

Community Outcomes Meeting (COM)

Date: Tuesday, 18 October 2022

Present

Alison Lowe – Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime (DMPC)
Julie Reid – Head of Policing and Crime, WYCA

John Robins – Chief Constable (CC) West Yorkshire Police (WYP)
Sarah Baker – T/ACC, WYP
Jon Arrowsuch – T/CS, WYP
Sareth Humpage T/CS, Director of Corporate Services, WYP

Also present

Paige Cowling – Engagement Officer, Policing and Crime
Dave Iveson, Digital Communications Officer, Policing and Crime
Allison Kemp
WYP Police & Crime Liaison Officer

Sharon Waugh – Engagement Manager, Policing and Crime
Rachel Hannan – Engagement Officer, Policing and Crime
Brogan Coulson-Haggins – Communications and Marketing Officer

1. Welcome, introductions and apologies.

Apologies were received from the Mayor for West Yorkshire, Tracy Brabin.

The Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime (DMPC) introduced the meeting, welcomed those in attendance and provided an overview of the meeting.

2. Notes of the previous meeting on 7 December 2021 and Matters arising.

The previous meeting scheduled for 13 September 2022 was postponed due to the death of Her Majesty the Queen and was rescheduled for Tuesday 18 October. The notes of the previous meeting were agreed as a correct record. The following update was given as part of matters arising, the Chief Constable (CC) provided the following:

- a) In response to whether West Yorkshire Police (WYP) were in a similar position with Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery referrals to that of the rest of the country?, he said WYP's profile was similar to the rest of the country, the main referrals around the UK (for human trafficking and modern slavery) were UK citizens, Albanians and Vietnamese, making them fairly consistent with other referrals nationally.
- b) The DMPC had previously requested further details on statistics on those killed and seriously injured which were provided.
- c) The Mayor's Office previously offered support to link WYP with black and minority ethnic women's focus groups. The CC said Lee Berry, VRU (Violence

Reduction Unit) Lead had since contacted the mayor's office and kindly taken the offer up.

- d) Finally the DMPC referred to the Serious and Organised Crime report and confirmed she had met with the Organised Immigration Crime Team and they had provided her with a helpful briefing.

3. Deputy Mayor for Policing and crime and Chief Constables Announcements:

DPMC announcements:

- a) **VAWG Strategy** - It had been 1 year since the launch of the WYP VAWG strategy, and the Mayor wanted to pay tribute to the work of WYP in delivering the strategy – she noted the fantastic media coverage with SmartWater being a notable success and also a finalist of the Tilley award.
- b) **Support for victims** - Under innovation and investment, WYCA had been successful in bringing in substantial amounts of funding to West Yorkshire to support victims, and prevent offending;
 - £14m had been secured from the Ministry of Justice to fund victim services in West Yorkshire for the next 3 years. The multi-year funding would pay for over seventy different services and support roles for victims and witnesses across West Yorkshire including 52 Independent Sexual Violence/Domestic Violence Advisers. A new West Yorkshire wide service would also be established to specifically support victims of Domestic Abuse related Stalking which was a great accompaniment to the stalking team.
 - Success in Safer Streets Fund 4 meant that a further £1.2m was on its way to West Yorkshire to support two key projects which would both increase the safety for women and girls particularly in the night-time economy, and also tackle anti-social behaviour.
 - £500,000 to support the victims and survivors of domestic abuse and to reduce reoffending across West Yorkshire. The money would support seven projects in the region, including the funding of an additional domestic abuse perpetrator worker in Leeds, 32 GPS location tags for offenders, and a perpetrator intervention programme for fathers in Kirklees.

The CC did not have any announcements.

4. Use of Force – to access the full report click [here](#).

The report highlighted that last year people aged 10-19 were 15-20% of the serious violent crime population, and 17% of the overall violent crime profile, it also stated that reassurance could be drawn from the significantly lower rate of experiencing a use of force compared to the possibility of that force being used (e.g., taser contact vs taser non-contact): compliance was being gained more than force was being used and the DMPC asked how the information was being shared to improve trust and confidence.

The CC said the way in which the police record use of force nationally and locally meant that any element of use of force or anything that could be interpreted as a use of force was recorded, and from that the good news was that WYP physically laid hands-on people and used force in a lower proportion to what was overall recorded. There was more work to be done around young people via social media and WYP were developing content with their corporate communications people to try and improve the way in which they communicated use of force statistics.

He said they had also been using interns from the universities to review their messaging to young people and the interns have given them some really inciteful help and support as to how to improve. WYP may come to the mayor's Youth Advisory Group (YAG) if possible, to talk about those elements as they want to do more.

The DMPC said she welcomes them to the IAG (Independent Advisory Group) and Any other young people's group that the Mayor's office can refer them on to.

The DMPC said looking at the Submission of Use of Force Forms data on Pg. 4 and welcoming the increase in compliance and reduction in level of force - the overall figure has still increased by 157% (from 15,823 in 2018/19 to 40,727). What more could be shared to help us understand the significant increase.

T/CS John Arrowsuch explained the increase was largely down to changes in recording. WYP had sought to reintroduce the forms to have greater transparency and understanding of the issues. WYP were confident the most recent increase was due to increased governance that has been put in place, to achieve the greatest possible transparency. He also said that WYP had also invested in technology which allowed officers to submit the forms whilst out on duty, reducing the likelihood of them failing to submit the detail as they were deployed to other incidents.

The DMPC said page 6 of the report it highlighted the consistent inequality towards Black people. She asked if they could offer more detail and reassurance about their ongoing work to look at this.

T/CS John Arrowsuch said WYP were incorporating work done on use of force with the work done to achieve the objectives of the Race Action Plan. He said there were a number of changes being made to officer training, elements of which related to use of force. He also said they were working to include practical-based scenarios within training to address potential biases which may be an influence in an officers decision to use or not use force. T/CS said it was important to understand those biases may be on the part of the officer but also on the person making or taking the report or dispatching the officers, and the scenarios are looking to address all of those potential issues. He said WYP had made a significant effort to understand any inequalities in relation to decision making by commanders so the plans for operational delivery balanced the need for equal protection to the community and the policing of it.

The CC added WYP was once described as an icebreaker force in the National Race Action Plan because they had looked at disproportionality data in far more detail than other organisations and forces. He said they could not explain all the inequality towards black members of the public, offenders or suspects and towards all other minority ethnic groups, but they were still trying to explore it in many different ways.

He said some of it might have been in terms of reporting into the organisation from a business or a member of the public. WYP were trying to counter any issues with training. The college of policing were also looking at cultural community diversity heritage training and WYP were already engaged with companies and community groups to deliver it. The CC said that he was absolutely committed and adamant that in the long run the solution to much of it was to equip people with the right mindset and approach. He said it was still complex and it did not explain all of it, therefore they had to conclude that there were disproportionalities.

The DMPC said she had given DCC Tyrone Joyce contact details for some Leeds based race training activists who conduct talks around west Yorkshire about the history of racism. She said she thought it was important that people from West Yorkshire, who were familiar with West Yorkshire were a part of the delivery.

Finally, the DMCP added that the report said that WYP would adapt the dip-sample approach to one of targeted review, focussing on the main areas of inequality. The DMPC asked why the rates of dip-sampling were so variable across the Force and what was being done about it.

T/CS John Arrowsuch said the five districts in WYP were all significantly different in terms of their size and make up and that it could sometimes make it challenging to administer a process which was corporate across the organisation in quick time. There was a need on this occasion to bring in a system quickly so that they could provide as much data as possible in this area and there was a recognition that it may have been overly bureaucratic. He added some of the smaller districts found it difficult to administer and because of that there was a new approach in development that offered a better service in terms of tracking reviews. It had a number of automated features which included reminders and performance data which would improve the consistency of the performance around the force and would deliver efficiencies through targeted reviews on specific demographics.

The DMPC asked to continue the discussion about disparities, moving to stop and search. She informed streamed viewers that this was a regular report every six months and the youth focus was a new addition which helped to better understand stop and search activity on children and young people and was in direct response to the Mayors concern regarding child Q.

Action

WYP to attend a Mayor's Youth Advisory Group Meeting to talk about Use of Force and how best to communicate the figures to young people.

5. Stop and Search - to access the full report, click [here](#).

The DMPC was pleased to see that the children's information commissioner had made a statutory improvement of information request for data relating to strip searches of children from every constable and asked if WYP had received their letter. The DMPC asked if it was possible to see the response to the commissioner and the CC agreed to this.

