Sefton Safer Communities Partnership

Community Safety Strategic Assessment

2018-19

Gemma Monaghan Murrow

Commissioning Support & Business Intelligence Service
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Document Control

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Author</td>
<td>Gemma Monaghan Murrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Release Authority</td>
<td>Wayne Leatherbarrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Service Manager – Performance &amp; intelligence.</td>
</tr>
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Executive Summary

The purpose of Sefton’s Community Safety Strategic Assessment (CSSA) is to identify local needs and views to support local strategy development and service planning. In order to understand whether we are achieving good outcomes locally it is useful to benchmark outcomes in Sefton against the national average and look at trends over time.

It should be remembered that community safety and cohesion issues can often only be tackled by taking a multi-departmental and multi-agency approach to solutions since factors influencing outcomes include not only both primary emergency service activities but also wider determinants such as community development and social relationships; poverty; education; physical environmental quality; housing decency and affordability; and diversionary activity and family support.

The primary purpose of this Executive Summary is to identify key points from the CSSA core dataset, with particular emphasis on those areas and issues that are of greater overall concern within each part of the report. The overall local picture of community safety in the Borough is summarised below.

Core Areas of Concern

Whilst all rates of crime in all areas have increased in Sefton over the last couple of years, this is in line with similar national trends. However, whilst Sefton’s rates are below England the Northwest and Liverpool City Region (LCR) for most categories of crime; drugs related crime is above national and northwest rates in Sefton.

The highest absolute levels of crime relate to violent crime and thefts, with the most significant increase being in violent crime.

Localities and Spatial Inequality

When looking at the maps throughout the document there are clear areas with high densities of crimes (mainly Linacre, Derby, the north section of Dukes and Cambridge wards). Similar patterns can be seen with the rates of Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB), Fly Tipping, and youth offending. A possible link to this is the higher levels of deprivation seen in these areas.

Initial Conclusions & Recommendations

In Sefton crimes have shown a year on year increase over the past five years with 2017/18 having the highest rate, a pattern which can be seen across England, the North West and LCR. Violent crime and theft are the most prolific crimes within the Borough; these should be the target crime types for future activities. The number of violent abuse crimes is also on the rise and work should continue in this area.

A clear link can be seen between certain crimes and alcohol (specifically criminal damage and violence). These issues are also spatially and temporally concentrated. Peak times for these crimes are between six pm and four am particularly over the weekend, and focussed around areas with bars and clubs. Work therefore needs to continue with local night time economy providers to try and reduce numbers of offences and impacts on communities.

Sefton has a particular issue with substance misuse and crime at a time when the levels of people within Sefton completing substance misuse programmes and not representing has fallen for drug users over the past five years. Discussions with treatment providers should be conducted to find out the reasons for the reductions and plans put in place to improve outcomes.

Anti-Social Behaviour levels across Sefton are the lowest seen for 10 years which is a positive story, though perceptions may not match the reality in some communities. Work needs to continue to ensure levels remain low, especially with youths and street drinkers.

The rate of those killed and seriously injured on Sefton’s roads has shown an increase over the past five years, however, it remains below the national and regional levels. Continued campaigns on road safety may help curb the increase.
Introduction

The Sefton Safer Communities Partnership Plan highlights the key priorities for building community resilience to crime and increase the confidence of residents by changing their perception of crime in Sefton.

Ensuring the safety of residents is a clear priority for partners in Sefton. Sefton’s Safer Communities Partnership is the coming together of organisations from across the borough to work towards reducing crime and reassuring communities. The effect of crime is wide reaching and it is the Partnership’s plan to help reduce this effect and make our communities safer places to live, work and visit.

To support the next iteration of the plan it is important to review and re-assess the current pattern, distribution, and levels of community safety across Sefton. The Community Safety Strategic Assessment is a tool to support the planning, decision making, and commissioning priorities through the provision of insight into community safety issues in Sefton. This helps ensure that community safety considerations form an integral part of the delivery of statutory services within the Community Safety Partnership.

The purpose of this report is to identify issues surrounding community safety in Sefton and to some extent the factors influencing those patterns to support future evidence-based decision making.

The key priorities in the 2017/18 Safer Communities Partnership Plan included:

- Anti-social Behaviour
- Domestic Abuse
- Vulnerable Victims – including hate crime
- Community Infrastructure
- Community Resilience
- Organised Crime
- Child Criminal Exploitation

Further details about the Sefton Safer Communities Partnership Plan can be found at:

https://www.merseysidepcc.info/userfiles/SSCP%20Partnership%20Plan%202017%20Final.docx

Background

When interpreting the data provided in this report a number of factors should be borne in mind:

- For crime data, only reported crimes are taken into account – many (especially ‘low-level’ crimes) will go unreported.
- An increase in reported crime is not necessarily ‘bad’. Sometimes, an increase in reported crime over a period can be a positive result of citizens feeling more confident in the reporting processes, police, or justice system. This may be particularly relevant to crimes such as domestic abuse and/or sexual offences.
- For crime data the information available for use in this report is based on the location the offence occurred rather than the residential location of the offender and as such any correlations will not necessarily directly relate to the offender profile.

Supporting Information & Context

JSNA Webpage


Population Projections


Review of Poverty in Sefton

https://www.sefton.gov.uk/media/1405220/Welfare_Reform_and_Anti-Poverty_v3.pdf

Sefton Local Plan

https://www.sefton.gov.uk/localplan

Ward profiles on Sefton’s website

**Sefton Overview**

The following section reviews the core current patterns and trends in community safety issues including crime, anti-social behaviour, deliberate fires, and vulnerable people across Sefton.

Generally Sefton’s rate of overall crime has been consistently below the national and Liverpool City Region rates over the last decade. However, over the last two years there has been a gradual increase in the levels of reported crimes which closely follows similar increases seen nationally and regionally.

Anti-social behaviour, fly-tipping and deliberate fires have shown overall reductions across the past 10 years.

**Key Themes**

**Domestic Abuse**

Domestic abuse continues to be an ever present issue in the Borough. There has been a year on year increase in offences reported / dealt with by Merseyside Police; similarly there has been an increase in the number of cases discussed at MARAC when comparing 2017/18 to the previous year.

**Children’s Safeguarding**

The rates of Children in Need and Children Looked After have shown considerable increases across the past five years (40% and 20% respectively).

**Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)**

Overall ASB has reduced, though 30% of incidents reported to Merseyside police in 2017/18 related to youths. This has fluctuated over the past four years but often becomes an issue around school holidays and during the Halloween / bonfire period.

**Sexual Offences**

Though numbers of sexual offences are relatively low, there has been a continual increase across the past five years, with an overall increase of 151% (though on relatively small numbers).

**Violence**

Continually one of the highest numbers of offences reported in Sefton; violence has seen a 193% increase since 2013/14.

**Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)**

CSE has seen a slight reduction in referral numbers when comparing Q3 2014/15 to Q4 2017/18, however; there has been a 63% increase when compared to the Q3 2017/18.

**Hate Crime**

In Sefton, 385 hate crime offences were reported to Merseyside Police during the 2017/18, a 164% increase over the last five years, and is the highest total over the same period.

**Gaps and limitations in Knowledge**

Analysis as part of the CSSA has highlighted some gaps and limitations in knowledge.

Measuring the full extent of sexual offences and domestic violence is difficult as these offences are known to be under reported. Although reporting is increasing following high profile national cases, it is known that figures are largely influenced by the willingness of victims to come forward.

Lack of recording of enhanced data for assault-related injury attendances at hospital Emergency Departments means it is not possible to further understand assault date, time, location or weapon which could be recorded.

Analysis on the residential location of offenders compared to offence locations, indicating how far offenders are travelling to commit crimes would allow better targeting of interventions.

The lack of victim data potentially under-represents the impact on wider health and wellbeing and reduces information available for prioritising better support for victims and their families.

Further data that is not represented within the report includes: cuckooing, serious organised crime, street drinking, and accurate information on rough sleepers.
Comparative National Position

The following chart illustrates the relative position of Sefton when compared to the range of values for all local authorities nationally, and highlights the England, Northwest and Liverpool City Region (LCR) rates.

The graphs show the relative position of Sefton (●) compared to other Local Authorities in England, along with LCR (□), the North West (□) and England (□). Low values are to the left, high to the right. For some data topics the LCR figure was not available.
National Crime Comparisons

Data is published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) on a monthly basis showing all crimes committed within England down to Community Safety Partnership (CSP) geography.

Across Sefton there were approximately 20,300 crimes committed during the 2017/18 financial year, this equates to a rate of 74 crimes per 1,000 residents.

Over the past five years the crime rate within Sefton has remained below both the rates seen across Liverpool City Region (LCR), the North West and England (see Figure 1).

The crime rate in Sefton has seen a year on year increase over the time period (with a 16% rise from 2016/17 to 2017/18) following the similar national and regional trends.

Despite the overall upward trend, in 2017/18 Sefton had the second lowest crime rate of all Local Authorities making up LCR (Halton, Knowsley, Liverpool, Sefton, St Helens, and Wirral). Wirral has the lowest crime rate, with Liverpool having the highest.

Table 1. Total Counts and Rate of Crime per 1,000 Head of Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2017/18</th>
<th>Crime Counts</th>
<th>Crime Rates</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Halton</td>
<td>13600</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowsley</td>
<td>11500</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>55900</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sefton</td>
<td>20300</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Helens</td>
<td>14500</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wirral</td>
<td>23200</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCR</td>
<td>139000</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North West</td>
<td>707100</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>4632900</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Numbers rounded to the nearest 100

Figure 1. Rate of crimes (per 1,000 population) over the last five years

The total crime figures can be broken down into nine offence categories. The sections below detail the rate of offences by category type occurring during each financial year (April to March).

Arson and Criminal Damage Offences

The rate of arson and criminal damage offences occurring across Sefton has shown an overall increase (9%) across the last five years and similar patterns can be seen nationally and regionally.

