

West Yorkshire Police and Crime Plan 2016-21 Needs Assessment

Methodology

This needs assessment was finalised in October 2016 and captures information from a specific Police and Crime Plan consultation period which ran from May to September 2016. In addition to this, external reports, data and evidence from the previous four years has been included where appropriate to ensure that this Police and Crime Plan reflects the priorities and needs of the people and partners in West Yorkshire. A full list of information sources can be found at Appendix A. The consultation for this Plan consisted of three key elements, public, partner and police consultation.

Public consultation – The OPCC sought input from as much of the West Yorkshire population as practically possible which was predominately built around the “Your Priorities, Your Plan” survey. The survey was designed as an online survey and was promoted heavily on social media, websites and at public events. Paper versions of the survey were made available and were sent out on request with a freepost return envelope. The OPCC also designed a smaller version of the survey with some of the key questions to be handed out at public events over the course of the period. All in all, there were over 5,500 responses to the survey which is the largest response to date. In addition to the survey, the OPCC also attended public events such as Leeds and Bradford Pride, Beeston festival, Harold Park Gala and the West Yorkshire Emergency Services Day where the team engaged with members of the public to discuss their issues and concerns around policing and community safety in West Yorkshire. The OPCC also hosted two webchats specifically focused on the Police and Crime Plan during this period and have encouraged feedback through social media which has been included. The PCC’s Youth Advisory Group were also involved throughout the consultation and provided input on multiple elements of the plan, and provided us with a young person’s perspective. In addition to this the OPCC also used existing forums to discuss the Plan with members of the public including ward forums, public surgeries, and attendance at various external meetings to ensure that the new Police and Crime Plan reflects what the public want.

Partner consultation - Partnership working is crucial to delivering this Police and Crime Plan and as a result input has been sought from all key partners on their strategic aims and priorities for the coming five years. Where available partners have shared their strategic assessments with the OPCC which have then been reviewed with the key themes being noted. All key partners were also asked to fill out a template report to capture their top priorities, threats, challenges and suggestions for better joint working, these again were collated and analysed to feed into this needs assessment. In addition to this, the OPCC also utilised various partner meetings to discuss the Plan including Community Safety Partnership forums, Partner Executive Group meetings etc. Where appropriate the team also organised separate meetings for individual partners to discuss key elements such as the Police and Crime Panel, similarly a number of thematic meetings were arranged with partners to focus on getting more in depth insight around certain priorities for example cyber-crime, crime prevention etc.

Police consultation – West Yorkshire Police are a key partner of the OPCC and will be heavily involved in much of the partnership delivery of the Police and Crime Plan over the next 5 years. Consultation has taken place at various levels including the T/Chief Constable and different specialist departments. The OPCC wanted to seek out the views of the workforce, and as such designed a short survey to gain their professional insight which was sent out to all police officers and staff regardless of rank, this work was carried out in conjunction with West Yorkshire Police Federation who were consulted on separately. West Yorkshire Police have been drafting their latest strategic assessment in conjunction with this consultation and have fed in information at various stages, and two-way updates have been given at different meetings including Strategic Planning Days.

Outcomes

The new Police and Crime Plan has four outcomes; tackle crime and anti-social behaviour, safeguard vulnerable people, make sure criminal justice works for communities and support victims and witnesses. These have been identified as the fundamental shared outcomes for the OPCC, public, police and partners. Below is a summary of the key findings from our Needs Assessment for each of the outcomes.

Tackle crime and anti-social behaviour

This outcome clearly focuses on crime in general and anti-social behaviour (ASB), and is broken down by two strategic elements; reducing reoffending and crime prevention. Tackling crime appeared in almost all of the partner strategic assessments (including West Yorkshire Police's) with most focusing on reducing reoffending and/or promoting crime prevention. Approximately 60% of crime is committed by the same 6% of offenders, suggesting that one of the most effective ways to reduce crime is by reducing reoffending. There is also a wealth of evidence-based research and information available around the causes for reoffending and factors for desistance which will direct our reducing reoffending strategy. In addition to this the Modern Crime Prevention Strategy published by the Home Office in March 2016 also recommends reducing the opportunity for crime (i.e. through crime prevention) as a focus for the police and partners, this will again help to direct our crime prevention strategy. By taking this two strand approach of focusing on reducing reoffending and crime prevention we will ensure that we are tackling crime effectively and holistically.

