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**Report to:** Police and Crime Panel

**Date:** 10<sup>th</sup> September 2021

**Subject:** Delivery Quarterly Report Q1

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**Report of:** Alison Lowe, Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime

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

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## 1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

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- 1.1. The attached performance report aims to set out a summary of the performance information scrutinised, and the issues raised in the Delivery Quarterly meeting in relation to the delivery measures contained in the Police and Crime Plan and some wider environmental scanning.
- 1.2. The report contains an overview of all the measures from the Police and Crime plan along with sections summarising progress made in the last quarter.
- 1.3. The data included in the report comes from several sources of national and local information, including police performance reporting, data from the Mayor's Policing and Crime Team, Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS) inspection reports, the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW), the WYP user satisfaction survey, and Ministry of Justice and Local Criminal Justice Board (LCJB) data.
- 1.4. Data contained within the report covers the 12 months to June 2021 unless otherwise stated. Please note that data sources were correct and up to date at the time the report was produced. The data may have changed or moved on slightly since this report was published as crime and community safety is a continually developing area. It is important to note that this is not an exhaustive account of delivery activity in West Yorkshire but rather an overview to present any issues and provide reassurance.

## 2. INFORMATION

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- 2.1. On the 22nd of June 2021 I held the delivery quarterly meeting with the Chief Constable to discuss the data and issues highlighted within the report and the progress against the delivery measures in the Police and Crime Plan.

- 2.2. There are some key considerations that I am keeping in mind when looking at performance over the past 12 months, and I will continue to consider going forward:
- 2.3. The Police and Crime Plan 2016-21 is still the mechanism for holding the police to account until the new plan is constructed. Some of the measures for the plan were put on hold due to the pandemic, but where this has happened, this is made clear in the document.
- 2.4. Managing the pressures placed on the police and our partners continues to be a challenge. I am committed to ensuring that West Yorkshire Police have the resources they need and are working efficiently with partners to deliver the service that communities need and deserve.
- 2.5. I am also committed to ensuring that the Criminal Justice system works effectively and continue to drive this through the Local Criminal Justice Board.
- 2.6. **Key issues discussed included:**
- 2.7. Child Sex Offender Disclosure Scheme and the Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme – discussion took place about the work that takes place for the schemes. The numbers for all these orders have been rising and the force now included an online option to make it easier for victims to request a disclosure.
- 2.8. Mental Health training – discussion on the current training for the Police regarding their interactions with the public. An inspector in the Safeguarding Central Governance Unit is exclusively looking at the force approach. There is a current project to give health partners access to suicide data from West Yorkshire Police and this was given positive affirmation.
- 2.9. Discussion on the current Crime Trends. The positive reduction in Serious Acquisitive Crime was discussed, but it was seen that other areas were now increasing. It was agreed that due to our focus on crime recording, we were still seeing more crimes recorded for areas such as harassment and violence without injury, but it was agreed that this gives a better service to the victim, and this should continue to be the focus.
- 2.10. The Delivery Quarterly report will be made available on the Policing and Crime website for the public to consider.
- 2.11. The full Delivery Quarterly report is attached as Appendix 1

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

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- 3.1. Equality, Diversity and inclusion are key parts of the Delivery Quarterly particularly evidenced by the key measure of 'having a police service which is more representative of the people it serves'.
- 3.2. The Police and Crime plan (from which the Delivery Quarterly draws its measures) had an equality impact assessment before publication.

## 4. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

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4.1. None

## 5. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

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5.1. Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 sets out the requirement for the Mayor to issue a Police and Crime Plan as soon as practicable after taking office and, in any case, before the end of the financial year (31 March) in which the Mayor is elected.

5.2. The Police and Crime Plan should determine, direct and communicate the Mayor's priorities for their local area during their period in office, the Delivery Quarterly report updates the Police and Crime panel on these priorities and includes:

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

## 6. EXTERNAL CONSULTATION

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6.1. The Police and Crime plan was subject to extensive external consultation and the measures which form the main part of the Delivery Quarterly was part of that consultation

## 7. RECOMMENDATIONS

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7.1. That the Police and Crime panel note this report

## BACKGROUND PAPERS AND APPENDICES

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Appendix 1 - Delivery Quarterly Report

## CONTACT INFORMATION

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Appendix 1.



**Tracy Brabin**  
**Mayor**  
of West Yorkshire  
Policing and Crime



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

**West**  
**Yorkshire**  
Combined  
Authority

# Delivery Quarterly

Quarter 1 – April to June 2021



## 1. Current Measures

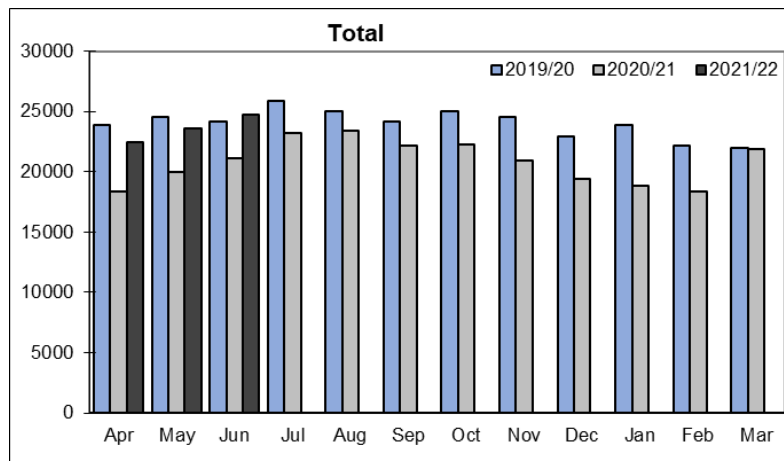
	Objective	Measures	12 mnths to June 2020	12 months to June 2021	Difference	Trend over time	Comment
Tackle crime and anti-social behaviour	Reduce the volume of crimes committed in West Yorkshire	Total recorded crime	275,109	261,182	-13,927 -5.1%	↓	All districts have seen reductions in crime during the last 12 months. The force has seen an increase of 18.9% since April 2021 but a 2.5% reduction against 2019
		Experience of household crime (CSEW)	na	na	na		12 months to March 2020. CSEW are currently undertaking telephone surveys. Force results since March 2020 are unavailable
		Experience of personal crime (CSEW)	na	na	na		
	Reduce ASB in West Yorkshire through prevention and early intervention	Volume of ASB incidents reported and	48,195	52,064	3,869 8.0%	↑	Volume of ASB continues to increase - see main document for more detail
		Public perception of ASB in the area (CSEW)	na	na	na		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 1.0 Cohort 2 1.0	Cohort 1 -0.6 Cohort 2 -0.1	↓	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			See main document for more detailed information.
	Frontline policing will be protected and resourced to deter, detect and deal with criminals	Proportion of police officers in operational roles	89.80%	88.70%	-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	1,885	1,949	64 3.4%	↔	A small increase in Most Serious Violence has been reported in the last 12 months, but levels remain consistent with those pre-pandemic
Proportion that is knife enabled		2,415	2,269	-146 6.0%	↓	Knife crime has fallen by 10.1% in the past 12 months and by 8.6% since April 2020.	

