

Item 5

**Tracy
Brabin
Mayor of
West Yorkshire**



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

Report to: Police and Crime Panel

Date: 01 March 2024

Subject: Performance Monitoring Report Q3

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

Author: Wendy Stevens, Research & Performance Manager

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1. The attached performance report aims to set out a summary of the performance information scrutinised, and the issues raised in the Performance Scrutiny 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, His Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS) inspection reports, the West Yorkshire Police (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 December 2023 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

- 2.1. On the 20 February 2024 the Performance Scrutiny meeting was held with the Deputy Chief Constable (DCC) Catherine Hankinson 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. Managing the pressures placed on the police and our partners continues to be a challenge. We are committed to ensuring that WYP have the resources they need and are working efficiently with partners to deliver the service that communities need and deserve.
- 2.3. We are also committed to ensuring that the Criminal Justice System works effectively and continue to drive this through the LCJB.
- 2.4. **Key issues discussed at the Performance Scrutiny meeting included:**
- **Stalking and Harassment** – WYP have just released a new Stalking and Harassment policy. This is available via the WYP webpage.
 - **Changes in recording** of certain crime types – There has been a change in the recording for some offences. For some, only the primary crime is now being recorded, and another where the threshold has changed meaning a change in crime category.
 - **Abandonment rate for 101** – There was a discussion about the abandonment rate for 101. The recording of this is not consistent across the country and so any comparison with national rates is not applicable.
- 2.5 The full report on all the measures is attached as Appendix 1.

3. EQUALITY, DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION BENEFITS AND IMPLICATIONS

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

4. IMPLICATIONS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE IN WEST YORKSHIRE

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

5. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1. None.

6. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

- 6.1. The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 sets out the requirement for the Mayor to issue a Police and Crime Plan as soon as practicable after taking office and, in any case, before the end of the financial year (31 March) in which the Mayor is elected.
- 6.2. The Police and Crime Plan should determine, direct, and communicate the Mayor’s priorities for their local area during their period in office. This report updates the

Police and Crime Panel on these priorities and provides:

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

7. EXTERNAL CONSULTATION

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

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

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

BACKGROUND PAPERS AND APPENDICES

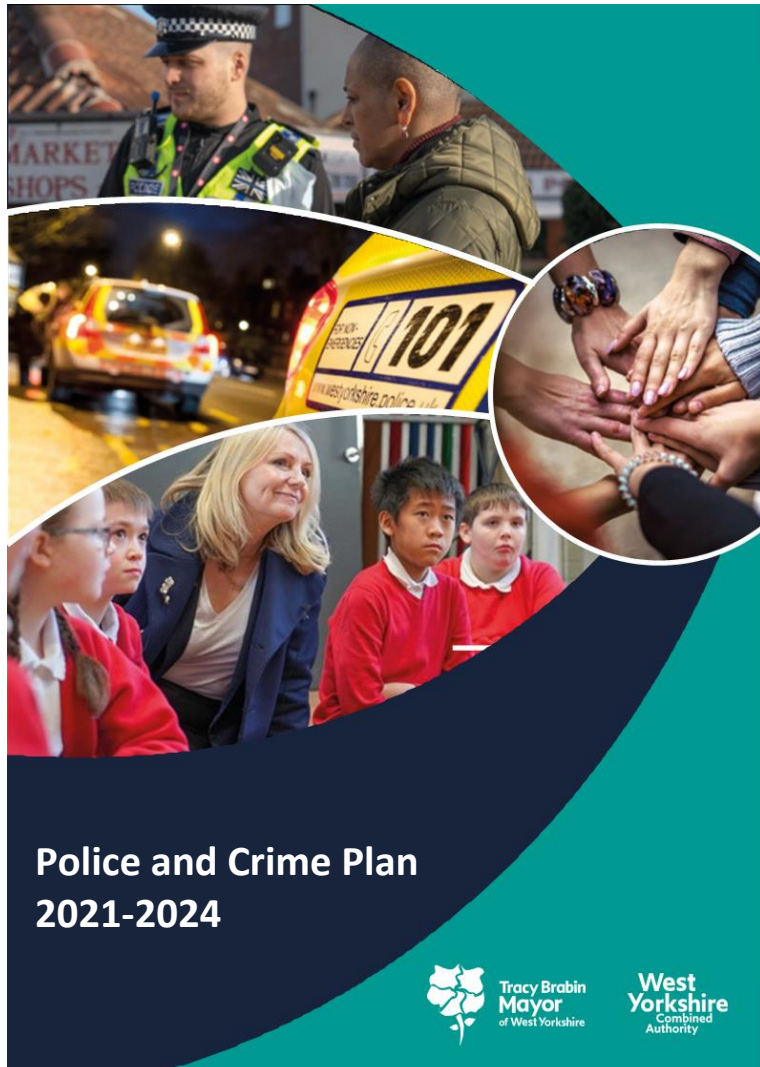
Appendix 1 – Performance Monitoring Report

CONTACT INFORMATION

| | |
|------------------|--|
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Appendix 1.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING REPORT



West Yorkshire:
Safe. Just. Inclusive



Supporting Victims and
Witnesses and
Improving Criminal
Justice Outcomes



Keeping People Safe
and Building Resilience



Safer Places and
Thriving Communities



Responding to
Multiple and
Complex Needs



The Safety of Women and Girls




Equality, Diversity and Inclusion



Early Intervention and Prevention

1. Supporting Victims and Witnesses and Improving Criminal Justice Outcomes

| PCP Priority | Metric | 12 mths to Dec 2019 | 2020/21 | 12 mths to Dec 2022 | 12 mths to Dec 2023 | Change | Trend Over Time ¹ | Comments |
|---|---|---------------------|--|---|--|-------------------------|---|---|
|  <p>Supporting Victims and Witnesses & Improving Criminal Justice Outcomes</p> | Increase victim satisfaction with the police | 74.9% | 77.6% | 70.9% | 71.9% | 1.0% | ↑ | Satisfaction based on all survey types inc crime victims, ASB and Safety & Welfare callers and victims of domestic and hate crime. |
| | Increase satisfaction with the police among victims of domestic abuse | 86.0% | 85.8% | 83.7% | 83.2% | -0.5% | ↔ | Satisfaction based on victims of domestic crimes in an intimate relationship |
| | Maintain high levels of calls answered on target | 90.1% | 90.6% | 87.7% | 88.7% | 1.0% | ↔ | The figures provided represent the percentage of 999 calls answered within 10 seconds. |
| | Improve outcomes for victims of Rape | 1-8 Outcomes | 272 (8.7%) | 316 (8.8%) | 305 (8.2%) | -11(-0.6%) | ↔ | The figures in the table relate to 1-8 outcomes for rapes and SSOs however alternative (non 1-8) outcomes may also represent successful outcomes for the victim. The percentage figure in brackets reports the outcome rate which is impacted by the number of crimes recorded. |
| | Improve outcomes for victims of Serious Sexual Offences | 1-8 Outcomes | 569 (9.4%) | 690 (8.6%) | 729 (9.1%) | 39 (0.5%) | ↔ | |
| | Improve outcomes for Domestic Abuse | 1-8 Outcomes | 4,494 (8.4%) | 4,431 (6.9%) | 4,417 (7.6%) | -14 (0.7%) | ↔ | |
| | Increase proportion of crime with victim initial needs assessment | | 90.9% | 98.7% | 99.2% | 0.5% | ↑ | Figures report the percentage of crimes (where there is a victim) that have an Initial Needs Assessment recorded. |
| | Decrease Ineffective trial rate (Magistrates Court) | | 25.9% | 21.9% ² | 27.8% ³ | 5.9% | ↑ | Partnership Measure in the Police and Crime Plan |
| | Increase volume of early guilty pleas | | Crown 44.3% Mags 60.7% | Crown 37.4% ² Maas 69.1% ² | Crown 38.6% ³ Maas 72.6% ³ | Crown 1.2% Maas 3.5% | ↔ | Partnership Measure in the Police and Crime Plan |
| Decrease average time taken for cases to be brought to resolution | | | 2021 Qtr1- 75.3 Qtr2- 75.3 Qtr3- 82.0 Qtr4- 72.0 | 2022 Qtr1- 68.4 Qtr2 - 57.1 Qtr3 - 49.9 Qtr4 - 59.2 | Qtr1- 6.9 Qtr2 - 18.2 Qtr3 - n/a Qtr4 - n/a | ↓ | Partnership Measure in the Police and Crime Plan "Average Days from First Listing to Completion" has changed definition in the new TSJ National Results. The new measure is still Average Days from First Listing to Completion, but completion now refers only to 'Not Guilty or No Plea'. This means that results from Q3 2023 onwards are not comparable with previous quarters | |