Total recorded crime has been gradually rising in West Yorkshire (and nationally) however this is predominately due to improved recording practices rather than an actual increase in crime occurring. Nonetheless tackling crime has been a crucial theme in performance discussions over the past four years and will undoubtedly need to remain as an outcome in order to make people safer and feel safer. The latest Public Perception Survey data (March 2016) shows that 13.8% of respondents felt that the level of crime in their local area had increased over the last 12 months, this was an increase from 8.8% in the previous year whilst our Feelings of Safety survey (2014) showed that being a victim of crime or knowing somebody who had been a victim of crime had a direct impact on an individual's feelings of safety. In our latest "Your Priorities, Your Plan" consultation, 58% of respondents selected "*crime and reoffending is reduced*" as an important objective, and 60% said that "*ASB is reduced*" should be too. ASB was also the 3rd most common theme across partners when we asked them what their priorities were. It also appeared in the majority of community safety partner strategic assessments for 2016. From this it is clear that tackling crime and ASB through reducing reoffending and crime prevention is of great importance to the public of West Yorkshire.

Although results from the police, partner and public consultation all showed a common interest in tackling crime and ASB, there were clear differences in the reasons for this. The police and partners were inevitably concerned with the level of demand that crime and criminality places on their organisations whereas members of the public were more concerned about the fear of crime and confidence in the police and partners to protect and support them. The "Your Priorities, Your Plan" survey results showed that there is a clear link between the public's perception of crime and the request for increased police visibility/numbers. When asked to tick (up to three) options which would make you feel safer, the vast majority (70%) of respondents said "*increased police presence*", followed by "*more resources for police and partners*" (46%), and "*a stronger sense of community*" (40%). Thematic analysis of the free-text responses to this survey shows that many respondents who have selected "increase police presence" directly link this to an increased ability to tackle crime and ASB, furthermore many have stated that the cuts to the police have resulted in them feeling less safe due to the reduced capacity of the police to catch criminals. This combined with the PCC's election pledges has informed some of the performance objectives which fall under this outcome including "*protecting frontline policing*", and "*ensuring that the public are confident in reporting crime and ASB to the police and partners*".

In addition to the police, partner and public consultation period, this Needs Assessment has also drawn on information from other sources over the past four years for example HMIC who inspect all police forces on an annual basis under the overarching PEEL umbrella. In the latest PEEL Effectiveness inspection (2015), West Yorkshire Police were graded as GOOD at keeping people safe and reducing crime and ASB, however there were of course areas for improvement, including the investigation of crime and management of offenders. HMIC inspections give a great insight into the state of policing in our area and nationally, it was therefore deemed necessary to focus elements of the Police and Crime Plan on these findings; tackle crime and ASB is one such area and as a result a performance measure around the PEEL inspection grading I has been included as well as one around ensuring offender management is effective in West Yorkshire.

Safeguard vulnerable people

Safeguarding vulnerable people has always been a shared goal for those working within policing and community safety and is one of the areas which must remain an area of focus despite cuts to our collective resources. The only way that vulnerable people can be safeguarded is through effective and coordinated partnership working, and this was echoed in many of the partner's strategic assessments not least the West Yorkshire Safeguarding Boards. West Yorkshire Police have 12 different categories (i.e. mental health, domestic abuse, child sexual exploitation) under the banner of "*protecting the vulnerable*" in their 2016 Strategic Assessment of which 10 are also included in their threat assessment.

There are also a number of legal obligations placed on PCCs to ensure that vulnerable people are adequately safeguarded including sections 10 and 11 of the Children Act 2004, section 1(8) of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, The Care Act 2014, and Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006. Having a key outcome in the plan around safeguarding vulnerable people will help formalise the collective efforts of the PCC, police and partners to meet these obligations. There has also been a wealth of information, guidance and reports from external organisations around effective safeguarding of the vulnerable published including the Wood Report, Munro Review, the Professor Jay report, College of Policing APP, ACPO guidance and OFSTED inspections. The HMIC PEEL Effectiveness (Vulnerability) report (2015) highlighted that protecting vulnerable people from harm is an area which requires improvement. Although there were many good points noted, it is crucial that we work to address these concerns.

