

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.
BME	BME stands for Black and Minority Ethnic and is used to describe people of this ethnicity.
Conviction rate	This measure is calculated by dividing the number of defendants convicted, by the total number of defendants prosecuted in the court during the period in question. The total number of defendants prosecuted in the court includes those charged by the police and Crown Prosecution Service but whose cases were dropped.
Crime outcome framework	The crime outcome framework replaces the former list of 6 outcomes with 18 new outcomes that provide more detailed information about the outcome of an investigation into crime.
Crime rate	The crime rate used in this document refers to the number of offences committed per 1000 people in the population.
Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS)	GNSS is a satellite system that is used to pinpoint the geographic location of a user's receiver anywhere in the world.
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 co-ordinated 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.
IPCC	The Independent Police Complaints Commission (IPCC) oversees the police complaints system in England and Wales and sets the standards by which the police should handle complaints. It is independent, making its decisions entirely independently of the police and government. It is not part of the police.
Local resolution	Local resolution is a flexible approach to dealing with complaints against the police at a local level – for example, through the involvement of an inspector at a police station. It can be adapted to suit the needs of a complainant and can be appealed against.
Missed Incidents	A “missed incident” occurs when the police fail to attend an emergency call within the first 15 minutes.
Most similar police groups/family/forces	Most Similar Groups (MSGs) are groups of police force areas that have been found to be the most similar to each other based on an analysis of demographic, social and economic characteristics which relate to crime. Each police area has its own group of up to seven police areas to which it is ‘most similar’. MSGs are designed to help make fair and meaningful comparisons between police areas as it can be more meaningful to compare one area with another which share similar characteristics, than, for example, a neighbouring police area.
Operational functions	Operational functions include things like patrolling neighbourhoods, responding to 999 calls, roads policing and protecting vulnerable people.
Operation Viper	Operation Viper is the West Yorkshire Police's response to deliver total crime reductions, specifically in relation to serious acquisitive crime and the current threats in relation to domestic burglary and theft from motor vehicle. It is driven through crime reduction strategies (i.e. prevention, enforcement and rehabilitation; victim, offender, location; through short, medium and long term approaches and all based on the threat and risk posed by the different crime types).
Outcomes/detections	Outcomes/detections are used by the Home Office to describe the result of a police investigation following the recording of a crime. They can include cautions, charges, fixed penalty notices, cannabis warnings etc.
PEEL	HMIC carry out a number of thematic annual inspections throughout the year, these are drawn together into a wider PEEL assessment which stands for Police Effectiveness, Efficiency and Legitimacy. The aim of the PEEL assessment is to judge each force in a cross-topic way based on a criteria which considers the full breadth and complexity of what the police do.
Proven re-offending	This report gives proven re-offending figures for offenders, who were either released from custody, received a non-custodial conviction at court, received a caution, reprimand, warning or tested positive for opiates or cocaine between a 12 months period (so July 11 to June 12 in this

	case). Proven re-offending is defined as any offence committed in a one year follow-up period or within a further six month waiting period.
Repeat victimisation rate	The proportion of people subject to more than one crime incident, within rolling 12 month period.
Risk of household crime	Percentage of households in which respondents reside that have experienced any household crime (vandalism, domestic burglary, vehicle-related theft, bicycle theft and other household theft). Respondents are asked whether anyone currently residing in the household has experienced any incidents within the 12 month reference period.