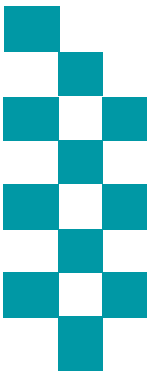


Public Accountability Meeting



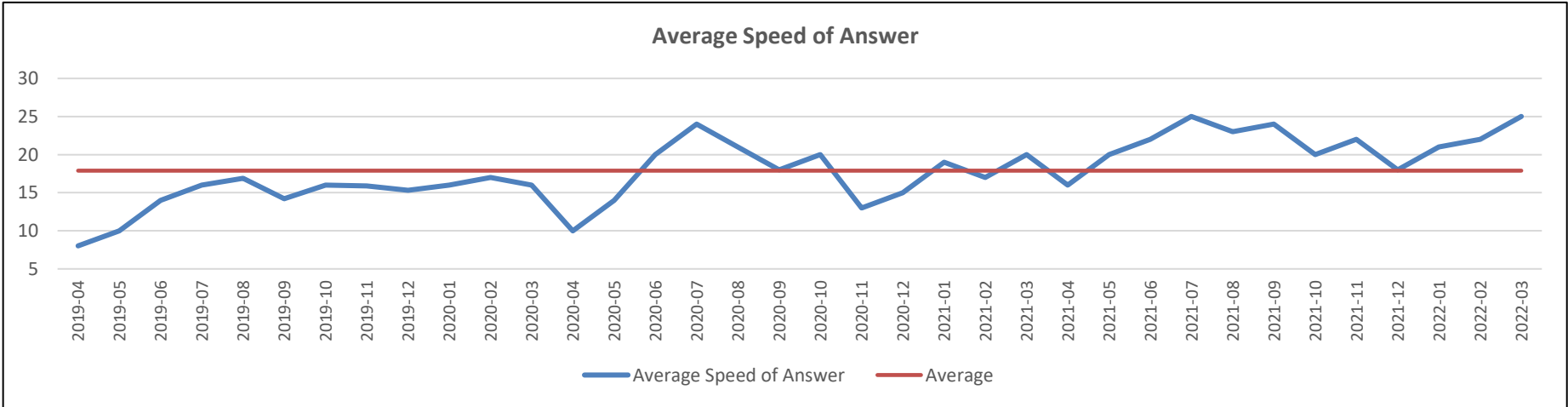
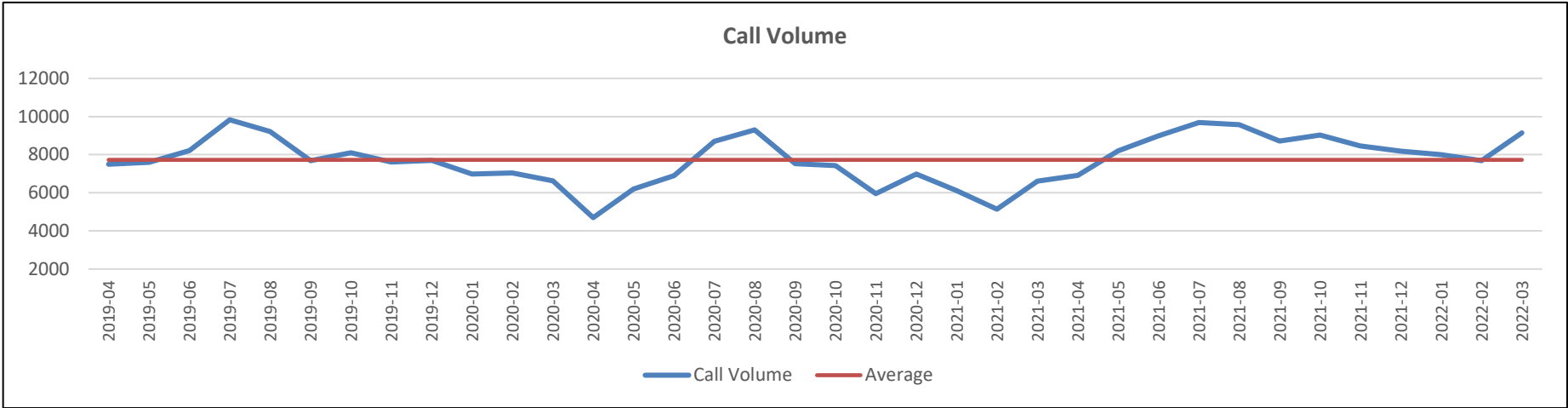
Meeting Date: 26th April 2022



BE SAFE
FEEL SAFE

Contacting the police - 999

Graphs underneath display the 999 Call Volume and Average Speed of Answer trend (blue line) for the period 01st April 2019 – 31st March 2022. The red line represents the average over the 36 month period.



