



**Police and Crime Plan Priority:** *N/A*

**Title:** *Performance Update*

**Presented by:** *Deputy Chief Constable Vanessa Jardine*

### **Purpose of paper**

1. *This report is to provide a performance update for key areas within West Midlands Police.*

### **Background**

2. *This paper provides an updated position to the most recent submission in November 2019.*

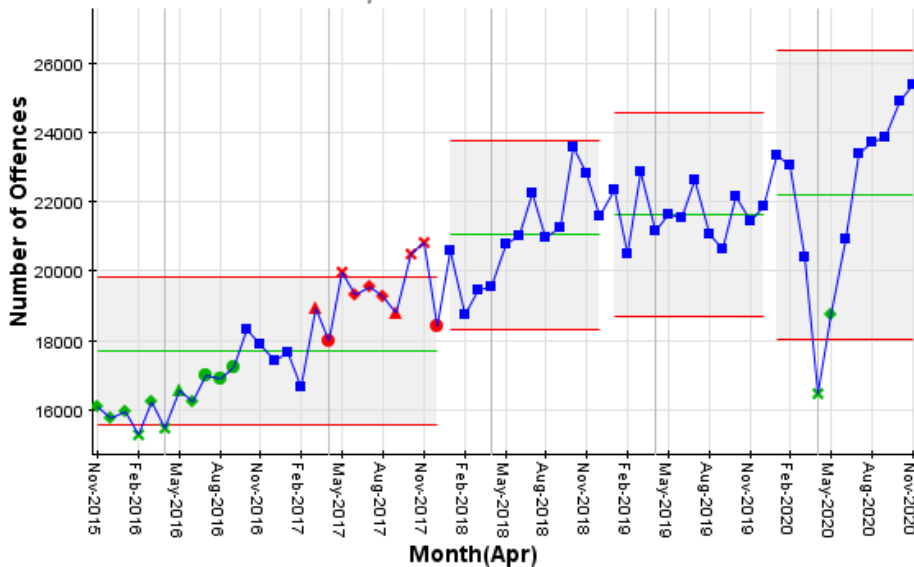
### **Performance Update**

*West Midlands Police to continue to have a lower recorded crime rate compared to other similar forces*

3. Within the West Midlands, specifically since the end of June 2020, crime rates have returned back to pre-Covid levels with additional increases in areas around low level violence and harassment. By the end of November 2020, total crime had increased by 3.9% compared to April to November 2019. November 2020 was the highest monthly total since April 2005 with domestic abuse crimes up by 37% in this 8 month period. It is important to note that some of these increases will be driven by changes in crime recording requirements and practices.

## Recorded Crime - Month

Data Updated: 2020-12-16 04:00:00



### Total recorded crime per 1,000 population

- To compare against the national picture the latest published figures are for the year ending June 2020. This is the latest national dataset available to be able to compare other forces and includes the first quarter of 2020 which was impacted by Covid. Total recorded crime rate (excluding fraud) was 86 crimes per 1,000 population in the West Midlands force area. This is a lower rate than similar forces and other metropolitan forces and comparable to the total England and Wales rate.

Force	Rate (per 1000 pop)
ENGLAND AND WALES	84.7
West Midlands	85.5
Merseyside	93.5
Metropolitan Police	94.2
Greater Manchester	98.2
West Yorkshire	117.9

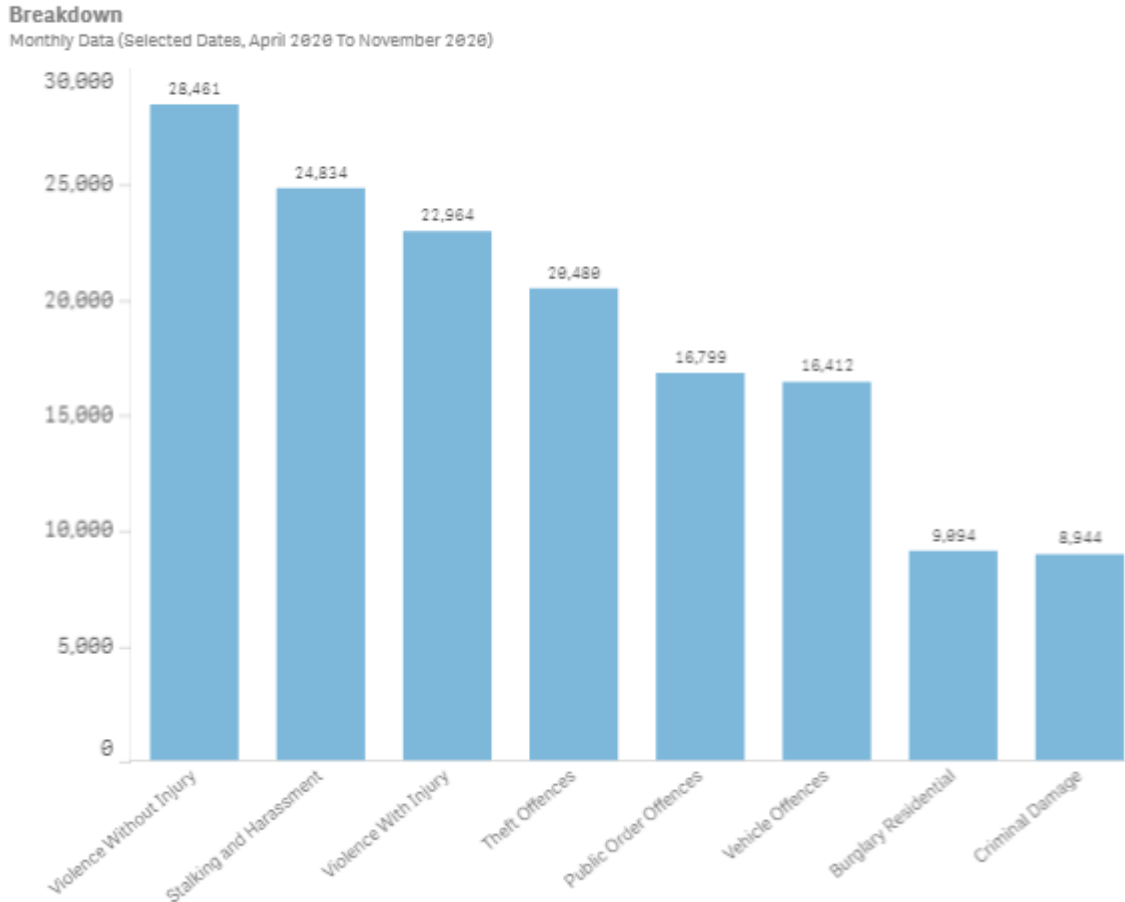
### Percentage change in recorded crime

- For the 12 month period between June 2019 and June 2020, the total number of recorded crimes decreased by 5% in the West Midlands. This reduction reflects the national position. Reductions were not seen across all crime types, with the largest increases for public order offences, harassment and violence against the person offences.

Violence

- 6. Violence without injury and stalking and harassment have seen the highest percentages rises and are now are the two crime types that are highest amongst the collective of total recorded crime.

**BREAKDOWN : Force : Monthly (selected dates, April 2020 to November 2020)**



- 7. Violence with injury volumes are identical to the previous year. Latest published figures show WMP remaining highest for violence with injury but lower for other violence offences (rates per 1,000 population). For specific serious youth violence (Project Guardian) the performance for first nine months of 2020 saw a reduction of 18%.

