



Office of the  
**Police & Crime  
Commissioner**  
West Yorkshire

**Police and Crime Commissioner's**

**DELIVERY QUARTERLY REPORT**

**September to December 2016**

**Presented to the West Yorkshire Police and Crime Panel  
10<sup>th</sup> March 2017**

## DELIVERY QUARTERLY

	Objective	Measures	12 months to Dec 2015	12 months to Dec 2016
Tackle crime and anti-social behaviour	Significantly reduce the volume of crimes committed in West Yorkshire.	Total recorded crime	192,505 +26%	229,215 +19%
		Risk of household crime	13.3%	10.2% <sup>1</sup>
		Risk of personal crime	4.1%	3.5% <sup>1</sup>
	Significantly reduce the reoffending rate in West Yorkshire	Reoffending rates of the managed cohort.	Adult – 25.8% Youth – 38.0%	Adult – 25.4% Youth – 38.0%
	HMIC PEEL inspections will grade West Yorkshire Police as GOOD or OUTSTANDING at effectively reducing crime.	HMIC PEEL Effectiveness inspection	GOOD	GOOD
	More people will feel safe in West Yorkshire.	Feelings of Safety survey / Your Views	82%	Not yet available*
	Frontline policing will be protected and resourced to deter, detect and deal with criminals	Proportion of police officers in operational functions will remain the same or improve.	93.2%	93.1%
	More people will think the police are doing a good or excellent job in their local area	Your Views survey <i>*not yet available</i>	48.6% (PPS – Mar 15)	50.3% (PPS – Mar 16)
More people will be confident that the police and partners will prevent crime and anti-social behaviour	Your Views survey <i>*not yet available</i>	58.0% (CSEW – Sep 15)	59.9% (CSEW – Sep 16)	
Safeguard vulnerable people	HMIC PEEL inspections will grade West Yorkshire Police as GOOD or OUTSTANDING at protecting the vulnerable	HMIC PEEL vulnerability inspection	Requires improvement 2015	Next report due March 2017
	The most vulnerable people will be identified and supported	The volume of people who go missing repeatedly will reduce.	7,510 missing 24.8% repeat rate	9,413 missing 26.0% repeat rate.
	Safeguarding boards in West Yorkshire will comply with their statutory roles and responsibilities.	Safeguarding board annual reports.	<i>Information to be presented separately</i>	
Make sure criminal justice works	Increase the confidence of communities in their community safety partners	Your Views survey <i>*not yet available</i>	41.0% (PPS – Mar 15)	38.8% (PPS – Mar 16)
	Ensure all relevant partners are working together achieve effective results	Ineffective trial rate	Mags: 14.1% Crown: 16.4%	Mags: 12.5% Crown: 18.7%
	Ensure all relevant partners are working together to achieve efficient results	Average time taken for cases to be brought to resolution	37.1 days	34.7 days
	Have a police service which is more representative of the people it serves.	The demographic breakdown of those recruited into West Yorkshire Police	5.2% BME	5.3% BME
Support victims and witnesses	More victims will be satisfied with the level of service they receive from the police	Victim satisfaction survey	85.9%	80.1%
	More victims who choose to access victims services will be satisfied with the service they receive	Victim services data <b>**Unavailable for Q4</b>	82% (Apr-Jun 16)	86% (Jul-Sep 16)
	Improve the outcomes for victims of crime.	Victim satisfaction survey <b>***Not yet available</b>	<i>Proxy measure provided in report</i>	

<sup>1</sup> The data provided by the Crime Survey of England and Wales (CSEW) dates to the previous quarter; Jul-Sept 15 and Jul-Sept 16

\* Your Views survey will be posted out in early March and initial analysis will be available from April onwards meaning that the next delivery quarterly report will be able to include this data. In the interim, proxy measures have been provided as alternative measures of delivery.

\*\* Due to ongoing performance management changes within victim services this data is not available for the latest quarter, however I am assured that it will be available going forward. In the interim, proxy measures have been provided as alternative measures of delivery.

\*\*\* This measure has been included ahead of the changes to the national Home Office mandated survey in April, it will be included once the mandate has been lifted.

# DELIVERY QUARTERLY

## INTRODUCTION

This report aims to summarise some of the progress made by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC), West Yorkshire Police and key partners in delivering my new Police and Crime Plan in the last quarter. Activity included in this report covers the quarter of October to December 2016 and statistics presented reflect the 12 months to December 2016 unless otherwise stated.

The report focuses on the four main outcomes of the Police and Crime Plan; tackle crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB), safeguard vulnerable people, make sure criminal justice works and support victims and witnesses. These outcomes were decided after extensive consultation with the public, police and partners and can only be delivered if we all work together. As such, this report sets out activity in all areas and presents our collective progress against each of the delivery measures identified. This report does not contain an exhaustive list of delivery activity, however more information can be found on my website at [www.westyorkshire-pcc.gov.uk](http://www.westyorkshire-pcc.gov.uk).

## DELIVERY OVERVIEW

The data included in this report comes from a range of different sources including crime statistics, national surveys, West Yorkshire Police surveys, inspection reports, partner performance indicators and consultations carried out by my team. It is the first delivery quarterly report against the new measures in the Police and Crime Plan. Having a mix of quantitative and qualitative measures will allow me to present a more holistic and meaningful report to the public and will provide additional context. The Your Views survey will be launched in early March 2017 and will provide data on a range of issues to do with public confidence and community safety concerns at a local level.

In addition to this, I have also intentionally tried to establish a more even balance of police delivery, partner delivery and OPCC delivery. As I have said before, keeping West Yorkshire safe and feeling safe cannot just be left to the police. I hope that by including details of our progress in tackling crime and community safety issues as a collective, we can help our communities understand and be reassured by the joined up efforts of our partnership.

## TACKLE CRIME AND ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

Tackling crime and ASB must be focused on much more than simply reducing recorded crime figures. Furthermore ongoing improvements to crime recording processes mean that recorded crime statistics cannot be used in isolation to understand how police and partners within West Yorkshire are tackling crime and ASB. For this reason, this report not only provides the context for current crime levels but also draws on other measures to understand the real picture of crime, ASB, and feelings of safety in West Yorkshire.

