

West Yorkshire Police and Crime Plan

The Voice of West Yorkshire

Highlights and summary from the #TellTracy consultation on policing, crime, and community safety priorities within West Yorkshire

*West Yorkshire: Safe. Just.
Inclusive.*



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The Mayor and Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime have a duty to consult on the development of the Police and Crime Plan which sets the strategic direction for policing, crime, and community safety across West Yorkshire for the next three years.

During the consultation we have spoken to and listened to a wide range of partners and individuals to inform that voice in our widest consultation to date. Through the Mayor's #TellTracy about Policing and Crime campaign communities have told us how crime affects them, how safe they feel, what matters most to them and what we can do to make West Yorkshire Safe. Just. Inclusive.

We have listened to what has been said which also builds on the Mayor and Deputy Mayor's engagement and consultation to date which represents their shared vision, values, and the Mayoral pledges.

Background

The West Yorkshire Police and Crime Plan is created and published by the Mayor of West Yorkshire, Tracy Brabin.

Under the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, the Mayor must produce a Police and Crime Plan which sets out the strategic policing and crime priorities for West Yorkshire, and how she plans to meet them. The Plan also has a requirement to set out the objectives and priorities of the work and activity of West Yorkshire Police and the Chief Constable for the next three years, and how the Mayor will hold the Chief Constable to account in delivering these objectives.

The Plan will draw on a wide range of information to ensure it reflects the policing and crime issues which are affecting West Yorkshire and listening to the opinions of West Yorkshire's residents and communities is a key part of the Plan's development.

It is important that all our communities and partners have their say, and this includes the views of women and girls and victims of crime.

All the views and information collected have been used to inform the Voice of West Yorkshire and will ensure the Mayor, along with her Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime, are focusing activity and resources on the areas of greatest need and of greatest concern to the people of West Yorkshire.

Our consultation opened on 1 September and ran until the end of November 2021.

Our consultation and engagement

Our objectives:

- Ensure everyone can share their views on what should be included in the West Yorkshire Police and Crime Plan.
- Raise awareness of the Mayor/Deputy Mayor's work on policing, crime, and community safety.
- Support understanding on the Mayor's pledges and draft priorities/themes.
- Ensure the voice of women and girls is heard.
- Ensure victims of crime and those harmed by crime are heard.
- Ensure all our engagement is fully inclusive.

How we engaged:

Online surveys

Wider public surveys are a great way to capture views from a large group of people especially when you have specific questions but we did recognise how critical it was to include lots of free text options throughout the survey creating open opportunities for people to not only answer specific questions but also share detail around why they answered the questions in the way they did, this has helped us tremendously in our detailed analysis of that feedback. We also, for the first time, translated the survey into alternate languages and an easy read format to ensure our survey reach was as wide and inclusive as possible.

Again, in our online partnership survey we sought to gather not only views on our priorities and cross-cutting themes, but also how we could better deliver on the Plan to further strengthen the partnership working already in place across West Yorkshire. Our partners across Criminal Justice and the Third Sector fully engaged and provided some really detailed feedback.

Face to face meetings and events (including online events)

We were extremely lucky that restrictions did allow for the majority of our consultation which took place September – November 2021 to be held in person but there is no doubt that engaging safely during COVID has presented its challenges, impacting not only who we could speak to but how and where it was safe to have those conversations. Where possible we have engaged in person and where it was not safe to do so we engaged in an online space sometimes in small numbers and sometimes in large online events.

Visits, Community and Partnership Meetings

Right from the outset of their appointments both the Mayor and Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime have taken every opportunity to meet groups of people to hear their feedback about policing and crime, this includes listening to groups and organisations our partners support work with and some who we have never been able to speak to before.

Conversations have spanned every type of crime and community safety issue and have included the voice of those harmed by crime or those who offered critical challenge to the services and support they have received. We have also spoken to a large number of people advocating for others who they support. Those with lived experience have also shared their feedback on how we can improve the services and interventions we commission.

Focus Groups

Small group discussions have allowed us to ask more detailed questions, especially of those who would not attend meetings and events or are less likely to respond to our consultation or engagement.

Who we spoke to?

Our ambition when we opened our engagement and consultation was clear in that we wanted to speak to as many people as possible to ensure that voice was truly representative and whilst we recognise there is always more to be done, we are pleased with the level of response to our face-to-face engagement.

Critically we needed our engagement to be inclusive, recognising the gaps in engagement which the online survey had left (particularly the views of young people and those from Black and Minority Ethnic backgrounds), and with the help of our partners within the five Community Safety Partnerships and the infrastructure networks across the third sector we have managed to hear from an incredibly diverse group of people spread across all five districts – a full list of those groups are shown within the high level analysis (p.40-50) of the report. Where possible, we targeted our face-to-face engagement to reduce this shortfall. This included:

- Engagement with specialist interest groups
- Working with our Community Safety Partnerships and their local partners to identify district-based local level groups
- An additional survey undertaken in person by young people for young people across Bradford district
- Additional youth focus groups
- Specific Youth Engagement event hosted by our Youth Advisory Group

We especially wanted to hear from women and girls, from victims of crime and those with lived experience. We also wanted to ensure we spoke to young people, including those harmed by crime.

Overall summary:

- Public Survey 2,390 responses
- Partner consultation 32 responses
- Face-to-face engagement with over 930 people

Executive Summary:

Support for the priorities

The public, our partners and communities were in overall support of the priorities in the new Plan, and we received strong support for the definitions of the priorities and the areas of focus which sat under each priority. No gaps were identified and collectively everyone felt we were focusing on the issues which mattered to them, both at a West Yorkshire level but also within their own district/local area.

Support for the cross-cutting themes

The cross-cutting themes were also supported with **Women and Girls** receiving over 4000 comments to the public survey and partners stating it was a key area where we could achieve systemic change. Partners and communities said education was vital and that there was a need to ensure men and boys were also key to making a real change across West Yorkshire. All the women and girls spoken to as part of the consultation welcomed the Mayor's focus and many women shared their own stories as part of the Mayor's "call for evidence".

Partners and communities have also welcomed **Equality, Diversity and Inclusion** and rightly set a challenge to ensure we deliver on our promise that it will run throughout the Plan, influencing all our work including our interventions, commissioned services and delivery.

The final cross-cutting theme of **Early Intervention and Prevention** also received support from both partners and communities, especially in tackling the social issues which communities felt could fuel offending including Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB). There is also strong support for the theme to be reflected across resources and partnership activity. Some partners also felt it needed to have some key community safety areas so we can ensure we can demonstrate our collective impact.

Supporting Victims and Witnesses

The need for the whole Criminal Justice System (CJS) to prioritise victims' needs over that of the perpetrator was the most dominant victim-related theme expressed in the public survey, and every partner agreed or agreed strongly with the objectives of the new priority. Our communities also welcomed the important continued focus and many of those we spoke to shared their personal experiences of being a victim of crime. Of note are the different needs coming out of this priority; from the wider public – the need for crime to be prevented in the first place, from our partners a recognition that many of those already within the criminal justice system also began as victims of crime, and our victims themselves stating that all

agencies across the CJS should listen to the individual victim's voice and those with lived experiences to further develop interventions and all levels of commissioned support/services.

Keeping People Safe and Building Resilience

Keeping People Safe and Building Resilience received the highest level of support in our public consultation at over 95%. Our partners felt the same and both our partners and the wider public felt crime prevention was critical to keeping people safe in the first instance.

In terms of key areas of focus both partners and communities wanted us to focus on Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation, Rape and Sexual Offences and Domestic Abuse. In our face-to-face consultation we spoke to both individuals and groups who shared their own thoughts across the areas mentioned including feedback on their personal experiences, what interventions would have prevented crime in the first instance and what support would have helped those harmed by crime.

Safer Places and Thriving Communities

Open drug dealing and gang related crime was a key focus from community feedback. In our face-to-face engagement people were concerned about its specific impact on our towns and cities with many people talking about how it impacted on their feelings of safety. The young people who spoke to us also spoke about its prevalence and their fear that they or other young people would be drawn into drug related crime and criminal exploitation. Our partners also said Drugs Misuse, Neighborhood Crime and ASB, Serious Violence and Road Safety were key issues for them.

Our communities also wanted to make sure that so-called 'low level' offending was included with all recognising it as a pre-cursor for many to more significant involvement in crime. Communities also spoke about the importance of neighbourhood policing and its impact on trust and confidence with 56% of respondents stating that seeing more officers on the streets was the key to boost confidence. In terms of road safety people supported a zero-tolerance approach and there was a good understanding of the policing and partner challenges within this priority.

Responding to Multiple and Complex Needs

This was the priority which attracted the lowest score from both partners (90%) and communities (50%). Some partners felt that there was a need for clarity particularly in terms of what they could specifically do but that was based on the complexity of the areas of focus within the priority and their individual capacity to support and deliver. We also spoke to several charities and support services who spoke to us about the work they do and the support they offer.

There was lots of agreement across the areas of focus from both partners and wider communities with the need to address child vulnerability, supporting those with mental health issues, tackling the causes of deprivation and abuse and addressing those suffering from drugs and alcohol being highlighted as the key areas of focus under this priority.

Many of our third sector partners during our face-to-face consultation also spoke to us about the impact of crime and multiple and complex needs on homelessness and child poverty and as with all the priorities, all our partners saw the value in building on existing partnerships.

Working together

Crime Prevention and Early intervention

Throughout the public survey our communities have talked about the need to prevent crime from happening in the first place ensuring we support early intervention activities which can really make a difference now so that our communities are positively impacted in the future. Those who already deliver interventions with us have also spoken about the need to evidence successful interventions, how those with lived experience can reach those in need of the interventions and some victims have also shared the power and impact of the right intervention at the right time which for some could have stopped them from becoming a victim in the first place. Our partners have welcomed it as a key cross-cutting theme throughout the Plan.

Understanding the challenges ahead

Throughout the consultation there has been a realistic view ahead in the challenges to be addressed across crime and ASB. Communities have recognised the complexity of modern policing and the challenges faced by the Police and Criminal Justice partners. There is recognition that the new Police and Crime Plan is ambitious and wide reaching but that it needs to be to meet the collective response of what both our communities and partners have said matters to them and should be included in the new Plan.

