



**West  
Yorkshire  
Policing  
& Crime**

**Tracy  
Brabin  
Mayor of  
West Yorkshire**



**Alison Lowe  
Deputy Mayor for  
Policing & Crime**

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**Report to:** Police and Crime Panel

**Date:** 8<sup>th</sup> December 2023

**Subject:** Police and Crime Plan Performance Report

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**Report of:** Tracy Brabin – Mayor of West Yorkshire

**Author:** Wendy Stevens, Research & Performance Manager.

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## **1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT**

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- 1.1** The Police and Crime plan contained within it a number of performance measures which were designed to show if the work on the priorities of the plan were making a difference in West Yorkshire.
- 1.2** On a quarterly basis these performance measures are presented to the panel in the form of a Performance Monitoring report and this discusses each measure and the current performance against either the previous quarter or the previous 12 months (or both).
- 1.3** This report is a culmination of these quarterly reports which will give that understanding as to the difference that the plan makes in West Yorkshire.
- 1.4** This is not the full picture as there are a number of aspects of the plan which cannot be captured by this sort of reporting but gives an overview of key priorities and the current position.

## **2. INFORMATION**

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- 2.1.** In May 2021 the Mayor was elected into office, and work started on a new Police and Crime plan for the region.
- 2.2.** As well as an extensive consultation, a needs assessment took place which was presented to the panel in December 2021.
- 2.3.** In March 2022 the performance measures attached to the new Police and Crime plan were agreed with the panel and these are the measures that have been reported on as part of the performance monitoring reports.
- 2.4.** The report attached is a culmination of these measures (data to September 2023) which should be read alongside the Police and Crime Plan overview document

which gives an understanding of the key milestones for each priority area and the work that has taken place.

- 2.5. The data included in the report comes from several sources of national and local information, including police performance reporting, data from the Mayor's Policing and Crime Team, Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS) inspection reports, the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW), the West Yorkshire Police (WYP) user satisfaction survey, and Ministry of Justice and Local Criminal Justice Board (LCJB) data.
- 2.6. Please note that data sources were correct and up to date at the time the report was produced. The data may have changed or moved on slightly since this report was published as crime and community safety is a continually developing area.

### **3. EQUALITY, DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION BENEFITS AND IMPLICATIONS**

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- 3.1. Equality, diversity and inclusion are key parts of this report, particularly evidenced by the key measure of 'having a police service which is more representative of the people it serves' and the section of the report on hate crime.
- 3.2. The Police and Crime Plan (from which this report draws its measures) was subject to an Equality Impact Assessment.

### **4. IMPLICATIONS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE IN WEST YORKSHIRE**

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- 4.1 Many of the measures in the Police and Crime Plan directly affect young people in West Yorkshire, and where possible the metrics are broken down to show this effect.

### **5. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

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- 5.1. None.

### **6. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS**

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- 6.1. The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 sets out the requirement for the Mayor to issue a Police and Crime Plan as soon as practicable after taking office and, in any case, before the end of the financial year (31<sup>st</sup> March) in which the Mayor is elected.
- 6.2. The Police and Crime Plan should determine, direct, and communicate the Mayor's priorities for their local area during their period in office. This report updates the Police and Crime Panel on these priorities and provides:
  - An update on the Mayor's police and crime objectives for the area,

- An update on policing which the Chief Constable provides,
- One of the means by which the Chief Constable reports to the Mayor on the provision of policing, and,
- One of the means by which the Chief Constable's performance in providing policing is measured.

## **7. EXTERNAL CONSULTATION**

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- 7.1. The Police and Crime Plan was subject to extensive external consultation and the measures which form the main part of this report resulted from that consultation.

## **8. RECOMMENDATIONS**

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- 8.1. That the Police and Crime Panel note this report.

## **BACKGROUND PAPERS AND APPENDICES**

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### **Appendix 1 – Overall Performance Monitoring Report**


## **CONTACT INFORMATION**

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Appendix 1.

# PERFORMANCE MONITORING REPORT



**Police and Crime Plan  
2021-2024**

 Tracy Brabin  
Mayor  
of West Yorkshire

 West  
Yorkshire  
Combined  
Authority

**West Yorkshire:  
Safe. Just. Inclusive**

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Supporting Victims and Witnesses and Improving Criminal Justice Outcomes
- 

Keeping People Safe and Building Resilience
- 

Safer Places and Thriving Communities
- 

Responding to Multiple and Complex Needs

- 

The Safety of Women and Girls
- 


Equality, Diversity and Inclusion
- 

Early Intervention and Prevention

## Executive Summary

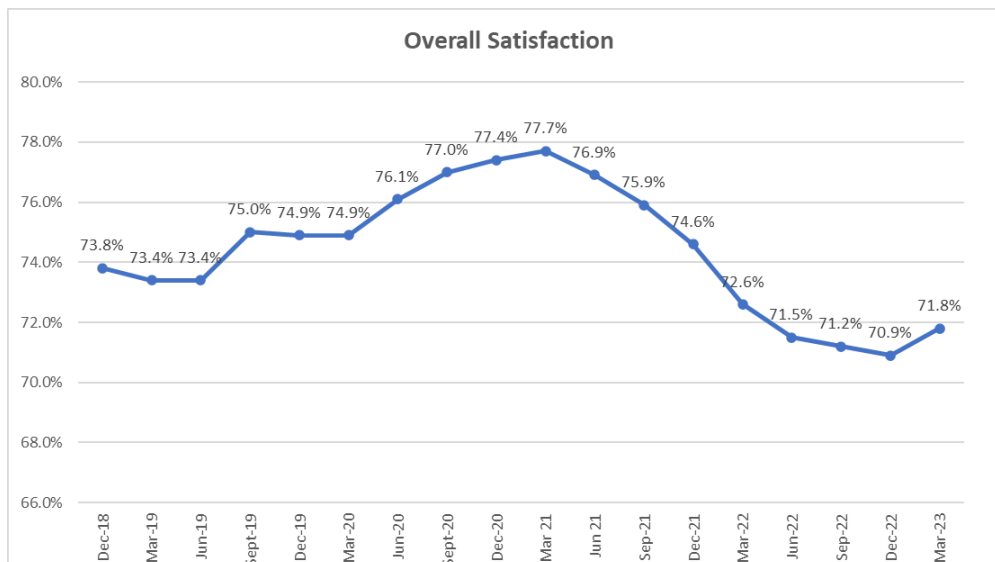
- 1. Supporting Victims and Witnesses and Improving Criminal Justice Outcomes**
  - Victim Satisfaction had been on a decreasing trend but has recently turned around – the numbers appear to be directly influenced by national factors.
  - Answering of 999 calls continues to be a priority and have improved during the life of the plan.
  - Outcomes for Rape and Serious Sexual offences are on an improving trend.
  - Domestic Abuse outcomes had been on a downward trajectory but are starting to improve.
  - LCJB performance measures to change in line with change of national data.
  
- 2. Keeping people safe and building resilience**
  - Numbers of young people flagged as at risk of exploitation have continued to rise.
  - Cyber-crime (and fraud) has increased but at lower rates than the rest of the MSG.
  - Repeat victims for Domestic Abuse has been stable for much of the plan but seen a drop recently.
  - Repeat victims for Hate Crime reacts to Hate Crime levels and the national comparison is also shown.
  - DVPN and DVPO orders are on a reducing trend but still above the baseline.
  - Numbers of stalking orders are climbing, and this continues as a high priority.
  
- 3. Safer Places and Thriving Communities**
  - Homicides are on a reducing trend, and we have less than comparable areas when compared to population.
  - Hospital admissions are also at a lower rate than many areas.
  - Knife crime is still below the baseline but is on an increasing trend.
  - The measure for ASB is no longer applicable due to the change in recording.
  - Neighbourhood crime stays below the baseline and on a flat trend currently.
  - Proportions of officers (and staff) from ethnic minorities continues to rise as does the proportion of female officers.
  - The baseline data for Vision Zero is included and shows the scale of the task.
  - The officer numbers for the Mayor's pledge are shown alongside comparisons with other areas.
  
- 4. Responding to Multiple and Complex Needs**
  - Numbers of young people impacted by interventions are included here.
  - Missing persons is on a stable trend and second lowest rate in the MSG.
  - There has been a reduction in the rate of re-offending for drugs related crime and the numbers of juvenile first-time entrants to the Criminal Justice System is reducing.
  - Numbers being supported by Liaison and Diversion are shown and the longer-term trends are up for this service.

# 1. Supporting Victims and Witnesses and Improving Criminal Justice Outcomes

PCP Priority	Metric	National Baseline to Dec 2019	Police and Crime plan baseline	Current Performance	Change	Trend Over Time	Comments	
	Increase victim satisfaction with the police	74.9%	Year to Apr 22	72.6%	71.2%	-1.4%	↔	Satisfaction based on all survey types inc crime victims, ASB and Safety & Welfare callers and victims of domestic and hate crime.
	Increase satisfaction with the police among victims of domestic abuse	86.0%	Year to Apr 22	85.1%	85.7%	0.6%	↔	Satisfaction based on victims of domestic crimes in an intimate relationship
	Maintain high levels of calls answered on target	90.1%	Year to Apr 22	85.6%	87.0%	1.4%	↔	The figures provided represent the percentage of 999 calls answered within 10 seconds.
	Improve outcomes for victims of Rape	1-8 Outcomes	Year to Apr 22	8.1%	7.7%	-0.4%	↔	The figures in the table relate to 1-8 outcomes for rapes and SSOs however alternative (non 1-8) outcomes may also represent successful outcomes for the victim.
	Improve outcomes for victims of Serious Sexual Offences	1-8 Outcomes	Year to Apr 22	7.7%	7.7%	0.0%	↔	
	Improve outcomes for Domestic Abuse	1-8 Outcomes	Year to Apr 22	6.8%	6.6%	-0.2%	↔	
	Increase proportion of crime with victim initial needs assessment		Year to Apr 22	96.7%	98.0%	1.3%	↑	Figures report the percentage of crimes (where there is a victim) that have an Initial Needs Assessment recorded.
	Decrease Ineffective trial rate (Magistrates Court)		Year to Apr 22	25.9%	25.4%	-0.5%	↓	Partnership Measure in the Police and Crime Plan
	Increase volume of early guilty pleas	Crown	Year to Apr 22	38.2%	37.8%	-0.4%	↔	Partnership Measure in the Police and Crime Plan
		Magistrates	Year to Apr 22	65.3%	70.2%	4.9%	↑	
	Decrease average time taken for cases to be brought to resolution		Year to Apr 22	72	67	-5	↓	Partnership Measure in the Police and Crime Plan

