



STAFFORDSHIRE
POLICE

Public Performance Meeting



14 May 2026

Data to 31/03/2026

Performance Team

May 2026



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1.1 Chief Constable's Foreword



"An outstanding local police service"



This performance document sets out the force's performance over the last 12 months, reflecting both the complexity of modern policing and how we are achieving our commitments to you within our policing plan and the Staffordshire Commissioner for Police, Fire & Rescue and Crime Ben Adams' Police and Crime Plan. It is pleasing to once again see an improving performance picture over this reporting period which is as a result of the hard work and dedication of our officers, staff and volunteers and their commitment to making Staffordshire safer. Over the last few months, His Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Service (HMICFRS) has been undertaking its latest PEEL inspection of the force. Whilst it will be some time before we receive our gradings, HMICFRS has already noted some positive improvements to our performance which I look forward to seeing reflected in the report when it is published in June.

Our focus to provide a responsive service and to be there when you need us most has seen 999 performance improve over the last 12 months. We are now answering 92 per cent of 999 calls within 10 seconds. Meanwhile, our non-emergency (101) call performance is also improving – in February our average time to answer 101 calls was just over one minute.

To ensure officers attend emergencies as quickly as possible, we have recently launched two new initiatives, Operation Freshwater and Project Maximus. Both ensure we have the right resources in the right place at the right time. This work is allowing us to attend incidents more quickly, with an overall reduction in our attendance times for the most critical incidents (grade 1s) and we continue to see a reduction in attendance times for grade 2 incidents. We're starting to see some real progress, improving how we manage incidents, strengthening our response and shifting demand in a way that better supports Staffordshire communities.

Overall crime levels have increased slightly during this reporting period, with 88,283 crimes reported in Staffordshire between April 2025 and March 2026, compared to 85,907 in the previous 12 months. We have seen particular increases in robbery (+48 per cent), drug offences (+24 per cent), possession of weapons offences (+11 per cent) and sexual offences (+11 per cent). The rise in sexual offences is partly due to improved confidence among victims in coming forward and enhanced recording practices across forces. Our dedicated team of specialist detectives focus solely on rape and serious sexual offences. They work to build strong, evidence-based cases that support victims and increase the chances of successful prosecution. Specially trained frontline officers ensure that victims receive immediate, expert support from the outset.

Whereas there have been notable decreases in theft from a person (-19 per cent) and shoplifting (-10 per cent). Some of these increases / decreases are as a result of changes to how theft, robbery and burglary offences are recorded. We have also seen a tragic increase in the number of deaths on our roads over the last 12 months with a six per cent increase. Collisions that have led to serious injuries have increased by 12 per cent compared to the previous 12 months.

Our dedicated Road Crime Team are committed to enforcement and preventative activity. The team plays a major role in tackling vehicle-related offences. In 2025, they carried out 3,744 drug and alcohol tests, arrested 1,003 people, seized 244 stolen vehicles, and recovered £16.2 million in criminal assets. The new series of Motorway Cops: Catching Britain's Speeders on 5 features our road crime team officers showcasing the fast-paced, challenging and often unpredictable work they do every day to keep Staffordshire's roads safe.

As you may be aware, the government published a white paper on police reform earlier this year. The proposals include significantly reducing the number of police forces in England and Wales, by merging existing forces into larger regional police forces. The government does not propose what the new geographies of these larger forces will be. Instead, it has set up an independent review that will consider the best way to organise regional police forces. This should report in the summer of 2026. However, change on this scale will not happen overnight and it will take a long time to implement everything proposed.

Police reform will also be taking place against the backdrop of very significant changes in local government across England. With police reform, English devolution plus local government reorganisation all occurring at the same time, the critical importance of policing and public safety remains at the forefront of decision making to ensure we continue to do all we can to keep our communities safe. The government also announced, at the end of last year, that police and crime commissioners will be abolished by May 2028, at the end of their current term. Their responsibilities will be transferred to elected mayors or new local Policing and Crime Boards. Through close working with local authorities and other partners, the Staffordshire Commissioner aims to deliver a seamless transition to the new arrangements in 2028.

2. Key Headlines



"An outstanding local police service"

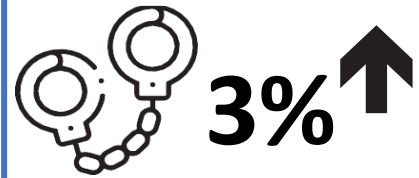


Staffordshire priorities including National Beating Crime Measures (NCPM)

Prevent harm and protect people

All crime in Staffordshire

88,238 85,907 78,851



Baseline 2019/2020
Validated crime

Sexual offences

4,249 3,828 2,948



Prevent harm and protect people – National Beating Crime Plan

Neighbourhood crime

8,316 8,602 9,442



National baseline (2019) – Validated crime

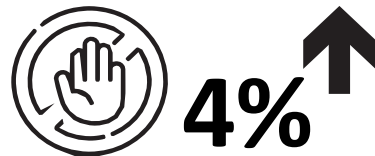
Knife crime

757 758 530



Domestic abuse (crime)

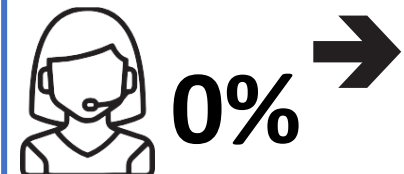
18,349 17,676 15,102



Local and responsive service

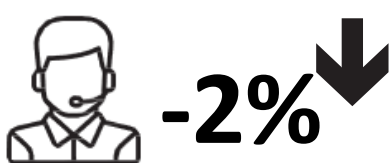
999 calls (emergency demand)

205,794 204,361 184,158



Non-emergency demand (101 calls and digital contact)

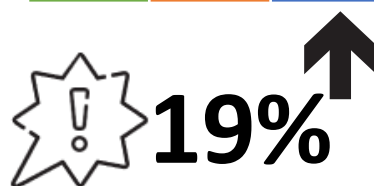
345,375 352,886 335,601



Baseline 2019/2020

Anti-social behaviour

18,014 15,099 31,094



Key

- Statistics from **01/04/2025 to 31/03/2026**
- Percentage shows change with previous year
- Statistics from **01/04/2024 to 31/03/2025** (previous year)
- Statistics from **2019/2020 baseline or National baseline for crime of calendar year 2019**

Reduce offending and reoffending

Criminal justice outcome

Rate 16.5% 15.7% 13.4%

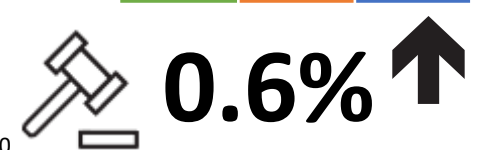


Baseline 2019/2020

More effective criminal justice system

Charge & postal requisition

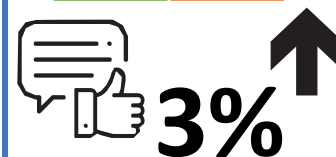
rate 10.9% 10.3% 9.2%



Support victims and witnesses

Positive opinion after contact with the police

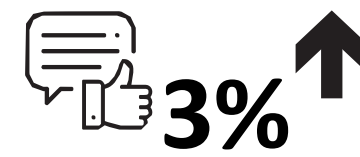
71.8% 69.1%



Previous Year Apr 24 to Mar 25

Public confidence in the police

64% 61%

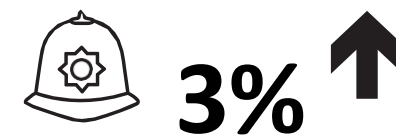


CSEW Survey in Sep 2025 vs Sept 2024

Enabling Services

Officer uplift (number of officers)

2,071 2,018 1,700



Baseline 2019/2020

3. Local Crime Priorities

3.1 Rural crime



"An outstanding local police service"

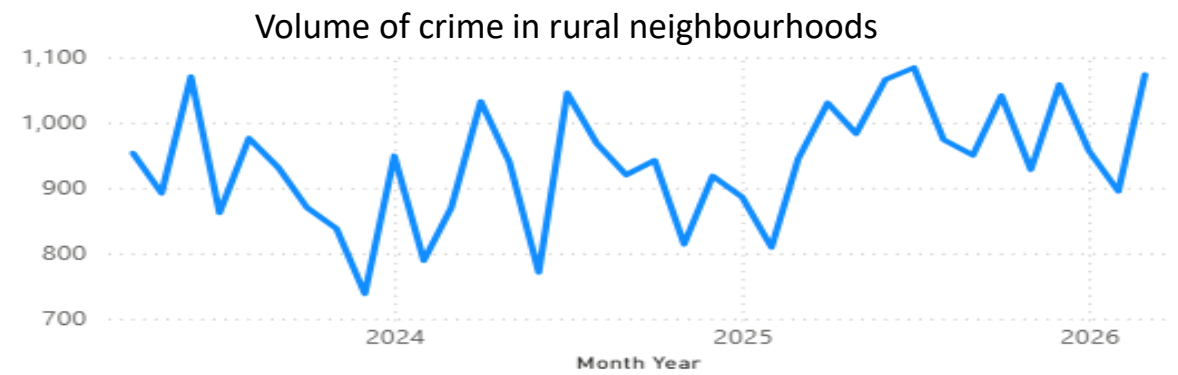


Rural communities are the backbone of our county. They are places where people work hard, support one another, and contribute immensely to our way of life. It is, therefore, essential that everyone in our rural areas feels safe and secure. Unfortunately, rural crime poses unique challenges to our communities. From theft and burglary to wildlife crime and organised criminal activity, these offences can have a devastating impact on individuals, businesses, and the environment. This is why, as a force which is 70 per cent rural, we have developed a revised approach to how we tackle rural crime, protecting communities and bring offenders to justice through a dedicated proactive team, having additional officers trained to support rural crime prevention and working with partners to understand and combat the causes of crime in rural communities. Staffordshire also has over 8,000 sites identified as heritage locations and over the next 12 months we are working to develop a stronger response to identify and investigate heritage crime, with staff being trained by Heritage England to be specialist heritage crime investigators.

Rural Crime
 Any crime committed in a rural location where the victim is specifically targeted because of their connection to or involvement in the rural community, economy or area.

County Proactive and Rural Crime Team
 The team supports local policing teams with their identified risks and assist with the implementation of problem-solving interventions, safeguarding tactics, intelligence development and assessing vulnerability across the county. In the last 12 months, the CPART team has had a positive outcome rate of 51.9 per cent.

Rural crime Current vs Previous 12 Months
11,945
 Previous 12 Months: 11,023 (+8.36%)



LPT	Current 12 Months	Previous 12 Months	% Difference
Cannock	326	241	35.27%
Newcastle	1,016	923	10.08%
Moorlands	2,084	1,905	9.40%
Stafford	1,759	1,649	6.67%
Lichfield	2,729	2,606	4.72%
South Staffs	2,399	2,292	4.67%
East Staffs	1,541	1,476	4.40%

There has been an investment in technology that has helped provide a more defined methodology for the identification of rural areas since the last public meeting.

HO Offence Group	Current 12 Months	Previous 12 Months	% Difference
⊕ Possession of Weapons Offences	161	92	75.00%
⊕ Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	427	315	35.56%
⊕ Robbery	83	66	25.76%
⊕ Drug Offences	375	304	23.36%
⊕ Violence Against the Person	5,531	4,976	11.15%
⊕ Criminal Damage and Arson Offences	899	843	6.64%
⊕ Public Order Offences	987	980	0.71%
⊕ Sexual Offences	678	680	-0.29%
⊕ Theft	2,667	2,760	-3.37%

3.2 Retail Crime



"An outstanding local police service"



We have seen some fantastic work through the summer period that has resulted in shoplifting and business robbery experiencing reductions throughout the period. The results have been achieved through:

1) Our commitment to visible policing in town centres during the winter period into spring – particularly in places of high commercial footfall, ensuring that local police officers and police community support officers are on foot in town centre areas every day.

2) Hosting events with over 364 relating specifically to business crime which was well received by over 2,255 engaging participants in the last 12 months.

3) Our commitment to problem solving ensuring that:

- We increase our focus on high volume repeat offenders
- Take a 'right first time' approach to offenders and outstanding suspects
- Work with victims to design out crime.

4) Signing businesses up to the Safer Places Charter, with over 100 business across Staffordshire signing up to support us in our commitment to preventing VAWG.

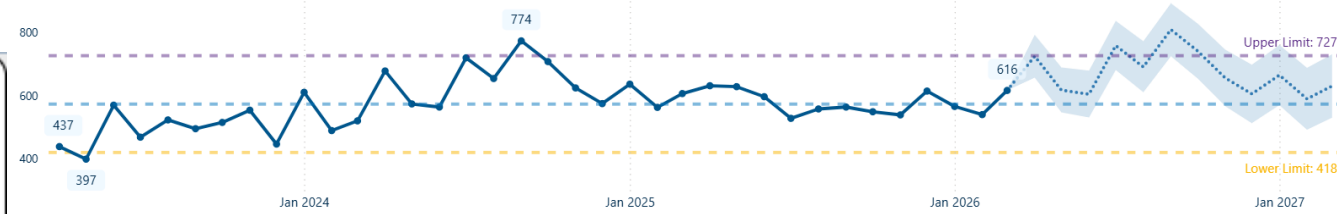
Each local policing team has a business crime SPOC who assists in coordinating events and leading on initiatives.

Shoplifting Crimes

Recorded Crime Current 12 vs Previous 12 complete Months

6,922

Previous 12 Months: 7,672 (-9.78%)



LPT	Current Complete 12 Months	Previous Complete 12 Months	Difference	% Difference
⊕ SOT South	1,236	1,018	218	21.41%
⊕ No LPT	123	105	18	17.14%
⊕ Tamworth	577	561	16	2.85%
⊕ Newcastle	821	802	19	2.37%
⊕ Lichfield	473	526	-53	-10.08%
⊕ East Staffs	597	714	-117	-16.39%
⊕ Stafford	611	735	-124	-16.87%
⊕ Cannock	797	963	-166	-17.24%
⊕ South Staffs	235	291	-56	-19.24%
⊕ SOT North	1,173	1,489	-316	-21.22%
⊕ Moorlands	318	405	-87	-21.48%
⊕	60	93	-33	-35.48%
Total	6,922	7,672	-750	-9.78%

Shoplifting crimes have decreased, with a 9.8 per cent decrease (-750) in the last 12 months compared to the previous 12 months.

Outcomes:

In the last 12 months, 30.4 per cent (2,262) of shoplifting crimes had a criminal justice outcome. The majority of these are charges (1,709). The CJ outcome rate has increased by 1.4 per cent compared to the previous 12 months.

In the last 12 months, the majority 42.8 per cent (3,186) of shoplifting crimes were Investigation completed – no suspect identified, and there was a 6.1 per cent increase compared to the previous 12 months.

These were the only increases seen and while many outcomes remained stable. Victim declines/withdraws support to action to identify offender saw a decrease of 4.3 per cent compared to the previous 12 months.

Safer Business Action Week (10 November 2025) involved higher footfall in town centre and retail heavy areas with a focus on education and prevention working with local retailers. The winter intensification period saw a number of arrests, engagement activities resulting in the reduction in shoplifting we have seen since the beginning of 2026.

Partnership Against Business Crime in Staffordshire (PABCIS) works closely with our problem-solving officers to highlight offenders, good practise and prevent offences.

National Comparison

Data is for the last 12-month period to the end of September 2025

- Shoplifting – Second of eight in MSF and 9th of 42 forces. Nationally (6.31 per 1,000 population)
- Business robbery – fourth of eight in MSF and 23rd of 42 forces nationally (0.23 per 1,000 population)
- Business burglary – fifth of eight in MSF and 18th of 42 forces nationally (0.97 per 1,000 population).

3.3 Vehicle Crime

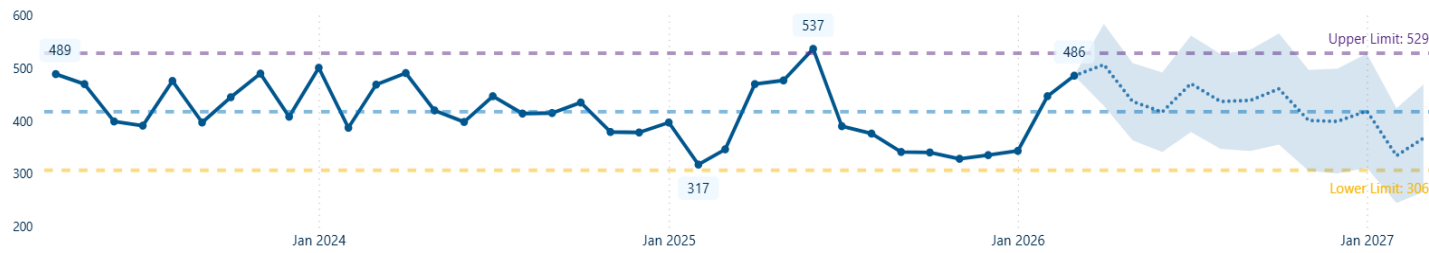


"An outstanding local police service"



Vehicle Crimes

Recorded Crime Current 12 vs Previous 12 complete Months
4,870
 Previous 12 Months: 4,837 (+0.68%)



Home Office Offence Groups Level 3 & 4

	Current Complete 12 Months	Previous Complete 12 Months	Difference	% Difference
Vehicle Offences	4,870	4,837	33	0.68%
⊕ 48 Theft or Unauthorised Taking of a Motor Vehicle	2,212	2,269	-57	-2.51%
⊕ 45 Theft from a Motor Vehicle	1,600	1,614	-14	-0.87%
⊕ 126 Interfering with a Motor Vehicle	917	828	89	10.75%
⊕ 37/2 Aggravated Vehicle Taking	141	126	15	11.90%
⊕ Aggravated TWOC damage £5000 or under				0.00%

National Comparison

Data is for the last 12-month period to the end of September 2025
 All vehicle offences - fifth of eight MSF and 27th of 42 forces nationally (4.25 per 1,000 population)
 Theft of motor vehicles- seventh of eight MSF and 35th of 42 forces nationally (2.02 per 1,000 population).
 Theft from motor vehicles – second of eight MSF and 13th of 42 forces nationally (1.44 per 1,000 population)
 For vehicle interference, sixth of eight MSF and 31st of 42 forces nationally (0.79 per 1,000 population).

LPT	Current Complete 12 Months	Previous Complete 12 Months	Difference	% Difference
⊕ No LPT	21	12	9	75.00%
⊕ SOT North	848	673	175	26.00%
⊕ Lichfield	707	601	106	17.64%
⊕ Newcastle	380	325	55	16.92%
⊕	7	6	1	16.67%
⊕ SOT South	699	639	60	9.39%
⊕ Moorlands	204	213	-9	-4.23%
⊕ Tamworth	464	505	-41	-8.12%
⊕ Cannock	422	496	-74	-14.92%
⊕ Stafford	306	364	-58	-15.93%
⊕ East Staffs	362	434	-72	-16.59%
⊕ South Staffs	470	571	-101	-17.69%
Total	4,870	4,837	33	0.68%

Outcomes:

In the last 12 months, 5.2 per cent (262) of vehicle crimes had a criminal justice outcome. The majority of these are charges (168). The criminal justice outcome rate decreased slightly (-0.6 per cent) compared to the previous 12 months.

- For theft of motor vehicles, 5.4 per cent (126) had a criminal justice outcome. This has decreased by 1.3 per cent compared to the previous 12 months
- For theft from motor vehicles, 3.7 per cent (60) had a criminal justice outcome. This has remained stable compared to the previous 12 months
- For vehicle interference, 4.5 per cent (41) had a criminal justice outcome. This has remained stable compared to the previous 12 months.

In the last 12 months, the majority 73.1 per cent (3,652) of vehicle crimes were classed as investigation completed – no suspect identified, and this has remained stable (-72) compared to the previous 12 months.

3.4 Roads Policing - KSI



"An outstanding local police service"



The Road Crime Team (RCT), introduced in October 2024, is working more closely with local policing teams addressing the concerns of residents in the communities. This includes targeting areas of criminality and a focus on initiatives to make Staffordshire roads safer places to be, concentrating on education and enforcement around speed, mobile phone, drink/drug driving and seat belt offences (fatal 4). It also focuses on more targeted offences around weight restrictions and insecure loads of good vehicles and tachograph offences. The team are also committed to delivering the Bike Safe programme to educate motorcycle riders and enhance their skills. They also support Community Speedwatch. The RCT has undertaken professional accreditation and meet the national profile and standard for roads policing officers.

- Increase in fatal collisions in the last 12 months to 38 collisions (increase of two), with 38 fatal casualties, this includes a number of possible deaths at the wheel/natural causes (awaiting inquest results)
- There is a large variance of fatal collisions when viewed month by month but over recent months the number of fatal collisions appears to have stabilised

Killed and serious injury (KSI) road traffic collisions have increased by 11.4 per cent (+44) compared to the previous year and have reduced by 3.1 per cent (-14) in the last 12 months compared to the 2025 baseline. The number of fatal collisions has increased with a degree of variance month-on-month and high volumes in a particular month will have a significant impact on the yearly comparison.

KSI	Last 12 Months	Previous 12 Months	12 month difference	12 month % change	Baseline (Calendar Year 2025)	Baseline Difference	% Change from 2025
Fatal	38	36	2	5.6%	40	-2	-5.0%
Serious Injury	393	351	42	12.0%	405	-12	-3.0%
Total KSI's	431	387	44	11.4%	445	-14	-3.1%
Slight Injury	1236	1319	-83	-6.3%	1293	-57	-4.4%
Total	1667	1706	-39	-2.3%	1738	-71	-4.1%

Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26
5	3	3	2	5	4	5	3	3	0	2	3

3.4 Roads Policing – Motoring Offences



"An outstanding local police service"



Motoring Offences	Last 12 Months (to Mar-26)	Previous 12 Months (to Mar-25)	12 month difference	12 month % change
Speed Camera Offences	52879	54346	-1467	-2.7%
Mobile Phone	899	1605	-706	-44.0%
Seatbelt	606	1095	-489	-44.7%
No Insurance	2709	2523	186	7.4%
No MOT	457	520	-63	-12.1%
Due Care	1310	876	434	49.5%
Drink Driving Arrests	982	1027	-45	-4.4%
Drug Driving Arrests	613	529	84	15.9%

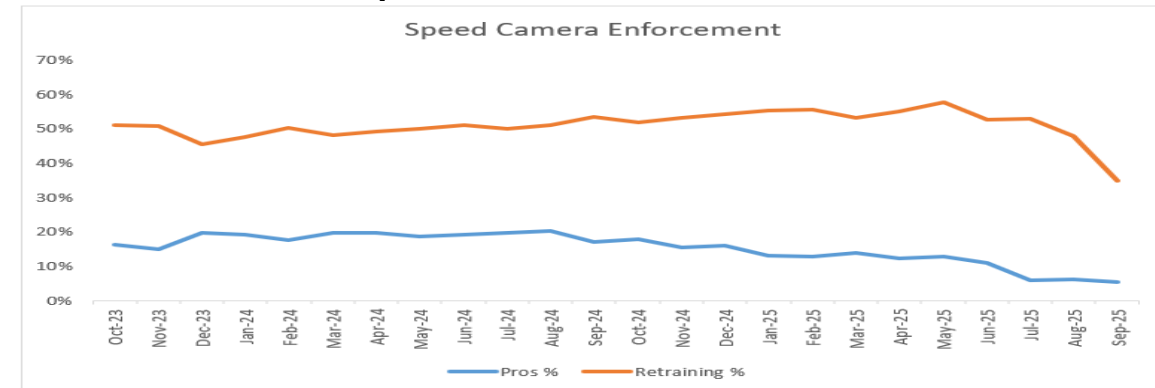
In the last 12 months (October 24 to September 25), tickets have been issued for offences relating to driving documents, manner of driving or condition of the vehicle.

- Three per cent decrease in speed camera offences in the last 12 months. This is related to lower activity in recent months due to decreased resource availability and enforcement direction from National Highways
- Reduction speed camera offences in June 2025 due to some issues in the availability of technology due to a system upgrade
- Significant increase of due care offences.

