



ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE BOARD

November 2025

Police and Crime Plan Performance

Presented by: Arron Cullen

Report

1. Introduction

- 1.1. This report presents an outline of performance against the strategic priorities outlined in the 2025–2029 Police and Crime Plan. These priorities include rebuilding community policing, preventing and tackling violence, improving road and travel safety, protecting victims and witnesses, and building public trust and confidence in policing.
- 1.2. Performance is measured against a set of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) defined within each of the plan’s priority areas. This update draws on the recent data and longer-term trends to support a shared understanding around West Midlands Police (WMP), the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC), and wider criminal justice partner performance.
- 1.3. Unless otherwise specified, the data presented covers the 12-month period from year ending September 2025. Performance is assessed against baseline figures established at the time of the Police and Crime Plan’s publication, typically spanning year ending March 2024, unless stated differently. This approach provides a comprehensive view of progress from the plan’s beginning through to its final delivery. All data is accurate at the time of reporting but may be subject to change, as data is largely sourced from live systems.
- 1.4. While the above approach provides consistency with the Police and Crime Plan’s strategic intent, it is acknowledged that other publications, such as those from the Home Office and His Majesty’s Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Services (HMICFRS), may benchmark performance using year-to-date or year-on-year comparisons.

2. Rebuilding Community Policing

2.1. This section evaluates performance against the KPIs associated with the priority of rebuilding community policing. It focuses on increasing officer numbers, implementing the neighbourhood policing guarantee, and reducing anti-social behaviour (ASB) and crime.

2.2. A core commitment of the Police and Crime Plan is to increase the number of police officers and Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs). As of September 2025, the force reported a police officer headcount of 8,124, up slightly from 8,102 in April 2024. This reflects a modest 0.3% increase over the 12-month period.

2.3. The number of PCSOs has also seen a slight increase, rising from a headcount of 310 in April 2024 to 317 in September 2025, an uplift of 2.3%. While these figures indicate a relatively stable trend, sustaining front-line visibility and a strong neighbourhood presence remains a key priority.

2.4. An additional 150 neighbourhood police officers have been secured for the West Midlands, following a successful joint bid to the Home Office by the Chief Constable and the Police and Crime Commissioner.

2.5. Turning to trends in anti-social behaviour (ASB), a total of 26,613 ASB incidents were recorded in the year ending September 2025, a subtle increase of 0.8% from the baseline of 26,405. This slight rise underscores the ongoing need for visible community policing to address the root causes of low-level nuisance (see Figure 1).

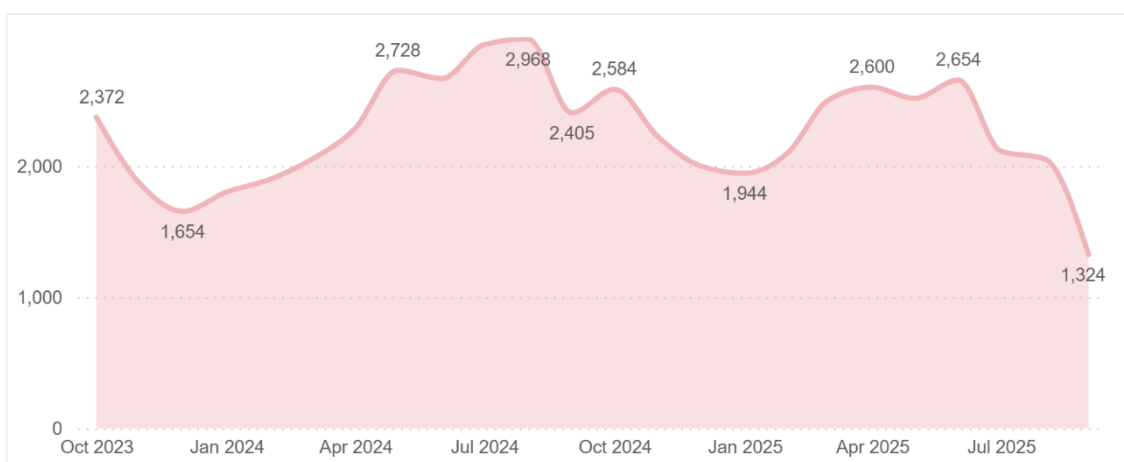


Figure 1 – West Midlands ASB Incident Twenty-Four Month Trend

- 2.6. Of the recorded ASB incidents, 19,480 were classified as nuisance, 4,785 as personal, and 2,583 as environmental. While ASB demand remains stable across all local policing areas, the highest levels were observed in the following neighbourhoods: St Michael's (958), Birmingham City Centre (685), St Matthew's (436), Aston (421), and Lozells and East Handsworth (369).
- 2.7. When looking at crime volumes, total recorded crime across the West Midlands continues to decline. For the year ending September 2025, 299,579 offences were recorded, an 8.7% reduction compared to the baseline year ending March 2024, when 328,153 offences were reported.
- 2.8. Total recorded crime has shown a consistent downward trend across all Local Policing Areas (LPAs), reflecting encouraging progress in crime reduction efforts. The most notable decreases were seen in Wolverhampton (-14.6%) and Coventry (-13.3%), followed by Walsall (-9.0%), Sandwell (-8.7%), Solihull (-7.9%), Dudley (-6.8%), and Birmingham (-5.8%). Despite varying levels of change, the consistent regional trend reflects the success of coordinated crime reduction efforts aligned with Police and Crime Plan priorities.