The "Your Priorities, Your Plan" survey results show that safeguarding people against violence and sexual violence was the top priority for respondents (70%) when asked to select three priorities out of a list of 12 options. Although this is quite specific to violent and sexual offences the safeguarding element is still key. Vulnerability can take many forms and can be linked to mental health, substance misuse, age etc. for this reason the outcome of safeguarding the vulnerable is large and complex. The public consultation around this outcome was broken down into various themes and public meetings were set in order to get a greater insight into the concerns of the public. Over 20 meetings were held in total and issues relating to safeguarding the vulnerable were discussed in at least 15 of them. The feedback from these have not only contributed to this being in outcome in the plan but have also directly influenced the specific aims and delivery measures within for example "*empower and support vulnerable people to better protect themselves and signpost them to agencies who can help.*" In addition to this it is a common topic in the media both mainstream and social. It is clear from this that safeguarding vulnerable people is a crucial shared outcome for the police and partners.

Make sure criminal justice works for communities

An important task for the PCC is to coordinate the efforts of wider criminal justice agencies to ensure that they are all working more efficiently and effectively together for the good of our communities. Naturally this is not an area which comes to light as much through public consultation as it does with partners, however analysis shows that when asked in the "Your Priorities, Your Plan" survey whether there were any other issues community safety partners should be focusing on, "*improving efficiencies within police and partners*" was ranked 3rd highest, after "*improving police visibility/action*", and "*improving community cohesion*," showing that this is still important to our communities. Prior to this consultation period, the PCC and T/Chief Constable also jointly hosted a West Yorkshire Partnership Transformation Event with executive level representatives from key criminal justice and community safety partners within West Yorkshire. The purpose of the event was to identify the current problems and best practice with regards to effective joint working on a range of issues including improving the way that our criminal justice system works for our communities. Feedback from this event, and the subsequent progress has influenced the decision to include this outcome in the Plan.

As part of the police and partner consultation, each organisation was asked to suggest options for improvements to the way that our criminal justice system works together. All organisations were able to provide constructive suggestions which have been analysed further; common themes include the pooling of resources, improving information sharing, achieving consistency across strategic plans, and sharing best practice. Where appropriate, the objectives in the Police and Crime Plan have reflected these suggestions for example "*work together with criminal justice partners to collaborate more closely and integrate services*" and "*improve information sharing processes across all criminal justice agencies within West Yorkshire*". In addition to this, free-text responses from the public consultation such as "*focusing on the*

victim's needs" and *"ensuring justice is served"* has also provided the more specific detail to the objectives and delivery measures in the plan including *"the average time taken for cases to be brought to resolution"* and *"the ineffective trial rate"* which put the focus on improving the public's experience of the criminal justice system. The importance of our communities having confidence in the wider criminal justice system is also apparent. This is a recurring issue raised through public engagement opportunities and social media, and was also evident in our "Your Priorities, Your Plan" survey responses; the survey asked whether the respondent had been a victim of crime? Whether they'd reported it to the police? Then if they didn't, why did they choose not to? The vast majority of the answers in this category alluded to a lack of confidence in the police to act on the report (either intentionally or due to lack of capacity), however it was clear from the responses that many had a lack of confidence in the wider criminal justice agencies to attain justice, *"even if the police can catch the criminal, the courts don't sentence them, and even if the courts sentence them, the prisons let them out."* With this in mind the plan has included objectives and delivery measures around public confidence and listening to communities with regards to the wider criminal justice system.

To further inform this outcome within the plan there have been multiple publications which guide PCCs, police and criminal justice partners on how to work more effectively and efficiently together for example *Working in step? A joint inspection of local criminal justice partnerships* (Joint Inspection, 2015) and *Efficiency in the criminal justice system* (MoJ, 2016). These reports provide recommendations around identifying and addressing the causes of inefficiency such as *"conflict between working mechanisms of different organisations"*, and *"significant regional variations"* which have fed into the objectives in the Plan such as focusing on demand and the timeliness of case progression. A full list of these documents can be found at Appendix A.

