



LANCASHIRE
VIOLENCE REDUCTION
NETWORK

District Needs Assessment: Hyndburn (2024)

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Executive Summary



- Year on year increase in:
- Knife Crime
- Gun Crime
- Agg. Burglary
- Child Exploitation
- 5% of the Pan-Lancashire cost of serious violence at over £27 million



Individual Risk

- **Higher than regional rate:**
- Suicide
- Admissions for self-harm and alcohol conditions
- Unemployment
- High anxiety
- **Lower than regional rate:**
- Attainment 8 Score
- Pupils with special educational needs
- Missing person incidents of <18s



Close Relationship Risk

- **Higher than regional rate:**
- Smoking at time of delivery
- Under 18's conception rate
- Children in low-income families
- Lone parent households
- Fuel poverty
- **Lower than regional rate:**
- Deaths from drug misuse



Wider Community Risk

- **Higher than regional rate:**
- Admissions for violence
- Deprived households
- Claimants
- Household overcrowding
- Social mobility
- **Lower than regional rate:**
- Homelessness
- Health index score



Locations

- **Most vulnerable:**
- Central
- Spring Hill
- Barnfield
- **Most serious violence:**
- Barnfield
- Central
- Peel

Background

The following needs assessment is one of 14 produced for each of the 14 districts within the Lancashire area. These needs assessments intend to provide an overview of the area in terms of risk and protective factors for violence to support local action planning in response to the serious violence duty, reflecting the aims and objectives of the [violence reduction network](#).

Aims

This needs assessment seeks to provide an understanding to the Violence Reduction Network (VRN), partners and public about the reality of violence within each district of Lancashire, and the prevalence of the underlying risk factors of violence. This assessment is a reflection of the Pan-Lancashire '[Strategic Needs Assessment](#)' specifically for Hyndburn district.

Approach

This needs assessment includes the following:

- A demographic overview of the district;
- Review of risk and protective factors for violence;
- A violent crime problem profile for the district;
- Vulnerability map

A [Public Health Approach](#) to Serious Violence

A growing body of evidence tells us that violence is preventable. Since the publication of the World Health Organization's [World report on violence and health](#) in 2002, experience, research and intelligence has generated an understanding of the risk factors that contribute to violence, and the many things that can be done to prevent it. We have a growing body of knowledge regarding the impact of violence and those most at risk of being either a perpetrator and/or victim. This understanding allows us to design and implement a public health approach to violence prevention.

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

Definition

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

(World Health Organisation)

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

- Homicide
- Knife Crime
- Gun Crime
- Violence with Injury
- Rape
- Robbery
- Aggravated Burglary
- Domestic Abuse and Violence
- Child Exploitation

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



Data Sources

Data included in this needs assessment is taken from several sources:

- [Public Health England \(PHE\) fingertips](#)
- [Lancashire Insight](#)
- [Office for National Statistics \(ONS\)](#)
- [GOV.uk: Home Office statistics](#)
- [Lancashire Constabulary CONNECT Systems](#)

Note – whilst there is more data available than that included in this needs assessment, only those updated since 2021-23 have been utilised to ensure relevancy (with several exceptions). A previous version was produced in 2022 and should be referred to for additional data (please contact the VRN for this previous version). All of the data used and discussed within this needs assessment (excluding that from CONNECT) is public-access, population level data. For this reason, this needs assessment should only be shared with those who fall under the Serious Violence Duty Statutory Partners. Any data caveats or data quality issues are listed within the original data sources and should be reviewed before any interpretations are made of the findings.