## SAFEGUARD VULNERABLE PEOPLE

Within my new Police and Crime Plan I have included three new priority areas; community cohesion, radicalisation and missing people. As with many of the other priorities these have a clear safeguarding element. I have been working with partners to develop partner Priority Plans (action plans) which will be published on my website by the end of March. There are many organisations involved in safeguarding, in October 2016 the first West Yorkshire wide safeguarding week took place. It was a great success and will be replicated in October this year. It is thought to be the largest safeguarding event in the UK and is wide ranging in the communities it reaches and its ambition.

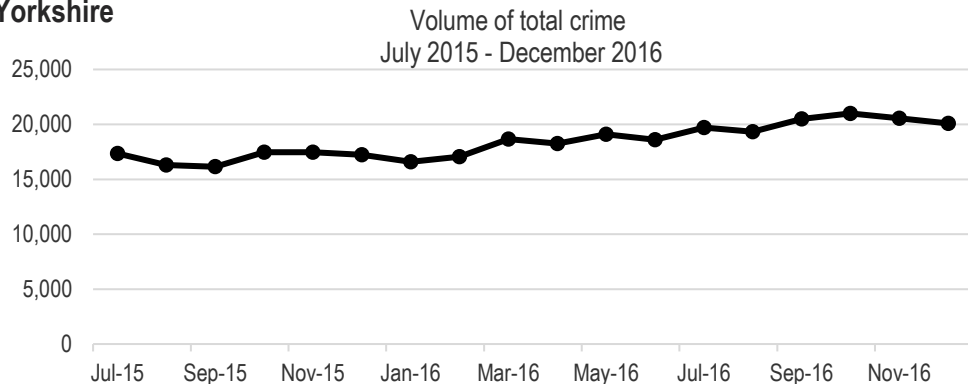
## MAKE SURE CRIMINAL JUSTICE WORKS

It is important that our communities have confidence in our criminal justice system. Our new delivery report introduces measures to help assess how effectively partner organisations are working together, in particular, we will measure how efficiently court processes are working for victims, and how well West Yorkshire Police's workforce represents the population of West Yorkshire in terms of its demographic profile.

## SUPPORT VICTIMS AND WITNESSES

The OPCC supports the needs of victims and witnesses in the county by funding key including services delivered by our partners in the third sector and district Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs). I continue to evaluate the quality of service victims receive and will present this information in this delivery quarterly report. To understand the needs and experiences of victims I monitor data provided by the national police-run victim satisfaction survey, our own internal research and that of our delivery partner, Victim Support.

**Objective: Significantly reduce the volume of crimes committed in West Yorkshire**

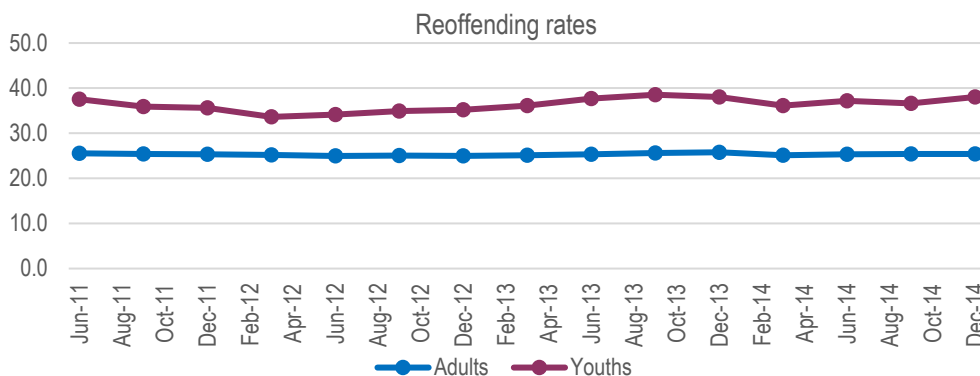


Recorded Crime	West Yorks.	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield
12 mths to Dec 15	26%	26%	32%	28%	22%	27%
12 mths to Dec 16	19%	16%	23%	22%	18%	24%
Vol. (to Dec 2016)	229,215	56,502	20,175	36,426	85,106	31,524

**Commentary**

There were 229,215 crimes recorded in West Yorkshire in the 12 Months to December 2016 which is a 19% increase on the 12 months to December 2015. That said, the increase between December 2014 and 2015 was higher at 26%, which was around the time of the initial crime recording improvements. Although total recorded crime is still on the increase, the fact that the increase is lower across all the districts reassuringly shows that the impact of crime recording changes are now slowing.

**Objective: Significantly reduce the reoffending rate in West Yorkshire**

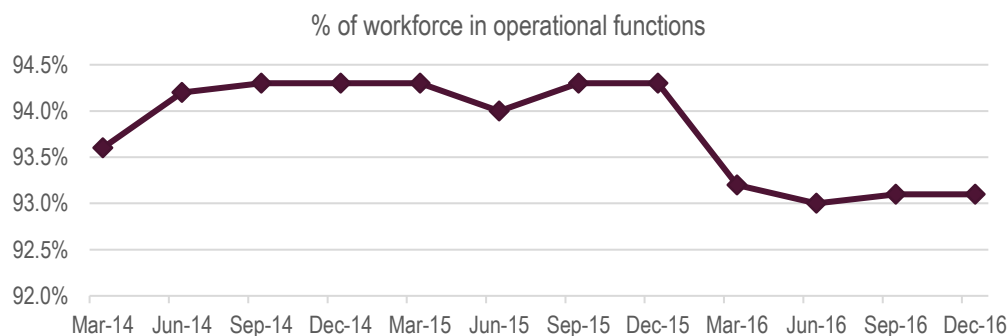


Reoffending rates 12 months to Dec 14	West Yorks.	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield
Adults	25.4%	25.6%	24.1%	23.1%	26.6%	25.4%
Youths	38.0%	34.6%	42.3%	37.5%	39.0%	40.3%

**Commentary**

The national reducing reoffending data shows that the reoffending rate for adults stands at 25.4% whilst youth is 38.0%. This is broadly in line with Yorkshire and Humber rates and is a stable trend. The table above shows that there was no significant change in adult reoffending rates across the districts, however the youth reoffending rate in Calderdale, Kirklees and Leeds had reduced since the previous year, whilst youth reoffending in Wakefield had significantly increased from 33.1% to 40.3%. These are however small sample sizes, but nevertheless important indicators.