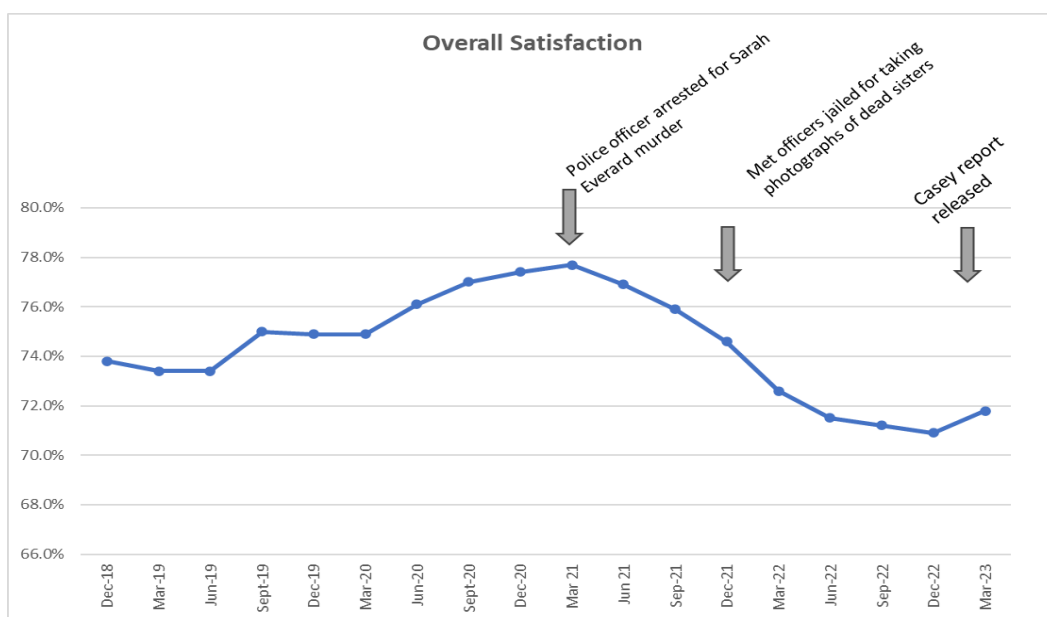
## 1.1 Victim Satisfaction

1.1.1 The latest victim satisfaction rate stands at 71.6% for the 12 months to Sept 2023. The latest position is 0.4 percentage points higher than 12 months ago but 1.4% lower than the Police and Crime Plan Baseline (PCP Baseline)



1.1.2 Before the Police and Crime Plan, victim satisfaction had been on an increasing trend, peaking in March 2021, by the time of the PCP baseline, satisfaction had fallen to below previous levels, but more recent performance has seen a levelling out and a possible increasing trend.

1.1.3 Although victim satisfaction has decreased during the plan, the reasons for this could lie outside the scope of the plan. The below looks at the timeline of national issues and compares with victim satisfaction levels:

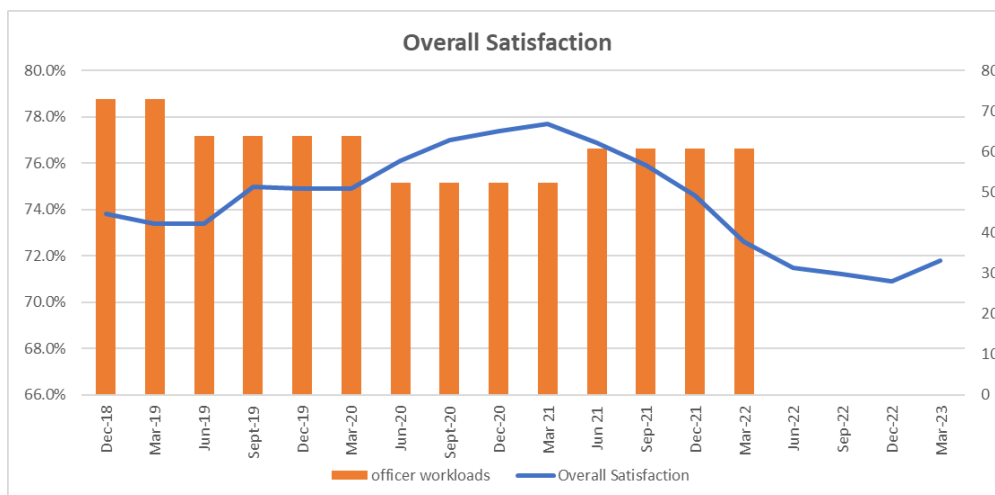


1.1.4 The decline in victim satisfaction coincides with high profile issues with police officers and the most recent upturn with what could widely be seen as the report



to turn this around (along with the appointment of a new Met Police commissioner).

- 1.1.5 Another impact on victim satisfaction could be the individual workload of police officers. We have previously discussed that one of the main influences on satisfaction is whether the individual police officers inform the victim about updates in the case. The impact of workloads can be seen in figures produced by HMICFRS. The data is up to the end of 2022 but the changes in workload can be seen below.

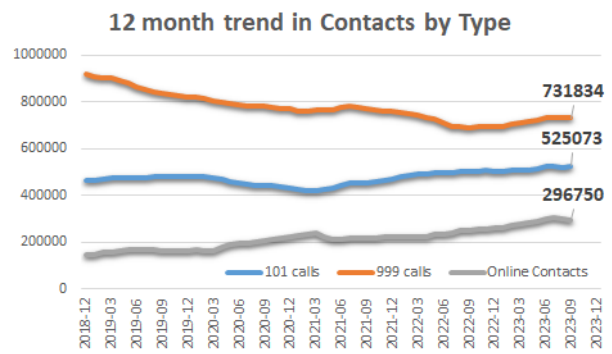
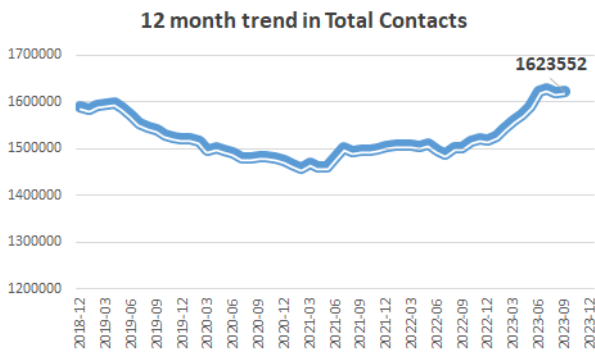


- 1.1.6 Officer workload fell during the pandemic and overall satisfaction rose as (presumably) officers had more time to inform on progress, but increasing workloads has seen a deterioration in satisfaction. More recent developments have changed this picture.
- 1.1.7 Satisfaction amongst domestic abuse victims has remained stable during this period and has not been subject to the same swings as overall satisfaction.
- 1.1.8 During the duration of the plan, victims of stalking have been added to the list of crimes surveyed and this informs a key part of the Safety of Women and Girls agenda.

## 1.2 Maintain high levels of calls answered on target.

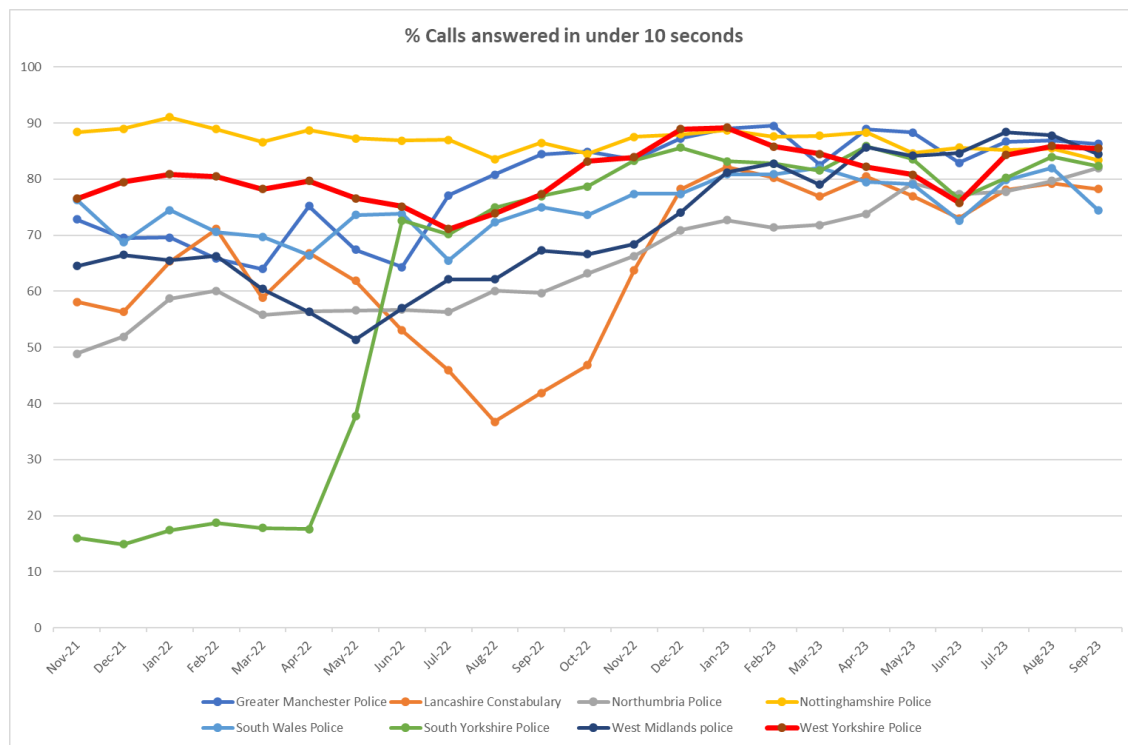
- 1.2.1 In the last 12 months we have reported on the increases in the number of total contacts to West Yorkshire Police. The graphs produced for the normal quarterly report show this increase.
- 1.2.2 The decrease in contacts during the pandemic can be seen here and then the return to previous levels, but the increases have continued with the last 12 months seeing an increase of 8.1% (122,000 additional contacts).



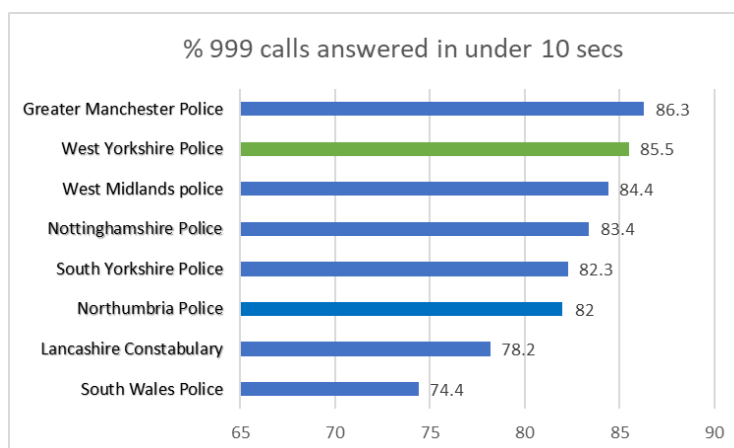


1.2.3 The above trends have had an impact on 999 answering times – the below graphs show the comparison with the MSG.

First the look over time:



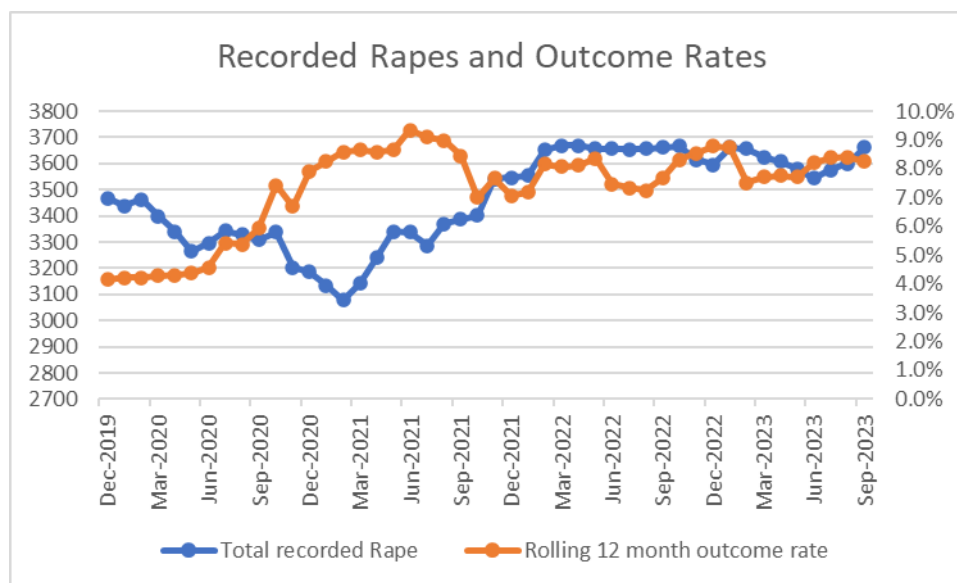
The below shows the current position, based on the last quarter only, where improvements during the life of the plan can be seen:



- 1.2.4 For information – the above is from Police.uk who produce statistics on 999 answering times, but these also include transfer times from BT, which can be 4-6 seconds and can vary across police forces. The comparison data with other forces is available [here](#).