District Overview



Locality

Unitary authority in East Lancashire, covering 73 square km and made up of 16 ward areas

Higher than Lancashire average of BAME residents (17.3%)
(Lancashire-14 average of 13.4%)

Below national average life expectancy at 76.5 for males and 80.0 for females
(UK average: 79.3 [males], 83.1 [females])



Population

1.9% increase in population count from 2011 to 2021
(2022 mid-year estimate: 83,213)

2% increase in population density from 2011 to 2021
(2021 mid-year estimate: 1,127 per km²)

Higher female population (50.8%) with the highest 5-year age group being 50- to 54-year-olds



Housing & Income

Number of households is projected to rise 8.9% from 2018 to 2043
(Lancs-14: 12.3% | England: 16.2%)

Average gross weekly earnings for residents is below the England average
(2019: £452.10 compared to £479.10)

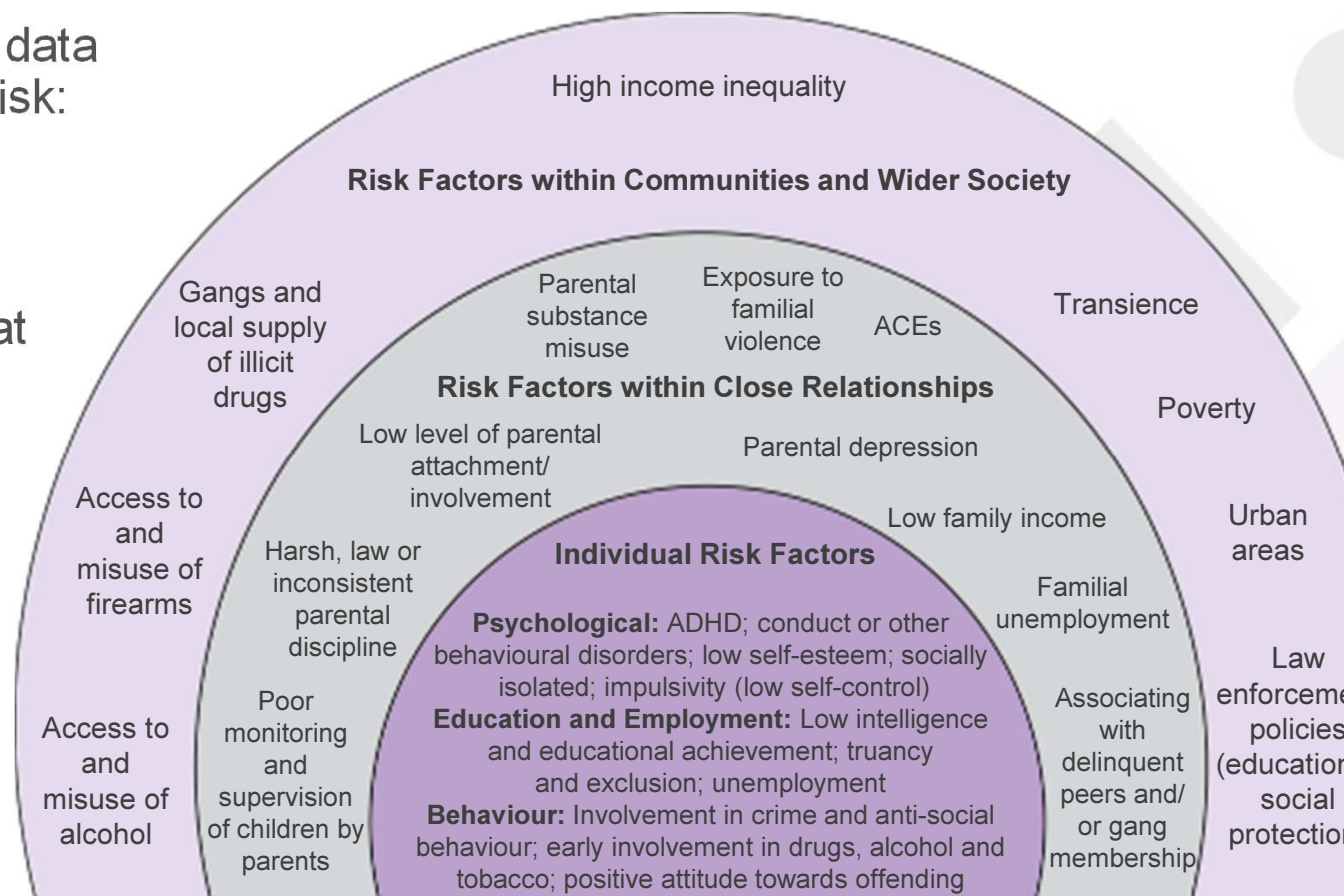
The median house price to earnings ratio is below the England average
(2022 ratio: 4.48 compared to 8.28)

Risk Factors for Serious Violence

The following slides present district level data categorised by the aside three levels of risk: individual; close relationships; and wider community (WHO, 2022).