**Objective: Frontline policing will be protected and resourced to deter, detect and deal with criminals**

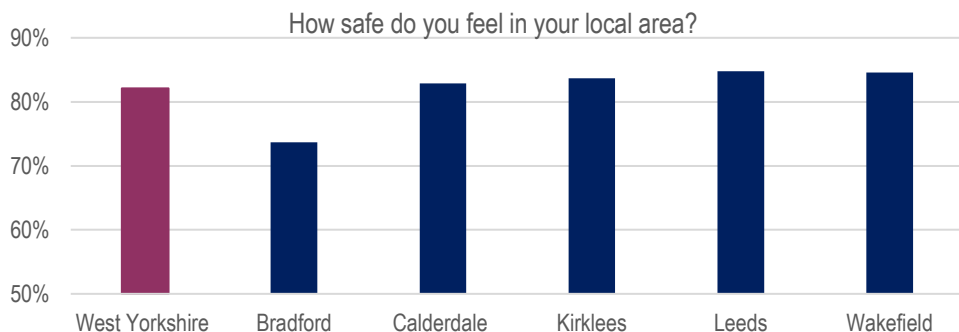


Operational functions	Dec	Sept	Jun	Mar
2015	94.3%	94.3%	94.2%	93.6%
2016	93.1%	93.1%	93.0%	93.2%
Change	-1.2%	-1.2%	-1.2%	-0.4%

**Commentary**

The proportion of police officers in operational functions currently stands at 93.1%. This is relatively high in comparison to other police forces across England and Wales. The table above shows that there has been very little change over the past two years although we have dropped by 1.2% from a high of 94.3% in December 2015.

**Objective: More people will feel safe in West Yorkshire**

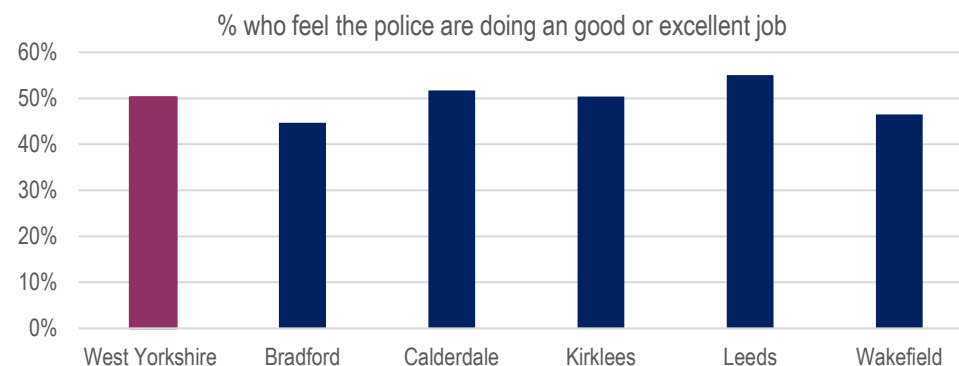


Feeling safe	West Yorks.	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield
%	82.1%	73.7%	82.9%	83.7%	84.8%	84.6%

**Commentary**

This data has been taken from the Feelings of Safety survey carried out by the OPCC in 2015 which received over 2,700 responses. It asked people how safe they felt in their local area, to which 82.1% said that they felt safe or very safe in West Yorkshire. The only district to fall under this was Bradford in which 73.7% said that they felt safe. The new Your Views Survey asks the same question and so going forward we will be able to update this figure on a quarterly basis.

**Objective: More people will think the police are doing a good or excellent job in their local area**

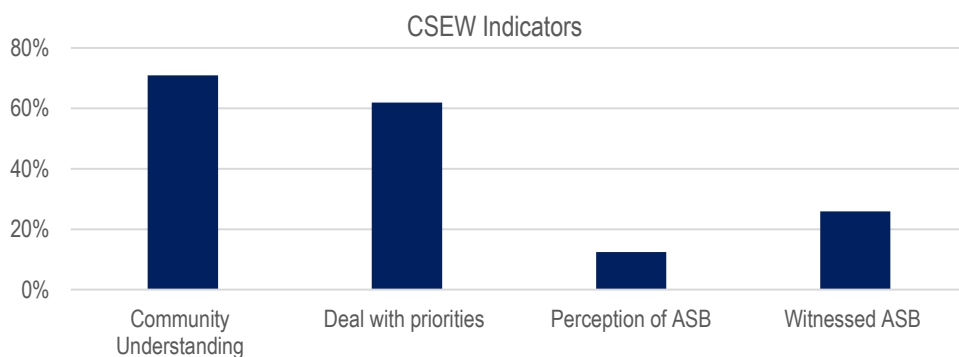


Confidence	West Yorks.	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield
12 mths to Mar 16	50.3%	44.7%	51.7%	50.4%	55.0%	46.5%
Change	-1.7%	-1.2%	+0.9%	-1.7%	-0.8%	-5.0%

**Commentary**

The data shown here is also from the Public Perception Survey and dates back to March last year, however the Your Views Survey includes the same question and so will be updated from the next quarter onwards. It does show that 50.3% of people surveyed felt that the police were doing a good or excellent job. The Crime Survey of England and Wales also asks this question with latest results (Sept 2016) showing a higher rating of 59.5% in West Yorkshire.

**Objective: More people will be confident that the police and partners will prevent crime and anti-social behaviour**



CSEW	Community Understanding	Deal with Priorities	Perception of ASB	Witnessed ASB
%	70.4%	59.9%	13.4%	25.9%
MSG Rank	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup>

**Commentary**

In the absence of the Your Views data, these indicators taken from the Crime Survey of England and Wales (CSEW) have been presented to give an overview of confidence in policing around local issues in West Yorkshire. The data shows that over 70% felt that the police had a good community understanding and 60% felt they dealt with priorities. Just over 13% thought that ASB was a problem in their local area with just below 26% of adults saying they had witnessed ASB. Encouragingly West Yorkshire was best in its Most Similar Group.

**West Yorkshire Police delivery**

The level of recorded crime has risen by 19% when the 12 months to December 2016 are compared to the previous year. This is largely due to improvements that West Yorkshire Police have made to crime recording practices and internal analysis puts the “real” increase of crime at around 4% in the same period. West Yorkshire’s compliance rate with National Crime Recording Standards (NCRS) is at 88% for total crime. Although this is not quite at the desired level yet, it is a significant improvement on the 67% compliance rate which HMIC found when they inspected West Yorkshire Police in 2014. Work continues to ensure that all necessary changes are made to improve recording practices. In the last quarter alone this has included seeking external guidance and advice around the next steps for improving recording practices, and the opening of the Force Crime Management Unit (FCMU) which positions specialist staff in initial crime recording roles to improve the allocation of cases, contact with the victim and compliance with NCRS.

