



Communities and Equalities Scrutiny Committee

Date: Tuesday, 6 September 2022

Time: 10.00 am

Venue: Council Antechamber, Level 2, Town Hall Extension

This is a **Revised Agenda** containing a revised version of the report for item 6 (Community Safety Strategy 2022-25).

Access to the Council Antechamber

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There is no public access from any other entrance.

Filming and broadcast of the meeting

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Membership of the Communities and Equalities Scrutiny Committee

Councillors - Hitchen (Chair), Azra Ali, Benham, Chambers, Connolly, M Dar, Evans, Hilal, Hussain, Iqbal, Johnson, Ogunbambo, H Priest, Rawson, Whiston, Wills and Wilson

Revised Agenda

6. **[10.30 - 10.55] Community Safety Strategy 2022-25** 3 - 114
Report of the Strategic Director (Neighbourhoods) and the Chair
of the Community Safety Partnership

This report introduces the Community Safety Strategy 2022-25 for Manchester and highlights the Community Safety Partnership's priorities for the next three years.

Further Information

For help, advice and information about this meeting please contact the Committee Officer:

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This revised agenda was issued on **Friday, 2 September 2022** by the Governance and Scrutiny Support Unit, Manchester City Council, Level 2, Town Hall Extension, Manchester M60 2LA

Manchester City Council Report for Information

Report to: Communities and Equalities Scrutiny Committee – 6 September 2022

Subject: Community Safety Strategy 2022-25

Report of: Strategic Director (Neighbourhoods) and Chair of Community Safety Partnership, Manchester City Council

Summary

This report was requested by the Communities and Equalities Scrutiny Committee. It introduces the Community Safety Strategy 2022-25 for Manchester and highlights the Community Safety Partnership's priorities for the next three years.

Recommendations

The Committee are invited to consider and comment on the information contained in this report.

Wards Affected: All

Environmental Impact Assessment - the impact of the issues addressed in this report on achieving the zero-carbon target for the city

None

Equality, Diversity and Inclusion - the impact of the issues addressed in this report in meeting our Public Sector Equality Duty and broader equality commitments
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The Community Safety Strategy 2022-25 will contribute towards the elimination of unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation, and other conduct prohibited by the Equality Act. The impact of this strategy on protected groups has been considered through an Equality Impact Assessment.
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Manchester Strategy outcomes	Summary of how this report aligns to the OMS/Contribution to the Strategy
A thriving and sustainable city: supporting a diverse and distinctive economy that creates jobs and opportunities	
A highly skilled city: world class and home grown talent sustaining the city's economic success	
A progressive and equitable city: making a positive contribution by unlocking the potential of our communities	
A liveable and low carbon city: a destination of choice to live, visit, work	This report will highlight how the work to achieve community safety contributes towards this outcome by ensuring neighbourhoods are safe and therefore a destination of choice for people to live, visit and work.
A connected city: world class infrastructure and connectivity to drive growth	

Full details are in the body of the report, along with any implications for:

- Equal Opportunities Policy
- Risk Management
- Legal Considerations

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Background documents (available for public inspection): None

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This report introduces the Community Safety Strategy 2022-25. It provides a synopsis of the consultation carried out in the development of the strategy. It also details the strategic priorities for the next three years and how these will be achieved. A copy of the strategy can be found in Appendix 1.

2.0 Background

- 2.1 Under section 6 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) are required to formulate and implement a strategy for the reduction of crime and disorder every three years.
- 2.2 In formulating the strategy, the CSP is required to analyse and have regard for the levels and patterns of crime and disorder in the area and consult with local people and bodies, whether by holding public meetings or otherwise.
- 2.3 The Act calls for the strategy to include the objectives to be pursued together with performance targets for measuring the extent to which the objectives are achieved.
- 2.4 After formulation, the CSP is required to publish, monitor, and review the effectiveness of the strategy, making any changes considered necessary or expedient.
- 2.5 Every year Manchester's CSP produces a Strategic Threat Assessment (STA) which highlights crime and antisocial behaviour types and levels and identifies emerging threats. The findings from the 2021 STA were used as the basis for the strategy consultation. This consultation took place with residents, businesses, and community groups between July 2021 and February 2022.
- 2.6 An online survey was designed and hosted on the Council's website and promoted through partners' social media accounts and Elected Members. For those without access to technology, paper copies were made available. The CSP also carried out extensive face-to-face and online engagement sessions that included:
- Manchester People First
 - Khizra Mosque
 - Northwards Housing residents and staff
 - Young people
 - British Muslim Heritage Centre
 - Manchester Housing Providers Partnership
 - Local Councillors
 - Longsight District Centre/City Centre/Harpurhey District Centre

Feedback from our consultation can be found in Appendix 2. Once the strategy has been published, a separate document detailing the responses from the consultation will be hosted on the CSP's website www.makingmanchestersafer.com.

2.7 In addition to analysis and consultation feedback, the CSP took into account several other factors when developing this strategy, including:

- Our statutory duties
- National legislation
- National, regional, and local strategies and plans
- The Greater Manchester Police and Crime Plan 2022-25

Details of these can be found in the strategy. Links to published strategies and plans will be available in the online version of the strategy.

2.8 The strategy was also shaped by workshops held jointly with the Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) to look at local and regional priorities when developing the Greater Manchester Police and Crime Plan 2022-25. Information was shared regarding Greater Manchester and Manchester crime levels, perceptions of crime, and concerns. The Police and Crime Plan contains the following three priorities and underpinning themes which are reflected in the CSP strategy:

Priorities:

- Keeping people safe and supporting victims
- Reducing harm and offending
- Strengthening communities and places

Themes:

- Tackling inequality and injustice in all its forms, including Gender Based Violence and Abuse
- Delivering with victims, communities and partnerships

The Greater Manchester Police and Crime Plan is enclosed in Appendix 4. The plan was approved and published in February 2022 and is scrutinised by the Greater Manchester Police, Crime and Fire Panel.

3.0 Community Safety Partnership Priorities

3.1 This section provides details of the CSP's priorities together with a summary of some of the actions that will be carried out to meet these priorities.

3.2 Our consultation feedback, data analysis, and 'must do's' have all combined to help us arrive at the following five priorities for the next three years.

1. Tackling neighbourhood crime and antisocial behaviour
2. Keeping children and young people safe
3. Tackling serious harm and violence
4. Tackling drug and alcohol driven crime
5. Protecting communities through changing offender behaviour

3.3 We will 'tackle neighbourhood crime and antisocial behaviour' by working with partners to:

- Engage with residents and focus on the local crimes of most concern to create safer communities. These include burglary, theft from person, robbery, vehicle offences, and environmental crimes.
- Use all available tools and powers to tackle antisocial behaviour to resolve neighbour disputes and reduce intimidation and harassment. This includes Public Space Protection Orders, Closure Orders, Civil Injunctions, and Mediation.
- Take an intelligence-led approach to identify hotspots, directing activity and resources to these areas.
- Increase reporting by raising awareness of how to report crimes, antisocial behaviour, and environmental issues, ensuring reporting is accessible to all.

3.4 We will 'keep children and young people safe' by:

- Investing in early intervention and prevention services to identify children and young people at risk and provide them with support sooner. Educating children and young people on the risks and dangers of criminal and sexual exploitation, violence, and being drawn into terrorism.
- Improving our understanding of the threats from cyber-crime and online abuse, exploitation, and radicalisation, and raise awareness about the dangers.
- Engaging with and listening to children and young people about what makes them feel safe, supported, happy, and hopeful, both during 2022 Our Year and beyond.
- Training our workforce to offer a trauma responsive approach to working with young people affected by adverse childhood experiences such as violence, domestic abuse, exploitation, and neglect, ensuring that they get the right support.

3.5 We will 'tackle serious harm and violence' by working with partners to:

- Protect people where there is a risk of exploitation, violence, domestic abuse, and repeat victimisation, while tackling perpetrators to reduce harm.
- Safeguard people from being drawn into extremism and terrorism and work with key organisation to address and reduce risks. The CSP will also continue to respond to new and emerging threats.
- Work in collaboration with mental health services and VCSE organisations to support people who have experienced domestic abuse, sexual violence, and exploitation.
- Identify and target Organised Crime Groups by disrupting and dismantling them, bringing offenders to justice, and making neighbourhoods safer.

3.6 We will 'tackle drug and alcohol driven crime' by:

- Continuing to test seized drugs, maintaining up-to-date knowledge of new and emerging drugs, and supporting the Local Drug Information System in providing warnings to services concerning potency and contamination to reduce drug related harm.
- Work with the NHS to ensure there is joined up work between specialist mental health services and drug and alcohol services for people with co-occurring issues to ensure they can access the support they need.
- Improve pathways into drug and alcohol treatment services for those whose offending is linked to substance use and those leaving prison, increasing take up of services.
- Develop and implement assertive engagement approaches for people who frequently attend A+E due to alcohol to address their needs and behaviour and reduce hospital admissions and ambulance call outs.

3.7 We will protect communities by changing offender behaviour by:

- Continuing to support People on Probation to access education, training, and employment opportunities. We will also encourage take-up of support around life skills to improve the chances of breaking the cycle of reoffending.
- Refreshing the local Integrated Offender Management (IOM) approach. This involves joint supervision by the GM Probation Service and GMP of priority offenders (those with a high or prolific risk of reoffending) along with local priority offenders (with a focus on those who have committed neighbourhood crimes). The CSP will also evaluate the impact of the refreshed IOM approach.
- Increasing the use of technology to monitor offenders, support compliance, enhance rehabilitation, and protect communities. This will include electronically scrutinising compliance of those subject to an Alcohol Monitoring Licence (AML) using an alcohol tag that provides 24-hour continuous monitoring.
- Monitoring offender management measures such as drug and alcohol treatment, rehabilitation activity, and unpaid work requirements. Dedicated resources will monitor and improve compliance and data.

3.8 Underpinning these five priorities are common themes that are applicable to any or all the priorities. These include:

- Covid-19: impact and recovery
- Mental health
- Disproportionality
- Race equality
- Partnership working and communication
- Improving data and information

3.9 We will embed these common themes in our work across the five priorities. Activity will include:

- Establishing an Achieving Race Equality Task and Finish Group to ensure equality of opportunity and access to services.
 - Engaging with communities to identify what works and what doesn't, develop ideas and interventions, and encourage the sharing of information.
 - Improving data collection and identifying gaps in information to understand issues better and respond more effectively.
 - Continue to support a place-based approach to addressing local issues and making neighbourhoods safer.
- 3.10 Each of the five priorities will be overseen by two Theme Leads with responsibility for the development, delivery, and reporting for their priority area. This will include developing plans, commissioning analysis and activity, allocating funding, monitoring activity and outcomes, and working with other Theme Leads on cross-cutting areas of work.
- 3.11 Performance relating to all priorities is reported to a Core Group of the CSP Board comprising Theme Leads and the Partnership Analysts. Areas of concern are escalated to the CSP Board. CSP Board and Core Group meetings take place quarterly.
- 3.12 In addition to the Core Group and CSP Board, there are several thematic groups, forums, boards, etc. that are responsible for the delivery of the strategy and that report to the CSP Board. These include the Student Safety Partnership, Domestic Violence and Abuse Partnership Board, Manchester Sex Work Forum, Reducing Reoffending Board, and the Public Health Approach to Tackling Serious Violence Group.
- 3.13 The CSP is also linked into the place-based approach to problem-solving through Bringing Services Together. CSP officers are part of Local Partnership Meetings, Teams Around the Neighbourhood, and Multi Agency Prevention and Support meetings.
- 3.14 An Equality Impact Assessment was completed for the Community Safety Strategy and can be found in Appendix 3.

4.0 Recommendations

- 4.1 The Committee are invited to consider and comment on the information contained in this report.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Community Safety Strategy 2022-25

Appendix 2: Community Safety Strategy 2022-25 Consultation

Appendix 3: Community Safety Strategy 2022-25 Equality Impact Assessment

Appendix 4: Greater Manchester Police and Crime Plan

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Appendix 1: Community Safety Strategy 2022/25

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FOREWORD

I am pleased to introduce our Community Safety Strategy for the city for the next three years. It has been more than 23 years since we published our first strategy, back in 1999. Since then, through building strong relationships and working collaboratively together, the Partnership has enjoyed many successes in reducing crime and antisocial behaviour, protecting and supporting people with vulnerabilities, and changing the behaviour of offenders.

We are proud of these achievements, but there is more for us to do. The nature of crime and antisocial behaviour, and the impact upon individuals and our communities, is constantly evolving. As a Partnership we must also evolve in our response, continuing to listen, learn, improve and develop our approach and our ways of working.

The past two and a half years have been especially challenging, as we have all had to deal with the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on our daily lives. Throughout the pandemic, the Partnership and its many service providers continually and innovatively adapted their service responses, to ensure that vulnerable people were still able to stay in touch with and access the vital services they needed.

This is an example of the spirit and generosity of our local residents, businesses and community organisations, truly demonstrating the Our Manchester values and behaviours. On behalf of the Partnership, I would like to thank all of those who came together to give wide ranging practical and social help, and signpost people into services and support during that difficult time.

The Partnership is committed to ensuring that Manchester continues to be a thriving and safe city that people want to live, work in and visit. Over the next three years we will be working hard together to deliver on that commitment.

Councillor Luthfur Rahman, OBE, Deputy Leader, Executive Member for Community Safety, September 2022

INTRODUCTION

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 placed a duty on the police and local authorities to work together with key partners and organisations to develop and implement local crime reduction strategies.

Before developing these strategies, the partnership must identify the key local crime and disorder priorities through consultation with local residents, businesses, and community groups. They must also analyse crime and disorder levels and patterns in the area and have regard for the objectives set out in the local police and crime plan. Further details of the consultation undertaken to inform production of this Strategy can be found in section **X below**

In Manchester, the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) consists of a wide range of organisations, comprising Manchester City Council, Greater Manchester Police (GMP), the Probation Service, Greater Manchester Fire and Rescue Service (GMFRS), Manchester Population Health, Manchester Health and Care Commissioning, our universities, voluntary and community sector organisations, representatives from Manchester Housing Providers' Partnership, Greater Manchester Mental Health NHS Foundation Trust (GMMH), and Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA).

The CSP Board meets quarterly and monitors, reviews, and progresses the work of the CSP overall and against agreed targets and priorities, including those of individual organisations. It considers performance and outcomes while addressing gaps in service delivery and undertaking several statutory duties. The CSP Board is supported by a Core Group made up of priority leads and a Partnership Analytical Team.

The CSP's main objective remains unchanged for the period of this Strategy, namely for Manchester to be a safe place for people to live, work in and visit. In achieving that objective, we will be contributing to the wider aims of the Our Manchester Strategy – Forward to 2025, and its overriding vision of Manchester as a place where people from all backgrounds feel safe, can aspire, succeed and live well.

The last two and a half years of the lifespan of the previous Strategy saw the Partnership carrying out its work through the Covid-19 pandemic, which brought with it unique challenges for services and had a significant impact on levels of recorded crime, both locally and nationally. Across Greater Manchester, offences reduced by 12% between 2019 and 2020, and by even more in Manchester itself, mainly due to the impact the city centre and its night-time economy normally has on crime statistics. The pandemic led to bigger reductions in theft and robbery offences than other kinds of crime. More generally, crimes against the person reduced less than crimes against property, while offences flagged as domestic abuse in Manchester saw a small increase between 2019 and 2020.

As we move out of the pandemic, the challenge for the Partnership will be to respond to crime and antisocial behaviour returning to pre-pandemic levels, and to any new trends in offending and behaviour that emerge. The pandemic necessitated many changes in ways of working but also provided opportunities for innovation and fresh thinking in our approach to tackling crime and antisocial behaviour. We will

endeavour to embed what we have learned during this time and use it to inform our approach as we move forward through the remainder of 2022 and beyond.

Capturing, utilising and publishing data on crime and antisocial behaviour in the city has been a well-documented challenge over the past two and a half years, due to issues and complexities associated with implementation of new GMP recording systems. Consequently, data has been made available internally within the CSP to inform the production of this Strategy but some limitations to external publication remain. GMP is making progress on rectifying this issue and being able to return to external publication of data.

COMMUNITY SAFETY IN MANCHESTER

This statements below will appear in boxes and providing a visual snapshot of community safety in Manchester.

Manchester accounted for 27% of all victim-based crime* in Greater Manchester 2021/22.

Manchester's crime share in Greater Manchester is disproportionate to the size of its resident population, which only represents 19.5% of the GM total.

Over the last 3 three years over 140 events have been delivered to raise awareness and promote reporting of hate crime.

Over 300 frontline staff have accessed Modern Slavery Training, which over the last three has led to referrals nearly doubling.

Between April 2018 and March 2022, the CSP undertook 67 ASB Case Reviews to provide a multi-agency action plan to address antisocial behaviour.

The Council's ASB Team received 8,548 requests for service between April 2018 and March 2022, peaking in 2021/22 with 3,027 requests, 1,224 of which were Covid-19 related.

Youth providers were commissioned to engage with and support over 1000 children from 2019-2022 through detached work, 1-1 sessions and a range of activities.

Youth Justice work with Remedi to reduce the criminalisation of children and young people on the periphery of the youth justice system through restorative approaches.

People living in the most deprived parts of Manchester experience the highest rates of crime. Levels of deprivation are higher than in the rest of Greater Manchester.

There are an estimated 8,671 adults who are alcohol dependent and an estimated 4,150 adults in Manchester who are dependent on opiate (heroin) or crack cocaine, both are higher than the national rate.

There were an estimated 1,066 per 100,000 hospital admission episodes for alcohol specific conditions in Manchester in 2019/20. This compares with a rate of 644 per 100,000 in England.

During 2020/21 59% of alcohol users left treatment successfully, as a proportion of all exits. This compares with 62% in England.

367 people were treated during 2021/22 at the night-time St John Ambulance Welfare Unit.

143 households experiencing domestic abuse felt safer after receiving security measures allowing them to remain in their own home.

Accommodation is a critical factor in reducing reoffending. Services are provided therefore to support People on Probation to obtain and maintain tenancies.

The national Integrated Offender Management Strategy aims to make communities safer and reduce reoffending by focusing on neighbourhood serious acquisitive crime together with local concerns.

Over 250 street sex workers were supported by MASH during 2021/22 including personal safety services and harm reduction interventions.

* Victim-based crime includes offences of violence against the person (including homicide, violence with injury, and violence without injury), sexual offences (including rape), acquisitive crime (including robbery, burglary, vehicle crime, shoplifting and theft) and criminal damage.

THE LAST FOUR YEARS – INNOVATION AND ACHIEVEMENT

Over the past four years, progress has been made on several fronts. Here are a couple of examples of the work of partner agencies and its impact:

Street Engagement

The CSP takes an assertive but holistic partnership approach with people who beg and/or cause antisocial behaviour. Following a review by the Council and GMP of their approach to begging, rough sleeping, and antisocial behaviour, a Street Engagement Hub was developed and piloted just outside the city centre. Due to its success, the pilot was extended, funded by the CSP and the GMCA. In March 2020 following an evaluation, the CSP funded Riverside to provide a front of house, triage service together with Coffee4Craig, Mustard Tree, St. John Ambulance, and the Big Life Company.

The Hub engages people with appropriate services and addresses their underlying support needs, ultimately aiming to reduce begging and the associated antisocial behaviour, offering support around:

- Basic wound care
- Mental health
- Alcohol and drug use
- Applying for identification and bank accounts
- Accommodation
- Moving on from begging to selling the Big Issue
- Referral and signposting to other organisations
- Money and debt

Since September 2020, Mustard Tree has supported and hosted the Hub. Activity continues to take place in the city centre and now in areas such as the district centres in Harpurhey and Longsight. Delivering services together through extremely challenging times has considerably strengthened the partnership between statutory and non-statutory services for the benefit of the people on the streets. Between November 2019 and July 2021 there were 1,673 separate recorded attendances at the Hub.

Keeping children and young people safe – Serious Violence

In response to national increases of serious violence, the Home Office launched the Serious Violence Strategy in 2018. Further guidance in 2019 promoted adoption of a public health approach, focusing on a defined population and generating long and short-term solutions, with and for communities, based on data, intelligence and evidence of what works.

The Government's response has instigated establishment of several Violence Reduction Units across the country, including in Greater Manchester. The Greater Manchester Violence Reduction Unit (GMVRU) has a range of agreed priorities, set out in the GM Serious Violence Action Plan.

At a local level, Manchester's approach is directed by the Public Health Approach to Serious Violence Group which, since February 2019, has developed its understanding

of the picture of serious violence in Manchester, identified best practice, and delivered a range of interventions under three key priority areas:

Early intervention and prevention

A range of activity and interventions have been commissioned by the CSP including detached youth work, targeted youth provision, and targeted one-to-one sessions for young people. This links in with the programme of work commissioned by the GMVRU in 2020 around community-led approaches. A key focus of that programme is ensuring that young people and stakeholders in a place come together to identify strengths, challenges, and ideas, and then work together to co-design projects and activities. Manchester is taking part in a pilot that is testing out such a community led approach to tackling serious violence in Moss Side, Hulme, and Rusholme. The project aims to maximise the contribution of the voluntary, community and social enterprise (VCSE) sector in leading responses to violence affecting young people in areas most in need of help and achieve better outcomes for residents. Youth Justice has championed a participatory approach to working with young people and provide a comprehensive programme of interventions to respond to and prevent serious violence in the city.

