



**Tracy
Brabin
Mayor of
West Yorkshire**

Item 11

Report to: Police and Crime Panel

Date: 14th June 2024

Subject: Performance Monitoring Report

Report of: Tracy Brabin – Mayor of West Yorkshire

Author: Wendy Stevens, Research & Performance Manager.

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1. The attached performance report aims to set out a summary of the performance information scrutinised, and the issues raised in the Performance Scrutiny meeting, in relation to the delivery measures contained in the Police and Crime Plan and some wider environmental scanning.
- 1.2. The report contains an overview of all the measures from the Police and Crime Plan along with sections summarising progress made in the last quarter.
- 1.3. The data included in the report comes from several sources of national and local information, including police performance reporting, data from the Mayor’s Policing and Crime Team, Her Majesty’s Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS) inspection reports, the WYP user satisfaction survey, and Ministry of Justice and Local Criminal Justice Board (LCJB) data.
- 1.4. Data contained within the report covers the 12 months to March 2024 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 21st May 2024 the Performance Scrutiny meeting was held with the Chief Constable John Robins to discuss the data and issues highlighted within the report and the progress against the delivery measures in the Police and Crime Plan.
- 2.2. Managing the pressures placed on the police and our partners continues to be a challenge. We are committed to ensuring that West Yorkshire Police have the

resources they need and are working efficiently with partners to deliver the service that communities need and deserve.

2.3. We are also committed to ensuring that the Criminal Justice System works effectively and continue to drive this through the Local Criminal Justice Board.

2.4. **Key issues discussed at the Performance Scrutiny meeting included:**

- **Registered Sex Offenders** – the meeting discussed the numbers of current registered Sex offenders and the risk levels for them. West Yorkshire Police explained that there was a need to uplift the number of officers working in this area due to an increase in numbers and an increase in complexity of these crimes, including digitally enabled crimes.
- **Spiking Offences** – some other forces have had success with victims who have reported these offences online. WYP are liaising with these forces to glean best practice and apply this to our online offer.
- **Possession of Weapons** – this is a police directed activity and data seems to show falling numbers. However, it was agreed this is due to change in crime recording practices (i.e. weapons are often only part of a wider crime type, and the other crime type would be recorded rather than the possession offence). It was, however, reassuring that arrests were still rising linked to this offence type.

2.5 The full report on all the measures is attached as Appendix 1.

3. EQUALITY, DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION BENEFITS AND IMPLICATIONS

3.1. Equality, Diversity and Inclusion are key parts of this report, particularly evidenced by the key measure of 'having a police service which is more representative of the people it serves' and the section of the report on Hate Crime.

3.2. The Police and Crime Plan (from which this report draws its measures) was subject to an Equality Impact Assessment.

4. IMPLICATIONS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE IN WEST YORKSHIRE

4.1 Many of the measures in the Police and Crime Plan directly affect young people in West Yorkshire and, where possible, the metrics are broken down to show this effect.

5. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

5.1. None

6. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

6.1. The 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 (31st March) in which the Mayor is elected.

6.2. The Police and Crime Plan should determine, direct, and communicate the Mayor's priorities for their local area during their period in office. This report updates the Police and Crime Panel on these priorities and provides:

- An update on the Mayor's police and crime objectives for the area,
- An update on policing which the Chief Constable provides,
- One of the means by which the Chief Constable reports to the Mayor on the provision of policing, and,
- One of the means by which the Chief Constable's performance in providing policing is measured.

7. EXTERNAL CONSULTATION

7.1. The Police and Crime Plan was subject to extensive external consultation and the measures that form the main part of this report resulted from that consultation.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1. That the Police and Crime Panel note this report

BACKGROUND PAPERS AND APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Performance Monitoring Report

CONTACT INFORMATION

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Appendix 1.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING REPORT

West Yorkshire:
Safe. Just. Inclusive




Police and Crime Plan
2021-2024



- 
Supporting Victims and Witnesses and Improving Criminal Justice Outcomes
- 
Keeping People Safe and Building Resilience
- 
Safer Places and Thriving Communities
- 
Responding to Multiple and Complex Needs

- 
The Safety of Women and Girls
- 
Equality, Diversity and Inclusion
- 
Early Intervention and Prevention

1. Supporting Victims and Witnesses and Improving Criminal Justice Outcomes

PCP Priority	Metric	12 mths to Dec 2019	2020/21	12 mths to Mar 2023	12 mths to Mar 2024	Change	Trend Over Time ¹	Comments
 <p>Supporting Victims and Witnesses & Improving Criminal Justice Outcomes</p>	Increase victim satisfaction with the police	74.9%	72.60%	71.80%	71.90%	0.10%	↑	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%	85.1%	83.5%	82.2%	-1.3%	↔	Satisfaction based on victims of domestic crimes in an intimate relationship
	Maintain high levels of calls answered on target	90.1%	85.6%	87.8%	89.3%	1.5%	↑	The figures provided represent the percentage of 999 calls answered within 10 seconds.
	Improve outcomes for victims of Rape	1-8 Outcomes	296 (8.1%)	280 (7.7%)	327 (8.7%)	+47(1.0%)	↑	The figures in the table relate to 1-8 outcomes for rapes and SSOs however alternative (non 1-8) outcomes may also represent successful outcomes for the victim. The percentage figure in brackets reports the outcome rate which is impacted by the number of crimes recorded.
	Improve outcomes for victims of Serious Sexual Offences	1-8 Outcomes	603 (7.8%)	663 (8.3%)	719 (9.1%)	56 (0.8%)	↔	
	Improve outcomes for Domestic Abuse	1-8 Outcomes	4,131 (6.8%)	4,513 (7.0%)	4,142 (7.5%)	-371 (0.5%)	↔	
	Increase proportion of crime with victim initial needs assessment		97.0%	98.9%	99.1%	0.2%	↑	Figures report the percentage of crimes (where there is a victim) that have an Initial Needs Assessment recorded.
	Decrease Ineffective trial rate (Magistrates Court)		25.4%	21.3%	27.3%	5.9%	↑	Partnership Measure in the Police and Crime Plan
	Increase volume of early guilty pleas		Crown 37.8% Mags 70.2%	Crown 37.4% Maas 69.1%	Crown 39.8% Mags 73.8%	Crown 2.4% Maas 4.7%	↑	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		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

1.1 Victim Satisfaction

- 1.1.1 The latest victim satisfaction rate stands at 71.9% for the 12 months to March. The latest position is the same as 12 months ago.