Area Name	Violence with injury	Violence without injury	Stalking and harassment <sup>6</sup>
West Midlands	11.20607	12.38035	8.67242689
West Yorkshire	10.98235	17.89477	16.6823225
Merseyside	9.932094	14.1988	9.86076047
ENGLAND AND WALES	8.626251	12.07648	8.72626844
Greater Manchester	8.432175	13.52301	8.14511903
Metropolitan Police	8.089235	10.12313	6.10951325

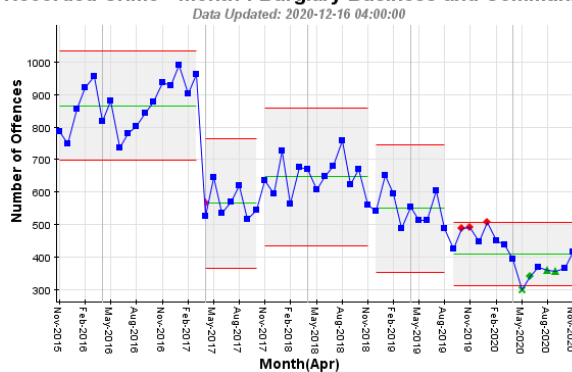
*Impact areas*

8. The majority of WMP performance metrics can be reflected by performance within impact areas. Crime performance in impact areas is similar to the overall force performance; these areas generate the most operational demand. Notably the Birmingham City Centre impact area has seen the most significant reduction with crime reducing by 48% in the year to date since April 2020, largely due to lower night time economy and fewer businesses being open.

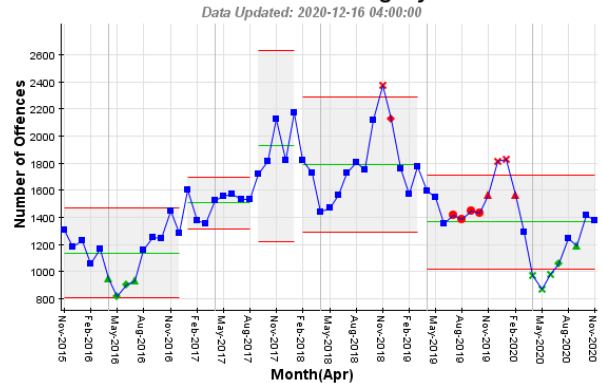
*Reductions in burglary and robbery*

9. Burglary levels dropped for residential and business and community settings. Residential burglary reduced by 23% (year to date) with business and community burglary down 28% over same time period. All Neighbourhood Policing Units (NPU) experienced reductions across both of these crime types. These reductions are slightly higher than England and Wales, which has reduced by 16%, with all but one force recording reductions in published figures.

**Recorded Crime - Month : Burglary Business and Community**

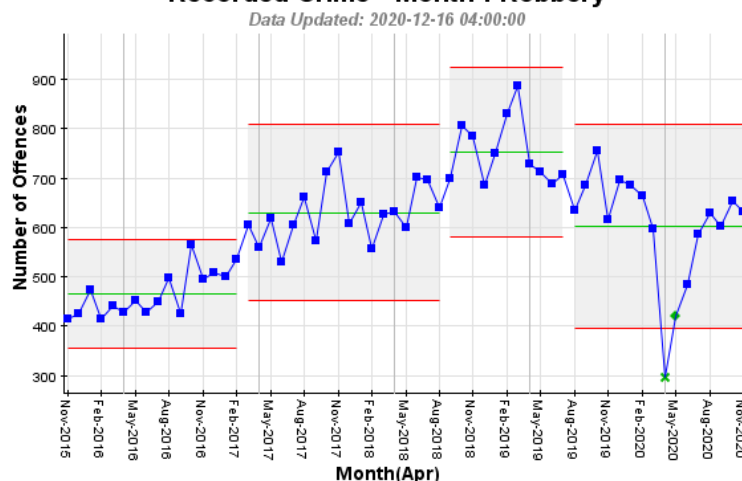


**Recorded Crime - Month : Burglary Residential**



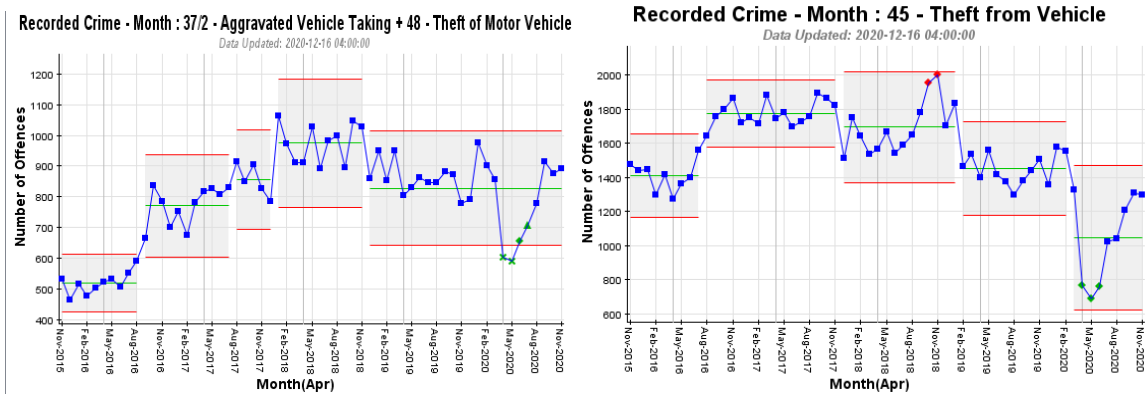
10. Robbery levels reduced by 21%, similarly all NPUs have seen reductions and nationally reductions when last published were at 10%.

**Recorded Crime - Month : Robbery**



*Vehicle crime*

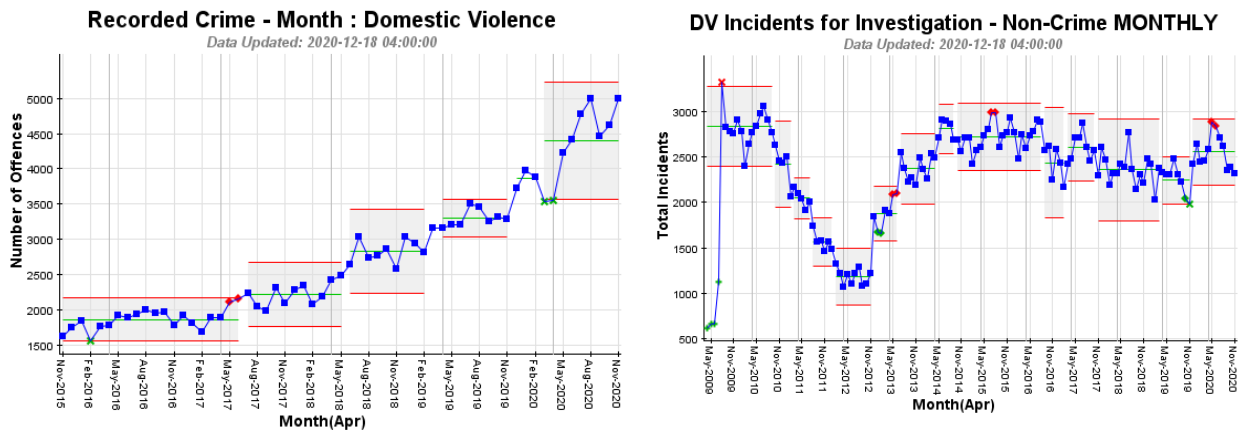
11. Total vehicle crime reduced by 21% with a much higher reduction of theft from motor vehicle (28%), although the force continues to see spikes around catalytic convertor thefts, particularly from hybrid vehicles. Theft of vehicles has a smaller reduction (10%), with all NPUs apart from Sandwell showing reductions. Nationally, total vehicle crime reduced by 10%.