With my support, West Yorkshire Police are committed to ensuring that frontline policing is protected and resourced, a key element of this is to maintain the proportion of police officers in operational functions. This currently stands at 93.1% which compares quite well to other police services although it is a slight drop of 1.2% since December 2015. The latest HMIC PEEL Efficiency Inspection graded West Yorkshire Police as GOOD overall and also GOOD at ensuring that it uses its resources well to manage demand. This is not just down to the positioning of police officers but progress has also been made in the use of digital technology to ensure that more police time is spent out in the public rather than at police stations. The ongoing Neighbourhood Policing Review will also look in depth at how West Yorkshire Police delivers its service within communities and I will work closely with the Chief Constable as this progresses to ensure that this remains at the forefront of business.

The PEEL Effectiveness inspection 2015 also graded West Yorkshire Police GOOD at preventing crime and ASB. ASB is not simply limited to disruptive youths and as such West Yorkshire Police works closely with partners to tackle all forms including road and alcohol related ASB particularly through organised partner operations, prevention and early intervention.

**PCC delivery**

Recorded crime statistics cannot be used in isolation to understand how police and partners within West Yorkshire are tackling crime and ASB. The national changes made to crime recording practices since 2014 have been well documented; these changes are necessary to improve crime data integrity (CDI) so that the public can have confidence in the information provided to them about crime. However the reality of implementing such significant changes on a national level across 43 police services means that at present it is difficult to understand how areas compare as progress has varied across the country. I have supported West Yorkshire Police in their efforts to get recording practices right and have also written to Sir Thomas Winsor to urge HMIC to inspect the police in a way which ensures a level playing field for recording crime and keeps the focus on improvements for the sake of the victim. Until we have achieved this, I will continue to look to other sources of information to fully understand what the real picture of crime is in West Yorkshire.

With the support of the Police and Crime Panel I have recently set the budget to allow the recruitment of 500 police officers and protection of Police Community Support Officer (PCSO) numbers at over 550, which will be funded by a slight increase in the police element of the council tax. This was agreed following a public consultation in which 77% of respondents said that they would be willing to support the increase.

In the latest delivery quarterly meeting I asked the Chief Constable to account for rises in hate crime and possession of offensive weapons which had increased by 62% and 44% respectively. Although we saw a real spike in hate crime reports following the Brexit referendum within a few weeks this had dropped to previous volumes. Some of the rise was also due to improved recording and some due to increased confidence in the public to report hate crimes. The OPCC, West Yorkshire Police and key partners have worked hard on campaigns around hate crime which seems to have helped. Overall the volume of recorded possession of offensive weapon related crime only accounts for 0.6% of all crime, however the Chief Constable explained that West Yorkshire Police have been very proactive around this lately with operations which have pushed the number up slightly. I will continue to monitor these volumes and support the police and partners in proactive work such as the recent weapons surrender and media campaigns.

**West Yorkshire Partners' delivery**

As outlined in the Police and Crime Plan we cannot expect to tackle crime and ASB effectively without focusing both on reducing the opportunity for crime and on managing those who commit crime. To deliver in these two areas we require the involvement of a range of partners from local authorities, health, education and community groups. Some of the work of these partners to tackle crime and ASB is outlined here.

District Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) have continued to make progress around tackling crime and ASB; Bradford CSP have recently developed 6 new posts which will deliver early intervention work with key partners particularly related to ASB, these post holders will be given delegated powers to issue fixed penalty notices for dog fouling and littering, and public space protection orders. Kirklees CSP has also developed links with the University of Huddersfield to carry out research into longer term community behavioural change around reducing crime and ASB. Leeds CSP have progressed with their burglary reduction programme which includes a review of alley-gates and where they could be of benefit as well as developing burglary profiles for student landlords around the city.

Other partner relationships continue to be developed around tackling crime and ASB; West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service are working closely with West Yorkshire Police to pilot information sharing systems around burglary and acquisitive crime. As part of the pilot the fire service have incorporated a crime prevention survey to be used as part of their home fire safety checks, information from this is then shared with the police who can use it to inform localised crime prevention strategies.

The University of Huddersfield, West Yorkshire Police and the Cubs recently teamed up to help teach youngsters how to help prevent crime. Over 100 Cubs completed a programme of activities around good crime prevention practice including designing posters for campaigns and were awarded a "crime prevention badge" at an event in November. This is a great example of partnership working to reduce crime and engage young people in our communities, and it was selected by the Economic Social Research Council (ESRC) to feature in the Festival of Social Science.

Neighbourhood Watch is the largest voluntary crime prevention group in the country and has been active in West Yorkshire for over 30 years. In October I was invited to the organisation's annual awards night along with the Deputy Chief Constable to show our appreciation for the hard work invested to prevent crime and improve feelings of safety across West Yorkshire.

**PCC delivery**

I continue to work closely with and support West Yorkshire Police and key partners in efforts to tackle crime and ASB. My team have formed a working group involving partners from across the criminal justice sector to assist with the development of a reducing reoffending strategy for West Yorkshire. My team has also been working closely with the police to develop an improved measure for reoffending which will be based on a cohort of West Yorkshire offenders, meaning that we will no longer have to rely solely on Ministry of Justice Data which is often two years old at the time of publishing.

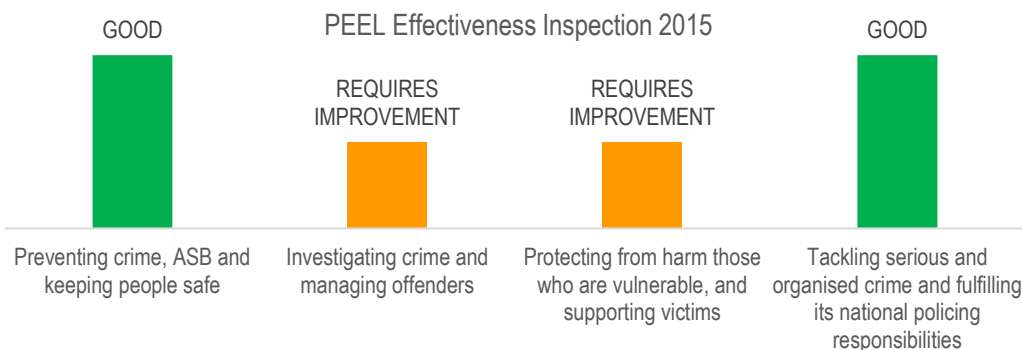
After extensive consultation with the police, partners and public, my office has developed the Your Views survey which replaces the Public Perception Survey. The questions in the Your Views survey have been informed by partner and public feedback including focus groups and will provide us with a better insight into public views around policing, community safety and the work of partners. I have been pleased with the enthusiasm to review and improve this survey shown by the police and partners and am confident that it will provide us with a valuable insight into issues relating to crime, ASB and community priorities which we can use to improve our joint delivery.

