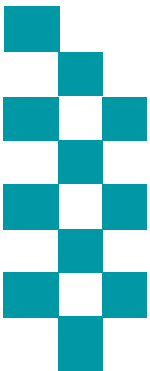


Public Accountability Board



Meeting Date: 29th June 2021



BE SAFE
FEEL SAFE

Contacting the police - 999

65% of all received calls are either 999 or 101. On average we receive two 101 calls for every 999 call

The tables below show for the 12 months June 2020 to May 2021

- 999 call volumes
- 999 calls answered within target time
- 999 calls answered outside target time
- 999 abandonment rates

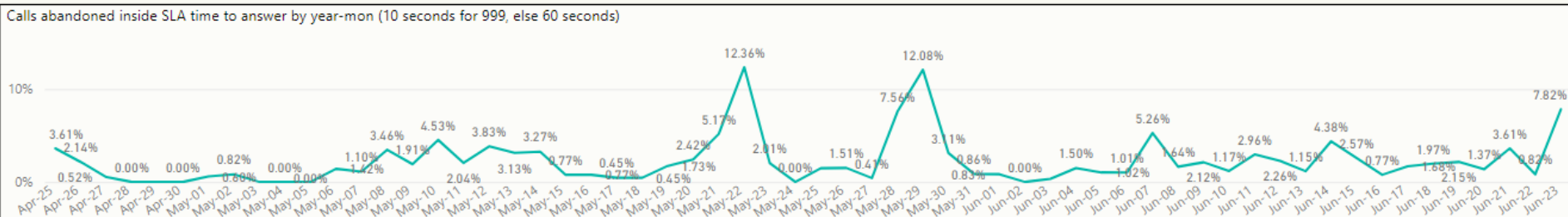
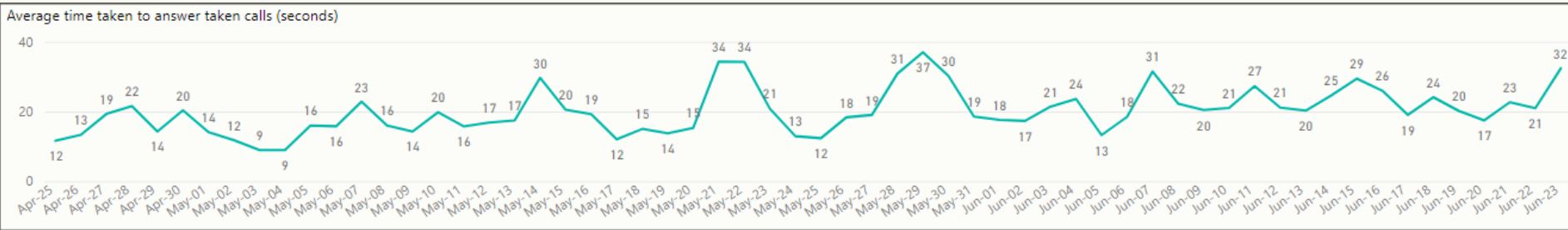
In the 30 days up to 20th June 2021 the average answer time for a 999 call was just under 23 seconds.

Average answer times of over 30 seconds were experienced in patches on Friday afternoon and late evening and on Saturday morning.

Abandonment rates are low but in those 30 days, 61% of 999 abandoned calls were on Friday and Saturday.

Calls presented 85,567	Calls abandoned 2,290	Calls answered within SLA 46,178	Calls answered outside SLA 37,099
Calls presented 85,567	Calls abandoned 2.68%	Calls answered within SLA 53.97%	Calls answered outside SLA 43.36%

The charts below show 999 call volumes, average time to answer and abandonment rates for the last 60 days



Contacting the police - 101

65% of all received calls are either 999 or 101. On average we receive two 101 calls for every 999 call

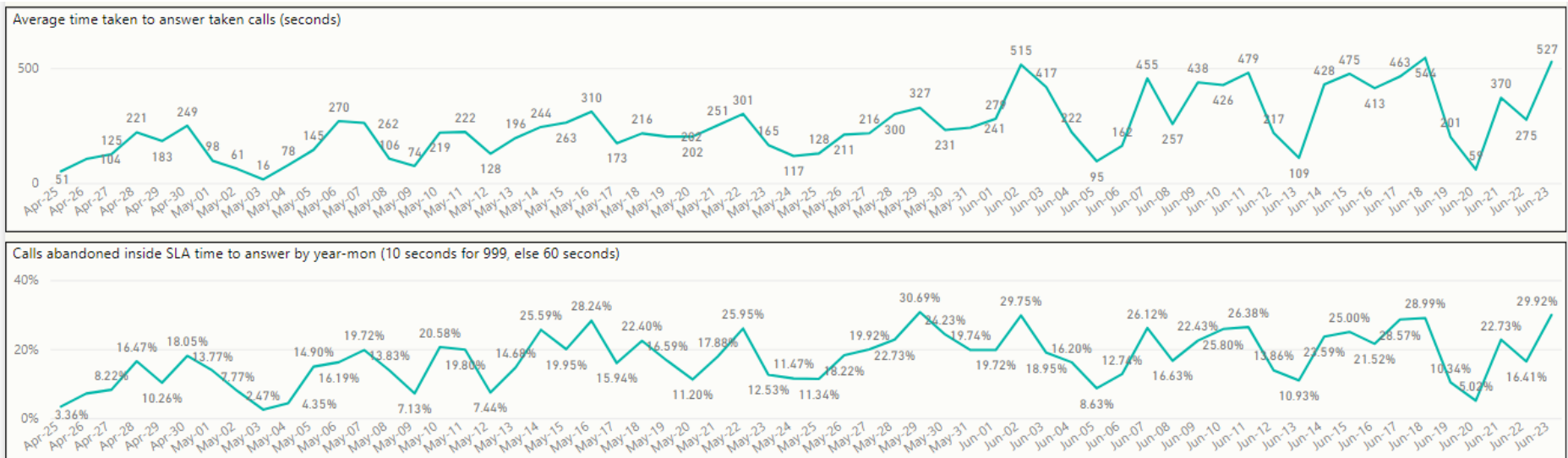
The tables below show for the 12 months June 2020 to May 2021