Whilst not every metric is specifically what is stated within the aside graphic, all are closely related or proxy measures of these risk factors, providing areas with a deeper understanding of risk in their locality.

[World Health Organisation](#)



Risk & Protective Factors - Individual

Risk Factor	District Count	District Rate	Regional Rate	National Rate
Suicide (2020-22)	27	12.9 (per 100,000)	11.8 (per 100,000)	10.3 (per 100,000)
Admissions for Intentional Self-Harm (2021-22)	165	194.2 (per 100,000)	190.2 (per 100,000)	163.7 (per 100,000)
Admissions for Alcohol-Related Conditions (2021-22)	413	526 (per 100,000)	511 (per 100,000)	494 (per 100,000)
Average Attainment 8 Score (2021-22)	42,967	43.7	47.1	48.7
Employment Rate (2022-23)	35,200	72.1%	73.6%	75.7%
School Pupils with Special Educational Needs (2022-23)	-	16.1%	17.9%	17.3%
Self-Reported Wellbeing (age 16+) – High Anxiety (2022-23)	-	32.7%	24.6%	23.3%
16- to 17-year-olds not in Education, Employment or Training (2022-23)	76	3.5%	3.5%	2.8%
Missing Person Incidents – <18's Cared for by Local Authority (2023)	204	2.5 (per 1,000)	5.4 (per 1,000)	-

Risk & Protective Factors – Close Relationships

Risk Factor	District Count	District Rate	Regional Rate	National Rate
Smoking Status at Time of Delivery (2022-23)	111	12.6%	10.3%	8.8%
Under 18's Conception Rate (2021)	27	18.2 (per 1,000)	16.4 (per 1,000)	13.1 (per 1,000)
Children (under 16s) in Relative Low-Income Families (2021-22)	5,793	35.0%	23.7%	19.9%
Children (under 16s) in Absolute Low-Income Families (2021-22)	4,350	26.3%	16.6%	15.3%
Lone Parent Households with Dependent Children (2021)	3,056	8.8%	6.8%	6.9%
Fuel Poverty (2021)	6,614	18.6%	14.6%	13.1%
Domestic Abuse Incidents – Child as Victim and/ or Witness (2022-23)	232	2.8 (per 1,000)	2.1 (per 1,000)	-
Infant Mortality Rate (2020-22)	10	3.5 (per 10,000)	4.4 (per 10,000)	3.9 (per 10,000)
Deaths from Drug Misuse (2020)	11	4.8 (per 100,000)	7.1 (per 100,000)	5.0 (per 100,000)

Risk & Protective Factors – Wider Community

Risk Factor	District Count	District Rate	Regional Rate	National Rate
Admissions for Violence (2020-21)	210	88.4 (per 100,000)	45.8 (per 100,000)	41.9 (per 100,000)
Violent Offences (2022-23)	3,564	43.3 (per 1,000)	43.3 (per 1,000)	34.4 (per 1,000)
Sexual Offences (2021-22)	252	3.1 (per 1,000)	3.4 (per 1,000)	3.0 (per 1,000)
Homelessness (2022-23)	270	7.6 (per 1,000)	14.0 (per 1,000)	12.4 (per 1,000)
Health Index Score (2021)	-	90.9	96.4	100.8
Deprived Households (2021)	20,024	57.6%	53.3%	51.7%
Claimants Count (2023)	-	5.8%	4.2%	3.9%
Household Overcrowding (2021)	-	7.2%	4.8%	6.3%
Social Mobility – Overall Percentiles of Ranks (2020)	-	30%	40%	-

Health Index Score - single value for health (values >100 indicate better health than England, values <100 indicate worse health)