Speed camera offences



Speed Camera Offences Enforcement



Data in relation to speed camera ticket disposals can only be reported on for the period up to six months prior to the data for offences. This is to allow for offenders to book and complete a retraining course if desired. Prosecutions are of those who fail to attend and complete a retraining course or elect for the matter to heard at court. Therefore, the disposal data shows the period October 24 to September 25.

	Current Year Oct-24 to Sep-25	Previous Year Oct-23 to Sep-24	12 month difference	12 month % Change
Speed Cam Offences	56943	52353	4590	8.8%
Prosecutions	6450	9734	-3284	-33.7%
Pros %	11.3%	18.6%	-7.3%	
Retraining course	29452	26127	3325	12.7%
Retraining %	51.7%	49.9%	1.8%	

3.4 Roads Policing – Community Speedwatch



"An outstanding local police service"



1 st January 2026 to 27 th March 2026	
Total number of monitoring sessions	177
Total hours of monitoring	162 hours

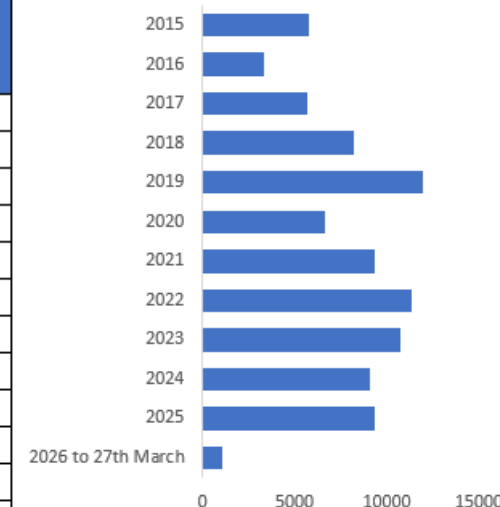
Volunteer Overview / Activity

Year	Number of Active Groups	Number of Active Volunteers	Number of Hours at the Roadside
2016	40	164	463
2017	52	251	749
2018	69	327	969
2019	69	369	1558
2020	64	325	828
2021	66	357	1242
2022	77	402	1261
2023	81	427	1123
2024	73	373	967
2025	74	395	1012
2026	39	181	162

Outcomes of Activity

Year	Number of 1st Warning Letters	Number of 2st Warning Letters	Percentage of Repeat Offenders	Number of Home Visits (3 or more offences)	Percentage of Offenders that Received a Home Visit
2026 to 27th March 26	1035	37	3.60%	3	0.30%
2025	9321	458	4.80%	53	0.60%
2024	9080	506	5.60%	36	0.40%
2023	10730	545	5.10%	37	0.30%
2022	11310	862	7.80%	114	1.10%
2021	9314	587	6.30%	73	0.80%
2020	6604	464	7.00%	70	1.10%
2019	11930	964	8.10%	180	1.50%
2018	8191	482	5.90%	54	0.70%
2017	5720	189	3.30%	13	0.20%
2016	3317	119	3.60%	5	0.20%
2015	5764	264	4.60%	27	0.50%

Number of 1st Warning Letters

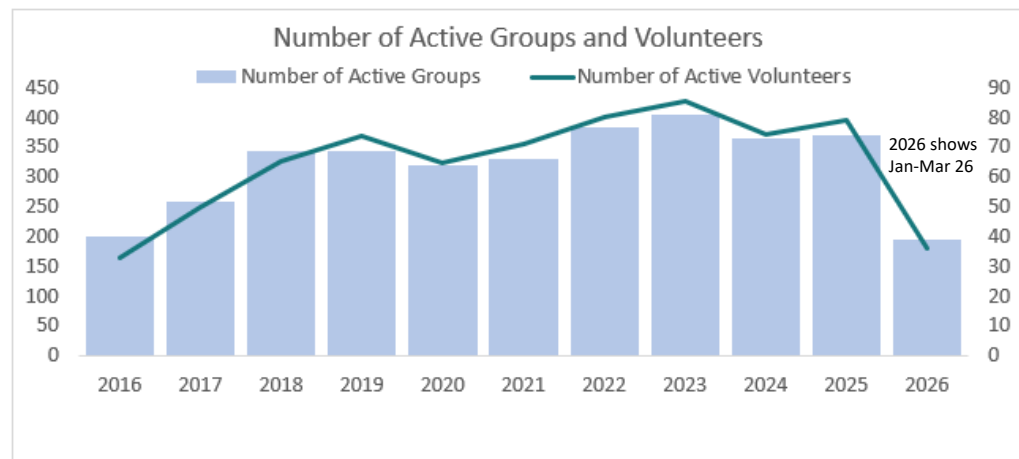


Ongoing projects:

Instead of making Community Speedwatch bigger (growth of groups/volunteers) the plan is to make it better, and by doing so growth will follow.

We can achieve this by:

- Increasing the links with PCSOs to strengthen community engagement within policing
- Promote the use of volunteers in policing through Corporate Communications
- Further strengthen partnership working and good practice with neighbouring forces who operate Community Speedwatch
- Involve Community Speedwatch in more road safety operations with local policing teams, the Road Crime Team and the Safety Camera Team.



4 Public Confidence and Victim Surveys

4.1 Public perception surveys



"An outstanding local police service"



Overall confidence in the local police

STAFFORDSHIRE	Type of Survey	Quarter Ending SNAPSHOT																	
		2020 March	2021 March	2022 June	2022 December	2023 January	2023 June	2023 August	2023 September	2023 December	2024 March	2024 June	2024 August	2024 September	2024 December	2025 March	2025 June	2025 August	2025 September
CSEW Survey - National		67%			65%		67%		68%	67%	66%	64%		61%	64%	64%	63%		64%
Survey - In-house		43%																	
SMSR Survey -Commissioned				63%		68%		67%			65%		65%			62%		64%	
			COVID	PRE-POH	6 months	9 month:	1 year	1+year											
MSF	Type of Survey	Quarter Ending SNAPSHOT																	
			2020 March	2021 March	2022 June	2022 December	2023 January	2023 June	2023 August	2023 September	2023 December	2024 March	2024 June	2024 August	2024 September	2024 December	2025 March	2025 June	2025 August
CSEW Survey - National																			
Staffordshire		67%			65%		67%		68%	67%	66%	64%		61%	64%	64%	63%		64%
Avon & Somerset		79%			71%		68%		66%	66%	66%	67%		67%	68%	68%	69%		70%
Cheshire		80%			75%		74%		71%	72%	75%	73%		74%	76%	73%	75%		75%
Derbyshire		69%			67%		65%		65%	67%	67%	65%		64%	60%	62%	62%		61%
Essex		70%			67%		71%		70%	69%	65%	62%		62%	62%	65%	67%		70%
Hampshire		76%			69%		66%		65%	65%	65%	67%		67%	66%	66%	66%		67%
Hertfordshire		80%			75%		74%		75%	74%	72%	73%		74%	73%	74%	72%		73%
Northamptonshire		77%			64%		55%		54%	53%	60%	61%		67%	70%	67%	72%		70%

- Overall public confidence from Crime Survey England and Wales (CSEW) is at 64 per cent in September 2025. This has increased slightly compared to June 2025 (the latest previously published CSEW results)
- The telephone survey results for August 2025 showed consistent public confidence levels of 64 per cent
- Perception of ASB is consistently an area of low confidence – Staffordshire was 39 out of 42 forces nationally (previously 41) and eight out of eight forces comparing MSF (previously 8) in September 2025

Public confidence is a key indicator of an effective and legitimate police service. In Staffordshire, public confidence in policing is measured using a combination of national data, local insight, and independent inspection to build a comprehensive understanding of how communities experience and perceive Staffordshire Police.

One of the primary sources of public confidence data is the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW). This national survey captures public perceptions of policing alongside experiences of crime, fear of crime, and victim satisfaction. It includes questions on whether people believe the police are doing a good job in their local area, treat people fairly, and can be relied upon when needed. Staffordshire’s results are monitored over time and compared with regional and national benchmarks to identify trends and areas for improvement.

We also gather local confidence data through force-wide and neighbourhood-level surveys. Local surveys provide more detailed insight into community priorities, feelings of safety, visibility of officers, and satisfaction with recent police contact. We have recently commissioned a company called Zency to obtain digital community feedback about our service from people that live in Staffordshire.

4.2 Improve Satisfaction among Victims



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Nationally, this will most likely be measured through the Crime Survey England and Wales. The force measures victim satisfaction through a locally designed survey and on a rolling 12-month basis. The surveys are based on victims of certain crime types. The force works closely with the OPFCC to identify potential changes or opportunities for bespoke or specific surveys.

	Apr 24 to Mar 25 (12 months)	Apr 25 to Mar 26 (12 months)	%Change	DA Surveys 1st April 2025 to 31st March 2026
Q10-Before this incident took place, how would you describe your opinion of Staffordshire Police? - Positive	68.7%	70.0%	1.3%	69.8%
Q46-As a result of contact with the Police on this occasion, has your opinion of Staffordshire Police changed in any way? Positive	69.1%	71.8%	2.7%	80.4%
Before and after difference	0.4%	1.8%	1.4%	10.6%
more positive	18.3%	18.3%	0.0%	
positive (unchanged)	50.8%	53.4%	2.6%	
more negative	13.4%	11.8%	-1.6%	
neutral opinion/no opinion	15.4%	15.6%	0.2%	
negative (unchanged)	2.1%	0.9%	-1.2%	
Q13-How did you find making contact with the Police? - Easy	81.2%	79.5%	-1.7%	91.4%
Q22-After your initial contact, did the Police get back in touch with you at all? - Yes/Not Rec'd (Follow up)	78.1%	72.3%	-5.8%	
Q30b-Thinking about your follow-up contact with the Police, how did you feel about the way in which you were kept informed about the investigation? - Satisfied (Kept Informed)	82.5%	80.4%	-2.1%	80.8%
Q37-Overall, how did you feel about the way that the incident was investigated? - Satisfied	84.0%	80.8%	-3.2%	75.3%
Q39-Did you feel that you needed additional support (i.e. counselling, specialist services etc) as a result of the incident? - Yes	10.3%	7.6%	-2.7%	32.4%

Gradual increase in positive opinions before police contact.

Positive opinions after police contact are increasing in line with satisfaction before contact.

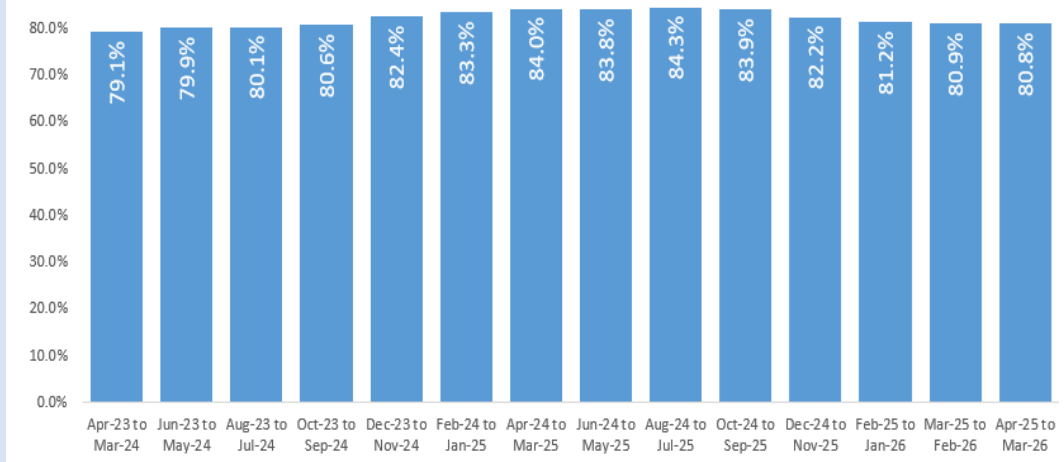
Initial contact remains stable at 79.5 per cent

Kept informed has increased in the last two years up to 80.4 per cent.

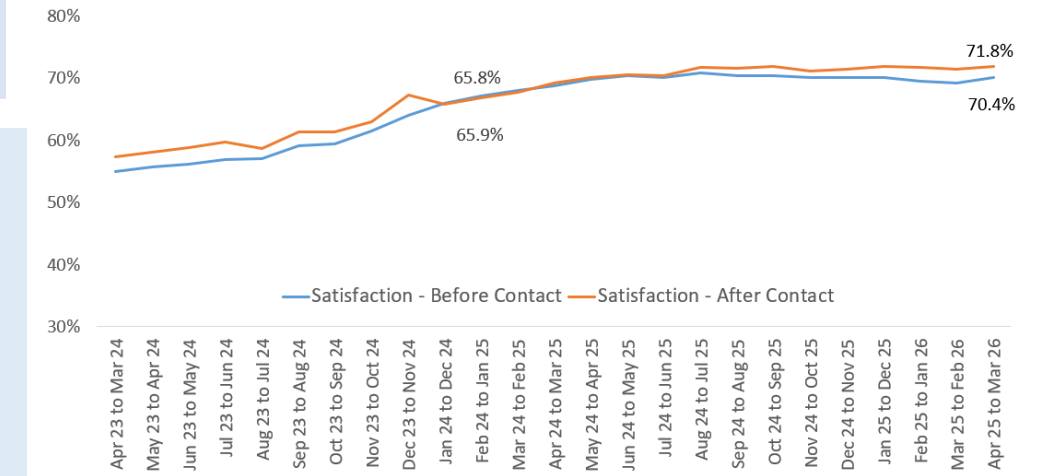
Decrease in the satisfaction with the investigation (-3.2 per cent) compared to the previous year. This has been stable and has maintained a rate above 80 per cent since July 24.

People needing additional support has reduced (-2.7%).

Satisfaction with investigation (rolling 12 months)



Satisfaction before and after contact with police



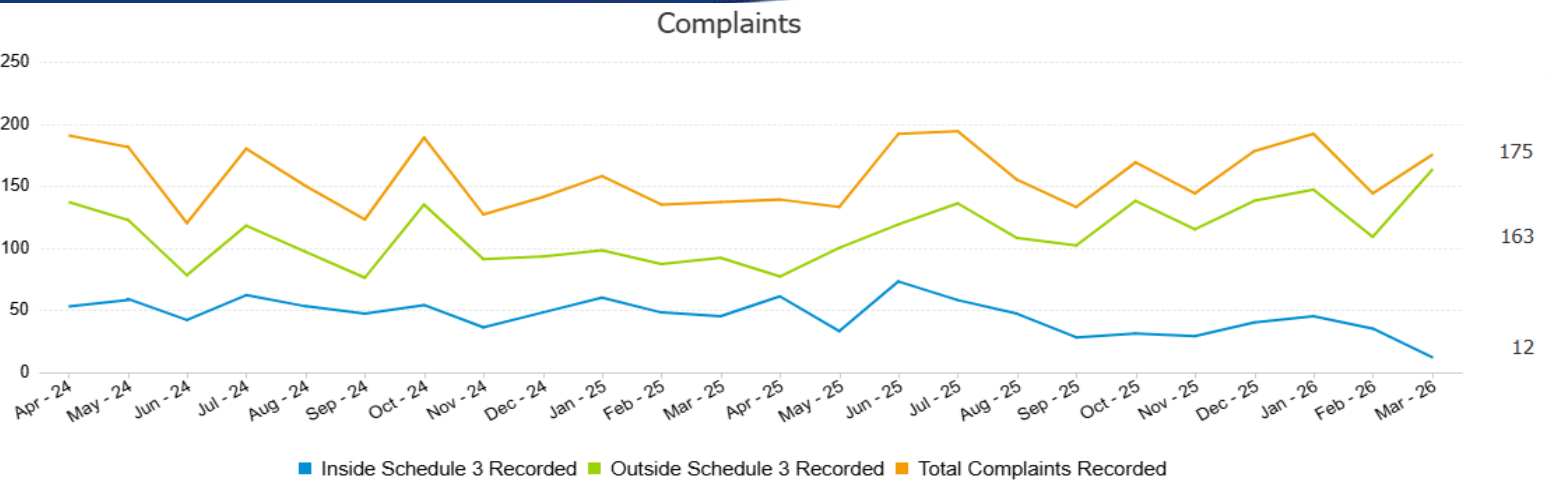
Focus on victims of domestic abuse: We began surveying of victims of domestic abuse in April 2024 to develop and improve the service that victims of this crime type receive.

- Currently only a small volume of surveys have been completed (437 in the last 12 months compared to over 4,700 general victim of crime surveys)
- Key questions from the crime survey were retained in all surveys to assist with analysis
- The survey was introduced in June 2024 to understand our service to victims of domestic abuse and assist with compliance with a statutory national return
- Satisfaction after contact with police is better for victims of domestic abuse surveyed compared to the general victims of crime survey at 76.5 per cent. Satisfaction with initial contact is also better for victims of domestic abuse surveyed compared to the general victims of crime survey at 91.4 per cent.

4.3 Local Complaints, reviews and IOPC bulletins



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DEFINITION

Complaints are described as Inside or Outside Schedule 3: **Inside Schedule 3** is a recorded complaint or investigation, with a right to review to the local policing body or the IOPC. **Outside Schedule 3** is a logged complaint. The allegation if proven must not justify misconduct proceedings and there is no Right to Review.

	Previous 12 Months	Last 12 Months	12 Month % Change
Inside Schedule 3	607	492	-18.9%
Outside Schedule 3	1,226	1,452	18.4%
Total Complaints	1,833	1,948	6.3%

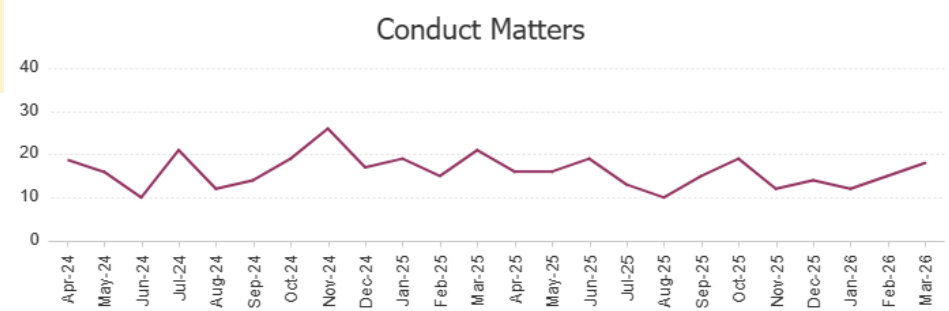
Local Police Review Body (LPB) Decision	Last 12 Months	Proportion %
Outcome of complaint reasonable and proportionate	43	89.6%
Outcome of complaint not reasonable and proportionate	5	10.4%
Total:	48	

Triage

PSD have triaged 73.6 per cent of all complaints (1,417) in the last 12 months. In March 2026, PSD triaged 88.1 per cent of all complaints (104).

There are 160 complaints (inside schedule 3) that are currently being processed. Once processed this will put the last 12 months figures in line with the previous 12 months.

	Previous 12 Months	Last 12 Months	% Change
All Conduct Matters	209	179	-14.35%



Lessons Learned

In the last 12 months, LPB decisions led to 11 lessons learnt, while conduct matters led to 64, predominantly through learning by reflection and reflective practice.

4.3 Local Complaints, reviews & IOPC bulletins



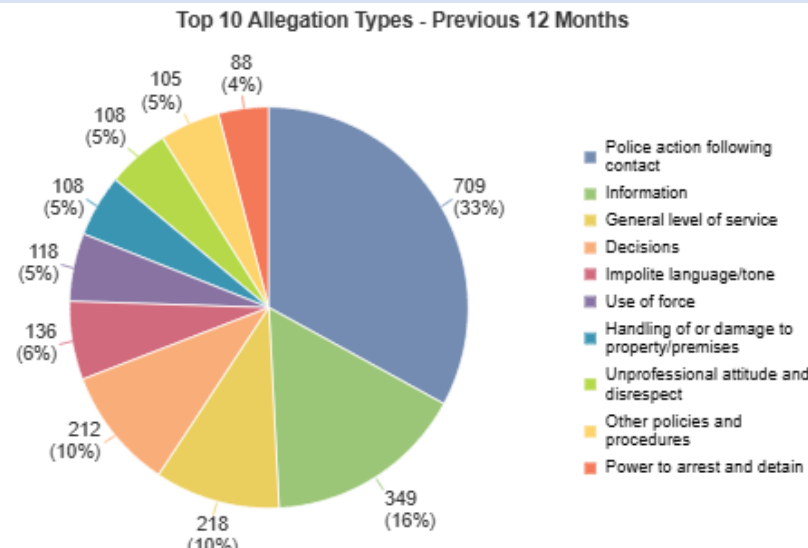
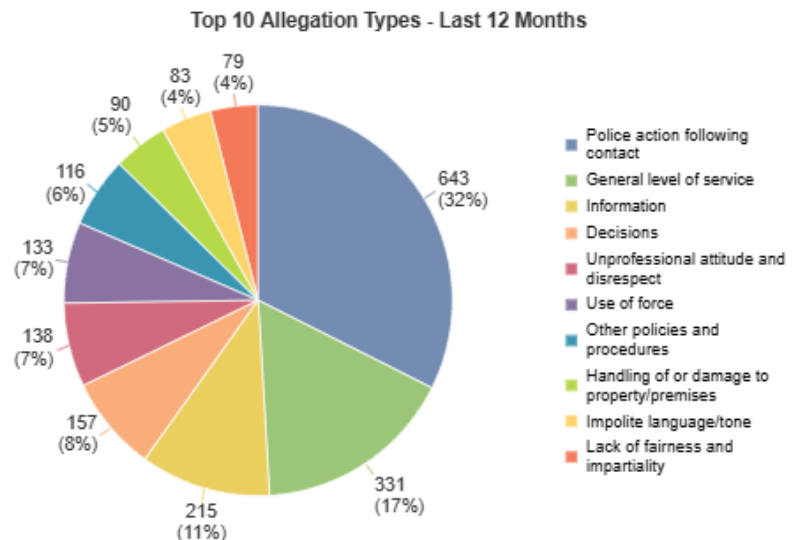
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The Professional Standards Department (PSD) continues to have predicted increases in dissatisfaction reporting, predominantly at a lower level including the key themes of police action following contact and information provision. Following the successful introduction of the triage process to give timely reparation around low-level response, triage in March processed 88 per cent of all demand into PSD. This statistic is influenced by demand awaiting allocation, within the initial evidence-gathering phase and awaiting administrative finalisation. We anticipate performance will stabilise around 70 per cent, demonstrated by the annual figure of 73 per cent to date. The success of the triage process is instrumental in retaining ownership of 99 per cent of all dissatisfaction within PSD and enabling front-line staff to continue to respond to the public. This performance is being maintained in the face of five per cent per year rising demand.

Conduct matters are robustly managed and investigated. Outcomes of meetings and hearings are reported on to ensure the force educates and re-enforces the standards of professional behaviour expected of our staff. 'Know the Line' training continues across the force, and includes abuse of position for sexual purposes, a significant corruption threat facing policing. Staffordshire Police continues to robustly investigate sexual misconduct, and we are doing all we can to educate officers and staff and encourage reporting. A force-wide action plan involving a range of stakeholders has been developed and ongoing activity continues, to reduce and prevent future offending. Recent misconduct hearings, highlighted in the media, demonstrate how these types of behaviours will not be tolerated.

Top three allegation types in the last 12 months: police action following contact (32 per cent), general level of service (17 per cent) and information (11 per cent). These are the same top three allegation types as the previous 12 months.



Independent Office for Police Conduct (IOPC) statistics evidence that Staffordshire is performing better than the national average around timeliness for complaint handling and response to the public.

A quarterly IOPC report year to date (1 April 2025 to 31 December 2025) found that Staffordshire referred 61 cases through to the IOPC which has reduced from the same period last year (68) and is lower than our most similar forces, who averaged 104.

The force proactively scan incidents which are linked to any deaths or serious injury following contact with the police and refer these to the IOPC to ensure transparency.

Of these referrals, one was independently investigated (by the IOPC), 36 were local investigations (conducted by Staffordshire Police and the final report sent to IOPC and any complaint if applicable), three were deemed as no investigation necessary by the IOPC and 21 were returned to the force.

