

Kirklees Partnership Strategic Intelligence Assessment 2018

Contents

Executive Summary.....	3
About the PSIA	5
Contextual Information.....	5
Analysis of Multi-Agency Information.....	7
Analysis of Recorded Crime	7
Property Crime	
Domestic Burglary.....	9
Vehicle crime.....	10
Other theft.....	11
Criminal damage.....	12
Personal Crime	
Violent Crime.....	13
Robbery.....	14
Re-Offending Data	15
Anti-Social Behaviour Analysis	16
Police Incidents.....	17
Environment and Noise.....	18
Kirklees Neighbourhood Housing	19
West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service	20
Confidence and Satisfaction	
Police Crime Commissioner survey.....	21
Kirklees CLiK Survey.....	23
British Crime Survey.....	25
Protecting People from Serious Harm	
Road Safety.....	26
Accidental Dwelling Fires.....	27

Community Tensions and violent extremism.....	28
Hate crime.....	30
Domestic abuse.....	31
Forced marriage.....	33
Child sexual exploitation.....	34
Human trafficking.....	35
Female Genital Mutilation.....	36

Drugs and Alcohol.....	37
-------------------------------	-----------

Appendix

Deprivation Map.....	39
Summary of Changes in recorded crime by Category.....	40
Ward Index.....	41
Summary of all measures by Ward.....	42

Executive Summary

About the Partnership Strategic Intelligence Assessment

The purpose of the Partnership Strategic Intelligence Assessment (PSIA) is identify the key themes for the Community Safety Partnership Plan on the basis of a rigorous analysis of multi-agency datasets relating to crime, anti-social behaviour and other community safety issues (the table in appendix provides a summary of key issues by Ward).

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 and migrant / asylum seekers, all of which can be associated with community safety issues.

Reducing Crime

Overall recorded crime has increase by 70%. Although the vast majority of this increase is associated with recording changes which has affected the recording of crime for all Police areas (the level in Kirklees is below the average of other similar areas), it is estimated that there has been an actual increase in risk of around 5%. A more reliable indicator of crime shifts is the Crime Survey for England and Wales which suggested, based on people's experience of crime, that it is either stable or in many cases reducing in real terms.

For the purpose of the Partnership Plan, overall crime is divided into Property crime (eg Burglary and Vehicle crime) and Personal Crime (eg violence and robbery). Residential burglary has increased by 41% over the past 3 years (although this is in part due to changes to the recording of these offences which now include burglary of sheds and garages). Vehicle Crime (mainly theft from as opposed to theft motor vehicles) is 27% higher than the historic lows three years ago, although figures have stabilised. Changes in technology continue to influence the nature of vehicle crime including using keys (including cloning) to steal cars and targeting high end navigation consoles, although the main volume is associated with items being left on display

The latest re-offending data shows the re-offending rate for Kirklees is the lowest in West Yorkshire although there remain significant risks in particular with young men leaving juvenile custody and people serving sentences of less than 12 months.

Tackling Anti-Social Behaviour

The definition of ASB relates to behaviour which causes "harassment, alarm or distress" to individuals and communities and is grouped into 3 main types; personal, nuisance and environmental. Due to the nature of ASB, the PSIA draws on data from Police, Council, Kirklees Neighbourhood Housing and West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service to build up a picture.

There are continued location specific hot-spots such as bus stations and hospitals (for nuisance behaviour) and repeat locations for fly-tipping, neighbour disputes involving noise and underlying issues including mental health and alcohol. There is some evidence of an increase in youth related ASB including use of Off Road Motorcycles. The PSIA also highlight a number of seasonal issues including an increase in grassland fires over the summer and spikes in ASB around bonfire night / Halloween.

Confidence and Satisfaction

The regular survey undertaken by the Police Crime Commissioner into local perceptions was relaunched in June 2017. The key headlines from this survey are that 80% of Kirklees respondents reported they feel safe in their local area and 77% say they are satisfied with the area. The Kirklees CLiK survey provides a more detailed breakdown of these figures and highlight higher levels of satisfaction / perceptions of safety in South Kirklees (in particular in the Rural area). When asked about the work of Community Safety Partnerships, respondents were most positive about the work relating to supporting victims and protecting witnesses but less satisfied with keeping the area clean and preventing crime / ASB – highlighting a clear opportunity for enhance communications about partnership activities.

Protecting People from Serious harm

This area of the PSIA cover a wide range of areas from road / fire safety through to safeguarding issues including violent extremism, human trafficking and Child Sexual Exploitation. The trends relating to the number of road casualties to improve although “driver error” remains one of the primary factors. The threats relating to violent extremism have changed over the past 3 years and a number of attacks within the United Kingdom continue to cause concern and possible tensions, particular where this is inflated through social media. The monitoring of community tensions highlights recurrent themes around far right groups using social media and flash mobs to focus on local issues, although the impact of global politics does feature in local tensions monitoring. There have been increases in reported levels of a range of issues including domestic abuse and human trafficking although this might be attributed to more confidence of people to report and also front line workers able to more effectively spot the signs of issues at an early stage.

Emerging Priorities

From the analysis of multi-agency data relating to key community safety issues in Kirklees, it is recommended that the main themes in the Partnership Plan (Reducing Crime, Tackling Anti-Social Behaviour, Protecting People from Serious Harm) remain relevant and current priorities for the new Partnership Plan with the unpinning theme of confidence and reassurance and as a priority for the new delivery group relating to Place.

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.

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

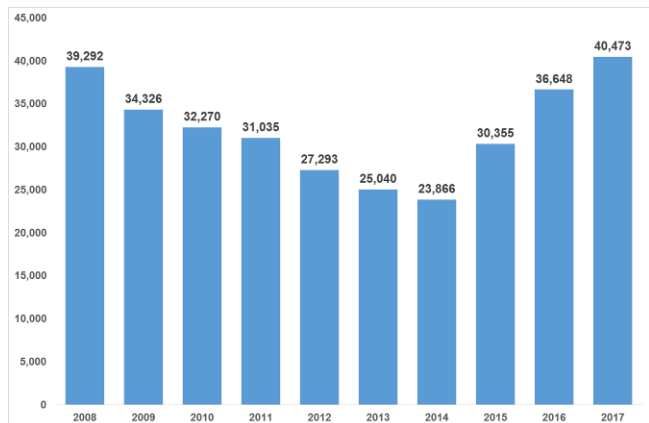


Chart 2 – IQUANTA Comparison: All Crime

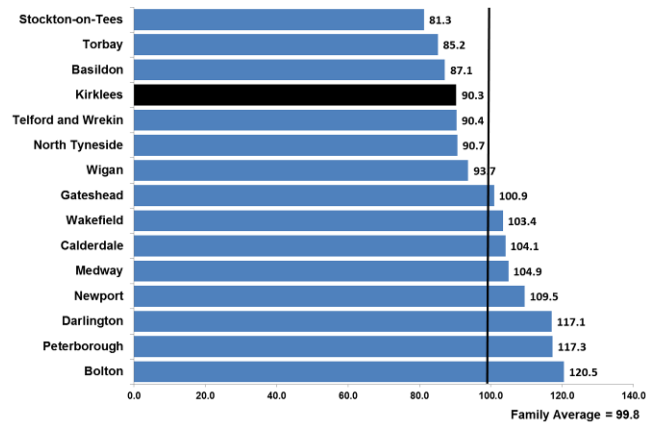
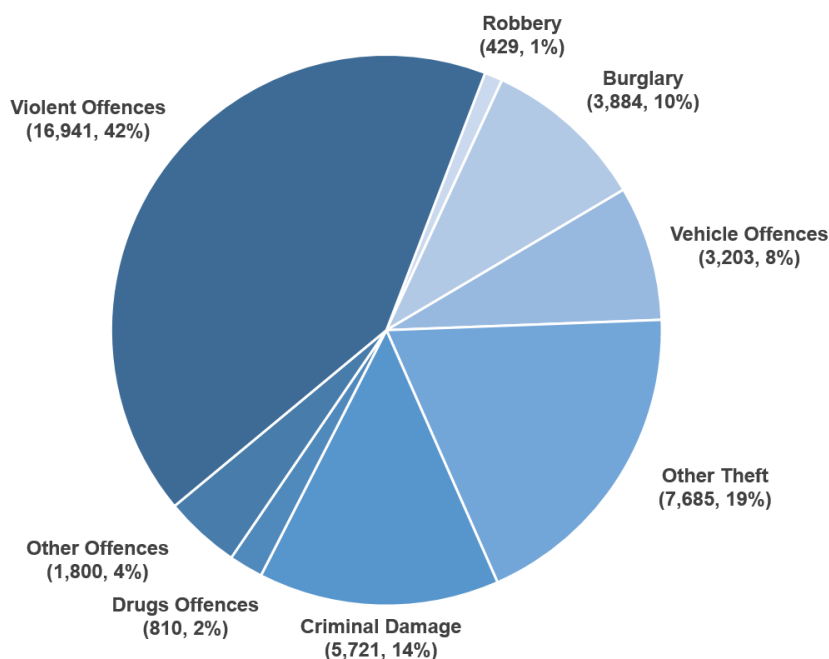


Chart 3 provides a breakdown of recorded crime by offence type (a more detailed breakdown including comparison with the previous year is shown in Appendix 1). Compared with 3 years, there are now proportionately more violent offences, other theft and other offences whereas burglary, vehicle crime, drug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

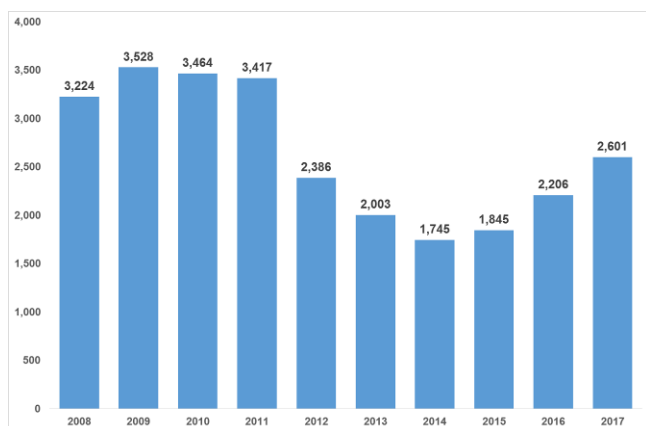
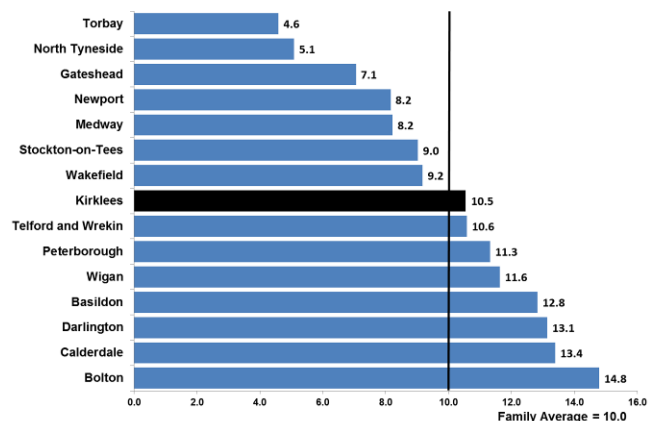