- 101 call volumes
- 101 calls answered within target time
- 101 calls answered outside target time
- 101 abandonment rates

In the 30 days up to 20th June 2021 the average time to answer a 101 call was 3 minutes 35 seconds which is 20 seconds longer than the average over the last 12 months. Abandonment rates are also higher in the last 30 days at 26.7%

Calls presented 164,326	Calls abandoned 36,609	Calls answered within SLA 60,552	Calls answered outside SLA 67,165
Calls presented 164,326	Calls abandoned 22.28%	Calls answered within SLA 36.85%	Calls answered outside SLA 40.87%

The charts below show 101 call volumes, average time to answer and abandonment rates for the last 60 days



Our policing response

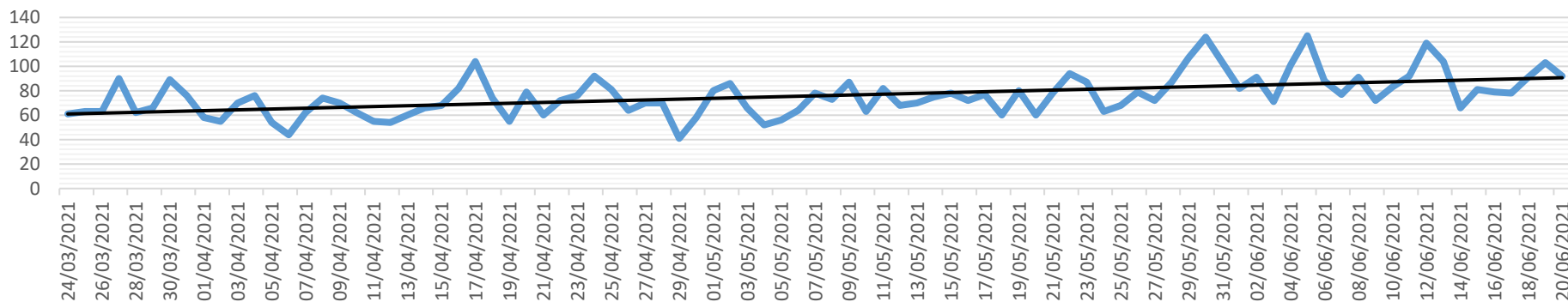
For the period 24/03/21-20/06/21

Response times for Immediate grade incidents averaged 11 minutes 43 seconds in rural locations and 8 minutes 27 seconds in urban areas from the point an officer was dispatched to arriving at the incident, with a lead in time of around 7 minutes from call to dispatch. Overall times (call to at scene) in this quarter were higher than the 2 year average in urban areas by 62 secs. and lower in rural areas by 26 secs.

Priority grade incident response times average just under 22 minutes although there may be a delay between call and dispatch of priority incidents based on resource availability

Incident Focus: Immediate Grade Deployments – showing upward trend

- There has been a rise in Immediate and Priority Grade related Incidents over the last 90 days
- Immediate graded deployments have seen an increase during the last three months. This is apparent in both Public Safety and Welfare (PSW) and Crime related themes.
- We have seen a large decline of ASB related incidents following a steep rise during the Covid lockdown period when suspected and actual breaches were recorded as ASB. This is attributed to the reduction of Covid related incidents with restrictions easing.



Tables below display Immediate and Priority Grade deployments over the past 90 days, broken down by ASB, Crime & PSW, and average number of officers attending per incident

Immediate	Total	Average Officers P/I
ASB	598	2.73
Crime	1715	4.22
PSW	3312	3.08

Priority	Total	Average Officers P/I
ASB	1613	1.84
Crime	1314	2.16
PSW	3662	2.09

Mental Health

- 23% of all Incident & Priority Grade incidents have a mental health qualifier.

S136 Data (May 2021)

- 21 Incidents which resulted in detention under S136 of the Mental Health Act
- Average time of just over 18.5 hours resource per incident
- 19.05% were Admitted into a Health Based Place of Safety

General Crime volumes (Committed Crime)

3 year data

Crime	Count	%
Violence Against The Person	45990	33.47%
Theft	26807	19.51%
Arson & Criminal Damage	16449	11.97%
Fraud	10871	7.91%
Burglary	9446	6.88%
Public Order Offences	8966	6.53%
Vehicle Offences	5980	4.35%
Drug Offences	5006	3.64%
Sexual Offences	3735	2.72%
Misc Crimes Against Society	2488	1.81%
Possession Of Weapons	1006	0.73%
Robbery	645	0.47%



This data counts the volume of Committed Crime recorded on police systems in North Yorkshire in the last 3 year.

Around 65% of crime falls into Home Office Categories of Violence, Theft or Arson and Criminal damage

90 day data

Crime	Count	%
Violence Against The Person	3831	36.21%
Theft	1801	17.02%
Arson & Criminal Damage	1271	12.01%
Public Order Offences	1051	9.93%
Fraud	991	9.37%
Burglary	438	4.14%
Drug Offences	379	3.58%
Vehicle Offences	259	2.45%
Sexual Offences	258	2.44%
Misc Crimes Against Society	165	1.56%
Possession Of Weapons	74	0.70%
Robbery	61	0.58%

This data counts the volume of Committed Crime in North Yorkshire in the last 90 days reflects the longer term percentages

