



Tracy  
Brabin  
Mayor of  
West Yorkshire



Alison Lowe  
Deputy Mayor for  
Policing & Crime

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**Report to:** Police and Crime Panel

**Date:** 8<sup>th</sup> December 2023

**Subject:** Performance Monitoring Report

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

**Author:** Wendy Stevens, Research & Performance Manager.

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## 1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

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- 1.1. The attached performance report aims to set out a summary of the performance information scrutinised, and the issues raised in the Performance Scrutiny meeting, in relation to the delivery measures contained in the Police and Crime Plan and some wider environmental scanning.
- 1.2. The report contains an overview of all the measures from the Police and Crime Plan along with sections summarising progress made in the last quarter.
- 1.3. The data included in the report comes from several sources of national and local information, including police performance reporting, data from the Mayor's Policing and Crime Team, Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS) inspection reports, the WYP user satisfaction survey, and Ministry of Justice and Local Criminal Justice Board (LCJB) data.
- 1.4. Data contained within the report covers the 12 months to September 2023 unless otherwise stated. Please note that data sources were correct and up to date at the time the report was produced. The data may have changed or moved on slightly since this report was published as crime and community safety is a continually developing area. It is important to note that this is not an exhaustive account of delivery activity in West Yorkshire, but rather an overview to present any issues and provide reassurance.

## 2. INFORMATION

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- 2.1. On the 28<sup>th</sup> November 2023 the Performance Scrutiny meeting was held with Chief Constable (CC) John Robins to discuss the data and issues highlighted within the report and the progress against the delivery measures in the Police and Crime Plan.
- 2.2. Managing the pressures placed on the police and our partners continues to be a

challenge. We are committed to ensuring that West Yorkshire Police have the resources they need and are working efficiently with partners to deliver the service that communities need and deserve.

2.3. We are also committed to ensuring that the Criminal Justice system works effectively and continue to drive this through the Local Criminal Justice Board.

2.4. **Key issues discussed at the Performance Scrutiny meeting included:**

- The DMPC discussed the **Clear, Hold Build** innovation and talked about the sites already up and running in West Yorkshire. The CC reassured the DMPC that West Yorkshire are still leading the way in this innovation and there is interest around the country to learn about this
- **DVPN and DVPO numbers** were discussed and the recent downturn in numbers. The CC explained that there were a few reasons for this decrease but more recent months have shown an upturn and this continues as a priority going forward
- The CC and the DMPC discussed the recent changes in **Crime recording** and how this will affect total crime numbers in the future.

2.5 The full report on all the measures is attached as Appendix 1.

### **3. EQUALITY, DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION BENEFITS AND IMPLICATIONS**

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3.1. Equality, Diversity and Inclusion are key parts of this report, particularly evidenced by the key measure of 'having a police service which is more representative of the people it serves' and the section of the report on Hate Crime.

3.2. The Police and Crime Plan (from which this report draws its measures) was subject to an Equality Impact Assessment.

### **4. IMPLICATIONS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE IN WEST YORKSHIRE**

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

### **5. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

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5.1. None

### **6. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS**

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6.1. The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 sets out the requirement for the Mayor to issue a Police and Crime Plan as soon as practicable after taking office and, in any case, before the end of the financial year (31<sup>st</sup> March) in which

the Mayor is elected.

6.2. The Police and Crime Plan should determine, direct, and communicate the Mayor's priorities for their local area during their period in office. This report updates the Police and Crime Panel on these priorities and provides:

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

## **7. EXTERNAL CONSULTATION**

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

## **8. RECOMMENDATIONS**

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8.1. That the Police and Crime Panel note this report

## **BACKGROUND PAPERS AND APPENDICES**

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### **Appendix 1 – Performance Monitoring Report**


## **CONTACT INFORMATION**

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Appendix 1.

# PERFORMANCE MONITORING REPORT



**Police and Crime Plan  
2021-2024**

 Tracy Brabin  
Mayor  
of West Yorkshire

 West  
Yorkshire  
Combined  
Authority

**West Yorkshire:  
Safe. Just. Inclusive**

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Supporting Victims and Witnesses and Improving Criminal Justice Outcomes
- 

Keeping People Safe and Building Resilience
- 

Safer Places and Thriving Communities
- 

Responding to Multiple and Complex Needs


- 

The Safety of Women and Girls
- 

Equality, Diversity and Inclusion
- 

Early Intervention and Prevention

# 1. Supporting Victims and Witnesses and Improving Criminal Justice Outcomes

PCP Priority	Metric	12 mths to Dec 2019	2020/21	12 mths to Sept 2022	12 mths to Sept 2023	Change	Trend Over Time	Comments	
	Increase victim satisfaction with the police	74.9%	77.6%	71.2%	71.6%	0.1%	↔	Satisfaction based on all survey types inc crime victims, ASB and Safety & Welfare callers and victims of domestic and hate crime.	
	Increase satisfaction with the police among victims of domestic abuse	86.0%	85.8%	85.7%	82.6%	-3.1%	↓	Satisfaction based on victims of domestic crimes in an intimate relationship	
	Maintain high levels of calls answered on target	90.1%	90.6%	87.0%	87.9%	0.9%	↔	The figures provided represent the percentage of 999 calls answered within 10 seconds.	
	Improve outcomes for victims of Rape	1-8 Outcomes	272 (8.7%)	281 (7.7%)	302 (8.2%)	21 (0.5%)	↔	The figures in the table relate to 1-8 outcomes for rapes and SSOs however alternative (non 1-8) outcomes may also represent successful outcomes for the victim. The percentage figure in brackets reports the outcome rate which is impacted by the number of crimes recorded.	
	Improve outcomes for victims of Serious Sexual Offences	1-8 Outcomes	569 (9.4%)	617 (7.7%)	717 (9.0%)	100 (1.3%)	↔		
	Improve outcomes for Domestic Abuse	1-8 Outcomes	4,494 (8.4%)	4,185 (6.6%)	4,545 (7.5%)	360 (0.9%)	↔		
	Increase proportion of crime with victim initial needs assessment			90.9%	98.0%	99.20%	1.2%	↑	Figures report the percentage of crimes (where there is a victim) that have an Initial Needs Assessment recorded.
	Decrease Ineffective trial rate (Magistrates Court)			25.9%	25.4%	28.9%	3.5%	↑	Partnership Measure in the Police and Crime Plan
	Increase volume of early guilty pleas			Crown 44.3% Mags 60.7%	Crown 37.8% Mags 70.2%	Crown 39.8% Mags 71.9%	Crown 1.4% Mags 1.7%	↔	Partnership Measure in the Police and Crime Plan
	Decrease average time taken for cases to be brought to resolution				(2021/22) Qtr1- 75.3 Qtr2- 75.3 Qtr3- 82.0 Qtr4- 72.0	(2022/23) Qtr1- 68.4 Qtr2- 57.1 Qtr3- 49.9 Qtr4- 59.2	(Change) Qtr1 -6.9 Qtr2 -18.2 Qtr3 -32.1 Qtr4- 12.8	↓	Partnership Measure in the Police and Crime Plan

<sup>2</sup> Figures relate to 2021

<sup>3</sup> Figures relate to 2022

## 1.1 Victim Satisfaction

1.1.1 The latest victim satisfaction rate stands at 71.6% for the 12 months to Sept 2023. The latest position is 0.4 percentage points higher than 12 months ago.

District	12mths to June 23	12mths to Sept 23	Difference to last qtr	12mths to Sept 22	Difference to last year	Trend
Bradford	73.8%	73.5%	-0.3%	70.7%	2.8%	↑
Calderdale	76.6%	76.0%	-0.6%	77.5%	-1.5%	↔
Kirklees	73.8%	73.8%	0.0%	72.4%	1.4%	↔
Leeds	72.5%	71.9%	-0.6%	76.4%	-4.5%	↓
Wakefield	70.9%	72.9%	2.0%	72.6%	0.3%	↔
W Yorks	71.5%	71.6%	0.1%	71.2%	0.4%	↔

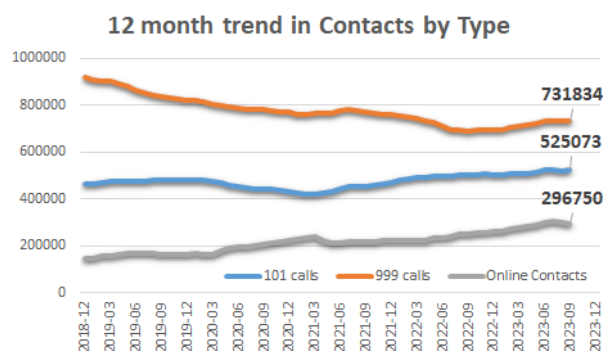
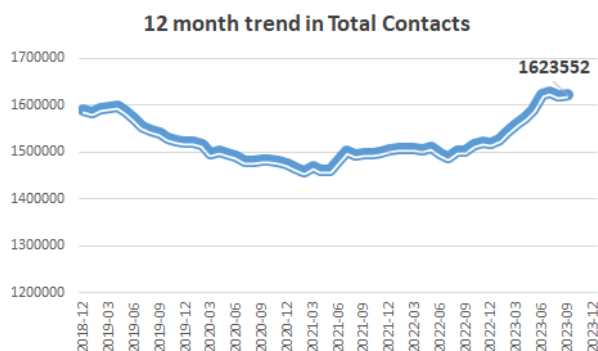
1.1.2 Performance levels range from 71% at Wakefield to 76% at Calderdale. Bradford have seen a significant improvement over the last 12 months whereas in contrast Leeds has seen reductions.. The district satisfaction score only looks at crimes dealt with by the district. Those telephone investigations dealt with via the Force Crime Management Unit (FCMU) are not included in the district ratings but are included in the overall West Yorkshire rating.