Sefton has been continually below the North West and LCR rates since 2013/14. Sefton has the lowest rate of the six LCR local authorities.

Drug Offences

Sefton has had considerably higher rates of drug offences than that of the North West and England for the past five years, yet has lower than the rate seen across the LCR area. Sefton has the second highest rate of drug offences across the LCR (behind Liverpool).

Numbers of drug offences reduced between 2013/14 and 2015/16, however, the past two years figures have started to show increases. Overall there was a 21% reduction between 2013/14 and 2017/18.

Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society Offences

Rates of miscellaneous crimes against society have seen year on year increases across the last five years in Sefton, along with LCR, North West and England. In 2017/18 Sefton moved above the national rate yet remained below the other two comparator areas. There has been an overall increase of 246% when comparing the Sefton rate in 2013/14 to the most current rate though actual numbers remain quite low.
Possession of Weapons Offences

Unlike the comparator areas, Sefton’s possession of weapons offence rates have remained similar across the time period, in four of the five years it has been below the comparator areas. Sefton has the lowest rate of all LCR authorities. In addition absolute numbers are very low compared to other offences.

Public Order Offences

Sefton is the second lowest of the LCR areas for public order offences and has remained below the rates seen across LCR as a whole, the North West and England, year on year.

The past two years have seen a considerable increase in the number of offences (a similar pattern can be seen regionally and nationally), with an overall increase of 284% from 2013/14 to 2017/18.

Robbery Offences

Though the rate of robbery offences is relatively low, numbers have increased across the past four years, with 2017/18 having the highest number.

Sefton has remained below the national and regional rates seen across the previous five years. However, Sefton was ranked second highest of all the LCR authorities in 2017/18.

Sexual Offences

Sexual offences have shown a year on year increase in the number of offences in Sefton, a pattern replicated across the Liverpool City Region, the North West and England. Yet Sefton has the second lowest rate of all six LCR areas.

There has been an increase of 129% from 2013/14 to 2017/18 across Sefton; however, compared to other offence types, absolute counts are relatively low.

Theft Offences

Levels of theft offences have remain similar across the past five years, with Sefton continually being below the rates seen in the three comparator areas. Sefton is mid table when comparing the six local authorities which make up the Liverpool City Region.

Violence Against The Person Offences

Violence against the person has increased significantly since 2013/14 with Sefton seeing an overall increase of 221%. However, Sefton has remained below the rates seen regionally and nationally, and is the lowest of all local authorities in LCR.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2. Count of Offences Occurring in Sefton by Type</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sefton Offence Counts</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>2015/16</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arson and Criminal Damage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possession of Weapons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violence Against The Person</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 2. Rate of Arson and Criminal Damage Offences

Figure 3. Rate of Drug Offences
Locally Reported Crime

Sefton receives offence data from Merseyside Police on a quarterly basis. This data has been analysed below to show the type of crimes occurring and which areas are most affected by which crime.

Violence and Theft are the most prolific crime types seen across Sefton, making up over half (56%) of all the crimes in the Borough. Crime types have shown varying changes over the time period (2013/17 and 2017/18). The relative levels of crime also vary across localities and by type of crime.

Part of the increase in crime rates over the last couple of years is a result of recording and reporting patterns - for example the rate of domestic violence offences reported to Merseyside police from across Sefton has seen an increase of 129%, from 2012/13 to 2016/17. Merseyside as a whole has also seen a considerable increases in the reporting rates of domestic violence (162% during the same time period).

Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) mapping indicates that the highest rates of offences in the 2017/18 (financial year) were located in the South of the Borough particularly in Linacre and Derby wards. However, there is a small pocket of high intensity in the North, centred on Southport town centre (Cambridge / Dukes wards).

Burglary Offences

The rate of burglary offences within Sefton have shown overall reductions (6%) over the past five years, however there has been a small increase when comparing 2016/17 to 2017/18 rates.

Unlike all crime, burglary offences are spread throughout the borough with high intensities seen in Ainsdale, Blundellsands, Ford, Linacre and Victoria Wards.

Criminal Damage Offences

Criminal damage rates were showing reductions across the previous three years, however, there have been increases in both 2016/17 and 2017/18 with the current year being the highest of the five year period.

Criminal damage offences mirror some of the areas shown highlighted in the all crime and violence maps with Linacre / Derby, and Dukes being amongst the highest affected areas, along with Ford and St Oswald wards.

Drug Offences

Drug offences rates have shown overall reductions (19%) across the time period, though increases in the last year or so.

Fraud Offences

Rates of Fraud offences have fluctuated between 2013/14 and 2016/17, however, compared to other crime types in Sefton Fraud offences are relatively low.

Other Offences

Other offences have seen a year on year increase of 493% across the five year period.

Robbery Offences

Robbery offences are pretty static across the time period, with a slight increase in the most current years.

Sexual Offences

Sexual offences have seen consider increases across the five year, with an overall increase of 151%. However, compared to other crimes the rate of offences remains relatively low.

Theft Offences

Similar to robbery, theft offences have remained relatively static from 2013/14 to 2017/18.

Thefts - excluding thefts from shops - are spread throughout the Borough with high areas apparent in Cambridge, Dukes and Kew ward to the North Ravenmeols, and Molyneux in Central Sefton and Linacre, Derby, Church and St Oswald’s in the South. Thefts encompass a number of crime types including theft from / of a vehicle (large car parks in certain areas will provide opportunities for these sorts of crimes to occur), theft from the person and theft of pedal cycles.

Theft from shops and stalls is the main type of Theft reported in Sefton, again there has been little change in the rate of offences reported to Merseyside Police.

As expected high levels of theft from shops are concentrated around areas with either high
numbers of shops or where there are large shopping centres, for example Southport town centre in Dukes, Kew retail park in Norwood / Kew, Bootle Strand in Linacre, Aintree Asda superstore in Molyneux, etc.

Violence Offences

Violent offences have seen a year on year increase in reporting rates with an overall increase of 193%.

Violent crime shows a similar pattern to that of all crimes with Linacre, Derby, and Dukes being the most affected areas.

As will be discussed in more detail later, to some extent this reflects the night-time economies of some of these areas and violence / criminal damage associated with large numbers of pubs and clubs.

Domestic Abuse Offences

Between April 2017 and March 2018, there were total of 2,562 Domestic Abuse crimes reported to Merseyside Police occurring within the Sefton area, an increase of 216% since 2013/14. Merseyside as a whole has also seen a considerable rise in the rate of domestic abuse.

There are a number of possible reasons for this increase, including victims feeling more confident in reporting and handling of cases, more support being available, and a change in the law in December 2015 meaning psychological and emotional abuse is now deemed to be an offence.

Sefton MARAC (Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference) - a key component of Sefton’s Domestic Violence Strategy - discussed 540 cases between April 2017 and March 2018 an increase of 10% when compared to the previous year.

As with violent crime, Linacre, Derby, Dukes and Cambridge are the wards with the highest intensity of people residing in them being discussed at MARAC. Central Sefton has some of the lowest rates across the whole of the Borough. Only victims resident within Sefton are discussed at the Sefton MARAC.

Serious Acquisitive Crime Offences

Serious Acquisitive Crimes (SAC) is an amalgamation of four crimes types (domestic burglary, theft of a motor vehicle, theft from a motor vehicle, and robbery). There were 3,422 SAC offences reported to Merseyside Police during 2017/18. This is the highest number of reports in the past five years and has seen an increase of 24% when compared to 2013/14.

Hate Crime Offences

In Sefton 385 hate crime offences were reported to Merseyside Police during the 2017/18 financial year. This is a 164% increase over the last five years and is the highest over the same period. A similar pattern can be seen across the whole of Merseyside. Sefton continually has a lower rate than that of the rest of Merseyside.

Table 3. Sefton Crime Types 2017/18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offence Title</th>
<th>Crime Count</th>
<th>Crime %</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td>2279</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Damage</td>
<td>2960</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugs</td>
<td>1244</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraud</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1328</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual</td>
<td>545</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft</td>
<td>5209</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violence</td>
<td>6175</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4. Additional Sefton Crime Categorisations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Crime Count</th>
<th>Crime %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Abuse Crime</td>
<td>2562</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serious Acquisitive Crime</td>
<td>3422</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hate Crime</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 11a. Rate of Burglary Offences
Figure 11b. Rate of Criminal Damage Offences

Figure 11c. Rate of Drug Offences

Figure 11d. Rate of Fraud Offences

Figure 11e. Rate of Other Offences

Figure 11f. Rate of Robbery Offences

Figure 11g. Rate of Sexual Offences

Figure 11h. Rate of Theft Offences

Figure 11i. Theft from Shops and Stalls
Figure 11j. Rate of Violence Offences

Figure 12. Rate of Domestic Abuse Offences

Figure 13. Rate of Serious Acquisitive Crime Offences

Figure 14. Rate of Hate Crime Offences
Geographic Distributions of Crimes

Figure 15. Distribution of All Reported Crime (LSOA Level) - Rank of Crime Rate

Figure 16. Distribution of Burglaries (LSOA Level) - Rank of Crime Rate

Figure 17. Distribution of Criminal Damage Crime (LSOA Level) - Rank of Crime Rate
Figure 18. Distribution of Theft Crime – not inc. theft from shops (LSOA Level) - Rank of Crime Rate

Figure 19. Distribution of Theft from Shops and Stalls (LSOA Level) - Rank of Crime Rate

Figure 20. Distribution of Violent Crime (LSOA Level) - Rank of Crime Rate

Figure 21. Distribution of MARAC cases
Details of Violent Offences

Due to the significant increase in the number of violent offences seen within Sefton (a trend also seen regionally and nationally) violent offence data has been expanded upon in this section.