	Objective	Measures	12 mnths to June 2020	12 months to June 2021	Difference	Trend over time	Comment
Safeguard vulnerable people	The most vulnerable people will be identified and supported	Volume of Repeat Adult Missing Persons	533	433	-100 -18.8%	↓	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	1,174	919	-255 -21.7%	↓	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	4,607	4,163	-444 -9.6%	↓	
		Positive outcomes for Rape cases	151	312	161 106.6%	↑	
		Monitor volume of Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation offences	5995 483	6331 481	376 2	↕ ↔	CSE offences are stable, but CSA offences have seen an increase (see document for more detail)
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	148 Q1 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 6.4% Staff 5.0%	Officers 6.6% Staff 5.0%	Officers 0.2% Staff 0%	↔	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	76.1%	76.9%	0.8%	↔	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	25% improvement	27.7% improvement		↑	Baed on figures for Q4 2020/21 vs Q1 2021/22
	Improve understanding of victims of crime	Monitor the number of self-referrals to victim services	Q4 497 referrals	Q1 469 referrals		↔	Baed on figures for Q4 2020/21 vs Q1 2021/22
	Reduction in number of repeat victims	Number of repeat victims for various crime types including Domestic Abuse and Hate Crime	47.4%	47.3%	-0.1%	↔	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 As agreed in previous meetings, the crime figures which now compare against last year (which is the normal comparison), are now not useful due to the pandemic, so the figures for the same period in 2019/20 will also be included as an example of a more 'normal' year.

2.1.3. When looking at the current quarter in isolation, Total Crime has **continued to stay below** the levels of 2019/20 although they are now well above last year when we were in full lockdown. The increase is 18.9% in comparison to last year but a decrease of -2.5% when compared to the same period in 2019/20.

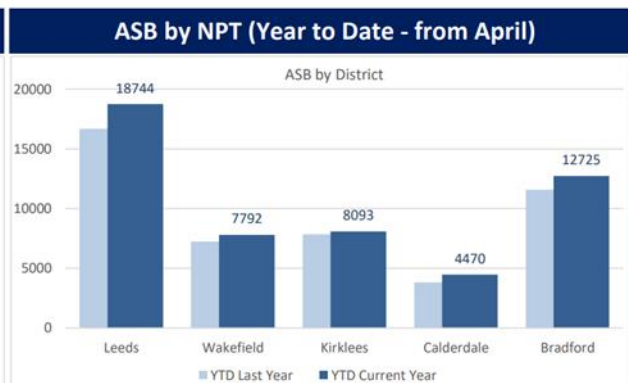
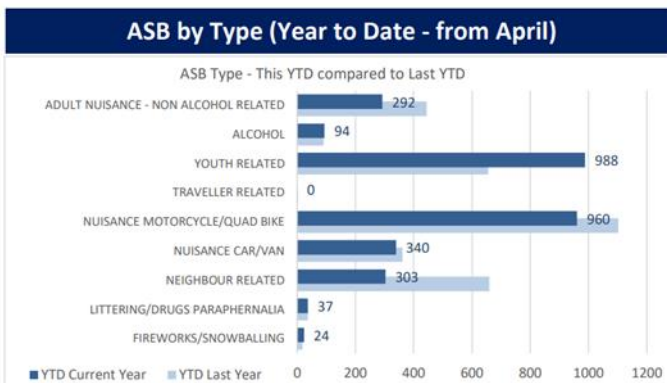
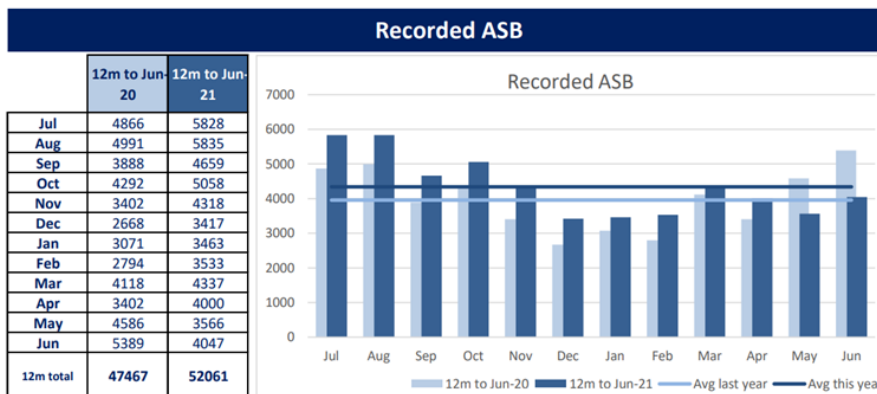
2.1.4 For the rolling 12-month data, the totals are still showing decreases, but this decrease is shrinking as the effect of the release from the pandemic is seen.