My Safer Communities Fund (SCF) has now provided over £1.5 million of Proceeds of Crime Act funding to nearly 350 community groups within West Yorkshire. Evaluation of the fund shows that over 80% of these projects focus on reducing crime and/or ASB. The most recent grant round was focused on crime prevention across all crime types and included projects working on early intervention around offenders and diversionary work.

I regularly attend a number of meetings in the community to discuss issues including crime and ASB, this offers a valuable insight as to the impact on local communities. Recently I met with Hunslet Tenants and Residents Association (TARA), Wilsden Parish Council and undertook a late night visit with Leeds Street Angels (funded by SCF) who assist those who are vulnerable, distressed, lost, or unwell in the city centre on a Friday night. I was able to see how Street Angels work in partnership with other first responders including the police who are then able to focus on those in need of more serious attention, or those who have become victims or perpetrators of crime.

I have also recently held and supported a number of partnership meetings including organisations and communities from across West Yorkshire. Recent meetings include a road safety event and my annual Third Sector conference. The focus of both of these was to listen to partners and communities, understand what is required to tackle key issues and identify key shared goals with the police, our partners and our communities.

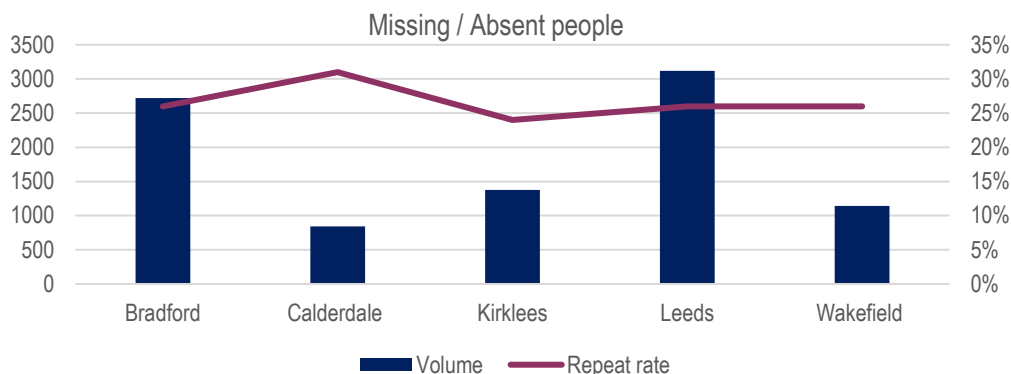
**Objective: HMIC PEEL inspections will grade West Yorkshire Police as GOOD or OUTSTANDING**



**Commentary**

The PEEL Effectiveness Inspection includes a sub-section around vulnerability, specifically looking at how effective the force is at protecting from harm those who are vulnerable, and in supporting victims. The 2016 report has not yet been published by HMIC, so the results shown here are taken from the 2015 inspection. HMIC identified four areas for improvement around West Yorkshire’s Police protection of the vulnerable, it should improve its response to; incidents including those relating to vulnerable people, missing children, victims of domestic abuse, and compliance with the duties contained in the code of practice specifically in relation to victim personal statements. West Yorkshire Police have been focusing on improving this area policing to better safeguard those at risk from harm.

**Objective: The volume of people who go missing repeatedly will reduce**



12 months to Dec 16	West Yorks.	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield
Volume	9,413	2,719	842	1,378	3,117	1,143
Repeat rate	26%	26%	31%	24%	26%	26%

**Commentary**

In the 12 months to December 2016 there were 9,413 people who were reported as missing or absent. Of these 2,451 people went missing on more than one occasion resulting in a “repeat rate” of 26%. Over 60% of the missing people were children, many of which go missing on numerous occasions. The table above shows the volume of missing/absent people across districts, which is relatively evenly spread (although Calderdale does have a slightly higher repeat rate than other districts). This is a new priority in the Police and Crime Plan and work is ongoing to raise the profile of this issue across existing partnerships and in communities.

**Objective: Safeguarding boards in West Yorkshire will comply with their statutory roles and responsibilities**

Good progress	Ongoing objectives
Improved monitoring of the uptake of advocacy in supporting adults at risk and increased auditing of safeguarding situations.	Ongoing work needed to ensure the Care Act 2015 has been embedded across all boards consistently.
Developed new training programmes and practice guidelines.	Further work is needed to improve combined action across all boards.
Promotion of various campaigns including “See Me and Care” campaign which challenges poor practice in social care.	Changes to legislation around deprivation of liberty safeguards will result in a tenfold increase in the number of assessments which will place significant demand.

**Commentary**

This is one of the new measures in the Police and Crime Plan and has been included to provide a qualitative level of detail around the partnership working arrangements across safeguarding in West Yorkshire. In each district there is an adult safeguarding board and a safeguarding children board, meaning that we have ten boards in total which each have a list of statutory roles and responsibilities that they must meet. My Safeguarding Advisor, has been helping to support activity and coordinate work across them. To help with this, I have asked that a uniform way of publicly presenting progress against these statutory roles and responsibilities is developed and will include this in my delivery quarterly report going forward. We are in the process of organising a workshop to assist with this and to identify more consistent ways of working across the adults’ and children’s boards in West Yorkshire.



**West Yorkshire Police delivery**

West Yorkshire Police have been working hard over the past two years to ensure that a strong focus on safeguarding is embedded across the organisation. Although we have not yet received the HMIC Inspection report for 2016, I am confident that they have made progress against the recommendations. Some examples of the work around safeguarding include; having crisis triage and mental health nurses embedded in four of the five district control rooms, developing good working and information sharing practices within local authorities and partners such as OFSTED.

With specific reference to the 2015 areas for improvement; West Yorkshire Police have reviewed their processes around missing children, specifically in relation to training staff around their roles and responsibilities. Additional training and support has been given to customer contact centre staff to help them better identify and respond to vulnerability. All districts are now also moving towards their safeguarding units dealing with all domestic abuse incidents including both victim care and case management. West Yorkshire Police have also made great progress around promoting the use of Victim Personal Statements which is covered later in this report.

