Public Performance Meeting

21 January 2025

Data to 31/12/2024

STAFFORDSHIRE POLICE

OUR VISION: To **work together** to build a **safe and confident Staffordshire**, secured by an **outstanding local police service** that is **passionate** about **serving** the public, **caring** for its people and working in **partnership**.

"An outstanding local police service"

STAFFORDSHIRE **POLICE**

Contents

Overall, we are continuing to see an improvement in our performance, which is a reflection of the hard work, dedication and commitment of our officers, staff and volunteers to delivering an even better service to Staffordshire communities.

This was recognised by HMICFRS (His Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services) in our latest PEEL report which showed significant improvements across the board, making us one of the most improved forces in the country.

The number of crimes recorded in Staffordshire continues to fall and in this reporting period has fallen by one per cent (-1,035), with noticeable decreases in stalking and harassment, violence with injury, theft from a person and vehicle offences. This is thanks to the proactivity of our officers to tackle the issues that matter most to local communities.

We also continue to be more proactive in our response with arrests up by 13 per cent (+1,946) and stop and searches by 17 per cent (945) in the last 12 months. Furthermore, the time it takes us to answer 999 calls continues to improve, with the vast majority answered in less than 10 seconds. This report also highlights a slight improvement in 101 (non-emergency calls) answering times which are now answered in an average of 8.8 minutes compared to 9.4 minutes during the previous 12 months. There has also been a nine per cent increase in the number of 101 calls which are answered within two minutes.

The time it takes us to respond to Grade Two (non-emergency) domestic abuse incidents has also improved with 27 per cent now being responded to within two hours. We expect this to further improve thanks to the recent introduction of Enhanced Video Response – a new way to respond to non-emergency domestic abuse reports via secure video technology to enable officers to respond more swiftly to effectively safeguard victims. Early indications show the technique is working effectively with a 100 per cent victim satisfaction rate.

Other proactive teams are also helping us effectively tackle crime, including our newly formed Road Crime Team. Since the team was formed in October 2024, officers have arrested 211 people suspected of driving offences and seized more than 450 vehicles and criminal assets worth in excess of £1.7 million.

We have also recently launched a new Rural and County Proactive Crime Team who are focused on tackling the most important priorities facing rural communities. Rural crime has increased by two per cent this year and resulted in £1.8 million of stolen items. We know that for many members of the rural community, their business is also their home, so these types of crimes can have a significant effect on people and families.

Furthermore, our investigation into the violent disorder which blighted Stoke-on-Trent and Tamworth in the summer of 2024 continues and we have now made our 200th arrest. A dedicated investigation team will continue to work tirelessly to review all the footage to bring those responsible to justice.

Looking ahead to 2025, we are committed to implementing the government's Neighbourhood Policing Guarantee to ensure local communities have a more visible and responsive service. We see this as continuing our commitment to delivering an outstanding local police service.
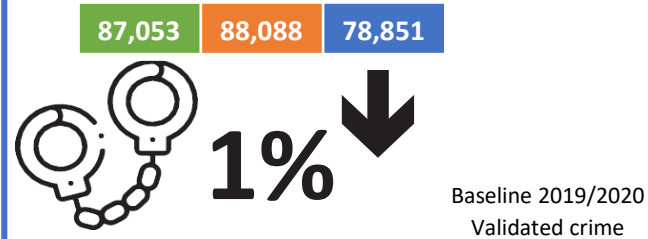
Chris Noble
Chief Constable

"An outstanding local police service"

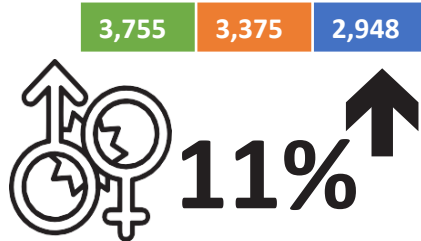**STAFFORDSHIRE POLICE**

Staffordshire Priorities including National Beating Crime Measures (NCPM)

Key

- 🟢 Statistics from **01/01/2024 to 31/12/2024** Percentage shows change with previous year
- 🟠 Statistics from **01/01/2023 to 31/12/2023** (Previous Year)
- 🔵 Statistics from **2019/2020 baseline or National baseline for crime of calendar year 2019**

Prevent harm and protect people

All crime in Staffordshire

87,053	88,088	78,851

1% ⬇

Baseline 2019/2020
Validated crime

Sexual offences

3,755	3,375	2,948

11% ⬆

Prevent harm and protect people – National Beating Crime Plan

Neighbourhood crime

9,196	9,575	9,442

4% ⬇

Knife Crime

763	731	530

4% ⬆

Domestic Abuse (Crime)

17,997	20,265	15,102

11% ⬇
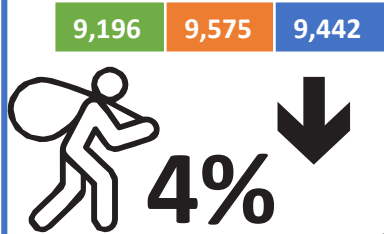
National baseline (2019) – Validated crime
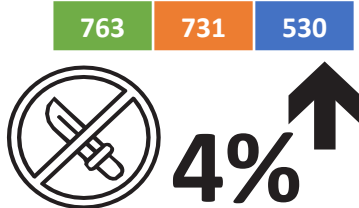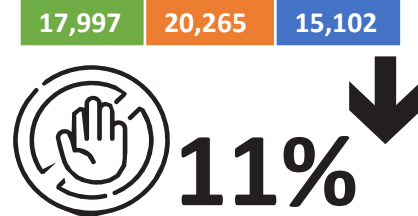
Local and responsive service

999 Calls (Emergency demand)

212,246	238,487	184,158

11% ⬇
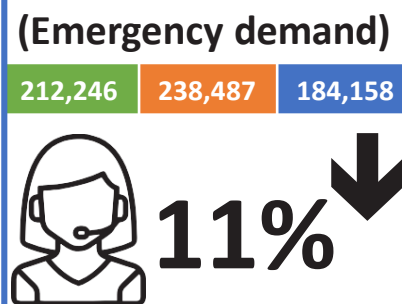
Non-Emergency demand (101 calls and digital contact)

360,682	380,076	335,601

5% ⬇

Anti-Social Behaviour

15,297	16,410	31,094

7% ⬇

Baseline 2019/2020

Reduce Offending and Reoffending

Criminal Justice Outcome Rate

16.1%	12.3%	13.4%

3.8% ⬆

Baseline 2019/2020
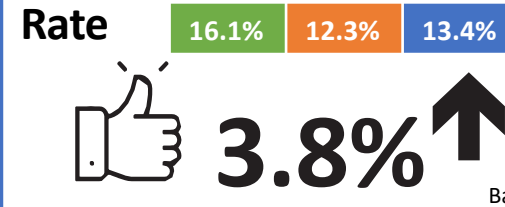
More effective Criminal Justice System

Charge & Postal Requisition Rate

10.5%	8.7%	9.2%

1.9% ⬆
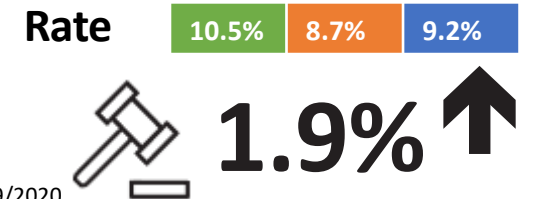
Support Victims and Witnesses

Positive opinion after contact with the police

65.8%	54.6%

11% ⬆

Previous Year Jan to Dec 23
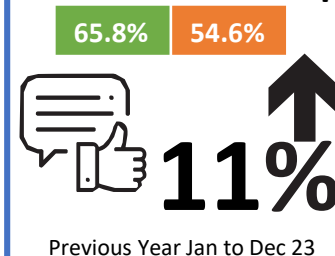
Public confidence in the police

65%	67%

2% ⬇

Previous Survey in August 2023
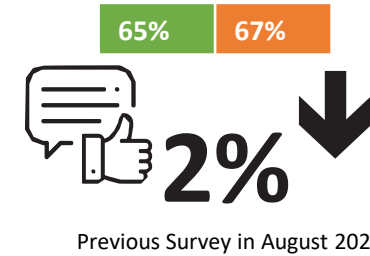
Enabling Services

Officer Uplift (number of officers)
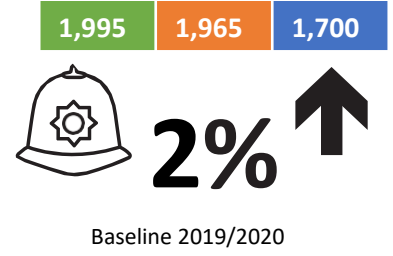
1,995	1,965	1,700

2% ⬆

Baseline 2019/2020

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- We are currently on target to maintain our force full time equivalent (FTE) target of 2,001.5 officers, by 31 March 2025. The current focus is on recruitment of additional resources to support neighbourhood policing.
- We have a continued focus on recruiting police officer transferees, with dedicated recruitment campaigns targeting specific roles (Local Policing, Response, Detectives, Armed Response, Roads Policing etc). This will increase the level of experience and resilience within the force and assist in supporting, developing and mentoring new officers.
- Officer retention remains a big focus for us this year. The retention of knowledge, skills and experience is key in our pursuit of organisational excellence. Our retention strategy, includes a talent bank for retiring officers and 'Say and Stay' interviews to improve general retention of skilled and experienced staff. We offer a re-join scheme as well as opportunities for retiring officers to join as a special constable.
- The force is complying with the National Data Recording Standards, and capturing more granular detail relating to officer leaving reasons.
- We promoted 55 sergeants, 12 Inspectors, 9 Chief Inspectors, 5 Superintendents and 2 Chief Superintendents. Further promotion processes are planned to start early in 2025.
- There has been extensive recruitment for the Force Contact Centre and an uplift in staff numbers to help reduce the response time of our officers, and to manage the high volume of calls we receive on a daily basis. We are already starting to see the impact of these changes with calls being answered quicker and reduced attendance times for high level incidents.

Police officer full-time equivalent (FTE) in March 2023 was 1,971 (excluding career breaks), and increased by 46.61 to 2017.61 by 31 March 2024. It is currently at 1,977.32 at 31 Dec 2024.

Police Officer Resources (FTE) April 2023 - Dec 2024

The current headcount as at the end of Dec 2024 is 1,992, with plans to recruit 66 officers by 31 March 25. New officers will join the organisation via a variety of programmes, and experienced officers via promotions, re-join and transferee programmes. The actual numbers shown 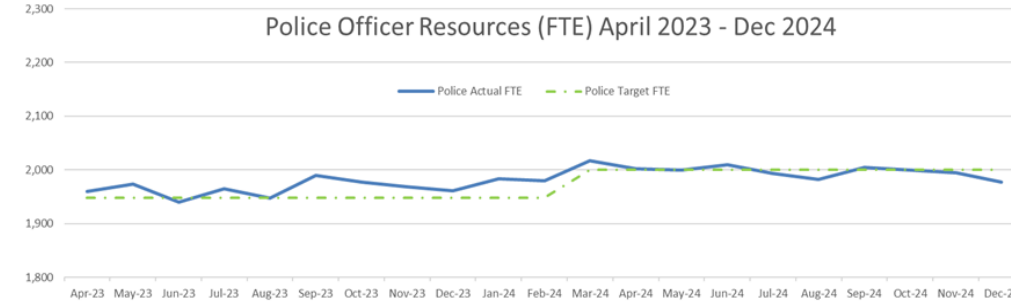in the chart are inclusive of precept investment since 2018/19, and the current prediction is to exceed the target by March 2025. We will do this by using a variety of attraction and recruitment initiatives including a blended mix of entry routes.

Police Officer headcount

A priority for us over the last 18 months has been on increasing the number of detectives that we have, 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. This transition is now well underway and we expect this to be fully resourced by the end of 2024/25 financial year.

Ethnicity

In Staffordshire, as of 31 Dec 2024, the force employs the following breakdown of black, Asian, mixed and other minority ethnic colleagues compared to the local population of 6.38 per cent:

- Whole force 4.68 per cent   An increase of 0.15 per cent since December 2023
- Police officers 4.58 per cent   An increase of 0.42 per cent since December 2023
- Police staff 4.79 per cent   An increase of 0.06 per cent since December 2023
- Special Constabulary 4.51 per cent   A decrease of 3.37 per cent since December 2023

Since December 2023, 9.09 per cent of police officers joining the force are black, Asian, mixed and other minority ethnicities.

Gender

In Staffordshire, as of 31 Dec 2024, the force employs the following breakdown of genders (compared to the female population of 50.5 per cent):

- Police officers – 61.87 per cent male and 38.13 per cent female - an increase of 2.06 per cent of female police officers since December 2023.
- Police staff – 34.54 per cent male and 65.46 per cent female – a decrease of 0.26 per cent of female police staff since December 2023.
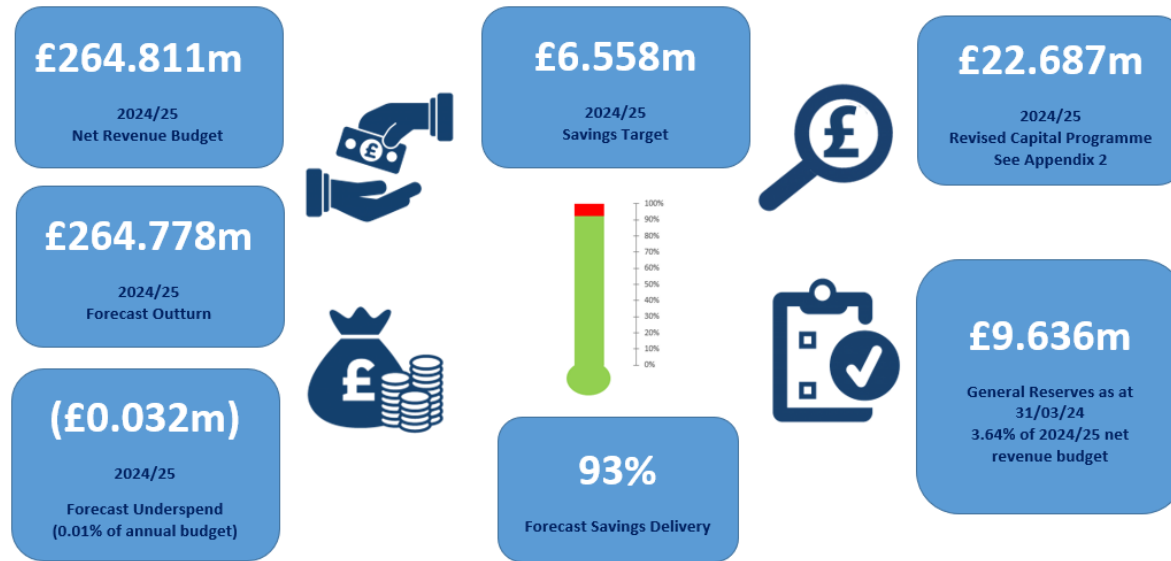
Since December 2023, 48.66 per cent of police officers joining the force were female.

Financial monitoring is produced at group level (e.g. force plus the Office of the Police & Crime Commissioner). Below shows the executive summary of the financial position at the end of Quarter two for the 2024/25 financial year.

Staffordshire Police & Staffordshire Commissioner's Office Finance Update

£264.811m
2024/25
Net Revenue Budget

£6.558m
2024/25
Savings Target

£22.687m
2024/25
Revised Capital Programme
See Appendix 2

£264.778m
2024/25
Forecast Outturn

(£0.032m)
2024/25
Forecast Underspend
(0.01% of annual budget)

93%
Forecast Savings Delivery

£9.636m
General Reserves as at 31/03/24
3.64% of 2024/25 net revenue budget

As outlined in the above summary, the group is forecasting an underspend of £0.032m for the 2024/25 financial year, representing 0.01 per cent of the annual budget.

The position reflects the pay award at 4.75 per cent for staff and officers. The Home Office awarded funding of £2.467m towards this and the budgets have been uplifted accordingly.

The savings target for the year is £6.558m with the current forecast delivery being 93 per cent; 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 focus on this quarter has been on the budget setting process for 2025/26, with an update to Police, Fire and Crime Panel in November 2024; the budget proposal for 2025/26 will be presented on 3rd February 2025.

The table opposite sets out the detailed revenue financial position showing the year to date and forecast outturn for the group for the 2024/25 year.

	Year to date			Forecast		
	Budget £'000	Actual £'000	Variance £'000	Budget £'000	Actual £'000	Variance £'000
Pay						
Police Officer Pay Costs	101,733	102,567	834	135,701	136,575	873
PCSO Pay Costs	6,616	6,548	(68)	8,745	8,656	(90)
Police Staff Pay Costs	56,228	55,796	(432)	76,367	75,520	(846)
Other Employee Costs	4,089	4,600	512	5,276	6,059	783
Police Officer Pensions	3,190	3,445	255	4,253	4,448	195
	171,856	172,956	1,101	230,343	231,258	915
Non Pay						
Repairs & Maintenance	33	49	16	44	56	13
Other Premises Costs	4,906	4,328	(578)	6,727	6,134	(592)
Vehicle Costs	3,673	3,786	113	4,888	4,738	(150)
Other Travel Costs	548	561	13	730	757	26
Operational Supplies & Service	5,714	4,981	(732)	7,541	7,583	42
Communications & Computers	9,452	9,448	(4)	13,734	12,918	(816)
Administration	1,750	1,547	(202)	2,394	2,510	116
Other Supplies & Services	133	473	339	768	881	113
	26,208	25,173	(1,035)	36,825	35,577	(1,249)
Contracted						
Third Party Payments	15,174	12,743	(2,431)	20,259	21,233	973
	15,174	12,743	(2,431)	20,259	21,233	973
Capital Financing						
Capital Financing Costs	7,627	6,892	(735)	7,969	7,465	(504)
	7,627	6,892	(735)	7,969	7,465	(504)
Income						
Grants & Contributions	(10,690)	(8,162)	2,528	(15,092)	(16,338)	(1,247)
Reimbursements	(4,915)	(5,130)	(215)	(6,524)	(7,136)	(612)
Sales, Fees & Charges	(1,072)	(1,239)	(167)	(1,532)	(1,570)	(38)
Other Income	(1,244)	(2,194)	(950)	(1,659)	(1,710)	(51)
	(17,921)	(16,725)	1,197	(24,806)	(26,755)	(1,948)
Funding						
Reserve Transfers	(521)	184	705	(6,062)	(3,999)	2,063
Use of capital receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recharge direct to capital	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intra Group Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(521)	184	705	(6,062)	(3,999)	2,063
Unallocated Savings						
Unallocated Savings	(78)	0	78	283	0	(283)
	(78)	0	78	283	0	(283)
Total Revenue Budget	202,344	201,224	(1,120)	264,811	264,778	(32)

The underspend is shown in brackets

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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.

The force has undertaken an analysis of the 2023/24 HMICFRS Value for Money profiles published in February 2024. This highlights the following:

National Comparison

Funding for policing has historically been low in Staffordshire, in 2023/24 it was the **15th lowest funded** force per population.

- Staffordshire has the **5th lowest number of police officers** per 1,000 population in the country and is the 2nd lowest in MSG.

- When reviewing outliers, **Staffordshire remains a heavy investor in PCSOs**, being the 3rd highest MSG FTE per population and 11th overall.

- Overall support functions overall are the **2nd lowest in the MSG** based on net revenue expenditure per population.