The DMPC asked about page 2 of the report, after looking at the reasons for stop and search on children, could WYP explain how this was broken down by outcome across the categories (for example drugs, offensive weapons etc.)

T/ACC Sarah Baker clarified that the 'direct outcomes' mentioned in the paper was when an officer has found what they are looking for, what the purpose of the search was for, and a 'positive outcome' was when they have found something else that merited an arrest or an outcome in that sense.

In respect of the stop and search of children, the direct outcome rate had increased from 15.2% to 17.6%, when comparing the six-month period in 2021. The positive outcome rate had increased from 20.9% to 22.7%, so WYP had seen a 'positive' position in terms of the outcomes.

T/ACC Baker provided some extra data in other categories:

- Drugs searches, the direct outcome is 24.2% of the positive outcome rate is 28.9%
- offensive weapons is the direct outcome 11.3%, and the positive outcome in 17.1%
- Stolen property direct outcome 22.4%, positive outcome 26.9%
- Going equipped direct outcome 12.7%, positive outcome 18.1%
- Criminal damage direct outcome 1.3%, positive outcome 6.5%

T/ACC Baker added the searches might not always find specifically what they were looking for but generally there would be something in terms of an outcome.

The DMPC pointed out in response to the figures provided, that nearly 80% of the first number T/ACC Baker raised, nothing was found. She added that the last number raised, 6.5%, meant that approx. 94% of searches took place where nothing was found and she added that it seemed quite a lot of people were being stopped and searched and nothing was found on them, adding that this was where the work needed to be focused with those communities.

A deeper look was required into why they were being stopped and searched in the first place and she added that WYP needed to be able to genuinely explain to people why they were stopped/searched.

The DMPC said she suspected, due to there not being a breakdown in ethnicity, that if large numbers of Black people were stop searched and relatively low numbers of 'positive or direct outcomes' had been met then that would have an impact on the trust and confidence.

T/ACC Baker said it did impact on trust and confidence, adding it was about communication and engagement at the time of the event and having objective, honest conversations around the reason and grounds for stopping people.

The DMPC asked if there had been any work done with policing about challenging the numbers of positive/direct outcomes. She asked if WYP were asking themselves if they were conducting so many stop and searches and having such little positive/direct outcome, whether it was correct to stop that proportion of people, or if they could have stopped less. The DMPC also asked if WYP were able to think about who was being stopped and why, looking at the grounds that were used and unconscious bias.

T/ACC Baker said the latest PEEL (Police Efficiency, Effectiveness and Legitimacy) inspection figures showed approx. 96% of stop search had reasonable grounds, so it gave some reassurance, albeit those grounds were objective and they hit the criteria but there was much more work to do.

The DMPC said there was an opportunity to use the data to look at the grounds, though if 94% of the stop and searches had no outcome compared to looking at the impact that it has had on the community, and if there was any learning, or something that could be done differently.

T/ACC Baker said scrutiny panels were important because they provided feedback. Panel members could watch body worn footage.

The DMPC said she was interested to know what had changed as a result of the feedback from the Independent Advisory Group.

The CC said that all stop and search data was recorded on [Police.uk](https://www.police.uk) and was available to the public, it included location, time, and geography. He said WYP were in a dilemma for exactly the reasons the Deputy Mayor had spoken about, that whilst the independent inspectorate welcomed the WYP approach, communities were still concerned. Whilst WYP were trying to stop young people being murdered, stabbed, and assaulted, it was not seen that way. It was seen by some as over-policing and over-tightening on communities, he recognised WYP had to work harder to explain the process. Whilst there was positive outcome data it still was not a good enough outcome for communities.

The DMPC asked that through internal learning, with the hit rate being low, at what point could WYP make a different decision on their direction, prompting reflection and ongoing review.

The CC gave an example that Section 60 stop searches were introduced to try and prevent serious harm and serious violence to people, but that process in practise would increase stop search 'without outcome' and that posed something of a real dilemma.

The DMPC further said data quality continued to be an issue around self-defined ethnicity and she asked what qualitative work had been done to better understand why it continued to be an ongoing issue.

T/ACC Baker explained WYP had seen positive progress. From the last report that she viewed, the previous rate of not recording self-defined ethnicity was 0.1%, and that had remained static.

WYP had started to include self-defined ethnicities as a 'not stated' category and beneath that, there were a range of options officers must complete to say why it was not completed. It was about trying to narrow down and understand why they were not recording and what the issues were. This had been taken to local accountability meetings to be raised to make sure they had the required discussions. WYP had seen a reduction of 3.8%. Where no record was made, they asked districts to look at body worn video to review the encounters and have the discussions with the officer concerned. If there was a performance issue, it would be followed up. They also had a page dedicated to data quality.

The DMPC asked what percentage of Young People were stopped for drugs (based on smell of cannabis alone) instead of grounds based on more objective factors based on the individual or the area or the local intelligence.

T/ACC Baker said they struggled to answer this in terms of a percentage due to the number of records they had, as it required a manual review which was quite labour intensive. They said they were confident they were making appropriate changes to reduce actions taken by officers based on reliance of their smell of cannabis, and the ground search is now broken down in to three further stages which prompt an objective thought process. The force policy reaffirmed that position ensuring objective grounds. E-learning was also mandatory. Supervisors were reviewed and training was available on entry into WYP.

The DMPC asked if they could share more about the work they were doing to look at the Quality of encounters and how positive/negative feedback informed ongoing Training and development, particularly in relation to those who were disproportionately impacted by stop and search.

T/ACC Baker said the scrutiny panel and IAG helped identify good practice, they also looked at the paperwork and body worn footage to provide a holistic view and feedback which promoted wider learning. Senior leadership also had oversight when themes and issues were reoccurring. Refreshing stop search receipt, how to provide feedback, positive negative complaints, looking at QR codes and tech options for development. Stop and search training itself was also being refreshed in the coming months to ensure it was where it needed to be.

The DMPC said she had been in touch with some young Black boys from a local school and the CC had agreed to meet them and hear about their views on interactions with WYP. Twenty-two of the twenty-nine boys had themselves been stopped by police, and they were all aged between 13 and 16.

The DMPC pointed out this was a high proportion and suggested some of their feedback could be incorporated into WYP training.

Action

WYP to share the response to the letter from the Children's Information Commissioner regarding the statutory improvement of information request relating to strip searches of children.

6. Neighbourhood Crime – to access the full report click [here](#).

The DMPC noted that neighbourhood crime was known to be a quick “repeat location” for example in respect of burglary, she asked if WYP were doing house to house and ensuring that new officers were aware of how to target locations.

The CC said they had a range of crime prevention training from student officers to PCSOs, to have problem solving approaches like the SARA (Scanning, Analysis, Response, Assessment) model. They also had a host of initiatives around cuckooing. He said they focused on victim location offender repeats awareness, and burglary dwelling, adding it was however about balancing off the ability to do it with the resources available.

The DMPC asked what the current position of Integrated Offender Management (IOM) was and how repeat offenders were dealt with in this system.

T/ACC Baker said across the five policing districts, they had around 60 IOM officers, jointly managing around four hundred individuals, across the force. West Yorkshire had recently moved to a new national refreshed model which was designed to focus on neighbourhood crime and reduced acquisitive crime rates. There was a partnership approach with probation for example. She said there were three cohorts, the first being ‘serious and acquisitive crime’ cohort, being around 60% of the people they manage. This was based on a scoring system of previous offending history and the gravity of crime. The second, ‘flex’ cohort were the local priorities, so what was defined as a local need e.g., female offending specific to the area. Finally, the third cohort was the ‘frame,’ if there was a capacity, they look to add IOM focus, ensuring those individuals were provided for.

The DMPC asked how the business element of those specific crime types was targeted and how had this changed since the pandemic.

The CC said that the IOM programme focused on those causing the most harm and tended to focus on acquisitive crime such as burglary, robbery, theft, ASB and causing disruption e.g., hate crime. Or the focus on the individual and local priorities. There were hotspots or elements of focus, e.g., if there was an increase of theft of motor vehicles by organised crime then that would be a criminal investigation through organised crime teams. Whereas, if there were people with lifetime addiction issues where that was causing their repeat offending, that was when they would focus on those individuals too.

The DMPC added that HMICFRS (His Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary, Fire and Rescue Services) cited West Yorkshire as good practice on a recent report on

acquisitive crime and had sent it to partners so they could see the good work. The DMPC noted she could see there were quite a lot of opportunities coming through from the 'Harm to Hope' funding and wanted to know how 'Project Adder' was impacting on Neighbourhood Crime in Wakefield?