Support victims and witnesses

Supporting victims and witnesses is integral to making people safer and feel safer, PCCs first became responsible for funding some victim services in 2014 and are allocated a Victim Support Services budget from the Ministry of Justice. In order to ensure that the PCC is allocating this funding appropriately, an extensive needs assessment was carried out which identified what services were needed most. The Victims' Directive also sets out a number of conditions as to the services which PCCs should commission, and there is a vast amount of research and best practice available to inform PCCs, police and partners in how to best support victims and witnesses, not least the Victim's Code and upcoming Victim's Law which will be implemented across criminal justice agencies. Full details of these documents can be found in the Information Sources section at Appendix A.

Supporting victims and witnesses has always been a focus for the OPCC, police and partners and features in almost all strategic assessments. The majority of partners who provided feedback through the consultation period stated that supporting victims and witnesses was a key goal for their organisation and was an area where they felt specific improvements could be made around *"identifying and understanding the needs of the individual"* and *"working more closely with partners from the private and third sector to support victims"*. Consultation has also taken place with key partners around identifying suitable ways of measuring successes in supporting victims and witnesses; given the need for a focus on what the victim wants, the performance measures suggested are built around victim satisfaction for example measuring the proportion of victims who are satisfied with the outcome of their case, as opposed to simply measuring the volume of different outcomes which only gives a superficial indicator as to performance and doesn't identify whether these outcomes were right for the individual.

Victim satisfaction data taken from the OPCC Quarterly Performance Reports shows that the levels of victims satisfied with the service they received remain high in West Yorkshire compared to the rest of England and Wales at 82.5% (June 2016), however it has begun to decline over the last year. Analysis shows that the drop in satisfaction rate is largely linked to ease of contact and being kept informed; these are also issues noted nationally and through evidence based research such as *Left in the dark: why victims of crime need to be kept informed* (Victim Support, 2011). Furthermore, the "Your Priorities, Your Plan" public survey asked respondents who had been a victim of crime whether they felt supported by the agencies involved, and what (if anything) could have been done better. Encouragingly the majority of responses to this question (23%) said nothing more was needed, however the third most frequent response (13%) was *"better communication on the progress of their case."* All of this information has directly influenced the Police

and Crime Plan and has led to new objectives such as partners ensuring that victims have the information that they need to make informed decisions.

Priorities

There are currently 16 priorities within the Police and Crime Plan which have been chosen based on various needs. The level of detail in this plan around the priorities is intentionally concise to keep the focus on the shared outcomes, however further information will be provided in the supporting “Priority Plans” documents. These plans will be devised with partners to include shared objectives, work streams, and delivery measures specific to each priority area and will function as a dynamic delivery plan for all relevant partners to work towards. The below table summarises the findings from the consultation in relation to each priority.

Priority	Evidence
Burglary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 50% of respondents to Your Priorities, Your Plan said that burglary was a priority for them. ▪ Our Feelings of Safety survey (2014) showed that more people claimed to be a victim of burglary than any other crime type, and it was one of the crime types which had the biggest impact on an individual’s ability to feel safe. ▪ West Yorkshire Police include burglary (dwelling and non-dwelling) in their strategic assessment. ▪ Our PPS data regularly showed property crime as one of the biggest concerns across West Yorkshire with the latest data (April 2016) showing that 35.8% of respondents thought it was a problem in their local area. ▪ The level of burglary recorded has increased significantly mainly due to changes in recording practices, however the CSEW shows that the risk of household crime has also increased from 12.5% to 13.3% (Mar 16).
Child sexual abuse (CSA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Child Sexual Abuse including Child Sexual Exploitation (often referred to as CSEA) is clearly a high priority for all agencies and was brought to the fore following the Alexis Jay report. ▪ Safeguarding people against violence and sexual violence including CSE was classed as a priority for the majority of people who answered our survey (70%). ▪ CSEA is in the West Yorkshire Police strategic assessment and is currently a priority area, scoring relatively high as an area of perceived risk by the organisation with around 12 offences per week being flagged as involving a child at risk of CSE. ▪ It is also priority for the National Crime Agency and as of 2015 is included as a legal obligation under the Strategic Policing Requirement for all PCCs. ▪ The latest HMIC vulnerability inspection recognised that West Yorkshire Police have done a lot of good work around protecting those at risk of CSE and CSA, but there is still a lot to do, especially around partnership safeguarding work as highlighted in many partnership strategic assessments. ▪ The true scale of CSEA is unknown; the Office of the Children’s Commissioner (OCC) suggests Police and Children’s services are only aware of 1 in 8 victims of contact sexual abuse. Encouragingly the volume of CSE flagged offences continues to increase in West Yorkshire (up 22%) as a result of better practice.
Community cohesion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Analysis of the “Your Priorities, Your Plan” survey results showed that 40% of respondents thought a stronger sense of community would make them feel safer. ▪ Community Conversation consultation in 2015 identified a need to improve community cohesion in West Yorkshire, less than 70% felt they had a positive feeling about cohesion in their communities, with significant differences across districts. ▪ Wider issues around community cohesion have become more apparent in the media following high profile events such as Brexit, terrorist attacks etc. ▪ As highlighted in the Casey Review integration and cohesion feeds into all areas of feelings of safety and must be prioritised accordingly. ▪ It was also a priority for many of our partners and community groups which we engage with.

