

West Yorkshire Police and Crime Plan 2021-2024: Needs Assessment 2021/22 Summary

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Introduction

Purpose

The purpose of this document is to give an understanding of the main themes of the Needs Assessment 2021/22 and inform the suggested priorities for the Police and Crime plan 2021/24.

The national context also has to be considered when looking at the priorities for West Yorkshire. After a period of non-interference the current government have started to put in central measures which hold the police to account. This started with the Serious Violence Strategy in April 2018, which led to the formation of the 18 Violence Reduction Units (VRU) and the monies that came with it were aligned to a series of common measures which were agreed to track the progress of the units.

On the 14th April 2021 the Policing Minister wrote to all PCC's and Chief Constables to confirm the new National Crime and Policing Measures. These measures cover a range of policing activity and the metrics are taken from a variety of data sources.

Following this, on 6th May the government laid before parliament the Elected Local Policing Bodies Specified Information order 2021. This requires that the Police and Crime Commissioners (including Mayors with policing) publish certain information to allow the public to hold them to account. This includes a report on the contribution their force is making to improve the outcomes from the National Crime and Policing Measures, how they are dealing with Police complaints in the area and also a link to the HMICFRS PEEL report.

This is all in the context of a world that has changed due to the Covid19 pandemic, the economic situation alongside Brexit and the social changes due to changes in migration patterns and labour.

In May 2021, West Yorkshire elected its first Mayor, who also has the functions of the Police and Crime Commissioner. Her election manifesto had a strong emphasis on policing and crime, with priorities including:

- reinvigorate community and neighbourhood policing;
- a victim-centred response to crime;
- building upon the success of the West Yorkshire Domestic Violence perpetrator pilot;
- a zero tolerance to modern slavery;
- tackling anti-social behaviour;
- tackling drug crime;
- tackling crime at its root through early intervention.

The manifesto set out ten mayoral pledges which the Mayor will be working over the next three year electoral term to progress to ensure that West Yorkshire is a prosperous place, a celebration of diversity, and a safe and green place for people to live, work and visit:

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|-----|---|
| 1. | Appoint an Inclusivity Champion to Work to Ensure that the Region's Recovery Benefits Us All |
| 2. | Support local businesses and be a champion for our regional economy |
| 3. | Tackle the climate emergency and protect our environment |
| 4. | Lead a Creative New Deal to Ensure Our Creative Industries Are Part of the Broader Recovery Strategy |
| 5. | Create 1,000 well paid, skilled green jobs for young people |
| 6. | Prioritise skills and training to ensure everyone in West Yorkshire has the skills they need to secure work |
| 7. | Bring Buses Back Under Public Control, Introduce Simple Fares, Contactless Ticketing and Greener Buses |
| 8. | Put 'Keeping women and girls safe' at the heart of the Mayor's policing plan |
| 9. | Recruit 750 More Police Officers and Staff to Fight Crime |
| 10. | Build 5,000 sustainable homes including council houses and affordable homes |

The particular pledges for policing and crime include recruiting more Police officers and staff to fight crime and keeping women and girls safe.

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, the West Yorkshire Combined Authority Research and Intelligence 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

There is also a variety of academic reports referred to in the paper. Although extracts from these papers are used, it is recommended that the whole papers are considered to give context to the parts highlighted.

Unless otherwise stated, the data in the document refers to the 12 months to June 2021 compared to the same time in 2020 and also 2019. This time period has been chosen to coincide with the baseline for the National Policing and Crime measure which is June 2019.

Executive Summary

Infographic on a page to explain the following story

- Change in crime after pandemic from Serious Acquisitive Crime to crimes which disproportionately affect Women and Girls (Violence and Sexual offences).
- ASB changed in the same way but has reverted back to normal levels, with youth nuisance coming to the fore.
- Serious Violence increases with drugs offences/knife crime a problem in West Yorkshire – work at place to tackle alongside youth nuisance in neighbourhood areas. Links with the Safety of women and girls mapping.
- Domestic Abuse and Sexual Offences show increases over the period this links with the VAWG strategy and key for unlocking the safety of Women and Girls across the area.
- Links between Child Criminal Exploitation / CSEA and Modern Slavery/Human Trafficking with increases in all areas.
- Working with Victims in the Criminal Justice system showing backlogs and the link to victim satisfaction on the government agenda not just for Domestic Abuse but for all crimes. Also highlighting the Victims Code and the rights given to victims.
- Links between Drugs and Alcohol abuse and Serious Violent crimes with OCGs targeting the vulnerable and the need to intervene early to stop this circle of violence.
- Increase in Hate Crime and the victim satisfaction gap between BAME victims and White respondents.
- Finally overarching infographic to show the link between all the above for Safety of Women and Girls, DEI and early intervention.

All Recommendations

Policing in West Yorkshire.

- Priority be given to the Mayoral Pledge to increase by 750 officers and staff to bring the Police numbers per 1000 population in line with other similar sized areas.
- Even with all the work that has taken place the extent to which the police force is ethnically representative of the population it serves continues to be unsatisfactory and should continue as a key area of focus going forward.
- The call handling times for WYP should be an area of focus as described in the Government 'Beating Crime Plan' and a performance measure to ensure a combined understanding of the current position and any challenges to this.
- Further work is required to understand the disproportionality of conduct cases alongside the high number of allegations of discriminatory behaviour.
- Due regard to the Strategic Policing Requirement (SPR) should be included in the Police and Crime plan and demand pressures reviewed alongside priorities in the plan

Tackling Crime and Anti-social Behaviour in Neighbourhoods

- Crimes of Violence against Women and Girls needs to be considered as a high priority in the Police and Crime plan in order to drive effective policing in this area.
- With the government focus on Neighbourhood Crime and the red risk on the FMS for Burglary Dwelling there needs to be a focus in the Police and Crime plan for this area to ensure that numbers continue at the lower level and any upward trends are dealt with.
- High Streets need a special focus due to the high number of crimes taking place. This should be linked to the Violent Crime Strategy to ensure the safety of all persons.
- Violent crime to continue as a priority for West Yorkshire with links to the VRU and High Street Crime. Serious Violent Crime is flagged as a high priority for the public of West Yorkshire and should be a high priority in the Police and Crime plan.
- Serious and Organised Crime should continue as an area of focus in the Police and Crime plan with continued partnership support for Programme Precision.
- Countering Terrorism should continue as an area of focus for West Yorkshire reflecting the risk that is inherent in this type of offending.
- ASB is a priority for the public of West Yorkshire and the Beating Crime plan brings into sharper focus some of the tools and activities required around this area, so should play a prominent part in the Police and Crime plan.
- Road Safety continues to be a high priority for the public and the implementation of 'vision zero' should be a prime action for all partners.

Safeguarding the Vulnerable

- Domestic Abuse and particularly the positive outcome rate continue to be a concern both nationally and locally. The data from the victim survey should provide some insights and will be a good proxy measure for the Police and Crime plan.
- Although positive outcomes for Rape are increasing and in a healthier position than many other areas, this is still a very low number and should continue as a priority as part of the agenda to increase the safety of women and girls in West Yorkshire.
- CSEA should continue as a priority in the Police and Crime plan and work to take place to understand the links between CSEA and other exploitation.
- Management of Sex Offenders continues to be a priority as part of ensuring the safety of women and girls and should be an area of focus in the Police and Crime Plan.
- So called 'Honour based abuse' and FGM are a priority offence type under the Violence against Women and Girls agenda this needs to continue as an area of focus in the Police and Crime Plan.
- As a priority offence for the safety of women and girls and linked to Domestic Abuse, the Police and Crime plan should show as an area of focus and work to take place to understand the extent of stalking across the area and how this interacts with the number of Harassment offences which are rising across the force.
- Missing continues as a Red demand risk for West Yorkshire Police and should continue as an area of focus in the Police and Crime plan.
- Under the prevention agenda, drugs and alcohol continue as a risk area with Drugs as a red risk area for WYP with its links to Serious and Organised Crime. This should be an area of focus in the Police and Crime plan.
- Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking has a devastating impact on communities and has links to Child Sexual Exploitation and County Lines Drugs Networks and need to be a priority in the Police and Crime plan.
- Understanding of the reasons for Child Criminal Exploitation and Abuse will help with prevention of crime and ensuring that a holistic approach is taken for all. This should be included in the Police and Crime plan as a partnership priority to improve the lives of young people in all areas of West Yorkshire.

Supporting Victims and Witnesses

- Crimes which disproportionately affect Women and Girls score high in the harm assessment and should be a priority for the Police and Crime plan.
- Further work is undertaken with West Yorkshire Police to understand the gap between BAME victim satisfaction and victim satisfaction figures overall.
- 'Your Views' or similar survey to continue in West Yorkshire to gauge the views of the public on policing and crime. Extra effort to engage ethnic minority communities should be made to ensure their voice is heard in the policing landscape.

- The key work of these strategies along with the requirements from the Victims Code and forthcoming Victims Law need to be gathered to inform the delivery strategy for the Police and Crime plan.
- Although hate crime numbers are influenced by external pressures, the impact is still the same for victims. Victim satisfaction for hate crime victims should be tracked as part of the measures for the Police and Crime plan.
- Fraud and Cyber Crime should be an area of focus for the Police and Crime plan due to the high number in West Yorkshire and the low number of judicial outcomes.

Criminal Justice

- Work with the LCJB to implement the PCC review part 2 and ensure the reforms required to the system are realised in West Yorkshire.
- Prevention of Crime should continue to be a focus in West Yorkshire working with the Violence Reduction Unit and the Reducing Reoffending Board to ensure effective outcomes.
- The victimisation of persons with Mental Health problems needs to be considered and work with criminal justice partners to effect a safe and supportive environment for them.
- All Other Vulnerability factors need to be included when looking to understand victims and offenders in our area and identification of those with multiple and complex needs will ensure a more inclusive and perceptive offer.
- Further work is needed across the criminal justice partnership taking a whole systems approach in securing justice for victims, the victims journey (and the associated Victim's Code) and tackling multiple and complex needs to reduce offending and reoffending.