## 1.3 Improve Outcomes

### 1.3.1 Rape and Serious Sexual Offences

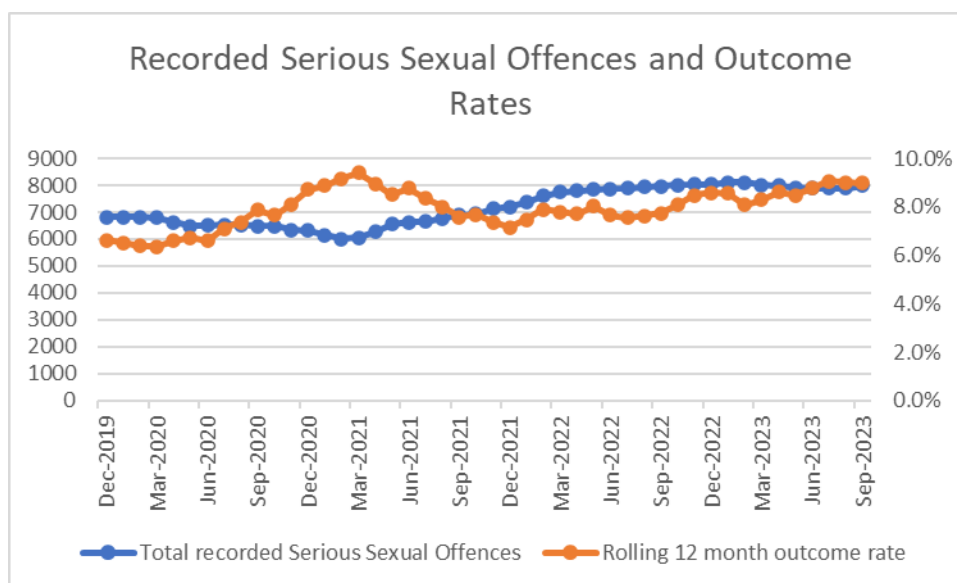


- 1.3.2 The above graph compares the number of rapes recorded with the rolling 12-month outcome rate. We can see that during the pandemic the number of rapes declined, but then was on an increasing trend until March 2022 when this stabilized. For the last 18 months the number of rapes has not fluctuated massively; in fact, in September 2023, the numbers of rape offences were the same as the same time last year, but the outcome rate has increased by 0.5% to 8.2%.

- 1.3.3 The most recent data that is available nationally is up to August 2023, so not a direct comparison with the above. This data compares forces by looking at crimes per 100,000 population. Previously other areas were not close in number to West Yorkshire, but now we see large increases in some areas which brings them to similar numbers.

Crimes per 100,000 population	Baseline (Jan - Dec 2019)	Last 12 months	Difference to baseline
West Yorkshire	149	154	2.9%
West Midlands	106	152	42.8%
Greater Manchester	127	148	15.9%
Northumbria	116	131	12.3%
South Yorkshire	114	115	-0.8%
Nottinghamshire	106	114	8.8%
South Wales	88	84	-4.0%
Lancashire	93	80	-1.8%
MSG average	116	130	12.1%

## Serious Sexual Offences



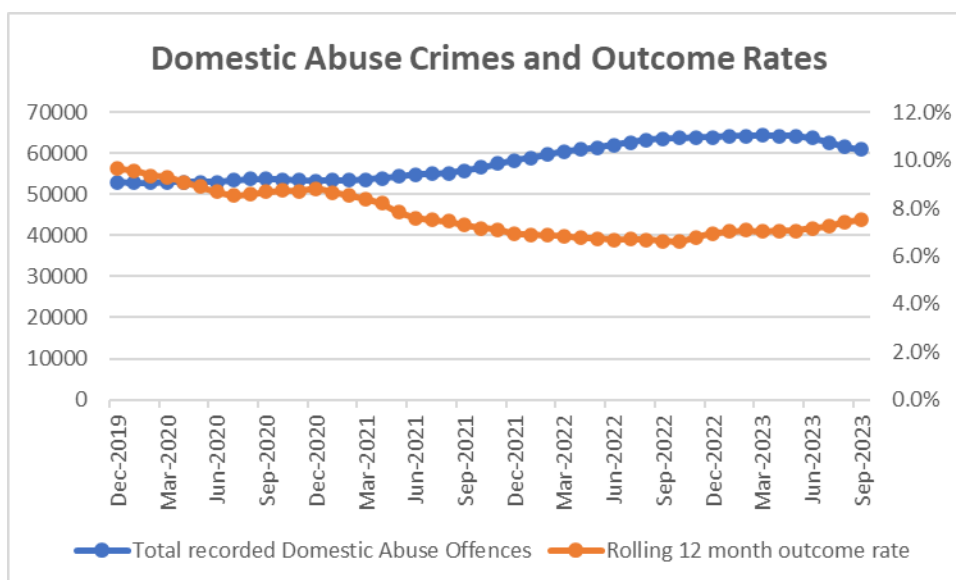
1.3.4 Serious sexual offence numbers have been much more stable in comparison to rapes, but the decrease over the pandemic and increase in outcome rates can be seen here also. For the most recent data up to September 2023 this has increased by 0.2% in comparison with the same time last year, but the positive outcome rate has risen by 1.2% with 100 more victims receiving a positive outcome.

1.3.5 Nationally the Serious Sexual Offence category is not reported on, as this category includes the rape offences above, but there is a category of 'Other Sexual Offences' which does not include the rape offences. In a similar manner to the above rape offences (with the baseline Jan – Dec 2019) the table below gives an indication of the current position.

Crimes per 100,000 population	Baseline Jan - Dec 2019	Last 12 mths	Difference to baseline
Greater Manchester	187	262	40.1%
West Yorkshire	212	250	17.9%
South Wales	185	217	17.3%
Northumbria	208	215	3.4%
South Yorkshire	198	214	8.1%
West Midlands	159	205	28.9%
Lancashire	206	203	-1.5%
Nottinghamshire	190	194	2.1%
MSG average	191	225	17.8%

Most forces have seen an increase in these crime types and now have similar rates to WYP.

### 1.3.6 Domestic Abuse Crime Outcomes



1.3.7 The above looks at the data since 2019; unlike other offences, we did not see a dip during the pandemic and outcome rates have been on a downward trajectory. This has changed since March 2022 and for the last 12 months (to Sept 2023) compared to the previous 12 months. The outcome rate has risen by 0.9%.

1.3.8 Nationally only 25 forces report on domestic abuse offences in a comparative way. West Yorkshire is one of those forces and this shows that West Yorkshire has the highest numbers of DA offences per 100,000 population. This is due to the high application of CDI (crime data integrity), but it is believed that as other forces comply this gap will close.

#### 1.4 Increase proportion of crimes with victim initial needs assessment

1.4.1 The Initial Victim Needs Assessment (IVNA) is part of the Victims Code of Practice and is intended to:

1. Determine if the victim needs support.
2. Establish the type of support needed.
3. Assess whether the victim is vulnerable or intimidated.
4. Consider whether the victim is entitled to enhanced rights.

1.4.2 The guidance from the College of Policing shows that obtaining this at initial contact is important to the ongoing investigation, as well as a key consideration towards effective communication and engagement with the victim.

1.4.3 The most recent data shows a rise from 96.7% at the PCP baseline to 98.0% currently. This will feature as part of the victim code measures going forward.

## 1.5 Criminal Justice Measures

1.5.1 Over the past year there has been a fundamental shift in the way West Yorkshire deals with the Local Criminal Justice Board. This is looked at as part of the overview document, but this has affected the criminal justice measures.

1.5.2 Since the start of the plan, the government has started to publish and refine the Delivery Dashboard, so more measures are comparable across the country. This has also affected the performance reports that are brought to the LCJB executive with different measures being prioritized.

1.5.3 The measures for Criminal Justice on the Police and Crime Plan were those highlighted by the Transforming Summary Justice review, but this has now been replaced by revised characteristics in 2023. These and other Delivery Dashboard measures are considered by the LCJB executive on a quarterly basis and form a suite of measures under that structure.

1.5.4 The following looks at the current measures and the final position for them (where known).

### 1.5.4 Decrease ineffective trial rate (Magistrates Court)

1.5.5 The figures here are shown for 2021/22 and then for up to August 2023. This shows a slight decrease (-0.5%) and is reflective of the prioritisation of this area by all partners.

### 1.5.6 Increase volume of early guilty pleas


1.5.7 The increase in the number of early guilty pleas negates the need for a trial and frees up time which could be used elsewhere.

1.5.8 Again these figures compare the same timescales as the above and this shows there has been a slight decrease in the Magistrates' court and an increase in the Crown court.

### 1.5.9 Decrease average time taken for cases to be brought to resolution.

1.5.10 In April 22 it took, on average, 72 days for a case to be brought to resolution – this has now dropped to 67 days and is one of the measures on the Criminal Justice Delivery Dashboards.