Finance (£ per capita) - by source

Legend:
- Legacy Council Tax grants
- CT precept income
- Formula/RS grant
- Police grant

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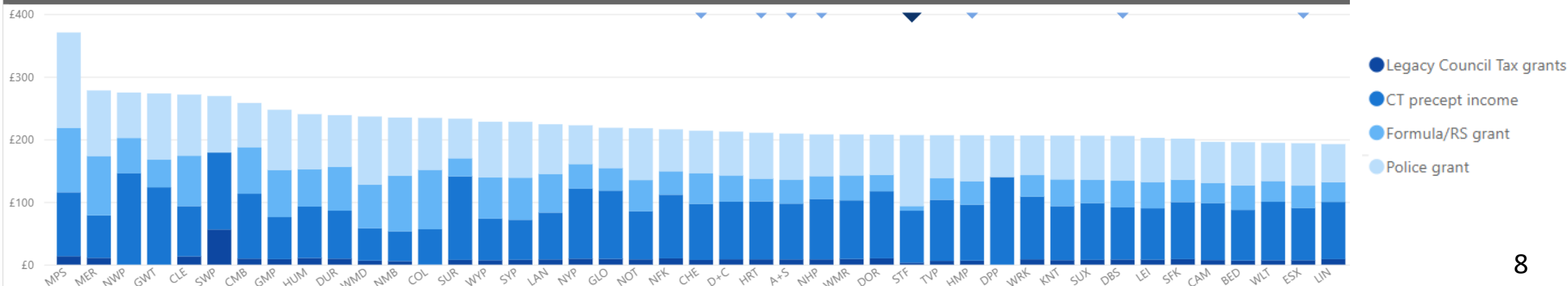
4.1 Public Perception Surveys

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Overall confidence in the local police

STAFFORDSHIRE	Type of Survey	2022 June	2022 December	2023 January	2023 June	2023 August	2023 September	2023 December	2024 March	2024 June	2024 August
CSEW Survey			65%		67%		68%	67%	66%	64%	
SMSR Survey -Commissioned		63%		68%		67%			65%		65%

	PRE-POM	6 months	9 months	1 year	1+year						

MSF CSEW Survey - National		2022 June	2022 December	2023 January	2023 June	2023 August	2023 September	2023 December	2024 March	2024 June	2024 August
Staffordshire			65%		67%		68%	67%	66%	64%	
Avon & Somerset			71%		68%		66%	66%	66%	67%	
Cheshire			75%		74%		71%	72%	75%	73%	
Derbyshire			67%		65%		65%	67%	67%	65%	
Essex			67%		71%		70%	69%	65%	62%	
Hampshire			69%		66%		65%	65%	65%	67%	
Hertfordshire			75%		74%		75%	74%	72%	73%	
Northamptonshire			64%		55%		54%	53%	60%	61%	

August-24 Update

Confidence = 19% Neither agree or disagree and 17% disagree

Main Issues in your local area = Reassurance, ASB and Drugs

Agree Treat (Fairly) = 84%, decreased by 1% since Jun-22

Agree Treat (dif backgrounds equally) = 69%, improved by 7% since Jun-22

Agree Crime/ASB was satisfactorily dealt with = 39%, improved by 5%

Police are doing in your local area = Not Informed = 66%, improved by 3% from 69% in Jun-22

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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.

	Jan 23 to Dec 23 (12 months)	Jan 24 to Dec 24 (12 months)	%Change
Q10-Before this incident took place, how would you describe your opinion of Staffordshire Police? - Positive	50.7%	65.9%	15.2%
Q46-As a result of contact with the Police on this occasion, has your opinion of Staffordshire Police changed in any way? - Positive	54.6%	65.8%	11.2%
Q13-How did you find making contact with the Police? - Easy	78.3%	82.3%	4.0%
Q22-After your initial contact, did the Police get back in touch with you at all? - Yes/Not Req'd (Follow up)	82.4%	76.9%	-5.5%
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)	71.0%	79.3%	8.3%
Q37-Overall, how did you feel about the way that the incident was investigated? - Satisfied	75.3%	83.0%	7.7%
Q39-Did you feel that you needed additional support (i.e. counselling, specialist services etc) as a result of the incident? - Yes	9.8%	8.4%	-1.4%

Gradual increase in positive opinions before police contact.

Positive opinions after police contact are not increasing as quickly as before contact.

Kept informed has increased from two years ago

Significant increase in the satisfaction with the investigation (+7.7%) compared to the previous year. In the last 6 months this has continued to increase and has maintained a rate above 80%

People needing additional support remains stable

Satisfaction with investigation

Satisfaction before and after contact with police
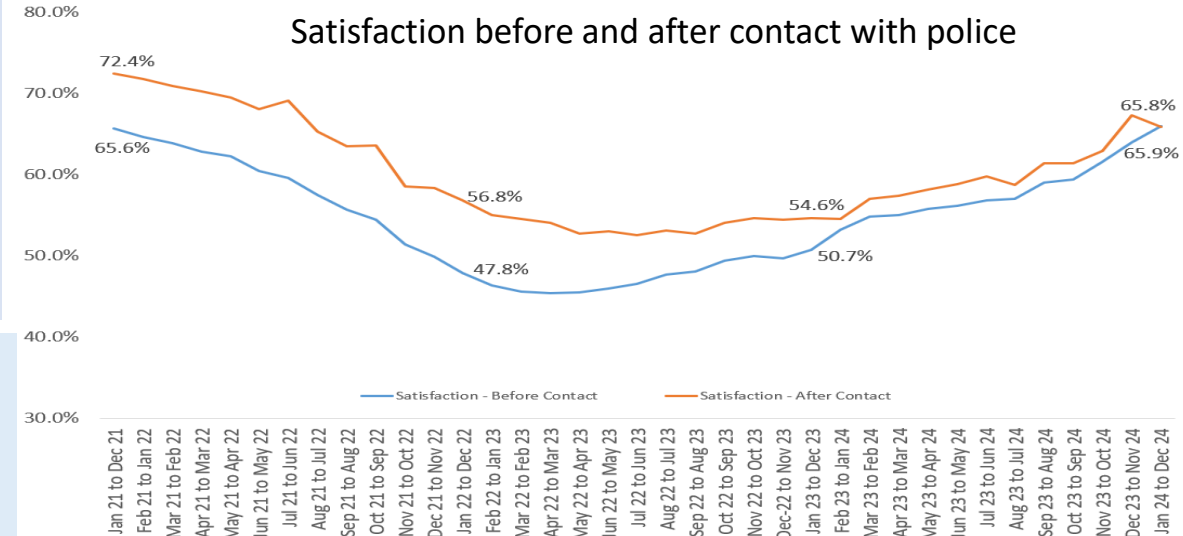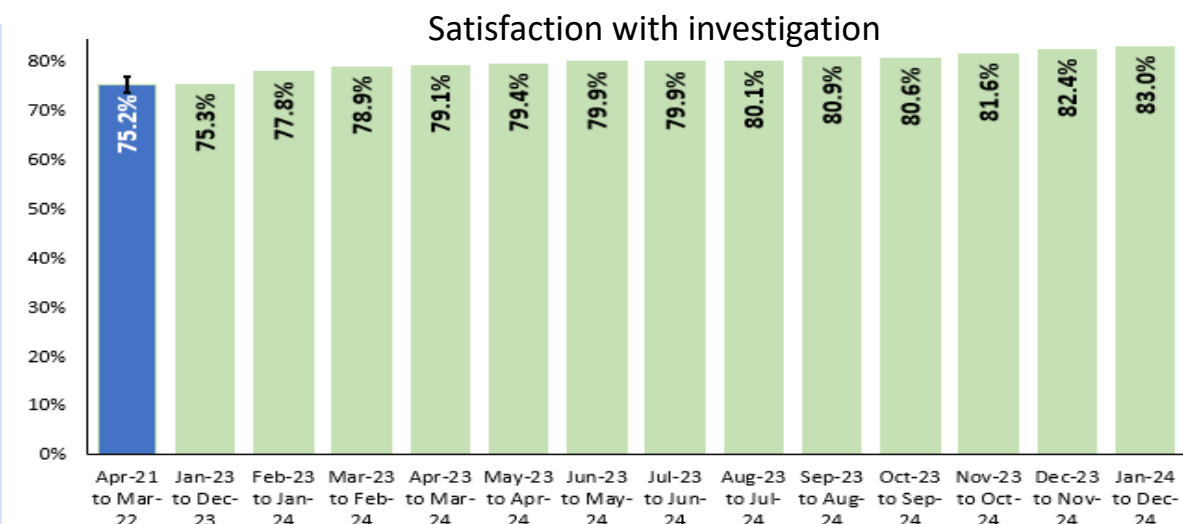
Focus on victims of domestic abuse: - The force started surveying of victims of domestic abuse in April 2024 in order to develop and improve the service that victims involved in this crime type receive.

- Currently only a small volume of surveys have been completed
- Key questions were retained in all surveys to assist with analysis
- Introduced to assist with compliance with a statutory national return
- Satisfaction after contact is better for domestic abuse surveys compared to the general victims of crime survey .

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Complaints

Legend: Inside Schedule 3 Recorded ■ Outside Schedule 3 Recorded ■ Total Complaints Recorded

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	490	522	6.5%
Outside Schedule 3	1321	1289	-2.4%
Total Complaints	1811	1812	0.1%

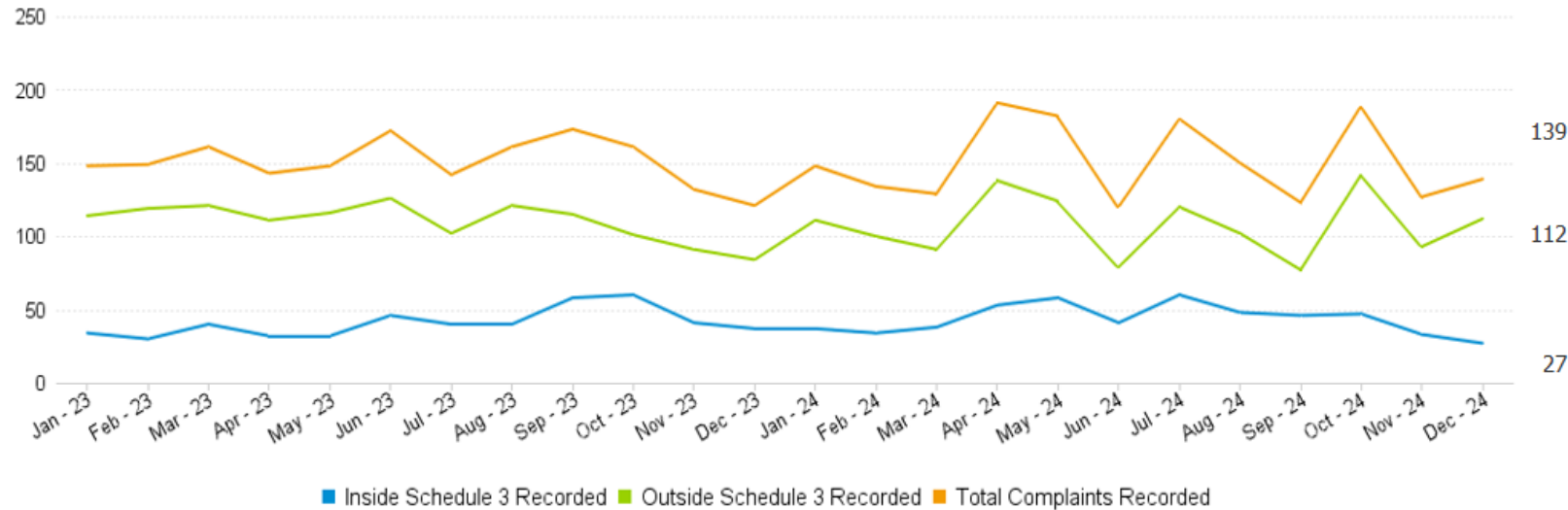|	Previous 12 Months	Last 12 Months	% Change
All Conduct Matters	124	167	34.68%

Local Police Review Body (LPB) Decision	Last 12 Months	Proportion %
Outcome of complaint reasonable and proportionate	40	83.3%
Outcome of complaint not reasonable and proportionate	8	16.7%
Live	23	
Not valid	2	
Total:	**73**	

Lessons Learned

For LPB decisions in the last 12 months, there have been 20 lessons learnt:
- seven learning by reflection
- six where feedback was given to officers
- two organisational learning
- five had other action taken.

For conduct matters in the last 12 months, there have been 63 lessons learnt:
- 35 learning by reflection
- 26 reflective practice review processes
- two organisational learning.

Triage

PSD have triaged 69.4 per cent of all complaints (1,236) in the last 12 months.
In December 2024 PSD triaged 73 per cent of all complaints (73).

The Professional Standards Department (PSD) continue to have predicated increases in dissatisfaction reporting, predominantly at a lower level around key themes of police action following contact and information provision. The successful introduction of the triage process to give timely reparation around low-level response, triage currently processes 75-80 per cent of all demand into PSD. The success of the triage process is instrumental in keeping ownership of 98-99 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 rising demand. Conduct matters are robustly managed and investigated. Outcomes for these meetings and hearings are reported on to ensure the force educates and re-enforces the ten standards of professional behaviour expected of our staff.

Work has been completed by PSD regarding 'Know the Line', which relates to abuse of position for sexual purposes. Abuse of position is one of the most significant corruption threats facing policing. Staffordshire Police, like other forces across the country, have an increasing number of live investigations regarding this kind of behaviour and we are doing all we can to educate officers and staff to understand what sexual misconduct is and how they can report matters. A force-wide action plan involving a range of stakeholders has been developed and lots of activity has taken place to hopefully reduce instances of this kind of offence in future. Recent misconduct hearings demonstrate how these types of behaviours will not be tolerated.

Top three allegation types in the last 12 months: police action following contact (35 per cent), information (17 per cent) and decisions (ten per cent) These are the same top three allegation types as the previous 12 months.
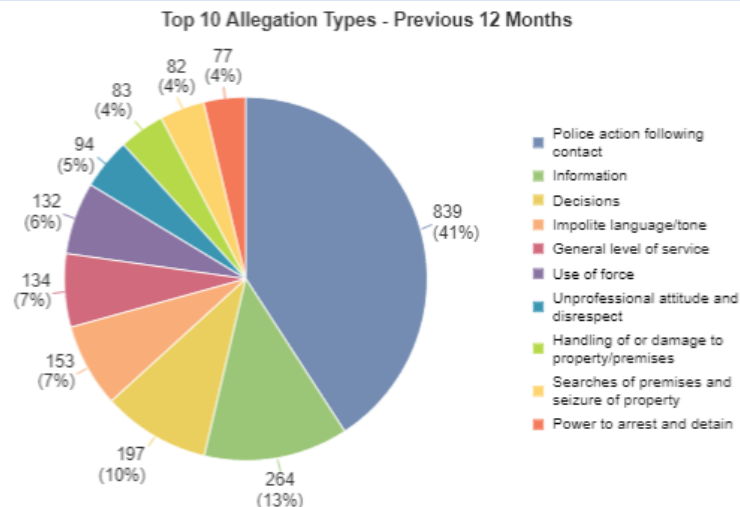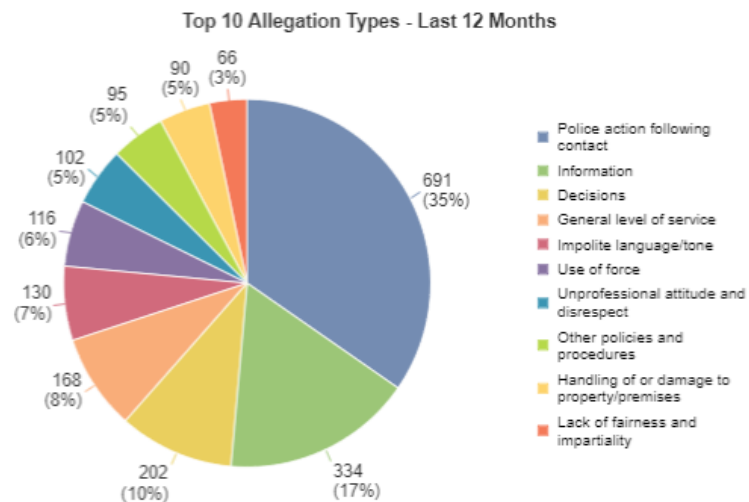
Independent Office for Police Conduct (IOPC) statistics evidence that Staffordshire is performing better than our most similar forces around timeliness for complaint handling and response to the public.

An IOPC report for the six months (1 April 2024 – 30 September 2024) found that Staffordshire referred 55 cases through which has increased from the same period last year (38) but is lower than our most similar forces, who averaged 77.

We 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, nine were independently investigated (by the IOPC), 22 were local investigations (conducted by Staffordshire and the final report sent to IOPC and any complaint if applicable), and 19 were deemed as no investigation necessary by IOPC.

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In April 2021, the Victims' Code of Practice (VCOP) was implemented 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.

Eighty-nine 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 for improvement. Victim contracts have been part of the focus of the investigation standards masterclasses.

Victim Gateway timeliness

Victim based crime sent to Victims Gateway within 48 hours

Victim Gateway (Average days to send referrals to Victims Gateway)
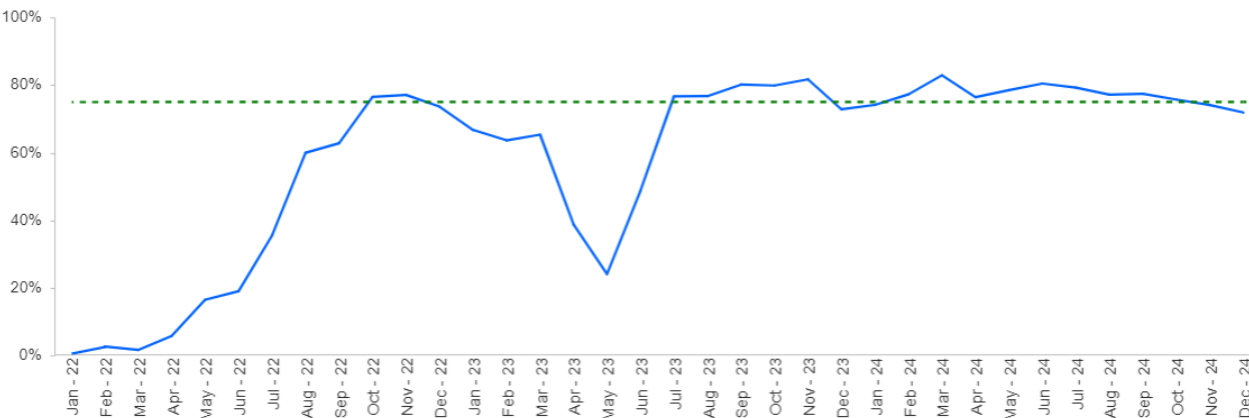
Sent to Victims Gateway	Last 12 months	Previous 12 months	Difference
% within 48 hours	77.1%	64.2%	+12.9%

	Jan - 24	Feb - 24	Mar - 24	Apr - 24	May - 24	Jun - 24	Jul - 24	Aug - 24	Sep - 24	Oct - 24	Nov - 24	Dec - 24
	74.2%	77.3%	82.9%	76.4%	78.5%	80.5%	79.3%	77.2%	77.5%	75.7%	74.1%	71.9%
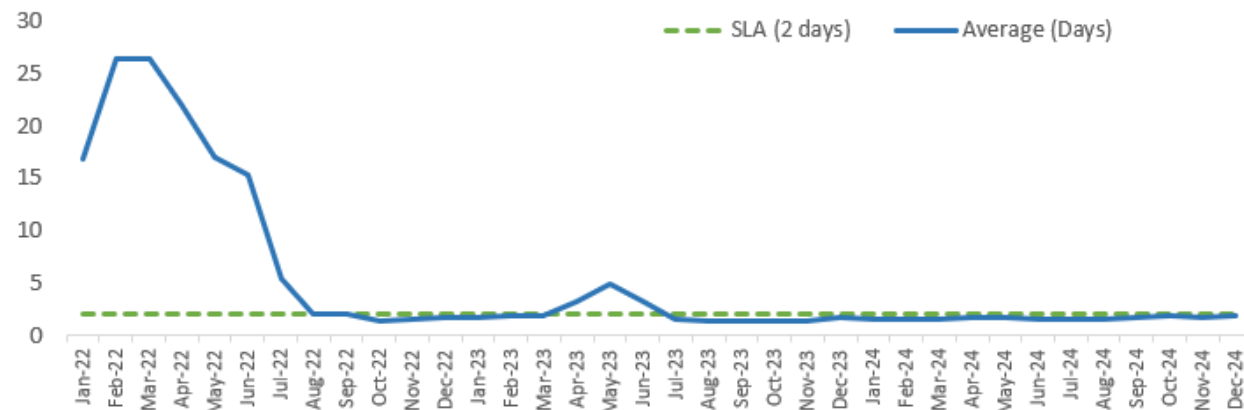
Average days to send to Victims Gateway	Last 12 months	Previous 12 months	Difference
Days	1 day 16 hours	2 days 4 hours	-33% (-8 hours)

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Number of Victims of All Crime

In the last 12 months:

19 per cent (9517) of victims of crime are repeat victims, a decrease of minus two per cent compared to the previous year.

Repeat victims make up 39% (26,658) of crimes with a named victim.