5. Contact and Local Policing



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Force contact covers telephony, digital contact, triage, front counters, contact managers, as well as support in training and contact systems administration. They handle incoming calls, digital contacts, crime and incidents reported via the force's website and an 'online' chat service 'live chat'. The force manages its contact services via our Force Contact Centre (FCC). These contacts are classified as emergency, non-emergency, general enquiries and outgoing calls. Contact is also received from other partners and agencies such as ambulance and fire and rescue services.

What we are doing in the Force Contact Centre

Improving performance – Just over 12 months ago, we launched our new digital service, the Victim's Portal. The service offers victims 24/7 access to a portal via the Staffordshire Police website, that provides all necessary details about open cases they have and gives them the ability to supply additional information. It enhances the service we give to victims of crime in Staffordshire, by offering two-way communication between the officer in the case (OIC) and victims and supports the Victims' Code rights. The first phase of the launch looks specifically at volume crimes in these categories; vehicle crime, burglary and criminal damage.

We are in the process of onboarding a new Salesforce LiveChat onto the Salesforce Platform with Agentic AI known as 'Bobbi' this will bring greater consistency and efficiencies with Bobbi being able to deal with up to 72 per cent of all enquiries, this will also be deployed into the force website's 'Contact us' forms.

Your Voice Matters has delivered benefits in public confidence and organisational learning. By proactively contacting callers who abandon 101, the pilot has reduced frustration, improved reassurance, and demonstrated visible accountability in direct response to known concerns about our contact service. Importantly, it has provided insight we have not previously had, helping us better understand why the public contacts us, where pain points exist, and how demand and behaviour are changing. While it does not resolve the underlying capacity pressures within the system, it represents a low-cost, evidence-based approach to listening to the public, improving perception, and informing more sustainable, technology-enabled improvements going forward.

Quality - HMICFRS' last inspection found that the force had considerably improved the frequency and quality of its risk assessment process called THRIVE. Consistent THRIVE assessments are monitored through a performance system broken down by teams and individuals. This is supported by a quality and assurance team to remove the risk of positivity bias from the FCC staff reviewing the work of their colleagues. This greater understanding has promoted the improvement HMICFRS saw on last inspection where they observed THRIVE assessments of significant depth, understanding and quality.

Recruitment - There has been a comprehensive review of our recruitment and retention processes, leading to substantial enhancements in our approach. These improvements are expected to drive improved outcomes as new joiners are onboarded into Staffordshire FCC and undergo formal training and tutorship. The expected timeline for when the uplift impact will be felt is anticipated during quarter four of the financial year.

Strategic IT roadmap- In 2024, Staffordshire Police asked consultants to join the Force Control Centre to create a two-year technical roadmap focusing on resiliency, Smart STORM (our call centre system) transformation, Salesforce implementation of victim's journeys and citizen portal, customer relationship management (CRM) and disaster recovery (DR) / business continuity management (BCM). Salesforce Phase 1 has been delivered, a secondary BCM will be delivered at Burton in Q3 2026 followed by a secondary integrated command and control solution (ICCS) in Q1 of 2027. Storm has been through 17 upgrades now working on the most up to date version in readiness for the Smart STORM upgrade in Q2 of 2027.

The **Queue Buster** initiative is a service providing additional accessibility by reducing frustration at the point of contact. By actively managing call queues and offering timely alternative pathways or call-backs, it has improved reassurance for members of the public who might otherwise disengage. The initiative has also provided valuable operational insight into peak demand, call behaviours, and pressure points within the contact service, supporting more informed decision-making. While Queue Buster does not remove the underlying demand-versus-capacity challenge, it represents a proportionate, low-cost intervention that improves public experience, demonstrates accountability, and supports a more responsive and modern approach to managing contact demand.

5. Contact and Local Policing

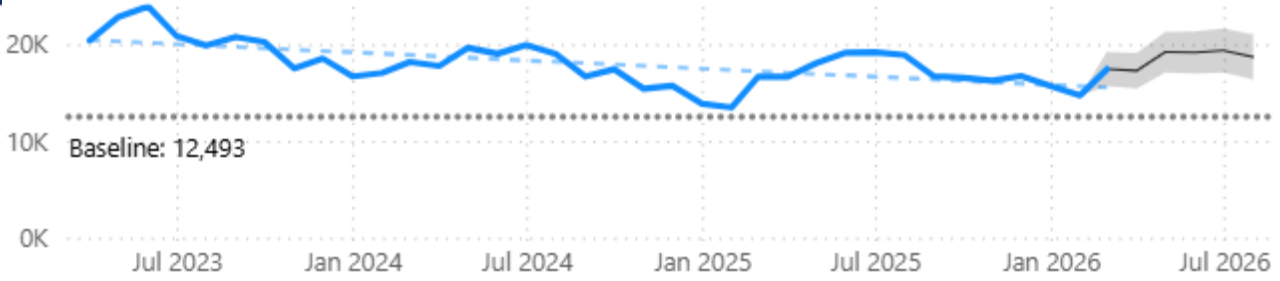
5.1 Emergency Calls



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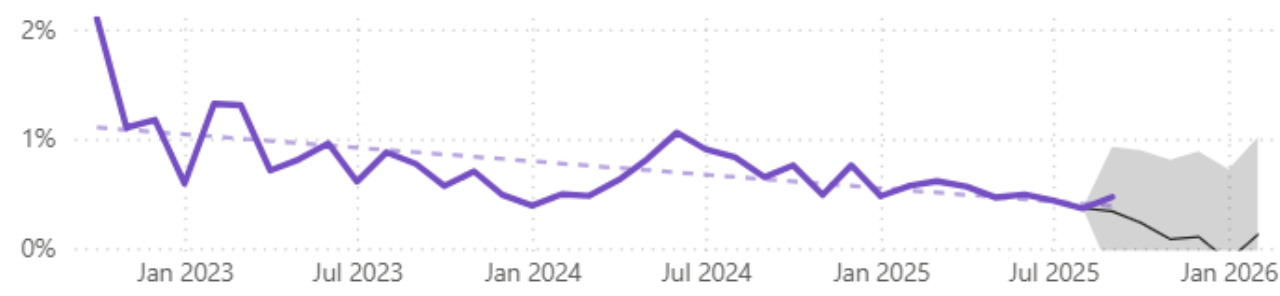
Volume of 999 calls



999 Calls	Current 12 Months	Previous 12 Months	Difference	% Difference	Daily Call Trend
	205,794	204,361	↑ 1433	0.70%	

Volumes of 999 calls are stable compared to the previous year.

Abandonment rate for 999 calls

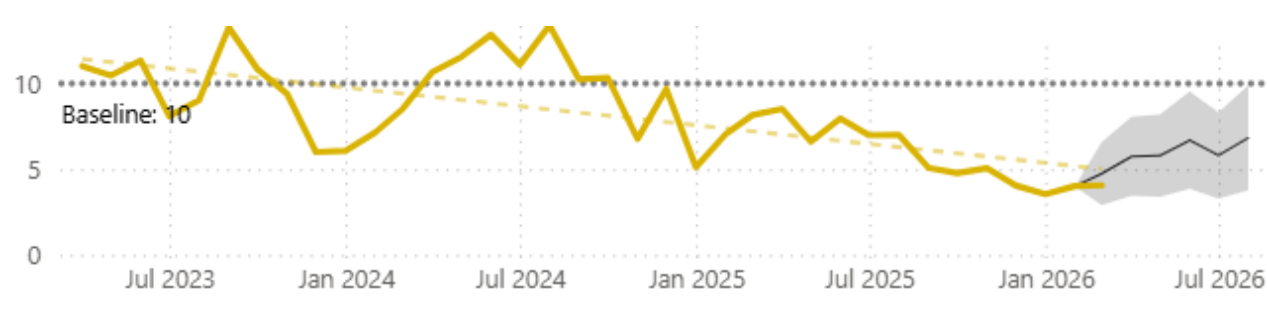


Abandon Rate %	Current 12 Months	Previous 12 Months	% Difference	Daily Abandon Trend
	0.53%	0.67%	↓ -0.14%	

Proportion of 999 calls answered within 10 seconds is 89.7 per cent in the last 12 months and has been stable since November 2022.

Good and stable performance with the 999 abandon rate remaining stable at one per cent or less since January 2023.

Average time to answer (seconds)



ATA (avg)	Current 12 Months	Previous 12 Months	Difference	Difference %	Daily ATA Trend
	5.72	10.00	↓ -4.27	-42.74%	

Average time to answer 999 calls has reduced by 43 per cent compared to the previous 12 months and the last 12 months had average times to answer all under 10 seconds.

National 999 Data

Data is for the last 12-month period to the end of February 2026

Nationally, the data for average time to answer and percentage of calls answered within 10 seconds is based on data from BT which is available on police.uk.

- For volume of 999 calls the last 12 months Staffordshire is **25th out of 42** forces with 202,089 calls (to end of February 2026) and **5th out of 8** most similar forces. This has increased by 901 calls or 0.4 per cent compared to the previous 12 months.
- Average time to answer in seconds for 999 calls is 8.83 seconds in the 12 months to February 26, which is **35th out of 42** forces and **7th out of 8** most similar forces. This has improved by 3.9 seconds compared to the previous 12 months.
- 88.2 per cent of 999 calls were answered in under 10 secs in the last 12 months to February 26, and Staffordshire was **37th out of 42** forces and **7th out of 8** most similar forces. This has improved by three per cent compared to the previous 12 months.

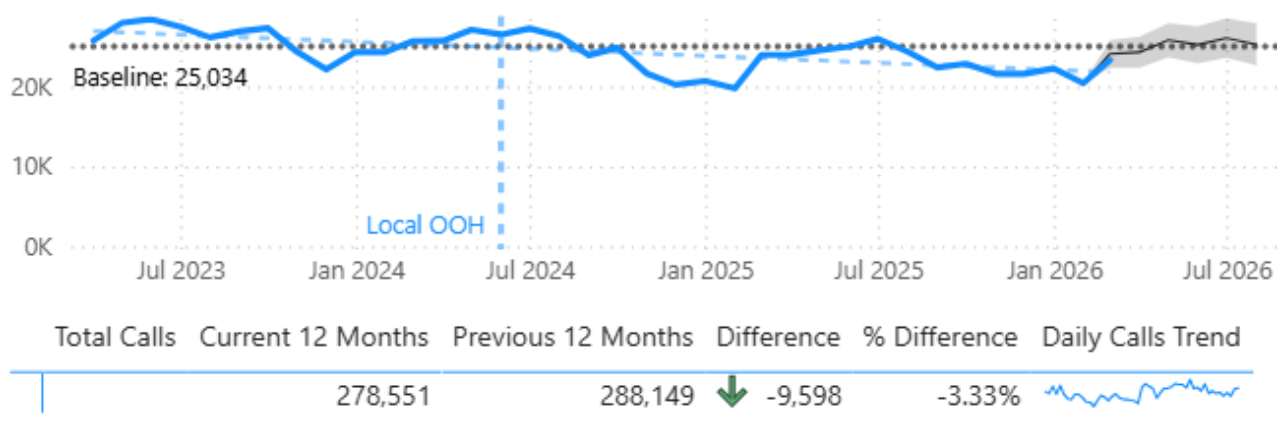
5.1 Non-Emergency Calls (First point of Contact)



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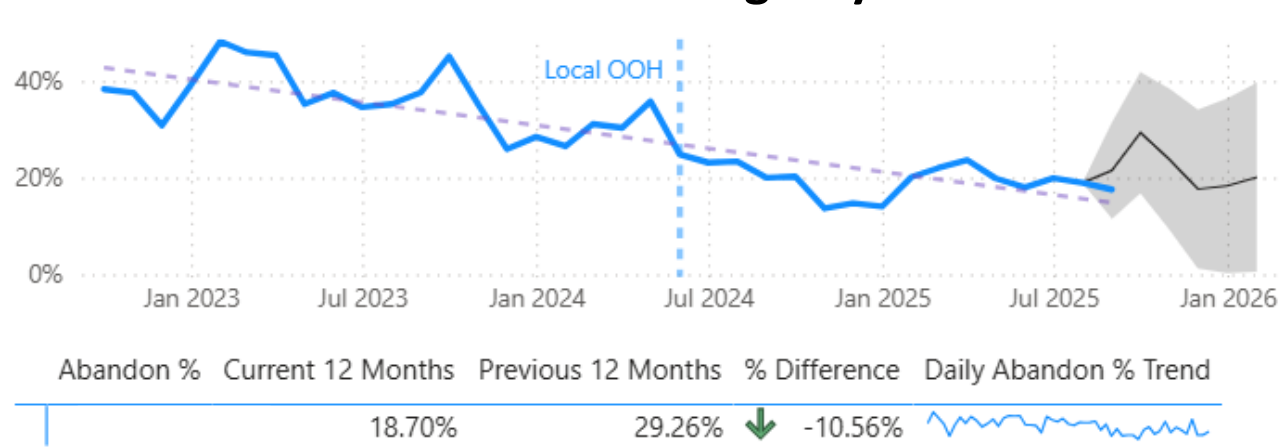


Volume of non-emergency calls



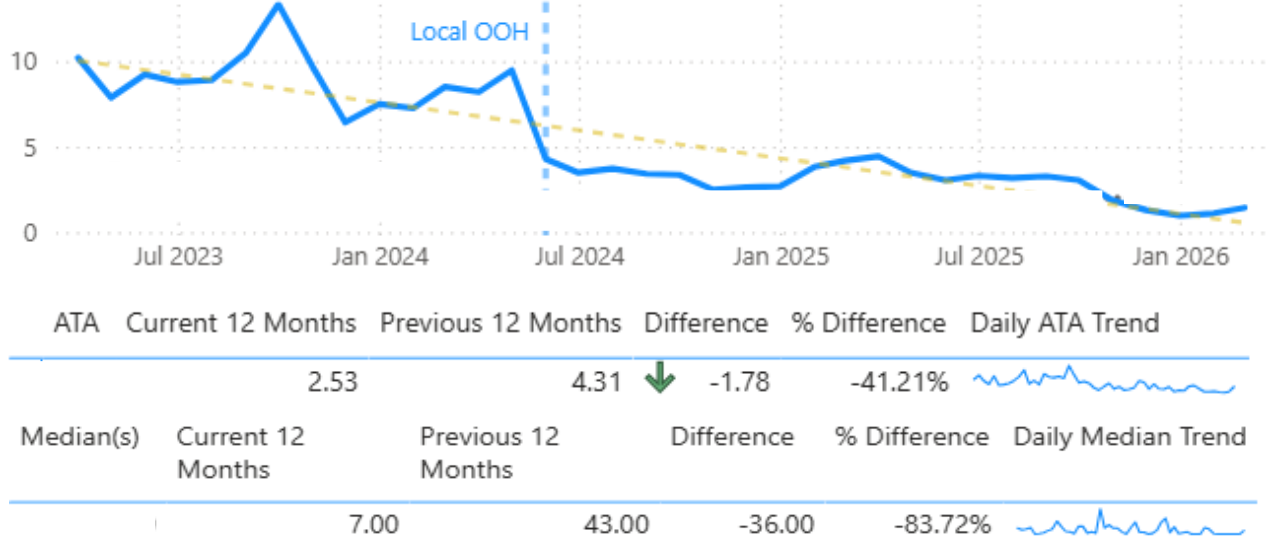
The volume of non-emergency calls have reduced by three per cent and is predicted to continue to follow the usual seasonal pattern.

Abandonment rate for non-emergency calls (new measure)



Abandon rate in the last 12 months is 20 per cent. This has been under 20 per cent for the last five months.

Average time to answer (minutes)



Reducing trend in average time to answer. Since May 2025, the average time to answer reduced to less than four minutes and has been under two minutes for the last six months. Stable trend in median time to answer since December 2023. Since May 2025, the median time to answer is less than a minute and has reduced further to two seconds for the last five months. The proportion of non-emergency calls answered within two minutes has increased to 64.5 per cent in the last 12 months and has seen over 75 per cent in the last three months.

Abandonment rate for non-emergency calls previously only included those calls passed through triage. However, the new measure includes all non-emergency abandonment (triage, Local out of hours and 101).

The proportion of all non-emergency calls answered by triage is 79 per cent in last 12 months. Approximately 43 per cent of triage calls were resolved in the last 12 months.

5.1 Non-Emergency Calls – Post Triage

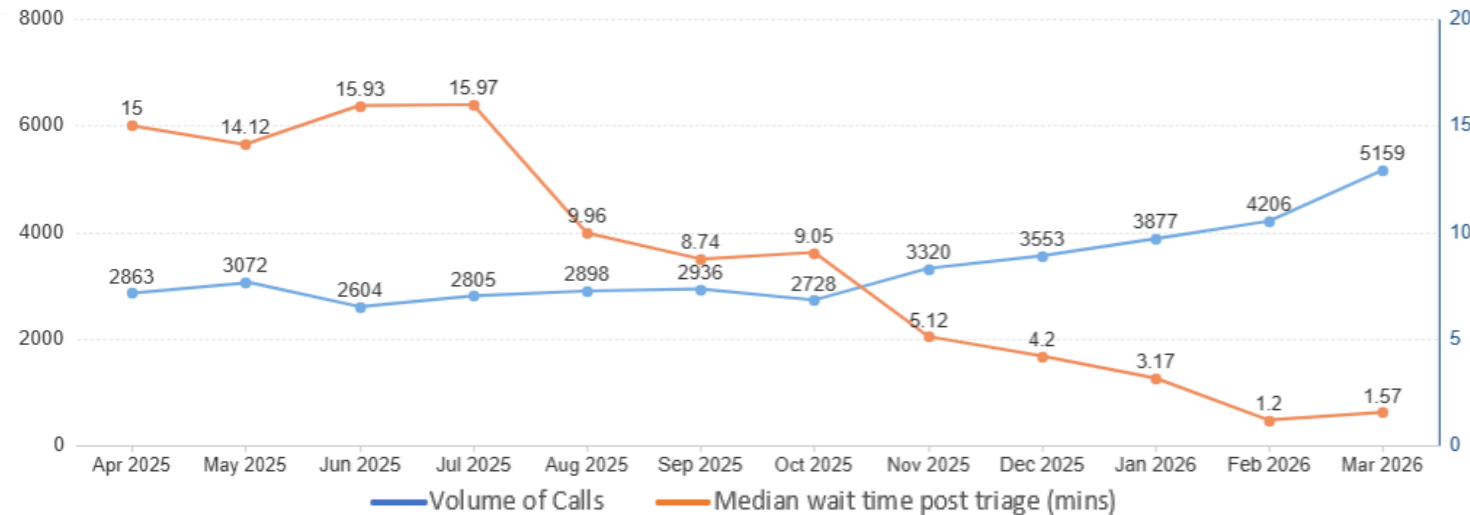


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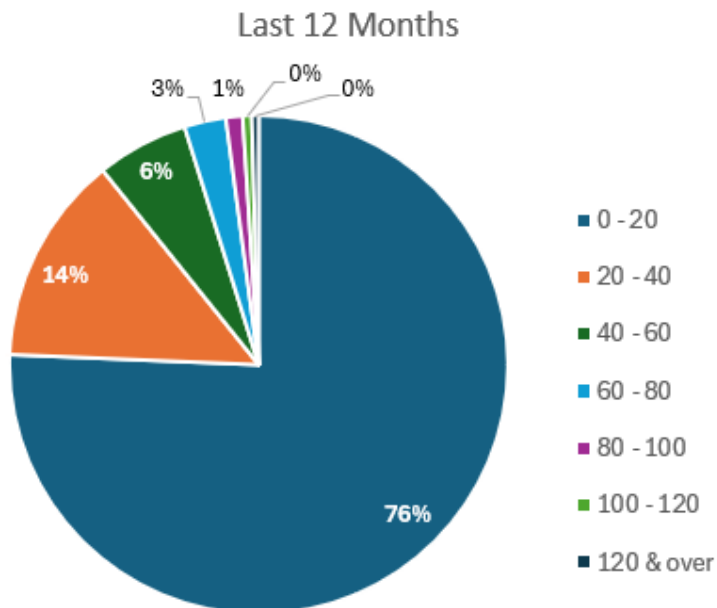


When a triage call taker decides that the caller needs to speak to an operator with specialist training, the call is transferred to a separate queue. These callers then wait for an available call taker to pick up their call. These call takers also answer emergency (999) calls. In times of peak demand, these 999 calls are prioritised over non-emergency calls. This can lead to increased wait times between speaking to triage and waiting for an available call taker. Thirty-three per cent of callers choose not to wait to speak to a local call taker and hang up. Seventy-six per cent of these are within the first 20 minutes of waiting.

Median wait time and volume of calls
Triage to Local - Last 12 Months



Wait time for Local Queue before answer (post Triage) in Mins



Time bands (mins)	Volume of Answered Calls	%
0 - 20	30278	75.7%
20 - 40	5436	13.6%
40 - 60	2382	6.0%
60 - 80	1081	2.7%
80 - 100	433	1.1%
100 - 120	233	0.6%
120 & over	178	0.4%
Total	40021	

Time bands (mins)	Volume of Answered Calls	%
0 - 5	18661	46.6%
5 - 10	5511	13.8%
10 - 15	3519	8.8%
15 - 20	2587	6.5%

The majority (76 per cent) of callers who are transferred from triage to the local queue for further assistance, spend less than 20 minutes waiting for their call to be answered, and 47 per cent are answered within five minutes.

5.1 Non-Emergency Calls (Digital)



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Digital Contacts - Data to end March 2026

	Current Complete 12 Months	Previous Complete 12 Months	Difference	% Difference	Last Month
SOH	63528	60384	3144	5.2%	5291
Live Chat	3149	4120	-971	-23.6%	181
Digital 101	147	233	-86	-36.9%	3
Total Digital	66824	64737	2087	3.2%	5475

In the last 12 months, digital contacts were made up of:

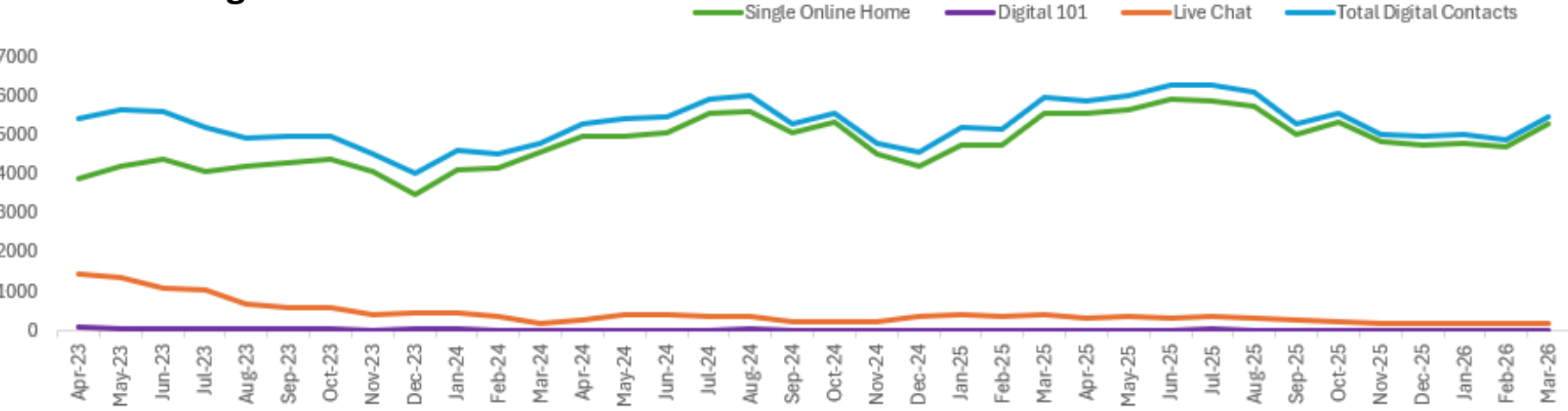
- Our website (95 per cent)
- Live Chat on our website (5 per cent).

The table shows the different types of forms on our website. In addition to these, there is also an option for live chat.

They are either sent to the contact centre or to other departments within the force. This includes domestic abuse, missing persons and sexual offences which are dealt with by the contact centre (34 per cent) online crime reports, anti-social behaviour and road traffic collisions which are dealt with by the Investigation Bureau (44 per cent) and firearms, FOI, information rights service, and your area are looked at by other departments across the force (16 per cent).