3. Preventing and Tackling Violence

- 3.1. This section reviews KPIs that reflect the continued efforts to prevent and reduce violence, with a particular focus on protecting vulnerable people and addressing high-harm offences.
- 3.2. In the year ending September 2025, 53,405 recorded crimes were flagged as domestic abuse, a 4.9% reduction compared to the baseline. The most notable decrease was in violence with injury offences, which fell by 11.7% to 11,036 recorded cases.
- 3.3. Tackling and reducing Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) remains a core strategic priority. In the 12 months to September 2025, 50,734 VAWG-related crimes were recorded, a reduction of 18.1% from the baseline year total of 61,978.
- 3.4. There has been a marked improvement in the outcome rate for VAWG victims, rising to 13.5%. This is an increase of 6.8 percentage points on the baseline year, indicating progress in bringing offenders to justice and providing support to VAWG victims.

- 3.5. Sexual violence recorded across the West Midlands has increased by 9.5%, rising from a baseline of 10,739 to 11,762 offences in year ending September 2025. This growth is largely driven by a 17.8% rise in 'other sexual offences'. In contrast, recorded rape offences have remained stable, suggesting a more complex landscape that may reflect evolving patterns in both offending and reporting. Importantly, this upward trend is consistent with those observed in other most similar police force areas, Greater Manchester, Merseyside, and West Yorkshire, and is influenced by changes in crime recording practices, including the introduction of new offences under the Online Safety Act 2023.
- 3.6. When analysing serious youth violence data, defined as non-domestic violence with injury involving victims under 25, has continued to decline. In the year ending September 2025, these offences fell by 16.8%, with approximately 6,148 crimes recorded. All LPAs contributed to this positive trend, demonstrating a unified and effective approach to addressing youth violence.
- 3.7. In the same period, WMP recorded 34 homicides, a reduction of 9 compared to the baseline year. Of these, 4 were flagged as domestic-related, which is a decrease of 3 from the year ending March 2024.
- 3.8. Turning to knife and gun crime statistics, these are based on Home Office Annual Data Requirement definitions, ensuring consistency in how these offences are measured across police force areas.
- 3.9. The most recent data, covering the year ending June 2025, reports 4,309 knife crime offences, a reduction of 18.2% compared to the 5,268-baseline year ending March 2024. Gun crime also fell by 24.7%, with 434 offences recorded, down from 576 in the same baseline period.
- 3.10. The Police and Crime Plan includes a commitment to increase the number of weapons recovered through stop and search activity. In the 12 months to September 2025, WMP recorded 930 stops where a knife was recovered. This reflects a 4.6% increase compared to the baseline year ending March 2024 and highlights continued focus in this area. In addition, there were 104 stops where a firearm was recovered, maintaining a stable position against the baseline.
- 3.11. Reducing violence against business and emergency service workers remains a priority. In the latest 12 months to September 2025, violence against business workers fell by 10.8%, with 469 offences recorded.

3.12. In contrast, there were 2,934 offences flagged as violence against emergency workers, reflecting a 3.3% decrease when compared to the baseline of 3,034. This trend highlights the ongoing risks faced by frontline emergency personnel in the course of their duties.

3.13. Improving outcomes for victims of violence is central to delivering justice and maintaining public confidence. In the year ending September 2025, WMP recorded 14,157 positive outcomes for violent offences. This represents a positive outcome rate of 11.8%, an increase of 5.6 percentage points compared to the baseline period year ending March 2024.

4. Improving Road and Travel Safety

4.1. This section provides an update on KPIs relating to road safety and transport crime. It covers changes in the number of people killed or seriously injured on roads, enforcement activity around driving offences, and trends across the region's public transport network.

4.2. In the year ending September 2025, the West Midlands recorded 54 road fatalities, a 5.3% reduction compared to the 57 fatalities in the baseline year ending March 2024. Over the same period, 1,016 people were seriously injured, representing a larger decrease of 10.2%. Although these figures are declining, they continue to highlight the need for sustained focus on road safety. Due to a slight delay in data entry into the electronic system, the figures remain subject to change.

4.3. The Police and Crime Plan also prioritises strong enforcement of the "Fatal 4" driving offences: speeding, mobile phone use while driving, failure to wear a seatbelt, and driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

4.4. Police officer enforcement activity in these areas has increased (these figures exclude enforcement conducted via automated camera systems), with 4,292 actions recorded in the 12 months to September 2025, reflecting a 23.1% rise from 3,488. Arrests for drink and drug driving fell by 3.2%, with 2,843 arrests made during the period, down from 2,936 in the year ending March 2024.

4.5. Tackling organised criminal street racing remains a priority within the plan. WMP recorded a 27.9% reduction in incident reports across the last 12 months, with around 2,918 reported

incidents, representing positive progress in disrupting these dangerous and coordinated activities on the roads.

- 4.6. Public reporting continues to play an increasing role in tackling road offences. The Police and Crime Plan includes a commitment to expand third-party reporting, including the use of dashcam footage submissions.
- 4.7. WMP received around 21,672 reports from members of the public in the last 12 months to July 2025, marking a significant increase of 176.4% compared to the baseline year of March 2024. The positive outcome rate for these submissions now stands at 72.0%, down slightly from 81.0% in the baseline year, meaning the majority have resulted in enforcement action such as driver education, fines, or prosecutions.
- 4.8. Vehicle seizures for unlawful use remain a key measure of roads policing activity. In the 12 months to September, WMP recovered 13,782 vehicles for reasons including no insurance, no tax, or no driving licence. This represents a 16.3% increase from the baseline year figure of 11,854 and supports the plan's focus on making roads safer through proactive intervention.
- 4.9. Data from the Safer Travel Partnership indicates a varied picture of crime across the public transport network over the 12-month period to September. For example, bus-related crime remained broadly stable, with 4,057 offences recorded, a 3.8% decrease. Train-related crime increased by 13.0% to 2,905 offences, while crime on the metro rose by 15.8%, with 132 offences recorded.

