

West Yorkshire Police crime key performance indicators

Domestic abuse

Definition:

The definition of Domestic abuse is:

‘Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members, regardless of gender or sexuality.’

Domestic abuse repeat victims are defined as those who have had two or more domestic abuse incidents or crimes where they have been a victim in the previous 12 months.

Frequency:

Domestic abuse repeat victims are reported quarterly from the Police to the CSP.

Polarity:

Domestic abuse is an under reported crime and there is work taking place to ensure victims are able to come forward and report these offences. Once victims have the confidence to report to the Police, it is then that multi-agency work will ensure these offences do not become repeats. During the pandemic repeat rates dropped (although domestic abuse overall rose slightly). Since September 2020 there has been a rise back to pre-pandemic levels. Most recently there has been a levelling out and repeat offences are 1.5% lower than the same time last year.

Links to data source, information on data source and how these are calculated:

The data source for this indicator is held by West Yorkshire Police and shared in various forums such as the CSP and the Domestic Abuse forum. Metric data is calculated based on the government definition of repeat offences.

Serious crime

Definition:

Comprises of Murder, Attempted murder, Manslaughter, Infanticide child destruction, Causing death by dangerous driving, Causing death by careless driving under influence of drink or drugs, Causing death by careless or inconsiderate driving, Assault with intent to cause serious harm, and Causing death by aggravated vehicle taking.

Frequency:

The various crimes forming the Serious crim indicator are updated quarterly by the ONS (Office for National Statistics). These are collated and reported to the CSP.

Polarity:

Crime figures were affected by the pandemic and so the current polarity is upwards. Many of these measures are the focus of the Violence Reduction Unit. Analysis shows that previously, under the heading of Assault with intent to cause serious harm, there had been a rise in some of the most serious assaults. More recently these have decreased, and the increases are in lower harm offences in this category.

Links to data source, information on data source and how these are calculated:

The majority of police forces in England and Wales (including the West Yorkshire Police Force) supply monthly data to the Home Office. This data is collated by ONS and published.

Neighbourhood crime NPC**Definition:**

Comprises of Burglary residential, Personal robbery, Theft from vehicle, Theft of a vehicle, Vehicle interference, and Theft from person as specified by the national performance measures.

Frequency:

Figures for Neighbourhood crime are updated quarterly by and reported to the CSP.

Polarity:

As a national performance measure, the 12 month rolling total for Neighbourhood crime is compared to the levels of the 12 months to June 2019. Crime figures were affected by the pandemic and so the current polarity is upwards, but they are still below the pre pandemic comparison. The only crime type that has risen above pre pandemic levels is that of Theft of motor vehicle. This is true for many areas across England and Wales due to the increased value of car parts and vehicles being stolen to provide these.

Links to data source, information on data source and how these are calculated:

The majority of police forces in England and Wales (including the West Yorkshire Police Force) supply monthly data to the Home Office. This data is collated by ONS and published.