Single Online Home (SOH)	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Total
ACR Inbox				4	6	2	7	7	1	5	4	14	50
An Existing case or report	339	383	368	354	381	266	295	275	297	215	198	232	3603
Anti-social behaviour	507	548	620	549	547	325	384	321	276	304	353	418	5152
Contact us Control Room	1263	1224	1326	1307	1281	1280	1267	1114	1243	1216	1143	1282	14946
Contact us Domestic Abuse	108	107	104	144	187	182	198	216	193	230	183	222	2074
Contact us Missing	43	68	45	62	57	36	38	46	41	38	39	30	543
Contact us Other Departments	737	756	823	873	838	837	891	813	859	938	914	956	10235
Contact us Sexual Offences	34	44	56	36	46	38	45	36	31	36	38	47	487
Feedback/ Complaints	163	234	241	152	133	119	148	108	109	143	127	111	1788
Online crime report	1888	1812	1793	1788	1735	1505	1576	1477	1346	1329	1281	1434	18964
Road traffic incident	473	469	565	620	528	441	481	409	375	365	412	545	5683
Total	5555	5645	5941	5889	5739	5031	5330	4822	4774	4819	4692	5291	63525

Volume of digital contacts over time



Since early 2023, the majority of digital contact with Staffordshire Police is via the force website through single online home. Contact can also be made via police.uk.

5.1 Victims Portal



“An outstanding local police service”



This service is the first in a number of improvements being made in our contact centre to give our staff and officers the right tools to do their job to provide an outstanding service to victims – one of our key force priorities.

The ‘Victim’s Journey’ sends messages to a victim of crime for specific crime types – burglary residential, vehicle crimes, criminal damage, fraud, malicious communications, suspicious incident, community nuisance, environmental crime including fly tipping.

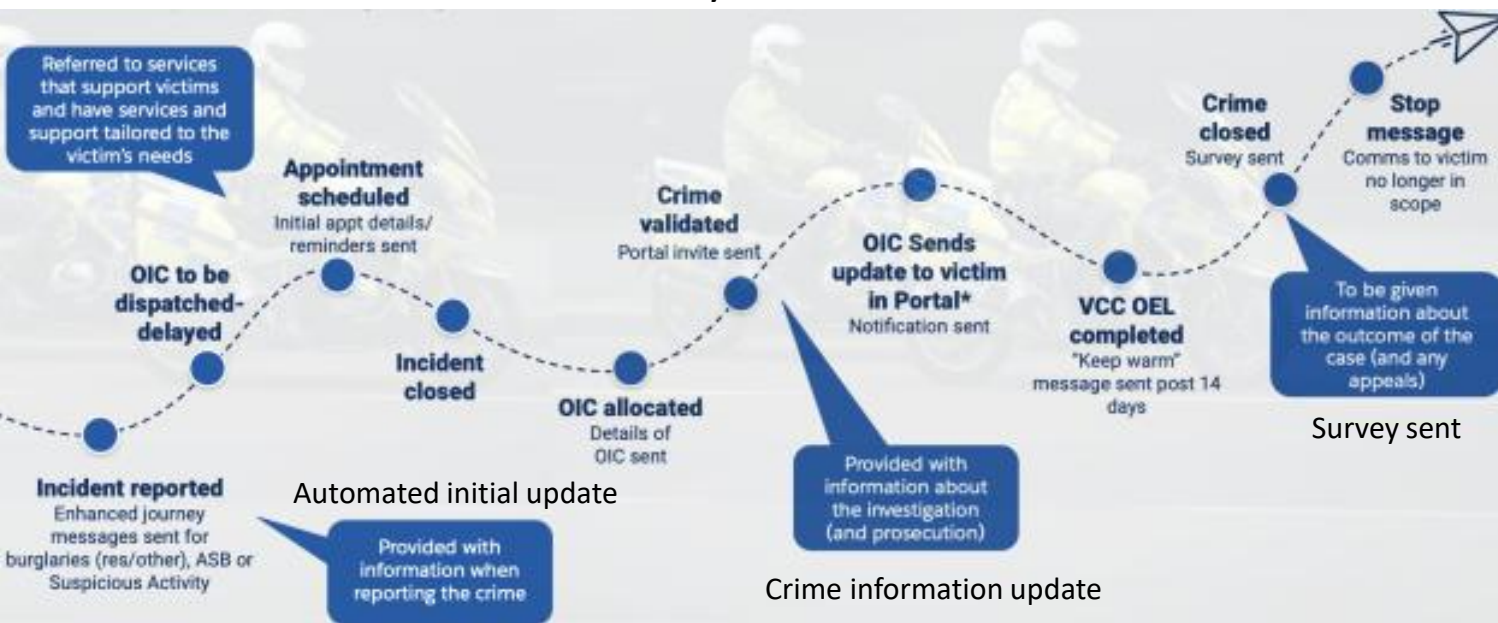
This will help to keep the victim informed all the way through their journey with us. Burglary, vehicle crime and criminal damage have been launched first.



An online home where victims can:

- ✓ Find their crime reference number
- ✓ Find their OIC’s name & work email address
- ✓ Access support services
- ✓ View CSI & crime prevention advice
- ✓ Search knowledge articles on topics about crime and policing
- ✓ Make additional reports via a link to the force website
- ✓ Find links to other agencies: Gov, councils & Ask the Police

Victim’s Journey and Portal Flow



So far since the launch of the victim's portal (phase 1) in December 2024, there have been 90,592 automated initial updates sent to victims via text message or email.

The service sends additional information to victims of burglary and anti-social behaviour. It sends reminders for appointments booked and updates around resourcing of incidents.

There have been 8,849 messages sent to victims of burglary and 9,869 messages sent to victims of anti-social behaviour.

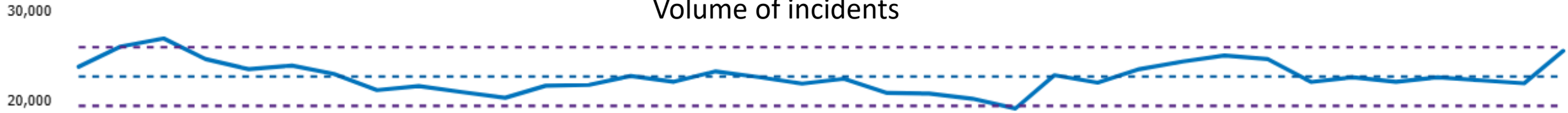
There have been 11,613 surveys sent to victims via text message or email when crimes/incidents have been closed.

Twenty-two per cent of victims choose to utilise the Victim’s Portal to track, monitor and keep updated about the progress of their crime/incident, they can utilise this service to contact the officer in the case (OIC). This has been used by victims 1,566 times since go-live.

Context – Incidents



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Volume of incidents

Incident Group	Jul 2023		Jan 2024		Jul 2024	
	Current 12 Months	Previous 12 Months	Difference	% Difference	Current 12 Months	Previous 12 Months
ASB	15,995	12,528	3,467	27.67%		
Transport	42,875	35,804	7,071	19.75%		
Police Generated	1,372	1,149	223	19.41%		
Administration	25,324	22,314	3,010	13.49%		
Public Safety/Welfare	84,023	79,767	4,256	5.34%		
Domestic	26,101	25,335	766	3.02%		
Crime	65,758	65,488	270	0.41%		
	0	0	0	0.00%		
Alarm	1,535	1,555	-20	-1.29%		
Duplicate/Out of Force	5,974	8,136	-2,162	-26.57%		
Other	0	5	-5	-100.00%		

All Incidents

LPT	Jan 2025		Jul 2025		Jan 2026	
	Current 12 Months	Previous 12 Months	Difference	% Difference	Current 12 Months	Previous 12 Months
	257	201	56	27.86%		
Newcastle	25,485	23,058	2,427	10.53%		
South Staffs	20,515	18,577	1,938	10.43%		
Lichfield	19,039	17,266	1,773	10.27%		
SOT South	41,035	37,509	3,526	9.40%		
Stafford	31,100	28,484	2,616	9.18%		
Moorlands	14,826	13,908	918	6.60%		
Cannock	19,362	18,169	1,193	6.57%		
Tamworth	13,498	12,990	508	3.91%		
No LPT	23,458	22,649	809	3.57%		
SOT North	37,320	36,627	693	1.89%		
East Staffs	23,062	22,643	419	1.85%		

Incidents Current vs Previous 12 Months

277,409!

Previous 12 Months: 259,374 (+6.95%)

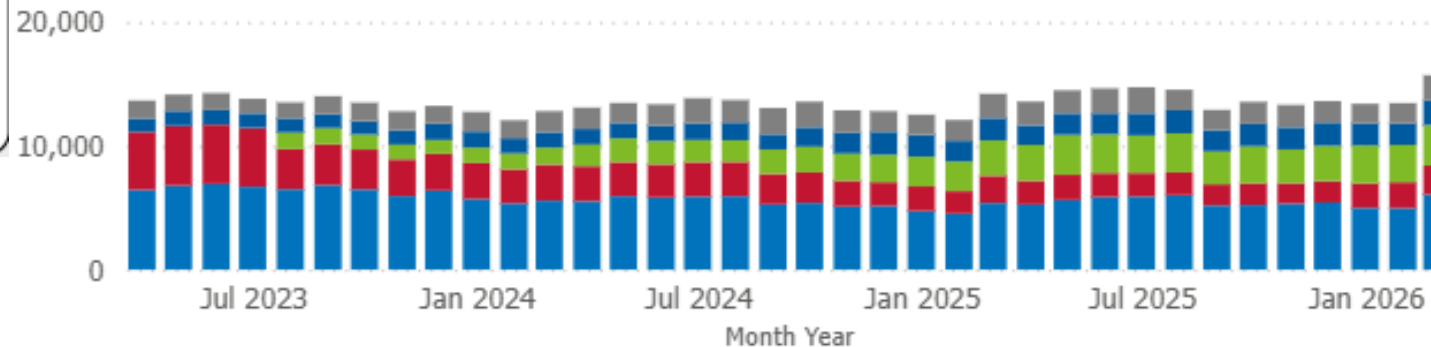
Resourced Incidents

Incidents Current vs Previous 12 Months

167,805!

Previous 12 Months: 158,478 (+5.89%)

Demand by Priority



(Blank) Grade 1 Grade 2 Grade 3 Other Res Centre

DEFINITION

Grade 1 – Immediate (attendance in 20 mins)

Grade 2 – Priority (attendance in 2 hours)

Grade 3 - Scheduled

Investigation Bureau – desk-based investigation

Other includes telephone resolved, CID, and police generated.

5.2 Response: Grade 1

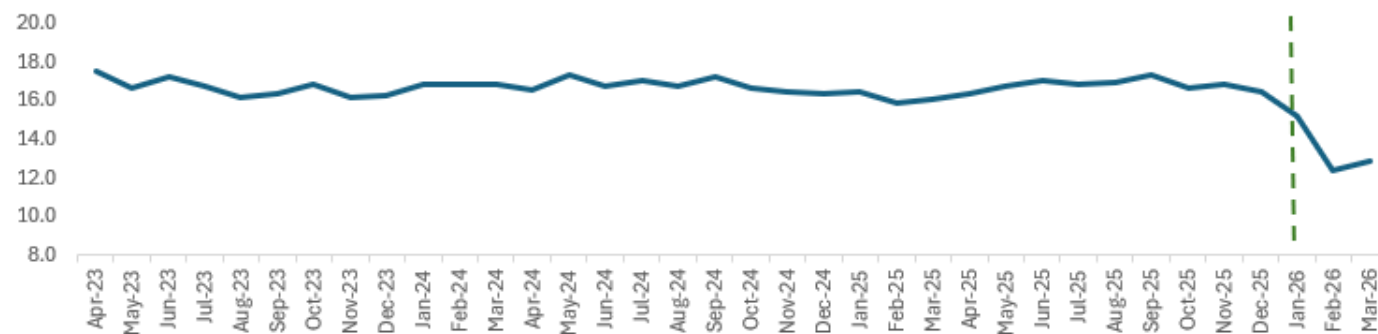


"An outstanding local police service"

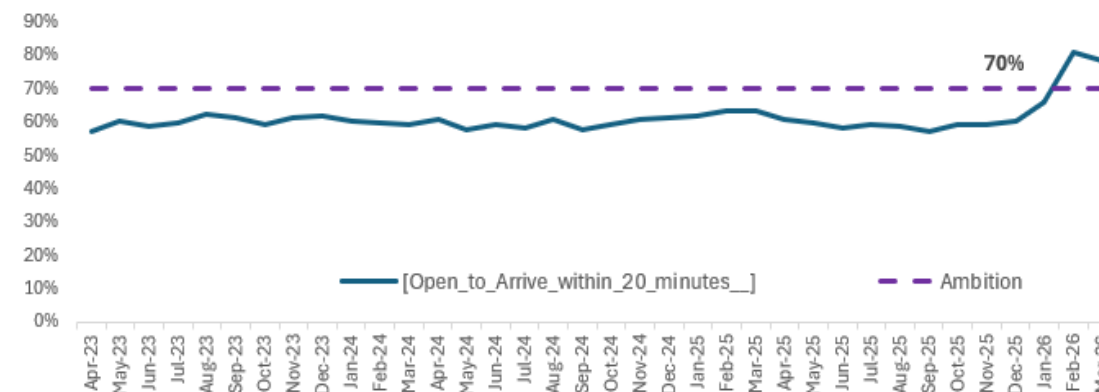


Grade 1 Open to Arrive in Minutes (Median)

Operation Freshwater

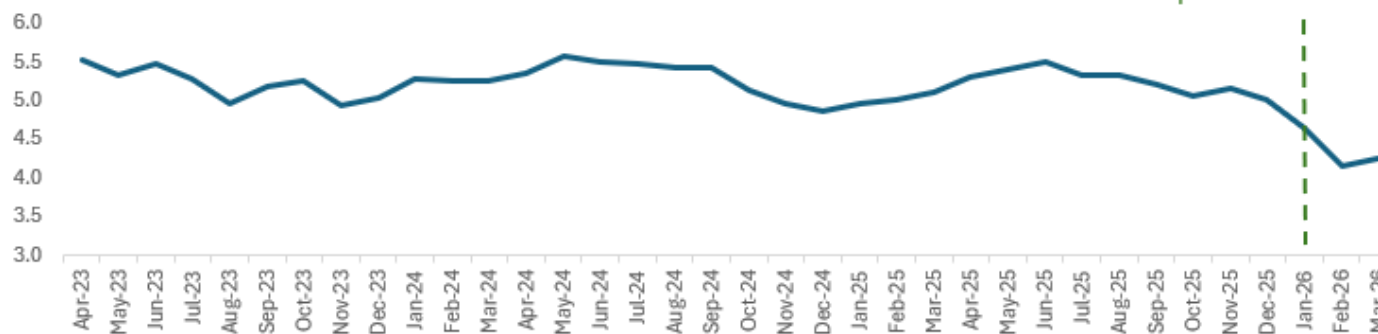


Grade 1 Open to Arrival per cent within 20 Minutes



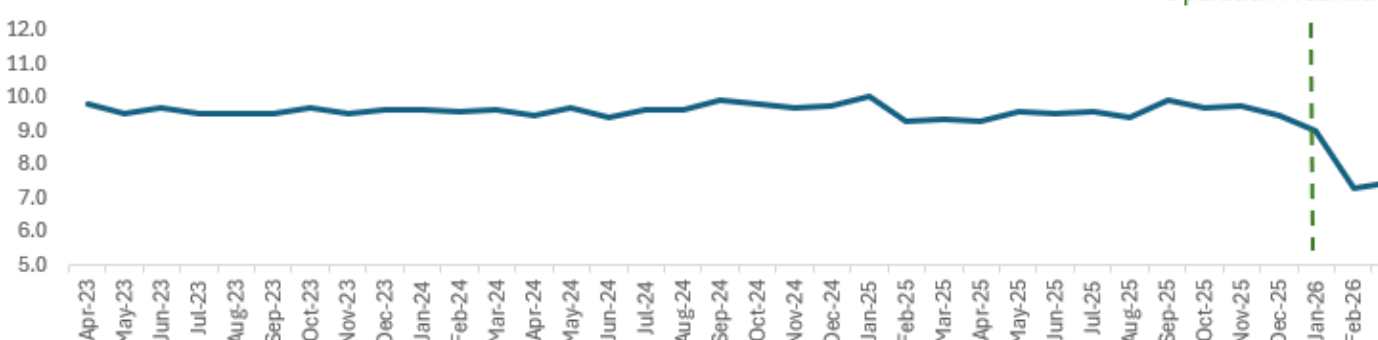
Grade 1 Open to Dispatch in Minutes (Median)

Operation Freshwater



Grade 1 Dispatch to Arrive in Minutes (Median)

Operation Freshwater



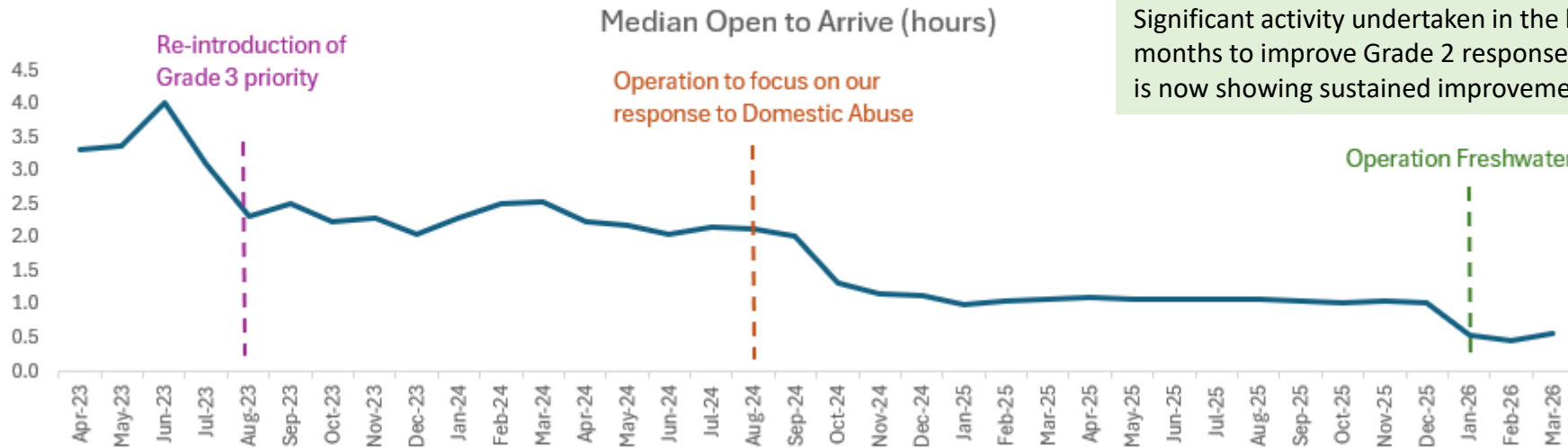
Last 12 months	Median Open to Arrival (mins)	% Open to Arrive within 20 mins	Median Open to Dispatch (mins)	Median Dispatch to Arrive (mins)	Resourced Incidents	% Resourced
Alarm	11.4	81.50%	2.7	7.68	1,189	98.2%
Crime	13.77	71.06%	4.45	7.9	15,206	99.8%
ASB	14.89	65.80%	5.2	8.11	2,658	99.3%
Administration	16.285	61.99%	5.295	8.42	534	93.0%
Domestic	16.75	61.86%	5.32	9.5	11,708	99.9%
Public Safety/Welfare	16.45	60.58%	5.67	8.93	21,130	99.3%
Transport	17.07	57.58%	4.67	11.13	12,598	97.6%
Police Generated	12.26	56.93%	1.62	7.9	339	98.5%
Duplicate/Out of Force	22.51	40.71%	9.75	9.625	366	95.8%
Total	15.82	63.13%	5.00	9.08	65,728	99.1%

Please note the axes are zoomed in to show the small amounts of variation each month

5.2 Response: Grade 2



"An outstanding local police service"



Significant activity undertaken in the last 12 months to improve Grade 2 response, which is now showing sustained improvement.

G2 Incidents Current vs Previous 12 Months

22,677 ✓
Previous 12 Months: 28,444 (-20.27%)

All geographical LPT areas have seen median G2 response times under two hours for the last 12 months.

Domestic Grade 2 incidents take longer to attend due to requirement to send double crewed officers.

Grade 2 Incident Group	Total Incidents	Resourced Incidents	% Change from Prev 12 months	Median Open to Arrival (mins)	% Change from Prev 12 months	% Open to Arrive within 2 Hours	Difference from Prev 12 months	% Open to Arrive within 24 Hours	Difference from Prev 12 months	Median Open to Dispatch (mins)	% Change from Prev 12 months	Median Dispatch to Arrive (mins)	% Change from Prev 12 months
Alarm	26	21	-38.2%	18.8	-30.1%	95.2%	13.4%	95.2%	4.3%	12.3	23%	7.3	-28.9%
Transport	3662	2,561	14.8%	37.5	-7.3%	76.1%	1.9%	85.6%	1.8%	14.7	-8%	15.9	0.0%
ASB	3080	2,778	1.4%	42.4	-18.5%	73.9%	12.8%	86.2%	4.8%	21.7	-26%	11.9	0.3%
Administration	936	763	-28.3%	55.3	-14.9%	68.3%	10.9%	92.9%	10.1%	29.2	-14%	15.9	1.1%
Public Safety/Welfare	9993	9,141	-10.7%	60.9	-13.0%	69.1%	8.3%	93.4%	5.7%	31.7	-17%	16.8	-8.3%
Police Generated	131	114	-37.4%	65.3	-42.4%	59.6%	14.1%	85.1%	7.3%	36.2	-38%	21.9	-8.1%
Crime	4056	3,851	-36.2%	75.6	-57.8%	59.4%	22.0%	90.9%	21.7%	44.2	-65%	18.0	-20.2%
Duplicate/Out of Force	1204	852	-13.9%	96.0	-18.7%	53.8%	7.7%	92.1%	8.7%	52.9	-32%	21.7	-7.2%
Domestic	2664	2,596	-48.0%	155.4	-76.6%	41.9%	20.1%	91.6%	29.2%	104.3	-80%	23.6	-31.4%
All Incidents	25752	22,677	-20.5%	62.5	-34.9%	65.1%	15.7%	90.9%	12.9%	32.8	-43%	17.0	-15.8%

Enhanced Video Response (EVR) 2,479 incidents have been considered for EVR between 27/11/2024 and 03/04/2026. 34 per cent (844) resulted in an enhanced video response. 20 per cent (168) of those were received as Grade 2's and 32 per cent (270) of those that received an EVR were High Risk.

5.3 Reducing Neighbourhood Crime

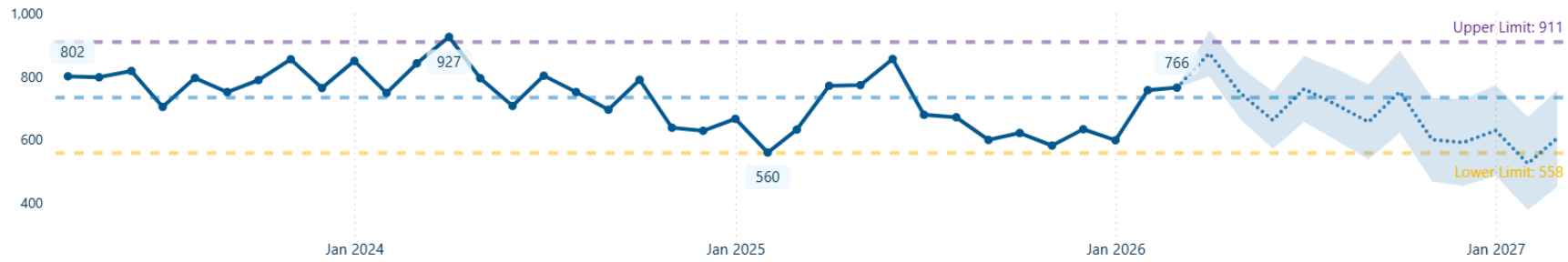


"An outstanding local police service"



Neighbourhood Crime (Beating Crime Plan)

Recorded Crime Current 12 vs Previous 12 complete Months
8,316 ✓
 Previous 12 Months: 8,602 (-3.32%)



Attendance at burglary (home) incidents is 93 per cent in the last 12 months. Further reviews continue to support all home burglaries have been attended. However, when the incident is closed prior to the attendance, the time arrived (TA) is not captured in the data.

