



ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE BOARD

May 2026

Police and Crime Plan Performance

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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 most recent data and longer-term trends to support a shared understanding of performance across West Midlands Police (WMP), the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC), and wider criminal justice partners.

1.3. Unless stated otherwise, the data presented covers the 12-month period from 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026. Performance is assessed in comparison with the relevant baseline, which was set at benchmarking of performance for the plan for 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024, but some measures do differ slightly. All data is accurate at the time of reporting and may be subject to change due to some data originating from live systems.

2. Rebuilding Community Policing

2.1. This section reviews performance against the KPIs linked to the priority of rebuilding community policing, with a focus on increasing officer numbers, delivering the

Neighbourhood Policing Guarantee (NPG), and reducing anti-social behaviour (ASB) and crime.

2.2. A key commitment within the Police and Crime Plan is to expand the number of police officers and Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs). As of March 2026, the police force recorded a police officer headcount of 8,266, up from 8,102 in April 2024. This represents an increase of 2.0% against the baseline period.

2.3. PCSOs have also seen a small increase. In April 2024, there was a PCSO headcount of 310, compared to 314 in March 2026, an increase of 1.3%. While these changes reflect a relatively static picture, maintaining front-line visibility and neighbourhood presence remains a core priority.

2.4. Recent statistics published in February 2026 under the NPG show a total increase of 338 full-time equivalent officers within WMP, compared with 31 March 2025. This includes officers in training who are destined for neighbourhood policing and contributes towards achieving the year one NPG target.

2.5. Turning to ASB, a total of 18,684 incidents were recorded in the year ending March 2026, representing a 29.2% reduction compared with the baseline. This continued decline highlights the importance of visible neighbourhood policing and local problem-solving activity in addressing the root causes of low-level nuisance and disorder. Figure 1 demonstrates a clear downward trend in ASB incidents over time.

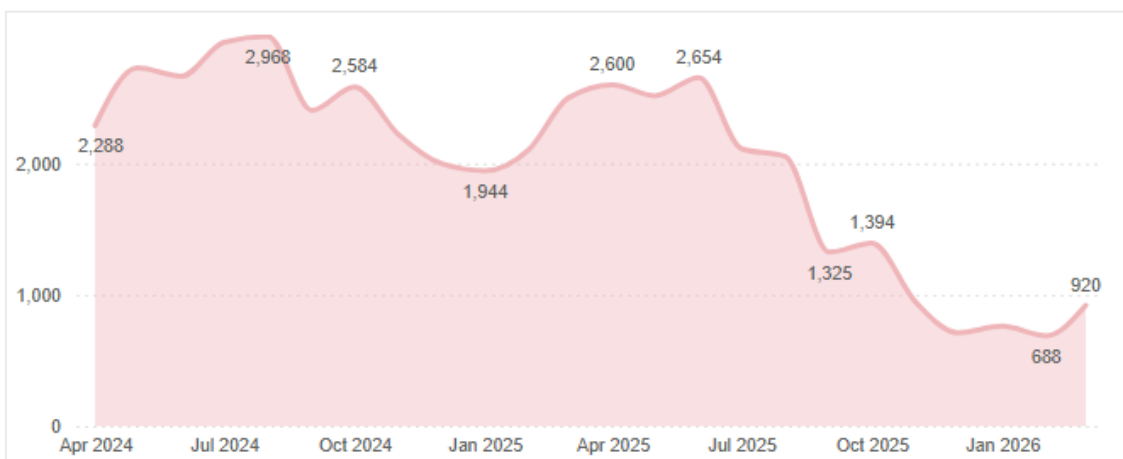


Figure 1 ASB Volume Trend

2.6. Of the incidents recorded, 13,874 were classified as nuisance ASB, 3,151 as personal ASB, and 1,775 as environmental ASB. Demand across Local Policing Areas (LPAs) has remained broadly

stable; however, the highest levels of demand were recorded in St Michael's (647), Birmingham City Centre (528), Aston (305), Longbridge (295), and St Matthew's (258).

2.7. Total recorded crime across the West Midlands continues to decline. In the 12 months ending March 2026, 300,418 offences were recorded, representing an 8.5% reduction compared with the baseline figure of 328,153 recorded in the year ending March 2024.

2.8. This downward trend is reflected across most LPAs, with many areas either recording small reductions or remaining broadly stable. The highest levels of demand continue to be concentrated in St Michael's (7,935), Birmingham City Centre (7,811), Lozells and East Handsworth (4,587), St Matthew's (4,441), Aston 4,430, and South Yardley (4,054).

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. Reducing Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) is a core strategic priority. In the 12 months to March 2026, there were 51,943 recorded VAWG-related crimes, a reduction of 16.2% compared to the baseline year.

3.3. There has been a substantial improvement in the positive outcome rate for VAWG victims, increasing to 14.1%. This represents a rise of 7.4 percentage points compared with the baseline year, indicating progress in both bringing offenders to justice and strengthening support for victims.

3.4. In the 12 months ending March 2026, 53,331 crimes were recorded with a domestic abuse flag, representing a 5.0% reduction compared with the baseline period. Over the same period, the positive outcome rate for domestic abuse offences increased by 7.5 percentage points to 13.0%.

3.5. Recorded sexual violence across the West Midlands has increased by 12.4%. This has been driven primarily by a 20.9% rise in 'other sexual offences,' which includes sexual assaults. Recorded rape offences have also increased by 4.4% compared with the year ending March

2024. These increases are largely attributable to changes in crime recording practices linked to the introduction of new sexual offences under the Online Safety Act 2023.

