

Kirklees Partnership Strategic Intelligence Assessment 2018

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Executive Summary

Contextual Information

Kirklees has 3 distinct areas (North Kirklees, Huddersfield and Rural/semi-rural), each of these areas has pockets of deprivation which often correspond to the multi-agency hot spots of community safety issues. Kirklees' population is changing both in the long term and transient groups such as the student population, both of which can be associated with community safety issues.

Tackling Crime

Crime has fallen significantly in the past decade although recent changes to the ways in which crimes are recorded by all police forces have resulted in a recent spike in offences. "Other theft" and violent crime are now the two highest offence types.

Property Based Crimes

- Although **domestic burglary** has maintained strong performance since it spiked in 2009/10, levels remain higher than other similar areas in the IQUANTA family and it is important to continue the focus in this area.
- **Vehicle crime** has shown sustained reductions and is at a level better than the IQUANTA group. There is a need for continued awareness raising to reduce theft from vehicles in retail and on-street parking near to town centres.
- Given that **other theft** is the largest single offence type, there needs to be a continued focus on retail theft and other market led offences such as thefts of stone and metal.
- **Criminal Damage** has reduced by 65% in the past decade and figures are best in the IQUANTA family. Since the offence is closely linked with anti-social behaviour, it needs to be considered in the context of other environmental ASB hot spots.

Person Based Offences (including domestic abuse)

- **Violent offences** have reduced significantly in the past decade although changes to the recording of offences meant that the past 12 months saw a 37% increase compared with the previous year. Since these changes affected all forces, Kirklees maintained its position in the IQUANTA family.
- Performance relating to **Robbery** offences has seen sustained reductions although there are a handful of lower level recurrent hotspots that required continued focus.
- Domestic Abuse – Local estimates indicate in excess of 20,000 victims per year although there are significant gaps in reporting rates.

Anti-Social Behaviour

Although the definition of anti-social behaviour (ASB) covers a wide variety of behaviours, the PSIA breaks this into that categorised as personal, nuisance and environmental.

The PSIA brings together data from a wide variety of agencies alongside measures of perceptions to provide an insight into ASB in the District. This information shows that anti-social behaviour incidents are generally falling which is matched by improvements in perceptions of ASB.

The PSIA highlights a number of clusters of ASB relating to times (e.g. over the summer months), areas and repeat locations which can be grouped into (1) public places e.g. bus station / hospital, (2) neighbour disputes usually connected with noise and (3) underlying issues such as drugs and alcohol.

Other Safety Issues

Perceptions data show that speeding traffic and traffic violations are top priorities for local people.

Vehicle related issues might be grouped under inconsiderate behaviour and casualty reduction although there is often a cross over between the two. There is a clustering both geographically and at key locations including schools and other community facilities.

The main issues highlighted under inconsiderate behaviour include parking disputes, speeding traffic, nuisance motorcycles. Casualty reduction is focused on vulnerable users including young people, pedestrians and cyclists (including motor cyclists).

Confidence and Satisfaction

In general residents are satisfied with their local area as a place to live (82.9%). Satisfaction is highest in the South of Kirklees (Rural in particular).

When asked about changing levels of crime and anti-social behaviour in their local area, most respondents (80%) felt it had stayed the same whilst 8% felt it had decreased and 12% saying there had been an increase.

The 3 top “problems” cited by PCC Survey respondents are traffic (57.8%), rubbish (32.1%) and teenagers (20.1%). These findings correspond with those in the Kirklees E-Panel Survey which identify Anti-Social Behaviour and Speeding Traffic as most associated with not feeling safe.

There has been a consistent score relating to respondents feeling people “live harmoniously” in their local area with 66.6% of residents agreeing with this statement. There is variation at an area level from 54.8% in Dewsbury & Mirfield to 75.9% in Huddersfield.

Community Tensions and Hate Crime

The main extremist threat to national security is connected with Iraq and Syria and in particular, travelling and supporting terrorist activities. There has been evidence of community tensions including some far right activities in reaction to these events, cases of child sexual exploitation and change of use of buildings to mosques. It is critical that individuals at risk are identified at the earliest opportunity to ensure that they receive appropriate support to prevent further radicalisation.

Cross Cutting Issues

There are a number of issues including domestic abuse, forced marriage, child sexual exploitation and human trafficking which need to be addressed from both community safety and safeguarding perspectives in a way which is co-ordinated and supports people at the earliest opportunity. A recurrent theme for many of these issues is that of under reporting meaning victims often experience significant harm before getting help.

Drugs and Alcohol

The PSIA highlights the significant impact of alcohol both relating to issues such as violent crime, rowdy behaviour and longer term health impacts. The PSIA recognises the significant impacts of alcohol misuse on society and identifies the following key priorities;

- **Primary issue for Kirklees Council and Police:** How to implement / police unit costing and other regulatory measures such as Cumulative Impact.
- **Primary issue for Public Health and the NHS:** How to demonstrate impact on reducing liver disease morbidity and mortality with an emphasis on tackling inequalities in outcomes.

Recommended Priorities

The ward summary table in Appendix 3 at the end of the PSIA provides an overview all of the multi-agency datasets by Ward to provide a picture of the issues impacting on a particular ward, where a particular issue is concentrated and the relationship across a wide variety of measures.

The recommended priorities are set out in more detail at the end of the document. They are comprised of;

- Confidence and Satisfaction
- Reducing Crime
- Reducing Anti-Social Behaviour
- Strong Communities
- Cross cutting issues (Community Safety / Safeguarding)

Interventions need to continue to use intelligence to address one of more of the features of victim, offender and location (which can be the internet). Where possible, the focus should be on preventing issues in the first place but where this is not possible front line workers should be alert to identifying and addressing issues as quickly as possible. Where problems are more complex, multi-agency problem solving based on the innovative use of tools and powers combined with linking to more specialist support and enforcement is key to tackling more complex victim and offender issues.

Partnership Strategic Intelligence Assessment (PSIA)

About the PSIA

The 1998 Crime and Disorder Act and other subsequent legislation places a statutory duty on Community Safety Partnerships to develop a strategic Plan which addresses multi-agency issues affecting quality of life for residents. The purpose of the PSIA is to provide a robust evidence base of these issues to inform the partnership priorities in the Community Safety Partnership Plan.

The PSIA pulls together a wide range of data sources relating to crime, anti-social behaviour, environmental issues and substance misuse alongside perceptions information concerning public confidence and reassurance. The PSIA considers the changing socio-economic and demographic profile of Kirklees to contextualise some of the community safety hotspots in the district.

Contextual Information

Kirklees has three distinct areas:

- North Kirklees, which includes the urban centres of Mirfield, Dewsbury, Batley and Cleckheaton along with the more rural Spen Valley:
- Huddersfield; the largest town in Kirklees with about 141,000 residents
- The rural and semi-rural area south and west of Huddersfield, including small towns such as Holmfirth, Slaithwaite and Denby Dale.

According to the 2015 Index of Deprivation, Kirklees is the 82nd most deprived district of 326 districts in England. In 2010 using the same 'extent' measure Kirklees was 67th out of 354 showing that Kirklees has become relatively less deprived. The map in figure 1 of the Appendix shows that the poorest areas are concentrated in inner urban Wards in Huddersfield, Dewsbury and Batley and outlying areas such as Botham Hall in Golcar, Fieldhead in Birstall, and Fernside in Almondbury. Compared with the previous index of deprivation in 2010, the following areas have shifted into or out of the 10% most deprived areas;

SOA's moved out of top 10% most deprived

- E01011010 Almondbury, Delacy Avenue
- E01011025 Dewsbury Moor, Moorside Estate
- E01011030 Carlinghow, Wilton Estate
- E01011032 Batley, Cemetery, Healey
- E01011043 Birkby, Bay Hall
- E01011080 Crosland Moor, Yews Hill
- E01011082 Thornton Lodge
- E01011105 Brackenhall / Ferndale
- E01011121 Chickenley (west)

SOA's moved into top 10% most deprived

- E01011133 Ravensthorpe, Fir Cottage

- E01011136 Westborough, Schools Estate
- E01011223 Lowerhouses / Ashenhurst
- E01011230 Lockwood / Rashcliffe
- E01011236 Highfields
- E01011251 Liversedge, Windybank
- E01011255 Thornhill, Overthorpe

The PSIA highlights increased levels of crime and other community safety issues in many of these areas.

Population

The latest (2016) population estimates suggest there are just over 437,000 people living in Kirklees.

Kirklees' minority ethnic communities make up 20.9% of its resident population with the majority living in the District's urban centres. Kirklees' Muslim population of 61,280 is one of the highest in the country.

Since 2004, there has been a significant arrival of people from the EU Accession States (mostly from Poland) coming to work in the District, and there also refugees and asylum seekers from Africa, the Middle East and parts of the former Yugoslavia.

According to the 2014 Subnational Population Projections, the population of Kirklees is projected to grow by 14% by 2039 - above the regional (10%) but below the national average (17%). The number of people of pensionable age, those aged 0-15, 16-24 and those aged 25-44 is increasing, while numbers in the 45-64 age band show little increase.

In addition to the usually resident population, Kirklees has a significant transient population of over 20,000 people studying at the University of Huddersfield. This includes over 13,000 full time undergraduate students of which approximately 15% are from overseas (many of which from non-EU countries). This has a potential impact for community safety both in terms of victims of crime and also possible anti-social behaviour.

Kirklees has also seen a diverse set of people come to the district including refugees and asylum seekers who are the most vulnerable groups in society and can experience a wide range of community safety issues. These people might be divided into the following groups;

Migrant: Person who leaves one country and resides in another. In the UK this refers to all people who have entered and live in the UK (i.e. immigrants). People are usually classed as migrants if they stay for at least one year.

Many people migrate for a variety of reasons, to study to work. The top 10 countries of origin for new migrant arrivals to Kirklees in 2016 were Romania, Poland, Pakistan, Hungary, Italy, Spain, India, Nigeria, Iran and Lithuania + Syria (joint 10th).

Asylum seekers: An asylum seeker is defined as ‘A person who has left their country of origin and formally applied for asylum in another country but whose application has not yet been concluded.’

In the UK, a person is officially a refugee when they have their claim for asylum accepted by the government. The published Home Office figures show that at the start of January 2017, 623 people were being supported in Kirklees while awaiting a decision on their claim [known as Section 95 support].

The Home Office contract G4S (COMPASS Contract) to provide basic private rented accommodation and very limited support (home visit once a month). Currently all asylum seekers in Kirklees via the COMPASS Contract are housed in South Kirklees although it is planned to widen dispersal throughout the district during 2018. The majority of arrivals have limited English and a significant number are single males. Asylum seekers receive £35pw to live on and have no recourse to public funds (cannot work or claim any benefits).

Those arriving with dependants have a home visit from Health Services and attendance and pupil support so any issues and concerns presenting at that time can be addressed. Those with no children and singles receive no home visit except from G4S.

Syrian resettlement programme /Vulnerable Children: Kirklees agreed in October 2015 to resettle 131 individuals from Syria which is overseen by the Home Office, who contract Local Authorities who work alongside the strategic migration partnership. All people arriving are within a family unit - currently there are 89 individuals (22 families) in Kirklees.

The programme is well resourced, all families arriving are planned for and well supported. Families are actively encouraged to learn English (the majority arrive speaking only Arabic) and have access to specialist mental health service and move towards learning and eventually employment. Families have refugee status on arrival so can claim benefits and are allowed to work.

Some asylum seekers and the majority of those arriving through the Syrian resettlement programme have been subjected to torture. Other asylum seekers will also have been subject to other traumas on their journey here e.g. exploitation, rape, trafficking.

Unaccompanied asylum seeking child – these are defined within immigration rules as someone who is:

- under 18 years of age when the claim is submitted
- claiming in their own right
- separated from both parents and is not being cared for by an adult who in law or by custom has responsibility to do so.

These children and young people become Looked After Children and are supported by the Council according to their age and needs – from foster care, care homes to supported lodgings placements. There are a small number of young people in Kirklees. They have complex needs and very limited support networks due to arriving alone.

Analysis of Multi-Agency Issues

Police Recorded Crime

Overall Crime

Over the past 3 years, the number of crimes recorded by the West Yorkshire Police has increased by 70% (chart 1). Whilst the vast majority of this increase is associated with changes introduced by the Home Office to ensure that all Police Forces were recording crimes consistently, it is estimated there has been an increased risk of around 5%. Perhaps a more reliable longer term measure of crime trends is provided through the national Crime Survey for England and Wales which asks people about their experiences of crime. Since its launch in 1981, it is estimated that volume crime increased to the early 90s before reducing and then saw increases associated with changes to Home Office counting rules in 1998, 2002 and 2014. The latest figures (September 2017) from the Crime Survey for England and Wales states that based on people's experiences of crime, volume crime including violence has remained at the same levels or reduced in many cases.

Since the method of recording has affected all Police Forces, perhaps a more realistic picture of current levels of crime in Kirklees is provided by comparison with the IQUANTA family. (IQUANTA groups together similar Community Safety Partnerships areas based on similar socio-economic factors which should experience similar levels of crime). The level of recorded crime in Kirklees is significantly better than the average of the IQUANTA family, sitting 4th out of 15 in the group (Chart 2).