Police & Crime Plan – Public Consultation

Key Findings

- The consultation on our proposals for the new Police and Crime Plan ran during autumn 2021. **2390 West Yorkshire residents responded** to our request for feedback.
- Reflecting on the four proposed priorities for the new Plan, ‘Keeping People Safe and Building Resilience’ received the strongest support from residents, with just over three-quarters describing it as ‘very important’.
- The range of positive responses for the proposed priorities (i.e., those describing them as ‘important/very important’) was high, with scoring ranging from 96.7% to 84.5% in support.
- **Supporting Victims and Witnesses:** The need for the CJS to prioritise victims’ needs over that of the perpetrator was the most dominant victim-related theme expressed, however the most common feedback focused on the need to prevent crime in the first instance, and to deter offenders through tougher punishment.
- **Keeping People Safe & Building Resilience:** With its focus on preventing crime and tackling offenders, 76.6% recognised this priority as ‘very important’. Furthermore, almost 30% of respondents regarded *each* of the ‘area of focus’ topics we cited under this priority as important to them.
- **Safer Places and Thriving Communities:** Comments about drug dealing, gangs, and dangerous driving came to the fore in respondents’ comments under this priority. People also wanted to make sure that ‘low level’ offending in neighbourhoods was not neglected by the Plan.
- **Responding to Multiple and Complex Needs:** Although 50% of respondents recognised this priority as ‘very important’, this was the weakest degree of support for any of the four Plan priorities.
- 10.2% supported the priority’s ambition to promote early intervention to tackle the social issues which can fuel offending, and supporting this viewpoint, 8.5% said that they recognised that there needed to be more support for people with mental health issues
- **Areas of Focus:** Respondents’ concern for serious violence and crimes against the vulnerable came to the fore in our results. 79% of respondents identified Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation as a priority (the most important priority overall), with Rape and Sexual Offences a priority for 69% (third most important). Between these two topics in the ranking was Neighbourhood Crime & ASB (73% of respondents identifying it as a priority).
- Feedback on the Mayoral election pledge to **tackle violence against women and girls** attracted over 1670 individual comments. 28.9% of respondents felt improving the visible presence of police officers and PCSOs (Police Community Support Officers) in public spaces was the best way to keep women and girls safe. Respondents also supported the recruitment of more female officers.

- In our open question on what would help residents have **more confidence in their local police**, 56.0% of respondents cited that seeing more officers on the streets was the key to boost confidence.

Who responded to the survey?

- 2390 West Yorkshire residents responded to the Police and Crime Plan consultation, which was open during September and October 2021. This online consultation attracted responses from across the West Yorkshire districts, with the greatest share (37%) from Leeds residents, and the smallest from Calderdale (9%).
- Broadly speaking, the volume of responses from individual districts reflected that district's share of the total population of West Yorkshire. The only deviation from this pattern is that Leeds has a slightly greater share of responses, and Bradford a slightly smaller share (21% of total responses).

Residents' Home District	Count	% Share
Bradford	489	20.7%
Calderdale	216	9.1%
Kirklees	433	18.3%
Leeds	868	36.8%
Wakefield	355	15.0%
Grand Total	2361	100.0%

- 50% of respondents described themselves as female, with 44% male. 6% said they were from a non-binary gender group or preferred to withhold this information.
- Almost three-quarters of respondents were over the age of 45, with the 55-64 yrs. group the largest single group represented in the survey (24% of total respondents). In total, 9.4% were aged 16-34.

Respondents' Age	Count	% Share
15 and under	<5	0.0%
16 - 24	42	1.9%
25 - 34	165	7.5%
35 - 44	318	14.5%
45 - 54	490	22.3%
55 - 64	536	24.4%
65 - 74	439	20.0%
75 - 84	128	5.8%
85 and over	6	0.3%
Prefer not to say	73	3.3%
Grand Total	2198	100.0%

- This bias in favour of older respondents is consistent with the pattern we generally see in our public consultations, such as the Your Views opinion survey.
- **Respondent Ethnicity:** 7% of respondents to the survey described themselves as belonging to a Black or Minority Ethnic group, with people of Asian background the largest non-white group at 3% (comprised predominantly of people with Indian or Pakistani ethnicity).
- 87% of respondents described themselves as White, with 6% of respondents withholding information about their ethnicity.
- Roughly 4% of White respondents described belonging to a group other than 'White British' – this included Irish and European nationalities.
- Although the proportion of respondents from minority groups in this consultation is below that of the true proportion present in West Yorkshire, this survey's results represent an improved picture on that of our usual Your Views survey, where the share of White respondents has in the past comprised over 90% of all respondents.
- Efforts to boost the share of responses in this consultation from minority ethnic groups included translating the survey into five different languages and promotion of the consultation through our West Yorkshire-wide network of community groups.
- Finally, 27% of our respondents to the consultation described themselves as having a disability or health condition.

Feedback on the Plan's Priority Topics

The consultation introduced the four priority objectives of the draft Police and Crime Plan, and asked respondents to feedback on their inclusion in the document, and our definition of these priorities through a list of 'areas of focus' which we would hope to address.

Feedback on Priority topics	% of respondents	
	'Important' or 'Very Important'	'Very Important'
Keeping People Safe & Building Resilience	96.7	76.6
Safer Places & Thriving Communities	95.5	69.4
Supporting Victims and Witnesses	93.2	63.9
Responding to Multiple and Complex Needs	84.5	50.1

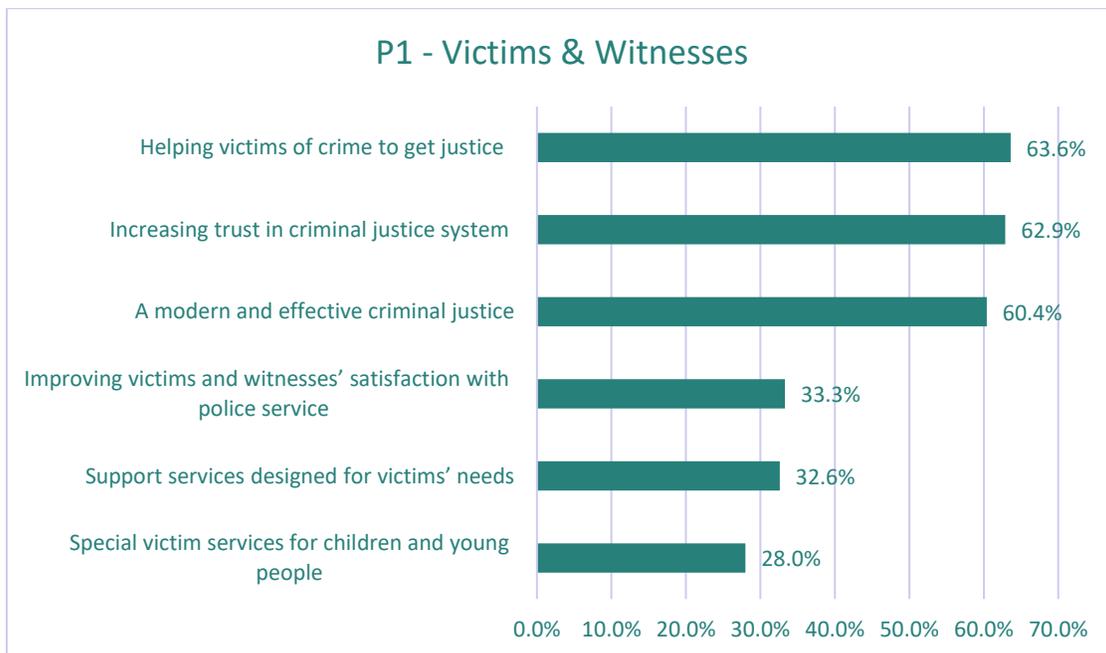
- Initially, we asked respondents whether they felt these priorities were important for them. 'Keeping People Safe and Building Resilience' was the priority which was most supported by residents, with just over three-quarters describing it as 'very important'.

- At the other end of the scale, 50% of respondents felt that ‘Responding to Multiple and Complex Needs’ was very important to them, which was the lowest level of support.
- However, the range of positive responses for the proposed priorities (i.e., those describing them as ‘important’ or ‘very important’) ran from 96.7% to 84.5%.

The consultation questionnaire went on to ask for feedback on the proposed priorities, which we collected in open-ended comment boxes. We also asked respondents to identify which of the ‘areas of focus’ we listed were the most important for them; these results are presented in the next section of the report.

Priority 1 – Supporting Victims and Witnesses

- Three ‘areas of focus’ topics stood out for respondents in the section of the questionnaire which asked what peoples’ top 3 priorities were within the supporting victims and witnesses’ topic.
- All were linked to building confidence in the criminal justice system (CJS) and included helping victims to get justice; increasing trust in the CJS; and building a modern and effective CJS.

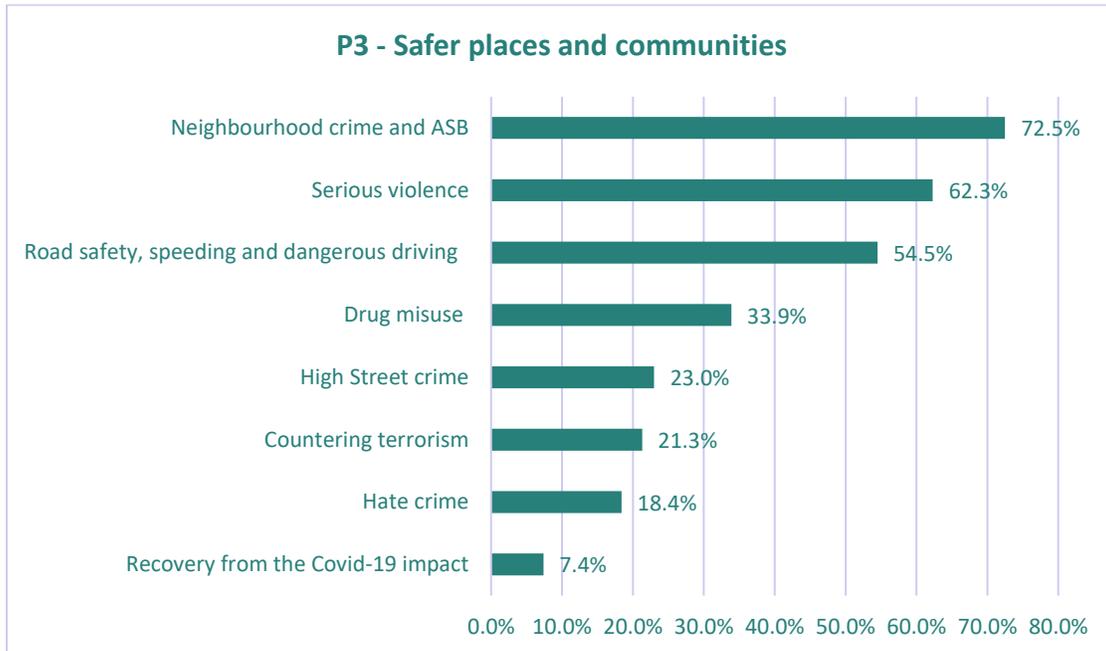


Priority 2: Keeping people safe and building resilience

- Looking at the 'areas of focus' topics, the strongest backing for a single topic in the survey was awarded to tackling Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (CSEA).
- Rape and Sexual Offences also were identified as a priority for 68% of respondents. Both issues were clearly more of a concern than the other options we presented, none of which achieved more than 50% of the response.

