



Report to: Police and Crime Panel

Date: 15th July 2022

Subject: Performance Monitoring Report

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

Author: Wendy Stevens, Research 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 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 March 2022 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 21st of June 2022 the Performance Scrutiny meeting was held with ACC 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 West Yorkshire Police 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 Local Criminal Justice Board.

2.4. **Key issues discussed at the Delivery Quarterly meeting included:**

- **West Yorkshire Police’s chairing of the Violence Against Women and Girls Investigations National Working Group.** The group has the input of 20 other police forces, and the support of the NPCC, HMICFRS, and College of Policing. In the wider discussion, the DMPC asked for confirmation that the IOPC’s latest recommendations on abuse of position had been fully incorporated in WYP training materials.
- **Two new safeguarding initiatives were discussed.** The DMPC asked if the new WYP Suicide Prevention Co-ordinator post was working with local authority domestic abuse teams. The holder of the post has now been invited to our Domestic and Sexual Abuse Board meetings. Secondly, recruitment of officers to a new Stalking Prevention Team is underway, and ACC Hankinson invited further external scrutiny of their work once the team is in place.
- **Victim Satisfaction:** The DMPC and ACC discussed the recent fall in the proportion of victims satisfied with WYP’s response to their reported crime. ACC Hankinson described that one impact of 2020’s lockdown had been allowing officers to devote more time to keeping victims in touch with progress on case, and that we are now seeing a return to pre-pandemic satisfaction levels. The new Victims Needs Assessment is now fully in place alongside an improved flow of victim satisfaction data to police district teams.
- **Other issues** covered in the meeting included improvements to the criminal justice response to rape (Op. Soteria); a pilot programme for a NPCC ‘stalking screening tool’ to be used by response officers in Wakefield; recruitment barriers to the expanded Digital Forensic Unit; and use of Public Protection Notices in the safeguarding of vulnerable people.

2.5 The full report 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 subjected 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 affects the 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 as modified by the West Yorkshire Combined Authority (Election of Mayor and Functions) Order 2021 sets out the requirement 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 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.

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 was part of that consultation

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1. That the Police and Crime panel note this report

BACKGROUND PAPERS AND APPENDICES

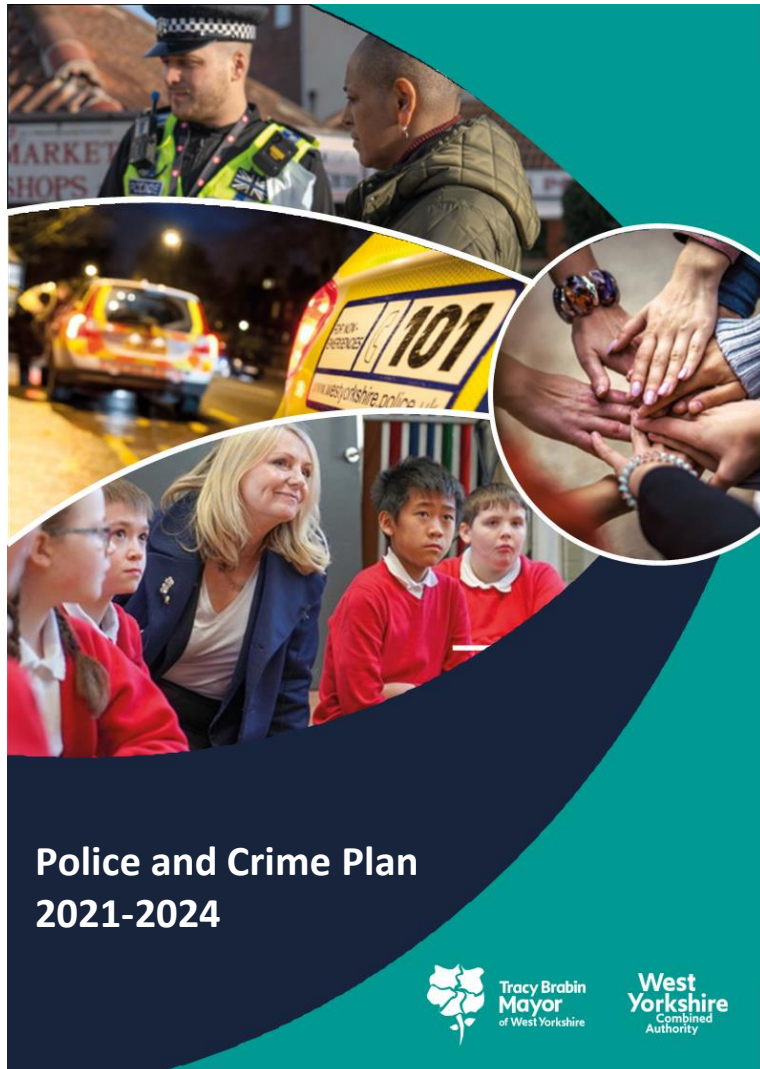
Appendix 1 – Performance Scrutiny Report

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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 months to June 2019	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Change	Trend Over Time	Comments
 <p>Supporting Victims and Witnesses & Improving Criminal Justice Outcomes</p>	Increase victim satisfaction with the police		74.9%	77.7%	72.6%	-5.0%	↓	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			85.8%	85.1%	-0.7	↔	Satisfaction based on victims of domestic crimes in an intimate relationship
	Maintain high levels of calls answered on target		90.2%	90.6%	85.6%	-5.0%	↓	The figures provided represent the percentage of 999 calls answered within 10 seconds.
	Improve outcomes for victims of Rape	Rape 1-8 outcomes	146 (4.3%)	272 (8.7%)	296 (8.1%)	+24 (-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	SSO 1-8 Outcomes	435 (6.4%)	569 (9.4%)	603 (7.7%)	+34 (-1.7%)	↔	
	Improve outcomes for Domestic Abuse	1-8 Outcomes	4924 (9.3%)	4494 (8.4%)	4135 (6.8%)	-359 (-1.6%)	↓	
	Increase proportion of crime with victim initial needs assessment		86.2%	90.9%	96.7%	5.8%	↑	Figures report the percentage of crimes (where there is a victim) that have an Initial Needs Assessment recorded.
	Decrease Ineffective trial rate (Magistrates Court)		15.9%	25.9%	25.9%	0.0%	↔	Partnership Measure in the Police and Crime Plan
	Increase volume of early guilty pleas		Crown 38.9% Mags 63.8%	Crown 44.3% Mags 60.7%	Crown 38.2% Mags 65.3%	Crown -6.1% Mags +4.6%	↓ ↑	Partnership Measure in the Police and Crime Plan
	Decrease average time taken for cases to be brought to resolution		Qtr1 43.6 Qtr2 38.1 Qtr3 45.8 Qtr4 31.6	Qtr1 46.7 Qtr2 63.5 Qtr3 81.0 Qtr4 73.7	Qtr1 75.3 Qtr2 75.3 Qtr3 85.2 Qtr4-	Qtr1 28.6 Qtr2 11.8 Qtr3 4.2 Qtr4-	↑	Partnership Measure in the Police and Crime Plan

1.1 Victim Satisfaction

- 1.1.1 The latest victim satisfaction rate stands at 72.6% for the 12 months to March 2022. The latest position is 5.0 percentage points lower than 12 months ago.

