



**Tracy Brabin**  
**Mayor**  
of West Yorkshire



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

Item 7

---

<b>Report to:</b>	Police and Crime Panel
<b>Date:</b>	7 <sup>th</sup> October 2022
<b>Subject:</b>	Performance Monitoring Report

---

<b>Report of:</b>	Alison Lowe, Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime
<b>Author:</b>	Wendy Stevens, Research Manager.

---

## 1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

---

- 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 June 2022 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

---

- 2.1. On the 30<sup>th</sup> of August 2022 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 Delivery Quarterly meeting included:**
- **DA (Domestic Abuse) matters training** – the CC explained that before the training takes place there will be an assessment of the Force’s response to DA which will be carried out by external partners – this will inform the training to take place in 2023.
  - **National Rape Action Plan** – discussion on the target to examine a witnesses/victim’s phone in 24hrs. The CC described that 81% of phones are currently examined in this timescale but WYP is looking at innovative ways of decreasing the time taken even further than the national target.
  - **Hate Crime in Football** – The CC described the work that has taken place with Leeds United and Huddersfield Town Football clubs. It was agreed that this was not just a problem for big clubs and it needed to start at grass roots.
  - **Hate Crime Incidents** – on a similar theme, the split between Hate Crime and Hate Crime incidents was discussed. The CC stated that around 10,000 hate crimes were reported each year and around 300 hate incidents. Due to our excellent CDI recording we record comparatively less than our most similar forces. It was agreed to report on this in future performance reports.
- 2.5 The full report on all the measures is attached as Appendix 1

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

---

- 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 subjected to an Equality Impact Assessment.

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

---

- 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 are broken down to show this effect.

### **5. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

---

5.1. None

## **6. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS**

---

- 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, this 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**

---

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

## **8. RECOMMENDATIONS**

---

- 8.1. That the Police and Crime panel note this report

## **BACKGROUND PAPERS AND APPENDICES**

---

### **Appendix 1 – Performance Scrutiny Report**

## **CONTACT INFORMATION**

---

Contact Officer:	Wendy Stevens
E-mail:	Wendy.stevens@westyorks-ca.gov.uk

Appendix 1.

# PERFORMANCE MONITORING REPORT

West Yorkshire:  
Safe. Just. Inclusive




Police and Crime Plan  
2021-2024



-  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 June 2019	2020/21	12 mths to June 2021	12 mths to June 2022	Change	Trend Over Time	Comments	
	Increase victim satisfaction with the police	74.8%	77.6%	76.8%	71.5%	-5.3%	↓	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	84.6%	85.8%	84.2%	86.4%	2.2	↔	Satisfaction based on victims of domestic crimes in an intimate relationship	
	Maintain high levels of calls answered on target	90.1%	90.6%	89.2%	85.9%	-3.3%	↓	The figures provided represent the percentage of 999 calls answered within 10 seconds.	
	Improve outcomes for victims of Rape	Rape 1-8 outcomes	272 (8.7%)	312 (9.3%)	273 (7.5%)	-39 (-1.8%)	↔	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	SSO 1-8 Outcomes	569 (9.4%)	581 (8.8%)	602 (7.6%)	+21 (-1.2%)	↔		
	Improve outcomes for Domestic Abuse	1-8 Outcomes	4,469 (8.4%)	4,146 (7.6%)	4,150 (6.7%)	4 (-0.9%)	↔		
	Increase proportion of crime with victim initial needs assessment		90.9%	93.0%	97.4%	4.4%	↑		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% <sup>2</sup>	20.5% <sup>3</sup>	-4.9%	↔	Partnership Measure in the Police and Crime Plan
	Increase volume of early guilty pleas			Crown 44.3% Mags 60.7%	Crown 37.8% <sup>2</sup> Mags 70.2% <sup>2</sup>	Crown 36.1% <sup>3</sup> Mags 66.4% <sup>3</sup>	Crown -1.7% Mags -3.8%	↔	Partnership Measure in the Police and Crime Plan
	Decrease average time taken for cases to be brought to resolution				(2020/21) Qtr1- 46.7 Qtr2- 63.5 Qtr3- 81.0 Qtr4- 73.7	(2021/22) Qtr1- 75.3 Qtr2- 75.3 Qtr3- 85.2 Qtr4- 71.9	Qtr1 +28.6 Qtr2 +11.8 Qtr3 +4.2 Qtr4 -1.8	↔	Partnership Measure in the Police and Crime Plan

<sup>2</sup> Figures relate to 2021/22

<sup>3</sup> Figures relate to 2022/23 (April-June)

## 1.1 Victim Satisfaction

- 1.1.1 The latest victim satisfaction rate stands at 71.5% for the 12 months to June 2022. The latest position is 5.3 percentage points lower than 12 months ago.

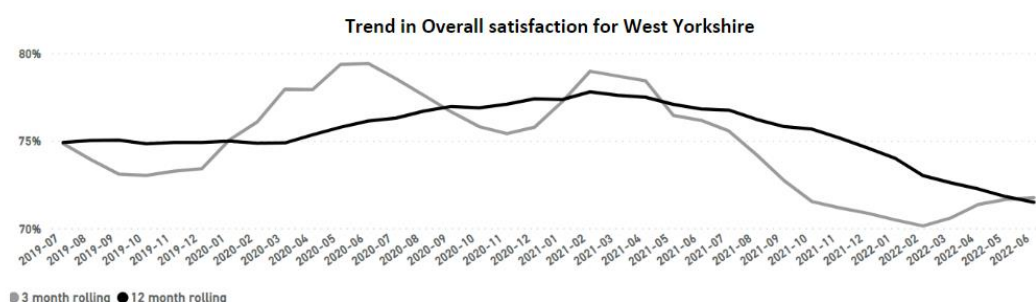
District	12mths to Jun 22	12mths to Jun 21	Difference	Trend
Bradford	70.6%	75.6%	-5.0%	↓
Calderdale	76.1%	79.3%	-3.2%	↔
Kirklees	73.4%	80.6%	-7.2%	↓
Leeds	76.4%	80.7%	-4.3%	↓
Wakefield	74.1%	77.7%	-3.6%	↔
W Yorks	71.5%	76.8%	-5.3%	↓

- 1.1.2 In comparison to the previous year several service delivery areas have seen a fall in satisfaction ratings.

- 1.1.3 Efforts to improve victim satisfaction are being driven through the Force's satisfaction action plan which reflects upon the key findings of victim satisfaction driver analysis. Improvements in the telephone investigations in the FCMU key messaging around victim satisfaction continues to be pushed through local accountability meetings and strategic boards

- 1.1.4 In comparison to overall Satisfaction, satisfaction for victims of Domestic Abuse is stable at 86.5% which is a 2.3% increase on the same time last year. This has been driven by a high level of satisfaction with the outcome which is currently at 88.1%.

