
Report to: Police and Crime Panel

Date: 10th September 2021

Subject: Delivery Quarterly

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

Author: 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 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 September 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 23rd November 2021 the Delivery Quarterly meeting was held with 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. Confidence and Satisfaction: The Police are currently running a pilot in the Wakefield area to increase Confidence and we discussed the actions taken so far and the results from the interventions taking place. We hope that this will form a blueprint for focused action in neighbourhoods going forward.
- 2.7. Stalking: With the possible emphasis on stalking as part of the Mayors focus on Safety of Women and girls, we discussed the stalking numbers in West Yorkshire and the current emphasis on this crime type. The DCC reassured us that action was taking place across all districts to understand the current trends and was a part of regular discussions with senior leaders
- 2.8. Knife Crime: There has been an increase in knife crime since the start of the year and this was discussed in the meeting. With the ongoing interventions of the Op Jemlock officers (as discussed in previous Delivery Quarterlies) the DCC was clear that knife crime is a priority for the police and although increasing continues to be lower in West Yorkshire than other comparable areas.
- 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'.
- 3.2. The Police and Crime plan (from which the Delivery Quarterly draws its measures) had an equality impact assessment before publication.

4. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 4.1. None

5. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1. 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.
- 5.2. 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 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.

6. EXTERNAL CONSULTATION

- 6.1. 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

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

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

BACKGROUND PAPERS AND APPENDICES

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 2 – July to September 2021



1. Current Measures

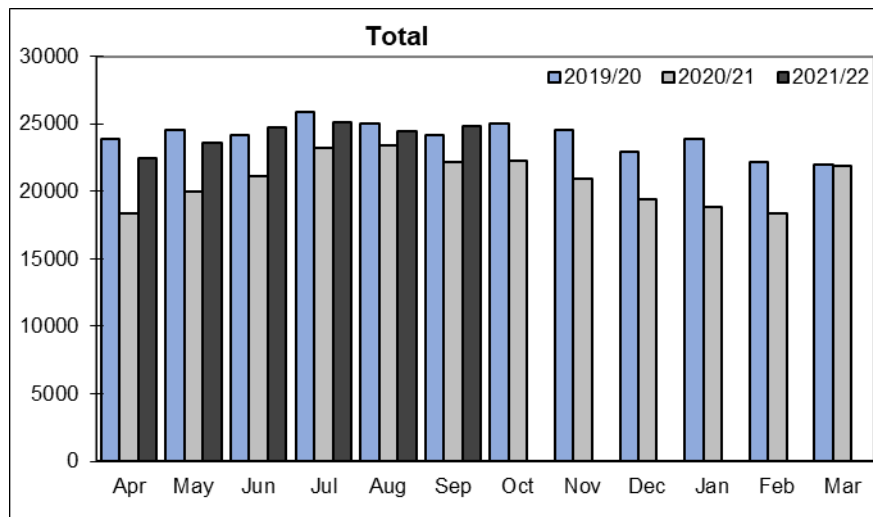
	Objective	Measures	12 mnths to Sept 2020	12 months to Sept 2021	Difference	Trend over time	Comment
Tackle crime and anti-social behaviour	Reduce the volume of crimes committed in West Yorkshire	Total recorded crime	268,806	266,741	-2065 -0.8%	↓	Three districts have seen small reductions in crime during the past 12 months and two small increases. Since April the Force has seen an increase of 13.1% compared to the same period last year (andemic) but a 1.7% reduction 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	49,273	46,840	-2,793 -5.7%	↓	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%	88.9%	-0.9%	↔	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	1,937	2,057	120 6.2%	↑	A small increase in Most Serious Violence has been reported in the last 12 months, but levels remain consistent with those pre-pandemic	
	Proportion that is knife enabled	2,394	2,241	-153 6.4%	↓	Knife crime has fallen by 10.1% in the past 12 months and by 8.6% since April 2020.	

	Objective	Measures	12 mnths to Sept 2020	12 months to Sept 2021	Difference	Trend over time	Comment
Safeguard vulnerable people	The most vulnerable people will be identified and supported	Volume of Repeat Adult Missing Persons	498	405	-93 -18.7%	↓	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	1,087	914	-173 -15.9%	↓	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	4,667	4,070	-597 -12.8%	↓	
		Positive outcomes for Rape cases	196	286	90 45.9%	↑	
		Monitor volume of Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation offences	5948 516	6429 436	481 '-80	↕	CSE offences are stable, but CSA offences have seen an increase (see document for more detail)
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	148 Q1 only	165 Q2 only			DA Perpetrator Programme
							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 6.4% Staff 5.0%	Officers 6.9% Staff 5.2%	Officers 0.5% Staff 0.2%	↔	Figures in this table relate to BAME representation.	
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	77.0%	75.9%	1.1%	↔	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%		↔	Baed on figures for Q1 vs Q2 2021/22
	Improve understanding of victims of crime	Monitor the number of self-referrals to victim services	Q1 469 referrals	Q2 482 referrals		↔	Baed on figures for Q4 2020/21 vs Q1 2021/22
	Reduction in number of repeat victims	Number of repeat victims for various crime types including Domestic Abuse and Hate Crime	23.4%	24.9%	1.5%	↔	*new figures* 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 (July – Sept) , Total Crime has **continued to stay below** the levels of 2019/20 although they are now well above last year when we were in partial lockdown. The increase is 8.1% in comparison to last year but a decrease of -1.0% when compared to the same period in 2019/20.

2.1.4 For the rolling 12-month data, **Leeds and Wakefield** are now **showing increases** in comparison to last year but **still below** the rolling 12 months to Sept 20.