- 3.6. Serious youth violence, defined as non-domestic violence with injury offences involving victims aged under 25, has continued to decline. In the year ending March 2026, these offences fell by 14.9%, alongside a 23.7% reduction in the associated harm score.
- 3.7. During the 12 months to March 2026, WMP recorded 36 homicides, a reduction of seven compared with the baseline year. Of these offences, two were flagged as domestic-related, down from seven recorded in the year ending March 2024.
- 3.8. Knife and gun crime statistics are based on Home Office Annual Data Requirement definitions, ensuring consistency in how these offences are measured.
- 3.9. The latest available data for the 2025 calendar year shows 3,946 recorded knife crime offences, representing a 25.1% reduction from the baseline figure of 5,268. Gun crime also continued to decline, falling by 43.2%, with 327 offences recorded compared with the baseline of 576.
- 3.10. The Police and Crime Plan includes a commitment to increase the number of weapons recovered through stop and search activity. During the year ending March 2026, WMP recorded 1,035 stop and searches resulting in the recovery of a knife, representing a 16.4% increase compared with the baseline year and demonstrating sustained operational focus in this area. There were also 110 stop and searches resulting in the recovery of a firearm, an increase of 5.8% against the baseline period.
- 3.11. Reducing violence against business and emergency service workers remains a key priority. In the latest reporting period, offences involving violence against business workers remained stable, with 526 offences recorded and no change compared with the previous period.
- 3.12. In contrast, 3,334 offences were recorded as violence against emergency workers, representing a 9.9% increase compared with the baseline figure of 3,034. This continued rise highlights the persistent risks faced by frontline emergency workers in performing their duties.
- 3.13. Improving outcomes for victims of violence remains a key element of delivering justice and maintaining public confidence. During the year ending March 2026, WMP recorded 15,080

positive outcomes for violent offences, equating to a positive outcome rate of 12.3%. This represents an increase of 6.1 percentage points compared with the baseline year.

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. During the year ending March 2026, there were 41 road fatalities recorded across the West Midlands, down from 57 in the baseline year. Over the same period, 1,180 people were seriously injured on the roads, representing a small increase of 4.3% compared with the year ending March 2024. While these figures present a mixed performance picture, they continue to highlight the importance of sustained focus on road safety and prevention activity. It should also be noted that there is a slight delay in some collision data being entered onto the record system, meaning these figures remain subject to change.
- 4.3. The plan prioritises stronger enforcement of the "Fatal 4" driving offences, which include speeding, mobile phone use while driving, failure to wear a seatbelt, and driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
- 4.4. Enforcement activity in these areas increased notably, with 5,581 actions recorded in the year ending March 2026, representing a 60.0% rise compared with the baseline period. In contrast, arrests for drink and drug driving decreased by 6.0%, with 2,761 arrests made over the same period.
- 4.5. Tackling organised criminal street racing remains a key objective within the plan. In the year ending March 2026, WMP recorded a 33.8% reduction in reported street racing incidents, indicating positive progress in disrupting, and deterring this dangerous activity.
- 4.6. Public reporting also plays a growing role in tackling road offences. The Police and Crime Plan sets out a commitment to expand third-party reporting, including dashcam footage submissions.
- 4.7. Across the last fiscal year, WMP received approximately 22,056 reports from members of the public, representing a substantial increase of 181.3% compared with the baseline year. The

positive outcome rate for these submissions has now reached 59.0%, meaning that most reports resulted in enforcement action, including driver education courses, fines, or prosecutions.

- 4.8. Vehicle seizures for unlawful use remain an important indicator of road policing activity. During the year ending March 2026, 14,056 vehicles were seized for offences such as having no insurance, no tax, or no valid driving licence. This represents an 18.6% increase compared with the baseline year and supports the plan's emphasis on improving road safety through proactive enforcement activity.
- 4.9. Turning to crime across the public transport network, data from the Safer Travel Partnership indicates that bus-related crime has remained broadly stable, with 4,183 offences recorded in the year ending March 2026, representing a marginal decrease of 0.8%. In contrast, train-related crime increased by 20.5% to 3,098 offences, while crime on the metro network rose by 7.0%, with 122 offences recorded over the same period.

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. For the year ending March 2026, WMP recorded 44,634 neighbourhood crimes, representing a 24.5% reduction compared with the baseline figure of 59,150. Reductions were seen across all LPAs, with the most considerable decreases recorded in Coventry (39.2%), Wolverhampton (34.5%), and Solihull (26.0%).
- 5.3. Reductions across individual neighbourhood crime types are similarly positive. Vehicle offences have fallen by 20.1%, residential burglary by 27.2%, personal robbery by 38.2%, and theft from the person by 28.3%. Collectively, these trends demonstrate sustained progress in reducing the crimes that most directly impact communities, everyday life, and perceptions of safety.

- 5.4. In contrast, business crime increased during the reporting period. A total of 55,271 offences were recorded in the year ending March 2026, representing a rise of 2.6%. Despite this increase in volume, the overall harm score associated with business crime fell by 19.7%, suggesting a shift towards offences causing comparatively lower levels of harm.
- 5.5. A key factor behind the increase in business crime is the continued national rise in shoplifting offences. Across the West Midlands, recorded shoplifting increased by 30.2%, with 31,620 offences recorded in the year ending March 2026 compared with 24,295 in the year ending March 2024.
- 5.6. Despite the increase in offences, there has been a substantial improvement in the proportion of shoplifting crimes resulting in a positive outcome. During the year ending March 2026, 9,511 positive outcomes were recorded, equating to a positive outcome rate of 30.0%. This represents an increase of 15.6 percentage points compared with the year ending March 2024 and reflects targeted activity aimed at bringing more offenders to justice.
- 5.7. 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.
- 5.8. The latest data from the [Report Fraud dashboard](#) shows that 17,362 reports were submitted during the past fiscal year. Of these reports, 83.0% related to fraud offences and 17.0% to cybercrime. Overall, this represents a 9.4% increase in reports compared with the baseline year.

