## PERFORMANCE MONITORING REPORT



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



**Supporting Victims and** Witnesses and **Improving Criminal Justice Outcomes** 



Keeping People Safe and Building Resilience



Safer Places and **Thriving Communities** 









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

PCP Priority	Metric	12 mths to Dec 2019 <sup>1</sup>	2022/23	12 mths to Jun 2023	12 mths to Jun 2024	Change	Trend Over Time	Comments
	Increase victim satisfaction with the police	74.9%	71.8%	71.5%	72.6%	1.1%	ナ	Satisfaction based on all survey types inc crime victims, ASB and Safety & Welfare callers and victims of domestic and hate crime.
	Increase satisfaction with the police among victims of domestic abuse	86.0%	83.5%	83.0%	82.5%	-0.5%	1	Satisfaction based on victims of domestic crimes in an intimate relationship
	Maintain high levels of calls answered on target	90.1%	85.6%	86.6%	90.6%	4.0%	*	The figures provided represent the percentage of 999 calls answered within 10 seconds.
	Improve outcomes for victims of Rape	1-8 Outcomes	280 (7.7%)	291 (8.2)%	340 (8.5%)	+49(0.3%)	*	The figures in the table relate to 1-8 (positive) outcomes for rapes and SSOs (see glossary for more detail) however alternative (non 1-8)
	Improve outcomes for victims of Serious Sexual Offences	1-8 Outcomes	663 (8.3%)	689 (8.7%)	719 (9.1%)	44 (0.3%)	ı	outcomes may also represent successful outcomes for the victim. The percentage figure in brackets reports the outcome rate which is impacted
Supporting Victims and Witnesses & Improving	Improve outcomes for Domestic Abuse	1-8 Outcomes	4,513 7.0%)	4,555 (7.2%)	4,060 (7.7%)	-495 (0.5%)	1	by the number of crimes recorded.
Criminal Justice Outcomes	Increase proportion of crime with victim initial needs assessment		98.9%	98.9%	99.2%	0.3%	*	Figures report the percentage of crimes (where there is a victim) that have an Initial Needs Assessment recorded.
Odiconies	Decrease Ineffective trial rate (Magistrates Court)		21.3%	27.1% <sup>2</sup>	27.9% <sup>3</sup>	0.8%	*	Partnership Measure in the Police and Crime Plan
	Increase volume of early guilty pleas		Crown 37.4% Mags 69.1%	Crown 40.8% Mags 73.7%	Crown 41.0% Mags 73.7%	Crown 0.2% Mags 0.0%	*	Partnership Measure in the Police and Crime Plan
	Decrease average time taken for cases to be brought to resolution		(2021/22) Qtr1 - 75.3 Qtr2 - 75.3 Qtr3 - 82.0 Qtr4 - 72.0	(2022/23) Qtr1- 68.4 Qtr2- 57.1 Qtr3- 100.1 Qtr4-n/a	(2023/24) Qtr1- NA Qtr2 -90.0	NA	NA - see comments	Partnership Measure in the Police and Crime Plan "Average Days from First Listing to Completion" has changed definition in the new TSJ National Results. The new measure is still Average Days from First Listing to Completion, but completion now refers only to 'Not Guilty or No Plea". This means that results from Q3 2023 onwards are not comparable with previous quarters

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Baseline year for National Crime and Policing Measures

#### **Victim Satisfaction** 1.1

The latest victim satisfaction rate stands at 72.6% for the 12 months to June 2024. The latest position 1.1% higher than 12 months ago. 1.1.1

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 12 months to March 2024 <sup>3</sup> 12 Months to April 2024

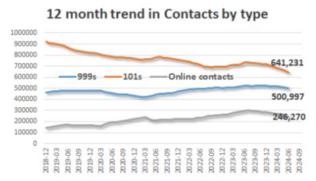
District	12mths to Mar 24	12mths to Jun 24	Difference to last qtr	12mths to Jun23	Difference to last year	Trend
Bradford	71.8%	71.7%	-0.1%	73.8%	-2.1%	
Calderdale	78.4%	79.4%	1.0%	76.6%	2.8%	*
Kirklees	72.3%	73.8%	1.5%	73.8%	0.0%	l
Leeds	72.5%	73.9%	1.4%	72.5%	1.4%	*
Wakefield	75.7%	77.5%	1.8%	70.9%	6.6%	*
W Yorks	71.8%	71.9%	0.1%	71.5%	0.4%	1

- 1.1.2 Performance levels range from around 72% in Bradford, to 79% in Calderdale. The increases are still being seen at Wakefield, but Bradford continues to decline. The district satisfaction score only looks at crimes dealt with by the district. Those telephone investigations dealt with via the Force Crime Management Unit (FCMU) are not included in the district ratings but are included in the overall West Yorkshire rating.
- 1.1.3 Victims of Arson and Criminal Damage and Hate have the lowest levels of satisfaction at less than 65% whereas Safety and Welfare callers and Domestic Abuse victims are the most satisfied, with levels over 80%. Increases in overall satisfaction have been seen for Burglary, up 2.6% to 79.5%, Violence against the person, up 3.8% to 70.1%, and Robbery, up 8.1% to 79.2%.
- 1.1.4 Level of Overall satisfaction for White and Ethnic Minority victims have increased: White at 74.4% (up 1.4%) and Ethnic Minority at 68.5% (up 1.7%). The gap in satisfaction between White and Ethnic Minority victims has reduced marginally from 6.2% a year ago to 5.9%.

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

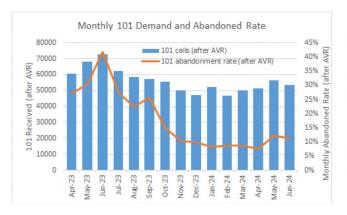
1.2.1 In the latest 12 months to June 2024, the number of total contacts into West Yorkshire Police have fallen by 10.2% (165k fewer contacts). During the same period 999s have fallen by 4.4% (23k fewer calls), 101 calls have fallen by 12.5% (91k fewer calls), whilst other calls have increased by 1.5% (991 more calls) and online contacts have fallen by 17.3% (52k fewer contacts). The very latest quarter is reporting a larger downturn in demand with overall contacts falling by 17.8%.