T/ACC Baker said there had been some positive outcomes with Project Adder, especially with the availability of hard drugs, noting the public health approach was the way to do it as it was very positive. She said the force did not yet know how it was affecting neighbourhood crime in terms of statistics and it was too soon to tell. WYP had eighty-five perpetrators signposted into drug treatment services, but whether they would stop long term offending was yet to be determined.

The DMPC added that the Mayor's office had bi-annual meetings with all five directors of public health around West Yorkshire to understand how everything was going across West Yorkshire and to find any co-working and commissioning opportunities. The DMPC extended the invite to WYP.

The DMPC said there was a large difference in victim satisfaction between residential burglary and vehicle crime and asked why that was and if WYP had any plans to rectify it?

T/ACC Baker said the position was the difference in satisfaction between attended and unattended crimes and WYP were in a difficult position around what resources they could deploy around certain crime types and their solvability. They knew people were more satisfied with attended crimes than unattended crimes and they did attend a higher proportion of burglaries than vehicle crimes, to provide a simplistic view on it. T/CSI Humpage said that there was something else around Crime Scene Investigation (CSI) attendance and providing additional information and support when a crime had taken place that also had an impact on confidence. Providing CSI did increase satisfaction; however, it was about understanding finite resources. They also looked at the satisfaction of unattended crimes, at the quality of the telephone conversation with call handlers, to make sure there was a straightforward check list being covered, giving people simple straight forward advice, which also helped with consistency.

T/ACC Baker said victim contact was another area, they had recently moved away from the traditional victim contact module in place of a new one, ensuring it was more bespoke to the victim's needs. The data was monitored, and they hoped to see dividends with it. In terms of training packages and tools which went with the guidance mentioned earlier, WYP were making sure that officers knew what made someone feel safer. Some of it was about providing an ease of access to people, having automated support such as a crime tracker. It was also about developing that idea so the victim could access real time information about their crime and have contact from the officer when an update had happened, as a lot of people liked to work online so it was getting that balance right for everyone.

The DMPC added that she was doing 'Message the Mayor' recently and there was a question asked about car crime. She said she did explain the process of attended and unattended crimes, and that public resources were not infinite and there were

assessments of not just risk but where harm and vulnerability exist, they would be a priority, although she understood those messages were hard for people to hear when they had been a victim of crime.

The DMPC asked where the good news stories were and where were the challenges.

T/ACC Baker said HMICFRS had graded WYP as outstanding in terms of recording crime, by understanding the problem, or a great deal of the problem and recording it with integrity and transparency ensuring they had the whole picture. However, a large number of crimes unfortunately impacted on the outcome rate and charges achieved by each force. This was because not every force was in the same position as WYP in terms of recording. Other good news was that the force had achieved just over 100,100 charges in year 21/22 for Neighbourhood Crime offences. WYP were eighth highest in the country.

T/ACC Baker said the position around WYP outcomes was that they always wanted to improve. The issue was resource availability, investigative quality and making sure WYP were doing the best it could to obtain all the evidence, making sure all the basics were done to get the positive outcomes.

7.Neighbourhood Policing and ASB – to access the full report click [here](#).

The DMPC asked how often Neighbourhood policing officers were used to Supplement officers for call handling and if this was being reviewed to ensure that it was only when necessary.

The CC said they had been able to maintain Neighbourhood Policing Officers (NPO) and officers in every ward across the county. PCSO's were not PC's, there were less of them than there were before, he wished there were more of them as it was an essential role for communities. They had seen more demand, so they used PCSO's or redeployed people out of safeguarding roles for example. The CC reassured the DMPC that it was going in the right direction. He also noted where they must redeploy a NPO, they would do everything in their power to send them to a crime in their own ward which would be something that they would have been dealing with down the line anyway.

The Chief Constable said WYP could not have a situation where a member of the public was waiting for the police to come to them and a NPO to walk past them. There were realities where they must send them to other calls to maintain the minimum service to the public. WYP would provide some statistics on it because they monitored it and held districts accountable for how often they deployed them off their own beat.

The DMPC said she did recall when HMICFRS graded WYP very well on the matter and did not suggest there was an issue so it would be good to see the data.

Action

WYP to provide data outside of the meeting around how often Officers were deployed to calls outside of their area

The DMPC asked what the process was for looking at the skill and experience balance between patrol and NPT and how that might change when West Yorkshire had a high number of young recruits.

T/ACC Baker said that the high number of young recruits posed a challenge, she explained what traditionally happened was that officers would spend a number of years in a patrol environment, getting to grips with core policing and then they would go into neighbourhood policing as a specialism. The process was still the same (if a vacancy arose on a Neighbourhood team it would be advertised, and people would apply for it) but being able to release those officers from patrol and on to a neighbourhood policing team was a challenge maintaining a basic level in order to respond to the emergency and priority calls when they came through. There was a difficult balance and where neighbourhood districts had been filling those vacancies, it was not at the speed they would like. What WYP knew from the PEQF (Police Education Qualifications Framework), the new student perspective, they could select an NPT if they chose but there were low numbers coming through. T/CSI Humpage added the three-day neighbourhood policing course to upskill NPT officers which offered a qualification, had been rolled out and was doing well. So even if they were not the most experienced, they would still get some special training.

The DMPC asked how much consideration was given to the solvability factors on the ASB crime types and how many were flagged for further investigation.

T/ACC Baker said all crimes, irrespective of their type were screened. It provided an opportunity for further investigation, and a positive outcome for victims. 37% of the specific neighbourhood crime types were screened and that was the norm.

The CC added 100% of crimes were investigated, they were all reviewed and looked at. Ones that had positive lines of enquiry would be progressed, 37% in neighbourhoods. It went up far higher in percentage for the more harmful crimes like harassment or domestic abuse. They were all recorded, reviewed, and investigated in a proportionate manner. 37% would go on for further investigation where there was more work to be done on them and those were the ones that ended up turning in to positive outcomes. Of course, the overall objective was to do more but there were not enough resources in policing and pragmatic decisions must be taken. WYP were pleased to be able to focus neighbourhood policing officers on some of those neighbourhood crimes in those areas.

The DMPC said it went back to the importance of communication with the victims around managing satisfaction, she also asked why in appendix B Calderdale District had an extremely high number of 'Total' ASB type offences.

T/ACC Baker said that a refreshed view of the paper saw there was a data error. The actual correct figures were 44% for 2021 and 32.7% for 2022 which were much more in line with where it would be expected to be.

The DMPC said residents and partners told us motorcycle enabled ASB was a growing issue in their districts, and she asked what was being done to combat it.

T/ACC Baker said rates around all districts had fallen, except for Kirklees, which had seen a small increase of 2.2%. The neighbourhood teams needed to make sure they were getting the messaging right. Because of perception, if people felt there was an issue, then there was an issue for them. WYP wanted to get the right messaging across with engagement and communication, making sure they provided reassurance. But the rates were coming down.

The DMPC said that improving communication would be good, she added that the Mayor had secured a further £550,000 (Safer Streets funding) to work alongside policing and community partners on this issue.

T/ ACC Baker said every district had an off-road motorcycle unit who could respond to those calls. Calderdale District struggled to find the officers to get them trained up, but funding had now been secured to progress that and respond more effectively.

The DMPC noted there had been some high-profile deaths of young people in West Yorkshire recently and so young people did need supporting to look after themselves.

The CC said WYP were continuing to use innovation in this area. Local Authorities used to have offroad motorcycles to oversee their land however they were no longer in place. To maintain that service WYP were using SmartWater, drones, CCTV, and ID methods to track people as well as physically get close to them as it was an impactful and intrusive element to ASB. The reality was the reports were going down, but some people had said that was because they were not reporting it so WYP would have to monitor this, it was a safety issue; and sadly, some very young children had been fatally injured as a result of the activities of some of these people.

8.Mental Health – please see full report [here](#).

The DMPC said the report highlighted the increase in demand on the police and partners and asked about managing that demand.

T/ ACC Baker said there was a process to monitor calls, and they reported on repeat mental health callers so they could work with local partners to identify and address the individual need and make sure care plans were in place. It meant reducing the demand by making sure that person was supported from the correct partner rather than the police.