Increased reporting of 'hidden crimes'

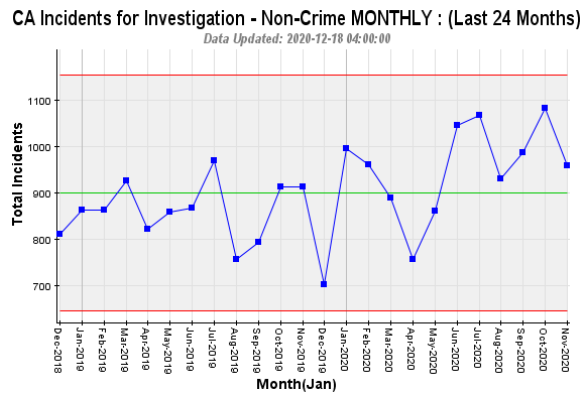
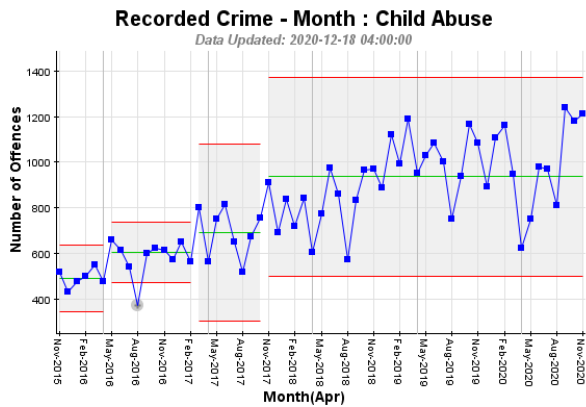
*Domestic abuse*

12. Recorded domestic abuse crimes form almost 1 in every 5 crimes recorded by West Midlands Police. November 2020 saw nearly 5,000 crimes reported in the month, with a 52% increase compared to November 2019. The recent focus by WMP on Crime Data Integrity (CDI) has impacted on these numbers; each domestic abuse log now averages 0.83 crimes recorded per log compared to 0.50 crimes in April 2020. Domestic abuse non crimes remained stable during this period at 2,500 offences per month.



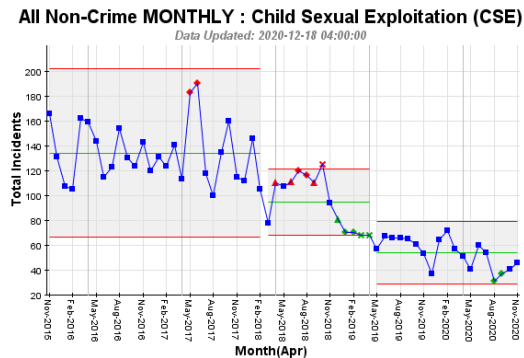
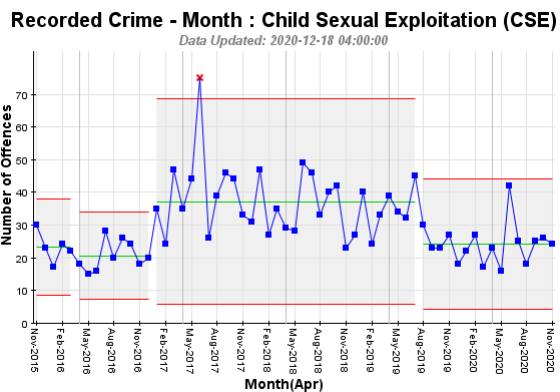
## Child abuse

13. Child abuse recorded crime figures are very similar to 2019 (-0.70%), recording approximately 1,000 crimes per month. 2020 saw a reduction during the first lockdown, whilst schools were closed, with more crime recorded than previous years after schools returned in September.



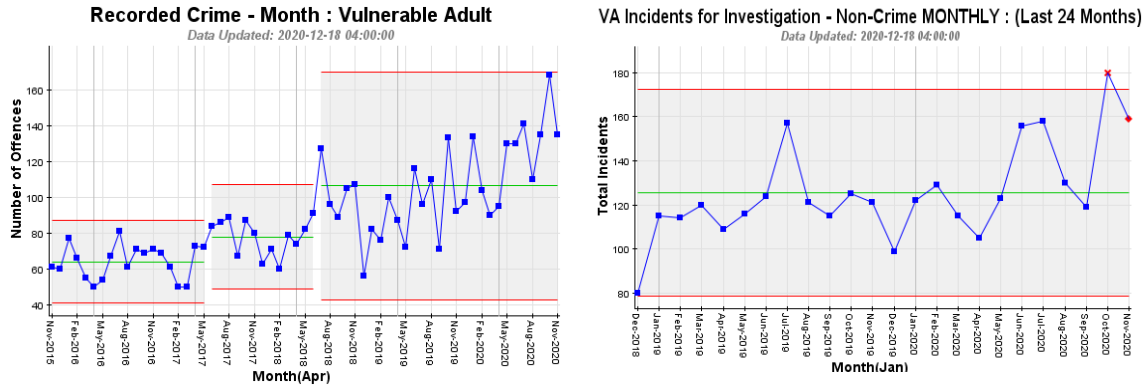
## Child sexual exploitation (CSE)

14. Crimes flagged as CSE reduced by 21% since April 2020, monthly figures have remained stable since August 2019 with around 24 recorded every month. This pattern is mirrored for non-crime CSE.



Vulnerable adult abuse

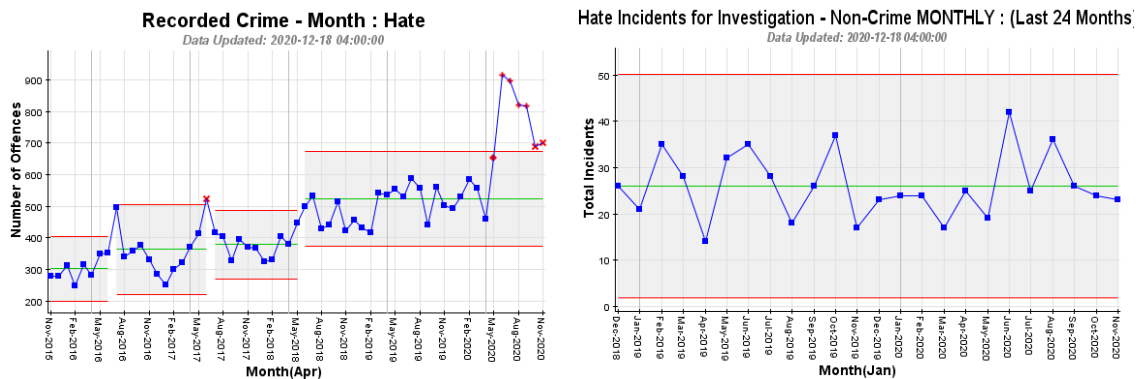
15. Vulnerable adult abuse increased by 36% since April 2020, similar to non-crimes.

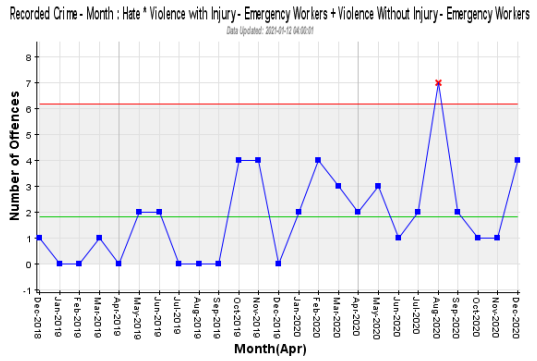
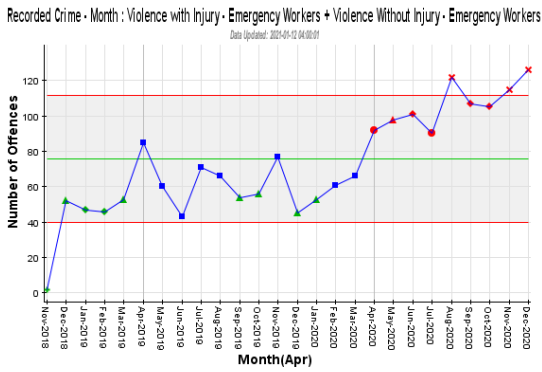


16. The context of this increase is that harassment and common assaults are now the highest volume crimes within offence type. The impact of CDI focus has had a significant impact on this recent rise over the previous two months.