District	12mths to Mar 22	12mths to Mar 21	Difference	Trend
Bradford	70.6%	77.7%	-7.1%	↓
Calderdale	74.5%	81.0%	-6.5%	↓
Kirklees	76.4%	81.3%	-4.9%	↓
Leeds	77.4%	81.3%	-3.9%	↓
Wakefield	75.9%	78.3%	-2.4%	↔
W Yorks	72.6%	77.6%	-5.0%	↓

- 1.1.2 In comparison to the previous year a number of service delivery areas have seen a fall in satisfaction ratings.
- 1.1.3 Understanding and delivering improvements in victim satisfaction remains a key priority for the Force and 2022/23 will see further expansion of the Forces victim satisfaction programme to cover victims of stalking and a wider cohort of domestic abuse victims. Efforts to improve victim satisfaction are being driven through the Force's action plan which reflects upon the key findings of victim satisfaction driver analysis. Improvements in the telephone investigations in the FCMU key messaging around victim satisfaction continues to be pushed through local accountability meetings and strategic boards.
- 1.1.4 In comparison to overall Satisfaction, satisfaction for victims of Domestic Abuse is stable at 85.1% which is only a 0.7% decrease on the same time last year. This has been driven by a high level of satisfaction with the outcome which is currently at 86.5%.

1.2 Maintain high levels of calls answered on target

- 1.2.1 In the latest 12 months online contacts account for 15% of all contacts into the Force whilst 101 contacts now account for just 49% whilst 999s have increased to 32%. In comparison for 2016/17 just 5% of contacts were made online whilst 101 calls accounted for over 60% of all contacts.
- 1.2.2 For the 1st time, 999 call handling performance will be reported on Police.UK at the end of May 2022 (as per these charts) The Force compares favourably with National and MSG averages
- 1.2.3 For information – the above statistics also contains answer times including transfer times from BT, which can be 4-6 seconds and can vary across Forces. This makes the 10 second answer time hard to hit with some of the time already used up before the call lands in force
- 1.2.4 For access to these statistics please click [here](#)

1.3 Improve Outcomes

1.3.1 Rape and Serious Sexual Offences

Rape Outcomes	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield	W Yorks
Recorded crime April 2021 to March 2022	913	331	689	1282	449	3664
Outcome Rate (1-8)	6.1%	13.3%	14.9%	5.2%	6.0%	8.1%
Outcome Rate (1-8) full year 2020/21	7.1%	9.2%	15.2%	4.7%	8.4%	8.2%
Change from previous year	-1.0%	4.1%	-0.3%	0.5%	-2.4%	-0.1%
Vol. change (1-8) 2021/22 from 2020/21	-2	6	19	22	-4	41

1.3.2 The above table shows that although criminal justice outcomes (outcomes 1-8) have fallen slightly (-0.1%) there has actually been 41 more offences brought to this positive outcome.

Serious Sexual Offences	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield	W Yorks
Recorded crime April 2021 to March 2022	1915	720	1382	2710	1080	7807
Outcome Rate (1-8)	6.5%	10.8%	11.4%	6.5%	5.8%	7.7%
Outcome Rate (1-8) full year 2020/21	8.6%	11.1%	13.6%	7.8%	9.4%	9.6%
Change from previous year	-2.1%	-0.3%	-2.2%	-1.3%	-3.6%	-1.9%
Vol. change (1-8) 2021/22 from 2020/21	-9	3	14	19	-12	16

1.3.3 Similarly for Serious Sexual offences, the outcomes have fallen slightly but there have been 16 more offences with a positive outcome

1.3.4 Domestic Abuse Outcomes

Domestic Abuse Outcomes	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield	W Yorks
Recorded crime April 2021 to March 2022	13895	4309	8373	17207	7382	51166
Outcome Rate (1-8)	6.5%	9.2%	6.8%	7.5%	8.1%	7.3%
Outcome Rate (1-8) full year 2020/21	8.3%	10.7%	7.9%	8.2%	11.0%	8.8%
Change from previous year	-1.9%	-1.5%	-1.0%	-0.7%	-3.0%	-1.4%

1.3.5 The high number of recorded crimes can be seen here, and the CJ outcome rate has fallen slightly in comparison to the same time last year. This decrease in outcome rate was one of the key points considered in the Delivery Quarterly meeting with West Yorkshire Police

1.4 Increase proportion of crime with victim initial needs assessment

1.4.1 the Initial victims needs assessment 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 by 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

1.4.3 The increase in percentage for this area is therefore welcome and encouraged.

1.5 Criminal Justice Measures

1.5.1 Decrease Ineffective trial rate (Magistrates Court)

1.5.2 As previously discussed, the Criminal Justice Measures are currently in a state of flux with the new introduction of Criminal Justice Scorecards. Whilst partners are looking at these cards and agreeing the measures to be prioritized in the area, it was agreed to continue with the previous measures used.

1.5.3 The first of these is the ineffective trial rate, which looks at trials that do not go ahead due to action or inaction by one or more of the prosecution, the defence or the court and a further listing for trial is required. This is important as there is still a backlog in the courts after covid and the possibility of strike action.

1.5.4 Currently the rate is showing as 25,9% which is the same as at this time last year, but higher than previous years.

1.5.5 Increase volume of early guilty pleas

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

1.5.7 This measure is going the right way in Magistrates court with an increase of 4.6% in comparison with the same time last year. But in Crown Court this is decreasing slightly showing a 6.1% decrease.

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

1.5.9 This is the final measure, and this has been particularly affected by the problems during the pandemic. The data is currently only up to Q3 in 2021 and this is showing an 85.2 day wait. In 2019/20 the average wait was 40 days, so the effect of the pandemic can be seen here

1.5.10 These measures and the new measures on the Criminal Justice Scorecards are part of the current discussion in the LCJB and the LCJB Victim and Witness Group

1.6 West Yorkshire Combined Authority - Policing & Crime Department

1.6.1 The Policing & Crime Team have recruited a Policy Officer to support the victim and witness workstream, with a start date in June / July. In addition, the new Police and Crime Plan 2021-24 commits to refreshing the Supporting People Harmed by Crime strategy, and we hope partners will support us in this refresh.

1.6.2 The Engagement team continue to support the Mayor/DMPC in their aim to better understand the requirements of those harmed by crime. This includes supporting case studies which can be shared with West Yorkshire Police to support training.

A particular area flagged by some young people recently has been around hidden disabilities

- 1.6.3 The Government released the Tackling Domestic Abuse Plan. The plan outlines the government's approach to tackling domestic abuse through prioritising prevention, supporting victims, pursuing perpetrators, and building a stronger system. It delivers on the government's statutory duty to deliver a strategy for the prosecution and management of domestic abuse perpetrators. The DMPC Office will work with partners to build on the work of previous strategies and to complement the Tackling Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy published in July 2021. It will also set out how various aspects of the Domestic Abuse Act 2021 will be delivered.

Link: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/tackling-domestic-abuse-plan>

- 1.6.4 The Domestic & Sexual Abuse Board meet on 5th April. The meeting was chaired by the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime with items discussed including.