Commissioning

- Updates to the current commissioning strategy to be re-aligned to the new Police and Crime Plan.

Social and Economic Indicators

Population - West Yorkshire has a population of over 2.3 million people living in the five metropolitan districts of Bradford, Calderdale, Kirklees, Leeds and Wakefield, the most populous being Leeds, accounting for over one third of the total population (just under 800k). Just under a third of the West Yorkshire population are under 24 (705.5k) and almost 17% are over 65 (just under 400k). The population of West Yorkshire is projected to grow by 8% to more than 2.5 million by 2043.

Ethnicity - West Yorkshire has amongst the most ethnically diverse communities in the country. At least 18% of the population come from a minority ethnic background, with the largest BAME communities being of Asian origin. Locally, Bradford has the largest share of ethnic minorities, making up 36% of its total population, and twice as many people identify as Asian/British Asian (26.8%) compared to the England average. Overall, Around 10.7% of West Yorkshire Ethnic minorities were born in the UK (recent annual population surveys) and West Yorkshire has a greater share of younger ethnic minorities than the England average.

Workforce/Jobs/Pay - West Yorkshire has an employed workforce of 1.1 million and around 95,000 businesses. In addition, West Yorkshire is the United Kingdom's largest regional finance centre and contains more manufacturing jobs than anywhere in the north. West Yorkshire is largely self-contained, with 90% of residents working within the area and 90% of jobs in the area being undertaken by local residents. Around 200,000 jobs in West Yorkshire, or 20% of the total, pay below the Real Living Wage. The percentage increases to 37% for part-time workers. West Yorkshire also has a deficit of the highest paying jobs.

Economic performance - Gross value added (GVA) is the most commonly-used measure of economic output at the local level. It is a similar measure to GDP, but with the effects of taxes and subsidies included. GVA is a measure of the increase in value of the economy through the production of goods and services in a given area and time. In 2019, the latest year available, West Yorkshire had economic output (GVA, or gross value added) of £57.9bn. That makes it a **larger economy than nine EU countries** and second only to Greater Manchester among core city Local Enterprise Partnership areas. Output (GVA) per head is a key indicator of prosperity, currently £24,828, 82% of the average for England (£30,239). At regional level it has grown at a similar pace to the national average in recent years, and although Leeds is the only part of West Yorkshire with output per head higher than the national average, the other local authorities have closed the gap to some degree since 2013. Productivity is increasing in absolute terms in West Yorkshire, but there remains a significant gap to the UK as a whole, even when the outsized contribution made by London is factored in. Despite recent growth, the gap which opened up around the recession of 2008 has not closed significantly in recent years. This needs to be tackled if living standards in the region are to be raised.

Deprivation - More than 1 in 5 people in West Yorkshire (equivalent to more than half a million people) live in neighbourhoods within the 10% most deprived in England (Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019, indicating that there are many areas with significant issues relating to unemployment, poor education, health, housing, income and the living environment and these also tend to be the areas where crime is highest. The deprivation profile of our region has remained relatively unchanged between 2004 and 2019, reflecting the existence of pockets of persistent deprivation. The most disadvantaged areas are clustered around town and city centres and their periphery. A key issue of concern is that residents from an ethnic minority group are almost twice as likely as the population as a whole to live in areas of the most acute deprivation in our region, meaning that around a third of residents in the most deprived neighbourhoods are from an ethnic minority group.

Skills - One of the key challenges facing West Yorkshire is a deficit in its skills base relative to other parts of the UK. This is closely associated with its underperformance on productivity and innovation. The availability of people with higher level qualifications at Level 4 and above is a key area of under-performance for the region. With 38% of its population qualified to this level, West Yorkshire is five points below the national average of 43%. More than a fifth of people in West Yorkshire have no qualifications or are qualified to a low level. This limits their career prospects as well as their potential contribution to the economy. Locally, people identifying as Black, Asian or Minority Ethnic are 1.5x more likely to have no qualifications and 30% less likely to have higher level qualifications than the England average.

Health - At the time of the last census (2011), 80.4% of the population of the West Yorkshire reported to be in good or very good health, statistically significantly lower than the England average. Life expectancy in West Yorkshire is lower than the England average. Furthermore, inequality in life expectancy between the most and least deprived neighbourhoods is greater than the national average in Leeds (for men). The most recent data shows a fall in life expectancy (the first drop in 20 years) due to high mortality rates (Covid-19) in 2020. Finally, around 169k households in West Yorkshire, or 17% of all households, are in fuel poverty. This prevalence is above the national average of 13%.

Policing in West Yorkshire.

Officer and Staff Numbers

Despite continuing budget restrictions, West Yorkshire Police (WYP) has increased the numbers of officers by 4.4% in comparison to a 3.2% increase in Greater Manchester Police (GMP). Even with this higher increase, there are still fewer officers in West Yorkshire per 1000 population (238) than either GMP (249) or West Midlands Police (244)

Recommendation: Priority be given to the Mayoral Pledge to increase by 750 officers and staff to bring the Police numbers per 1000 population in line with other similar sized areas.

In West Yorkshire there are currently a higher ratio of female police officers compared to other areas (35.1% in WYP compared to 33.1% in GMP and 33.0% in WMP) and although the numbers of PCSO's had reduced, the recent paper to the Police and Crime Panel in West Yorkshire shows the plans to take this number back up to previous levels.

The ratio of officers from Black and minority ethnic groups continues to be low in comparison to the general population. At present this is 6.5% compared to a population of 18.2% (a gap of 11.8). Although this does compare favourably with WMP (17.5 gap) it is higher than our closer neighbour GMP (6.8 gap). The new population figures to come from the 2021 census are likely to increase the gap further.

Recommendation: Even with all the work that has taken place the extent to which the police force is ethnically representative of the population it serves continues to be unsatisfactory and should continue as a key area of focus going forward.

Police Attendance at Incidents

In the government Beating Crime Plan there was discussion on reconnecting the police to the public and improving the responsiveness of local police to 101 and 999 calls.

After a time of unprecedented increases in the number of people contacting the police, in the past 12 months the number of total contacts into West Yorkshire Police have fallen by just 0.7%. Most contact areas are seeing this decrease (999 calls, 101 calls and other office calls) but there has been an increase in online contacts.

Whilst excellent call handling performance has long been reported for 999 calls the Force has in the past reported challenges in answering 101 calls in a timely fashion. In the past average answer times for the 101 system have been as high as 8 minutes (in June 2019). Significant improvements have been made in these answer times and these improvements are being sustained with the most recent average wait time around the 4-minute mark.

Recommendation: The call handling times for WYP should be an area of focus as described in the Government beating crime plan and a performance measure to ensure a combined understanding of the current position and any challenges to this.

Police Complaints

There is a regular report that goes to the Community Outcomes Meeting from the Policing and Crime team which articulates the current position in West Yorkshire Police with regard to complaint handling.

In February 2020 the complaints system was shaken up by the government and the Mayors/Police and Crime Commissioners given extra duties. These additional duties were grouped into 3 categories each with increasing responsibilities. In West Yorkshire the first category was chosen and agreed, so the Mayors office now has responsibility for reviews where the complainant was not satisfied with the result of their complaint.

In May 2021 the government placed a new statutory duty on Mayor's and PCC's to publish a copy of IOPC data on force complaints, and a statement on how the office is exercising its complaints-handling functions.

In West Yorkshire this will be published on the Policing and Crime section of the WYCA website – click the link [here](#).

Research of these findings show that WYP has the second highest number of allegations for discriminatory behaviour. A report by the NPCC shows that Black and Minority Ethnic officers were subject to a disparity in the number of conduct cases against them, and WYP has the highest percentage disparity in the whole country.

Recommendation: Further work is required to understand the disproportionality of conduct cases alongside the high number of allegations of discriminatory behaviour.

Strategic Policing Requirement

Police & Crime Commissioners and Mayors must have regard to the Strategic Policing Requirement (SPR) when issuing their Police and Crime Plan for policing challenges which go beyond their Force boundaries. Chief Constables must have regard to both the Police and Crime Plan and the SPR and will be held to account for delivery of the functions. Each element of the SPR is relevant to West Yorkshire and is focused on strategically what the Force needs to achieve, rather than how they should achieve it.

Currently the requirements are:

- Terrorism
- Serious and Organised Crime (SOC)
- National Cyber Security Incident

- Public Disorder
- Civil Emergencies
- Child Sexual Abuse (Added in 2015)

Most of the above threats are also internal threats for West Yorkshire Police and are covered later in the document

The guidance for 2020 requires Forces to include in their Force Management Statement (FMS) the SPR threats (Section 9 Major Events). The FMS therefore assesses current demand, predicted demand, and the capacity and capability of the workforce to meet the demand. The FMS is published on the Force website – click [here](#) for the most recent document which currently is FMS 3.

FMS2 identified key demand pressures around terrorism, public order and armed policing. FMS3 has confirmed that these remain key issues for the Force.

Overall for this area of demand:

- Demand around SPR threats is predicted to increase, but the Force has good capacity and capability to manage them.
- HMICFRS assessment for this area is positive.
- The debrief from the COVID Inspection has been positive.
- Police Objective Analysis (POA) data indicates that the allocation of employees (primarily police officers) to the Operational Support function is just below the average of our Most Similar Forces. Workforce Planning data shows that vacancies and attrition rates are low in specialist functions

Recommendation: Due regard to the SPR should be included in the Police and Crime plan and demand pressures reviewed alongside priorities in the plan.