Serious Violence Crime

Crime Category
Homicide
Knife Crime
Gun Crime
Rape
Violence with Injury
Aggravated Burglary
Robbery
Child Exploitation
Domestic Abuse & Violence

Rate* (per 1,000)
0.0
↑ 2.5
0.1
↑ 1.1
↑ 12.1
1.7
↓ 0.6
↑ 0.8
↑ 19.1

*compared to rate per 1,000 for Pan-Lancashire
(red – above county rate,
green – below county rate,
no arrow – same as
county rate)

Annual Comparison		
2022	2023	% Change
0	0	-
179	209	+17%
8	10	+25%
93	89	-4%
1,090	998	-8%
125	137	+10%
55	46	-16%
44	62	+41%
1,749	1,572	-10%

Key Performance Indicators

The serious violence duty holds organisations and partners to account for the following 3 key performance indicators:

A reduction in hospital admissions for assaults with a knife or sharp object (especially among those victims aged under 25)

Please note: admissions data is not available per district, thus attendances has been used

43% decrease in assault attendances
(394 in 2022, to 224 in 2023)

30% decrease in assault attendances (knife or sharp object used)
(10 in 2022, to 7 in 2023)

Note – where attendances reduced, this may not mean admissions also have, or have to the same extent.

A reduction in knife-enabled serious violence (especially among those victims aged under 25)

Please note: the LVRN is only able to routinely extract data for victims under 18

17% decrease in knife-enabled serious violence (all ages)
(66 offences in 2022, to 55 in 2023)

20% decrease in knife-enabled serious violence with victims <18
(10 offences in 2022, to 8 in 2023)

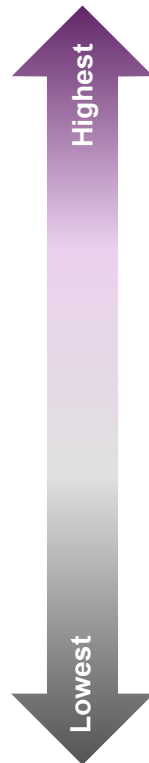
A reduction in all non-domestic homicides (especially among those victims aged under 25 involving knives)

No change in non-domestic homicides
(0 offences in 2022, to 0 to 2023)

No non-domestic homicides involving knives (victim <25)
(0 offences in 2022, to 0 to 2023)

Hotspots

Crime and ASB Density (2023)



Top 10 Wards for Serious Violence (2023)