1.1.3 The biggest reductions in overall satisfaction have been seen for Burglary and Domestic Abuse victims. Victims of Hate and ASB incidents reported the biggest increases in levels of overall satisfaction, both up around 4 percentage points.

1.1.4 Satisfaction for victims of Domestic Abuse is at 83.0%, which is higher than the all crime satisfaction rate of 71.8% (as shown above)

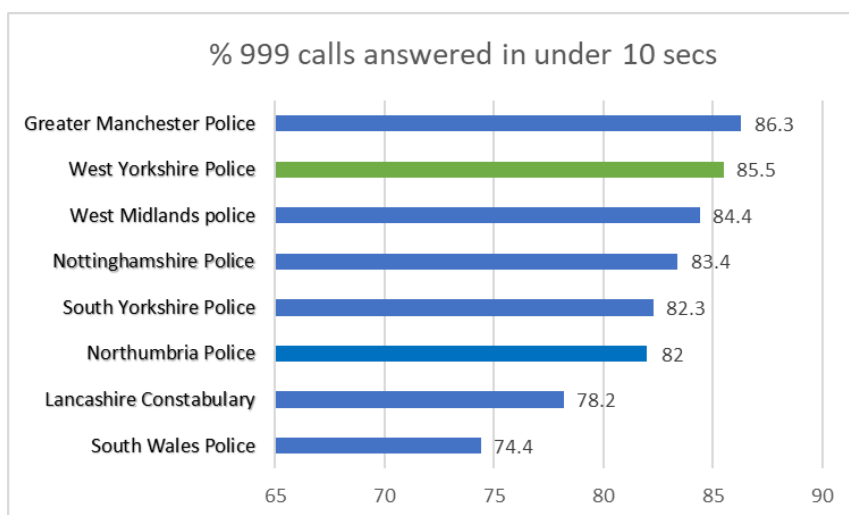
## 1.2 Maintain high levels of calls answered on target.

1.2.1 In the latest 12 months to September 2023 the number of total contacts into West Yorkshire Police have increased by 8.1% (122k additional contacts). During the same period 999s have increased by 4.7% (23k more calls), 101 calls have increased by 5.8% (40k more calls), Other calls have increased by 23.8% (13k more calls) and online contacts have increased significantly by 18.1% (45k more contacts). The very latest quarter is reporting a more stable position with overall contacts increasing by just 0.3% between July-September 2023.



1.2.2 The above trends have had an impact on 999 answering times – the below graph shows the comparison with the MSG. Previously WYP were 5<sup>th</sup> in the table and are now 2<sup>nd</sup>.





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

## 1.3 Improve Outcomes

### 1.3.1 Rape and Serious Sexual Offences

Recorded Rape Offences	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield	W Yorks
Recorded Crime - Oct 2022 - Sept 2023	999	309	637	1228	488	3661
Recorded Crime - Oct 2021 to Sept 2022	913	326	654	1269	499	3661
Difference	86	-17	-17	-41	-11	0
% change	9.4%	-5.2%	-2.6%	-3.2%	-2.2%	0.0%
Current Outcome Rate (1-8)	8.5%	11.0%	8.8%	7.6%	7.0%	8.2%
Outcome Rate (1-8) Apr 2021 to March 2022	6.1%	8.0%	15.4%	5.8%	5.0%	7.7%
Change from previous year	2.4%	3.0%	-6.6%	1.8%	2.0%	0.5%
Vol. change	+29	+8	-45	+20	+9	+21

1.3.2 The above table shows the position at September 2023 in comparison to the same time last year. The numbers of rape offences are exactly the same as the same time last year, but the outcome rate has increased by 0.5% to 8.2%.

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

Crimes per 100,000 population	Baseline (Jan - Dec 2019)	Last 12 months	Difference to baseline
West Yorkshire	149	154	2.9%
West Midlands	106	152	42.8%
Greater Manchester	127	148	15.9%
Northumbria	116	131	12.3%
South Yorkshire	114	115	-0.8%
Nottinghamshire	106	114	8.8%
South Wales	88	84	-4.0%
Lancashire	93	80	-1.8%
MSG average	116	130	12.1%

## Serious Sexual Offences

Serious Sexual Offences	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield	W Yorks
Recorded Crime - Oct 2022 to Sept 2023	2080	715	1316	2718	1153	7982
Recorded Crime - Oct 21 to Sept 22	1960	729	1383	2734	1157	7963
Difference	120	-14	-67	-16	-4	19
% change	6.1%	-1.9%	-4.8%	-0.6%	-0.3%	0.2%
Current Outcome Rate (1-8)	8.7%	11.5%	10.4%	8.1%	8.3%	9.0%
Outcome Rate (1-8) July 2021 to June 2022	7.5%	9.3%	11.3%	6.8%	5.1%	7.7%
Change from previous year	1.2%	2.2%	-0.9%	1.3%	3.2%	1.2%
Vol. change (1-8) this year vs previous year	+34	+14	-19	+34	+37	+100

1.3.4 Serious Sexual offence numbers have increased by 0.2% in comparison with the same time last year, but the positive outcome rate has risen by 1.2% with 100 more victims receiving a positive outcome.

1.3.5 Nationally the Serious Sexual Offence category is not reported on, as this category includes the rape offences above, but there is a category of 'Other Sexual Offences' which does not include the Rape offences. In a similar manner to the above Rape offences (with the baseline Jan – Dec 2019) the table below gives an indication of the current position.

Crimes per 100,000 population	Baseline Jan - Dec 2019	Last 12 mths	Difference to baseline
Greater Manchester	187	262	40.1%
West Yorkshire	212	250	17.9%
South Wales	185	217	17.3%
Northumbria	208	215	3.4%
South Yorkshire	198	214	8.1%
West Midlands	159	205	28.9%
Lancashire	206	203	-1.5%
Nottinghamshire	190	194	2.1%
MSG average	191	225	17.8%

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

### 1.3.6 Domestic Abuse Crime Outcomes

Domestic Abuse Crime Outcomes	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield	W Yorks
Recorded Crime - Oct 2022 - Sept 2023	16227	5237	10117	20143	9269	60993
Recorded Crime - Oct 2021 to Sept 2022	17457	5200	10350	20994	9637	63638
Difference	-1230	37	-233	-851	-368	-2645
% change	-7.0%	0.7%	-2.3%	-4.1%	-3.8%	-4.2%
Current Outcome Rate (1-8)	6.5%	8.4%	7.8%	6.8%	9.9%	7.5%
Outcome Rate (1-8) last year	5.9%	8.4%	6.8%	6.6%	6.8%	6.6%
Change from previous year	0.6%	0.0%	1.0%	0.2%	3.1%	0.9%
Vol. change (1-8) this year vs previous year	29	2	89	-23	262	359

1.3.7 The above looks at the data for the last 12 months compared to the previous 12 months. The outcome rate has risen by 0.9% and the scale of the work required is shown here as this equates to 359 more victims with a positive outcome.

1.3.8 Nationally only 25 forces report on Domestic Abuse offences in a comparative way. West Yorkshire is one of those forces and this shows that West Yorkshire



has the highest numbers of DA offences per 100,000 population. This is due to the high application of CDI, but it is believed that as other forces comply this gap will close.

- 1.3.9 The above Police outcomes are only part of the picture of support for Domestic Abuse Survivors. This area is being prioritized in Local Criminal Justice Board meetings and continues to be a focus for policing teams.

#### **1.4 Increase proportion of crimes with victim initial needs assessment**

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

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

- 1.4.2 The guidance from the College of Policing shows that obtaining this at initial contact is important to the ongoing investigation, as well as a key consideration towards effective communication and engagement with the victim.