Support and protection

Manchester's Complex Safeguarding Strategy sets out the continuing commitment to tackling and preventing the exploitation of children and adults, while ensuring that services are also joined up. The Complex Safeguarding Hub provides a dedicated focus in relation to child sexual exploitation, child criminal exploitation, county lines, and serious and organised crime. Daily governance meetings, mapping, joint risk assessments, and information sharing across GMP, Social Care, and Health systems are part of daily business. The Complex Safeguarding Social Work team carry out assessments concerning young people at risk of being exploited, and deliver bespoke interventions based on principles of trusted relationships and trauma informed interventions.

The CSP commissioned RECLAIM to develop the report 'Listening to the Experts'. This asked young people what they wanted and needed to stay safe from violent crime, drawing on their experiences, and revealing their hopes for the future. Young people said that their priorities are:

- To feel safe
- To be respected and understood
- To have a positive future
- To feel supported and listened to

The findings from this report have underpinned the subsequent approach from the CSP, with young people's voices key to service design and delivery.

Disruption and enforcement

Policing operations place officers on the streets in identified locations and times to target offenders and engage with those at risk of being drawn into crime or exploited. This work has been connected to the Council's Early Help and safeguarding services to ensure that young people identified on the street are referred for appropriate help and support. This has seen some positive outcomes where young people stopped in

the city have been connected to support services to address some of the underlying issues drawing them into the city centre.

ESTABLISHING OUR PRIORITIES, INFORMING OUR APPROACH

When developing our priorities, we carried out several different forms of consultation along with analysis. We also took into consideration our statutory duties, current legislation, and strategies and plans both local and national.

Strategic Threat Assessment (STA)

The CSP commissions the production of a strategic threat assessment every year. This informs us of the types of crimes, antisocial behaviour and emerging issues we need to focus on to make Manchester safer. We used the information derived from our 2021 assessment to inform the process of consultation with our residents, businesses and community groups during the latter half of the year and early part of 2022.

What you told us

The CSP undertook a process of consultation between July 2021 and February 2022. An online survey was designed that asked people living and working in Manchester to identify community safety issues in their area and their priorities. The survey was hosted on the Council website and promoted through Council and CSP social media, our partners and our Elected Members.

The online survey was supplemented by paper copies made available for those without access to online methods, by face-to-face engagement sessions at a wide range of locations throughout the city and by focus group sessions with specific groups. These engagement sessions and focus groups included:

- Manchester People First
- Northwards Housing staff and residents
- The New Testament Church of God
- Khizra Mosque
- British Muslim Heritage Centre
- Longsight District Centre
- Harpurhey District Centre
- City Centre
- Young people
- Hate Crime Awareness Week
- Manchester Housing Providers Partnership
- Local Councillors
- CSP Partners

441 people completed the survey. This includes those completing online and those completing through CSP targeted engagement sessions. 302 people attended face-to-face and online focus groups and workshops.

Since July 2019, Greater Manchester Combined Authority has conducted a quarterly survey on behalf of all local authorities across Greater Manchester. The survey provides a measure of how safe residents feel in their day-to-day life and how confident they are that the CSP is dealing with community safety issues. Responses from this

survey have informed this strategy and will continue to be utilised to inform our approach over the coming months and years.

A separate document detailing the responses from these consultation approaches can be found at www.makingmanchestersafer.com

Legislation and Statutory Duties

During the lifespan of the last Strategy, and through the pandemic, several new pieces of legislation have been passed and duties placed that impact on the work of local authorities and partners. They have informed production of this Strategy and the commitments that follow on the subsequent pages about each of our priorities. They include:

- Domestic Abuse Act 2021 and Safe Accommodation Duty
- Police, Crime, Sentencing & Courts Act 2021 and Serious Violence Duty
- Online Safety Bill 2021 (draft)
- Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 and the Prevent Duty

National Strategies and Plans

Aside from the legislation and duties detailed above, there are a number of current and emerging organisational priorities that inform this Strategy and the commitments in it. These include:

- The Government's 'Beating Crime Plan'
- National Crime and Policing Outcomes
- National Tackling Violence against Women and Girls Strategy
- Probation Service Targeted Operating Model 2021
- From Harm to Hope – a ten-year plan to cut crime and save lives (December 2021)

The Police and Crime Plan 2022-25, Greater Manchester Combined Authority

This Plan was shaped by workshops held with GMCA to look at regional and local priorities. Information was shared regarding Greater Manchester and Manchester crime levels, perceptions of crime, and concerns. The Plan contains the following three priorities and underpinning themes:

Priorities:

- Keeping people safe and supporting victims
- Reducing harm and offending
- Strengthening communities and places

Themes:

- Tackling inequality and injustice in all its forms, including Gender Based Violence and Abuse
- Delivering with victims, communities and partnerships

Other Local Plans and Strategies

In addition, there are other important local plans and strategies that will feed into and inform the work of the Community Safety Partnership during the lifespan of this Strategy. They include:

- Greater Manchester Gender Based Violence Strategy and Action Plan
- Greater Manchester Fire & Rescue Service Fire Plan 2021-25
- Manchester Local Care Organisation new models of working
- GM Plan to Tackle Hate Crime
- Greater Manchester Drug and Alcohol Strategy
- Manchester Population Health Plan 2018-2027
- Building Back Fairer in Greater Manchester Report
- MCC Bringing Services Together for People in Places programme

OUR PRIORITIES FOR THE NEXT THREE YEARS

Our consultation feedback, our Strategic Threat Assessment and our research and data analysis have all combined to help us arrive at a clear set of priorities for the next three years.

Each priority will be overseen by two strategic leads who will be responsible for development, delivery and reporting of the CSP's response for their priority area. This will include developing plans, commissioning analysis and activity, allocating funding, monitoring activity and performance, and working with other priority leads on cross-cutting areas of work.

The CSP will focus on the following five priorities over the next three years:

1. Tackling neighbourhood crime and antisocial behaviour
2. Keeping children and young people safe
3. Tackling serious harm and violence
4. Tackling drug and alcohol driven crime
5. Protecting communities through changing offender behaviour

Underpinning these five priorities will be common themes that are applicable to any or all of the priorities to a greater or lesser degree. Those common themes are:

- Covid-19 – how we return our services to 'business as usual' as we move out of the pandemic, recognising the impact that Covid-19 has had on residents and businesses, and using what we have learned to enhance and improve our approach.
- Mental health – issues with service capacity and thresholds, and the impact that mental health has on crime and antisocial behaviour and vice versa
- Disproportionality in the criminal justice system, over-representation in statistics, inequality of opportunity and access to support and services
- Achieving Race Equality - ensure our services are reflective of and respond appropriately to service users and local residents
- Partnership working and communication – working with communities and sharing intelligence, information and feedback, and co-designing services
- Improving data and information, ensure it is available to support and inform our work and is shared at appropriate times to protect and safeguard individuals and communities.

We will embed these common themes in our work across the five priorities by:

Establishing an Achieving Race Equality Task and Finish Group to gather information, ensure that residents and staff are engaged and given equality of opportunity and access, and provide workforce training.

Improving data collection around disproportionality and identify gaps in information to understand the issue better, ensuring that young people and communities are given a voice.

Working with our communities across the city to identify what works and doesn't, develop ideas, co-design projects, and share information.

Contributing towards the development and implementation of the Integrated Communities Strategy and the community engagement programme, to build cohesion and resilience.

Reviewing the membership and governance of the CSP Board and actively supporting member organisations to ensure their full and active participation in the Board's activities and those of its associated thematic groups, planning, operational, and performance meetings.

Continuing to support a place-based approach to resolving neighbourhood issues.

Endeavouring to intervene as early as possible, to prevent escalation of risk and harm to individuals, families and communities, to ensure that those who need it receive support and satisfactory outcomes as swiftly as possible.

Continuing to target those involved in organised criminality who seek to exploit people with vulnerabilities and whose behaviour impacts negatively on our neighbourhoods.

Supporting people with complex needs, people experiencing domestic violence and abuse, people on probation, and people with vulnerabilities to access safe and appropriate accommodation that will address their support needs.

Priority 1. Tackling Neighbourhood Crime and Antisocial Behaviour

Our research, analysis and consultation feedback has told us that:

There are concerns in our neighbourhoods about crime and antisocial behaviour and people wanting to live in safer communities.

These concerns include burglary, robbery, aggressive begging, speeding cars, vehicles causing a nuisance, vehicle-related theft, environmental crimes such as fly tipping and littering, and antisocial behaviour in public spaces.

In some cases, people are reluctant or unwilling to report these crimes for a number of reasons and we need to work with communities to increase confidence and trust.

Analysis found that people aged 18-30 are more likely to become a victim of crime in the city centre.

We will:

Focus on tackling and responding to the crimes of most concern to people who live, visit, and work in Manchester such as burglary, theft from person, theft of and from vehicles, robbery, and environmental crimes.

Collaborate with partners including Housing Providers, GMP, GMFRS, and the Council's Compliance and Enforcement Teams to use all appropriate tools and

powers to tackle antisocial behaviour, particularly neighbour disputes, intimidation and harassment, and antisocial behaviour in public places.

Coordinate the statutory ASB Case Reviews, working with partners to give victims and communities a say in the way that complaints of antisocial behaviour are dealt with and helping to ensure that victims' voices are heard.

Continue to take an intelligence led approach by mapping crimes, antisocial behaviour, location, and times to identify hotspots and direct partnership activity and resources.

Undertake early intervention and proactive multi agency operations to identify perpetrators and criminal behaviour, improve victims' chances, and reduce demand on services.

Continue to raise awareness of hate crime and how people can report incidents, providing support to those who need it. This includes taking criminal and civil sanctions against perpetrators. We will identify areas where hate crime is under reported and work with communities to build trust so they feel confident in reporting.

Work with VCSE partners to further develop the Street Engagement Model including exploring areas outside the city centre in which to expand further Hubs. In doing this we will work with partners from statutory and voluntary organisations to implement the findings of the Street Engagement Hub evaluation and look at how we can better link and develop commissioned services, with particular focus on identifying longer-term funding.

Review and enforce our Public Space Protection Orders (PSPOs) that were introduced to restrict behaviours such as commercial waste, street drinking, obstruction, intimidation, and harassment in defined areas.

Work with GMP's Roads Policing Unit and the Council's Traffic Team to support awareness raising and enforcement action to reduce the number of fatal and serious collisions on the roads, reduce dangerous driving and parking, and improve road safety.

Work with colleagues in British Transport Police and the specialist TravelSafe Unit to ensure that people are safe and feel safe to use public transport systems and facilities across the city at day and night-time.

Continue to direct multi-agency activity to address the impact of the night-time economy on areas of Manchester with particular focus on the safety of the city centre.

Work with partners to raise awareness of the ways in which people can report crime, antisocial behaviour, and environmental issues, ensuring that reporting is accessible to all. Provide safe reporting mechanisms to encourage reporting and build confidence in our communities.

Work with colleagues in the Council's Compliance and Enforcement Team to tackle fly tipping and bring enforcement action against perpetrators.

Priority 2. Keeping Children and Young People Safe

Our research, analysis and consultation feedback has told us that:

Preventing young people and children becoming involved in antisocial behaviour and crime is a key issue, as is preventing youth violence, particularly the use and carrying of weapons.

We need to examine how we can address disproportionality and inequality for children and young people.

We need to robustly tackle criminal exploitation and sexual exploitation of children and young people and ensure those who exploit them are brought to justice.

We need to continue to drive down the number of young people entering the criminal justice system.

Children and young people want to feel safe, hopeful, respected and supported in our city.

We will:

Invest in early intervention and prevention services, to ensure young people are identified sooner and offered services to prevent them from being drawn into antisocial behaviour, exploitation and criminal behaviour. Our Early Help Hubs will continue to play a pivotal role in this early identification and direction into support.

Educate children and young people on the risks and dangers of criminal and sexual exploitation, violence, and being drawn into terrorism.

Continue to offer young people access to specialist services, such as Child and Adolescence Mental Health Service (CAMHS), which provides much needed wellbeing and treatment services to young people. Offer a whole family approach to support those who have witnessed or been subjected to violence or exploitation.

Ensure that, during all transition stages (for instance primary to secondary school, child to adult), young people have access to the support they need to prevent them from being excluded from education and becoming at risk of being drawn into criminality. Support the implementation of Manchester's Inclusion Strategy – Working in Partnership to Prevent Exclusion and Support Children and Young People to Thrive.

Increase the awareness and understanding of our response to the threats from cyber-crime and online abuse, criminal and sexual exploitation, and bullying and hate crime, by working with parents and carers to raise awareness on the dangers of this type of crime.

Work with our partners, especially those in the voluntary and community sector, to increase investment in youth provision and services, to offer young people alternative pathways.

Identify support for families of children who are at risk of serious violence and exploitation.

Commission VCSE organisations to work with the Councils Antisocial Behaviour Action Team (ASBAT) to take a restorative approach with young people on the periphery of the criminal justice system. Empower young people to change their lives, make positive choices, and reduce criminalisation.

Promote and engage a place-based approach, understanding where our high-risk areas are for young people and improve the response in these places.

Continue to develop a collaborative response to complex safeguarding through the ongoing development of the Complex Safeguarding Hub and its work.

Train our workforce and those of our partners to offer a trauma responsive approach to working with young people affected by violence, exploitation or criminality.

Work with the GMVRU to provide targeted interventions at the right time and in the right place to children and young people, implement a model to intervene soon after a trauma or a serious incident.

Ensure that a thread running through all our work with children and young people is that their voice is at the centre of our approach, they are listened to and understood, and they feel safe, respected, supported, and hopeful.

Priority 3. Tackling Serious Harm and Violence

Our research, analysis and consultation feedback has told us that:

There is a need to tackle domestic violence, abuse and gender-based violence by recognising it earlier and offering early intervention and support to victims and families.

Hidden crimes such as radicalisation, terrorism, exploitation, and modern slavery remain a concern in some areas.

We need to do more to improve reporting and recording of crimes such as domestic violence and abuse, hidden crimes, and crimes against people who sex work.

There are concerns about the exploitation of vulnerable people in our communities and the increase in the number of 'cuckooing' issues in the city.

We will:

Work in partnership to protect people from serious harm and violence, particularly focusing on where there is a risk of exploitation and/or safeguarding concerns. This will include tackling domestic violence and abuse, modern slavery, crimes against people who sex work, stopping people being drawn into terrorism, and harmful behaviours such as female genital mutilation, honour-based violence, and forced or sham marriages.

Ensure that these types of crimes, many of which are often hidden from our visibility, are met with a collective response, to reduce the significant and harmful impact they can have on the most vulnerable people in our communities.

Work with communities, victims, and frontline staff to increase awareness and reporting, to break down barriers and offer a wide range of interventions to meet the needs of all individuals and communities.

Invest in the development of our work force to provide a trauma informed response that is rooted in early identification and intervention for victims, families and communities affected by adverse experiences.

Offer support to vulnerable and repeat victims, reducing the harm caused by repeat victimisation, and tackle perpetrators.

Safeguard people from being drawn into extremism and terrorism and work with key sectors and institutions to address risks. Continue to understand and respond to new and emerging threats concerning all types of extremism, terrorism and exploitation.

Continue to develop and increase our response to complex safeguarding through the Complex Safeguarding Hub.

Work with safeguarding partners to develop the Adults Early Help Offer across the city to support individuals to access the right support to prevent crime and antisocial behaviour.

Work in collaboration with VCSE organisations and mental health services that offer specialist support to those individuals who have experienced domestic violence and abuse, sexual violence, exploitation and harmful behaviours.

Influence local and national policies and strategies around domestic abuse, sexual violence, radicalisation and extremism, exploitation and harmful behaviours.

Identify and target organised crime groups that cause harm to our communities by disrupting and dismantling them and bringing offenders to justice.

Work with our partners such as Manchester Action on Street Health, The Men's Room, Lifeshare, and the LGBT Foundation to implement Manchester's Sex Work Strategy and support those involved in or affected by sex work.

Establish a VAWG Steering Group and action plan and to ensure it is aligned to the GM Gender based violence Strategy.

Some of the areas in this priority have specific approaches and strategies. For more information on these please see links below:

Domestic Abuse Strategy 2021

Manchester Safeguarding Partnership Complex Safeguarding Strategy 2020-2023

Manchester Sex work Strategy 2020 - 2022

Modern Slavery Strategy 2018 – 2020 (refreshed 2021)

National Prevent Strategy

Manchester Serious Violence Strategy – due in 2022

GM Gender Based Violence Strategy 2021

Manchester Violence Against Women and Girls and Gender based violence approach

Priority 4. Tackling drug and alcohol driven crime

Our research, analysis and consultation feedback has told us that:

There is a need to improve the process for people who have co-occurring substance misuse and mental health conditions so that they access the care that they need.

We need to explore opportunities to develop Test on Arrest and how this service can support Probation Service outcomes

Concerns remain regarding the openness of drug dealing on our streets and from vehicles in a number of our communities

There are long term issues in the supply and dealing of counterfeit drugs in some of our communities

Exploitation of young and/or vulnerable people through coercion into involvement in County Lines activity or use of their homes for 'cuckooing' remains a concern in some of our communities. The pandemic exacerbated this issue, giving Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) greater opportunity for exploitation as agencies and services had to reduce home visits.

Concerted partnership work is needed to break the generational cycle of families being involved in organised drug related crime and young people feeling they have little choice other than being drawn into such activity.

We will:

Support, through the lifespan of this strategy, the national ten-year drug strategy “From Harm to Hope”, which is aimed at cutting crime and saving lives by breaking drug supply chains, providing treatment and recovery services, and achieving a shift in the demand for recreational drugs. Align national expectations with local delivery and develop a local outcomes framework to sit alongside the national one.

Continue to support multi-agency neighbourhood meetings to improve pathways to treatment and improve feelings of safety for communities.

Develop and implement an assertive engagement approach to support people who frequently attend A+E due to alcohol to address their needs and behaviours and reduce hospital admissions and ambulance call outs.

Continue to test seized drugs and support the Local Drug Information System in providing warning and alerts to services. Maintain up-to-date knowledge of new and emerging drugs and ensure that work supports cross-cutting issues, particularly around serious violence, the night-time economy, organised crime, neighbourhood crime, antisocial behaviour, and mental health.

Work to improve continuity of care pathways and attrition from prison to the community, ensuring that individuals access the care they need on release. This will reflect targets to ensure every offender with a substance misuse need has access to treatment by 2024/25.

Improve our data monitoring regarding referrals from criminal justice partners and those individuals within the criminal justice system who have a substance misuse support need.

Review pathways from prison to drug and alcohol residential services and increase the numbers accessing those services.

Work with partners to improve pathways into the community drug and alcohol service for those whose offending behaviour is linked to their substance misuse.

Increase support to families affected by substance misuse.

Work with the NHS to make sure there is joined up working between specialist mental health services and drug and alcohol services for people with co-occurring conditions including those experiencing rough sleeping.

Priority 5. Protecting communities through changing offender behaviour

Our research, analysis and consultation feedback has told us that:

The balance of investment tends to be towards tackling the issues of younger people, with insufficient recognition of the needs of older offenders who may be leaving prison and encountering challenges around accommodation, isolation, identification, and lack of support.

The impact upon the children of offenders needs to be recognised as a significant and harmful Adverse Childhood Experience (ACE).

There needs to be greater recognition of the link between mental health issues and offending, and greater investment in mental health support provision.

Disproportionality of involvement in offending remains a concern, especially amongst those from the city's Black, Asian, and Minority Ethnic communities.

Younger offenders in the 18-25 age range, even if their offending is low level, are particularly vulnerable to exploitation by and entrapment in the activities of Organised Crime Groups (OCGs).

There are strong links between deprivation, poverty, social issues, involvement in offending and long-term difficulty in breaking the cycle of offending.

Accommodation, the nature and availability of it, and the support provided for those offenders who are in it, remain the most significant barriers to successful rehabilitation and recovery of offenders. Unsupervised temporary accommodation is a particular concern, with offenders sometimes being the target of illegal money lenders and encountering violence associated with use of/dealing in substances

We will:

Coordinate the implementation of the Manchester Reducing Reoffending Plan.

Continue to support people on probation to access education, employment, and training opportunities.

Monitor on a 24-hour basis, compliance with offender management measures, using a proactive, partnership approach and dedicated specialist resources.

To address the link between accessing and retaining accommodation and desistance from reoffending, work with partners and providers to improve the accommodation offer for people on probation. This includes supporting those leaving prison and moving into Approved Premises and further exploring options with private rented landlords.

Refresh the local Integrated Offender Management (IOM) approach and evaluate the impact of the programme locally.

Ensure that the commissioning of services through the Greater Manchester Integrated Rehabilitation Service addresses local need and connects to local services.

Ensure that people on probation access all available benefits and are supported around life skills and budgeting by working with partners including the Department of Work and Pensions.

Enhance the local Unpaid Work offer and upscale resources in Probation to support delivery of new schemes and ensure greater compliance.

Work with GMCA and partners across Greater Manchester to further develop and improve the behaviour change, resettlement and support offer for vulnerable and marginalised women who offend.

Promote a whole system approach to identify, challenge and monitor perpetrators, disrupting repeat offenders and providing sufficient and effective behaviour change interventions.

Increase the use of technology to monitor offenders, support compliance, and enhance rehabilitation. This will include electronically monitoring compliance of those subject to an Alcohol Monitoring Licence (AML) and other electronic monitoring devices.

Reinvigorate the Multi-agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) and monitor the use of MAPPA in the city.

HOW WE WILL KNOW WE ARE SUCCEEDING

The CSP has a well-established process of monitoring and reporting on its progress and identifying emerging issues and threats. This work is conducted by the Partnership Analytical Team who also coordinate data sharing with other analysts from relevant agencies.

