

Kirklees Partnership Strategic Intelligence Assessment (PSIA)

June 2015

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Executive Summary

Contextual Information

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

Tackling Crime

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

Property Based Crimes

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

Person Based Offences (including domestic abuse)

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

Anti-Social Behaviour

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

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

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

Other Safety Issues

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

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

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

Confidence and Satisfaction

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

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

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

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

Community Tensions and Hate Crime

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

Cross Cutting Issues

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

Drugs and Alcohol

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

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

Recommended Priorities

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

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

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

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

Partnership Strategic Intelligence Assessment (PSIA)

About the PSIA

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

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

Contextual Information

Kirklees has three distinct areas:

- North Kirklees, which includes the urban centres of Mirfield, Dewsbury, Batley and Cleckheaton along with the more rural Spen Valley:
- Huddersfield; the largest town in Kirklees with about 137,000 residents
- The rural and semi-rural area south and west of Huddersfield, including small towns such as Holmfirth, Slaithwaite and Denby Dale.

According to the 2010 Index of Deprivation, Kirklees is the 67th most deprived district of 354 in England. The map in figure 1 of the Appendix shows that the poorest areas are concentrated in inner urban Wards in Huddersfield, Dewsbury and Batley and outlying areas such as Botham Hall in Golcar, Fieldhead in Birstall, Fernside in Almondbury, London Park in Mirfield, part of Cleckheaton, Heckmondwike, and Windybank in Liversedge. Compared with the previous index of deprivation in 2007, the following areas have shifted into or out of the 10% most deprived areas;

SOA's moved out of top 10% most deprived

- Primrose Hill / Newsome
- Paddock / Springwood
- Thornhill Edge Estate

SOA's moved into top 10% most deprived

- Almondbury (Fernside, High Croft and Farfield Road Estates)
- Dewsbury Moor (Moorside Estate, Dewsbury Gate Road area)
- Bradley / Colne Bridge (Leeds Road, Huntingdon Avenue, Elder Road area)
- Chickenley (Princess Estate)
- Dewsbury (Westborough, Schools Estate, Stockhill Street, Healds Road area)
- Thornhill (Overthorpe)

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

Population

The latest (2013) population estimates suggest there are just over 428,000 people living in Kirklees.

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

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

According to the 2012 Subnational Population Projections, the population of Kirklees is projected to grow by 15% by 2037 - above the regional (11%) but below the national average (16%). The number of people of pensionable age, those aged 0-15, 16-24 and those aged 25-44 is increasing, while numbers in the 45-64 age band show little increase.

In addition to the usually resident population, Kirklees has a significant transient population of over 20,000 people studying at the University of Huddersfield. This includes over 13,000 full time undergraduate students of which approximately 11% 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

Overall Crime

Overall Crime has fallen by 41% in the past decade in Kirklees (chart 1).

The 3% increase in recorded crime in 2014/15 compared previous year mirrored that seen in other Police Force areas and is largely explained by changes to the way the Home Office determine crimes are recorded nationally.

The level of recorded crime in Kirklees remains significantly better than the average of similar areas in the IQUINTA family (2nd best out of 15) of comparable Local Authority areas (Chart 2).

Chart 1 – Long term trends in recorded crime

Chart 2 – IQUINTA Comparison: All Crime

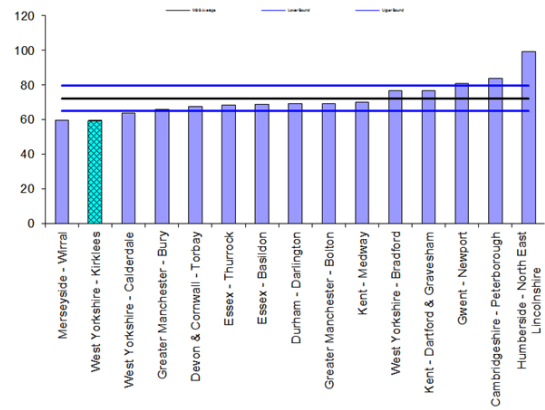
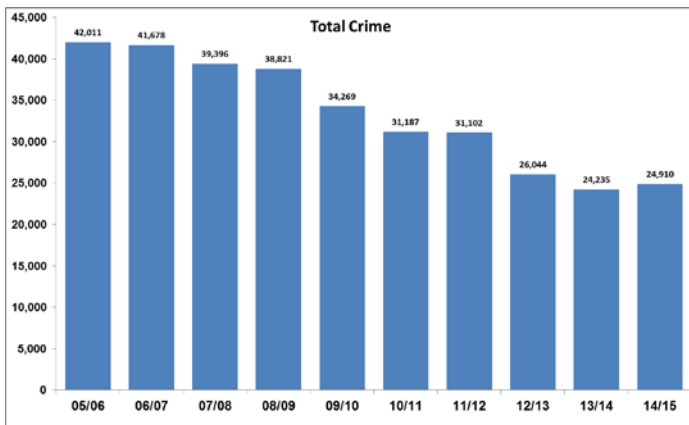
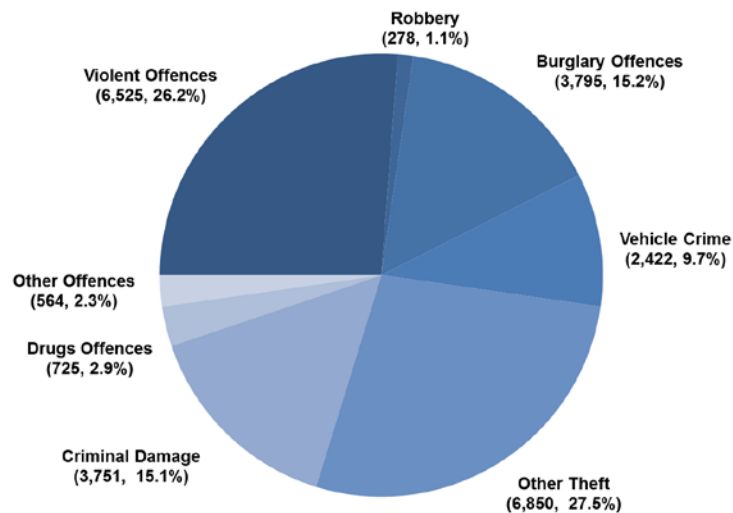


Chart 3 provides a breakdown of recorded crime by offence type (a more detailed breakdown including comparison with the previous year is shown in Appendix 1). Compared with 3 years, there are now proportionately more violent offences, other theft and other offences whereas burglary, vehicle crime, drug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

Chart 3: Breakdown of recorded crime (2014/15)



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

Property Based Offences

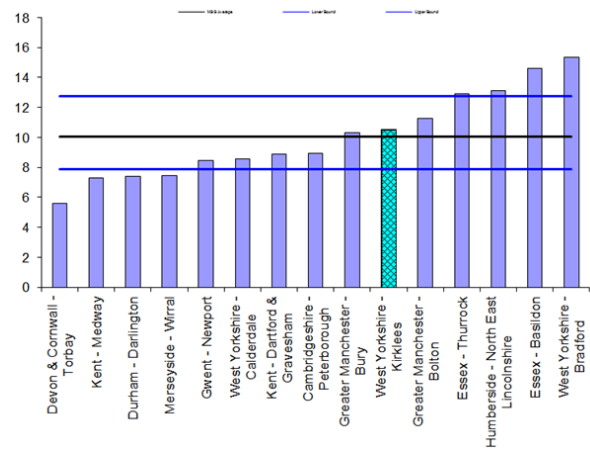
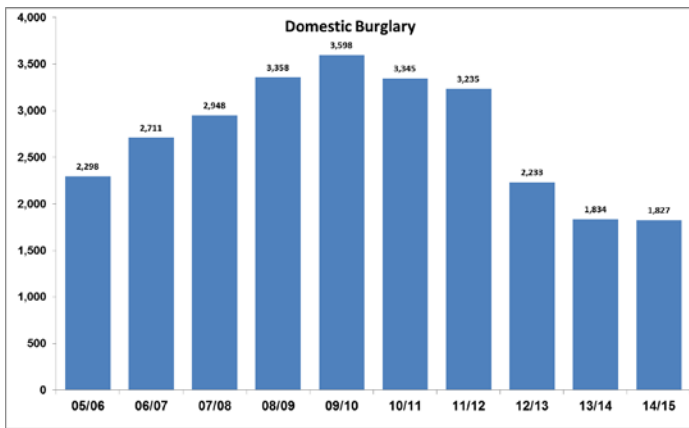
Domestic Burglary Offences

In the past decade, domestic burglaries peaked in 2009 / 10 but have now reduced by have reduced by 26% (471 offences) compared with the historically low levels in 2005/06 (Chart 4).

Figures for 2014/15 are broadly the same (7 offences fewer) when compared with the previous year. In comparison with other similar areas in the IQUANTA family, domestic burglary is at position 10 out of 15 and just above the average for the family (Chart 5).

Chart 4 – Long term trends in Burglary

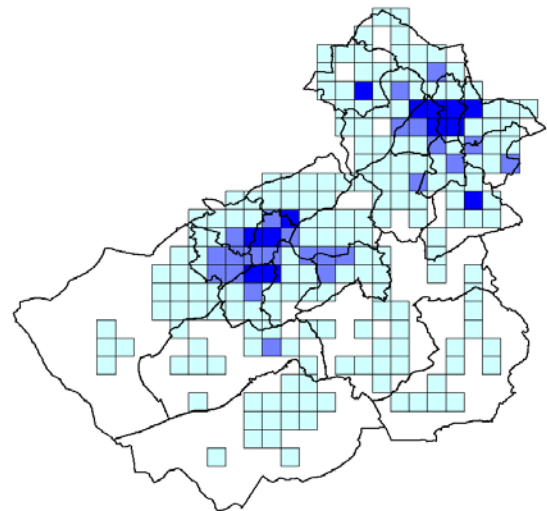
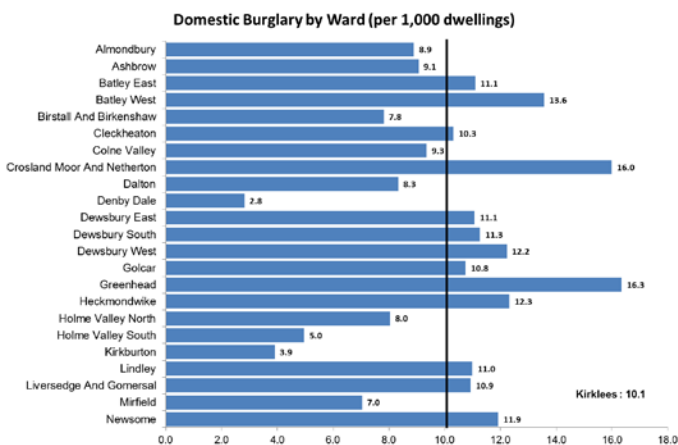
Chart 5 : IQUANTA Comparison: Burglary



When broken down by Ward (Chart 6), hotspots are evident in Greenhead, Crosland Moor & Netherton and Batley West (Map 1).

Chart 6 : Domestic Burglary by Ward (2014/15)

Map 1: Domestic Burglary hotspots (2014/15)



Some of the main themes in terms of domestic burglary continue to be targeting of euro-profile locks, kicking in door panels, 2 in 1 burglaries targeting car keys and sneak in offences where doors and windows have been left insecure.

Vehicle Crimes

Vehicle crime is a combination of 77% theft from vehicles and 23% theft of motor vehicles (the proportion of theft from has increased by 10% in the past decade). Vehicle offences (in particular theft of vehicles) are 56% lower than a decade ago.

Theft of motor vehicles is now generally either committed by obtaining owners' keys (usually through a domestic burglary) or thefts of older vehicles which do not have inbuilt security measures.

Changes to inbuilt vehicle technology means that Theft from motor vehicle has shifted from in car audio to items left in the vehicle (sometimes on display) such as bags and tools and thefts of fuel and vehicle parts such as catalytic converters.

