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**Report to:** Police and Crime Panel

**Date:** 11<sup>th</sup> March 2022

**Subject:** Delivery Quarterly

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

**Author:** Wendy Stevens, Research 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 Delivery Quarterly meeting in relation to the delivery measures contained in the Police and Crime Plan and some wider environmental scanning.
- 1.2. The report contains an overview of all the measures from the Police and Crime plan along with sections summarising progress made in the last quarter.
- 1.3. The data included in the report comes from several sources of national and local information, including police performance reporting, data from the Mayor's Policing and Crime Team, Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS) inspection reports, the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW), the WYP user satisfaction survey, and Ministry of Justice and Local Criminal Justice Board (LCJB) data.
- 1.4. Data contained within the report covers the 12 months to December 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 1<sup>st</sup> March 2022 the delivery quarterly meeting was held with the Chief Constable (CC) and the Deputy Chief Constable (DCC) 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. The Police and Crime Plan 2016-21 is still the mechanism for holding the police to account until the new plan is constructed. Some of the measures for the plan were put on hold due to the pandemic and have not yet been resurrected, but where this has happened, this is made clear in the document.
- 2.3. 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.
- 2.4. We are also committed to ensuring that the Criminal Justice system works effectively and continue to drive this through the Local Criminal Justice Board.
- 2.5. **Key issues discussed at the Delivery Quarterly meeting included:**
- 2.6. Review of the Multi Agency Sharing Hubs (MASH) - The review of the MASH arrangements came out of the recommendations from the recent PEEL assessment and West Yorkshire Police confirmed that they are working with each local authority to review the hubs and ensure they are working as smoothly as possible.
- 2.7. Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB). The force confirmed that after the review by Matt Parr they were aware that many ASB incidents were masking criminal behaviour and have since looked to ensure that where criminality has taken place, this was recorded correctly. This has been the focus of many local accountability meetings and the force were pleased to report that their compliance figures were rising although there was still work to be done. This will be the subject of a report to the Police and Crime panel in April.
- 2.8. Smart Water Initiative – this is an innovative project to mark perpetrators of Domestic Abuse with smart water which will link them to a crime scene, and West Yorkshire has just seen its first conviction using evidence from Smart Water. The project has completed a review and found that survivors would recommend this to other victims and were more confident as a result. The Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime said that she had seen the reports in national press and congratulated the force on this innovation.
- 2.9. The Delivery Quarterly report will be made available on the Policing and Crime website for the public to consider.
- 2.10. The full Delivery Quarterly report is attached as Appendix 1

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

- 3.1. Equality, Diversity and inclusion are key parts of the Delivery Quarterly 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 the Delivery Quarterly draws its measures)

had an equality impact assessment before publication.

#### **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 affects the young people in West Yorkshire, and where possible the metrics will be 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. Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 sets out the requirement for the Mayor to issue a Police and Crime Plan as soon as practicable after taking office and, in any case, before the end of the financial year (31 March) in which the Mayor is elected.
- 6.2. The Police and Crime Plan should determine, direct and communicate the Mayor's priorities for their local area during their period in office, the Delivery Quarterly report updates the Police and Crime panel on these priorities and includes:
- An update on the Mayor's police and crime objectives for the area.
  - An update on the policing of the police area which the Chief Constable provides
  - One of the means by which the Chief Constable reports to the Mayor on the provision of policing and
  - One of the means by which the Chief Constable's performance in providing policing is measured.

#### **7. EXTERNAL CONSULTATION**

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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 the Delivery Quarterly was part of 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 - Delivery Quarterly Report**

## CONTACT INFORMATION

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Appendix 1.



**Tracy Brabin**  
**Mayor**  
of West Yorkshire  
Policing and Crime



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

**West**  
**Yorkshire**  
Combined  
Authority

# Delivery Quarterly

Quarter 3 – October to December 2021



## 1. Current Measures

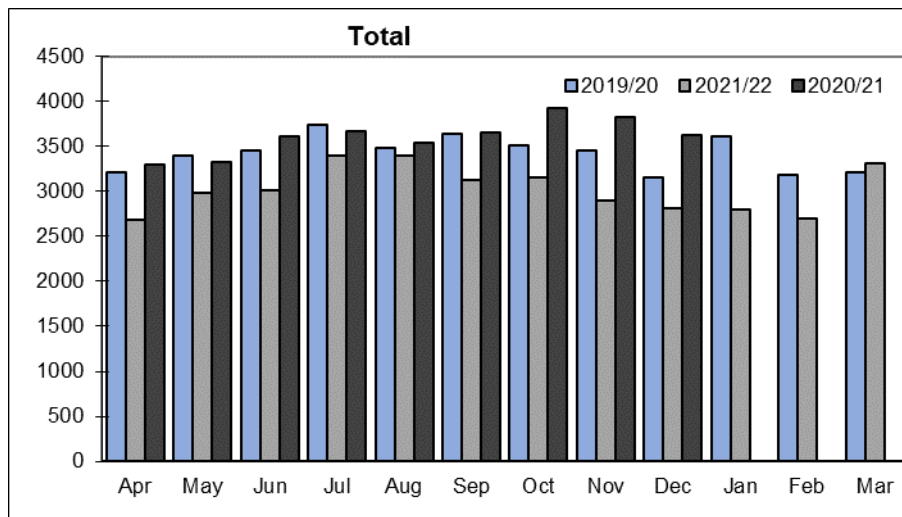
	Objective	Measures	12 mnths to Dec 2020	12 months to Dec 2021	Difference	Trend over time	Comment
Tackle crime and anti-social behaviour	Reduce the volume of crimes committed in West Yorkshire	Total recorded crime	258,882	279,501	20,619 8.0%	↔ **	All districts have seen increases over the past 12 months, **Since April the Force has seen an increase of 15.5% compared to the same period last year (pandemic) but just a 0.1% increase compared to the same months in 2019.
		Experience of household crime (CSEW)	na	na	na		12 months to March 2020. CSEW are currently undertaking telephone surveys Force results since March 2020 are unavailable
		Experience of personal crime (CSEW)	na	na	na		
	Reduce ASB in West Yorkshire through prevention and early Intervention	Volume of ASB incidents reported and	49,795	40,583	-11,892 -22.7%	↓	This measure is based on ASB incident closing codes on STORM
		Public perception of ASB in the area (CSEW)	na	na	na		CSEW measure - see note above re: CSEW surveys
	Reduce the reoffending rate in West Yorkshire	Reoffending rates of the managed cohort (WYP Integrated Offender Management programme)	Cohort 1 1.4 Cohort 2 1.1	Cohort 1 1.0 Cohort 2 1.0	Cohort 1 -0.4 Cohort 2 -0.1	↓	This is a measure that is for the IOM Nominals on the managed cohort.
	More people will feel safe in West Yorkshire	OPCC Your Views Survey – Feeling of safety		76.3% Mar 21 only			See main document for more detailed information.
	Frontline policing will be protected and resourced to deter, detect and deal with criminals	Proportion of police officers in operational roles	89.8%	88.7%	-1.1%	↔	Figures relate to the percentage of officers in visible operational frontline roles, non-visible frontline roles and frontline support roles.
	More people will think the police are doing a good or excellent job in their local area	OPCC Your Views survey - Satisfaction with Local Policing		77.9% Mar 21 only			As Your Views above
	More people will be confident that the police and partners will prevent crime and ASB	OPCC Your Views survey - Confidence in CSP's response to Crime and ASB		26.1% Mar 21 only			As Your Views above
Reduce Serious Violent Crime and especially knife enabled crime	Volume of Serious Violent Crime	1,850	2,150	300 16.2%	↑	Most serious violence has increased over recent months with increases being reported across all districts.	
	Proportion that is knife enabled	2,304	2,338	34 1.5%	↔	Knife crime has fallen by 10.1% in the past 12 months and by 8.6% since April 2020.	

