



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

**Police and Crime Commissioner's  
DELIVERY QUARTERLY REPORT**

**January to March 2021**

***Keeping West Yorkshire safe and feeling safe***

## Delivery Quarterly – January to March 2021

### 1. Current Measures

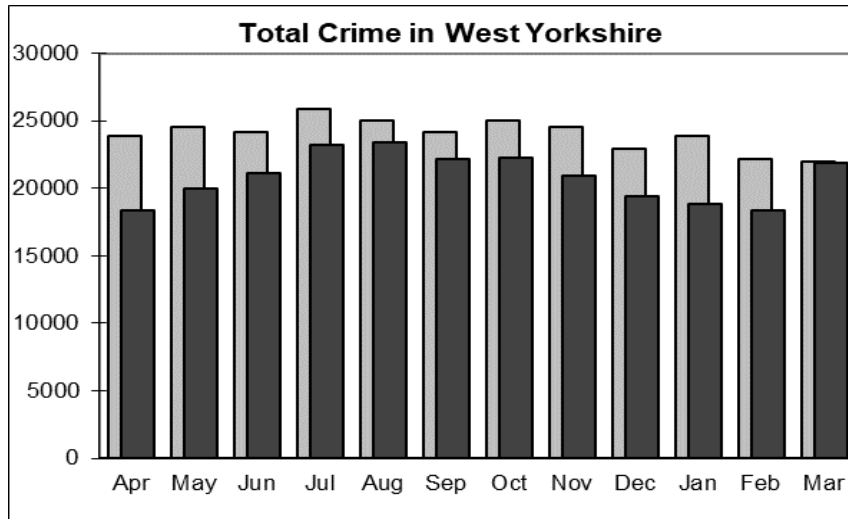
	Objective	Measures	12 mnths to Mar 2020	12 months to Mar 2021	Difference	Trend over time	Comment
Tackle crime and anti-social behaviour	Reduce the volume of crimes committed in West Yorkshire	Total recorded crime	288,183	249,927	-38,256 -13.3%	↓	
		Experience of household crime (CSEW)	13.3%	10.40%	-2.90%		12 months to March 2020. CSEW are currently undertaking telephone surveys Force results since March 2020 are unavailable
		Experience of personal crime (CSEW)	2.80%	2.80%	0.00%		
	Reduce ASB in West Yorkshire through prevention and early Intervention	Volume of ASB incidents reported and	45,381	53,825	8,444 18.6%	↑	Volume of ASB continues to increase - see main document for more detail
		Public perception of ASB in the area (CSEW)	10.90%	12.30%	1.40%		CSEW measure - see note above re: CSEW surveys
	Reduce the reoffending rate in West Yorkshire	Reoffending rates of the managed cohort (WYP Integrated Offender Management programme)	Cohort 1 1.6 Cohort 2 1.2	Cohort 1 1.2 Cohort 2 0.9	Cohort 1 -0.4 Cohort 2 -0.3	↓	This is a measure that is for the IOM Nominals on the managed cohort.
	More people will feel safe in West Yorkshire	OPCC Your Views Survey – Feeling of safety		76.3% Mar 21 only			Please note that a change in survey methodology means that comparing 2021's data against 2020's is not a 'like with like' comparison.
	Frontline policing will be protected and resourced to deter, detect and deal with criminals	Proportion of police officers in operational roles	89.80%	89.10%	-0.70%	↔	Figures relate to the percentage of officers in visible operational frontline roles, non-visible frontline roles and frontline support roles.
	More people will think the police are doing a good or excellent job in their local area	OPCC Your Views survey - Satisfaction with Local Policing		77.9% Mar 21 only			As Your Views above
	More people will be confident that the police and partners will prevent crime and ASB	OPCC Your Views survey - Confidence in CSP's response to Crime and ASB		26.1% Mar 21 only			As Your Views above
	Reduce Serious Violent Crime and especially knife enabled crime	Volume of Serious Violent Crime	1,943	1,799	-144 -7.4%	↓	Most Serious Violence has fallen by 4.9% in the past 12 months and by 5.0% since April 2020.
Proportion that is knife enabled		2,390	2,166	-224 9.4%	↓	Knife crime has fallen by 9.4% in the past 12 months whilst the latest ONS results indicates the Forces reductions exceed those nationally.	

	Objective	Measures	12 mths to Mar 2020	12 mths to Mar 2021	Difference	Trend over time	Comment
Safeguard vulnerable people	The most vulnerable people will be identified and supported	Volume of Repeat Adult Missing Persons	646	437	-209 -32.4%	↓	Relates to the number of (unique) adults who have gone missing more than once in the past 12 mths.
		Volume of Repeat Children Missing Persons	1,327	878	-449 -33.8%	↓	Relates to the number of (unique) children who have gone missing more than once in the past 12 mths.
	The police and partners will work better together to safeguard vulnerable people	Monitor volume of positive outcomes for Domestic Abuse	4,916	4,486	-430 -8.7%	↓	New measure
		Positive outcomes for Rape cases	146	272	126 86.3%	↑	New Measure
		Monitor volume of Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation offences	6,354 589	5,874 559	-480 30	↓ ↔	Following a term upward trend, the number of CSEA offences are now starting to fall. CSE offences are relatively stable
Work to improve Criminal Justice	Increase the confidence of communities in their community safety partners	Your Views survey - Satisfaction with work of community safety partners		73.30%			As Your Views above
	Develop and improve the Criminal Justice System	Progress on actions from LCJB recovery plan	New Measures explained in document				
	Changes to backlog at courts and understanding of case throughput	Use of new LCJB datasets to focus on specific problems					
	Enhance our service to victims and all criminal justice clients	Victim Satisfaction by Witness Care, numbers accessing support through DA perpetrator programme or L & D	64 Q3 only	115 Q4 only			DA Perpetrator Programme
							Liaison and Diversion Programme - see document for more details
Have a police service which is more representative of the people it serves.	Recruitment programmes which promote the employment opportunities at West Yorkshire Police for members of under-represented groups	Officers 6.0% Staff 4.7%	Officers 6.4% Staff 5.1%	Officers 0.3% Staff 0.4%	↔	Figures in this table relate to BAME representation.	
Support victims and witnesses	More victims will be satisfied with the level of service they receive from the police	West Yorkshire Police Victim Satisfaction Survey	74.9%	77.7%	2.8%	↑	Satisfaction based on all survey types inc crime victims, ASB and Safety & Welfare callers and victims of domestic and hate crime.
	More people who choose to access victims services will be satisfied with the support they receive	Proportion of clients reporting an improvement through access to support services	26% improvement	25% improvement		↔	
	Improve understanding of victims of crime	Monitor the number of self-referrals to victim services	Q3 360 referrals	Q4 497 referrals		↑	New Measure
	Reduction in number of repeat victims	Number of repeat victims for various crime types including Domestic Abuse and Hate Crime	48.1%	47.9%	-0.2%	↔	Domestic Abuse only available currently

## 2 TACKLING CRIME AND ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

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

#### 2.1.1 Total Crime



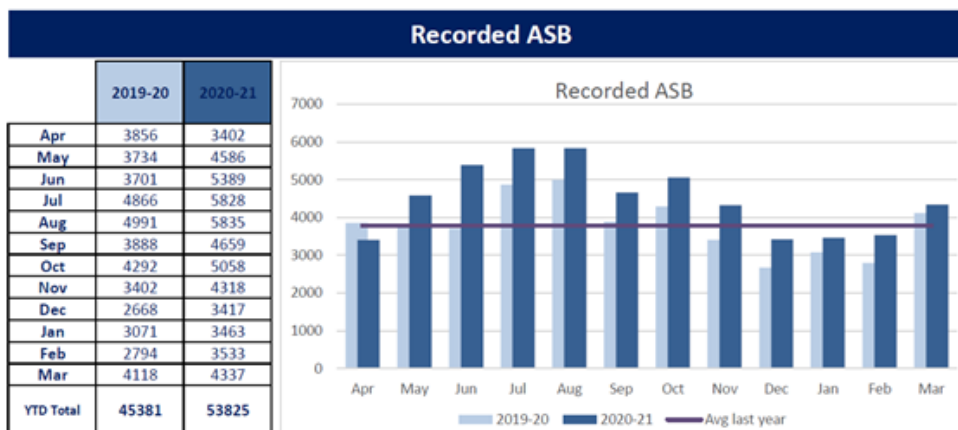
2.1.2 Total Crime has **continued to stay below** the levels experienced last year with the exception of the last month in the quarter. As lockdown restriction eased, crime has started to increase back to normal levels. But overall there was a 13.3% reduction over the whole year

