



## Performance briefing on current Police and Crime Plan Priorities

### Data to March 2023

The following report is based on the Police and Crime plan and will follow the 4 priorities in the Police and Crime plan (for all measures under these priorities, please see appendix A)



Supporting Victims and Witnesses and improving Criminal Justice Outcomes



Keeping People Safe and Building Resilience



Safer Places and Thriving Communities



Responding to Multiple and Complex Needs

### Supporting Victims and Witnesses and improving Criminal Justice Outcomes

#### Victim Satisfaction

The latest victim satisfaction rate stands at 71.8% for the 12 months to March 2023. The latest position is 0.8 percentage points lower than 12 months ago.

District	12mths to Dec 22	12mths to Mar 23	Difference to last qtr	12mths to Mar 22	Difference to last year	Trend
Bradford	72.2%	73.7%	1.5%	70.4%	3.3%	↑
Calderdale	77.4%	78.9%	1.5%	74.5%	4.4%	↑
Kirklees	70.8%	72.9%	2.1%	76.3%	-3.4%	↓
Leeds	75.7%	74.2%	-1.5%	77.4%	-3.2%	↓
Wakefield	71.1%	70.8%	-0.3%	76.1%	-5.3%	↓
WYorks	70.9%	71.8%	0.9%	72.6%	-0.8%	↔

Victims of Hate incidents, ASB and Arson and Criminal Damage offences have the lowest level of satisfaction at around 65%, whereas Safety and Welfare callers and Domestic Abuse victims are the most satisfied, with levels around 85%.

There is a significant difference between overall satisfaction of White victims (73.5%) and for victims and callers from all other ethnic groups combined (66.7%), leading to a satisfaction gap of 6.8%, down from 11.4% a year ago. The gap varies from 1.5% at Calderdale to 11.1% at Leeds.

## Improve Outcomes

### Rape and Serious Sexual Offences

Recorded Rape Offences	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield	W Yorks
Recorded Crime - Apr 2022 - Mar 2023	977	308	587	1223	530	3625
Recorded Crime - Apr 2021 to March 2022	917	332	689	1281	449	3668
Difference	60	-24	-102	-58	81	-43
% change	6.5%	-7.2%	-14.8%	-4.5%	18.0%	-1.2%
Current Outcome Rate (1-8)	7.7%	8.4%	10.1%	6.5%	5.5%	7.7%
Outcome Rate (1-8) Apr 2021 to March 2022	8.1%	13.3%	14.9%	5.2%	6.0%	8.1%
Change from previous year	-0.4%	-4.9%	-4.8%	1.3%	-0.5%	-0.4%
Vol. change (1-8) 2022/23 from 2021/22	32	-18	-44	12	2	-16

The above table shows the position at the end of the financial year in comparison to the same time last year. The numbers of rape offences have decreased in comparison to the same time last year, and the outcome rate has dipped slightly.

Due to the nature of Rape offences (with many being historical (i.e. committed over 12 months before being reported)) the numbers recorded and outcome rates can fluctuate month on month.

Serious Sexual Offences	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield	W Yorks
Recorded Crime - Apr 2022 - Mar 2023	2060	726	1305	2737	1282	8110
Recorded Crime - Apr 2021 to March 2022	1909	716	1379	2708	1076	7788
Difference	151	10	-74	29	206	322
% change	7.9%	1.4%	-5.4%	1.1%	19.1%	4.1%
Current Outcome Rate (1-8)	9.5%	9.2%	9.5%	7.8%	5.1%	8.2%
Outcome Rate (1-8) Apr 2021 to March 2022	6.5%	10.9%	11.4%	6.7%	5.9%	7.8%
Change from previous year	3.0%	-1.7%	-1.9%	1.1%	-0.8%	0.4%
Vol. change (1-8) 2022/23 from 2021/22	71	-11	-33	33	2	62

Serious Sexual offence numbers have increased by 4.1% in comparison with the same time last year, but the positive outcome rate has risen by 0.4% with 62 more victims receiving a positive outcome.