Recorded Crime	West Yorks.	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield
12mths to June 20	-7.1%	-6.6%	-8.1%	-5.8%	-8.4%	-5.6%
12mths to June 21	-5.1%	-4.0%	-5.8%	-7.5%	-4.7%	-4.6%
<i>Volume</i>	-13,927	-2,798	-1,356	-3,334	-4,618	-1,821

2.1.5 The latest published ONS statistics relate to the 12 months to March 2021 and reported an **13.3% reduction** in West Yorkshire whereas **nationally** crime was shown to have fallen by **13.1%**.

## 2.2 Levels of Anti-Social Behaviour

2.2.1 The month of April continued with the higher numbers of ASB figures seen in previous Delivery Quarterlies in comparison to the previous 12 months, but the totals in May and June were lower than the same time last year.



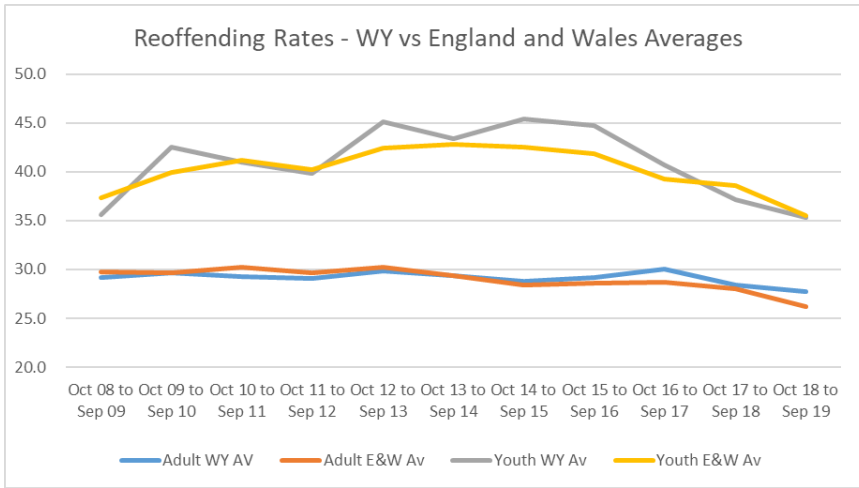
2.2.1 The above chart looks at the trends just for the first quarter of this year compared to the same quarter last year. During lockdown the main areas of increase were that of nuisance motorcycle / quad bike and neighbour related nuisance. These areas are now on a reducing trend and there is an increase in Youth Nuisance which has not been prevalent during the lockdown period.

2.2.2 In the most recent meeting with the Deputy Chief Constable, the ASB picture was discussed, and it was agreed that this should be an area of focus going forward with more data to be provided to the Policing and Crime office.

### 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 Sept 2019.

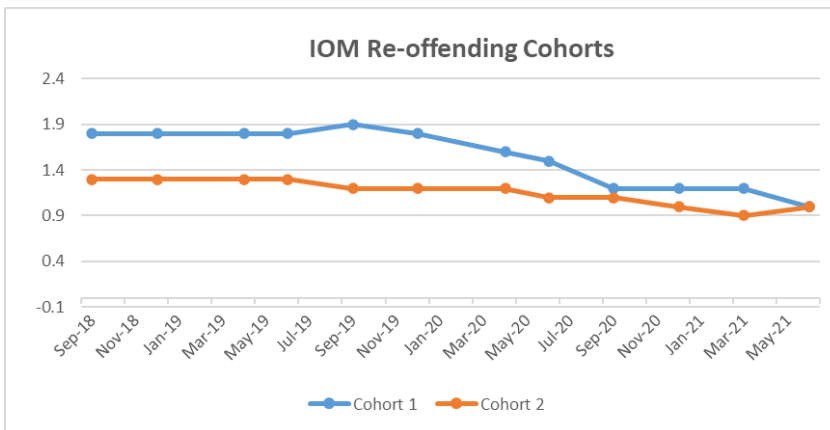




2.3.2 This data shows that reoffending rates for **young people continues to be higher** than for adults and in West Yorkshire the **Adult average is slightly above** the rate for England and Wales as a whole, whereas the rate for **Youths** has been high in West Yorkshire but is now **below** the England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

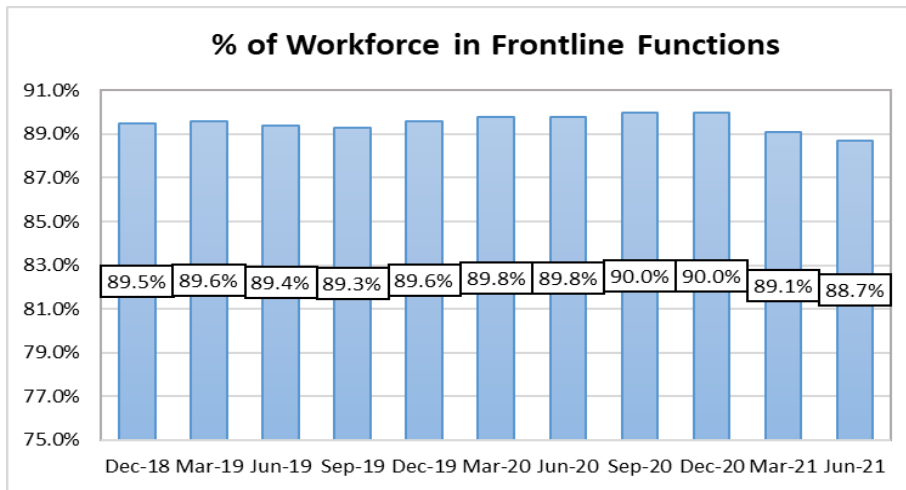
2.3.3 To track this data in **real time** we devised a method to measure **two cohorts** who were being managed by the West Yorkshire Police offender management teams, one cohort from the **frequent offenders' group** and one cohort from the **vulnerable person's group**.

