

# Tackling Serious Violence **Together**

A co-produced Serious Violence Strategy  
for West Yorkshire



West  
Yorkshire  
Policing  
& Crime

Tracy  
Brabin  
Mayor of  
West Yorkshire

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# Introduction by the Mayor of West Yorkshire

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In my time as Mayor I have seen, too often, the devastating consequences of serious violence in our region. We have witnessed the tragic loss of life from knife crime on our streets, the widespread impacts of violence against women and girls, now declared a national emergency, and heard how gangs and serious organised crime are making people feel unsafe in their own communities.

**We cannot allow this to continue.**



That's why, for my second term, I made a clear commitment to prioritise the reduction of serious violence and help to drive the national mission of halving knife crime within a decade. My Serious Violence Strategy has been co-produced with communities and partners, reflecting the lived experiences and needs of local people in our work to deliver a safe, just and inclusive West Yorkshire.

During our engagement with residents, many highlighted the profound impact of serious violence on victims, families, and communities. Children and young people, particularly those in schools, colleges and universities, identified it as one of their most pressing concerns. Parents raised issues around child vulnerability and criminal exploitation, with some sharing deeply personal experiences. Many participants also drew attention to the links between organised crime and drug-related offences, knife crime, and gun violence.

These insights have informed this strategy, alongside our wide-ranging 2025 consultation on serious violence which reached over 5,000 people, and events with communities and partners held during 2025 and 2026. These voices have been essential in shaping our collective response and ensuring that our

approach reflects the realities and priorities of local people.

We must tackle the scourge of serious violence in our communities, and residents have been clear about their priorities. By working together, we can build on the progress to date in reducing knife crime, disrupting organised criminals and gangs, and improving the safety of women and girls.

I am delighted to have been able to put power back into the hands of local communities through my 'People's Fund'. Using money recovered from criminals, we're investing half a million pounds back into our neighbourhoods to tackle serious violence, with the winning projects decided by local residents.

I am pleased to have delivered on my pledge to create a co-produced Serious Violence Strategy and, while we have laid crucial foundations, the real work starts now. I would like to thank the people of West Yorkshire for sharing their experiences and the trust they've placed in me as we deliver this transformational strategy together.

**Tracy Brabin, Mayor of West Yorkshire**

Mayoral Pledge

# Spotlight on Serious Violence

Upon her re-election, the Mayor committed to delivering a long-term strategy to address serious violence. When we consulted on the Police and Crime Plan during 2024, we received strong support for the spotlight on serious violence, with many highlighting its wide-ranging impact on victims, families, and communities. We also secured agreement for the definition of serious violence as follows:

**Violence and serious violence includes specific crime types where there is the use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community.**

The specific crime types for West Yorkshire include homicide, knife crime, violence against the person, personal robbery, gun crime, violence against women and girls, organised crime (including county lines), sexual exploitation and domestic abuse.

For more information on terms used, please see the glossary at the end of the document.

# Serious Violence Strategy Consultation

To support as many people as possible to have their say and be heard, including those directly impacted by serious violence, we used lots of different ways to communicate. The picture below shows all the ways we worked with people to co-produce the strategy.