Quarterly analysis reports are produced and considered by the CSP's Core Group. These reports summarise the current position across the whole of the CSP's range of activities and take regular deep dives into each of our five thematic priorities.

The Core Group highlights areas of concern for the CSP Board to focus upon. Leaders from all of the member agencies are able to take collective decisions on any action necessary to return performance to expected levels or address emerging threats and risks.

The CSP Board provides regular updates on its performance and activity to the Council's Equalities and Communities Scrutiny Committee.

OUR GOVERNANCE

The CSP has a range of multi-agency sub-groups that help to drive forward progress on our thematic priorities on a day-to-day basis. They are supplemented by fora, boards and working groups that progress our work on specific topics such as student safety and the night-time economy.

There are a further range of boards and groups that help the Partnership to meet statutory duties and responsibilities, for example in relation to PREVENT, domestic abuse and serious violence.

The Partnership also has established links and reporting arrangements with the Manchester Safeguarding Partnership, and membership of each of its sub-groups.

At the city-region level, the Partnership is represented at and reports into various strategic boards and groups that oversee work on specific agendas across the whole of Greater Manchester.



Appendix 2: Community Safety Partnership Strategy Consultation

Contents

- Background to the consultation
- Responses about safety
 - Thinking about safety, what do you think is good about the area you live or work in?
 - Thinking about safety in your area how would you rate the following as priorities in your area?
 - Thinking about the priorities for community safety in Manchester in the next 3 years, select only five priorities from the list below that are important to you by typing in 1 to 5 (1 being the most important) in the box from your top five priorities?
- Responses about concerns
 - Thinking about safety in your area how would you rate the following as priorities in your area?
- Demographic responses
 - How long have you lived/worked in the area?
 - What is your gender?
 - What is your age?
 - I would describe my sexuality as:
 - Do you consider yourself disabled?
 - Do you have caring responsibilities? If yes, please tick all that apply.
 - What is your employment status? Please tick all that apply.
 - What is your ethnic origin/background?
 - Do you identify with any religion or belief?

Background

A **consultation/survey** took place between 21st September and 16th February 2022 with the public as Manchester Community Safety Partnership (CSP) is refreshing its strategy to tackle crime and antisocial behaviour and wanted residents and businesses to say what is most important to them for safety in the city.

The Manchester Community Safety Partnership (CSP) brings together a number of organisations, including the Council, the police, fire service, offender management services, health, housing providers, and community and voluntary organisations.

The CSP works together to:

- tackle crime and antisocial behaviour.
- protect people with vulnerabilities.
- change offending behaviour.
- make Manchester a safe place to live, work and visit.

During that period 441 people responded to the consultation via the online form which was hosted on Manchester City Council's website.

Responses as follows:

- 124 (30%) were in North Manchester
- 134 (28%) were in Central Manchester
- 100 (23%) were in South Manchester
- 18 (4%) were outside of Manchester
- 65 (15%) were unidentifiable as postcodes incomplete or incorrect. Partial postcodes analysis identified them to be mainly from Manchester.

Please note that analysis of responses will include all 366 responses as the consultation was open to residents and businesses and people working or running the business could be living outside Manchester.

Responses about safety

Thinking about safety, what do you think is good about the area you live or work in?

Residents were asked about safety and to mention three things they think is good about the area they live or work in

19% (84) did not answer the question.

Community (21%) was rated as the good thing about their area followed by Street Lighting (10%) and Safety (7%).

6% of respondents stated that there was nothing good about their area.

95% of responses categorised in the table. 5% responses not shown in the table were positives about their area.

357 responses
84 skipped

The community	21%
Street Lighting	10%
Safety	7%
Nothing	6%
Amenities	6%
Other	6%
Visible Police/ Community Safety Officers	6%
Greenary / Greenspaces	4%
Transport links	4%
Not related	4%
Tackling Crime/ASB	4%
Safety pedestrian / cycle routes	3%
CCTV	3%
Support from public services	3%
Quiet	3%
Street Cleanliness/Maintenance	3%
Accommodation security	3%
Location	3%
Resident Community Groups /Social Media	3%
Neighbourhood watch	1%
Community Groups	1%

Responses about safety – All Responses

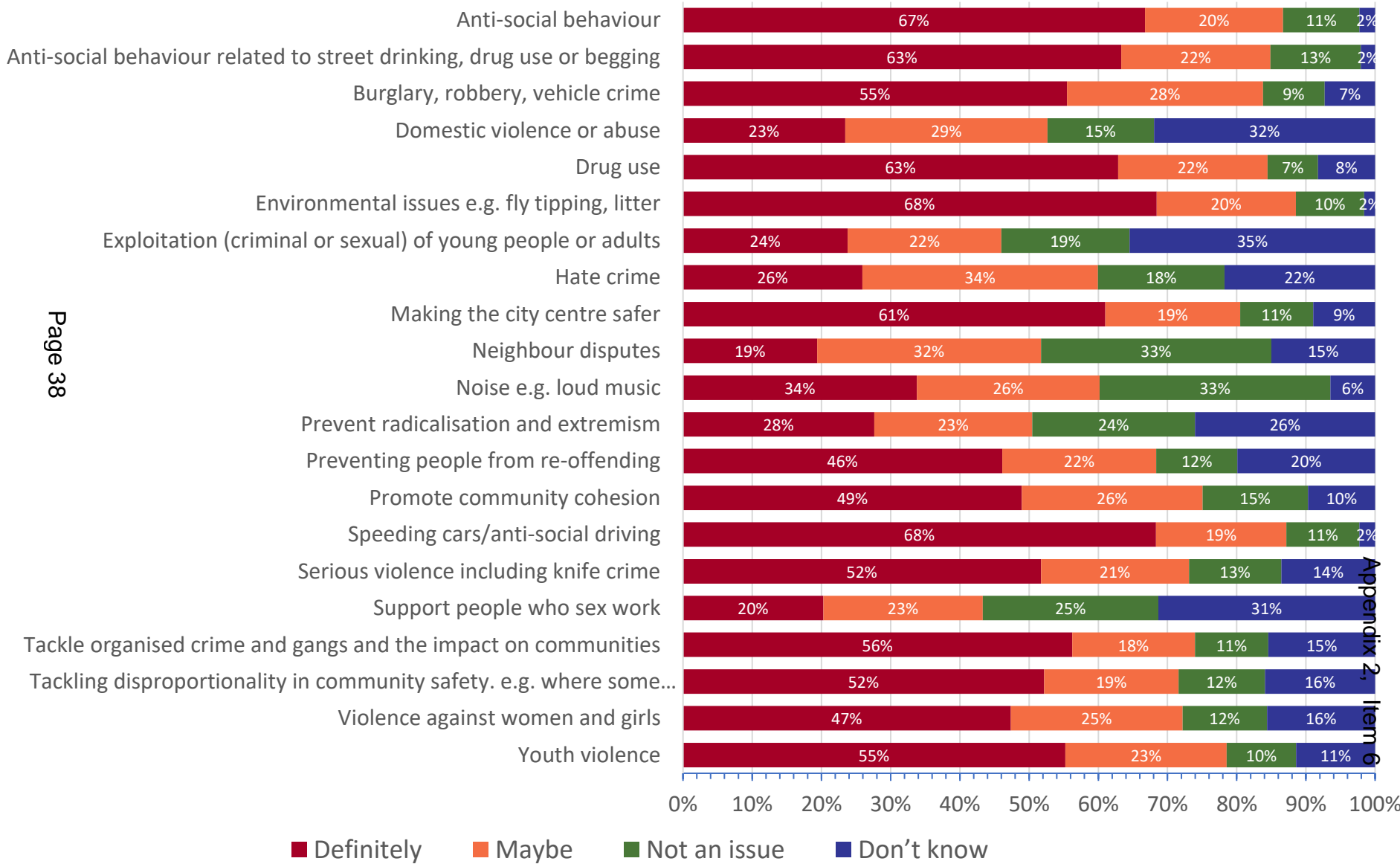
Thinking about safety in your area how would you rate the following as priorities in your area?

Respondents were asked to rate priorities in their area. Environmental issues, e.g. fly tipping, litter (68% 299), Speedy cars/anti-social driving (68% 298) and Antisocial behaviour (67% 291) were rated as definitely being the most important priority. Noise, e.g. loud music (33% 144), Neighbourhood disputes (33% 144) and Support people who sex work (25% 110) was rated as not being an issue.

Priorities	Definitely		Maybe		Not an issue		Don't know		All Responses
Anti-social behaviour	291	67%	87	20%	48	11%	10	2%	436
Anti-social behaviour related to street drinking, drug use or begging	276	63%	94	22%	57	13%	9	2%	436
Burglary, robbery, vehicle crime	243	55%	124	28%	39	9%	32	7%	438
Domestic violence or abuse	102	23%	127	29%	67	15%	139	32%	435
Drug use	259	63%	89	22%	30	7%	34	8%	412
Environmental issues e.g. fly tipping, litter	299	68%	88	20%	43	10%	7	2%	437
Exploitation (criminal or sexual) of young people or adults	104	24%	97	22%	81	19%	155	35%	437
Hate crime	112	26%	147	34%	79	18%	94	22%	432
Making the city centre safer	266	61%	85	19%	46	11%	39	9%	436
Neighbour disputes	84	19%	140	32%	144	33%	65	15%	433
Noise e.g. loud music	146	34%	114	26%	144	33%	28	6%	432
Prevent radicalisation and extremism	120	28%	99	23%	102	24%	113	26%	434
Preventing people from re-offending	197	46%	95	22%	50	12%	85	20%	427
Promote community cohesion	212	49%	113	26%	66	15%	42	10%	433
Speeding cars/anti-social driving	298	68%	82	19%	46	11%	10	2%	436
Serious violence including knife crime	225	52%	93	21%	58	13%	59	14%	435
Support people who sex work	88	20%	100	23%	110	25%	136	31%	434
Tackle organised crime and gangs and the impact on communities	244	56%	77	18%	46	11%	67	15%	434
Tackling disproportionality in community safety. e.g. where some communities experience disproportionate levels of crime or support in community safety	226	52%	84	19%	54	12%	69	16%	433
Violence against women and girls	206	47%	108	25%	53	12%	68	16%	435
Youth violence	237	55%	100	23%	43	10%	49	11%	429

Responses about safety – All Responses

Thinking about safety in your area how would you rate the following as priorities in your area?



Responses about safety – All responses

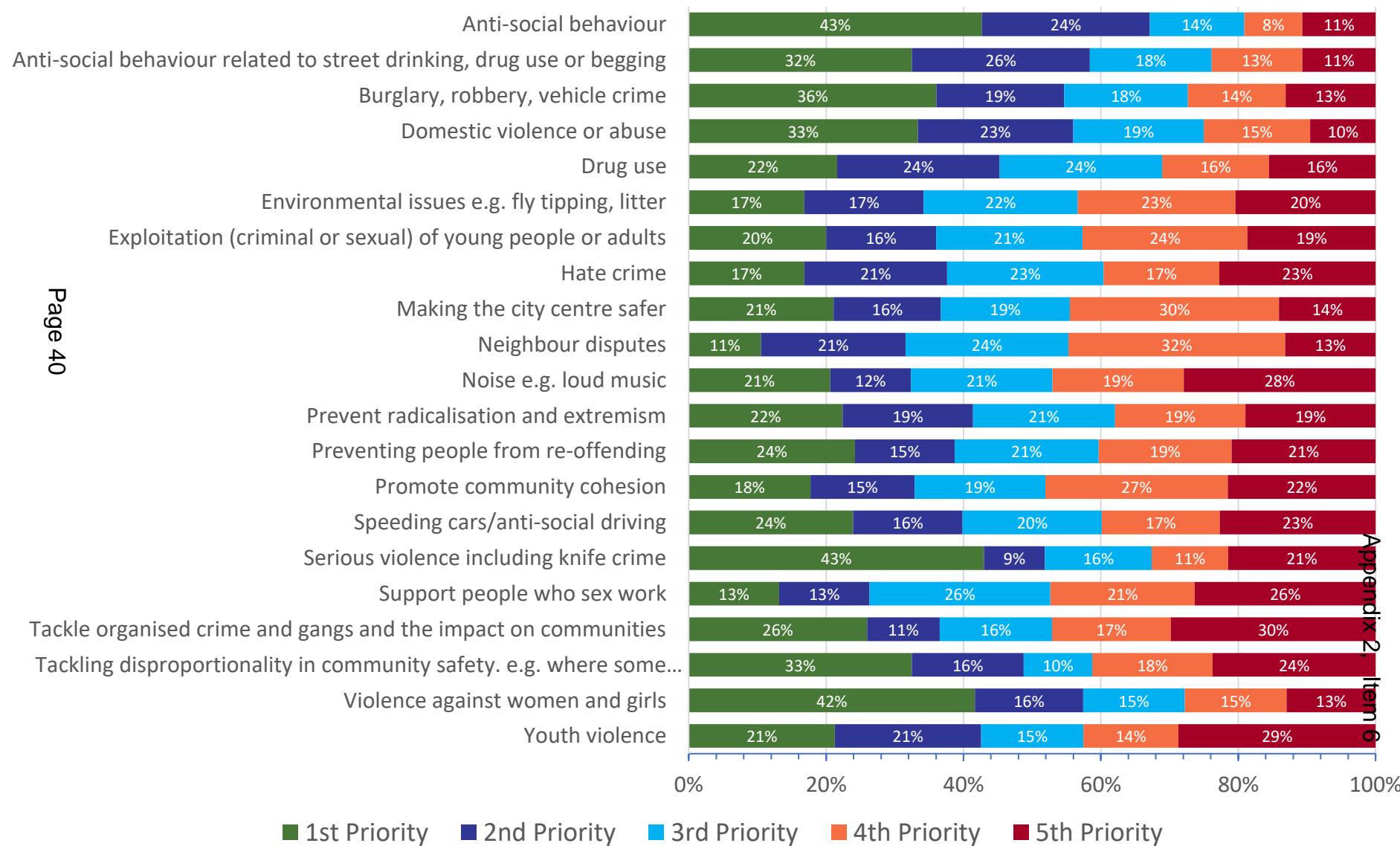
Thinking about the priorities for community safety in Manchester in the next 3 years, select only five priorities from the list below that are important to you by typing in 1 to 5 (1 being the most important) in the box from your top five priorities?

Respondents were asked to select five priorities in their area and rank them by importance. Anti-social behaviour (43% 96), Serious violence including knife crime (43% 58) and Violence against women and girls (42% 45), were chosen as the 1st Priority in their area.

Priorities	1st Priority	2nd Priority	3rd Priority	4th Priority	5th Priority	All Responses
Anti-social behaviour	<div></div> 96 43%	<div></div> 55 24%	<div></div> 31 14%	<div></div> 19 8%	<div></div> 24 11%	225
Anti-social behaviour related to street drinking, drug use or begging	<div></div> 64 32%	<div></div> 51 26%	<div></div> 35 18%	<div></div> 26 13%	<div></div> 21 11%	197
Burglary, robbery, vehicle crime	<div></div> 66 36%	<div></div> 34 19%	<div></div> 33 18%	<div></div> 26 14%	<div></div> 24 13%	183
Domestic violence or abuse	<div></div> 28 33%	<div></div> 19 23%	<div></div> 16 19%	<div></div> 13 15%	<div></div> 8 10%	84
Drug use	<div></div> 32 22%	<div></div> 35 24%	<div></div> 35 24%	<div></div> 23 16%	<div></div> 23 16%	148
Environmental issues e.g. fly tipping, litter	<div></div> 33 17%	<div></div> 34 17%	<div></div> 44 22%	<div></div> 45 23%	<div></div> 40 20%	196
Exploitation (criminal or sexual) of young people or adults	<div></div> 15 20%	<div></div> 12 16%	<div></div> 16 21%	<div></div> 18 24%	<div></div> 14 19%	75
Hate crime	<div></div> 17 17%	<div></div> 21 21%	<div></div> 23 23%	<div></div> 17 17%	<div></div> 23 23%	101
Making the city centre safer	<div></div> 27 21%	<div></div> 20 16%	<div></div> 24 19%	<div></div> 39 30%	<div></div> 18 14%	128
Neighbour disputes	<div></div> 4 11%	<div></div> 8 21%	<div></div> 9 24%	<div></div> 12 32%	<div></div> 5 13%	38
Noise e.g. loud music	<div></div> 14 21%	<div></div> 8 12%	<div></div> 14 21%	<div></div> 13 19%	<div></div> 19 28%	68
Prevent radicalisation and extremism	<div></div> 13 22%	<div></div> 11 19%	<div></div> 12 21%	<div></div> 11 19%	<div></div> 11 19%	58
Preventing people from re-offending	<div></div> 15 24%	<div></div> 9 15%	<div></div> 13 21%	<div></div> 12 19%	<div></div> 13 21%	58
Promote community cohesion	<div></div> 14 18%	<div></div> 12 15%	<div></div> 15 19%	<div></div> 21 27%	<div></div> 17 22%	103
Speeding cars/anti-social driving	<div></div> 39 24%	<div></div> 26 16%	<div></div> 33 20%	<div></div> 28 17%	<div></div> 37 23%	163
Serious violence including knife crime	<div></div> 58 43%	<div></div> 12 9%	<div></div> 21 16%	<div></div> 15 11%	<div></div> 29 21%	135
Support people who sex work	<div></div> 5 13%	<div></div> 5 13%	<div></div> 10 26%	<div></div> 8 21%	<div></div> 10 26%	38
Tackle organised crime and gangs and the impact on communities	<div></div> 27 26%	<div></div> 11 11%	<div></div> 17 16%	<div></div> 18 17%	<div></div> 31 30%	104
Tackling disproportionality in community safety. e.g. where some communities experience disproportionate levels of crime or support in community safety	<div></div> 26 33%	<div></div> 13 16%	<div></div> 8 10%	<div></div> 14 18%	<div></div> 19 24%	80
Violence against women and girls	<div></div> 45 42%	<div></div> 17 16%	<div></div> 16 15%	<div></div> 16 15%	<div></div> 14 13%	108
Youth violence	<div></div> 20 21%	<div></div> 20 21%	<div></div> 14 15%	<div></div> 13 14%	<div></div> 27 29%	94

Responses about safety – All responses

Thinking about the priorities for community safety in Manchester in the next 3 years, select only five priorities from the list below that are important to you by typing in 1 to 5 (1 being the most important) in the box from your top five priorities?

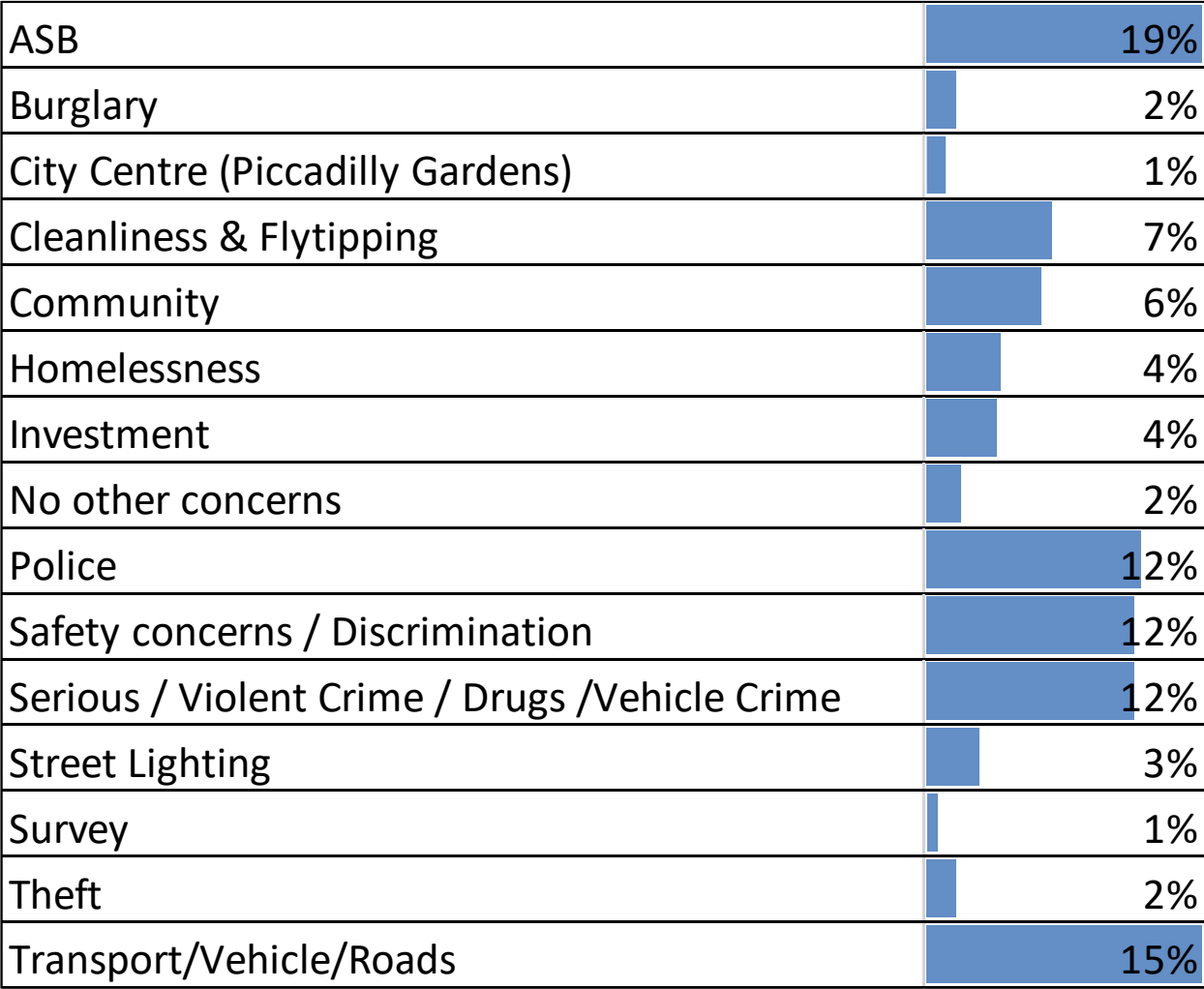


Responses about safety – All responses

Are there any other concerns you have that should be included in our next strategy?