Chart 1 – Long term trends in recorded crime

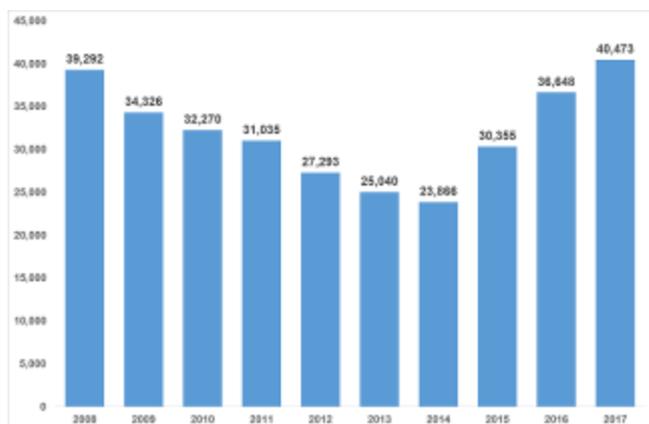


Chart 2 – IQUANTA Comparison: All Crime

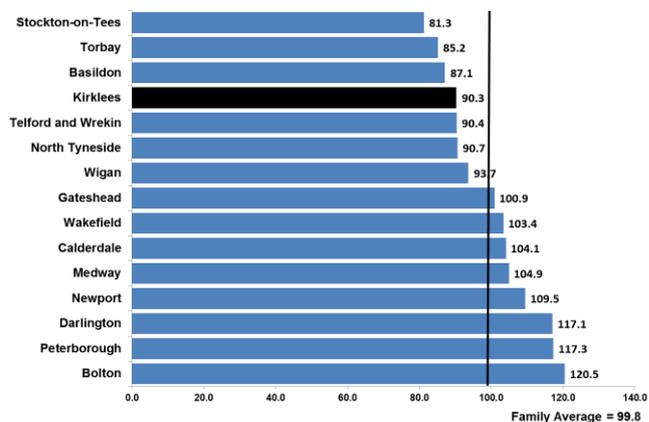
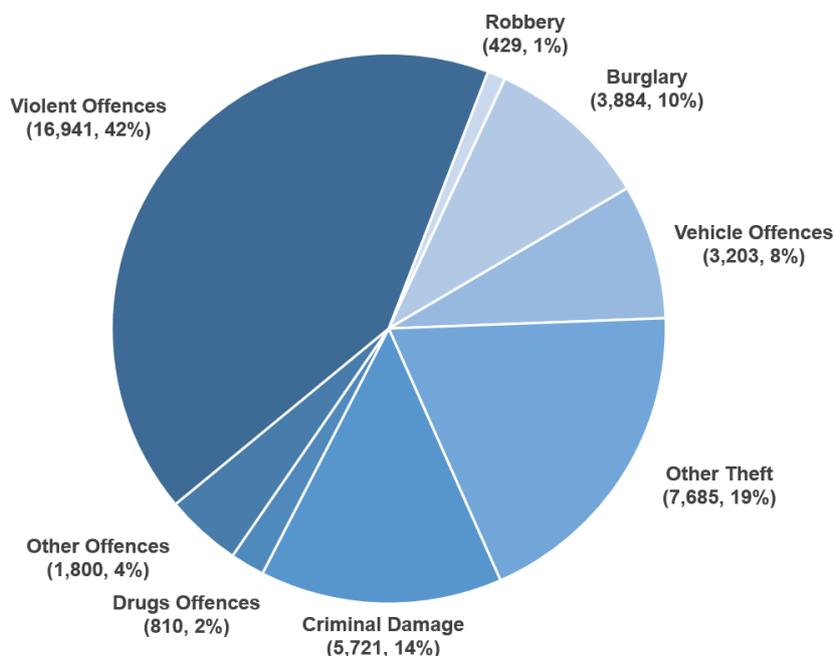


Chart 3 provides a breakdown of recorded crime by offence type (a more detailed breakdown including comparison with the previous year is shown in Appendix 1). Compared with 3 years, there are now proportionately more violent offences, other theft and other offences whereas burglary, vehicle crime, drug offences, criminal damage and robbery have reduced as a proportion of overall crime.

Chart 3: Breakdown of recorded crime in Kirklees (January – December 2017)



The next section of the PSIA will explore some of these shifts in recorded crime to inform the identification of current crime priorities.

Property Based Offences

The next section of the PSIA considers key themes relating to crimes against property (as opposed to people). The Crime Survey for England and Wales indicates that property crimes are more concentrated in areas / households which;

- High unemployment areas
- Household income (lower than £10,000 or less)
- High incivility in the area
- Urban rather than rural area

Domestic Burglary Offences

Although residential burglary remains lower than the levels recorded in the past decade, more recent figures have shown a 41% increase in the past 3 years (Chart 4). However, changes to

Home Office counting rules have changed the recording of burglary offences. Previously, there were two categories relating to residential burglaries – those relating to houses and a separate category relating to burglaries of sheds and outbuildings. These categories have now been combined into residential burglary which includes of houses and any building within the boundary of a property.

Having said this, residential burglary is above the level for the IQUANTA family at position 8 of 15. (Chart 5).

Chart 4 – Long term trends in Burglary

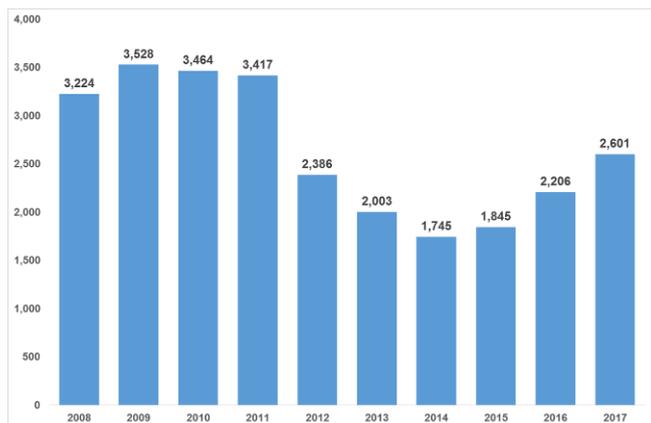
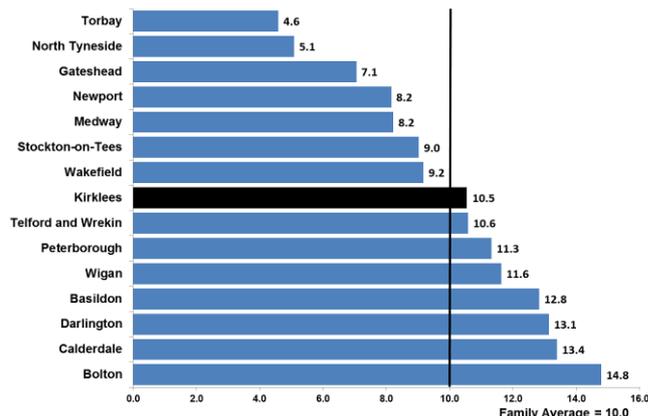
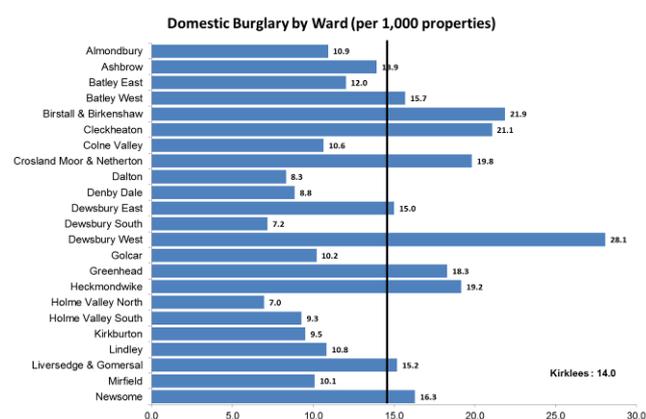


Chart 5 : IQUANTA Comparison: Burglary

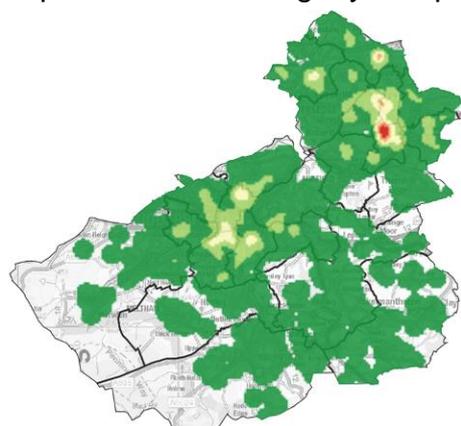


Over the past 3 years there has been a shift in the geographical hot spots associated with residential burglary. Burglaries are now more concentrated in the North of Kirklees with Wards such as Dewsbury West, Birstall & Birkenshaw and Cleckheaton seeing the highest number of offences (Chart 6). A more detailed analysis highlights a number of lower level hotspots which can be associated with a number of factors including lack of security measures, proximity to cross borders and location of repeat offenders (Map 1).

Chart 6 : Domestic Burglary by Ward



Map 1: Domestic Burglary hotspots



Some of the recurrent themes in terms of residential burglary include targeting of euro-profile locks, kicking in door panels and sneak in offences where doors and windows have been left insecure (particularly in the summer months). There has also been a noticeable (and widely

reported) spike in 2 in 1 burglaries where car keys to high performance vehicles have been targeted.

Analysis from West Yorkshire Police highlights the peak time for burglary as overnight between 11pm and 2am which is particularly concentrated in the summer months where there are less hours of darkness compared with the winter where it is more distributed.

Vehicle Crimes

Vehicle crime is a combination of 75% theft from vehicles and 25% theft of motor vehicles (the proportion of theft from vehicles continues to increase as an overall percentage. Although vehicle offences have increased by 27% from the historically low figures in 2014, they have remained at the same levels of the most recent 12 month period. The rate of vehicle offences in Kirklees is slightly higher (position 8 of 15) than the IQUANTA group (Chart 8).

Theft of motor vehicles is now generally either committed by obtaining owners' keys or thefts of older vehicles which do not have inbuilt security measures. Where keys are used, this is often targeted high value vehicles (which can include Plant vehicles) and can involve offenders travelling to commit offences which include domestic burglary targeting keys although technological changes to key fobs have meant cloning is also possible. There have also been some examples of more blatant offences such as the use of low load vehicles to steal vehicles.

Changes to inbuilt vehicle technology means that Theft from motor vehicle has shifted from in car audio (although high end integrated equipment is targeted) to items left in the vehicle (sometimes on display) such as bags and power tools from commercial vehicles. Other targeted areas include theft of fuel and vehicle parts such as catalytic converters.

Chart 7 – Long term trends in Vehicle Crime

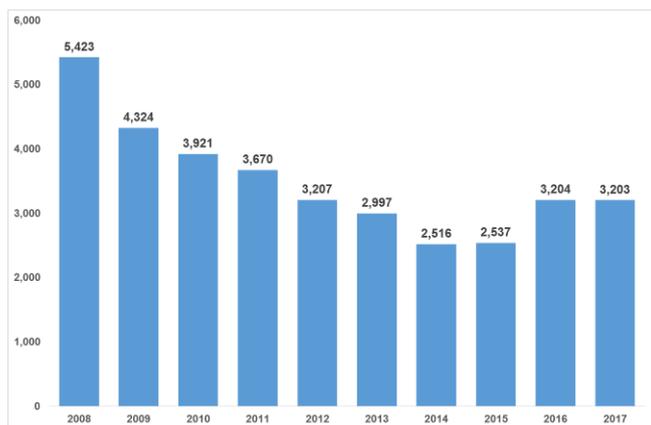
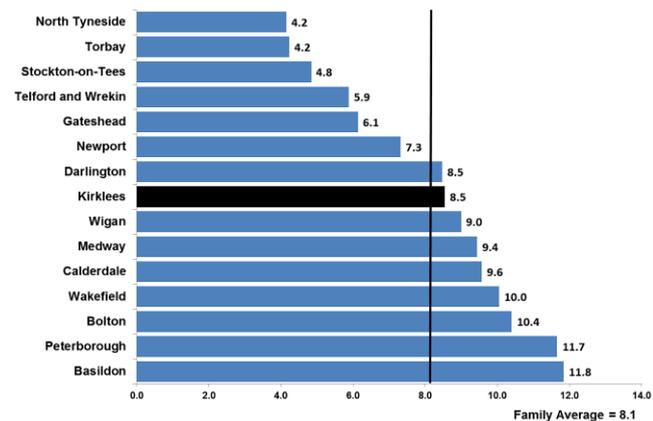


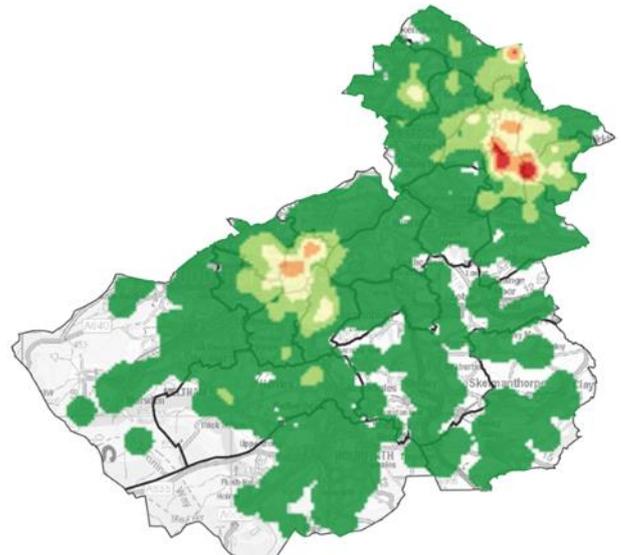
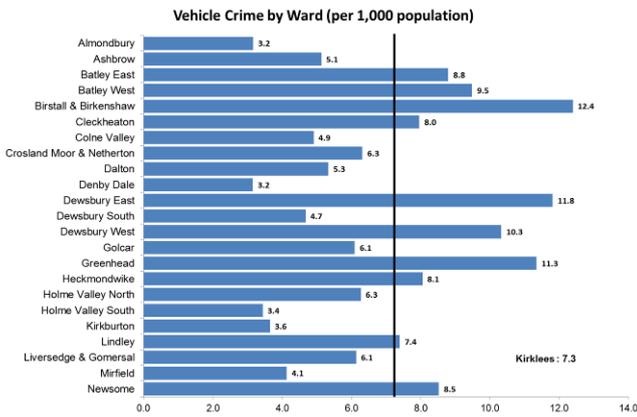
Chart 8 – IQUANTA comparison : Vehicle Crime



Vehicle crime continues to cluster in areas where opportunities are available – popular locations include town centres, retail outlets and on-street parking in close proximity to town centres and other attractions. Some of the lower level hot spots are in close proximity to other Local Authority areas and highlight evidence of cross border offending.