## Inform

Sharing information about proposed changes so people understand what they mean

## Consult

Asking for people's opinions on one or more ideas or options

## Engage

Listening to people to understand issues and discuss ideas for change

## Co-design

Design with people and incorporating their ideas into the final approach

## Co-produce

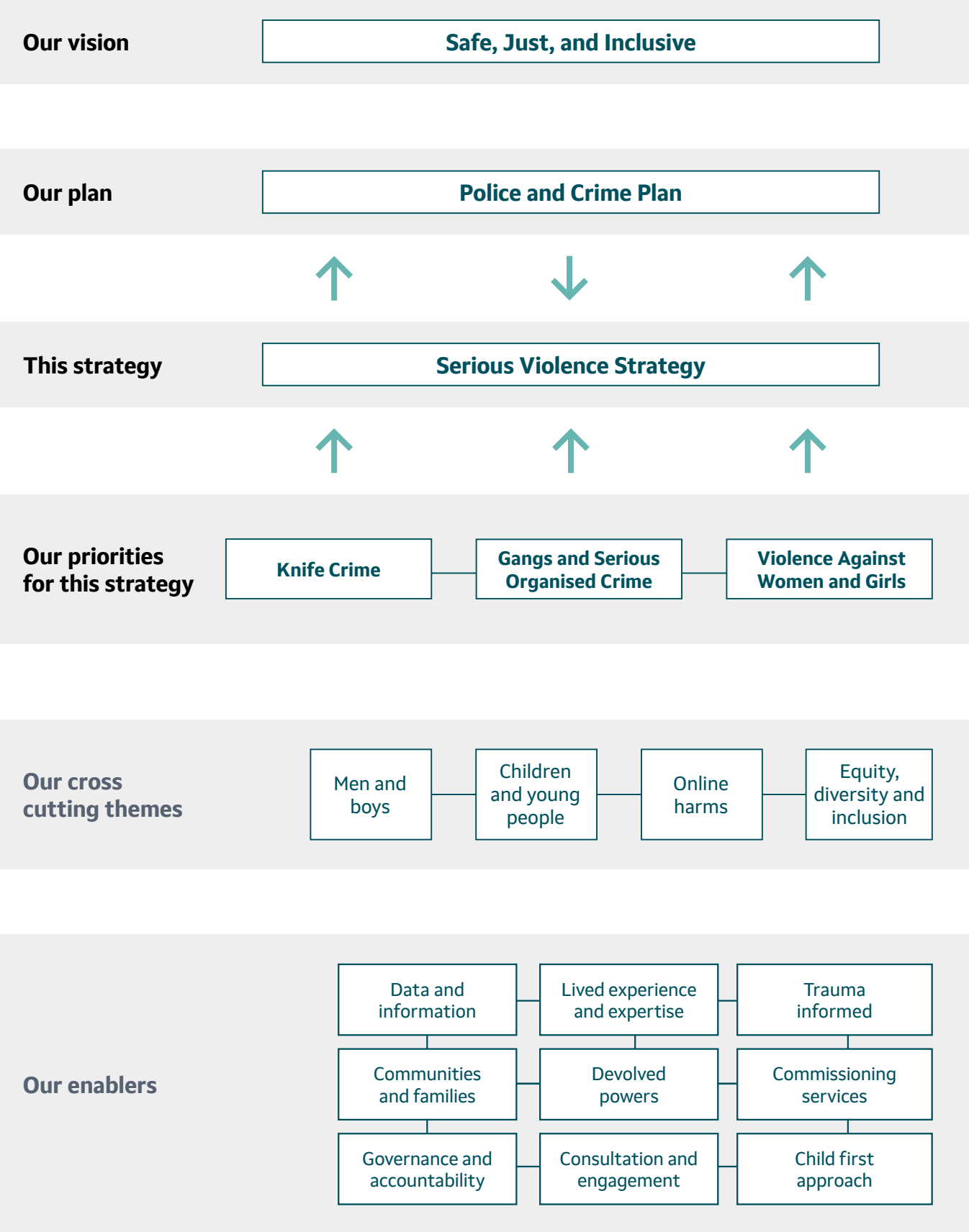
An equal partnership where people with lived and learnt experience work together from start to finish

## The formal consultation on our 2025 work opened in July and closed at the end of October and included:

- A public online and in-person survey on serious violence designed for adults which was completed by 2,245 respondents (1,378 in person, 867 online). 88 people told us they were aged 17 and under.
- A public in-person survey designed for children or as an easy read version for adults titled the Safety Survey and was completed by 2,793 respondents (1,015 adults and 1,778 children and young people aged 17 and under).
- In person engagement, meetings and events.
- A Call for Evidence where details of key national or local reports were shared with us.

For more detail on the consultation process and its results please see the Voice of West Yorkshire document published alongside the strategy.

# Plan on a Page





## Informing the Strategic Priorities

The aforementioned priorities and themes emerged directly from the public consultation on the Serious Violence Strategy and were further informed by the Strategic Needs Assessment (SNA) from the Violence Reduction Partnership and data from West Yorkshire Police (WYP). These documents reinforce what the public told us, and the following sections set out each priority in more detail, with the evidence of why it is a problem in West Yorkshire, alongside the insights captured through the Voice of West Yorkshire which highlights the consultation findings.