#### **1.5 Criminal Justice Measures**

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

- 1.5.2 The most recent data to the Local Criminal Justice Board Executive board was on 20<sup>th</sup> September but a full performance report comes every 6 months so there will be a fuller update at the next meeting

#### **1.5.4 Decrease ineffective trial rate (Magistrates Court)**

- 1.5.5 The figures here are shown for 2021/22 and then for up to August 2023, This shows a slight increase (3.5%) and is reflective of the increases in the number of trials taken forward.

#### **1.5.6 Increase volume of early guilty pleas**

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


- 1.5.8 Again these figures compare the same timescales as the above and this shows

an increase in both the Magistrates and Crown Courts.

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

1.5.10 In Q4 it took, on average, 59.2 days from first police referral to CPS making a decision to charge, down 12.8 days in comparison to the same time last year.

## 2 KEEPING PEOPLE SAFE AND BUILDING RESILIENCE

PCP Priority	Metric	12 mths to Dec 2019	2020121	12 mths to Seot 2022	12 mths to Seot 2023	Change	Trend Over Time	Comments
 Keeping People Safe and Building Resilience	Monitor the number of young persons flagged as at risk of Criminal Exploitation		491	780	731	-49	↑	Figures include both victims and suspects who are flagged as at risk of Child Criminal Exploitation. Whilst numbers are down in the past 12 months the long-term trend is significantly upwards.
	Monitor Indicators from Cyber Dashboard	See Appendix 2						
	Reduce number of repeat victims of Domestic Abuse		30,668	35,113	34,082	-1,031	↓	Domestic incidents have fallen by 4% in the past 12 months whilst repeats have increased by 0.3%.
	Reduce number of repeat victims of Hate Crime		2,190	2982	2688	-294	↓	Hate incidents have fallen by 13% in the last 12 months and repeats have increased by 0.9%
	Increase use of DVPO		281	638	406	-232	↓	Although falling in the short term, the Force are reporting increasing use of interventions related to domestic abuse
	Increase use of DVPN		333	663	405	-258	↓	
	Increase use of Stalking Prevention Orders		2	3	8	5	↑	

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

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

## 2.2 Monitor Indicators from Cyber Dashboard

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

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

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

- This year we have run a pilot scheme with Leeds University to collaborate on the best prevent messages to give to students, to protect them from financial harm. Data has highlighted that many students are being targeted by fraudsters, especially international students.
- From 25th to 27th September 2023, our Victim Care and Crime Prevention Officer, Fraud Ambassadors, Cyber Crime Unit, Virgin Money and Crime Prevention Officers were at Leeds University Freshers Week. We engaged with a large footfall of 1,200+ students. Crime Prevention Officers were also providing a bike register service.
- The National Cyber Awards recognise those who work across public, private, and third sectors who are committed to cyber innovation, cyber crime reduction and protecting citizens online. This year's event took place on Monday 25th September and was hosted by BBC Security Correspondent Gordon Corera. The WYP Cyber Crime Detective Sgt was awarded the prestigious Cyber Policing Individual of the Year 2023 title in recognition of her innovative leadership of the Force Cyber Crime Team - a title accompanied by a 'robot' trophy, much coveted in the cyber security industry

The Force Cyber Crime Team were also finalists in the Cyber Policing Team of the Year 2023 category.

## 2.3 Repeat Victims of Domestic Abuse and Hate Crimes

Domestic Abuse	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield	W Yorks
Total incidents 12 mths to Sept 23	19,434	6,301	12,210	25,031	11,441	74,417
Total incidents 12 months to Sept 22	20,631	6,278	12,623	25,774	11,867	77,173
% Difference	-5.8%	0.4%	-3.3%	-2.9%	-3.6%	-3.6%
% Repeat Victims 12 months to Sept 23	45.0%	44.1%	45.0%	45.8%	48.9%	45.8%
% Repeat Victims 12 months to Sept 22	44.1%	44.7%	45.8%	45.4%	48.2%	45.5%
% Difference	0.9%	-0.6%	-0.8%	0.4%	0.7%	0.3%

2.3.1 Domestic abuse incidents have reduced by 3.6% in comparison to the last 12 months. The repeat victim rate rose by 0.3% in comparison.

2.3.2 Following the delivery of the Domestic Abuse Matters training, the Force has now trained 85 Domestic Abuse Champions who will play a key role in recognising and

sharing best practice in relation to domestic abuse across the Force.

2.3.3 The SCGU continues to issue licences for the online training of the Dr Jane Monckton-Smith eight stage homicide timeline. As of 30th September 2023, 724 officers and staff from across the Force have access to the training modules, with 244 having completed the course..

### 2.3.5 Hate Crime Repeat Victims

2.3.6 Hate Incidents have fallen by 12.9% (1,418 fewer incidents) in the latest 12 months to September 2023..

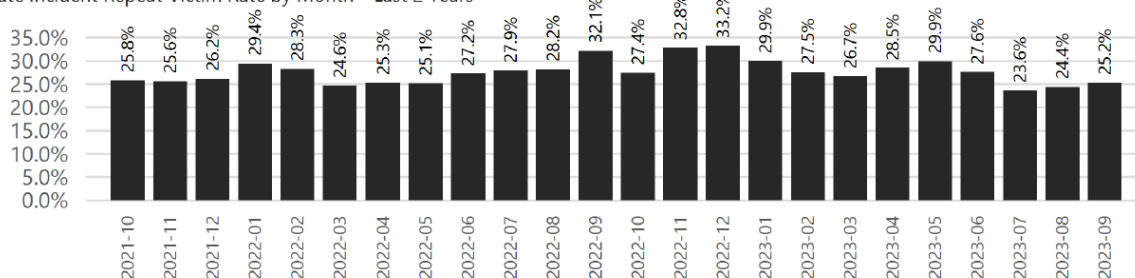
All hate strands have reduced in the past 12 months.

Strand	12 months to Sept 2022	12 months to Sept 2023	Change	%
Disability	1483	1222	-261	-17.6%
Faith	757	618	-139	-18.4%
Race	7160	6370	-790	-11.0%
Sexual Orientation	1600	1397	-203	-12.7%
Transphobic	333	302	-31	-9.3%

2.3.5 The number of repeat victims has risen by 0.9% in comparison to the same time last year. So although the numbers of repeat victims has fallen – this is not as big as drop as the actual incidents, hence the 0.9% increase.

12m to Sep22	12m to Sep23	Change	Significance
27.1%	27.9%	0.9%	→

Hate Incident Repeat Victim Rate by Month - Last 2 Years



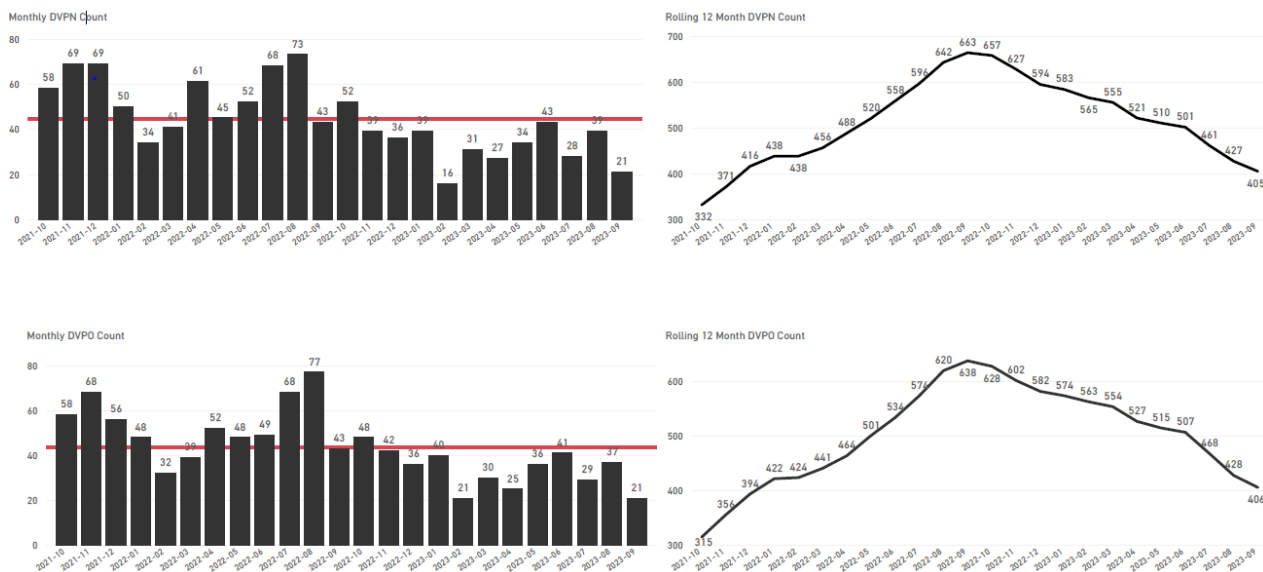
2.3.6 When looking at these figures it should be mentioned that the numbers being recorded can be due to many factors, including the effectiveness of the force with regards to Crime Data Integrity (at which West Yorkshire was rated Outstanding), and the willingness of the public to report the offence. What is hidden is the number of incidents that go unreported. The increase in repeat victims could be seen as a positive in that victims are willing to contact the police after reporting a previous offence and shows that this has been a positive experience for them.