Hate crime

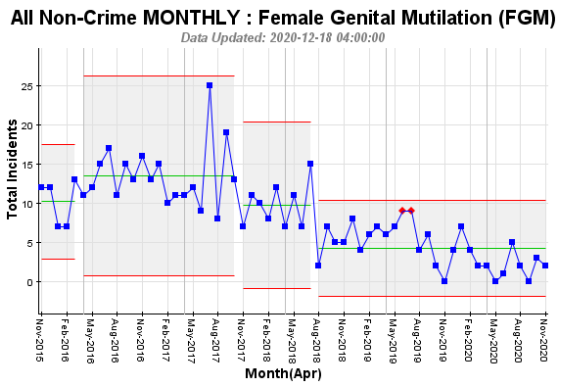
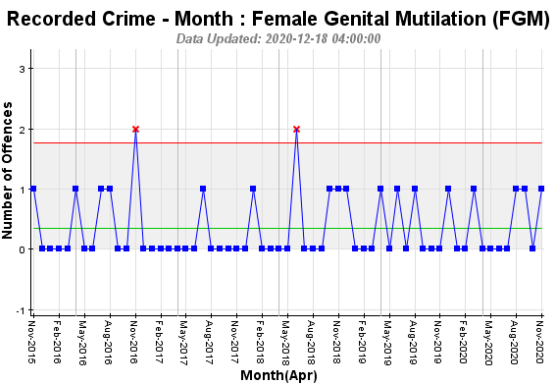
17. Hate crime increased by 40% compared to 2019, however levels of non-crime are similar to last year. Nationally, hate crime rose in 2020 in line with wider social cohesion risks and peaked towards the end of summer lockdown. The increases in offences relate to on-going neighbourhood disputes (75% were ongoing issues known to police or other agencies) and 25% of offences against key workers and offences against police officers while on duty.



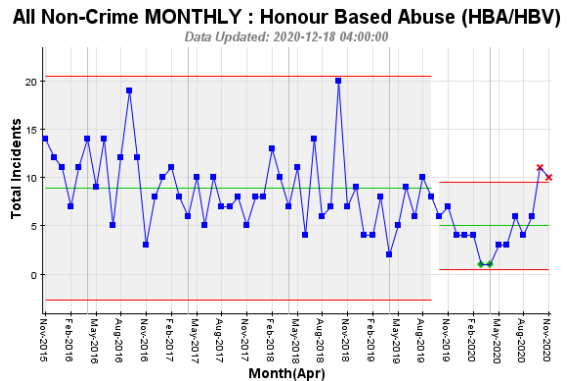
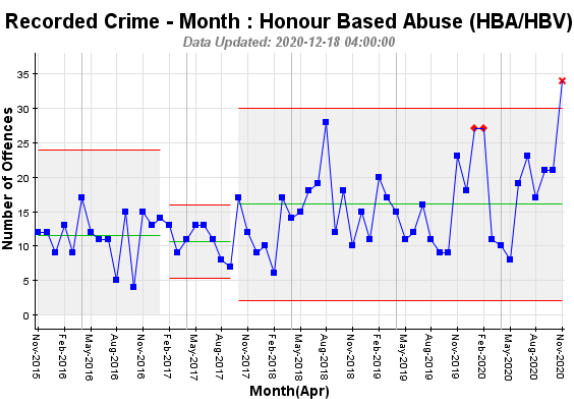


**Female genital mutilation (FGM)**

18. Levels of recorded crime remain low with only three offences recorded in 2020 compared to five in 2019.



**'Honour' based abuse**



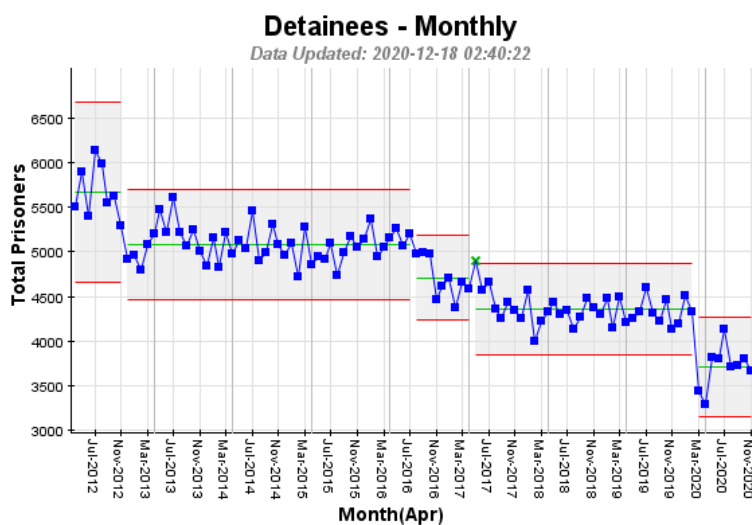
19. The volume of honour based abuse remains stable with approximately 15 offences a month. November 2020 saw a spike of 34 cases, including 10 harassments and five threats to kill, indicating CDI focus increases. 88% of honour based abuse relates to domestic abuse.



Intervention and prevention

*Custody volumes*

20. Custody volumes reduced by 13% in 2020 compared to 2019. The biggest reductions were immediately following lockdown in March 2020, although volumes increased following the conclusion of lockdown. The new monthly average remains slightly below 4,000 a month.

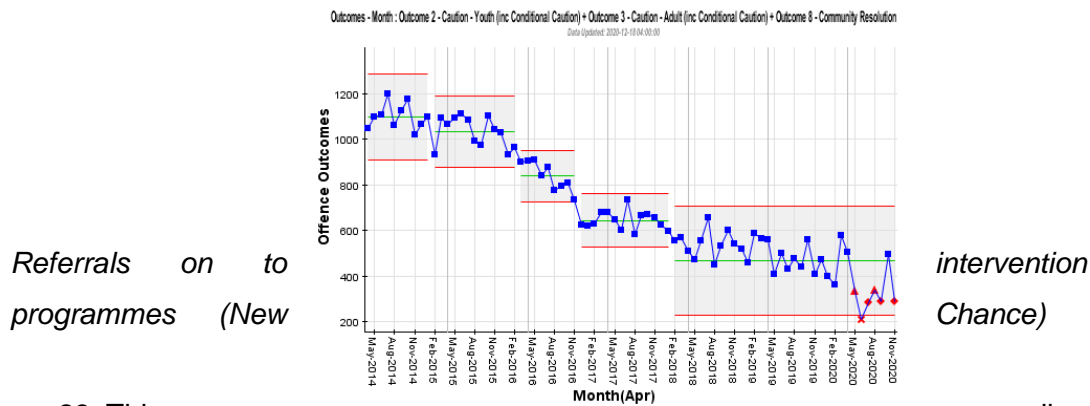


*Positive disposals*

21. Custody records state 51% of detainees have a disposal as no further action, 18% are charged, and 12% of detainees since April 2020 are currently released pending investigation, with a further 3% on bail.

*Out of court disposals*

22. Out of court disposals (cautions and community resolutions) applied to crimes reduced similarly to overall custody numbers and vary between 20-25% of all positive outcomes applied to crimes.