Chart 7 – Long term trends in Vehicle Crime

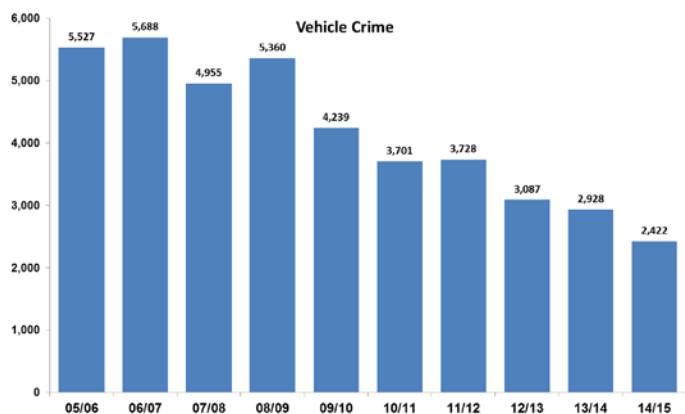
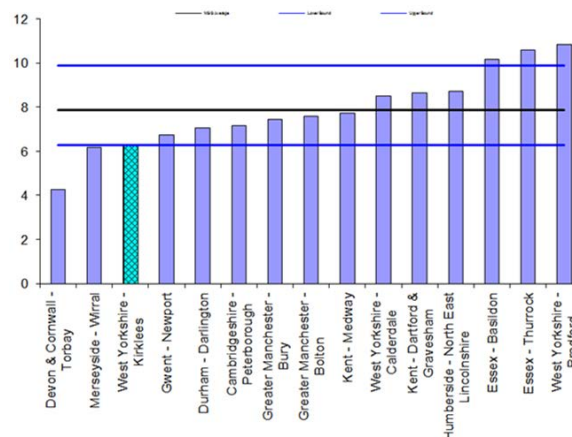
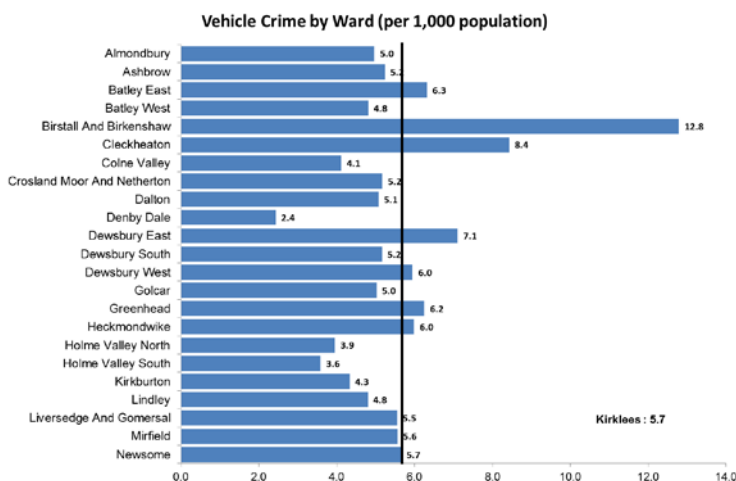


Chart 8 – IQUANTA comparison : Vehicle Crime

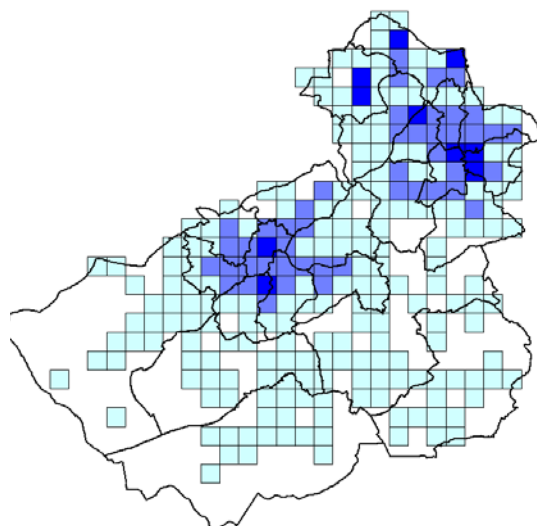


Vehicle crime tends to cluster in areas where opportunities are available – popular locations include town centres, retail outlets and on-street parking in close proximity to town centres and other attractions.

Chart 9 : Vehicle Crime by Ward (2014/15)



Map 2: Vehicle Crime hotspots (2014/15)

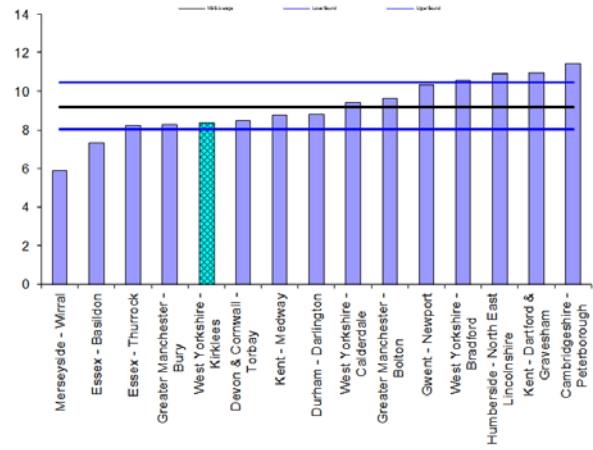
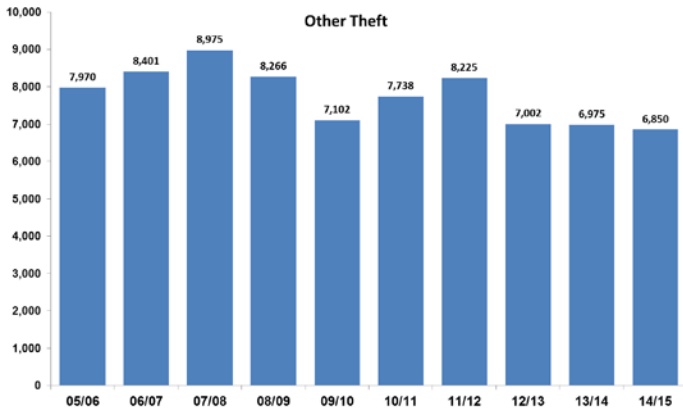


Other Theft

Other Theft is largely made up from Shoplifting along with other thefts including stone thefts, metal thefts (including cabling, lead flashing, copper piping, grates and street furniture). Although “other theft” has maintained a steady decrease in the past 3 years (Chart 10) and is below average for the IQUANTA family (chart 11), due to the volume of offences, it remains the biggest single crime category.

Chart 10 – Long term trends in Other Theft

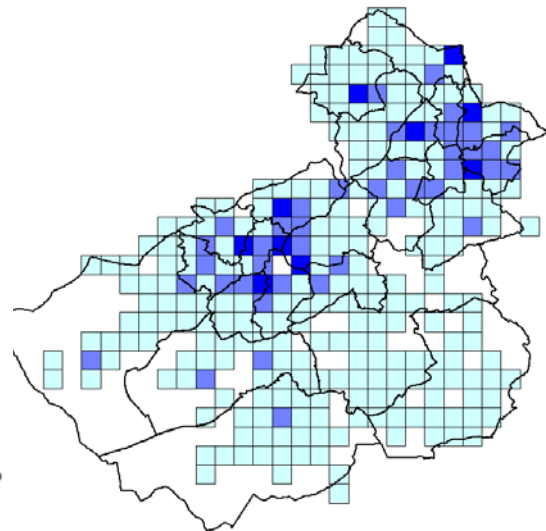
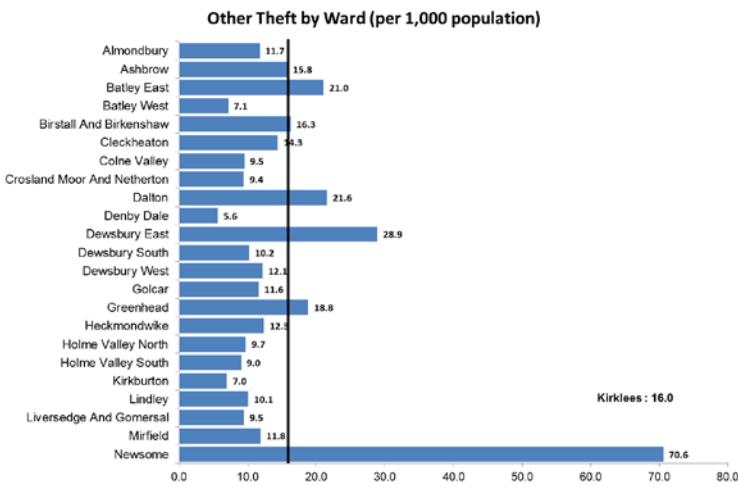
Chart 11 – IQUANTA comparison Other theft



Geographically, since 35% of “Other Thefts” is shoplifting, there is a significant concentration in town centre areas.

Chart 12 : Other Theft by Ward

Map 3 : Other theft hotspots (2014/15)

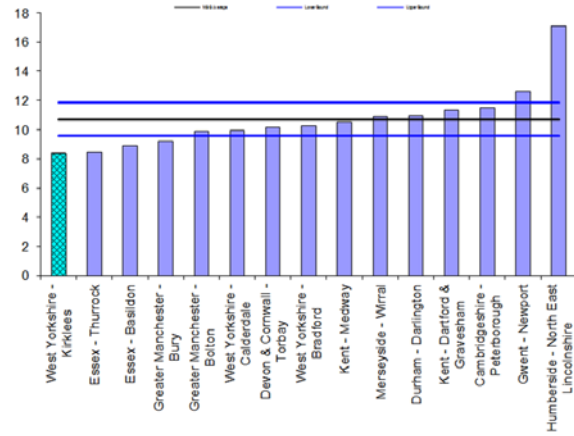
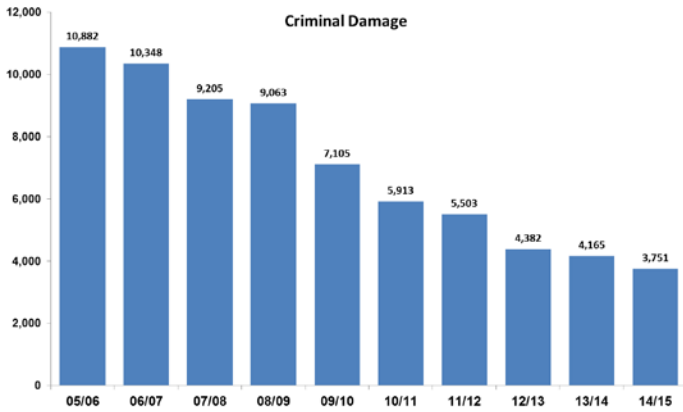


Criminal Damage

Over the past decade, Criminal Damage has reduced by 65% (Chart 13). The past 3 years has seen these reductions sustained to the extent that figures for Kirklees are the best in the IQUANTA family (Chart 14).

Chart 13 – Long term trends in Criminal Damage

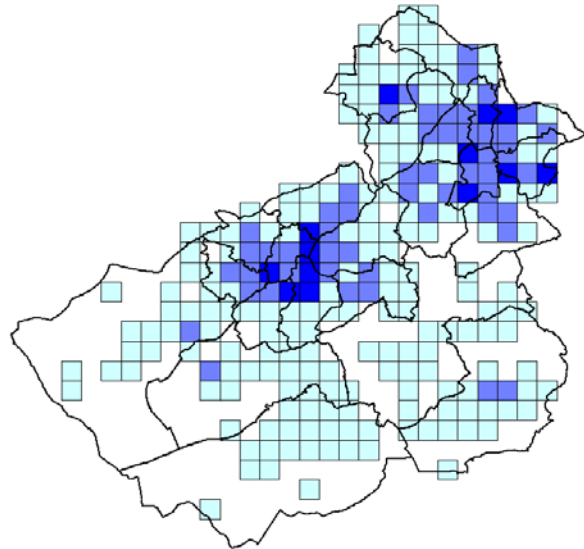
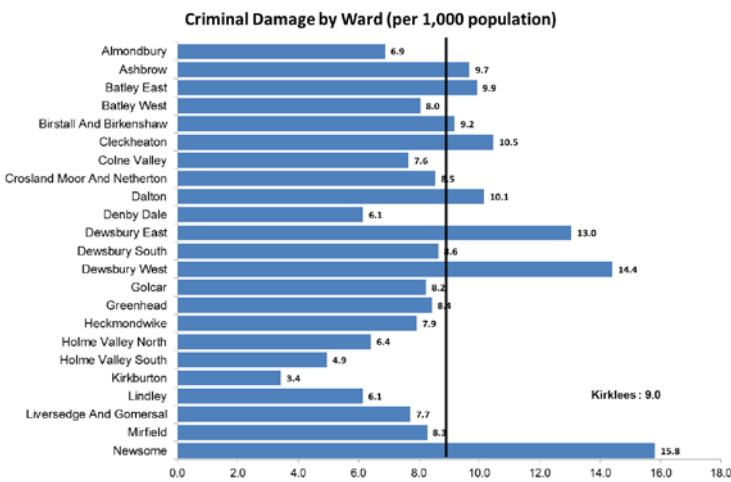
Chart 14 – IQUANTA comparison Criminal Damage



There continues to be repeat locations including schools and other public buildings and locations such as town centres.

Chart 15 : Criminal Damage by Ward

Map 4 : Criminal Damage hotspots (2014/15)



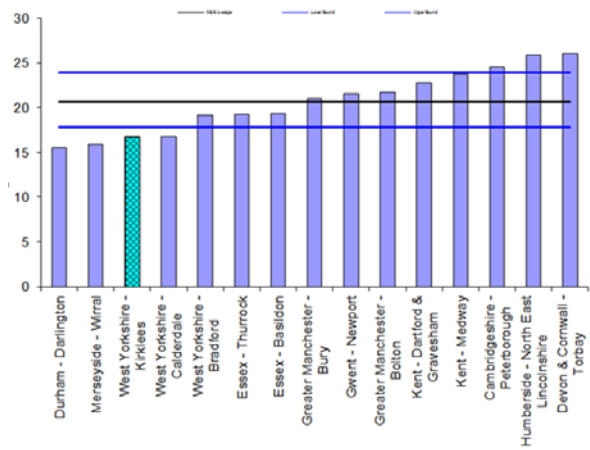
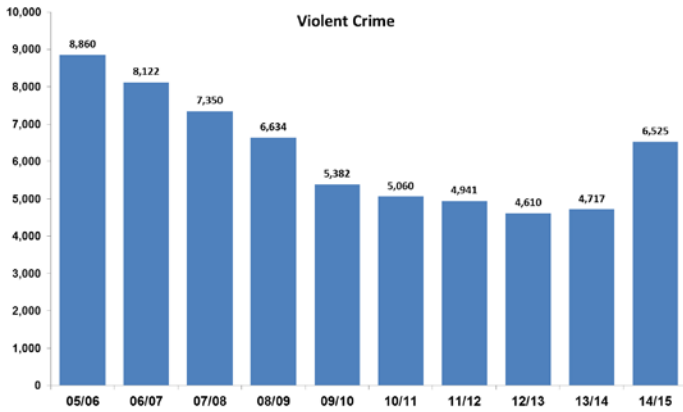
Person Based Offences

Violent Crime

Although violent offences have reduced by 26% in the past decade, Kirklees saw a 37% increase in violent crime in 2014/15 compared with the previous year (Chart 16). Changes in the way police forces record crime means that this increase is technical rather than actual violence increasing. These increases have been seen in other districts and are demonstrated by the fact that Kirklees has maintained its position in the IQQUANTA and is significantly better than the group average.