- Agreement is in place to standardise Domestic Homicide Review (DHR) documentation in West Yorkshire. Work is ongoing to create an electronic DHR module to enable the sharing of best practice.
- Ensuring a WY wide approach to governmental DHR consultations.
- The introduction of smart tag / smart water for DA victims and survivors. The focus is to prevent offences, the idea is that building trust and confidence with victims and survivors to carry the spray, so that should they be attacked, they can warn an offender before the attack and prevent the offence. Should an individual still go on to be attacked, the forensic spray will help identify the perpetrator and help build evidence on cases. This could be particularly impactful in stalking cases


- 1.6.5 In February, the DMPC supported the Sexual Violence and Abuse Awareness Week, highlighting the crucial support that Sexual Assault Referral Centers (SARCs) offer for victims and survivors. The number of people accessing SARCs nationally halved after the first lockdown, compared with the previous year, at a time when official figures showed an increase locally and nationally in domestic abuse and sexual assault. The DMPC, together with partners, highlighted the importance of the service and promoted what the state of the art, purpose-built service can do to support people

1.7 West Yorkshire Police Delivery

- 1.7.1 The Forces 'Mark and Protect Domestic Abuse Victim Safeguarding and Perpetrator targeting - Smart Water Initiative' has recently won the National Police Professional Innovation Award and is a shortlisted finalist for the British Security Awards. The approach will also feature as promising practice in the College of Policing 'What Works' Magazine (May 2022). Nationally seven other Forces are also now adopting this approach

- 1.7.2 West Yorkshire Police has three key Tactical Plans for Domestic Abuse, CSEA, Abuse and Neglect and Rape and SSO which are drawn together within a Tactical Delivery Group focusing on key actions for priority delivery. Both the National Vulnerability Action Plan and Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy have been woven across all Force plans for some time and both approaches are considered national best practice.
- 1.7.3 The Force has arranged for a comprehensive and wide-ranging programme of Domestic Abuse training. This involves an extensive rollout of Domestic Abuse Matters training to all operational officers and staff in 2023 (which will also encompass training around Violence Against Women and Girls). In addition, SCGU have planned further training with Dr Jane Monckton-Smith around her work on the 'eight stages of domestic homicide'. SCGU continue to strengthen the links between awareness around Domestic Abuse and where it overlaps with Stalking and so-called Honour Based Abuse

2 KEEPING PEOPLE SAFE AND BUILDING RESILIENCE

PCP Priority	Metric	12 months to June 2019	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Change	Trend Over Time	Comments	
 <p>Keeping People Safe and Building Resilience</p>	Monitor the number of young persons flagged as at risk of Criminal Exploitation		419	491	650	+159	↑	Figures include both victims and suspects who are flagged as at risk of Child Criminal Exploitation.	
	Monitor Indicators from Cyber Dashboard	See Appendix 2							
	Reduce number of repeat victims of Domestic Abuse		30,836	30,661	33,427	+2,766	↑	The increasing number of domestic crimes being recorded is contributing to the increase in repeat victims.	
	Reduce number of repeat victims of Hate Crime		2,057	2,189	2,715	+526	↑	The increasing number of hate crimes being recorded is contributing to the increase in repeat victims.	
	Increase use of DVPO		303	281	441	160	↑	The Force are reporting increasing use of interventions related to domestic abuse	
	Increase use of DVPN		308	333	456	123	↑		
	Increase use of Stalking Prevention Orders		0	3	1	-2	↔	All four SPOs obtained by the Force are currently live.	

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 West Yorkshire Police 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 an increase of 159 both victims and suspects flagged as at risk of Child Criminal Exploitation. Although we would want to see this number reducing eventually, it is expected that whilst this is still an unfolding area the numbers will continue to rise.

2.2 Monitor Indicators from Cyber Dashboard

2.2.1 Action Fraud have created a database where the current picture for Cyber Crime in an area can be compared with other areas in England and Wales

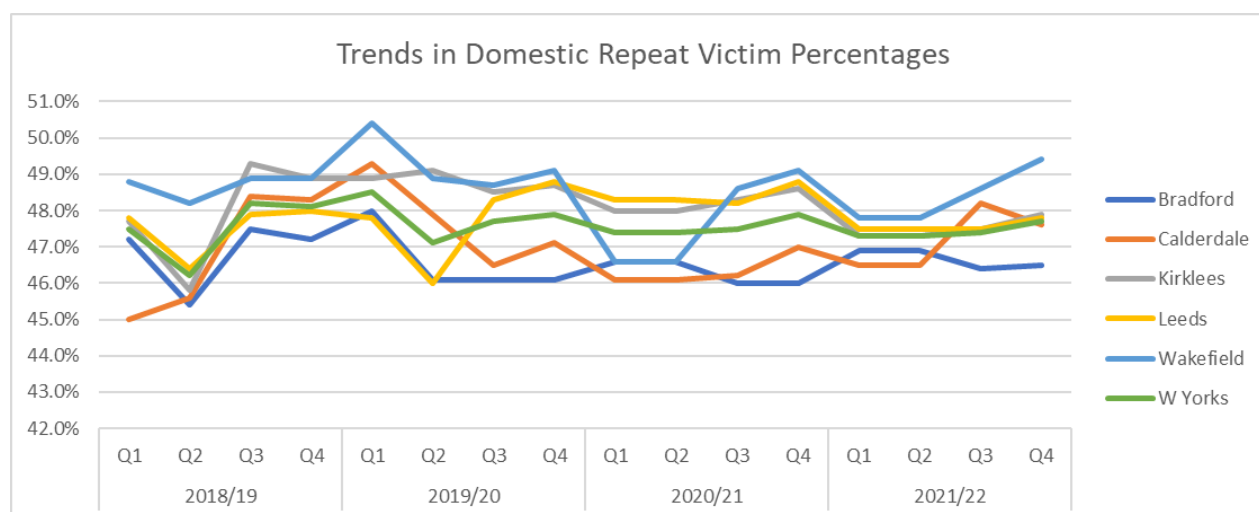
2.2.2 The data at Appendix 2 shows the picture for West Yorkshire Police and the current comparisons that are available. As the database on contains 13months of data, it is not possible to do detailed comparisons, but as the data builds, we will be able to construct a better understanding of the current situation.

2.2.3 From the current data we can see that West Yorkshire is in a similar position to its near neighbours and is not currently an outlier in any area. This will continue to be monitored as the data timeline increases.

2.3 Repeat Victims of Domestic Abuse and Hate Crimes

Domestic Abuse	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield	W Yorks
Total Incidents 2021/22	17896	5356	11436	23268	10457	68413
Total Incidents 2020/21	16946	4980	10596	21799	9265	63586
% Difference	5.6%	7.6%	7.9%	6.7%	12.9%	7.6%
% Repeat Victims 2021/22	46.5%	47.6%	47.9%	47.8%	49.4%	47.7%
% Repeat Victims 2020/21	46.0%	47.0%	48.6%	48.8%	49.1%	47.9%
%Change from previous year	0.5%	0.6%	-0.7%	-1.0%	0.3%	-0.2%

2.3.1 Domestic abuse incidents increased by 7.6% in comparison to the previous year (which is an increase of 4,827 incidents). The number of repeat victims fell in this period by 0.2%.

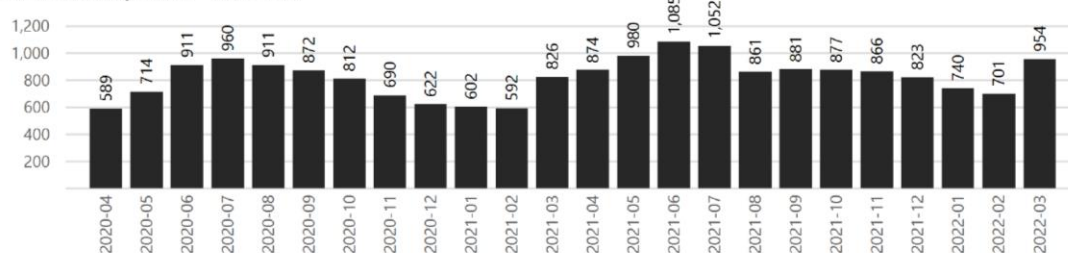


2.3.2 Domestic Repeat Victim trends show that the percentage of repeat victims has stayed within a tight scope (between 45 and 50%).