The district reported to a central mental health improvement meeting where they had WYP oversight and consistency and a forum for learning. The demand on wait times for 136 handovers at the suites were challenging, it was monitored and that gave the opportunity to escalate locally where appropriate and pick up on learning. One of the most effective things from a district perspective was mental health nurses within the hubs. Frontline nurses that had the knowledge and expertise that get involved in calls and provide support was crucial with the volume that they were facing. They mitigated a lot of vulnerability and threat for the individual and to the officers who were not qualified to deal with some of the calls.

There was a lot going in to managing demand, a lot of it was practical like the mental health nurses and some more strategic partnership working issues.

The DMPC said she was in an APCC (Association of Police and Crime Commissioners) meeting recently when they said 60% of all calls were mental health or non-policing related.

The CC said WYP **found themselves** doing the safeguarding and the social work because nobody else was doing it. The force dealt with people in mental health crisis who were suicidal or missing from home or were themselves involved in ASB and violence through their mental health challenges. The force were sweeping all that up but also being criticised because they were not investigating crime. Officers were finding themselves increasingly in hospitals sitting with people trying to gain them admission or sitting with people who should be in other parts of the NHS system. WYP would continue to do their caring and safeguarding responsibilities when there was no one else **to do it but it was hindering policing doing other things.**

The DMPC said it was important to tell the public, so people understood that there was not a specified service for in-person crisis mental health response and the police often took on this responsibility.

The CC said that their front-line patrol officers would go from incident to incident and it often rotated around domestic abuse, missing from home and mental health, noting two of those incidents were not crimes. They were not doing what they wanted to do which was investigating crime and dealing with violence but spending half to two thirds of their time doing things that people would understand to not be policing roles.

The DMPC said the report stated around seventy children per month were encountering the Police due to their mental health. Most of this was extremely low level, with only sixteen children detained under section 136 of the Mental Health Act in the last 12 months, she asked for examples of what was meant by "low level" and how many of the young people were in mainstream school/education,

T/ACC Baker said the term low level needs to be taken with caution, as it was understood to the individual, it would not feel low level, as what they were going through at that time was challenging and upsetting to them. "Low level" was the police response that was required. A lot of calls were third party response calls such as from a charity (e.g., NSPCC or Childline) that had had someone call them and say they are feeling unwell and wanted to harm themselves. The charity then would share the location and officers would complete a welfare check. The reality sometimes was on arrival, their parents were aware, they were under a GP and the person was just phoning to have support. There was no reason to have a police role in those situations, sometimes further questioning by the third party would have negated the reason for officers to attend. It was about ensuring the right agency was helping and supporting them.

The DMPC said the VRU and Crest Research had done a piece of work about young people who were looked after, or not in mainstream education, and mental health

and criminalisation and those cohorts were very high. The DMPC asked to understand if the force had that data.

T/ ACC Baker said in terms of education there was a gap. There was some interesting work taking place now which focussed on data sharing to see how WYP could bring that data together to review it. It was early days however, the position in the meantime was to look at how WYP could develop a holistic picture.

The DMPC said she welcomed the ongoing work around Neurodiversity, and asked if they could say more about it and share more detail about how learning would be shared with officers and PCSOs across West Yorkshire.

T/ ACC Baker said there was a training package that had been developed by a mental health nurse who worked with policing, which was going to their mandatory training board in November for decision on how best to roll it out. It would be aimed at all frontline staff on how to deal with neurodiversity such as ADHD, Autism and Dyspraxia. It explained to the officers what those conditions could present like, and how to help them better deal with a situation and meet the person's needs, including how to interact with them. It would also include signposting and accessing further support.

The DMPC said that was helpful because the Mayor's engagement and casework team had shared examples of where some members of the public who were neurodiverse had experienced a negative police experience due to a lack of understanding. Also, where some people had entered the Criminal Justice System when it could have been avoided.

The DMPC said given the relatively high incidence of suicide in Yorkshire and the Humber, could she have more information about the TRiM (Trauma Risk incident Management) programme and how it was being used to support staff and officers who were dealing with such incidents, as well as supporting those officers and staff who were most at risk of suicide.

T/ ACC Baker said TRiM itself was not used for specific incidents, it was initiated by team supervisors when they had a conversation with an officer or because of the nature of an incident they felt there was a need. This may be a road traffic accident, a child death, or for a family liaison officer supporting a family through something. It was different for different people which was why it was good because it had the flexibility and methodology to support somebody and the ability to be used across a wide range of different responses to help officers start to process what they were experiencing.

The DMPC asked if they thought TRiM was effective in preventing worsening mental health and people taking their own lives. T/CSI Humpage said certainly so and they had received positive feedback.

The DMPC said she was aware there was a case from a former officer who did not feel like they had been supported in the right way. She said it was about

recognising that support cannot always be right for every individual all the time, but the commitment to supporting people with their mental health was there.

The CC said some of the processes had changed since that officer had left the organisation. WYP provided further psychological counselling support as well as the TRiM process. The CC said we can't underestimate the long term sustained impact of trauma on police officers, recent information suggested 85-95% of police officers had some degree of trauma. The DMPC agreed, she added it was right that we recognised that policing and trauma went hand in hand.

10. Future Agenda Items

- Drugs and Alcohol
- Safeguarding
- Serious Crime
- VAWG
- Road Safety
- Exception Paper – DMPC asked for a paper from WYP about work they were doing in preparation for the cost-of-living crisis and its impact on society.

ACTION

The CC agreed to produce a paper for the cost-of-living crisis from a policing perspective.

11. Any Other Business – none

12. Next Meeting

24 January 2023 at 1400

6. In respect of the safety of women and girls the priority also highlights:

- we will make West Yorkshire a hostile place to exploiters, through developing strong deterrents, designing-out crime, supporting community challenge, making reporting crime simpler, and increasing confidence in the police]
- Support grass-roots community organisations that provide important services for women and girls.
- Use developing technology and tools to understand where and why women and girls feel unsafe in public spaces
- Work to ensure women and girls are safe on public transport and taxis.

7. The Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) will continue to develop their innovative approaches to tackling serious violence in, and with communities, through their ground-breaking work. Taking a public health approach, the VRU seeks to improve the health and safety of all members of the community by addressing the underlying risk factors that increase the likelihood that an individual will become a victim or a perpetrator of violence.

8. There are also specific objectives and outcomes regarding the reduction of Serious Organised Crime contained within the plan performance framework.

9. Finally, SOC also forms part of the Strategic Policing Requirement (SPR) which was published in July 2012 as the Government recognised that there were some aspects of policing that required a national response, and that there was a need for a balance between localism and meeting national requirements. The SPR document sets out the Home Secretary's view of the national threats that the police must prepare for and the appropriate national policing capabilities that are required to counter those threats. Details of the SPR can be found in the Police and Crime Plan.

KEY INFORMATION

Mayoral/DMPC/VRU Activity to date includes:

- Supported weapons amnesties and WYP lead campaigns across the serious and violent crime arena.
- Supported the recent re-launch of Programme Precision a Partnership response to Serious Violent Crime.
- On 14 April 2022 the VRU announced it would receive £5,863,803 to continue its pioneering response to serious violent crime, with an added guarantee of funding for the next three years.
- The overall estimated cost for Serious Violence in West Yorkshire at £960,534,113 - almost £1 billion. Between April and December 2021, 5816 young people were supported across 41 VRU funded interventions.

- The West Yorkshire VRU has helped around 200 people over the age of 25 in 2021/22.
- Exhibition at the Royal Armouries, entitled 'At the Sharp End: Tackling Violent Crime Together in West Yorkshire'. It visually showcases the efforts of the West Yorkshire Violence Reduction Unit and Op Jemlock in combatting serious violent crime and includes a display of seized weapons. This will be exhibited here for six months, during which we expect more than 100,000 people will have the opportunity to see it, after which it will tour the West Yorkshire region
- The VRU Established a Community Advisory Group in January 2021. The aim of the CAG is to provide a consultation platform with a regular group of volunteers and allow them to use their local knowledge of West Yorkshire communities to comment on and influence new VRU interventions and ensure any proposals best suit what our communities want and need to reduce serious violence. Most importantly, the group is owned and chaired by members – providing a voice for the community.
- The VRU has completed a co-production pilot held in Leeds during 2020/21 and in Kirklees during 2021/22. The unit is looking at plans for 2022/23.
- The VRU Knowledge hub has an extensive Research Programme:
 - Social media and & vicarious online trauma
 - The experiences of young people with low level mental health issues and violence
 - Neurodiversity, young people and violence.
 - Exploring the links between drugs, alcohol and serious violence.
 - Raising aspirations of young people
 - Violence Against Women & Girls (complete)
 - Education Inclusion (complete)
 - Inequalities (complete)
 - Trauma informed education (complete)

A summary of the Unit's work can be found in their Annual Report.