Respondents were asked to comment on any other concerns that should be included in the CSP's next strategy.

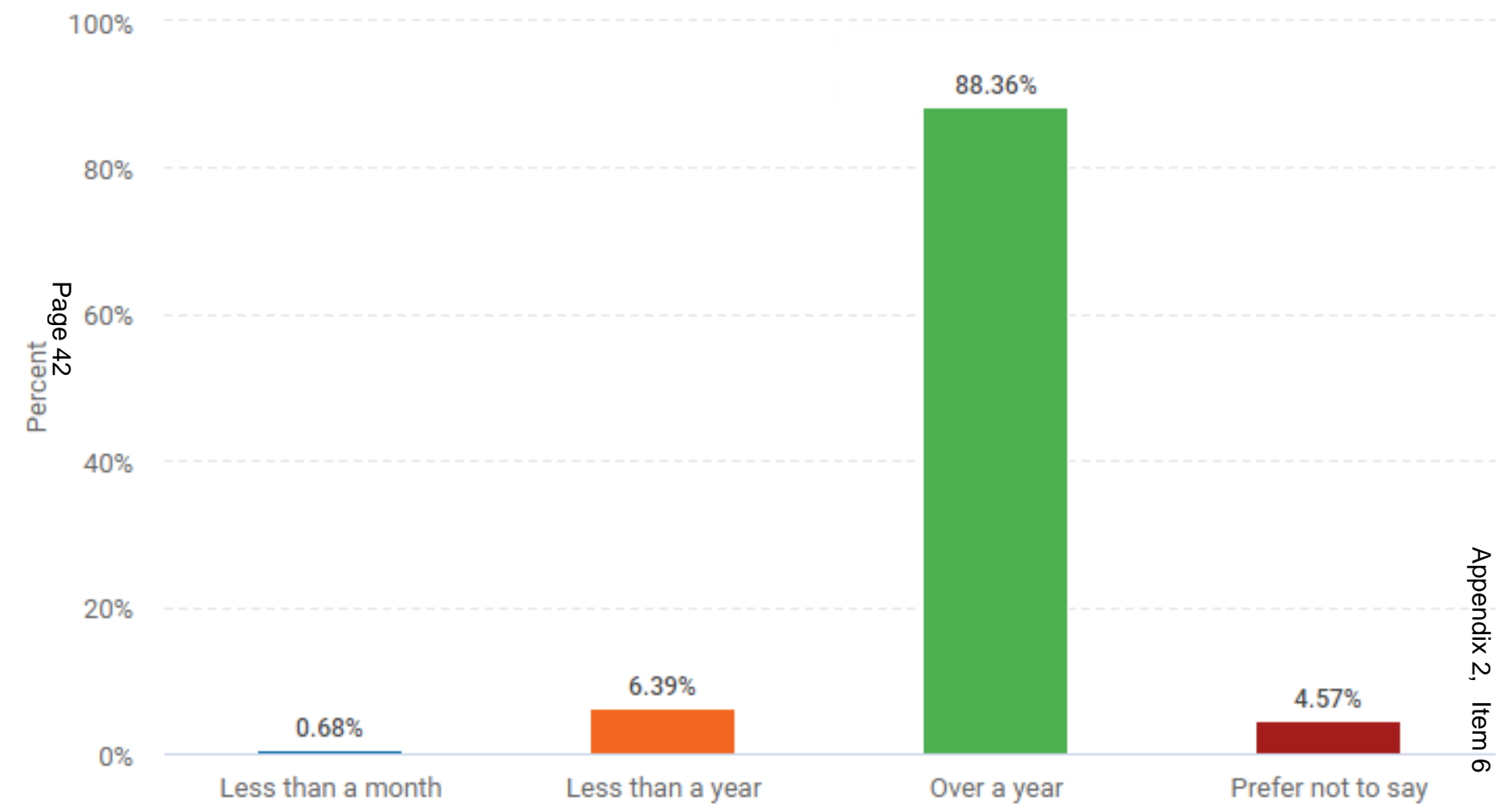
Anti-Social Behaviour/Crime (35%) relating to theft, burglary and serious/violent crime was the main concern followed by transport/ vehicles and roads related issues (15%). Another main concern was relating to safety and discrimination (12%).



Demographic responses

How long have you lived/worked in the area?

Length lived or worked n the area

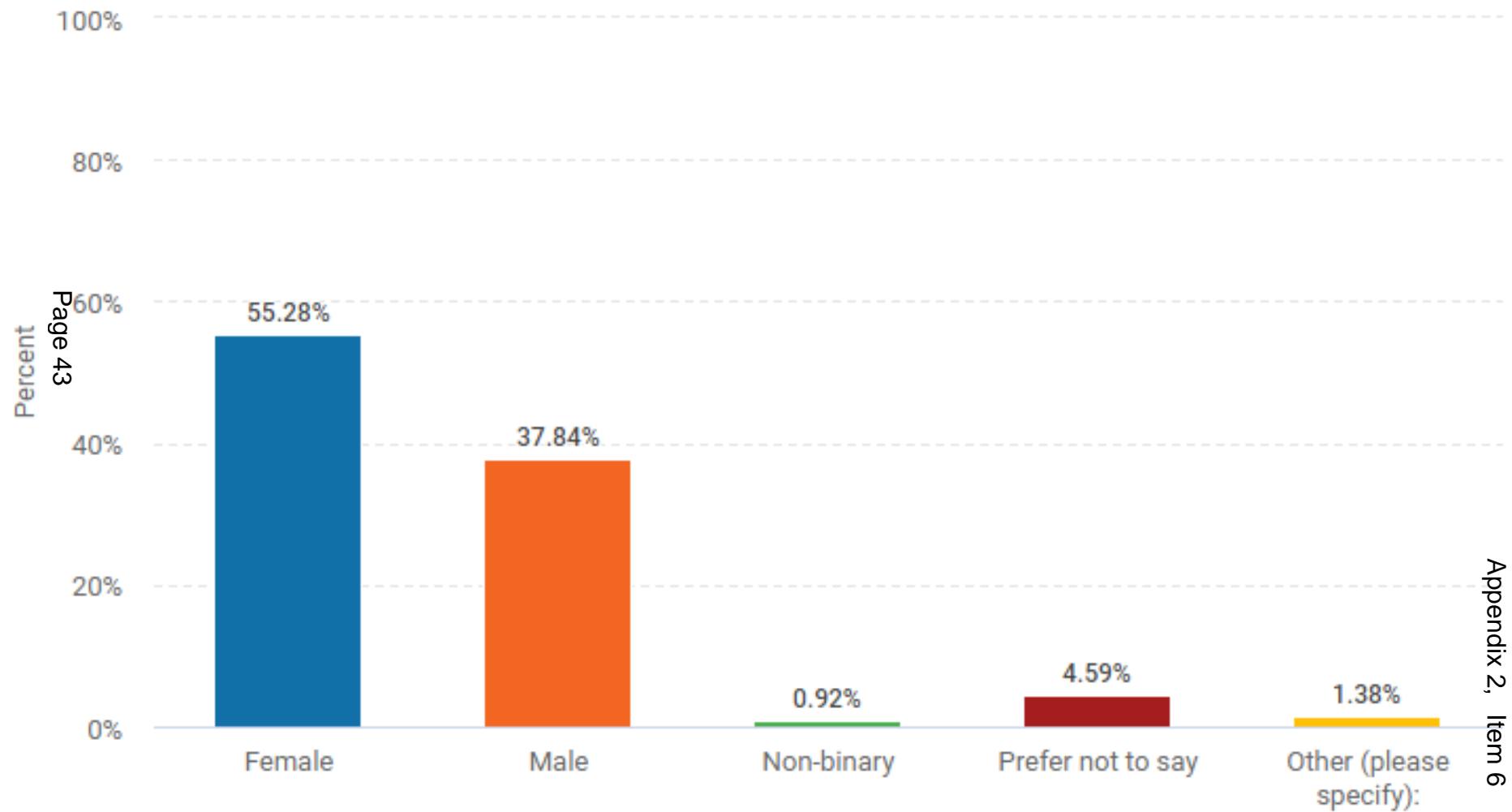


438 responses
3 skipped

Demographic responses

What is your gender?

Gender

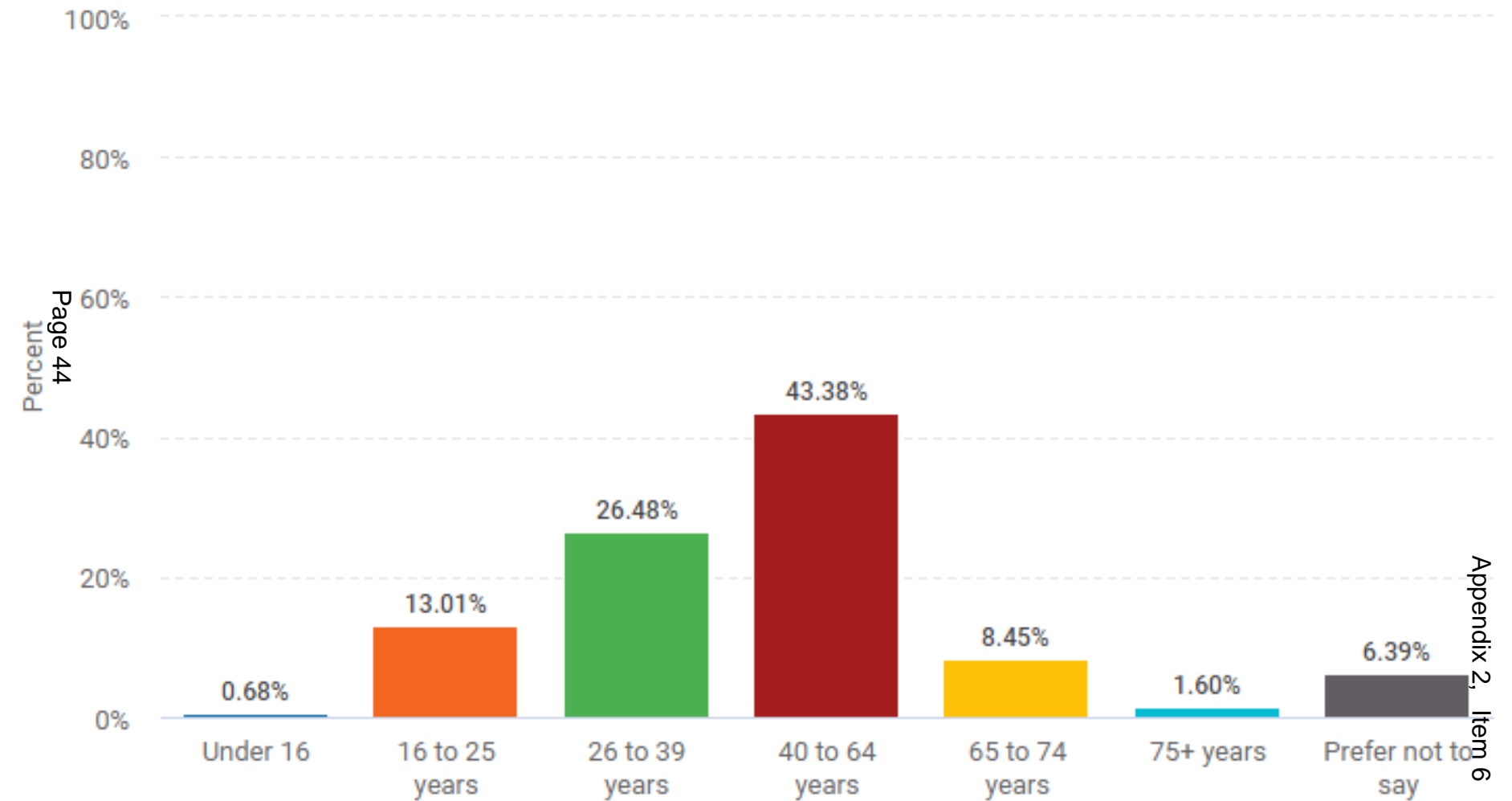


436 responses
5 skipped

Demographic responses

What is your age?

Age

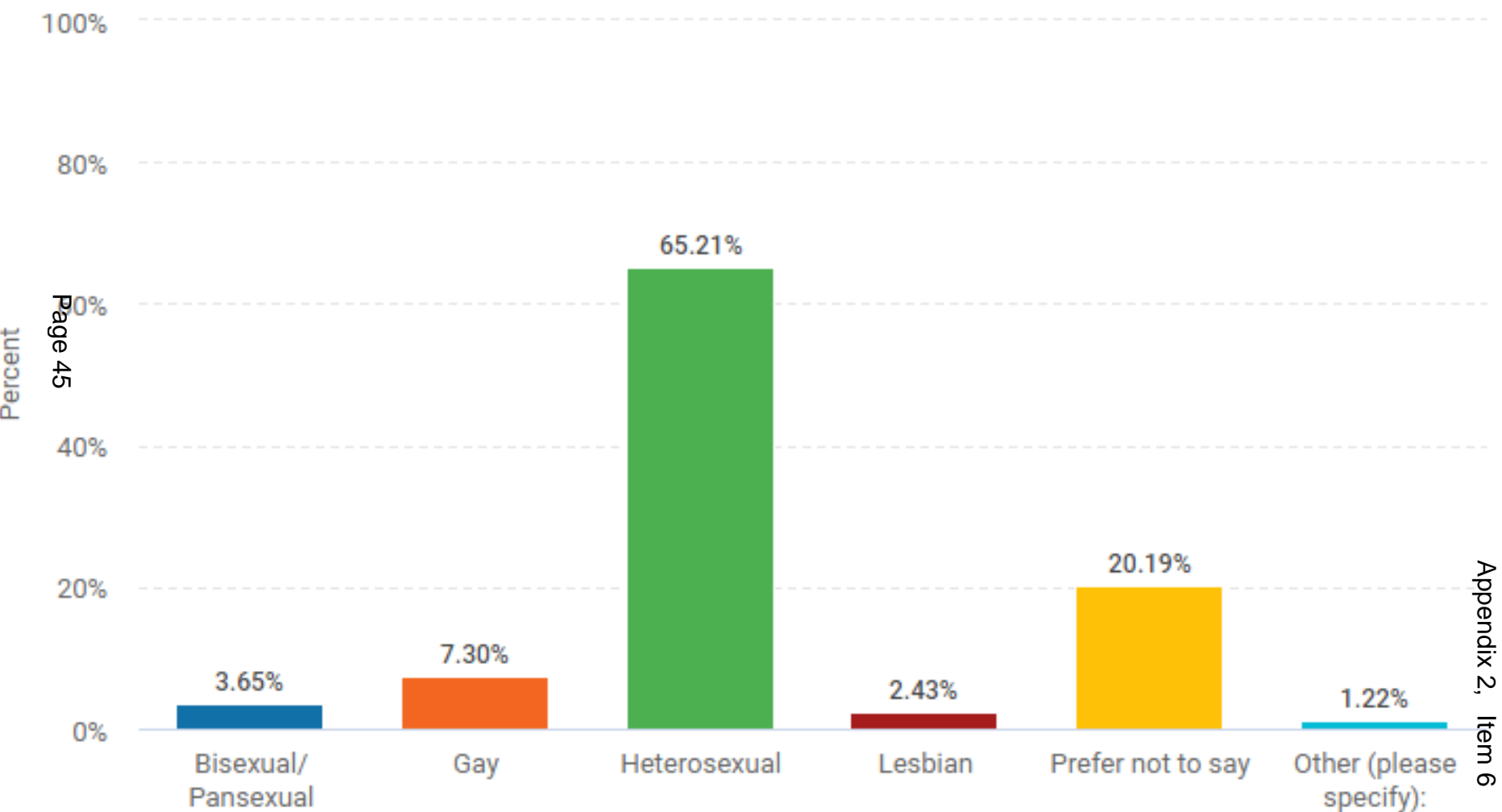


438 responses
3 skipped

Demographic responses

I would describe my sexuality as:

Sexuality

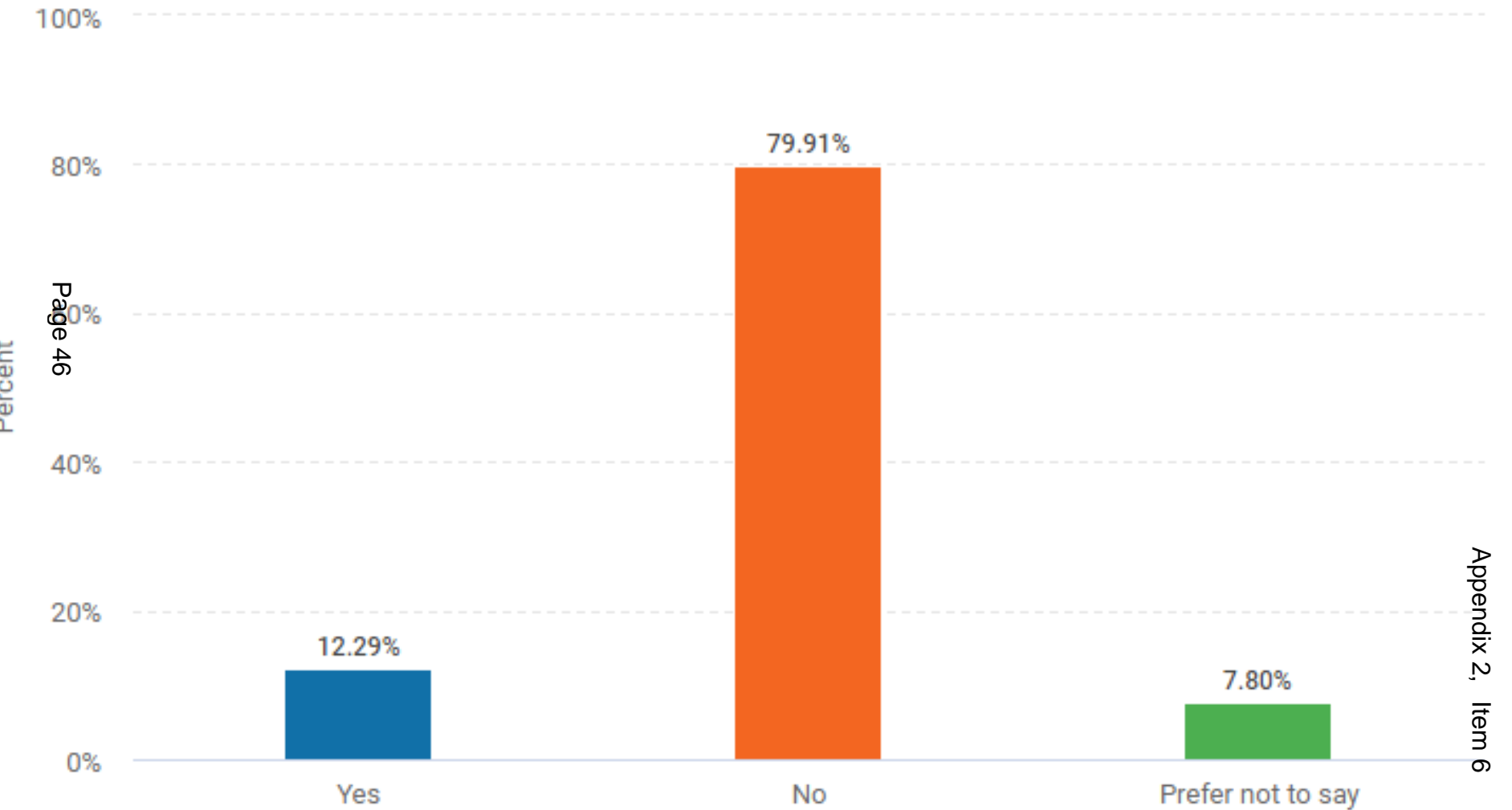


411 responses
30 skipped

Demographic responses

Do you consider yourself disabled?

