

# **Kirklees Partnership Strategic Intelligence Assessment 2021**

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## **Executive Summary**

The purpose of the PSIA is to provide a robust evidence base of these issues to inform the partnership priorities in the Communities Partnership Plan. The assessment is developed through analysis of multi-agency data, perceptions and wider research including socio-economic factors.

Kirklees as an area is made up from distinct areas which have range from rural villages to urban towns, some of which have higher (and in some cases increasing) levels of deprivation which in general experience more community safety issues.

The overall population in Kirklees is increasing (with noticeable increases in older age groups) and becoming more diverse although there has been a decrease in registrations from EU citizens. Huddersfield has a fairly significant transient population with over 17,000 people studying at the University.

## **Recorded Crime**

Lockdown restrictions had a significant impact on recorded crime with overall offences reducing by 13% in 2020 compared with the previous year – the level of crime in Kirklees is in line with other similar areas.

However, this reduction did not apply to all offence types –

- Offences where lockdown meant there were fewer opportunities (more people at home / town centres largely closed) there were significant **decreases** – for example theft offences (from person / vehicles), shoplifting and burglary offences.
- However, there were **increases** in recorded drugs offences (attributed to more proactive and targeted policing), stalking / harassment offences and online offending (such as fraud).

Violence against the person accounts for 44% of crime – although approaching 80% of offences do not involve any physical injury being sustained (such as assaults without injury, malicious communications and harassment).

The SIA highlights particular risks to be considered relating to both violence against women and offences committed in the online space.

## **Anti-Social Behaviour**

**Personal ASB** is targeted towards an individual or household – for example noise and neighbour disputes. Personal ASB increased over the lockdown period – caused by more people being at home for longer periods but also because remote working meant issues not addressed at early stage. This was compounded by tools such which threatened eviction not being available over the lockdown period.

**Nuisance ASB** impacts on the wider community and covers issues such as rowdy behaviour and fireworks. Although there were spikes in nuisance behaviour over the summer months of 2020, incidents are generally decreasing although there remains a seasonal dimension and risks with the reopening of the night-time economy.

**Environmental ASB** relates to issues such as graffiti and fly-tipping which impact on fear of crime and tend to increase if not dealt with quickly. Fly-tipping saw a significant increase over the lockdown period – a combination of more rubbish generated as a result of people at home, recycling centres closed and people walking round their local area and therefore reporting issues (which also included pro-active clearances in the figures for the first time).

**Deliberate Fires** are often connected with fly-tipping (where items are not removed). Fires are broken into Primary (where property such as buildings or vehicles are involved) or secondary (where the target is most frequently grassland or outdoor furniture such as bins). The majority of **primary fires** targeted vehicles (65%) and sheds / garages (26%) and tend to peak over night. **Secondary fires** were most associated with bins (61%) or grassland (16%) – these fires tends to have a seasonal dimension although there are spikes (which as a result of partnership work are far less apparent) at times such as Halloween / Bonfire night.

**COG Priorities** – within Kirklees, multi-agency problem solving groups called COGs bring together partners to collectively address shared issues. Some of the recurring themes across the 4 areas in Kirklees include: Youth ASB including off road motorcycles, environmental ASB – particularly around fly-tipping hotspots and ASB / criminal behaviour in some Estates through the District.

**Homes & Neighbourhoods Estates** – Whilst there was 20% reduction in reported incidents, housing officers worked remotely over a large part of the lockdown (and associated restrictions) period meaning there were fewer opportunities to pick up (and deal with) incidents. The main types of incidents reported over the past 3 years were noise, verbal abuse / threats and hate incidents.

## Perceptions

Based on **National Research** (Opinions and Lifestyles Survey), people tend to feel less safe in busy public places during the day but least safe in parks and open spaces after dark. This is particularly noticeable for people aged over 75 and younger women who also reported higher levels of harassment such as catcalls and sexualised comments.

Latest results (March 2021) from the “**Your Views**” survey conducted by the West Yorkshire Mayor’s Office 76% of Kirklees respondents felt safe in their local area and 66% were satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live. The top 3 priorities identified are dangerous driving, litter and problem parking.

These fairly positive results are supported by those which emerged from the consultation **Homes and Neighbourhoods** undertook with its tenants. This showed that 3 of 4 respondents were satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live.

Analysis of **Place Standard** results highlighted common concerns relating to gangs / ASB, petty crime and drugs issues. The two most frequently cited solutions are activities for young people and improvements to local greenspace.

## **Road Traffic Collisions**

In common with the national picture, numbers of road casualties has decreased significantly over the past decade (down 58%). Whilst the figure for 2020 is broadly in line with previous reductions, it is true to say that traffic volumes were significantly reduced over the lockdown period which impacts on these figures.

Of the 607 people who sustained an injury as a result of a Road Traffic Collision in Kirklees, the majority of these (84%) were slight as opposed to serious or fatal. It is important to note that vulnerable road users including pedestrians, cyclists and motorcyclists remain a priority.

## **Accidental Dwelling Fires**

Analysis of dwelling fires show increased numbers at times where cooking is likely to happen (between 3 and 5) although there is some evidence of peaks later in the evening. There have been decreases in smoking related fires and more incidents in more deprived wards.

## **PREVENT**

The current threat level remains at substantial, meaning that a terrorist attack is judged as a strong possibility. The most significant threats to national security are from Daesh / Al Qaida inspired groups, extreme right-wing groups and increasing from other causes with no particular ideology.

Lockdown has increased the range of threats evident with the emergence of civil liberties (around lockdown) groups, environmental protests, possible risks connected with the return of the Taliban in Afghanistan and Extreme right wing (which has started to see an increased anti-Semitic narrative evident).

## **Community Tensions**

The experience of COVID and associated restrictions has seen both positive (increased volunteering) and negative (scapegoating) impacts on communities and associated tensions. There were example of communities blaming others for not following rules or vaccination take up – at time this had a racial dimension for example on social media platforms.

The reporting of the murder of George Floyd and the subsequent Black Lives Matter protest has raised the profile of anti-discrimination activities. Over the summer of 2021, there were a number of racially motivated online abuse cases targeted at high profile individuals in particular football players.

## **Hate Crimes**

In common with the national picture (which saw an 8% increase), Kirklees saw a 10% increase in recorded hate crimes. This is generally regarded to be a positive sign of increased confidence although the number of incidents recorded is still likely to be significantly less than the actual number of incidents recorded.

Broken down by incident characteristics, proportionately more were racist incidents (70%), although repeat incidents were more noticeable with transphobic and disability related incidents. Restrictions associated with COVID meant that there were proportionately less incidents in town

centres with more closer to where people live including an increase in neighbour related incidents which intensified over the lockdown period.

## **Domestic Abuse**

The definition of domestic abuse continues to include a wide array of coercive and controlling behaviours including physical and mental abuse, threats and restricting financial independence. Although domestic abuse can affect both men and women, the most common forms are with men subjecting women to some form of abuse.

Some of the key messages in the SIA emerging from analysis of local and national data sources are:

- Victim's typically experience domestic abuse for a number of years before coming forward, meaning the first report is highly unlikely to be the first time the abuse happened.
- Victims often go to several agencies over a prolonged period of time before accessing the right support services.
- Experiencing domestic abuse has significant financial costs and pressures on support services
- Perpetrators of domestic abuse often have a history of negative life experiences including abusive childhood, anti-social behaviour and instable employment, housing and substance misuse
- Within Kirklees, domestic abuse incidents have increased steadily over the past 3 years with noticeable spikes over summer months and Christmas / New Year (although COVID restrictions meant this was far less evident in 2020).
- Closer analysis of incidents in Kirklees highlighted: majority of victims female / majority of suspects male, peak ages in 20s & 30s and a repeat victim rate of 47%.

## **Modern Day Slavery (MDS)**

MDS involves forcibly moving or trafficking people for the purposes forced labour, sexual exploitation or domestic servitude. Within Kirklees, the number of MDS offences is fairly stable although there are significant spikes associated with targeted operations and historic cases coming to light. It is recognised that MDS is significantly under recorded as it is often "out of sight" – therefore training and awareness for front line workers and communities remains a priority.

## **Drugs & Alcohol**

Key issues emerging from the recent Drug and Alcohol assessment in Kirklees were:

An increase in **drug** related deaths with an increase in psychoactive substance and prescription medicines. In terms of treatment, the majority of referrals were self-made with the majority of interventions being delivered in the community.

Drawing on the same assessment, the SIA highlights health risks (including deaths) associated with alcohol misuse which is most frequently associated with males who are middle aged and over (although problematic use by females (often citing mental health issues) is increasing).

## **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 Communities 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**

In terms of socio-economic characteristics, Kirklees (map 1 in the appendix shows the geography) may be best viewed in 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 143,200 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 2019 Index of Deprivation, Kirklees is the 62<sup>nd</sup> most deprived district of 317 districts in England. In 2015 using the same 'extent' measure Kirklees was 82<sup>nd</sup> out of 326 districts; Kirklees has therefore become relatively more deprived.

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

### **Population**

The latest (2020) population estimates suggest there are around 441,300 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 are also refugees and asylum seekers from Africa, the Middle East and parts of the former Yugoslavia.

However, the latest (2020/21) National Insurance Number figures showed a sharp decline in registrations, nearly half that of the previous year. Registrations from the European Union declined by 59%. However, increased registrations did occur for a few nationalities; Nepal, Nigeria and El Salvador were highest.

According to the 2018 Subnational Population Projections, the population of Kirklees is projected to grow by 6% by 2043 - below the regional (7%) and national averages (10%). The number of people of aged 65 and over is the only age group which is expected to grow significantly, those aged 0-15, 16-24 and 25-44 are expected to decrease, while numbers in the 45-64 age band show a small increase of around 1%.

In addition to the usually resident population, Kirklees has a significant transient population of 17,305 people studying at the University of Huddersfield. This includes 12,315 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.

### Analysis of Multi-Agency Issues

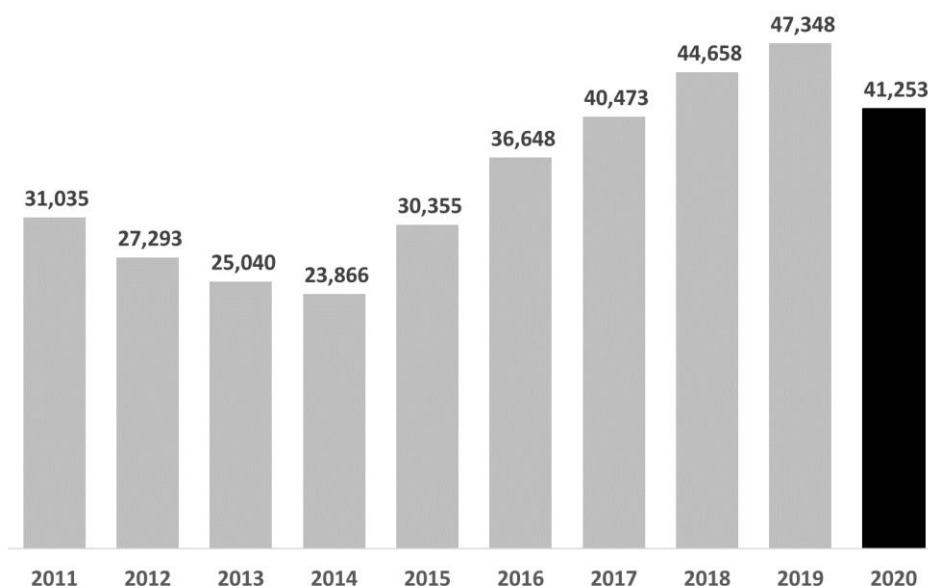
#### **Police Recorded Crime**

Chart 1 shows the long-term trends in recorded crime in Kirklees and highlights the number of crimes recorded in 2020 reduced by 13% compared with the previous year.

In common with the national picture, this reduction did not apply to all offences and as will be explored later in the SIA, this varied by offence type:

- There were **increases** in recorded drugs offences (attributed to more proactive and targeted policing), stalking / harassment offences and online offending which is detailed later in the report.
- There were significant **decreases** in offences where lockdown led to reduced opportunities such as theft offences (from person / vehicles), shoplifting and burglary offences.

**Chart 1 – Long Term Trends in Recorded Crime**



When this annual trend is studied in more detail (as shown in chart 2), there is a noticeable increase in offending to July 2020 which then decreases to January 2021 before increasing to the



summer of 2021. These trends are largely explained by fluctuations in public order and in particular non-injury violence which account for a significant proportion of overall crime.

### Chart 2 – Seasonal fluctuations in Recorded Crime

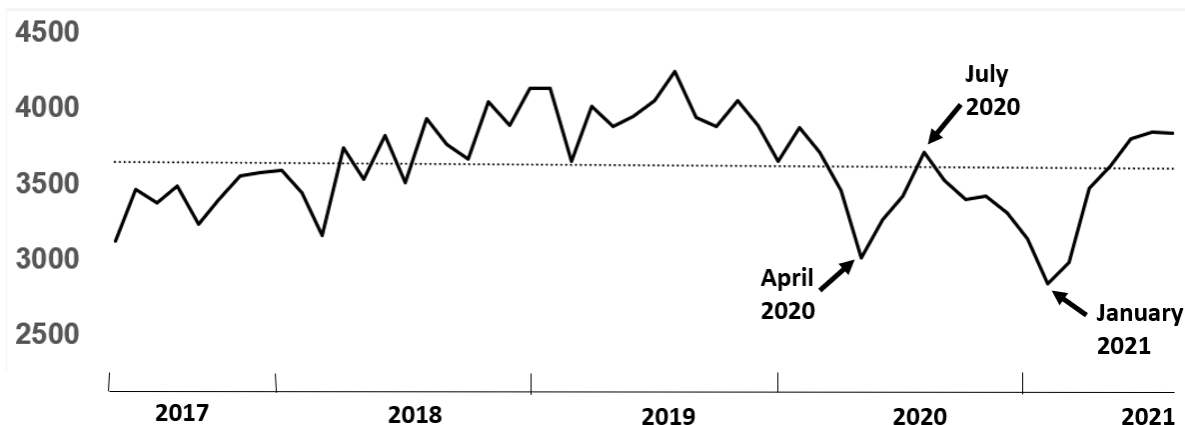


Chart 3 shows that the level of crime in Kirklees is broadly similar to that of comparable areas in the IQUANTA<sup>1</sup> family.