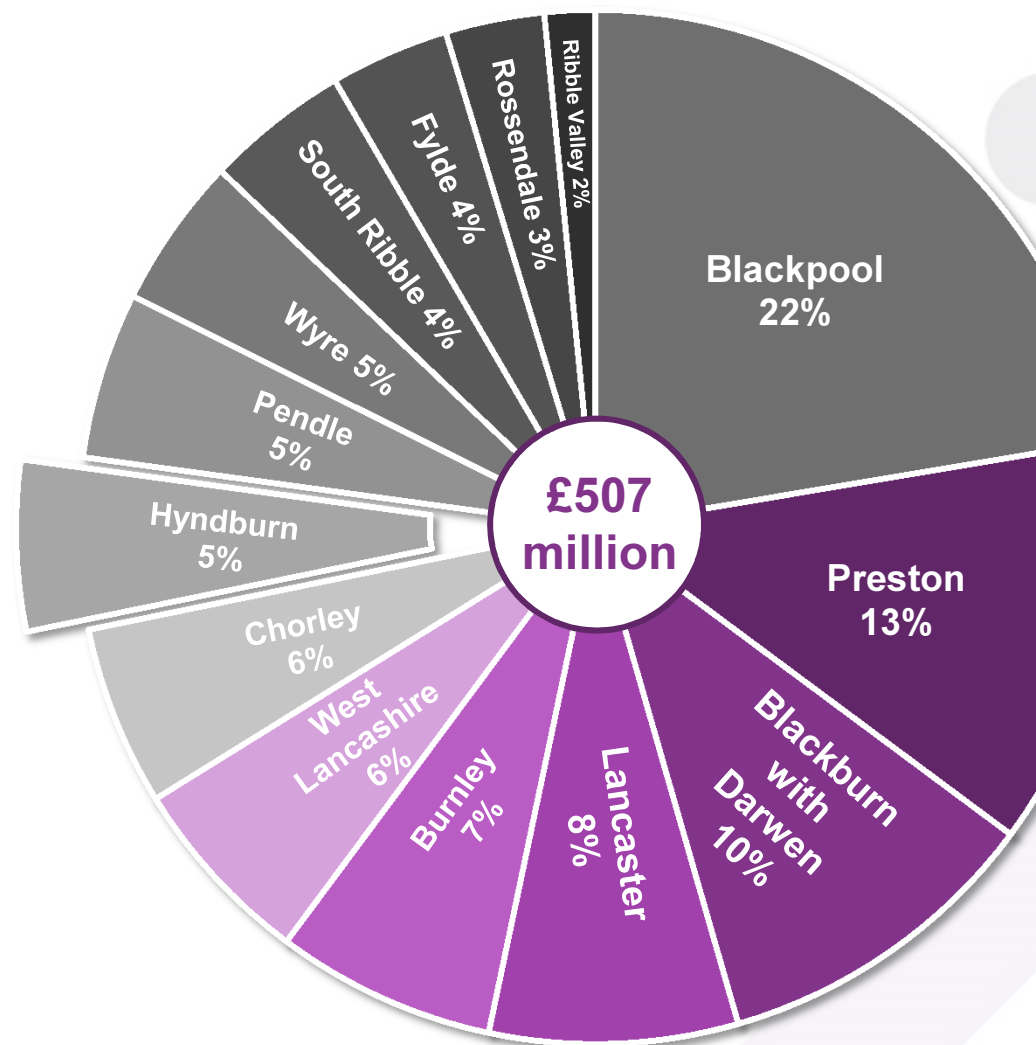
Volume (number of recorded serious violence crimes)	Cost (total cost based on number of each crime type x by the <u>unit cost</u> for that crime type)	Harm (overall harm based on the number of each crime type x by <u>harm</u> i.e. severity)
Barnfield Ward	Barnfield Ward	Barnfield Ward
Central Ward	Central Ward	St. Andrew's Ward
Peel Ward	Peel Ward	Central Ward
Church Ward	Church Ward	Spring Hill Ward
Rishton Ward	Spring Hill Ward	Peel Ward
Spring Hill Ward	Rishton Ward	Rishton Ward
Clayton-le-Moors Ward	St. Andrew's Ward	Clayton-le-Moors Ward
Netherton Ward	Clayton-le-Moors Ward	Church Ward
St. Andrew's Ward	Netherton Ward	Netherton Ward
Overton Ward	Overton Ward	Milnshaw Ward

Cost of Serious Violence

In the previous year (2023), the serious violence committed within Hyndburn cost an estimated **£27,248,690** which equates to **5%** of the total cost of serious violence in Lancashire.

The top costing wards in this district were:

1. Barnfield (£4,226,920)
2. Central (£2,449,000)
3. Peel (£2,148,400)
4. Church (£2,029,100)
5. Spring Hill (£2,017,710)



Vulnerability Ranking

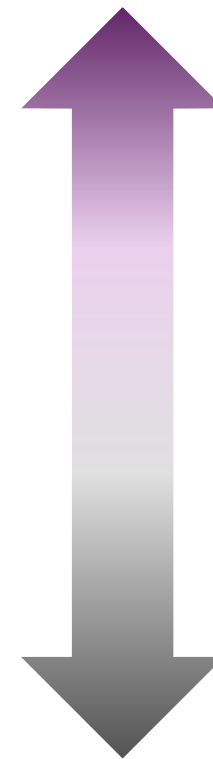
The aside highlights the level of multiple vulnerability across Hyndburn to better understand those areas with multiple challenges as opposed to looking at each metric separately.