6. Protecting Victims and Witnesses

- 6.1. The Police and Crime Plan includes several KPIs aimed at improving outcomes for victims and witnesses. The majority of these measures are currently in development and will form a critical part of future performance monitoring. Three core indicators are outlined below.
- 6.2. Compliance with the [Victims' Code](#) will measure the extent to which WMP and wider criminal justice partners meet the 12 statutory rights set out within the Code. The intention is to support consistent, high-quality treatment of victims throughout the criminal justice process. Baseline measures are currently being finalised, with public reporting through the Police and Crime Plan performance dashboards expected to commence in the near future.

- 6.3. However, to provide an indicative position, WMP Victims' Code performance data for the year ending March 2026 shows overall compliance at approximately 52.5%. Key measures include 80.4% compliance for crimes recorded within 24 hours, 91.0% compliance for victim needs assessments, and 71.5% compliance for keeping victims informed about case progression.
- 6.4. Compliance relating to offering victims the opportunity to make a personal statement stands at 5.3%. In addition, the provision of crime reference numbers, information about compensation, and complaints processes are measured through the same digital contact process, which currently has a compliance rate of 45.2%.
- 6.5. It is recognised that compliance relating to the offer of a Victim Personal Statement remains low. This reflects both recording challenges and the need to ensure that the opportunity to provide a personal statement is discussed at the most appropriate stage for the victim. The current figure relates specifically to whether the offer was made at the point the crime was initially recorded, which is acknowledged as not always being the most suitable time for victims to consider making a personal statement.
- 6.6. As noted above, there remains inconsistency in the provision of core Victims' Code information, with only 45.2% of victims receiving their crime reference number, information about the complaints process, and guidance relating to compensation. This is partly due to a reliance on automated digital messaging systems, which are only triggered when victims provide digital contact details. Victims who choose to opt out of ongoing contact are not automatically issued with written confirmation, despite remaining entitled to Victims' Code information. In these cases, the officer in charge is responsible for providing the relevant information directly.
- 6.7. Victim satisfaction with WMP is currently measured through a text-message survey issued following contact with the police. Data for March 2026 (see Chart 1) shows that 64.0% of victims reported being either very satisfied or fairly satisfied with the service received. In comparison, 30.0% reported being very dissatisfied or fairly dissatisfied, while 6.0% provided a neutral response.

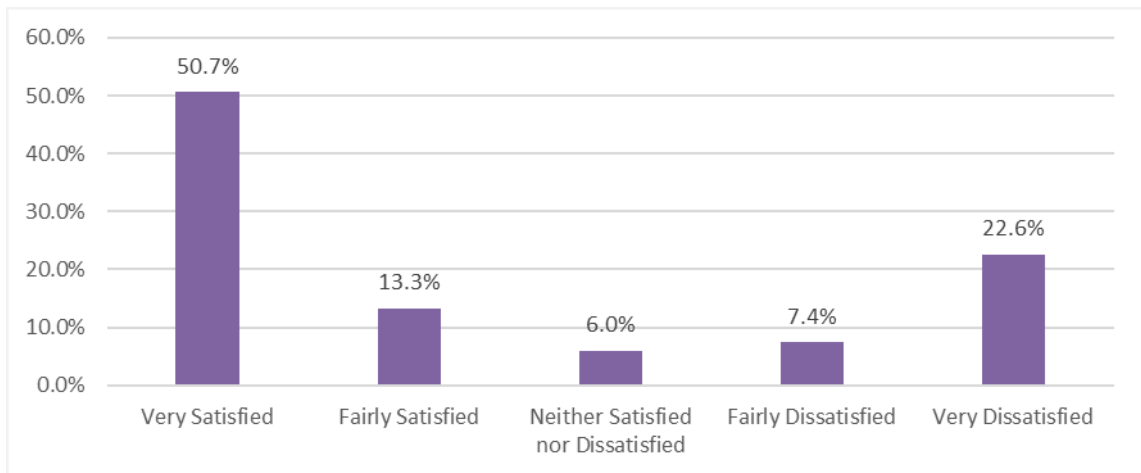


Chart 1 Overall, how satisfied are you with how WMP dealt with your report? (March 2026)

6.8. Satisfaction with commissioned support services will measure the proportion of victims who report being satisfied with services funded by the OPCC. This will help assess whether commissioned provision is meeting victims’ needs and supporting their recovery. Feedback mechanisms are currently being introduced, with reporting expected to commence in future performance updates.

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 last fiscal year, WMP received 731,379 emergency 999 calls. Call handling performance remained consistently strong throughout the period, with 99.9% of calls answered, demonstrating sustained reliability in responding to emergency demand.

7.3. Performance against the national 10-second emergency call answering standard has continued to improve. Compliance increased from 92.9% in the baseline year ending March 2024 to 97.0% in the year ending March 2026, representing an improvement of 4.1 percentage points. This demonstrates an ongoing focus on meeting service standards and ensuring the public receives a timely response to emergency calls, as shown in Figure 2.

