

Strategic Assessment 2015: District Profile

Fylde

KEY CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In terms of health issues, alcohol is a key indicator of health risk for Fylde. Demographic data shows that the population is set to increase slightly over the next 6 years, and the key offending age group (15-24yrs) is set to decrease.

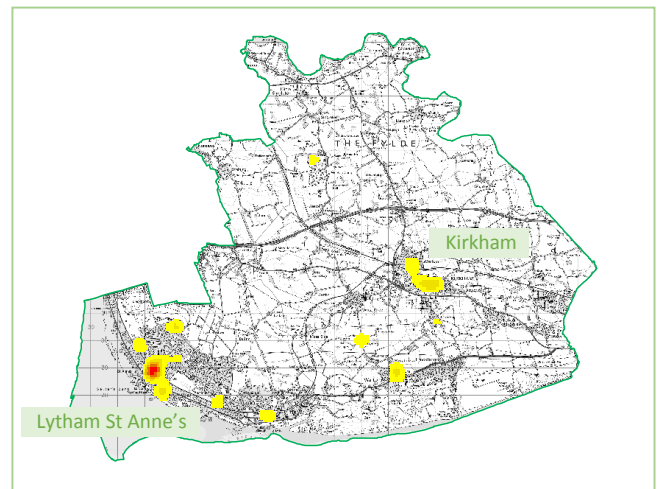
Public perception data demonstrates that residents of Fylde are most concerned about anti-social behaviour and road safety (speeding and parking).

From analysis of crime, disorder and harm in Fylde it is recommended that, through local Multi-Agency Task and Co-ordination (MATAC) meetings, the following crime and disorder threats are prioritised:

- Anti-Social Behaviour,
- Domestic Abuse,
- Road Safety.

Strategically, these key issues are underpinned by the following causation factors, which should be prioritised through service commissioning:

- Alcohol harm,
- Drug misuse,
- Reoffending,
- Vulnerable young people.



The map highlights the key area(s) in the district for the top 5 harm categories identified within this profile

Fylde

Fylde is an authority bordering the Lancashire coastline that covers 166 km², and has a population of over 77,000 people. Fylde has higher proportions of its housing stock in council tax bands E to G in comparison to the county and national average, and also a high percentage of its housing stock in the owner occupied and privately rented sector. Fylde has a reasonably low overall deprivation ranking, being 235th out of 326 districts and authorities in the country.

Fylde Community Safety Partnership is made up of a number of key organisations who work together to ensure that the Borough of Fylde remains one of the country's safest places to live, work or visit.



Information

Health and demographics

Health

Key health factors

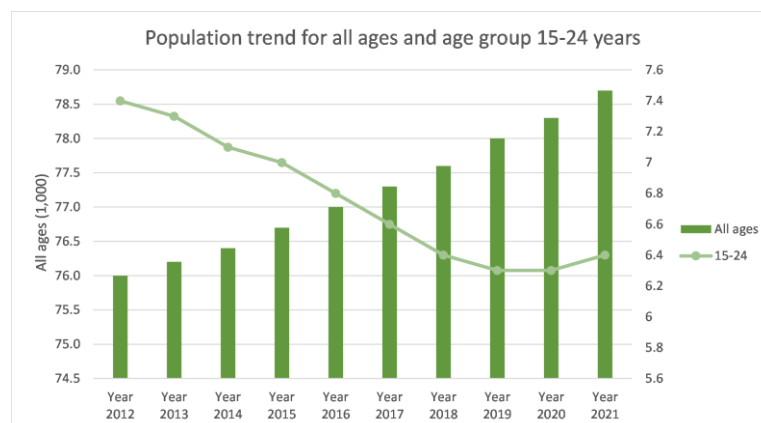
Hospital stays for self-harm and alcohol related harm are similar to the England average.

Alcohol specific hospital stays (under 18) are worse than the England average.

The number of persons killed or seriously injured on roads are significantly worse than the England average.

Local Health Priorities in Fylde include addressing long term conditions, reducing alcohol harm and reducing falls.