District	12mths to Dec 23	12mths to Mar 24	Difference to last qtr	12mths to Mar 23	Difference to last year	Trend
Bradford	73.1%	71.8%	-1.3%	73.7%	-1.9%	↘
Calderdale	76.4%	78.4%	2.0%	78.9%	-0.5%	↔
Kirklees	73.6%	72.3%	-1.3%	72.9%	-0.6%	↔
Leeds	71.7%	72.5%	0.8%	74.2%	-1.7%	↓
Wakefield	73.9%	75.7%	1.8%	70.8%	4.9%	↑
W Yorks	71.9%	71.9%	0.0%	71.9%	0.0%	↔

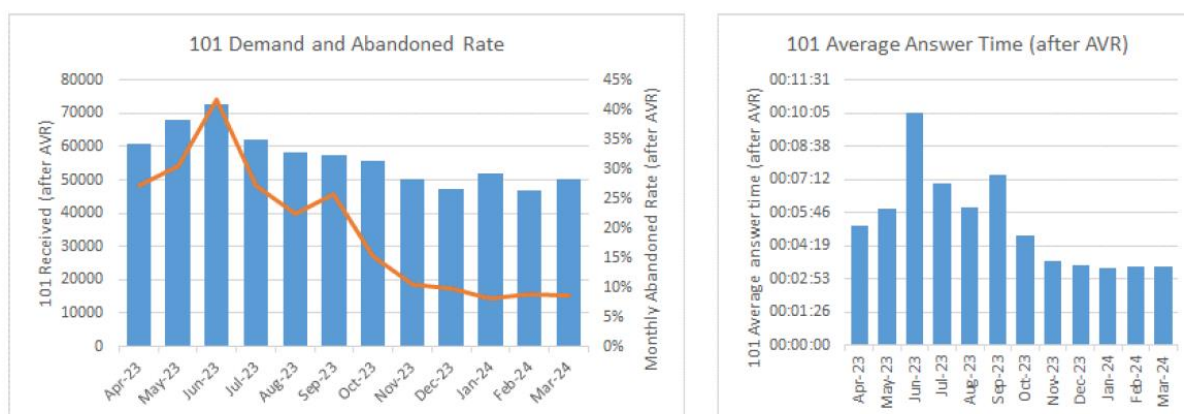
- 1.1.2 Performance levels range from around 72% at Bradford, Leeds and Kirklees to 78% at Calderdale. The biggest increase has been seen at Wakefield, up almost 5% points. The district satisfaction score only looks at crimes dealt with by the district. Those telephone investigations dealt with via the Force Crime Management Unit (FCMU) are not included in the district ratings but are included in the overall West Yorkshire rating.
- 1.1.3 Safety and Welfare callers and Domestic Abuse victims are the most satisfied, with levels over 80%. The biggest reductions in overall satisfaction are for Theft and Arson and Criminal Damage. Robbery victims have reported the biggest increases in levels of overall satisfaction, up almost 7 percentage points.
- 1.1.4 Satisfaction for victims of Domestic Abuse is at 82.2%, is higher than the all crime satisfaction rate of 71.9% (as shown above) and victims of stalking gave a satisfaction rate of 75.8% which is also above the all crime rate.

1.2 Maintain high levels of calls answered on target.

- 1.2.1 In the latest 12 months to March 2024, the number of total contacts into West Yorkshire Police have fallen by 2.9% (46k fewer contacts). During the same period, 999s have increased by 2.0% (10k more calls), 101 calls have fallen by 7.0% (50k fewer calls), Other calls have increased by 6.2% (4k more calls) and online contacts have fallen by 3.7% (10k fewer contacts). The very latest quarter is reporting a larger downturn in demand with overall contacts falling by 19.8% and all contact types reporting a reduction in the last three months to January 2024.
- 1.2.2 The latest national 999 call handling figures report that the Force has the 2nd fastest average answer time in the country during the latest quarter (5.7 seconds), the Force answers just 0.4% of 999s at 60 seconds or longer (4th best nationally) whilst over 90% (92.3%) of 999 calls are answered in under 10 seconds (ranked 6th best nationally).

101 call handling is also showing good improvements. The average time to answer 101 calls in the three months to March 2024 is 3mins:24secs (down from 4mins:22secs in the same quarter last year) whilst the 101 abandonment rate has fallen significantly from 23% in Jan-Mar 2023 to 9% in Jan-Mar 2024.

1.2.3 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	1050	389	634	1190	482	3745
Recorded Crime - 2022/23	977	308	587	1223	530	3625
Difference	73	81	47	-33	-48	120
% change	7.5%	26.3%	8.0%	-2.7%	-9.1%	3.3%
Current Outcome Rate (1-8)	8.3%	9.3%	9.5%	8.4%	9.1%	8.7%
Outcome Rate (1-8) last year	8.9%	8.4%	10.1%	6.5%	5.5%	7.7%
Change from previous year	-0.6%	0.9%	-0.6%	1.9%	3.6%	1.0%
Vol. change	0	+10	+1	+21	+15	+47

1.3.2 The above table shows the position in March 2024 in comparison to the same time last year. The numbers of rape offences are 120 offences higher than the same time last year, and the outcome rate has increased by 1.0% which means that 47 more victims have received a positive outcome.

- 1.3.3 The most recent data that is available nationally is up to November 2023, 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 due to implementing more stringent crime recording practices bringing them to similar numbers – whereas the effect of this is getting slower in WYP.

Force	Baseline (Jan 2019–Dec 2019)	Last 12 months	% change
West Midlands	106	158	49 %
Greater Manchester	127	151	18 %
Northumbria	116	131	13 %
Nottinghamshire	106	117	10 %
West Yorkshire	149	158	7 %
South Yorkshire	114	122	6 %
Lancashire	93	98	5 %
South Wales	88	84	-5 %

Serious Sexual Offences

Serious Sexual Offences	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield	W Yorks
Recorded Crime - 2023/24	2099	755	1307	2642	1094	7897
Recorded Crime - 2022/23	2049	712	1292	2719	1239	8011
Difference	50	43	15	-77	-145	-114
% change	2.4%	6.0%	1.2%	-2.8%	-11.7%	-1.4%
Current Outcome Rate (1-8)	8.3%	10.9%	10.3%	7.8%	11.2%	9.1%
Outcome Rate (1-8) last year	9.5%	9.3%	9.6%	7.8%	5.4%	8.3%
Change from previous year	-1.2%	1.6%	0.7%	0.0%	5.8%	0.8%
Vol. change (1-8) this year vs previous year	-21	+16	+11	-6	+56	+56

- 1.3.4 Serious Sexual Offence numbers have decreased by 1.4% in comparison with the same time last year, and the positive outcome rate has risen by 0.8% with 56 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.

Force	Baseline (Jan 2019–Dec 2019)	Last 12 months	% change
West Midlands	65	82	27 %
South Wales	84	92	10 %
Greater Manchester	76	83	10 %
Lancashire	104	112	8 %
West Yorkshire	110	101	-8 %
Nottinghamshire	86	74	-13 %
South Yorkshire	104	89	-15 %
Northumbria	96	79	-18 %

Most forces have seen an increase in these crime types and now have similar rates to WYP.

1.3.6 Domestic Abuse Crime Outcomes

Domestic Abuse Crime Outcomes	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield	W Yorks
Recorded Crime - 2023/24	14659	4653	9341	18062	8378	55093
Recorded Crime - 2022/23	17366	5419	10400	21268	9863	64316
Difference	-2707	-766	-1059	-3206	-1485	-9223
% change	-15.6%	-14.1%	-10.2%	-15.1%	-15.1%	-14.3%
Current Outcome Rate (1-8)	6.6%	7.7%	7.6%	7.4%	9.4%	7.5%
Outcome Rate (1-8) last year	6.4%	8.9%	7.4%	6.5%	7.8%	7.0%
Change from previous year	0.2%	-1.2%	0.2%	0.9%	1.6%	0.5%
Vol. change (1-8) this year vs previous year	-142	-124	-81	-57	13	-371

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 9,000 in the last 12 months which is a 14.3% 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.

