**January 2023**

Serious Violence in

Preston

District Needs Assessment



**Lancashire Violence Reduction Network**

Teigan Whiffing (VRN Intelligence Analyst)


# Executive Summary

The following needs assessment is one of 14 produced for each of the 14 districts within the Lancashire area. These needs assessments intend to provide an overview of the area in terms of risk and protective factors for violence to support areas in addressing this need with appropriate action, reflecting the aims and objectives of the [violence reduction network](https://www.lancsvrn.co.uk).

**Aims and Background**

This needs assessment seeks to provide an understanding to the Violence Reduction Network (VRN), partners and public about the reality of violence within each district of Lancashire, and the prevalence of the underlying risk factors of violence. This assessment is a reflection of the Pan-Lancashire ‘[Strategic Needs Assessment](https://www.lancsvrn.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Lancashire-Violence-Reduction-Network-Strategic-Needs-Assessment-2021-FINAL.pdf)’ for specifically Preston.

**A** [**Public Health Approach**](https://www.publichealth.com.ng/who-definition-of-public-health/) **to Serious Violence**

A growing body of evidence tells us that violence is preventable. Since the publication of the World Health Organization’s [World report on violence and health](http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/42495/9241545615_eng.pdf;sequence=1) in 2002, experience, research and intelligence has generated an understanding of the risk factors that contribute to violence, and the many things that can be done to prevent it. We have a growing body of knowledge regarding the impact of violence and those most at risk of being either a perpetrator and/or victim. This understanding allows us to design and implement a public health approach to violence prevention around evidence-based frameworks.

The preventable nature of violence naturally lends itself to a public health approach. Violence reflects many of the other common facets of important public health issues. There are wide inequalities in the prevalence of violence, with the greatest impacts being felt by the most deprived communities([Protecting People, Promoting Health, 2021](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/216977/Violence-prevention.pdf)). There is also a cyclic nature of violence. For example, there is sound understanding that exposure to violence in childhood (amongst other adverse childhood experiences), increases the likelihood of an individual becoming involved in violence later in life. Finally, there are masses of data sources from across a range of partners, which support the implementation of life-course prevention strategies at a universal through to a targeted level.

**Approach**

This needs assessment includes the following areas of information:

* A demographic overview of the district;
* Epidemiology\* of risk and protective factors for violence in the district;
* A violent crime problem profile for the district.

*\*Epidemiology is a quantitative public health discipline which looks at the frequency and patterns of events in a group of people and what the risk and protective factors are.*

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# Serious Violence Definition

*‘Violence is the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment, or deprivation.’*

(World Health Organization)

At the inaugural meeting of the Lancashire Violence Reduction Network leadership board, data was presented to contextualise the local picture and the definition of serious violence was agreed. These crime types and descriptors are:

**Assault resulting in injury**

**Rape**

**Robbery**

**Aggravated Burglary**

**Domestic Abuse and Violence**

**(DAV)**

**Child Exploitation (Sexual and Criminal)**

 **Homicide**

 **Knife Crime**

 **Gun Crime**

Using this definition means there are some crimes which will appear in multiple groups as not all crime categories are independent crime classifications. For example, an assault resulting in injury between two domestically related persons using a knife will be considered in three categories: knife crime, assault with injury and domestic abuse and violence.

# Data Sources

Data included in this needs assessment has been taken from several sources:

* [Public Health England (PHE) fingertips](https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/)
* [Lancashire Insight](https://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight/)
* [Office for National Statistics (ONS)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/)
* [GOV.uk: Home Office statistics](https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/home-office/about/statistics)

Note – whilst there is more data available than that included in this needs assessment, only those updated since 2020/21 have been included to ensure relevancy (several from an earlier period are included, where relevant). A previous version was produced in 2021 and should be referred to for additional data prior to 2021 (please contact the VRN for this previous version).

All of the data used and discussed within this needs assessment is public-access, population level data. For this reason, this needs assessment can be distributed and shared with those necessary with reference to the original data sources as outlined prior. Any data caveats or data quality issues are listed within the original data sources and should be reviewed before any interpretations are made of the findings.

# Demographic of Preston

Preston is an authority area in South Lancashire (policed by South division of Lancashire Constabulary) that covers 142 square kilometres. Preston is made up of 16 wards (at the time of the 2011 Census).

**Population**

Preston had a higher than national average rate of deliveries to teenage mothers (12–17-year-olds) at 1.3% compared to 0.7% (2020/21). Similarly, Preston had more babies (8.6%) born at a lower birth weight compared to 6.8% nationally (2020).

The population of Preston (‘mid-year estimate’, Census 2021) was 147,900. This was the 6th lowest recorded of the 14 districts in Lancashire.

The population of Preston is estimated to increase by 5.1% between 2018 and 2043. This is the 7th lowest rate for all 14 districts.

Preston had an estimated population density (number of people per km2) of 1,039. This was the 4th lowest across the 14 districts.

**Age and Sex Structure**

Preston has a near equal split of sex within the district, with a 49.4% female population, and a 50.6% male population. For both females and males, the highest recorded age band was 20- to 24-year-olds.

**65+**

**20-64**

61%

16%

59%

25%

26%

14%

**Male**

**Female**

****

**0-19**

****

****

**Housing**

****

£155,000 median house price (£285,000 England average)

400 homeless households (3rd highest in Lancs)

2,439 vacant dwellings (3rd highest in Lancashire)

66,120 dwelling stock (2nd highest in Lancashire)

45% of housing in council tax band A (40% in the North West)

41 households in temporary housing (2nd highest in Lancs)

# Risk and Protective Factors for Serious Violence

**Education**

3.4%

of young people (known to local authority) in Preston were NEET (not in education, employment or training) during 2020/21. This is the same as the North West total rate (3.4%), and higher than the England total rate (2.8%).