Chart 5 : IQUANTA Comparison: Burglary

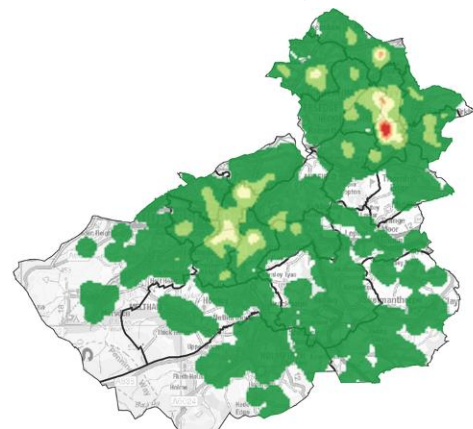
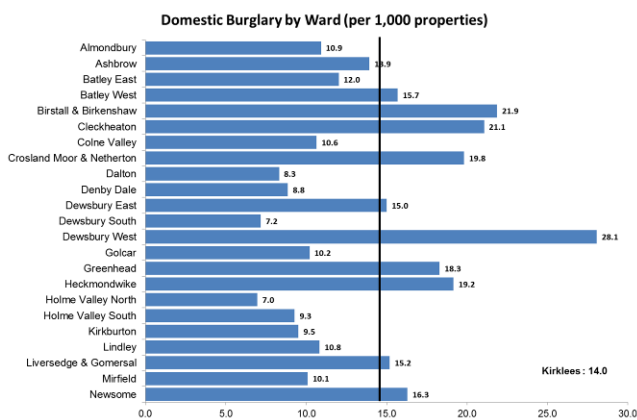


Over the past 3 years there has been a shift in the geographical hot spots associated with residential burglary. Burglaries are now more concentrated in the North of Kirklees with Wards such as Dewsbury West, Birstall & Birkenshaw and Cleckheaton seeing the highest number of

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

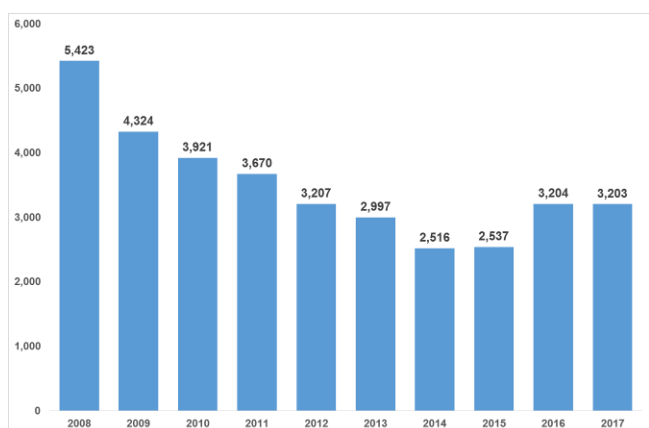
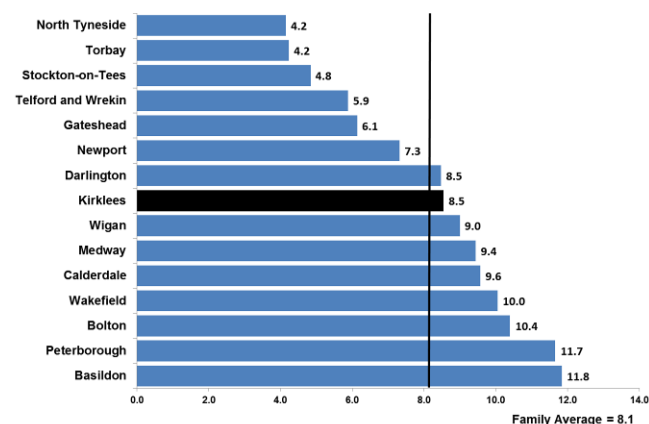
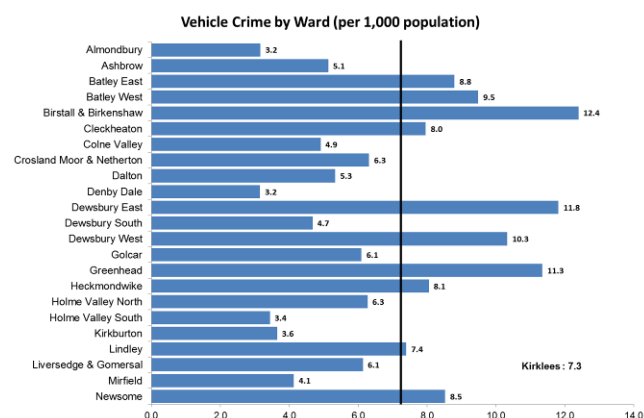


Chart 8 – IQUANTA comparison : Vehicle Crime

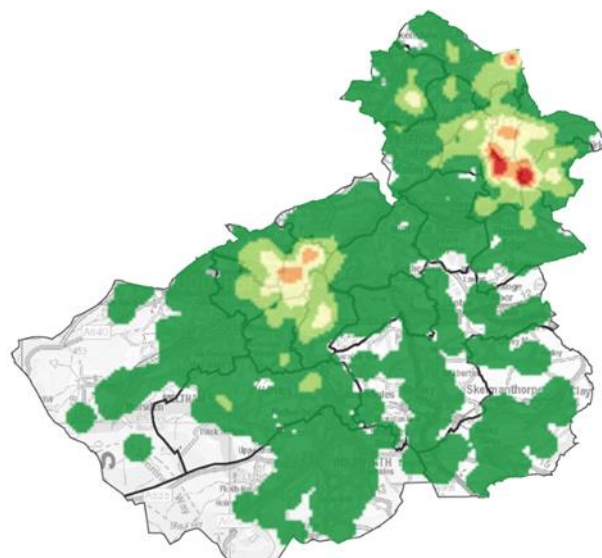


Vehicle crime continues to cluster in areas where opportunities are available – popular locations include town centres, retail outlets and on-street parking in close proximity to town centres and other attractions. Some of the lower level hot spots are in close proximity to other Local Authority areas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

Chart 9 : Vehicle Crime by Ward



Map 2: Vehicle Crime hotspots

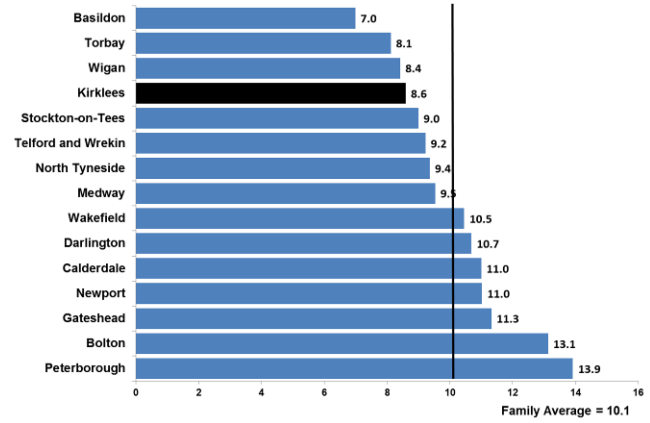
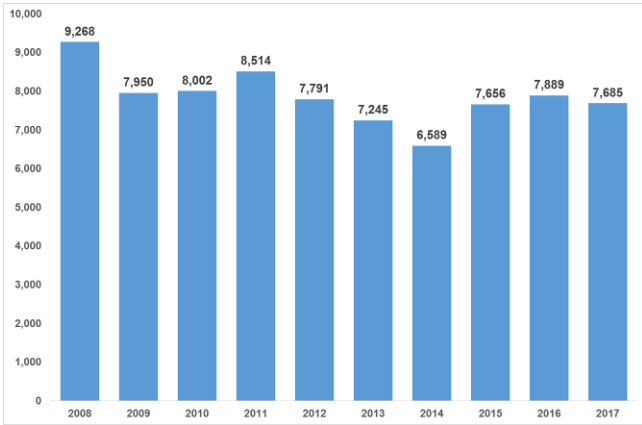


Other Theft

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.

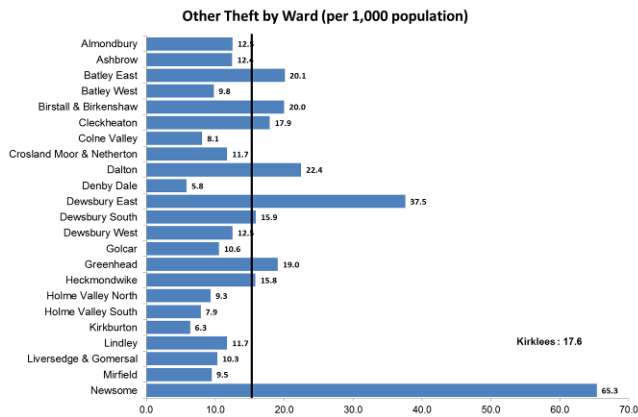
Chart 10 – Long term trends in Other Theft

Chart 11 – IQUANTA comparison Other theft

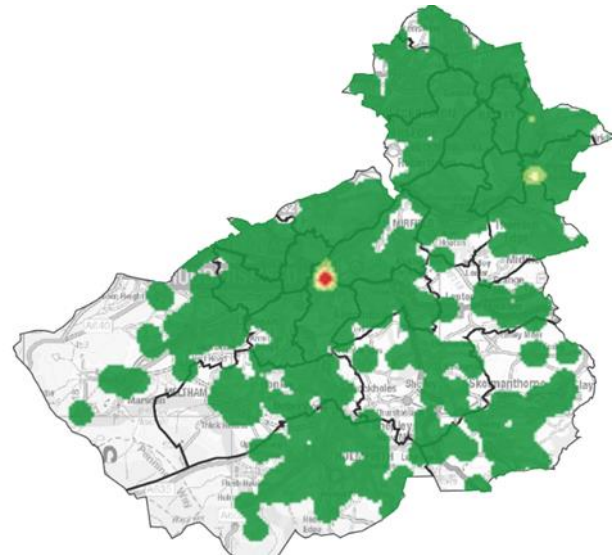


Geographically, since a significant proportion of “Other Thefts” is shoplifting, there is a significant concentration in town centre areas, with a small number of retailers of larger retailers (supermarkets and discount stores) experiencing a large amount of this total. The most frequently tagged goods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