The weekend (Saturday and Sundays) is the peak time for these offences with 32% of all reported violent offences. Violent offence numbers increase throughout the day with the highest peak being between 16:00 and 19:59 hours making up over a quarter (26%) of all violent offences. (Due to the times not being available on all crimes, 414 were not included in the hour band analysis).

Figure 22. Violent Offences Weekday

Merseyside Police include various flags within their reported crime data including if the offence in question was:

- Committed by a stranger.
- If alcohol was involved.
- If it was Domestic related.
- If it was a hate crime.
- If a knife was used.
- If drugs were involved.

In total between April 2016 and March 2018 there were 10,969 violent crimes reported across Sefton. 63% of these had at least one of the above mentioned flags (in some offences up to four flags were present) at the time of reporting.

Domestic and Alcohol flags were the most prevalently used within the violent crime offences during the two year period (both of which have shown overall increases over the quarters), with the use of knife flag being the lowest.

- **Stranger Flag**
  - 3,089 total offences
  - 2,296 with stranger alone
  - 793 with other flags
  - 72% were either Stranger and Alcohol or Stranger and Hate

- **Alcohol Flag**
  - 1,633 total offences
  - 327 with alcohol alone
  - 1,306 with other flags
  - 74% were either Alcohol and Stranger or Alcohol and Domestic
  - 10% related to Alcohol, Domestic and Drugs

- **Domestic Flag**
  - 3,068 total offences
  - 2,135 with domestic alone
  - 933 with other flags
  - 71% were Domestic and Alcohol
  - 14% related to Domestic, Alcohol and Drugs

Figure 24a. Number of Violent Offences by Flag Type
Looking further back in time to April 2014 the top three flag types (Stranger, Alcohol and Domestic) have all seen overall increases with increases in offences caused by strangers seeing the steepest rise.

Between 2014/15 and 2016/17 there have been 574 emergency hospital admissions relating to violent crimes across Sefton which equates to an age-standardised rate of 76.6 - significantly worse than the rate seen across England, and the North West though less than that of the Liverpool City Region. There has been an overall reduction (17%) in the admission rates when comparing the current period to 2010/11 to 12/13. However, there has been a slight increase (2%) from the previous years’ data.

In December 2017, there were a total of 423 premises within Sefton, which have a property usage title of Public House / Bar / Nightclub (Night Time Economy provider – NTE provider) according to the Local Land and Property Gazetteer. These are located in 95 Lower Super Output Areas across Sefton (94 LSOAs did not have any).

During 2017/18 there were 1,364 crimes reported to Merseyside Police which were recorded with the alcohol flag. Of these 78% were either Criminal Damage or Violence, and 66% occurred between the hours of 18:00 and 03:59. Using this as a guide for night time economy crime, all criminal damage and violent crime occurring during the times of 18:00 and 03:59 (where the earliest hour committed data was available) have been analysed below and will be called NTE Crime.

There were a total of 4,190 NTE crimes in 2017/18, showing a year on year increase in the number over the past five years, with an overall increase of 113% when comparing 2013/14 to the current period.

Using the earliest time / date committed information, the weekend (Saturday and Sundays) is the peak time with 32% of all reported NTE crimes. NTE crimes reduce across the pre-determined time period, 76% of the crimes occurring before midnight. The most prevalent hour band was 18:00 to 18:59 with 14% of all reports, followed by 20:00 to 20:59 with 13%.

62% of the offences were violence related, with the most prolific type being actual bodily harm.
(20%), followed by common assault and battery (18%).

When looking at the geographical distribution of NTE crimes they are unsurprisingly more prevalent where there are high concentrations of NTE establishments, eg Southport town centre, South Road in Waterloo, and central Bootle.

**Table 5. Total Alcohol Related Crimes (2017/18)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offence Title</th>
<th>Crime Count</th>
<th>Crime %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Damage</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugs</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violence</td>
<td>906</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 26. Total Alcohol Related Crimes by hour band (2017/18)**

**Figure 27. NTE Crimes Year Counts**

**Figure 28. NTE Crimes Weekday Counts (2017/18)**

**Figure 29. NTE Crimes Hour Counts (2017/18)**

**Table 6. NTE Offence Types (2017/18)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offence Type</th>
<th>Crime Count</th>
<th>Crime %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actual Bodily Harm</td>
<td>858</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arson</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Assault and Battery</td>
<td>758</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Damage Dwelling</td>
<td>439</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Damage Other</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Damage Other Building</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Damage Vehicle</td>
<td>595</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fear of Provocation of Violence</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harassment Alarm or Distress</td>
<td>529</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Violence</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serious Wounding</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 30a. Distribution of NTE Crime Rate Along with NTE Establishments – Southport & Formby

Figure 30b. Distribution of NTE Crime Rate Along with NTE Establishments – Crosby & Bootle

Figure 30c. Distribution of NTE Crime Rate Along with NTE Establishments – Maghull & Lydiate
Reported Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

Anti-social behaviour is defined as “behaviour by a person which causes, or is likely to cause, harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household as the person” Antisocial Behaviour Act 2003 and Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 - https://www.met.police.uk/anti_social_behaviour/

ASB is broken down into three main categories:

- **Personal** – targeting of an individual or group.
- **Nuisance** – trouble, annoyance or suffering caused to the general community.
- **Environmental** – actions which affect the wider environment i.e. public solaces, building, etc.

All ASB Incidents

During the 2017/18 financial year there were approximately 7,600 anti-social behaviour (ASB) reports made to Merseyside Police occurring within Sefton, a rate of 38 incidents per 1,000 residents.

Over the past decade there has been an overall reduction of 42% (2008/09 to 2017/18) with 17/18 having the lowest number of reported incidents. However, there was a slight increase from 15/16 to 16/17.

**Personal Incidents**

There has been a 41% reduction in the rate of incidents deemed as personal across the three years.

**Nuisance Incidents**

Nuisance incidents have shown an overall decrease across the time period; however, 2016/17 had the highest rates recorded (with 2017/18 having the lowest). Nuisance is the most prolific ASB incident type reported to Merseyside Police.

**Environmental Incidents**

Rates of Environmental ASB reports, fluctuated between 2014/15 and 2017/18, however, numbers are relatively low when compared to Personal and Nuisance counts.

Youth Incidents

30% of all ASB calls in 2017/18 related to Youths. This has fluctuated between 2014/15 and 2017/18, however, counts peak at certain times throughout the year specifically school holidays and around the Halloween and Bonfire period.

**Figure 31. Rate of ASB Incidents**

**Figure 32a. Rate of Personal ASB Incidents**

**Figure 32b. Rate of Nuisance ASB Incidents**
Figure 32c. Rate of Environmental ASB Incidents

The geographic distribution of ASB closely reflects that of overall crime in Sefton, with most prolific rates in the south of Sefton and pockets in the north, particularly associated with Southport town centre.

Figure 33. Rate of Youth related ASB Incidents

Figure 34. Distribution of All Reported ASB (LSOA Level) - Rank of ASB Rate
Reported Fly Tipping

Fly tipping is the illegal dumping of waste. Reports are made to Sefton Council either online or via the contact centre relating to fly tipping across the Borough.

There were 3,287 reports of fly tipping made to Sefton council in the 2017/18 financial year, a rate of 12 incidents per 1,000 residents.

Calls for service relating to fly tipping have seen a reduction this year compared to a continual increase in the previous six years. 2016/17 had the second highest rate in the past 10 years.

Figure 35. Reported Incidents of Fly Tipping

Similar to the patterns of ASB and crime Fly Tipping has higher rates in the south of Borough, with pockets in the north, again around Southport town centre. Sefton Central has a few higher density areas.
Merseyside Fire and Rescue

All Fires

During 2017/18 there have been a total 1,165 fires within Sefton, equivalent to 407 per 100,000 residents. This is below the average rate seen across Merseyside, and is the second lowest slightly above Wirral. The number of fires occurring in Sefton has fluctuated over the past five years, however, there has been an overall reduction of 6% when comparing 2017/18 to 2013/14 rates.

Accidental Fire in the Home

There has been a year on year reduction in the rate of accidental fires in the home across Sefton, with a total of 194 reported in 2017/18 (a rate of 71 per 100,000 population). However, in 2017/18 Sefton had the second highest rate of all Merseyside Boroughs (with only Liverpool being higher). Sefton has had higher rates than that of Merseyside in four of the past five years.

Small Anti-social Behaviour Fires

There were 603 small ASB fires across the Borough in 2017/17, a rate of 220 per 100,000 residents. Sefton’s rates are continually below that of Merseyside, with Sefton being the lowest of the five Boroughs in 2011/18. Rates have varied year on year in Sefton with an overall reduction of 10% being seen between 2017/18 and 2013/14 despite increases in the last couple of years.

Deliberate Fires

Deliberate fires are broken down into three types:

- Deliberate Property Fires – fires to non-derelict buildings including dwellings, non-residential buildings (i.e. shops, public buildings, warehouses) and other residential buildings (i.e. hostels, hotels, nursing homes).
- Secondary Fires – smaller fires, generally outdoors (i.e. parks, derelict building, bins, refuse).
- Vehicle Fires.

721 of the deliberate fires reported to Merseyside Fire and Rescue Service (MFARS) occurred in Sefton, between April 2017 and March 2018, this equates to a rate of three deliberate fires per 1,000 residents.

The rate of deliberate fires has seen an overall reduction (44%) across the past 10 years, however, there has been an increase (5%) when comparing 2017/18 to the previous year.
Deliberate Property Fires

There has been an overall reduction (11%) in the rate of deliberate property fires across the past five years.

Secondary Fires

Secondary fires are the most prolific type of deliberate fire across Sefton. There has been an overall reduction in the rate of secondary fires with slight increases seen from 2015/16 to 2016/17 and 2016/17 to 2017/18.

Vehicle Fires

Vehicle fire rates showed minimal change over the first four years of the time period, yet, 2016/17 saw a considerable increase (71%), which has reduced in 2017/18. Overall numbers remain relatively low.