- 1.1.5 Although currently on a reducing trend, Victim Satisfaction has recently seen some green shoots of recovery with the latest rolling 3 monthly data showing an increasing trajectory

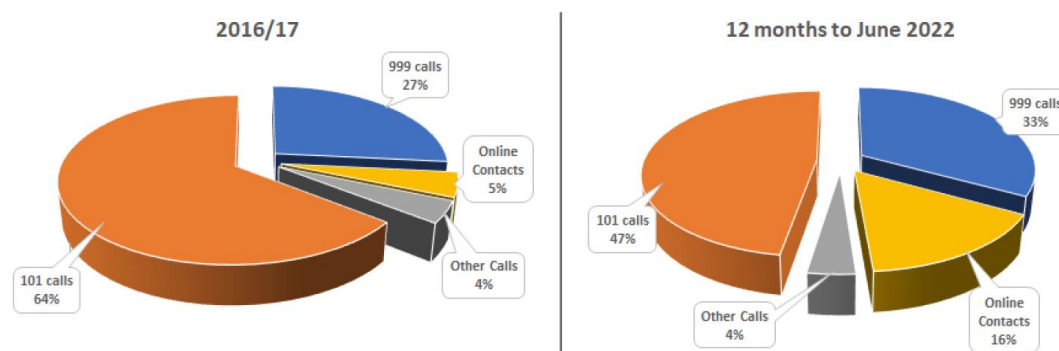


## 1.2 Maintain high levels of calls answered on target

- 1.2.1 Over the last 12 months to June 2022 the number of total contacts into West Yorkshire Police have increased by 1.2% (18,106 additional contacts), however in this same time period 999 calls have increased by 11.8% (a total of 52,182). 101 calls have fallen by 65,879 (8.5%)



1.2.2 This change in profile for calls can be seen in the below graphs



1.2.3 The Force continues to locally report excellent call handling times for Emergency callers with 999 calls answered on average in seven seconds over the past year and performance in the latest quarter is similar.

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

1.2.5 The Force are facing immediate pressures to meet the challenge of increasing complex demand aligned to initial contact, response and crime investigation.

## 1.3 Improve Outcomes

### 1.3.1 Rape and Serious Sexual Offences

Rape Outcomes	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield	W Yorks
Recorded Crime - 12 mths to June 2022	916	301	654	1302	483	3656
Outcome Rate (1-8)	6.4%	10.0%	13.8%	5.1%	5.6%	7.5%
Outcome Rate (1-8) 12 mths to June 2021	7.2%	12.7%	16.6%	5.8%	8.2%	9.3%
Change from previous year	-0.8%	-2.7%	-2.8%	-0.7%	-2.6%	-1.8%
Vol. change (1-8) 2021/22 from 2020/21	-4	-25	-13	22	-5	-39

1.3.2 The above table shows the fluctuation in positive outcomes with the current rate showing as reducing by 1.8% with all areas apart from Leeds showing a decrease in the volume of positive outcomes.

Serious Sexual Offences	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield	W Yorks
Recorded Crime - 12 mths to June 2022	1950	688	1365	2794	1136	7933
Outcome Rate (1-8)	7.7%	9.3%	10.6%	6.5%	5.4%	7.6%
Outcome Rate (1-8) 12 mths to June 2021	6.8%	11.7%	14.0%	6.8%	7.9%	8.8%
Change from previous year	0.9%	-2.4%	-3.4%	-0.3%	-2.5%	-1.2%
Vol. change (1-8) 2021/22 from 2020/21	37	-24	-17	36	-11	21

1.3.3 Conversely. for Serious Sexual offences, the outcome rates have fallen slightly but there have been 21 more offences with a positive outcome due to increases in both Bradford and Leeds

### 1.3.4 Domestic Abuse Outcomes

Domestic Abuse Outcomes	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield	W Yorks
Recorded crime Year to June 2022	4030	1193	2435	4906	2345	14909
Outcome Rate (1-8)	5.4%	8.1%	7.2%	6.8%	6.9%	6.6%
Outcome Rate (1-8) full year 2020/21	6.2%	8.6%	6.3%	8.5%	9.3%	7.6%
Change from previous year	-0.8%	-0.5%	0.9%	-1.7%	-2.4%	-1.0%

1.3.5 The above looks just at Q1 and compares with the same quarter last year. This looks at all crime and incidents of Domestic Abuse and how many are repeat victims

1.3.6 As part of the Performance Monitoring meeting we discussed that some of the rise could be due to victims being more willing to contact the police, so we agreed to do some analysis of whether these repeat calls are for lower harm offences, which could give an indication of a willingness to contact earlier.

## 1.4 Increase proportion of crime with victim initial needs assessment

1.4.1 the Initial victims needs assessment 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

1.4.3 The increase in percentage for this area is therefore welcome and encouraged.

## 1.5 Criminal Justice Measures

### 1.5.1 Decrease Ineffective trial rate (Magistrates Court)

1.5.2 The Criminal Justice Scorecards (now called Delivery Data Dashboards) are a standing item at the Local Criminal Justice Board (LCJB) and some understanding of them is emerging along with priorities. As previously discussed, these will form future measures for the Police and Crime plan, but currently the three previous measures stand.

1.5.3 The first of these is the ineffective trial rate, which looks at trials that do not go ahead due to action or inaction by one or more of the prosecution, the defence or the court and a further listing for trial is required. This is important as there is still a backlog in the courts after covid and the possibility of strike action.

1.5.4 The figures here are shown for the whole of 2021/22 (25.4%) then for just the first quarter of 2022/23 (20.5%). This indicates a good reduction so far for this measure, and shows the hard work taking place locally to ensure trial effectiveness.



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

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

1.5.7 Again these figures are comparing the whole of 2021/22 with the most recent quarter, and this shows a slight decrease in both the Magistrates and Crown Courts.

### **1.5.8 Decrease average time taken for cases to be brought to resolution**

1.5.9 This is the final measure and the data is currently only up to the end of 2021/22 and indicates that the last quarter showed a considerable decrease in comparison to the previous quarter and also shows a decrease in comparison to the same time last year.

1.5.10 This measure has been particularly affected by the pandemic and the backlogs in court. The decrease seen above shows the effect of the recent trial blitzes and work to bring down waiting times.

1.5.11 At the most recent LCJB executive meeting it was reported that there is still a long waiting time for trials in Crown Court, but Magistrates is starting to function timelier, but still with longer waiting times for trials.


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

- 1.6.1 Simon Jessup started in the role of Policy Officer (Victims & Witnesses) at the end of June '22. Simon will be leading on refreshing the Supporting People Harmed by Crime strategy, to be published early 2023 and will be engaging with partners over the Autumn with a draft for consultation.
- 1.6.2 West Yorkshire Out of Court Disposal Scrutiny Panel - The Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime (DMPC) is represented at the West Yorkshire Out of Court Disposal Scrutiny Panel which meets regularly to reviews Community Resolutions and Conditional Cautions given to adults and children. The panel is made up of agency and third sector peers to determine the appropriateness of the police outcome and to identify any learning from their use to improve delivery and change policy where required.
- 1.6.3 National Criminal Justice System Week – In May the DMPC supported the CJS week, raising awareness of the criminal justice system and support services in that arena such as the Sexual Assault Referral Centre

## **1.7 West Yorkshire Police Delivery**

- 1.7.1 West Yorkshire Police have been subject to a joint thematic inspection of multi-agency protection arrangements (MAPPA) involving HM Inspectorate of Probation, Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services and Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Prisons. As a thematic inspection, formal feedback is not directed to specific agencies but as a Force we received informal and very positive feedback around our contribution to MAPPA and Registered Sex Offender management.
- 1.7.2 Following a successful bid awarded by the Criminal Justice Support Fund, phase one of the renovation of a Wakefield Victim Suite to become a specific reception centre for victims of modern slavery was completed and this was formally opened by Chief Constable Robins in May 2022. This has been named as Haven House and provides a safe environment to victims as well as VRI facilitates to assist with investigations.
- 1.7.3 The Digital Intelligence and Investigations Unit (DIIU) are making a significant contribution to investigations across the Force. Examples include Digital Media Investigators using their significant expertise to support rape investigations, gathering digital data from YouTube to bring dangerous driving offenders to justice, analysing open-source data to identify a suspect who had sent threatening messages to an MP and have supported a domestic abuse investigation by recovering cloud-based evidence for the investigation team.

