

GLOSSARY

Acquisitive crime	Acquisitive crime is defined as an offence where the offender derives material gain from the crime. Examples include, shoplifting, burglary, theft, and robbery.
Conviction rate	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.
Crime outcome framework	The crime outcome framework replaces the former list of 6 outcomes with 18 new outcomes that provide more detailed information about the outcome of an investigation into crime.
Crime rate	The crime rate used in this document refers to the number of offences committed per 1000 people in the population.
Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS)	GNSS is a satellite system that is used to pinpoint the geographic location of a user's receiver anywhere in the world.
Ineffective trial	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.
Most similar police groups/family/forces	Most Similar Groups (MSGs) are groups of police force areas that have been found to be the most similar to each other based on an analysis of demographic, social and economic characteristics which relate to crime. Each police area has its own group of up to seven police areas to which it is 'most similar'. MSGs are designed to help make fair and meaningful comparisons between police areas as it can be more meaningful to compare one area with another which share similar characteristics, than, for example, a neighbouring police area.
Operational functions	Operational functions include things like patrolling neighbourhoods, responding to 999 calls, roads policing and protecting vulnerable people.
Operation Viper	Operation Viper is the West Yorkshire Police's response to deliver total crime reductions, specifically in relation to serious acquisitive crime and the current threats in relation to domestic burglary and theft from motor vehicle. It is driven through crime reduction strategies (i.e. prevention, enforcement and rehabilitation; victim, offender, location; through short, medium and long term approaches and all based on the threat and risk posed by the different crime types).
Outcomes/detections	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.
Proven re-offending	This report gives proven re-offending figures for offenders, who were either released from custody, received a non-custodial conviction at court, received a caution, reprimand, warning or tested positive for opiates or cocaine between a 12 months period (so July 11 to June 12 in this case). Proven re-offending is defined as any offence committed in a one year follow-up period or within a further six month waiting period.
Repeat victimisation rate	The proportion of people subject to more than one crime incident, within rolling 12 month period.
Risk of household crime	Percentage of households in which respondents reside that have experienced any household crime (vandalism, domestic burglary, vehicle-related theft, bicycle theft and other household theft). Respondents are asked whether anyone currently residing in the household has experienced any incidents within the 12 month reference period.