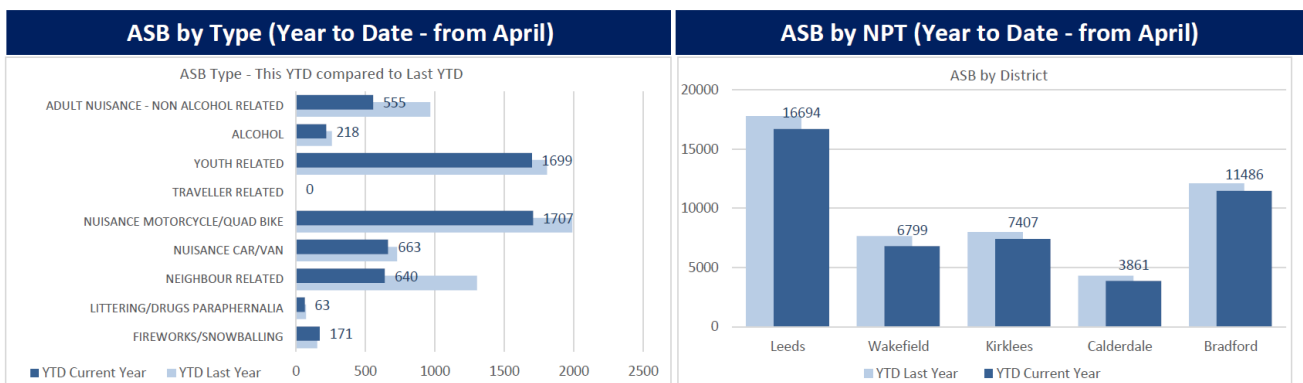
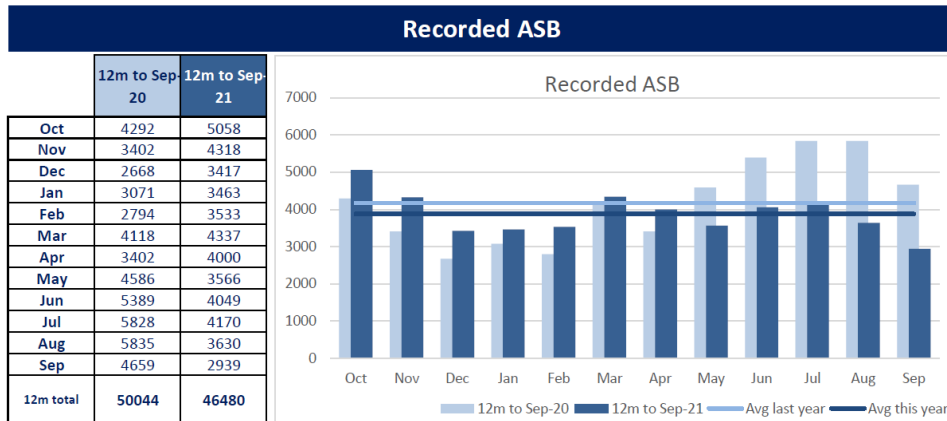
Recorded Crime	West Yorks.	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield
12mths to Sept 20	-9.0%	-6.5%	-9.3%	-10.1%	-10.7%	-7.6%
12mths to Sept 21	-0.8%	-1.4%	-1.8%	-3.2%	0.7%	0.2%
<i>Volume</i>	-2,065	-1,004	-405	-1,364	622	86

2.1.5 The latest published ONS statistics relate to the 12 months to June 2021 and reported an **4.8% reduction** in West Yorkshire whereas **nationally** crime was shown to have fallen by **3.5%**.

2.2 Levels of Anti-Social Behaviour

2.2.1 The numbers for this quarter are **all below** the same time last year. This was discussed as part of the Delivery Quarterly meeting and it was agreed that a larger

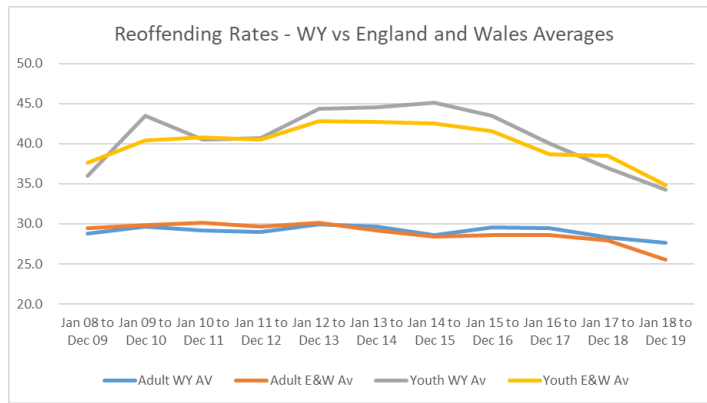
percentage of ASB report are now **resulting in a crime** which means that although the recorded ASB incidents may decrease, this may mask crimes which would previously have been reported as ASB incidents but under crime data integrity rules are now crimes. The DCC **gave reassurance** that crimes and incidents are looked at as part of the ASBAT process and the crimes discussed would be included in the holistic look at an area or a person.



2.2.1 The above chart looks at the trends just **for the year since April** and compares to the same time last year.. During lockdown the main areas of increase were that of nuisance motorcycle / quad bike and neighbour related nuisance. These areas are now on a **reducing trend** and there is an **increase in Youth Nuisance** which has not been prevalent during the lockdown period.

2.3 Objective: Significantly reduce the reoffending rate in West Yorkshire

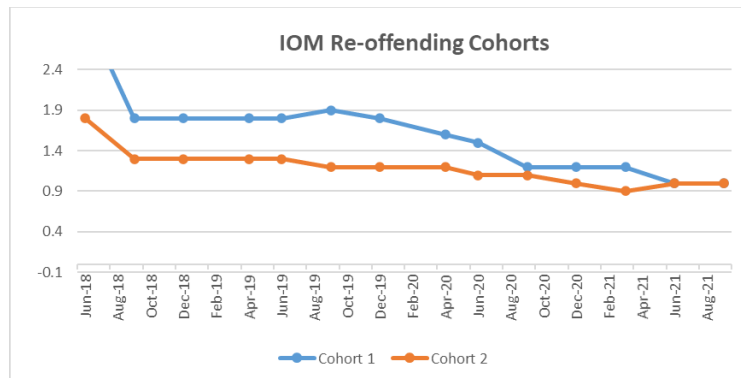
2.3.1 **Reoffending rates** taken from Ministry of Justice data record the proportion of offenders released in a given year who go on to reoffend in the following twelve months. The **most recent release** of these figures has now been published but due to timescales involved gives data up to Sept 2019.



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

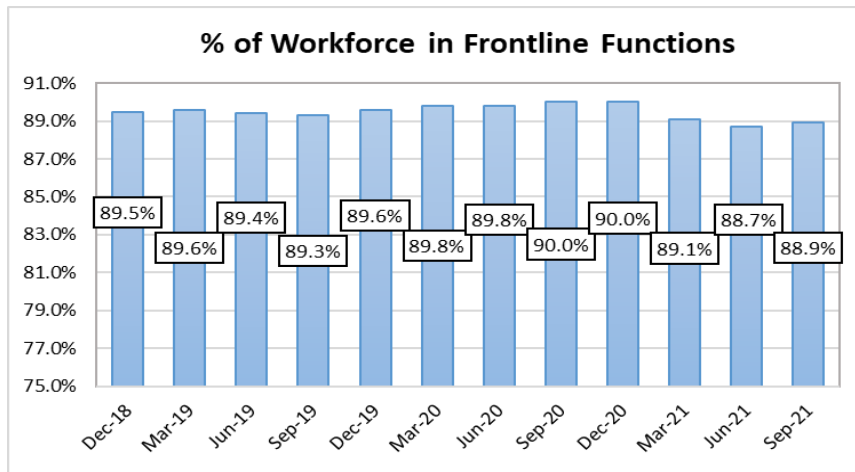
2.3.3 To track this data in **real time** we devised a method to measure **two cohorts** who were being managed by the West Yorkshire Police offender management teams, one cohort from the **frequent offenders' group** and one cohort from the **vulnerable person's group**.