DEFINITION
The definition for neighbourhood crime derives from the National Beating Crime Plan
 Neighbourhood crime includes:

- Burglary residential
- Personal robbery
- Theft from vehicles
- Theft of vehicles
- Vehicle interference
- Theft from a person.

Neighbourhood Crime (DCPP definition)

Home Office Offence Groups Level 2 and 3	Current Complete 12 Months	Previous Complete 12 Months	Difference	% Difference
Robbery	708	725	-17	-2.34%
Robbery of Personal Property	708	725	-17	-2.34%
Theft	7,608	7,877	-269	-3.42%
Vehicle Offences	4,870	4,837	33	0.68%
Residential Burglary of Unconnected Building	561	599	-38	-6.34%
Residential Burglary of a Home	1,931	2,139	-208	-9.72%
Theft from the Person	246	302	-56	-18.54%
Total	8,316	8,602	-286	-3.32%

Visible neighbourhood policing is key to modern policing: we need all our communities to have trust and confidence in what we do, as when this is the case, communities engage more, support us more, and together help us tackle crime. Being visible in the heart of our communities remains key. We focus our patrols on known hotspots, using intelligence provided by our communities and our partner organisations to identify where we can have most impact and use problem solving methods to resolve issues.

LPT	Current Complete 12 Months	Previous Complete 12 Months	Difference	% Difference
No LPT	28	16	12	75.00%
Lichfield	976	829	147	17.73%
Newcastle	714	641	73	11.39%
SOT North	1,499	1,386	113	8.15%
Moorlands	425	406	19	4.68%
SOT South	1,441	1,502	-61	-4.06%
East Staffs	672	755	-83	-10.99%
South Staffs	733	836	-103	-12.32%
Stafford	579	681	-102	-14.98%
Tamworth	664	799	-135	-16.90%
Cannock	604	746	-142	-19.03%
	7	9	-2	-22.22%
Total	8,316	8,602	-286	-3.32%

5.4 Tackling Anti-Social Behaviour



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The Neighbourhood Policing Guarantee staffing uplift has been used to create two new intervention teams in Stoke-on-Trent, and to uplift the County Proactive and Rural Crime Teams so that there are now three: north, east and west that have four intervention officers and four proactive officers per site.

These teams work a neighbourhood shift pattern and can be tasked for problem-solving initiatives. When not committed, they are briefed to focus on high-volume hotspots with guided by the local policing teams and problem-solving coordinators with a bias towards town centres. This will impact ASB naturally as the high-volume repeats and hotspots will be adopted as problems by the local policing teams.

The Action Fund Project has been a significant success. Some of the key highlights within the 19 hotspot areas include;

- Over 16,000 hours of high-visibility patrol
- 536 additional arrests and 455 additional stop searches
- 4 per cent reduction in crime
- 26 per cent reduction in knife crime
- 8 per cent reduction in serious violence.

The overarching intention from this project was to enable the force to apply these techniques within 'business-as-usual'. Now the funding for additional patrols has ended, the shift to a business-as-usual approach has been implemented in line with the Neighbourhood Policing Guarantee strategy for safer town centres, tackling ASB and retail crime whilst achieving increased police visibility. We have used the best practice and new digital assets gathered during the Action Fund to deliver this. Town centres have been mapped, and we are now analysing the needs of each town centre so that patrols can be delivered in a way that maximises their effectiveness at achieving these priorities.

These patrols are making communities safer and are helping us to engage closely with the people and businesses we proudly serve daily. Efforts are based on objective data and analysis to ensure our resources are used efficiently and effectively, working closely in partnership with communities to identify solutions, and more importantly, to act upon them

While anti-social behaviour (ASB) remains a key area of focus across these hotspot areas, we have seen a nine per cent increase in associated reports. While we're working extremely hard to tackle this type of crime by serving dispersal orders, using our policing powers with local authorities and acting proactively to stop offenders, we've also self-reported a number of these incidents while speaking to people and businesses as part of these patrols. This means more ASB is being recorded, which in turn means we can take more action to tackle the problem.

A dedicated abstraction app makes sure that Neighbourhood and NPG staff are not routinely abstracted from their core duties.

DEFINITION

The definition for Anti-social behaviour types

Community nuisance ASB

A condition, thing or person which causes trouble, annoyance, inconvenience or offence to the local community in general rather than to an individual victim. Includes behaviours which are beyond the bounds of acceptability. This may vary between communities who will have different ideas about what is socially acceptable.

Personal nuisance ASB

Is targeted at an individual or group and is likely to cause concern, stress or irritation and have an impact on people's quality of life, from a minor annoyance to disruption to mental or emotional wellbeing.

Environmental ASB

Individuals or groups who impact on their surroundings including natural, built and social environments, this includes public, shared and private spaces.

Repeat anti-social behaviour

- 24 per cent (1,026) of suspects/offenders have been linked to more than one ASB occurrence in the last 12 months. Fifty-three per cent (548) repeat suspects or offenders were linked to two ASB occurrences. Increase in proportion of repeat suspects or offenders of two per cent compared to previous year (+194)
- 13 per cent (727) of victims have reported more than one ASB occurrence in the last 12 months. Sixty-seven per cent (487) of repeat victims have experienced two ASB occurrences. Decrease in proportion of repeat victims of one per cent compared to previous year (+199).
- 23 per cent (2,318) of addresses have reported more than one ASB occurrence in the last 12 months. Fifty-six per cent (1,293) of repeat addresses have experienced two occurrences. Proportion of repeat locations remained stable compared to previous year (+306).
- Repeat ASB suspects are the subject of focus by the local policing teams and partners to deter ongoing behaviour, which results in improved tracking and monitoring of behaviour and proactive reporting of instances to support problem solving.

5.4 Tackling Anti-Social Behaviour



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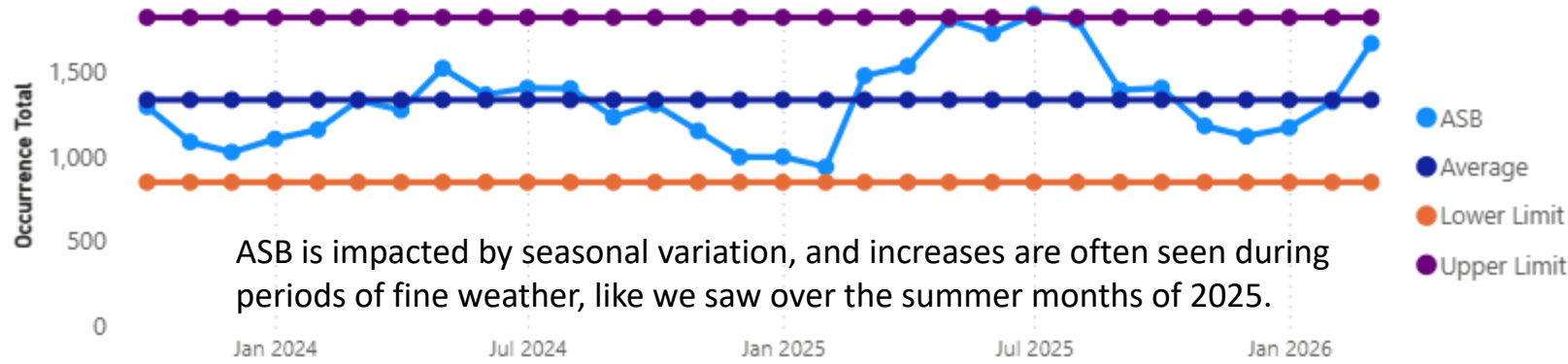


19.3%
(+2,915)

18,014
Current Complete 12 Months

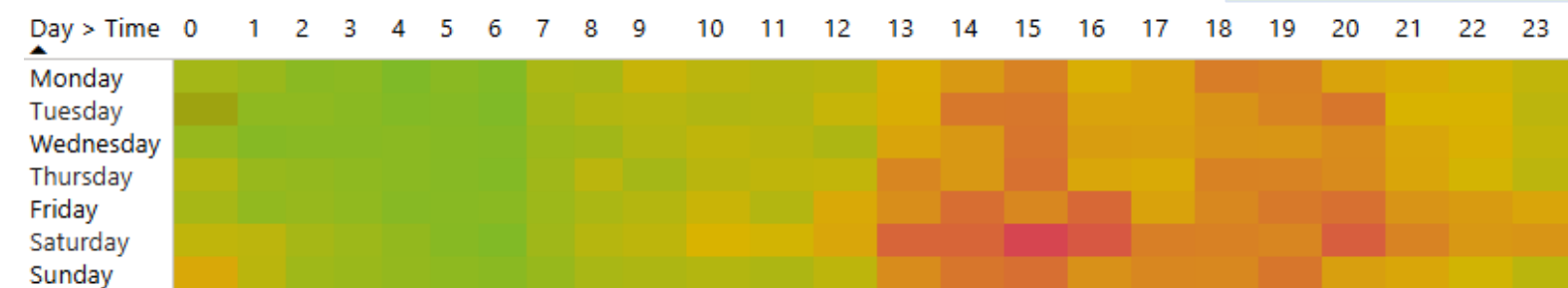
15,099
Previous Complete 12 Months

ASB Control Chart



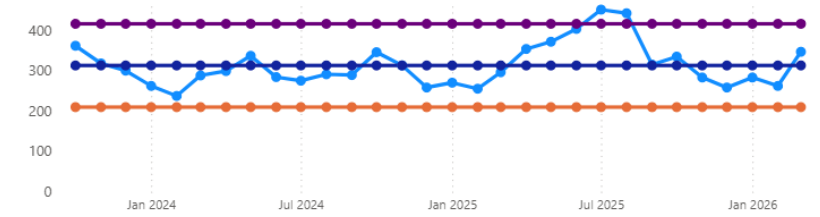
Occurrence Type	Current Complete 12 Months	Previous Complete 12 Months	Difference	% Difference
ASB - Environmental - E3	314	231	83	35.93%
ASB - Community Nuisance - E2	13,592	11,355	2,237	19.70%
ASB - Personal Nuisance - E1	4,108	3,513	595	16.94%
Total	18,014	15,099	2,915	19.31%

All ASB types have seen an increase in the current 12 months compared to the previous 12 months. ASB Community makes up 75% of ASB reported, followed by 23% personal nuisance and 2% environmental.

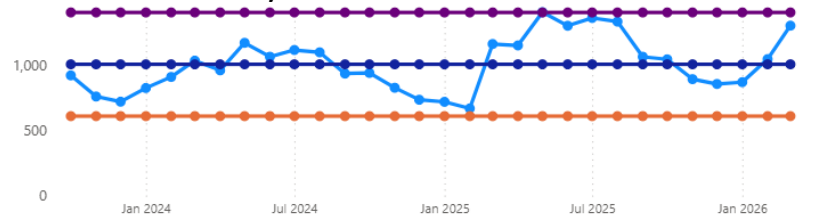


LPT	Current Complete 12 Months	Previous Complete 12 Months	Difference	% Difference
Out of Force	21	12	9	75.00%
No LPT	67	42	25	59.52%
Tamworth	958	710	248	34.93%
Lichfield	1,059	798	261	32.71%
Moorlands	1,145	869	276	31.76%
South Staffs	865	671	194	28.91%
Newcastle	2,238	1,802	436	24.20%
SOT South	3,642	2,995	647	21.60%
Stafford	1,846	1,529	317	20.73%
East Staffs	1,327	1,184	143	12.08%
SOT North	3,648	3,271	377	11.53%
Cannock	1,232	1,152	80	6.94%
Total	18,014	15,099	2,915	19.31%

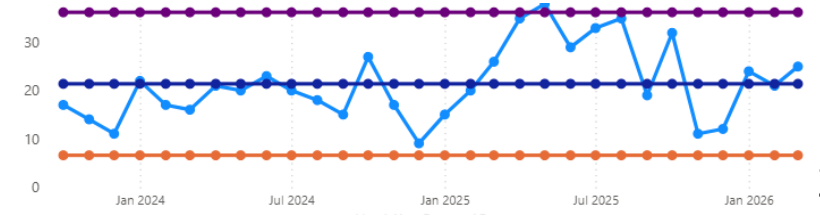
ASB Personal Nuisance



ASB Community Nuisance



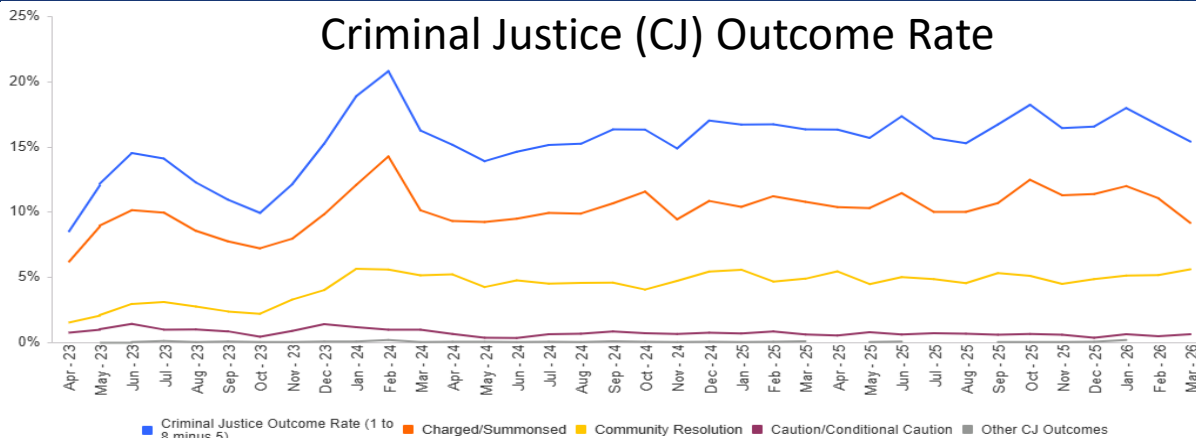
ASB Environmental Nuisance



5.5 Outcomes



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■ Criminal Justice Outcome Rate (1 to 8 minus 5) ■ Charged/Summonsed ■ Community Resolution ■ Caution/Conditional Caution ■ Other CJ Outcomes

Outcome Sub-Group Rates	Previous 12 Months	Last 12 Months	Change (Diff.)
18: Investigation Completed - No suspect identified	26.4%	27.1%	0.7%
16: Victim declines/withdraws support - named suspect identified	27.2%	25.3%	-1.9%
15: Suspect identified - Evidential Difficulties	17.3%	19.6%	2.3%
1: Charge/Postal requisition	10.2%	10.9%	0.6%
14: Victim declines/unable to support action to identify offender	9.5%	7.6%	-1.9%
8: Community resolution	4.7%	5.0%	0.2%
20: Other body/agency has investigation primacy	2.0%	2.3%	0.3%
12: Named suspect identified but is dead or too ill (physical or mental health) to prosecute	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%
3: Adult Conditional Caution/Caution	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%
21: Police - named suspect, investigation not in the public interest	0.4%	0.3%	-0.1%
22: Diversionary, educational or intervention activity, has been undertaken and there is no public interest to continue	0.3%	0.2%	-0.1%
17: Suspect identified but prosecution time limit expired	0.3%	0.2%	-0.1%
2: Youth Conditional Caution/Caution	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%
11: Named suspect below age of criminal responsibility	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%
4: TIC (taken into consideration)	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
13: Named suspect but victim/key witness deceased or too ill	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
10: Police - formal action not in public interest	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
5: Offender has died	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
9: CPS - prosecution not in public interest	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

DEFINITIONS

Criminal justice outcomes include charges and out of court disposals, such as cautions and community resolutions

- Outcome 16 is where the victim does not support the investigation and a suspect has been identified
- Unable to progress investigation includes crimes with no identified suspect; suspect has been identified but there are evidential difficulties and crimes which are not in the public interest to prosecute
- Prosecution prevented is where the suspect, victim or key witness is too ill to prosecute
- Other includes where another agency has the lead in the investigation or the offender has died
- Diversionary activity is where education or intervention activity has been put in place and therefore it is not in the public interest to take any further action.

Outcome Rate	Previous 12 Months	Last 12 Months	Change (Diff.)
CJ Outcomes	15.7%	16.5%	0.8%
Outcome 16	27.2%	25.3%	-1.9%
Unable to Progress Investigation	54.0%	54.9%	0.9%
Diversionary Activity (Outcome 22)	0.3%	0.2%	-0.1%
Prosecution Prevented	0.7%	0.7%	-0.1%
Other	2.0%	2.3%	0.3%

Dedicated proactive teams contribute to increased positive outcomes as well as seizures, asset recovery and safeguarding.

National Comparison Staffordshire ranks **18th in the 42 forces** for charge and postal requisition rate to September 2025, and **third in its eight most similar forces** at 11.1 per cent.

The Crime Bureau apply the correct outcomes and close all force crime. The department has been established for almost two years and have improved the quality of the force's outcome data, ensuring that the information we provide which is disclosable through any of the statutory obligations and data sharing agreements worked under by the Central Disclosure Unit is accurate.

Context - Custody



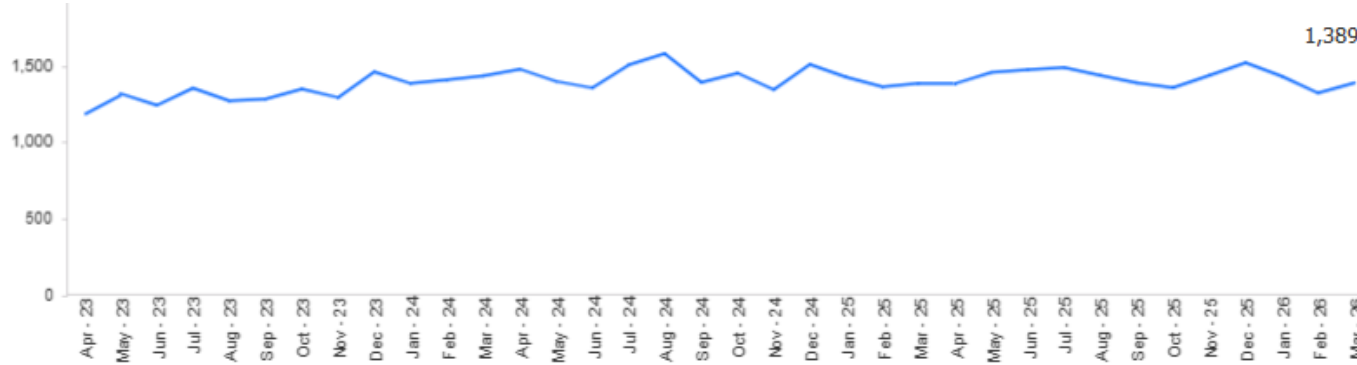
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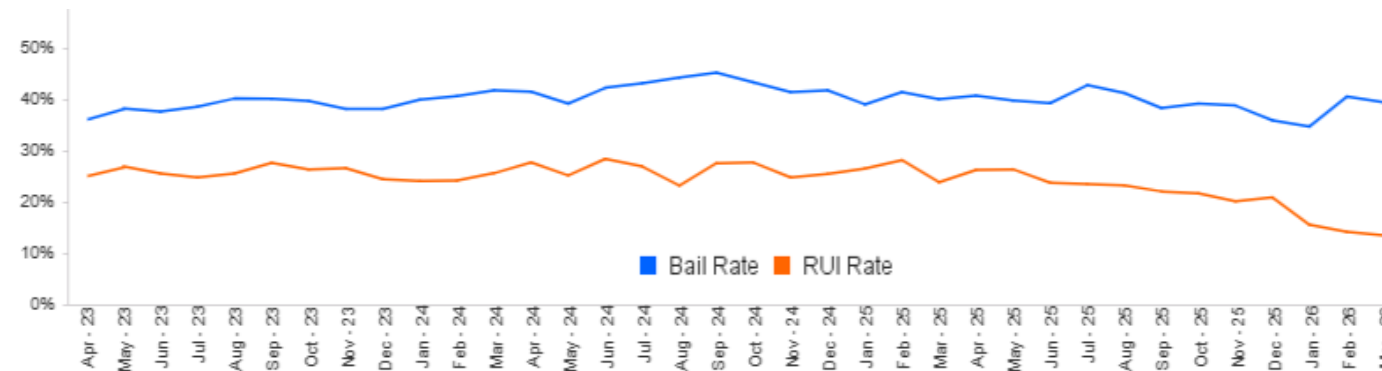
Custody	Last 12 Months	Previous 12 Months	12 Month Difference	12 Month % Change	Dec - 25	Jan - 26	Feb - 26	Mar - 26
Arrests	17081	17184	-103	-0.6%	1520	1431	1321	1390
Average Detention Duration (hours)	15.4	15.7	-0.2	-1.5%	15.8	15.1	14.1	15.0
Children in Custody	951	951	0	0.0%	84	79	79	88
Average Detention Duration (hours)	14.4	9.9	4.5	45.3%	11.6	8.1	9.9	9.9
Waiting Times in Custody	33.6	31.9	1.7	5.3%	35.1	29.5	32.5	32.4
Bail Rate	39.2%	41.9%	-2.7%		35.9%	34.7%	40.5%	39.9%
Released Under Investigation Rate	21.1%	26.2%	-5.1%		20.8%	16.4%	14.2%	13.5%
Voluntary Attendees	3107	3179	-72	-2.3%	210	275	246	271

Overall arrest volumes are stable -0.6 per cent compared to the previous year. Children account for 5.6 per cent of detainees in the last 12 months, and child arrest volumes are the same as the previous year.

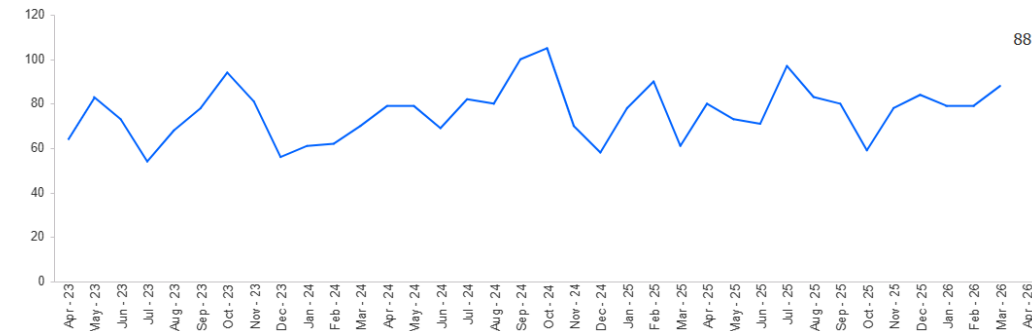
Arrests



Bail and RUI rate



Children in Custody (CPI)



Bail Rate

Bail rate since January 2023 has been around 40 per cent with some monthly variation. The last two months have remained around 40 per cent,

Waiting Times

Increase in average waiting times at force level of 1.7 minutes in the last 12 months compared to the previous 12 months.

Voluntary Attendance

Volumes of voluntary attendees have decreased compared to the previous 12 months (-2.4 per cent).

Context - Conviction and Prosecution Rates



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Local data from the CPS has been used to understand criminal justice and its timeliness in Staffordshire. The information for crime to court and crime to conviction at court is based on rates, rather than volumes for a more balanced comparison.

