



## STRATEGIC POLICING AND CRIME BOARD 1<sup>st</sup> September 2015

<h3>Performance against the 2015/16 Milestones and Deliverables in the Police and Crime Plan</h3>
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#### PURPOSE OF REPORT

1. To update members of the Strategic Policing and Crime Board (the Board) on performance and progress against the milestones and deliverables included within the Police and Crime Plan.

#### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2. The Force continues to record significantly less crime than its Most Similar Group with overall levels of crime being stable for the past four years. There continues to be a rise in Violence which is replicated nationally. This is affected by increased reporting levels of domestic abuse and sexual offences. Levels of serious acquisitive crime remain at an all time low, driven in part by nationally low levels of reoffending. Levels of satisfaction and confidence remain stable.

#### BACKGROUND

3. The Police and Crime Plan 2015/16 sets out a variety of milestones and deliverables. Progress against the milestones and deliverables will be reviewed periodically throughout the year and presented to the Board. This report provides an overarching view of the position regarding the Police and Crime Plan objectives. The Board will also receive individual reports on specific issues during the course of its business.

#### MILESTONES AND DELIVERABLES

##### Pride in Our Police

##### Confidence in Policing

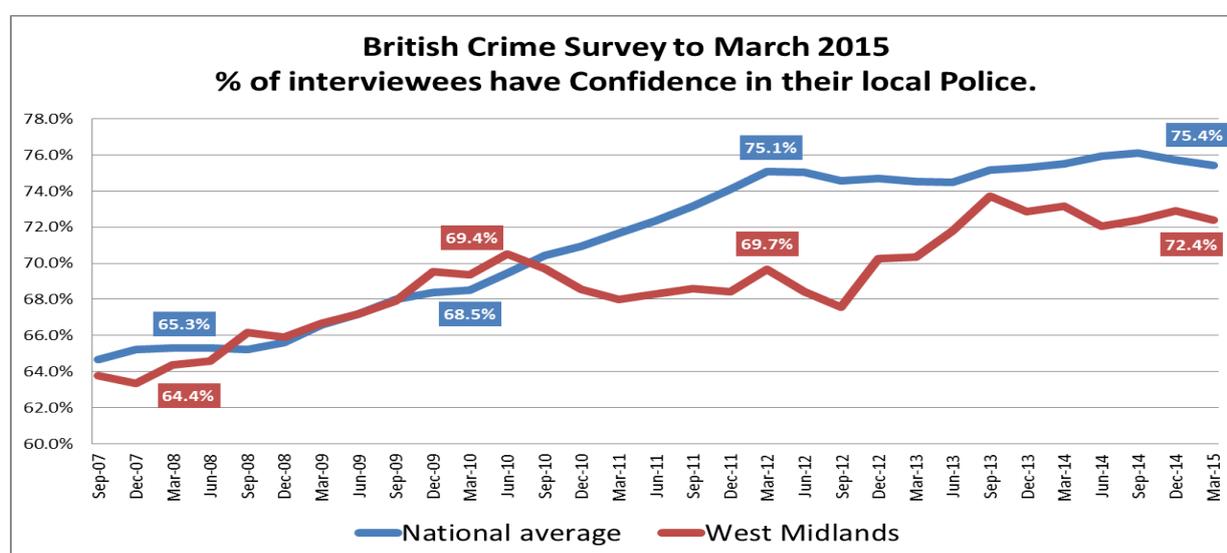
##### Deliverable: Increased public confidence

4. The results from Wave 37 of Feeling the Difference have been published.<sup>1</sup> Survey fieldwork commenced in January 2015 and was completed by the middle of April 2015. In total, 8503 interviews were completed. Overall public confidence in West Midlands Police (WMP) has remained stable since Wave 36.

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<sup>1</sup>[http://intranet2/hq\\_departments/intelligence/strategic\\_intelligence/perf\\_information\\_\\_improvement/feeling\\_the\\_difference/ftd\\_current\\_results1.aspx](http://intranet2/hq_departments/intelligence/strategic_intelligence/perf_information__improvement/feeling_the_difference/ftd_current_results1.aspx)

5. Over four in five (84%) residents have confidence in the police in their area. This includes 65% that completely or largely agree they have confidence in police (up from 62% in Wave 36). Just 11% of residents indicate that they do not have confidence.
6. Levels of public confidence in the local police do not vary widely by Local Policing Units (LPUs), although it is currently highest in Wolverhampton (88%) and Solihull (87%), and lowest in Birmingham West & Central, Walsall and Coventry (81%).
7. There have been no significant shifts in confidence since Wave 36, but confidence has increased by 6% points in Birmingham East (from a low level of 77% in Wave 36).
8. National trends for public confidence are measured using the Crime Survey for England and Wales. For the year ending March 2015, WMP had an overall confidence figure of 72.4% which was the highest compared to Most Similar Forces<sup>2</sup>. The National confidence figure is 75.4%. The comparison over time between WMP and the National trend is shown in the below chart. Note the narrow scale, which shows only a 3% gap currently.



## Custody Visiting

### Deliverable: Promotion of Custody Visiting - oversight of standards in custody.

9. The associated annual report was presented to the Board in May 2015. Work has been done and is on-going to promote custody visiting on the website, social media and via press releases. That work has received regional media coverage and generated interest from potential participants in the scheme.
10. Between 1st April 2014 and 31st March 2015 our independent community representatives have:
  - Made 476 unannounced visits to the 10 operational custody sites within the West Midlands.
  - Privately interviewed 1,910 of the available 2,505 detainees present about their detention and treatment whilst at the custody site.
  - Spent over 373 hours independently reviewing custody, safeguarding both detainees and police.

<sup>2</sup> Greater Manchester Police (GMP), Merseyside, West Yorkshire.

11. The overall feedback from custody visitors is that custody conditions are safe and fair.
12. Work has been done and is on-going to promote custody visiting on the Police and Crime Commissioner's (PCC) website, social media channels, via press releases and in the PCC's regular newsletter.
13. To show that it is a scheme accessible for people from varying backgrounds the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) has promoted the individual stories of Custody Visitors and will continue to do so. That communications work has received regional newspaper coverage and generated further interest from potential participants in the scheme helping to make it sustainable in the future.

## **Satisfaction with service**

### **Deliverable: Satisfaction with service on crime and anti-social behaviour to increase**

14. Contact Counts performance up to the end of July 2015, shows that satisfaction with service is stable for both anti social behaviour (ASB) and crime. An average of 83.8%<sup>3</sup> of victims of crime were satisfied with the service they received. This monthly average has been stable for almost two years. Monthly data relates to incidents and crimes that occurred six weeks before the interview. There are seasonal variations during the year; during the summer months satisfaction rates may drop as demand on the force increases.
15. An average of 78.2%<sup>4</sup> of victims of ASB were satisfied with the service they received. This monthly average has been stable for four years. Between January and June 2015, satisfaction had been consistently above 80%. However a drop was seen in July to 77.8%.
16. Local Policing Units (LPUs) performance range is less than 10%; between Birmingham East at 78.8% and Wolverhampton at 87.1%.
17. Contact Counts satisfaction for crime is mandated for all Forces. Comparable data is made available in iQuanta for the full year 2014/15. WMP are in 3<sup>rd</sup> position in the Most Similar Group (MSG) of forces with 83.0% and a confidence interval of 0.0%. West Yorkshire who top the group with 87.8% has a worse confidence interval of 0.7%.