Chart 16 – Long term trends in Violent Crimes

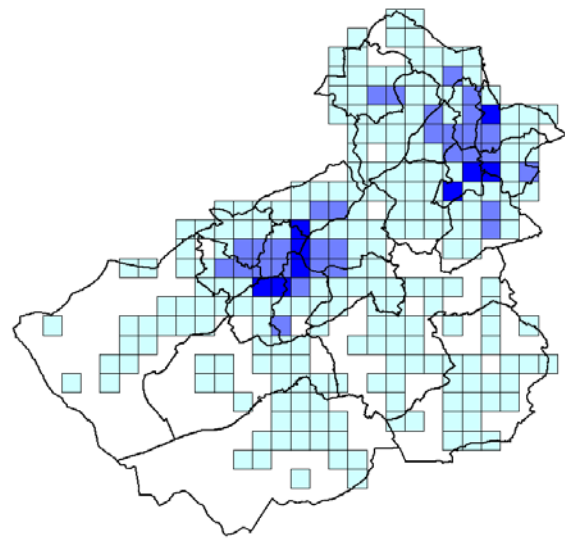
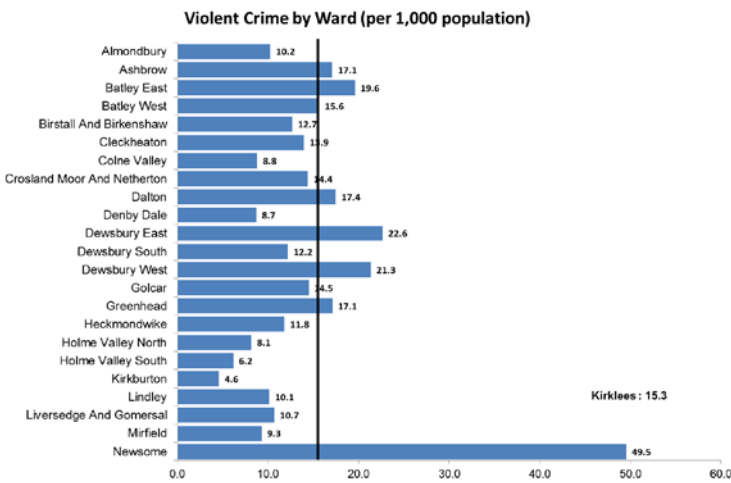
Chart 17 – IQQUANTA Comparison : Violence



Violent offences again cluster in town centre areas and are often alcohol related.

Chart 18 : Violent Crime by Ward

Map 5 : Violent Crime hotspots (2014/15)



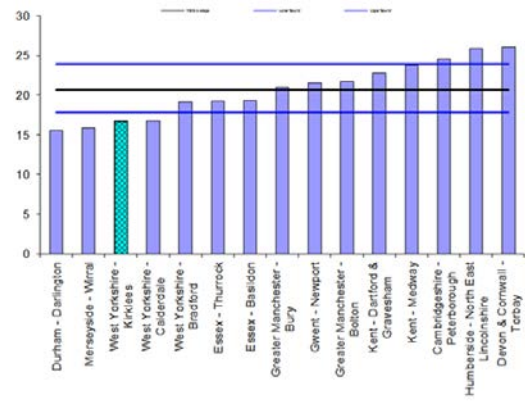
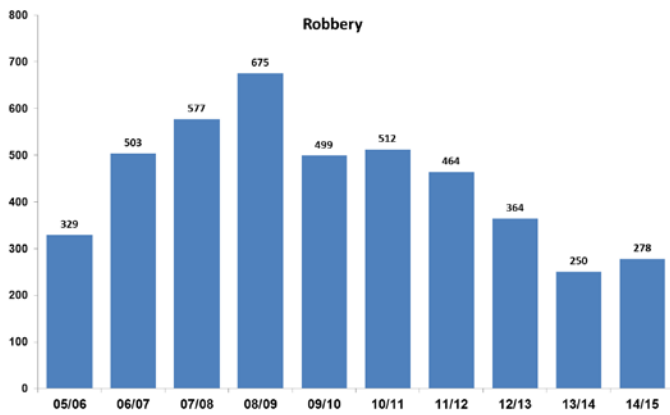
Robbery

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

Robbery has maintained a downward trend since it peaked in 2008 / 09 (Chart 19). The level of robberies in Kirklees is significantly better than that of similar areas in the IQUANTA family (Chart 20)

Chart 19– Long term trends in Robbery

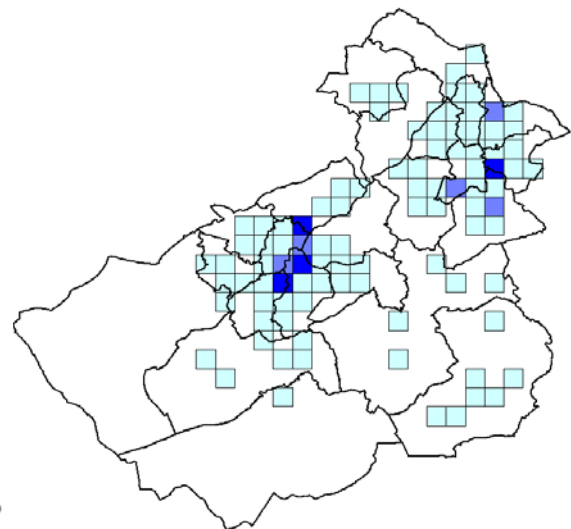
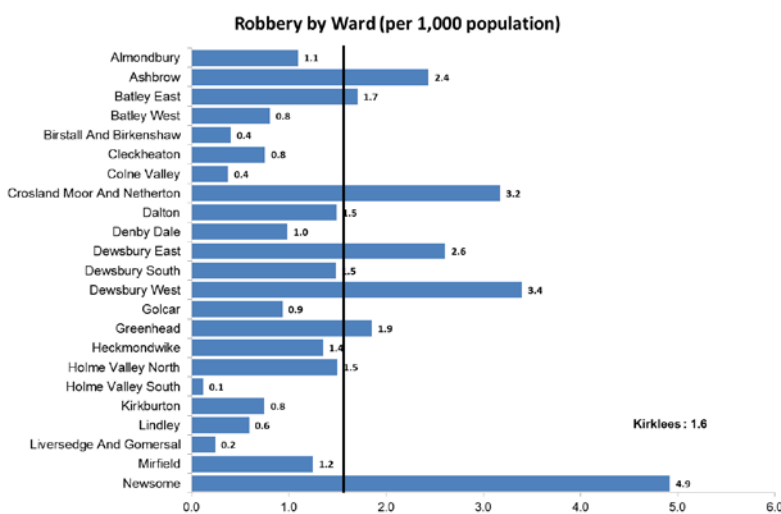
Chart 20 – IQUANTA comparison Robbery



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

Chart 21 : Robbery by Ward

Map 6: Robbery hotspots (2014/15)



Anti-Social Behaviour

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

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

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

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

Personal ASB includes;

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

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

Nuisance ASB includes;

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

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

Police Incidents

There were 11,375 ASB incidents recorded by WY Police in 2014/15. This is 13% reduction on the previous year. The vast majority (76%) of these incidents are categorised as Nuisance compared with Personal (19%) and Environmental (5%).

When broken down by full category, the largest single categories are youth related (31%), adult nuisance – non alcohol related (22%), neighbour related (20%) and alcohol (11%). These categories should be seen as an indication because clearly the neighbour related / alcohol incidents will relate to adults or young people but are categorised under the primary factor.

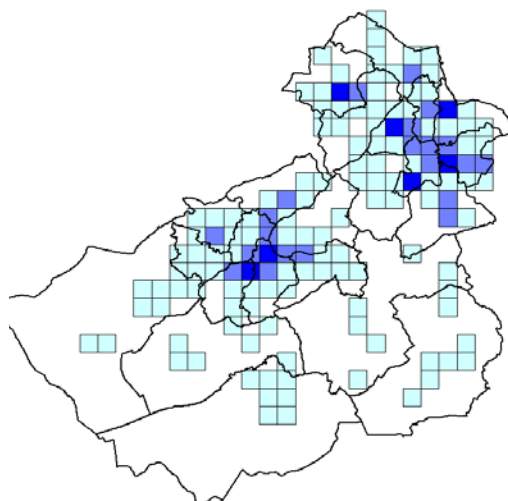
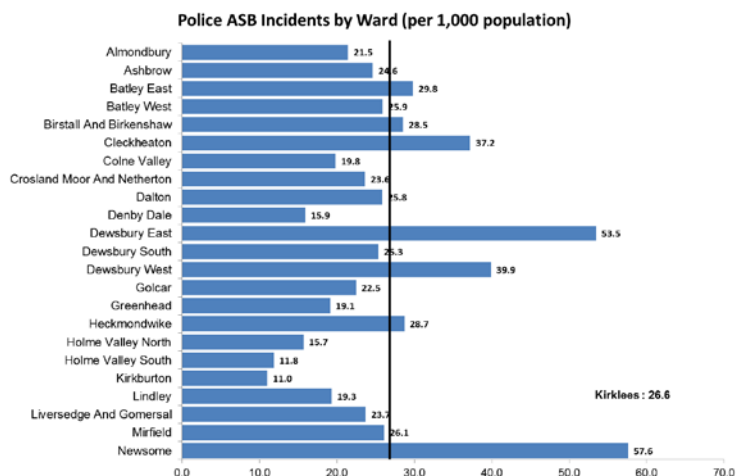
Certain categories of ASB incidents have a seasonal dimension to them. Examples of these are nuisance motorcycle/quad bikes which peak over the summer (July in particular) and, not surprisingly, Fireworks/Snowballs which peak in November and January.

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

Chart 22 and map 7 shows that there is generally a concentration of incidents recorded in town centre areas. Some of the hot spots in Map 8 are associated with single locations as there were a number of properties associated with up to 40 incidents in a year.

Chart 22: Police ASB incidents by Ward

Map 7: ASB Incident hotspots (2014/15)



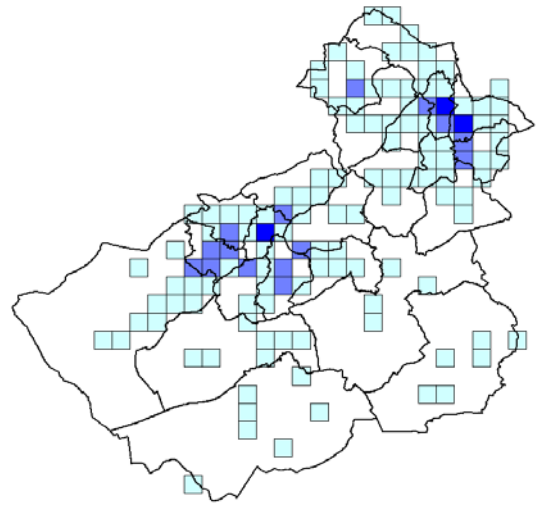
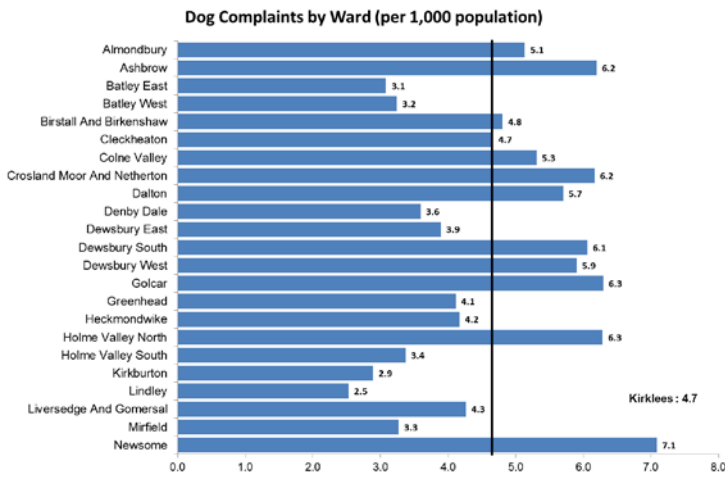
Environment & Noise

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

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

Chart 23: Dog Complaints by Ward

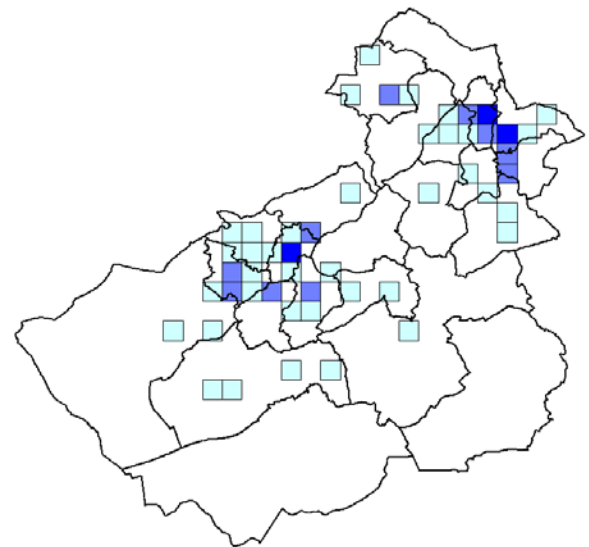
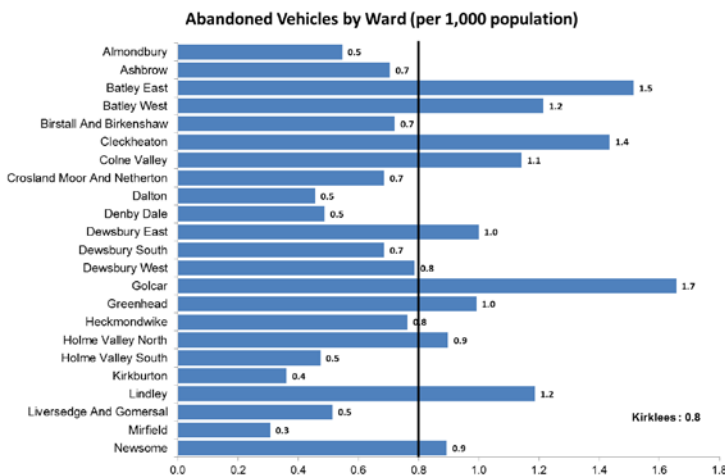
Map 8 : Dog Complaint hotspots (2014/15)



Abandoned Vehicles – In 2014/15 there were 363 cases of Abandoned Vehicles recorded by Kirklees Council. This figure represents a 12% (48 cases) decrease in the number of cases compared with 2011/12. In common with the previous SIA, the lower level hot spot map shows a concentration of incidents in town centre areas and some repeat rural locations.