	2022/23	2023/24	% change	Per 1000 pop
Bradford	17366	14659	-15.6%	26.8
Calderdale	5419	4653	-14.1%	22.5
Kirklees	10400	9341	-10.2%	21.6
Leeds	21268	18062	-15.1%	22.3
Wakefield	9863	8378	-15.1%	23.7
W Yorks	64316	55093	-14.3%	23.4

Bradford has the highest number per 1,000 population but is also seeing the biggest change, and Kirklees has the lowest per 1,000 population but is seeing the lowest change which indicates that the change in recording practices is proportionately affecting the areas with higher original crime figures.

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 Q2 2023 (Sept 2023)

- a) A link to the Delivery Data Dashboards is here - [Home - CJS Dashboard \(justice.gov.uk\)](https://justice.gov.uk)
- b) The following concentrates on exceptions rather than the whole data set.
- c) The number of victim-based recorded offences has decreased, although the volumes referred have increased slightly.
- d) WYorks has a high percentage of cases accepted by CPS at first triage (85.8% compared with a national average of 64.0% in the last qtr.).
- e) 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)
- f) Early guilty plea rates at Magistrates is slightly lower than the national rate, but the actual guilty plea rate and the conviction after trial at Magistrates is similar to the national rate.
- g) Early guilty plea rates at Crown Court are higher than the national rate, but the actual guilty plea rate and the conviction after trial at Crown Court is significantly higher than the national rate.
- h) Non-conviction due to victim issues is slightly higher than average for Magistrates court, but significantly higher for Crown Court.
- i) There are currently over 3,800 cases outstanding both at Magistrates court and at Crown Court. 619 cases have been outstanding for a year or more at Crown Court and there are over 7,000 defendants with a case outstanding in either/both courts.

1.5.4 Decrease ineffective trial rate (Magistrates Court)

1.5.5 The figures shown on the original table for this section are for 2022/23 and then for up to November 2023, This shows an increase (5.9%) and is reflective of the increases in the number of trials taken forward.

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.

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	2021/22	12 mths to Mar 2023	12 mths to Mar 2024	Change	Trend Over Time ¹	Comments
 Keeping People Safe and Building Resilience	Monitor the number of young persons flagged as at risk of Criminal Exploitation		650	653	646	-7	↔	Figures include both victims and suspects who are flagged as at risk of Child Criminal Exploitation. Whilst numbers are down in the past 12 months the long-term trend is significantly upwards.
	Monitor Indicators from Cyber Dashboard	See Appendix 2						
	Reduce number of repeat victims of Domestic Abuse		33,393	35,937	31,273	-4,664	↓	Domestic incidents have fallen by 9% in the past 12 months whilst repeats have fallen by 13%.
	Reduce number of repeat victims of Hate Crime		2,731	3,007	2,362	-645	↓	Hate incidents have fallen by 10% during the past 12 months.
	Increase use of DVPO		441	555	387	-168	↓	Following a downward trend DVPOs have increased by 11% during the latest quarter and DVPNs have increased by 21% in the same quarter.
	Increase use of DVPN		456	554	383	-171	↓	
	Increase use of Stalking Prevention Orders		1	3	15	12	↑	In the latest 12-month period the Force are reporting five interim SPOs and 10 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 stabilising – this is what we would expect i.e. a large increase to ensure all are captured, which then stabilises as the new recording practices are consistently applied.

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:

- Support was also provided to Immigration enforcement within the Wakefield area targeting OIC offending resulting in the arrest of an Albanian offender for illegal entry into the UK. Significant support was also provided to UKBF during an intensification period at Immingham & Hull Docks resulting in numerous seizures of cash.
- Additionally, the YHROCU supported the Environmental Agency within West Yorkshire where a suspect was illegally introducing Carp into a nature reserve. Enquiries identified that they were operating and running a netting business and supplying fish to fisheries without any authorities or permits from the Environmental Agency. Further information suggested the suspect was earning approximately £500 per day for his netting services and selling fish for up to £3,500 each, showing a significant financial gain from the criminal activity. A suspect was arrested for offences and enquiries continue.

2.3 Repeat Victims of Domestic Abuse and Hate Crimes

Domestic Abuse	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield	W Yorks
Total incidents 12 mths to Mar 24	18,397	5,926	11,720	23,153	10,820	70,016
Total incidents 12 months to Mar 23	20,346	6,376	12,463	25,960	11,978	77,123
% Difference	-9.6%	-7.1%	-6.0%	-10.8%	-9.7%	-9.2%
% Repeat Victims 12 months to Mar 24	42.6%	42.6%	44.1%	44.9%	47.2%	44.3%
% Repeat Victims 12 months to Mar 23	45.3%	44.1%	46.3%	45.7%	49.3%	46.1%
% Difference	-2.7%	-1.5%	-2.2%	-0.8%	-2.1%	-1.8%

2.3.1 Domestic abuse incidents have reduced by 9.2% in comparison to the last 12 months. The repeat victim rate reduced by 1.8% in comparison.

2.3.2 Similarly to Domestic Crimes – the below shows the Domestic abuse incidents per 1,000 population.

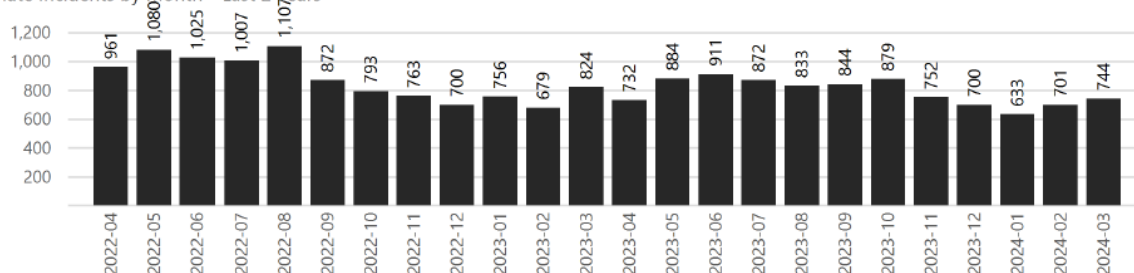
	2022/23	2023/24	% change	Per 1000 pop
Bradford	20,346	18,397	-9.6%	33.6
Calderdale	6,376	5,926	-7.1%	28.7
Kirklees	12,463	11,720	-6.0%	27.0
Leeds	25,960	23,153	-10.8%	28.6
Wakefield	11,978	10,820	-9.7%	30.6
W Yorks	77,123	70,016	-9.2%	29.8

2.3.2 The latest satisfaction rate for Domestic Abuse stands at 82.2% as at March 2024. Whilst the latest rate is 1.3 percentage points lower than 12 months ago this change is not statistically significant. In comparison to satisfaction for other offence and incident types, Domestic Abuse compares particularly favourably, and high satisfaction levels are still reported for ‘treatment’ (91.5%) and importantly, over 90% (91.4%) of domestic abuse victims surveyed would ‘feel encouraged to involve the police when reporting an incident in the future’.