# Priority 1

## Knife Crime



### Why is this a priority?

Over half of the people we spoke to were 'quite' or 'very worried' about knife crime. The majority of those highlighted concerns that young people carry knives to protect themselves.

The number of knife crimes in West Yorkshire is currently falling according to the Strategic Needs Assessment, but there are some categories where it is rising – particularly in some of the more severe categories such as serious woundings. Data from WYP tells us that a stable trend is expected for knife crime although serious violence is predicted to rise by 11.3%.

# Areas of Focus

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## Online Activity

### What people highlighted

Participants in the consultation noted the online glorification of knife crime, highlighting the need for action in digital as well as local spaces.

### What we will do

- Work with partners to review and produce resources for both young people and parents/carers about online harms.
- Amplify partners' work to identify and challenge harmful online content

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## Education

### What people highlighted

Respondents expressed frustration that more must be done to educate and divert young people from knife crime, also stressing the need for better support to help parents and carers.

### What we will do

- Work with the Police Education Programme (Pol-Ed) to produce toolkits for schools, children and young people, and for parents/carers.
- Develop and produce an anti-knife crime campaign for West Yorkshire.



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## Diversion and Intervention

### What people highlighted

Early intervention was seen as essential, with stronger deterrents and more diversionary activities. Young people wanted more paid opportunities and apprenticeships, alongside better mental health support. The need for additional safe spaces in their local area was also raised.

### What we will do

- Put into place Young Futures Panels in all five districts of West Yorkshire to divert young people away from the criminal justice system.
- Work with the Combined Authority skills hub to provide tailored support for young people.

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## Safety

### What people highlighted

Easy access to knives, including online sales, was a major concern, with many feeling unsafe in town and city centres, especially at night, and often avoided situations they saw as risky. Personal robbery, particularly linked to mobile phone theft and knife-enabled robbery, was highlighted as one of the biggest worries.

### What we will do

- Work with partners including the voluntary, community and social enterprise (VCSE) sector to support interventions as part of the Government's Safer Streets initiative.
- Work alongside partners to increase safety in the Night-Time Economy and target perpetrators of violence in this space.
- Ensure that opportunities are realised to target Knife-Enabled Robbery including innovative workstreams such as Op Spotlight.
- The Mayor will campaign to reduce access to knives with government and local MPs.



# Priority 2

## Gangs and Serious Organised Crime



### Why is this a priority?

22% of adults who completed our survey said that they had been impacted by gang activity and/or criminal exploitation. Many respondents highlighted drug dealing in their local area as a major concern that impacted on their perception of safety.

Data from WYP tells us that drug dealing is the primary Serious and Organised Crime (SOC) threat with this linked to gangs, firearms, serious violence and vulnerability. County Lines activity is the most prominent linked threat. Firearms offence numbers are dropping.

# Areas of Focus

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## Drugs, Drug Dealing and Substance Abuse including Alcohol

### What people highlighted

Respondents highlighted the link between serious organised crime and drug dealing. Many called for more support for those affected by substance use or past criminal involvement.

### What we will do

- Ensure West Yorkshire Police are effectively targeting those that bring harm into communities via initiatives such as Operation Phoenix and Clear, Hold, Build.
- Work with the Combatting Drugs Partnership (CDP) to ensure treatment services for misuse of both drugs and alcohol are targeted and effective.
- Strengthen the relationship between local health and criminal justice partners to ensure a whole-system approach.

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## Criminal Exploitation and Child Sexual Exploitation

### What people highlighted

Many respondents were particularly concerned about County Lines activity, and said support was often hard to access. Some also highlighted rival gang activity and a lack of positive interventions.

### What we will do

- Bring partners together to help those children and young people who are most at risk.
- Facilitate Clear, Hold, Build partners to develop positive interventions and share information about those at risk of being exploited.
- Map out the current provision of activities and services for children and young people and work to commission new activities where needed.
- Continue to commission specialist support for parents and carers to help safeguard their children.

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## Education

### What people highlighted

Many stressed the need for services and opportunities to be promoted more effectively, with some from a younger audience stating a clear preference for using social media.