According to the Arson Fire Strategy created by MFARS: “Research has shown that those most likely to be at risk from deliberate fires are in the lower socio-economic groups”.

When looking at the distribution of deliberate fires across Sefton, 51% of all fires fall into the top 20% of deprived (IMD) areas, with 49% of deliberate fires occurring in the top 20% of areas for Council Tax Band A properties. Generally there is a correlation within Sefton between deliberate fires and lower socio-economics (both IMD and properties which are in Band A for Council Tax).
Figure 42. Distribution of Reported Deliberate Fires (LSOA Level) - Rank of Deliberate Fire Rate

Between May 2017 and April 2018 there have been 2,187 Safe & Well visits carried out in Sefton with 26% of these leading to referral.

Figure 43. Safe & Well Referrals

Home Fire Safety Checks

Home Fire Safety Checks (HFSCs) are Merseyside Fire & Rescue Services primary engagement tool designed to reduce accidental dwelling fires by raising awareness of fire safety in the home by providing simple advice and when appropriate the provision of smoke alarms.

HFSC’s are targeted towards residents over the age of 65 in the first instance (around 70%) with the remainder being delivered to other vulnerable residents and in areas where a fire may have previously occurred. Residents identified as high risk from this visit may be referred on to an advocacy team who deliver Safe & Well visits.

Safe & Well Visits are delivered to people identified as being high risk or vulnerable to fire who have been identified by operational fire crews, partner agencies or referred by a family member or neighbour. The visits may also be complimented by brief health interventions including falls risk assessments, alcohol reduction, bowel cancer, blood pressure, and smoking cessation advice.
Substance Misuse

Police Drug Testing

Merseyside Police drug test individuals in the custody suite following arrest. If Cocaine or Opiates are found the individual is served with a Required Assessment by the Police, meaning they must attend two appointments with a drug worker.

According to the Sefton Drugs Intervention Programme, there were a total off 488 tests carried out between April 17 and March 2018. With approximately eight out of ten having a positive result for drugs (79%).

Half of all positive tests were for cocaine (only) use with a further 43% of individuals testing positive for using both cocaine and opiates.

According to police drug testing data 16% of clients who tested positive in a Sefton custody suite between April 2017 and March 2018 subsequently re-presented and were tested again during the time period. This equated to 57 clients in total.

During 2017/18 254 clients were assessed for DIP, (Drug Intervention Programme which identifies and engages with drug using offenders known to the criminal justice system and guides towards appropriate treatment service.) 226 (89%) of these had further Intervention needs.

Of the 254 assessed, 42% had a main drug of Heroin (Illicit) at DIP assessment, with a further 40% having Cocaine (this was further split into Unspecified with 36% and Freebase / Crack with just 4%). (Figure 45 only shows drug types where the numbers were over 5 and therefore does not sum to 100%).

56 (22%) of the arrests at the time of DIP assessment were possession offences, with a further 17% being shoplifting thefts. 29% were registered as other offences. (Figure 46 only shows the offences where the numbers of offences were over 5 and therefore does not sum to 100%)
Drug Treatment

According to the March 2018 data from the National Drugs Treatment Monitoring System, between October 2016 and September 2017:

Opiate Users
- A total of 1,086 clients received drug treatment.
- 33 / 3% of all clients completed without re-presentation (in the preceding six months).
- With the exception of 2012/13 Sefton is continually below the levels of completed without re-presentation than the national rate and has shown overall reductions in levels.

Non-Opiate Users
- A total of 581 clients received drug treatment.
- 162 / 28% of all clients completed without re-presentation (in the preceding six months)
- Sefton moved below the England rate for the first time in 2015/16, remaining there in 2016/17. Figures have reduced over the past five years.

Alcohol Users
- A total of 673 clients receiving alcohol treatment
- 205 / 30% of all clients completed without re-presentation (in the preceding six months).
- With the exception 2014/15 Sefton has been below the England rate, however, this has fluctuated throughout the five years.

Research suggests that the harmful use of alcohol ranks as one of the world’s five largest risk factors for disease disability and death.

The Chief Medical Officer advises that to keep to a low level of risk of alcohol related harm adults should drink no more than 14 units of alcohol a week. Public Health England estimate that almost 30% of Sefton adults drink above this guideline, equating to 82,278 residents. A further 4,290 Sefton adults are estimated to be alcohol dependant, according to a study by The University of Sheffield and Kings College London.

Hospital Admission – Substance Misuse (15 – 24 year olds)

Between 2014/15 - 16/17 there were 103 hospital admissions due to substance misuse for those aged between 15-24 years, with a directly standardised rate per 100,000 of 114, this is higher than the England rate yet lower than that seen regionally. There has been year on year increases seen across the time period.
Hospital Admission – Alcohol-Related Conditions (All)

There were 2,201 hospital admissions related to alcohol conditions in 2016/17 across Sefton, a directly standardised rate of 800. Sefton has had a worse rate than England for the last five years, and has been above the North West rate for the past three years. However, Sefton has always been lower than the average for LCR.

Admission Episodes for Alcohol-Specific Conditions (Aged 18 and Under)

Sefton saw 76 hospital stays due to alcohol for those under 18 during 2014/15 to 16/17. The Borough has a worse crude rate than England in all but one of the previous years (2013/14 to 15/16) yet for the past four years it has been below the North West and LCR rates.

Mortality – Drug Misuse

There were 50 deaths in Sefton due to drug misuse in 2014-16, a directly standardised rate of 114. Sefton has been higher than England, the North West and LCR rates across the past five years.

Mortality- Alcohol Related

As with the other hospital admissions and mortality data sets, the directly standardised rate for alcohol mortality in Sefton is significantly worse than England across the past five years. The Borough has been above the North West rate for the previous three years. In total there were 170 deaths related to alcohol in 2016. The rate is higher for men (82.1 per 100,000 population) than women (36.1 per 100,000 population). The rate for alcohol related mortality for females is not significantly different to the England average; however the rate is significantly worse for males.
Mental Health

The Quality Outcomes Framework (QOF) states that in 2016/17 there were 2,940 people registered with GPs residing in Sefton who had a serious mental illness (this includes patients with schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses). This equated to 1.2% of the population - a slight increase when compared to 2013/14. Sefton has a slightly higher prevalence rate than that of the LCR, North West and England. All the comparison areas have also seen increases across the past four years.

There were a total of 21,228 Sefton residents aged 18 and over with depression on GP registers. This has shown a year on year increased since 2013/14 and is higher than the rates seen nationally.

It should be noted these figures are still likely to be underestimates given that some of the Sefton population (especially those not in contact with health services) will remain undiagnosed.

Rates of mortality and disease are higher amongst people with mental health problems than the general population. Sefton’s rate of ‘excess under 75 mortality in adults with serious mental illness’ is significantly higher than the England rate; as is Sefton’s suicide rate, which has doubled from a low of 6.4 per 100,000 in 2007-09 to 12.8 per 100,000 in 2014-16.

Emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm have shown overall increases over the last five years (however, when comparing 2015/16 to 2016/17 there has been a reduction), Sefton remains significantly higher than the England rate.
Figure 53. Serious Mental Illness Recorded Prevalence (Percentage of Patients on Practice Register All Age - QOF)

Figure 54. Depression Recorded Prevalence (Percentage of Patients on Practice Register Aged 18+ - QOF)

Figure 55. Excess Under 75 Mortality Rate in Adults with Serious Mental Illness (Ratio of Observed to Expected Mortalities 18-74)

Figure 56. Suicide Rate (Directly Standardised rate per 100,000)

Figure 57. Emergency Hospital Admissions for Intentional Self-Harm (Directly Standardised rate per 100,000)
Re-Offending

According to the Ministry of Justice, re-offending is defined as “someone who has received some form of criminal justice sanction (such as a conviction or a caution) and goes on to commit another offence within a set time period”. This is often difficult to measure as “only a proportion of crime is detected and sanctioned and not all crimes and sanctions are recorded on one central system”. In this instance “proven re-offence is defined as any offence committed in a one year follow-up period and receiving a court conviction, caution, reprimand or warning in the one year follow up or a further six months waiting period”. Proven re-offending statistics definitions and measurement - Ministry of Justice

Between July 2015 and June 2016 there were a total of 2,514 offenders in Sefton, of these 28% (709) were proven re-offenders.

18% (131) of those proven to be re-offenders were aged between 25 and 29 years of age. 87% of all re-offenders were male.

In total there were 2,395 re-offences, the most prolific of which was ‘Summary Non-motoring’ (a third of all re-offences) followed by theft (33%).

Please note Jul 15 to Jun 16 cannot be compared to the previous years due to the data being collected in a different way but it has been included in figure 59 for completeness.

When comparing the past 10 years the percentage of re-offenders per offenders has fluctuated slightly across Sefton. The Borough has continually been lower than the percentages seen in Merseyside, yet higher than that seen nationally in most years.

Table 7. Breakdown of Re-offences Committed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reoffences</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Summary Non-motoring</td>
<td>794</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft</td>
<td>751</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summary Motoring</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violence Against the Person</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Order</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possession of Weapons</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2395</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 59. Percentage of Cohort Reoffending

NB: Jul 15 to Jun 16 should not be compared to the previous years due to the data being collected in a different way.
Children & Young People Known to the Criminal Justice System

Between April 2017 and March 2018 there were a total of 125 young people who received a conviction from court or through a pre-court disposal. The majority of convictions (66%) resulted in involvement from Sefton Youth Offending Team (YOT) for specific interventions to address their offending behaviour. Over a quarter of the cohort (29%) were 16 year olds, with nearly three quarters being aged between 16 and 18 years old. The number of males is considerably higher than females with males making up 87% (109) of the cohort in 2017/18.

