

District Committee Community Cohesion report – Dewsbury and Mirfield

Executive Summary

- Local area satisfaction in adults is lower in Dewsbury and Mirfield (66%) compared to the Kirklees average, however satisfaction in young people (71%) is similar to the Kirklees average.
- This district committee has a varied ethnic profile, however, compared to in 2012, significantly more people now agree that people of different ethnic backgrounds get on well together (44.8%), but this still lower than the Kirklees average.
- In this area, 60% of people agree that people of different ages get on well together, which is significantly lower than the Kirklees average, however, there is considerable variation in this figure between wards.
- Since residents were surveyed in 2012, there has been a significant increase in perceived levels of respect/consideration amongst residents (from 45.6% in 2012 to 53% in 2016). This figure is still lower than the Kirklees average (63.2%). A similar pattern exists when residents were asked if they trust each other.
- In 2016, 8.9% of residents in the area feel lonely all or most of the time. This figure is similar to the Kirklees average and has not changed significantly since 2012.
- During 2015/16, 13,053 reported crimes classified as anti-social behaviour (ASB) in Kirklees, with 24% (3172) of these in Dewsbury and Mirfield. The ASB hot-spot map in this report highlights the areas with the greater concentration of ASB reported crimes.
- Between 2009 and 2014, there has been a slight shift in the public perception of ASB crime levels, with fewer people think the number of ASB crimes is increasing.
- At a local authority level, there is a strong relationship between the levels of deprivation and the proportion of Children consistently missing school (persistent absentees). Within Dewsbury and Mirfield District Committee, areas of Ravensthorpe, Becketts Estate, Shaw Cross and Chickenley (east) have the highest level of persistent absentees.
- In 2014, only 1 in 7 people in Dewsbury and Mirfield think hate Crime is a problem in their area.
- 1 in 6 households in Dewsbury and Mirfield are in the most deprived 10% and 3 in 8 households are in the most deprived 20%.

Local Area Satisfaction

Two thirds (66.3%) of the residents of Dewsbury and Mirfield were satisfied with their local area as a place to live (CLiK 2016), however, this figure is significantly worse than the Kirklees average (78.6%). The ward level results for area satisfaction (CLiK 2016) are shown in Figure 1. The results reveal that significantly more people were dissatisfied with their local area in the wards of Dewsbury West and Dewsbury East, when compared with the Kirklees average.

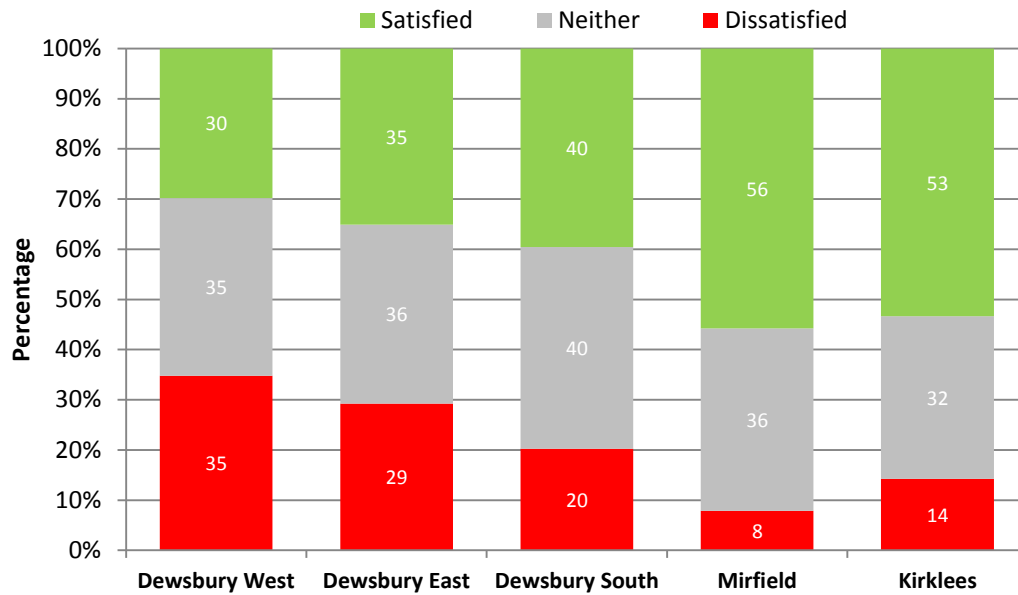


Figure 1. Chart showing the proportion adults in the wards of Dewsbury and Mirfield who are satisfied with their local area as a place to live (CLiK 2016).

The 2014 Children and Young People Survey (CYPS) asked children from Years 7, 9 and 12 across 25 schools within Kirklees if they were satisfied with their local area as a place to live. In Dewsbury and Mirfield, 71.3% of young people were satisfied with their local area which is similar to the Kirklees average (73.3%). The results for all district committees are shown in Figure 2 below.

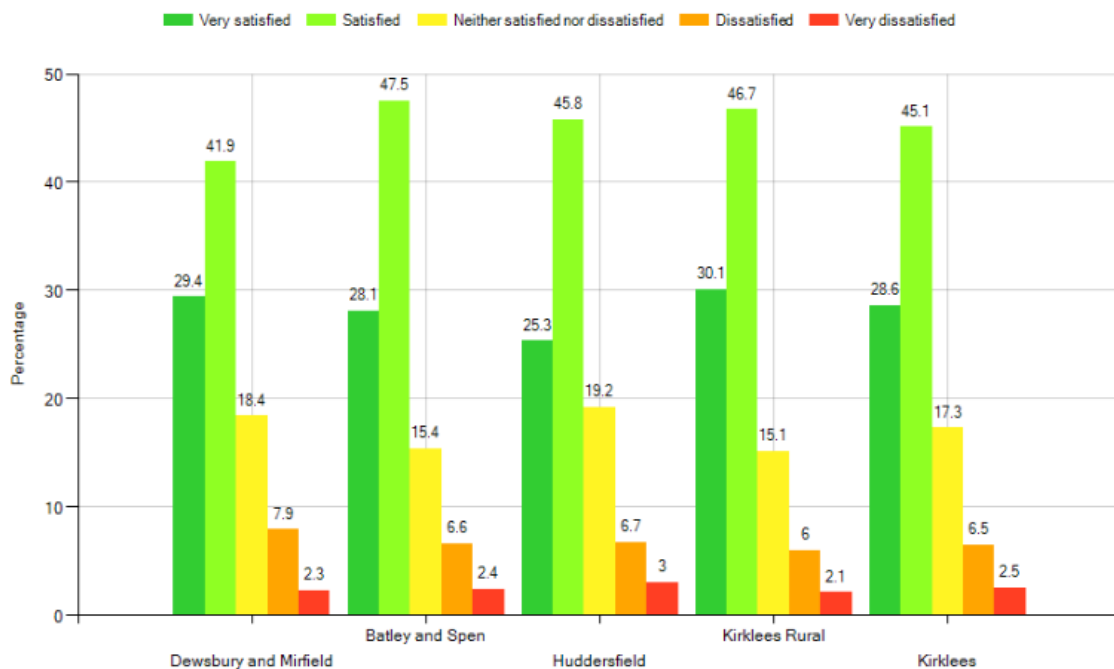


Figure 2. Chart showing the proportion of young people who are satisfied/dissatisfied with their local area as a place to live.