Tackling Crime and Antisocial Behaviour in Neighbourhoods

Total Crime

The pandemic had a direct influence on Total Crime causing a dramatic decrease due to the periods of lockdown. Although numbers are starting to recover, there has been a strategic change, with some crime types back to expected norms and others not rising as expected.

This change in crime was predicted to happen prior to the pandemic, but this appears to have hastened the change in crime type. These previous predictions were updated after the pandemic and now show that there will be a large rise in sexual offences and violence in 2022 and 2023, compared with pre-pandemic levels. Drug's offences and public order crimes, which include harassment, violent disorder, affray and being drunk and disorderly, are projected to go up as well.

Under the new Violence against Women and Girls Strategy, the crimes of sexual abuse and domestic abuse/violence are those which disproportionately affect this gender. With the increase of these crime types there needs to be a focus on crimes against Women and Girls.

Recommendation: Crimes of Violence against Women and Girls needs to be considered as a high priority in the Police and Crime plan in order to drive effective policing in this arena.

However, the forecasts suggest the overall number of crimes may dip slightly and that there will be a significant drop in robberies over the next two years, taking numbers roughly back to levels seen in 2014 - while burglary, which has been on the decline since the mid-1990s, is forecast to fall even further.

Neighbourhood Crime

As part of their new measures to monitor policing the government have included what is called Neighbourhood Crime. This collection looks at Burglary Dwelling, Theft From and Of a Vehicle, Robbery and Theft From a Person.

Burglary Dwelling has previously been an achilles heel for West Yorkshire and less than 2 years ago had the highest numbers per 1000 population. Currently Burglary Dwelling is one of the crimes that has not increased back to pre pandemic levels and shows signs of keeping at this lower level. Current figures show that we are now 6th in the country and 4 out of 8 for forces which are similar to us (called Most Similar Group – MSG). This is currently a red risk in the current FMS.

We are also currently 6th highest (in the country) for Theft of a Vehicle, but 14th for Theft From and higher than the MSG average for Theft Of, but slightly lower for Theft From.

Robbery has seen a fall recently across the country, and we are currently 7th highest. This is considered a key measure for the Violence Reduction Unit in West Yorkshire and will be discussed later in this document.

W Yorks is also 7th for Theft from Person (similar to robberies) and is a crime that predominately takes place on the High Street.

Recommendation: With the government focus on Neighbourhood Crime and the red risk on the FMS for Burglary Dwelling there needs to be a focus in the Police and Crime plan for this area to ensure that numbers continue at the lower level and any upward trends are dealt with.

High Street Crime

High Streets continue to be an area that is deserving of special focus. The Police.uk website shows crime and anti-social behaviour incidents that occur in West Yorkshire and maps this to show accumulation of crime.

When looking at Districts it is clear that the wards which contain the main towns are those that also suffer the most crime.

In large cities such as Leeds, the city centre is served by more than one ward, but it is clear that these also have high numbers of crimes.

When looking at the crime types that make up this high number of offences on the High Street, we see that these differ to those that take place in residential areas.

For high street the violent crime takes place predominantly on the weekend and is fuelled by drink and drugs rather than the domestic abuse that takes place in residential areas.

There are large numbers of shoplifting offences and theft from person/robberies that are not as prevalent in residential areas. Public order offences are also more prevalent in these wards.

For the High streets the crimes of Violence and Sexual offences, Public order and Theft/Shoplifting need to be focussed to ensure the safety of all persons when using the facilities that towns give.

Recommendation: High Streets need a special focus due to concentration of crime in these relatively small areas. This should be linked to the Violent Crime Strategy to ensure the safety of all persons.

Violent Crime

Violent Crimes are broken down into a number of categories – Violence without injury, Violence with injury, public order and Domestic Crimes.

Domestic crimes will be looked at under the Safeguarding section, but the other three groupings are all showing increases both in comparison with last year and also pre-pandemic in 2019 (apart from violence with injury which is currently just 3.9% below the total in 2019).

Serious Violent Crimes are a priority for West Yorkshire due to our social and economic status and also the funding of a Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) in the area (due to the number of hospital admissions of assaults with a sharp instrument).

Each year the VRU produces a Needs Assessment for Violent Crime in West Yorkshire, the most recent one states the following key facts

- Crimes of Violence against the Person are **more severe** in West Yorkshire than the rest of England and Wales. The severity of violence in the region has been increasing steadily since 2012/13.
- West Yorkshire has the **third highest rate of knife crime** amongst similar police force areas. 42% of knife crime offenders are males aged between 15 and 24.
- West Yorkshire has the **third highest rate of gun crime** amongst similar police force areas. 94% of gun crime offenders and 99% of victims are male, with those aged 20-24 the most common offenders.
- Most knife and gun crime offences occur in areas of **high deprivation**.
- **Domestic abuse** is a major problem in West Yorkshire, with nearly 76,000 incidents recorded in the monitoring period for this assessment. Females account for 75% of victims and two-thirds of victims are aged 20-39. Suspects were mainly male (75%), with two-thirds being aged 21-40.
- Domestic abuse incidents are most often reported between the hours of 3:00pm – 8:59pm Monday to Sunday, with an additional spike at midnight on Saturdays and Sundays.
- **Violence with Injury** offences occur more regularly in **town and city wards**, with peaks in offending from 23:00 to 00:00, suggesting a link with increased footfall around the **night-time economy**. An additional peak was seen at around 15:00, potentially linked to after school activities. 75% of victims and offenders are male.
- **100%** of homicide offenders in West Yorkshire were aged between **15 and 24**.
- **Violence in custodial environments** emerged as a significant problem, particularly at **HMYOI Wetherby**, where rates of assault are 8 times the national average for prisons as whole and 19 times the average for West Yorkshire.

The Violence Reduction Units have a number of metrics by which the government hold them to account. The new government measures for policing include the following

- Reduce murder and homicides
- Reduce Serious Violent Crime

Recommendation: Violent crime to continue as a priority for West Yorkshire with links to the VRU and High Street Crime. Serious Violent Crime is flagged as a high priority for the public of West Yorkshire and should be a high priority in the Police and Crime plan.

Serious and Organised Crime

In 2018 the government launched its SOC strategy. [click here for more information](#). The SOC strategy states that:

- Serious and organised crime affects more UK citizens, more often, than any other national security threat and leads to more deaths in the UK each year than all other national security threats combined.¹ It costs the UK at least £37 billion annually. It has a corrosive impact on our public services, communities, reputation and way of life.
- A large amount of serious and organised crime remains hidden or underreported, meaning the true scale is likely to be greater than we currently know. Although the impact may often be difficult to see, the threat is real and occurs every day all around us. Serious and organised criminals prey on the most vulnerable in society, including young children, and their abuse can have a devastating, life-long effect on their victims.
- Serious and organised crime knows no borders, and many offenders operate as part of large networks spanning multiple countries. Technological change allows criminals to share indecent images of children, sell drugs and hack into national infrastructure more easily from all around the world, while communicating more quickly and securely through encrypted phones.

The Regional Organised Crime Unit (ROCU) delivers the Home Office SOC Strategy in line with the National direction from the ROCU Executive and SOC Boards. The capabilities provided are part funded by the Home Office and then regional Force Chief Constables / Mayor/OPCC. The scale and size of each ROCU depends on the funding contribution.

West Yorkshire Police, with key partners, delivers the Home Office SOC Strategy through Programme Precision and has SOC functionality operating at Level 2 (across force boundaries) within a centralised function and across each territorial District.

SOC priorities are assessed, evaluated and analysed each year against a variety of data sets to ensure accuracy, each thematic area is scored using the MoRILE (Management of

Risk In Law Enforcement) methodology to ensure that those areas that pose the greatest threat, harm and risk to West Yorkshire communities are the focus of activity.

In August 2020 West Yorkshire adopted a new process of assessing community threat through the creation of SOC local profiles (SOC LP). These analytical and data driven assessments use the Crime Severity Index (CSI) to assess threat and risk within communities. This in turn informs tasking and co-ordination decision making and the allocation of resources. This approach and the use of CSI to assess threat has been highlighted as national innovation and best practice, the first iteration of assessments and the subsequent mobilisation of resource and activity has now been tested through the completion of secondary assessments. In the highest threat area this has shown a reduction in CSI that provides some evidence base that this approach is working.

Recommendation: Serious and Organised Crime should continue as an area of focus in the Police and Crime plan with continued partnership support for Programme Precision.

Counter Terrorism

West Yorkshire Police hosts the Counter Terrorism Policing North East (CTP NE), which serves the seven Force areas in the North East region. Terrorism is a red threat on the FMS and is an area of risk for the whole region

CTP NE collaborates with police and intelligence partners to deliver the National Counter Terrorism Strategy and the Government's CONTEST Strategy, which is broken into four work streams (4 P's):

- **Prevent** - to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism
- **Pursue** - to stop terrorist attacks
- **Protect** - to strengthen protection against a terrorist attack
- **Prepare** - to mitigate the impact of a terrorist attack

There will be four key priorities for 2021:

1. **Enabling our people to be successful**

For obvious reasons 2020 had a huge impact upon wellbeing. Our first priority in 2021 will be our people. We will ensure our teams are well led, well equipped and well supported. Our ambitious plan will be supported by Investors in People to galvanise the views and experiences of everyone and build upon our recently awarded Workplace Wellbeing Charter mark.

2. **Friends and Family**

We will reduce long-term CT vulnerabilities by working with friends and family to increase their role in reducing radicalisation through Prevent. We will raise awareness

of radicalisation, increase understanding of Prevent, build trust and confidence, and increase involvement in supporting loved ones through Prevent.