Key Demographics



The main age group for being an offender of crime, both nationally and locally, is the age group 15-24 years. This age group is expected to **reduce** over the next six years, whilst the overall population is expected to increase. 9.2% of the local population fall within this age group, compared to 13.2% across Lancashire.

The peak age group for being a victim of crime is the 40-49 years.

The peak age groups for all population in the district are between the ages of 45 and 70 years, with 37% of the population, compared to 32% in Lancashire and 30% nationally.

Key MOSAIC Groups of household types

MOSAIC profiling shows that the following groups are over-represented (by household) in Fylde compared to pan-Lancashire.

Senior Security: *Elderly people with assets who are enjoying a comfortable retirement (Homeowners, additional pensions above state, don't like technology)*

Rental Hubs: *Educated young people privately renting in urban neighbourhoods (Young neighbourhoods, singles and sharers, high use of smartphones)*

Prestige Positions: *Established families in large detached homes living upmarket lifestyles (Managerial and senior positions, supporting students and older children)*

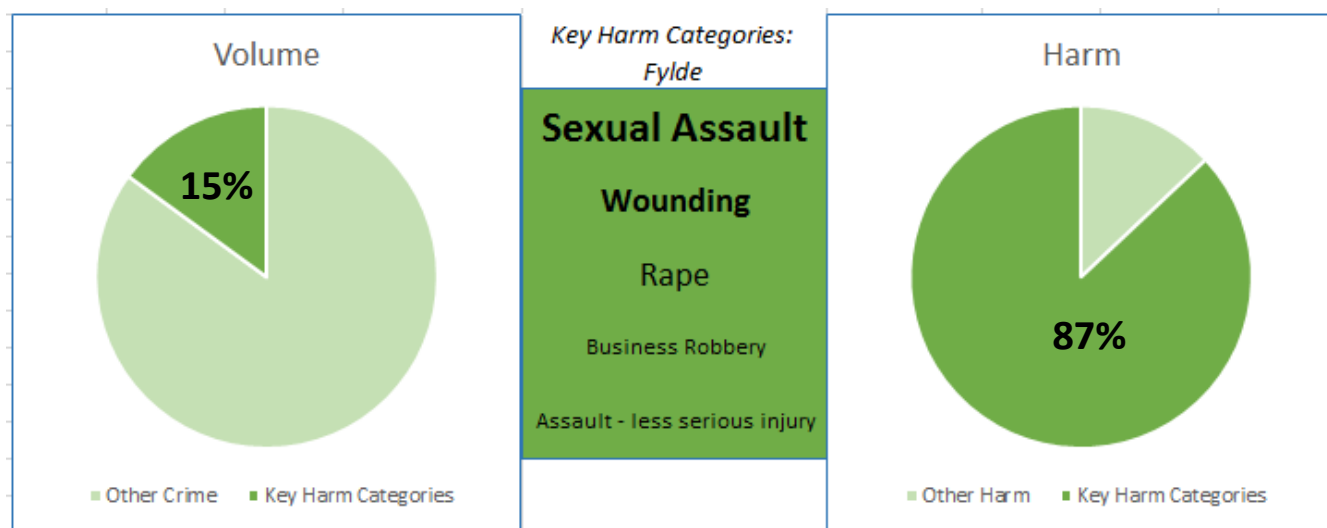
NB Senior Security is also the highest proportional group for households in Fylde (19.7% of households).

Harm crime vs volume crime

The Cambridge Harm Index (CHI) is based on the principle that all crimes are not equal in terms of harm, e.g. 1 murder has a greater impact than 1 pedal cycle theft. Crime types are given a weighting based on the sentence for a first offence to calculate the harm score for an area, the number of offences in the area is multiplied by the harm score for that crime type. E.g. weighting for Arson = 33, weighting for Rape = 1825. An area records 10 Arsons and 10 Rapes: Arson harm score = (33x10) 330, Rape harm score = (1825x10) 18,250. This is done for all crime types and a 'proportion of harm' has then be calculated.

Harm Crime

By applying this method to Fylde district the top five crimes in 2014/15 that account for 87% of the harm impact on the community only represented 15% of the number of crimes.