5. Preventing and Reducing Neighbourhood Crime

- 5.1. This section examines performance in tackling neighbourhood crime, a key priority within the Police and Crime Plan. The core neighbourhood crime types include personal robbery, theft from the person, and residential burglary. The plan also includes performance metrics for business crime and reports of fraud and cybercrime.
- 5.2. WMP recorded 45,184 neighbourhood crimes in the 12 months to September, reflecting a 23.6% reduction compared to the baseline year ending March 2024. All LPAs contributed to

this decline, with the largest reductions seen in Coventry (36.3%), Walsall (29.3%), and Solihull (24.2%).

- 5.3. Reductions across individual crime types are equally encouraging. Vehicle offences fell by 20.3% (27,109 crimes), residential burglary dropped by 25.1% (10,502 crimes), personal robbery decreased by 32.9% (4,982 crimes), and theft from the person declined by 26.7% (2,592 crimes). These trends reflect sustained progress in protecting communities from crimes that impact daily life and public confidence.
- 5.4. In contrast to reductions in other crime types, business crime has increased during the reporting period. A total of 56,258 offences were recorded in the year ending September 2025, representing a 4.4% rise compared to the baseline figure of 53,886.
- 5.5. A key driver behind the rise in business crime is the national increase in shoplifting. In the West Midlands, shoplifting offences rose by 33.4% over the last 12 months to September, with 32,450 crimes recorded. All LPAs reported increases, indicating a widespread trend across the region. Walsall saw the highest rise at 51.5%, suggesting particular challenges in that area.
- 5.6. The Safer Streets Summer Town Centre Initiative, which ran from June to September 2025, has played a key role in promoting safer town centre environments across the region. By increasing collaborative efforts among local partners, the initiative focused on reducing street crime, retail theft, and incidents of ASB. This enhanced partnership working not only improved public safety but also helped build stronger relationships between agencies, businesses, and communities. A winter edition of the initiative is set to launch in the coming weeks, continuing the momentum of partnership-led action to support safer, more welcoming town centre spaces during the colder months where seasonal footfall increases in town centres.
- 5.7. There has been notable progress in the proportion of shoplifting offences resulting in a positive outcome. In the 12 months to September, WMP recorded 8,480 positive outcomes, delivering a 26.1% outcome rate. This marks an improvement of 12.2 percentage points compared to the year ending March 2024 baseline. The increase reflects targeted enforcement activity and a stronger focus on bringing offenders to justice, particularly in areas experiencing higher volumes of retail crime.

5.8. In relation to fraud and cybercrime, the Police and Crime Plan highlights the need to encourage more reporting, particularly given the underreported nature of these offences.

5.9. According to the latest data from the [Action Fraud dashboard](#), 17,206 reports were made between October 2024 and September 2025, reflecting an 8.4% increase in reporting from the baseline 15,877 figure. Of the 17,206 reports, 83.0% related to fraud and 17.0% to cybercrime. The total reported losses across the region amounted to £82.2 million, underlining the significant monetary impact of these offences and the continued need for prevention, awareness, and enforcement efforts.

6. Protecting Victims and Witnesses

6.1. The Police and Crime Plan contains several KPIs aimed at improving outcomes for victims and witnesses. These measures are currently in development and will form a key part of future performance monitoring. Three core indicators are outlined below.

6.2. The compliance with the [Victims' Code of Practice](#) measure will track the cases in which WMP and wider criminal justice partners comply with the 12 statutory rights set out in the Victims' Code. The aim is to ensure consistent and high-quality treatment of victims throughout the justice process.

6.3. Improving victim satisfaction with WMP is an indicator that will assess victim satisfaction levels based on feedback collected through a victim insights platform. It will provide a more detailed understanding of victim experiences and help inform service improvements.

6.4. Satisfaction with commissioned support services will reflect the proportion of victims who report being satisfied with the support services funded by the OPCC. It will support efforts to ensure that commissioned services meet victims' needs and contribute to their recovery.

7. Building Trust and Confidence

7.1. This section outlines progress against the Police and Crime Plan priority of building trust and confidence in policing. It covers KPIs relating to access to police services, emergency and priority response, investigations, complaints, and confidence in the Force.

7.2. In the year ending September 2025, the total number of 999 calls received by WMP fell by 11.0%, decreasing from 810,868 to 721,453 calls. Despite the reduction in volume, call handling performance remained consistently strong. The proportion of 999 calls answered held steady at 99.9%, demonstrating continued reliability in emergency response.

7.3. Performance against the national 10-second call service level agreement has improved. Compliance rose from 92.9% in the baseline year ending March 2024 to 97.6% in the year ending September 2025, a 4.7 percentage point increase. This reflects a sustained focus on meeting service standards and ensuring the public receives a prompt emergency response (see Figure 2).