### Chart 3 – IQUANTA Family Position – Total Crime

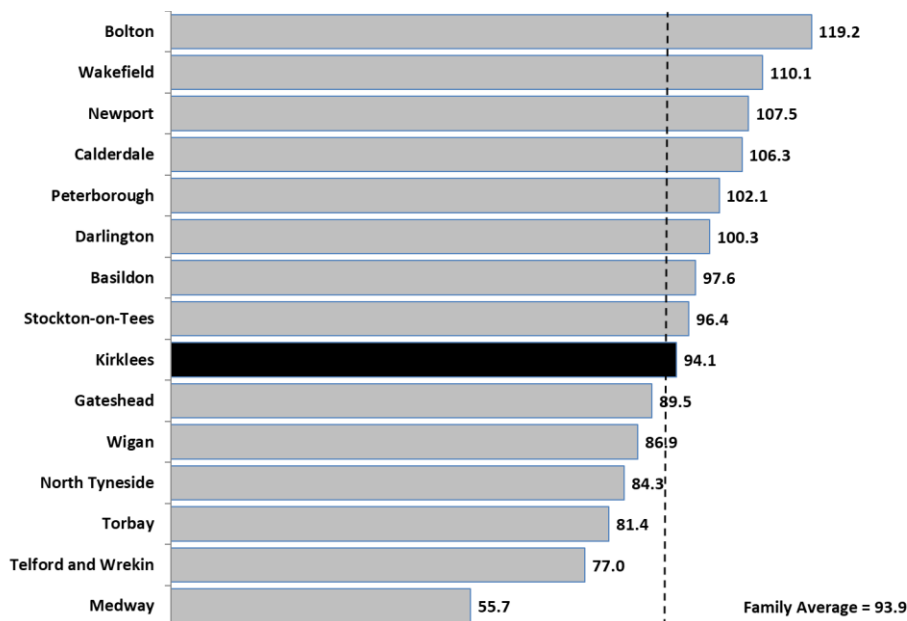
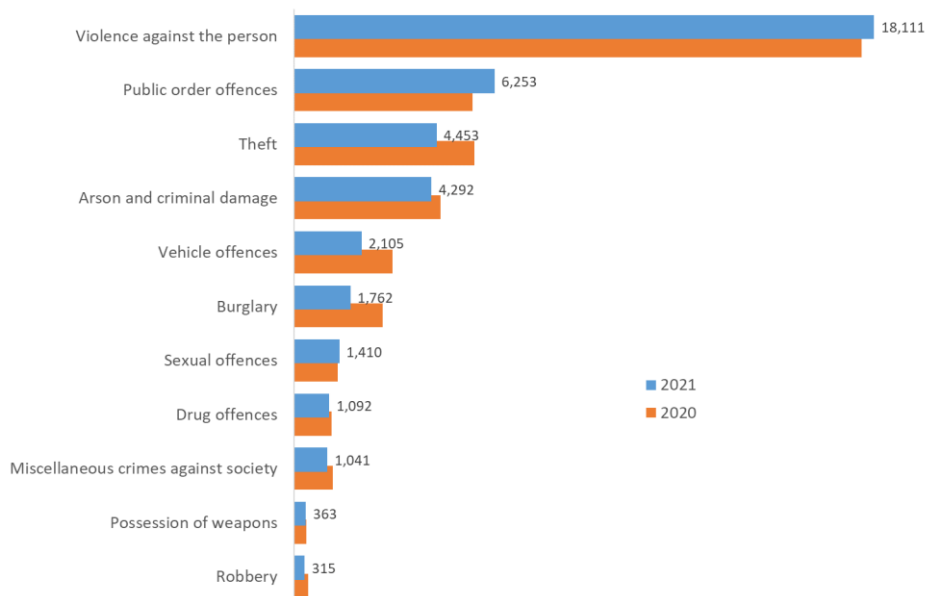


Chart 4 provides a breakdown of recorded crime by offence type with a second bar showing the previous year’s figure. This shows that the majority of offences saw fewer offences recorded although public order and violence against the person (mainly non-injury) saw the largest increases and account for nearly 60% of all recorded crime.

<sup>1</sup> IQUANTA groups together similar areas based on socio-economic characteristics to benchmark levels of crime

**Chart 4: Recorded crime in Kirklees (12 months to July 2021 vs previous year)**



The next section of the SIA will take a more in-depth look at property and personal crimes to highlight key risks.

### **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 most commonly have:

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

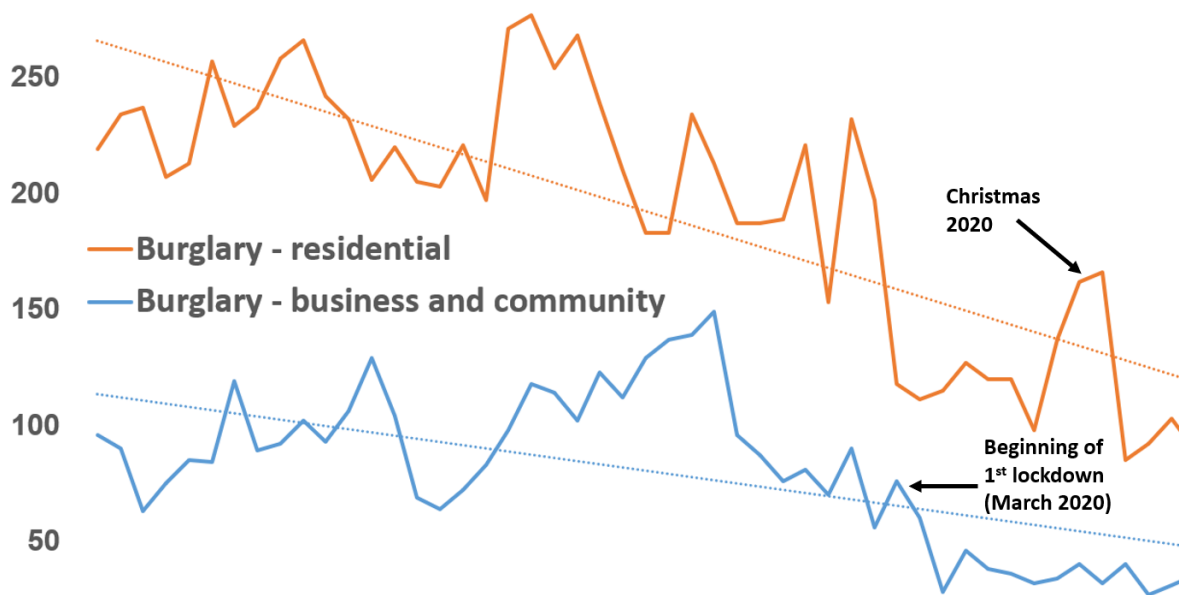
### **Burglary Offences**

Burglary offences involve an offender entering a building with the intent of stealing something or with some other criminal intent. Burglary offences are divided into residential burglary where a home or other residential property (including sheds within the boundary of a property) is entered or business / community offences where the building is used for purposes such as shops, community centres and storage units on a building site.

It is also worth highlighting that attempt burglaries (where entry to the property is unsuccessful) are included in the count of burglaries and multiple offences can be recorded against the same building (for example if an offender gains access to a hall of residence and burgles (or attempts to burgle) 4 rooms, 4 burglary offences are recorded).

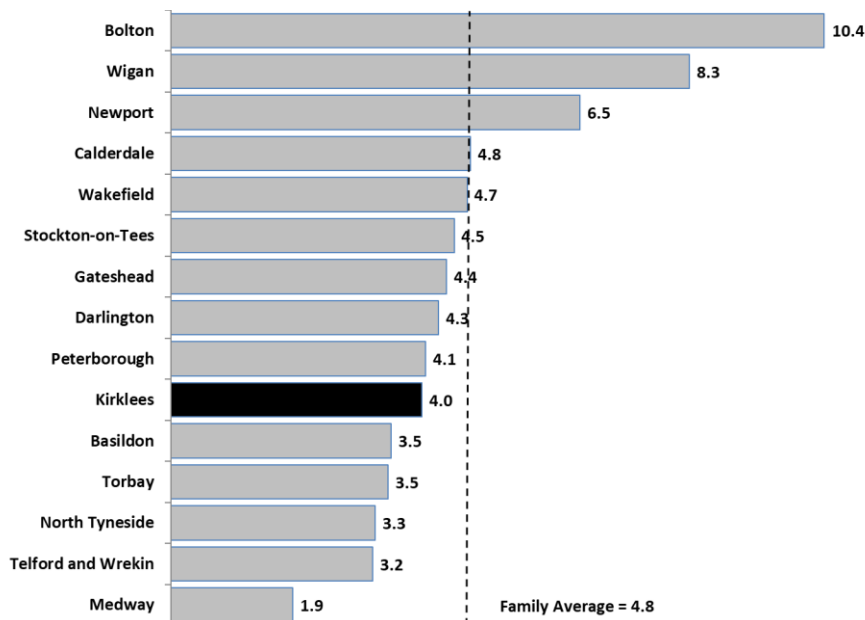
Chart 5 highlights the fluctuations in burglary offences by month and the overall reducing trends in offences.

**Chart 5 – Fluctuations in Burglary Offences**

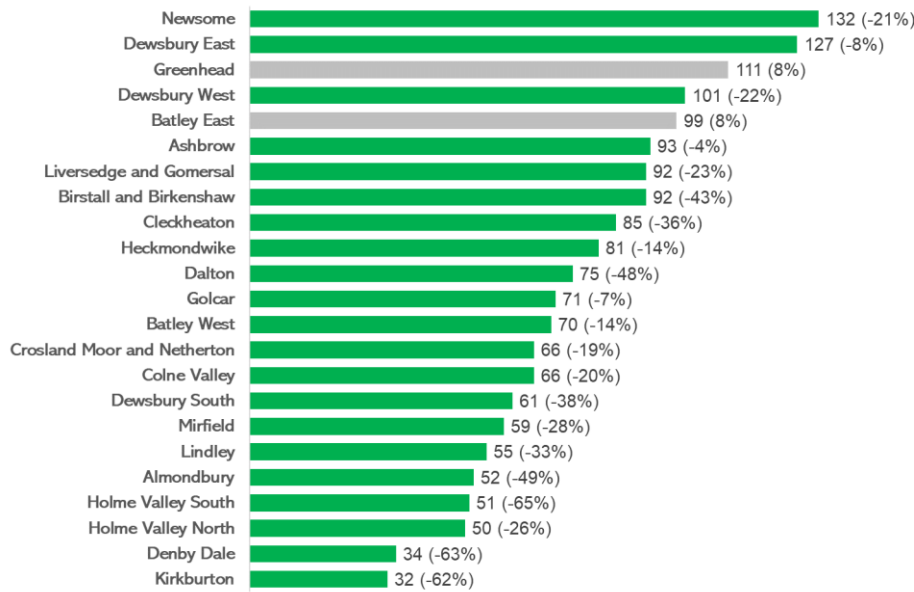


When compared with other similar Community Safety Partnership areas in the IQUANTA family (shown in chart 6), Kirklees is better than average (6<sup>th</sup> lowest of 15) for overall burglary. Performance is better for Commercial / Community Burglary (4<sup>th</sup> lowest) compared with residential burglary (9<sup>th</sup> lowest) – having said this, performance in all areas is better than the average for the group.

**Chart 6 – IQUANTA Family – Burglary Offences**



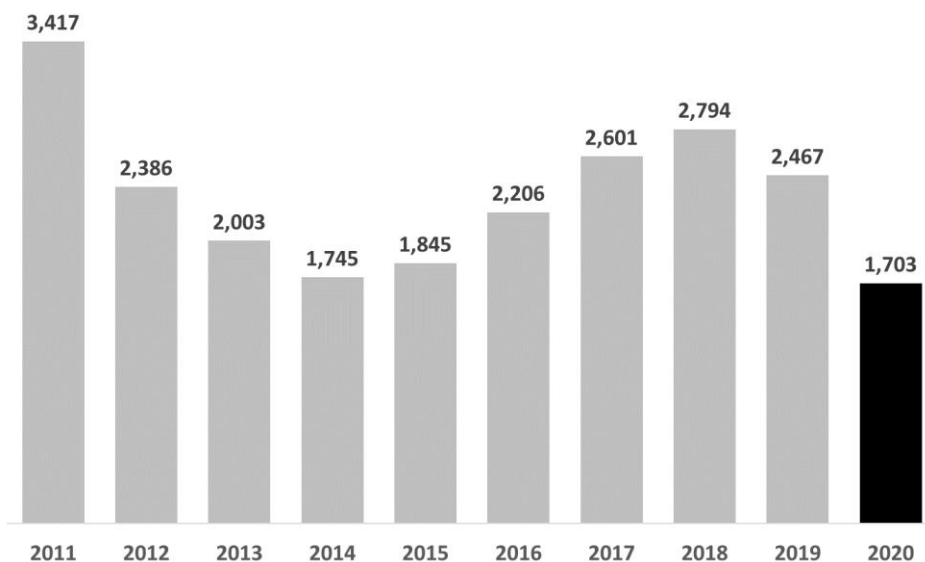
## Chart 7 – Burglary by Ward



## Residential Burglary

Chart 8 shows how residential burglary has reduced year on year since 2018. It should be noted that lockdowns and more people working from home during 2020 meant there were more “eyes and ears” to spot suspicious behaviour and also offenders would recognise the increased risks of being caught which would also serve as a deterrent.

## Chart 8 – Longer Term Trends in Residential Burglary

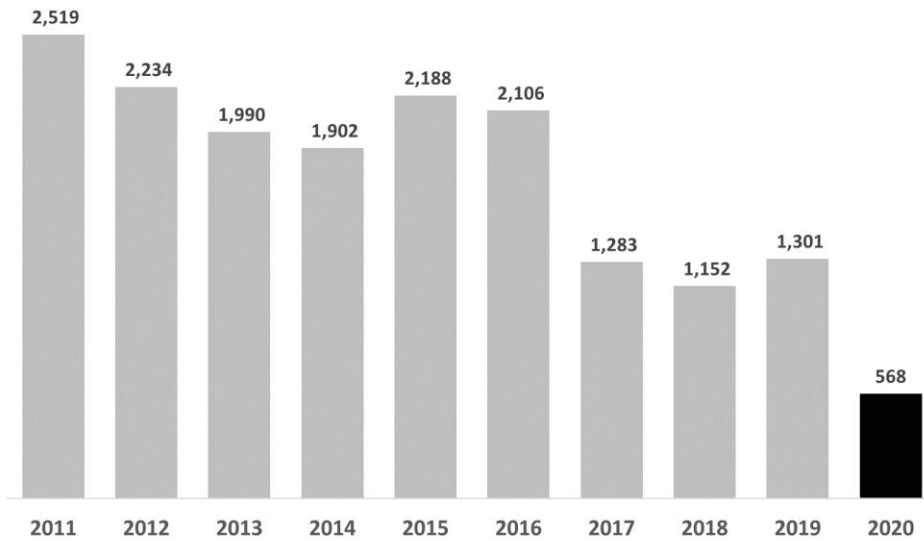


## Burglary (business and community)

Chart 9 shows the trends in business and community burglaries over the past decade. Two significant reductions are evident:

- (1) In 2017 the category of “Burglary Other” changed to “Business & Community Burglary” – this resulted in burglaries of sheds and outbuildings within the boundary of a property was recorded under residential burglary (a similar increase in residential burglary is evident)
- (2) A significant reduction in 2020 when lockdown restrictions were in place and many businesses were closed. This significant reduction (56%) has been attributed to some proactive targeting of key nominals, restrictions in town centres meaning people more noticeable and possible switch in offending from burglary to other offence types.

**Chart 9 – Longer Term Trends in Business and Community Burglary**

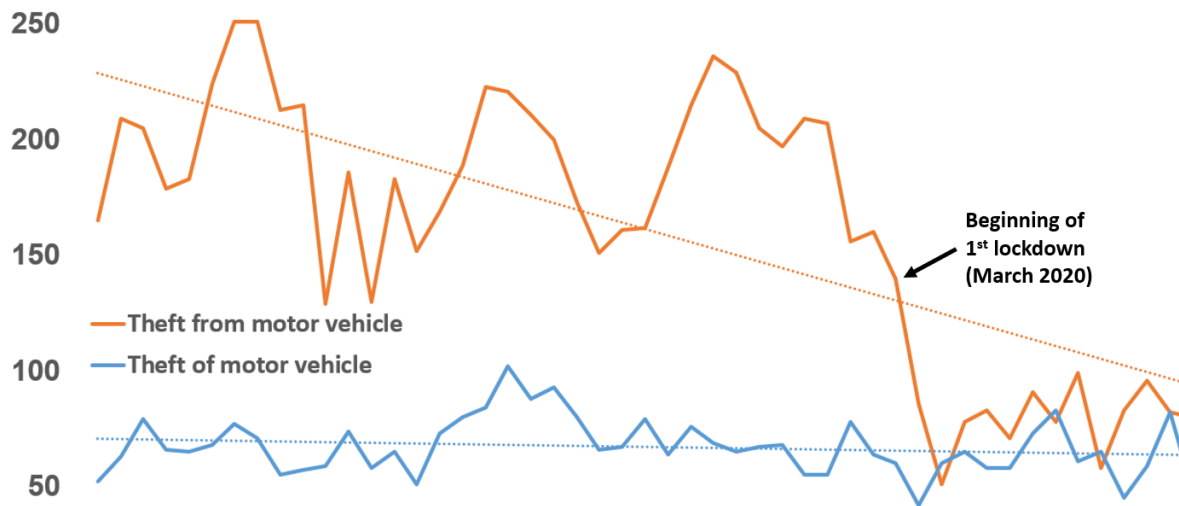


**Vehicle Crimes**

Vehicle crimes involve unlawful theft of vehicles or property from vehicles. Traditionally, the majority of offences have related to thefts from vehicles (such as bags, tools etc) as opposed to thefts of vehicles.