In total there were 342 offences committed within this 12 month period. In the majority of cases young people had one conviction in this period, relating to one court or pre-court outcome; however for 31 individuals there was more than one conviction meaning that these young people had reoffended. There can be a number of offences relating to each conviction. A small number of young people commit the majority of crime. For example, 67 young people, constituting 54% of young people, committed one or two offences relating to a total of 86 (25%) offences; and 21 young people, constituting 16.8% of young people, committed five or more offences relating to 139 (41%) offences. In order to compare Sefton’s re-offending nationally, PNC data is provided (see Figure 61). This shows good performance with a re-offending rate - the number of young people who re-offend from a group of offenders - of 42% compared with Merseyside 48%, North West 44.1% and comparable with England 41.9% (shown in Table 8).

Violence against the person was the most prominent offences making up nearly a quarter of all offences. Drug, motoring and criminal damage offences were also prominent accounting 15%, 13% and 12% respectively.

There were a total of 163 outcomes form either court or pre-court during 2017/18 in Sefton, with 3% (5) leading to detention and training orders (custody). The most frequent outcome was referral orders making 37% (60) of all outcomes.
Table 8. PNC Data Percentage of Cohort Reoffending

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sefton</th>
<th>Merseyside</th>
<th>North West</th>
<th>England</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010/11</td>
<td>39.5</td>
<td>48.1</td>
<td>44.6</td>
<td>40.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011/12</td>
<td>45.9</td>
<td>47.7</td>
<td>44.5</td>
<td>40.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012/13</td>
<td>49.9</td>
<td>49.5</td>
<td>43.9</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013/14</td>
<td>41.3</td>
<td>48.2</td>
<td>45.8</td>
<td>42.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014/15</td>
<td>43.9</td>
<td>47.8</td>
<td>45.9</td>
<td>42.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015/16</td>
<td>42.0</td>
<td>48.0</td>
<td>44.1</td>
<td>41.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 9. Breakdown of Offences Committed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offence</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Violence against the person</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugs</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motoring offences</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Damage</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breach of statutory order</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle Theft / Unauthorised Taking</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft and handling Stolen Goods</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public order</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual offences</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic burglary</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Racially aggravated</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Offences</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 62. Count of Sefton First Time Entrants

Figure 63. Rate of First Time Entrants per 100,000 (PNC data)

Figure 64. Distribution of Youth Offending (LSOA Level) - Rank of Youth Offending Rate
Child Criminal Exploitation

There were 47 individuals discussed at the Child at Risk Multi Agency Conference (CARMAC) during 2017. Six of these had been discussed at previous meetings (since 2014) with some being discussed in more than five meetings.

The final CARMAC meeting was held in January 2018, where five new referrals were discussed. The process was transferred over to Multi Agency Child Exploitation (MACE) during this time.

The age range (at the time of discussion) for those discussed during the 2017 CARMAC meetings was between 8 and 18 years of age. Those aged 14 to 15 years old were the most prominent of individuals discussed at the time of the last meeting they were discussed and equated to 40% of all individuals, those aged 16 and over where the next prominent making up 32% of the individuals.

Education information was provided for 31 of the 47 individuals (for 20 the school was unknown or the individual was deemed to be NEET). There were 19 schools / centres named for the 31 individuals. Impact / Jigsaw Pupil Referral Units were provided as education settings for six of the cases.

Of the 47 individuals discussed at CARMAC in 2017, 42 resided in Sefton, across 16 wards. Linacre had the highest number with 21%, followed by Ford with 17%.

Between January and March 2018 there have been 27 referrals relating to child criminal exploitation made to Sefton MACE (Multi Agency Child Exploitation). Further analysis of this can be carried out once more data has been established.
Child Sexual Exploitation

There were 148 CSE (Child Sexual Exploitation) referrals made between April 2017 and March 2018, this related to 133 individuals.

Overall, there has been a slight reduction in the number of referrals seen across the quarters since mid-2014/15. However, during 2016/17 and the first three quarters of 2017/18 (with the exception of Q4 2016-17) referral numbers have been considerably lower. Q4 2017-18 has seen an increase compared to this.

Of the 133 individuals referred in 2017/18, 70% were females, with a quarter being aged 15 at the time of their last referral a further fifth were aged 14.

Offer a third of referrals (35%) were made from within Sefton Council with a further 20% being made by Merseyside Police, Schools / education made up a further 16%.

21 of the 22 wards within Sefton had individuals with a CSE referral residing within them at the time of their last referral. Duke’s had the highest number of individuals (11%) followed by Derby (9%). Six wards had a total of 16 individuals residing within them (all of which were under five so could not be displayed in the table). There were no individuals residing in Blundellsands ward.

Locality Breakdown:

- North Sefton - 46%
- South Sefton - 27%
- Central Sefton – 23%

Table 11. Residential Ward of Individuals at the time of latest referral – 2017/18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ward</th>
<th>Individuals</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Duke’s</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derby</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ford</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linacre</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birkdale</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Litherland</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harington</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ainsdale</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kew</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ravenmeols</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherton and Orrell</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norwood</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Sefton / No Address</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 66. Number of Referrals for CSE across Sefton

Figure 67. Age and Gender of Individuals at the time of latest referral – 2017/18

Figure 68. Referral Sources – 2017/18
Safeguarding

Adults

There were a total of 2,396 suspected adult abuse contacts made to Sefton during 2017/18, a reduction of 13% on the previous year and the lowest number over the past three years.

There were 245 contacts considered to be safeguarding issues, of these Neglect was the largest concern making up 45% of cases, followed by physical abuse which made up 21%.

Figure 69. Suspected Adult Abuse Contacts

![Suspected Adult Abuse Contacts Graph]

Figure 70. Abuse Type where a Safeguarding Issue was identified

![Abuse Type Pie Chart]

Children

Within Children’s Social Care there are three plan types: Children in Need (CIN), Children Looked After (CLA), and Child Protection (CP). The data represented in this report is the rate of children per 10,000 population 0 to 17 year olds as at 31st March in the specified year. CP plans can be started for four reasons: neglect, physical abuse, sexual abuse and emotional abuse (in some cases there can be more than one reason, this is not covered in this report).

Sefton’s levels of CIN have increased over the past five years with the 2017/18 rate being the highest. The Borough was higher than the national rate in the previous two years but has remained below the rates seen regionally and across the LCR area.

Similarly, CLA rates have showed increases across the time period. Sefton has continually been above the national rate and has been on par with the rates seen across the North West. LCR is continually higher.

Children on CP plans in Sefton have fluctuated across the five years, yet have remained below the North West and LCR rates. In 2016/17 Sefton had a similar rate to that of England.

Emotional abuse is the most prolific CP start reason, there has been a 110% increase in this when comparing 2013/14 to 2017/18 figures. Sefton have been above the national and regional rates for emotional abuse for the past three years.

In 2016/17 Sefton was below the rates seen in England, the North West and LCR for neglect, and sexual abuse CP starts yet above for physical abuse.

Figure 71: Children in Need as at 31st March Rate per 10,000

![Children in Need Graph]
Figure 72: Children Looked After at 31st March Rate per 10,000

Figure 73: Child Protection Plan at 31st March Rate per 10,000

Figure 74a: Child Protection Plan Starting Because of Neglect at 31st March Rate per 10,000

Figure 74b: Child Protection Plan Starting Because of Physical Abuse at 31st March Rate per 10,000

Figure 74c: Child Protection Plan Starting Because of Sexual Abuse at 31st March Rate per 10,000

Figure 74d: Child Protection Plan Starting Because of Emotional Abuse at 31st March Rate per 10,000
Sefton Turnaround Programme

The national Troubled Families programme (Sefton Turnaround in Sefton) is a “targeted intervention for families with multiple problems, including crime, anti-social behaviour, truancy, unemployment, mental health problems and domestic abuse.”

http://researchbriefings.parliament.uk/ResearchBriefing/Summary/CBP-7585

Sefton are currently working with 3,603 families that have met the widened criteria of the new Troubled Families Programme with a total of 476 families already turned around as at June 18.

Between March 2015 and March 2018 there were 326 families with a number of complex needs turned around, a further 150 families have successfully turned around between April and June 2018; with the success rate is increasing month on month.

Currently, there are six outcomes: Crime / ASB, Education, Benefits, Domestic Violence, Child in Need, Health and Employment. As of April 2016 a family must be on a plan (Child in Need, Child Protection, Early Help) and meet at least one other outcome.

For the 476 claims already made there were 1,340 criteria’s met (shown in table 12). With the exception of child in need outcome (which is now compulsory) health has been the most common outcome for the past two years.

Figure 75: Number of Turned Around Families Claims

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Crime / ASB</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Benefits</th>
<th>Domestic Violence</th>
<th>Child in Need</th>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015/16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016/17</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017/18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018/19*</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*2018/19 is currently only measuring April to June data

Road Safety

Sefton’s rate of people killed and seriously injured (KSI) on roads has increased by 22% since 2010-12 and is now not significantly different to the national rate. Prior to 2013-15 Sefton’s rate was consistently significantly lower than the England average. However, over the past five years Sefton has been below the North West and LCR rates.

The rate of children aged 0 to 15 killed or seriously injured on roads has remained stable around 24 per 100,000 and is not significantly different to national or regional rates (though rates are higher than the national rates and on par with the regional rates). Sefton is continually lower than the rates seen across the Liverpool City Region.

There has been an overall reduction in the rate of alcohol related road traffic accidents, when comparing 2010/12 to 2014/16 (10%). In 2014/16 Sefton moved below the rates seen nationally and regionally.

The rate of slight casualties from road traffic accidents have shown a reduction when comparing 2011/15 rates to 2012/16, a similar pattern to that seen nationally and regionally.

“Road traffic collisions are a major cause of deaths in children, and comprise higher proportions of accidental deaths as children get older. Parents cite vehicle speed and volume as reasons why they do not allow their children to walk or cycle, thereby reducing opportunities for physical activity” Public Health England

Sefton has had a higher percentage of pedal cyclists killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents taking place on a 30mph road (aged 0 to 24) than the North West and England during the
two time periods (2011/15 and 2012/16), yet rates dropped by 7% when comparing the two time periods.