## **Accurate crime recording**

### **Deliverable: Maintain accuracy of crime recording as demonstrated through HMIC inspection**

18. The Force Crime Registrar and Audit & Compliance Team have produced a twelve month audit plan. The team continue to complete audits in line with the 12 month audit plans and produce a monthly quality assurance report<sup>5</sup>, with findings and areas for improvement. The report is forwarded to all LPUs, relevant departments and DCC Thompson and ACC Foulkes (Crime). In addition to the monthly audits, the Audit & Compliance Team has been supporting the Public Protection Unit (PPU) with a specific first quarter audit around sexual offences, child abuse and vulnerable adult matters. This compliments the recent HMIC Inspections and is shared with the PPU Senior Leadership Team for wider dissemination amongst staff.

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<sup>3</sup> Signals From Noise current process average

<sup>4</sup> Signals From Noise current process average

<sup>5</sup> [http://prd/1/performance/portal/knowledge\\_hub/audit\\_and\\_quality\\_assurance/index.asp?m=1&](http://prd/1/performance/portal/knowledge_hub/audit_and_quality_assurance/index.asp?m=1&)

19. The new Rape non crime is currently audited on a weekly basis with a bi weekly report produced and circulated to the LPUs, Force Contact Centre and PPU. This is also shared with ACC Foulkes.
20. The Force Crime Registrar and Audit & Compliance Team also continue to represent the region on the Home Office Technical Working Group, which influences crimes recording standards nationally.

### **Effective accountability**

#### **Deliverable: Implement office review**

21. Implementation of the outcome of the review of the OPCC continues. The Commissioner has appointed a new Chief Executive and Chief Finance Officer (both on lower salaries than the previous incumbents), and is recruiting staff to a number of posts. The review was based on an assumption of continued reductions in the budget for the office, while adapting to the new requirements on police and crime commissioners, notably increased responsibilities for grant making and commissioning of services. The Commissioner is also reviewing the operation of the Board.

### **Evidence based policing**

#### **Deliverable: Use of evidence based policing (EBP)**

22. WMP took part in the collaboration of ten bids to the Police Knowledge Fund in May 2015 with various universities and police forces. Out of the ten bids submitted WMP were successful in winning three. They can be précised as:
  - **Cambridge University** - £740,000 to continue with the masters programme (together with 23 other forces) and to utilise PhD researchers within WMP to work on identified issues, so called “pracademics”. The pracademics will potentially work two days a week within WMP on specific issues helping to advise best practice for the future through EBP trials.
  - **Cardiff University** - £500,000 to create a centre of excellence regarding open source communication, digital forensics. This will offer the opportunity to train and up skill officers/staff within this new area of the business over a two year period and gain a qualification at the end of it.
  - **University of Birmingham/Nottingham** - £1.2M to train officers/staff through a series of work packages to develop an evidenced based approach to reducing crime as part of their daily business. Areas of focus include, Cybercrime, Domestic Abuse, Night Time Economy, Violence, and Human Trafficking.
23. All of the above programmes of work are linked back into the WMP2020 programme and discussions are now taking place with all three universities as to how this work proceeds.

#### **Deliverable: Review relative effectiveness of criminal justice outcomes, such as Community Resolutions, making use of links with the magistracy**

24. WMP are currently issuing 1,250 Out of Court Disposals (OOCs) per month (an average of 31.85% of total positive disposals). The intention is to increase the proportion of OOCs by use of Conditional Cautions and Conditional Community Resolutions – training is currently being delivered to all operational officers.

25. Scrutiny Panels were established to monitor the Force use of Out of Court Disposals. They are held three times per annum across the Eastern, Western and Central geographical areas of WMP.
26. The panel chairs pick the topics to review - the first two panels this year concentrated on Burglary and Domestic Abuse. The final topic for this year (to take place in August / September) will be shop-theft. Cases are selected at random from a list provided by the Force. The panels have been satisfied with WMP use of OOCs. A common theme is that they would prefer to see increased use of conditional disposals. Criminal Justice Service representatives have been able to reassure panel members that OOC training in Conditional Disposals is being rolled out across the Force and the panel views have been helpful in providing momentum for the introduction of change. Individual cases which are felt to be inappropriate are fed back into LPUs via the Crime Managers and more general points via the Crime Managers Forum.
27. The panels are still evolving: in September for the first time, Youth Offending Services representatives will attend each panel.

### **Deliverable: Oversight of community trigger and community remedy**

#### Community Trigger

28. A Community Trigger gives victims and communities the right to demand action on problems with ASB they have reported in the past but feels that no action has been taken. It is aimed at putting victims first and to hold agencies responsible for managing anti social behaviour to account. Agencies including councils, the police, local health teams and registered providers of social housing who receive a Community Trigger report will then need to conduct a case review.
29. You can raise a Community Trigger if:
  - You have reported three separate incidents relating to the same problem in the past six months to the council, Police or your landlord, or
  - You have reported one incident or crime motivated by hate (due to race, religion, disability, sexual orientation or transgender identity) in the last six months and no action has been taken or
  - At least five people have made reports about the same problem in the past six months to the council, Police or your landlord and no action has been taken
  - Anyone can raise the trigger on behalf of the victim - for example a family member, friend, carer, councillor, Member of Parliament or other professional person and it doesn't matter who you originally reported the ASB to (the council, the police or your landlord).
30. WMP and partners have agreed a common threshold and review procedure in relation to Community Trigger that councils lead on. To date there have been nine successful applications and twenty-one which have not met the threshold. It is difficult to tell at this stage whether this is because it is new legislation or whether there could be more done to promote awareness.
31. The PCC has a monitoring role within the Community Trigger process to ensure that the partnership responses, once a trigger has been activated, is timely and appropriate. The Force will be collating the information on a quarterly basis and sending it through to the OPCC and Sup.t Richard Youds is now in the process of developing the mechanism to do this. The ASB legislation is a standing item on the Heads of Community Safety agenda, this meeting takes place bi-monthly and activation of the trigger is discussed.

32. LPUs across the force area can evidence the use and benefit of Community Triggers to manage and resolve anti social behaviour issues. There is a broad consensus that the process of activating and managing Community Triggers would benefit from a more consistent approach across the seven Local Authorities that make up the West Midlands Police area.

#### Community Remedy

33. In seeking to meet the requirement to report on Community Remedies to the OPCC Supt Youds is progressing. Some data platform inconsistencies and process difficulties have been identified. WMP will continue to seek to overcome these and will raise the issue with the WMP2020 Team.