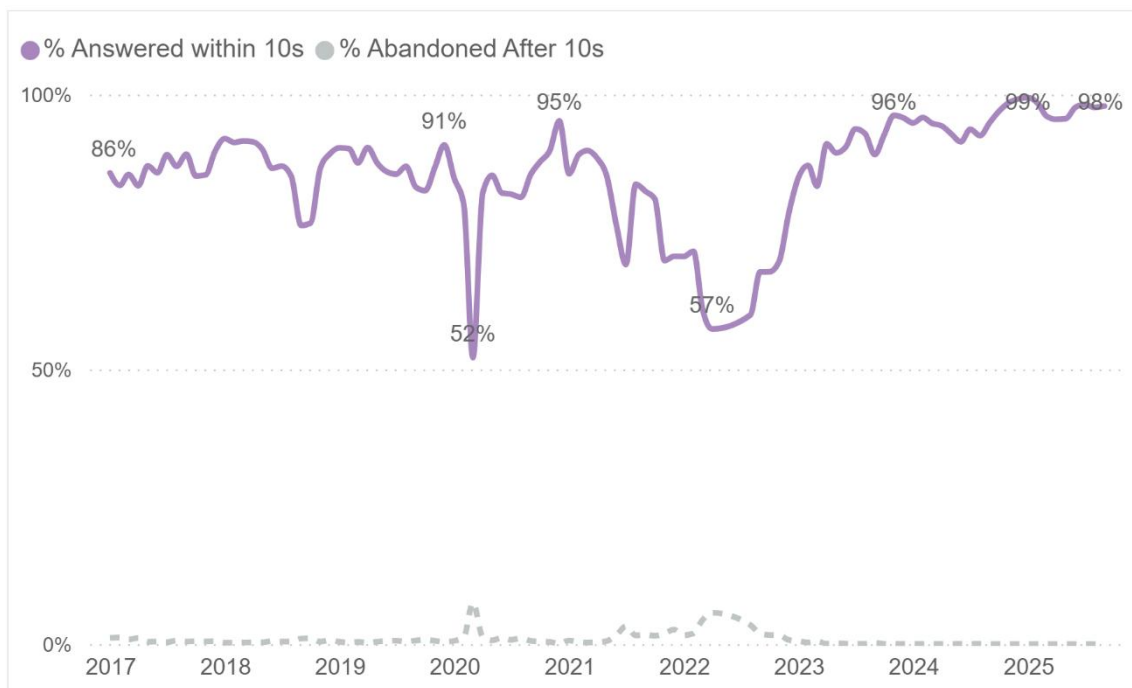


Figure 2 – 999 10s Service Level Agreement and Abandoned After 10s Trend

7.4. The average response time for 999 calls has significantly improved, decreasing from 5 seconds to just 2 seconds in the year ending September 2025. This marks a 60.0% improvement compared to the year ending March 2024, highlighting a substantial enhancement in emergency call handling, where every second can be critical.

7.5. There has been a substantial decrease in the number of calls abandoned after waiting more than 10 seconds, falling from 651 to just 68 during the same reporting periods. This represents an 89.5% reduction and reflects improved call handling efficiency, with fewer callers disconnecting due to delays or other issues.

7.6. Demand for the 101 service has risen by 23.1%, with 807,116 calls received in the year ending September 2025, up from 655,829 in the year ending March 2024. Despite this increase, performance has improved: the proportion of calls answered rose from 87.1% to 97.2%, a gain of 10.1 percentage points, demonstrating the service’s resilience and responsiveness under higher call volumes.

7.7. Considerable progress has been made in meeting the 3-minute answer time target, with compliance rising from 75.5% to 96.8%, an improvement of 21.3 percentage points (see Figure 3). This reflects continued efforts to enhance public access to police services and deliver a more responsive experience.

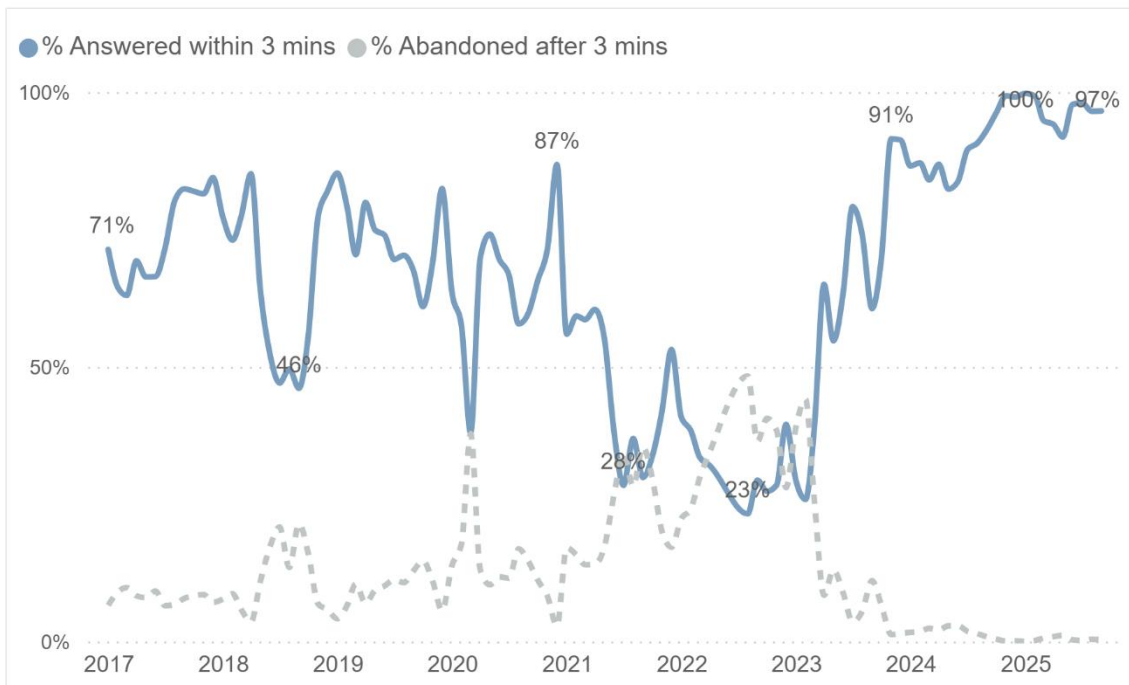


Figure 3 – 101 3m Service Level Agreement and Abandoned After 3m Trend

7.8. The average answer time for 101 calls has improved dramatically, dropping from 2 minutes and 14 seconds to just 23 seconds in the year ending September 2025. This represents an 82.8% reduction, highlighting a major boost in responsiveness and ensuring callers are connected to support more quickly.

7.9. The number of calls abandoned after waiting more than 3 minutes has dropped sharply, falling from 36,091 to 3,232 in the 12 months to September 2025. This 91.0% reduction underscores major improvements in both response speed and overall service quality, with far fewer callers disengaging due to delays.