Recorded Crime	West Yorks.	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield
12mths to Mar 20	-2.8%	-3.8%	-4.8%	1.0%	-3.2%	-2.5%
12mths to Mar 21	-13.3%	-11.0%	-13.2%	-15.2%	-14.6%	-11.7%
<i>Volume</i>	-38,256	-8,056	-3,218	-7,089	-15,097	-4,796

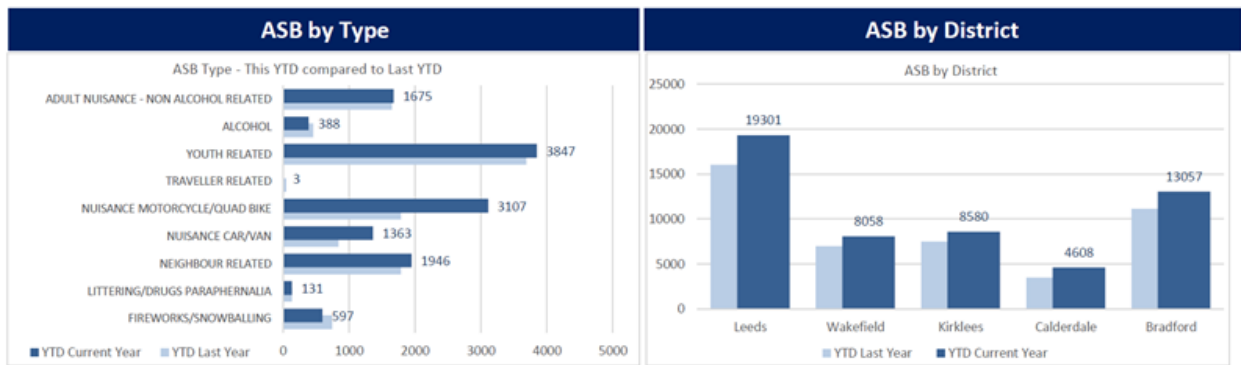
2.1.3 The latest published ONS statistics related to the 12 months to December 2020 and reported an **11.3% reduction** in West Yorkshire whereas **nationally** crime was shown to have fallen by **9.9%**. The reduction in West Yorkshire was the **14th best reduction** nationally.

## 2.2 Levels of Anti-Social Behaviour

2.2.1 As reported in the last Delivery Quarterly, **ASB has increased** month on month.



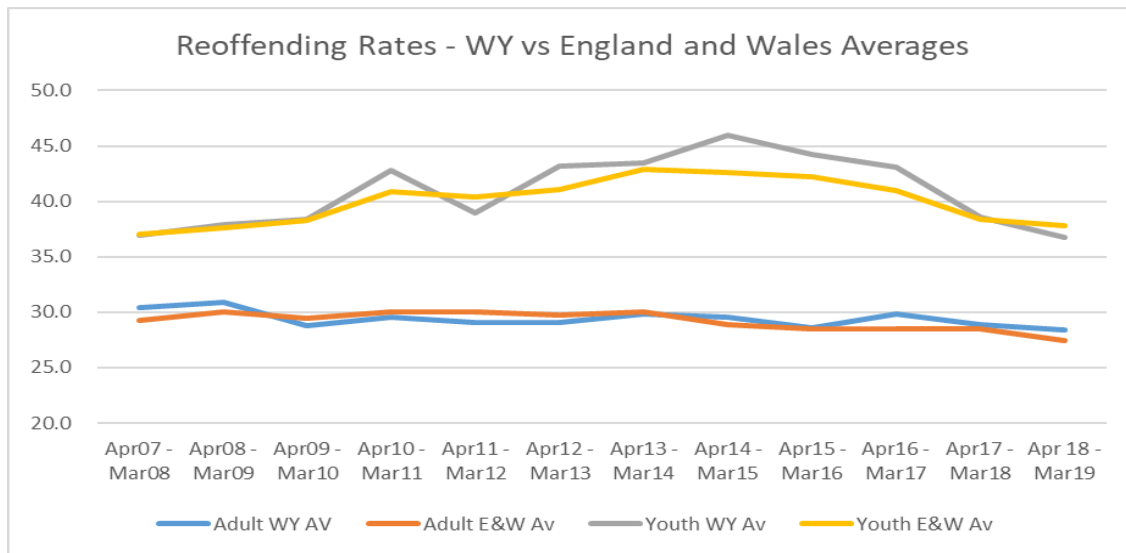
2.2.2 Nuisance motorcycle/quad bike continues to be the category with the highest increase, but after a period of decrease, there has also been an increase in Youth related nuisance.



2.2.3 In recent meetings with the Chief constable we have discussed ASB reports and ensuring that victims of ASB are managed correctly. We have agreed a focus on ensuring that crime of harassment are scrutinised to ensure that repeat victims and those who experience severe harassment are dealt with appropriately.

### 2.3 Objective: Significantly reduce the reoffending rate in West Yorkshire

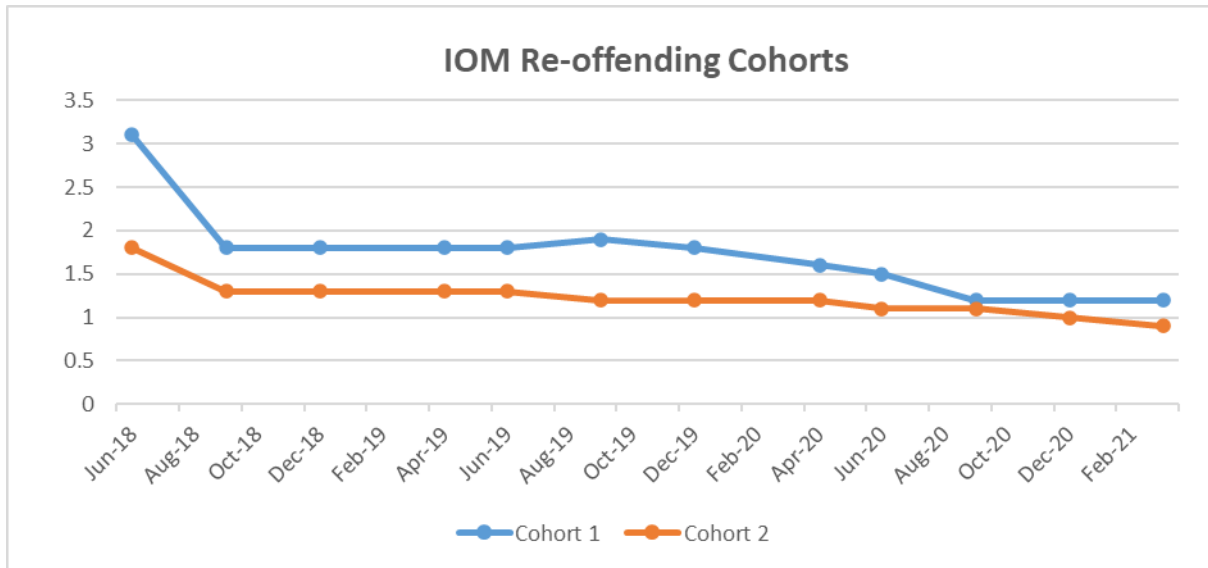
2.3.1 **Reoffending rates** taken from Ministry of Justice data record the proportion of offenders released in a given year who go on to reoffend in the following twelve months. The **most recent release** of these figures has now been published but due to timescales involved gives data up to Mar 19.