### **Stronger, safer, more prosperous communities**

#### **Perceptions of Safety**

##### **Deliverable: Fear of crime affecting fewer and fewer people.**

34. WMP has developed a question in Feeling the Difference that asks residents whether they have ever felt fearful of becoming a victim of crime themselves at any stage over the past 12 months. In total, 16% of all residents indicate they have worried about being a victim of crime over the past year, which is a decrease since Wave 36 of 2% points.
35. Fear of crime in Wave 36 was highest in Birmingham East (27%), however this has since significantly decreased to 18% in Wave 37 (-9% points). Fear of crime is now the highest in Coventry (20%), whilst levels are lower in Solihull (13%), Dudley (13%) and Wolverhampton (13%).
36. The Crime Survey for England and Wales does not ask a similar question to 'fear of crime'. For the year ending March 2015, WMP had a risk of personal crime percentage of 4.7% which was the highest in the Most Similar Force group. The lowest was West Yorkshire with 2.2%. The trend for WMP has reduced since March 2013 when the risk of crime was 6.2%.
37. There is no data, either from Feeling the Difference or nationally to tell us which crimes people fear more. From Feeling the Difference data<sup>6</sup>, levels of fear of crime vary by demographic group, with the following more likely to be fearful:
- Females (19% cf. 13% males)
  - Those aged 45-54 (20% cf. 12% aged 16-24 and 11% aged 65+)
  - Residents with a disability (22% cf. 15% no disability)
  - Mixed ethnic groups (20% cf. 15% White)
  - Hindu communities (25%)
  - Households with children (18% cf. 13% no children)
  - Gay, lesbian, bi-sexual (28% cf. 16% hetero-sexual)

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[http://intranet2/hq\\_departments/intelligence/strategic\\_intelligence/perf\\_information\\_\\_improvement/feeling\\_the\\_difference/ftd\\_current\\_results1.aspx](http://intranet2/hq_departments/intelligence/strategic_intelligence/perf_information__improvement/feeling_the_difference/ftd_current_results1.aspx)

## Better services for victims

**Deliverable: Victims Commission - establishment as advisory body for specialist victim services and delivery of the Victims' Strategy**

**Deliverable: Victims Commission - implementation of Code of Practice for Victims of Crime**

**Deliverable: Victims Commission - identify and support repeat victims**

**Deliverable: Victims Commission - review the effectiveness of our victim service arrangements after 12 months**

38. The Victims Commission was launched on the 27 January 2015 and is the Police and Crime Commissioners Advisory Group on Victims Services. A link to the launch video is here <http://www.westmidlands-pcc.gov.uk/key-issues/victims-commission>.
39. The group is made up of expert representatives from across the voluntary sector who will contribute to and influence the priorities within the Commissioner's Police and Crime Plan, and make recommendations regarding developing priorities, funding and service delivery. The group is independent of the Commissioner, but accountable to him. They are committed to improving services and bringing expertise and experience to the development of policy as they relate to victims of crime. The Victims Strategy that sets out the framework for delivery is here <http://www.westmidlands-pcc.gov.uk/media/359356/pcc-victims-services-strategy-2014-16.pdf>.
40. One of the key outcomes from the work of the Commission is to identify issues in each of the priority areas and to that end we have been gathering information in a variety of ways about the priorities that have been identified. We have set out the key issues within each of the priorities, work that has taken place to give us the information and some conclusions. Some of this is still work in progress and therefore we are working towards an action and communications plan as we will have a clearer idea of what needs to be addressed, where the gaps are and the work that needs to be done.
41. The Victims Commission meets monthly and has met on 5 occasions to date: 30 January, 27 February, 20 March, 24 April, 22 May and the 24 June. The meetings have been informative, full of debate and excellent for the OPCC in terms of learning about the voluntary sector and ensuring that any decisions we make are appropriate to meet the needs of the victim.
42. We recognised from the beginning of the process is that there was a need to use existing structures to engage with the voluntary and community sector, the community and partners, partners also told us within the consultation process that we should use existing structures to develop the Victims Commission. We have consulted and engaged with the 7 voluntary sector councils through the Chief Executives, the Heads of Community Safety, the different consortiums within the voluntary sector, West Midlands Police and the community.
43. The priorities for 2015-16 have been determined using the intelligence from the Commissioners Police and Crime Plan, West Midlands Police Strategic Assessment 2014-15, Local Police and Crime Plans, local consultation, consultation with victims of crime and the West Midlands wide consultation process involving events in all of our seven local authority areas.
44. The priorities include: Domestic Violence, Child Abuse, Child Sexual Exploitation, Human Trafficking, Rape and Serious Sexual Offences, Hate Crime, Female Genital Mutilation, Honour Based Violence/Forced Marriage, Anti-Social Behaviour, Fatal Road Traffic Collisions and Volume Crime which is managed through the 1<sup>st</sup> contact, assessment and referral service that is commissioned by the PCC and provided by

Victim Support. Every PCC has a statutory duty to have a 1<sup>st</sup> contact, assessment and referral service in place in their force area. The Commission is also looking at how we support repeat victims, vulnerability and risk. A full report will come to the Board in January 2016.

45. The statutory Code of Practice for Victims of Crime places obligations on core criminal justice agencies to provide victims of crime with support and information. The Ministry of Justice made changes in December 2013 and is now proposing further changes that include:
- to extend the services offered under the Code to victims of any criminal offence, not just victims of the more serious criminal offences that are notifiable under the National Crime Recording Standards (NCRS)
  - to make sure that victims are entitled to receive support and information from relevant public sector investigative and prosecutorial organisations, not just the Police and Crown Prosecution Service
  - To make sure that a victim who reports a crime receives a written acknowledgement which states the basic elements of the criminal offence concerned.

Draft clauses will be published in due course.

46. The Victims Code Board is chaired by Chief Supt. Mark Robinson and meets monthly. The Board promotes implementation of the requirements of the Code through the sharing of best practice. It has developed a delivery plan and quality assurance framework to achieve consistent performance monitoring. The ethos of the group is to put victims first and provide an excellent service.

### **Supporting local policing and public engagement**

#### **Deliverable: Implement neighbourhood watch action plan**

47. The Neighbourhood Watch Action Plan has been implemented and is published here: <http://www.westmidlands-pcc.gov.uk/media/301942/09-spcb-01-jul-14-neighbourhood-watch-action-plan-appendix-2.pdf>. The OPCC is currently reviewing the activity within the plan.