The below graph shows the offending trajectory for these cohorts.



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

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



2.4.1 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. This is currently on a reducing trajectory due to the need to utilise officers in other roles. But the DCC stated that once the new officers start to join the frontline then this change will reverse.

## 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 Due to the formal consultation on the new Police and Crime Plan, we will be running a ‘Your Views’ type perception survey following the closure of the survey on the new plan. Results of this will be available for the panel at the next Delivery Quarterly report.

## 2.6 Reduce Serious Violent Crime and especially knife enabled crime

2.6.1 It was announced on the 5th of 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 was applied.

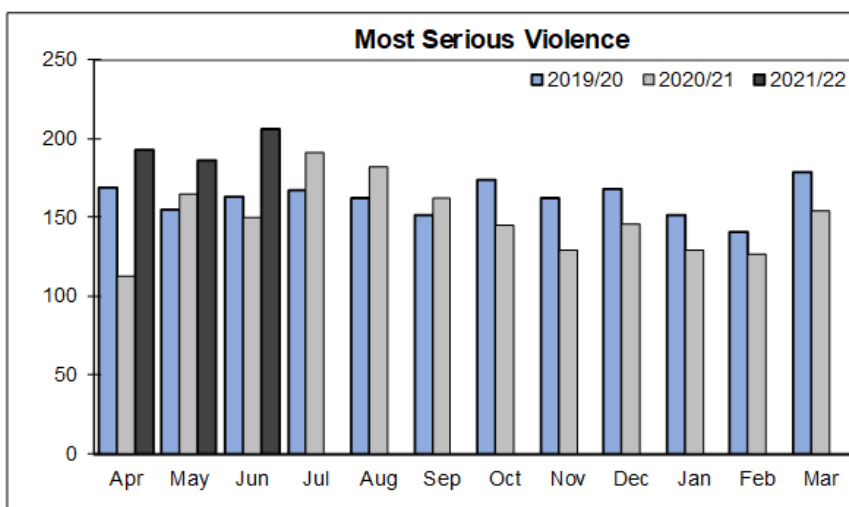
2.6.3 For Delivery Quarterly the **main measures** are a reduction in Serious Violent Crime and a reduction in knife enabled crime, but these are **underpinned** by a **series of other measures** which are reported on quarterly. The below table shows these measures and the

current trajectory.

Crime Type	12 Months to	Jun-20	Jun-21	Change	Trend
Homicide - Non Domestic	Total Recorded	20	21	5.0%	↔
	Victim under 25	4	8	100.0%	↑
Most Serious Violent Crime	Total Recorded	1885	1949	3.4%	↔
	Victim under 25	584	584	0.0%	↔
Crime involving sharp implement	Total Recorded	2423	2280	-5.9%	↓
	Victim under 25	852	827	-2.9%	↓
	Personal Robbery	669	584	-12.7%	↓
	Victim under 25	359	303	-15.6%	↓
Personal Robbery	Total Recorded	2662	2097	-21.2%	↓
	Victim under 25	1123	871	-22.4%	↓
Firearms - VAP - exc Air Weapon	Total Recorded	394	424	7.6%	↔
	Victim under 25	111	138	24.3%	↑

2.6.4 There has been a slight increase in some of the measures for this area. The release from lockdown has seen an increase in violent crime although the measures for robbery and knife crime are still seeing good decreases.

2.6.5 As with other crime types, Serious Violent Crime will be compared not just to last year but also the year before to give an indication of the current position



2.6.6 The above graph indicates that when the pandemic restriction reduced in **March 2020**, there was an **increase in Serious Violent Crime**, and this has **continued** into the first quarter of this year. As the main measure for the Violence Reduction Unit there is continuing effort to understand this increase and deal with the causes behind the rise.

## 2.7 West Yorkshire Police Delivery

2.7.3 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. Operation Jemlock is being utilised to good effect across all five districts and is already

delivering additional high visibility prevention and enforcement activity. Performance in relation to most of the key serious violent crime metrics remain positive with hospital admissions for assaults with a sharp object, knife crime offences and robberies all showing sustained and positive downward trends.

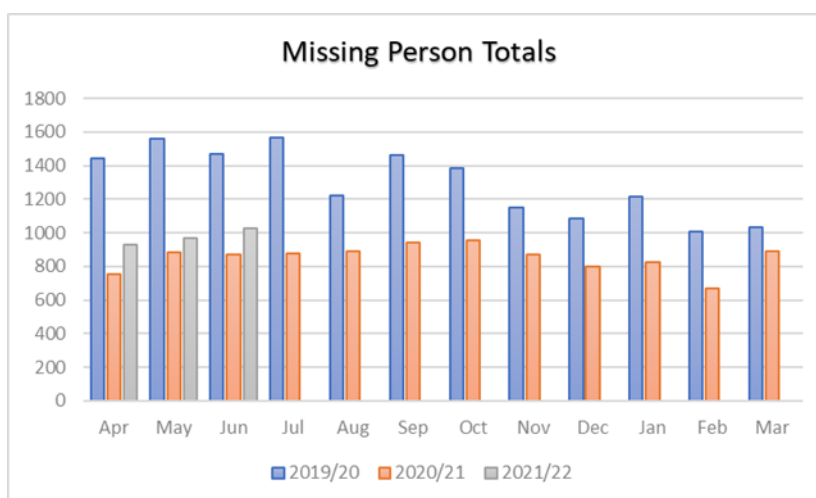
2.7.4 Driving improvements in the Standards of Investigations remains central to the Force's ambitions over the coming year. Whilst the HMICFRS have confirmed that the Causes for Concern around Investigations will be removed, the Force remain committed to embedding an improved investigative culture. This will be delivered through the Force's 'Victims Journey' project, which will oversee the delivery of newly designed training packages and establish important process change in areas such as crime allocation and prisoner handovers.