Cyber crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cyber-crime is an ever emerging threat which poses unique challenges to law enforcement. It is featured in the West Yorkshire Police Strategic Assessment as a priority area and increasing threat. ▪ Numerous partners also included it in their strategic assessments as a threat. ▪ Nearly a quarter (23%) of the public respondents to the “Your Priorities, Your Plan” stated cyber-crime was a priority for them. ▪ Results from the Community Conversation 2014 survey suggest that 19.5% of respondents have been a victim of cyber-crime, the majority of which was card/bank fraud. Many more reported friends or family having been victims. The survey also highlighted gaps in people’s awareness and understanding of cyber crime and how to protect themselves.
Domestic abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A quarter of respondents to the “Your Priorities, Your Plan” survey felt Domestic Abuse should be a priority for the police and partners. ▪ Domestic abuse was the 2nd most common priority across community safety partners as shown in their strategic assessments. ▪ Domestic Abuse features in the West Yorkshire Police strategic assessment, with over 1,000 calls a week being received in relation to domestic abuse. ▪ HMIC noted considerable room for improvement in how West Yorkshire Police deal with domestic abuse in 2014, work has been ongoing to improve the situation but must maintain a focus. ▪ The OPCC commissioned a review into Domestic Abuse support services available in West Yorkshire which provided a great insight into the areas of need. The Domestic Abuse Board also brings partners together across West Yorkshire to tackle domestic abuse. ▪ One or more children were present in a third of all incidents. Some research indicates that the single best indicator of children becoming involved in domestic abuse later in life is whether they grow up in a home where there was domestic abuse.
Drug and alcohol misuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Drug and alcohol misuse has massive implications not only for individuals but also for communities, it needs to be addressed across all the outcomes i.e. as a safeguarding issue, tackling crime and reoffending, prevention and early intervention etc. ▪ It features in the West Yorkshire Police strategic assessment under different guises, i.e. drug dealing and criminality, substance misuse, alcohol related crime. ▪ 27% of respondents to the “Your Priorities, Your Plan” consultation considered it to be an important priority for the police and partners.
Hate crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recent high profile incidents and Brexit have added significance to this as a priority area across West Yorkshire and nationally, and has a big impact on people’s feelings of safety. ▪ 33% of respondents to the “Your Priorities, Your Plan” consultation stated it was a priority for them. ▪ All strands of hate crime have increased over the last year. ▪ Race Hate accounts for around 80% of hate crime and increased by 62% in 2015/16. The increase is driven by confidence to report as a result of hate campaigns as well as improved reporting. ▪ Overall satisfaction of victims has reduced by 3.2% to 81.4%, however this satisfaction rating is on a par with overall victim satisfaction. ▪ Our Feelings of Safety survey showed that 45% of respondents felt unsafe in relation to Hate Crime in West Yorkshire.
“Honour” based abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ So called “honour” based abuse including Female Genital Mutilation and forced marriage was a priority for 10% of the respondents in our consultation, however it has a much bigger impact on some communities. ▪ High levels of under reporting make it difficult to estimate the true impact which is why further work is needed across partners (particularly in the health sector) to understand the issues better. ▪ It is included in the West Yorkshire Police strategic assessment due to the high level of harm caused and is also a common theme across partner priorities, and although the levels of crimes reported are relatively low the intelligence picture is improving.
Human	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 19% of respondents state that human trafficking and modern slavery was a priority for them.