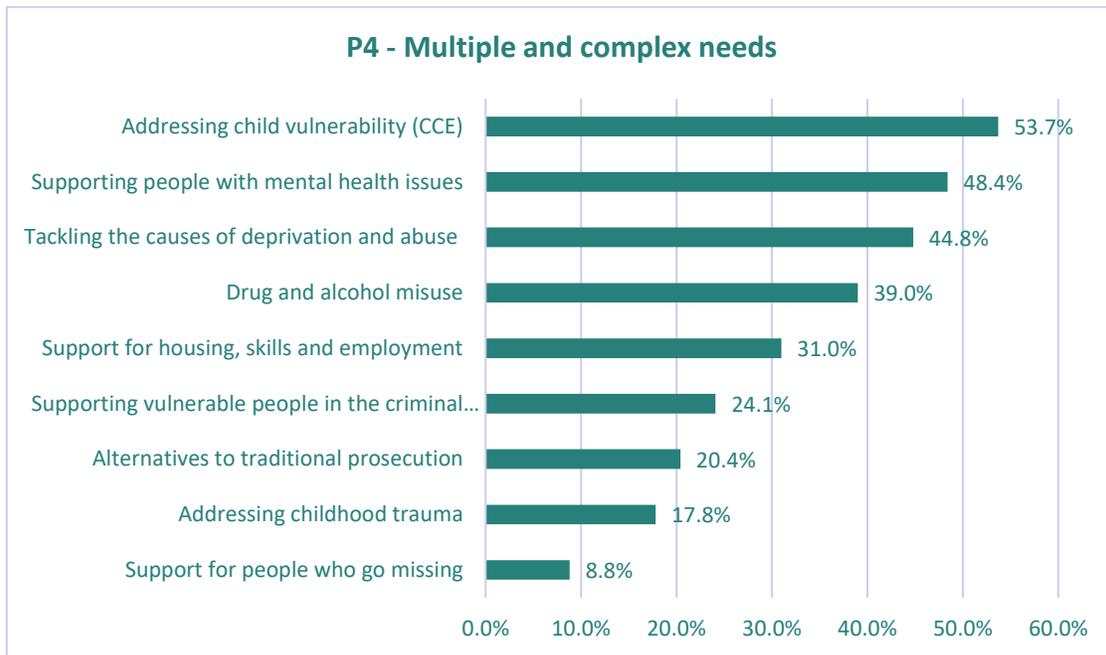


Priority 3: Safer places and thriving communities



- Three areas of focus topic stood out in the results for the **Safer Places** priority.
 - i. Neighbourhood crime,
 - ii. Road safety,
 - iii. Serious violence.
- The prominence placed on serious violence (we described it as the use of weapons or gang violence) is noteworthy in these results, as this topic would not normally receive this level of profile in our Your Views survey of public opinion on community safety.

Priority 4: Responding to multiple & complex needs



- The areas of focus topic results for the **Complex Needs** priority showed a significant degree of public support for several of the proposed topics.
- The prominence of the Mental Health topic is of note, as is the relative lack of support for the Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) topic.

In summary, respondents' concern for serious violence and crimes against the vulnerable came to the fore in our results. 79% of respondents identified Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation as a priority (the most important priority overall), with Rape and Sexual Offences a priority for 69% (third most important). Between these two topics in the ranking was Neighbourhood Crime & ASB (73% of respondents identifying it as a priority).

Residents' Feedback on Plan Priorities

Comments were collected and reviewed from those residents who provided their views on the intended areas of activity described under the four Plan priorities. The themes emerging from these comments are summarised below.

Priority 1: Victims & Witnesses

There was a wide variety of responses to this question, perhaps in part a reflection that it was the first opportunity in the consultation questionnaire to give direct feedback on the Plan and policing in general.

Just over half of the comments left by residents about the victims and witnesses' priority were shared across five themes, not all of which had a victims/witness's focus:

Leading feedback topics	% of respondents
Dissatisfaction with police effectiveness	11.8%
CJS needs to prioritise the victim ahead of the perpetrator	10.5%
Improve victim services (esp. for vulnerable groups)	10.5%
Focus should be on tougher punishment of criminals	9.9%
The priority needs to be preventing crime	9.6%

- The need for the Criminal Justice System to prioritise victims' needs over that of the perpetrator was the most dominant victim-related theme expressed (by 10.5% of respondents), although such comments tended to take a criminal justice focus, rather than a victim support one. These comments reflected the sentiment that it was hard for the victim to see justice served in their favour because the legal system protected 'the criminal'
- The same proportion of respondents said there should be more (or better) services for victims of crime. These comments often highlighted the needs of vulnerable groups like children or disabled people, including those with hidden disabilities.
- However, the most common feedback did not directly address victim or witnesses' needs, instead leading on the need to prevent crime first (9.6% of responses), deter offenders through tougher punishment (9.9% of responses), and comments which described dissatisfaction with the police's effectiveness in catching criminals/preventing crime (the largest response at 11.8%). Comments here often did express dissatisfaction in terms of how the police did not provide the right service to victims of crime, but more often, the feedback was about the effectiveness of the police in general.

Beyond these results, other topics which attracted the attention of respondents included the violence against women and girls' theme (9% of responses), that the CJS lets victims down by being too slow or inefficient (5%), and the need for the police to keep 'low-level' neighbourhood crime as a priority (4%).

Priority 2: Keeping People Safe and Building Resilience

This priority topic proved to be the most popular choice for our survey's respondents. With its focus on preventing crime and tackling offenders, 76.6% recognised this priority it as 'very important'.

We defined the 'areas of focus' for this priority as child sexual abuse and exploitation, domestic abuse, fraud and cybercrime, human trafficking, rape and sexual offences, 'honour' based abuse (HBA), and stalking and harassment. In response, **29.8% of respondents used the open feedback section of this question to confirm that they felt each of these was an important priority for them.**

Leading feedback topics	% of respondents
Concerned about domestic abuse/ sexual offences / stalking	10.3%
Other specific crime concern	8.6%
Concern for child vulnerability CSEA / grooming	7.6%
Emphasis on neighbourhood crime incl. burglary	4.7%
Tougher sanctions on criminals needed	4.3%

- Concern about Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) related offences (e.g., stalking, domestic abuse, sexual offences) was cited by 10.3% of respondents, while 8.6% described their concern about a range of other crime topics; this included serious violence/gang violence, human trafficking/modern slavery, and Honour Based Abuse (HBA).
- Other feedback collected in respondents' comments reflected a desire to see ASB targeted, and for more 'early intervention' work to prevent offending.

Priority 3: Safer Places and Thriving Communities

Priority 3 addressed many of the crime and ASB topics which affect residents' neighbourhoods, and so attracted the largest volume of open-ended feedback (over 600 comments recorded).

We noted earlier that neighbourhood crime (burglary and ASB in the main), serious violence (often expressed as gang and drug related offending), and road safety/dangerous driving issues were identified as the top priorities by respondents; in the comments that followed, residents added further detail to these decisions.

Leading feedback topics	% of respondents
Concerned about drug dealing / gangs in communities	16.2%
Concerned about dangerous driving / road safety	16.0%
Concerned about ASB / low level / neighbourhood crime	13.3%
Need for greater police presence in communities	9.9%
All priority areas of focus are equally important	7.9%

- Comments about drug dealing and gangs and dangerous driving came to the fore in respondents' comments, with both attracting 16% of responses.
- Residents wanted to make sure that 'low level' offending in neighbourhoods was not neglected by the Plan, and 13.3% recorded concerns here.
- 4.5% of residents mentioned a concern about hate crime, and again a significant proportion of respondents (12.7%) mentioned that they felt all the areas of focus we had cited under this priority (from high-street crime to countering terrorism) needed to be addressed.

Priority 4: Responding to Multiple and Complex Needs

This final priority was one which some respondents had reservations about. Although 50% recognised it as 'very important', this was the weakest support for any of the four Plan priorities. The priority outlined the need to tackle some of the influences of criminality in communities, such as deprivation, mental health issues, substance misuse and childhood trauma. The comments recorded by residents give more information on the opinions which influenced this result.

Leading feedback topics	% of respondents
Query whether it is the police's job to tackle social issues	15.7%
Focus needs to be on catching / punishing criminals	11.7%
Support objective to tackle the causes of crime incl. deprivation / early intervention	10.2%
Support for mental health issues in the community needed	8.5%
Action to tackle drug or alcohol use / addiction needed	7.0%

- Respondents queried whether the priority we described meant that the police should be prioritising 'social issues' like inequality and health. 15.7% said they felt that these issues were not within the police's remit and should be addressed by government or public sector partners.

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- In addition, a further 11.7% underlined that they felt the police needed to keep their focus on dealing with crime and offenders in communities.
 - 10.2% supported the priority's ambition to promote early intervention to tackle the social issues which can fuel offending, and supporting this viewpoint, 8.5% said that they recognised that there needed to be more support for people with mental health issues (although many clarified that they did not think this was the police's role).
 - Linked to these comments, 7.0% of respondents identified that drug or alcohol misuse was often a factor in offending, and that work to address these issues was important.
 - Once again, a large proportion of respondents (13.4%) left a comment highlighting that they felt that all the priority's areas of focus were important.