2.7.5 Programme Precision continues to achieve successful results in tackling serious and organised crime across the county. Operation Fairlock has delivered significant prison sentences to two contract killers who were responsible for attempt murder, firearms and robbery offences primarily in the Bradford area whilst Operation Foreville (an investigation into the unlawful manufacture and sale of firearms in the Bradford Area) resulted in offenders receiving prison sentences of 21 years and six years respectively.

2.7.6 Police Now attachment – West Yorkshire Police have been identified as an exemplar of Serious and Organised Crime delivery and the Home Office now use the Force as the subject matter experts for Police Now direct entry inspectors from other Forces.

### 3 SAFEGUARD VULNERABLE PEOPLE

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



3.1.1 **Missing persons** has followed a **similar pattern** to **total crime** with **reduced numbers** during the pandemic and a jump back to closer to normal numbers in March – but for missing, the **numbers since April** are **higher** than the **pandemic**, but **lower** than the same time **last year**

<b>MISSING PEOPLE</b> 12 months to Jun 21	W. Yorks	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield
Total Missing Adults	3,234	923	256	605	1,040	324
Repeat Missing adults	433	133	34	78	148	27
Adult Repeat rate	13.4%	14.4%	13.3%	12.9%	14.2%	8.3%
Total Missing Children	2,602	716	263	497	872	292
Repeat Missing Children	919	229	105	192	316	91
Repeat rate	35.3%	32.0%	39.9%	38.6%	36.2%	31.2%

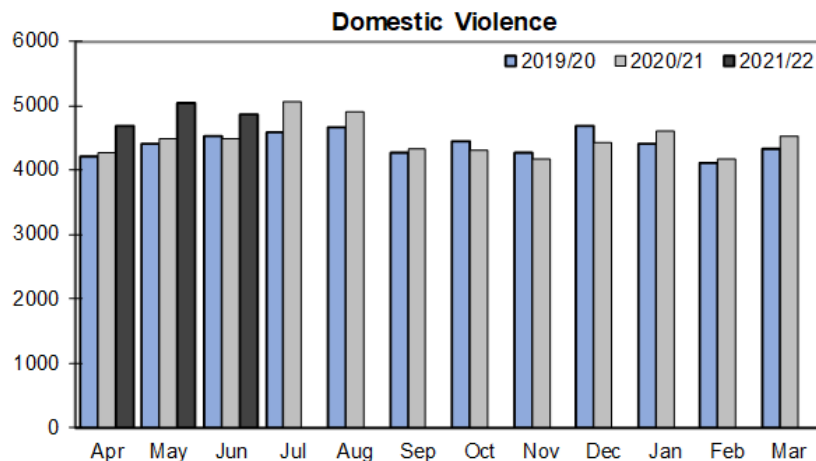
3.1.2 The number of **repeat missing people** is **similar** across all the districts with Bradford showing as the highest number of repeat missing adults but one of the lowest repeat rates for children and, conversely, Calderdale is showing as one of the lower repeat rates for missing adults but the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

#### 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.



3.2.3 Domestic Offences saw a **slight rise** during the **pandemic** but has **risen further** since the end of lockdown and current figures show that offences are over **10% higher** than either last year or the year before.

3.2.4 Current figures show that 25% of the victims were male, 73% female and 1.9% unknown. 82% were of white origin, 2.9% black and 12.3% Asian.

Positive outcome rate	Apr - Mar 2020	Apr - Mar 2021	Difference
West Yorkshire	8.9%	7.4%	-1.5%
Bradford	9.5%	6.1%	-3.4%
Calderdale	11.8%	8.3%	-3.5%
Kirklees	5.8%	6.2%	0.4%
Leeds	8.6%	8.1%	-0.5%
Wakefield	11.3%	9.1%	-2.2%

3.2.5 The **positive outcome rate** for West Yorkshire has **fallen again** (-1.5%) This rate is reflected the recent paper by HMICFRS about Violence against Women and Girls and the crimes that disproportionately affect females. In the recent meeting with the Deputy Chief Constable the **other outcomes** were discussed as how these are best used at the behest of the victim. West Yorkshire Police have looked at a number of these outcomes and if they were being used legitimately and this was discovered to be the case.

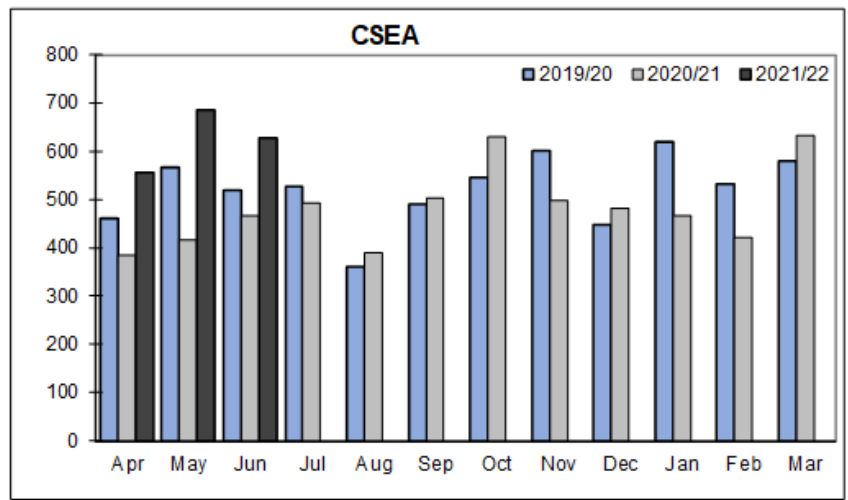
### 3.3 Monitor volume of positive outcomes for Rape Offences

Recorded Rape Offences	Leeds	Wakefield	Kirklees	Calderdale	Bradford	Force Total
<b>This Year to date</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>929</b>
Last Year to Date	236	91	133	81	191	732
Difference	45	23	61	16	52	197
2019/20 year to Date	261	114	158	83	220	836
Outcomes 1-8 Rate	Leeds	Wakefield	Kirklees	Calderdale	Bradford	Force Total
<b>This Year to date</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>12.4%</b>	<b>22.7%</b>	<b>8.6%</b>	<b>9.5%</b>
Last Year to Date	5.9%	4.4%	6.0%	6.2%	8.9%	6.6%
% Difference	0.1%	-0.9%	6.4%	16.5%	-0.3%	2.9%

3.3.1 The figures for Rape are now showing an **increase** in comparison with both the same time last year, and in comparison, to 2019/20

3.3.2 The **outcome rate** continues to **rise** for Rape offences and currently sits at 9.5% which is 2.9% higher than at the same point last year.