#### **Deliverable: Ensure that Youth Commissioners remain an effective channel for communicating with young people**

48. The Youth Commissioners continue to work on behalf of young people in their area and are currently devising and carrying out peer consultation on their LPUs. In addition they have carried out work in the areas of CSE, including involvement in Stephen Rimmer's CSE Education Summit, launch of the knife bins, local democracy work, mental health and the impact on young people, and are now working with us to influence the development of a response to the needs of young victims of crime. They are now in the process of developing the Youth Summit in December 2015 which will showcase the work that they have been doing over the past year. In addition, they make up one of the panels for the recruitment of the Chief Constable in September. A link to the information on the Youth Commissioners which sets out who represents which LPU is here: <http://www.westmidlands-pcc.gov.uk/key-issues/youth-commissioners/>.
49. Youth Emergency Services - YES Project. Since its launch in October 2014, the project has sustained the engagement with a core group of young leaders, including two Youth Commissioners, but has found it challenging to recruit a wider membership, to define the 'product' that the project can practically offer and the potential outcomes for young people.

50. However, the OPCC engagement team has now brought together officers from the emergency services who have previously delivered programmes of training and role play for young people and a best practice template for a 5 day programme is under development within the YES Project.
51. This will be delivered in partnership with the Healthy Futures University Technical College in West Bromwich this autumn, a new Community Technical college that has the West Midlands Ambulance Trust as a sponsor. This will allow the YES Project to demonstrate what a Blue Light collaboration programme can achieve. The outcomes will be reported to all parent organisations for the YES Project. The ambition is to establish a toolkit for similar interventions that could be hosted by any emergency service team within the region with the inclusion of Princes Trust as another delivery partner.

### **Supporting economic development**

#### **Deliverable: Supporting local businesses to bid for procurement contracts**

52. The PCC is exploring ways in which he can support local businesses bid for contracts as part of a wider plan to make the police an effective partner in economic development.

#### **Deliverable: We will explore how we can make policing an effective partner in economic development**

53. The PCC has outlined his vision in media interviews and communicated it via other channels. More detailed work needs to be done to highlight the positive effect that policing can have on the regional economy and to make sure that the policing effort continues to actively contribute towards economic development.

#### **Deliverable: We will support the development of a West Midlands Combined Authority**

54. The Commissioner has contributed to discussions relating to the development of a West Midlands Combined Authority, and continues to see significant potential for better integration of services at the sub-regional level, including the possibility of including policing governance in the proposals, and would welcome further engagement. The OPCC is exploring with WMP potential for developing proposals for the devolution of some responsibilities relating to criminal justice. The Commissioner is in contact with partners in London, Greater Manchester and elsewhere to learn from good practice.

#### **Deliverable: Explore opportunities for apprenticeships**

55. The Commissioner has supported the introduction of apprenticeships into the Force, and is developing a work experience programme for his Office. The recent recruitment to the office of the police and crime commissioner has included two management trainee posts and a business support trainee post to develop the skills and potential of staff.

### **Safer Travel Plan (STP)**

#### **Deliverable: Continued reductions in crime on the public transport network**

56. There are a number of deliverables under this objective, notably technology for which there are some exciting developments for STP as mentioned below:-
  - Solihull MBC's public space CCTV system is now being managed by Centro. CCTV evidence management can still be carried out within Solihull as per previous

arrangements and steps have been taken to make evidence from the system available at Solihull Police Station.

- Safer Travel have invested in and piloted a new technology which will enable officers to log into and view real time (and recorded) footage from CCTV across the entire network of smartphones and tablets. This will lead to more efficient deployment of resources and more rapid resolution to issues of crime and disorder on public transport. It is hoped that following the transfer of service from Solihull MBC, this function will also be available to officers within Solihull MBC.
- It is now possible for officers within Safer Travel to view live images from buses as they move around the region. A successful pilot has been followed by a phase 1 roll out of the technology which has subsequently been covered by BBC's Crimewatch Roadshow.

57. Project Empower continues aiming to increase confidence in reporting sexual offences across public transport, numerous engagement events have been held and passengers have completed surveys to help understand the problem. Project Empower will change to follow the national 'Report it to Stop it' campaign later in the year. The forum theatre education element will be rolled out later this year utilising ARC Theatre Co. initially twelve Birmingham high schools have been selected to take part in the programme.

Crime performance data for the last period for rail and bus.

Online Reports by incident type (date reported)

Operator Reports by Incident Type July 2015	Total
Walkers	26
Drugs	5
Threats/Abuse/Intimidation towards staff	5
Disruptive passengers	4
Trespass on rail lines	3
Alcohol related/drunks	2
Threats/Abuse/Intimidation towards passengers	2
Vagrancy (rough sleepers etc.)	2
Begging	1
Throwing stones/objects	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>51</b>

Performance Table Bus Related Crime (date recorded) 31 July 2015

Bus Measure	YTD 14/15		YTD 15/16		Prev. % Change (Apr - Jun)
	YTD 14/15	YTD 15/16	Percentage Inc/Dec	Trend	
Total Recorded Crime	816	868	6%	Not reducing	6%
Common Assault	88	89	1%	Not reducing	-1%
Public Order	79	72	-9%	Reducing	-4%
Theft From The Person	78	71	-9%	Reducing	-15%
Criminal Damage	216	257	19%	Not reducing	33%
Robbery	56	50	-11%	Reducing	-17%
Violence With Injury	125	145	16%	Not reducing	0%
Sexual Offences	48	50	4%	Not reducing	18%

Bus	LSTF 14/15 to 15/16				Prev. % Change (Apr - Jun)
	YTD 14/15	YTD 15/16	Percentage Inc/Dec	Trend	
Total LSTF Crime	349	354	1%	Not reducing	-1%
LSTF Black Country	228	246	8%	Not reducing	6%
LSTF Central Birmingham	121	108	-11%	Reducing	-16%

British Transport Police data – as at 02/08/2015 this covers Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry sectors (wider than Centro region).

Category	2015/16	2014/15	Difference
01A Violence Against the Person	117	132	-11%
02A Sexual Offences	29	11	164%
03A Criminal Damage/ Malicious Mischief	79	72	10%
04A Serious Line of Route Offences	38	48	-21%
04B Less Serious Line of Route Offences	279	255	9%
05A Theft of Passenger Property	153	152	1%
06A Motor Vehicle/ Cycle Offences	126	152	-17%
07A Robbery Offences	11	6	83%
08A Theft of Railway/ Commercial Property & Burglary	80	81	-1%
09A Serious Public Disorder Offences	66	75	-12%
09B Less Serious Public Disorder Offences	115	131	-12%
10A Serious Fraud Offences	1	8	-88%
10B Less Serious Fraud Offences	56	106	-47%
11A Drug Offences	24	21	14%
12A Other Serious Offences	13	10	30%
12B Other Less Serious Offences	60	70	-14%
Total Notifiable Offences	737	768	-4%
Total Non-Notifiable Offences	510	562	-9%
Total Offences	1247	1330	-6%

## An effective Criminal Justice System (CJS)

### Deliverable: Review current CJS partnership arrangements

58. There is an effective meeting structure for the coordination of working arrangements with the CPS; at an executive level relationships are managed through the Efficiency and Effectiveness Board. 'Transforming Summary Justice' is managed through a dedicated delivery group which include the Courts and Probation. It is proposed in the future, to establish a similarly dedicated group for 'Digitising Summary Justice'. The following are examples of issues which are being addressed by these groups:
- Time taken to provide pre-charge advice in RASSO (Rape and Serious Sexual Offences) cases which can stretch to six months. WMP CJS are maintaining an internal focus on file quality in these and cases in general to ensure that police-created delays are reduced to a minimum.
  - The closure of some Magistrates Courts, recently announced by the MOJ will also be addressed through these meetings.
  - Communication processes exist between WMP, Probation and Prisons to enable the Force to manage pre-release witness care packages in serious / violent cases.
  - Public Health England (PHE) also provide drug and alcohol interventions for OOCSDs.

