sexuality can be at risk of being sexually exploited. However, there are a number of factors that can increase a young person's vulnerability. This includes, but is not limited to, the following risk factors outlined by NSPCC:

- a history of abuse, particularly sexual abuse
- recent bereavement or loss
- homelessness
- low self-esteem or self-confidence
- being a young carer
- being in or leaving care
- links to gangs through relatives, peers or intimate relationships
- lacking friends from the same age group
- have social or learning difficulties
- excluded from mainstream education

Between September 2020 to September 21, there were 103 Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) reported cases in Lancaster, which is a rate of 0.7 per 1,000 population of crime, and the highest rates are in the following three wards: Westgate, Harbour and Skerton West.

## **Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)**

ACEs are highly stressful or traumatic events that occur during childhood which research has demonstrated have a significant impact on health and wellbeing throughout the life course. A 2014 study indicated that nearly half of individuals have experienced at least one ACE, with 9% having experienced 4 or more ACEs.

Those children with 4 or more ACEs have a 32 times increased risk of behavioural and learning problems at school than those with none. ACEs can cause a number of poor health outcomes in adulthood, such as cancer and heart disease, as well as increasing the risk of mental illness, violence and becoming a victim of violence.

It is important to note that not all children who experience adversity become victims or perpetrators of criminal offences, only that they are statistically more likely to than people who do not have those experiences.

## **Modern day slavery**

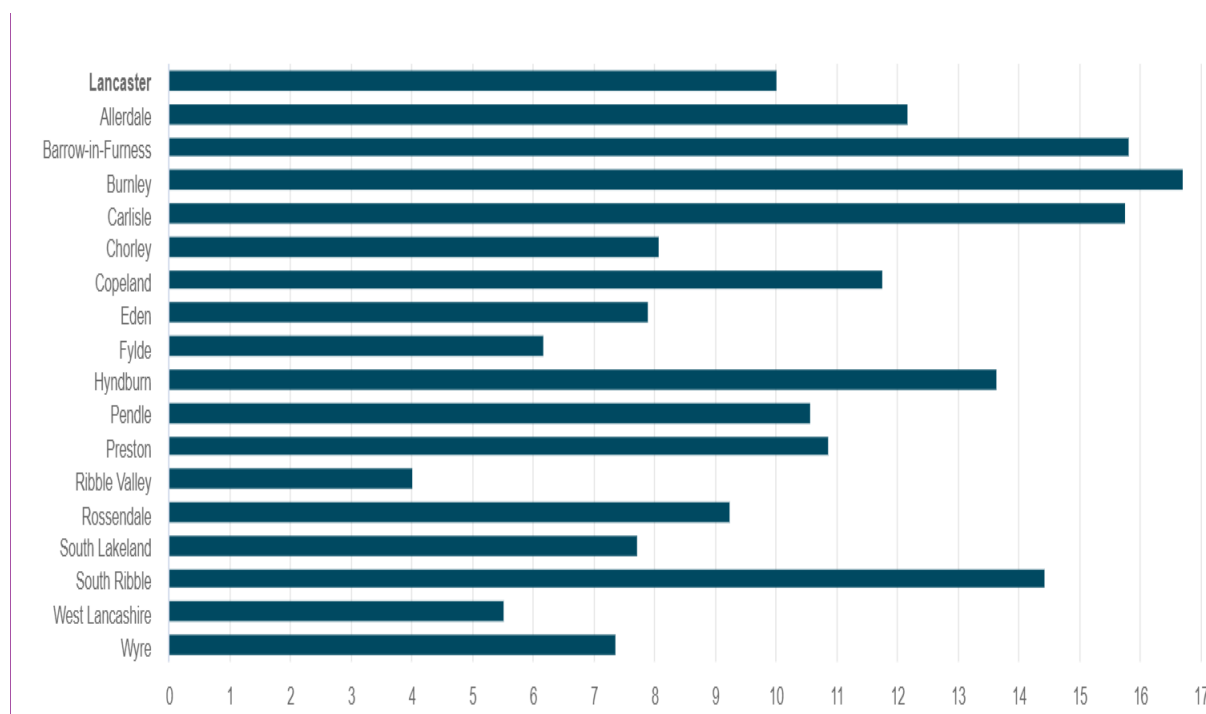
From April 2016 to October 2021, Lancaster saw 20 offences of modern-day slavery, with 382 cases across pan Lancashire over the same time period.