3. **Embedding Prevent across policing**

We will embed Vulnerability to Radicalisation as the 14th core discipline of public protection. We will support forces to embed this across mainstream policing, including through strong governance, and we will support all CT pillars and capabilities to maximise early opportunities to identify terrorism related vulnerabilities and support Prevent intervention.

4. **Reducing the risk from on-line radicalisation**

We will work with partners and other CT pillars to tackle misinformation, increase access to positive narratives and build community resilience to radicalisation. Together, we will develop the partnerships, skills, tools and processes to better identify those vulnerable to online radicalisation and disrupt the reach and influence of extremist voices and propaganda.

Recommendation: Countering Terrorism should continue as an area of focus for West Yorkshire reflecting the risk that is inherent in this type of offending.

Anti-Social Behaviour

During 2020 the types of Anti-Social Behaviour changed as more people were at home and we saw more calls which were neighbour related, and increases in nuisance motorcycle/quad bikes, with reductions in the normal higher categories of Youth Nuisance and Adult nuisance (non-alcohol).

Throughout 2020 each District in West Yorkshire Police put together a plan to drive down the nuisance motorcycle/quad bike occurrences. This relentless focus in this area has driven this call type down and now the category of youth nuisance is beginning to take supremacy again.

In the recent Beating Crime Plan the government referenced ASB at several points. For a number of years, the feeling within the sector is that tackling ASB has been slipping further and further down the Government's priority list, but this brings it back into sharper focus.

In relation to tackling ASB, the following commitments are made:

- The principles of effective partnership working will be established. Work will then be completed with Police and Crime Commissioners ("PCCs"), local authorities and other partners to set expectations for local partnerships in terms of how they work together, how they address ASB and how they deal with persistent offenders.
- Work will be undertaken to ensure that the tools within the ASB, Crime and Policing Act 2014 ("ASB Act") are used "swiftly and properly"
- The statutory guidance that supports the ASB Act will be continually reviewed

- Work will be completed with agencies to understand challenges, improve data collection and highlight and share local best practice
- Consideration will be made to whether the local ASB task forces that some PCCs have already established should be replicated in other areas
- To make more funding available to support young people and families, intervening earlier and diverting from ASB and criminal activity
- To review the role of the PCC and make them a stronger part of local community safety arrangements and the implementation of improved community trigger processes.

This plan has been tied into the second part of the PCC Review and it is expected that some changes may result from this.

Recommendation: ASB is a priority for the public of West Yorkshire and the Beating Crime plan brings into sharper focus some of the tools and activities required around this area, so should play a prominent part in the Police and Crime plan.

Road Safety

Road safety is clearly a significant issue for people and is frequently raised as a concern by members of the public across West Yorkshire. It covers a range of issues from inconsiderate parking to dangerous driving resulting in death and serious injury, including life changing injuries.

This is an area that requires more than just the police, and the Mayor's office will continue to work with all partners including local highways authorities, the West Yorkshire Combined Authority (WYCA), Highways England, and charities such as Brake to improve safety on our roads and support victims.

The West Yorkshire Roads Policy Strategy 2019-2022 continues to be the bedrock of activity within West Yorkshire, with a continued ambition to deliver 'Vision Zero' in West Yorkshire with the Strategic Roads Executive Partnership.

A Vision Zero approach to road safety management is based on the belief that no death or serious injury is acceptable on roads and follows the principles of the Safe System, where the five pillars of the road environment work together to minimise risk.

1. Safe roads
2. Safe speeds
3. Safe vehicles
4. Safe road use
5. Post-crash care

WYP continue to enforce the speed limit and red-light offences on behalf of the WY Casualty Prevention Partnership. The use of speed enforcement cameras is an intervention of last resort. The Partnership works closely with Highways teams and district policing to ensure that other forms of intervention including engineering, education, and local enforcement are considered before recourse to automated safety cameras.

Increases in arrests for drink and drug driving including increases in the numbers arrested for drug driving are evident in the data for the year-to-date March 2021. This is evidence of the investment in the purchase of DrugWipes and training of Officers in their use and also in the use of Field Impairment Testing being put to very good use.

There is currently a national risk around the examination of drug driving blood samples and the capability of forensic partners being able to return these within the statute time limit of 6 months. West Yorkshire Police are working closely with Regional Scientific Support to ensure that our samples are monitored and returned within 5 months of the offence date to ensure that prosecutions can be processed.

Recommendation: Road Safety continues to be a high priority for the public and the implementation of 'vision zero' should be a prime action for all partners.

DRAFT

Safeguarding the Vulnerable

Domestic Abuse

Overall homicide numbers are rising in West Yorkshire and although the data is volatile due to small numbers, there is a small rise in the trendline. But comparison with the national totals shows that the West Yorkshire rate is rising at a lower frequency than the rest of England and Wales.

When this is compared to the domestic homicides, the trendline for this is going in the opposite direction. Domestic homicides are falling in West Yorkshire at a quicker rate than the rest of England and Wales.

Although the numbers of domestic homicides has fallen, this does not mean that homicides against females has fallen, when looking at the percentages of the total homicides that involve females this now stands at 25% whereas domestic homicides make up 12.5% of all homicides.

To compare Domestic Abuse statistics the Office of National Statistics produces a data tool that can be used for the purpose of comparing the statistics in West Yorkshire with other areas in England and Wales – the most recent report can be accessed [here](#). The below are based on the statistics from the data tool.

- The Crime Survey for England and Wales showed that an estimated 2.3 million adults aged 16 to 74 years experienced domestic abuse in the last year a slight but non-significant decrease from the previous year. This currently stands at 30 per 1,000 population in comparison with a national average of 23 per 1,000.
- West Yorkshire Police recorded 52,696 crimes and incidents which was an increase of 1.2% compared to a 9% increase nationally. The increase in crime and incidents is possibly due to better recording and the increased confidence of the public to report to incidents.
- Referrals of suspects of domestic abuse-flagged cases from the police to the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) for a charging decision fell to 13.3% in West Yorkshire compared to 16.3% nationally.
- The charging rate was 73.1%, for both West Yorkshire and nationally, but this compares with 77.6% the previous year in West Yorkshire and 81.4% the year before.
- Nationally over three-quarters of domestic abuse-related CPS prosecutions were successful in securing a conviction (77.7%), a similar level to the previous year and West Yorkshire is slightly lower on 76.7% but up on the previous year of 72.6%.

The positive outcome rate for Domestic Crimes is continuing to fall. At this time last year this rate was 8.7% (an increase of 1.1% on the current rate). The positive outcome rate for the last 3 months is very concerning with a fall of -3.2% (9.6% against 6.3% this year), so the picture is not improving.

This continues to be an area of concern, not just for West Yorkshire but for the whole country and will be part of the cross-government approach to improve outcomes across the Criminal Justice System.

For the national policing measures for Domestic abuse, the focus is to improve satisfaction among victims. This will be measured nationally by the CSEW but, as discussed before, this cannot be broken down to Force level.

West Yorkshire Police currently produce victim satisfaction figures for all crime types and also for Domestic Offences. These figures will be used as a proxy measure for West Yorkshire going forward.

With regard to the victims of domestic abuse, the WYP survey was paused due to some ethical questions and was resurrected in Aug 2020. This means that there is no longitudinal data but the current level is similar to the previous survey and currently sits at 85.6% (which is higher than the overall victim satisfaction figures).

Recommendation: Domestic Abuse and particularly the positive outcome rate continue to be a concern both nationally and locally. The data from the victim survey should provide some insights and will be a good proxy measure for the Police and Crime plan.

Sexual Offences

Rape

In 2019 the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner commissioned a review of Sexual Offences in West Yorkshire. This resulted in a report from Linxs consultancy which was



SAVR Executive
Summary.pdf

presented in March 2020. A link to the executive summary is attached

As a result of this review, the OPCC (now the mayoral policing and crime office) have undertaken various meetings with partners to look at the recommendations from this review. The final report for this is due at the end of the year.

Sexual Offences have also come to the fore recently with the HMICFRS joint thematic inspection of the police and Crown Prosecution Service's response to rape. Phase one of the inspection was published in July 2021. The second phase will be published in Winter 2021. To read the full inspection report click [here](#).

As with other crimes, reported Rape offences saw a fall during the pandemic, but the most recent data shows that numbers are coming back to pre-covid levels with the rolling 12 month total at 3338 in comparison with just under 3500 in June 2019.

The end-to-end rape review which was published in June 2021 looked at the police outcomes for Rape and found that only 3% of adult rapes received a charge/summons outcome from the police compared to 13% in 2015/16. The picture is different in West Yorkshire with the charge/summons rate at 9.3% and currently rising.

West Yorkshire Police have been praised for the great work of the RASSO (Rape and Serious Sexual Offences) team which works with CPS to ensure the best outcomes for this type of offence. The positive results can be clearly seen in the above information.

Recommendation: Although positive outcomes for Rape are increasing and in a healthier position than many other areas, this is still a very low number and should continue as a priority as part of the agenda to increase the safety of women and girls in West Yorkshire.

Other Sexual Offences

Other Sexual Offences are those offences outside of the classification of Rape offences which are still a sexual offence. These include such as Sexual assault, Exposure and Voyeurism, Abuse of trust involving sexual activity and causing children to be involved in pornography

Other Sexual Offences have seen a similar pattern as Rapes when it comes to overall pattern of offending. The numbers of these offences fell during the pandemic, but recent increases have seen it return to the level of offending from pre pandemic currently at 4847 for the rolling 12 months to June compared to around 4500 in June 2019.

Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation

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

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

Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (CSEA) presents a significant challenge for the Force and particularly in relation to demand associated with non-recent offences and the complexities around their investigation.