People who considered themselves disabled

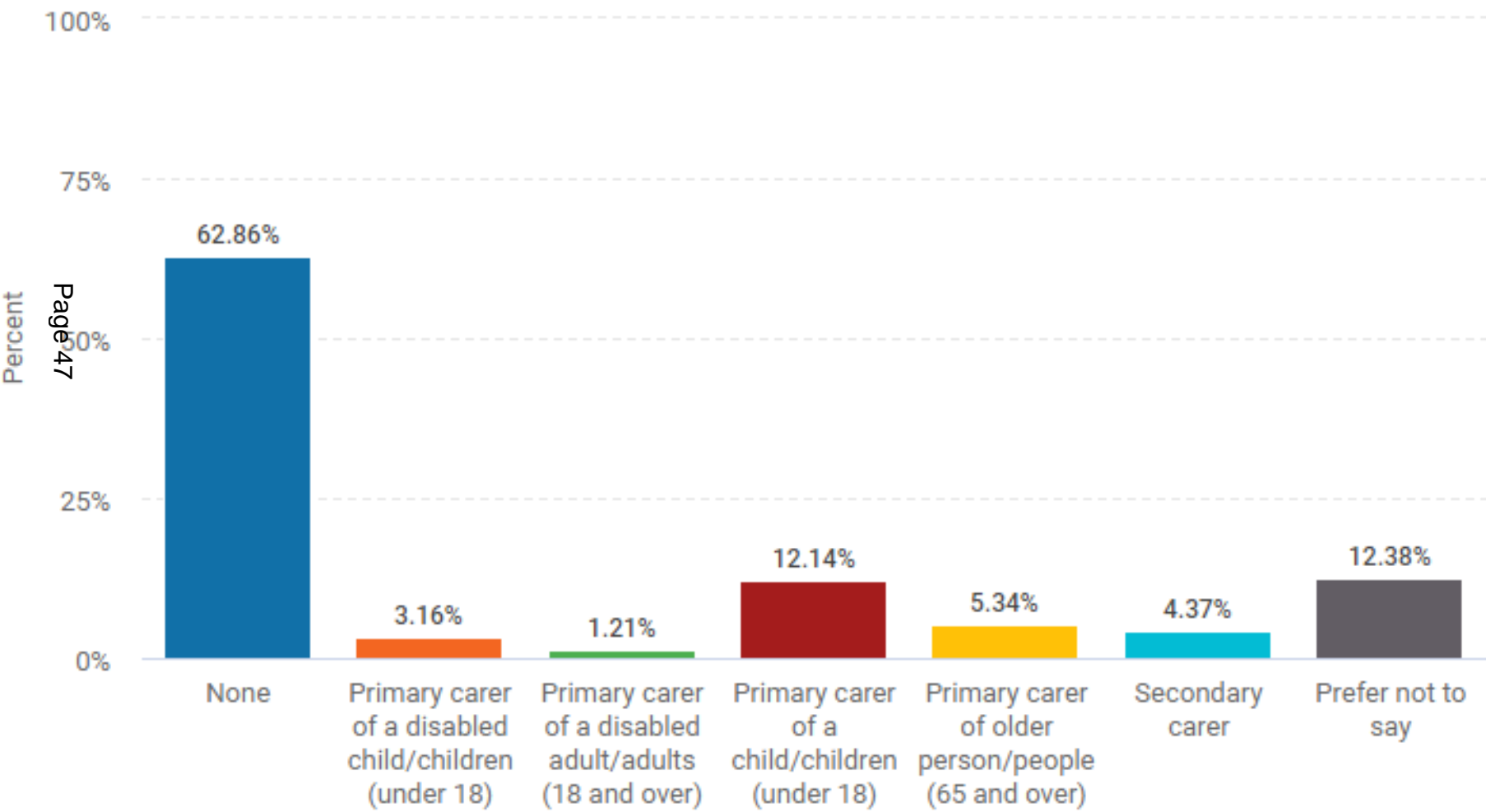


423 responses
18 skipped

Demographic responses

Do you have caring responsibilities? If yes, please tick all that apply.

People having caring responsibilities

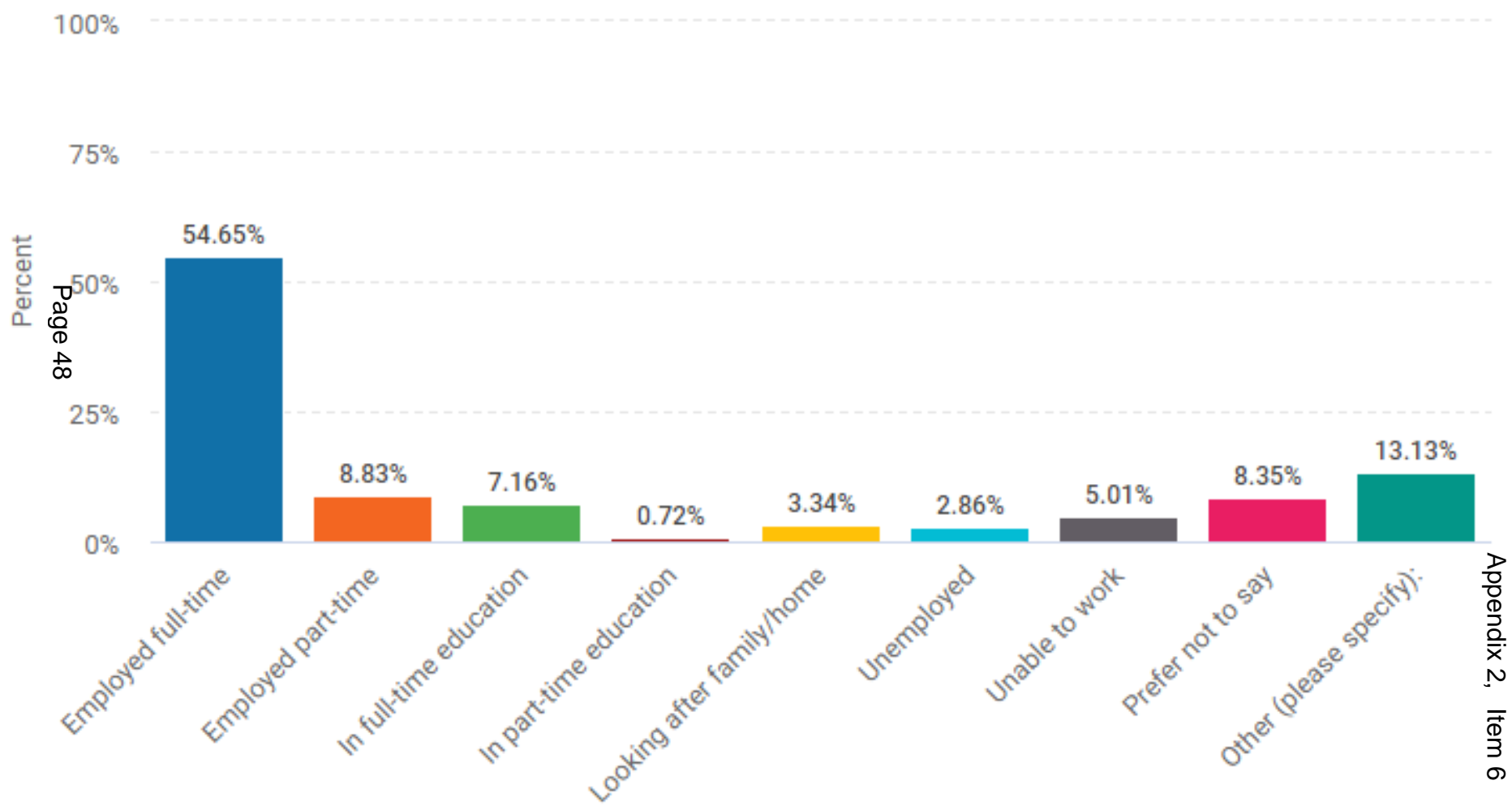


412 responses
29 skipped

Demographic responses

What is your employment status? Please tick all that apply.

Employment status

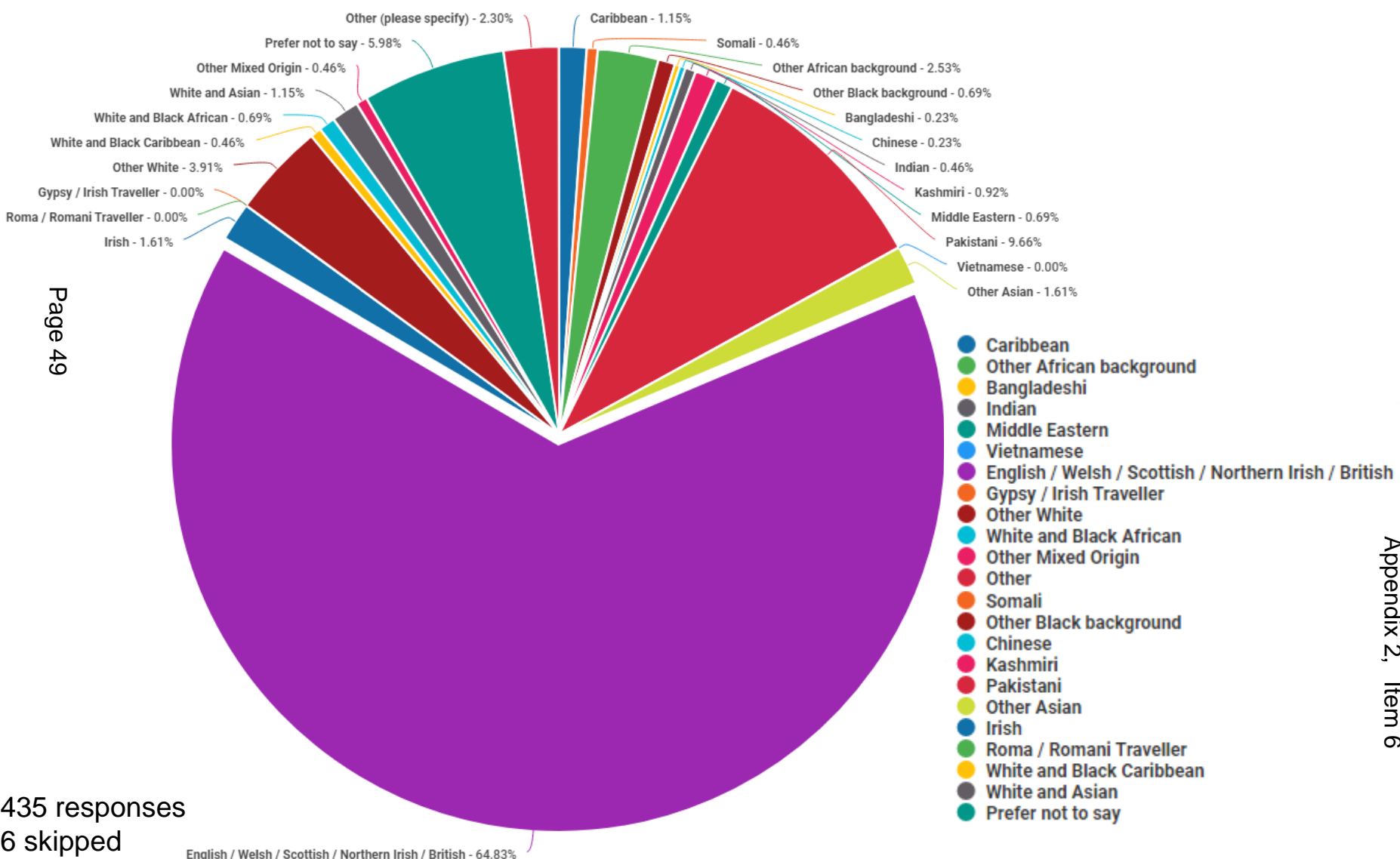


419 responses
22 skipped

Demographic responses

What is your ethnic origin/background?

Ethnic origin/background

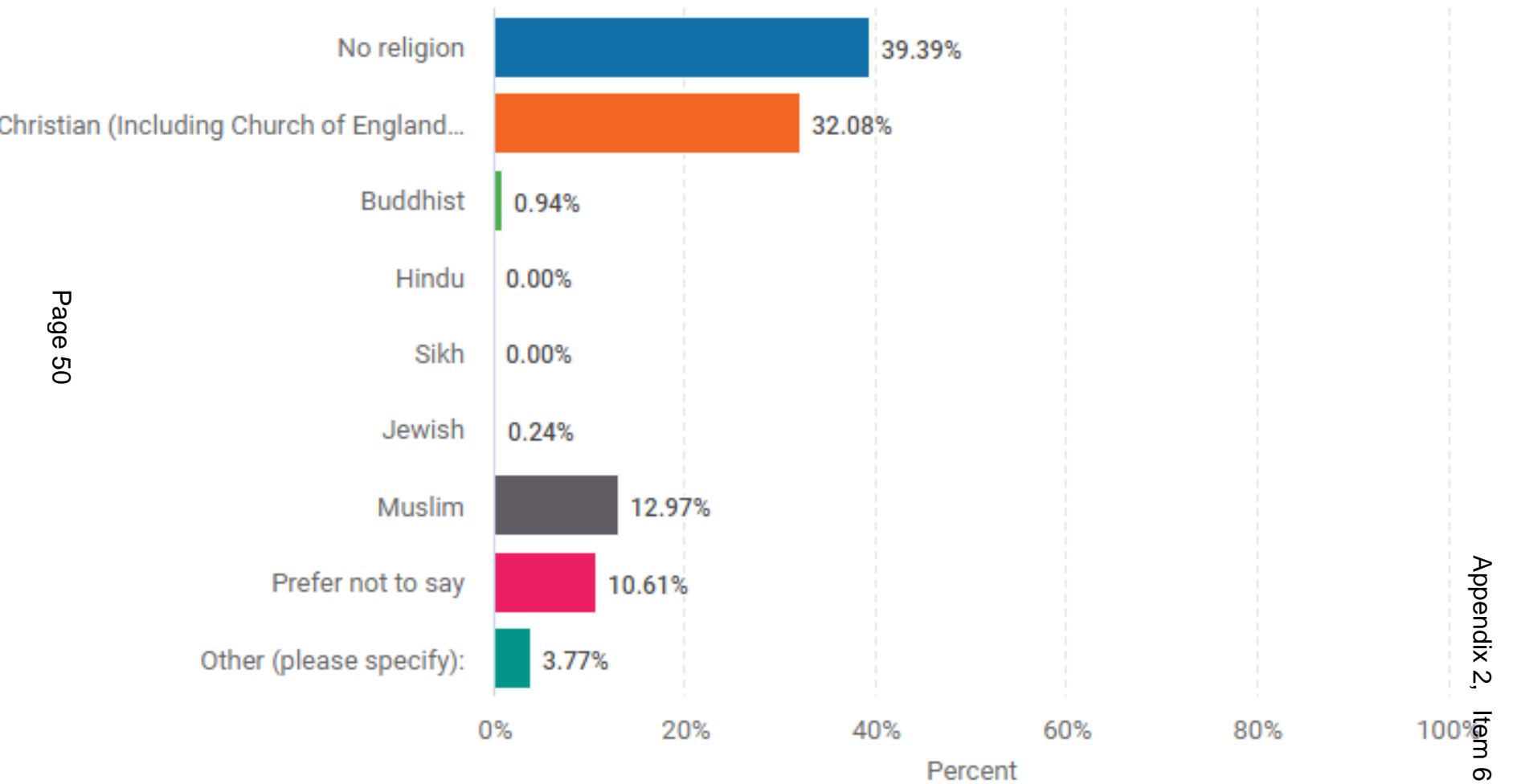


435 responses
6 skipped

Demographics responses

Do you identify with any religion or belief?

Religion or belief



Appendix 3

Community Safety Strategy 2022-2025 EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

1. Directorate	Growth and Neighbourhoods	2. Section	Community Safety Team	3. Name of the function being assessed	Community Safety Strategy and consultation
4. Is this a new or existing function?	Existing function	5. Officer responsible for the assessment	Candida Wallis	6. Lead manager responsible for the assessment	Samantha Stabler
7. Date assessment commenced	July 2021	8. Date of completion	17/07/2022	9. Date passed to Equalities Team	2022 version – 18/07/2022

Summary of Relevance Assessment

1. Has a Stage 1 Equality Analysis: Relevance Assessment document been completed?

Yes ☐ Date of assessment: July 2021

No ☐ Please refer to 2.2 in the guidance above.

2. Please indicate which **protected characteristics** the relevance assessment identified as relevant to the function that is being assessed (tick below):

Age ☒ Disability ☒ Race ☒ Gender (inc. Gender Reassignment, Pregnancy and Maternity) ☒

Sexual Orientation ☒ Religion or Belief (or lack of religion or belief) ☒ Marriage or Civil Partnership ☒

3. Please indicate which **aims of the equality duty** the relevance assessment identified as relevant to the function being assessed (tick below):

☐ Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Act ☒

☐ Advance equality of opportunity between those who share a protected characteristic and those who do not

Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not

☐

Equality Impact Assessment Template

1. About your function

Briefly describe the key delivery objectives of the function being assessed	<p>The Community Safety Partnership (CSP) has a statutory duty to develop, implement, and publish a community safety strategy that sets out the CSP's priorities and how it plans to meet these priorities, these include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing crime and disorder • Protecting people from serious harm • Changing and preventing harmful offender behaviour • Keeping children and young people safe and adults with vulnerabilities safe • Reducing the crime impact caused by alcohol and drugs
What are the desired outcomes from this function?	<p>For the CSP to have a strategy setting out aims for the next three years. The strategy clearly states the priorities and objectives and how the CSP aims to meet these by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing public confidence • Increasing safety in the city of Manchester • Keeping people who live, work and visit the city safer • Reducing crime and antisocial behaviour • Reducing the number of first time entrants to the criminal justice system • Promoting community cohesion • Better understanding all residents' concerns • Targeting resources where they are needed and continue to work with partners • Improving information sharing to ensure effective safeguarding • Working with communities to breakdown barriers and build resilience • Supporting and protecting people with vulnerabilities • Increasing awareness of hidden crimes • Working with VCS and community groups to achieve these aims

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing the domestic abuse strategy • Tackling night-time economy issues • Increasing and developing our volunteers • Improving accommodation offer for offenders • Continuing to tackle serious and organised criminality.
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2. About your customer

Do you currently monitor the function by the following protected characteristics?	Protected Characteristics	Y/N	If no, please explain why this is the case and / or note how you will prioritise gathering this equality data
	Race	Y	During the consultation we did request applicants to complete details on protected characteristics. This was optional and those who did not wish to provide the information could move on without completing.
	Sex	Y	As above
	Disability	Y	As above
	Sexuality	Y	As above
	Age	Y	As above
	Religion or belief (or lack of religion or belief)	Y	As above
	Marriage or civil partnership	Y	As above
	Pregnancy & Maternity	Y	As above

	Gender reassignment (including trans and non-binary people)	Y	As above
<p>4. What information has been analysed to inform the content of this EIA?</p> <p>Please include details of any data compiled by the service, any research that has been undertaken, any engagement that was carried out etc.</p>	<p>In May 2021 the CSP held an event to share the findings of the CSP Strategic Threat Assessment (STA). The STA details crime and antisocial behaviour levels and types and highlights emerging threats. 46 people attended the event, considering key threats and actions, and identifying areas for consultation</p> <p>Following the STA, the Community Safety Team (CST) carried out a wide and inclusive consultation during August, September and October 2021 (we then reopened the survey between December 2021 and February 2022 to gather more responses). During this period the CST consulted with partners, businesses, residents and visitors to the city and asked their opinions on safety in the areas they live, work and the city centre.</p> <p>The main consultation was in the form of an online survey for residents and partners to access. However, we also undertook analysis of areas in the city where home internet access was very low and ensured engagement sessions were in these areas and it was widely promoted through VCS groups, volunteers, community safety partnership meetings, housing providers and members.</p> <p>The Comms team developed an online film to promote the survey, and this was rolled out through all the social media channels across the council. We received 441 responses to the online survey.</p> <p>The CST also organised a number of focus groups in different areas of the city with groups that are harder to reach. A number of focus groups with young people were organised to obtain their views and thoughts on how safe they feel in the areas they live, attend school or college and what are important issues to them. These events included engaging with the following organisations and groups, the Khizra Mosque, Loreto College, Central Manchester Mosque, Didsbury Mosque, Withington Library, Hulme Library and Leisure Centre,</p>		

	<p>Manchester Art Gallery, Manchester Arndale Markets, Manchester Craft and Design Centre, Newton Heath Library, Manchester People First and Church of the Tabernacle in Cheetham Hill. Following these engagement sessions and reviewing of the responses to the online survey, the CST has completed a diverse engagement programme, however as noted on the action plan we did not reach some Black, Asian, and Minority Ethnic (BAME) groups and had a low response rate from some groups. The CST will look at other ways to increase responses for future consultations.</p> <p>From June 2021 and April 2022 a number of member briefing sessions were arranged, a total of 148 members and staff attended to look at and understand issues in local areas.</p> <p>In July 2021 we held a joint event with the Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) to discuss community safety across the city, this event was attended by 58 partners.</p> <p>All the information gathered and evaluated from the online consultation, STA event and other consultation events and activities was used to inform the priority areas for the CSP strategy to focus on for the next three years. The EIQA considers the impact on each protected group.</p>
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3. Delivery of a customer focused function

Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact relating to race ?	Y	N	
		N	
<p>Please describe the nature of any disproportionate impact/s</p> <p>Please indicate what actions will be taken to address these</p>			<p>The Community Safety Strategy (CSS) does recognise disproportionality in the city, for instance the number of young Black males in the criminal justice system, and the number of people with special educational needs and disabilities in the criminal justice system. Specialist work and services have been commissioned to address this issue and work with those most at risk, Scrutiny Committee details of the issues and work being undertaken to reduce it can be found here Update on the Youth Justice Service.pdf (manchester.gov.uk)</p> <p>However, there are other areas of disproportionality in the city, with some of the wards in the city featuring as some of the most deprived areas in the country, the link between deprivation and high levels of crime is plain. The Strategy sets out to prioritise areas of the city where crime has the most impact, for instance organised crime and the impact this has on a community is a key priority and vital communities see this being targeted.</p> <p>GMP is a key partner in the CSP and in 2021 they published their 'Achieving Race Equality Report'. This report looked at the disproportionality of particularly Black people who are more likely than White people to be stop and searched, have force used against them, be tasered and be arrested. The report addresses how GMP aim to address these disproportionalities, working in partnership is key to achieving equality in our communities. Achieving Race Equality Report Greater Manchester Police (gmp.police.uk)</p> <p>During the CSS consultation period, the responses were regularly reviewed, to ensure they were reflective of the population of the city looking at postcodes, ethnicity, and age of those completing the survey, for instance a focus group was held at Manchester College to engage with young people. This ensured we could target some groups with a low response rate with face-to-face engagement sessions. In areas where literacy is rates are low and English is not spoken as a first language, we focused face to face sessions in these areas of the city to try</p>