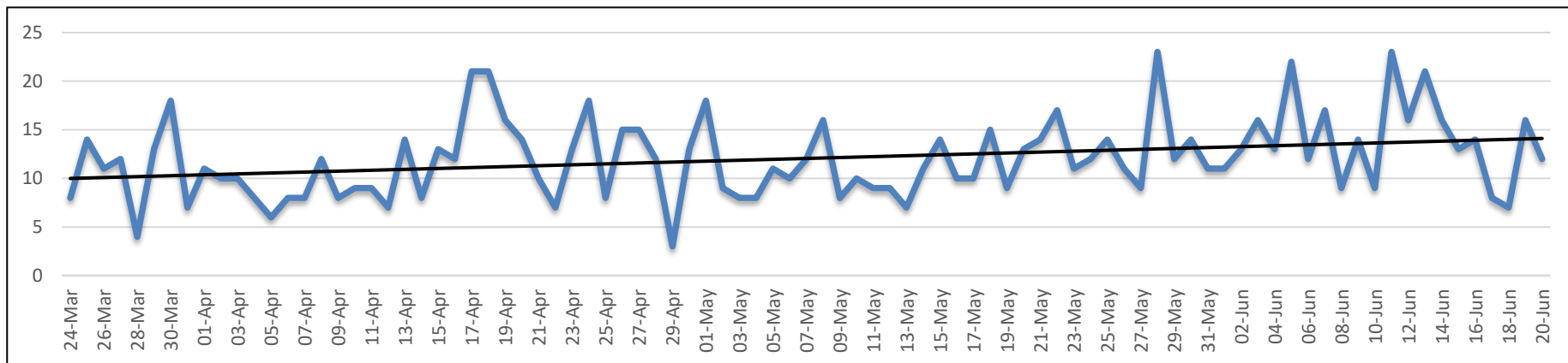
Impact of covid19:

In the 14 months (1/4/2020 – 31/5/21) of Covid19 9,395 fewer crimes were committed and reported in North Yorkshire than in the 14 months prior to Covid19

Dealing with crime over the last 90 days

- Over the last 90 days crimes there has been a marginal downward trend in Crime levels
- During this period there have been three changes to the Covid roadmap out of lockdown with restrictions easing.
- There has been a slight increase in Public Order Offences but most crime types remain stable

Public Order Offences – showing slight upward trend



Crime Focus: Displaying the number of Crimes for Assaults (with & without Injury) on Police Officers and Emergency Workers during the past 90 days

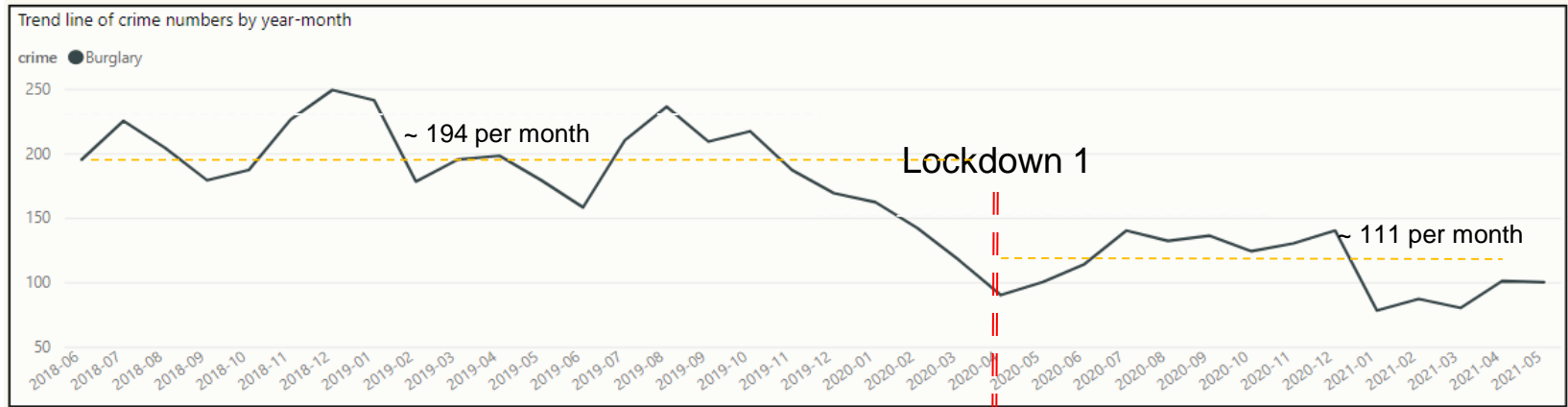
HO Level 2 Desc	Count
Assault With Injury On A Constable	31
Assault Without Injury On A Constable	64
Emergency Worker (other Than A Constable)	4

Visual below displays neighbourhood crime, broken down by crime type and percentage of all crimes. Neighbourhood crime accounts for 24.19% of all reported crime.