¹ Trend looks at movement over whole Police and Crime Plan

² Figures relate to 2022/23

³ Figures relate to 12 months to November 2023

1.1 Victim Satisfaction

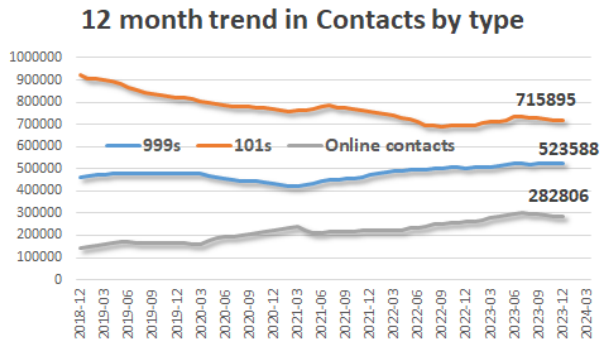
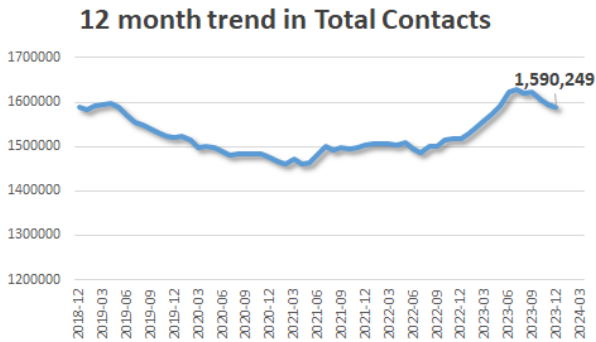
- 1.1.1 The latest victim satisfaction rate stands at 71.9% for the 12 months to December 2023. The latest position is 1 percentage point higher than 12 months ago.

| District | 12mths to Sept 23 | 12mths to Dec 23 | Difference to last qtr | 12mths to Dec 22 | Difference to last year | Trend |
|------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------|
| Bradford | 73.5% | 73.1% | -0.4% | 72.2% | 0.9% | ↑ |
| Calderdale | 76.0% | 76.4% | 0.4% | 77.4% | -1.0% | ↔ |
| Kirklees | 73.8% | 73.6% | -0.2% | 70.8% | 2.8% | ↑ |
| Leeds | 71.9% | 71.7% | -0.2% | 75.7% | -4.0% | ↓ |
| Wakefield | 72.9% | 73.9% | 1.0% | 71.1% | 2.8% | ↑ |
| W Yorks | 71.6% | 71.9% | 0.3% | 70.9% | 1.0% | ↔ |

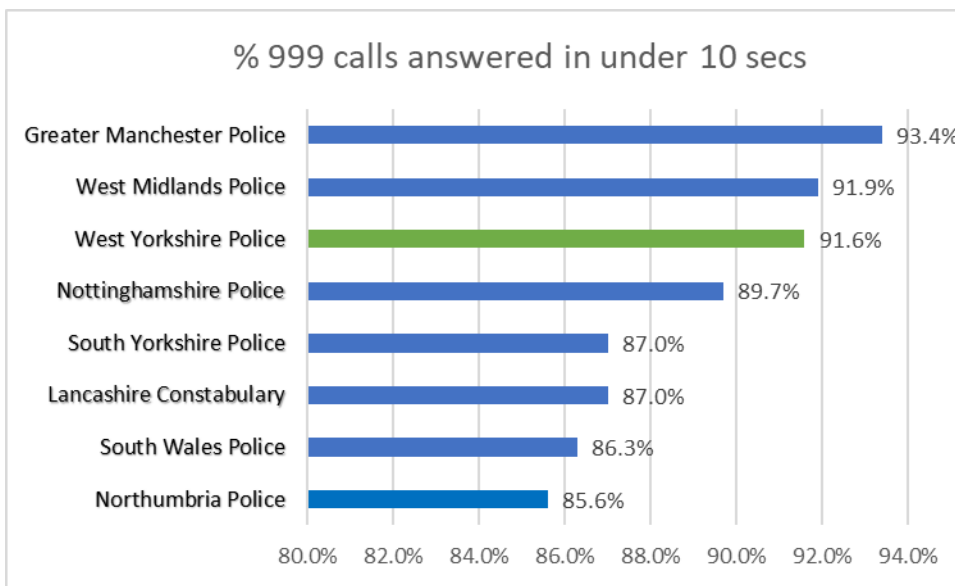
- 1.1.2 Performance levels range from 71.7% at Leeds to 76.4% at Calderdale. Kirklees and Wakefield have seen improvement over the last 12 months whereas in contrast Leeds has seen reductions. The district satisfaction score only looks at crimes dealt with by the district. Those telephone investigations dealt with via the Force Crime Management Unit (FCMU) are not included in the district ratings but are included in the overall West Yorkshire rating.
- 1.1.3 Safety and Welfare continues to be the highest performing category at 83.8% but the biggest increase in the last 12 months has been with anti-social behaviour (ASB) and the largest decrease in Robbery. Arson and Criminal Damage currently has the lowest rate at 63.8%.
- 1.1.4 Satisfaction for victims of Domestic Abuse is at 83.2%, which is higher than the all crime satisfaction rate of 71.9% (as shown above) and victims of stalking gave a satisfaction rate of 76.0%.

1.2 Maintain high levels of calls answered on target

- 1.2.1 In the latest 12 months to December 2023 the number of total contacts into WYP have increased by 4.6% (73k additional contacts). During the same period, 999s have increased by 3.7% (19k more calls), 101 calls have increased by 3.2% (23k more calls), Other calls have increased by 11.6% (8k more calls) and online contacts have increased by 7.9% (22k more contacts). The very latest quarter is reporting a downturn in demand with overall contacts falling by 8.8% and all contact types reporting a reduction in the last three months to December 2023.



1.2.2 The above trends have had an impact on 999 answering times – the below graph shows the comparison with the Most Similar Groups (MSGs). Previously WYP were 2nd in the table and are now 3rd.



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

1.3 Improve Outcomes

1.3.1 Rape and Serious Sexual Offences

| Recorded Rape Offences | Bradford | Calderdale | Kirklees | Leeds | Wakefield | W Yorks |
|---|----------|------------|----------|-------|-----------|---------|
| Recorded Crime - January to December 2023 | 1031 | 324 | 630 | 1224 | 495 | 3704 |
| Recorded Crime - January to December 2022 | 938 | 324 | 604 | 1215 | 514 | 3595 |
| Difference | 93 | 0 | 26 | 9 | -19 | 109 |
| % change | 9.9% | 0.0% | 4.3% | 0.7% | -3.7% | 3.0% |
| Current Outcome Rate (1-8) | 7.9% | 9.3% | 9.2% | 8.0% | 7.7% | 8.2% |
| Outcome Rate (1-8) last year | 9.1% | 9.3% | 16.9% | 5.6% | 6.0% | 8.8% |
| Change from previous year | -1.2% | 0.0% | -7.7% | 2.4% | 1.7% | -0.6% |
| Vol. change | -4 | 0 | -44 | 30 | +7 | -11 |

1.3.2 The above table shows the position in December 2023 in comparison to the same

time last year. The numbers of rape offences are 109 offences higher than the same time last year, and the outcome rate has decreased by 0.6%.