2.3.2 This data shows that reoffending rates for young people continues to be higher than for adults and in West Yorkshire the Adult Average is slightly above the rate for England and Wales as a whole, whereas the rate for Youths has been high in West Yorkshire but is now below the England and Wales rate for the first time since March 2012

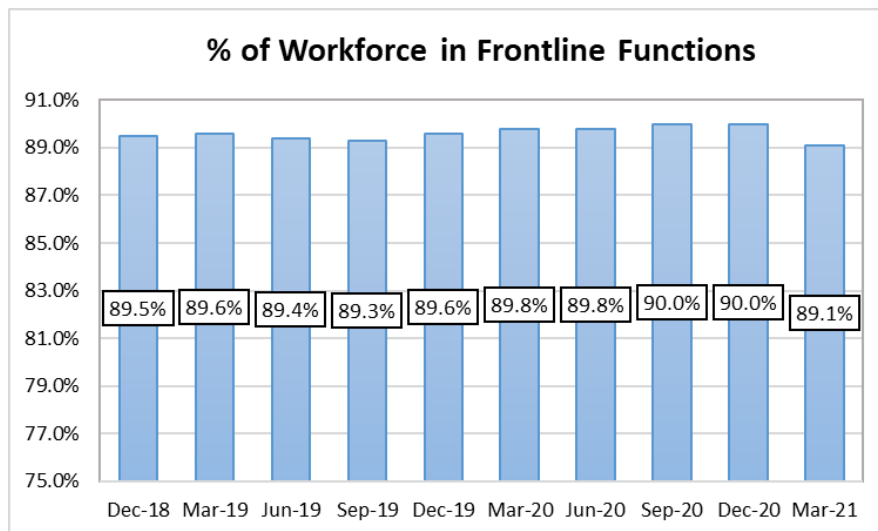
2.3.3 To track this data in **real terms** we devised a method to measure **two cohorts** who were being managed by the West Yorkshire Police offender management teams, one cohort from the **frequent offenders group** and one cohort from the **vulnerable person's group**.

The below graph shows the offending trajectory for these cohorts.



2.3.4 As can be seen, after initial large decreases there continues to be a slight **decreasing trajectory** for both cohorts in this model.

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



2.4.2 In Sept 18 **HMICFRS** introduced **new codes** to standardise how forces reported on their workforce and to determine the number and proportion of officers and staff in the following categories; 'Visible operational frontline roles', 'Non-visible frontline', 'Frontline support' and 'Business support' roles.

## 2.5 'Your Views' Survey

**2.5.1 Current measure 7** - More people will feel safe in West Yorkshire

**2.5.2 Current measure 10** - More people will think the police are doing a good or excellent job in their local area

**2.5.3 Current measure 11** - More people will be confident that the police and partners will prevent crime and anti-social behaviour.

2.5.4 This group of measures are usually taken from the 'Your Views' survey. This survey is important as it registers the public's perceptions of community safety issues, and can be explored at local authority (LA) level. In contrast, the Crime Survey of England and Wales data is only available at West Yorkshire level.

2.5.5 In March 2021 we recommenced Your Views as an online survey was conducted after a 12 month suspension of the usual postal survey during the height of the pandemic. The survey was free for any West Yorkshire resident to take, in contrast to the previous Your Views methodology where households were randomly selected to take part in the survey.

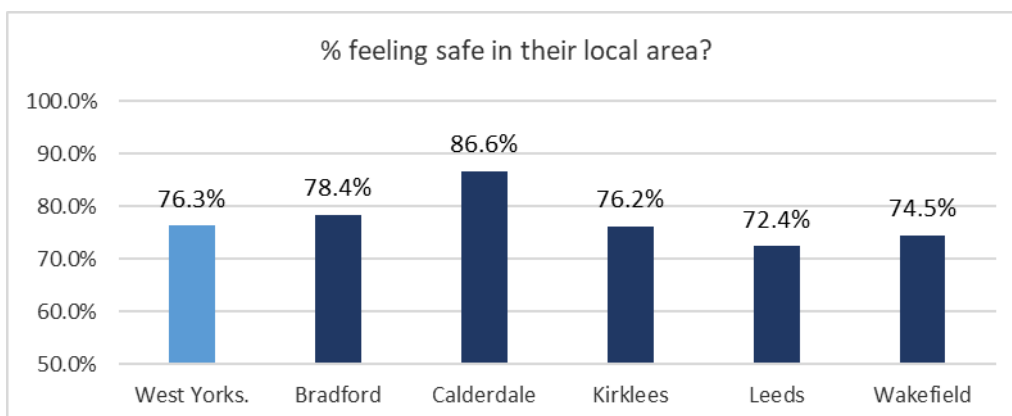
The online survey attracted a more negative respondent than we would normally expect with the postal survey. Generally, these respondents held a greater degree of concern for crime and safety issues in their neighbourhood. Despite this many of our key indicators (feeling of safety, satisfaction with the police) have remained resilient, and in most cases have lost only a few percentage points from the positive scores recorded twelve months ago.

2.5.6 The online survey attracted 2,954 responses during the 10 days when the survey was open.

### 2.5.7 More people will feel safe ...

2.5.8 76.3% of our respondents said they felt safe or very safe in their local neighbourhood. Although a strong positive response, this score is five percentage points lower than that recorded in the last postal Your Views survey of 2020.

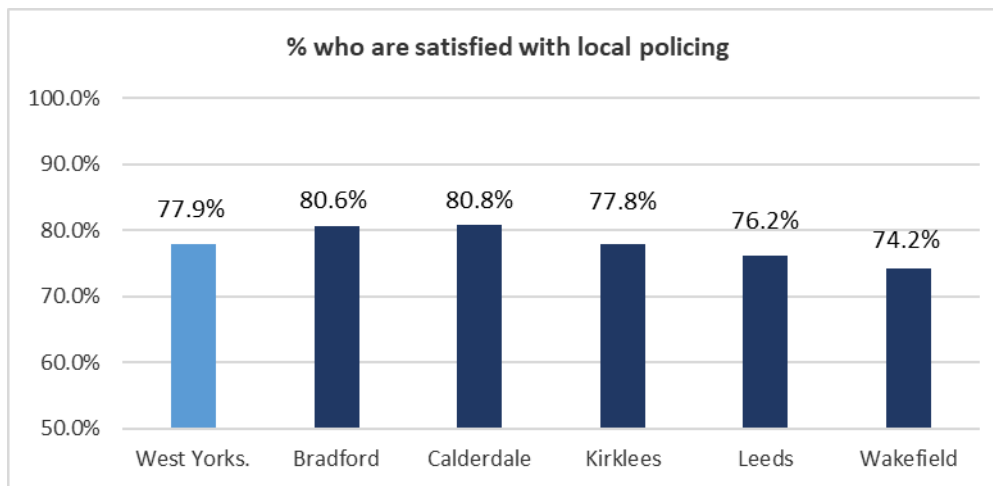
Although the pattern of scoring across West Yorkshire is broadly similar to that seen in last year's results, there is a notable difference in Leeds. Leeds' Your Views results for sense of safety have traditionally been some of the strongest recorded, but in this survey, the district recorded the lowest score (72.4% feeling safe) amongst the five districts. Two factors could influence this movement in Leeds' scoring – a real sense of change amongst residents in their neighbourhoods, or the impact of our methodological shift to an online survey. This switch could have meant the survey attracted responses from a different type of respondent than we would normally expect to see in our postal survey.