Of the types of crimes where there is a repeat victim:
- 44.5 per cent (11,931 crimes) were Other Violence against the Person
- 13.0 per cent (3,472 crimes) were Less Serious Violence
- 10.7 per cent (2,856 crimes) were Public Order
- 7.7 per cent (2,068 crimes) were Criminal Damage
- 5.6 per cent (1,504 crimes) were Other Theft

Groups	Last 12 Months			Previous 12 Months		
	Victims	% Repeats	Crimes	Victims	% Repeats	Crimes
1 report	41852		41852	40661		40661
2-3 reports	7858	83%	17503	9011	83%	20090
4-5 reports	1136	12%	4888	1243	11%	5390
6-10 reports	450	5%	3236	531	5%	3784
Eleven & Over	73	1%	1031	86	1%	1244
Total	51369	19%	68510	51532	21%	71169

Domestic Abuse Repeat Victims

Groups	Last 12 Months			Previous 12 Months		
	Victims	% Repeats	Crimes	Victims	% Repeats	Crimes
1 report	11846		11846	11475		11475
2-3 reports	3377	77%	7676	3920	75%	8934
4-5 reports	640	15%	2796	774	15%	3347
6-10 reports	312	7%	2222	433	8%	3125
Eleven & Over	80	2%	1210	113	2%	1731
Total	16255	27%	25750	16715	31%	28612

Reduction in volume (-831) and proportion (minus four per cent) of repeat victims of Domestic Abuse in the last 12 months, compared to the previous year.

Closed Victims Contracts

VCOP Compliance values: 70.43%, 70.03%, 74.94%, 75.42%, 76.76%, 80.26%, 80.12%, 81.41%, 83.61%, 82.87%, 84.69%, 87.42%, 88.59%, 88.92%, 90.50%, 91.26%, 91.92%, 89.84%

VCOP Timely Compliance values: 50.67%, 49.57%, 55.72%, 60.52%, 61.74%, 67.73%, 69.17%, 69.33%, 70.93%, 71.50%, 72.12%, 74.79%, 76.70%, 73.69%, 72.64%, 75.33%, 77.84%, 83.26%
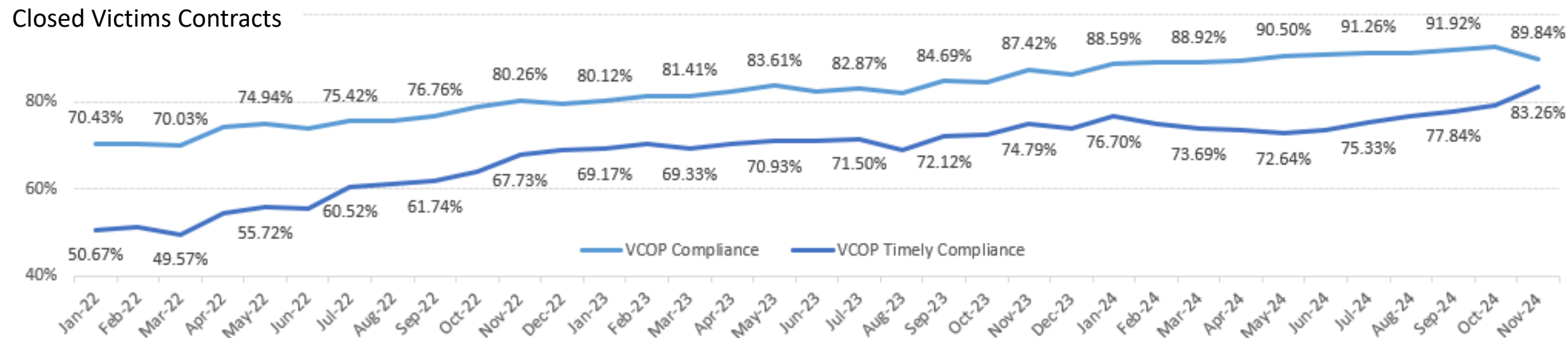
Closed (crimes with an outcome)

VCOP Relevant Occurrences
48070

Total VCOP Compliance **89.77%** | Timely VCOP Compliance **76.00%**

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 run an opt-out referral process which means all victims of crime are automatically referred into the PCC commissioned Victims' Gateway post crime validation. The Victims' 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, 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).

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Median days between Report and Outcome Victim based Crime with Successful Outcome (National)
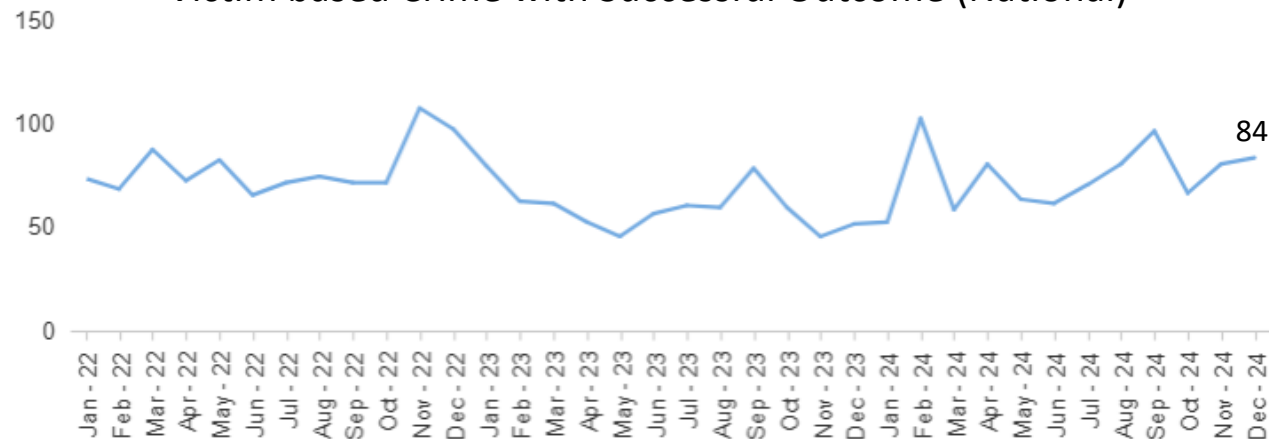
Median Days Investigation Duration	Previous 12 Months	Last 12 Months	Difference
	66	72	-6

Average days taken for police to record a sucessful outcome in victim based cases

Legend: Staffordshire, Avon and Somerset, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Essex, Hampshire, Northamptonshire, National Average

In the last 12 months, overall timeliness was 72 days to investigate victim-based crimes with a criminal justice (CJ) outcome, which is a reduction of nine per cent (-6 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. For example, in the last 12 months a domestic-related crime takes on average 117 days to investigate compared to 63 days for a non-domestic crime.

National Comparison	The average (median) time to investigate in Staffordshire is above the national average, with an average (median) of **52 days to record a successful outcome** for a victim-based crime in the latest quarter (Q2 2024) compared to an average (median) of **38 days nationally in the latest quarter** (Q2 2024).

Data for the period April to June 2024 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.

Staffordshire is included in the national statistics as the force is linked to the Home Office data hub. Since the fix to the connection, the data has improved slightly as the data is based on recorded rather than reported date, and is based on the first date a crime was validated.

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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.

National 999 Data

Data is for the last 12-month period to the end of November 2024 Nationally, the data for average time to answer and percentage of calls answered within 10 seconds is based on data from BT.

- For volume of 999 calls the last 12 months Staffordshire is **26th out of 42** forces with 210,266 calls (to end of November 24). This has decreased by 20,232 calls or 8.8 per cent compared to the previous 12 months.

- Average time to Answer (ATA) in seconds for 999 calls is 12.65 seconds in the 12 months to November 24, which is **40th out of 42** forces. This has improved by 1.4 seconds compared to the previous 12 months.

- 85.5 per cent of 999 calls were answered in under 10 secs in the last 12 months to November 24, and Staffordshire was **17th out of 42** forces. This has improved by two per cent compared to the previous 12 months.

What have we done since our last meeting?

Improving performance - On 03/12/24, 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 will look specifically at volume crimes in these categories; vehicle crime, burglary and criminal damage. This is part of 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. It also aims to reduce 101 repeat caller demand, as they will no longer need to call the contact centre to be put through to the OIC or to get an update on their crime report.

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 (Q&A) 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 FCC to create a 3 year technical roadmap focusing on resiliency, Smart STORM transformation, Salesforce implementation of victims journeys and citizen portal, CRM and DR/BCM. Discovery exercise has been concluded leading to implementation of first iteration of Salesforce victims journeys across 11 x crime types as well as citizen portal. The team continues to support the next wave of projects that address some of the key critical challenges within FCC.

6.1 Emergency Calls

Volume of 999 calls
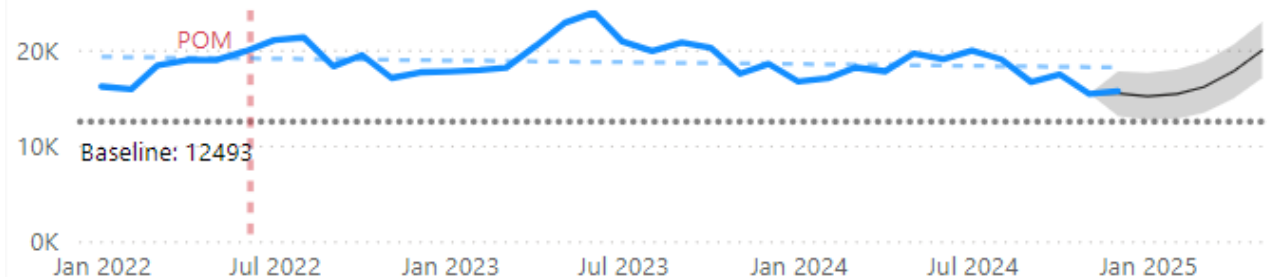
999 Calls	Calls 12 Months	Previous 12 Months	Difference	% Difference	Calls Trend
	212246	238487 ⬇	-26241	-11.00 %	

Average time to answer (seconds)
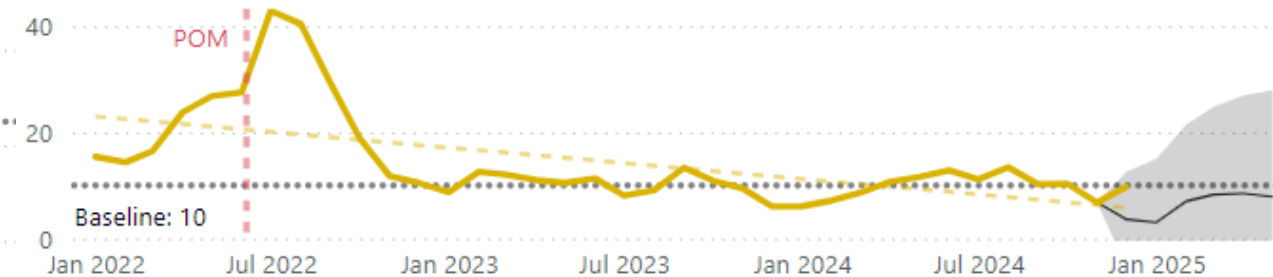
Average ATA	ATA 12 Months	Previous 12 Months	Difference	Difference %	ATA Trend
	10.01	10.28 ⬇	-0.28	-2.69 %	

Abandonment rate for 999 calls

Abandon Rate %	Abandon 12 Months	Previous 12 Months	Difference	Abandon % Trend
	0.70 %	0.81 % ⬇	-0.11 %	

- Volumes of 999 calls are reducing at eleven per cent lower than the previous year. The last nine months had lower volumes compared to the previous year.
- Average time to answer 999 calls has reduced by three per cent compared to the previous 12 months and the last two years had stable levels (10.15 secs).
- Proportion of 999 calls answered within 10 seconds is stable between 82 and 91 per cent since November 2022. Compared to other forces, Staffordshire is 26th Nationally, 4th compared to most similar forces (MSF) and 3rd Regionally for the 12 months to November 24. Data is available on Police.uk.
- **Good and Stable** performance with the 999 abandon rate remaining stable at one per cent or less since November 2022.

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Volume of non emergency calls

Total Calls	Calls 12 Months	Previous 12 Months	Difference	Difference %	Calls Trend
	298222	314426 ↓	-16204	-5.15 %	
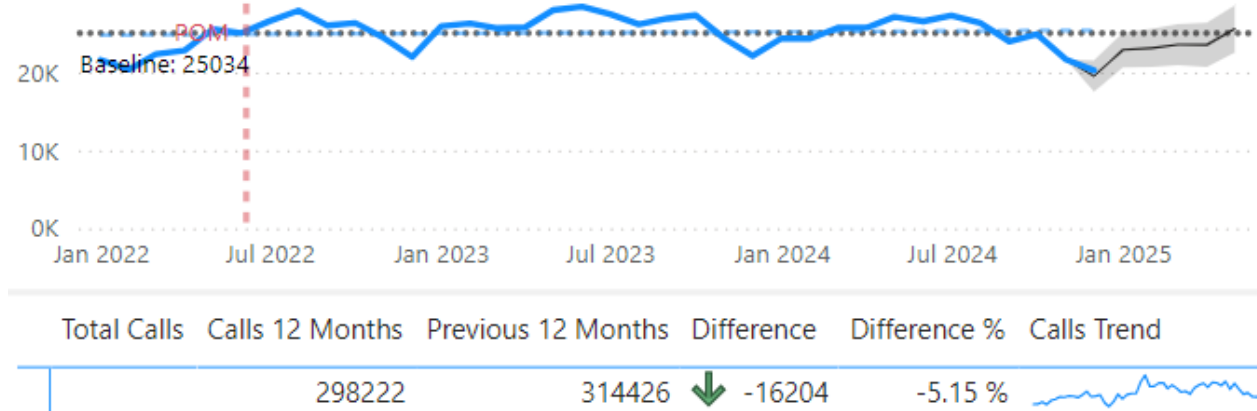
Average time to answer (minutes)

ATA	ATA 12 Months	Previous 12 Months	Difference	Difference %	ATA Trend
	8.77	9.39 ↓	-0.62	-6.58 %	
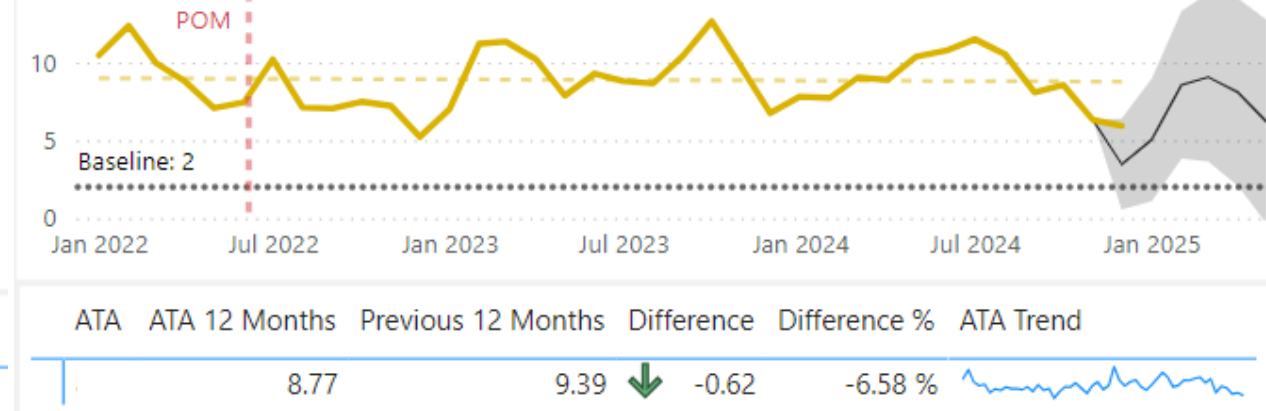
Abandonment rate for triage calls

Abandon %	Abandon 12 Months	Previous 12 Months	Difference	Abandon % Trend
	12.96 %	23.32 % ↓	-10.36 %	
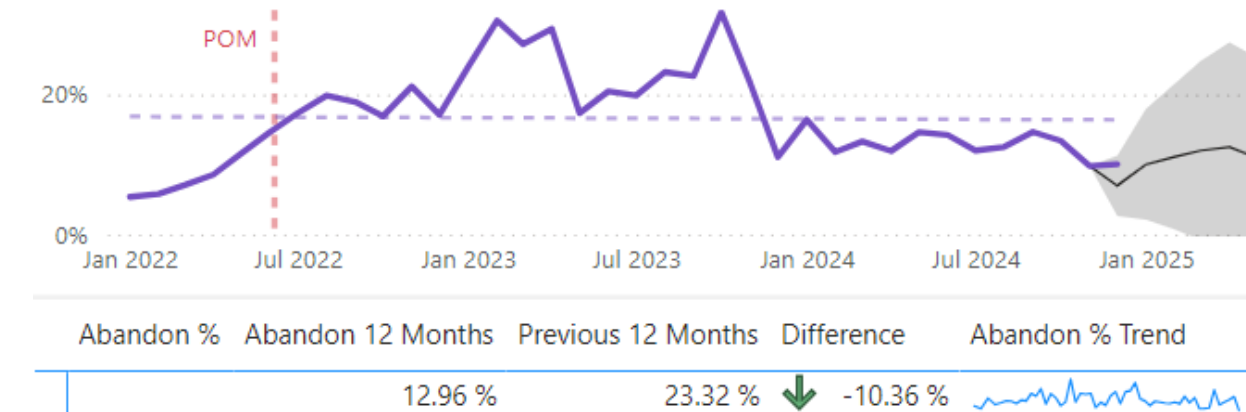
- Volume of 101 calls have reduced slightly (-5.2%) and are predicted to continue to follow the usual seasonal pattern.
- Increasing trend in average time to answer between March and August 2024, since September the average time to answer has reduced to eight minutes or under. December average time to Answer is 5.9 mins.
- Triage abandon rate in the last 12 months is 13 per cent. This has reduced in the last two months to 9.9 per cent.
- Proportion of non emergency calls answered within two minutes is stable between 40 and 50 per cent between December 2023 and October 2024, but this is improving, as in the last two months 52 per cent have been answered within two minutes.

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Volume of calls answered by triage

Triage calls – how resolved

Triage Transfer Groups ● 101 ● 999 ● Queuebuster ● Resolved ● Transferred Other
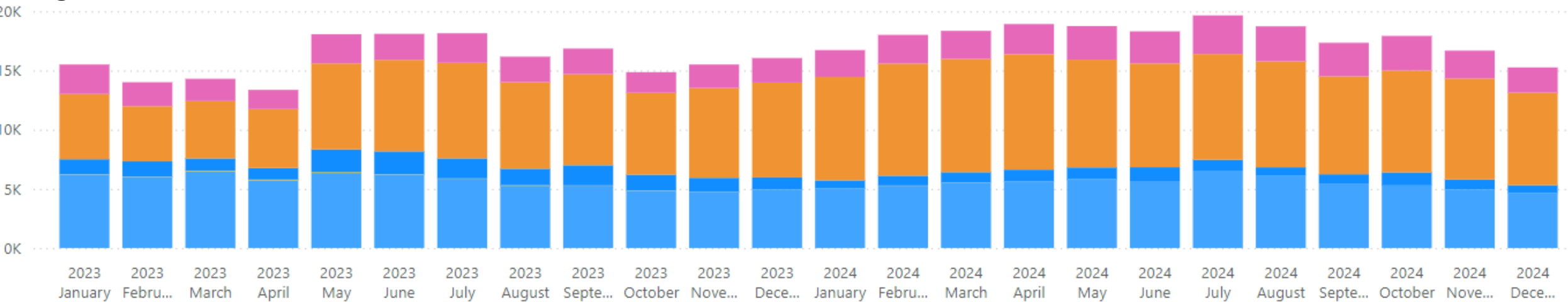
Resolved by triage
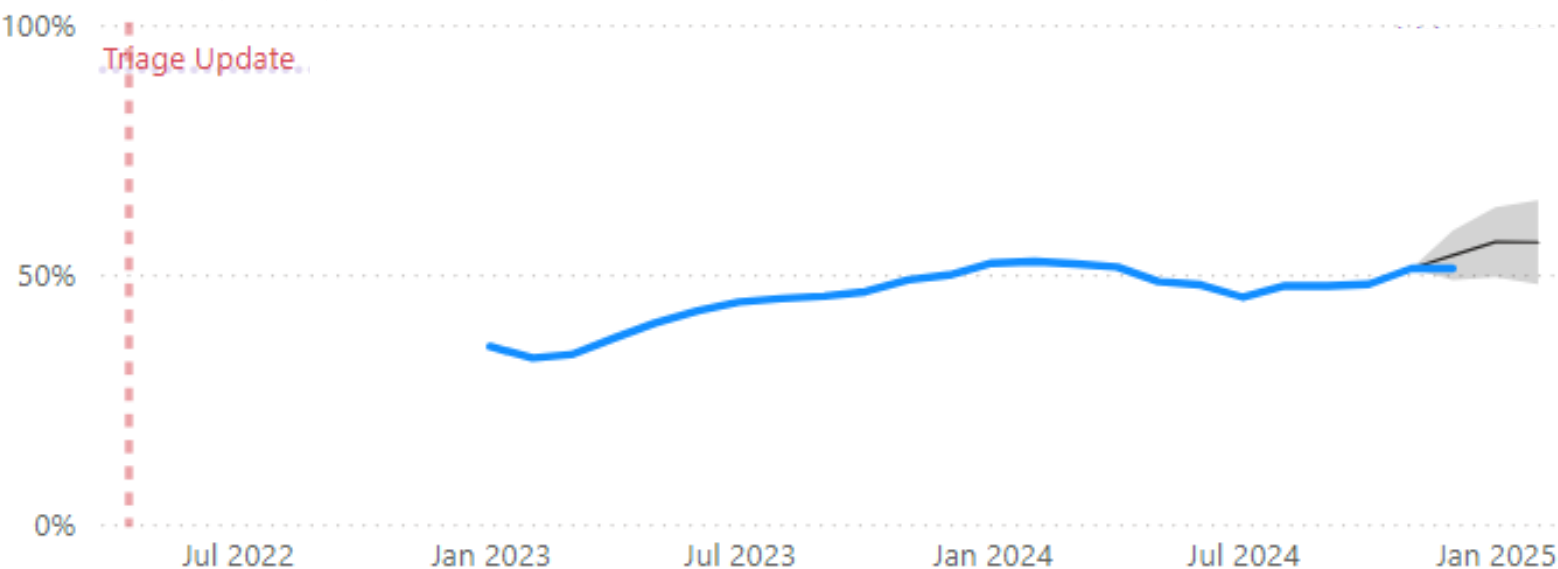
The proportion of all non emergency calls **answered** by triage is 72 per cent in last 12 months, and 75 per cent in the last three months.