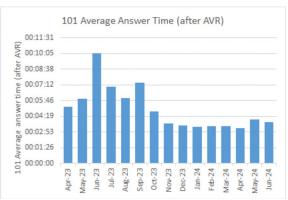




- 1.2.2 The Force continues report excellent call handling times for Emergency callers with 999 calls answered on average in just 6.3 seconds over the past quarter which is the 5<sup>th</sup> fastest in the country (using National performance data which is impacted by BT transfer times).
- 1.2.3 Over the last 12-month period the Force is ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> fastest nationally. In the latest quarter the Force answered just 0.4% of 999s in over 60 seconds (5<sup>th</sup> best

- nationally) and answered 89.7% of 999s in under 10 seconds (12<sup>th</sup> best nationally).
- 1.2.4 The below graphs show the current 101 rates with a peak in June 2023, when the abandonment rate was also high. The second chart looks at the average answer time the IVR is the Interactive Voice Response, which is the automatic update to listeners to make sure they are holding on for the right reason (i.e. could their call be dealt with easier online or should it be directed elsewhere). The call times are measured after this has taken place and any abandonment due to this taken out (i.e. AVR abandonment after IVR).





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

#### 1.3 Improve Outcomes

#### 1.3.1 Rape and Serious Sexual Offences

Recorded Rape Offences	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield	W Yorks
Recorded Crime - 2023/24	1106	390	675	1274	534	3979
Recorded Crime - 2022/23	955	345	575	1199	535	3543
Difference	151	45	100	75	-1	436
% change	15.8%	13.0%	17.4%	6.3%	-0.2%	12.3%
Current Outcome Rate (1-8)	7.9%	10.5%	8.4%	8.2%	9.4%	8.5%
Outcome Rate (1-8) last year	8.2%	9.4%	10.8%	7.3%	6.6%	8.2%
Change from previous year	-0.3%	1.1%	-2.4%	0.9%	2.8%	0.3%
Vol. change	+9	+10	-5	+17	+27	+49

- 1.3.2 The above table shows the position in June 2024 in comparison to the same time last year. The numbers of rape offences are 436 offences higher than the same time last year, and the outcome rate has increased by 0.3% which means that 49 more victims have received a positive outcome.
- 1.3.3 The most recent data that is available nationally is up to April 2024, so not a direct comparison with the above. This data compares forces by looking at crimes per 100,000 population. Previously other areas were not close in number to West Yorkshire, but now we see large increases in some areas. Although WY still has the highest numbers, other areas are now much closer (most recent inspection shows West Mids. has a good rating and Greater Manchester has adequate for crime recording compared to the outstanding for WYP).

Crimes per 100,000	Baseline (Jan -	Last 12	Difference to
population	Dec 2019)	months	baseline
West Midlands	106	162	52.2%
Greater Manchester	127	150	17.7%
Nottinghamshire	106	120	13.3%
Northumbria	116	130	11.8%
West Yorkshire	149	163	9.7%
Lancashire	93	100	7.7%
South Yorkshire	114	122	6.6%
South Wales	88	86	-2.4%
MSG average	113	129	14.2%

#### **Serious Sexual Offences**

Serious Sexual Offences	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield	W Yorks
Recorded Crime - 2023/24	2158	708	1370	2725	1146	8107
Recorded Crime - 2022/23	2027	755	1255	2672	1175	7884
Difference	131	-47	115	53	-29	223
% change	6.5%	-6.2%	9.2%	2.0%	-2.5%	2.8%
Current Outcome Rate (1-8)	8.2%	10.7%	9.2%	8.2%	11.4%	9.0%
Outcome Rate (1-8) last year	8.6%	11.0%	11.0%	7.9%	7.0%	8.7%
Change from previous year	-0.4%	-0.3%	-1.8%	0.3%	4.4%	0.3%
Vol. change (1-8) this year vs previous year	+1	-7	-12	+13	+49	+44

- 1.3.4 Serious Sexual Offence numbers have increased by 2.8% in comparison with the same time last year, and the positive outcome rate has risen by 0.3% with 44 more victims receiving a positive outcome.
- 1.3.5 Nationally, the Serious Sexual Offence category is not reported on, as this category includes the rape offences above, but there is a category of 'Other Sexual Offences' which does not include the Rape Offences. In a similar manner to the above Rape Offences (with the baseline Jan Dec 2019), the table below gives an indication of the current position.

Crimes per 100,000 population	Baseline Jan - Dec 2019	Last 12 mths	Difference to baseline
West Midlands	65	89	36.9%
Greater Manchester	76	87	14.5%
Lancashire	104	115	10.6%
South Wales	84	88	4.8%
West Yorkshire	110	108	-1.8%
South Yorkshire	104	95	-8.7%
Nottinghamshire	86	73	-15.1%
Northumbria	96	81	-15.6%
MSG average	91	92	1.1%

There are large differences across the MSG with some seeing large increases and other seeing large decreases – West Yorkshire stands in the middle.

#### 1.3.6 Domestic Abuse Crime Outcomes

Domestic Abuse Crime Outcomes	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield	W Yorks
Recorded Crime - 2023/24	14104	4346	8911	17286	8084	52731
Recorded Crime - 2022/23	17115	5514	10305	21066	9662	63662
Difference	-3011	-1168	-1394	-3780	-1578	-10931
% change	-17.6%	-21.2%	-13.5%	-17.9%	-16.3%	-17.2%
Current Outcome Rate (1-8)	6.8%	8.4%	7.6%	7.8%	8.8%	7.7%
Outcome Rate (1-8) last year	6.4%	8.8%	7.4%	6.5%	8.8%	7.2%
Change from previous year	0.4%	-0.4%	0.2%	1.3%	0.0%	0.5%
Vol. change (1-8) this year vs previous year	-137	-123	-83	-17	-141	-501

- 1.3.7 The above looks at the data for the last 12 months compared to the previous 12 months. The number of Domestic Abuse Crimes has fallen by over 10,000 in the last 12 months which is a 17.2% decrease. The outcome rate has risen by 0.5% although the actual numbers of positive outcomes have fallen.
- 1.3.8 As requested the below data looks at domestic crimes per 1,000 population across West Yorkshire.