## 2.5.9 More people will think the police are doing a good or excellent job ...

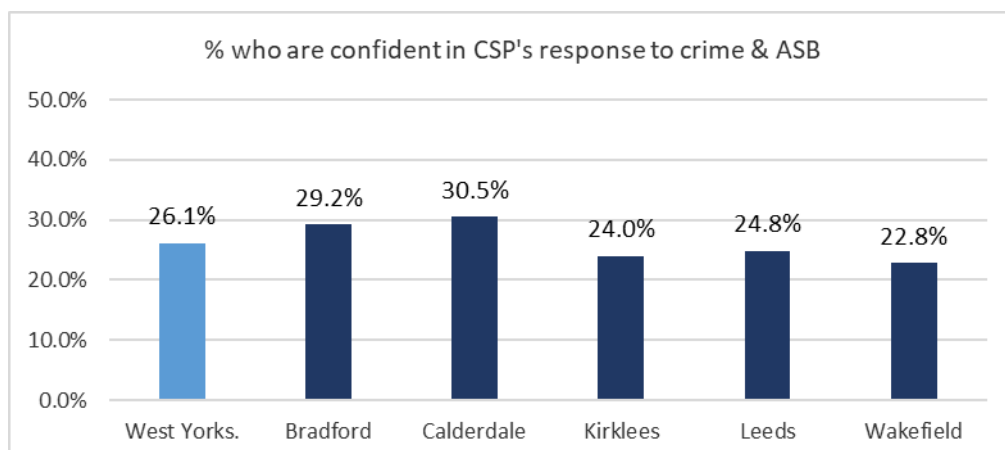
2.5.10 2020's March survey recorded one of the strongest recent results for overall satisfaction with local policing; **80.8% of respondents described WYP's work in their local area as good, excellent, or satisfactory.** March 2021's results continue the strong positive scoring seen in in **Bradford** and **Calderdale** at the start of 2020, but with slightly weaker scoring recorded in **Kirklees** and **Wakefield**. Again, it is the result from **Leeds** which is the key change for this survey's results.

The fall in positive scoring in Leeds means that West Yorkshire's overall result is 77.9% of respondents stating they are satisfied with policing in their neighbourhood.



## 2.5.12 More people will be confident that the police and partners will prevent crime and anti-social behaviour

2.5.13 73.3% of respondents to March's survey said they felt confident in the overall work of community safety partners in their area. In particular, 57.9% said they were confident/very confident in the work of community safety partners in their response to the Covid emergency. However, respondents' satisfaction with partners' ability to tackle crime and ASB was much lower; just 26.1% of respondents replied that they were confident about CSPs' effectiveness in this field. This was a much smaller figure than recorded in March 2020's postal survey.





## 2.6 New Measure: Reduce Serious Violent Crime and especially knife enabled crime

2.6.1 This new measure is to reflect the Police and Crime plan priority of **Serious Violent Crime** and to update the panel on a **regular basis** with regard to the outcomes which are nationally used to monitor the effects of the Violence Reduction Units (VRU's), one of which is in West Yorkshire. This will **not replace** the full update that is given to panel each year.

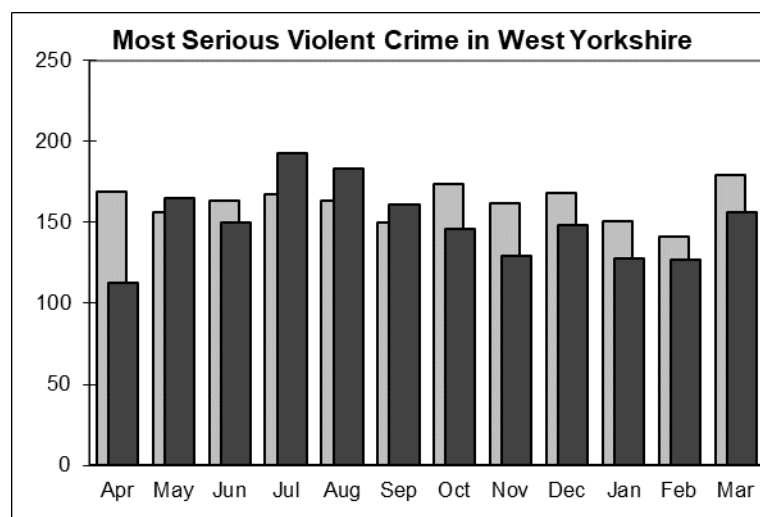
2.6.2 It was announced on the 5th February that £35m is being made available in the 21/22 financial year to continue the Government's support of VRU's. **Each of the 18 areas** who have already received **Home Office funding** for VRUs are eligible to apply for funding in 21/22. The same funding methodology will be applied using hospital admissions data for injury with a sharp object covering financial years 2015/16 - 2017/18.

2.6.3 For Delivery Quarterly the **main measures** of a reduction in Serious Violent Crime and knife enabled crime are the overarching main measures, but these are **underpinned** by a **series of other measures** which will be report on quarterly. The below table shows these measures and the current trajectory.

Crime Type	12 Months to	Mar-20	Mar-21	Change	Trend
Homicide - Non Domestic	Total Recorded	21	17	-19.0%	↓
	Victim under 25	5	5	0.0%	↔
Most Serious Violent Crime	Total Recorded	1943	1797	-7.5%	↓
	Victim under 25	631	508	-19.5%	↓
Crime involving sharp implement	Total Recorded	2390	2166	-9.4%	↓
	Victim under 25	857	755	-11.9%	↓
	Personal Robbery	648	496	-23.5%	↓
	Victim under 25	344	252	-26.7%	↓
Personal Robbery	Total Recorded	2963	2048	-30.9%	↓
	Victim under 25	1273	811	-36.3%	↓
Firearms - VAP - exc Air Weapon	Total Recorded	136	119	-12.5%	↓
	Victim under 25	64	45	-29.7%	↓

2.6.4 In line with total crime – Serious Violent crime has reduced due to the pandemic. Unlike total crime this has not been true of every month during the year

2.6.5. The below graph shows the volume of Serious Violent crime in comparison to the same month the year before.



2.6.6. The above graph indicates that when the pandemic restriction reduced, there was an increase in Serious Violent Crime. This happened during the summer months in 2020 and this crime has increased in March 2021. The work of the Violence Reduction Unit and the Op Jemlock team will look at this increase to ensure any learning can be carried forward as the roadmap to unlocking continues.

## **2.7 West Yorkshire Police Delivery**

2.7.1 Despite the long term increases in the number of Emergency 999 calls the Force are reporting **improvements in attendance rates at Emergency incidents**. In 2017/18 the Force attended 80.5% of Emergency within 15 minutes however this improved to 81.2% in 2018/19 and has improved yet again in 2019/20 to 84.3%. Performance during the latest quarter (Jan- March 2020) set greater standards with 86.7% of Emergencies being attended within 15 minutes.

**2.7.2 Tackling Serious Violent Crime** including knife related offences is a priority for the Force and additional capacity is already in place for sustained targeted prevention and enforcement activity. In addition, the establishment of a Violence Reduction Unit will deliver a multi- agency approach bringing together police, health agencies, local government, and community representatives to tackle violent crime and its underlying causes.

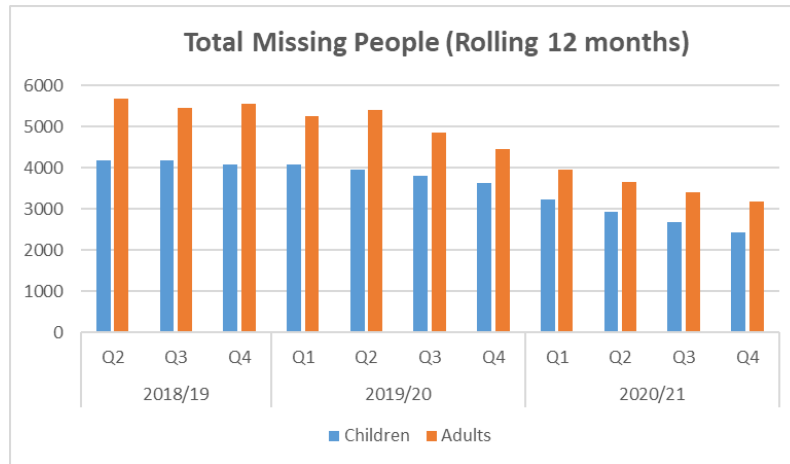
2.7.3 Embedding our **Neighbourhood Policing** structure and ethos remains a key focus for the Force over the next 12 months. Districts are working with partners to make effective Early Intervention activity 'business as usual'. A significant focus is on sharing best practice across districts and the Neighbourhood Learning Forum is a key component of this.