## **Crimes against society**

Other crimes against society (those crimes that do not have a specific identifiable victim), which include drug offences, possession of weapon offences, public order offences and miscellaneous crimes against society, account for 10% of all police recorded crime in England and Wales. The rate for Lancaster district is 10.2 per 100, 000, as seen in figure seventeen.



**Figure seventeen; Other crimes against society (per 1,000 population) 2021 Q2 (12 months ending) for Lancaster, Lancashire and Cumbria**



### Drug related impact

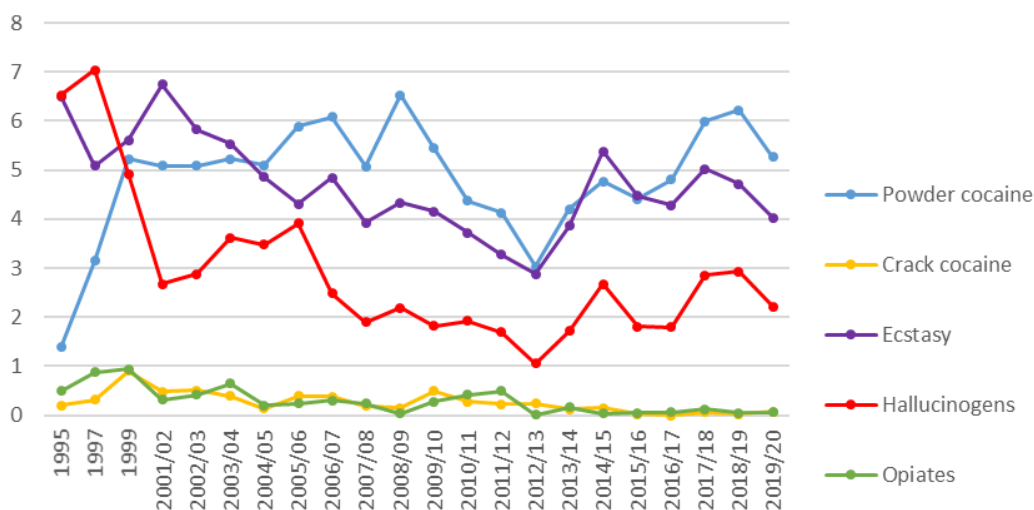
Drug misuse affects not only an individual, but also has wider societal consequences. The social and economic cost of drug misuse in England and Wales is estimated to be £10.7 billion a year, with £6 billion attributed to drug-related acquisitive crime (e.g., burglary, robbery, and shoplifting). Drug use is also linked to many other negative outcomes, such as violence, self-harm, mental health issues, and adverse childhood experiences for children and young people who have a care giver (parent or other) with drug and/or alcohol misuse issues.

From the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW, 2019/20), 9.4% of people aged 16-59 (around 3.2 million) reported using drugs in the previous year, increasing to 21.0% of those aged 16-24. Looking at class A drug use, 3.4% of people aged 16-59 and 7.4% of those aged 16-24 stated they had taken them in the past year.

Cannabis remains the most commonly used drug, with 7.8% of adults (16-59) and 18.7% (16-24) having used it in the last year.

Figure eighteen shows the proportion of 16 to 24 year olds reporting use of class A drugs in the last year, from 1995 to 2019/20.

**Figure eighteen: proportion of 16-24-year-olds class A drug use, 1995-2019/20**



[CSEW, 2019/20](#)

In Lancashire, 9.1 people per 1,000 are estimated to use opiates and/or crack cocaine, which is similar to the England rate (8.9).

The rate of deaths from drugs misuse is at a rate of 7.70 per 100,00 across all ages in 2017 to 2019 in Lancashire. This is higher than the NW average of 6.8 and the English average of 4.70 for the same time period.

There were 191 deaths from drug misuse in Lancashire during 2017 to 2019. Over the last ten years there have been 112 drug related poisoning deaths, with 7 in 2020 and 21 in 2019. This number is smaller for drug misuse, with two deaths in 2020.