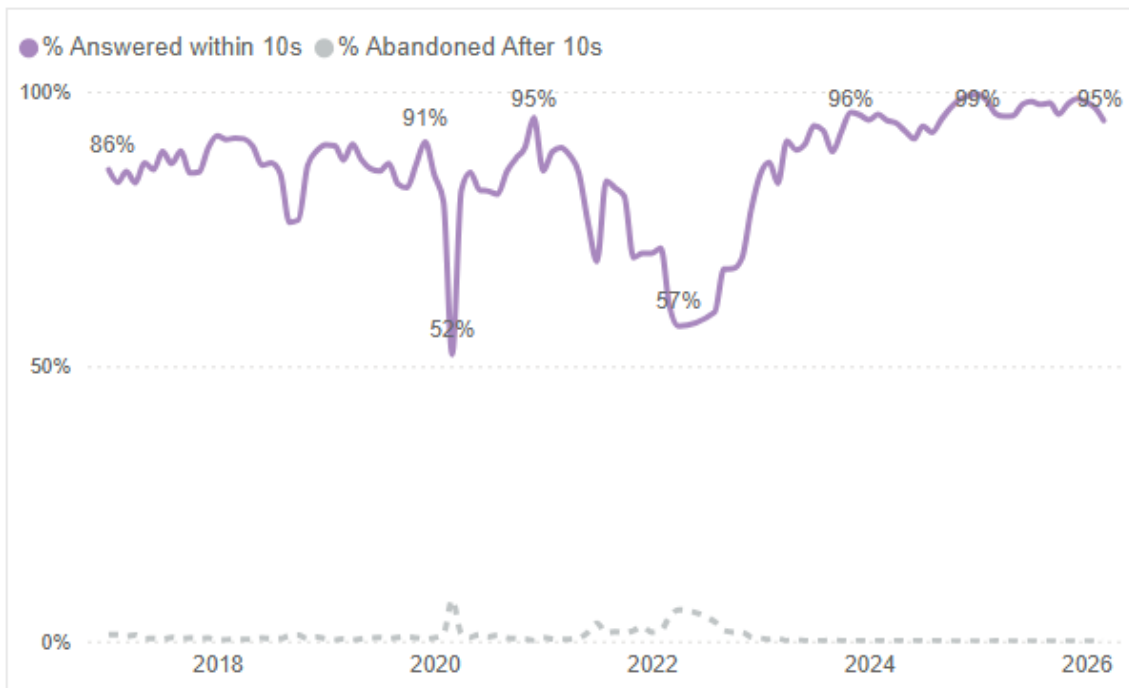


Figure 2 999 Service Level Agreement Trend

- 7.4. The average answer time for 999 calls has improved, reducing from 5 seconds in the year ending March 2024 to 2 seconds in the year ending March 2026. This represents a large improvement and demonstrates faster connection times, which are particularly critical in emergency situations where every second counts.
- 7.5. There has also been a reduction in the number of calls abandoned after waiting more than 10 seconds. The number fell from 651 to 89, representing a decrease of 86.3%. This improvement reflects greater efficiency in call handling and a reduction in the number of callers disconnecting before their call is answered.
- 7.6. Turning to non-emergency demand, WMP received 838,180 calls through the 101 service during the year ending March 2026. Despite continued high levels of demand, performance remained strong, with 96.8% of calls successfully answered.
- 7.7. There has also been substantial progress in meeting the three-minute call answering target. Compliance improved from 75.5% in the baseline year ending March 2024 to 95.7% in the year ending March 2026, representing an increase of 20.2 percentage points (see Figure 3). This improvement reflects continued efforts to enhance accessibility to police services and provide a more responsive experience for the public.

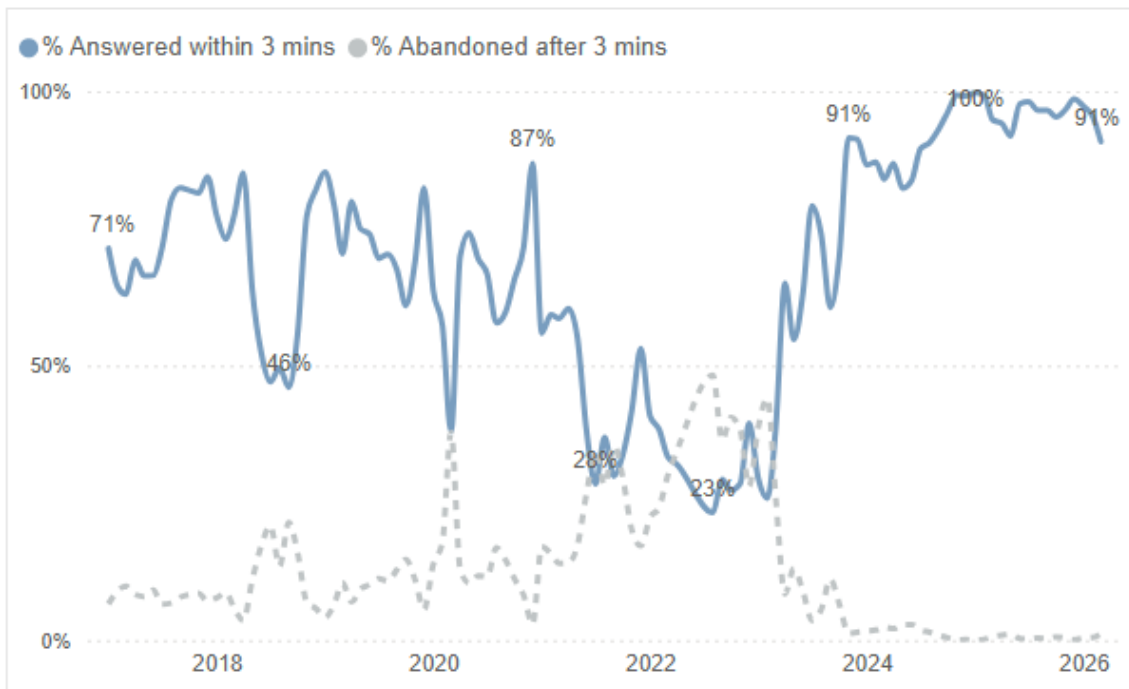


Figure 3 101 Service Level Agreement Trend

7.8. Average answer times for 101 calls have improved, reducing from 2 minutes and 14 seconds in the year ending March 2024 to just 30 seconds in the year ending March 2026. This represents a 77.6% reduction and demonstrates a substantial improvement in responsiveness, enabling callers to access support and assistance much more quickly.

7.9. The number of calls abandoned after waiting longer than three minutes has also reduced substantially. In the year ending March 2026, 4,424 calls were abandoned, compared with 36,091 in the year ending March 2024. This represents a reduction of 87.7% and highlights improvements in both call handling speed and overall service quality, with fewer callers disengaging before their call is answered.

7.10. Emergency response performance has also improved over the reporting period, with median response times to emergency incidents decreasing by 23.7%. The median time taken to attend emergency incidents reduced from 12 minutes and 44 seconds in the baseline year to 9 minutes and 43 seconds in the year ending March 2026, indicating greater efficiency in incident deployment and response.