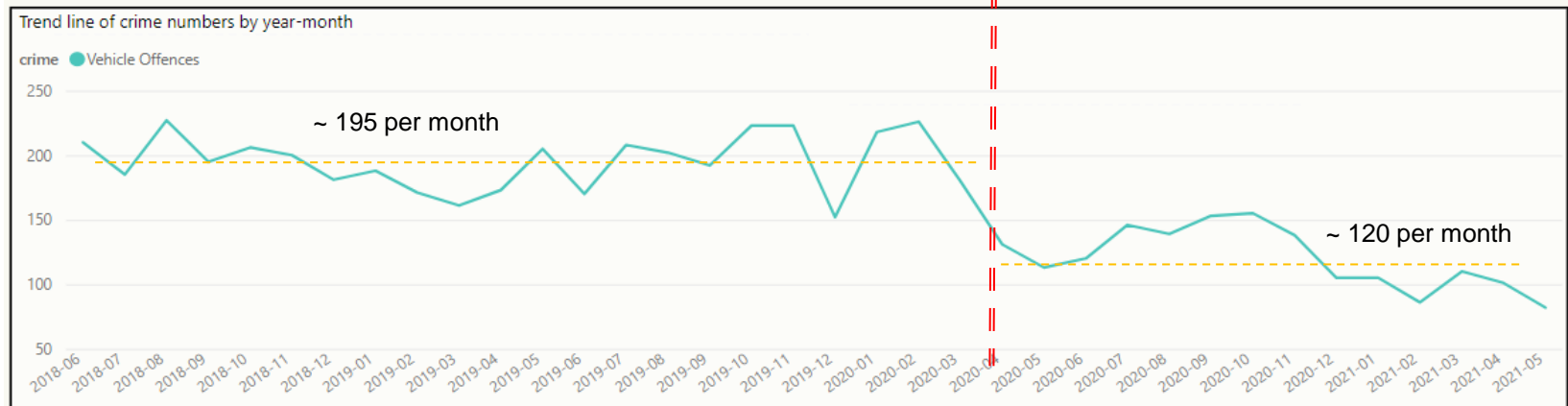


Trends that declined under Covid19

Burglary Residential

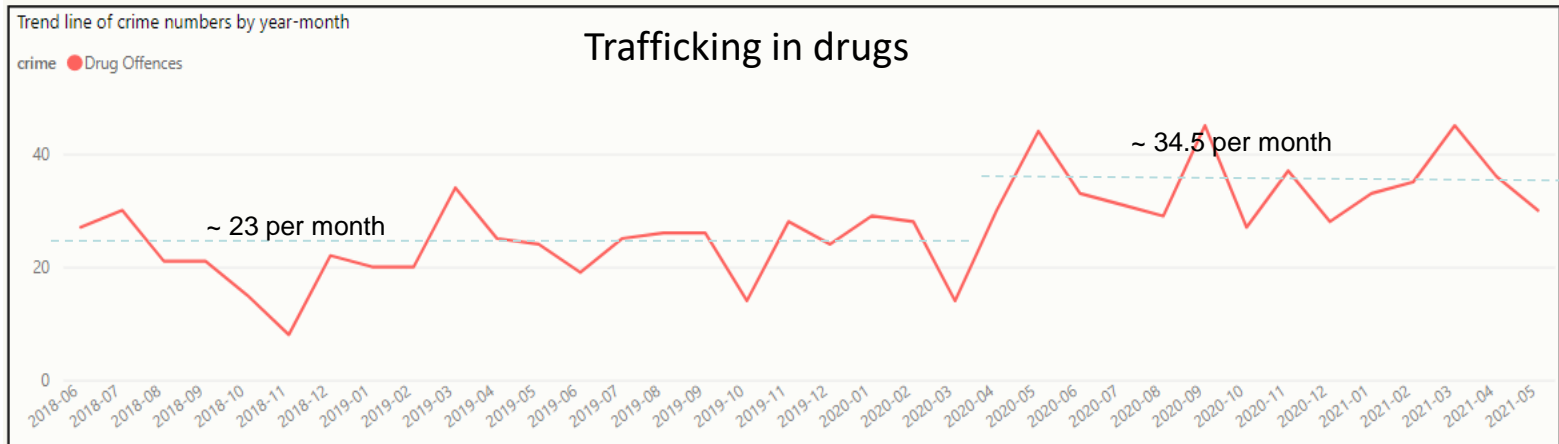


Vehicle Offences

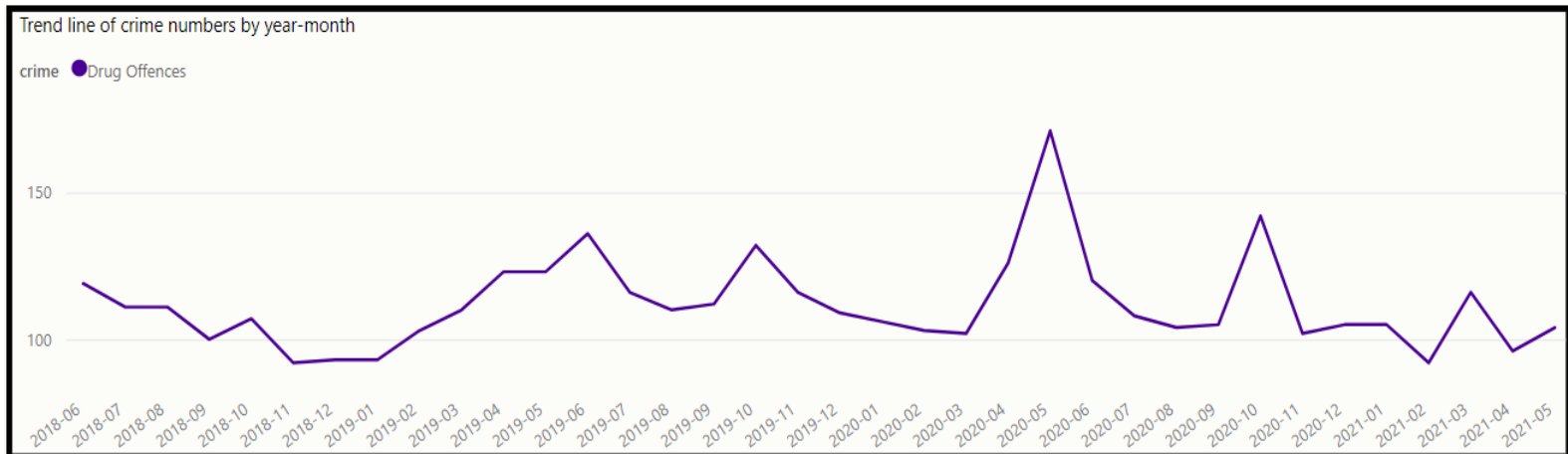


Crime under Covid19