Chart 12 : Other Theft by Ward



Map 3 : Other theft hotspots

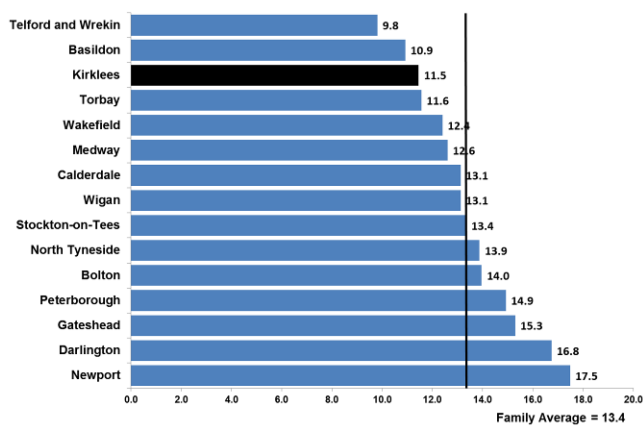
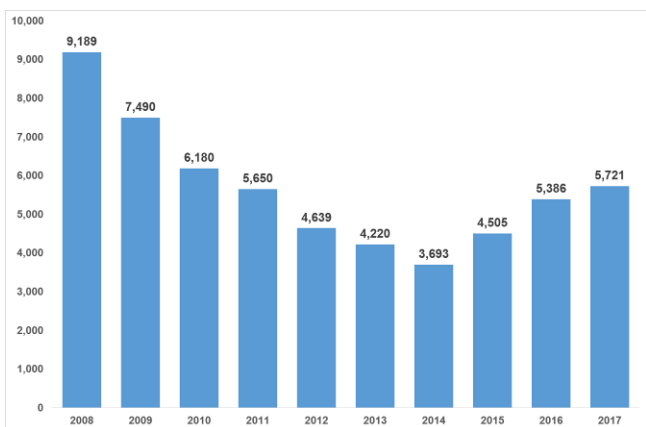


Criminal Damage

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

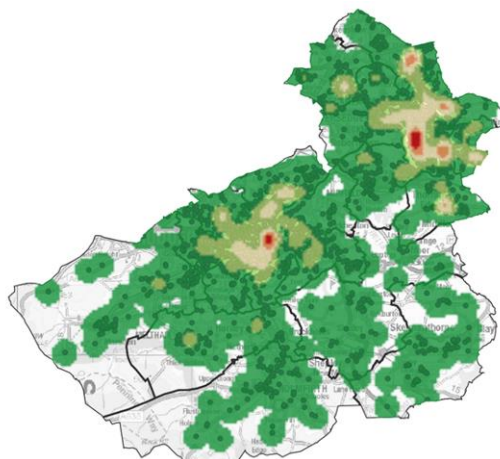
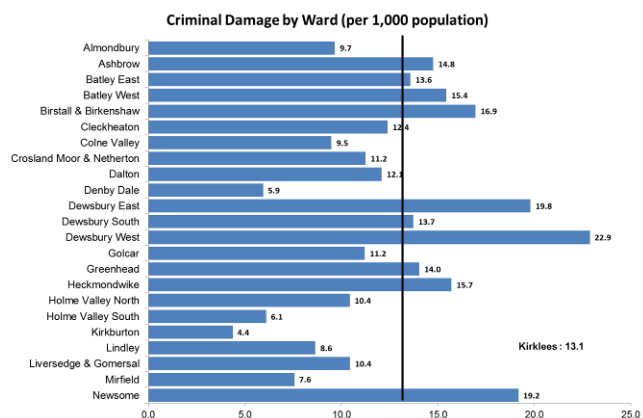
Chart 14 – IQUANTA comparison Criminal Damage



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

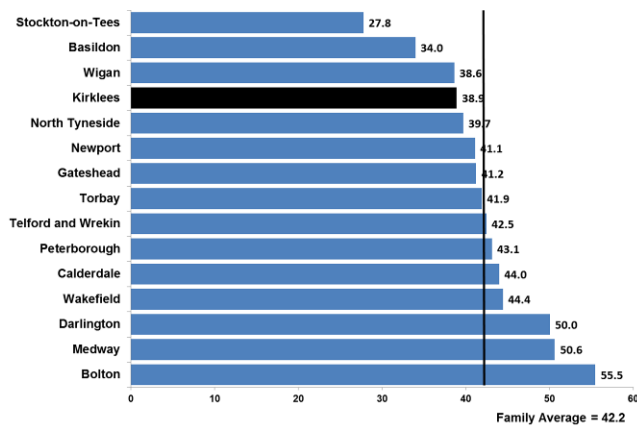
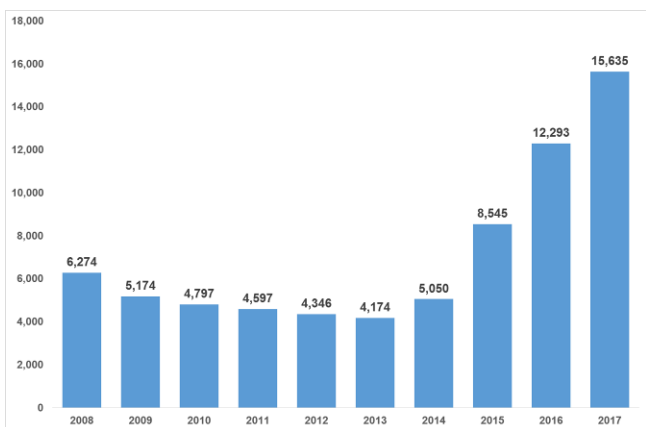
Violent Crime

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

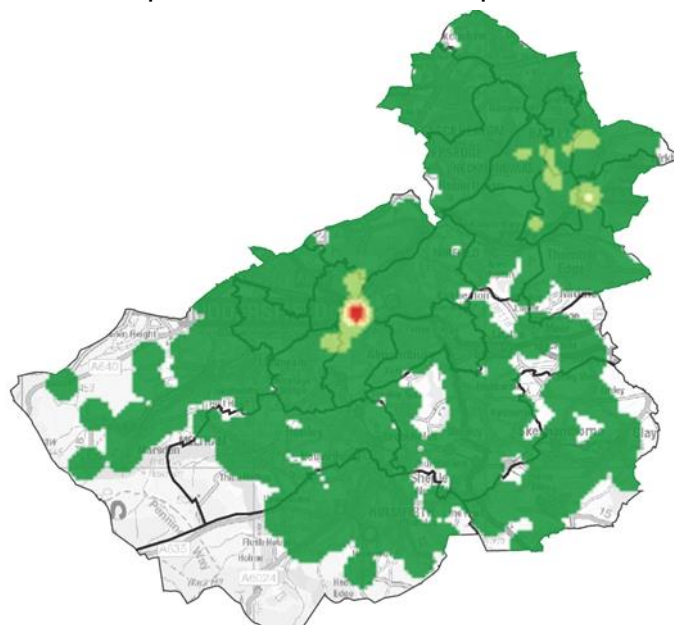
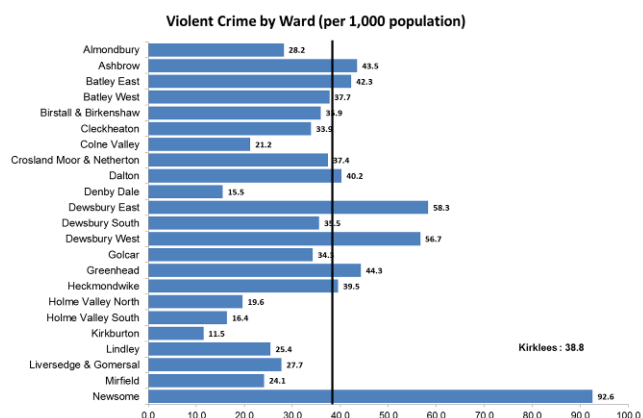
Chart 17 – IQUANTA Comparison : Violence



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

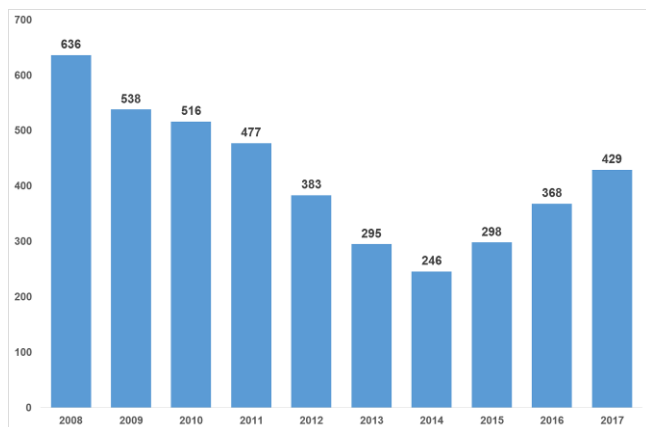
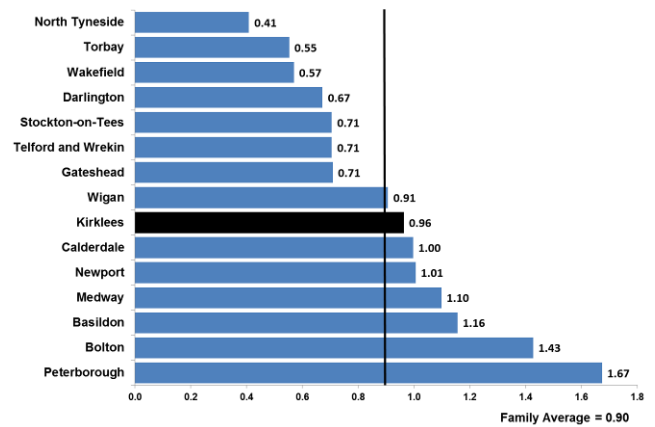
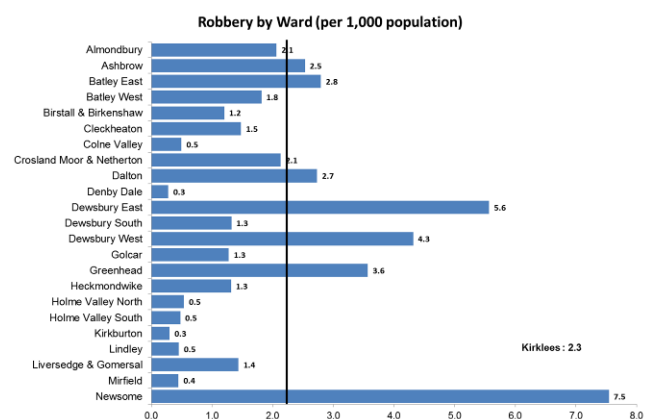


Chart 20 – IQUANTA comparison Robbery

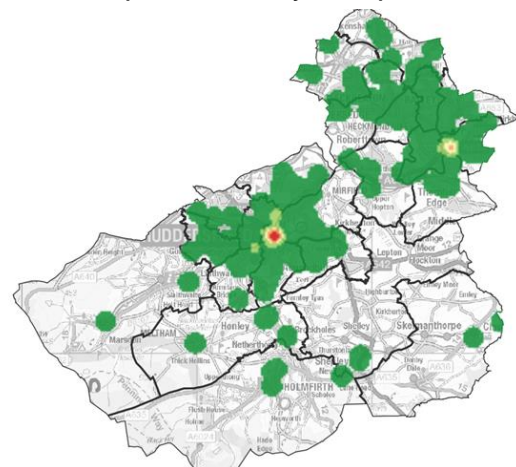


There is a tendency for a clustering of robberies in town centre and surrounding areas which are seen in Chart 21 and Map 6.