**2.7.4 A recent peer review of Neighbourhood Policing by South Yorkshire Police reported that** *"West Yorkshire Police have demonstrated a real commitment to Neighbourhood Policing that is embedded throughout the organisation at Strategic, Tactical and Operational levels. Staff have a real understanding of their purpose and have been provided with training and tools to reduce demand and solve problems. Partnership working is strong and embedded and the delivery of the Neighbourhood Strategy has already realised reductions in demand in a number of areas"*.

2.7.5 The **Major Crime Teams have also had some recent notable successes** at Court including on the 11<sup>th</sup> March 2020. Five men were sentenced for a total of 80 years for a murder which occurred on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2019 at Denholme Business Centre, Bradford. The SIO said "The investigation was an example of Districts and Departments coming together to deliver a quality service to the family of the victim and also provide the wider community with the reassurance that, even in such complex circumstances, the collective strength of West Yorkshire Police means we are able to meet the toughest challenges".

### 3 SAFEGUARD VULNERABLE PEOPLE

#### 3.1 Objective: Reduce the number of repeat adults and children that go missing

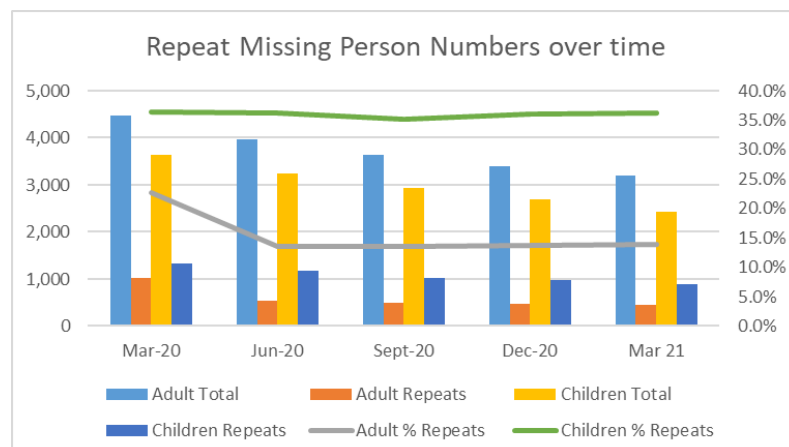


3.1.1 The numbers of missing people started to reduce in the last 2 quarters of 2019/20 and this reduction has been even more dramatic since April 2020 and unlike total crime, missing numbers have continued to reduce in this quarter.

MISSING PEOPLE 12 months to Mar 21	W. Yorks	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield
Total Missing Adults	3,190	920	263	607	1,021	315
Repeat Missing people	445	145	27	77	144	31
All Repeat rate	13.9%	15.8%	10.3%	12.7%	14.1%	9.8%
Total Missing Children	2,435	650	264	456	819	268
Repeat Missing Children	880	222	111	174	305	90
Repeat rate	36.1%	34.2%	42.0%	38.2%	37.2%	33.6%

3.1.2 The number of repeat missing people is similar across all the districts with Bradford showing as the highest number of repeat missing adults but one of the lowest repeat rate for children and, conversely, Calderdale is showing as one of the lowest repeat rate for missing adults but the highest for missing children.

3.1.3 Across time, the below graph shows that the repeat rate for children has remained stable, even with the reducing trend for missing occurrences, but the adult repeat rate dropped at the start of the pandemic and has remained low through to the end of the year.



### 3.2 Objective: The police and partners will work better together to safeguard vulnerable people

#### 3.2.1 Monitor volume of positive outcomes for Domestic Abuse

#### 3.2.2 Domestic Incidents and Crimes

3.2.1. The Force records the highest number of domestic crimes per 1000 pop in the country with around 80% of incidents resulting in a subsequent crime being recorded.

Domestic Incidents	Apr - Mar 2020	Apr - Mar 2021	Difference
W Yorks	63644	63701	57
Bradford	16731	16977	246
Calderdale	5134	4994	-140
Kirklees	10792	10624	-168
Leeds	21631	21826	195
Wakefield	9356	9280	-76

3.2.3 In the period April 20 to March 21, West Yorkshire Police attended 63,701 incidents and 71.2% of these incidents resulted in a crime being recorded.

Positive outcome rate	Apr - Mar 2020	Apr - Mar 2021	Difference
West Yorkshire	9.1%	8.7%	-0.4%
Bradford	8.3%	8.0%	-0.3%
Calderdale	10.6%	11.1%	0.5%
Kirklees	7.6%	7.7%	0.1%
Leeds	9.5%	8.1%	-1.4%
Wakefield	10.4%	10.9%	0.5%

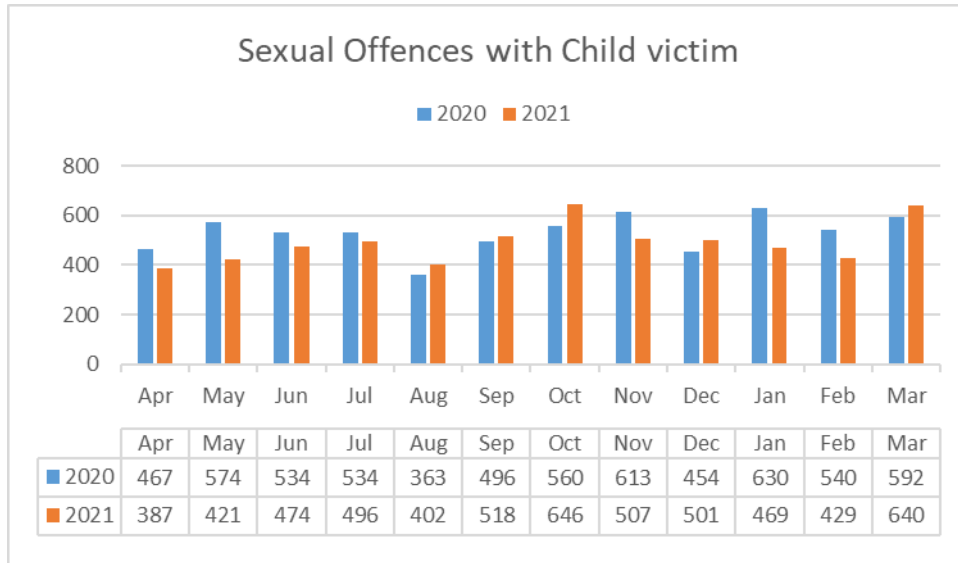
3.2.5 The **positive outcome rate** for West Yorkshire has **fallen slightly** (-0.4%) and this was discussed with the Chief Constable as part of the Delivery Quarterly Meeting this quarter.