2.3.7 Almost nine out of 10 hate crimes recorded relate to public order, stalking/harassment and violence without injury. 4.8% of hate incidents in the past 12 months are violence with injury offences and this is 9.7% (52 offences) less than

the same time last year.

## 2.4 Increased Use of DVPN and DVPO

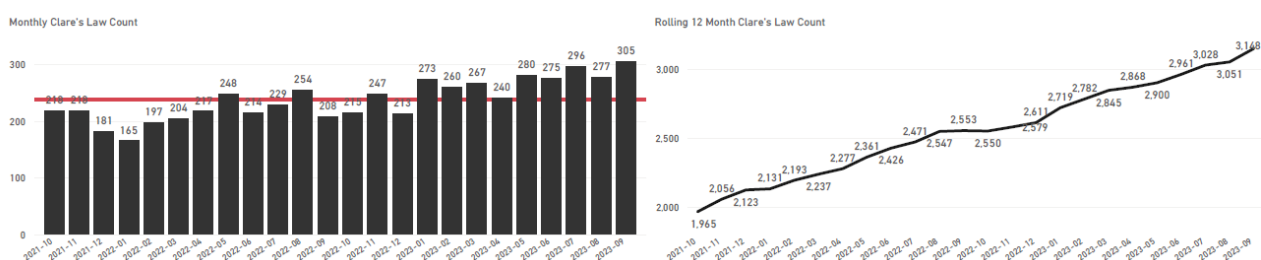
2.4.1 As discussed in the last Performance Monitoring Report, we can now look at the trends in DVPN and DVPO's. We will also note the Claire's laws occurrences as this is another intervention which protects victims of Domestic Abuse. (for more information on Claire's law please see the WYP website: 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



2.4.2 After a peak in September 2022, both DVPN and DVPO numbers have been on a falling trajectory although both are higher than the numbers seen in 2021 when HMICFRS highlighted them

2.4.3 The falling numbers were discussed in the Performance Scrutiny Meeting with the Chief Constable, and he stated that it was a combination of changes in the office and some vacancies, but this was now a priority and the most recent months since September have seen increases.

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






## **2.5 Use of Stalking Protection Orders (SPOs)**

- 2.5.1 Stalking Protection Orders (SPOs) are being increasingly considered as an option to safeguard victims and manage risks posed by perpetrators. There are currently eight active SPOs, with a further four cases due in court in the next month.
- 2.5.2 The latest victim satisfaction results for the 12 months to August 2023 report overall victim satisfaction (for all crime types) at 68.9% whereas satisfaction reported by stalking victims is higher at 75.8%. 90.2% of stalking victims feel satisfied with how the police have treated them and 78% are satisfied with the outcome.

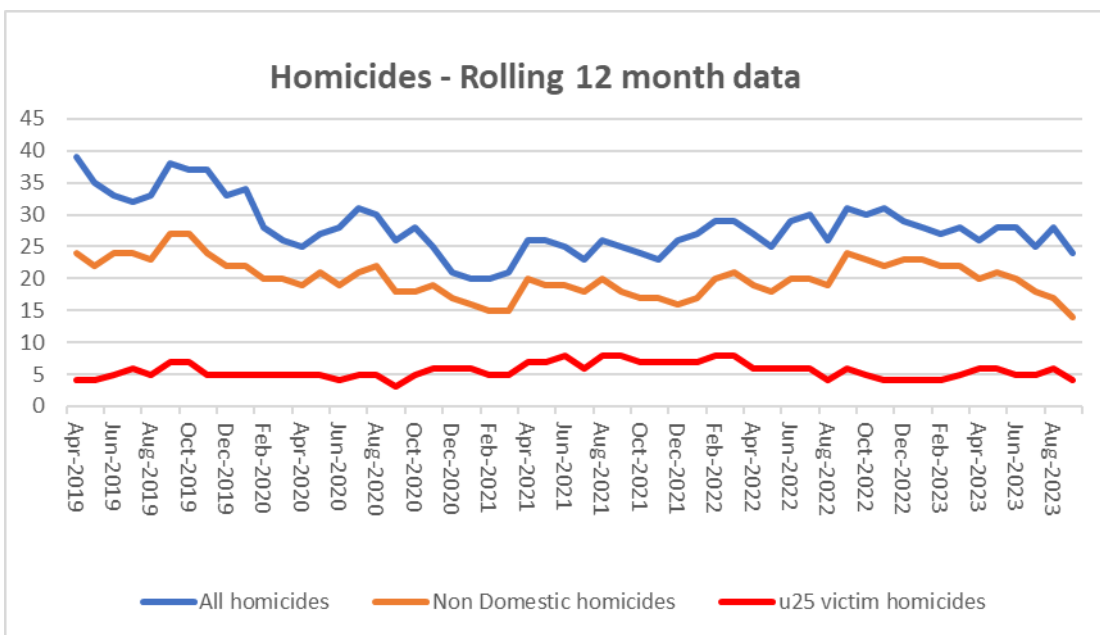
### 3 Safer Places and Thriving Communities

PCP Priority	Metric	12 mths to Sept 2019	2020/21	12 mths to Sept 2022	12 mths to Sept 2023	Change	Trend Over Time	Comments	
	Reduce number of Homicides	24	22	32	24	-8	↔		
	Reduce all hospital admission for assault with a sharp instrument	260	190	230	205	-25	↓	Hospital admissions for assault with a sharp object remain lower than the baseline year to Sept 2019 and the year prior to the pandemic. Figures 12-month May 2023 and 12 month to May2022	
	Reduce Knife Crime	2,599	2,189	2,343	2,364	21	↔	Knife crime has increased by 0.9% in the past 12 months but remains lower than baseline year.	
	Reduce Number of ASB incidents		53,825	29,330	26,881	-2,449	↓	Based on ASB incident closing codes on STORM. Crime recording improvement activity has resulted in a significant fall in ASB incidents however the majority of these incidents are now being 'crimed'.	
	Keep Neighbourhood Crime below baseline	46,162	27,419	32,143	34,228	2,085	↓	Neighbourhood crime includes residential burglary, personal robbery, vehicle offences and theft from the person. Whilst numbers have increased post pandemic they remain significantly below baseline.	
	Monitor cyber attacks on businesses via WYCA survey	Not available							
	Increase proportion of workforce from ethnic minorities		5.8%	6.7%	8.0%	1.3%	↑	Workforce includes Police Officers (9.1%), Police Staff (6.2%) and PCSOs (9.4%)	
	Increase proportion of female officers		35.1%	38.0%	39.3%	+1.3%	↑		
	Reduce numbers of KSI's on roads in W Yorkshire		(2020) Fatal 42 Serious 541	(2022) Fatal 57 Serious 1169	(to Sept 2023) Fatal 50 Serious 1,380	Fatal -7 Serious +1,084		Partnership Measure in the Police and Crime Plan 2021-24 Figures relate to the number of Fatal and Serious Accidents. Serious graded accidents from 2021 onwards are impacted by the introduction of the CRASH system.	
	Recruit 750 police officers and staff by April 2024	Officers	5,567	5,841	6,116	+275	↑	Figures based on actual Officer and Staff strength (FTEs)	
	Police Staff inc PCSO	4,321	4,257	4,370	+113	↑			

#### 3.1 Reduce Homicide

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

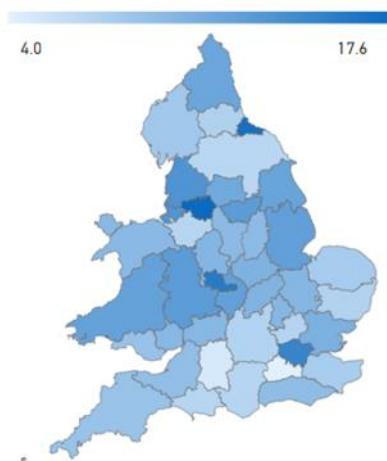
12 month period	Prev 12m	Last 12m	Change
All homicides	32	24	-8
Homicide (non domestic)	24	14	-10
Victim under 25 (non domestic)	7	10	3



3.1.2 The above data shows the trends for all three crime types for the since 2018. This is now a reduction for all homicides including non-domestic although under 25's has risen slightly.