## 2 KEEPING PEOPLE SAFE AND BUILDING RESILIENCE

PCP Priority	Metric	12 mths to June 2019	2020/21	12 mths to June 2021	12 mths to June 2022	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	525	736	+211	↑	Figures include both victims and suspects who are flagged as at risk of Child Criminal Exploitation.
	Monitor Indicators from Cyber Dashboard	See Appendix 2						
	Reduce number of repeat victims of Domestic Abuse		30,668	30,759	34,691	+3,932	↑	The increasing number of domestic crimes being recorded is contributing to the increase in repeat victims.
	Reduce number of repeat victims of Hate Crime		2,190	2,373	2,836	+463	↑	The increasing number of hate crimes being recorded is contributing to the increase in repeat victims.
	Increase use of DVPO		281	441	534	+93	↑	The Force are reporting increasing use of interventions related to domestic abuse
	Increase use of DVPN		333	314	558	+244	↑	
	Increase use of Stalking Prevention Orders		3	3	2	-1	↔	The force has recorded 5 SPO's since they became live in January 2020

### 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 an increase of 211 both victims and suspects flagged as at risk of Child Criminal Exploitation. Although we would want to see this number reducing eventually, it is expected that whilst this is still an unfolding area the numbers will continue to rise.

## 2.2 Monitor Indicators from Cyber Dashboard

2.2.1 Action Fraud have created a database where the current picture for Cyber Crime in an area can be compared with other areas in England and Wales

2.2.2 The data at Appendix 2 shows the picture for West Yorkshire Police and looks at the picture for businesses in the area. As the database on contains 13months of data, it is not possible to do detailed comparisons, but as the data builds, we will be able to construct a better understanding of the current situation.

2.2.3 From the current data we can see that West Yorkshire is in a similar position to its near neighbours and is not currently an outlier in any area. This will continue to be monitored as the data timeline increases.

## 2.3 Repeat Victims of Domestic Abuse and Hate Crimes

Domestic Abuse	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield	W Yorks
Total Incidents Apr - June 2022	4554	1383	3101	6167	2926	18131
Total Incidents Apr - June 2021	4326	1275	2731	5485	2388	16205
% Difference	5.3%	8.5%	13.5%	12.4%	22.5%	11.9%
% Repeat Victims Apr - June 2022	47.3%	45.5%	49.9%	48.4%	52.5%	48.8%
% Repeat Victims Apr - June 2021	46.3%	46.7%	46.5%	47.0%	47.9%	46.8%
%Change from previous year	1.0%	-1.2%	3.4%	1.4%	4.6%	2.0%

2.3.1 Domestic abuse incidents increased by 11.9% in comparison to the same quarter in the previous year. Over the same period, the number of repeat victims rose by 2.0%

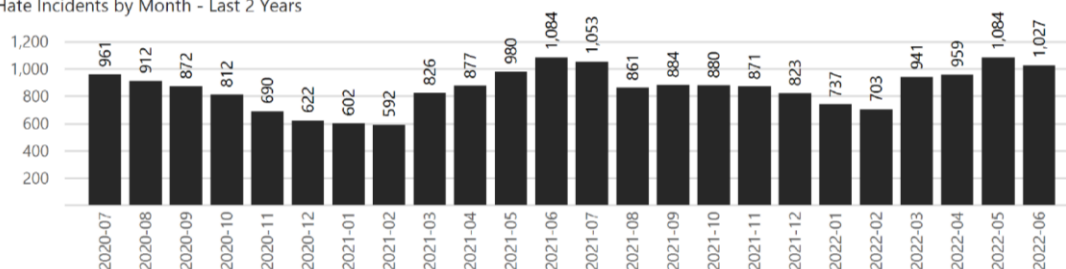
2.3.2 During the Performance Scrutiny Meeting the Chief Constable and I discussed the repeat victims and we agreed that some of the repeats may be due to survivors feeling more confident to report. We then discussed how to verify this theory and decided to look at the harm rating for these repeat calls as a reduction in harm would indicate a willingness to contact the police earlier in the offending cycle, thus indicating that the victim was more willing to report.

### 2.3.3 Hate Crime Repeat Victims

#### Hate Incidents

12m to Jun21	12m to Jun22	Change	% Change
9,793	10,823	1,030	10.5%

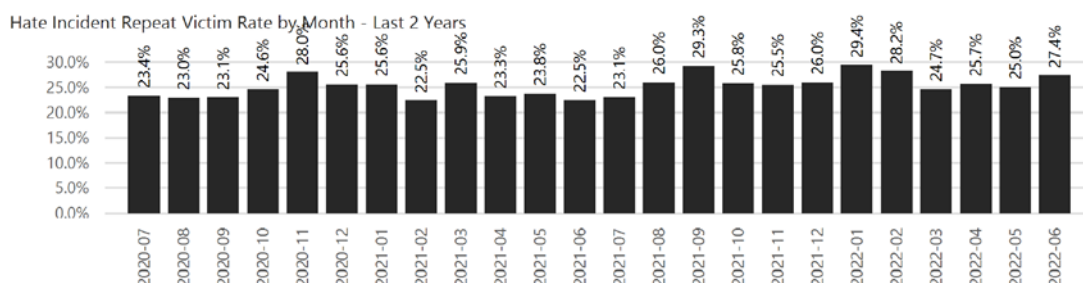
Hate Incidents by Month - Last 2 Years



2.3.4 The number of Hate Crime incidents were on a reducing trend recently, but the recent increases reflect a usual upsurge at this time of year.

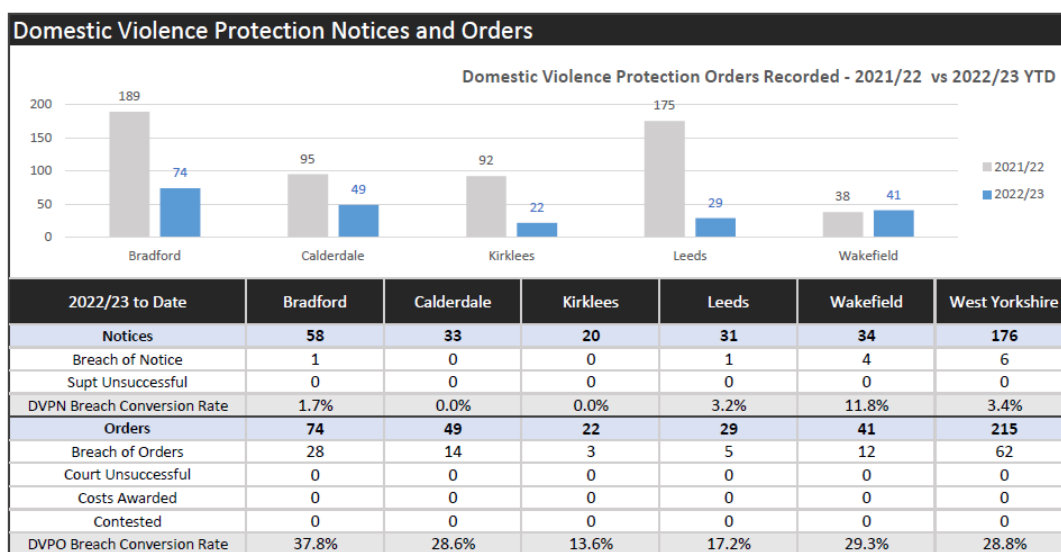
### Hate Repeat Victim Rate

12m to Jun21	12m to Jun22	Change	Significance
24.1%	26.2%	2.1%	↑



2.3.5 The Hate repeat victim rate has increased slightly in comparison to the same time last year although has stayed within close parameters.

## 2.4 Increased Use of DVPN and DVPO



\* DVPN and DVPO extended information is reliant on accurate and consistent recording in the Niche Summary field.