7.11. Compliance with the 15-minute emergency response target has also improved, rising from 58.7% in the baseline year to 79.3% in the year ending March 2026. This increase of 20.6

percentage points demonstrates clear progress in delivering a faster and more reliable response to time-critical incidents.

7.12. Although compliance with the 15-minute emergency response target varies across LPAs, overall force performance could be further strengthened through continued improvement within Birmingham. Birmingham LPA currently records a compliance rate of 66.5%, which remains below the wider regional average (see Figure 4).

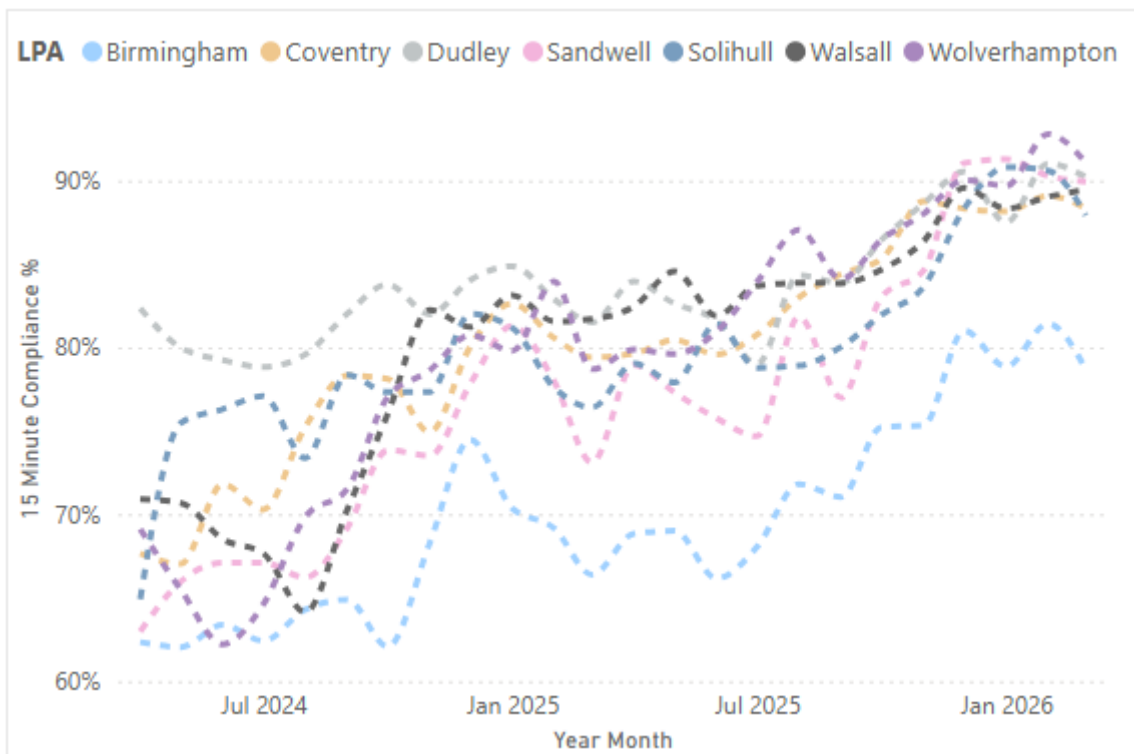


Figure 4 LPA 15-minute Response Compliance

7.13. Response times for priority incidents have also improved extensively. The median attendance time fell by 49.0%, reducing from 1 hour, 2 minutes and 39 seconds in the year ending March 2024 to 35 minutes and 28 seconds in the year ending March 2026.

7.14. Compliance with the one-hour response target has also improved considerably. In the year ending March 2026, compliance reached 72.8%, compared with 41.1% in the year ending March 2024, representing an increase of 31.7 percentage points.

7.15. As illustrated in Figure 5, performance across LPAs broadly mirrors the pattern seen in emergency incident response compliance, although some variation remains between individual areas.