## 2 KEEPING PEOPLE SAFE AND BUILDING RESILIENCE

PCP Priority	Metric	National Baseline to Dec 2019	Police and Crime plan baseline		Current Performance	Change	Trend Over Time	Comments
 Keeping People Safe and Building Resilience	Monitor the number of young persons flagged as at risk of Criminal Exploitation		Year to Apr 22	650	780	130	↑	Figures include both victims and suspects who are flagged as at risk of Child Criminal Exploitation. Whilst numbers are down in the past 12 months the long-term trend is significantly upwards.
	Monitor Indicators from Cyber Dashboard	See Appendix 2						
	Reduce number of repeat victims of Domestic Abuse		Year to Apr 22	33,427	35,505	2078	↓	Domestic incidents have fallen by 4% in the past 12 months whilst repeats have fallen by 3%.
	Reduce number of repeat victims of Hate Crime		Year to Apr 22	2,715	2982	267	↓	Hate incidents have fallen by 13% during the past 12 months and repeats have fallen by a similar 10%.
	Increase use of DVPO		Year to Apr 22	441	638	197	↓	Although falling in the short term, the Force are reporting increasing use of interventions related to domestic abuse
	Increase use of DVPN		Year to Apr 22	456	663	207	↓	
	Increase use of Stalking Prevention Orders		Year to Apr 22	1	3	2	↔	

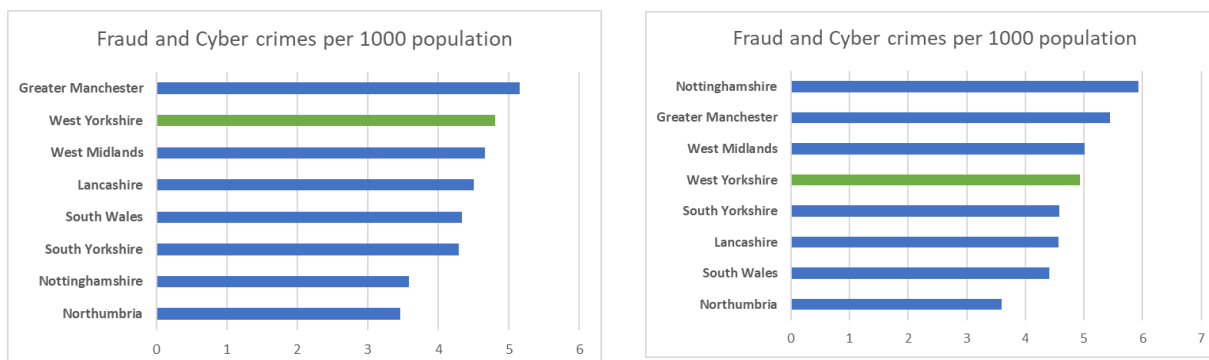
### 2.1 Monitor the number of young persons flagged as at risk of Criminal Exploitation

- 2.1.1 In February 2020 the government produced guidance about the criminal exploitation of children (and vulnerable adults) and as part of this guidance it was noted that *Criminal exploitation of children and vulnerable adults is a geographically widespread form of harm that is a typical feature of county lines activity. It is a harm which is **relatively little known about or recognised by those best placed to spot its potential victims.***
- 2.1.2 The purpose of this measure is to gauge how well West Yorkshire Police officers spot this type of exploitation and ensure that these vulnerable victims get the support and help that they need.
- 2.1.3 From the above figures we can see that the increase over the lifetime of the plan and ensure the associated support.

## 2.2 Monitor Indicators from Cyber Dashboard

2.2.1 As fraud has now been included in the Strategic Policing Requirement, updates about cyber-crime will now also include updates about action against fraud.

2.2.2 The current picture for fraud and cyber-crime is similar to that seen in 2022. The picture in April when comparing fraud and cyber-crime with population showed that West Yorkshire had the second highest rate in its MSG.



2.2.4 The second chart shows the current position – with West Yorkshire dropping two places in the table. Although there have been increases in all eight areas, West Yorkshire has seen a smaller increase compared to other areas (such as Nottinghamshire):

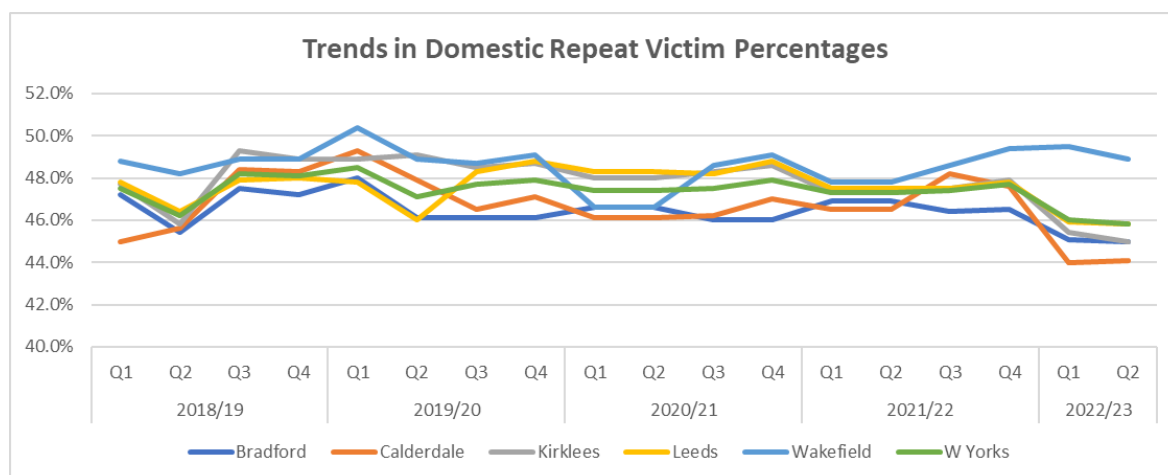
Force	Rolling 12 mths		Difference
	Apr-22	Sep-23	
Greater Manchester	14,800	15,600	800
Lancashire	6,900	7,000	100
Northumbria	5000	5200	200
Nottinghamshire	4100	6800	2700
South Wales	5700	5800	100
South Yorkshire	5900	6300	400
West Midlands	13600	14600	1000
West Yorkshire	11300	11600	300

2.2.5 The last Performance Monitoring Report stated that WYP Cyber team has won some awards in the most recent National Cyber Awards – and the good work of the team is making a difference.

## 2.3 Repeat Victims of Domestic Abuse and Hate Crimes

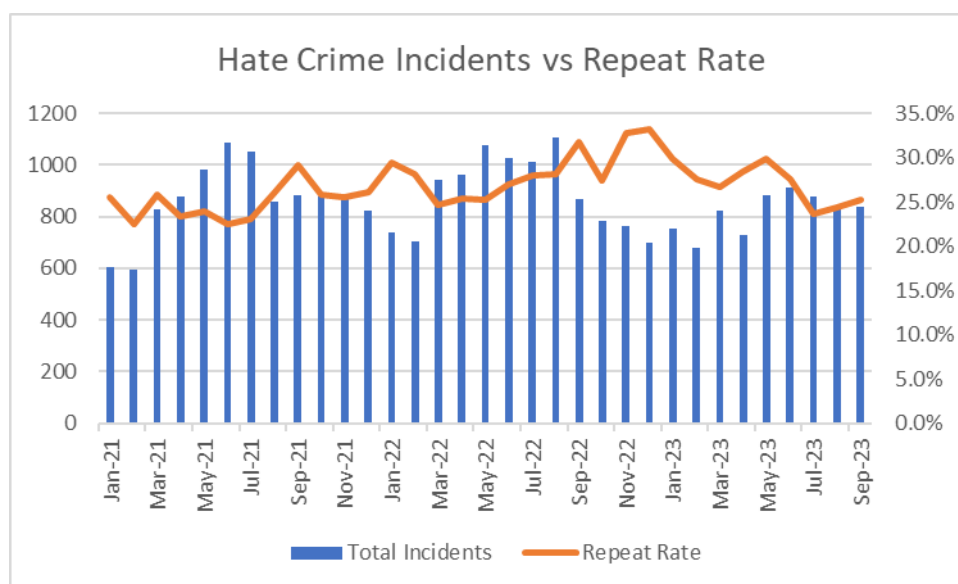
2.3.1 Looking at the longer-term ratios for Repeat Domestic Abuse Victims we find that although the actual numbers of incidents have changed the repeat ratio remains stable.





2.3.2 The most recent quarters show a decline in numbers; the outlier here is Wakefield, but the increasing trend for this district has recently turned around too.

### 2.3.3 Hate Crime Repeat Victims



2.3.4 It is clear from the above graph that when hate incidents rise, the repeat rate falls and when the incident numbers fall the repeat rate rises.

2.3.5 The national figures for hate crime for 2022/23 have just been released (5 Oct 23) so the below is a comparison with the national averages.

#### Key results

- In the year ending March 2023, there were 145,214 hate crimes recorded by the police in England and Wales (excluding Devon and Cornwall), a 5% decrease compared with the previous year.

**In West Yorkshire there were 10,538 incidents for the same period, a decrease of -1.4% in comparison to the previous year.**

- This was the first annual fall since the Home Office began collecting

comparable data in the year ending March 2013.

- Increases in police recorded hate crimes prior to this year were thought to have been driven by improvements in crime recording by the police and better identification of what constitutes a hate crime.
- As in previous years, the majority of hate crimes were racially motivated, accounting for over two-thirds of such offences (70%; 101,906 offences).

**In West Yorkshire this is 63.1% 6,842 offences with disability and sexual orientation at 13.9%, faith at 6.2% and transphobic at 2.8%.**

- Racially motivated hate crime decreased by 6% over the last year. This was driven by a decrease in racially or religiously aggravated public fear, alarm or distress offences.

**Similarly in West Yorkshire, racially motivated hate crime decreased by 5.7% - and all other categories saw a decrease apart from disability crimes, which saw a 24.8% increase. The lower number of these offences, however, means that actual numbers of disability crime increased by 300 offences, whereas race crimes has decreased by 413 offences.**

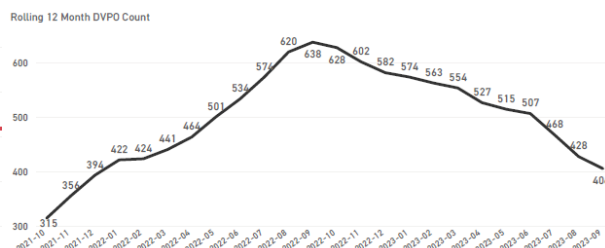
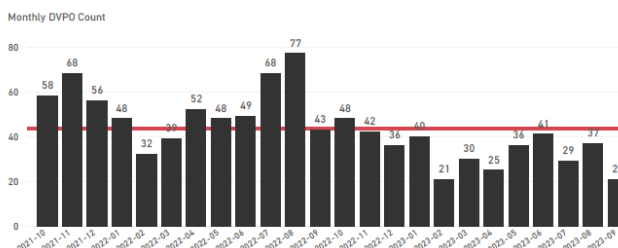
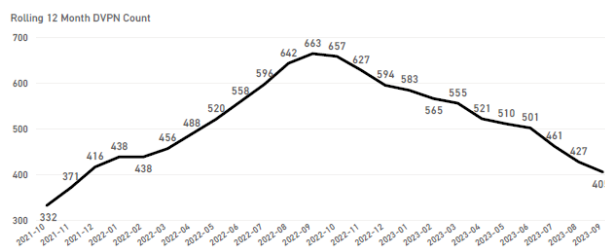
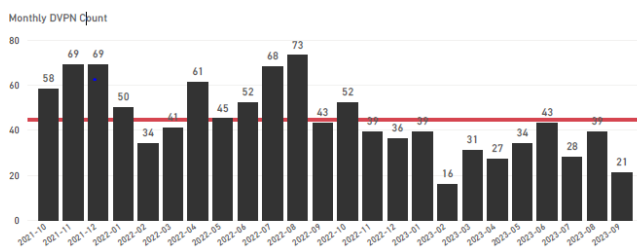
**Over 80% of hate crimes are non-injury offences – with over 50% as public order offences.**

**2.3.6** The force has specialist Hate Crime Co-ordinators who assist investigating officers in identifying perpetrators, providing after-care support for victims, and working with communities to increase awareness of hate crime and reporting mechanisms. They also engage in joint working with partners such as local authorities, Victim Support, and third-party Hate Incident Reporting Centres (HIRCs).

2.3.7 In 2022 West Yorkshire Police won an award from United Response for our support in tackling disability hate crime. They know that disability hate crime is massively under reported and they will continue to raise awareness and encourage reporting which should give the public the confidence to know that they take these matters seriously and recognize them as victims of crime.