In recent times, the victims of Child Sexual Exploitation have been linked with Criminal Exploitation of children also. The vulnerabilities exhibited for this offence are in common with those who are vulnerable to criminal exploitation also.

The Strategic Policing Requirement has child sexual abuse as one of the requirements and therefore remains a key area to ensure capacity and resilience in dealing with these complex offences.

Recommendation: CSEA should continue as a priority in the Police and Crime plan and work to take place to understand the links between CSEA and other exploitation.,

Registered Sex Offenders and Multi-Agency Public Protection arrangements

The management of Registered Sex offenders in England and Wales comes under the banner for the Multi-Agency Public Protection arrangements (MAPPA). The most recent annual report is for the year 2019/20 and can be accessed here.

This report explains in detail the MAPPA arrangements with the following categories

Category 1 - Registered sexual offenders (RSO)

Category 2 - Violent offenders

Category 3 - Other Dangerous Offenders

The latest figures show that West Yorkshire has:

- 2,941 Category 1 offenders with none at level 3 management (the highest level)
- 1,131 Category 2 offenders with 4 at level 3 management and
- 9 Category 3 offenders with 3 at level 3 management.

For comparison when looking at the Category 1 offenders, West Yorkshire is the 8th highest force in England and Wales when looking at numbers against 100,000 population at 145 per 100,000. Next highest is West Midlands and then Greater Manchester, so we are not dissimilar to our most similar forces

The management of MAPPA and registered sex offenders is a regular topic as part of the Safeguarding papers that come to the Community Outcomes Meeting.

Recommendation: Management of Sex Offenders continues to be a priority as part of ensuring the safety of women and girls and should be an area of focus in the Police and Crime Plan.

So called 'Honour Based Abuse'(HBA) and Forced Marriage (FM)

The most recent national release under this crime category only has the figures for England and Wales and there are concerns about the data quality.

The Home Office states that:

It is known that for some police forces, the identification of crimes as HBA-related relies on a police officer or other member of police staff remembering to correctly apply the HBA-

related tag to an offence on the force crime record management system. Such tags are not always correctly applied. There may be some crimes that forces manage as being HBA-related but have not been identified as such in the data return to the Home Office. While checks have been completed to ensure that all offences of FGM or forced marriage have been included, it is possible that there are missing tags from other offences which are HBA-related

In West Yorkshire the data for HBA and FM is provided to partners on a quarterly basis and is checked for data accuracy both in the Police and by partners. As FM is a subsection of HBA offences, then the two are shown together for each district.

The increased awareness of this type of offence can be seen in the increasing trend since 2015. Currently there are around 400 offences recorded in a rolling 12 months period against around 200 in 2015.

Current work in this area includes:

- West Yorkshire Police represent the region at the National Working Group for FM/HBA/FGM Chaired by the NPCC lead. The delivery plan has now been agreed and launched with aims under the four headings, prepare, protect, pursue and prevent.
- From January 2018, forces were required to submit a quarterly data return to the NPCC Lead. This is to enable them to assess the national picture and understand the scale of HBA, FM and FGM. West Yorkshire Police collate and submit data for all forces in the North East.
- The N8 Policing Research bid, which was submitted in partnership with Manchester University has been successful and commenced in May 2018. The purpose of the research was to identify where HBA cases have been missed and to identify and develop practice to improve identification of such cases. The regional policing partners have supported this bid, along with Karma Nirvana to disseminate findings both locally, regionally and nationally
- The Safeguarding Central Governance Unit continue to disseminate learning, best practice and any actions from the National meetings through their embedded partnership steering group and Regional meetings.

Recommendation: As a priority offence type under the Violence against Women and Girls agenda this needs to continue as an area of focus in the Police and Crime Plan.

Stalking and Harassment

From April 2020 changes to the Home Office Counting Rules means controlling and coercive behaviour was categorised under the stalking and harassment offence category and all cases where a course of conduct is reported between a victim and their former partner must

be recorded as stalking unless the police are satisfied that the matter amounts to harassment in law only. This caused an increase in offences recorded against stalking therefore current data is not comparable with previous years.

By its nature, Stalking (and the related offences of Harassment and Controlling Behaviour) is often linked to instances of Domestic Abuse. WYP have, over the past two years, put particular effort into further improving the service to victims of DA, and as part of that have increased the proportion of DA crimes which have an associated Stalking offence recorded alongside. WYP have the second highest recording level of DA Harassment and Stalking offences per capita, behind Durham Constabulary.

In addition, recent changes to Home Office guidance on crime recording, for example:

- Classifying ALL ex-partner Harassment as Stalking
- Recording all breaches of orders as Stalking

have also increased numbers of recorded crimes in this category. WYP consider the identification and recording of all of these crimes as a fundamental basis for delivering a service to vulnerable victims and take on these changes to rules quickly and accurately.

Additionally, the Home Office rules for these crime types mean that for one report, it may be necessary to record two, or even three crimes, including one of Stalking

Recommendation: As a priority offence for the safety of women and girls and linked to Domestic Abuse, the Police and Crime plan should show as an area of focus and work to take place to understand the extent of stalking across the area and how this interacts with the number of Harassment offences which are rising across the force.

Missing People

West Yorkshire has seen a fundamental change in the numbers of missing people due to the pandemic. This is recorded on a quarterly basis as part of the performance report to the Police and Crime panel. The most recent report (up to June 2021) documents the following.

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

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

19% of those reported are graded as high risk and almost two thirds are children, over one quarter of which are at risk from child sexual exploitation.

Each high-risk missing person places a significant demand of Police resources, both within the background and in terms of deployment. Following national guidance, each time a high-risk person is reported missing the relevant police District opens a Special Operations Room (SOR). The SOR is staffed with a dedicated controller, drawn from the District Communications Room; a researcher from the Intelligence unit and available CID resources which is all managed by the duty Detective Inspector. This team of people will be responsible for setting the direction of the investigation and the tasks that need to be completed.

For the missing children – 35.7% of these are In Care

There are currently 88 residential Children's Homes in West Yorkshire which range from one bedded units to 16 bedded short break services

The most common concern that is picked up at an inspection is around poor placement decisions i.e. the decision to accept new placements is not based on the known needs of the children or young people and whether the staff already working in that home can manage those needs. Sometimes homes do not have managers in place and staff are frequently ill-equipped to deal with episodes of missing from these homes. West Yorkshire Police is keen to be part of these placement decisions. One of the Assistant Chief Constables in West Yorkshire Police is the current NPCC lead for missing.

Recommendation: Missing continues as a high demand for West Yorkshire Police and should continue as an area of focus in the Police and Crime plan.

Drugs and Alcohol Abuse

Drugs

The most recent information on Drugs is as follows,

Key Findings from Police data (time period 01/10/2019 to 30/09/2020)

Performance

- A total of 8540 drug offences were recorded over the examined period, with Leeds (37%) and Bradford Districts (30%) recording the highest volumes.
- The highest volumes of offences relate to Cannabis possession (55%) and trafficking (17%), followed by Cocaine possession (6%) and trafficking (3%).
-

An increase in offence volumes was seen between April and July 2020. This is likely a result of the UK's national lockdown because of Covid-19

County Lines

- There are 13 active mapped County Lines networks. Most of these export from West Yorkshire and are importing to North Yorkshire or the East Coast.

- There are currently no County Lines OCGs mapped in Calderdale and Wakefield.
- All Districts have County Lines related intelligence. When comparing the volume of County Lines related intelligence against all drugs intelligence per District, Leeds has the highest proportion of County Lines intelligence.
- 12 of the 13 County Lines networks are linked to 32 West Yorkshire drug offences across the examined period.

Public Health PCC Drug Data

According to Public Health England¹, between 2018-2019 across West Yorkshire, there were 8,593 adults engaged in community treatment for Opiate drug abuse, and 1,461 for Non-Opiates. ,

- The number of users in treatment for Opiate, Crack Cocaine and Cocaine use has gradually increased between the 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 period. Alongside this, volumes of possession offences relating to Cocaine, Crack Cocaine and Heroin have increased. This would suggest an increase in demand for these services
- In the 2017-18 period, substance misuse treatment is estimated to have prevented almost 230,000 crimes a year in West Yorkshire that would have been committed by drug clients starting treatment. It is therefore important that we increase the volumes of people being referred to treatments, as well as increasing the number that successfully complete treatment.

Alcohol

The recording of offences which flag the abuse of alcohol as a factor is a perennial problem in the police service, as it relies on officers recording the crime to flag this without any prompts or other factors to ensure that this is correct.

To look at the links between alcohol and offending the recent report to the Community outcomes meeting contained some snapshot data to look at those coming into the custody area in one month and then compared it to the same month last year

In January 2020, 4,048 persons were arrested and detained in Custody in the West Yorkshire Police area. In January 2021, 3,687 people were arrested and detained, a decrease of 8.9% on the previous year. This stabilises over the full year, but still shows a downward trend of 2.9% overall with COVID restrictions being one factor that explains some of these variances.

In January 2020, 530 people (11%) were recorded as being drunk or in drink at the time of arrest / detention and 1,355 (33%) stated they had consumed alcohol recently prior to arrest. In January 2021, 322 persons (9%) were recorded as being drunk or in drink at the time of arrest / detention and 963, persons (26%) stated they had consumed alcohol recently prior to arrest

When arrested in January 2020, 1,036 persons (27%) and in January 2021, 1,056 persons (28%) stated they were alcohol or drug dependent. This represents a slight increase.

Although Alcohol addiction could be considered as a public health issue, the prevalence of the presence of alcohol in arrested persons shows the clear link between this issue and crimes recorded.

Recommendation: Under the prevention agenda, drugs and alcohol continue as a risk area with Drugs as a red risk area for WYP with its links to Serious and Organised Crime. This should be an area of focus in the Police and Crime plan.

Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking

Modern Slavery, as defined by the Modern Slavery Act (MSA) 2015, is an umbrella term which encompasses slavery, servitude, forced or compulsory labour and human trafficking and involves the recruitment, transport, harbour or receipt of persons by force, deception or coercion for the purpose of exploitation, primarily for financial gain. Men, women and children from all walks of life across the globe and the UK can become victims of this serious and organised crime. Modern slavery has a devastating impact and harms individuals, communities and society

The National Referral Mechanism (NRM) statistics represent the main set of data informing our understanding of what modern slavery looks like in the UK. The NRM is the UK Government system for identifying and supporting victims of modern slavery and a total of 10,613 potential victims were referred for support in 2020

Partnership Groups

- West Yorkshire Anti-Slavery Partnership (WYASP) is the strategic meeting framework for frontline organisations in West Yorkshire who may encounter incidents or matters involving modern slavery or human trafficking and exploitation
- National Anti-Trafficking and Modern Slavery Network (NATMSN) - is an opportunity for PCC's to meet with the Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner (IASC), The National Police Chief Council (NPCC) Modern Slavery lead and the Home Office Modern Slavery Unit to discuss and improve how they work together to combat human trafficking and modern slavery in all its forms
- Modern Slavery Organised Immigration Crime Programme (MSOICP) - is funded by the Home Office and is led by Devon and Cornwall Chief Constable Shaun Sawyer as the Senior Responsible Office (SRO)

Recommendation: Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking has a devastating impact on communities and has links to Child Sexual Exploitation and County Lines Drugs Networks and need to be a priority in the Police and Crime plan.

Child Criminal Exploitation and Abuse

The Children's Society have tried to define CCE by saying that it takes a variety of forms but ultimately it is the grooming and exploitation of children into criminal activity

The true scale of child exploitation is not known, because many children who are being exploited or groomed fall through the cracks of statutory support and therefore are not identified in official statistics. Children in Need statistics (CiN) highlight that many assessments of needs of children referred to social services are due to factors strongly associated with child criminal or sexual exploitation.

When looking at who is being exploited it is know that Gangs or Organised Crime Groups are widening their net and targeting children from a diverse range of backgrounds However, we also know that current risk factors include family breakdown, poverty, children involved in local authority care. Children with special educational needs and those attending pupil referral units

These risk factors tie into aspects which are recognised as Adverse Childhood Experiences.

Recognised ACE's are:

- Maltreatment
- Violence & Coercion
- Adjustment (i.e. Asylum or migration)
- Prejudice
- Household or Family Adversity (including Domestic Abuse)
- Inhumane treatment
- Adult responsibilities
- Breavement and Survivorship.

Recommendation: Understanding of the reasons for Child Criminal Exploitation and Abuse will help with prevention of crime and ensuring that a holistic approach is taken for all. This should be included in the Police and Crime plan as a partnership priority to improve the lives of young people in all areas of West Yorkshire.

Supporting Victims and Witnesses

Crime and Victims in West Yorkshire

The latest Crime statistics from ONS show that crime fell during the pandemic by 13.3% but the reduction for victim centred crime was 18.4%. This highlights the changes that came as part of the pandemic. The only increases were in the categories of stalking and harassment and Road safety. The rise in stalking offences was thought to be due to the change in crime counting rules which was discussed in an earlier chapter. The other increase was in the death or serious injury due to unlawful driving. This was discussed further in the Road safety chapter.

Crime Severity Score

In 2019/20 the ONS did a series of experimental statistics which looked at the Crime Severity Score. In simple terms each crime had a score calculated on the custodial sentence or community sentence for each crime type. For fines, it looks at the amount of time it would take to pay back the fine (for a fuller understanding please see the ONS website for information)

For the last Needs Assessment, we found that Rape and Violence were the top areas for Crime harm in West Yorkshire for the full years crime. Due to the effect of the pandemic, this assessments looks at the opening quarter of this year (Apr – Jun 2021) and compares with last year during the pandemic and the year before,

When comparing the top 10 crime categories for harm we find the main movers are:

- Burglary Dwelling has dropped from being 2nd in 2019 for harm to 5th in 2021
- This has been replaced by Assault with Injury and Assault with intent to cause serious harm.
- Attempted Burglary – residential has dropped off the table completely after being 7th in 2019 and has been replaced in 2021 by Sexual Assault of a female aged 13 or over.

The increased prevalence of these crime types that particularly affect women and girls has been seen in the Crime and ASB section but is even more emphasised when looking at harm.

Recommendation: Crimes which disproportionality affect Women and Girls score high in the harm assessment and should be a priority for the Police and Crime plan.

Repeat Victimisation

Using the Crime Survey of England and Wales data, the ONS took a detailed look at this area and reported that approximately 15% of the victims of crimes were repeat victims – this

rises for such offences as violence without injury (25%) and is lower for such offences as Theft from person (6%) and vehicle related theft (12%).

The repeat victimisation in Domestic Abuse is regularly reported in West Yorkshire, this was a main measure in the Police and Crime plan (2016-21) and this showed that this rate did not fluctuate excessively and was similar for all areas in West Yorkshire.

The data from the CSEW shows a similar pattern with the number of incidents declining, but the repeat victimisation staying stable.

West Yorkshire Police – Victim Satisfaction

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

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

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

The Force has an equality objective in relation to enhancing service delivery to marginalised individuals, protected groups and communities. The Force Survey programme allows us to track victim satisfaction across a range of crime types and protected characteristic groups

There are statistical differences in satisfaction levels between White and Ethnic Minority victims, between male and female victims and between those with or without a disability. When tracking satisfaction over time there has been a stable trend over the past 12 months for Ethnic Minority Victims and White victims. In relation to age, victims aged over 55 have reported a significant fall in satisfaction (but remain more satisfied than for other age groups) whilst for gender, male victims are less satisfied with the service they received in the past 12 months.

Recommendation: Further work is undertaken with West Yorkshire Police to understand the gap between BAME victim satisfaction and victim satisfaction figures overall.

‘Your Views’ Survey

The ‘Your Views’ survey was conducted by the office of policing and crime and included a number of questions about being a victim of crime.

The 'Your Views' survey was halted during the pandemic and two on-line 'Community Conversation' surveys (in June and October) were rung to gauge current feelings of safety and how the public have coped during periods of lockdown. These surveys have captured feedback on residents' experiences and concerns during the pandemic.

1039 respondents replied to June's survey. The survey asked people to reflect on their experiences during the summer months of 2020, when many of the restrictions of the first lockdown period had been relaxed. In general terms, the survey reflected the views of people who were continuing to face the challenges of the pandemic, but were now more concerned with the police and partners' prevention of breeches in Covid restrictions.

In general terms, responses to the October survey saw a return to a sense of safety in communities which was similar to March 2020's 'Your Views' results. Whilst the proportion of people saying they felt safe in their neighbourhood was 86% in June, the figure was 79% in October's survey

The community survey completed by the Policing and Crime office continues to be the only measure in West Yorkshire for residents to express their confidence or otherwise with community safety. With the current suspension of face to face surveys by the CSEW and the use of these measures nationally to look at crime and satisfaction, this will continue to be a critical measure for the area.

Recommendation: 'Your Views' or similar survey to continue in West Yorkshire to gauge the views of the public on policing and crime. Extra effort to engage ethnic minority communities should be made to ensure their voice is heard in the policing landscape.

Age and Gender:

From reported crime figures we can see that certain types of crime are directed at the gender of the victim. These crimes are as follows

- In terms of the profile for harassment 14% of total offences were domestic related, most of which were ongoing offences and 13% had a cyber-crime flag against them. In terms of offenders over half are male and predominantly in their 30s and for victims, nearly two thirds are female, predominantly aged 29 and 34.
- Over three quarters of stalking offences are domestic related and 10% have a cyber flag against them. Three quarters of offenders are male, aged mainly between late 20s and early 30s, and three quarters of victims are female, aged mainly between 25 and 31 years of age.
- For cyber related harassment offences only half of occurrences with an offence type of cyber also had a cyber-crime flag, showing a chronic underuse of the flag. Two thirds of offenders are male, with no specific age range, and four fifths of victims are female, again with no specific age range identified. More work needs to be

undertaken to understand the proportion of stalking and harassment that is cyber or physical as this is not fully understood

- In terms of sexual offences, victims are far more likely to be attacked by someone they know. Over two thirds of sexual offenders were either domestic or acquaintances of the victim with 10% being strangers. The majority of victims are female, white British and under 28. In terms of suspects, the majority of suspects are male, white British and aged between 30 and 40
- Victim profiles for CSE are broadly consistent with previous years and are primarily white females aged 12-15 (although the number of male victims, whilst still low has increased).

Victims Code, Strategy and Victims' Law

Code of Practice for Victims of Crime (the Victims Code)

The Government's revised Victims Code was launched in November 2020, following a period of consultation. It came into operation on 1 April 2021. Successful implementation of the Revised Code is fundamental to increasing confidence in the Police and the criminal justice system, by improving the experience victims and witnesses have.

SUPPORTING PEOPLE HARMED BY CRIME – the first ever West Yorkshire Victims and Witnesses Strategy

The strategy "Supporting People Harmed by Crime" was launched on 18 February 2020. It can be accessed through the following link: . [WY Victims and witness strategy](#) The keynote speakers were the PCC, Deputy Chief Constable, and Dame Vera Baird QC, Victims Commissioner for England and Wales.