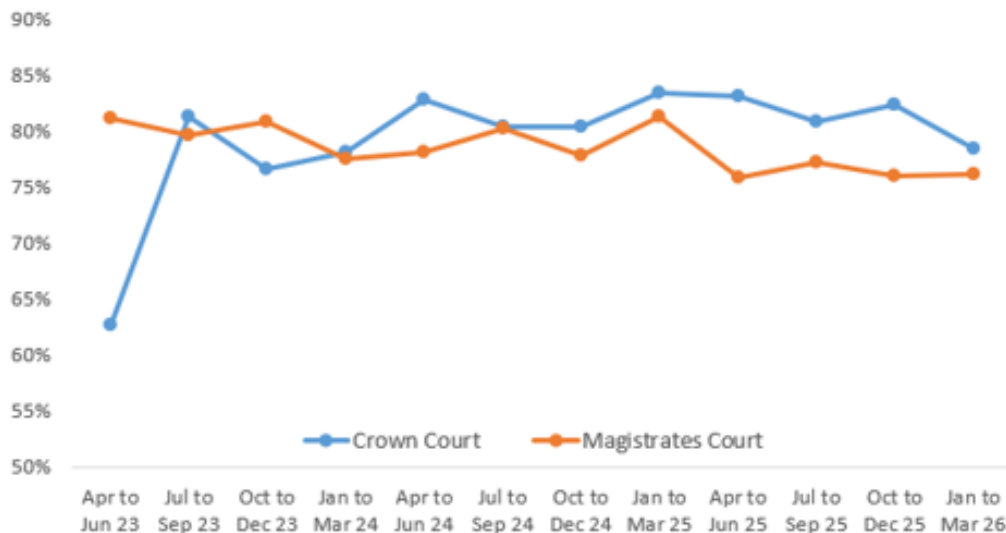
- 11 per cent of all crimes in the last 12 months (April 25 to March 26) are prosecuted at court which has decreased by 1.1 per cent compared to the previous 12 months
- 8.5 per cent of all crimes in the last 12 months (April 25 to March 26) end in a conviction at court which has increased by 0.5 per cent compared to the previous 12 months
- Finalised cases in the last 12 months (April 25 to March 26) have increased by 12.6 per cent compared to the previous 12 months and have increased significantly by 22.6 per cent from the 2019/20 baseline.

	Previous 12 Months	Last 12 Months	Difference	% Change	Baseline (Apr 19 to Mar 20)	% Change from baseline
All Crime	85906	88240	2334	2.7%	79699	10.7%
Finalised Cases	8572	9806	1234	12.6%	7998	22.6%
Convictions at Court	6839	7543	704	9.3%	6875	9.7%

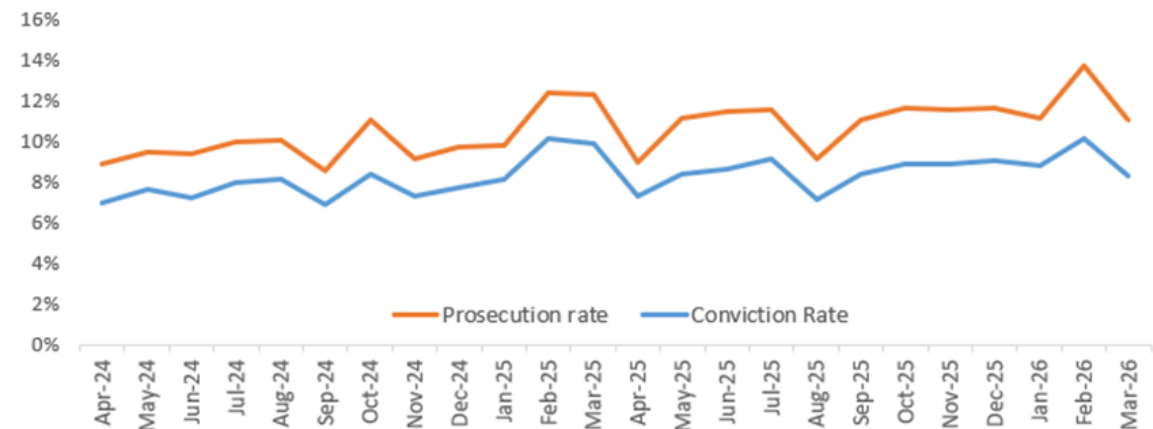
	Previous 12 Months	Last 12 Months	% Change	Baseline (Apr 19 to Mar 20)	% Change from baseline
Crime to Court rate	10.0%	11.1%	1.1%	10.0%	1.1%
Crime to Conviction rate	8.0%	8.5%	0.6%	8.6%	-0.1%

Conviction Rate	Previous 12 Months	Current 12 Months	Change	Apr to Jun 25	Jul to Sep 25	Oct to Dec 25	Jan to Mar 26
Crown Court	81.3%	81.1%	-0.2%	83.1%	80.8%	82.3%	78.3%
Magistrates Court	79.5%	76.2%	-3.3%	78.0%	77.2%	76.1%	75.6%

Conviction Rates at Court



Conviction and Prosecution Rates for All Crime



- Magistrates' court convictions rates have decreased (+3.3 per cent) compared to the previous 12 months
- Crown court convictions rates have decreased (-0.2 per cent) compared to the previous 12 months.

Staffordshire's conviction rates for magistrates' courts are slightly lower compared to our regional forces and noticeably lower than nationally. However, crown courts conviction rates are slightly above regional forces and the national conviction rates for the last 12 months.

6. Preventing and Protecting



"An outstanding local police service"



The National Beating Crime Plan focuses on three key areas:

- Reducing homicide, serious violence and neighbourhood crime
- Exposing and ending hidden harms and prosecuting perpetrators
- Building capability and capacity to deal with fraud and online crime.

It sets out how we will together deliver on our shared vision of fewer victims, peaceful neighbourhoods and a safer country.

Six measures will be introduced to help focus effort on key national priorities, allow performance to be measured and help to demonstrate value for money in policing.

The priority measures are:

- reduce murder and other homicide
- reduce serious violence
- disrupt drugs supply and county lines
- reduce neighbourhood crime
- improve satisfaction among victims, with particular focus on victims of domestic abuse
- tackle cyber crime.

The crime data in the Beating Crime Plan is measured using the recorded date of the crime, when it has been checked and validated, rather than the date the crime was reported to the police.

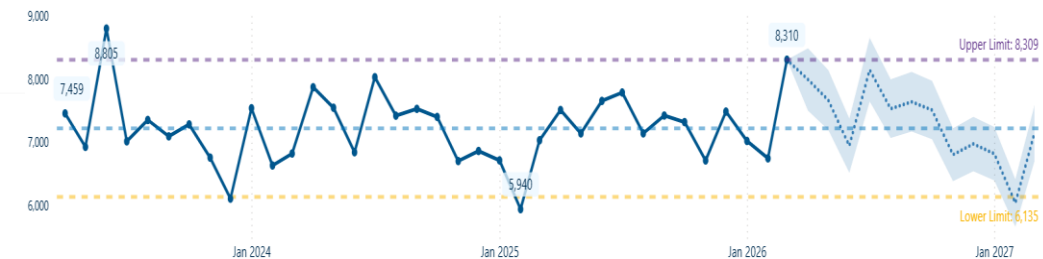
Context – All Crime



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Home Office Offence Groups Level 2 & 3	Current Complete 12 Months	Previous Complete 12 Months	Difference	% Difference
Robbery	1,164	788	376	47.72%
⊕ Robbery of Business Property <i>Offences added from April 25</i>	456	63	393	623.81%
⊕ Robbery of Personal Property	708	725	-17	-2.34%
Drug Offences	3,258	2,630	628	23.88%
⊕ Trafficking of Drugs <i>Offences added from October 24</i>	977	729	248	34.02%
⊕ Possession of Drugs	2,281	1,901	380	19.99%
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	2,335	1,899	436	22.96%
Possession of Weapons Offences	1,214	1,092	122	11.17%
Sexual Offences	4,249	3,828	421	11.00%
⊕ Rape	1,469	1,273	196	15.40%
⊕ Other Sexual Offences <i>Offences added from April 24</i>	2,780	2,555	225	8.81%
Violence Against the Person	37,804	36,301	1,503	4.14%
⊕ Death or Serious Injury Caused by Unlawful Driving	44	37	7	18.92%
⊕ Stalking and Harassment	16,150	14,772	1,378	9.33%
⊕ Violence without Injury	11,734	11,346	388	3.42%
⊕ Homicide	9	9	0	0.00%
⊕ Violence with Injury	9,867	10,137	-270	-2.66%
Public Order Offences	8,587	8,317	270	3.25%
Criminal Damage and Arson Offences	7,351	7,504	-153	-2.04%
⊕ Arson	453	461	-8	-1.74%
⊕ Criminal Damage	6,898	7,043	-145	-2.06%
Theft	22,276	23,548	-1,272	-5.40%
⊕ Bicycle theft	741	682	59	8.65%
⊕ Vehicle Offences	4,870	4,837	33	0.68%
⊕ Burglary				0.00%
⊕ Burglary Business and Community	1,153	1,173	-20	-1.71%
⊕ Other theft	5,852	6,144	-292	-4.75%
⊕ Residential Burglary of Unconnected Building <i>Used from April 23</i>	561	599	-38	-6.34%
⊕ Residential Burglary of a Home <i>Used from April 23</i>	1,931	2,139	-208	-9.72%
⊕ Shoplifting	6,922	7,672	-750	-9.78%
⊕ Theft from the Person	246	302	-56	-18.54%
Total	88,238	85,907	2,331	2.71%



Recorded crime has increased by 2.7 per cent compared to the previous 12 months. Volumes have increased in most LPTs with Newcastle and Stoke South showing the most significant increases when compared to the previous year, while South Staffs, Lichfield, Stafford and Cannock have also seen crime levels increase. Stoke North, Tamworth and East Staffs showing decreasing trends.

LPT	Current Complete 12 Months	Previous Complete 12 Months	Difference	% Difference
⊕ No LPT	552	347	205	59.08%
⊕ Newcastle	9,169	7,987	1,182	14.80%
⊕ SOT South	16,262	14,509	1,753	12.08%
⊕ South Staffs	5,862	5,646	216	3.83%
⊕ Lichfield	6,288	6,060	228	3.76%
⊕ Stafford	9,103	8,839	264	2.99%
⊕ Cannock	7,591	7,512	79	1.05%
⊕ Moorlands	5,340	5,313	27	0.51%
⊕ East Staffs	8,492	8,676	-184	-2.12%
⊕ Tamworth	5,601	5,794	-193	-3.33%
⊕ SOT North	14,134	14,821	-687	-4.64%
⊕	419	566	-147	-25.97%

The force looks at crime groups based on Home Office categories to match with data published on ONS.

6.1 Reduce murder and other homicide (NCPM)



"An outstanding local police service"

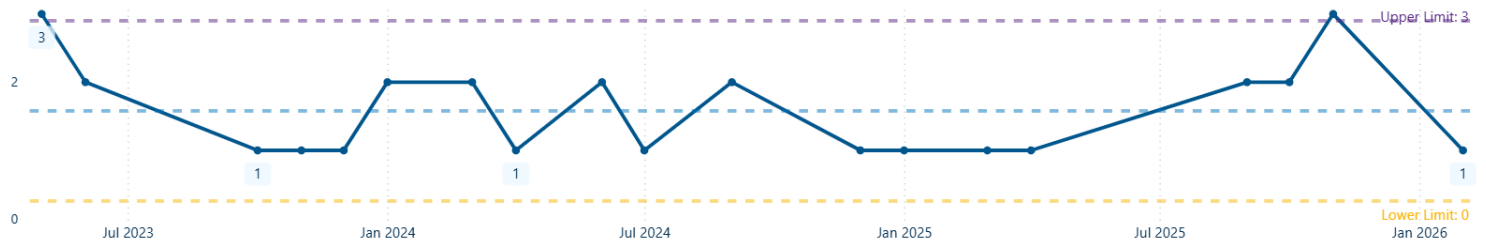


Murders have a devastating impact on the victim's family and the wider community. Murders across Staffordshire are predominantly committed by people who know the victim. We have experienced a broad range of murders that range from domestic murder, child murder to drug/criminal dispute related murder. Alcohol, drug misuse and mental health are common factors in murder investigations. Many of these murders are the result of broader social issues and require a long-term holistic approach to breaking the generational cycle of violence. Staffordshire Police, together with the Staffordshire Commissioner's Office, local authorities, health trusts, education, Probation and the voluntary sector have established a Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Violence Reduction Alliance to tackle violence at the root cause.

HO Offence Group L2, 3 and 4	Current Complete 12 Months	Previous Complete 12 Months	Difference	% Difference	BCP Crime (2019)	Difference (BCP)	% Difference (BCP)
1 Murder	8	8	0	0.00%	7	1	14.3%
4/1 Manslaughter	1	1	0	0.00%	2	-1	-50.0%
Total	9	9	0	0.00%	9	0	0

DEFINITION
Definition in the National Beating Crime Plan:
Homicide: the killing of a person at the hand of another.

Crime Over Time



Non-domestic homicides have remained stable compared to the previous year. They account for 78 per cent in the last 12 months, which is the same proportion as the previous 12 months.

Recorded Crime Current 12 vs Previous 12 complete Months

7 ✓

Previous 12 Months: 7 (+0%)

Domestic homicides have reduced also remained stable compared to the previous year. They account for 22 per cent in the last 12 months, which is the same proportion as the previous 12 months.

LPT	Current Complete 12 Months	Previous Complete 12 Months	Difference	% Difference
⊕ Stafford	3	2	1	50.00%
⊕ Lichfield	1		1	1.00%
⊕ No LPT	1		1	1.00%
⊕ SOT North	1		1	1.00%
⊕ South Staffs	1		1	1.00%
⊕ Tamworth	1		1	1.00%
⊕				0.00%
⊕ Moorlands				0.00%
⊕ Newcastle				0.00%
⊕ Out of Force				0.00%
⊕ SOT South	1	4	-3	-75.00%
⊕ Cannock		2	-2	-100.00%
⊕ East Staffs		1	-1	-100.00%
Total	9	9	0	0.00%

Recorded Crime Current 12 vs Previous 12 complete Months

2 ✓

Previous 12 Months: 2 (+0%)

6.2 Reduce Serious Violence (NCPM)



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DEFINITION

Knife Crime: Specific violence, sexual offences and robbery crimes involving the use of a weapon that is sharp and capable of piercing the skin, which is not limited to just knives.

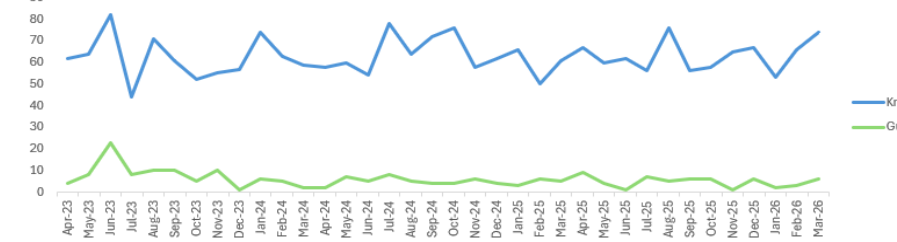
Gun Crime: Crime where a firearm is used (fired, or as a blunt instrument) to cause injury to a person or is used as a threat.

Definition change - Knife crime definition has been amended to **exclude glass and broken bottles** from the weapon types to align with the ADR and NDQIS (National Data Quality Improvement Service) ensuring a cross-police force methodology.

Knife Crime
(DCPP definition – part of Serious Violence)

Home Office Offence Groups Level 2 & 3	Current Complete 12 Months	Previous Complete 12 Months	Difference	% Difference
Robbery	256	232	24	10.34%
Robbery of Business Property	63	23	40	173.91%
Robbery of Personal Property	193	209	-16	-7.66%
Sexual Offences	25	23	2	8.70%
Other Sexual Offences	7	5	2	40.00%
Rape	18	18	0	0.00%
Violence Against the Person	476	503	-27	-5.37%
Violence with Injury	440	452	-12	-2.65%
Violence without Injury	36	51	-15	-29.41%
Total	757	758	-1	-0.13%

LPT	Current Complete 12 Months	Previous Complete 12 Months	Difference	% Difference
Moorlands	47	29	18	62.07%
South Staffs	61	41	20	48.78%
East Staffs	70	53	17	32.08%
SOT North	180	158	22	13.92%
Lichfield	40	36	4	11.11%
No LPT	8	8	0	0.00%
Stafford	66	66	0	0.00%
Tamworth	49	51	-2	-3.92%
Cannock	12	13	-1	-7.69%
SOT South	150	183	-33	-18.03%
Newcastle	45	63	-18	-28.57%
Newcastle	35	66	-31	-46.97%
Total	757	758	-1	-0.13%



In May and November, along with partners, we take part in national weeks of action aimed to tackle knife crime. A range of activities are undertaken to reduce repeat offenders and focus on hotspot locations, alongside engagement activity including increased prevention targeted at young people and within schools. The force has also obtained knife wands which are to be placed in police cars and have supported the knife bleed kits in publicly accessible locations.

Gun Crime
(DCPP definition – part of Serious Violence)

Home Office Offence Groups Level 2 & 3	Current Complete 12 Months	Previous Complete 12 Months	Difference	% Difference
Public Order Offences	8	5	3	60.00%
Violence Against the Person	27	22	5	22.73%
Stalking and Harassment	5	1	4	400.00%
Violence with Injury	12	7	5	71.43%
Violence without Injury	10	14	-4	-28.57%
Robbery	4	4	0	0.00%
Criminal Damage and Arson Offences	7	10	-3	-30.00%
Possession of Weapons Offences	10	16	-6	-37.50%
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	2	2	0	0.00%
Total	56	59	-3	-5.08%

LPT	Current Complete 12 Months	Previous Complete 12 Months	Difference	% Difference
Moorlands	6	1	5	500.00%
Cannock	2	1	1	100.00%
SOT North	13	9	4	44.44%
Stafford	9	7	2	28.57%
No LPT	0	0	0	0.00%
SOT South	11	11	0	0.00%
East Staffs	7	8	-1	-12.50%
South Staffs	5	11	-6	-54.55%
Newcastle	2	5	-3	-60.00%
Tamworth	1	4	-3	-75.00%
Lichfield	2	2	0	0.00%
Total	56	59	-3	-5.08%

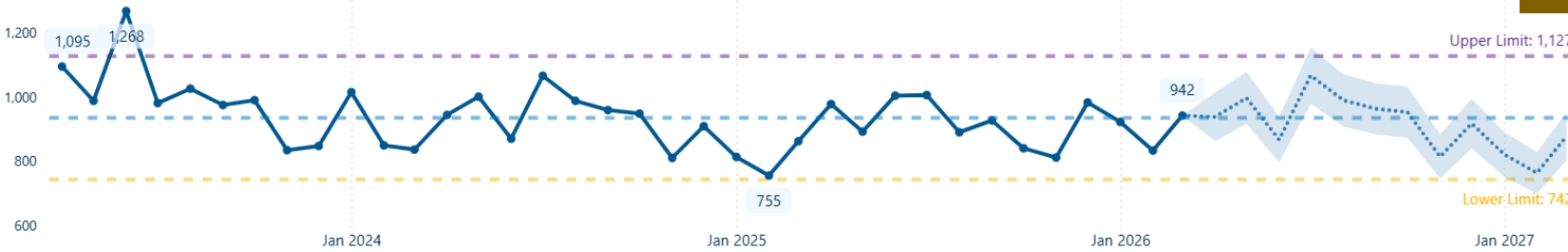
6.2 Serious Violence



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Serious Violence Nationally, this will be measured through hospital admissions of under 25s for assault with a sharp object, and police recorded information of offences involving discharge of a firearm. A proxy measure using crime data is used to show our position.



Serious violence has increased by 0.9 per cent (+103) in the last 12 months compared to the previous 12 months.

DEFINITION

Definition in the National Beating Crime Plan:

Serious violence - includes crimes that involve knives or guns which can have life-changing consequences, personal and business robbery and violence with injury

Violence with Injury is split into a number of types.

- Volumes of assault with injury (8N) have decreased by 3.1 per cent (-276) compared to the previous 12 months but have increased by 10.7 per cent (841) compared to the national baseline
- Volumes of assault with intent to cause serious harm (5D) have remained stable compared to the previous 12 months but have increased by 28.9 per cent (131) compared to the national baseline
- Volumes of assault with injury on a constable (8S) have decreased by 11.4 per cent (-37) compared to the previous 12 months but have increased by 86.4 per cent (133) compared to the national baseline
- Other types of violence with injury have smaller volumes of offences, which can lead to percentage changes looking more significant
- Assault with injury on emergency worker (8T) was introduced in April 2020. Therefore, there are no crimes recorded in the baseline year (2019).

Home Office Offence Groups 3 & 4	Current Complete 12 Months	Previous Complete 12 Months	Difference	% Difference	BCP Crime (2019)	Difference (BCP)	% Difference (BCP)
Robbery	1,163	788	375	47.6%	796	367	46.1%
34A Robbery of Business Property	457	63	394	625.4%	84	373	444.0%
34B Robbery of Personal Property	706	725	-19	-2.6%	712	-6	-0.8%
Violence with Injury	9,863	10,137	-274	-2.7%	8,537	1,326	15.5%
2 Attempted Murder	10	14	-4	-28.6%	14	-4	-28.6%
4/7 Cause or Allow Death or Serious Physical Harm to a Child or Vulnerable Person	1	2	-1	-50.0%	1	0	0.0%
5D Assault with Intent to cause Serious Harm	584	584	0	0.00%	453	131	28.9%
5E Endangering Life	79	46	33	71.74%	6	73	1216.7%
8N Assault with Injury	8,701	8,977	-276	-3.07%	7,860	841	10.7%
8P Racially or Religiously Aggravated Assault with Injury	72	71	1	1.41%	49	23	46.9%
8S Assault with Injury on a Constable	287	324	-37	-11.42%	154	133	86.4%
8T Assault with Injury on an Emergency Worker (other than a constable)	129	119	10	8.40%			
Serious Violence	11,026	10,925	101	0.92%	9,333	1,693	18.1%

6.2 Reduce Serious Violence (NCPM)



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Serious Violence
 (DCPP definition robbery & Violence with Injury)

Home Office Offence Groups Level 2 & 3	Current Complete 12 Months	Previous Complete 12 Months	Difference	% Difference
⊖ Robbery	1,163	788	375	47.59%
⊕ Robbery of Business Property	456	63	393	623.81%
⊕ Robbery of Personal Property	707	725	-18	-2.48%
⊖ Violence Against the Person	9,865	10,137	-272	-2.68%
⊕ Violence with Injury	9,865	10,137	-272	-2.68%
Total	11,028	10,925	103	0.94%

Serious violence has remained stable compared to the previous year. Most of the increase is in robbery of business property. This has seen a large percentage increase due to a change in the recording of thefts from shops which involve assaults, these were recorded as separate offences prior to April 2025. These are now recorded as business robberies.

LPT	Current Complete 12 Months	Previous Complete 12 Months	Difference	% Difference
⊕ No LPT	60	23	37	160.87%
⊕ South Staffs	746	676	70	10.36%
⊕ SOT South	2,230	2,027	203	10.01%
⊕ Cannock	1,010	927	83	8.95%
⊕ Newcastle	1,093	1,011	82	8.11%
⊕ East Staffs	1,086	1,039	47	4.52%
⊕ Lichfield	679	669	10	1.49%
⊕ Moorlands	726	735	-9	-1.22%
⊕ Stafford	1,078	1,158	-80	-6.91%
⊕ SOT North	1,657	1,819	-162	-8.91%
⊕ Tamworth	665	763	-98	-12.84%
⊕	67	100	-33	-33.00%
Total	11,028	10,925	103	0.94%

VAWG
 (DCPP definition)

Home Office Offence Groups 3 & 4	Current Complete 12 Months	Previous Complete 12 Months	Difference		BCP Crime (2019)	Difference (BCP)	% Difference (BCP)
			Difference	% Difference			
Other Sexual Offences	2,768	2,555	213	8.34%	1,860	908	48.82%
Rape	1,468	1,273	195	15.32%	942	526	55.84%
8L Harassment	9,360	8,595	765	8.90%	4,053	5,307	130.94%
8M Racially or Religiously Aggravated Harassment	329	330	-1	-0.30%	219	110	50.23%
8Q Stalking	4,103	3,838	265	6.90%	705	3,398	481.99%
8R Malicious Communications	967	758	209	27.57%	4,064	-3,097	-76.21%
8R Malicious Communications - Replaced by 088/15				0.00%	98	-98	-100.00%
8U Controlling or Coercive Behaviour	1,375	1,250	125	10.00%		1,375	
VAWG	20,371	18,599	1,772	9.53%	11,941	8,430	70.60%

VAWG has increased by ten per cent compared to the previous year. Domestic crimes account for 38 per cent (7,760) of violence against women and girls, compared to non-domestic crimes which account for 62 per cent (12,631) in the last 12 months.