- 1.3.3 The most recent data that is available nationally is up to November 2023, so not a direct comparison with the above. This data compares forces by looking at crimes per 100,000 population. Previously other areas were not close in number to West Yorkshire, but now we see large increases in some areas which bring them to similar numbers – whereas the effect of Crime Data Integrity is getting slower in WYP.

| Crimes per 100,000 population | Baseline (Jan 2019–Dec 2019) | Last 12 months | % change |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|----------|
| West Midlands | 106.4 | 154.4 | 45.1% |
| Northumbria | 116.3 | 133.6 | 14.9% |
| Greater Manchester | 127.5 | 146.2 | 14.7% |
| Nottinghamshire | 106.0 | 116.0 | 9.5% |
| West Yorkshire | 148.7 | 157.0 | 5.6% |
| South Yorkshire | 114.4 | 118.1 | 3.2% |
| Lancashire | 93.5 | 88.3 | -5.5% |
| South Wales | 88.1 | 83.0 | -5.9% |
| MSG average | 112.6 | 124.6 | 10.6% |

Serious Sexual Offences

| Serious Sexual Offences | Bradford | Calderdale | Kirklees | Leeds | Wakefield | W Yorks |
|--|----------|------------|----------|-------|-----------|---------|
| Recorded Crime - January to December 2023 | 2092 | 704 | 1336 | 2737 | 1122 | 7991 |
| Recorded Crime - January to December 2022 | 2038 | 725 | 1346 | 2718 | 1210 | 8037 |
| Difference | 54 | -21 | -10 | 19 | -88 | -46 |
| % change | 2.6% | -2.9% | -0.7% | 0.7% | -7.3% | -0.6% |
| Current Outcome Rate (1-8) | 8.4% | 12.4% | 9.9% | 8.0% | 5.8% | 9.1% |
| Outcome Rate (1-8) last year | 9.5% | 8.7% | 12.9% | 7.0% | 10.4% | 8.6% |
| Change from previous year | -1.1% | 3.7% | -3.0% | 1.0% | -4.6% | 0.5% |
| Vol. change (1-8) this year vs previous year | -18 | +24 | -42 | +28 | +47 | +39 |

- 1.3.4 Serious Sexual Offence numbers have decreased by 0.6% in comparison with the same time last year, and the positive outcome rate has risen by 0.5% with 39 more victims receiving a positive outcome.
- 1.3.5 Nationally the Serious Sexual Offence category is not reported on, as this category includes the rape offences above, but there is a category of ‘Other Sexual Offences’ which does not include the Rape offences. In a similar manner to the above Rape offences (with the baseline Jan – Dec 2019) the table below gives an indication of the current position.

| Crimes per 100,000 population | Baseline (Jan 2019–Dec 2019) | Last 12 months | % change |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|----------|
| West Midlands | 64.6 | 84.0 | 30.0% |
| Greater Manchester | 75.7 | 85.9 | 13.5% |
| South Wales | 84.0 | 93.2 | 11.0% |
| West Yorkshire | 110.1 | 109.1 | -0.9% |
| Lancashire | 105.9 | 100.5 | -5.1% |
| Nottinghamshire | 85.7 | 73.6 | -14.2% |
| South Yorkshire | 104.5 | 89.4 | -14.4% |
| Northumbria | 96.0 | 81.7 | -14.8% |
| MSG Average | 90.8 | 89.7 | -1.2% |

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

1.3.6 Domestic Abuse Crime Outcomes

| Domestic Abuse Crime Outcomes | Bradford | Calderdale | Kirklees | Leeds | Wakefield | W Yorks |
|--|----------|------------|----------|-------|-----------|---------|
| Recorded Crime - January to December 2023 | 15409 | 4935 | 9784 | 19268 | 8981 | 58377 |
| Recorded Crime - January to December 2022 | 17435 | 5286 | 10340 | 21111 | 9691 | 63863 |
| Difference | -2026 | -351 | -556 | -1843 | -710 | -5486 |
| % change | -11.6% | -6.6% | -5.4% | -8.7% | -7.3% | -8.6% |
| Current Outcome Rate (1-8) | 6.2% | 7.9% | 7.6% | 7.1% | 10.0% | 7.6% |
| Outcome Rate (1-8) last year | 6.6% | 8.7% | 7.2% | 6.9% | 7.2% | 6.9% |
| Change from previous year | -0.4% | -0.8% | 0.4% | 0.2% | 2.8% | 0.7% |
| Vol. change (1-8) this year vs previous year | -73 | -70 | 8 | -83 | 204 | -14 |

1.3.7 The above looks at the data for the last 12 months compared to the previous 12 months. The number of Domestic Abuse Crimes has fallen by over 5,000 in the last 12 months, which is an 8.6% decrease. The outcome rate has risen by 0.7% although the actual numbers of positive outcomes have fallen slightly.

1.3.8 In the most recent national comparison (up to March 2023) West Yorkshire still has a high number of police recorded Domestic Abuse Crimes per 1,000 population. Currently we have a rate of 27 per 1,000. The rate for Yorkshire and the Humber (YaTH) is 21 and England and Wales is 15.

1.3.9 The data also shows that 20% of all crime in West Yorkshire is domestic related, compared to 18% in the YaTH and 16 in England and Wales. For more detail see <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/domesticabuseinenglandandwalesdatatool>

1.4 Increase proportion of crimes with victim initial needs assessment

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

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

1.4.2 The guidance from the College of Policing shows that obtaining this at initial

contact is important to the ongoing investigation, as well as a key consideration towards effective communication and engagement with the victim.

1.5 Criminal Justice Measures

1.5.1 It has been agreed that the LCJB will scrutinise a written report on the Delivery Data Dashboards at each Executive Board meeting going forward, providing the dataset has been delivered nationally. These delivery dashboards include the transforming summary justice target data, but also include a number of other data sets. The measures from the Delivery Dashboards give us the opportunity to compare current performance with national performance and this report will be able to give these comparisons against the agreed priorities.

1.5.2 The most recent data to the LCJB gave the data up to the end of Q1 2023 (June 2023).

A link to the Delivery Data Dashboards is here - [Home - CJS Dashboard \(justice.gov.uk\)](https://justice.gov.uk)

The following looks at the last quarter (Apr-Jun 2023) against the average for the last 12 months and concentrates on exceptions rather than the whole data set.

The number of victim based recorded offences has increased in this quarter, but the number of cases referred to the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) for advice has fallen slightly, as has the number authorised to be charged.

West Yorkshire has a high percentage of cases accepted by CPS at first triage (78.3% compared with a national average of 59.2% in the last quarter).

The average days from police referring a case to the CPS and the CPS authorising a charge has fallen slightly but is still above the national average (47.4 vs 44.1).

Early guilty plea rates at Magistrates is slightly lower than the national rate, but the actual guilty plea rate and the conviction after trial at Magistrates is similar to the national rate.

Early guilty plea rates at Crown Court is higher than the national rate, but the actual guilty plea rate and the conviction after trial at Crown is significantly higher than the national rate.

Non-conviction due to victim issues is slightly lower for Magistrates court, but significantly higher for Crown Court.

There are currently over 3,600 cases outstanding at Magistrates court and over 3,200 cases outstanding at Crown Court. 586 cases have been outstanding for a year or more at Crown Court and there are over 7,000 defendants with a case outstanding in either/both courts.

1.5.4 Decrease ineffective trial rate (Magistrates Court)

1.5.5 The figures in the performance measures table are shown for 2022/23 and then for up to November 2023. This shows an increase (5.9%) and is reflective of the increases in the number of trials taken forward.

1.5.6 Increase volume of early guilty pleas


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

1.5.8 Again the performance measures table figures compare the same timescales as the above and this shows an increase in both the Magistrates and Crown Courts.

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

1.5.10 “Average Days from First Listing to Completion” has changed definition in the new Transforming Summary Justice (TSJ) National Results. The new measure is still Average Days from First Listing to Completion, but completion now refers only to ‘Not Guilty or No Plea’. This means that results from Q3 2023 onwards are not comparable with previous quarters.

2 KEEPING PEOPLE SAFE AND BUILDING RESILIENCE

| PCP Priority | Metric | 12 mths to Dec 2019 | 2020121 | 12 mths to Dec 2022 | 12 mths to Dec 2023 | Change | Trend Over Time ¹ | Comments |
|--|---|---------------------|---------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|------------------------------|--|
|  Keeping People Safe and Building Resilience | Monitor the number of young persons flagged as at risk of Criminal Exploitation | | 491 | 778 | 717 | -61 | ↑ | Figures include both victims and suspects who are flagged as at risk of Child Criminal Exploitation. Whilst numbers are down in the past 12 months the long-term trend is significantly upwards. |
| | Monitor Indicators from Cyber Dashboard | See Appendix 2 | | | | | | |
| | Reduce number of repeat victims of Domestic Abuse | | 30,668 | 35,709 | 33,065 | -2,644 | ↓ | Domestic incidents have fallen by 4% in the past 12 months whilst repeats have fallen by 3%. |
| | Reduce number of repeat victims of Hate Crime | | 2,190 | 3020 | 2540 | -480 | ↓ | Hate incidents have fallen by 13% during the past 12 months and repeats have fallen by a similar 10%. |
| | Increase use of DVPO | | 281 | 582 | 372 | -210 | ↓ | Although falling in the short term, the Force are reporting increasing use of interventions related to domestic abuse |
| | Increase use of DVPN | | 333 | 594 | 368 | -226 | ↓ | |
| | Increase use of Stalking Prevention Orders | | 2 | 5 | 12 | 5 | ↑ | In 2023 the Force are reporting five Full SPOs (including one Out of Force) and seven interim SPOs (including two OoF) |

¹ Trend looks at movement over whole Police and Crime Plan

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

- 2.1.1 In February 2020 the government produced guidance about the criminal exploitation of children (and vulnerable adults) and as part of this guidance it was noted that *Criminal exploitation of children and vulnerable adults is a geographically widespread form of harm that is a typical feature of county lines activity. It is a harm which is relatively little known about or recognised by those best placed to spot its potential victims.*
- 2.1.2 The purpose of this measure is to gauge how well WYP officers spot this type of exploitation and ensure that these vulnerable victims get the support and help that they need.
- 2.1.3 From the above figures we can see that there is a decrease in numbers and whilst numbers are down in the past 12 months, the long term trend is upward.