### Domestic Abuse Outcomes

Domestic Abuse Crime Outcomes	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield	W Yorks
Recorded Crime - Apr 2022 - Mar 2023	17406	5437	10461	21323	9953	64580
Recorded Crime - Apr 2021 to March 2022	16468	4986	10012	20184	8835	60485
Difference	938	451	449	1139	1118	4095
% change	5.7%	9.0%	4.5%	5.6%	12.7%	6.8%
Current Outcome Rate (1-8)	6.4%	8.9%	7.3%	6.5%	7.7%	7.0%
Outcome Rate (1-8) Apr 2021 to March 2022	6.0%	8.6%	6.5%	7.1%	7.3%	6.8%
Change from previous year	0.4%	0.3%	0.8%	-0.6%	0.4%	0.2%
Vol. change (1-8) 2022/23 from 2021/22	120	59	115	-50	130	374

The above looks at the data between April 22 to March 23 compared with the same time last year. The outcome rate has risen by 0.2% and the scale of the work required is shown here as this equates to 374 more victims with a positive outcome.

### Criminal Justice Measures

At the away day for the LCJB in March 23 a number of priorities were agreed by all present. It was agreed that these priorities would form the main items at the Local Criminal Justice Board's Executive Meeting and a number of sub-groups would be formed to feed into these priorities.

The priorities agreed are as follows:

*Do not distribute without agreement of author*

1	Governance	To review structure and governance of the LCJB in alignment with the new LCJB Guidance
1a	Membership	Possible new members to be considered: Judicial - Recorder, District Judges and Magistrates Health Education Community Safety Partnership
2	Operation safeguard	To update the Board with actions and position of Operation Safeguard and any related issues
3	Special Measures, Live Links and MG2	To cover the use of: special measures Live Links MG2
4	Trauma	To cover: Trauma Training (Emmerline Irving - WYCA) Court listings Youth Justice
5	Victim's Code of practice	To monitor compliance of the Victim's Code once MoJ have determined the measures
6	Reduce time from point of offence to case completion	To include: Mapping the CJ journey end to end Transforming Summary Justice (TSJ) Better Case management (BCM) Remove case failure
7	Performance DATA	To use the Data Delivery Dashboard (DDD) as the base point and look to create up to date data for West Yorkshire aligned with the DDD.
8	Reducing Reoffending group	New reducing reoffending group to be established as a third primary sub group to the Executive Board
9	EDI Data	To review: available data Identify any gaps What can we do?
10	Extended partnerships	To arrange meetings and discussions bi-annually with other Mayoral areas and Yath LCJB's.

These will form the priorities for the next iteration of measures in the police and crime plan.

The table below is a quick update on the current measures in the plan.

Decrease Ineffective trial rate (Magistrates Court)		25.9%	25.4% <sup>2</sup>	20.3% <sup>3</sup>	-5.1%	↔
Increase volume of early guilty pleas		Crown 44.3% Mags 60.7%	Crown 37.8% <sup>2</sup> Mags 70.2% <sup>2</sup>	Crown 37.3% <sup>3</sup> Mags 68.8% <sup>3</sup>	Crown -0.5% Mags -1.4%	↔
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 - 49.9	Qtr1 -6.9 Qtr 2 -18.2 Qtr3 - 32.1	↓

## Keeping People Safe and Building Resilience

### Repeat Victims of Domestic Abuse and Hate Crimes

Domestic Abuse	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield	W Yorks
Total incidents Apr 22 to Mar 23	18172	5699	11726	24254	11320	71171
Total incidents Apr 21- Mar 22	17896	5356	11436	23268	10457	68413
% Difference	1.5%	6.4%	2.5%	4.2%	8.3%	4.0%
% Repeat Victims Apr 22 to Mar 23	47.6%	46.5%	49.5%	48.2%	52.5%	48.8%
% Repeat Victims Apr 21- Mar 22	46.5%	47.6%	47.9%	47.8%	49.4%	47.7%
% Difference	1.1%	-1.1%	1.6%	0.4%	3.1%	1.1%

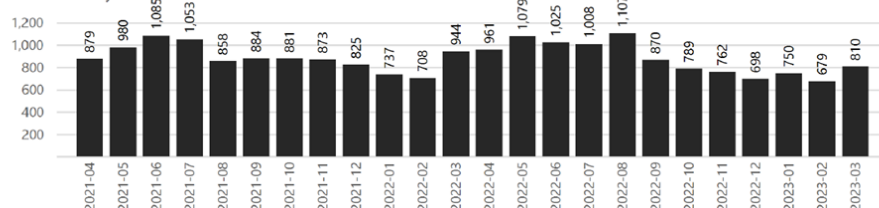
Domestic abuse incidents increased by 4.0% in comparison to the last 12 months. The repeat victim rate rose by 1.1% in comparison