### 3.4 Monitor volume of Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation offences



3.4.1 **CSEA numbers** has followed a **similar pattern** to **Rape** offences, with May as the highest month. The higher numbers here are **reflective** of the increase of **other sexual offences**, with CSEA seeing a 47.5% increase in comparison to last year and a 20.6% increase in comparison to 2019/20.

3.4.2 We previously reported on the **reducing trend** for this crime type, but this has changed in the last quarter. It is believed that reporting of this crime type was **suppressed** during the pandemic due to the lack of third parties (such as school) to report to and other issues. The increase was therefore **expected** and shows the **confidence in reporting** these offences has not been affected.

3.4.3 **Child Sexual Exploitation** has shown a **levelling off** with 481 offences this year compared to 483 at this time last year, decreasing by just 2 offences.

Measure	2019/20	2020/21	12 mths to June 2020	12 mths to June 2021	Change
CSEA Offences/	6354	5874	5955	6331	376
of which CSE	474	485	483	481	2
% CSE	12.7%	9.3%	9.5%	6.3%	

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	2019/20	2020/21	12 mths to June 2020	12 mths to June 2021	Change	Comments
Mental Health Incidents	23,902	24,388	24,178	24581	1.7%	The number of MH incidents are 2% higher than one year ago and 9% higher than two years ago
Hate Incidents	8,527	8,840	8,540	9529	11.6%	All hate crime strands are showing increases in the past 12 months ranging from 11% (race hate) to 21% (disability related hate crime)

### 3.6 Hate Crime

3.6.1 On the **last Delivery Quarterly** we reported that, during the Delivery Quarterly meeting, we had asked for more **detail on Hate Crime**. The following is a **snapshot** of the information provided as part of the Force report for this quarter.

Strand	12 months to June	12 months to June	Change	%
	2020	2021		
Disability	921	1110	189	20.5%
Faith	583	678	95	16.3%
Race	6066	6754	688	11.3%
Sexual Orientation	1140	1330	190	16.7%
Transphobic	196	223	27	13.8%

3.6.2 The majority of these offences are still in the Race category, but the biggest increases are elsewhere with all strands showing an increase.

### 3.7 West Yorkshire Police Delivery

3.7.1 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.

3.7.2 As part of the commitment to tackling Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) the force has appointed a Detective Superintendent as the lead for delivering the National VAWG strategic plan. 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

3.7.3 The Force are now implementing the recommendations of the Safeguarding Review that aims to deliver the resources needed to meet current and future demand and equip districts with the training and solutions to improve the quality of service to victims.

3.7.4 A new “Mark and Protect” initiative aims to support domestic abuse victims and target high risk perpetrators. The Mark and Protect Smart water initiative is being introduced as a six-month Pilot in August in Leeds, Kirklees and Wakefield Districts. Working with Domestic abuse partners and key stakeholders (and following matched fund investment by Smart water, securing over £20k to pilot the initiative), this is an innovative approach that has adapted the use of forensic marking so that potential victims of domestic abuse can be protected. There have been some excellent prosecutions in other Forces, including South Yorkshire using the evidence to link suspects to victims and scenes, when they have denied contact and offending.



## 4 Criminal Justice

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

4.1.1 Please see the earlier information about the 'Your Views' survey

### 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 will 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 first 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. The Trial blitz is now due to take place later this year, with a further blitz planned for next year if necessary

4.2.5 As of Tuesday 15th 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 Lately, 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. lately 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 will improve our position. June 21st 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 was delayed to July 19th progress has been at a slower level but is now increasing.

\* and \*\* - see glossary for details

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 from this, albeit sterling efforts were made locally, 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 portacabins. 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 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. The reduction in restrictions will further improve capacity issues, including in the use of remote video sites, which were hampered where rooms were 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 court” the feared possibility of court staff strikes, did not come to fruition, and HMCTS have had success in their ongoing recruitment.

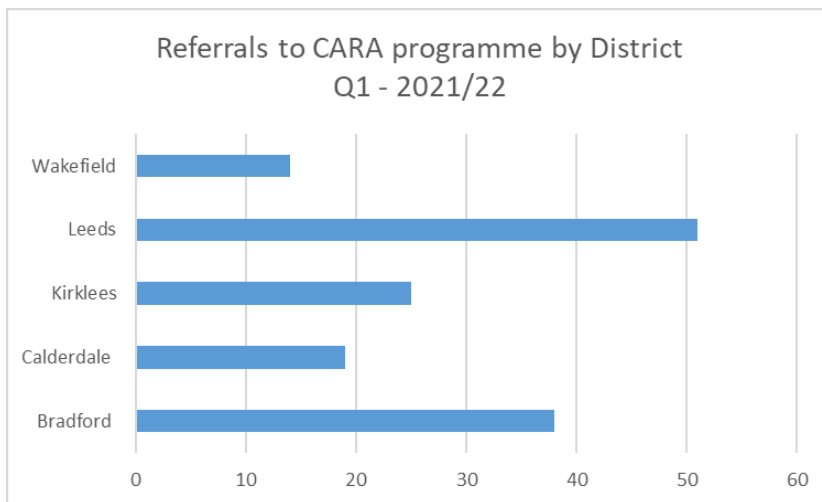
4.2.14 However, the human cost of the pandemic is clear in the latest figures which show that because of the Crown Court backlog, there are now approaching double the amount of victims and witnesses in the CJ system, than pre-covid. This is due to a much slower throughput; the same or more coming in, 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 We will 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, **148 people** were referred to the programme by West Yorkshire Police **during Q1**; 74.3% 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.