Approximately fifty per cent of Triage calls are resolved each month.

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Non Emergency Calls – Post Triage

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. 45.9 per cent of callers choose not to wait to speak to a local call taker and hang up. 58 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

Volume of Calls: Jan-24 3440, Feb-24 3071, Mar-24 2993, Apr-24 2883, May-24 2752, Jun-24 2368, Jul-24 2538, Aug-24 2682, Sep-24 3311, Oct-24 2767, Nov-24 3297, Dec-24 3169

Median wait time post triage (mins): Jan-24 11.4, Feb-24 15.6, Mar-24 18.7, Apr-24 21.5, May-24 26.1, Jun-24 31.4, Jul-24 34.2, Aug-24 25.8, Sep-24 14.9, Oct-24 22.9, Nov-24 11.9, Dec-24 8.4
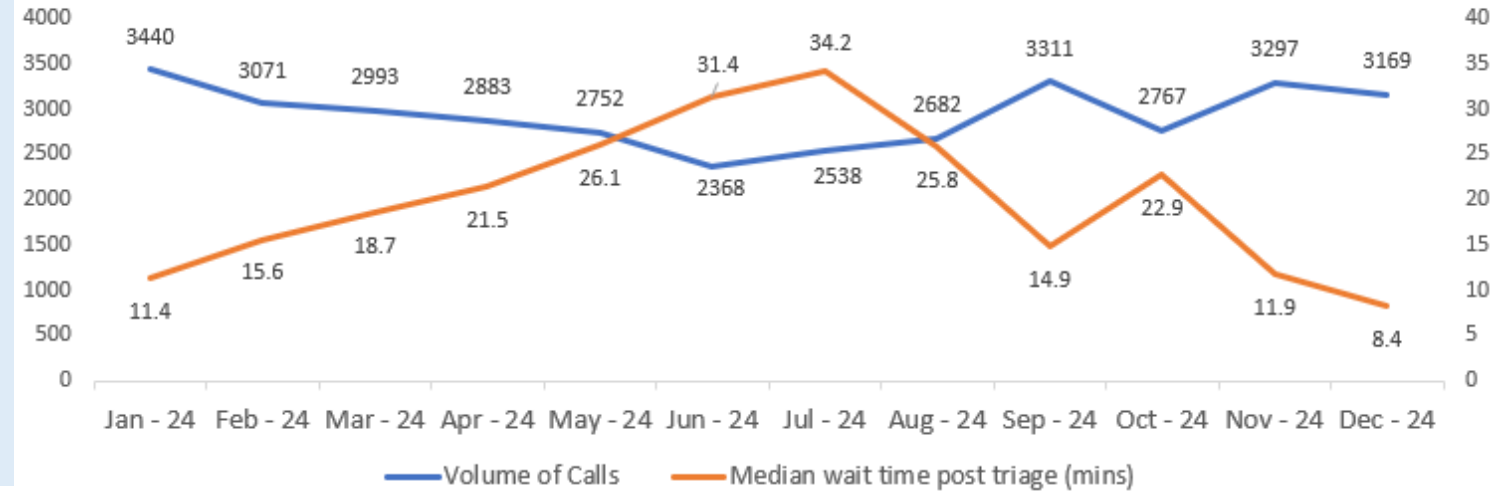
Wait time for Local Queue before answer (post Triage) in Mins
Last 12 Months

- 0 - 20 (52%)
- 20 - 40 (21%)
- 40 - 60 (13%)
- 60 - 80 (7%)
- 80 - 100 (4%)
- 100 - 120 (2%)
- 120 & over (1%)
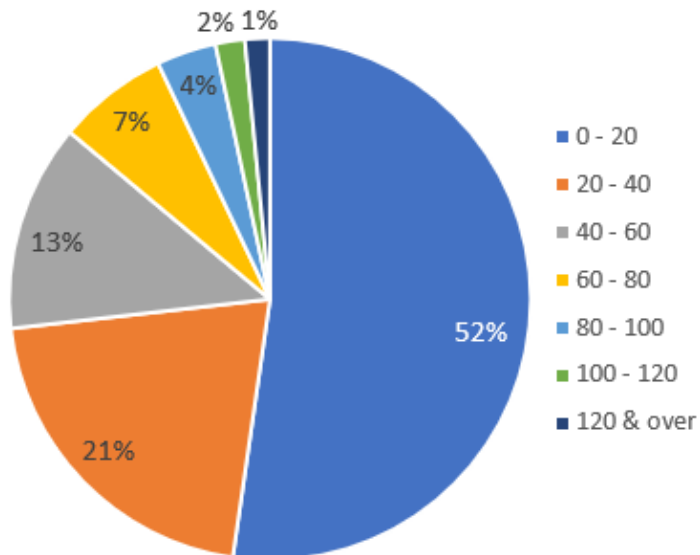
Time bands (mins)	Volume of Answered Calls	%
0 - 20	18667	52%
20 - 40	7471	21%
40 - 60	4589	13%
60 - 80	2458	7%
80 - 100	1319	4%
100 - 120	650	2%
120 & over	550	2%
Total	35704	

Time bands (mins)	Volume of Answered Calls	%
0 - 5	9553	27%
5 - 10	3645	10%
10 - 15	2945	8%
15 - 20	2524	7%

The majority (52 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, over a quarter are answered within five minutes.

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Volume of digital contacts

Legend: Single Online Home — Digital 101 — LiveChat — Total digital contacts

Digital Contact
Data to end
December 24
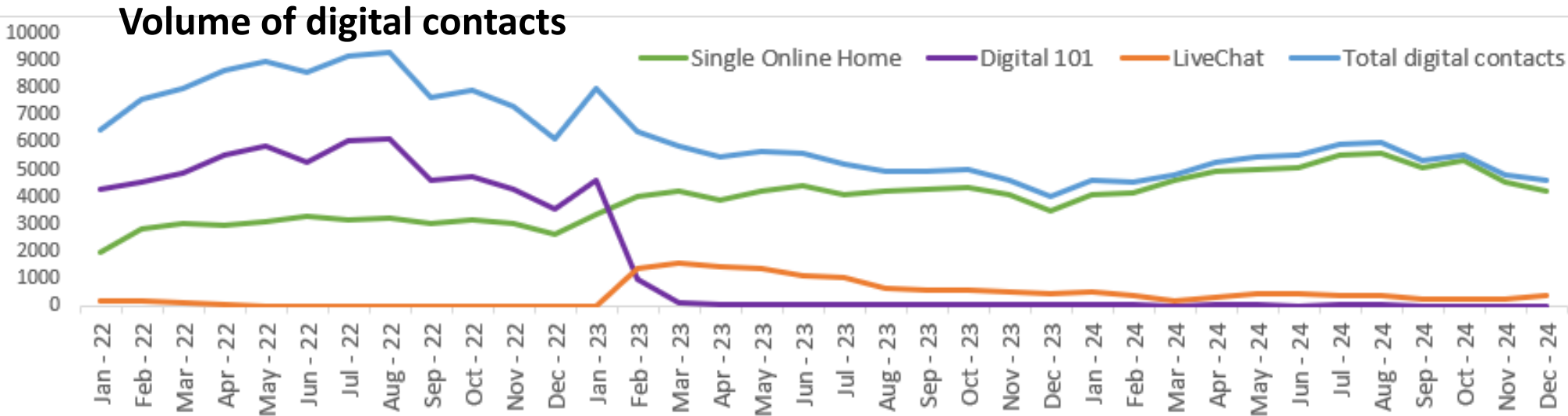
	Previous 12 Months	Last 12 Months	Difference	% Change	Last Month
	65690	62466	-3224	-5%	4602

The table shows the different types of digital contacts the public can have with Staffordshire Police.
The contact us data is either sent to the contact centre or to other departments within the force. This includes Clare's Law, Missing Persons and Sarah's Law which are dealt with by the contact centre (57 per cent) and firearms, FOI, information rights service, and your area are looked at by other departments across the force (43 per cent).

Month	An existing case or report	ASB	Contact us	Feedback / Complaints	Online crime report	RTI	Total SOH	Digital 101	LiveChat	Total digital
Jan - 24	180	303	1930	121	1294	274	4102	40	496	4638
Feb - 24	193	282	1787	113	1498	279	4152	31	371	4554
Mar - 24	220	303	1779	134	1802	350	4588	21	188	4797
Apr - 24	210	386	1783	138	2086	363	4966	30	299	5295
May - 24	209	501	1771	136	1981	381	4979	25	442	5446
Jun - 24	262	421	1725	142	2087	421	5058	21	427	5506
Jul - 24	332	525	1809	157	2289	436	5548	24	372	5944
Aug - 24	330	512	1916	170	2232	469	5629	34	358	6021
Sep - 24	291	349	1867	129	1964	455	5055	18	240	5313
Oct - 24	280	328	2026	180	2068	439	5321	13	222	5556
Nov - 24	217	276	1803	128	1777	343	4544	10	240	4794
Dec - 24	222	266	1685	102	1626	313	4214	19	369	4602
Total	2946	4452	21881	1650	22704	4523	58156	286	4024	62466

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Volume of incidents

Jan 2022 — Jul 2022 — Jan 2023 — Jul 2023 — Jan 2024 — Jul 2024

Incident Group	Current 12 Months	Previous 12 Months	Difference	% Difference
Transport	33,876	31,104	2,772	8.91%
Administration	21,271	20,865	406	1.95%
Crime	66,501	65,426	1,075	1.64%
Alarm	1,548	1,606	-58	-3.61%
Domestic	25,589	27,042	-1,453	-5.37%
Duplicate/Out of Force	9,033	9,930	-897	-9.03%
Police Generated	1,153	1,319	-166	-12.59%
ASB	12,309	14,384	-2,075	-14.43%
Public Safety/Welfare	81,633	101,879	-20,246	-19.87%
Other	4	7	-3	-42.86%
Total	252,917	273,562	-20,645	-7.55%

LPT	Current 12 Months	Previous 12 Months	Difference	% Difference
Moorlands	13,786	13,412	374	2.79%
SOT North	38,110	38,634	-524	-1.36%
Lichfield	16,989	17,426	-437	-2.51%
East Staffs	22,963	23,677	-714	-3.02%
Cannock	17,705	18,279	-574	-3.14%
Stafford	28,370	29,316	-946	-3.23%
South Staffs	18,382	19,206	-824	-4.29%
Newcastle	22,781	24,804	-2,023	-8.16%
Tamworth	12,514	13,697	-1,183	-8.64%
SOT South	38,398	42,867	-4,469	-10.43%
No LPT	22,919	32,244	-9,325	-28.92%
Total	252,917	273,562	-20,645	-7.55%
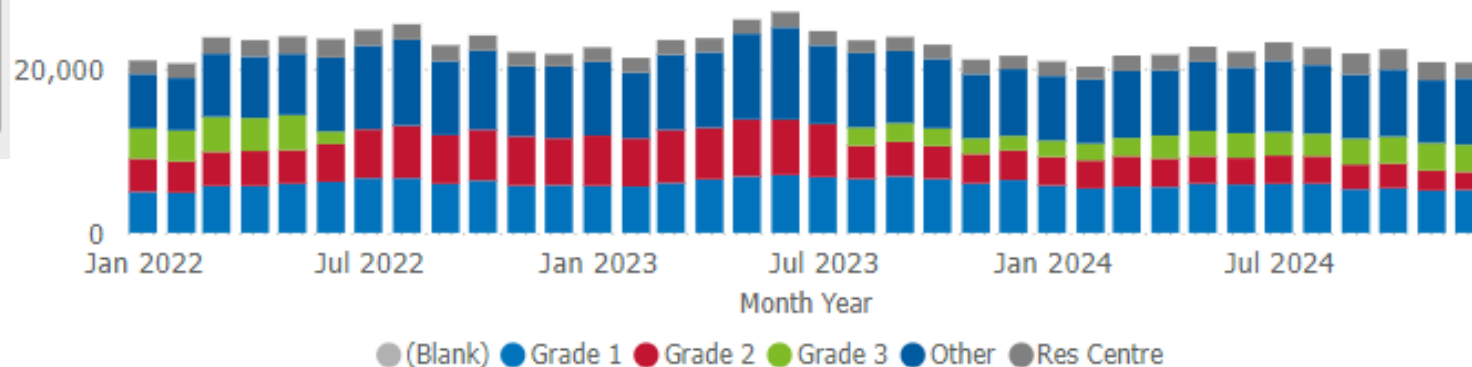
All Incidents

Incidents Current vs Previous 12 Months

260,123 ✓

Previous 12 Months: 280,879 (-7.39%)

Resourced Incidents

Incidents Current vs Previous 12 Months

156,550 ✓

Previous 12 Months: 161,001 (-2.76%)

Demand by Priority

Jan 2022 — Jul 2022 — Jan 2023 — Jul 2023 — Jan 2024 — Jul 2024

Month Year

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

DEFINITION

Grade 1 – Immediate (attendance in 15 mins)
Grade 2 – Priority (attendance in 2 hours)
Grade 3 - Scheduled
Res Centre – desk based investigation
Other includes telephone resolved, CID, and police generated

23

Grade 1 Open to Dispatch (Median)
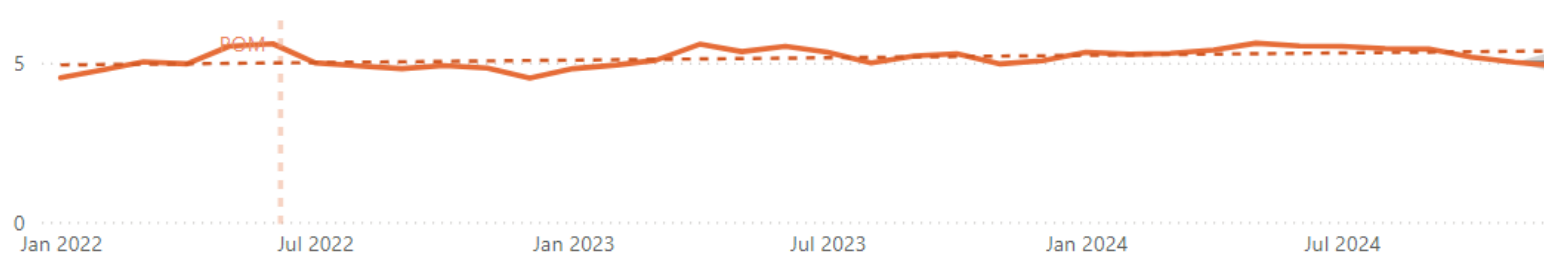
Open to Dispatch (2 mins)

Last Month (open to dispatch)		Last 12 Months (open to dispatch)		Previous 12 Months (open to dispatch)	
Median (mins)	% Within 2 Mins	Median (mins)	% within 2 Mins	Median (mins)	% Within 2 Mins
4.87	6.01%	5.30	5.15%	5.13	5.57%

Grade 1 Dispatch to Arrival (mins)
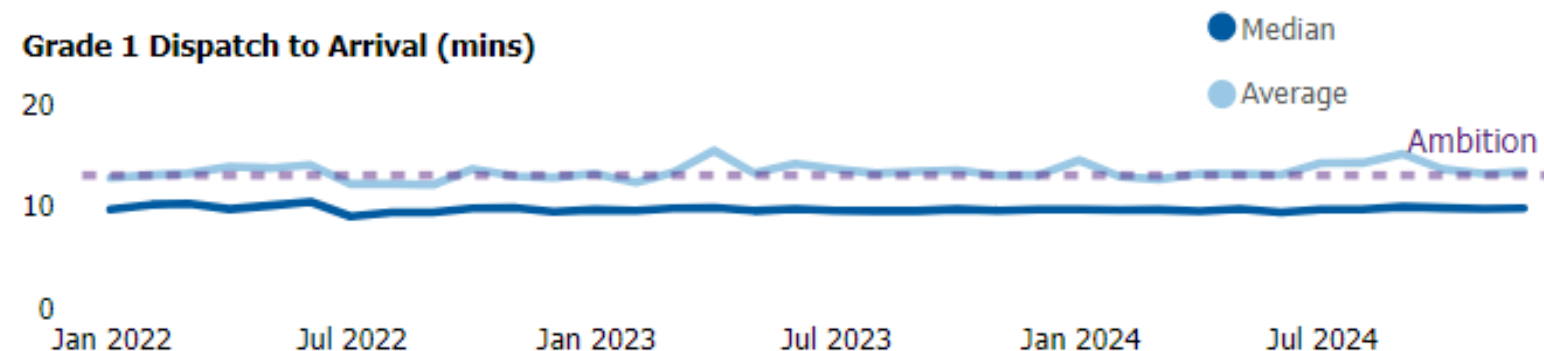
● Median
● Average

Dispatch to Arrival (13 mins)

Last Month (dispatch to arrive)		Last 12 Months (dispatch to arrive)		Previous 12 Months (dispatch to arrive)	
Median (mins)	% Within 13 Mins	Median Mins	% Within 13 Mins	Median (mins)	% Within 13 Mins
9.78	63.59%	9.65	64.96%	9.62	65.52%

Grade 1 Dispatch to Arrival % Within 13 Minutes
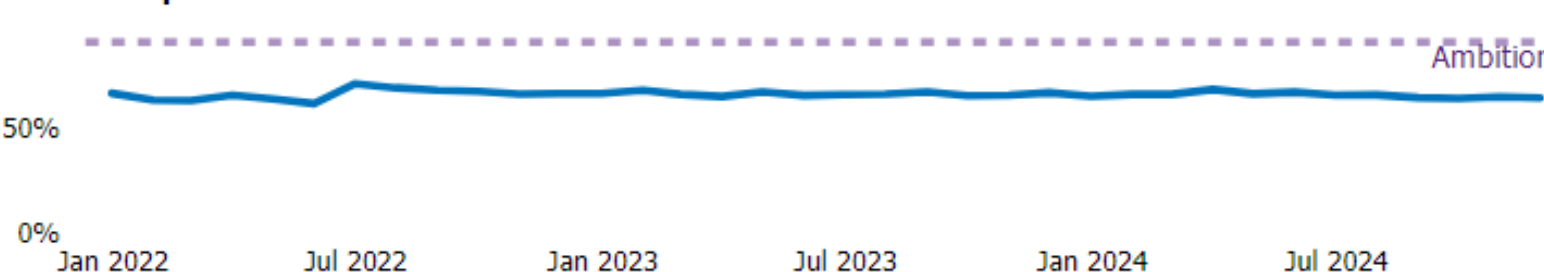
Open to Arrival (15 mins)

Last Month (open to arrive)		Last 12 Months (open to arrive)		Previous 12 Months (open to arrive)	
Median (mins)	% Within 15 Mins	Median (mins)	% within 15 Mins	Median (mins)	% within 15 Mins
16.40	42.38%	16.85	41.17%	16.58	42.33%