- **Mayor's Safer Communities Fund**

During the Mayors first year the former PCC Safer Communities Fund continued to deliver projects to tackle serious violence in accordance with the former police and crime plan under grant rounds 19 (completed 31 Jan 2022) and 20 (completed on 31 March 2022). Details of projects funded can be found here ([Mayor's Safer Communities Fund - West Yorkshire Combined Authority \(westyorks-ca.gov.uk\)](https://www.westyorks-ca.gov.uk/mayors-safer-communities-fund))

The Mayors Safer Communities Fund Grant rounds 1 and 2 have awarded 105 projects a total of £534k with 21 projects focussing on Serious Violence sharing £105,589.50 and impacting 6,661 people.

PARTNERSHIP CONTRIBUTION

- Violence Reduction Unit - The Violence Reduction Unit take a multi-agency approach, bringing together police, local government, public health, voluntary

and third sector, community leaders and other key partners to tackle violent crime and crucially to understand its underlying causes, the unit works closely with colleagues from the Policing and Crime Dept. particularly around interventions, engagement and commissioning.

- **Partnership Executive Group (PEG):** Chaired by the Mayor of West Yorkshire Mayor and Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime, this is a quarterly meeting of Chief Executives, Chief Constable and leaders who provide scrutiny and oversight of the VRU core function, delivery progress, strategic direction, and financial decisions.
- **Reducing Serious Violence Executive Strategic Group:** Chaired by the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime, this is a bi-monthly meeting of senior strategic leaders who provide system leadership and accountability for key areas of responsibility, including the delivery of a public health whole systems approach and driving the strategic direction.
- **Partnership Delivery Group (PDG):** This is a monthly meeting, chaired by the VRU Director, involves wide ranging stakeholder and partnership representation.
- The Policing and Crime Team supports the work of the South and West Yorkshire Resettlement Consortium, which seeks to improve the transition between Wetherby Young Offenders Institute and Youth Justice Services and promotes initiatives around identity shift of those who have become involved in criminality at a young age. In addition, colleagues are working with WYP and the VRU to support staff within Wetherby to improve searching of residents, with a view to fewer weapons being concealed and used.
- Through the Local Criminal Justice Board WYP have been encouraged to revise its approach to tackling prison crime which regularly involves serious violence, and as a result, improvements are being made to the structure moving forward.

EQUALITY, DIVERSITY, AND INCLUSION

With a diverse population distributed across urban and rural areas, understanding the needs of our communities can be complex. It is crucial that we are engaged with all our communities to understand their needs so we can serve them well. The health needs of people in the criminal justice system are increased by additional social needs and inequalities, unemployment, rough sleeping, lack of education, training and social isolation.

ATTACHMENTS

[Chief Constables report – Programme Precision](#) (PDF 1.23MB)
[Chief Constables report – Serious Violence Fund 'GRIP'](#) (PDF 355KB)

vehicles, safe attitudes and when an accident happens the response to the Collision.

The main objective will see us working towards eliminating all traffic fatalities and severe injuries while increasing safe, healthy and equitable transport for all partly through the leadership of the new Vision Zero Strategic board and by delivering an effective Vision Zero approach across all the districts. The first meeting of the Vision Zero board took place in December 2021.

- West Yorkshire Combined Authority Safer roads work - The Mayor's Transport Strategy prioritises work through our Safer Roads Partnership to reduce casualty numbers on our roads. During the COVID-19 pandemic we have seen increased take-up of cycling and walking. This mode shift is welcomed and has been sustained by interventions supported by Active Travel funding, but injuries to pedestrians and cyclists have increased and a business-as-usual approach with existing levels of funding will not be adequate. We will embed road safety into our design and interventions (alongside education, training and publicity programmes) and strengthen relationships with key stakeholders such as West Yorkshire Police.
- Part of the solution to reducing road deaths is encouraging more people onto public transport, with the Bus Safety Feedback Tool helping the Mayor understand what some of those barriers look like.
- Safety of Women and Girls: Bus Safety Feedback Tool campaign– June 2022 - In November 2021, the Combined Authority was successful in a bid to the Home Office for the Safety of Women at Night Fund. This is funding a project to support women and girls' safety on the West Yorkshire transport system, with a particular focus on the night-time economy. The first project is a web-based safety feedback tool on the MCard Mobile App, to allow customers to feedback their bus journey experiences and for us to use this insight to inform future investments and interventions. We will also launch a new mini site for passengers to access sources of information such as bus tracking and other travel tools to help reduce the need for unnecessary waiting at West Yorkshire bus stops, which is a known concern for people travelling alone in the evening.
- Commissioned services to support victims are available to all victims of road traffic collisions where a crime may have been committed, including those who do not report to the police. This includes the core referral and local support service and the restorative justice service.
www.westyorkshire-pcc.gov.uk/how-we-work/supporting-victims
- The Mayor has supported the road safety charity Brake which provides a specialist national service to victims of road traffic collisions resulting in death

or serious injury. We have provided funding to road safety charity BRAKE via the Police Property Act Fund.

- As part of the Mayor's leadership on the road safety agenda, the Combined Authority has recruited a Vision Zero Policy Manager and a Vision Zero Policy Assistant who are due to start on 6 Feb 2023 to significantly bolster the resource available to develop and deliver a West Yorkshire Vision Zero Strategy in the next 12 months.
- These two posts are funded through the West Yorkshire Safety Camera Partnership, and underline the new momentum that all partners are bringing to this agenda to achieve the ambition of on one killed or seriously injured on West Yorkshire's roads by 2040.

6. Mayor's Safer Communities Fund

During the Mayor's first year the former PCC Safer Communities Fund continued to deliver projects to support Road Safety in accordance with the former police and crime plan under grant rounds 19 (completed 31 Jan 2022) and 20 (completed on 31 March 2022). Details of projects funded can be found here ([Mayor's Safer Communities Fund - West Yorkshire Combined Authority \(westyorks-ca.gov.uk\)](https://www.westyorks-ca.gov.uk/mayors-safer-communities-fund))

To date, the Mayor's Safer Communities Fund has awarded 3 projects tackling Road Safety a total of £17,595.52, these projects have impacted a total of 160 people.

PARTNERSHIP CONTRIBUTION

The Mayor has representation on the West Yorkshire Safer Roads Executive which is a partnership of all 5 districts working together to tackle road safety. Please see Appendix A for more detail.