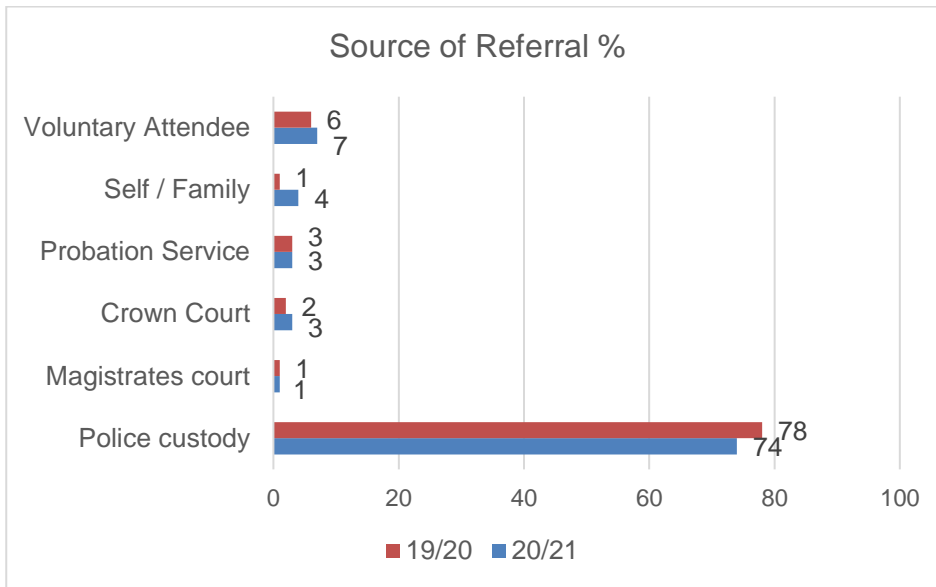


#### 4.3.3 West Yorkshire Liaison and Diversion

**4.3.4 Liaison and Diversion** works with vulnerable adults and young people who encounter 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 2,200 individuals** were screened by the Liaison and Diversion service between April 2020 and December 2020 compared to 2,400 for the same period between Apr – Dec 2019, this, despite the challenges to the service brought about because 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 Liaison and Diversion receives about **three quarters of referrals** into the service from police custody suites, however in the last 12 months as the service continues to embed its processes and broadens its reach, it has seen an increase in both **self-referrals** and referrals from the **police voluntary attendee** route.



#### 4.3.7 Outcomes West Yorkshire

Between April and December 2020, the service made **3,400 pathway contacts** to ensure clients were already in service or provided with appropriate support. Half 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

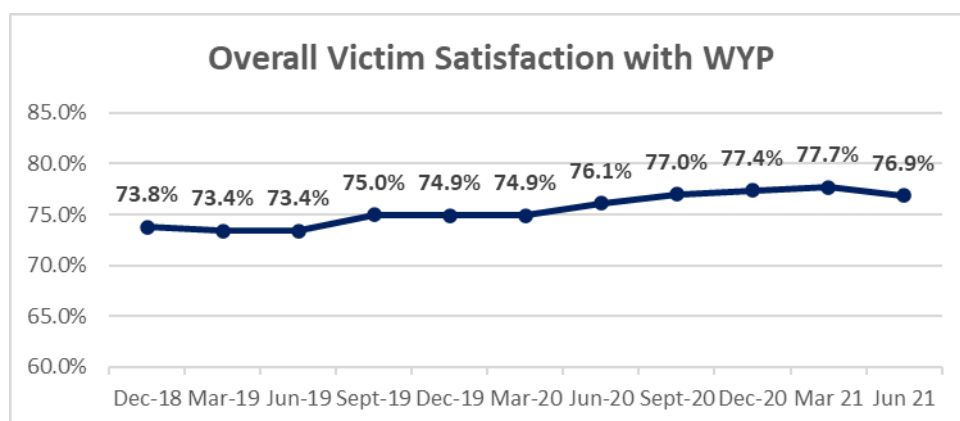
4.4.1 The latest position indicates that **6.1%** of the Force **workforce** and **6.6%** of **Police Officers** are currently from a BAME background which represents an **increase** compared to December 2015. **Small improvements** are reported across the range of roles with only Volunteers showing a decrease since December 2015.

Type	Dec-15	Dec-16	Dec-17	Dec-18	Dec-19	Jun-21
Officer	5.2% (241)	5.3% (250)	5.6% (280)	5.8% (301)	6.0% (322)	6.6% (372)
Staff	3.5% (114)	3.8% (133)	4.0% (145)	4.2% (156)	4.5% (178)	5.0% (205)
PCSO	5.5% (32)	5.2% (27)	6.9% (42)	5.8% (36)	6.1% (37)	6.0% (33)
Specials	10.1% (98)	11.0% (68)	12.5% (51)	13.3% (48)	11.0% (37)	12.7% (32)
Volunteers	9.6% (20)	14.1% (35)	17.7% (40)	13.4% (27)	12.2% (23)	9.2% (14)
<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>6.1% (656)</b>

## 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 Overall victim satisfaction has been on a long-term upward trend and whilst most recent months have dipped slightly the latest satisfaction rating of 76.9% as at June 2021 is still higher than 12 months ago (76.1%).

5.1.3 In comparison to the previous year there have been increases in the level of overall satisfaction for both attended and unattended crimes and incidents. Levels for attended crimes and incidents now stand at 80.9% (up 1.5%) and, whilst satisfaction levels for unattended crimes and incidents are significantly lower than seen for victims of attended crimes, they have increased by 1.4% up to 70.4%.

5.1.4 The improvements in victim satisfy action are being driven through the revised Force satisfaction action plan which reflects upon the key findings of victim satisfaction driver analysis.