Average Dispatch to Arrival (minutes)

Grade 2 data excluding those with appointments

Dispatch to Arrival

13-60 Minu...	42%
Under 13 M...	37%
Over 1 Hour	21%

Ambition: 9

0% — 50%
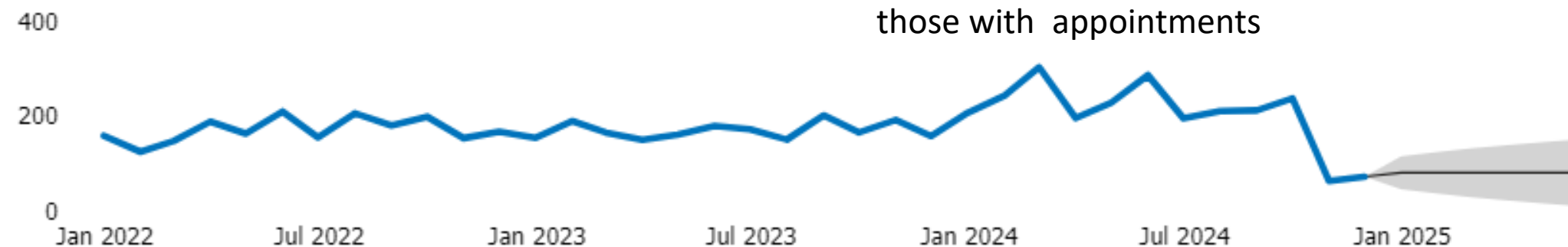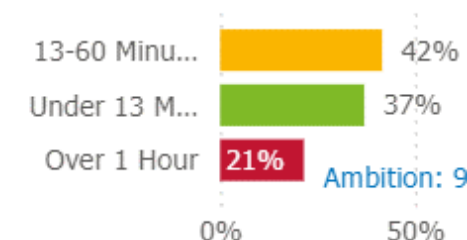
% Incidents Resourced in 24 Hours
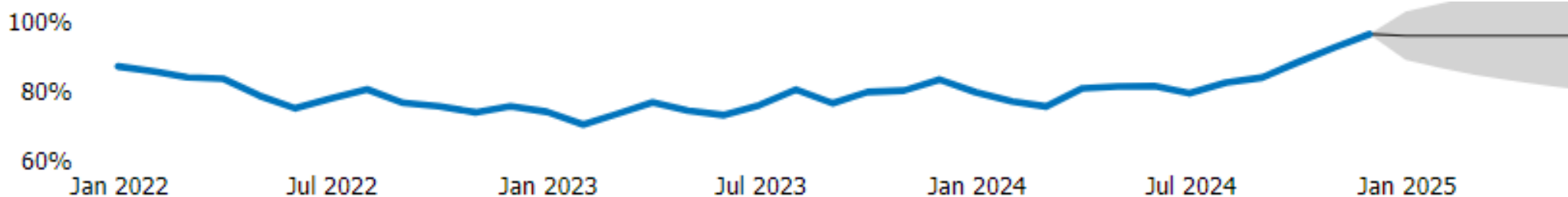
Domestic Grade 2 Incidents

Month Year	Volume	Median Open to Arrive (hours)
Jan-24	585	22:24:02
Feb-24	581	23:23:05
Mar-24	610	31:18:32
Apr-24	531	19:16:30
May-24	506	16:21:10
Jun-24	480	21:08:55
Jul-24	520	22:45:11
Aug-24	526	16:24:19
Sep-24	495	17:43:17
Oct-24	412	13:43:12
Nov-24	353	07:06:43
Dec-24	305	03:45:00
Total	**5904**	**17:43:13**

Last Month (open to arrive)		Last 12 Months (open to arrive)		Previous 12 Months (open to arrive)	
Median (Mins)	% within 2 hours	Median (Mins)	% within 2 hours	Median (Mins)	% within 2 hours
74.03	51.33%	123.27	36.12%	183.93	27.34%

Median time to attend Domestic Grade 2 Incidents
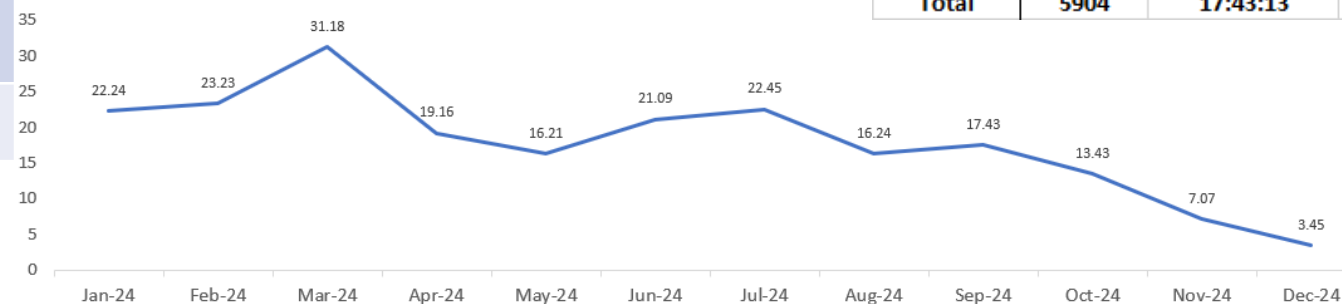
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STAFFORDSHIRE POLICE

Neighbourhood Crime (DCPP definition)

Neighbourhood Crime (Beating Crime Plan)
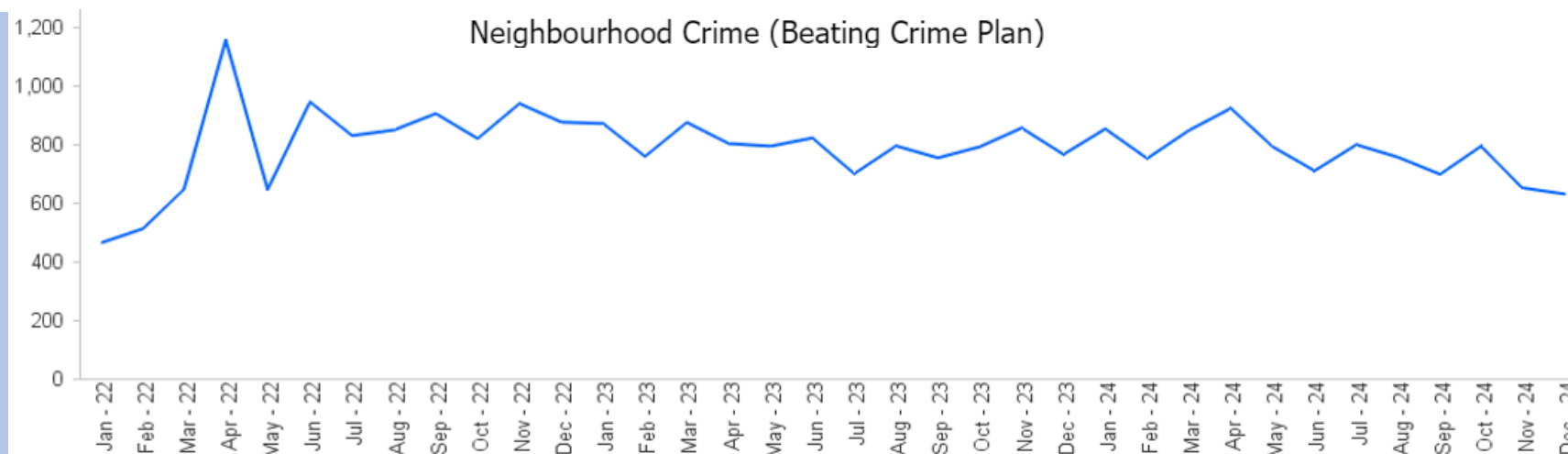
DEFINITION

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 and
•Theft from a person.

DCPP National Beating Crime Plan Neighbourhood Crime	Previous 12 Months	Last 12 Months	12 Month Difference	12 Month % Change	Baseline (Jan to Dec 2019)	Baseline Difference	% Change From Baseline
Theft Of Motor Vehicles	2450	2520	70	2.9%	1719	801	46.6%
Personal Robbery	757	751	-6	-0.8%	713	38	5.3%
Burglary Residential	3038	3005	-33	-1.1%	2833	172	6.1%
Vehicle interference	873	861	-12	-1.4%	589	272	46.2%
Theft From Motor Vehicles	2085	1761	-324	-15.5%	2991	-1230	-41.1%
Theft from the Person	372	298	-74	-19.9%	597	-299	-50.1%
Total Neighbourhood Crime	**9575**	**9196**	**-379**	**-4.0%**	**9442**	**-246**	**-2.6%**

DCPP National Beating Crime Plan Neighbourhood Crime	Previous 12 Months	Last 12 Months	12 Month Difference	12 Month % Change
Moorlands	355	422	67	18.9%
Newcastle	686	681	-5	-0.7%
South Staffs	896	884	-12	-1.3%
Stafford	802	780	-22	-2.7%
SOT North	1587	1543	-44	-2.8%
SOT South	1699	1645	-54	-3.2%
Lichfield	930	891	-39	-4.2%
East Staffs	873	831	-42	-4.8%
Cannock	812	736	-76	-9.4%
Tamworth	885	758	-127	-14.4%
No LPT	50	33	-17	-34.0%

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. But 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 utilise problem solving methodologies to resolve the issues.

Attendance at Burglary (home) Incidents is 91 per cent in the last 12 months. Of those not attended, 38 were not a crime, 26 were not a burglary residential and 9 were of unconnected buildings. Due to this our overall attendance rate is around 94 per cent.

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In June 2023, we were selected to take part in the national ASB hotspot pilot programme. Trialling concentrated police and partner intervention in high-volume ASB areas. Five hotspots were identified following analysis and consultation: Stafford town centre; Newcastle town centre; Burton urban ward; Hanley and Etruria; and Fenton West and Mount Pleasant. A sixth area, Cannock South & West (which covers the town centre, Cannock Park and the McArthur Glen outlet village) was added in January 2024 and from January 2025 the patrols now also cover Longton and Burton town centres.

Patrols were initially performed by local police officers and PCSO's but from May 2024, community wardens have been deployed alongside specialist diversionary workers. The service, commissioned by the SCO, is designed to: provide a highly visible presence/capable guardianship in specific locations at agreed times in agreement with local police team; engage in multi-agency problem solving; utilise delegated powers to address and prevent future ASB; provide a reassuring presence, particularly for more vulnerable people including the elderly, young people and women; actively engage with the public, businesses and other organisations to understand their concerns, gather intelligence and provide feedback; and to pass information and intelligence to the relevant agency.

The role of diversionary workers is to engage with those committing ASB to assess the circumstances and understand the causal factors of the ASB; provide advice, information and guidance; and signpost people to relevant support services.

In addition to the ASB pilot programme, two projects funded by the Home Office under Round 5 of the Safer Streets Fund are now complete. Longton and Tunstall town centres together with Cannock South & West have benefitted from enhanced CCTV, street lighting, gating, fencing and other environmental improvements. A taxi marshal initiative has also been introduced in Cannock. Some of this work will also help deter violence against woman and girls and improve feelings of safety after dark.

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

- 21 per cent (867) of suspects/offenders have been linked to more than one ASB occurrence in the last 12 months. 56 per cent (486) repeat suspects or offenders were linked to two ASB occurrences. Reduction in repeat suspects or offenders of six per cent compared to previous year (-56)
- 12 per cent (600) of victims have reported more than one ASB occurrence in the last 12 months. 66 per cent (397) repeat victims have experienced two ASB occurrences. Reduction in repeat victims of ten per cent compared to previous year (-63)
- 21 per cent (1,577) of addresses have reported more than one ASB occurrence in the last 12 months. 60 per cent (946) of repeat addresses have experienced two occurrences. Reduction in repeat locations of ten per cent compared to previous year (-170)
- 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.

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STAFFORDSHIRE **POLICE**

-6.8%
(-1,113)

15,297 ASB Current 12 Months

16,410 ASB Previous 12 Months

Local Policing Team (Geography)	Last 12 Months	Previous 12 Months	12 Month Difference	12 Month % Change
SOT North	3,546	3,101	445	14.35%
Moorlands	839	758	81	10.69%
Newcastle	1,749	1,939	-190	-9.80%
Cannock	1,059	1,176	-117	-9.95%
Lichfield	824	921	-97	-10.53%
SOT South	3,089	3,459	-370	-10.70%
East Staffs	1,215	1,427	-212	-14.86%
Stafford	1,556	1,865	-309	-16.57%
South Staffs	652	807	-155	-19.21%
Tamworth	714	893	-179	-20.04%
No LPT	43	50	-7	-14.00%
Out of Force	13	13	0	0.00%

ASB Control Chart

Legend: ASB, Average, Lower Limit, Upper Limit

ASB Type	Last 12 Months	Previous 12 Months	12 Month Difference	12 Month % Change
ASB - Environmental - E3	225	216	9	4.17%
ASB - Community Nuisance - E2	11,588	11,462	126	1.10%
ASB - Personal Nuisance - E1	3,484	4,732	-1,248	-26.37%
Total	15,297	16,410	-1,113	-6.78%

Reduction in ASB Personal Nuisance is linked to improved identification of personal crimes such as harassment.

ASB Personal Nuisance

ASB Community Nuisance

ASB Environmental Nuisance

Day > Time heatmap: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday (hours 0-23)

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

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.

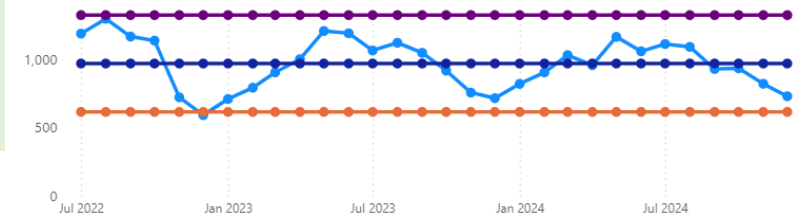| Outcome Sub-Group Rates	Previous 12 Months	Last 12 Months	Change (Diff.)	Sep - 24	Oct - 24	Nov - 24	Dec - 24
18: Investigation Completed - No suspect identified	30.7%	26.7%	-3.9%	24.9%	24.1%	27.8%	25.6%
16: Victim declines/withdraws support - named suspect identified	28.6%	26.5%	-2.1%	27.4%	27.4%	25.7%	26.9%
15: Suspect identified - Evidential Difficulties	14.4%	17.3%	2.9%	18.3%	18.5%	17.5%	18.1%
1: Charge/Postal requisition	8.7%	10.5%	1.9%	10.6%	11.5%	9.3%	10.6%
14: Victim declines/unable to support action to identify offender	5.6%	9.1%	3.5%	9.2%	9.8%	10.7%	8.4%
8: Community resolution	2.6%	4.8%	2.2%	4.5%	4.0%	4.8%	5.3%
20: Other body/agency has investigation primacy	2.9%	2.1%	-0.8%	2.1%	2.2%	1.7%	2.4%
3: Adult Conditional Caution/Caution	0.8%	0.5%	-0.3%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
21: Police - named suspect, investigation not in the public interest	1.1%	0.5%	-0.6%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.7%
22: Diversionary, educational or intervention activity, has been undertaken and there is no public interest to continue	1.4%	0.4%	-1.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
12: Named suspect identified but is dead or too ill (physical or mental health) to prosecute	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
17: Suspect identified but prosecution time limit expired	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
2: Youth Conditional Caution/Caution	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
11: Named suspect below age of criminal responsibility	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%
10: Police - formal action not in public interest	2.0%	0.2%	-1.8%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
13: Named suspect but victim/key witness deceased or too ill	0.1%	0.1%	-0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
4: TIC (taken into consideration)	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	
5: Offender has died	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
9: CPS - prosecution not in public interest	0.1%	0.0%	-0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Outcome Rate	Previous 12 Months	Last 12 Months	Change (Diff.)	Sep - 24	Oct - 24	Nov - 24	Dec - 24
CJ Outcomes	12.3%	16.1%	3.8%	16.3%	16.3%	14.8%	16.7%
Outcome 16	28.6%	26.5%	-2.1%	27.4%	27.4%	25.7%	26.9%
Unable to Progress Investigation	54.1%	54.1%	0.0%	53.1%	53.4%	56.8%	53.1%
Diversionary Activity (Outcome 22)	1.4%	0.4%	-1.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Prosecution Prevented	0.6%	0.6%	0.1%	0.8%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%
Other	3.0%	2.2%	-0.8%	2.2%	2.2%	1.7%	2.5%

National Comparison Staffordshire ranks **18th in the 42 forces** for charge and postal requisition rate to June 2024, and **3rd in its 8 most similar forces** at 9.88%.

The Crime Bureau apply the correct outcomes and close all force crime. The department has been established for just over one year 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.

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Custody	Previous 12 Months	Last 12 Months	12 Month Difference	12 Month % Change	Sep - 24	Oct - 24	Nov - 24	Dec - 24
Arrests	15283	17229	1946	12.7%	1393	1452	1341	1507
Average Detention Duration (hours)	17.8	15.8	-2.0	-11.3%	14.6	15.6	14.4	13.2
Children in Custody	875	917	42	4.8%	101	105	70	58
Average Detention Duration (hours)	11.1	10.2	-0.8	-7.5%	8.8	10.1	10.6	7.9
Waiting Times in Custody	34.1	33.6	-0.5	-1.5%	33.3	31.5	28.0	28.0
Bail Rate	38.8%	41.8%	3.0%		44.8%	42.8%	41.1%	41.5%
Released Under Investigation Rate	25.3%	20.7%	-4.6%		19.6%	16.6%	11.9%	12.6%
Voluntary Attendees	3461	3171	-290	-8.4%	237	290	258	235

Arrests

Bail and RUI rate

Overall arrest volume increase of 12.7 per cent. Children account for 5.3 per cent of detainees in the last 12 months, and child arrest volume has increased by 4.8 per cent.

Children in Custody (CPI)
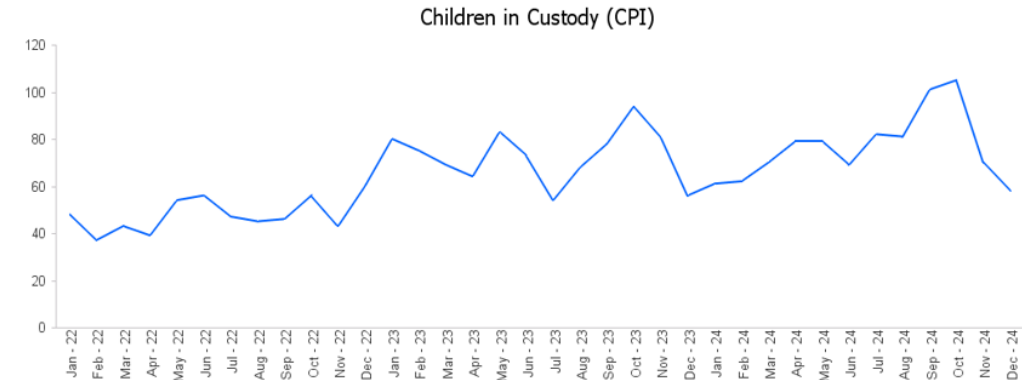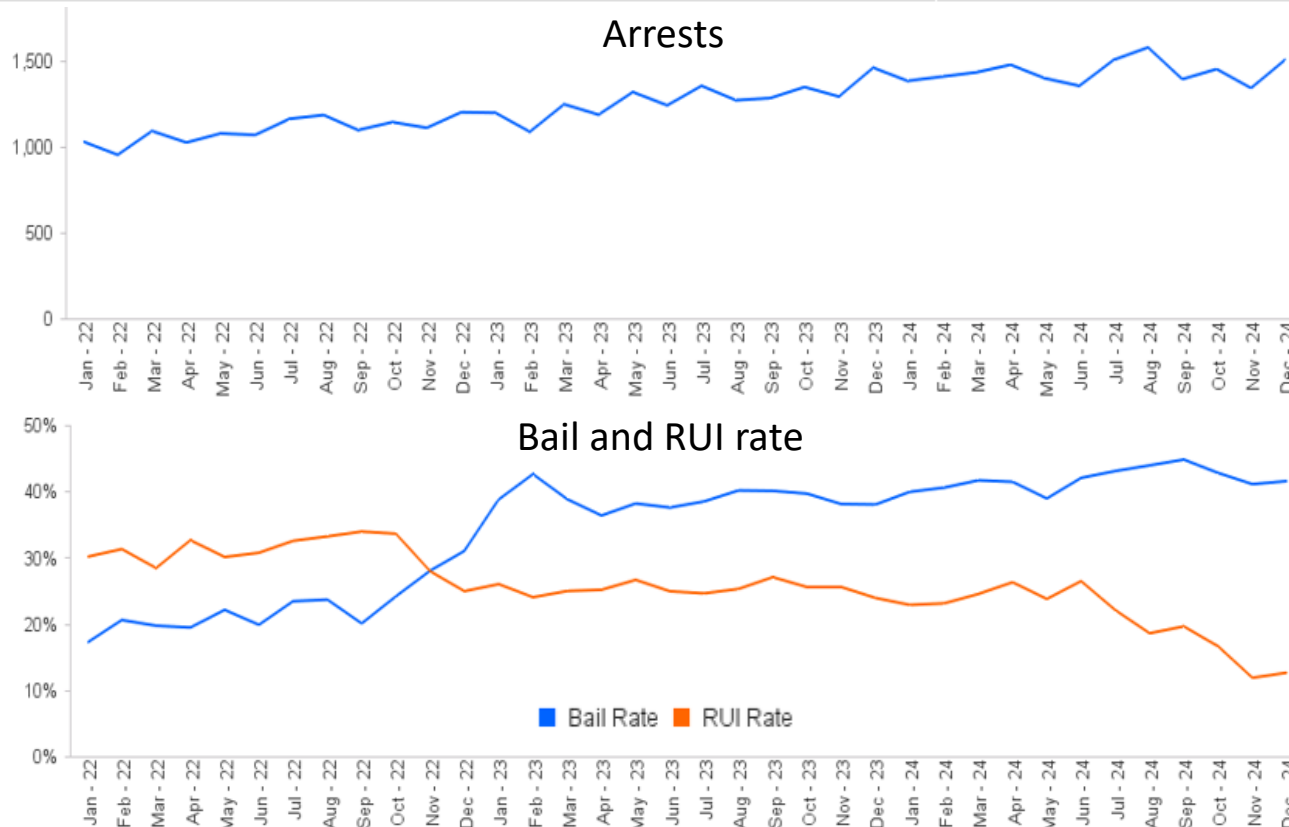
Bail Rate

Bail rate since January 2023 has been around 40 per cent, It was 41.5 per cent in December 24. This is influenced by the change in legislation in October 2022.