3.1.3

Figure 2: Homicide rate, per year per million: 01/01/17 to 31/08/23

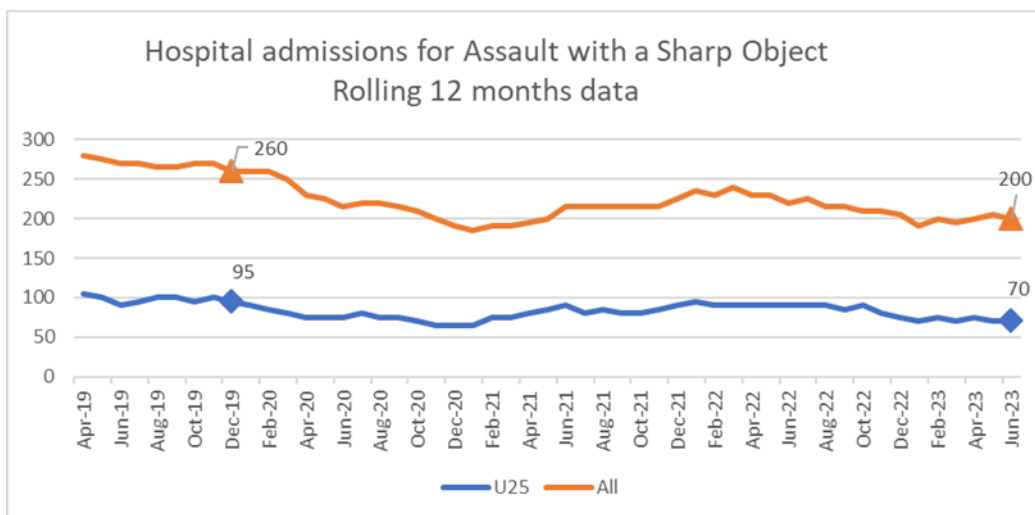


The long-term trends for Homicide rates (as shown in the map) evidence that West Yorkshire (11.9 per mil) has a lower rate than many in our MSG including GMP (17.6), West Mids (15.8) and South Yorkshire (12.4)

**3.2 Reduce all hospital admissions for assault with a sharp instrument.**

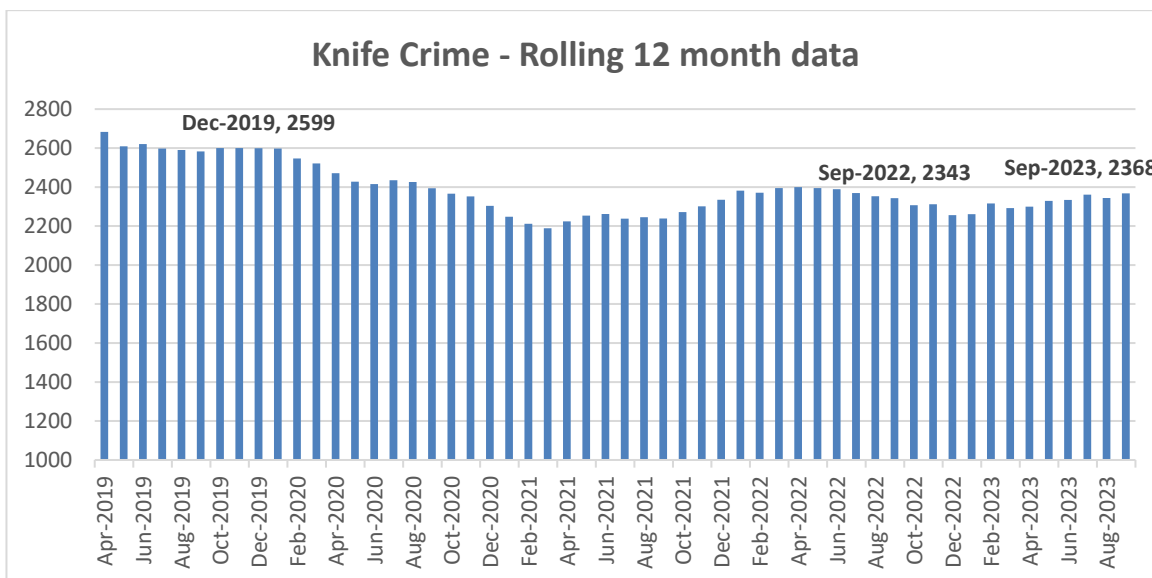
3.2.1 Hospital admissions are up to June 2023 and show a decrease for both groups

Sharp Injury admissions	Prev 12m	Last 12m	Change
Hospital Admissions	220	200	-20
Under 25 admissions	90	70	-20



### 3.3 Reduce Knife Crime

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



3.3.2 The most recent update nationally is to June 2023 – The below table looks at knife crime per million residents when compared to the Jan-Dec 2019 baseline. The below table compares with others in our most similar group.

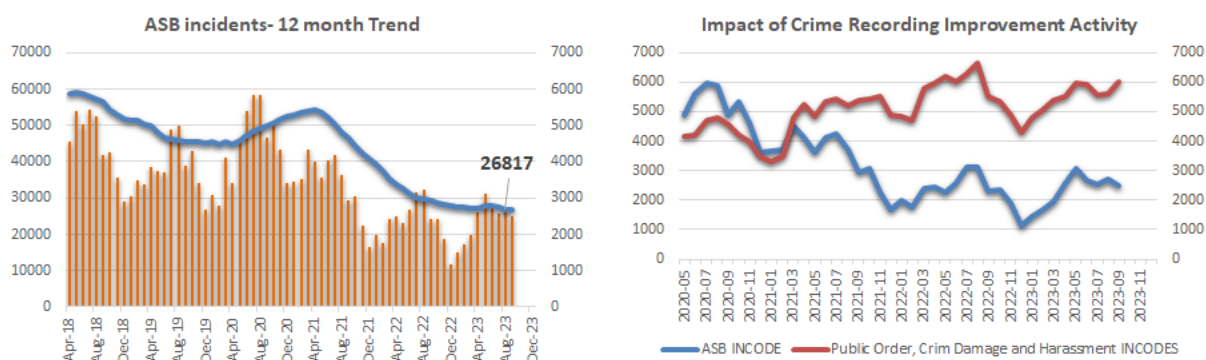
Force	Baseline (Jan 2019–Dec 2019)	Last 12 months	% change
Nottinghamshire	814.26	699.06	-14.1%
South Wales	567.00	498.50	-12.1%
West Yorkshire	1114.05	995.75	-10.6%
West Midlands	1791.76	1619.95	-9.6%
South Yorkshire	1186.16	1177.43	-0.7%
Greater Manchester	1049.72	1050.07	0.0%
Lancashire	637.11	673.02	5.6%
Northumbria	549.32	742.10	35.1%

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

### 3.4 Reduce number of ASB incidents.

3.4.1 ASB incidents have fallen by -8.3% (-2,449 incidents) when comparing the latest 12 months to September 2023 with the previous 12-month period.

3.4.2 The fall in ASB is significantly impacted by crime recording improvement activity. HMICFRS crime recording inspections across a number of Forces has highlighted that some ASB logs (and particularly ASB personal logs) should be considered for a crime being recorded. The chart below shows this change



3.4.3 The left-hand graph shows the rolling 12 monthly trend for ASB incidents. Due to training within contact at West Yorkshire Police, the logs that would have previously been in coded as ASB are now immediately flagged as a crime and this is reflected (right graph) by the blue line in comparison to orange line which shows the in-codes for the crimes.

### 3.5 Keep Neighbourhood Crime below baseline.

3.5.1 In previous iterations of this document we have looked at the baseline of June

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

3.5.2 Figures for 2022/23 report that Neighbourhood Crime offences have fallen by 35.4% when compared to the 12 mths to Dec 2019 baseline equating to nearly 12.000 fewer victims. Notable reductions are residential burglary (down 35.7%), theft from person (down 17.4%), and theft from vehicle (down 41%).

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

Neighbourhood Crime	Baseline to Dec 2019	Prev 12m	Last 12m	Difference to last year	Difference to Baseline
Burglary Residential	16983	9831	10919	1088	-6064
Personal Robbery	3172	2532	2786	254	-386
Theft From Vehicle	13138	7548	7800	252	-5338
Theft Of Vehicle	5548	6449	6798	349	1250
Vehicle Interference	3287	2578	2592	14	-695
Theft from Person	4033	3206	3333	127	-700
Neighbourhood Crime	46161	32144	34228	2084	-11933

3.5.3 The one area that is different is Theft Of Motor Vehicle. This crime type continues to be the only one that is above the 12months to June 2019 baseline.