However, as shown in Chart 10, lock down restrictions had led to an unprecedented fall in thefts from vehicles (due to less use of vehicles which were often at home) which for a few months was under the number of thefts of vehicles.

**Chart 10 – Fluctuations in Vehicle Offences**



In comparison with other similar Community Safety Partnership areas (shown in chart 11), Kirklees is better than average (5<sup>th</sup> lowest of 15) for all vehicle crime. When this is broken down by type, performance is better for thefts from vehicle (6<sup>th</sup> lowest) compared with thefts of vehicle (11<sup>th</sup> lowest) which is slightly above average for the family.

**Chart 11 – IQUANTA Family – Vehicle Offences**

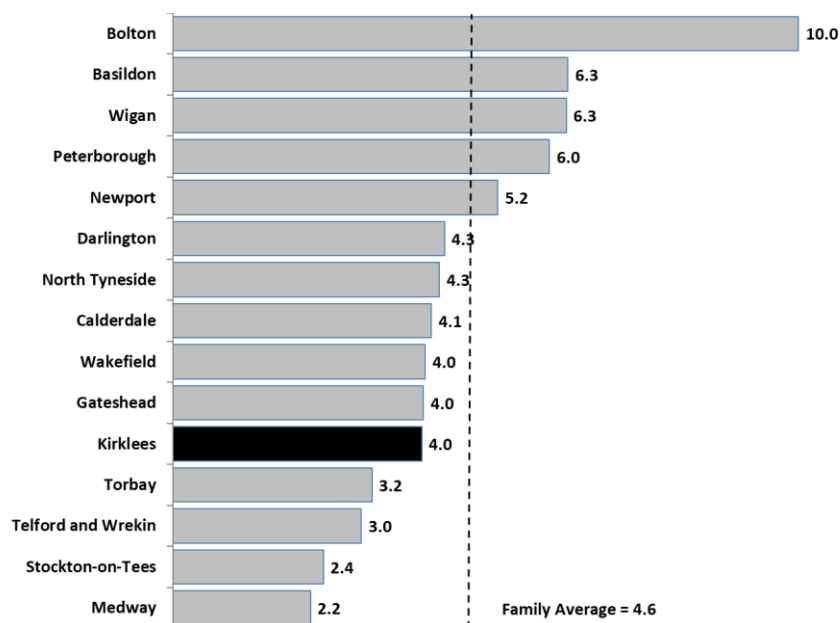
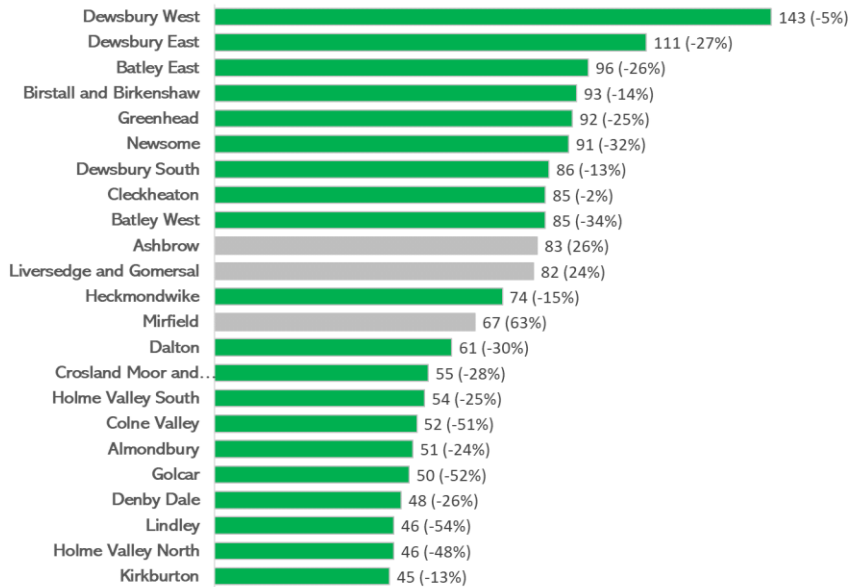


Chart 12 below shows the breakdown of vehicle offences at a Ward level. The chart shows how the majority of areas have seen a reduction in offences although the top 4 highest areas are all in North Kirklees. When the Ward level figures are investigated in more depth, there are some area based offences such as targeting of 4x4 and prestige vehicles.

**Chart 12 – Vehicle crime by Ward (12 months to September 2021 vs previous year % change)**

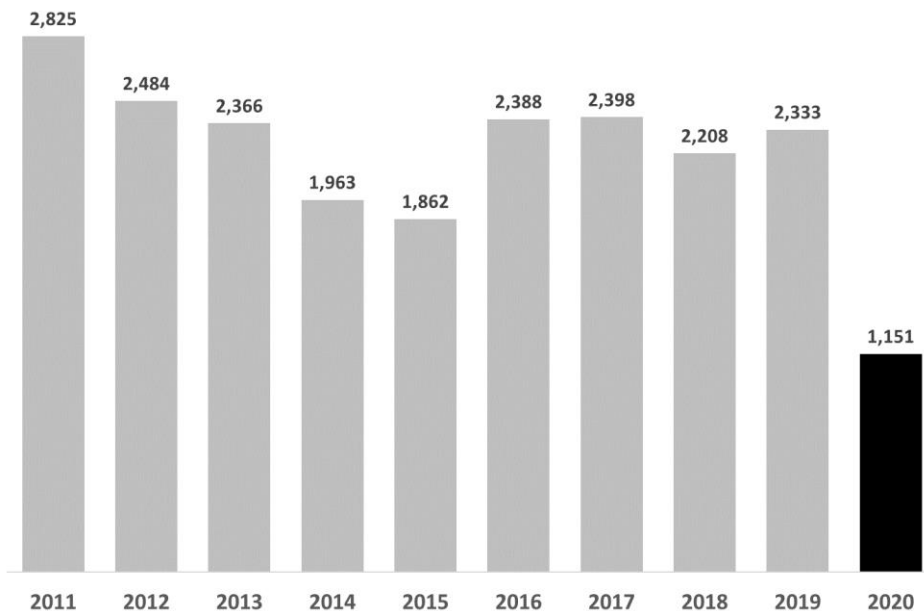


The next section of the SIA will explore vehicle offences in more depth.

**Theft from Vehicles**

As Chart 13 shows, figures since the end of 2020 have started to increase slightly but changes in commuting and travel more generally appear to still having an impact on levels of recorded offences.

**Chart 13 – Longer Term Trends in Thefts from Vehicles**



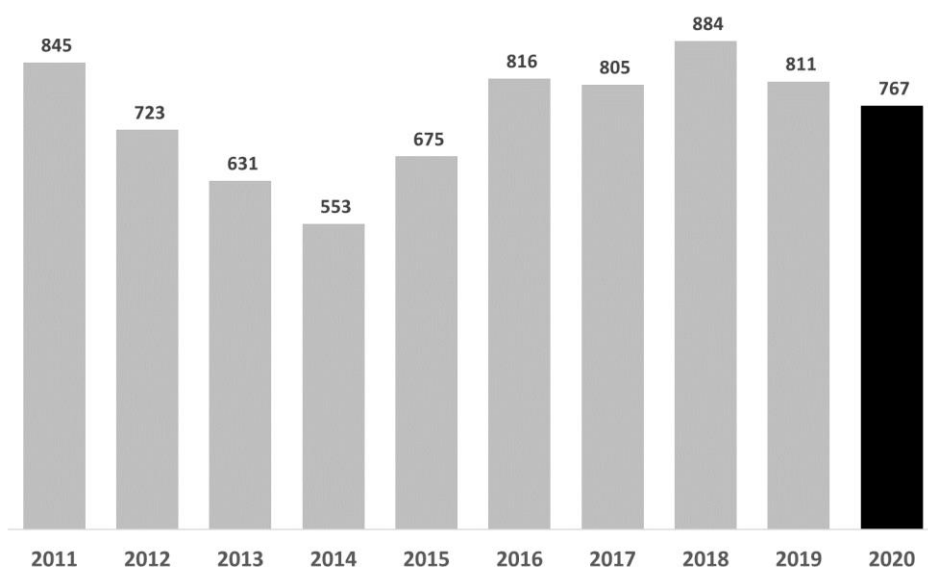
Where vehicles are targeted, it is usually where items have been left in the vehicle (sometimes on display) such as bags and power tools from commercial vehicles although there have been instances of theft of fuel and vehicle parts such as catalytic converters.

Since a lot of the volume offending is associated with travel into town centres and surrounding areas where cars are parked, there have been fewer opportunities for these offences.

## Theft of Vehicles

The reduction in **thefts of vehicles** has been less noticeable (shown in chart 14) with a 7% (58 offences) reduction in offences compared with the previous year – in fact with the exception of January 2021, monthly figures have been higher than the previous year from September 2021.

**Chart 14 – Longer Term Trends in Thefts of Vehicles**



Theft of motor vehicles continue to be 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.

## Person Based Offences

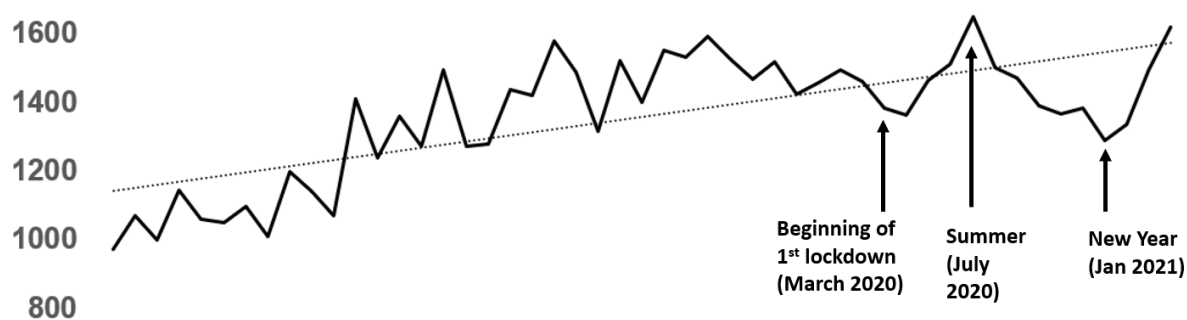
### Violence against the person

Due to changes in the crime categories relating to violent crime, it is not possible to provide long term historic trends as the broader "violent crime" is now "violence against the person".

Chart 15 illustrates the fluctuating nature of violence against the person offences associated with a peak in incident in July 2020 and an increase in offences since the beginning of 2021.



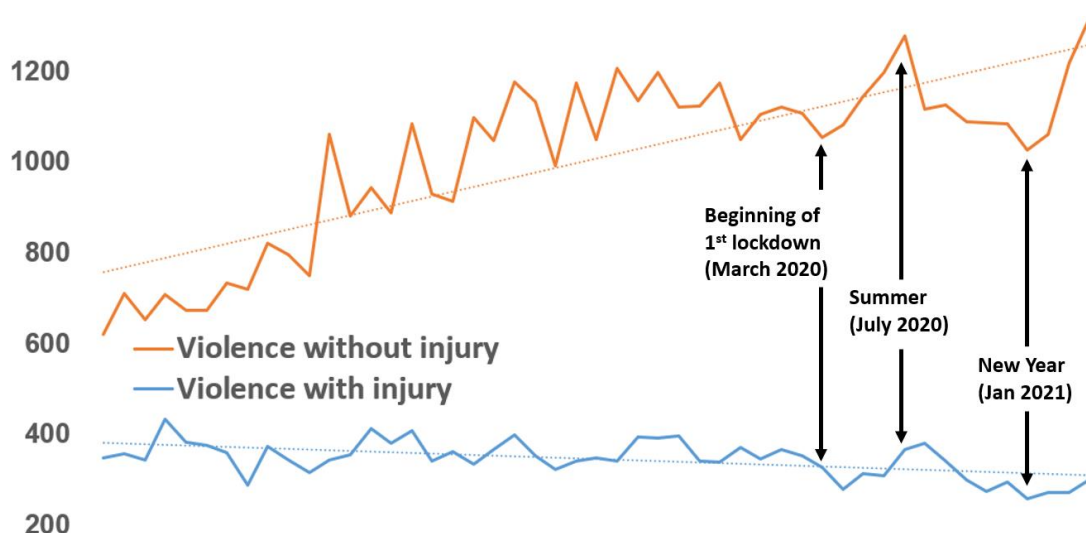
**Chart 15 – Fluctuations in Violence against the person**



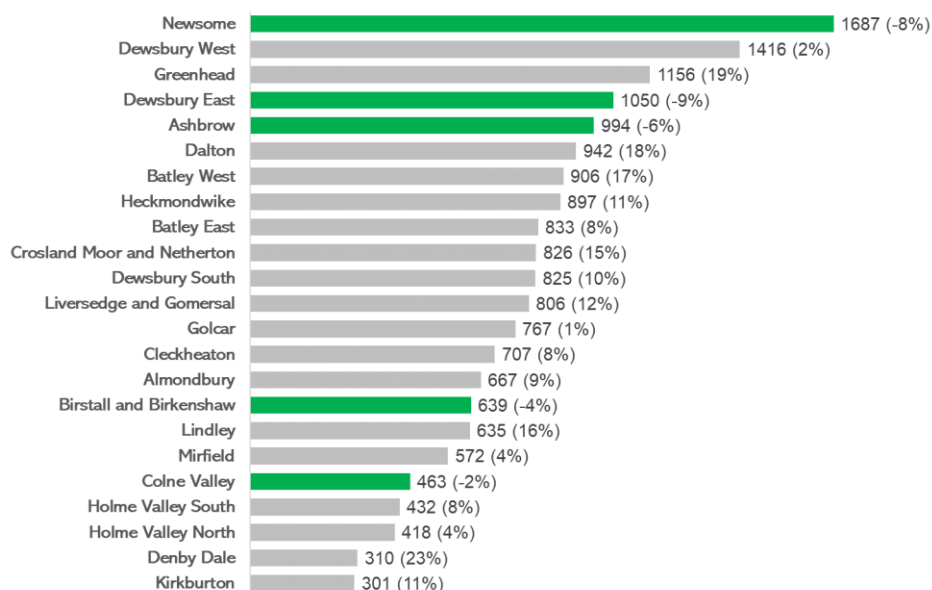
However, it is important to note that the category of violence against the person incorporates incident where injury is caused and also a larger number where there is no injury sustained. Chart 16 shows that, when broken down by injury, both the volume of offences and any increasing trends are associated with violence without injury.

When broken down more fully, the main types of offence associated with non-injury violence are assaults without injury, malicious communications and harassment.

**Chart 16 – Split between injury and non-injury violence**



**Chart 17 –Violence against the person offences by Ward (12 months to September 2021 vs previous year % change)**



## Violence Against Women and Girls

In July 2021, the Government produced the national strategy<sup>2</sup> to tackle the issue of violence against women and girls. The strategy includes a range of offences which disproportionately affect women and girls (e.g. rape & sexual offences, stalking, domestic abuse, “revenge porn” and “up-skirting”) but also the fact that women and girls feel less safe and therefore avoid spaces and have to alter their behaviour to feel safer.