### 3.3 New Measure: Monitor volume of positive outcomes for Rape Offences

Recorded Rape Offences	Leeds	Wakefield	Kirklees	Calderdale	Bradford	Force Total
This Year to date	972	367	560	417	825	3141
Last Year to Date	1056	453	617	390	884	3400
Difference	-84	-86	-57	27	-59	-259
Outcomes 1-8 Rate	Leeds	Wakefield	Kirklees	Calderdale	Bradford	Force Total
This Year to date	5.9%	8.8%	15.8%	9.3%	7.4%	8.8%
Last Year to Date	5.0%	4.9%	3.9%	1.8%	4.5%	4.3%
% Difference	0.9%	3.9%	11.9%	7.5%	2.9%	4.5%

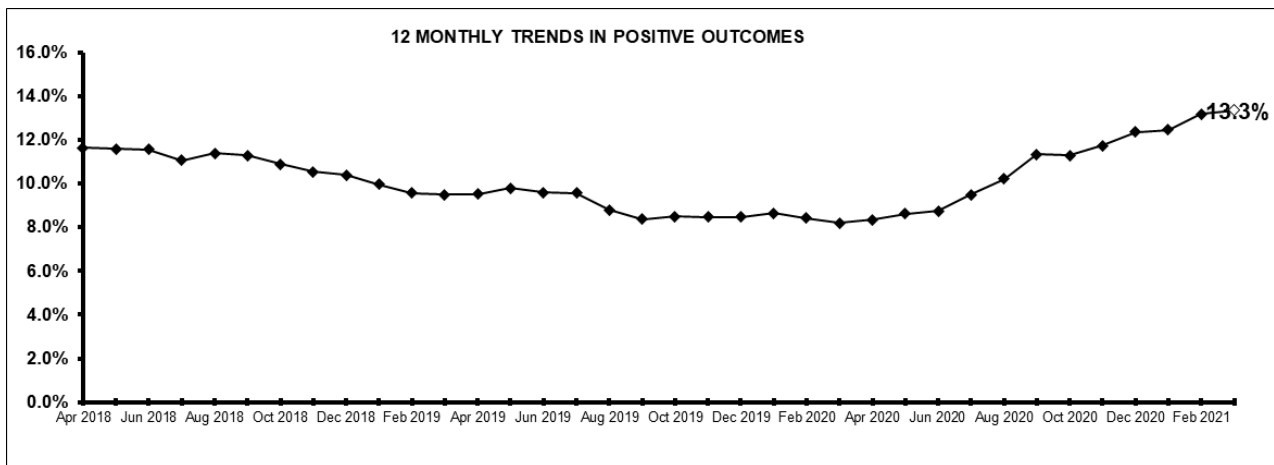
3.3.1 Between April 2020 and March 2021 West Yorkshire Police recorded 3,141 offences of rape compared to 3,400 in the same period last year, a **decrease of 7.6%**. In the same period **8.8%** of these offences recorded a positive outcome in comparison to **4.3%** the year before which is a **4.5% increase**.

### 3.4 New Measure: Monitor volume of Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation offences



3.4.1 Since Apr 2020 there has been an overall **reduction** in the number of **Child Sexual Offences** in West Yorkshire – although, as with Serious Violence, reductions were only seen during the months of lockdown and there has been increases in the months where restrictions eased.

3.4.2 After a period of decline, outcome rates for Child Sexual Offences have shown a period of increase and by March 2021 this rate was at 13.3% a 5.1% increase.



3.4.2 **Child Sexual Exploitation** has shown a **levelling off** with 589 offences at this time last year, decreasing by just 30 offences to 559 this year.

3.4.3

Measure	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Change
CSEA Offences/ of which CSE	6578 836	6354 589	5874 559	-480 -30
% CSE	12.7%	9.3%	9.5%	0.2%

3.4.4 Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (CSEA) presents a significant challenge for the Force and particularly in relation to demand associated with non-recent offences and the complexities around their investigation

### 3.5 Other Safeguarding data

Measure	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Change		Comments
Mental Health Incidents	22,386	23,902	24,388	486	2.0%	The number of MH incidents are 2% higher than one year ago and 9% higher than two years ago
Hate Incidents	8,581	8,527	8,840	475	5.1%	Race related incidents have increased by 4.4% over the past 12 months whilst sexual orientation have increased by 10.2%. Disability related hate has increased by 8.0% in the past 12 months.

### 3.6 West Yorkshire Police Delivery

**3.6.1 The Force are committed to tackling Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG)** and have adopted the National VAWG strategic plan that aims to tackle crimes that disproportionately impact on women and girls. The local Criminal Justice plan has related bespoke actions including developing a perpetrator programme for reducing repeat offending, partnership working through IOM and the Force are working with CPS in relation to the Joint National Rape Action Plan.

**3.6.2 Driving improvements in the Standards of Investigations** remains central to the Force's ambitions over the coming year. Embedding an improved investigative culture through the delivery of newly designed training packages and establishing important process change in areas such as crime allocation and prisoner handovers are delivered through the Force's 'Victims Journey' project, the purpose of which is to improve the quality of service to victims across West Yorkshire.

**3.6.3 Modern Slavery/Human Trafficking - February saw the role of Victim Navigator recruited for the West Yorkshire Area.** Funded by Justice and Care, an international charity, this is one of only five posts across the country to be established with the primary aim of supporting victims through the process to aid police prosecutions. They will work closely with the Force team to receive referrals, support operations, help with training and also link in closely with partners and other third sector from across the Force area.

3.6.4 Missing from Home Coordinators and safeguarding officers across the Force continue to do an excellent job working with partners to ensure that good procedures and safeguarding plans are in place to reduce missing incidents for our most vulnerable children and adults. The latest figures continue to show a **positive downward trend in the number of missing people** occurrences with a 16% reduction being reported in 2019/20 equating to 3,042 fewer missing person occurrences over the past year and 5,800 fewer than two years ago.

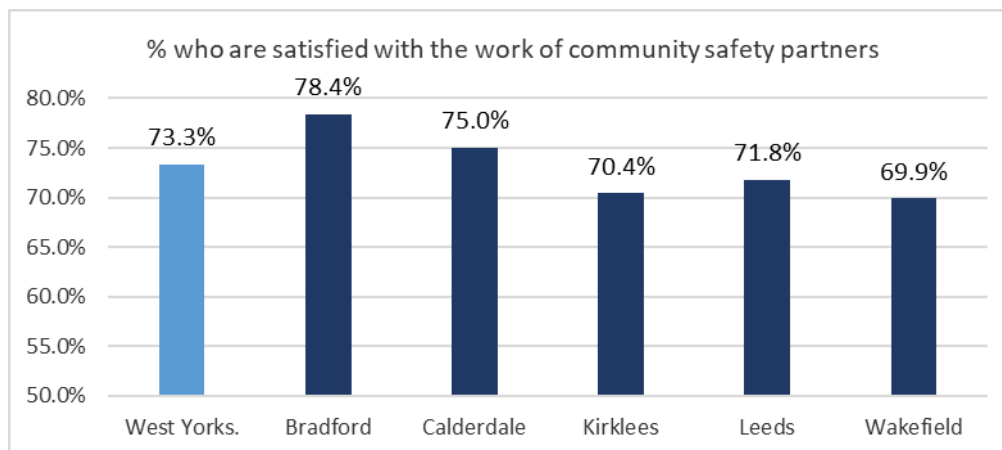
3.6.5 A new **pioneering initiative tackling County Lines** has been launched in February this year as part of Programme Precision, expanding the function providing a further proactive arm of the Force Precision Human Trafficking & Modern Slavery team. The Team now incorporates the newly formed REDIVE County Lines Intensification & Co-ordination Hub embedded within Protective Services Crime. This brings together a team of specialist officers and police staff with a range of skills and expertise from the Serious Organised Crime, Training and Partnerships Arena. The Hub are targeting Modern

Slavery and the widespread threat from County Lines Drugs Markets operating locally, across Force boundaries and beyond. The REDIVE Hub is strengthening our response to firstly identifying Organised Exploitation of Vulnerable People (OEVP) using a range of tactical options tackling this abhorrent criminality and safeguarding the most vulnerable people in society.

## 4 Criminal Justice

### 4.1. Objective: Increase confidence of communities in their community safety partners

4.1.1 Respondents summed up their sense of confidence in the overall work of community safety partners, with 73.3% describing themselves as confident/very confident in CSP's work. Respondents assess CSP performance across a bank of five measures, and stronger scoring for 'protecting the vulnerable' and 'keeping people safe' meant Bradford was the only district to record an improved score between this and last year's survey. Weaker scores were recorded in Kirklees, Leeds and Wakefield.