Chart 9 : Vehicle Crime by Ward

Map 2: Vehicle Crime hotspots



Other Theft

Other Theft is largely made up from Shoplifting along with other thefts including stone thefts, metal thefts (including cabling, lead flashing, copper piping, grates and street furniture). After an initial increase, levels of “other theft” are stable and in fact reduced in the past 12 months (Chart 10). Levels are better than the average for the IQUANTA family (Chart 11) although it remains a focus as it is the 2nd largest volume crime, making up 19% of total crime recorded in Kirklees.

Chart 10 – Long term trends in Other Theft

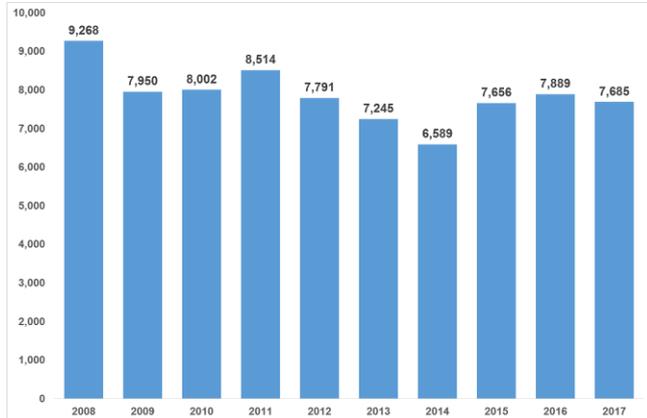
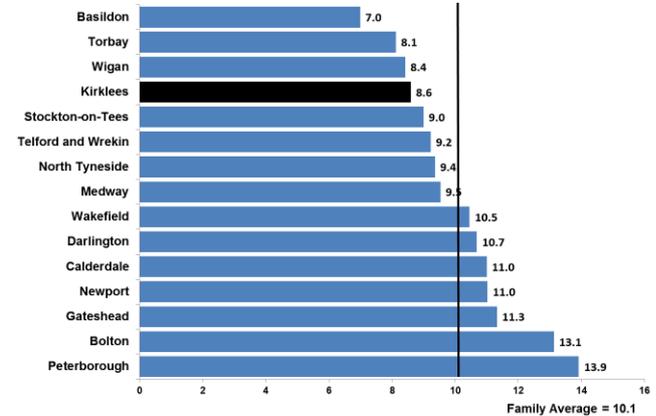


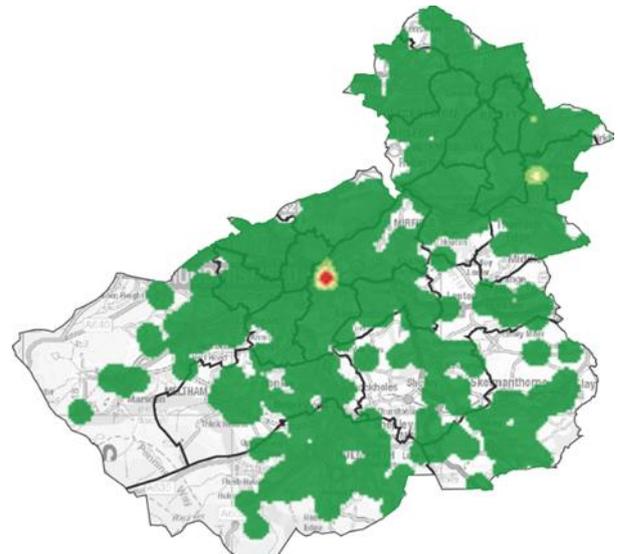
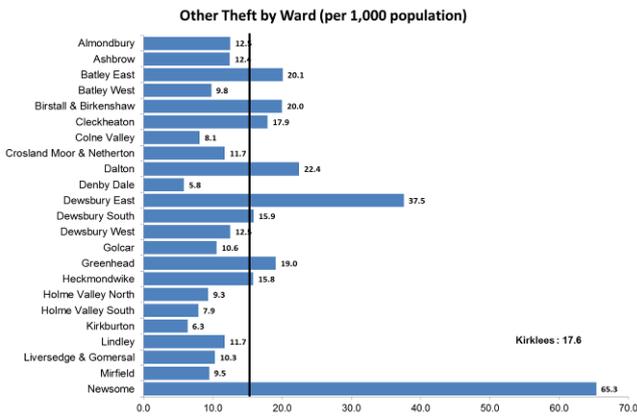
Chart 11 – IQUANTA comparison Other theft



Geographically, since a significant proportion of “Other Thefts” is shoplifting, there is a significant concentration in town centre areas, with a small number of retailers of larger retailers (supermarkets and discount stores) experiencing a large amount of this total. The most frequently targeted goods are “foodstuffs” and “alcohol” followed by “personal accessories”.

Chart 12 : Other Theft by Ward

Map 3 : Other theft hotspots



Criminal Damage

Although it has significantly reduced over the past decade, Criminal Damage is 55% above the historic low recorded in 2014 (Chart 13). Having said this, the figures for Kirklees are significantly better than that of other similar Community Safety Partnership areas in the IQUANTA family (Chart 14).

Chart 13 – Long term trends in Criminal Damage

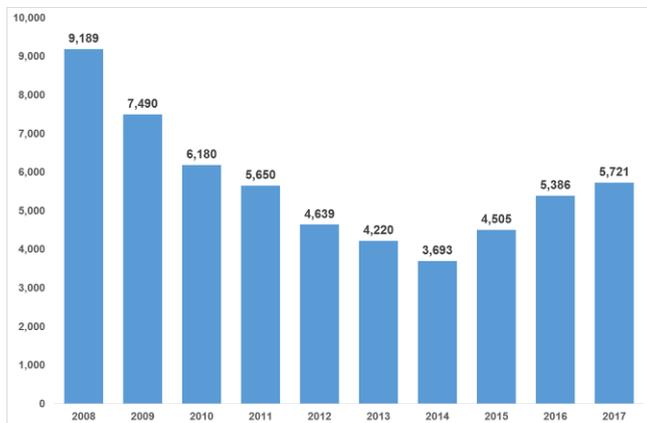
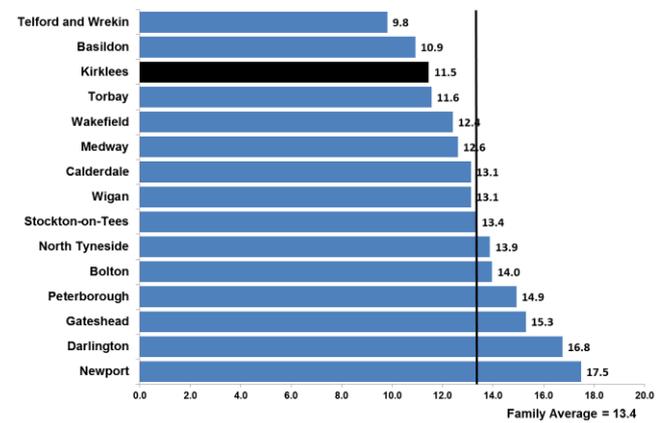


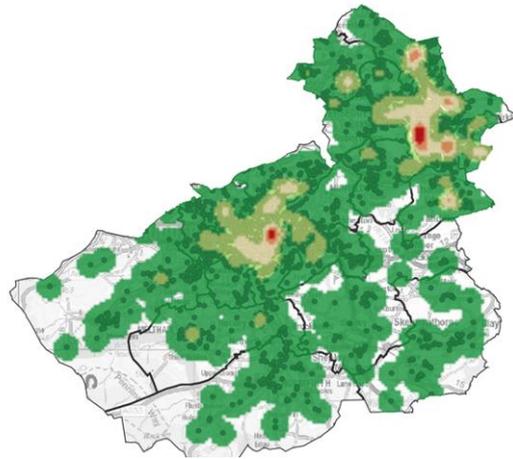
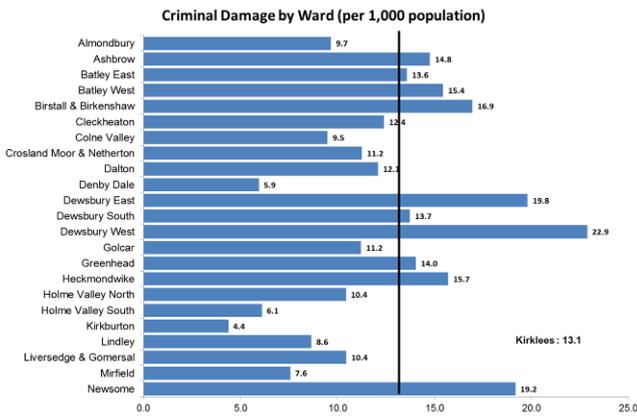
Chart 14 – IQUANTA comparison Criminal Damage



Criminal Damage offences are fairly distributed across Kirklees although there continues to be repeat locations including schools and other public buildings and locations such as town centres.

Chart 15 : Criminal Damage by Ward

Map 4 : Criminal Damage hotspots



The main types of criminal damage are damage to buildings (38%), damage to vehicles (24%) and other criminal damage such as street furniture (20%). Criminal Damage is viewed as a “signal crime” which can have a significant negative impact on perceptions and be a trigger to other offending and anti-social behaviour if it is not addressed.

Person Based Offences

Violent Crime

Violent crime is the area that has seen the largest impact in recording changes of all crime types. In the past 3 years, violent crime has increased by over 200% (chart 16) and is now the largest volume crime (chart 1). Whilst a significant proportion of this is associated with recording changes, it is also likely to be an actual increase in offences.

Increases such as this have been seen by all Police areas in the Country and, despite the increase, Kirklees remains better than average for the IQUANTA family at position 4 out of 15.

Chart 16 – Long term trends in Violent Crimes

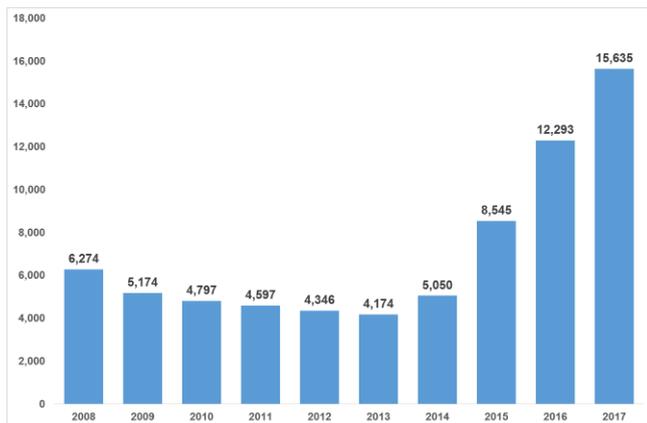
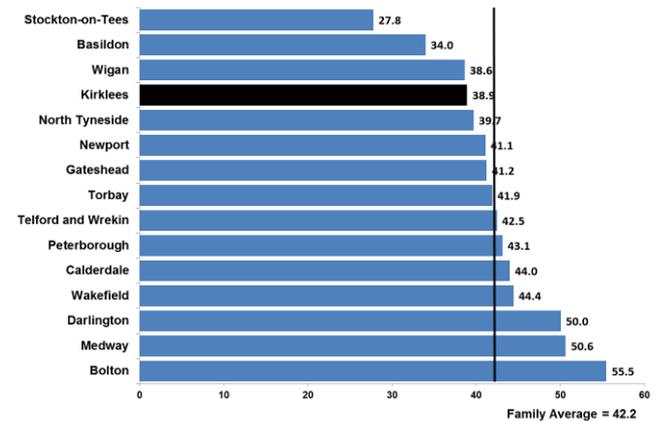
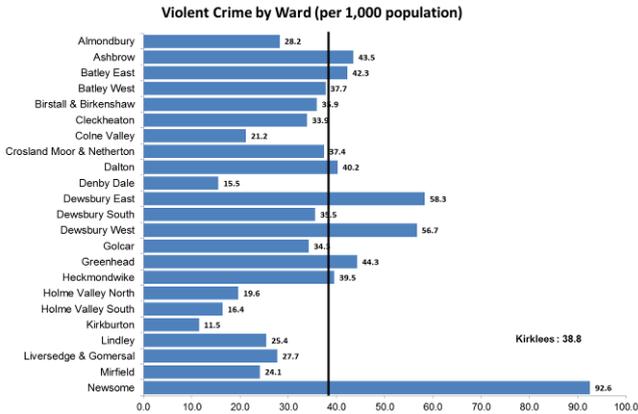


Chart 17 – IQUANTA Comparison : Violence

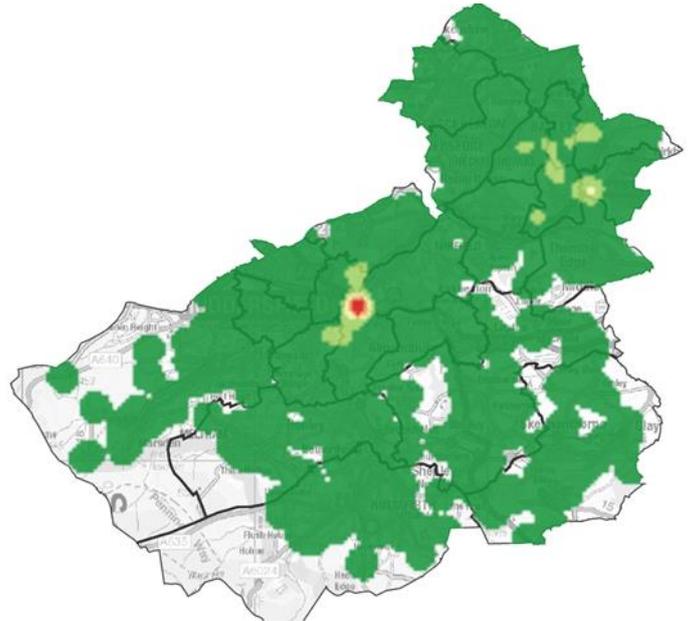


Violent offences continue to cluster in town centre areas and are often alcohol related associated with the night time economy. The victim profile for violent offences continues to be higher for young men aged 18-23 and there is some evidence of an increase in youth violent including offences associated with carrying a weapon (predominantly knives).

Chart 18 : Violent Crime by Ward



Map 5 : Violent Crime hotspots



Robbery

The Theft Act 1968 Section 8(1) defines robbery as “A person is guilty of robbery if he steals, and immediately before or at the time of doing so, and in order to do so, he uses force on any person or puts or seeks to put any person in fear of being then and there subjected to force.” The range of offences captured within this definition is from an armed robbery of a bank through to a child takes another’s possessions under the threat of violence. Robberies are divided into personal (approximately 85% of total) and business robberies.