**PCC delivery**

I have been supportive of West Yorkshire Police's efforts to focus on safeguarding vulnerable people over the past two years. In the latest quarterly meeting with the Chief Constable, I asked her for an update on the progress against the 2015 HMIC inspection report and also asked specific questions in relation to the training of staff across the organisation. I was reassured that over 500 staff across the organisation have been trained around human trafficking and that Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (CSEA) hubs are now well established in all five of the policing districts.

My office has been instrumental in the winning of the national Police Transformation Fund bid for £8.5 million. The OPCC ensured the project will develop local community and partnership links to combat this exploitation of vulnerable people.

The Chief Constable and I recently brought businesses, banking, and recruitment agencies together in a ground-breaking workshop to share and develop ideas on how to safeguard the vulnerable in our communities from modern slavery and labour exploitation which was a great success.

**West Yorkshire Partners' delivery**

Safeguarding is one of the areas which relies most on the involvement of partners. There is a vast amount of work ongoing across the different organisations within West Yorkshire. I have been able to support and fund a year-long mental health pilot in Kirklees which has created an opportunity to identify where the gaps were in resourcing for mental health interventions. The project delivers mental health support, assessment, referral and delivery interventions across Kirklees in Dewsbury Police Station (Integrated Offender Management hub), Kirklees Magistrates Court and Probation Community Rehabilitation company offices (Huddersfield and Dewsbury). The pilot is due to end in 2017 and findings will be shared across other districts.

West Yorkshire Trading Standards have also used OPCC funding to create a multi-agency team to tackle the growing issue of financial abuse of vulnerable people in relation to scams, frauds and doorstep crime. The West Yorkshire Financial Exploitation and Abuse Team (WYFEAT) comprises of trading standards officers, police officers, financial investigators and colleagues from health and social care and is a great example of how partners can work together to deliver our shared outcomes.

**PCC delivery**

The OPCC has been working with local authorities to strengthen the safeguarding of children by preparation and self-assessment against the new Joint Area Targeted Inspection (JTAI) programme. One way this has been achieved is through the development of a 'peer challenge' involving all five districts in relation to CSE and missing children. This has now been evaluated to maximise any learning and the aim is to continue this innovative way of testing and improving joint safeguarding processes.

I have also continued to drive forward anti-trafficking work on a national and international level and was recently invited to present the pioneering work taking place in West Yorkshire at an international event. Raising awareness and formalising working arrangements around this terrible crime continues to be a key safeguarding need.

I have also recently supported the University of Bradford in their work with West Yorkshire Police to identify best practice and future opportunities around online radicalisation which continues to be a significant threat across the country.

**Objective: Increase confidence of communities in their community safety partners**

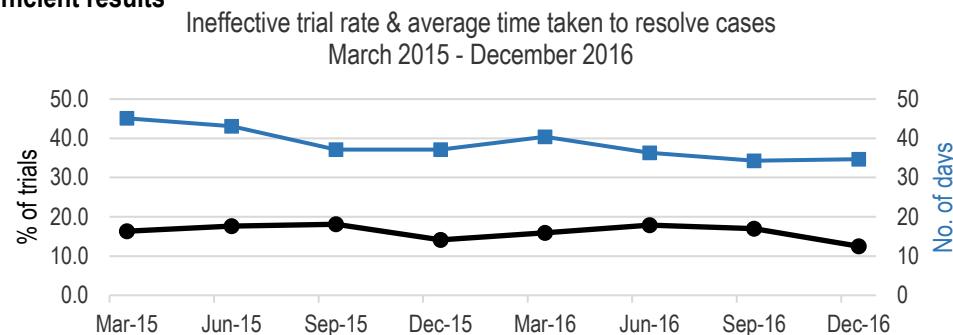


12 mths to Mar 16	West Yorks.	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield
Agree %	43.0%	41.0%	37.1%	38.1%	48.2%	42.5%

**Commentary**

This is a new measure in the Police and Crime Plan which will be met by the new Your Views survey and so will be updated with a new data set in the next report. However in the meantime, the numbers shown here have been taken from a similar question in the Public Perception Survey. It asks specifically about police and local councils and so does not fully reflect all community safety partners, but nevertheless it provides an interesting insight into the confidence that people across West Yorkshire have in key local partners.

**Objective: Ensure relevant partners are working together to achieve effective and efficient results**

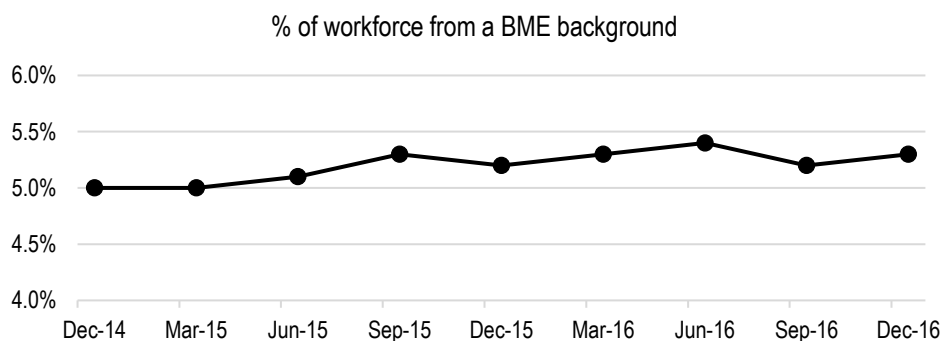


**Commentary**

At West Yorkshire Magistrates Courts, the ineffective trial rate in December 2016 was 12.5%. This is the lowest rate during the past two years – a result which places West Yorkshire 11<sup>th</sup> in the ranking of 42 police areas. The ineffective trial rate at Crown Court was 18.7% which is a relatively stable trend over time.

In December, the average time taken for cases heard at Magistrates Courts to be brought to resolution was 34.7 days, continuing a trend of falling resolution times over the past two years. The four quarter average in 2016 was 36.4 days, versus 40.6 days in 2015. Overall, West Yorkshire recorded its best Transforming Summary Justice indicator score in two years in December, with improved scores in 14 of the 17 evaluation measures. 12 of the measures recorded their best result in the period.