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.

The 4 main sources of data that will be used to build up a multi-agency picture of ASB will be West Yorkshire Police, Kirklees Council Environmental Service, Kirklees Neighbourhood Housing and West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service.

Police Incidents

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

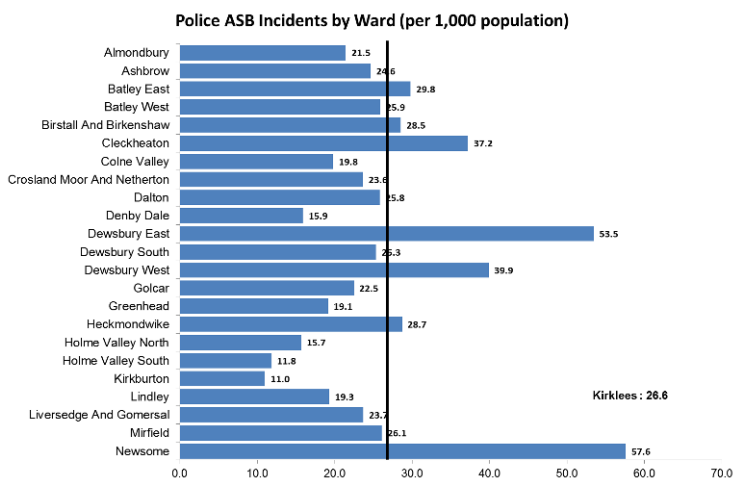
When broken down by full category, the largest single categories are youth related (26%), adult nuisance – non alcohol related (12%), nuisance motorcycle (11%) and neighbour related (10%). Interestingly, alcohol related incidents only make up 4% of the total ASB incidents.

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.

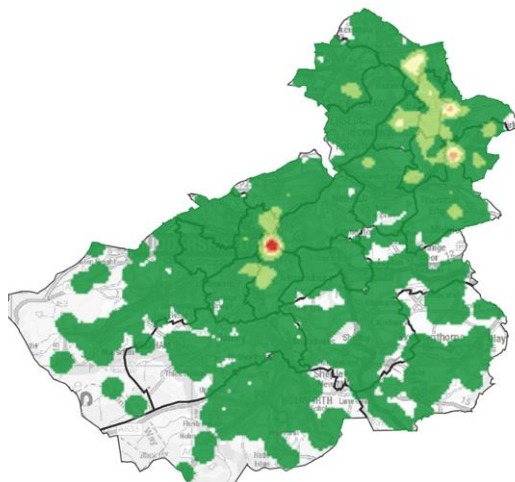
Closer analysis of records continue to highlight a number of repeat locations which on the relate to (1) gathering points such as bus station and hospitals, (2) neighbour disputes usually involving noise and (3) underlying issues such as mental health.

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



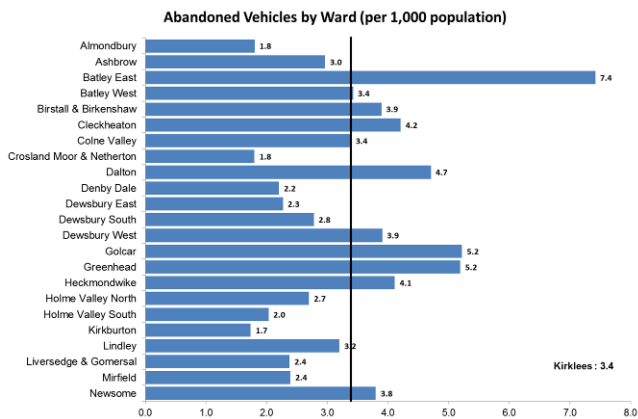
Map 7: ASB Incident hotspots (2017)



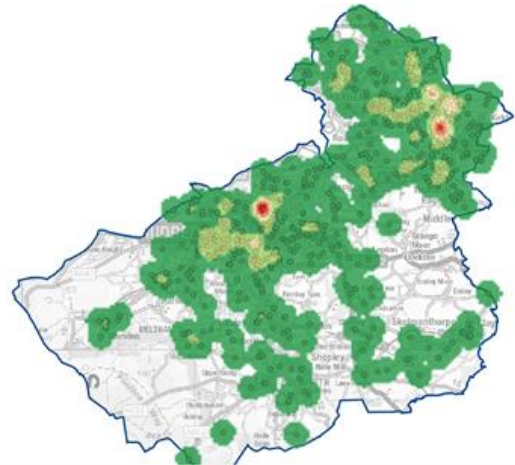
Environment & Noise

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 23 : Abandoned Vehicles by Ward

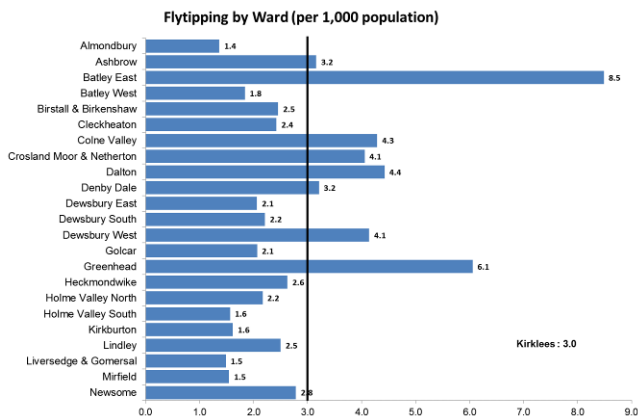


Map 8: Abandoned Vehicle hotspots

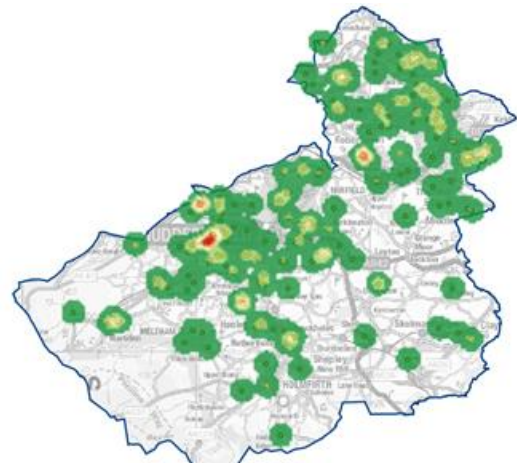


Flytipping – In total there were 1,313 fly-tipping incidents recorded in 2017. The wards with the highest recorded levels of flytipping were Batley East, Greenhead and Dalton. There were however lower level repeat locations associated with recurrent flytipping incidents.

Chart 24 : Flytipping by Ward



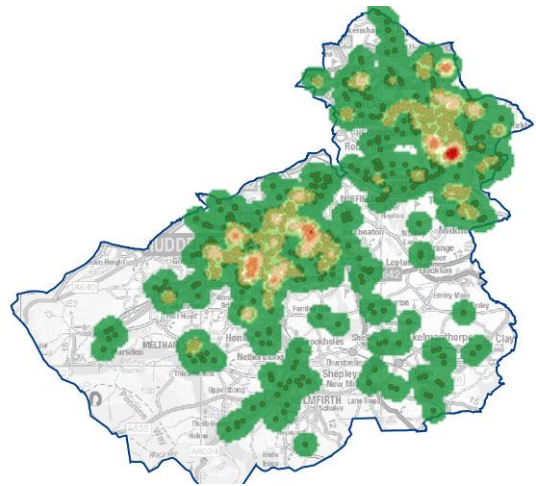
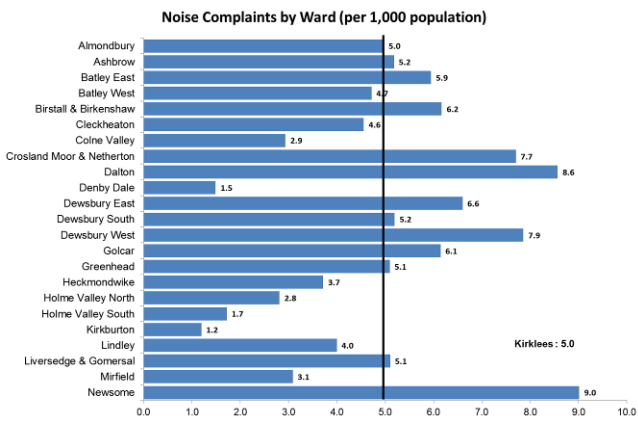
Map 9: Flytipping hotspots (2014/15)



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 25 : Domestic Noise complaints by Ward

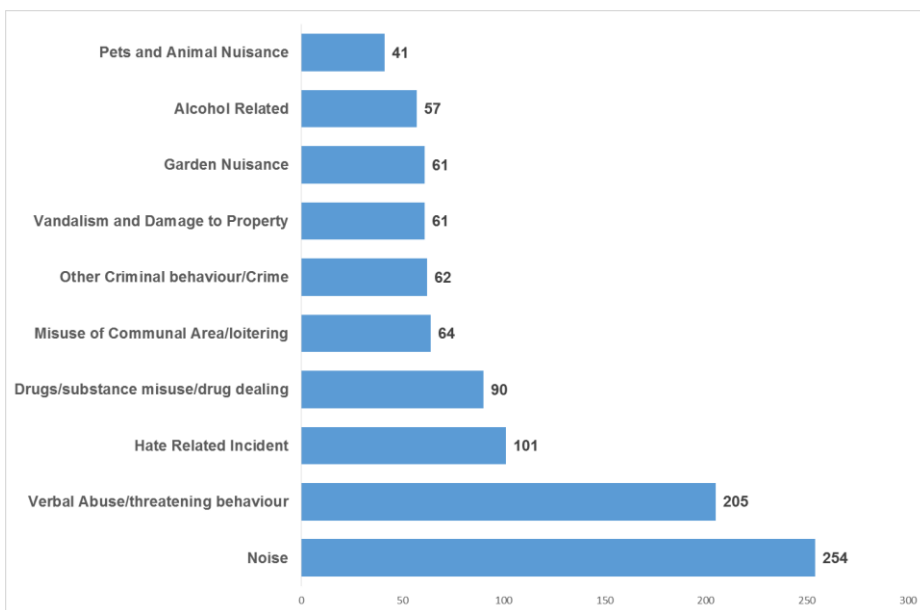
Map 10 : Noise Complaint hotspots (2017)



Kirklees Neighbourhood Housing (KNH)

From data provided by KNH, it was possible to identify 1,097 anti-social behaviour incidents – this is a 16% increase on the level reported in 2016. The most common incidents recorded were noise and verbal abuse / threatening behaviour. The majority of noise complaints related to loud music, although there were a noticeable proportion relating to banging and loud footfall.