2.4.1 The use of DVPN and DVPO was highlighted in the HMICFRS report A duty to protect: Police use of protective measures in cases involving violence against women and girls, which was released in August 2021. Here the investigation found that there were good examples of the police using protective measures, and evidence

- there were good examples of the police using protective measures, and evidence of dedicated officers working to protect victims; but
- there was a lack of understanding within police forces over how and when to use protective measures, which means support for victims is sometimes not good enough; and

- better data collection on the use of protective measures is needed to help the police determine which measures are most effective in different scenarios

2.4.2 This performance measure is to show the progress in West Yorkshire and currently the number of DVPO's and DVPN's are increasing, especially the number of DVPN's.

## **2.5 Use of Stalking Protection Orders**

2.5.1 The Home Office conducted a review of the use of SPOs in June 2021 and reported on the review the following month in the Tackling violence against women and girls' strategy. The review concluded that they were working well but: "it also showed that there is more that can be done to increase their use, as well as to manage individuals who have an order imposed on them. The Home Office will therefore work with the police to ensure that all police forces make proper use of Stalking Protection Orders."

2.5.2 The Ministry of Justice and the Home Office are planning to publish regular data on SPOs showing how many are being used and how their use varies from force to force

2.5.3 Since the SPO's came into force in Jan 2020 WYP has issued 5 orders and 2 are currently live

2.5.4 West Yorkshire Police is putting together a pilot for a Stalking Coordination Team to look at this area and we are currently the North East regional lead for Stalking and Harassment.



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

- 2.6.1 Safeguarding Week - takes place annually in June across all of West Yorkshire. It is a fantastic opportunity for us all to help people across the county to be safer from exploitation, abuse and neglect. The Mayor and DMPC supported this council lead partnership initiative, raising awareness of all aspect of safeguarding both child and adult creating opportunities to share information, discover new practice and thinking, upskill and the latest campaigns through online webinars and in-person events. It is a huge event that acts as a catalyst to inspire enhance and maintain the great safeguarding work that continues throughout the year.
- 2.6.2 Yorkshire and Humber CSE Threat and Risk Group - The DMPC was represented at the YaTH CSE TRG and at the April meeting trends, data and activities across the region were exchanged between members. The groups action was reviewed and updated to address the challenge of CSE under the 4P model of Prepare, Prevent, Protect, and Pursue. This group is made up of law enforcement, statutory bodes and the third sector.
- 2.6.3 In May, the Mayor and Deputy Mayor Policing and Crime hosted a co-design online event to support the creation of Supporting the Safety of Women and Girls strategy, to be published in Autumn 2022. The event was well attended, with representatives from across the sector and members of the public. The discussions and themes from the event are currently being analysed to inform the draft strategy. This will be consulted on at a further event in September 2022.
- 2.6.4 The DMPC was represented at the Women's Leaders Network in June 22. The meeting welcomed the Locality VAWG leads to discuss their vision and ambitions on the agenda and how this dovetails with the Mayor's ambitions. There were also updates from the practitioners' network


## **2.7 West Yorkshire Police Delivery**

- 2.7.1 Since the last update, a West Yorkshire Police 'internal listening circle' has been established which is intended to foster a safe space for women to talk about their experiences within policing. Albeit this is an anonymous forum to encourage discussion and experiences to be shared, the feedback will help shape policy and procedure.
- 2.7.2 West Yorkshire Police are also collaborating with Durham and Merseyside Police to access funding through the Police N8 Innovation Fund. Working with the universities of Northumbria, Newcastle and Durham a research proposal is being progressed to investigate disparities in marginalised ethnic groups where a Domestic Abuse case is finalised as the 'Victim Does Not Support' the prosecution. Any findings will help shape policy and procedure.
- 2.7.3 Safeguarding Central Governance Unit (SCGU) are anticipating further guidance and materials from the College of Policing regarding the new Domestic Abuse Risk Assessment (DARA). It is expected that information will be shared in the coming

weeks and Forces will have an 18-month implementation period to roll out the new risk assessment. The DARA is for police use only and partners will still continue to use the DASH risk assessment.

- 2.7.4 The Force's approach to addressing the actions in the National Rape Action Plan (Police and CPS) is currently focusing on addressing the requirement to examine victims and witnesses' mobile phones within 24 hours. Current process is being reviewed and by September 2022 it is anticipated that in addition to a current appointment system, victims will be able to have their phones examined at their home address. It is anticipated that this approach will significantly improve the service provided to victims and West Yorkshire Police's ability to achieve this requirement.
- 2.7.5 As the North-Eastern regional lead for Stalking & Harassment, West Yorkshire continue to meet with the other six Forces on a quarterly basis to share concerns and good practice, and to feed these into the national working group. Topics discussed include the application and progress of SPOs, training material and work with support agencies.
- 2.7.6 The NPCC Protection Order pilot (which sees all FMPO & FGMPOs being automatically sent to relevant Police Forces as soon as they are granted in court), has been extended for a further 12 months. The benefit of this initiative is that police and partners are able to provide immediate safeguarding to the person to be protected and prevent any further criminality, often before the perpetrator(s) become aware of the order.
- 2.7.7 One emerging area of risk recently was the need to ensure the safeguarding of vulnerable adults and children fleeing the conflict in Ukraine. A set of agreed minimum standards for the policing and partnership response to the Homes for Ukrainians scheme have been embedded across the area and we continue to work closely with partners to maintain a shared understanding and an effective response any emerging concerns. The NPCC Lead has been given our protocols as a template for other areas.

### 3 Safer Places and Thriving Communities

PCP Priority	Metric	12 mths to June 2019	2020/21	12 mths to June 2021	12 mths to June 2022	Change	Trend Over Time	Comments	
 Safer Places and Thriving Communities	Reduce number of Homicides	26	22	27	30	+3	↔		
	Reduce all hospital admission for assault with a sharp instrument	270	190	215	230	+15	↓	Hospital admissions for assault with a sharp object have increased in the past 12 months but remain lower than the baseline year to June 2019 and the year prior to the pandemic.	
	Reduce Knife Crime	2,620	2,189	2,261	2,392	+131	↓	Knife crime has increased by 7.7% over the past 12 months but remains lower than in the year prior to the pandemic and the baseline year.	
	Reduce Number of ASB incidents		53,825	52,063	31,263	20,800	↓	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	49,162	27,373	27,441	31,415	+3,974	↓	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		6.3%	6.4%	7.2%	+0.8%	↑	Workforce includes Police Officers, Police Staff and PCSOs.	
	Increase proportion of female officers		35.1%	35.3%	36.7%	+1.4%	↑		
	Reduce numbers of KSI's on roads in W Yorkshire		(2019) Fatal 49 Serious 692	(2020) Fatal 42 Serious 541	(2021) Fatal 47 Serious 955	Fatal +5 Serious +414	↑	Partnership Measure in the Police and Crime Plan 2021-24 Figures relate to calendar years (2019, 2020 and 2021) and are the number of Fatal and Serious Accidents	
	Recruit 750 police officers and staff by April 2024		5567 Officers	5583 Officers	5705 Officers	+122	↑	Projection 765 for 2024	
			541 PCSO	565 PCSO	-49	↑	Projection 577 for 2024		

### 3.1 Reduce Homicide

3.1.1 As a key measure for the Violence Reduction Unit, this was included in the Police and Crime plan. The overall measure shows the current position, but the VRU looks at non-domestic homicide and homicide for under 25's, so the current position for those is shown below

12 month period	2020/21	Prev 12m	Last 12m	Change
All homicides	22	27	30	3
Homicide (non domestic)	15	19	21	2
Victim under 25	5	8	6	-2

3.1.2 The volatility of the low numbers is seen here with a decrease in homicides for victims under 25 but an increase for both domestic and non-domestic homicides.