A victim's strategy is needed to make sure that discussions about policing, community safety and criminal justice in West Yorkshire have an explicit focus on the needs and experiences of victims and witnesses. Approximately 200,000 individuals report being victims of crime to the Police every year, and many more do not report to the Police but need to access support

Although progress on the strategy has been affected by the Covid 19 context, it has also been an opportunity to put its principles into practice. This has been particularly important within the Local Criminal Justice Board (LCJB) discussions about the court backlog. The impact on victims has been at the centre of the LCJB Executive's discussions of these issues. The LCJB Victims and Witness Group reviewed what its member organisations were doing to support victims and witnesses in the context of the Covid 19 restriction.

In addition to the vital work through the LCJB and to maintain support to victims, a number of important initiatives to implement the strategy were prioritised and have been progressed since the launch of the strategy

Recommendation: The key work of these strategies along with the requirements from the Victims Code need to be gathered to inform the delivery strategy for the Police and Crime plan.

Hate Crime

The law recognises five types of hate crime on the basis of:

- Race
- Religion
- Disability
- Sexual orientation
- Transgender identity

Any crime can be prosecuted as a hate crime if the offender has either:

- demonstrated hostility based on race, religion, disability, sexual orientation or transgender identity
- Or
- has been motivated by hostility based on race, religion, disability, sexual orientation or transgender identity.

In December 2020 a briefing paper for the House of Commons looked at the current Hate Crime Statistics. The full report can be accessed [here](#).

For this national report West Yorkshire Police was mentioned a number of times.

The highest rate of hate crimes for all offences recorded by the police per 100,000 population in 2019/20 (excluding the GMP whose figures were not included this year) was in the West Yorkshire Police Force Area (359).

The lowest rate was found in North Yorkshire (78).

The rate for England and Wales including the British Transport Police was 177.

West Yorkshire was the only police force to appear amongst the 10 highest rates recorded for each hate crime strand.

This indicates that it is the recording process for crime rather than the actual crime rate which influences the high number in West Yorkshire

It is clear that the numbers of hate crimes in an area is influenced by national events and a plot of incidents such as the EU referendum and terrorist attacks shows the corresponding increase in hate crime.

According to the surveys, victims of hate crime were more likely to be impacted emotionally and psychologically following a crime than victims of all crime.

For instance, 42% of victims of hate crime felt a loss of confidence or being more vulnerable following the crime compared with 19% of those for all crimes; 29% of hate crime victims had difficulty sleeping following the crime in comparison to 13% for all crimes; while 34% of hate crime victims suffered from anxiety or panic attacks compared with 14% for all crimes. Concerning feelings of depression, 18% of hate crime victims felt this way after the attack compared with 9% of victims of all crimes.

The West Yorkshire data tells us that there has been an 11.9% increase in Hate Crime over the past 12 months with the largest rises in Disability and Sexual orientation crimes. But with Religiously and Racially motivated crimes making up nearly 80% of the total, then the increase in this category has the highest actual number of crimes.

Recommendation: Although hate crime numbers are influenced by external pressures, the impact is still the same for victims. Victim satisfaction for hate crime victims should be tracked as part of the measures for the Police and Crime plan.

Cyber Crime and Fraud

Fraud and Cyber Crime crosses all boundaries across the world with the possibility of victims and offenders being in different countries at the time the crime takes place. It was the realisation that multiple forces could be looking into the same crime that led to the formation of a national reporting centre for Cyber Crime and Fraud called Action Fraud.

The current process for these types of crimes is that all reports of cyber or fraud are sent to Action Fraud to collate. These crimes are then assessed to see if it is part of a bigger national picture or if it is a more local problem. Those that are more local are then sent back to the relevant police force to investigate and deal with. In order to ensure that there is no double counting of offences, individual police forces do not count these crimes, but this role is taken by Action Fraud and numbers for each force are available on their website. For access to current information, please [click here](#)

Comparison figures produced in response to the HMICFRS Fraud: Time to choose report show that for both Cyber Crime and Fraud West Yorkshire total referral figures are one of the highest in the country.

Even when the numbers are changed to referred crimes per 1000 population the numbers still show (with a few exceptions) that those areas with higher populations continue to have the most referrals, which indicates that this type of crime is linked to population (victims) rather than offenders or location.

Information shows that there is no correlation between numbers of referred crimes and judicial outcomes, so this is one area that West Yorkshire needs to look at due to its low numbers of judicial outcomes.

Fraud is shown as a red risk on the Police morale scores, although Cyber crime is currently shown as Amber

The current work undertaken by the Economic Crime Unit in West Yorkshire Police is reported and discussed as part of the Delivery Quarterly performance report. This updates the Mayor and Deputy Mayor on the performance of the department.

The national policing measures include some for Cyber Crime. It looks at the confidence in law enforcement response to Cyber Crime and the percentage of businesses that experience a cyber breach or attack.

In order to measure the confidence in law enforcement the government have stated they will use the cyber aware tracker – it is not known as yet if this will be at force level but this may need a proxy measure in West Yorkshire.

Similarly the cyber breaches will be measured via the current cyber security breaches survey which is undertaken each year. This survey can be seen here. Again this does not go to force level, so will require a proxy measure in West Yorkshire.

Recommendation: Fraud and Cyber Crime should be an area of focus for the Police and Crime plan due to the high number in West Yorkshire and the inclusion on the government policing measures.

Criminal Justice

Local Criminal Justice Board

Originally created following a Government directive as a result of the recommendations of the Auld Report, the West Yorkshire LCJB is a non-statutory, voluntary coalition of the criminal justice agencies Chief Officers and partners. The key purpose of the West Yorkshire LCJB is to deliver a joined up criminal justice service that puts victims at its heart, reduces crime, delivers justice effectively and efficiently and rehabilitates offenders.

Partners in the courts, CPS, and probation services have been engaged in an intensive programme of reform in recent times to help modernise practice, improve court hearing timeliness, and deliver better support and outcomes for victims of crime.

These measures were seen to be driving timeliness and ensuring better outcomes for victims. However, the onset of Covid-19 ensured that all partners on the West Yorkshire Local Criminal Justice Board faced new challenges providing an effective criminal justice service.

When lockdown commenced, many of the courts had to close and this resulted in backlogs, so a greater number of suspects were being held on remand for longer, which increased pressure on the prison service. As the throughput of cases at court stalled, many cases had to be postponed. This also meant a longer process for victims and witnesses.

Criminal justice partners adapted quickly to implement Covid-safe practices in court and custody spaces, and video-links were established between prisons and courts for victim and witness use in appropriate cases.

Even with reforms the backlogs grew over the whole of 2020 and by March 2021 there was 2,533 waiting in the system. 4926 of these were in Magistrates Court and 3167 in Crown Court. With up to 500 new cases added to the system each week with 430 court places available, the backlog was only reducing slowly.

The ongoing issues continue to be high on the agenda both locally, regionally and nationally. The Police and Crime Commissioner role is currently being reviewed and Criminal Justice figures heavily in this.

This review will now focus on ensuring PCCs have the tools and levers they need to better equip them to fight crime and on scrutiny of the PCC model. It will be an internal review considering the following amongst others:

- the role of PCCs in the partnership landscape and assess whether their current set of tools and levers are sufficient to drive and co-ordinate local activity to reduce crime, combat drugs misuse and tackle anti-social behaviour – the review will focus on Local

Criminal Justice Boards, Community Safety Partnerships and Violence Reduction Units

It still remains to be seen if the current 'set of tools and levers' are enhanced or not, but as chair of LCJB the Deputy Mayor is key to drive improvements in the system and ensure that all partners are contributing to this.

Recommendation: Work with the LCJB to implement the PCC review part 2 and ensure the reforms required to the system are realised in West Yorkshire.

Reducing ReOffending

The reducing Reoffending Strategy for West Yorkshire was launched in 2019. This strategy had 7 Strategic Priorities and 5 strategic outcomes along with 8 strategic principles.

The Reducing Reoffending Board run by the Policing and Crime Team deliver the aims of this strategy and works with partners to ensure effective outcomes.

Reoffending rates are taken from Ministry of Justice data which records the proportion of offenders released in a given year who then go on to reoffend in the following twelve months. The most recent release of these figures gives data up to Sept 2019.

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

As part of the funding to the VRU, there has been a number of projects run in West Yorkshire which help towards the Reducing Reoffending agenda.

Recommendation: Prevention of Crime should continue to be a focus in West Yorkshire working with the Violence Reduction Unit and the Reducing Reoffending Board to ensure effective outcomes.

Mental Health

A recent report looked at the criminal victimisation of people with mental health problems. This was a joint endeavour between Victim Support and Mind – the mental health charity. This report can be accessed via this link. Alongside the research a survey was conducted with persons who had experience of victimisation and mental health problems.

The findings of the survey showed that people with mental health problems experienced high rates of crime and were considerably more likely to be victims of crime than the general population.

Recommendations from the document were as follows:

- Recognise and prioritise the high risk of being a victim of crime among people with mental health problems
- Work with the Police to ensure all officers are provided with mental health information, training and awareness-raising.
- prioritise responses for people with mental health problems especially around repeat victimisation and targeted crime.
- consider whether these additional risks should trigger responses from relevant multi-agency support, for example safeguarding, multi-agency risk assessment conferences (MARACs), or child protection.
- Ensure that CPS, judiciary, police and Witness Care Units work together to identify victims with mental health problems, assess their support needs and provide enhanced

Recommendation: The victimisation of persons with Mental Health problems needs to be considered and work with criminal justice partners to effect a safe and supportive environment for them.

Other Vulnerabilities

Deprivation and recovery from the impact of Covid

Discussion on perpetrators and victims is not complete without an understanding of the current situation following from the Covid-19 pandemic, and how this particularly affects the areas of West Yorkshire which are currently some of the most deprived in the country.