Although levels of recorded robbery are lower than they were 10 years ago, they have increased by 74% over the past 3 years (Chart 19). Although a significant part of this will be associated with changes in crime recording, the level of robberies in Kirklees worsened and is now above that of the IQUANTA family of similar areas (Chart 20).

Chart 19– Long term trends in Robbery

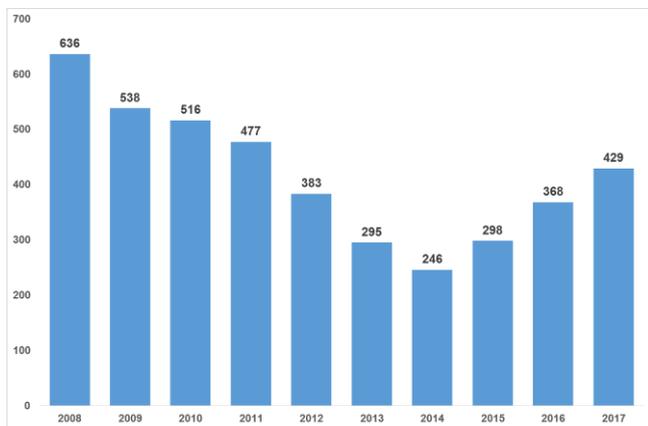
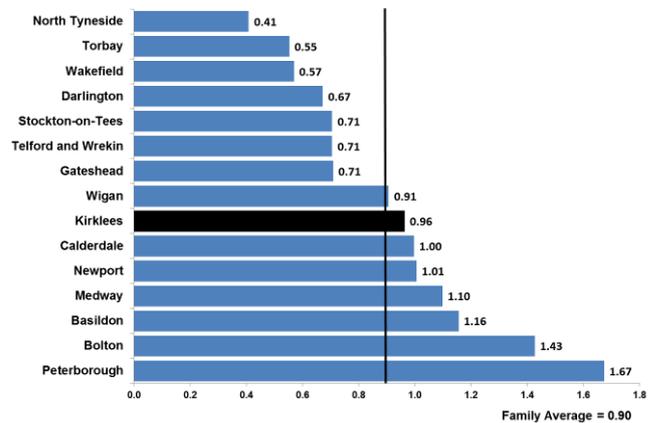


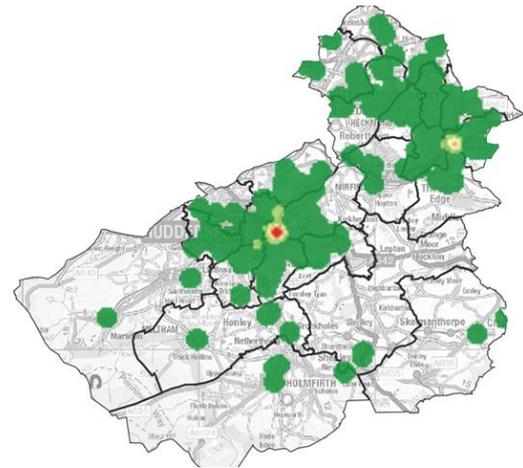
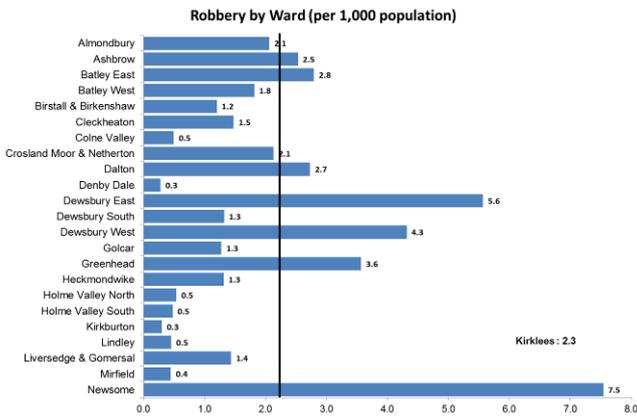
Chart 20 – IQUANTA comparison Robbery



There is a tendency for a clustering of robberies in town centre and surrounding areas which are seen in Chart 21 and Map 6.

Chart 21 : Robbery by Ward

Map 6: Robbery hotspots



Re-offending data

Latest data (12 months to November 2017) from West Yorkshire Criminal Justice Board indicates that the re-offending rate for Kirklees (29.3%) is the lowest in West Yorkshire and below the District average (31.6%). Re-offending rates are higher for males (31.3%) than females (21.6%). The majority of offenders (71%) are linked with a single offence although 29% are re-offenders,

The groups with highest levels of re-offending are young men leaving juvenile custody (70%), women serving less than 12 months in custody (67%) and men serving less than 12 months (65%).

Some of the main factors associated with offending and re-offending behaviour are;

- Previous offending history
- Accommodation
- Education and Training
- Employment
- Drugs and alcohol

Anti-Social Behaviour

The PSIA will use the definition of ASB introduced under the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act (2014) which broadens the previous definition (“Acting in a manner that caused or was likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more people not of the same household as (the defendant)”) to conduct that;

- has caused, or is likely to cause, harassment, alarm or distress to any person,
- is capable of causing nuisance or annoyance to a person in relation to that person’s occupation of residential premises, or

- is capable of causing housing-related nuisance or annoyance to any person

This definition covers a host of selfish and unacceptable behaviours which can blight the quality of community life. The Act recognises that definitions of anti-social behaviour fall into 3 categories;

Personal – where behaviour is deliberately targeted at an individual or group and has an impact on them (as opposed to the wider community) – this will vary from mild annoyance through to significant impact on mental or emotional well-being.

Personal ASB includes;

- **Noise** affecting neighbours
- **Abuse, intimidation, threats, rowdy behaviour** (where this affects individual families – the same behaviour affecting the wider community falls within the next category)

Nuisance – where incidents cause annoyance and suffering to the local community generally rather than to specific individuals. This behaviour will contravene expectations – the tolerance of what this constitutes will vary between communities.

Nuisance ASB includes;

- **Traffic** (speeding and parking, particularly around schools at the beginning and end of the school day)
- **Noise** affecting the wider community, particularly from the **behaviour of groups** (much of which is alcohol-related) and from the misuse of **motorcycles and fireworks** (these can have a disproportionate effect on a large number of people)

Environmental – this includes incidents which have an impact on surroundings – natural, built and social environments. This relates to both private space but also public and shared spaces and centres around signal offences such graffiti, litter, flytipping and abandoned vehicles which negatively impact on fear of crime and lead to further deterioration of neighbourhoods including criminal damage and arsons if left unchecked.

Police Incidents

There were 12,089 ASB incidents recorded by WY Police in 2017 from January-December. This is 13% reduction on the previous year. The vast (and increasing) majority (84%) of these incidents are categorised as Nuisance compared with Personal (13%) and Environmental (3%).

When broken down by full category, the largest single categories are youth related (26%), adult nuisance – non alcohol related (12%), nuisance motorcycle (11%) and neighbour related (10%). Interestingly, alcohol related incidents only make up 4% of the total ASB incidents.

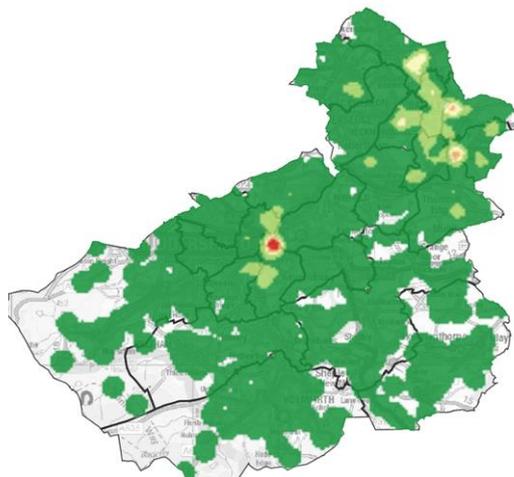
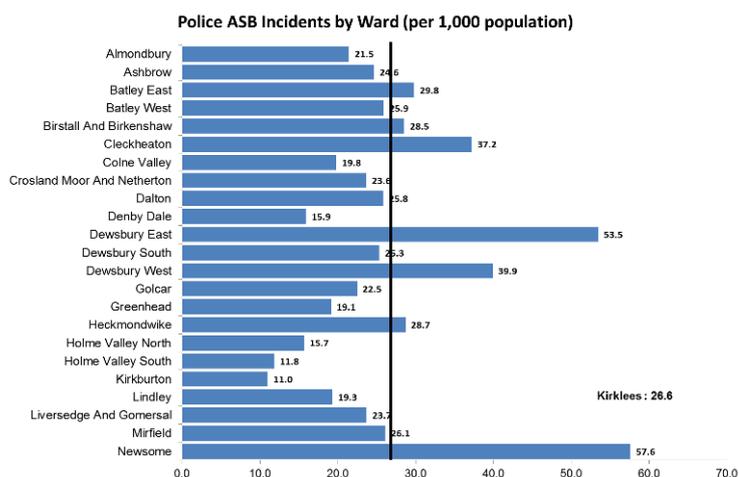
Certain categories of ASB incidents have a seasonal dimension to them. Examples of these are nuisance motorcycle/quad bikes which peak over the summer (July in particular) and, not surprisingly, Fireworks/Snowballs which peaked in October through to December.

Closer analysis of records continue to highlight a number of repeat locations which on the relate to (1) gathering points such as bus station and hospitals, (2) neighbour disputes usually involving noise and (3) underlying issues such as mental health.

Chart 22 and map 7 shows that there continues to be a concentration of incidents recorded in town centre areas. The map also highlights there are concentrated areas of incidents in Lockwood, Fartown, Ravensthorpe, Dewsbury Moor, Heckmondwike, Carlinghow, Earlsheaton and Chidswell. Some of the hot spots in Map 7 are associated with single locations as there were a small number of properties associated with up to 45 incidents in a year.

Chart 22: Police ASB incidents by Ward

Map 7: ASB Incident hotspots (2017)



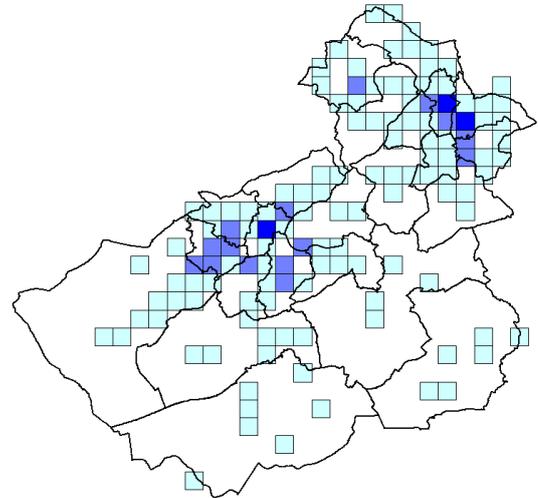
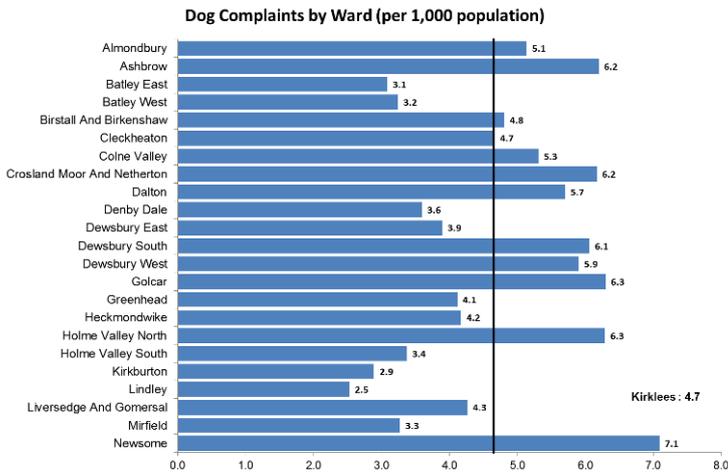
Environment & Noise

Dog Complaints – In total there were 2,061 incidents relating to dogs in 2014/15. The main categories of these incidents were stray dogs (44%), dog fouling (28%) and dangerous dogs (25%). Compared with 3 years ago, there has been an 11% reduction in dog fouling whilst stray dogs has seen a 4% and dangerous dogs a 5% increase respectively. In addition to these complaints, there were a further 719 cases of dogs barking which are analysed under the section on noise.

When broken down geographically, in addition to town centre areas, there are spikes in Ashbrow and also some of the more rural areas such as Holme Valley North, Golcar and parts of Crosland Moor and Netherton. An analysis of lower level locations shows a tendency for cases to centre on streets and general locations with the exception of dog barking (which is included on the section on noise).

Chart 23: Dog Complaints by Ward

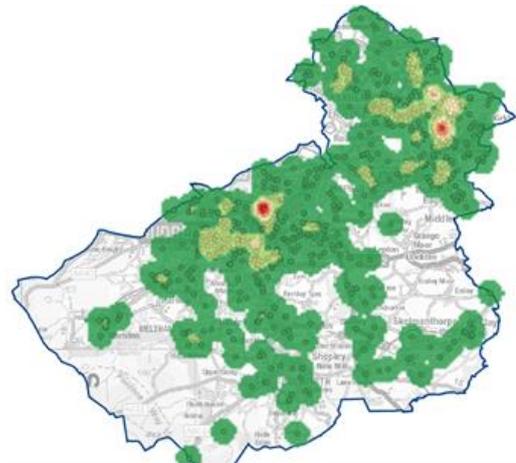
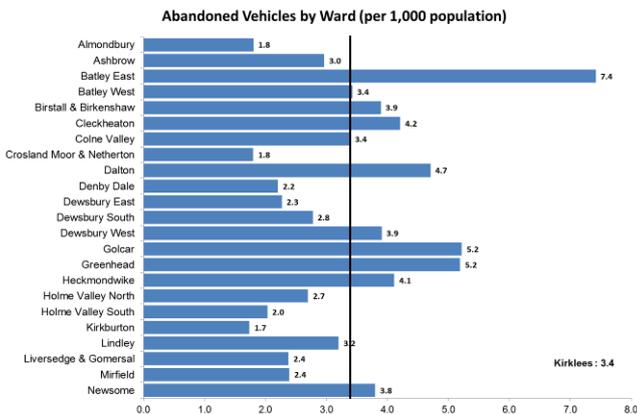
Map 8 : Dog Complaint hotspots (2014/15)



Abandoned Vehicles – The presence of abandoned vehicles in an area can increase perceptions of crime and also reports of suspicious behaviour in the area. In common with the previous SIA, the lower level hot spot map shows a concentration of incidents in areas in close proximity to town centres and some repeat rural locations.