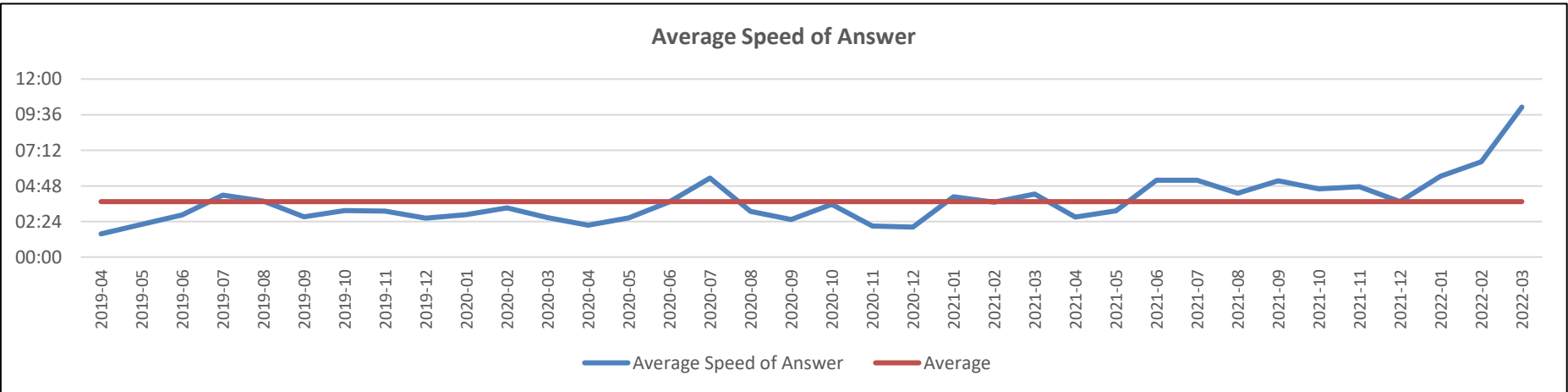
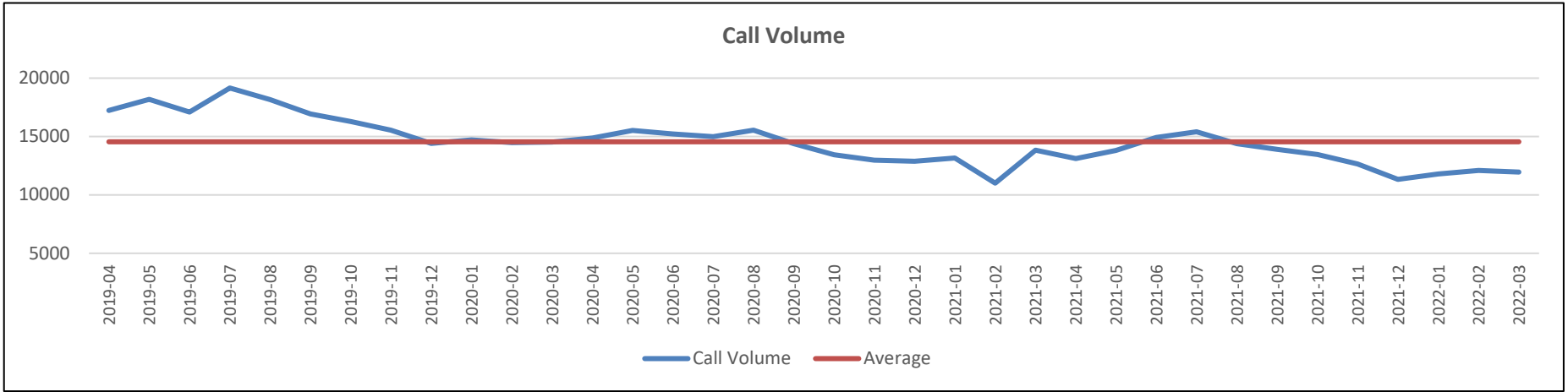
999 Call Handling Stats	
	36 month Average
Call Volume	7728
Average Speed Answer (Seconds)	17.90

Call Volume	9139
Average Speed Answer (Seconds)	25

- 18.86% increase in calls compared to February 2022
- 32.83% increase in calls compared to March 2021

Contacting the police - 101

Graphs underneath display the 101 Call Volume and Average Speed of Answer trend (blue line) for the period 01st April 2019 – 31st March 2022. The red line represents the average over the 36 month period.



101 Call Handling Stats		
	Mar-22	36 month Average
Call Volume	11947	14539
Average Speed Answer (Minutes & Seconds)	10:07	03:44

- 1.17% decrease in call volume compared to February 2022
- 13.68% decrease in call volume compared to March 2021

Call Volume
Average Speed Answer (Minutes & Seconds)