Trafficking in drugs increased under Covid19

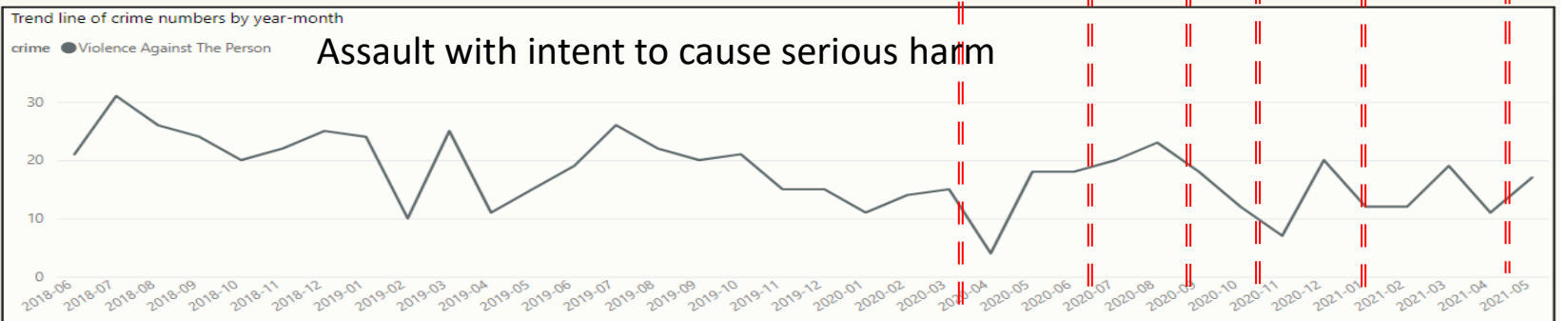
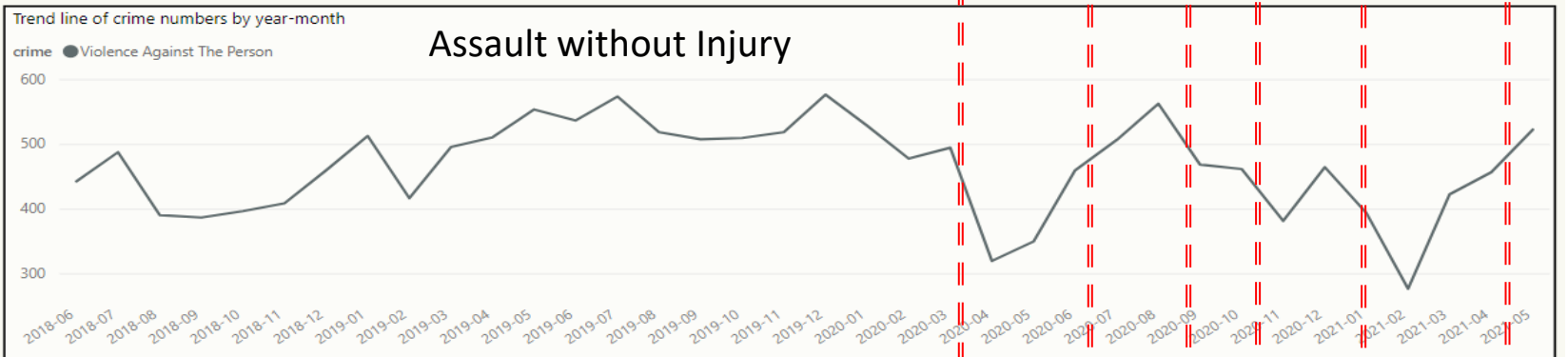
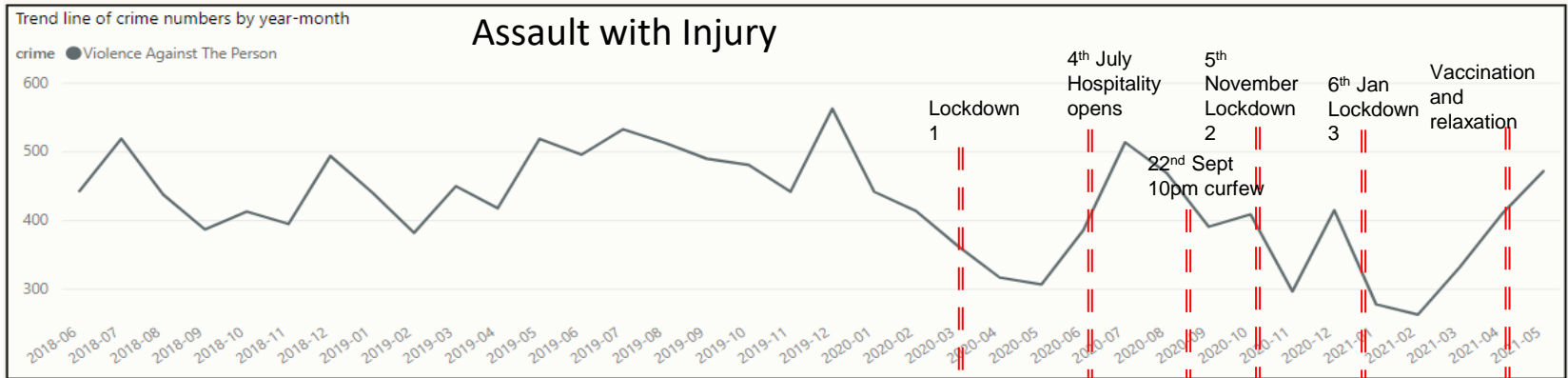


All drug offences (excluding trafficking)