### Hate Crime Repeat Victims

The number of Hate Crime incidents are on a current reducing trend. In comparison with the same quarter last year there was a 12.2% decrease in incidents

12m to Mar22	12m to Mar23	Change	% Change
10,683	10,538	-145	-1.4%

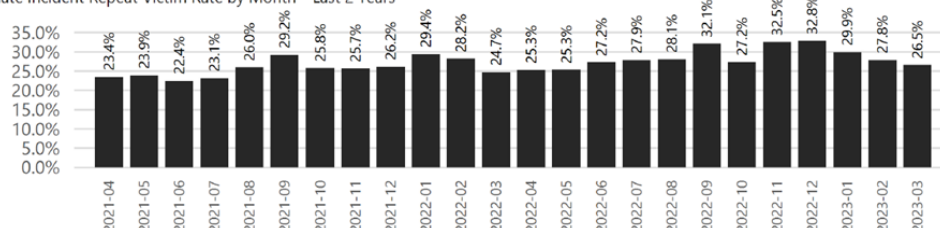
Hate Incidents by Month - Last 2 Years



Conversely the number of hate crime repeat victims is rising – the increase of 2.9% is a significant increase in comparison to last year, although the current rate is on a reducing trend.

12m to Mar22	12m to Mar23	Change	Significance
25.4%	28.3%	2.9%	↑

Hate Incident Repeat Victim Rate by Month - Last 2 Years

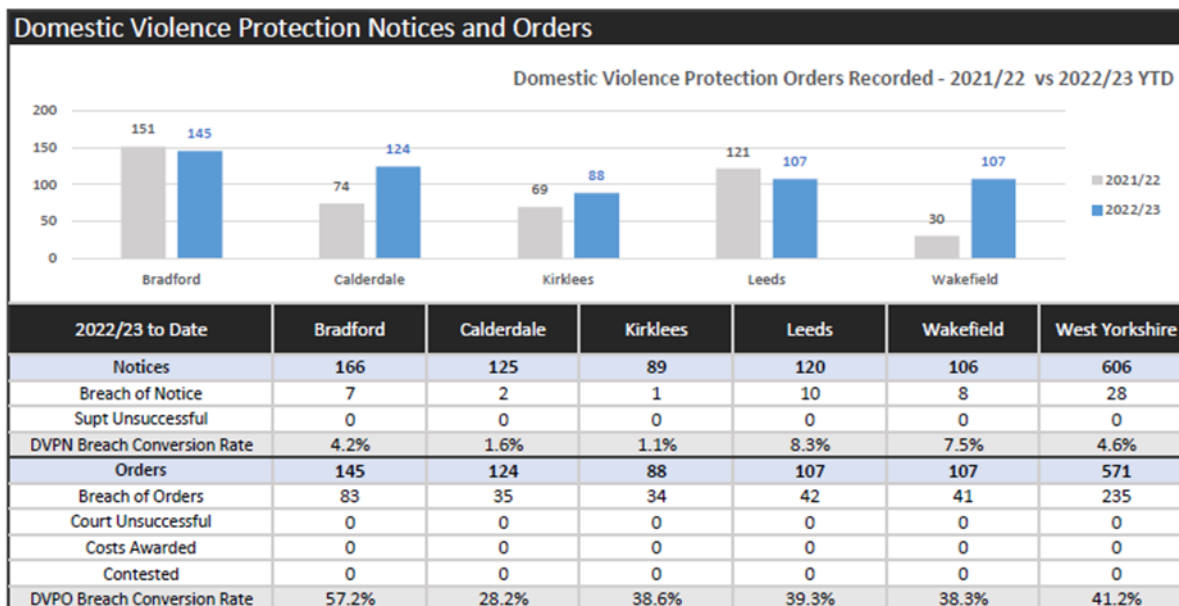


### Increased Use of DVPN and DVPO

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

- there was a lack of understanding within police forces over how and when to use protective measures, which means support for victims is sometimes not good enough; and