Domestic Abuse Offences	To June 2023	To June 2024	Difference	Per 1000
			47.00/	pop
Bradford	17115	14104	-17.6%	25.79
Calderdale	5514	4346	-21.2%	21.01
Kirklees	10305	8911	-13.5%	20.56
Leeds	21066	17286	-17.9%	21.37
Wakefield	9662	8084	-16.3%	22.85
West Yorks	63662	52731	-17.2%	22.44

All areas have seen a decrease in domestic crimes, and in most areas this is similar to the average across West Yorkshire. The decrease in Calderdale is higher, but this could be due to the lower numbers overall.

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

- 1.4.1 The Initial Victim Needs Assessment (IVNA) is part of the Victims Code of Practice and is intended to:
  - 1. Determine if the victim needs support.
  - 2. Establish the type of support needed.
  - 3. Assess whether the victim is vulnerable or intimidated.
  - 4. Consider whether the victim is entitled to enhanced rights.
- 1.4.2 The guidance from the College of Policing shows that obtaining this at initial contact is important to the ongoing investigation, as well as a key consideration towards effective communication and engagement with the victim. This has continued to rise over the life of the plan and is now at over 99%.

#### 1.5 Criminal Justice Measures

- 1.5.1 It has been agreed that the LCJB will scrutinise a written report on the Delivery Data Dashboards at each Executive Board meeting going forward, providing the dataset has been delivered nationally. These delivery dashboards include the transforming summary justice target data, but also include a number of other data sets. The measures from the Delivery Dashboards give us the opportunity to compare current performance with national performance and this report will be able to give these comparisons against the agreed priorities.
- 1.5.2 The most recent data to the Local Criminal Justice Board gave the data up to the end of Q3 (Dec 2023) published in May 2024
  - a) A link to the Delivery Data Dashboards is here: <u>Home CJS Dashboard</u> (justice.gov.uk)
  - b) The following concentrates on exceptions rather than the whole data set.
  - c) The total volume of recorded has been on a downward trend. Victim based offences reached a low in February with 17,202 but May has seen this rise to 20491, averaging 19,668.
  - d) In May 80.6% of cases passed first triage compared to just 64.4% nationally.

Consistently above the national average but a 5% drop over the two previous months. The average days from police referring a case to the CPS and the CPS authorising a charge has increased and is now above the national average (56.0 vs 43.1).

- e) The guilty plea at first in the Magistrates Court is and had been a long-standing priority for West Yorkshire. May saw this rise by 1.5% to 74.2%.
- f) In the Crown Court, the early guilty plea has recovered from a poor summer dipping to 34% in September. The current return of 40.8% is well above the national return of 35.4% but is a 5.7% fall from April's 46.5%.
- g) In May, in the Magistrates Court, 48 cases were recorded as non-conviction due to victim issues. The monthly average is 46. As a percentage this is an improvement from 27.1% to 23% compared to the falling national figure of 19.3%.
- h) In the Crown Court there were 20 cases with a non-conviction due to victim issues in May representing 44.4% of all non-conviction outcomes. Whilst there is a volume drop of 3, the percentage rose 10.1%. The national average is 30.8%, up 3.2%.
- i) The volume of defendants with a case outstanding in the Magistrates or Crown Court at the end of December stood at 7,503, down 107 on the previous quarter.

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

1.5.5 The figures shown on the table compare the 2022/23 year to 12 months to March 2024, then the most recent figures for this year are up to the end of April 2024.

#### 1.5.6 Increase volume of early guilty pleas

- 1.5.7 The increase of the number of early guilty pleas negates the need for a trial and frees up time which could be used elsewhere.
- 1.5.8 Again these figures compare the same timescales as the above and this shows an increase in both the Magistrates and Crown Courts. This has been the focus of the LCJB efficiency and effectiveness board and follows some joined up work between the police, CPS and the courts to understand the reason for lower numbers in this area.

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

1.5.10 "Average Days from First Listing to Completion" has changed definition in the new TSJ National Results. The new measure is still Average Days from First Listing to Completion, but completion now refers only to 'Not Guilty or No Plea". This means that results from Q3 2023 onwards are not comparable with previous quarters.

#### **2** KEEPING PEOPLE SAFE AND BUILDING RESILIENCE

PCP Priority	Metric	12 mths to Dec 2019	2022/23	12 mths to Jun 2023	12 mths to Jun 2024	Change	Trend Over Time	Comments
	Monitor the number of young persons flagged as at risk of Criminal Exploitation		653	673	567	-106	1	Figures include both victims and suspects who are flagged as at risk of Child Criminal Exploitation. Whilst numbers are now falling the latest figures reflect a long-term upward trend (419 in March 2020).
	Monitor Indicators from Cyber Dashboard			See Ap	pendix 2			
چاچ	Reduce number of repeat victims of Domestic Abuse		35,937	35,521	29,835	-5,686	*	Domestic incidents have fallen by 11% in the past 12 months whilst repeats have fallen by 16%.
Keeping People Safe and Building Resilience	Reduce number of repeat victims of Hate Crime		3,007	2,942	2,217	-725	*	Hate incidents have fallen by 5% during the past 12 months whilst repeats have fallen by 25%.
	Increase use of DVPO		555	507	384	-123	*	Following a downward trend DVPOs have increased by 3% during the
	Increase use of DVPN		554	501	390	-111	*	latest quarter and DVPNs have increased by 8% in the same quarter.
	Increase use of Stalking Prevention Orders		3	6	13	7	*	In the latest 12-month period the Force are reporting 4 interim SPOs and 9 Full SPOs.

