



**POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER (PCC)
QUARTERLY PERFORMANCE SCRUTINY (to June 2015)**

1.0 PURPOSE

1.1 This performance report aims to set out a summary of the performance information scrutinised and the issues raised by me in relation to the performance indicators contained in the Police and Crime Plan and wider environmental scanning.

1.2 The performance report is in four parts:

- Appendix A sets out an overview of performance indicators contained in the Police and Crime Plan, showing the 12 months to June 2015 compared to the 12 months to June 2014 (as appropriate – any deviations from this will be highlighted within the report).
- Appendix B sets out more detailed information on these performance indicators, including trend over time analysis (where available) and any comments or action that may have been taken.
- Appendix C is exception based, pulling out those additional issues that I raised with the police service at a recent performance meeting.

There is also a glossary of terms used within the report.

1.3 The data included in the report comes from several sources of national and local information, including police performance reporting, and data from the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC), HMIC Inspection reports, Crime Survey for England and Wales, user satisfaction survey, Ministry of Justice and Local Criminal Justice Board. The HMIC PEEL Inspection report was released in November 2014 and has provided invaluable insights which have been included in this report. The next PEEL Inspection is not due to report until February 2016.

1.4 Data contained within the report covers the 12 month period of July 2014 to June 2015 unless otherwise stated. Please note that data sources were correct and up to date at the time the report was produced. Some trends or exceptions may have been updated since.

2.0 WHERE CONSIDERED

2.1 On 3 August 2015 I considered data and issues highlighted within the report that are relevant to the police service with temporary Chief Constable Dee Collins. It is worth noting however that the Police and Crime Plan cannot be delivered by the police alone, and therefore wider issues

will be picked up with community safety and criminal justice partners through other relevant meetings.

2.2 There are some key considerations that I am keeping in mind when looking at performance over the past 12 months, and I will continue to consider going forward:

- Crime data integrity has had, and will continue to have, a significant impact on crime figures and it will be difficult to say that true crime figures have been reached until compliance rates consistently reach 90%. The number of calls being received and logged as crime incidents are not increasing, meaning the majority of crime increases will be due to crime recording. However vigilance will be needed to ensure that genuine increases in crimes are not missed. OPCC staff are now sitting on the data integrity Gold Group to ensure I have timely updates on progress being made.
- The profile of demand on the police service is changing, with the pressures put on the police and partners being different to those faced previously. The College of Policing released a report on demand management in January 2015 that showed that with a changing crime mix over the last 10 years the costs of crime for the police have not fallen as much as overall numbers of crimes, meaning the average cost per crime has increased by 25%. There are new contexts in which crimes are committed that are increasingly coming to the attention of police and is likely that, as many are associated with vulnerability, public protection and safeguarding, they will require more policing resources as they are generally more complex to investigate. Managing demand that is growing in complexity at a time of reducing resources is extremely challenging. The focus on compliance with the national crime recording standards has, inevitably, increased the crime-related workload of investigators.
- The resources available to police forces, and particularly West Yorkshire, have reduced significantly since March 2010 and policing services are being delivered within a budget that has been reduced by £140m (to March 2016). This has resulted in a reduction in police officer strength from 5,815 at 31 March 2010 to 4,760 as at 30 June 2015 (a reduction of 1,055 officers) and a reduction in police staff (including PCSOs) from 4,679 to 3,867 (a reduction of 812), with further reductions to follow. There is temporary funding in place for 24 police officers and 45 police staff. The majority of these employees will provide support to activity relating to serious crime and safeguarding with funding currently available to cover these posts for an 18 month to 2 year period.

2.3 Key issues discussed include:

- Good performance achievements despite the challenging financial climate, while noting that increases in crime volumes have started to be seen since October 2014:
 - **Total crime** is up 8.3% (compared to -1.0% to March 2015, and compared to a 2.4% increase for similar police areas). However the April-June 2015 period saw a 29.2% increase compared to the same period in 2014. 29 police areas saw an increase in total crime to March 2015, including England and Wales which saw an increase of 2.1%.
 - **Domestic burglary** is up 5.9% (compared to -1.4% to March 2015, and compared to a 2.0% decrease for similar police areas). However the April-June 2015 period saw a 16.6% increase compared to the same period in 2014. 14 police areas saw an increase in recorded domestic burglary to March 2015, with England and Wales showing an overall decrease of 7.1%.

- These increases in total crime and domestic burglary are primarily associated with a change to recording practice (to better comply with the national standard for crime recording) and reflect a national trend.
- 11.5% of Crime Survey for England and Wales respondents stated that they have been a **victim of household crime** for the 12 months to March 2015, a stable trend with West Yorkshire having the second lowest rate compared to similar police areas.
- **Victim satisfaction** is one of the highest in the country at 87.6% and remains second highest compared to similar police areas.
- The demand for service coming through **online mediums** has risen by 76% (to 14,086) compared with April-June 2014.
- There was a 7% increase in calls for service relating to **transport incidents**.
- For the year to June 2015 personal **robbery** showed an increase of 11% (to 1,690 offences) across West Yorkshire, and 24% in Bradford (to 518 offences) meaning that Bradford now accounts for nearly a third of all personal robberies.
- There has been a 12% increase in **bicycle theft** in the April-June 2015 period, with increases differing across policing districts.
- **Possession of weapons offences** have risen by 25% to 835 offences for the 12 months to June 2015, with 38% more offences recorded during April-June 2015. Knife crime has also risen by 8% (to 1,233 offences) for the 12 months to March 2015.

2.3 This report will be made available on the OPCC website for the public to consider.