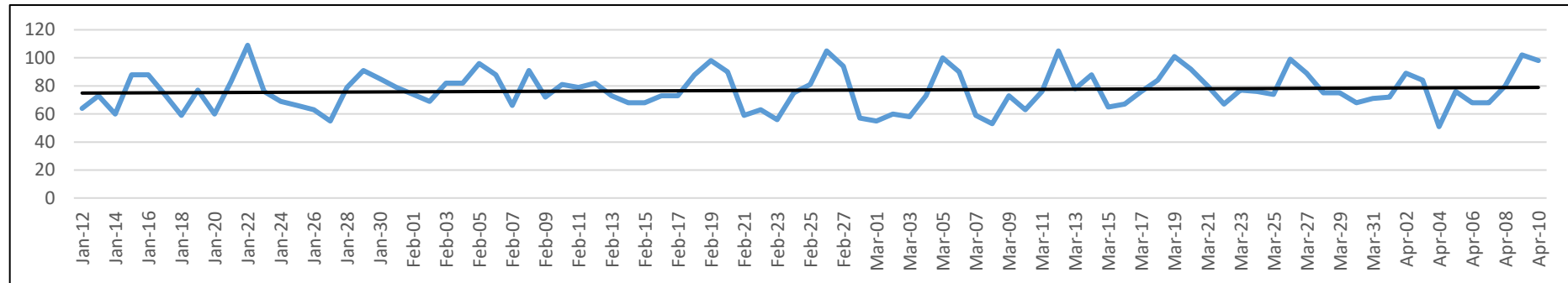
Our policing response

For the period: **11/01/2022 - 10/04/2022 (90 days)**

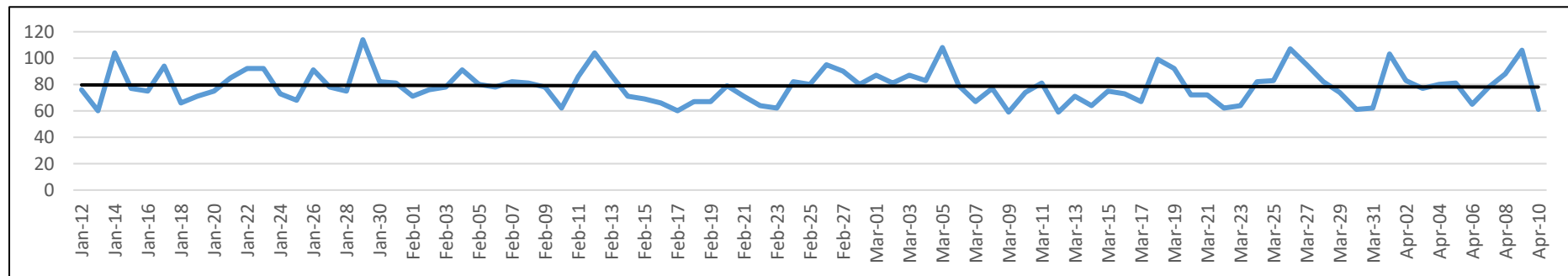
Response times for Immediate grade incidents average 12 minutes 49 seconds in rural locations and 7 minutes 59 seconds in urban areas from the point an officer is dispatched to arriving at the incident, with a lead in time of 6 minutes 50 seconds from call to dispatch. Overall times (call to at scene) in this time period are higher than the 2 year average in urban areas by 1 minute 02 seconds and higher than the 2 year average in rural areas by 1 minute 53 seconds

Priority grade incidents response times average 19 minutes 54 seconds, although there may be a delay between call and dispatch to priority incidents based on resource availability.

Immediate Grade Response – There is an upward trend in Immediate grade deployments during the past 90 days, averaging 76.80 Incidents a day.



Priority Grade Response - There is a slight downward trend in priority graded deployments during the past 90 days, averaging 78.73 Incidents a day.



Tables show Immediate and Priority Grade deployments over the past 90 days, broken down by ASB, Crime & PSW

Immediate	Total	Average Officers P/I
ASB	632	2.57
Crime	1763	4.02
PSW	3191	3.00

Priority	Total	Average Officers P/I
ASB	805	1.79
Crime	1377	2.27
PSW	3244	2.14

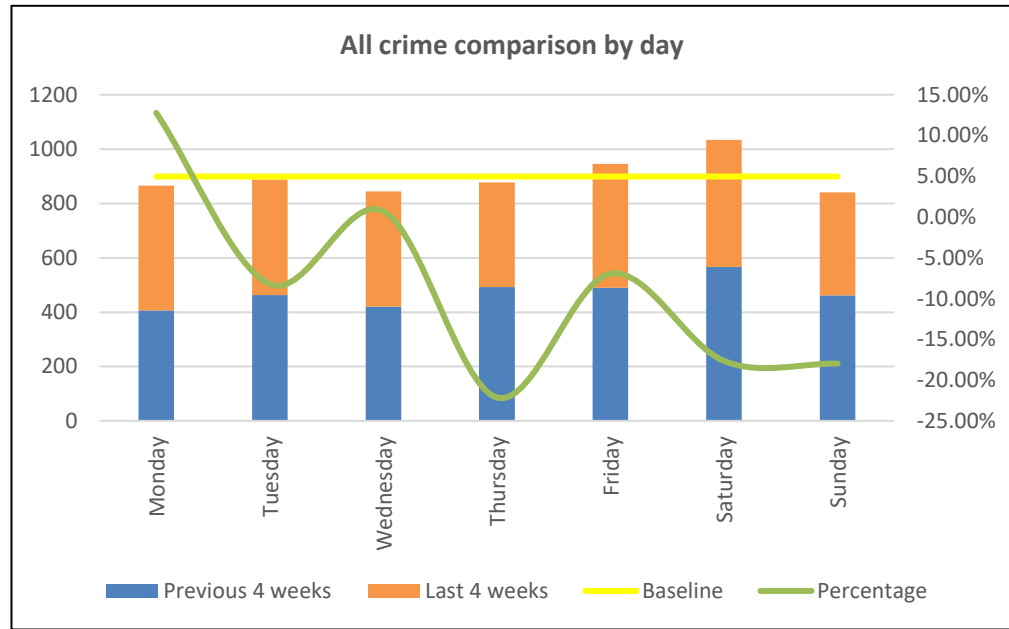
For I grades NYP deployed 1428 more resources to PSW than crime but time spent on that initial response was 1911 hours more when dealing with crime rather than PSW

Therefore our ability to provide initial response to communities needs to be considered not just on an increased volume but also on the type of deployment. PSW is Public Safety and Welfare.

Crime volumes

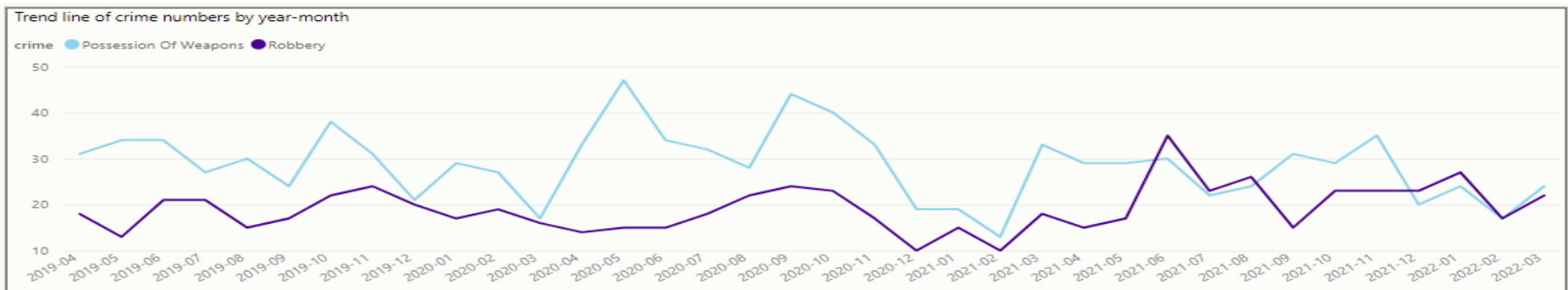
Date period: 14th February – 13th March 2022 (previous 4 weeks), compared to 14th March – 10th April 2022 (last 4 weeks).
This is based on Committed Date.