Chart 24 : Abandoned Vehicles by Ward

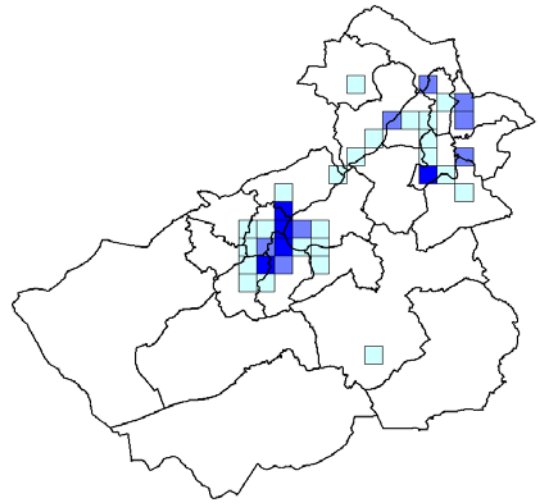
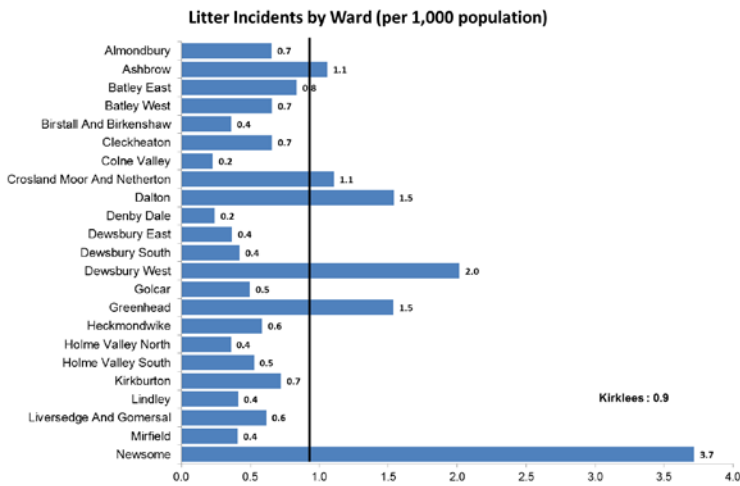
Map 9: Abandoned Vehicle hotspots (2014/15)



Litter – In total there were 383 litter incidents recorded in 2014/15. Whilst this figure is a 11% reduction on 2011/12, it is a 30% (88 incidents) increase on 2013/14 although this is associated with a more positive approach to enforcement than an increase in littering in the district. The main categories of littering are associated with vehicles (52% compared with previous figure of 40%) and pedestrians (26% compared with previous figure of 19%). Many of the lower level hotspots are associated with areas where uniformed services are present to witness and apprehend offenders.

Chart 25 : Litter by Ward

Map 10: Litter hotspots (2014/15)

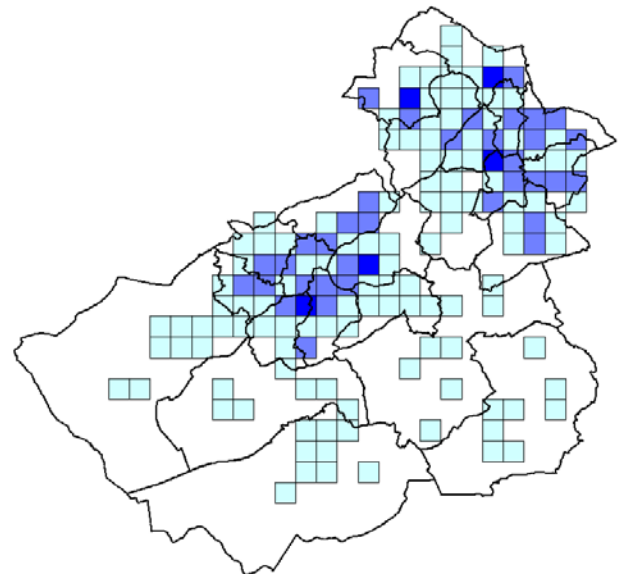
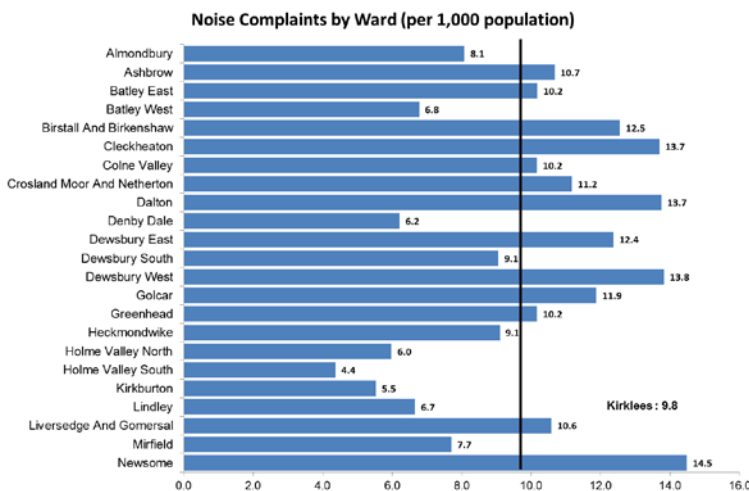


Noise Complaints – In total there were 4,247 noise complaint in 2014/15 which was a 3% increase on 2011/12 but a 4% decrease on the previous year's figure. The most common type of noise complaint relates to domestic noise (60%) followed by dogs barking (17%) and entertainment / business noise (12%).

Geographically, complaints are fairly spread across the district although Wards with highest levels of complaints are Newsome, Dewsbury West, Dalton and Cleckheaton. At a property level, nearly 20% of complaints might be viewed as repeat calls with 59 properties having 5 or more complaints (the maximum number was 17 complaints).

Chart 26 : Noise complaints by Ward

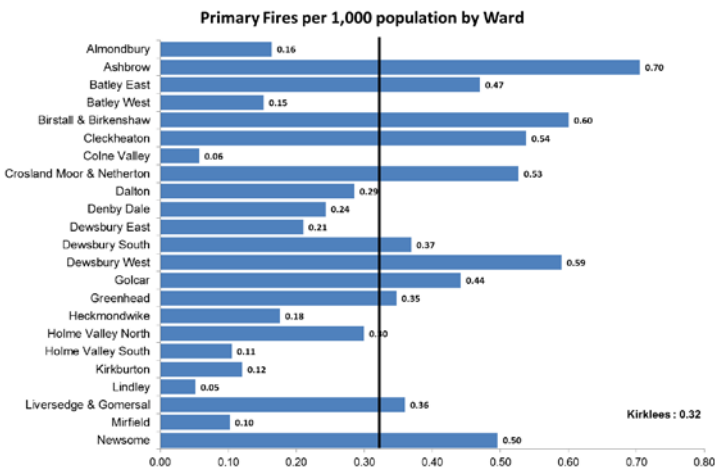
Map 11 : Noise Complaint hotspots (2014/15)



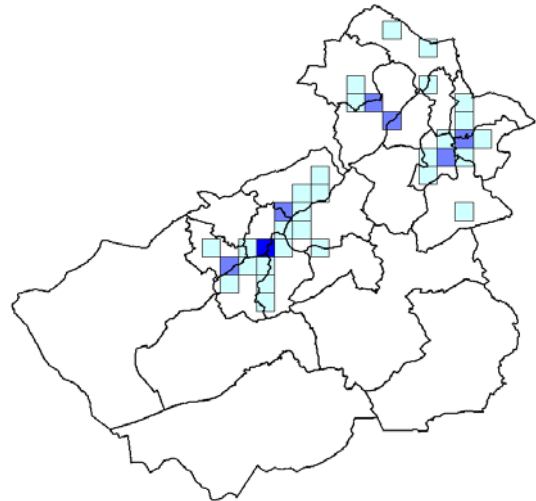
Fire Service

Deliberate Primary Fires - Primary fires either involve casualties or cause damage to property. In 2014/15, the main targets for these fires remain vehicles (57%: down from 61% in 2011/12) and dwellings / other premises such as sheds / garages (26% - down from 28%). In common with the previous year, the peak time for incidents is between 11pm and 3am which account for 41% of incidents. Chart 27 breaks down Primary Fires by Ward and shows the highest levels in Ashbrow, Birstall & Birkenshaw and Dewsbury West.

Chart 27 : Primary Fire by Wards



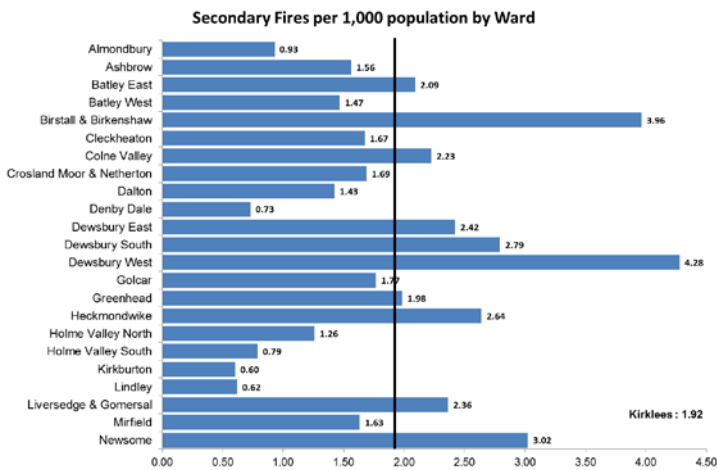
Map 12: Primary Fires hotspots (2014/15)



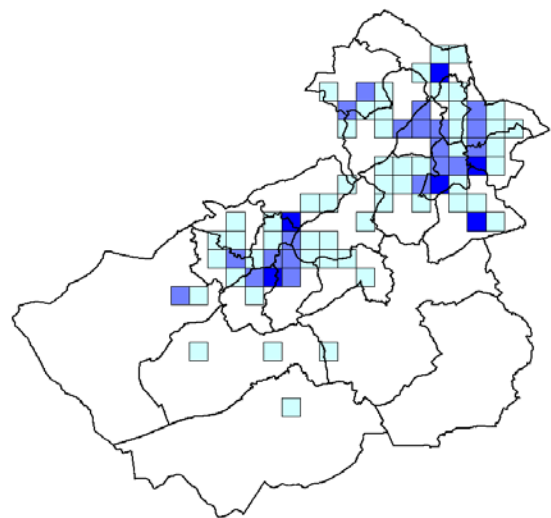
Deliberate Secondary Fires – Secondary fires target grassland, refuse / refuse containers, derelict buildings and other outdoor structures such as phone boxes and playgrounds.

Of the 821 (25% decrease since previous SIA), the main targets were refuse containers (64% compared with 45% in 2011/12) and grassland (16% compared with 26% in 2011/12). There continues to be a seasonal dimension to grassland fires associated with warmer and drier conditions. There was a higher concentration of Refuse fires in North Kirklees (60% of total) with Birstall and Birkenshaw and parts of Dewsbury (Dewsbury West in particular) having higher rates than other areas. The most common type of refuse fire continues to be “loose refuse” which accounts for 45% and refuse containers (24% public bins and 18% wheelie bins).

Chart 28 : Secondary Fires by Ward



Map 13: Secondary Fires hotspots (2014/15)

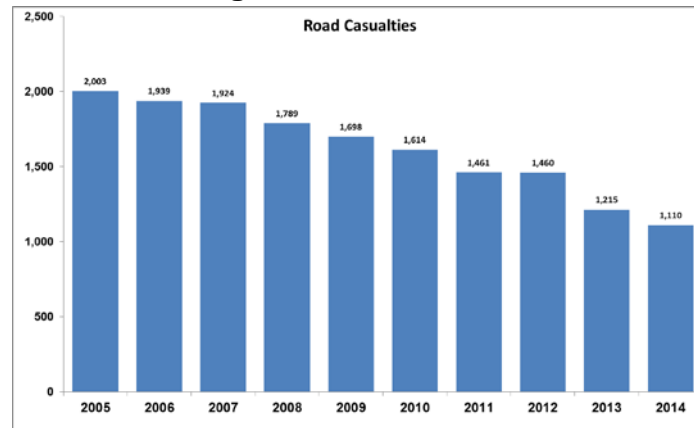


Other Safety Issues

Road Safety

Results reported under the Confidence and Satisfaction section of the PSIA show that speeding traffic and irresponsible vehicle use are strongly connected with how safe people feel in their local area. Chart 29 shows that road casualties have reduced by 45% over the past decade. Injuries sustained in a collision are mainly (90%) classed as “slight” rather than “killed / seriously injured” (10%). When broken by type of casualty, the latest figures (to September 2014) show that although there was a 19% reduction in child (0-15 years old) casualties, this was less than the figure for West Yorkshire (21%).