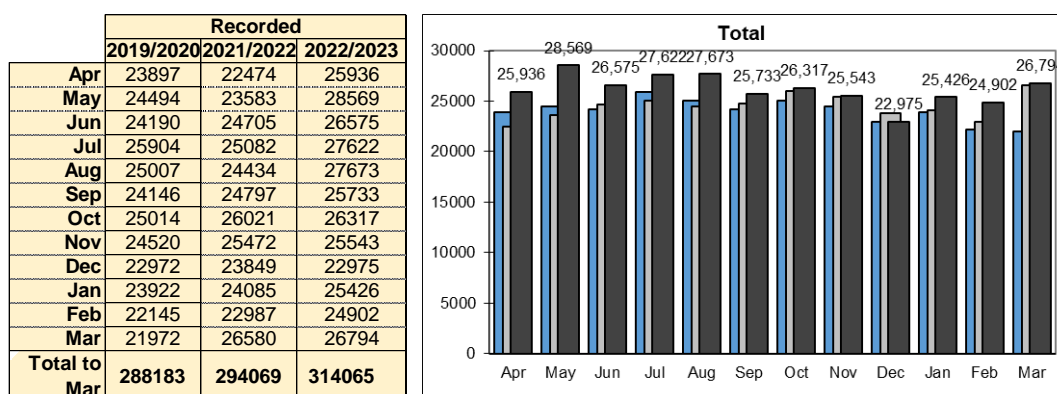
- better data collection on the use of protective measures is needed to help the police determine which measures are most effective in different scenarios



Now that DVPN and DVPO statistics have been collected over a few years, going forward we will be able to see the longer-term trends for these orders. This will be part of the reporting in the next Performance Monitoring Report

## Safer Places and Thriving Communities

### Recorded Total Crime



Total crime is currently 6.8% above last year and 9.0% above 2019/20. March 2023 saw the total go over 30,000 for the last 12 months, the highest total ever recorded.

The below is the breakdown for each district.

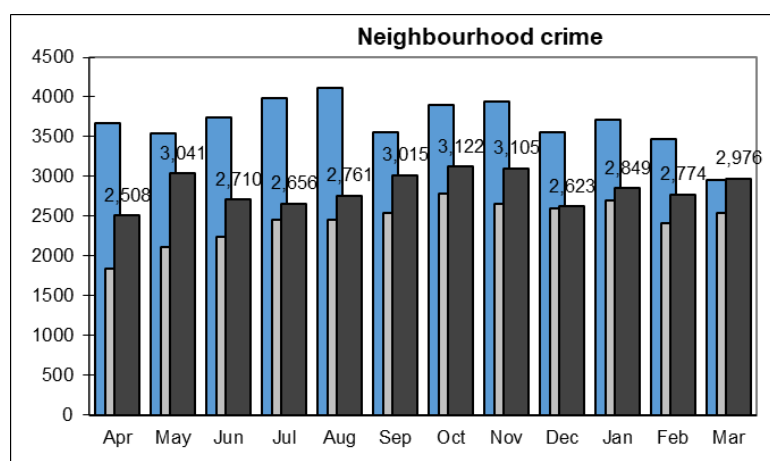
Recorded Crime	West Yorks	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield
Apr 2019 - Mar 2020	288183	73094	24392	46589	103076	41032
Apr 2021 - Mar 2022	294069	73990	24709	45242	106297	43831
Apr 2022 - Mar 2023	314065	76485	26661	47896	114381	48642
% difference to last year	6.8%	3.4%	7.9%	5.9%	7.6%	11.0%
% difference to 2019/20	9.0%	4.6%	9.3%	2.8%	11.0%	18.5%

The following looks at some of the trends in neighbourhood crime as specified by the national performance measures.

Neighbourhood Crime	12 months to Mar 2020	Prev 12m	Last 12m	Difference to last year	Difference to Baseline
Burglary Residential	15764	9307	10415	1108	-5349
Personal Robbery	2964	2278	2729	451	-235
Theft From Vehicle	12826	7175	7860	685	-4966
Theft Of Vehicle	5568	5450	7005	1555	1437
Vehicle Interference	3255	2413	2555	142	-700
Theft from Person	3803	2754	3364	610	-439
Neighbourhood Crime	44139	29357	34140	4783	-9999

The one area that is higher than the baseline is Theft Of Motor Vehicle. It has been seen recently that this crime type is in the news due to the increased value of car parts and the whole country is seeing this increase.

The difference between current crime figures and the 12 months to March 2020 can be clearly seen in the below chart with March 2023 the first time that overall numbers have equalled the same as previous years.