	Objective	Measures	12 mnths to Dec 2020	12 months to Dec 2021	Difference	Trend over time	Comment
Safeguard vulnerable people	The most vulnerable people will be identified and supported	Volume of Repeat Adult Missing Persons	459	402	-57 -12.4%	↓	Relates to the number of (unique) adults who have gone missing more than once in the past 12 mths.
		Volume of Repeat Children Missing Persons	969	924	-45 -4.6%	↓	Relates to the number of (unique) children who have gone missing more than once in the past 12 mths.
	The police and partners will work better together to safeguard vulnerable people	Monitor volume of positive outcomes for Domestic Abuse	4,669	4,027	-672 -14.3%	↓	
		Positive outcomes for Rape cases	251	252	1 0.4%	↔	
		Monitor volume of Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation offences	5948 551	6489 267	481 -185	↕	Both CSE and CSA figures are now relatively similar to the pre-pandemic period
Work to improve Criminal Justice	Increase the confidence of communities in their community safety partners	Your Views survey - Satisfaction with work of community safety partners		73.30%			As Your Views above
	Develop and improve the Criminal Justice System	Progress on actions from LCJB recovery plan	New Measures explained in document				
	Changes to backlog at courts and understanding of case throughput	Use of new LCJB datasets to focus on specific problems					
	Enhance our service to victims and all criminal justice clients	Victim Satisfaction by Witness Care, numbers accessing support through DA perpetrator programme or L & D	165 Q2 only	163 Q3 only			DA Perpetrator Programme
			1846 Q2 only	1896 Q3 only			Liaison and Diversion Programme - see document for more details
Have a police service which is more representative of the people it serves.	Recruitment programmes which promote the employment opportunities at West Yorkshire Police for members of under-represented groups	Officers 6.3% Staff 5.0%	Officers 6.9% Staff 5.2%	Officers 0.5% Staff 0.2%	↔	Figures in this table relate to Ethnic minority representation, further details with regard to gender, faith, sexual orientation and disability are provided earlier in the report.	
Support victims and witnesses	More victims will be satisfied with the level of service they receive from the police	West Yorkshire Police Victim Satisfaction Survey	77.4%	74.6%	-2.8%	↓	Satisfaction based on all survey types inc crime victims, ASB and Safety & Welfare callers and victims of domestic and hate crime.
	More people who choose to access victims services will be satisfied with the support they receive	Proportion of clients reporting an improvement through access to support services	Q1 27.7%	Q2 19.0%		↔	Q2 are the latest figures available
	Improve understanding of victims of crime	Monitor the number of self-referrals to victim services	Q1 469 referrals	Q2 482 referrals		↔	Q2 are the latest figures available
	Reduction in number of repeat victims	Number of repeat victims for various crime types including Domestic Abuse and Hate Crime	23.6%	25.1%	1.5%	↔	Hate Crime repeat victims

## 2 TACKLING CRIME AND ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

### 2.1 Objective: Significantly reduce the volume of crimes committed in West Yorkshire

#### 2.1.1 Total Crime



2.1.2 As agreed in previous meetings, the crime figures which compare against last year (which is the normal comparison), are now not useful due to the pandemic, so the figures for the same period in 2019/20 will also be included as an example of a more 'normal' year.

2.1.3. When looking at the current quarter in isolation (Oct - Dec) , Total Crime has **now risen above** the levels of 2019/20 and staying well above last year when we were in partial lockdown. The increase is 20.4% in comparison to last year with an increase of 3.9% when compared to the same period in 2019/20.

2.1.4 For the rolling 12-month data, all areas are showing this increase

Recorded Crime	West Yorks.	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield
12mths to Dec 20	-11.4%	-8.9%	-11.0%	-12.9%	-13.6%	-8.4%
12mths to Dec 21	8.0%	5.4%	6.4%	5.3%	10.5%	10.2%
<i>Volume</i>	20,619	3,615	1,410	2,203	9,569	3,822

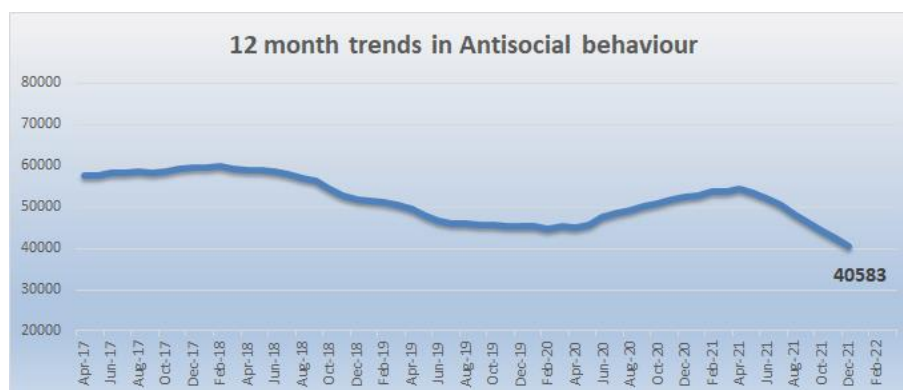
2.1.5 The latest published ONS statistics relate to the 12 months to September 2021 and reported an **0.5% reduction** in West Yorkshire whereas **nationally** crime was shown to have fallen by **0.7%**.

### 2.2 Levels of Anti-Social Behaviour

2.2.1 ASB incidents have fallen by 22.7% (-11,892 incidents) when comparing the latest 12 months to December 2021 with the 12 months to December 2020. The



latest position is also 10.4% lower than the 12 months to December 2019 (4,707 fewer incidents)

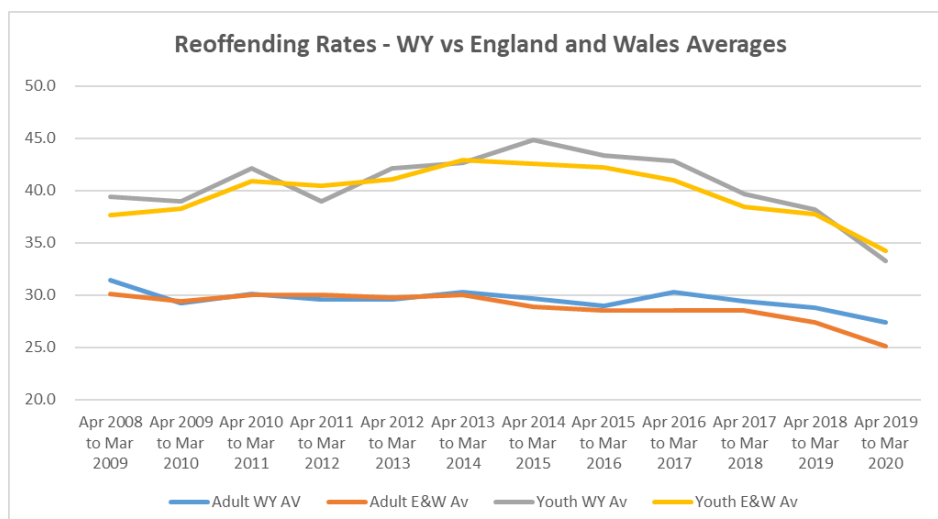


2.2.2 This was discussed as part of the Delivery quarterly meeting and it was agreed that due to extensive work by West Yorkshire Police, a larger percentage of ASB reports are now resulting in a crime which means that although the recorded ASB incidents may decrease, this may mask incidents which would previously have been reported as ASB.

2.2.3 This is an area that is being discussed currently and will be the subject of further updates to ensure that the holistic picture of ASB is recognised.

### 2.3 Objective: Significantly reduce the reoffending rate in West Yorkshire

2.3.1 **Reoffending rates** taken from Ministry of Justice data record the proportion of offenders released in a given year who go on to reoffend in the following twelve months. The **most recent release** of these figures has now been published but due to timescales involved gives data up to March 2020.