The below graph shows the offending trajectory for these cohorts.



2.3.4 As can be seen, there continues to be a slight **decreasing trajectory** 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. .

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 Due to the formal consultation on the new Police and Crime Plan, we will be running a ‘Your Views’ type perception survey following the closure of the survey on the new plan.

2.6 Reduce Serious Violent Crime and especially knife enabled crime

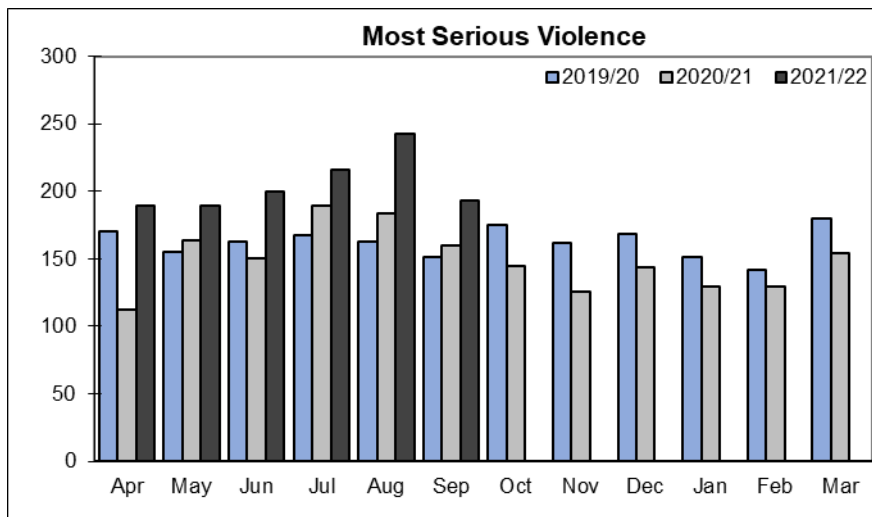
2.6.1 It was announced on the 5th of February that £35m is being made available in the 21/22 financial year to continue the Government’s support of VRU’s. **Each of the 18 areas** who have already received **Home Office funding** for VRUs are eligible to apply for funding in 21/22. The same funding methodology 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	Sep-20	Sep-21	Change	Trend
Homicide - Non Domestic	Total Recorded	18	19	5.6%	↔
	Victim under 25	3	8	166.7%	↑
Most Serious Violent Crime	Total Recorded	1997	2054	2.9%	↔
	Victim under 25	588	606	3.1%	↔
Crime involving sharp implement	Total Recorded	2395	2241	-6.4%	↓
	Victim under 25	835	806	-3.5%	↓
	Personal Robbery	632	558	-11.7%	↓
	Victim under 25	329	270	-17.9%	↓
Personal Robbery	Total Recorded	2454	2079	-15.3%	↓
	Victim under 25	1052	826	-21.5%	↓
Firearms - VAP - exc Air Weapon	Total Recorded	404	425	5.2%	↔
	Victim under 25	116	133	14.7%	↑

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** although the measures for **robbery and knife crime** are still **seeing good decreases**. This is **the second quarter** when **Firearms offences have increased**, but this is in the area of firearms use in Violence against the person (VAP) offences. Due to the **small number**, the increases in percentage **can** give a **false reading**, but is an area to prioritise currently.

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**, and this has **continued** into both quarters of this year. As **the 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

2.7.3 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.

Operation Jemlock continues to deliver some impressive results and since the start of 2021 Officers working on Jemlock have seized 289 weapons, arrested 1,265 people for offences linked to serious violent crime and have contributed almost 28,000 extra police officer hours to patrolling violent crime hotspots across West Yorkshire. Since its inception, Operational Jemlock officers have now made over 6,000 arrests.

2.7.4 Tackling the increasing **threats of serious and organised crime** is a key element in the WYP Policing Strategy and a committed partnership approach will ensure there is an increased local response to serious and organised crime.

2.7.5 **Recorded crime** is falling for a range of priority crime offences. The Force were already reporting reductions in crime prior to the COVID pandemic however like all other Forces nationally the pandemic has resulted in far fewer crimes being recorded.

The latest 12 monthly figures to September 2021 report significant reductions for residential burglary which has fallen by 27% compared to the previous 12 months with over 3,500 fewer offences being recorded, whilst total vehicle offences have fallen by 19%, with 3,242 fewer offences being committed.

The number of robberies committed in West Yorkshire have also reduced with both personal robbery down 15% (372 fewer offences) and business robberies down 26% (83 fewer offences) over the past 12 months. A positive reduction in violence with injury has also been reported with offences falling by 3% (685 fewer offences)

2.8 West Yorkshire Combined Authority - Policing & Crime Department

2.8.1. In August, Alison Lowe commenced full time as the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime (DMPC) in West Yorkshire. Alison is now also the national Association of Police and Crime Commissioners lead for Equality, Diversity and Human Rights (APCC).

2.8.2 A Community Outcomes Meeting (COM) took place on 15 June. The items for discussion included Countering Terrorism, Safeguarding, Serious and Violent Crime, Strategic Policing Requirement, Road Safety and the exception paper was on Violence Against Women and Girls. The Mayor and Deputy Mayor were looking at how we can increase community interaction at upcoming meetings along with any other changes they may wish to make. Further information including reports discussed on the 15th are available on the WYCA website.

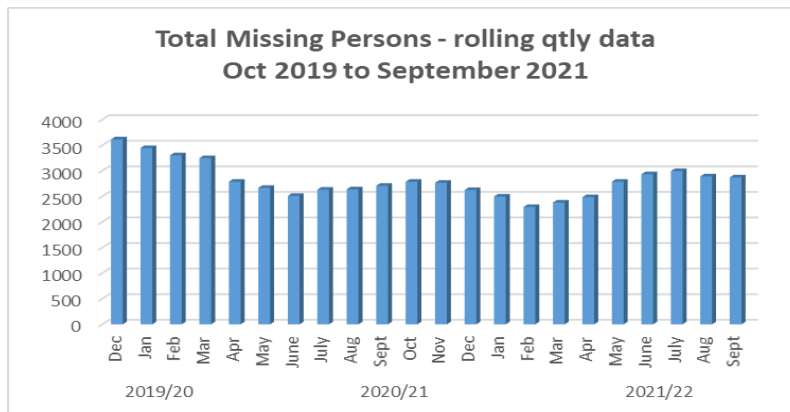
2.8.3 Prior to devolution an event was held to look back at the Safer Communities Fund and its impact. Those who have benefitted most recently have been vulnerable

children and adults, women and girls and young people. By the time Grant Round 20 has been delivered (early 2022) the fund will have supported a total of 242,984 people.

The fund was re-launched recently when further monies were made available following the impact Covid on court delays in recovering Proceeds of Crime monies.