### 4.2 Objective: Develop and improve the Criminal Justice System

#### 4.2.1 Objective: Changes to backlog at courts and understanding of case throughput

4.2.2 The **LCJB agenda focusses on three key areas**, which were revised and reset last year, using the impact of Covid as a catalyst for change. The 3 areas are **People, Processes and Recovery**. These headings reflect the importance of prioritising those on a CJ journey, as well as the need to develop ever more efficient ways of doing things, which enhance the user experience.

4.2.3 Whilst these themes will continue, the issue of addressing the **immediate and ongoing impact of Covid** is currently key – hence the focus on recovery, and more specifically court “backlogs”.

4.2.4 During the final quarter, **progress has continued** with regards to better use of existing and increasing courts slots within the Magistrates courts, ensuring that no slot is left unused, despite an uplift in police activity with more cases charged for court than usual in the early part of 2021, combined with the cancellation of the trial blitz due to Covid related HMCTS staff shortages.

4.2.5 As of Tuesday 15<sup>th</sup> June, there were 1753 cases on police systems awaiting a first hearing and yet to reach court, which is a **steadily reducing number**. This current balance is 598 cases over the ideal TSJ listing position based upon current court slot availability. **Again, this is an improving picture.**



4.2.6 Last week, West Yorkshire Magistrates Courts provided 459 first hearing TSJ slots. This is a 30% increase on the position pre-covid, **so a big positive.**

Of 16 TSJ courts across Adult, Youth and Domestic abuse **only** the Leeds GAP court is **more than one week beyond TSJ timescales.** This week, both Bradford GAP and NGAP were within the 1-week period **for the first time** since the pandemic began.

4.2.7 Recovery is dependent upon the number of new cases coming into the system; higher police charging will stem progress, whilst weeks with lower than average cases we improve our position.

**June 21<sup>st</sup>** was expected to see the removal of all social distancing restrictions and thereby **allow increased footfall within the court** which would see an accelerated return to an equilibrium position. As this has been **delayed to July 19<sup>th</sup>** progress will continue at a **slower level.**

**4.2.8 In summary first hearing data is all going in the right direction with fewer cases waiting, more cases being heard in a timely manner, more courts returning to TSJ timescales and the ability to keep pace despite a higher than average volume charged.**

4.2.9 Overall, our timescale for recovery both locally and nationally **continues on the correct trajectory,** however Partners must continue to devise ways to **absorb this increased workload,** and maintain the increased capacity to establish a **new and improved “norm”** through the Efficiency and Effectiveness group, which is tasked by the LCJB.

4.2.10 Concerning the **Crown Court,** the situation continues on from this, albeit sterling efforts were made locally, during the third and final quarter, with **Leeds and Bradford Crown Courts** leading the way **nationally** in the roll out of **Plexiglas screening** and additional accommodation for jury deliberation through use of **portakabins.** This allowed HMCTS to use and reopen almost as many courtrooms as the pre-Covid level, albeit the months in between mean that the **“forward load” is substantial,** with over a year’s wait for a hearing in the majority of cases.

4.2.11 Nevertheless progress continued between Oct and Dec last year in ensuring that the best use of the **Cloud Video Platform** was made, so that as many witnesses as possible, both professional and civilian, interacted with the court process using a virtual link, reducing footfall within the court estate. In addition, **multi-handed cases** were re-introduced during the final quarter, allowing the trials of multiple defendants to progress. A reduction in restrictions will **further improve capacity issues,** including in the use of remote video sites, which are currently hampered where rooms are not big enough to accommodate social distancing.

4.2.12 The **task and finish group** looking at **“live links”** and how to **utilise the facilities** we have around the county to provide **remote access to court,** continues to work through the issues which this presents. This also includes the further developments of the Leeds S28 pilot, where a Victim’s pre-recorded evidence for crown Court Trials will soon be facilitated using the SARC.

4.2.13 Movement of **civil cases** elsewhere into the **“Nightingale Court”** at Cloth Hall in Leeds, continues, and whilst West Yorkshire did not qualify to receive a so-called **“super courts”** the feared

possibility of court staff strikes, did not come to fruition, and HMCTS have had success in their ongoing recruitment.

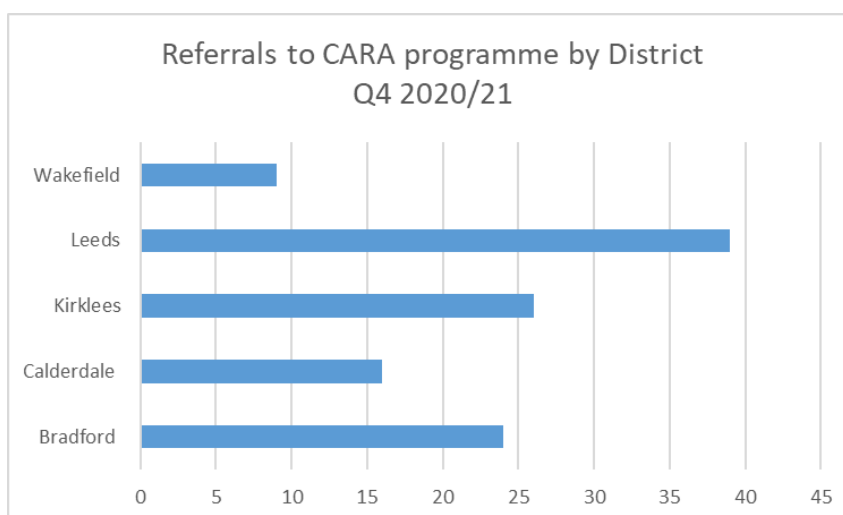
4.2.14 However, the human cost of the pandemic is clear in the latest figures which show that because of the Crown Court backlog, there are now approaching **double the amount of victims and witnesses** in the CJ system, than pre-covid. This is due to a much slower throughput; the same or more coming in, but fewer exiting the system. In addition, this has put a **huge strain on all staff and organisations** who are supporting these victims and witnesses, who are breaking point.

4.2.15 The Mayor, has expressed her desire to continue to lobby at a **national level** to address these ongoing issues, supporting the tireless work of HMCTS locally, whilst challenging the Government to understand the **magnitude and complexity** of the severe challenges for victims and offenders, and their professional advocates which this ongoing failure of the justice system is creating.

### 4.3 Objective: Enhance Our Service to Victims and all Criminal Justice Clients

4.3.1 The **OPCC funded CARA programme** is the first West Yorkshire-wide rehabilitation programme for lower-risk domestic abuse perpetrators. The programme is designed to **break the cycle of domestic abuse** at an early stage by educating and holding offenders to account for their actions. CARA's **first workshops** were held in **Q3 2020/1**, In total, **115 people** were referred to the programme by West Yorkshire Police **during Q4**; 80% of referrals were male.

4.3.2 Details on the outcomes of participants in the programme will be recorded as the project develops in the year ahead.



#### 4.3.3 West Yorkshire Liaison and Diversion

4.3.4 **Liaison and Diversion** works with vulnerable adults and young people who come into contact with the criminal justice system, with the aim of **diverting individuals away** from crime and into health, social care or other support organisations.

4.3.5 **3,100 individuals** (adults) were screened by the Liaison and Diversion service between April 2020 and March 2021 compared to 3,200 for the same period between Apr – March 2020, this, despite

the challenges to the service brought about as a result of the pandemic. Engagement levels across all ages has remained consistently high. The service sees **high engagement** across both male and female service users.

#### 4.3.6 Outcomes West Yorkshire

Between April and March 2021 the service made **4,500 adult pathway contacts** to ensure clients were already in service or provided with appropriate support. **60%** of these were recorded as formal referrals into external support services or agencies.