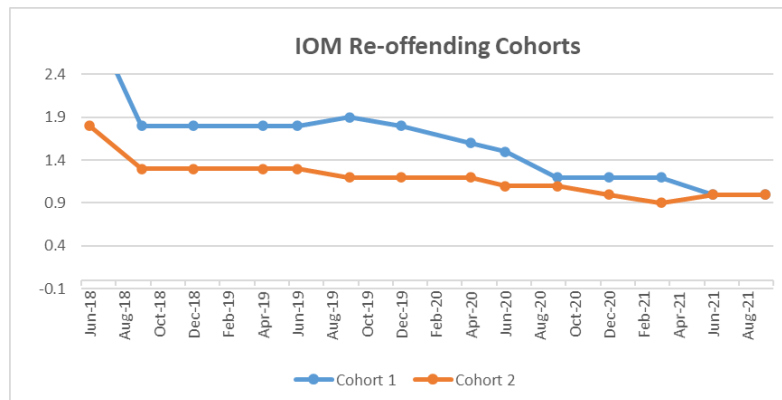


2.3.2 This data shows that reoffending rates for **young people continues to be higher** than for adults but the gap is reducing, In West Yorkshire the **Adult average is above** the rate for England and Wales as a whole and increasing, whereas the rate for **Youths** has been high in West Yorkshire but is now **below** the England

and Wales rate and reducing.

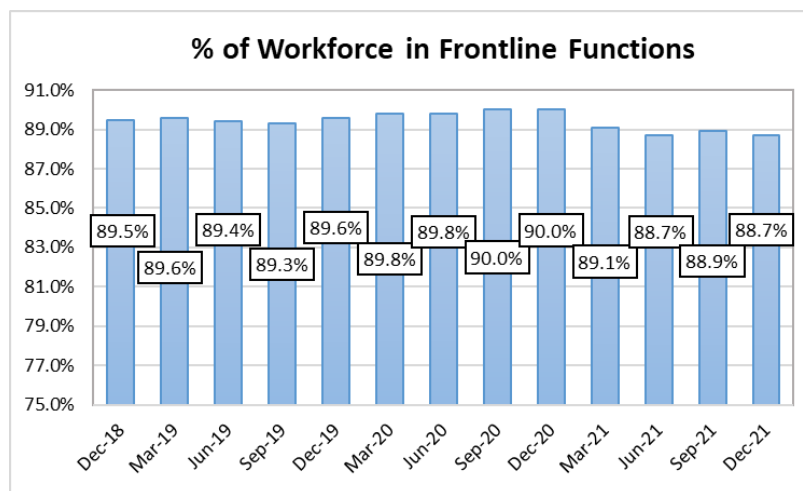
2.3.3 To track this data in **real time** we devised a method to measure **two cohorts** who were being managed by the West Yorkshire Police offender management teams, one cohort from the **frequent offenders' group** and one cohort from the **vulnerable person's group**.

The below graph shows the offending trajectory for these cohorts.



2.3.4 As can be seen, there continues to be a levelling for both cohorts in this model.

## 2.4 Objective: Frontline policing will be protected and resourced to deter, detect and deal with criminals



2.4.1 In Sept 18 **HMICFRS** introduced **new codes** to standardise how forces reported on their workforce and to determine the number and proportion of officers and staff in the following categories: 'Visible operational frontline roles', 'Non-visible frontline', 'Frontline support' and 'Business support' roles. The above includes all apart from business support roles.

## 2.5 'Your Views' Survey

2.5.1 **Current measure 7 -** More people will feel safe in West Yorkshire

**2.5.2 Current measure 10** - More people will think the police are doing a good or excellent job in their local area

**2.5.3 Current measure 11** - More people will be confident that the police and partners will prevent crime and anti-social behaviour.

2.5.4 This group of measures are usually taken from the ‘Your Views’ survey. This survey is important as it registers the public’s perceptions of community safety issues and can be explored at local authority (LA) level. In contrast, the Crime Survey of England and Wales data is only available at West Yorkshire level.

2.5.5 The new Your Views survey is currently in the planning stage, but it planned to recommence in the first quarter of 2022. Although there may be a change in some of the questions, many of the above will be included to ensure continuity and longevity of the data.

## 2.6 Reduce Serious Violent Crime and especially knife enabled crime

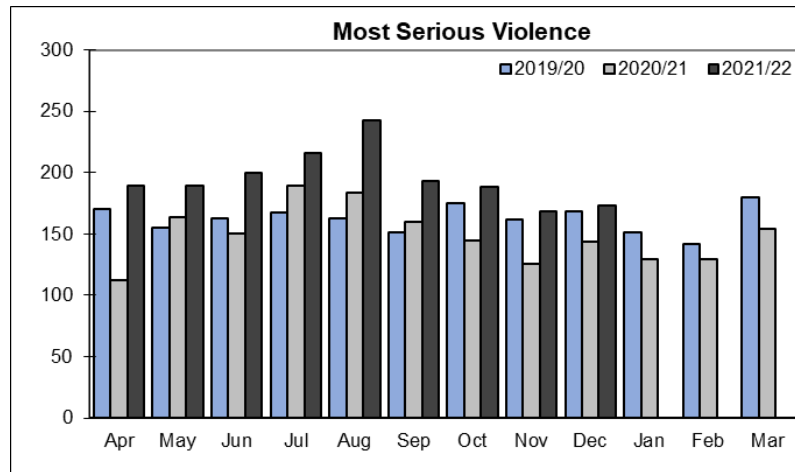
2.6.1 It was announced on the 5th of February that £35m is being made available in the 21/22 financial year to continue the Government’s support of VRU’s. **Each of the 18 areas** who have already received **Home Office funding** for VRUs are eligible to apply for funding in 21/22. The same funding methodology was applied.

2.6.3 For Delivery Quarterly the **main measures** are a reduction in Serious Violent Crime and a reduction in knife enabled crime, but these are **underpinned** by a **series of other measures** which are reported on quarterly. The below table shows these measures and the current trajectory.

Crime Type	12 Months to	Dec-19	Dec-20	Dec-21	Difference to 2020	Difference to 2019	Trend
Homicide - Non Domestic	Total Recorded	22	17	17	0.0%	-22.7%	↔
	Victim under 25	6	6	7	16.7%	16.7%	↑
Most Serious Violent Crime	Total Recorded	1963	1850	2150	16.2%	9.5%	↑
	Victim under 25	652	552	629	13.9%	-3.5%	↔
Crime involving sharp implement	Total Recorded	2599	2304	2338	1.5%	-10.0%	↓
	Victim under 25	973	812	833	2.6%	-14.4%	↓
	Personal Robbery	774	603	550	-8.8%	-28.9%	↓
Personal Robbery	Victim under 25	408	316	270	-14.6%	-33.8%	↓
	Total Recorded	3171	2299	2125	-7.6%	-33.0%	↓
Firearms - VAP - exc Air Weapon	Victim under 25	1350	943	838	-11.1%	-37.9%	↓
	Total Recorded	164	123	149	21.1%	-9.1%	↔
Victim under 25	83	48	71	47.9%	-14.5%	↑	

2.6.4 There has been a slight increase in some of the measures for this area. The release from lockdown has seen an increase in violent crime and more recently an increase in knife crime.

2.6.5 As with other crime types, Serious Violent Crime will be compared not just to last year but also the year before to give an indication of the current position



2.6.6 The above graph indicates that when the pandemic restriction reduced in **March 2020**, there was an **increase in Serious Violent Crime**. As a main measure for the Violence Reduction Unit there is continuing effort to understand this increase and deal with the causes behind the rise.

## 2.7 West Yorkshire Police Delivery

2.7.1 HMICFRS have graded West Yorkshire Police's performance across ten areas of policing and found the Force was 'Outstanding' in four areas, 'Good' in four areas and 'Adequate' in two areas. HMICFRS said the 'Outstanding' areas included how the Force disrupts serious and organised crime, how it treats the public, how it prevents crime and how it makes best use of its resources.