2.2 Monitor Indicators from Cyber Dashboard

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

2.2.2 The data at Appendix 2 shows the picture for West Yorkshire and includes both Fraud and Cyber offences with a comparison to most similar force areas (MSG).

2.2.3 The Economic Crime Unit Team have been involved in a number of initiatives to contribute to Cyber Threat reduction including:

- On Tuesday 21 November, officers and staff from the Economic Crime Unit were on hand at shopping centres across the county offering help and advice ahead of Black Friday and Cyber Monday. The Force's fraud experts were at shopping centres in Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds and Wakefield and engaged with over 1,000 people warning them to be extra vigilant in the run up to the festive period.
- The cyber operations team identified a male in Bradford, who the FBI believe is part of a cyber organised crime group. A proactive operation conducted by Yorkshire and Humber Regional Organised Crime Unit (YHROCU) Cyber Crime Unit, identifying UK based criminality in relation to Computer Misuse Act (CMA) offences. An individual was arrested and interviewed and bailed for those matters but charged and remanded (as well as recalled to prison) for previous CMA offences.
- The YHROCU Cyber Crime Unit have launched the first Cyber Blue Line Community Engagement Vehicle. Cyber Blue Line (CBL) is a community engagement vehicle that is fully mobile and digitally equipped resource that enables the Cyber Prevent & Protect messaging to be disseminated to a wide and varied audience in an immersive, engaging, and interactive way.

The CBL vehicle is equipped with three gaming stations for both educational games and traditional games. CBL also has a fully equipped Virtual Reality (VR) experience scenario.

2.3 Repeat Victims of Domestic Abuse and Hate Crimes

| Domestic Abuse | Bradford | Calderdale | Kirklees | Leeds | Wakefield | W Yorks |
|--------------------------------------|----------|------------|----------|--------|-----------|---------|
| Total incidents 12 mths to Dec 23 | 18,820 | 6,108 | 12,061 | 24,270 | 11,253 | 72,512 |
| Total incidents 12 months to Dec 22 | 20,548 | 6,287 | 12,454 | 25,783 | 11,908 | 76,980 |
| % Difference | -8.4% | -2.8% | -3.2% | -5.9% | -5.5% | -5.8% |
| % Repeat Victims 12 months to Dec 23 | 43.8% | 43.6% | 45.3% | 45.6% | 48.1% | 45.3% |
| % Repeat Victims 12 months to Dec 22 | 45.0% | 44.1% | 45.8% | 45.7% | 48.9% | 45.9% |
| % Difference | -1.2% | -0.5% | -0.5% | -0.1% | -0.8% | -0.6% |

2.3.1 Domestic abuse (DA) incidents have reduced by 5.8% in comparison to the last 12 months. The repeat victim rate reduced by 0.6% in comparison.

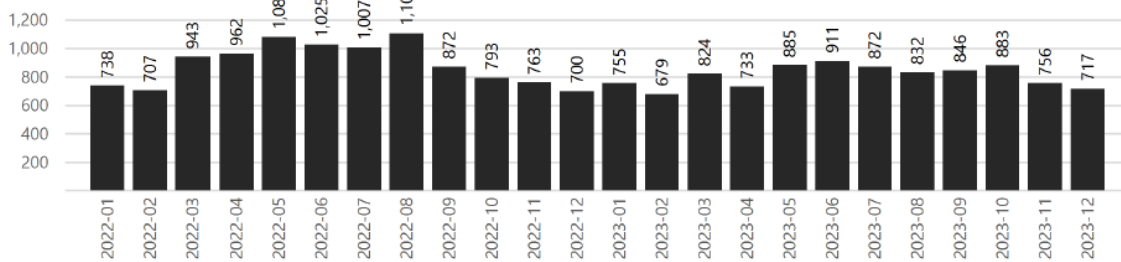
2.3.2 Safeguarding Governance and Corporate Communications worked together to support the 16 days of action from 25 November to 10 December 2023. External messaging included the refresh and relaunch of the third-party reporting campaign and promotion of White Ribbon UK. Internally, key messages were shared to promote White Ribbon UK (to encourage officers and staff to sign up to the White Ribbon promise, or as an ambassador or champion,) the promotion of Clare’s Law and the unwanted prisoner contact scheme and highlighting again the importance of checking on children at DA incidents and the impact that DA has on children. Comms also included raising the awareness of the DA Champions and their role in districts and departments.

2.3.3 Hate Crime Repeat Victims

2.3.4 Hate Incidents have fallen by 9.2% (987 fewer incidents) in the latest 12 months to December 2023.

| 12m to Dec22 | 12m to Dec23 | Change | % Change |
|--------------|--------------|--------|----------|
| 10,680 | 9,693 | -987 | -9.2% |

Hate Incidents by Month - Last 2 Years



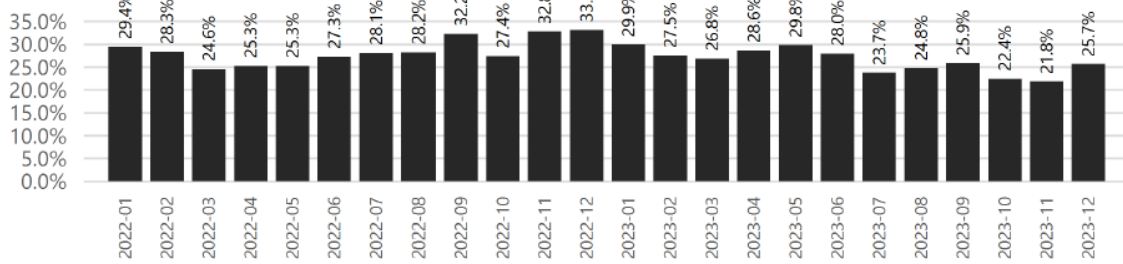
| Hate Strand | 12m to Dec22 | 12m to Dec23 | Change | % Change |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------|----------|
| Disability | 1,514 | 1,197 | -317 | -20.9% |
| Faith | 710 | 746 | 36 | 5.1% |
| Race | 6,942 | 6,358 | -584 | -8.4% |
| Sexual Orientation | 1,512 | 1,430 | -82 | -5.4% |
| Transphobic | 328 | 291 | -37 | -11.3% |

2.3.5 The only strand to see an increase was faith hate crimes – this formed part of the Performance Scrutiny Meeting with WYP where the increases were discussed. This was as a direct result of the Israel/Gaza conflict, and although the numbers spiked at the start of the conflict, they soon returned to near normal levels.

2.3.6 In the same period, the number of hate crime repeat victims also fell.

| 12m to Dec22 | 12m to Dec23 | Change | Significance |
|--------------|--------------|--------|--------------|
| 28.2% | 26.2% | -2.0% | ↓ |

Hate Incident Repeat Victim Rate by Month - Last 2 Years



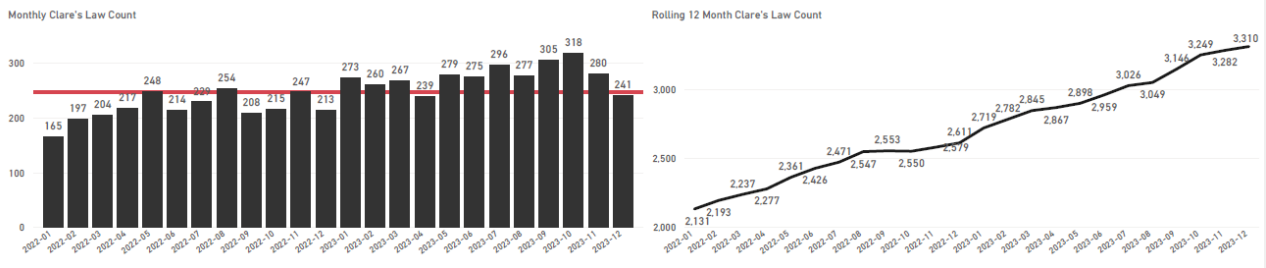
2.3.7 Almost nine out of 10 hate crimes recorded relate to public order, stalking / harassment, and violence without injury. 4.8% of hate incidents in the past 12 months are violence with injury offences and this is 70 less than the same time last year.