7.10. Emergency incident demand remained relatively stable over the 12 months to September, with total recorded incidents rising by just 4.2% to 185,824. However, the number of incidents attended increased more significantly, by 8.1%, from 171,507 to 185,425. This indicates an enhanced operational response, with a higher proportion of incidents being actively attended.

7.11. Median emergency response times have improved, decreasing by 16.6% over the past 12 months to September. The median time to reach emergency incidents fell from 12 minutes and 29 seconds baseline to 10 minutes and 25 seconds, reflecting greater efficiency in deployment and response.

7.12. Compliance with the 15-minute emergency response target has improved significantly, rising from 58.7% to 74.8%. This 16.1 percentage point increase highlights the Force’s progress in delivering faster and more reliable responses in time-critical situations.

7.13. While compliance with the 15-minute emergency response target varies across Local Policing Areas (LPAs), overall performance could be further strengthened through improvements in Birmingham. For September, Birmingham LPA recorded a compliance rate of 71.0%, slightly below other LPA averages (see Figure 4 for details).

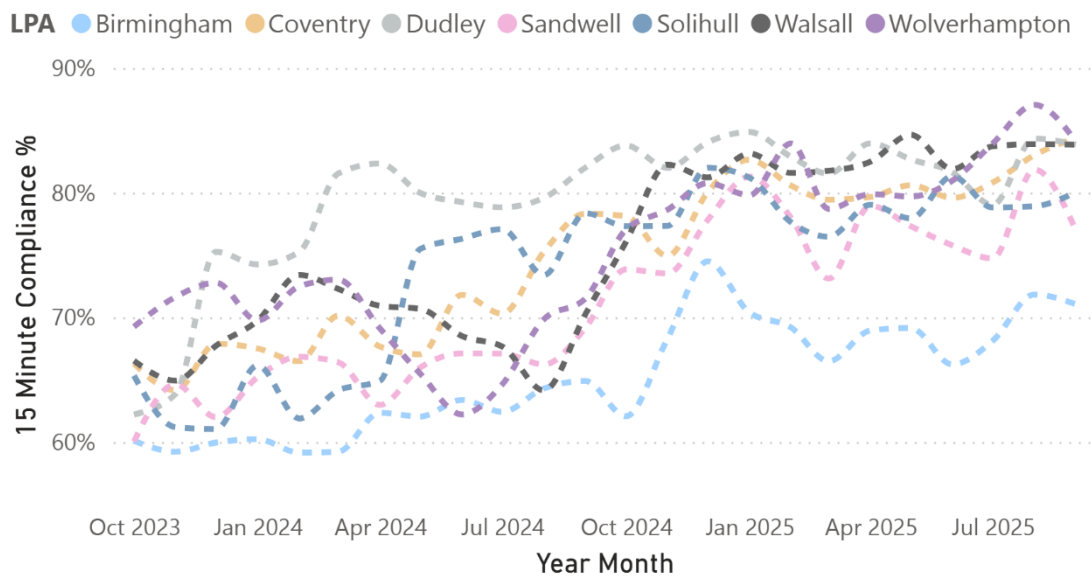


Figure 4 – Emergency Incidents 15-Minute Compliance LPA Comparison

7.14. There has been a substantial rise in the number of priority incidents recorded in the year ending September 2025, increasing by 33.7% to a total of 118,183 against the year ending March 2024 baseline. Despite this higher demand for the same periods, the number of priority

incidents attended has improved significantly, rising by 48.0% from 78,892 to 106,273. This reflects the Force’s growing capacity to respond effectively to priority incidents.

7.15. Response times for priority incidents have improved markedly. The median time to attend these incidents fell by 41.6%, decreasing from 1 hour, 9 minutes and 17 seconds to 40 minutes and 27 seconds.

7.16. Compliance with the one-hour emergency response target has also improved. For the 12 months to September 2025, the current rate stands at 64.0%, up from 41.1% in the baseline year, an increase of 22.9 percentage points.

7.17. As shown in Figure 5, performance across LPAs follows a comparable pattern to emergency incident response compliance, with minor variation between areas.

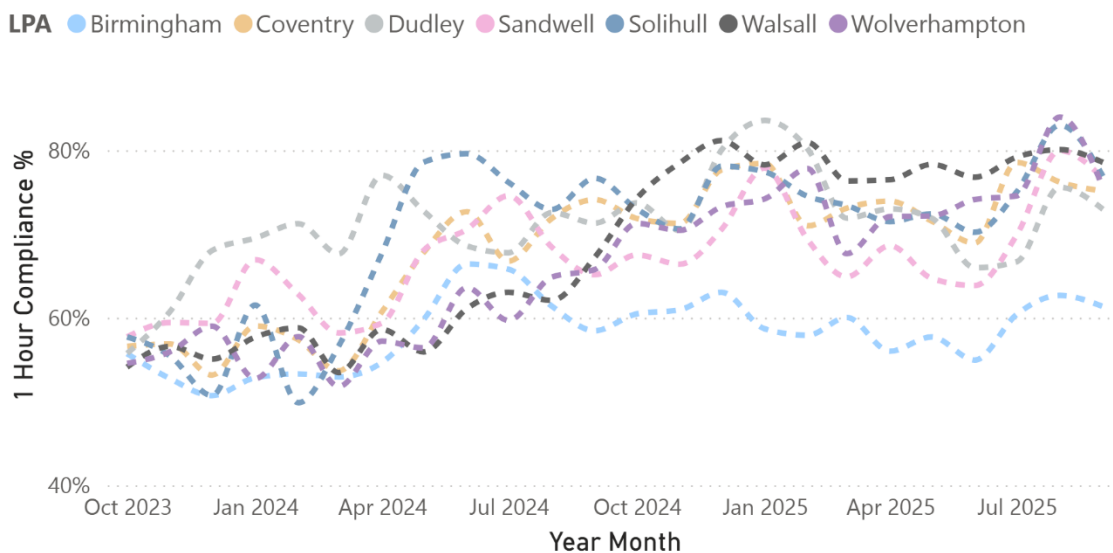


Figure 5 – Priority Incidents 1-Hour Compliance LPA Comparison

7.18. Reducing the time taken to investigate public complaints remains a key commitment in the Police and Crime Plan. In the 12 months to September 2025, the average time to finalise a non-Schedule 3 complaint fell to 27 working days, down from a baseline of 29 days, representing a 6.9% improvement. This reflects ongoing efforts to streamline complaint handling and improve public service delivery.