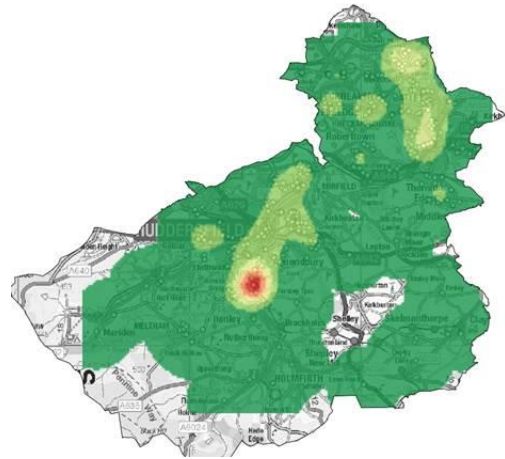
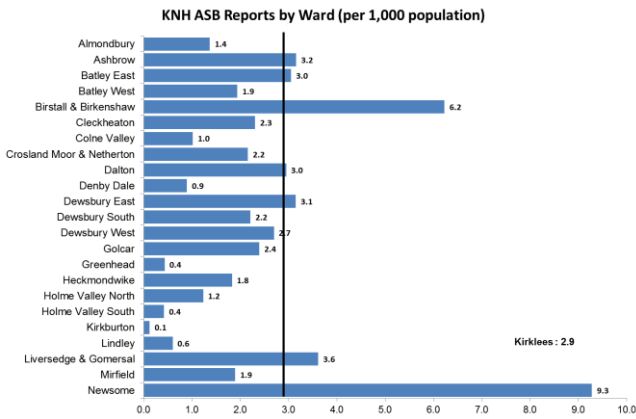
Chart 26 : Anti-Social Behaviour complaints to Kirklees Neighbourhood Housing by Type



When broken down by Ward, Chart 27 shows the highest rates per 1,000 population are evident in Newsome and Birstall and Birkenshaw. Map 11 shows a small number of repeat locations – in the North of the District Howden Clough and Field Head are had the highest number of recorded cases whereas in the South, the location with by far the highest number in Kirklees is Bishops / Home Park.

Chart 27 : KNH ASB by Wards

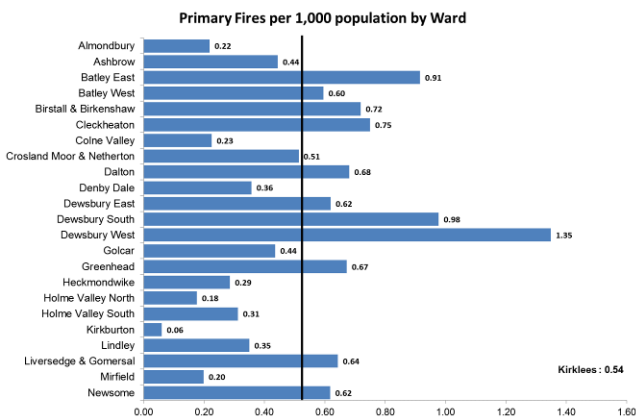
Map 11: KNH ASB hotspots (2017)



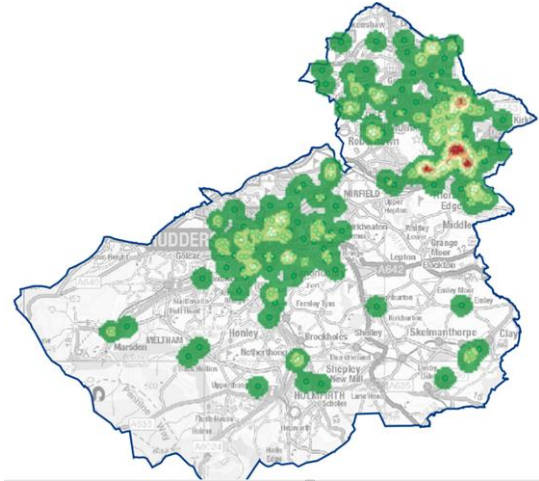
Fire Service

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 28 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 28 : Primary Fire by Wards



Map 12: Primary Fires hotspots (2017)



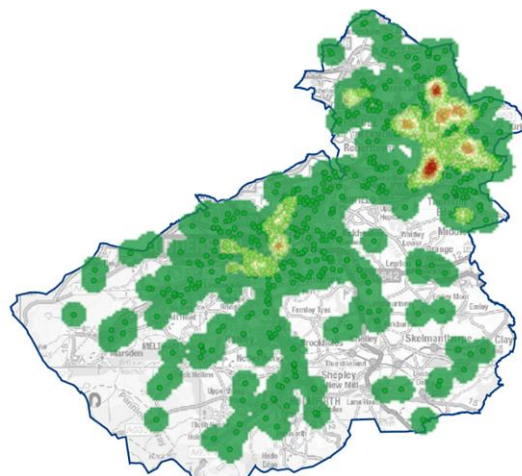
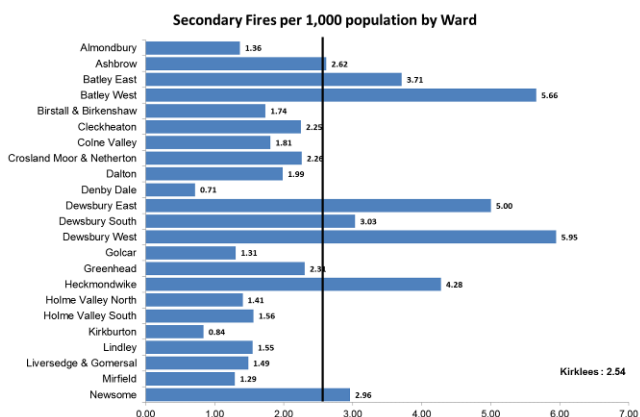
Deliberate Secondary Fires – Secondary fires target grassland, refuse / refuse containers, derelict buildings and other outdoor structures such as phone boxes and playgrounds.

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 29 : Secondary Fires by Ward

Map 13: Secondary Fires hotspots (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.

CLiK Survey

The Kirklees CLiK (Current Living in Kirklees) Survey provides a regular, in-depth assessment of perceptions in Kirklees. The most recent CLiK survey was undertaken in 2016, this follows on from four previous CLiK Surveys, conducted in 2001, 2005, 2008 and 2012.

When asked how satisfied they were with their local area, 88% of respondents said they were either very or fairly satisfied with their local area. Perceptions were generally higher in South Kirklees, in particular in the Rural area.

A related question asked respondents the extent to which they felt people “pulled together to improve their local area” – overall 69% of people agreed with this statement although this varied from 33% in Dewsbury West to 95% in Holme Valley South.

Chart 30: Satisfaction with area by Ward

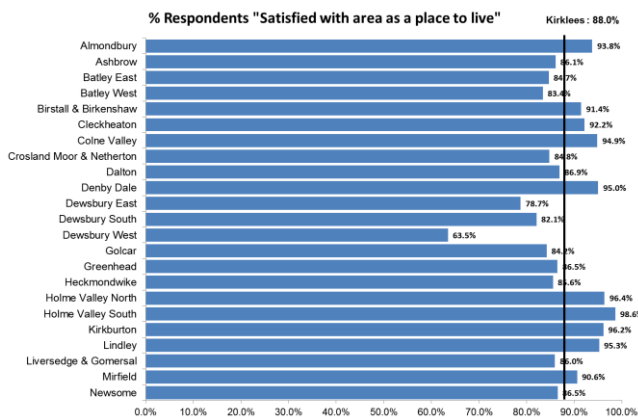
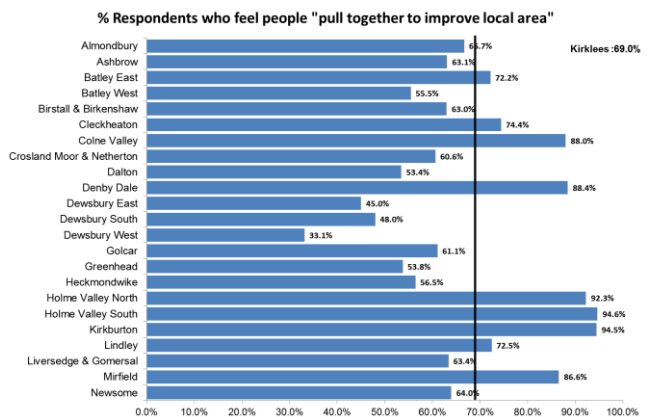


Chart 31: People pull together by Ward



Respondents were asked to rate their safety both during the day and after dark. Not surprisingly, feelings of safety are higher during the day compared with after dark and there was also significant variation between different Wards.

Chart 32: Feel safe after dark

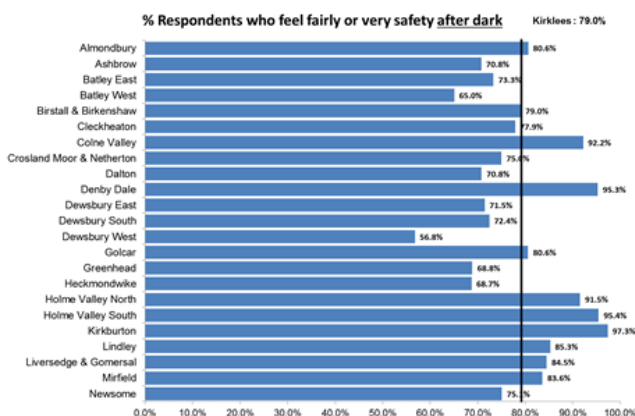
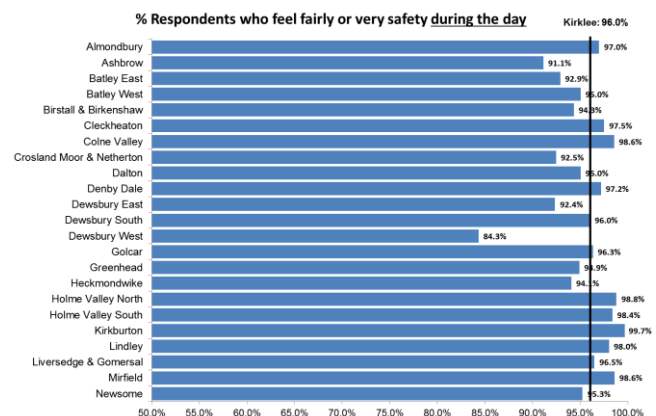