	<p>and ensure we heard residents' concerns. Although most responses to the survey were from people who identified as White British (64.83%), there was representation from all other ethnic groups and where it was low focus groups or targeted engagement was offered. Following the consultation, the following were identified as priorities across all areas of the city; Antisocial behaviour, street drinking and drug use, burglary and robbery, serious violence and knife crime, violence against women and girls and speeding cars in the city. As these came out as areas of high concern in the consultation, these are priority areas for the CSP to tackle in the Strategy. (url link to survey results once ready).</p>		
Which action plans have these actions been transferred to?	<p>Early Intervention, the city of Manchester has a trauma informed approach in all areas, with staff trained to recognise and deal with children and young people from all ethnic backgrounds in a trauma informed way.</p> <p>Youth Justice offer intervention and out of court disposals to work with young people at risk of becoming involved in crime.</p> <p>Serious Violence Strategy – with a full action plan and approach to look at areas such as disproportionality and serious violence of young Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic males as victims and perpetrators of violence.</p> <p>The survey did highlight low responses from some BAME groups, consideration for how we can better engage with these groups for future consultations and in some areas.</p> <p>GM Hate Crime Plan – Action plan to tackle hate crime and cohesive communities. Equality Action Plan – Linked into Neighbourhood Services and Our Manchester Strategy. Ref. source State of the city report 2020 - SOTC 2020 complete web 1 .pdf (mcc.local)</p>		
Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact relating to disability ?	Y	N	
		X	

<p>Please describe the nature of any disproportionate impact/s</p> <p>Please indicate what actions will be taken to address these</p>	<p>The CSS is an inclusive strategy to address all crime and antisocial behaviour in all areas of the city. It is recognised that people with a disability (physical, mental or learning) may be more vulnerable and likely to be the victims of crime and that there are concerns that there is underreporting by people with disabilities. The consultation and strategy recognises this, during the consultation process the CST carried out focus groups with an adult disability group, (Manchester People First) and engaged with 14 adults with disabilities to understand their concerns and issues. The engagement with this group was adjusted to ensure it was meaningful and we could engage with the group.</p> <p>The strategy will also be available to read in a 'plan on a page' format using visual aids to make it easier to understand for all groups. Areas where face to face engagement was carried out was to attempt to engage residents where literacy levels are poor and speak to people unlikely to respond to an online survey. We did not specifically record if these people had disabilities, but we work with several disability groups who the consultation was shared with to gain views from these groups.</p> <p>The survey analysis relating to disability recorded 12.9% of people who responded considered themselves disabled. In the 2011 Census 17.8% of people who responded identified as having a disability. In Greater Manchester the number of people who identify as having a disability is 19% of the population (reference GM Disability Manifesto - Mayoral Manifesto Greater Manchester Coalition of Disabled People (gmcdp.com))</p> <p>Ref. source State of the city report 2020 - SOTC 2020 complete web 1 .pdf (mcc.local)</p>
<p>Which action plans have these actions been transferred to?</p>	<p>There are other strategies and areas of work which also support disabled people to ensure they are able to access services and support they need. A Joint Strategic Needs Assessment has been completed by the city council to address the inequalities in the city for people with a disability and the Our Manchester Strategy also addresses the issue of equality for all groups in the city.</p> <p>Manchester is the lead CSP for the GM Plan to Tackle Hate Crime of which disability is a key strand, the plan has a delivery plan to support and help disabled people in the city and</p>

	<p>Greater Manchester, by raising awareness, prevention and challenging those who commit hate crime. 99181_01-hatecrimereport_v4.pdf (greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk)</p> <p>Consider an easy / accessible version of the consultation for future engagement.</p>		
Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact relating to Gender (including gender reassignment or pregnancy and maternity)?	Y	N	
		X	
<p>Please describe the nature of any disproportionate impact/s</p> <p>Please indicate what actions will be taken to address these</p>	<p>The CSS is inclusive and does not have a disproportionate impact on gender. However, we know from police and crime statistics and data and from our own Needs Assessments completed, men are more likely to be perpetrators of violence and women victims (ref. DV&A Needs Assessment and Serious Violence Needs Assessment).</p> <p>The result from the CSS survey analysis relating to Gender noted that 55.28% of responses were from females and 37.84% completed by males. It is known females are more likely to complete online surveys and so this response percentage is not unusual. The demographic split in Manchester of male and females is 50/50 (ref. Census 2021).</p> <p>The Strategy does not discriminate against males, females or transgender people, although as stated above some genders are likely to be perpetrators or victims of some types of crime than others such as DV&A which has its own strategy and delivery plan. A trans person is more likely to be a victim of a hate related crime, however, hate crime is a priority with the CSS and has its own strategy and delivery plan to help and support those who are victims of hate crime. (Ref GM Plan to tackle hate crime)</p> <p>Other key priorities in the CSS are to address crime and antisocial behaviour for all residents regardless of gender, however, as noted above it is recognised that males are more likely to commit crime and women are more likely to be victims. Pregnancy can be a trigger point for</p>		

	<p>DV&A in a relationship and can potentially put a woman at more risk than if she was not pregnant. The CST and council offer bespoke services and interventions to address these concerns, with separate approaches and strategies, such as DV&A which recognises 90% of victims are female and most perpetrators are male, it has specific services and funding to address this. (Ref. The Domestic Violence and Abuse Strategy 2021)</p> <p>A serious violence strategy is being developed to address the issue of young males being drawn into crime. This also has its own action plan and funding to work with males at risk or involved in serious violence.</p> <p>The number of nonbinary responses to the survey was 0.92% (and 4.59% preferring not to say). It is difficult to know if this is in line with numbers in Manchester and nationally as this question was included for the first time in the 2021 census. However we continue to work with and provide support services to the LGBT+ community.</p>
Which action plans have these actions been transferred to?	<p>DV&A Strategy, action plan and funding programmes to protect women and tackle perpetrators behaviour.</p> <p>Serious Violence Strategy and Public Health approach, has its own delivery plan and funding programme to offer support and interventions to those at risk of becoming involved in serious violence and crime.</p> <p>The Our Manchester Strategy addresses the wider city issues and the inequalities between male and female and to close the gap in all areas.</p> <p>The Safety of women and girls Steering group, a partnership approach to make the city safer for all women and girls who live, visit and work and to change the views of men and boys towards women and girls.</p> <p>The GM Gender Based Violence Strategy, MCC are supporting the GM ten year GBV Strategy which sets out to have the victims voice and group established, public engagement with communications campaigns, long term educational programme aimed at children and</p>

	young people, have consistent services across GM and reduce homelessness with the 'whole housing approach'.		
Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact relating to age ?	Y	N	
		X	
<p>Please describe the nature of any disproportionate impact/s</p> <p>Please indicate what actions will be taken to address these</p>	<p>The strategy does not disproportionality impact age, crime and ASB can affect anyone of all ages.</p> <p>The age group with the highest number completing the survey were those aged between 40 – 64 (43.38%). The lowest numbers completing the survey were aged under 16 (0.68%), this is not uncommon for surveys and to ensure we heard people from all ages, engagement sessions were carried out at colleges in the city to hear young people's views. The CSP also commissioned a youth provider called RECLAIM (Keeping Children and Young People Safe RECLAIM Project) this report and project worked with young people to understand their concerns and views on crime and ASB in the city, the proposed strategy reflects a lot of what young people reported. The Serious violence group have a specific action plan and funding programme to work with young people and their concerns around crime and ASB in the city.</p> <p>Older people were also low to respond to the survey, with just over 9% of responses from people ages over 65, this is low and from the recent Census results is not reflective of the general population of Manchester (31.58% are aged over 65). As most surveys are online this perhaps prevents some older people from accessing them easily, some face to face engagement was carried out during the consultation period at libraries and shopping centres to try to engage older people. Need to consider how to better engage with older people for future consultations.</p>		
Which action plans have these actions been transferred to?	Equality Action Plan – Linked into Neighbourhood Services and Our Manchester Our year – focusing on children and young people		

	Manchester Aging Strategy 2017 – 2021 – approach to help and support older people in the city – need to approach this group and understand how we increase responses from older people.		
Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact relating to sexual orientation ?	Y	N	
		X	
Please describe the nature of any disproportionate impact/s Please indicate what actions will be taken to address these	<p>The strategy does not disproportionately impact sexual orientation, the strategy and consultation were open to all residents and visitors to the city and asked about all areas of community safety and antisocial behaviour in all areas and understanding all residents concerns and needs. We recognise people from the LGBT+ community are more likely to be the victims of some crimes, such as hate crimes, we have a stand alone approach and funding programme for this. We regularly engage with LGBT+ groups through strategic groups and ensure representation from the LGBT+ communities.</p> <p>The Consultation indicated just over 12% of responses identified as LGBT+ which is higher percentage in the overall population both nationally (2.5%) and in GM (3.6%), (ref Public Health England 2017). This number of responses from LGBT+ residents and visitors is positive and ensures we have representation and feedback from the group. The CSS has a priority area as hate crime which this group are more likely to be victims of but we also have a standalone approach to tackle this type of crime and support victims.</p> <p>Ref. source State of the city report 2020 - SOTC 2020 complete web 1 .pdf (mcc.local)</p>		
Which action plans have these actions been transferred to?	<p>GM Hate Crime Plan 2020 – 2023 Hate Crime Plan - Greater Manchester Combined Authority (greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk)</p> <p>Equality Action Plan Equality Objectives 2020 - 24 Our Approach to Equality Manchester City Council</p> <p>GM Gender based Violence Strategy (10 year plan) Gender Based Violence Strategy - Greater Manchester Combined Authority (greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk)</p>		

Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact relating to religion and belief (including lack of religion or belief)?	Y	N	
<p>Please describe the nature of any disproportionate impact/s</p> <p>Please indicate what actions will be taken to address these</p>		X	<p>The consultation and strategy does not disproportionately impact on any individuals' religion or beliefs or lack of. The consultation and strategy were widely available for anyone who lives, works or visits Manchester to have their say on community safety, antisocial behaviour or any other issues or concerns they may have. There were free text boxes to capture additional comments and issues from individuals.</p> <p>The consultation was promoted through many networks and groups including faith and religious groups. Specific engagement events were held with some religious groups, events were held at mosques and churches to ensure we captured all views and spoke to as many people as possible.</p> <p>Most responses to the online survey were from people who identified as having 'No religion' (39.39%) with Christian being the next highest number of responses (32.08%) and Muslim next (12.97%). We had no responses from the Sikh or Hindu communities which is something we need to consider for future engagement, there was also a low response from the Jewish community (0.24%)</p> <p>The Strategy recognises that some religious groups are likely to be victims of certain crimes, for instance hate crime. Hate crime was identified in the consultation as a concern in the city, it is known that some religious groups are more likely to be the victims of certain crimes such as hate crime, however we have specific approach and action plan to tackle hate crime and it is still addressed in the CSS. (ref GM Plan to Tackle Hate Crime)</p> <p>Other specific types of crime linked to religion such as, so called honour based violence and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) are covered in the strategy and have priority leads to prevent and reduce this type of crime and keep people safe.</p> <p>Ref. source State of the city report 2020 - SOTC 2020 complete web 1 .pdf (mcc.local)</p>

Which action plans have these actions been transferred to?	GM Hate Crime Plan 2020 – 23 Equality Action Plan – Linked into Neighbourhood Services and Our Manchester Afruca Project – work with BAME communities to protect and safeguard children from abuse and harm by delivering tailored services to communities in Manchester, including children at risk of serious violence and exploitation.				
Does your analysis indicate the potential to <i>cause discrimination</i> in relation to marriage and civil partnership ?	<table> <tr> <th>Y</th><th>N</th></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>x</td></tr> </table>	Y	N		x
Y	N				
	x				
<p>Please describe the nature of any disproportionate impact/s</p> <p>Please indicate what actions will be taken to address these</p>	<p>For the purposes of the survey, we did not ask people to confirm their marital status as we did not consider the CSS to discriminate against people in marriage or a civil partnership. However, it is noted that people in marriages or civil partnerships are more likely to be impacted by certain crimes, such as DV&A with females more likely to be victims and males perpetrators.</p> <p>As previously mentioned, there is a separate strategy and approach to this area, DV&A was highlighted as a priority area from the consultation however this type of ‘hidden crime’ is less</p>				

	visible than other crimes and concerns (such as speeding cars, ASB or robbery) so although is recognised as a serious issue in the consultation and strategy and has its own strategy and funding streams to tackle this type of crime.		
Which action plans have these actions been transferred to?	DV&A Strategy and Delivery plan.		
Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact relating to carers ?	Y	N	
		X	
<p>Please describe the nature of any disproportionate impact/s</p> <p>Please indicate what actions will be taken to address these</p>	<p>The survey results showed the majority of those who responded to the survey had no caring responsibilities (62.86%) with the next highest number indicating responsibilities for a child or under 18 year old (12.14%), the number of those who had caring responsibilities for an over 65 year old was 5.34%. It is not known how many carers there are in Manchester, the last census estimated there maybe around 65,000, however only 20,000 are registered as official carers in the city. It is difficult therefore to know if the response rate was representative. The response rate to the survey from those with caring responsibilities was reasonable based on the information we have.</p> <p>The survey and strategy does not aim to discriminate against anyone who is a carer. The strategy has priorities to help and protect vulnerable people in our communities and a lead to deliver this priority. People who have caring responsibilities are not any more likely to be a victim or perpetrator of crime, but they are likely to be more isolated and vulnerable. It is recognised that those who have a carer or live in a care type of accommodation could be at risk of violence or abuse, however these issues would more than likely be dealt with by adult or children's services and through safeguarding procedures.</p>		

	The CSS has a priority area of work for 'Adults with vulnerabilities' who are at risk of being victims of other types of crime, these include; protecting those at risk of modern day slavery, exploitation and extremism or radicalisation.
Which action plans have these actions been transferred to?	GM Hate Crime Plan 2020 – 2023 with delivery plan. Equality Action Plan – Linked into Neighbourhood Services and Our Manchester. Manchester Carers Network group Greater Manchester Health and Social Care Partnership programme and delivery plan

4. EIA Action Plan

Service / Directorate lead: Fiona Sharkey, Head of Compliance, Enforcement, and Community Safety

Strategic Director: Fiona Worrall, Strategic Director for Neighbourhoods

Equality Team lead: Keiran Barnes, Communities and VCSE Manager

Actions identified from EIA	Target completion date	Responsible Officer	Is this action identified in your Directorate Business Plan and / or Equality Action Plan? (Yes / No / n/a)	Comments
Update section 2/3 to include statistics from survey, plus other relevant stats (e.g. disproportionate levels of incarceration)	Aug /Sep 2022	CW	Yes – as part of the CSS 2022 -2025	
Update section 3 to reflect strategy itself rather than survey responses	End of Aug 2022	CW	Yes – in EQIA	
Need to consider how we better engage and gain views from older people in the city	Ongoing - for period of next strategy	CST	Yes in EQIA	
Need to consider how we reach Hindu, Sikh and Jewish community and other religious group with low or no response rate from .	Need to consider this over the next few months and with future	CST	Yes in EQIA	

Actions identified from EIA	Target completion date	Responsible Officer	Is this action identified in your Directorate Business Plan and / or Equality Action Plan? (Yes / No / n/a)	Comments
	engagements and launch of CSS.			
To monitor data and crime figures – due to current GMP system issues it is not possible to have any update crime figures.	Ongoing	CSP	Yes – business plan	
To consider low literacy skills in the city and the wording of the survey and the consultation being online may have prevented some residents completing the consultation.	Need to consider this over the next few months and with future engagements and launch of CSS.	CST	Yes - EQIA	
Consider easy read / visual versions of the strategy.	Ready for end of September 2022	CST / Comms	Yes – EQIA / Business plan	
To add link to CSS consultation responses once available	September 2022	CST	Yes EQIA	

5. Director level sign off

Name:	Fiona Worrall	Date:	
Directorate:	Neighbourhoods	Signature:	

5. Equalities sign off

Name:	Christine Amica	Date:	11/08/2022
Directorate:	Equality, Diversity & Inclusion	Signature:	Christine Amica (Reform and Innovation Officer – temporary cover for equalities in-box)

Note for EQIA

The CST approach to the EQIA is ongoing, we will continue to liaise with Equalities Team and consider how to complete the actions on the Action Plan and ensuring any future consultation work considers the learning from this process.

One key challenge for the last three years has been publishing data on crime and antisocial behaviour in the city this has been a well-documented challenge, due to issues and complexities associated with implementation of new GMP recording systems. Consequently, data has been made available internally within the CSP to inform the production of this strategy and funding but some limitations to external publication remain. GMP is making progress on rectifying this issue and being able to return to external publication of data.

Glossary

CSS – Community Safety Strategy

CSP – Community Safety Partnership

CST – Community Safety Team

STA – Strategic Threat Assessment

GM – Greater Manchester

GMCA – Greater Manchester Combined Authority

GMP – Greater Manchester Police

DV&A Domestic Violence & Abuse

LGBT+ – Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender + representing other sexual identities

BAME – Black, Asian, Minority Ethnicity

Standing Together

Our plan for a new era of accountable and people centred policing, community safety and criminal justice services for Greater Manchester.

2022-2025



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Foreword by the Mayor, Andy Burnham

This plan is about making Greater Manchester safer for everyone. Whether you are out enjoying the vibrant night-time economy, travelling on the roads or public transport, in the community, online or in the place that you live, work or study.

This partnership plan sets the priorities and commitments for policing, crime, community safety and criminal justice for the next three years and the changes that I will oversee as Mayor.

It is an ambitious plan, and it needs to be. It is a challenging time for policing, community safety and criminal justice. People have told me that they want to see a police service that is better at answering the phone, responding to incidents, investigating crime, being more visible and delivering a much-improved service to victims. The Greater Manchester Police (GMP) Improvement Plan outlines the changes that need to be made along with 25 public promises.

I will hold the Chief Constable to account against his Improvement Plan and the delivery of his promises and ensure that GMP provides the police service that the people of Greater Manchester need and deserve.

The improvements that are required do not take away the faith that I have in our frontline police officers and staff who work every day to fight crime and protect the most vulnerable people in our society.

But this Standing Together plan goes beyond the police – setting out the need for communities, local authorities, probation, health, and other partners to continue to improve how they work together to address inequalities, fight crime, and make our city-region safer.

The Greater Manchester Strategy is clear - tackling inequality along with the climate emergency are the two biggest challenges of our time, and policing, community safety and criminal justice partners have a big role to play in this.



Andy Burnham
Mayor of Greater Manchester

Our Gender Based Violence Strategy is just one example of where Greater Manchester is leading the way by ensuring that the services we provide enhance the safety of women and girls, while preventing gender-based violence from occurring in the first place and challenging the attitudes and inequalities that enable it. We will continue to fight against all forms of hate and discrimination as well as for greater diversity within our workforces. The cross-cutting theme of tackling inequality will run throughout this plan.

Page 76 We will also be stepping up our role in tackling the climate emergency by making our transport systems and roads safer and in turn encouraging less car use. We have introduced a new commitment to improve the sustainability of the police and other services and greatly improve our green credentials in this area.

The Government talks about levelling up and acknowledges that 5% of England's communities experience 25% of total crime but we are yet to see a national plan for addressing these stark inequalities. Our plan is all about delivering with people and communities, as a joined up public service, to tackle, deter and prevent crime and 'level up'.

We are committed to ensuring that GMP is properly resourced. Through the Government uplift programme, and the police precept, we have been able to increase the number of front-line police officers by 667 (with a further 325 additional officers planned for 2021/22). However, this remains only a partial restoration of the 2,000 police officers lost from Greater Manchester Police between 2010 and 2017 and does not address the 1,000 police staff lost during this period. I will continue to fight for a fair funding deal for the police and our local authorities, community safety and criminal justice partners.

Throughout this plan, you will see how Greater Manchester continues to stand together in our fight against crime and inequality.



Executive summary by the Deputy Mayor, Bev Hughes

This is a plan that truly reflects what the people of Greater Manchester want to see from policing, community safety and criminal justice partners. The priorities and commitments have come directly from what you have told us through our public consultation, engagement across all sectors, and through our quarterly Police and Crime Survey and our Victims' Survey.

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The priorities build on those in our first plan because you told us that they are still relevant to the challenges we face but with a much stronger focus on the needs of victims. Too many victims have been let down by policing, community safety and criminal justice services. We will vastly improve the support and assistance that victims receive, treat them with the dignity and respect that they deserve, ensure their voices are heard, that they are properly updated and given the right help to recover from their experiences.

We will consult on whether to appoint a Victims' Champion to promote the interests of victims and use our survey to better understand their experience and reshape the services that we provide.

Our three priorities are: -

- 1** Keeping people safe and supporting victims
- 2** Reducing harm and offending
- 3** Strengthening communities and places



Deputy Mayor for policing, crime, criminal justice and fire, Bev Hughes

Appendix 4,
Item 6

We will also be introducing two themes for action that will underpin and be reflected in each of these priorities. These are: -

- **Tackling inequalities and injustice in all its forms including gender-based violence; and**
- **Delivering with victims, communities, and partnerships**

Tackling inequality and discrimination is one of the biggest challenges of our time. This includes gender-based violence, particularly violence against women and girls, all forms of discrimination and hate as well as tackling inequalities in communities.