### 3.2 Reduce all hospital admission for assault with a sharp instrument

3.2.1 Hospital Admissions has seen an increase in comparison to last year for all ages, but a decrease for under 25 admissions.

Sharp Injury admissions	2020/21	Prev 12m	Last 12m	Change
Hospital Admissions	190	215	220	5
Under 25 admissions	75	70	50	-20

3.2.2 Of note the data for the last 12 months is provisional for April 21 to June 22 and this data does not include those months where there are less than 5 admissions in the month. This is more likely to affect the under 25 admissions than the overall total.

### 3.3 Reduce Knife Crime

3.3.1 Although Knife Crime has increased in comparison with last year, many of the more serious offences show that rolling 12-month totals are still not back to 2019 levels, whereas some of the lower harm offences are continuing to increase.

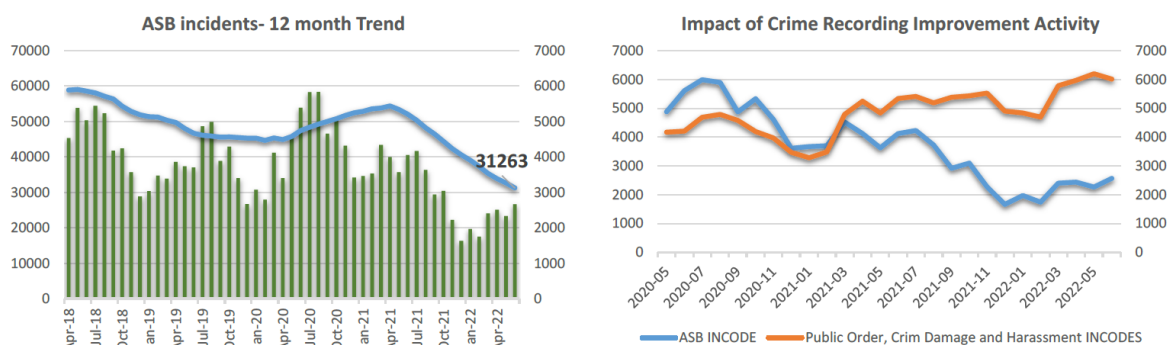
Crime involving knife / sharp instrument (serious offences)	All ages					Under 25				
	2019/20	Prev 12m	Last 12m	Change from prev 12m	Above/below 2019/20	2019/20	Prev 12m	Last 12m	Change from prev 12m	Above/below 2019/20
Total recorded	2521	2261	2392	131	below	936	820	866	46	below
- Attempted murder	16	13	11	-2	below	6	6	3	-3	below
- Threats to kill	405	467	447	-20	above	97	116	100	-16	above
- Assault with injury	613	534	673	139	above	204	170	248	78	above
- Section 18 wounding	553	550	512	-38	below	189	195	168	-27	below
- Robbery	881	653	696	43	below	411	320	322	2	below

3.3.2 This is true for both all ages but also for those where the victim is under 25.

### 3.4 Reduce number of ASB incidents

3.4.1 The reductions in ASB incidents have been reported before to panel with the caveat that some of this reduction will be due to more of the incidents being crimed and therefore not included in these numbers

3.4.2 The chart below on the right highlights that whilst ASB logs have been falling the number of logs now opened as public order, harassment and criminal damage have increased.



3.4.3 By identifying these early and ensuring they are recorded as crime from the outset, will ensure that they are investigated with a view to bringing offenders to justice and will give a premium service to the victim

### 3.5 Keep Neighbourhood Crime below baseline

3.5.1 Neighbourhood Crime includes Burglary, Robbery, Vehicle Crime and Theft from person. These crime types all plummeted during the pandemic and have not yet returned to pre-pandemic levels, hence the comparison with 12 months to June 2019 (as part of the national performance measures)

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

Neighbourhood Crime	12 months to June 2019	Prev 12m	Last 12m	Difference to last year	Difference to Baseline
Burglary Residential	16976	10220	9657	-563	-7319
Personal Robbery	3441	2082	2473	391	-968
Theft From Vehicle	12447	6820	7321	501	-5126
Theft Of Vehicle	5341	4478	6193	1715	852
Vehicle Interference	3283	2030	2620	590	-663
Theft from Person	3872	1858	3121	1263	-751
Neighbourhood Crime	49162	27441	31415	3974	-17747

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 baseline and Burglary Residential is the only crime type which is below both the same time last year and the baseline.

3.5.4 But overall, the offences are still below that seen at this time in June 2019 by 17k offences.

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

3.6.1 This data is not available yet

### 3.7 Increase proportion of workforce from ethnic minorities

Type	Dec-17	Dec-18	Dec-19	Dec-20	Dec-21	Jun-22
Officer	5.6% (280)	5.8% (301)	6.0% (322)	6.3% (349)	6.9% (400)	7.5% (430)
Staff	4.0% (145)	4.2% (156)	4.5% (178)	4.9% (199)	5.0% (203)	5.4% (217)
PCSO	6.9% (42)	5.8% (36)	6.1% (37)	6.2% (36)	6.3% (36)	6.8% (39)
Specials	12.5% (51)	13.3% (48)	11.0% (37)	11.5% (30)	12.6% (28)	12.7% (26)
Volunteers	17.7% (40)	13.4% (27)	12.2% (23)	9.7% (15)	9.0% (13)	9.9% (14)
<b>Total</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>	<b>6.8% (726)</b>

3.7.1 Overall the proportion of the workforce from ethnic minorities is at 6.8% but officers are currently above this at 7.5%. Although staff numbers are lower at 5.4% this is still an increasing trend.

3.7.2 The Force continues to meet Status Level One rating for the joiner rate in relation to Ethnic Minority Officers meaning that the 12-month rolling joiner rate for Black, Asian, Mixed or Other officers is higher than the local population whilst the latest 12-month joiner rate for ethnic minority officers is also better than the rate in previous years.

### 3.8 Increase proportion of female officers

#### Breakdown by Gender

Officers						
Gender	Dec-17	Dec-18	Dec-19	Dec-20	Dec-21	Jun-22
Male	66.4% (3335)	65.6% (3402)	64.5% (3452)	64.0% (3564)	62.8% (3653)	62.3% (3615)
Female	33.6% (1687)	34.4% (1781)	35.5% (1900)	36.0% (2006)	37.2% (2161)	37.7% (2183)
<b>Total</b>	<b>5022</b>	<b>5183</b>	<b>5352</b>	<b>5570</b>	<b>5814</b>	<b>5798</b>

Staff (including PCSOs)						
Gender	Dec-17	Dec-18	Dec-19	Dec-20	Dec-21	Jun-22
Male	43.3% (1877)	43.3% (1921)	42.7% (1961)	42.4% (1985)	42.4% (1950)	42.2% (1931)
Female	56.7% (2459)	56.7% (2519)	57.3% (2627)	57.6% (2700)	57.6% (2654)	57.8% (2648)
<b>Total</b>	<b>4336</b>	<b>4440</b>	<b>4588</b>	<b>4685</b>	<b>4604</b>	<b>4579</b>

3.8.1 The attraction and recruitment of ethnic minority and female police officers continues to improve. In relation to female officers the Forces current position warrants the highest Home Office "Status Level One" for female representation meaning that the representation of females within this Force is greater than the overall England and Wales rate. A Status Level One by the Home Office positions West Yorkshire Police in the group of top performing Forces. The Force also attracts the highest Level One ratings for the female officer joiner rate (meaning that the current female joiner rate is better than the rate for reported in previous years), and the Force also has the highest rating for female officer attrition which means that the proportion of females leaving the service over the



past 12 months is less than the proportion of males leaving.