HO Level 1	Previous 4 weeks	Last 4 weeks	Change	% Change
Arson & Criminal Damage	379	365	-14	-3.69%
Burglary	143	124	-19	-13.29%
Drug Offences	93	75	-18	-19.35%
Fraud	177	157	-20	-11.30%
Misc Crimes Against Society	39	31	-8	-20.51%
Possession Of Weapons	14	27	13	92.86%
Public Order Offences	268	279	11	4.10%
Robbery	15	23	8	53.33%
Sexual Offences	108	68	-40	-37.04%
Theft: All Other Theft	273	265	-8	-2.93%
Theft: Bicycle Theft	62	81	19	30.65%
Theft: Shoplifting	218	241	23	10.55%
Theft: Theft From Person	32	19	-13	-40.63%
Vehicle Offences	110	108	-2	-1.82%
Violence Against The Person	1372	1131	-241	-17.57%
Grand Total	3303	2994	-309	-9.36%



The table to the top left shows that crime overall has decreased by 9.36% when comparing the last 4 weeks to the previous 4 weeks. Over the last four weeks more crimes were committed on a Monday and a Wednesday compared to the previous 4 weeks, all other days fewer crimes were committed. Possession of a weapon and Robbery have seen the biggest increase when comparing the two 4 week periods. The 3 year trend shows no significant change for possession of a weapon, however there has been a steady increase of Robbery crimes.

The 12 month trend below shows the highest volume increase over the last 4 weeks, Possession of a weapon and Robbery.



General Crime volumes (Committed)

12 month data

Crime	Count	%
Violence Against The Person	18435	39.53%
Theft	7714	16.54%
Arson & Criminal Damage	5517	11.83%
Public Order Offences	4408	9.45%
Fraud	3146	6.75%
Burglary	1976	4.24%
Vehicle Offences	1448	3.10%
Drug Offences	1442	3.09%
Sexual Offences	1398	3.00%
Misc Crimes Against Society	573	1.23%
Possession Of Weapons	314	0.67%
Robbery	267	0.57%
Total	46638	100.00%



This data shows the volume of crime recorded on police systems in North Yorkshire and committed in the last 12 months.

90 day data

Crime	Count	%
Violence Against The Person	4082	39.88%
Theft	1854	18.11%
Arson & Criminal Damage	1238	12.10%
Public Order Offences	867	8.47%
Fraud	611	5.97%
Burglary	438	4.28%
Vehicle Offences	344	3.36%
Sexual Offences	284	2.77%
Drug Offences	283	2.77%
Misc Crimes Against Society	106	1.04%
Possession Of Weapons	66	0.64%
Robbery	62	0.61%
Total	10235	100.00%



This data shows the volume of crime recorded on police systems in North Yorkshire and committed in the last 90 days.

31 day data (March 2022)

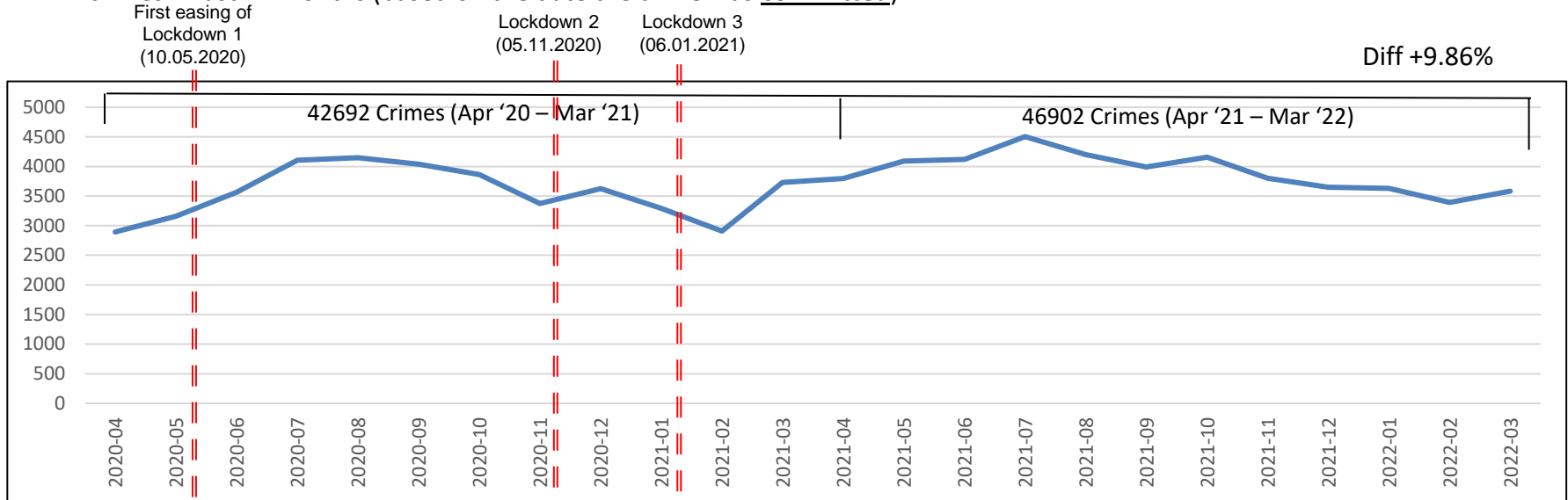
Crime	Count	%
Violence Against The Person	1406	39.26%
Theft	663	18.51%
Arson & Criminal Damage	421	11.76%
Public Order Offences	339	9.47%
Fraud	194	5.42%
Burglary	148	4.13%
Vehicle Offences	119	3.32%
Sexual Offences	103	2.88%
Drug Offences	96	2.68%
Misc Crimes Against Society	45	1.26%
Possession Of Weapons	24	0.67%
Robbery	23	0.64%
Total	3581	100.00%