2.3.3 Hate Crime Repeat Victims

12m to Mar23	12m to Mar24	Change	% Change
10,528	9,485	-1,043	-9.9%

Hate Incidents by Month - Last 2 Years



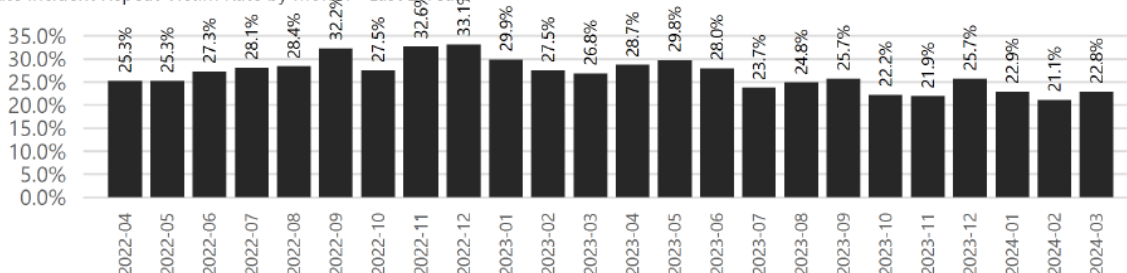
2.3.4 Hate Incidents have fallen by 9.9% (1,043 fewer incidents) in the latest 12 months to March 2024

Hate Strand	12m to Mar23	12m to Mar24	Change	% Change
Disability	1,514	1,105	-409	-27.0%
Faith	679	804	125	18.4%
Race	6,837	6,217	-620	-9.1%
Sexual Orientation	1,506	1,400	-106	-7.0%
Transphobic	306	275	-31	-10.1%

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

12m to Mar23	12m to Mar24	Change	Significance
28.5%	24.9%	-3.6%	↓

Hate Incident Repeat Victim Rate by Month - Last 2 Years

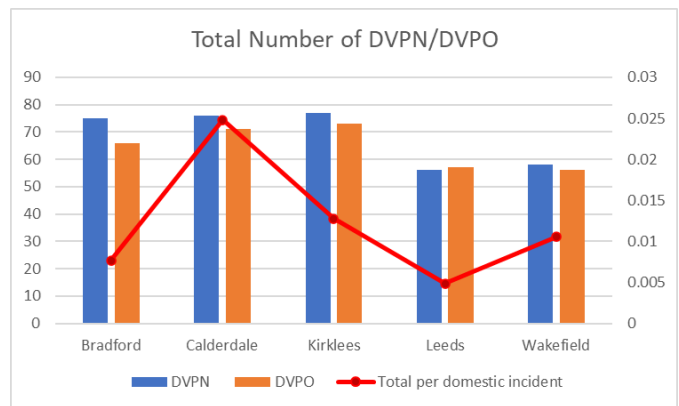
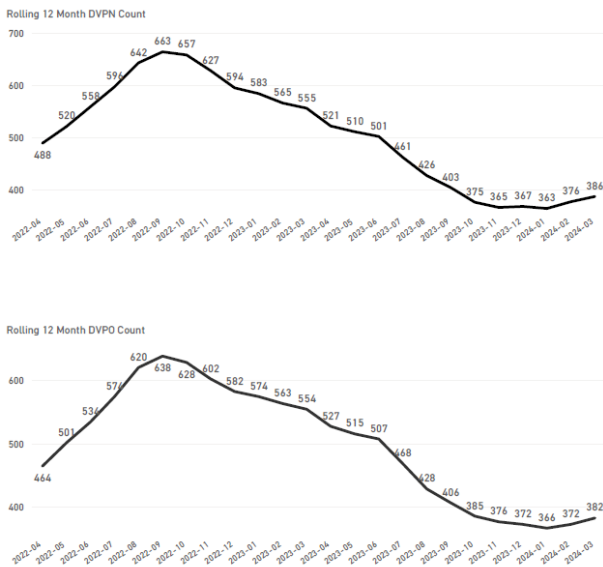


2.3.6 In the same period, the number of Hate Crime repeat victims also fell by 3.6%.

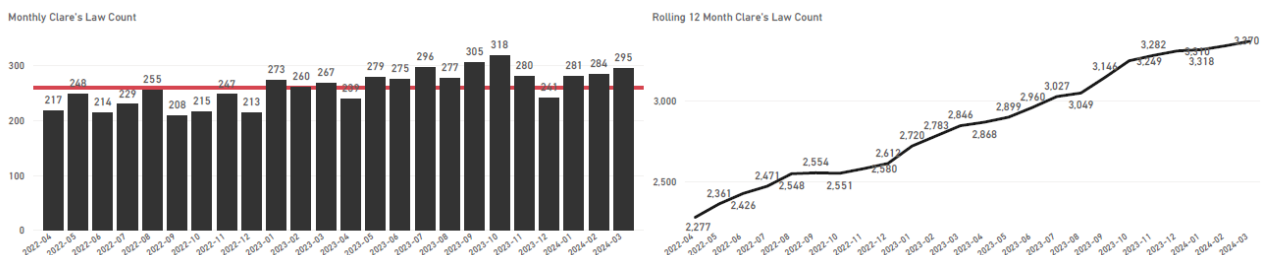
2.3.7 Nearly 50% of the hate crime incidents are classified as Public Order Offences. These incidents have reduced by 12.8% but other classifications have reduced further with criminal damage reducing by 22.6% and violence with injury reducing by 19.1%.

2.4 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. Currently Calderdale is shown as having the highest number of DVPN / DVPO per domestic incident.



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. Four new Stalking Protection Orders were granted between January and March 2024 and the Force currently has 14 active SPOs. A further 25 applications have been authorised by

Legal Services and are awaiting completion of statements by the OIC.

- 2.5.2 The latest victim satisfaction results for the 12 months to March 2024 report overall victim satisfaction (for all crime types) at 71.9% whereas satisfaction reported by stalking victims is higher at 75.8% (although this is 3.7% lower than the previous year, but this isn't statistically significant). 90.5% of stalking victims feel satisfied with how the police have treated them and 82.4% are satisfied with the outcome.