The evidence based used to inform the national strategy highlights the fact that offences can take place in public places, in the victim / offender’s home or increasingly online (this was an issue picked up in Kirklees over the lockdown period).

## Cyber Crimes

More people accessing internet from their homes over the lockdown – both working at home and filling time whilst being furloughed has presented opportunities for cyber offences. Typically, offences will occur when the victim is duped into clicking a link or inadvertently downloading a file which then initiates financial fraud.

Results from the latest Crime Survey for England and Wales (December 2020) highlight a significant (68%) increase in “remote banking” fraud where fraudsters will take advantage of the increased opportunities created by more online account management. Other cyber related offences also showed noticeable increases such as “Hacking” (up 26%) and viruses / malware (up 30%).

At a more local level, analysis continues to show issues relating to cyber enabled offending including malicious communications and online fraud / scams – some of which related to COVID e.g. sharing bank details to receive services.

<sup>2</sup> [Tackling violence against women and girls strategy \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk)

Information has continued to be disseminated through social media and engagement with staff / community groups regarding cyber-crime issues relating to malicious communications, fraud and security awareness.

## Anti-Social Behaviour

The format of this section of the PSIA which looks at ASB will be to firstly provide a definition of ASB before focussing on the three main areas of personal, nuisance and environmental ASB to highlight key risks.

### Definition of ASB

The PSIA will continue to use the definition of ASB introduced under the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act (2014) of behaviour which:

- 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, residential and social environments. This relates to both private space but also public and shared spaces and centres around signal offences such graffiti, litter, fly-tipping 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 PSIA will draw on data from West Yorkshire Police, Kirklees Council Environmental Service, Kirklees Neighbourhood Housing and West Yorkshire Fire & Rescue Service to identify key risks and threats under each of the three main categories of ASB.

## Personal ASB

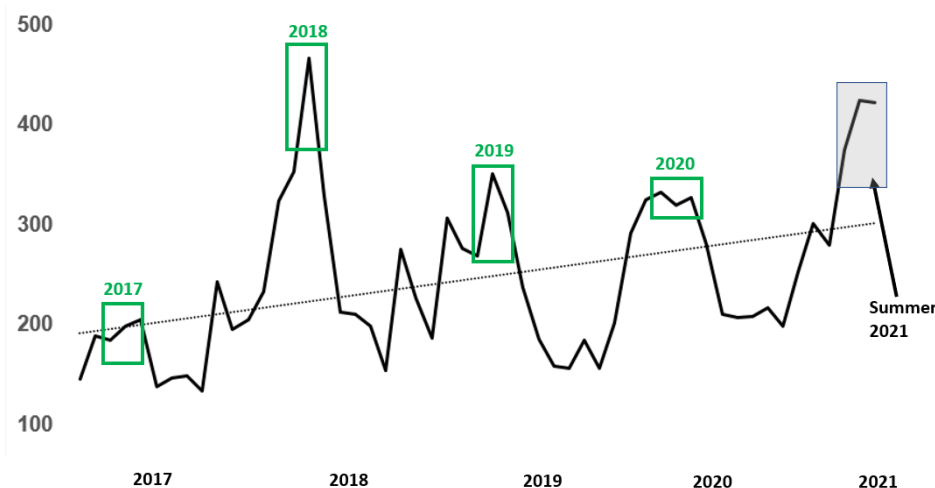
As previously stated, personal ASB is targeted towards an individual or household – typically this will be through noise or other neighbour related complaints.

In common with the national picture, reports of personal ASB increased over the lockdown period and have continue subsequently (although there have been monthly fluctuations).

Some factors associated with include

- (1) As shown in Chart 18 – noise household noise complaints increased over the lockdown period. When this was explored in more depth it was associated with people being at home for longer periods of time with complaints over DIY noise and rowdy behaviour.
- (2) Neighbour disputes escalated due to some frontline staff working remotely and therefore not being able to “nip things in the bud” through doorstep engagement – equally less access to some enforcement tools particularly where it might result in eviction during the lockdown period.
- (3) some cases of personal ASB increasing in intensity and there were examples where this escalated into hate crimes.

**Chart 18 – Monthly trends in Domestic Noise Complaints**

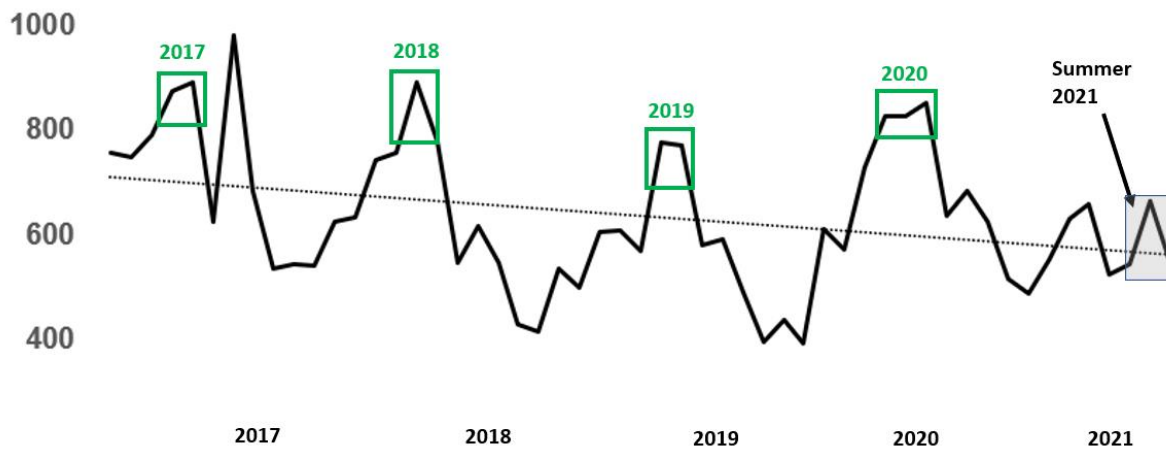


## Nuisance ASB

As stated earlier, nuisance ASB impacts on the local community generally rather than to specific individuals. This includes issues such as rowdy behaviour, speeding traffic, fireworks and off-road motorcycles.

Chart 19 shows a generally decreasing trend in the number of nuisance calls received by West Yorkshire Police. Having said this, there are peaks in incidents over the summer months and around Halloween (although these are significantly less noticeable in 2020 compared with previous few years).

Chart 19 – Long term trends in Nuisance Behaviour (recorded by WY Police)



COVID-19 and the lockdown period in particular saw a 6% increase in nuisance complaints. This is likely to be connected with two factors;

1. Some reports of breaking lockdown rules may have been recorded as nuisance ASB as there was no specific incident category for breaches and
2. an increase in reports of nuisance due to more incidents (e.g. youth nuisance / off road motorcycles / noisy vehicles) occurring and possibly more reporting due to people being at home / in their neighbourhood (many of whom furloughed) and therefore more likely to witness / report incidents.

As stated earlier, Nuisance ASB usually follows a seasonal pattern – increasing when the weather improves and lighter nights – in particular issues such as nuisance motorbikes and youth nuisance tends to peak over the summer.

There is a potential for Nuisance ASB to increase further as the night time economy returns to pre-pandemic working practices – it is likely that this will be evidence over the festive period.

## Environmental ASB

As stated earlier in the PSIA, where environmental ASB such as fly-tipping and graffiti is not addressed, it has a direct and detrimental impact on perceptions (and fear of crime) in neighbourhoods.

Most probably, the major type of environmental ASB evident over the lockdown period and beyond relates to fly-tipping which will be the focus of the next section in the PSIA.

## Fly-tipping

Fly-tipping involves illegal dumping of waste (liquid or other materials) on land (or in the water) which is usually near to (or on) public highways such as laybys, alleyways and remote rural locations. On the whole fly-tipping is carried out to avoid paying disposal fees or for convenience.

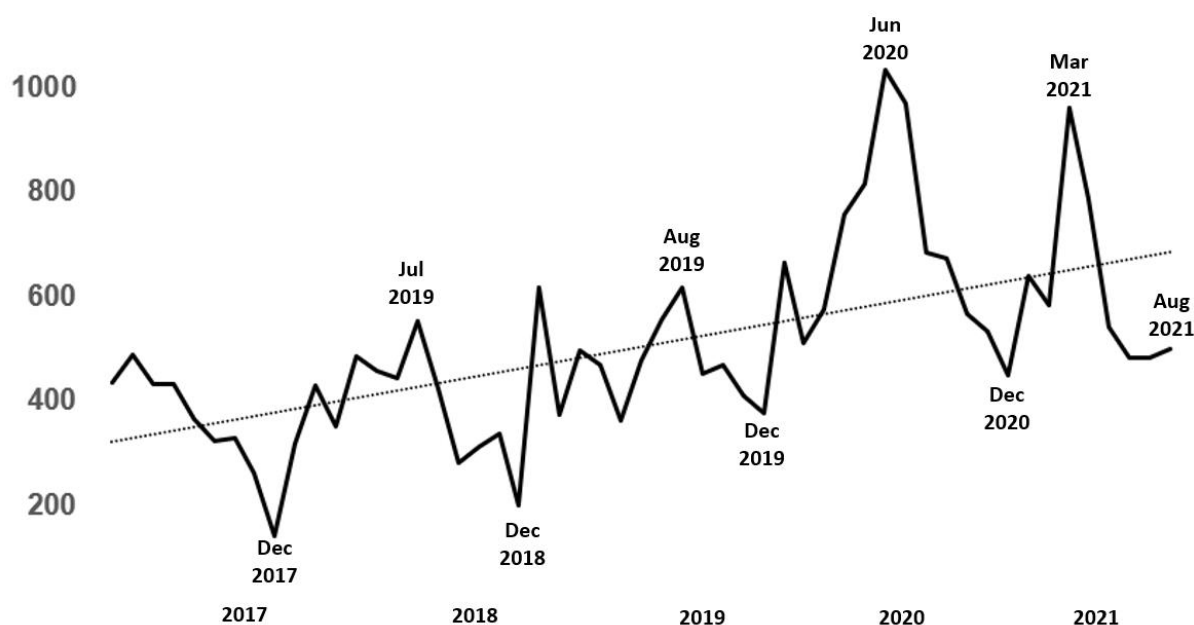
As shown in chart 20, reports of fly-tipping fluctuate on a monthly basis although (1) it is generally increasing and (2) there are seasonal spikes when people are trying to dispose of things – January and Summer months are most noticeable.

Over the past 18 months, fly-tipping increased significantly (up 60% compared with previous year) in the summer of 2020 which was partly to do with new recording methods (teams now record proactive removal of fly-tipping not reported by the public) but also increased whilst the recycling centres were closed with people decluttering their houses and more people walking in their area and therefore reporting incidents.

Analysis of incident locations highlights highest levels of fly-tipping in Wards such as Greenhead, Crosland Moor and Dewsbury West, although there are also locations where there is repeat and recurrent issues in both urban and sometimes rural locations with less chance of being witnessed.

Work has been ongoing with communities to promote speedy reporting of issues and enhancements to systems of clearing has resulted in faster removal of items to try to reduce build up in hot spot areas.

**Chart 20 – Levels of Fly-tipping in Kirklees**



In Kirklees, regular multi-agency problem solving groups called Community Outcome Groups (COGs) work collaboratively to address current community safety issues within each of the 4 partnership areas in Kirklees. The main issues being addressed over the past 18 months area outlined below.

## **Batley and Spen –**

- Youth ASB and Nuisance Motorbikes with a particular focus on the Fieldhead area of Birstall
- Secondary fires in various areas of Batley and Spen
- Criminal activity within certain bed factories
- ASB and criminal behaviour on Manor Way estate

## **Huddersfield –**

- Youth related ASB in parts of Almondbury, including Mereside, Waterloo and Fernside Park.
- Huddersfield Town Centre – ASB (street-drinking and begging in particular), litter and fly-tipping.
- Secondary Fires in Birkby.
- ASB and other criminal activities in parts of Crosland Moor, mainly Walpole and Lockwood.
- ASB in parts of Greenhead, including Birkby.
- Fly-tipping and waste in gardens in parts of Newsome.

## **Dewsbury and Mirfield –**

- Street drinking, waste, poor housing and labour exploitation in Dewsbury Town Centre.
- Fly-tipping Drug use/dealing and intimidation on London Park Estate Mirfield.
- Youth related ASB in Mirfield Town Centre.
- Gang/drug related ASB and Crime in Ravensthorpe.
- Nuisance motorbikes in Thornhill.

## **Rural –**

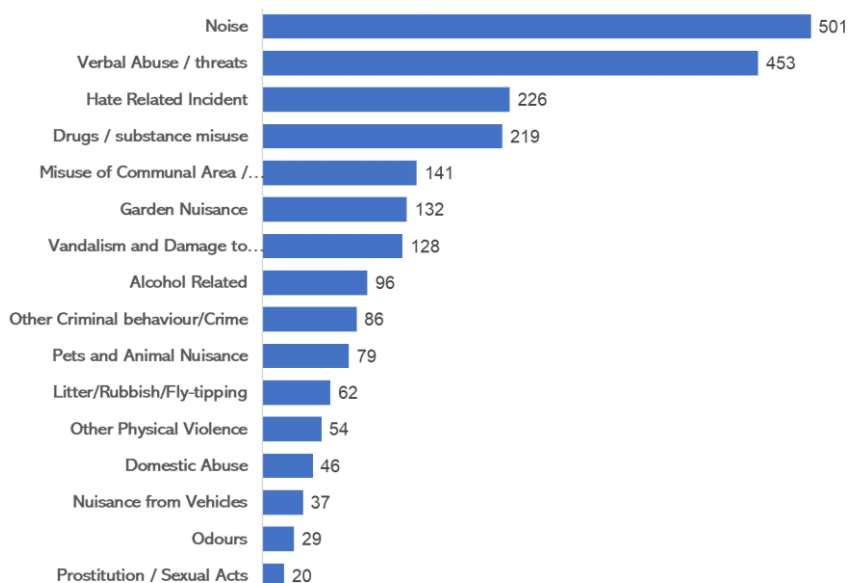
- Target vehicle theft of high end 4x4, older classic Land Rover Defender and vans.
- Off road vehicles using “green lanes” in the Colne / Holme Valley.
- Youth related ASB in Golcar.
- Gatherings and swimming in local reservoirs – this has also been linked with irresponsible use of BBQs and the risk of moorland fires.

## **Kirklees Neighbourhood Housing (KNH)**

From data provided by KNH, in the 12 months to 31<sup>st</sup> July 2021, it was possible to identify 803 anti-social behaviour incidents – this is a reduction 20% reduction on the number of report for the previous year. It is however important to note that housing officers worked remotely for a large proportion of this time and therefore the reduction in incidents is unlikely to reflect the experience of residents in terms of actual ASB experienced.