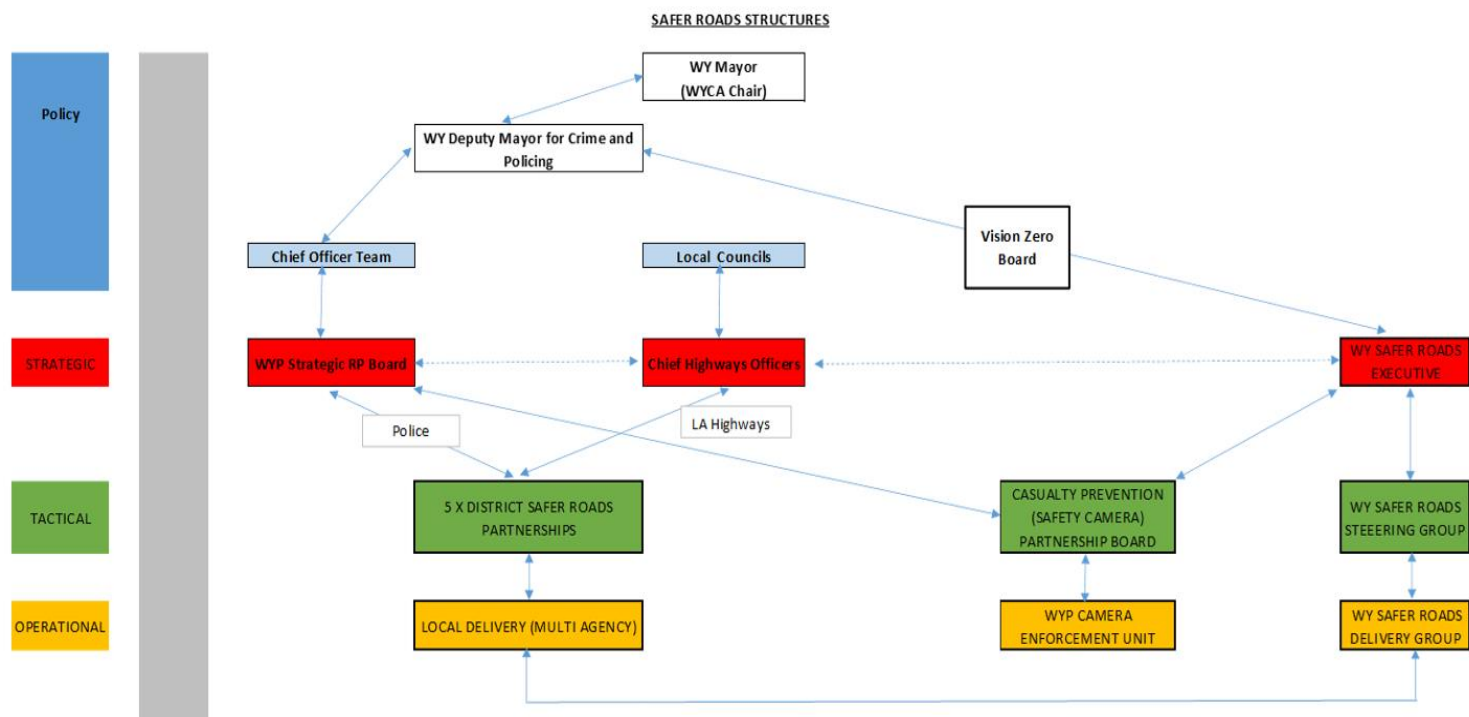
EQUALITY, DIVERSITY, AND INCLUSION

There are significant equality, diversity, and inclusion aspects to the road safety agenda. Some communities, including those impacted by multiple deprivation, are much more affected by the issues than others. Younger people are deterred from taking out insurance by the high costs involved.

ATTACHMENT

[Chief Constables report – Road Safety](#) (PDF 567KB)

Appendix A



As mentioned above the Police and Crime Plan embeds the principles of a public health approach to policing and crime by making safer places and thriving communities and responding to multiple and complex needs two of its four strategic priorities in recognition that supporting people away from the harm that drugs and alcohol can cause requires a whole systems approach.

Drugs and alcohol misuse are part of the wider determinants of crime and community safety, that requires the designing and commissioning of appropriate services to reduce the harm on individuals and communities. To support delivery of this harm reduction, the Mayor has continued to provide funding through her Community Safety Fund to Community Safety Partnerships to enable them to commission appropriate services for each local area.

This passported fund contributes to specific criminal justice related drug and alcohol support, as well as youth based initiatives that educate young people away from substance and alcohol misuse.

The specific drug and alcohol related outcomes of the Community Safety Fund are:

- Supporting services and early intervention approaches in preventing crime and anti-social behaviour. (*Keeping People Safe & Building Resilience*)
- Reducing crime and disorder through placed based community safety initiatives identified by the Community Safety Partnership. (*Safer Places and Thriving Communities*)
- Tackling the linked determinants of crime as part of a wider local approach on responding to multiple and complex needs, including re-offending and re-victimisation. (*Responding to Multiple & Complex Needs*)

The Mayor also supports specific dedicated testing of those arrested for offences likely to be linked to Class A substance misuse through the Test on Arrest / custody based Drug Intervention Programme. A positive test result allows a number of treatment options to be considered to support individuals out of the cycle of drug related offending.

The Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) have conducted a research project looking at the links between drugs and violence.

The Mayor has co-ordinated bids locally to the Safer Streets 4 Fund that have resulted in safe spaces being introduced in towns and cities. These safe spaces support people to enjoy the night time economy and offer a range of services and support, including help to those that become vulnerable due to consuming of drugs and or alcohol.

Of note is the development of Combatting Drugs Partnerships across the county with each district currently shaping its practice and processes in this arena. Work is in train with WYP to create a WY wide strategic board chaired by the DM to provide governance and ensure a co-ordinated approach.

8. Mayor's Safer Communities Fund

During the Mayors first year the former PCC Safer Communities Fund continued to deliver projects to support Drugs and Alcohol in accordance with the former police and crime plan under grant rounds 19 (completed 31 Jan 2022) and 20 (completed on 31 March 2022). Details of projects funded can be found here ([Mayor's Safer Communities Fund - West Yorkshire Combined Authority \(westyorks-ca.gov.uk\)](https://www.westyorks-ca.gov.uk/mayors-safer-communities-fund))

To date, the Mayors Safer Communities Fund has awarded 25 projects tackling Drugs and Alcohol a total of £142,105.47, these projects have impacted an total of 5690 people.

PARTNERSHIP CONTRIBUTION

Drugs and Alcohol interventions and support are undertaken in partnership with Community Safety Partnerships. Activity to date is highlighted within the report.

EQUALITY, DIVERSITY, AND INCLUSION

Drugs and Alcohol is tackled most effectively in partnership. It is known that minorities groups and marginalised individuals can be at increased risk and vulnerable drug and alcohol abuse.

ATTACHMENT

[Chief Constables report – Drugs and Alcohol](#) (PDF 452KB)

control, financial abuse), work to influence and educate young people, and perpetrator programmes that reduce reoffending

Priority 2: Keeping people safe and building resilience

- The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted on the volume of crime that disproportionality affects women and girls. We will work to uncover this hidden harm, getting the support and justice to those who need it.
- Work with all partners to embed a violence against women and girls' delivery framework.
- Reduce vulnerability and isolation by engaging women and girls in education, employment, and training opportunities.
- Challenge the male community to stand up and be counted, as role models to their peers, calling out unacceptable behaviour

Priority 3: Safer Places and Thriving Communities

- This Plan will make West Yorkshire a hostile place to exploiters, through developing strong deterrents, designing-out crime, supporting community challenge, making reporting crime simpler, and increasing confidence in the police.
- Support grass-roots community organisations that provide important services for women and girls.
- Use developing technology and tools to understand where and why women and girls feel unsafe in public spaces.
- Work to ensure women and girls are safe on public transport and taxis

Priority 4: Responding to Multiple and complex needs

- Bring a trauma-informed focus to those supporting women and girls who have experienced exploitation.
- Bring a whole systems approach to the safety of women and girls' agenda, for both victims and perpetrators.
- Embed the violence against women and girls' priority in the new Serious Violence Duty.
- Evaluate the impact of commissioned perpetrator programmes to understand what works to reduce violent behaviour

The Police and Crime Plan includes a series of indicators that will be used to measure performance which, while not solely related to women and girls, reflect the fact that women and girls are disproportionately represented in the associated crime cohort. These include:

- Increasing positive outcomes for victims of domestic and sexual abuse and violence
- Reducing the number of repeat victims of domestic abuse
- Increase the use of Domestic Violence Protection Orders and Domestic Violence Protection Notices
- Increase the use of Stalking Prevention Orders
- Increase the % of female officers

Performance against the indicators in the Police and Crime Plan is reported via the Mayor's Delivery Quarterly Meeting and the Police and Crime Panel.

KEY INFORMATION

6. Mayoral/DMPC and VRU activity to date includes:

- The VRU Response Strategy and West Yorkshire Needs Assessment VRU literature review which: Provided an insight into the causes and impacts of Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) as understood in current literature and service provision; Identified the needs of women and girls in West Yorkshire to support the development and introduction of intelligence led, evidence based sustainable intervention and provision; Offered an overview of current knowledge whilst identifying gaps in knowledge and recommendations to prompt engagement and localised research. Findings from the review suggested the implementation a long-term public health approach, which tackles the deep rooted and ingrained social, health and economic problems facing women and girls as the best chance of addressing this issue.
- The VRU have also completed a VAWG literature review in partnership with Integrated Care Systems and Together Women and a response strategy to the literature review will be published shortly.
- Safer Streets Primary bid – Supporting women’s safety in parks. Each Local Authority received £46K to support women and girls’ safety focusing on two parks per district. The funding is split as follows:
 - £10K per park to improve the look and feel, lighting, replacing damaged equipment / features, introducing new features / equipment / seating etc. This included “reclaim the park” / “taking a stand” launch events for parks to promote women’s safety / male behaviour change.
 - £10K per park to develop those two parks as community assets for women and girls’ groups, working with local groups and secondary schools to understand what they want from the park, and facilitate activities for those groups. These have included sports activities, dog walking, picnics, self-defence, dance classes.
 - £6k per authority to fund a role (either internally or to a Third Sector group) to drive activity in relation to the community asset work and build sustainability.
 - University of Leeds led research project, together with women’s groups, residents, community safety professionals and the Combined Authority, looking to understand how and why women and girls feel unsafe in parks and develop guidelines for Parks design that has regional and national impact.
- Safer Streets Secondary bid – Challenging sexist and predatory behaviour in FE / HE institutions