23. This programme provides an early intervention for women who have received a conditional caution or community resolution, to provide the support at the right time before they become entrenched within the Criminal Justice system.

24. The outcomes have been significant, from supporting women with their benefits, dealing with childhood trauma, domestic violence and sexual violence to supporting women into employment. The programme has been established based on the whole-systems approach and recognises the variety of vulnerabilities these women may be facing.

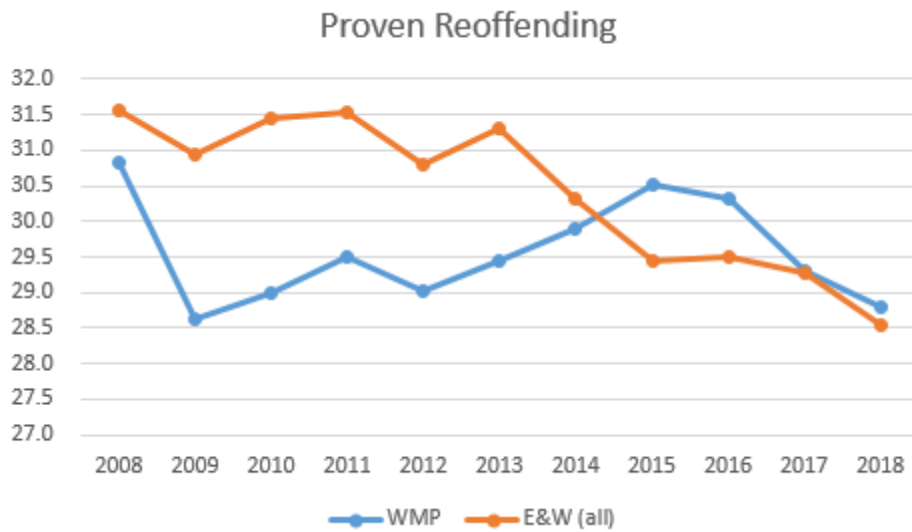
25. A recent evaluation by University of Birmingham demonstrated that reoffending amongst New Chance service users with mental health issues was 35-37% lower, and those who had substance misuse issues identified had a 51-55% decrease in reoffending.

*(Refer to item 7 of Strategic Police and Crime Board in September 2020 for further details.)*

Low levels of reoffending

*Proven rate of reoffending*

26. Proven levels of reoffending has reduced over the last two cohort periods (based on year of offence). WMP rate remains slightly higher than the England and Wales (E&W) average, however this gap has reduced over the last two cohort years.

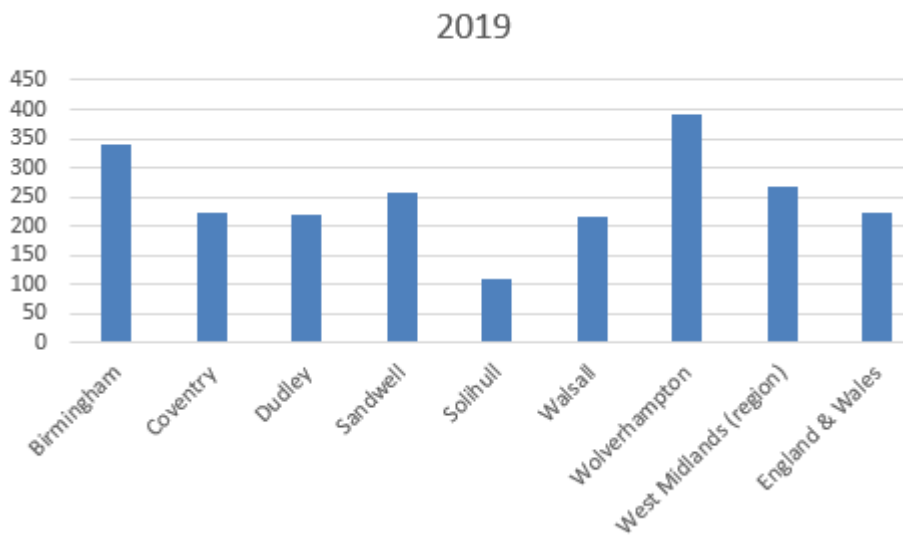


27. When looking only at juvenile offenders (smaller cohort) the situation reverses.

	Proportion of offenders who reoffend (%)	
	Adult	Juvenile
West Mids	29.30%	34.60%
E&W	27.90%	38.50%

Fewer young people entering the criminal justice system

Rates of youth first time entrants to the youth justice system per 100,000 of the 10 - 17 year old population



28. All NPU areas and England and Wales reduced significantly in this measure over the last three years.

Local Authority	Year ending March		
	2017	2018	2019
Birmingham	550	460	342
Coventry	401	300	224
Dudley	330	392	219
Sandwell	378	313	258
Solihull	254	173	110
Walsall	281	274	215
Wolverhampton	514	498	393
<b>West Midlands (region)</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>268</b>
<b>England &amp; Wales</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>223</b>

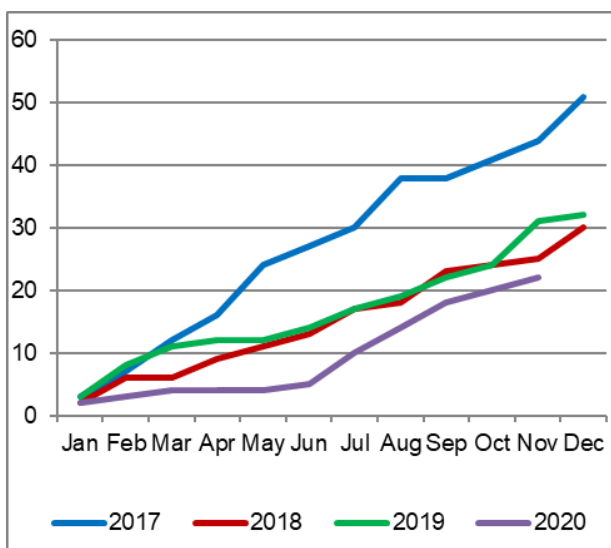
Reductions in the number of people killed or seriously injured on our roads

*Number of people killed or seriously injured on our roads*

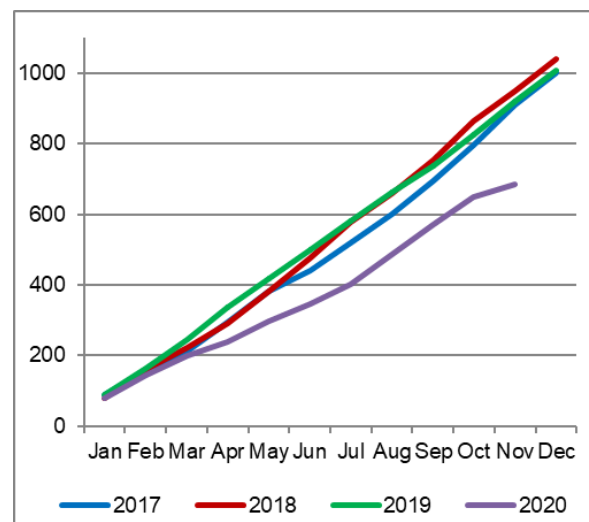
29. With reduced road traffic, due to Covid lockdowns, the numbers killed or seriously injured reduced significantly both on motorways and non-motorways.

30. The charts display cumulative totals for last four years (up to November 2020). 17 out of the 22 were on motorways in West Midlands with five in Staffordshire.

Motorway



Non Motorway



*Speeding offences*

31. Despite Covid, speeding penalties have risen this year (January to November 2020), especially for average speed cameras and motorway variable cameras. During lockdown in April and May 2020 fewer penalties from mobile cameras were given out, but this number remains very similar to 2019.