#### 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 numbers are falling but this is still a long term upward trend based on their being 419 young people flagged on the system in 2020.

#### 2.2 Monitor Indicators from Cyber Dashboard

- 2.2.1 As Fraud has now been included in the Strategic Policing Requirement, updates about Cyber-crime will now also include updates about action against fraud.
- 2.2.2 The data at Appendix 2 shows the picture for West Yorkshire and includes both Fraud and Cyber offences with a comparison to most similar force areas (MSG).
- 2.2.3 The **Economic Crime Unit** Team have been involved in a number of initiatives to contribute to Cyber Threat reduction including:
  - Police Cyber Clinic: On the 28<sup>th</sup> May 2024, the YHROCU Cyber team hosted the first Police Cyber Clinic at the Workwell Offices in Leeds. The Police Cyber Clinic is designed to raise awareness of current Cyber Crime threats facing small and medium-sized businesses and organisations. It also offers free practical tools and solutions to improve cyber security. The event was a great success, with over 35 individuals attending from a wide variety of organisations. Presentations on the day included topics such as Police Cyber Alarm, NEBRC, and YHROCU Cyber Protect advice. The event's success was made possible by the excellent teamwork from both the ROCU Protect and Prevent teams, who did a fantastic job preparing for the event.
  - Yorkshire and Humber Regional Organised Crime Unit (YHROCU) Event Cyber Safe Day Economic Crime & Cyber Protect: On the 29<sup>th</sup> April, the YHROCU ECU & Cyber Protect teams jointly held a 'Cyber Safe Day' event at the University of Leeds, organised by regional Counter Fraud Co-Ordinator.

This was a one-day event aimed at our student population to raise the awareness of fraud and how to protect themselves online. The team were joined by partners including Crimestoppers, West Yorkshire Police, Trading Standards, British Army, Virgin Money, Leeds Building Society and was hosted by the University's Wellbeing & Partnerships department.

The University advertised the event as "a full day of immersive learning experiences focused on online safety, delivered by experts from the digital and financial industries" and attracted positive publicity from the BBC. This included a stand staffed by Fraud Protect, Cyber escape room exercises and the Cyber Blue Line vehicle

This Cyber Safe Day provided a key opportunity to interact with students, including international students who can be disproportionately affected by some fraud types. This was the first of its kind in the region and due to its success, will be used as a blueprint to deliver at universities throughout the region.

#### 2.3 Repeat Victims of Domestic Abuse and Hate Crimes

Domestic Abuse	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield	W Yorks
Total incidents 12 mths to Jun 24	17,988	5,703	11,403	22,463	10,591	68,148
Total incidents 12 months to Jun23	20,126	6,487	12,320	25,727	11,812	76,472
% Difference	-10.6%	-12.1%	-7.4%	-12.7%	-10.3%	-10.9%
% Repeat Victims 12 months to Jun 24	41.6%	41.6%	43.9%	43.9%	46.3%	43.5%
% Repeat Victims 12 months to Jun 23	45.1%	44.1%	45.5%	45.9%	49.5%	46%
% Difference	-3.5%	-2.5%	-1.6%	-2.0%	-3.2%	-2.5%

- 2.3.1 Domestic abuse incidents have reduced by 10.9% in comparison to the last 12 months. The repeat victim rate reduced by 2.5% in comparison.
- 2.3.2 Similarly to Domestic Crimes, the below shows the Domestic abuse incidents per 1,000 population.

	12m to	12m to	% change	Per 1000
	June 23	June 24	% change	рор
Bradford	20,126	17,988	-10.6%	32.9
Calderdale	6,487	5,703	-12.1%	27.6
Kirklees	12,320	11,403	-7.4%	26.3
Leeds	25,727	22,463	-12.7%	27.8
Wakefield	11,812	10,591	-10.3%	29.9
W Yorks	76,472	68,148	-10.9%	29.0

2.3.2 Over 90% of domestic abuse victims surveyed respond that they are satisfied or very satisfied with the treatment they receive from West Yorkshire Police. 97% of domestic abuse victims report that officers treat them with respect, 96% report that officers take their matter seriously and importantly over 91% of victims would feel encouraged to involve the police when reporting an incident in the future.

The area for improvement remains keeping victims informed of progress (72.3%), although this is considerably higher than the results for all surveys combined (66.6%).

#### 2.3.3 Hate Crime Repeat Victims

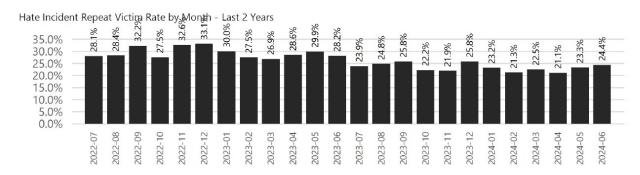
12m to Jun23	12m to Jun24	Change	% Change
9,997	9,476	-521	-5.2%
Hate Incidents by Month - Last  1,200	2 Years 2 Year	869 833 845 879 773	630 696 751 861 857
2022-07 2022-08 2022-09 2022-10	2022-12 2023-01 2023-02 2023-02 2023-04 2023-04	2023-06 2023-07 2023-08 2023-09 2023-10 2023-12	2024-01 2024-02 2024-03 2024-04 2024-05 2024-06

**2.3.4** Hate Incidents have fallen by 5.2% (521 fewer incidents) in the latest 12 months to June 2024.

Hate Strand	12m to Jun23	12m to Jun24	Change	% Change
Disability	1,349	1,071	-278	-20.6%
Faith	646	879	233	36.1%
Race	6,543	6,183	-360	-5.5%
Sexual Orientation	1,449	1,408	-41	-2.8%
Transphobic	317	253	-64	-20.2%

2.3.5 Again, we are seeing that the only increase is in the Faith Hate Strand, whereas the largest decreases are regarding disability and transphobic offences. This may be due to the change in recording practices with a reduction in harassment offences and malicious communications offences particularly.