2.4 Increased Use of DVPN and DVPO

2.4.1 As discussed in the last Performance Monitoring Report, we can now look at the trends in DVPN (Domestic Violence Protection Notices) and DVPO's (Domestic Violence Protection Orders). We will also note Claire's laws occurrences as this is another intervention which protects victims of Domestic Abuse. For more information on Claire's law please see the WYP website: <https://www.westyorkshire.police.uk/ClaresLaw>




2.4.2 DVPN and DVPO's are interventions used after a Domestic Abuse incident has taken place, but Claire's Law is an early intervention to stop these occurrences taking place and could be argued to be a better intervention. The numbers are as follows:



2.5 Use of Stalking Protection Orders (SPOs)

- 2.5.1 Stalking Protection Orders (SPOs) are being increasingly considered as an option to safeguard victims and manage risks posed by perpetrators. There are currently five full SPOs (including one Out of Force) and seven interim SPOs (including two OoF).
- 2.5.2 The latest victim satisfaction results for the 12 months to December report overall victim satisfaction (for all crime types) at 71.9% whereas satisfaction reported by stalking victims is higher at 76.0% and 81% are satisfied with the outcome.
- 2.5.3 There are 26 applications that are currently being prepared for court, and 25 referrals to Legal Services currently awaiting initial advice on whether to proceed with an application.

3 Safer Places and Thriving Communities

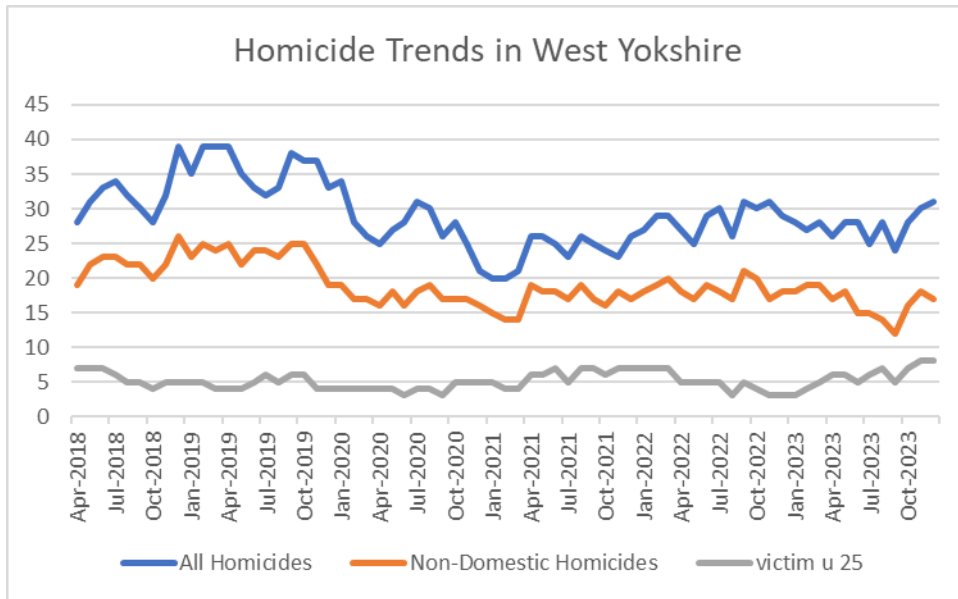
| PCP Priority | Metric | 12 mths to Dec 2019 | 2020/21 | 12 mths to Dec 2022 | 12 mths to Dec 2023 | Change | Trend Over Time ¹ | Comments | |
|--|---|---------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|--|---|
|  <p>Safer Places and Thriving Communities</p> | Reduce number of Homicides | 24 | 22 | 29 | 33 | +4 | ↑ | | |
| | Reduce all hospital admission for assault with a sharp instrument | 260 | 190 | 205 | 200 | -5 | ↓ | Figures 12-month August 2023 and 12 month to May2022 from NHS Digital | |
| | Reduce Knife Crime | 2,599 | 2,189 | 2,259 | 2,342 | +83 | ↔ | Knife crime has increased by 3.2% in the past 12 months but remains lower than baseline year. | |
| | Reduce Number of ASB incidents | | 53,825 | 27,915 | 27,278 | -637 | ↓ | Based on ASB incident closing codes on STORM. Crime recording improvement activity has resulted in a significant fall in ASB incidents however the majority of these incidents are now being 'crimed'. | |
| | Keep Neighbourhood Crime below baseline | 46,162 | 27,419 | 32,917 | 34,035 | +1118 | ↓ | Neighbourhood crime includes residential burglary, personal robbery, vehicle offences and theft from the person. Whilst numbers have increased post pandemic they remain significantly below baseline. | |
| | Monitor cyber attacks on businesses via WYCA survey | Not available | | | | | | | |
| | Increase proportion of workforce from ethnic minorities | | 5.8% | 6.8% | 8.2% | 1.4% | ↑ | Workforce includes Police Officers (7.7%), Police Staff (5.7%) and PCSOs (6.4%). | |
| | Increase proportion of female officers | | 35.1% | 38.5% | 39.6% | 1.1% | ↑ | | |
| | Reduce numbers of KSI's on roads in W Yorkshire | Collisions | (2021) Fatal 47 Serious 1035 | (2022) Fatal 62 Serious 1209 | (2023) Fatal 46 Serious 1172 | Fatal -16 Serious -37 | | ↓ Fatal | Partnership Measure in the Police and Crime Plan 2021-24 Figures relate to the number of Fatal and Serious Collisions. Serious graded collisions from 2021 onwards are impacted by the introduction of the CRASH system. |
| | | Casualties | Fatal 48 Serious 1156 | Fatal 65 Serious 1348 | Fatal 49 Serious 1329 | Fatal - 16 Serious -19 | | ↔ Serious | |
| Recruit 750 police officers and staff by April 2024 | Officers | 5,567 | 5,935 | 6,064 | +129 | ↑ | Figures based on actual Officer and Staff strength (FTEs) | | |
| | Police Staff inc PCSO | 4,321 | 4,344 | 4,454 | +110 | ↑ | | | |

¹ Trend looks at movement over whole Police and Crime Plan

3.1 Reduce Homicide

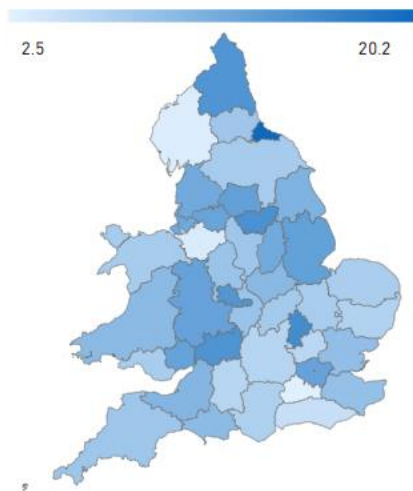
3.1.1 Homicide continues to be a key measure for the Violence Reduction Partnership (VRP). The overall measure shows the current position, but the VRP looks at non-domestic homicide and homicide for under 25s, so the current position for those is shown below.

| 12 month period | Prev 12m | Last 12m | Change |
|--------------------------------|----------|----------|--------|
| All homicides | 29 | 33 | 4 |
| Homicide (non domestic) | 17 | 21 | 4 |
| Victim under 25 (non domestic) | 3 | 8 | 5 |



3.1.2 The above data shows the trends for all three crime types for the since 2018. This is now showing a rolling 12 month increase for all homicides including non-domestic homicides.

3.1.3 Figure 2: Homicide rate, per year per million: 01/11/21 to 31/10/23



The long-term trends for Homicide rates (as shown in the map) evidence that West Yorkshire (13.2 per million) has a similar rate to many in our MSG including GMP (12.4), West Midlands (14.8) and South Yorkshire (14.6).

3.2 Reduce all hospital admissions for assault with a sharp instrument

3.2.1 Hospital admissions are for the period up to September 2023, and show a decrease for both groups.

| Sharp Injury Admissions | Prev 12m | Last 12m | Change |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|--------|
| All Hospital Admissions | 215 | 205 | -10 |
| Under 25 Admissions | 85 | 80 | -5 |

3.3 Reduce Knife Crime

3.3.1 The undulating picture with knife crime can be seen in the below graph. There was

a reduction during the pandemic and then a rise back to normal levels which reached its peak a year ago. This then decreased again, but since the beginning of the year there has been an increase in knife crime and figures are now above the same time last year. The most recent two months have seen a slight increase in these crimes. These are still well below the baseline figures.