2.3.3 Hate Crime Repeat Victims

12m to Mar21	12m to Mar22	Change	% Change
9,056	10,694	1,638	18.1%

Hate Incidents by Month - Last 2 Years

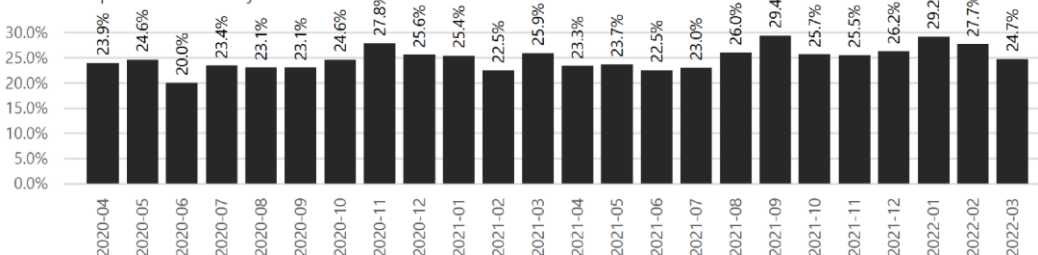


2.3.4 The number of Hate Crime incidents were on a reducing trend recently, but the increase in March 2022 reflects a usual increase at this time of year.

Hate Repeat Victim Rate

12m to Mar21	12m to Mar22	Change	Significance
24.0%	25.4%	1.4%	↗

Hate Incident Repeat Victim Rate by Month - Last 2 Years



2.3.5 The Hate repeat victim rate has increased slightly in comparison to the same time last year although (similar to the domestic repeat victim rate) has stayed within close parameters.

2.4 Increased Use of DVPN and DVPO

Domestic Violence Protection Notices and Orders						
Domestic Violence Protection Orders Recorded - 2020/21 vs 2021/22 YTD						
	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield	West Yorkshire
2020/21	29	32	105	234	21	
2021/22	189	95	92	175	38	
2021/22 to Date	186	85	83	144	36	534
Notices	186	85	83	144	36	534
Breach of Notice	5	1	2	6	1	15
Supt Unsuccessful	0	0	0	0	0	0
DVPN Breach Conversion Rate	2.7%	1.2%	2.4%	4.2%	2.8%	2.8%
Orders	189	95	92	175	38	589
Breach of Orders	38	21	23	54	8	144
Court Unsuccessful	0	0	0	0	0	0
Costs Awarded	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contested	0	0	0	0	0	0
DVPO Breach Conversion Rate	20.1%	22.1%	25.0%	30.9%	21.1%	24.4%

* DVPN and DVPO extended information is reliant on accurate and consistent recording in the Niche Summary field.

2.4.1 The use of DVPN and DVPO was highlighted in the HMICFRS report A duty to protect: Police use of protective measures in cases involving violence against women and girls, which was released in August 2021. Here the investigation found that there were good examples of the police using protective measures, and evidence

- there were good examples of the police using protective measures, and evidence of dedicated officers working to protect victims; but
- there was a lack of understanding within police forces over how and when to use protective measures, which means support for victims is sometimes not good enough; and
- better data collection on the use of protective measures is needed to help the police determine which measures are most effective in different scenarios

2.4.2 This performance measure is to show the progress in West Yorkshire and currently the number of DVPO's and DVPN's are increasing.

2.5 Use of Stalking Protection Orders

2.5.1 The Home Office conducted a review of the use of SPOs in June 2021 and reported on the review the following month in the Tackling violence against women and girls' strategy (p72). The review concluded that they were working well but: "it also showed that there is more that can be done to increase their use, as well as to manage individuals who have an order imposed on them. The Home Office will therefore work with the police to ensure that all police forces make proper use of Stalking Protection Orders."

2.5.2 The Ministry of Justice and the Home Office are planning to publish regular data on SPOs showing how many are being used and how their use varies from force to force

2.5.3 Since the SPO's came into force in Jan 2020 WYP has issued 4 orders and all 4 are currently live

2.5.4 West Yorkshire Police is putting together a pilot for a Stalking Coordination Team to look at this area and we are currently the Northeast regional lead for Stalking and Harassment.

2.6 West Yorkshire Combined Authority - Policing & Crime Department

2.6.1 West Yorkshire Safeguarding Communications Group continues to bring WYP, WYCA, LA authority communications leads and the third sector to develop and deliver collaborative safeguarding campaigns. A 12-month Communication Plan for 2022 has been developed with key dates and campaigns and shared with the members.

2.6.2 The 16 Days of Action Against Domestic Abuse took place in November '21 – including a new campaign to look at adolescent to parent abuse with the message

'Before you see red, talk to someone instead'. See <https://www.westyorkshire.police.uk/TalkToSomeone>

The group supported the two #LookCloser awareness weeks, 7th - 20th March 2022 and shared links and learning events with the group members.

2.6.3 WYP and WYCA also supported National Stalking Awareness Week – w/c 25th April and posted messages on social media accounts. The posts will link to the West Yorkshire Police webpage – [stalking and harassment](#)

They also shared messages from The Suzy Lamplugh Trust - National Stalking Awareness Week 2022.

2.7 West Yorkshire Police Delivery

2.7.1 West Yorkshire (alongside Kent and North Wales) is identified as one of three National Exemplar Forces for VAWG. This status brings close engagement with the National Taskforce through supporting task and finish groups and prioritising the VAWG work.

2.7.2 The Force are continuing to drive improvements in safeguarding by delivering 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.

2.7.3 Driving improvements in the Standards of Investigations remains central to the Force's ambitions over the coming year. 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.

2.7.4 Recent changes to Force Policy, Performance Reports and scrutiny via Local and Force Accountability meetings is bringing the Relentless Pursuit of Perpetrators to the forefront of the organisation's approach to perpetrator management. A perpetrator 'Most Wanted' Dashboard is being created to allow focus against those who are causing most harm.


2.7.5 The College of Policing Toolkit to address VAWG, is also being embedded into daily business, an example being the effective use of an established Public Spaces Protection Order in Bradford. Using the conditions of the order, Officers were able to target street-based harassment of women and girls resulting in seven breaches to date.

2.7.6 The Force has arranged for a comprehensive and wide-ranging programme of Domestic Abuse training. This involves an extensive rollout of Domestic Abuse Matters training to all operational officers and staff in 2023 (which will also encompass training around Violence Against Women and Girls). In addition, SCGU have planned further training with Dr Jane Monckton-Smith around her work

on the 'eight stages of domestic homicide'.

- 2.7.7 Over 60 Detectives will receive training over the next financial year in the Serious Sexual Assault Investigators Development Programme (College of Policing Accredited). Protected learning time has also been secured to help officers complete the necessary portfolio for accreditation. Previously this training had not been delivered in West Yorkshire Police.

3 Safer Places and Thriving Communities

PCP Priority	Metric	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Change	Trend Over Time	Comments	
 <p>Safer Places and Thriving Communities</p>	Reduce number of Homicides	21	22	32	+10	↑		
	Reduce all hospital admission for assault with a sharp instrument	250	190	215 ²	+25	↓	Hospital admissions for assault with a sharp object have increased in the past 12 months but remain lower than the baseline year to June 2019 and the year prior to the pandemic.	
	Reduce Knife Crime	2,521	2,189	2,358	+169	↓	Knife crime has increased by 7.7% over the past 12 months but remains lower than in the year prior to the pandemic and the baseline year.	
	Reduce Number of ASB incidents	45,381	53,825	35,378	-18,447	↓	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	44,180	27,420	29,386	+2,416	↓	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	5.5%	5.8%	6.5%	+0.7%	↑	Workforce includes Police Officers, Police Staff and PCSOs.	
	Increase proportion of female officers	57.4%	57.6%	57.8%	+0.2%	↑		
	Reduce numbers of KSI's on roads in W Yorkshire	Fatal 49 Serious 692	Fatal 42 Serious 541	Fatal 47 Serious 955	Fatal +5 Serious +414	↑	Partnership Measure in the Police and Crime Plan 2021-24 Figures relate to calendar years (2019, 2020 and 2021) and are the number of Fatal and Serious Accidents	
	Recruit 750 police officers and staff by April 2024	5330 Officers	5567 Officers	5671 Officers	Projection 765	↑	Current Projection for 2024 shown	
		541 PCSO	565 PCSO	Projection 577	↑			

3.1 Reduce Homicide

3.1.1 As a key measure for the Violence Reduction Unit, this was included in the Police and Crime plan. The overall measure shows the current position, but the VRU looks at non-domestic homicide and homicide for under 25's, so the current position for those is shown below

12 month period	2019/20	2020/21	Last 12m	Change
All homicides	21	22	32	10
Homicide (non domestic)	19	15	22	7
Victim under 25	5	5	8	3

3.1.2 The increases in these areas are being seen at most of the metropolitan forces across the country. In the last two years, West Yorkshire has seen 10.9 homicides per million residents, compared to 15.8 in the West Midlands and 17.0 in **Greater Manchester**.