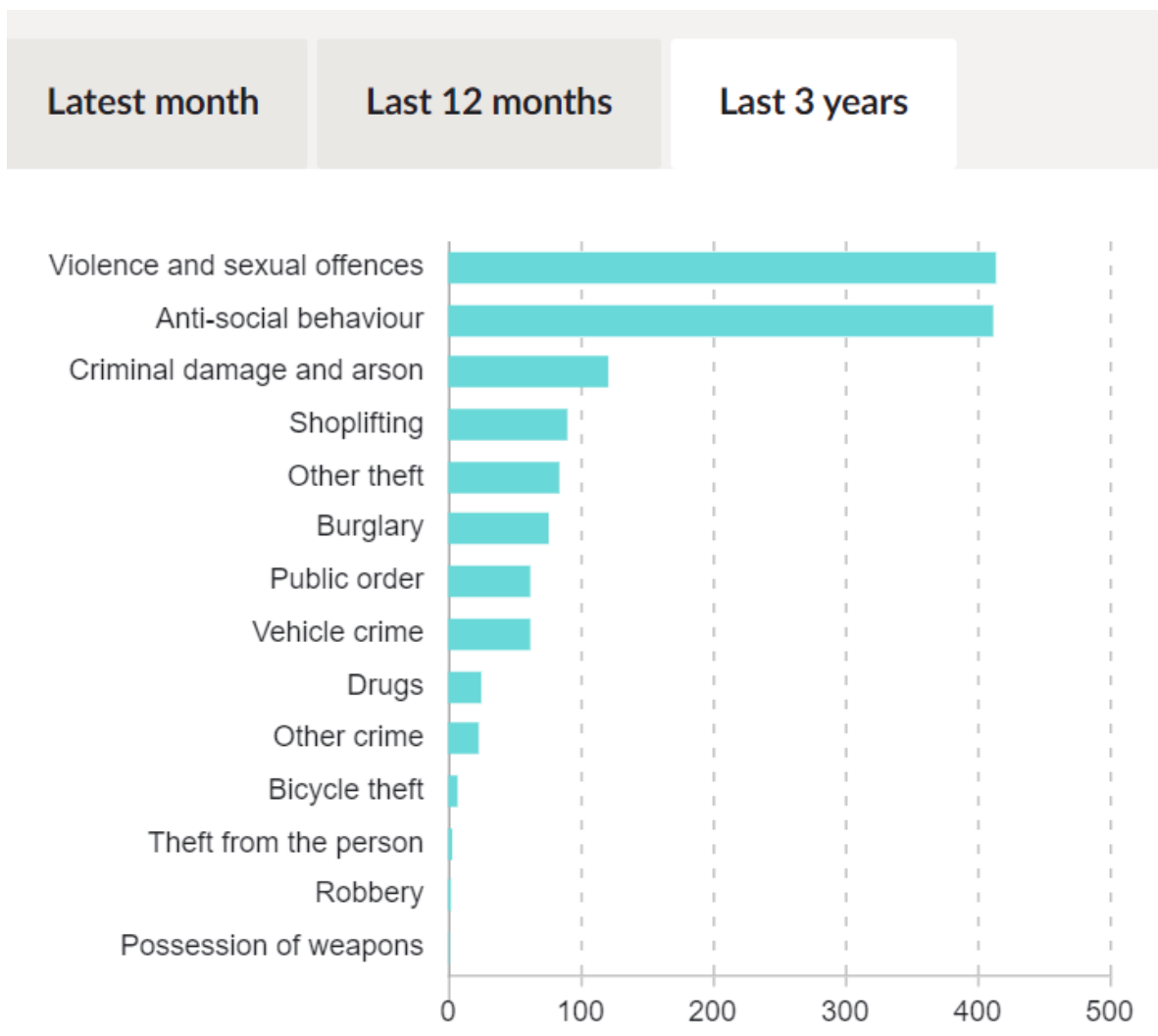
**Ward level crime data**

Ward level data is available online, an example of which is shown below in figures nineteen and twenty using data from Carnforth, if members of CSP would like to use open data to complete a deeper dive.