2.7.2 West Yorkshire Police has also been assessed by HMICFRS inspectors as 'Outstanding' for the way it records crime. (HMICFRS) said in its Crime Data Integrity Inspection 2018: "Victims are at the forefront of the Force's crime-recording arrangements."

2.7.5 Tackling Serious Violent Crime including knife related offences is a priority for the Force and additional capacity is already in place for sustained targeted prevention and enforcement activity. The establishment of a Violence Reduction Unit will deliver a multi- agency approach bringing together police, health agencies, local government, and community representatives to tackle violent crime and its underlying causes.

2.7.6 Embedding our Neighbourhood Policing structure and ethos remains a key focus for the Force over the next 12 months. Districts are working with partners to make effective Early intervention activity 'business as usual'. A significant focus is on sharing best practice across districts and the Neighbourhood Learning Forum is a key component of this.

2.7.7 The Forces 'Force Management Statement' has been commended by both the HMICFRS and Home Office as being Best Practice Nationally. The FMS is the key strategic document for the Force informing Strategic Planning (risk areas for

prioritisation and planning), Financial Planning (budget discussions and allocation of resources), the Change Programme, Demand Reduction Programme and Workforce Planning (identifies any capacity and capability gaps now and for the future).

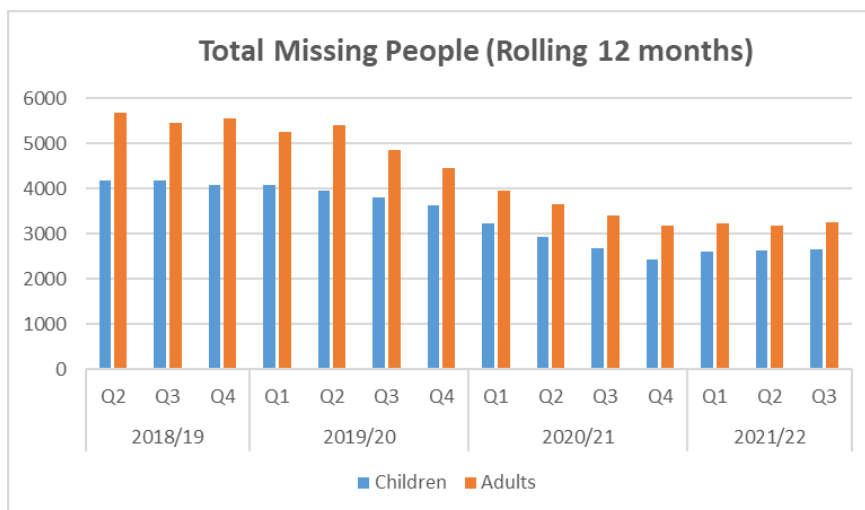
## **2.8 West Yorkshire Combined Authority - Policing & Crime Department**

- 2.8.1. A Community Outcomes Meeting (COM) took place on 7 December. The items for discussion included Countering Terrorism, Safeguarding, Serious Violent Crime, Road Safety and the exception paper was on Violence Against Women and Girls. Further information including reports discussed on the 15th are available on the WYCA website
- 2.8.2 Regular Engagement with the Third Sector, Youth Advisory Group, and Safer Communities Fund projects continues. The Mayor and Deputy Mayor also officially opened consultation on the draft Police and Crime Plan on 1 September, now closed. Headlines included - Public Survey 2,433 responses, Face-to-face engagement with nearly 950 people and over 40 partnership responses received. Each of the five CSP's worked closely to ensure the voice of groups/organisations within their districts met the Mayor/Deputy Mayor as a vital part of the consultation. There have also been a number of key events/meetings with partners. Colleagues are working on a "Voice of West Yorkshire" report which will capture the feedback which has informed the draft plan.
- 2.8.3 The Mayor's Safer Communities Fund opened for applications on 15 November and closed on 17 December with £180,000 in grants available for voluntary, community groups, charities and partners to apply for. The Mayor has said she is looking to provide support to innovative projects which address at least one of the cross-cutting themes within the draft Police and Crime Plan. Those themes are Keeping women and girls safe, Diversity, equality, and inclusion and Early intervention and prevention. Applicants were advised to read the Pre-read of the Consultation on the West Yorkshire Police and Crime Plan 2021 – 2024. Just under 200 applications have been received and are currently with the funds Independent Advisory Board for review. Funding will be awarded before the end of March 22.

### 3 SAFEGUARD VULNERABLE PEOPLE

#### 3.1 Objective: Reduce the number of repeat adults and children that go missing

3.1.1 **Missing persons** has followed a **similar pattern** to **total crime** with **reduced numbers** during the pandemic, but totals have continued at this lower rate since the partial removal of lockdown measures.



3.1.2 The number of **repeat missing people** is **similar** across all the districts but the repeat adult missing rate is falling in Bradford but Calderdale is still showing as the highest for missing children.

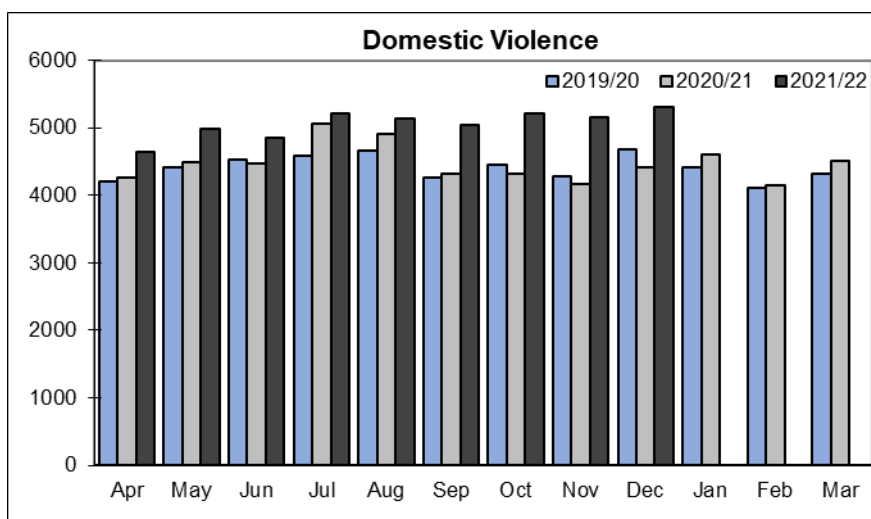
<b>MISSING PEOPLE</b> 12 months to Dec 21	W. Yorks	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield
Total Missing Adults	3,267	905	270	617	1,045	331
Repeat Missing adults	409	110	32	83	141	33
Adult Repeat rate	12.5%	12.2%	11.9%	13.5%	13.5%	10.0%
Total Missing Children	2,669	727	249	533	904	271
Repeat Missing Children	925	237	101	192	310	87
Repeat rate	34.7%	32.6%	40.6%	36.0%	34.3%	32.1%

#### 3.2 Objective: The police and partners will work better together to safeguard vulnerable people

##### 3.2.1 Monitor volume of positive outcomes for Domestic Abuse

##### 3.2.2 Domestic Incidents and Crimes

3.2.1. The Force records the highest number of domestic crimes per 1000 pop in the country with around 80% of incidents resulting in a subsequent crime being recorded.



3.2.3 Domestic Offences saw a **slight rise** during the **pandemic** but has **risen further** since the end of lockdown and current figures show that offences are 12.6% higher than last year and 13.6% higher than the year before.

3.2.4 Current figures show that 25.2% of the victims were male, 73% female and 1.9% unknown. 82% were of white origin, 2.9% black and 12.3% Asian.

Positive outcome rate	Apr - Dec 2020	Apr - Dec 2021	Difference
West Yorkshire	8.9%	7.4%	-1.5%
Bradford	8.6%	6.5%	-2.1%
Calderdale	11.3%	9.4%	-1.9%
Kirklees	7.9%	7.0%	-0.9%
Leeds	8.3%	7.5%	-0.8%
Wakefield	11.1%	8.0%	-3.1%

3.2.5 The **positive outcome rate** for West Yorkshire has fallen slightly by -1.5%. This continues to be a key measure and one which is discussed regularly with the Deputy Chief Constable.