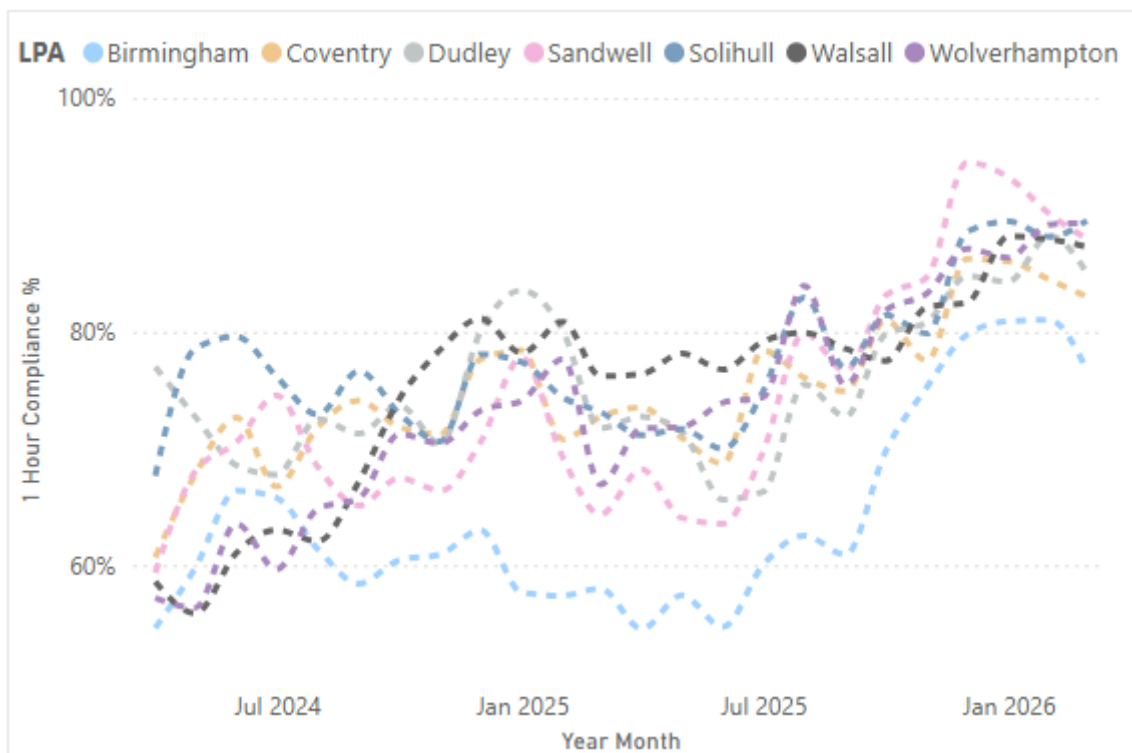


Figure 5 LPA 1-Hour Response Compliance

7.16. Reducing the time taken to investigate public complaints is a key commitment within the Police and Crime Plan. In the year ending March 2026, the average time taken to finalise a non-Schedule 3 complaint was 24 working days, representing a 17.2% reduction compared with the baseline of 29 working days.

7.17. Conversely, average investigation times for Schedule 3 complaints have increased. These complaints now take an average of 172 working days to conclude, representing a 36.5% increase compared with the baseline figure of 126 working days. This remains an area requiring further focus to improve the timeliness of complaint resolution.

7.18. 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 later this year once the assessment has been published by the inspectorate.

7.19. Improving public trust and confidence in WMP remains a key ambition within the Police and Crime Plan. A new regional public perceptions survey is currently in the fieldwork stage for Quarter 1 of this fiscal year and, once data is collected and analysed, will provide results with a more robust and consistent picture of public confidence at both force-wide and local levels.

8. An Equal and Fair West Midlands

8.1. This section outlines progress against the KPIs within the An Equal and Fair West Midlands section of the Police and Crime Plan. It covers activity related to ethics training, workforce diversity, disproportionality in policing powers, and the implementation of race action plans.

8.2. Ethics training across WMP is delivered through a series of structured learning modules. As illustrated in Table 1, completion rates for Modules 1 to 3 are high among both police officers and police staff. Although Modules 4 to 7 were introduced later, completion rates for these modules are beginning to align with those achieved for the earlier phases of training.

Training Module	Baseline Date	Baseline	Current Date	Current	
Ethics Module 1 (Ethical Policing).	[January 2025]	96.0%	[March 2026]	94.0%	⊖ -2.0pp
Ethics Module 2 (Ethical Decision Making).	[January 2025]	94.0%	[March 2026]	97.0%	⊕ 3.0pp
Ethics Module 3 (Code of Practice).	[January 2025]	94.0%	[March 2026]	96.0%	⊖ 2.0pp
Ethics Module 4 (Ethical Grey Areas).	[January 2025]	63.0%	[March 2026]	85.0%	⊕ 22.0pp
Ethics Module 5 (Guidance and Misconduct Allegations).	[January 2025]	53.0%	[March 2026]	90.0%	⊕ 37.0pp
Ethics Module 6 (Continuous Improvement).	[January 2025]	50.0%	[March 2026]	89.0%	⊕ 39.0pp
Ethics Module 7 (Knowledge Check).	[January 2025]	49.0%	[March 2026]	90.0%	⊕ 41.0pp

Table 1 Police Officer and Police Staff Ethics Training Module Completion Rates

8.3. The Police and Crime Plan sets out a clear commitment to increasing workforce representation from under-represented groups, including women and racially minoritised communities. Current performance data, shown in Table 2, suggests that representation across most workforce roles has remained broadly stable, although there have been some modest changes in specific areas.

8.4. For instance, among Police Community Support Officers, the proportion of women has decreased by 4.2 percentage points, while representation from racially minoritised communities has increased by 6.1 percentage points.

Role Group	Baseline Date	Baseline	Current Date	Current	
Police Officers: Women.	[April 2024]	36.2%	[March 2026]	37.3%	⊖ 1.1pp
Police Officers: Racially Minoritised Communities.	[April 2024]	14.1%	[March 2026]	15.1%	⊖ 1.0pp
Police Community Support Officers: Women.	[April 2024]	49.4%	[March 2026]	45.2%	⊖ -4.2pp
Police Community Support Officers: Racially Minoritised Communities.	[April 2024]	13.6%	[March 2026]	19.7%	⊕ 6.1pp
Special Constables: Women.	[April 2024]	18.8%	[March 2026]	18.8%	⊖ 0.0pp
Special Constables: Racially Minoritised Communities.	[April 2024]	30.2%	[March 2026]	29.1%	⊖ -1.1pp
Police Staff: Women.	[April 2024]	61.4%	[March 2026]	61.3%	⊖ -0.1pp
Police Staff: Racially Minoritised Communities.	[April 2024]	18.5%	[March 2026]	21.7%	⊕ 3.2pp

Table 2 Workforce Women and Racially Minoritised Communities Breakdown

8.5. Disproportionality in the use of police powers continues to be an important area of focus. Current stop and search data shows that Asian individuals are 1.9 times more likely, Black individuals 3.5 times more likely, and Mixed ethnicity individuals 3.5 times more likely to be subject to a stop and search compared with White individuals.

8.6. A different pattern of disproportionality is evident within use of force incidents. Asian individuals are slightly less likely than White individuals to be subjected to use of force, with a disproportionality ratio of 0.9. In contrast, Black individuals are 2.3 times more likely, and Mixed ethnicity individuals 1.5 times more likely, to experience use of force compared with White individuals.

8.7. The final KPI within this section relates to the implementation of Police Race Action Plans. This measure is currently under development, with ongoing work to embed the commitments and objectives set out within the national and local plans. It is anticipated that this KPI will be incorporated into formal performance monitoring from the November 2026 reporting update onwards.

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 priority. It includes indicators covering positive outcomes, crime data integrity, stopped investigations, evidence-led prosecutions, timeliness at Crown Court, and case quality compliance.