3.2 Reduce all hospital admission for assault with a sharp instrument

3.2.1 Similarly for these hospital admissions, the number has increased for both all ages and those under 25 in the last year, but for overall the total stays below that seen in 2019 whereas for under 25's this is now above that seen in 2019

Sharp Injury admissions	2019/20	2020/21	Last 12m	Change
Hospital Admissions	250	190	230	40
Under 25 admissions	80	75	90	15

3.2.2 This is also a main measure for the VRU and a more detail report on the work taking place in hospitals and for young people will be produced for a future panel meeting.

3.3 Reduce Knife Crime

3.3.1 Although Knife Crime has increased in comparison with last year, many of the more serious offences show that rolling 12-month totals are still not back to 2019 levels.

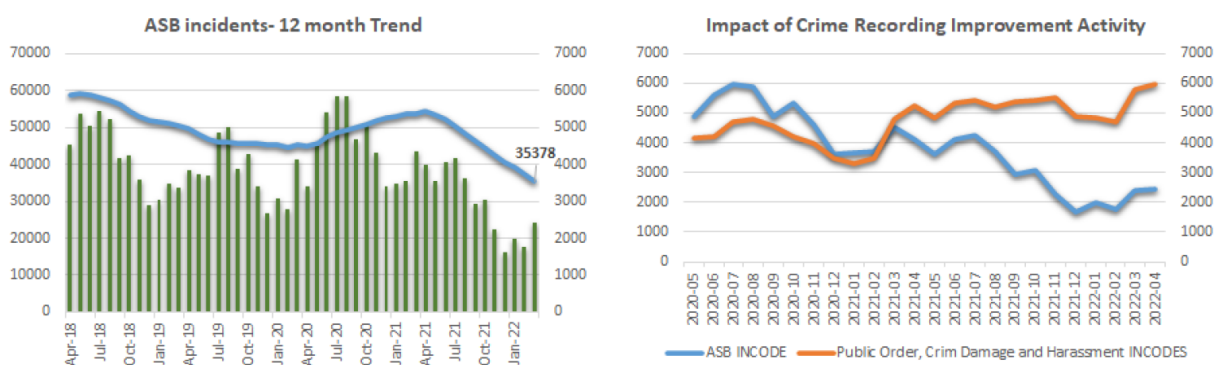
Crime involving knife / sharp instrument (serious offences)	All ages					Under 25				
	2019/20	2020/21	Last 12m	Change	Above/below 2019/20	2019/20	2020/21	Last 12m	Change	Above/below 2019/20
Total recorded	2521	2189	2358	169	below	936	748	860	112	below
- Attempted murder	16	16	8	-8	below	6	7	2	-5	below
- Threats to kill	405	469	461	-8	above	97	104	118	14	above
- Assault with injury	613	538	626	88	above	204	164	224	60	above
- Section 18 wounding	553	511	532	21	below	189	171	179	8	below
- Robbery	881	607	677	70	below	411	287	313	26	below

3.3.2 This is true for both all victims but also for those where the victim is under 25.

3.4 Reduce number of ASB incidents

3.4.1 The reductions in ASB incidents have been reported before to panel with the caveat that some of this reduction will be due to more of the incidents being crimed and therefore not included in these numbers

3.4.2 The chart below on the right highlights that whilst ASB logs have been falling the number of logs now opened as public order, harassment and criminal damage have increased.



3.4.3 By identifying these early and ensuring they are identified as crime from the outset, will ensure that they are investigated with a view to bringing offenders to justice and will give a premium service to the victim

3.5 Keep Neighbourhood Crime below baseline

3.5.1 Neighbourhood Crime includes Burglary, Robbery, Vehicle Crime and Theft from person. These crime types all plummeted during the pandemic and have not yet returned to pre-pandemic levels, hence the comparison with 12 months to June 2019 (as part of the national performance measures)

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

Neighbourhood Crime	12 months to June 2019	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Difference to last year	Difference to Baseline
Burglary Residential	16976	15764	10645	9307	-1338	-7669
Personal Robbery	3141	2963	2044	2323	279	-818
Theft From Vehicle	12447	12826	6567	7175	608	-5272
Theft Of Vehicle	5341	5568	4430	5450	1020	109
Vehicle Interference	3283	3255	2084	2413	329	-870
Theft from Person	3872	3803	1651	2754	1103	-1118
Neighbourhood Crime	49162	44180	27420	29386	1966	-19776

3.5.3 The one area that is different is Theft Of Motor Vehicle. It has been seen recently that this crime type is in the news due to the increased value of car parts and the whole country is seeing this increase

3.5.4 But overall, the numbers are still below that seen at this time in June 2019

3.6 Monitor cyber-attacks on businesses via WYCA survey

3.6.1 This data is not available yet

3.7 Increase proportion of workforce from ethnic minorities

Type	Dec-17	Dec-18	Dec-19	Dec-20	Dec-21	Mar-22
Officer	5.6% (280)	5.8% (301)	6.0% (322)	6.3% (349)	6.9% (400)	7.3% (419)
Staff	4.0% (145)	4.2% (156)	4.5% (178)	4.9% (199)	5.0% (203)	5.2% (208)
PCSO	6.9% (42)	5.8% (36)	6.1% (37)	6.2% (36)	6.3% (36)	6.9% (41)
Specials	12.5% (51)	13.3% (48)	11.0% (37)	11.5% (30)	12.6% (28)	12.2% (26)
Volunteers	17.7% (40)	13.4% (27)	12.2% (23)	9.7% (15)	9.0% (13)	9.2% (13)
Total	5.6% (558)	5.6% (568)	5.7% (597)	5.9% (629)	6.3% (680)	6.6% (707)

3.7.1 Overall the proportion of the workforce from ethnic minorities is at 6.6% but officers are currently above this at 7.3%. Although staff numbers are lower at 5,2% this is still an increasing trend.

3.7.2 The Force has attained a Status Level One rating for the joiner rate in relation to Ethnic Minority Officers meaning that the 12-month rolling joiner rate for Black, Asian, Mixed or Other officers is higher than the local population whilst the latest 12-month joiner rate for ethnic minority officers is also better than the rate in previous years.