3 Safer Places and Thriving Communities

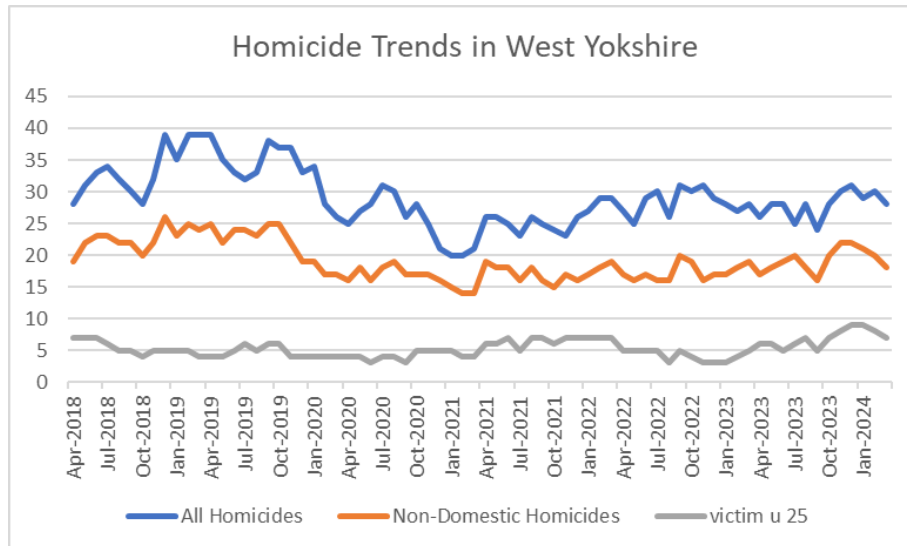
PCP Priority	Metric	12 mths to Dec 2019	2021/22	12 mths to Mar 2023	12 mths to Mar 2024	Change	Trend Over Time ¹	Comments	
 <p>Safer Places and Thriving Communities</p>	Reduce number of Homicides	24	26	26	30	+4	↑		
	Reduce all hospital admission for assault with a sharp instrument	260	240	195	205	+10	↓	Figures 12-month August 2023 and 12 month to May2022 from NHS Digital	
	Reduce Knife Crime	2,599	2,383	2,280	2,285	+5	↔	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		35,377	27,031	27,340	+309	↓	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	29,337	33,810	33,791	-19	↓	Neighbourhood crime includes residential burglary, personal robbery, vehicle offences and theft from the person. Whilst numbers have increased post pandemic they remain significantly below baseline.	
	Monitor cyber attacks on businesses via WYCA survey	Not available							
	Increase proportion of workforce from ethnic minorities		6.5%	7.2%	8.5%	1.3%	↑	Workforce includes Police Officers (9.6%), Police Staff (6.6%) and PCSOs (10.1%).	
	Increase proportion of female officers		37.1%	39.1%	39.6%	0.5%	↑		
	Reduce numbers of KSI's on roads in W Yorkshire	Collisions		(2022) Fatal 62 Serious 1209	(2023) Fatal 47 Serious 1238	(Mar 2024) Fatal 40 Serious 1181	Fatal -16 Serious -37	↓ Fatal	Partnership Measure in the Police and Crime Plan 2021-24 Figures relate to the number of Fatal and Serious Collisions. Serious graded collisions from 2021 onwards are impacted by the introduction of the CRASH system.
		Casualties		Fatal 65 Serious 1348	Fatal 50 Serious 1400	Fatal 42 Serious 1324	Fatal - 8 Serious -76	↔ Serious	
Recruit 750 police officers and staff by April 2024	Officers		5,669	6,070	6,066	-4	↑	Figures based on actual Officer and Staff strength (FTEs)	
	Police Staff inc PCSO		4,252	4,350	4,439	+90	↑		

1. Trends link to baseline (Dec 2019) where available.

3.1 Reduce Homicide

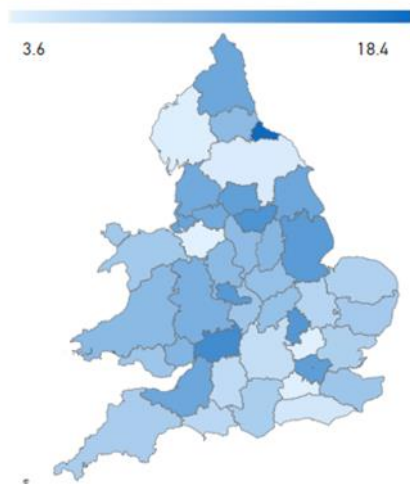
3.1.1 Homicide continues to be a key measure for the Violence Reduction Partnership (VRP), The overall measure shows the current position, but the VRP looks at non-domestic homicide and homicide for under 25s, so the current position for those is shown below.

12 month period	Prev 12m	Last 12m	Change
All homicides	28	28	0
Homicide (non domestic)	19	18	-1
Victim under 25 (non domestic)	5	7	2



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.

3.1.3 Figure 2: Homicide rate, per year per million: 01/03/22 to 29/02/24



The long-term trends for Homicide rates (as shown in the map) evidence that West Yorkshire (12.6 per mil) has a similar rate to many in our MSG including GMP (11.3), West Mids. (13.2) and South Yorkshire (13.8).

3.2 Reduce all hospital admissions for assault with a sharp instrument

3.2.1 Hospital admissions are up to December 2023 and show no change for both groups.

Sharp Injury admissions	Prev 12m	Last 12m	Change
Hospital Admissions	205	205	0
Under 25 admissions	75	75	0

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 December 2023 – 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.

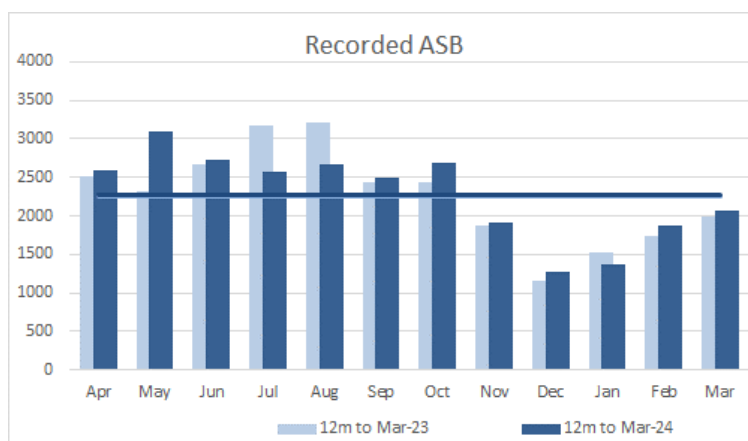
Force	Baseline (Jan 2019–Dec 2019)	Last 12 months	% change
Greater Manchester	1050	484	-53.9%
West Yorkshire	1114	1000	-10.2%
Nottinghamshire	814	747	-8.3%
South Yorkshire	1186	1115	-6.0%
South Wales	567	571	0.7%
West Midlands	1792	1826	1.9%
Lancashire	637	716	12.4%
Northumbria	549	802	46.0%

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.

3.4 Reduce the number of ASB incidents

3.4.1 Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents have increased slightly by 1.1% (309 incidents) when comparing the latest 12 months to March 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 Work has been undertaken with the Call Management Centre and the Neighbourhood Support Officers to ensure that West Yorkshire Police is better at identifying a crime from a victims / caller's initial contact in relation to ASB.

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 March 2024 report that Neighbourhood Crime Offences have fallen by 26% when compared to the national baseline period (Jan-Dec 2019) equating to over 12,000 fewer victims. Notable reductions for residential burglary (down 37.7%), theft from person (down 23.4%) and theft from vehicle (down 39%) have been reported. For the first time since the end of the pandemic, total neighbourhood crime is 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 to Mar 23	Last 12m to Mar 24	Difference to last year	Difference to Baseline
Burglary Residential	16980	10415	10578	163	-6402
Personal Robbery	3172	2689	2748	59	-424
Theft From Vehicle	13118	7860	8000	140	-5118
Theft Of Vehicle	5545	7005	6589	-416	1044
Vehicle Interference	3285	2555	2767	212	-518
Theft from Person	4033	3364	3089	-275	-944
Neighbourhood Crime	46171	33802	33777	-25	-12394

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).