The West Yorkshire Police and Crime Commissioner (WY PCC) Public Perceptions of Crime Survey revealed that in December 2014 (most recent data) 76% of residents within Dewsbury and Mirfield neighbourhood policing team (this aligns with district committee area) were satisfied with their local. The Kirklees average was 82.6%. The survey also revealed that in December 2014, 55% of residents of Dewsbury and Mirfield agreed that people live together harmoniously, which is lower than the Kirklees average 67%.

Ethnic Backgrounds

The wards that make up Dewsbury and Mirfield District Committee have quite different ethnic population profiles. Dewsbury South and Dewsbury West have an almost 50:50 split of people of white and south Asian ethnicities (2011 Census), whereas Dewsbury East and Mirfield are made up of predominantly white ethnicity (84% and 96% respectively). This spatial heterogeneity of ethnicity is illustrated in Figure 3.

Ethnicity in Kirklees

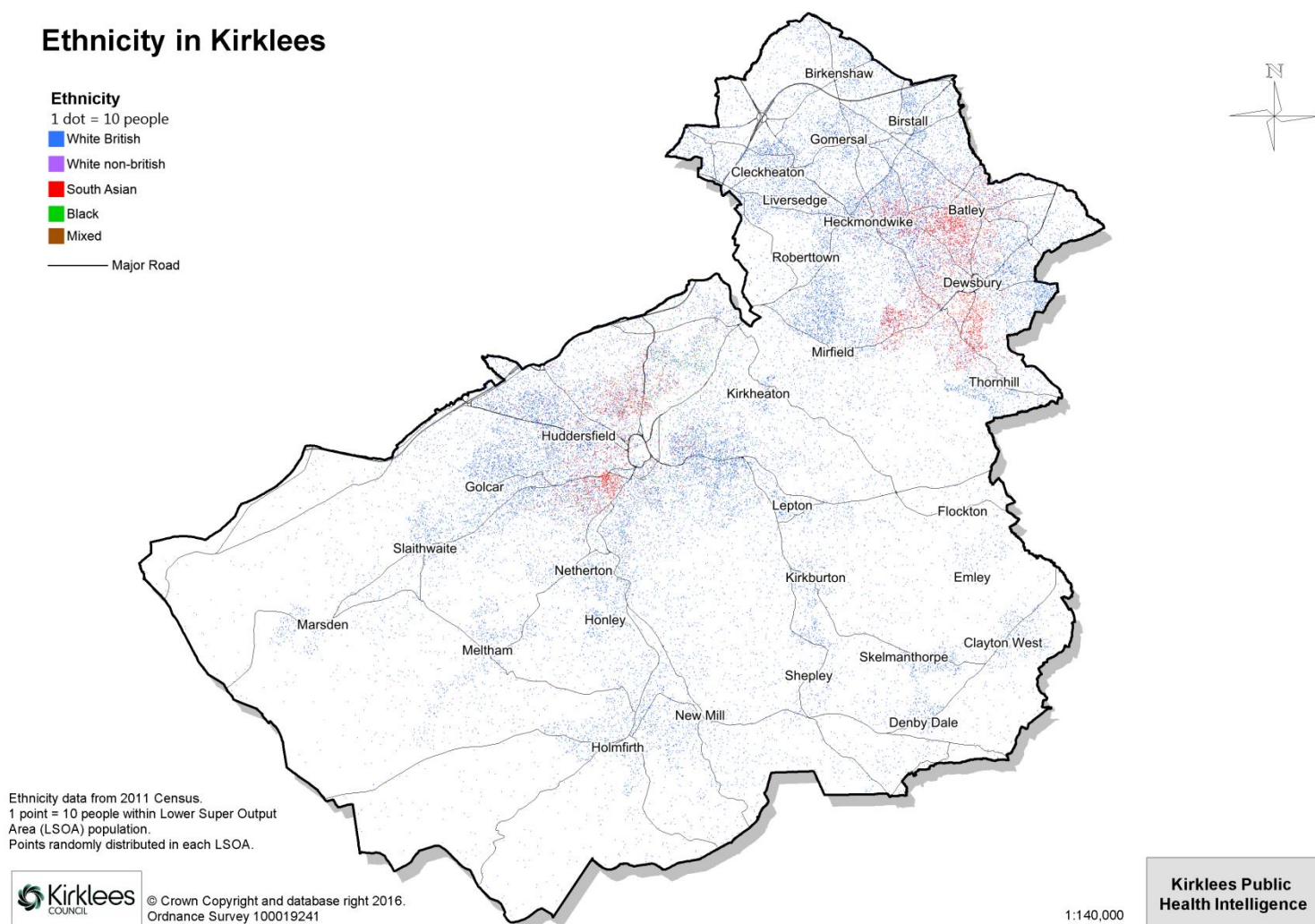


Figure 3. Map showing the spatial variation of people of different ethnic backgrounds across Kirklees (Data from Census 2011).

In Dewsbury and Mirfield, 44.8% of people agreed that their local area is a place where people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together. This is significantly more

than when the same question was asked in the 2012 survey (36.7%), but this is lower than the Kirklees average (53.8%). At ward level in this area, Mirfield was the only ward with significantly better results for this question than in 2012 (26.9% in 2012 and 39.4% in 2016). Other ward level results are shown in Figure 4.

Interestingly, there is considerable difference between the proportion of people who agree that people of different ethnic backgrounds get well together when looking at the responses of people from different ethnic groups. Just over a third (37.8%) of people of white ethnicity agree that people of different ethnic backgrounds get along compared to over two thirds (67.2%) of people of south Asian ethnicity.