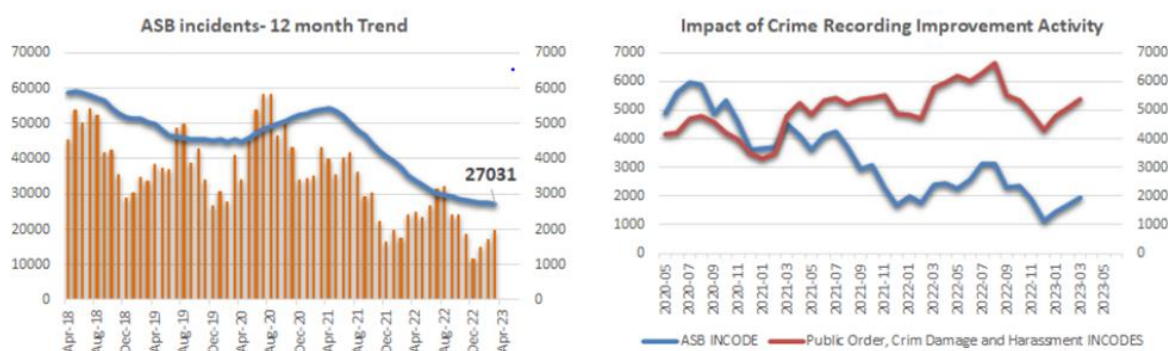


To compare these figures with all forces in England and Wales, please see the new digital performance pack on the HMICFRS website <https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmicfrs/our-work/article/digital-crime-performance-pack/>

### Recorded Anti-Social Behaviour

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

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



## Recorded Serious Violent Crime

Crime Type	12 Months to	Mar-22	Mar-23	Change (vs last year)
Homicide - Non Domestic	Total Recorded	20	18	-10.0%
	Victim under 25	7	4	-42.9%
Most Serious Violent Crime	Total Recorded	2172	2113	-2.7%
	Victim under 25	647	607	-6.2%
Crime involving sharp implement	Total Recorded	2395	2292	-4.3%
	Victim under 25	875	803	-8.2%
	Robbery	677	750	10.8%
Personal Robbery	Victim under 25	313	353	12.8%
	Total Recorded	2272	2699	18.8%
Firearms - VAP - exc Air Weapon	Victim under 25	948	1176	24.1%
	Total Recorded	155	167	7.7%
Firearms - VAP - exc Air Weapon	Victim under 25	75	75	0.0%

At year end the main rises in Serious Violent Crime are linked to Robbery. The first metric above looks at all Robbery involving a sharp implement (both business and personal robbery) and this has risen by 10.8 overall.

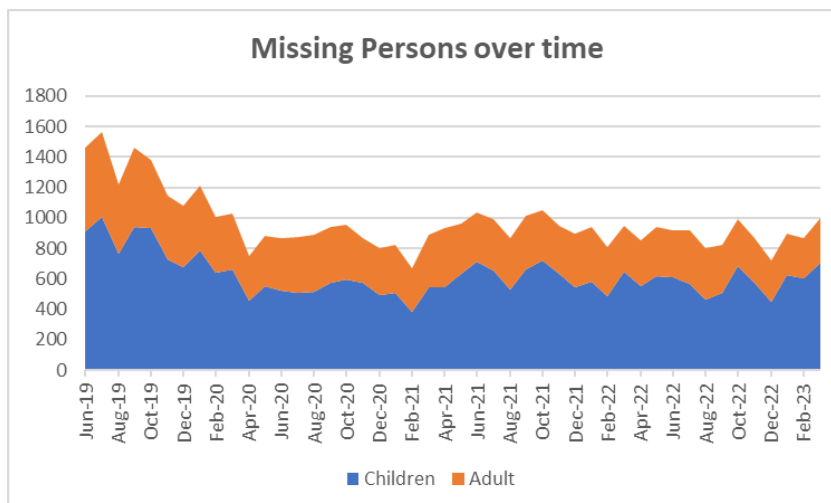
The second metric looks at all crimes of personal robbery and this shows an 18.8% increase – but where the victim is under 25 there is a 24.1% increase – this increase suggests that early intervention work is required to reduce the number of younger victims of robbery.

The opposite is true for Firearms (excluding air weapons) with the increase in overall numbers rather than with a victim under 25, pointing to a higher age group as perpetrators of these offences.