### What we will do

- Look at the opportunities to promote local services via the newly commissioned service directory.
- Work with partners to effectively promote services, advice and support, for children and young people and engage with at risk groups.

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## Anti-social use of Vehicles and Intimidation

### What people highlighted

Many young people reported that night time safety is undermined by intimidation from groups, visible intoxication, dangerous driving and the presence of weapons and gangs.

### What we will do

- Ensure that the learning from previous Public Space Protection Orders (PSPOs) is embedded across the area with partners taking an informed approach.
- Work with our Vision Zero partners to target dangerous driving and other road safety problems.
- Facilitate sharing of understanding about criminal use of vehicles between West Yorkshire Police and local partners.

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## Safety

### What people highlighted

Some respondents avoided going out, especially at night, due to safety concerns. Many also expressed strong fears that their children could be criminally or sexually exploited.

### What we will do

- Work alongside the VCSE sector to understand local need and tackle neighbourhood issues which affect feelings of safety.
- Give people clear, local information to reassure them about crime and strengthen community ties.
- Ensure commissioned specialist support services provide accessible advice and guidance for victims, survivors, children and young people and adults including parents and carers.
- Work with Pol-Ed to provide a tool to educate children and young people to prevent CSEA.



Welcome to our district centre

Living with Covid

- Wash & mask to help and protect others if you can
- Be mindful of others and make space
- Don't touch your face

mi motivater

CHICKEN EXPRESS 10

ICE CUBE

# Priority 3

## Violence Against Women and Girls



### Why is this a priority?

In the surveys, all aspects of Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) were covered with domestic abuse, harassment and sexual assault flagged as major concerns.

Looking at recorded crime figures, Stalking and Harassment has seen large increases, with smaller increases in Rape and Other Sexual Offences. Of concern is the number of indecent images of children and this is also on the increase.

# Areas of Focus

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## Domestic Abuse, Child Sexual Abuse and Stalking and Harassment

### What people highlighted

These offences were major concerns, with people describing difficulties reporting to the police and the impact of navigating the criminal justice system. Some also highlighted barriers linked to personal characteristics such as gender, race, faith and disability.

### What we will do

- Through our dedicated Women's Safety Unit, we will continue to focus on improving investigations and getting better outcomes for victims and survivors.
- Continue to commission specialist support for victims and survivors of domestic violence, sexual violence, and stalking, to help victims access the support they need, and navigate the criminal justice system if they choose to report.
- Work with WYP to improve their crime reporting website and encourage reporting.
- Continue to commission perpetrator programmes that work to change behaviours and reduce reoffending.

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## Safety in Town and City Centres and Public Spaces

### What people highlighted

Most adults felt unsafe in town and city centres at night, which affected how they travelled, worked and socialised. Women, young people and LGBTQ+ respondents described harassment, catcalling and being followed.

### What we will do

- Build on the successes of existing initiatives like the Safer Travel Team and Bus Safety Tool, working across the region to ensure our transport network and travel hubs are safe for women and girls.
- Support the development of initiatives tailored towards increasing safety, including specific interventions suitable for the night-time economy.
- Support each district's PSPO applications, ensuring VAWG is a core consideration including at review.

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## Education

### What people highlighted

Participants called for education in schools on misogyny, boundaries and consent. Feedback also highlighted the need for stronger partnership working and better coordination across support services

### What we will do

- Continue to develop/support local and national behaviour change campaigns aimed at tackling misogyny.
- Work with Pol-Ed, the VCSE sector, educators, children and young people, to develop toolkits and resources for schools and parents/carers.

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## Online VAWG

### What people highlighted

This is increasing nationally, including in West Yorkshire, particularly technology-enabled stalking, cyber flashing, harassment and the sharing of indecent images of children. Social media was also seen to amplify this issue.

### What we will do

- Work with partners to understand the full picture, prevalence, and impact of online harms related to VAWG.
- Work with Pol-Ed to update their guidance for children and young people to prevent online harms occurring and produce guidance for parents and carers to help them identify online harms and access appropriate support.
- Continue to commission a specialist stalking service which includes online and digital harassment.



# Cross Cutting Themes

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Across all three priorities, we identified several cross-cutting themes which emerged from our consultation and co-production activities. These themes underpin the strategy, and we will ensure they are fully integrated into its delivery.