### **3.9 Reduce numbers of KSI's on roads in W Yorkshire**

3.9.1 The numbers for this measure were discussed extensively in the paper to the Police and Crime panel in May 2022.

3.9.2 The most recent Vision Zero meeting took place on 12<sup>th</sup> September. At this meeting there was an update on the baseline activity and a presentation on the West Yorkshire Transport Strategy by the West Yorkshire Combined Authority. The next meeting is to take place in December.

3.9.3 One of the decisions at this meeting was to agree the role profiles for a dedicated resource to progress Vision Zero delivery across West Yorkshire. The remit of these posts is to develop, embed and deliver a partnership Vision Zero Strategy across West Yorkshire and provide secretariat support to the West Yorkshire Safe Roads Partnership. The posts will sit within the Policing and Crime Team at the Combined Authority and will be managed within the Policing & Crime Team

3.9.4 Posts will be advertised in Oct 2022 and as this role progresses, updates will be provided.

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

3.10.1 The numbers here (along with the green KPI for the uplift programme) show that officer numbers are increasing as expected, but the number of staff has decreased recently.

3.10.2 The Mayor and Deputy Mayor receive a bimonthly update for this measure to ensure that the Mayoral Pledge is met. This paper discusses the current situation and where there are any risks

3.10.3 Currently the projections are showing to surpass the pledge by the end of the Mayoral term for officers and PCSO's.

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

#### 3.11.1 Your Views Survey

The Your Views survey ran for four weeks during June and July 2022. It is the first time this survey of communities' opinions on neighbourhood safety and the work of the police has run since March 2021.

The survey received a good degree of feedback, with 2,700 survey responses collected in total. The DMPC is grateful to the work of our partners across the WY districts for promoting the survey and helping to attract this strong response.

The survey is now run through on an online survey platform (as opposed to the postal survey we have used in the past). Although the advantage of this methodology is that it allows anyone to feedback on their experience of community safety, our experience tells us that we can expect more negative responses to come back via social media/online channels than we came to expect through the postal survey. Our initial analysis backs this up, with fewer respondents recording that they feel safe in their neighbourhood than was the case last year.

Topics such as dangerous driving, ASB, drugs, and a visible police presence in communities remain key topics for our respondents.

A full report on the data will be supplied to partners later next month

3.11.2 **A Community Outcomes Meeting (COM)** took place on 14 June 2022. The agenda items for discussion are now aligned with the new Police and Crime Plan so the items covered included Road Safety, Drugs and Alcohol and Safeguarding plus a new report on Serious Organised Crime and a new bi-annual report on Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) plus an exception report on Children and Young people. During the discussion, the DMPC focussed on: VAWG – scrutiny of Rape, Serious Sexual Offences and Domestic Abuse and how victims' feedback was incorporated into the process, the specific measures in place to look at the quality of the response/police interaction to VAWG offences, the use of Public Spaces Protection Orders in Bradford to tackle VAWG and the issue that sadly women and girls from ethnic minorities were more likely to be victims of sexual assault and sexual abuse but were less likely to report it.

**Children and Young People** – the work of Safer Schools Protection Officers including their early interventions with young people on drugs, bullying and low-level assaults and their trauma informed approach. The Pol-Ed programme is now operating in 444 schools and the DMPC discussed why more schools were not signed up.

**Safeguarding** – Subjects discussed included caused by Covid lockdown, the economic pressures on the cost of living and the picture of children missing from education as well as the need to ensure the safeguarding of

vulnerable adults and children fleeing the conflict in Ukraine. The timeframe for the multi-agency MASH review into the deaths of Arthur Labinjo-Hughes and Star Hobson was also discussed in addition to WYP's application to take part in the National Pilot for Domestic Abuse Prevention Orders (DAPO).

**Road Safety** - Operation Snap and the amount of submissions / feedback per day, opportunities to make a pre-emptive interaction, engaging with those likely to drug drive, WYP pursuits involving high speed and the upcoming migration of Automatic Number Plate Recognition System (ANPR).

You can find out more about the scrutiny of all of the topics discussed including further information and the reports on the WYCA website.


- 3.11.3 PCCs Anti-Social Behaviour Roundtable - In April, the DMPC was represented at a roundtable for Police and Crime Commissioners meeting with the Minister for Safeguarding, Rachel Maclean, to discuss measures to tackle anti-social behaviour (ASB). The impact that ASB has on individuals and neighbourhoods was discussed. It was recognised that ASB is an issue which demands a collective and coherent approach from Government, PCCs, local authorities, frontline professionals, and voluntary sector partners.

## 3.12 West Yorkshire Police Delivery

- 3.12.1 Operation Jemlock continue to deliver some impressive results. Since inception officers working on Jemlock have seized 1,350 weapons, have undertaken almost 7,400 stop and searches whilst patrolling violent crime hotspots across West Yorkshire and in total have made almost 7,200 arrests. Activity has continued a pace in the latest quarter with Jemlock officers seizing a further 200 offensive weapons, making over 400 more arrests and undertaking over 750 stop and searches whilst over 1,000 intelligence submissions have been received in the past three months.
- 3.12.2 Operation Cuckoo - Following the launch of Operation Cuckoo in March and piloted in Leeds District, a review was conducted in June to understand the impact of the initiative. This is the Force's response to potential victims of cuckooing which affects vulnerable people within our communities. A video, training package and additional literature was produced to raise awareness within communities. The team is currently in the process of rolling out across the Force by securing district SPOCs to drive the operation.
- 3.12.3 The cyber team have actively supported National Safeguarding week with digital hygiene advice for numerous Local Authority VAWG support audiences.
- Cyber have recruited a volunteer, working three hours a week. They work for NHS digital and bring network cyber experience and bridge the gap

between the teams' knowledge and incident response experience - providing a better response for victims and compromised companies.

## 4. Responding to Multiple and Complex Needs

PCP Priority	Metric	12 mths to June 2019	2020/21	12 mths to June 2021	12 mths to June 2022	Change	Trend Over Time	Comments
 <p>Responding to Multiple and Complex Needs</p>	Monitor VRU early intervention programme attendee figures		Not Available	(12 mths to March 22) 13,828 882	(3mths to June 22) 3,769 78	-	Not Available	VRU Measure in the Police and Crime Plan 2021-24. 3,769 young people aged 24 and under have been reached through interventions in the latest quarter and 78 people aged 25 and over have been reached.
	Reduce number of repeat missing children below baseline level	1458	878	919	962	+43	↓	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	433	413	-20	↓	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		21.8% (12 months to June 2018)	25.7% (12 months to June 2019)	21.4% (12 months to June 2020)	-4.3%	↔	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		3,281 (Adults) 571 (Juveniles)	2,835 (Adults) 516 (Juveniles)	3,830 (Adults) 471 (Juveniles)	+995 (Adults) -45 (Juveniles)	↑ ↓	MoJ data based on offenders on PNC as having their 1 <sup>st</sup> conviction, caution or youth caution. Figures reported relate to the 12 months to September in 2019, 2020 and the latest figures relate to 12 months to September in 2021.
	Increase number of offenders referred to drug treatment services via Liaison and Diversion		123	390	453	+63	↑	Figures relate to referrals into drug services across the five districts. Figures provided by West Yorkshire All Age Liaison and Diversion Service, Children and Young People's Service, Wakefield Council