3.8 Increase proportion of female officers

Breakdown by Gender

Officers						
Gender	Dec-17	Dec-18	Dec-19	Dec-20	Dec-21	Mar-22
Male	66.4% (3335)	65.6% (3402)	64.5% (3452)	64.0% (3564)	62.8% (3653)	62.9% (3623)
Female	33.6% (1687)	34.4% (1781)	35.5% (1900)	36.0% (2006)	37.2% (2161)	37.1% (2140)
Total	5022	5183	5352	5570	5814	5763

Staff (including PCSOs)						
Gender	Dec-17	Dec-18	Dec-19	Dec-20	Dec-21	Mar-22
Male	43.3% (1877)	43.3% (1921)	42.7% (1961)	42.4% (1985)	42.4% (1950)	42.2% (1948)
Female	56.7% (2459)	56.7% (2519)	57.3% (2627)	57.6% (2700)	57.6% (2654)	57.8% (2664)
Total	4336	4440	4588	4685	4604	4612

3.8.1 The attraction and recruitment of ethnic minority and female police officers continues to improve. In relation to female officers the Forces current position (as of March 2022) warrants the highest Home Office "Status Level One" for female representation meaning that the representation of females within this Force is greater than the overall England and Wales rate. A Status Level One by the Home Office positions West Yorkshire Police in the group of top performing Forces. The Force also attracts the highest Level One ratings for the female officer joiner rate (meaning that the current female joiner rate is better than the rate for reported in previous years), and the Force also has the highest rating for female officer attrition

which means that the proportion of females leaving the service over the past 12 months is less than the proportion of males leaving.

- 3.8.2 We have just received confirmation from the police Uplift team that West Yorkshire are the only force in the Northeast Region that are green for all the key indicators for the programme. This is an important milestone as we head towards the end of the uplift programme.

3.9 Reduce numbers of KSI's on roads in W Yorkshire

- 3.9.1 The numbers for this measure were discussed extensively in the paper to the Police and Crime panel in May 2022.
- 3.9.2 The increases are due to the force using a new computer system which measures KSI's slightly differently and so should not be compared with previous years. For more information, please see the above paper.

3.10 Recruit 750 police officers and staff by April 2024

- 3.10.1 The numbers here (along with the green KPI for the uplift programme) show that officer numbers are increasing as expected and are projected to be above the target by April 2024
- 3.10.2 The PCSO (staff) numbers are also increasing and are also projected to be above target
- 3.10.3 Although the numbers are encouraging, there are some caveats which may affect these projected numbers. This being the continual budgetary pressures which have been made worse by the cost of living increases that all are seeing.

3.11 West Yorkshire Combined Authority - Policing & Crime Department

- 3.11.1 A Community Outcomes Meeting (COM) took place on 15 March 2022. The items for discussion included Complaints against the Police, Use of Force, Stop and Search, Anti-social behaviour, and stalking. Further information including reports discussed on the 15th are available on the WYCA website.
- 3.11.2 Regular Engagement with the Third Sector, Youth Advisory Group, and Safer Communities Fund projects continues. Some key issues have included:
- Third Sector – Maximising how we engage with the sector and their relationships with partners including Community Safety Partnerships.
 - Youth Advisory Group – Young people and serious violence.
 - Safer Community Fund Projects – Regular updates including the impact of Covid.

The Mayor and Deputy Mayor are also continuing their programme of visits to

Neighbourhood Policing Teams (NPT's). In addition to talking to officers and staff, most NPT visits also include district-based partners and community groups which NPTs routinely engage with. Effectively showcasing a day in the life of the NPT.

- 3.11.3 The Mayor's Safer Communities Fund Awards Evening took place on 1 March 2022. 39 Projects were awarded £208,254.93. The district breakdown is shown below:

District	No of Projects	Total Spend
Bradford	7	£36,414.60
Leeds	11	£63,451.81
Kirklees	7	£36,541.60
Calderdale	6	£35,270.00
Wakefield	6	£24,620.92
Multi-District	1	£5,980.00
Across West Yorkshire	1	£5,976.00
TOTAL	39	£208,254.93

Details of all successful projects including a summary of the work they will deliver over the next 12 months can be found on the WYCA website. The Mayor launched Grant round 2 in May with the largest funding pot available to date approx. 270k

- 3.11.4 SSF 2 delivery came to an end in March 2022. The project focused on tackling motor vehicle crime along the M62 corridor in Kirklees, Calderdale and Wakefield, with measures including CCTV installation, community engagement and education campaign at key large-scale car parks along the M62 (service stations, hospitals, shopping centres), an improvement to the ANPR network, and installation of improved street lighting. West Yorkshire is part of a national evaluation scheme run by Kantar, commissioned by the Home Office
- 3.11.5 SSF3 delivery also finished in March 2022. The Mayoral Combined Authority, working alongside the five district local authorities, the third sector, and educational establishments delivered projects worth £665K to West Yorkshire. The primary bid focused on improving the safety of women and girls in ten parks (two per district) in West Yorkshire, though working with schools and local community groups to generate women and girl group orientated activities, as well as improving the look and feel of the parks.

The secondary bid tackled predatory and misogynistic behaviour and attitudes in nine Further Education and Higher Education establishments across every district in West Yorkshire. This includes active bystander/upstander training, an institution based male role model and consent campaign, personal safety training, and additional support and awareness raising of victims' services.


Additional projects funded through the Home Office's Safety of Women at Night Fund (SWaN), worth £215K, was also delivered in Q4 21/22. This project, again working with Third Sector and Local Authorities partners in West Yorkshire, focuses on improving the safety of women and girls on the transport network,

including taxis, in the hours of darkness. This includes the introduction of a bus safety reporting tool (to be launched in May 2022, post the pre-election period), the roll out of street marshals and late-night alcohol safe spaces in towns and city centres, and active upstander training for night-time economy staff, as well as a pan-West Yorkshire Ask for Angela' scheme. Again, West Yorkshire is part of a national evaluation scheme commissioned by the Home Office.

3.12 West Yorkshire Police Delivery

- 3.12.1 Operation JEMLOCK is the Force's bespoke response to tackle and suppress violent crime. Whilst some increases in crime are now being reported as COVID restrictions have eased, the long-term trend for a number of key serious violent crime metrics remain positive with hospital admissions for assaults with a sharp object, knife crime offences and robberies all showing long-term downward trends
- 3.12.2 The Force aims to address issues of Diversity, Equality and Inclusion by understanding, challenging and addressing the complex inequalities picture that exists across a range of policing activity. Targeted campaigns and initiatives both internally and externally are also being delivered to increase the diversity of the workforce. The Force released the Police Race Action Plan on the 24 May 2022 demonstrating our commitment to becoming anti-racist and taking a zero-tolerance stance to racism.
- 3.12.3 Embedding our Neighbourhood Policing structure and ethos remains a key focus for the Force over the next 12 months. Districts are working with partners to make effective Early intervention activity 'business as usual'. A significant focus is on sharing best practice across districts and the Neighbourhood Learning Forum is a key component of this.
- 3.12.4 The Forces 'Force Management Statement' has been commended by both the HMICFRS and Home Office as being Best Practice Nationally. The FMS is the key strategic document for the Force informing Strategic Planning (risk areas for prioritisation and planning), Financial Planning (budget discussions and allocation of resources), the Change Programme, Demand Reduction Programme and Workforce Planning (identifies any capacity and capability gaps now and for the future).