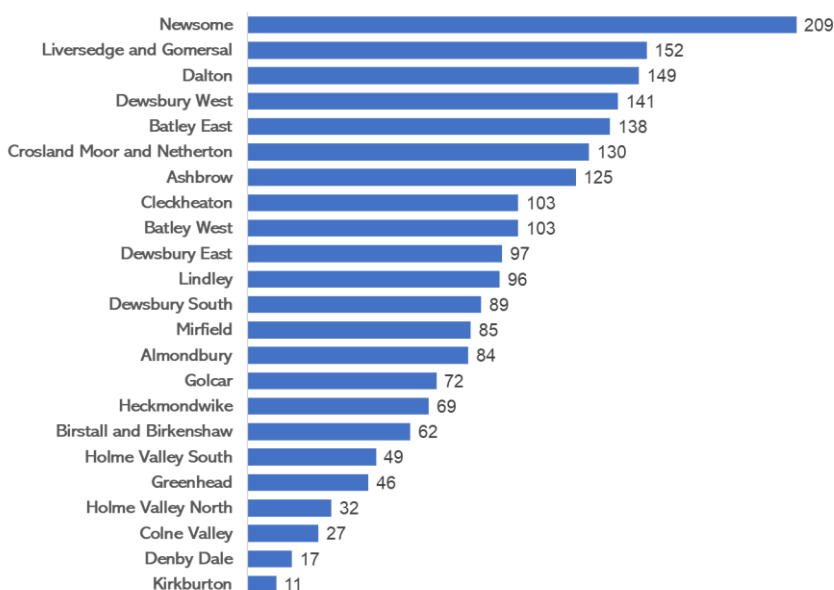
As shown in chart 21, the most common incidents recorded over the past 3 years continue to be (1) noise, (2) verbal abuse / threatening behaviour and (3) Hate Incidents. The majority of noise complaints continue to be related to loud music, although there were a noticeable proportion relating to banging and loud footfall (between floors in flats).

**Chart 21: Anti-Social Behaviour complaints to Kirklees Neighbourhood Housing by Type**



When broken down by Ward, Chart 22 shows the highest number of ASB reports were recorded in Newsome and Liversidge & Gomersall (note that these are totals and not a rate based on number of houses). When this is explored in more detail, the estates with the highest number of reports of ASB were Soothill Estate, Windy bank and Bradley.

**Chart 22: Anti-Social Behaviour complaints to Kirklees Neighbourhood Housing by Ward**



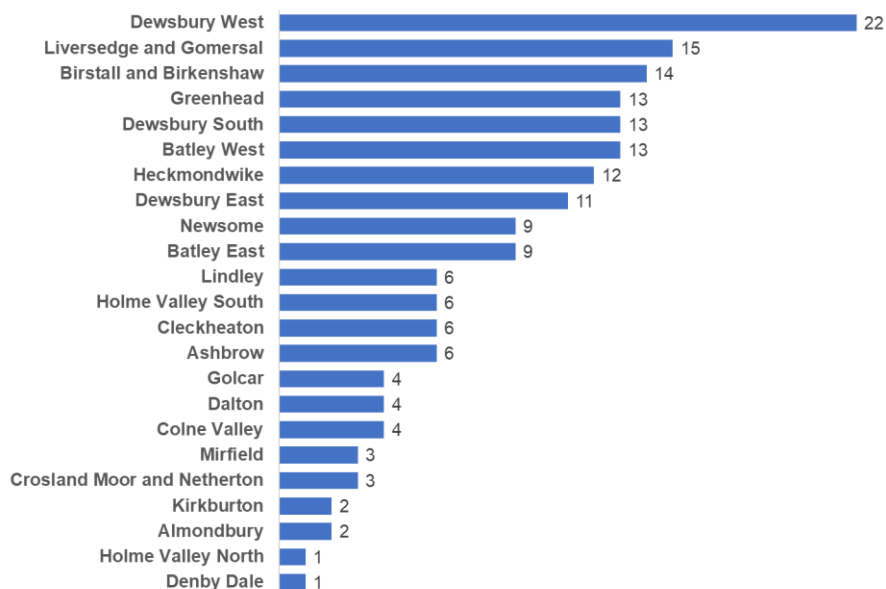
## Fire Service

**Deliberate Primary Fires** - For the period Sep 20 to Aug 21, the main targets for these fires continue to be vehicles (65%) and dwellings / other premises such as sheds / garages (26%). Incidents are fairly equally distributed through the week although, the previously reported peak time for incidents is even more pronounced with 58% recorded between 9pm and 3am. Chart 23



shows the 3 wards experiencing higher numbers of deliberate primary fires in the North of the district.

**Chart 23: Deliberate Primary Fires by Ward**

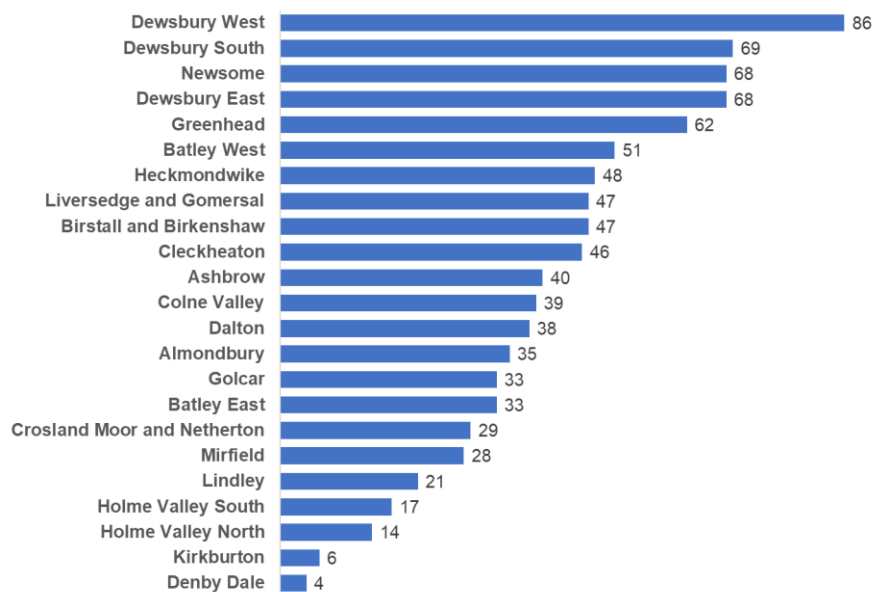


**Deliberate Secondary Fires** – Secondary fires target grassland, refuse / refuse containers, derelict buildings and other outdoor structures such as phone boxes and playgrounds.

Of the 878 incidents (7% increase from the period Sep 19 – Aug 20 to Sep 20 – Aug 21), the main targets were refuse containers (61% compared with 62% reported in previous SIA) and grassland (16% compared with 17% in previous SIA).

There continues to be a seasonal dimension to grassland fires in particular with 86% fires recorded between April and September (associated with warmer and drier conditions). Chart 24 shows secondary fires by Ward and closer inspection showed a higher concentration of Refuse fires in North Kirklees (55% of total) with Dewsbury West / East and South having higher rates than other areas.

**Chart 24: Deliberate Secondary Fires by Ward**



## Perceptions

### Crime Survey for England and Wales

It is widely recognised that the national Crime Survey for England and Wales provides the most reliable measure of people's experiences of crime<sup>3</sup>. The survey does highlight the impact of lockdown with reductions in personal and property crime (due to changes in social behaviour) although this was offset by a significant (36%) increase in fraud and computer misuse offences. The most significant reductions in offences were those with less opportunity i.e. person theft (less people out and about) and burglary (more people at home).

### Opinions and lifestyles Survey (June 2021)

The Opinions and lifestyles Survey<sup>4</sup> is national survey completed by respondents themselves online although telephone interviews are also conducted. The results are based on over 16,000 people aged over 16 and provide some useful wider context relating to community safety issues.

The survey asks people about their feelings of safety in different settings. Key results are:

People feel least safe walking in a public space **during the day** but conversely feel least safe in a park or other open space **after dark** – people feel most safe on a quiet street near their home.

When this is **broken down by gender**, women feel twice as unsafe as men in all settings – particularly after dark – this is even more pronounced for women aged 16 to 34 and those over 75.

As a result of this fear, people reported modifying their behaviour including not leaving home alone, not going to certain places and staying in after dark.

<sup>3</sup> [Crime in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/crime-in-england-and-wales)

<sup>4</sup> [Perceptions of personal safety and experiences of harassment, Great Britain - Office for National Statistics](https://www.ons.gov.uk/perceptions-of-personal-safety-and-experiences-of-harassment-great-britain)

The report provides some insight into people's experiences of harassment (such as catcalls, unwanted sexual comments and whistles):

Women are significantly more likely to experience harassment – in particular sexualised comments by a stranger and feeling have been followed – those that had experienced harassment were more likely to be fearful in public space.

### **Your views Survey**

Since the election of the Mayor for West Yorkshire, the duties previously undertaken by the Police and Crime Commissioner are delivered through this role. The Mayor's office undertakes regular surveys to establish local priorities although the monthly postal survey was suspended in March 2020 due to COVID.

In place of this, an online survey started in March 2021 which provides some indication of current feelings although results are not directly comparable with previous results (in the past respondents were selected at random whereas they self-select to take part in the online survey – results appeared more negative).

From the latest available results (March 2021), **76.2%** of respondents said they **felt safe in their local area** (3% reduction on previous year) which is almost identical to the figure of 76.3% for West Yorkshire.

Survey results show that **66.4%** of respondents say they are **satisfied with local area** (down 7.9%) which is similar to the figure for West Yorkshire of 66.8% (down 8.5%)

The result of the extent to which people from **different backgrounds get on well together** is **53.6%** (down 1.1%) is slightly less than the figure of 56% for West Yorkshire (down 1.2%)

The **top 3 concerns** for respondents from Kirklees (which mirror those for WY) are (1) Dangerous driving, (2) litter and (3) problem parking.

### **Place Standard**

Over the past few years, Kirklees Council has engaged with local people to identify what are the most important issues for them in terms of the area in which they live. A summary of the top priorities for them are shown in tables 1 and 2 in the appendix.

The first table shows the top 3 priorities differ between areas although some common themes relating to (1) gangs and ASB, (2) petty crime and (3) drug dealers / users do feature across the majority of areas.

The second table focuses on solutions – two stand out as most often cited : (1) Activities for young people and (2) Improve Greenspace / environment.

### **Kirklees Homes and Neighbourhoods Resident Survey**

In June 2020, a comprehensive survey was carried out which went to every resident living in council housing. A total of 2,505 respondents completed the survey which includes a question on satisfaction their local neighbourhood.

Results from the survey show a total of 3 out of 4 respondents were satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place neighbourhood as a place to live. When these figures were looked at in more depth, respondents might be seen in one of three groups (positive, negative or mixed):

More negative	Mixed feelings	More Positive
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Almondbury</li> <li>• Crosland Moor</li> <li>• Dewsbury West</li> <li>• Newsome</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Batley Central</li> <li>• Birstall</li> <li>• Cleckheaton</li> <li>• Dalton</li> <li>• Dewsbury East</li> <li>• Ravensthorpe</li> <li>• Thornhill</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Colne Valley</li> <li>• Dearne Valley</li> <li>• Deighton</li> <li>• Heckmondwike</li> <li>• Holme Valley</li> <li>• Huddersfield Central</li> </ul>

When these results were analysed by characteristics of respondent, there was no noticeable between male / female respondents (females slightly more negative but not significantly) although there was significant variation with age – satisfaction levels of younger respondents (18 – 34) were half that of those over retirement age – in particular those aged over 75,

## Road Traffic Collisions

### National Picture

According to the latest national figures, there was a total of 115,333 casualties as a result of road traffic collisions in 2020 – this was a 25% reduction from 2019. Of these, 23,486 people were killed or seriously injured nationally in 2020 which represents a reduction of 22% compared with the previous year<sup>5</sup>.

Of those killed or seriously injured, there were 1,472 fatalities which is a reduction of 16% compared with 2019 although when vehicle miles are taken into account, the rate of fatalities per mile travelled increased in 2020.

The same report highlights that this is in part due to a 21% reduction in vehicle miles in 2020 compared with the previous year – this was particularly evident over the lockdown (with the exception of cycling) but continued after this due to the impact of working from home and more localised living.

When the figure for all casualties is broken down by road user, there was a significant reduction in car casualties, a noticeable reduction in motorcycle / pedestrian casualties and a slight decrease in pedal cycle casualties (again largely linked to relative volumes of use).

All groups of road user saw a reduction in fatalities in 2020 with the exception of pedal cyclists who saw a 40% increase compared with 2019. However, this is connected with the fact that people reported cycling more over the pandemic<sup>6</sup>, which is demonstrated by the rate of fatalities

<sup>5</sup> [Reported road casualties Great Britain, provisional results: 2020 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/reported-road-casualties-great-britain-provisional-results-2020)

<sup>6</sup> [National Travel Attitudes Study: Wave 4 \(final\) - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/national-travel-attitudes-study-wave-4-final)

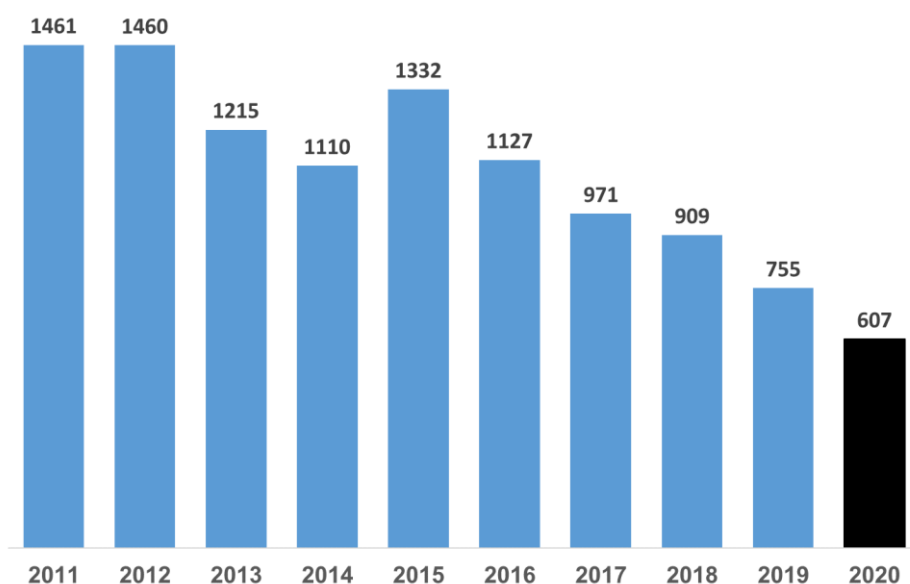
per mile travelled which saw a slight 4% reduction in fatalities involving cyclists (there was a more pronounced reduction for casualties (34%).

### Kirklees Picture

It is worth re-iterating the findings of the “Your Views” survey undertaken by the Mayor’s office that speeding vehicles and problem parking are top priorities for respondents in terms of community safety.

Chart 25 shows that road casualties continue to reduce over the longer term. Figures for 2020 are 58% lower than they were 10 years ago, although it should be noted that lockdown periods and subsequent changes in driving behaviour led to reduced traffic volume on roads in 2020.

**Chart 25 – Long term trends in road casualties**



Casualties are divided into killed / seriously injured (16%) or “slight” (84%) – it is likely that the number of “slight” injuries is an underestimate due to under-reporting. Some of the key issues for each of the types of road user for 2020 are outlined below:

#### **Pedestrians:**

The most common injuries were sustained whilst crossing the road, children and senior citizens were most frequently involved. Of the 89 pedestrian injuries recorded, 76% (68) were slight, 18% (16) were serious and 6% (5) were fatal.

#### **Cyclists:**

The number of cyclist casualties have been reducing over the past few years although due to an increase in cycling over lockdown, the number of casualties was fairly stable in 2020 (the number of slight injuries increased). The most common type of junction for collisions to occur was a T-Junction – most commonly associated with “Driver/Rider error” such as “failure to look properly”.

## Motor Cyclists

There was a significant (40%) reduction in motor-cycle casualties in 2020 compared with 2019. It was apparent that the months where lockdown restrictions were in place meant that monthly peaks in casualties were not as evident due to less traffic volume. Risk factors are similar to those already highlighted for cyclist collisions.

Not surprisingly, collisions tend to happen more frequently with higher traffic volumes (e.g. commuting times) but also with risk factors such as darker nights (e.g. for vulnerable road users such as cyclists and pedestrians).