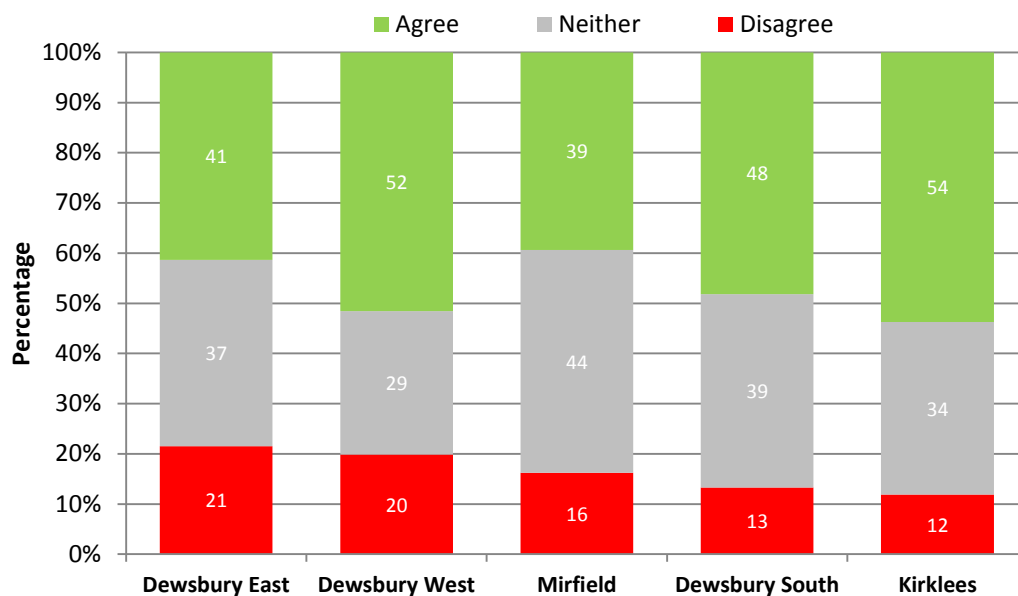


Figure 4. Chart showing the proportion adults in the wards of Dewsbury and Mirfield who agreed that their local area is a place where people from different ethnic backgrounds get on well together (CLiK 2016).

Ages

Mirfield has a larger proportion of older people than the other wards in this District Committee. Dewsbury East has a higher proportion of young to middle aged adults; Dewsbury South and Dewsbury West have a larger proportion of people in younger age groups (taken from new JSNA section).

In Dewsbury and Mirfield, 60.6% of people agreed that their local area is a place where people of different ages get on well together (CLiK 2016), which is significantly lower than the Kirklees average (70.1%). At ward and district committee level this result is not statistically different to the 2012 CLiK survey result, indicating no change in people's perceptions of this issue over time. The ward level results for this question in the CLiK 2016 survey are shown in Figure 5. Interestingly, in Mirfield, which has a larger proportion of older people than the other wards, a greater proportion (71%) of the population agree that people of different ages get on well together.

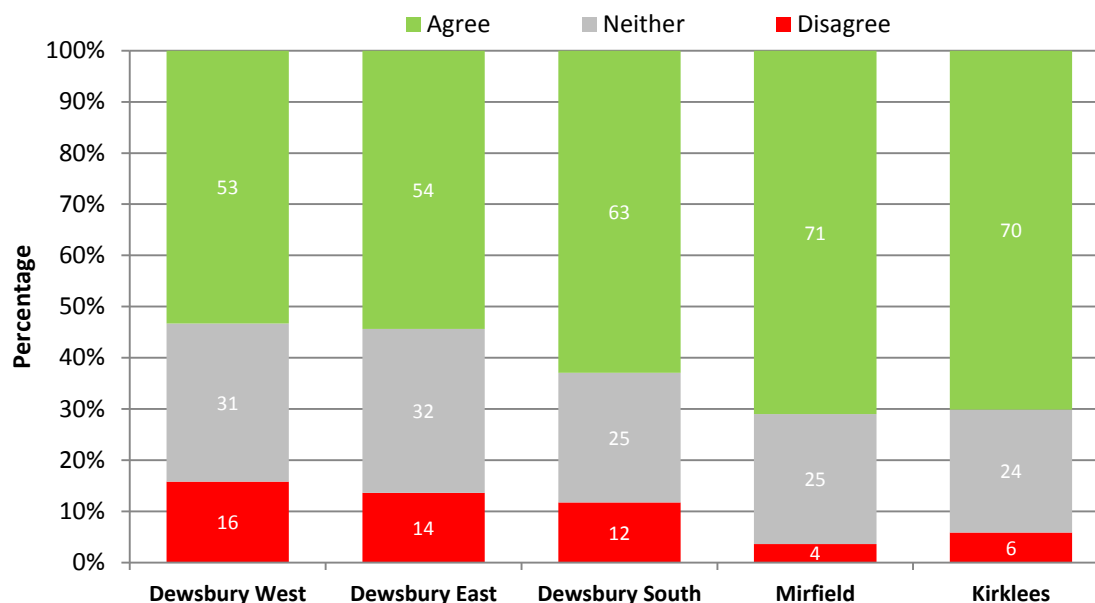


Figure 5. Chart showing the proportion adults in the wards of Dewsbury and Mirfield who agreed that their local area is a place where people of different ages get on well together (CLiK 2016).

The CYPS asked children what extent they agreed/disagreed that their area is a place where people of different ages get on well together. In Dewsbury and Mirfield, 62.9% of young people agreed, which is similar to the Kirklees average (61.4%). The results for all district committees are shown in Figure 6 below.

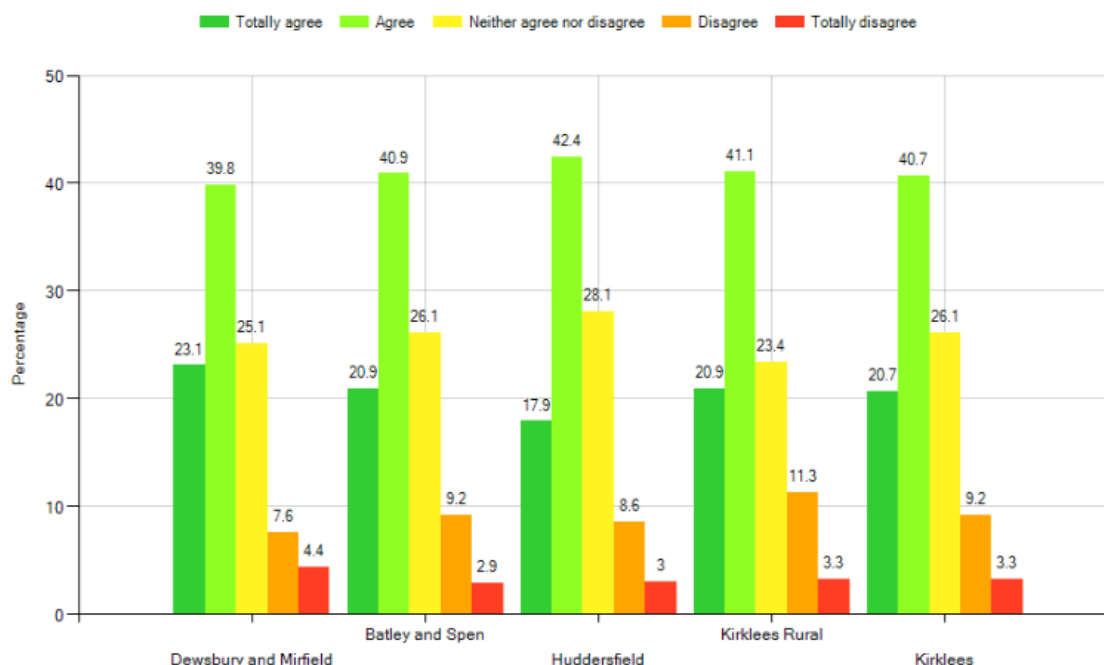


Figure 6. Chart showing the proportion of young people who are agreed/disagreed that their areas is a place where different ages get on well together.