Chart 24 : Abandoned Vehicles by Ward

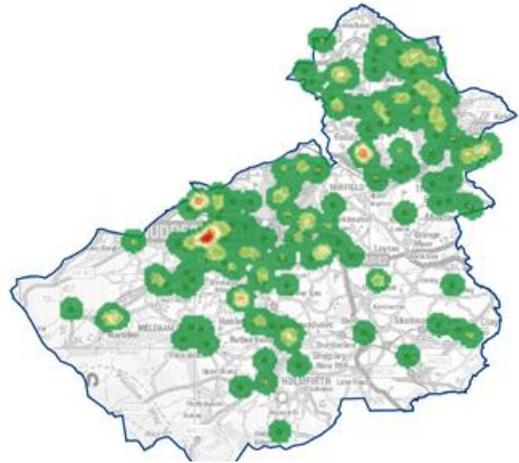
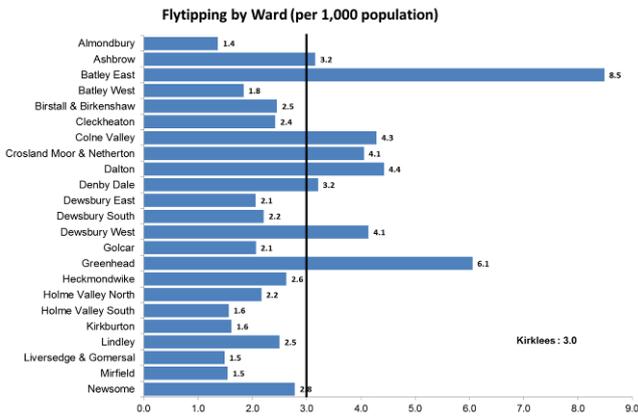
Map 9: Abandoned Vehicle hotspots (2014/15)



Flytipping – In total there were 1,313 fly-tipping incidents recorded in 2017. The wards with the highest recorded levels of flytipping were Batley East, Greenhead and Dalton. There were however lower level repeat locations associated with recurrent flytipping incidents.

Chart 25 : Flytipping by Ward

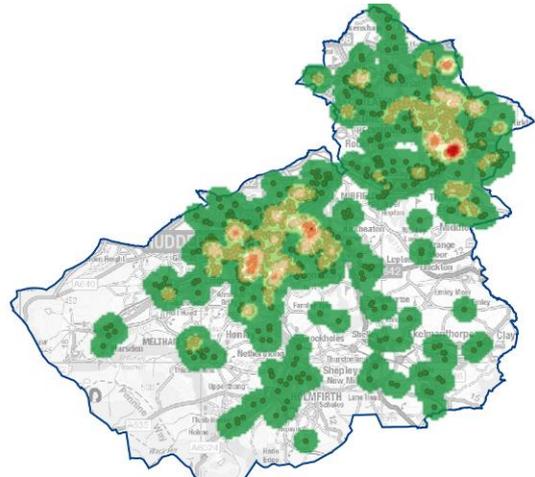
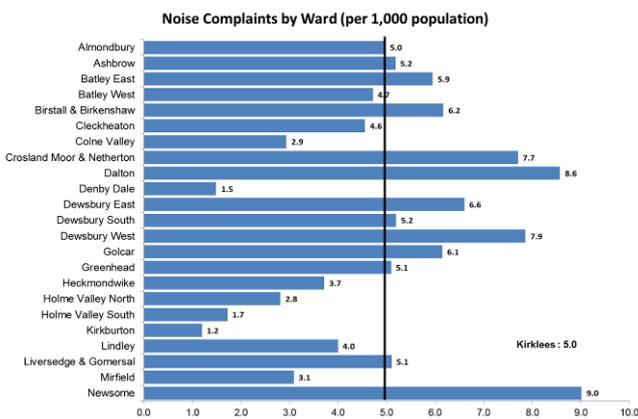
Map 10: Flytipping hotspots (2014/15)



Domestic Noise Complaints – In total there were 2,200 domestic noise reports in 2017. Geographically, the Wards with highest levels of complaints are Newsome, Dalton, Dewsbury West and Crosland Moor / Netherton. There was evidence of a number of repeat properties with 22 having 5 or more complaints over the year (the maximum number was 15).

Chart 26 : Domestic Noise complaints by Ward

Map 11 : Noise Complaint hotspots (2017)

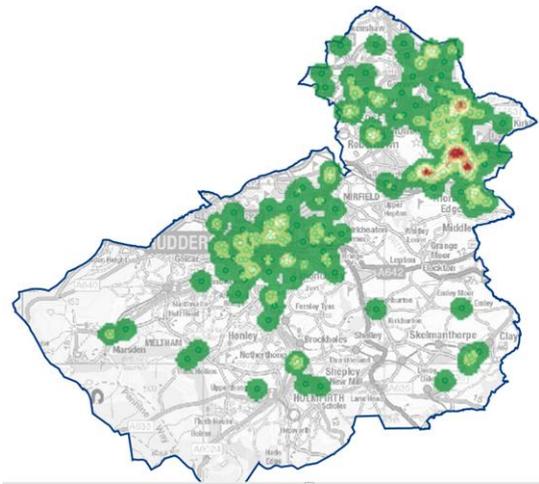
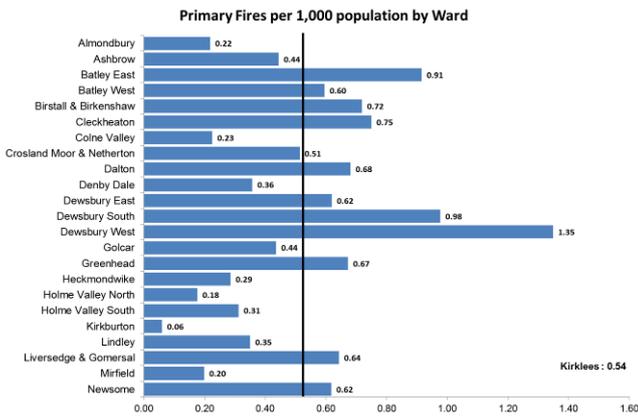


Fire Service

Deliberate Primary Fires - Primary fires either involve casualties or cause damage to property. In 2014/15, the main targets for these fires continue to be vehicles (54%) and dwellings / other premises such as sheds / garages (32%). Incidents are fairly equally distributed through the week although, the previously reported peak time for incidents is even more pronounced with 58% recorded between 11pm and 3am. Chart 27 breaks down Primary Fires by Ward and shows the highest levels in North Kirklees – in particular Dewsbury West and Batley East (both of which have seen a significant increase).

Chart 27 : Primary Fire by Wards

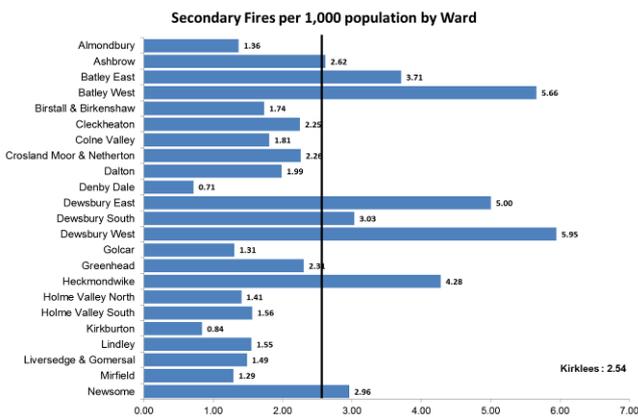
Map 12: Primary Fires hotspots (2017)



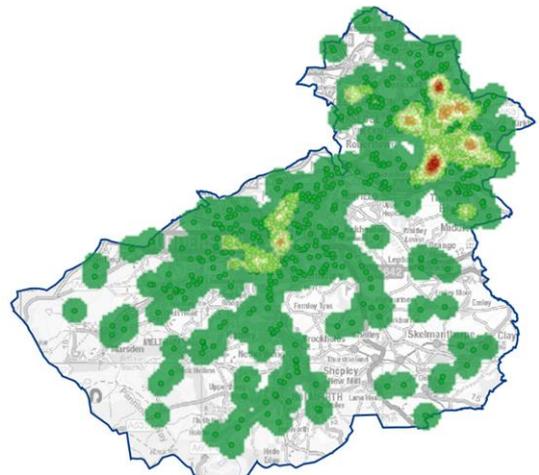
Deliberate Secondary Fires – Secondary fires target grassland, refuse / refuse containers, derelict buildings and other outdoor structures such as phone boxes and playgrounds.

Of the 1,109 (35% increase since previous SIA), the main targets were refuse containers (63% compared with 64% reported in previous SIA) and grassland (14% compared with 16% in previous SIA). There continues to be a seasonal dimension to grassland fires in particular with 87% fires recorded between April and September (associated with warmer and drier conditions). There was a higher concentration of Refuse fires in North Kirklees (63% of total) with Dewsbury West / East and Batley East having higher (and increasing) rates than other areas. The most common type of refuse fire in these areas are “loose refuse” which accounts for 63% (which has seen a significant increase since the previous SIA).

Chart 28 : Secondary Fires by Ward



Map 13: Secondary Fires hotspots (2017)



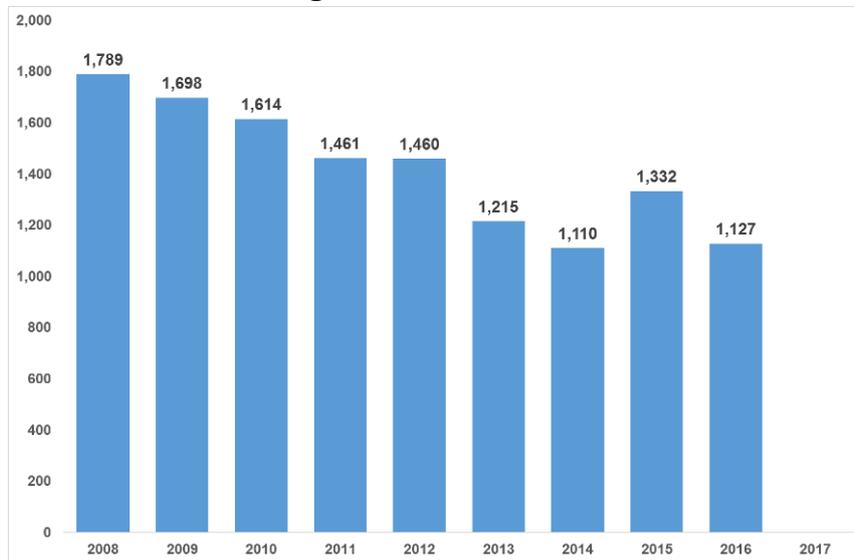
Other Safety Issues

Road Safety

Results reported through the Police Crime commissioner Survey highlight road safety as a priority – both to reduce casualties but also to target irresponsible vehicle use including speeding, dangerous parking and driving under the influence of drink or drugs. Chart 29 shows that road casualties continue to reduce over the longer term (37% over the past decade). Injuries sustained

in a collision are mainly (88%) classed as “slight” rather than “killed / seriously injured” (12%). When broken by type of casualty, the latest figures (for January to December 2016) show that although that the group with the highest proportion of pedestrian injuries was those aged 0-15.

Chart 29 – Long term trends in road casualties



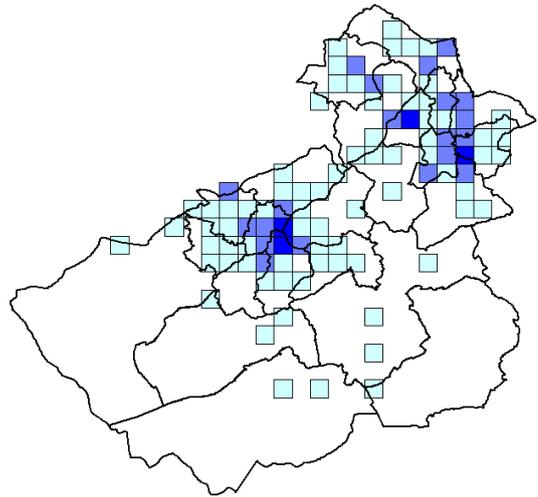
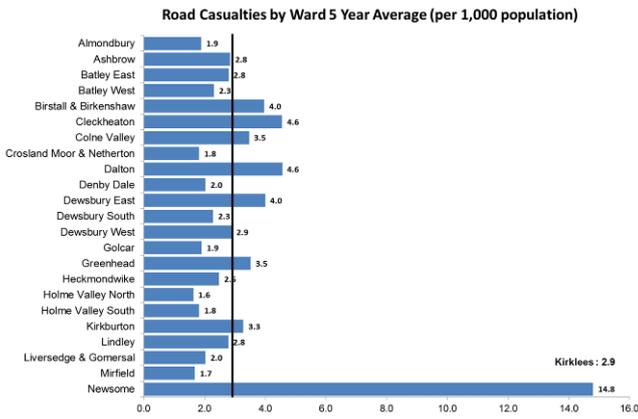
In terms of mode of transport, figures are better for Kirklees than West Yorkshire;

- Pedestrian casualties – Kirklees 29% reduction vs 8% reduction for West Yorkshire
- Cyclist casualties - Kirklees 13% reduction vs 2% increase for West Yorkshire
- Motor cycles - Kirklees 15% reduction vs 3% reduction for West Yorkshire (although Kirklees saw a 17% increase in Killed / Seriously Injured)
- Car users - Kirklees 30% reduction vs 20% reduction for West Yorkshire

When analysed at a lower level, the areas where casualties are concentrated are the areas where there is a higher volume of traffic such as in town centres and surrounding areas.