Force	Per 100,000 pop		
	Baseline (Jan 2019 – Dec 2019)	Last 12 months (to Dec 23)	% change
Nottinghamshire	1479	898	-35.1%
Lancashire	1287	944	-28.3%
Greater Manchester	2273	1552	-27.6%
West Yorkshire	1962	1445	-26.4%
South Wales	1023	763	-23.9%
South Yorkshire	1987	1731	-13.0%
West Midlands	2126	2059	1.1%
Northumbria	1072	1075	1.1%

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

Type	Dec-19	Dec-20	Dec-21	Dec-22	Dec-23	Mar-24
Officer	6.0% (322)	6.3% (349)	6.9% (400)	7.7% (459)	9.2% (543)	9.6% (575)
Staff	4.5% (178)	4.9% (199)	5.0% (203)	5.7% (233)	6.5% (269)	6.6% (276)
PCSO	6.1% (37)	6.2% (36)	6.3% (36)	6.4% (36)	9.8% (54)	10.1% (56)
Specials	11.0% (37)	11.5% (30)	12.6% (28)	11.7% (20)	13.2% (19)	12.9% (18)
Volunteers	12.2% (23)	9.7% (15)	9.0% (13)	9.8% (12)	9.4% (9)	9.1% (9)
Total	5.7% (597)	5.9% (629)	6.3% (680)	7.0% (760)	8.2% (894)	8.5% (934)

3.7.1 Overall the proportion of the total WYP workforce from ethnic minorities is at 8.5% but officers are currently above this at 9.6%. Although staff numbers are lower at 6.6% 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 34% in 2018 to nearly 40% 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	Mar-24
Male	64.5% (3452)	64.0% (3564)	62.8% (3653)	61.5% (3694)	60.4% (3675)	60.4% (3713)
Female	35.5% (1900)	36.0% (2006)	37.2% (2161)	38.5% (2311)	39.6% (2405)	39.6% (2435)
Total	5352	5570	5814	6005	6080	6148

Staff (excluding PCSOs)						
Gender	Dec-19	Dec-20	Dec-21	Dec-22	Dec-23	Mar-24
Male	40.6% (1617)	40.5% (1663)	40.6% (1637)	40.6% (1675)	39.4% (1658)	39.3% (1672)
Female	59.4% (2368)	59.5% (2439)	59.4% (2397)	59.4% (2453)	60.6% (2551)	60.7% (2580)
Total	3985	4102	4034	4128	4209	4252

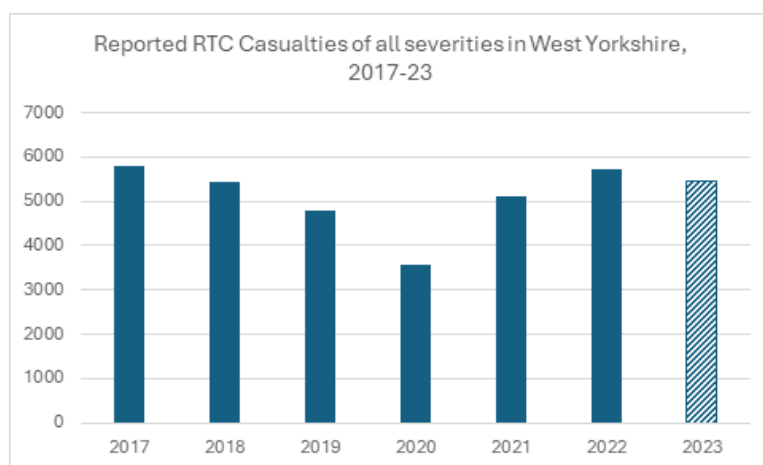
PCSOs						
Gender	Dec-19	Dec-20	Dec-21	Dec-22	Dec-23	Mar-24
Male	57.0% (344)	55.2% (322)	54.9% (313)	54.5% (305)	55.6% (307)	55.2% (308)
Female	43.0% (259)	44.8% (261)	45.1% (257)	45.5% (255)	44.4% (245)	44.8% (250)
Total	603	583	570	560	552	558

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 8% for officers, 6% for police staff and 5% for PCSOs.

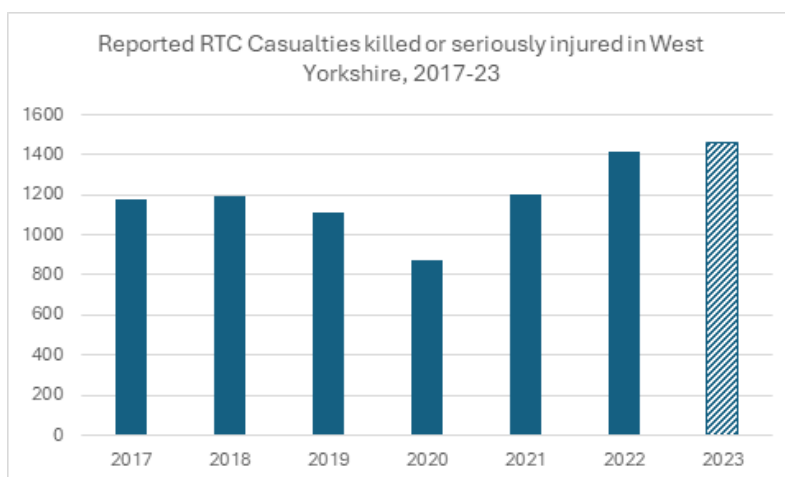
3.9 Reduce numbers of Killed or Seriously Injured on roads in West Yorkshire

3.9.1 Numbers of KSIs on the roads in West Yorkshire is currently increasing and this is the focus of the Vision Zero meetings in West Yorkshire.

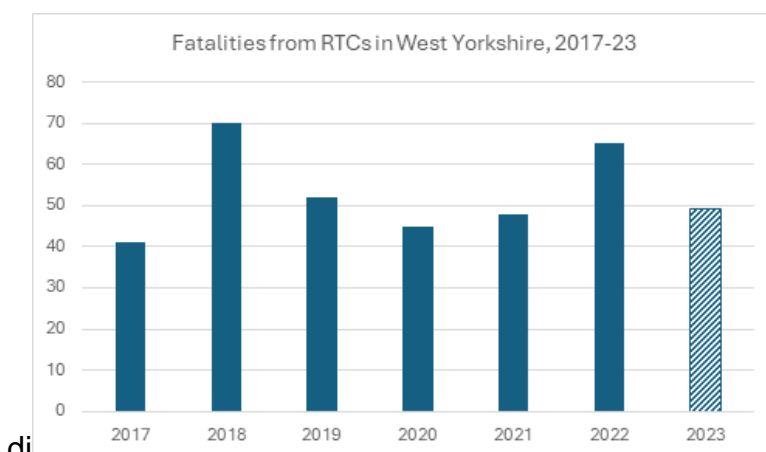
3.9.2 Please note that for all three charts below that 2023 data is provisional, pending verification by the DfT.



3.9.3 The overall trend for casualties of all severities shows an increase from pre-pandemic levels, with the number of people injured 14.2% higher in 2023 than 2019. However, there was a small decrease of 4.4% between 2022 and 2023.



3.9.4 The number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic collisions has increased since the pandemic. There were 3.1% more people killed or seriously injured in road traffic collisions in West Yorkshire in 2023 compared to 2022. This number has increased 30.8% since 2019.



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3.9.5 The number of people killed in 2023 was 24.6% lower than those killed in 2022, and 5.8% lower than the number killed in 2019. It should be noted that as these figures are much smaller, so there can be large fluctuations year on year.