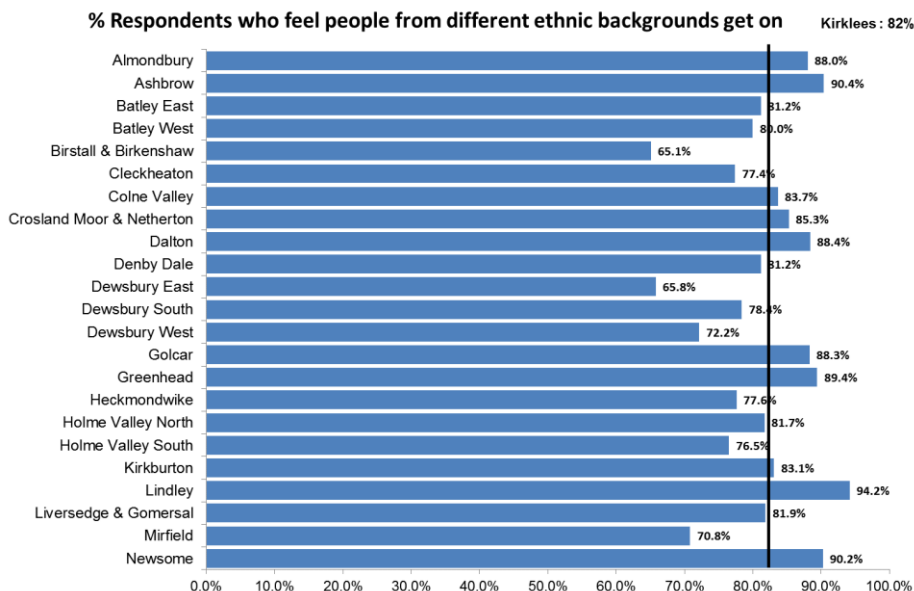
Chart 33: Feel safe during the day



Finally, respondent were asked about the extent to which they felt people from different ethnic backgrounds got on. Overall, 82% of respondents thought people from different backgrounds got

on well or very well although this varied from 65% in Birstall and Birkenshaw to 94% agreeing with the statement in Lindley.

Chart 34: Perceptions that people from different ethnic backgrounds “get one” by Ward



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.

Protecting People from Serious Harm

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 35 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.

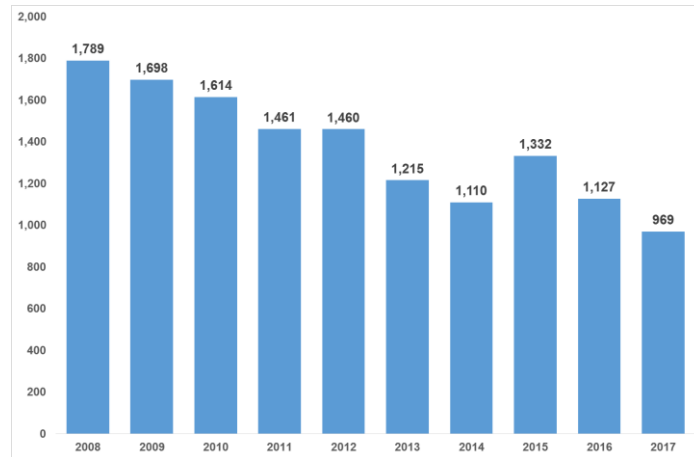
In 2017, it's been reported that “Driver/Rider error”, (essentially “failure to look properly” and “Loss of control”) was the most frequently recorded collision causation - resulted in 18 (42%) road deaths and 459 (58%) seriously injured road users.

A total of 1,005 (18%) casualties was recorded during the afternoon commuting times (4 - 6pm), whilst 578 (10%) occurred in the morning rush hours (7 - 9am). The majority of these casualties were recorded on weekdays (Monday-Friday).

In Kirklees, the breakdown of Killed and Seriously Injured casualties were pedestrians (25%), cyclists (11%), motor cyclists (25%) and car occupants (39%). A very small increase in the number of motor cyclist casualties has seen this increase by 5% as a proportion of all KSI casualties.

There were 104 child casualties which is the lowest ever recorded in Kirklees. The number of pedestrian casualties fell by 21% (to 136) compared with the previous year.

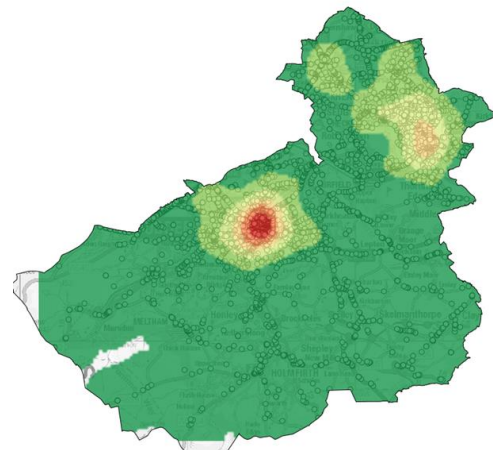
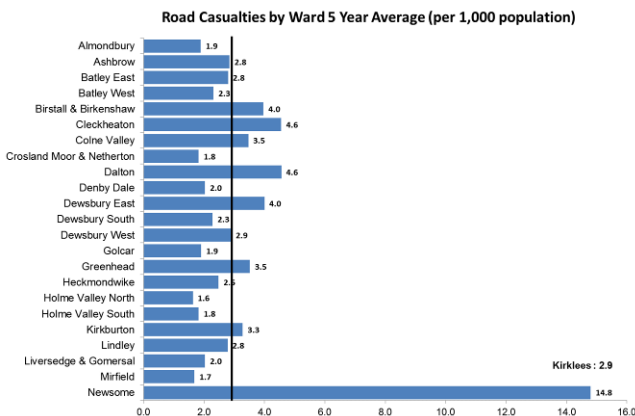
Chart 35– Long term trends in road casualties



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 36 : Road Casualties

Map 14: Road Casualties

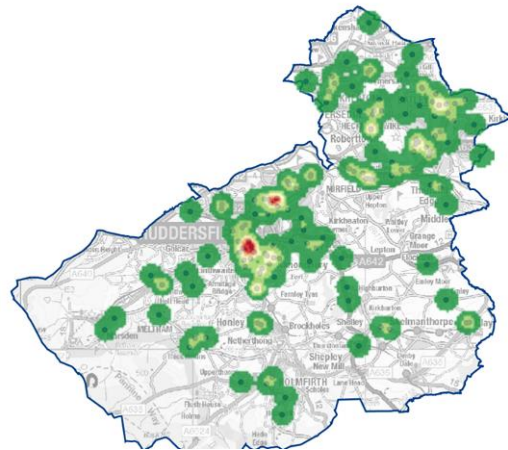
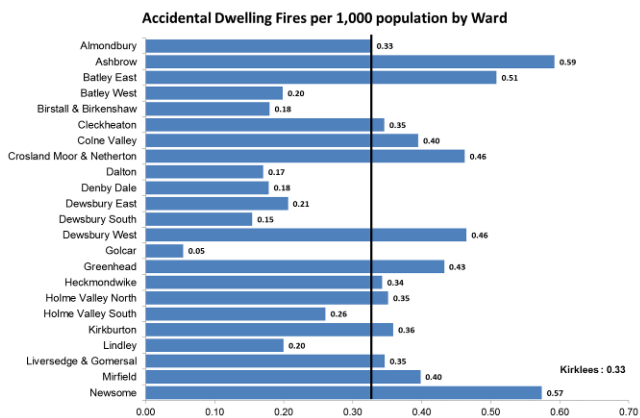


Accidental Dwelling Fires

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 37: Accidental Fires by Ward

Map 15 – Accidental Fires (2017)



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 Spenningsdale MP Jo Cox in June 2016. There was significant media interest in this event and the subsequent by-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 38 – Breakdown of Hate Crime recorded in Kirklees

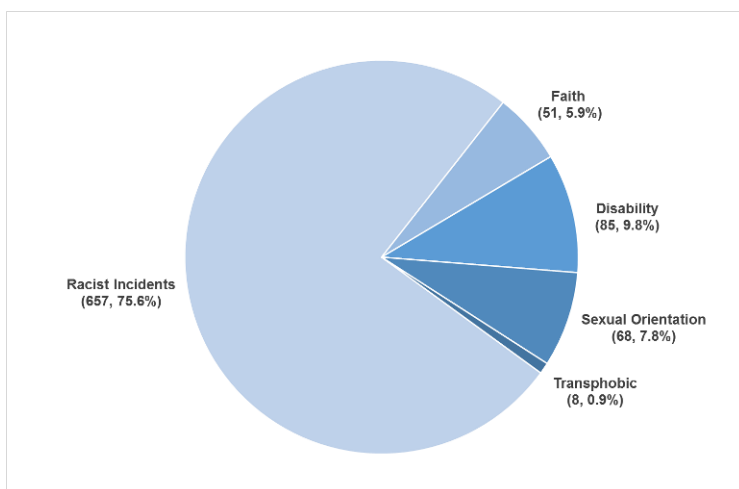
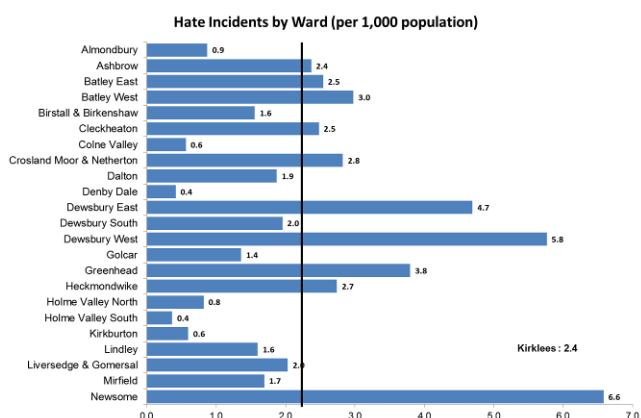
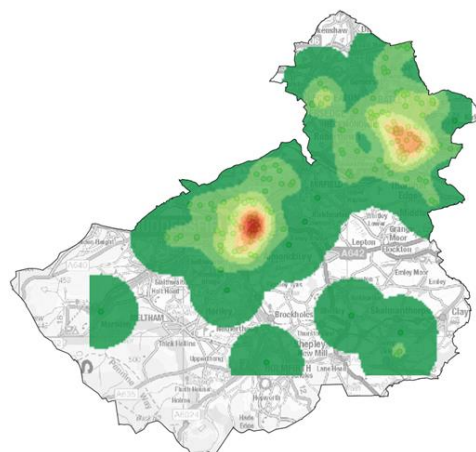


Chart 39 and Map 16 illustrate the areas with the highest number of reported hate incidents are Newsome (mainly around the town centre), Dewsbury and Batley. It should be noted that hot spots might either be associated with better reporting mechanisms and reporting rates or more actual incidents taking place.