**Figure nineteen: Example of ward level data available using Carnforth as an example**



**Figure twenty: Example of ward level data using Carnforth as an example over a three year period**



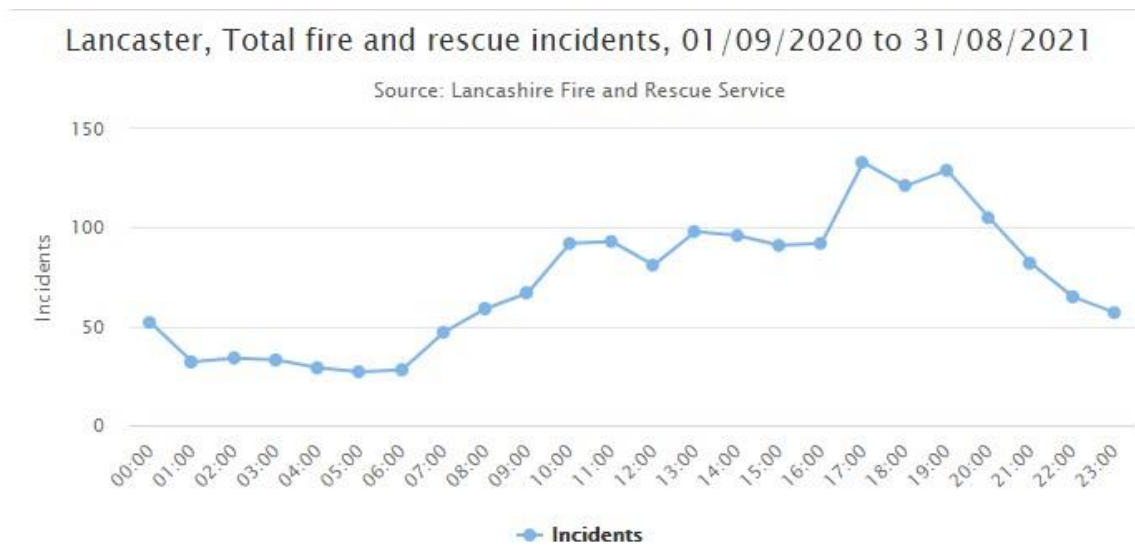
## Fire safety

Within the Lancaster district there are six fire stations:

- One station Whole Time Day Crewing Plus & On-Call – Morecambe (Aerial Ladder Platform)
- One station Whole Time 2/2/4 & On-Call – Lancaster (Swift Water Rescue Unit, Large Animal Rescue Unit)
- Four stations On-Call – Bolton-Le-Sands, Carnforth, Hornby, Silverdale

Peak of incidents is in the early evening, as seen in figure twenty one.

**Figure twenty one: Total fire and rescue incidents from September 2020 to end of August 2021 in Lancaster district across a twenty four hour period**



Lancashire Fire and Rescue attended 1655 incidents in the Lancaster district in 2020-2021. Many of these incidents will be multi pump attendances, with resources from around the County attending. 115 of these incidents were accidental dwelling fires, with over half of these related to cooking.

111 deliberate secondary fires, mainly linked to Anti-Social Behaviour.

Lancaster district has the second largest number of accidental dwelling fires in the county and table five provides the number of accidental dwelling fires over a ten year period.

Lancaster has an average of 1.41 accidental dwelling fires per 1,000 households and an average of 0.66 accidental dwelling fire casualties per 10,000 households.

**Table five: Accidental dwelling fires in Lancaster district over a ten year period**

<b>Accidental dwelling fires in Lancaster attended by LRFS from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2008 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018</b>										
2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Total
110	107	101	99	90	100	95	96	81	105	984

Poulton ward, within Morecambe, has the highest number of accidental dwelling fires relative to its household count.

52.5% of accidental dwelling fires in Lancaster were related to cooking appliances and were also linked to deprivation.

72.5% of home fire safety checks resulted in a high-risk outcome.

There has been an overall decline of 45% in ASB incidents, a 40% decrease in deliberate dwelling fires and a 75% decrease in non-dwelling deliberate fires.

Over the three year data period, Lancaster district completed the second highest home fire safety checks in each of the three years.

### **Deliberate fires**

Over the last 3 years there has been an overall decline of 45% for this fire type, compared to a 27.8% decrease observed across the county. Loose refuse (including in gardens) fires decreased by 36.5% in year three against the average across years one and two. Wheelie bin fires also recorded large decreases.

### **Road traffic data**

Lancaster has a high rate of road casualties, with the rate of people being killed or seriously injured (KSI) at 64.8 per 100,000, the third highest rate in the North West region and much higher than the national average of 42.6 per 100,000 population.

One possible explanation is that car ownership is higher due to the rural aspects and connectivity of the district, although the ONS data shows that 24.6 households in Lancaster don't have a car compared to the English average of 25.6.