LPT	Current Complete 12 Months	Previous Complete 12 Months	Difference	% Difference
⊕ No LPT	131	68	63	92.65%
⊕ Newcastle	2,275	1,792	483	26.95%
⊕ SOT South	3,606	3,026	580	19.17%
⊕ Stafford	2,341	2,038	303	14.87%
⊕ South Staffs	1,500	1,318	182	13.81%
⊕ Cannock	1,874	1,718	156	9.08%
⊕ Lichfield	1,443	1,357	86	6.34%
⊕ Moorlands	1,385	1,337	48	3.59%
⊕ East Staffs	2,124	2,063	61	2.96%
⊕ Tamworth	1,219	1,200	19	1.58%
⊕ SOT North	2,567	2,653	-86	-3.24%
⊕	36	45	-9	-20.00%
Total	20,391	18,600	1,791	9.63%

Volumes of violence against women and girls will have been impacted by the changes in recording of conduct crimes (harassment, stalking or controlling/coercive behaviour) following changes made in the June 2023 which impacts on the recent data when compared to the 2019 baseline.

6.2 Reduce Serious Violence (NCPM)



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Domestic Abuse (Crime only)

Home Office Offence Groups Level 2 & 3	Current Complete 12 Months	Previous Complete 12 Months	Difference	% Difference
Sexual Offences	1,056	799	257	32.17%
Other Sexual Offences	422	300	122	40.67%
Rape	634	499	135	27.05%
Drug Offences	5	4	1	25.00%
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	373	305	68	22.30%
Theft	1,018	938	80	8.53%
Violence Against the Person	13,989	13,654	335	2.45%
Stalking and Harassment	6,704	6,107	597	9.78%
Death or Serious Injury Caused by Unlawful Driving				0.00%
Homicide	2	2	0	0.00%
Violence without Injury	4,026	4,137	-111	-2.68%
Violence with Injury	3,257	3,408	-151	-4.43%
Possession of Weapons Offences	137	136	1	0.74%
Criminal Damage and Arson Offences	866	875	-9	-1.03%
Public Order Offences	867	920	-53	-5.76%
Robbery	38	45	-7	-15.56%
Total	18,349	17,676	673	3.81%

LPT	Current Complete 12 Months	Previous Complete 12 Months	Difference	% Difference
No LPT	100	50	50	100.00%
Newcastle	2,067	1,772	295	16.65%
SOT South	3,408	3,016	392	13.00%
South Staffs	1,350	1,238	112	9.05%
Cannock	1,593	1,519	74	4.87%
Stafford	1,847	1,803	44	2.44%
Tamworth	1,199	1,175	24	2.04%
Moorlands	1,264	1,273	-9	-0.71%
Lichfield	1,245	1,262	-17	-1.35%
East Staffs	1,823	1,871	-48	-2.57%
SOT North	2,515	2,684	-169	-6.30%
	14	24	-10	-41.67%
Total	18,349	17,676	673	3.81%

Domestic abuse remains stable with a slight increase of four per cent compared to the previous year.

Hate (Crime only)

Home Office Offence Groups Level 2 & 3	Current Complete 12 Months	Previous Complete 12 Months	Difference	% Difference
Robbery	13	3	10	333.33%
Theft	13	7	6	85.71%
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	15	12	3	25.00%
Public Order Offences	986	811	175	21.58%
Sexual Offences	12	10	2	20.00%
Criminal Damage and Arson Offences	60	55	5	9.09%
Violence Against the Person	948	907	41	4.52%
Violence without Injury	248	201	47	23.38%
Death or Serious Injury Caused by Unlawful Driving				0.00%
Homicide				0.00%
Stalking and Harassment	595	595	0	0.00%
Violence with Injury	105	111	-6	-5.41%
Possession of Weapons Offences	5	9	-4	-44.44%
Total	2,052	1,814	238	13.12%

LPT	Current Complete 12 Months	Previous Complete 12 Months	Difference	% Difference
Newcastle	191	132	59	44.70%
East Staffs	242	192	50	26.04%
South Staffs	131	112	19	16.96%
No LPT	14	12	2	16.67%
Stafford	223	192	31	16.15%
Lichfield	123	106	17	16.04%
	15	13	2	15.38%
Cannock	153	134	19	14.18%
SOT South	443	391	52	13.30%
Moorlands	89	80	9	11.25%
Tamworth	118	108	10	9.26%
SOT North	331	342	-11	-3.22%
Total	2,052	1,814	238	13.12%

Hate type breakdown: Racial increased by 16 per cent (+206), sexual orientation increased by two per cent (+7), transgender remained stable (+0), disability increased by 11 per cent (+15) and religion increased by 33 per cent (+18).

Hate crime has increased by 13 per cent compared to the previous year. Majority is racial 74 per cent.

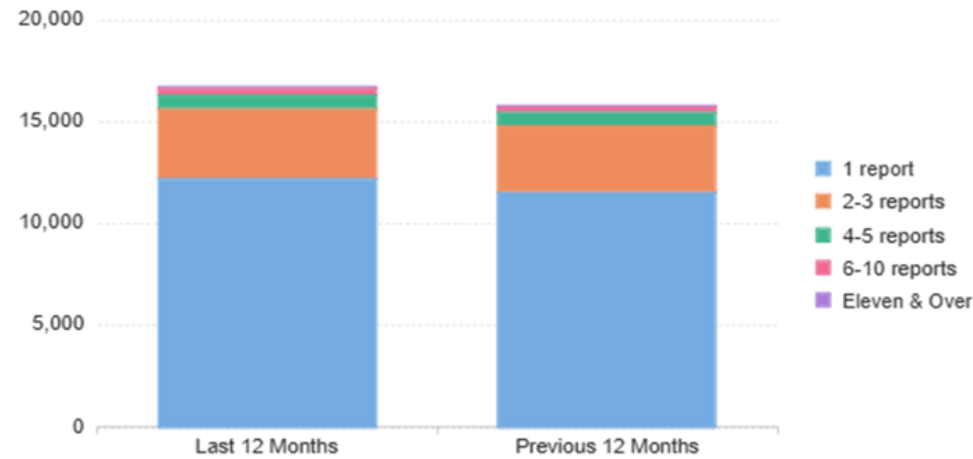
6.2 Domestic Abuse



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Number of Victims of Domestic Abuse (Crime & Non Crime)



Groups	Last 12 Months			Previous 12 Months		
	Victims	% Repeats	Crimes	Victims	% Repeats	Crimes
1 report	12211		12211	11509		11509
2-3 reports	3435	76.1%	7776	3320	76.6%	7503
4-5 reports	682	15.1%	2984	634	14.6%	2766
6-10 reports	328	7.3%	2384	307	7.1%	2204
Eleven & Over	69	1.5%	995	76	1.8%	1089
Total	16725	27.0%	26350	15846	27.4%	25071

Op Encompass

In February 2021, the force implemented Op Encompass, which notifies schools of children living with, or exposed to domestic abuse. Schools have automatically received 42,916 notifications regarding children following a domestic incident since the implementation, although some children will have had of more than one notification sent in this period.

In the last 12 months, 73 per cent (12,211) of victims of domestic abuse made one report in a 12-month period, 21 per cent (3,435) of victims made two or three reports in the last 12-month period and six per cent (1,079) of victims of domestic abuse have experienced domestic abuse four or more times in the last 12-month period. These proportions have remained stable when compared to the previous 12 months with similar proportions (73 per cent) of victims only making one report of domestic abuse. The proportion of victims making two or three reports has also remained stable as has the proportion of victims reporting domestic abuse on four or more occasions remains stable.

Outcomes:

In the last 12 months, 12 per cent (2,145) of domestic abuse crime had a criminal justice outcome, of these ten per cent were charged or had a postal requisition (1,798). Community resolutions have been utilised 252 times (1.4 per cent) for domestic abuse in the last 12 months. The criminal justice outcome rate has decreased slightly (0.7 per cent) compared to the previous 12 months.

In the last 12 months, the majority, 58.3 per cent (10,830) of domestic abuse were outcome 16 (victims declines/withdraws support), and there was a 2.1 per cent decrease compared to the previous 12 months.

In the last 12 months, 27.7 per cent (5,156) of domestic abuse had an outcome where we were unable to progress the investigation, which has increased by 2.4 per cent compared to the previous 12 months.

6.3 Disrupt drugs supply and county lines (NCPM)

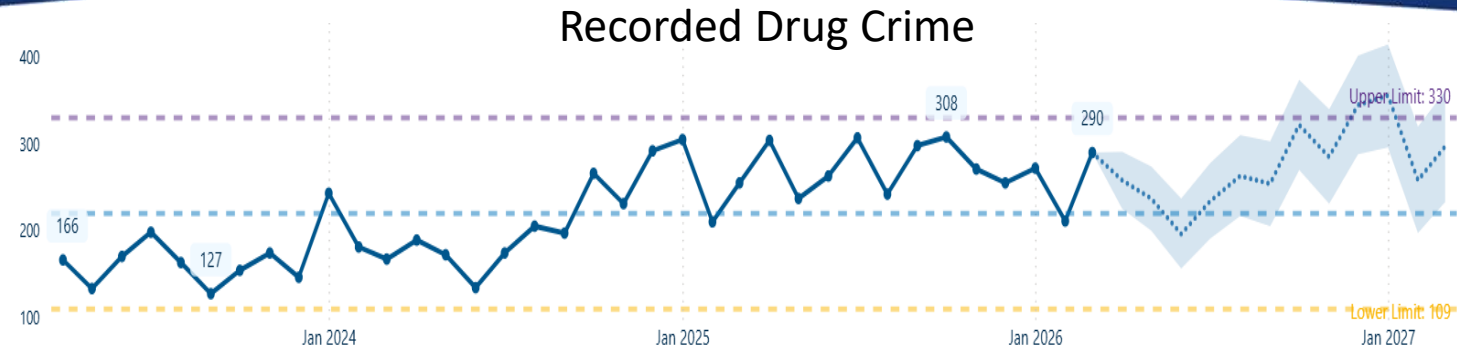


"An outstanding local police service"



Nationally, this will be measured through police recorded drug-related homicides and Office for Health Improvement and Disparities police referrals into drug treatments.

Whilst drug activity is widespread, it is the more densely populated areas that generally attract the largest focus from organised crime groups involved in this criminality. Drugs is often a force priority with a number of significant operations in existence at any one time, tracked via force tasking and tackled through a combination of intervention and prevention work with partners. The work utilises local policing resources such as the force's Knowledge Hub, alongside proactive pursue targeting through operations and investigations owned by our dedicated proactive teams, tackling the highest levels of criminality and those causing misery to communities.



The volume of drugs offences recorded has fluctuated over the last 12 months following an increase in 2024. The main volume is possession offences, especially possession of cannabis. It is worth noting that, although a single crime is recorded, one offence could relate to a large quantity or value of drugs, especially for offences of supply. Since October 2024, there has been an increase in the volume of importation of drugs offences, linked to the identification of parcels containing drugs intended for Staffordshire residents. In the last 12 months, importation offences have equated to 54 per cent (530) of trafficking offences, compared to 39% (285) in the previous 12 months.

Home Office Offence Groups 3 & 4	Current Complete 12 Months	Previous Complete 12 Months	Difference	% Difference	BCP Crime (2019)	Difference (BCP)	% Difference (BCP)
Drug Offences	3,258	2,630	628	23.88%	1,976	1,282	64.88%
Possession of Drugs	2,281	1,901	380	19.99%	1,539	742	48.21%
92A Trafficking in Controlled Drugs	9	7	2	28.57%	1	8	800.00%
92C Other Drug Offences		2	-2	-100.00%	4	-4	-100.00%
92D Possession of Controlled Drugs (excluding Cannabis)	759	551	208	37.75%	429	330	76.92%
92E Possession of Controlled Drugs (Cannabis)	1,513	1,341	172	12.83%	1,105	408	36.92%
Trafficking of Drugs	977	729	248	34.02%	437	540	123.57%

Initially, drugs offences are given a temporary drugs code while the type of drugs seized are confirmed through forensic testing. There is a gap between the date the offences are identified and when the crimes are recorded.

6.3 Disrupt drugs supply and county lines (NCPM)



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County Lines

DEFINITION

Definition: "A term used to describe gangs and organised criminal networks involved in exporting illegal drugs into one or more importing areas within the UK, using dedicated mobile phone lines or other form of 'deal line'. They are likely to exploit children and vulnerable adults to move and store the drugs and money and they will often use coercion, intimidation, violence (including sexual violence) and weapons."

The force had a successful county lines intensification week in March 2026:

The highlights of the week of action were:

- 35 arrests
- 24 people safeguarded
- 16 cuckoo address visits
- Over £50,000 of drugs seized including (540 deals of crack, 364 deals of heroin and a kilo of ketamine, along with 28g of monkey dust)
- £31,461 cash seized
- 1 handgun, 1 imitation firearm and countless knives taken off the streets
- Five drug lines recovered with two as Type 1 closures (the closure of a county line through the arrest and charge of a line holder).

Geographical Impact

Most of the currently identified county lines originate from the West Midlands and primarily impact areas in the southern part of the county. Nevertheless, we maintain ongoing scanning for county lines emerging from other regions. The towns most consistently affected are Burton-upon-Trent, Cannock and Tamworth, all of which have a significant population of Class A drug users and benefit from strong road and rail connectivity.

During this reporting period, 266 arrests have been made. We continue to work in close partnership with the West Midlands Police County Lines Task Force, with a sharpened focus on targeting the heads of drug lines operating from that area. This approach ensures that lines are swiftly dismantled and brought to a successful conclusion, preventing the cycle of vulnerable individuals being recruited, arrested, and replaced.

A total of 29 Type 1 drug line closures have been achieved this reporting period – where the line has been seized and the line holder charged with a drug supply offence. This increase reflects our strategic shift toward targeting the root causes of county lines activity, rather than focusing solely on drug runners, who are often vulnerable individuals and Class A drug users exploited by the line.

We have successfully maintained the number of mapped county lines in Staffordshire at 15 or fewer for the past two years. This demonstrates our continued commitment to making Staffordshire a hostile environment for county lines operations, especially when compared to significantly higher activity in neighbouring regions.

6.3 Disrupt drugs supply and county lines (NCPM)



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Monkey dust

Monkey dust is a Class B drug belonging to the substituted cathinones family. It typically appears as a crystalline powder in various colours (white, off-white, yellow, pale brown, or orange) and is most commonly smoked using a pipe, though it can also be swallowed. The substance is highly addictive and unpredictable, suppressing pain perception and inducing intense hallucinations, often resulting in severe paranoia.

Force response – Operation Rivent

Operation Rivent is Staffordshire Police's strategic response to tackling the impact of monkey dust. The operation focuses on:

- Disrupting and enforcing against the organised criminal networks responsible for its supply.
- Collaborating with partner agencies to support individuals affected by monkey dust use.

Key threats identified:

- Sexual exploitation of vulnerable individuals through the provision of monkey dust
- Financial exploitation and cuckooing, particularly targeting vulnerable tenants
- Risks to rough sleepers and homeless individuals, who are disproportionately affected.
- Threats to emergency service personnel and healthcare workers treating users.
- Stoke-on-Trent remains a central hub for monkey dust activity, with dealers travelling from Stafford to purchase the drug.
- Local distribution networks are supplied by individuals importing monkey dust into Stoke-on-Trent.
- Public safety concerns, with the visible effects of monkey dust use impacting community wellbeing in public spaces.

Cannabis cultivation

The majority of cannabis producing premises remain private rented and associated to organised crime. Retrospective intelligence would indicate the occasional involvement of complicit landlords with large property portfolios. However, this has been difficult to verify through evidence and focus is now on establishing intelligence streams that identify the enablers of those enterprises such as subjects providing finances, organised crime gang infrastructures, money launderers and matters relating to exploitation of vulnerable persons.

Border seizures

We have seen increasing propensity to import cannabis as it is now legal in several US states and presents opportunity for criminal networks to take a 'no risk' approach to large-scale imports. We dealt with 410 such imports in 2025 and 300 in 2023. In 2026, so far, we have received 98 such imports.

6.4 Tackle Cybercrime & Fraud Focus (NCPM)



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Nationally, this will be measured through cyber aware tracker and the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport survey.

Report Fraud - As of 4 December 2025, Report Fraud officially replaced Action Fraud as the national reporting center for cyber crime and fraud in England, Wales, and Northern Ireland. The new Report Fraud service has been designed by City of London Police to provide a better experience for victims and deliver improved information to law enforcement. They are responsible for the assessment of reports made, ensuring that they go to the right place for investigation.

Report Fraud may then disseminate reported cases back to Staffordshire to investigate.

Report Fraud Cases



Staffordshire Fraud Investigations (Beating Crime Plan)



DEFINITION

Fraud - techniques used by fraudsters have a widespread impact. It includes the security of our online activity (e.g. fraudulent messages claiming to be from Government or business). Fraudsters are quick to adapt to change and exploit weaknesses in new systems or new technologies.

Cyber crime – stealing personal information or hacking into business systems to use as ransom or disruption

DCPP National Beating Crime Plan Indicators - Fraud	Last 12 Months	Prev 12 Months	12 Month % Change	Baseline (Jan to Dec 2019)	Baseline Difference	% Change from Baseline
Fraud Investigations	421	624	-32.5%	1092	-671	-61.4%

Fraud Outcomes Rates	Last 12 Months	Prev 12 Months	12 Month % Change	Baseline (Jan to Dec 2019)	% Change from Baseline
CJ Outcomes	14.9%	10.7%	4.3%	11.60%	3.3%
Diversions Activity (Outcome 22)	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.00%	0.2%
Other	7.2%	8.1%	-0.9%	13.60%	-6.4%
Outcome 16	15.4%	17.0%	-1.6%	9.00%	6.4%
Prosecution Prevented	1.0%	0.2%	0.8%	0.00%	1.0%
Unable to Progress Investigation	61.2%	63.9%	-2.6%	65.90%	-4.7%
All Outcomes	415	628	-33.90%	1099	-62.2%

There were 5,696 cases reported to Report Fraud in the last 12 months, and 1,571 reported from 4 December 2025 when they replaced Action Fraud. Since 4 December 2025, 56 cases have been disseminated back to Staffordshire.

Staffordshire is using a local proxy measure to measure cybercrime which incorporates cyber-dependent crimes which are managed nationally by the City of London Police. Cyber-enabled crimes are crimes owned by Staffordshire Police which have a cyber/online element to them.

7. Supporting Victims



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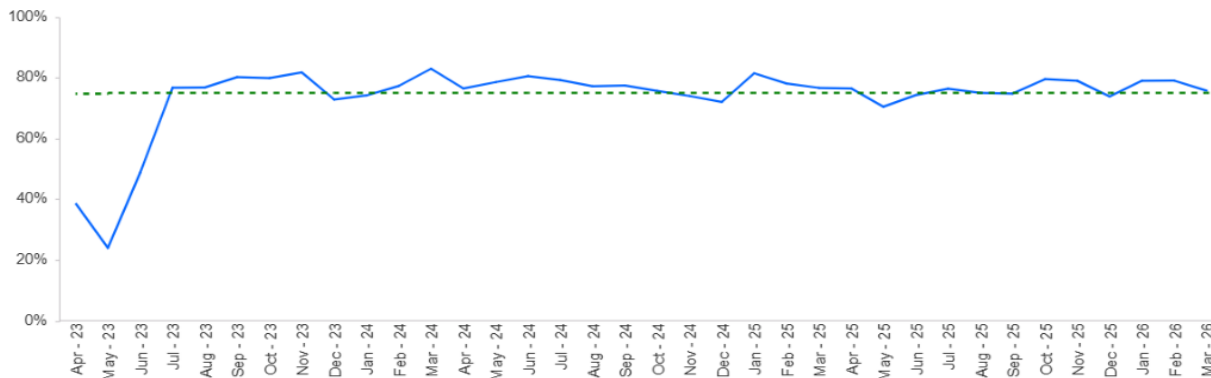
In April 2021, the Victims' Code of Practice (VCOP) was introduced nationally which places a responsibility on forces to ensure that the victim's voice and rights are considered from the reported incident through to court; or any other outcome. From May 2021, the force has been able to report on officer compliance with the VCOP, through the completion of a victim's contract.

The victim contract covers provision of information under the VCOP to the victim and also a needs assessment in relation to vulnerability and requirements. VCOP is well established within the force and completion of victim's contracts are part of our culture across all sections of the force.

VCOP sets out the minimum services that victims of crime are provided with. The police and a number of other criminal justice agencies have responsibilities as their case progresses through the justice system. One of our responsibilities is a victim contract which is the agreement between the victim and the police on preferred method of contact and how often they will be updated on progress.

Ninety-four per cent of victim-based crimes have a victim contract added in the last 12 months. This includes both active (open) and closed crimes. Compliance and quality are being monitored through auditing and remains an area of focus. Victim contracts are part of the focus of the quality of investigations board each month.

Victim Gateway timeliness

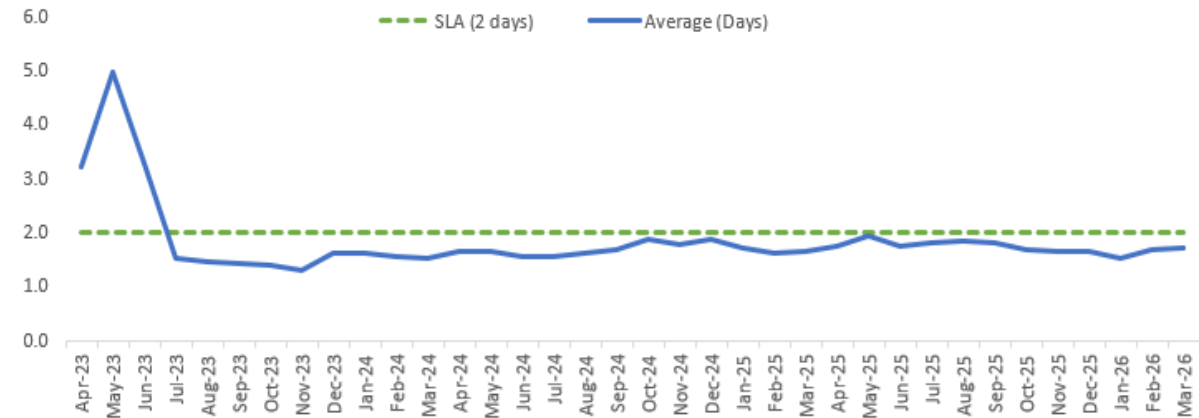


Sent to Victims Gateway	Last 12 months	Previous 12 months	Difference
% within 48 hours	76.1%	77.3%	-1.2%

Apr - 25	May - 25	Jun - 25	Jul - 25	Aug - 25	Sep - 25	Oct - 25	Nov - 25	Dec - 25	Jan - 26	Feb - 26	Mar - 26
76.5%	70.4%	74.3%	76.4%	75.0%	74.8%	79.5%	79.0%	73.8%	79.0%	79.0%	75.7%

Where the percentage is over 75 per cent this is due to the use of overtime

Victim Gateway (Average days to send referrals to Victims Gateway)



Average days to send to Victims Gateway	Last 12 months	Previous 12 months	Difference
Days	1 day 18 hours	1 days 17 hours	(+2%) 1 hour

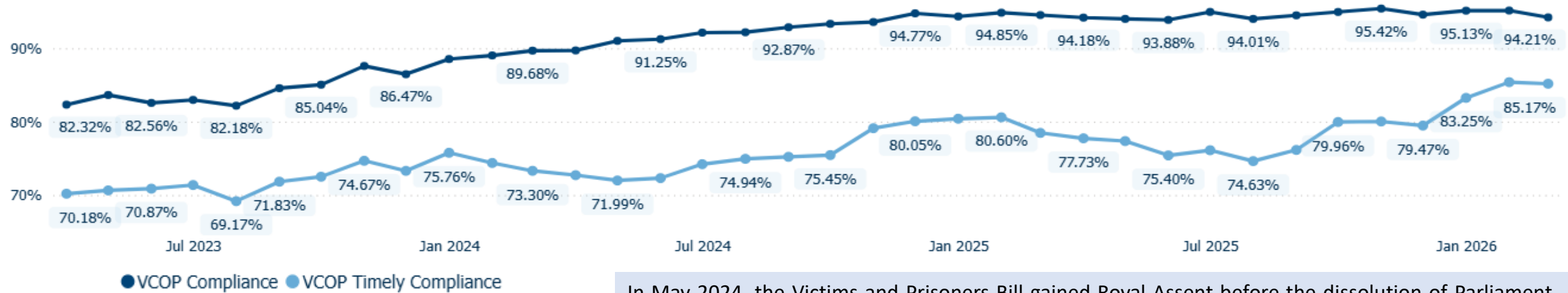
7.1 Victims' Code of Practice Compliance



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Closed Victims Contracts



Closed (crimes with an outcome)

– Last 12 Months

VCOP Relevant Occurrences

49762

VCOP Compliance

94.55%

Timely VCOP Compliance

78.60%

In May 2024, the Victims and Prisoners Bill gained Royal Assent before the dissolution of Parliament. The Victims and Prisoner Bill places the principles of the Victims' Code of Practice into primary legislation and the code itself into secondary legislation. The Victims' Code sets out 12 overarching rights that must be afforded to victims of crime, making clear the minimum level of service victims should expect from criminal justice agencies including the police to aid them in their cope and recovery. The Victims and Prisoners Act will place on criminal justice agencies a duty to collate both quantitative and qualitative measures of code compliance and the force have been working hard to understand our service in this area.