Cross-Cutting Themes:

The consultation questionnaire concluded with three questions inviting open-ended feedback on three topics. The response to these questions was particularly strong, with almost 4000 responses collected in total.

Women and Girls - What the Mayor can do to keep women and girls safe?

This question - linked to the Mayoral election pledge to tackle violence against women and girls attracted over 1670 individual comments, 55% of which were from women.

Leading feedback topics	% of respondents
Improve officer presence and visibility / recruit more women officers	28.9%
Greater understanding from the police / better response to victims	11.2%
Education and training for all – safety and respect for women	10.7%
Safer public spaces (street lighting/CCTV)	7.6%
Boys and men are also a priority	6.1%

The responses covered a wide range of opinions, but viewpoints coalesced around one issue, which is frequently recorded in our consultation work: the visible presence of police officers and PCSOs within neighbourhoods and public spaces. 28.9% of respondents felt this was the best way to keep women and girls safe, and within this response, a proportion of respondents highlighted that recruitment of more female officers (also from minority ethnic groups) would also be a positive aspect of improving ‘visibility’ in communities and would create more overall confidence in policing.

“Put more officers on the beat to increase the visibility of the force, and ensure female officers are giving lead roles on a par with their male colleagues. Positive role models don't work when they are not visible”

Some way behind this body of opinion, with 11.2% of responses, people expressed the desire to see a better response from the police to VAWG issues. These respondents focused on **the need for the police to take a better – more understanding – approach to the victims of VAWG.**

Whilst this feedback encompassed issues like officer training and more effective pursuit of perpetrators, working to prioritise the needs of the victims of VAWG was the dominant theme.

Women used phrases such as ‘to be taken seriously’, ‘to be believed’, ‘to be listened to’ when discussing how the Mayor and partners could help keep women and girls safe; these phrases were repeated many times over in the feedback.

“Gain confidence of the public by action. I recently called 999 asked for the police and was put on hold for 7 mins. As a woman this does not make me feel safe. We have patrol officers attending incidents whilst investigating ongoing crimes - we need to create capacity for crimes to be investigated to a point of prosecution (good policing) and not investigation based on when an officer 'has the time'. Even hate crimes are treated in this way.”

An interesting response was peoples’ sense that education and training was an important route toward keeping women and girls safe, this encompassed:

- Educating boys/men about healthy attitudes towards women.
- Educating women and girls on issues such as consent and included ways for women to keep safe, education for parents, and in positive use of the internet/social media.
- Education is targeted at all including communities.

“Education. This needs to be in the forefront to educate the possible perpetrators and the possible victims.”

“I suspect at the present time, the most important element to this is education. In schools and across communities. I fear we live in times that the rights of women and girls could be quickly lost. It is up to women and girls to safely challenge inappropriate behaviours. They need to feel supported. I think that the same concerns apply more widely - we have a rise of hate crimes that we need to see fast and tough action against. Zero tolerance.”

In terms of police interactions, people wanted positive encounters with the police, they wanted to be believed when they told officers what had happened and did not want to be judged, they wanted officers to investigate fully and quickly, they also wanted effective communication and support from dedicated teams where available.

“For me it’s about keeping the most vulnerable safe regardless of gender”

(6.1%) commented that boys should be a priority too and were not happy with the women and girls focus.

“What about boys and men we should be a priority too”

Looking at differences in response along amongst gender groups – women were more likely to support the idea of education for boys *and* girls on safety and consent issues, but both men and women shared a similar degree of belief that a visible police presence was the best deterrent to VAWG.

What would help you have more confidence in your local police?

Our open question on what would help residents have more confidence in their local police service attracted a very wide range of comments; 1823 people took the opportunity to respond to this question. However, one topic was by far the most frequently mentioned. 56.0% of respondents cited that seeing more officers on the streets was the key to boost confidence.

Leading feedback topics	% of respondents
Increased police presence on the streets	56.0%
Better engagement and communication with communities	7.7%
Improved police effectiveness (esp. on neighbourhood crime)	6.6%
Quicker response times / more accessible for the public	3.8%
Stronger police / CPS (Crown Prosecution Service) response	3.5%
Better understanding and response for victims of VAWG offences	3.0%

No other topic came close to this share of respondents' opinion on boosting confidence in the police. Specifically, respondents felt that 'bobbies on the beat' were important rather than just riding around in cars.

“Put bobbies on the beat! The police have given the streets up and, in some areas, feral youths have taken over. Confidence would be improved if we saw less ASB on the streets... Leading to less crime and better neighbourhoods.”

7.7% mentioned that better communication with local communities would help – referring to the police notifying residents of the outcome of their work, listening to local concerns, and being easily accessible to communities.

“More visibility, knowing who our local police are and understanding their plan for the local area.”

“I believe police need to build up better neighbourhood relationships with everyone, whether that be online or patrolling, the public will feel confidence if they feel they have direct local contact with officers.”

Improving police effectiveness (regarding 'low level crime') was also a common response. Respondents reported that they felt they were just given a crime reference number and nothing more was done to investigate smaller incidents which often made people's lives very difficult.

Other responses to this question included quicker response times to incidents, including on the 101 service, a more representative workforce, and better feedback to victims who have reported a crime.

“Quicker attendance at minor crimes and Anti-Social Behaviour. Too many think they won’t get caught because no officers are available.”

General comments – closing feedback:

In this ‘final comments’ section, we collected people’s general opinions about what they would like to see change in terms of policing and community safety. The range of comments again was exceptionally broad, but often reflected issues which had been identified in earlier questions.

Leading feedback topics	% of respondents
Greater degree of police presence on the streets	22.8%
Greater emphasis on neighbourhood policing	12.4%
Road safety and dangerous driving	12.3%
Preventing crime / working in partnership	5.6%
Action on drugs and alcohol misuse	5.4%
Investment in activities to engage young people	5.2%

- The need for a more visible police presence in communities was the most frequent response (from 22.8% of respondents). This was sometimes simply expressed as the need for ‘more police officers’, with people making the link that a visible police presence would act as a deterrent.
- Linked to this 12.4% of respondents mentioned they would like to see the police more engaged with communities on the ground. People wanted to know their local officers, and to have the sense that they understood local problems.
- 12.3% of respondents mentioned concerns for road safety/dangerous driver issues.
- Other issues picked-up in this final question included the need to focus on preventing crime (5.6% of respondents), often expressed as the need to work in partnership with other organisations (reflecting our early intervention focus); action to tackle the misuse of drugs and alcohol (with residents recognising this was at the root of much offending); and investment in activities which would engage young people and give them a route away from ASB or more serious offending.

Police & Crime Plan – Partner Consultation

Partnership Consultation Survey – Police and Crime Plan Consultation 2021

The Police and Crime Plan will strengthen partnership working across the different sectors through action, services, research, and delivery. The Plan sets out a bold approach to change and transform delivery to positively effect policing, safety, and crime outcomes across West Yorkshire. The priorities and successful delivery of the new Police and Crime Plan requires collaboration not just between local authorities, the police, and the criminal justice system, but a whole systems approach involving the public, health, community, and academic sectors.

To support strong partnership working we launched an online consultation survey as part of the wider consultation on the Police and Crime Plan which spanned September – November 2021. The partnership survey was very different to the wider public survey as in addition to commenting on priorities, cross-cutting themes and areas of focus it also sought to understand the alignment of our priorities with our partners and critical issues on their horizon. In total we received 32 responses which by nature reflected areas of combined focus but also identified some differences. Partners responses included Statutory partners across the Criminal Justice System and Third Sector and Community Partners. A summary of the main findings arising from those responses are highlighted below.

Main Findings

- Over 90% of partners strongly agreed or agreed with all four priorities as stated
- Partners were incredibly supportive of the three cross-cutting themes
- Whilst welcoming the opportunity to comment, several partners highlighted the need for more detailed conversations about how they could support delivery they *‘wanted a clear understanding of who was doing what to avoid duplicating efforts and to ensure a joined-up approach’*, and noting resources were limited.
- Partnership responses were received from a wide range of partners, but the response showed that there were very few areas of the plan which were a low priority for other partners. The ones which were highlighted as lower priority were those which related to specialist areas of Policing such as Counter Terrorism
- Some of the greatest issues of alignment included increasing trust and confidence in the CJS, Domestic Abuse, Road Safety and Mental health
- Looking at key partner issues over the next 3 years all were reflected in the draft Plan
- Funding and resources were mentioned as a key issue in our partners ability to support delivery

Conclusions

Our Priorities

There was huge support for all four priorities with over 90% of partners strongly agreeing/agreeing to all four priorities. The priority which received the lowest score of 90.3 and the only priority to which some disagreed was priority 4 – Multiple and complex needs with nearly 10% answering they disagreed/did not know.

Our Cross-Cutting themes

In relation to Women and Girls – this theme was welcomed, and people viewed it as a key area where we could achieve systemic change. There were suggestions about the need to ensure men and boys were a key part of the upcoming strategy.

With regards to Equality, Diversity and Inclusion this was really welcomed, and partners were keen to see it evidenced throughout the delivery of the plan as well as an understanding of the challenges and an understanding of the work ahead.

Working together - Our Delivery

We already have strong partnership working and the questions we asked under this section have placed us in a great position not only to work better with our partners but also provided information about where our priorities best align. This will help us both engage and communicate better with partners and will also inform our delivery.

Section 1. OUR PRIORITIES

Priority 1 - Supporting Victims and Witnesses

Supporting victims and those harmed by crime is at the heart of this Police and Crime Plan, helping people to get justice. The Plan aims to support all victims and witnesses, champion their needs at a local and national level, and design and commission services that help them in coping and recovering in a way that works best for them. The outcomes for victims are often not as good as we would like. Through our work with Police and criminal justice partners we will strive to improve outcomes for crime, promoting a more victim orientated approach. The rights of the Victims Code will underpin all the work in this area.

Q1. Do you agree with the objectives of this priority?

100% Strongly agreed/agreed with the objectives.