4. Responding to Multiple and Complex Needs

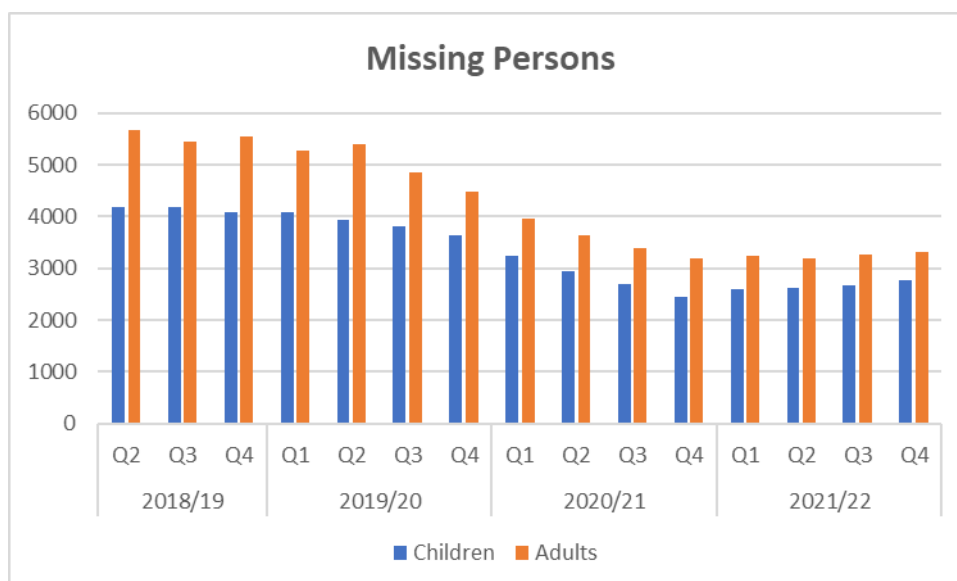
PCP Priority	Metric	12 months to June 2019	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Change	Trend Over Time	Comments
 <p>Responding to Multiple and Complex Needs</p>	Monitor VRU early intervention programme attendee figures		Not Available	Not Available	13,838 (882)	-	Not Available	VRU Measure in the Police and Crime Plan 2021-24. 13,838 young people aged 24 and under have been reached through interventions in the past 12 months and 882 people aged 25 and over have been reached.
	Reduce number of repeat missing children below baseline level	1458	1,327	878	985	+107	↓	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	646	437	405	-32	↓	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		21.8% (12 months to June 2018)	25.7% (12 months to June 2019)	21.4% (12 months to June 2020)	-4.3%	↔	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		3,302 (Adults) 546 (Juveniles)	2,633 (Adults) 494 (Juveniles)	3,876 (Adults) 517 (Juveniles)	+1,243 (Adults) +23 (Juveniles)	↑ ↔	MoJ data based on offenders on PNC as having their 1 st conviction, caution or youth caution. Figures reported relate to the 12 months to September in 2019, 2020 and the latest figures relate to 12 months to September in 2021.
	Increase number of offenders referred to drug treatment services via Liaison and Diversion			123	390	453	+63	↑

4.1.1 Monitor VRU early intervention programme attendee figures

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

4.1.3 More information on these programmes will be available on the VRU paper to the panel, but for the last 12 months, 13,868 young people have been reached in West Yorkshire.

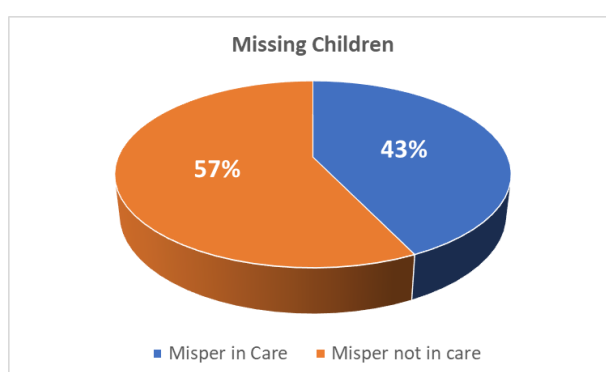
4.2 Reduce number of repeat missing persons



4.2.1 The numbers of both Missing children and missing adults fell at the start of the pandemic and have continued with this lower number.

Last 12m:	Children	Adults	Total
People with 1 Occ	1783	2919	4711
People with 2-4 Occs	669	368	1038
People with 5-10 Occs	199	33	232
People with 11-20 Occs	74	3	78
People with 21-30 Occs	19	1	20
People with 31-40 Occs	14		14
People with >40 Occs	10		10
Total People with Repeats	985	405	1392
Total People	2768	3324	6103
% People with Repeat Occs	35.6%	12.2%	22.8%
Average Occurrences/Pers	2.7	1.2	1.9

4.2.2 Although the numbers are slightly lower, the extent of the work can be seen above with 10 missing children having greater than 40 occurrences throughout the year. This continues to be a drain on police resources



4.2.3 43% of the missing children were from care – this compares to 0.6% of the population being in care.

4.2.4 The Mayor's office is working with local authorities to look at unregulated homes which are increasing in West Yorkshire due to the low housing costs here.

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 4.3% decrease in this rate in comparison to the same time 12 months ago.

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

4.4.1 As the above there is a bit of a time lapse with this measure, as the Ministry of Justice data is based on offenders on PNC as having their 1st conviction, caution or youth caution. Figures reported relate to the 12 months to September in 2019, 2020 and the latest figures relate to 12 months to September in 2021

4.4.2 Currently there has been an increase in adult offenders, but the numbers for young people is static.

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

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

Adults	West Yorks	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield
Referrals into L&D service 2021-22	5272	1118	705	786	1637	1026
Formal pathway referrals made by L&D into support services	2539	433	447	258	897	504
Other pathway contacts (eg already in in service, liaison with support services, no formal referral)	1977	339	320	239	577	502
Young People	West Yorks	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield
Referrals into L&D service 2021 -22	2290	469	649	276	583	313
Formal pathway referrals made by L&D into support services	828	26	241	75	159	327
Other pathway contacts (eg already in service, liaison with support services, no formal referral)	318	38	34	75	42	129

4.5.2 The above represents a 14% increase in referrals into the L&D service.

4.6 West Yorkshire Combined Authority - Policing & Crime Department

4.6.1 Home Office funded Domestic Abuse Perpetrator Programmes update

The following projects have received an extension to funding for 2022/23. The Home Office requirements for this funded was to deliver a 'roll-on' of the existing projects with no changes to delivery of financial envelope unless a reduction was required. Each of these programmes required a level of match funding from the provider and Policing and Crime.

- Leeds City Council - Domestic Abuse perpetrator coordinator
- Women's Centres - Early Intervention and Adaptive Behaviour Change Programme
- West Yorkshire Police - 32 x GPS Tags and 25% of 5 single point of contact (SPOCS) staff
- Kirklees Council and Yorkshire Children's Centre – Kirklees Dads programme
- Restorative Solutions CIC – additional sessions for the CARA West Yorkshire Perpetrator Programme
- Restorative Solutions CIC - Restore Families, and adolescent to parent/carer DA programme.
- Yorkshire Children's Centre - Recognise Reflect Change (RRC) programme. An evaluation of the different initiatives is required to support shared learning and future planning of services. We will be undertaking the commissioning of an external evaluation partner for the Home Office funded Perpetrator initiatives in West Yorkshire. The aim is to publish the opportunity in April/May, to be completed by September 2022

4.6.2 The Engagement team continue to support the Mayor/DMPC in their aim to better understand the requirements of those harmed by crime. This includes supporting case studies which can be shared with West Yorkshire Police to support training. A particular area flagged by some young people recently has been around hidden disabilities.

4.6.3 The West Yorkshire Anti-Slavery Partnership (WYASP) chaired by the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime (DMPC) met in December 2021 and March 2022. Network members, as well as sharing and discussing local updates and good practice heard from the Office of the Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner (IASC). The current IASC Dame Sara Thornton will be laying her annual report before Parliament on the 27th of April and is then stepping down from the role. The meetings also heard from West Yorkshire Police Serious and Organised Crime Community Coordinator, the Home Office Modern Slavery Unit, Hope for Justice on the Independent Modern Slavery Advocate (IMSA) Model, and the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Organised Crime Unit.