Chart 39 – Hate incidents by Ward



Map 16 – Hate Incidents



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.

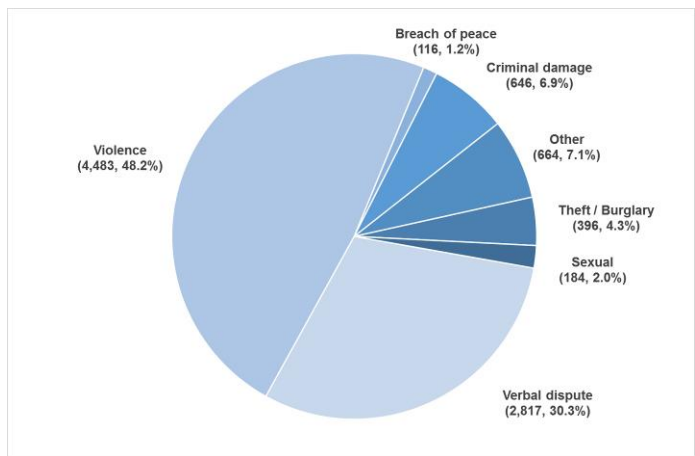
The current Kirklees Domestic Abuse Strategy, ‘Taking up the Challenge Towards Freedom’ (2015 – 2018) estimates that in Kirklees in 2013/14 12,020 adult women and 8,501 adult men may have been victims of domestic abuse. Using police data and BCS methodology to calculate local prevalence in Kirklees, 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 40 shows that the two most commonly reported incidents are violence and verbal disputes:

Chart 40: Breakdown of domestic abuse incidents reported to WY Police



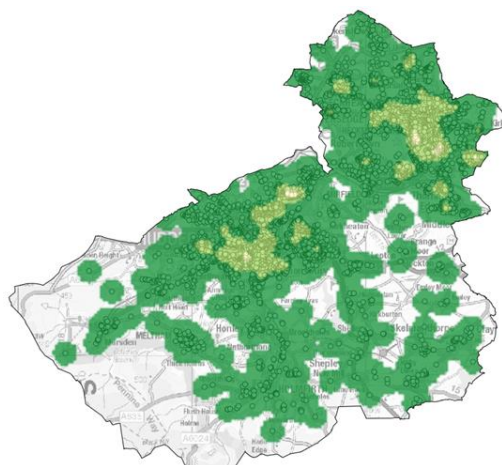
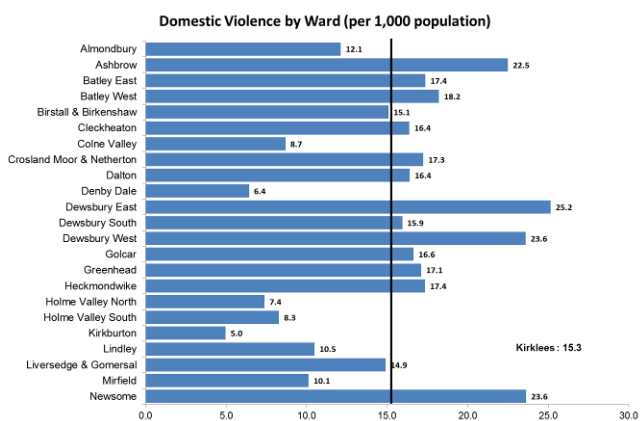
The same figures highlight the following key issues relating to domestic abuse incidents reported to the police;

- 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, Dewsbury East 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 41 : Domestic Abuse Incidents by Ward

Map 17: Domestic Abuse hotspots



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 the latest (2016) statistics from that unit, of the 1428 cases they dealt with in that year, the majority of cases were under 25 and mostly (80%) female. The main countries dealt with overseas were Pakistan (43%), Bangladesh (8%), India (6%) and Somalia (3%). Yorkshire and Humberside made up 9% of the caseload although it is highly that there is significant under reporting of Forced Marriages.

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.

Data from West Yorkshire Police highlighted key themes from cases flagged as CSE (although the CSE assessment does acknowledge deficiencies in the reporting and recording of CSE which

means that there is an intelligence gap in the area). Some of the key themes relating to the data set were;

- No location hot spots can be established
- White Girls aged 13-18 are most likely to be at risk of CSE the peak age being 15
- Asian men aged between 30 – 40 are most likely to be flagged as a perpetrator (although this does differ on the type of CSE eg Cyber enabled)
- Future data sharing procedures will yield a greater intelligence picture

The majority of the more recent offences can also be classed as Cyber Enabled. This is because the initial contact between victim and suspect has taken place over various social media applications e.g. snapchat, WhatsApp, Instagram & Facebook.

The data relating to CSE offences will include crimes that are happening now and also historic offences which may have occurred a significant time ago.

Work is currently being undertaken with partners to increase the intelligence picture relating to possible CSE by ensuring front line staff know the possible signs of CSE and report any concerns through the intelligence portal.

The Police intelligence assessment of CSE highlights a number of risk factors which include family problems, mental health issues, substance misuse, missing children and children in care of the local authority (LAC).

Missing Children

Missing is defined by the Department for Education as “Anyone whose whereabouts cannot be established and...the person may be subject of a crime or at risk of harm to themselves or others”. This risks associated with being missing include involvement in crime, anti-social behaviour or serious harm including drugs, alcohol and child sexual exploitation.

The Children’s Act (2004) places a requirement on Local Authorities and other partners (both safeguarding and community safety) to ensure their services are delivered in a way which safeguards and promotes the welfare of children and young people.

It is essential that missing children and young people are identified through effective analysis of multi-agency data so that they can be protected from possible harm at the earliest possible opportunity.

Children who are looked after by the Local Authority are more likely to go missing on more than one occasion than children living at home (an average of 8 times for girls and 4 times for boys compared with 2 times for children in family setting).

The age that children go missing tends to increase from aged 13, with a significant cluster between 14 and 16, peaking at 15.

Overall, girls go missing more frequently than boys (64% vs 36%). However, up to the age of 13 boys go missing more than girls before this reverses.

The latest figures (April – December 2017) indicate that 16% of missing children were judged to have a risk of CSE. However, this increases to 26% for children in care and to 35% for girls in care.

Many of the locations where children are found are children's home (when missing children return) but also town centres locations such as the bus station and fast food restaurants (to meet friends and to access free Wi-Fi).

The most common day for children to go missing is on a Friday with the peak time reported missing being 11pm with the most common time found being around 2am.

According to interviews of young people who have gone missing, the two main reasons cited for going missing were problems at home (Arguments / conflicts and Boundaries / control) and lifestyle / personal issues (to be with friends). However, there is significant opportunities to improve intelligence in this area as a significant number of young people who go missing do not have a return interview undertaken.

On the whole, children go missing one occasion (61% of cases) although some go missing on multiple occasions the latest figures (April – December 2017) show 7 children in Kirklees going missing on over 40 occasions.

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.

The latest data available (PCC Support Pack 2018/19: key drug and alcohol data (Kirklees) highlights drugs and alcohol as key drivers contributing to a number of community safety issues. The report indicates that people dependent on opioids and/or crack cocaine are responsible for an estimated 45% of acquisitive crime (shoplifting, burglary, vehicle crime and robbery) and those abusing alcohol are linked with approximately 40% of all violent crimes. In addition to these areas, drug and alcohol abuse can also underpin numerous issues such as anti-social behaviour, domestic abuse and child safeguarding.

Based on the latest (2014/15) prevalence rates per 1,000 population, Kirklees has slightly higher rates of opiate use (8.43 vs 7.33), crack cocaine (6.41 vs 5.21) and dual crack / opiate use (8.97 vs 8.57). Alcohol use is slightly lower than the national rate per 1,000 population (13.67 vs 13.81).

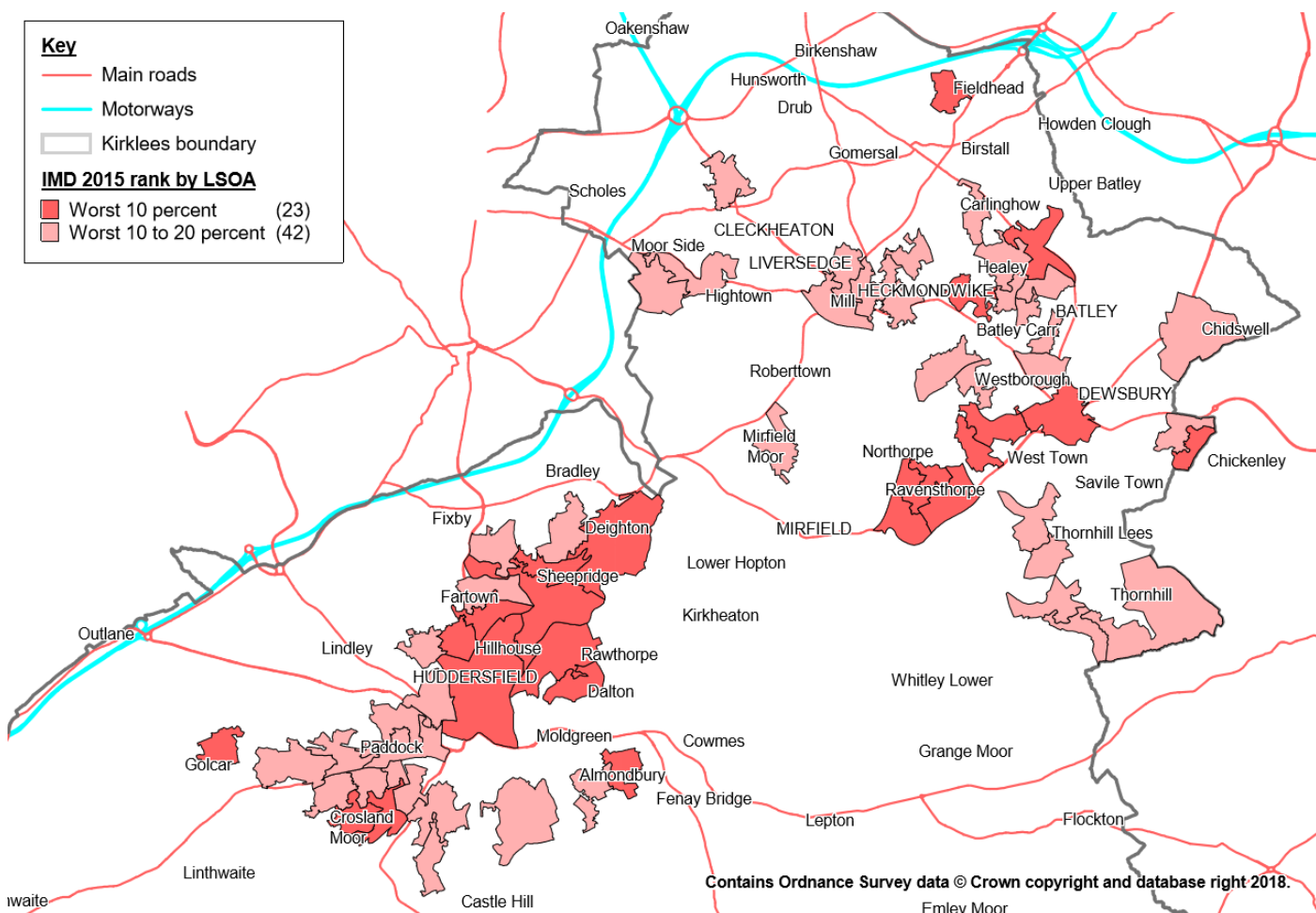
In terms of treatment, the proportion of people with drug and alcohol dependency is either in line or better than the national average.