trafficking and modern slavery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Human trafficking and modern day slavery features in the West Yorkshire Police strategic assessment as high harm offence, also a current priority risk area, as well as being in the National Crime Agency and a government priority. ▪ The Modern Slavery Act 2015 has formalized the obligations on PCCs, police and partners around human trafficking and modern day slavery and West Yorkshire PCC has led the way on this nationally forming the West Yorkshire and National Anti-Trafficking Networks. ▪ Growth in irregular migration as people continue to flee conflict zones and destabilised states is very likely to increase the number of people vulnerable to human trafficking/modern slavery ▪ This crime is often linked to other areas of organised criminality and safeguarding the vulnerable, and around 12 offences a week are linked to human trafficking in West Yorkshire. ▪ Forced Labour remains the primary exploitation type (33%) with CSE second (27%) and sexual exploitation third (15%). CSE has increased from last year when it accounted for 16%.
Major threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Major threats including organised crime, terrorism, murder, violent offences etc. were a concern to over a third of our respondents. ▪ Serious violent crime has increased by 39% over the last 12 months to 1,324 offences (June 2016) and is increasing at a higher rate in West Yorkshire than the other similar forces. ▪ Preparing for major threats such as terrorism, civil contingencies, organised crime, and public order are also a legal requirement in the strategic policing requirement (see below). ▪ The West Yorkshire Police strategic assessment includes all categories covered under this priority, and shows that there are 110 organised crime groups active in West Yorkshire. ▪ Various partners also included these threats in their assessments and feedback.
Mental health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mental health was ranked as the 2nd most common priority across our partners. ▪ 1 in 4 people experience a mental health problem, and the issues has links to other priority areas i.e. drugs and alcohol, and general vulnerability to crime. ▪ 23% of respondents to our survey felt that “reaching out to people at risk” including those with mental health issues was a priority. ▪ Four of the five top priorities for NHS England however relate to mental health and include early intervention, mental health crisis care and young people’s emotional and mental health). ▪ Mental health is a key risk factor for offenders ▪ The West Yorkshire Police strategic assessment includes it as a cross cutting priority area with nearly 300 mental health related calls being received per week.
Missing people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Missing people has been included in the plan for the first time for safeguarding and demand reasons. There is a need to protect those who go missing and prevent them from doing so repeatedly and in doing so we will also relieve a massive amount of pressure on the police who spend a great deal of resources every day looking for missing people. ▪ Partnership work is vital here and the Priority Plan will be drawing on the cross-cutting national guidance due in early 2017 to bring partners together to act. ▪ West Yorkshire Police receive approximately 5,000 calls regarding missing people every year, of which 20% are considered high risk. ▪ A recent HMIC national inspection into missing children showed inconsistencies across forces in how police forces respond to missing children. It also highlighted common vulnerabilities to CSE, abuse, substance misuse and offending.
Radicalisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Given the global rise of terrorism, and the threat of “home-grown” extremism and online radicalisation there is a need to prioritise this across police and partners. ▪ The terrorism threat level for the UK currently stands at SEVERE. ▪ It is important to tackle the radicalisation process and identify those who are vulnerable to radicalisation and safeguard them to help avoid future terrorist attacks (which are prioritised separately through Major Threats). ▪ Radicalisation is a priority area in the West Yorkshire Police strategic assessment and features as a common priority across multiple partners. ▪ The Prevent Duty 2015 has been established to put a legal obligation on PCCs and partners to act on radicalisation.
Road safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Traditionally the most common concern for members of the public across West Yorkshire. ▪ The Public Perception Survey shows that 61% of respondents see it as an issue (significantly