Working as a joined up and coordinated partnership is vital. Solving the problems in communities and delivering better services demands that the police, local authorities, health and all our public, voluntary and community services collaborate and work even more closely together.

How we work is also important. People who have experienced crime as well as our front-line staff know how services should be delivered. We will therefore continue to co-design our strategies and solutions with people. We know that some voices, especially those of people experiencing racial inequalities, disability and other forms of prejudice have not always been heard sufficiently in previous discussions about how services should be developed. We will ensure that in the future, they are.

To prevent and deter crime and other anti-social behaviour we need to provide services closer to communities and intervene as early as possible. I have agreed with the Chief Constable that building back neighbourhood policing is a leading priority for GMP and I want to see all community safety and criminal justice partners working hand in hand in neighbourhoods. In the past year I devolved £32 million directly to community safety partners including £4.4 million to the community and voluntary sector. I will also commit to devolving as much funding as possible to grass roots partners to invest in communities.

By Standing Together we can make a real difference



Foreword by the Chief Constable, Stephen Watson

I am honoured to be the Chief Constable for Greater Manchester and to lead the officers and staff of Greater Manchester Police in contributing to Standing Together: our Police and Crime Plan for Greater Manchester.

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I became the Chief Constable after a number of concerns about GMP service provision had been identified by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary, Fire and Rescue Services (HMICFRS) - some of which are enduring concerns. During my first six months in office, I have worked closely with new colleagues, the Mayor, the Deputy Mayor, and many others to understand the root causes of these concerns. The insights that we have gained have informed our Improvement Plan which will reshape GMP and refocus on the basics of keeping people safe by preventing and reducing crime and caring for victims. The plan includes 25 service improvement promises. I have been heartened by the commitment shown by officers and staff to addressing the concerns identified by HMICFRS, fulfilling the promises and to building a new GMP.

Greater Manchester is a fabulously cosmopolitan place with a proud industrial

and cultural history - but it is also beset with social challenges. As the police, we often meet people when they are at low points in their lives either because they have been victimised, are in danger, have suffered a loss, are vulnerable or because they have been accused of doing something wrong. We often provide the first response to people in need, or are the last resort when help has not been forthcoming from elsewhere, or when people simply don't know where to turn.

In addition, GMP has a wide range of strategic policing requirements and responsibilities that are often regional or national in their scope such as countering terrorism, disrupting organised crime, maintaining public order, dealing with civil emergencies, and responding to large-scale cyber incidents.

I welcome the clarity of the three priorities set out in the Standing Together Plan but, as the name suggests, reducing crime and increasing community safety and justice can only be achieved by the collective effort of many different organisations working with the diverse communities of Greater Manchester - so I welcome the emphasis

that this plan places on working together.

I am resolute in my intention to ensure that GMP fulfils its public promises, makes its contribution to this Standing Together Plan and that together we achieve our shared objective of keeping all of Greater Manchester a safe place to live, learn and work.



Stephen Watson
Chief Constable

Foreword by the lead Chief Executive, Caroline Simpson

The title of the plan, Standing Together, gives a clear message that this is a plan about collaboration and inclusion.

As a local authority Chief Executive, I am pleased that the plan recognises the important contribution of all partners, such as local authorities, health and care partners, probation, the community and voluntary sector, businesses, the police, and people themselves.

This plan is a blueprint for policing, crime, and community safety across the whole city-region. It has been developed from the bottom up, so genuinely reflects what the people and partners of Greater Manchester want to see.

The quarterly Policing and Community Safety survey has been invaluable in helping Community Safety Partnerships understand what concerns people have in our cities, towns and neighbourhoods and will continue to help us target our resources in areas of greatest need and importantly, help us to understand whether what we are doing is making a difference and to guide changes in our service provision.

This plan will be used by all of us in Greater Manchester to deliver a safer city-region.



Caroline Simpson
Chief Executive

Greater Manchester: at a glance

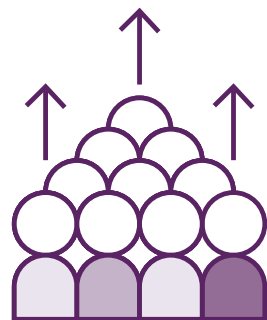


Greater Manchester is the second largest city region in the UK with a residential population of 2.8 million people, covering nearly 500 square miles.

It comprises of two cities – Manchester and Salford and the eight metropolitan boroughs of Bolton, Bury, Oldham, Rochdale, Stockport, Tameside, Trafford, and Wigan.

Two of the hallmarks of Greater Manchester are its great variety and diversity: whether in its people (its residents, student populations, those who travel in for work, and those who choose to visit); or its places (its neighbourhoods, town centres, amenities, cultural attractions, and green spaces).

Key facts about Greater Manchester



**2.85
MILLION**

The population of 2.8 million is predicted to grow by 2% to 2.85 million in the next three years.

80% of people are White British, **10%** Asian, **3%** Black, **4%** White backgrounds other than White British, **2%** of mixed or multiple ethnic backgrounds, and **1%** from other ethnicities.



Home to
**100,000
STUDENTS**



**8 PROFESSIONAL
FOOTBALL CLUBS**

Home to eight professional football clubs (including two premier league clubs), a division one cricket team, a rugby union premierships team, and two rugby super league teams.

**EXTENSIVE
TRANSPORT
NETWORK**

85 miles of motorway, four mainline / intercity rail stations, an international airport, a large local rail, and tram network.



**1,250
MAJOR
EVENTS**

Hosts 1,250 major events per year including 20 festivals.

585,000

people are living in neighbourhoods among the most deprived in the country.



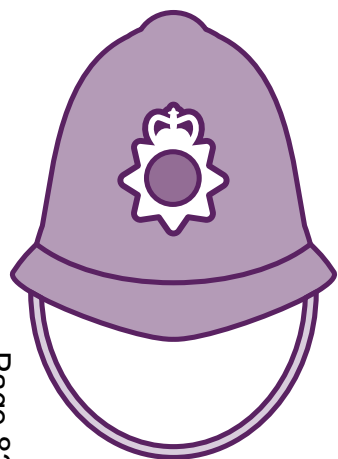
**5 MILLION
TRIPS**

An average of five million trips are made into the city region every week.



What this means for policing, community safety and criminal justice

Greater Manchester is an exciting place to live, work and visit but at times a challenging place to police and keep people safe.



**OVER
10%**

of the demands for police services in England and Wales are from Greater Manchester, yet it only makes up 5% of the population.

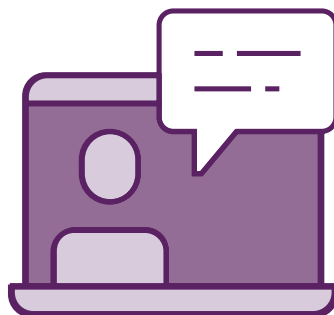
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1,084,563

calls in the past year made to 999 and 101; 8,345 sexual offences recorded; 1,200 victims of modern-day slavery helped; 101,621 anti-social behaviour incidents recorded and around 22,723 people who went missing from home.



90,000
In the past year there were approximately 90,000 acquisitive crimes, 90,000 crimes of violence against the person, more than 60 fatal road traffic collisions and another 2,250 that caused injury.



**ON-LINE
CONVERSATIONS**

GMP undertake the highest number of on-line conversations among England and Wales police forces.



91%

increase in the number of assets seized this year by GMP from criminals amounting to £1.79 million a year.



COMPLEX CRIME

Crime is becoming more complex with cyber-crime, fraud, and child sexual exploitation all becoming a greater part of the workload.

AROUND £32 MILLION

invested in community safety partnerships a year.



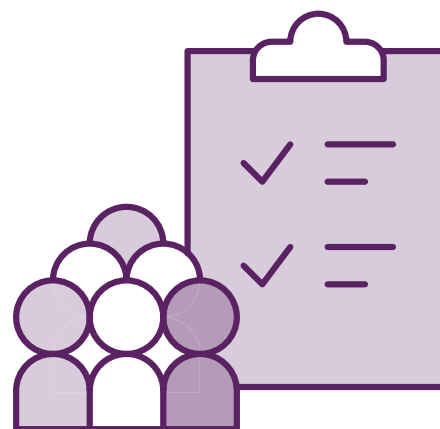
50%

Government contribution to local authority budgets in some parts of Greater Manchester has reduced by more than 50% since 2010.



AT LEAST 40%

of incidents attended by Greater Manchester Police require other partners to help respond.



88%

of people in our communities feel safe in their local area, shown in our quarterly Policing and Community Safety Survey

Standing and working together

Standing Together is a partnership plan and the Greater Manchester Combined Authority, the 10 Local Authorities, Community Safety Partnerships, Greater Manchester Police, Probation, health and social care, wider public partners, the voluntary and community sector, businesses, and the people of Greater Manchester all have a part to play in it.

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This plan does not stand alone. There are several other plans and strategies that feed into, inform, and connect to it including: Greater Manchester Strategy, Fire Plan, GMP Improvement Plan, Gender-Based Violence Strategy, Serious Violence Action plan, Children and Young People Plan, Greater Manchester Road Danger Reduction Plan, and the Unified Public Services White Paper, to name a few. The 10 local authorities have their own community safety plans that address local concerns. The priorities and commitments contained within this plan link these community safety plans together and are focused on collective performance rather than that of individual organisations.

Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary, Fire and Rescue Services (HMICFRS) and Greater Manchester Police (GMP) Improvement Plan

HMICFRS independently assess the effectiveness, efficiency, and legitimacy of police forces. Over the past 12 months it has identified causes of concern that GMP is acting upon.

The Chief Constable has outlined how he will address these concerns in his Improvement Plan which includes:

- Making services more accessible and reducing 999 and 101 waiting times
- Investigating and solving crime, following-up every reasonable line of inquiry, arrest more criminals and seize more criminal assets

- Preventing and reducing crime, harm and other anti-social behaviour and running high profile and visible operations
- Delivering outstanding public services
- Building public trust and confidence

The Improvement Plan addresses many concerns that are specific to GMP but also recognises the need to work with other organisations to keep people safe, as set out in this plan.

The national Strategic Policing Requirement

Policing in Greater Manchester responds to local policing need. However, GMP must also play its part in responding to national and regional criminal activity and threats. Six national threats are set out by the Home Secretary in the Strategic Policing Requirement. These are:

- Public order capability
- Civil emergencies
- Serious and organised crime
- Counter terrorism
- Cyber-crime investigation
- Child sex abuse

The priorities identified in this Standing Together plan take account of the need for GMP to respond to these national requirements.

Listening to you and key partners

The priorities and commitments in this plan have been informed by listening to the people of Greater Manchester as well as those who provide services and other key partners. It has also been influenced by the insights we

derive from our surveys, as well as analysis of crime patterns, trends, and our work with communities. The content was developed in consultation and over a period of six months.



Where our priorities come from



Standing Together: Our Priorities and Themes for Action

Priority 1: Keeping People Safe and Supporting Victims

- Improve access to police services
- Improve police responsiveness and visibility
- Improve services to victims
- Improve services to victims of sexual and domestic violence
- Protect vulnerable people from criminal exploitation
- Protect vulnerable young people
- Improve how police, criminal justice and community safety services work with mental health services

Priority 2: Reducing Harm and Offending

- Investigate, arrest, and prosecute more criminals
- Tackle organised crime
- Reduce high harm and repeat offending
- Give back to communities and victims of crime
- Prevent more young people from becoming involved in crime
- Rehabilitate people so they don't continue to commit crime
- Tackle drug and alcohol addiction and reduce deaths from their use

Priority 3: Strengthening Communities and Places

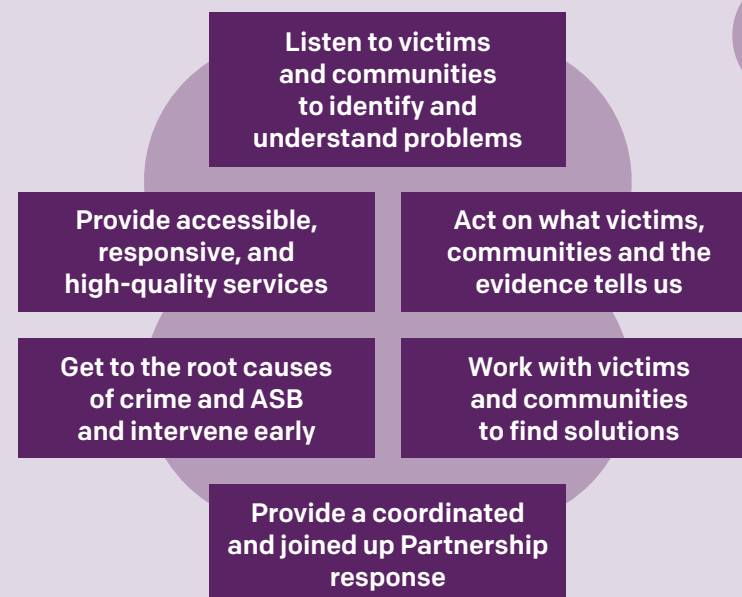
- Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour in neighbourhoods
- Reduce road danger and make our transport system safer
- Make our streets and night-time economy safer
- Improve our response to retail and business crime
- Invest in ways to bring communities together to improve community cohesion and deter crime
- Make public spaces and venues safer
- Tackle inequalities within services
- Make our services sustainable and reduce our carbon footprint

Theme for Action 1: Tackling inequality and injustice in all its forms including Gender Based Violence

This includes all forms of discrimination and hate as well as inequalities in our communities.

Where responsibility sits beyond our remit and powers (at a national level or with criminal justice partners) we will advocate for fairer justice and fairer funding.

Theme for Action 2: Delivering with victims, communities and partnerships



Priority 1: **Keeping people safe and supporting victims**

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96% of public responses to our consultation supported this priority

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When asked to select their top priorities for keeping people safe, respondents said they wished to see:

- **a more visible, accessible, and responsive police force.**
- **a fairer criminal justice system with the needs of victims at the centre.**

Many public and partner respondents were concerned about victims of gender-based crimes such as domestic abuse and sexual offences as well as protecting vulnerable young people from becoming involved in crime and violence. Some expressed their concerns around inequalities in access to support services.

The following details what you told us (the public, the people delivering services and what we learned) and what we will do over the next three years to keep people safe and support victims. The outcomes and how we will hold ourselves to account are outlined in section 12.

You asked us to:

Improve access to police services

We will: -

- 1 Reduce 999 waiting times.
- 2 Reduce 101 waiting times.
- 3 Invest more in call handling.
- 4 Introduce a new community messaging app.
- 5 Improve methods for reporting crime and sharing intelligence with neighbourhood policing teams and community safety partnerships.

You asked us to:

Improve police responsiveness and visibility

We will: -

- 1 Investigate all crimes with reasonable lines of inquiry.
- 2 Invest in and protect neighbourhood policing teams for the purpose of preventing and reducing neighbourhood crime and building trust with communities.

The Victims' Code and Victim Survey

The Code of Practice for Victims of Crime (Victims' Code) provides victims with an expectation of the minimum level of service they should receive from the Police, Crown Prosecution Service, Courts Service, and the Probation Service. The Code outlines [12 Rights that Victims of Crime](#) can expect outlining what each criminal justice agency must do for victims, and the time frame in which they

must do it. The Code is statutory and intended to standardise the level of service that victims receive, protecting their rights and raising the quality of support that is delivered.

Every quarter the Greater Manchester Victim Survey asks 1,000 people who have been a victim or witness of crime or anti-social behaviour in the past 12 months, about their experiences.

The survey asks questions about reporting a crime to the police, the response received, their expectations and also how confident they would be to report a crime in the future. It also asks people who have gone through the court process about their experiences. The survey is used to inform changes to service delivery and drive improvements.



You asked us to:

Improve services to victims

We will: -

- 1 Ensure victims receive the support they deserve and put things right when things go wrong as outlined in the new Victim's Law.
- 2 Address inequality in access to victim services by recommissioning victim support services based on victim feedback and ensuring they reflect the needs of people facing inequalities who might need more bespoke services.
- 3 Hold ourselves to account using the Victims' Code and through our Victim Survey.
- 4 Give all victims the contact details of the police officer who is looking after their case.
- 5 Improve how victims are kept informed of progress in their case.
- 6 Consult on whether to appoint a Victims' Champion to provide independent challenge to our approach and promote the interests of victims.



- 7 Develop safe and supportive care when victims are in court.
- 8 Advocate for victims who have been let down by the criminal justice system.
- 9 Support victims who do not want to enter the criminal justice system to cope and recover.

You asked us to:

Improve services to victims of sexual violence and domestic abuse

In addition to the above, we will: -

- 1 Undertake an end-to-end review to inform the redesign of these services.

You asked us to:

Protect vulnerable people from criminal exploitation

We will: -

- 1 Help victims of modern slavery and human trafficking to recover by providing safe accommodation, assistance, counselling, and specialist advice.
- 2 Offer support services to people who are more vulnerable to exploitation because of homelessness, poverty, drugs, alcohol, and gambling addictions.
- 3 Prevent more people becoming victims of fraud.
- 4 Raise awareness of hate crime, the harm it causes, promote how people can report it and improve the access to support for victims.
- 5 Develop partnership approaches to get to the root causes of why people go missing.

The Greater Manchester Gender-Based Violence Strategy

Greater Manchester is home to over 1.4 million women and girls, and we continue to lead the way in striving for gender equality. However, there are many issues that disproportionately affect women and girls. The 10-year strategy aims to: -

- Mobilise Greater Manchester around the issue of Gender-Based Violence and tackle behaviours that contribute to it
- Support victims and survivors
- Support children and young people
- Respond to perpetrators of Gender-Based Violence
- Improve the policing and criminal justice response
- Integrate health and social care and wider services to better respond to Gender-Based Violence



Case study: **The Modern-Day Slavery Team**

The police received a report of domestic slavery from a woman on a spousal visa.

She had escaped with her children and reported being abused by her husband in her home. She was isolated from her family, unable to leave the house and unable to access a phone. Her husband threatened her with deportation, and her children being taken away.

The Modern-Day Slavery Coordination Unit and Investigative Team took the victim and her young children to the place of safety (a flat). She did not speak English and was extremely fearful.

The Modern-Day Slavery team worked hard to: -

- Build a rapport with the victim and prioritised her care. She then went on to disclose further sexual offences and harrowing accounts of abuse.
- Avoid the victim having to tell her story multiple times by quickly establishing what information had already been obtained and whether further information was required.
- Conduct research into her husband who was found to have a history of 'so called honour-based abuse'.
- Ensure the victim spoke to the same people she trusted and was not traumatised by a series of unfamiliar faces attending the flat.
- Ensure the victim and her children were in a safe place (the flat) and that she felt comfortable.



Cyber and Economic Crime Awareness Service

Fraud accounts for 16% of all crime committed nationally.

Run by GMP, this service has provided direct support and interventions to more than 8,000 vulnerable victims of fraud.

Fewer than 0.5% of people who receive support from the team go on to be a repeat victim.



You asked us to:

Protect vulnerable young people

In addition to the above, we will: -

- 1 Safeguard young people and families with complex needs to prevent exploitation and abuse.
- 2 Improve the service to victims of Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.
- 3 Deploy youth work 'Navigators' in A&E departments and in the community to support young people who have been a victim of knife crime or other forms of serious violence.
- 4 Co-design knife crime and violence reduction campaigns with young people.
- 5 Invest in community-led approaches and grass roots activity to reduce violence.

The Greater Manchester Violence Reduction Unit (VRU)

The VRU brings together police, probation, health, education, youth justice, community, voluntary and local authority partners to address the causes of violent crime and work together with communities to prevent it. Its work includes: -

- co-designing knife crime and violent reduction campaigns with young people
- diverting people away from violence at critical moments and through sport and positive activity and
- developing an aspirational voice for children and young people called '[I am Greater](#)'

To find out more and get involved please visit gmvruc.co.uk



You asked us to:

Improve how police, criminal justice and community safety services work with mental health services

We will: -

- 1 Develop the right mental health pathways at all levels so that people suffering from mental ill health get the support they need from the people best trained to help them.
- 2 Focus on practical solutions that address mental health needs and reduce the impact these have on frontline policing.

A community-led approach to violence reduction

The knowledge of how to deal with violence lies within the community.

That is why the VRU has invested £500,000 in local grass-roots organisations to design, develop and implement their own ideas to address the causes of violence. These 'community-led pilots' are live in Manchester, Bolton, and Salford, and in development in Bury, Oldham, and

Tameside. We are committed to growing this approach across the city-region.

One of these pilots is in Moss Side in Manchester. The Moss Side pilot has identified five key priorities – youth work, community sports, performing arts, family work, and accessible trauma support. Organisations in the pilot include the Hideaway Youth Project, 84YOUTH, Odd Arts, the Rio Ferdinand Foundation, Claremont Youth Project and Moss Side Fire Station Boxing Club.

Priority 2: **Reducing harm and offending**

93% of public responses to our consultation felt that this priority was important.

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When asked to select their top priorities for reducing harm and offending people said they wished to see: -

- **More criminals being investigated and prosecuted.**
- **A focus on tackling organised crime.**
- **Services intervening earlier and preventing people becoming involved in crime.**

The impact that drugs and alcohol addiction have on offending and on communities was frequently mentioned. The priority also needs to strike a balance between enforcement, protection of people and communities, and the rehabilitation of offenders.