## Men and Boys

- Rising serious violence, particularly among boys and young men in vulnerable communities, requires targeted, early intervention. Respondents highlighted exposure to gangs, knife crime, and exploitation, often linked to poverty, low literacy, digital exclusion, and trauma.
- Education is a key way to bring about change and will continue to be a main focus, with support for boys' mental health and wellbeing.

## Equity, Diversity and Inclusion

- We must continue to recognise and respond to complex vulnerabilities facing residents, including poverty, violence, neglect, and exploitation, to prevent escalation into harmful behaviours and criminal justice involvement.
- Work with partners to strengthen targeted support for Looked After Children, who face higher exposure to trauma and are at increased risk of exploitation.
- Endeavour to improve visible, trusted policing and address concerns about inconsistent experiences across different community groups.

## Children and Young People

- Strengthen education on knife carrying risks for children, young people, and parents/carers to reduce harm and improve early prevention.
- Expand diversion and intervention options, including safe, accessible spaces where young people can go for support and positive activities.
- Make it easier and safer to report VAWG, as many young people and their parents or carers are currently too scared or embarrassed to ask for help, which can lead to isolation and poorer mental health.

## Online Harms

- Alongside partners we will work to counter the online glamorisation of knife crime, as many people reported that their fear of serious violence is shaped more by social media content than by local experience.
- Work to strengthen online safeguarding and early intervention pathways, as children and young people are being targeted for County Lines recruitment through digital platforms, with many stating they had limited access to clear support and information



## Enablers

The enablers will support, accelerate, and make possible the delivery of an effective strategy. Any unfamiliar terms referenced on the Plan on a Page can be found in the glossary.

# Delivery of the Strategy

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## Delivery Action Plan

To deliver this strategy effectively, collective action and collaboration will be essential. Tackling serious violence will require commitment from all partners and this will be detailed in the Delivery Action Plan. This is an iterative action plan that is available on the Combined Authority website so that everyone can see what work is taking place across the region.

The Violence Reduction Partnership (VRP) is integral to our approach. The VRP facilitates the delivery of the Serious Violence Duty by enabling joint working and produces a Strategic Needs Assessment and Serious Violence Response Strategy for the region. For more information, see the dedicated page on the Combined Authority Website.

Serious Violence Duty Holders will also be key to delivering the strategy and include West Yorkshire Police, Fire and Rescue, Local Authorities, justice, and local health bodies. The Serious Violence Duty requires these organisations to collaborate and plan to prevent and reduce serious violence. For more information, see [www.gov.uk/government/publications/serious-violence-duty](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/serious-violence-duty).

The Mayor's Safer Communities Fund (MSCF) redirects money seized from criminals by West Yorkshire Police into local community projects. The Voice of West Yorkshire document outlines a new funding stream – the People's Fund – created to reflect emerging strategic priorities, with interventions selected by residents through district-based 'you decide'

participatory budgeting events. Both the People's Fund and MSCF initiatives will feed into the Strategy's Delivery Plan. For more information see [www.westyorks-ca.gov.uk/policing-and-crime/communities/mayors-safer-communities-fund/](http://www.westyorks-ca.gov.uk/policing-and-crime/communities/mayors-safer-communities-fund/).

## Performance Measures

There are a number of measures that currently sit under the Police and Crime Plan which also relate to the priorities in this strategy. Please see [www.westyorks-ca.gov.uk/policing-and-crime/the-police-and-crime-plan/](http://www.westyorks-ca.gov.uk/policing-and-crime/the-police-and-crime-plan/) for more information.

## Knife Crime

The Home Office outlined three key success measures for VRPs and the Serious Violence Duty Holders:

- A reduction in hospital admissions for assaults with a knife or sharp object and especially among those victims aged under 25.
- A reduction in knife-enabled serious violence and especially among those victims aged under 25.
- A reduction in all non-domestic homicides and especially among those victims aged under 25 involving knives.

These measures will be part of the performance matrix that sits under this plan.



## Gangs and Serious Organised Crime

As part of this priority, we will look at feelings of safety and how West Yorkshire Police interact with victims. We will look at measures that increase the protective factors for our children and young people to divert them away from gangs and serious organised crime. Increasing access to drug and/or alcohol treatments is also embedded in the Police and Crime Plan's community measures.