**Objective: Have a police service which is more representative of the people it serves**



**Commentary**

The proportion of the police service in West Yorkshire from BME communities has increased fractionally during 2016, increasing from 5.2% in 2015 to 5.3% in 2016. In December 2016, 14.1% of Police Volunteers and 11.0% of Special Constables had a BME background, but amongst police officers, the proportion is much lower at 5.3%. Encouragingly, since the start of April 2016, 7.2% of new officer recruits and 6.8% of police staff are from a minority ethnic background.

I have asked the Chief Constable to provide greater detail into the wider demographic makeup of West Yorkshire Police in the next report, including a breakdown by age, gender, disability etc. as it is important that we do not solely focus on ethnicity as a measure of how we better represent our communities.

**West Yorkshire Police delivery**

At Magistrates and Crown Courts, many changes have been introduced during the last two years under two programmes of reform: Transforming Summary Justice (in Magistrates Courts) and Better Case Management (in Crown Courts). Both programmes aim to bring greater efficiency to the criminal justice system through better co-ordination between partner agencies such as the police, the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS), HM Courts & Tribunal Service, and probation services. West Yorkshire Police's target is to provide good quality casefiles to minimise the need for the CPS to refer back for further information.

West Yorkshire Police are working hard to make the police service an attractive employment choice for all members of the community in West Yorkshire. Their Positive Action campaign has complemented the recent recruitment rounds. At our meeting, the Chief reported that since April last year, 7.2% of new officer recruits and 6.8% of Police staff recruits are from a BME background, and an increased proportion of recruits are female. I have asked that we see more data from the police which identifies the demographic makeup of the WYP workforce, including age, disability, and sexual orientation.

**PCC delivery**

The ongoing work to modernise court processes in West Yorkshire includes our plan to establish a video link direct to court from the WomenCentre based in Halifax. The link will help reduce the stress victims can experience when giving evidence in court. This project is funded through the PCC's Victim Support Services fund.

A key aspect of crime prevention and the rehabilitation of offenders is to minimise reoffending on release from detention. Led by our Interim Chief Executive, Susan Field, the OPCC will be working with partners in the coming months to establish a reoffending strategy for the county.

I regularly review West Yorkshire Police's use of long term bail and have provided reports on this to the Panel separately. Ahead of the significant legislative changes planned for April 2017, I have asked the internal audit team to carry out an audit of the use of long term bail to ensure that the transition is smooth and keeps focus on those who are currently on bail at the time of the change.

**West Yorkshire Partners' delivery**

Our partners in the CPS have recently been able to report on improvements in their conviction rates. In particular, West Yorkshire has a strong position in the national rankings for conviction rates of domestic abuse, sexual offences and rape.

The introduction of digital case management and Wi-Fi at courts will ultimately lead to more effective court processes, swifter justice and less distress for victims and witnesses. In West Yorkshire, justice reform programmes like Transforming Summary Justice will provide better trial management by improving the rate of guilty pleas at the first hearing.

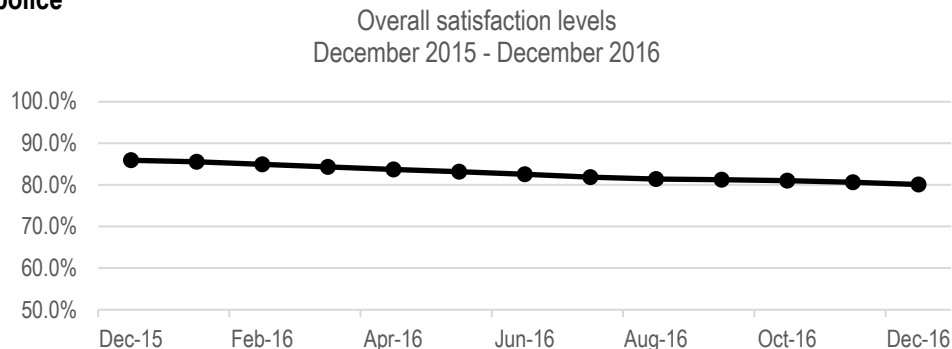
With support from Wakefield Community Safety Partnership (CSP) I held my Annual Third Sector Conference in November. This was attended by around 100 representatives from Third Sector and other statutory partners. The event was useful in identifying some of the barriers to better integration across the criminal justice sector and possible solutions to take forward, specifically with reference to information sharing, sign-posting and joint-commissioning.

**PCC delivery**

Restorative Justice (RJ) allows victims to engage with the perpetrators of their crime to help the offender understand the consequences their actions. During 2016/17, funding was awarded to West Yorkshire's five CSPs and service provider *Restorative Solutions* to deliver a more consistent approach to RJ across the districts. Partners have now established restorative justice networks across West Yorkshire. By improving the way Restorative Justice works we can make sure that the victims' voice is heard.

In time for our next quarterly performance report, we will have early results from our Your Views survey. This large-scale survey of West Yorkshire residents will collect feedback from the community on residents' perception of service the police and community safety partners are providing. Your Views will provide information to the public and partners each quarter on whether communities are seeing their crime priorities addressed.

**Objective: More victims will be satisfied with the level of service they receive from the police**



User Satisfaction	West Yorks.	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield
12 mths to Dec. 15	85.9%	79.2%	79.6%	76.9%	81.9%	79.2%
12 mths to Dec. 16	80.1%	79.2%	83.9%	86.3%	81.9%	79.2%

**Commentary**

The latest data from West Yorkshire Police’s survey of victim satisfaction shows that 80.1% of victims of crime were satisfied with the level of service they had received from the police. This figure continues the trend of declining satisfaction levels seen over the last two years. Analysis of the data has linked this fall to decreasing satisfaction with the police service’s response to vehicle crime and (to a lesser extent) violent crime.