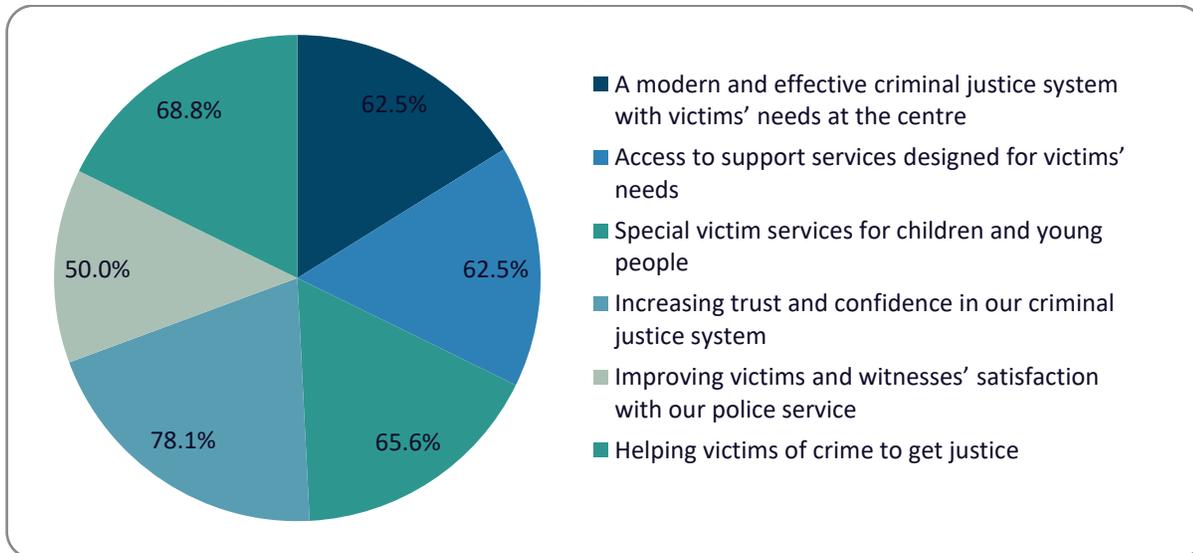
Q2. Is there is anything you would recommend we change or include in our definition of this priority?

Just under half of the people commented with a few suggested amendments, the main comment being around the need to ensure that the language used around victims was appropriate, noting that often current perpetrators of crime were also victims themselves.

Further comments:

- Prevent future victims by pre-crisis and preventative work
- Take best practice from other successful interventions
- In addition to commissioning services, consider looking at utilising/improving the services that are already in existence.

Q3. Areas of focus - which of these topics will be a priority for your organisation over the next three years – tick all that apply



The above chart highlights the importance of supporting victims and witnesses with increasing trust and confidence at 78%.

Q4. Please let us know of any changes you would like to make to these areas of focus, or any new areas we should consider

Many of the comments we received in response to this question were not additions or amendments but were related to the importance of an effective CJS, and the importance of confidence in policing as a vital part of criminal justice, some key comments highlighted below:

“As a Parish Council our priorities are set according to the scope and remit of our resources and activities. We would gladly work more closely with the Police and other services and organisations to develop our community’s trust and confidence in the criminal justice system. We would also be willing to signpost our Parish residents to services designed to support victims’ needs but we could only do this effectively if we were kept informed of the services available and how to access them. This would require coordination and collaborative working with the police and criminal justice system”

“Neither offender nor victims are well served by delays in the Criminal Justice system. The systematic reduction in funding for the Courts, and the closure of many local Courts has been a severe disservice to both. The fact that many local Magistrates' Courts have been closed, means that there have been savings centrally, but that increased costs have been placed on both victims and offenders in terms of fares and the time spent travelling to court. It has also meant a loss of local knowledge by JPs. Similar arguments apply in the case of the closure of Crown Courts. These closures have been entirely driven by a supposed 'efficiency' agenda without any consideration of the loss of local justice and the disadvantages placed on offenders, victims' probation officers and others concerned with the criminal justice system”

“As Local Authority Safer Stronger services, we have an enabling role rather than a direct criminal justice role – this is part of our strategic partnership arrangements. It would be useful to reflect the different roles of primary partners in the delivery of this objective. It might also be useful to explore in the plan how resources will be allocated to accelerate progress around this objective and if local partners are able to access that support for additional local programmes.”

Q5. Please let us know of any activity your organisation currently contributes regarding this draft priority and the areas of focus. This could include commissioning services, delivery, partnership working or research.

66% of partners responded to this and provided detailed information specific to their organisations although the following were key themes across most partnership responses:

- Input into plans and strategies
- Working with victims and communities
- Research
- Trauma adversity
- Commissioning of services
- Partnership working
- Empowerment and community engagement
- Targeted support and interventions
- Understanding and mapping support
- Assessing vulnerability
- Detailed work around safeguarding and support

Priority 2 - Keeping People Safe & Building Resilience

We will do all that we can to keep people safe. The Mayor, West Yorkshire Police, and our community safety partners want to prevent people becoming victims of crime. This Police and Crime Plan will focus on people who commit crime to change their offending behaviour, reducing opportunities for crimes to be committed by tackling the underlying causes, and building resilience to empower and support people to overcome the ongoing effects of the harm caused by damaging criminal behaviour. For those who commit crime and cause harm to victims, we will work with the Police and our partners to bring offenders to justice, building trust and confidence for all.

Q1. Do you agree with the objectives of this priority?

94% Agreed/Agreed strongly

Q2: Is there is anything you would recommend we change or include in our definition of this priority?

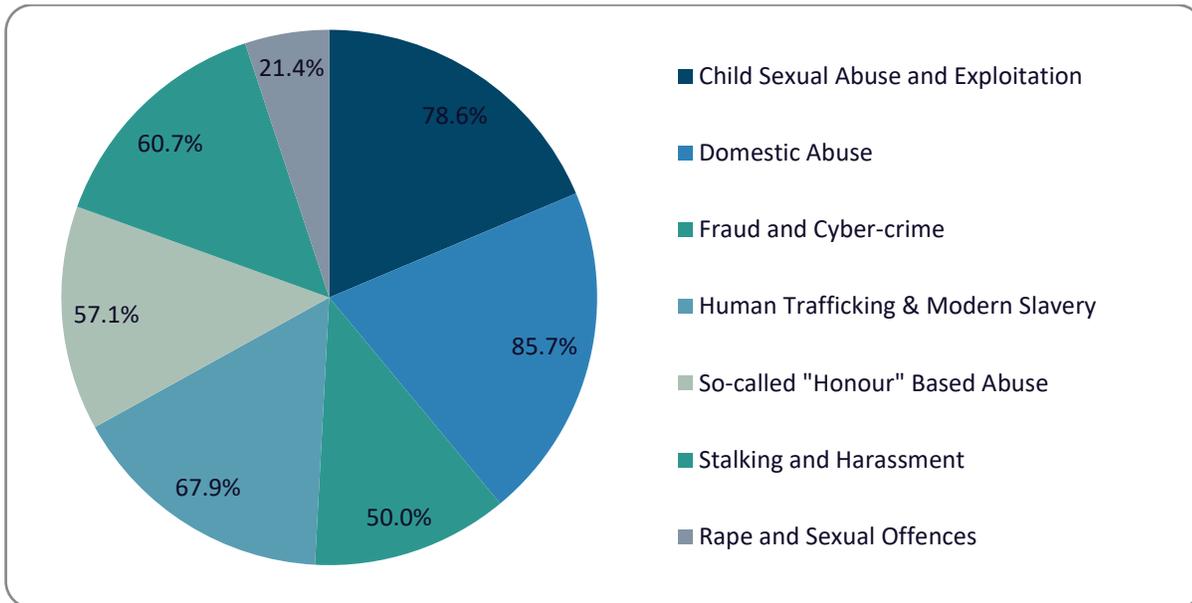
Half of the partners provided additional comments specifically talking about crime prevention, supporting volunteering opportunities for ex-offenders and greater emphasis on understanding the underlying issues of perpetrators of crime including trauma and adversity.

“A recognition of child first, offender second and the impact of offering alternative pathways for young people at risk of entering the criminal justice system.”

“It would be useful to reference the statutory Community Safety Partnerships, as well as the component partners in this priority, as the vehicles for working with local communities and neighbourhoods across West Yorkshire. CSP’s provide a real opportunity to strengthen local connection to communities and develop strong local networks within the key districts to support local delivery and improvement. CSP’s are also a vehicle for engaging with other district statutory partnerships and strategies.”

“The focus on the prevention of crime should make strong links with the wider work being undertaken by partners to strengthen communities and to build resilience. This includes the wider determinants of being involved in crime including the prevention of poverty and wider approaches to addressing the complex social needs within communities”

Q3. Areas of focus which of these topics will be a priority for your organisation over the next three years – tick all that apply



As shown in the above diagram the greatest area of commonality was Domestic Abuse 86% compared with Rape and Sexual Offences at 21%.

Q4. Please let us know of any changes you would like to make to these areas of focus, or any new areas we should consider.

Some key comments, below:

“More public awareness of early signs of perpetrators and what type of behaviour they should report. Open opportunities for communities to express concerns to police easily and anonymously.”

“Older people are not specifically mentioned in the definition of this priority nor in the topic areas even though they are one of the most vulnerable groups in our community. Keeping people safe has special relevance to this group and we would like to see their needs recognised in the Police and Crime plan.”

Other points highlighted the importance of Drug related crime and its links to criminal exploitation of young people and resulting on-street activity which was then viewed as youth nuisance and youth ASB. There was also a need to ensure the link with Serious and Organised Crime - Programme Precision with the Police and Crime Plan.

Q5. Please let us know of any activity your organisation currently contributes in regard to this draft priority and the areas of focus. This could include commissioning services, delivery, partnership working or research.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for male survivors • Courses to raise parental awareness (DICE) • Partnership working • Commissioning • Bespoke work or projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness and campaigns • Building resilience • Reducing reoffending • Key links across crime types • Learning from best practice • Secure evidence to support investigation and prosecution
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Priority 3 - Safer Places & Thriving Communities

People deserve to live, work, and visit a West Yorkshire that is safe, welcoming, and inclusive. This Police and Crime Plan will focus on the harmful and unacceptable behaviour that targets the different communities of West Yorkshire. This plan will support tackling inequality and poverty, helping communities to increase their prosperity and recover from the impact of Covid-19. It will also tackle the place-based crime that damages people’s everyday lives, from serious violence to anti-social behaviour to dangerous driving and speeding. The plan will seek to rejuvenate and revitalise the high street, addressing those issues which impact so negatively on places (from vandalism to graffiti, shoplifting to business crime), and so restore people’s confidence and pride in their villages, towns, and cities.