12m to Jun23	12m to Jun24	Change	Significance
29.3%	23.4%	-6.0%	$\downarrow$



2.3.6 In the same period, the number of Hate Crime repeat victims also fell by 6.0%.

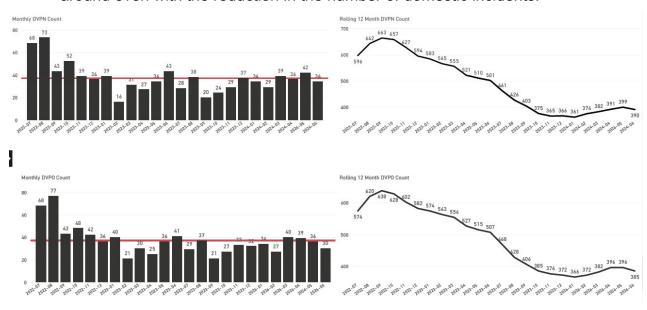
2.3.7

2.4

Incident Category (Top 10)	12m to Jun23	12m to Jun24	Change	Significance
Public order offences	28.9%	24.1%	-4.9%	4
Stalking and harassment	34.2%	25.7%	-8.5%	<b>V</b>
Violence without injury	21.7%	20.2%	-1.5%	<b>→</b>
Criminal damage	41.4%	23.6%	-17.7%	<b>V</b>
Violence with injury	23.0%	16.5%	-6.5%	И
Hate Incident - Race	13.5%	18.8%	5.3%	<b>→</b>
Other theft	32.6%	23.7%	-8.9%	<b>→</b>
Unknown	29.3%	17.4%	-12.0%	<b>→</b>
Hate - Crime	10.0%	26.3%	16.3%	<b>→</b>
Robbery	20.0%	14.7%	-5.3%	<b>→</b>

Increased Use of DVPN and DVPO (Domestic Violence Protection Notices and Orders)

2.4.1 DVPN and DVPO have been on a reducing trend but more recently this has turned around even with the reduction in the number of domestic incidents.



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



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

- 2.5.1 The Force are increasing their use of Stalking Protection Orders. One full Stalking Protection Order (SPO) was granted in June 2024. The Force currently has fourteen active SPOs, which includes three from other Forces where the subject now lives in West Yorkshire. At the time of writing, 29 applications have been authorised by Legal Services but are awaiting completion of statements by the submitting officer. 32 cases are awaiting initial Legal Services advice.
- 2.5.2 The latest victim satisfaction results for the 12 months to June 2024 report overall victim satisfaction (for all surveys combined) at 72.6% whereas satisfaction reported by stalking victims is higher at 77.3%. 91.7% of stalking victims feel satisfied with how the police have treated them and 79.2% are satisfied with the outcome.

## 3 Safer Places and Thriving Communities

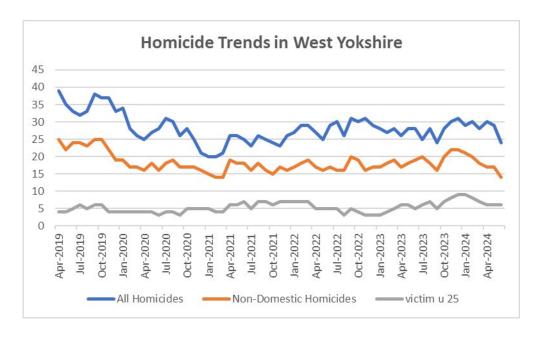
PCP Priority	Metric	12 mths to Dec 2019	2021/22	12 mths to Jun 2023	12 mths to Jun 2024	Change	Trend Over	Comments
	Reduce number of Homicides	24	27	28	24	-4	į	
	Reduce all hospital admission for assault with a sharp instrument	260	195	200	190 <sup>4</sup>	-10	Δ	Figures 12-month August 2023 and 12 month to May2022 from NHS Digital
	Reduce Knife Crime	2,599	2,296	2,336	2,318	-18	1	Knife crime has increased by 0.2% in the past 12 months but remains 12.1% lower than baseline year.
~ ·	Reduce Number of ASB incidents		27,031	27,955	27,191	-764	Δ	Based on ASB incident closing codes on STORM. Crime recording improvement activity has resulted in a significant fall in ASB incidents however the majority of these incidents are now being 'crimed'.
	Keep Neighbourhood Crime below baseline	46,162	33,808	34,164	33,707	-457	Δ	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.
Safer Places and Thriving	Monitor cyber attacks on businesses via WYCA survey			Not available				
Communities	Increase proportion of workforce from ethnic minorities		7.2%	8.7%	8.7%	0.0%	8	Workforce includes Police Officers (9.8%), Police Staff (6.7%) and PCSOs (11.5%).
	Increase proportion of female officers		39.1%	39.2%	39.6%	0.4%	8	
	Reduce numbers of KSI's on roads in W Yorkshire	Collisions	(2022) Fatal 62 Serious 1209	(2023) Fatal 47 Serious 1238	(May 2024) Fatal 43 Serious 1260	Fatal -2 Serious +22	△ Fatal	Partnership Measure in the Police and Crime Plan 2021-24 Figures relate to the number of Fatal and Serious Collisions. Serious
		Casualties	Fatal 65 Serious 1348	Fatal 50 Serious 1400	Fatal 43 Serious 1309	Fatal - 7 Serious -91	/ Serious	graded collisions from 2021 onwards are impacted by the introduction of the CRASH system.
	Recruit 750 police officers and staff by April 2024							Pledge met in April 2024

<sup>4 12</sup> months to February 2024.