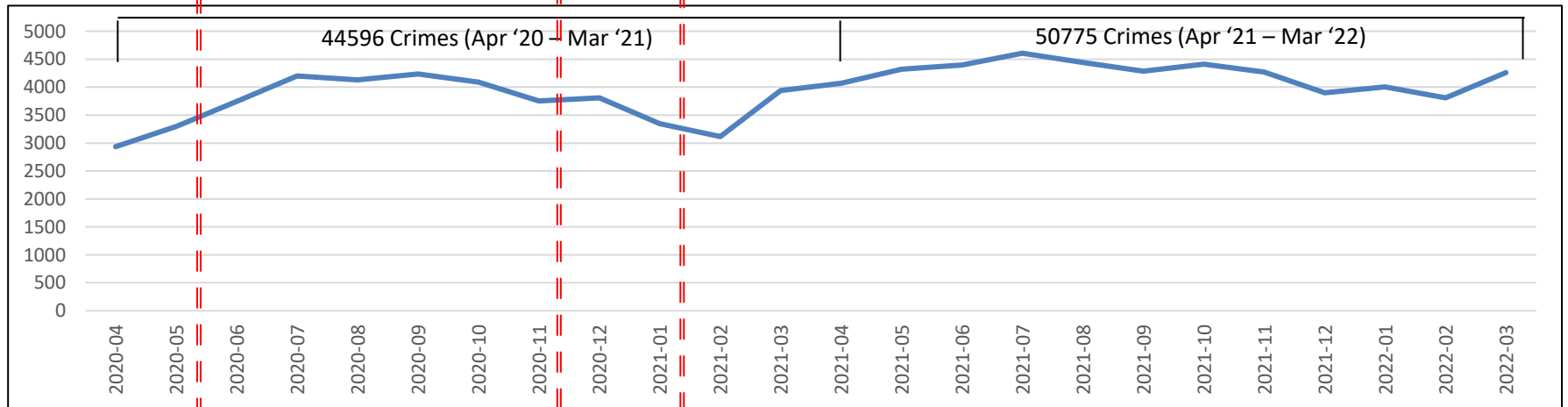
This data shows the volume of crime recorded on police systems in North Yorkshire and committed in the last 31 days. When comparing against the 12 month figures there has been an increase in Theft and a reduced prevalence of Violent Crimes.

Dealing with crime over the last 24 months

All crimes – Last 24 months (based on the date the crime was **committed**)



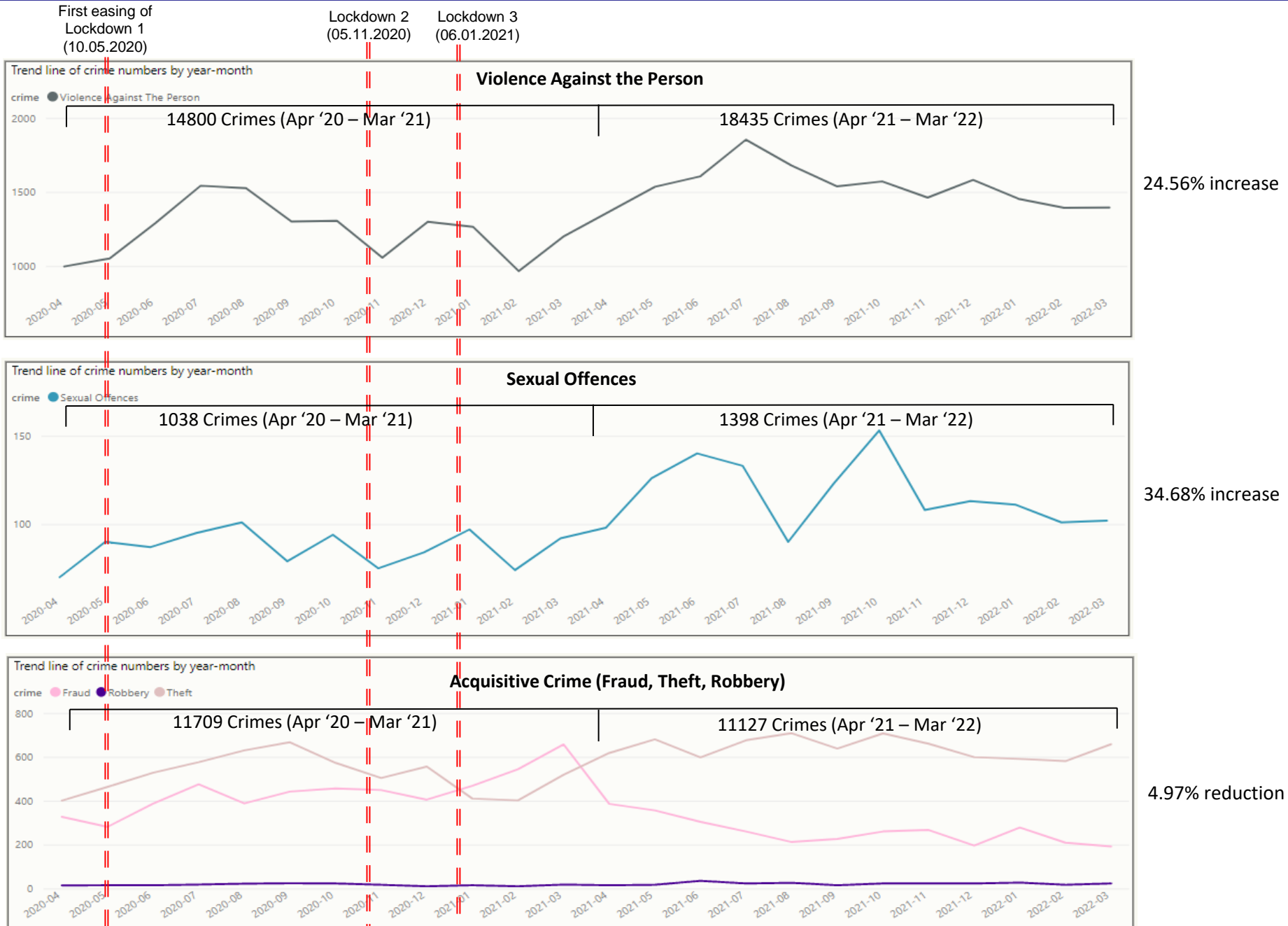
All crimes – Last 24 months (based on the date the crime was **recorded**)