Respect and Consideration

In Dewsbury and Mirfield, **53%** of people agreed that their local area is a place where people treat each other with respect and consideration. This is significantly lower than the Kirklees average (**63.2%**), but significantly better than when residents in this district committee were asked the same question in 2012 (**45.6%**). The ward level results for this question in the CLiK 2016 survey are shown in Figure 7.

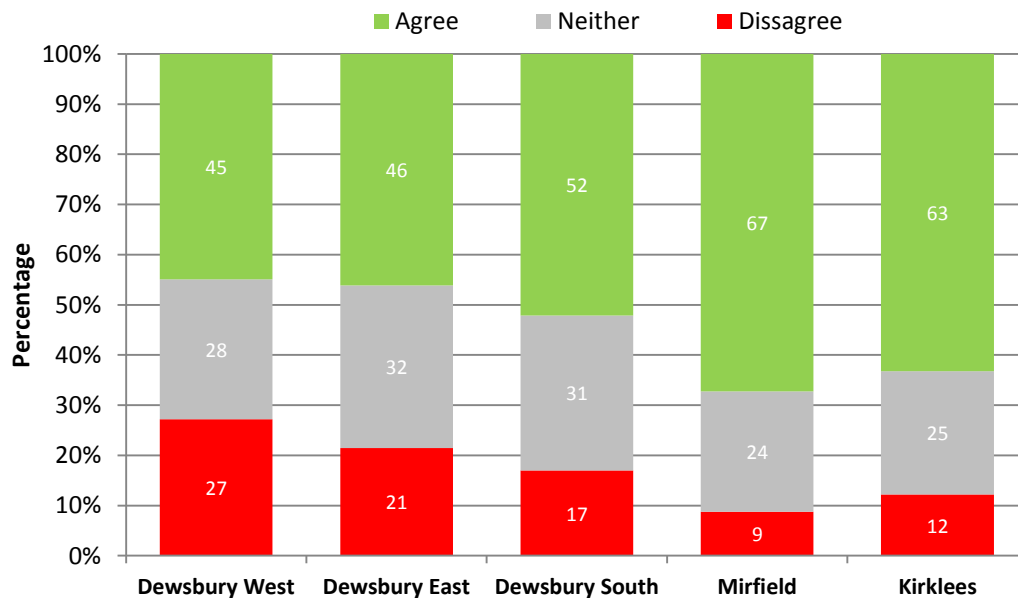


Figure 7. Chart showing the proportion adults in the wards of Dewsbury and Mirfield who agreed that their local area is a place where people treat each other with respect and consideration (CLiK 2016).

Trust

In Dewsbury and Mirfield, **44.6%** of people agreed that their local area is a place where people trust each other (CLiK 2016). This is significantly lower than the Kirklees average (**53.4%**), but significantly better than when residents in this district committee were asked the same question in 2012 (**37.8%**). The ward level results for this question in the CLiK 2016 survey are shown in Figure 8.



Figure 8. Chart showing the proportion adults in the wards of Dewsbury and Mirfield who agreed that their local area is a place where people trust each other (CLiK 2016).

Loneliness

In Dewsbury and Mirfield, 8.9% of people feel lonely all or most of the time (CLiK 2016). This result is not significantly different than the Kirklees average (7.2%) in 2016 and is not significantly different than the 2012 result. The ward level results for this question in the CLiK 2016 survey are shown in Figure 9.

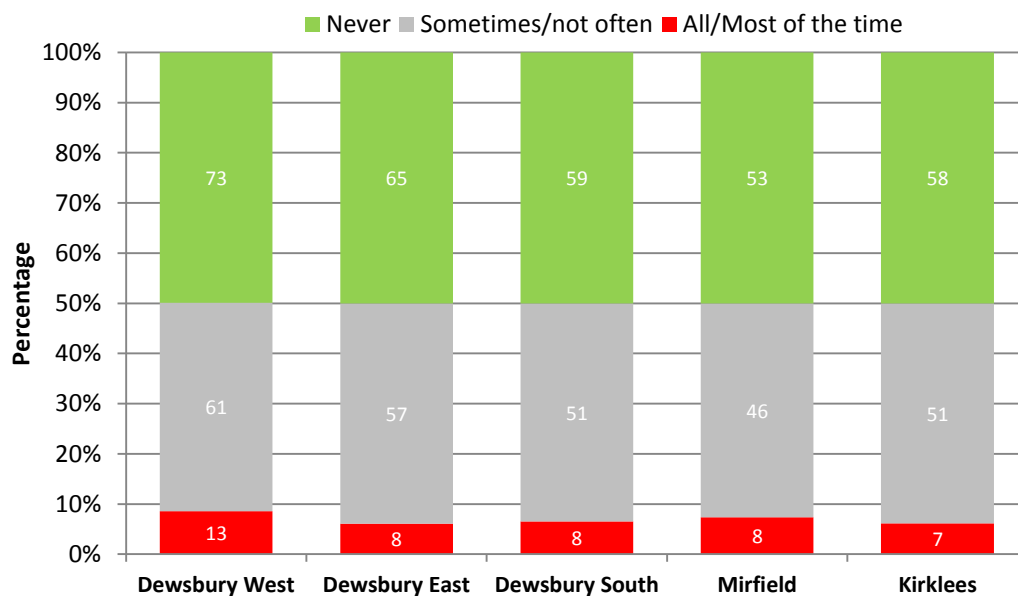


Figure 9. Chart showing the proportion adults in the wards of Dewsbury and Mirfield who feel lonely or isolated (CLiK 2016).

Anti-Social Behaviour Street-level Crime

During 2015/16 (April-March) there were 13,053 reported crimes classified as anti-social behaviour (ASB) in Kirklees, with 24% (3172) of these in Dewsbury and Mirfield. Dewsbury East ward has the highest number of ASB crimes (1229), although this figure is skewed as this ward contains Dewsbury town centre. ASB crime hotspots are shown in the Figure 10 and the methodology is described in the appendix.