## Violence Against Women and Girls

There are a number of performance measures that speak to this priority including offence numbers across different VAWG crime types and the victim satisfaction rate for police involvement with both domestic abuse and stalking offences. These measures, alongside others, are used to track the performance of the Women's Safety Unit in West Yorkshire.



# How to Access Help and Support

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In an emergency,  
**always dial 999**

If you have any reason to believe that a child or adult is at immediate risk of harm, **always** contact the police on **999**.

You can also report things like Anti-Social Behaviour and Criminal Damage online to the police at [westyorkshire.police.uk/report-it](https://www.westyorkshire.police.uk/report-it)

For a non-emergency incident **dial 101**.

We understand that the issues raised in this document may be sensitive or upsetting. If you, or someone you know, have been affected by any of the issues raised, you may wish to contact the following organisations for advice and support, **listed on the next page**.



Organisation	Advice or support available	Contact details	Website
<b>Victim Support (West Yorkshire)</b>	Victim Support provides advice and guidance to people who have experienced a crime or traumatic incident.	<b>0300 303 1971</b>	<a href="https://victimsupport.org.uk/resources/west-yorkshire/">victimsupport.org.uk/resources/west-yorkshire/</a>
<b>Safer Steps</b>	Safer Steps supports victim-survivors of domestic violence and abuse to stay safe from stalking, including cyberstalking.	<a href="https://safersteps.uk/contact-us/">safersteps.uk/contact-us/</a>	<a href="https://safersteps.uk/">safersteps.uk/</a>
<b>West Yorkshire Rape Crisis Partnership Independent Sexual Violence Advisor Service</b>	Person-centred, specialist Independent Sexual Violence Advisor (ISVA) support for victims and survivors.	<b>Call: 0300 222 5715</b> or email <a href="mailto:hello@westyorkshireisva.co.uk">hello@westyorkshireisva.co.uk</a>	<a href="https://westyorkshireisva.co.uk/">westyorkshireisva.co.uk/</a>
<b>Rape Crisis</b>	Rape Crisis Centres provide independent and confidential services for women and girls of all ages who have experienced any form of sexual violence, at any time in their lives. You can find your nearest branch and use their live chat helpline at their website.	<b>0800 500 2222</b>	<a href="https://rapecrisis.org.uk/get-help">rapecrisis.org.uk/get-help</a>
<b>Victim Support (National)</b>	Victim Support provides advice and guidance to people who have experienced a crime or traumatic incident.	<b>08 08 16 89 111</b> or live chat at their website <a href="https://victimsupport.org.uk">victimsupport.org.uk</a>	<a href="https://victimsupport.org.uk">victimsupport.org.uk</a>
<b>Victim Support (My Support Space)</b>	My Support Space is an online resource from the independent charity Victim Support to help manage the impact crime has had on victims, featuring a series of interactive guides that address specific needs.	Interactive online app	<a href="https://mysupportspace.org.uk">Mysupportspace.org.uk</a>
<b>Childline</b>	Childline provides support for anyone aged 18 or under offering a free, private and confidential service where children and young people can talk about anything. You can call them 24/7 or contact them online.	<b>0800 1111</b>	<a href="https://childline.org.uk/get-support">childline.org.uk/get-support</a>
<b>Samaritans</b>	Support and guidance for anyone experiencing emotional distress.	<b>116 123</b> 24 hours a day, every day  Email <a href="mailto:jo@samaritans.org">jo@samaritans.org</a>	<a href="https://samaritans.org">samaritans.org</a>
<b>Mind</b>	For information, advice, and support for anyone experiencing a mental health problem.	<b>0300 123 3393</b>	<a href="https://mind.org.uk">mind.org.uk</a>
<b>Crimestoppers</b>	An independent charity allowing you to give information about crime anonymously over the phone or online.	<b>0800 555 111</b>	<a href="https://crimestoppers-uk.org">crimestoppers-uk.org</a>