	<p>deteriorating) as of March 2016.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is also a common priority for partners many of whom are keen to gather more information and understanding of the specific issues in relation to road safety in their areas. ▪ It is classed as an increasing threat in of West Yorkshire Police’s strategic assessment particularly with regards to anti-social driving. ▪ Numbers of both adults and children who are killed or seriously injured (KSI) have been increasing since 2014 and stand at 928 per year. 44% of those killed or seriously injured are vulnerable road users (children, pedestrians, cyclists and motorbike riders). ▪ RAC research suggests compliance with traffic laws is worsening. Over 8,000 tickets last year were issued for using mobile phones when driving, driving without insurance and not wearing seatbelts (23% increase).
Sexual abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safeguarding people against violence and sexual violence was considered the top priority for people responding to our survey with over 70%. ▪ It is in the West Yorkshire Police strategic assessment due to it being such a high harm offence. Serious sexual offences are a current priority risk area. ▪ Sexual abuse is also a common priority across some partners, more so when we talk about safeguarding of children and adults more generally. ▪ HMIC have recently released data relating to rape in West Yorkshire which showed some areas for improvement with regards to how rape is dealt with.
Strategic Policing Requirement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Strategic Policing Requirement forms a legal obligation which all PCCs must pay consideration to. It essentially requires them to ensure that their police force is able to respond to certain regional, national and international threats including large scale cyber-attack, civil contingencies, wide-spread public disorder, terrorism and CSE. ▪ West Yorkshire Police has been assessed by the College of Policing as being in a strong position in relation to the capability framework for the SPR. ▪ The current threat level from International Terrorism remains SEVERE. ▪ The top three threats identified by Local Resilience Forum partners are community tensions (with links to CSE, public disorder, violent extremism, terrorism and the impact of Brexit), the impact of austerity and restructuring and severe weather/flooding/winter pressures. ▪ In addition to it being a legal obligation it has also been included in the plan in order to ensure that these threats can be adequately responded to by West Yorkshire Police to ultimately keep people safe.

Additional themes

A number of other themes appeared through this needs assessment and consultation period for example responding to austerity, rural crime, organised crime, police visibility, victim satisfaction and public confidence etc. Whilst these may not have featured as a specific outcome or priority outlined above, the assessment has shown that these are still important issues. Further analysis and/or consultation has been carried out in relation to these areas as to the most suitable way to include them, in some cases they will be included under the banner of a wider outcome or priority for example organised crime will be included in the tackle crime and anti-social behaviour, major threats and the strategic policing requirement priorities, whilst others such as police visibility and responding to austerity will be captured through our deliver mechanisms, improving our services and providing resources. Further needs assessments will be carried out on an annual basis and where there are changes or emerging needs identified, the police and crime plan as a whole or in part will be refreshed to reflect this.

APPENDIX A

Sources of information

Public Consultation
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Your Priorities, Your Plan 2016 (WY OPCC)• Public Perception Survey 2016 (WY OPCC)• Community Conversation 2015 (WY OPCC)• Community Conversation 2014(WY OPCC)• OPCC Casework analysis (2015/16)• OPCC Engagement analysis (2015/16)• Feelings of Safety Survey 2014 (WY OPCC)• OPCC Webchat analysis (2016)
Partner information
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Calderdale CSP Strategic Assessment 2016• Circles of Support agency (Partner Priority Return)• Crown Prosecution Service (Partner Priority Return)• Dame Kelly Holmes Trust (Partner Priority Return)• Disability Sport Yorkshire (Partner Priority Return)• HMP Leeds (Partner Priority Return)• Invisible Traffick (Partner Priority Return)• Kirklees Child safeguarding Children Board (Partner Priority Return)• Kirklees Council Domestic Abuse Strategy 2015-2018• Kirklees CSP Strategic Assessment 2015• Kirklees Domestic Abuse and Safeguarding Partnership (Partner Priority Return)• Leeds City Council (Partner Priority Return)• Lifeline Bradford (Partner Priority Return)• National Crime Agency Strategic Assessment 2015• NOVA Wakefield (Partner Priority Return)• NHS England (South West Yorkshire) (Partner Priority Return)• NHS England (Yorkshire and the Humber) (Partner Priority Return)• Pontefract Academies (Partner Priority Return)• Safer Leeds Plan 2016/17• Safer and stronger communities plan 2016-19 (Bradford Metropolitan District Council)• SESKU Academy (Partner Priority Return)• Soroptimist International (Partner Priority Return)• Spectrum People (Partner Priority Return)• St Catherine's Church Centre (Partner Priority Return)• The Blast Project (Partner Priority Return)• Thornhill Lees Community Centre Association (Partner Priority Return)• University of Leeds Student Union (Partner Priority Return)• Victim Support (Partner Priority Return)• Wakefield Metropolitan District Council (Partner Priority Return)• West Yorkshire Community Rehabilitation Company Ltd (Partner Priority Return)• West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service – Annual Report 2015-16• West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service (Partner Priority Return)• West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service – Priorities and objectives 2015-2020• West Yorkshire Police Federation (Partner Priority Return)• West Yorkshire Police – Force Strategic Assessment 2016• West Yorkshire Youth Offending Teams (Partner Priority Return)