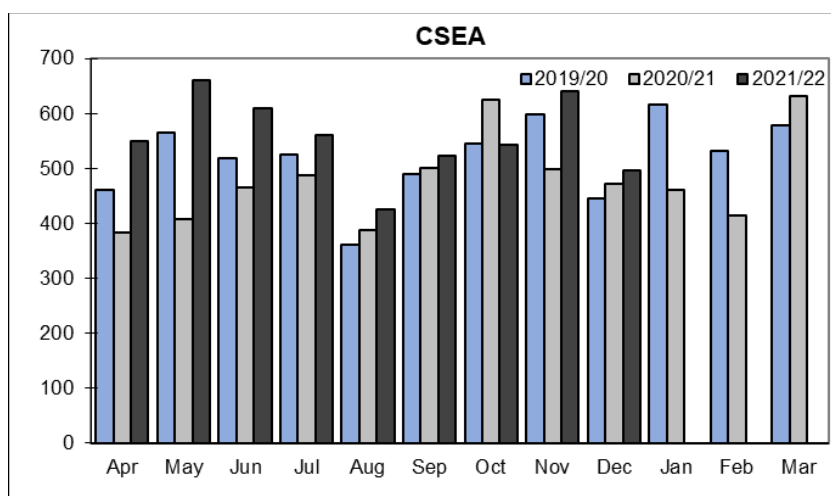
### 3.3 Monitor volume of positive outcomes for Rape Offences

Recorded Rape Offences	Leeds	Wakefield	Kirklees	Calderdale	Bradford	Force Total
This Year to date	964	334	507	252	698	2755
Last Year to Date	710	281	424	321	614	2350
Difference	254	53	83	-69	84	405
Outcomes 1-8 Rate	Leeds	Wakefield	Kirklees	Calderdale	Bradford	Force Total
This Year to date	5.4%	5.8%	8.7%	13.9%	6.4%	7.1%
Last Year to Date	6.6%	8.5%	14.4%	10.0%	8.1%	9.1%
% Difference	-1.2%	-2.7%	-5.7%	3.9%	-1.7%	-2.0%

3.3.1 The figures for rape are still showing an overall increase although Calderdale has lower numbers than last year

3.3.2 The **outcome rate** has decreased slightly in comparison with the same time last year. This also continues to be a key measure and will form part of the new Police and Crime plan measures going forward.

### 3.4 Monitor volume of Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation offences



3.4.1 Nationally (and within West Yorkshire) reporting of **CSEA offences** has increased post-Covid, in part due to delayed reporting. Following that initial increase, West Yorkshire has seen reporting follow 2019 in terms of seasonal trends albeit for April to December there is an overall increase of 5%. The context for this increase is complex with numerous factors including delayed reporting, easing of restrictions, national media around CSEA including within education, and work by West Yorkshire Police and partners to increase the identification and reporting of CSEA.

3.4.2 The return to more ‘normal’ levels gives indication that this crime type has not been affected in the long term by the pandemic.

3.4.3 **Child Sexual Exploitation** has decreased in comparison to last year with 80 less offences than the same time last year. The percentage of CSA offences that are CSE is falling and will be looked at compared to the national data set in the forthcoming Needs Assessment.

Measure	2019/20	2020/21	12 mths to Dec 2020	12 mths to Dec 2021	Change
CSEA Offences/ of which CSE	6,238	5,730	5,948	6,489	541
	474	493	551	367	-184
% CSE	7.6%	8.6%	9.3%	5.7%	

3.4.4 Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (CSEA) continues to present a significant challenge for the Force and particularly in relation to demand associated with non-recent offences. Force Tasking identified that non-recent CSEA offences account for around **two thirds of ‘under investigation’ offences** and the Force currently has 45 live complex non-recent CSEA investigations ongoing.



### 3.5 Other Safeguarding data

Measure	2019/20	2020/21	12 mths to Sept 2020	12 mths to Sept 2021	Change	Comments
Mental Health Incidents	23,902	24,388	24,370	23,685	-685	The number of MH incidents are 2.8% lower than one year ago but remain on a stable trend.
Hate Incidents	8,701	9,012	9,040	10,216	1176	All hate strands are reporting increases in the past 12 months ranging from 12% (Race hate) to 44% (Transphobic related hate, +81 offences)

### 3.6 Hate Crime

3.6.1 The following is a **snapshot** of the information provided as part of the Force report for this quarter. Please note that there may be more than one strand per crime, so the figures are no actual crime numbers, but the number of individual strands of hate crime reported.

Strand	12 months to December 2020	12 months to December 2021	Change	%
Disability	1001	1139	138	13.8%
Faith	617	725	108	17.5%
Race	6280	7057	777	12.4%
Sexual Orientation	1199	1458	259	21.6%
Transphobic	185	267	82	44.3%

3.6.2 The majority of these offences are still in the Race category, but the biggest increases are elsewhere with all strands showing an increase.

3.6.3 The table below shows that almost nine out of 10 hate crimes recorded relate to public order, stalking/harassment and violence without injury. 4% of hate incidents in the past 12 months are violence with injury offences.

Crime Category	12 months to December 2020	12 months to December 2021	Change	%
Public order offences	4790	5418	628	13.1%
Stalking and harassment	2199	2641	442	20.1%
Violence without injury	1091	1253	162	14.8%
Violence with injury	375	467	92	24.5%
Criminal damage	402	402	0	0.0%
Miscellaneous crimes against society	87	54	-33	-37.9%
Other theft	23	43	20	87.0%
Robbery	24	31	7	29.2%
Possession of weapons	16	26	10	62.5%
Other sexual offences	20	25	5	25.0%
Burglary - residential	5	17	12	240.0%
Arson	7	11	4	57.1%
Vehicle offences	8	11	3	37.5%
Rape	4	10	6	150.0%
Other hate crime offences	12	17	5	28.6%

### **3.7 West Yorkshire Police Delivery**

- 3.7.1 The Force are committed to tackling Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) and have adopted the National VAWG strategic plan that aims to tackle crimes that disproportionately impact on women and girls. The Force were also recently identified as an 'Exemplar Force' which should drive early deliverables against the NPCC VAWG delivery framework..
- 3.7.2 Driving improvements in the Standards of Investigations remains central to the Force's ambitions over the coming year. The Force remain committed to embedding an improved investigative culture. This will be delivered through the Force's 'Victims Journey' project, which will oversee the delivery of newly designed training packages and establish important process change in areas such as crime allocation and prisoner handovers..
- 3.7.3 Whilst increases in recorded crime have impacted on outcome rates (and clearly impacted by the Force's progress in achieving a grading of 'Outstanding' for Crime Recording) improving outcomes and outcome rates remains a focus for the Force including those outcomes for vulnerable victims and victims of rapes and sexual offences.

### **3.8 West Yorkshire Combined Authority - Policing & Crime Department**

- 3.8.1 PCC's Domestic and Sexual Abuse Board - The Board meet on 6th January. The meeting was chaired by the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime and the following items were discussed;
- All 5 West Yorkshire districts gave an update on the current developments in their area with regard to the Women and Girls agenda and there were some interesting areas of best practise shared and the offer of help across as each area looks at similar areas.
  - There was an update from the Domestic Homicide Review Group (a sub group) which proposed a project looking at suicides and the link with Domestic Homicides. This was approved by those present
  - There was a comprehensive report given to the group to update members on the current commissioning and funding opportunities.
  - The item from the National Domestic Abuse Commissioners office included an update on the current national work and where members can get involved and be part of the discussions.
- 3.8.2 West Yorkshire Safeguarding Communications Group continues to bring WYP, WYCA, LA authority communications leads and the third sector to develop and deliver collaborative safeguarding campaigns.
- 3.8.3 The 16 Days of Action Against Domestic Abuse took place in November '21 – including a new campaign to look at adolescent to parent abuse with the message 'Before you see red, talk to someone instead'.