- WMP work closely with Probation and the Prisons amongst others, in the delivery of RJ Conferences following conviction
59. The Offending agenda is a relatively new area of work for the OPCC and we have been involved in the review of the Offender Management Strategic Board which brings together the key organisations working in this area - WMP, Staffordshire and West Midlands (SWM) Probation, PHE, National health Service, National Offender Management Service, Prisons, Youth Justice, Community Safety Partnerships, Victim Support and SWM Community Rehabilitation Company, now the Reducing Reoffending Steering Group. The OPCC is now a member of this Board.
60. Preventing Reoffending is a key strategic priority of the Commissioner and therefore we have been
- working to better understand the organisational perspectives of IOM and look at the shared vision for reducing offending across the region
  - be a partner within the Strategic Board and understand how we work with partners and add governance and accountability to the reoffending agenda
  - to develop effective processes that complement existing structures that will help to deliver shared objectives.
61. The OPCC will also work with partner agencies to ensure that the Commissioners responsibilities around RJ are delivered effectively using existing structures.

## **Effective partnerships**

### **Deliverable: Ensure that West Midlands Police is an effective contributor to partner-led work to support Troubled Families**

62. Police data relevant to the Troubled Families programme has now been shared with Local Authorities based on 12 months retrospective data and updates are being sent on a monthly basis. Final amendments are being made to the Information Sharing Agreement which will allow the data flow back to WMP from Local Authorities in relation to who and where the identified troubled families are within West Midlands, allowing for our own analysis of the programme to be completed. Further progress has been made in bringing the Troubled Families programme within scope of the Combined Authority work through its focus on prevention of offending and early help models.

### **Deliverable: Partnerships - work with other agencies to better share information and intelligence**

63. The Home Office agreed funding for Project Opera through the Innovation Fund to look at intelligent and innovative data sharing approaches across the West Midlands to help Prevent Violence in Vulnerable People (PVVP). The Project Opera board recognised that there were various sources of learning, from Serious Case Reviews, Domestic Homicide Reviews and others, which identify the serious consequences of failing to collectively share information that identifies vulnerability or potential risk.
64. Project Opera's aim was to implement a regional public sector information capability. This enables a collective assessment, decision making, and tasking and co-ordination process to tackle safeguarding and manage threat, risk and harm. It also set out to design an intelligence infrastructure that enabled pre-emptive identification of risk and enable better sharing of data, intelligence and information across public and community services.
65. Key stakeholders were consulted and invited to form the governing board including representatives from the seven local authorities, national offender management service,

local safeguarding board, children's services, and other bodies. Project management support was provided to initially establish business and technical requirements and an outline business case was built in March 2015. Throughout the project it was recognised that it was a significant logistical undertaking and the project stalled at the point where partners had to commit financial support to finance the next phase of development for a number of reasons. The project is being reviewed and a number of options are being explored to take this initiative forward, however this will require greater stakeholder engagement in the future and potentially further funding.

66. The West Midlands Violence Prevention Alliance is a new partnership led by PHE and WMP aimed at preventing violence from taking place. It is supported by the West Midlands Directors of Public Health and by leaders of NHS, Criminal Justice, Education and voluntary organisations. Violence prevention is one of the top priorities of the West Midlands Directors of Public Health.
67. The Alliance will take targeted action to prevent violence from occurring. A joint police and PHE team will work with organisations such as councils, hospitals and charities to help them to provide services that will prevent violence, using best practice and evidence of where violence takes place. As part of this, a new injury surveillance system is being set up in PHE West Midlands, to provide information about violent injuries.
68. A similar initiative in Cardiff saw violence related injuries at Emergency Departments (EDs) drop 40% between 2002 and 2007. EDs can contribute towards violence prevention and a reduction in the financial burden to society. By working in collaboration with the police and other partners and by sharing information about the incident, type, location and time of crime, ED consultants have been shown to contribute towards effective targeted policing. Information/data about location and time of assaults is collected in EDs and shared with the police and local authorities enabling them to target their resources much more effectively.
69. Hospital settings can also provide opportunities for accessing and intervening with victims much earlier. Young people who present with injuries caused through violence can be provided with mentoring, brief interventions, counselling services, individual or family assessments and referrals to services.
70. An initial report of available data from 2008/09 to 2012/13 in the West Midlands Police area found:
  - a total of 226,125 violent offences recorded
  - 48,980 attendances at A&E following an assault, with 12,793 admissions
  - people aged 10 to 24 account for 43% of all victims
71. On 26 June 2015 the Police and Crime Commissioner, David Jamieson formally launched the Alliance with the Deputy Chief Constable and PHE West Midlands Director Dr Sue Ibbotson. At that event members signed up to the World Health Organisation Violence Prevention Principles and roundtable discussions took place to identify the first delivery plan for the Alliance. Members of the Alliance are currently feeding back into the Core Team and the first two year plan will be published at the end of July.
72. The Alliance has a core team consisting of a Lead, Project Manager and a Health Analyst. In turn the team report into the Command Teams at both Public Health England and West Midlands Police.
73. Key projects within the first two years are to build an injury surveillance system within the West Midlands, Support and members in adopting a Public Health Approach to Violence to deliver a systematic and coordinated approach to Violence Prevention across the West Midlands.

74. The Alliance has been funded by the OPCC and provides quarterly financial updates.

## **Protecting people from harm**

### **Reducing crime**

#### **Deliverable: Work with businesses to tackle specific crimes, e.g. bilking**

75. West Midlands Police and OPCC recognise that we cannot achieve a solution to business crime on our own. There has been a clear focus on engaging with the Business Community. WMP with the support of OPCC are working to embed Tier 2 Business Crime Partnerships city wide or Borough wide partnership structures to holistically tackle Business Crime.
76. The PCC has series of engagements with business leaders regarding the theft of petrol. The police business crime lead has held one to one meetings with senior business leaders to support the national primary authority policy. He has also met with the national lead for Business Crime Solutions regarding working in partnership. ACC Crime has agreed to support the re-launch of Face Watch and The Force Crime Reduction Team continue to increase the number of businesses signed up to Face Watch.
77. The Force Crime Reduction Team has recently launched an internet site to provide businesses with crime reduction advice and on behalf of the Police Business Crime lead they are evaluating a training product for businesses, to reduce business crime.