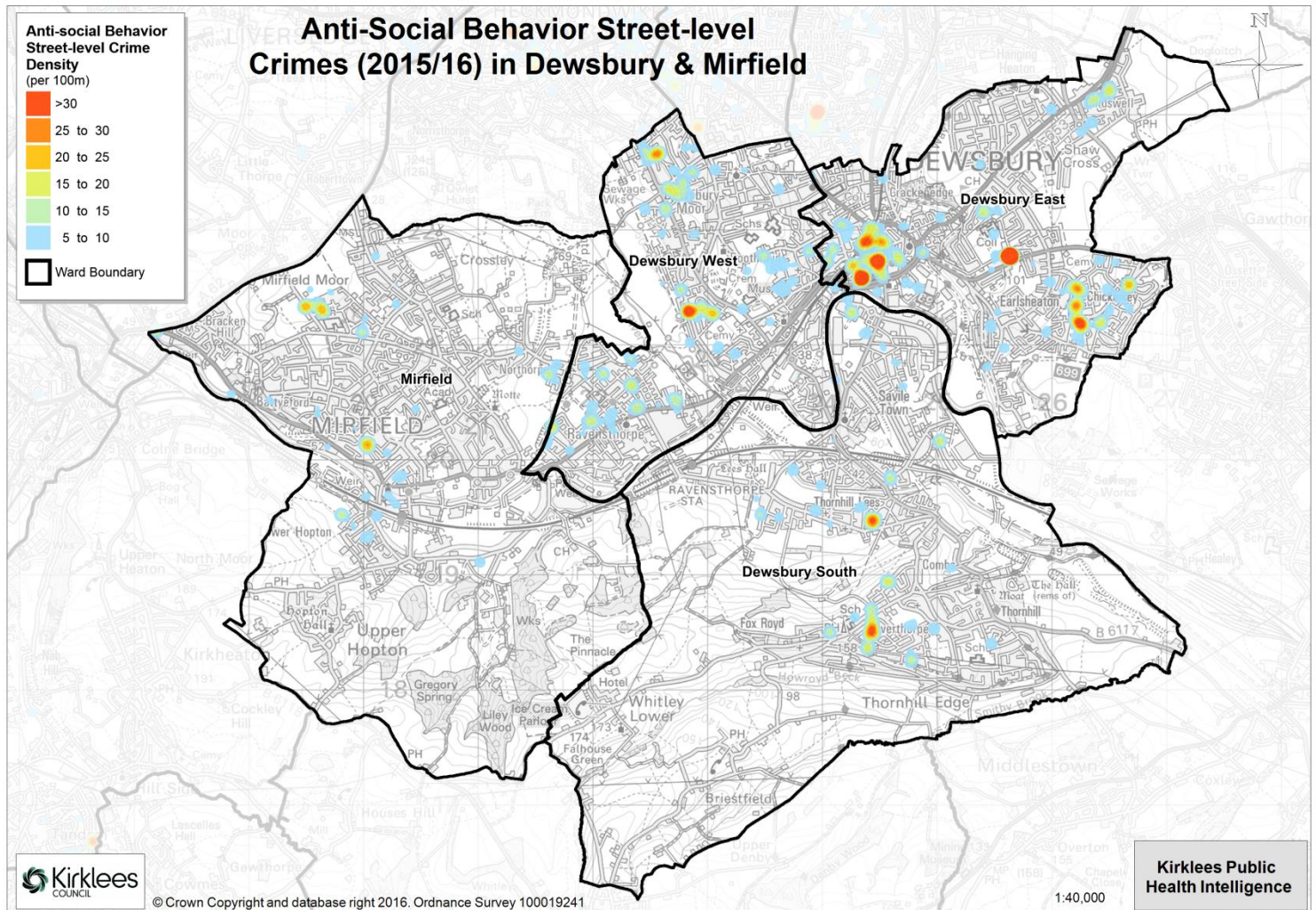


Figure 10. Map showing hot-spots of Anti-Social Behaviour between April 2015 and March 2016. Street level crime data is freely available from data.police.gov.uk.

The WY PCC Public Perceptions of Crime Survey asked residents how they thought ASB levels were changing over time. The results for Dewsbury and Mirfield are shown in Figure 11. Between 2009 and 2014, there has been a slight shift in the public perception of ASB crime levels, fewer people now think the number of ASB crimes is increasing.

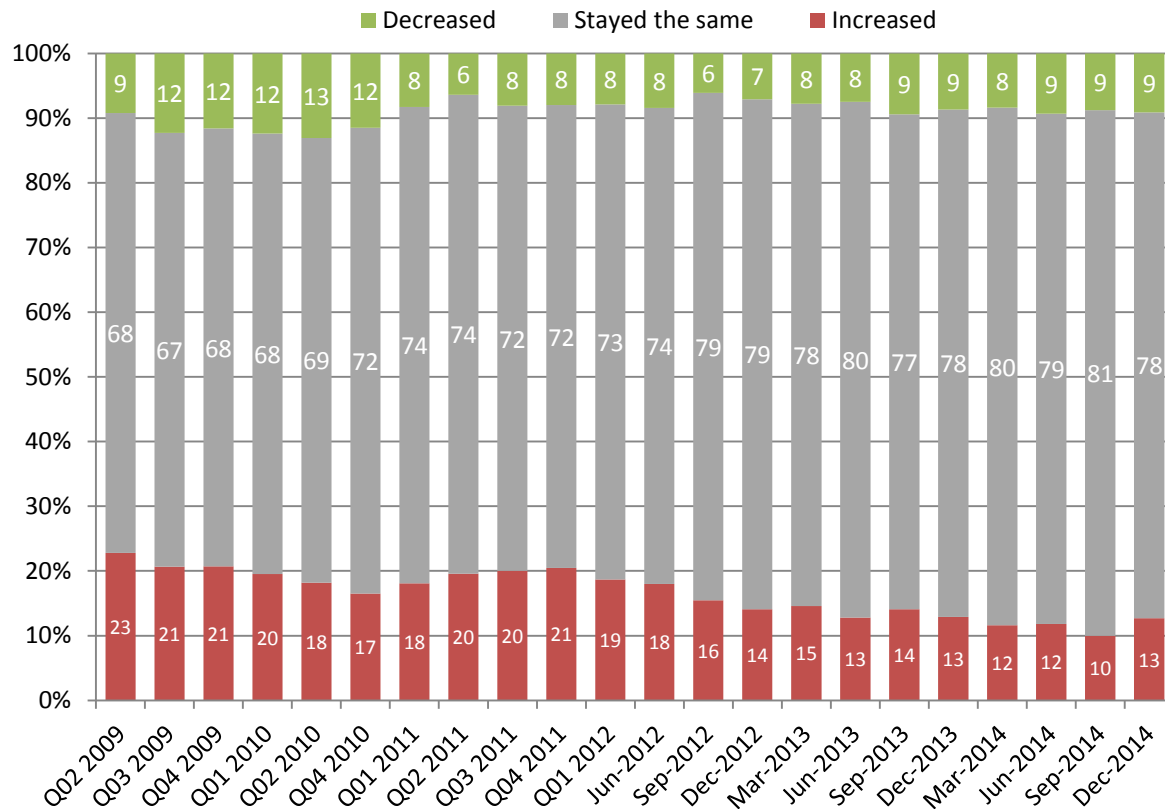


Figure 11. Chart showing the trends over time for residents (of Dewsbury and Mirfield) view on ASB. Data is available from the west Yorkshire Observatory (<http://westyorkshireobservatory.org/dataviews/view?viewId=144>).