- Women Centre (Partner Priority Return)
- Youth Advisory Group (multiple inputs)

Performance data

- IQuanta (Home Office)
- Census data (Office for National Statistics)
- Crime Survey for England and Wales
- Victim satisfaction survey data (WYP)
- Reoffending data (MoJ)

Inspections

- Police Effectiveness, Efficiency, and Legitimacy – PEEL 2015 (HMIC)
- Delivering Justice in a Digital Age – Joint Inspection of Digital Case Preparation and Presentation. 2016 (Joint inspection).
- Time to listen – a joined up response to child sexual exploitation and missing children 2016 (Joint inspection)
- The tri-service review of the Joint Emergency Services Interoperability Principles 2016 (Joint Emergency Services Interoperability Principles)
- Working in step: A joint inspection of local criminal justice partnerships (HMIC, HMCPSI and HMI Probation - Joint Target Area Inspection)
- West Yorkshire Rape monitoring group digest 2015/16 (HMIC)
- Public views of policing in England and Wales 2016 (HMIC)
- Missing children: who cares? The police response to missing and absent children 2016 (HMIC)
- State of policing: annual assessment 2015 (HMIC)
- Police effectiveness (Vulnerability) 2015 (HMIC)
- The depths of dishonour: inspection of the police response to honour-based violence, force marriage and female genital mutilation 2015 (HMIC)
- Regional organised crime units 2015 (HMIC)
- West Yorkshire – National child protection inspection 2015 (HMIC)
- Core business: an inspection into crime prevention, police attendance and the use of police time 2014 (HMIC)
- Real Lives, Real Crimes – A Study of Digital Crime and Policing 2016 (HMIC)
- Meeting the Needs of Victims in the Criminal Justice System 2016 (Joint Inspection)

Environmental scanning

- CPS Annual violence against women and girls crime report 2015-16 (CPS)
- Modern crime prevention strategy 2016 (Home Office)
- Efficiency in the criminal justice system (National Audit Office)
- Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Exploitation in Rotherham (1997 – 2013) – Professor Alexis Jay
- Everyone’s business: Improving the police response to domestic abuse 2015 (HMIC)
- West Yorkshire 2015 value for money profile (HMIC)
- CONTEST Annual Report 2015 (Home Office)
- Victims Project: Marginalised, Black Asian and Minority Ethnic Communities 2016 (WY OPCC – Saima Afzal)
- National strategic assessment of serious and organised crime 2016
- National Police Chiefs Council Delivery Plan for 2016-17 (NPCC)
- In care, out of trouble – The Laming Review 2016 (Prison Reform Trust)
- Psychoactive Substance Act 2016 – Guidance for implementation (Home Office)
- Public Accounts Committee – Efficiency in the Criminal Justice System 2016 (Parliament.UK)
- New guide for police on the Use of Restorative Justice 2016 (RJ Council)
- Enabling Closer Working between the Emergency Services – Responses to Consultation and Next Steps 2016 (Home Office)
- Old enough to know better? Why sexually exploited older teenagers are being overlooked 2016 (Children’s society)
- Analysis of disability related crime and harassment 2016 (EHRC)