Chart 30 : Road Casualties

Map 14: Road Casualties 2011 : 2014

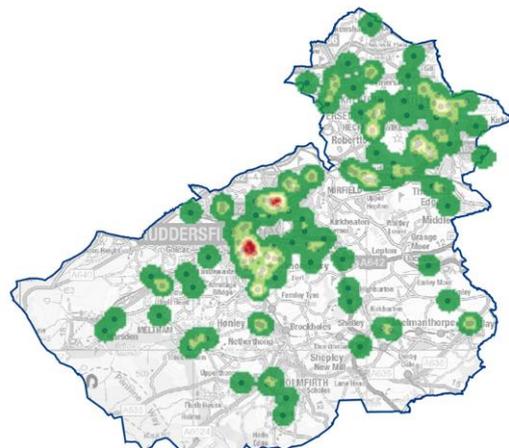
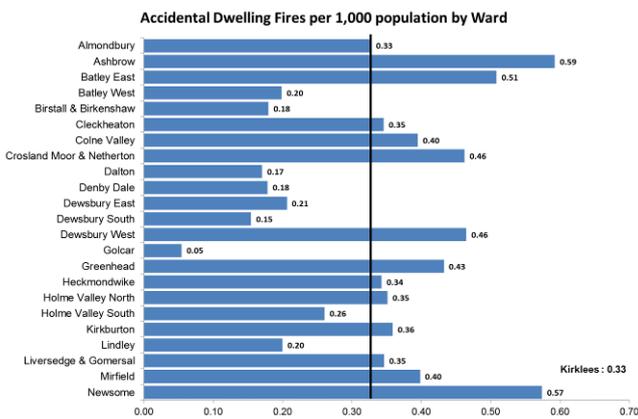


Accidental Dwelling Fires

There were 145 accidental dwelling fires recorded in Kirklees in 2017. Incidents continue to be fairly evenly distributed by month and days of the week – incidents do increase at times associated with cooking with the most significant one between 3 and 5pm (possibly associated with school times). The most common cause of accidental fires is cooking (33%) including the use of chip pans although both have reduced since the previous SIA. There has been an increase in fires associated with appliances and distribution (some of which associated with faulty charges and by-passing meters for cannabis cultivation). There were also a noticeable number of fires associated with both smoking and candles.

Chart 31: Accidental Fires by Ward

Map 15 – Accidental Fires (2017)



Confidence and Satisfaction

Police Crime Commissioner Consultations

As part of the development of the Police Crime Commissioners Plan, a consultation exercise was undertaken with Community Safety Partnerships across West Yorkshire to identify common strategic themes. This exercise highlighted the following key areas as priority themes;

ASB – This was the most frequently mentioned priority across the majority of partners particularly the CSPs. It was clear that the focus was around specific Hot Spot areas in each districts where resources needed to be directed for maximum effect.

Hate crime - This priority featured across many partners as an emerging threat and was often linked to community cohesion. Whilst work is ongoing to tackle hate crime across all protected characteristics there appears to be an emphasis on ethnicity related hate crime, particularly following recent high profile terror events and Brexit.

Modern slavery - Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery featured more within the partner priorities this year than in previous needs assessment. There is a recognition that whilst good progress has been made in West Yorkshire to tackle this issue, better information sharing between partners is still needed.

Domestic abuse - features not only in the priorities section but also in the pressures category. It is a commonly accepted need across partners and again there are good examples of integrated working across West Yorkshire however this is challenged by budget pressures and uncertainties relating to IDVA and ISVA services.

Community cohesion – Multiple partner returns and strategic assessments make mention to community cohesion and refer to a challenging summer. Whilst all partners are required to contribute towards improving cohesion, it is accepted that this needs to be done through a community led approach. Currently work in this area is focused on occasional national campaigns such as those following the killing of Jo Cox, and pockets of localized initiatives.

Burglary - This remains a priority not just for members of the public but also for partners. It naturally features in police strategic assessments but also with partners who have a responsibility to prevent crime and reduce reoffending.

Mental health - Supporting those with mental health issues is mentioned across many partner returns. The focus of much of this work is to support those within the criminal justice system to safeguard any additional vulnerabilities that they may have. A secondary theme relates to reducing reoffending by supporting repeat offenders who are suffering with mental health issues.

In addition to these themes, the PCC consultation exercise also asked Community Safety Partnerships to outline what were their current pressures. The following areas emerged as key pressures across West Yorkshire;

Budget - Many of the pressures noted by partners link either directly or indirectly to the strain on budgets. This has had a negative impact on partners' ability to provide support and preventative services to communities in West Yorkshire.

Demand - The demand on many partners is increasing not only in volume but also complexity. Many partners raised concerns about how they will meet these growing demands in the short-term as well as in the long-term. It is widely accepted that early intervention would help in many areas, but this in itself is difficult to orchestrate across complex partnership issues.

Court closures - This is perhaps a more specific challenge, but relevant nonetheless. Combined with the digital transformation project ongoing in the courts system is having a detrimental effect on victims and is making it more difficult for other partners to support those in need, and operate efficiently.

Information sharing - Improving information sharing across partner agencies is an ongoing challenge. We have had some focused successes for example with mental health and reducing reoffending but it is regularly cited as a challenge when developing joint action plans around the outcomes and priorities in the police and crime plan.

PCC Perceptions Survey

The largest regular survey which provides a regular assessment of community safety has traditionally been conducted by the Office of the Police Crime Commissioner (PCC) for West Yorkshire. However, a consultation on the survey meant that results were not available for around 18 months until it was re-launched in June 2017. The survey now covers three key sections; views on local priorities, views on policing, and views on partners.

Due to this break, the SIA is not able to provide the longer term perception trends that have featured in previous years and consequently focus largely on comparisons between the five Districts in West Yorkshire to put Kirklees into context. It is also not possible to provide reliable results at more detailed geographies as the sample size is not sufficient for these to be statistically significant.

Views on local priorities

In response to the question "How safe do you feel in your local area", 80% of Kirklees respondents said they felt safe which is slightly (but not significantly) lower than the West Yorkshire figure of 81%.

When asked about satisfaction with their local area as a whole, 77% of Kirklees respondents said they were satisfied which is slightly (but not significantly) better than the level for West Yorkshire of 75%.

When asked about changes in the local area, 6% of Kirklees respondents (compares with 8% for West Yorkshire) said the area felt better than it did a year ago. The vast majority of people (67%) felt there had been no change although 27% said it had got worse.

In terms of victimisation, 83% of people said they had not been a victim of crime (fairly similar to 80% in the Crime Survey for England and Wales). Where people had been a victim, the vast majority (80%) had reported it to the police. Where they hadn't, the most common reasons were either "nothing would be done" or "nothing could be done".

In response to the question whether "People get on well together", 58% of Kirklees respondents agreed with this statement which compares with 55% for West Yorkshire as a whole.

When asked about the work of the Community Safety Partnership, respondents from Kirklees were most confident about them "keeping people safe" (59%), "supporting victims and witnesses" (55%) and "protecting the vulnerable" (53%). However respondents were less confident about "listening to people's concerns" (48%), "keeping the area clean and tidy" (42%) and "preventing crime and ASB" (39%).

In response to the question on overall confidence with the Community Safety Partners, 34% of Kirklees respondents rated the CSP as "Excellent/good". This compares with 36% for West Yorkshire as a whole - the best scores in West Yorkshire were seen in Leeds which has undertaken a great deal of work to promote the "Safer Leeds" brand.

British Crime Survey

To put some of these perceptions figures into a wider context, the following section provides a summary of some of the key findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales for the year ending March 2017. The survey indicates that the majority of people (80%) have not been a victim of crime in the previous 12 months.

When asked about the national picture, 63% of respondents thought crime had increased and 84% thought crime was a "big problem for the country". Respondents tend to be more positive about the local picture of crime (37% felt it had gone up) and their assessment is fairly well aligned to the risks at a local level ie those living in lower crime areas were more positive than those living in high crime areas.

Perhaps the biggest factor associated with negative perceptions about crime is being a victim of crime within the past 12 months. These individuals were nearly twice as likely to feel crime had increased compared with people who had not been a victim and results for women are significantly worse than for men.

The most common sources of information for local crime knowledge is either word of mouth or local newspapers (including social media feeds) whereas people get their knowledge of national issues from news programmes on TV and national newspapers.

Results from the survey show that respondents are getting more positive about their chances of victimisation although this did differ by age group. Respondents aged 16 to 24 were more likely to underestimate their chances of being a victim of crime whereas as those aged over 35 were more likely to overestimate them.

When asked whether the police and council are dealing effectively with crime and anti-social behaviour issues, there is a significant gap between those living in the most deprived 10% areas (56%) vs those in the least deprived areas (66%). The other significant gap was areas with high levels of physical disorder.

When asked about anti-social behaviour, individuals more likely to perceive high levels were: social renters (3x as high worry as owner occupiers), people living in urban areas (5x as high worry than people in rural areas) and people living in areas with high physical disorder (3x as high). People living in the most deprived SOAs were 10x higher than those in the 10% least deprived areas.

Community Tensions and Hate Crimes

Community Tensions and Violent Extremism

The threats relating to community tensions and violent extremism are fluid and ever evolving. The previous SIA reported the main threats as Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and in particular travel to conflict zones of Iraq and Syria. In addition to these threats, the previous SIA also highlighted the activities of right wing groups, particularly through social media.

Over the past 3 years, there have been a number of individuals who have travelled to conflict zones and have engaged in acts of terrorism (including suicide attacks) although these peaked from the middle of 2015 to early 2016. Although this threat has not disappeared (with areas such as Libya, Afghanistan and Yeman remaining a focus) the current priority relating to travel is on individuals who may have been involved in conflict and inspired by Da'esh returning to Kirklees and the potential threat this may bring.

Over the past couple of years, there have been a number of high profile terrorist attacks in the United Kingdom – some of which such as the suicide bombing of the Manchester Arena seeing multiple casualties from Kirklees.

There continues to be a focus on online materials and platform as a route to radicalization with Da'esh continuing to produce significant amounts of online content and use social media as a potential recruitment mechanism.

As reported in the previous SIA, the extremist threat continues to feature right wing groups which are now broader since changes in the leadership of the English Defence League. Kirklees has

seen Britain First visit to Dewsbury in January 2016 both officially and through a number of flash demonstrations including at local mosques.

Perhaps the most significant extremist event in the past 3 years was the murder of the Batley and Spen MP Jo Cox in June 2016. There was significant media interest in this event and the subsequent bi-election (which included far right politicians standing for Office).

There continues to be far right and extreme right wing activities which impact (both directly and indirectly) on Kirklees – this has included Tommy Robinson (ex Leader of the English Defence League) visiting Batley and the prescribed group National Action believed to have an initial footprint in the District.

At a local level, Kirklees has a Community Tensions system which pulls together information from a range of partner agencies and community contacts to maintain a “temperature check” of current tensions.

Some of the main recurring themes over the past 3 years are;

- Planning applications relating to the change of use of buildings to mosques have caused community tensions (particularly where they are fuelled by social media content) although these appear to be relatively settled.
- Far right groups such as EDL although more recently this has been more associated with the previous EDL leader Tommy Robinson who has promoted himself through social media platforms and through mainstream media which has received some local attention.
- Generation Identity England (GIE) is a relatively new organisation and its mission is ‘the preservation of our ethno-cultural heritage’. They often show banners saying ‘Stop Islamisation’. They are growing in size and branching out across the country.
- In addition – new Extreme Right Wing (XRW) groups have been evident (including on social media platforms) and is an area for monitoring.
- News and events relating to Da’esh have continued to have potential for community tensions both in relation to travelling / returning from conflict zones but moreover terrorist attacks in the United Kingdom.
- Court cases around grooming / CSE is an area that has seen more intensive comment and reaction. This is likely to continue with forthcoming court cases in the region and a stream of information through Facebook (including paedophile hunting groups).
- New arrivals in Kirklees has seen some tensions, particularly through social media comments (which appears to be increasing in volume and intensity). There has been an increase in reported hate crime over the past year (although it is not clear whether this is more to do with knowledge and confidence in reporting systems). The arrival of Syrian

refugees has the potential to cause tensions particularly where it is exploited by XRW groups and individuals.

- International events continue to have a potential impact on local tensions – in particular related to Palestine and Israel but also with the appointment of the American President Donald Trump. The other main international event has been with Brexit which had some evidence of an increase in hate crime although the ongoing tensions seems to have reduced.

Hate incidents / crimes

A Hate incident is ‘any incident’ which is perceived by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice based on personal characteristics disability, gender-identity, race, religion / faith and sexual orientation.

In Kirklees, the majority of incidents (75%) are recorded as racist although it should be noted that some of these groups will be proportionately more victimised when considered the size of the respective populations and that some types of incidents have fairly recently started being recorded and consequently are likely to be an underestimate of actual numbers.