Similarly the rate of Motorcyclists killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents (aged 15-24) have shown a 3% reduction across the time period (unlike LCR, North West and England). Sefton has moved below the rates seen nationally and regionally.

*Figure 76. Killed and Seriously Injured (KSI) Casualties on England's Roads (Crude Rate per 100,000)*

*Figure 77. Children Killed and Seriously Injured (KSI) Casualties on England's Roads (Crude Rate per 100,000)*

*Figure 78. Alcohol Related Road Traffic Accidents (Crude Rate per 100,000)*

Parking Fines and Penalty Charge Notices

Between April 2017 and March 2018, there have been 35,966 Parking Fines and Penalty Charge Notices issued by Sefton Council on roads and off street car parks; 73% of these were due to cars parked on the street with the remaining 27% in car parks.
Best fit wards have been applied to the data and shows that Duke’s ward accounts for 46% of all fines and charges. This primarily reflects the tourist and attraction nature of the ward which comprises much of Lord Street and the sea-front in Southport, but demonstrates the potential level of impact on these communities.

Table 13. Parking Fines and Penalty Charge Notices Issued by Sefton Council

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>On Street</th>
<th>Off Street</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ainsdale</td>
<td>499</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birkdale</td>
<td>524</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blundellands</td>
<td>505</td>
<td>1001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambridge</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church</td>
<td>2430</td>
<td>1075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derby</td>
<td>3495</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke’s</td>
<td>11060</td>
<td>5356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ford</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harington</td>
<td>604</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kew</td>
<td>758</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unacres</td>
<td>2747</td>
<td>591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utherland</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manor</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meols</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molyneux</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neterton &amp; Orrell</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norwood</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ravenmeols</td>
<td>488</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Oswald</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudell</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria</td>
<td>1686</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sefton</td>
<td>26306</td>
<td>9660</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Associated Factors & Wider Determinants

As noted in the introduction there are a wide variety of factors affecting the level of crime in an area. The following looks at the most commonly associated factors including deprivation, housing, and activity / opportunity.

Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) measures levels of deprivation across seven core domains. The higher the score the more affected or ‘deprived’ an area is. The IMD data is provided by LSOA (these are groups of approximately 200 households - defined nationally). The seven core IMD domains include:

- Income
- Employment
- Education, Skills, & Training
- Health & Disability
- Crime
- Barriers to Housing & Services
- Living Environment

In Sefton, deprivation has seen an overall reduction in the average score from 2004 to 2015, (26.12 to 25.73) however, when comparing the 2015 score to that of 2010 (24.71) there has been an increase in the level of deprivation seen across the Borough.

Sefton has remained below the City Region levels of IMD across the time period (it is however, continually higher than the national rate), and has been the lowest LA of the LCR authorities for three of the four years.

In 2015, the Borough was ranked 76 out of the 326 Local Authorities Districts around England.
Figure 82. Average IMD Score Trends 2004 to 2015

![Average IMD Score Trends 2004 to 2015](image)

Table 14. Average IMD Score in 2015 by Local Authority

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2015 (LA District)</th>
<th>IMD Score</th>
<th>IMD Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Halton</td>
<td>31.9</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowsley</td>
<td>41.4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>41.1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sefton</td>
<td>25.7</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Helens</td>
<td>29.8</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wirral</td>
<td>26.9</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCR</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The map of overall IMD score by LSOA shown in figure 83 exhibits a similar overall pattern to that of overall crime in figure 15. Deprivation is highest in the south of the Borough specifically around Linacre and Derby wards, with small pockets of high intensity dotted around other locations including Southport town centre.

Since part of the calculation of the IMD includes levels of crime we would expect a certain level of ‘auto correlation’ between levels of deprivation and crime and hence the overall similarity in the maps is not wholly surprising.

However, it is possible to remove the crime domain from the IMD to determine what other factors might be at play.

When comparing all crimes for the Sefton Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA) to the IMD score within the LSOA there is a strong positive linear correlation (0.7) indicating the higher the level of deprivation the more crime there is likely to be. In general there is three times more crime occurring in the 20% most deprived areas of Sefton than occurring in the 20% least deprived areas.

When removing crime from the correlation, those areas suffering from prominent rates of Income deprivation, Employment deprivation, and indeed Health deprivation all show strong positive linear correlations with the level of crime being reported in the area.

Figure 83. Distribution of Index of Multiple Deprivation (LSOA Level) - Rank of IMD Rate

![Distribution of Index of Multiple Deprivation (LSOA Level) - Rank of IMD Rate](image)

Thus, in line with national research one set of factors strongly affecting the levels of crime is income and levels of employment. However, some types of crime are much more strongly associated with these factors than others. For example violent crime is five times more likely in the 20% most deprived areas than the least. Drug related crime is eight times more likely the 20% most deprived areas than the least. By contrast burglary is much more evenly distributed being just 46% more likely in the 20% most deprived areas than the least.

In terms of overall distribution, Anti-social Behaviour incidents also show a positive linear correlation to levels of deprivation (0.7). Generally the top 20% most deprived areas are three times more likely to witness ASB than the 20% least deprived areas.
Activity & Opportunity

Some recorded crimes have a more specific distribution as a result of their type and activity since published data is generally only available on where crimes are occurring rather than the socio-economic profile of those causing the crime.

Thus burglary has a more distributed nature and less association with deprivation since the burglary targets themselves will generally be more affluent areas. Similarly theft from shops is highly associated with retail areas, and in terms of overall crime this can significantly skew results since theft from shops is a high proportion of all overall crime.

Housing / Council Tax

Within Sefton, there are eight different Council Tax bands, ranging from A to H (A being the lowest, H being the highest), the charges for which vary depending on the area of residency.

Between April 2015 and March 2016, there were approximately 126,600 household dwellings subject to paying Council Tax in Sefton.

Council Tax Band A makes up the highest proportion dwellings in Sefton, with 31% of all household dwellings in the Borough.

Table 15. Sefton Council Tax Bandings – 2015/16

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Band</th>
<th>Household Count</th>
<th>Household %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>39459</td>
<td>31.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>27170</td>
<td>21.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>30010</td>
<td>23.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>14876</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>8225</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>3889</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>2638</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Council Tax band to a certain extent reflects the quality of the housing and the distribution of housing in the lowest band (A) shows a similar pattern to that of deprivation (see figure 83). There are high levels of Council Tax Band A properties located in the south of the Borough, with pockets of high concentrations Southport Town Centre and surrounding areas.

Figure 84. Distribution of Council Tax Band A Households (LSOA Level) – Rate Rank

Using houses in Council Tax Band A as a surrogate for lower cost housing, there is a strong positive linear correlation between the levels of crime and the number of residences in Band A (0.8).

This close correlation remains true for several crime types as well including crimes relating to drugs and Anti-social Behaviour.

Community Perspectives

At present the CSSA covers significant quantities of quantitative data and the core issues have been identified using this information. However a key part of the CSSA is the supplementation of this information with priorities and challenges from local communities. At present this is a gap in the analysis.
PESTELO Overview

Political

Brexit

Whilst the timescale and format of the British withdrawal from the European Union is unknown, it will dominate the political landscape for some time to come. Nationally in the weeks leading to the vote and since that date there has been a significant increase in reported Hate Crime. The increase in Hate Crime reports in Sefton saw a smaller increase proportionally; there has been fluctuations within the counts of offences. This should continue to be monitored closely.

Economic

Growth & Deficit Reduction

The Office for Budget Responsibility forecasts published in March 2018 provides an economic outlook over the next several years, with a GDP growth of 1.9% in 2016 and 1.7% in 2017; it forecasts a growth of 1.5% in 2018 (which is predicted to slow further in 2019). These forecasts represent a reduction on those produced in November 2017. (Office for Budget Responsibility, Economic and fiscal outlook – March 2018.)

Consumer spending is being supported by record low interest rates and by a decline in oil prices, both of which have boosted disposable income. Real incomes are finally growing above inflation after several years of declines.

However, it is clear that interest rates will not remain at these low levels indefinitely and increases are likely in the mid-term. These rises may place pressure on some households, particularly those which are highly indebted and have little flexibility to respond to higher debt service levels.

In the weeks following the change in political leadership there were a number of announcements stating the end of austerity as government policy. It is however unlikely that the reductions in funding to partner agencies will end. Pressure will continue on partners to do more with less and to make hard choices about services they will continue to support. The effect being:

- Any new initiatives will have to be delivered within existing budget and resources.
- A key element of successful partnership ventures will support the delivery of crime and disorder reductions and an acknowledgement of each parties own performance objectives.

Unemployment

While unemployment levels in Sefton, as measured by out of work benefit claimants, have dropped by nearly a quarter since the beginning of 2013, aspects of the unemployment situation in the Borough continue to be of concern including the gradual increase in numbers see across the past two years.

There are, however, some pockets of very high unemployment in the Borough. Nearly a third of all Sefton adults claiming some form of out-of-work benefits reside in just three of Sefton wards (Church, Derby and Linacre all located in the very south of the Borough).

Long-term unemployment is also a concern, with 54% of JSA claimants in the Borough having been unemployed for more than a year (this will increase due to new claimants receiving Universal Credits), there are also many residents claiming other out-of-work benefits long-term.

In 2016, there were 15,900 (19%) workless households within Sefton, higher than the North West and Great Britain. An estimated 9,080 children (0-18) were being raised in 5,050 households claiming out-of-work benefits in May 2016. (DWP, Children living in benefit claimant households May 2016, published November 2017.)