3.8.4 The West Yorkshire Anti-Slavery Partnership (WYASP) held its Q3 meeting 16th December where network members heard from the Office of the Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner who gave an update of their latest national policy work to improve the UK response to modern slavery and exploitation. The meeting also heard from West Yorkshire Police Serious and Organised Crime Community Coordinator who delivered a presentation on Programme Precision and the local response to Serious and Organised Crime and vulnerability.

#### 3.8.5 Re-Commissioning of the Sexual Assault Referral Centre

The purpose of the Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC) services is to coordinate and simplify the pathway for all victims of rape and sexual assault or abuse to access wider healthcare, social care and criminal justice processes to improve individual health and well-being, as well as criminal justice outcomes.

As at January 2022 the following commissioning works have taken place:

- The Advanced Notice of Consultation for Adult and Paediatric Sexual Assault Referral Centre services for the Yorkshire and the Humber region was shared in late August 2021.
- Public consultation
- Potential Providers Request for Information
- SARC modelling day with Commissioner leads from Policing and Crime across Yorkshire and The Humber, NHS England and NHS Improvement, Police colleagues and Regional Procurement.

## **4 Criminal Justice**

### **4.1. Objective: Increase confidence of communities in their community safety partners**

4.1.1 Please see the earlier information about the 'Your Views' survey

### **4.2 Objective: Develop and improve the Criminal Justice System**

#### **4.2.1 Objective: Changes to backlog at courts and understanding of case throughput**

4.2.2 The West Yorkshire Local Criminal Justice Board has, since the last report undergone a number of changes. At the last report the Police and Crime Commissioner, Mark Burns-Williamson was Chair. The new elected Chair is now the Deputy Mayor, Alison Lowe with the CPS representative becoming the Deputy Chair.

4.2.3 A planning day was held recently, in line with the new Chair taking their position and the Terms of Reference were reviewed and refreshed. One outcome from this was to hold an annual thematic meeting on a subject prevalent at the time. We will therefore be holding our first thematic meeting on VAWG in December.

4.2.4 The agenda focus going forward from February 2022 will be revisited nearer the time.

4.2.5 The criminal justice system is very much in a recovery phase as opposed to the reactive phase as reported last time

4.2.6 Court backlogs to first hearings are now at a level considered as business as usual and indeed, lower than pre-covid. All cases charged to the Magistrates Court are being heard within Transforming Summary Justice timescale protocols

4.2.7 The HMCTS recovery plan has been instrumental in achieving this. The focus has now moved to the trial list which was deferred, in part, to achieve the first milestone above. During the last quarter additional courts have been moved from first hearing to trial courts as capacity became available. The current volume of trials is higher than pre-covid, as expected, however, it is reducing consistently.

4.2.8 In tandem, the time between setting the trial, and the trial occurring is reducing significantly. A recent mini-trial blitz in October and November saw many trials listed for 2022 brought forward to achieve an earlier outcome. All long listed domestic abuse trials were included within this process. A further trial blitz is expected in the new year.

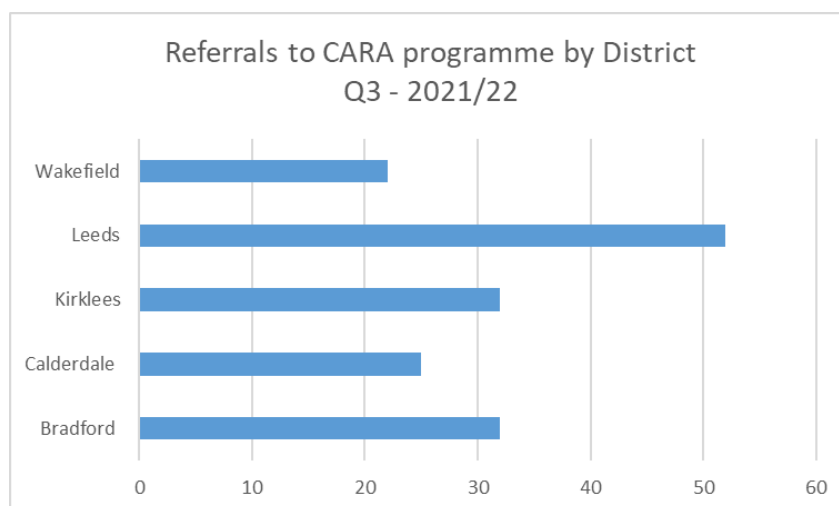
4.2.9 In the Crown Court there are a number of developments. National guidance has removed the need for social distancing within the dock meaning court rooms will

now be able to hold cases with more defendants in more court rooms thereby easing the limitations of the estate

- 4.2.10 Cloth Hall continues to be used as a Nightingale Court with 2 large trials listed for the venue in the new year.  
The courts remain wary of covid and increasing footfall within the estate. Volumes are increasing slowly and at a measured pace.
- 4.2.11 The use of Cloud Video Platform continues where required and there is increased use of the remote sites.
- 4.2.12 The LCJB is also working together to deliver the 12 victim's rights under the Victims Code and recently undertook a self-assessment to inform the Ministry of Justice on delivery. We await, and welcome, a consultation on the Victims Bill in the new year which will see the Victim's Code pass to statute.

### 4.3 Objective: Enhance Our Service to Victims and all Criminal Justice Clients

- 4.3.1 The **OPCC funded CARA programme** is the first West Yorkshire-wide rehabilitation programme for lower-risk domestic abuse perpetrators. The programme is designed to **break the cycle of domestic abuse** at an early stage by educating and holding offenders to account for their actions. CARA's **first workshops** were held in **Q3 2020/1**, In total, **163 people** were referred to the programme by West Yorkshire Police **during Q3**; 76.7% of referrals were male.
- 4.3.2 Details on the outcomes of participants in the programme will be recorded as the project develops in the year ahead.



### 4.3.3 West Yorkshire Liaison and Diversion

- 4.3.4 **Liaison and Diversion** works with vulnerable adults and young people who encounter the criminal justice system, with the aim of **diverting individuals away** from crime and into health, social care or other support organisations.

**4.3.5** Engagement levels across all ages has remained consistently high. The service sees high engagement across both male and female service users.

**4.3.6**

<b>Adults</b>	West Yorkshire	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield
Referrals into L&D service Q3 2021	1383	287	181	205	430	280
Formal pathway referrals made by L&D into support services	563	122	125	51	183	82
Other pathway contacts (eg already in in service, liaison with support services, no formal referral)	371	76	68	41	110	76
<b>Young People</b>	West Yorkshire	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield
Referrals into L&D service Q3 2021	513	103	148	66	125	71
Formal pathway referrals made by L&D into support services	164	5	50	17	26	66
Other pathway contacts (eg already in in service, liaison with support services, no formal referral)	77	15	3	23	11	25

**4.4 Objective: Have a police service which is more representative of the people it serves**

4.4.1 The latest position indicates that **6.3%** of the Force **workforce** and **6.9%** of **Police Officers** are currently from a BAME background which represents an **increase** compared to December 2015. **Small improvements** are reported across the range of roles with only Volunteers showing a decrease since December 2015.

Type	Dec-16	Dec-17	Dec-18	Dec-19	Dec-20	Dec-21
Officer	5.3% (250)	5.6% (280)	5.8% (301)	6.0% (322)	6.3% (349)	6.9% (400)
Staff	3.8% (133)	4.0% (145)	4.2% (156)	4.5% (178)	4.9% (199)	5.0% (203)
PCSO	5.2% (27)	6.9% (42)	5.8% (36)	6.1% (37)	6.2% (36)	6.3% (36)
Specials	11.0% (68)	12.5% (51)	13.3% (48)	11.0% (37)	11.5% (30)	12.6% (28)
Volunteers	14.1% (35)	17.7% (40)	13.4% (27)	12.2% (23)	9.7% (15)	9.0% (13)
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.3% (513)</b>	<b>5.6% (558)</b>	<b>5.6% (568)</b>	<b>5.7% (597)</b>	<b>5.9% (629)</b>	<b>6.3% (680)</b>

4.4.2 The Uplift programme gives an opportunity to ensure that the new recruits on the frontline would be more representative of the community it serves. Going forward the performance measures from the uplift programme will be used to show progress in this measure.