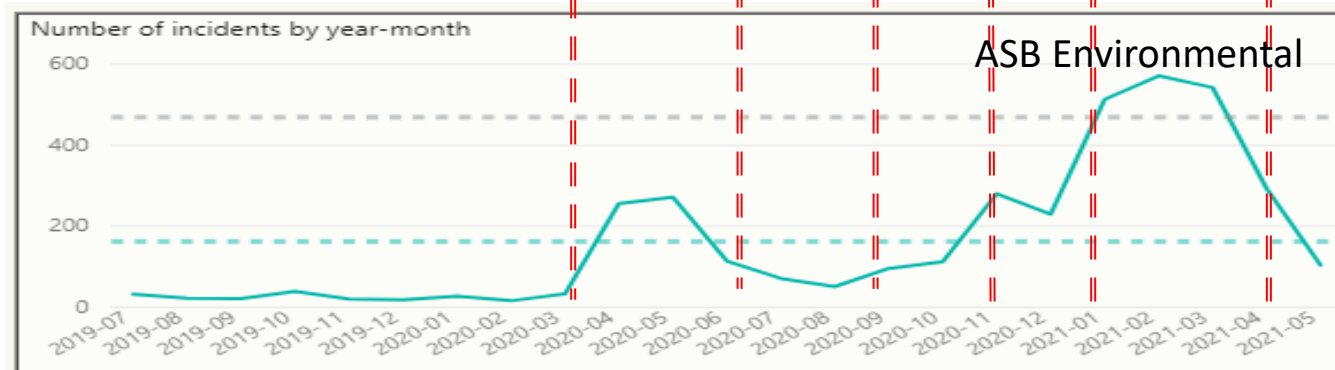
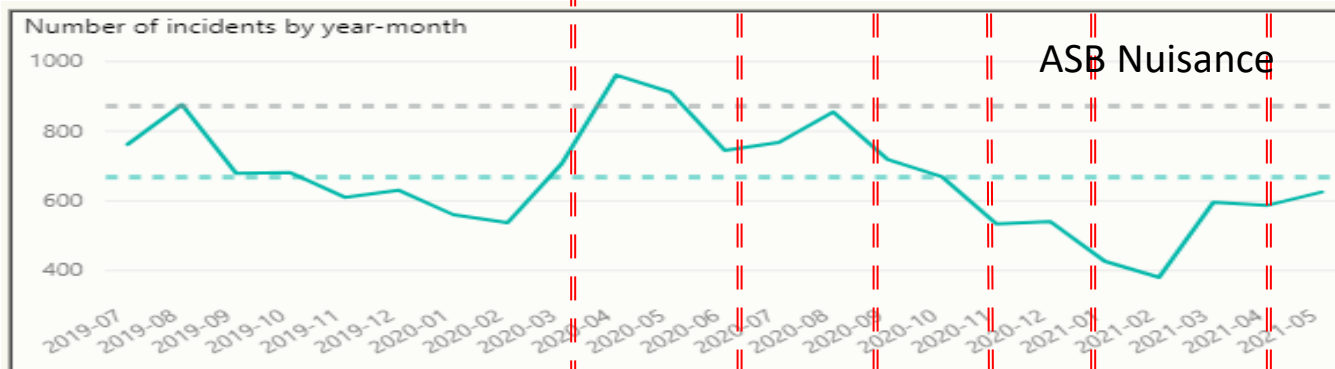
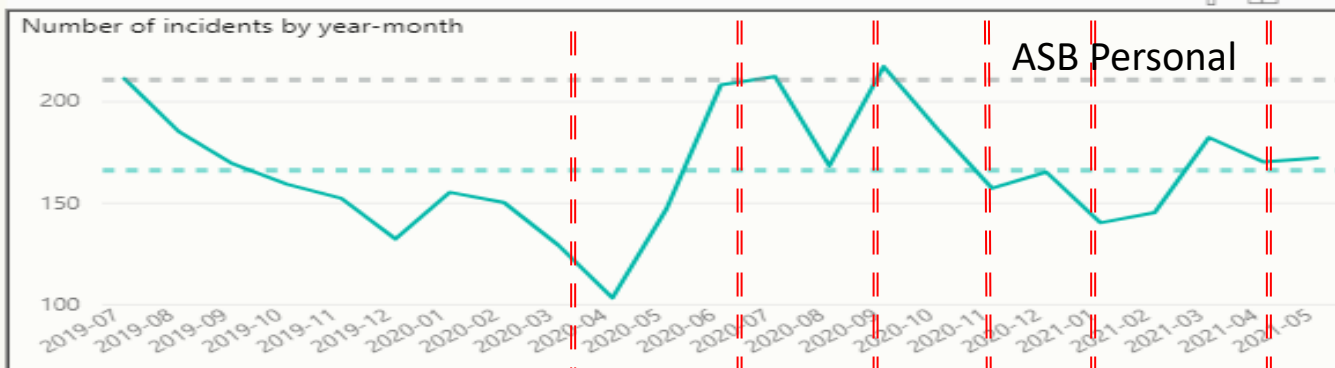
Crime under Covid19

Trends that were linked to changes in social restrictions



Deployments to ASB calls under Covid19

Lockdown 1 4th July Hospitality opens 22nd Sept 10pm curfew 5th November Lockdown 2 6th Jan Lockdown 3 Vaccination and relaxation



NB Suspected Cov19 regulation breaches recorded against this heading

Crime Outcomes

Outcomes (these are based on date crime recorded on system and resolution against that date for last 3 years)

Resolved (16.9%) relates to any positive outcome including charges, cautions, warnings, restorative disposal etc. 41.5% of resolved related to a charge.