The number of crimes committed in North Yorkshire Police in the past 12 months increased by 9.86% in comparison to the previous 12 months.

The number of crimes recorded by North Yorkshire Police in the past 12 months increased by 13.86% in comparison to the previous 12 months.

Dealing with crime over the last 24 months (Committed)



Crime investigative outcomes – All Crimes

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

*Please note NYP and HMICFRS count outcomes differently to the Home Office. NYP count the outcomes based on the date the crime was recorded, and the Home Office count the outcomes based on when the outcome was recorded, irrespective of when the Crime was recorded.

Resolved (14.32%) relates to any positive outcome including charges, cautions, warnings, restorative disposal etc. 37.24% of resolved related to a charge.

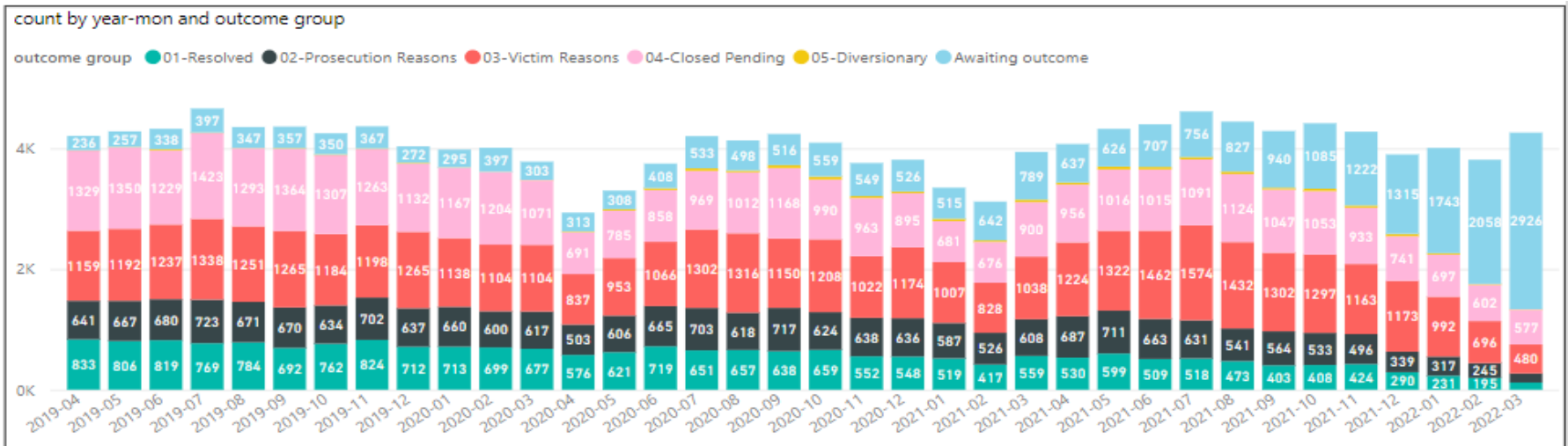
Prosecution reasons (14.53%) is where prosecution is prevented due to evidential difficulties or not in the public interest.

Victim reasons (28.40%) is where victim declines to support of which 82.82% have a named suspect

Closed pending (25.06%) is where the investigation is complete but no suspect has been identified

01-Resolved	20904
02-Prosecution Reasons	21211
03-Victim Reasons	41453
04-Closed Pending	36572
05-Other Agency	892
Awaiting Outcome	24914

Awaiting outcome (17.07%) 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 hence resolved volumes lag

Victims Journey

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

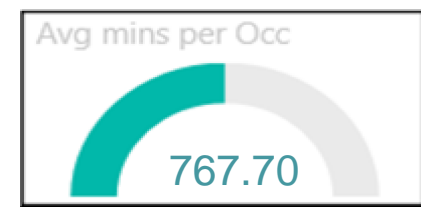
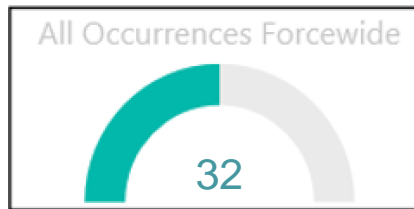
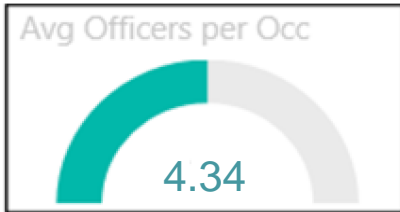
Niche is a records management system used by North Yorkshire Police which works around crimes and occurrences being recorded and is useful as a method of counting crimes as required by the Home Office. The victim code is more complex in that a single victim can be subject to multiple crimes as part of a single investigation or a victim can be subject to multiple crimes over a time period each subject to a different investigation. This means that reporting on the victim journey can be complex.

Our organisational approach to building oversight of the victim Journey

1. Dip sampling: It is proposed that the default position is the ongoing dip sampling managed by the Criminal Justice Department but using those networked into investigation clusters by Business Insight to give a better and more accurate picture of compliance.
2. Build some business rules to enable data to be more easily surfaced from Niche that provides more meaningful analytics
3. Seek to build a dashboard that automates and counts victim updates from an investigative perspective (see right)
4. Develop a picture of those rights which cannot be subject to data analytics but require qualitative assessment and agree an approach to understanding how they can be assessed and assured.