#### **Deliverable: Reduce overall business crime**

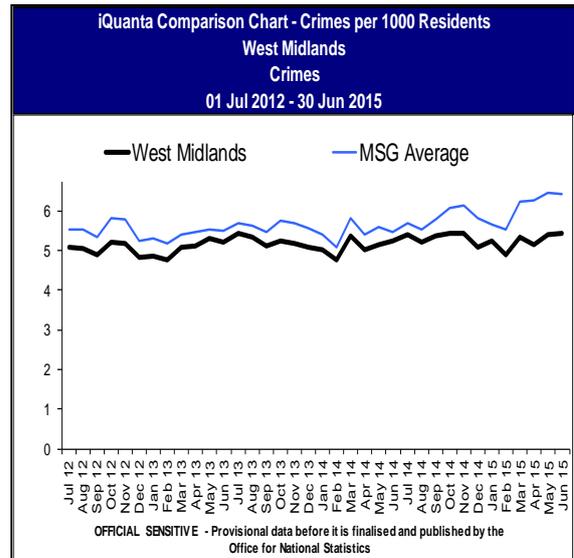
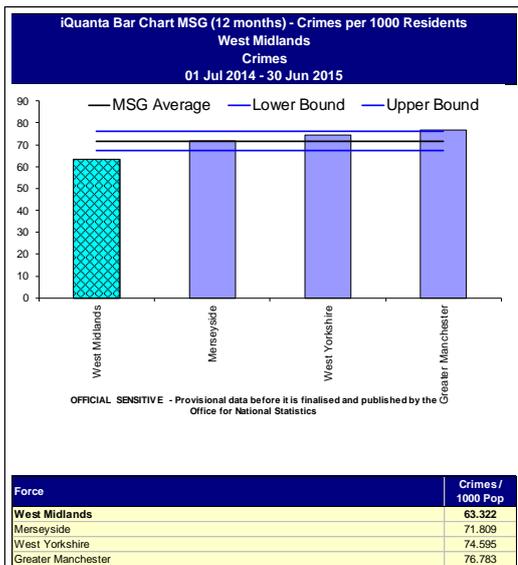
78. Overall monthly business crime has been stable since March 2014 at a monthly average of 3,200. So far this performance year, Theft Shops and Stalls (TSS) accounts for 45% of business crime, Burglary other Building (BOB) 13% and Bilking 11%.
79. LPUs contributing the most to total business crime are Birmingham West & Central, Dudley, Sandwell and Walsall. Business Crime performance across the LPUs is generally stable. There is no comparable data for combined Business Crime nationally. Data by individual offence type is available for TSS and Burglary Other and is included in paragraphs 42 and 43 of this paper.
80. TSS has been on an increasing trend over the last 3 years. It peaked in March 2015 with over 1500 offences. Since then, monthly volume has reduced to around 1,400 but remains one of the highest volume offences for the Force. Compared to our Most Similar Group, WMP have the 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest level of TSS, with West Yorkshire and Merseyside recording more TSS per 1,000 residents.
81. Monthly business BOB has been stable at an average of 400 crimes per month since December 2011, but with no significant reduction since then. Compared to our Most Similar Group, WMP have the 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest level of BOB, with West Yorkshire and GMP recording more BOB per 1,000 residents. Nationally, BOB has also been stable for the last year.
82. Bilking or Make off without Payment has seen a significant step change reduction in average monthly offending, which started in December 2014. Average monthly levels are now 348 per month, down from 432 per month, a percentage reduction of 20%.

**Deliverable: Reduction in Total Recorded Crime**

83. Total recorded Crime per month remains stable around a monthly average of 14,500 crimes. However July was the highest recording month for three years and was close to the upper control limit in the current process. Based on seasonality analysis, crimes that may see an increase in early autumn are Theft From Motor Vehicle, Burglary Dwelling and Violence with Injury.

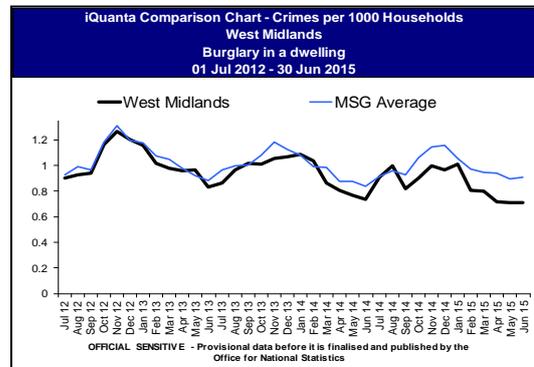
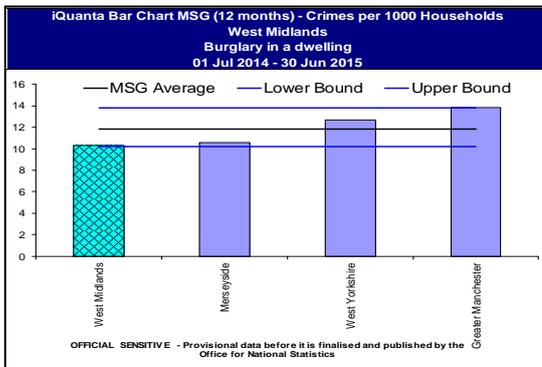
**Deliverable: Continue to have lowest crime rate compared to similar forces**

84. Data from iQuanta to the end of June 2015 shows that the Force continues to have the lowest rate of total crime per 1,000 residents when compared to its Most Similar Force Group (MSG). The trend gap between the MSG average and WMP has also grown in the last 6 months.

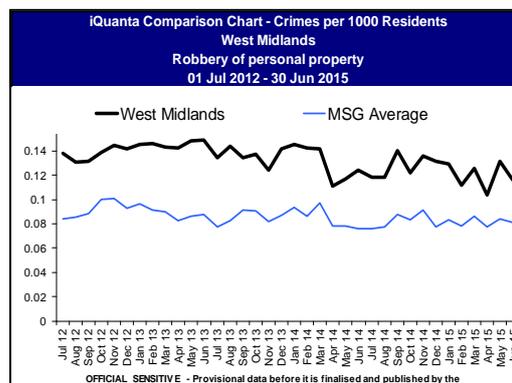
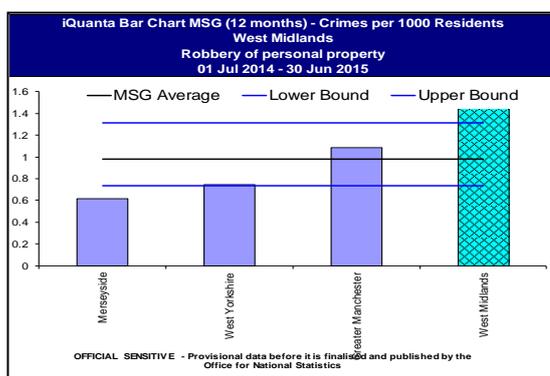


**Deliverable: Reductions in burglary, robbery and public place violence with injury (PPVWI)**

85. Burglary is stable within the current process and showing the expected seasonal pattern. There are no current performance issues. The current process average has not significantly changed for two years. WMP has the lowest rate of Burglary Dwelling per 1,000 households in the MSG.