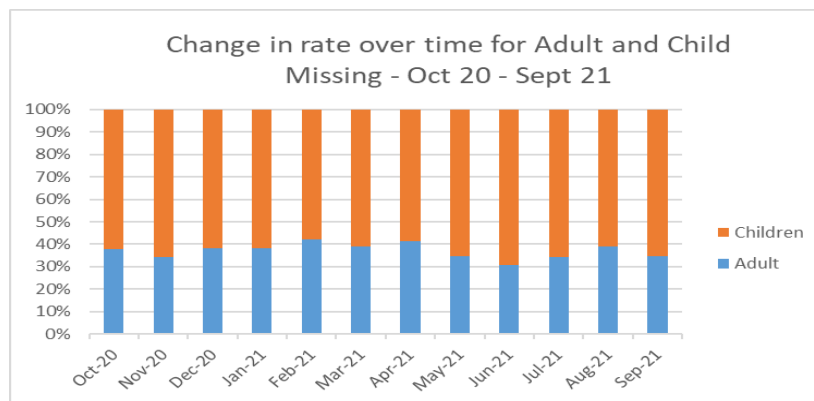
3 SAFEGUARD VULNERABLE PEOPLE

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 and a jump back to closer to normal numbers in March –, the **numbers since April** are **higher** than the **pandemic**, but **lower** than the same time **last year**

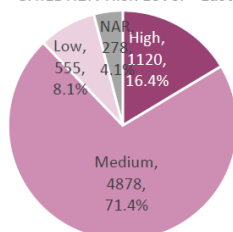
3.1.2 The comparison between children and adult missing is **similar for all months**, with a higher percentage of adults missing in spring and a higher percentage of children missing in the summer months



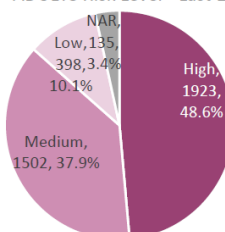
3.1.3 Repeat missing rate has **changed over time** with currently 34.7% for children and 12.7% for adults

3.1.4 The risk level for adults and children is different with **more adults at high risk** once missing and lower rates for children

CHILDREN Risk Level - Last 12m



ADULTS Risk Level - Last 12m

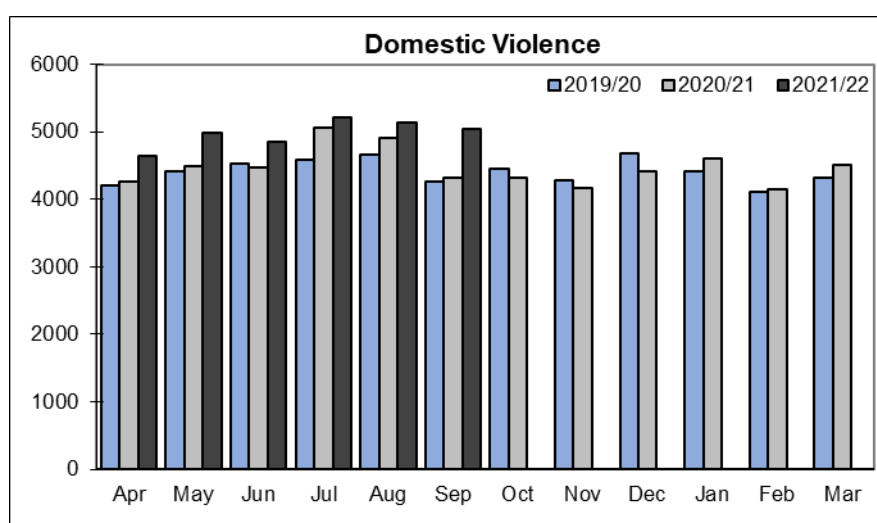


3.2 Objective: The police and partners will work better together to safeguard vulnerable people

3.2.1 Monitor volume of positive outcomes for Domestic Abuse

3.2.2 Domestic Incidents and Crimes

3.2.3 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.



3.2.4 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 8.5% higher than last year and 12.0% higher than the year before.

3.2.5 Current figures show that 25% 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 - Sept 2020	Apr - Sept 2021	Difference
West Yorkshire	8.9%	7.4%	-1.5%
Bradford	9.1%	6.7%	-2.4%
Calderdale	11.2%	8.9%	-2.3%
Kirklees	7.0%	6.5%	-0.5%
Leeds	8.2%	7.8%	-0.4%
Wakefield	11.3%	8.1%	-3.2%

3.2.6 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. In the new police and crime plan this will continue to be a key measure.

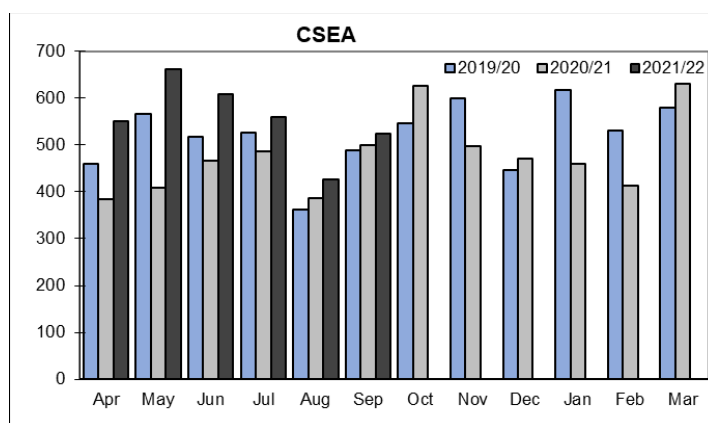
3.3 Monitor volume of positive outcomes for Rape Offences

Recorded Rape Offences	Leeds	Wakefield	Kirklees	Calderdale	Bradford	Force Total
This Year to date	618	222	318	172	492	1822
Last Year to Date	493	178	274	223	408	1576
Difference	125	44	44	-51	84	246
Outcomes 1-8 Rate	Leeds	Wakefield	Kirklees	Calderdale	Bradford	Force Total
This Year to date	5.2%	6.4%	9.5%	17.5%	6.8%	7.7%
Last Year to Date	6.1%	8.4%	4.7%	11.7%	10.0%	7.9%
% Difference	-0.9%	-2.0%	4.8%	5.8%	-3.2%	-0.2%

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 **CSEA numbers** are now going back to their normal pattern with a drop in August and a rise again in September. However, with the increases seen earlier in the year we are still seeing a 26.6% increase in comparison to last year and a 14.0% increase in comparison to 2019/20.

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 Sept 2020	12 mths to Sept 2021	Change
CSEA Offences/ of which CSE	6,238	5,730	5,948	6,429	481
	474	485	516	436	-80
% CSE	7.6%	8.5%	8.7%	6.8%	

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

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	24,082	-288	The number of MH incidents have decreased by 1.2% in comparison with the same time last year
Hate Incidents	8,701	9,012	9,020	9,770	750	All hate crime strands are showing increases in the past 12 months ranging from 6% (race hate) to 25% (transphobic related hate crime)

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 September 2020	12 months to September 2021	Change	%
Disability	918	1152	234	25.5%
Faith	583	677	94	16.1%
Race	6352	6740	388	6.1%
Sexual Orientation	1180	1370	190	16.1%
Transphobic	190	237	47	24.7%

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.