### 4.1.1 Monitor VRU early intervention programme attendee figures

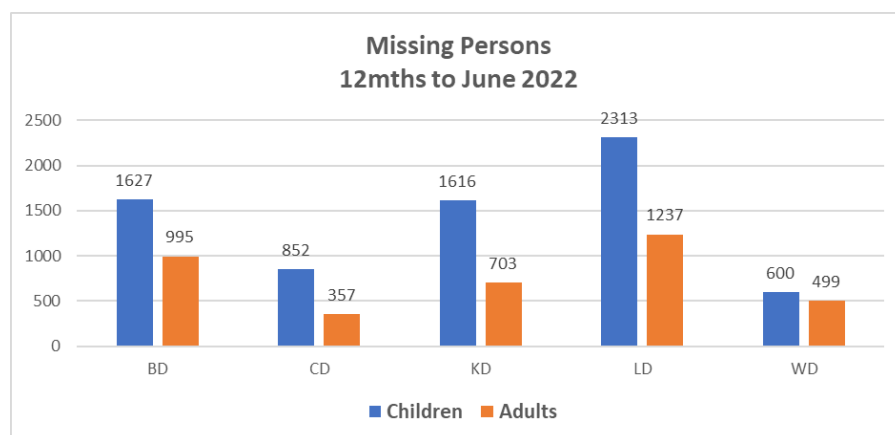
4.1.2 As part of its monitoring information for the Home Office, the Violence Reduction Unit has to show the impact of its work by counting the number of young people (and others) that it reaches.

4.1.3 More information on these programmes is available on the VRU paper to the panel, but for the last 3 months, 3,769 young people have been reached in West Yorkshire.

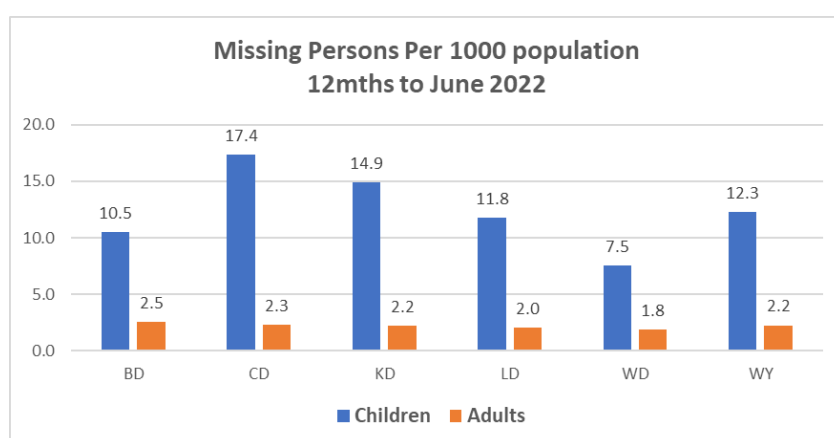
## 4.2 Reduce number of repeat missing persons

### 4.2.1 Number of Missing persons per 1000 population

Over the last 12 months there have been 11,164 missing persons (including repeats). These are broken down as follows



4.2.2 Using the most recent Census data (census 2021) the number of missing adults and children per 1000 population is as follows (please note that as the census is in groups of 5 years the closest is persons up to 19 whereas the police data is up to 18 – so the numbers are not precise but a proxy measure)



4.2.3 This shows that the number of adults per 1000 population is quite stable across all areas, but there is a larger difference when looking at children (although the caveat mentioned above should be considered).

4.2.4 As discussed previously, the numbers of both Missing children and missing adults fell at the start of the pandemic and have continued with this lower number.

4.2.5 The number of repeat missing persons is detailed below. This stands at 34.6% for missing children and 12.7% for missing adults.



Last 12m:	Children	Adults	Total
People with 1 Occ	1819	2843	4665
People with 2-4 Occs	638	385	1025
People with 5-10 Occs	212	24	236
People with 11-20 Occs	77	4	81
People with 21-30 Occs	14		14
People with 31-40 Occs	9		9
People with >40 Occs	12		12
<b>Total People with Repeats</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>1377</b>
Total People	2781	3256	6042
<b>% People with Repeat Occs</b>	<b>34.6%</b>	<b>12.7%</b>	<b>22.8%</b>
Average Occurrences/Pers	2.6	1.2	1.9

4.2.2 Although the numbers are slightly lower, the extent of the work can be seen above with 12 missing children having greater than 40 occurrences 5. 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 4.3% decrease in this rate in comparison to the same time 12 months ago.

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

4.4.1 As the above there is a bit of a time lapse with this measure, as the Ministry of Justice data is based on offenders on PNC as having their 1st conviction, caution or youth caution. Figures reported relate to the 12 months to September in 2019, 2020 and the latest figures relate to 12 months to September in 2021

4.4.2 Currently there has been an increase in adult offenders, but the number for young people is decreasing

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

4.5.1 Figures relate to referrals into drug services across the five districts. Figures provided by West Yorkshire All Age Liaison and Diversion Service

4.5.2 The tables below relate to the first quarter (Apr – June)

Adults	West Yorks	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield
Referrals into L&D service Q1	1367	302	163	198	382	322
Formal pathway referrals made by L&D into support services	453	106	71	57	121	98
Other pathway contacts (eg already in in service, liaison with support services, no formal referral)	294	64	52	46	57	75
Young People	West Yorks	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield
Referrals into L&D service Q1	540	111	134	75	145	75
Formal pathway referrals made by L&D into support services	172	8	71	16	35	42
Other pathway contacts (eg already in service, liaison with support services, no formal referral)	41	3	8	7	14	9

4.5.3 This represents an increase in referrals for adults in comparison to the same time last year, but a decrease for young people.

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

### 4.6.1 Engagement Activities

- Regular Engagement with the Third Sector, Youth Advisory Group, and Safer Communities Fund projects continues. Some key issues have included:
  - Third Sector – How the sector can better support the West Yorkshire Police Partnership Intelligence Portal. They also began planning for this year's Annual Third Sector conference on 23 November 2022.
  - Youth Advisory Group – Consultation on how they can support the delivery of the Police and Crime plan and support other young people. How they could feed into Mayoral strategies and their focused workstreams following the launch of the plan.
  - Safer Community Fund Projects – Regular updates including some of the challenges faced by projects
- The Mayor and Deputy Mayor are also continuing their programme of visits to Neighbourhood Policing Teams (NPT's). In addition to talking to officers and staff, most NPT visits also include district-based partners and community groups which NPTs routinely engage with. Effectively showcasing a day in the life of the NPT
- Volunteers Week/ Specials Weekend – The DMPC thanked volunteers across policing and community safety for all they do for the communities in West Yorkshire and raised awareness of volunteering opportunities.
- The DMPC supported Neighbourhood Watch Week, celebrating and giving thanks the work of the volunteers and encouraging others to join/find out more.

4.6.2 Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner - Launch of Annual Report 2021-2022 - The DMPC was represented at the launch of the Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioners Annual Report 2021-2022. The outgoing IASC Dame Sara Thornton expressed concern about concerned about the impact on victims of the New Plan for Immigration and the Nationality and Borders Bill, something which the DMPC has also expressed concern about. The report also mentions the support the IASC has provided to the National Anti-Slavery Network and the West Yorkshire Anti-Slavery Partnership, providing links to the Combined Authority website

4.6.3 Safeguarding Adults Event – “Meeting as Equals, Experts Together in Y&H” - The DMPC was represented at a Yorkshire and Humberside adult safeguarding partnership event. One of the main topics of discussion was co-production and the event was organised and led by adults at risk, who made a major contribution to the discussions. The information and learning from the event have been shared with our commission leads in the Combined Authority.