Q1. Do you agree with the objectives of this priority?

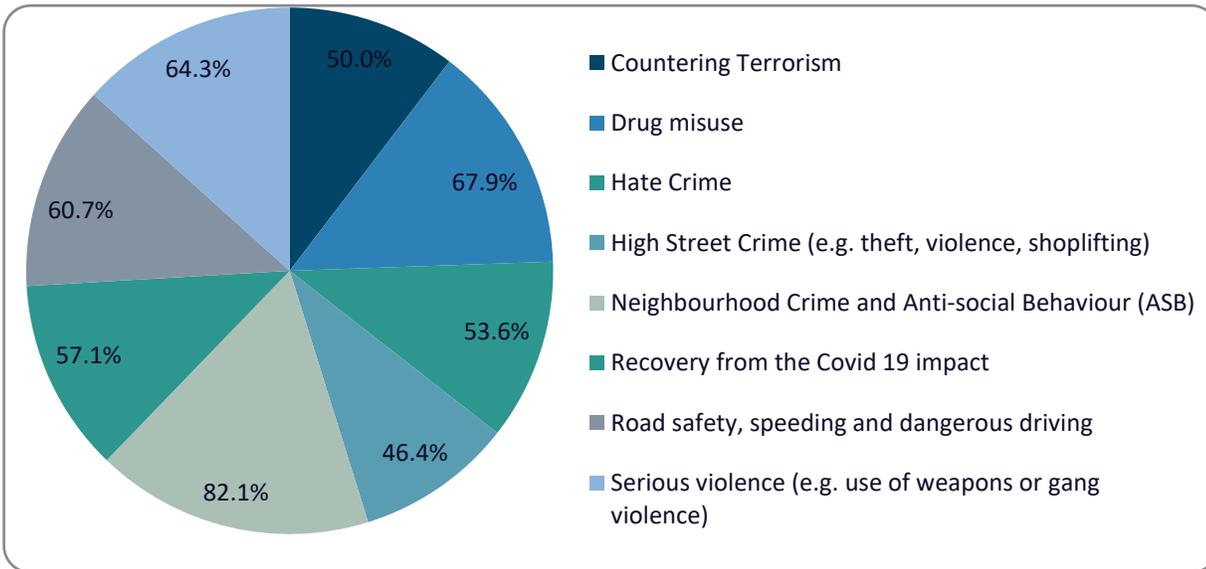
100% agreement

Q2: Is there is anything you would recommend we change or include in our definition of this priority?

There was a great deal of support for this priority and welcome recognition of a need to ensure thriving communities. Some partners wanted to see the wording around road safety strengthened.

“The priority does not specifically mention newly arrived communities and the challenges they can face in living in a new environment. It would be good to acknowledge the newer communities and the disproportionate impact crime can have on many new migrants.”

Q3. Areas of focus which of these topics will be a priority for your organisation over the next three years – tick all that apply



Neighbourhood crime and ASB was the largest area of combined focus, followed by Serious Violence and Road Safety

Q4. Please let us know of any changes you would like to make to these areas of focus, or any new areas we should consider

Only a small number of partners commented on this:

- Hate crime to include online and to include misogyny.
- Rape and sexual violence should be included in serious violence.

“Our Parish is a relatively safe, low crime area and our focus is on preventing anti-social behaviour and improving road safety. We are also concerned by the emergence of County Lines moving drugs from the city for outlying towns and villages.”

“Although High Street crime does not feature strongly in our new CSP strategy we do have a focus on supporting the City Centre and District Centres and as such regularly work to address High Street crime. This priority is better reflected by aligning to City centre Partnership arrangements and the links with the Night-time economy work.”

Q5. Please let us know of any activity your organisation currently contributes regarding this draft priority and the areas of focus. This could include commissioning services, delivery, partnership working or research.

- Working with the VRU (Violence Reduction Unit)
- Tackling ASB through education and intervention
- Community education, awareness, and engagement
- Partnership working
- Tackling speeding
- Education and training
- Locality based problem solving groups
- Reducing re-offending
- Campaigns and awareness
- Youth targeted support and intervention including serious youth violence and child criminal exploitation.
- Over-representation of BME (Black Minority Ethnicity) in the criminal justice system
- Multiple and complex needs

Priority 4 - Responding to Multiple & Complex Needs

Many people in contact with the criminal justice system face a series of simultaneous challenges. These can include suffering abuse and neglect, poor mental health, homelessness and poverty, drug and alcohol misuse, adverse childhood experiences, or belonging to a marginalised group. This Police and Crime Plan will bring together partners to work together to recognise the lived experience of all who come into contact with services, protect all who are vulnerable, and instill a whole systems approach focused on early intervention. We will listen, understand, and respond to people's needs in order to reduce offending, prevent intergenerational crime, and re-victimisation.

Q1. Do you agree with the objectives of this priority?

This was the priority which attracted the lowest score still with 90.3% agreement but with nearly 10% stating they disagreed or did not know

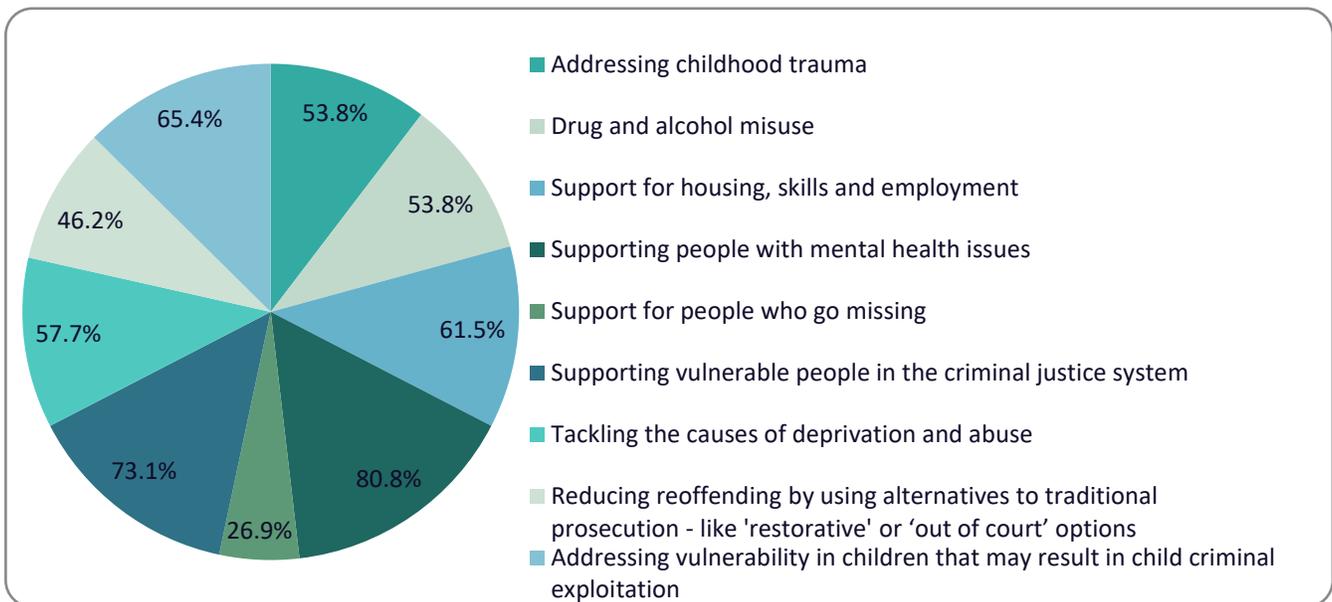
Q2: Is there is anything you would recommend we change or include in our definition of this priority?

Some partners felt that there was a need for clarity particularly in terms of what Community Safety partners could do, building community resilience was also seen as hugely important along with the need for partners to work together.

"The whole system dimension feels like it could be a cross-cutting theme. It might also be useful to talk about this in way that the PCP focuses on certain aspects of the system and delivery arrangements, but wants to play a positive role in collaborative partnership arrangements to help drive wider system change"

"This priority is strongly supported, and the focus of this priority should be on strong partnership working, including through the Integrated Care system. A person-centered approach should be adopted and the recognition of the need to listen to a and work with victims is welcome to understand how systems can be redesigned to meet complex needs."

Q3. Areas of focus which of these topics will be a priority for your organisation over the next three years – tick all that apply



There was lots of agreement across the areas of focus with support for those with mental health and vulnerabilities reaching the highest percentages.

Q4. Please let us know of any changes you would like to make to these areas of focus, or any new areas we should consider.

Many of the comments related to a specific focus aside from policing but could impact on crime and multiple and complex needs such as child poverty.

“LACK of accommodation for people in the criminal justice system is a massive issue. There is simply not enough decent quality accommodation to go round. Men coming out of prison frequently end up living in substandard housing which they usually have to share, often with people whose lifestyles are not conducive to recovery and rehabilitation”

“There needs to be a more focused approach towards crime prevention and rehabilitation of offenders.”

Q5. Please let us know of any activity your organisation currently contributes in regard to this draft priority and the areas of focus. This could include commissioning services, delivery, partnership working or research.

- support for families and children
- Commissioning
- Partnership
- Interventions and support
- Safeguarding
- multiple and complex needs
- Education and awareness
- Specialist agencies to seek out and provide support
- Restorative justice

Section 2 CROSS-CUTTING THEMES

The Mayor has identified three cross-cutting themes to underpin the ambitions of this plan, we asked partners for their feedback on the themes:

Most partners welcomed the themes and fully supported all three which they believed encompassed the current safeguarding climate, there were additional comments around the specific priorities, some key comments highlighted below:

Women and Girls – The Mayoral pledge of putting women and girls at the heart of this Police and Crime Plan, including safety in the public and private sphere, living free from harm, and building strong emotional resilience.

“Women are being let down by the criminal justice system, and people of colour are targeted and judged. Women of colour are the least supported group - focus on this. “We do not feel that the Mayor should focus specifically on women and girls.”

“Men are also victims of crime and need support.”

2) Diversity, Equality, and Inclusion – Celebrating the diversity of West Yorkshire and ensuring that the principles of equality and inclusion underpin all the work we do.

We agree this is important given the population demographic of West Yorkshire and the aim to eliminate institutional race and gender bias. We would like to see the cultural diversity of our communities reflected in the composition of the police force and the wider criminal justice system, and the creation of better opportunities for women in the Police.