7.19. Schedule 3 complaints have seen a rise in average investigation time, now taking 183 working days to finalise, up from a baseline of 126 days. This 45.2% increase marks a continuing upward

trend since the last performance report and highlights an area requiring focused attention to improve resolution timeliness.

7.20. For investigations, the plan outlines the commitment to improve investigations grading from “Inadequate” to “Good.” The current PEEL inspection covers the 2023 to 2025 period, therefore, a new inspection grading will be reported on in future performance reporting.

7.21. Strengthening public trust and confidence in WMP remains a core ambition of the Police and Crime Plan. To support this, a regional public perception survey is currently being developed by the OPCC and WMP. Once launched, it will offer a more detailed and consistent view of public confidence across both force-wide and local levels.

8. An Equal and Fair West Midlands

8.1. This section presents progress against the KPIs set out in the An Equal and Fair West Midlands chapter of the Police and Crime Plan. It highlights developments in ethics training, workforce diversity, the use of policing powers and related disproportionality, and the delivery of race action plans.

8.2. Ethics training is delivered across WMP through a series of modules, covering a total headcount of 12,631 personnel. As shown in Table 1, completion rates for Modules 1 to 3 are high among both officers and staff. Modules 4 to 7, released at a later stage, show increasing uptake but currently have slightly lower completion levels. These figures are expected to rise over time and align more closely with the earlier modules as participation continues.

Training Module	Baseline	Current	Change
Ethics Module 1 (Ethical Policing).	96.0%	99.0%	3.0pp
Ethics Module 2 (Ethical Decision Making).	94.0%	99.0%	5.0pp
Ethics Module 3 (Code of Practice).	94.0%	99.0%	5.0pp
Ethics Module 4 (Ethical Grey Areas).	63.0%	84.0%	21.0pp
Ethics Module 5 (Guidance and Misconduct Allegations).	53.0%	89.0%	36.0pp
Ethics Module 6 (Continuous Improvement).	50.0%	87.0%	37.0pp
Ethics Module 7 (Knowledge Check).	49.0%	87.0%	38.0pp

Table 1 – Ethics Training Completion Rates September 2025

8.3. The Police and Crime Plan sets out a clear commitment to increasing workforce diversity, particularly among under-represented groups such as women and racially minoritised communities. As shown in Table 2, current representation remains broadly stable across most roles, though there are a few minor shifts worth noting.

8.4. Among PCSOs, female representation has declined by 3.0 percentage points, while representation from racially minoritised communities has increased by 3.8 percentage points. In contrast, the proportion of racially minoritised individuals among Police Staff has decreased by 2.9 percentage points.

Role Group	Baseline	Current	Change
Police Officers: Women.	36.2%	37.0%	0.8pp
Police Officers: Racially Minoritised Communities.	14.1%	15.0%	0.9pp
PCSOs: Women.	49.4%	46.4%	-3.0pp
PCSOs: Racially Minoritised Communities.	13.6%	17.4%	3.8pp
Special Constables: Women.	18.8%	18.8%	0.0pp
Special Constables: Racially Minoritised Communities.	30.2%	29.7%	-0.5pp
Police Staff: Women.	61.4%	60.9%	-0.5pp
Police Staff: Racially Minoritised Communities.	18.5%	21.4%	2.9pp

Table 2 – Workforce Representation Rates September 2025

8.5. Disproportionality in the use of police powers remains a key area of focus. Stop and search data for year ending September 2025 indicates that Asian individuals are 1.8 times more likely, and Black individuals 2.8 times more likely, to be searched compared to White individuals.

8.6. In contrast, disproportionality in use of force incidents shows a different pattern. Asian individuals are 0.7 times less likely to be subjected to force than White individuals, while Black individuals are 1.7 times more likely. The ratios for stop and search and use of force remain stable when compared to the baseline figures from the year ending March 2024, indicating no notable change in disproportionality trends over the period.

8.7. The final KPI in this section relates to the implementation of the National and WMP Race Action Plans. This measure is currently in development, with work ongoing to embed the commitments set out within both frameworks into local policing practice and the establishment of the Independent Scrutiny and Oversight Board.

9. Bringing Offenders to Justice

9.1. This section provides an update on performance against the KPIs set out under the Bringing Offenders to Justice section. It includes indicators covering positive outcomes, crime data integrity, stopped investigations, evidence-led prosecutions, timeliness at Crown Court, and case quality compliance.

9.2. Between October 2024 and September 2025, WMP recorded 44,613 positive outcomes, an increase of 72.6% compared to the baseline year ending March 2024. This marks a substantial improvement in the proportion of crimes resulting in meaningful justice outcomes.

9.3. In the same period, the overall positive outcome rate has risen to 14.9%, up by 7.0 percentage points from 7.9% in the year ending March 2024. This rate is calculated by dividing the number of positive outcomes by the total number of recorded crimes.

9.4. As displayed in Figure 6, the positive outcome rate has shown consistent growth over the past two years, reflecting ongoing improvements in case resolution and investigative effectiveness.