The WY PCC Public Perceptions of Crime Survey also asked residents if they agreed the Police and local council are dealing with ASB and crime issues that matter. The most recent data (December 2014) reveals that 34% of residents agreed, and this figure hasn't changed much over time, as shown in Figure 12.

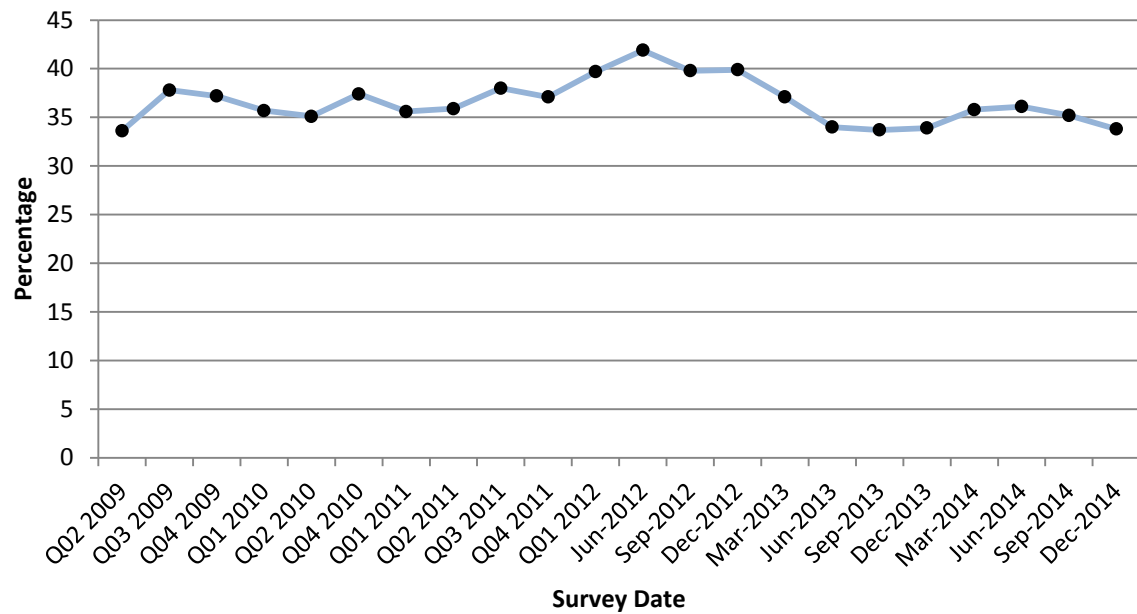


Figure 12. Chart showing the trends over time for the proportion residents in Dewsbury and Mirfield who agreed the Police and local council are dealing with ASB and crime issues that matter. Data is available from the west Yorkshire Observatory (<http://westyorkshireobservatory.org/dataviews/view?viewId=144>).

Persistent School Absentees

Persistent absentees data has been provided by the commissioning and safeguarding team at lower super output area level. Persistent Absentees are defined as a pupil who has been absent for >10% of the school year. The spatial variation of the proportion of persistently absent pupils is show in Figure 13.