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

| Force | Baseline (Jan 2019–Dec 2019) | Last 12 months | % change |
|--------------------|------------------------------|----------------|----------|
| Greater Manchester | 1049.72 | 755.48 | -28.0% |
| Nottinghamshire | 814.26 | 714.77 | -12.2% |
| West Yorkshire | 1114.05 | 1009.79 | -9.4% |
| South Wales | 567.00 | 547.21 | -3.5% |
| South Yorkshire | 1186.16 | 1185.43 | -0.1% |
| West Midlands | 1791.76 | 1796.56 | 0.3% |
| Lancashire | 637.11 | 680.85 | 6.9% |
| Northumbria | 549.32 | 784.24 | 42.8% |

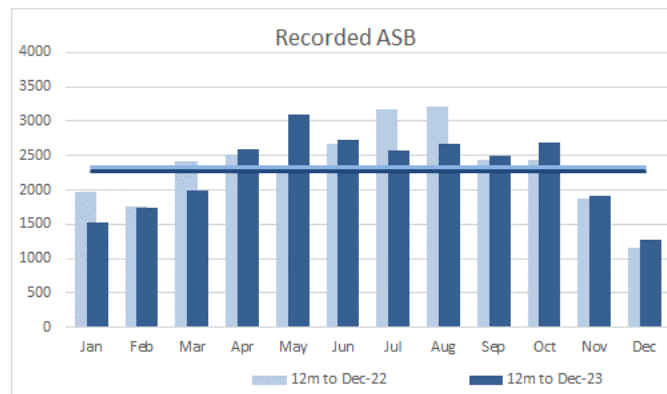
3.3.3 It should be noted that WYP is one of 40 forces which uses a national methodology for recording knife crime. The remaining forces will be using the same methodology soon, but until then, national comparisons are problematic. Also, data for West Midlands is provisional due to a move to a new computer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

3.4 Reduce the number of ASB incidents

3.4.1 ASB incidents have fallen by 2.3% (-637 incidents) when comparing the latest 12 months to December 2023 with the previous 12-month period.

3.4.2 The number of ASB incidents was significantly impacted by crime recording improvement activity. But now that difference is starting to slow as can be seen in

the below graph.



3.4.3 West Yorkshire has been awarded monies from round Five of the Safer Streets Fund to tackle neighbourhood crime, violence against women and girls (VAWG) and ASB. Three proposals were approved and run from 1 October 2023 to 31 March 2025 in the Leeds, Bradford and Wakefield areas of the force. This is led by Local Authorities and supported by WYP. Operational Support has supported districts in tackling criminal and anti-social use of motorcycles financed by the funding.

3.5 Keep Neighbourhood Crime below baseline

3.5.1 In previous iterations of this document we have looked at the baseline of June 2019. More recent iterations of figures from the government look at this baseline as the 12 months to December 2019, so we have now changed to fall into line with this comparison.

3.5.2 Figures for the latest 12 months to December 2023 report that Neighbourhood Crime offences have fallen by 26% when compared to the national baseline period (Jan-Dec 2019) equating to over 12,000 fewer victims. Notable reductions for residential burglary (down 36%), personal robbery (down 12%), theft from person (down 20%) and vehicle crime (down 22%) have been reported. Encouragingly, more recent reductions are also being recorded with a 2% reduction being reported in the latest quarter.

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

| Neighbourhood Crime | Baseline to Dec 2019 | Prev 12m to Dec 22 | Last 12m to Dec 23 | Difference to last year | Difference to Baseline |
|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Burglary Residential | 16980 | 9933 | 10930 | 997 | -6050 |
| Personal Robbery | 3172 | 2590 | 2794 | 204 | -378 |
| Theft From Vehicle | 13118 | 7786 | 7715 | -71 | -5403 |
| Theft Of Vehicle | 5545 | 6788 | 6787 | -1 | 1242 |
| Vehicle Interference | 3285 | 2559 | 2601 | 42 | -684 |
| Theft from Person | 4033 | 3324 | 3218 | -106 | -815 |
| Neighbourhood Crime | 46171 | 32917 | 34035 | 1118 | -12136 |

- 3.5.3 The one area that is different is Theft Of Motor Vehicle. This crime type continues to be the only one that is above the 12 months to Dec 2019 baseline.
- 3.5.6 Compared with our most similar group, West Yorkshire has one of the largest % change in comparison to the baseline. (offences per 100,000 population).

| Force | Per 100,000 pop | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|----------|
| | Baseline (Jan 2019 – Dec 2019) | Last 12 months | % change |
| Nottinghamshire | 1479.5 | 960.4 | -35.1% |
| Lancashire | 1287.2 | 922.7 | -28.3% |
| Greater Manchester | 2273.1 | 1644.8 | -27.6% |
| West Yorkshire | 1962.5 | 1444.6 | -26.4% |
| South Wales | 1023.0 | 779.0 | -23.9% |
| South Yorkshire | 1987.1 | 1728.7 | -13.0% |
| West Midlands | 2126.0 | 2149.6 | 1.1% |
| Northumbria | 1072.1 | 1084.3 | 1.1% |

3.6 Monitor cyber-attacks on businesses via WYCA survey

- 3.6.1 This data is not available currently.

3.7 Increase proportion of workforce from ethnic minorities

| Type | Dec-18 | Dec-19 | Dec-20 | Dec-21 | Dec-22 | Dec-23 |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Officer | 5.8% (301) | 6.0% (322) | 6.3% (349) | 6.9% (400) | 7.7% (459) | 9.2% (543) |
| Staff | 4.2% (156) | 4.5% (178) | 4.9% (199) | 5.0% (203) | 5.7% (233) | 6.5% (269) |
| PCSO | 5.8% (36) | 6.1% (37) | 6.2% (36) | 6.3% (36) | 6.4% (36) | 9.8% (54) |
| Specials | 13.3% (48) | 11.0% (37) | 11.5% (30) | 12.6% (28) | 11.7% (20) | 13.2% (19) |
| Volunteers | 13.4% (27) | 12.2% (23) | 9.7% (15) | 9.0% (13) | 9.8% (12) | 9.4% (9) |
| Total | 5.6% (568) | 5.7% (597) | 5.9% (629) | 6.3% (680) | 7.0% (760) | 8.2% (894) |

- 3.7.1 Overall the proportion of the total WYP workforce from ethnic minorities is at 8.2% but officers are currently above this at 9.2%. Although staff numbers are lower at 6.5% there is still an increasing trend.
- 3.7.2 As reported nationally, WYP exceeded its target for recruitment of officers and although the overall proportion of officers and staff from ethnic minorities continues to be below that of the West Yorkshire population, during recruitment this proportion was much higher and nearer to the target.

3.8 Increase proportion of female officers

- 3.8.1 West Yorkshire continues with high numbers of female officers - this has increased from 34% in 2018 to nearly 40% currently. Police staff continue to have a high number of female members, with that percentage not changing over the years.

| Officers | | | | | | |
|----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Gender | Dec-18 | Dec-19 | Dec-20 | Dec-21 | Dec-22 | Dec-23 |
| Male | 65.6% (3402) | 64.5% (3452) | 64.0% (3564) | 62.8% (3653) | 61.5% (3694) | 60.4% (3675) |
| Female | 34.4% (1781) | 35.5% (1900) | 36.0% (2006) | 37.2% (2161) | 38.5% (2311) | 39.6% (2405) |
| Total | 5183 | 5352 | 5570 | 5814 | 6005 | 6080 |

| Staff (including PCSOs) | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Gender | Dec-18 | Dec-19 | Dec-20 | Dec-21 | Dec-22 | Dec-23 |
| Male | 43.3% (1921) | 42.7% (1961) | 42.4% (1985) | 42.4% (1950) | 42.2% (1980) | 41.3% (1965) |
| Female | 56.7% (2519) | 57.3% (2627) | 57.6% (2700) | 57.6% (2654) | 57.8% (2708) | 58.7% (2796) |
| Total | 4440 | 4588 | 4685 | 4604 | 4688 | 4761 |

3.8.2 Police workforce statistics are available on the Gov.uk website – the most recent are to September 2023. These statistics do not give the overall breakdowns regarding ethnicity and gender, but just include the full-time equivalent numbers.