Highest risks are associated at junctions and moving position in the road (including crossing) – collision are most often associated with lack of driver concentration and travelling too fast.

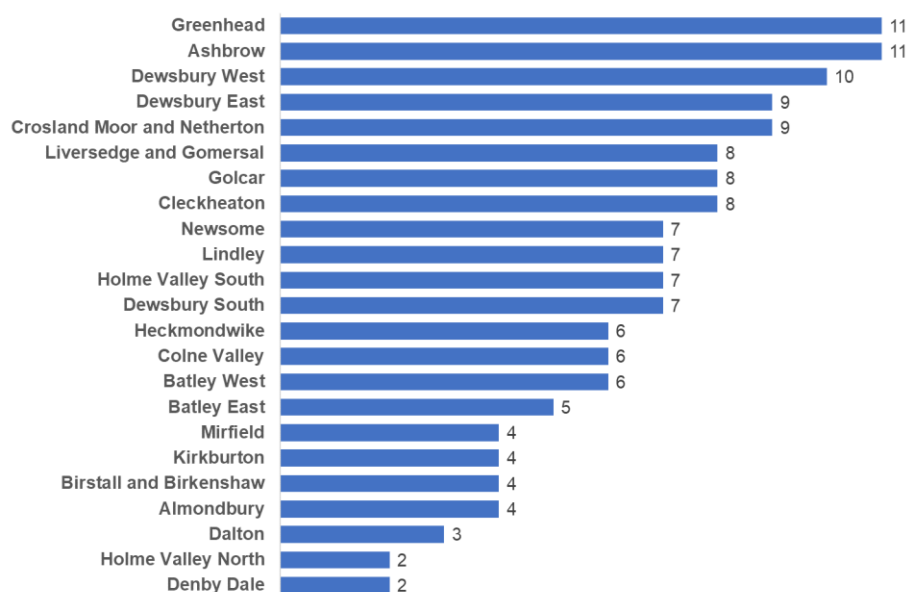
## Accidental Dwelling Fires

There were 148 accidental dwelling fires recorded in Kirklees between Sep 20 to Aug 21. 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 (47%) including the use of chip pans although both have increased since the previous period. There has been a decrease in fires associated with appliances and distribution (some of which associated with faulty charges and by-passing meters for cannabis cultivation). The number of fires associated with smoking has also decreased, possibly due to the increase in popularity of smoking ‘alternatives’ such as e-cigarettes.

Chart 26 shows accidental dwelling fires are understandably more prevalent in more urban wards – they also tend to be higher in more deprived areas of these wards.

### Chart 26 – Accidental Dwelling Fires by Ward



## **Community Tensions and Violent Extremism**

### **PREVENT**

PREVENT is part of the Government's wider Counter Terrorist Strategy (CONTEST) and aims to identify people at risk of being drawn into radicalisation and deliver interventions to safeguard and support them to reduce this risk.

The current National Threat Level remains substantial, meaning that a terrorist attack is judged as a strong possibility.

For the last few years, the most significant threats to national security are from Daesh / Al Qaida inspired groups, extreme right-wing groups and increasing from other causes with no particular ideology – for example environmental protests. The most significant threats which have been undertaken and continue to be of greatest concern relate to planned actions and from lone actors using readily available equipment such as bladed instruments.

A key area of concern in creating an environment for developing extremist ideologies is through online platforms including chat rooms associated with online gaming. – this was particularly apparent over the lockdown period which resulted in more Channel referrals involving an online link. There have been well publicised cases of hate speech over mainstream platforms including Twitter although some prominent figures have had their accounts closed and therefore started to use less widely used platforms which are less “policed”.

Over the lockdown period (from March 2020), there were fewer opportunities to spot signs of radicalisation through face-to-face contact – such as when schools were closed (where a significant number of referrals come from). As a result of this, there was a significant reduction in referrals to the Channel panel (which puts in place interventions to support people at risk of radicalisation), although referrals have returned to pre-pandemic levels as contacts have returned to normal.

Over the lockdown period, PREVENT staff have continued to support people at risk through the Channel process and also delivered services differently such as delivering the WRAP awareness raising to partnership staff through online training sessions.

Lockdown has increased the range of threats evident with the emergence of civil liberties (around lockdown) groups, environmental protests, possible risks connected with the return of the Taliban in Afghanistan and Extreme right wing (which has started to see an increased anti-Semitic narrative evident).

### **Kirklees Migration and Resettlement Programme**

Kirklees (particularly Huddersfield town centre) has a long history of receiving asylum seekers and refugees through a range of programmes. Some the Council has control over and some they do not (asylum and unaccompanied asylum-seeking children). As well as those seeking protection people also make their own choice to migrate into Kirklees to work, to study and to join families

Kirklees Communities Service Migration and Refugee Resettlement Team has an enabling and supportive role to work with partners to support vulnerable people and those seeking sanctuary to access the support that is available to them in Kirklees.

In terms of general characteristic of people arriving in Kirklees:

- The main general migration, Pakistan remains the top country of origin with 429 arrivals in the last 12 months, Romania is in second place with 319 arrivals and India moves into third place with 170 arrivals (which is a change from Poland)
- In 2019 2,366 new arrivals came to Kirklees from 56 Countries settling in the main around Huddersfield Town Centre, Ravensthorpe and Fartown (40% were from the EU).
- For those arriving seeking humanitarian protection (Asylum seekers) top countries : **Iraq, Iran, Albania** - language's: **Kurdish, Arabic, Mandarin**

There a range of reasons why people arrive and settle in Kirklees – an overview of the main ones are outlined below:

### **Asylum Dispersal**

Kirklees has been an asylum dispersal area since 2000. The Home Office commission a company called Mears to provide Housing and Welfare Support and Migrant Help for over the phone advice, assistance with the asylum process and to report any issues and concerns.

The majority of asylum seekers are dispersed into private rented accommodation in South Kirklees, although there are growing numbers in the North of the district. The numbers of asylum seekers in dispersed accommodation in Kirklees have remained fairly stable over the past few years with roughly at any one time between 700 -800 individuals living in the district.

There is always pressure across the region and the UK for asylum properties and therefore cheaper, large houses of Multiple Occupation are often used, ideally with access to community, health and mental health services.

Since August 2020 Kirklees has seen the use of Hotels by the Home Office for housing asylum seekers. This has seen a sudden increase in July/August 2021 with 130 new individuals arriving in Kirklees in need of support – the majority are very new to the UK and quarantine on arrival. Those in Hotel accommodation have no access to any money, they live on a bed and board basis which makes them more vulnerable to exploitation.

### **UK Refugee Resettlement Programme (UKRS)**

Kirklees Council and partners have supported the programme since 2015. A decision has been taken to pause new arrivals for 6 months whilst the focus moves to Afghan Relocation programmes. Currently, 40 families are being supported with issues such as housing and intensive support on arrival with interpreters to ensure access to key services and support, support community integration, for children to start school and for parents to have the chance to quickly learn and develop their English language provision and ensure specialist health and mental health support is in place.

### **Afghan Relocation Programme**



Kirklees Council agreed to be a part of the Afghan Relocation Programme and is supporting 79 individuals (from 16 families) over the next 12 months. Families could be located anywhere across Kirklees, although in the main this will be in Huddersfield, Batley and Dewsbury to enable people to access support services. The programme has a very similar approach to refugee resettlement in that we provide and prepare housing and provide intensive support. A partnership approach and programme and working group meetings are in place to support the development of this work

## **EU Settlement Scheme**

People have arrived in Kirklees from the EU for many years and as a result of Brexit significant changes and implications to a person's immigration status would apply unless people choose to apply to the EU Settlement Scheme.

Much work with the EU community has taken place over the past 18 months to support people and the target of 13,000 to sign up to EUSS which has now been exceeded.

### **Some of the common challenges for new arrivals include:**

- Learning a new language
- Adapting to a new country/new culture
- Managing without a familiar support network
- Family responsibilities in the UK or country of origin
- Education and work experience in another country
- Visa conditions which restrict entitlements
- Parents vs peers expectations for young migrants
- Safeguarding issues- Trafficking, forced marriage, FGM, honour violence
- Hostility from host community, community cohesion tensions
- Victims of hate crime
- Isolation and vulnerability to radicalisation
- Accessing immigration advice including maintaining valid immigration status
- Accessing appropriate services - especially health and mental health services

The main risks and challenges in this area are outlined below:

- (1) Continued significant pressure with asylum dispersal in particular with:
  - Properties procured by Mears in areas that have no local support infrastructure such as specialist asylum and immigration advice and health/mental health support and could create community tensions
  - Continued use of Hotels to house a significant number of single males and the added pressure this is providing locally on contracts and resources that were intended for those who had arrived in to dispersed accommodation, wider refugees and vulnerable migrants.
  - Added vulnerabilities for those living in hotels on limited income re exploitation
  - To take into consideration when planning any local operations or community responses the make-up of the local community and to link in with the

accommodation and welfare support provider Mears

(2) Planning and delivery of the Afghan Relocation programmes

- All partners are aware and involved in planning a local response, there is a capacity issue as the need is to move people out of hotels in the next 12 weeks so pressure is on services all round as more resources are agreed and brought in over the next few months.

(3) Mental health pathways and support for those seeking asylum

- Mental health and access to support and services has at times been very problematic.

## Community Tensions

A Community Tensions monitoring system is in place to identify issues which have the potential to cause conflict within communities. The next section of the SIA provides a summary of some of the key events which have been flagged through the process over the past 18 months.

As reports of a global pandemic emerged from China, national and international studies have highlighted an increase in hate crime targeted at Chinese individuals. The fact that Kirklees has a relatively small Chinese community means that this was not evident to a significant volume in Kirklees. Having said this, in the period just before the first lockdown, the Community Tensions monitoring reports picked up several reports of Chinese people (including overseas students) being targeted for verbal abuse and some boycotting of businesses.

As lockdown progressed, there were incidents / issues concerning perceived lack of social distancing / rule following which was attributed to Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) communities and business – this was mainly evident on social media platforms.

In terms of actual vaccination uptake rates, they are significantly lower in the most deprived areas compared with our least deprived areas, and significantly lower for non-White British ethnicities compared with White British ethnicity (particularly Black and Pakistani ethnicities). These patterns are consistent across all age groups. Vaccination uptake is also significantly lower for males compared with females, for all age groups below 70 years. In line with the rest of the country, uptake rates are lower in the younger eligible age groups.

Although uptake rates are significantly lower in non-White British ethnic groups, actual numbers of people not vaccinated are much higher within our White British population. There are almost as many unvaccinated White British people (age 18+) in Kirklees as there are in all other ethnic groups combined.

More recently, there has been a noticeable increase in the amount of anti-vax stickering particularly around Birkby, Greenhead Park and Huddersfield Bus Station areas, and also some small, regular gatherings of groups to protest against the vaccine in general.

The reporting of the murder of George Floyd and the subsequent Black Lives Matter protest has raised the profile of anti-discrimination activities. This alongside publicity associated with the

disproportionate impact of COVID-19 on BME communities has the potential to increase awareness and therefore reporting of race hate offences.

Over the lockdown period, there has been an increase in online abuse which has also been seen at a national level. This is targeted at individuals by people they know but also by “keyboard warriors”. The majority of football clubs recently undertook a 48-hour boycott of social media in protest of the volume of online hate and their feeling that technology companies were not taking the issue seriously.

A protest took place in March 2021 outside Batley Grammar School in connection with a teacher within the school showing caricatures of the Prophet Muhammad during a religious education class. A number of parents complained to the school about what was taught during the lesson and demanded that the teacher to be removed from their position within the school. The issue was one of the themes in campaigning in the Batley and Spen by-election and some comments on social media are still questioning what support is in place for the teacher in question. These comments are more likely to be seen on Twitter rather than in the local community groups on Facebook, suggesting that the commenters are less likely to be local to the area.

In May 2021, there was a by-election for the Parliamentary seat of Batley and Spen. Candidates from 15 parties were put forward including some far-right parties and former MP George Galloway stood as one of the candidates. There was a lot of community discussion on social media in the build up to the by-election, much of it quite tense with several incidents occurring including the Labour candidate Kim Leadbeater being subjected to abuse (some of which was homophobic) during campaigning. Tensions were raised during the by-election period and there was a spike in hate incidents.

In July 2021, a pedestrian was killed in a road traffic collision with a car driven at speed in Batley. This caused tensions in the area and resulted in the formation of a local protest group (Reclaim Our Area’s Roads - ROAR) which stages weekly peaceful protests that are held at various locations in the area to highlight the issue of speeding cars and work with local agencies to address this.

Ongoing reporting of court cases relating to child sexual exploitation cases and subsequent arrests of predominately Pakistani heritage males. Local and national media covered this story and there was a Yorkshire Patriots demonstration in Dewsbury against grooming gangs. There have been hundreds of comments on social media although locally tensions in the community were low.

There has continued to be a number of gang related knife / shooting incidents ongoing within Huddersfield, mainly in the town centre and North Huddersfield, however this has reduced significantly during 2020. There have been several serious arson attacks in North Kirklees over the past year, targeting cars and property.

Anti-social behaviour has been an ongoing issue in various parts of the district in 2021. In Almondbury, an incident involving a young person with a weapon (possibly a BB gun) was reported in the local press, raising tensions in the area and portraying the area as “lawless”.

In North Kirklees, there have been ongoing anti-social behaviour issues in parts of Batley such as groups of men gathering in cars at night using and dealing drugs. Tensions escalated and a community spokesman was worried that some members of the community might “take matters into their own hands”. A significant piece of work was undertaken by partners to address the issues and reassure the local community. This work has so far proved successful, and the community have noticed a reduction in the amount of anti-social behaviour in that area.

## **Possible Future Tensions**

COVID19 and associated restrictions on people are highly likely to be a concern for local people with the strong possibility of tensions developing in relation to this.

It is anticipated that developments relating to the Brexit implementation may cause tensions and possible negativity between communities.

There has been an increase of far right stickering and graffiti in Kirklees, particularly in places where people gather such as Parks.

Child Sexual Exploitation continues to be an ongoing concern for people in Kirklees. Trials are currently ongoing, and it is likely that there will be others arrested for historic CSE which is highly likely to result in tensions.

## **Hate incidents / crimes**

### **Definition of Hate Crime**

The definition of hate incidents in the SIA is the shared definition Police / Crown Prosecution Service one, where a hate incident / crime is where the “victim (or anyone else) think it was motivated by hostility or prejudice based on one of the following things:

- disability
- race
- religion
- sexual orientation
- transgender identity”.

It should be noted that hate incidents based on other characteristics such as age, gender and subculture e.g. Gothic are not currently recorded as hate incidents although this is currently under review.

### **Recent National trends in recorded hate crimes**

The latest hate crime report from the Home Office<sup>7</sup> (covering the 12 months to March 2020), show a continued year on year increase in hate crimes recorded by the Police (8% increase on previous year). The reasons for this continued increase are attributed to better recording and awareness of reporting mechanisms.

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<sup>7</sup> [Hate Crime Statistics - House of Commons Library \(parliament.uk\)](https://www.parliament.uk/library/research-briefings/briefing/snippets/2020/hate-crime-statistics)

The latest Home Office Statistical Bulletin relating to the prevalence of Hate Crimes highlights a reduction of incidents in early lockdown (March / April / May) and then a noticeable increase in June / July (compared with the previous year) – more recent figures are not currently available.

The same report highlights that West Yorkshire recorded the highest number of hate crimes in 2019 / 20 nationally (although figures for Greater Manchester are not available) and for each of the strands of hate crime. It should be noted that this may be to do with better recording practices as opposed to an indication of more hate incidents occurring.