3.5.6 Compared with our most similar group, West Yorkshire has one of the largest % change in comparison to the baseline.(offences per 100,000 population).

Force	Per 100,000 pop		
	Baseline (Jan 2019 – Dec 2019)	Last 12 months	% change
Nottinghamshire	1479.5	1000.4	-32.4%
Lancashire	1287.8	935.2	-27.4%
Greater Manchester	2273.1	1702.4	-25.1%
West Yorkshire	1962.4	1474.3	-24.9%
South Wales	1023.0	797.4	-22.1%
South Yorkshire	1987.1	1810.2	-8.9%
Northumbria	1072.0	1096.7	2.3%
West Midlands	2126.0	2231.1	4.9%

### 3.6 Monitor cyber-attacks on businesses via WYCA survey

3.6.1 This data is not available currently.

### 3.7 Increase proportion of workforce from ethnic minorities



Type	Dec-18	Dec-19	Dec-20	Dec-21	Dec-22	Sep-23
Officer	5.8% (301)	6.0% (322)	6.3% (349)	6.9% (400)	7.7% (459)	9.1% (546)
Staff	4.2% (156)	4.5% (178)	4.9% (199)	5.0% (203)	5.7% (233)	6.2% (253)
PCSO	5.8% (36)	6.1% (37)	6.2% (36)	6.3% (36)	6.4% (36)	9.4% (51)
Specials	13.3% (48)	11.0% (37)	11.5% (30)	12.6% (28)	11.7% (20)	12.1% (19)
Volunteers	13.4% (27)	12.2% (23)	9.7% (15)	9.0% (13)	9.8% (12)	11.6% (13)
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.6% (568)</b>	<b>5.7% (597)</b>	<b>5.9% (629)</b>	<b>6.3% (680)</b>	<b>7.0% (760)</b>	<b>8.1% (882)</b>

3.7.1 Overall the proportion of the total WYP workforce from ethnic minorities is at 8.1% but officers are currently above this at 9.1%. Although staff numbers are lower at 6.2% this is still an increasing trend.

3.7.2 As reported nationally, West Yorkshire Police exceeded its target for recruitment of officers and although the overall proportion of officers and staff from ethnic minorities continues to be below that of the West Yorkshire population, during recruitment this proportion was much higher and nearer to the target.

### 3.8 Increase proportion of female officers

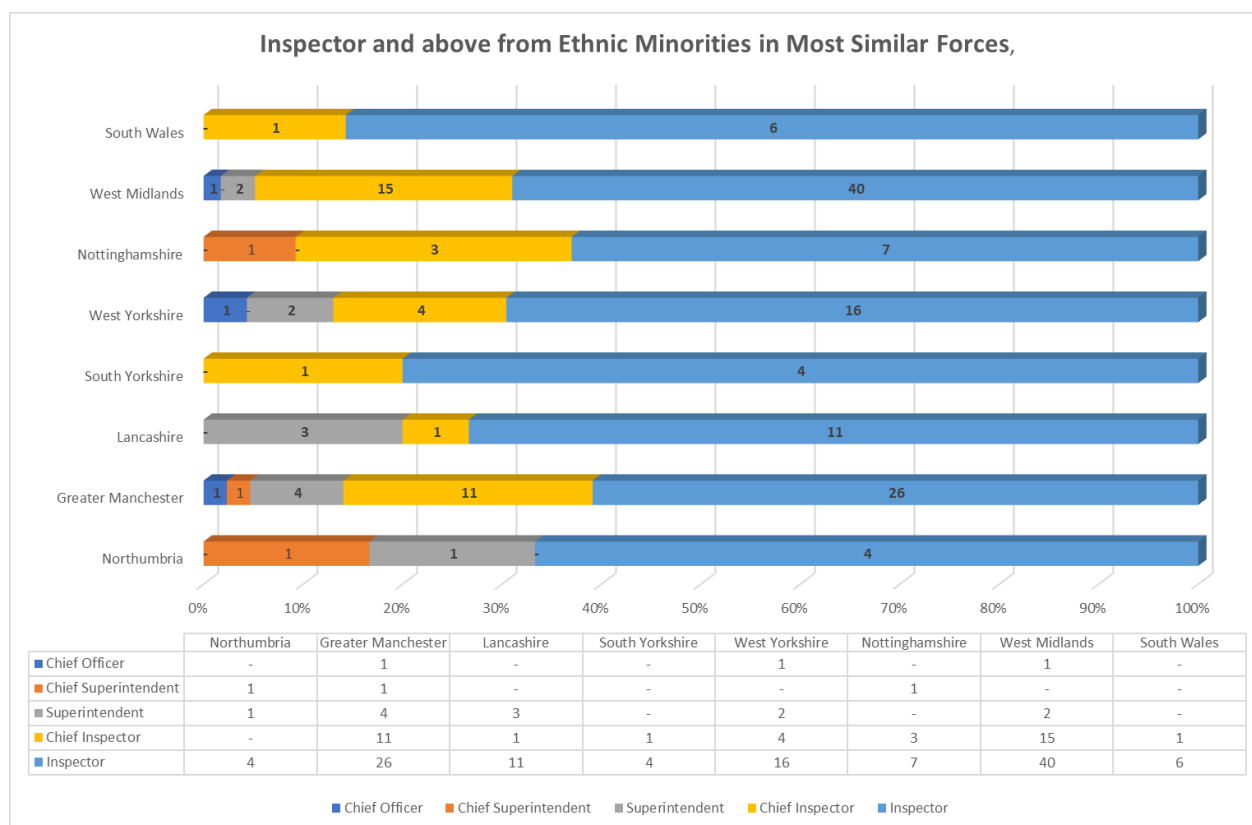
Officers						
Gender	Dec-18	Dec-19	Dec-20	Dec-21	Dec-22	Sep-23
Male	65.6% (3402)	64.5% (3452)	64.0% (3564)	62.8% (3653)	61.5% (3694)	60.7% (3730)
Female	34.4% (1781)	35.5% (1900)	36.0% (2006)	37.2% (2161)	38.5% (2311)	39.3% (2412)
Total	5183	5352	5570	5814	6005	6142

Staff (including PCSOs)						
Gender	Dec-18	Dec-19	Dec-20	Dec-21	Dec-22	Sep-23
Male	43.3% (1921)	42.7% (1961)	42.4% (1985)	42.4% (1950)	42.2% (1980)	41.5% (1957)
Female	56.7% (2519)	57.3% (2627)	57.6% (2700)	57.6% (2654)	57.8% (2708)	58.5% (2754)
Total	4440	4588	4685	4604	4688	4711

3.8.1 West Yorkshire continues with high numbers of female officers - the following looks at both ethnic minorities and female workforce national comparisons.

3.8.2 Police workforce Statistics are available on the Gov.uk website – the most recent are to March 2023.

At this point there were 2,328 FTE female officers in West Yorkshire which is 38.3% of the workforce. West Yorkshire has the 7<sup>th</sup> largest percentage across all the 43 territorial forces in England and Wales and the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest in our group of most similar forces. Of these female officers 5.7% are from Ethnic minorities.



### 3.9 Reduce numbers of KSIs on roads in West Yorkshire

3.9.1 Numbers of KSIs on the roads in West Yorkshire is currently increasing and this is the focus of the Vision Zero meetings in West Yorkshire

3.9.2 From a Road Safety perspective, West Yorkshire operates a partnership approach to reduce KSI's with an overall aim of Vision Zero by 2040. The partnership sees the Combined Authority and West Yorkshire Police working with all five district authorities, West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service and National Highways. The partnership supports West Yorkshire Police enforcement operations and provides some funding to support initiatives


3.9.3 The office held a recent Vision Zero conference where the Vision Zero strategy was agreed with all parties. This is being driven by the Vision Zero board which is chaired by the Deputy Mayor.

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

3.10.1 The numbers here show that officer numbers are increasing as expected, with staff numbers also increasing even with the current budget constraints.

3.10.2 The Mayor and Deputy Mayor receive a quarterly update for this measure to ensure that the Mayoral Pledge is met. This paper discusses the current situation and where there are any risks. Currently the projections are showing to surpass the pledge by the end of the Mayoral term for officers.