In the Lancashire-12 area, there were 1,840 reported road traffic collisions during 2020. There were 2,525 casualties arising from reported road traffic collisions involving one or more vehicle. Sadly, 23 people were killed and 625 people were seriously injured. Reported road accidents, vehicles and number of casualties statistics are provided at County level and information was not found at a district level.

## Mental Health Incidents

Mental health is an issue in the district, with suicide rates above both the regional and national averages - 15.1 per 100,000 population, with the English average at 10.4 per 100,000 population. Data from the Small Area Mental Health Index (SAMHI) show that areas of higher deprivation have increased rates of poor mental health.

Offending behaviour is often linked to poor physical and mental health and wellbeing. Mental disorder and its subsequent impact on crime is considered to be significant, with established links to persistent offending. Data regarding the proportion of offenders with mental health problems in Lancashire is not available and the extent of the potential problem is not fully understood.

*(Data was obtained from the police recording system on the number of incidents with a Mental Health marker).*

MH incidents	Apr 19-Mar 20	Apr 20-Mar 21	Difference	
	Actuals	Actuals	Numeric	Percent
Lancaster	1397	1276	-121	-9%

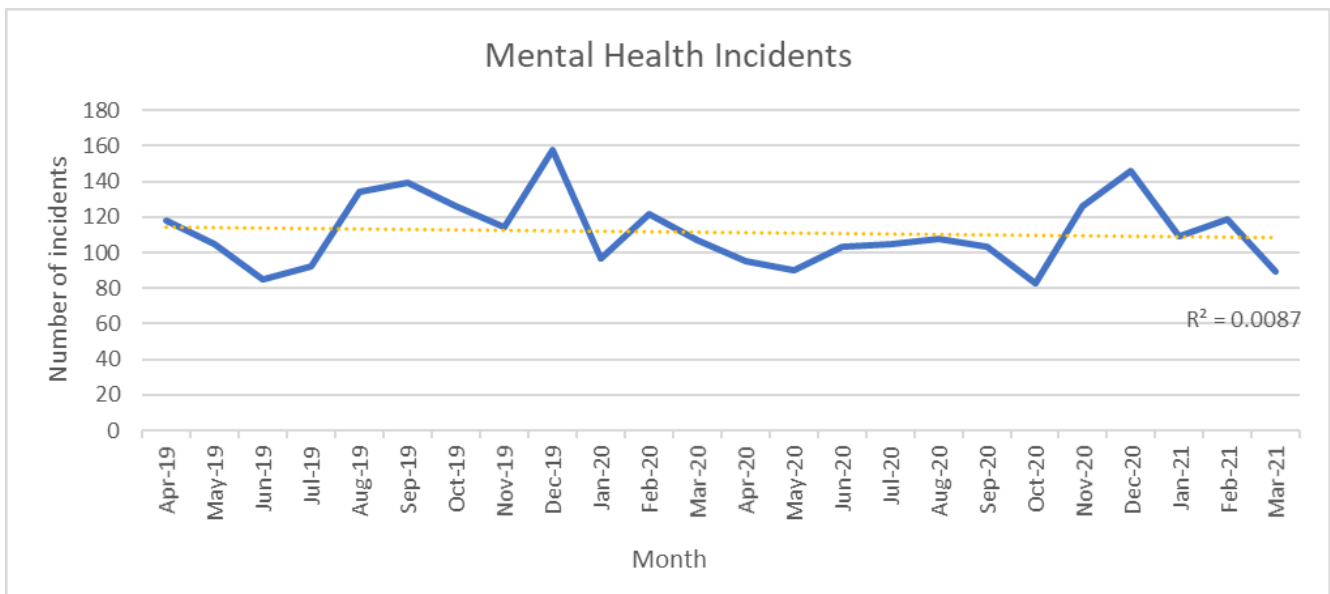
Although Mental Health incidents have reduced by -9% overall, when comparing monthly totals for both periods, some increases were shown during the period April 2020-March 2021.