**Objective: More victims who choose to access victims’ services will be satisfied with the service they receive**

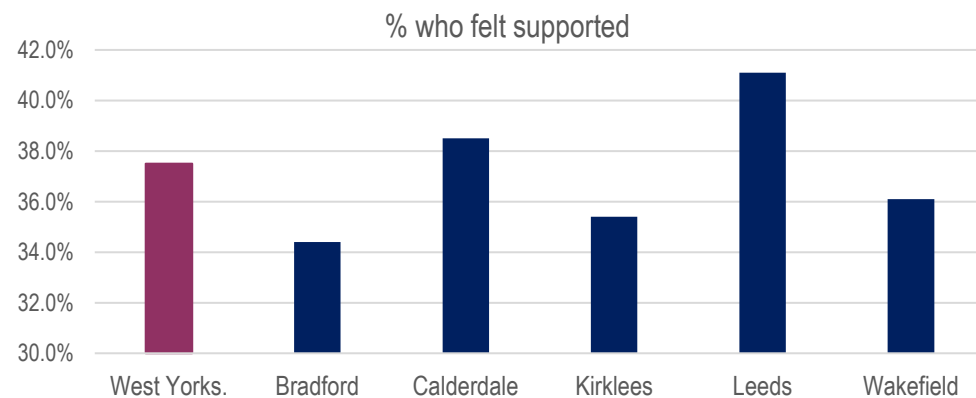


Aware of victim services	West Yorks.	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield
Yes	51.2%	49.6%	52.1%	50.2%	51.7%	52.4%

**Commentary**

Data on victims’ satisfaction with the services they receive is collected by our partners at Victim Support and WYP. Results from Victim Support will become available later this year. The chart and table is OPCC data from last year’s major public consultation survey, ‘Your Priorities, Your Plan’. There was close to a 50/50 split in terms of awareness of victim services across the West Yorkshire districts and no significant differences.

**Objective: More victims will be satisfied with the outcome of their case**



	West Yorks.	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield
Little / no support	62.4%	65.6%	61.5%	64.6%	58.9%	63.9%
Support / lots of support	37.5%	34.4%	38.5%	35.4%	41.1%	36.1%

**Commentary**

In April 2017 the Home Office will be lifting a mandate on police services regarding how they survey their victims of crime and will allow more flexibility around the questions we include. We will be asking each victim surveyed whether they were satisfied with the result of their case. In the meantime, this data shows results from the Your Priorities, Your Plan consultation; we asked whether those who had been a victim of crime in the last two years felt supported by the police and other organisations. The results show that around 37% of respondents in felt supported or very supported with Leeds having the highest level.

**West Yorkshire Police delivery**

Victims of crime have tended to give consistently high satisfaction scores for the level of service they have received from West Yorkshire Police. The current overall satisfaction score of victims surveyed is 80.6% (for the twelve months to Sept. 2016). Alongside the overall figure, there are higher satisfaction levels recorded for the 'treatment victims receive' from the police and for victims' rating of the 'ease of contacting' the police. Lower satisfaction scores are received for 'actions taken' and 'following up' with the victim.

West Yorkshire Police have identified that victim satisfaction has been in decline over the past year, and that the trend is linked to the police's response to vehicle and violent crime. One aspect of their response has been to establish a Force Crime Management Unit (FCMU), which will give victims the opportunity to contact the police to gain an update on the progress of their case.

Changes to the template for police forces' measurement of victim satisfaction are set to be revised by the Home Office within the next 12 months. This should give West Yorkshire Police the opportunity to tailor its victim satisfaction research to best suit our local needs.

**PCC delivery**

At my request, West Yorkshire Police presented a paper on victim satisfaction at January's OPCC Community Outcomes Meeting. The police's report discussed how keeping victims informed of progress had become a challenge in some cases during a time when the number of police officers had been cut. Recording crimes without deploying an officer to the scene (particularly used for some vehicle crimes) had been the police's response to service cuts.

WYP agree that it needs to improve how it communicates with victims and manage expectations of crime outcomes. As a starting point, it will reinforce the importance of victim updates as part of the training programme of new police recruits. New technology will also help – there is an alert system on mobile devices to remind investigating officers to update victims. This has reduced the number overdue updates by almost 50%.

Regaining high levels of victim satisfaction will be a target in the year ahead, and I will be monitoring progress at my quarterly performance reviews with the Chief Constable.

**West Yorkshire Partners' delivery**

Some victim support services in West Yorkshire are funded by the Ministry of Justice and commissioned through my office. The victims referral and local support service is delivered by the charity Victim Support. During 2015/16, Victim Support supported almost 90,000 West Yorkshire residents who had become victims of crime. On my behalf, Victim Support also operate, the county-wide Independent Sexual Violence Adviser (ISVA) service, and funding is also given to the three Rape Crisis Centre and Survivors UK who together support all victims of sexual violence. My website includes a directory of the support services available in West Yorkshire for victims of crime; [www.westyorkshire-pcc.gov.uk](http://www.westyorkshire-pcc.gov.uk)

Working with our CPSs, Independent Domestic Violence Advisers (IDVAs) provide specialist support to domestic abuse victims who have a high risk of harm. IDVAs act as the victim's primary point of contact and aim to secure their safety and that of their children. These important services are seeing an increase in demand as more victims of historic cases of abuse find the confidence to seek out support.

**PCC delivery**

I am pleased to have been able to match-fund and support the opening of the new victims hub in Kirklees which is a great example of partners coming together to support victims in our communities.

My team have been working to support both West Yorkshire Police and Victim Support to develop the ways in which we understand the needs and experiences of our victims. Together, we have been looking at new opportunities to gain and share information from those involved in supporting victims throughout the entire process so that we can improve our services in a coordinated way.

The latest round of my Safer Communities Fund has awarded grants to a number of victim-focused organisations working in the county. These include Hope for Justice (Bradford), who specialise in rescuing victims of human trafficking from forced labour, and Communities Who Can (Kirklees), who work with victims of crime and ABS to foster community safety through closer links with the police and fire service.

## 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>BME</b>	BME stands for Black and Minority Ethnic and is used to describe people of this ethnicity.
<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) as a result of them performing, and/or another or others performing on them, sexual activities.
<b>Community Safety Partner</b>	A number of 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, with a wider scale or reach for example fraud and bullying; and pure cyber crime where the offence can only be committed through the use of computers for example computer hacking, malicious software.
<b>Human trafficking</b>	Human trafficking is the trade of humans, most commonly for the purpose of sexual slavery, forced labor or commercial sexual exploitation for the trafficker or others. The legal definition is <i>"the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation."</i>
<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 co-ordinated 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 most similar to 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 as it can be more meaningful to compare one area with another which share similar characteristics, than, for example, a neighbouring police area.
<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.
<b>PEEL</b>	HMIC carry out a number of 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 force in a cross-topic way based on a criteria which considers the full breadth and complexity of what the police do.
<b>Risk of household crime</b>	Percentage of households in which respondents reside that have experienced any household crime (vandalism, domestic burglary, vehicle-related theft, bicycle theft and other household theft). Respondents are asked whether anyone currently residing in the household has experienced any incidents within the 12 month reference period.