Vulnerability has been measured by ranking each ward area in order (highest to lowest) of the following metrics:

- Volume of violent crime (violence against the person);
- Number of ED attendances for assault (ward of residence);
- Deprivation (IMD decile);
- Unemployment rate (% of working age population)

Each ward has then been given an overall rank by adding together these individual ranks. For example, Barnfield scored 16 for violent crime, 9 for ED attendances, 6 for deprivation, and 12 for unemployment meaning it had an overall rank of 43. This made it the 3rd highest ward for multiple vulnerability based on these metrics.

Highest Rank



Lowest Rank

Central
Spring Hill
Barnfield
Peel
Church
St. Andrew's
Rishton
Netherton
Milnshaw
Immanuel
Clayton-le-Moors
Altham
Huncoat
Overton
St. Oswald's
Baxenden

Evidence and Intervention

There is a substantial body of evidence internationally around preventing violence including documents from the World Health Organisation (2015) and across the United Kingdom. More evidence has been published from the Home Office (2018), and Violence Reduction Units. In 2019, Public Health England produced a report titled ‘A whole-system multi-agency approach to serious violence prevention’. It highlighted strong emphasis on partnership working (collaboration and co-production), using a place-based approach, placing importance on data and intelligence sharing, and ensuring community voices are the golden thread throughout (community consensus approach and counter-narrative).

Interventions

McNeish & Scott (2018) carried out a rapid review on preventing serious youth violence. The focus was on public-health approaches, highlighting key interventions that have evidence of effectiveness: (1) Promoting positive parenting; (2) High quality early years education; (3) Strengthening children and young people life skills; (4) Connecting young people – focus on mentoring; (5) Diversionary programmes.

YEF Toolkit

The YEF’s mission is to prevent children and young people becoming involved in violence by finding out “what works” and building a movement to put this knowledge into practice. The aside table outlines those approaches with moderate or high impact, with their level of cost and evidence quality. Note – this list is as of Nov 23 and is subject to frequent change/ updating (review YEF [website](#) for most up to date version).

		Cost			
		£ <i>(lowest)</i>	££	£££ <i>(highest)</i>	?
Evidence Quality	1 <i>(best)</i>		A&E Navigators [high]	Trauma-specific therapies [high]	
	2	Bystander interventions to prevent sexual assault [mod]			Sports programmes [high]
	3	Restorative justice [mod]		Cognitive behavioural therapy [high] Mentoring [mod] Multi-systemic therapy [mod]	Hotspot policing [mod]
	4	Pre-court diversion [mod] Relationship violence prevention lessons and activities [mod]	Social skills training [high]	Focused deterrence [high]	
	5 <i>(worst)</i>				

Priorities & Recommendations

1. Targeted work (such as highlighted by the YEF toolkit) within Central, Spring Hill, Barnfield, St Andrews and Peel wards for the levels, severity and cost of serious violence and multiple vulnerability with the aim of reducing the volume of crime, but also the demand within hospitals due to the higher rates of hospital admissions for violence
2. Conduct a deep-dive to better understand the year-on-year increase in aggravated burglary and gun crime across the district, as well as the disproportionate levels of knife crime, rape, violence with injury, child exploitation, and domestic abuse and violence in comparison to the Lancashire-14 average rate per 1,000
3. Prioritise resource to address the high levels of vulnerability across the district, specifically related to mental health (suicide, self-harm and anxiety), and substance use (deaths from drug misuse), as well as seeking to provide additional support for the high volume of lone parent households in the district
4. Focus on accessibility of education, employment and training opportunities for all ages to improve academic attainment (attainment 8 score), reduce the volume of those experiencing unemployment and therefore becoming 'claimants', and decrease the number of children living in relative and absolute low-income families
5. Review housing standards and current provision specifically in relation to the levels of fuel poverty, overcrowded households, and deprived households across the district
6. Collaborate with health organisations to address the higher levels of admissions for alcohol conditions, smoking at the time of delivery, under 18's conception rate, and improve upon the health index score
7. Ensure there is a clear governance structure holding partners within the district to account for their role in addressing these priority areas and evidencing impact and change



Interim Update

The following section provides a mid-year update of serious violence within the district area.