This was an offer to 10 institutions in West Yorkshire developing consent workshops and active upstander training during Freshers week for the first-year students;

- Consent training workshop includes train the trainer approach for institution staff to build sustainability post funding. Delivered by Basis Yorkshire.
- Active upstander/bystander training for peers to be able to challenge unacceptable behaviour in a safe way on and around campus.
- Personal safety & conflict management techniques training.
- Campus based Behaviour Change Campaign – coproduced by staff and students.
- Safety of Women at Night Fund – Focusing on Transport and the Night-Time Economy - West Yorkshire wide projects as follows:
 - An anonymous bus safety feedback tool on the Yorcard mobile application, allowing users to feedback on their feelings of safety at any point along their journey. Also featuring travel safety information. Data collected from the App reporting tool along with other intelligence will allow for targeted interventions to take place on routes that have high levels of violence against women and girls as reported by passengers and staff. Transport staff and police in plain clothes will ride the routes identified to address any issues at high-risk times.
 - West Yorkshire Police-led enhanced active upstander training to licensed venue staff in the night-time economy for them to challenge unacceptable behaviour. This included a train the trainer approach for managers so they can train new staff in the hospitality industry. An upstander approach identifies those individuals have a role to play in the prevention of abuse being committed against/ or by others. This approach for violence prevention focuses on boys and men not as perpetrators or potential perpetrators, but as empowered upstanders who can confront abusive peers and support abused ones. Likewise, the model focuses on girls and women not as victims or potential targets of harassment, rape, and abuse, but as empowered upstanders who can support abused peers and confront abusive ones.
 - West Yorkshire wide “Ask for Angela” campaigns relaunch and reinvigorated, which allows patrons of venues to use this covert phrase to ask for support and assistance and included training for licensed premises staff to support customers who approach them.
 - Other District night-time economy-orientated projects which largely ran on Friday and Saturday nights
- Ministry of Justice (MoJ) Funding for Victims and Witnesses

The MoJ funding is for the provision of local commissioning of victims’ support services across West Yorkshire to support all victims of crime. Information of all allocations of this funding are available on the Policing and Crime website.

For this report the following funded provision is for women and girls only.

- Rape Crisis Centres - For all women and girls affected by rape and sexual violence.

- Independent Domestic Violence Advisers (IDVAs) for the following groups of women and girls - BME: Black, Minority Ethnic women and girls
- Sex workers and women being or have been sexually exploited for females victims in prison
- Independent Sexual Violence Advisers (ISVAs) for the following groups of women and girls, Specialist Rape crisis, Specialist Rape crisis Children and Young people.
- Specialist Rape crisis BME: Black, Minority Ethnic people women and girls
- Jyoti Service - Specialist service for BME: Black, Minority Ethnic women and girls, which is run by Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic women offering a culturally sensitive approach to dealing with issues around rape and sexual violence.
- Mayoral Engagement - The Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime (DMPC) and the office supported the Mayor's attendance at joint events and engagements throughout International Women's Week which began Monday 7 March 2021 and concluded with the Women's Day Symposium on 12 March 2022. A summary of events/engagements are detailed as follows:
- CARA Launch Event, Wednesday 9 March - The DMPC opened the launch of a virtual launch event for the CARA perpetrator programme (Cautions and Relationship Abuse). In 2020 the West Yorkshire Police and Crime Commissioner commissioned Restorative Solutions CIC, partnered with the Hampton Trust, to introduce and deliver CARA over a period of 2 years. This partnership brings substantial relevant expertise and local knowledge to this service. Eligibility is for standard risk first time offenders, issued with a Conditional Caution by West Yorkshire Police. The launch followed a decision to extend the contract for a further year until June 2023.
- Rosalie Ryrie Foundation – (DMPC & The Mayor) - The Rosalie Ryrie Foundation support people who are victims and perpetrators of domestic abuse and people whose behaviours are abusive. They work with adults, children, and young people from all backgrounds to raise awareness and provide support. As part of the launch of the Police and Crime plan the Mayor and DMPC met with a group of women who have been victims of Domestic Abuse. Rosalie Ryrie have been previously funded by SCF and the VRU and are currently funded by the Mayor's Safer Communities Fund.

International Women's Day symposium, Sat 12 March 2022 – Policing and Crime Speakers at the symposium focussed on the Safety of women and girls and included perspectives to cover:

- Context - How safe do women and girls really feel?
- Reassurance - Showcase the West Yorkshire Police Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy.
- Solutions - hear about lived experience and what supports victims and those harmed by crime.

- Introduce how interventions at a young age can be part of the solution to make women and girls safe.

Mayor's Safer Communities Fund - During the Mayor's first year the former PCC Safer Communities Fund continued to deliver projects to support women and girls in accordance with the former police and crime plan under grant rounds 19 (completed 31 Jan 2022) and 20 (completed on 31 March 2022). Details of projects funded can be found here ([Mayor's Safer Communities Fund - West Yorkshire Combined Authority \(westyorks-ca.gov.uk\)](https://www.westyorks-ca.gov.uk/mayors-safer-communities-fund))

The Policing and Crime Team appointed Eran Sandhu as the Women and Girls Policy Officer on 20 June 2022.

The mayor hosted two co-design events in May and September 2022 to form the West Yorkshire Safety of Women and Girls Strategy.

In July the announcement that victims' support services across West Yorkshire are set to receive nearly £14m in a cash boost aimed at supporting the region's most vulnerable. The funding will secure services for the next three years, and will pay for over 70 different services and support roles for victims and witnesses across West Yorkshire including 52 Independent Sexual Violence/Domestic Violence Advisers (ISVA/IDVA). A new West Yorkshire wide service will also be established to specifically support victims of Domestic Abuse related Stalking.

Also in July, The Mayor and Community Safety Partners are successful in a bid to the Safer Streets Fund. £717,953.61 will be directed into a number of projects to support the safety of women and girls across the night-time economy in West Yorkshire. A portion of the money will also enable the development of a male targeted behaviour change campaign designed to address attitudes and approaches towards women.

In August, Over £500,000 was secured to support the victims and survivors of domestic abuse and to reduce reoffending across West Yorkshire

In November, Mayor's Safety of Women and Girls Strategy officially launched. The strategy reveals the shocking experiences and challenges facing women and girls, including a recent survey that found 97% believe 'being a woman' affects their personal safety, and outlines a plan to tackle this. The launch of the Mayoral Safety of Women and Girls strategy comes with £992k of Women and Girls funding over the next three years from UK Shared Prosperity Fund. The criteria for the Women and Girls strand of the UK SPF has been shared with Local Authorities, with an encouragement to work closely with the Voluntary, Community and Social Enterprise sector in developing the proposals.

The Mayor's Safer Communities Fund GR1 and GR2 awarded in 2022 – 100 projects were awarded a total of £534,286 with **54 projects (54%) stating they were supporting women and girls (£354,945) and impacting 21,174 people.**

PARTNERSHIP CONTRIBUTION

The Policing and Crime Team have several Partnership Boards including:

- Women's Focus Group
- Criminal Justice Board Victim and Witness Group
- Domestic and Sexual Abuse Board
- West Yorkshire Anti-Slavery Partnership
- Children's Risk and Vulnerability Group

EQUALITY, DIVERSITY, AND INCLUSION

The Safety of Women and girls is everyone's responsibility and is most effective in partnership. It is known that minorities groups and marginalised individuals can be at increased risk and vulnerable.

ATTACHMENT

[Chief Constables report – VAWG](#) (PDF 238KB)

6. In respect of the safety of women and girls the priority also highlights the Mayor will work in partnership to reduce crimes that disproportionately affect women and girls and understand the extent of child sexual offences and domestic abuse which was hidden during the pandemic. We will do this by ensuring that more victims are accessing support services and we are working with all partners across organisational boundaries to support vulnerable people.

KEY INFORMATION

7. Mayoral/DMPC Activity to date includes:

- The Mayor and DMPC supported the 16 Days of Action Against Domestic Abuse which takes place annually between November 25 to December 10.
- On the 24th November the Mayor launched her Safety of Women and Girls Strategy at West Yorkshire's annual Third Sector Conference in Calderdale.