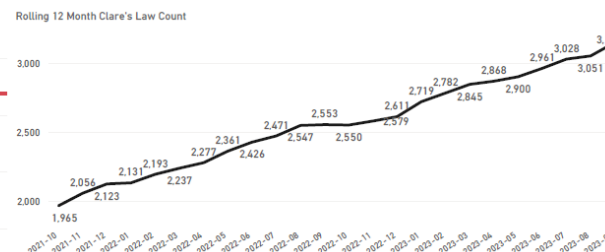
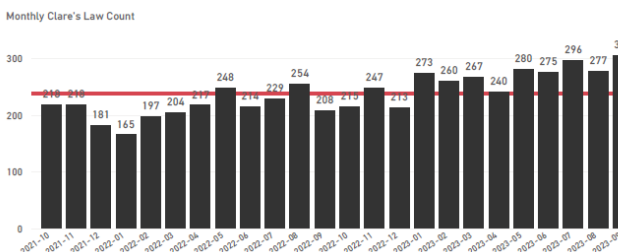
## **2.4 Increased Use of DVPN and DVPO**

2.4.1 The trends in Domestic Violence Protection Notices (DVPN) and Domestic Violence Protection Orders (DVPO) can be seen below – as mentioned in previous performance monitoring reports, we will also note the Claire's laws occurrences as this is another intervention which protects victims of domestic abuse. (for more information on Claire's Law please see the WYP website: <https://www.westyorkshire.police.uk/ClaresLaw>)



2.4.2 After a peak in September 2022, both DVPN and DVPO numbers have been on a falling trajectory although both are higher than the numbers seen in 2021 when HMICFRS highlighted them.

2.4.3 DVPN and DVPOs are interventions used after a domestic abuse incident has taken place, but Clare’s Law is an early intervention to stop these occurrences taking place and could be argued as a better intervention. The numbers are as follows:




## 2.5 Use of Stalking Protection Orders (SPOs)

2.5.1 Stalking Protection Orders (SPOs) are being increasingly considered as an option to safeguard victims and manage risks posed by perpetrators. There are currently eight active SPOs, with a further four cases due in court in the next month. This compares favourably to the one stalking protection order which was live in April 2022.

2.5.2 The latest victim satisfaction results for the 12 months to August 2023 report overall victim satisfaction (for all crime types) at 68.9%; satisfaction reported by stalking victims is higher at 75.8%. 90.2% of stalking victims feel satisfied with how the police have treated them and 78% are satisfied with the outcome.

### 3 Safer Places and Thriving Communities

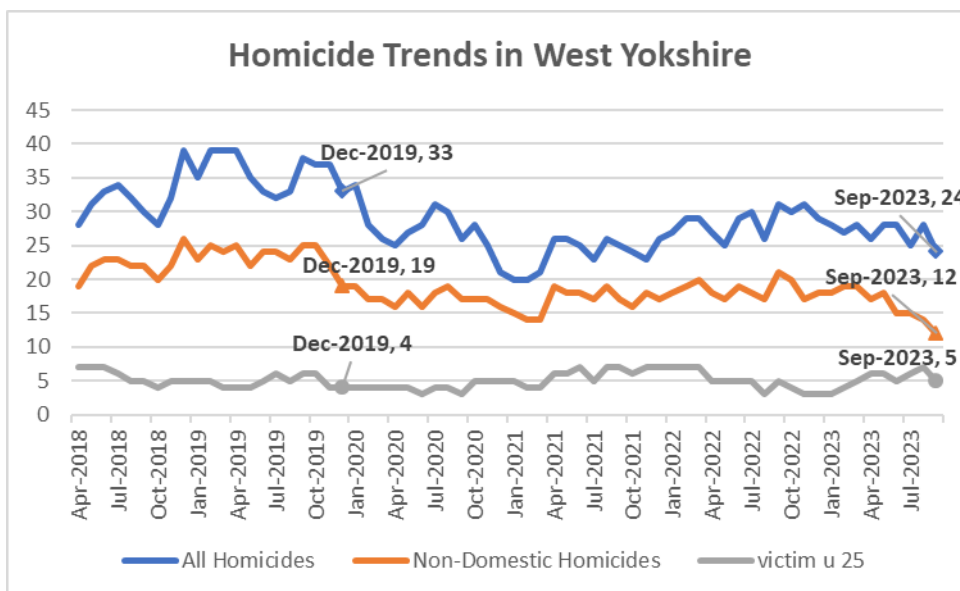
PCP Priority	Metric	National Baseline to Dec 2019	Police and Crime plan baseline		Current Performance	Change	Trend Over Time	Comments
	Reduce number of Homicides	33	National Baseline	33	24	-9	↔	
	Reduce all hospital admission for assault with a sharp instrument	260	National Baseline	260	230	-30	↓	Hospital admissions for assault with a sharp object remain lower than the baseline year to Sept 2019 and the year prior to the pandemic. Figures 12-month May 2023 and 12 month to May2022
	Reduce Knife Crime	2,599	National Baseline	2,599	2,366	-233	↔	Knife crime has increased by 0.9% in the past 12 months but remains lower than baseline year.
	Reduce Number of ASB incidents		Year to Apr 22	35,378	29,330	-6048	↓	Based on ASB incident closing codes on STORM. Crime recording improvement activity has resulted in a significant fall in ASB incidents however the majority of these incidents are now being 'crimed'.
	Keep Neighbourhood Crime below baseline	46,162	National Baseline	46,162	32,143	-14019	↓	Neighbourhood crime includes residential burglary, personal robbery, vehicle offences and theft from the person. Whilst numbers have increased post pandemic they remain significantly below baseline.
	Monitor cyber attacks on businesses via WYCA survey	Not available						
	Increase proportion of officers from ethnic minorities		Year to Apr 22	6.5%	8.0%	1.3%	↑	Workforce includes Police Officers (9.1%), Police Staff (6.2%) and PCSOs (9.4%)
	Increase proportion of female officers		Year to Apr 22	35.1%	39.3%	+1.3%	↑	
	Reduce numbers of KSI's on roads in W Yorkshire		Year to Apr 22	(2021) Fatal 42 Serious 541	(2022) Fatal 57 Serious 1169	Fatal +15 Serious +628		Partnership Measure in the Police and Crime Plan 2021-24 Figures relate to the number of Fatal and Serious Accidents. Serious graded accidents from 2021 onwards are impacted by the introduction of the CRASH system.
	Recruit 750 police officers and staff by April 2024	Officers	Year to Apr 21	4,778	5,180	+402	↑	Figures from WYP which look at frontline officers and staff. Currently over 500 projected to be over 750 by March 2024.
	Police Staff inc PCSO	Year to Apr 21	3,216	3,316	+100	↑		

#### 3.1 Reduce Homicide

3.1.1 Homicide continues to be a key measure for the Violence Reduction Partnership. The overall measure shows the current position, but the VRP looks at non-domestic homicide and homicide for under 25s, so the current position for those is shown below.

PCP Comparison	Baseline	Current	Change
All homicides	33	24	-9
Homicide (non domestic)	19	12	-7
Victim under 25 (non domestic)	4	5	1

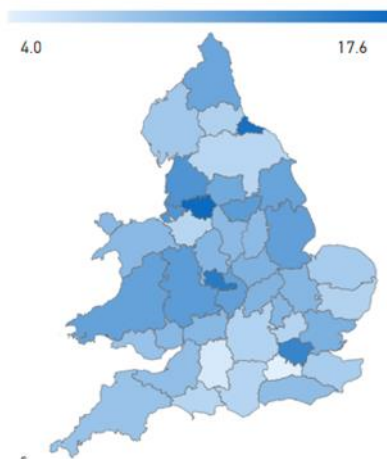
Overall, there has been a reduction in homicides over the life of the plan and this includes a reduction in non-domestic homicides. At the start of the VRP there was a surge in under 25 homicides in London and this was expected to filter northwards, but the interventions of the VRP have seen minimal increases with 1 more in West Yorkshire.



3.1.2 The longer-term trends can be seen in the above graph which highlights the reductions in this crime area.

3.1.3

Figure 2: Homicide rate, per year per million: 01/01/17 to 31/08/23

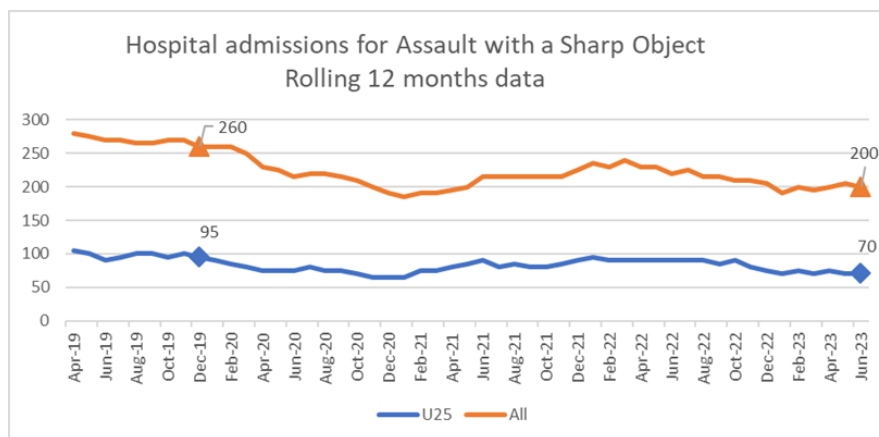


The long-term trends for homicide rates (as shown in the map) evidence that West Yorkshire (11.9 per mil) has a lower rate than many in our MSG including GMP (17.6), West Mids (15.8) and South Yorkshire (12.4)

**3.2 Reduce all hospital admissions for assault with a sharp instrument.**

3.2.1 Hospital admissions are up to June 2023 and show a decrease for both groups in comparison to the baseline:

Sharp Injury Admissions	Baseline	Last 12m	Difference to baseline
Hospital Admissions	260	200	-60
Under 25 admissions	95	70	-25



3.2.2 The reason for the use of hospital admission was due to the current position with crime recording and the differences across the different forces. Hospital admissions were seen as separate from this discussion and therefore a better comparison across the country.

3.2.3 The current picture for hospital admissions for under 25s can be seen in the map below:

Figure 1: Force heatmap

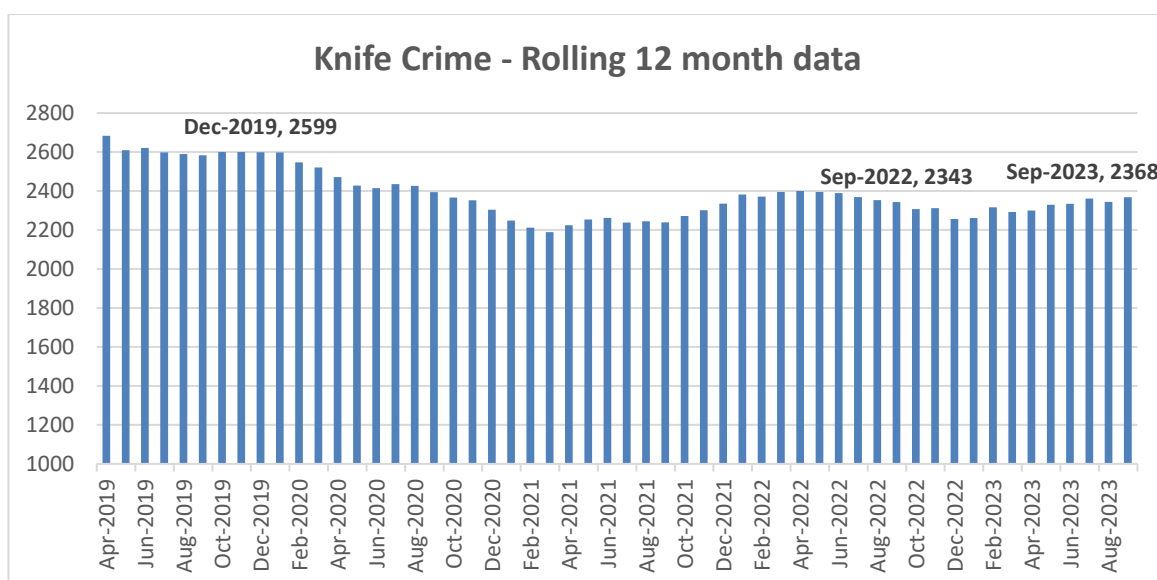


The numbers in West Yorkshire are lower than some of our most similar forces. Over the period shown (June 2022 - June 2023) West Yorkshire had 94 per million population. This compares positively with 174 in the West Midlands and 174 in the Met but is higher than 88 in GMP and 86 in South Yorkshire.