## Responding to Multiple and Complex Needs

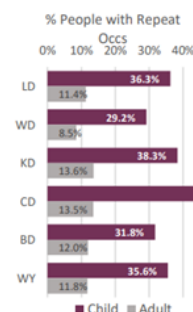
### Reduce number of repeat missing persons

Over the last 12 months there have been 11,164 missing persons (including repeats). The trends for this are as follows



The number of repeat missing persons is detailed below. This shows 23.2% of people with Repeat Occurrences.

	LD	WD	KD	CD	BD	WY
People with 1 Occ	1590	693	703	375	950	4371
People with 2-4 Occs	346	123	179	106	204	961
People with 5-10 Occs	108	16	41	32	42	237
People with 11-20 Occs	37	8	21	13	6	87
People with 21-30 Occs	8	3	5	3	1	22
People with 31-40 Occs	1		3		1	7
People with >40 Occs	1	1	1			5
Total People with Repeat Occs	501	151	250	154	254	1319
Total People	2091	844	953	529	1204	5690
% People with Repeat Occs	24.0%	17.9%	26.2%	29.1%	21.1%	23.2%
Average Occurrences/Person	1.9	1.6	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.9







Although the numbers are slightly lower, the extent of the work can be seen above with 11 missing children having greater than 30 occurrences throughout the year. This continues to be a drain on police resources.

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

Due to circumstances there is no Q4 update currently – this will be included in the next iteration.



Appendix A – Police and Crime Plan Measures

PCP Priority	Indicator	Source	Metric
 <p><b>Supporting Victims and Witnesses &amp; Improving Criminal Justice Outcomes</b></p>	Increase in Victim Satisfaction (inc. victims of DA)	National Crime and Policing Measures	Increase victim satisfaction with the police
	Response to 999 calls		Maintain high levels of calls answered on target
	Increase in positive outcomes for victims of Domestic and Sexual Abuse and Violence	Mayoral Priority	Improve outcomes for victims of Rape and Sexual Offences
	% crime with victim initial needs assessment		Improve outcomes for Domestic Abuse
	Criminal Justice Measures	LCJB	Decrease Ineffective trial rate (Magistrates Court)
			Increase volume of early guilty pleas
			Decrease average time taken for cases to be brought to resolution
 <p><b>Keeping People Safe and Building Resilience</b></p>	Drugs supply/county lines indicator	National Crime and Policing Measures	Monitor the number of young persons flagged as at risk of Criminal Exploitation
	Tackle Cyber Crime		Monitor Indicators from Cyber Dashboard
	Reduce re-victimisation of Domestic Abuse victims	Mayoral Priority	Reduce number of repeat victims of Domestic Abuse
	Reduce re-victimisation of Hate Crime victims		Reduce number of repeat victims of Hate Crime
	Increase use of DVPO/DVPN		Increase use of DVPO/DVPN
	Increase use of Stalking Prevention Orders		Increase use of Stalking Prevention Orders
 <p><b>Safer Places and Thriving Communities</b></p>	Reduce Serious Violence and Serious Organised Crime	National Crime and Policing Measures	Reduce number of Homicides
	Reduce Knife Crime		Reduce all hospital admission for assault with a sharp instrument
	Drive down crime and Anti-social Behaviour		Reduce Knife Crime
	Reduction in Neighbourhood and High Street crime		Reduce Number of ASB incidents
	Business cyber-crime indicators	Mayoral Priority	Monitor cyber attacks on businesses via WYCA survey
	Improve police workforce representation		Increase proportion of workforce from ethnic minorities
	Reduce Killed and Seriously Injured casualties on West Yorkshire roads		Increase proportion of female officers
	Mayoral pledge indicators on the 750 additional frontline Police Officers and Police Staff		Reduce numbers of KSI's on roads in W Yorkshire
 <p><b>Responding to Multiple and Complex Needs</b></p>	Number of people engaged by early intervention programmes through the VRU	Mayoral Priority	Monitor VRU early intervention programme attendee figures
	Number of repeat missing children		Reduce number of repeat missing children below baseline level
	Number of repeat missing adults		Reduce number of repeat missing adults below baseline level
	Drug related re-offending rate	LCJB	Reduce re-offending rate for Drug related crime
	Number of Young People first time entry into the CJS		Reduce the number of First time entrants to the CJS
	Refer more offenders to drug treatment services		Increase number of offenders referred to drug treatment services via Liaison and Diversion