Looking at the volume of alcohol sold, Kirklees has a slightly higher number of litres sold per head of population for all alcohol although it is slightly lower than the national average for Wine and Spirits but slightly higher for beer. The figures relating to Kirklees indicate higher levels of abstinence and lower levels of binge drinking and people drinking of recommended limits that the national average.

The PCC support pack provides an indication of numbers of people in community treatment which has been seen to have a positive impact on reduced offending and substance misuse where people are engaged and completing treatment. The same report highlights that there is a 44% reduction in the number of people re-offending and a reduction in offences of about 33%. It is estimated that there is a 30% reduction in social and economic costs to society as a result of drug treatment and a 49% saving for alcohol treatment.

Appendix 1

Figure 1 : Map showing Indices of Deprivation



Compared with the previous index of deprivation in 2010, the following areas have shifted into or out of the 10% most deprived areas;

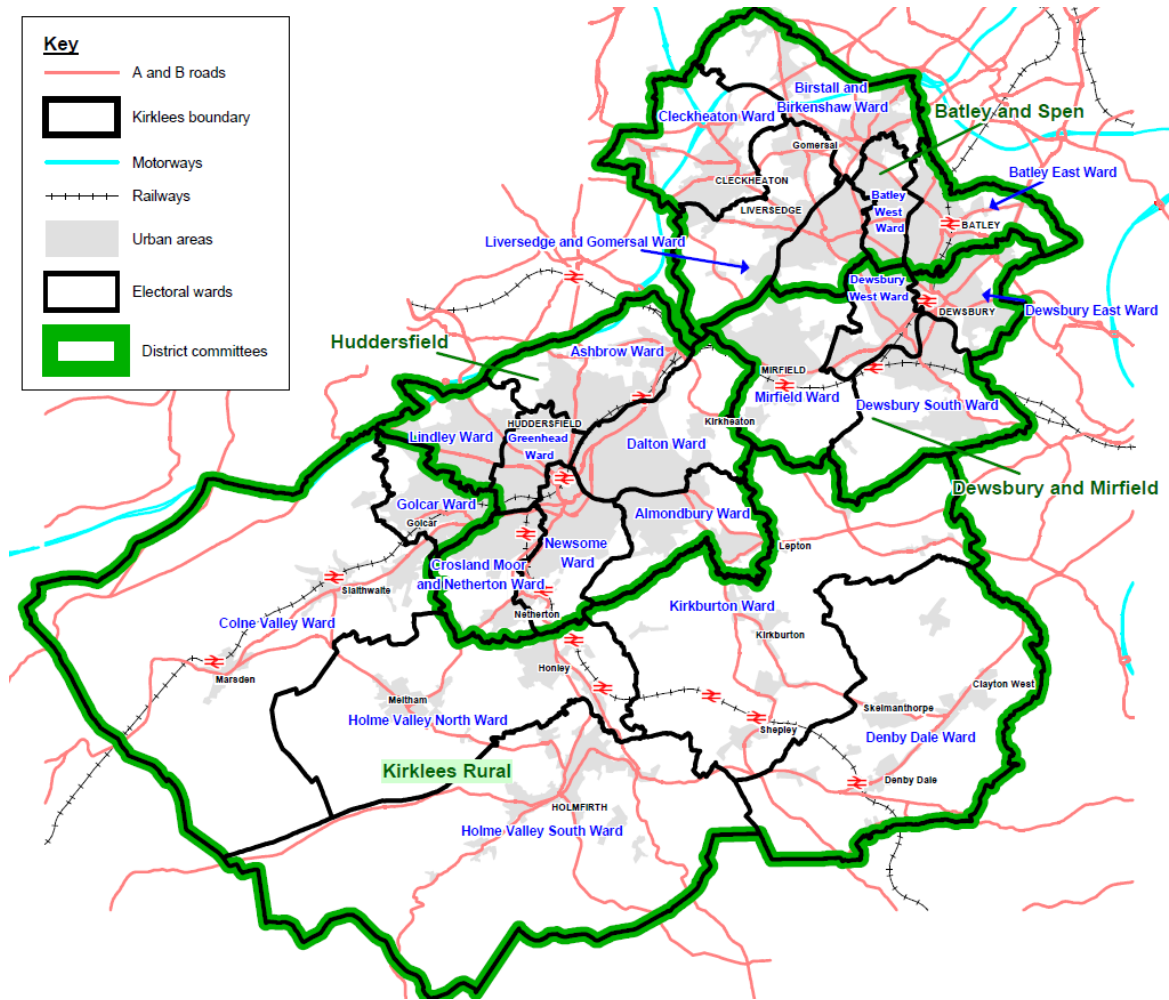
SOA's moved out of top 10% most deprived	SOA's in the Top 10 most deprived	SOA's moved into top 10% most deprived
Almondbury, Delacy Avenue Dewsbury Moor, Moorside Estate Carlinghow, Wilton Estate Batley, Cemetery, Healey Birkby, Bay Hall Crosland Moor, Yews Hill Thornton Lodge Brackenhall / Ferndale Chickenley (west)	Batley, Town Centre Healey / Staincliffe Fartown Green, Red Doles Hillhouse Birstall, Fieldhead Estate Lockwood, Yews Hill Road Walpole Estate Rawthorpe Dalton, Ridgeway Deighton, Riddings Bradley, Colne Bridge Leeds Rd, Sheepridge Bradley Mills, Town Centre	Ravensthorpe, Fir Cottage

Westborough, Schools Estate Lowerhouses / Ashenhurst Lockwood / Rashcliffe Highfields Liversedge, Windybank Thornhill, Overthorpe	Chickenley (east) Dewsbury, Town Centre, Flatts Ravensthorpe, Fir Cottage Ravensthorpe, Sackville Street Dewsbury, Crow Nest Park Dewsbury, Pilgrim Farm Ravensthorpe, Northstead Est Ravensthorpe, Huddersfield Rd Golcar, Botham Hall Fernside, Aldonley	
--	---	--

Figure 2 : Comparison of Crime 2017 vs 2016

	2016	2017	% Change
Homicide	4	6	50.0%
Other violence	12,293	15,635	27.2%
Sexual offences	897	1,300	44.9%
Burglary Dwelling	2,206	2,601	17.9%
Burglary Other	2,106	1,283	-39.1%
Robbery	368	429	16.6%
Drugs offences	723	810	12.0%
Theft from vehicle	2,388	2,398	0.4%
Theft etc of vehicle	816	805	-1.3%
Other theft	7,889	7,685	-2.6%
Fraud/Forgery	543	582	7.2%
Handling	39	24	-38.5%
Criminal damage	5,386	5,721	6.2%
Others	990	1,194	20.6%
TOTAL CRIME	36,648	40,473	10.4%

Figure 3 : Map showing Town and Ward locations



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

	Reducing Crime				Anti-Social Behaviour								Satisfaction					Protecting People from Serious harm			
	Property		Personal		Police ASB	Criminal Damage	Aband. vehicle	Flytipping	Domestic Noise	KNH Reported ASB	Del Prim. Fires	Sec Fire	Sats with area	Safe After Dark	Safe During Day	People Pull together	Live Harmoniously	Domestic Abuse	Hate Incidents	Road Casualties	Acc. Dwell. Fires
Burglary Dwelling	Vehicle Crime	Violent Crime	Robbery																		
Almondbury	13	22	15	9	16	17	21	23	13	16	20	19	18	15	15	14	17	16	19	19	14
Ashbrow	11	16	5	7	12	7	13	8	10	4	13	8	7	5	2	11	22	4	10	10	1
Batley East	12	6	6	5	5	10	1	1	8	6	3	5	3	9	5	15	11	6	3	11	3
Batley West	8	5	9	10	10	6	10	18	14	13	11	2	6	2	9	6	9	5	8	14	18
Birstall & Birkenshaw	2	1	11	16	6	4	8	12	6	2	5	14	14	13	7	10	1	14	16	5	19
Cleckheaton	3	9	14	11	4	11	5	13	15	10	4	11	15	12	17	17	6	12	13	3	12
Colne Valley	15	17	19	18	17	18	11	4	19	18	19	13	17	20	20	19	15	19	23	7	8
Crosland Moor & Netherton	4	11	10	8	13	13	22	6	4	12	12	10	9	10	4	8	16	8	17	21	5
Dalton	21	15	7	6	8	12	4	3	2	7	6	12	10	6	10	4	19	11	5	2	21
Denby Dale	20	23	22	23	20	22	19	7	22	19	15	23	22	21	16	20	10	22	18	16	20
Dewsbury East	10	2	2	2	1	2	18	17	5	5	9	3	2	7	3	2	2	1	4	4	16
Dewsbury South	22	18	12	13	11	9	14	14	9	11	2	6	4	8	12	3	8	13	6	15	22
Dewsbury West	1	4	3	3	3	1	7	5	3	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	2	9	4
Golcar	16	14	13	15	15	14	2	16	7	9	14	20	13	14	13	9	18	10	15	18	23
Greenhead	6	3	4	4	19	8	3	2	12	21	7	9	12	4	8	5	20	9	7	6	6
Heckmondwike	5	8	8	14	7	5	6	10	17	15	18	4	8	3	6	7	7	7	11	13	13
Holme Valley North	23	12	20	17	21	16	15	15	20	17	22	18	19	19	22	21	12	21	21	23	10
Holme Valley South	19	21	21	19	22	21	20	20	21	22	17	15	21	22	19	23	5	20	22	20	15
Kirkburton	18	20	23	22	23	23	23	19	23	23	23	22	23	23	23	22	14	23	20	8	9
Lindley	14	10	17	20	18	19	12	11	16	20	16	16	20	18	18	16	23	17	9	12	17
Liversedge & Gomersal	9	13	16	12	14	15	17	22	11	3	8	17	11	17	14	12	13	15	12	17	11
Mirfield	17	19	18	21	9	20	16	21	18	14	21	21	16	16	21	18	3	18	14	22	7
Newsome	7	7	1	1	2	3	9	9	1	1	10	7	5	11	11	13	21	2	1	1	2