****

In the year 2020/21, Preston made 25 permanent exclusions – this equates to a rate of 0.12 (3rd highest in Lancashire). There were also 1,123 suspensions – this was a rate of 5.6 (3rd highest in Lancashire).

The average attainment 8 score (measure across 8 core qualifications scored at the end of key stage 4 for state-funded school pupils) in Preston is 53.4, this is higher than the North West average score of 49.6 (2020/21).

**Employment and Income**

Preston has an above North West rate (73.2%) of the working age population in employment at 66.9%. This is the 2nd lowest employment rate across the Lancashire districts.

Preston has the 6th highest rate of persons on universal credit (17%). This was also higher than the North West rate of 15.9%.

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Preston has 23.5% of under 16’s living in ‘relative’ low-income families (6th highest in Lancashire), this is higher than the North West rate of 21.2%. Similarly, Preston has 18.2% of under 16’s living in ‘absolute’ low-income families (6th highest in Lancashire), which is also slightly higher than the North West rate of 16.6% (2020/21)

**Health and Wellbeing**

The life expectancy of males born in Preston is 75.1 – this is below the North West life expectancy of 77 and 78.7 in England. Similarly, the life expectancy of females born in Preston is 79.6 – this is also below the North West life expectancy of 81 and 82.6 in England (2020).



Below North West rate (500) for admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions at 452 per 100,000 (2020/21)

Slightly below the North West rate (64.5%) for physically active adults at 63.7% (2020/21)

Below the North West rate (11.0%) for smoking status at time of delivery at 10.7% (2020/21)

Above the North West rate (11.4) of suicide at 16.6 per 100,000 (2021)

# Violent Crime Profile

**Serious Violence**

Whilst the focus of the LVRN is on the underlying drivers of serious violence as depicted prior, it is also important to understand where serious violence is taking place within a locality. When referring to serious violence here, this is reflective of the Home Office Crime types – violence against the person, and sexual offences as opposed to the [LVRN serious violence definition](#_Serious_Violence_Definition).

****As you can see in the right-hand side graph, the annual volume of serious violence has been increasing in Preston, to over 7,000 recorded crimes in 2021/22. In addition, the left-hand side image shows Preston separated by lower super output areas ([LSOAs](https://www.data.gov.uk/dataset/c481f2d3-91fc-4767-ae10-2efdf6d58996/lower-layer-super-output-areas-lsoas)). From this heat map, you can see the LSOA that has the highest volume of serious violence is 017F (Preston Town Centre).



Preston had the highest rate (58.5 per 1,000) for hate crime (2021/22).

The most common motivation for hate crime being race/ ethnicity/ nationality

In 2021/22 Preston had the 2nd highest volume of serious violence in Lancashire, with a rate of 27.6 violent offences per 1,000 population compared to 29.5 nationally, and 34.5 regionally (2020/21)

Between 2021/22 St Matthews Ward had the highest number of domestic abuse incidents in Preston at 28.6 per 100,000 (12th highest ward in Lancashire), followed by Ribbleton Ward (27.0), and City Centre Ward (25.2)

**Perpetrators and Offending**

Preston had the 2nd highest volume of juvenile reoffenders (2019/20). These were most commonly White males, aged 15 to 17.

Preston had the 3rd highest volume of adult reoffenders (2019/20). These were most commonly White males, aged 35 to 39.

****

Male and female offenders of violence were most commonly aged 15 to 19. Whilst male and female victims were most commonly aged 30-34.

*See ‘*[*Lancashire Strategic Assessment’*](https://www.lancashire.gov.uk/media/929934/lancashire-strategic-assessment-2022.pdf) *(Partnership Intelligence, 2022-2025) for further detail on the long-term issues and threats from crime and antisocial behaviour across Lancashire (by district area).*

**Health Demand of Violence**

The below outlines the standardised rate (per 100,000) of hospital admissions for violence (including sexual violence) during the years 2020/21. As you can see, the rate for Preston was between the North West and England rate.

**50.5**

**41.9**

**Preston**

**61.6**

**North West**

**England**

Sharoe Green Ward had the highest number of ambulance call outs at 256.5 per 1,000 population (9th highest ward in Lancashire), followed by City Centre Ward (217.3), and St Matthews Ward (165.4).

Preston also has a below average rate of emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm. During 2020/21, the rate per 100,000 population was 155.0, compared to 225 in the North West, and 181.2 in England.

*See ‘*[*Demonstrating the Costs of Violence to the Healthcare System: Development of a costing tool*](https://www.lancsvrn.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Costs-of-Violence-to-the-Healthcare-System-Lancashire.pdf#:~:text=Demonstrating%20the%20Costs%20of%20Violence%20to%20the%20Healthcare,A%20report%20for%20the%20Lancashire%20Violence%20Reduction%20Network.)*’ (Liverpool John Moores University, Lisa Jones, 2021) for further detail on the financial demand that violence places on the healthcare system within Lancashire.*

**Cost of Violence**

To calculate the cost of serious violence within Lancashire, the ‘[Home Office Economic and Social Cost Estimates](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-economic-and-social-costs-of-crime)’ were used, multiplying the recorded crime (robbery, homicide, rape and violence with injury) in that district between June 2021 and July 2022, by the estimate unit cost. The below infographic shows these costs per district to the nearest million.

As shown, serious violence in Preston was estimated to cost approximately £48 million between 2021 and 2022, making it the 2nd highest costing district in Lancashire.

**+44 (0)1772 537 026**

**@LancsVRN**

**LancsVRN.co.uk**

**LancsVRN@lancashire.pnn.police.uk**

**Lancashire Violence Reduction Network**

**County Hall, Preston, PR1 8XB**