3.7 West Yorkshire Police Delivery

3.7.1 The Force are now implementing the recommendations of the **Safeguarding Review** that aims to deliver the resources needed to meet current and future demand and equip districts with the training and solutions to improve the quality of service to victims.

3.7.2 Driving improvements in the **Standards of Investigations** remains central to the Force's ambitions over the coming year. Whilst the HMICFRS have confirmed that the Causes for Concern around Investigations will be removed, 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 The Force has recently received the results of the **National Vulnerability Action Plan** (NVAP) benchmarking exercise mandated and conducted by the VKPP (Vulnerability Knowledge and Practice Programme) and has received an excellent Force report with a far higher than national average number of Promising Practice areas. Areas highlighted include trauma informed approaches in Caution and Relationship Abuse (CARA), Access to Services, Working with Communities and 'Hydra' training to re-set Duty Inspector norms in the assessment of risk for missing persons.

3.8 West Yorkshire Combined Authority - Policing & Crime Department

- 3.8.1 **Three remote sites** are now available to make it easier for victims to give evidence, especially victims of domestic and sexual abuse. They are located in Calderdale, Leeds and Wakefield. Some progress has been made in promoting the greater use of these facilities by the criminal justice system. A Local Implementation Team has been set up to increase the use of Section 28. This allows vulnerable victims and witnesses to have their cross-examination video-recorded before the full trial, away from the court room. The Remote Site at the SARC in Leeds has a particular role to play in this respect. West Yorkshire is at the leading edge in the development of remote sites and use S28 nationally.

3.8.2 Independent Review of Services for Survivors / Victims of Sexual Abuse and Violence (SAVR)

The **SAVR Task Group** set up by the Domestic and Sexual Abuse Board had a meeting in May which focussed on criminal justice outcomes. It was attended by the West Yorkshire Police Criminal Justice Dept and the Crown Prosecution Service. The notes of the meeting are available on request. The next meeting in late August / early September will be discussing the local authority and CSP role in supporting this group of victims / survivors and CSPs are invited to nominate a representative to attend.

- 3.8.3 The **West Yorkshire Children's Risk and Vulnerability Group** met in March and June. This meeting brings together local safeguarding children partnership managers, WYP district safeguarding leads, NHS and CCG representatives. The agendas included local updates, and in addition to the standard agenda items and presentations discussions on Organised Exploitation of Vulnerable People, and transitions from child to adulthood by the National Working Group

- 3.8.4 The **West Yorkshire Anti-Slavery Partnership (WYASP)** held its Q1 and Q2 meetings on 17th March and 24th June, respectively. The Q1 meeting heard from the Home Office Modern Slavery Unit who gave a presentation on their work to

address modern slavery in public sector supply chains. This was supported by a presentation from the WYASP coordinator on the development and publication of the north east seven force and OPCC transparency in supply chains (TISC) statement.

- 3.8.5 Mayor Tracy Brabin and Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime Alison Lowe held their inaugural meeting with the **UK Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner** Dame Sara Thornton on 28th June. Discussions focussed on their respective plans and opportunities to collaborate in the policy area of modern slavery and human trafficking including the role of PCCs to tackle these issues locally, the intersecting work of the Violence Reduction Units to tackle child criminal exploitation and adopting a public health approach to modern slavery of early intervention and prevention.

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 **newly 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 In reply to the last report, the criminal justice system is very much in a **recovery phase** as opposed to the reactive phase as reported last time.

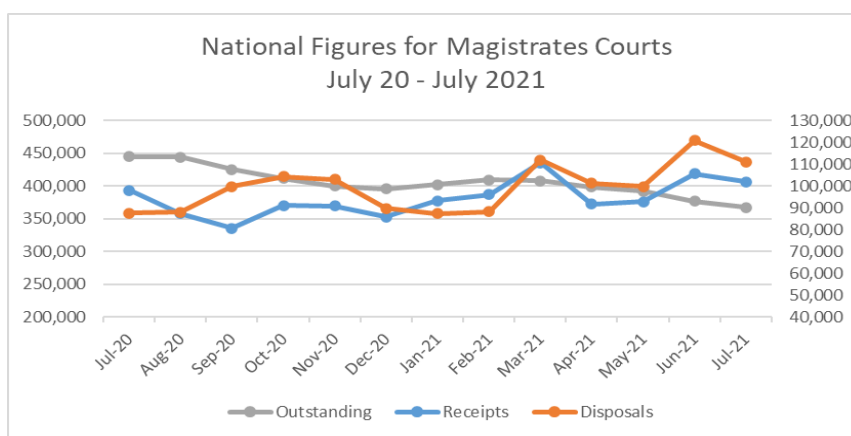
4.2.6 Court backlogs to first hearings are now at a level considered as **business as usual** and indeed, **lower than pre-covid**. All cases charged to the Magistrates Court are being heard within Transforming Summary Justice timescale protocols.

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.

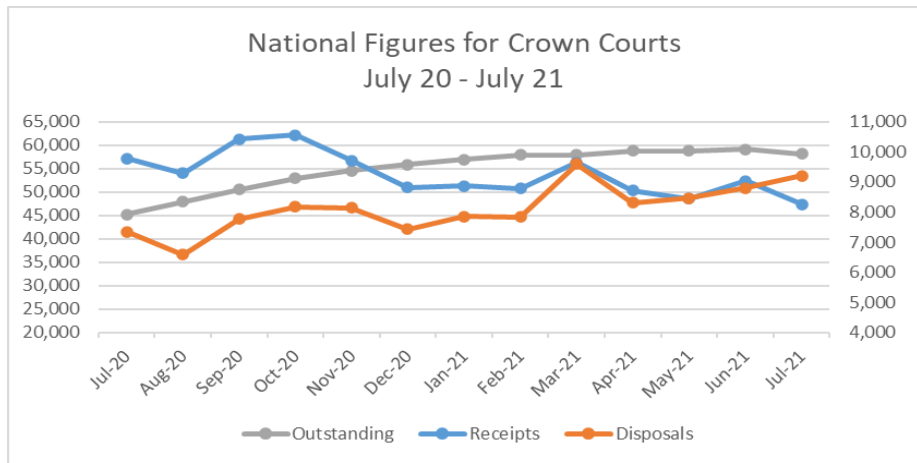
4.2.8 In tandem, the time between setting the trial, and the trial occurring is reducing significantly.

4.2.9 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.