4.6.4 West Yorkshire Children's Risk and Vulnerability Strategic Group - This partnership group met at the end of June and this was the last meeting of the Independent Chair Edwina Harrison who has provided leadership guidance, support and challenge to this group for several years and the Mayor and DMPC are grateful for her expertise and commitment to safeguarding children across West Yorkshire, in this role and others. The group shared local activities, updates, best practice, and challenges.

There was a discussion and exploration on the tragic cases of Star Hobson and Arthur Labinjo Huges as well as other national reports and how we could make use of the learning from those reports across West Yorkshire. The group is to meet again in September.

## **4.7 West Yorkshire Police Delivery**

4.7.1 British Sign Language (BSL) users will now be able to contact the UK emergency services in their first language using the Video Relay Service (VRS). Ofcom has required telecoms providers to make available a free, 24/7, UK-wide video relay service for deaf BSL users, to enable them to communicate with the emergency services – accessible via a dedicated App and Website. This will be in addition to emergency text relay and emergency SMS, which will continue to remain in place. The principal Community Engagement Officer has been working closely with Corporate Communications and the Customer Contact Centre to promote the Video Relay service to d/Deaf individuals and communities in West Yorkshire. WYP are supporting this valuable service by showcasing with our community/members through various methods such as:

- Road show across the Districts d/Deaf clubs involving our WYP d/Deaf Champions
- Using and building on the national resources as part of a wider communication plan
- Using various contacts with the deaf community, such as newsletters, social media, face to face sessions, live stream events
- Displaying the posters and leaflets in key community locations

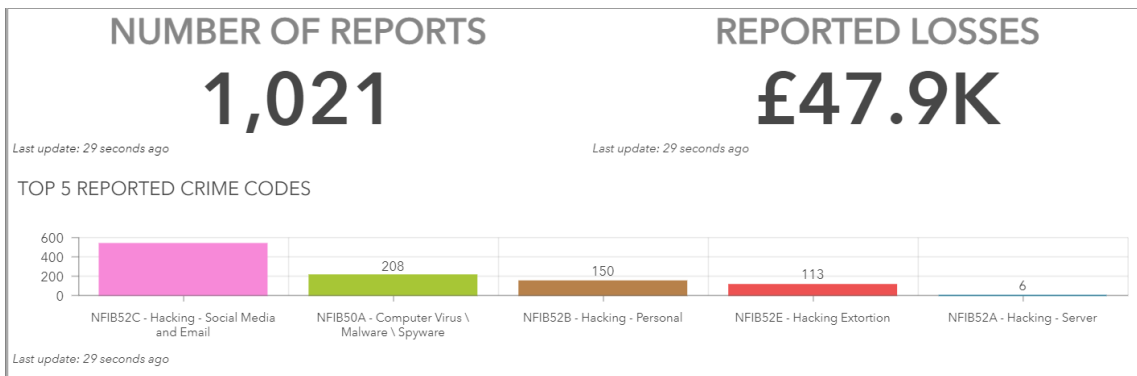
4.7.2 The DMPC presented an award to WYP on behalf of the charity United Response. The charity supports people with learning disabilities, autism and mental health needs, at home and in the community. They work closely with WYP and the Hate Crime Co-ordinators to educate, raise awareness and encourage hate crime reporting. WYP record more disability hate crime than most other Forces in the country which shows that our collaboration is working and confidence to report is increasing.

Local Policing have been working closely with Districts to ensure they are aware of the changes

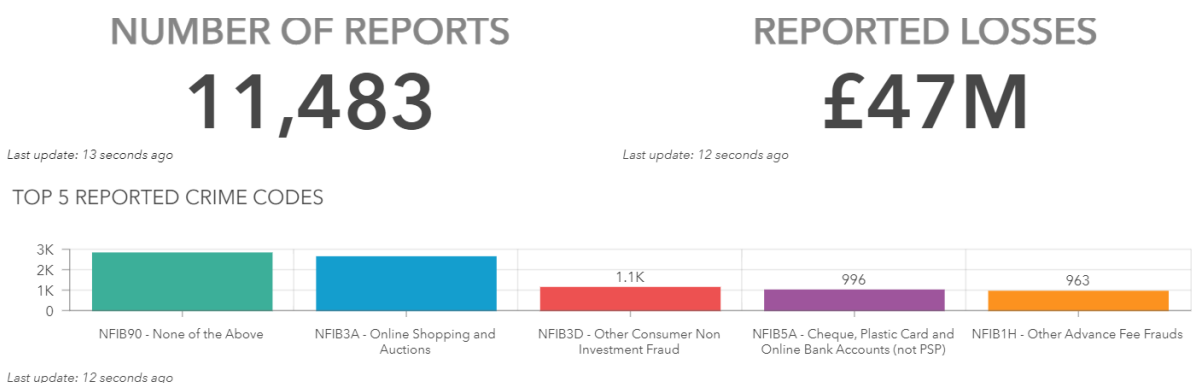
Appendix 2  
**Cyber Crime**

**Reports, referrals, and outcomes**

The Cyber Tracker contains 13months of data currently. As this builds it will allow comparisons going forward. The below is a snapshot of the current data



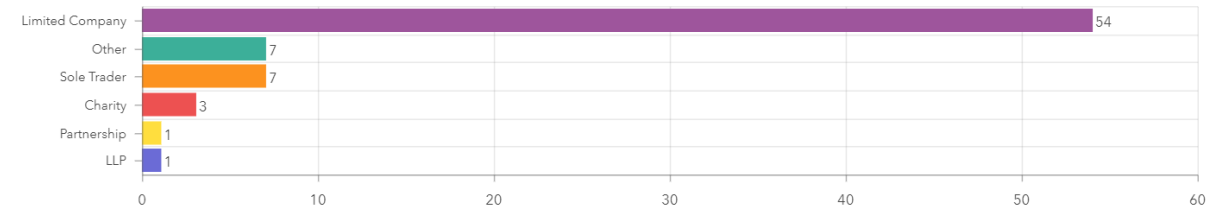
The above is for Cyber Crime only the picture for Fraud is as follows



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

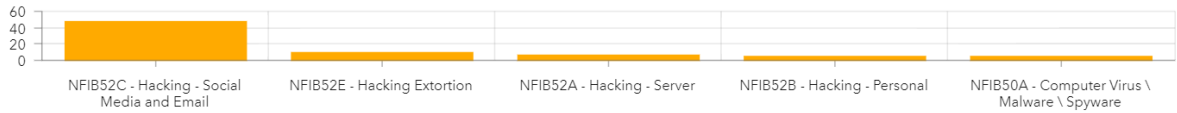


## Organisation Type\*



Last update: 2 minutes ago

## Top 5 Crime Codes Reported by Organisations\*



The top crime code is the same as the individual picture that we saw last time, but then it changes with the next highest being extortion by hacking and server hacking.

For business Fraud the picture is as follows

NUMBER OF REPORTS

**888**

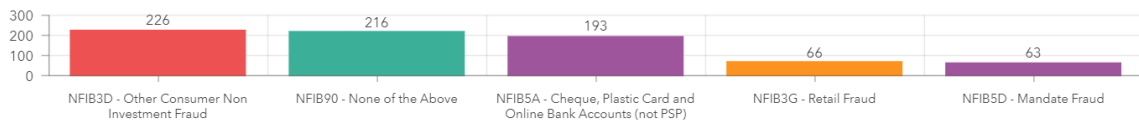
Last update: 9 seconds ago

REPORTED LOSSES

**£10.8M**

Last update: 8 seconds ago

## TOP 5 REPORTED CRIME CODES



**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 police groups/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

westyorks-ca.gov.uk  
@WestYorkshireCA  
enquiries@westyorks-ca.gov.uk  
+44 (0)113 251 7272

All information correct at time of print (September 22)