2019/2020		2020/2021		Difference	
Month	No. of incidents	Month	No. of incidents	Numeric	Percent
Apr-19	118	Apr-20	95	-23	-19%
May-19	105	May-20	90	-15	-14%
Jun-19	85	Jun-20	103	18	21%
Jul-19	92	Jul-20	105	13	14%
Aug-19	134	Aug-20	108	-26	-19%
Sep-19	139	Sep-20	103	-36	-26%
Oct-19	126	Oct-20	83	-43	-34%
Nov-19	114	Nov-20	126	12	11%
Dec-19	158	Dec-20	146	-12	-8%
Jan-20	97	Jan-21	109	12	12%
Feb-20	122	Feb-21	119	-3	-2%
Mar-20	107	Mar-21	89	-18	-17%

- June 2020 (n=103) and July 2020 (n=105) recorded increases compared to June 2019 (n=85) and July 2019 (n=85); this was most likely due to some covid-19 restrictions being in place, as restrictions were eased gradually.
- November 2020 (n=126) recorded an 11% (+12) increase on November 2019 (n=114), which coincides with the lockdown that occurred that month.
- January 2021 (n=109) recorded a 12% (+12) increase compared to January 2020 (n=97); this coincides with the third lockdown.

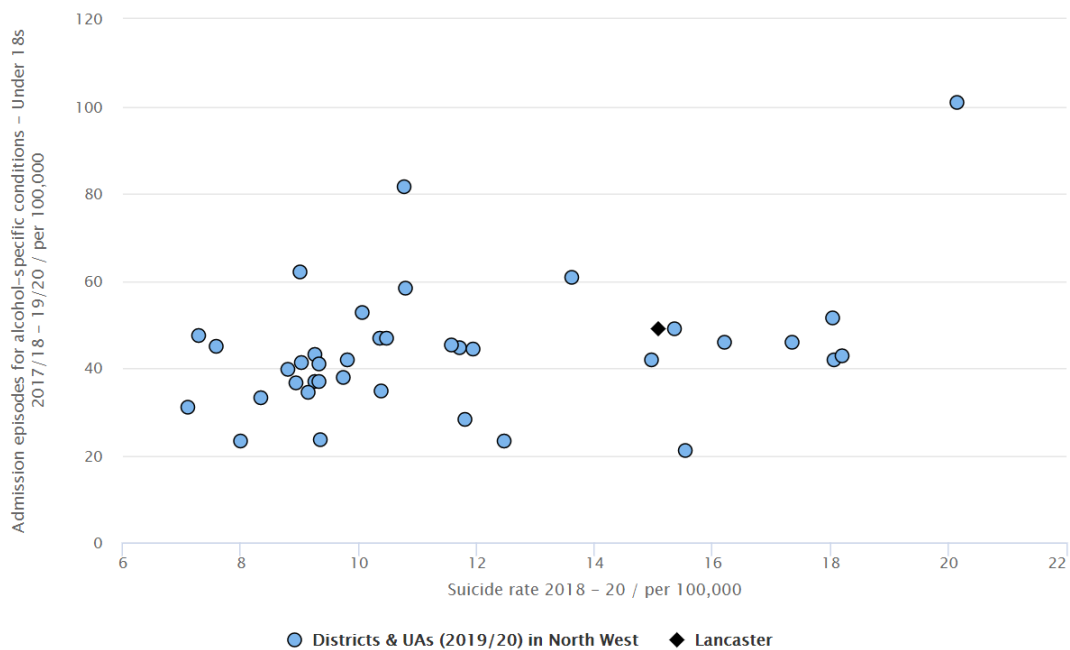
Figure twenty-two indicates Mental Health incidents have remained static, with peaks and troughs throughout both periods.

**Figure twenty-two: Mental Health incidents recorded in Lancaster district**



To highlight the suicide rate and alcohol related admissions for the under 18s across the North West figure, twenty three has been included from Fingertips.