This is in addition to the routine supervisory checks which are already in place

S136 – March 2022

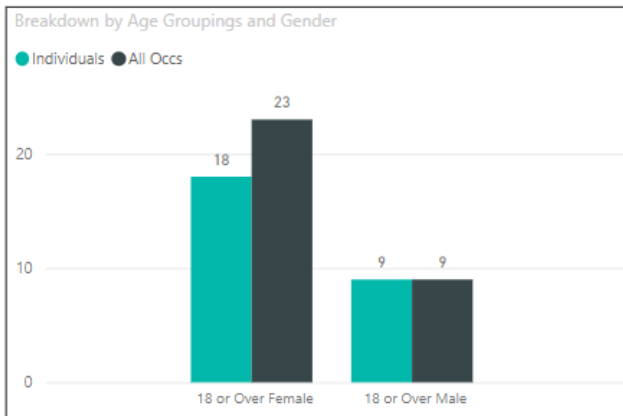


By Occurrence Type

Type of Occ	Total
Personal Safety/Welfare	30
Crime Related	2
Total	32

- April 2022 is higher in volume than the average incident volume levels previously seen.
- 1 detainee required to be taken out of the county this month
- 13 incidents required Police transportation:
4 following Risk assessment
- 28.13% of detentions resulted in Admission

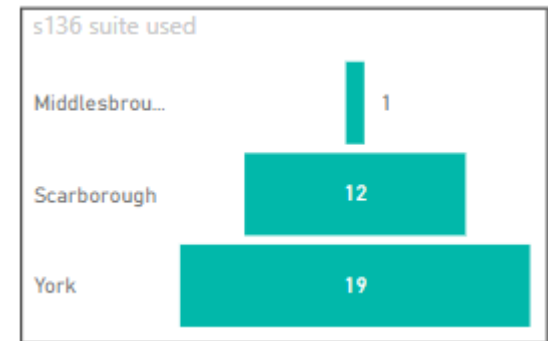
Gender/Age Breakdown



HBPOS Usage

Outcome Group	Occurrences	% of Total
Returned to the Community	23	71.88%
Admitted	9	28.13%
Total	32	100.00%

Outcomes



Tees Esk Wear Valley NHS Foundation Trust (TEWV) & Custody Data (Rolling 12 month data) – The TEWV count displays the number of Section 136 detentions that have been transported to a health based place of safety (HBPOS). The custody count represents the detainees who have been detained under Section 136 whilst in custody and transported out to a HBPOS. These detainees have been arrested for a substantive offence and their Mental Health has deteriorated whilst in Custody. Custody was not used as a place of safety for any individual over the past 12 months.

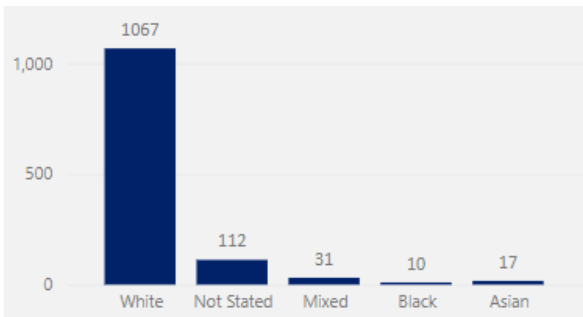
	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22
TEWV	18	21	18	21	12	16	11	11	15	28	21	32
Custody	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	3	2	2	3	1

Force legitimacy (Stop Search – Ethnicity)

Date Period: 01/04/2021 – 31/03/2022

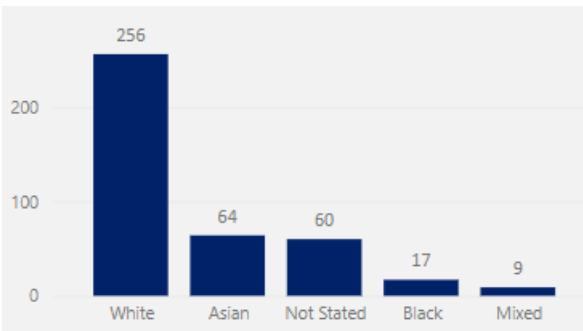
North Yorkshire is a safe place to live and attracts numerous visitors that enjoy its iconic sights and beautiful landscapes. In addition it attracts those who wish to cause harm. This section looks at the differential between residents and non-resident stop and search information (please note that some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

Residents (75% of the total where place of residence is recorded)



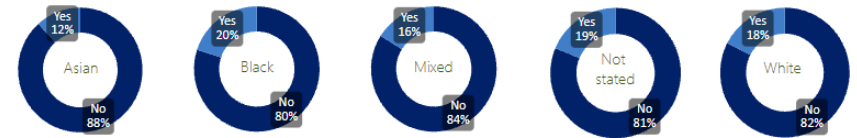
Black, Asian, Mixed ethnicities account for 4.69% of those searches where self-defined ethnicity was recorded. White ethnicity accounts for 86.10%

Non-residents



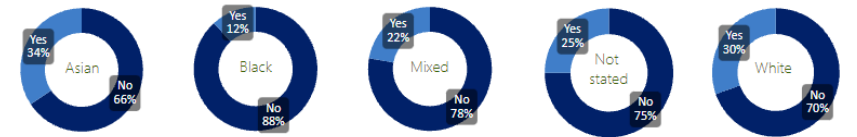
Black, Asian, Mixed ethnicities account for 21.18% of those searches where self-defined ethnicity was recorded. White ethnicity accounts for 62.81%

Stops by ethnicity and if further action was taken



Stop searches where a positive outcome resulted (arrest, caution, penalty notice, summons or warning) ranged from 11.76% (Asian ethnicity) to 20% (Black ethnicity), and 17.56% (White ethnicity).