4.6.4 The West Yorkshire Children's Risk and Vulnerability Group (WYR&V) met in March and was well attended by WYP Safeguarding leads, Local Children's Safeguarding Partnership Managers and Health representatives. This independently chaired meeting heard a presentation from Counter Terrorism Policing North-East on Prevent and the links to safeguarding,

The WYR&V group also had standing agenda updates and best practice sharing from the WYP Safeguarding Central Governance Unit, district police leads, the

Local Safeguarding Partnerships and the Violence Reduction Unit. The group also had an update from health on the ICS safeguarding approach going forward, the WY Safeguarding Communications Group and a discussion on the impact of safeguarding reforms and the KANTAR Public report on multi-agency reform: Key behavioural drivers and barriers

4.7 West Yorkshire Police Delivery

- 4.7.1 The Forces Economic Crime Unit have achieved some significant results in relation to fraud related offences. Operation HENHOUSE was a national fraud intensification campaign, which took part throughout March 2022 and a range of positive outcomes were achieved locally including 77 arrests, 55 voluntary interviews, 249 cease and desist notices and 23 cash seizures totaling over £2.3 million.
- 4.7.2 Together with partners from Health, The police have recruited and employed a Suicide Prevention Coordinator who began their role in April 2022. They are in the process of developing the collation and sharing of relevant data from police systems and will be working on developing the provision of support contact for bereaved families and the proactive of data around self-harm and attempt suicide, to reduce risk to individuals and offer support for those who are struggling.
- 4.7.3 The Force's internal Mental Health improvement meeting has been refreshed and is now meeting quarterly, to discuss Mental Health data and gaps in understanding, as well as striving for consistency across the Districts, and seeking to learn and share good or developing practice. Representatives from all district SLTs are present along with Custody Services and Criminal Justice.
- 4.7.4 The Niche Missing from Home module 2 has now been delivered across the Force and is now embedded as normal business. Whilst the implementation of this module will improve the recording, auditing and investigatory focus on missing people, it has also raised and highlighted areas of development for crime and incident recording. Internal Audit are in the process of undertaking deep dive audits of the missing journey and will shortly begin an audit of the initial reporting and assessment of missing people's risk to assist our drive for continuous improvement.

Appendix 2
Cyber Crime

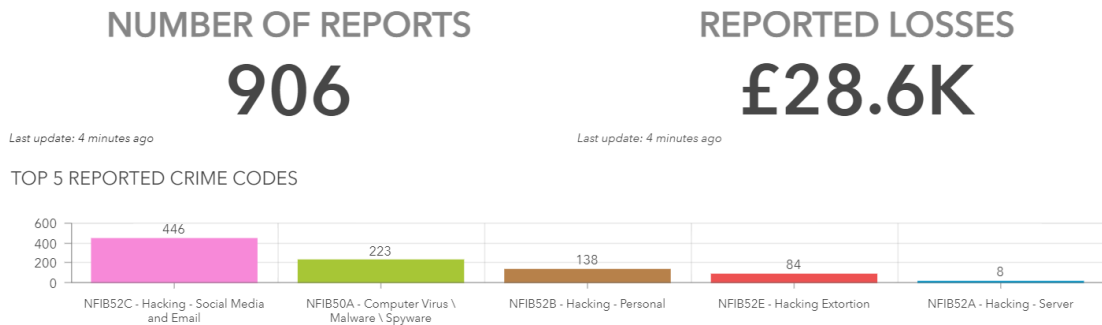
Reports, referrals and outcomes

The following data contains referrals and outcomes for fraud and cybercrime and is a comparison of West Yorkshire and some of the most similar forces for 1 April 2019 - 31 March 2020.

Force / Agency	Referred Crimes	Total Outcomes	Total Judicial Outcomes	NFA / Non-judicial outcomes	% judicial outcomes
Greater Manchester	1,993	443	140	303	31.6%
Merseyside	514	1,014	64	950	6.3%
Northamptonshire	544	1,274	155	1,119	12.2%
South Wales	317	1,687	183	1,504	10.8%
South Yorkshire	518	1,348	173	1,175	12.8%
West Midlands	2,439	2,653	234	2,419	8.8%
West Yorkshire	1,221	1,054	107	947	10.2%
Police Forces England, Wales & Northern Ireland - Excluding Partner Agencies	37,951	48,955	6,363	42,592	13.0%

The following is detail on the Cyber Crime data from 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022

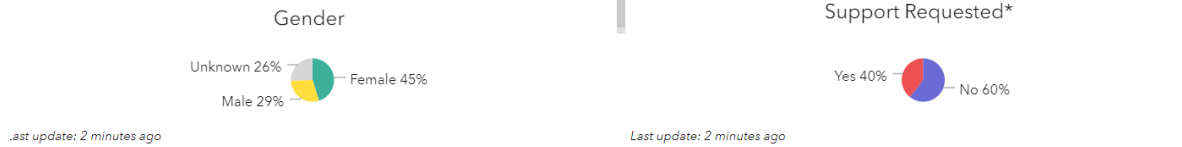
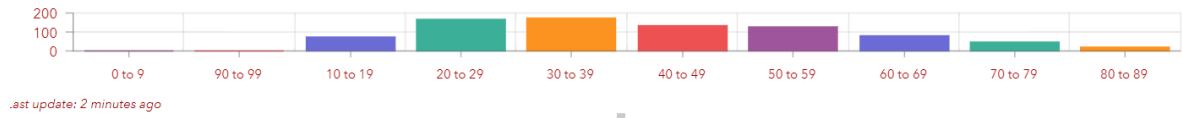
The Cyber Tracker contains 13months of data currently. As this builds it will allow comparisons going forward. The below is a snapshot of the data for Apr 21 to Mar 22.



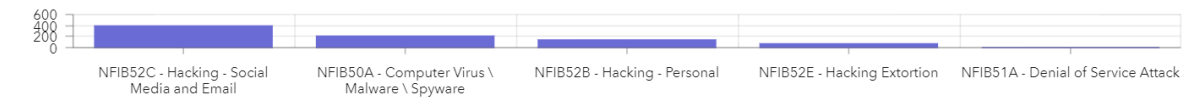
About 'Individual Victims' Data:

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 Crime](#)

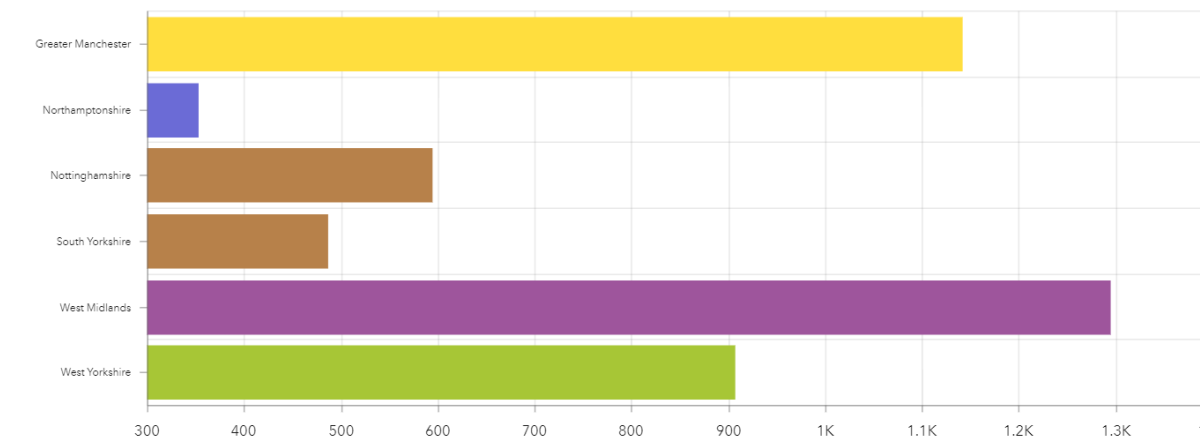
Age Group*



Top 5 Crime Codes Reported by Individuals



Volume of Fraud reported per Police Force – in alphabetical order



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	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.
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 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.
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.
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 considers 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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