Chart xx – Breakdown of Hate Crime recorded in Kirklees

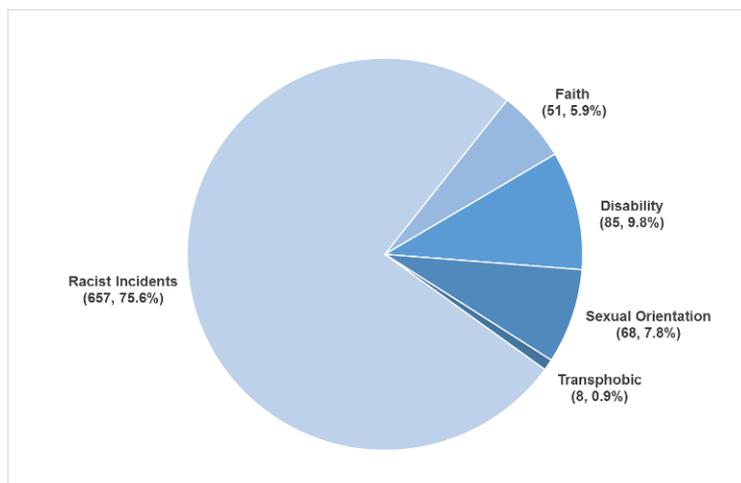
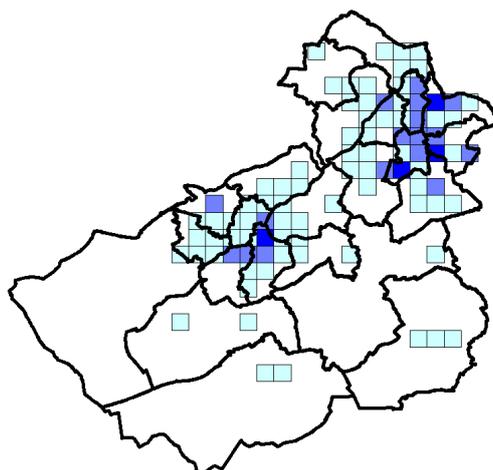
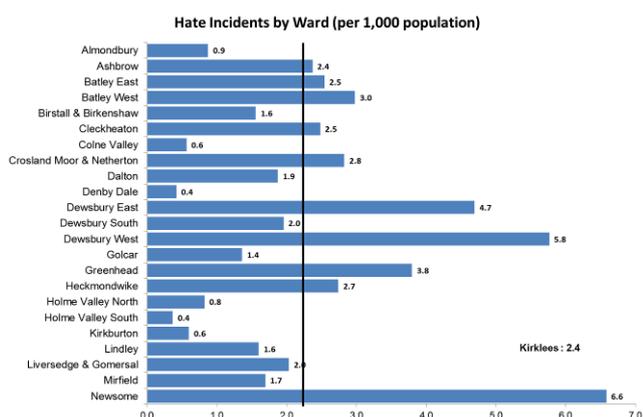


Chart 44 and Map 16 illustrate the areas with the highest number of reported hate incidents are Newsome (mainly around the town centre), Dewsbury and Batley. It should be noted that hot spots might either be associated with better reporting mechanisms and reporting rates or more actual incidents taking place.

Chart 44 – Hate incidents by Ward

Map 16 – Hate Incidents



Protecting People from Serious Harm

The next section of the PSIA considers a number of areas which contribute to the Partnership Plan of “Protecting People from serious harm”. These cover a wide variety of areas in which it is critical that both specialist staff and frontline contact officers are alert to picking up signs and ensure people receive support at the earliest possible opportunity.

Domestic Abuse

The PSIA will use the same definition of domestic abuse contained in the Kirklees domestic abuse strategy;

“any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality.”

The domestic abuse strategy makes it clear that this abuse encompasses but is not limited to physical, sexual, financial, psychological and emotional including verbal abuse. The domestic abuse strategy includes “honour” based violence, female genital mutilation and forced marriage.

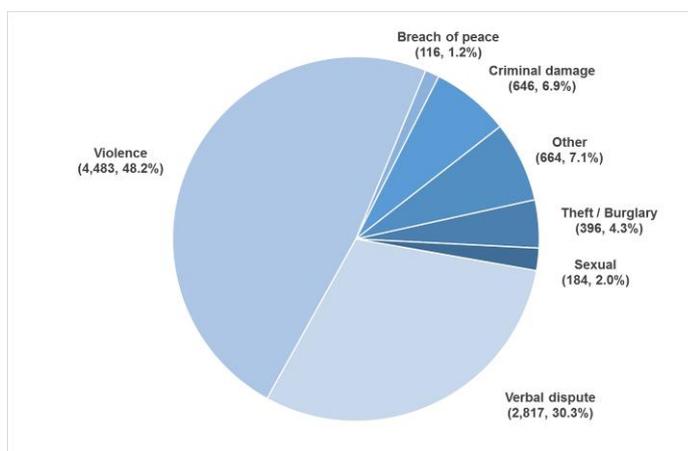
The current Kirklees Domestic Abuse Strategy, ‘Taking up the Challenge Towards Freedom’ (2015 – 2018) estimates that in Kirklees in 2013/14 12,020 adult women and 8,501 adult men may have been victims of domestic abuse. Using police data and BCS methodology to calculate local prevalence in Kirklees, it is estimated that reporting could be as low as 18.8%, suggesting the problem is more acute locally than at a national level.

Police Data

According to figures from West Yorkshire Police, there were 9,306 domestic abuse incidents (involving 8,908 victims) reported to the police in between January-December 2017. Of these incidents, victims were mainly female (76.1%) with the age profile peaking between 20 and 29 years of age.

Chart 45 shows that the two most commonly reported incidents are violence and verbal disputes:

Chart 45: Breakdown of domestic abuse incidents reported to WY Police



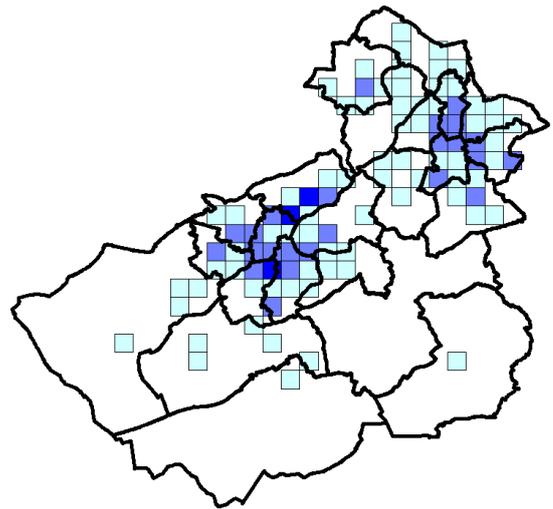
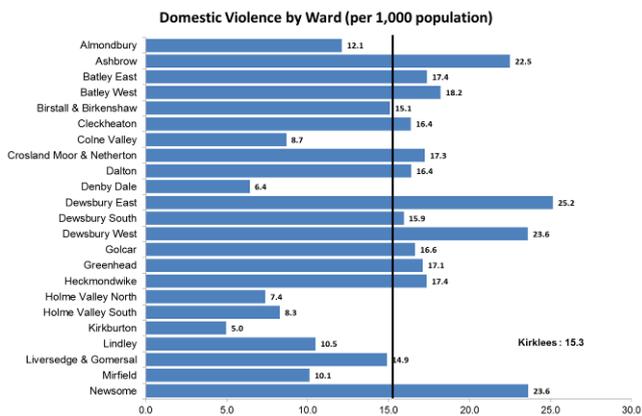
The same figures highlight the following key issues relating to domestic abuse incidents reported to the police;

- Arrest rate (31.8%) is slightly lower than the WY average (32.8%).
- Repeat victim rate (44.4%) is slightly lower than the WY average (45.4%).
- Repeat suspect rate (31.8%) is slightly lower than the WY average ((32.1%).
- Incidents involving alcohol (7.4%) is the same as the WY average and drugs (1.6%) compared with 2.3% for WY.
- Incidents where children were present (26.1%) is lower than the WY average (30.4%).

When Police incidents are broken down by location, the wards with the highest number of recorded incidents are Newsome and Ashbrow (NOTE : this may be explained by better reporting mechanism or better victim confidence – it does not necessarily mean that these areas have more of a domestic violence problem).

Chart 46 : Domestic Abuse Incidents by Ward

Map 17: Domestic Abuse hotspots (2014/15)



As part of the Needs Assessment for the Domestic Abuse Strategy, estimates of incidents were made based on data gathered from reported police incidents, the Council’s Care First system, specialist initiatives such as the Independent Domestic Violence Advocacy Service (IDVAS), Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARACs), Daily Risk Assessment Management Meetings (DRAMM) and Pennine Domestic Violence Group (PDVG). The data below provides an indication of the prevalence of domestic abuse locally and key issues:

- MARACs are held when there is a high risk to the victim of injury or serious harm. Data for April 2017 to December 2017 shows that Kirklees MARAC heard 697 high risk adult cases. In the same period, 1,571 cases were heard at the DRAMM.
- Victims of domestic abuse homicides are predominately female.
- Geographically, recorded incidents are significantly higher in Dewsbury & Mirfield and Huddersfield, slightly more in Batley than would be expected and Kirklees Rural estimates are in line with the representation in the local population (note that some of this might be explained by under reporting).

Forced Marriage

The definition of forced marriage used by the Home Office is “where one or both people do not (or in cases of people with learning disabilities, cannot) consent to the marriage and pressure or abuse is used”.

The pressure put on people to marry against their will can be;

- Physical including threats, actual physical violence and sexual violence
- Emotional and psychological for example, when someone is made to feel like they’re bringing shame on their family
- Financial abuse such as taking wages or not giving someone any money

In some cases, people may be taken abroad without knowing that they are to be married. In these cases, when they arrive in that country, their passport(s) / travel documentation may be taken to prevent them returning to the UK.

An arranged marriage is not the same as a forced marriage. In an arranged marriage, the families take a leading role in choosing the marriage partner, but both parties are free to choose whether to enter into the marriage or not.

The Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the Home Office established the Forced Marriage Unit in January 2015 to lead the Government's Forced Marriage strategy. According to statistics from that unit, of the 1267 cases they dealt with in 2014, the majority of cases were under 21 and mostly (79%) female. The main countries dealt with overseas were Pakistan (38%), India (8%), Bangladesh (7%) and Afghanistan (3%). Yorkshire and Humberside made up 9% of the caseload although it is highly likely that there is significant under reporting of Forced Marriages.

The Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act (2014) makes it a criminal offence to force someone to marry. This includes, amongst other things, taking someone overseas to force them to marry (whether or not the forced marriage takes place) and marrying someone who lacks the mental capacity to consent to the marriage (whether they're pressured to or not). Forcing someone to marry can result in a sentence of up to 7 years in prison and disobeying a forced marriage protection order can result in a sentence of up to 5 years in prison.

The national guidance for partners on tackling Forced Marriage highlights the "one chance" rule. This suggests that often staff may only have one chance to speak to a potential victim and therefore if staff are not astute to the signs of Forced Marriage and the victim is allowed to walk out of the door without support being offered, that one chance might be wasted.

Child Sexual Exploitation

Sexual exploitation of children and young people under 18 involves exploitative situations, contexts and relationships where young people (or a third person or persons) receive 'something' (e.g. food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affection, gifts, money) as a result of them performing, and / or another or others performing on them, sexual activities.

Recent high profile court cases, local inquiries and reports have raised awareness of the extent of child sexual exploitation. The Independent Inquiry into CSE in Rotherham estimated that 1400 children had been sexually exploited over the 16 year period covered by the Inquiry. Ann Coffey's report into CSE across Greater Manchester identified 260 'live' investigations into CSE in June 2014, with 14,712 recorded episodes of children missing from home and care between January and September 2014. The Office of the Children's Commissioner's two year Inquiry into CSE found that a total of 2,409 children were known to be victims of CSE by gangs and groups between August 2010 and October 2011.

There were 50 recorded cases of Child Sexual Exploitation in Kirklees in 2014/15. The number of recorded incidents increased by 96% since the previous year. Although this increase will largely

be associated with better recording practices, CSE remains largely unreported / recorded. Of these incidents, 30% of incidents were associated with social media and 35% involved alcohol. Geographically, 70% of incidents occurred in South Kirklees. The victim profile was 95% female and the ethnic profile was 80% white, 13% Asian and 1% black. The ethnic profile of suspects was 60% Asian, 35% white and 5% North African.

Human Trafficking

The National Crime Agency defines Human Trafficking as the “movement of a person from one place to another (both cross border and within a country) into conditions of exploitation, using deception, coercion”. The themes in this definition largely mirror the 3 elements in the most frequently used international definition from the United Nations Convention (2000);

- The **movement** – recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of people
- The **control** – threat, use of force, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or vulnerability, or the giving of payments or benefits to a person in control of the victim
- The **purpose** – exploitation of a person, which includes prostitution and other sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery or similar practices, and the removal of organs

All three elements need to be present for an adult to be defined as a victim of human trafficking. Only the Act and Purpose need to be present for a child to be deemed a victim of human trafficking.

In 2016 there were 3,805 potential victims referred into the National Reporting Mechanism (NRM) which is the UK system of identifying victims of human trafficking. This represents a 17% increase on the previous year and is generally thought to be a combination of more trafficking but crucially far better reporting mechanisms.

Reportedly, the potential victims originated from 108 countries; this represents a 5% increase on 2015 country of origin totals.

The 3,805 referrals comprised of 2,527 (66%) referred for adult exploitation categories and 1,278 (34%) referred for exploitation as a child. Child exploitation referrals increased 30% on 2015 totals. Adult cases were generally more likely to be cross border whilst child referrals were within the UK.

Collectively, UK Police Forces referred 830 potential victims into the NRM. West Yorkshire Police was the 4th highest referrer with 76 referrals. Of those, 29 were adults and 47 were children. Within West Yorkshire, labour exploitation accounted for 19 of the adult and 13 of the child referrals. Sexual exploitation accounted for 8 adult and 30 child referrals, domestic servitude applied to 2 adult and 2 child referrals and 1 adult was the subject of unknown exploitation.

Human Trafficking threats are both within the UK and from other countries (in West Yorkshire this is predominantly Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Romania and Vietnam) to the UK. This internal trafficking could be of foreign nationals once they are in the UK, or of UK nationals. In 2016, the highest recorded nationalities of victims reported to the NRM were Albania (699 of which 472 adults and 227 children), Vietnam (519 of which 292 adults and 227 children) and the UK (315 of which 68 were adults and 247 were children).

Source: National Crime Agency NRM Referral Statistics. End of Year Summary 2016

Female genital mutilation (FGM)

FGM is a collective term, also known as genital cutting and female circumcision, for all procedures that involve partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs for cultural or non-medical reasons. The practice of FGM is illegal in the UK under the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003.

FGM is a deeply rooted tradition, widely practised mainly among specific ethnic populations in Africa and parts of the Middle East and Asia. It serves as a complex form of social control of women's sexual and reproductive rights.

The World Health Organization estimates that more than 200 million girls and women worldwide have experienced FGM and around 3 million girls undergo some form of the procedure each year in Africa alone.

Women and girls in the UK from the following communities are at heightened risk of FGM:

- Egyptian;
- Eritrean;
- Ethiopian;
- Indonesian
- Kenyan;
- Kurdish;
- Nigerian;
- Sierra Leonean;
- Somali;
- Sudanese;
- Yemeni.