3.9.6 When looking at the overall numbers by district, these have been compared to the current population figures (from 2021 census).


	2023				
	Slight	Serious	Fatal	Total	Per 1000 population
Bradford	1012	364	13	1389	2.54
Calderdale	331	128	11	470	2.27
Kirklees	668	222	7	897	2.07
Leeds	1,395	480	13	1,888	2.33
Wakefield	595	213	6	814	2.30
West Yorkshire	4,001	1,407	50	5,458	2.32

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 numbers here show that officer numbers are increasing as expected, with staff numbers also increasing, even with the current budget constraints.
- 3.10.2 The Mayor and Deputy Mayor received a quarterly update for this measure to ensure that the Mayoral Pledge is met. This confirms that the pledge was met and surpassed.
- 3.10.3 Ongoing scrutiny by the Mayor ensures that the frontline is supported and upheld by the increasing numbers of officers as they become available for frontline duties (i.e. after the classroom learning is completed).

4. Responding to Multiple and Complex Needs

PCP Priority	Metric	12 mths to Dec 2019	2021/22	12 mths to Mar 2023	12 mths to Mar 2024	Change	Trend Over Time ¹	Comments
 <p>Responding to Multiple and Complex Needs</p>	Monitor VRU early intervention programme attendee figures		Not Available	18948 (475)	9331 (275)	9617 (-200)	↓	VRU Measure in the Police and Crime Plan 2021-24. 18,948 young people aged 24 and under have been reached through interventions in the latest financial year and 475 people aged 25 and over have been reached (as at December 2022)
	Reduce number of repeat missing children below baseline level	1458	985	946	912	-34 (-3.6%)	↓	Figures relate to the number of (unique) children who have gone missing more than once in the past 12 months. Whilst numbers have increased post pandemic they remain significantly below baseline.
	Reduce number of repeat missing adults below baseline level	933	405	351	341	-10 (-2.8%)	↓	Figures relate to the number of (unique) adults who have gone missing more than once in the past 12 months.
	Reduce re-offending rate for Drug related crime		21.6% (12 months to March 2020)	21.8% (12 months to March 2021)	21.4% (12 months to March 2022)	-0.4%	↔	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		2,836 (Adults) 518 (Juv) (12 months to Dec 2020)	3,831 (Adults) 474 (Juv) (12 months to Dec 2021)	3,576 (Adults) 474 (Juv) (12 months to Dec 2022)	-255 (Adults) No Change (Juv)	↓	MoJ data based on offenders on PNC as having their 1 st conviction, caution or youth caution.
	Increase number of offenders referred to drug treatment services via Liaison and Diversion			457	482	441	-41	↔

4.1.1 Monitor VRU early intervention programme attendee figures

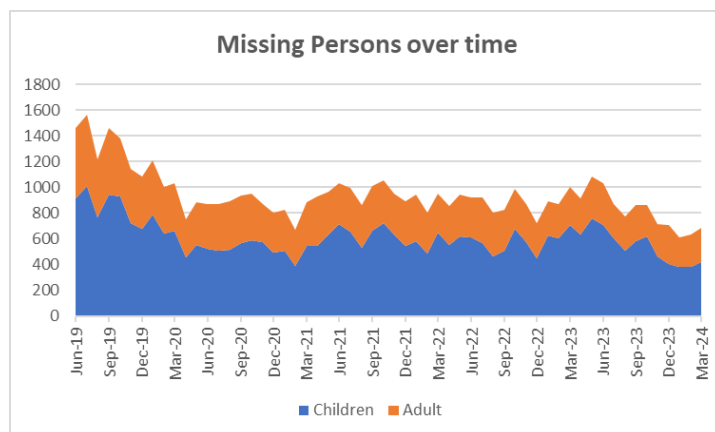
4.1.2 As part of its monitoring information for the Home Office, the Violence Reduction Partnership must show the impact of its work by counting the number of young people (and others) that it reaches.

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 9,741 missing persons (including repeats). The trends for this are as follows.



2023/24	Children	Adults	Total	Total per 1000 pop
Bradford	1096	698	1794	3.28
Calderdale	603	249	852	4.12
Kirklees	767	446	1213	2.80
Leeds	2666	1284	3950	4.88
Wakefield	900	470	1370	3.87
West Yorks	6220	3275	9495	4.04

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

<i>Last 12m:</i>	Children	Adults	[No age]	Total
People with 1 Occ	1627	2418	12	4047
People with 2-4 Occs	613	315		930
People with 5-10 Occs	196	26		223
People with 11-20 Occs	71			71
People with 21-30 Occs	22			22
People with 31-40 Occs	7			7
People with >40 Occs	3			3
Total People with Repeat Occs	912	341		1256
Total People	2539	2759	12	5303
% People with Repeat Occs	35.9%	12.4%		23.7%
Average Occurrences/Person	2.5	1.2	1.0	1.8

4.2.5 The number of repeat missing persons is detailed above. This stands at 35.9% for missing children and 12.4% 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 0.4% reduction in this rate in comparison to the same time 12 months ago.

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 Q4 2023-24	1155	280	137	158	327	253
Formal pathway referrals made by L&D into support services	401	103	17	17	113	151
Other pathway contacts (eg already in service, liaison with support services, no formal referral)	489	157	29	51	131	121
Young People	West Yorks	Bradford	Calderdale	Kirklees	Leeds	Wakefield
Referrals into L&D service Q3 2023-24	535	116	167	75	142	35
Formal pathway referrals made by L&D into support services	42	4	5	2	28	3
Other pathway contacts (eg already in service, liaison with support services, no formal referral)	71	8	2	4	51	6

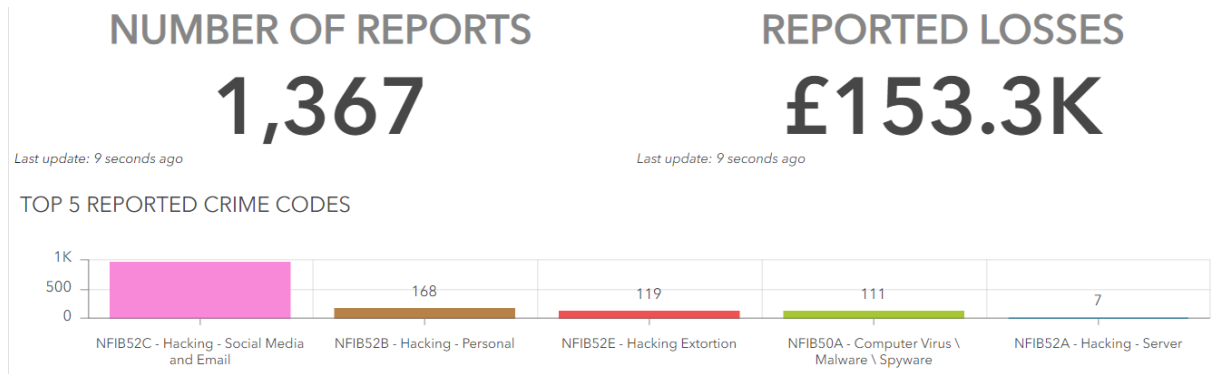
4.5.1 Figures relate to referrals to drug services across the five districts. Figures provided by West Yorkshire All Age Liaison and Diversion Service.