# Glossary

Term or acronym	Definition or terminology
<b>Bus safety tool</b>	The West Yorkshire Bus Safety Feedback Tool is an online service designed to improve safety on buses by allowing passengers to report concerns anonymously, such as areas or times where they feel vulnerable
<b>Call for evidence</b>	A call for evidence is an information-gathering exercise to solicit expert input, data, and views on specific policy areas or issues.
<b>Child First approach</b>	Ensuring children’s rights, needs and voices are considered throughout decision making whilst prioritising opportunities for meaningful engagement. The Child First Framework, co-produced with 455 children, outlines what this looks like in practice, including the importance of involving children in strategic decision making and closing the feedback loop so they know the value they have added.
<b>Clear, Hold, Build (CHB)</b>	A partnership approach to tackling serious and organised crime in communities.
<b>Combatting Drugs Partnership (CDP)</b>	A multi-agency collaboration designed to deliver the national “From Harm to Hope” strategy locally, focusing on breaking supply chains, improving treatment, and reducing demand.
<b>Commissioning services</b>	Commissioning refers to the way the Combined Authority plans, buys, delivers and evaluates services for the communities of West Yorkshire.
<b>Community cohesion</b>	Community cohesion is what must happen in all communities to enable different groups of people to get on well together. It relates to the relationships between people with different personal characteristics including those from new and settled communities.
<b>Consultation and engagement</b>	Talking and listening to residents, businesses and communities on behalf of the Combined Authority, both online and face to face.
<b>Communities and families</b>	This enabler refers to the residents we worked with and continue to work with on the Serious Violence Strategy.

Term or acronym	Definition or terminology
<b>County lines</b>	The practice of trafficking drugs from major cities into rural areas and smaller towns. Traffickers often recruit and exploit younger people.
<b>CSEA</b>	Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
<b>Data and information</b>	This enabler refers to the metrics that we will use to measure progress against the strategy alongside the Police and Crime Plan.
<b>Devolved powers</b>	Powers transferred from national government to a regional or local authority, allowing decisions on areas such as policing, transport, or economic development to be made closer to communities.
<b>Digital exclusion</b>	Digital exclusion occurs when people lack internet access or possess low digital skills and confidence, preventing full participation in modern society.
<b>Domestic abuse</b>	A pattern of controlling, coercive, threatening, violent or abusive behaviour between intimate partners or family members, regardless of gender or sexuality.
<b>Early intervention</b>	Work which supports people by addressing the root causes of disadvantage at the earliest opportunity.
<b>Equity, Diversity and Inclusion (EDI)</b>	An approach that recognises and values different backgrounds and identities, aims to reduce inequality, and promotes fair treatment for all.
<b>Enabler</b>	The enablers outlined will support, accelerate, and make possible the delivery of an effective strategy.
<b>Urban Street Gang/Gang Activity</b>	An Urban Street Gang is usually a group of younger people who meet as a group and are known by others as a gang. They may get involved in crime and violence and sometimes fight with other gangs. These gangs often claim certain areas as their own and might wear certain colours, signs, or symbols to show who they are.
<b>Governance and accountability</b>	This enabler references the structures that are in place to ensure transparency, open governance and the successful delivery of the strategy.
<b>Gun crime</b>	Gun crime is crime (violence against the person, robbery, burglary and sexual offences) in which guns are taken to be involved in an offence. A gun is taken to be involved in an offence if it is fired, used as a blunt instrument, or used as a threat.