Chart 29 – Long term trends in road casualties



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

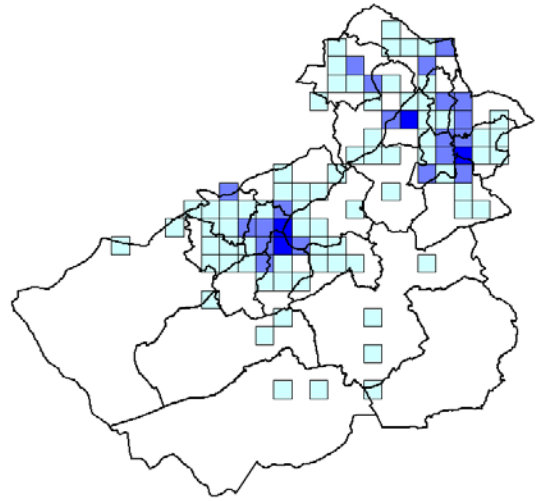
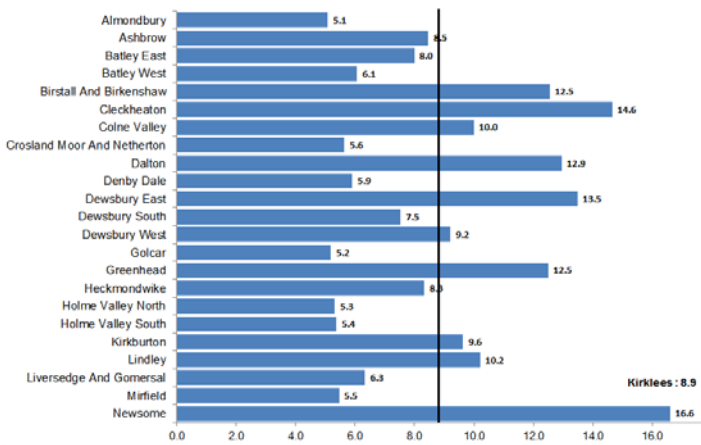
- Pedestrian casualties – Kirklees 29% reduction vs 8% reduction for West Yorkshire
- Cyclist casualties - Kirklees 13% reduction vs 2% increase for West Yorkshire
- Motor cycles - Kirklees 15% reduction vs 3% reduction for West Yorkshire (although Kirklees saw a 17% increase in Killed / Seriously Injured)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

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

Chart 30 : Road Casualties

Map 14: Road Casualties 2011 : 2014

Road Casualties by Ward for 2011 : 2014 (per 1,000 population)



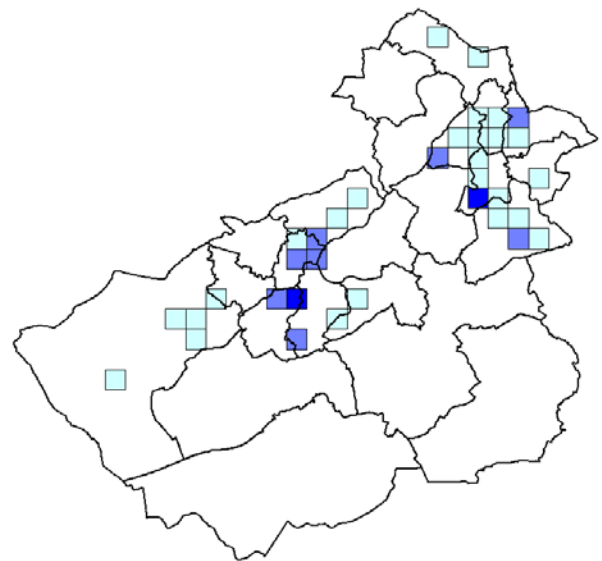
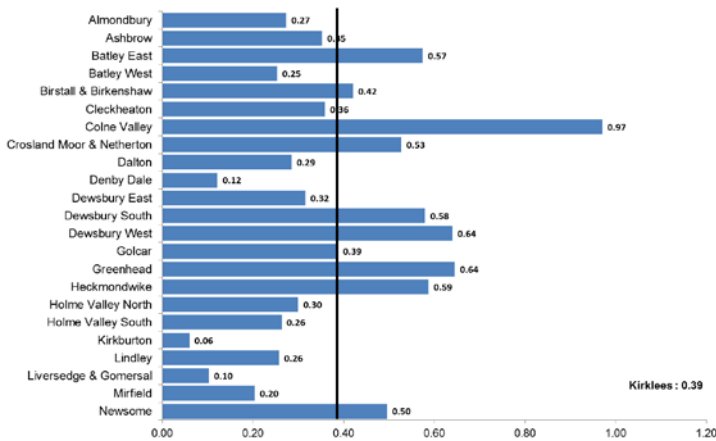
Accidental Dwelling Fires

There were 167 accidental dwelling fires recorded in Kirklees in 2014/15. Incidents are fairly evenly distributed by month and days of the week – the only noticeable peak is between 3 and 5pm and a lesser spike around midnight (possibly associated with school times and alcohol related incidents). When broken down by tenure, there is a high than expected rates in Private Rented and Housing Association properties (1.9 per 1000 properties compared with 0.71 per 1,000 properties for other property types). The most common cause of accidental fires is cooking (49% of which 23% of these were specifically recorded as Chip Pans) and electrical fires (23%).

Chart 31: Accidental Fires by Ward

Map 15 – Accidental Fires hotspots

Accidental Dwelling Fires per 1,000 population by Ward



The largest regular survey which provides a regular assessment of community safety is conducted by the Office of the Police Crime Commissioner (PCC) for West Yorkshire. This section provides a picture of long term changes in perceptions alongside area based variations.

The format for all of the charts / maps relating to the PCC survey is to provide a long term chart and then lower level hot spots (both in the charts shown in the main body of the PSIA and the maps in Appendix 2) which provide an indication of areas where perceptions are lowest in the District for each of the indicators.

Satisfaction with Local Area

The first chart considers overall satisfaction with the local area. This shows that performance for Kirklees is strong and stable with 83% of respondents saying they are (very or fairly) satisfied with their local area. In common with other perceptions measures, performance is strongest in the South of the District although the strongest improvement was seen in Dewsbury & Mirfield. When considering the charts showing changes in perceptions because of the sample size, broadly speaking, any variations less than 2.5% should not be considered as significant.

Chart 32 - % Satisfied with area

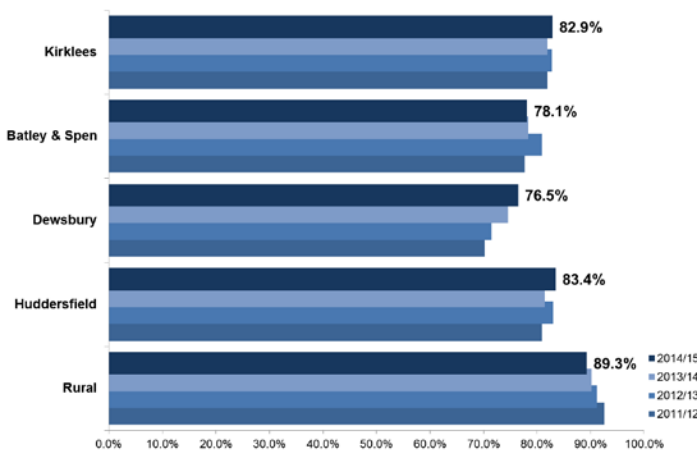
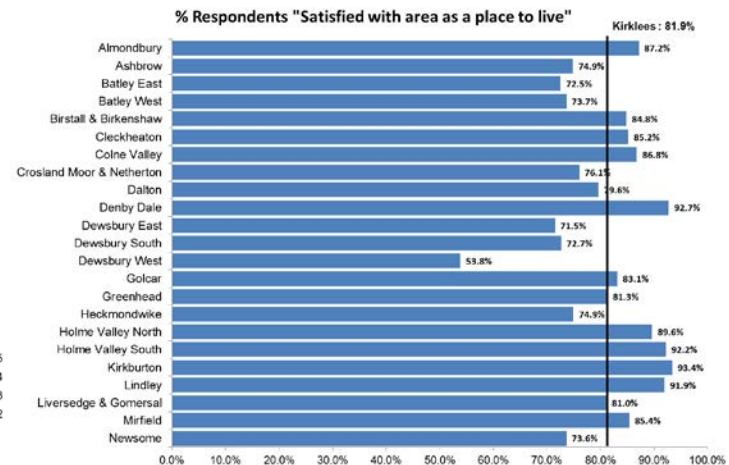


Chart 33 – Satisfaction with area hotspots



Perceptions about changes in crime

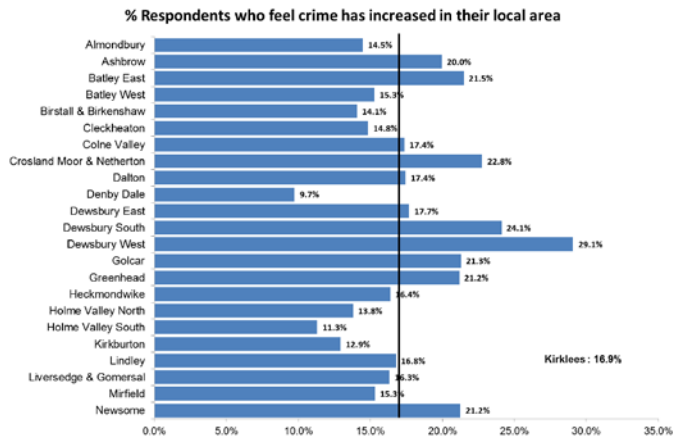
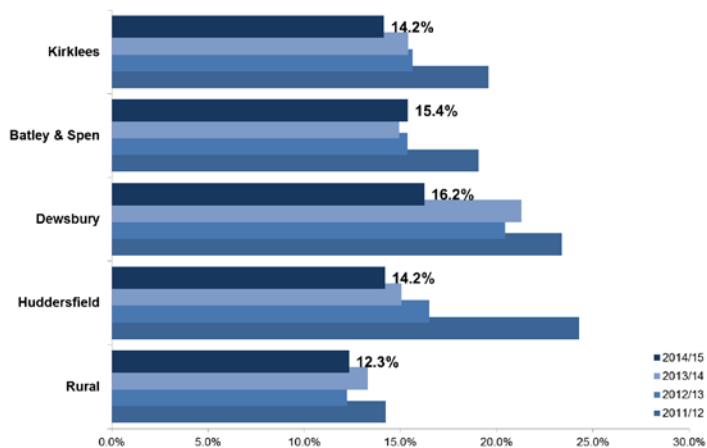
The results shown in chart 34 provide responses over the past 4 year to the question “Do you think Crime in your local area has increased, decreased or stayed the same”. This shows for Kirklees, perceptions have improved by 5% to 14% of respondents. The vast majority of respondents (79%) felt crime had stayed the same whilst 7% percentage saying they felt it had fallen.

At a local area level, perceptions are consistently lower in the North of the District than in the South – the map shows some of these lower level hotspots who felt that crime had increased in their local area.

In addition to the geographic breakdown, it was possible to break responses from the past 5 years down by ethnicity. This shows that Black and Minority Ethnic respondents are more likely to feel crime has increased: 16% for White respondents, 22% for Black respondents and 37% for Asian respondents. (Note: these figures are higher than those quoted in the charts below because they cover a longer period: the figure for all respondents for this period is 18%).