4.5.6 Referrals are up for both adults and 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

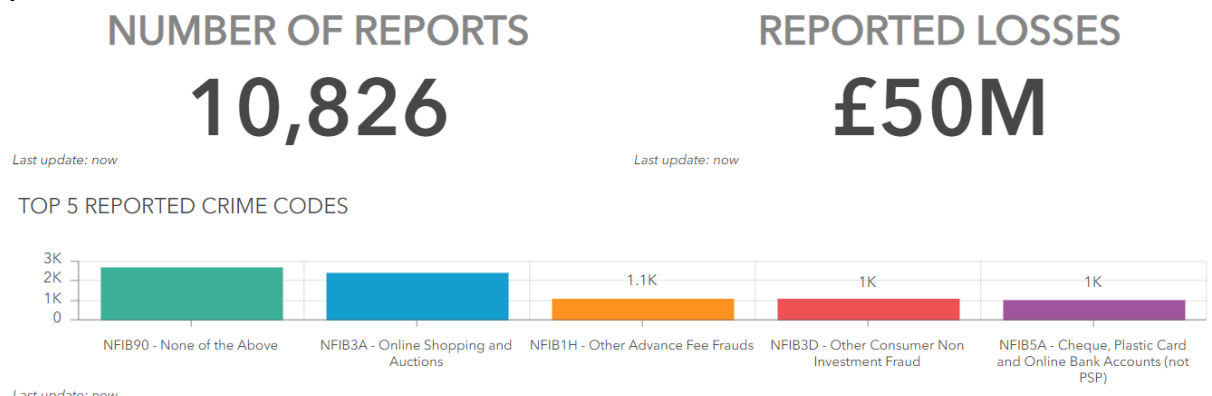
Reports, referrals, and outcomes for

The below data is for April 2023 – March 2024



Cyber Crime reporting

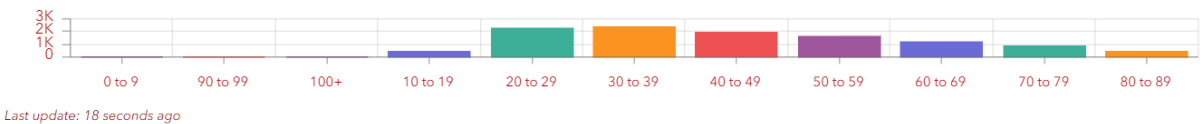
The above is for Cyber Crime only the picture for Fraud is as follows:



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*



Gender



Support Requested*

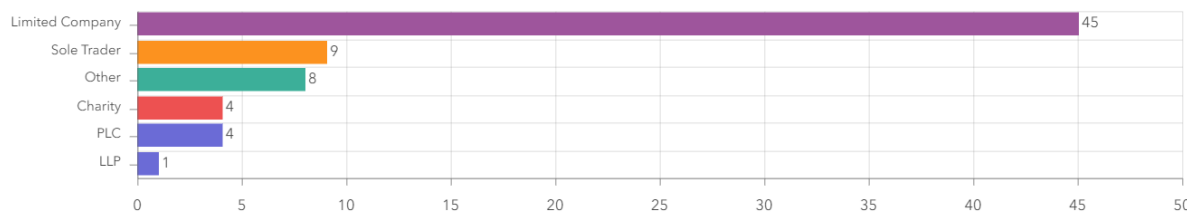


For business Cyber Crime **only** the current picture is as follows:

About 'Organisation Victims' Data:

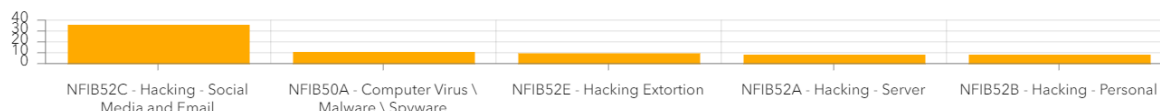
These figures are based on a rolling 12 months of data from [Action Fraud](#). Only fraud and cyber crime offences amounting to a crime under the [Home Office](#)

Organisation Type*

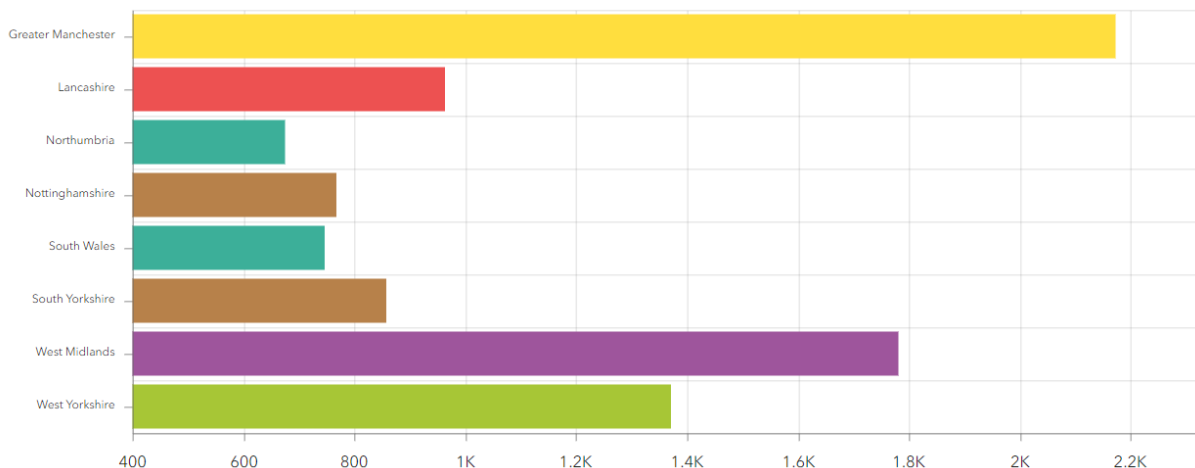


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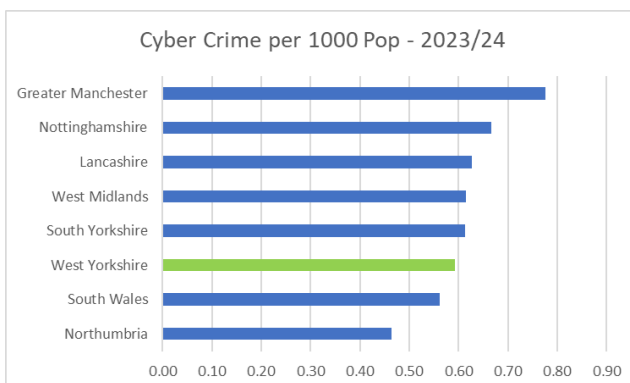
Top 5 Crime Codes Reported by Organisations*



VOLUME OF FRAUD REPORTED PER POLICE FORCE



Force / Agency	Cyber Crime 2023/24	Per 1000 Pop
Greater Manchester	2171	0.78
Nottinghamshire	764	0.67
Lancashire	961	0.63
West Midlands	1779	0.61
South Yorkshire	854	0.61
West Yorkshire	1367	0.59
South Wales	744	0.56
Northumbria	672	0.46



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	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 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.

Find out more.

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All information correct at time of print (June 24)