### 3.3 Reduce Knife Crime

3.3.1 In order to standardise knife crime recording, the government have required police forces to run their record-level crime data through the National Data Quality Improvement Service (NDQIS) computer-assisted classification tool. This identifies records that should be flagged as knife enabled and ought to ensure improved data quality.

3.3.2 West Yorkshire now uses this standard method to compile knife crime data and the below has had previous records checked to ensure a common approach across the timeline.



3.3.3 The graph shows the decrease in knife crime during the pandemic and the subsequent increase. The baseline was set as the rolling 12 months to December 2019 (as this was the last year not affected by the pandemic) and though figures are on an increasing trend currently, they remain well below this baseline.

3.3.3 The most recent update nationally is to June 2023. The below table looks at knife crime per million residents when compared to the Jan-Dec 2019 baseline and compares with others in our most similar group.

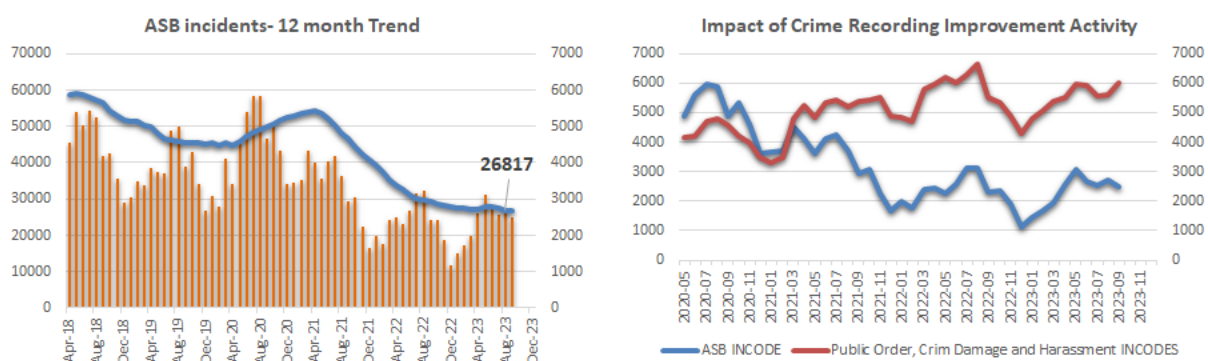
Force	Baseline (Jan 2019–Dec 2019)	Last 12 months	% change
Nottinghamshire	814.26	699.06	-14.1%
South Wales	567.00	498.50	-12.1%
West Yorkshire	1114.05	995.75	-10.6%
West Midlands	1791.76	1619.95	-9.6%
South Yorkshire	1186.16	1177.43	-0.7%
Greater Manchester	1049.72	1050.07	0.0%
Lancashire	637.11	673.02	5.6%
Northumbria	549.32	742.10	35.1%

3.3.3 It should be noted that West Yorkshire Police is one of 40 forces which uses a national methodology for recording knife crime. The remaining forces will be using the same methodology soon, but until then, national comparisons are problematic. Data for West Midlands is provisional due to a move to a new computer system.

### 3.4 Reduce number of ASB incidents.

3.4.1 The recording of ASB incidents has changed during the life of the plan. HMICFRS crime recording inspections across a number of forces had highlighted that some ASB logs (and particularly ASB personal logs) should be considered as crimes rather than incidents. The chart below shows this change:





3.4.3 The left-hand graph shows the rolling 12 monthly trend for ASB incidents. Due to training within contact at West Yorkshire Police, the logs that would have previously been in-coded as ASB are now immediately flagged as a crime and this is reflected (right graph) by the blue line in comparison to orange line which shows the in-codes for the crimes.

3.4.4 This change means that the previous performance measure is now not a true measure of ASB and West Yorkshire Police continues to work with partners to understand how this change of recording affects the processes in place to understand the nature of ASB in West Yorkshire.

### 3.5 Keep Neighbourhood Crime below baseline.

3.5.1 The baseline for neighbourhood crime is similar to that of the Serious Violence Measures, in that the year to December 2019 is used as a yardstick to compare current performance with the last year not affected by the pandemic.

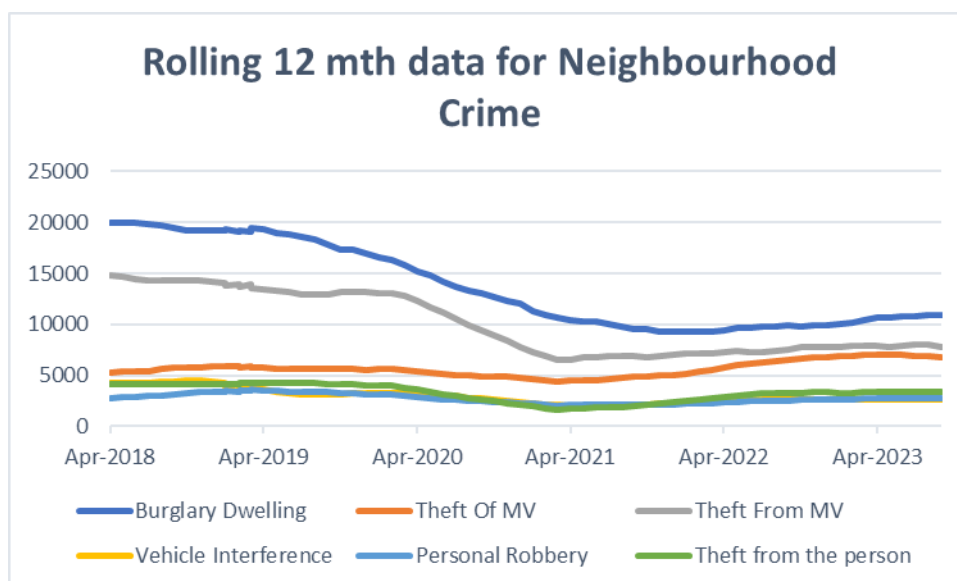
3.5.2 Figures for 2022/23 report that neighbourhood crime offences have fallen by 35.4% when compared to the 12 months to December 2019 baseline equating to nearly 12,000 fewer victims. Notable reductions are residential burglary (down 35.7%), theft from person (down 17.4%), and theft from vehicle (down 41%).

3.5.2 The below table looks at these crime types to break down the overall figures.

Neighbourhood Crime	Baseline to Dec 2019	Prev 12m	Last 12m	Difference to last year	Difference to Baseline
Burglary Residential	16983	9831	10919	1088	-6064
Personal Robbery	3172	2532	2786	254	-386
Theft From Vehicle	13138	7548	7800	252	-5338
Theft Of Vehicle	5548	6449	6798	349	1250
Vehicle Interference	3287	2578	2592	14	-695
Theft from Person	4033	3206	3333	127	-700
Neighbourhood Crime	46161	32144	34228	2084	-11933

3.5.3 The one area that is different is theft of motor vehicle. This crime type continues to be the only one that is above the 12 months to June 2019 baseline.

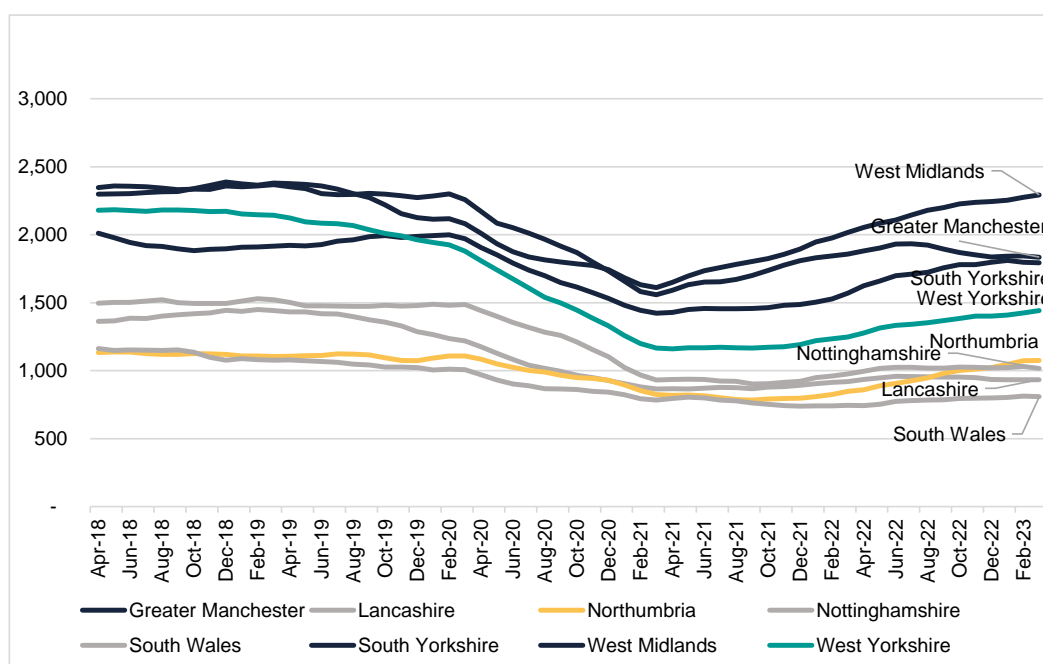
3.5.6 The trends over time for the various crime types can be seen in the below graph. This clearly illustrates the drop during the pandemic and the levelling out to the new normal for these crime types.



3.5.7 Compared with our most similar group, West Yorkshire has one of the largest % change in comparison to the baseline (offences per 100,000 population).

Force	Per 100,000 pop		
	Baseline (Jan 2019 – Dec 2019)	Last 12 months	% change
Nottinghamshire	1479.5	1000.4	-32.4%
Lancashire	1287.8	935.2	-27.4%
Greater Manchester	2273.1	1702.4	-25.1%
West Yorkshire	1962.4	1474.3	-24.9%
South Wales	1023.0	797.4	-22.1%
South Yorkshire	1987.1	1810.2	-8.9%
Northumbria	1072.0	1096.7	2.3%
West Midlands	2126.0	2231.1	4.9%

3.5.8 The following looks at the neighbourhood crime comparison with our most similar forces.



Source: Crime data release, Office for National Statistics

The graph shows that the current level of Neighbourhood crime in West Yorkshire puts it below that seen in all the comparable mayoral areas, but above the other areas in the police most similar group.