Chart 34 – Respondents who feel Crime has increased in their local area

Chart 35 : Crime has increased by Ward



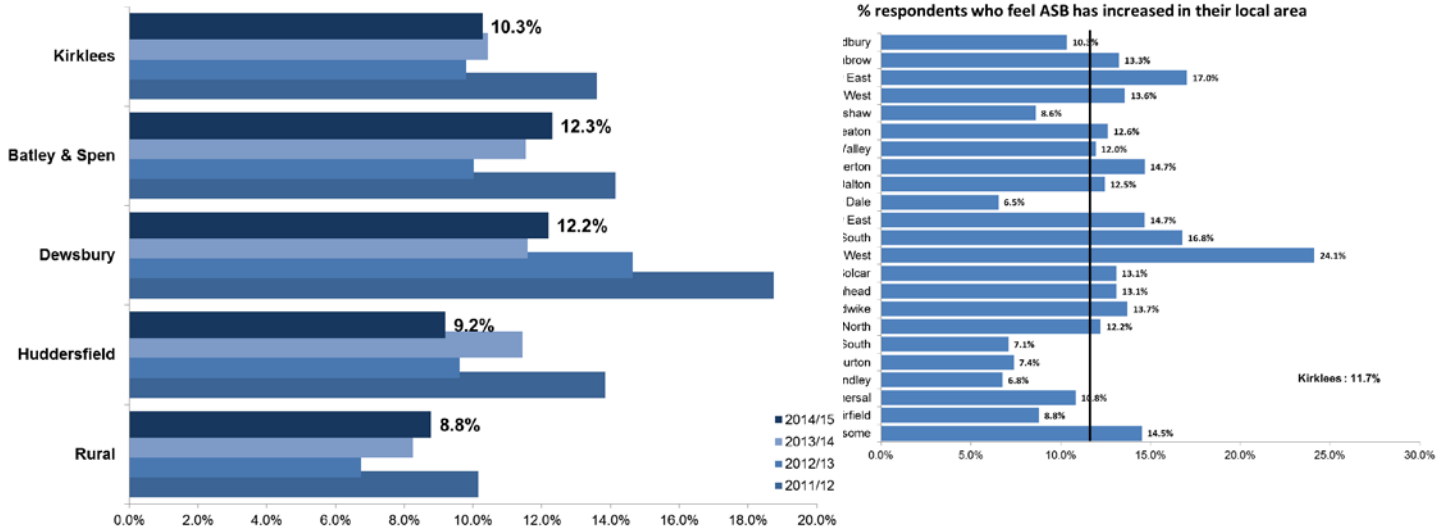
Perceptions of Anti-Social Behaviour

The next charts look at whether respondents feel Anti-Social Behaviour has increased in their local area. Chart 34 shows the perception Kirklees has maintained a 3% improvement in ASB perceptions over the past 4 years. Annual trends have fluctuated at an area level although the general picture remains of stronger scores in the South compared with the North of the District (the maps shown in Appendix 2 provide some more detail).

When broken down by ethnicity, a similar picture of lower perceptions for Black and Asian respondents (12% of White, 15% of Black and 24% for Asian respondents against 13% for all respondents).

Chart 36 – Respondents who feel ASB has increased in their local area

Chart 37 – ASB has increased by Ward



The next question considered is the proportion of respondents who feel that they are consulted with over community safety priorities. This shows that there has been a general decrease in scores for this measure over the long term. There is a less pronounced North / South split although scores are strongest in Huddersfield.

Chart 38 – Respondents who feel Police / Council listen to their concerns

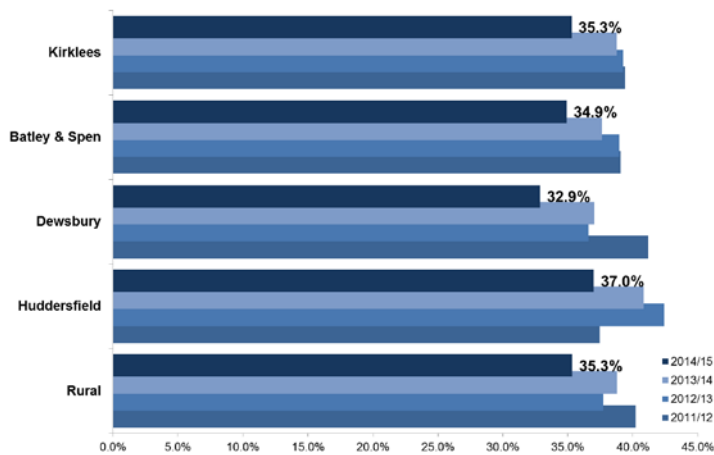
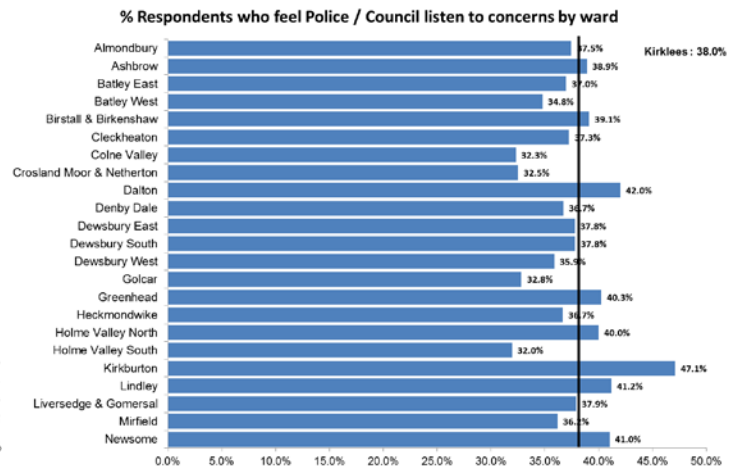


Chart 39 – Respondents feel Police / Council listen to their concerns by Ward

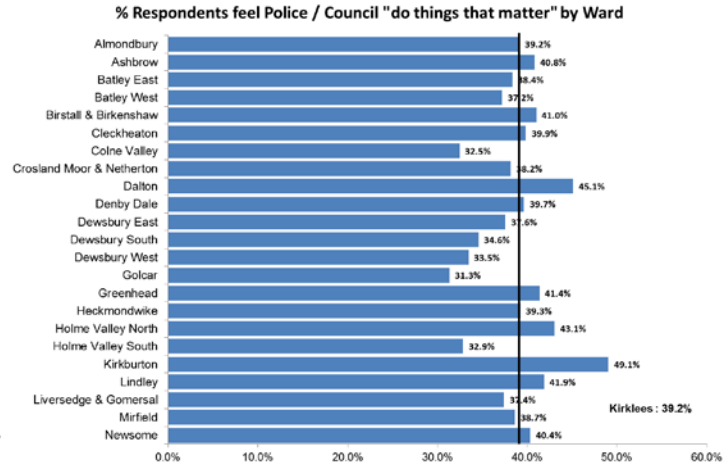
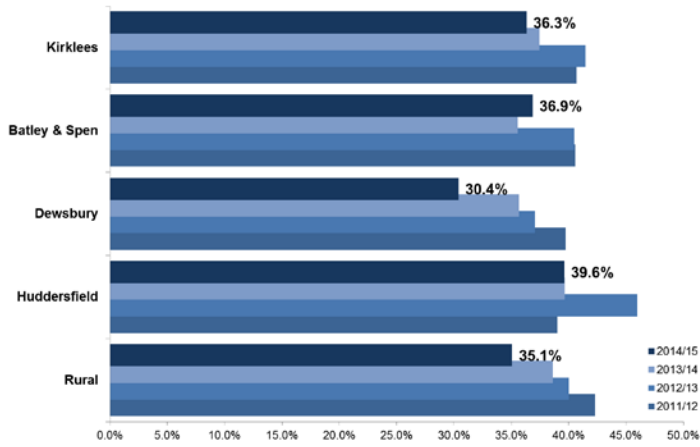


When asked whether the Police and Council do things that matter in relation to Community Safety, results have got worse over the 4 year period showing a real need to enhance the engagement with residents.

In contrast with the perceptions measures, when these scores are broken down by ethnicity, Black and Asian respondents report higher levels of satisfactions (39% for White, 49% for Black and 40% for Asian respondents).

Chart 40 – Respondents who feel police and council “do things that matter”

Chart 41 – Police / Council “do things that matter” by Ward



The final question considered from the PCC survey is the extent to which respondents feel that people “live harmoniously” together. Scores for this measure have been very stable for Kirklees at 66% over the past 4 years which is an achievement considering some of the threats to cohesion over this period. Scores do vary between areas with strongest scores in Huddersfield and lowest scores in Dewsbury. Perceptions also vary by ethnicity with BME residents far more positive (74.5% vs 65.2%) than white respondents.

Chart 42 – People living harmoniously together

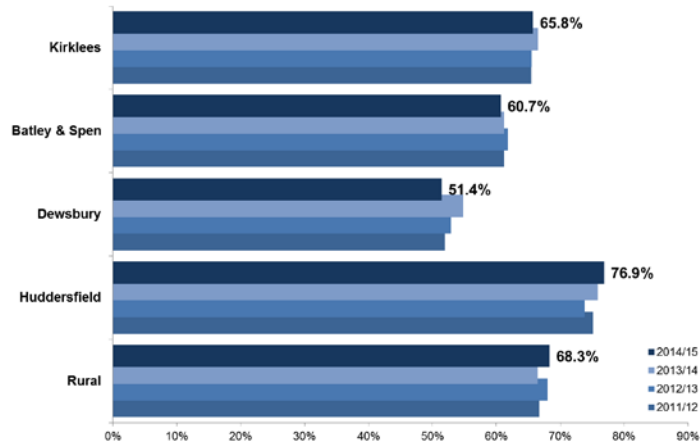
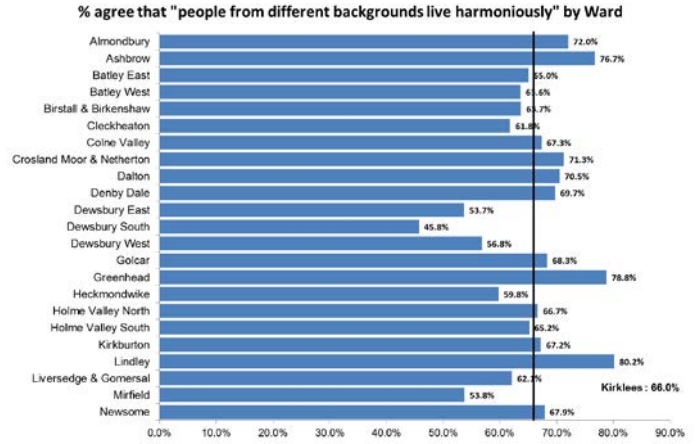


Chart 43 – People living harmoniously by Ward



Kirklees E-Panel Survey

Kirklees has an e-panel of residents who have chosen to share their views to provide partners with an insight into a variety of issues. An online Survey was undertaken in March 2014 with a section focusing specifically on Community Safety issues. 496 panellists took part, and the results highlighted the following key issues;

In response to the question “What makes you feel most unsafe in your neighbourhood”;

- A third of respondents said they generally felt safe : a greater proportion of those aged 56+ felt safe
- ASB and speeding traffic are the 2 issues most respondents said made them feel unsafe – in particular those aged 31 to 55

When asked “What can the Council and Police do to make your environment feel safer?”

- Challenge disrespectful behaviour: younger people (16-30) felt particularly strong about challenging behaviour
- Officers should be more visible and tougher on disrespectful behaviour, petty crime and traffic violations.

When asked whether they would take part in activities to help make their area feel safer, 47% said they would get involved (13% said they wouldn't) with support being strongest amongst younger people and reducing slightly with age.

In response to the question “Do you feel the Council and Police do enough to tackle anti-social behaviour”, 18% of respondents agreed, 43% felt not and 38% were not sure.

Young People’s Survey

The results from this survey are based on the responses from 5397 participants from year groups 7, 9 and 12 (age range 11-19). Respondents were fairly equally split by gender (52% male, 48% female) and were from 25 schools / colleges who were consulted between June 2014 to November 2014. There is some comparator data available with the last time the survey was undertaken (2009) although this is only available for Year 9 pupils who were the only age group previously surveyed.

Some of the highlight figures from this survey were;

Feelings of safety

- 74% said they were satisfied with their area as somewhere to live
- 61% agree that people from different ages get on well

However, in terms of feeling safe from harm in the community, perceptions had generally decreased since the previous survey (in 2009 which is shown in brackets);

- In the local area 80% (83%)
- On public transport 70% (76%)
- At school 86% (90%)
- Going to and from school 85% (89%)

13% of children and young people experienced bullying in the past 2 months (although 59% said it has never happened).

Use of Drugs and Alcohol

Drinking alcohol is generally reducing since 2009 - 53% had an alcoholic drink (compared with 66% in 2009)

When asked where alcohol was obtained from, the most common sources are (1) family and (2) friends with a smaller proportion buying from local shops and pubs / clubs.

63% of year 12 and 42% of year 9 had sex after drinking alcohol. This percentage was higher for female respondents than for males.

In relation to drugs, 9% year 9 said they had tried a drug and 21% of year 12. This figure is a reduction since year 9 pupils were previously asked in 2009 when 12% said they had tried a drug.

The most common types of drug tried were Cannabis and “legal highs” with a smaller proportion of older respondents trying Cocaine and Ketamine.

British Crime Survey

To put some of these perceptions figures into a wider context, the following section provides a summary of some of the key findings from the latest (2013/14 **Crime Survey for England and Wales**) which looks at people’s perception of crime in their local area and in the country as a whole.

Around 6 in 10 adults (61%) perceived crime in the country as a whole to have risen over the past few years. Fewer people, however, perceived that crime had risen in their local area (32%).

When asked about the level of crime in their local area, compared with the level nationally, only a small proportion (9%) thought crime in their local area was above average and 55% felt it was below average.

News programmes on TV and radio were most often cited as a source of information that had influenced perceptions of national crime levels (cited by 67% of people). ***In contrast, word of mouth was most often cited as a source influencing impressions of local crime rates (cited by 54%).***

There were 12% of adults classified as having a high level of worry about violent crime, 11% about burglary and 7% about car crime. All of these measures were at a similar level to the previous year and the general trend has been flat for a number of years.

There were 19% of adults who thought it was either “very” or “fairly likely” that they would be a victim of crime within the next 12 months.

Perception of local crime had a stronger relationship with perceived likelihood of victimisation, than perception of national crime levels. For those who felt crime had been rising locally, 33% thought they were either “very” or “fairly likely” to be a victim in the next year. This is compared with 23% who felt crime had risen in the country as a whole.

In line with previous surveys, those who had been a victim of crime in the last year were more likely to: consider both local and national crime rates to have risen over the last few years; have a high level of worry about crime; and to think it likely they would suffer victimisation in the year ahead, than non-victims.