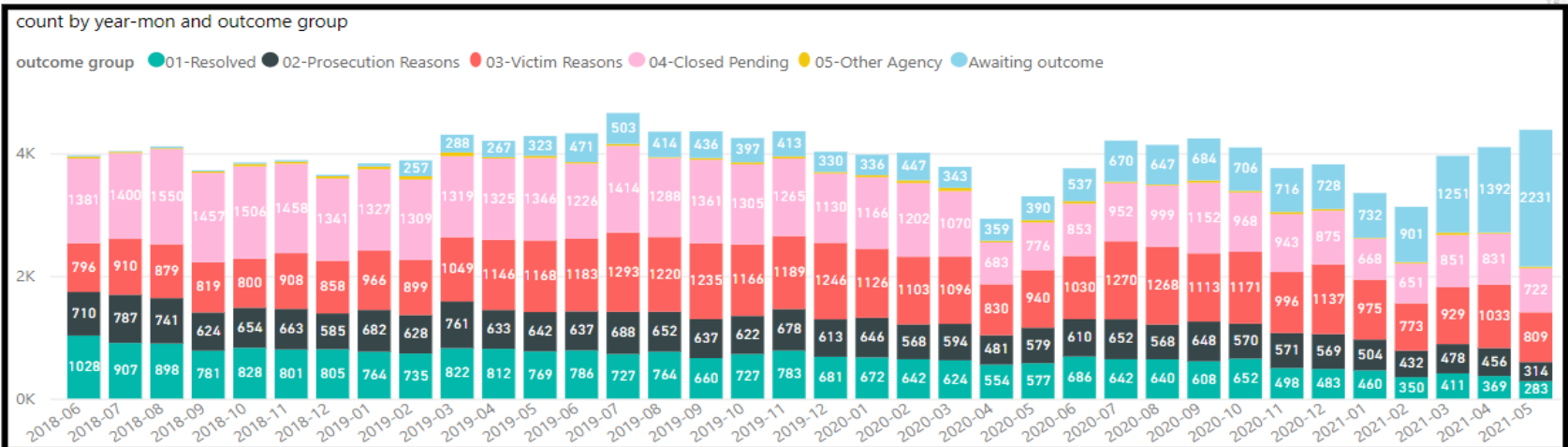
Prosecution reasons (15.3%) is where prosecution is prevented due to evidential difficulties or not in the public interest.

Victim reasons (26.1%) is where victim declines to support of which 82.7% have a named suspect

Closed pending (28.7%) is where the investigation is complete but no suspect has been identified

01-Resolved	24229
02-Prosecution Reasons	21877
03-Victim Reasons	37329
04-Closed Pending	41070
05-Other Agency	1126
Awaiting outcome	17367

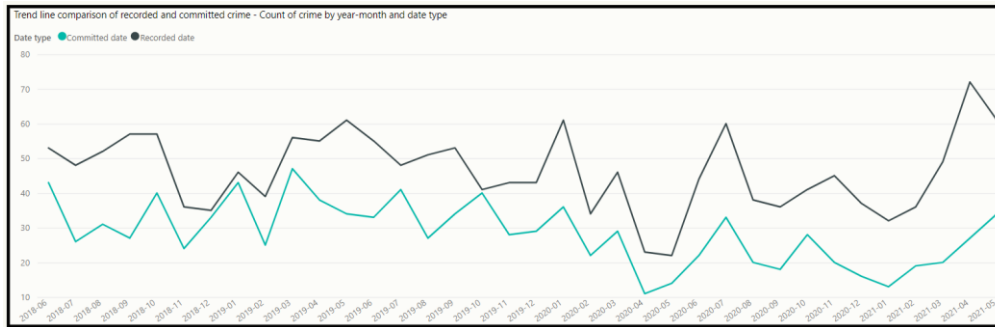
Awaiting outcome (12.1%) is either still under investigation or awaiting review or closure by the Crime Management Unit



Some complex investigations take significant time to resolve due to complexity of forensic or digital examinations but are more likely to have positive outcomes (hence why resolved volumes lag)

Rape Outcomes

Rape is one of a small number of crime types where situational, personal or other circumstances means that there is often a significant delay between the offence taking place and the victim having the confidence to report to the police



The green line on the graph shows the number of reported rapes by their committed date over the last 3 years. The black line is the number of rapes recorded on police systems. The higher number of recorded rapes takes into account non recent rape which was committed more than 3 years ago. This is important in terms of the investigative opportunities that are available to bring offenders to justice

Outcome	Number	% of those with a known outcome
1: Positive outcome	61	4.7%
14: Victim declines/unable to support action to identify offender	138	10.5%
15: CPS – named suspect victim supports but evidential difficulties	79	6%
15: Police – named suspect victim supports but evidential difficulties	372	28.4%
16: Victim declines/withdraws support- named suspect identified	543	41.4%
18: Investigation complete no suspect identified	46	3.5%

1666 crimes of Rape have been recorded in the 3 years up to end May 2021. Of these 355 are still under investigation and awaiting an outcome.

Note: Around 5.5% fall into other outcome categories such as not in public interest, health of suspect or victim, or other agency has primacy

Victims' journey

Victim Code and how we treat, engage and support victims of crime

The new Code of Practice for Victims of Crime in England and Wales comprises 12 rights as listed below. These relate to the wider criminal justice system and not just the police so work is ongoing to map out and develop performance reporting.

1. To be able to understand and to be understood
2. To have the details of the crime recorded without unjustified delay
3. To be provided with information when reporting the crime
4. To be referred to services that support victims and have services and support tailored to your needs
5. To be provided with information about compensation
6. To be provided with information about the investigation and prosecution
7. To make a Victim Personal Statement
8. To be given information about the trial, trial process and your role as a witness
9. To be given information about the outcome of the case and any appeals
10. To be paid expenses and have property returned
11. To be given information about the offender following a conviction
12. To make a complaint about your Rights not being met

The outcomes data below relate to the police outcome of the crime over the last 3 years (note that 12.2% of crimes are still under investigation so the outcome is yet known)

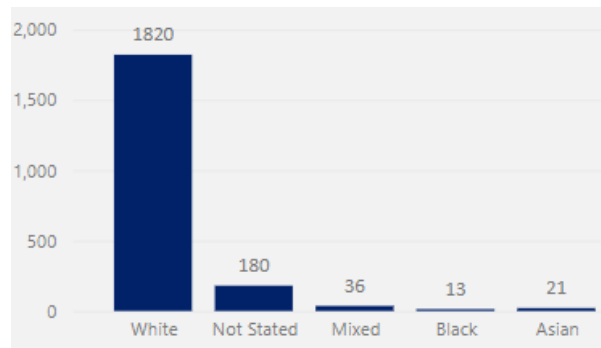
	Violence	Burglary	Drugs	Sexual Offences	Vehicle offences
Resolved	7838 (17.5%)	285 (6.2%)	3525 (79.5%)	453 (10.2%)	337 (5.7%)
Victim reasons	24153	338	2	1741	296
Prosecution reasons	10417	438	865	1727	292
Investigated, no suspect	2259	3546	44	504	4948

A crime is shown as resolved when subject to a charge or other positive outcome such as caution, fixed penalty or community resolution.