**Figure twenty-three: Alcohol related admissions for the under 18s and suicide rates for the North West**



## Lancashire Talking – In the Know

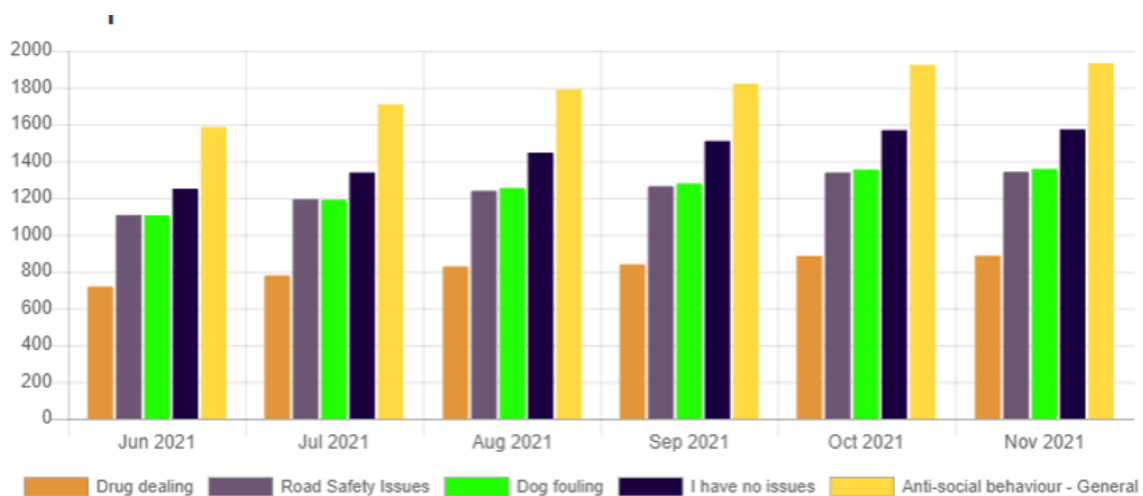
Included are the findings from Lancashire Talking and the accumulative data for Lancaster District from a survey of 5850 households and the recent findings are in figure twenty-four.

Lancashire Talking is a community survey tool. The police use it for residents to identify their top 5 community issues, so that neighbouring policing teams can prioritise problem solving and target activity in their neighbourhood on the issues that matter most to their community. Teams then use In The Know to provide updates to their community and this can be done by 'issue raised', or by locality (ward, district, basic command unit for West division, which is Blackpool, Lancaster, Wyre and Fylde).

It can be considered a modern-day digital version of our traditional Police & Communities Together (PACT) approach to identifying community concerns, but it is more effective as we can involve thousands of residents in setting priorities and we can provide residents with instant updates from the Samsung phone about the issues they raise.

By tackling the residents' top issues, and telling them what we are doing, we will increase community confidence and form a strong foundation for any CSP priorities. Figure twenty-four shows In the know findings for Lancaster district from July to November 2021:

**Figure twenty-four: In the know findings for Lancaster district from July to November 2021**



There is some caution with this data as, whilst it shows a high proportion of concerns about dog fouling, the reports into the City Council have reduced year on year. Complaints received about fouling are on a decline with 267 complaints in 2018 to 203 in 2020 and 155 in 2021, so far.

## Victim support

In 2020, 4,451 referrals were made to victim support from residents in Lancaster district and, of those referrals, 34.8% were linked to violence against the person.

## Conclusion



This report provides a comprehensive overview and analysis of the community safety position and shows that whilst we have some challenges linked to under 18's hospital admissions linked to alcohol, higher levels of suicide rate, and number of ASB cases, the overall position is very positive. As a partnership, we need to focus our efforts into one or two key priorities. Based on previous discussions we have identified youth ASB (based on public consultation via Lancashire Talking) as one priority and following reading this report and the presentation at CSP in November 2021, we will ask members of CSP to review the evidence and consider any additional areas that we focus on via a follow up survey. The survey will ask what area should CSP focus on, what outcomes we would look to achieve within 12 months and what support can you provide to achieve the outcomes.

## Appendix one: Overview of local area profile for Lancaster District

### Local area profile – Lancaster District

	Source/s	Notes/comments
<b>Local Authority level data (Lancaster City Council)</b>		
29% of children are living in poverty in the Lancaster LA area.	<a href="https://www.endchildpoverty.org.uk/local-child-poverty-data-2014-15-2019-20/">https://www.endchildpoverty.org.uk/local-child-poverty-data-2014-15-2019-20/</a>	Figures for 2019/20 After housing costs.
29% of children live in poverty in Morecambe and Lunesdale. N=4908	Based on DWP/HMRC statistics 'Children in low income families: local area statistics'	DWP working on a new local child poverty measure.
26% of children live in poverty in Lancaster and Fleetwood. N=3713	Number and percentage of children aged 0-15 years who live in households below 50 <sup>^</sup> median income before housing costs. Figures stated use DWP/HMRC local indicators combined with information about housing costs at the local level to estimate poverty rates after housing costs.	
Lancaster LA area – 5261 children living in relative low-income households	Stat-Xplore	Figures for 2019/20 Relative low-income is defined as a family whose equivalised income is below 60 per cent of contemporary median income. Gross income measure is Before Housing Costs (BHC) and includes contributions from earnings, state support and pensions.
Lancaster LA area – 4278 children living in absolute low-income households	Stat-Xplore	Figures for 2019/20 Absolute low-income is defined as a family whose equivalised income is below 60 per cent of the 2010/11 median income adjusted for inflation. Gross income measure is Before Housing Costs (BHC) and includes contributions from earnings, state support and pensions.
Children in low income families (under 16s) Lancaster – 14.9% North West – 18.0% England – 17.0%	<a href="#">Public Health Outcomes Framework – Area profiles</a>	Data from 2016