3.8.3 When looking at PCSO numbers, it tells us the following:

- In September 2023, West Yorkshire was showing a deficit of 3.1% in comparison to 12 months before – which equates to a fall of 17 persons.
- We compare favourably with the England average, which is a fall of 8.8% and out of 8 forces in our MSG only two have smaller drops than us.
- Three of these forces are in the top 5 for drops in Police Community Support Officer (PCSO) numbers – with Northumbria as the highest at 43.3% but West Midlands as the highest actual numbers with a deficit of 114 staff members – a fall of 26.5%.
- Most interestingly – when looking at the numbers of PCSOs per 1,000 population, the only forces with more than West Yorkshire are the 4 Welsh forces, of which one is in our Most Similar Group and these increases were paid for by the Welsh government.

3.9 Reduce numbers of KSIs on roads in West Yorkshire

3.9.1 Numbers of Killed or seriously injured (KSI) on the roads in West Yorkshire is currently increasing and this is the focus of the Vision Zero meetings in West Yorkshire.


3.9.2 Work is taking place to ensure that the Department for Transport figures reflect those in policing. The Vision Zero team is working with Police colleagues to ensure that the database reflects the understanding of collisions in West Yorkshire. This ensures that both are looking at not only the numbers of collisions, but also the number of casualties are recorded.

3.9.3 This will be explained in the Road Safety paper, which will be coming to the Police and Crime Panel in April.

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

- 3.10.1 The numbers here show that officer numbers are increasing as expected, with staff numbers also increasing, even with the current budget constraints.
- 3.10.2 The Mayor and Deputy Mayor receive a quarterly update for this measure to ensure that the Mayoral Pledge is met. This paper discusses the current situation and where there are any risks. Currently the projections are showing to surpass the pledge by the end of the Mayoral term for officers.

4. Responding to Multiple and Complex Needs

| PCP Priority | Metric | 12 mths to Dec 2019 | 2020/21 | 12 mths to Dec 2022 | 12 mths to Dec 2023 | Change | Trend Over Time ¹ | Comments |
|---|--|---------------------|---|--|---|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
|  | Monitor VRU early intervention programme attendee figures | | Not Available | 13838 (882) | 18948 (475) | 5110 (407) | ↑ | VRU Measure in the Police and Crime Plan 2021-24. 18,948 young people aged 24 and under have been reached through interventions in the latest financial year and 475 people aged 25 and over have been reached (as at December 2022) |
| | Reduce number of repeat missing children below baseline level | 1458 | 878 | 937 | 997 | 60 | ↓ | Figures relate to the number of (unique) children who have gone missing more than once in the past 12 months. Whilst numbers have increased post pandemic they remain significantly below baseline. |
| | Reduce number of repeat missing adults below baseline level | 933 | 437 | 390 | 341 | -49 | ↓ | Figures relate to the number of (unique) adults who have gone missing more than once in the past 12 months. |
| | Reduce re-offending rate for Drug related crime | | 25.8% (12 months to Mar 2019) | 21.5% (12 months to Dec 2020) | 21.4% (12 months to Dec 2021) | -0.1% | ↔ | Data from MoJ and relates to the percentage of drug offenders who re-offend (Adults and Juveniles) |
| | Reduce the number of First time entrants to the CJS | | 2633 (Adults) 497 (Juveniles) 12 mths to Dec 20 | 3871 (Adults) 518 (Juveniles) 12mths to Dec 21 | 3830 (Adults) 471 (Juveniles) 12mths to Dec22 | 995 (Adults) -45 (Juveniles) | ↓ | MoJ data based on offenders on PNC as having their 1 st conviction, caution or youth caution. |
| | Increase number of offenders referred to drug treatment services via Liaison and Diversion | | 390 | 520 | 427 | -93 | ↔ | Figures relate to referrals into drug services across the five districts. Figures provided by West Yorkshire All Age Liaison and Diversion Service, Children and Young People's Service, Wakefield Council |

¹ Trend looks at movement over whole Police and Crime Plan

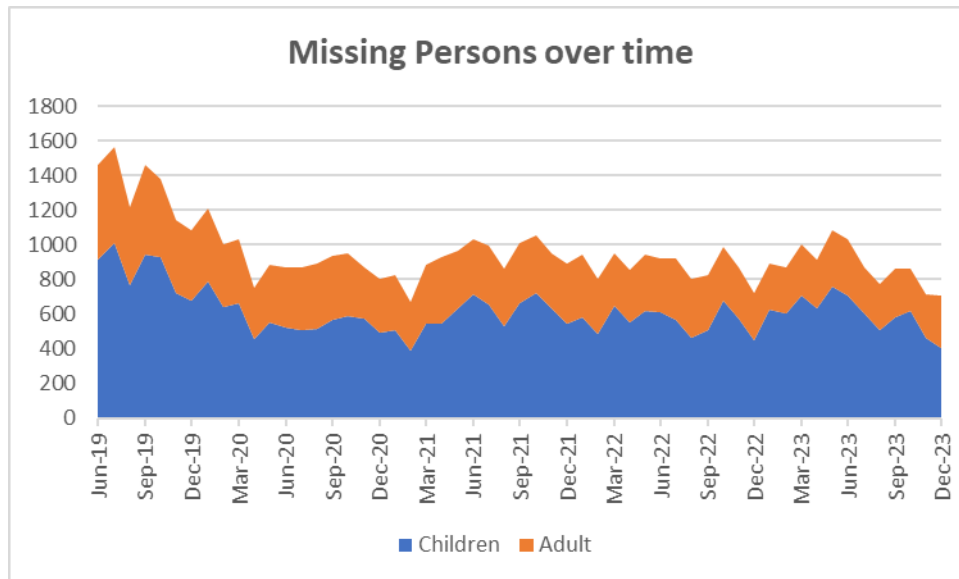
4.1.1 Monitor VRU early intervention programme attendee figures

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

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

4.2 Reduce the number of repeat missing persons

4.2.1 Over the last 12 months there have been 10,575 missing persons (including repeats). The trends for this are as follows.



4.2.2 The next table looks at the numbers of repeat missing occurrences.

| <i>Last 12m:</i> | Children | Adults | [No age] | Total |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| People with 1 Occ | 1671 | 2440 | 12 | 4115 |
| People with 2-4 Occs | 644 | 315 | | 962 |
| People with 5-10 Occs | 209 | 27 | | 234 |
| People with 11-20 Occs | 76 | | | 77 |
| People with 21-30 Occs | 23 | | | 23 |
| People with 31-40 Occs | 9 | | | 9 |
| People with >40 Occs | 5 | | | 5 |
| Total People with Repeat Occs | 966 | 342 | | 1310 |
| Total People | 2637 | 2782 | 12 | 5425 |
| % People with Repeat Occs | 36.6% | 12.3% | | 24.1% |
| Average Occurrences/Person | 2.6 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.9 |

4.2.5 The number of repeat missing persons is detailed above. This stands at 36.6% for missing children and 12.3% for missing adults.

4.2.2 Although the numbers are slightly lower, the extent of the work can be seen above with 14 missing children having greater than 30 occurrences throughout the year. This continues to be a drain on police resources.

4.3. Reduce Re-offending Rate for Drug Related Crime

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

4.3.2 The current figures show that there has been a 0.1% reduction in this rate in comparison to the same time 12 months ago.

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

4.3.4 West Yorkshire Reducing Reoffending and Rehabilitation Partnership Board: This is the current iteration of the board convened by the Mayor and chaired initially by the responsible Policy Manager. The intention of this board is to add value to existing Reducing Reoffending Partnerships within districts and their work with Criminal Justice partners including Youth Justice.

4.4 Reduce the number of First-time entrants to the CJS

4.4.1 Following a user consultation published in February 2023, the MOJ have concluded first time entrants' statistics will only be published annually as part of the first-time entrants (FTE) into the Criminal Justice System (CJS) and Offender Histories publication. The stats are those which are currently published, with the next iteration due in May 2024.