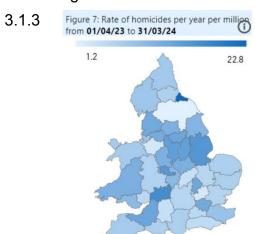
#### 3.1 Reduce Homicide

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

12 month period	Prev 12m	Last 12m	Change
All homicides	28	24	-4
Homicide (non domestic)	19	14	-5
Victim under 25 (non domestic	5	6	1



3.1.2 The above data shows the trends for all three crime types since 2018. Although the recent trend was increasing, this has now turned and is starting to decrease again.



The 12 monthly trends for Homicide rates (as shown in the map) evidence that West Yorkshire (11.5 per mil) has a similar rate to many in our MSG including GMP (12.2), West Mids. (15.1) and South Yorkshire (13.1).

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

3.2.1 Hospital admissions are up to March 2024 and are compared with 12 months to March 2023 and show little change for both groups.

Sharp Injury Admissions	Prev 12m	Last 12m	Change
All Hospital Admissions	195	190	-5
Under 25 Admissions	70	75	5

#### 3.3 Reduce Knife Crime

3.3.1 The undulating picture with knife crime can be seen in the below graph. There was a reduction during the pandemic and then a rise back to normal levels which reached their peak 2 years ago. The most recent two months have seen a slight decrease in these crimes. These are still well below the baseline figures.



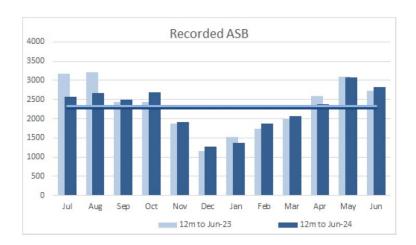
3.3.2 The most recent update nationally is to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024. The below table looks at knife crime per million residents when compared to the Jan-Dec 2019 baseline. The below table compares with others in our most similar group.

	Baseline (Jan	Last 12	
Force	2019-Dec 2019)	months	% change
Nottinghamshire	814	720	-11.6%
West Yorkshire	1114	988	-11.3%
South Yorkshire	1186	1109	-6.5%
South Wales	567	550	-3.0%
West Midlands	1792	1807	0.9%
Lancashire	637	728	14.3%
Northumbria	549	807	46.9%

3.3.3 It should be noted that West Yorkshire Police is one of 40 forces which uses a national methodology for recording knife crime. The remaining forces will be using the same methodology soon, but until then, national comparisons are problematic. Also, data for West Midlands is provisional due to a move to a new computer system. Greater Manchester Police (GMP) have been unable to supply offences involving knives or sharp instruments data from July 2023 to March 2024 due to an IT issue in processing these data. Figures for GMP are not included.

#### 3.4 Reduce the number of ASB incidents

- 3.4.1 Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents have decreased slightly by 1.1% (764 incidents) when comparing the latest 12 months to June 2024 with the previous 12-month period.
- 3.4.2 The number of ASB incidents was significantly impacted by crime recording improvement activity. But now that difference is starting to slow as can be seen in the below graph.



3.4.3 The Office of Force Crime Registrar (OFCR) has audited incidents that were previously picked up and being recorded as ASB (Personal). They discovered that a lot of these incidents should have been identified and recorded as crimes (e.g., Criminal Damage, Harassment). The OFCR aim to identify these at an earlier stage and record them as such, rather than as ASB. This ensures that crimes are investigated with a view to bringing offenders to justice. Those calls that are not criminal/crimed are dealt with by way of problem solving, engagement and intervention by the NPT's and their partner agencies to prevent escalation and reduce risk.

#### 3.5 Keep Neighbourhood Crime below baseline

- 3.5.1 In previous iterations of this document we have looked at the baseline of June 2019. More recent iterations of figures from the government look at this baseline as the 12 months to December 2019, so we have now changed to fall into line with this comparison.
- 3.5.2 Figures for the latest 12 months to June 2024 report that Neighbourhood Crime Offences have fallen by 27.1% when compared to the national baseline period (Jan-Dec 2019) equating to over 12,000 fewer victims. Notable reductions for residential burglary (down 38.9%), theft from person (down 26.2%) and theft from vehicle (down 37%) have been reported. Total neighbourhood crime continues to be lower than the previous year.
- 3.5.2 The below table looks at these crime types to break down the overall figures.

Neighbourhood Crime	Baseline to Dec 2019	Prev 12m	Last 12m	Difference to last year	Difference to Baseline
Burglary Residential	16980	10728	10381	-347	-6599
Personal Robbery	3172	2772	2785	13	-387
Theft From Vehicle	13118	7884	8270	386	-4848
Theft Of Vehicle	5545	6964	6390	-574	845
Vehicle Interference	3285	2557	2901	344	-384
Theft from Person	4033	3346	2976	-370	-1057
Neighbourhood Crime	46171	34152	33677	-475	-12494

- 3.5.3 The one area that is different is Theft Of Motor Vehicle. This crime type continues to be the only one that is above the 12months to Dec 2019 baseline.
- 3.5.6 Compared with our most similar group, West Yorkshire has one of the largest % change in comparison to the baseline. (offences per 100,000 population).

	Per 100,000 pop					
Force	Baseline	Last 12				
Force	(Jan 2019 –	months (to	% change			
	Dec 2019)	Mar 24)				
Nottinghamshire	1479	856	-42.1%			
Greater Manchester	2273	1497	-34.1%			
West Yorkshire	1962	1435	-26.9%			
Lancashire	1287	957	-25.6%			
South Wales	1023	763	-25.4%			
South Yorkshire	1987	1701	-14.4%			
West Midlands	2126	2007	-5.6%			
Northumbria	1073	1073	0.0%			