Waiting Times

Average waiting times at force level are stable (-0.5 mins) 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 (-8.4 per cent).

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Local data from the Crown Prosecution Service (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.

- 9.2 per cent of all crimes in the last 12 months (January to December 2024) are prosecuted at court which has increased by 1.0 per cent compared to the previous 12 months, but has decreased slightly (-0.8 per cent) compared to the baseline in 2019/2020.
- 7.3 per cent of all crimes in the last 12 months (January to December 2024) end in a conviction at court which has increased by 0.6 per cent compared to the previous 12 months, but has decreased slightly (-1.4 per cent) compared to the baseline in 2019/2020.
- Finalised cases in the last 12 months (January to December 2024) have increased by 10.2 per cent compared to the previous 12 months, but are stable with an increase of 1.1 per cent compared to the 2019/20 baseline.

Conviction and Prosecution Rates for All Crime

Conviction Rates at Court
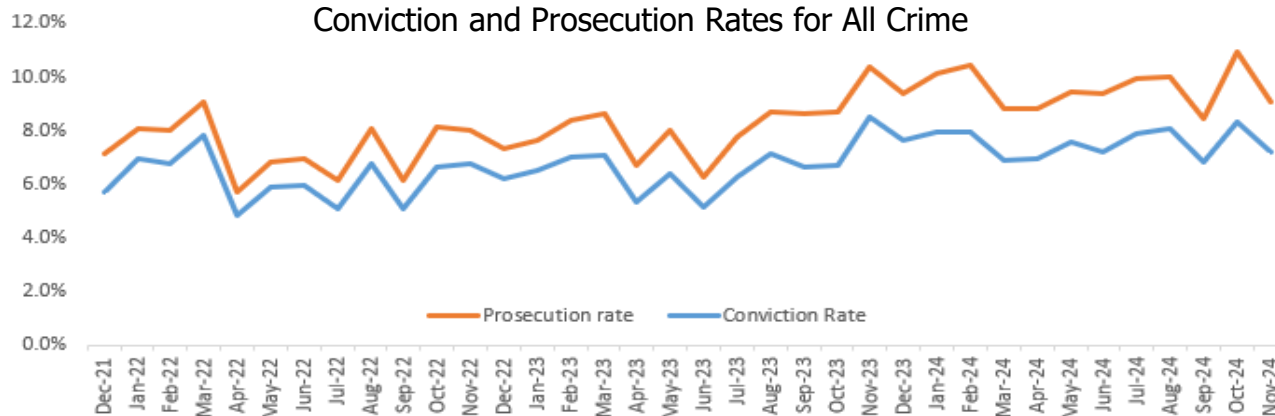
	Previous 12 Months	Last 12 Months	Difference	% Change	Baseline (Apr 19 to Mar 20)	% Change from baseline
All Crime	88493	87584	-909	-1.0%	79699	9.9%
Finalised Cases	7257	8085	828	10.2%	7998	1.1%
Convictions at Court	5887	6358	471	7.4%	6875	-7.5%

	Previous 12 Months	Last 12 Months	% Change	Baseline (Apr 19 to Mar 20)	% Change from baseline
Crime to Court rate	8.2%	9.2%	1.0%	10.0%	-0.8%
Crime to Conviction rate	6.7%	7.3%	0.6%	8.6%	-1.4%

Conviction Rate	Previous 12 Months	Current 12 Months	Change	Jan to Mar 24	Apr to Jun 24	Jul to Sep 24	Oct to Dec 24
Crown Court	78.8%	79.9%	1.1%	78.2%	82.9%	80.5%	80.5%
Magistrates Court	81.6%	78.4%	-3.2%	77.5%	78.2%	80.3%	77.4%

- Magistrates' court convictions rates have reduced (-3.2 per cent) compared to the previous 12 months
- Crown court convictions rates have increased (1.1 per cent) compared to the previous 12 months.

Staffordshire's conviction rates for magistrates' courts are lower compared to our regional forces and nationally. However, crown courts conviction rates are slightly above regional and significantly above the national rates in the latest quarter.

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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, protect communities and bring offenders to justice through a dedicated proactive team, additional officers trained to support rural crime prevention and working with partners to understand and combat the causes of crime in rural communities.

DEFINITION

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 & Rural Crime Team
The team will support 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 command.

Other activities to help policing of rural crime
- 52 Staff trained as specialist Rural, Wildlife and Heritage crime officers. (Course being run to train 10 more later this year).
- Dedicated specialist CID investigative support.
- Forensic Investigations support.
- Officers Trained by Heritage England to investigate Heritage crime
- Officers trained in all areas of Birds of Prey offences/ Bat crimes/ Badger
- Dedicated link to CPS to assist with support in prosecutions and court procedures.
- 8.9 per cent increase in value of rural acquisitive crime since 2022 to £1.8-million pounds.
- Development of a performance product on PowerBI allowing data enabled policing and performance management
- Linking the business strategy and rural crime strategy together.
- Force 4P plan to tackle all aspects of prevention, detection and enforcement.
- Introduction of a County proactive and rural crime team dedicated to rural serious acquisitive crime and proactivity.

Volume of Crime in Rural Neighbourhoods
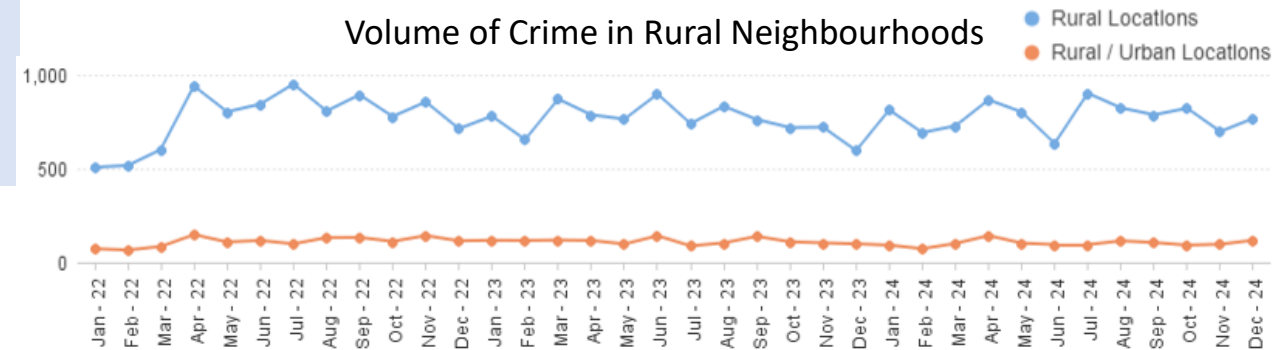
	Last 12 Months			Previous 12 Months			Difference			% Change		
	Rural Locations	Urban/Rural Locations	Combined	Rural Locations	Urban/Rural Locations	Combined	Rural Locations	Urban/Rural Locations	Combined	Rural Locations	Urban/Rural Locations	Combined
Drug Offences	184	50	234	158	26	184	26	24	50	16.5%	92.3%	27.2%
Robbery	45	14	59	40	9	49	5	5	10	12.5%	55.6%	20.4%
Sexual Offences	457	55	512	393	42	435	64	13	77	16.3%	31.0%	17.7%
Public Order Offences	825	90	915	684	104	788	141	-14	127	20.6%	-13.5%	16.1%
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	227	75	302	206	76	282	21	-1	20	10.2%	-1.3%	7.1%
Violence Against the Person	4282	529	4811	4222	611	4833	60	-82	-22	1.4%	-13.4%	-0.5%
Theft	2541	313	2854	2531	372	2903	10	-59	-49	0.4%	-15.9%	-1.7%
Criminal Damage and Arson Offences	703	97	800	808	100	908	-105	-3	-108	-13.0%	-3.0%	-11.9%
Possession of Weapons Offences	73	7	80	84	15	99	-11	-8	-19	-13.1%	-53.3%	-19.2%
All Crime	9337	1230	10567	9126	1355	10481	211	-125	86	2.3%	-9.2%	0.8%

Throughout the year 2024 we have continued to improve the service we provide to retailers in terms of our response to offences including shoplifting and those who commit violence against retail workers.

Structure - We currently have officers within all of our local policing teams who provide an enhanced focus on repeat locations/offenders and victims of retail crime. These officers identify patterns and trends in order to prevent offences of shoplifting and provide support to retailers. We also have officers within our investigations department who support our teams and provide tailored advice in order to bring offenders to justice.

Improving performance - We recognise that there are a number of root causes that influence an individual's decision to commit offences that impact on the retail sector. Importantly, these influences sometimes include substance misuse and poverty. We are mindful that to improve performance we must work with partners to prevent the root causes and to support those who find themselves in difficulty. We work closely with a number of partners including retailers, the Chamber of Commerce, local authorities including the community safety partnership, licensing, homeless shelters, community centres and many others to ensure that whilst we seek justice when crime occurs, we also provide support where it is required to prevent reoffending.

Recorded Shoplifting Crimes

% Change in the Last 12 Months

26% ▲

7,501 from 5,952 (1,549)
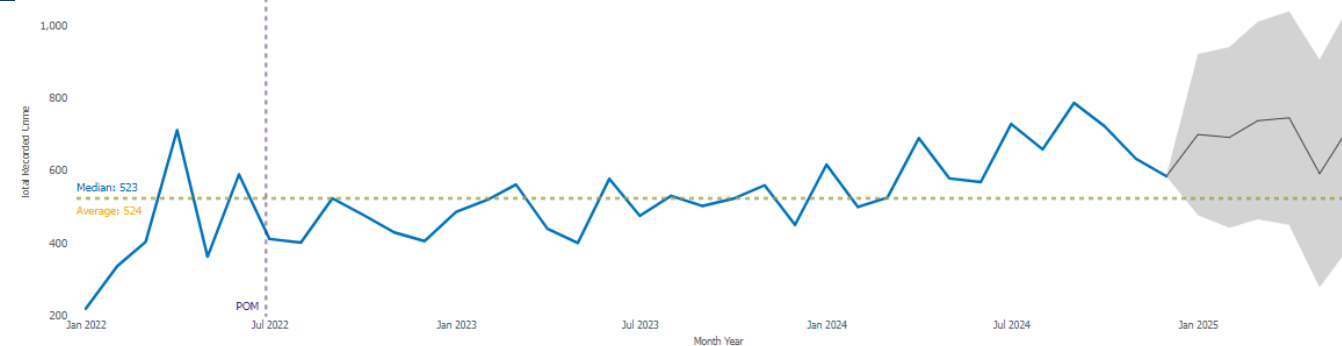
LPT	Current Complete 12 Months	Previous Complete 12 Months	Difference	% Difference
Moorlands	401	210	191	90.95%
Cannock	937	661	276	41.75%
SOT South	1,045	749	296	39.52%
SOT North	1,577	1,133	444	39.19%
South Staffs	283	226	57	25.22%
No LPT	88	73	15	20.55%
Newcastle	736	625	111	17.76%
Stafford	688	604	84	13.91%
East Staffs	741	656	85	12.96%
Tamworth	497	487	10	2.05%
Lichfield	510	528	-18	-3.41%
Total	**7,501**	**5,952**	**1,549**	**26.02%**

National Comparison

Data is for the last 12-month period to the end of June 2024

For Shoplifting – 2nd in MSG and 9th Nationally (5.61 per 1000 population)
For Business Robbery –3rd in MSG and 14th Nationally (0.043 per 1000 population)
For Business Burglary – 7th in MSG and 23rd Nationally (1.20 per 1000 population)

Outcomes:
In the last 12 months 28.5 per cent (2,126) of shoplifting crimes had a criminal justice outcome. The majority of these are charges (1,710). The CJ outcome rate has increased (three per cent) compared to the previous 12 months.
In the last 12 months the majority 38.3 per cent (2,866) of shoplifting crimes were Investigation completed – no suspect identified, but there was a 0.8 per cent decrease compared to the previous 12 months.
Largest increases were charges (+2.2 per cent) and community resolutions (+1.2 per cent).

Future plans - Our approach to tackling shoplifting is heavily focused around working in partnership with other agencies, to support retailers, bring offenders to justice and recognise the root causes of the individuals cause to offend – in order to tackle that through intervention (be it medical, financial for example). Our problem-solving officers are key to this and are supporting our work to identify and enhance local knowledge around hotspots and repeat offenders. This work will continue over the coming 12 months to increase our current positive outcome rate of 28.5 per cent and to climb further up the national rankings table.

The next 12 months will see changes to legislation and the introduction of a specific piece of legislation designed to protect retail workers from violence. We remain updated on this and have already adapted our approach to ensure we take positive action against all offenders who commit acts of violence against retailers.

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STAFFORDSHIRE POLICE

% Change in the Last 12 Months

-5%

5,149 from 5,435 (-286)

National Comparison

Data is for the last 12-month period to the end of June 2024
For all Vehicle Offences
3rd MSG & 18th Nationally (4.613 per 1000 population)

For Theft of Motor Vehicles
7th MSG & 34th Nationally (2.18 per 1000 population)
For Theft from Motor Vehicles
3rd MSG & 13th Nationally (1.677 per 1000 population)
For Vehicle Interference
5th MSG & 24th Nationally (0.758 per 1000 population)

Home Office Offence Groups Level 3 & 4

	Current Complete 12 Months	Previous Complete 12 Months	Difference	% Difference
Vehicle Offences	**5,149**	**5,435**	**-286**	**-5.26%**
48 Theft or Unauthorised Taking of a Motor Vehicle	2,414	2,388	26	1.09%
45 Theft from a Motor Vehicle	1,761	2,100	-339	-16.14%
126 Interfering with a Motor Vehicle	864	876	-12	-1.37%
37/2 Aggravated Vehicle Taking	110	71	39	54.93%

LPT	Current Complete 12 Months	Previous Complete 12 Months	Difference	% Difference
Moorlands	238	224	14	6.25%
Lichfield	651	621	30	4.83%
South Staffs	629	613	16	2.61%
SOT North	768	770	-2	-0.26%
Newcastle	335	339	-4	-1.18%
Cannock	479	497	-18	-3.62%
East Staffs	467	518	-51	-9.85%
SOT South	708	797	-89	-11.17%
Stafford	399	466	-67	-14.38%
Tamworth	463	566	-103	-18.20%
No LPT	13	24	-11	-45.83%

Outcomes:
In the last 12 months 6.2 per cent (322) Vehicle crimes had a criminal justice outcome. The majority of these are charges (296). The CJ outcome rate is increasing slightly (0.6 per cent) compared to the previous 12 months.
- For Theft of Motor Vehicles, 8.6 per cent (224) had a criminal justice outcome. This has increased by 1.6 per cent compared to the previous 12 months.
- For Theft from Motor Vehicles, 3.5 per cent (61) had a criminal justice outcome. This has increased by 0.1 per cent compared to the previous 12 months.
- For Vehicle Interference, 4.2 per cent (37) had a criminal justice outcome. This has decreased by 2.4 per cent compared to the previous 12 months.

In the last 12 months, the majority 74 per cent (3,882) of vehicle crimes were Investigation completed – no suspect identified, and there was a four per cent (-394) decrease compared to the previous 12 months.

The Road Crime Team (RCT) were introduced in October 2024 and they are 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.

Killed and serious injury (KSI) road traffic collisions have decreased by 1.3 per cent (minus five) compared to the previous year, and have increased by 59 per cent (+139) in the last 12 months compared to the 2019-2020 baseline. The number of fatal collisions has decreased but a high degree of variance month on month and high volumes in a particular month will have a significant impact on the yearly comparison

KSI	Previous 12 Months	Last 12 Months	12 month difference	12 month % change	Baseline (Apr 19 to Mar 20)	Baseline Difference	% Change from Baseline
Fatal Collisions	40	35	-5	-12.5%	23	12	52.2%
Fatalities	46	37	-9	-19.6%	24	13	54.2%
Serious Injury	340	340	0	0.0%	213	127	59.6%
Total KSI's	380	375	-5	-1.3%	236	139	58.9%

- Decrease in fatal collisions in the last 12 months to 35 collisions (reduction of five), with 37 casualties includes a number of possible death at the wheel /natural causes (awaiting inquest results).
- There is a large variance of fatal collisions when viewed month by month e.g. seven in December 2024.
- Data inconsistencies between Crash and Storm in relation to injury level assigned
- Increase in slight injury collisions due to focus on recording practices due to lower levels in previous years

43% of fatal casualties were 55 years of age or over

24% of fatal casualties were pedestrians

19% of fatal casualties were motorcyclists

There was 1 fatally injured pedal cyclist

Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24
3		3	3	5	1	4	1	1	2	5	7

Motoring Offences	Previous 12 Months	Last 12 Months	12 month difference	12 month % change	Baseline (Apr 19 to Mar 20)	Baseline Difference	% Change from Baseline
Speed Camera Offences	44596	51728	7132	16.0%	52332	-604	-1.2%
Mobile Phone	1084	1555	471	43.5%	653	902	138.1%
Seatbelt	858	1103	245	28.6%	832	271	32.6%
No Insurance	2251	2210	-41	-1.8%	3864	-1654	-42.8%
No MOT	488	438	-50	-10.2%	551	-113	-20.5%
Due Care	538	809	271	50.4%	311	498	160.1%
Drink Driving Arrests	1088	1032	-56	-5.1%	1060	-28	-2.6%
Drug Driving Arrests	398	457	59	14.8%	278	179	64.4%

baseline does not include unfit through drink/drugs

Last 12 months (January to December 2024). Tickets issued for offences relating to driving documents, manner of driving or condition of the vehicle

- 16 per cent increase in speed camera offences in the last 12 months. This is related to a month of focused activity in April 2024 around 'Fatal 4' (speeding, mobile phones, seat belt and alcohol related driving), also replacement of two old camera vans with new vans and equipment
- Significant increase of mobile phone offences in April 24 due to the temporary provision of new camera technology as part of a National Highways initiative.

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 July 2023 to June 2024.