Community Tensions and Hate Crimes

Community Tensions and Violent Extremism

The Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) continue to pose a high threat to national security – the current threat level in the UK is SEVERE (an attack is highly likely).

The main focus in the district relates to the conflict zones of Iraq and Syria, specifically in relation to intentions to travel or assist with travel and fund raising (a high proportion of monies ends up in the hands of extremists). Most extremist travellers are British Citizens (85%) using genuine travel documents – the main route is via Turkey.

In addition to the extremist threat from Al-Qaida inspired groups, the other local tensions are associated with right wing groups reacting to media coverage of extremist Islamic activity. This can be in the form of social media and demonstrations although numbers have decline in recent years.

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

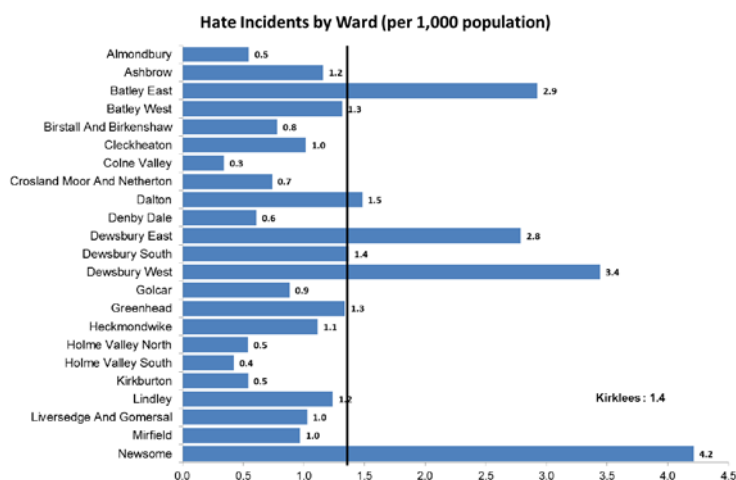
- Planning applications and in particular those for change of use to mosques have caused community tensions, in particularly where they are fuelled by actions on social media from groups such as the English Defence League (EDL).
- EDL’s own activities, including local, regional and national demonstrations have resulted in local tensions, including travelling and staging events.
- News and events related to ISIS / IS and in particular news of local young people joining ISIS/IS have had great impact on our communities and are likely to continue to do so.
- Court cases around grooming / CSE, human trafficking and fraudulent fundraising impact on tensions and require intensive tensions monitoring.
- International events relating to Palestine and Israel impact on local tensions and link to possible increases in anti-Semitic sentiment.
- New arrivals in Kirklees, particularly with current immigrant crisis as well as individuals from Eastern Europe and Northern Africa and create local tensions which are again fuelled by campaigns by groups such as EDL.
- Social media remains an important channel for groups and individuals to disseminate information and opinions likely to cause tensions.

Hate incidents / crimes

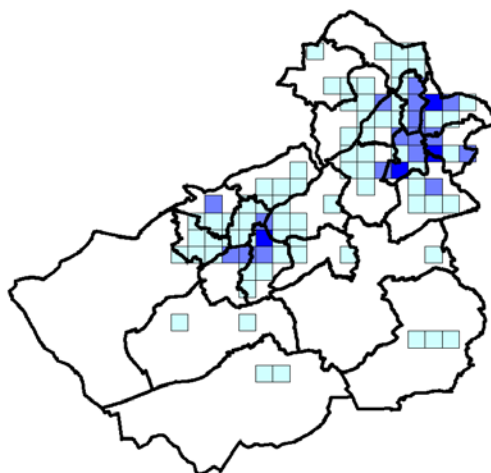
A Hate incident is 'any incident' which is perceived by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice based on personal characteristics disability, gender-identity, race, religion / faith and sexual orientation. In Kirklees, most incidents (78%) relate to race with disability (10%), homophobic (8%), faith (4%) and transgender (1%) – it should be noted that some of these groups will be proportionately more victimised when considered the size of the respective populations.

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

Chart 44 – Hate incidents by Ward



Map 16 – Hate Incidents



Cross Cutting Issues

The next section of the PSIA considers a number of areas which cut across the Community Safety and the Safeguarding agendas. It is critical that both specialist staff and frontline contact officers are alert to picking up signs and ensure people receive support at the earliest possible opportunity.

Domestic Abuse

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

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

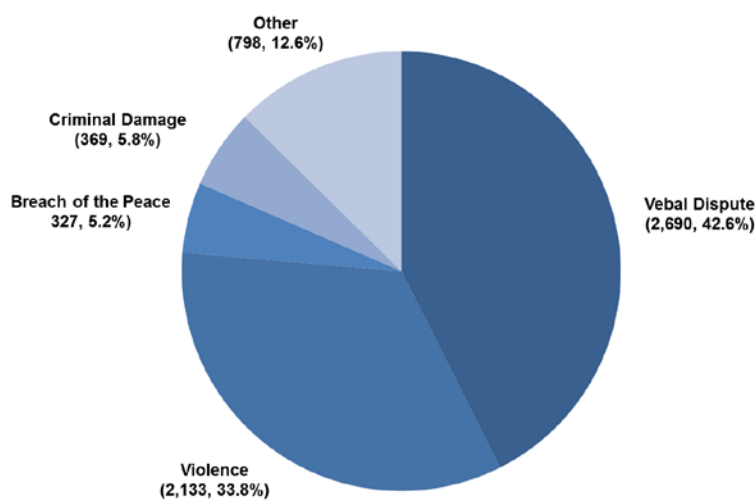
The domestic abuse strategy makes it clear that this abuse encompasses but is not limited to physical, sexual, financial, psychological and emotional including verbal abuse. The domestic abuse strategy includes “honour” based violence, female genital mutilation and forced marriage.

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

Police Data

According to figures from WYP, there were 6,317 domestic abuse incidents reported to the Police in 2014/15. The following chart provides a breakdown of these incidents;

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



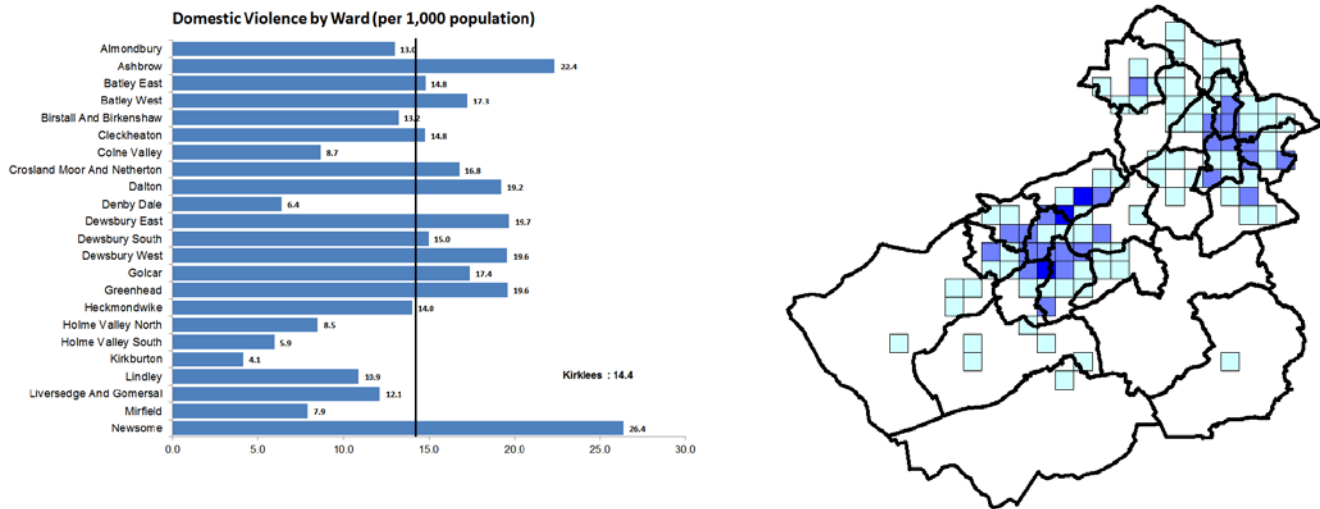
The same figures highlight the following key issues relating to domestic abuse incidents reported to the police;

- Arrest rate (47.4%) is higher than West Yorkshire average (41.3%)
- Repeat victim rate (32.4%) is lower than the West Yorkshire average (34.6%)
- Repeat suspect rate (21.7%) is higher than West Yorkshire average (19.1%)
- Incidents involving alcohol (7.3%) is lower than average for West Yorkshire (7.9%) and drugs (1.3%) compared with 1.7% for West Yorkshire
- Incidents where children present (34.2%) is lower than West Yorkshire average (35.3%)

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

Chart 46 : Domestic Abuse Incidents by Ward

Map 17: Domestic Abuse hotspots (2014/15)



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

- MARACs are held when there is a high risk to the victim of injury or serious harm. Data for 2014/15 shows that Kirklees MARAC heard 597 high risk adult cases (involving 754 children) with a repeat referral rate of 36%
- Data from Integrated Domestic Abuse Team (IDAT) for 2014/15 indicates during the 12 month period there were 930 initial contacts relating to domestic abuse, 74%, 23% male and 3% not known
- Based on Police data (although there will be variations across Kirklees) the profile of victims and perpetrators suggested that the typical victim is most likely to be a 20-29 year old white UK female victim and the perpetrator a white UK male aged 20-41. The most likely type of abuse is a verbal dispute
- Children are present at a third of incidents
- Victims of domestic abuse homicides are predominately female.
- Geographically, recorded incidents are significantly higher in Dewsbury& Mirfield and Huddersfield, slightly more in Batley than would be expected and Kirklees Rural estimates are in line with the representation in the local population (note that some of this might be explained by under reporting).

Forced Marriage

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Child Sexual Exploitation

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

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

found that a total of 2,409 children were known to be victims of CSE by gangs and groups between August 2010 and October 2011.

There were 50 recorded cases of Child Sexual Exploitation in Kirklees in 2014/15. The number of recorded incidents increased by 96% since the previous year. Although this increase will largely be associated with better recording practices, CSE remains largely unreported / recorded. Of these incidents, 30% of incidents were associated with social media and 35% involved alcohol. Geographically, 70% of incidents occurred in South Kirklees. The victim profile was 95% female and the ethnic profile was 80% white, 13% Asian and 1% black. The ethnic profile of suspects was 60% Asian, 35% white and 5% North African.

Human Trafficking

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

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

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

In 2014 there were 2,340 potential victims referred into the National Reporting Mechanism (NRM) which is the UK system of identifying victims of human trafficking. This represents a 34% increase on the previous year and is generally thought to be a combination of more trafficking but crucially far better reporting mechanisms.

Collectively, UK Police Forces referred 726 potential victims into the NRM. West Yorkshire Police is the force that referred most victims into the NRM with 122 referrals. Of those, 60 were female and 62 male. 53 were adults and 69 were children.

Human trafficking threats are both within the UK and from other countries (in West Yorkshire, this is predominantly Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovakia and Romania) to the UK. This internal trafficking could be of foreign nationals once they are in the UK, or of UK nationals. Last year, the UK was the sixth most common nationality of victims of human trafficking referred into the NRM (131 people - 56 adults and 75 children).

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 between 100 and 140 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.

Intelligence relating to FGM is very limited in Kirklees – in part with the community make up in the district but also because of significant under reporting. It is important that non-specialist staff and communities are aware of possible signs so they are able to ensure victims are appropriately safeguarded.

Drugs & Alcohol

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

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

are responsive, promotes a life course approach and has a clear focus on recovery and reintegration.

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

In Kirklees:

- 18,051 (6%) drink at very heavy levels which significantly increases the risk of damaging their health and may have already caused some harm to their health. They're estimated local healthcare costs equates to £4.3m per year.
- 53,474 (19%) drink above the recommended levels which increases the risk of damaging their health. They're estimated local healthcare costs equates to £12.9m per year.
- 204,245 (74%) drink within the recommended alcohol guidelines. They're estimated local healthcare costs equates to £4m per year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The use and availability of novel psychoactive substances (NPS) is changing the nature of the UK drugs market. NPS are largely designed to mimic the effects of illegal drugs such as ecstasy. Although sometimes referred to as 'legal highs' they often contain substances which are not legal and cannot assumed to be safe. Some NPS such as mephedrone have been banned, but it is

unlikely that legal sanctions will be able to effectively control the NPS market as new compounds are introduced as soon others are made illegal. We have set up a multi-agency provider NPS steering group to tackle the growing issues and concerns to do with NPS.