This analysis is based on the Cambridge Crime Harm Index (CHI) – see bibliography for further details.

Sexual Assault

- Although low in numbers (average of 20 offences per year over the last three years), sexual assault has the greatest impact in terms of harm in Fylde, accounting for 59% of the total.
- During 2014/15, 68% of the crimes reported were from the current year, whilst 32% were 'non-recent'. Persons most at risk were young females – particularly under the age of 25 years. 80% of the victims knew the offender.

Public Perception of Crime (based on the Living in Lancashire Survey and PACT Analysis)

81% of respondents feel the level of crime in Fylde is better than in other areas of Lancashire.

Burglary, drugs and vehicle damage are considered problematic by the residents of Lancashire. All burglary and criminal damage account for 38% of volume in Fylde, but only 5% harm (based on CHI – see above for details).

PACT – the following are the most common issues highlighted throughout the district during 2014/15

- ASB
- Road safety – including speeding and parking

Statistical Summary

The table below details those crimes categories in Fylde that are above or below the Lancashire and National average. This is based on the rate per 1000 population over the last 3 years.

Greater than Lancashire and National Average	Less than Lancashire and National Average
n/a	Non-Dwelling Burglary
	Burglary Dwelling
	Vehicle Crime
	Violence against the Person
	Shoplifting
	Criminal Damage

Other emerging issues

There is nothing additional to add at this time.

Key Findings - Fylde specific determinants towards crime and ASB

Alcohol

Analysis has highlighted alcohol as a common factor in violent crimes, including domestic abuse. It has been linked with offenders of acquisitive crime – in particular shoplifting (alcohol dependants). Alcohol also impacts on ASB.

Key Findings for Crime and ASB threat

Domestic Abuse

There has been a reduction in the volume of offences during the last 3 years.

9% of all crime is domestic abuse related.

The number of MARAC repeat cases has increased over the last 3 years.

Reoffending

Fylde is the only district in Lancashire to show an increase in reoffending rates, although it still has one of the lowest rates.

The number of reoffenders has reduced year on year.

Road Safety

Similar number of killed or seriously injured casualties during the last 2 years.

Fylde has the second lowest number of KSI casualties in Lancashire.

Anti-Social Behaviour

Key issues highlighted through PACT include nuisance, vehicle nuisance and youth related ASB.

Alcohol is noted as a common thread in ASB key issues.

Key determinants inferred from research

Deprivation

Deprivation is lower than average and about 11.7% (1,300) children live in poverty.

Drugs

Prevalence of opiate and/or crack use is better than the England average, however there is an increased threat of harm caused by the use of Novel Psychoactive Substances (NPS). Fylde has had the 4th lowest number of drug offences across Lancashire.

Bibliography:

Strategic ranking matrix; May 2015

Strategic assessment: Local Consultation Summary; May 2015

Lancashire County Council: Mental Health and Wellbeing

Public Health England: Fylde District Profile; June 2015

Lancashire County Council; Living in Lancashire Survey: Community Safety June 2015

Ministry of Justice, Proven Reoffending Statistics Quarterly Bulletin: April 2012 to March 2013, England and Wales, 2015

PACT Analysis, M Greenslade (LCC), April 2015

Lancashire overview and district profiles,

<http://www3.lancashire.gov.uk/corporate/web/?siteid=6233&pageid=36388&e=e>

Process:

This profile forms part of the output of the 2015 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 BCU level (East / South / West) and at a pan-Lancashire level.

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

A JSNA approach (Joint Strategic Needs Assessment) has been adopted to produce the Strategic Assessment, and as such extensive consultation with local stakeholders has taken place through the following forums:

- Pan-Lancashire Strategic Assessment Stakeholder Conference (April 2015)
- BCU Area Consultation Workshops (May 2015 and August 2015)

The date parameters for analysis within this profile (unless otherwise stated) is the last 3 year period (2012-13 to 2014-15)

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For any queries relating to the information and analysis contained within, or underpinning, this profile please contact the CSP analyst team using the e-mail address: CSPAnalysis@lancashire.pnn.police.uk