Average cameras			Mobile cameras			Motorway Variable cameras		
	2019	2020		2019	2020		2019	2020
Jan	697	1689	Jan	1994	1702	Jan	1202	2040
Feb	1026	2095	Feb	2329	2255	Feb	1013	2802
March	1260	1385	March	2821	1786	March	1194	2360
April	1955	1786	April	3052	76	April	1920	146
May	2060	2869	May	2307	1852	May	1803	860
June	711	3754	June	2257	3176	June	1862	2060
July	1166	1680	July	3602	3788	July	1418	2605
Aug	1222	1362	Aug	1970	3274	Aug	1947	2053
Sept	1103	1756	Sept	1793	3622	Sept	2090	1980
Oct	636	1060	Oct	1838	2195	Oct	2035	1600
Nov	1502	1345	Nov	2407	2388	Nov	1681	1541
Dec	1552		Dec	1694		Dec	2228	
Jan - Nov	13338	20781	Jan - Nov	26370	26114	Jan - Nov	18165	20047
Change	7443	56%	Change	-256	-1%	Change	1882	10%

*Fewer complaints against the police and those that are made should be dealt with quicker*

32. New Home Office legislation, effective from 1 February 2020, ensures that complaints are dealt with quickly, effectively and proportionately.

33. The 2020 Complaint and Misconduct Regulations introduce handling procedures to put a greater emphasis on handling complaints in a reasonable and proportionate manner.

34. Complaints meeting the logging criteria will be recorded and assessed in accordance with Schedule 3 of the Police Reform Act 2002 and IOPC Statutory Guidance 2020.

35. An initial assessment is made to determine handling and may result in one of the following:

- 35.1. **Non-Schedule 3** – where appropriate early contact is made to discuss concerns and resolve the issues to your satisfaction. This will avoid the lengthy process in accordance with the requirements Schedule 3 of the Police Reform Act 2002. If at the end of the Early Intervention process you are not happy with the outcome we will deal with your concerns as a formal complaint (**known as Schedule 3**).
- 35.2. **Schedule 3 Recorded** – IOPC Statutory Guidance stipulates where complaints must be recorded and those that must be investigated. Complaints which do not require an investigation will be handled in a reasonable and proportionate manner. For further information please refer to the IOPC Statutory Guidance 2020.
- 35.3. Referral to Independent Office for Police Conduct – some complaints may be referred to the IOPC and they may decide to independently investigate or oversee a police investigation. The IOPC also monitor our complaints system.

### *Complaints*

36. Between 01/02/2020 and 30/11/2020, 3,519 Complaints were recorded by the Professional Standards Department (PSD). 3,185 of which were not formally recorded as Schedule Para 2(6a) 3 complaints under the new legislation. The Non-Schedule 3 process allows low-level matters, where there is no complaint, to be dealt with quickly and to the satisfaction of the member of the public.

37. During November 2020, 323 complaints were recorded 98% of which were Non-Schedule 3 cases. The number of service recovered complaints has remained stable since the new regulations were introduced.

### *Allegations*

38. Between 01/02/2020 and 30/11/2020, PSD recorded 1,776 individual allegations, 174 of which related to 'impolite language / tone' followed by 'use of force'.

<b>Most Common</b>	
Police action following contact	0
Impolite language/ tone	174
Use of Force	161
Other Neglect or failure in duty	78
Decisions	75

39. PSD also recorded 1,558 organisational allegations, 541 of which related to 'police action following contact'.

Most Common	
Police action following contact	541
Decisions	209
General Level of service	194
Information	70
Handling or damage to property/ premises	62

#### *Appeals*

40. There have been 66 appeal / review cases.

#### *IOPC update*

41. Reporting period: 1 April 2019 to 31 December 2019.

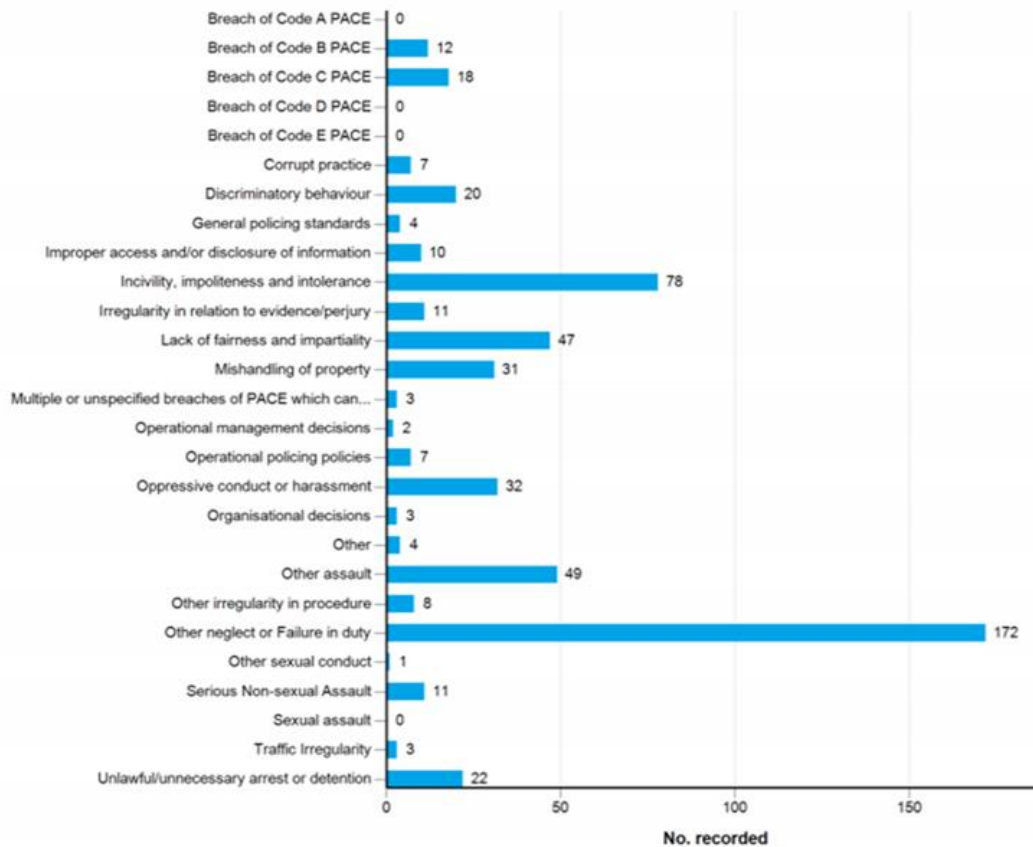
42. The latest IOPC quarterly report was published and reported on data for quarter three of 2019.

43. In the first two quarters;

- 54% of complaint allegations were locally resolved (57% most similar force average and 50% national average)
- 35% of allegations were subject to full investigation (33% most similar force average and 38% national average)

44. The chart below depicts 40% (172) of the allegations recorded against West Midlands Police in quarter three of 2019-2020 were 'other neglect or failure in duty' followed by 'incivility, impoliteness and intolerance', and 'lack of fairness or impartiality'.

**Nature of allegations recorded 01 April 2019 to 31 December 2019**



*Covid-19 Related Complaints*

45. Between 01/03/2020 and 30/11/2020, PSD received 244 Covid related expressions of dissatisfaction. 193 of those complaints were not formally recorded as Schedule Para 2(6a) 3 complaints under the new legislation. The majority of complaints related to reports of breaches within the community, alleged mass gatherings and expected police response to enforce (delivery of duties and service).

46. PSD monitor trends regarding disproportionality for Covid related complaints. The numbers are small and the two areas where there is room for closer scrutiny is Birmingham East and Birmingham West amongst the black and Asian populations. This is being monitored on a weekly basis.