9.2. In the year ending March 2026, WMP recorded 47,553 positive outcomes, representing an increase of 85.2% compared with the baseline year. This demonstrates a substantial improvement in the number of recorded crimes resulting in a meaningful justice outcome.

9.3. Similarly, the overall positive outcome rate increased to 15.7% in the year ending March 2026, representing a rise of 7.8 percentage points compared with the year ending March 2024. This rate is calculated by dividing the total number of positive outcomes by the total number of recorded crimes.

9.4. As illustrated in Figure 6, the positive outcome rate has increased steadily over the past two years, demonstrating continued progress in investigative effectiveness and the resolution of recorded crimes.

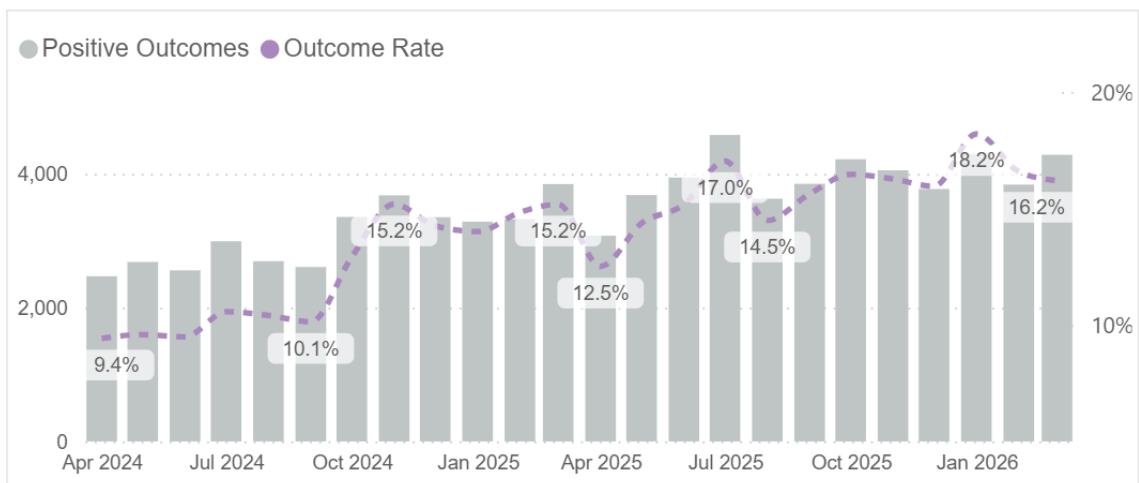


Figure 6 Positive Outcomes and Positive Outcome Rate Trends

9.5. In relation to discontinued investigations, Outcome Code 16, which is applied where evidential difficulties prevent further progression and the victim does not support police action, accounted for 23.1% of all outcomes in the year ending March 2026. This represents a reduction of 4.7 percentage points compared with the baseline figure of 27.8% (see Appendix 1 for the outcome codes glossary).

9.6. Outcome Code 15, which is used where the victim supports police action, but evidential difficulties prevent further progression, accounted for 16.1% of all outcomes in the year ending March 2026. This represents a modest increase of 4.2 percentage points compared with the baseline figure of 11.9%. Figure 7 sets out the ten highest-volume outcome codes recorded over the last 12 months.

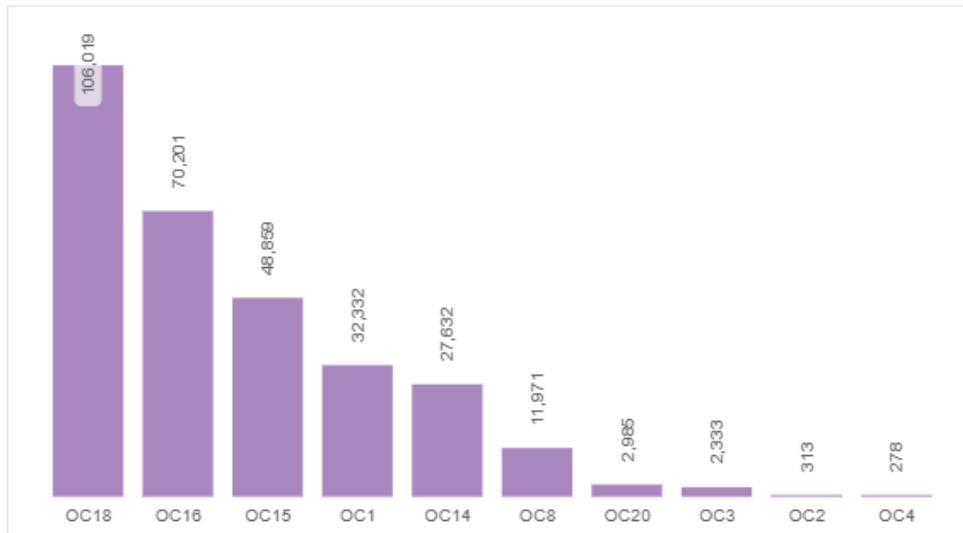


Figure 7 Highest Ten Outcome Code Volumes year ending March 2026

- 9.7. Crime Data Integrity (CDI) remains a key priority within the Police and Crime Plan, with the ambition of achieving near-full compliance. Current performance data shows WMP achieving CDI compliance rates of 84.8% for violence offences, 90.5% for sexual offences, and 92.4% across all other offence categories. These figures are slightly below the 2024 baseline audit results, which recorded compliance rates of 92.0% for violence offences, 95.2% for sexual offences, and 94.1% for other categories. All areas are scheduled for further audit activity over the next six months.
- 9.8. While overall CDI performance within the violence category has declined noticeably, more recent audits undertaken by the WMP Audit and Compliance Team indicate improvement across several specific violence-related crime classifications. Current compliance rates stand at 92.0% for domestic abuse, 96.5% for stalking, and 95.8% for harassment offences. These findings suggest that CDI performance within the wider violence category is improving, and it is anticipated that forthcoming audit results will begin to reflect this positive trajectory.
- 9.9. Data relating to evidence-led prosecutions has now begun to be reported and will shortly be incorporated into routine performance reporting. Latest figures for the year ending March 2026 show that evidence-led prosecutions increased to 1,286, compared with the baseline of 960 recorded in the year ending September 2025.
- 9.10. Improving the timeliness of case progression through the Crown Court is another objective within the Police and Crime Plan. For the year ending September 2025, the median time from charge to case completion at Crown Court reduced to 186 days. This represents a 15.5%

reduction compared with the baseline figure of 220 days recorded in the year ending March 2024.