- 4.2.10 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.
- 4.2.11 Cloth Hall continues to be used as a **Nightingale Court** with 2 large trials listed for the venue in the new year.
- 4.2.12 The courts remain **wary of covid** and increasing footfall within the estate. Volumes are **increasing slowly** and at a measured pace.
- 4.2.13 The use of **Cloud Video Platform** continues where required and there is increased use of the remote sites.
- 4.2.14 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.
- 4.2.15 **Nationally** the picture is a reducing trend for outstanding cases, but the rate of change is very slow and this can be seen with still some months showing **more receipts than disposals**.



- 4.2.16 The picture for **Crown Courts** is **different** with the outstanding cases on an increasing trend as until recently the receipts outstripped disposals. Since Mar 2021 this has started to change with disposals starting to outstrip receipts and so the increase has halted and started to level off as this continues and was even showing signs of decrease in the last month



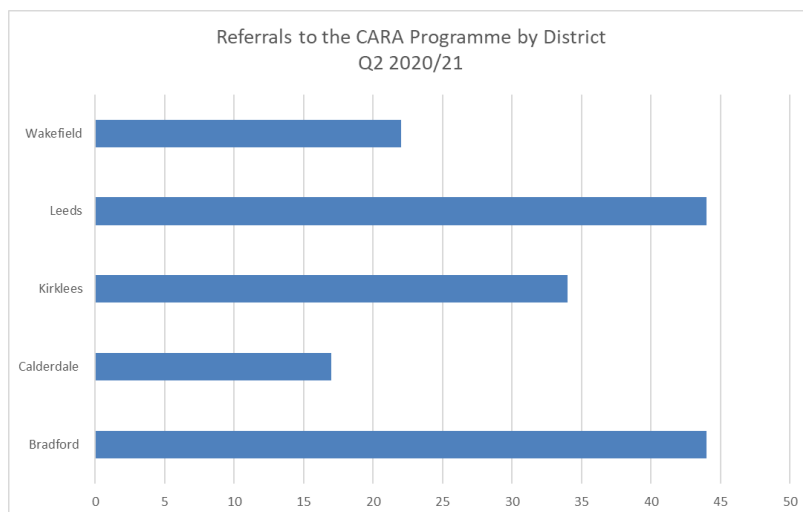
4.2.17 However, the **human cost** of the pandemic is clear in the latest figures which show that because of the Crown Court backlog, there is still a **large amount** of victims and witnesses in the CJ system. In addition, this has put a huge strain on all staff and organisations who are supporting these victims and witnesses, who are breaking point.

4.2.18 We will **continue to lobby** at a national level to address these ongoing issues, supporting the tireless work of HMCTS locally, whilst challenging the Government to understand the magnitude and complexity of the severe challenges for victims and offenders, and their professional advocates which this ongoing failure of the justice system is creating.

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, **165 people** were referred to the programme by West Yorkshire Police **during Q1**; 84.8% 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.

L&D - Quarter 2 Only	Adults			Young People		
	2021	2020	Difference	2021	2020	Difference
Referrals into L&D service	1350	1325	25	496	309	187
Formal pathway referrals made by L&D into support services	556	755	-199	170	81	89
Other pathway contacts (eg already in in service, liaison with support services no formal referral)	473	520	-47	67	31	36

4.3.5 There has been an **increase in referrals** into the service although for adults there was a decrease in the numbers into formal pathways. For young people the picture is different with increases across the board.

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

4.4.1 The latest position indicates that **6.1%** of the Force workforce and **6.9%** of Police Officers are currently from an **ethnic minority background** which represents an increase compared to previous updates. Small improvements are reported across the range of roles.

Type	Dec-16	Dec-17	Dec-18	Dec-19	Dec-20	Sep-21
Officer	5.3% (250)	5.6% (280)	5.8% (301)	6.0% (322)	6.3% (349)	6.9% (396)
Staff	3.8% (133)	4.0% (145)	4.2% (156)	4.5% (178)	4.9% (199)	5.2% (211)
PCSO	5.2% (27)	6.9% (42)	5.8% (36)	6.1% (37)	6.2% (36)	6.0% (34)
Specials	11.0% (68)	12.5% (51)	13.3% (48)	11.0% (37)	11.5% (30)	11.9% (27)
Volunteers	14.1% (35)	17.7% (40)	13.4% (27)	12.2% (23)	9.7% (15)	9.0% (13)
Total	5.3% (513)	5.6% (558)	5.6% (568)	5.7% (597)	5.9% (629)	6.3% (681)

4.5 West Yorkshire Police Delivery

- 4.5.1 The Force aims to address issues of **Diversity, Equality and Inclusion** by understanding, challenging and addressing the complex inequalities picture that exists across a range of policing activity. **Targeted campaigns and initiatives** both internally and externally are also being delivered to increase the diversity of the workforce.
- 4.5.2 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.
- 4.5.3 The Force has also been given a Status Level One rating for the **joiner** rate in relation to Ethnic Minority Officers meaning that the 12-month rolling Black, Asian, Mixed or Other joiner rate for officers is better than the rate in previous years.
- 4.5.4 In comparison to other Forces, West Yorkshire Police achieve a relatively high **number of charge/summons** per 1,000 population (6th highest based on 12 months to June 2021 exc City of London and 2nd highest in MSG).

4.6 West Yorkshire Combined Authority - Policing & Crime Department

- 4.6.1 The **Criminal Justice and Mental Health Forum** met on 26th May and a new direction in the work was discussed, with a wider range of partners having a greater focus on how individual CJ agencies support and manage clients in their care, in respect of their Mental Health (MH), neurodiversity (ND), autism, and brain injury conditions. During this session, the group heard from the National Probation Service (NPS) around their ongoing plans towards inclusion and in supporting clients with these issues. The revised Terms of Reference was consulted upon and will be further refined to meet the wishes of the group.
- 4.6.2 At the **Reducing Reoffending Board** held on 16th June, members heard about a