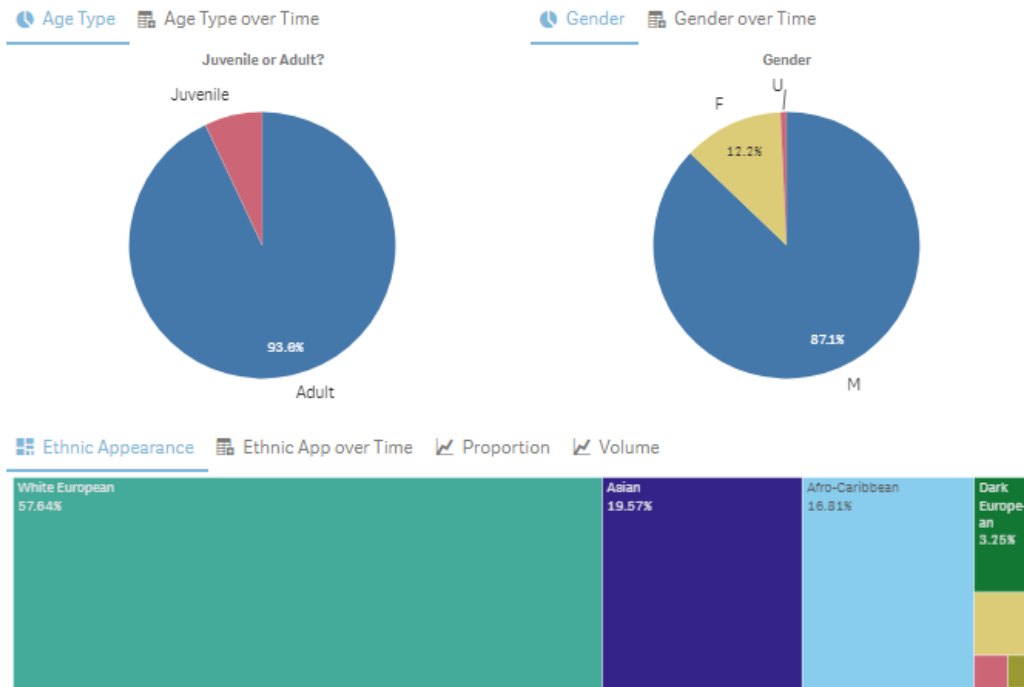


## Use of Power

### Arrests

47. As in the previous section the volumes of arrests reduced in 2020 compared to 2019.

48. The breakdown of detainees for April to November 2020 is outlined below.



49. There is little change in the demographics from 2019 to 2020, with a slightly lower percentage of African – Caribbean and slight increase in Asian descent.

Ethnic Appearance	2020	2019	Change
White European	57.64%	57.81%	-0.17%
Asian	19.57%	18.84%	0.73%
Afro-Caribbean	16.81%	17.72%	-0.90%
Dark European	3.25%	3.10%	0.14%
Arab	1.77%	1.60%	0.17%
Unknown	0.53%	0.50%	0.03%
Oriental	0.43%	0.40%	0.03%

50. This is a similar for juvenile / adult split and gender split being within a percentage point of previous year.

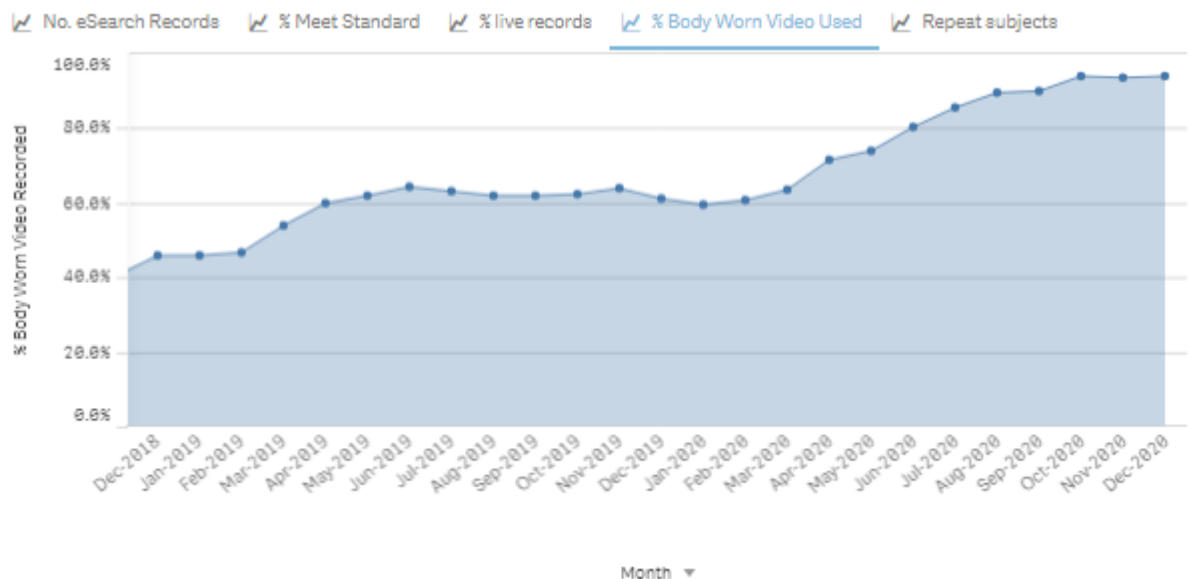
*Stop and Search*

51. Between April and the end of November 2020, 17,215 stop and searches were recorded, with 29.1% providing a positive outcome (2,380 arrests and 468 knives recovered), compared to the previous reporting period of 15,804 at a positive outcome rate of 28.3% (2,233 arrests and 383 knives recovered).

52. The powers that the searches were conducted are as below

power	eSearch Records	
S23 Misuse of Drugs Act	9,683	56%
Section 1 PACE	6,671	39%
S47 Firearms Act	732	4%
Section 60 CJPO 1994	95	1%

53. Body worn video was recorded as being used during 85.1% of these searches compared to 62.4% same period last year this rise is demonstrated in chart below.