Population Increase

Sefton’s population is growing slowly, the growth is forecast to continue however the Borough is among the slowest growing authorities in England. The 2014 population projects suggest that the population to rise from 274,100 in 2018 to at least 276,300 by 2023 (a 1% increase from the predicted projection 2018) and 282,500 by 2038 (a 3% increase from the predicted projection 2018). These increases will place some demands on public services, but the age profile of change is more concerning.
An Ageing Population

Population projections predict that there will be a 141% increase in the number of residents aged 90 and over living in Sefton (from 2018 to 2038) with those aged between 85 to 89 increasing by 52%.

Fear of crime is greatest amongst older people, even though they are less likely to be victims of crime. As society ages and the number of older people rises, overall levels of fear of crime may also increase.

Older people are being encouraged and supported to live in their own homes for longer, and not to move into nursing or residential care. The number of very elderly people living in their own homes will increase significantly over the next decade. This raises the concern that they could become victims of those crimes, such as distraction burglaries, to which older people are more vulnerable and are targeted.

Economic Migration

In 2017 there were 941 National Insurance Numbers (NI-No) issued to non-UK nationals living Sefton Borough. This represents an increase of 18% compared to five years ago. (Stat-explor/DWP, NINO Registrations, 2017.)

Note however, this is a very small proportion of the Sefton’s overall economically active population. Therefore, it is possible on small scale methods of education and enforcement may need to change to reflect this.

Housing Costs and Availability

Home ownership and home rental costs have both increased significantly in the Borough since 2001, in line with national trends. While house prices dipped during and after the 2008-09 recessions, they started to climb again in 2013 and this continued in 2017. The Borough’s median house price: earnings ratio in 2015 was 6.19 which, combined with high deposit requirements, presents major problems of affordability.

While the combination of government programmes such as Help to Buy, which is targeted at first time buyers, and record low interest rates have improved access to housing, affordability is a major issue, particularly for first time buyers. Concern has also been expressed about the ability of homeowners who have borrowed heavily to service those mortgages when interest rates rise.

The number of private rentals in the Borough rose by 77% (6,893) between 2001 and 2011 and from 8% of all households to 13%. It has undoubtedly grown further since 2011.

High housing costs, high demand, and limited supply are all contributing to greater overcrowding. This can include unlicensed houses in multiple occupation (HMOs) and exploitation of, particularly, new migrants and younger adults. Overcrowding has negative impacts not only on the residents but on neighbours and neighbourhoods.

Deprivation

The 2015 Indices of Deprivation indicate that overall deprivation levels in the Borough is within the top 30% of English local authorities affected by deprivation.

The average figures mask some significant deprivation disparities, with five Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA) in parts of Linacre and Derby wards being among the 1% most deprived areas in England on the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), a further 20 LSOAs across Sefton (including the remaining LSOAs making up Linacre) are in the top 5% of affected areas.

A total of 53 areas are now within the 0-20% most deprived nationally compared to 47 in 2010 (it should be noted that the number of LSOAs within Sefton and other LAs across changed as a result of the 2011 which may have an impact of this).

Average overall deprivation levels have also increased since 2010 in 13 of the Sefton wards.

Of the 47 areas which were within the 0-20% most deprived areas nationally in 2010, 45 were still within this deprivation level in 2015 and the majority became more deprived, suggesting that deprivation is deeply entrenched in many parts of the Borough.

Welfare Changes

A number of changes have been made to welfare benefits, and further proposed changes have been announced in recent Budget statements. The impacts are widespread and will see some benefits cut, others frozen and, in some cases, changes in eligibility rules will mean some people...
no longer qualify for the benefit. While these changes are being accompanied by greater employment and training support, there is a concern that loss of benefit income might cause some people to resort to crime to fill the income gap.

Specific changes include:

- **Restricted Housing Benefit entitlement for working age social housing tenants whose accommodation is considered to be larger than they need (the ‘bedroom tax’).** As of November 2017, 6,348 reductions were in place across the Borough. There is a 14% reduction from the “eligible rent” if there is one spare bedroom, with a 25% reduction if there are two or more spare rooms.

- **Universal Credit (UC) is being rolled out to all Jobcentres and local authorities.** UC will replace a range of existing benefits including JSA, Income Support and Housing Benefit. To date, 6,933 people in the Borough receive UC. UC will be paid directly to a nominated householder; people not experienced in budgeting may mismanage their UC and get into debt. There have already been reports of increasing rent arrears in pilot areas. Payment to a nominated householder could also contribute to issues related to Domestic Abuse as it could further exacerbate difficulties in leaving an abuse home environment where all finances become controlled by the abuser.

**Homelessness**

The increase in those defined as homeless has seen increase both nationally and across Sefton. Homelessness has a number of layers with Rough Sleepers very tightly defined as in/on bedding in the open air and does not include those residing in shelters or simply could not be found when the count took place.

Within the homeless population of Sefton there are challenges around alcohol & substance abuse, mental health, economic migrants who are unemployed and have no recourse to public funds and the various individual difficulties which led to someone sleeping on the street. The challenge for the partnership will be to work alongside agencies supporting these individuals into a more positive lifestyle.

**Community Engagement**

Within the additional statutory duties emerging from legislation around Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE), Prevention of radicalisation (Prevent), Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) there is an expectation that we are engaged with our communities and identifying risks to vulnerable persons to safeguarding agencies.

These problems cannot be dealt with where little is known about the scale and extent of the problem. It is important for local authorities to have an effective Community Engagement plan and work with communities to challenge extremist views. The benefits of effective engagement will enhance our ability to deliver our statutory duties and also deal more effectively with issues like domestic abuse which can be hidden in hard to reach communities.

**Technological**

**Social Media**

Social media has become a significant facet of human relationships, particularly for young people. There are significant opportunities to engage with residents if we understand which medium to utilise for different demographic groups within Sefton. Within this growing area of human interaction there are significant and growing threats to vulnerable persons. Online grooming is a reality not just relevant to young persons. We are increasingly seeing dating sites and social media used to identify potential victims and build what the victim believes to be a genuine relationship, leading to them putting themselves at greater risk when meeting the predatory offenders for the first time.

**Sefton 2030**

In an effort to meet a substantial resource deficit Sefton Borough Council are seeking to sustain and improve the services provided to residents by shifting to a more technologically streamlined way of working. Internally, Agile Working will allow staff to be more flexible in how they work and offer opportunities to work at locations out within the community. Externally, a better use of technology will create effective, transparent pathways for the public to access services they
require. The development of the service will also consider the differing levels of acceptance of technological solutions. For the CSP members there will be very significant opportunities to reduce costs and introduce innovation by working together to support the communities within Sefton.

Environmental

Fly-tipping

Another challenge that has nationally seen a huge increase in public money spent in clearing up. Whilst fly-tipping could be viewed as a minor offence it features high on the list of quality of life issues when our residents are consulted. Whatever improvement to crime and disorder we make as a partnership, fly-tipped rubbish is seen as a visual cue for urban decay and neglect. Whilst the Local Authority have the lead responsibility, significant progress is possible only with a shared plan to reduce this growing urban blight and increase public confidence in partner agencies.

Legal

Homelessness Reduction Bill

The Homelessness Reduction Act 2017 (HRA 2017) came into effect on the 3rd April 2018. This Act will have significant implications for Sefton's Housing Options service provision. The Act provides a statutory duty to provide homeless prevention services to all people who are threatened with homelessness irrespective of whether they are in priority need or not. The Act also proposes earlier intervention (56 days from homelessness rather than the current 28 days) and would require each person to have an individual assessment and ‘Personal Housing Plan to include; housing, income, employment and debt advice. It is estimated that the workloads of the Housing Options service will increase by 35 – 40% as a direct result of the duties placed upon the Council by the HRA 2017.

Counter Extremism Bill

The proposed legislation which underpins the review of the Home Office Counter Extremism Strategy makes clear the local authority’s responsibilities and provides additional statutory powers to carry out those duties. There is a significant emphasis on the development of community cohesion plan to engage closer with communities, supporting and empowering those who would challenge extremism. There are significant implications form the CSP, who are likely to deliver a substantial piece of this work.
Recommendations

The following have been identified within the main body of this report and highlighted as areas of opportunity for future partnership work. They have been broken down into three key areas: Recommendations, Considerations, and Information Gaps.

They will be taken forward into the new CSP Plan for 2018-2020 and incorporated into existing CSP processes or within new Action Plans. An update of progress will be included in next year’s assessment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Priority Area</th>
<th>Recommendation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R1</td>
<td>Domestic Abuse</td>
<td>Continue to build on the Domestic Abuse strategy delivering preventative and targeted support to support the best possible outcomes for victims, children and perpetrators. Integrated with issues surrounding Child Protection and ‘Breaking the Cycle’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R2</td>
<td>Anti-Social Behaviour</td>
<td>Continue with existing targeted ASB activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R3</td>
<td>Serious Sexual Offences</td>
<td>The partnership should review the content, style and timing of communications to engage better with victims.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R4</td>
<td>Serious Sexual Offences</td>
<td>The partnership should develop targeted work with young people (under 25 years) around consent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R5</td>
<td>Location Based Summary</td>
<td>The partnership should develop a priority based upon the geographic areas most affected by the impacts of Criminal Damage, Drugs and Violent Crime.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R6</td>
<td>Hate Crime</td>
<td>Partnership communications should be coordinated after any significant events, to reduce the likelihood of retaliation and to raise awareness of support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R7</td>
<td>Hate Crime</td>
<td>The partnership should seek opportunities to raise awareness of those motivational factors that are currently under represented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R8</td>
<td>Vulnerable Victims</td>
<td>The partnership should look to develop as a single priority area around reducing the risk of priority crimes in vulnerable groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R9</td>
<td>Child Sexual Exploitation</td>
<td>Review CSE prevalence and “Prevent” strategy to provide targeted support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R10</td>
<td>Ensure all children have a positive start in life.</td>
<td>Review focus on family support and early intervention. Review persistent absence levels for pupils and identify options for action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R11</td>
<td>Drugs</td>
<td>Evaluate reasons for higher drug offences and lower levels of drug treatment success in Sefton. Monitor outcomes or recently re-commissioned family focussed services.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Priority Area</th>
<th>Considerations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C1</td>
<td>Seek to address the wider social, environmental and economic issues that contribute to poor health and wellbeing.</td>
<td>Review community safety issues around traffic safety in terms of policy, guidance, and prevention particularly relating to children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2</td>
<td>Existing Activities</td>
<td>Review levels of success of existing activities e.g. theft kits / single use breath tests / knife wands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C3</td>
<td>Serious Sexual Offences</td>
<td>The partnership should monitor recent and historic offences separately to understand the difference between under-reporting and offending.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C4</td>
<td>Hate Crime</td>
<td>The partnership should monitor the timetable for BREXIT and consider proactive partnership communications at key points that are most likely to provoke an increase in offending.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C5</td>
<td>Mental Health</td>
<td>Partnership should consider the impact of increasing levels of Mental Health and Depression on safety and support.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C6 Child Criminal Exploitation