Poverty

Life expectancy, which to a large extent reflects socio-economic conditions, is lower than the England average in West Yorkshire. In parts of the region there is acute inequality in life expectancy between the most and least deprived neighbourhoods

Household incomes in West Yorkshire are some way below the national average on a per capita basis and the gap is widening. There is a mixed picture on living standards in the region.

Around 169,000 households in West Yorkshire (17% of all households) are in fuel poverty a prevalence that is above the national average (13%)

Child Poverty Levels

An increase of some 5.8 per cent in poverty levels has occurred over the past five years, with Leeds and Bradford seeing the highest levels in the region when housing costs are taken into account. Some 33.4 per cent of children were living below the poverty line in 2019/2020 compared to 28 per cent in 2014/2015.

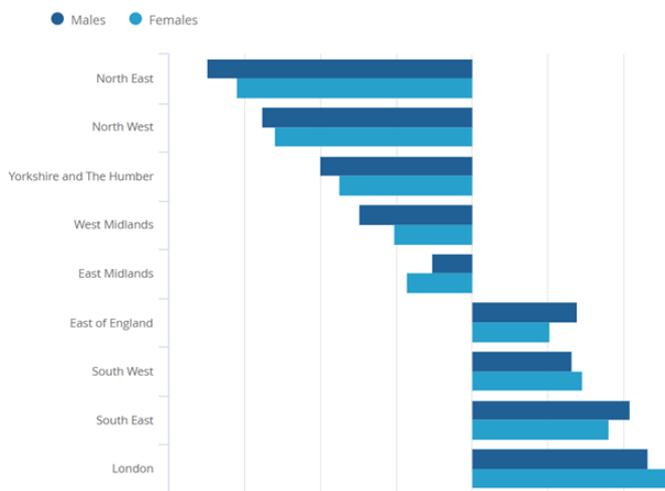
Health Inequalities

Public Health England uses indicators from the Public Health Outcomes Framework to monitor progress to reduce health inequalities in England. The two overarching indicators which summarise overall trends of the health of a population are:

- Life expectancy at birth
- Healthy life expectancy at birth

Life expectancy was covered under the poverty section – for the healthy life expectancy at birth

Life expectancy differences from the England average across England's regions, males and females, 2017 to 2019



The Impact of Covid 19

Economic Impact

COVID-19 has had a huge impact on all aspects of the West Yorkshire economy during 2020 and 2021. The main challenge facing West Yorkshire in this sphere is its productivity deficit. Although productivity is increasing in absolute terms there remains a significant gap with the UK as a whole and the gap which opened-up around the recession of 2008 has not closed significantly in recent years. This needs to be tackled if living standards in the region are to be raised.

Inclusive Growth

West Yorkshire underperforms against the national average in respect of many inclusive growth indicators. Perhaps more importantly, there is considerable inequality between population groups and areas within the region.

Creating and supporting good quality employment is a key way in which we can promote an inclusive economy. Some groups, including disabled people, people from ethnic minorities, older people and women were less likely to be in employment and thus not benefit from an inclusive economy.

There is a risk that the legacy of the pandemic could undermine progress and exacerbate existing disadvantage and inequalities in West Yorkshire across a range of dimensions.

Recommendation: All these factors need to be included when looking to understand victims and offenders in our area and identification of those with multiple and complex needs will ensure a more inclusive and perceptive offer.

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Commissioning

To achieve the Mayors priorities and outcomes set out in the current and future Police and Crime plans, Policing and Crime commission a number of different providers to help with the delivery of services, which will benefit the communities of West Yorkshire, reduce crime and help victims to cope and recover from the harm they have suffered. It is through a combination of external partnership working and close working with West Yorkshire Police that the plan will be delivered and ensure that the communities of West Yorkshire are safe and feel safe.

Providers

We currently fund over 140 providers and have a total of 16 Contracts and 150 grants in place across West Yorkshire funded provision

The Commissioning Strategy

The Commissioning Strategy sets out the principles and framework we use to ensure that all commissioning decisions are undertaken openly and transparently and are informed and supported by evidence. All our decisions are published on our website on the Decision-Making page.

The role of the third sector (voluntary, community, faith-based and social enterprise organisations) is very important in our local communities and we value the role they play. Wherever possible we ensure that this potential is maximised by supporting the third sector as much as possible to develop solutions in line with the Police and Crime Plan.

Our commissioning approach

To be fair, transparent and consistent, all commissioning and grant funding activity follows our agreed commissioning process. This ensures that that any investment is in line with the Police and Crime Plan and needs assessment and is aligned to strategic commissioning intentions. De-commissioning follows the same principles as our commissioning approach alongside our clear rationale, good governance, and robust risk management.

Commissioning amid the COVID-19 pandemic

In late February 2020 all Policing and Crime funded services due to the increasing presences of COVID-19 not only in the UK but also in West Yorkshire and requested copies of organisations Business Continuity Plans. This enabled the office to understand any service disruption that may occur and to ensure we are well informed of planning and support that maybe required.

Policing and Crime facilitated over £1.4m pandemic related emergency funding in West Yorkshire in 2020/21

Diversity, Equality and Inclusion Considerations

Equality impact assessment is an integral part of our commissioning processes. It involves looking at what steps could be taken to advance equality, eliminate discrimination and promote good relations.

Recommendation: - Updates to the current commissioning strategy to be re-aligned to the new Police and Crime Plan.

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Suggested metrics for the Police and Crime plan

| Source | Priority Area | Metric | Data Source | Data to June 2019 | Data to June 2020 | Data to June 2021 | Current Trend | Comment |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|-----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---|--|
| National Crime and Policing Measures | Reduce Murder and other homicide | Homicides | Police Recorded | 33 | 28 | 25 | Down | |
| | Reduce Serious Violence | Hospital Admissions for u25's for assault with a sharp object | NHS digital | 75 | 30 | 70 | up | Provisional data Apr 20 - Aug 21 |
| | | Offences involving discharge of a firearm | Police Recorded | | | | | |
| | Disrupt Drugs Supply and County Lines | Drug related homicides | Police Recorded | | | | | New data set |
| | | Police referrals into Drug Treatment | L&D | Apr - Dec 2019 2,400 | Apr - Dec 2020 2,200 | Apr-Sept only 1,846 | Up | DQ current data set |
| | Reduce Neighbourhood Crime | Burglary Residential | Police Recorded | 18,493 | 14,224 | 10,220 | Down | The National Crime and Policing measure is the Overall Neighbourhood Crime which is made up of the other categories included here, |
| | | Burglary Business and Community | Police Recorded | 6,660 | 5,271 | 3,178 | Down | |
| | | Robbery | Police Recorded | 3,919 | 3,018 | 2,311 | Down | |
| | | Theft From a Vehicle | Police Recorded | 13,587 | 11,145 | 6,820 | Down | |
| | | Theft Of a Vehicle | Police Recorded | 5,844 | 5,177 | 4,478 | Down | |
| | | Theft From Person | Police Recorded | 4,186 | 3,125 | 1,858 | Down | |
| | Improve satisfaction among victims | Overall Neighbourhood Crime | Police Recorded | 52,689 | 41,960 | 28,865 | Down | |
| | | Satisfaction with the police among victims of domestic abuse | Police Recorded | | | | | Currently part of overall measuring - needs to be seperated out for this measure. |
| | Tackle cyber crime | Victim satisfaction with the police | Police Recorded | 73.4% | 76.1% | 76.9% | Stable | |
| | | Confidence in the law enforcement response to cyber crime | Cyber Tracker | | | | | |
| | Percentage of businesses experiencing a cyber breach or attack | | | | | | Possible inclusion in WYCA business survey? | |

| Source | Priority Area | Metric | Data Source | Data to June 2019 | Data to June 2020 | Data to June 2021 | Current Trend | Comment |
|--|--|--|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------|
| Beating Crime Plan | Reconnecting the police with the public. | Use of online portal | | | | | | |
| | Improving the responsiveness of local police to 101 and 999 calls | Emergency Calls answered in Target | | | | | | |
| | | Priority Calls answered in target | | | | | | |
| | | Time delay in answering 101 calls | | | | | | |
| | Intervening early to keep young people safe and away from violence support young people at risk of involvement in violence to re-engage in education | All hospital admission for assault with a sharp instrument | | | | | | |
| | | VRU engagement with schools | | | | | | |
| | electronic monitoring for serious acquisitive offenders | No of breaches of electronic monitoring | | | | | | |
| | Encouraging prison leavers to turn their backs on crime by securing employment. | Reducing Reoffending plan | | | | | | |
| | Empowering the police to take more knives off the streets | Knives seized | | | | | | |
| | | S60 powers used | | | | | | |
| Drive down crime and anti-social behaviour | Number of ASB incidents | | | | | | | |
| | Use of community trigger | | | | | | | |
| Other Statutory Reporting | HMICFRS | PEEL reporting | | | | | | |
| Mayoral Priorities | Safety of Women and Girls | Outcomes for Rape and Sexual Offences | | | | | | |
| | | Outcomes for Domestic Abuse | | | | | | |
| | | Repeat victims for Domestic Abuse | | | | | | |
| | | Use of DVPN/DVPO | | | | | | |
| | Diversity, Equality and Inclusion | Use of Stalking Orders | | | | | | |
| | | % of workforce from Ethnic Minorities (joiners/leavers) | | | | | | |
| | | % female officers (joiners / leavers) | | | | | | |
| | | Stop Search Rate for Ethnic Minorities | | | | | | |
| | Repeat victims for Hate Crime | | | | | | | |

Along with these measures there is consultation taking place with the LCJB about possible outcomes for the information of the panel to show the current situation. There are also a number of other measures which will form part of current consultations and reviews of the Criminal Justice arena as well as the second part of the PCC review.

These will continue to be reviewed and refreshed as other information becomes available.

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