The following, details what you told us (the public, the people delivering services and the evidence) and what we will do over the next three years to reduce harm and offending. The outcomes and how we will hold ourselves to account are outlined section 12.

You asked us to:

Investigate, arrest, and prosecute more criminals

We will: -

- 1 Investigate all crimes with reasonable lines of inquiry.
- 2 Improve the quality of investigations and forensics.
- 3 Improve relationships with the Crown Prosecution Service.
- 4 Provide better support to witnesses.

You asked us to:

Tackle organised crime

We will: -

- 1 Seize more drugs, money, and assets from organised crime gangs.
- 2 Have a plan to tackle each organised crime group and dismantle their operations.
- 3 Protect communities and victims that are most impacted by organised crime.

You asked us to:

Reduce high harm and repeat offending

We will: -

- 1 Get the right balance of fairness in terms of enforcement, protection of the public, and rehabilitation of offenders.
- 2 Increase the use of electronic monitoring orders.
- 3 Increase the use of stalking and harassment prevention orders.
- 4 Understand and address what motivates people to repeatedly offend.



Community Payback

Community Payback is where people who have committed an offence are told by the court to undertake unpaid work to pay back the community. It can also support rehabilitation and prevent re-offending.

Schemes in Greater Manchester include ground clearance, graffiti removal, furniture repairs, sorting food for people in need, or making goods for charities.

Around 3,400 hours of community pay back is given back to communities in Greater Manchester in an average week.

You asked us to:

Give back to communities and victims of crime

We will: -

- 1 Increase the use of 'community pay back' and ensure that the work supports our communities and voluntary sector.
- 2 Ensure 'community pay back' is visible to communities.
- 3 Re-commission a Restorative Justice Hub.
- 4 Ensure the victim's wishes are at the heart of restorative justice.

Restorative Justice

Restorative justice gives the victim the opportunity to tell the offender how the crime they have committed has affected them. The offender is given the opportunity to repair the harm caused.

It can only take place with the agreement of both the victim and the offender and with the guidance of trained professionals.

You asked us to:

Prevent more young people from becoming involved in crime

We will: -

- 1 Focus on young people who are at risk of offending and on activity that diverts them away from crime at the point of arrest.
- 2 Further develop our early help and targeted youth offer.
- 3 Fund grass roots activity and interventions through the Deputy Mayor's Early Intervention and Prevention Grant.
- 4 Develop programmes for 18 to 25-year-old males at risk of reoffending with probation services and prisons.
- 5 Roll out an out of court disposal model across Greater Manchester in line with national policing guidance and ensure the right quality checks are in place.
- 6 Ensure that trusted organisations deliver the right support services.

Out of Court Disposal

An out of court disposal is a way of dealing with a crime or offence that does not require a prosecution in court.

This can be used when the offender admits that they are guilty and shows remorse and where the victim supports not going to court.

Out of court disposals should be used as a problem-solving tool by the Police to enable more crimes to be resolved to the satisfaction of the victim.

The process requires quality checking to ensure it is being used correctly and consistently.

The offender must also be given appropriate support to prevent them offending in the future.

You asked us to:

Rehabilitate people so they don't continue to commit crime

We will: -

- 1 Deliver accommodation support, education, training, employment, dependency and recovery services, family, and peer support services.
- 2 Help more vulnerable women, who are often both victims and offenders, by offering further support.
- 3 Help more young people to rehabilitate by giving them the opportunity to live a different life on release from prison.
- 4 Bring young people closer to home on release from prison and help them integrate into society.
- 5 Better understand the link with learning disabilities, autism and people who offend and provide further support.
- 6 Support people who are on probation into housing.

Our work with Probation

Greater Manchester has arrangements with Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service which enables us to co-design, co-commission and co-invest in rehabilitative services with probation partners to achieve the shared aim of reducing reoffending.



We help keep the public safe by focusing on and tackling the 'revolving door' - those who repeatedly come into contact with the Criminal Justice System.

We are developing rehabilitative support and resettlement services so that people can make a positive and lasting change to their lives including: -

- Accommodation support.
- Drugs and alcohol dependency recovery and support.
- Education.
- Training and employment.
- Peer support.
- Further support to vulnerable and marginalised women.
- Work with our community and voluntary partners to build capacity and support in communities.

You asked us to:

Tackle drugs, alcohol and gambling addiction and reduce deaths from their use

We will: -

- 1** Identify people who offend because of drugs, alcohol and gambling addictions and link them into treatment with police, prison, and probation services.
- 2** Increase the number of community sentence treatment requirements for people who's offending is linked to mental health difficulties or the use of drugs and alcohol.
- 3** Provide medically safe detention and reduce deaths in custody.
- 4** Improve access to healthcare and support services for vulnerable people.
- 5** Support people moving from prison to community based healthcare services.

Community Sentence Treatment Requirements

There are three different types of Community Sentence Treatment Requirements (CSTRs). Judges and magistrates can order them as an alternative to custody for people willing to access treatment for underlying health issues that are linked to their offending behaviour.

- Mental Health Treatment Requirements (MHTRs) can be used to help people with mental health issues, including personality disorders.
- Drug Rehabilitation Requirements (DRRs) are for offenders who are dependent on or misuse drugs.
- Alcohol Treatment Requirements (ATRs) are for offenders assessed as alcohol dependent and requiring intensive, specialist care-planned treatment.

Case study: "Sarah"

"Sarah" was referred to the Women's Centre after receiving a community sentence for assault. Initially Sarah said that she had substance misuse, benefits, and relationship issues.

The Women's Centre worked with her to:

- Maintain her tenancy and furnish her home
- Help her access food and clothing donations
- Liaise with probation staff to prevent breach of the Community Order
- Engage with drug and alcohol services
- Provide support to address self-harm issues and
- Provide advice and support regarding social services involvement with her children.

Sarah took some time to build a trusting relationship with the Women's Centre and she later disclosed that she was suffering from domestic violence and trauma from an abusive childhood.

By building up her trust and developing her self-esteem Sarah began to make progress engaging with housing, substance misuse and abuse support services. She has developed a trusting relationship with her key worker and a positive relationship with social workers regarding her children.

She now has weekly access to her children, has moved away from her abusive relationships and has been volunteering in a shop.

There have been no concerns identified about misuse of alcohol or drugs and Sarah is in settled accommodation.

Priority 3: **Strengthening communities and places**

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90% of public responses to our consultation felt that this priority was important.

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When asked to select their top priorities for strengthening communities and places people said they wished to see: -

- **Reducing neighbourhood crime and anti-social behaviour.**
- **Improving road safety and tackling speeding and dangerous driving.**
- **Counterterrorism.**

The lack of resources was mentioned more frequently in this priority by partners who felt that neighbourhood policing and the capacity of local authorities to respond to neighbourhood demands was a challenge. The need for closer collaborative working was seen as paramount as was developing a closer relationship and trust with communities.

The following details what you told us (the public, the people delivering services and the evidence) and what we will do over the next 4 years to reduce harm and offending. The outcomes and how we will hold ourselves to account are outlined in section 12.

You asked us to:

Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour in neighbourhoods

We will: -

- 1 Improve how public services work together to respond to issues at a neighbourhood level to deal with the causes of crime and the determinants.
- 2 Ensure that no local authority area falls behind from experiencing rising levels of crime and falling feelings of safety.
- 3 Supporting all areas to build pathways to recovering from Covid-19 and its consequences.
- 4 Allocate more resources to neighbourhoods that are disproportionately impacted by crime, targeting need, and ensure a levelling up of how safe people feel.

Community speed watch

Community speed watch enables volunteers to track the speed of motorists. These schemes can positively impact the behaviours of drivers and provide a local response to concerns of speeding.

Greater Manchester has community speed watch schemes but more needs to be done to ensure they are supported, effective and sustained.

GMP will support community speed watch by providing risk assessments, training, equipment, and deployments with the aspiration of rolling out more successful community speed watch schemes across the city-region.

You asked us to:

Reduce road danger and make our transport system safer

We will: -

- 1** Reduce fatalities and serious injuries on our roads.
- 2** Invest more in roads policing.
- 3** Increase the security and police presence on public transport.
- 4** Tackle anti-social behaviour on public transport.
- 5** Increase safe reporting mechanisms.
- 6** Roll out community speed watch schemes.
- 7** Run hard hitting campaigns such as Safe Drive: Stay Alive, targeted at young drivers.
- 8** Support schemes and operations that encourage safe walking and cycling and reduce car usage.

You asked us to:

Make our streets and night-time economy safer

We will: -

- 1** Implement an integrated public space CCTV pilot schemes that will increase safety through closer collaboration and information sharing across public sector CCTV systems.
- 2** Implement a zero-tolerance approach to street and online harassment of women and girls through public conversations and campaigns.
- 3** Sustain and expand safe havens and volunteer schemes that help people stay safe at night.
- 4** Implement a Safety at Night Charter with premises.

You asked us to:

Improve our response to retail and business crime

We will: -

- 1** Increase reporting levels and investigations into retail and business crime.
- 2** Make it faster and easier for businesses to report crime.
- 3** Undertake targeted work in repeat and high-volume locations.
- 4** Campaign to prevent the violence and abuse of shop workers.
- 5** Provide better support to victims of retail violence.
- 6** Work closely with retailers and businesses on crime prevention and the sharing of intelligence.

Tackling retail crime and the violence and abuse of shopworkers

According to figures provided by the union USDAW, around 90% of shopworkers have experienced verbal abuse and 9% said they had been physically assaulted.

GMP have set up a Retailers Against Crime group that includes Tesco, Morrisons, Co-op, Sainsburys, Asda, Boots, the Federation of Small Businesses, JD Sports, and the Association of Convenience Stores as well as representatives from community safety.

This group enables retailers to share intelligence with the police and drive forward improved services to victims of retail violence as well as providing improved reporting, investigations, support, and crime prevention.

You asked us to:

Invest in ways to bring communities together to improve community cohesion and deter crime

We will: -

- 1 Devolve as much funding as possible to community safety partnerships to invest in voluntary and community activity that prevents and deters crime and anti-social behaviour and increases community cohesion.
- 2 Continue to provide grants aimed at bringing communities together to promote and celebrate diversity and to reach out to communities who may feel hidden and separated.
- 3 Actively monitor and act on intelligence from communities regarding tensions or groups that are being targeted.

You asked us to:

Make public spaces and venues safer

- 1 Implement the new Protect Duty to make public spaces and venues safer and prevent and deter attacks.
- 2 Ensure lessons are learnt and action is taken following the recommendations from the Manchester Arena Inquiry.



Greater Manchester Equality Panels

This plan is about making Greater Manchester safer for all people regardless of age, background, gender, where they live, their culture or beliefs.

Greater Manchester has a range of panels and other networks that the partners in this plan will commit to engage, consult and co-design solutions with. This includes the: -

- Race Equality Panel
- Disabled People Panel
- LGBTQ Panel
- Women and Girls Panel
- Youth Combined Authority
- Ageing Well Hub

You asked us to:

Tackle inequalities within services

We will: -

- 1** Evaluate recruitment practices.
- 2** Ensure the workforce is representative of all communities of Greater Manchester from recruits into senior management.
- 3** Implement a diverse leaders programme to encourage career progression.
- 4** Develop effective and representative local scrutiny and advisory groups to challenge the use of police powers including stop and search and the use of tasers.
- 5** Work with the Greater Manchester Equality Panels as critical friends in our approach to tackling inequalities and to co-design solutions.
- 6** Make all information relating to diversity, equality, and inclusion publicly available.

You asked us to:

Make our services sustainable and reduce our carbon footprint

We will: -

- 1** Make our vehicles less reliant on fossil fuels.
- 2** Decarbonise the police estate.
- 3** Collaborate with other blue-light services to share estates, resources, and work on other common sustainability issues such as electric vehicle charging infrastructure and waste reduction.
- 4** Procure and spend as much as we can locally and with the community and voluntary sector to benefit our communities.

Case study: **Safer Streets for Women and Girls**

Street harassment and harassment on and around public transport was the most frequently mentioned issue raised by women and girls as part of the Gender-Based Violence 'call for evidence'.

As a result, Greater Manchester successfully applied for Home Office funding to deploy and test several interventions to respond to the issues raised. This included:

- A reporting campaign to educate passengers on reporting mechanisms and to increase reporting of incidents to the police.
- The presence of trusted adults, youth workers and trained staff to increase safety and reporting.

- Integration and upgrades to the CCTV system in key locations so that images can be instantly shared between partners, to increase coverage, and better track routes home.
- Training of 570 staff Metrolink staff to spot and appropriately respond to incidents.
- A zero-tolerance poster campaign designed by college students.
- An education campaign leading to a theatre production and exhibition.

These schemes will be trialed, and their success measured, with the intention of sustaining and expanding successful interventions across Greater Manchester.



Appendix 4, Item 6

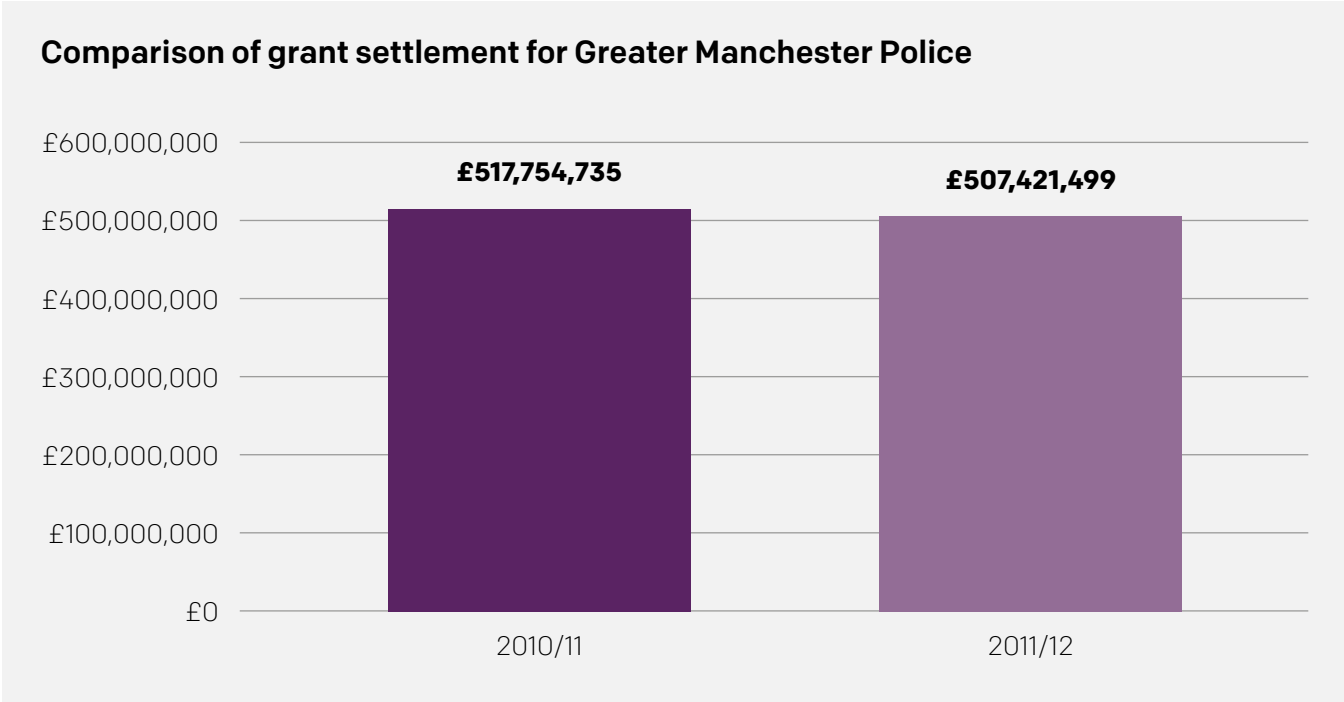
Finance and resources

Police forces are funded by a combination of a grant from central government and the policing precept which is included in the council tax.

For GMP, the central government grant accounts for 75% of the funding with the balance of 25% coming from the policing precept.

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In 2020/21, the government provided the first year of grant funding for the national expansion programme to recruit 20,000 police officers over three years. This has enabled recruitment of additional police officers of 320 in 2020/21 and further 325 in 2021/22 across Greater Manchester, plus 16 to support the Regional Organised Crime Unit (ROCU).

The chart on the right compares government grant funding between 2010/11 and 2021/22. Whilst the 2021/22 grant includes the first two years of funding for the recruitment of additional police officers, it is still over £10 million less than 2010/11 and does not reflect inflationary increases over the last 10 years.



The policing precept is the amount Greater Manchester residents contribute to local policing through the council tax bill. Public spending austerity and government grant cuts have reduced the spending power of more deprived areas of the country because the council tax base is lower.

In Greater Manchester the impact of Government grant reductions over the past 10 years has meant that there is an increased financial burden on local people and the Mayor places great importance on achieving the right balance.

For 2021/22 the Government stated that local areas could increase the police precept by £15 for Band D properties. Following consultation, a precept increase of £10 was approved for Greater Manchester in January 2021 - taking the annual precept for a Band D property to £218.30 in 2021/22.

Police and Crime Commissioner - Precept Comparison

Northumbria £144	Staffordshire £239
West Midlands £178	Avon & Somerset £241
Essex £209	Derbyshire £242
West Yorkshire £211	Humberside £243
Hertfordshire £213	Nottinghamshire £244
South Yorkshire £213	Cambridgeshire £248
Sussex £215	Leicestershire £248
Kent £218	Dorset £256
Greater Manchester £218	Gloucestershire £262
Cheshire £225	Cleveland £266
Lancashire £226	Lincolnshire £266
Hampshire £226	MOPAC £267
Merseyside £227	Northamptonshire £268
Bedfordshire £227	North Yorkshire £271
West Mercia £230	Cumbria £272
Durham £230	Dyfed-Powys £276
Wiltshire £231	Norfolk £278
Thames Valley £231	Surrey £286
Devon & Cornwall £237	South Wales £288
Suffolk £238	Gwent £288
Warwickshire £238	North Wales £303



The annual budget sets out the resources that are available to fund Mayoral Police and Crime Commissioner functions and GMP to resource policing services. These resources are aligned to the priorities of this plan and the GMP Improvement Plan areas.

Where the money came from (£million)

Government grant £495.00, 56%

Council tax precept £162.50, 18%

Reserves £9.90, 1%

Specific grants £183.98, 21%

Income and sponsorship £35.62, 4%

Where the money is spent 2021/22 (£million)

Employee Related £596.91 (67%)

Pensions £118.80 (13%)

Premises Related £33.54 (4%)

Supplies & Services £76.75 (9%)

Agency Payments £34.59 (4%)

Transport Related £9.09 (1%)

Capital Financing £17.37 (2%)

On 27th October 2021 the Government announced the Comprehensive Spending Review for 2022/23 – 2024/25. This included funding of £540 million nationally by 2024/25 to complete the third and final stage of recruitment of additional police officers. The Government also announced that Police and Crime Commissioners can set a precept of up to £10 for a Band D property for the three years 2022/23 to 2024/25. Despite the Comprehensive Spending Review being for three years, funding to local areas for 2023/24 and 2024/25 is not expected to be provided until a later date. The lack of long-term certainty reduces our ability to provide long term funding settlements to districts.

Outcomes and accountability

Within the three years of this plan the public can expect to see a reduction in crime and an increase in the number of people feeling safer. We would also expect to see improvements against the national outcomes set by the Home Office, significant improvements against the GMP Improvement Plan and improved HMICFRS assessments.

Reductions in crime and improved services

We would expect to see:

- A reduction in all crime and anti-social behaviour.
- An increase in the number and proportion of crimes that are solved and that lead to a charge/summons.
- The biggest improvements in those neighbourhoods that currently have the highest levels of neighbourhood crimes and anti-social behaviour.

National outcomes and measures of success

We will also be judged by the new national outcomes and measures, and these are all reflected in the commitments of this plan.

National outcomes	Where they feature in this Plan
Improve 999 and 101 answering times and service	Priority 1
Reduce neighbourhood crime	Priority 1 and Priority 3
Improve satisfaction among victims	Priority 1
Reduce serious violence	Priority 1 and Priority 2
Disrupt drugs supply and county lines	Priority 1 and Priority 2
Tackle cyber-crime and fraud	Priority 1
Reduce murder and other homicides	An outcome of priority 1 and priority 2

Improved confidence and feelings of safety

Though our Policing and Community Safety Survey and Victims' survey we would expect to see:

- An increase in the number of people feeling safe.
- An increase in the satisfaction levels of victims of crime.
- An increase in the confidence of getting a good level of service from GMP.

Internal accountability

The Mayor and Deputy Mayor have several internal accountability mechanisms including:

- The Monthly Deputy Mayor's Executive.
- Weekly accountability reports on performance.
- Regular meetings with the Chief Constable.
- Engagement at monthly Victims', Improvement Plan, and wider chief officer programme boards.

Public accountability

The Police, Crime and Fire Panel will scrutinise and support this plan, but it is the public who will tell us if we are achieving the priorities. We have the following accountability mechanisms:

- The Mayor's Public Question Time.
- The Policing and Community Safety Survey.
- The Victims' Survey.
- The Victims' Champion.
- The Bee Well Survey with children and young people.
- Police Accountability Meetings with elected members and MPs.
- Equality Panels.
- Live Facebook and Twitter.

Police accountability

GMP will also publish:

- The Improvement Plan progress reports and performance data against the public promises.
- Diversity, equality, and inclusion information including on the use of police powers, recruitment, progression, and police conduct.



Reporting back to you

We will publish an annual report, which will summarise progress, outcomes and achievements against this Standing Together Plan.

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