5.1.5 Improvements in the telephone investigations in the FCMU are contributing to improved victim satisfaction and key messaging around victim satisfaction continues to be pushed through symposiums and local accountability.

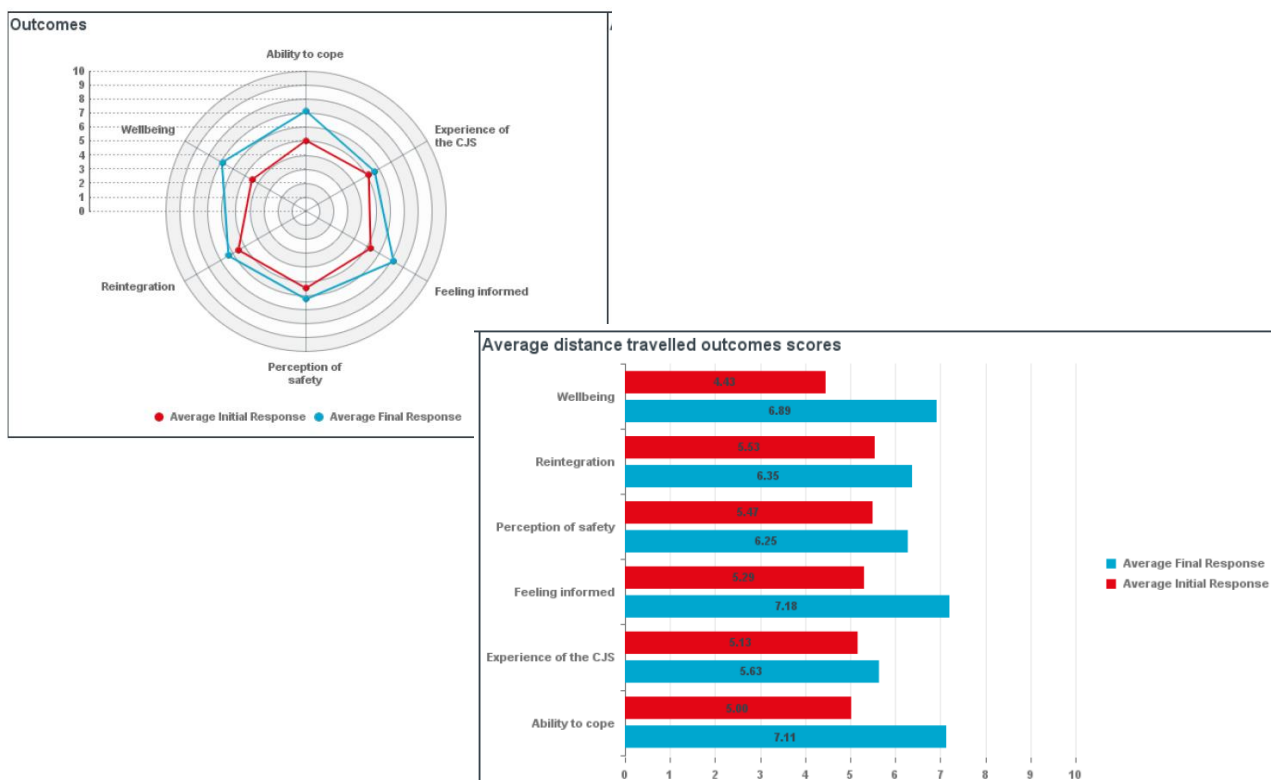
### 5.2 Objective: More victims who choose to access victim's services will be satisfied with the service they receive.

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

5.2.3 Victim Support (VS) received just over **18,034 referrals** during Q1. the majority of which 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. 1,044 referrals originated from **Action Fraud**.

5.2.4 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 charts show how victims progress during their contact with VS.



### 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 Q1, **459** people self-referred to the Victim Support service.

## 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	47.3%	47.4%	-0.1%
Bradford	46.9%	46.6%	0.3%
Calderdale	46.5%	46.1%	0.4%
Kirklees	47.3%	48.0%	-0.7%
Leeds	47.5%	48.3%	-0.8%
Wakefield	47.8%	46.6%	1.2%

5.4.1 The victim repeat rate has **fallen overall**, but there have been rises in Bradford, Calderdale and Wakefield when comparing the current year to date (Apr 20 – June 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) because 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 using computers (for example computer hacking or use of malicious software).
<b>GAP</b>	Anticipated Guilty Plea
<b>Human trafficking</b>	Human trafficking is the trade of humans, most commonly for the purpose of forced labour or commercial sexual exploitation by the trafficker or others.
<b>IOM</b>	Integrated Offender Management (IOM) is an overarching framework that allows local and partner agencies to come together to ensure that the offenders whose crimes cause most damage and harm locally are managed in a coordinated way.



<b>Ineffective trial</b>	An ineffective trial occurs when the trial does not go ahead on the date planned due to action or inaction by one or more of the prosecution, the defence or the court and a further listing for a trial is required.
<b>Most similar policegroups/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>NGAP</b>	Anticipated Not Guilty Plea
<b>Operational functions</b>	Operational functions include things like patrolling neighbourhoods, responding to 999 calls, roads policing and protecting vulnerable people.
<b>Outcomes/detections</b>	Outcomes/detections are used by the Home Office to describe the result of a police investigation following the recording of a crime. They can include cautions, charges, fixed penalty notices, cannabis warnings etc. There are 21 categories of outcomes.
<b>PEEL</b>	HMICFRS carry out several thematic annual inspections throughout the year, these are drawn together into a wider PEEL assessment which stands for Police Effectiveness, Efficiency and Legitimacy. The aim of the PEEL assessment is to judge each police force in a cross-topic way based on criteria which considers the full breadth and complexity of what the police do.
<b>Positive Outcomes</b>	Outcomes which fall into the first 8 categories for Police outcomes, these include mostly charges, cautions and community resolutions.

## Find out more

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