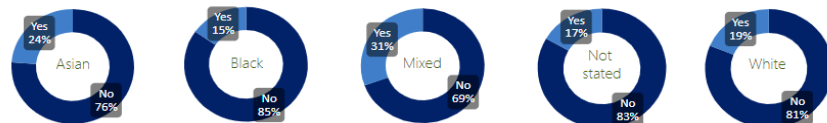
Force legitimacy (Stop and Search)

North Yorkshire is a safe place to live and attracts numerous visitors that enjoy its iconic sights and beautiful landscapes. In addition it attracts those who wish to cause harm. This section looks at the differential between residents and non-resident stop and search information (please note that some stop searches do not contain residential status)

Residents (79% of the total where place of residence is recorded)

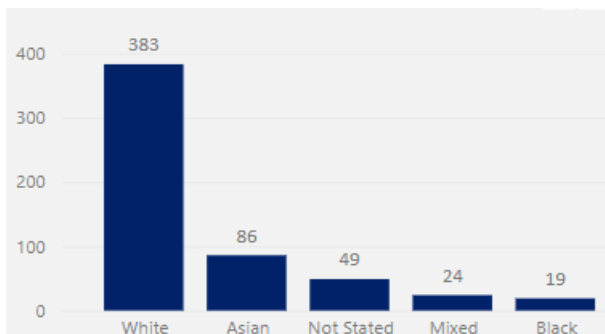


Black, Asian, Mixed account for 3.7% of those searches where self-defined ethnicity was recorded. Where it was officer defined it was 2.8%

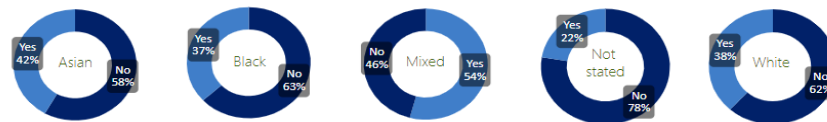


Stop searches where a positive outcome resulted (arrest, caution, penalty notice, summons or warning) ranged from 15% (Black) to 31% (Mixed)

Non-residents



Black, Asian, Mixed account for 25% of those searches where self-defined ethnicity was recorded. Where it was officer defined it was 24.5%



Stop searches where a positive outcome resulted (arrest, caution, penalty notice, summons or warning) ranged from 37% (Black) to 54% (Mixed) which was an increase in positive outcome rate across all ethnicities when compared to residents.

Overall whilst there appears disproportionate stop search numbers based on ethnicity this is mainly reflected in stop search of non-residents. The higher positive outcome rates for non-residents supports the view that this is intelligence led, focussed on those who come into North Yorkshire to cause harm.

Workforce

Figures below as at 1st June 2021

Police Officers

Officer Long-term FTE Target	1563.00
Annual FTE Budget	1564.00
Actual Officer Numbers	1505.57

The 1505.67 is below the planned target and work is ongoing to review projections and recruitment plans. Retirements will be reviewed on a regular basis to analyse the potential effect of a pension remedy on early police officer retirement. Legislation and guidance is expected through this financial year, once confirmed individuals will be able to make their decisions about retirement and this will be tracked on a regular basis. The next intake for Student Officers is within June.

PCSOs

Officer Long-term FTE Target	221.00
Annual FTE Budget	221.00
Actual Officer Numbers	233.19

The 233.19 is above the planned target and work is ongoing to review projections and recruitment plans. This work will include any trends on leavers particularly the numbers of PCSOs becoming Student Police Constables

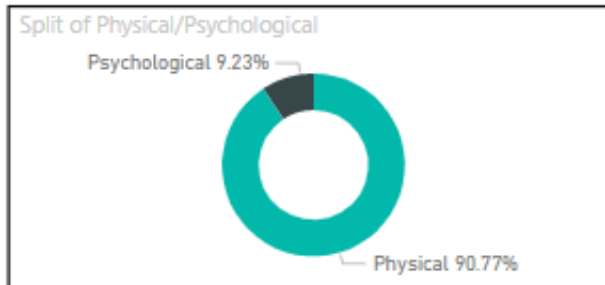
Police Staff, Specials, Volunteers

	Police Staff	Specials	Volunteers
Total Staff FTE	1082.16	114.00	200.00

The actual Staff figures have increased by 0.32 FTE. The next intake of Special Constables is scheduled for July 2021.

Sickness

Visual displays all sickness episodes split by physical/psychological based on the last three years.



The average absence length for physical reasons is 53 hours
The average absence length for psychological reasons is 243 hours

Workforce Diversity

Tables below display a breakdown of Gender and Ethnicity breakdown for all employees.

Gender	% of Total
Male	52.57%
Female	47.43%

Self-defined ethnicity	% of Total
White	95.61%
Black, Asian, Minority Ethnic	3.61%
Not Stated	0.78%

Mid point 2019 Population Data				
District	Female	Male	White population	Other Ethnicities
North Yorks	50.80%	49.20%	97.04%	2.96%