Referral to victim support services timeliness: Under the Victims' Code, the police have two working days (post report) to refer a victim to support services. Staffordshire runs an opt-out referral process which means all victims of crime are automatically referred into the Staffordshire Commissioner-commissioned Victims Gateway post crime validation. The Victim Gateway provide free and confidential support and advice to all victims of crime.

In May 2021, the force embedded a victims' contract proforma into NICHE (crime management system), the purpose was two-fold: to act as an aide memoir for officers to ensure all the relevant information was discussed with victims, and to be utilised as way to measure our compliance with elements of the Victims' Code (pre-charge).

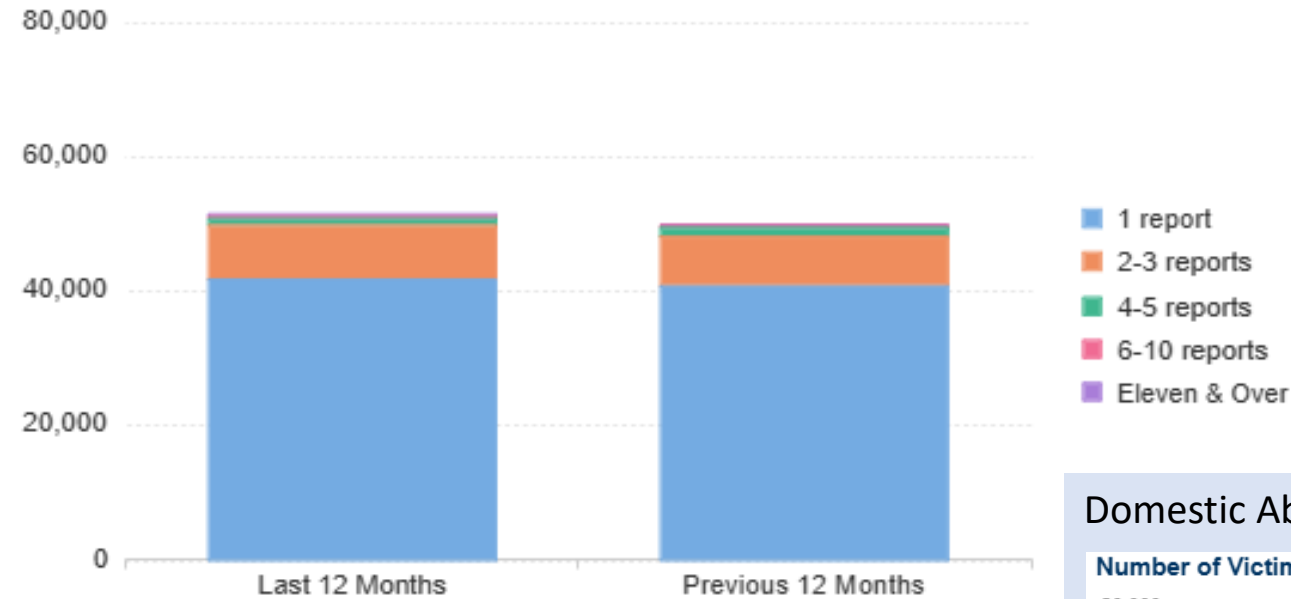
Context - Repeat Victims



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Number of Victims of All Crime



In the last 12 months 18.5 per cent (9,534) of victims of crime were repeat victims, which is stable compared to the previous year. Repeat victims make up 38.7 per cent (26,414) of crimes with a named victim.

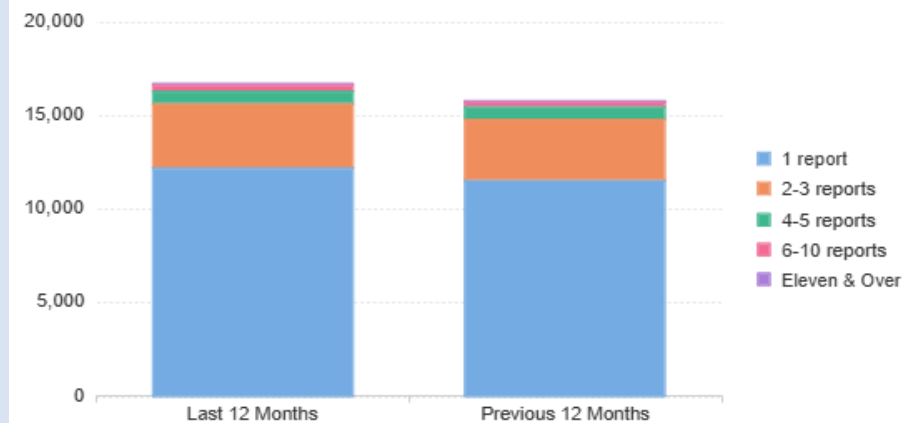
Of the types of crimes where there is a repeat victim:

- 27.4 per cent (7,539 crimes) were stalking and harassment
- 18 per cent (4,940 crimes) were violence without injury
- 14.7 per cent (4,040 crimes) were violence with injury
- 10.5 per cent (2,891 crimes) were public order offences.

Groups	Last 12 Months			Previous 12 Months		
	Victims	% Repeats	Crimes	Victims	% Repeats	Crimes
1 report	41889		41889	40684		40684
2-3 reports	7946	83.3%	17790	7647	83.0%	17121
4-5 reports	1099	11.5%	4739	1056	11.5%	4559
6-10 reports	430	4.5%	3036	446	4.8%	3186
Eleven & Over	59	0.6%	849	63	0.7%	868
Total	51423	18.5%	68303	49896	18.5%	66418

Domestic Abuse Repeat Victims

Number of Victims of Domestic Abuse (Crime & Non Crime)



Groups	Last 12 Months			Previous 12 Months		
	Victims	% Repeats	Crimes	Victims	% Repeats	Crimes
1 report	12211		12211	11509		11509
2-3 reports	3435	76.1%	7776	3320	76.6%	7503
4-5 reports	682	15.1%	2984	634	14.6%	2766
6-10 reports	328	7.3%	2384	307	7.1%	2204
Eleven & Over	69	1.5%	995	76	1.8%	1089
Total	16725	27.0%	26350	15846	27.4%	25071

Similar volume (+177) and proportion (minus 0.4 per cent) of repeat victims of domestic abuse in the last 12 months, compared to the previous year.

Further information on domestic abuse slide

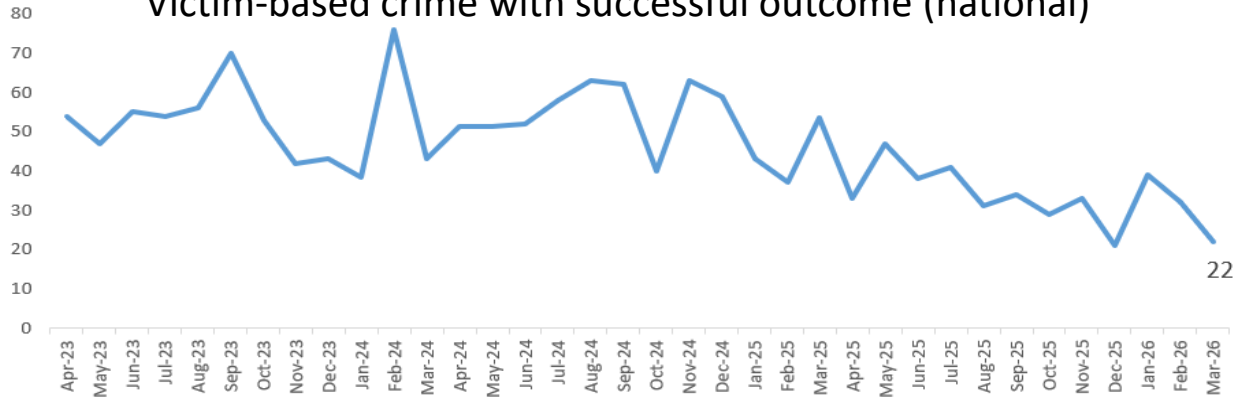
7.2 Criminal Justice - Timeliness



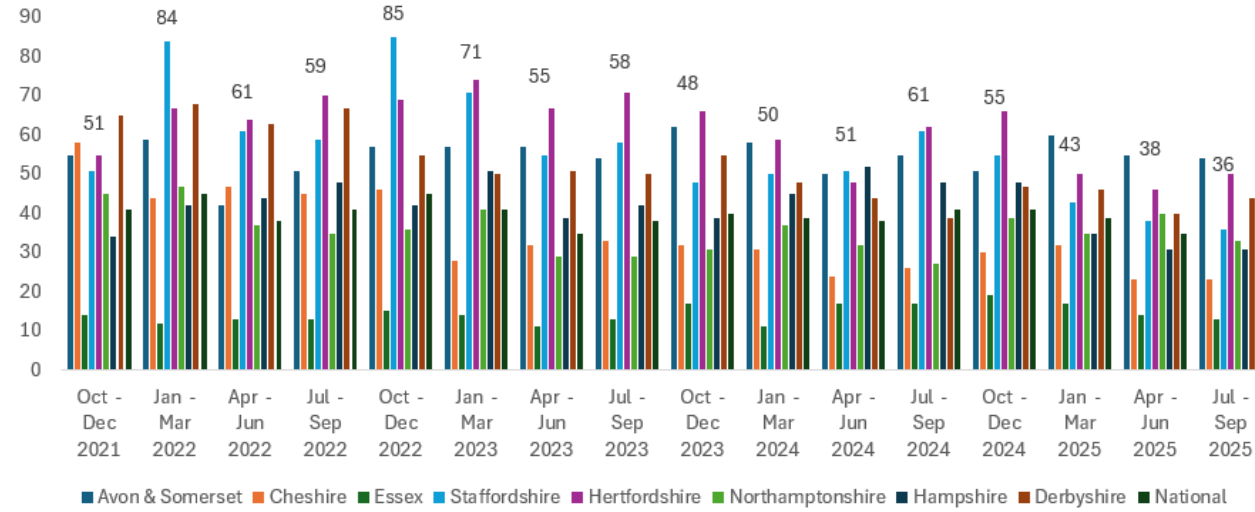
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Median days between recorded and outcome dates
Victim-based crime with successful outcome (national)



Average (median) days taken for police - record a successful outcome in victim-based cases



Median Days Investigation Duration

Current 12 Months	Previous 12 Months	Difference
34	51	-17

In the last 12 months, overall timeliness was 34 days to investigate victim-based crimes with a criminal justice (CJ) outcome, which has reduced by 17 days compared to the previous 12 months. However, the more serious and complex crime types take longer to investigate, and the teams who deal with the more complex crime types spend longer investigating.

Data for the period July to September 2025 is the latest data period published on the criminal justice system delivery data dashboard. More recent data provided in this document may not entirely match the data in the next quarterly published criminal justice scorecard as this data is an extract at a given point in time. The data has been provided to help predict where the force expects to be.

National Comparison

The average (median) time to investigate in Staffordshire is under the national average, with an average (median) of 36 days to record a successful outcome for a victim-based crime in the latest quarter (Q2 2025/26) compared to an average (median) of 37 days nationally in the latest quarter (Q2 2025/26). Staffordshire ranks 25th in the 42 forces in Q2 2025/26, and fifth in its eight most similar forces.

Staffordshire is included in the national statistics as the force is linked to the Home Office data hub.

8.1 Workforce Update: Officer recruitment



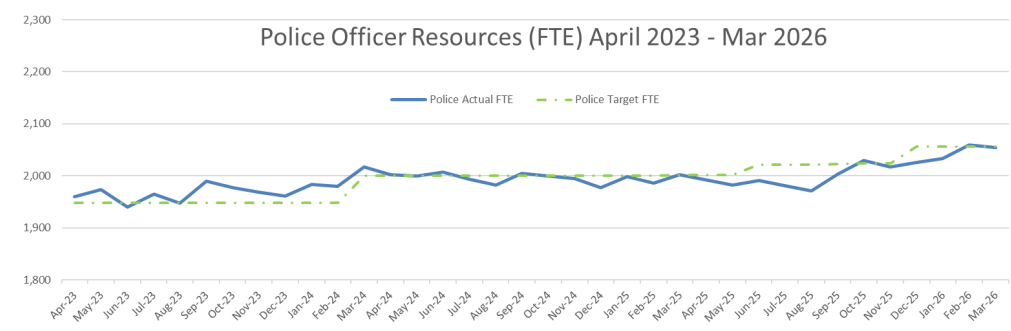
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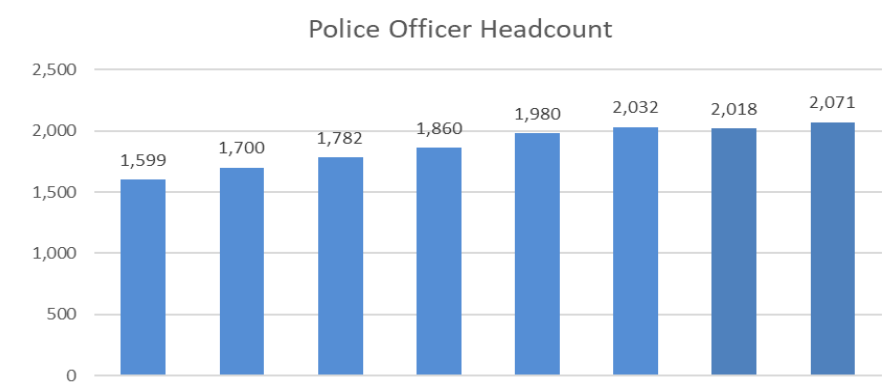
- The focus for the year has been on recruitment of additional resources to support neighbourhood policing and detectives for the crime allocation policy.
- As at 31 March 2026, we had 2,054.33 FTE officers against a target of 2,057 FTE, which was slightly under target and reflects the challenge in attracting applicants onto our police officer recruitment programmes. However, we did achieve the neighbourhood policing target with 234.03 FTE officers
- We have had a continued focus on recruiting police officer transferees, with dedicated recruitment campaigns targeting specific roles within neighbourhood, response and investigations. Bringing experienced transferees into Staffordshire Police is a strategic priority that significantly enhances the capability and resilience of the force. Their prior knowledge and operational experience not only strengthens frontline delivery but also plays a vital role in supporting, developing, and mentoring new officers. This infusion of expertise helps build confidence, accelerates learning, and fosters a more robust and sustainable policing model within our communities.
- Officer retention remained a focus, including initiatives aimed at maintaining a skilled and experienced workforce. This involves creating a talent pool of individuals approaching retirement, examining exit data to understand and address retention drivers, and offering flexible pathways for staff to rejoin or continue contributing to alternative roles.
- The force is complying with the National Data Recording Standards, capturing more granular detail relating to officer leaving reasons.
- We have updated our promotions processes for sergeant and inspector with a greater emphasis on engaging PDRs into the selection process. Further promotion processes began in early 2026, with the goal of conducting more frequent and operationally responsive campaigns.

A priority for us over the last 18 months has been on increasing the number of detectives by utilising the range of detective entry programmes available to us. This has enabled us to increase detective capacity across the whole of the county and supported the implementation of a stand-alone Public Protection Unit with a focus on the protection of vulnerable adults and children.

Police officer full-time equivalent (FTE) in March 2023 was 1970.85 (excluding career breaks), and 2054.33 as at Mar 2026.



The current headcount is 2,071 as at the end of March 2026. Plans are in place to recruit 185 officers by 31 March 2027. This includes the recruitment of 26 additional neighbourhood officers under the Neighbourhood Policing Guarantee. New officers will join the organisation via a variety of programmes, and experienced officers via promotions, re-join and transferee programmes.



31/03/2019 (actual HC) 31/03/2020 (actual HC) 31/03/2021 (actual HC) 31/03/2022 (actual HC) 31/03/2023 (actual HC) 31/03/2024 (actual HC) 31/03/2025 (actual HC) 31/03/2026 (actual HC)

8.1 Workforce - Neighbourhood Policing Guarantee



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The below sets out the baseline numbers as at 31/03/2025 across the 1a Neighbourhood Policing Category and the projected growth across each resource type.

The total funding available for Staffordshire as part of the Neighbourhood Policing Guarantee is £3.014m.

Neighbourhood Policing Guarantee	Police Officers (FTE)	PCSO's (FTE)	Special Constables (headcount)
Baseline at 31/03/25 Neighbourhood 1a	179.78	163.81	104
2025/26 NPG Growth	+53	+0	+15
Target	231.78	163.81	119
Actual 1a Neighbourhood Policing as at 31/03/26	234.03	149.84	107
Percentage towards target	101%	91%	90%

8.2 Efficiency

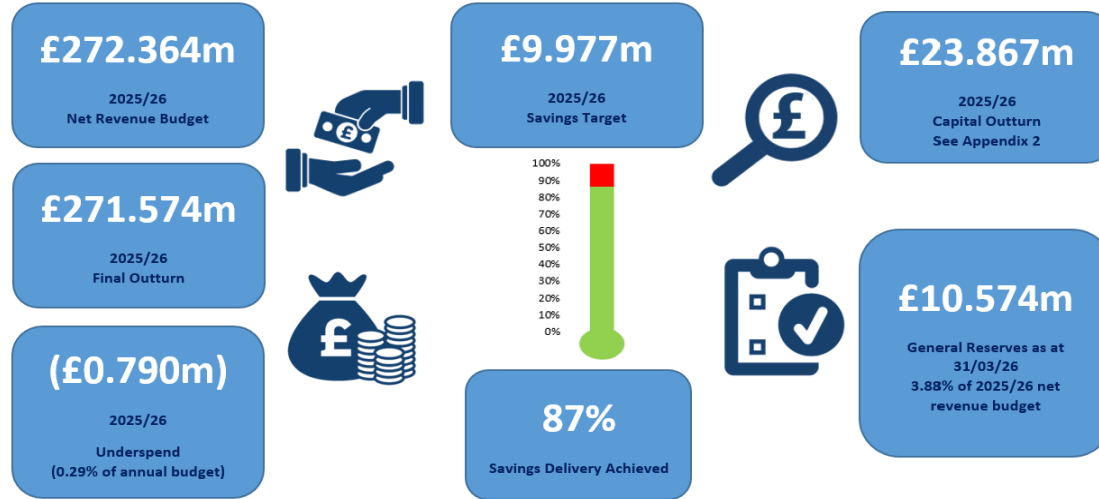


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Financial monitoring is produced at group level (e.g. force plus the Staffordshire Commissioner). Below shows the executive summary of the final financial position (end of March 2026) for the 2025/26 financial year.

Staffordshire Police & Staffordshire Commissioner's Office Finance Update



As outlined in the above dashboard, the group **year-end** position shows net revenue expenditure of £271.574m against a budget of £272.364m. This is an **underspend of £0.790m (0.29 per cent)** against the net revenue budget.

The underlying underspend is £1.790m. However, due to the budget including a draw down of £3.645m from the budget support reserve, a transfer of £1m has been included back to the reserve given the level of the general fund.

The main driver of the underspend for the year is due to pay, with police officer and police staff numbers tracking below budget. During the year, there was a surplus on interest on balances of £1.2m due to higher than anticipated cash balances and interest rates; this surplus was utilised to fund additional revenue contributions to capital to reduce future capital financing charges.

The savings target for 2025/26 was £9.977m with actual delivery at 87%; there is over-delivery against several schemes and further savings identified within year that are in addition to this.

Reserves remain in a healthy position, in line with the wider sector. There are plans to unwind a number of these reserves over the life of the Medium-Term Financial Strategy (MTFS).

The table to the right sets out the final detailed revenue financial summary position for the group for 2025/26.

	Final Outturn 2025/26			Variance to budget %
	Budget £'000	Actual £'000	Variance £'000	
Pay				
Police Officer Pay Costs	146,663	145,177	(1,487)	(1.0%)
PCSO Pay Costs	8,531	8,986	455	5.3%
Police Staff Pay Costs	82,988	80,455	(2,534)	(3.1%)
Other Employee Costs	5,420	5,615	195	3.6%
Police Officer Pensions	4,403	4,638	236	5.3%
	248,005	244,870	(3,135)	(1.3%)
Non Pay				
Repairs & Maintenance	42	58	16	37.4%
Other Premises Costs	6,505	6,299	(206)	(3.2%)
Vehicle Costs	4,063	3,851	(212)	(5.2%)
Other Travel Costs	752	682	(70)	(9.2%)
Operational Supplies & Service	8,122	7,910	(212)	(2.6%)
Communications & Computers	13,570	12,725	(845)	(6.2%)
Administration	1,992	2,591	599	30.1%
Other Supplies & Services	1,065	541	(524)	(49.2%)
	36,110	34,658	(1,452)	(4.0%)
Contracted				
Third Party Payments	19,455	19,404	(51)	(0.3%)
	19,455	19,404	(51)	(0.3%)
Capital Financing				
Capital Financing Costs	7,518	10,079	2,562	34.1%
	7,518	10,079	2,562	34.1%
Income				
Grants & Contributions	(21,190)	(21,617)	(426)	2.0%
Reimbursements	(8,053)	(7,954)	99	(1.2%)
Sales, Fees & Charges	(2,543)	(3,439)	(896)	35.2%
Other Income	(1,301)	(2,443)	(1,142)	87.8%
	(33,087)	(35,453)	(2,366)	7.2%
Funding				
Reserve Transfers	(5,967)	(1,795)	4,172	(69.9%)
Use of capital receipts	0	0	0	0.0%
Recharge direct to capital	(195)	(189)	6	(3.1%)
Intra Group Transfers	0	0	0	0.0%
	(6,162)	(1,984)	4,178	(67.8%)
Unallocated Savings				
Unallocated Savings	525	0	(525)	(100.0%)
	525	0	(525)	(100.0%)
Total Revenue Budget	272,364	271,574	(790)	(0.3%)

*Totals may not sum due to rounding

The underspend is shown in brackets

8.3 Value for Money



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Value for money (VfM) is a term defined (in the public sector) by the National Audit Office (NAO). The NAO uses three criteria to assess the value for money of government spending i.e. the optimal use of resources to achieve the intended outcomes:

1. Economy: minimising the cost of resources used or required (inputs) – spending less
2. Efficiency: the relationship between the output from goods or services and the resources to produce them – spending well
3. Effectiveness: the relationship between the intended and actual results of public spending (outcomes) – spending wisely.

We have undertaken an analysis of the 2025/26 HMICFRS Value for Money profiles published in February 2026. This highlights the following:

National Comparison

Funding for policing has historically been low in Staffordshire; in 2025/26 it was the **11th lowest funded** force per population.

- Staffordshire has the **fifth lowest number of police officers** per 1,000 population in the country and is the second lowest in MSF.
- Despite the above, it has the **seventh highest crimes/outcomes** per officer.
- Staffordshire has the **lowest** number of police officers in support roles.

Budgeted finance (£ per capita) - by source in the financial year ending 31 March 2026