“Diversity, equality, and inclusion sound like virtual signaling for social media soundbites.”

3) Early Intervention and Prevention - Championing and supporting the use of effective early intervention to improve the lives of children, young people, and families at risk of experiencing poor outcomes

*I think that Early Intervention is the key to prevent crime.
This theme is important and is underpinned by the findings of the Marmot report. We would support the allocation of additional resources to allow the Police to engage with schools and youth groups to raise*

There is strong support for the early intervention cross-cutting theme, and it is important to see this reflected in resource distribution and/or reference to other partnership activity. It also needs to have some key community safety areas to ensure we can demonstrate impact and follow the evidence based public health model.

Section 3 PARTNERSHIP WORKING DELIVERING TOGETHER

Q. How can we work effectively with your organisation to deliver and embed these themes?

We received some good responses to this question with several practical actions that partners wanted to see which included:

- Be present in community events.
- Build trust and openness within the vulnerable communities
- Drive partnership working including through existing partnership arrangements
- Demonstrate action as part of delivery
- Good liaison and communication all partners and keep channels of communication open with a good flow of information about specific initiatives
- Shared strategies and action plans across West Yorkshire led by the Mayor's Office.
- Positive Engagement between the police and communities
- Co-ordinate and project manage campaigns
- CSPs (Community Safety Partnerships) local perspective will help with local strategic implementation of the Plan and support feedback between the District delivery and regional strategic developments. It also avoids creating duplicate structures and arrangements with multiple partnerships
- Coordination of funding opportunities/commissioning

Q: Do you anticipate any specific crime or safety issues becoming a greater threat for West Yorkshire communities during the next three years?

Partners provided a detailed overview of upcoming issues shown below, all of which are captured within the current plan.

- Family violence - partners and children against parents - due to mental health and poverty
- Alcohol abuse - as people have used it to cope with COVID and are now coming out into community with the same habit
- Human trafficking and Modern Slavery
- Social unrest
- Cyber crime
- Neighbourhood Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour
- Vandalism
- Drugs, Violent Crime and CCE/County Lines
- Child Abuse
- Children's' mental health
- Hate crime, misogyny and crimes associated with poverty.
- VAWG
- Adult Mental Health
- Fraud
- More racially motivated crime
- Domestic Abuse

Q: Do you anticipate any issues impacting on your organisation’s delivery (internally or externally) during the next three years?

Unsurprisingly the main issues mentioned were money and resources, followed by increased demand with many partners referring to the impact of COVID. Joint and Co-commissioning was offered as a solution to address funding and resources.

- Funding (inc. Year on year) and resources
- Mental health services are not effective and children & young people are not being supported.
- Organisational change
- Covid recovery
- Government legislation
- Increased demand

“Challenges around funding services against increased demand - and the fact that services which should be core, for example DAPP work, are not commissioned nor seen as part of the overall system response to needs.”

“Our issues relate to funding and funding methodologies. We are too small to participate in commissioning and are at risk from large national organisations that win contracts and swoop in, with no local knowledge. We need a relatively modest amount of long-term core funding to enable us to continue to make West Yorkshire a safer place”

Q: Please provide details of up to five priorities that your organisation is currently focused on. Please attach any needs assessments or strategic plans that give further detail.

We received a long list of responses, many which align/overlap our own priorities, summary below:

- Isolation and loneliness
- Poverty, food, and advocacy for those without a voice
- Bringing communities together for support - including youth
- Male-oriented services that specialise in working with men using the latest peer reviewed evidence.
- Helping young people staying off the streets
- Drug awareness
- Supporting families
- Helping people getting out of isolation
- Providing a safe space for children and young people
- Trauma informed system

Section 4 – anything else

We received several supportive comments about the direction of travel along with recognition of the challenges ahead. The holistic approach was also welcomed. Again, there were further comments related to funding and resources and the need for clarity around delivery.

Face-to face engagement – High level analysis

Engagement	Group and description	Audience	Key issues
Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) Community Advisory Group (CAG)	The VRU CAG is a diverse group who advise the VRU, act as a critical friend and support two-way engagement between the VRU and West Yorkshire communities.	17 members of group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome multiple and complex needs in the draft plan - many of the group worked with/supported long term users of drugs/alcohol who self-medicate. Often referred to as offenders' but were also victims • Welcomed reference to poverty and links to new and arriving communities • Need clearer information around how we can improve CJS outcomes • Need to ensure clarity between CCE (Child Criminal Exploitation) and CSA (Child Sexual Abuse) and not link them together.
Anah Project	The Anah Project is a unique organisation which provides specialist support to single Black, Asian, Minority, Ethnic and Refugee (BAMER) women and girls (aged 16 or above) who are fleeing abusive domestic situations, including forced marriage; honour-based violence; female genital mutilation (FGM) and physical abuse. Anah aims to empower service users and encourage them to recover their self-esteem, enabling them to make independent and informed decisions about their life.	18 Women from diverse backgrounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic Abuse (DA) • Cultural impact of DA • Long term support and mental health • Need for funded interventions • Addressing trauma through therapy and arts
Joanna Project	Aim to journey with women offering holistic ongoing support to help them move forward towards safe whole lives free from prostitution and drug addiction	Project lead/staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety of Women and girls • Drugs and alcohol abuse • Housing and safe accommodation

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual violence including rape and assault
Women and Girls Roundtable Event	A roundtable event to bring together partners which included the police, local authorities, health, education, third sector, our communities' and those supporting and advocating for women and girls across all sectors.	130 attendees including victims of crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall Safety of Women and girls • Requirement for men to be part of the solution. • Breadth of work across areas of focus for call for evidence • Role for employers in terms of safety • Need for a WYP (West Yorkshire Police) strategy and response to VAWG
Transitions Event	The event was organised to improve the safeguarding and situation that young people who are vulnerable to exploitation find themselves in when transitioning into adulthood in West Yorkshire.	130 attendees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transitional safeguarding of children and young adults at risk of exploitation • Local policy, strategy, and partnerships • Practice or service structures • Culture and attitudes • Inconsistency of policy • Recognition of risk and harms • Support services required • Early intervention and prevention of harm. • Continuance of support – removal of cliff edge. • Greater collaborative working across organisations and agencies • Information sharing • Importance of third sector
Third sector conference on Domestic Abuse (DA)	Partners including the police, local authorities, health, education, third sector, communities' and those already working to address and tackle Domestic Abuse across all sectors came together to discuss the latest developments considering the passing of the Domestic Abuse Act.	80 attendees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The importance of partnership working across the sectors • The impact of covid in enabling services to work differently ensuring victims were supported. It also exposed the increased complex

			<p>needs that many DA victims have</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need for services to truly listen to what victims want which may often differ from what services providers think they need. • That all victims including children develop their own coping mechanisms so they can often masque what going on (noting they do not always see themselves as victims) • That the DA commissioner recognised the importance of working with local partners in communities to tackle DA • That our support for perpetrator programmes was impactive and that DA can only be addressed when looking holistically from every aspect
Independent Custody Visitors	Independent custody visitors (ICVs) are members of the local community who volunteer to visit police stations unannounced to check on the welfare and wellbeing of people held in police custody.	10 Independent Custody Visitors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not enough focus on volume crime which impacts members of the public such as car crime and burglary • Drugs are mentioned in two sets of areas of focus but other issues which span the four priorities are not. • Plan needs more information around police officers' numbers - the priorities and areas of focus are wide • Do we have sufficient resources to deliver the plan

Internal Groups and Board event	<p>Representatives of Policing and crime internal boards and groups including: Reducing re-offending board, West Yorkshire Improving Women's Lives Network, Safer Communities Fund Independent Advisory Board, Domestic and Sexual Abuse board, Third Sector Advisory group, Criminal Justice and Mental health board, Risk and vulnerability group, Community Safety Partnership Forum, VRU Partnership Delivery Group, VRU Community Advisory Group, VRU Serious Violence Exec Group, Local Criminal Justice Board Victims and Witnesses Group This did not include Young People who had a separate event.</p>	45 attendees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drugs misuse and addiction • Supporting vulnerable people • Supporting those with multiple and complex needs • Inclusive partnership working • Impact of and support for those suffering childhood trauma • Understanding service gaps and identifying who and how • Poverty and inequality • Sex workers • Dealation and training for Young people • Safe stable and secure homes
WYCA (West Yorkshire Combined Authority) All staff Event	<p>Colleagues from WYCA took part in an online consultation exploring their own personal priorities and how they can support delivery of the Plan</p>	70 attendees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime and ASB • Women's and girls' safety • Safe spaces and safer public transport • Delivering together
Partnership Executive Group	<p>Senior partnership colleagues attended a workshop hosted by the Mayor and DMPC (Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime) to identify what should be the policing and community safety vision for WY (West Yorkshire). This shaping of the vision then moved into discussion and feedback on the priorities and cross-cutting themes.</p>	25 attendees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring partnership buy-in and governance • Ensuring achievable delivery plans • Increasing the presence of serious organised crime in the plan
Youth Consultation Event	<p>The Mayors Youth Advisory Group hosted an online open consultation which included other youth groups including Youth Parliament and individuals to talk about feelings of safety, their priorities, and policing issues.</p>	40 attendees from diverse communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hate crime – disability/Islamophobia • Drugs – nitrous Oxide/open drug dealing • Lack of Police visibility – need to engage with young people • Dog Theft • Gangs and knife crime • Mental Health • Road Safety and speeding

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCTV (Closed Circuit Television), Safe spaces, and public transport • Online safety- trolling • Rape and sex assault • Support and reassurance for victims • Support for those with Learning difficulties
Bradford District Partnership day	<p>Community of Interest group representatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bradford Hate Crime Alliance - The BHCA team are working hard to make sure that the city of Bradford can be free from hate crime to be a true home to all its citizens whatever their skin colour, sexual or religious beliefs are. • Police Stronger Comms team • BMDC (Bradford Metropolitan District Council) Stronger Communities Together • BMDC Domestic Abuse/Sexual Violence • Bridge Project - empower people experiencing multiple barriers to achieve positive change. • Public Health 	20 attendees from diverse backgrounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety issues for marginalised groups • Hate crime support, • Strong/Integrated communities • Domestic Abuse/Sexual Violence Strategy • Multiple/Complex needs
Bradford District Partnership day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JUST Youth group • Outloud Project • Valley Project • Knowleswood Primary School • BMDC Youth Service (Youth in Mind – mental health) • Breaking the Cycle 	15 attendees from diverse backgrounds plus young people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention/Early Intervention • Listening to young people direct (girls/trans group) • Mental Health Engaging at grass roots