9.11. Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) case quality compliance has also improved. As of November 2025, 73.9% of WMP case files met CPS quality standards, representing an increase of 14.4 percentage points compared with the April 2024 baseline. This improvement reflects stronger case file preparation and greater adherence to national quality 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 across the West Midlands decreased by 13.0% during the year ending March 2026, with a recorded score of 40.9 million. The harm score is a weighted measure designed to reflect the severity and impact of offences, rather than crime volume alone, providing a broader understanding of the effect of crime on communities.

10.3. As illustrated in Figure 8, both recorded crime per 1,000 population and the overall harm score have shown an overall downward trend since April 2024, despite some fluctuations across the reporting period. This suggests that crime levels and the severity of offending have both reduced over time across the West Midlands.

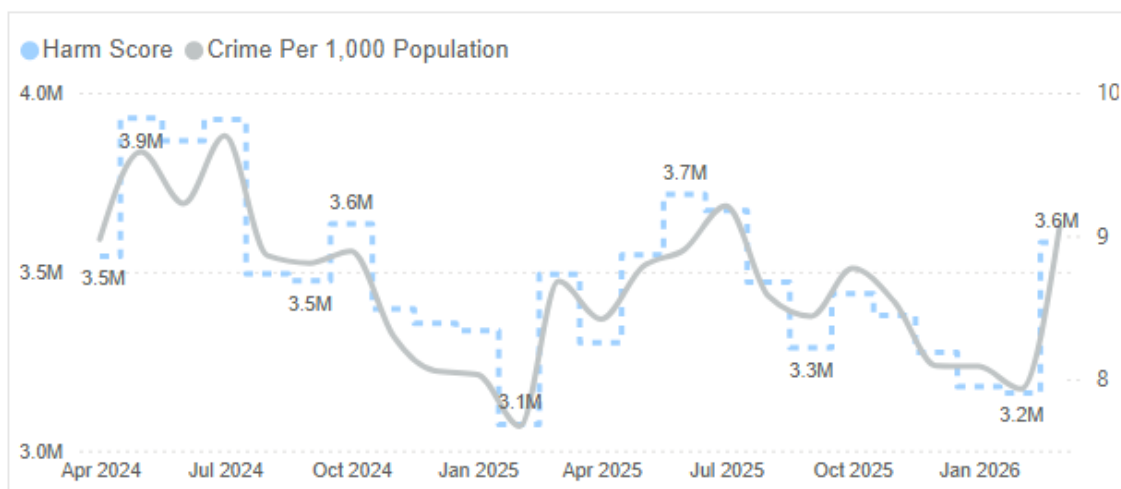


Figure 8 Harm Score and Crime Per 1,000 Population Trend

- 10.4. A key commitment within the Police and Crime Plan is to increase the number of individuals accessing drug and alcohol treatment services. The latest available data, covering the year ending March 2024, shows that 9,390 people entered treatment services, representing a 14.2% increase compared with the year ending March 2023. This progress supports wider efforts to reduce reoffending by addressing the underlying drivers of criminal behaviour. There is currently a large time lag associated with this KPI, and updated data is expected to become available in the coming months.
- 10.5. Out-of-court resolutions, which provide proportionate and timely responses to lower-level offending, have increased over the reporting period. During the year ending March 2026, WMP recorded 14,698 out-of-court outcomes, representing a 68.5% increase compared with the baseline figure of 8,721 recorded in the year ending March 2024.
- 10.6. In support of the Police and Crime Plan commitment to increase the use of orders and civil interventions, WMP recorded approximately 7,694 such measures during the year ending March 2026. This represents a 23.1% increase compared with the baseline figure of 6,248.

11. Equality Implications

- 11.1. Patterns of crime, harm, and victimisation across the West Midlands are unevenly distributed, with some communities experiencing higher levels of crime, service demand, and socio-economic disadvantage than others. In many cases, these issues are interconnected, creating complex and overlapping challenges that can intensify the impact of crime and contribute to lower levels of trust and confidence in policing and wider public services.
- 11.2. There are also clear disparities in the groups most affected by different types of offending. Victims of violent crime are more likely to come from areas experiencing higher deprivation and are disproportionately more likely to be younger people, males, and individuals from racially minoritised communities. Young people remain particularly vulnerable as both victims and perpetrators in offences such as robbery and serious youth violence, and this continues to represent a meaningful area of focus for both the OPCC, WMP and the Violence Reduction Partnership.

11.3. Women and girls continue to face disproportionate levels of harm in relation to offences including domestic abuse, sexual violence, and harassment. These offences are frequently underreported, while many victims experience barriers to accessing support and justice services, particularly those from marginalised, vulnerable, or socially isolated communities.

11.4. The Police and Crime Plan recognises the importance of addressing these inequalities and includes a commitment to reducing harm within the most affected communities, improving equity in service delivery, and ensuring policing and support services are accessible, responsive, and fair for all residents across the West Midlands.

12. Next Steps

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

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Appendix 1

Glossary of Outcome Codes

Outcome Code	Outcome Description	Outcome Positive
OC1	Charge or Summons	Yes
OC1A	Charge or Summons	Yes
OC2	Caution - Youth (Inc Conditional Caution)	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
OC22	Diversionsary, educational or intervention activity	Yes