86. Personal Robbery is stable within the current process and showing the expected seasonal pattern. The current process average has not significantly changed for two years. WMP have the highest rate of Personal Robbery per 1,000 in the MSG.



87. Total Violence against the Person has seen several step change increases since 2013. One of the drivers has been increased domestic violence recording. Current PPVWI has seen significantly high levels within the current process for the last four months and July breached the upper control limit with almost 1,100 offences recorded against an average of 890. This was seasonally expected due to a combination of causal factors including warmer weather and more people being outside in public places.

## Reducing reoffending

### Deliverable: Develop approach to Restorative Justice (RJ)

88. RJ interventions are delivered primarily by Response Teams, all of which were trained to RJ L1 in 2014. There is an RJ expert trained to L2 on each LPU. Train the trainer courses will be run in the Autumn with a view to providing each LPU with a dedicated trainer. From July 2014 to July 2015 there were 128 police RJ interventions across the force. Additionally, in April 2014 WMP & Midland Heart (housing provider) began a collaborative project using restorative justice as a means of resolving ASB and low level crime. The project has now expanded and Castle Vale Housing Association has joined the project.
89. A joint dedicated team (police officers, police staff, Midland Heart and Castle Vale case workers) are responsible for identifying complaints of ASB involving a Midland Heart/Castle Vale tenants and resolving the matter through RJ. The criteria for evaluating the success of the project are complainant satisfaction and reducing demand for organisational access. An interim evaluation of the Midland Heart post RJ victim / offender surveys from April 2015-July 2015 has shown:
- 92.3% of offenders said they were very or fairly satisfied with how the case was handled.
  - 75% of offenders reported an improvement in the situation following RJ interventions (67% people stated issue resolved).
  - 70% of victims were very satisfied with how the case was handled. 81% of victims reported an improvement in the situation following RJ intervention (38% people states issue resolved).
  - The outcomes vary case by case. At the heart of RJ is a commitment to empower participants to solve their own problems, rather than ill-fitting solutions enforced upon them by police or other agencies. The project with Midland Heart represents a new

approach to tackle ASB which can reduce harm, improve quality of life and generally promote greater social cohesion.

**Deliverable: Oversight and engagement to ensure partnership work to reduce alcohol and substance abuse as a driver for reoffending behaviour.**

90. In Autumn 2014 WMP reviewed its approach to reducing reoffending and the effects from drug and alcohol misuse which can contribute to negative criminal behaviour. WMP began a process of mapping commissioning bodies, providers, governance groups, durations of contracts, contract renewal dates and lead-in times, what information sources services are commissioned against; service specifications, and governance arrangements. WMP have now completed this exercise for all seven local authority areas.
91. At a regional governance level for reducing reoffending, WMP have re-launched the Offender Management Strategic Theme Board, as the West Midlands Reducing Reoffending Steering Group (RRSG) and this is well attended by relevant CJ agencies including the OPCC. There are four priority work streams for the RRSG which include drugs and alcohol as a relevant pathway to reduce reoffending. This group will be led by Public Health England with representation from all agencies represented at RRSG.

**Organised crime and urban street gangs**

**Deliverable: Develop partnership working to put in place a full-spectrum of responses to the organised crime and gang threat**

92. An essential part of engaging partners in tackling serious and organised crime is making relevant information available to them to help target activities and resources as effectively as possible. Taking into account relevant learning and existing good practice, Local Profiles of serious and organised crime will assist partner engagement by outlining the threat, vulnerability and risk from serious and organised crime within a local area, providing partners with a practical and consistent approach to sharing information.
93. The Serious and Organised Crime Strategy states that local action must draw on the information and powers of many agencies and departments. There are already innovative and productive local partnerships providing police forces with support to deal with organised crime.
94. A meeting was held with Home Office representatives during which the West Midlands approach to Serious and Organised Crime Local Profiles was discussed. It was recognised that the West Midlands already have some good practice in adopting the principles articulated by the Home Office. The proposals to be put before the August Crime Governance Board were discussed with the Home Office and agreed as being suitable for the needs of the Region. The proposals to be reviewed will include the development of one Serious and Organised Crime Local Profile for the West Midlands area. A review of progress will be completed in April 2016 and will be presented at the subsequent Crime Governance Board.

**A safe and secure road network**

**Deliverable: Work with partners to reduce roads KSI**

95. The newly formed West Midlands Road Safety Group has sat on two occasions since being formed. WMP has an effective working relationship with all the seven Local Authority Road Safety Partnerships. At the latest meeting in July we discussed how to try and reduce demand with regards to complaints of excessive speed. We agreed to

establish a small working group looking at how members of the public can report their concerns via the internet about excessive speed and also parking/obstruction issues.

96. Force Traffic has supported the national Summer Drink/Drug campaign with just under 1800 vehicles being stopped. The availability of new portable drug testing devices resulted in fifteen people being arrested at the roadside for providing positive samples. Officers were joined on patrol by local BBC film crews and they have also broadcast a live Drink/Drug operation via Social Media on the Hagley Road. 929 breath tests were conducted resulting in 79 arrests for driving with excess alcohol.
97. Seat Belt, Speed & Mobile Phone enforcement forms part of daily business for the Traffic teams with heightened awareness/publicity during national campaigns. Earlier in the year a Europe wide speeding operation focussed on specific locations where collisions had occurred, 189 fixed penalty tickets were issued. August 2015 sees another Europe wide speeding campaign. Every week the Camera Enforcement Unit is deployed to collision hotspots across the force area to try and reduce speeds. Each month in the region of 3,600 Notice of Intended Prosecutions are issued for excessive speed.
98. The most recent mobile phone enforcement campaign saw 151 stopped for illegal use of their mobile phones whilst driving. 117 were dealt with by way of fixed penalty ticket, 32 people were warned with the remainder summonsed to appear at court.
99. The Force Traffic Social Media Twitter account goes from strength to strength with over 12,500 people following the work of the team.
100. Operation Piranha continues to tackle the issue of uninsured motor vehicles across the region. No Insurance seizures for the last quarter are just under 2,100.

**Deliverable: Encourage the reintroduction of digital road safety cameras**

101. Since May 2014 West Midlands Police, Birmingham City Council & Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council have been working together to pilot the introduction of digital speed cameras. A tender document was sent out for interested parties to bid for and these were reviewed in May 2015. Interviews with the prospective parties were also held in June 2015. A final decision as to who will be awarded the tender is expected in the next few weeks.