The age at which girls undergo FGM varies enormously according to the community. The procedure may be carried out when the girl is new born, during childhood or adolescence, just before marriage or during the first pregnancy. However, the majority of cases of FGM are thought to take place between the ages of five and eight and, therefore, girls within that age bracket are at a higher risk. FGM has significant, sometimes fatal, physical and mental health consequences for women and young girls experiencing it.

The Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) Enhanced Dataset supports the Department of Health's FGM Prevention Programme by presenting a national picture of the prevalence of FGM in England. Key facts include:

- There were 1,760 individual women and girls FGM who had an attendance where FGM was identified or a procedure for FGM was undertaken in July 2017 to September 2017. These accounted for 2,205 attendances reported at NHS trusts and GP practices where FGM was identified or a procedure for FGM was undertaken.
- There were 1,060 newly recorded³ women and girls in the period July 2017 to September 2017. Newly recorded means this is the first time they have appeared in this dataset. It does not indicate how recently the FGM was undertaken, nor does it mean that this is the woman or girl's first attendance for FGM.

Intelligence relating to FGM is very limited in Kirklees – in part with the community make up in the district but also because of significant under reporting. The police intelligence that is available for Kirklees highlights;

- In the period January 2016 to January 2018 there have been 3 crimes in Kirklees District that have been flagged as FGM.
- The first was recorded in February 2016 although it is thought the offence took place in 2015. The case was not progressed due to evidential difficulties.
- The second was recorded in February 2017 although the offence related 1993. The outcome of this was that action was undertaken by another body/agency.
- The third was recorded in May 2017 although the offence date was 2013. The outcome of this was also action undertaken by another body/agency.
- No arrests were made in these 3 cases.

Drugs & Alcohol

Drug and alcohol services in Kirklees have historically out-performed regional and national averages. Recent research from Huddersfield University (2013) revealed that 51% of all service users can be classified as 'fully recovered', which essentially means drug and crime-free. Confidence that all drug and alcohol users can recover from their problems has been central to Kirklees services for a number of years, and all the commissioned services (Lifeline, Locala, Basement, CRI, Community Links) have worked in partnership to deliver challenging outcomes around treatment, housing, crime and employment.

However, there remain a group of entrenched users that need better targeting and more intensive support. Likewise, the development of a community-focused approach that supports ex-users to act as community champions will promote early intervention and prevention with younger users and people on the edges of drug and crime culture. Services will be tailored to ensure that they are responsive, promotes a life course approach and has a clear focus on recovery and reintegration.

Kirklees has higher than average alcohol consumption and liver disease mortality rates in males (Kirklees JSNA, 2012). The local evidence identifies that those who are middle aged and have higher incomes are more likely to consume alcohol more frequently, but problematic drinking patterns are more prevalent in those with low household incomes, in those with routine and manual occupations and 18-34 year old males and females.

In Kirklees:

- 18,051 (6%) drink at very heavy levels which significantly increases the risk of damaging their health and may have already caused some harm to their health. They're estimated local healthcare costs equates to £4.3m per year.
- 53,474 (19%) drink above the recommended levels which increases the risk of damaging their health. They're estimated local healthcare costs equates to £12.9m per year.

- 204,245 (74%) drink within the recommended alcohol guidelines. They're estimated local healthcare costs equates to £4m per year.

Alcohol-related healthcare costs in Kirklees are estimated to be £21.4m per annum, of which:

- £6.2m Cost of A&E attendances
- £13.2m Cost of inpatient admissions
- £1.8m Cost of outpatient attendances

There were an estimated 82,134 alcohol-related admissions in Kirklees in 2012/13 of which:

- 54,618 were A&E attendances
- 7,808 were inpatient admissions
- 19,707 outpatient attendance.

Kirklees has 2,572 problem drug users of heroin and crack cocaine (1 in 125, or 0.8% of the population) according to the last available estimate by the National Treatment Agency. Of these, 860 were injecting drugs, 1,408 were in "effective treatment" in 2011/12 and 794 people in treatment reported having children. When engaged in treatment, people use fewer illegal drugs, commit less crime, improve their health, and manage their lives better – which also benefits the community.

The Currently Living In Kirklees survey (2012) reports that 1 in 20 (7%) of Kirklees residents have used drugs in the last five years. Whilst 80% of this group have used cannabis and 5% heroin, the survey picked up use of "legal highs" by 24% of the drug-using group. Of people in treatment over 70% have been offenders, 40% have children and 25% are women.

The use and availability of novel psychoactive substances (NPS) is changing the nature of the UK drugs market. NPS are largely designed to mimic the effects of illegal drugs such as ecstasy. Although sometimes referred to as 'legal highs' they often contain substances which are not legal and cannot assumed to be safe. Some NPS such as mephedrone have been banned, but it is unlikely that legal sanctions will be able to effectively control the NPS market as new compounds are introduced as soon others are made illegal. We have set up a multi-agency provider NPS steering group to tackle the growing issues and concerns to do with NPS.

Recommended Priorities

Confidence and Satisfaction - people generally recognise that crime and ASB are falling although there needs to be a continued focus on the issues that impact of feelings of safety such as road safety. There is more that needs to be done to communicate partners response – this will be a particular challenge in the future in the context of cuts to service and a need to ensure communities are more actively involved.

Reducing Crime – In relation to **property crime**, the focus needs to be on domestic burglary which Kirklees still sees proportionately more compared with other areas and has a massive impact on victims. Irrespective of whether **personal crime** has increased because of changes in recording, there needs to be a continued focus violent crime to ensure current trends are managed.

Anti-Social Behaviour – whether personal, nuisance or environmental, ASB has a significant detrimental effect on individuals and communities. The most effective strategy to reduce the impact of ASB is to prevent it happening in the first place both through educating young people and engaging communities. Where it does happen, it is critical that front line workers deal with it as early as possible or failing this, refer to more specialist services to use the new ASB tools and powers or link with specialist service to deal with underlying issues such as mental health and substance misuse.

Strong Communities – Relationships with communities are integral to delivering safer communities in a sustainable way. Strong communities might be considered on a spectrum incorporating community tensions (including hate crime and violent extremism), apathetic and intimidated residents through to people motivated to report and ideally have a stake in making our communities safer.

Cross Cutting Issues – There are a number of areas identified in the PSIA which span across safeguarding and community safety and need to be addressed through effective co-ordination (both strategically and operationally). There is a considerable amount of work to raise the confidence of victims to report issues and where appropriate front line workers equipped with the skills and knowledge to identify vulnerable victims to ensure they can be supported / safeguarded and offenders brought to task.

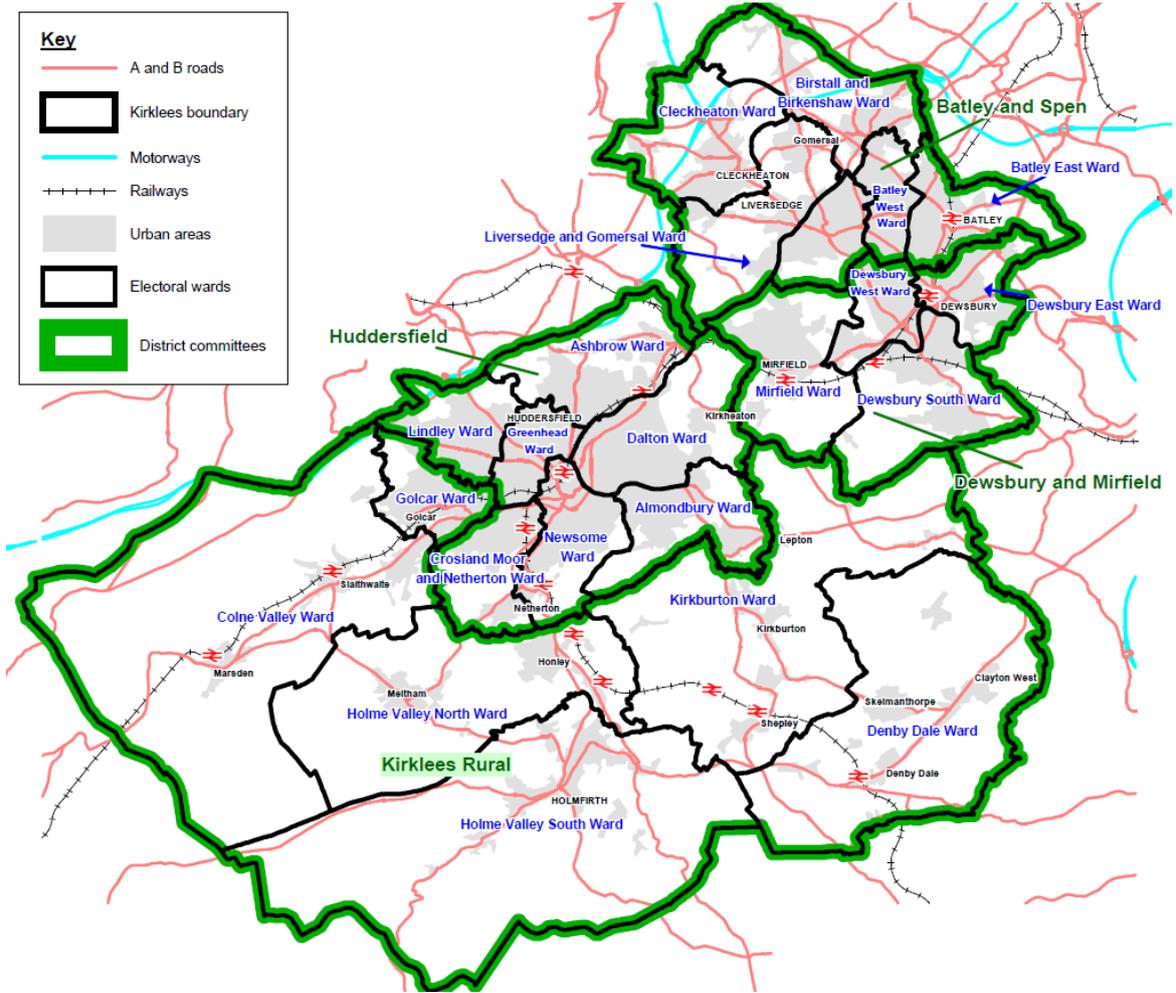
Approach – In developing interventions to address these themes, it is critical that intelligence led partnership problem solving focusses on one or more element of Victim / Offender / Location (which can include virtual locations) through internet.

In tackling community safety issues through this model, it is critical to address issues at the earliest opportunity and in a way which address issues in the long term to minimise the harm caused to individuals and communities.

Glossary of terms

Others	463	511	10.4%
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Figure 3 : Map showing Town and Ward locations



Appendix 3 - Ward Summary table (Ranked 1 to 23 – where 1 is worst and 23 best)

	Personal Crime			Property Crime			Anti-Social Behaviour						Satisfaction					Cross Cutting			Safety		
	Burglary Dwelling	Vehicle Crime	Other Theft	Criminal Damage	Violent Crime	Robbery	Police ASB	Dogs	Aband. vehicle	Litter	Noise	Del Prim. Fires	Sec Fire	Sats with area	Crime Increased	ASB Increased	Seek Views	Do things Matter	Domestic Abuse	Hate Incidents	Live Harmoniously	Road Casualties	Acc. Dwell. Fires
Almondbury	16	16	12	18	16	13	16	10	17	11	16	17	19	18	18	17	12	12	15	19	20	23	16
Ashbrow	15	11	7	7	7	5	12	4	14	6	9	1	15	7	8	9	16	17	2	10	21	11	12
Batley East	8	4	4	6	4	7	5	21	2	7	11	7	9	3	4	2	10	10	11	3	10	13	6
Batley West	3	17	21	14	8	16	9	20	4	9	18	18	16	6	16	8	5	6	8	8	8	16	19
Birstall & Birkenshaw	19	1	6	8	12	20	7	11	13	20	5	2	2	14	19	19	17	18	14	16	9	5	9
Cleckheaton	13	2	8	4	11	17	4	12	3	10	4	4	13	15	17	12	11	15	12	13	6	2	11
Colne Valley	14	20	17	17	19	21	17	9	6	23	13	22	8	17	11	15	2	2	18	23	14	8	1
Crosland Moor & Netherton	2	12	19	10	10	3	14	5	15	5	8	5	12	9	3	4	3	9	9	17	19	18	7
Dalton	17	14	3	5	5	9	10	8	21	3	3	13	17	10	10	13	22	22	6	5	18	4	15
Denby Dale	23	23	23	20	20	14	20	17	19	22	20	14	21	22	23	23	9	14	21	18	17	17	21
Dewsbury East	9	3	2	3	2	4	2	16	7	19	6	15	6	2	9	5	13	8	3	4	2	3	13
Dewsbury South	7	13	14	9	13	10	11	6	16	16	15	9	4	4	2	3	14	5	10	6	1	14	5
Dewsbury West	5	7	10	2	3	2	3	7	11	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	6	4	5	2	4	10	3
Golcar	12	15	13	13	9	15	15	2	1	15	7	8	11	13	5	11	4	1	7	15	16	22	10
Greenhead	1	5	5	11	6	6	19	15	8	4	12	11	10	12	7	10	19	19	4	7	22	6	2
Heckmondwike	4	6	9	15	14	11	6	14	12	13	14	16	5	8	13	7	8	13	13	11	5	12	4
Holme Valley North	18	21	16	19	21	8	21	3	9	21	21	12	18	19	20	14	18	21	19	21	12	21	14
Holme Valley South	21	22	20	22	22	23	22	18	20	14	23	20	20	21	22	21	1	3	22	22	11	20	17
Kirkburton	22	19	22	23	23	18	23	22	22	8	22	19	23	23	21	20	23	23	23	20	13	9	23
Lindley	10	18	15	21	17	19	18	23	5	17	19	23	22	20	12	22	21	20	17	9	23	7	18
Liversedge & Gomersal	11	10	18	16	15	22	13	13	18	12	10	10	7	11	14	16	15	7	16	12	7	15	22
Mirfield	20	9	11	12	18	12	8	19	23	18	17	21	14	16	15	18	7	11	20	14	3	19	20
Newsome	6	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	6	3	5	6	6	20	16	1	1	15	1	8