Interestingly, the mayoral areas are those areas with higher levels of deprivation; furthermore, those above West Yorkshire are the areas which have an average deprivation rate that is higher than West Yorkshire, and those below have a lower rate. This is not a perfect correlation as South Yorkshire has the highest average deprivation rate but not the highest rate of neighbourhood crime.

Deprivation rates are not completely accurate at this geographic level as this is designed for comparison in very small localities – but the above does seem to show some correlation, indicating that dealing with neighbourhood crime is not just a police issue but a societal issue also.

### 3.6 Monitor cyber-attacks on businesses via WYCA survey

3.6.1 This data is not available currently.

### 3.7 Increase proportion of workforce from ethnic minorities

Type	Dec-18	Dec-19	Dec-20	Dec-21	Dec-22	Sep-23
Officer	5.8% (301)	6.0% (322)	6.3% (349)	6.9% (400)	7.7% (459)	9.1% (546)
Staff	4.2% (156)	4.5% (178)	4.9% (199)	5.0% (203)	5.7% (233)	6.2% (253)
PCSO	5.8% (36)	6.1% (37)	6.2% (36)	6.3% (36)	6.4% (36)	9.4% (51)
Specials	13.3% (48)	11.0% (37)	11.5% (30)	12.6% (28)	11.7% (20)	12.1% (19)
Volunteers	13.4% (27)	12.2% (23)	9.7% (15)	9.0% (13)	9.8% (12)	11.6% (13)
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.6% (568)</b>	<b>5.7% (597)</b>	<b>5.9% (629)</b>	<b>6.3% (680)</b>	<b>7.0% (760)</b>	<b>8.1% (882)</b>

3.7.1 The above table shows the proportion of ethnic minority officers and staff across not just the years of the plan, but also previous years.

- 3.7.2 As well as the proportion, the individual numbers are included in the table as this shows the actual increase. When looking at officer numbers between Dec 2018 and September 2023 the numbers of ethnic minority officers has risen by 81.3% whilst the actual numbers of officers has increased by 18.5%
- 3.7.3 Although the increases are evident in the above figures, the current proportion of 9.1% is still much lower than the proportion of ethnic minorities in West Yorkshire which is 23%.

### 3.8 Increase proportion of female officers

Officers						
Gender	Dec-18	Dec-19	Dec-20	Dec-21	Dec-22	Sep-23
Male	65.6% (3402)	64.5% (3452)	64.0% (3564)	62.8% (3653)	61.5% (3694)	60.7% (3730)
Female	34.4% (1781)	35.5% (1900)	36.0% (2006)	37.2% (2161)	38.5% (2311)	39.3% (2412)
Total	5183	5352	5570	5814	6005	6142

Staff (including PCSOs)						
Gender	Dec-18	Dec-19	Dec-20	Dec-21	Dec-22	Sep-23
Male	43.3% (1921)	42.7% (1961)	42.4% (1985)	42.4% (1950)	42.2% (1980)	41.5% (1957)
Female	56.7% (2519)	57.3% (2627)	57.6% (2700)	57.6% (2654)	57.8% (2708)	58.5% (2754)
Total	4440	4588	4685	4604	4688	4711

- 3.8.1 West Yorkshire continues with high numbers of female officers - the following looks at both ethnic minorities and female workforce national comparisons.
- 3.8.2 Police workforce statistics are available on the Gov.uk website – the most recent are to March 2023.

At this point there were 2,328 FTE female officers in West Yorkshire which is 38.3% of the workforce. West Yorkshire has the 7<sup>th</sup> largest percentage across all the 43 territorial forces in England and Wales and the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest in our group of most similar forces. Of these female officers 5.7% are from ethnic minorities.

### 3.9 Reduce numbers of KSIs on roads in West Yorkshire

- 3.9.1 Numbers of people killed and seriously injured (KSI) on the roads in West Yorkshire are currently increasing and this is the focus of the Vision Zero meetings in West Yorkshire.
- 3.9.2 A baseline assessment has been completed by the Vision Zero team and has subsequently been signed off at executive level. The baseline assessment focused on the operational readiness of partners to adopt Vision Zero and each of the five pillars of Vision Zero were reviewed. From a performance perspective, the published DfT data for 2022 is being used as the baseline to assess the activity of Vision Zero moving forward.
- 3.9.3 This is the most recent data from the Department for Transport and shows the

following:

Local authority	Severity	2022	per month
Bradford	Killed	13	1.1
Calderdale	Killed	5	0.4
Kirklees	Killed	10	0.8
Leeds	Killed	28	2.3
Wakefield	Killed	10	0.8
West Yorkshire	Killed	66	5.5

Local authority	Severity	2022	per month
Bradford	KSI	291	24.3
Calderdale	KSI	129	10.8
Kirklees	KSI	235	19.6
Leeds	KSI	554	46.2
Wakefield	KSI	202	16.8
West Yorkshire	KSI	1411	117.6

Local authority	Severity	2022	per month
Bradford	Serious Injury	278	23.2
Calderdale	Serious Injury	124	10.3
Kirklees	Serious Injury	225	18.8
Leeds	Serious Injury	526	43.8
Wakefield	Serious Injury	192	16.0
West Yorkshire	Serious Injury	1,345	112.1

Local authority	Severity	2022	per month
Bradford	All severities	1,395	116.3
Calderdale	All severities	501	41.8
Kirklees	All severities	950	79.2
Leeds	All severities	2,045	170.4
Wakefield	All severities	826	68.8
West Yorkshire	All severities	5717	476.4

### 3.10 Increase number of additional officers and staff in comparison to April 2021 baseline

#### 3.10.1 The Mayor's pledge was to:

Recruit 750 more **frontline** police officers and staff to fight crime.

The numbers here only show officer and staff numbers which are on the frontline, and these are increasing as expected, with staff numbers also increasing even with the current budget constraints.

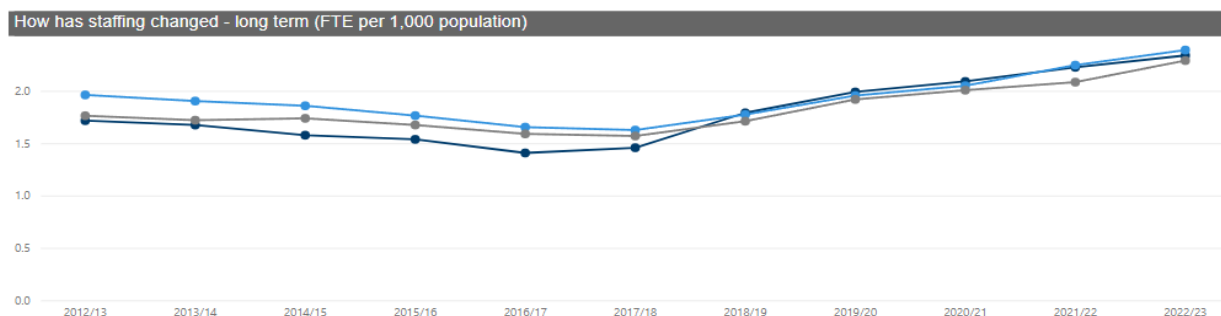
#### 3.10.2 The Mayor and Deputy Mayor receive a quarterly update for this measure to

ensure that the Mayoral Pledge is met. This paper discusses the current situation and where there are any risks. Currently the projections are showing to surpass the pledge by the end of the Mayoral term for officers.

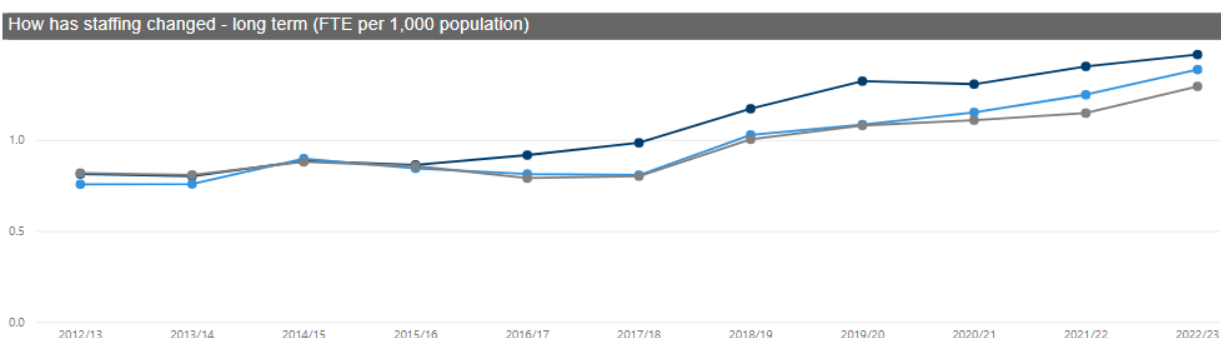
3.10.3 For comparison HMICFRS looks at value for money comparisons across all police forces. The most recent data is up to the end of 2022 and shows the following:

The following looks at staffing changes – first police officers:

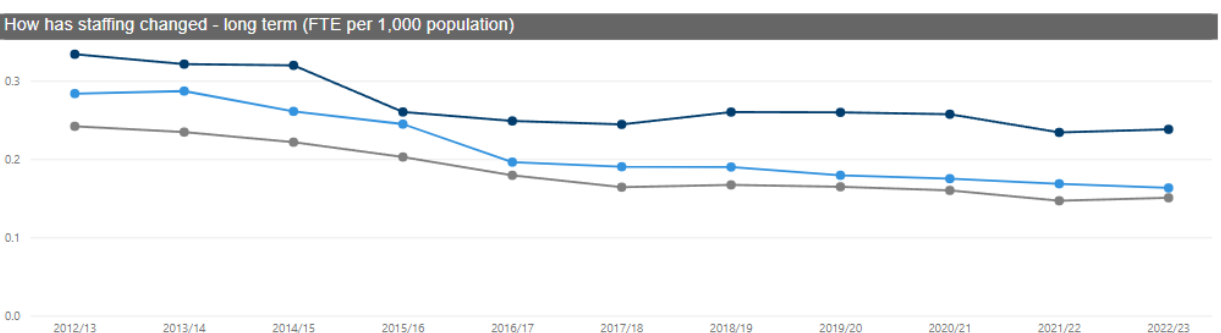
(West Yorkshire Police is shown here in the dark blue colour with the MSG in the brighter blue and other forces in the light blue.)



With West Yorkshire in line with other forces after falling behind 2014 – 2018.




Police staff numbers in West Yorkshire have continued to be higher than either the MSG or other forces and continues in this trajectory.



PCSO numbers are also higher in West Yorkshire. Unlike others in the MSG, West Yorkshire Police have managed to control the numbers of temporary or agency staff.

The 2023 data will be available early next year and will be compared with the above to ensure movement in the right direction continues.