The four key aims to bring about societal change are:

- Education and Prevention: through events to raise awareness of the issue in schools, colleges, and universities across the region.
- Behaviour Change: including delivering a behaviour change programme to empower men to be allies.
- Safe Spaces: working to improve safety in the public, private and digital space.
- Supporting the Sector: securing funding for vital services in the region through working together with partners including the voluntary, community and social enterprise sector and private businesses.
- The strategy, which puts the voices of women and girls at its heart, will be delivered in partnership with West Yorkshire Police, local councils, community organisations, businesses and the public.

A further £1 million of funding has been made available by the mayor and builds on work already underway which includes:

- £14 million for victims' services across the next three years, many of which support women and girls;
- A SmartTag spray for use in night-time venues that tags offenders with a unique forensic code so they can be identified and brought to justice;
- Funding "Ask for Angela" services which enables those who feel vulnerable or unsafe to seek assistance in bars, clubs or businesses.
- Over £500,000 for domestic abuse perpetrator programmes across West Yorkshire to reduce re-offending.

<https://www.westyorks-ca.gov.uk/media/9463/the-safety-of-women-and-girls-strategy.pdf>

- Grants from the West Yorkshire Mayor's office are supporting classes including the Springback programme in Leeds and Women & Girls Boxercise in Wakefield. The classes aim to help women and girls recover from past experiences and develop strength and confidence.
- In June 2022 West Yorkshire Safeguarding Week took place. Throughout the week, the five West Yorkshire Districts of Bradford, Calderdale, Kirklees, Leeds and Wakefield, Safeguarding Children Partnerships, and Safeguarding Adults Boards, supported by their Community Safety Partnerships, West Yorkshire Police and many other partners brought the latest in safeguarding developments and information to those who work or volunteer to protect children and adults and raising awareness with communities, families', individuals and businesses across West Yorkshire.
- West Yorkshire Safeguarding Communications Group continues to bring WYP, WYCA, LA authority communications leads and the third sector to develop and deliver collaborative safeguarding campaigns. A 12-month Communication Plan has been developed with key dates and campaigns and shared with the members.
- Victim Support, a victim's charity, showcased their new service to support the victims of stalking to over 70 participants from 18 agency partners. The service, which launched in October, was funded by over £450,000 from West Yorkshire Mayor, Tracy Brabin.
- The West Yorkshire Anti-Slavery Partnership (WYASP) chaired by the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime (DMPC) continues to meet and is developing a forward plan for 2023 to support members in this challenging and ever-changing area of exploitation that touches us all in some way. Network members, as well as sharing and discussing local updates are planning to engage with specialist services and national organisations to continue developing our partnership responses.
- The West Yorkshire Children's Risk and Vulnerability Group (WYR&V) are also planning to have a series of meetings during 2023 collaborating and developing responses to child risk and vulnerability matters across West Yorkshire. The group brings together WYP Safeguarding leads, Local Children's Safeguarding Partnership Managers and Health representatives.
- The WYR&V group also had standing agenda updates and best practice sharing from the WYP Safeguarding Central Governance Unit, district police leads, the Local Safeguarding Partnerships and the Violence Reduction

Unit. The group also had an update from health on the ICS safeguarding approach going forward, the WY Safeguarding Communications

8. Mayor's Safer Communities Fund

During the Mayors first year the former PCC Safer Communities Fund continued to deliver projects to Safeguard Vulnerable People in accordance with the former police and crime plan under grant rounds 19 (completed 31 Jan 2022) and 20 (completed on 31 March 2022). Details of projects funded can be found here ([Mayor's Safer Communities Fund - West Yorkshire Combined Authority \(westyorks-ca.gov.uk\)](https://www.westyorks-ca.gov.uk))

The Mayors Safer Communities Fund GR1 and GR2 awarded in 2022 – 100 projects were awarded a total of £534,286 A number of projects are delivering on multiple themes listed below:

Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation, Domestic Abuse, Fraud & Cyber Crime, Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery, So Called “Honour” Based Abuse, Stalking and Harassment, Rape and Sexual Offences.

PARTNERSHIP CONTRIBUTION

Safeguarding is most effective when done in partnership and these are detailed in the examples above.

EQUALITY, DIVERSITY, AND INCLUSION

Safeguarding is everyone's responsibility and is most effective in partnership. It is known that minorities groups and marginalised individuals can be at increased risk and vulnerable to abuse and exploitation.

It is important that all safeguarding policies, strategies, delivery, and discussion is inclusive and ensures all services and support is accessible for all. Recognising and embracing diversity and being inclusive are the core foundations and key principles of safeguarding. This includes the people delivering the services as well as those receiving them.

ATTACHMENT

[Chief Constables report – Safeguarding](#) (PDF 265KB)

COMMUNITY OUTCOMES MEETING

24 January 2023

SUBJECT: Cost of living – Exception paper

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT PRODUCED BY WEST YORKSHIRE POLICE

1. The attached report outlines the work undertaken by West Yorkshire Police in respect of the cost of living potential increase in crime/demand.

RECOMMENDATION

2. That the Mayor/DMPC uses the report to scrutinise WYP.

POLICE AND CRIME PLAN 21-24

3. The Police and Crime Plan was developed after extensive public and partner consultation culminating in the creation of 'The Voice of West Yorkshire'. Face to face and online consultation and engagement ran from 1 September 2021- 30 November 2021; The Voice of West Yorkshire is one a of two key documents which supports the Police and Crime Plan 2021 -24.
4. The plan sets out a series of objectives under each of the priorities which also impact on discussions around the cost of living impact as follows:

Priority 2: Keeping people safe and building resilience

- Understand and mitigate the hidden harm of the COVID-19 pandemic, including child sexual offences and domestic abuse
- Bring a whole person approach to the different strands of vulnerability.
- Reduce exploitation of vulnerable people by disrupting drugs supply and County Lines activity.
- Work in partnership to protect those most vulnerable to Cyber Crime including fraud, online abuse, and exploitation.

Priority 3: Safer Places and Thriving Communities

- Stop young people becoming involved in Serious Violence.
- Through a collective and collaborative approach, target the most dangerous and determined organised criminals who exploit vulnerable people.
- Tackle ASB at the earliest opportunity through a tiered approach of prevention, intervention, and enforcement.
- Tackling inequality and poverty to help communities to increase their prosperity and recover from the impact of COVID-19.

Priority 4: Responding to Multiple and complex needs

- Protecting vulnerable young people and ensuring they do not get exploited and drawn into a life of criminality.

KEY INFORMATION

5. Mayoral/DMPC and VRU activity to date includes:

- Setting the annual budget for West Yorkshire Police. This includes agreeing the local 'police precept' - the part of the Council Tax that helps to fund local policing. Every part of the country relies on funding gathered through Council Tax payments to support their local police force. The cost of the police precept in West Yorkshire is actually the fourth lowest in England and Wales, but it still provides 28% of West Yorkshire Police's total net annual budget, with almost all of the remainder coming from central government funding.
- The Mayor is in frequent budget conversations with the Chief Constable to ensure West Yorkshire Police continue their work with the funding needed to sustain it during a time of acute cost increases.
- The Mayor has consulted with the public on this years precept proposals.
- In addition to the precept the WYP report focuses on key policing areas which are all covered within the Police and Crime plan and are subject to separate reports, e.g Safeguarding and Domestic Abuse.
- Funding gained through the police precept will help us to maintain the just, safe, and inclusive police service we need.
- Mayors Safer Communities Fund – In late 2022 the Mayor increased the level of project applications from 6k to 8k to support the VCSE sector
- The Mayor has provided a 9% uplift allocation to the MoJ funded VCSE providers.
- The Mayors Violence Reduction Unit has also made 10% uplift payment to their VCSE providers and where the VRU invests support via Local Authorities to a VCSE provider they received 15% (5% to cover Local Authority costs and the full 10% to be passed to the VCSE provider.
- Within the Combined Authority the Mayor also has a Cost of Living Emergency Fund.

PARTNERSHIP CONTRIBUTION

The Policing and Crime Team have several Partnership Boards including:

- Violence Reduction Unit
- Domestic and Sexual Abuse Board
- Programme Precision
- Children's Risk and Vulnerability Group
- Internal Commissioning Group

EQUALITY, DIVERSITY, AND INCLUSION

- It is clear that those who reside in more deprived high crime areas are likely to be hit harder by any potential increases in crime and are more likely to be vulnerable to criminal exploitation.
- People may be more vulnerable to criminal exploitation based on their protected characteristics

ATTACHMENT

[Chief Constables report – Cost of Living impact - potential increase in crime/demand](#) (PDF 215KB)