	Previous Year Jul 22 to Jun 23	Current Year Jul 23 to Jun 24	12 month difference	12 month % Change	Baseline Apr-19 to Mar 20	Baseline difference	Baseline % Change
Speed Cam Offences	48537	51188	2651	5.5%	52332	-1144	-2.2%
Prosecutions	9543	9430	-113	-1.2%	6113	3317	54.3%
Pros %	19.7%	18.4%	-1.2%		11.7%	6.7%	
Retraining course	21942	24915	2973	13.5%	23124	1791	7.7%
Retraining %	45.2%	48.7%	3.5%		44.2%	4.5%	

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	77	431	1123
*2024 to 30/11	79	366	957

Outcomes of Activity

Year	Number of 1st Warning Letters	Number of 2nd Warning Letters	Percentage of Repeat Offenders	Number of Home Visits (3 or more offences)	Percentage of Offenders that received a Home Visit
2016	3317	119	3.6%	5	0.2%
2017	5720	189	3.3%	13	0.2%
2018	8191	482	5.9%	54	0.7%
2019	11930	964	8.1%	180	1.5%
2020	6604	464	7.0%	70	1.1%
2021	9314	587	6.3%	73	0.8%
2022	11310	862	7.8%	114	1.1%
2023	10730	545	5.1%	44	0.4%
*2024 to 30/11	8855	495	5.6%	34	0.4%

1st January 2024 to 30th November 2024	
Total number of monitoring sessions	1006
Total hours of monitoring	957 hours

Recent Updates:
- Training for new volunteers and PCSOs is in the planning process and we are looking to restart in the Spring 2025.
- Six new groups are waiting to be set up in the locality, training venues and dates are to be arranged for Spring .
- The new Community Speedwatch team member has started to go out and meet the Community Speedwatch teams, this is proving to be very valuable and the getting very good feedback from the teams that have been visited so far.
- A Community Speedwatch newsletter has been prepared and circulated around the Community Speedwatch teams. Community Speedwatch teams have also been provided with data in respect of their teams.
- Data is being provided to the Road Crime Team, who are in turn visiting Community Speedwatch locations to support the Community Speedwatch teams.

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 in order 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 LPT, RCT and the Safety Camera Team.

Additional Context – Twenty new volunteers are confirmed, waiting for training to be resumed. Six additional teams are waiting for setting up and training.

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The National Beating Crime Plan (July 2021) 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. This recorded date is impacted by the crime validation backlog experienced in spring 2022 and therefore a number of the charts show an increase in May 2022. This was not an increase in crimes reported in May 2022, but an increase in the volume of crimes which were checked and validated.

Context – All Crime

Home Office Offence Groups Level 2 & 3

	Current Complete 12 Months	Previous Complete 12 Months	Difference	% Difference
Drug Offences	**2,440**	**1,906**	**534**	**28.02%**
Possession of Drugs	1,858	1,283	575	44.82%
Trafficking of Drugs	582	623	-41	-6.58%
Possession of Weapons Offences	**1,117**	**971**	**146**	**15.04%**
Possession of Weapons Offences	1,117	971	146	15.04%
Sexual Offences	**3,793**	**3,381**	**412**	**12.19%**
Other Sexual Offences *Offences added from April 24*	2,522	2,177	345	15.85%
Rape	1,271	1,204	67	5.56%
Public Order Offences	**8,333**	**7,907**	**426**	**5.39%**
Public Order Offences	8,333	7,907	426	5.39%
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	**1,870**	**1,801**	**69**	**3.83%**
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	1,870	1,801	69	3.83%
Theft	**24,360**	**24,040**	**320**	**1.33%**
Residential Burglary of a Home *Used from April 23*	2,370	1,784	586	32.85%
Shoplifting	7,501	5,952	1,549	26.02%
Residential Burglary of Unconnected Building *Used from April 23*	633	515	118	22.91%
Burglary Business and Community	1,279	1,348	-69	-5.12%
Vehicle Offences	5,149	5,435	-286	-5.26%
Other theft	6,383	6,947	-564	-8.12%
Theft from the Person	301	374	-73	-19.52%
Bicycle theft	744	944	-200	-21.19%
Burglary *Only used prior to April 23*		741	-741	-100.00%
Robbery	**808**	**817**	**-9**	**-1.10%**
Robbery of Personal Property	751	759	-8	-1.05%
Robbery of Business Property	57	58	-1	-1.72%
Criminal Damage and Arson Offences	**7,738**	**8,061**	**-323**	**-4.01%**
Criminal Damage	7,281	7,583	-302	-3.98%
Arson	457	478	-21	-4.39%
Violence Against the Person	**37,125**	**39,609**	**-2,484**	**-6.27%**
Death or Serious Injury Caused by Unlawful Driving	24	16	8	50.00%
Violence without Injury	11,675	11,349	326	2.87%
Violence with Injury	10,425	11,339	-914	-8.06%
Homicide	11	12	-1	-8.33%
Stalking and Harassment	14,990	16,893	-1,903	-11.27%
Total	**87,584**	**88,493**	**-909**	**-1.03%**
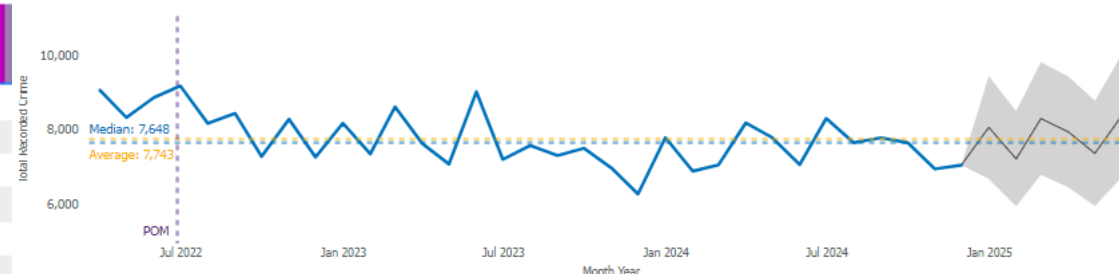
Recorded Crime has decreased by one per cent compared to the previous 12 months.
Volumes are also stable or decreasing in most LPT's with Stoke South, Newcastle and Tamworth showing a most significant decreasing trends. Moorlands and Stafford have more crime than in the previous year, as do Stoke North and East Staffs.

LPT	Current Complete 12 Months	Previous Complete 12 Months	Difference	% Difference
Moorlands	5,386	5,057	329	6.51%
Stafford	9,246	8,790	456	5.19%
SOT North	15,649	14,952	697	4.66%
East Staffs	9,175	8,849	326	3.68%
Cannock	7,417	7,302	115	1.57%
South Staffs	5,685	5,769	-84	-1.46%
Lichfield	6,037	6,166	-129	-2.09%
Tamworth	5,629	6,062	-433	-7.14%
Newcastle	8,035	8,749	-714	-8.16%
SOT South	15,003	16,375	-1,372	-8.38%
No LPT	375	423	-48	-11.35%

The force has moved to looking at new crime groups based on Home Office categories to match with data published on ONS.

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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 Office of Police, Fire & Crime Commissioner, 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.

Definition in the National Beating Crime Plan:

Homicide; the killing of a person at the hand of another.

Homicide	Previous 12 Months	Last 12 Months	12 Month Difference	12 Month % Change
East Staffs	0	3	3	100.0%
Cannock	1	2	1	100.0%
Moorlands	1	1	0	0.0%
Tamworth	1	1	0	0.0%
SOT South	5	4	-1	-20.0%
Stafford	2	1	-1	-50.0%
Newcastle	1	0	-1	-100.0%
SOT North	2	0	-2	-100.0%
No LPT	0	1	1	100.0%

Crime Over Time

Non Domestic Homicides have increased compared to the previous year, they account for 75 per cent in the last 12 months, compared to 54 per cent in the previous 12 months.

% Change in the Last 12 Months

29% ▲

9 from 7 (2)

Domestic Homicides have reduced compared to the previous year, they account for 25 per cent in the last 12 months, compared to 46 per cent in the previous 12 months.

% Change in the Last 12 Months

-50% ▼

3 from 6 (-3)

DCPP National Beating Crime Plan Indicators - Homicide	Previous 12 Months	Last 12 Months	12 Month Difference	12 Month % Change	Baseline (Jan to Dec 2019)	Baseline Difference	% Change From Baseline
Manslaughter	2	2	0	0.0%	2	0	0.0%
Murder	11	10	-1	-9.1%	7	3	42.9%
Homicide	13	12	-1	-7.7%	9	3	33.3%

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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 & 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
Sexual Offences	20	13	7	53.85%
Other Sexual Offences	5	3	2	66.67%
Rape	15	10	5	50.00%
Robbery	231	216	15	6.94%
Robbery of Business Property	19	17	2	11.76%
Robbery of Personal Property	212	199	13	6.53%
Violence Against the Person	524	500	24	4.80%
Violence with Injury	480	456	24	5.26%
Violence without Injury	44	44	0	0.00%
Total	775	729	46	6.31%

LPT	Current Complete 12 Months	Previous Complete 12 Months	Difference	% Difference
Moorlands	36	16	20	125.00%
Cannock	68	48	20	41.67%
Stafford	68	53	15	28.30%
South Staffs	44	40	4	10.00%
Newcastle	59	55	4	7.27%
Tamworth	59	55	4	7.27%
SOT South	178	170	8	4.71%
No LPT	4		4	4.00%
Lichfield	34	34	0	0.00%
SOT North	161	168	-7	-4.17%
East Staffs	65	90	-25	-27.78%

In May and November, we along with partners take part in a national week 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.
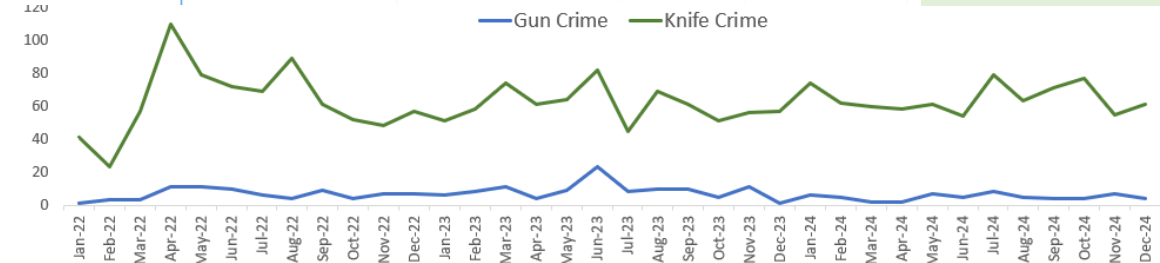
Gun Crime (DCPP definition – part of Serious Violence)

Home Office Offence Groups Level 2 & 3	Current Complete 12 Months	Previous Complete 12 Months	Difference	% Difference
Criminal Damage and Arson Offences	11	9	2	22.22%
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	1		1	1.00%
Theft				
Possession of Weapons Offences	18	24	-6	-25.00%
Robbery	3	5	-2	-40.00%
Public Order Offences	5	12	-7	-58.33%
Violence Against the Person	21	55	-34	-61.82%
Stalking and Harassment	1	1	0	0.00%
Violence without Injury	14	21	-7	-33.33%
Violence with Injury	6	33	-27	-81.82%
Sexual Offences		1	-1	-100.00%
Total	59	106	-47	-44.34%

LPT	Current Complete 12 Months	Previous Complete 12 Months	Difference	% Difference
South Staffs	11	7	4	57.14%
Stafford	7		7	7.00%
SOT North	10	14	-4	-28.57%
Newcastle	6	10	-4	-40.00%
East Staffs	7	12	-5	-41.67%
Lichfield	5	9	-4	-44.44%
Tamworth	4	10	-6	-60.00%
Cannock	2	8	-6	-75.00%
SOT South	6	29	-23	-79.31%
Moorlands	1	5	-4	-80.00%
No LPT		2	-2	-100.00%

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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.
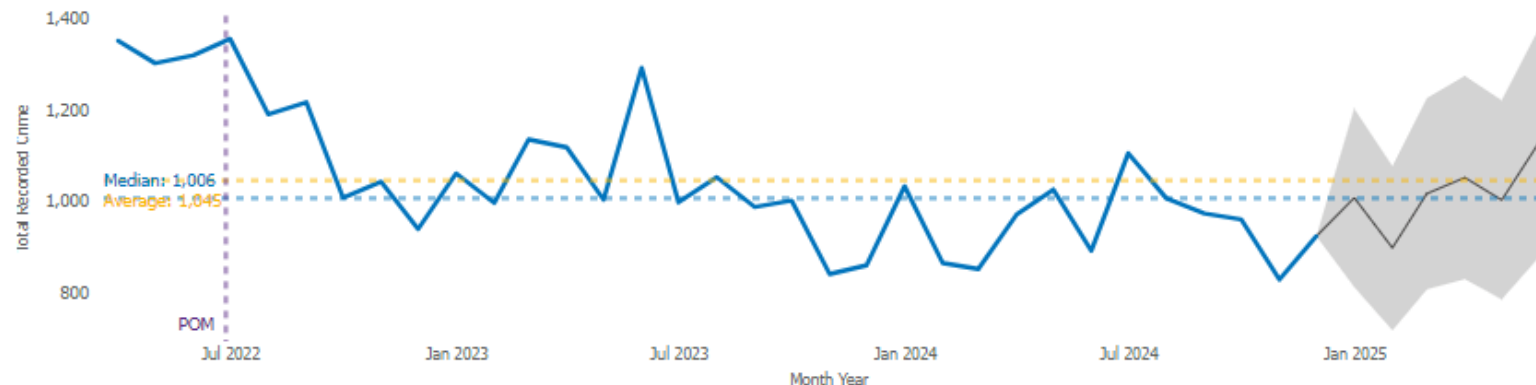
Serious violence has decreased by 7.6 per cent (-923) in the last 12 months compared to the previous 12 months, and has seen a 20.3 per cent (1,898) increase compared to the national Beating Crime Plan baseline.

Home Office Offence Groups 3 & 4	Current Complete 12 Months	Previous Complete 12 Months	Difference	% Difference	BCP Crime (2019)	Difference (BCP)	% Difference (BCP)
Robbery	**808**	**817**	**-9**	**-1.10%**	**796**	**12**	**1.51%**
34B Robbery of Personal Property	751	759	-8	-1.05%	712	39	5.48%
34A Robbery of Business Property	57	58	-1	-1.72%	84	-27	-32.14%
Violence with Injury	**10,425**	**11,339**	**-914**	**-8.06%**	**8,539**	**1,886**	**22.09%**
5E Endangering Life	43	7	36	514.29%	6	37	616.67%
2 Attempted Murder	12	10	2	20.00%	14	-2	-14.29%
8P Racially or Religiously Aggravated Assault with Injury	64	59	5	8.47%	49	15	30.61%
8S Assault with Injury on a Constable	350	333	17	5.11%	154	196	127.27%
4/7 Cause or Allow Death or Serious Physical Harm to a Child or Vulnerable Person	3		3	3.00%	1	2	200.00%
5D Assault with Intent to cause Serious Harm	592	578	14	2.42%	454	138	30.40%
8T Assault with Injury on an Emergency Worker (other than a constable)	125	133	-8	-6.02%		125	125.00%
8N Assault with Injury	9,236	10,219	-983	-9.62%	7,861	1,375	17.49%
Serious Violence	**11,233**	**12,156**	**-923**	**-7.59%**	**9,335**	**1,898**	**20.33%**

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 9.6 per cent (-983) compared to the previous 12 months, but have increased by 17.5 per cent (1,375) compared to the national baseline.
- Volumes of Assault with intent to cause serious harm (5D) have increased by 2.4 per cent (14) compared to the previous 12 months, but have increased by 30.4 per cent (138) compared to the national baseline.
- Volumes of Assault with Injury on a Constable (8S) have increased by 5.1 per cent (17) compared to the previous 12 months, but have increased by 127 per cent (196) 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.
- New offences were added to Endangering life (5E) in April 2024, these were: causing danger to road users, sending or showing flashing images electronically with intent to harm and encouraging/ assisting self harm. This will account for the increases seen in the current 12 months.
- Assault with Injury on emergency worker (8T) was introduced in April 2020, therefore there are no crimes recorded in the baseline year (2019).

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Serious Violence (DCPP definition robbery & violence with Injury)

Home Office Offence Group 3	Current Complete 12 Months	Previous Complete 12 Months	Difference	% Difference
Robbery	808	817	-9	-1.10%
Violence with Injury	10,425	11,339	-914	-8.06%
Serious Violence	11,233	12,156	-923	-7.59%

LPT	Current Complete 12 Months	Previous Complete 12 Months	Difference	% Difference
Stafford	1,264	1,138	126	11.07%
Moorlands	763	723	40	5.53%
East Staffs	1,139	1,198	-59	-4.92%
South Staffs	717	765	-48	-6.27%
Cannock	942	1,009	-67	-6.64%
Tamworth	775	842	-67	-7.96%
SOT North	1,893	2,063	-170	-8.24%
SOT South	1,998	2,272	-274	-12.06%
Newcastle	991	1,198	-207	-17.28%
Lichfield	728	904	-176	-19.47%
No LPT	33	44	-11	-25.00%

Serious Violence has decreased by eight per cent compared to the previous year, the majority of the decrease is in Violence with Injury, and some of this will be due to the change in the principle crime recording rule since June 2023.

VAWG (DCPP definition)

Home Office Offence Groups 3 & 4	Current Complete 12 Months	Previous Complete 12 Months	Difference	% Difference
Other Sexual Offences	2,522	2,177	345	15.85%
Rape	1,271	1,204	67	5.56%
8M Racially or Religiously Aggravated Harassment	307	222	85	38.29%
8U Controlling or Coercive	1,263	1,156	107	9.26%
8L Harassment	8,674	8,379	295	3.52%
8Q Stalking	3,985	4,258	-273	-6.41%
8R Malicious Communications	745	2,669	-1,924	-72.09%
8R Malicious Communications - Replaced by 088/15	16	209	-193	-92.34%
VAWG	18,783	20,274	-1,491	-7.35%

LPT	Current Complete 12 Months	Previous Complete 12 Months	Difference	% Difference
Lichfield	1,334	1,276	58	4.55%
Stafford	2,117	2,031	86	4.23%
East Staffs	2,153	2,099	54	2.57%
South Staffs	1,297	1,314	-17	-1.29%
No LPT	81	84	-3	-3.57%
Moorlands	1,329	1,381	-52	-3.77%
SOT North	2,794	2,943	-149	-5.06%
Cannock	1,635	1,770	-135	-7.63%
Tamworth	1,204	1,343	-139	-10.35%
Newcastle	1,845	2,174	-329	-15.13%
SOT South	3,020	3,859	-839	-21.74%

VAWG has decreased by seven per cent compared to the previous year, which is linked to the change in the principle crime recording rule for harassment and stalking offences since June 2023.

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Violence against Women & Girls (Beating Crime Plan)

Definition of Violence against Women and Girls:
There are currently two definitions used for Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG); the Beating Crime Plan definition and the National VAWG Taskforce definition. The definition used throughout this document is the Beating Crime Plan definition. However, this does differ from the National VAWG Taskforce definition which has been used in previous interactions this document. Both are defined below:

Beating Crime Plan definition of Violence against Women and Girls:
All rape crimes, all sexual offences and selected other violence against the person crimes including: harassment, stalking, malicious communications and controlling/coercive behaviour. These crimes are not dependant on victim gender or age.

Violence against Women and Girls National Taskforce Definition:
All domestic abuse crimes, and non-domestic crimes of: violence with injury; sexual offences; honour-based abuse; public fear alarm or distress; harassment, stalking and modern slavery, and where the victim is identified as female and aged 10 years and over, and exploitation of prostitution.

Home Office Offence Group 2	Current Complete 12 Months	Previous Complete 12 Months	Difference	% Difference	BCP Crime (2019)	Difference (BCP)	% Difference (BCP)
Violence Against the Person	6,273	7,446	-1,173	-15.75%	4,373	1,900	43.45%
Sexual Offences	730	554	176	31.77%	387	343	88.63%
Domestic VAWG	**7,003**	**8,000**	**-997**	**-12.46%**	**4,760**	**2,243**	**47.12%**
Violence Against the Person	8,717	9,447	-730	-7.73%	4,767	3,950	82.86%
Sexual Offences	3,063	2,827	236	8.35%	2,417	646	26.73%
Non Domestic VAWG	**11,780**	**12,274**	**-494**	**-4.02%**	**7,184**	**4,596**	**63.98%**
Violence against Women & Girls (VAWG)	**18,783**	**20,274**	**-1,491**	**-7.35%**	**11,944**	**6,839**	**57.26%**

Violence against women and girls has seen a 7.4 per cent (-1,491) decrease compared to the previous 12 months, and a 57.3 per cent (6,839) increase compared to the national Beating Crime Plan baseline.