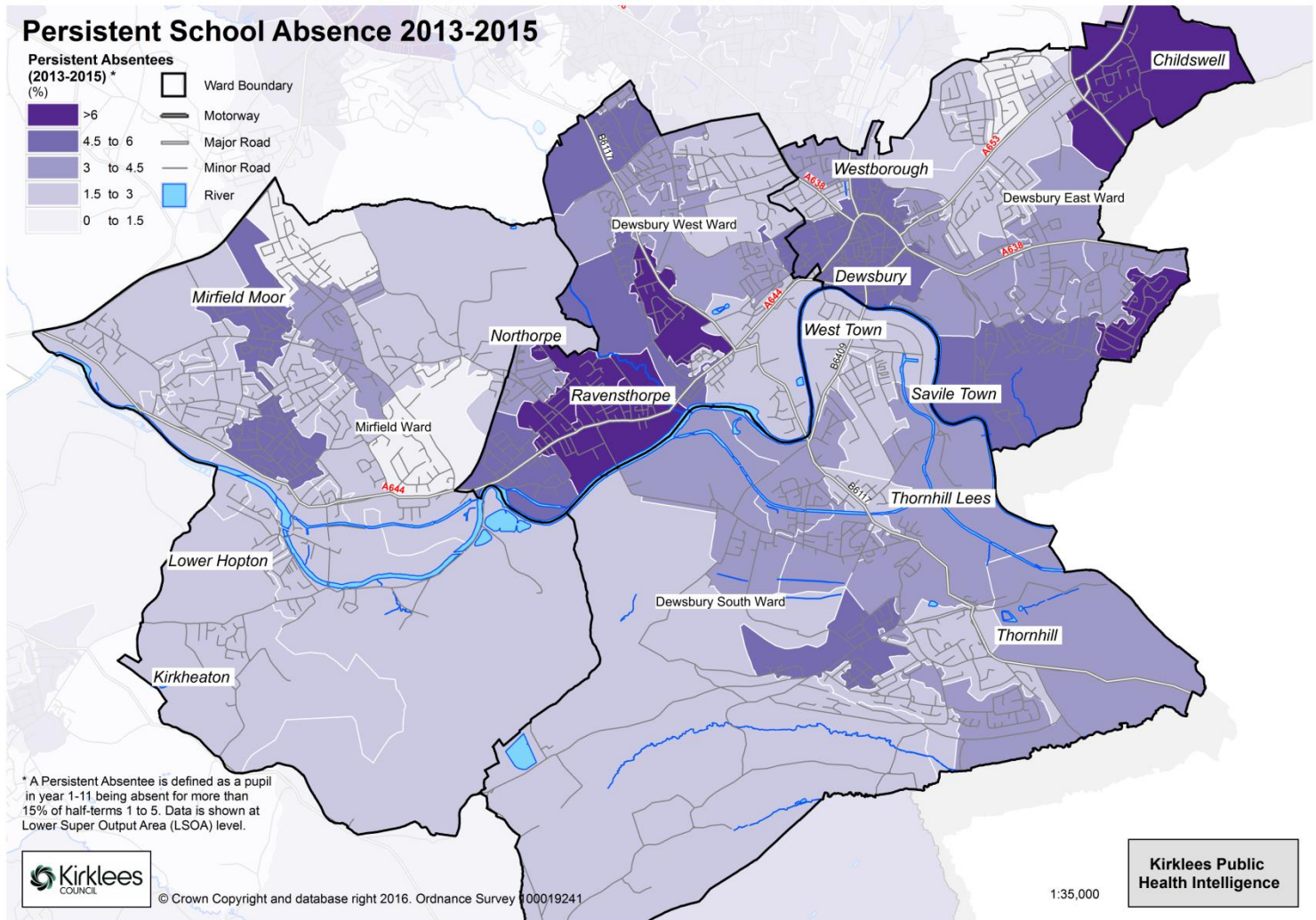


Figure 13. Map showing the percentage of persistent absentees within each Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) for the academic years 2013/14 and 2014/15.

Within Dewsbury and Mirfield District committee, the following areas (LSOAs) had the highest proportion of persistent absentees:

- Ravensthorpe - North Road, Bradbury Street, Heron Close, Broomer Street area
- Ravensthorpe - Huddersfield Road, Netherfield Road, Spen Valley Estate area
- Dewsbury - Pilgrim Farm / Becketts Estate
- Shaw Cross / Childswell
- Chickenley (east) - Walnut, Hazel and Cedar Estates

Overall, across Kirklees there is a strong relationship between deprivation and persistent absence from school as shown in Figure 14.

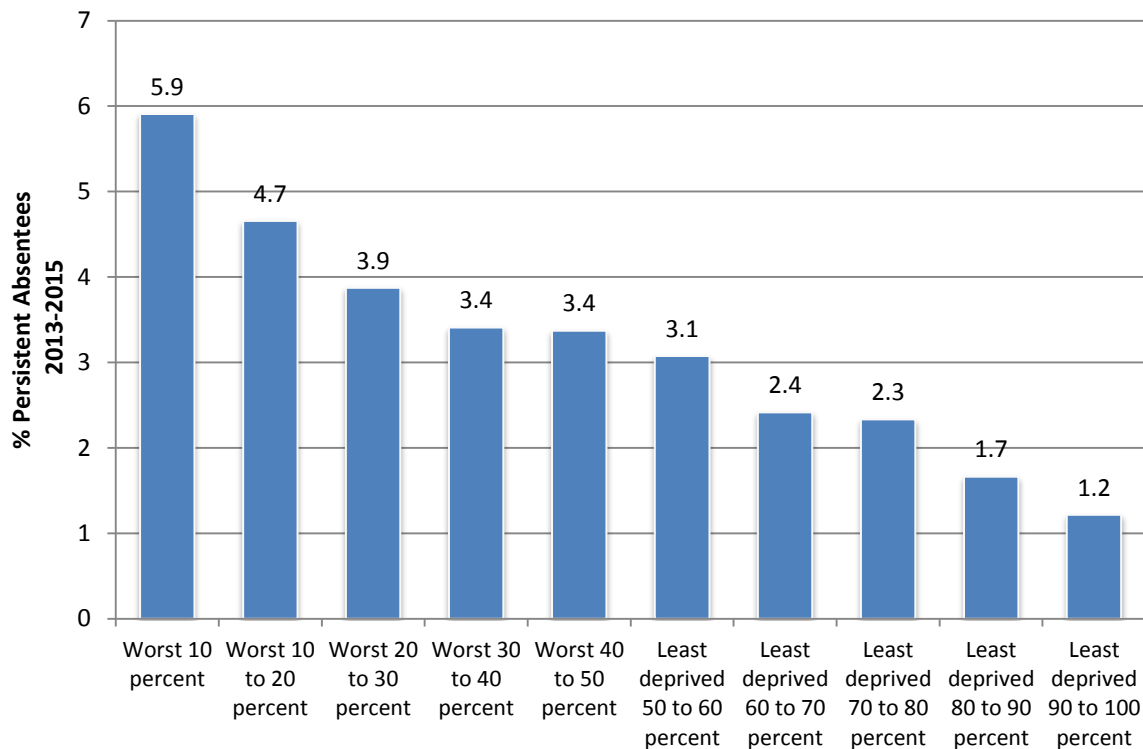


Figure 14. Chart showing the relationship between deprivation and the proportion of persistent absentees.

Hate Crimes

The WY PCC Public Perceptions of Crime Survey asked residents if Hate crime was a problem. The most recent data (December 2014) indicates that 14% of residents agreed that hate crime was a problem, however, this figure has reduced over time as shown in Figure 15.

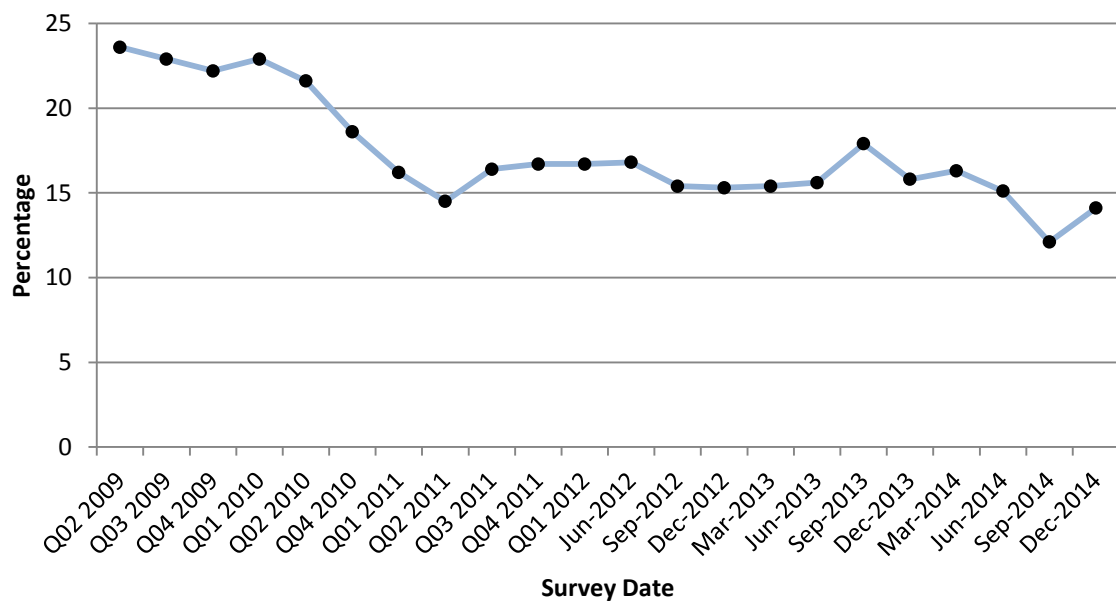


Figure 15. Chart showing the trends over time for the proportion residents in Dewsbury and Mirfield who agreed that hate crime was a problem. Data is available from the west Yorkshire Observatory (<http://westyorkshireobservatory.org/dataviews/view?viewId=144>).