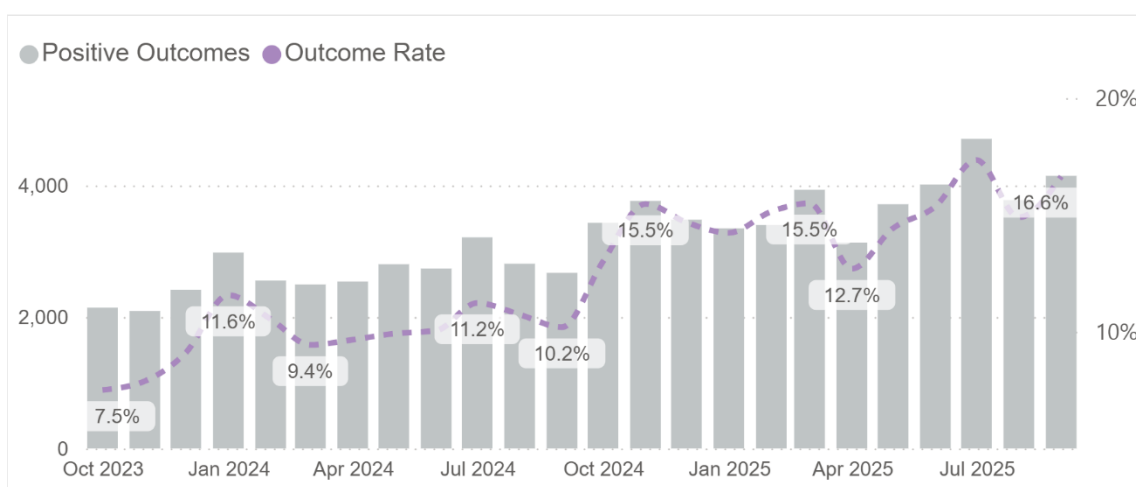


Figure 6 – Positive Outcomes and Rate Twenty-Four Month Trend

- 9.5. In relation to stopped investigations, Outcome Code 16, applied when evidential difficulties prevent progression and the victim does not support further action, accounted for 26.9% of all outcomes for year ending September 2025. This represents a decrease of 0.9 percentage points from the baseline figure of 27.8%. (see Appendix 1 for the outcome codes glossary).
- 9.6. Outcome Code 15 used when the victim supports action, but evidential issues prevent progression, currently accounts for 15.5% of all outcomes. This reflects a modest increase of 3.6 percentage points compared to the baseline figure of 11.9%. For current volumes by outcome code, see Figure 7.

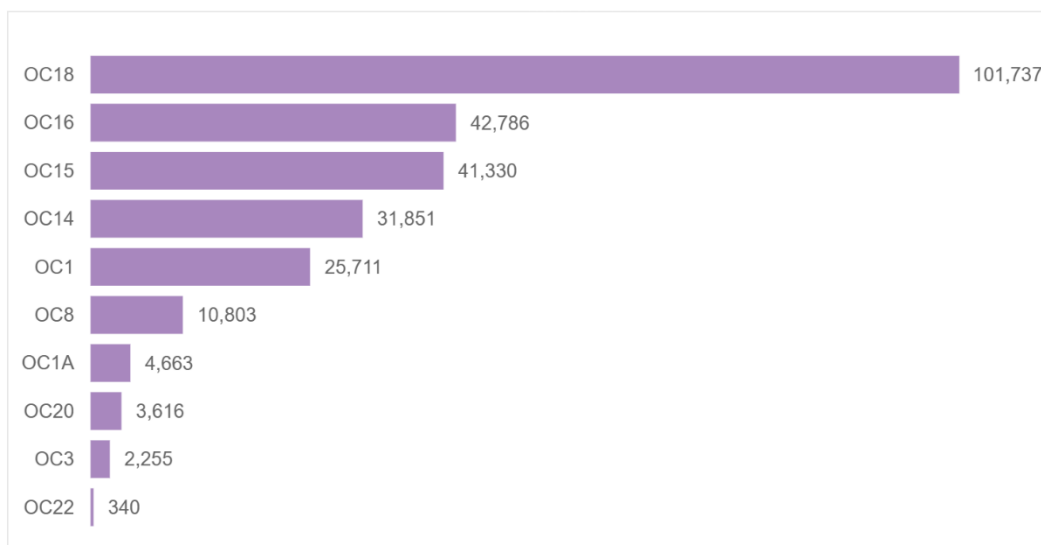


Figure 7 – Highest 10 Outcome Code Volumes Year Ending September 2025

- 9.7. Crime Data Integrity (CDI) remains an important priority, with the Police and Crime Plan aiming for near-full compliance. Current performance shows WMP achieving CDI compliance rates of 84.6% for violence offences, 91.5% for sexual offences, and 92.5% across all other categories. These figures are slightly below the 2024 baseline rates of 92.0% for violence, 95.2% for sexual offences, and 94.1% for other categories.
- 9.8. The KPI relating to evidence-led prosecutions is currently in development. Once a reliable baseline is established, performance will be reported in future reports.
- 9.9. Enhancing the timeliness of case progression to Crown Court is a key objective within the plan. In the year ending March 2025, the median number of days from charge to case

completion at Crown Court fell to 183 days, a significant 16.8% reduction compared to the baseline of 220 days in the year ending March 2024.

9.10. Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) case quality compliance has shown modest improvement. As of August 2025, 68.9% of WMP case files met CPS quality standards, a 9.4 percentage point increase from the April 2024 baseline of 59.5%. This reflects progress in case file preparation and greater alignment with national standards.

10. Prevention and Rehabilitation

10.1. This section outlines performance against the Prevention and Rehabilitation priority within the Police and Crime Plan. It focuses on key indicators such as reductions in harm scores, access to drug treatment services, the use of out-of-court disposals, and the application of civil orders and interventions.