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

| Adults | West Yorks | Bradford | Calderdale | Kirklees | Leeds | Wakefield |
|---|------------|----------|------------|----------|-------|-----------|
| Referrals into L&D service Q3 2023-24 | 1199 | 270 | 132 | 156 | 375 | 266 |
| Formal pathway referrals made by L&D into support services | 478 | 75 | 35 | 73 | 113 | 182 |
| Other pathway contacts (eg already in service, liaison with support services, no formal referral) | 532 | 110 | 34 | 66 | 105 | 217 |
| | | | | | | |
| Young People | West Yorks | Bradford | Calderdale | Kirklees | Leeds | Wakefield |
| Referrals into L&D service Q3 2023-24 | 474 | 84 | 122 | 85 | 141 | 42 |
| Formal pathway referrals made by L&D into support services | 97 | 5 | 22 | 6 | 58 | 6 |
| Other pathway contacts (eg already in service, liaison with support services, no formal referral) | 108 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 87 | 5 |

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

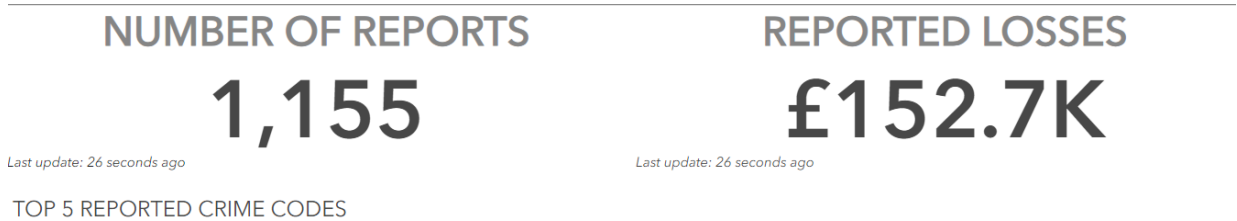
4.5.6 Referrals are up for both adults and young people, but there has been a reduction in formal pathway referrals and other pathway contacts. Areas are looking at other pathway contacts to enhance this data from partners.

Appendix 2

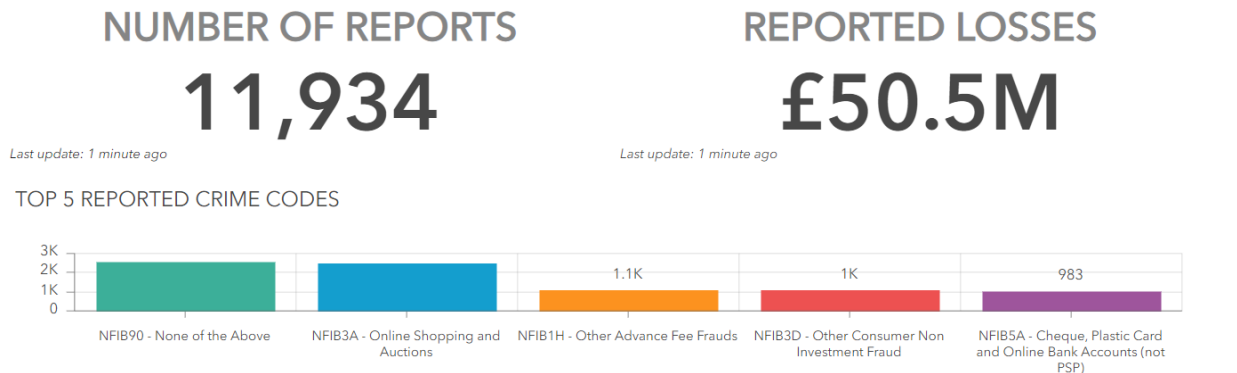
Cyber Crime

Reports, referrals, and outcomes for Cyber Crime reporting

The below data is for Jan – Dec 2023



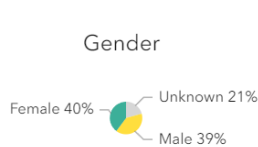
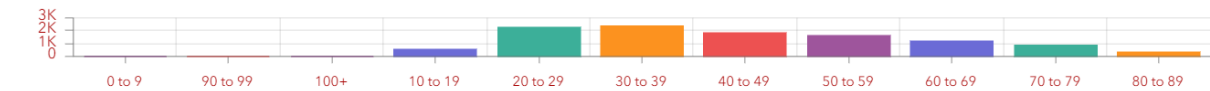
The above is for Cyber Crime only. The picture for Fraud is as follows.



About 'Individual Victims' Data:

These figures are based on a rolling 12 months of data from [Action Fraud](#). Only fraud and cyber crime offences amounting to a crime under the [Home Office](#)

Age Group*



For business Cyber Crime **only** the current picture is as follows:

NUMBER OF REPORTS

69

Last update: 22 seconds ago

REPORTED LOSSES

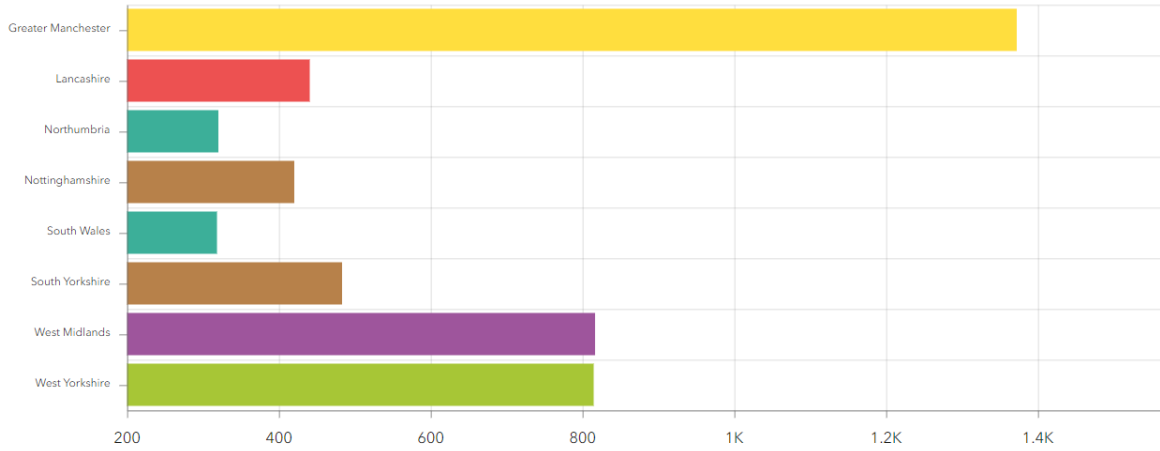
£1.5K

Last update: 21 seconds ago

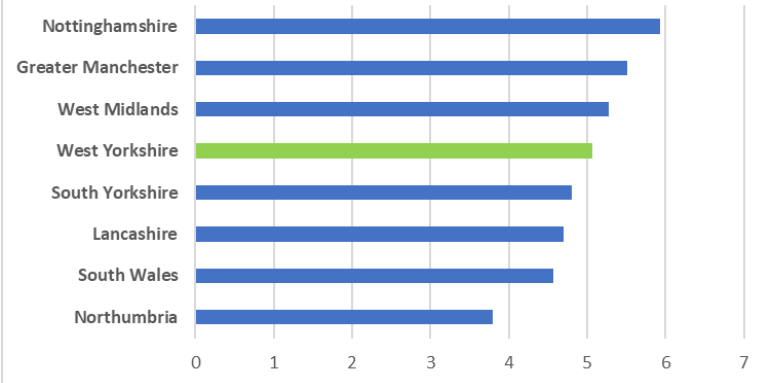
TOP 5 REPORTED CRIME CODES



VOLUME OF FRAUD REPORTED PER POLICE FORCE



Fraud and Cyber crimes per 1000 population



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. |
| BAME | BAME stands for Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic and is used to describe people from any of these ethnicities. |
| Child sexual exploitation and abuse | 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. |
| Community Safety Partner | Several different organisations have a role to play including local councils, fire and rescue service, health and probation services and housing providers etc. These are often referred to as local community safety partners. |
| 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 rate | The crime rate used in this document refers to the number of offences committed per 1000 people in the population. |
| Cyber crime | 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). |
| GAP | Anticipated Guilty Plea |
| Human trafficking | Human trafficking is the trade of humans, most commonly for the purpose of forced labour or commercial sexual exploitation by the trafficker or others. |
| IOM | 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. |

| | |
|---|--|
| 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 like each other based on an analysis of demographic, social and economic characteristics which relate to crime. Each police area has its own group of up to seven police areas to which it is 'most similar'. MSGs are designed to help make fair and meaningful comparisons between police areas which share similar characteristics, rather than, for example, comparisons with a neighbouring police area. |
| NGAP | Anticipated Not Guilty Plea |
| Operational functions | Operational functions include things like patrolling neighbourhoods, responding to 999 calls, roads policing and protecting vulnerable people. |
| 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. There are 21 categories of outcomes. |
| 1 to 8 Outcomes | See below re Positive Outcomes |
| PEEL | HMICFRS carry out several thematic annual inspections throughout the year, these are drawn together into a wider PEEL assessment which stands for Police Effectiveness, Efficiency and Legitimacy. The aim of the PEEL assessment is to judge each police force in a cross-topic way based on criteria which consider the full breadth and complexity of what the police do. |
| Positive Outcomes | 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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