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

4.4.1 Improvement in BAME representation in the workforce is a **key measure** in the Force Inclusion Strategy. The Census 2011 identifies that in West Yorkshire, persons from a BME background account for 18.2% of the population. The tables below provide the latest position in relation to BME representation for Police Officers and Police Staff and how this has changed over time. The latest position indicates that **6.0%** of the Force **workforce** and **6.4%** of **Police Officers** are currently from a BAME background which represents an **increase** compared to December 2015. **Small improvements** are reported across the range of roles.

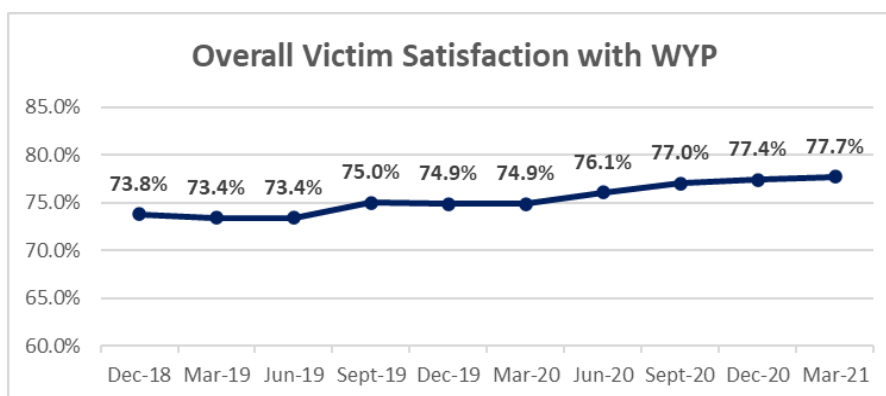
Type	Dec-15	Dec-16	Dec-17	Dec-18	Dec-19	Mar-21
Officer	5.2% (241)	5.3% (250)	5.6% (280)	5.8% (301)	6.0% (322)	6.4% (363)
Staff	3.5% (114)	3.8% (133)	4.0% (145)	4.2% (156)	4.5% (178)	5.0% (206)
PCSO	5.5% (32)	5.2% (27)	6.9% (42)	5.8% (36)	6.1% (37)	6.0% (34)
Specials	10.1% (98)	11.0% (68)	12.5% (51)	13.3% (48)	11.0% (37)	11.2% (30)
Volunteers	9.6% (20)	14.1% (35)	17.7% (40)	13.4% (27)	12.2% (23)	8.2% (12)
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.2% (505)</b>	<b>5.3% (513)</b>	<b>5.6% (558)</b>	<b>5.6% (568)</b>	<b>5.7% (597)</b>	<b>6.0% (645)</b>

4.4.2 The **current recruitment** campaign shows that in the year to date the Joiner BAME rate is **10.2%** so although this is higher than the current force rate, it is still **below the BAME population rate** of 18.2% and much lower than required to bring our overall rate up to be on par with our population rates.

## 5 Supporting Victims and Witnesses.

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

5.1.1 This is the current measure from the **victim satisfaction survey** that is compiled by West Yorkshire Police. There are a variety of crimes reviewed as part of this survey and detail is provided for our Community Outcome Meeting on a regular basis, which looks at the detail behind this measure.



5.1.2 In this survey, victims are asked to **comment on services** they have received from the police following an incident. The West Yorkshire level results in the table differ from those of the districts as they also include the service provided by the force's central customer contact centre and Force Crime Management Unit.

5.1.3 Out of the **9,727 victims/callers surveyed** during the 12 months to March 2021 **77.7%** said they were satisfied with the overall service provided, by the police, which is a **significant increase** of 2.8 percentage points in comparison to the previous 12 months, and the highest level seen for over 3 years.

5.1.4 There have been **significant increases** in the level of overall satisfaction for both attended and unattended crimes and incidents. Levels for attended crimes and incidents now stand at **82.1%** and, whilst satisfaction levels for unattended crimes and incidents are significantly lower than those seen for victims of attended crimes, they have increased up to **70.3%**.

User Satisfaction	West Yorks	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield
12 mths to Mar 21	77.7%	77.9%	81.1%	81.4%	81.4%	78.4%
12 mths to Mar 20	74.9%	73.5%	74.4%	77.0%	77.6%	78.1%

### 5.2 Objective: More victims who choose to access victim's services will be satisfied with the service they receive.

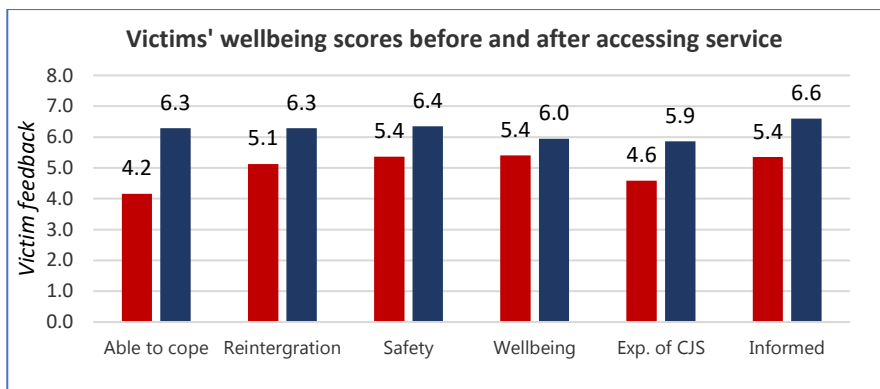
5.2.1 The current measure looks at the before and after intervention outcomes for victims accessing the West Yorkshire Victim Support service. Although the way that services have been offered to

victims has changed in its nature – to a more virtual space, the service has continued to offer support, so the **outcomes are still relevant**.

### 5.2.2 Commentary

Victim Support (VS) received just over **18,000 referrals** during Q4 (a similar level as was seen in Q3), the majority of which (15,900) were referred after contact with the police. Those contacting the service are frequently **victims of violent offences** (with or without injury), with domestic violence a common theme. 1,600 referrals originated from **Action Fraud**.

Victim Support’s (VS) services help victims by arranging peer support, building self-confidence, and helping with personal security. When accessing VS services, victims are asked to score their sense of safety, and five other personal wellbeing measures. The chart shows how victims progress during their contact with VS. Overall, the latest data to March 2021 shows that victims’ scores **improved by 25%** following VS support. Commonly, victims benefit from raised awareness of support services available to them.



### 5.3 Improve Understanding of Victims of Crime

5.3.1 Referrals to our core victims support services usually originate following contact with the police. A **small proportion of Victim Support’s caseload are ‘self-referrals’** – people who have initiated contact directly with the service. An increasing number of self-referrals could be seen of an indication that the service has become embedded as a trusted resource for the wider community.

5.3.2 In Q4, **497** people self-referred to the Victim Support service. In total, there have been 1631 self-referrals in the 12 months to Q4. This represents a **39% increase in self-referrals on the previous 12 month period**.

### 5.4 Number of repeat victims for various crime types including Domestic Abuse.

Victim Repeat Rate	Year to Date	Last Year to Date	Difference
Overall Victim Repeat Rate	47.9%	48.1%	-0.2%
Bradford	46.1%	47.2%	-1.1%
Calderdale	47.1%	48.3%	-1.2%
Kirklees	48.7%	48.9%	-0.2%
Leeds	48.8%	48.0%	0.8%
Wakefield	49.1%	48.9%	0.2%

5.4.1 The victim repeat rate has **fallen in all areas** apart from Leeds and Wakefield when comparing the current year to date (Apr 20 – Mar 21) with the same time last year. The repeat victim rate in Domestic Abuse cases gives an indication of the work of both the police and districts with the victims of domestic abuse. These repeat victims are more likely to be in the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) process and receive support from various support services.

## 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>	BME 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) 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 (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, or use of malicious software).
<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 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 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 which share similar characteristics, rather than, for example, comparison with 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>	HMICFRS 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 police force in a cross-topic way based on criteria which considers the full breadth and complexity of what the police do.