**4.5 West Yorkshire Combined Authority - Policing & Crime Department**

**4.5.1 Home Office funded Domestic Abuse Perpetrator Programmes update**

The following projects are funded by the Home Office to introduce innovative approaches to tackle domestic abuse by working with perpetrators in West Yorkshire. The Home Office have allocated a total of £750k between 2020 – 2023

for specific Perpetrators programmes in West Yorkshire. Each of these programmes required a level of match funding from the provider and Policing and Crime.

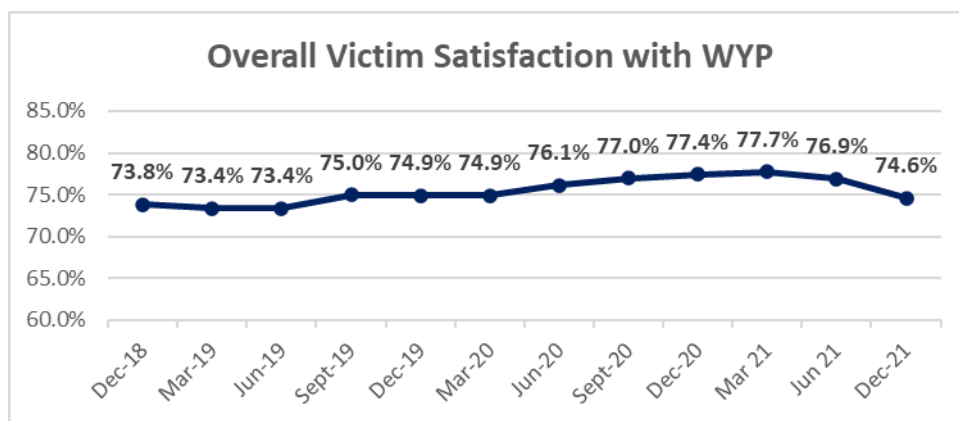
- Leeds City Council - Domestic Abuse perpetrator coordinator
- Womens Centres - Early Intervention and Adaptive Behaviour Change Programme
- West Yorkshire Police - 32 x GPS Tags and 25% of 5 single point of contact (SPOCS) staff
- Kirklees Council and Yorkshire Children's Centre – Kirklees Dads programme • Restorative Solutions CIC – additional sessions for the CARA West Yorkshire Perpetrator Programme
- Restorative Solutions CIC - Restore Families, and adolescent to parent/carer DA programme.
- Yorkshire Children's Centre - Recognise Reflect Change (RRC) programme  
An evaluation of the different initiatives is required to support shared learning and future planning of services.

We are planning to commission an external evaluation partner for the Home Office funded Perpetrator initiatives in West Yorkshire. The aim is to publish the opportunity in Jan/Feb 2022.

## 5 Supporting Victims and Witnesses.

### 5.1 Objective: More victims will be satisfied with the level of service they receive from the police

5.1.1 This is the current measure from the **victim satisfaction survey** that is compiled by West Yorkshire Police. There are a variety of crimes reviewed as part of this survey and detail is provided for our Community Outcome Meeting on a regular basis, which looks at the detail behind this measure.



5.1.2 Overall victim satisfaction has been on a long-term upward trend but recent months have seen a slight downward turn. This is believed to be partly due to external factors but this is being kept under review.

5.1.3 In comparison to the previous year there have been increases in the level of overall satisfaction in relation to 'Keeping people informed of progress' however satisfaction levels in relation to 'Ease of contact', and the 'Speed of arrival' have fallen

5.1.4 Actions to improve Victim Satisfaction are being driven through the revised Force Satisfaction action Plan which reflects upon the key findings of victim satisfaction driver analysis.

5.1.5 Improvements in the telephone investigations in the FCMU key messaging around victim satisfaction continues to be pushed through local accountability meetings and strategic boards.

### 5.2 Objective: More victims who choose to access victim's services will be satisfied with the service they receive.

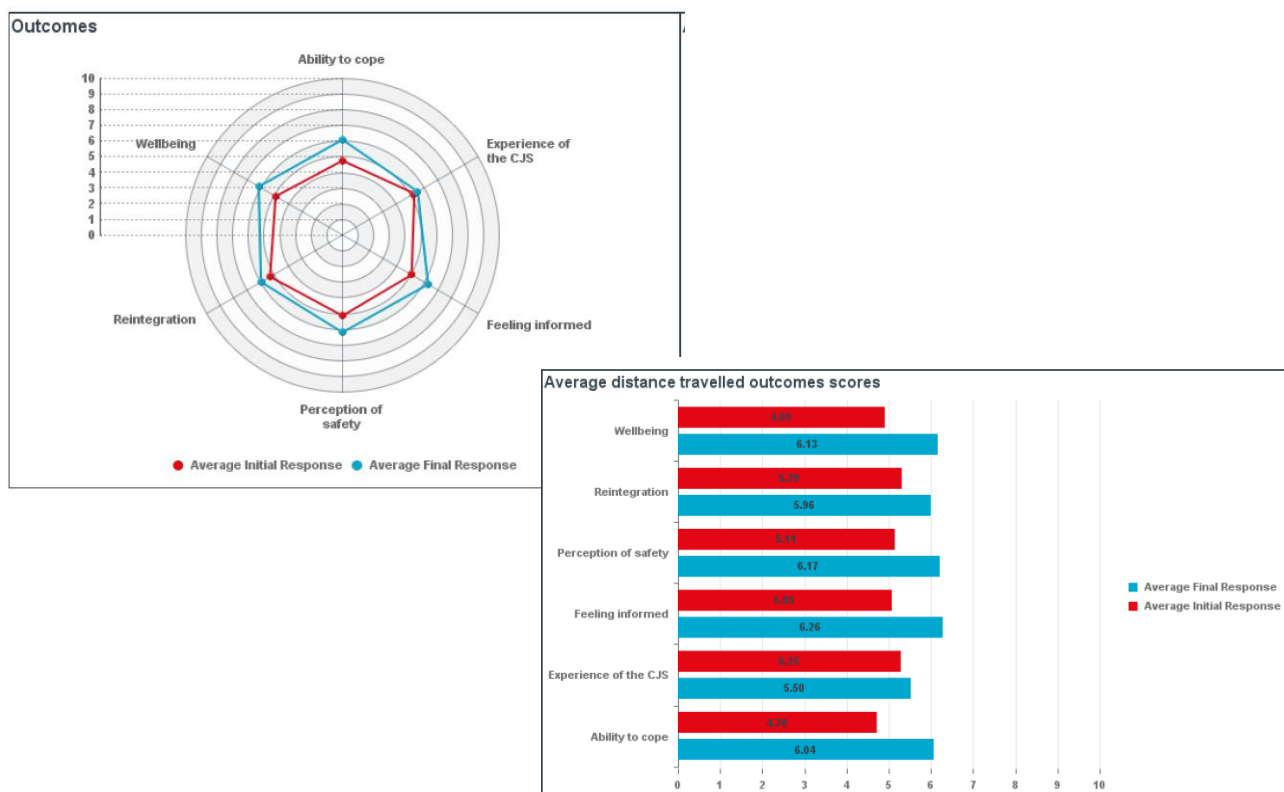
5.2.1 The current measure looks at the before and after intervention outcomes for victims accessing the West Yorkshire Victim Support service. Although the way that services have been offered to victims has changed in its nature – to a more virtual space, the service has continued to offer support, so the **outcomes are still relevant**. The most recent data is up to the end of Q2.