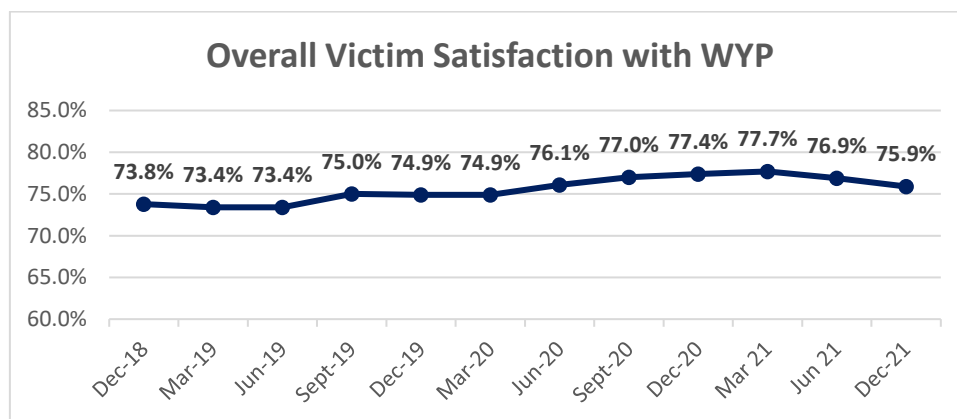
scheme which is operating at HMP Newhall, as one of a small number of prisons to be involved in the new HMPPS 'Reducing Reoffending Accelerator' (RRA) project. People who leave prison with a home, a job and treatment for substance misuse are less likely to reoffend, however, ex-offenders can find it difficult to access these services when they resettle in the community. The RRA project seeks to address this issue. As an 'Accelerator', HMP Newhall are receiving additional support to design, implement and test new ways of improving the rehabilitative support provided to people in prison, helping them to desist from crime on release and to rebuild their lives. 6 seconded staff are being funded to meet these goals. The Board also heard from Sofia Buncy around her work to support Muslim Women in Prison, in conjunction with the Khidmat Centre in Bradford. More details can be found at MWIP_Report.ai (muslimhands.org.uk)

- 4.6.3 Since the merger of the Females at Risk of Offending Forum and the Women facing Multiple Disadvantage Group in January 2021, the group has developed and is now known as the **West Yorkshire Womens Focus Group**. The group has continued to meet monthly, to develop terms of reference and an accommodation sub-group is already underway. The group is also keen to develop a charter of best practice in supporting women in services, and research is underway to develop what this might look like. A member of this group advocated for those with lived experience in their attendance at a YATH wide accommodation event, hosted by the YATH Reducing Reoffending Board, on 24th March. With the election of Tracy Brabin as Mayor, the group have been working together to ensure that this Forum is in the best possible place to support Tracy's pledges with regards to a focus on women and girls.
- 4.6.4 An Expression of Interest for the MHCLG "Changing Futures" funding in January '21 was unsuccessful. However, following agreement at the March '21 meeting of the **West Yorkshire Multiple Disadvantage Consortium** (previously the WY-FI CPMB), Humankind submitted an application to the proposal that was shared by Emmerline Irving from the WY and Harrogate Health Care Partnership. Humankind were successful and selected as the organisation to take forward the System scoping and modelling project; Changing systems and Integrating Care across West Yorkshire. This funding is for 3 months and is double what would have been made available had the Consortium been shortlisted to stage 2 of the MHCLG Changing Futures programme. This project will include the original aims of the Changing Futures programme **for adults experiencing multiple disadvantage**, and expanding to **include young people** and the full life course of adversity and trauma. Humankind continue to work in partnership with members of the Consortium as well as with the WY&H Adversity and Trauma and Resilience Steering Group and the WY Violence Reduction Unit.

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 had been on a long-term upward trend and whilst most recent months have **dipped slightly** the latest satisfaction rating of 75.9 % as at Sept 2021 is **still higher** than 12 months ago (75.0%).

5.1.3 in the recent Delivery Quarterly meeting the **decreasing rate** was discussed with the Deputy Chief Constable. It was agreed that the satisfaction rate was influenced **by external forces** and with the increase of new stories there is often a kickback on victims in the area.

5.1.4 There was also a discussion about the **BAME satisfaction rate** and how this differs from the overall satisfaction rate. This data is currently not shared as part of the quarterly performance report and was agreed that this should be part of the figures going forward.

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

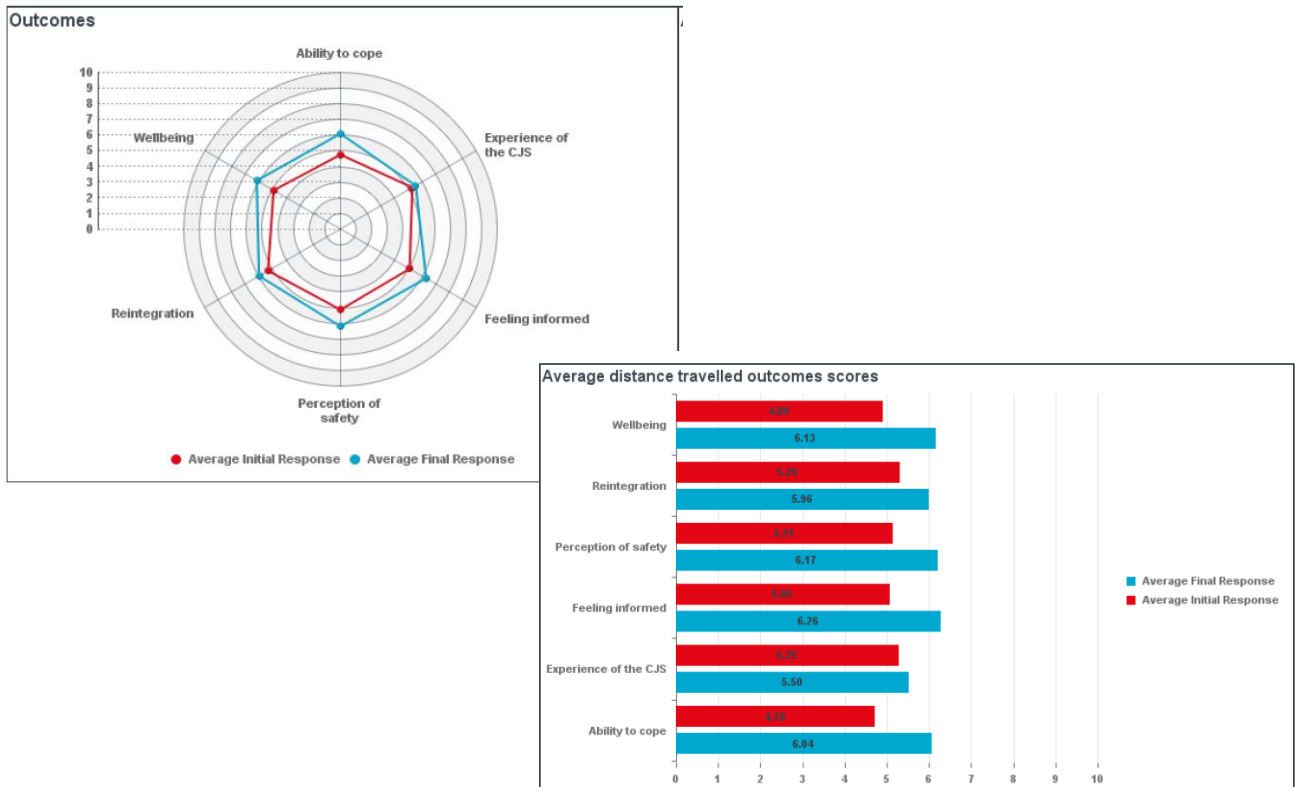
5.2.1 The current measure looks at the before and after intervention outcomes for victims accessing the West Yorkshire Victim Support service.

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 as 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.