Bradford District Community Day	KAWACC (Keighley Association for Women and Children's Centres) Est in 1985 is a registered charity and voluntary organisation which adopts a holistic view of women, young people, and children's development – supports intense outreach work to ensure it is abreast of current issues and emerging trends and has reputation for designing and delivering innovative and responsive communities.	10 South Asian Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety of women • Domestic Abuse • Issues for Keighley
Bradford District Community Day	Young Covid Ambassadors are 16 plus, The Covid Ambassador Project offers the opportunity to volunteer and work with your peers to find fun creative ways to keep safe and healthy. Young people learn new skills whilst engaging in decision making processes and can shape ideas into strategies to deal with Covid. They achieve an accreditation for volunteering and are required to commit three hours a week.	9 young people from diverse backgrounds including LGBTQ.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recovery from Covid • Effect of Covid on Young People – experiences in the community • Mental Health • Activities for young people across the district
Bradford District Community Day	Windhill Community residents	8 people including older people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyday issues on the estate for residents and older people including crime and ASB
Wakefield District Partnership Day	Discussion with CSP (Community Safety Partnerships) colleagues	5 attendees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drugs and alcohol • Multiple and complex needs • Youth crime and violent crime
Wakefield District Partnership Day	Domestic Abuse	5 attendees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic abuse • Funding and resourcing • Policing • Legislative change
Wakefield District Partnership Day	Housing Needs Service	5 attendees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homelessness • Covid impact • Multiple and complex needs
Wakefield District Partnership Day	Youth Services and Youth Offending - Wakefield District Housing	5 attendees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early intervention and prevention • ASB including off road bikes and fireworks • Safety of women and girls

Wakefield District Partnership Day	Victim support	8 attendees including staff and victims	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting victims • Fraud • Domestic Abuse
Kirklees District Day	Platform 1 is a mental health and crisis charity to help you with complex needs. We support people from all backgrounds and experiences, that have, for whatever reason have refused to engage with other services. We encourage recovery through various activities, allowing them to recover at their own pace and within a safe and non-judgmental environment.	<5 attendees and 10 people supported by the project from diverse backgrounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental Health • Homelessness • Multiple and complex needs
Kirklees District Day	Meeting with Heads of service	5 attendees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refugees and stable accommodation • Education and early intervention/diversionary activities • Exploitation and safeguarding • Safe housing for women leaving prison • VAWG
Kirklees District Day	Huddersfield Mission/Women's Centre	8 Women from diverse backgrounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VAWG • Multiple and complex needs • Domestic Abuse • Support for women in custody • Integrated Offender Management
Kirklees District Day	Communities and VRU intervention groups	18 attendees from projects and broader community including older representatives and those from diverse backgrounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early intervention and diversionary activities • Need for positive realistic role models for young people • Poverty of aspirations • Safe places for young people (not youth clubs) • Healthy relationships • Partnership working • ASB – symptom people with complex needs • Organised crime groups

Leeds District Day	St Anne's Resource Centre is a homelessness resource centre with an open-door policy, working with people who are homeless, rough sleeping or vulnerably housed. It provides a St Anne's Resource Centre Leeds safe unpressured place to go to and access a range of services. Meeting to talk to and listen to service users.	10 attendees plus those using the centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of covid on homeless people • Partnership working • Housing needs and support • Probation • Complex need • Vulnerability of homeless people – abuse/violence • Sex workers • DA victims
Leeds District Day	Bangladeshi Centre, Roundhay Road, Harehills Meeting to talk to women who have lived experience of Domestic Violence and Abuse. The group was established to support the Local Authority in delivering its duty to provide support in safe accommodation and to provide a voice of victims-survivors on the new Domestic Abuse Local Partnership Board.	10 attendees all women all victims mostly diverse backgrounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DA abuse • Experiences CJS • Reporting to WYP • Housing needs • Cultural issues • Police training and support for DA victims • Training, understanding and consistency of support from the police and statutory services • Victim support • Police response times • Counselling Therapeutic support
Leeds District Day	Nowell's Community Centre, Nowell Mount, Harehills, Meeting with Community representatives and local CSP partners Nowell's Community Centre, Nowell Mount, Harehills, Leeds City Council's Migration and Resettlement Team	15 attendees including those from diverse backgrounds and <5 young people 8 people from diverse backgrounds many with lived experiences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth ASB • Serious and violent crime • Knife crime • Feelings of safety • Drug dealing • Cultural issues • Feeling safe • Contact with the police • Misogyny in specific cultures and impact on women

Leeds District Day	Safer Leeds and Students Union and Safer Leeds	6 people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student safety • Impact of Covid • Vulnerabilities and issues, drink spiking, women’s safety, and lack of reporting • Pastoral care – support & wellbeing (mental health) • Lessons learnt and improvements made. • Leeds Universities and Collages Crime and Reduction Partnership • Anti-Social Behaviour including Improved working relationships • Violence and assaults in bars and clubs
Calderdale District Day	Partnership’s meeting including local partners and Councilors	11 people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring delivery of the new plan • Connectivity with local plans and local priorities • Impact of the police settlement on plan delivery • Policing the M62 corridor • Engagement with diverse communities and the importance of EDI (Equality Diversity and Inclusion) (Equality Diversity & Inclusion) as a cross-cutting theme • Multiple and complex need of those leaving prison • Tensions between priorities and the importance of liaison and diversion and early intervention Police cuts and fear of crime • Engagement before enforcement – street begging • Health based approach to policing • Impact of CJS delays and loss of local court

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for negotiated stopping schemes
Focus groups with young people	2 Focus groups with pupil Referral Unit 1 hosted at CATCH, Leeds	18 young people including those in pupil referral units, including attendees from diverse backgrounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fear of crime is lower for young people in public referral units • Safeguarding – paedophiles • Drink spiking • Dog theft • Theft and robbery • Violent crime • Counter terrorism • Cyber and online crime • Kidnapping • Stalking/being followed • Drugs and alcohol • Drugs crime out of control • Negative perceptions of encounters with the Police • Most would not call the police if they needed help
Muslim Women in prison	The Muslim Women in Prison (MWIP) project was launched by Khidmat Centres in 2013. The aim of the MWIP project is to educate the CJS on the needs of Muslim women both in custody and the community. They also aim to demonstrate to other providers what a culturally compliant model looks like in practice.	6 Women all from diverse backgrounds including project workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for women in custody • Inequality re sentencing and support e.g., not being informed of faith facilities or mother and baby unit • Accommodation and housing • Cultural shame for women meaning they do not always share the full story of criminal exploitation • Wrap around support when they are released • Vulnerabilities of Muslim women who live alone • Rehabilitation • Need to support and educate/early intervention by those with lived experience • Peer support • Need for tailored support

Young people Covid project	The Covid Ambassadors are a Council initiative and Young in Covid are a voluntary sector initiative who are making a national impact	10 young people mostly from diverse backgrounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of Covid on young people • Health inequalities • Suicide and bereavement • Violent crime • Frustration during covid services did not engage with young people
Newhall Prison	New Hall is a prison and young offender institution (YOI) in Flockton, West Yorkshire, for women aged 18 and over.	9 people including prisoners and staff including those from diverse backgrounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accommodation • Mental health • Regulations on children in prison – trauma following separation and links to aces
Bradford All-stars apprentices	All Star Ents is a specialist training provider in Bradford, who employ young people as apprentice youth leaders. They regularly take part in consultations and took part in some of the VRU's research with Crest Advisory. Several young people have lived experience, and some are specialists in SEN (Special Educational Needs).	7 young people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental health • Burglary/car theft • ASB • Homelessness • Substance misuse • Opportunities for young people • Drug dealing • Safety of women and girls • DA, sexual assault, and rape

Links to supporting documents

1 September 2021	Community Advisory Group Meeting Notes
7 September 2021	Women and Girls Roundtable Event Summary
22 September 2021	Partnership Boards Event Summary
September 2021	Call for evidence for women and girls Summary
7 October 2021	Bradford All Stars Apprentices Consultation Summary
11 October 2021	Youth Consultation Event Summary
15 October 2021	Partnership Executive Group Workshop Summary
28 October 2021	WYCA All Staff Event Summary
5 November 2021	Transitional Safeguarding Event Summary
12 November 2021	Young Covid Ambassadors Project Summary
16 November 2021	Tacking Domestic Abuse Together Event Summary
19 November 2021	Consultation with Pupil Referral Units Summary
September-November	Social/Media/Facebook comments Summary

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To the women and girls who supported the call for evidence, thank you, as well as informing the plan itself your views and feedback will continue to inform all our work including the upcoming Safety of Women and Girls' strategy.

To our third sector and the infrastructure organisations who work to support them thank you for your help and support with our consultation and engagement on the plan.

Appendix

Areas of Focus

Supporting Victims and Witnesses <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A modern and effective criminal justice system with victims' needs at the centre• Access to support services designed for victims' needs• Helping victims of crime to get justice• Increasing trust and confidence in our criminal justice system• Improving victims' and witnesses' satisfaction with our police service• Special victim services for children and young people	Keeping People Safe & Building Resilience <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation• Domestic Abuse• Fraud and Cyber-crime• Human Trafficking & Modern Slavery• So-called "Honour" Based Abuse• Stalking and Harassment• Rape and sexual offences
Safer Places & Thriving Communities <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Countering Terrorism• Drug misuse• Hate crime• High Street crime (e.g., theft, violence, shoplifting)• Neighbourhood crime and Anti-social Behaviour (ASB)• Recovery from the Covid 19 impact• Road safety, speeding and dangerous driving• Serious violence (e.g., use of weapons or gang violence)	Responding to Multiple & Complex Needs <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Addressing childhood trauma• Addressing vulnerability in children that may result in child criminal exploitation• Drug and alcohol misuse• Reducing reoffending by using alternatives to traditional prosecution - like 'restorative' or 'out of court' options• Support for housing, skills, and employment• Supporting people with mental health issues• Support for people who go missing• Supporting vulnerable people in the criminal justice system• Tackling the causes of deprivation and abuse