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

3.6.1 This data is not available currently.

#### 3.7 Increase proportion of workforce from ethnic minorities

Туре	Dec-19	Dec-20	Dec-21	Dec-22	Dec-23	Jun-24
Officer	6.0% (322)	6.3% (349)	6.9% (400)	7.7% (459)	9.2% (543)	9.8% (586)
Staff	4.5% (178)	4.9% (199)	5.0% (203)	5.7% (233)	6.5% (269)	6.7% (283)
PCSO	6.1% (37)	6.2% (36)	6.3% (36)	6.4% (36)	9.8% (54)	11.5% (65)
Specials	11.0% (37)	11.5% (30)	12.6% (28)	11.7% (20)	13.2% (19)	12.5% (17)
Volunteers	12.2% (23)	9.7% (15)	9.0% (13)	9.8% (12)	9.4% (9)	9.0% (9)
Total	5.7% (597)	5.9% (629)	6.3% (680)	7.0% (760)	8.2% (894)	8.7% (960)

- 3.7.1 Overall the proportion of the total WYP workforce from ethnic minorities is at 8.7% but officers are currently above this at 9.8%. Although staff numbers are lower at 6.7% this is still an increasing trend.
- 3.7.2 As reported nationally, West Yorkshire Police exceeded its target for recruitment of officers and although the overall proportion of officers and staff from ethnic minorities continues to be below that of the West Yorkshire population, during recruitment this proportion was much higher and nearer to the target.

#### 3.8 Increase proportion of female officers

3.8.1 West Yorkshire continues with high numbers of female officers - this has increased from 35.5% in 2019 to nearly 39.6% currently. Police staff continue to have a high number of female members, with that percentage not changing over the years.

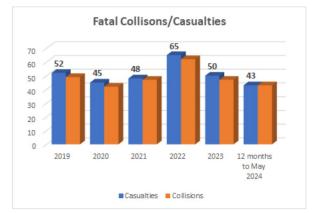
Officers								
Gender	Dec-19	Dec-20	Dec-21	Dec-22	Dec-23	Jun-24		
Male	64.5% (3452)	64.0% (3564)	62.8% (3653)	61.5% (3694)	60.4% (3675)	60.4% (3701)		
Female	35.5% (1900)	36.0% (2006)	37.2% (2161)	38.5% (2311)	39.6% (2405)	39.6% (2431)		
Total	5352	5570	5814	6005	6080	6132		

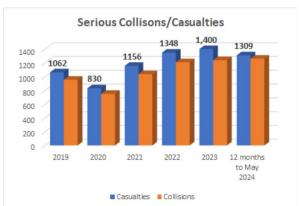
Staff (excluding PCSOs)								
Gender	Dec-19	Dec-20	Dec-21	Dec-22	Dec-23	Jun-24		
Male	40.6% (1617)	40.5% (1663)	40.6% (1637)	40.6% (1675)	39.4% (1658)	38.9% (1664)		
Female	59.4% (2368)	59.5% (2439)	59.4% (2397)	59.4% (2453)	60.6% (2551)	61.1% (2616)		
Total	3985	4102	4034	4128	4209	4280		

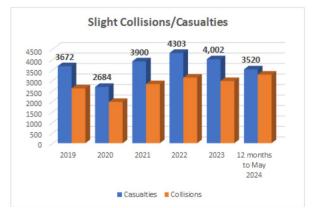
PCSOs						
Gender	Dec-19	Dec-20	Dec-21	Dec-22	Dec-23	Jun-24
Male	57.0% (344)	55.2% (322)	54.9% (313)	54.5% (305)	55.6% (307)	55.2% (313)
Female	43.0% (259)	44.8% (261)	45.1% (257)	45.5% (255)	44.4% (245)	44.8% (254)
Total	603	583	570	560	552	567

- 3.8.2 The latest position in-Force in relation to faith, sexual orientation and disability of officers, staff and PCSO's has been updated. Following work to address the completeness and accuracy of the data, the number of employees not recording their protected characteristics has fallen significantly from around 80% in 2021 to just 6.5% for officers,5.2% for police staff and 4.8% for PCSOs.
- 3.9 Reduce numbers of Killed or Seriously Injured on roads in West Yorkshire
- 3.9.1 Numbers of KSIs (Killed or Seriously Injured) on the roads in West Yorkshire is currently decreasing and this is the focus of Vision Zero in West Yorkshire.

3.9.2 3.9.5







The number of fatal road collisions remained relatively stable between 2019-2021 but increased in 2022. However, the numbers in 2023 and for the latest 12 months to the end of June 2024 have started to fall. The number of serious collisions reported an upturn from 2021 onwards. The latest serious collision statistics for the

- 12 months to June 2024 remain at a relatively high level but are currently below the numbers reported in 2022 and 2023.
- 3.9.7 Each area now has a dedicated Vision Zero meeting where these numbers are scrutinised.
- 3.10 Increase number of additional officers and staff in comparison to April 2021 baseline
- 3.10.1 The Mayor's Pledge for 750 more frontline officers and staff was met in April 2024. For more information please see previous Police and Crime Panel papers.

### 4. Responding to Multiple and Complex Needs

PCP Priority	Metric	12 mths to Dec 2019	2021/22	12 mths to Jun 2023	12 mths to Jun 2024	Change	Trend Over	Comments
	Montor VRU early intervention programme attendee		31,20←	21,316	25,10→	3,7└8		VRU Measure in the P& CP 2021-24. The figures report people aged 24 and under reached
	figures		(516)	(525)	(7+ <del>1)</del>	(264)	8	through interventions (25 and over in brackets). (as at March 2024)
	Reduce number of repeat missing children below baseline level	145⊷	<b>-4</b> 6	991	825	-166	Δ	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.
(C)	Reduce number of repeat missing adults below baseline level	<b>∟</b> 83	351	352	316	-36	Δ	Figures relate to the number of (unique) adults who have gone missing more than once in the past 12 months.
Responding to Multiple and Complex Needs	Reduce re-offending rate for Drug related crime		21.←% (12 months to March 2021)	21.4% (12 months to June 2021)	21.1% (12 months to June 2022)	-0.←9%	1	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,←2← (Adults) 474 (Juv) (12 months to Dec 2021)	4←1 (Juv)	3,46 - (Adults) 370 (Juv) (12 months to Dec 2023)	-103 (Adults) -111 (Juv)	Δ	MoJdata based on offenders on PNC as having their 1* conviction, caution or youth caution.
	Increase number of offenders referred to drug treatment services via Liaison and Diversion		4+2	4←0	435	-45	Į.	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 Partnership (VRP) must show the impact of its work by counting the number of young people (and others) that it reaches.
- 4.1.3 The VRP sends these figures quarterly to the Home office to show the impact of its interventions. These interventions have been detailed in previous papers to the Panel and will continue to be part of the impact of the Police and Crime Plan.