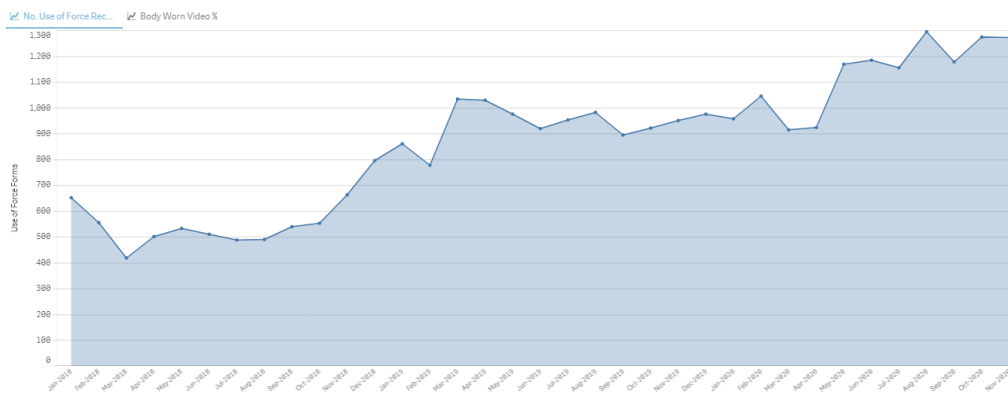


54. Ethnic breakdown is below, with minor changes in ethnicity. 'Not stated' increased by 2.7%.

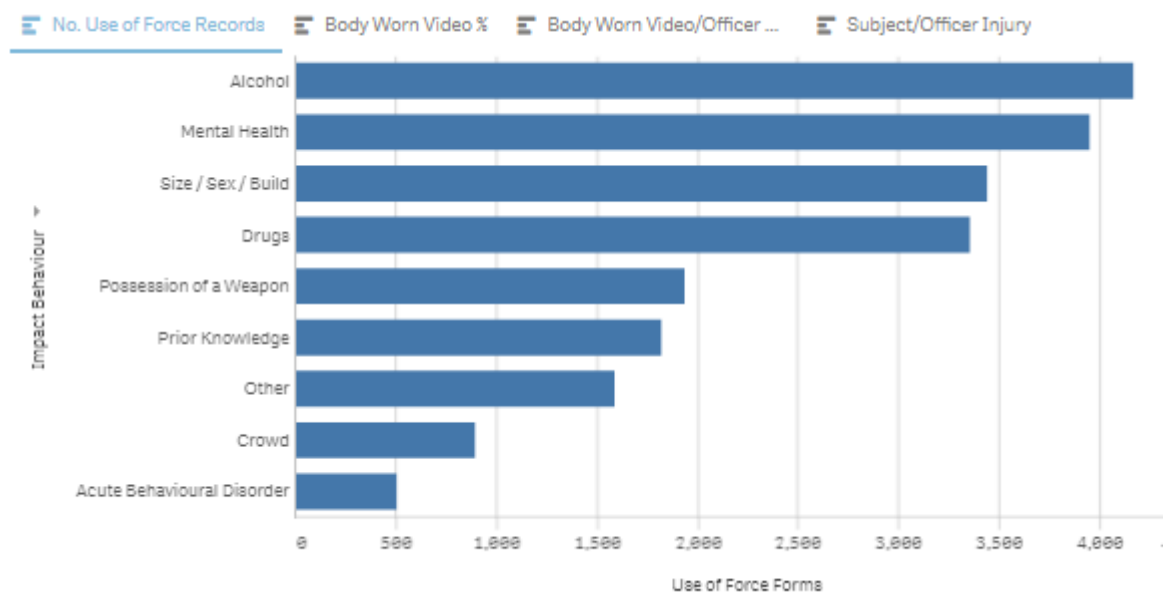
Ethnic Group	2020	2019	Change
White	39.4%	37.8%	1.6%
Asian	26.7%	27.9%	-1.3%
Mixed	7.0%	8.0%	-1.0%
Not stated	13.5%	10.8%	2.7%
Black	13.3%	15.3%	-2.0%
Other	0.2%	0.2%	-0.1%

### Use of Force

55. Recording of use of force forms continues to increase and has doubled since its introduction in January 2018. Since April 2020 9,451 forms have been submitted.



56. Alcohol remains biggest impact behaviour, followed by mental health.

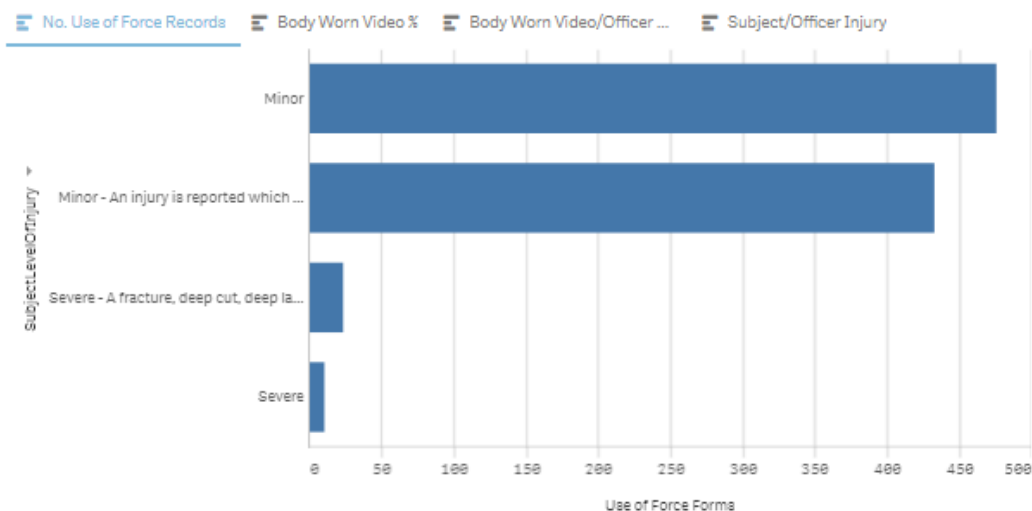


57. The top 10 tactics used are listed below. There has been a change in how tactics are recorded during this period to allow for more granular level detail, so direct comparison for each tactic is not possible.

Tactics Used	Use of Force Forms
Non-Compliant Handcuffing	3,640
Unarmed Skills	2,760
Unarmed skills (including pressure points, strikes, restraints and take-downs)	2,494
Ground Restraint	2,450
Taser Tactic	1,440
Limb Restraints / Body Restraints	911
Spit Guard	335
Other or improvised tactics used	334
Firearms (if aimed or fired please complete firearms section)	257
Irritant Spray used (If drawn with the immediate intention of deploying it, then only mark "used".)	256

58. Recording of body worn video (BWV) continues to increase, the last eight months shows 78% of using have body worn video recorded compared to 73.5% in same period in 2019.

59. In 10% of forms injuries have been recorded against the subject, with 9.6% being classified as minor and a further 0.4% severe (35 of 9,451).



60. A similar number (924 / 9.8%) have officers assaulted recorded on the form.

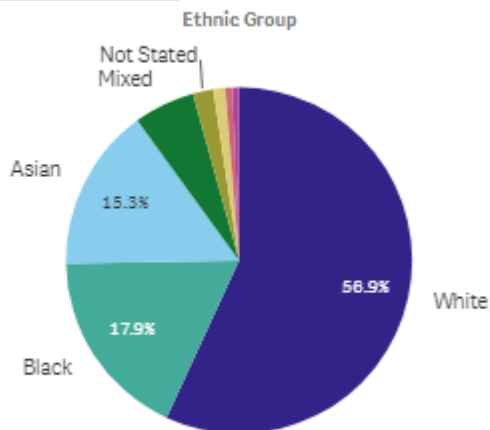
61. Where outcomes are recorded 5,849 forms have arrests linked to them with a further 740 detained under the Mental Health Act.

62. The ethnic breakdown of subjects is below.

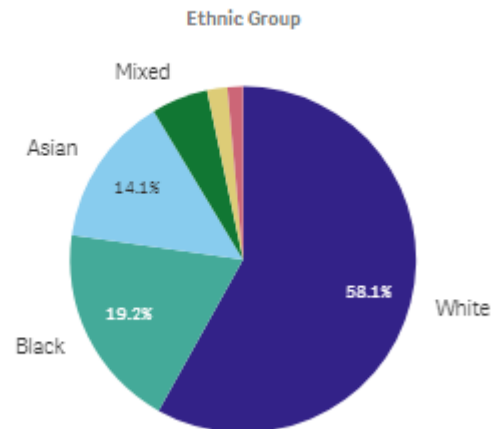
2020

2019

 % Ethnicity Breakdown



 % Ethnicity Breakdown



63. The ethnic proportion of subjects has stayed largely similar over April to November periods over the last two years. The Asian percentage and 'not stated' have increased, whereas White and Black as a percentage proportion have decreased, although due to more forms all ethnic groups have increased in volume.

Satisfaction of victims of crime and anti-social behaviour to increase by 2020

64. Please refer to accompanying paper.

Increased confidence in West Midlands Police by 2020

65. Please refer to accompanying paper

Increase in public participation and the development of more active citizens in the West Midlands

66. Please refer to accompanying paper.

Impacts of Covid and Directions to Leave

67. Please refer to accompanying paper.

## **Next Steps**

*68. The board is asked to note the content of this paper.*

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