Term or acronym	Definition or terminology
<b>Homicide</b>	The unlawful killing of another person.
<b>Knife crime</b>	Knife crime relates to crimes involving knives or other bladed or pointed articles.
<b>Knife-enabled robbery</b>	A robbery where a knife or sharp instrument is involved in the commission of the offence, including actual use for threats, stabbing, or when a knife is seen/mentioned.
<b>LGBTQIA+</b>	An umbrella term referring to lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer/questioning, intersex, asexual and other diverse sexual orientations and gender identities.
<b>Lived experience and expertise</b>	This enabler is about using people’s lived experience to help shape policies, especially those who are directly affected by an issue.
<b>Mayor’s Safer Communities Fund (MSCF)</b>	A grant fund that awards money to community organisations for projects that improve safety, prevent crime and support people affected by crime. The fund is financed using money recovered from criminals under the Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA). POCA allows law enforcement agencies to seize or confiscate assets gained through criminal activity, and a portion of that recovered money is returned to local policing bodies. The fund reinvests these recovered criminal proceeds back into communities to support local safety and prevention work.
<b>Misogyny</b>	The ingrained prejudice of women.
<b>Non-domestic homicides</b>	Any homicide that does <b>not</b> involve victims killed by a partner, ex-partner, relative, or someone residing with them.
<b>Op Phoenix</b>	Operation Phoenix is a dedicated County Lines taskforce established by West Yorkshire Police, backed by Home Office funding, to tackle organised drug criminality. The taskforce focuses on disrupting the illegal export of drugs from West Yorkshire to surrounding areas, a process that frequently involves the exploitation of children and vulnerable individuals.
<b>Op Spotlight</b>	Operation Spotlight in West Yorkshire is a targeted police initiative focusing on reducing violent crime, robbery, knife crime, and anti-social behaviour through increased patrols and partnership work.

Term or acronym	Definition or terminology
<b>Participatory budgeting</b>	This means giving local people a say in deciding how public money is spent, and involving them in checking, monitoring, and holding decision-makers to account for how that money is used.
<b>Partnerships and collaboration</b>	Working with Partners including Serious Violence Duty Holders.
<b>Perpetrator programmes</b>	Behaviour-change programmes for individuals who use violence and abuse towards their (ex) partners.
<b>Personal robbery</b>	Taking someone's property using force or threatening to hurt them.
<b>Pol-Ed</b>	Pol-Ed is a West Yorkshire Police education programme that supports schools in delivering lessons designed to develop a deep awareness of risks, citizenship, and the law.
<b>Protective factors</b>	In a policing and public safety context, protective factors are defined as characteristics, attributes, or conditions that reduce the likelihood of individuals engaging in crime, violence, or antisocial behaviour.
<b>PSPOs</b>	A Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO) is a legal tool local councils can use to deal with ongoing anti-social behaviour in public places.
<b>Serious Organised Crime (SOC)</b>	Individuals and groups working together to plan and coordinate serious offences. Often associated with drug dealing, fraud, CSEA, and human trafficking.
<b>Serious violence</b>	Violence and serious violence includes specific crime types where there is the use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community.
<b>Serious Violence Duty</b>	The requirement for local public bodies to work together to produce a strategy detailing how they will respond to serious violence in their area.
<b>Sexual exploitation</b>	Sexual Exploitation comes in many forms, this includes but is not limited to sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, forced prostitution and the abuse of children for the production of child abuse images and videos.
<b>Specialist support services</b>	Services that offer assistance for victims of crime, focusing on specific needs such as domestic abuse, sexual violence, stalking, and hate crime.

Term or acronym	Definition or terminology
<b>Stalking and harassment</b>	Persistent and unwanted behaviour that causes fear, distress or alarm, including monitoring, following, repeated messaging or other intrusive actions.
<b>Strategic needs assessment (SNA)</b>	A publication that analyses underlying drivers of violence to inform targeted, evidence-based interventions.
<b>Trauma informed</b>	An approach that recognises the prevalence and impact of trauma, prioritising emotional safety, choice and control, and avoiding re-traumatisation.
<b>VCSE sector</b>	Voluntary, Community, Social Enterprise sector-organisations including charities, community groups, faith-based groups and social enterprises that provide support, advocacy, services and community development.
<b>VAWG</b>	Violence against women and girls
<b>Violence against the person</b>	Includes a range of offences from minor offences such as harassment and common assault to serious offences such as murder, actual bodily harm and grievous bodily harm.
<b>Vision Zero</b>	National campaign to eradicate road deaths.
<b>VRP</b>	Violence Reduction Partnership
<b>Whole-system approach</b>	This is about organisations working together to tackle complex problems, like serious violence or youth offending, by dealing with the underlying causes rather than just the immediate issue.
<b>Women's Safety Unit (WSU)</b>	A dedicated unit was established by the West Yorkshire Mayor to tackle violence against women and girls in the region. The Mayor's Women's Safety Unit comprises of members from the West Yorkshire Combined Authority, the county's Violence Reduction Partnership (VRP), and West Yorkshire Police.
<b>WYP</b>	West Yorkshire Police



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