#### 4.2 Reduce the number of repeat missing persons.

4.2.1 Number of Missing persons per 1,000 population.

Over the last 12 months there have been 8,853 missing persons occurrences (including repeats). The trends for this are as follows.



				Total per
2023/24	Children	Adults	Total	1000 pop
Bradford	1069	745	1814	3.32
Calderdale	513	229	742	3.59
Kirklees	724	408	1132	2.61
Leeds	2361	1275	3636	4.49
Wakefield	765	333	1098	3.10
West Yorks	5615	3221	8836	3.76

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

Last 12m:	Children	Adults	[No age]	Total
People with 1 Occ	1544	2396	15	3945
People with 2-4 Occs	572	301	1	877
People with 5-10 Occs	159	23		182
People with 11-20 Occs	72			72
People with 21-30 Occs	15			15
People with 31-40 Occs	4			4
People with >40 Occs	1			1
Total People with Repeat O	823	324	1	1151
Total People	2367	2720	16	5096
% People with Repeat Occs	34.8%	11.9%	6.3%	22.6%
Average Occurrences/Perso	2.4	1.2	1.1	1.7

4.2.5 The number of repeat missing persons is detailed above. This stands at 34.8% for missing children and 11.9% for missing adults.

#### 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 0.8% reduction in this rate in comparison to the same time 12 months before.
- 4.3.3 Work is ongoing with the Senior Responsible Officers for the Combatting Drugs WY partnership with the Deputy Mayor bringing all 5 districts together to discuss common problems and share best practice.
- 4.3.4 West Yorkshire Reducing Reoffending Partnership Board: This is the current iteration of the board convened by the Mayor and chaired initially by the Criminal Justice Policy Manager. The intention of this board is to add value to existing Reducing Reoffending Partnerships within districts and their work with Criminal Justice partners, including Youth Justice.

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

4.4.1 Following a user consultation published in February 2023, the MOJ have

concluded first time entrants' statistics will only be published annually as part of the First-time entrants (FTE) into the Criminal Justice System and Offender Histories publication.

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

Adults	West Yorks	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield
Referrals into L&D service Q1 2024-25	1128	264	132	135	361	236
Formal pathway referrals made by L&D into support services	432	98	51	23	112	148
Other pathway contacts (eg already in service, liaison with support services, no formal referral)	411	73	56	32	120	130
Young People	West Yorks	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield
Referrals into L&D service Q1 2024-25	593	154	159	79	140	61
Formal pathway referrals made by L&D into support services	99	5	13	1	52	28
Other pathway contacts (eg already in service, liaison with support services, no formal referral)	85	8	8	2	50	17

- 4.5.1 Figures relate to referrals to drug services across the five districts. Figures provided by West Yorkshire All Age Liaison and Diversion Service.
- 4.5.6 Referrals are down for adults and up for young people, but there has been a reduction in formal pathway referrals and other pathway contacts. Areas are looking at other pathway contacts to enhance this data from partners.

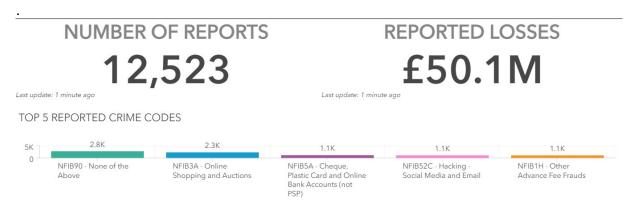
#### Appendix 2

#### **Cyber Crime**

The below data is for July 2023 – June 2024



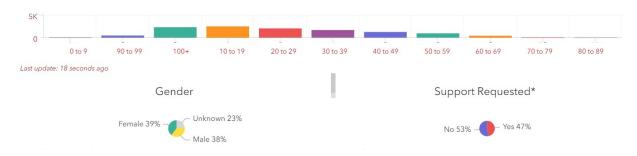
The above is for Cyber Crime only the picture for Fraud is as follows:



#### The below is for both Cyber Crime and Fraud

#### About 'Individual Victims' Data:

These figures are based on a rolling 12 months of data from Action Fraud. Only fraud and cyber crime offences amounting to a crime under the Home Office Age Group\*

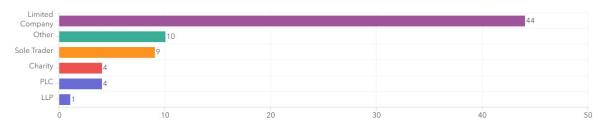


For business Cyber Crime **only** the current picture is as follows:

#### **About 'Organisation Victims' Data:**

These figures are based on a rolling 12 months of data from Action Fraud. Only fraud and cyber crime offences amounting to a crime under the Home Office

#### Organisation Type\*

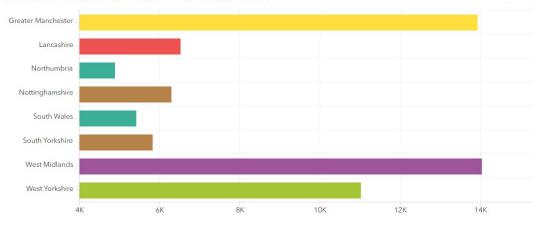


Last update: 3 seconds ago

Top 5 Crime Codes Reported by Organisations\*



#### VOLUME OF FRAUD REPORTED PER POLICE FORCE





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

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 consider 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.

All information correct at time of print (October 24)