## 4. Responding to Multiple and Complex Needs

PCP Priority	Metric	National Baseline to Dec 2019	Police and Crime plan baseline		Current Performance	Change	Trend Over Time	Comments
 <p>Responding to Multiple and Complex Needs</p>	Monitor VRU early intervention programme attendee figures		Year to Apr 22	13838 (882)	18948 (775)	5110 (407)	↑	VRU Measure in the Police and Crime Plan 2021-24. 18,948 young people aged 24 and under have been reached through interventions in the latest financial year and 475 people aged 25 and over have been reached (as at December 2022)
	Reduce number of repeat missing children below baseline level		National Baseline	1458	948	-510	↓	Figures relate to the number of (unique) children who have gone missing more than once in the past 12 months. Whilst numbers have increased post pandemic they remain significantly below baseline.
	Reduce number of repeat missing adults below baseline level		National Baseline	933	413	-520	↓	Figures relate to the number of (unique) adults who have gone missing more than once in the past 12 months.
	Reduce re-offending rate for Drug related crime		Available data at Apr 22	25.8% (12 months to Mar 2019)	21.5% (12 months to Sept 2021)	-4.3%	↔	Data from MoJ and relates to the percentage of drug offenders who re-offend (Adults and Juveniles)
	Reduce the number of First time entrants to the CJS		Available data at Apr 22	2633 (Adults) 497 (Juveniles) 12 mths to Sept 20	3830 (Adults) 471 (Juveniles) 12mths to Dec 21	1197 Adults -26 Juveniles	↔	MoJ data based on offenders on PNC as having their 1 <sup>st</sup> conviction, caution or youth caution.
	Increase number of offenders referred to drug treatment services via Liaison and Diversion			Year to Apr 22	453	536	+83	↔

### 4.1.1 Monitor VRU early intervention programme attendee figures

4.1.2 As part of its monitoring information for the Home Office, the Violence Reduction Partnership must show the impact of its work by counting the number of young people (and others) that it reaches.

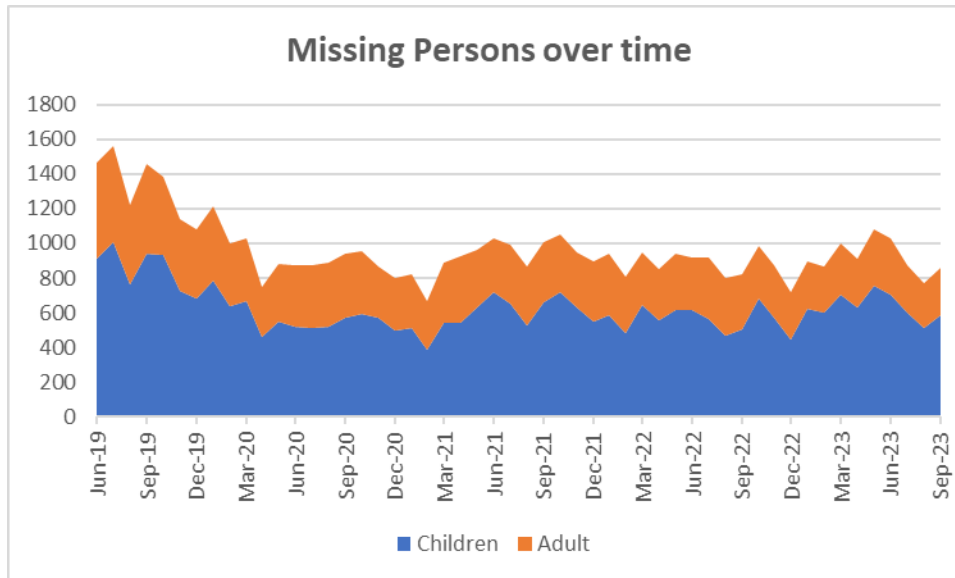
4.1.3 The VRP sends these figures quarterly to the Home Office to show the impact of its interventions. These interventions have been detailed in previous papers to the panel and will continue to be part of the impact of the Police and Crime Plan.



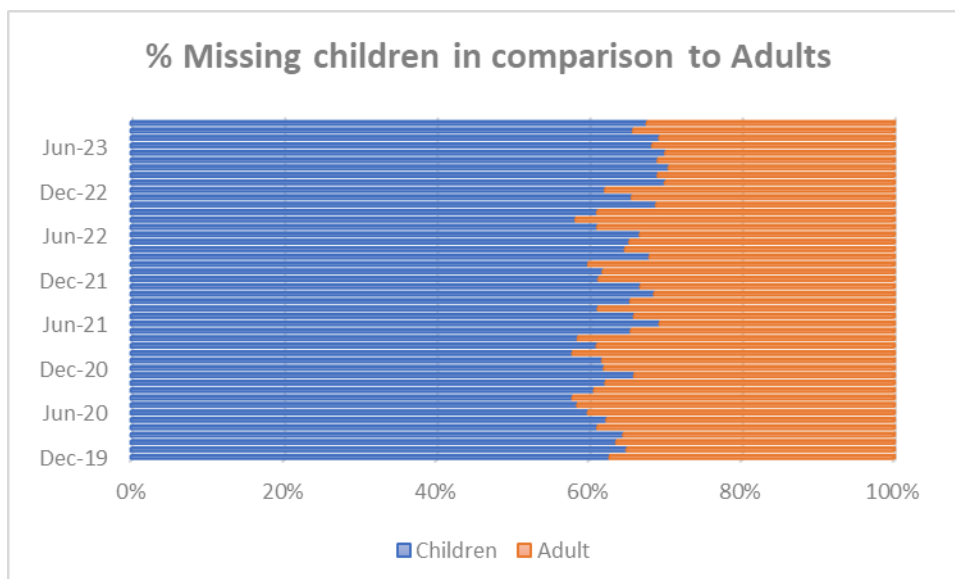
**4.2 Reduce number of repeat missing persons.**

**4.2.1 Number of missing persons per 1000 population**

The below graph shows the numbers of missing persons over time. As with other areas the Police and Crime Plan has the baseline as December 2019.



4.2.2 The number of missing children in comparison to adults has been stable over time even with the reductions seen during the pandemic, but recently there has been an increase in the ratio of children to adults (as seen at the top of the table below)



4.2.3 The most recent data available nationally is from the UK missing persons site and this is up to April 22.

At the time this evidenced that West Yorkshire had the second lowest rate of

missing per 1000 population when compared with others in the MSG (although 2 forces were unable to provide the right data).

Force	Population	Calls	Rate per 1000 pop
Nottinghamshire	1,145,823	4,781	4.2
West Yorkshire	2,349,987	11,490	4.9
West Midlands	2,916,132	18,098	6.2
Lancashire	1,531,911	10,749	7
Northumbria	1,447,253	12,105	8.4
Greater Manchester	2,868,387	25,443	8.9
South Wales	1,313,934	x	x
South Yorkshire 2	1,374,182	x	x

#### **4.3. Reduce Re-offending Rate for Drug Related Crime**

4.3.1 Due to the time lapse required to ensure offences are taken into consideration, the re-offending rates are for offenders who were convicted 12 months ago.

4.3.2 The current figures show that there has been a 4.3% reduction in this rate in comparison to the baseline of May 2019 (which was the most up to date data available in April 2022).

4.3.3 Work is ongoing with the Senior Responsible Officers for the Combatting Drugs WY partnership with the Deputy Mayor bringing all five districts together to discuss common problems and share best practice.

#### **4.4 Reduce the number of first-time entrants to the CJS**

4.4.1 There is a bit of a time lapse with this measure, as we rely on the Ministry of Justice data which is based on offenders on PNC as having their first conviction, caution, or youth caution. This now compares 12 months to September 2020 to 12 months to September 21 (which is the latest data available).

4.4.2 Adults are currently seeing a rise in number of first-time entrants, but the juvenile offenders numbers are reducing.

#### **4.5 Increase number of offenders referred to drug treatment services via Liaison and Diversion**

4.5.1 Figures relate to referrals to drug services across the five districts. Figures provided by West Yorkshire All Age Liaison and Diversion Service.

4.5.2 The figures below compare Apr – Sept 2022 with Apr – Sept 2023.

	Apr - Sept	Apr - Sept	Difference
Adults	2800	2605	-195
Young People	840	815	-25

- 4.5.4 These statistics and the work undertaken are discussed on the Liaison and Diversion Strategic Board – this is attended by the DMPC on a regular basis.
- 4.5.5 The most recent executive board for Liaison and Diversion noted that views had been canvassed from courts in West Yorkshire and the feedback was very positive with such comments as ‘don’t let it stop’. It is appreciated in all courts in West Yorkshire.
- 4.5.6 Referrals are down for both adults and young people, but this was due to many factors such as vacancies and training of new staff. Areas are looking at other pathway contacts to enhance this data from partners.

**GLOSSARY**

<b>Acquisitive crime</b>	Acquisitive crime is defined as an offence where the offender derives material gain from the crime. Examples include shoplifting, burglary, theft, and robbery.
<b>BAME</b>	BAME stands for Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic and is used to describe people from any of these ethnicities.
<b>Child sexual exploitation and abuse</b>	Sexual exploitation of children and young people under 18 involves exploitative situations, contexts, and relationships where young people (or a third person or persons) receive 'something' (e.g., food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affection, gifts, money) because of them performing, and/or another or others performing on them, sexual activities.
<b>Community Safety Partner</b>	Several different organisations have a role to play including local councils, fire and rescue service, health and probation services and housing providers etc. These are often referred to as local community safety partners.
<b>Conviction rate</b>	This measure is calculated by dividing the number of defendants convicted by the total number of defendants prosecuted in the court during the period in question. The total number of defendants prosecuted in the court includes those charged by the police and Crown Prosecution Service but whose cases were dropped.
<b>Crime rate</b>	The crime rate used in this document refers to the number of offences committed per 1000 people in the population.
<b>Cyber crime</b>	Can be seen in two parts: cyber-enabled crime, where crimes that may be committed without computers are instead committed using computer networks (for example fraud and bullying); and pure cyber-crime where the offence can only be committed using computers (for example computer hacking or use of malicious software).
<b>GAP</b>	Anticipated Guilty Plea
<b>Human trafficking</b>	Human trafficking is the trade of humans, most commonly for the purpose of forced labour or commercial sexual exploitation by the trafficker or others.
<b>IOM</b>	Integrated Offender Management (IOM) is an overarching framework that allows local and partner agencies to come together to ensure that the offenders whose crimes cause most damage and harm locally are managed in a coordinated way.

<b>Ineffective trial</b>	An ineffective trial occurs when the trial does not go ahead on the date planned due to action or inaction by one or more of the prosecution, the defence or the court and a further listing for a trial is required.
<b>Most similar police groups/family/forces</b>	Most Similar Groups (MSGs) are groups of police force areas that have been found to be the like each other based on an analysis of demographic, social and economic characteristics which relate to crime. Each police area has its own group of up to seven police areas to which it is 'most similar'. MSGs are designed to help make fair and meaningful comparisons between police areas which share similar characteristics, rather than, for example, comparisons with a neighbouring police area.
<b>NGAP</b>	Anticipated Not Guilty Plea
<b>Operational functions</b>	Operational functions include things like patrolling neighbourhoods, responding to 999 calls, roads policing and protecting vulnerable people.
<b>Outcomes/detections</b>	Outcomes/detections are used by the Home Office to describe the result of a police investigation following the recording of a crime. They can include cautions, charges, fixed penalty notices, cannabis warnings etc. There are 21 categories of outcomes.
<b>PEEL</b>	HMICFRS carry out several thematic annual inspections throughout the year, these are drawn together into a wider PEEL assessment which stands for Police Effectiveness, Efficiency and Legitimacy. The aim of the PEEL assessment is to judge each police force in a cross-topic way based on criteria which consider the full breadth and complexity of what the police do.
<b>Positive Outcomes</b>	Outcomes which fall into the first 8 categories for Police outcomes, these include mostly charges, cautions and community resolutions.

## Find out more.

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