Hate crime data from July 2015- July 2016 was supplied by Police HQ. Table 1 below shows the count and rate of hate crimes at ward level. Values less than 5 have been suppressed and ~60 records could not be mapped to a ward.

Ward	Count	2014 Population	Hate crimes per 1,000 population
Almondbury Ward	22	18324	1.2
Ashbrow Ward	37	19910	1.9
Batley East Ward	43	19300	2.2
Batley West Ward	35	19799	1.8
Birstall And Birkenshaw Ward	33	16685	2
Cleckheaton Ward	28	17325	1.6
Colne Valley Ward	8	17695	0.5
Crosland Moor And Netherton Ward	35	19091	1.8
Dalton Ward	32	17433	1.8
Denby Dale Ward	7	16624	0.4
Dewsbury East Ward	72	19044	3.8
Dewsbury South Ward	41	19271	2.1
Dewsbury West Ward	83	20953	4
Golcar Ward	18	18325	1
Greenhead Ward	54	20294	2.7
Heckmondwike Ward	27	17320	1.6
Holme Valley North Ward	14	17019	0.8
Holme Valley South Ward	9	19057	0.5
Kirkburton Ward	supressed	16946	supressed
Lindley Ward	21	19653	1.1
Liversedge And Gomersal Ward	17	19896	0.9
Mirfield Ward	30	19885	1.5
Newsome Ward	121	21171	5.7
Kirklees	787	431020	1.8

Table 1. Ward level summary table of hate crime data for the last 12 months (up to end of July 2016).

The data supplied from Police HQ via the Kirklees Community Safety team, contains a category for each hate crime. These categories include Disability, Faith, Racial, Sexual Orientation and Transphobic. Out of the 226 reported hate crimes between July 2015- July 2016 in Dewsbury and Mirfield, more than 75% were categorised as Racial which is similar to the Kirklees average.

Please note, the ward level data shown in Table 1 is hate crimes at the incident location, rather than the victim's home location. The wards of Newsome, Dewsbury West and Dewsbury East cover the major town centres of Huddersfield and Dewsbury where crime rates will be disproportionately higher.

Deprivation Areas in Dewsbury and Mirfield

The 2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) provides a relative scale of the level of deprivation in a particular area based on a number of indicators. These indicators fall into different domains; Income, Employment, Health & Disability, Education, Barriers to housing and services, Crime and finally the Living Environment. Out of the 31,782 households in Dewsbury and Mirfield District, 16% are in areas defined as amongst the most deprived 10% in England and 37.5% fall into the most deprived 20%. At ward level, Dewsbury East and

Dewsbury South have very similar proportion of households in each deprivation quintile, however, there is a strong contrast between Dewsbury West and Mirfield. In Dewsbury West Ward, 63% of all households are in the most deprived 20%, in comparison only 8% of households fall into this category in Mirfield, with majority of households in the least deprived areas (Figure 16).

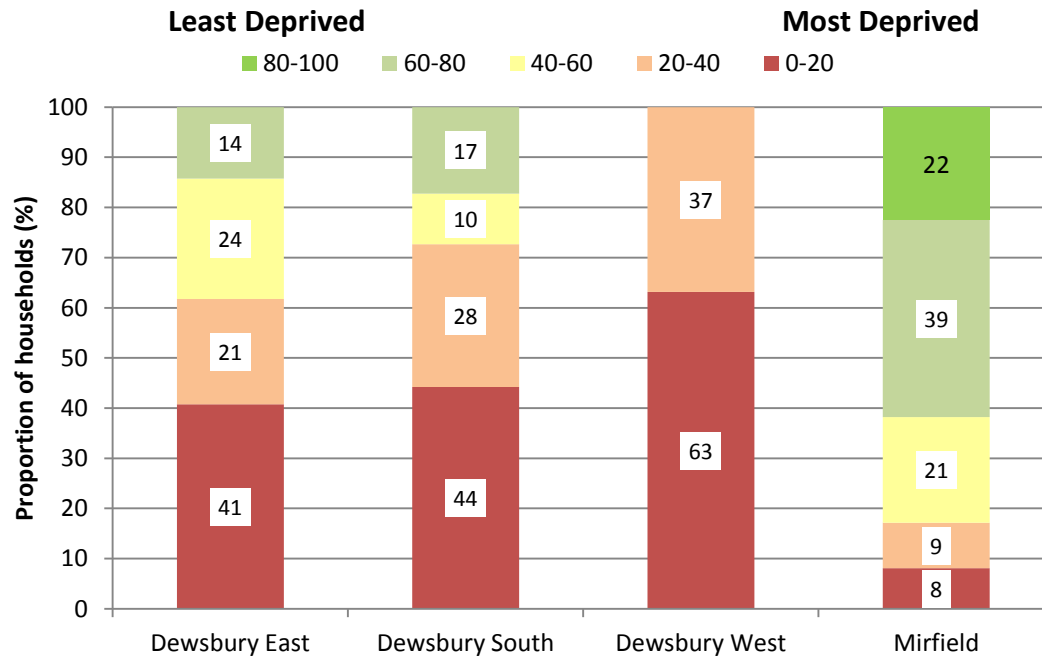


Figure 16. Chart showing the proportion of households in each deprivation quintile for wards of Dewsbury and Mirfield.

Appendix

ASB Hot spot Methodology

The ASB hot-spot map was created using street level crime data from data.police.gov.uk. The street level crime data that is released by the police uses anonymised coordinates. Each map point is chosen so that it:

- Appears over the centre point of a street, above a public place such as a Park or Airport, or above a commercial premise like a Shopping Centre or Nightclub.
- Has a catchment area which contains at least eight postal addresses or no postal addresses at all.

When crime data is uploaded by police forces, the exact location of each crime is compared against this master list to find the nearest map point. The co-ordinates of the actual crime are then replaced with the co-ordinates of the map point. If the nearest map point is more than 20km away, the co-ordinates are zeroed out. No other filtering or rules are applied.

Hotspot maps shown in Figure 10 and in Kompass (interactive mapping system) were created by counting the number of incidents within 100 of each incident location and interpolating between points. A contour map was created for each anonymised coordinates

with more than 5 ASB crimes. The resultant map (Figure 10) highlights the hotspots rather than showing individual anonymised crime points.