Monitor the number of cases being referred to MACE as further data starts to become available.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Priority Area</th>
<th>Information Gaps</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I1</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Although data is being recorded on issues such as Female Genital Mutilation, Prevent, and Asylum seekers it tends to be sparse and is unlikely to be providing a comprehensive picture of the issues. A review of data sources and opportunities for development should be undertaken to identify likely gaps and identify in particular qualitative opportunities for completing the picture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Given issues for all partners relating to resources it is important that targeting is undertaken. However, the high level and generic nature of some publically available data sets makes precise locality based work difficult. Consideration should be given to support the analysis and location specific information and subsequent anonymization to allow a more targeted approach whilst maintaining data confidentiality where appropriate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I3</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Measuring the full extent of sexual offences and domestic violence is difficult as these offences are known to be under reported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I4</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Lack of recording of enhanced data for assault-related injury attendances at hospital Emergency Departments means it is not possible to further understand assault date, time, location or weapon which could be recorded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I5</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Analysis on the residential location of offenders compared to offence locations, indicating how far offenders are travelling</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No Priority Area Information Gaps

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th>to commit crimes. Along with external factors causing offences i.e. drink, drugs, deprivation.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I6</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Victim data under-represents the impact on health and wellbeing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I7</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Further data which Business Intelligence does not have access to includes: cuckooing, serious organised crime, street drinking and rough sleepers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusion

Although the current quantitative data requires supplementing with qualitative data from our communities a few key areas for focus over the short to medium term are clear. This includes a need to understand and take action on issues including:

Overall crimes, Anti-Social Behaviour, and Fires have seen reductions over the past ten years, across Sefton, however, 2017/18 appears to have seen increases from the previous year.

Overall crime distribution across Sefton indicates high intensity to the South of the Borough as well as pockets located around Southport town centre. This shows similarities to the distributions of both high IMD scores and high levels of Council Tax Band A properties.

Theft and Violence are the most prolific offences in the borough, with violence showing a considerable increase over the past five years, (theft has shown similar rates during the same period).

Crimes, specifically criminal damage and violent offences, have shown a strong correlation to alcohol, with 66% occurring between 18:00 and 03:59 hours. This is a proxy measure of crimes occurring due to the Night Time Economy (NTE). As expected these offences peak over the weekend. When looking at the geographical distribution, it is clear there is correlation between NTE crimes and the locations of NTE providers.
Sefton is performing better or similar to the national and regional rates for all crime types with the exception of drug offences.

The distribution of all ASB incidents is very similar to that of the crime, and correlation calculations show that there are strong links between ASB and crime. General nuisance is the highest type of ASB reported to Merseyside Police across Sefton, the rates of which have remained static across the past five years.

Fly Tipping has shown a varied pattern across the past 10 years, with 2016/17 being the second highest of all years. Strong correlations were identified between Fly Tipping and both IMD and high levels of Council Tax Band A properties.

Research carried out across Merseyside indicated that deliberate fires and lower socio-economic groups go hand in hand, within Sefton 50% of fires occurred in the top 20% most deprived areas (IMD), with 49% occurring the top 20% of areas with high numbers of Council Tax Band A properties.
### Glossary of Terms / Acronyms

- **ASB** Anti-social behaviour
- **CARMAC** Child at Risk Multi Agency Assessment Conference
- **CIN** Child in Need
- **CLA** Child Looked After
- **CP** Child Protection
- **CSE** Child Sexual Exploitation
- **CSP** Community Safety Partnership
- **CSSA** Community Safety Strategic Assessment
- **DIP** Drug Intervention Programme
- **DWP** Department of Work and Pensions
- **EU** Europe
- **FGM** Female Genital Mutilation
- **FTE** First Time Entrants
- **GDP** Gross Domestic Product
- **GP** General Practitioner
- **HA** Hospital Admissions
- **HFSC** Home Fire Safety Checks
- **HMO** Housing of Multiple Occupation
- **HRA** Homelessness Reduction Act
- **IMD** Index of Multiple Deprivation
- **JSA** Job Seekers Allowance
- **KSI** Killed or Seriously Injured
- **LA** Local Authority
- **LCR** Liverpool City Region
- **LSOA** Lower Super Output Area
- **MACE** Multi Agency Child Exploitation
- **MARAC** Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference
- **MFARS** Merseyside Fire and Rescue Service
- **NDTMS** National Drug Treatment Monitoring System
- **NEET** Not in Education Employment or Training
- **NI** No National Insurance Number
- **ONS** Office for National Statistics
- **QOF** Quality Outcomes Framework
- **PNC** Police National Computer
- **RTA** Road Traffic Accident
- **SAC** Serious Acquisitive Crime
- **UC** Universal credit
- **UK** United Kingdom
- **YJB** Youth Justice Board
- **YOT** Youth Offending Team
**Sources**

**National Crime Comparisons / Local Crime** – ONS on line and Merseyside Police (Karen Carmichael)

**Hospital Admissions (Violence)** – Public Health Profiles - Fingertips / Public Health Outcomes Framework / Wider Determinants of Health

**MARAC Data** – Sefton MARAC Performance Report 2017-18 End of Year (Louise O’Rourke)

**Anti-Social Behaviour** – Merseyside Police (Karen Carmichael)

**Fly Tipping Data** – Sefton MBC

**Merseyside Fire and Rescue** – Merseyside Fire and Rescue (Rob Hanson)


**Home Fire Safety Checks** – Merseyside Fire and Rescue Station Manager Phil Byrne / Safe & Well Report

**Sefton Drugs Intervention Programme** – Performance Reports March / April 2018 (Liverpool John Moores University / Public Health)

**Drugs Treatments** – NDTMS / Monthly Reports / Public Health Outcomes Framework – March 2018

**Hospital Admissions – Substance Misuse (15 – 24 year olds)** – Public Health Profiles - Fingertips / Child and Maternal Health / Young People / Key Indicators

**Hospital Admission – Alcohol-Related Conditions (all)** – Public Health Profiles - Fingertips / Public Health Outcomes Framework / Health Improvement

**Admission Episodes for Alcohol-Specific Conditions (Under 18)** – Child and Maternal Health / Young People / Key Indicators

**Mortality – Drug Misuse / Alcohol / Related** – Public Health Profiles - Fingertips / Co-Occurring Substance Misuse and Mental Health Issues / Mortality Indicators

**Severe Mental Illness / Depression Recorded Prevalence** – Public Health Profiles - Fingertips / Mental Health, Dementia and Neurology / Crisis Care Profile / Pre-existing MH Condition

**Excess Mortality due to Mental Health** – Public Health Profiles - Fingertips / Co-Occurring Substance Misuse and Mental Health Issues / Mortality Indicators

**Suicide Rate** – Public Health Profiles - Fingertips / Co-Occurring Substance Misuse and Mental Health Issues / Mortality Indicators

**Hospital Admissions for Self-Harm** – Public Health Profiles - Fingertips / Public Health Outcomes Framework / Health Improvement

**Re-Offending** – Ministry of Justice Proven reoffending geographical data tool

**Children & Young People Known to the Criminal Justice System (Youth Offending)** – Sefton MBC and Ministry of Justice - PNC YJB final England & Wales 93 (Leigh Dunkerton)

**Child Criminal Exploitation** – Sefton MBC

**Child Sexual Exploitation** – Sefton MBC

**Adult Safeguarding** – Sefton MBC

**Children in Need / Child Protection** – Sefton MBC / Statistical First Release 2014 / 2015 / 2016 / 2017

**Children Looked After** – Sefton MBC / Statistical First Release 2014 / 2015 / 2016 / 2017

**Killed and Seriously Injure (KSI) on England’s Roads** – Public Health Profiles - Fingertips / Public Health Outcomes Framework / Wider Determinants of Health

**Children Killed and Seriously Injure (KSI) on England’s Roads** – Public Health Profiles - Fingertips / Child and Maternal Health / Mortality / Child Mortality

**Alcohol Related Road Traffic Accidents** – Public Health Profiles - Fingertips / Local Alcohol Profiles for England / Other Impacts

**Slight Casualties From Road Traffic Accidents** – Public Health Profiles – Fingertips / Child and Maternal Health / Overview of Children’s Health / All indicators

**Pedal Cyclists Killed or Seriously Injured in Road Traffic Accidents Taking Place on a 30mph Road (Aged 0-24) Accidents** – Public Health Profiles – Fingertips / Child and Maternal Health / Overview of Children’s Health / All indicators
Motorcyclists Killed or Seriously Injured in Road Traffic Accidents (Aged 15-24) – Public Health Profiles – Fingertips / Child and Maternal Health / Overview of Children’s Health / All indicators

Parking Fines and Penalty Charge Notices – Sefton MBC Traffic Services

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 – Gov.UK – English Indices of Deprivation – File 1/2/3

Council Tax 2015/16 - Sefton MBC - Council Tax Database - January 2017