Domestic crimes account for 37.3 per cent (7,003) of violence against women and girls, compared to non-domestic crimes which account for 62.7 per cent (11,780) in the last 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)
Other Sexual Offences	**2,522**	**2,177**	**345**	**15.85%**	**1,861**	**661**	**35.52%**
Rape	**1,271**	**1,204**	**67**	**5.56%**	**943**	**328**	**34.78%**
8M Racially or Religiously Aggravated Harassment	307	222	85	38.29%	220	87	39.55%
8U Controlling or Coercive	1,263	1,156	107	9.26%		1,263	1263.00%
8L Harassment	8,674	8,379	295	3.52%	4,053	4,621	114.01%
8Q Stalking	3,985	4,258	-273	-6.41%	705	3,280	465.25%
8R Malicious Communications	745	2,669	-1,924	-72.09%	4,064	-3,319	-81.67%
8R Malicious Communications - Replaced by 088/15	16	209	-193	-92.34%	98	-82	-83.67%
VAWG	**18,783**	**20,274**	**-1,491**	**-7.35%**	**11,944**	**6,839**	**57.26%**

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 23 Home Office Counting Rules Guidance

- Where a conduct crime has been disclosed by a victim at the same time as other crimes committed by the same offender, in most cases the principal crime should be the conduct crime. This has led to a reduction in the volume of malicious communications as a harassment offence would be the principle crime.
- Where there is a course of conduct that involves a combination of stalking, harassment or control and coercive behaviour offences between the same victim and offender then only the most serious conduct offence needs to be recorded.

Domestic Abuse (Crime only)

Home Office Offence Groups Level 2 & 3	Current Complete 12 Months	Previous Complete 12 Months	Difference	% Difference
Sexual Offences	730	554	176	31.77%
Other Sexual Offences	280	147	133	90.48%
Rape	450	407	43	10.57%
Robbery	45	43	2	4.65%
Drug Offences	3		3	3.00%
Possession of Weapons Offences	122	119	3	2.52%
Theft	918	1,010	-92	-9.11%
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	300	332	-32	-9.64%
Violence Against the Person	14,047	15,936	-1,889	-11.85%
Violence with Injury	3,528	3,807	-279	-7.33%
Violence without Injury	4,243	4,676	-433	-9.26%
Stalking and Harassment	6,273	7,446	-1,173	-15.75%
Homicide	3	6	-3	-50.00%
Death or Serious Injury Caused by Unlawful Driving		1	-1	-100.00%
Public Order Offences	975	1,185	-210	-17.72%
Criminal Damage and Arson Offences	909	1,119	-210	-18.77%
Total	18,049	20,298	-2,249	-11.08%

LPT	Current Complete 12 Months	Previous Complete 12 Months	Difference	% Difference
East Staffs	2,011	1,913	98	5.12%
No LPT	76	75	1	1.33%
Stafford	1,916	1,907	9	0.47%
Lichfield	1,277	1,325	-48	-3.62%
Moorlands	1,291	1,348	-57	-4.23%
South Staffs	1,217	1,309	-92	-7.03%
SOT North	2,819	3,140	-321	-10.22%
Tamworth	1,167	1,351	-184	-13.62%
Cannock	1,544	1,812	-268	-14.79%
SOT South	3,023	3,852	-829	-21.52%
Newcastle	1,733	2,266	-533	-23.52%

Domestic Abuse has decreased by eleven per cent compared to the previous year, linked to change to the principle crime recording for harassment and stalking offences since June 2023.

Hate (Crime only)

Home Office Offence Groups Level 2 & 3	Current Complete 12 Months	Previous Complete 12 Months	Difference	% Difference
Criminal Damage and Arson Offences	62	55	7	12.73%
Public Order Offences	828	770	58	7.53%
Violence Against the Person	884	835	49	5.87%
Violence without Injury	206	179	27	15.08%
Stalking and Harassment	580	541	39	7.21%
Violence with Injury	98	115	-17	-14.78%
Drug Offences	1		1	1.00%
Sexual Offences	9	10	-1	-10.00%
Possession of Weapons Offences	7	8	-1	-12.50%
Theft	9	12	-3	-25.00%
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	10	15	-5	-33.33%
Robbery	3	6	-3	-50.00%
Total	1,813	1,711	102	5.96%

LPT	Current Complete 12 Months	Previous Complete 12 Months	Difference	% Difference
No LPT	11	6	5	83.33%
Lichfield	102	78	24	30.77%
Stafford	197	162	35	21.60%
Cannock	136	116	20	17.24%
SOT North	346	304	42	13.82%
Tamworth	107	99	8	8.08%
East Staffs	190	177	13	7.34%
South Staffs	116	116	0	0.00%
Newcastle	139	143	-4	-2.80%
Moorlands	92	100	-8	-8.00%
SOT South	377	410	-33	-8.05%

Hate Crime has increased by six per cent compared to the previous year, majority is racial 73 per cent

Hate type breakdown: Racial plus twelve per cent (+140), Sexual Orientation plus seven per cent (+21), Transgender minus 39 per cent (-29), Disability minus 18 per cent (-28), Religion minus one per cent (-1).
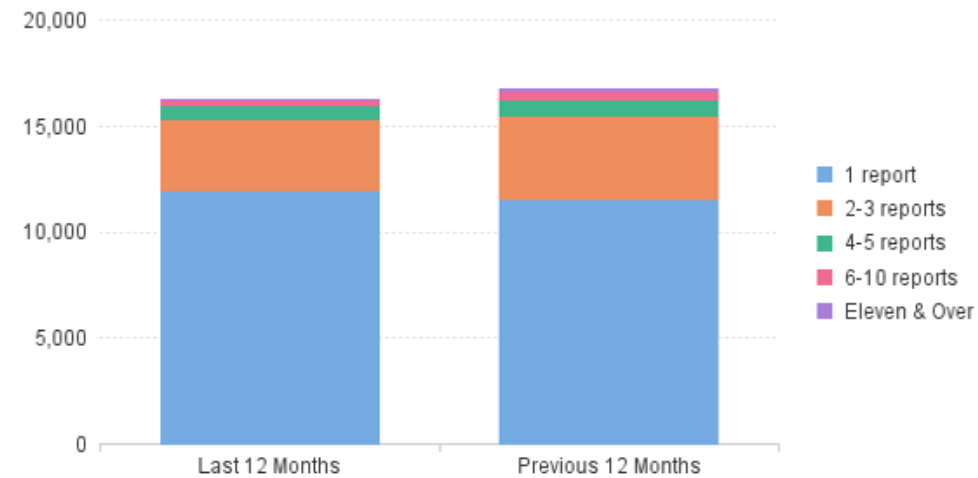
Number of Victims of Domestic Abuse (Crime & Non Crime)

Legend:
- 1 report
- 2-3 reports
- 4-5 reports
- 6-10 reports
- Eleven & Over

Groups	Last 12 Months			Previous 12 Months		
	Victims	% Repeats	Crimes	Victims	% Repeats	Crimes
1 report	11846		11846	11475		11475
2-3 reports	3377	77%	7676	3920	75%	8934
4-5 reports	640	15%	2796	774	15%	3347
6-10 reports	312	7%	2222	433	8%	3125
Eleven & Over	80	2%	1210	113	2%	1731
Total	16255	27%	25750	16715	31%	28612

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 30,679 notifications regarding children following a domestic incident, although some children will have had of more than one notification sent in this period.

In the last 12 months, 73 per cent (11,846) of victims of domestic abuse made one report in a 12-month period, 21 per cent (3,377) of victims made two or three reports in the last 12-month period and six per cent (1,032) of victims of domestic abuse have experienced domestic abuse four or more times in the last 12-month period. These proportions have changed over the last 12 months with a higher proportion (four per cent) of victims only making one report of domestic abuse. The proportion of victims making two or three reports has also reduced (minus three per cent) as well as the proportion of victims reporting domestic abuse on four or more occasions (minus two per cent).

Outcomes:
In the last 12 months 13 per cent (2,200) of domestic abuse crime had a criminal justice outcome, of these ten per cent were charged or had a postal requisition (1,778). Community resolutions have been utilised 310 times (two per cent) for domestic abuse in the last 12 months. The criminal justice outcome rate has increased slightly (three per cent) compared to the previous 12 months.
In the last 12 months the majority 59 per cent (10,374) of domestic abuse were outcome 16 (victims declines/withdraws support), and there was a three per cent increase compared to the previous 12 months.
In the last 12 months 23 per cent (4,114) of domestic abuse had an Outcome 15 (suspect identified – evidential difficulties) which has increased by two per cent compared to the previous 12 months.

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, Early Intervention and Prevention Unit (EIPU) and the 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.

Drugs Recorded (Beating Crime Plan)
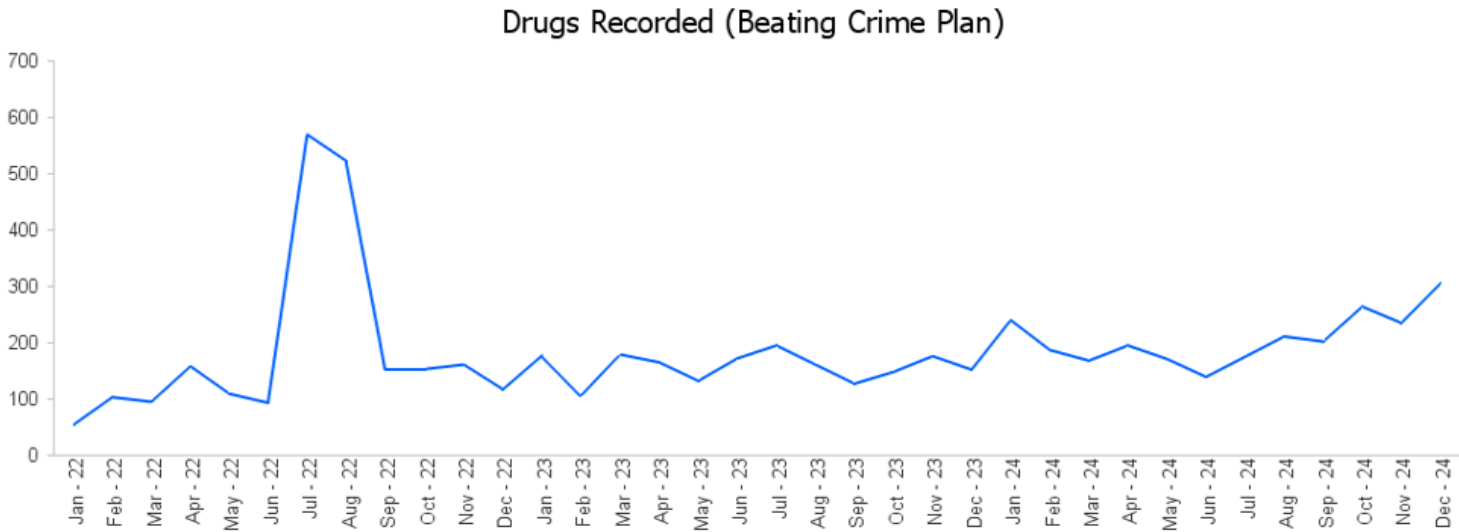
The volume of drugs offences recorded has increased in the last 6 months after a number of years of stability. The main volume is possession offences, especially possession of cannabis. It is worth noting that, although a single crime is recorded, one offence could relate to a large quantity or value of drugs, especially for offences of supply.

Initially, drugs offences are given a temporary drugs code while the type of drugs seized are confirmed through forensic testing. In July and August 2022, work was undertaken to update all the temporary crime codes and convert these into recorded crimes which led to the spike shown in the graph above.

Drugs - Recorded Crime	Previous 12 Months	Last 12 Months	12 Month Difference	12 Month % Change	Baseline (Jan to Dec 2019)	Baseline Difference	% Change From Baseline
Possess	1269	1878	609	48.0%	1529	349	22.8%
Supply	287	266	-21	-7.3%	321	-55	-17.1%
Production	233	215	-18	-7.7%	115	100	87.0%
Other Drugs	2		-2	-100.0%	2	-2	-100.0%
Drug Crime	**1791**	**2359**	**568**	**31.7%**	**1967**	**463**	**24.4%**

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STAFFORDSHIRE POLICE

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 November:

The highlights of the week of action were:
- 37 arrests
- 21 people safeguarded
- 47 cuckoo addresses visited
- £11,544 cash seized
- 81 grams crack / 53 grams of heroin / 87 grams of cocaine / 328 cannabis plants / 1166.5 grams cannabis seized
- Machete / 3 knives / 1 lock knife seized
- 4 drug lines seized

Geographical Impact

The majority of currently identified county lines emanate from the West Midlands area and mainly affect areas in the south of the county. However, we continually scan for other county lines from other geographical areas. The main towns that continue to be impacted are Burton-upon-Trent, Cannock and Tamworth. All of these towns have high amount of class A users, good road networks and good rail networks.

There have been 230 arrests relating to county line offending in 2024 compared to 221 for the same period last year, which demonstrates a level of consistency. We continue to work closely with the West Midlands county lines task force, whereby we now firmly focus on arresting the heads of the drugs lines, who sit in the West Midlands areas, which ensures that the line ceases being active and is brought to a successful conclusion at the earliest opportunity. This prevents further drug runners being recruited, arrested and then instantly replaced by another vulnerable person, who in turn is arrested. The line is dismantled at the earliest opportunity to prevent further vulnerable people being recruited/exploited.

There have been 19 Type 1 drug line closures this year (drug line seized and line holder charged with a drug supply offence). This is compared to 19 the previous year. This again shows a sustained level of targeting and enforcement, against those who exploit others.

We have maintained the mapped county lines in Staffordshire to twelve or under for the past two years now, demonstrating that we continue to be relentless in ensuring Staffordshire is a hostile environment for county lines to operate in. The number of lines operating in similar areas within our region are significantly higher.

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County Lines

Cannabis Cultivation

The majority of cannabis factories in Staffordshire are found within private rented dwelling houses converted for cannabis cultivation. A number of large grows have been identified across the force this year, including large-scale commercial properties. Organised cannabis cultivation constitutes poly criminality, including modern slavery and human trafficking (MSHT) with the majority of those arrested being Albanian nationals.

Operation Levidrome is the force-wide operational approach to pro-actively target this organised criminality, in conjunction with partners. A force lead has been assigned and forensic strategy in place. We are committed to improving our response to cannabis cultivation, ensuring Staffordshire is a hostile environment for such criminality.

In 2024 there were 142 confirmed cannabis grows located, of which 99 were located in Stoke-On-Trent. 44% of Stoke-On-Trent cannabis grows had links to Albanian criminality.

This criminality continues to cause an impact on resources and ability to service other demand.

Monkey Dust

Monkey dust is a Class B substance which comes in the form of crystalline powder in a number of colours (white, off-white, yellow, pale brown, orange) that is most commonly smoked on a 'pipe' but can be swallowed. It is from a family of drugs known as substituted cathinones. Monkey dust is highly addictive and unpredictable, it dampens perceptions of pain and causes powerful hallucinations which lead to severe paranoia. Operation Rivent is the force approach to understand and mitigate the scale of the impact of monkey dust in our area, both in terms of the organised criminality of supply; through disruption and enforcement, and also working specifically with partners to support those affected by monkey dust use.

- Ministerial involvement regarding reclassification has led to increased media interest and further working with local partners.
- The Home Office-led Advisory Council for the Misuse of Drugs (ACMD) are subsequently now creating a working group to assess via a harm assessment
- A tactical steering group is in place to address next steps to formulate an action plan to ensure a joined up and coherent referral pathway for users, providing rehabilitative options and support
- A research pilot has been agreed with Staffordshire University (Staffordshire Forensic Partnership) to widen understanding of depth and breadth, inform rehabilitation solutions and identify key local hotspots
- Recent significant border force seizures have led to arrests and intelligence-led street level disruption and enforcement continues.
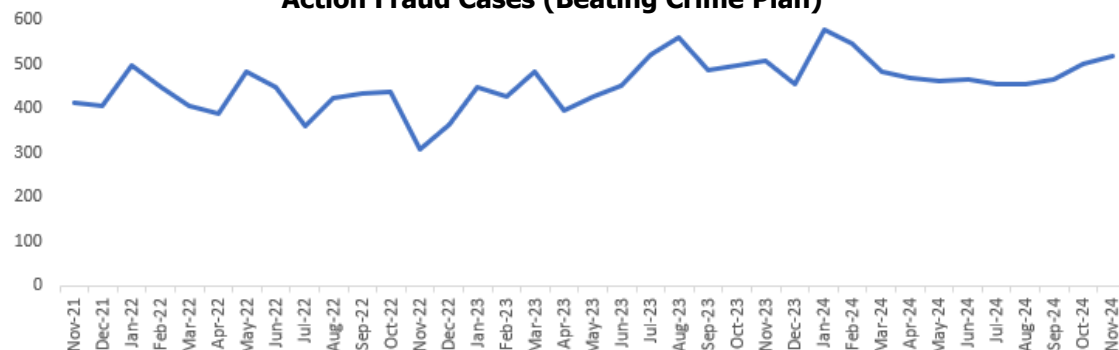
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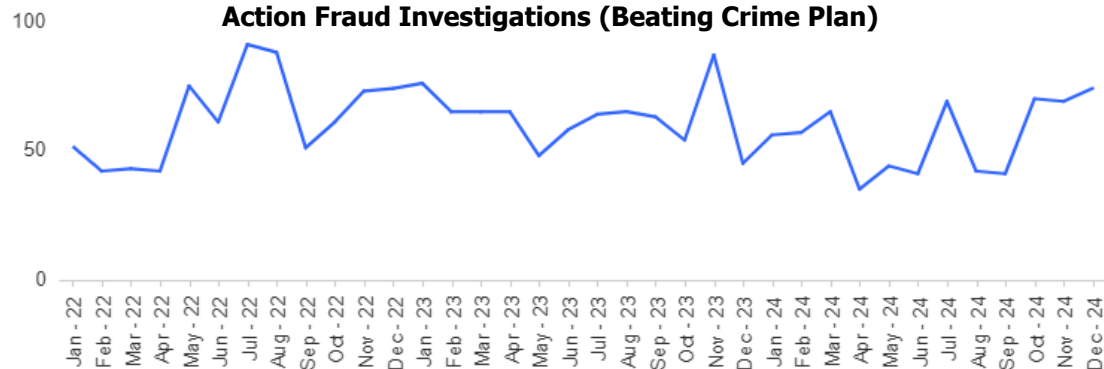
STAFFORDSHIRE POLICE

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

Action Fraud Cases (Beating Crime Plan)

Action Fraud Investigations (Beating Crime Plan)

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

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. The National Fraud Intelligence Bureau (NFIB) review and disseminate investigations to local forces which were recorded by Action Fraud. Cyber-enabled crimes are crimes owned by Staffordshire Police which have a cyber/online element to them.

Action Fraud cases are reported to National Action Fraud and some cases are forwarded to Staffordshire Police to investigate.

DCPP National Beating Crime Plan Indicators - Fraud	Previous 12 Months	Last 12 Months	12 Month Difference	12 Month % Change	Baseline (Jan to Dec 2019)	Baseline Difference	% Change From Baseline
Cases reported to Action Fraud *	5575	5858	283	5.1%	4840	1018	21.0%
Fraud Investigations	754	663	-91	-12.1%	1092	-429	-39.3%
Proportion of cases investigated *	13.5%	11.3%		-2.2%	22.6%		-11.2%

* Data to end of November 2024 – therefore proportion of cases investigated compares different timeframes.

Of the Action Fraud cases in the last 12 months reported by Staffordshire residents to Action Fraud, 17 per cent were identified as cyber-crime (this includes hacking and computer viruses/malware), and 83 per cent were identified as fraud (this includes online shopping and banking fraud). City of London also disseminate protect support disseminations (Not in this data) and we put a high emphasis on contacting and supporting those at the highest risk of fraud and Cybercrime.

The new recording system for fraud and cyber crime (FCCRAS) has been delayed until 2025 by the City of London. It is expected this system is likely to have a positive impact on quality of disseminations from Action Fraud, and this will likely have an impact on outcomes. How this will affect demand for Staffordshire Police at this time is unknown.

Fraud Outcomes	Previous 12 Months	Last 12 Months	12 Month % Change	Baseline (Jan to Dec 2019)	% Change From Baseline
CJ Outcomes	6.7%	6.9%	0.2%	11.6%	-4.7%
Diversionary Activity (Outcome 22)	2.2%	0.3%	-1.9%	0.0%	0.3%
Other	25.2%	20.9%	-4.3%	13.6%	7.3%
Outcome 16	8.9%	12.6%	3.7%	9.0%	3.6%
Prosecution Prevented	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Unable to Progress Investigation	56.9%	59.2%	2.2%	65.8%	-6.6%