The Crime Survey for England and Wales<sup>8</sup> estimates that around 47% of hate incidents are reported to the police (which is higher than the 38% for broader crime). Therefore, data from this report is generally regarded as a better measure of actual victimisation.

The latest (2019/20) Crime Survey report combines data from the previous 3 years (to provide a more robust dataset) and highlights a long-term reduction in the number of hate incidents (down 38% in the past 10 years). Conversely, there have been year on year increases in hate crimes recorded by the police, demonstrating improved identification and recording of incidents.

Results from the Crime Survey for England and Wales identifies a higher proportion of victims saying they were emotionally affected by the incident: 36% of hate crime victims said they were “very much” affected compared with 15% of broader crime victims.

The same report highlights lower victim satisfaction with handling of hate incidents: 55% of victims said they were satisfied compared with 66% for broader crime.

According to the latest available data (up to March 2021) from the Crown Prosecution Service<sup>9</sup>, nearly 80% of people taken to court were charged in West Yorkshire which compares with 86% nationally. It should be noted that whilst these figures appear to be positive when cases get to CPS, latest figures for Kirklees in terms of charge rates for incidents reported falls to 21% - this is likely to be associated with the definition of hate incidents where someone needs to perceive there was an incident as opposed to firm evidence of intent.

The latest CPS data shows that of those people who were prosecuted, over 88% were convicted of the offence in West Yorkshire compared with 87% nationally.

### **Trends in Hate Crimes within Kirklees**

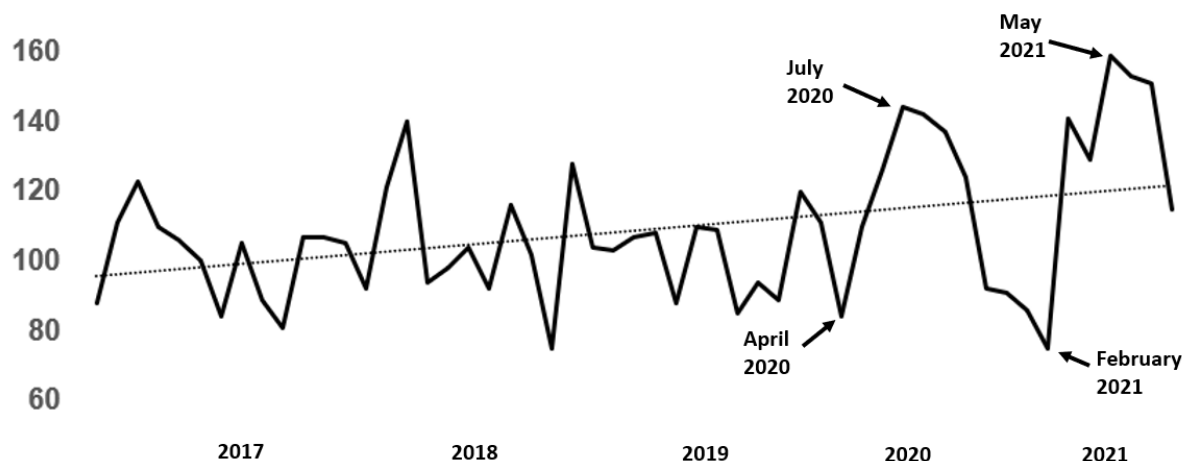
The number of hate crimes recorded in Kirklees in the 12 months to August 2021 (1,453) was 10% (129) higher than in the previous 12 months.

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<sup>8</sup> [Hate crime, England and Wales, 2019 to 2020 \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk)

<sup>9</sup> [CPS data summary Quarter 4 2020-2021 | The Crown Prosecution Service](#)

**Chart 27: Trends in hate crimes recorded by West Yorkshire Police**



As can be seen in Chart 27, it is evident from the monthly breakdown of incidents that there was a spike in incidents over the summer of 2020 before a decrease to February 2021 and then sharp increase to May 2021.

Exploring these incidents in more depth, the latest police data that was available (December 2020), showed the highest proportion of incidents continue to be racist (70% racist, 12% sexual orientation, 11% disability, 5% faith and 1% transphobic).

Looking at trends by category, with the exception of transphobic which saw a 30% (6 incidents) fall, all categories saw an increase in recording – the highest being for faith incidents (58%, 19 incidents).

The profile of victims is similar previously reported trends:

- Under representation of **females** as victims and (in particular) suspects
- Over representation of **males** as victims and (in particular) suspects
- Under representation of **white** population as victims and (to lesser extent) suspects
- Over representation of **Black and Minority Ethnic** groups as victims (in particular) and suspects (to lesser extent)

Broken down by Ward, Newsome continued to see the highest number of incidents reported although it also saw the largest (32%) reduction in incidents (it contains Huddersfield Town Centre). 8 out of 23 Wards saw a decrease in incidents, of those that saw an increase, this was highest in Mirfield (70%), Holme Valley North (80%) and Batley West (126%).

### **Possible reasons / pressures in hate crimes**

There have been several key events and considerations worth highlighting in relation to the spikes in reports of hate crime over the past 18 months which will be outlined below.

As reports of a global pandemic emerged from China, national and international studies have highlighted an increase in hate crime targeted at Chinese individuals. The fact that Kirklees has a

relatively small Chinese community means that this was not evident to a significant volume in Kirklees. Having said this, in the period just before the first lockdown, the Community Tensions monitoring reports picked up several reports of Chinese people (including overseas students) being targeted for verbal abuse and some boycotting of businesses.

As lockdown progressed, there were some tensions concerning perceived lack of social distancing / rule following, some of which was attributed to BME communities and business – this was mainly evident on social media platforms.

Over the last 12 months, the summer of 2020 reporting of the murder of George Floyd and the subsequent Black Lives Matter protest has raised the profile of anti-discrimination activities. This alongside publicity associated with the disproportionate impact of COVID-19 on BME communities has the potential to increase awareness and therefore reporting of race hate offences.

Nationally, there has been an increase in online abuse of prominent figures including football players particularly following the Euro 2020 finals and more generally in response to footballers “taking the knee” before matches. There have been widespread complaints of Social Media companies for not dealing with hate posts appropriately.

Within Kirklees, there has been an increase in incidents between neighbours over the lockdown period. These may be incidents which have escalated from historic disputes and compounded by the pressures of lockdown, increased noise and less doorstep engagement (to resolve issues) by staff as they are working differently over lockdown.

### **Domestic Abuse**

The definition of domestic abuse in Kirklees is “Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or 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”.

This makes it clear that this abuse is far wider than violent incidents and can encompass but is not limited to the following types of abuse:

- Psychological
- Physical
- Sexual
- Financial
- Emotional

This definition of abuse also includes controlling behaviour which is defined as “a range of acts designed to make a person subordinate and/or dependent by isolating them from sources of support, exploiting their resources and capacities for personal gain, depriving them of the means needed for independence, resistance and escape and regulating their everyday behaviour.

It is recognised that both males and females can be victims or perpetrators and this abuse can take place in heterosexual or same sex relationships. Having said this, it is true to say that women are far more likely to face severe violence and controlling behaviour from their abusive partners than men are.

It is also evident that domestic abuse severely impacts on the whole family unit and can have lifelong negative consequences for children. The next section of the SIA will consider the findings of key current research evidence relating to domestic abuse.

## Research findings on Domestic Abuse

According to the most recent (November 2020) results from the Crime Survey<sup>10</sup> for England and Wales:

- Estimates 2.3 million adults (aged 16 to 74) experienced domestic abuse in the past 12 months (slight decrease compared with previous year)
- Nearly 759,000 domestic abuse related crimes – slight increase compared with the previous year, reflecting better recording
- Increased demand for support services: 65% increase in calls to national support line, 700% increase in visits to national domestic abuse website during start of lockdown period

Similarly, the latest published figures (January 2019)<sup>11</sup>, the estimated cost of domestic abuse for England and Wales is £66 billion. These costs are based on 3 factors (70% of costs relate to emotional and physical harm to victims):

- **Anticipation** – to support protective and preventative measures
- **Consequence** – including property damage, physical and emotional harms, lost output, health and victim services
- **Response** relating to police and criminal justice system costs

Although these costs are based on the methodology used to estimate the costs of crime<sup>12</sup>, it is probably a conservative estimate as it is likely that domestic abuse will be experienced on multiple occasions over an average of 3 years as opposed to a single event / crime.

According to research from SafeLives<sup>13</sup>, there is often a long period of experiencing abuse before outside support is accessed:

- Victims living with domestic abuse for between 2 and 3 years (experiencing over 50 incidents) before seeking support
- 85% of victims sought help from professionals an average of 5 a year before getting necessary help to stop the abuse
- 23% high risk victims attend A&E (often on multiple occasions) before accessing support.

The latest Kirklees Joint Strategic Assessment from Public Health recognises the negative impact that domestic abuse has on health outcomes and the emotional and financial costs to a variety of services to attempt to reduce the longer-term harm caused.

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<sup>10</sup> [Domestic abuse in England and Wales overview - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk/domestic-abuse-in-england-and-wales-overview)

<sup>11</sup> [The economic and social costs of domestic abuse \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk)

<sup>12</sup> Heeks, M., Reed, S., Tafhiri, M. and Prince, S. (2018) 'The Economic and Social Costs of Crime'. London: Home Office.

<sup>13</sup> [Getting it right first time - complete report.pdf \(safelives.org.uk\)](https://safelives.org.uk/getting-it-right-first-time-complete-report.pdf)



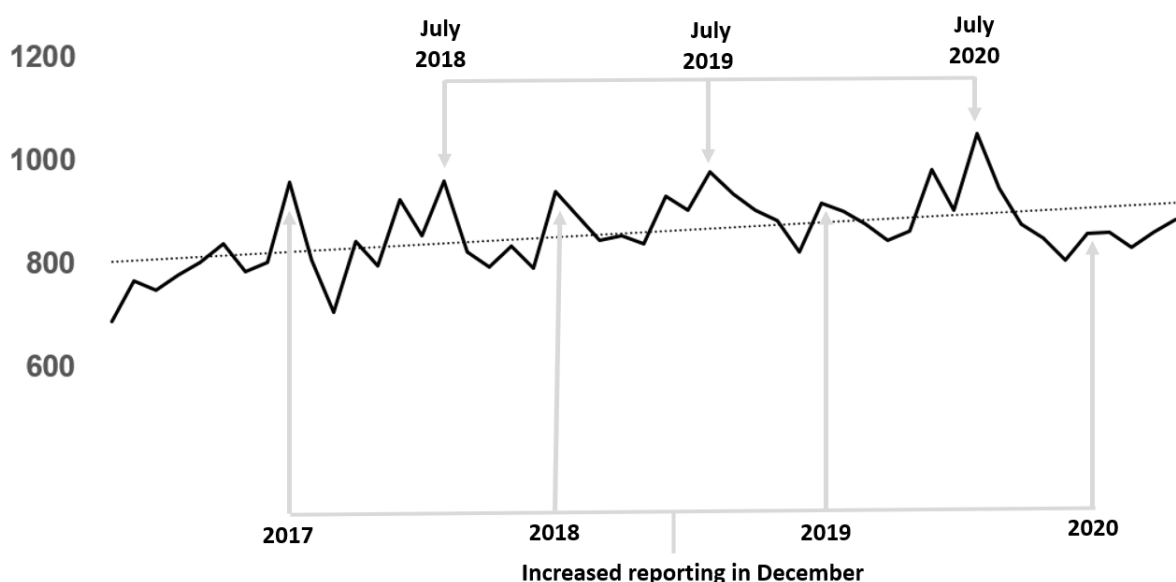
Some of the Risk factors associated with committing domestic abuse identified in the KJSA include history of violent behaviour, anti-social behaviours and attitudes, relationship instability, employment instability, mental health problems and personality disorder, an abusive childhood, low self-esteem, and hostile attitudes towards women.

### Police Data on Domestic Abuse

Domestic Abuse incidents recorded by West Yorkshire Police have shown a steady increase over the past 3 years. Chart 28 highlights the fluctuating nature of incidents but also seasonal spikes both in the Summer and over Christmas.

During the lockdown period, recorded incidents peaked in July 2020 and then decrease in the latter part of the year before generally increasing in the past few months.

**Chart 28 – Seasonal Spikes in Domestic Abuse reported to the Police**



Locally, awareness support continues to be given to staff working with communities (including at COVID testing / vaccination centres) concerning spotting signs and where to report.

Produced posters and leaflets on available services for staff to distribute within the community, GP surgeries & COVID testing / vaccination centres.

Service delivery continues through (increasing) in person contact and virtual connection – meetings such as MARAC continue to be delivered over conference calls and feedback from participants indicates general consensus that this has improved the process.

According to the latest figures, there were 10,637 domestic abuse incidents recorded by West Yorkshire Police in the 12 months to May 2021 (up 3% from previous year). In terms of characteristics of these incidents:

- The majority of victims were female (74%) and the majority of suspects were male (73%)
- Peak ages of individuals involved in incidents (as victims or suspects) was 20's and 30's

- Repeat victim rate is 47.5% and repeat suspect rate is 46.3%
- Incident arrest rate is 26.2%

In the summer of 2021, a Domestic Abuse Needs Assessment was carried out to identify support needs to enable survivors of domestic abuse to live in safe accommodation. This comprehensive research drew in data from service providers including Pennine Domestic Abuse Partnership, Kirklees Rape and Sexual Advice Centre, WomenCentre and various specialist housing support services. The key findings around current provision (and gaps in this) are outlined below.

The need for **additional posts** that had been lost in critical areas such as family support working and dealing with complex underlying issues. Additionally, there is also an opportunity to increase the “out of hours” provision that is available to enhance access to support.

A recurrent theme emerging from data analysis exercise was that there are significant gaps in the data and issues relating to the **quality of the data** in order to develop deeper insight.

The research studies reviewed in the Needs Assessment highlights the **impact of COVID-19** on domestic abuse in terms of creating an environment for controlling behaviour combined with changed working for some agencies.

Domestic abuse continues to be **under reported** meaning it is critical that the services available to support victim-survivors needs to be communicated widely and pathways to support need to be accessible to all.

Analysis of the data provided highlighted a need to **engage with marginalised groups** where engagement with services is lower – for example the relatively low take up of services with the African Caribbean communities and also other groups including those that identify as LGBT+ and people with disabilities.

In terms of **support services**, the first and perhaps most prominent relates to the area of **mental health**. This issue featured in both the analysis of data and the interviews with key stakeholders. In terms of provision, it was felt there is a need for additional capacity to provide more specialist high-quality counselling and 121 services to address more complex issues (including substance misuse).

An integral part of this was **listening to the survivor experience** and engaging with communities including third sector organisations in a meaningful and productive manner.

A common theme emerging from the interviews were the needs to provide support interventions to the whole family with a focus on the **needs of children**. This relates to both current and historic abuse and needs to be both generic early support / signposting and more specialist provision.

A key area highlighted in interviews was the importance of **training for staff** (and communities) both to spot the signs of possible abuse but also more specialist support relating to the trauma associated with domestic abuse.

Finally, but crucially, the issue of taking a **holistic view of the abuse** means that there is a focus on working with perpetrators to stop the cycle of abuse at the earliest opportunity.