Stops by ethnicity and if further action was taken



Stop searches where a positive outcome resulted (arrest, caution, penalty notice, summons or warning) ranged from 11.76% (Black ethnicity) to 34.38% (Asian ethnicity), and 30.59% (White ethnicity).

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 correct as at 01st April 2022

Police Officers

Officer Long-term FTE Target	1563.00
Annual FTE Budget	1564.00
Actual Officer Numbers	1616.29

The actual officer number at 01st March 2022 is 1616.29, against the target of 1563.

As of next month, the new target for the year will be 1648.00.

To ensure the Police Uplift Programme target is met, recruitment projections for student officers and incoming transferees are in place, along with attrition rates.

PCSO

Officer Long-term FTE Target	221.00
Annual FTE Budget	221.00
Actual Officer Numbers	201.59

The actual PCSO number has dropped this month by 2.02. However, recruitment for PCSO's is underway.

Succession planning is being developed through exploring talent pipelines from cadets for a longer term sustainability, plus continuing the drive through direct campaigning.

Police Staff, Specials, Volunteers

	Police Staff	Specials	Volunteers
Total Staff FTE	1085.80	100.00	351.00

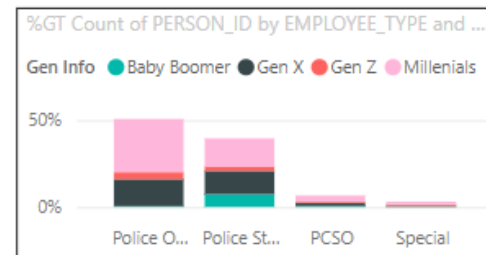
The Police Staff figures increased by 9.30 from the previous month, Special Constables increased by 1 and volunteers have decreased by 10 against the previous month.

Figures below as at 14th April 2022

Workforce Diversity

Self-defined ethnicity	% of Total
White	95.64%
Black, Asian, Minority Ethnic	3.57%
Not Stated	0.79%

Gender	% of Total
Male	52.78%
Female	47.22%



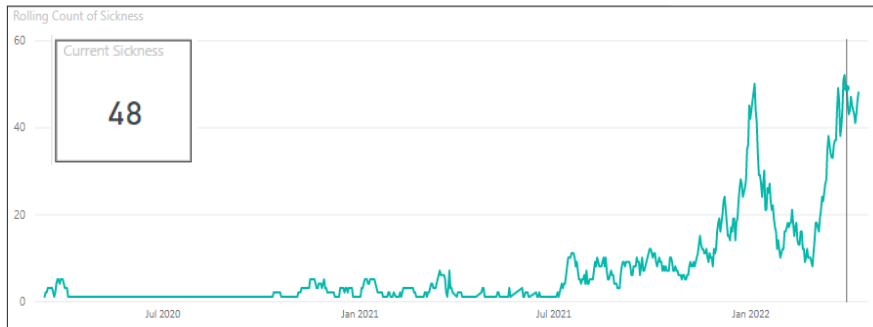
Mid point 2019 Population Data				
District	Female	Male	White population	Other Ethnicities
North Yorks	50.80%	49.20%	97.04%	2.96%

Baby Boomer Born 1946-1964
 Generation X 1965-1980
 Millennials 1981-1995
 Generation Z 1996 onwards

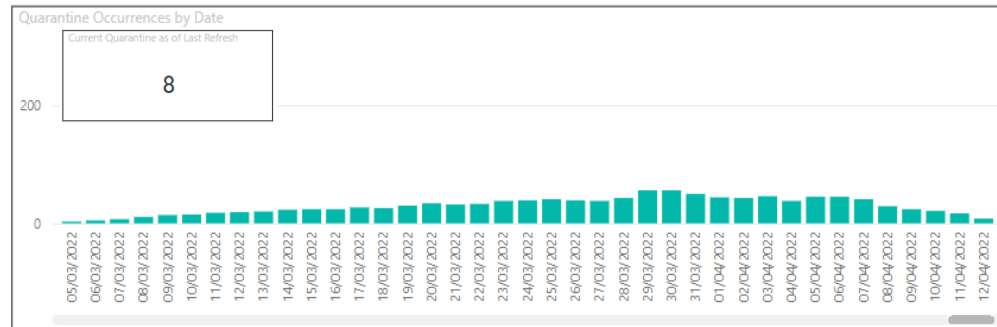
Workforce – Absence and Wellbeing

Figures below as at 12th April 2022

Covid 19 sickness absences



Covid 19 self-isolation

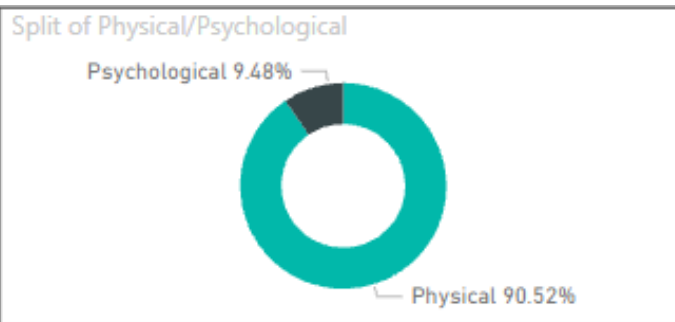


Sickness

Visual displays all sickness split by physical/psychological based on the last 12 months (Apr '21 – Mar '22).

During the last 12 months there has been 3228 occurrences of physical sickness averaging 45 working hours in length. 338 occurrences of psychological sickness averaging 170 working hours in length.

The top 4 absence reasons (by count) in the last 12 months have been:



Coronavirus	639
Cold/Flu	376
Coronavirus Symptoms	193
Migraine	161