10.2. The overall harm score for the West Midlands has decreased by 12.0%, falling to 41.4 million between October 2024 and September 2025, down from 47.1 million in the year ending March 2024. The harm score is a weighted metric that reflects the severity of offences, not just their volume, offering a more comprehensive view of the impact of crime on communities.

10.3. As illustrated in Figure 8, the decline in recorded crime per 1,000 population since October 2023 has been mirrored by a corresponding reduction in the harm score. This indicates that not only is crime becoming less frequent, but the overall severity and impact of offending is also diminishing.

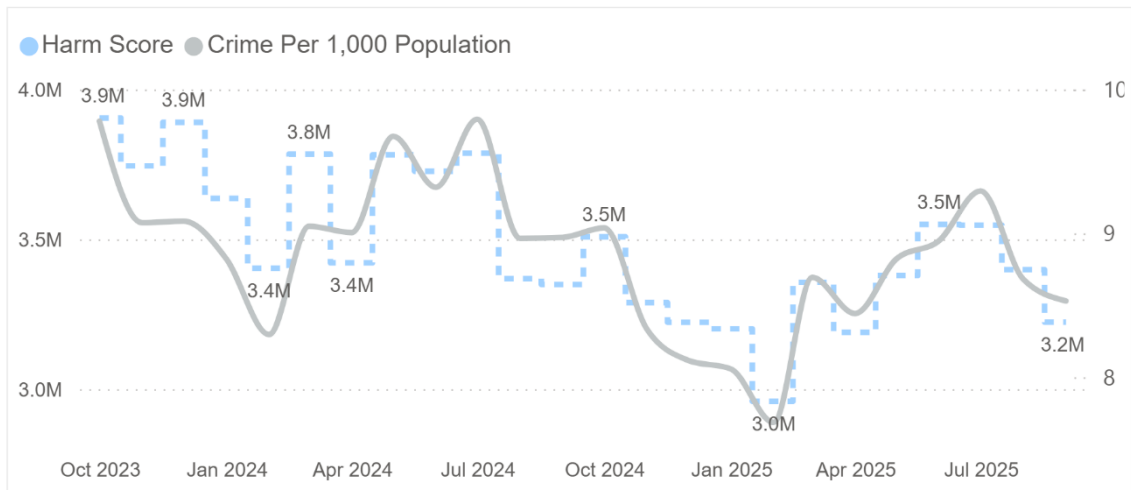


Figure 8 – WMP Harm Score and Crime Per 1,000 Population

10.4. A key commitment of the plan is to increase the number of individuals accessing drug and alcohol treatment services. In year ending March 2024, the latest available data shows that 9,390 people entered treatment, a 14.2% rise compared to year ending March 2023. This progress supports efforts to tackle reoffending by addressing the underlying causes of criminal behaviour.

10.5. Out-of-court resolutions, which offer proportionate and timely responses to lower-level offences, have seen a notable increase. In the year ending September 2025, WMP recorded 14,051 such outcomes, a 61.1% rise from the baseline of 8,721 in the year ending March 2024.

10.6. In line with the plan’s commitment to expanding the use of orders and civil interventions, WMP recorded approximately 7,534 such measures in the year ending September 2025, a 20.6% increase from the baseline figure of 6,248.

11. Equality Implications

11.1. Women and girls face disproportionate risks of harm in areas such as domestic abuse, sexual violence, and harassment. These crimes are often underreported, and many victims face barriers in accessing support or justice, particularly those from marginalised or isolated communities.

- 11.2. Young people remain particularly vulnerable, both as victims and perpetrators, in offences such as robbery and serious youth violence. Victims of violent crime are more likely to come from areas with higher levels of deprivation and are more likely to be young, male, and from racially minoritised backgrounds. This continues to be a key area of focus for both the OPCC, Violence Reduction Partnership (VRP) and WMP.
- 11.3. Patterns of crime and victimisation across the West Midlands are not evenly distributed. Some communities experience higher levels of crime, demand for services, and socio-economic disadvantage. These areas often face multiple, overlapping challenges, which can compound the impact of crime and reduce trust in policing and public services.
- 11.4. The Police and Crime Plan has regard to these disparities and includes commitments to advance equity, reduce harm in the most affected communities, and ensure that services are accessible, responsive, and fair for all.

12. Next Steps

- 12.1. The board is asked to note the contents of this report.

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Appendix 1

Outcome Codes Glossary

Outcome Code	Outcome Description	Outcome Positive
OC1	Charge or Summons	Yes
OC1A	Charge or Summons	Yes
OC2	Caution - Youth (Inc Conditional Caution)	Yes
OC22	Diversionsary, educational or intervention activity	Yes
OC2A	Caution - Youth (Inc Conditional Caution)	Yes
OC3	Caution - Adult (Inc Conditional Caution)	Yes
OC3A	Caution - Adult (Inc Conditional Caution)	Yes
OC4	Taken into consideration (TIC)	Yes
OC5	The Offender has Died (all offences)	Yes
OC8	Community Resolution	Yes
OC9	Prosecution not in the public interest (CPS) (all offences)	Yes
OC10	Formal action against the offender is not in the public interest (Police)	No
OC11	Prosecution prevented – Named suspect identified but is below the age of criminal responsibility	No
OC12	Prosecution prevented – Named suspect identified but is too ill (physical or mental health) to prosecute	No
OC13	Prosecution prevented – Named suspect identified but victim or key witness is dead or too ill to give evidence	No
OC14	Evidential Difficulties - Victim Based - Named suspect not identified	No
OC15	Named Suspect identified: evidential difficulties prevent further action (victim support)	No
OC16	Named Suspect identified: evidential difficulties prevent further action (no victim support)	No
OC17	Prosecution time limit expired: Suspect identified but prosecution time limit has expired	No
OC18	Investigation Complete: No suspect identified	No
OC20	Further action will be taken by another body	No
OC21	Suspect Identified, but not in the public interest for police to investigate	No