## 4. Responding to Multiple and Complex Needs

PCP Priority	Metric	12 mths to Sept 2019	2020/21	12 mths to Sept 2022	12 mths to Sept 2023	Change	Trend Over Time	Comments
 <p>Responding to Multiple and Complex Needs</p>	Monitor VRU early intervention programme attendee figures		Not Available	13838 (882)	18948 (475)	5110 (407)	↑	VRU Measure in the Police and Crime Plan 2021-24. 18,948 young people aged 24 and under have been reached through interventions in the latest financial year and 475 people aged 25 and over have been reached (as at December 2022)
	Reduce number of repeat missing children below baseline level	1458	878	948	1,015	67	↓	Figures relate to the number of (unique) children who have gone missing more than once in the past 12 months. Whilst numbers have increased post pandemic they remain significantly below baseline.
	Reduce number of repeat missing adults below baseline level	933	437	413	346	-67	↓	Figures relate to the number of (unique) adults who have gone missing more than once in the past 12 months.
	Reduce re-offending rate for Drug related crime		25.8% (12 months to Mar 2019)	22.5% (12 months to Sept 2020)	21.5% (12 months to Sept 2021)	-1.0%	↔	Data from MoJ and relates to the percentage of drug offenders who re-offend (Adults and Juveniles)
	Reduce the number of First time entrants to the CJS		2633 (Adults) 497 (Juveniles) 12 mths to Sept 20	2835 (Adults) 516 (Juveniles) 12mths to Sept 21	3830 (Adults) 471 (Juveniles) 12mths to Sept 22	995 (Adults) -45 (Juveniles)	↓	MoJ data based on offenders on PNC as having their 1 <sup>st</sup> conviction, caution or youth caution.
	Increase number of offenders referred to drug treatment services via Liaison and Diversion			390	536	435	-101	↔

### 4.1.1 Monitor VRU early intervention programme attendee figures

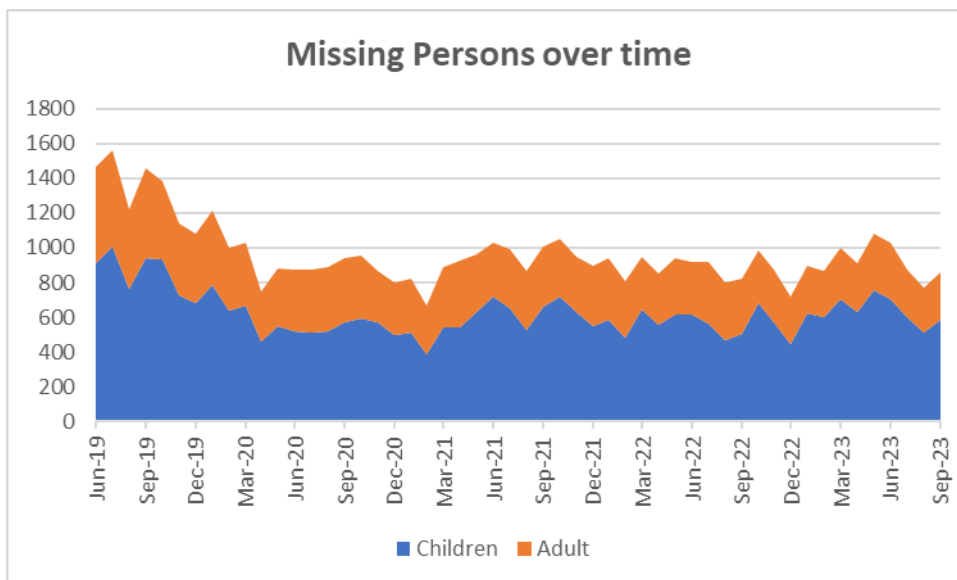
4.1.2 As part of its monitoring information for the Home Office, the Violence Reduction Partnership must show the impact of its work by counting the number of young people (and others) that it reaches.

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

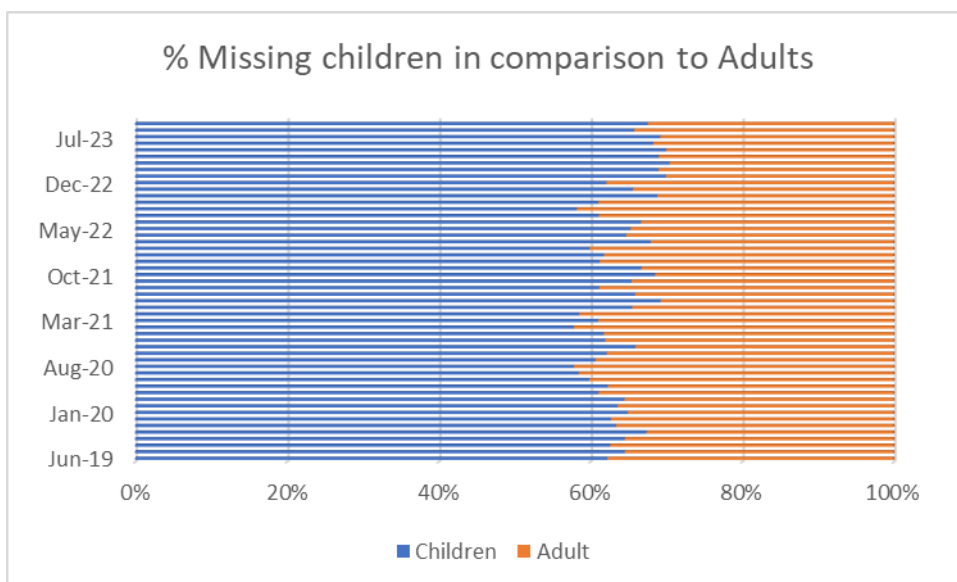
## 4.2 Reduce number of repeat missing persons.

### 4.2.1 Number of Missing persons per 1000 population

Over the last 12 months there have been 10,877 missing persons (including repeats). The trends for this are as follows.



4.2.2 The number of missing children in comparison to adults has been stable over time even with the reductions seen during the pandemic, but recently there has been an increase in the ratio of children to adults (as seen at the top of the table below)



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

<i>Last 12m:</i>	Children	Adults	[No age]	Total
<b>People with 1 Occ</b>	<b>1710</b>	<b>2496</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4206</b>
People with 2-4 Occs	686	314		999
People with 5-10 Occs	212	29		243
People with 11-20 Occs	75	3		79
People with 21-30 Occs	24			24
People with 31-40 Occs	10			10
People with >40 Occs	8			8
<b>Total People with Repeat O</b>	<b>1015</b>	<b>346</b>		<b>1363</b>
<b>Total People</b>	<b>2725</b>	<b>2842</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5569</b>
<b>% People with Repeat Occs</b>	<b>37.2%</b>	<b>12.2%</b>		<b>24.5%</b>
<b>Average Occurrences/Person</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>

4.2.5 The number of repeat missing persons is detailed above. This stands at 37.2% for missing children and 12.2% for missing adults.

4.2.2 Although the numbers are slightly lower, the extent of the work can be seen above with 18 missing children having greater than 30 occurrences throughout the year. This continues to be a drain on police resources.

### **4.3. Reduce Re-offending Rate for Drug Related Crime**

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

4.3.2 The current figures show that there has been a 1.0% reduction in this rate in comparison to the same time 12 months ago.

4.3.3 Work is ongoing with the Senior Responsible Officers for the Combatting Drugs WY partnership with the Deputy Mayor bringing all 5 districts together to discuss common problems and share best practice.

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

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

4.4.1 There is a bit of a time lapse with this measure with this measure, as we rely on the Ministry of Justice data which is based on offenders on PNC as having their 1st conviction, caution or youth caution. This now compares 12 months to Sept 2021 to 12 months to Sept 22 (which is the latest data available).

4.4.2 Both Adult and youth offenders are seeing a decrease in this measure currently.

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

Adults	West Yorks	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield
Referrals into L&D service Q2 2023-24	1334	324	132	159	402	317
Formal pathway referrals made by L&D into support services	478	61	39	60	119	199
Other pathway contacts (eg already in service, liaison with support services, no formal referral)	512	92	37	39	96	248
Young People	West Yorks	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield
Referrals into L&D service Q2 2023-24	534	69	120	102	172	71
Formal pathway referrals made by L&D into support services	70	5	14	8	26	17
Other pathway contacts (eg already in service, liaison with support services, no formal referral)	54	7	6	6	27	8

- 4.5.1 Figures relate to referrals to drug services across the five districts. Figures provided by West Yorkshire All Age Liaison and Diversion Service.
- 4.5.2 The figures relate to the most recent quarter (July – Sept)
- 4.5.4 These statistics and the work undertaken are discussed on the Liaison and Diversion Strategic Board – this is attended by the DMPC on a regular basis.
- 4.5.5 The most recent executive board for Liaison and Diversion noted that views had been canvassed from courts in West Yorkshire and the feedback was very positive with such comments as ‘don’t let it stop’. It is appreciated in all courts in West Yorkshire
- 4.5.6 Referrals are up for both adults and young people, but there has been a reduction in formal pathway referrals and also other pathway contacts. Areas are looking at other pathway contacts to enhance this data from partners.