**Deliverable: Further develop roads policing to deny criminals use of the road network**

102. Central Motorway Police Group (CMPG) has had an extremely busy period of operations during the reporting period of this report. Operations and initiatives have centred on security and safety, working with key internal and external partners/agencies.

Security/Crime

103. **Organised Crime Groups:** CMPG have provided a regional proactive response with regards to the supply of drugs and money laundering. Over 20 separate operations has led to the arrest of individuals and the recovery of Class A, B, C controlled drugs to the estimate value of £8m. Substantial amounts of cash were also recovered during those operations.
104. **ANPR:** The same period has seen numerous individuals arrested for regional and national crime utilising ANPR in a proactive manner. Those individuals were arrested for a multitude of serious offences such as kidnap, sexual assault, domestic violence, business crime as well as cross border vehicle crime including car key burglaries and keyless thefts. Stolen property, including numerous stolen vehicles from across the region has been recovered.

105. The above demonstrates the proactivity of the CMPG group in countering organised criminality across the three force areas. The activities around drug supply have been significant. There is no doubt that some, if not all the recovered drugs would have found their way into communities across our region had they not been intercepted proactively by CMPG.
106. **Immigration:** CMPG continue to see foreign nationals/illegal immigrants being dropped off/stopped across the regions roads. 50 plus illegal immigrants have been arrested/detained in a number of incidents by CMPG and detained for the Immigration service.
107. **Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE):** CMPG has undertaken numerous tasking requests from all three forces around CSE which has led to valuable intelligence being obtained and the safeguarding of a number of young girls.
108. **Operation Trivium – 22nd - 26th June:** This was an operation to Tackle foreign offenders using the UK roads network. In total CMPG stopped 354 vehicles and encountered 624 people during operation Trivium, 55 of these vehicles were seized and 51 persons arrested. 420 enforcement actions were also carried out.

Road Safety - The following specific operations were conducted by CMPG:

109. **TISPOL Mobile phone enforcement - 23 to 29 May:** A total of 108 drivers were seen using their mobile phones whilst driving and were reported for the offence. Many were handed three points and a £100 fine with others offered the chance to avoid the licence endorsement by attending a driver improvement course.
110. **TISPOL Speed awareness week - 13 to 19 April:** A total of 486 drivers were stopped for speeding on the roads network, many in excess of 90mph. The highest speed recorded was on the M6 Toll, where a driver was caught going 125mph. A total of 67 drivers were caught travelling at more than 100 mph and face disqualification from driving altogether. Officers concentrated their efforts on 16 April when they – along with other forces from across the continent – took part in a 24 hour ‘speed marathon’, detecting 110 speeding drivers in the Midlands in one day.
111. **TISPOL & National Drink Drive - 1 to 30 June:** A total of 259 drivers have been stopped and breath tested during the campaign, resulting in 69 drivers testing positive, failed or refused to provide a sample.
112. **TISPOL Speed Campaign 17 to 21 August:-** A total of 366 drivers were stopped for speeding on the roads network.
113. **Operation Jessica:** Targets foreign vehicles that have failed to register and pay car tax in the UK. During April, May and June CMPG stopped 222 foreign registered vehicles and seized 118 under devolved powers from the DVLA; a 53 percentage seizure rate.

**Deliverable: Formal collaboration agreement for the Central Motorway Police Group**

114. A significant effort has been conducted to produce the first CMPG Section 22 Collaboration Agreement. CMPG have linked into the work currently being conducted by the Regional Organised Crime Unit to create their own agreement and where possible have worked jointly with them. A working group to look at specific areas of work namely; Accommodation, Finance, Governance & Accountability, Vehicles, Equipment, and Legal requirements, has been instigated. An additional progress meeting was held with the PCC Chief Executive on Tuesday 25<sup>th</sup> August 2015.

## **Making better use of our people and resources**

### **Budget**

#### **Deliverable: Campaign for fairer funding**

115. An Update on proposals regarding the police funding formula consultation is subject of a separate paper to be presented at this board.
- Work is on-going to fully understand the government's proposal in the funding formula consultation. The OPCC is liaising with WMP to further this aim. In addition the OPCC has submitted a series of Freedom of Information Act requests to the Home Office to find out information relating to West Midlands Police in regards to the preferred funding formulae set out in Home Office consultation published in July 2015.
  - We will contribute to the government consultation on the funding formula.
  - The OPCC have made the case for fairer funding extensively by communicating the case via the website, social media channels, via press releases and broadcast media. The campaign has received considerable coverage and the OPCC's messages have been repeated by leading politicians in the regional media. In particular the campaign has highlighted the independent National Audit Office report which highlighted that West Midlands Police has had a 23 per cent real-terms cut in funding since 2010, compared to just a 12 per cent cut in Surrey.
  - The PCC and Chief Constable briefed MPs on the issues facing West Midlands Police (including funding) in June.
  - Following the briefing a Westminster Hall debate has been secured for 9 September on 'Funding for West Midlands Police' by an MP from the force area.
  - The OPCC will continue to campaign for fairer funding using all available avenues.

## **Creating a new era of policing**

### **WMP2020**

#### **Deliverable: SPCB - WMP2020 function**

#### **Deliverable: Implement WMP2020 blueprint**

116. The Commissioner approved a detailed work programme for WMP2020 following the meeting of the Board in June 2015. The programme is moving into a delivery phase, with the production of detailed business cases, an accelerated design phase for the local policing, contact, response, investigation, and mission control functions, and implementation of a number of pilot programmes.

## **Playing our part in responding to national threats**

### **West Midlands Counter Terrorism Unit (WMCTU)**

#### **Deliverable: Support the development of a collaboration agreement for the Counter Terrorism Network**

117. WMP fully support the implementation of a Section 22A collaboration agreement for the lead forces for Counter Terrorism (CT) policing. The agreement will provide improved clarity on the delivery of CT policing across the country within the statutory framework created by the (modified) Police Act 1996. It is intended to provide a formal agreement that reflects the current operational and governance arrangements that continues to deliver the effective response to the threat of terrorism and domestic extremism.

118. It will complement the collaboration agreement that created the National Police Chiefs' Council (and the separate agreement that supports the National Police Operations Centre (NPoCC)). The proposed agreement not only sets out how the lead forces will work together within a national framework, it makes explicit that the collaboration exists for the benefit of all forces and not just those who form the network.
119. WMP have been consulted on the original proposed terms, and on the subsequent draft agreement itself. WMP feedback, together with others, is being incorporated into a revised draft. WMP understand that the revised draft of the agreement accommodates the particular regional collaboration agreements already in place elsewhere across England and Wales. WMP expect to receive the revised draft agreement soon. At that point, and following legal advice, WMP will consider signing the agreement.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

120. The Board is asked to note the contents of this report.

## **FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

121. There are financial implications associated with DRR. The range and scope of those implications is not yet known as this work is on-going.

## **LEGAL IMPLICATIONS**

## **EQUALITIES IMPLICATIONS**

**DCC David Thompson**  
**Jonathan Jardine (Chief Executive)**