## 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.

According to the latest figures available relating to forced marriage<sup>14</sup>, during 2020:

- 759 cases received nationally – representing a 44% decrease in cases (this has been attributed to impact of COVID19 such restrictions on weddings and overseas travel)
- The Forced Marriage Unit delivered training to over 450 professionals although this was delivered online
- Countries judged to be at heightened risk of forced marriage by the FMU included: Pakistan, Bangladesh, India, Afghanistan and Somalia
- On the whole (62%), cases were reported by professionals such as social care, police, borders & immigration, education and health care
- Ordinarily, cases peak in school holidays but this was less evident in 2020 (less opportunity for travel)
- 79% of cases relate to women although men are more represented where they are LGBTQ (63% male) or there are mental capacity issues (55% male)

## Modern Day Slavery & 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

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<sup>14</sup> [Forced Marriage Unit statistics 2020 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/forced-marriage-unit-statistics-2020)

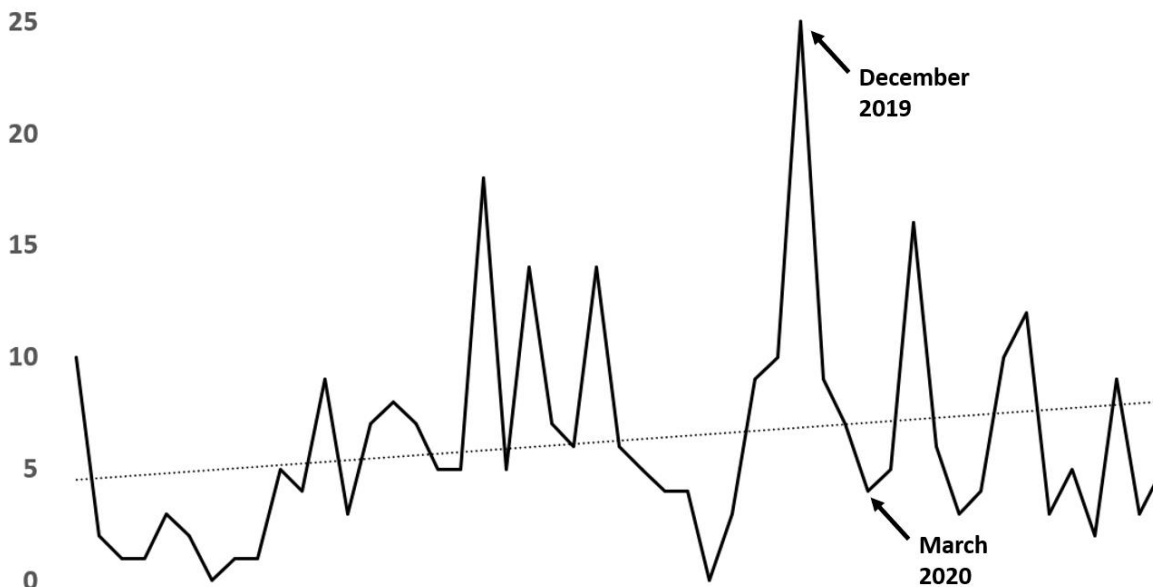
- The **control** – threat, use of force, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or vulnerability, or the giving of payments or benefits to a person in control of the victim
- The **purpose** – exploitation of a person, which includes prostitution and other sexual exploitation, forced 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.

According to the latest (2020) nationally available figures<sup>15</sup> relating to modern day slavery, a total of 10,613 possible victims of modern-day slavery were referred through the National Referral Mechanism. This figure was almost identical to that of the previous year and went against a generally increasing trend – this is attributed to impact of lockdown restrictions. The same report indicates a fairly equal split between adult / children referrals although adults referrals are more likely to be connected with forced labour whereas children are more likely to be associated with criminal exploitation.

Chart 29 shows significant fluctuations in the number of modern day slavery offences recorded on a monthly basis in Kirklees. The spikes are connected with either the recording of historic cases or the resulted of targeted operations. There is some evidence that the visits to businesses over lockdown around COVID advice resulted in intelligence relating to modern day slavery been submitted as a result of concerns raised by front line workers.

**Chart 29 – Trends in Modern Day Slavery Offences**



<sup>15</sup> [Modern Slavery: National Referral Mechanism and Duty to Notify statistics UK, end of year summary 2020 \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk)

It is vital that partnership officers remain aware of the signs of possible modern day slavery and therefore the continued multi-agency briefing sessions (which are now delivered through video conferencing facilities) are key to raised awareness.

Referrals continue to be made through the National Referral Mechanism with 12 made between January and March 2021 (6 from police and 6 from the council).

### **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.

According to the latest available national figures<sup>16</sup>, between April 2020 and March 2021:

- 5,395 women attended health service where FGM was identified
- 80% cases picked up through services associated with pregnancy or child birth
- Over 90% of FGM procedures were undertaken when the girl was under 18
- There is usually a large gap in time between the procedure and identification by health services

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<sup>16</sup> [Female Genital Mutilation \(FGM\) Annual Report - April 2020 to March 2021 \(experimental statistics report\) - NHS Digital](#)

It is widely acknowledged that official figures on FGM are likely to be an underestimate of actual levels and lockdown is likely to have reduced opportunities for picking up cases in some health care settings.

## **Drugs & Alcohol**

Findings from the review of drugs use / markets undertaken by Dame Carol Black provide a useful insight into current trends and market pressures associated with current drugs use in the UK<sup>17</sup>: The main points relating to this are outlined below:

### **Heroin:**

The majority of Heroin used in the UK is imported from Afghanistan. Globally, production of heroin increased by around 45% over the past 5 years and it is unclear what the impact of regime changes in Afghanistan will be in terms of supply. Distribution of heroin in the UK is on the whole undertaken by Organised Criminal Gangs often through County Lines (where often vulnerable and commonly young people are used to transport goods). Distribution of heroin is more likely to have violence associated with it due to the large amounts of money associated with its supply. Users often have multiple issues such as mental health, unemployment, homelessness and offending histories. The UK has significantly more opiate users per head of population in Europe – it is estimated there are 261,000 users in England. The average annual spend for a user is estimated to be £12,538.

### **Crack cocaine**

Crack Cocaine is derived from Cocaine which is on the whole produced in South America and smuggled via Southern Europe. This is usually imported as cocaine and then transformed into crack cocaine in the UK. Production of cocaine has increased significantly (5x) and as a result purity has increased. Methods of supply are similar to those involved with heroin as are the levels of violence and higher levels of use compared with other European countries. There are an increasing number of drugs related deaths related to crack and the number of people in treatment is relatively low. It is estimated there are 181,000 users in England. The average annual spend for a user is estimated to be £6,263.

### **Powder Cocaine**

Methods of production and trafficking of cocaine have already been outlined in the paragraph on crack cocaine. Levels of organised criminal gangs is high with much of the market controlled by Albanian OCGs (although British OCGs are involved at the street level). Proportionately more users of cocaine earn higher incomes, often younger and most frequently will use a couple of times a month. It is estimated there are 976,000 users in England. The average annual spend for a user is estimated to be £2,152.

### **Synthetic Drugs (MDMA, amphetamines, New Psychoactive Substance - NPS)**

Produced in laboratories throughout the world although majority of MDMA / amphetamine in the UK are made in Europe e.g. Belgium / Netherlands and synthetic cannabinoids and other NPS come from India / China. Supply is either through some of the OCGs supplying other drugs or alternative via the internet (and dark web). Users of MDMA / amphetamines tend to be younger and associated with night-time economy, users of NPS are often on the fringes of society e.g. homeless or prisoners. Use of MDMA has varied over the past decade (estimated there are 524,000 users), amphetamines has fallen (approximately

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<sup>17</sup> [PowerPoint Presentation \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk)

188,000 users) and NPS use fallen significantly (approximately 152,000 users). The average annual spend for a user (MDMA) is estimated to be £90.

## Cannabis

Cannabis is either grown outside (Morocco / Afghanistan) or indoors in domestic properties (cannabis farms). There has been a shift towards “home grown” cannabis which is increasingly strong due to higher THC levels. Production is controlled by organised criminal gangs and often people are trafficked to either work in cannabis farms or to supply drugs. It is estimated that 2,572,000 people using cannabis in England and Wales although this is lower than comparable European countries. The average annual spend for a user (MDMA) is estimated to be £914.

The recent assessment of key issues in relation to Drugs and alcohol in Kirklees are outlined below:

## Drugs

- Hospital admissions for drug poisoning were lower in Kirklees compared to England.
- **Drug related deaths have steadily increased** both locally and nationally - opiates contribute to the largest proportion of drug-related deaths although the number of deaths from new psychoactive substances and prescription medicines is rising
- Similar to alcohol misuse, the most common route into treatment in Kirklees for drug misuse was via **self-referral**.
- 99% of drug misuse interventions were **delivered in the community**.
- The proportion of successful treatments for non-opiate users has declined in Kirklees from 49% in 2017 to 35% in 2018. This change may be reflective of increased distribution of non-opiate, psychoactive drugs.

## Alcohol

- Hospital admission rates for alcohol misuse are similar to national levels; however, **alcohol-specific mortality is significantly worse in Kirklees** than national figures. Suggests that people who are misusing alcohol may not seek treatment for their misuse leading to the higher levels of mortality and lower levels of admissions for episodes.
- Alcohol misuse is **more common in males than females**. There has been an increase in the number of admissions for alcohol-related conditions specifically in males aged 40-64 years old, although the highest rates of admissions are in persons aged over 65-year old.
- **Alcoholic liver disease is on an upwards trend**. There has been an increase in the admission rates in females which may indicate increased alcohol consumption in females. However, admission rates for alcoholic liver disease continue to be highest in males.
- More females who entered treatment for alcohol misuse reported a **mental health** need compared to males.

# Appendix 1

Figure 1 : Map showing Town and Ward locations

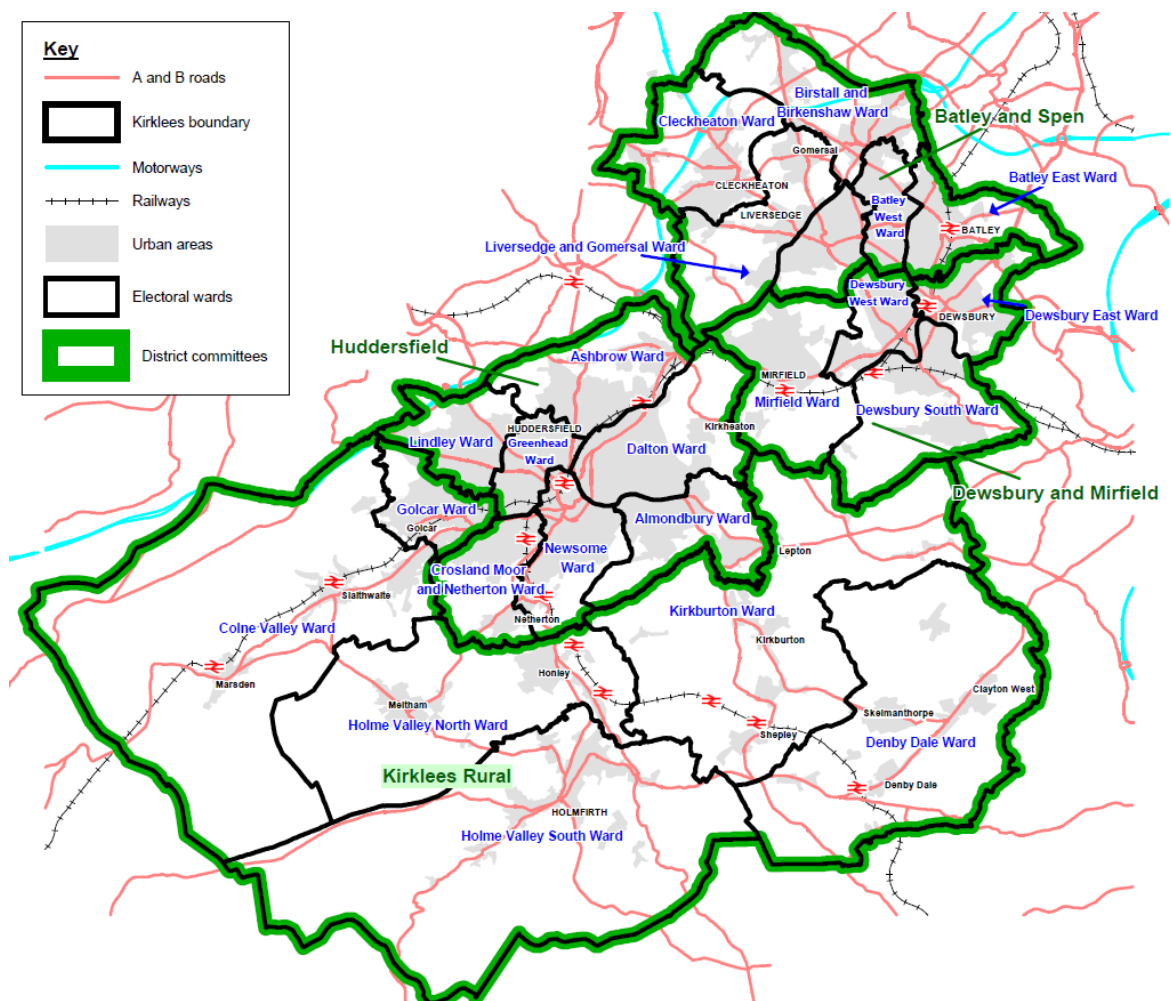


Table 1: Place Standard priorities

Area	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
Birstall and Birkenshaw	Gangs and ASB (22) 31.43%	Motorbikes. Quads and Scooters (21/70) 30%	Rising petty crime (10) 14.29%
Golcar	Drug dealers/users (10) 33.33%	Gangs and ASB (8) 31.26.67%	Rising petty crime (4) 13.33%
Kirkburton	Rising petty crime (31/58) 53.45%	Speeding cars (11) 18.97%	Gangs and ASB (8) 13.79%
Berry Brow	Drug dealing/users (10/22) 45.45%	Drunks (6) 27.27%	Rising petty crime (4) 18.18%



<b>Colne Valley</b>	Gangs and ASB (32/56) 57.14%	Rising petty crime (15) 26.79%	Drug dealing/users (4) 7.14%
<b>Ashbrow</b>	Gangs and ASB (15/29) 51.72%	Rising petty crime (11) 37.39%	Knife/violent crime (6) 20.69%
<b>Meltham</b>	Gangs and ASB (71/188) 37.77%	Rising petty crime (46) 24.47%	Drug dealing/users (25)13.30%
<b>Huddersfield (TC)</b>	Knife/violent crime (87/326) 26.69%	Homeless people/beggars (66) 20.25%	Gangs and ASB (64) 19.63%
<b>Honley</b>	Gangs and ASB (62/172) 36.05%	Drug dealing/users (42) 24.42	Speeding cars (30) 17.44%
East Bierley	Rising petty crime (27/64) 42.19%	Speeding cars (25) 35.94	Motorbikes/ Quads /Scooters an issue (7) 10.94%
<b>Netherton &amp; South Crosland</b>	Gangs and ASB (32/107) 29.91%	Rising petty crime (26) 24.30%	Drug dealing/users (26) 24.30%

**Table 1: Place Standard Solutions**

<b>Area</b>	<b>Solution 1</b>	<b>Solution 2</b>	<b>Solution 3</b>
Birstall and Birkenshaw	Activities for young people	Police presence	Improve Greenspace / environment
<b>Golcar</b>	Activities for young people	Improve Greenspace / environment	Community activities
<b>Kirkburton</b>	Activities for young people	Tackle speeding traffic	Improve Greenspace / environment
<b>Berry Brow</b>	Activities for young people	Improve Greenspace / environment	Community activities
<b>Colne Valley</b>	Activities for young people	Improve Greenspace / environment	Community activities

<b>Ashbrow</b>	Activities for young people	Community activities	Improve Greenspace / environment
<b>Meltham</b>	Activities for young people	Improve Greenspace / environment	Police Presence
<b>Huddersfield (TC)</b>	Improve Greenspace / environment	Police Presence	Activities for young people
<b>Honley</b>	Activities for young people	Police Presence	Community activities
East Bierley	Road Safety	Improve Greenspace / environment	Activities for young people
<b>Netherton &amp; South Crosland</b>	Improve Greenspace / environment	Activities for young people	Sports facilities