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

Victim Repeat Rate	Year to Date	Last Year to Date	Difference
Overall Victim Repeat Rate	47.4%	47.4%	0.0%
Bradford	46.4%	45.9%	0.5%
Calderdale	48.3%	45.3%	3.0%
Kirklees	47.2%	47.8%	-0.6%
Leeds	47.5%	48.4%	-0.9%
Wakefield	48.5%	48.3%	0.2%

5.4.1 The repeat victim repeat rate is the **same as last year**, but there have been rises in Bradford, Calderdale and Wakefield when comparing the current year to date (Apr 20 – Sept 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.

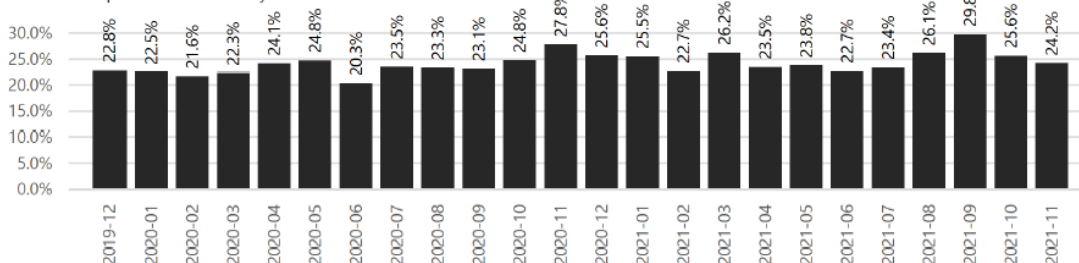
5.4.2 As part of the **increased reporting on hate crime** the numbers of repeat victims are now available on a regular basis

5.4.3 The current figures are as follows

Hate Repeat Victim Rate

12m to Nov20	12m to Nov21	Change	Significance
23.4%	24.9%	1.5%	↗

Hate Incident Repeat Victim Rate by Month - Last 2 Years



District	12m to Nov20	12m to Nov21	Change	Significance
Bradford	22.3%	24.2%	1.9%	→
Calderdale	20.7%	23.6%	2.9%	→
Kirklees	21.5%	25.5%	4.0%	↗
Leeds	24.4%	25.5%	1.1%	→
Wakefield	27.0%	24.4%	-2.7%	→

5.5 West Yorkshire Police Delivery

5.5.1 **Operation CHALONER** has now gone live in West Yorkshire. This Operation aims to achieve a collective and consistent response to Fraud Investigation and Victim Care in West Yorkshire Police by delivering an excellent quality of service to vulnerable victims of fraud. Identifying vulnerability at the earliest opportunity will ensure that all available investigative opportunities are pursued and preventative

measures can be implemented, with an emphasis on maximising protection for the victim and reducing the risk of repeat victimization

- 5.5.2 **Operation Moss Glen** which began in Wakefield July 2021 had the ambition that a member of the Neighbourhood Team would call at every household in the Wakefield Rural Wards and conduct a survey with the resident. This would help them better understand their diverse and emerging communities, the concerns they have and the issues impacting their homes and families. When the Operation began on the 27th July there were 4,001 people registered on WY Community Alert in Wakefield District. Following the email distribution of the survey and door to door canvassing, by the 4th October 2021 there were a further 3,137 registrations on WY Community Alert, 6,064 residents had completed the Survey, there had been 21,477 doorstep interactions and 11,501 cards put through letterboxes.

5.6 West Yorkshire Combined Authority - Policing & Crime Department

5.6.1 Local Victim Services Funding 2021/22 – Ministry of Justice (MoJ)

In February 2021 the Ministry of Justice announced the following funding to support victims and survivors of Domestic Abuse (DA) and Sexual Violence (SV).

Independent Sexual Violence Advisers and Independent Domestic Violence Advisers 2021/22 and 2022/23

- The MoJ originally announced an additional £12m funding for ISVAs and IDVAs this financial year. This funding will be for two years until end March 2023. The MoJ will also be extending the existing £4m ISVA funding for a further year until end March 2023. This brings the full national ISVA and IDVA Fund to £16m.
- Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) were able to access this additional funding through a joint EOI process for ISVAs and IDVAs, outlining requirements and evidence of need. West Yorkshire PCC invited providers to complete the EOI for their service needs via a transparent process.
- In response to the outpouring of experiences and concerns following the death of Ms. Everard the Criminal Justice Taskforce, chaired by the Prime Minister, took immediate steps to provide further reassurance for women and girls. On 15 March, an additional £11m for ISVAs and IDVAs was announced.

West Yorkshire was allocated a total of £2,118,961 over two year for 28.3 FTE posts, 25.3 of these are new posts for West Yorkshire.

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

a) The **successful SSF 2 bid**, worth £307K to West Yorkshire, and running from June '21 to March '22, is focused on tackling motor vehicle crime along the M62 corridor in Kirklees, Calderdale and Wakefield. 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 delivery window will run concurrently with Safer Streets Two (to March '22). Although bids looking to change the physical environment through traditional design out crime methods, such as street lighting and CCTV are welcome, the Home Office are focusing on “innovative and creative” ways of supporting the safety of women and girls in the public realm.

c) The Mayor submitted two bids to SSF3, working in collaboration with Third Sector partners and the five District Local Authorities. The primary bid focused 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, as well as improving the look and feel of the parks. The secondary bid is looking to tackle predatory and misogynistic behaviour and attitudes in eleven Further Education and Higher Education establishments in West Yorkshire. The successful bids should be announced in early October 2021, for delivery completion by end of March 2022.

d) An additional bid has been submitted to the Home Office's **Safety of Women at Night Fund (SOWN)**. This bid, again working with Third Sector and Local Authorities partners in West Yorkshire, focuses on improving the safety of women and girls on the transport network, including taxis. The successful SOWN bids should be announced in early October 2021, for delivery completion by end of March 2022

GLOSSARY

Acquisitive crime	Acquisitive crime is defined as an offence where the offender derives material gain from the crime. Examples include shoplifting, burglary, theft, and robbery.
BAME	BME stands for Black Asian and Minority Ethnic and is used to describe people from any of these ethnicities.
Child sexual exploitation and abuse	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.
Community Safety Partner	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.
Conviction rate	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.
Crime rate	The crime rate used in this document refers to the number of offences committed per 1000 people in the population.
Cyber crime	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).
GAP	Anticipated Guilty Plea
Human trafficking	Human trafficking is the trade of humans, most commonly for the purpose of forced labour or commercial sexual exploitation by the trafficker or others.
IOM	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.

Ineffective trial	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.
Most similar policegroups/family/forces	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.
NGAP	Anticipated Not Guilty Plea
Operational functions	Operational functions include things like patrolling neighbourhoods, responding to 999 calls, roads policing and protecting vulnerable people.
Outcomes/detections	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.
PEEL	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.
Positive Outcomes	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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