#### 5.2.2 Commentary



5.2.3 Victim Support (VS) received just over **20,634 referrals** during Q2. the majority of which were referred after contact with the police. Those contacting the service are frequently **victims of violent offences** (with or without injury), with domestic violence a common theme. 849 referrals originated from **Action Fraud**.

5.2.4 **Victim Support's (VS) services** help victims by arranging peer support, building self-confidence, and helping with personal security. When accessing VS services, victims are asked to score their sense of safety, and five other personal wellbeing measures. The charts show how victims progress during their contact with VS.



### 5.3 Improve Understanding of Victims of Crime

5.3.1 Referrals to our core victims support services usually originate following contact with the police. A **small proportion of Victim Support's caseload are 'self-referrals'** – people who have initiated contact directly with the service. An increasing number of self-referrals could be seen of an indication that the service has become embedded as a trusted resource for the wider community.

5.3.2 In Q2 482 people **self-referred** to the Victim Support service

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5.3.2 In Q2, **459** people self-referred to the Victim Support service.

## 5.4 Number of repeat victims for various crime types including Domestic Abuse

### Domestic Abuse Repeat Victims

Victim Repeat Rate	Year to Date	Last Year to Date	Difference
Overall Victim Repeat Rate	47.4%	47.5%	-0.1%
Bradford	46.4%	46.0%	0.4%
Calderdale	48.2%	46.2%	2.0%
Kirklees	47.5%	48.3%	-0.8%
Leeds	47.5%	48.2%	-0.7%
Wakefield	48.6%	48.6%	0.0%

5.4.1 The victim repeat rate has **fallen overall**, but there have been rises in Bradford, and Calderdale when comparing the current year to date (Apr 20 – Dec 21) with the same time last year. The repeat victim rate in Domestic Abuse cases gives an indication of the work of both the police and districts with the victims of domestic abuse. These repeat victims are more likely to be in the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) process and receive support from various support services.

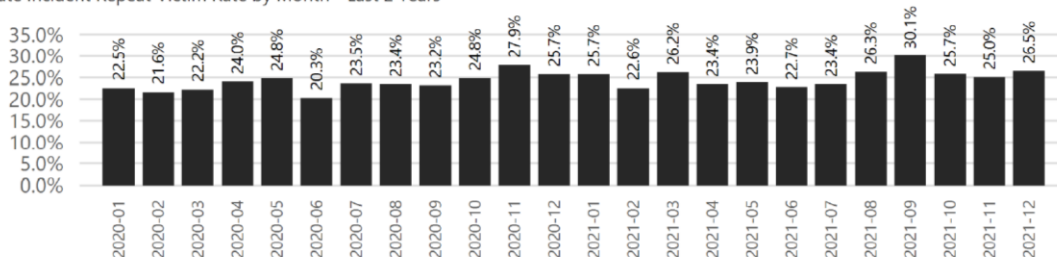
5.4.2 As part of the increased reporting on hate crime the numbers of repeat victims are now available on a regular basis

5.4.3 The current figures are as follows

### Hate Repeat Victim Rate

12m to Dec20	12m to Dec21	Change	Significance
23.6%	25.1%	1.5%	↗

Hate Incident Repeat Victim Rate by Month - Last 2 Years



5.4.4 And the proportion across the local authorities is as follows:

District	12m to Dec20	12m to Dec21	Change	Significance
Bradford	22.7%	24.6%	2.0%	↗
Calderdale	21.9%	23.5%	1.6%	→
Kirklees	21.6%	25.5%	3.9%	↗
Leeds	24.5%	25.6%	1.1%	→
Wakefield	27.1%	24.9%	-2.2%	→

5.4.5 Only Bradford and Kirklees are showing significant increases in repeat victims currently, with Wakefield the only area showing a decrease

## 5.5 West Yorkshire Police Delivery

5.5.1 Hate Crime iLearn figures - The new ASB iLearn has been developed to raise awareness about the severity and impact of ASB and the importance of recognising and recording it properly. This links in with training that has been delivered to the CCC and Neighbourhood Support Officers to ensure CDI compliance in this area of business is improved. This is being monitored closely and Local Policing and OFCR will continue to work with Districts to support and educate staff.

5.5.2 The Economic Crime Unit launched Operation CHALONER on the 13th October 2021 which is the Forces response to Fraud Investigation and Victim Care. Operation CHALONER aims to deliver an excellent quality of service to vulnerable victims of fraud, will ensure that available investigative opportunities , implement preventative measures to reduce the risk of victimisation and repeat victimisation and gather intelligence to understand the fraud threat in West Yorkshire.

## 5.6 West Yorkshire Combined Authority - Policing & Crime Department

### 5.6.1 MoJ Victims Funding mid-year reporting

The Ministry of Justice grant funding in relation to Local Commissioning of Victims' Support Services for West Yorkshire is a total of £4.1m for 2021-2022. The key aim and objective of the funding is to commission dedicated emotional and practical support services for Victims of Crime to help them cope and, as far as possible recover from the effects of crime.

In relation to this specific grant Policing and Crime have in place 3 contracts with a value range of £280k to £1.2M and 33 grants with a value range from £5k to £76k. The funding is currently distributed between 33 different providers funding 62 different strands of provision. Providers are a mixture of national, regional and local organisations including 26 third sector organisations and 7 public service organisations (5 local authorities and 2 hospital trusts).

A full list of the funding allocations is available on our website – Link: <https://www.westyorks-ca.gov.uk/media/7007/moj-grant-funding-in-relation-to->

Between 1st April and 31st October 2021

- 45,813 New Referrals were received by providers and
- 45,165 Victims were supported through our funded provision. It is important to note that some of these may be the same people due to the nature of the services and victims accessing multiple provision.
- Of those supported 39,781 victims reported the crime to the police, prior to engaging with a victim service and an additional 467 went on to report the crime either throughout or after engaging with the service.

#### **5.6.2 Safer Streets Fund 2021/22 & Safety of Woman at Night Fund 21/22**

- a) The successful SSF 2 bid, focused on tackling motor vehicle crime along the M62 corridor in Kirklees, Calderdale and Wakefield, and worth £307K to West Yorkshire, running from June '21 to March '22, continues to be implemented. The measures include CCTV installation, community engagement and education campaign at key large-scale car parks along the M62 (service stations, hospitals, shopping centres), an improvement to the ANPR network, and installation of improved street lighting. A monthly steering group with LA representatives is meeting to provide governance for the project
- b) Safer Streets Fund Three (SSF3) 21/22 was also launched at short notice by the Home Office in Q1 21/22 in response to the murder of Sarah Everard. The Home Office are focusing on “innovative and creative” ways of supporting the safety of women and girls in the public realm.
- c) The Mayoral Combined Authority, working alongside the five district local authorities, the third sector, and educational establishments, submitted two successful bids to SSF3, worth £665K to West Yorkshire. The primary bid focuses on improving the safety of women and girls in ten parks (two per district) in West Yorkshire, though working with schools and local community groups to generate women and girl group orientated activities, as well as improving the look and feel of the parks.
- d) The secondary bid tackles predatory and misogynistic behaviour and attitudes in ten Further Education and Higher Education establishments across every district in West Yorkshire. This includes active bystander/upstander training, a male role model and consent campaign, personal safety training, and additional support and awareness raising of victims' services.

**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>	A number of different organisations have a role to play including local councils, fire and rescue service, health and probation services and housing providers etc. These are often referred to as local community safety partners.
<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 policegroups/family/forces</b>	Most Similar Groups (MSGs) are groups of police force areas that have been found to be the similar to each other based on an analysis of demographic, social and economic characteristics which relate to crime. Each police area has its own group of up to seven police areas to which it is 'most similar'. MSGs are designed to help make fair and meaningful comparisons between police areas which share similar characteristics, rather than, for example, comparison with a neighbouring police area.
<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 considers 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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