Recommended Priorities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix 1

Figure 1 : Map showing Indices of Deprivation

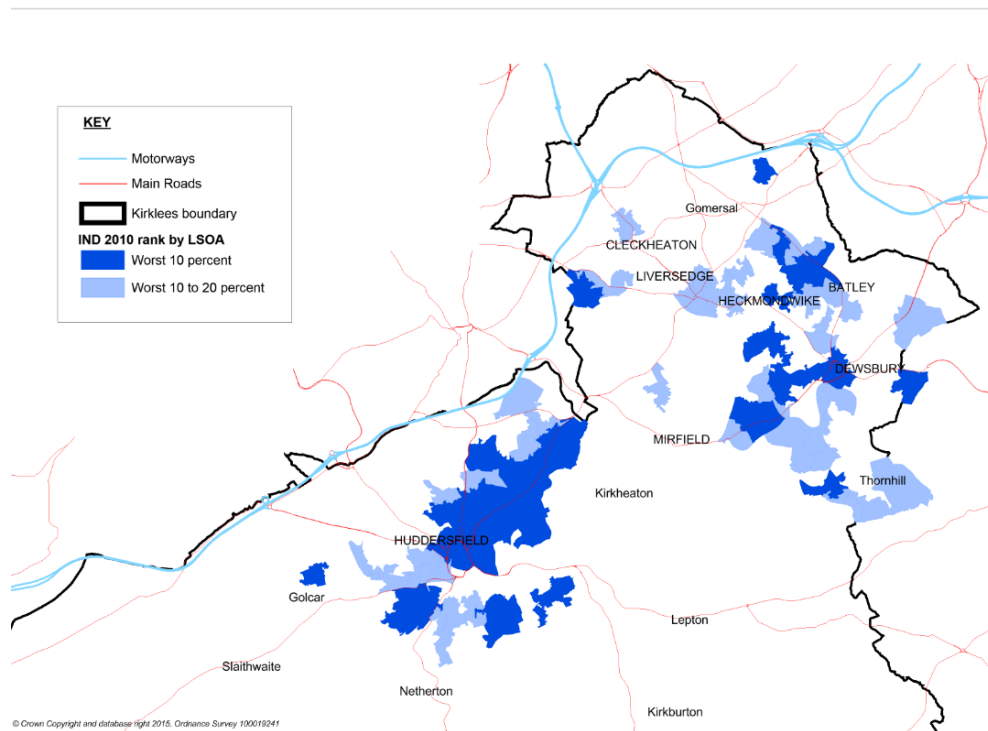
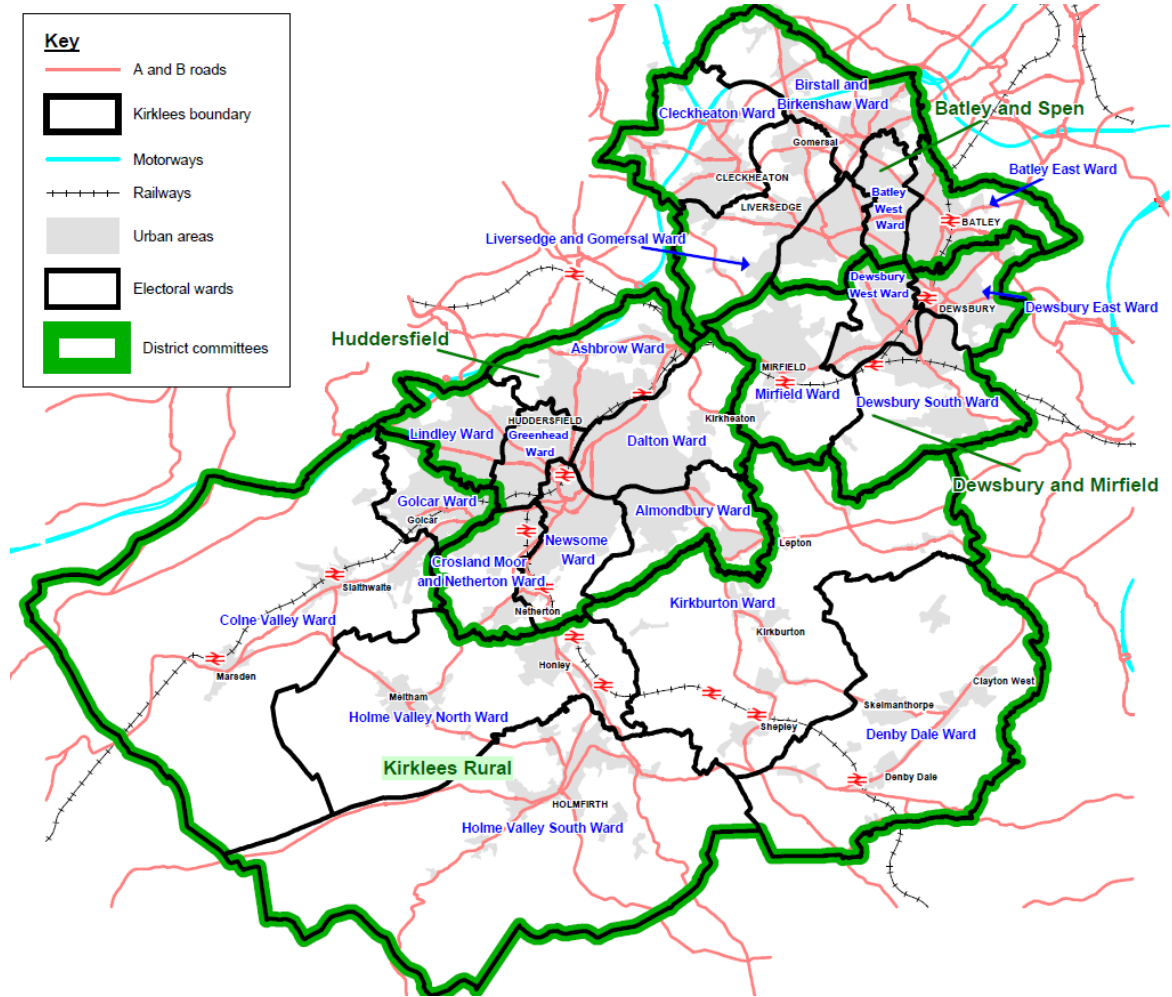


Figure 2 : Comparison of Crime 2013/14 vs 2014/15

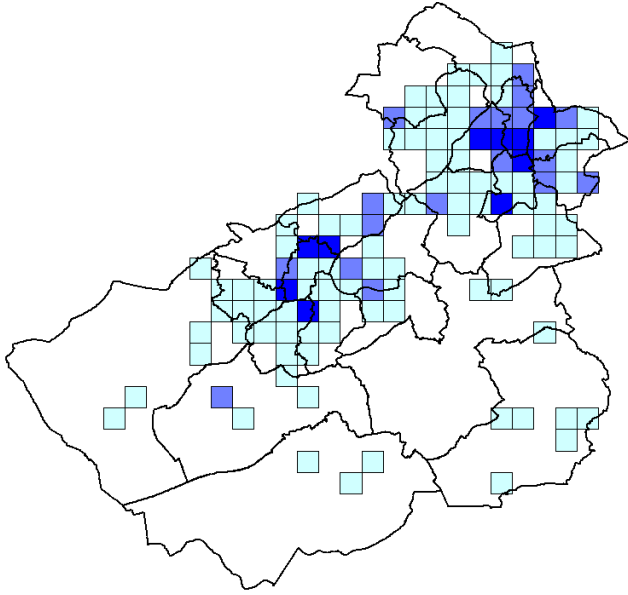
	2013/14	2014/15	% Change
Homicide	2	3	50.0%
Other violence	4232	5810	37.3%
Sexual offences	483	712	47.4%
Burglary Dwelling	1834	1827	-0.4%
Burglary Other	2020	1968	-2.6%
Robbery	250	278	11.2%
Drugs offences	811	725	-10.6%
Theft from vehicle	2306	1876	-18.6%
Theft etc of vehicle	622	546	-12.2%
Other theft	6975	6850	-1.8%
Fraud/Forgery	28	13	-53.6%
Handling	44	40	-9.1%
Criminal damage	4165	3751	-9.9%
Others	463	511	10.4%

Figure 3 : Map showing Town and Ward locations

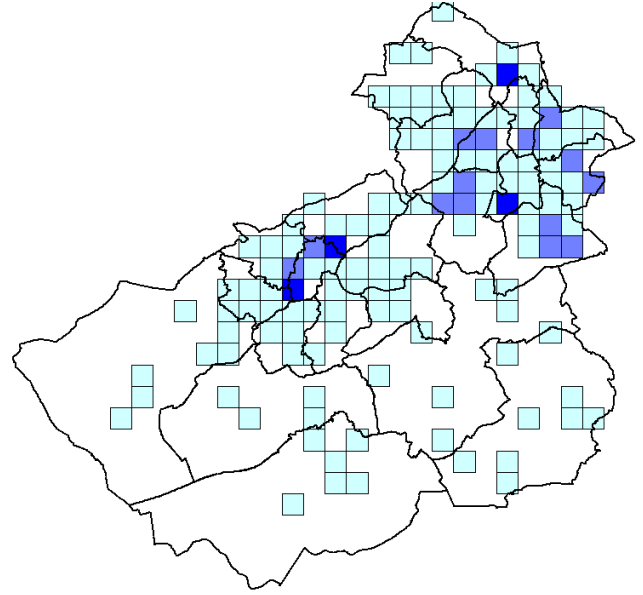


Appendix 2 : Perceptions Maps

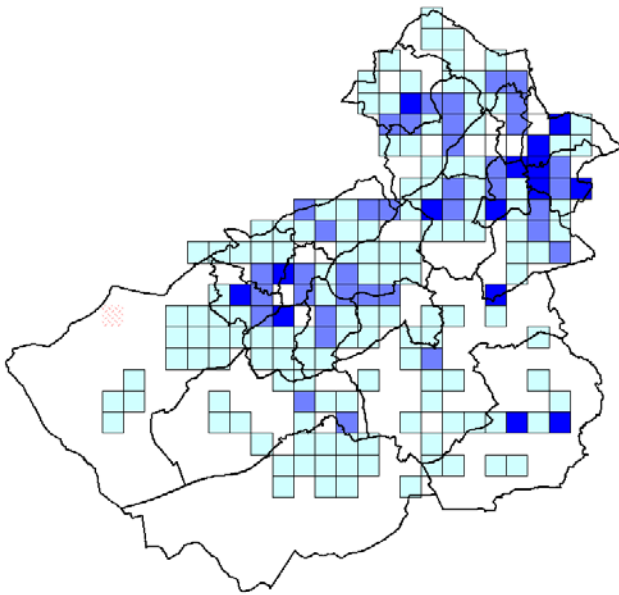
Satisfaction With Local Area



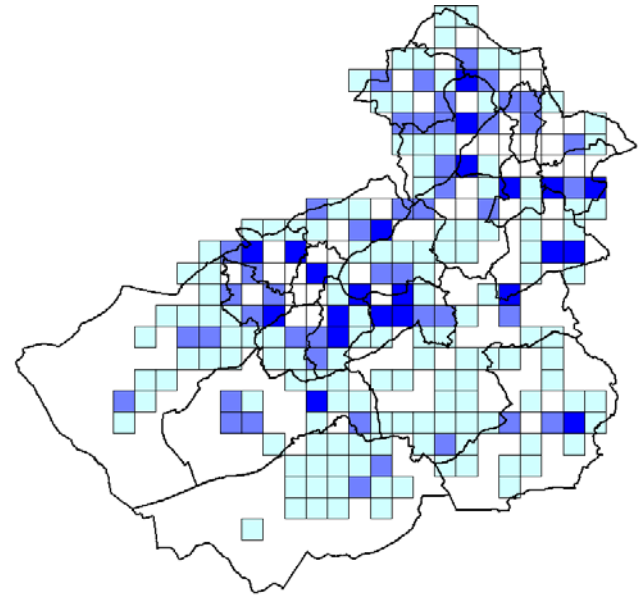
People Live harmoniously Together



ASB has increased

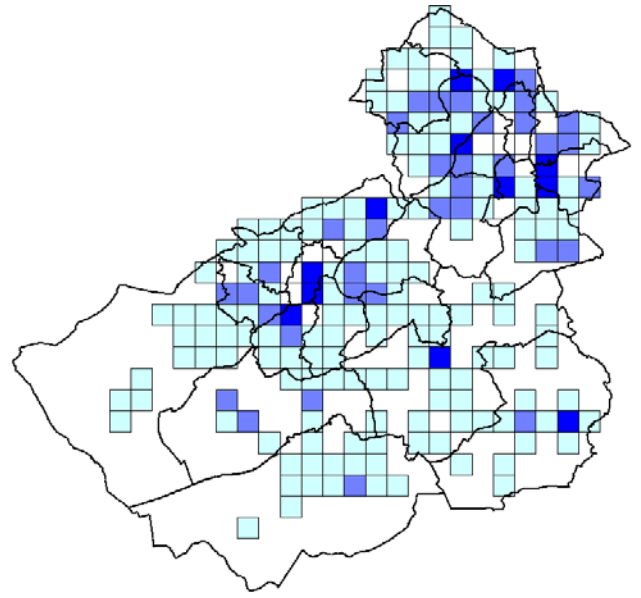
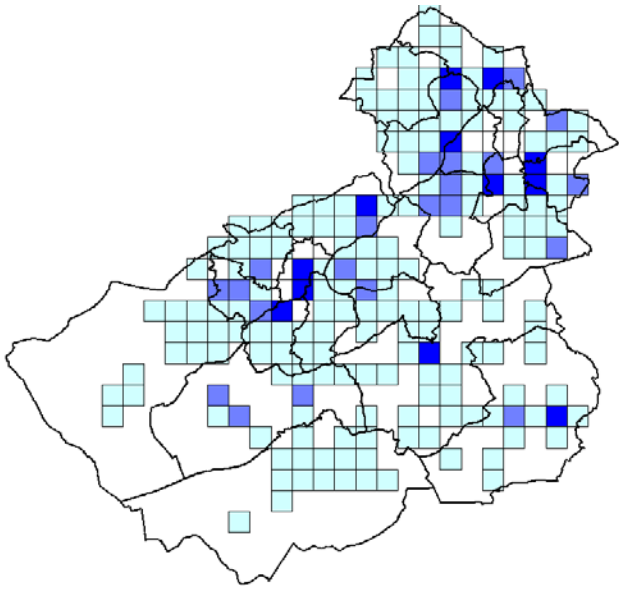


Crime has increased



Listen to concerns

Do things that Matter



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

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