Appendix 2  
**Cyber Crime**

**Reports, referrals, and outcomes for**

The below data is for Oct 22 to Sept 23

NUMBER OF REPORTS

**972**

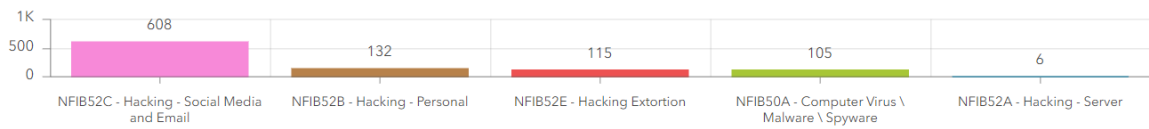
Last update: 25 seconds ago

REPORTED LOSSES

**£139.5K**

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TOP 5 REPORTED CRIME CODES



**Cyber Crime reporting**

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

NUMBER OF REPORTS

**10,627**

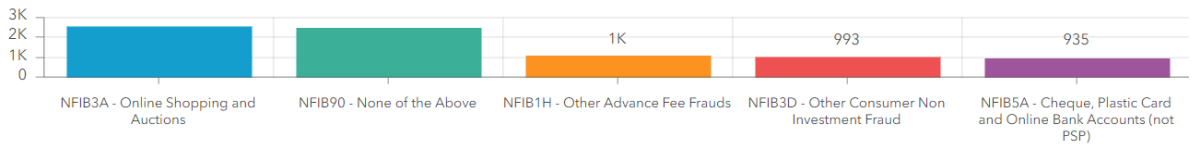
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REPORTED LOSSES

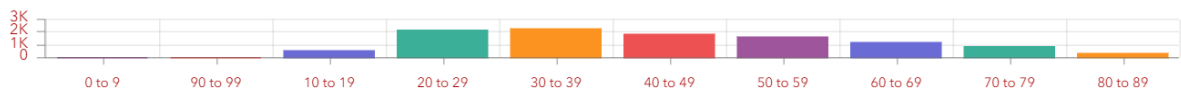
**£49.7M**

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TOP 5 REPORTED CRIME CODES



Age Group\*



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Gender



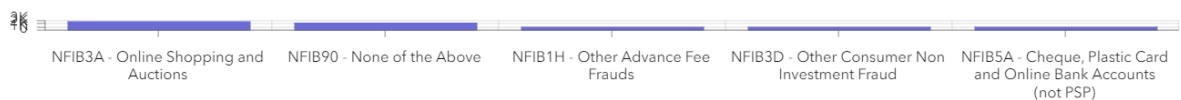
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Support Requested\*



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Top 5 Crime Codes Reported by Individuals



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

# Report for the West Yorkshire Police and Crime Panel

## NUMBER OF REPORTS

56

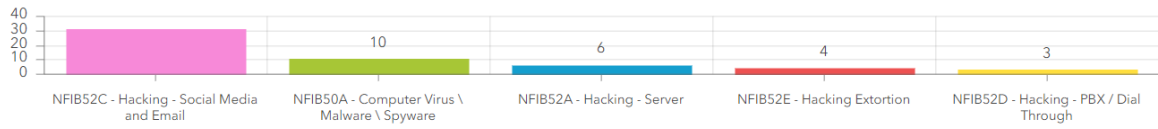
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## REPORTED LOSSES

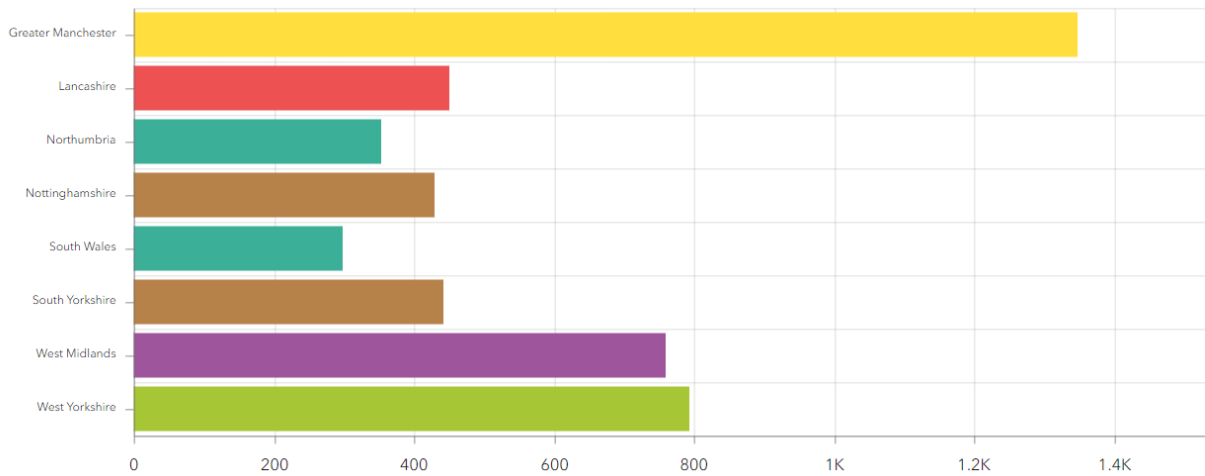
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### TOP 5 REPORTED CRIME CODES



### VOLUME OF FRAUD REPORTED PER POLICE FORCE



GLOSSARY

<b>Acquisitive crime</b>	Acquisitive crime is defined as an offence where the offender derives material gain from the crime. Examples include shoplifting, burglary, theft, and robbery.
<b>BAME</b>	BAME stands for Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic and is used to describe people from any of these ethnicities.
<b>Child sexual exploitation and abuse</b>	Sexual exploitation of children and young people under 18 involves exploitative situations, contexts, and relationships where young people (or a third person or persons) receive 'something' (e.g., food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affection, gifts, money) because of them performing, and/or another or others performing on them, sexual activities.
<b>Community Safety Partner</b>	Several different organisations have a role to play including local councils, fire and rescue service, health and probation services and housing providers etc. These are often referred to as local community safety partners.
<b>Conviction rate</b>	This measure is calculated by dividing the number of defendants convicted by the total number of defendants prosecuted in the court during the period in question. The total number of defendants prosecuted in the court includes those charged by the police and Crown Prosecution Service but whose cases were dropped.
<b>Crime rate</b>	The crime rate used in this document refers to the number of offences committed per 1000 people in the population.
<b>Cyber crime</b>	Can be seen in two parts: cyber-enabled crime, where crimes that may be committed without computers are instead committed using computer networks (for example fraud and bullying); and pure cyber-crime where the offence can only be committed using computers (for example computer hacking or use of malicious software).
<b>GAP</b>	Anticipated Guilty Plea
<b>Human trafficking</b>	Human trafficking is the trade of humans, most commonly for the purpose of forced labour or commercial sexual exploitation by the trafficker or others.
<b>IOM</b>	Integrated Offender Management (IOM) is an overarching framework that allows local and partner agencies to come together to ensure that the offenders whose crimes cause most damage and harm locally are managed in a coordinated way.

<b>Ineffective trial</b>	An ineffective trial occurs when the trial does not go ahead on the date planned due to action or inaction by one or more of the prosecution, the defence or the court and a further listing for a trial is required.
<b>Most similar police groups/family/forces</b>	Most Similar Groups (MSGs) are groups of police force areas that have been found to be the like each other based on an analysis of demographic, social and economic characteristics which relate to crime. Each police area has its own group of up to seven police areas to which it is 'most similar'. MSGs are designed to help make fair and meaningful comparisons between police areas which share similar characteristics, rather than, for example, comparisons with a neighbouring police area.
<b>NGAP</b>	Anticipated Not Guilty Plea
<b>Operational functions</b>	Operational functions include things like patrolling neighbourhoods, responding to 999 calls, roads policing and protecting vulnerable people.
<b>Outcomes/detections</b>	Outcomes/detections are used by the Home Office to describe the result of a police investigation following the recording of a crime. They can include cautions, charges, fixed penalty notices, cannabis warnings etc. There are 21 categories of outcomes.
<b>PEEL</b>	HMICFRS carry out several thematic annual inspections throughout the year, these are drawn together into a wider PEEL assessment which stands for Police Effectiveness, Efficiency and Legitimacy. The aim of the PEEL assessment is to judge each police force in a cross-topic way based on criteria which consider the full breadth and complexity of what the police do.
<b>Positive Outcomes</b>	Outcomes which fall into the first 8 categories for Police outcomes, these include mostly charges, cautions and community resolutions.

## Find out more.

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All information correct at time of print (November 23)