As the majority of data sets used within this profile are published annually, the following analysis will focus on those data sets made available monthly (namely, recorded crime) so an interim view of 2024 can be provided before the annual product for the complete year is produced in 2025.



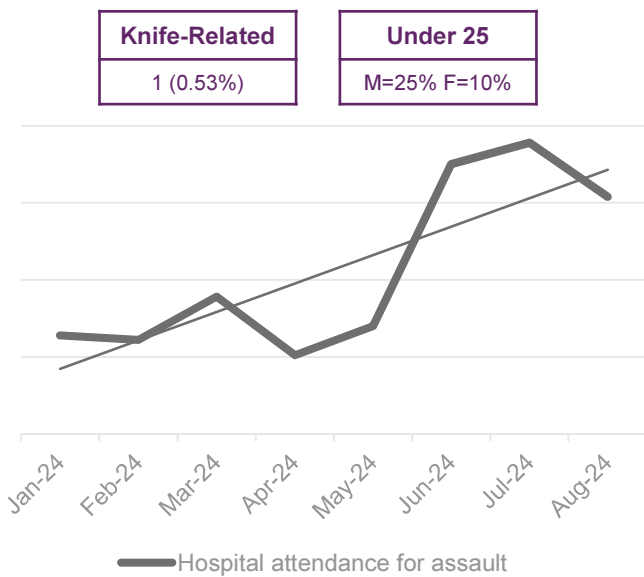
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Serious Violence: Crime Types

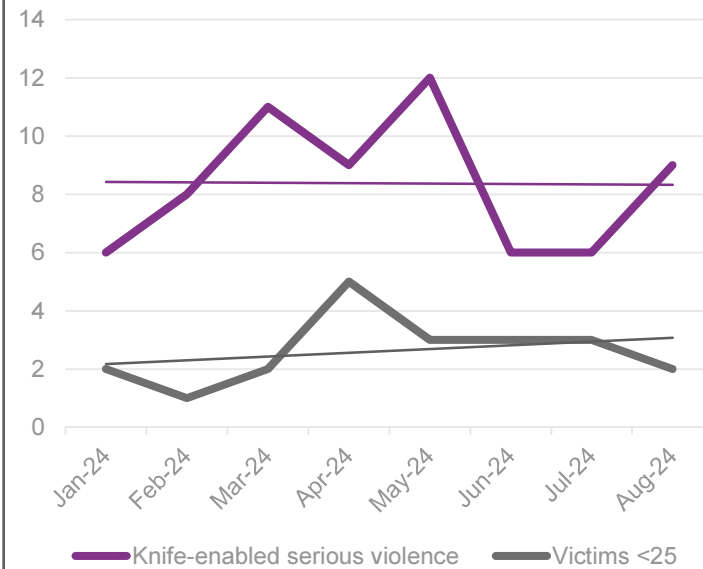
Crime Type	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Trend
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	↔
Knife Crime	21	14	20	19	33	17	24	20	↗
Gun Crime	4	1	2	0	2	0	1	4	↘
Rape	10	8	7	5	8	8	10	11	↗
Violence with Injury	87	86	98	89	108	115	109	92	↗
Aggravated Burglary	15	6	15	7	8	8	26	18	↗
Robbery	4	7	6	9	12	7	10	12	↗
Child Exploitation	7	6	3	12	9	2	1	2	↘
Domestic Abuse & Violence	123	110	144	152	160	154	141	132	↗

Serious Violence: KPIs

A reduction in hospital admissions for assaults with a knife or sharp object (especially among those victims aged under 25)*



A reduction in knife-enabled serious violence (especially among those victims aged under 25)



A reduction in all non-domestic homicides (especially among those victims aged under 25 involving knives)

No non-domestic homicides recorded between January and August 2024.

No non-domestic homicides with victims under the age of 25 and/or involving knives.

*Caveat: admissions data is not available per district thus attendances (based on district of residence) has been suppressed. Due to low numbers of knife related attendances per month, these figures are suppressed. Therefore, attendances for all assaults are presented with a total 2024 figure for under 25's and those where a knife was involved.

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