<p>11,966 households on Universal Credit in Lancaster district</p> <p>3235 households single with dependent children 1464 couples with dependent children</p>	Stat-Xplore	February 2021 Available at MSOA level for mapping
<p>Inequality in life expectancy is 10.2 years for men and 8.6 for women.</p> <p>Life expectancy at birth for both men and women is lower than the national average.</p> <p>Men – 78.7 compared to 79.8 England Women – 82.5 compared to 83.4 England</p>	<p><a href="https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/static-reports/public-health-outcomes-framework/at-a-glance/E07000121.html?area-name=Lancaster">https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/static-reports/public-health-outcomes-framework/at-a-glance/E07000121.html?area-name=Lancaster</a></p> <p><a href="#">Local Authority Health Profile 2019 – Lancaster</a></p>	<p>Disparities in life expectancy between most and least deprived areas.</p> <p>Data from 2017-2019</p>
<p>Lancaster has a higher than average fuel poverty rate, with 13.6% of households being in fuel poverty.</p> <p>England average 10.9% North West average 13.1%</p> <p>Average fuel poverty gap in North West - £215</p>	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/sub-regional-fuel-poverty-data-2019">https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/sub-regional-fuel-poverty-data-2019</a>	Figures most recently available (2017)
<p>Proportion of households fuel poor 2019</p> <p>Lancaster – 14.5% Lancashire – 13.7% North West – 14.5% England – 13.4%</p>	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/sub-regional-fuel-poverty-data-2021">https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/sub-regional-fuel-poverty-data-2021</a>	<p>2019 figures</p> <p>Proportion of households in fuel poverty has risen across the board since 2017</p>
<p>Unemployment rate Lancaster = 3.8%</p>	ONS Annual Population Survey sourced from NOMIS	<p>Unemployment rate – aged 16+.</p> <p>July 2019 – June 2020</p>
<p>GCSE education attainment</p> <p>Lancaster – 81.6% Lancashire – 75.4% North West – 74.50% Great Britain – 75.6%</p>	ONS Annual Population Survey sourced from NOMIS	<p>NVQ 2 – equivalent of 4 or 5 GCSEs at grades A*-C</p> <p>Jan 2019 – Dec 2019</p>
<p>Percentage of residents with no qualifications compared to GB as a whole</p>	ONS Annual Population Survey sourced from NOMIS	For the period Jan 2019 – Dec 2019

Lancaster = 5.4 Lancashire = 8.1 North West = 8.7 GB = 7.7		
Under 18s conception rate/ 1,000 Lancaster – 23.9 North West – 21.7 England 16.7  Significantly higher than both North West and national average	<a href="#">Public Health Outcomes Framework – Lancaster</a>	2018
Obesity rates 62.1% of adults (aged 18+) in Lancaster are classified as overweight or obese  North West – 64.9% England – 62.3%	<a href="#">Public Health Profile</a>	2018/19
A quarter of reception age children are overweight  Lancaster 25.5% significantly higher than national average (22.6%)	<a href="#">Public Health Profile</a>  National Child Measurement Programme	2018/19  Obesity prevalence for children living in the most deprived areas was more than double that of those living in the least deprived areas for both reception and year 6.
Uptake of Healthy Start Vouchers in the eligible population = 47%  Postcode breakdown Lancaster (LA1) – 50% Lancaster (LA2) – 33% Morecambe (LA3) – 45% Morecambe (LA4) – 46% Carnforth (LA5) – 44% Carnforth (LA6) – 77%	<a href="#">NHS Healthy Start</a>	Cycle 232 – February 2021  Postcode breakdown requested April 2021
21% of school children are in receipt of Free School Meals in the Lancaster District	Lancashire County Council	Data available at school level Data as of October 2020

## **Thanks**

I would like to thank Eloise Westgarth, Lancashire Constabulary, Partnerships Intelligence Analyst for the detailed crime analysis.